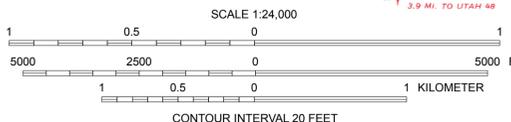


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Base from USGS Magna 7.5' Quadrangle (1999)  
 Hillshade derived from 2-meter bare earth LIDAR (2006) data from the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center  
 State Geographic Information Database  
 Projection: UTM Zone 12  
 Datum: NAD 1983  
 Spheroid: Clarke 1886  
 GIS and Cartography: Jessica J. Castleton and Corey D. Unger

**LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP OF THE MAGNA QUADRANGLE,  
 SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH**

by  
**Ashley H. Elliott, Jessica J. Castleton, and Greg N. McDonald**  
 2011



1	2	3	1. Antelope Island South
4	5	6	2. Balleys Lake
7	8	7	3. Salt Lake City North
		8	4. Farnsworth Peak
			5. Salt Lake City South
			6. Bingham Canyon
			7. Copperton
			8. Midvale

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

**EXPLANATION**

- Not Mapped** – Areas not mapped due to significant and ongoing human disturbance.
  - Landslide Deposits and Source Areas** – Landslides and their source areas as mapped by Solomon and others (2007) and identified by this study.
- LANDSLIDE HAZARD CATEGORIES**
- High** – Areas identified in field observations, aerial photography analysis, geologic maps, and topographic maps as highly susceptible to future landslide movement.
  - Moderate** – Zone of moderate landslide susceptibility as defined by areas having slopes greater than 10 degrees in geologic units with no known prior landsliding.
  - Low** – Zone of low landslide susceptibility as defined by areas having slopes less than 10 degrees.

**USING THIS MAP**

This map shows areas of relative landslide susceptibility and indicates where site-specific slope-stability conditions (material strength, orientation of bedding and/or fractures, groundwater conditions, erosion or undercutting) should be evaluated prior to development. The mapped boundaries between landslide-susceptibility categories are approximate, gradational, and subject to change with additional information. Landslide susceptibility at any particular site may be different than shown because of geological and hydrological variations within a map unit, gradational and approximate map-unit boundaries, and the generalized map scale. Small, localized areas of higher or lower landslide potential are likely to exist within any given map area. The landslide-susceptibility categories do not consider hazards caused by cuts, fills, or other alterations to the natural terrain.

This map is not intended for use at scales other than 1:24,000, and is designed for use in general planning to indicate the need for site-specific geotechnical/geologic hazard investigations, which are required to produce more detailed landslide-susceptibility information and should be conducted by qualified professionals. Mapped landslide susceptibilities indicate only the source zones of landslides (the parts of slopes that may fail). This map does not show how far downslope the materials may travel before stopping. Proposed development in areas downslope of landslide source zones should consider this in site-specific investigations. A valid landslide-hazard evaluation must address all pertinent conditions that could affect, or be affected by, the proposed development, including earthquake ground shaking.

For additional information about landslides and landslide susceptibility in the Magna quadrangle, refer to Chapter 4 of the accompanying report.