Supplementary Information for:

Spatiotemporal variation of the burned area over Central Asia and its relationship with climatic factors

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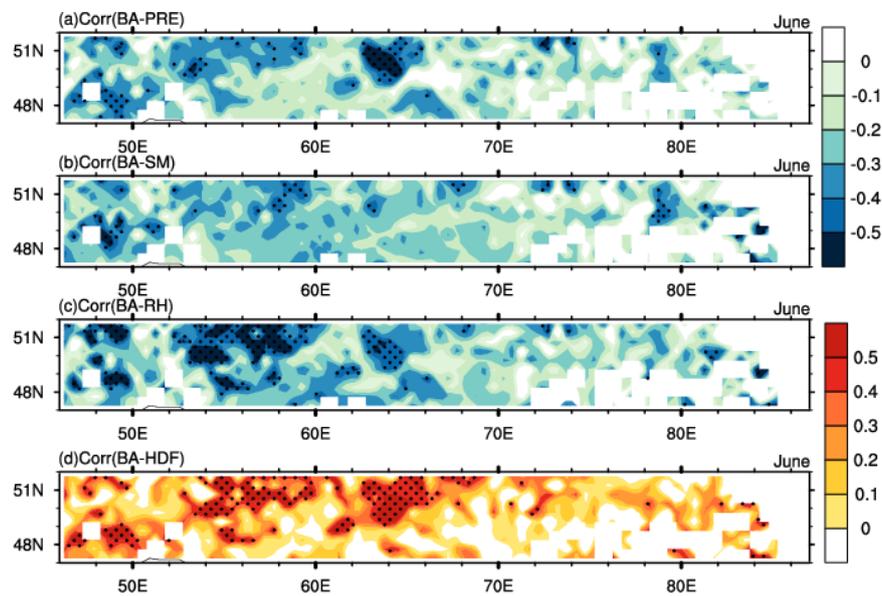
Figure S1. The spatial distribution of the correlation coefficient between burned area (a) precipitation (b) soil moisture (c) relative humidity and (d) hot days frequency in June over the Central Kazakhstan (CKZ) region. The linear trend of all variables is removed first before used for the calculation of correlation coefficient. The dots denote the regions where the correlation is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.
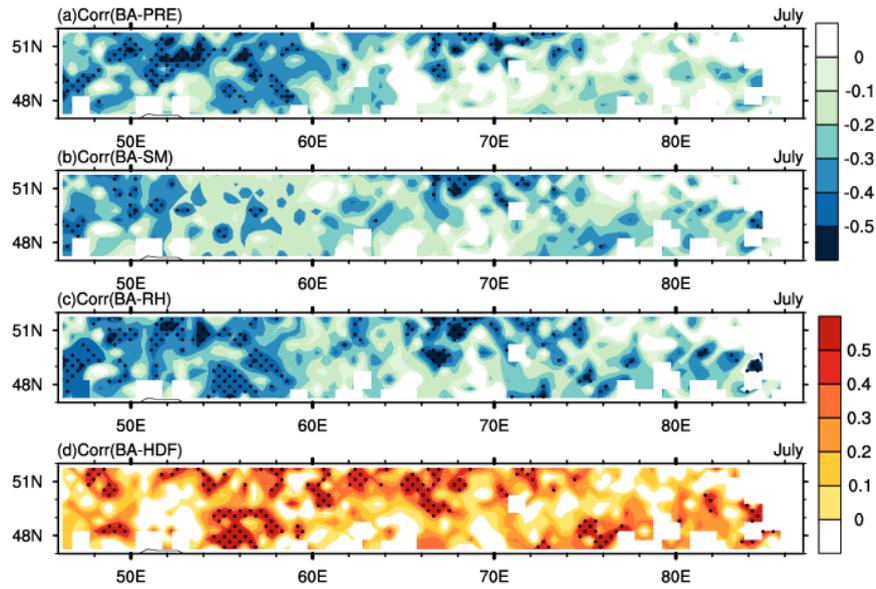
Figure S2. The spatial distribution of the correlation coefficient between burned area (a) precipitation (b) soil moisture (c) relative humidity and (d) hot days frequency in July over the Central Kazakhstan (CKZ) region. The linear trend of all variables is removed first before used for the calculation of correlation coefficient. The dots denote the regions where the correlation is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.
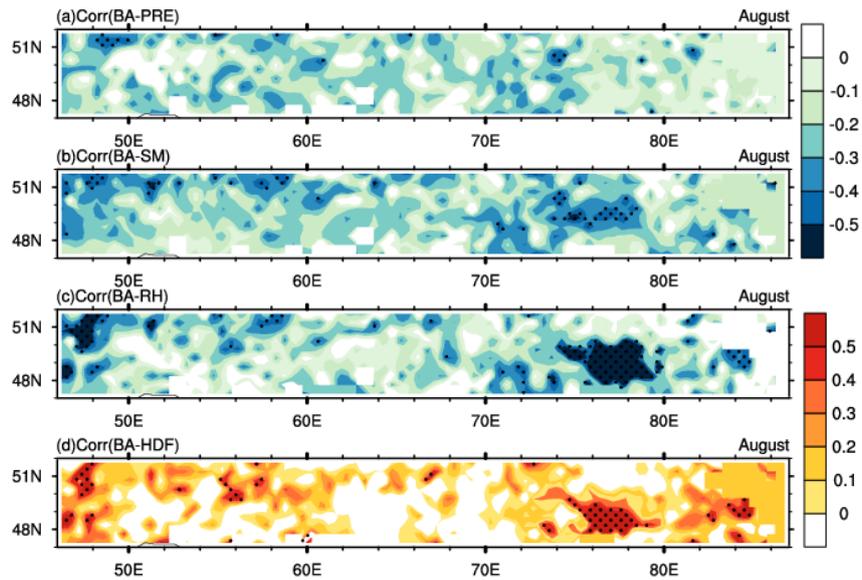

