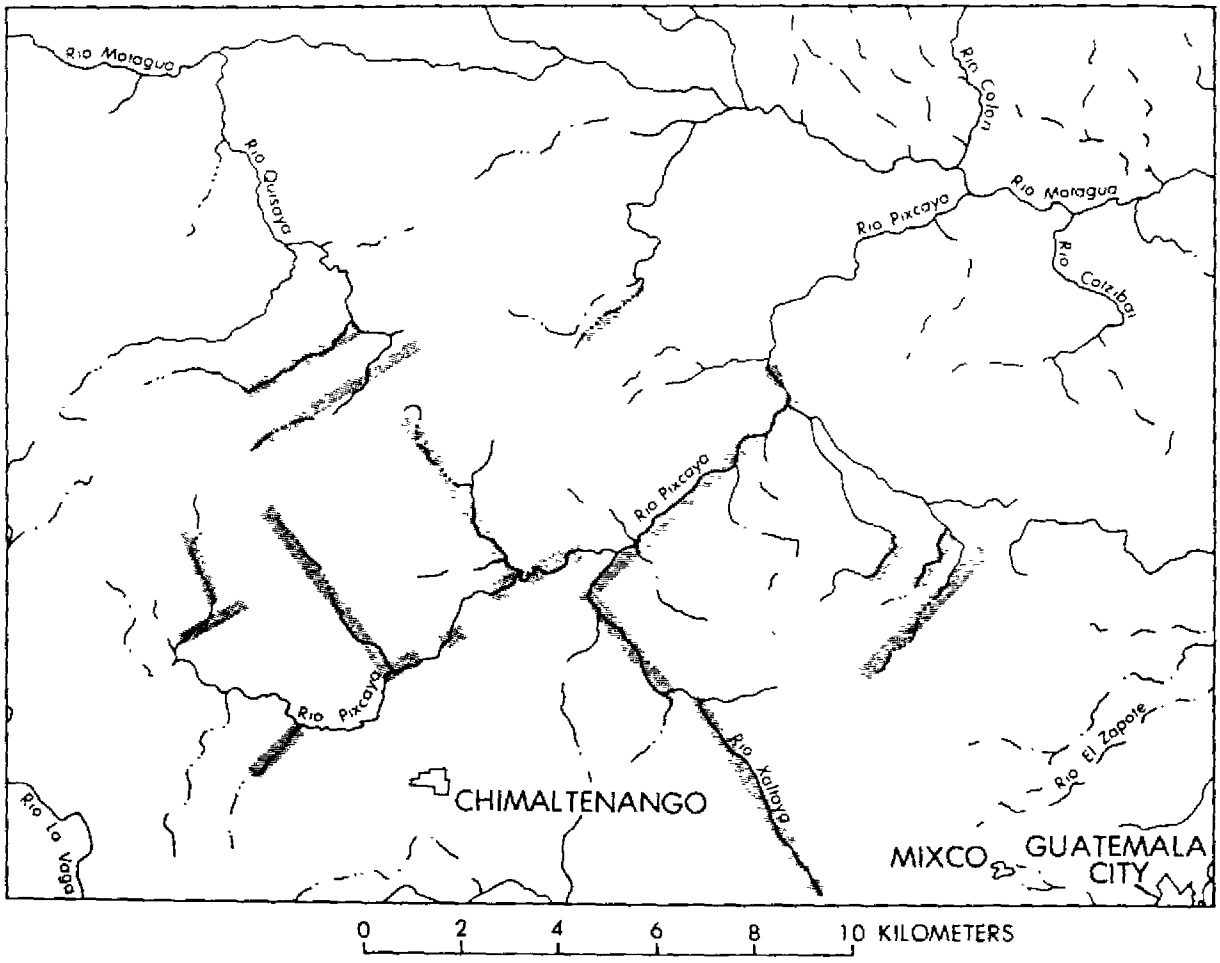


Figure 9.-- Orthogonal regional lineament (fracture (?)) system developed in highlands west of Guatemala City. Shaded lines show stream drainages exhibiting apparent structural control. Drainages were sites of pumice deposition during explosive Pleistocene volcanic activity. They now offer optimal conditions for seismically induced landslide development after erosion to steep canyons in pumice.

