

Section A MASS WASTING

INTRODUCTION

This module summarizes the methods and results of a mass wasting assessment conducted on the Mendocino Redwood Company, LLC (MRC) ownership in the Navarro River watershed, the Navarro Watershed Analysis Unit (Navarro WAU). The Navarro WAU is separated into two separate administrative units Navarro West and Navarro East (Table A-1). This assessment is part of a watershed analysis initiated by MRC and utilizes modified methodology adapted from procedures outlined in the Standard Methodology for Conducting Watershed Analysis (Version 4.0, Washington Forest Practices Board).

Table A-1: Planning Watersheds of Mendocino Redwood Company's Navarro West and Navarro East Administrative Units.

Navarro West	Navarro East
Floodgate Creek	Dutch Henry Creek
Flynn Creek	John Smith Creek
Hendy Woods	Little North Fork Navarro River
Lower Navarro River	Lower South Branch Navarro River
Middle Navarro River	North Fork Indian Creek
Mill Creek	Middle South Branch Navarro River
North Fork Navarro River	Upper South Branch Navarro River
Rancheria Creek	
Ray Gulch	
Upper Navarro River	

The principle objectives of this assessment are to:

- 1) Identify the types of mass wasting processes active in the basin.
- 2) Identify the link between mass wasting and forest management related activities.
- 3) Identify where the mass wasting processes are concentrated.
- 4) Partition the ownership into zones of relative mass wasting potential (Mass Wasting Map Units) based on the likelihood of future mass wasting and sediment delivery to stream channels.

Additionally, the role of mass wasting sediment input to watercourses is examined. This information combined with the results of the Surface and Point Source Erosion module is used to construct a sediment input summary for the Navarro WAU, contained in the Sediment Input Summary section of this watershed analysis.

The products of this report are: a landslide inventory map (Map A-1), a mass wasting map unit (MWMU) map (Map A-2), and a mass wasting inventory database (Appendix A). The data for these products are the interpretation of five sets of aerial photographs, field observations during the summer of 1999, and interpretation of SHALSTAB (Dietrich and Montgomery, 1998) predictions. The 1978 aerial photograph set was used only for the Navarro East area and the 1981 aerial photograph set was used only for the Navarro West area due to lack of coverage in both aerial photographic sets for the entire Navarro WAU. The analysis was done without the use of

older aerial photographs (pre-1970s). Therefore the analysis presented is, in general, representative for recent mass wasting conditions (last 32 years).

The assembled information will enable forestland managers to make better forest management decisions to reduce management-induced risk of mass wasting. The mass wasting inventory will provide the information necessary to understand the spatial distribution, causal mechanisms, relative size, and timing of mass wasting processes active in the basin with reasonable confidence.

LANDSLIDE TYPES AND PROCESSES IN THE NAVARRO WAU

The terminology used to describe landslides in this report closely follows the definitions of Cruden and Varnes (1996). This terminology is based on two nouns, the first describing the material that the landslide is composed of and the second describing the type of movement. Landslides identified in the Navarro WAU were described using the following names: debris slides, debris torrents, debris flows, rockslides, and earth flows. These names are described in Cruden and Varnes (1996) with the exception of our use of debris torrent.

Shallow-Seated Landslides

Debris slides, debris flows, and debris torrents are terms used through out Mendocino Redwood Company's ownership to identify shallow-seated landslide processes. The material composition of debris slides, flows, or torrents is considered to be soil with a significant proportion of coarse material; 20 to 80 percent of the particles larger than 2 mm as stated in Cruden and Varnes (1996). Shallow-seated slides generally move quickly downslope and commonly break apart during failure. Shallow-seated slides commonly occur in converging topography where colluvial materials accumulate and subsurface drainage concentrates. Susceptibility of a slope to fail by shallow-seated landslides is affected by slope steepness, saturation of soil, soil strength (friction angle and cohesion), and root strength. Due to the shallow depth and fact that debris slides, flows, or torrents involve the soil mantle, these are landslide types that can be significantly influenced by forest practices.

Debris slides are, by far, the most common landslide type observed in the WAU. The landslide mass typically fails along a surface of rupture or along relatively thin zones of intense shear strain located near the base of the soil profile. The landslide deposit commonly slides a distance beyond the toe of the surface of rupture and onto the ground surface below the failure; it generally does not slide more than the distance equal to the length of the failure scar. Landslides with deposits that traveled a longer distance below the failure scar would be defined as a debris flow or debris torrent. Debris slides commonly occur on steep planar slopes, convergent slopes, along forest roads, and on steep slopes adjacent to watercourses. They usually fail by translational movement along an undulating or planar surface of failure. By definition debris slides do not continue downstream upon reaching a watercourse.

A debris flow is similar to a debris slide with the exception that the landslide mass continues to "flow" down the slope below the failure a considerable distance on top of the ground surface. A debris flow is characterized as a mobile, potentially rapid, slurry of soil, rock, vegetation, and water. High water content is needed for this process to occur. Debris flows generally occur on both steep, planar hillslopes and confined, convergent hillslopes. Often a failure will initiate as a debris slide, but will change as its moves downslope to a debris flow. During this analysis no debris flows were observed.

Debris torrents have the greatest potential to destroy stream habitat and deliver large amounts of sediment. The main characteristic distinguishing a debris torrent is that the mass of failed soil and debris “torrents” downstream in a confined channel and erodes the channel. As the debris torrent moves downslope and scours the channel, the liquefied landslide material increases in mass. Highly saturated soil or run-off in a channel is required for this process to occur. Debris torrents move rapidly and can potentially run down a channel for great distances. They typically initiate in headwall swales and torrent down intermittent watercourses. Often a failure will initiate as a debris slide, but will develop into a debris torrent upon reaching a channel. While actually a combination of two processes, these features were considered debris torrents.

Sediment Input from Shallow-Seated Landslides

The overall time period used for mass wasting interpretation and sediment budget analysis is thirty-two years. Sediment input to stream channels by mass wasting is quantified for three time periods (1969-1980, 1981-1987, 1988-2000). The evaluation assumes that the last 10 years of mass wasting is observed in the aerial photograph. This is because landslide surfaces can re-vegetate quickly, making shallow-seated landslides older than about 10 years difficult to see. We acknowledge that we have likely missed some small mass wasting events during the aerial photograph interpretation. However, we assume we have captured the majority of the larger mass wasting events in this analysis. It is the large mass wasting events that provide the greatest sedimentation impacts. In the case of the landslides observed in the Navarro WAU, landslides greater than 300 cubic yards in size represented over 74% of the sediment delivery estimated. Landslides greater than 200 and 100 cubic yards in size represented approximately 87% and 97%, of the sediment delivery estimated, respectively.

Sediment delivery estimates from mapped shallow-seated landslides were used to produce the total mass wasting sediment input. Some of the sediment delivery from shallow-seated landslides is the result of conditions created by deep-seated landslides. For example, a deep-seated failure could result in a debris slide or torrent, which could deliver sediment. Furthermore, over-steepened scarps or toes of deep-seated landslides may have shallow failures associated with them. These types of sediment delivery from shallow-seated landslides associated with deep-seated landslides are accounted for in the delivery estimates.

Deep-Seated Landslides

The two deep-seated landslide processes identified in the Navarro WAU are rockslides and earth flows. The failure dates of the deep-seated landslides generally could not be estimated with confidence and the landslides are likely to be of varying age with some landslides potentially being over 10,000 years old. Many of the deep-seated landslides are considered “dormant”, but the importance of identifying them lies in the fact that if reactivated, they have the potential to deliver large amounts of sediment and impair stream habitat. Accelerated or episodic movement in some landslides is likely to have occurred over time in response to seismic shaking or high rainfall events. Deep-seated landslides can be very large, exceeding tens to hundreds of acres.

Rockslides are deep-seated landslides with movement involving a relatively intact mass of rock and overlying earth materials. The failure plane is below the colluvial layer and involves the underlying bedrock. Mode of rock sliding generally is not strictly rotational or translational, but involves some component of each. Rotational slides typically fail along a concave surface, while translational slides typically fail on a planar or undulating surface of rupture. Rockslides commonly create a flat or back-tilted bench below the crown of the scarp. A prominent bench is usually preserved over time and can be indicative of a rockslide. Rockslides can fail in response

to triggering mechanisms such as seismic shaking, adverse local structural geology, high rainfall, offloading or loading material on the slide, or channel incision. The stream itself can be the cause of chronic movement, if it periodically undercuts the toe of a rockslide.

Earth flows are deep-seated landslides composed of fine-grained materials and soils derived from clay-bearing rocks. Earth flow materials consist of 80% or more of the particles smaller than 2mm as stated in Cruden and Varnes (1996). Materials in an earth flow also commonly contain boulders, some very large, which move downslope in the clay matrix. Failure in earth flows is characterized by spatially differential rates of movement on discontinuous failure surfaces that are not preserved. The “flow” type of movement creates a landslide that can be very irregularly shaped. Some earth flow surfaces are dominantly grassland, while some are partially or completely forested. The areas of grassy vegetation are likely due to the inability of the unstable, clay-rich soils to support forest vegetation. The surface of an earth flow is characteristically hummocky with locally variable slope forms and relatively abundant gullies. The inherently weak materials within earth flows are not able to support steep slopes, therefore slope gradients are low to moderate. The rates of movement vary over time and can be accelerated by persistent high groundwater conditions. Timber harvesting can have the effect of increasing the amount of subsurface water, which can accelerate movement in an earth flow (Swanston et al 1988).

Sediment Delivery from Deep-Seated Landslides

A large, active deep-seated slide can deliver large volumes of sediment. Delivery generally occurs over long time periods compared to shallow-seated landslides, with movement delivering earth materials into the channel, resulting in an increased sediment load downstream of the failure. Actual delivery can occur by over-steepening of the toe of the slide and subsequent failure into the creek, or by the slide pushing out into the creek. It is very important not to confuse normal stream bank erosion at the toe of a slide as an indicator of movement of that slide. Before making such a connection, the slide surface should be carefully explored for evidence of significant movement, such as wide ground cracks. Sediment delivery could also occur in a catastrophic manner. In such a situation, large portions of the landslide essentially fail and move into the watercourse “instantaneously”. These types of deep-seated failures are relatively rare on MRC property and usually occur in response to unusual storm events or seismic ground shaking.

Movement of deep-seated landslides has definitely resulted in some sediment delivery in the Navarro WAU. Quantification of the sediment delivery from deep-seated landslides was not determined in this watershed analysis. Factors such as rate of movement, or depth of the deep-seated landslide are difficult to determine without in-depth geotechnical observations that were not conducted in the analysis. Sediment delivery to watercourses from deep-seated landslides (landslides typically ≥ 10 feet thick) can occur by several processes. Such processes can include surface erosion and shallow-or deep-seated movement of a portion or all of the deep-seated landslide deposit.

