





# The SR530 landslide: March 22, 2014



**Photo: Seattle Times** 

## A landscape of landslides

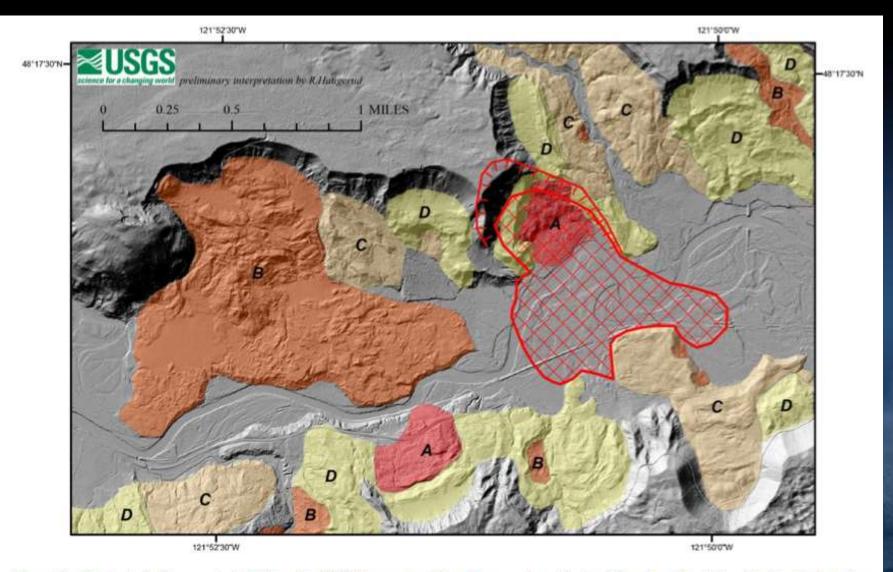
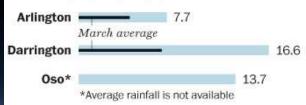


Figure 2. Shaded-relief image calculated from the 2013 lidar survey. Colored areas show older landslide deposits, distinguished by their relative age: A, youngest to D, oldest. The red cross-hatched area marks the approximate extent of deposits from the March 22, 2014, landslide.

### Wetter-than-normal March

Rainfall in the past month in Oso and nearby towns has been 150 to 200 percent above normal, and as of midday Friday, this has been the second-wettest March on record there, according to the National Weather Service.

RAINFALL THIS MONTH, in inches



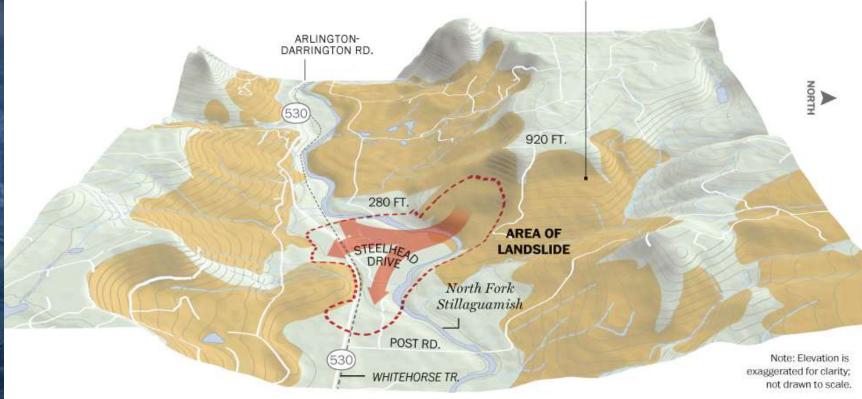


### Steep terrain

The ridge where the slide occurred rises more than 600 feet above the river, in the foothills of the Cascades. The river constantly erodes soil along its banks.

### Unstable geology

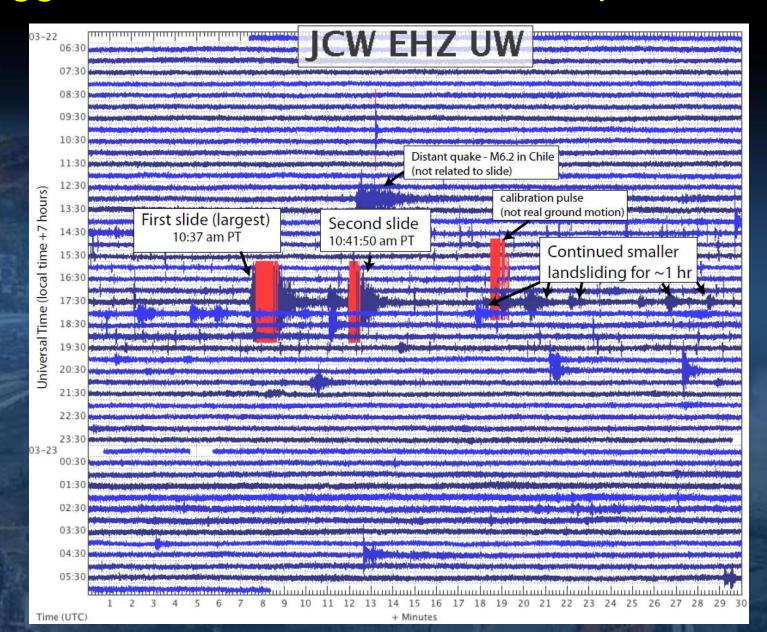
Much of the area rests on deposits from ancient landslides. Layers of sand, silt and clay were stacked and compressed in the Ice Age. Only friction holds them together, and they slide easily.



