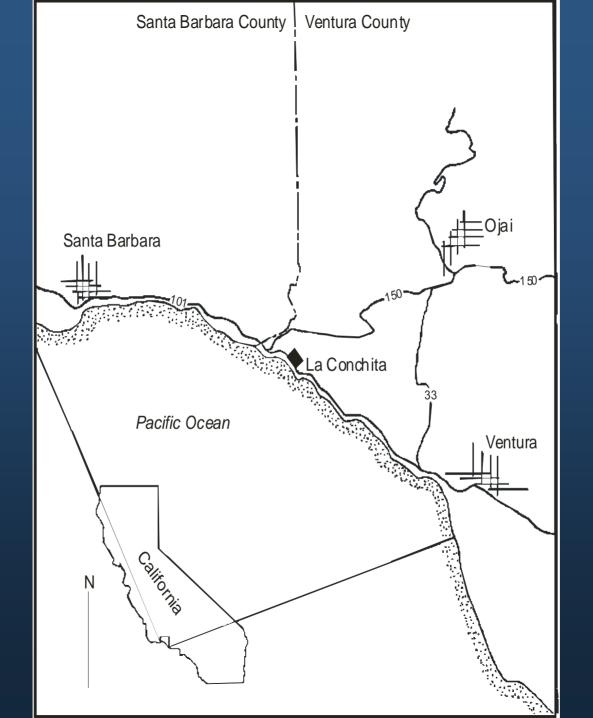
The La Conchita Landslides of 1995 and 2005

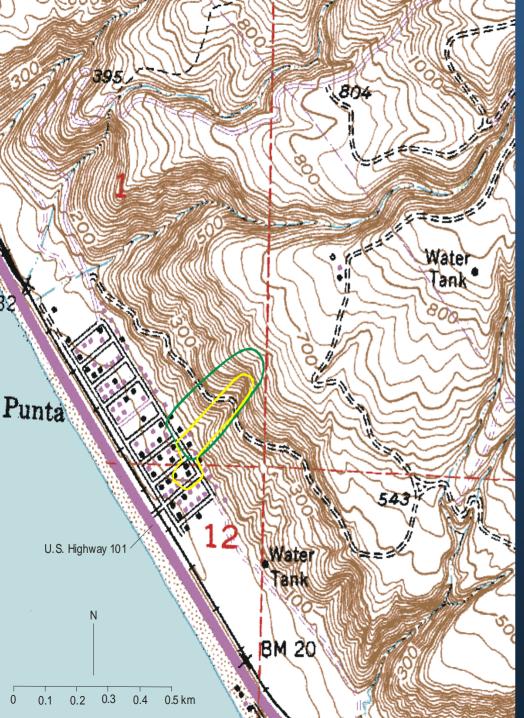
Randall W. Jibson

U.S. Geological Survey Golden, Colorado









- ➢ 180-m-high bluff
- \geq ~35⁰ slope

Monterey Formation in fault contact above Pico Formation

- Monterrey is Miocene siliceous shale, siltstone, and sandstone
- Pico Formation is Pliocene siltstone, sandstone, and mudstone
- Both formations very weakly cemented and prone to landslides

Entire bluff is ancient landslide many scales, types and ages of landslides on the slope

