



PROPERTY TERRAIN REPORT

Taxlot 02N10E1402500

Hood River County

Area (calculated)

56.20 acres

Elevation

408–747 ft

Mean slope

13.6°

Winter sun

5 h 21 min



01 At a glance

The five most useful things the terrain says about this property, measured inside the taxlot boundary.

48.7%

is gentler than 10°.

339 ft

of relief, from 408 ft at the lowest point to 747 ft at the highest. Mean elevation is 600 ft.

North

is the most common aspect. More ground faces north than any other direction, away from the sun for much of the day.

84.0%

gets 3 hours or more of direct sun on the shortest day, December 21. The average is 5 h 21 min of a possible 8 h 41 min.

3.35 mi

of modeled drainage channels, joining into one main channel (Strahler order 4).

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How to read this report

Every figure is measured from the USGS 3D Elevation Program bare-earth elevation model inside the taxlot boundary, at about 3.3 ft per pixel. The figures describe the shape of the ground, not what stands on it or what you may do with it.

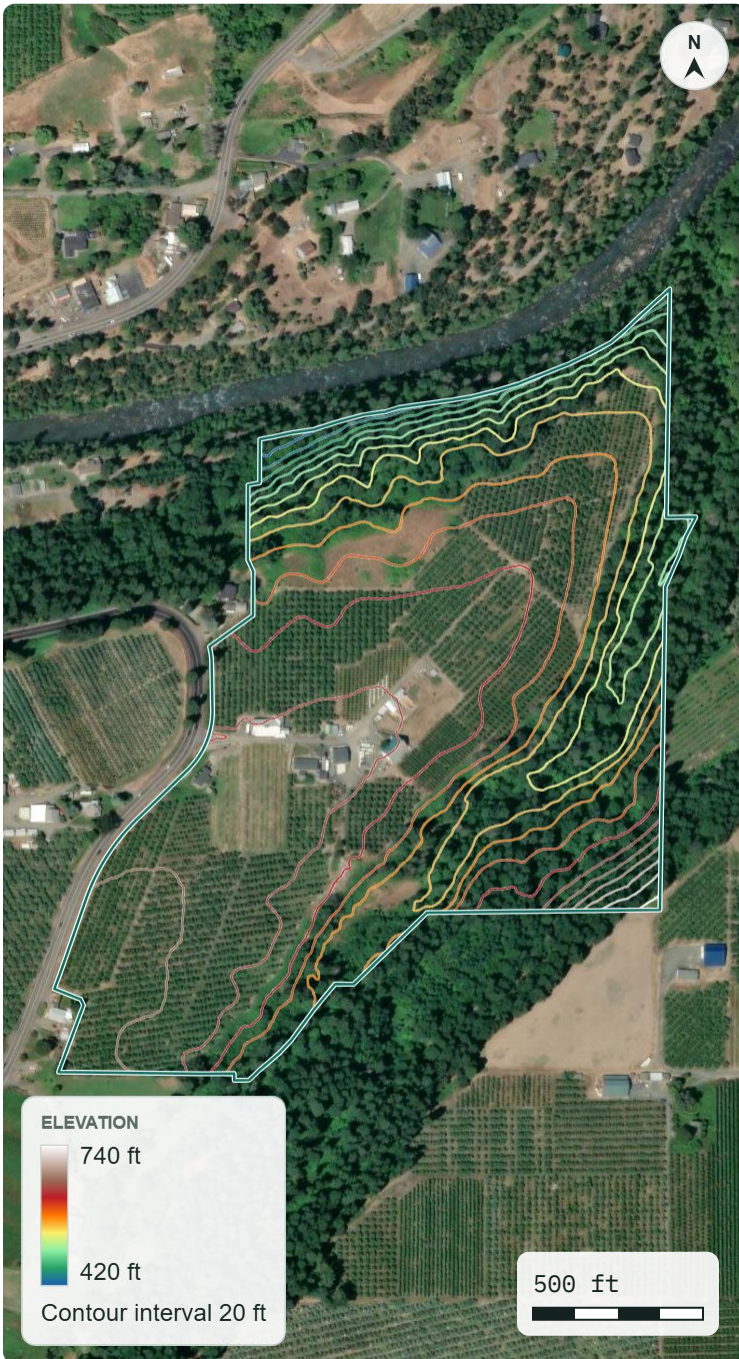
Page 9 lists the official records you still need to check.



