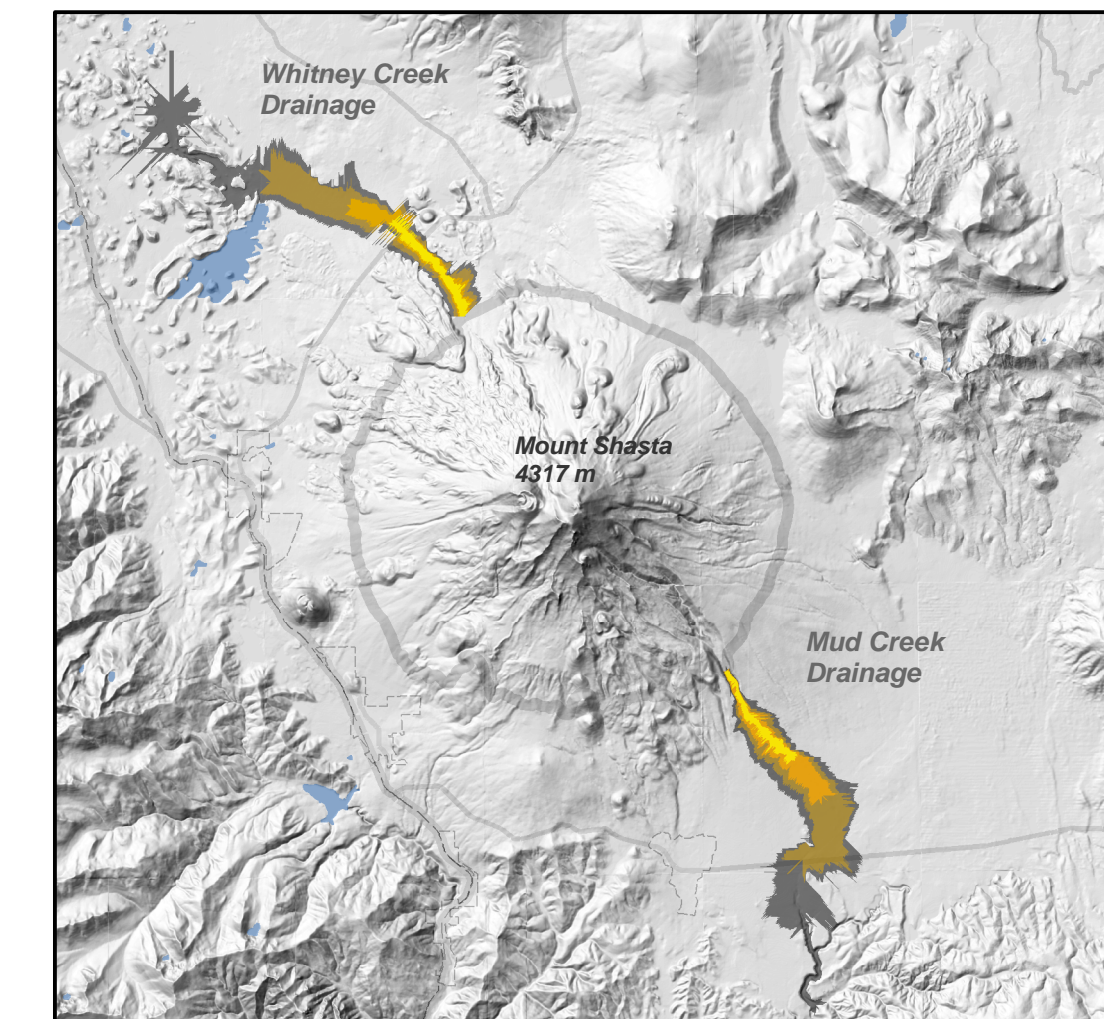
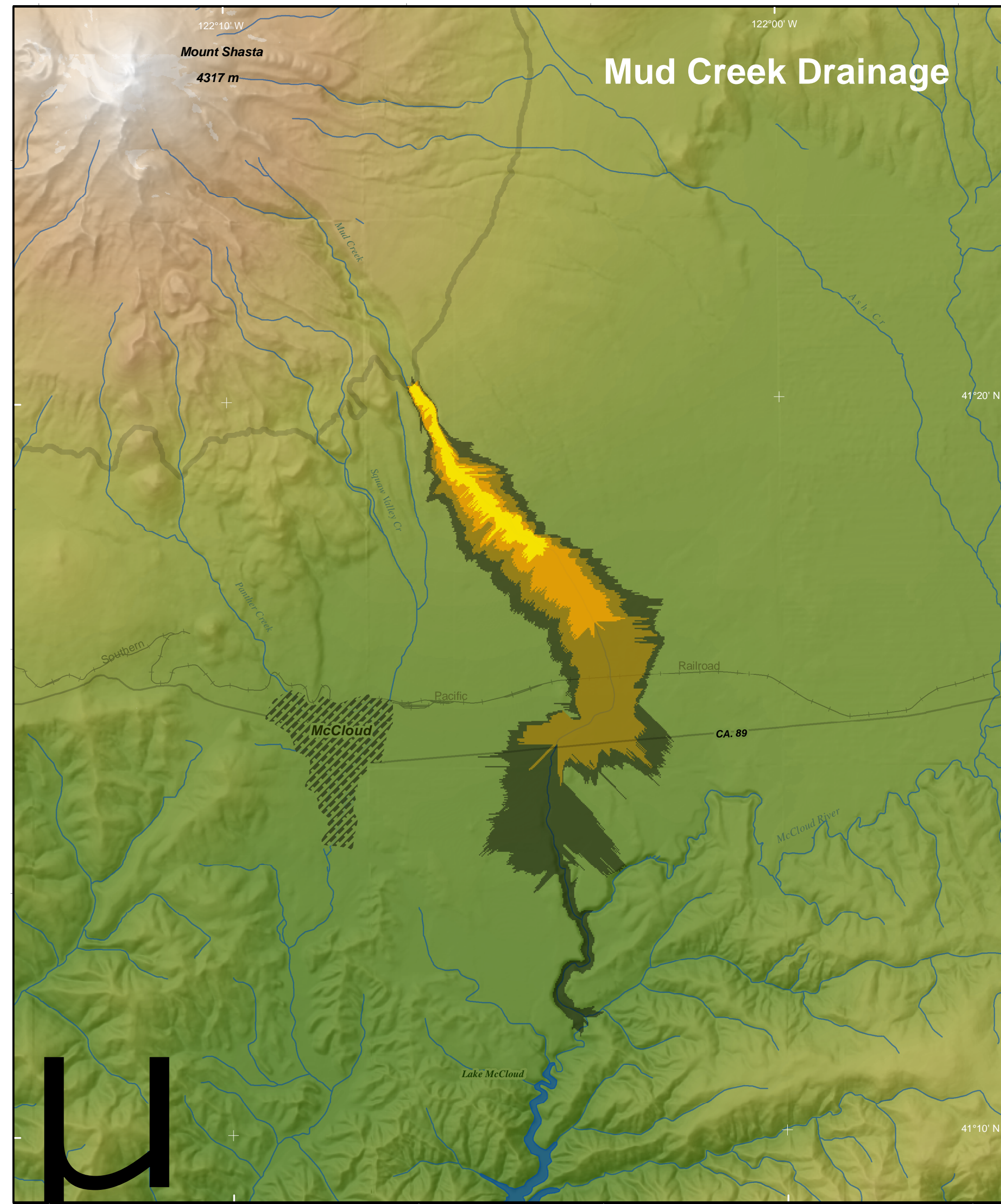
