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Interactive comment on “Controls on the magnitude-frequency scaling of an inventory of secular landslides” by M. D. Hurst et al.

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see attached PDF

Please also note the supplement to this comment:

<http://www.earth-surf-dynam-discuss.net/1/C193/2013/esurfd-1-C193-2013-supplement.pdf>

Interactive comment on Earth Surf. Dynam. Discuss., 1, 113, 2013.

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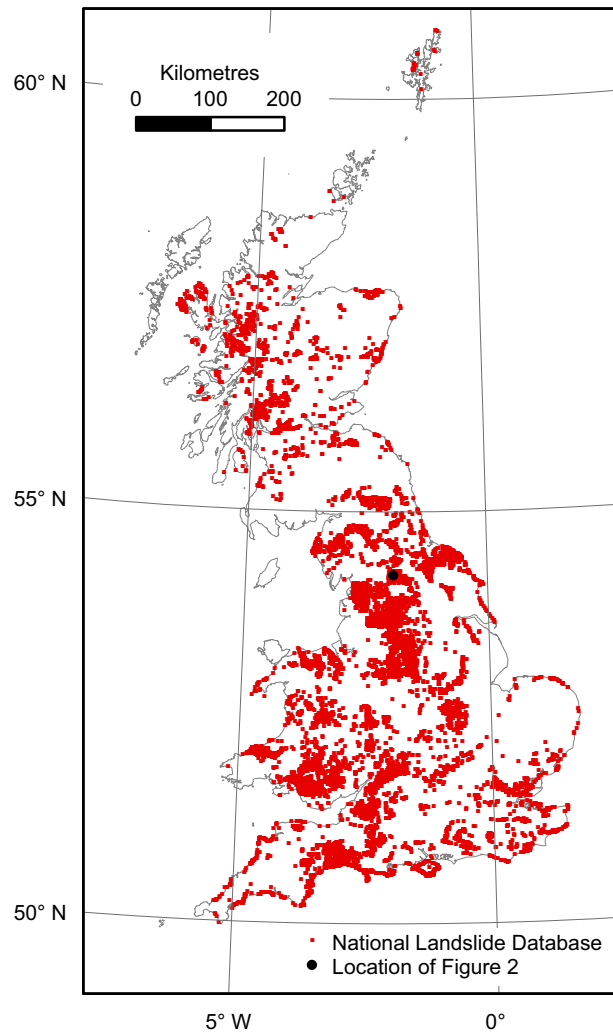
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Fig. 1. UK Map showing the distribution of landslide points in the National Landslide Database (NLD) which are available to the British Geological Survey. The map shows a high density of landslide points across the entire country, with a notable concentration in the central and southern regions of England. A single black dot is located in the central part of England, representing the location of Figure 2.

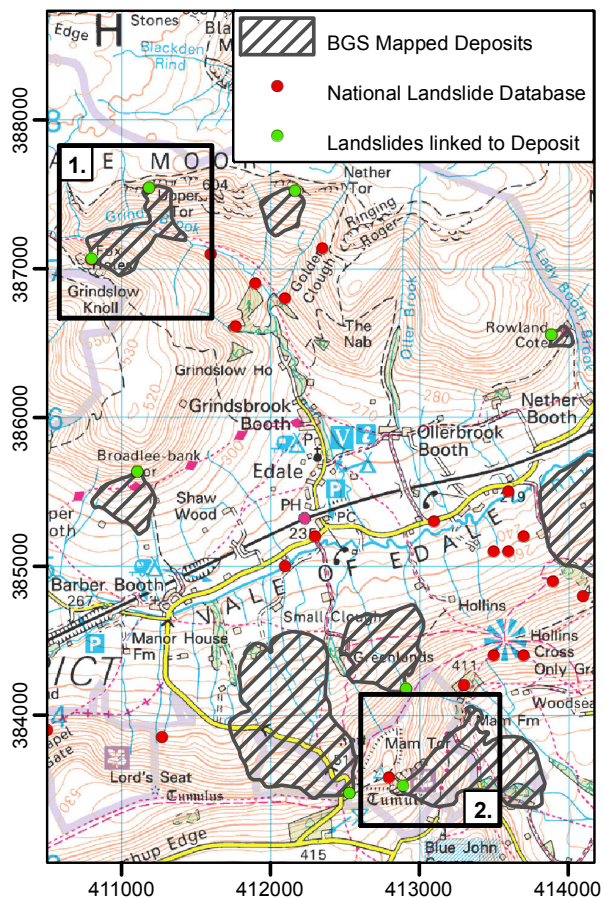


Fig. 2. Example map from the Vale of Edale in Derbyshire, showing the locations of points in the NLD (red), and mapped landslide deposits (hatched). Here, there were significantly more events in the database

