

LANDTYPE 4
OLD LANDSLIDES



Location: Moderately high elevations of the Tushar Mountains generally on steep canyon or mountain slopes. The largest area of this landtype occurs in the vicinity of Kent's Lake.

Landscape Characteristics: Landtype 4 typically occurs as old stabilized landslide areas with hummocky topography, but also includes smaller slumps and slides of steep canyon and mountain sideslopes. Soils have formed in the materials that have slumped which is primarily material weathered from intermediate volcanic rocks. Slopes range from 10 to 70 percent, with dominant slopes of 20 to 40 percent. Elevations range from 7,000 feet to 10,000 feet. Precipitation is 20 to 30 inches and the frost-free season is 40 to 60 days long.

Soils: The dominant component of this landtype is Soil (5-5-76-1) which makes up about 70 percent of the unit. These soils are deep with about 3 inches of forest duff overlying a very dark grayish brown gravelly loam surface layer and a dark brown gravelly clay loam subsoil grading to cobbly loam in the lower subsoil. Soil (5-25-76-1) makes up about 15 percent of the landtype and is deep with a very dark grayish brown loam surface layer, dark brown heavy loam subsoil and dark brown gravelly heavy sandy loam substratum. This soil occurs in grassy meadow bottoms throughout the landtype. Soil (5-5-76-3) makes up the remaining 15 percent of the landtype and is a deep soil with a dark brown gravelly heavy sandy loam surface layer and dark brown gravelly clay loam to sandy clay loam subsoil.

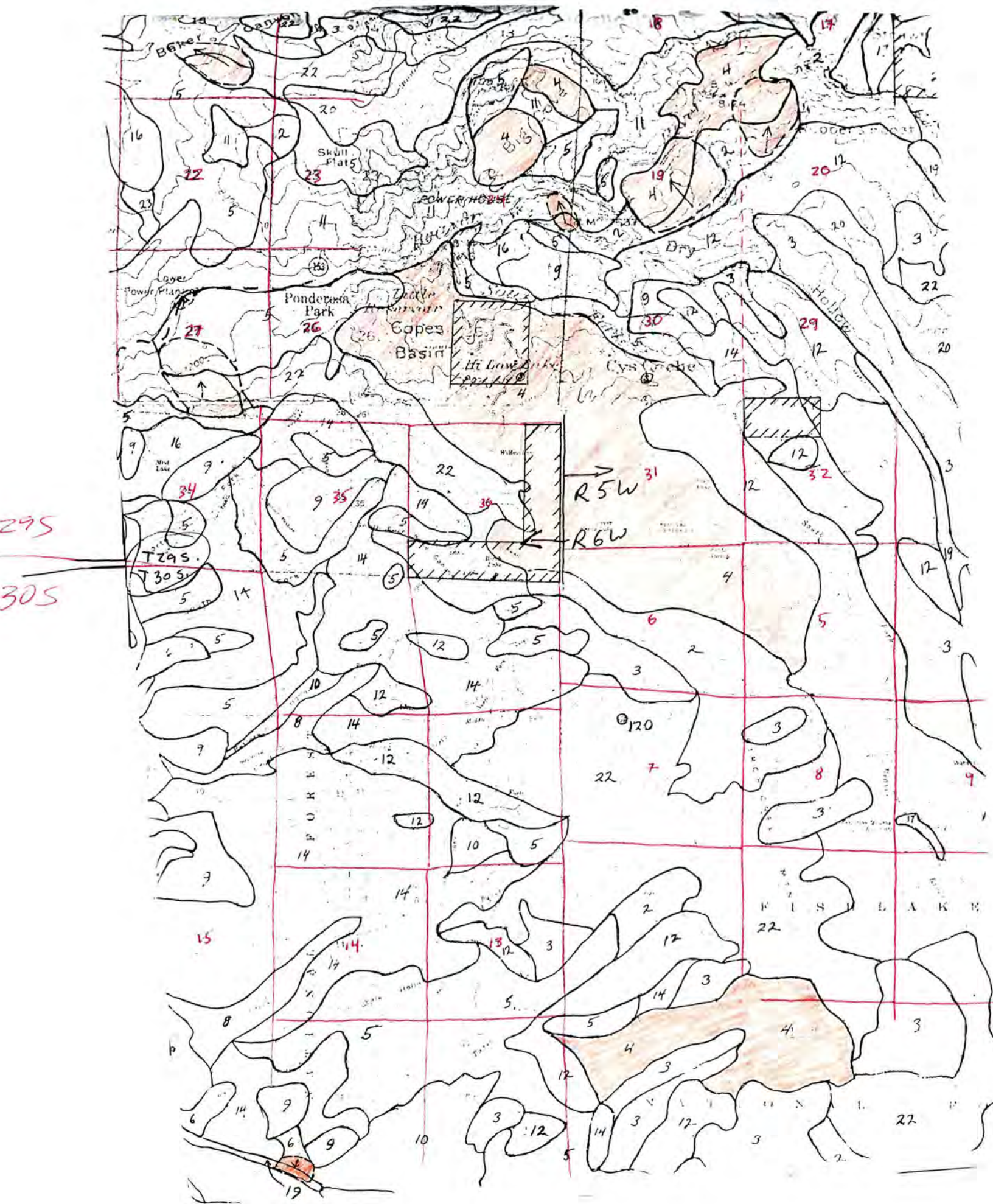
These are the predominant landtype components on the larger landslide areas. Smaller landslide areas may have soils with different characteristics than those described above.

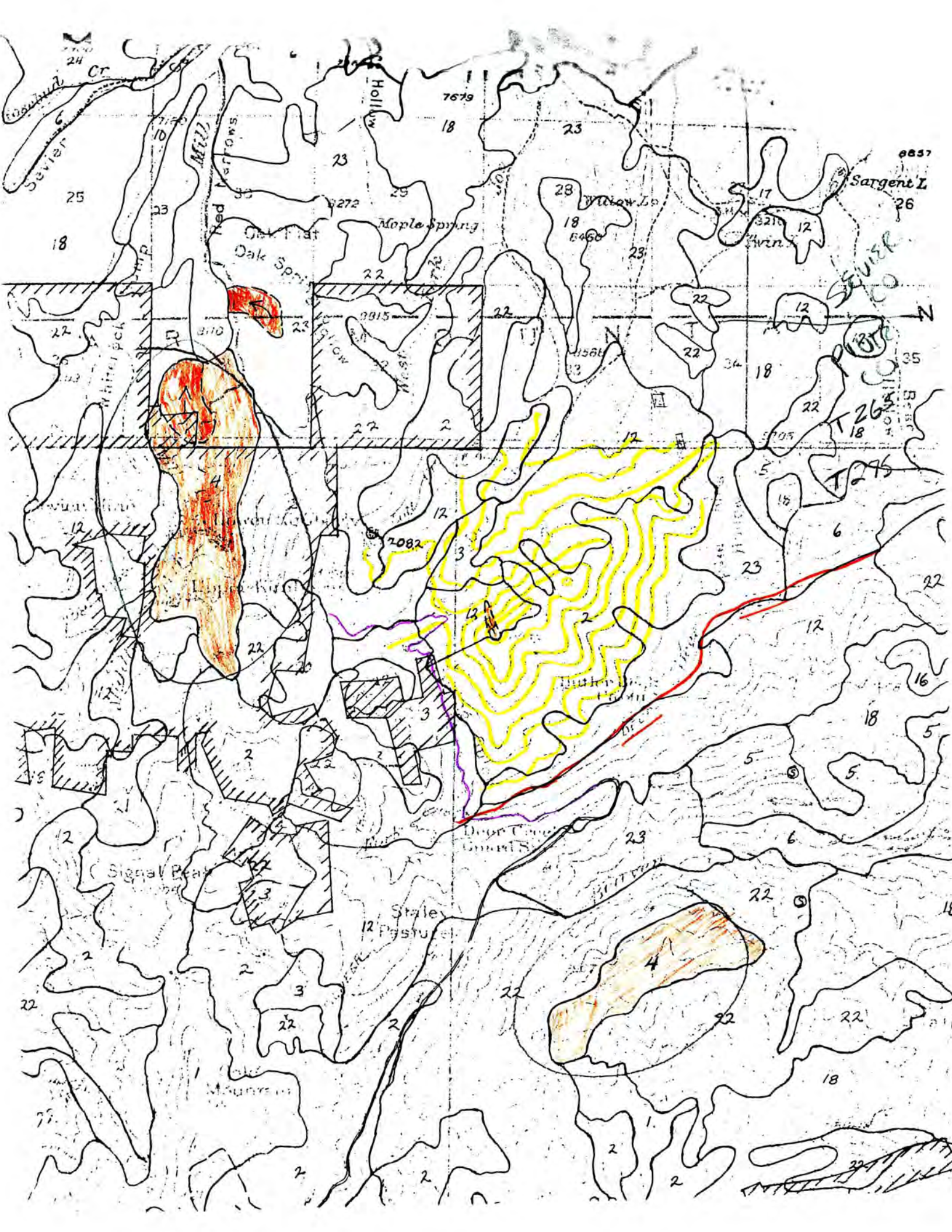
Vegetation: Generally this landtype is forested with ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and white fir at the lower elevations and subalpine fir and Englemann spruce at the higher elevations.

