

Mapa de Deslizamientos de Tierra Inducidos por El Huracán Mitch, Hoja Castillo San Felipe (2462-IV), Guatemala

Map of Landslides Triggered by Hurricane Mitch, Castillo San Felipe Quadrangle (2462-IV), Guatemala

Este mapa es 1 de 20 que muestra las áreas impactadas por deslizamientos de tierra adyacentes a los valles de los ríos Motagua y Polochic en Guatemala en respuesta a la lluvia torrencial que acompañó al Huracán Mitch en octubre y noviembre de 1998. Los mapas proveen un registro comprensivo de deslizamientos sobre un área geográfica grande (~10,000 km²) de diversa geología, geomorfología, microclimas y vegetación. Si se combinan con datos de las propiedades físicas de materiales de la capa superficial de la ladera, forma de la ladera y características de la lluvia, los mapas proveen una base para evaluar la susceptibilidad al deslizamiento de tierra de otras áreas similares.

Utilizamos el término "deslizamiento de tierra" para describir a todos los tipos de fallas de inclinación, deslizamientos rotacionales y traslacionales, flujos de tierra que se mueven despacio, (Varnes, 1978; Cruden y Varnes, 1996), y flujos de escombros de movimiento rápido compuestos de todo, grava (hasta materiales de tamaño de piedras grandes) y escombros orgánicos que frecuentemente se movilizan de los deslizamientos de tierra (vea Pierson y Costa, 1987, para la clasificación de flujos de movimiento rápido). La mayoría de los deslizamientos de tierra que localizamos en el mapa fueron flujos de escombros. Los flujos de escombros típicamente ocurren en respuesta a períodos de lluvia intensa. They initiate as rotational or translational slides that mobilize into muddy slurries, or from significant concentrated erosion of surface material by runoff. As they travel across hillslopes and down channels, the slurries can substantially increase in volume by incorporating additional colluvium, channel-fill material, and water. Addition of sufficient volumes of water relative to sediment content can also result in dilution of the debris flow to streamflow consistency. Debris flows can occur with little warning and are capable of transporting coarse debris (containing fragments as large as 5 m in longest dimension) long distances over relatively gentle slopes. Debris flows can develop momentum as well as impact forces that can cause considerable destruction. As a result of these characteristics, mitigation of debris-flow hazards can be more difficult than mitigation of flood hazards. Most of the landslide-related damage and deaths that occurred during Hurricane Mitch were a result of debris flows.

Aerial photographs taken between January and March 2000 were used to map the landslides. The 1:40,000-scale aerial photographs were taken as part of a map revision project of Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) and the National Imaging and Mapping Agency (NIMA). Copies of the photographs are available through the EROS Data Center. Digital Raster Graphics (DRG) scanned images of 1:50,000-scale quadrangles were used as base maps for mapping the landslides. For some quadrangles, landslides were mapped on 1:25,000-scale enlargements of the base maps. Landslides and related effects in and adjacent to downstream drainages were mapped by first identifying them on the aerial photographs using a Kern PG-2 photogrammetric plotter at 4X and 8X magnifications. The plotter is traditionally used to create topographic maps, but also has many geologic applications (Pillmore, 1989). The photographs were scaled and oriented to the topographic base map using prominent topographic landmarks and plotted on a transparent polyester overlay registered to the topographic base. The mapped landslides were digitized manually or by an optical scanner, and the data were then digitally registered to the DRG base map in ArcInfo. The maps accurately portray the shape, size, and relative location of landslides and related downslope channel deposits. However, in some locations mapped channel deposits are not well aligned with the drainages as shown on the base maps. This may be due to 1) differences between generalized mapping of drainages on the base maps and detailed mapping of landslide channel deposits, 2) changes in the courses of streams since the time the base maps were made, and 3) locally insufficient topographic control to accurately register the aerial photographs to the base maps. Considering all mapping errors, we estimate that landslide locations mapped using the plotter are typically accurate to within 50-100 m. In areas where landslides were very sparse, the aerial photographs were scanned with a mirror stereoscope at 4X magnification, and landslide locations were transferred to base maps by inspection. Locations of landslides mapped in this manner are estimated to be accurate to within approximately 200 m. Final maps are presented at 1:50,000 scale.

