

This document compiles all the figures that have been updated or redesigned in response to the reviewers' comments. For detailed explanations of the modifications, please refer to the main Response Letter.

Revised Figure 4

[Related to: Reviewer, Comment: Qualitative contribution]

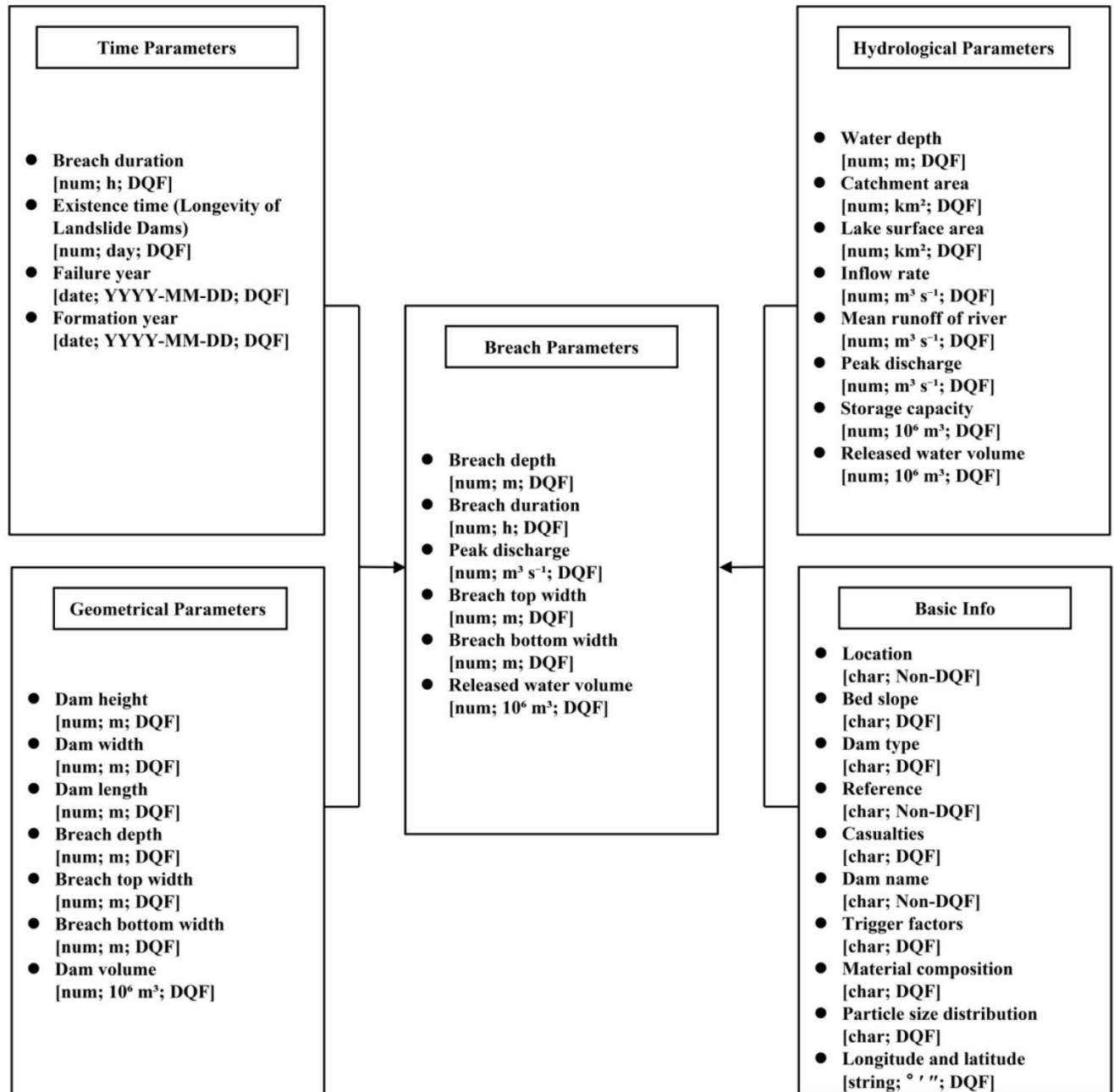


Figure 4. Logical classification, hierarchical structure, and data dictionary of the database parameters. The inline attributes enclosed in brackets [Data type; Unit; Assessment status] denote the specific format of each

parameter. Specifically, the tags [DQF] and [Non-DQF] indicate whether a parameter is subject to the Data Quality Flag uncertainty assessment or merely serves as objective metadata, respectively.