02

Elevation and contours

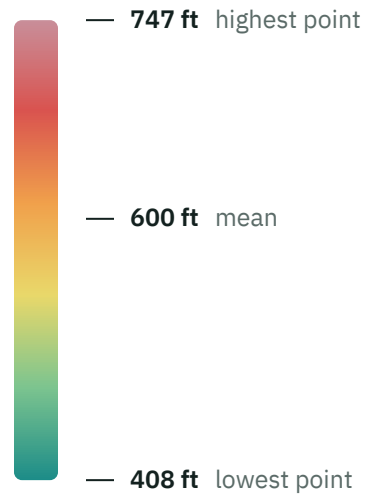
Contour lines join points of equal elevation. Use them to see where the ground rises, where it levels out and which way the draws run.



Elevation range

408–747 ft

339 ft of relief across the property



Lowest contour	420 ft
Highest contour	740 ft
Contour interval	20 ft (auto)
Resolution	2.7 ft per pixel

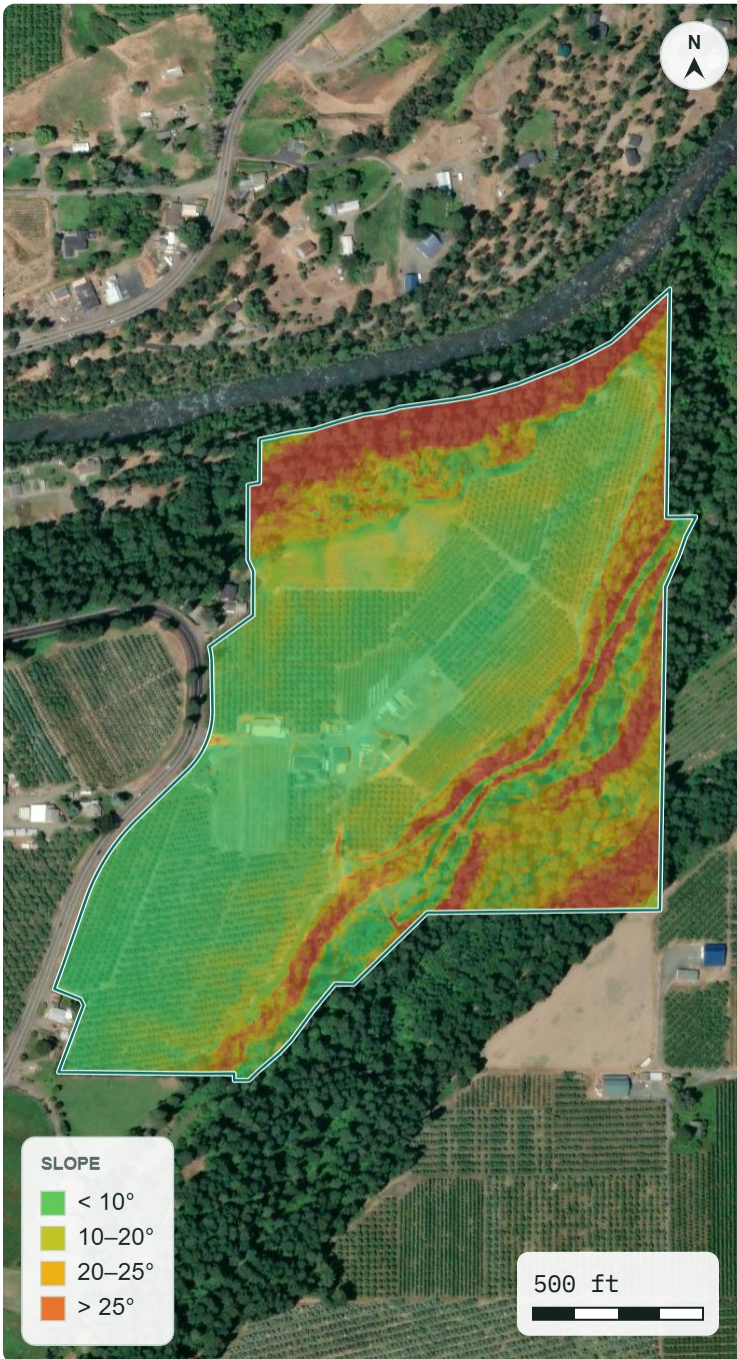
Imagery: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community. Contour lines from the bare-earth elevation model. Elevation: USGS 3D Elevation Program, public domain.