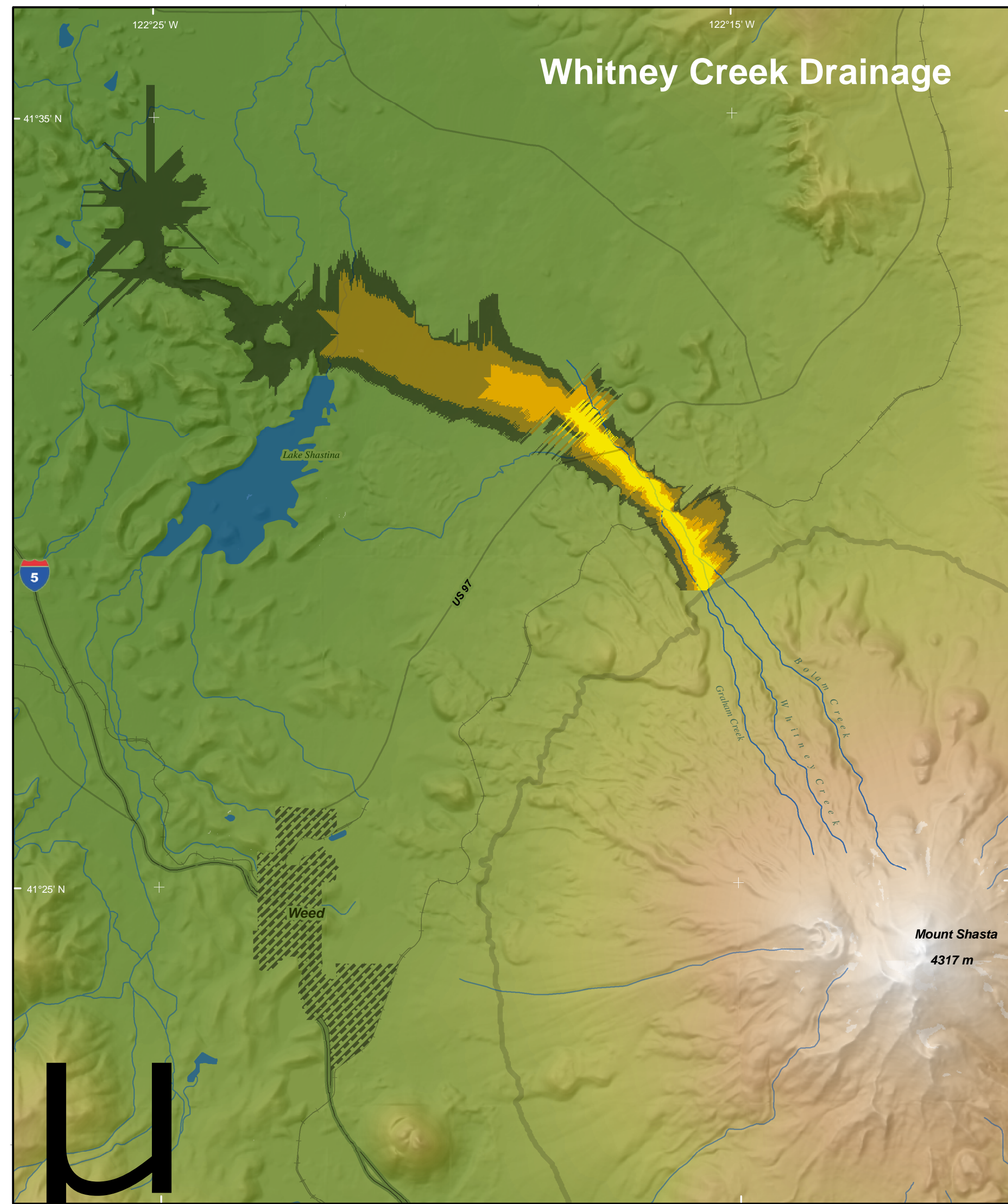


