



Supplement of

The influence of vegetation water dynamics on the ASCAT backscatter–incidence angle relationship in the Amazon

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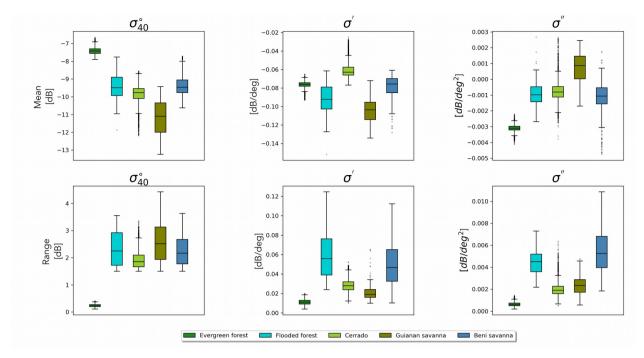


Figure S1: Mean (top row) and range (bottom row) for backscatter, slope and curvature for different ecoregions.

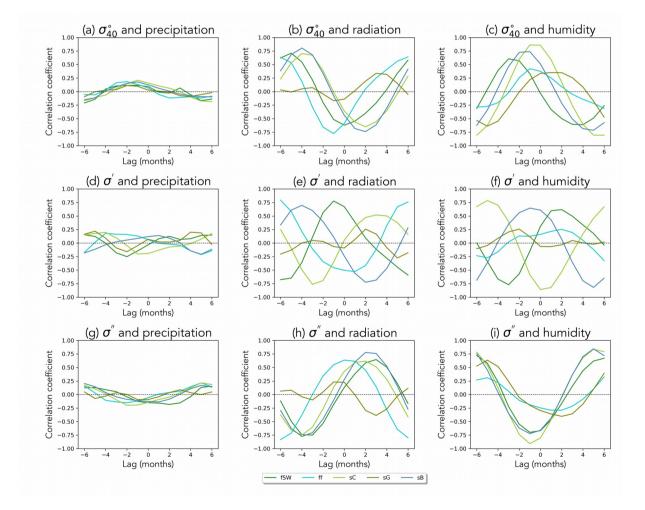


Figure S2: Correlation between backscatter (top row), slope (middle row) and curvature (bottom row) with precipitation, radiation and humidity for the different ecoregions for different lag times.

REGION	ID	NO. OF ASCAT GRID POINTS
Napo moist forests	fNW	1595
Guianan moist forests	fNE	3032
Southwest Amazon moist forests	fSW	4578
Madeira-Tapajós moist forests	fSE	4569
Juruá-Perez moist forests	fC	1299
Marajó várzea	ff	478
Cerrado	sC	8492
Guianan savanna	sG	509
Beni savanna	sB	692

Table S1: Number of ASCAT grid points within the ecoregion.

CGLS LAND COVER	ID	NO. OF ASCAT GRID POINTS
Shrubs	20	2873
Herbaceous vegetation	30	4077
Cultivated and managed vegetation/agriculture (cropland)	40	2152
Urban/built-up	50	19
Permanent water bodies	80	30
Herbaceous wetland	90	1
Closed forest, evergreen, broad leaf	112	1085
Closed forest, deciduous, broad leaf	114	11
Closed forest, unknown	116	724
Open forest, unknown	126	822

Table S2: Number of ASCAT grid points per CGLS land cover type for the Cerrado region. In bold are the land cover types used in the analysis.