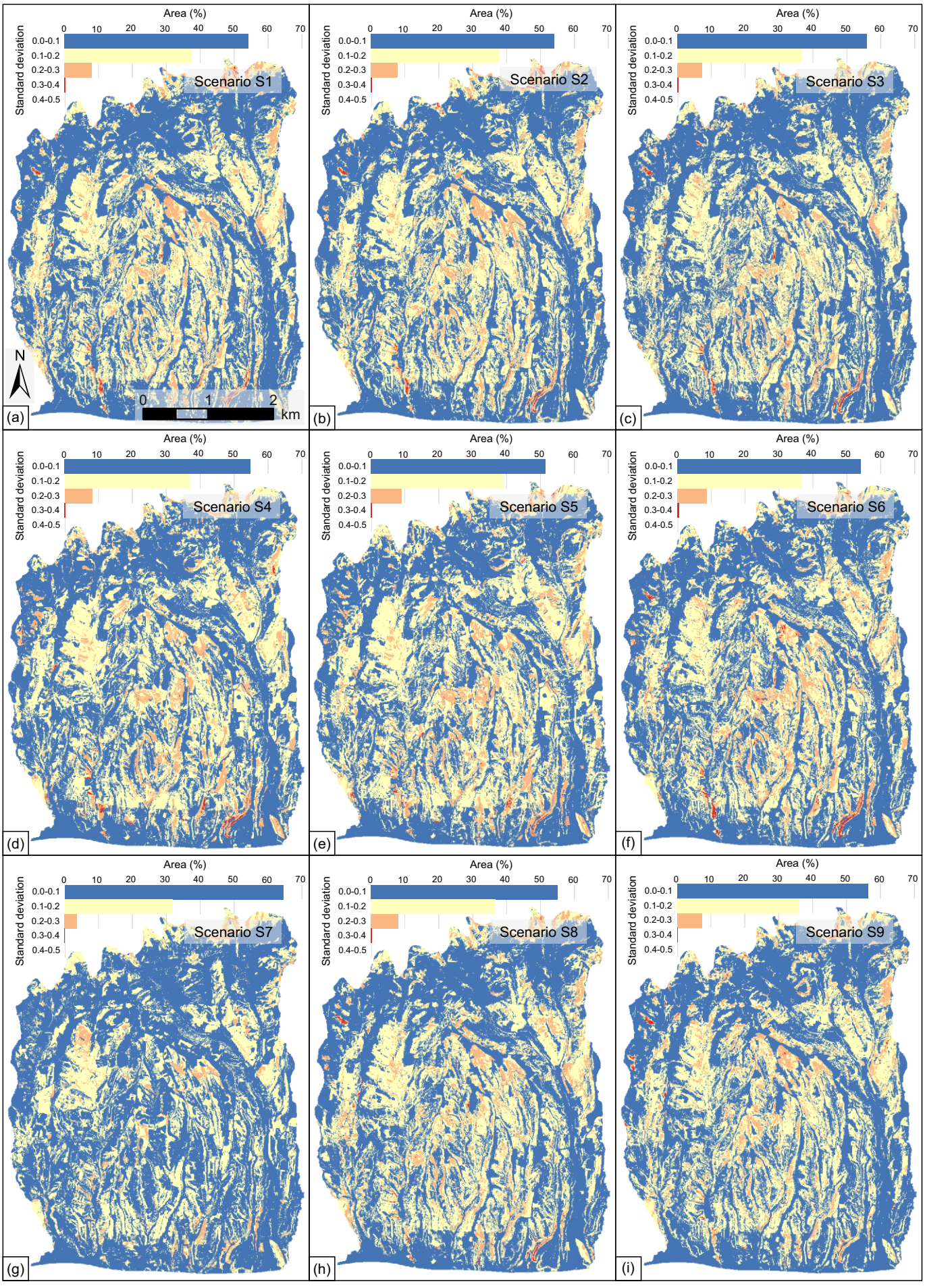

Area (%)
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Standard deviation
0.0-0.1
0.1-0.2
0.2-0.3
0.3-0.4
0.4-0.5
Scenario S1
Scenario S2
Scenario S3
Scenario S4
Scenario S5
Scenario S6
Scenario S7
Scenario S8
Scenario S9
N
0 1 2 km
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h)
(i)