This work was done in collaboration with Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología (INSIVUMEH) with funding from U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Referencias Citadas

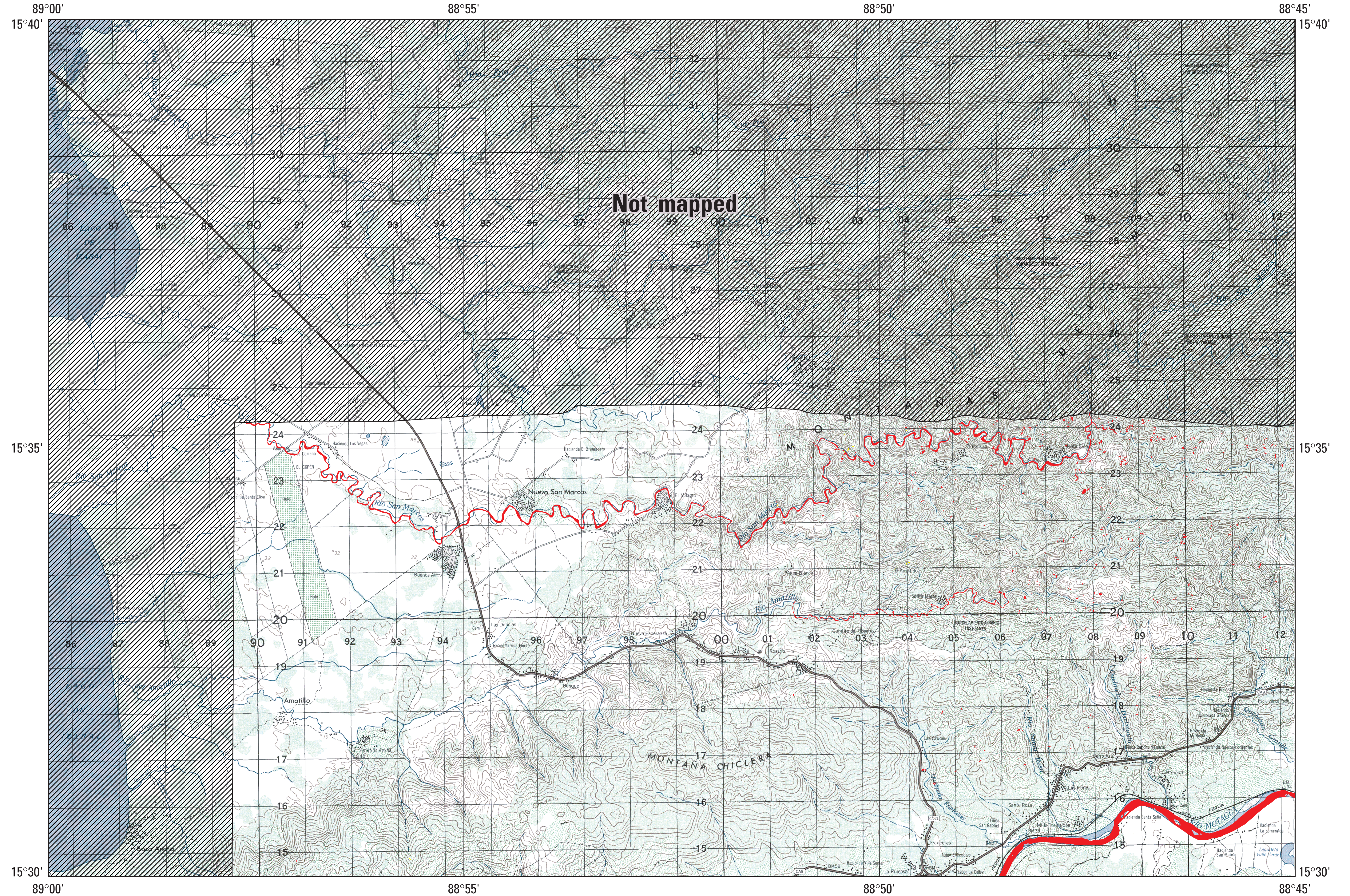
References Cited

Cruden, D.M. and Varnes, D.J., 1996. Landslide types and processes, in Turner, A.K. and Schuster, R.L., eds., Landslides—investigation and mitigation: Washington, D.C., National Academy Press, Transportation Research Board Special Report 247, p. 36-75.
Pierson, T.C. and Costa, J.E., 1987. A rheologic classification of subaerial sediment-water flows, in Costa, J.E. and Wieczorek, G.F., eds., Debris flows/avalanches—process, recognition, and mitigation: Geological Society of America, Reviews in Engineering Geology, v. 7, p. 1-12.
Pillmore, C.L., 1989. Geologic photogrammetry in the U.S. Geological Survey: Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, v. 55, p. 1185-1189.
