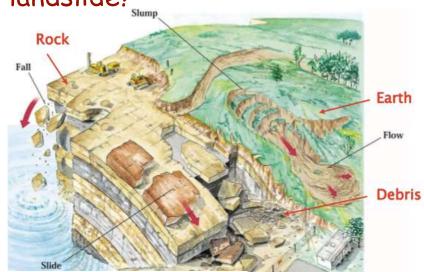
LANDSLIDE RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1) Which type of landslide?
- 2) Which the "state of activity" of landslide?
- 3) Which the scale?
- 4) Which the objectives of the work?
- 5) Which the approach to adopt?

PRESENTATION OUTLINES

TYPE OF MOVEMENT

TYPE OF MATERIAL



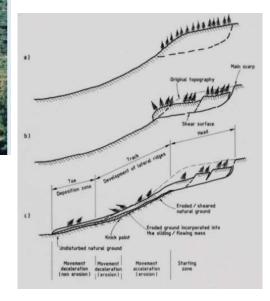
VARNES, 1978

TYPE OF MOVEMENT FALLS			TYPE OF MATERIAL		
		BEDROCK	ENGINEERING SOILS		
		BEDROCK	Predominantly coarse Debris fall	Predominantly fine Earth fall	
		Rock fall			
TOPPLES		Rock topple	Debris topple	Earth topple	
SLIDES	ROTATIONAL		Debris slide	Earth slide	
	TRANSLATIONAL	Rock slide			
LATERAL SPREADS		Rock spread	Debris spread	Earth spread	
FLOWS		Rock flow	Debris flow	Earth flow	
		(deep creep)	(deep creep) (soil creep)		
	COMPLEX	Combination of two or mon	e principal types of moveme	nt	

