



Supplement of

Interactions between deforestation, landscape rejuvenation, and shallow landslides in the North Tanganyika–Kivu rift region, Africa

Arthur Depicker et al.

Correspondence to: Arthur Depicker (arthur.depicker@kuleuven.be)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

S1 Deforestation wave in rejuvenated and relict landscapes

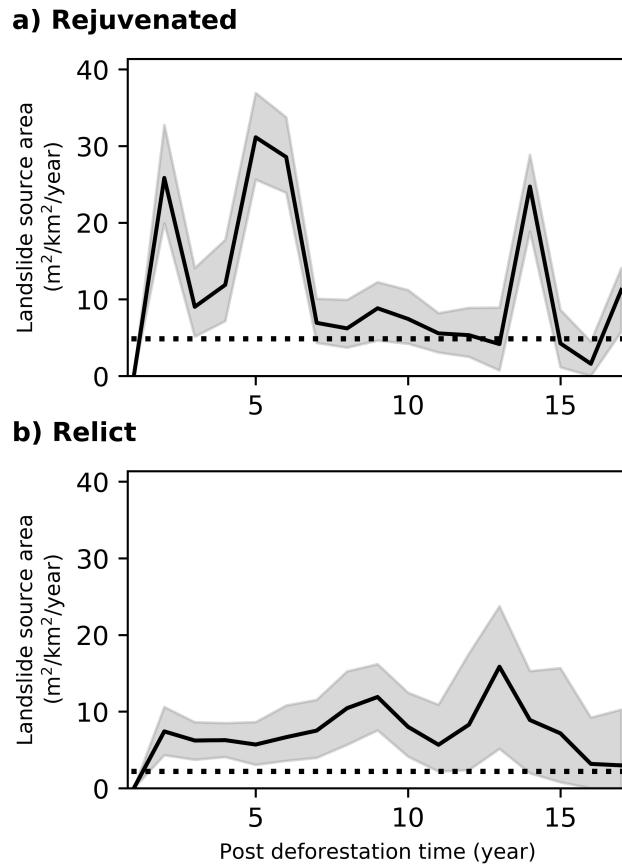


Figure S1. Deforestation-induced landslide wave in different geomorphic contexts. Overall landslide source area (LS_S , $\text{m}^2 \text{ km}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1}$) in function of time elapsed since deforestation. The grey area represents the 90 % confidence interval, derived from 100 iterations of LS_S calculations (Section 3.2.4). The dotted line shows the overall erosion rates in the different contexts. **a)** Landslide response to deforestation in rejuvenated landscapes, characterized with 193 landslide instances. The irregular curve suggests that, in order to better characterize the deforestation-induced landslide wave, we need more landslide and deforestation observations and over a larger area. **b)** Landslide response to deforestation in relict landscapes, characterized with 181 landslide instances. The dotted line represents the background erosion rate in relict landscapes.