

1 Supplementary material

2 1.1 Tables

3 Numbers between brackets in the following tables refer to the number of considered elements
4 according to the line or column attribute.

5 *Table 1: Distribution of event location according the three Swiss geomorphologic-climatic regions and*
6 *according event processes.*

Geomorphologic-climatic region	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
Jura (98)	19%	0%	3%	6%	0%	15%	12%
Swiss Plateau (371)	57%	4%	42%	6%	0%	79%	44%
Alps (377)	24%	96%	55%	88%	100%	6%	44%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

7
8 *Table 2: Distribution of event location according event processes.*

Event location	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
Town (151)	15%	0%	9%	1%	0%	6%	18%
Village (261)	46%	14%	12%	6%	13%	4%	31%
Forest (185)	4%	46%	38%	58%	13%	13%	22%
Unforest (249)	0%	6%	5%	12%	69%	0%	29%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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10 *Table 3: Distribution of slope angle according event processes.*

Slope angle	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
0°-10° (339)	62%	17%	12%	5%	6%	68%	40%
10°-20° (257)	31%	43%	29%	19%	38%	28%	30%
20°-30° (131)	4%	23%	33%	31%	38%	2%	15%
30°-40° (85)	2%	12%	21%	26%	19%	0%	10%
40°-50° (26)	0%	4%	4%	14%	0%	2%	3%
50°-60° (6)	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%
60 and more (2)	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

11
12 *Table 4: Distribution of events importance according event processes.*

Location of process origin	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
Small ¹ (804)	100%	78%	96%	24%	81%	100%	95%
Middle ² (33)	0%	19%	3%	43%	19%	0%	4%
Large ³ (9)	0%	3%	1%	33%	0%	0%	1%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

13 ¹ Small event: volume <10 m³.

14 ² Middle event: volume between 10-2000 m³.

15 ³ Large event: volume > 2000 m³.

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17 *Table 5: Distribution of distances of the process origin types processes according event processes.*

Distance of the process origin	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
Near ¹ (185)	0%	52%	33%	6%	100%	35%
Far ² (146)	100%	11%	43%	94%	0%	39%
Unknown (95)	0%	37%	24%	0%	0%	26%
Total (426)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

18 ¹ Near: 0-50 m from the track.

19 ² Far: > 50 m from the track.

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22 *Table 6: Distribution of location of process origin according event processes.*

Location of process origin	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
Above track (339)	100%	60%	89%	100%	100%	80%
Below track (29)	0%	14%	2%	0%	0%	7%
Unknown (58)	0%	26%	9%	0%	0%	14%
Total (426)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

23
24 *Table 7: Rainfall [mm] during the natural hazard events on the Swiss transportation network during from 2012*
25 *to 2016.*

Rainfall* [mm]	Flood	Debris flow	Landslide	Rockfall	Avalanche	Other	Average
Event day	22	14	17	5	4	4	17
Cum. last 5 days ¹	49	32	57	27	32	15	45
Cum. last 10 days ¹	76	55	88	52	46	36	71
Daily rain avg last 5 days ²	10	6	11	6	6	3	9
Daily rain avg last 10 days ²	7	5	9	5	5	4	7
Max daily rain last 5 days ³	30	21	32	15	18	11	27
Max daily rain last 10 days ³	33	26	36	20	21	15	30
Abs max daily rain ⁴	100	65	154	42	13	39	-
Abs max daily rain last 5 days ⁴	154	75	154	77	140	39	-
Abs max daily rain last 10 days ⁴	154	75	154	109	140	39	-

26 * Average by event processes except for absolute values (last three lines of the table).

27 ¹ Cumulative rainfall of the 5 and respectively 10 days ago from the event day.

28 ² Daily rainfall average of the 5 and respectively 10 days ago from the event day.

29 ³ Maximum daily rainfall of the 5 and respectively 10 days from the event day.

30 ⁴ Absolute maximum rainfall recorded (i.e. for one event) of the event day, the 5 and respectively 10 days from the event day.