03

Slope

How steep the ground is, in degrees. Slope shapes where a house, a driveway or a trail can go, and which ground suits pasture or crops.

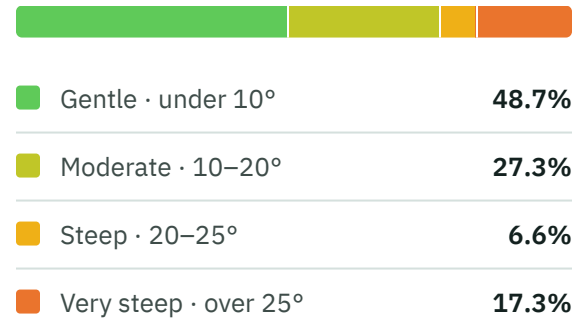


Mean slope

13.6°

76% is gentler than 20°

Share of the property in each slope class



Minimum slope **0.0°**

Maximum slope **54.5°**

Resolution **2.7 ft per pixel**

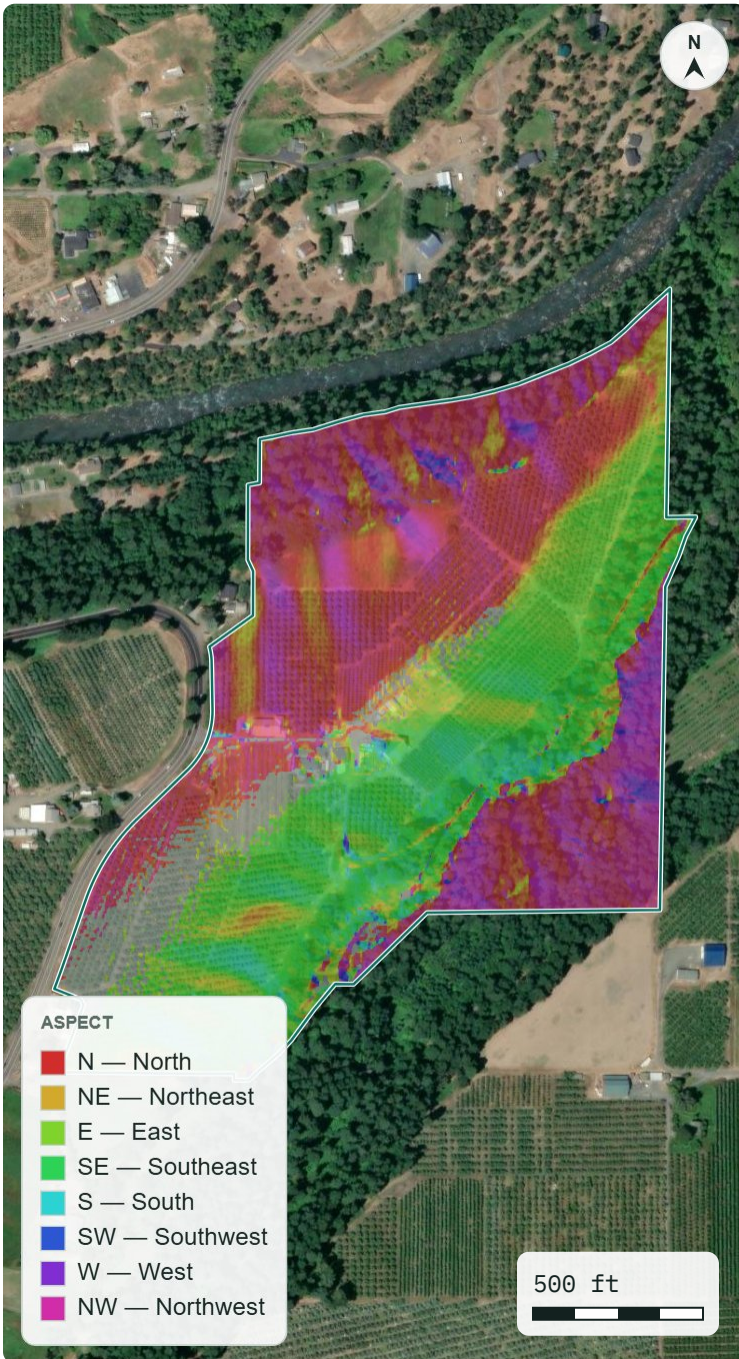
Slope is measured from lidar. It says nothing about whether the ground is stable; only landslide mapping (DOGAMI) or a geotechnical assessment can speak to that.

