

THE IMPACT OF STORM ALEX ON THE VIEVOLA CATCHMENT: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF SEDIMENT VOLUME AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ROYA RIVER TRIBUTARIES

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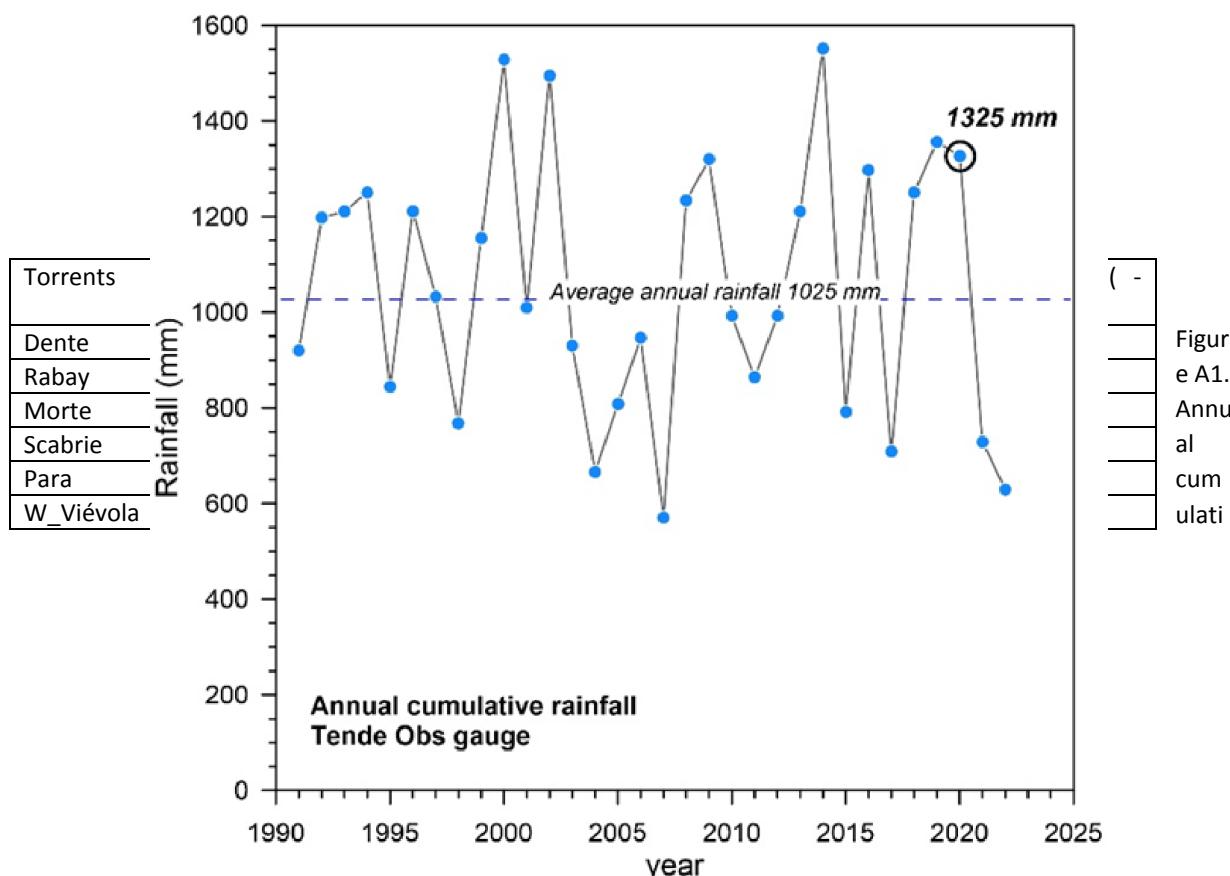
Supplementary data

Table A1 : Data used to calculate volume mobilized during the Alex storm. Most of the data comes from the IGN (Institut Géographique National, French geographical survey). UAV data was acquired during 3 field

Type	Name	Source	Types of acquisition	Date	Resolution
Images Infrared false colors (IRC)	BD Ortho IRC®	IGN	Aerial images	2017	20cm/pixels
Ortho-images	BD Ortho®	IGN	Aerial images	2017	20 cm/pixels
Ortho-images	BD Ortho®	IGN	Aerial images	July 2020	20cm/pixels
Ortho-images	BD Ortho Express®	IGN	Aerial images	October 2020	20cm/pixels

campaigns in March, June and October 2023 in the case of this study.

