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Supplement of

Satellite-based emergency mapping using optical imagery: experience and reflections from the 2015 Nepal earthquakes

Jack G. Williams et al.

Correspondence to: Jack G. Williams (j.g.williams@durham.ac.uk)

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Supplementary information

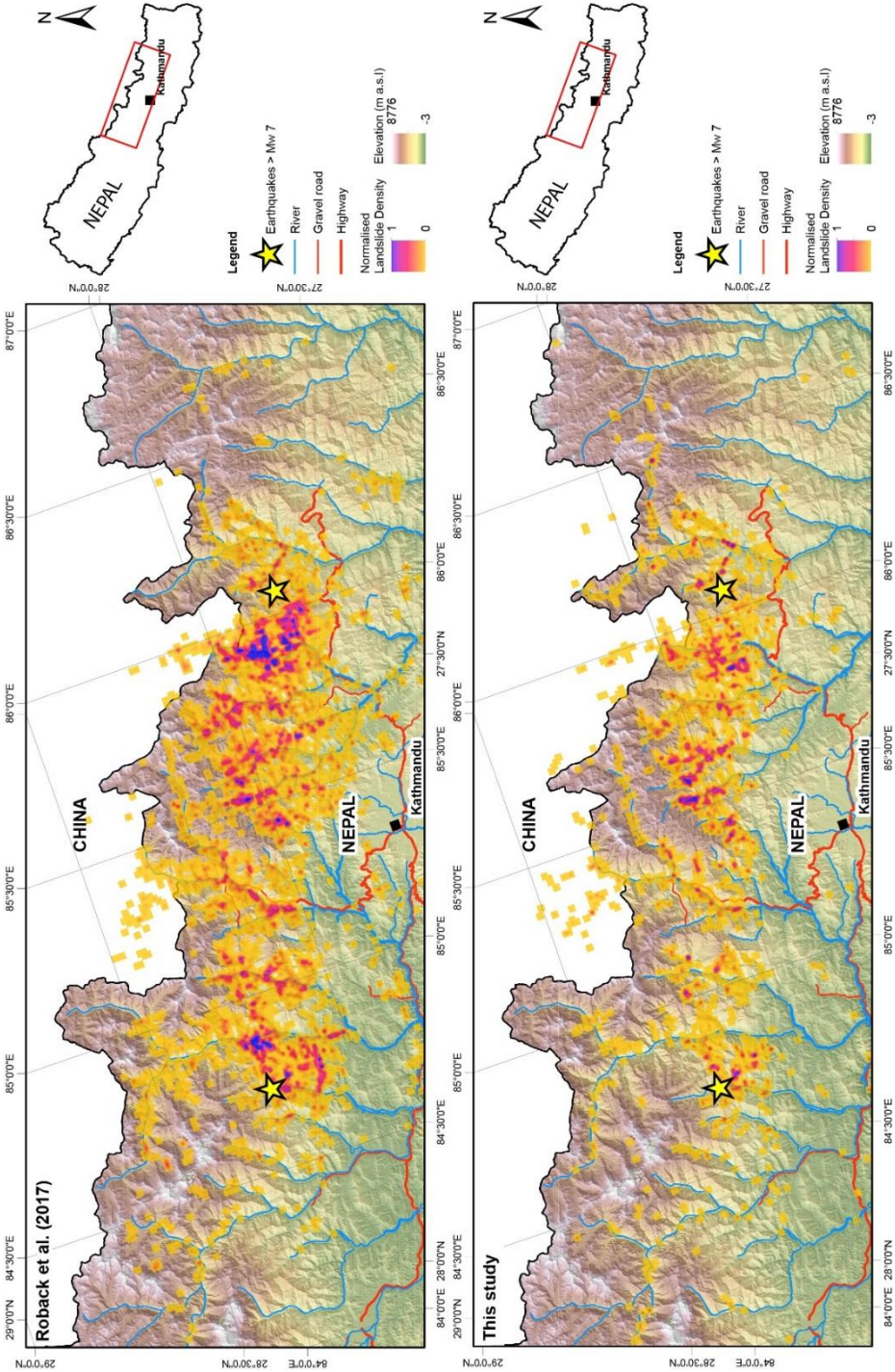


Fig. S1. (a) The number of landslides mapped by Roback et al. (2017) was counted for 1 km² grid cells occupying the same spatial extents. The result is a map of landslide density, represented as the number of landslides per square kilometre. Given the fivefold increase in the number of landslides mapped by Roback et al. (2017), each grid cell was normalised by the maximum density of landsliding for that inventory (27 for the Durham inventory, 84 for the Roback inventory). (b) The mapping reported in this study provides a comparable spatial distribution of landslide intensity. This distribution is of greater importance in the context of disaster response than the absolute number of landslides, which inevitably varies with the method of mapping and the level of detail involved.