

Landslide Susceptibility Modeling of an Escarpment in Southern Brazil using Artificial Neural Networks as a Baseline for Modeling Triggering Rainfall

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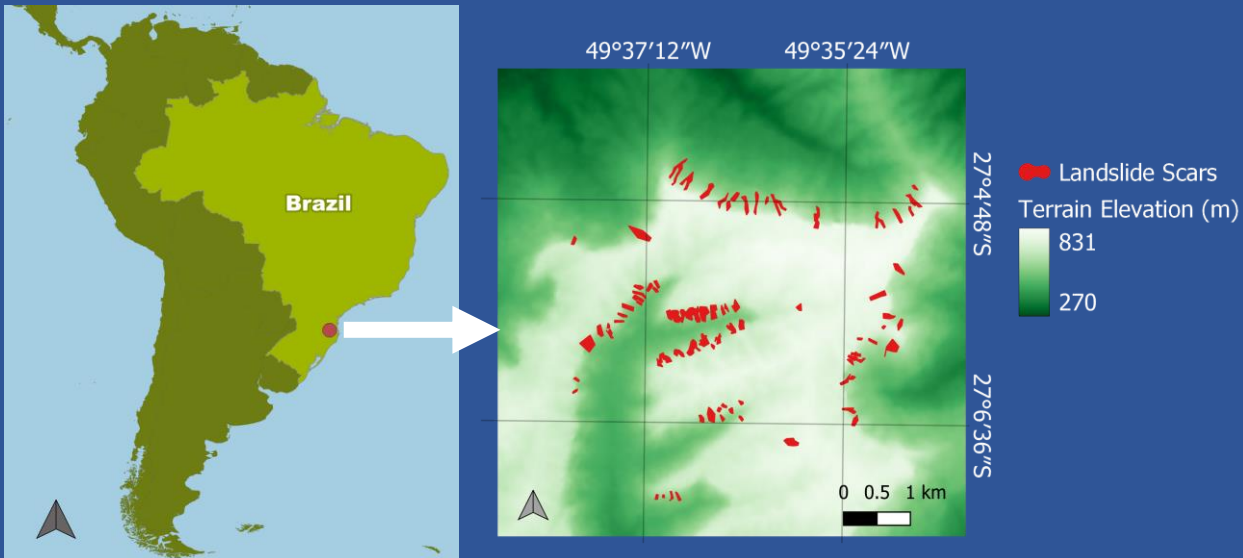
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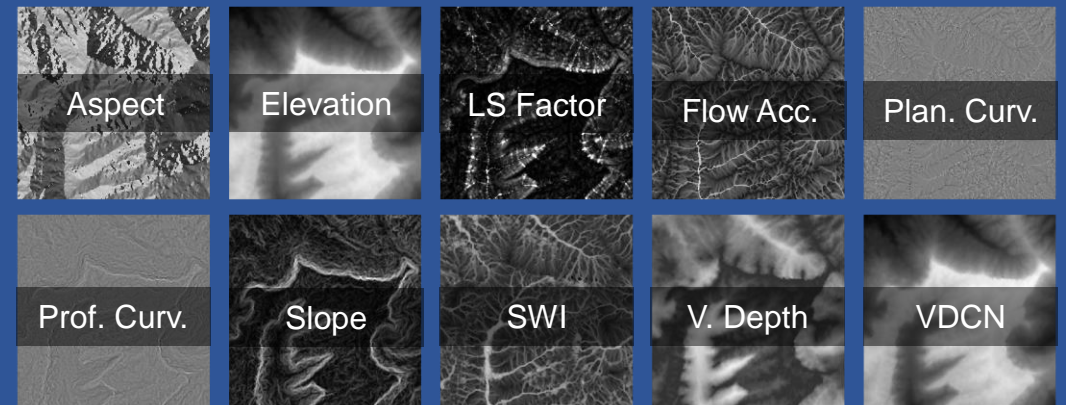
Objectives

- Investigate the utility of a multitask Machine Learning approach to model landslide susceptibility and triggering rainfall
- Analyze the geomorphic plausibility of the generated models