Varnes, D.J., 1978. Slope movement types and processes, in Schuster, R.L., and Krizek, R.J., eds., Landslides: analysis and control: Washington, D.C., National Academy of Sciences, Transportation Research Board Special Report 176, p. 12-33.

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EXPLICACIÓN

Área impactada por deslizamientos de tierra y efectos ladera abajo relacionados inducidos por El Huracán Mitch. Los efectos ladera abajo incluyen la deposición y erosión en canales río abajo y en abanicos aluviales. En algunos cuadrángulos también trazamos en el mapa los efectos de inundaciones en canales de ríos mayores.

Área impactada por deslizamientos antes del Huracán Mitch.

No mapeado.

EXPLANATION

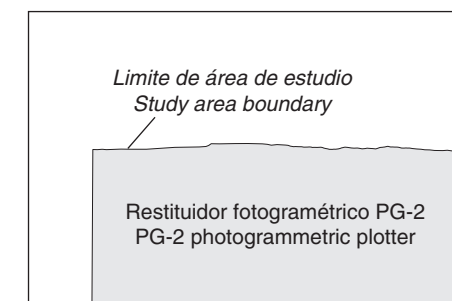
Area impacted by landslides and related downslope effects triggered by Hurricane Mitch. Downslope effects include deposition and erosion in downstream channels and on alluvial fans. In some quadrangles we also mapped effects of flooding in major river channels.

Area impacted by landslides prior to Hurricane Mitch.

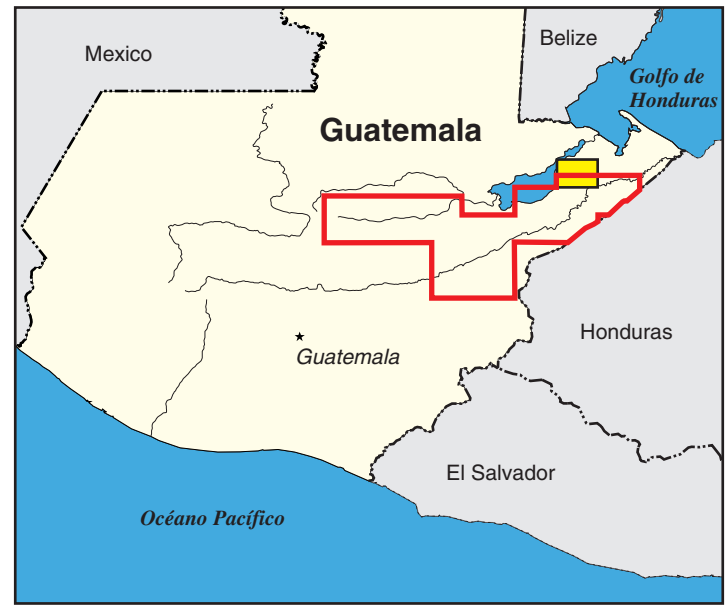
Not mapped.