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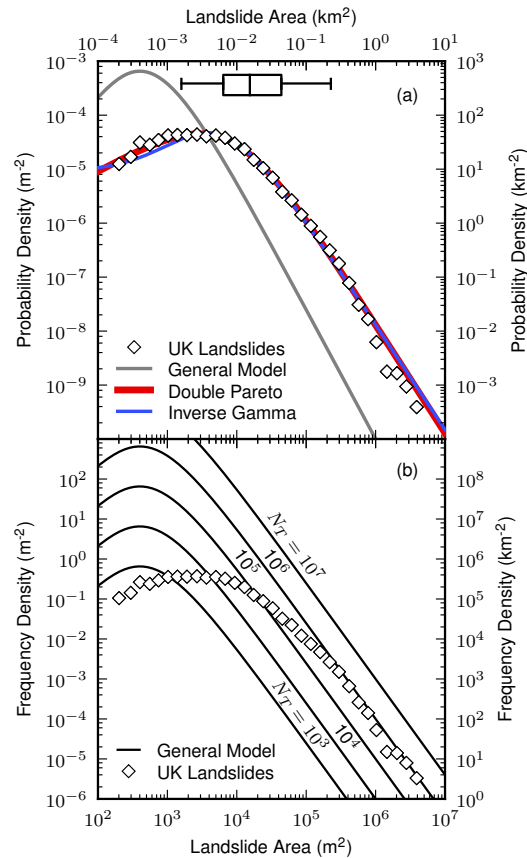


Fig. 3. (a) Probability distribution of landslide deposit area for $n = 8453$ landslides in the UK organized into bins spaced evenly in logarithmic space (open diamonds). Solid red and blue lines show MLE of a

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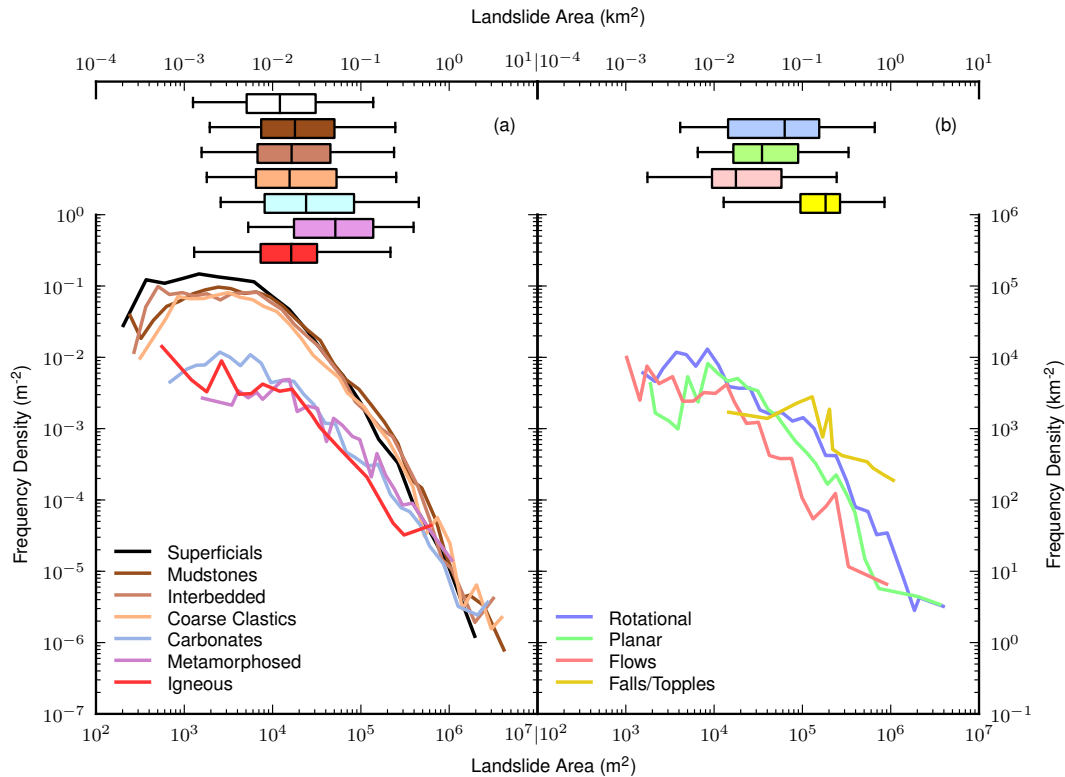


