

Landslide

Learning outcomes

- Students will be able to analyze the process of landslide
- Students will be able to evaluate the causes and consequences of landslide
- Students will be able to define landslide and remedial measures.

Landslides, also known as **landslips** are several forms of mass wasting that may include a wide range of ground movements, such as rockfalls, shallow or deep-seated slope failures, mudflows, and debris flows. Landslides occur in a variety of environments, characterized by either steep or gentle slope gradients, from mountain ranges to coastal cliffs or even underwater, in which case they are called submarine landslides.



<https://youtu.be/krJLnXpemtQ>

Summery

A landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides are a type of "mass wasting," which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity. The term "landslide" encompasses five modes of slope movement: falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows. These are further subdivided by the type of geologic material (bedrock, debris, or earth). Debris flows (commonly referred to as mudflows or mudslides) and rock falls are examples of common landslide types.

Questions

1. When a boulder tumbles down a hillside, it's a good example of what type of landslide?
2. If a large amount of debris, rock and soil slides down a slope, it is what type of landslide?