	Castillo San Felipe Plate 16	Entre Rios Plate 19
Mariscos Plate 14	Morales Plate 17	Cerro Caral Plate 20

Índice de hojas adyacentes
Index of adjoining quadrangles

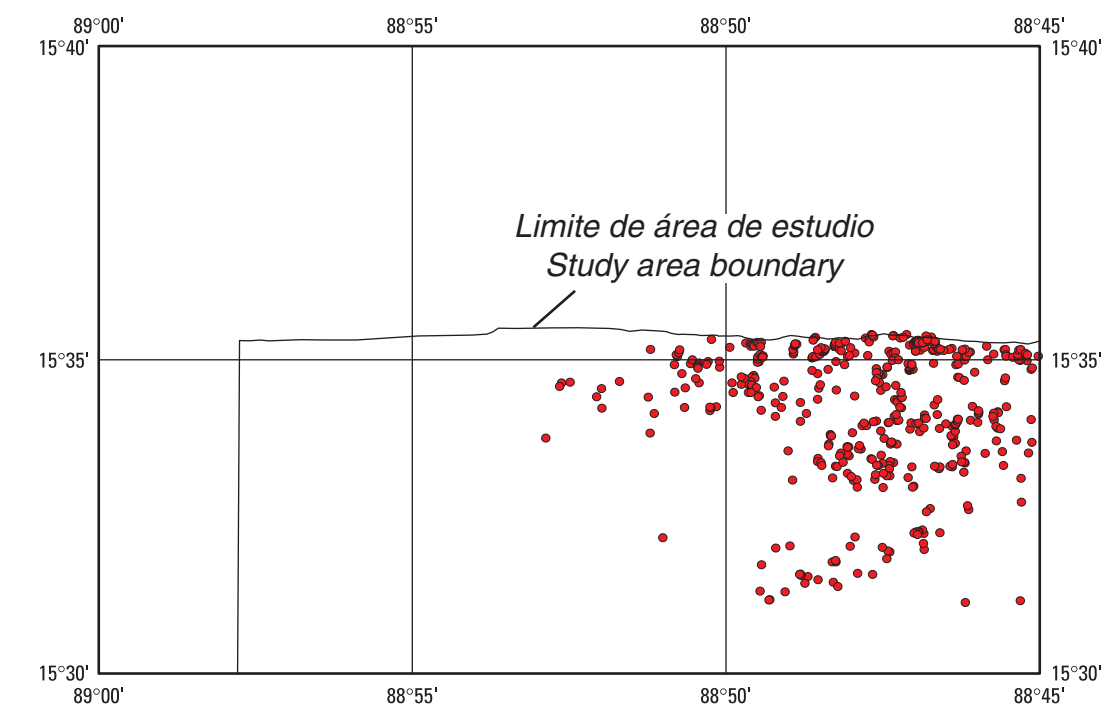


Método de compilación
Compilation method



El área de trazado de deslizamientos de tierra inducidos por el Huracán Mitch a escala 1:50,000 está delineada por una línea roja. El rectángulo amarillo muestra la localización de esta hoja del mapa dentro del área de estudio.

Area of 1:50,000-scale mapping of landslides triggered by Hurricane Mitch delineated by red line. Yellow rectangle shows the location of this map sheet within the study area.



Mapa mostrando la distribución de deslizamientos de tierra en este cuadrángulo. Los puntos rojos muestran el final de la inclinación ladera arriba de cada deslizamiento de tierra. Hay 439 deslizamientos de tierra en este mapa.

Map showing distribution of landslides in this quadrangle. Red dots show the upslope end of each landslide. There are 439 landslides on this map.

ESCALA 1:50,000 SCALE 1:50,000

1 0 5 km

ELEVACIONES EN METROS
ELEVATIONS IN METERS

DATUM HORIZONTAL NORTEAMERICANO 1927
PROYECCION TRANSVERSA DE MERCATOR

HORIZONTAL DATUM NORTH AMERICAN 1927
PROJECTION TRANSVERSE MERCATOR

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Un archivo PDF de este mapa está disponible en <http://geology.cr.usgs.gov/greenwood-pubs.html>

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