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32 *Table 8: Monthly distribution of events according event processes.*

Year	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
January (27)	0%	4%	4%	15%	6%	0%	3%
February (65)	0%	1%	6%	6%	19%	81%	8%
March (26)	1%	0%	2%	13%	50%	2%	3%
April (28)	2%	0%	6%	7%	0%	2%	3%
May (107)	13%	10%	16%	15%	0%	2%	13%
June (253)	41%	16%	29%	7%	0%	8%	30%
July (210)	31%	51%	19%	8%	0%	2%	25%
August (35)	4%	12%	4%	1%	0%	2%	4%
September (14)	1%	6%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%
October (14)	1%	0%	1%	10%	0%	0%	2%
November (58)	6%	0%	9%	11%	6%	2%	7%
December (9)	0%	0%	1%	4%	19%	0%	1%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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34 *Table 9: Distribution of transport mode according event processes.*

Transport mode	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
Road (747)	53%	9%	20%	10%	1%	7%	100%
Railway (99)	27%	2%	42%	20%	4%	5%	100%

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37 *Table 10: Distribution of road classes according event processes.*

Road classes	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landsl ide (192)	Rockf all (96)	Avala nche (16)	Other (53)	Avera ge
Highway (34)	7%	0%	2%	1%	10%	2%	5%
Motorway (2)	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Major transit road (99)	11%	8%	11%	36%	36%	6%	13%
Regional road (94)	11%	7%	18%	18%	9%	8%	12%
Urban road (426)	65%	37%	48%	38%	36%	82%	57%
Minor road (72)	4%	42%	15%	4%	9%	2%	10%
Forest or land trail (20)	2%	6%	5%	5%	0%	0%	3%
Total (747)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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39 *Table 11: Distribution of railway classes according event processes.*

Track class	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
National (29)	37%	0%	32%	30%	0%	0%	29%
Regional (66)	56%	100%	68%	70%	100%	60%	67%
Tram (4)	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	4%
Total (99)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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41 *Table 12: Distribution of track sinuosity according event processes.*

Sinuosity	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
Straight Line (175)	29%	6%	11%	9%	0%	35%	21%
Near Wide Curve (30)	2%	14%	2%	4%	0%	4%	4%
Wide Curve (265)	14%	55%	49%	44%	80%	35%	31%
Near Tight Curve (39)	2%	3%	8%	14%	0%	4%	4%
Tight Curve (40)	4%	9%	3%	6%	0%	13%	5%
Unknown* (297)	49%	13%	27%	23%	20%	9%	35%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

42 *Localisation at communal level.

43 *Table 13: Distribution of track intersection according event processes.*

Sinuosity	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
No intersection (319)	15%	61%	55%	71%	73%	56%	38%
Near intersection (158)	23%	12%	16%	6%	7%	31%	19%
In intersection (72)	13%	14%	2%	0%	0%	4%	8%
Unknown* (297)	49%	13%	27%	23%	20%	9%	35%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

44 *Localisation at communal level.

45 *Table 14: Distribution of possibility of deviations according event processes.*

Possibility of deviation	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
Large (342)	63%	17%	15%	8%	0%	52%	40%
Middle (190)	21%	7%	32%	17%	7%	33%	23%
Small (102)	7%	6%	13%	32%	66%	4%	12%
Any (212)	9%	70%	40%	43%	27%	11%	25%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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47 *Table 15: Distribution of track damage according event processes.*

Damage level	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
No closure (149)	34%	0%	1%	3%	6%	4%	18%
Closure (483)	60%	35%	50%	50%	81%	96%	57%
Partial damage (143)	1%	39%	37%	39%	13%	0%	17%
Total destruction (53)	1%	26%	12%	8%	0%	0%	6%
Unknown damage (18)	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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50 *Table 16: Distribution of damage and impact on vehicle according event processes.*

Damage and impact type on vehicle	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
No damage (803)	98%	93%	96%	89%	80%	89%	95%
Vehicle damage: direct impact ¹ (25)	1%	7%	1%	7%	7%	7%	3%
Vehicle damage: indirect impact ² (18)	1%	0%	3%	4%	13%	4%	2%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

51 ¹ Direct impact: a vehicle is directly reach by a hazard.

52 ² Indirect impact: a vehicle collides an event mass already fallen on the track.