Study Area

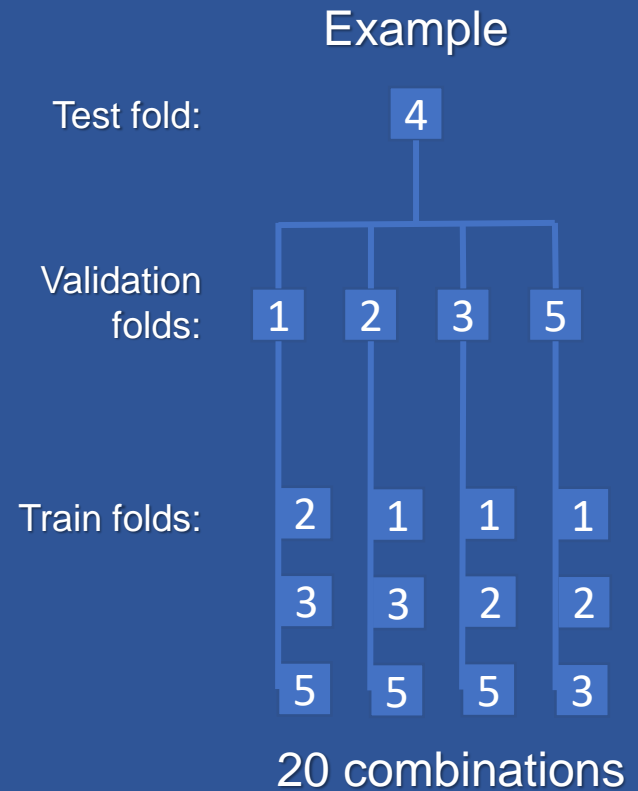
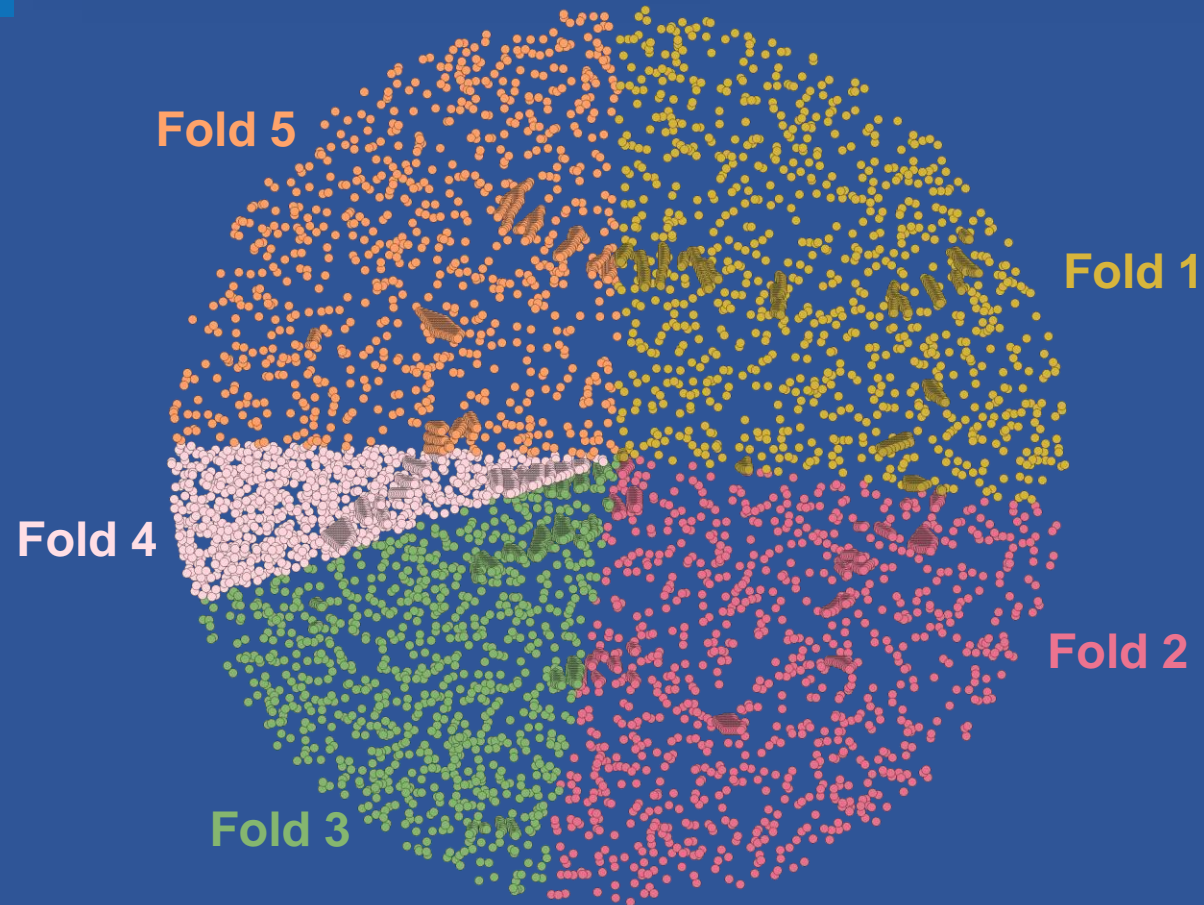


