

Multi-scale Association between Vegetation Growth and Climate in India: A Wavelet Analysis Approach

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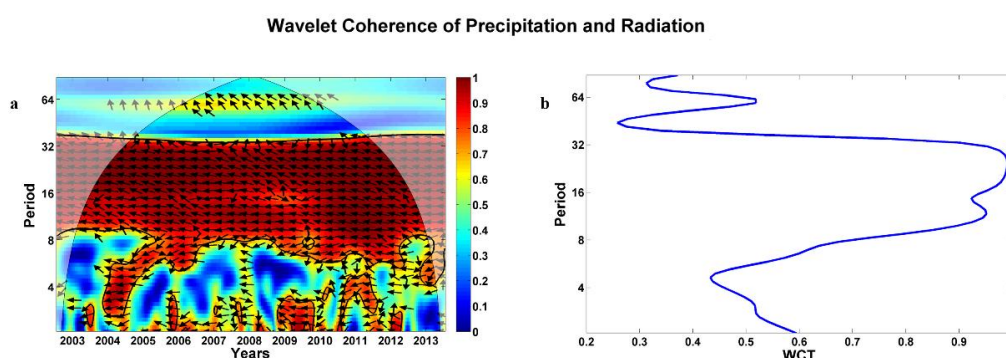


Figure S1. Wavelet Analysis: Power spectra of wavelet coherence between precipitation and radiation and the average coherence values for the study duration at different periodicities for Indian forest region.