Top of bluff in citrus orchards with drip irrigation



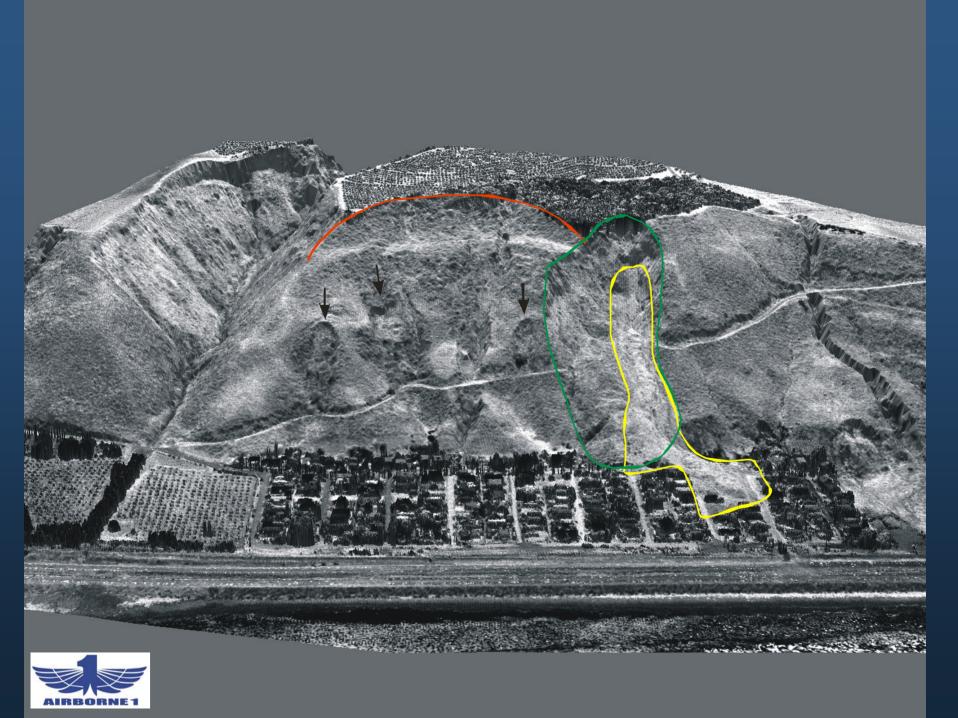


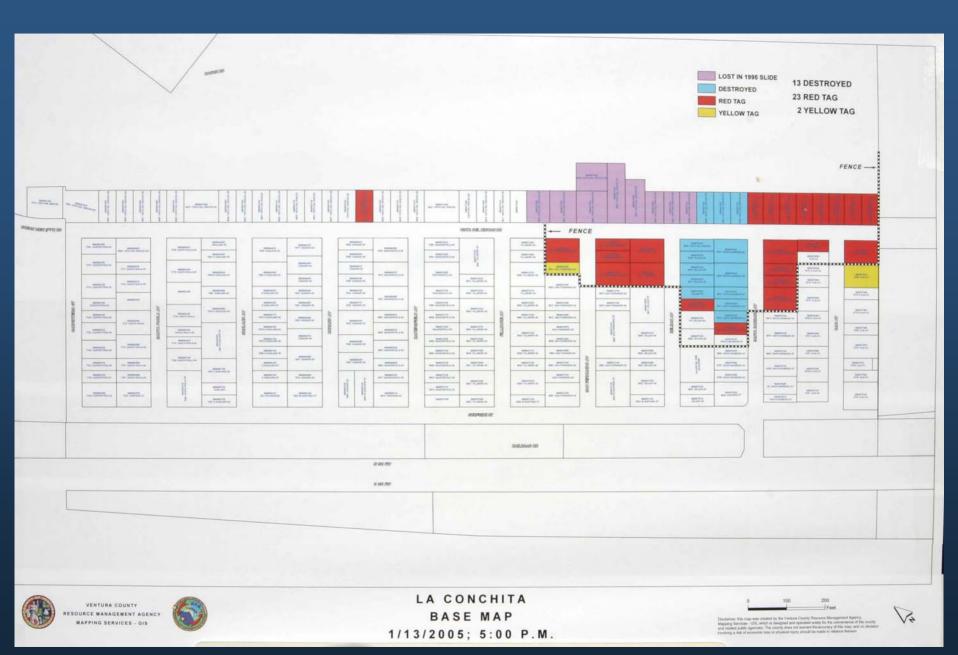
1995 La Conchita Landslide

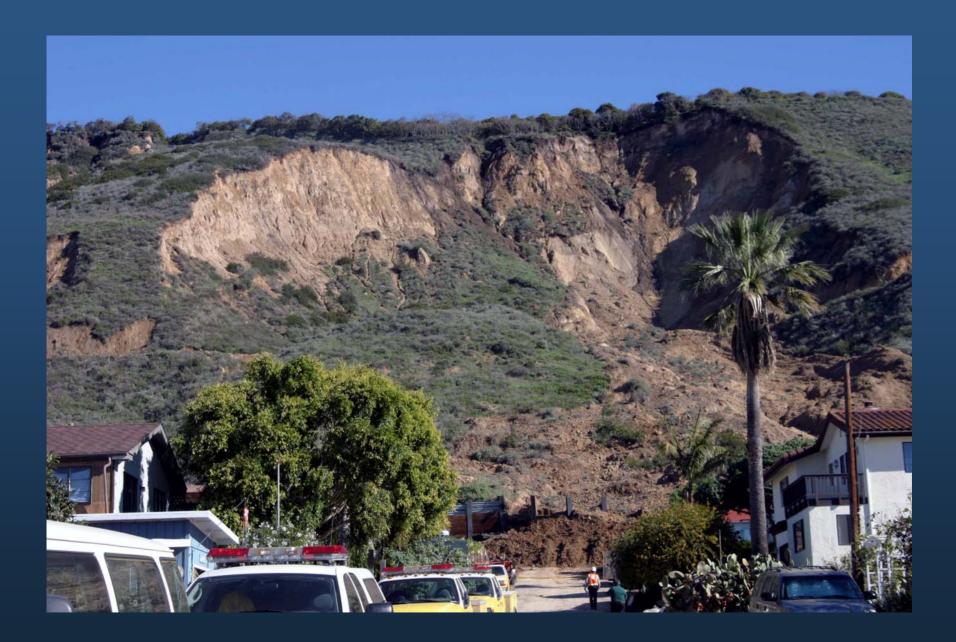
- > 400 mm of rain in January, then
 200 mm in March
- Landslide began on 4 March 1995
- Landslide moved tens of meters in less than 10 minutes
- > 350 m long by 120 m wide
 - ~ ~ 1,300,000 m³ volume
- Nine houses destroyed, no fatalities