The ground surface of a deep-seated landslide, like any other hillside surface, is subject to surface erosion processes such as rain drop impact, sheet wash (overland flow), and gully/rill erosion. Under these conditions the sediment delivery from surficial processes is assumed to be the same as adjacent hillside slopes not underlain by landslide deposits. The materials within the landslide are disturbed and can be arguably somewhat weaker. However, once a soil has developed, the fact that the slope is underlain by a deep-seated landslide should make little difference regarding sediment delivery generated by erosional processes that act at the ground surface. Although, fresh unprotected surfaces that develop in response to recent or active movement could become a

source of sediment until the bare surface becomes covered with leaf litter, re-vegetated, or soils develop.

Clearly, movement of a portion or all of a deep-seated landslide can result in delivery of sediment to a watercourse. To determine this the slide surface should be carefully explored for evidence of movement. However, movement would need to be on slopes immediately adjacent to or in close proximity to a watercourse and of sufficient magnitude to push the toe of the slide into the watercourse. A deep-seated slide that toes out on a slope far from a creek or moves only a short distance downslope will generally deliver little to a watercourse. It is also important to realize that often only a portion of a deep-seated slide may become active, though the portion could be quite variable in size. Ground cracking at the head of a large, deep-seated landslide does not necessarily equate to immediate sediment delivery at the toe of the landslide. Movement of large deep-seated landslides can create void spaces within the slide mass. Though movement can be clearly indicated by the ground cracks, many times the toe may not respond or show indications of movement until some of the void space is “closed up”. This would be particularly true in the case of very large deep-seated landslides that exhibit ground cracks that are only a few inches to a couple of feet wide. Compared to the entire length of the slide, the amount of movement implied by the ground crack could be very small. This combined with the closing up or “bulking up” of the slide, would not generate much movement, if any, at the toe of the slide. Significant movement, represented by large wide ground cracks, would need to occur to result in significant movement and sediment delivery at the toe of the slide.

Use of SHALSTAB by Mendocino Redwood Company for the Navarro WAU

SHALSTAB, a coupled steady state runoff and infinite-slope stability model, is used by MRC as one tool to demonstrate the relative potential for shallow-landslide hazard across the MRC ownership. A detailed description of the model is available in Dietrich and Montgomery (1998). In the watershed analysis, mass wasting hazard is expanded beyond SHALSTAB. Areas of mass wasting and sediment delivery hazards are mapped using field and aerial photograph interpretation techniques. However, SHALSTAB output was used to assist in this interpretation of the landscape and mass wasting map units.

METHODS

Landslide Inventory

The mass wasting assessment relies on an inventory of mass wasting features collected through the use of aerial photographs and field observations. The 2000 (color), 1996 (color), 1987 (B&W), and 1978 (color) photograph sets used to interpret landslides are owned by MRC. The 1981 (B&W) photograph set was borrowed from the Mendocino County Assessors office. The 2000 photographs are at a scale of 1:13000, the 1996 and 1987 photographs at a scale of 1:12000, the 1981 photographs at a scale of 1:20000 and the 1978 photograph are at a scale of 1:15840. MRC collected data regarding characteristics and dimensions of the identified landslides. Since mass wasting events were essentially “temporally sampled” based on available aerial photographs, we acknowledge that some landslides may have been missed, particularly small ones that may be obscured by vegetation. A description of select parameters inventoried for each landslide observed in the field and during aerial photograph interpretation is presented in Figure A-1.

Figure A-1. Description of Select Parameters used to Describe Mass Wasting in the Mass Wasting Inventory.

- Slide I.D. Number: Each landslide is assigned a two letter code (see below) that denotes which planning watershed the slide is located, followed by two numbers, the first number indicates the USGS designated map section number the slide is mapped in, and the second number indicates the consecutive amount of slides within the map section. For example WI-4-1, is landslide number 1 in Section 4 of the Mill Creek planning watershed.

Planning Watershed Code

WI	= Mill Creek
WU	= Upper Navarro River
WG	= Floodgate Creek
WM	= Middle Navarro River
WN	= North Fork Navarro River
WF	= Flynn Creek
WR	= Ray Gulch
WL	= Lower Navarro River
WC	= Rancheria Creek
WH	= Hendy Woods
EN	= Little North Fork Navarro
EJ	= John Smith Creek
ED	= Dutch Henry Creek
EU	= Upper South Branch Navarro
EM	= Middle South Branch Navarro
EL	= Lower South Branch Navarro
EI	= North Fork Indian Creek

- MWMU # – Mass Wasting Map Unit in which landslide is located.
- Landslide Process:

DS	= debris slide
DT	= debris torrent
DF	= debris flow
RS	= rockslide
EF	= earth flow
- Certainty: The certainty of identification is recorded.
D - Definite, P - Probable; Q - Questionable.
- Approximate Failure Date: Minimum failure date is typically the photo year that the slide first appears on or the year observed in the field.
- Physical Characteristics: Includes average length, width, depth, and volume of individual slides.
- Sediment delivery and routing: Includes sediment delivered to streams (N - no sediment delivered; Y - sediment delivered), estimate of the percent of landslide mass delivered, the type of stream that sediment was delivered to (perennial or ephemeral/intermittent).
- Land Use Association: Road, landing, or skid trail association.
- Deep seated landslides morphologic descriptions: toe, body, lateral scarps, and main scarp (see below for descriptions).

Landslides identified in the field and from aerial photograph observations are plotted on a landslide inventory map (Map A-1). All shallow-seated landslides are identified as a point plotted on the map at the interpreted head scarp of the failure. Deep-seated landslides are represented as a polygon representing the interpreted perimeter of the landslide feature.

Physical and geomorphic characteristics of shallow-seated landslides are categorized in a database including identification number, planning watershed, type of landslide, approximate failure date, slope gradient, length, width, depth, volume, sediment delivery, sediment routing, and associated land use (Appendix A). Landslide dimensions and depths can be quite variable, therefore length, width, and depth values that are recorded are considered to be the average dimension of that feature. When converting landslide volumes to mass (tons), we assume a soil bulk density of 100 lbs/cubic foot.

The certainty of landslide identification is assessed for each landslide. Three designations are used: definite, probable, and questionable. Definite means the landslide definitely exists. Probable means the landslide probably is there, but there is some doubt in the analyst's interpretation. Questionable means that the interpretation of the landslide identification may be inaccurate; the analyst has the least amount of confidence in the interpretation. Accuracy in identifying landslides on aerial photographs is dependent on the size of the slide, scale of the photographs, thickness of canopy, and logging history. Landslides mapped in areas recently logged or through a thin canopy are identified with the highest level of confidence. Characteristics of the particular aerial photographs used affects confidence in identifying landslides. For example, sun angle creates shadows which may obscure landslides, the print quality of some photo sets varies, and photographs taken at larger scale makes identifying small landslides difficult. The landslide inventory results are considered a minimum estimate of sediment production. This is because landslides that were too small to identify on aerial photographs may have been missed, landslide surfaces could have reactivated in subsequent years and not been quantified, and secondary erosion by rills and gullies on slide surfaces is difficult to assess. However, small landslides cumulatively may not deliver amounts of sediment that would significantly alter total sediment delivery.

Two techniques were employed in order to extrapolate a sediment volume delivery percentage to landslides not visited in the field. Landslides that were determined to be directly adjacent to a watercourse from topographic maps and aerial photograph interpretation were assigned 100% delivery. Landslides that were determined to deliver, but were not directly adjacent to a watercourse, were assigned the mean delivery percentage from landslides observed in the field.

Landslides were classified based on the likelihood that a road associated land use practice was associated with the landslide. In this analysis, the effects of silvicultural techniques were not observed. Because the Navarro WAU has been managed, recently and historically, for timber production, it was determined that the effect of silvicultural practices was too difficult to confidently assign to landslides. There have been too many different silvicultural activities over time for reasonable confidence in a landslide evaluation based on silviculture. The land use practices that were assigned to landslides were associations with roads, skid trails, or landings. It was assumed that a landslide adjacent to a road, landing, or skid trail was triggered either directly or indirectly by that land use practice. If a landslide appeared to be influenced by more than one land use practice, the more causative one was noted. If a cutslope failure did not cross the road prism, it was assumed that the failure would remain perched on the road, landing, or skid trail and would not deliver to a watercourse. Some surface erosion could result from a cutslope failure and is assumed to be addressed in the road surface erosion estimates (Surface and Fluvial Erosion module).

Mass wasting was separated into three time periods for analysis: 1969-1981, 1982-1987, and 1988-2000. The dates for each of the time periods are based on the date of aerial photographs used to interpret landslides (1978, 1981, 1987, 1996, and 2000) and field observations (1999). The available aerial photography did not correspond perfectly to ten year time periods for mass wasting assessment, however the time periods and the aerial photographs analyzed approximate decadal intervals. These time periods allow for a general evaluation of the relative magnitude of sediment delivery rate estimates across the Navarro WAU.

The characteristics of deep-seated landslides received less attention in the landslide inventory than shallow-seated landslides mainly due to the fact that complicated geotechnical analyses would have to be done to estimate attributes such as depth, failure date, activity, and sediment delivery. Few of the mapped deep-seated landslides were observed to have recent movement associated with them. Further assessment of deep-seated landslides will occur on a site-by-site basis in the Navarro WAU, likely during timber harvest plan preparation and review.

Systematic description of deep-seated landslide features

Deep-seated landslides were only interpreted by reconnaissance techniques (aerial photograph interpretation rather than field observations). Reconnaissance mapping criteria consist of observations of four morphologic features of deep seated landslides --toe, internal morphology, lateral flanks, main scarp--and vegetation (after McCalpin 1984 as presented by Keaton and DeGraff, 1996, p. 186, Table 9-1). The mapping and classification criteria for each feature are presented in detail below.

Aerial photo interpretation of deep seated landslide features in the Navarro WAU suggest that the first three morphologic features above are the most useful for inferring the presence of deep-seated landslides. The presence of tension cracks and/or sharply defined and topographically offset scarps are probably a more accurate indicator of recent or active landslide movement. These features, however, are rarely visible on aerial photos.

Sets of five descriptions have been developed to classify each deep-seated landslide morphologic feature or vegetation influence. The five descriptions are ranked in descending order from characteristics more typical of active landslides to characteristics more typical of dormant landslides, to characteristics more typical of relict landslides. One description should characterize the feature most accurately. Nevertheless, some overlap between classifications is neither unusual nor unexpected. We recognize that some deep-seated landslides may lack evidence with respect to one or more of the observable features, but show strong evidence of another feature. If there is no expression of a particular geomorphic feature (e.g. lateral flanks), the classification of that feature is considered "undetermined". If a deep-seated landslide is associated with other deep-seated landslides, it may also be classified as a landslide complex.

