

Landslides (2019) 16:1325–1326
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Correction to: Using Sentinel-2 time series to detect slope movement before the Jinsha River landslide

Correction to: Landslides

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10346-019-01178-8>

The published version of this article, unfortunately, contained error.

1. There were three figures in Fig. 3 (namely, a, b and c) for the accepted and proofreading version. Now, Fig. 3b and Fig. 3c are missing.
2. There are some location shifts in all four figures of Fig. 9 (a, b, c, and d). For example, words "Upper major scarp" are missing in Fig. 9a and 9c, and partly missed in Fig. 9b and 9d.

Given in this article are the correct figures.

The original article has been corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10346-019-01178-8>

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Correction

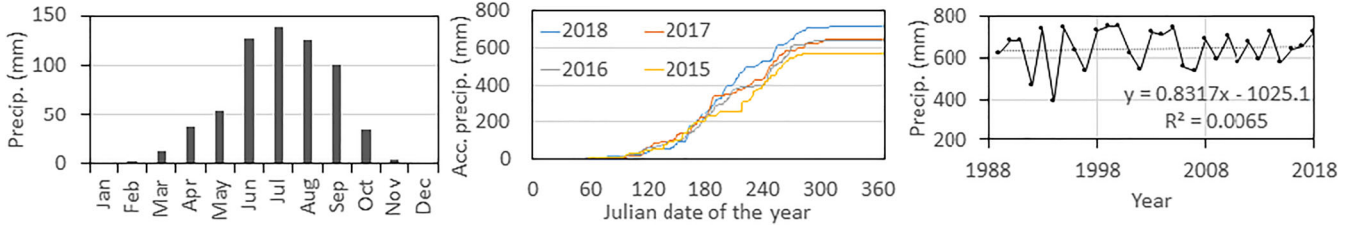


Fig. 3 Monthly average precipitation (1989–2018) of the nearest meteorological station (a), accumulated daily precipitation in 2015–2018 (b), and 30 years' annual precipitation from 1989 to 2018 (c)

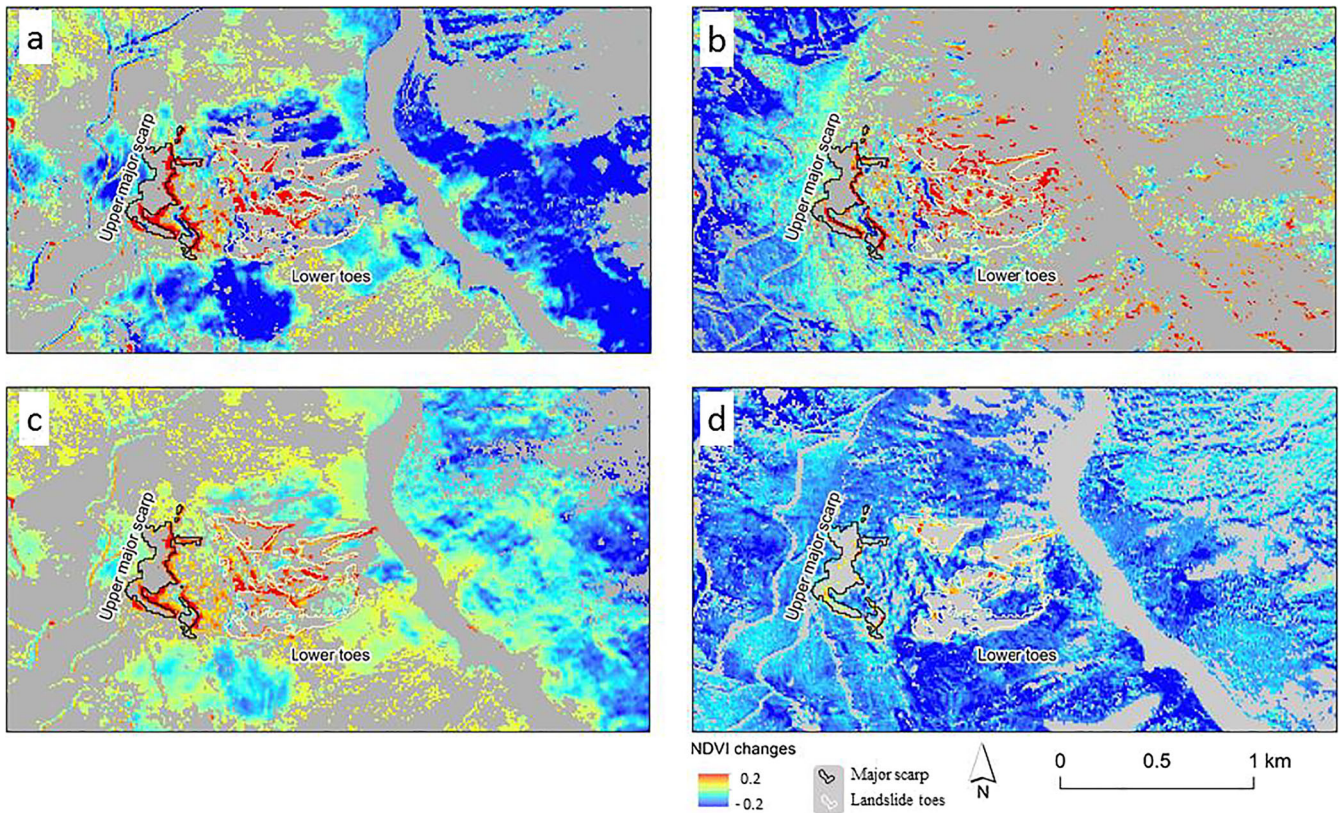


Fig. 9 Annual maximum NDVI difference in 2016–2018 (a) and inter-annual NDVI difference for springs in 2016–2018 (b), summers in 2016–2018 (c), winters in 2015–2017 (d). Take the annual maximum NDVI changes (a) as an example, positive values (red color) show continuous decrease of annual maximum NDVI in these 3 years (2016–2018) and negative values (blue color) show continuous increase from 2016 to 2018. Polygons of the landslide scarps (black polygons) and toes (white polygons) were extracted from Sentinel-2 image on 4 August 2017