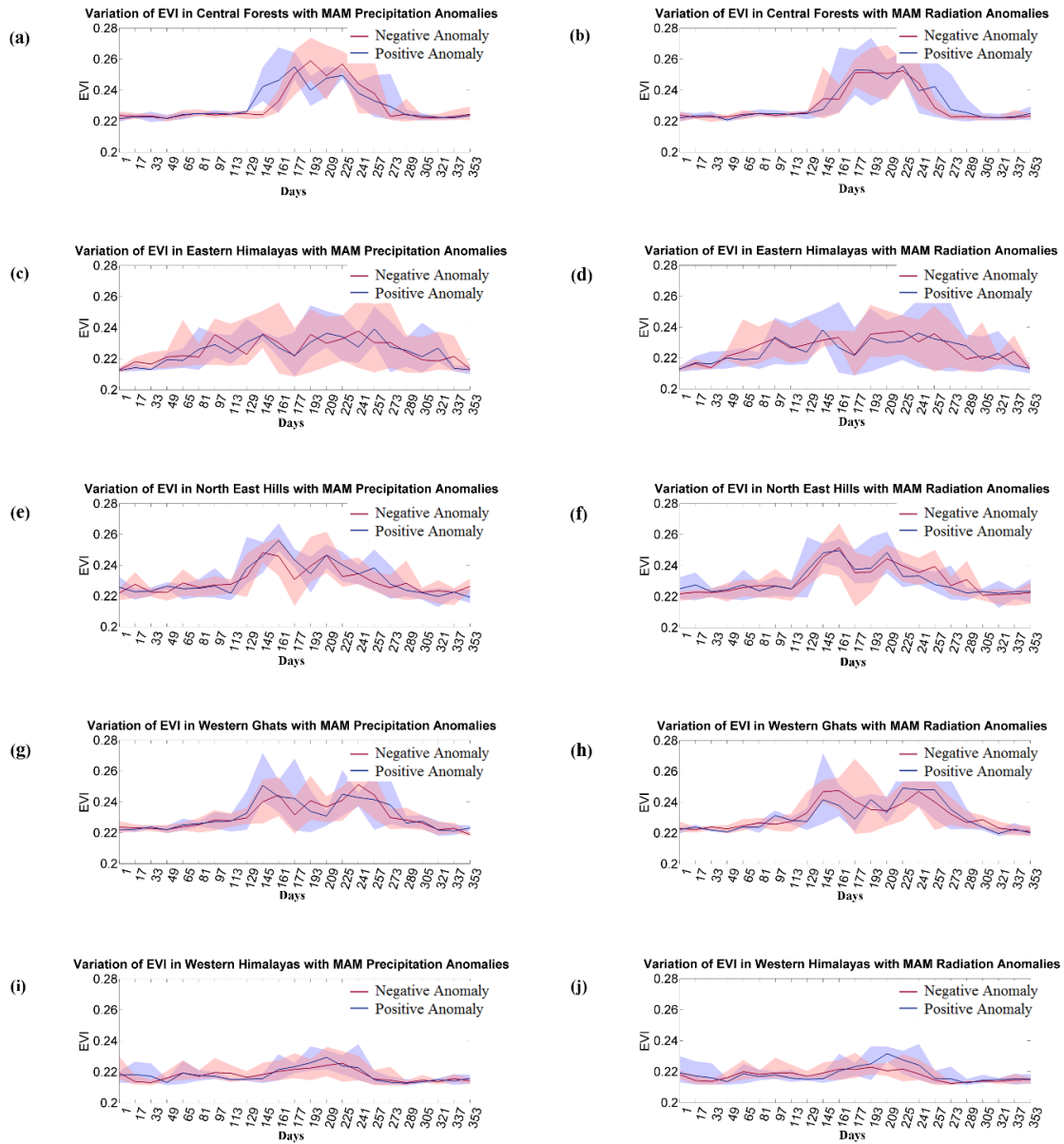


Figure S2. Variation of EVI with precipitation and radiation anomalies respectively for (a,b) central forests, (c,d) Eastern Himalayas, (e,f) Northeast hills, (g,h) Western Ghats, and (i,j) Western Himalayas during the pre-monsoon months (MAM). The years with positive and negative anomalies in precipitation and radiation and considered separately to plot the mean EVI over such years with the variation among them represented by the colored band.

