Fig. 1. Location of study areas (with landslide distribution, in red, overlaid on terrain hillshade)

Fig. 2. Deep-seated landslide in Transylvanian Plateau, locally named *glimee* (Căpuşu de Câmpie sector)
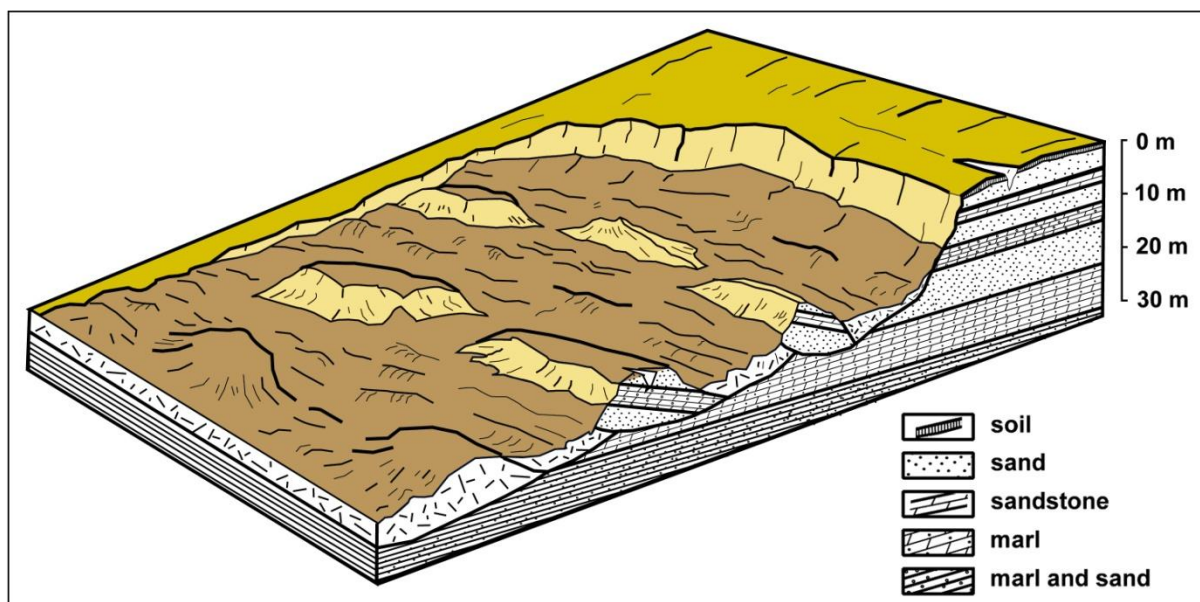

Fig. 3. Block diagram representing the deep seated landslide from Fig. 2.

Fig. 4. Deep seated landslide in Moldavian Plateau (Şipote sector)

Fig. 5. Semicircular depression shaped by complex geomorphological processes (*hârtop* in Molvavian Plateau, Şipote sector)

Fig. 6. Shallow landslide in Şipote sector, detail from Fig 5
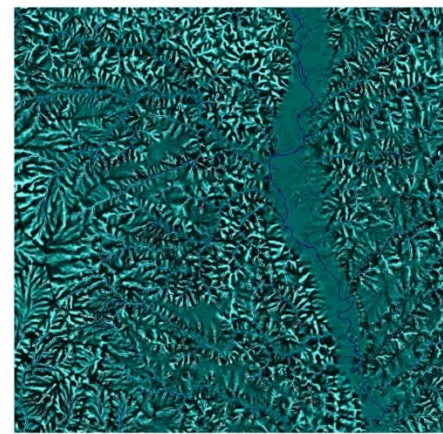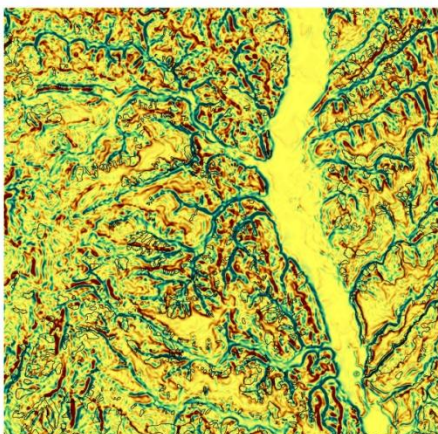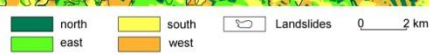
a

Legend:
- Forest
- Pastures
- Arable
- Arable and pastures
- Water
- Built area
- Degraded land
- Landslides