53 *Table 17: Distribution of injury and death importance according event processes.*

Injury and death	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
No damage on people (828)	99%	96%	98%	93%	100%	98%	98%
Injury (15)	1%	4%	1%	5%	0%	2%	2%
Death (3)	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

55 *Table 18: Distribution of deviation length on roads according event processes.*

Deviation length	Flood (231)	Debris flow (21)	Landslide (115)	Rockfall (56)	Avalanche (11)	Other (46)	Mean
1 km (146)	51%	28%	11%	9%	0%	11%	31%
2-5 km (84)	17%	38%	16%	4%	0%	39%	18%
6-9 km (45)	10%	10%	9%	7%	0%	15%	10%
10-20 km (116)	16%	5%	44%	31%	12%	31%	25%
25-50 km (41)	4%	5%	9%	18%	50%	2%	7%
60-90 km (15)	1%	0%	4%	11%	0%	0%	3%
100-200 km (27)	1%	14%	7%	15%	25%	2%	5%
250-350 km (6)	0%	0%	0%	5%	13%	0%	1%
Total (480)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

57 *Table 19: Cost values estimation by square meter for the cost evaluation according event importance, damage level and transport mode.*

Damage level [EUR]	Cost by m ² , small event, road	Cost by m ² , middle event, road	Cost by m ² , large event, road	Cost by m ² , small event, train	Cost by m ² , middle event, train	Cost by m ² , large event, train
No closure	5	5	5	5	5	5
Closure	85	130	170	300	340	385
Partial damage	255	300	340	470	510	555
Total destruction	850	890	980	1065	1105	1145
Unknown damage	130	170	215	255	300	340

60 *Table 20: Direct damage costs distribution according events types*

Damage level [EUR]	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Total
Annual cost [EUR]							
No closure (149)	12665	340	85	765	255	170	14280
Closure (483)	514250	71400	262650	160650	28900	107950	1145800
Partial damage (143)	25500	127500	425000	227800	40800	0	846600
Total destruction (53)	72250	459850	528700	246500	0	0	1307300
Unknown damage (18)	45900	0	0	0	0	0	45900
Annual cost [million €]	0.67	0.66	1.22	0.64	0.07	0.11	3.36
Avg. cost by event	8000	47800	31700	33100	21900	10200	19900

62 *Table 21: Annually distribution of events according event processes.*

Year	Flood (420)	Debris flow (69)	Landslide (192)	Rockfall (96)	Avalanche (16)	Other (53)	Average
2012 (60)	5%	3%	7%	17%	25%	2%	7%
2013 (99)	11%	10%	16%	14%	6%	2%	12%
2014 (173)	20%	10%	30%	20%	25%	0%	20%
2015 (245)	25%	49%	22%	17%	25%	77%	29%
2016 (269)	38%	28%	24%	33%	19%	19%	32%
Total (846)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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65 1.2 Key words

66 Table 22: Key words (in red) used in the Google Alerts to create the database.

English	French	German	Italian
avalanche	avalanche	Lawinne	valanga
bad weather	intempéries	Unwetter	
flood		Hochwasser	
hail	grêle	Hagel	
heavy rainfall	forte pluies	Heftige Regen	
ice avalanche		Eislawine	
inundation		Überflutung	
inundation	inondation	Überschwemmung	
landslide	glissement de terrain	Erdrutsch	frana
landslide		Hangrutsch	
landslide		Hachrutsche	
landslide		Rüfenniedergang	
landslip	glissement	Rutschung	
mountain	pan de montagne		
mud	boue	Schlamm	
mudflow	coulée de boue	Schlammlawine	
mudslide		Erdlawine	
pirock	caillou	Stein	massi
rockfall		Bergsturz	
rockfall		Felsabbruch	
rockfall	éboulement	Felsbrock	
rockfall	écroulement	Felsbrocken	
rockfall		Felssturz	
rockslide	chute de blocs	Steinschlag	cadono sassi
scree		Geröll	
scree	éboulis	Schutt	
storm	tempête	Sturm	
thunderstorm	orage	Gewitter	
under water	sous l'eau		
wind	vent	Wind	

67

68 1.3 Database attribute

69 Figure 1: Attributes of the database.

Number of attributes: 172

Attributes of the UNIL database of natural hazard events affecting the Swiss transportation network (2012-2016)

