The background image is an aerial photograph of a mountainous region. The terrain is covered in green vegetation, but there are prominent areas of exposed, light-colored soil and rock, indicating landslides or erosion. The slopes are steep, and the overall scene suggests a high-altitude or mountainous environment. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent grey box in the upper half of the image.

Impacts of future land cover and climate changes on landslide susceptibility. Results obtained from regional-scale modelling in the Pyrenees.

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Carol Puig-Polo¹, Antonio Lloret¹, Jean Vaunat¹

¹*Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, UPC BarcelonaTECH*

²*Faculty of Engineering, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China*

Study areas and landslide inventories

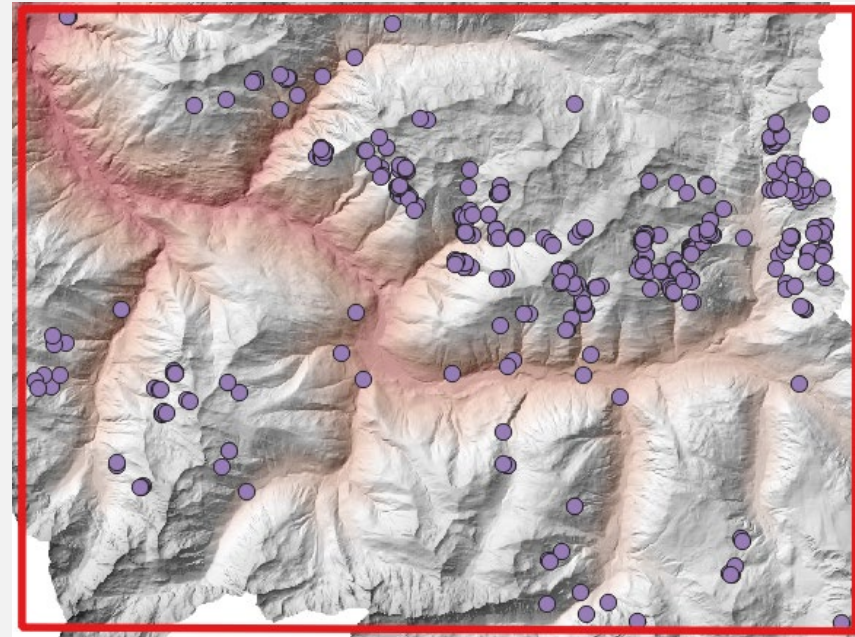
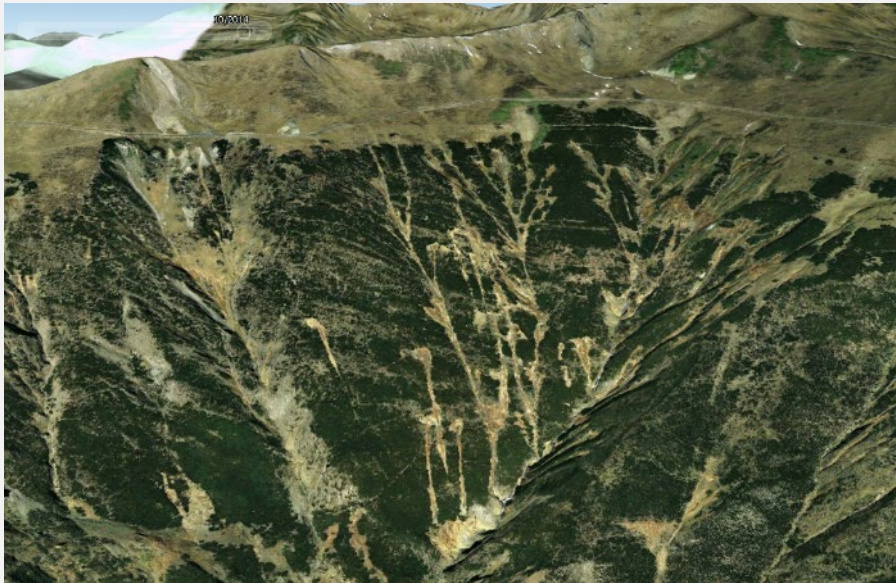
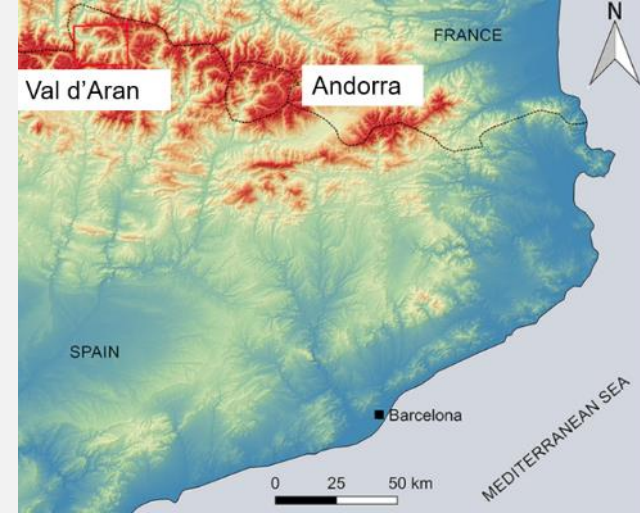
Val d'Aran:

Val d'Aran: ~340 km²

Related to the 2013 rainstorm (+ important snowmelt)

The inventory includes 393 landslides.

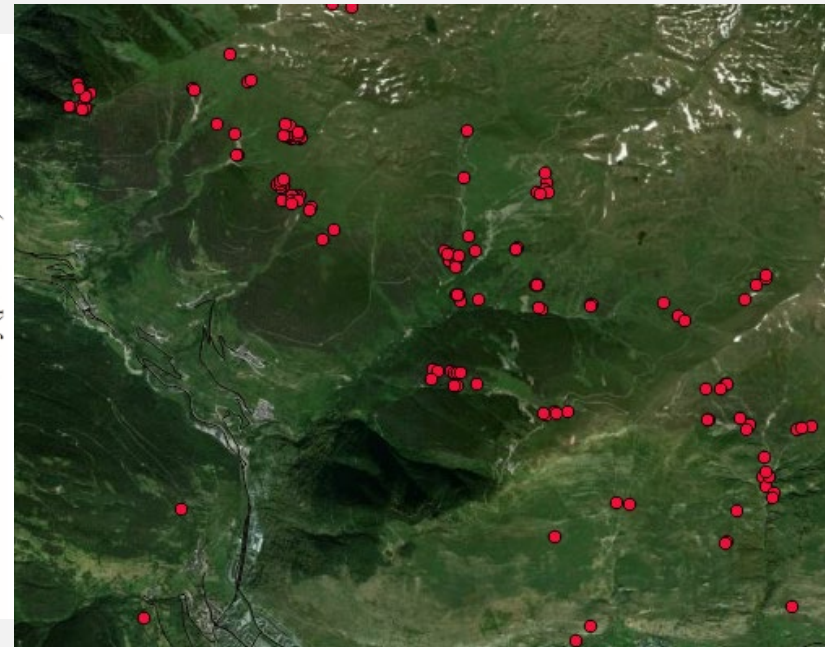
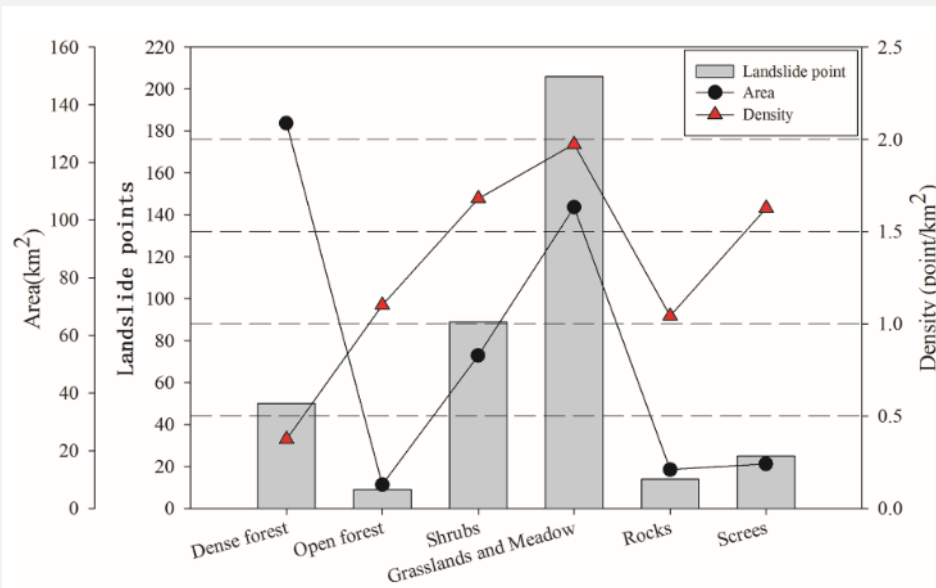
Most common types: small shallow slides, large slope failures and hill-slope debris flows



