Landslides: Journal of the International Consortium on Landslides

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Abstract

The international journal *Landslides: Journal of the International Consortium on Landslides* was established in April 2004 as the core project of the International Programme on Landslides and a joint initiative of the International Consortium on Landslides and the United Nations and other global organizations. The aims of *Landslides* are to promote landslide science, technology, and capacity building, and to strengthen global cooperation for landslide risk reduction within the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR). The importance of landslide occurrences, as a one of the main global hazards increasing under global climate change in recent years, focused the scientists, engineers and stakeholders all over the world, especially in regions threatened by landslides, on landslide risk reduction research, with the aim of reducing their consequences. The landslide scientists recognized *Landslides* as the most important scientific journal in the fields of natural hazards, engineering geology, geotechnics and civil engineering related to any type of landslide research. Results of the most significant landslide research conducted last year were submitted and published in *Landslides*. The increasing number and quality of published manuscripts in the last years has resulted in a continuous rise of the *Landslides* journal impact, as expressed by the Thompson Reuters Impact Factor. The Thompson Reuters Impact Factor 2015 is 3.049; ranking No.1 in the category of Engineering, Geological journals. The aims of the *Landslides* Editorial Board are further improvements of manuscript quality, speed-up of the peer review process and faster publication of landslide science achievements.

Keywords

Landslides • Journal • Science • Impact factor • Publication

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Introduction

The International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) was established in January 2002 to promote landslide research and capacity building, primarily in developing countries, for the benefit of society and the environment, through the

establishment of the International Programme on Landslides (IPL) (Sassa 2004). The concept of IPL was developed through discussions at the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe 2005, followed by a roundtable discussion resulting to the 2006 Tokyo Action Plan (Sassa 2006). Landslide research and science have been developed and conducted within the various disciplines and fields of natural, engineering and social sciences outlined in the 2006 Tokyo Action Plan, but until 2004 there was no international journal strictly focused on landslides. The Japan Landslide Society had published an international newsletter, *Landslide News*, annually from 1987 to 2003 with Kyoji Sassa as chairperson of the publishing committee and editor-in-chief and with the support of Robert L. Schuster as international chief editor (Sassa et al. 2009).

At the first session of the Board of Representatives of ICL, held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, 19–21 November 2002, Kyoji Sassa proposed *Landslides: Journal of the International Consortium on Landslides*, as the core project of the IPL which was approved as the first IPL coordinating project (IPL-C100) (Sassa et al. 2009). The proposal included development of the international newsletter *Landslide News* into an international journal on landslides published in full color, with no color-print charges for authors. After negotiation with several international publishers for publication of a full-color scientific journal, agreement was reached with Springer in 2003. Until *Landslides*, there was no full-color scientific journal in the world (Sassa et al. 2009). Figure 1 is a cover of *Landslides* 2016. The design has remained the same from the foundation issue of the Journal in April 2004.

The first issue of *Landslides: Journal of the International Consortium on Landslides* was published in April 2004 and appeared in journal citations of Thomson Reuters (Institute for Scientific Information, ISI) in 2005. The first Thomson Reuters ISI Web of Knowledge Impact Factor, released in 2008, was 0.986. After 2008 *Landslides* has been recognized by landslide scientists, researchers, professional engineers, international organizations, national and regional governments and other stakeholders as a high-quality specialized journal related to the scientific, technical, social and all other aspects of landside investigation and remediation in the frame of landslide risk reduction. The number of submitted and published manuscripts has continuously increased, providing *Landslides'* readers better and better insight into all aspects of landslide research around the world. The rate of manuscripts accepted for publishing is almost the same from the first volume until today, ensuring the established quality level of the journal, with the consequent continuous rise of the quality indicators and impact on the scientific community expressed in its Thomson Reuters ISI Web of Knowledge impact factor, which reached

Fig. 1 The cover of *Landslides: Journal of the International Consortium on Landslides*

3.049 for 2015 and the ranking No. 1 in geological engineering journals.

The achievements of *Landslides* from 2004 to 2009 were presented by Sassa et al. (2009) and from 2009 to 2013 by Sassa et al. (2013) in *Landslides*. In this paper we will present some achievements of *Landslides* from the first issue in April 2004 until the writing of this manuscript at the end of September 2016, based on data from Thomson Reuters (Institute for Scientific Information) and publisher Springer Nature.