Fig. 4. (a) Frequency distributions classified into broad lithologic groups for bins spaced evenly in logarithmic space. With the exception of the Igneous group, all lithologic groups exhibit power-law-roll-off

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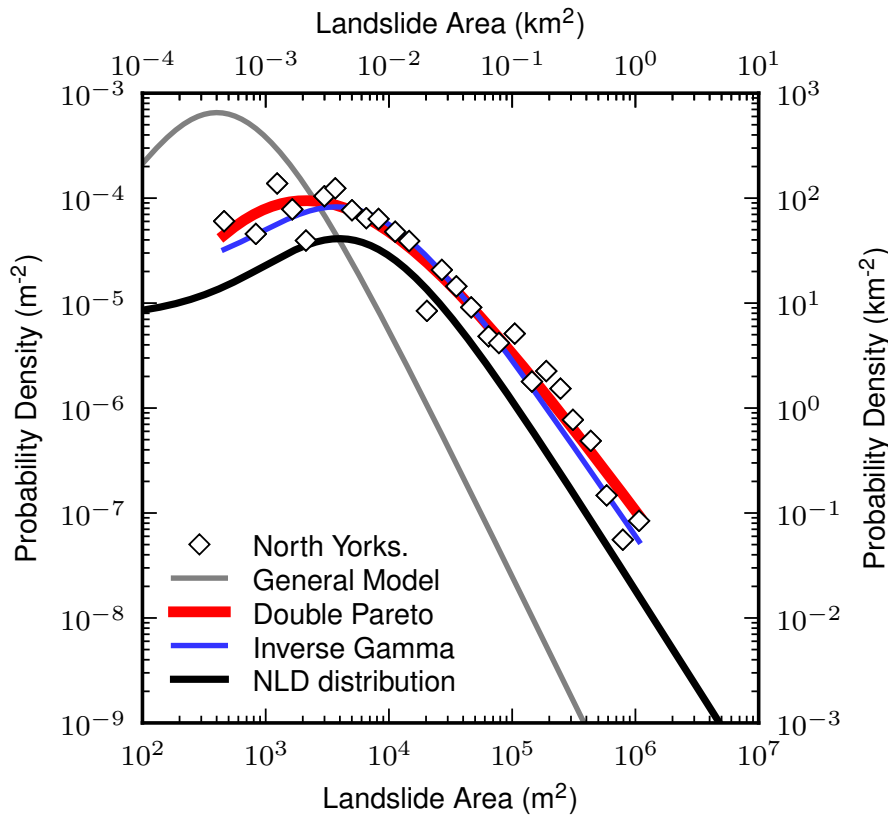


Fig. 5. Probability distribution of landslide deposit area for landslides in North Yorkshire organized into logarithmically spaced bins (open diamonds). Solid black and grey lines show maximum likelihood esti

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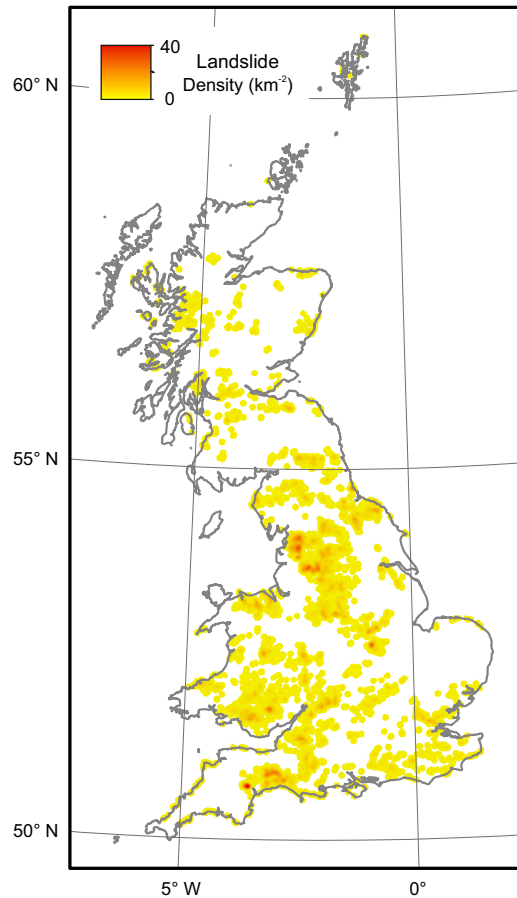


Fig. 6. Map of landslide density (number of landslides per km²) across the UK derived from mapped landslides deposits. Data is gridded to 1km and calculated using 5km search radius. Low landslide densities in

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