Terrain Attributes:

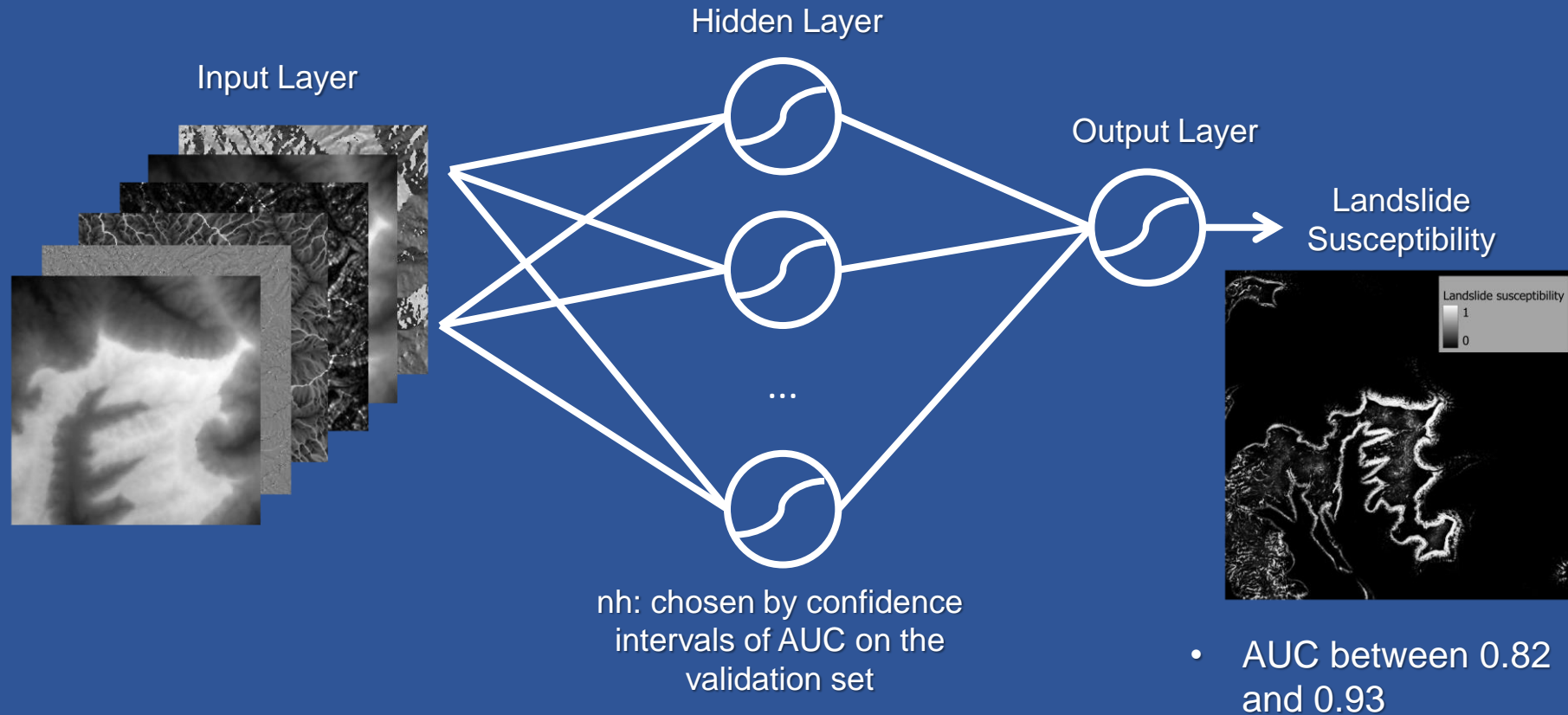


DEM: ASF DAAC 2015, ALOS PALSAR_Radiometric_Terrain_Corrected_high_res; Includes Material © JAXA/ METI 2007. DOI: 10.5067/JBYK3J6HFSVF