2005 La Conchita Landslide

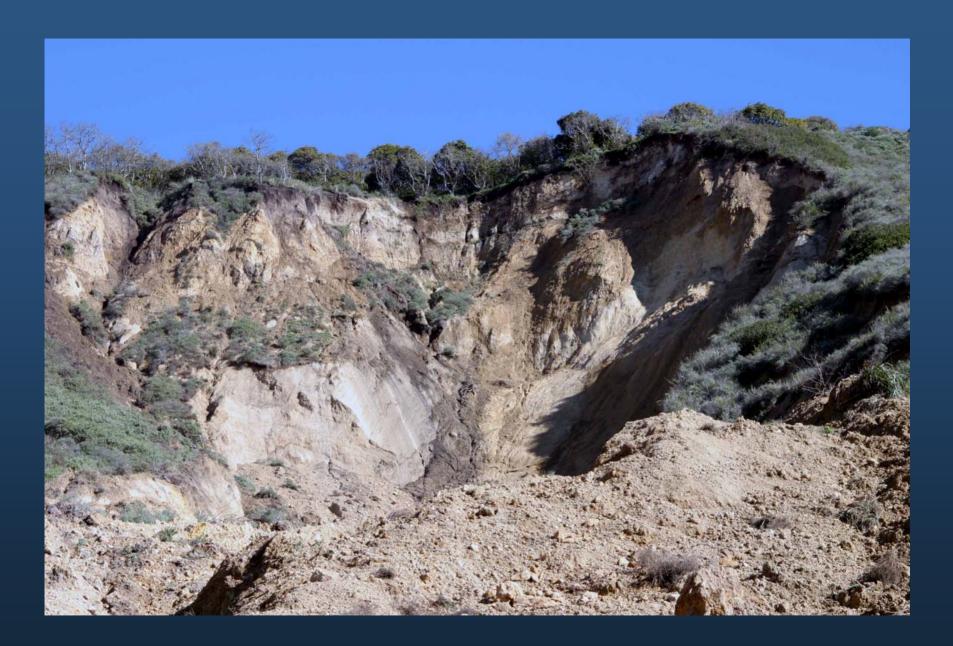
- Landslide occurred early afternoon on 10 January
- > 430 mm of rainfall from 27 December to 10 January (record 15-day rainfall)
- > About 200,000 m³ (15%) of the 1995 deposit mobilized and flowed rapidly into the community
- > 13 houses destroyed, 23 red-tagged
- > 10 fatalities