Category	Attribute	Date										D_IDEventsSameDay	D_IDDay	D_DayPart	D_HourPrecision	D_Hour	D_Season	D_DayName	D_MonthWeek	D_Day	D_Month	D_Year	D_IDdate	Unit	MuenichRe			
		EventID	D_IDdate	D_Year	D_Month	D_Day	D_MonthWeek	D_DayName	D_Season	D_Hour	D_HourPrecision															D_DayPart	D_IDDay	D_IDEventsSameDay
	Description	Unique ID for each event	Unique ID for each event containing the date	Year of the event	Month of the event	Day of the event	Month divided into 4 quarters	Name of the day of the event	Season of the event	Hour of the event hourly rounded	Hour of the event	Day part of the event	Unique ID for each event day (same ID when >1 event per day)	Unique ID for event occurred the same day	Long time period in which the event is included	Short time period in which the event is included	period given by MuenichRe in which the event is included											
Exemple		431	2015050400	2015	5	4	5-1	Monday	Spring	10:00:00	10:15:00	Morning	20150504	2	y.m.d-y.m.d-2015.04.27-2015.07.25	y.m.d-y.m.d-2015.04.27-2015.05.07	y.m.d-y.m.d-2014.06.03-2014.06.12											
Comment		-	-	From 2011 to 2015	-	-	First quarter (1) of the 5th month (5)	Useful to categorise business day and weekend	-	-	5 parts: morning, afternoon, evening, night and unknown	Allow to recognise the day when with several events	The maximal ID by event day gives the nb of events during this day				From MuenichRe yearly natural catastrophes analysis											
Source		-	-	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	-	-	-	-	MuenichRe											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16											

Location		Number of attributes: 21									
Category	L_Canton	L_Commune	L_Detail	L_Precision	L_SitGeo	L_Orislope	L_Urbanity	L_Slope	L_SlopeRounded	L_Landscape	
Attribute											
Description	Canton where the event occurs	Commune where the event occurs	Detail to help the location	Precision of the location	Geographical situation of the event	If slope: orientation of the slope	Urbanity of the event	Slope angle average in an 25 meter radius around the event	Slope angle rounded to the nearest ten	Landscape of the event localotn	
Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[°]	[°]		
Exemple	Valais	Bagnes	-	Accurate	Slope	North-East	Forest	13	13	Dry mountainous landscape of western central Alps	
Comment	-	-	-	Three levels of accuracy: accurate, middle and communal accuracy	Four classes: plain, ridge, slope and valley bottom	Nine classes: north, north-east, south-east, south-west, west, north-west and any slope	Seven classes: mountain, forest, country, hamlet, village, agglomeration and town	From 0 ° to 56°	From 0 ° to 60°	36 types	
Source	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article and map	Map	Map	Map	GIS	GIS	GIS	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	

LOCATION										
L_Areas	L_Area_reg	L_MN03_X	L_MN03_Y	L_MN03_Z	L_MN95_X	L_MN95_Y	L_MN95_Z	L_WGS84_La	L_WGS84_Z	
Areas of the event location	Regional area of the location	X coordinates in CH1903 coordinate system [m]	Y coordinates in CH1903 coordinate system [m]	Z coordinates in CH1903 coordinate system [m]	X coordinates in CH1903+ coordinate system [m]	Y coordinates in CH1903+ coordinate system [m]	Z coordinates in CH1903+ coordinate system [m]	Latitude in WGS84 coordinate system [°]	Longitude in WGS84 coordinate system [°]	Altitude in WGS84 coordinate system [m]
Alpine region	Alps	568456	98247	1377	2588455	1098247	1377	46.03566307	7.289538659	1431
5 types: Alpine region, Swiss Plateau, Tabular Jura, Folded Jura and Independent	3 types: Jura, Plateau and Alps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIS	Map	GIS	GIS	GIS	GIS	GIS	GIS	GIS	GIS	GIS

Category	Event characterization											
	Number of attributes: 12											
Attribute	E_Type	E_TypePrec	E_UpDownst	E_UpDownst Risk	E_Provenan	E_Volume	E_Masse	E_Width	E_Importan	E_Other	E_PictureName	E_Picture
Description	Type of natural hazard event	Precise type of natural hazard event	Origin up or downstream of the natural hazard event	Origin up, downstream or only risk of the event	Estimation of the distance of the event origin	Volume of the event	Masse of the event	Width of the event mass on the track	Importance of the event	Other information	Picture name of the event	Picture
Unit	-	-	-	-	[m] or -	[m ³]	[kg]	[m]	-	-	-	-
Exemple	Landslide	Landslide	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small	-	2013050400.jpg	-
Comment	6 types: rockfall, debris flow, landslide, avalanche, flood, other	8 types: rockfall, debris flow, landslide, avalanche, flood, hail, snowdrift, falling tree	3 classes: upstream, downstream and unknown	4 classes: upstream, risk (no event, only preventive closure) and unknown	3 classes: near (few meters to 10 meters, far (> 10 m) or prevention (only preventive closure)	Estimation of the failed volume on the track of the event	Masse of the event (only for rockfall)	-	3 classes: small, middle, big (huge event)	-	-	-
Source	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article	Online article or field visit
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49

