Introducing SlideforMap; a probabilistic finite slope approach for modelling shallow landslide probability in forested situations
- Supplementary material

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Figure S 1. Visualization of the circular approach to compute the mean maximum distance to a tree in a raster cell. It is assumed that the surface area of the raster cell equals the sum of surface areas of the circles around the trees.

Figure S 2. Histograms of different subsamples of the LHS parameter sets for the Eriz study area. The shading (from light to dark) corresponds to subsamples retaining only the x% best parameter sets in terms of AUC; the shown fractions are: 1, 0.7, 0.4, 0.1.
Figure S 3. Histograms of different subsamples of the LHS parameter sets for the Eriz study area. The shading (from light to dark) corresponds to subsamples retaining only the $x\%$ best parameter sets in terms of Unstable ratio; the shown fractions are: 1, 0.7, 0.4, 0.1.

Figure S 4. Histograms of different subsamples of the LHS parameter sets for the StA study area. The shading (from light to dark) corresponds to subsamples retaining only the $x\%$ best parameter sets in terms of AUC; the shown fractions are: 1, 0.7, 0.4, 0.1.

Figure S 5. Histograms of different subsamples of the LHS parameter sets for the StA study area. The shading (from light to dark) corresponds to subsamples retaining only the $x\%$ best parameter sets in terms of Unstable ratio; the shown fractions are: 1, 0.7, 0.4, 0.1.