Impact of the *Landslides* Journal

Impact Factor

One of the most widely accepted impact indexes of a publication to the society is Impact Factor (IF), which is annually reported by Thomson Reuters (Institute for Scientific Information, ISI). The Impact Factor is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations in ISI databases to the source items published in that journal during the previous two years. The IF value is reflected by

authors/scientists of published papers, not always by the practitioners/users of published papers.

The Impact Factor of **Landslides** after its first release in 2008 has shown an almost continuous rise, especially in the last three years, from 0.986 to 3.049 in 2015. The Impact Factor and related data necessary for Impact Factor calculation from 2008 to 2015 are presented in Table 1. There is also a clearly visible rise of citable articles in 2013, when started bimonthly publication of the **Landslides** journal with 100 pages per issue (Vol. 10, Issues No. 1-4) and 150 pages per issue (Vol. 10. Issues No. 4-5), and again in 2014 when increased the size to 200 pages per issue (from Vol. 11 Issue No.3). The consequence of the rise of published citable articles is also an increasing citation of published articles of 40% in 2013, 23% in 2014 and 40% in 2015.

Citations

Impact Factors are calculated based on the number of citations of each article published in a journal during the previous two years, or five years for the five-year Impact Factor. The most cited articles published in **Landslides** journal, especially in years following the publication of an article, are the most important for a value of the Impact Factor. The five-year Impact Factor indicates the general quality of published articles and it is more appropriate for journals in certain fields such as landslides, because the body of citations may not be large enough to make reasonable comparisons, publication schedules may be consistently late, or it may take longer than two years to disseminate and respond to published works. Table 2. presents the 10 most cited manuscripts published in **Landslides** to the end of 2015 according to Institute for Scientific Information, ISI.

The most cited article is "The rainfall intensity-duration control of shallow landslides and debris flows: an update" prepared by Fausto Guzzetti, Silvia Peruccacci, Mauro Rossi and Colin P. Stark; Landslides Vol. 5. Issue No. 1 (2008) with 256 citations.

The Journal Impact

The influence and impact of a journal in the world of science is quantifiable according to positon of the journal in the Thompson Reuters Journal Citation Reports® related to the achieved Impact Factor. Thompson Reuters Journal Citation Reports® offers a systematic, objective means to critically evaluate the world's leading journals, with quantifiable, statistical information based on citation data. By compiling articles' cited references, JCR helps to measure research influence and impact at the journal and category levels, and shows the relationship between citing and cited journals (http://ipscience. thomsonreuters.com/product/journal-citation-reports).

Landslides journal, according to the Thompson Reuters Journal Citation Reports®, is ranked at the top of 35 journals in the category Engineering, Geological (1/35) and 32nd of 184 journals in category of Geosciences, Multidisciplinary (32/184) (see Table 3) (http://ipscience.thomsonreuters.com/product/journal-citation-reports).

The category Engineering, Geological, according to the Thompson Reuters Journal Citation Reports®, includes multidisciplinary resources that encompass the knowledge and experience drawn from both geosciences and various engineering disciplines (primarily civil engineering). Resources in this category cover geotechnical engineering, geotechnics, geotechnology, soil dynamics, earthquake engineering, geotextiles and geomembranes, engineering geology and rock mechanics. The much wider category Geosciences, Multidisciplinary covers resources having a general or interdisciplinary approach to the study of the Earth and other planets. Relevant topics include geology, geochemistry/geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, oceanography, meteorology, mineralogy, geography, and energy and fuels. Resources having a primary focus on geology, or geochemistry and geophysics are placed in their own categories (http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/scope/scope_scie).