Study areas and landslide inventories

Val d'Aran:

Important effect of Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) on landslide density



Left figure adapted from: *Shu et al. (2019)* - doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.07.363

Study areas and landslide inventories

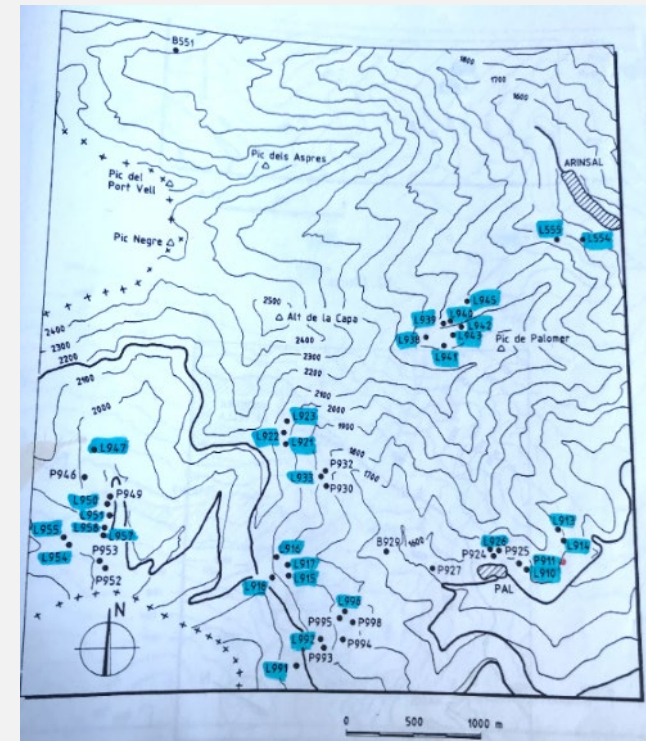
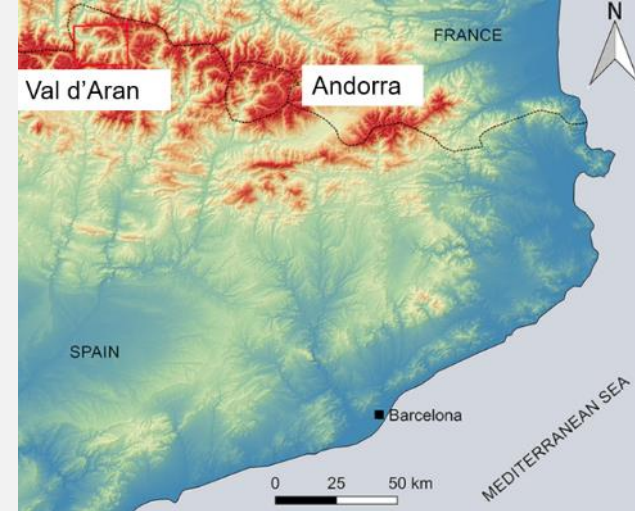
Andorra:

Andorra: ~470 km²

Inventory of 164 historic and recent shallow slides and debris flows



Photo: Jordi Corominas



Baeza (1994) PhD

Physically-based landslide susceptibility model

Newly developed model:

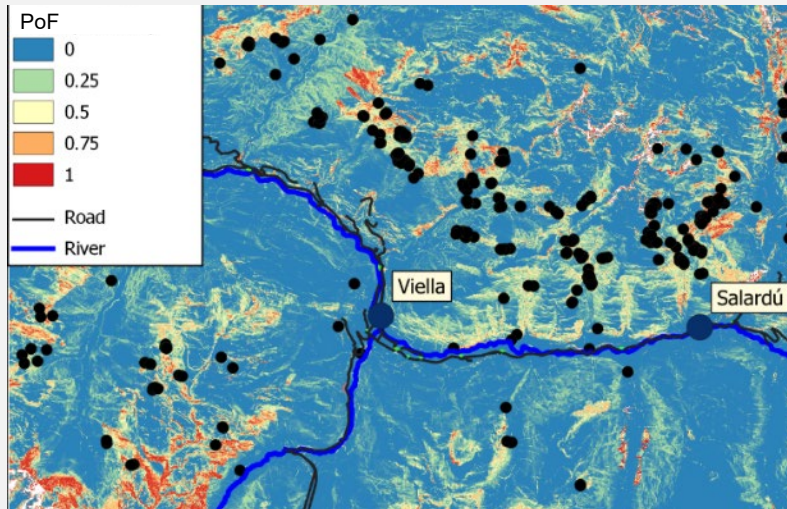
“Fast shallow landslide assessment model” (FSLAM)

Based on infinite slope theory, two hydrologic approaches and stochastic input of cohesion and friction angle:

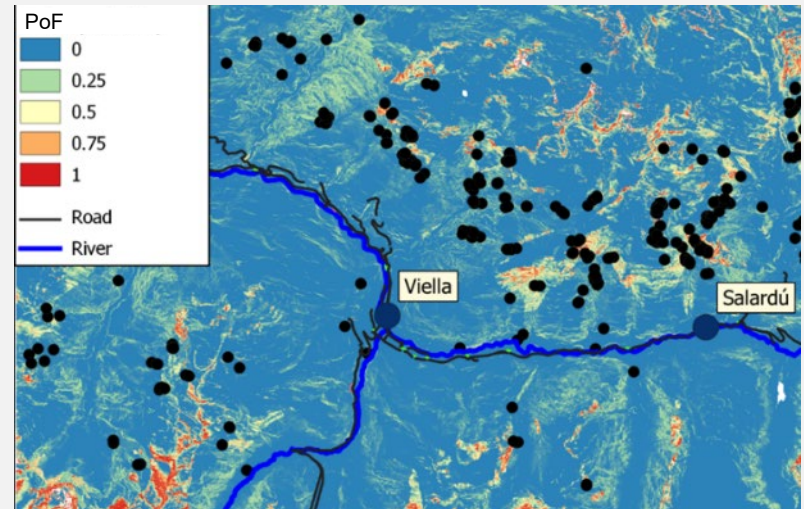
$$FS = \frac{c}{g\rho_s z \cos \theta \sin \theta} + \left(1 - \left(\left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \frac{q_a}{K_h z \sin \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{q_e}{n \cdot z} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_w}{\rho_s} \right) \right) \left(\frac{\tan \varphi}{\tan \theta} \right)$$

Preliminary results

Computed landslide susceptibility of the Val d'Aran study area for present (left) and future (right) conditions.



Probability of failure (PoF) in each cell for the 2013 landslide episode.



Prediction of future probability of failure (PoF) for including LULC and climate changes

- Increase of global stability conditions in the study area due to a larger area of forest (shrubs) and the consequent higher cohesion due to augmented root strength.
- These preliminary results must be confirmed and the uncertainty in values of root strength must be evaluated – future analyses and simulations are necessary!!

Contact and website

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project website: <https://smucphy.upc.edu>