In addition to the classification criteria specific to the deep-seated landslide features, more general classification of the strength of the interpretation of the deep-seated landslide is conducted. Some landslides are obscured by vegetation to varying degrees, with areas that are clearly visible and areas that are poorly visible. In addition, weathering and erosion processes may also obscure geomorphic features over time. The quality of different aerial photograph sets varies and can sometimes make interpretations difficult. Owing to these circumstances, each inferred deep-seated landslide feature is classified according to the strength of the evidence as either definite, probable or questionable as defined with respect to interpretation of shallow landslides.

At the project scale (THP development and planning), field observations of deep-seated landslide morphology and other indicators by qualified professionals are expected to be used to reduce uncertainty of interpretation inherent in reconnaissance mapping. Field criteria for mapping deep-seated landslides and assessment of activity are presented elsewhere.

Deep seated landslide morphologic classification criteria:

I. Toe Activity

1. Steep streamside slopes with extensive unvegetated to sparsely vegetated debris slide scars. Debris slides occur on both sides of stream channel, but more prominently on side containing the deep-seated landslide. Stream channel in toe region may contain coarser sediment than adjacent channel. Stream channel may be pushed out by toe. Toe may be eroding, exhibiting sharp topography/geomorphology.
2. Steep streamside slopes with few unvegetated to sparsely vegetated debris slide scars. Debris slides generally are distinguishable only on streamside slope containing the deep-seated landslide. Stream channel may be pushed out by toe. Sharp edges becoming subdued.
3. Steep streamside slopes that are predominantly vegetated with little to no debris slide activity. Topography/geomorphology subdued.
4. Gently sloping stream banks that are vegetated and lack debris slide activity. Topography/geomorphology very subdued.
5. Undetermined

II. Internal Morphology

1. Multiple, well defined scarps and associated angular benches. Some benches may be rotated against scarps so that their surfaces slope back into the hill causing ponded water, which can be identified by different vegetation than adjacent areas. Hummocky topography with ground cracks. Jack-strawed trees may be present. No drainage to chaotic drainage/disrupted drainage.
2. Hummocky topography with identifiable scarps and benches, but those features have been smoothed. Undrained to drained but somewhat subdued depressions may exist. Poorly established drainage.
3. Slight benches can be identified, but are subtle and not prominent. Undrained depressions have since been drained. Moderately developed drainage to established drainage but not strongly incised. Subdued depressions but are being filled.
4. Smooth topography. Body of slide typically appears to have failed as one large coherent mass, rather than broken and fragmented. Developed drainage well established, incised. Essentially only large undrained depressions preserved and would be very subdued. Could have standing water. May appear as amphitheater slope where slide deposit is mostly or all removed.
5. Undetermined

III. Lateral Flanks

1. Sharp, well defined. Debris slides on lateral scarps fail onto body of slide. Gullies/drainage may begin to form at boundary between lateral scarps and sides of slide deposit. Bare spots are common or partially unvegetated.

2. Sharp to somewhat subdued, rounded, essentially continuous, might have small breaks; gullies/drainage may be developing down lateral edges of slide body. May have debris slide activity, but less prominent. Few bare spots.
3. Smooth, subdued, but can be discontinuous and vegetated. Drainage may begin to develop along boundary between lateral scarp and slide body. Tributaries to drainage extend onto body of slide.
4. Subtle, well subdued to indistinguishable, discontinuous. Vegetation is identical to adjacent areas. Watercourses could be well incised, may have developed along boundary between lateral scarp and slide body. Tributaries to drainage developed on slide body.
5. Undetermined

IV. Main Scarp

1. Sharp, continuous geomorphic expression, usually arcuate break in slope with bare spots to unvegetated; often has debris slide activity.
2. Distinct, essentially continuous break in slope that may be smooth to slightly subdued in parts and sharp in others, apparent lack of debris slide activity. Bare spots may exist, but are few.
3. Smooth, subdued, less distinct break in slope with generally similar vegetation relative to adjacent areas. Bare spots are essentially non-existent.
4. Very subtle to subdued, well vegetated, can be discontinuous and deeply incised, dissected; feature may be indistinct.
5. Undetermined

V. Vegetation

1. Less dense vegetation than adjacent areas. Recent slide scarps and deposits leave many bare areas. Bare areas also due to lack of vegetative ability to root in unstable soils. Open canopy, may have jack-strawed trees; can have large openings.
2. Bare areas exist with some regrowth. Regrowth or successional patterns related to scarps and deposits. May have some openings in canopy or young broad-leaf vegetation with similar age.
3. Subtle differences from surrounding areas. Slightly less dense and different type vegetation. Essentially closed canopy; may have moderately aged to old trees.
4. Same size, type, and density as surrounding areas.
5. Undetermined

Mass Wasting Map Units

Mass Wasting Map Units (MWMUs) are delineated by partitioning the landscape into zones characterized by similar geomorphic attributes, shallow-seated landslide potential, and sediment delivery to stream channels. A combination of aerial photograph interpretation, field investigation, SHALSTAB output, and observed mass wasting were utilized to delineate MWMUs. The MWMU designations for the Navarro WAU are only meant to be general characterizations of similar geomorphic and terrain characteristics related to shallow seated landslides. Deep-seated landslides are also shown on the MWMU map (Map A-2). The deep-seated landslides have been included to provide land managers with supplemental information to guide evaluation of harvest planning and subsequent needs for geologic review. The landscape and geomorphic setting in the Navarro WAU is certainly more complex than generalized

MWMUs delineated for this evaluation. The MWMUs are only meant to be a starting point for gauging the need for site-specific field assessments.

The delineation of each MWMU described is based on landforms present, the mass wasting processes, sensitivity to forest practices, mass wasting hazard, delivery potential, and forest management related trigger mechanisms for shallow seated landslides. The landform section of the MWMU description defines the terrain found within the MWMU. The mass wasting process section is a summary of landslide types found in the MWMU. Sensitivity to forest practice and mass wasting hazard is, in part, a subjective call by the analyst based on the relative landslide hazard and influence of forest practices. Delivery potential is based on proximity of MWMU to watercourses and the likelihood of mass wasting in the unit to reach a watercourse. The hazard potential is based on a combination of the mass wasting hazard and delivery potential (Figure A-2.). The trigger mechanisms are a list of forest management practices that may have the potential to create mass wasting in the MWMU.

Figure A-2. Ratings for Potential Hazard of Delivery of Debris and Sediment to Streams by Mass Wasting (letters designate hazard: L= low, M= moderate, H = high)(Version 4.0, Washington Forest Practices Board, 1995).

		Mass Wasting Potential		
		Low	Moderate	High
Delivery Potential	Low	L	L	M
	Moderate	L	M	H
	High	L	M	H

RESULTS

Mass Wasting Inventory

A Landslide Inventory Data Sheet (Appendix A) was used to record attributes associated with each landslide. The spatial distribution and location of landslides is shown on Map A-1.

A total of 1220 shallow-seated landslides (debris slides, torrents, or flows) were identified and characterized in the Navarro WAU, 578 in Navarro West and 642 in Navarro East. A total of 270 deep-seated landslides (rockslides or earth flows) were mapped in the Navarro WAU, 187 in Navarro West and 83 in Navarro East. A considerable effort was made to field verify as many landslides as possible to insure greater confidence in the results. A total of 20% of the identified shallow-seated landslides were field verified. From this level of field observations, extrapolation of landslide depth and sediment delivery is assumed to be performed with a reasonable level of confidence.

To extrapolate depth to the shallow-seated landslides not visited in the field, an average was taken from the depths visited in the field. The mean depth of all shallow-landslides was 4 feet. Due to the relative lack of debris flows and torrents, no effort was made to differentiate landslide depths among different shallow landslide types. A mean depth of 4 feet was assumed for all landslides not field checked. The mean sediment delivery percentage assigned to shallow landslides

determined to deliver sediment, but not visited in the field is 92%. Delivery statistics were not calculated for deep-seated landslides.

The temporal distribution of the 1220 shallow-seated landslides observed in the Navarro WAU is listed in Table A-2a for Navarro West and Table A-2b for Navarro East. The distribution by landslide type is shown in Table A-3a for Navarro West and Table A-3b for Navarro East.

Table A-2a. Shallow-Seated Landslide Summary for Navarro West by Time Periods.

Planning Watershed	1969 - 1981 Landslides	1982 - 1987 Landslides	1988 – 2000 Landslides
Rancheria Creek	1	7	10
Flynn Creek	3	6	18
Floodgate Creek	3	6	4
Hendy Woods	0	1	0
Mill Creek	0	0	8
Lower Navarro River	7	22	63
Middle Navarro River	42	54	108
North Fork Navarro River	23	24	37
Ray Gulch	2	4	47
Upper Navarro River	6	30	42
Total	87	154	337

Table A-2b. Shallow-Seated Landslide Summary for Navarro East by Time Periods

Planning Watershed	1969 - 1981 Landslides	1982 - 1987 Landslides	1988 – 2000 Landslides
Dutch Henry Creek	2	55	56
North Fork Indian Creek	5	10	30
John Smith Creek	0	6	2
Lower South Branch Navarro River	21	15	36
Little North Fork Navarro River	15	37	79
Middle South Branch Navarro River	35	49	84
Upper South Branch Navarro River	18	18	69
Total	96	190	356

Table A-3a. Landslide Summary by Type and Planning Watershed for MRC Ownership in Navarro West.

Planning Watershed	Debris Slides	Debris Torrents	Debris Flows	Rockslides	Earth Flows	Total	Road Assoc.
Rancheria Creek	17	0	1	6	0	24	9
Flynn Creek	25	1	1	12	0	39	8
Floodgate Creek	11	1	1	0	0	13	8
Hendy Woods	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mill Creek	7	0	1	0	0	8	5
Lower Navarro River	90	2	0	71	0	163	54
Middle Navarro River	192	7	5	33	0	237	94
North Fork Navarro River	81	1	2	17	0	101	50
Ray Gulch	53	0	0	10	0	63	19
Upper Navarro River	74	2	2	37	1	116	36

Table A-3b. Landslide Summary by Type and Planning Watershed for MRC Ownership in Navarro East.

Planning Watershed	Debris Slides	Debris Torrents	Debris Flows	Rockslides	Earth Flows	Total	Road Assoc.
Dutch Henry Creek	104	3	6	19	0	132	88
North Fork Indian Creek	37	0	8	10	0	55	27
John Smith Creek	8	0	0	1	1	10	6
Lower South Branch Navarro River	67	1	4	12	0	84	46
Little North Fork Navarro River	119	3	9	12	1	144	102
Middle South Branch Navarro River	147	9	12	8	0	176	124
Upper South Branch Navarro River	86	3	16	16	3	124	82

The majority of landslides observed in the Navarro WAU are debris slides and rockslides. Only a few of the rock slides are likely to be active in the Navarro WAU, the remaining are most likely dormant features. Of the 1220 shallow-seated landslides in the Navarro WAU, 759 are determined to be road-associated. This is approximately 62% of the total number of shallow-seated landslides.

