

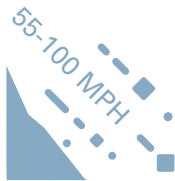
BE PREPARED FOR A LANDSLIDE

Landslides cause 25–50 deaths and more than a billion dollars in damage each year.

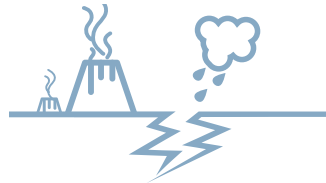
A landslide is rocks, earth, or other materials moving down a slope. A mudflow is a landslide that is combined with up to 60 percent water.



Can strike with little to no warning.



Travel 55-100 miles per hour.



Caused by rain, earthquakes, volcanos, or changes to the land.



Can result from flooding.

IF YOU ARE UNDER A LANDSLIDE WARNING, FIND SAFE SHELTER RIGHT AWAY.

Evacuate early to avoid landslide risk.



Listen for emergency information and alerts.

Watch for signs of landslide.



Watch for flooding.



FEMA

<https://www.fema.gov/>



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HOW TO STAY SAFE WHEN A FLOOD THREATENS

Prepare NOW

Know the landslide risk in your area. Contact officials for information on local landslide hazards. Ask whether there is a landslide map of your area or how to get your property checked.

Learn about the types and signs of landslides common in your area.

Sign up for your community's warning system. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio also provide emergency alerts.

Know your community's landslide evacuation plans. Practice driving evacuation routes and identify shelter locations.

Gather supplies in case you have to leave immediately or if services are cut off. Keep in mind each person's specific needs, including medication. Do not forget the needs of pets.

Avoid building in areas at risk for a landslide, such as steep slopes or property close to cliffs, or near drainage ways or streams.

Plant ground cover and build walls to direct the mudflow around buildings.

Keep important documents in a safe place. Create password-protected digital copies.

Review insurance coverage. Landslide damage may not be covered.

Survive DURING

Monitor the area for signs of potential slide activity. These can include cracks or bulges in the ground, street pavement, or sidewalks; soil moving away from foundations; tilting of patios or foundations; broken water lines; or leaning telephone poles, trees, walls, or fences.

Evacuate an area immediately after authorities tell you to.

Signs of a landslide may not be visible, but the danger still exists.

Watch for flooding. Floods sometimes follow landslides because they may be started by the same event.

Listen to EAS, NOAA Weather Radio, or local alerting systems for current emergency information and instructions.

Be Safe AFTER

Listen to authorities to find out if it is safe to return.

Save phone calls for emergencies. Phone systems are often down or busy after a disaster. Use text messages or social media to communicate with family and friends.

Stay away from downed power lines and report them immediately.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to **Ready.gov** and search for **landslide**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for a **landslide**.



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