



SPECIAL SESSION

# LANDSLIDES: PROCESSES, HAZARD & RISK

Landslides can have devastating direct and indirect consequences, including fatalities, property damage, loss of livelihoods, and the transfer of sediment across a wide range of environments, from steep mountainous terrain to gentle hillslopes. Frequently occurring within multi-hazard contexts, landslides may be preconditioned or triggered by earthquakes, intense or prolonged rainfall, wildfires, land use changes, and other human-related activities. In turn, they can give rise to secondary hazards such as flash floods or landslide dams, forming complex cascading events. Addressing landslide phenomena remains a major challenge for the geoscience community, requiring a comprehensive understanding of underlying processes and thorough assessments of hazard, vulnerability, and risk. The implications of ongoing climate change further complicate the framework. This session aims to bring together researchers working across the full spectrum of landslide science. Its scope spans from local to global scales, encompassing empirical studies of landslide process chains, advances in modeling and monitoring techniques, innovative methods in landslide susceptibility, hazard and risk assessment, state-of-the-art approaches to landslide prediction and early warning, assessments of socio-economic vulnerability, and investigations into the interactions between landslides, human activities, and other natural extremes.



Tolga Görüm

Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Türkiye  
tgorum@itu.edu.tr



Ugur Ozturk

University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany  
ugur.oeztuerk@gfz-potsdam.de



Stefano Luigi Gariano

CNR-IRPI, Perugia, Italy  
stefanoluigi.gariano@cnr.it



George Papathanassiou

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece  
gpapatha@geo.auth.gr

More Info: <https://2025.medgu.org>



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