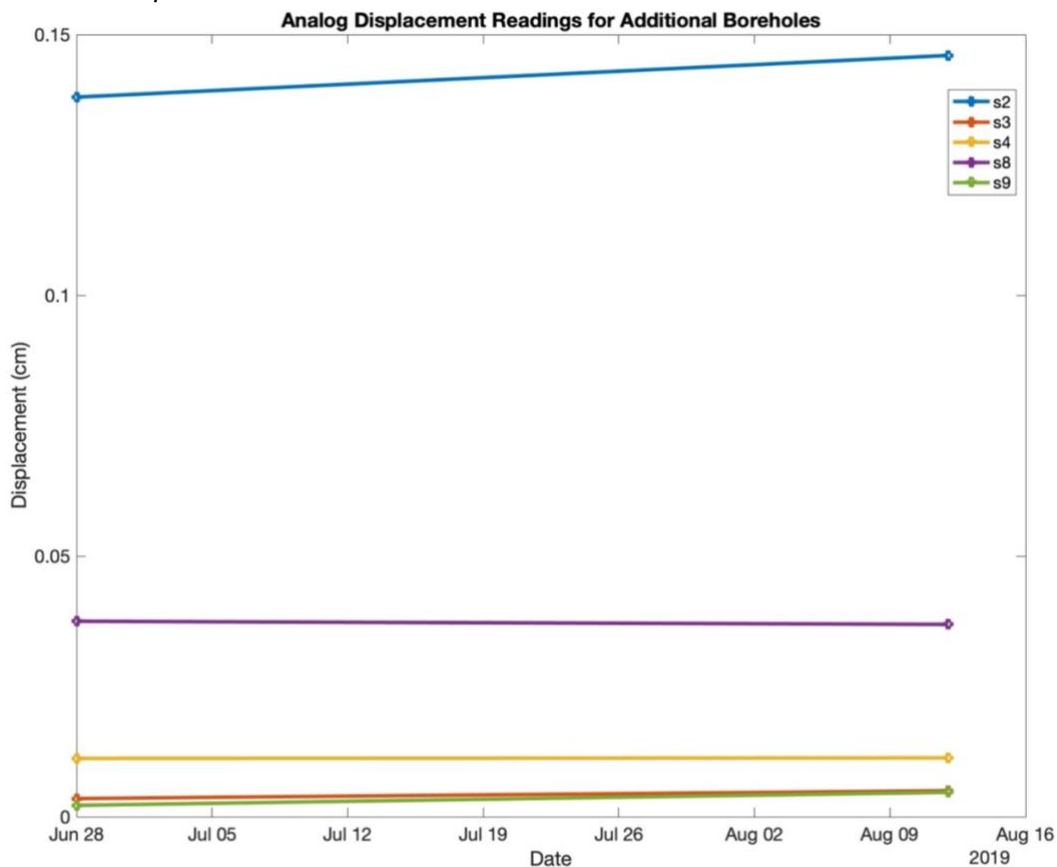
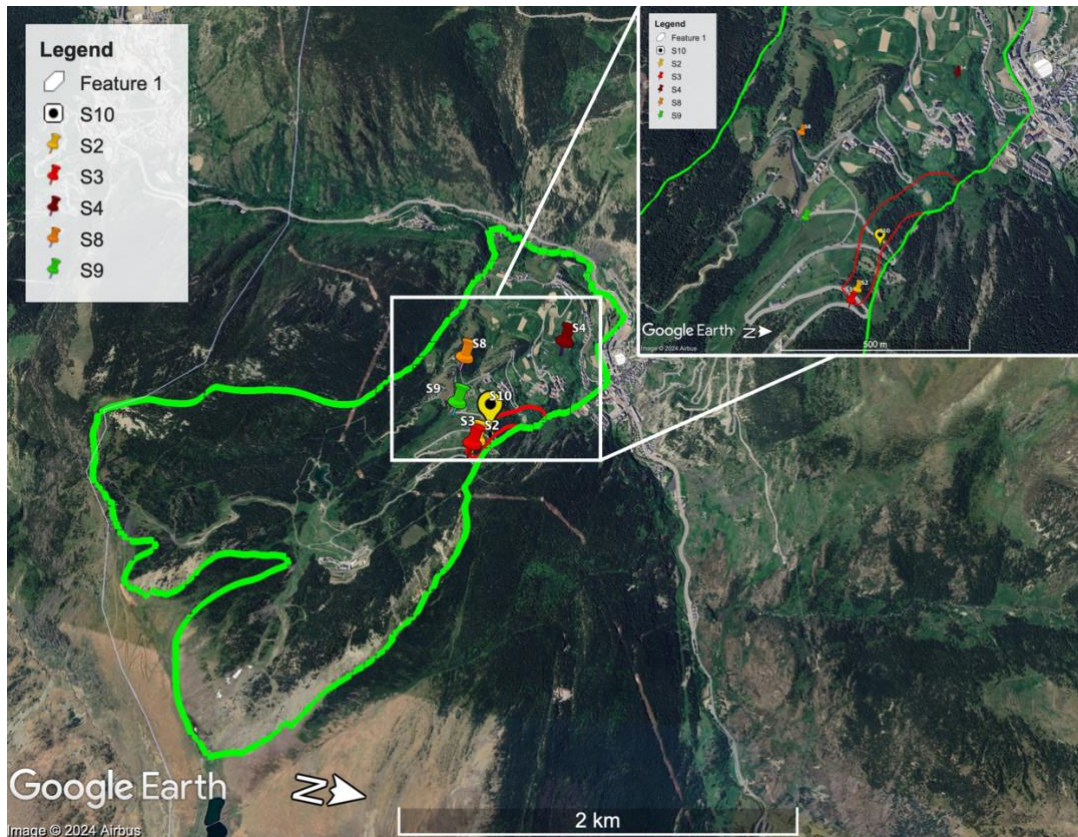


