

### Introduction & Motivation

We develop a slope-unit based landslide susceptibility model using the benchmark dataset proposed in the session, located in Central Italy. As a result, we produce two susceptibility maps based on the two different landslide presence attribute fields included in the dataset. The proposed dataset is a subset of a much larger one, recently used to obtain landslide susceptibility all over Italy. The results were obtained in a Bayesian version of a binomial Generalized Additive Model (GAM) in R-INLA, an R implementation of the integrated nested Laplace approximation for approximate Bayesian inference. The method can explain the spatial distribution of landslides using a family of Bernoulli exponential functions.

#### Results



#### Conclusions

This allows us to estimate fixed effects and random effects, and to assess their associated uncertainty. The susceptibility maps and the most common correlations permit to measure the strength and direction of the relationships between models and to capture differences in susceptibility values across the study area. On their basis, we offer a convenient approach to evaluate the similarities in case of both represented landslide distributions. We propose this modeling comparison for any susceptibility maps to evaluate the interpretability of the covariates and performances, where a dataset may influence the susceptibility pattern over space.

# Landslide Susceptibility within the binomial Generalized Additive Model

## Marco Loche<sup>1</sup>, Massimiliano Alvioli<sup>2</sup>, Ivan Marchesini<sup>2</sup>, and Luigi Lom<u>bardo<sup>3</sup></u>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Science, Charles University, Czech Republic <sup>2</sup>Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Ricerca per la Protezione Idrogeologica, Italy <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente, Netherlands \*marco.loche@natur.cuni.cz