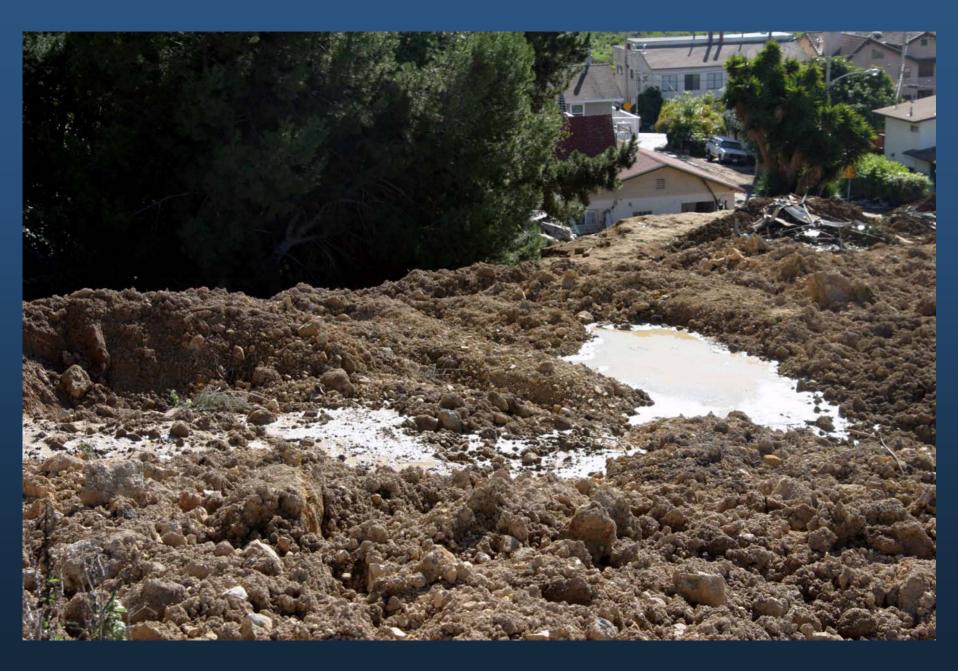










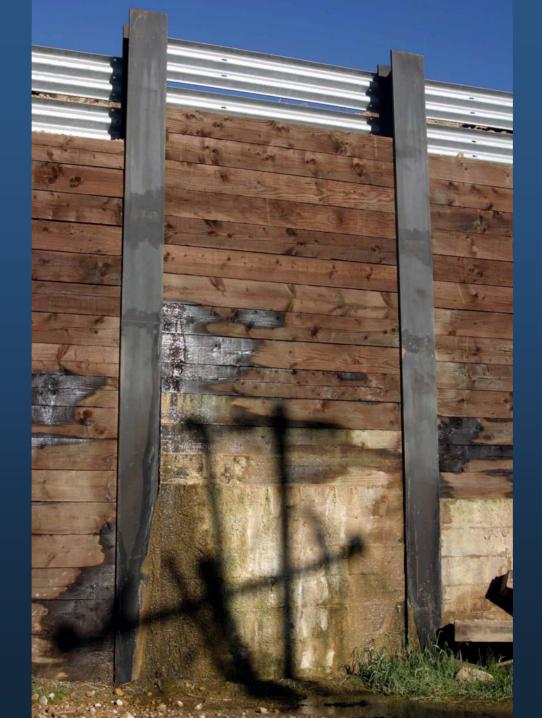


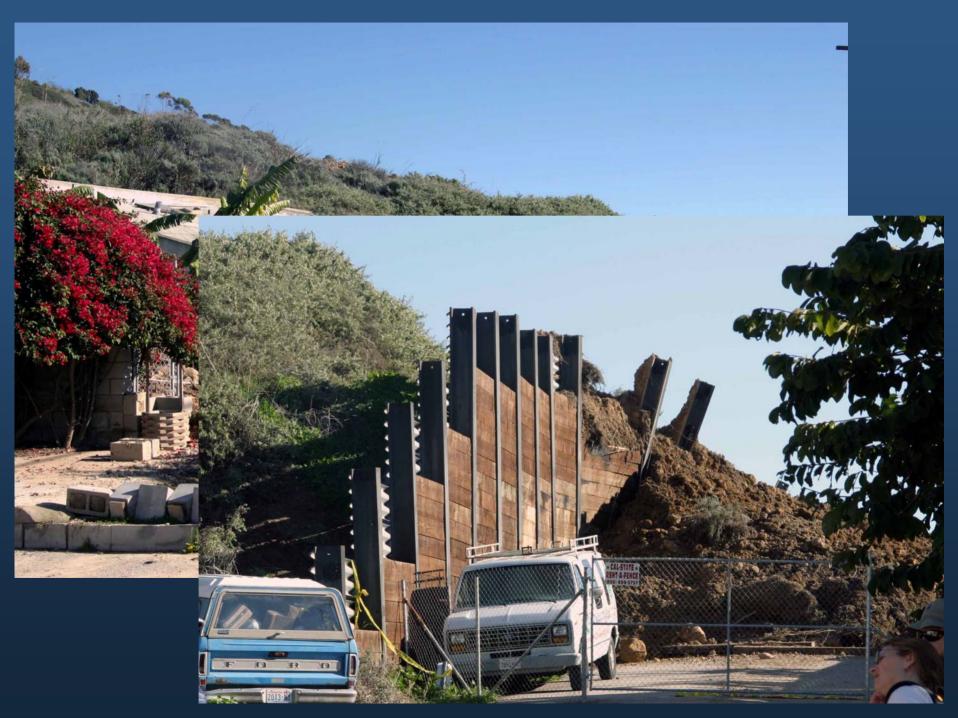




