

Interactive comment on “Two multi-temporal datasets to track the enhanced landsliding after the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake” by Xuanmei Fan et al.

W. Yang

yang_wentao@bjfu.edu.cn

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The 2008 Wenchuan earthquake triggered more than 190,000 landslides over 100,000 km² (Xu et al., 2013). This amount of coseismic landslides significantly altered local strata leading to enhanced post-seismic landsliding which may last for many years. Therefore, studying post-seismic landslide evolution is crucially important for the mountain hazard research groups as well as disaster management communities. Fan et al. provide a multi-year landslide inventory in the epicentre area and some debris flow data as well as precipitation data in the Wenchuan earthquake affected region. These landslide data in such a vast region is very scarce. The multi-year landslide inventory in the

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Wenchuan region is very difficult to acquire, because the region is very large and also remote sensing images of this region are frequently contaminated by heavy clouds. From their work, it is obvious that Dr. Fan and her colleague devoted massive amount of money, time and energy in collecting and interpreting these data. If these datasets can be openly published, it has the potential to greatly push forward the frontiers of the post-seismic landsliding studies.

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