

Appendix J

CLFA Checklist and Landslide Form



Contents

J. CLFA CHECKLIST AND LANDSLIDE FORM	J-1
<i>J.1 CLFA Checklist</i>	<i>J-1</i>
<i>J.2 Landslide Form</i>	<i>J-3</i>

J. CLFA CHECKLIST AND LANDSLIDE FORM

J.1 CLFA Checklist

The CLFA checklist (1999) presents guidelines for determining when it is advisable to consult with a licensed geologist during THP preparation.

Registered Professional Foresters (RPF) should address the following questions during THP preparation:¹

1. Are there unstable areas located within or adjacent to the proposed THP area?
2. Were unstable areas identified on available geologic, landslide, and watershed maps, aerial photos, or previous THPs in the vicinity of the plan area?
3. Were unstable areas observed in the field? Features associated with unstable areas may include:
 - Hill slopes greater than 65%, including inner gorge areas
 - Loose, unconsolidated soils
 - U-shaped swales
 - Irregular topography
 - Scarps
 - Benches
 - Hummocky ground
 - Surface cracks
 - Vegetative indicators
 - Leaning trees
 - Hydrophytes
 - Isolated patches of homogeneous vegetation
 - Disorganized drainage
 - Sag ponds
 - Seeps
 - Diverted watercourse
 - Road cut-bank failure
 - Road or landing fill failure
4. If unstable areas were identified in the THP area, proposed timber operations on, adjacent to, upslope, or downslope of these features may have the potential to affect slope stability through:
 - Displacement of soil
 - Division or concentration of drainage
 - Reduction in interception or transpiration
 - Reduction in root strength

The following are examples of timber operations that could produce these effects:

- Timber cutting
- Construction and maintenance of

¹ The CLFA encourages foresters to review California Division of Mines and Geology Note 50, *Factors Affecting Landslides in Forested Terrain*.

- Roads
 - Stream crossings
 - Skid trails
 - Beds for felling trees (layouts)
 - Fire breaks
 - Mechanical site preparation
 - Prescribed burning
5. If proposed timber operations have a reasonable potential to affect slope stability, and there is a potential for materials from landslides or unstable areas to affect public safety, water quality, fish habitat or other environmental resources, then a California licensed geologist with experience and expertise in slope stability should be consulted to assess slope stability and assist with designing mitigation measures.

J.2 Landslide Form

Incidental Landslide Observation Form

Name: _____ Date: _____

UTM Location: N _____ E _____

(If no UTM Location is available, attach a map with the slide location noted)

Failure Date: _____

(Approximated to the nearest month or year)

Is this a reactivation of a previous landslide:

Yes	No	Unknown
-----	----	---------

(Circle one.)

Landslide Type

Shallow Seated			Deep-Seated	
Debris Slide	Debris Flow	Debris Torrent	Rockslide	Earthflow

(circle one)

Dimensions

Length	Width	Depth

(Approximate average dimensions in feet)

If the landslide is a debris flow or torrent, state approximate run-out length:

Sediment Delivery Estimate

Delivery Percent	0% -25%	25% -50%	50% -75%	75% -100%
Receiving Waters	Perennial	Intermittent	Ephemeral	

(Circle one in each row.)

Additional Physical Attributes

Hillslope Gradient (%) _____

Mgmt. Assoc.	Road	Skid Trail	Landing	Neither	Indeterminate
Slide Location	Headwall Swale	Steep Streamside	Inner Gorge	Neither	Indeterminate
Slope Form	Concave	Divergent	Planar	Indeterminate	

(Circle one in each row.)

Additional Comments/Observations (e.g. soil, bedrock, groundwater, or vegetation conditions)

