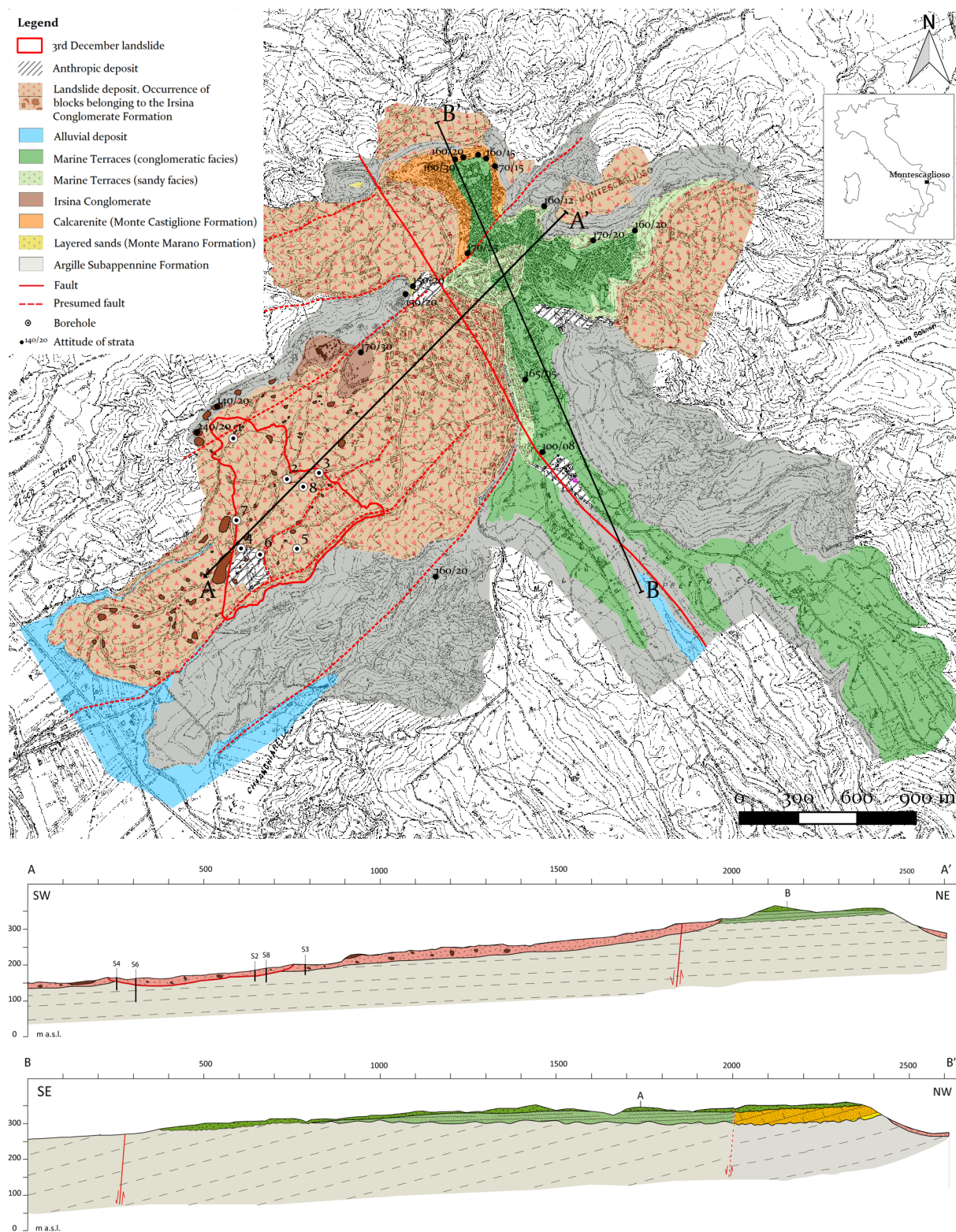
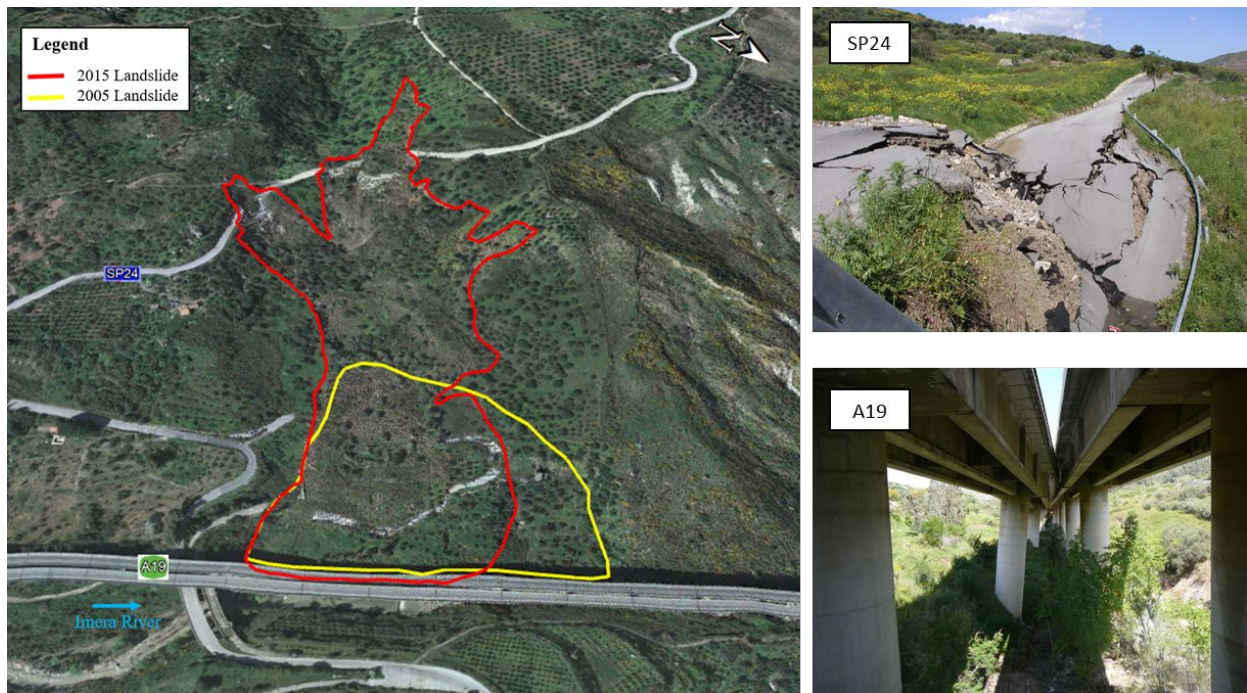