0   2 km

b

41 degree
0 degree

Landslides

0   2 kn

c

Legend:
- Quaternary (gravels, sands)
- Tortonian (sandstones, volcanic tuffs)
- Helvetian (sandstones, marls, gypsum)
- Volhinian (sandstones, clays)
- Badenian (marls, clays, salt)
- Latorfian-chattian (sandstones, menilite, dysodilic shales)
- Priabonian (argilaceous shales, clays, sandstones)
- Lutetian (calcareous sandstones, marls, conglomerates)
- Landslides

0   2 km

d

- north
- east
- south
- west
- Landslides

0   2 km

e

high: 1.366
low: -1.357

Landslides

0   2 km

f

high: 1,367 (convex)
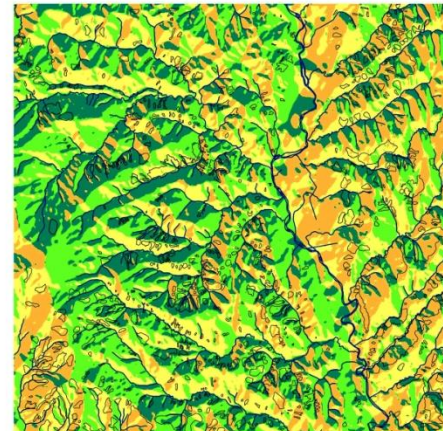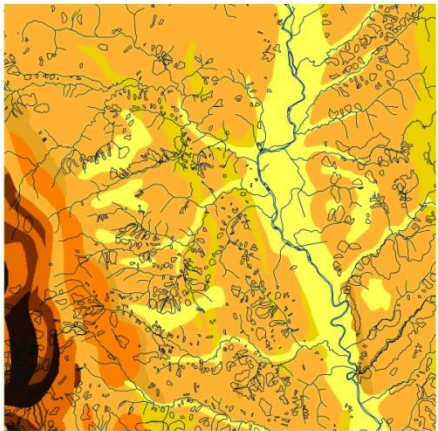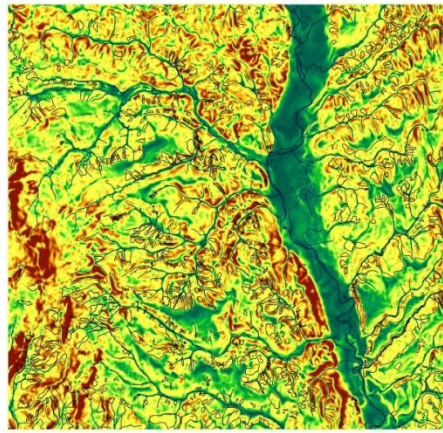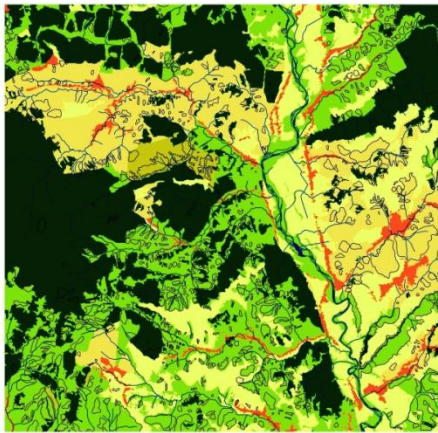low: -0.886 (concave)

