INTRODUCTION
Landslides caused by irrigation have occurred in many parts of the world, and they can be a serious problem in areas where irrigation is used extensively. These landslides can cause significant damage to infrastructure, crops, and other natural resources. The classification and mapping of landslides can help in understanding the factors that contribute to their occurrence and in developing strategies to mitigate their effects.

WHAT THIS MAP SHOWS
This map shows the locations of landslides induced by irrigation in the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Idaho. The map is based on aerial photographs, satellite imagery, and field observations. The landslides are classified into different categories based on their characteristics and are color-coded for easy identification.

EXPLANATION
The black lines on the map represent the boundaries of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument. The landslides are shown in different colors to indicate their classification. The legend at the bottom of the map provides a key to the different classes of landslides.

SLOPE CATEGORIES
Slope categories are based on the percentage of the slope. The classes are:
- Steep (greater than 35 degrees)
- Moderate (15-35 degrees)
- Gentle (less than 15 degrees)

SAMPLING LOCATIONS
The black squares on the map represent the sampling locations where samples were collected. These samples were used to study the materials associated with the landslides.

REFERENCES
A detailed list of references is provided at the end of the report. These references include journal articles, books, and other sources that have been used to support the information presented in the report.

by
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Table 1: Summary of material properties of samples from the Fossil Gulch and Bell Rapids landslide areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample No.</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gradation</th>
<th>Dry Density (g/cm³)</th>
<th>Atterberg Limits</th>
<th>XRD Classification</th>
<th>Strength Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FG-1</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FG-2</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This report is based on research conducted by the Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, North Dakota State University, under the direction of Dr. Alan Clebrod.

This map is preliminary and has not been corrected or rendered consistent with US Geological Survey standards.