First: Installing conda

Run the script install\_conda.sh in the shell (WALDSCHAEDEN/setup\_environment\_fordead) This includes fordead.

If conda does not appear to work, try to run source ~/.bashrc in the user folder.

Replace the fordead files (/opt/conda/envs/fordead\_plain/lib/python3.12/site-packages/fordead) with the files which can be found here: [modded\_fordead/fordead\_plain · main · smckeever@eurac.edu / Borkimon · GitLab](https://gitlab.inf.unibz.it/SunnivaBrigid.McKeever/borkimon/-/tree/main/modded_fordead/fordead_plain?ref_type=heads). To do this, first you might need to change the right to the /opt/conda folder recursively (sudo chmod -R 777 /opt/conda).

fordead\_15 needs to be used as the folder.

# Maximum train period: where not enough data is available to train the model within the training period, the model is allowed to train until this date. Only a minimum number of areas are affected by this. Parameter required by fordead.

Running the update.

To keep in mind: the product underestimates the disturbances.

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1. FIX OLD DATES:

Set the date before which the detections should be kept (period number)

1. STRESS FILTER (optional):

upon visual inspection and numerical inspection of the products generated so far, you might notice that for the recent months there are many false positives. This can happen more easily towards the end/beginning of the year especially on northern slopes/at the edge of previous patches, or on specific slopes/regions if subsequent acquisitions with poor masking enter the timeseries.

This filter can be used to specifically target critical months, and remove the detections which were detected and reverted in the past, reducing the false positives due to (a) areas with poor lighting conditions and (b) inclusion of areas which were missed in the past (which increase every year) and which now are likely.

E.g. in October 2024 there was an unexpectedly large number of detections when compared to the previous years. Upon visual inspection, a large number of these areas were false detections. These mistakenly detected areas have in common the fact that, most of the time, were already detected and reverted in the past.

1. SHADOW MASKING (optional):

This optional step can be used to mask out areas with deep shadow, if they clearly show up in the maps. Just update the image that gets loaded with one within the critical period for the critical area. Sterzing is often the critical area, there is a line to perform the masking only there.

1. SINGLE PIXELS REMOVAL: