Frequency ratio application for mapping flood susceptibility in Welang Watershed, East Java

R Aprilia¹, E Hidayah¹*, and D Junita K¹

¹University of Jember, Kalimantan St. Number 37, Jember, 68121, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: entin.teknik@unej.ac.id

Abstract. Flood is one of the disaster threats downstream of Welang river, Pasuruan. A flood susceptibility map is needed to anticipate floods disasters. This research aimed to map flood Susceptibility in the Welang watershed using a Geographical Information System. In determining flood hazard, the Frequency Ratio (FR) approach was used. Flood locations were identified from the interpretation of field survey data as training data and model validation. The data were represented in a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) map, geological data, land use, river data, and Landsat Satellite Imagery and processed into a spatial database on the GIS platform. The factors that caused flooding consisted of Flood inventory, slope, Elevation, Topographic Wetness Index (TWI), Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), Flow Accumulation, Distance to the river, River Density, Rainfall, Vegetation Index (NDVI), and Landuse. The map results with acceptable accuracy showed that the FR model gained an Area Under Curve (AUC) value of 90%, and the incidence for the Area Under Curve (AUC) was 93%. It is known that 1% of the flood-prone area is very high. The local Government can use the research to minimize the risk of flooding in the Welang watershed.

keywords: frequency ratio, flood susceptibility, geomorphology, mapping

1. Introduction

Pasuruan is one of the regions of East Java province which recently is always hit by floods every year in the rainy season and also causes flash floods. Floods or flash floods lead to relevant damages to property, infrastructure, public facilities, economic activities, and services, especially when hitting urban areas with historic and productive sites, and thus affect the entire community [1]. Floods in Pasuruan are caused by the flow of Welang River that crosses Kraton District, Pohjentrek District, and Gading Rejo District.

Floods in Welang River generally occur from January to April, where floods often appear in the Welang River area. On February 22, 2018, and April 3, 2018, Welang River experienced a very high water discharge which made Welang River unable to accommodate the volume of water. It was worsened by the sea tide, resulting in an overflow that flooded houses as high as approximately 50 cm to 2 meters along the river and transport stream of Pantura road (Northern Coast of Java Island). It caused the flow of transportation was paralyzed for several days. Floods due to the overflow of Welang River are presented in Figure 1.
This is very detrimental to many parties, the residents of Pasuruan and those who pass along the Pantura road. The Government's efforts to carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction after disasters are often in a rather hasty manner to meet the urgent demands of disaster victims [2]. Thus, it is necessary to have the policy take mitigation strategy steps in dealing with floods during the rain influenced by the tides of seawater to reduce the risk caused by flooding in the Welang River area. In developing a mitigation strategy, the availability of a flood hazard map is an absolute requirement that must be provided. Based on the map-making process, an assessment can be carried out to determine the factors that cause flooding.

Flooding can be caused by changes in land use due to urbanization (especially the construction of villas/hotels in the forest). Many trees are cleared, and more forests are converted to residential areas. It leads to an imbalance in the catchment hydrology [3]. In addition, several other factors are predicted as factors that trigger flood events. They are slope, elevation, aspect, profile curvature, distance to the river, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Topographic Wetness Index (TWI), geology, and precipitation [4], [5].

One approach that has been widely used to model the level of flood hazard is frequency ratio (FR). Several successes of FR statistics to map flood hazards have been carried out by [4], [5]. Based on the performance measurement of Area Under Curve (AUC) in mapping flood hazard, the FR approach is better than the Weight of evidence [6], and FR-natural breaks remain better than the statistical index (SI)-natural breaks [7].

With the flood occurrence, an assessment is needed in identifying the risk of flood disaster. The flood disaster reduction strategy as a mitigation step is necessary to reduce the risks that arise so that the level of losses and flood victims can be minimized. This paper discusses the mapping of flood Susceptibility through weighting the factors that affect flooding using the FR method assisted by GIS.