Landslides journal has been on the top of the list of journals in the category Engineering, Geological continuously for the

Table 1 Impact factor, 5-year impact factor, number of total citable articles, total cites and cites per volume

Year	Impact factor	5-year Impact factor	Total citable articles	Total cites	Cites per volume
2015	3.049	3.616	90	1839	35
2014	2.870	3.205	85	1310	139
2013	2.814	3.045	59	1067	228
2012	2.093	2.358	41	760	243
2011	2.216	1.841	45	535	190
2010	1.625	1.938	41	461	223
2009	1.703	2.374	33	460	213
2008	0.754	N/A	39	231	202
2007	0.986	N/A	35	155	182

Table 2 Ten most cited manuscript published in *Landslides* to the end of 2015 according to Institute for Scientific Information, ISI

No	Article title	Authors	Vol	No	Year	Citations
1	The rainfall intensity-duration control of shallow landslides and debris flows: an update	Fausto Guzzetti et al.	5	1	2008	256
2	Landslide hazard mapping at Selangor, Malaysia using frequency ratio and logistic regression models	Saro Lee and Biswajeet Pradhan	4	1	2007	212
3	Landslide hazards triggered by the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, Sichuan, China	Yueping Yin et al.	6	2	2009	147
4	Landslide susceptibility mapping using GIS-based weighted linear combination, the case in Tsugawa area of Agano River, Niigata Prefecture, Japan	Lulseged Yimam Ayalew et al.	1	1	2004	146
5	Regional landslide susceptibility analysis using back-propagation neural network model at Cameron Highland, Malaysia	Biswajeet Pradhan and Saro Lee	7	1	2010	115
6	An approach for GIS-based statistical landslide susceptibility zonation - with a case study in the Himalayas	Ashis K. Saha et al.	2	1	2005	113
7	Global landslide and avalanche hotspots	Farrokh Nadim et al.	3	2	2006	108
8	The 12 May Wenchuan earthquake-induced landslide lakes: distribution and preliminary risk evaluation	Peng Cui et al.	6	3	2009	95
9	Survey and monitoring of landslide displacements by means of L-band satellite SAR interferometry	Tazio Strozzi et al.	2	3	2005	93
10	The Varnes classification of landslide types, an update	Oldrich Hungr et al.	9	1	2014	88

Table 3 Thompson Reuters Journal Citation Reports® ranking of *Landslides* in the period 2007–2015

Year	Engineering, geological		Geosciences, multidisciplinary	
	Rank	Quartile	Rank	Quartile
2015	1/35	Q1	32/184	Q1
2014	1/32	Q1	30/175	Q1
2013	1/33	Q1	31/174	Q1
2012	2/32	Q1	56/172	Q2
2011	1/30	Q1	38/170	Q1
2010	5/30	Q1	65/167	Q2
2009	3/27	Q1	51/155	Q2
2008	12/25	Q2	109/144	Q4
2007	6/26	Q1	76/137	Q3

last three years and the difference in Impact Factor between the *Landslides* and the second ranked *Acta Geotechnica* is more than 0.6. The top 20 journals, their Impact Factors and total cites in 2015 in the category Engineering, Geological are listed in Table 4. In the much wider category Geosciences, Multidisciplinary, *Landslides* journal is ranked as 32nd after *Journal of Glaciology* (IF2015 = 3.109) and before *Journal of Hydrology* (IF2015 = 3.043) and *Geomorphology*

(IF2015 = 2.813) (https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com/JCRJournalHomeAction). It is important that *Landslides* journal has ranked in quartile Q1 for the last three years in the category Geosciences, Multidisciplinary because the position in quartile Q1 is another indicator of the quality and influence of a journal, especially in Europe. In the category Engineering, Geological the *Landslides* journal has been continuously in quartile Q1 from 2007, except 2008.

Table 4 Top 20 journals ranked by Impact Factor in the category Engineering, Geological in 2015 (http://ipscience.thomsonreuters.com/product/journal-citation-reports)