There were 101 debris torrents and flows observed in the Navarro WAU. This is approximately 8% of the total shallow landslides observed in the Navarro WAU. Debris torrents or flows are common in the Navarro WAU.

A total of 91% of the shallow landslides inventoried were initiated on slopes of 60% gradient or greater. Twelve landslides occurred on slopes with gradients less than 60%. Of those 12, only 4 were not road associated. The majority of inventoried landslides originated in convergent topography where sub-surface water tends to concentrate or on steep, planar topography where sub-surface water can be concentrated at the base of slopes, in localized topographic depressions,

or by subsoil geologic structures. Few landslides originated in divergent topography, where subsurface water is routed to the sides of ridges. Such observations were, in part, the basis for the delineation of the Navarro WAU into Mass Wasting Map Units.

Mass Wasting Map Units

The landscape was partitioned into six Mass Wasting Map Units (MWMU) representing general areas of similar geomorphology, landslide processes, and sediment delivery potential for shallow-seated landslides (Map A-2). The units are to be used by forest managers to assist in making decisions that will minimize future mass wasting sediment input to watercourses. The delineation for the MWMUs was based on qualitative observations and interpretations from aerial photographs, field evaluation, and SHALSTAB output. Deep-seated landslides are also shown on the MWMU map (Map A-2). The deep-seated landslides have been included to provide land managers with supplemental information to guide evaluation of harvest planning and subsequent needs for geologic review.

Shallow-seated landslide characteristics considered in determination of map units are size, frequency, delivery to watercourses, and spatial distribution. Hillslope characteristics considered are slope form (convergence, divergence, planar), slope gradient, magnitude of stream incision, and overall geomorphology. The range of slope gradients was determined from USGS 1:24000 topographic maps and field observations. Hillslope and landslide morphology vary within each individual Mass Wasting Map Unit and the boundaries are not exact. This evaluation is not intended to be a substitute for site-specific field assessments. Site-specific field assessments will still be required in MWMUs and at deep-seated landslides or specific areas of some MWMUs to assess the risk and likelihood of mass wasting impacts from a proposed management action. The Mass Wasting Map Units are compiled on the entitled Mass Wasting Map Unit Map (Map A-2).

MWMU Number:	1
Description:	Inner Gorge or Steep Slopes adjacent to Low Gradient Watercourses
Materials:	Shallow soils formed on weathered marine sedimentary rocks. May be composed of sediment from the toe of a deep-seated landslide deposit.
Landform:	Characterized by steep slopes or steep inner gorge topography along low gradient watercourses (typically less than 6-7%). An inner gorge is considered a geomorphic feature created from down cutting of the stream in response to a change in base level (tectonic uplift or receding sea level). Inner gorge slopes extend from either one side or both sides of the stream channel to the first break in slope. Inner gorge slope gradients typically exceed 70%. Slopes with lower inclination are locally present. Heights of inner gorge slopes range from 25 to 300 feet in the Navarro WAU. Slopes commonly contain areas of multiple, coalescing shallow seated landslide scars of varying age. Steep slopes adjacent to low gradient streams are generally planar in form with slope gradients typically exceeding 70%. The difference from inner gorge topography is the lack of a distinct break in slope. The upper extent of the unit is variable. Where there is not a break in slope, the unit may exceed 150 feet upslope (based on the range of lengths of landslides observed being 16-500 feet, mean length of all landslides in the unit is 110 feet). Landslides in this unit generally deposit sediment directly into Class I and II streams. Small areas of incised terraces may be locally present.
Slope:	70 % to vertical, (mean slope of observed mass wasting events is 82%, range: 45 %-128%)
Total Area:	2416 acres; 4 % of the total WAU area.
MW Processes:	<p><i>146 road-associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 137 Debris slides • 5 Debris flow • 4 Debris torrent <p><i>87 non-road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82 Debris slides • 1 Debris torrent • 4 Debris flows
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.04 landslides per acre for the past 32 years.
Road-related Landslide Density:	3.5 landslides per mile of road for the past 32 years.

Forest Practices

Sensitivity: High sensitivity to road construction due to proximity to watercourses, bedrock underlying inner gorge slopes may create increased stability, high sensitivity to harvesting and forest management practices due to steep slopes with localized colluvial or alluvial soil deposits next to watercourses.

Mass Wasting

Potential: High localized potential for landslides in both unmanaged and managed conditions.

Delivery Potential: High

Delivery Criteria

Used: Steep slopes adjacent to stream channels, all observed landslides delivered sediment into streams.

Hazard-Potential

Rating: **High**

Forest Management

Related Trigger

Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can expose potential failure planes creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Root decay of hardwood or non-redwood conifer species can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads can increase groundwater, accelerating movement of rockslides or earth flows and over-steepening inner gorge slopes.
- Removal of vegetation above these slopes can result in loss of evapo-transpiration and thus increase pore water pressures that could create debris slides in this unit.

Confidence: High confidence for susceptibility of landslides and sediment delivery in this unit. Moderate confidence for placement of this unit. This unit is locally variable and exact boundaries are better determined from field observations.

MWMU Number:	2
Description:	Steep slopes or inner gorge topography adjacent to high gradient intermittent or ephemeral watercourses.
Materials:	Shallow soils formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks with localized areas of thin to thick colluvial deposits.
Landforms:	Characterized by steep slopes or inner gorge topography adjacent to high gradient intermittent or ephemeral watercourses. An inner gorge is considered a geomorphic feature created from down cutting of the stream in response to a change in base level (tectonic uplift or receding sea level). Inner gorge slopes extend from either one side or both sides of the stream channel to the first break in slope. Inner gorge slope gradients typically exceed 70%. Slopes with lower inclination are locally present. Steep slope form is largely concave or planar with gradients typically greater than 70%. The break in slope in this unit is typically about 100 feet from the watercourse (based on mean observed debris slide length of 109 feet; maximum observed landslide length is 500 feet). Landslides in this unit commonly are debris slides that deposit sediment directly into Class II and III watercourses. Occasionally the debris slides can form debris torrents that can transport material down the slope through and out of this unit. This unit typically extends upstream from MWMU 1.
Slope:	>70% (mean slope of observed mass wasting events is 82%, range: 60%-98%).
Total Area:	3053 acres; 6% of total WAU area
MW Processes:	<i>53 road-associated landslides</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 51 Debris slides• 1 Debris flow• 1 Debris torrent <i>84 non-road associated landslides</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 82 Debris slides• 1 Debris flow• 1 Debris torrent
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.02 landslides per acre for the past 32 years.
Road-related Landslide Density:	1.8 landslides per mile of road for the past 32 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	High sensitivity to roads due to steep slopes adjacent to watercourses, high to moderate sensitivity to harvesting and forest management due to

steep slopes next to watercourses. Localized areas of steeper and/or convergent slopes may have an even higher sensitivity to forest practices.

Mass Wasting

Potential:

High, due to the steep converging topography of the slope in both unmanaged and managed conditions.

Delivery Potential:

High

Delivery Criteria

Used:

Steep slopes adjacent to stream channels, all observed landslides delivered sediment into streams.

Hazard-Potential

Rating:

High

Forest Management

Related Trigger

Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Root decay of hardwood or non-redwood conifer species can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Loss of evapo-transpiration from forest harvest can increase groundwater levels initiating or accelerating movement in rockslides or earth flows or aid in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows.

Confidence:

High confidence for susceptibility of unit to landslides and deliver sediment. Moderate confidence in the placement of this unit. This unit is highly localized and exact boundaries are better determined from field observations. Within this unit there are areas of low gradient slopes that are less susceptible to mass wasting.

MWMU Number:	3
Description:	Dissected and convergent topography
Materials:	Shallow soils formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks with localized thin to thick colluvial deposits.
Landforms:	These areas have steep slopes (typically greater than 60%) that have been sculpted over geologic time by repeated debris slide events. The area is characterized primarily by 1) steep convergent and dissected topography located within steep gradient colluvial hollows or headwall swales and small high gradient watercourses, and 2) local very steep planar slopes, where there is strong evidence of past shallow landslide failures. MRC intends this unit to represent areas of potential high to moderate high risk for shallow landslides that does not constitute a continuous streamside unit (otherwise would classify as MWMU 1 or 2). The mapped unit may represent isolated individual “high risk” areas or areas where there is a concentration of “high risk” areas. Boundaries between higher hazard areas and other more stable areas (i.e. divergent and lower gradient slopes) within the unit should be keyed out as necessary based on field verification of diagnostic landslide form features.
Slope:	>60%, (mean slope of observed mass wasting events is 79% range: 30%-125%)
Total Area:	9297 ac., 17% of the total WAU
MW Processes:	<p><i>120 road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 114 Debris slides • 2 Debris flow • 4 Debris Torrent <p><i>116 non-road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 107 Debris slides • 6 Debris flow • 3 debris torrent
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.01 landslides per acre for the past 32 years.
Road-related Landslide Density:	1.7 landslides per mile of road for the past 32 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	Moderate to high sensitivity to road building, moderate to high sensitivity to harvesting and forest management practices due to moderately steep slopes within this unit. Localized areas of steeper and/or convergent slopes have even higher sensitivity to forest practices.

Mass Wasting

Potential: High

Delivery Potential: Moderate

Delivery Criteria

Used: The converging topography directs mass wasting down slopes toward watercourses. Delivery potential may be high based on relatively high number of debris slides. Landslides in headwater swales often torrent or flow down watercourses. Approximately 74% of landslides in this unit delivered sediment.

Hazard-Potential

Rating: **High**

Forest Management

Related Trigger

Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads can increase groundwater, accelerating movement of rockslides or earth flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Root decay of hardwood or non-redwood conifer species can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Loss of evapo-transpiration from forest harvest can increase groundwater levels initiating or accelerating movement in rockslides or earth flows or aid in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows.

Confidence: Moderate confidence in placement of unit. This unit is locally variable and exact boundaries are better determined from field observations. Some areas within this unit could have higher susceptibility to landslides and higher delivery rates due to localized areas of steep slopes with weak soils, and unusually adverse ground water conditions.

MWMU Number:	4
Description:	Non-dissected topography
Materials:	Shallow to moderately deep soils formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks.
Landforms:	Moderate to moderately steep hillslopes with planar, divergent, or broadly convergent slope forms with isolated areas of steep topography or strongly convergent slope forms. Unit is generally a midslope region of lesser slope gradient and more variable slope form than unit 3.
Slope:	>40%, (mean slope of observed mass wasting events 83%, range: 36%-135%)
Total Area:	38372 acres, 69.9% of the total WAU
MW Processes:	<p><i>432 road-associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 390 Debris slides • 28 Debris flow • 14 Debris torrent <p><i>159 non-road associated landslides</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 144 Debris slides • 11 Debris flow • 4 Debris Torrents
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0.004 landslides per acre for the past 32 years.
Road-related Landslide Density:	1.0 landslides per mile of road for the past 32 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	Moderate sensitivity to road building, moderate to low sensitivity to harvesting and forest management practices due to moderate slope gradients and non-converging topography within this unit. Localized areas of steeper slopes have higher sensitivity to forest practices.
Mass Wasting Potential:	Moderate
Delivery Potential:	High
Delivery Criteria Used:	This unit has the largest area, which accounts for it having the highest number of landslides. This unit has a low landslide density, and therefore has a moderate mass wasting hazard. Although the landslides in this unit are highly localized, when landslides occur, the landslide has a high potential to deliver. Approximately 84% of landslides in this unit

delivered sediment. This unit has a moderate sensitivity to road building due to a relatively low road landslide density.

Hazard-Potential
Rating:

Moderate

Forest Management
Related Trigger
Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads can increase groundwater, accelerating movement of rockslides or earth flows in this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of rockslides or earth flows.
- Root decay of hardwood or non-redwood conifer species can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Loss of evapo-transpiration from forest harvest can increase groundwater levels initiating or accelerating movement in rockslides or earth flows or aid in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows.

Confidence: High confidence in placement of unit. Some areas within this unit could have higher susceptibility to landslides and higher delivery rates due to localized areas of steep slopes with weak soils, and adverse groundwater conditions.

MWMU Number:	5
Description:	Low relief topography
Material:	Moderately deep to deep soils, formed from weathered marine sedimentary rocks.
Landforms:	Characterized by low gradient slopes generally less than 40%, although in some places slopes can be steeper. This unit occurs on ridge crests, low gradient side slopes, and well-developed terraces. Shallow-seated landslides seldom occur and usually do not deliver sediment to stream channels.
Slope:	<55% (based on field observations)
Total Area:	1849 acres, 3% of WAU area
MW Processes:	<i>8 road associated landslides (debris slide)</i>
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0 landslides per acre for past 32 years.
Road-related Landslide Density:	0.26 landslides per mile of road for the past 32 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	Low sensitivity to road building and forest management practices due to low gradient slopes
Mass Wasting Potential:	Low
Delivery Potential:	Low
Delivery Criteria Used:	Sediment delivery in this unit is low.
Hazard-Potential Rating:	Low
Forest Management Related Trigger Mechanisms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit. • Concentrated drainage from roads and skid trails can initiate or accelerate gully erosion, which can increase the potential for mass wasting processes.
Confidence:	High confidence in placement of unit in areas of obviously stable topography. High confidence in mass wasting potential and sediment delivery potential ratings.

MWMU Number:	6
Description:	Earth Flow Topography
Materials:	Fine-grained soils and clays of highly weathered and sheared marine sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Soils contain >80% particles less than 2mm in size with boulders, some very large, within the soil matrix.
Landforms:	Boundaries of this unit correspond to the mapped, deep-seated earth flows from mass wasting inventory, regardless of state of activity. Characterized by hummocky slopes with localized areas of steep, and areas of flat topography. Slopes commonly contain areas of backtilted topography, creating ponded water. Ground surfaces in this unit commonly contain areas of grassy vegetation, which may be attributed to the inability of the clay-rich soil to support dense forests. Gullies are common in this unit. Rate of movement within earth flows typically is variable and likely fluctuates seasonally according to groundwater conditions. Most of unit 6 is earth flow complexes with many scarps and benches that create a step-like profile.
Slope:	Unknown (no field observations)
Total Area:	5 acres; 0.01% of the total WAU.
MW Processes:	no shallow landslides
Non Road-related Landslide Density:	0 landslides per acre for past 32 years.
Forest Practices Sensitivity:	High sensitivity to roads, harvesting, and forest management practices on active earth flow surfaces. Potential forest practices in this unit should be assessed on at a site specific basis due to variable topography and differing rates of movement within an earth flow.
Mass Wasting Potential:	High
Delivery Potential:	High
Delivery Criteria Used:	Many of the earth flows in the Navarro WAU have the toe or lateral edges along watercourses. If earth flow movement occurs the landslides will deliver sediment.
Hazard Potential Rating:	High

Forest Management
Related Trigger
Mechanisms:

- Sidecast fill material placed on locally steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from roads can increase groundwater, accelerating movement of earth flows of this unit.
- Poorly sized culvert or excessive debris at watercourse crossings can initiate failure of the fill material creating debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Cut-slope of roads can over-steepen the slope creating debris slides in this unit.
- Concentrated drainage from skid trails onto unstable areas can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.
- Loss of evapo-transpiration from forest harvest can increase groundwater levels initiating or accelerating movement of earth flows of this unit or aid in initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Concentrated drainage from roads and skid trails can initiate or accelerate gully erosion, which can increase the potential for mass wasting processes.
- Cut-slope of skid trails can remove support of the toe or expose potential failure planes of earth flows.
- Sidecast fill material created from skid trail construction placed on locally steep slopes can initiate debris slides, torrents or flows.
- Root decay of hardwood or non-redwood conifer species can be a contributing factor in the initiation of debris slides, torrents or flows in this unit.

Confidence: Confidence in delineation of unit is consistent with confidence level in mass wasting inventory mapping of deep-seated earth flows. High confidence in hazard potential rating due to relatively low hazard for shallow-seated landslides

Sediment Input from Mass Wasting

Sediment delivery was estimated for shallow-seated landslides in the Navarro WAU. Landslides were determined to have either no sediment delivery or to deliver all or a percentage of their total volume. Of the shallow-seated landslides mapped by MRC in this watershed analysis, 86 percent of the landslides delivered some amount of sediment (Table A-4).

Table A-4a. Total Shallow-Seated Landslides Mapped for each Planning Watershed in Navarro West.

Planning Watershed	Total Landslides	Landslides with Sediment Delivery	Landslides with No Sediment Delivery
Rancheria Creek	18	18	0
Flynn Creek	27	22	5
Floodgate Creek	13	13	0
Hendy Woods	1	1	0
Mill Creek	8	7	1
Lower Navarro River	92	65	27
Middle Navarro River	204	167	37
North Fork Navarro River	84	75	9
Ray Gulch	53	39	14
Upper Navarro River	78	70	8
sum	578	477	101
Percentage	100%	83%	17%

Table A-4b. Total Shallow-Seated Landslides Mapped for each Planning Watershed in Navarro East.

Planning Watershed	Total Landslides	Landslides with Sediment Delivery	Landslides with No Sediment Delivery
Dutch Henry Creek	113	107	6
North Fork Indian Creek	45	42	3
John Smith Creek	8	7	1
Lower South Branch Navarro River	72	69	3
Little North Fork Navarro River	131	105	26
Middle South Branch Navarro River	168	145	23
Upper South Branch Navarro River	105	97	8
Sum	642	572	70
Percentage	100%	89%	11%

A total of 2,186,100 tons of mass wasting sediment delivery was estimated for the time period 1969-2000 in the Navarro WAU. This equates to 753 tons/sq. mi./yr. Of the total estimated amount, 258,500 tons (12% of total) occurred from 1969-1981, 441,700 tons (20% of total) occurred from 1982-1987, and 1,485,900 tons (68% of total) occurred in the 1988-2000 time period (Table A-5a and Table A-5b). A total of approximately 84,000 tons was delivered into Navarro West in 1995 by the Floodgate slide, which is 4% of the total delivery from 1969-2000 and 6% of the total amount delivered from 1988-2000 in the whole Navarro WMU. The floodgate slide consisted of a deep-seated rockslide and associated debris flow which delivered sediment into the Navarro River approximately 1/3 of a mile upstream of the confluence of the Navarro River with Floodgate Creek.

Relatively large amounts of sediment delivered from 1988-2000 compared to earlier time periods results from several factors, including high rain fall events during this time frame, two sets of aerial photographs analyzed during this time, and field work done in the summer of 1999. Unusually intense storms and/or high annual rainfall occurred in 1995, 1997 and 1998, and under wet conditions more landslides occurred. According to rainfall data taken from Casper Creek, just South of Fort Bragg, the most intense rainfall during the 1995 – 1998 period was January 8-9 1995 5.78 inches, March 13-14 1995 4.64 inches, December 30 1996 – January 1 1997 10.58 inches and March 21-23 1998 6.63 inches. During the 1988-2000 time period two sets of aerial photographs were analyzed, (1996 and 2000), both of which were photographed after a major storm event. Consequently more landslides were found in the 1988-2000 period than the other periods. Field surveys located additional landslides. The field assessment occurred in the summer of 1999 a year after the 1998 storm events. In Navarro West, 69% of the total amount of sediment delivered was from landslides found in the field and in Navarro East 76% of the total amount of the sediment delivered was from landslides found in the field. The high percent of landslides found in the field is due to field work being done before the 2000 aerial photographs could be assessed, therefore landslides were found in the field that would have been found in the 2000 photographs.

The highest overall sediment input from mass wasting occurred in the Dutch Henry planning watershed. The higher sediment delivery appears to be due to a large amount of landslides that occurred on roads adjacent to watercourses. In contrast, Hendy Woods planning watershed has the lowest mass wasting input. The low input for Hendy Woods on Mendocino Redwood Company property is attributable to relatively gentle terrain within this planning watershed.

Table A-5a. Sediment Volume Input by Time Period for Navarro West Planning Watersheds.
Data Reported in Tons of Sediment Delivered.

Planning Watershed	1969 - 1981	1982 - 1987	1988 - 2000
Rancheria Creek	1600	16800	13900
Flynn Creek	3600	1700	25000
Floodgate Creek	6600	2500	5200
Hendy Woods	0	200	0
Mill Creek	0	0	12500
Lower Navarro River	6700	31600	64500
Middle Navarro River	47600	63000	168800
North Fork Navarro River	21400	21100	17300
Ray Gulch	1700	3800	13900
Upper Navarro River	15100	48000	124600
Total	104,300	188,700	445,700

Table A-5b. Sediment Volume Input by Time Period for Navarro East Planning Watersheds.
Data Reported in Tons of Sediment Delivered.

Planning Watershed	1969 - 1981	1982 - 1987	1988 - 2000
Dutch Henry Creek	6000	116000	204000
North Fork Indian Creek	6000	20000	263000
John Smith Creek	0	4500	10000
Lower South Branch Navarro River	45000	12500	83000
Little North Fork Navarro River	28000	38000	142000
Middle South Branch Navarro River	42000	3000	238000
Upper South Branch Navarro River	28000	2800	100000
Total	154,000	253,000	1,040,000

Chart A-1a. Total Mass Wasting Sediment Input Rate (tons/yr/sq. mi.) from Landslides for MRC Ownership in Navarro West Shown by Watershed and Time Period.

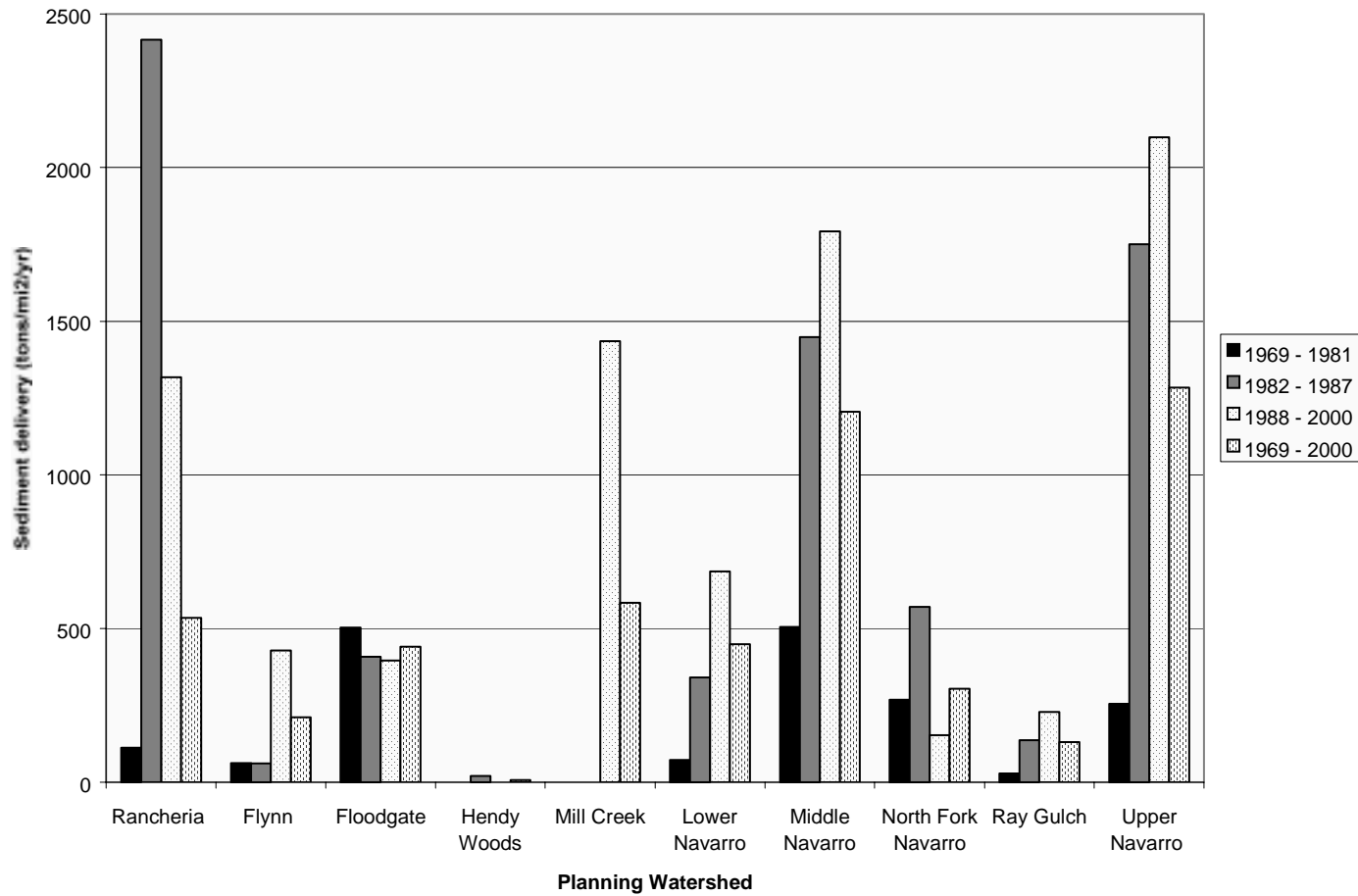
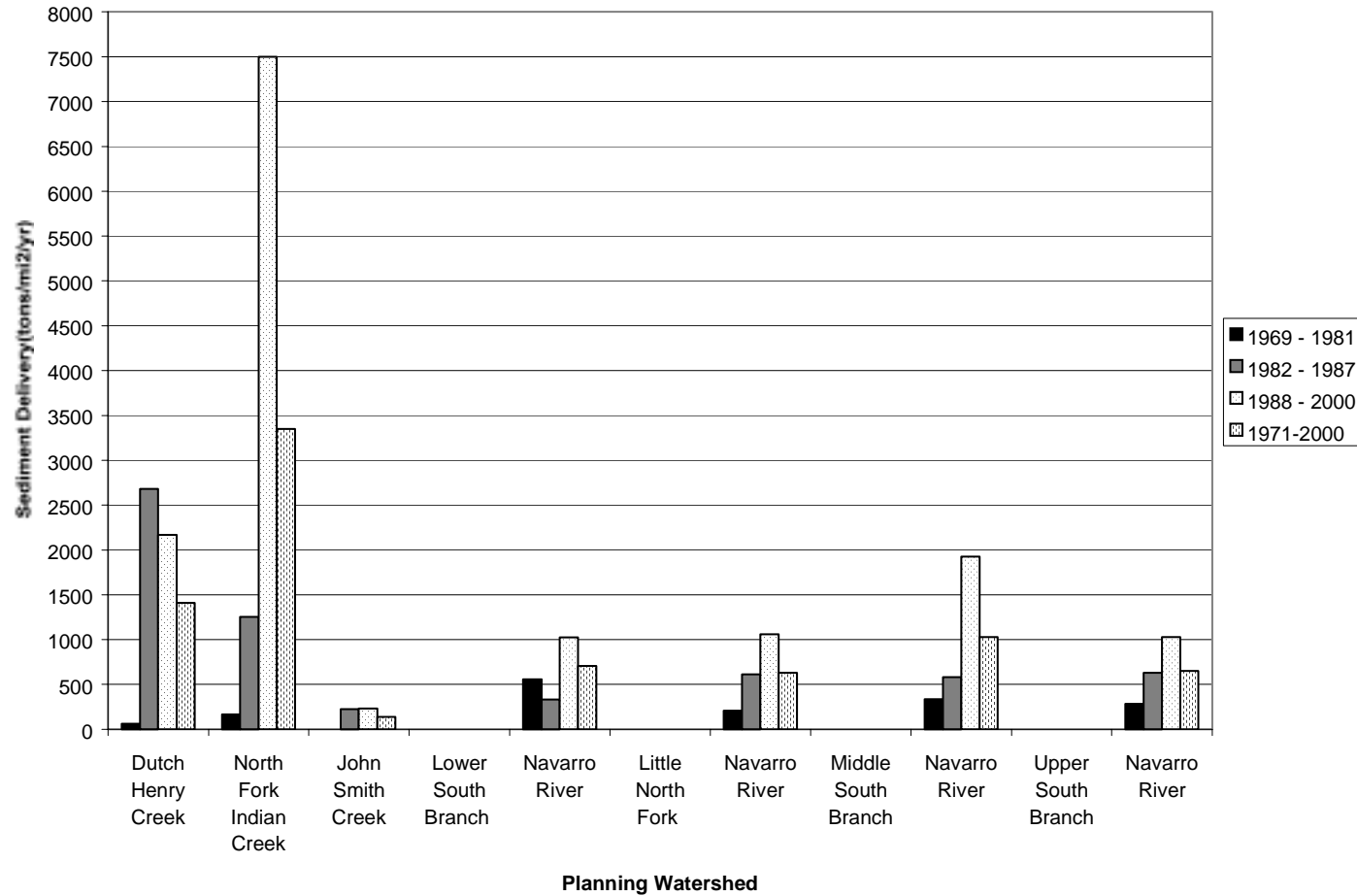


Chart A-1b. Total Mass Wasting Sediment Input Rate (tons/yr/sq. mi.) from Landslides for MRC Ownership in Navarro East Shown by Watershed and Time Period.



Road associated mass wasting was found to have contributed 1,548,000 tons (530 tons/sq. mi./yr) of sediment over the 32 years analyzed (1969-2000) in the Navarro WAU (Table A-6a and Table A-6b). This represents approximately 71% of the total mass wasting inputs for the Navarro WAU for 1969-2000. In the Dutch Henry Creek and North Fork Indian Creek planning watershed, road associated landslide sediment delivery was a major sediment source, contributing 87% of the sediment delivered into the Dutch Henry planning watershed and 93% of the sediment delivered into the North Fork Indian Creek planning watershed. In John Smith Creek planning watershed 98% of the sediment delivered was road associated, out of 7 shallow landslides that delivered, 6 where road related. However, the Upper Navarro River planning watershed had a low percentage of road associated mass wasting delivery, 25%, due to the large amount of sediment delivered from the Floodgate slide, which is attributed to non - road associated mass wasting.

One road in particular in the Navarro WAU, the Masonite Road, was constructed in the 1950's and is still in use today as a major haul road. This road has created many mass wasting events, causing the road to be a major source of sediment into the Navarro WAU. Between 1969-2000 the Masonite road is estimated to have delivered 300,000 tons of mass wasting sediment, 21% of the total mass wasting sediment delivered into Navarro East and 14% of the total sediment delivered into the Navarro WAU.

Table A-6a. Road Associated Sediment Delivery for Shallow-Seated Landslides for Navarro West by Planning Watershed, 1969-2000.

Planning Watershed	Road Associated Mass Wasting Sediment Delivery (tons)	Percent of Total Sediment Delivery of Planning Watershed
Rancheria Creek	18000	56%
Flynn Creek	17000	57%
Floodgate Creek	11500	80%
Hendy Woods	200	100%
Mill Creek	11000	89%
Lower Navarro River	54000	52%
Middle Navarro River	118000	38%
North Fork Navarro River	35000	59%
Ray Gulch	11000	56%
Upper Navarro River	39000	25%
Total	315,000	43%

Table A-6b. Road Associated Sediment Delivery for Shallow-Seated Landslides for Navarro East by Planning Watershed, 1969-2000.