Ortho-images	Study data	Study acquisition	UAV Cover	2023	1cm/pixels
DSM	MNS Correl®	IGN	Correlation by ortho-images	2020	0,50cm/pixels
DTM	RGE Alti®	IGN	LiDAR, Radar, Correlation aerial images	2008 to 2018	1m
LiDAR	LiDAR HD	IGN	LiDAR	2021	>10 pts/m ²



ve rainfall over 31 years for the Tende rain gauge. Hourly data sourced from Météo France. The blue circle surrounding the bridge corresponds to the year of the flood.

Table A2 : Calibration values obtained from DSM₂₀₂₁ – DSM₂₀₂₀ for the studied valleys in vegetated areas.

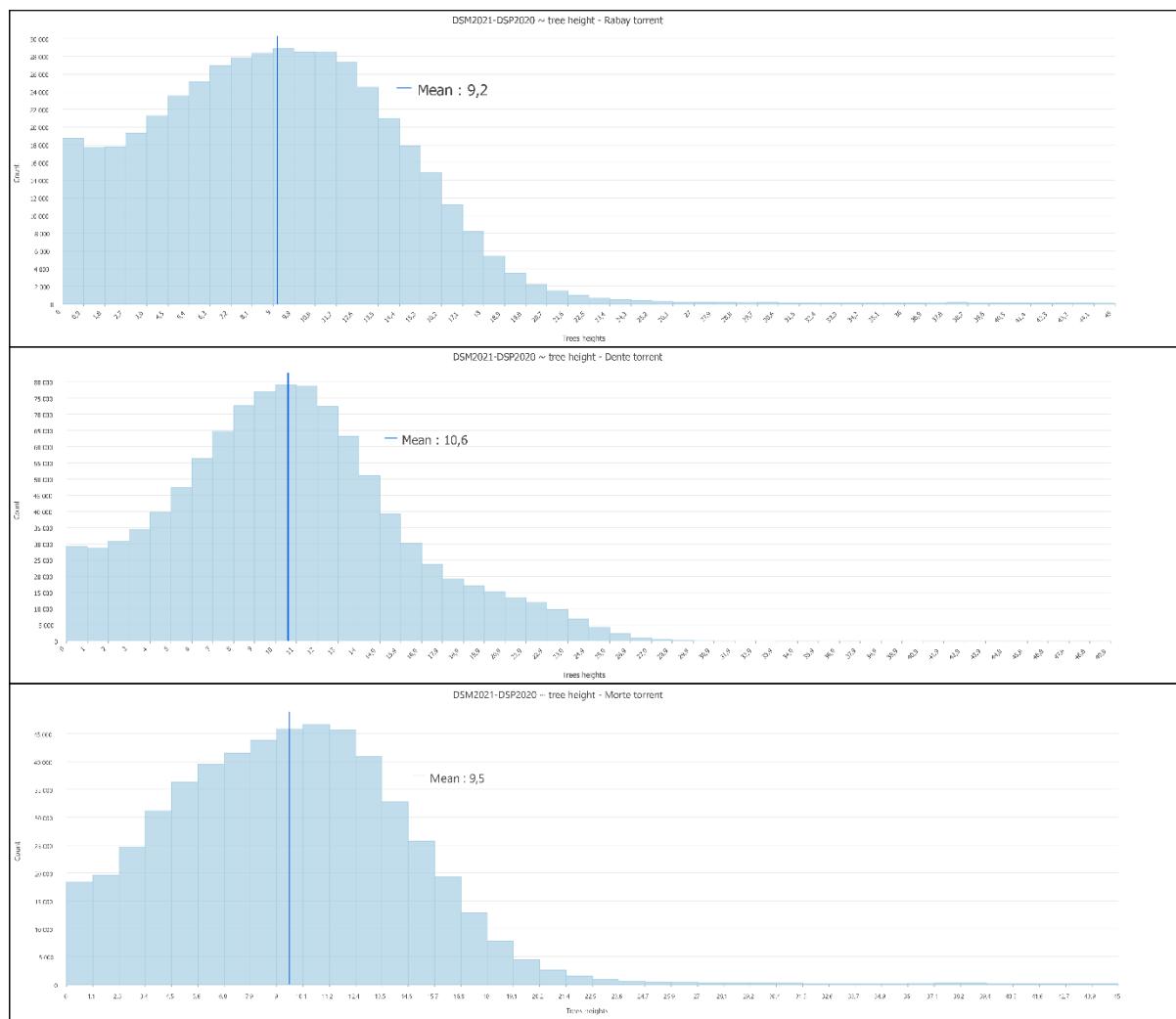


Figure A2 Trees heights distributions from three different valleys : Morte, Dente and Rabay. The values of the mean height tree show in table 3 are extracted from this range of data.