2. Material and Methods
In this study, the Susceptibility of flooding used the frequency ratio method assisted with spatial analysis using GIS application. The following are the stages of the research methodology in figure 2; 1). Inventory data on flood events and data on each factor; 2). Each flood conditioning factor is reclassified into seven classes using the quantile schema; 3) Data on flood occurrence are separated into 70% training and 30% validation; 4). The process of calculating the distribution of occurrence using the FR method is carried out to determine the weight value of each factor according to the occurrence. A higher Frequency Ratio (FR) indicates a strong correlation between conditioning factors and flood occurrence [8].
2.1. Study area and Data Requirement

In general, the research location was in Welang watershed with 532,120 km$^2$, with coordinates from 112$^0$36 E to 113$^0$53 E and 7$^0$53 S to 7$^0$35 S with an altitude value of 0 - 3,233 m (figure 3).

![Figure 3. Map of the study area](image)

Data for the environment spatial modeling to create a potential flood susceptibility map used SRTM DEM 30x30 m resolution. The derivative of the DEM produces a geomorphological layer in the form of the slope, TWI, SPI, and Flow accumulation. The river vector layer was obtained from the RBI map.
derived into River Density, Distance to the river, and land use factors. The NDVI factor was obtained from the Infrared Band derivative and the Landsat 8 image red band. NDVI was used to identify the reflectance value of the object against the red wave. Value in NDVI has a range from -1 to 1. A value approaching -1 means that low absorption is identified as non-plant, and a value close to 1 has high absorption, which can be identified as plantations. The Rainfall Layer was obtained from the Irrigation Agency of Pasuruan. In detail, the source data layer can be seen in table 1.

| No. | Classification        | Sub-classification | Data source       | Resolution | Source                        |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | Flood Inventory map   | Flood inventory    | Polygon Coverage  | 30 x 30 m  | Survey the flood inventory map |
| 2   | Topographic map       | Slope              | SRTM              | 30 x 30 m  | Derivated from SRTM          |
| 3   | Elevation             | SRTM               | 30 x 30 m         |            | www2.jpl.nasa.gov            |
| 4   | SPI                   | SRTM               | 30 x 30 m         |            | Derivated from SRTM          |
| 5   | TWI                   | SRTM               | 30 x 30 m         |            | Derivated from SRTM          |
| 6   | Flow Accumulation     | SRTM               | 30 x 30 m         |            | Derivated from SRTM          |
| 7   | Map layer             | Distance to river  | River Layer       | 30 x 30 m  | Derivated from Vector        |
| 8   | River Density         | River Layer        | 30 x 30 m         |            | Derivated from Vector        |
| 9   | Hydrology             | Rainfall           | Raint station point | 30 x 30 m | Derivated from Vector        |
| 10  | NDVI                  | NDVI               | Landsat 8         | 30 x 30 m  | Derivated from Landsat       |
| 11  | Map layer             | Landuse            | Rupa Bumi Indonesia | 1: 25,000 | Derivated from Vector        |

2.2. Flood conditioning factor
Each factor is divided into seven classes using the classification method based on the quantile, except land use and rain, which are divided based on natural breaks. Figures 4. a to j are maps of each classified factor.
Figure 4. Maps of Each Classified Factors a) Elevation; b) Slope; c) TWI; d) SPI; e) River Density; f) Flow Accumulation; g) Distance to River; h) Rainfall; i) NDVI; j) Landuse

Stream Power Index (SPI) and Topographic Wetness Index (TWI) are two important factors in hydrology. They have the function to evaluate the spatial variation of flood-prone areas, basins erosive strength and relative discharge to the watershed area confirmed by SPI that shows the abrasive strength
of flooding. High values mean high flood power, and lower values indicate areas with the potential for flow accumulation in the watershed [3].

$$SPI = As \tan \beta$$  

(3)

where $As$ is the specific basin, and $\beta$ is the graph of the gradient of local slope (in degrees).

The Topographic Wetness Index (TWI) indicates water accumulation in a river basin, which causes the possibility of a watershed approaching saturated conditions [3].

$$TWI = \ln \left( \frac{\alpha}{\tan \beta} \right)$$  

(4)

where $\alpha$ is the cumulative drainage slope area through a point (union of contour lengths) and $\beta$ is the angle of inclination at that point.