Figure S3. The spatial distribution of the correlation coefficient between burned area (a) precipitation (b) soil moisture (c) relative humidity and (d) hot days frequency in August over the Central Kazakhstan (CKZ) region. The linear trend of all variables is removed first before used for the calculation of correlation coefficient. The dots denote the regions where the correlation is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.
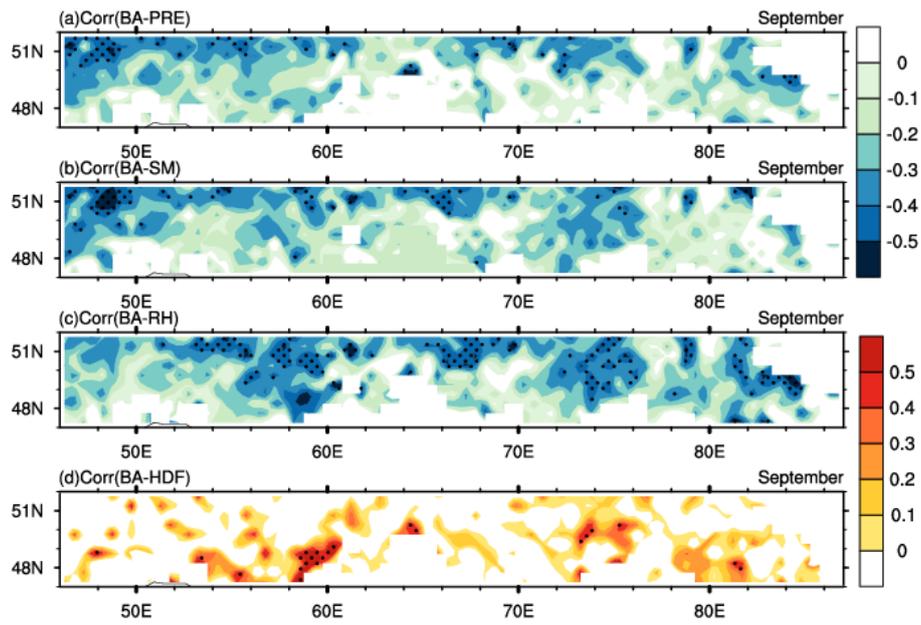
Figure S4. The spatial distribution of the correlation coefficient between burned area (a) precipitation (b) soil moisture (c) relative humidity and (d) hot days frequency in September over the Central Kazakhstan (CKZ) region. The linear trend of all variables is removed first before used for the calculation of correlation coefficient. The dots denote the regions where the correlation is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.