M_Temp_av_g_10d	M_Temp_min_Corr	M_Temp_min_5d_Corr	M_Temp_min_10d_Corr	M_Temp_max_Corr	M_Temp_max_5d_Corr	M_Temp_max_10d_Corr	M_Temp_avg_Corr	M_Temp_avg_5d_Corr	M_Temp_avg_10d_Corr	M_Temp_amp_Corr	M_Temp_amp_5d_Corr	M_Temp_amp_10d_Corr	M_Wind_avg
Average temperature the last 10 days from event	Corrected minimum temperature the event day	Corrected minimum temperature the last 5 days from event	Corrected minimum temperature the last 10 days from event	Corrected maximum temperature the event day	Corrected maximum temperature the last 5 days from event	Corrected maximum temperature the last 10 days from event	Corrected average temperature the event day	Corrected average temperature the last 5 days from event	Corrected average temperature the last 10 days from event	Temperature amplitude the event day	Temperature amplitude the last 10 days from the event	Temperature amplitude the last 5 days from the event	Average wind speed the event day
[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[km/h]
7	9	3	16	16	17	17	12	9	9	9	12	15	8
	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	Correction with height difference between weather station and event location with lapse rate of -0.65 °C for +100m altitude	
MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss
116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129

M_Wind_avg_5d	M_Wind_avg_10d	M_Wind_max_5d	M_Wind_max_10d	M_Wind_dir_5d	M_Wind_dir_10d	M_Snow	M_Fresh_snow	M_Fresh_snow_5d	M_Fresh_snow_10d	M_Acronym_Weather	M_Alt_Weather	M_Diff_Alt_Weather	M_Dist_Weather		
Average wind speed the 5 last days from event	Average wind speed the last 10 days from event	Maximum wind speed the last 5 days from event	Maximum wind speed the last 10 days from event	Average wind direction the last 5 days from event	Average wind direction the last 10 days from event	Snow cover height the event day	Fresh snow cover height the event day	Fresh snow cover height the last 5 days from event	Fresh snow cover height the last 10 days from event	Acronym of the used weather station	Altitude of the used weather station	Altitude difference between the weather station and location	Distance between the weather station and the event location		
[km/h]	[km/h]	[km/h]	[km/h]	[°]	[°]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]	[cm]		[m] a.s.l.	[m]	[km]		
9	10	32	46	48	63.9	0	0	0	0	ZER	1638	261	36		
				0° = North, 90° = East, 180° = South, 270° = West	0° = North, 90° = East, 180° = South, 270° = West										
MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss	MeteoSwiss		
130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145