Planning Watershed	Road Associated Mass Wasting Sediment Delivery (tons)	Percent of Total Sediment Delivery of Planning Watershed
Dutch Henry Creek	282400	87%
North Fork Indian Creek	268300	93%
John Smith Creek	13900	98%
Lower South Branch Navarro River	98700	70%
Little North Fork Navarro River	171300	82%
Middle South Branch Navarro River	254400	81%
Upper South Branch Navarro River	144900	93%
Total(rounded to 1000s)	1,234,000	85%

Sediment Input by Mass Wasting Map Unit

Total mass wasting sediment delivery for the Navarro WAU was separated into respective mass wasting map units. Sediment delivery statistics for each MWMU are summarized in Table A-7. It should be noted that not all planning watersheds contain all six MWMUs.

The mass wasting map unit with the highest sediment delivery is MWMU 4, which is estimated to deliver 51% of the total sediment input for the Navarro WAU. This is due to the high road density within this unit which makes the actual hazard of the unit appear artificially high; 86% of the total delivered sediment came from road related features in MWMU 4. MWMU 5 is estimated to have delivered 1% of the total sediment input. This is because the majority of the landslides are road associated in MWMU 5. Combining all streamside units (MWMU 1, 2, 3) would yield 48% of the total sediment input. The total sediment delivered from non-road related slides in MWMU 1, 2, and 3 was 77%, while MWMU 4 delivered 23% of the total non-road related delivery.

One measure of the intensity of mass wasting processes in a MWMU is the amount of sediment produced divided by the area in the MWMU. The last row in Table A-7 expresses landslide intensity as the ratio of the percentage of total sediment delivered by the percentage of watershed area in the MWMU. High values of this ratio indicate high landslide rates in a concentrated area. The MWMU with the highest ratio was unit 1 with a ratio of 5.8 while unit 5 and 4 had the lowest ratio with unit 5 having 0.3 and unit 4 having a ratio of 0.7.

Table A-7. Total Sediment Delivery by Mass Wasting Map Units in the Navarro WAU (1969-2000).

MWMU	1	2	3	4	5	6
Road Related Sediment Delivered (tons)	335700	84700	155400	961100	11200	n/a
Non-Road Related Sediment Delivered (tons)	175600	83300	227200	151900	0	n/a
Total Sediment Delivered (tons)	511300	168000	382600	1113000	11200	n/a
% road related delivery	22%	5%	10%	62%	1%	n/a
% non-road related delivery	28%	13%	36%	23%	0%	n/a
% of total delivered	23%	8%	17%	51%	1%	n/a
% of Watershed	4%	6%	17%	70%	3%	~0.01%
% ratio: delivery %/area %	5.8	1.3	1	0.7	0.3	n/a

CONCLUSIONS

In natural forest environments of the California Coast Range, mass wasting is a common occurrence. In the Navarro WAU this is due to steep slopes, the condition of weathered and fractured marine sedimentary rocks (interbedded sandstone and shale), tectonic activity, locally thick colluvial soils, a history of timber harvest practices, and the occurrence of high intensity rainfall events. Mass wasting events are episodic and many landslides may happen in a short time frame. Mass wasting features of variable age and stability are observed throughout the Navarro WAU. The vast majority of the landslides visited in the field during this assessment occurred on slopes greater than 60%, in main and side scarps. Seeps and springs were evident in the evacuated cavity at many sites. Particular caution should be exercised when conducting any type of forest management activity in areas with convergent or locally steep topography.

The steep streamside areas of MWMU 1, 2, and 3 contribute the highest amount of the sediment per unit area in the watershed. In the moderate and low hazard units of MWMU 4 and 5, a large amount of road associated landslides are occurring, suggesting the need to make improvements on roads within the Navarro WAU.

Almost 62% of the shallow-seated landslides in the Navarro WAU are road associated. Road associated mass wasting represented 70% of the sediment delivery. Roads are a significant factor in the cause of shallow-seated mass wasting events. Improved road construction practices combined with design upgrades of old roads should reduce sediment input rates and mass wasting hazards.

Navarro East has a higher amount of road delivered sediment than Navarro West. This is due to a higher road density directly adjacent to watercourses. One road in particular in the Navarro WAU; the Masonite Road, was constructed from 1948-1950 (Baldo and Brown, 2000) and is still in use today as a major haul road. This road has created many mass wasting events, causing the road to be a major source of sediment in the Navarro WAU. Between 1969-2000 the Masonite road is estimated to have delivered 300,200 tons of mass wasting sediment, 21% of the total mass wasting sediment delivered into Navarro East and 14% of the total sediment delivered into the Navarro WAU.

Mass wasting sediment input is estimated to be at least 750-tons/sq. mi./yr. over the 1969-2000 time period for the entire Navarro WAU. Overall in the Navarro WAU, sediment delivery from mass wasting was highest in the Dutch Henry planning watershed. The large amount of road landslides adjacent to watercourses is the reason for the high sediment delivery.

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**Navarro Mass Wasting
Appendix A**



Road slide following construction along the Masonite Road, circa 1950.

Id	MWMU	Landslides		Approx. Failure Date	Slope Gradient (%)	Average Landslide Dimensions (feet)			Volume (cub.-yrds.)	Sediment Delivery	Delivery (%)	Delivery Volume (cub.-Yrds.)	Delivery Mass (tons)	Sediment Routing	Land Use Assoc.	Deep Seated Landslide Morphological Descriptions						Comments				
		Type	Certainty			Length	Width	Depth								Toe	Body	Lat. Scarps	Main Scarps	Veg.	Complex					
																							Field			
EL-13-1	3	DS	P	1981	0	220	90	4	2933	Y	92	2698	3507	Ephem./Int.	SKID											
EL-14-1	4	DF	D	96	0	112	48	4	796	Y	92	733	989	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-14-10	4	DS	D	78,81,87	0	50	80	4	593	Y	92	546	710	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-11	1	DS	D	1978	0	220	110	4	3585	Y	92	3298	4453	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-12	4	DS	D	1978	0	110	90	4	1467	Y	92	1349	1822	Ephem./Int.	SKID											
EL-14-13	4	DS	D	1978	0	110	50	4	815	Y	92	750	1012	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-14	4	DS	D	1978	0	50	50	4	370	Y	92	341	460	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-15	1	DS	D	1978	0	70	240	4	2489	Y	92	2290	3091	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-16	4	DS	D	1978	0	70	70	4	726	Y	92	668	902	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-17	4	DS	D	1978	0	110	90	4	1467	Y	92	1349	1822	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-18	4	DS	D	1978	0	110	130	4	2119	Y	92	1949	2631	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-19	4	DS	P	1978	0	150	20	4	444	Y	92	409	552	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-2	4	DS	D	96	0	80	112	4	1327	Y	92	1221	1649	Perennial	ROAD											inner gorge
EL-14-20		RS	Q			2260	1630	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	Y					
EL-14-21	3	DS	D	2000	0	490	130	4	9437	Y	92	8682	11721	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-14-22		RS	Q			2240	3890	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	Y					
EL-14-3	4	DS	D	98	73	150	300	4	6667	Y	80	5333	7200	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-4	4	DS	P	1987	0	80	20	4	237	Y	92	218	283	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-5	4	DS	D	1987	0	130	160	4	3081	Y	100	3081	4005	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-6	4	DS	D	1987	0	80	15	4	178	Y	100	178	231	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-7	4	DS	D	1987	0	80	30	4	356	Y	100	356	463	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-14-8	4	DS	D	1987	0	50	30	4	222	Y	92	204	265	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-14-9	4	DS	D	1987	0	50	20	4	148	Y	92	136	177	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-15-1	4	DS	P	96	0	80	96	4	1138	Y	92	1047	1413	Perennial												inner gorge
EL-15-2	4	DS	D	96	0	80	80	4	948	Y	92	872	1178	Perennial	ROAD											inner gorge
EL-15-4	4	DS	D	1987	0	30	15	4	67	Y	92	62	81	Perennial												stream bank failure
EL-15-5	4	DS	Q	1987	0	80	65	4	770	Y	92	708	920	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-15-6	4	DS	P	1987	0	50	15	4	111	Y	92	102	133	Perennial	LANDING											stream failure
EL-15-7	4	DT	D	1978	0	240	20	4	711	Y	92	654	883	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-15-8	3	DS	D	2000	0	220	120	4	3911	Y	92	3598	4858	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-15-9		RS	P			1580	450	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	N					
EL-16-1	4	DF	Q	96	0	80	48	4	569	Y	92	523	707	Ephem./Int.												
EL-16-10	4	DS	D	1978	0	90	90	4	1200	Y	92	1104	1490	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-16-11	4	DS	D	1978	0	110	70	4	1141	Y	92	1049	1417	Perennial	ROAD											older
EL-16-12		RS	Q			1560	530	0		Y				Ephem./Int.		4	3	3	3	4	N					
EL-16-2	4	DS	P	96	0	80	16	4	190	Y	92	174	236	Ephem./Int.												
EL-16-3	4	DS	P	1987	0	100	30	4	444	Y	92	408	530	Ephem./Int.												stream failure
EL-16-4	4	DS	P	1987	0	50	65	4	481	Y	92	443	576	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-16-5	4	DS	P	1987	0	50	50	4	370	Y	92	340	442	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-16-6	4	DS	P	1987	0	80	65	4	770	Y	92	708	920	Ephem./Int.												
EL-16-7	4	DS	D	1978	0	130	70	4	1348	Y	92	1240	1674	Perennial	ROAD											
EL-16-8	4	DS	P	1978	0	330	70	4	3422	Y	92	3148	4250	Perennial	SKID											
EL-16-9	4	DS	P	1978	0	130	70	4	1348	Y	92	1240	1674	Perennial	SKID											
EL-17-1	4	DS	P	96	0	32	96	4	455	Y	92	419	565	Perennial												inner gorge
EL-17-2	4	DF	D	96	0	176	48	4	1252	Y	92	1151	1554	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											
EL-17-3	4	DS	D	96	0	96	32	4	455	Y	92	419	565	Ephem./Int.	Landing											
EL-17-4	4	DS	D	1987	0	210	80	4	2489	Y	92	2290	2977	Ephem./Int.	ROAD											skid/road on top of slide
EL-17-5		RS	Q			780	580	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	N					
EL-18-1	4	DS	P	96	0	48	64	4	455	Y	92	419	565	Perennial												inner gorge
EL-18-2	4	DS	P	96	0	32	96	4	455	Y	92	419	565	Perennial												inner gorge
EL-18-3		RS	Q			720	260	0		Y				Perennial		3	2	3	3	4	N					
EL-18-6		RS	Q			2250	4480	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	Y					