Imagery: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community. Slope from the bare-earth elevation model. Elevation: USGS 3D Elevation Program, public domain.



04 Aspect

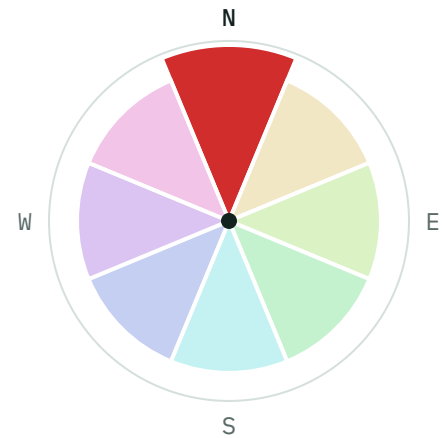
Which compass direction each slope faces. Aspect decides which parts of the property get sun, and when. In Oregon, south-facing ground gets the most.



Most common aspect

North

More ground faces north than any other direction



Colors follow the map legend. The solid wedge is the most common direction.

Most common aspect	N (north)
Share facing that way	26.2%
Resolution	2.7 ft per pixel

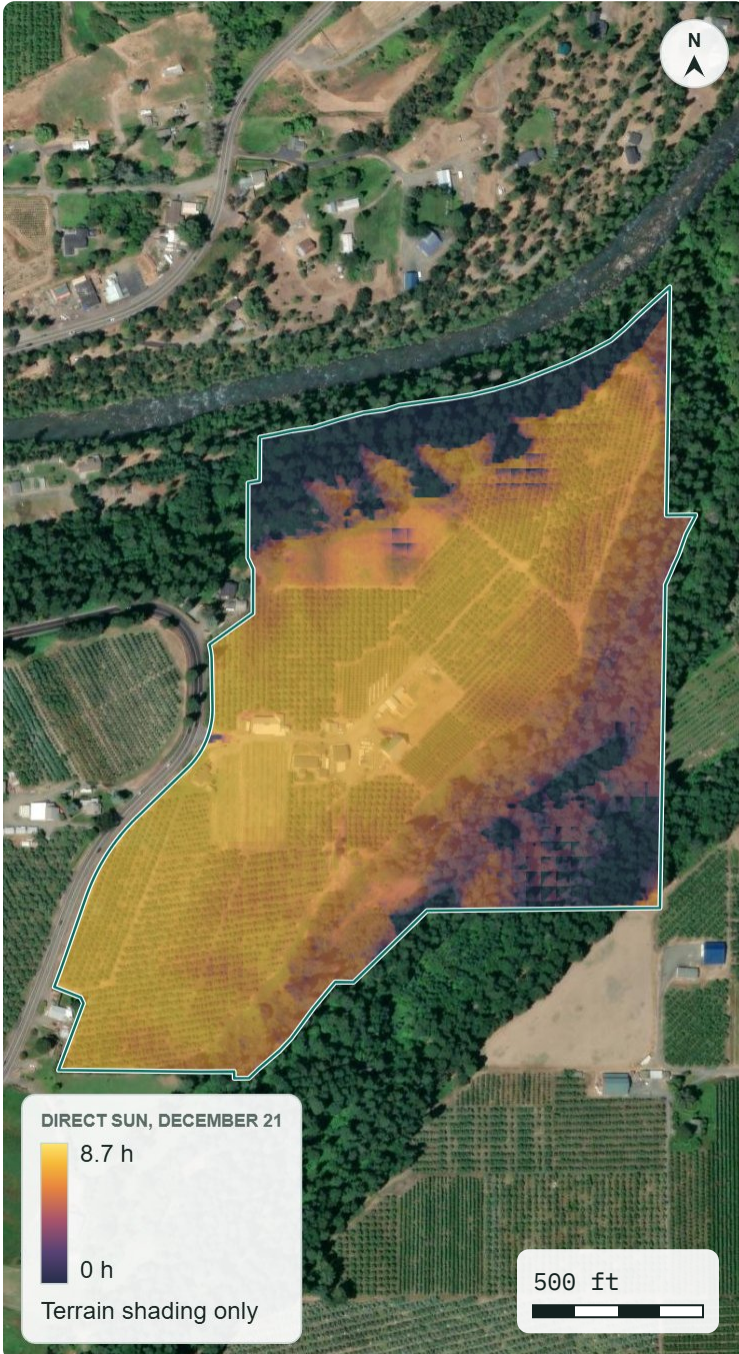
Imagery: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community. Aspect from the bare-earth elevation model. Elevation: USGS 3D Elevation Program, public domain.