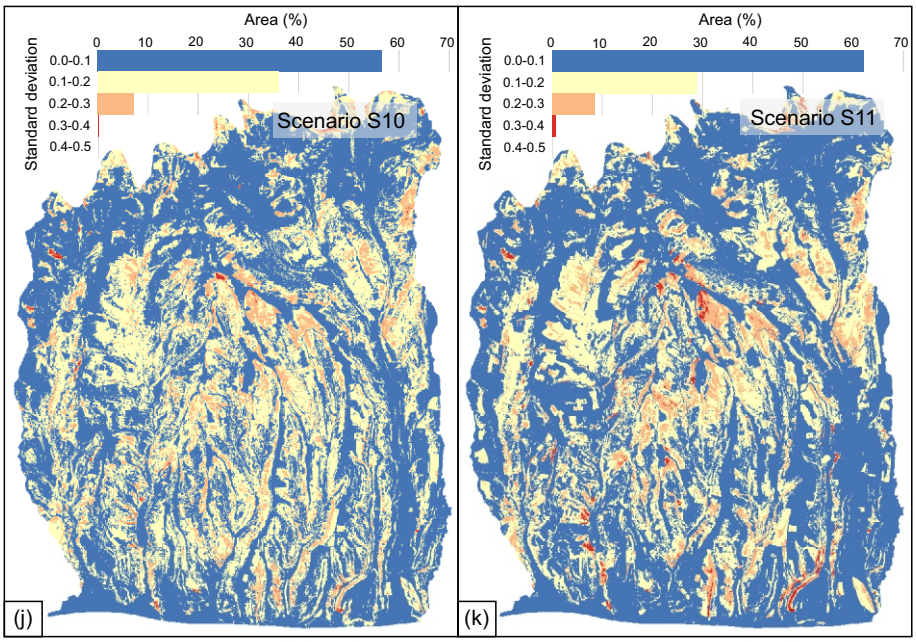
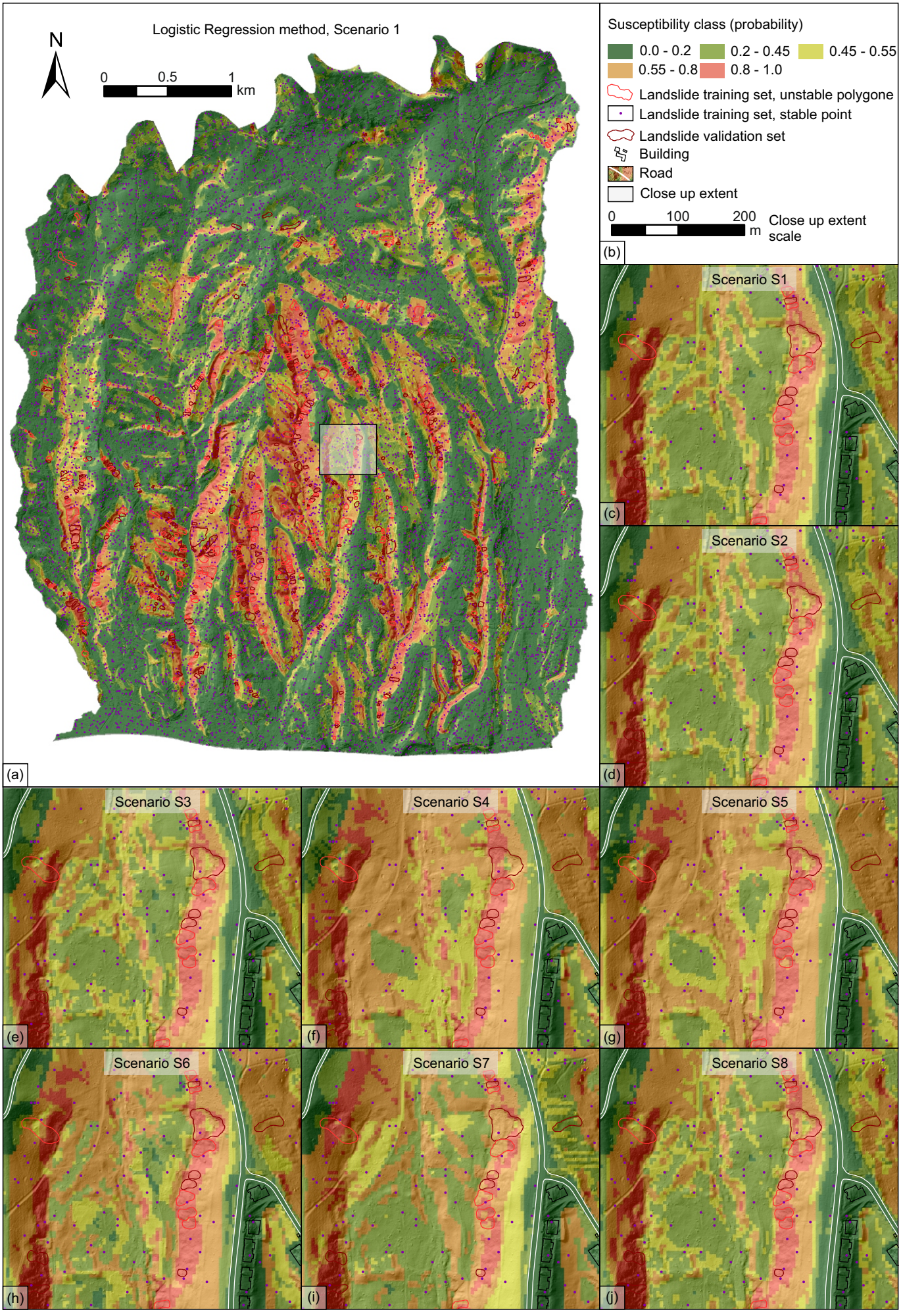