Rank	Journal title	Publisher	IF 2015	Total cites
1	Landslides	Springer Heidelberg	3.049	1839
2	Acta Geotechnica	Springer Heidelberg	2.426	649
3	Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering	Springer Vienna	2.386	2487
4	Geotextiles and Geomembranes	Elsevier Science BV	2.366	1851
5	Earthquake Spectra	Earthquake Engineering Research Inst	2.298	3068
6	Engineering Geology	Elsevier Science BV	2.196	7398
7	Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics	Wiley-Blackwell	2.127	6379
8	Geosynthetics International	ICE Publishing	2.066	725
9	Bulletin of Earthquake Engineering	Springer	2.036	1468
10	International Journal of Rock Mechanics and Mining Sciences	Pergamon-Elsevier Science Ltd	2.010	9728
11	Geotechnique	ICE Publishing	2.000	7384
12	Canadian Geotechnical Journal	Canadian Science Publishing, NRC Research Press	1.877	6107
13	International Journal for Numerical and Analytical Methods in Geotechnics	Wiley-Blackwell	1.758	3261
14	Computers and Geotechnics	Elsevier Science BV	1.705	3067
15	Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering	ASCE-Amer Soc Civil Engineers	1.696	6304
16	Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering	Elsevier Science BV	1.481	3663
17	International Journal of Geomechanics	ASCE-Amer Soc Civil Engineers	1.387	994
18	Bulletin of Engineering Geology and Environment	Springer Heidelberg	1.252	1237
19	Soils and Foundation	Elsevier Science BV	1.238	2492
20	Geomechanics and Engineering	Techno Press	1.085	188

Publications

The number of articles submitted and accepted for publication in the **Landslides** journal continuously increased from the first year of publishing until now. The **Landslides** journal started in 2004 as a three-monthly journal (four issues per volume) with approximately 100 pages per issue. An increased number of accepted articles accompanied a change from three to bi-monthly publication of the **Landslides** journal in 2013 with 100 pages per issue (Vol. 10, Issues No. 1-4). The further rise of accepted articles resulted from increasing the number of the pages per issue to 150 pages from Vol. 10. Issues No. 4-5 and to 200 pages per issue from Vol. 11 Issue No. 3 in 2014. A rise in the number of submitted articles followed the increasing Impact Factor and the number of accepted manuscripts in the second half of 2016 indicates a necessary new increase in printed pages per issue.

Categories of Articles

Landslides published four major categories of articles:

- Original Papers (6–12 pages): original research and investigation results;
- Technical Note (less than 6 pages): research notes, review notes, case studies, progress of technology, and best practices;
- Recent Landslides (generally less than 6 pages): reports of recent landslides, including location (latitude/longitude), plan, section, geology, volume, movement, mechanism, and disasters within the available extent; in monitoring, testing, investigation, and mitigation measures; and
- International Consortium on Landslides (ICL)/International Programme on Landslides (IPL) Activities (length depending on the content): progress of IPL projects and ICL Committee activities.

The categories of Original paper and Technical note are the same as in other scientific journals. The category of Recent Landslides is unique to *Landslides* and carries on the tradition begun by the Landslide News (1987–2003), an international newsletter published by the Japan Landslide Society (Sassa et al. 2009, 2015). The International Consortium on Landslides aims to contribute to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction through developing landslide sciences, technology, and capacity building, and strengthening global cooperation for landslide risk reduction within developed and developing countries. The ICL established the International Programme on Landslides (IPL), together with ICL supporting organizations (UNESCO, UNISDR, WMO, FAO, UNU, ICSU,

WFEO, and IUGS). These activities are reported in ICL/IPL Activities (Sassa et al. 2015).

Classification of Articles

The submission of a manuscript to the *Landslides* journal should be only electronic through the Landslides Editorial Manager (EM) managed by Springer Nature. When an article needs to be submitted through the *Landslides* Editorial Manager, the author is requested to classify the manuscript based on a list of article classifications (see Table 5). Starting from Vol. 10 (2013), the current article classification has four major classes: Background Science,

Table 5 Classification of articles

Classification of articles
10: Background Science
010: Geology
020: Geomorphology
030: Geotechnology
040: Geophysics
050: Hydrology & Meteorology
20: Methodology
010: Field investigation and ground exploration
020: Monitoring
030: Material testing
040: Physical modeling
050: Numerical simulation
060: GIS
070: Remote sensing
080: Planning and design
30: Application
010 Hazard and risk mapping
020: Early warning
030: Risk assessment
040: Remedial measures & prevention works
050: Risk reduction strategy
060: Database
070: Capacity development
40 Types of landslides
010: Debris flows
020: Rock falls
030: Earthquake-induced landslides
040: Rain-induced landslides
050: Landslides in cultural/natural heritage sites
060: Anthropogenic landslides
070: Landslides in urban areas

Table 6 Editorial status summary 2013-2015 (Schwarz and Mannsperger 2016)

Submissions	2013	2014	2015
Total Submitted	189	242	301
Total Decisions	188	208	279
Accept	76	87	117
Reject	112	121	162
Acceptance Rate (%)	40	42	42
Rejection Rate (%)	60	58	58
Average Days to First Decision	65	79	49
Average Days to Final Disposition Accept	228	214	205
Average Days to Final Disposition Reject	59	76	68

Methodology, Application and Types of Landslides. An author can chose one or more classes for the submitted manuscript.