COMPLEX LANDSLIDE: ROTATIONAL SLIDE + EARTH FLOW

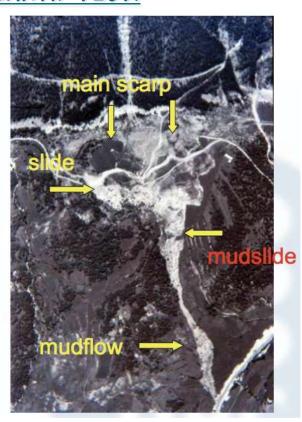
La Coma, Eastern Pyrenees

Earthflow sketch Source: Keefer & Johnson, 1983

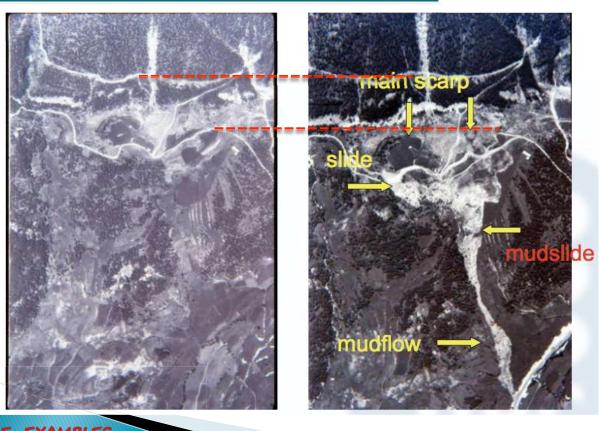


COMPLEX LANDSLIDE: TRANSLATIONAL SLIDE + EARTH FLOW

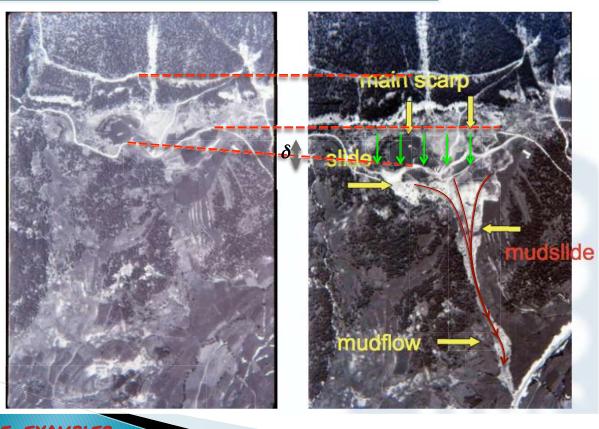




COMPLEX LANDSLIDE: TRANSLATIONAL SLIDE + EARTH FLOW

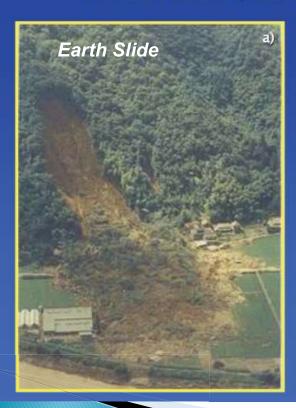


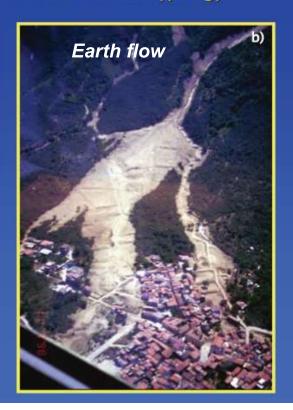
COMPLEX LANDSLIDE: TRANSLATIONAL SLIDE + EARTH FLOW



EARTH SLIDE AND EARTH FLOW

The runout is strictly related to the landslide typology





LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK

LANDSLIDE RECOGNITION

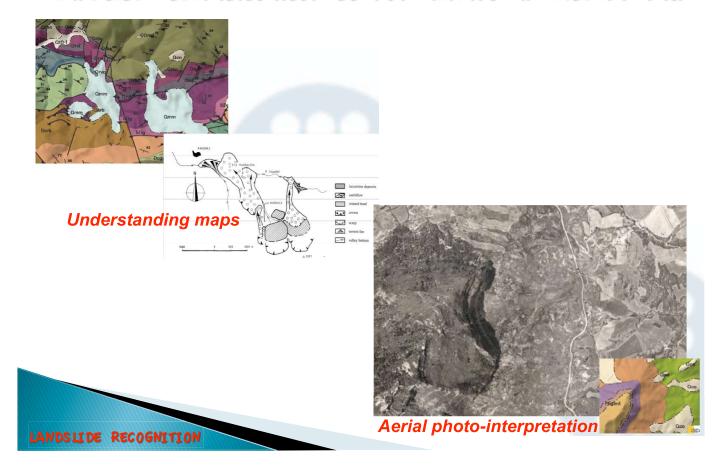
-Interpretation of map

Understanding maps
(topographic, geomorphological,..)

-Aerial photo-interpretation

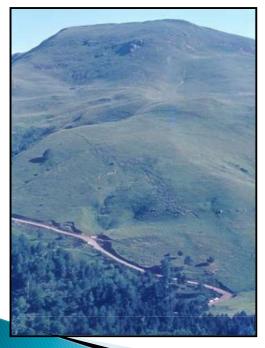
-Field Reconnaissance Morphological evidences, deposits, vegetation, indirect evidence

LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK



1) Which type of landslide? LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK

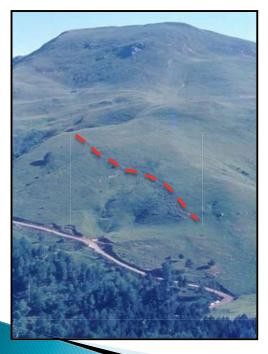
MORPHOLOGICAL EVIDENCES

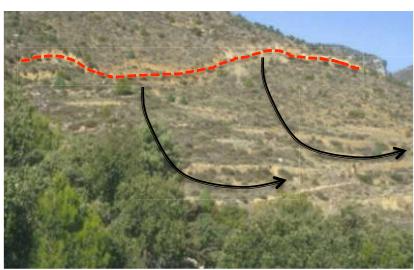




1) Which type of landslide? LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK

MORPHOLOGICAL EVIDENCES

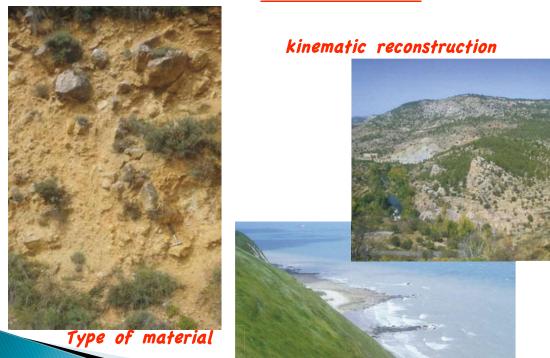




LANDSLIDE RECOGNITION

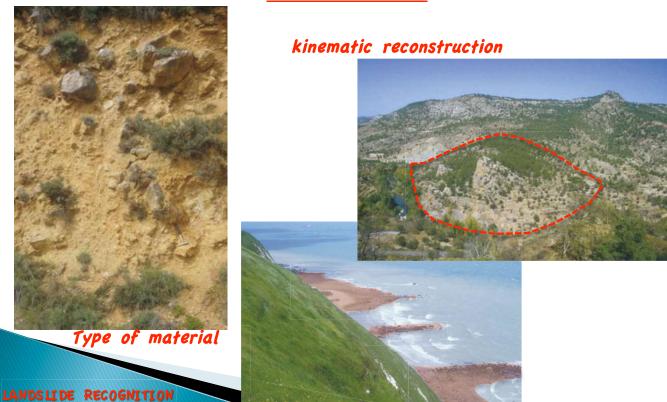
LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK

DEPOSITION AREA



LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK

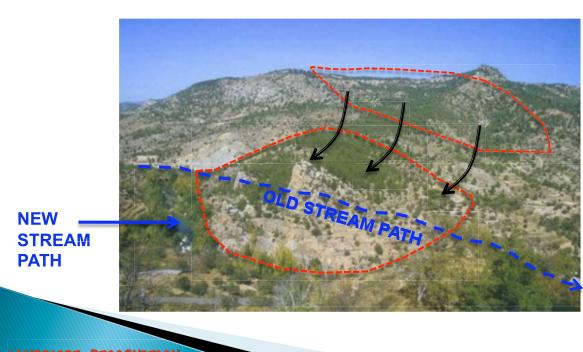
DEPOSITION AREA



LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK

DEPOSITION AREA

kinematic reconstruction



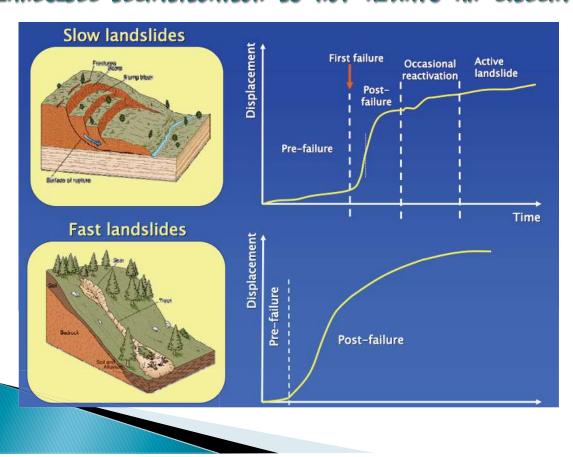
LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK

<u>VEGETATION – INDIRECT EVIDENCE</u>





2) Which the "state of activity" of landslide? LANDSLIDE IDENTIFICATION IS NOT ALWAYS AN EVIDENT TASK



SOME DEFINITIONS

Landslide Inventory (I):

This is an essential part of any landslide zoning. It involves the location, classification, volume, travel distance, state of activity and date of occurrence of landsliding in an area.

Landslide Susceptibility (5):

Areas prone to slope failure or that where a landslide may travel onto or retrogress into it.

Landslide Hazard (H):

The probability of occurrence within a specified period of time and within a given area of a potentially damaging phenomenon.

Elements at Risk (E_r):

Means the population, properties, economic and social activity, etc., at risk in a given area.

Vulnerability (V):

Means the degree of loss of a given element or set of elements at risk of a given magnitude. It is expressed on a scale from 0 (no damage) to 1 (total loss).

Specific Risk (R_s):

Means the expected degree of loss due to a particular natural phenomenon. It may be expressed by the product of Hazard times Vulnerability



Means the expected number of lives lost, person injured, damage to property, or destruction of economy activity due to a particular natural phenomenon, and is therefore the product of specific risk and element at risk