Id	MWMU	Landslides		Approx. Failure Date	Slope Gradient (%)	Average Landslide Dimensions (feet)			Volume (cub.-yrds.)	Sediment Delivery	Delivery (%)	Delivery Volume (cub.-Yrds.)	Delivery Mass (tons)	Sediment Routing	Land Use Assoc.	Deep Seated Landslide Morphological Descriptions						Comments			
		Type	Certainty			Field	Length	Width								Depth	Toe	Body	Lat. Scarps	Main Scarps	Veg.		Complex		
EU-23-14	4	DS	D	1987	0	50	30	4	222	Y	92	204	270	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-23-15	4	DS	P	1978	0	130	40	4	770	Y	92	709	957	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-23-16	4	DS	P	1978	0	220	50	4	1630	Y	92	1499	2024	Perennial	SKID										
EU-23-18		RS	P			2810	2350	0		Y				Ephem./Int.		3	3	3	4	4	Y				
EU-23-2	4	DS	D	96	95	80	50	5	741	Y	100	741	1000	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-23-3	4	DS	D	1996	0	32	32	4	152	Y	92	140	182	Ephem./Int.											
EU-23-4	4	DS	D	96	65	170	150	4	3778	Y	100	3778	5100	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-23-5	4	DS	P	96	0	48	16	4	114	Y	100	114	154	Perennial	ROAD										inner gorge
EU-23-6	4	DF	P	96	0	112	16	4	265	Y	92	244	330	Perennial											
EU-23-7	4	DS	P	96	0	96	16	4	228	Y	100	228	307	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-23-8	4	DS	D	96	90	200	80	3	1778	Y	100	1778	2400	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-23-9	4	DS	D	96	112	40	130	4	770	Y	100	770	1040	Perennial	ROAD										inner gorge
EU-24-1	4	DS	D	96	0	48	48	4	341	Y	92	314	424	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-24-2	4	DS	D	96	0	48	80	4	569	Y	92	523	707	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-24-3	4	DS	D	96	0	48	16	4	114	Y	100	114	154	Perennial											
EU-24-4	4	DS	D	96	65	170	150	4	3778	Y	100	3778	5100	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-24-5		RS	P			2730	1150	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	5	Y				
EU-24-6		RS	P			1870	750	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	5	Y				
EU-24-7		RS	Q			2320	400	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	N				
EU-24-8		RS	Q			1450	2000	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	Y				
EU-25-1	4	DS	D	96	0	112	32	4	531	Y	92	488	659	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-25-2	4	DS	D	1987	0	240	80	4	2844	Y	92	2617	3454	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-25-3	4	DS	D	1987	0	130	50	4	963	Y	92	886	1169	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-25-4	4	DS	D	1987	0	115	50	4	852	Y	92	784	1019	Perennial	LANDING										
EU-26-1	4	DS	Q	96	0	16	48	4	114	N	0	0	0												
EU-26-10	4	DS	D	1987	0	160	65	4	1541	Y	92	1417	1871	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-26-11	4	DS	D	1987	0	65	30	4	289	Y	92	266	351	Ephem./Int.	LAND										
EU-26-12	4	DS	D	1987	0	150	50	4	1111	Y	92	1022	1349	Ephem./Int.	LAND										
EU-26-13	4	DS	D	1987	0	240	65	4	2311	Y	92	2126	2807	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-26-15		RS	P			2360	1170	0		N						4	2	3	3	4	N				
EU-26-16		RS	Q			2440	1150	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	N				
EU-26-2	4	DF	D	96	0	80	16	4	190	Y	92	174	236	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-26-3	4	DF	D	96	0	320	16	4	759	Y	92	698	942	Ephem./Int.	ROAD/Landing										
EU-26-4	4	DS	D	96	106	150	40	4	889	Y	75	667	900	Ephem./Int.	Landing										
EU-26-5	4	DS	D	96	73	100	130	2	963	Y	95	915	1235	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-26-6	4	DF	P	96	0	112	16	4	265	Y	92	244	330	Perennial											
EU-26-7	4	DS	D	96	0	64	48	4	445	Y	92	419	565	Perennial	Landing										
EU-26-8	4	DF	D	98	78	150	30	4	667	Y	80	533	720	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-26-9	4	DS	D	97	119	70	100	4	1037	Y	100	1037	1400	Perennial											
EU-27-1	4	DS	D	96	93	80	150	5	2222	Y	100	2222	3000	Perennial	Landing										
EU-27-2	4	DF	D	96	0	200	50	3	1111	Y	80	889	1200	Perennial	ROAD										
EU-27-3	4	DS	P	1987	0	80	15	4	178	Y	92	164	216	Ephem./Int.	LANDING										
EU-27-4	4	DS	P	1978	0	440	80	4	5215	Y	92	4798	6477	Perennial	SKID										
EU-27-5	4	DS	D	1978	0	130	20	4	385	Y	92	354	478	Ephem./Int.	ROAD										
EU-27-6		RS	Q			3830	3760	0		Y				Ephem./Int.		2	3	4	4	4	Y				
EU-27-7	2	DS	P	2000	0	60	30	4	267	Y	92	245	331	Ephem./Int.											
EU-27-8	2	DS	D	2000	0	120	30	4	533	Y	92	491	662	Ephem./Int.											
EU-34-6		RS	D			1210	1150	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	N				
EU-9-1		EF	P			1270	560	0		Y				Ephem./Int.		4	3	3	4	4	N				

Id	MWMU	Landslides		Approx. Failure Date	Slope Gradient (%)	Average Landslide Dimensions (feet)			Volume (cubic-yards)	Sediment Delivery	Delivery (%)	Delivery Volume (cub.-Yrds.)	Delivery Mass (tons)	Sediment Routing	Land Use Assoc.	Deep Seated Landslide Morphological Descriptions						Comments		
		Type	Certainty			Field	Length	Width								Depth	Toe	Body	Lat. Scarps	Main Scarps	Veg		Complex	
WR-8-4	3	DS	D	96	0	300	5	4	222	Y	92	204	276	Ephem./Int.									run out of a 20 leg. x 10 wth. ft debris slide	
WR-8-5	3	DS	P	96	0	30	20	4	89	N	0	0	0											
WR-8-6	2	DS	D	96	60	100	30	3	333	Y	10	33	45	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									HW SWALE (DF run out delivers sed.)
WR-8-7	3	DS	D	96	85	30	30	5	167	Y	100	167	225	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									
WR-8-9	4	DS	P	1987	0	210	65	4	2022	Y	92	1860	2512	Perennial	SKID									
WR-9-1	3	DS	P	96	0	60	30	4	267	N	0	0	0											
WR-9-10	3	DS	P	96	0	30	30	4	133	N	0	0	0											
WR-9-11	3	DS	P	96	0	30	40	4	178	N	0	0	0		SKID									
WR-9-12	4	DS	D	96<	66	50	30	3	167	Y	15	25	34	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									run out of
WR-9-13	4	DS	D	96<	70	200	30	3	667	Y	90	600	810	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									
WR-9-14	4	DS	D	96	65	130	100	4	1926	Y	50	963	1300	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									
WR-9-15	2	DS	P	1987	0	65	20	4	193	Y	92	177	239	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									
WR-9-16		RS	P			1090	1760	0		Y				Ephem./Int.		3	3	3	3	4	Y			
WR-9-2	3	DS	P	96	0	60	40	4	356	N	0	0	0											
WR-9-3	2	DS	P	96	0	60	40	4	356	Y	92	327	442	Perennial										
WR-9-4	3	DS	P	96	0	60	50	4	444	Y	92	409	552	Ephem./Int.										
WR-9-5	2	DS	P	96	0	70	40	4	415	Y	92	382	515	Ephem./Int.										
WR-9-6	4	DS	D	96	0	80	50	4	593	Y	92	545	736	Ephem./Int.	SKID									inner gorge
WR-9-7	3	DS	P	96	0	110	20	4	326	Y	92	300	405	Ephem./Int.	SKID									
WR-9-8	3	DS	P	96	0	50	20	4	148	Y	92	136	184	Ephem./Int.										
WR-9-9	3	DS	P	96	0	40	10	4	59	Y	92	55	74	Ephem./Int.										
WU-10-1	3	DT	D	1981	0	170	30	4	756	Y	92	695	938	Perennial	SKID									Inner gorge
WU-10-2	4	DS	Q	2000	0	40	30	4	178	N	0	0	0											
WU-10-3	4	DS	P	2000	0	60	20	4	178	Y	92	164	221	Ephem./Int.										
WU-10-5		RS	Q			470	380	0		Y				Ephem./Int.		3	3	3	3	4	N			
WU-10-6	3	DS	P	2000	0	200	30	4	889	Y	92	818	1104	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									
WU-32-10		RS	Q			940	240	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	3	4	N			
WU-32-11		RS	Q			840	370	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	N			
WU-32-13		RS	Q			600	300	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	N			
WU-32-16	3	DS	P	2000	0	60	20	4	178	Y	92	164	221	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									
WU-32-17		RS	Q			560	240	0		Y				Ephem./Int.		3	3	3	3	4	N			
WU-32-18		RS	Q			550	300	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	N			
WU-32-19		RS	Q			310	160	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	N			
WU-32-2	3	DF	D	95	56	700	100	24	62222	Y	100	62222	84000	Perennial										debris flow off Floodgate slide
WU-32-3	1	DS	D	96	88	100	30	2	222	Y	100	222	300	Perennial	ROAD									
WU-32-4	1	DS	D	96	82	70	100	3	778	Y	100	778	1050	Perennial	ROAD									
WU-32-6	3	DS	D	1987	0	160	20	4	474	Y	92	436	567	Ephem./Int.										HW SWALE
WU-32-7	4	DS	D	1987	0	65	30	4	289	Y	92	266	359	Ephem./Int.	ROAD									
WU-32-8		RS	P			2930	2110	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	Y			
WU-4-1	4	DF	D	96.87	0	100	80	4	1185	Y	92	1092	1472	Perennial	Landing									runout of 250 by 20 ft.
WU-4-10	4	DS	D	2000	0	120	30	4	533	Y	92	491	662	Perennial										
WU-4-11		RS	P			700	540	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	Y			
WU-4-12		RS	Q			2190	1310	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	Y			
WU-4-14		RS	P			1620	960	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	5	4	4	N			
WU-4-15		RS	P			980	630	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	3	4	4	N			
WU-4-2	1	DS	P	96.87	0	70	60	4	622	Y	100	622	840	Perennial										inner gorge
WU-4-3	1	DS	P	96.87	0	40	50	4	296	Y	100	296	400	Perennial										inner gorge
WU-4-4	1	DS	P	96.87	0	70	70	4	726	Y	100	726	980	Perennial										inner gorge
WU-4-5	1	DS	P	96.87	0	30	50	4	222	Y	100	222	300	Perennial										inner gorge
WU-4-6	1	DS	P	96	0	20	30	4	89	Y	100	89	120	Perennial										
WU-4-7	1	DS	D	96	102	80	10	2	59	Y	100	59	80	Perennial	ROAD									inner gorge
WU-4-8		RS	P			2090	1250	0		Y				Perennial		3	3	4	3	4	N			