Editorial Process

Each article submitted to the *Landslides* journal should be uploaded in the Editorial Manger (EM) as a *New assignment* article. New assignment articles are passed to Executive Editors, who are requested to upload their opinions of whether the article should be passed to in-depth review or rejected without in-depth review, and whether contributed category and page length are appropriate or not.

Executive Editors organize editorial meetings every week by *Skype* and decide the assignment of a handling Editor for each article passed for in-depth review. The handling Editors are assigned from a database of around 100 registered Editors in Editorial Manager (EM), identifying classifications attached to their research area. The handling Editor will assign one or two Reviewers, depending on the article's category, from the database of around 950 registered Reviewers in Editorial Manager, with their personal classifications. Reviewers are searched by classification matching. The handling Editor's recommendation, based on results of conducted reviews for each article, will be uploaded to EM. The Editor-in-Chief will then make a final decision, mostly following the handling Editor's recommendations. During the peer review process, submitted manuscripts go through one or more revision stages leading up to final acceptance or rejection. The editorial status summary is presented in Table 6 (Schwarz and Mannsperger 2016). The table summarizes the activity for the journal office between January 1st and December 31st of each year, but 0nly "Original Submissions" have been taken into account. From Table 6 it is clearly visible that there has been a continuous rise in submitted manuscripts and also that the acceptance and rejection rates have been almost identical during the last three years (and before). The rejection rate for a year is calculated as the number of rejected manuscripts this year compared to the total number of decisions in the year, which is defined here as the number of rejected manuscripts plus the number of accepted manuscripts. The term Reject is used for the calculation of the acceptance and rejection rates, which includes all terms that may exist for rejection decisions: Reject before review; Reject after review; Reject, but resubmit; Reject, out of scope; and so forth. Only the papers for which the Final Disposition Date has been set are taken into account. Final disposition date means that a manuscript is fully completed (Schwarz and Mannsperger 2016).

One of important tasks for the Editorial Board is to reduce the peer review process to enable publishing of an article as soon as possible. The longest period from submission to the final decision was a maximum of around one year. The
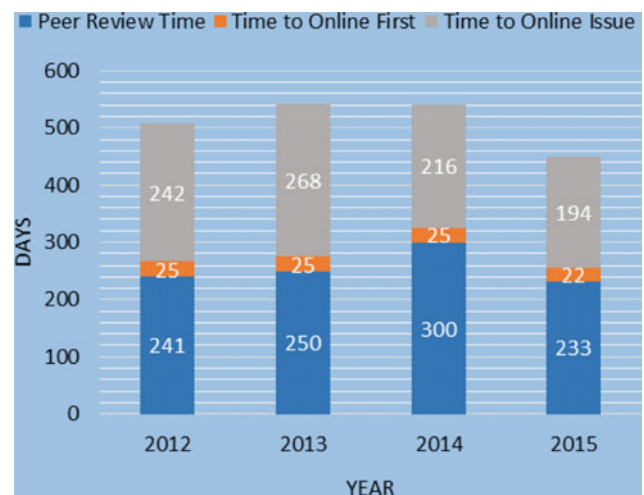

Fig. 2 Average time between submission of a manuscript and publication in an Online Issue 2013–2015 (Schwarz and Mannsperger 2016)

Editorial Board is making efforts to reduce this period to 6 months. The average time between submission of the article and publication is presented in Fig. 2 (Schwarz and Mannsperger 2016).

It is clear in Fig. 1 that peer review time has decreased continuously during the last three years, but the time for publishing an article after Springer's Online First® is very long, although this period is becoming shorter.

