

General answers to reviewer 1:

Stand-alone article and citation of previous work of the authors (throughout the article and mentioned in LINES 1/66/92/112/360/366):

The article is rewritten in a stand-alone form. References to Domej et al. (2017) are made only in the context of database citation and at the end, where results are compared to preliminary findings.

Procedure of inventory work, data measurements and appendix table:

The database is revisited at the beginning of the article, stating what it contains, how it was built, and how the measurements were taken. A table in the appendix is added that lists all landslides in the database with their number, date, location and (potential) triggers (if known).

Type of statistical distribution:

It is now explained in that linear regression fitting to data and averaging of data seem the best options for dimension- and shape-related parameters because the former have best results when fitting different distribution types to data, and the latter cannot be properly fitted with MATLAB's Curve Fitting Tool.

Focus on rupture zone (throughout the article and mentioned in LINE 78/359):

The particular focus on the rupture zone in 3D and its fields of application (remote sensing, numerical modeling in 3D, etc.) is now mentioned in the introduction of the article. Comparative reference is made to other authors.

Comparison to scale invariance (mentioned in LINE 359):

Scale-invariance and self-similarity are not exactly the same concepts. Scale invariance is, e.g., a property of power laws, and plays a more interesting role in in-/decreasing developments such as the volume-to-parameter correlations, where a paragraph is added (cf. TAB 3a). Self-similarity, however, is indeed proven by the constant shapes that were revealed by stable ratios over the entire ranges of volumes; references are cited where applicable.

Detailed answers to reviewer 1:

(Indications "LINE ...", "FIG ..." and "TAB ..." refer to the reviewed article as the 1st reviewer received it. Comments – except those already mentioned in the general comments – are shown below.)

LINE 70	"correspondence" deleted
LINE 75	The aim of statistical analyses is described in more detail.
LINE 104	"dispose of" replaced by "present" – throughout the article
LINE 104	shift of "remarkable" information to the conclusions
LINE 106	correction lapsed as the article is rewritten in a stand-alone form
LINE 107	correction lapsed as the article is rewritten in a stand-alone form
LINE 112	Due to general formatting, the double parenthesis cannot be avoided; one parenthesis only might entail parameter confusion.
LINE 126	"of correlation" inserted
LINE 127	"partners" replaced by "variables" – throughout the article
LINE 178	"constant (c)" and "factor (a)" replaced by "constant (a)" and "factor (b)" – throughout the article
LINE 179	"second axis" replaced by "y-axis"
LINE 294	"very good accordance" replaced by "revealed that the regressions are consistent"
additional FIG	example of the Frank Landslide added
additional FIG	world map of landslides included in the database added
FIG 1	The volume equation and the TCS direction are mentioned in the text body. An example of how the parameters are taken on a real case is added as a separate figure.
additional FIG	example of the Diezma Landslide added
FIG 2	The caption is given more detail; FIG 2a is removed.
FIG 3	Horizontal lines and equations are added; α_{equ} is now commented in the text body.
FIG 4	The discussion about extreme values is located in the second last paragraph of the section.
FIG 8	More details are given to the ratio of d_{av}/L .
FIG 8	The figure appears now at the beginning of the article.
TAB 2	The focus of the sets on seismicity is mentioned in the introduction.
TAB 3a	A paragraph is added on the increase of volume together with the increase of parameters.