Data on land use is obtained from the RBI map at a scale of 1:25,000 with an updated 2020 base map projection. The land use map is of the vector type, converted into a raster grid with a resolution of 30 x 30 m.

Precipitation data are obtained from data recorded by rainfall stations when a flood occurred, converted into GIS, then interpolated using IDW.

2.3. **Frequency Ratio**

The frequency ratio method is used to estimate the probabilistic relationship between dependent and independent variables and to determine the weight coefficient value for each flood class of the related variable [7], [9] applying the following formula:

$$FR = \frac{Fci}{Fs} / \frac{Ac i}{As}$$  

(1)

Information:

a. $Fci$ is the number of pixels with a flash flood for each class of each variable $i$;
b. $Fs$ is the total number of pixels with flash floods in the study area;
c. $Ac i$ is the number of pixels for each class of each variable $i$;
d. $As$ is the total number of pixels in the study area.

Determination of the flood Susceptibility index used the total calculation of the Weight of each parameter. The following is the formula for determining the flood index [9]

$$FSM_{FR} = FR_{elevation} + FR_{slope} + FR_{SPI} + FR_{TWI} + FR_{density} + FR_{landuse} + FR_{distance} + FR_{flow accumulation} + FR_{rainfall} + FR_{NDVI}$$  

(2)

3. **Result and Discussion**

From the collected data, the calculation results are presented in Table 2.

