“Recognition of Landslide Prone Areas”

-George Hall, Ph.D.

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**Precursors of Landslides**

- Watch for areas where surface water tends to concentrate during runoff - subsurface water is often found to concentrate in the same areas.

- Watch for gentle to moderately sloping natural ground - steep natural slopes are usually more stable.
Slide Nomenclature

Length - Horizontal distance, crown to toe.
Width - Horizontal distance, flank to flank.
Height - Vertical distance, toe to crown.

Depth - Thickness of slide mass, between foot and crown. (Foot is line of intersection between the lower part of the surface of rupture and the original ground surface.)

Illustration of Concave Hillside
Illustration of Swales and Gullies
Illustration of a Saddle
Illustration of an Amphitheater, Hollow, and Valley
Illustration of Nonintegrated Drainage
Illustration of Protruding Contours
Frequency Histogram showing Slide Occurrence versus Natural Ground Slope

![Graph showing frequency of slide occurrence versus cotangent of natural slope angle.][1]

[1]: https://example.com/graph.png
Illustration of Typical Flatter Slide Prone Terrain Features
The ENEMY - Water
Surface Seepage from Ground Water
Slide in a Drainage Swale
Active and Old Slides surrounding a Natural Hillside Drain
Slide in a Hillside Swale
Gentle Footslope with Stream Erosion
Natural Bench
Natural Bench
Natural Bench and Hillside Swale
Slope w/ colluvium over a normal weathering profile

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