Figure S1 Standard deviation maps and class area distribution defined through five statistically based methods for each scenario (i.e. scenarios S1 to S11)


Logistic Regression method, Scenario 1
N
0
0.5
1
km
(a)
Susceptibility class (probability)
0.0 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.45
0.45 - 0.55
0.55 - 0.8
0.8 - 1.0
Landslide training set, unstable polygone
Landslide training set, stable point
Landslide validation set
Building
Road
Close up extent
0
100
200
m
Close up extent scale
(b)
Scenario S1
(c)
Scenario S2
(d)
Scenario S3
(e)
Scenario S4
(f)
Scenario S5
(g)
Scenario S6
(h)
Scenario S7
(i)
Scenario S8
(j)

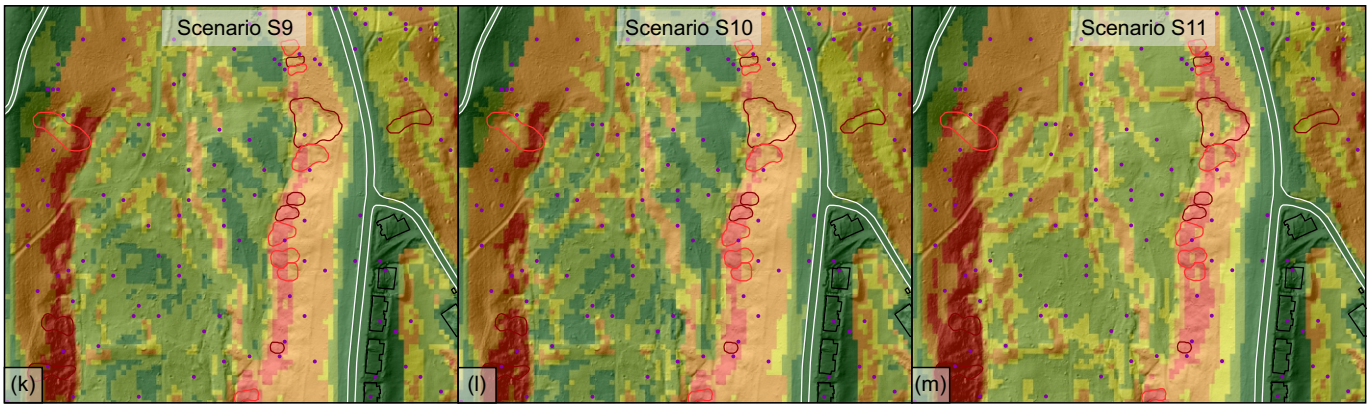


Figure S2 Landslide susceptibility maps derived using logistic regression method: (a) scenario 11 study area view; (b) legend; (c) to (m) close up view for S1 to S11 scenarios

