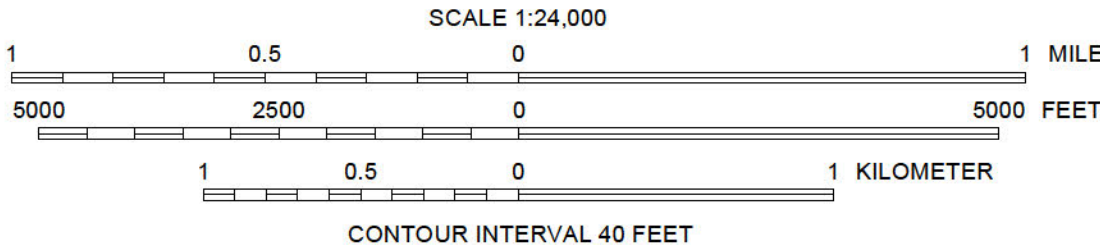


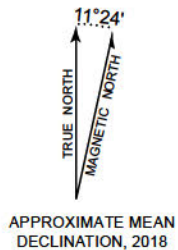
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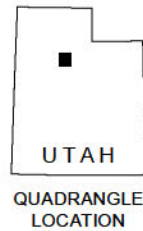
Base from USGS Tickville Spring 7.5' quadrangle (1997). The USGS topographic map published in 1997 conforms to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). However, the boundary of the base map conforms to the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) resulting in a slight offset in boundaries and a gap on the west edge of the map with no topographic data. Imagery base from National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP, 2012) and hillshade derived from 2-meter bare earth lidar (2006) data from the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center State Geographic Information Database. Datum: NAD 1983 Spheroid: Clarke 1866

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LANDSLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP OF THE TICKVILLE SPRING QUADRANGLE, SALT LAKE AND UTAH COUNTIES, UTAH
by
Jessica J. Castleton, Ben A. Erickson, and Greg N. McDonald
2018



1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

1. Bingham Canyon
2. Coopers Point
3. Midvale
4. Lowe Peak
5. Jordan Narrows
6. Mercur
7. Cedar Fort
8. Saratoga Springs

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES



EXPLANATION

- Not Mapped** – Area not mapped due to significant and ongoing human disturbance.
- Landslide Deposit** – As mapped by Biek and others (2005) and identified by this study.
- LANDSLIDE HAZARD CATEGORIES**
- High** – Area identified as highly susceptible to landslide movement. Slopes greater than 10 degrees in geologic deposits with existing landslides are highly susceptible to failure; slopes greater than 17 degrees in geologic units with fine-grained material susceptible to failure with no existing landslides are also high.
- Moderate** – Zone of moderate landslide susceptibility as defined by areas having slopes between 10 and 17 degrees in Lake Bonneville deposits, Tertiary volcanic deposits, and other unconsolidated units where no existing landslides are currently identified.
- 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 susceptibility 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 Tickville Spring quadrangle, refer to the accompanying report.