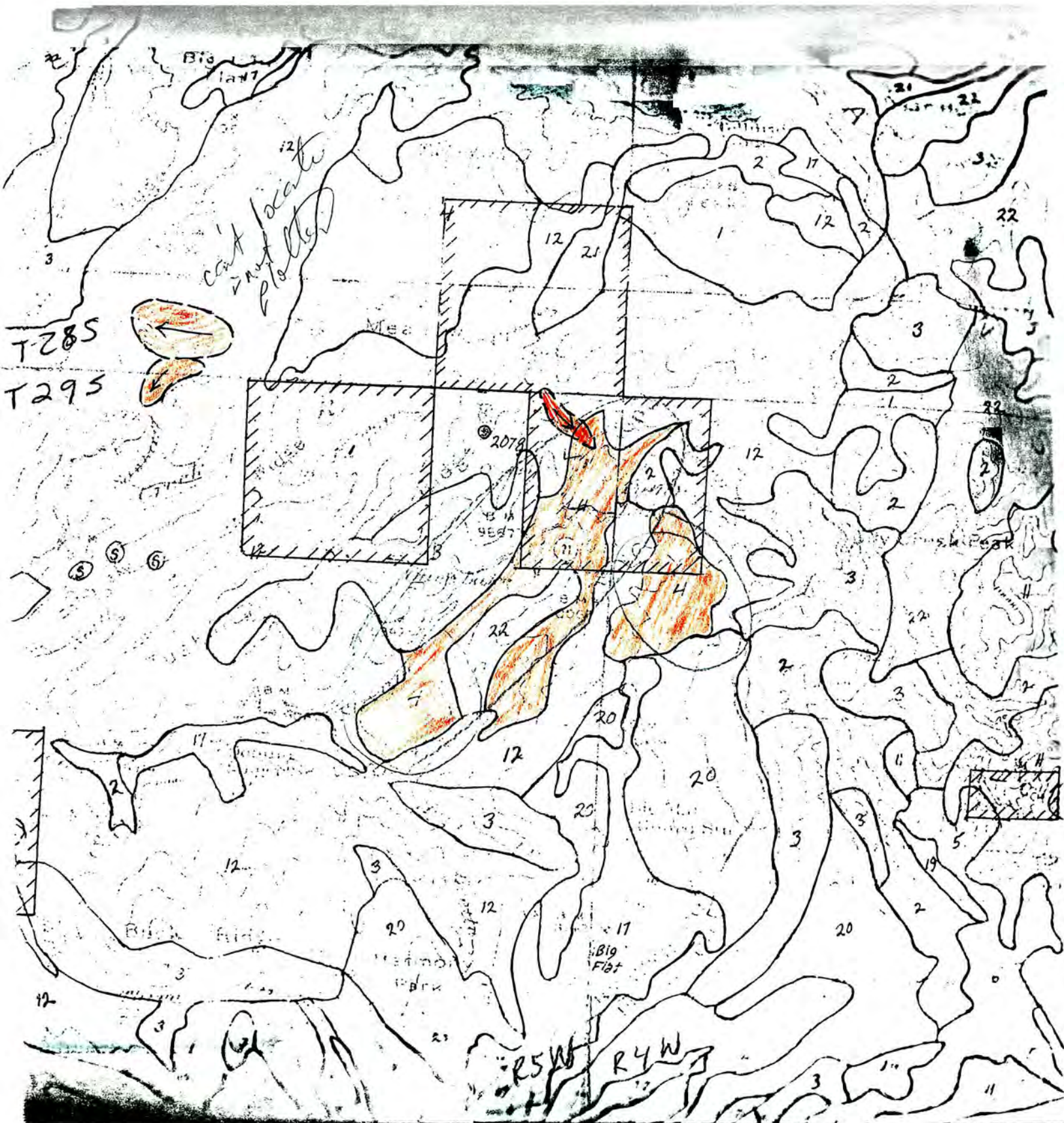
Management Qualities: These old landslides appear to have stabilized, however, certain management activities may increase the potential for mass movement. The hummocky topography characteristically contains swales suitable for constructing water retention structures. Several earth dams have previously been constructed in such areas.

Major features affecting management alternatives include some unstable slopes, moderately fine textured subsoils, some steep slopes, and wet soils in some swale areas. Present use of this landtype includes water production, recreation, timber production, and wildlife habitat. Moderately fine subsoil textures will pose some trafficability problems when unsurfaced roadbeds become wet.

