

**Description of map units for the  
*Landslide Maps of Utah***

Utah Geological Survey Map 246DM

**DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS**

**Deep or unclassified landslide** – Generally more than 10 feet (3 m) thick and shows characteristic landslide morphology. May include areas of complex or composite landsliding where landslide density is too great to show individual landslides separately. Also includes unclassified landslides (original source was not specific about landslide type).

**Shallow landslide** – Generally less than 10 feet (3 m) thick and shows characteristic landslide morphology. Includes mainly debris slides and debris flows. May include some composite landslides.

**Lateral spread and/or flow failure** – Liquefaction-induced landslides typically associated with earthquakes; generally occur on very gentle slopes or flat terrain.

**Landslide undifferentiated from talus and/or colluvial deposits** – May include deep or shallow landslides mapped with talus and/or colluvial deposits.

**Landslide and/or landslide undifferentiated from talus, colluvial, rock-fall, glacial, and soil-creep deposits** – May include deep or shallow landslides mapped with talus, colluvial, rock-fall, glacial, and /or soil-creep deposits; primarily mapped and compiled by Roger B. Colton, U.S. Geological Survey.

**Landslide scarp** – Landslide feature found near the head. Identified as the area where landslide material has moved downslope and away from the undisturbed ground. Fractures on down-dropped side.

**Debris-flow travel paths** – Identifies the path of a debris flow (shallow landslide).