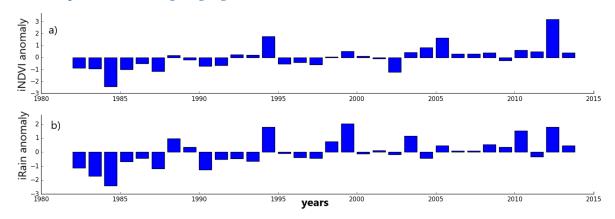
Remote Sens. 2019, 11, 1 of 3

## Supplementary Materials: Trends in Woody and Herbaceous Vegetation in the Savannas of West Africa

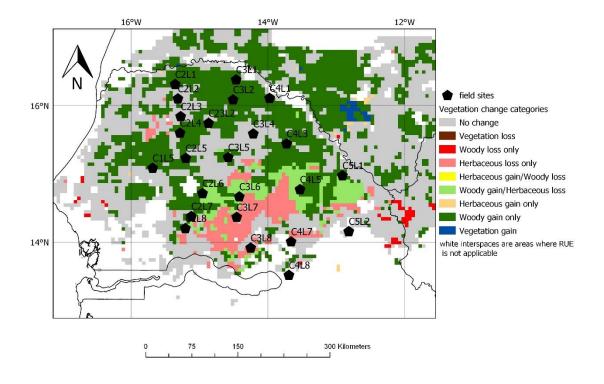
Julius Y. Anchang, Lara Prihodko, Armel T. Kaptué, Christopher W. Ross, Wenjie Ji, Sanath S. Kumar, Brianna Lind, Mamadou A. Sarr, Abdoul A. Diouf and Niall P. Hanan

Google Earth Engine code used to retrieve and prepare NDVI and rainfall data for trend analysis:

*i*NDVI: <a href="https://code.earthengine.google.com/5ad235ae90ef916d7b2e0cdf446dc348">https://code.earthengine.google.com/5ad235ae90ef916d7b2e0cdf446dc348</a>
<a href="https://code.earthengine.google.com/42398cc10e53835e7a03b8364f82bea0">https://code.earthengine.google.com/42398cc10e53835e7a03b8364f82bea0</a>



**Figure 1.** Yearly anomalies (in units of standard deviation) of a) *i*NDVI and b) *i*Rain, averaged for the study area.



**Figure 2.** Map of Senegal showing locations of 24 sites with long-term in situ biomass data used to validate/support pixel-based trends.

Remote Sens. 2019, 11, 2 of 3

 Table 1. Summary of in situ data used to support pixel-based vegetation trend.

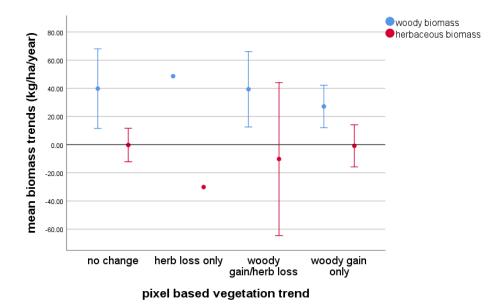
Pixel trend inferred from RUE change		Number of		
	Site	years	Woody leaf biomass trend	herbaceous biomass trend
	name	of available	(kg ha <sup>-1</sup> year <sup>-1</sup> )	(kg ha <sup>-1</sup> year <sup>-1</sup> )
		data		
RUE concept not applicable (2 sites)	C4L7	26	NA	NA
	C4L8	23	NA	NA
no change (8 sites)	C23L2	21	<b>(✓)</b> 24.93	( <b>✓</b> ) 21.04
	C2L2	27	(X) 19.22*	<b>(</b> ✓) 16.29
	C2L3	25	(X) 28.13*	<b>(✓)</b> -2.39
	C2L4	25	(X) 7.87*	<b>(✓)</b> -3.10
	C2L7	24	<b>(</b> ✓) 9.48	<b>(✓)</b> -8.48
	C3L4	25	(X) 47.49*	( <b>✓</b> ) 7.54
	C3L8	27	(X) 96.57*	<b>(✓)</b> -13.70
	C5L2	16	(X) 84.53*	<b>(√)</b> -19.35
herbaceous loss				
no woody change	C3L7	17	(X) 48.61*	(X) -30.11
(1 site)				
woody gain	C3L5	30	( <b>✓</b> ) 50.32*	( <b>✓</b> ) -15.85*
herbaceous loss	C3L6	20	( <b>✓</b> ) 38.85*	(X) -28.68
(3 sites)	C4L5	24	( <b>✓</b> ) 28.77*	(X) 13.91
	C1L5	24	(X)90	( <b>✓</b> ) 17.93
	C2L1	26	( <b>✓</b> ) 14.40*	<b>(</b> ✓) 7.17
	C2L5	26	( <b>✓</b> ) 28.78*	( <b>√</b> ) -14.55
woody gain	C2L6	28	( <b>✓</b> ) 50.88*	(X) -43.94*
no herbaceous	C2L8	26	( <b>✓</b> ) 67.45*	<b>(✓)</b> -13.30
change	C3L1	25	(X) 7.74	<b>(✓)</b> 1.60
(10 sites)	C3L2	29	(X) 14.82	( <b>√</b> ) 12.62
	C4L1	25	(X) 14.98	( <b>✓</b> ) 7.06
	C4L3	20	( <b>✓</b> ) 38.03*	( <b>√</b> ) -12.82
	C5L1	26	( <b>√</b> ) 34.74*	(X) 29.54*
			<b>√</b> = 50%	<b>√</b> = 77%
			X = 50%	X = 23%

<sup>\*</sup>significant trend (p-value of slope of biomass vs time <0.05), RUE = rain use efficiency ©= in situ data agrees with pixel trend

X = in situ data does not agree with pixel trend

Agreement determined using sign, +/-, and statistical significance of trend at each site

Remote Sens. 2019, 11, 3 of 3



**Figure 3.** Comparison of mean in situ biomass trends (kg ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>) across vegetation change categories inferred from RUE change analysis (See Figures 9 and S2 for categories). Error whiskers indicate a 95% confidence interval.