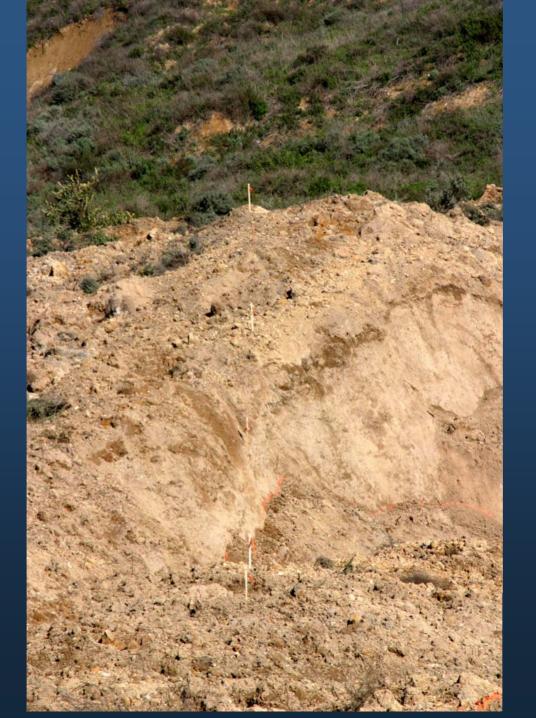






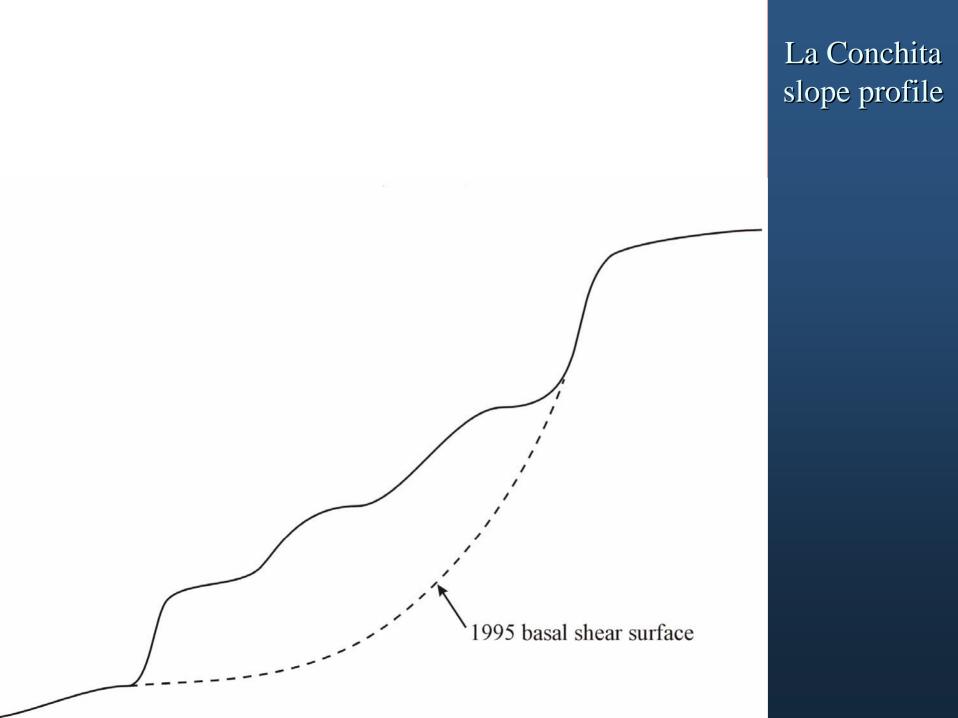


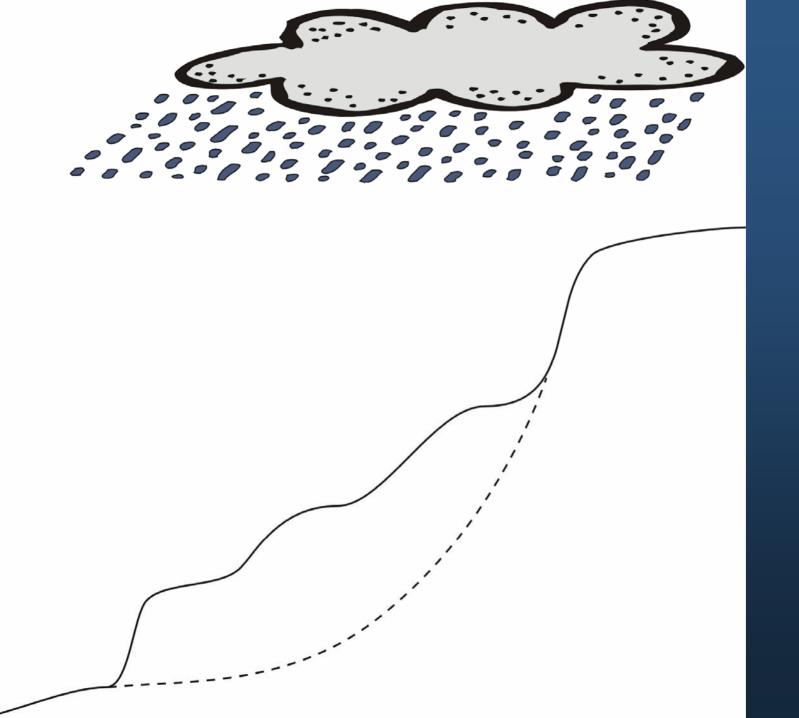