**Figure S1.** Area involved in the Montescaglioso landslide (from Bozzano F., Caporossi P., Esposito C., Martino S., Mazzanti P., Moretto S., Scarascia Mugnozza G. and Rizzo A.M., 2017a. Mechanism of the Montescaglioso landslide Southern Italy inferred by geological survey and remote sensing. Proceedings 4th WLF World Landslide Forum, Ljubljana, Slovenia 29 May–2 June 2017).

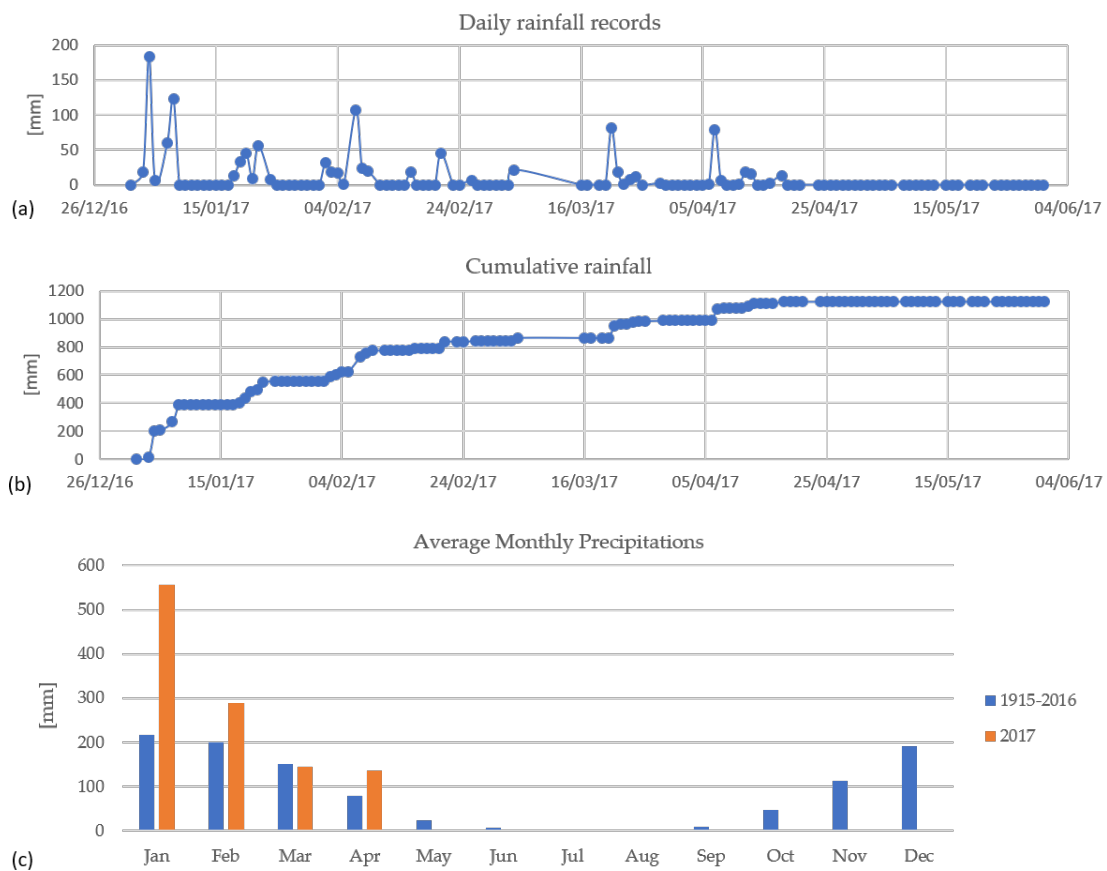


**Figure S2.** Geological map of the Montescaglioso hill and related geological cross sections A-A', B-B' (from Bozzano F., Caporossi P., Esposito C., Martino S., Mazzanti P., Moretto S., Scarascia Mugnozza G. and Rizzo A.M., 2017a. Mechanism of the Montescaglioso landslide Southern Italy inferred by geological survey and remote sensing. Proceedings 4th WLF World Landslide Forum, Ljubljana, Slovenia 29 May–2 June 2017).



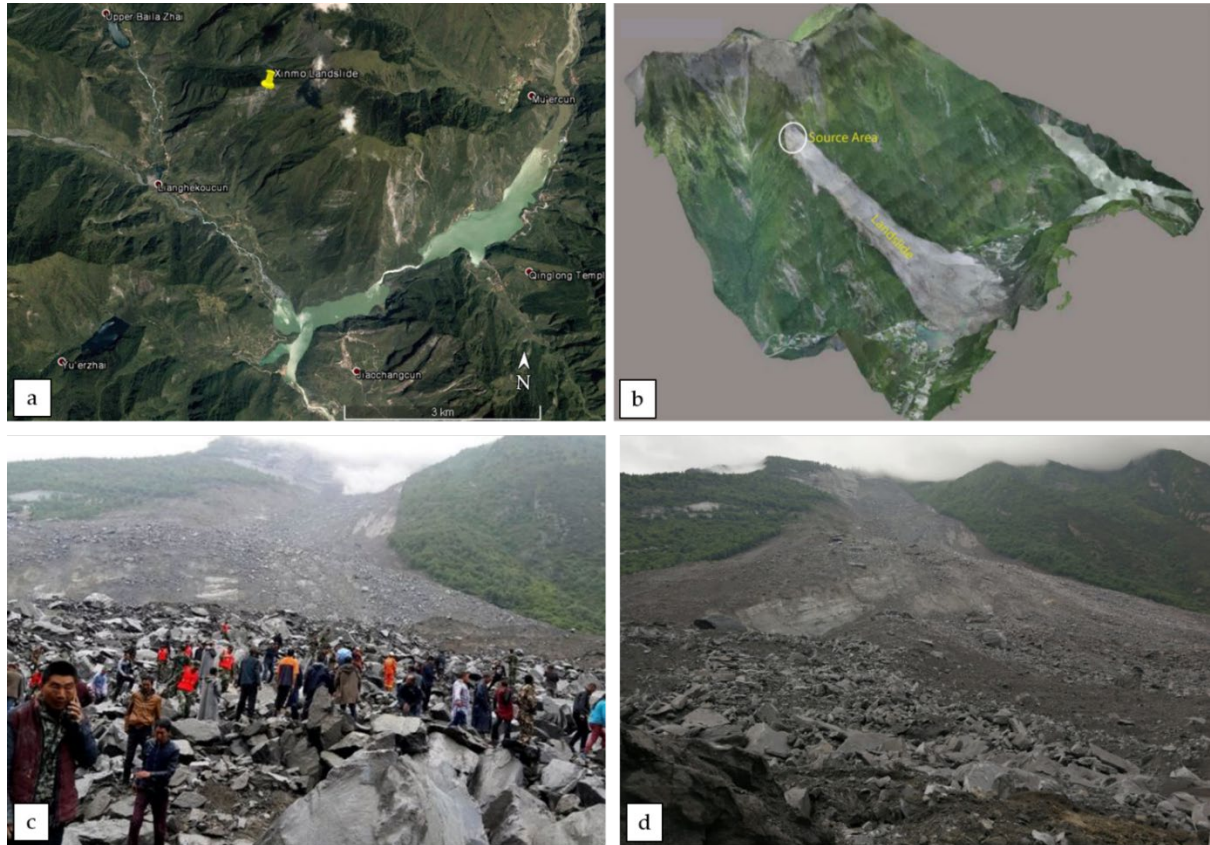


**Figure S3.** View of the Scillato landslides of 2015 and 2005 over an high-resolution orthophoto (left) and pictures of the damages of the SP24 and of the viaduct (A19).



**Figure S4.** Rainfall records collected at the station "BIG SUR STATION, CA US USC00040790" (Elev: 60 m a.s.l. Lat: 36.2472° N Lon: -121.7802° W) [National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service - 17]. (a) Daily

rainfall records. (b) Cumulative rainfalls. (c) Average of monthly rainfall. Blue bars are referred to the time interval between 01/01/1915 and 06/10/2016, orange bars represent the average monthly rains between January – May 2017.



**Figure S5.** The Xinmo landslide. (a) Location. (b) UAV (Unmanned aerial Vehicle) imagery that offer a complete view of the landslide. (c,d) Pictures of the landslide deposit.