

# Landslide Ready

## A14 Landslide activity

1. Place sand into the underbed storage tub.
2. Children can begin to design the landscape area with the small figures, rocks, twigs and sticks.
4. Prep the watering can with 4 litres of water. (Mock - weather super cell)
5. Children to pour the water over the prepared landscape and observe the cause and effect of what happens.



## What to Know

### Before

Bushfires can have long lasting impacts on the natural environment. Plants and tree roots help to stop landslides from happening by absorbing water and holding the ground together. After bushfires, rain and the loss of plants and roots can make the ground soft and heavy, leading to a greater chance of landslides.

Watch for flooding, which may occur after a landslide or debris flow. Floods sometimes follow landslides and debris flows because they may be started by the same event.

Landslides can be extremely dangerous to anyone on or below the affected area. They can carry debris such as boulders and trees downhill and cause serious damage to buildings.

Evacuate. Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow is your best protection. If escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head. Stay away from the slide area.

### During

#### warning signs

- Doors or windows stick or jam for the first time.
- Outside walls or stairs begin pulling away from the building.
- New cracks appear in plaster, tiles, bricks or foundations.

- Cracks slowly develop and widen on the ground or on paved areas such as streets or driveways
- Water breaks through the ground surface in new locations.
- Fences, retaining walls, utility poles or trees tilt or move.
- You hear a faint rumbling sound that increases in volume as the landslide nears.

## After

If safe to do so...

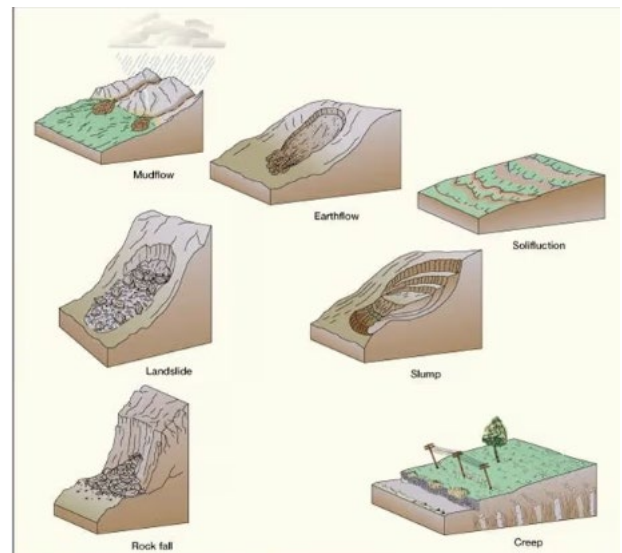
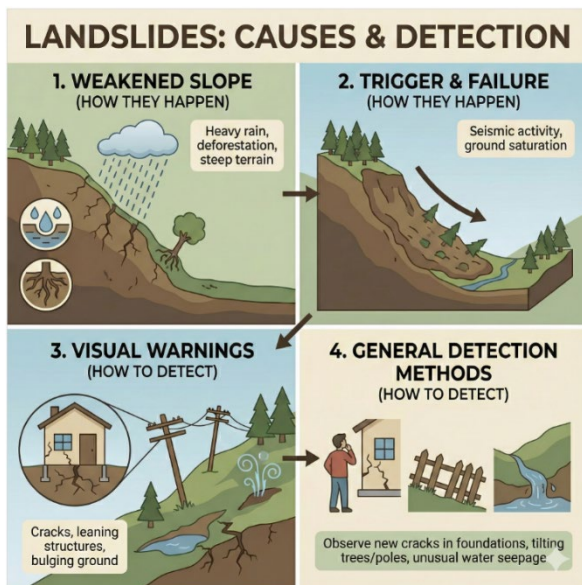
Check the building foundations and surrounding land for damage.

Seek the advice of a geotechnical expert for evaluating hazards or corrective techniques to reduce landslide risk.

## Additional information:

Landslides happen when a large amount of dirt, rocks, and mud all move together down big slopes, like mountainsides. It's kind of like an avalanche of earth materials, and they can really wreak havoc on the areas they impact.

Wrap up the experiment by leading a discussion about how the model works. Help students to compare the two models and determine the real-world implications and if their idea could be a solution to lessen the impact of a landslide.



Source: [https://www.instagram.com/p/DR-UmXCZ\\_u/F](https://www.instagram.com/p/DR-UmXCZ_u/F)  
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