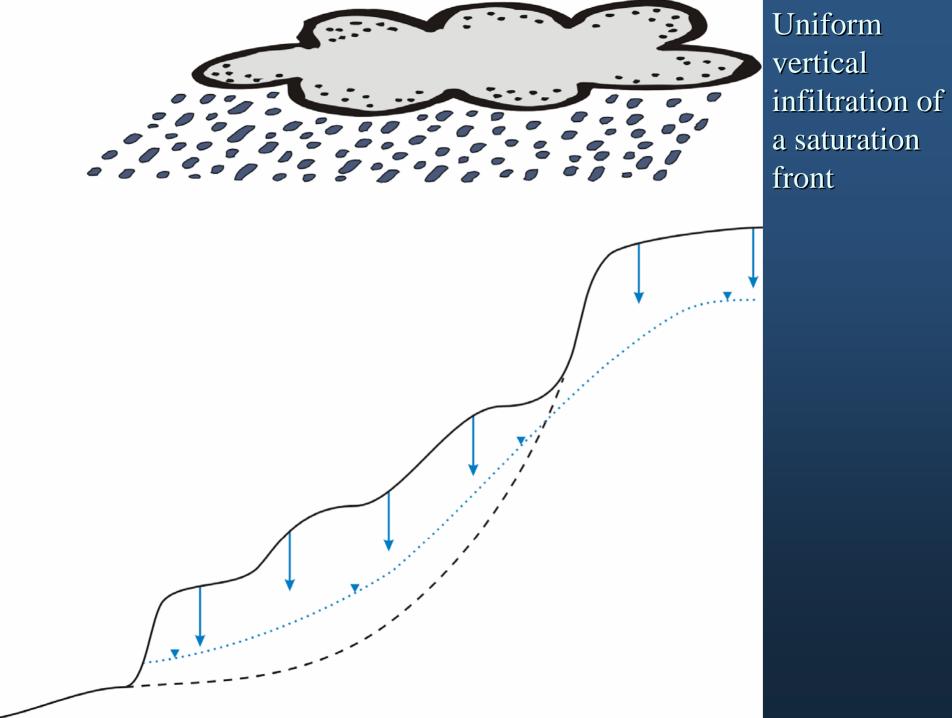


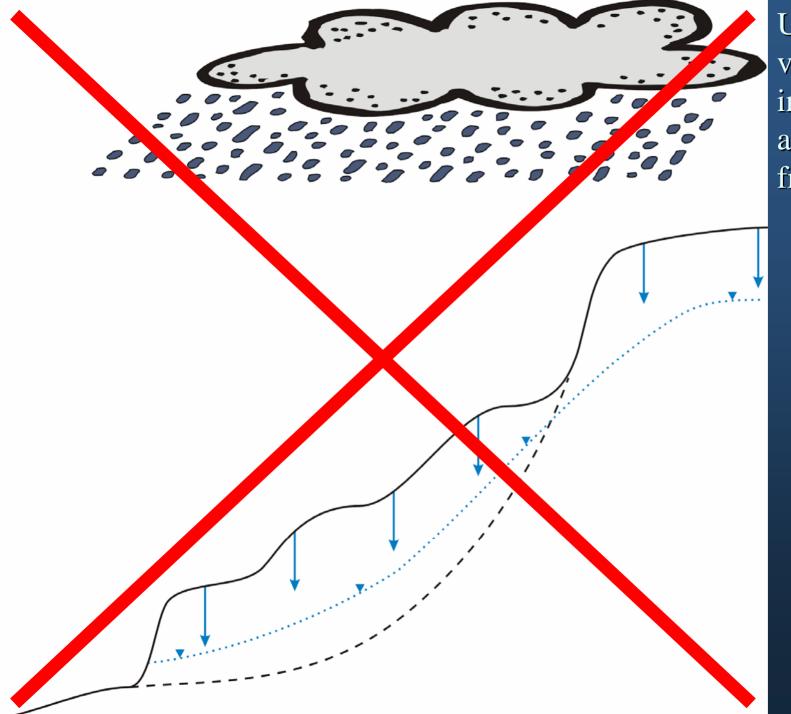
Much of the 2005 landslide deposit was dry...

