AOGS-EGU NatHazards Virtual Meeting: The AOGS-EGU Joint Conference Series on New Dimensions for Natural Hazards in Asia

Day 2: Tuesday, 22 September 2020

Theme 4: Remote Observation and Monitoring for Natural Hazard Forecasting and Response (Questions & Answers)

#	Question	Answer(s)
1	To Giordan: how can GIS and remote sensing is useful for land errosion hazard	yes of course, there amny examples of this kind of application
2	I'd like to ask Prof. Walter, for the debris flow monitoring, how dense the seismometers need to be in order to know the location and scale of the debris flow? How this technique can be used for submarine debris flows?	This depends on the background noise level as well as the size of the flows. From my experience, station spacing of a few km are permissable. The stations should be placed at variable distances and/or with a good coverage of the torrent. If this is given, 5-6 sensors seem to be enough.
3	to dr Walter: what about applying at rapid mudflow too? like Sarno phenomena i mean	Yes, we also catch mudflows or even smaller bedload transport events. Their seismic signals are weaker, but our algorithms caught several this year.
4	Prof Liou, could the frequency and severity of typhoons be influenced by El-nino/La-nina events?	Yes, a quick answer.
5	It is important that scientists are answering the right questions. They do not need to be trained as social scientists, but they need to have an appreciation of the problem that their science could be used to solve. Defining those problems is clearly a social science problem. How do we structure science governance to ensure that the right questions are being solved by scientists?	I believe that scientists should actively seek to obtain funding for very applied problems (funded by stakeholders), such as testing a new monitoring technique for a specific natural hazard. In this way, the demand by society will automatically steer the direction of science.
6	Daniele, how do you see the the role of new visualizations such as 3D in conveying risk to change behaviour over the different scales global to local	new visualization tools are an incredible and powerful solution in particular for sharing and disseminate results
7	'@Prof Walter. We have the issue of false alarm. Can you share the machine learning of signal classification? e.g published paper	We are in the process of uploading our paper. Hopefully it should go online in the next days. Please send me your Email address so I can inform you.
8	how can we monitor the real time issues hazards related to the glacial lakes as occurred in india in 2013. how can the high altitude lakes be monitored for safety	For glacial lake level monitoring, automatic cameras and pressure sensors are standard and very effective.