

Figure 13.-- Large lateral spread-rotational slump-earthflow complex which dammed Rio Quemaya near San Martin Jilotepeque. H marks headwall scarp. Dashed lines outlines northern earthflow tongue which underwent greatest displacement and overran 14 dwellings. Southern incipient portion of the landslide is extensively pervaded by fractures, a few of which are located by arrows.

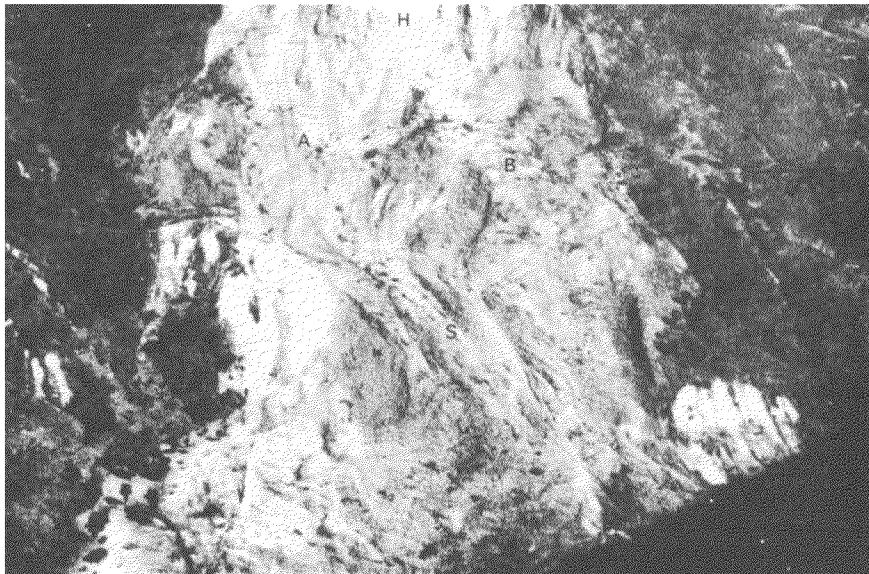
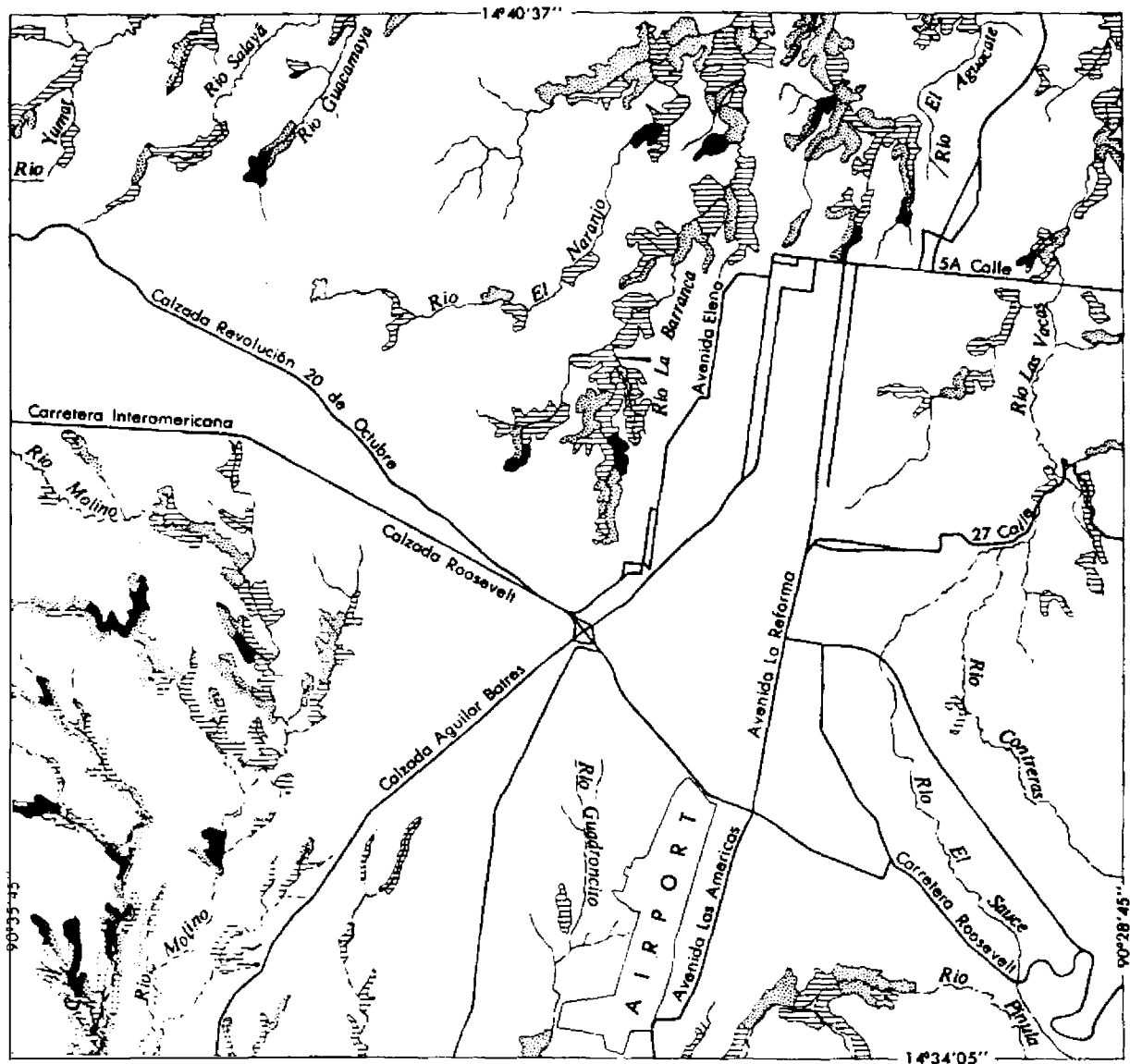