- The video shows dust in the air above the rapidly flowing mass
- The County geologist was on the site within a couple of hours and observed that much of the deposit was dry material

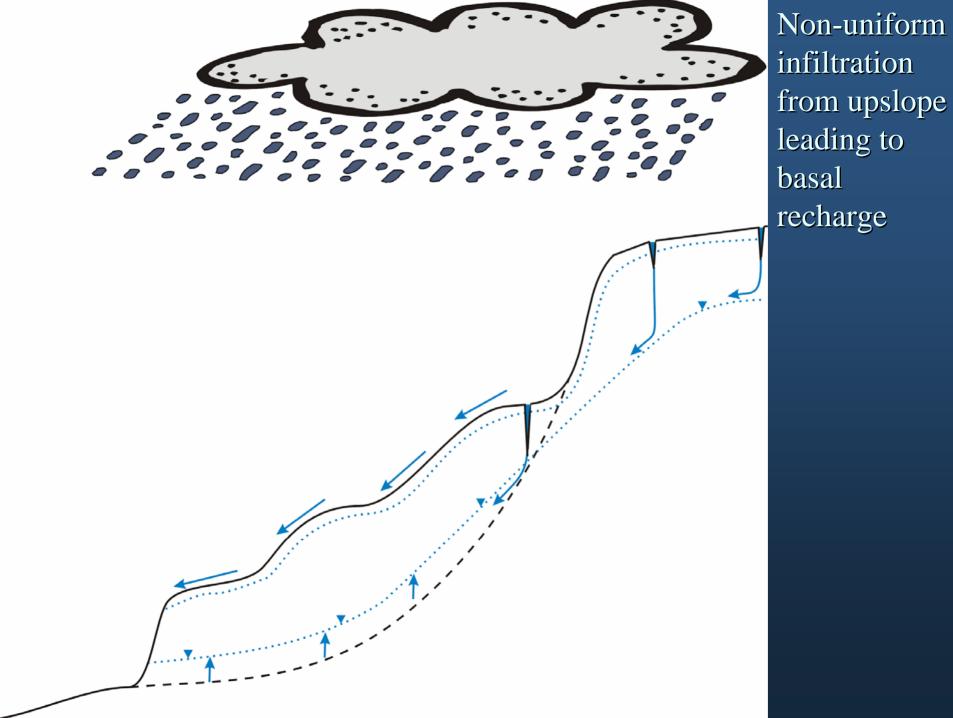


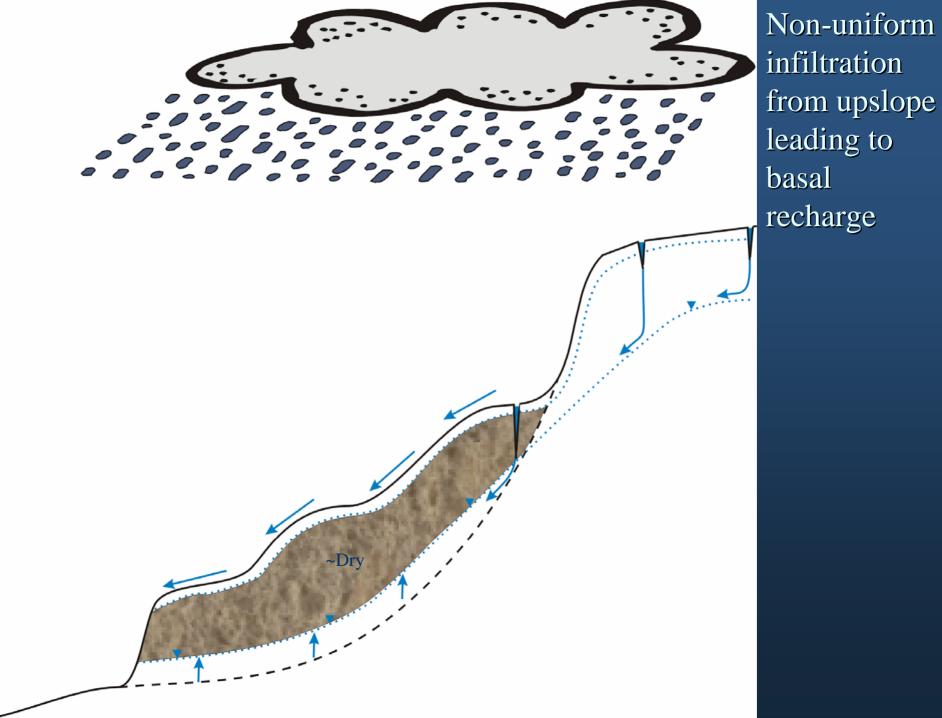






Uniform vertical infiltration of a saturation front

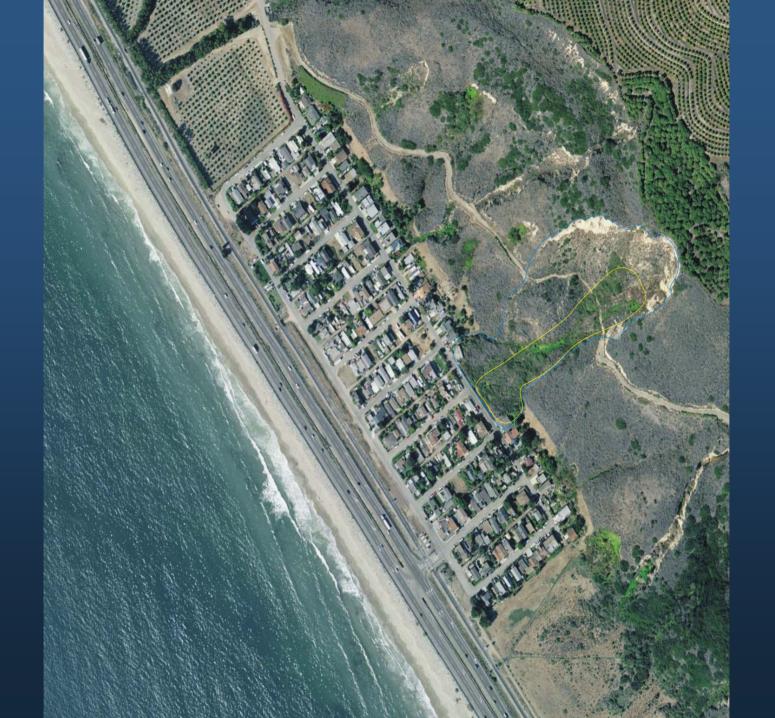


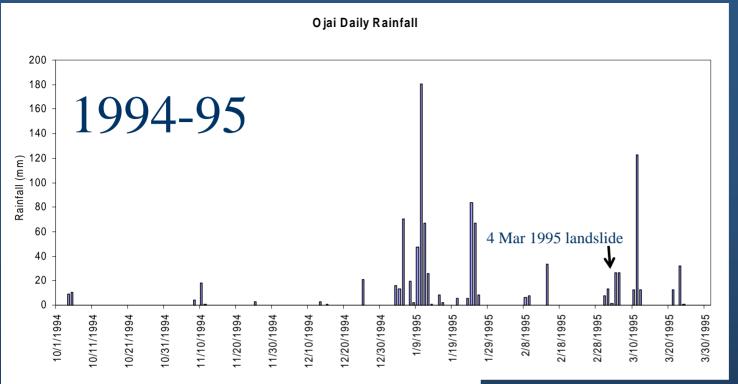


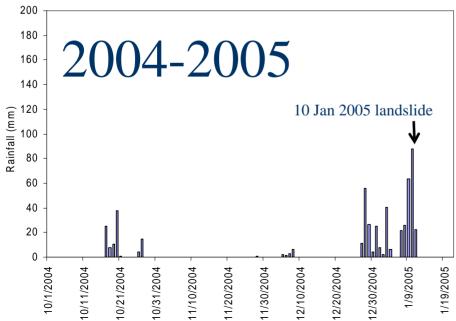
Why did the same landslide mass mobilize in two very different ways in substantially the same conditions?

Subsidiary landsliding from the toe or scarp is common

A wholesale remobilization of a significant portion of the 1995 mass as a rapid debris flow is...problematic







Daily rainfall

Some challenging questions:

- Why did the landslide material not mobilize into a debris flow in 1995?
- Since only a fraction of the 1995 deposit remobilized in 2005, could the remainder also mobilize into a rapid debris flow, or is it more likely to remobilize as a slow earth flow? Or will it remain metastable?
- > How do we predict which mode of failure will occur?
- What are the different rainfall thresholds and antecedent conditions required for shallow-rapid vs. deep-slow movement?