05

Winter sun

Hours of direct sun on December 21, the shortest day of the year, with shading from the surrounding terrain. The winter sun stays low in the southern sky, so south-facing ground keeps it longest. Trees and buildings are not modeled.



Mean direct sun, December 21

5 h 21 min

of 8 h 41 min of daylight

Sun on the property



First sun 8:15 am

Last sun 3:45 pm

Ground with 3 h of sun or more **84.0%**



Daylight, December 21 **8 h 41 min**

Most-lit ground **7 h 45 min**

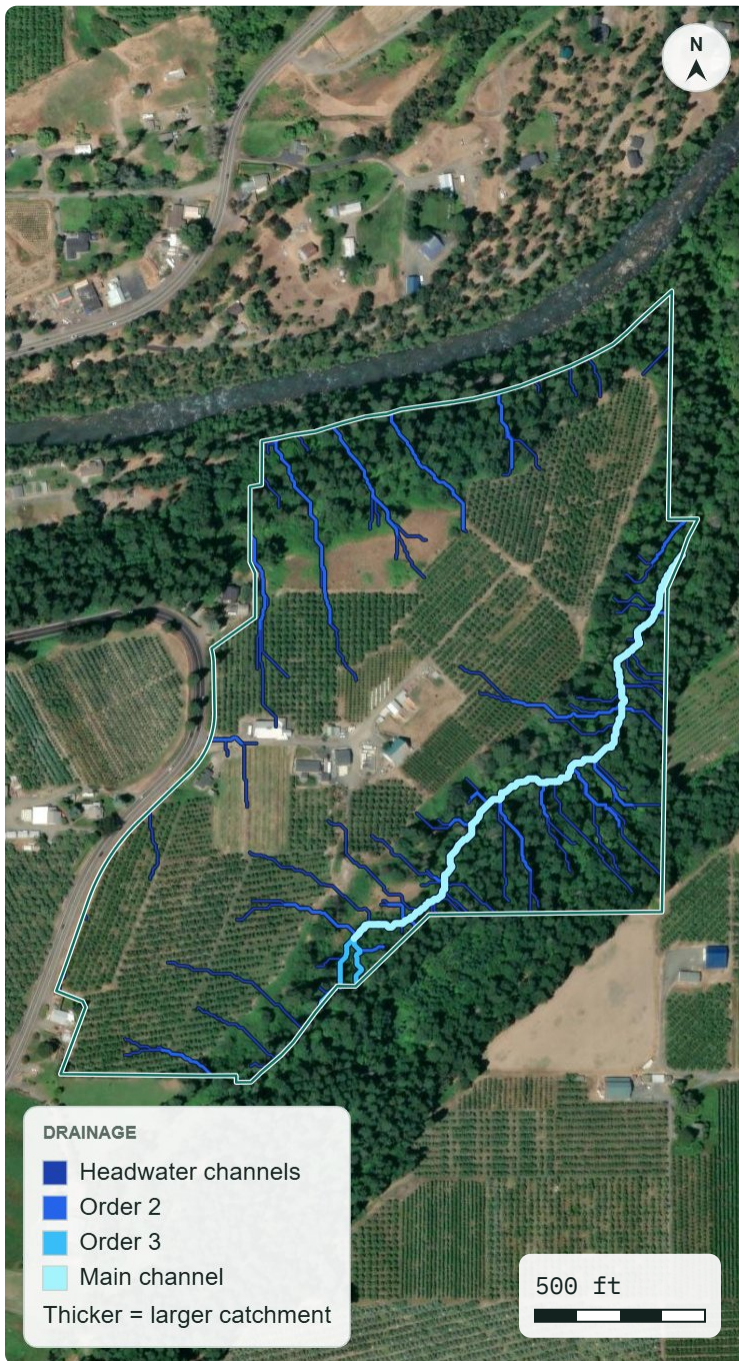
Least-lit ground **0 min**

Imagery: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community. Sun hours modeled from the bare-earth elevation model, with shading from terrain up to 1.86 mi away; trees and buildings are not modeled. Elevation: USGS 3D Elevation Program, public domain.



06 Drainage

Where water would run over bare ground, traced from the lidar. Small headwater channels join into larger ones.