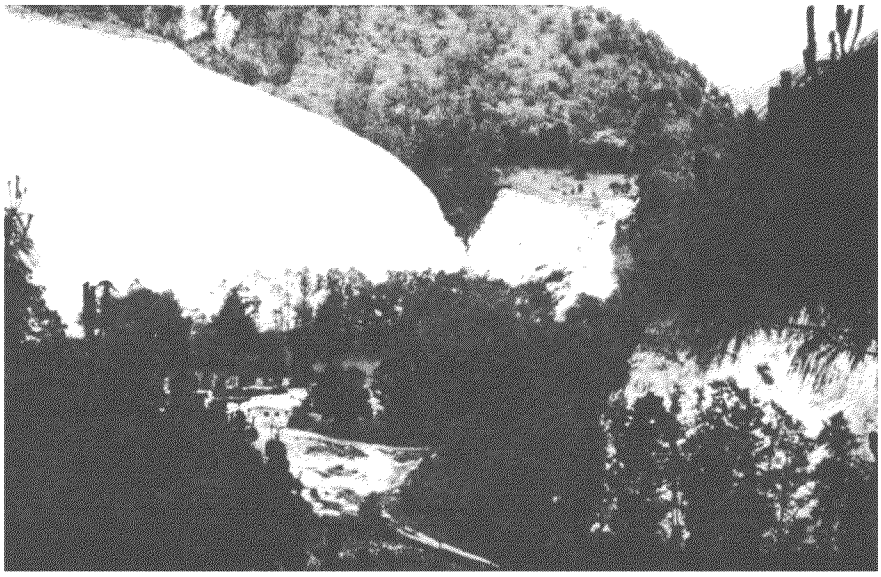

Figure 10.-- Old landslide complex at Laguneta del Tul about 40 km northwest of Guatemala City. Rockfalls are developed along headwall scarp of complex (ridge on horizon) and at toe of complex near stream in left foreground. Signs of ground failure in main body of landslide complex were absent.

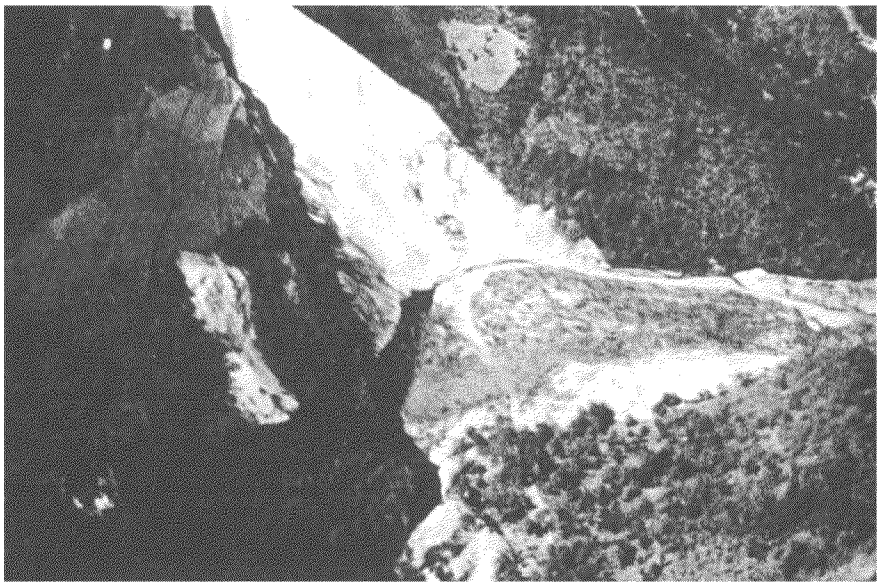

Figure 11.-- Landslide near Los Chocoyos which buried two houses in canyon bottom. Landslide dammed Rio Los Chocoyos and created lake in left foreground. View southwest.

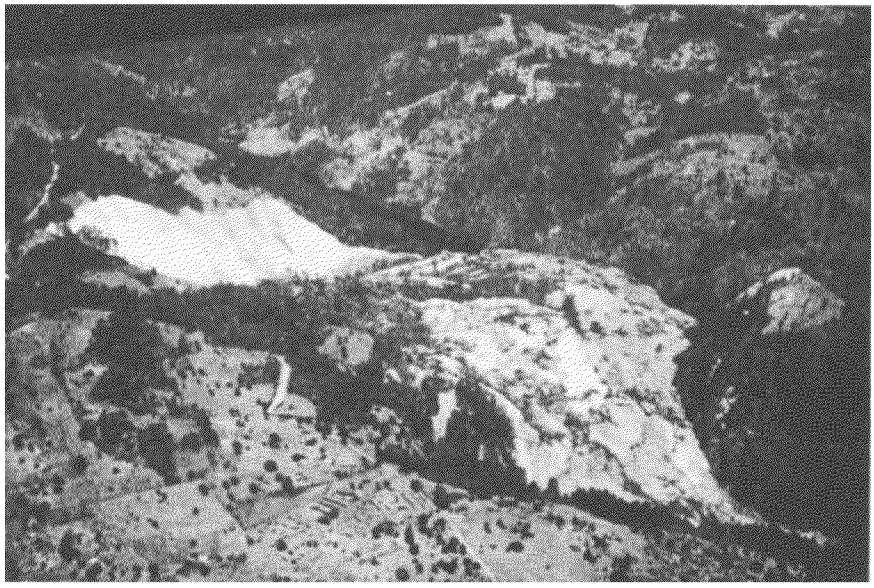

Figure 12.-- Rotational slump-avalanche 2 km northeast of San Jose Poaquil occurring in dark gray welded tuff of unknown age and thin overlying Pleistocene pumice. Landslide volume was about 3.0 million m