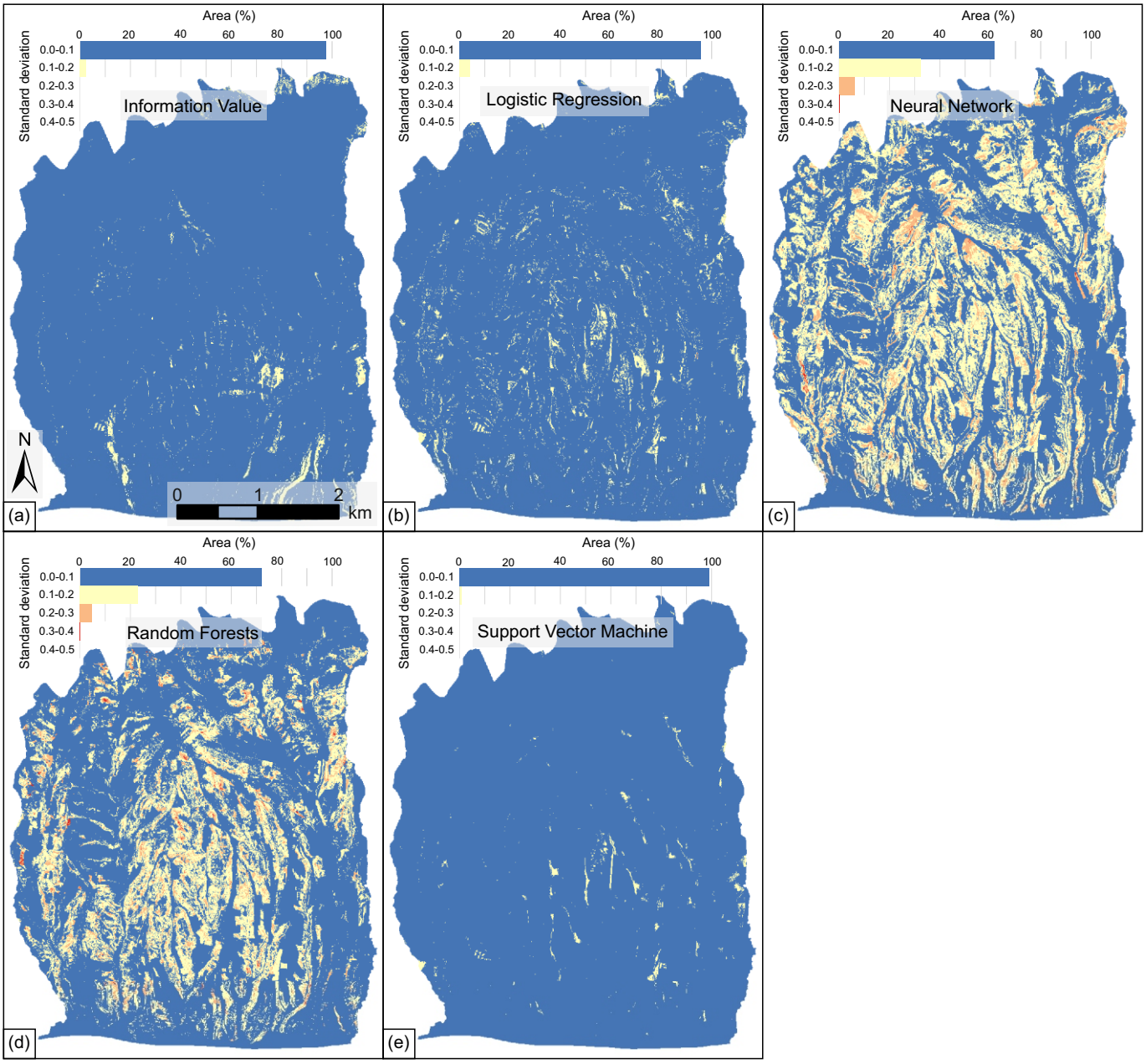


Figure S3. Standard deviation maps and class area distribution defined through 11 scenarios for each method, i.e. IV (a), LR (b), NN (c), RF (d), SVM (e)