| No. | Factor       | Class Number | Class   | Calculation   | %   | Occurrence | %     | FR  |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------|---------------|-----|------------|-------|-----|
| 1   | Elevation (m)| 0 - 74       | 76586.00| 13.88         | 29.528 | 100.00    | 7     |
| 2   |              | 75 - 231     | 84721.00| 15.36         | 0    | 0.00       | 0     |
| 3   |              | 232 - 414    | 80011.00| 14.50         | 0    | 0.00       | 0     |
| 4   |              | 415 - 570    | 77775.00| 14.10         | 0    | 0.00       | 0     |
| 5   |              | 571 - 805    | 78342.00| 14.20         | 0    | 0.00       | 0     |
| 6   |              | 806 - 1,170  | 78336.00| 14.20         | 0    | 0.00       | 0     |
| 7   |              | 1,171 - 3,323| 75975.00| 13.77         | 0    | 0.00       | 0     |
|     |              |              | 551746.00| 86.23         | 29.528 | 100.00    | 7     |
| No. | Factor                  | Class Number | Class       | Calculation | %   | Occurrence | %       | FR |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----|------------|---------|----|
| 2   | Slope (degree)          |              |             |             |     |            |         |    |
| 1   | 0 - 1.57                | 1            | 65960.00    | 11.95       | 12,005 | 40.66      | 3       |
| 2   | 1.63 - 2.62             | 2            | 77540.00    | 14.05       | 9,042  | 30.62      | 2       |
| 3   | 2.62 - 3.92             | 3            | 83652.00    | 15.16       | 5,849  | 19.81      | 1       |
| 4   | 3.93 - 6.02             | 4            | 89091.00    | 16.15       | 2,340  | 7.92       | 0       |
| 5   | 6.03 - 9.42             | 5            | 80493.00    | 14.59       | 283    | 0.96       | 0       |
| 6   | 9.43 - 17.01            | 6            | 78580.00    | 14.24       | 9      | 0.03       | 0       |
| 7   | 17.02 - 66.72           | 7            | 76430.00    | 13.85       | 0      | 0.00       | 0       |
|     |                         |              |             |             | 551746.00 | 100.00   | 29,528   | 100.00 | 7 |
| 3   | SPI                     |              |             |             |     |            |         |    |
| 1   | 0 - 491                 | 1            | 216161.00   | 39.18       | 16,348 | 55.36      | 1       |
| 2   | 491 - 982               | 2            | 318915.00   | 57.80       | 13,155 | 44.55      | 1       |
| 3   | 983 - 1473              | 3            | 7077.00     | 1.28        | 21     | 0.07       | 0       |
| 4   | 1474 - 2456             | 4            | 4425.00     | 0.80        | 4      | 0.01       | 0       |
| 5   | 2457 - 3929             | 5            | 2212.00     | 0.40        | 0      | 0.00       | 0       |
| 6   | 3930 - 8350             | 6            | 1610.00     | 0.29        | 0      | 0.00       | 0       |
| 7   | 8351 - 125244           | 7            | 1346.00     | 0.24        | 0      | 0.00       | 0       |
|     |                         |              |             |             | 551746.00 | 99.76    | 29,528   | 100.00 | 2 |
| 4   | TWI                     |              |             |             |     |            |         |    |
| 1   | 2.78 - 5.35             | 1            | 73309       | 13.29       | 19     | 0.06       | 0       |
| 2   | 5.36 - 5.99             | 2            | 84646       | 15.34       | 756    | 2.56       | 0       |
| 3   | 6 - 6.46                | 3            | 83221       | 15.08       | 3,327  | 11.27      | 1       |
| 4   | 6.47 - 6.93             | 4            | 85416       | 15.48       | 6,049  | 20.49      | 1       |
| 5   | 6.94 - 7.57             | 5            | 78058       | 14.15       | 6,582  | 22.29      | 2       |
| 6   | 7.58 - 8.85             | 6            | 74789       | 13.55       | 6,870  | 23.27      | 2       |
| 7   | 8.86 - 17.67            | 7            | 72307       | 13.11       | 5,925  | 20.07      | 2       |
|     |                         |              |             |             | 551746.00 | 100.00   | 29,528   | 100.00 | 7 |
| 5   | River network density   |              |             |             |     |            |         |    |
| 1   | 0 - 0.68                | 1            | 81590.00    | 14.02       | 19,314 | 65.35      | 5       |
| 2   | 0.69 - 1.07             | 2            | 83504.00    | 14.35       | 2,632  | 8.91       | 1       |
| 3   | 1.08 - 1.38             | 3            | 82473.00    | 14.17       | 1,544  | 5.22       | 0       |
| 4   | 1.39 - 1.66             | 4            | 82950.00    | 14.25       | 2,909  | 9.84       | 1       |
| 5   | 1.67 - 1.94             | 5            | 84336.00    | 14.49       | 1,997  | 6.76       | 0       |
| 6   | 1.95 - 2.4              | 6            | 85164.00    | 14.63       | 1,160  | 3.92       | 0       |
| 7   | 2.41 - 3.95             | 7            | 82068.00    | 14.10       | 0      | 0.00       | 0       |
|     |                         |              |             |             | 582085.00 | 100.00   | 29,556   | 100.00 | 7 |