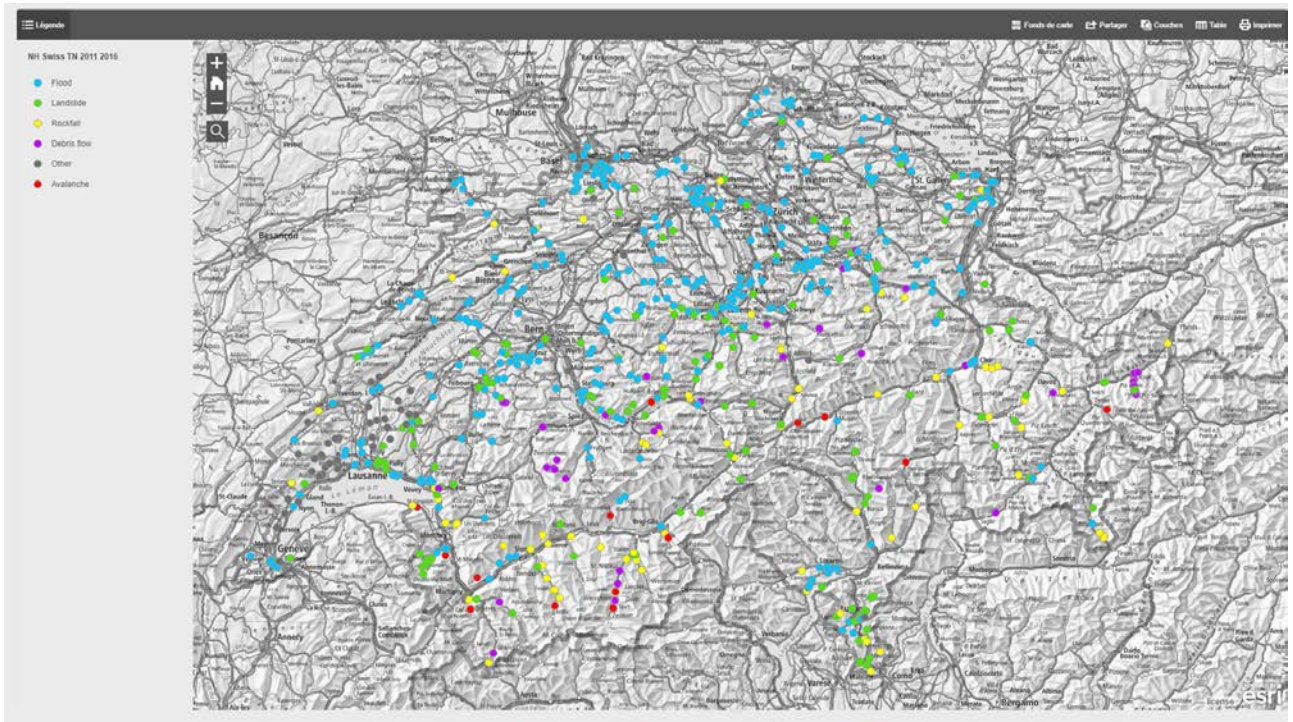
Geology Number of attributes: 11

Category Attribute	Geology										
	G_watershed	G_Geol	G_Tecto_f	G_Geol_f	G_Tec1_f	G_Tec2_f	G_Tec3_f	G_Acquifer	G_Hydrogeology	G_Productivity	G_Geology
Description	Watershed on the event			Geology	Tectonic 1	Tectonic 2	Tectonic 3	Aquifer	Hydrogeology	Productivity of the event field	General geology
Unit	-	-	-	Gneiss et micaschistes (y compris migmatites et phyllites; princ. metasediment)	-	-	-	Aquifer reservoirs in coherent rocks	Sparsely productive aquifer reservoirs in non-karstified, cracked and porous coherent rocks	-	-
Exemple	RHONE	er pi			Nappes de socle cristallin penniques moyennes	Nappe du Mont-Fort				Variable productivity	Sericite gneiss
Comment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo	Swisstopo
	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156

Source Number of attributes: 16

Category Attribute	Source																
	Source1	Source2	Source3	Source4	Source5	Source6	Source7	Source8	Source9	Source10	Source11	Source12	Source13	Source14	Source15	Source16	
Description	Source 1 for the event	Source 2 for the event	Source 3 for the event	Source 4 for the event	Source 5 for the event	Source 6 for the event	Source 7 for the event	Source 8 for the event	Source 9 for the event	Source 10 for the event	Source 11 for the event	Source 12 for the event	Source 13 for the event	Source 14 for the event	Source 15 for the event	Source 16 for the event	
Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exemple	https://www.rts.ch/info/suisse/749453-le-chablais-et-le-bas-valais-resistent-en-etat-d-alerte-face-aux-pluies.html	http://www.24h-regions/rivera-chablais/A-Monthey-les-secours-sont-presses-avant-les-riverains-de-la-Viaze/story/22490259	http://www.24h-regions/valais/canton/monthey-les-secours-sont-presses-avant-les-riverains-de-la-Viaze/story/10543703	http://www.24h-regions/monthey-revillage-soulaageevacuation-300-personnes/story/19307318	http://www.lenovelliste.ch/artic/les-valais/canton/inondation-a-st-gingolph-temoignages-du-president-at-restaurants/story/378561	https://www.letemps.ch/Page/uid/006525de-10c0-11e4-8a43-4a205b10b56/les_eau_en_furiedans_toute_la_Suisse	http://www.arci.info.ch/articles/regions/neuchate-let-littoral/inondations-a-cornaux-et-alignieres-378552	http://www.romandie.com/news/Le-Chablais-fortement-touche-par-les-inondations/589780.rom	http://www.rts.ch/info/suisse/49453-inondations-attouche-par-les-riverains-avant-les-forces-pluies.html	http://www.24h-regions/valais/fermees-cause-deluge/story/27182180	https://www.rfi.ch/fr/Actualite/Romande/certaines-routes-valaisannes-fermees-cause-deluge/story/27182180	http://www.20min.ch/ro/news/romandie/story/25748211	-	-	-	-	-
Comment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Source	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	Google Alerts	
	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	

83 1.4.2 Database on ArcGIS online



84

85 *Figure 3: Database on ArcGIS online.*

86 Available at (last access: 25 January 2018):

87 <http://unil.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapTools/index.html?webmap=34ee3eb719a647889abd34175969d781>, last access: 25

88 January 2018

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