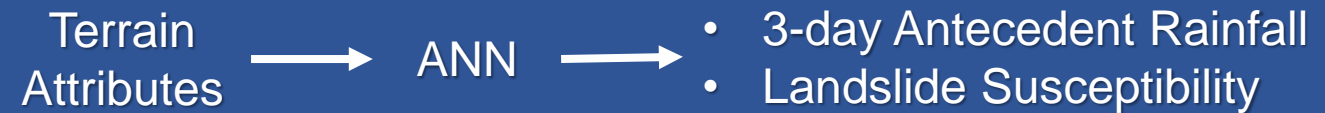
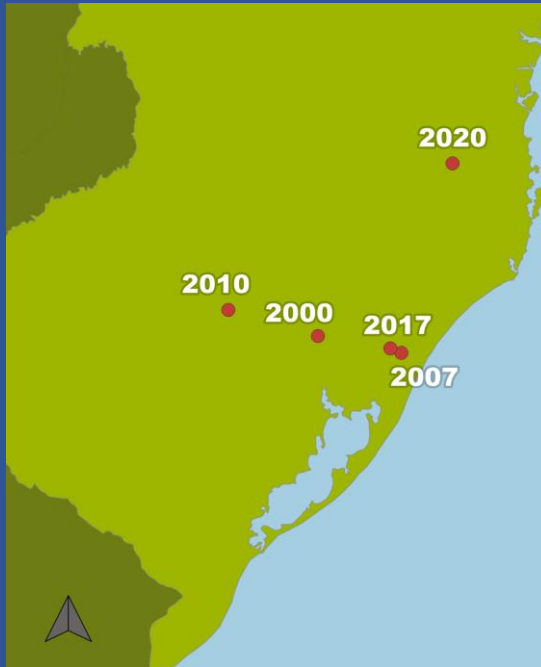
Spatial Cross-Validation



Artificial Neural Networks



Susceptibility and Triggering Rainfall

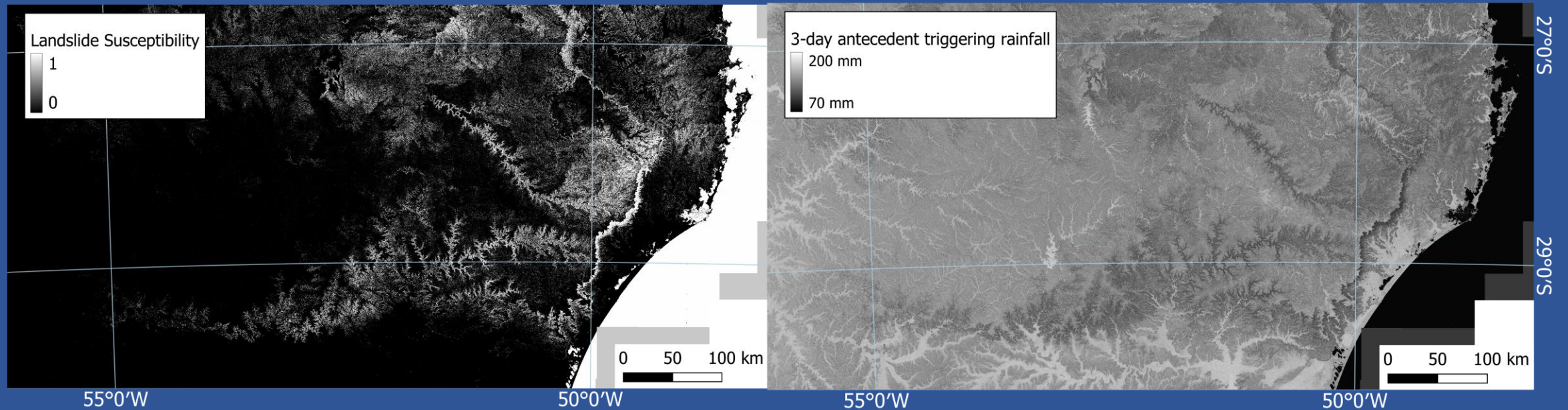


Avg. nh: 12.10 [1 - 40]

Avg. AUC: 0.90 [0.82 - 0.97]

Avg. MAE rain.: 32.8 mm [9.5 mm - 50.4 mm]
(26.0%)

Susceptibility and Triggering Rainfall



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