| 6   | Land use                |              |             |             |     |            |         |    |
| 1   | Forest                  | 1            | 12547.00    | 2.16        | 0      | 0.00       | 0       |
| 2   | Garden                  | 2            | 269651.00   | 46.43       | 776    | 2.72       | 0       |
| 3   | Settlement              | 3            | 66343.00    | 11.42       | 3,714  | 13.04      | 1       |
| 4   | Rice fields             | 4            | 162139.00   | 27.92       | 18,954 | 66.55      | 2       |
| 5   | Bush                    | 5            | 65063.00    | 11.20       | 53     | 0.19       | 0       |
| 6   | Pond                    | 6            | 5056.00     | 0.87        | 4,984  | 17.50      | 20      |
|     |                         |              |             |             | 580799.00 | 100.00   | 28,481   | 100.00 | 24|
| 7   | River distance (m)      |              |             |             |     |            |         |    |
| 1   | 0 - 25                  | 1            | 36031.00    | 6.19        | 1,028  | 3.48       | 1       |
| 2   | 26 - 74                 | 2            | 118137.00   | 20.30       | 3,043  | 10.30      | 1       |
| 3   | 75 - 123                | 3            | 75925.00    | 13.04       | 2,113  | 7.15       | 1       |
| 4   | 124 - 210               | 4            | 102482.00   | 17.61       | 3,128  | 10.58      | 1       |
| 5   | 211 - 321               | 5            | 91167.00    | 15.66       | 3,557  | 12.03      | 1       |
|     |                         |              |             |             | 580799.00 | 100.00   | 28,481   | 100.00 | 24|
| No. | Factor             | Class Number | Class | Calculation | %     | Occurrence | %     | FR |
|-----|--------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|-----|
| 6   | 6                  | 322-531      |       | 80702.00    | 13.86 | 4,460      | 15.09 | 1   |
| 7   | 7                  | 532-3148     |       | 77641.00    | 13.34 | 12,227     | 41.37 | 3   |
|     |                    |              |       |             |       |            |       | 582085.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 7 |
| 8   | Accumulated flow   | 1            | 0-55  | 518816.00   | 94.03 | 29,234     | 99.00 | 1   |
|     |                    | 2            | 56-109| 11446.00    | 2.07  | 12,227     | 41.37 | 3   |
|     |                    | 3            | 110-219| 8386.00    | 1.52  | 45         | 1.50  | 0   |
|     |                    | 4            | 220-328| 3898.00    | 0.71  | 13         | 0.4   | 0   |
|     |                    | 5            | 329-546| 3682.00    | 0.67  | 13         | 0.4   | 0   |
|     |                    | 6            | 547-929| 2820.00    | 0.51  | 31         | 0.10  | 0   |
|     |                    | 7            | 930-13932| 2698.00    | 0.49  | 4          | 0.01  | 0   |
|     |                    | 8            | 930-13932| 2698.00    | 0.49  | 4          | 0.01  | 0   |
|     |                    |              |       |             |       |            |       | 551746.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 2 |
| 9   | Rainfall (mm)      | 1            | 0-5.2 | 80474      | 13.83 | 10,592     | 35.84 | 3   |
|     |                    | 2            | 5.21-7| 87122      | 14.97 | 12,179     | 41.21 | 3   |
|     |                    | 3            | 7.01-9.4| 87557     | 15.04 | 6,778      | 22.93 | 2   |
|     |                    | 4            | 9.41-13.2| 83163     | 14.29 | 7          | 0.02  | 0   |
|     |                    | 5            | 13.2-16.6| 79677     | 13.69 | 0          | 0.00  | 0   |
|     |                    | 6            | 16.61-20.2| 83203    | 14.29 | 0          | 0.00  | 0   |
|     |                    | 7            | 20.21-51| 80889      | 13.90 | 0          | 0.00  | 0   |
|     |                    | 8            | 20.21-51| 80889      | 13.90 | 0          | 0.00  | 0   |
|     |                    |              |       |             |       |            |       | 582085.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 8 |
| 10  | NDVI (ratio)       | 1            | -0.54 -0.38| 78604   | 13.50 | 3,096      | 10.47 | 1   |
|     |                    | 2            | -0.37 -0.32| 80854   | 13.89 | 2,330      | 7.88  | 1   |
|     |                    | 3            | -0.31 -0.27| 84934   | 14.59 | 2,301      | 7.88  | 1   |
|     |                    | 4            | -0.26 -0.22| 86740   | 14.90 | 2,772      | 9.38  | 1   |
|     |                    | 5            | -0.21 -0.17| 85075   | 14.61 | 3,679      | 12.44 | 1   |
|     |                    | 6            | -0.016 -0.12| 81163   | 13.94 | 5,269      | 17.82 | 1   |
|     |                    | 7            | -0.11 -0.07| 84749   | 14.56 | 10,116     | 34.22 | 2   |
|     |                    |              |       |             |       |            |       | 582119 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 7 |

