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Investigating the Transferability of Landslide Hazard Assessments

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Introduction

One of the major difficulties in landslide research is the proliferation of methods available, both for landslide identification and for hazard assessment. Many hazard assessment methods depend on the location of past landslides, but many countries do not have a national database of events, and if they do they contain inconsistent and incomplete data.



Implications

A thorough inventory of known methods will help hazard scientists decide which method to use in each situation.

The small number of explanatory variables and the simplicity of the statistical methods make this approach easy to implement and understand.

These results will allow scientists to use globally available data and the location of landslides in other regions, to conduct hazard assessments in unstudied regions.

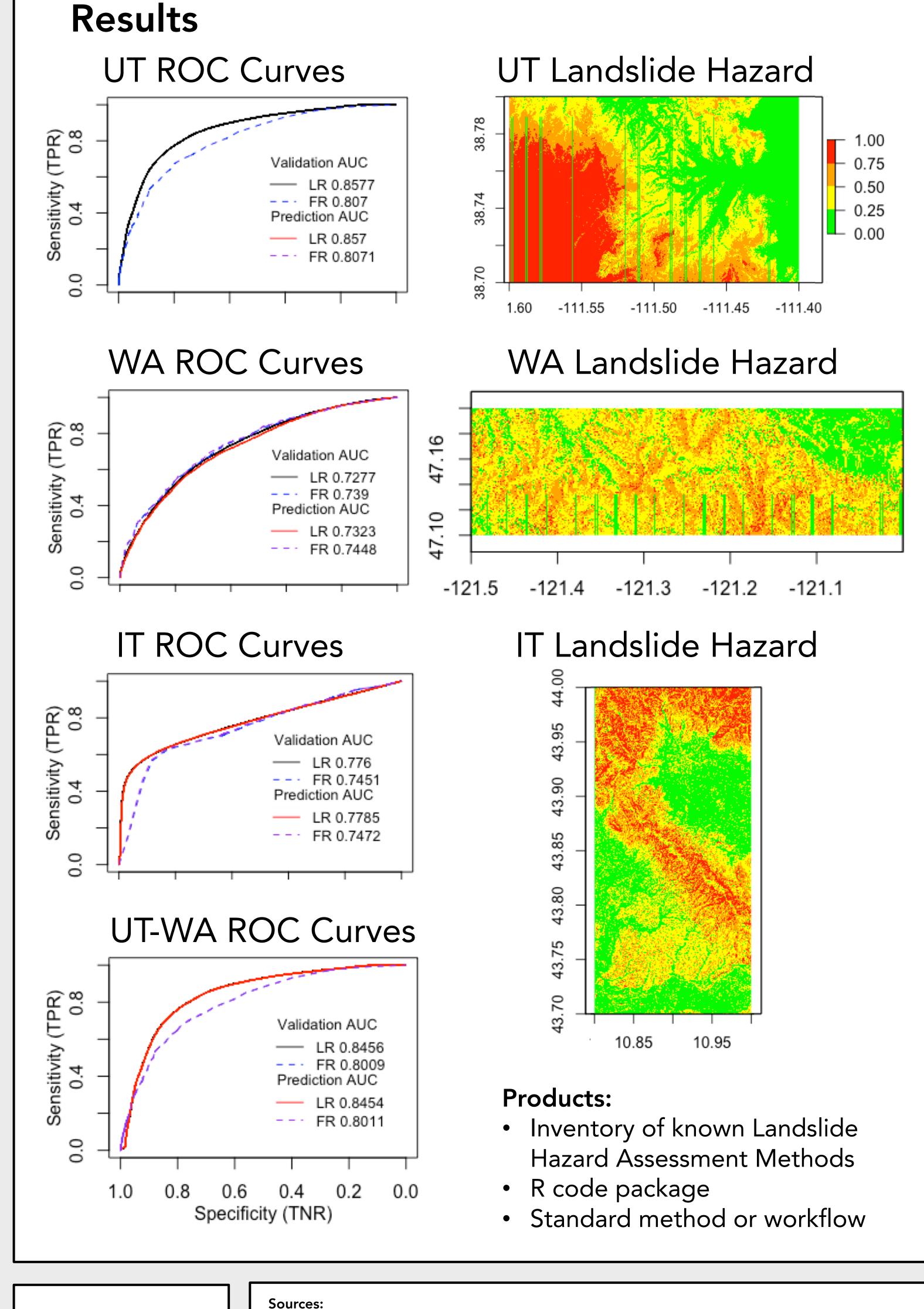
Methods Frequency Ratio: Proposed Methodology: $FR = (LSD_{ij}/LSD_r)$ Reg 2 LS Reg 3 LS Reg 1 LS $LSI = FR_1 + FR_2 + \dots + FR_n$ $P(true) = \frac{LSI - \min(LSI)}{\max(LSI) - \min(LSI)}$ 70% 30% 100% LSD_{ii} : LS density in jth class of ith response variable (eg. LS density in the 2000-LS Susceptibility 2500 m class of elevation variable) Relationship LSD_r : LS density of total region LSI: LS Susceptibility Index of each pixel Test on Remaining LS Logistic Regression: $P(true) = \frac{\exp(a_0 + a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n)}{1 + \exp(a_0 + a_1x_1 + \dots + a_nx_n)}$ Reg 2 Reg 3 Reg ' a_n : weighting coefficient of nth explanatory 30% 100% variable x_n : nth response variable value Output: Inputs: LS Hazard Landslides Elevation - 1.00 - 0.75 3000 0.50 2600 😤 -111.60 -111.55 -111.50 -111.45 -111.4 -111.40 -111.60 Explanatory Variables: Landslide Susceptibility: Response Variable: Probability of landslide elevation, slope, aspect, past landslide occurrence

curvature, topographical

positon index (tpi)

occurrence

(binary: "true" or "false")



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