The publication of accepted articles via Springer's Online First® is very important and enables internet readers to view the article soon after final acceptance. Articles published via Springer's Online First® service are final articles published online after an author has reviewed proofs and all corrections have been carried out. Metadata is sent to all relevant bibliographic services for inclusion in abstracting and indexing databases immediately after online publication. Articles are published on the SpringerLink platform in PDF format and only final pagination and the citation line are later added in the printed version. Articles are fully citable by their DOI (Digital Object Identifier) and the official publication date is the online publication date. Publication of papers through Springer's Online First® helps shorten the time between publication and citation (Schwarz and Mannsperger 2016).

Article Downloading

While accepted articles are available to the readers after publishing via Springer's Online First® service, article downloading is an important way for disseminating article results. The downloading of *Landslides* articles is rapidly increasing in last three years, which also indicates the high quality of the accepted and published articles (Fig. 3).

The top 10 most downloaded *Landslides'* articles in 2015, according to Institute for Scientific Information, ISI, are listed in Table 7.

Landslides' Best Paper Award

The Best Paper Award for the best paper published in *Landslides: Journal of the International Consortium on Landslide* has been given annually, beginning with the year 2004 for the first volume (Vol. 1) of the journal. The selection of the Best Paper Award is carried out by the Best Paper Award Subcommittee. The judging and ranking of papers were based on a numerical grading system that involved three elements in the final score of the paper: (i) Scientific and technical quality of the paper (up to 50%), (ii) Impact on the profession and society (up to 30%), and (iii) Quality of figures and tables (up to 20%). The proposal of Best Paper Award should be approved by the Board of Representatives of the International Consortium on Landslides. The *Landslides* Best Paper Awards from the Vol. 1 to Vol. 12 are listed in Table 8.
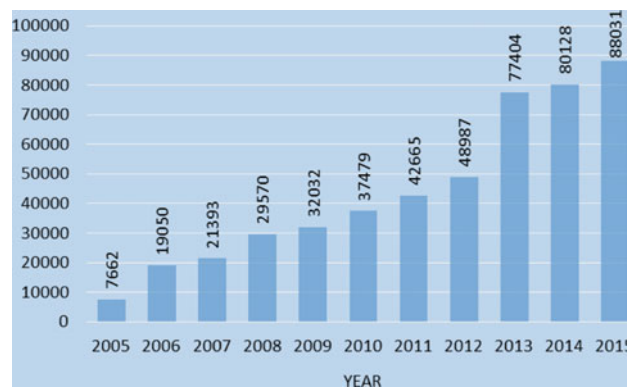
Fig. 3 Downloads of *Landslides* articles 2012–2015 (Schwarz and Mannsperger 2016)

Table 7 Top 10 most downloaded *Landslides* articles in 2015 according to Institute for Scientific Information, ISI

Rank	Article Title	Authors	Vol	No	Year	Download
1	The Varnes classification of landslide types, an update	Oldrich Hungr et al.	11	2	2014	2053
2	Landslide susceptibility mapping using multi-criteria evaluation techniques in Chittagong Metropolitan Area, Bangladesh	Bayes Ahmed	12	6	2015	1131
3	The rainfall intensity–duration control of shallow landslides and debris flows: an update	Fausto Guzzetti et al.	5	1	2008	1030
4	Three (nearly) complete inventories of landslides triggered by the May 12, 2008 Wenchuan Mw 7.9 earthquake of China and their spatial distribution statistical analysis	Chong Xu et al.	11	3	2014	694
5	Landslide hazards triggered by the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake, Sichuan, China	Yueping Yin et al.	6	2	2009	634
6	Landslide susceptibility mapping using GIS-based multi-criteria decision analysis, support vector machines, and logistic regression	Taskin Kavzoglu et al.	11	3	2014	630
7	Generation of a Landslide Risk Index Map for Cuba using spatial multi-criteria evaluation	Enrique Armando Castellanos Abella et al.	4	4	2007	590
8	New insights into the temporal prediction of landslides by a terrestrial SAR interferometry monitoring case study	Paolo Mazzanti et al.	12	1	2015	536
9	Spatial prediction models for shallow landslide hazards: a comparative assessment of the efficacy of support vector machines, artificial neural networks, kernel logistic regression, and logistic model tree	Dieu Tien Bui	13	2	2016	528
10	Integration of rainfall thresholds and susceptibility maps in the Emilia Romagna (Italy) regional-scale landslide warning system	Samuele Segoni et al.	12	4	2015	491