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that each class of each flood conditioning factor influences flood hazard, which depends on the value of the resulting Frequency Ratio (FR). The value above 1 shows the locations that affect the occurrence of flooding. Sequentially, the factors that have a strong influence on flash floods Susceptibility are land use, rain, and then six other factors that have the same effect value are slope, elevation, TWI, river network density, distance to the river, and NDVI. Furthermore, from figures 5-13, the graph of the relationship between the ratio frequency to each factor will explain the details of the factors and classes that trigger flooding.

a. Elevation
Based on figure 5, the class of 0–74 with a value of > 1 is 7.20. This class is the only class that has the potential to trigger flooding. In this case, a low elevation is an elevation that triggers a flood-prone.

b. Slope

Based on figure 6, the lower the slope, the higher the level of flood Susceptibility potential. The slope class that is prone to flooding in the first class is between 0-3.93.

c. Stream Power Index (SPI)

Based on figure 7, the lower the SPI class, the more Susceptibility to flooding. Flood-prone locations are in the SPI class 0-491.
d. Topographic Wetness Index (TWI)

Based on figure 8, the Topographic Wetness Index (TWI) factor is inversely proportional to the two previous factors. The higher the TWI value, the more prone to flooding. Frequency Ratio value greater than the class 6.47-6.93 is a class that triggers floods.

![Figure 8. TWI Cumulative Graph](image)

Figure 8: TWI Cumulative Graph

Based on figure 8, the Topographic Wetness Index (TWI) factor is inversely proportional to the two previous factors. The higher the TWI value, the more prone to flooding. Frequency Ratio value greater than the class 6.47-6.93 is a class that triggers floods.

e. River Network Density

Based on figure 9, the network density factor with a Frequency Ratio value > 1 by 4.66 is a class that triggers Susceptibility to flooding. It can be interpreted that in the lowest class, river network density is the highest, which is potentially prone to flooding.

![Figure 9: Cumulative River Density Graph](image)

Figure 9: Cumulative River Density Graph

Based on figure 9, the network density factor with a Frequency Ratio value > 1 by 4.66 is a class that triggers Susceptibility to flooding. It can be interpreted that in the lowest class, river network density is the highest, which is potentially prone to flooding.

f. Landuse

Based on figure 10, the weight value of FR > 1 is available in the residential class, rice fields, and ponds. The three classes are prone to flooding because settlements, rice fields, and ponds are areas with small infiltrations, so they are easily triggered by flooding.

![Figure 10. Cumulative Land Use Graph](image)

Figure 10: Cumulative Land Use Graph

Based on figure 10, the weight value of FR > 1 is available in the residential class, rice fields, and ponds. The three classes are prone to flooding because settlements, rice fields, and ponds are areas with small infiltrations, so they are easily triggered by flooding.
Based on figure 11, the Frequency Ratio value > 1 is in class 322 - 3148, which is a potentially flood-prone location. The closer to the river, the more potentially affected by river overflow.

Based on figure 12, Frequency Ratio value > 1 is in the class 0 - 55 value by 1.05. It shows that the direction of the flood flow is more to that location. In this Welang watershed, the flow accumulation value is small, not as great as other factors triggering the flooding.

Based on figure 13, the FR value for rain factor > 1 lies in the first, second, and third classes. The low rain value is a location with the potential for flash floods, which means it opposes the actual
rain occurrence. It shows that the location of the flood is the highland area with low rainfall, considering that the area is near the coast. Raindrops from upstream cause this flood.

j. NDVI

![Figure 14. NDVI Graph](image)

Based on figure 14, the FR value of more than 1 is in the sixth and seventh grades. The results show that the greater the NDVI value, the greater the potential for flooding to occur.

The susceptibility index class in Figures 15 and 16 is divided into six classes: Very Low, Low, Moderate, Moderate to High, High, and Very High. The percentage values obtained for Welang watershed are: Very Low 32%, Low 37%, Moderate 15%, Moderate to High 9%, High 6%, and Very High 1% as shown in Figure 16 below.

![Figure 15. Map of Flood Susceptibility in Welang Watershed](image)
4. Conclusion

Flood hazard modeling using FR can represent locations that are potentially prone to flooding. The accuracy of FR calculated based on AUC can be applied to the flood hazard map of the Welang watershed since it has an AUC accuracy value of 93%. The percentage of the susceptible area from moderate to very high is 22%.

In this study, factors that contribute to modeling flood events are land use, elevation, river network density, distance to the river, and slope.

The mapping of potential flood Susceptibility using frequency ratio is a method that utilizes the spatial similarity of each model. It allows it to be applied in areas that have the same characteristics in potential flooding.

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