Management Evaluation:







R. 7 W.

R. 6 W.

Black Rock
Volcano
Kansha

Kansha



MILLARD COUNTY
BEAVER COUNTY
Cinder
Crater

Sulphurdale

Standard

South

Pine Creek

Woodtick Hill

Little Basin

Gillies Hill

Cedar Knoll

Mud Spring

Red Butte Hill

Indian Creek

Manderfield

Martelap

Wilson Peak

Hogback

Signal Peak

Good Mountain

Shelly Baldy

North Fork North Creek

North Creek

North

Mud Flats

Parallels

North Cedars

Lower Kimberly Mine

Upper Kimberly Mine

Staley Pasture

Big Head

Big Head

Big Head

Big Head

Big Head

Sage Flat

Willow Lake

Sargent Mountain

Sargent Lake

Skinner

Deer Flat

Reynolds Gulch

Pine Creek

Deer Trail

Deer Trail

Deer Trail

Deer Trail

Marysville

Reynolds Gulch

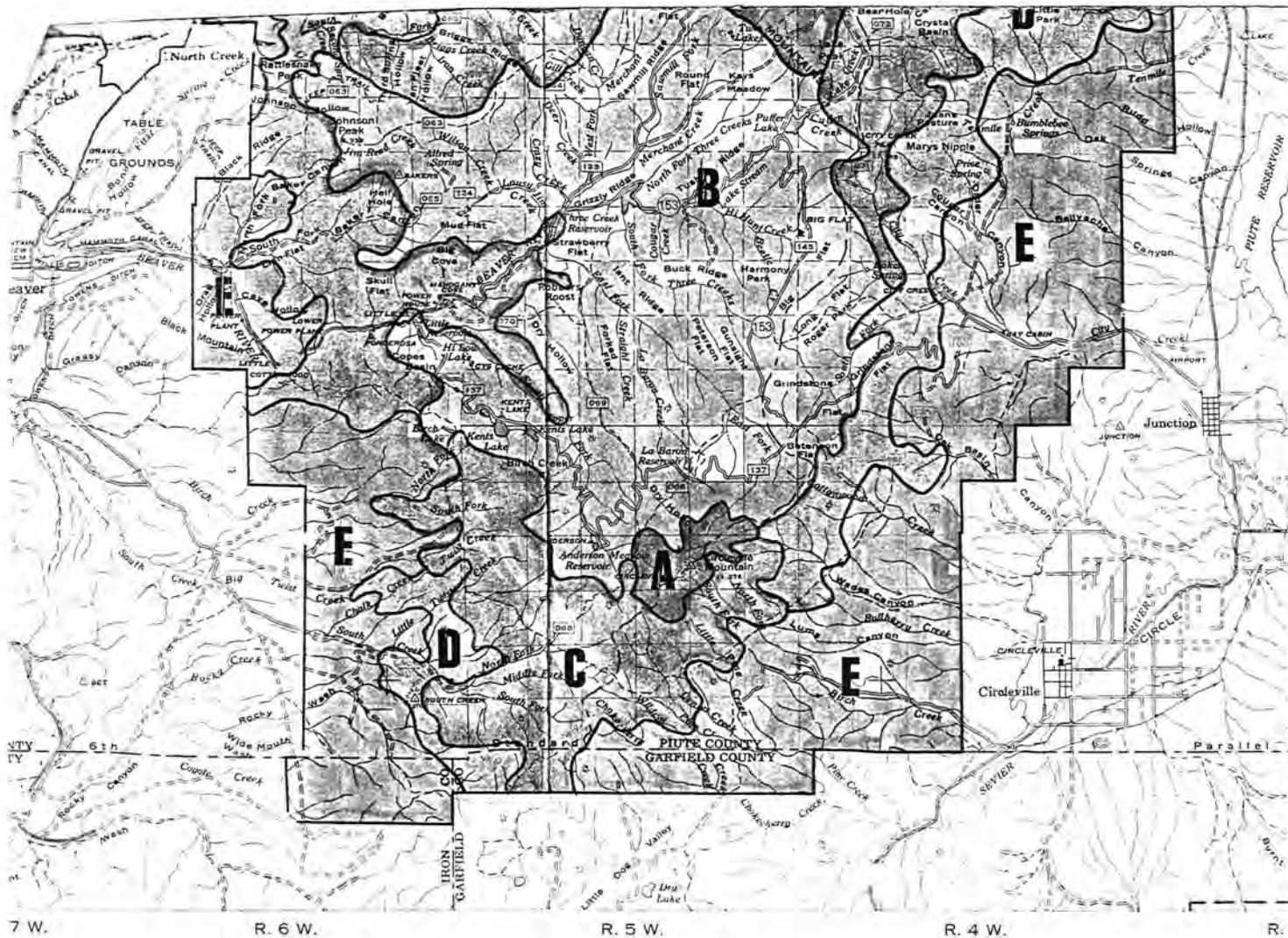
Pine Creek

Deer Trail

Deer Trail

Deer Trail

Deer Trail



ISC
 Ogden, Utah, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service Planimetric Maps,
 rangelands, and U.S. Army Map Service Topographic maps.