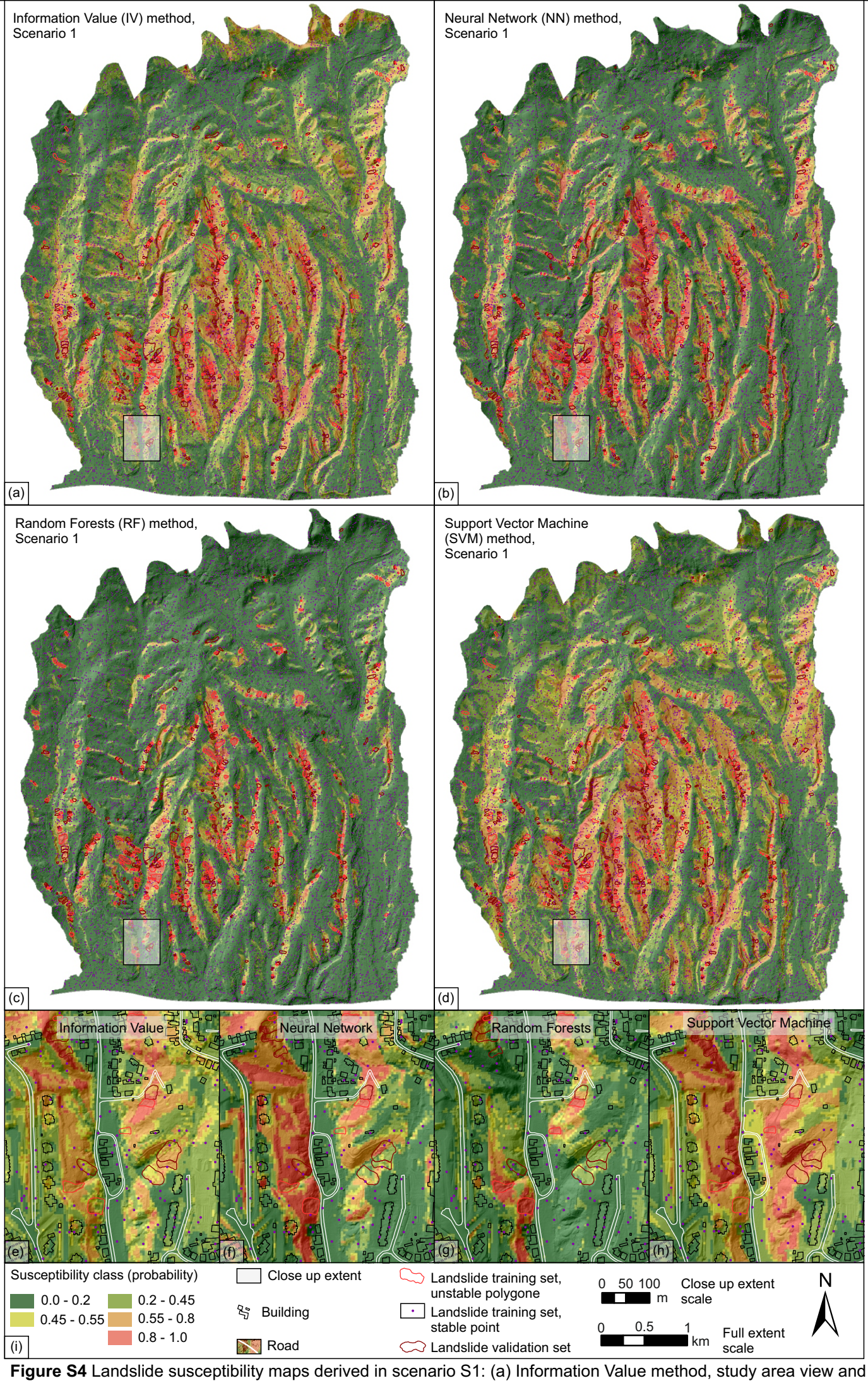


Figure S4 Landslide susceptibility maps derived in scenario S1: (a) Information Value method, study area view and (e) close up view; (b) Neural Network method, study area view and (f) close up view; (c) Random Forests method, study area view and (g) close up view); (d) Support Vector Machine method, study area view and (h) close up view; (i) legend