

Reviewer #1	
Comments	Responses
1. Regarding the title, “development pattern” seems a little vague. The authors may try “Factors influencing development of cracking–sliding failures in loess across the east of the Loess Plateau in China”	Revised as suggested.
2. Suggest to check the formatting of the whole paper to meet the requirements of the journal, especially, the author list, citations in the text and reference list.	As suggested, we have checked and revised the formatting of the whole paper.

Reviewer #2	
Comments	Responses
1. The paper is very interesting because it reports an example of a not very common typology of failure occurring in Loess Plateau of China. The manuscript is well organized, all figures and tables included in the text are necessary and appropriate. Nevertheless, some references are missed in the references section (e.g. Li and Shi, 2017; Li and Mo, 2017).	Noticed with thanks and addressed as suggested.
2. Cracking-sliding failures are the most common type of landslide in Loess Plateau of China, but they are not very known in the scientific literature	As suggested, we have added a photo of typical cracking-sliding failure of loess (Fig. 1), which occurred in Shilou County of Shanxi Province recently on March 10,

<p>and they are not encompassed in the standard classification of landslides. Could the authors add some photos in the paper?</p>	<p>2018, destroying 36 houses. Detailed description is also given in Line 55.</p>
<p>3. With respect to the previous version of the paper the authors added the description of the data type, sources, collection and validation, but the typologies of data that the authors have used are not yet very clear: a) how are landslides represented (polygons or points)? b) in order to perform the statistical analysis the authors have compared, with the other factors, the whole landslide or only the initiation area? c) which data (e.g. type of DEM and its resolution) were used in order to obtain slope profile, gradient, height and aspect?</p>	<p>Slope profile, gradient, height and aspect, were derived in polygon from the initiation areas. When carrying out the comparison the initiation areas rather than the whole landslides were compared. The polygons were obtained by means of 1) interpretation of remote sensing images which were taken prior to the event; 2) engineering drawings if the host slope was engineered; or 3) post-event field survey and consultation with the local populace.</p> <p>The above explanation is incorporated in Line 98 in the text.</p>

We thank the editor and reviewers very much for providing valuable comments and suggestions. By addressing these comments, the quality of the paper got further improvement.