- What monitoring/warning would distinguish between these conditions?
- > What is going to happen in the next wet period?

ALL ELECTRIC P

Your Utility Companies are working on a plan to Gas, Water

WARNING

THE LA CONCHITA COMMUNITY IS A GEOLOGIC

HAZARD AREA. COUNTY OFFICIALS ADVISE

Based on the present information known about ancient landslides and the 1995

AGAINST ENTRY INTO THE AREA.

and 2005 landslides, the following geologic hazards are present:

1. Catastrophic Failure: The large ancient landslide mass located above the Community could potentially fail, impacting residences within the Community AT ANY TIME AND WITHOUT WARNING.

2. Mudflows: Mudflows could potentially impact all residences and access roads

3. Catastrophic Fallure and Mudllows: Should both events occur simultaneously.

4. No excevation (removal of earth material) or grading should be performed in the Community without recommendations from a geologist and/or geotechnical in the angineer and review by the County of Ventura, Public Works Agency.

THERE IS NO WARNING SYSTE

VENTURA COUNTY BUILDING AND SAFETY DIVISION 6

You can assist in this pro open and BY MOVING ALL AND

PRELIMINARY ESTIMAT

ELECTR

GAS

WATER

TELEPHONE NUMBERS TO

ELECTRIC

GAS

WATER

TELEPHONE

CABLE TV

BUILDING & SAFETY

DO