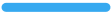


Modeled drainage channels

3.35 mi

Main channel reaches Strahler order 4

Channel order (Strahler)

	Headwater channels	1
	Order 2	2
	Order 3	3
	Main channel	4

Thicker lines drain a larger catchment.

Total length **3.35 mi**

Highest order **4**

Resolution **2.7 ft per pixel**

The map shows where water would run over the ground. It is not a flood map and does not replace FEMA's flood maps or the county's own review.

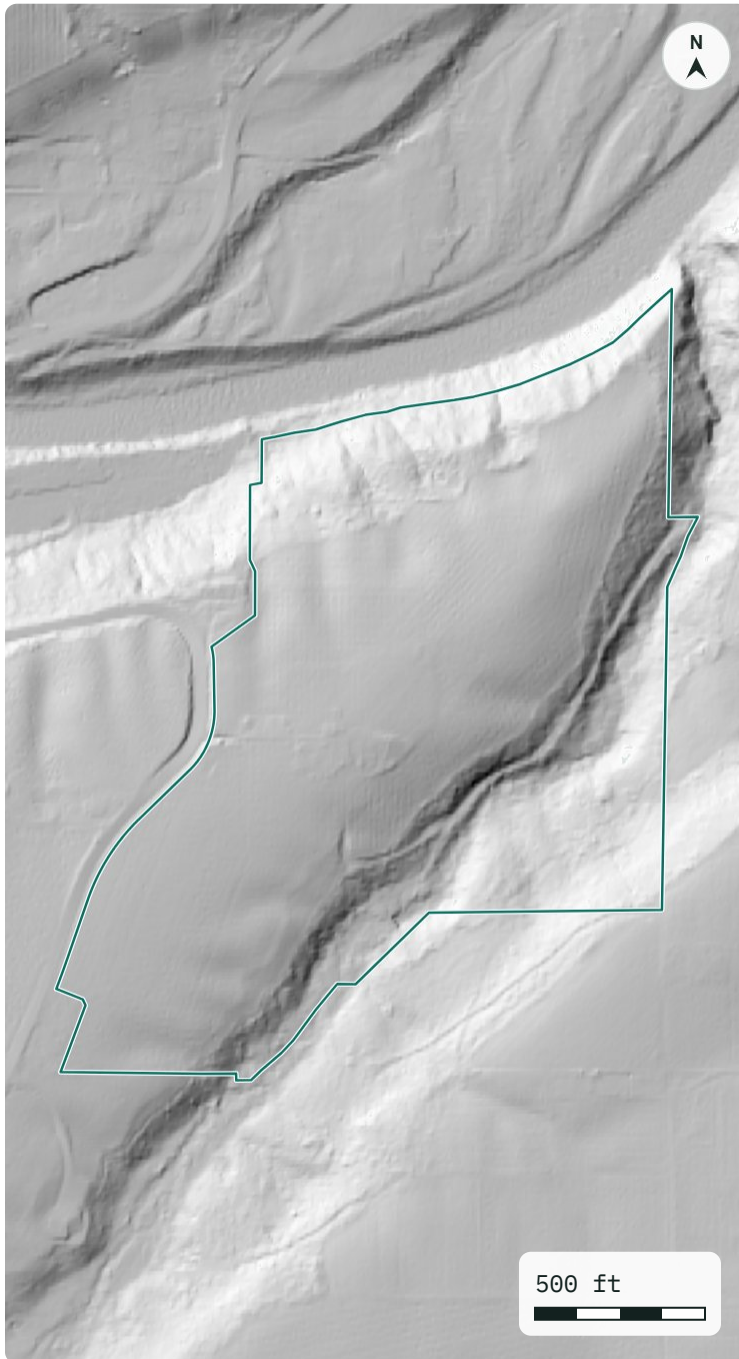
Imagery: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community. Drainage from the bare-earth elevation model (D8 flow after filling depressions, Strahler-ordered). Elevation: USGS 3D Elevation Program, public domain.



07

Hillshade and statistics

A shaded relief of the bare ground with the vegetation stripped away, so ridges, gullies and old roads read clearly. Beside it, every terrain figure for the property.



Area 56.33 acres	Relief 339 ft
Lowest point 408 ft	Highest point 747 ft
Mean elevation 600 ft	Mean slope 13.6°

Resolution of the statistics **2.7 ft per pixel**

Hillshade zoom level **17**

The area here is measured from the lidar cells inside the boundary (56.33 acres). Calculated from the taxlot boundary itself, the area is 56.20 acres.