Lahar Inundation Hazard Zones for Mud and Whitney Creek Basins, Mount Shasta California



Proximal Hazard Zone

— Areas that are likely to be affected most severely by pyroclastic flows, and associated ash clouds, lateral blasts, and lahars originating on Mount Shasta volcano. Debris avalanches, pyroclastic flows and lahars, which originate within the proximal hazard zone, are likely to travel further downstream beyond the flanks of the volcano and beyond the proximal hazard zone boundary.

Lahar Hazard Zones

- Areas that could be inundated by a lahar having a volume of 1,000,000 cubic meters
- Areas that could be inundated by a lahar having a volume of 5,000,000 cubic meters
- Areas that could be inundated by a lahar having a volume of 23,000,000 cubic meters
- Areas that could be inundated by a lahar having a volume of 70,000,000 cubic meters

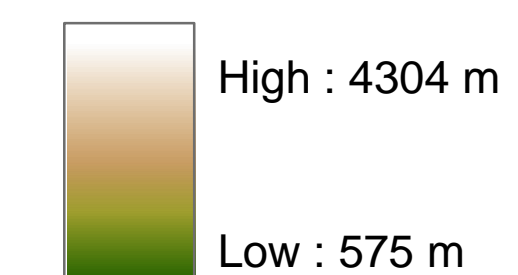
- Main roads and highways
- Rivers and streams
- Railroads

Steve C McClung, 2005
Geosciences Department
Oregon State University

0 2.5 5 10 Kilometers
Albers, NAD 1927 UTM Zone 10N

0 2 4 8 Miles

Elevation



NOTE: This map contains sharp boundaries for all hazard zones. The degree of hazard does not change abruptly at these boundaries. Rather, the hazard decreases gradually as distance from the volcano increases and areas immediately adjacent to hazard zone boundaries should not be regarded as hazard free. These boundaries are located only approximately, as a degree of uncertainty exists regarding the source, size and mobility of future lahars. It should be noted, however, that hazard decreases rapidly as elevation above the valley floor increases.