## The Washington Post

## What triggered the slide? Not an earthquake

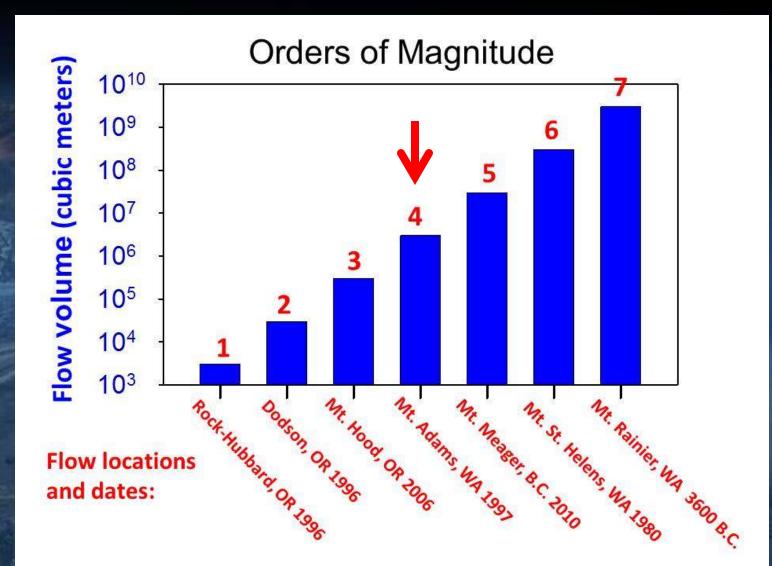
Nearest station in Pacific Northwest Seismic Network







## Size of the slide

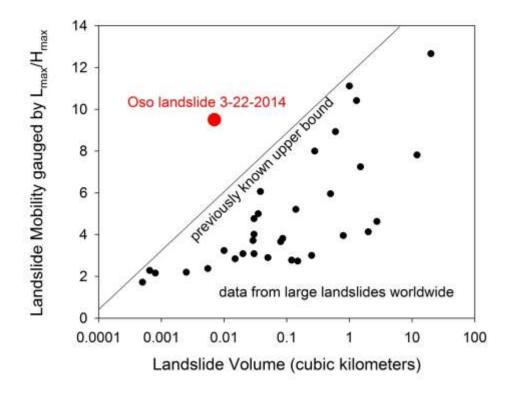




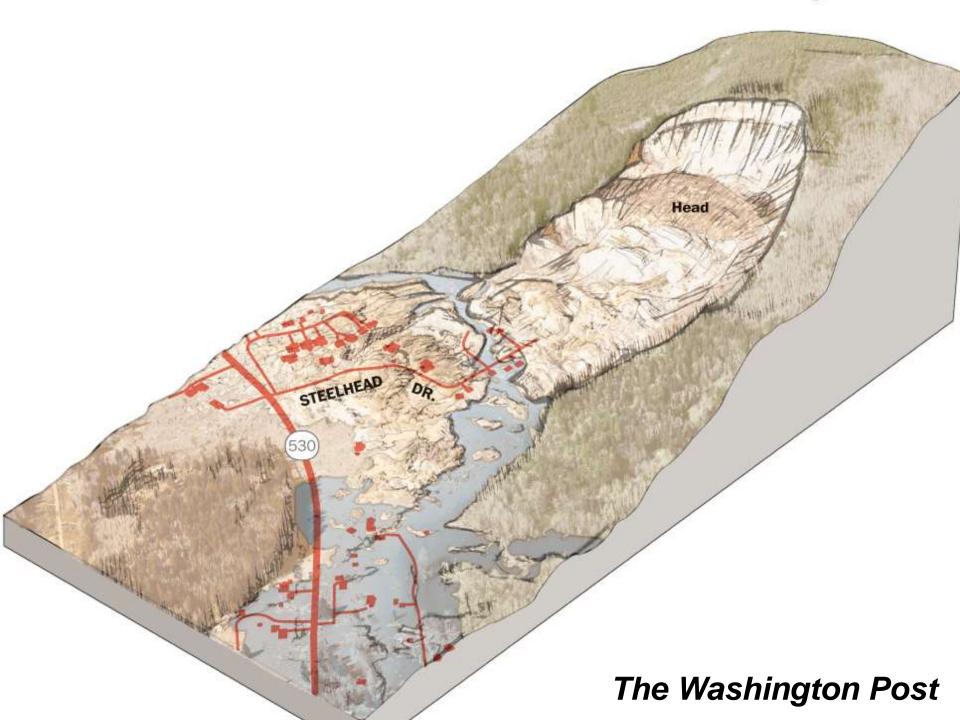
## An exceptionally mobile slide – fast and far



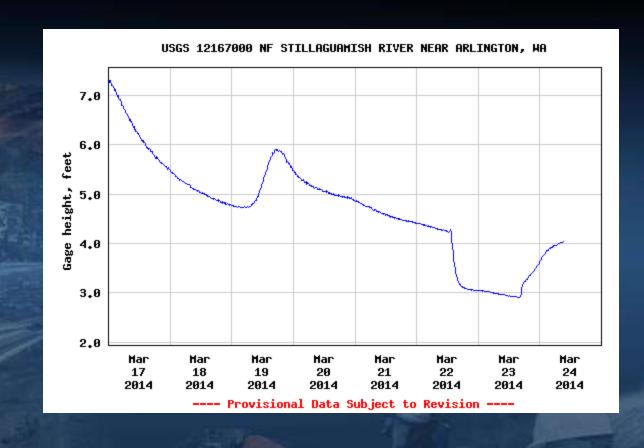
The exceptional mobility of the Oso landslide compared to worldwide data for non-volcanic landslides tabulated by F. Legros, Eng. Geol. 2002 (R.M. Iverson, USGS, 3-30-2014)



R. Iverson, personal communication



## Slide blockage reflected in downstream flow







## More information