## Author Response

1. **Feedback:** The first one regards the effectiveness of the comparison they made between InSAR and borehole instrumentation. You still relied only on 1 borehole (continuously monitored borehole on the landslide), despite the presence of other 11 boreholes (manually reading). In my opinion, since the focus of your paper is the integration/comparison of in situ data and InSAR information, this activity must be expanded, even considering the lack of continuity in data acquisition. I consider this point important, because a proper integration could reveal deformation pattern and kinematics of the landslide.

- a. **Response:** *The authorship recognizes that additional points would be helpful to draw connection between in situ readings and InSAR. However, the in situ time frame for other borehole points do not offer readings that align within the time frame for the InSAR readings. More specifically, the analog readings only offer 1 time frame during the no-snow period of 2019. Please see the figures below indicating (1) the available data for several boreholes during this specific time period and the (2) location of these boreholes on the El Forn scarp.*





2. **Feedback:** The second one regards the quality of figures, that is still quite low. For instance: in Figure 1 localization of the landslide is still missing. I know the location of El Forn landslide, but it is fundamental to have a proper localization to support any potential reader interested to analyse the landslide. Amendment requested for figure 2 has been missed with an unclear reply on data availability. EGMS data (2015-2021) are available for download from the EGMS viewer.

a. **Response:** *Figure 1: Additional localization has been provided by providing further context of location of the landslide in the figure itself, in addition to more information about the landslide itself in the main text. Additional information about the Cal-Ponnet-Cal Barronet lobe can be found in the following:*

- i. Zhao, C. and Lu, Z.: remote sensing Remote Sensing of Landslides-A Review, <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs10020279>, 2018.
- ii. EuroConsult: Forn de Canillo | Euroconsult S.A., <https://euroconsult.ad/en/highlights/forn-canillo>.
- iii. Seguí, C. and Veveakis, M.: Continuous assessment of landslides by measuring their basal temperature, *Landslides*, 18, 3953–3961, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10346-021-01762-x/FIGURES/3>, 2021.

*These references have also been added in the main text.*

*The original amendment requested for Figure 2 has not been made per the request of the reviewer due to insufficient data over the area of Canillo. Since the original screen grab of the landslide was taken, the data over the entirety of Andorra has been removed from the EGMS landslide, including the 2015-2021 archive. Please see screenshot below for proof of lack of record.*