Figure 14.-- Rotational slump-avalanche of about 6.0 million m³ damming Rio Pixcaya. H marks headwall scarp, letters A and B denote rotated slump blocks, and S marks center of avalanche chute. Landslide occurred mainly in Tertiary andesitic volcanics and was reported to have taken lives of 13 people living on the slope. View northwest.



0 2 4 Kilometers

EXPLANATION

Landslide concentration (in percent)

0 - 5
Low

5 - 20
Moderate

20 - 50
High

> 50
Severe

Figure 15.-- Landslide concentration map for Guatemala City area.

L—length along canyon wall segment (in intervals of 1/2 km)

W—width of landslide scarp, parallel to L

T—thickness of landslide scarp, perpendicular to L

Landslide concentration (in percent) = $\frac{\sum W}{L} \times 100$

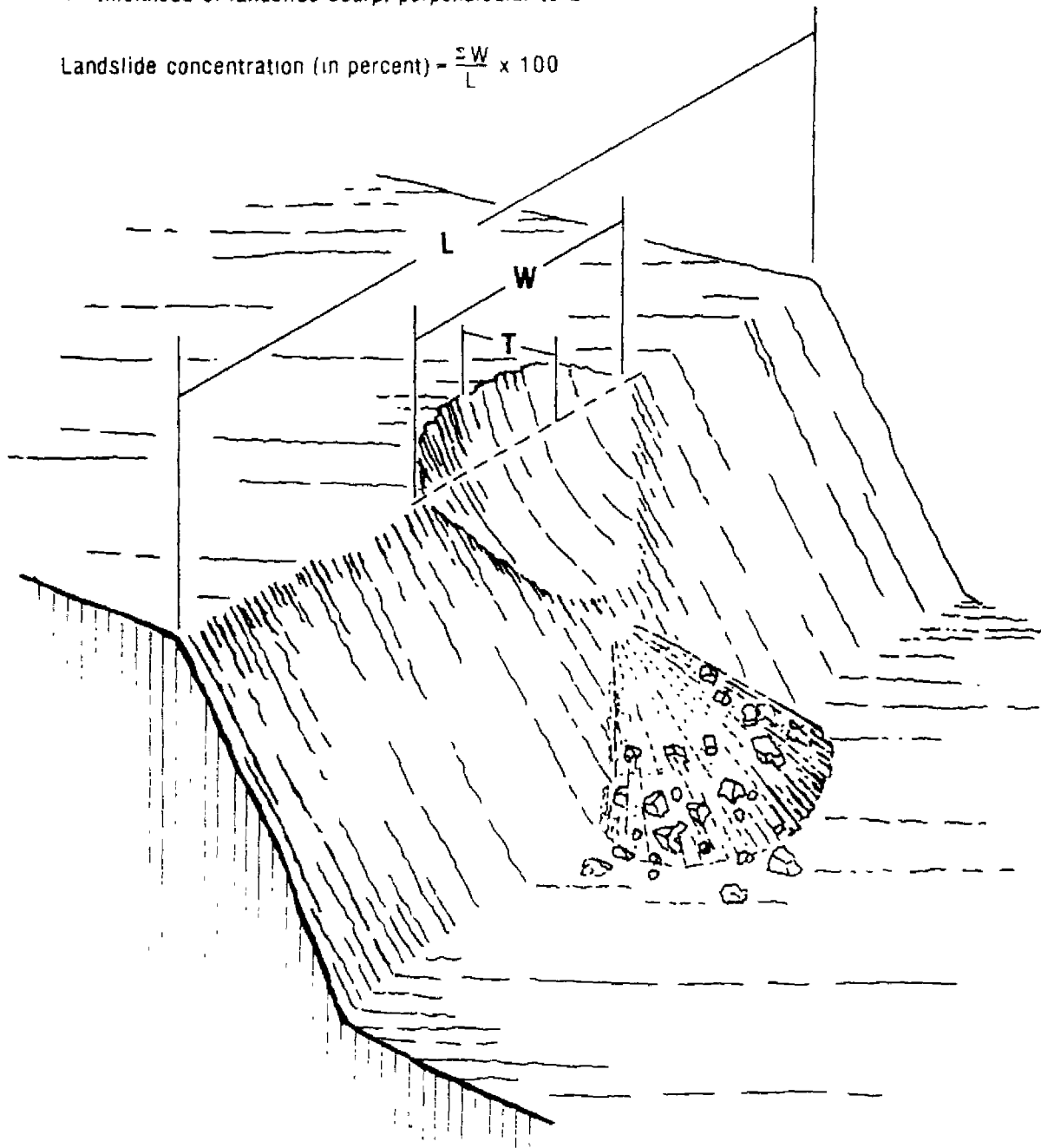


Figure 16.-- Diagram of landslide dimensions and method of calculating landslide concentrations for map in figure 15.