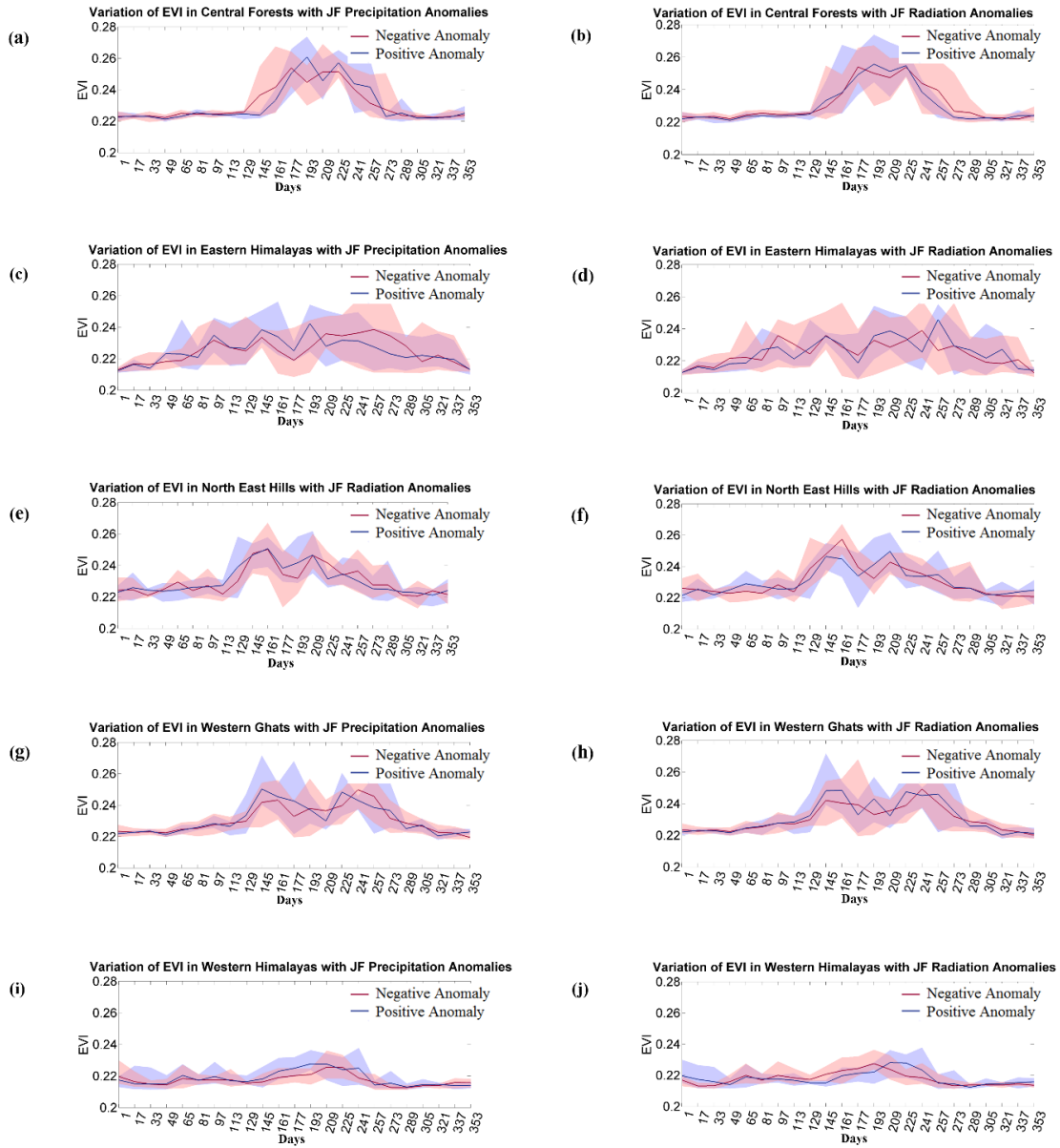


Figure S3. Variation of EVI with precipitation and radiation anomalies, respectively, for (a,b) central forests, (c,d) Eastern Himalayas, (e,f) Northeast hills, (g,h) Western Ghats, and (i,j) Western Himalayas during the winter months (JF). The years with positive and negative anomalies in precipitation and radiation and considered separately to plot the mean EVI over such years with the variation among them represented by the colored band.