Table 8 The *Landslides* best paper awards from the Vol. 1 to Vol. 12 (2004–2015)

Authors	Article Title	Vol.	No	Year
Margottini C.	Instability and geotechnical problems of the Buddha niches and surrounding cliff in Bamiyan Valley, central Afghanistan	1	5	2004
Baum R.L., Coe J.A., Godt J.W., Harp E.L., Reid M.E., Savage W.Z., Schulz W.H., Brien D.L., Chleborad A.F., McKenna J.P. and Michael J.A.	Regional landslide-hazard assessment for Seattle, Washington, USA	2	4	2005
Nadim F., Kjekstad O., Peduzzi P., Herold C., and Jaedicke C.	Global landslide and avalanche hotspots	3	2	2006
Leynaud D., Sultan N., and Mienert J.	The role of sedimentation rate and permeability in the slope stability of the formerly glaciated Norwegian continental margin: the Storegga slide model	4	4	2007
Prochaska A.B., Santi P.M., Higgins J.D., and Cannon S.H.	A study of methods to estimate debris flow velocity	5	4	2008
Lundström K., Larsson R., and Dahlin T.	Mapping of quick clay formations using geotechnical and geophysical methods	6	1	2009
Massey C.I., Manville V., Hancox G.H., Keys H.J., Lawrence C., and McSaveney M.	Out-burst flood (lahar) triggered by retrogressive landsliding, 18 March 2007 at Mt Ruapehu, New Zealand—a successful early warning	7	3	2010
Brideau M.A., Pedrazzini A., Stead D., Froese C., Jaboyedoff M. and van Zeyl D.	Three-dimensional slope stability analysis of South Peak, Crowsnest Pass, Alberta, Canada	8	2	2011
Pinyol N.M., Alonso E.E., Corominas J. and Moya J.	Canelles landslide: modelling rapid drawdown and fast potential sliding	9	1	2012
Sosio R., Crosta G.B. and Hungr, O.	Numerical modeling of debris avalanche propagation from collapse of volcanic edifices	9	3	2012
Staley D.M., Kean J.W., Cannon S.H., Schmidt K.M. and Laber J.L.	Objective definition of rainfall intensity – duration thresholds for the initiation of post-fire debris flows in southern California	10	5	2013
Hungr O., Leroueil S. and Picarelli L.	The Varnes classification of landslide types, an update	11	2	2014
Huang D., Cen D., Ma G., and Huang R.	Step-path failure of rock slopes with intermittent joints	12	5	2015

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Baum RL, Coe JA, Godt JW, Harp EL, Reid ME, Savage WZ, Schulz WH, Brien DL, Chleborad AF, McKenna JP, Michael JA (2005) Regional landslide-hazard assessment for Seattle, Washington, USA. Landslides 2(4):266–279

Brideau MA, Pedrazzini A, Stead D, Froese C, Jaboyedoff M, Zeyl D (2011) Three-dimensional slope stability analysis of South Peak, Crowsnest Pass, Alberta, Canada. Landslides 8(2):139–158

Cui P, Zhu Y, Han Y, Chen X, Zhuang J (2009) The 12 May Wenchuan earthquake-induced landslide lakes: distribution and preliminary risk evaluation. Landslides 6(3):209–233

Guzzetti F, Peruccacci S, Rossi M, Stark CP (2008) The rainfall intensity-duration control of shallow landslides and debris flows: an update. Landslides 5(1):3–17

Huang D, Cen D, Ma G, Huang R (2015) Step-path failure of rock slopes with intermittent joints. Landslides 12(5):911–926

Hungr O, Leroueil S, Picarelli L (2014) The Varnes classification of landslide types, an update. Landslides 11(2):167–194

Kavzoglu T, Sahin EK, Colkesen I (2014) Landslide susceptibility mapping using GIS-based multi-criteria decision analysis, support vector machines, and logistic regression. Landslides 11(3):425–439

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