Because of the high resolution of the lidar-derived topographic data, some additional scarps within the body of the landslide. Hatching is in the down-dropped direction.

Each landslide has been classified according to the relative age of most recent movement. Prehistoric or Ancient (movement greater than 150 years ago) landslides have been greatly eroded and/or covered with deposits that result in smoothed and subdued scarps. These landslides are classified as Prehistoric or Ancient. These landslides may have a subrecent history of movement or may have been classified as prehistoric or ancient because of lack of depositional evidence or the erosive agent.

The head scarp or upper most scarp, which in many cases exposes the primary failure plane (surface of rupture), and flanks or shear zones.

DEPTH OF FAILURE:

Each landslide has been classified according to the depth of failure. Depths less than 1.5 m (5 ft) deep are classified as shallow, failures greater than 1.5 m (5 ft) but less than 4.5 m (15 ft) deep are classified as shallow, and failures greater than 4.5 m (15 ft) deep are classified as deep.

LANDSLIDE MOVEMENT:

There are five types of landslide movement: slide, flow, fall, topple, and spread (Varnes, 1978). These movement types are combined with material type to form the landslide classification. There are five material types: Rock, debris slide-translational, debris topple, earth slide-rotational, and earth fall. These material types are combined with the five movement types to form the classification scheme: RS-R, DS-R, ES-R, DS-T, ES-T, where R stands for rock, S for slide, T for topple, D for debris slide, and E for earth slide. RS-R indicates a rock slide, DS-R indicates a debris slide, etc. There may be combinations of two or more types (for example, ES-R + EFL) or one type may be dominant (for example, EFL). Each occurrence includes one of the aforementioned combination or single type entries.

Representative landslide Processes:

- **Rock Slide**
  - Spontaneous failure of bedrock, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Earth Slide**
  - Spontaneous failure of unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Debris Slide**
  - Spontaneous failure of material containing a high proportion of debris and unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Debris Topple**
  - Spontaneous failure of material containing a high proportion of debris and unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Earth Fall**
  - Spontaneous failure of unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Earth Flow**
  - Spontaneous failure of unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Earth Spread**
  - Spontaneous failure of unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Debris Topple**
  - Spontaneous failure of material containing a high proportion of debris and unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Debris Flow**
  - Spontaneous failure of material containing a high proportion of debris and unconsolidated material, usually resulting from a sudden increase in pore pressure.
- **Landslide deposit**
  - Material deposited as a result of a landslide, usually consisting of debris and unconsolidated material.
- **Sag Pond**
  - A pond formed by the collapse of material from a landslide.
- **Compression Ridge**
  - A ridge formed by the compression of material from a landslide.
- **Internal Scarp**
  - A scarp formed within the body of a landslide, usually resulting from the separation of two sections of the landslide mass.
- **Bulge**
  - A bulge formed by the accumulation of material from a landslide.
- **Blind Fissure**
  - A fissure formed by the failure of material from a landslide.
- **Blind Fault**
  - A fault formed by the failure of material from a landslide.
- **Sinkhole**
  - A depression formed by the collapse of material from a landslide.
- **Hanging Wall**
  - The portion of a landslide that remains attached to the original hillside.
- **Footwall**
  - The portion of a landslide that slides down the hillside.
- **Lateral Decollement**
  - A decollement formed by the failure of material from a landslide.
- **Lateral Spread**
  - A spread formed by the failure of material from a landslide.
- **Lateral Topple**
  - A topple formed by the failure of material from a landslide.
- **Waterbody**
  - A body of water, usually a lake or river, that is affected by a landslide.
- **Highway**
  - A road or highway that is affected by a landslide.
- **State Boundary**
  - The boundary of a state that is affected by a landslide.
- **Building**
  - A structure that is affected by a landslide.
- **Landslide Deposit**
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