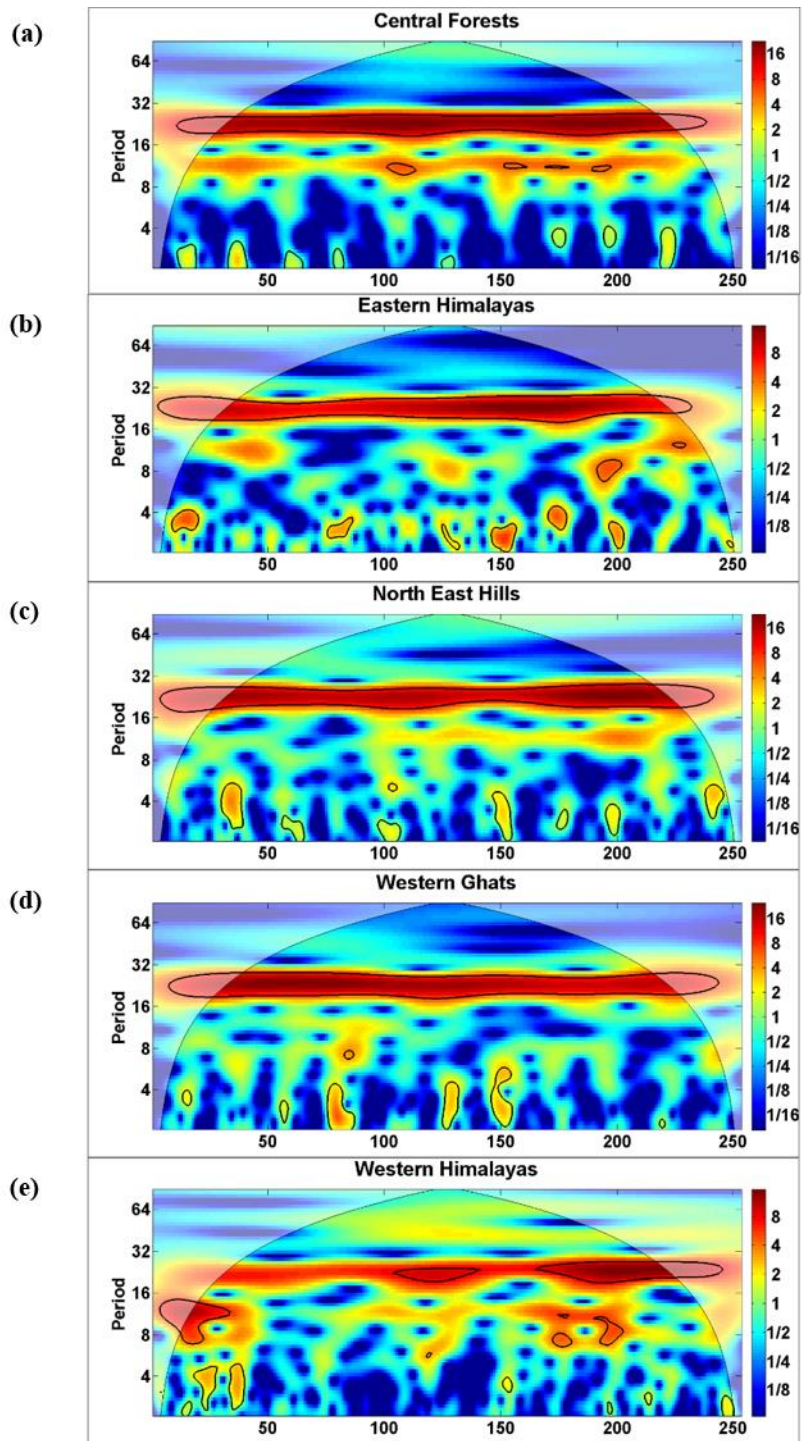


Figure S4. Power spectrum of continuous wavelet transform for EVI over (a) central forests, (b) Eastern Himalayas, (c) Northeast hills, (d) Western Ghats, and (e) Western Himalayas.

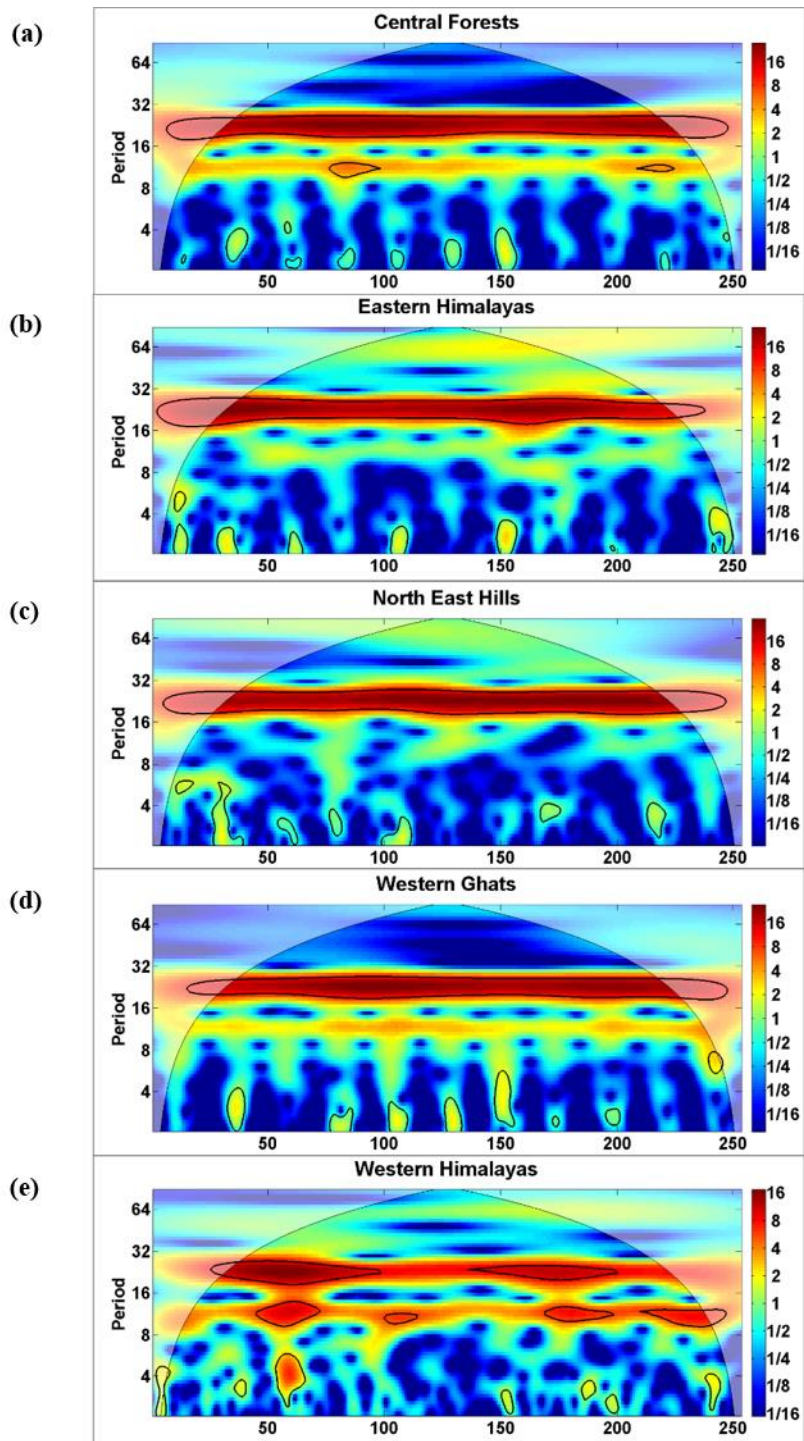


Figure S5. Power spectrum of continuous wavelet transform for precipitation over (a) central forests, (b) Eastern Himalayas, (c) Northeast hills, (d) Western Ghats, and (e) Western Himalayas.