Hillshade: USGS 3DEP. Statistics from the bare-earth elevation model, clipped to the taxlot boundary. Elevation: USGS 3D Elevation Program, public domain.



08

Before you commit

This report describes the terrain. It does not replace the public records a purchase depends on. Before you commit, check:

RECORDS AND TITLE

Check with



County assessor and tax records

The assessor holds the taxlot map, the property's tax account and its assessed value. Taxlot lines are drawn for assessment, not surveyed, so ask whether a recorded survey exists.

[Your county assessor \(directory from the Oregon Department of Revenue\)](#)
oregon.gov



Preliminary title report

Ordered from a title company, it lists the owner of record, liens, easements, recorded access and restrictions that come with the land.

A title company of your choice

PLANNING AND ZONING

Check with



County planning and zoning

Oregon has a statewide land-use planning system, carried out through each county's and city's plan and zoning. Exclusive farm use and forest zones can restrict where a home may be built; ask the county planning department what this taxlot's zone allows before you plan to build.

[Your county planning department; statewide program at DLCD](#)
oregon.gov

WATER, SEPTIC AND WETLANDS

Check with



Wells and water rights

Rural land often depends on a well. The Water Resources Department keeps well logs and water-right records; check what is on file for this land before you count on water for a house, irrigation or livestock.

[Oregon Water Resources Department](#)
oregon.gov



Septic and onsite systems

Where there is no sewer, a house depends on an onsite (septic) system. Ask the county or DEQ about existing permits and whether the ground has been evaluated for a system.

[DEQ Onsite Wastewater Management Program](#)
oregon.gov



Wetlands and waterways

The Department of State Lands keeps the Statewide Wetlands Inventory and local wetland inventories. Check before you plan a building pad, pond or driveway near wet ground, and ask DSL and the county what applies.

[DSL wetland inventories and maps](#)
oregon.gov



08 Before you commit (continued)

NATURAL HAZARDS

Check with



Flood hazard

FEMA's flood maps show mapped flood hazard areas. The Flood Map Service Center is linked from this page.

The Drainage page of this report shows where water would run over the ground. It is not a flood map and does not replace FEMA's mapping.

[FEMA flood maps](#)

[fema.gov](https://www.fema.gov)



Landslides, earthquakes and tsunami

DOGAMI's hazard viewer maps landslide, earthquake and, on the coast, tsunami hazards across Oregon.

The Slope page of this report measures steepness, not whether the ground is stable. Only landslide mapping or a geotechnical assessment can speak to that.

[Oregon HazVu: Statewide](#)

[Geohazards Viewer \(DOGAMI\)](#)

[oregon.gov](https://www.oregon.gov)



Wildfire hazard

Oregon's statewide wildfire hazard map comes from the Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon State University. Ask the county or ODF whether the property is in a mapped hazard zone, and what, if anything, that means for building here.

[Oregon Department of Forestry, Fire](#)

[oregon.gov](https://www.oregon.gov)

Links to each county's own assessor, GIS and planning pages are not included yet. Where a row says to ask the county, start from the county's website.



09

Data and accuracy

Dataset	Used for
USGS 3D Elevation Program (USGS 3DEP), bare-earth DEM	Elevation, contours, slope, aspect, winter sun, drainage and statistics
Esri World Imagery	Aerial imagery
USGS 3DEP hillshade	Hillshade
Hood River County assessor GIS taxlots	Property boundary

Resolution

The analysis was run at about 3.3 ft per pixel. Elevations are referenced to NAVD 88.

Attribution

Elevation data from USGS 3D Elevation Program. USGS 3DEP data is in the public domain (U.S. Government work); DOGAMI lidar products are published by the State of Oregon and credited to DOGAMI and the Oregon Lidar Consortium. Imagery: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community. Taxlot boundary: county assessor's GIS, drawn for assessment, not a survey._

[About 3DEP](#)



Disclaimer

This is an indicative terrain analysis, not a survey. The boundary is the county assessor's GIS taxlot, drawn for assessment, and can differ from the lines on the ground. Before any legal or engineering decision, talk to a licensed land surveyor, a geotechnical engineer or a civil engineer.

GO FURTHER WITH THIS PROPERTY

More tools on the same lidar, free to explore on the map.

oregonelevationtools.com