Revised Figure 5

[Related to: Reviewer, Comment: L134]

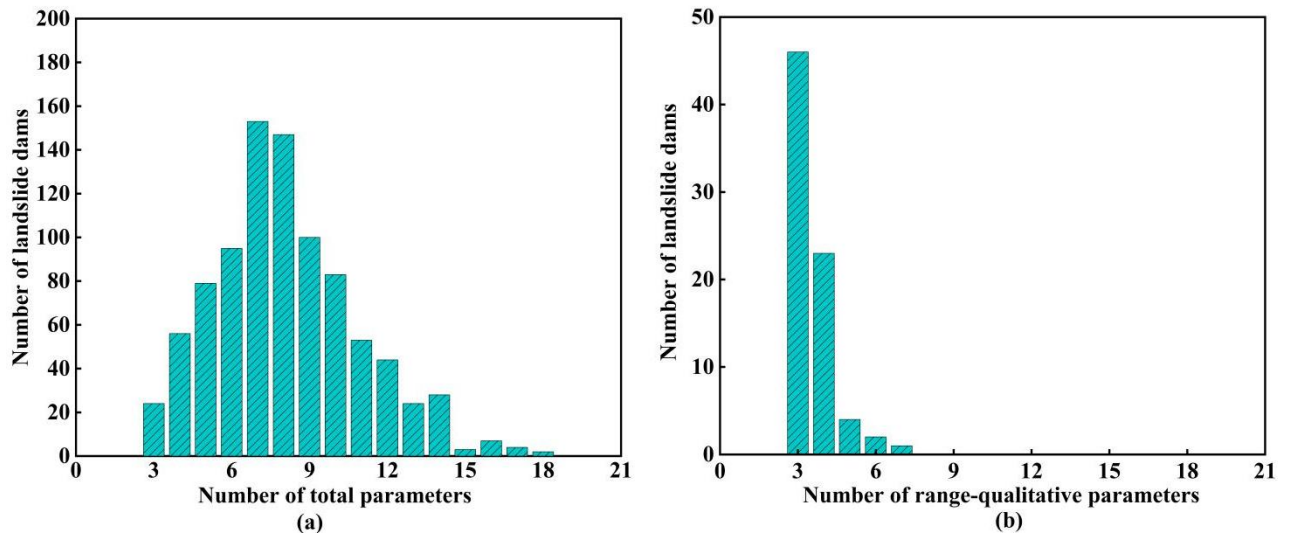


Figure 5. Case-level data richness and parameter certainty. (a) Total valid parameters per event. (b) Distribution of range-qualitative parameters (recorded as numerical ranges or text descriptions rather than exact numbers). Their minimal overall proportion confirms the high quantitative precision of the database.

Revised Figure 6

[Related to: Reviewer, Comment: L334]

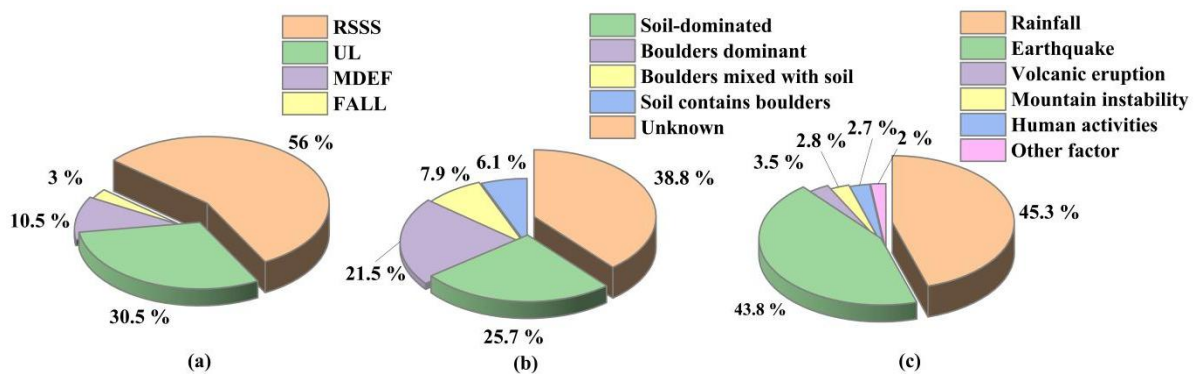


Figure 6. Statistical proportions of qualitative categorical attributes across the compiled database. (a) Primary dam-forming mechanisms: RSSS (Rock and debris avalanches; Rock and soil slumps and slides), UL (Undifferentiated landslides), MDEF (Mud, debris, and earth flows), and FALL (Falls). The classification method from Costa and Schuster (1988) was referenced (b) types of landslide dam material compositions. The landslide dam materials are qualitatively categorized into four types, as referred to in the Chinese industry code for emergency response and risk assessment of barrier lakes (Yang et al.(2021)):

Soil-dominated, Boulders dominant, Boulders mixed with soil, and Soil contains boulders. The "Unknown" indicates historical records with unidentified internal geological structures. (c) presents the primary triggering factors responsible for landslide dam formation.

