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Are all recent large landslides in Slovenia rainfall-induced landslides?

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In the last years, four large landslides (Macesnik in 1992; Stoze in 2000; Slano Blato in 2000; Strug in 2001) were triggered in Slovenia, each of them having a volume of the order of 1 million m3. For these 4 cases clear reference to landslide type and rock/soil characteristics will be given. Furthermore, a comprehensive review of measured rainfall data in official rainfall gauging stations of the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, which are situated nearest to the landslide areas (Solcava for the Macesnik Landslide, Log pod Mangartom for the Stoze Landslide, Lokavec for the Slano Blato Landslide, Kobarid for the Strug Landslide) will be given for the period starting prior to their initiation and ending with the end of 2004. These data on measured rainfall intensity and duration will be extended by rainfall data gathered in more than 10 temporary gauging stations installed in the landslide areas. Results of a correlation analysis between data from neighbouring gauging stations for all landslides will be shown, especially with regard to pronounced orographic meteorological conditions typical of these cases. Available rainfall data will be compared to measured landslide activities (measured displacements, active phases). These locally determined/valid thresholds will be cross-examined and then compared to those cited in literature. The paper will end with a discussion whether these four large landslides may be treated as rainfall-induced landslides or not.