

Landslide type		
CODE	LEGEND	DESCRIPTION
s	Slide	Slides are movements that produce general concavities and convexities of the topographic surface without significant disarticulation. The slip surface can range from very shallow (affecting only the soil horizons) to very deep. In the case where the geomorphological evidence has not allowed the identification of the escarpment, the landslide is represented without escarpment and is to be considered superficial. Where the escarpment has been recognized, it has been represented with a polygon distinct from that relating to the deposit.
x_s	Slide escarpment	Escarpment of slide type movement.
f	Earth flow	Earth flows involve predominantly clay, plastic materials, generally on slopes that are not very steep. They have narrow and elongated shapes characterized by a generally narrow and elongated channel and by an accumulation that at the foot assumes the characteristic fan shape in plan, and convex in section. Where the escarpment has been recognized, it has been represented with a polygon distinct from that relating to the deposit.
x_f	Earth flow escarpment	Escarpment of earth flow type movement.
sef	Slide-earth flow	Movements start as slides and then evolve into flows. Therefore, they show the characteristics of slides. Where the escarpment has been recognized, it has been represented with a polygon distinct from that relating to the deposit.
x_sef	Slide-earth flow escarpment	Escarpment of slide-earth flow type movement.

Table 2 – Legend according to Cruden & Varnes, 1996 [Cruden, D.M. and Varnes, D.J., 1996. Landslides: investigation and mitigation. Chapter 3-Landslide types and processes. Transportation research board special report, (247)].