Revised Fig.13

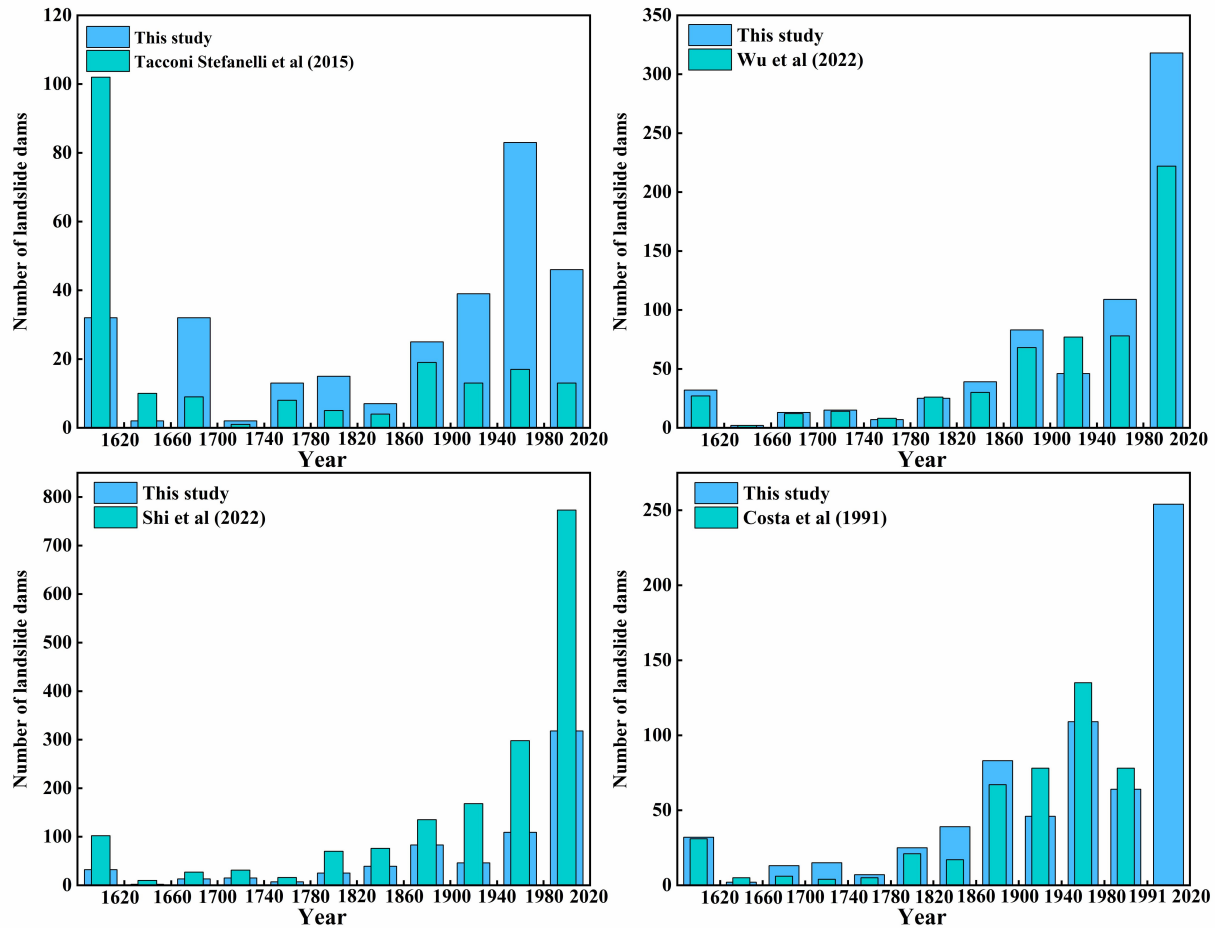


Figure 13. Temporal comparison of landslide dam records. The temporal intervals (bins) are specifically designed to ensure a fair comparative analysis: data prior to 1980 are aggregated into 40-year intervals, while the final interval in each panel is dynamically adjusted to exactly match the terminal year of the corresponding reference database (e.g., the 1980–1991 bin for panel d).