

Interactive comment on “Evaluation of Environmental Factors in Landslide Prone Areas of Central Taiwan using Spatial Analysis of Landslide Inventory Maps” by K.-L. Fu et al.

Anonymous Referee #3

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Over all speaking, this paper did integrate techniques and data from Remote Sensing and GIS to compute quantitative indices that were in turn used to describe the changes of landslides within the study area. The use of spatial statistics to show the relationship between environmental factors and the landslides is very useful in getting insight of how landslides were triggered and can be used in a better watershed management. Especially the landslide contribution (LC) for each unique condition units (UCU) is an objective index for management purposes. The final result, Landslide Potential Map, does provide researchers and managers what and where the next step they should go to.

There are some concerns too. First of all, the spatial resolutions of SPOT5 and

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FORMOSAT-2 are not identical. This might create some sort of inconsistency between classification results from different satellite. The second is about the minimum unit size of UCU. This involves the MAUP issue. The last and the most concern is the “Landslide Potential Map”. This is the major contribution of this paper, low, moderate and high landslide threat classes. The authors should provide more details about how these three classes are defined

[Interactive comment on Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., doi:10.5194/nhess-2016-127, 2016.](#)

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