

Reviewer 3	Location	Answer
General comments		
(1) In addition to the historical studies cited to evident the prediction of sliding time, it is suggested to supply the derivation of displacement (Fig.5) and adding graphic comparison with former observed acceleration data.	Discussion	Thank you for this suggestion. Indeed, it would be nice to have velocities. However, the unwrapping errors lead to very noisy velocities. We will attempt to create a useful velocity plot, but don't consider it central to this paper since we are trying to focus on the coherence and NDVI ratios and the velocities have been shown elsewhere (Handwerger et al., 2019).
(2) Based on the data in Figures 6 and 7, it is suggested to comment on the limitations or advantages of the two aspects of data, Radar coherence and NDVI ratios, in landslide prediction, especially factors may influencing results. And the advantage or necessity of combination of Radar coherence and NDVI ratios in landslide prediction, so as to better respond to the scientific problems mentioned in the Introduction part.	Discussion	We have restructured and extensively rewritten the discussion and conclusion section of this paper, and hope that we've adequately addressed these points. We also elaborate on where these techniques may work and what factors might hamper their usefulness.
(3) Clarify whether the indicators of Radar coherence and NDVI ratios are competent for landslide prediction and are there any suggestions for future research?	Discussion/Conclusion	We have added an extensive amount of information about future work in the discussion and summarize as follows in the conclusions: <i>In particular, the ratio calculation between the surrounding slope and the landslide eliminates interference due to temporal coherence loss, atmospheric disturbances, or vegetation cycles. Our analysis also indicates that this type of analysis can fill data gaps in places where data from only one orbit are suitable for deformation measurements. Nevertheless, questions around whether it is possible to fully disentangle the different factors leading to the pre-failure coherence loss and how common this kind of signal is for different kinds of landslides remain to be resolved. Similarly, it is worth investigating how the presence of more or less vegetation and use of different radar wavelengths influence the results. We also believe that it could be possible to automatically identify drastic drops in radar coherence ratios and NDVI ratio decreases, suggesting that this tool could be used to identify impending failures.</i>