## **Supplementary Information**

## UAV-Derived Himalayan Topography: Hazard Assessments and Comparison with Global DEM Products

C. Scott Watson<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jeffrey S. Kargel<sup>2</sup>, Babulal Tiruwa<sup>3</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Hydrology & Atmospheric Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA
- <sup>2</sup> Planetary Science Institute, Tucson, AZ 85719, USA; jkargel@psi.edu
- <sup>3</sup> National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), P.O. Box: 3712, Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Nepal; babulaltiruwa@gmail.com
- \* Correspondence: scott@rockyglaciers.co.uk;

Site	DEMs	Coregistration shift (x, y, z) (m)
Tal	AW3D30 to	-2, -1, -6
village	UAV	
Pisang	UAV to	-29, -27, -142
landslides	HMA*	
	GDEM2 to	22, 20, 10
	HMA	
	AW3D30 to	16, -8, 2
	HMA	
	SRTM to	5, -10, 1
	HMA	
*Iterative closest point coregistation		

## Table S1. Coregistration of open-access and the UAV DEMs

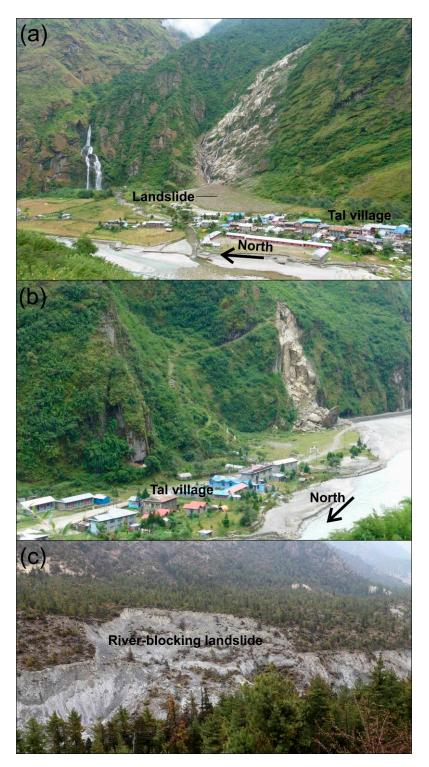


Figure S1. (**a–b**) Photographs of landslides and rockfall adjacent to Tal village. Photographs taken in October 2013 by Jeffrey Kargel. (**c**) Photograph of the river-blocking landslide on the Marsyangdi River. Photograph taken in April 2018 by Jeffrey Kargel.