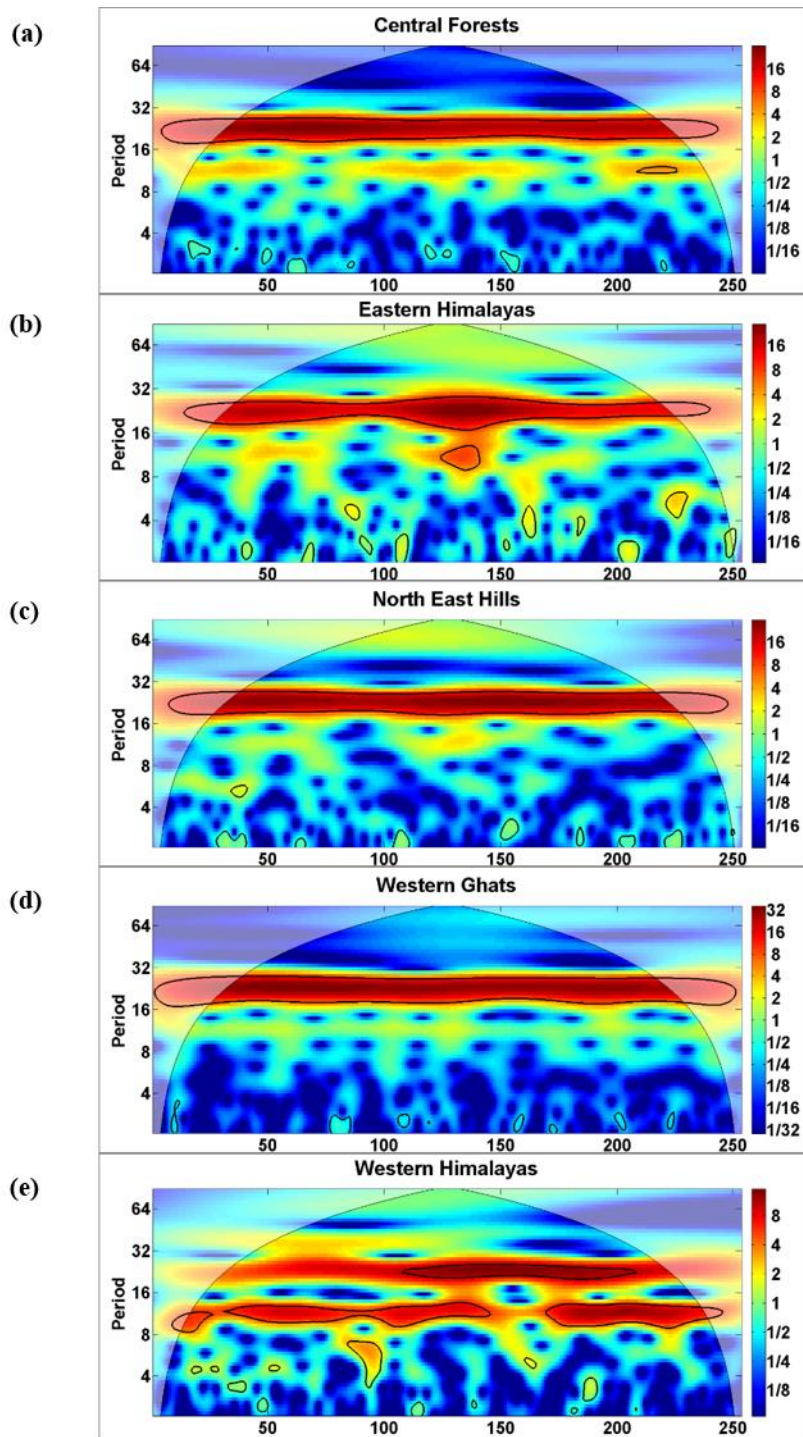


Figure S6. Power spectrum of continuous wavelet transform for radiation over (a) central forests, (b) Eastern Himalayas, (c) Northeast hills, (d) Western Ghats, and (e) Western Himalayas.