Landslides

0   2 km

Fig. 7. Significant predictors for Helegiu sector: a - land use; b – slope angle; c – lithology; d – slope aspect; e – profile curvature; f – plan curvature
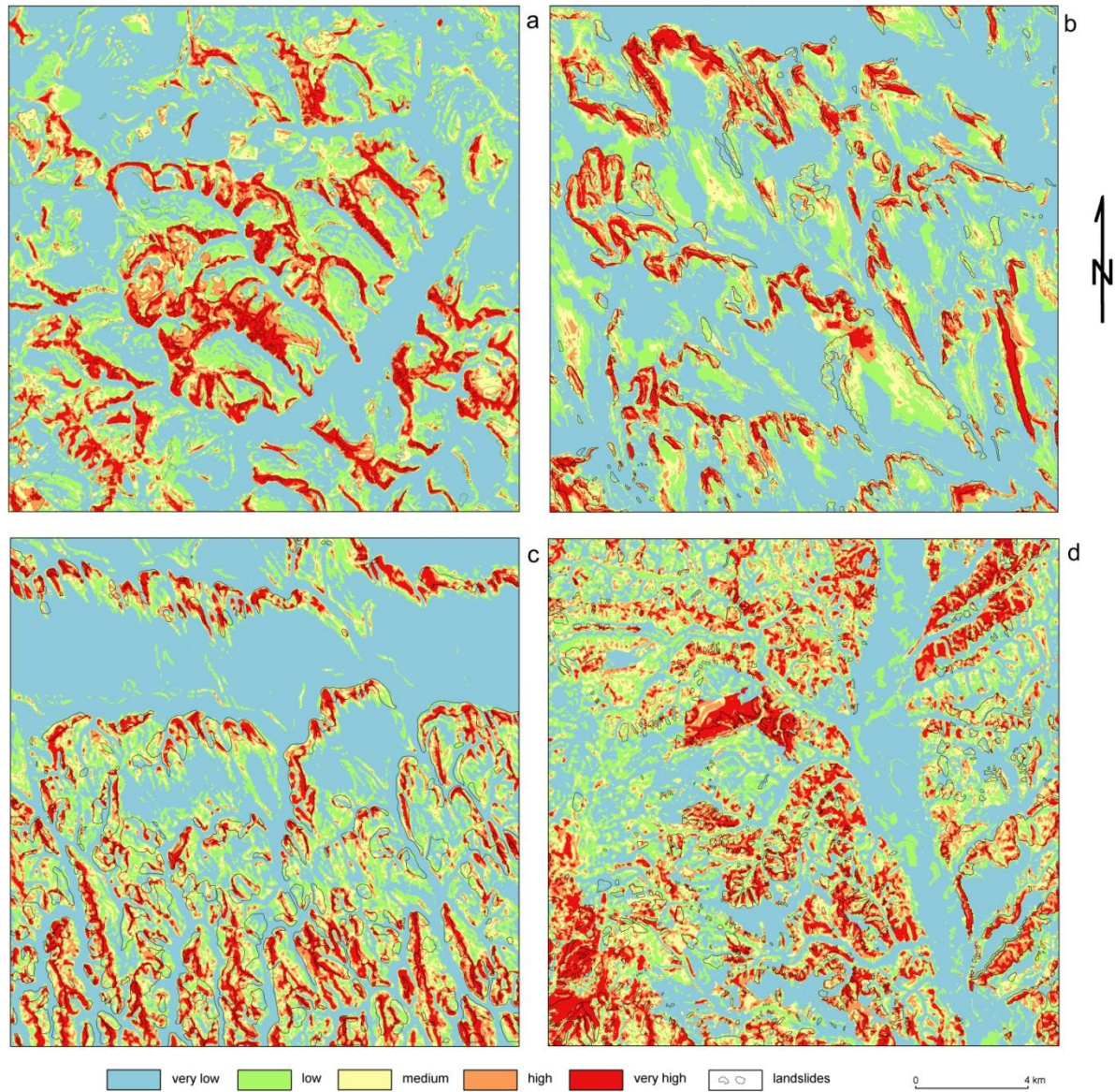

Fig. 8. Classified landslide susceptibility maps: a - Căpuşu de Câmpie sector; b - Şipote sector; c - Lungani sector; d - Helegiu sector
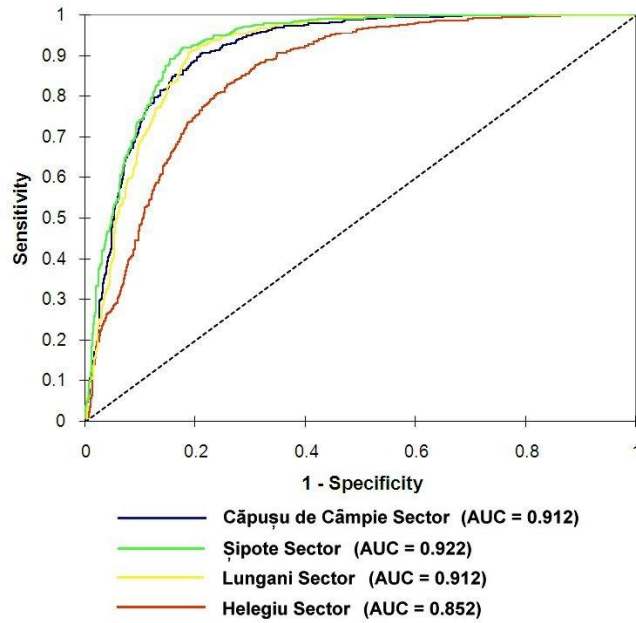
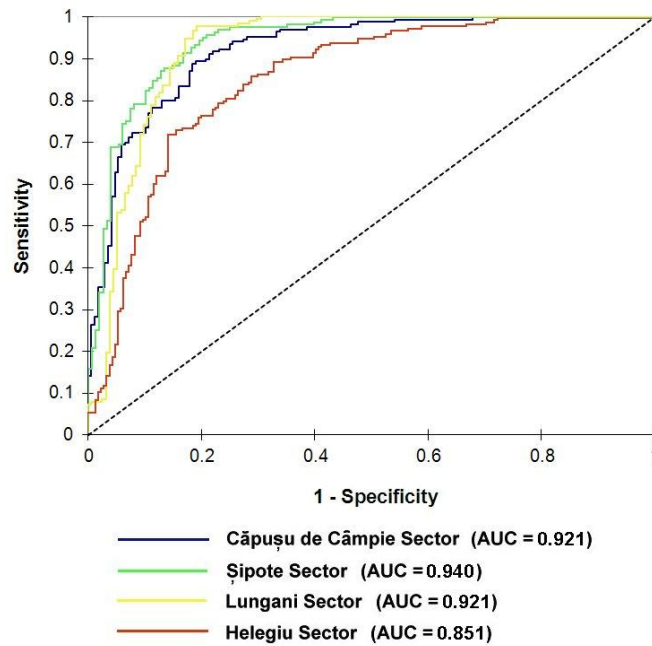Fig. 9. ROC curves with associated AUC values computed from training samples

