INTRODUCTION: The DAWN spacecraft orbited asteroid (4) Vesta from August 2011 until September 2012 [1]. The Framing Camera (FC) on board the spacecraft collected image data of the asteroids surface with a resolution of about 70 m/pixel in the High Altitude Mapping Orbit (HAMO) and up to 20 m/pixel in the Low Altitude Mapping Orbit (LAMO). The FC obtained multiple images of the same area with different viewing geometries in HAMO resolution. Based on this stereo data set, a three-dimensional Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been constructed on a reference spheroid of 285 km by 229 km [2]. Vesta’s southern hemisphere exhibits two large basins, Rheasilvia and underlying Veneneia [3, 4]. The region around these basins shows various types of mass-wasting features that can be correlated to the basin formation and degradation processes [5]. We used LAMO images and the DTM to identify and map six different types of mass-wasting features.

**Intra-cratr Mass Wasting:**

![Image](image.jpg)

We considered five intra-crate mass-wasting features. These include lobate downslope movement of debris (arrows a), spurs along the rims of the craters (arrows b), dark albedo patches overrun by brighter material (arrows c), boulders accumulated on the craters’ floors and walls (arrows d), and talus material (dotted white line in (b)) [5].

The intra-crater mass-wasting features are distributed almost homogeneously throughout the southern hemisphere indicating similar material properties. Older impact craters often lack fragile intra-crate mass-wasting features such as boulders, spurs and dark patches. It is likely that they have been eroded by intra-crate landslides triggered by local seismic shaking of subsequent impacts [5].
shocked and fractured material exhibits properties different from the other extant surface material [5].

**Slumping:**

Rheasilvia has degraded due to slumping in various regions. Slumping features include almost vertical scarps, heads that are tilted backward toward the scarp, transverse cracks, ridges, and toe features at the front of the slumping bodies. A prominent and relatively young area of rotational slumping blocks appears along the Matronalia Rupes scarp toward the center of the Rheasilvia basin [5, 6].

**Slides:**

The Rheasilvia basin exhibits multiple ancient and recent landslides (arrows). The less eroded and younger landslides tend to be less massive in volume and run-out length. The landslides migrated from the rim and central peak of Rheasilvia toward the basin floor. For most identified slides, an eroded scarp can be observed. The resting bodies of the slides consist of elongated lobes or widened fans of material [5].

Slumping and sliding areas are mutually exclusive due to their compact and granular material properties, respectively [5].

**Curved Ridges:**

The Rheasilvia floor is characterized by numerous ridges and grooves that extend radially over the impact basin. The radial ridges are curved and up to 100 km long. They often run in parallel, with valleys separating them. In some cases, the valleys exhibit flow-like structures, indicating material migration [5].

The Rheasilvia basin also exhibits concentric ridges parallel to the crater rim. They are generally smaller than the radial ridges with lengths of up to 10 km. They often occur perpendicular to the slope which makes it likely they originated from the concentric crater collapse and relaxation after Rheasilvia had formed [5].

**Conclusions:** We identified six different types of mass-wasting features within the south polar region of Vesta. These features are evidence for the collapse and degradation of the Rheasilvia and Veneneia basins. Intra-crater mass wasting is present in smaller craters throughout the basins. Flow-like and creep-like features show the material behavior of highly fractured and shocked material produced by the Rheasilvia impact. Slumping and sliding are the most effective degradation processes due to their number and size. Curved radial and concentric ridges are the remnants of the early mass wasting in the modification stage of the Rheasilvia basin and the collapsed Rheasilvia wall, respectively.