APPENDIX 1

GEOLOGIC HAZARD LEGEND

Category and map abbreviation	Description of Category
1. Rockfall (rf)	Source areas for falling rock. Includes potential rockfall areas.
2. Rock glacier (rg)	Area affected by the slow downslope creep of talus, generally due to the presence of an ice core.
3. Landslide (ls)	A large-scale failure of slope material involving surficial and/or rock. Failure may involve rotational slumping, shallow faulting, flow, and translation of material along inclides shear planes. Sub-category: Active or recently active slip faces.
4. Expansive soil and rock (es)	Areas of clay-rich, cohesive soils, derived mainly from clay and shale formations. Significant volume changes occur during cycles of wetting and drying. Due to the scale of mapping, areas so defined may include rock outcrops which are not expansive (e.g., sandstone).
5. Talus slope (ts)	An area of active deposition of material from rockfall and debris flow. Mass failure may occur as talus slides or debris flows. Sub-categories: Talus slide (tss) Active or recently active debris flow tracks.
6. Debris fan (df)	A flattened, cone-shaped deposit which accumulates from repeated deposition of stream flood and debris flow material at the exit point of a tributary stream into a larger valley. Sub-category: Active or recently active debris flow tracks.

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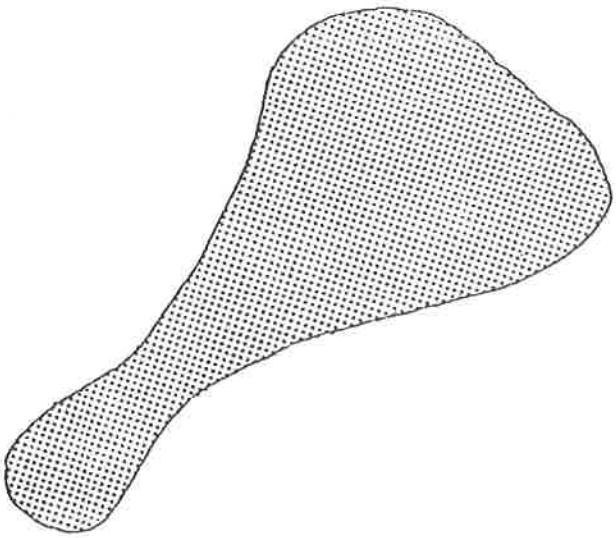
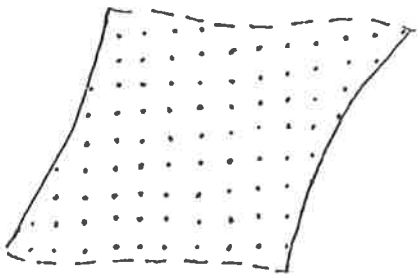
APPENDIX 1 (continued)

egory and map obreviation	Description of Category
Colluvial slopes	
	Sub-categories:
	cst — Areas of thick colluvial or glacial accumulations, generally thicker than six feet. Potential mass failure areas.
	csa — Areas of accelerated colluvial activity on slopes where deposits are less than six feet thick.
	csm — Areas of moderate colluvial activity on slopes where colluvial deposits are less than six feet thick.
	csi — 'Inactive' colluvial slopes, having slight colluvial activity on slopes less than 15 percent, having deposits less than six feet thick.
Physiographic floodplain (pf)	An area experiencing frequent erosion and deposition from streamflow. Areas defined probably encompass most of the 100-year floodplain but mapping is not based on stream discharge records.
Swamp (sw)	Areas subjected to seasonal or longer-term inundation from high water table conditions.
Subsidence (sb)	Areas subject to collapse of surficial material and/or bedrock due to removal of subsurface fluids, or removal of subsurface rock by solution or mineral extraction.
Tailings (tail)	Large deposits of rock waste from a milling operation which occur either as large pond deposits or as steep cones on slopes.

APPENDIX 2

SNOW AVALANCHE HAZARD LEGEND

Category and map symbol	Description of Category
	1. Active snow avalanche path. Also includes unvegetated slopes above timberline steeper than 60 percent.
	2. Potential avalanche area. All slopes steeper than 60 percent that are timbered and bear no clear signs of avalanche activity at the present time. Applies only to areas above 7,000 ft elevation.
	3. Small avalanche path that cannot be depicted by (1) above, due to the scale of mapping.