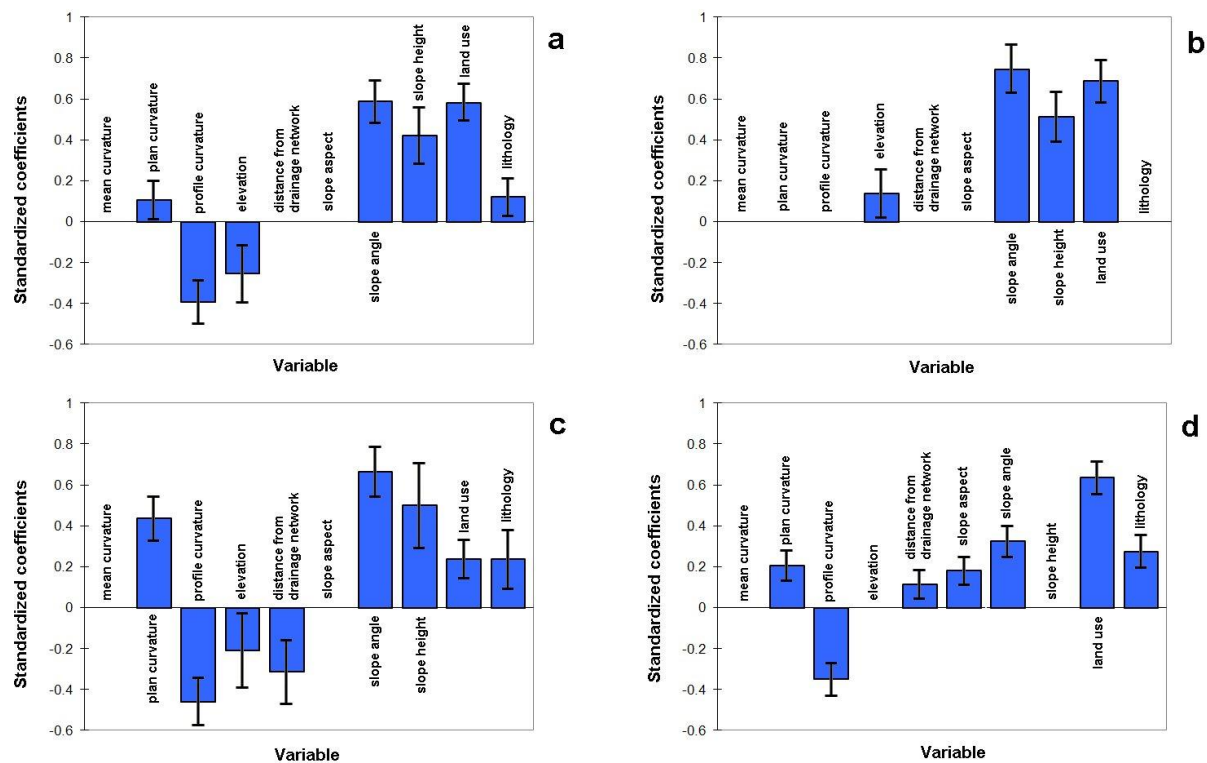Fig. 10. ROC curves with associated AUC values computed from validation samples

Fig. 11. Standardized coefficients' values of predictors (with bars showing 95% confidence interval): a - Căpuşu de Câmpie sector; b - Şipote sector; c – Lungani sector; d - Helegiu sector