Landslides are not uncommon along the Maine coast and can be hazardous under
the force of gravity. Many landslides have occurred along the coast of Maine, suggesting that coastal bluffs are prone to landslides. The Maine Geological Survey has compiled a variety of evidence related to landslides along the Maine coast.

The Life Cycle of a Coastal Maine Landslide

Landslides along the Maine coast can be hazardous under the force of gravity. Many landslides have occurred along the coast of Maine, suggesting that coastal bluffs are prone to landslides. The Maine Geological Survey has compiled a variety of evidence related to landslides along the Maine coast.

Evidence of Ground Motion and Instability on a Coastal Bluff

- **Figure 6.** A moving tree on the bluff slope itself. Some cracks are deep and extend below the soil layer. The lack of vegetation indicates instability and motion within the bluff.
- **Figure 7.** A landslide hazard map describes the possible events, from large to small and fast to slow, that can threaten property near the shoreline.
- **Figure 8.** A “coop” is described as a narrow, elongated hill on a slope, which can be unstable and prone to landslides.
- **Figure 9.** Evidence of past slumping or landslides can be observed in the vegetation on the bluff face.
- **Figure 10.** Evidence of past landslides can be observed in the vegetation on the bluff face.

Factors Influencing Landsliding in Coastal Bluffs

- **Figure 11.** Waves, storms, and tides can cause landslides along the coastal bluffs. A gradual, but ongoing rise in sea level at the coastline can contribute to landsliding.
- **Figure 12.** Weathering and/or melting of ice blocks can lead to landslides along the coastal bluffs. A gradual, but ongoing rise in sea level at the coastline can contribute to landsliding.
- **Figure 13.** Earthquakes can cause landslides along the coastal bluffs. A gradual, but ongoing rise in sea level at the coastline can contribute to landsliding.

- **Figure 14.** A moving tree on the bluff slope itself. Some cracks are deep and extend below the soil layer. The lack of vegetation indicates instability and motion within the bluff.
- **Figure 15.** A landslide hazard map describes the possible events, from large to small and fast to slow, that can threaten property near the shoreline.
- **Figure 16.** A “coop” is described as a narrow, elongated hill on a slope, which can be unstable and prone to landslides.
- **Figure 17.** Evidence of past slumping or landslides can be observed in the vegetation on the bluff face.
- **Figure 18.** Evidence of past landslides can be observed in the vegetation on the bluff face.

GENERAL ACTIVITY

- **Figure 19.** Waves, storms, and tides can cause landslides along the coastal bluffs. A gradual, but ongoing rise in sea level at the coastline can contribute to landsliding.
- **Figure 20.** Weathering and/or melting of ice blocks can lead to landslides along the coastal bluffs. A gradual, but ongoing rise in sea level at the coastline can contribute to landsliding.
- **Figure 21.** Earthquakes can cause landslides along the coastal bluffs. A gradual, but ongoing rise in sea level at the coastline can contribute to landsliding.

- **Figure 22.** A moving tree on the bluff slope itself. Some cracks are deep and extend below the soil layer. The lack of vegetation indicates instability and motion within the bluff.
- **Figure 23.** A landslide hazard map describes the possible events, from large to small and fast to slow, that can threaten property near the shoreline.
- **Figure 24.** A “coop” is described as a narrow, elongated hill on a slope, which can be unstable and prone to landslides.
- **Figure 25.** Evidence of past slumping or landslides can be observed in the vegetation on the bluff face.
- **Figure 26.** Evidence of past landslides can be observed in the vegetation on the bluff face.