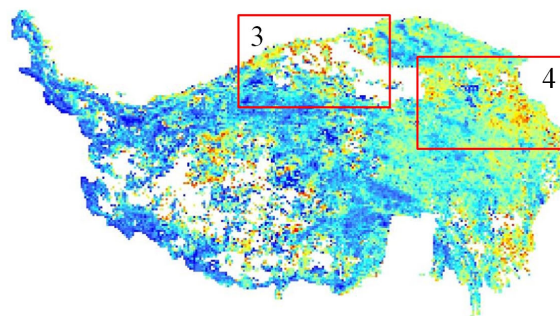
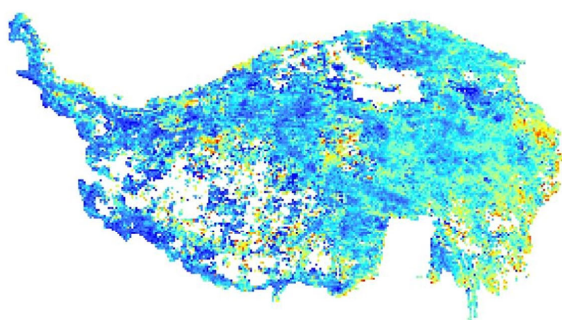


(a) SC2

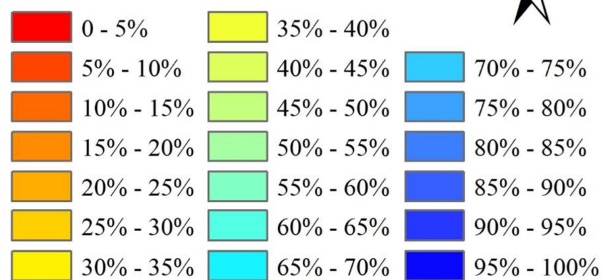


(b) SC3



(c) SC1

FS for snow cover (%)



0 400 800 1,600
KM



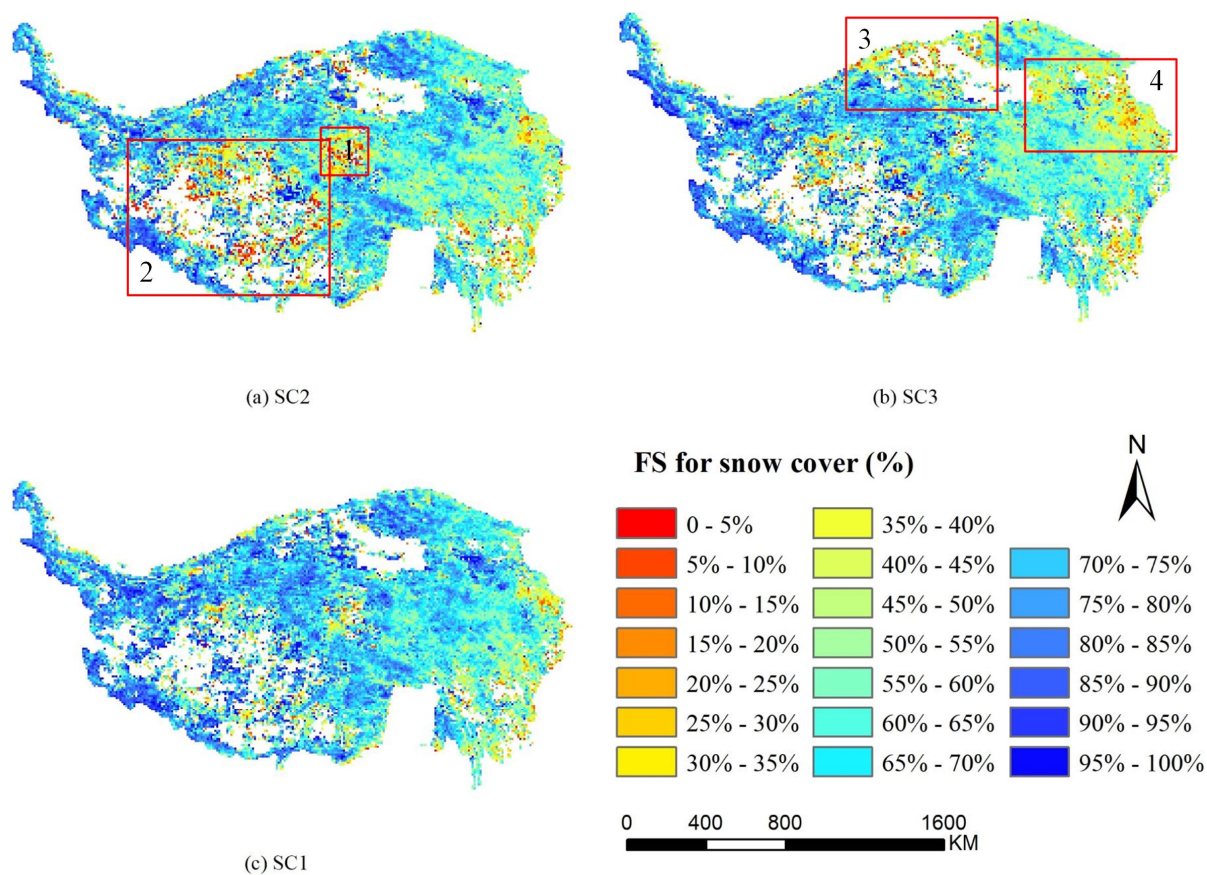
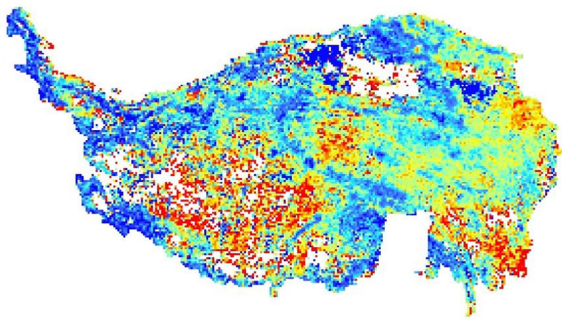
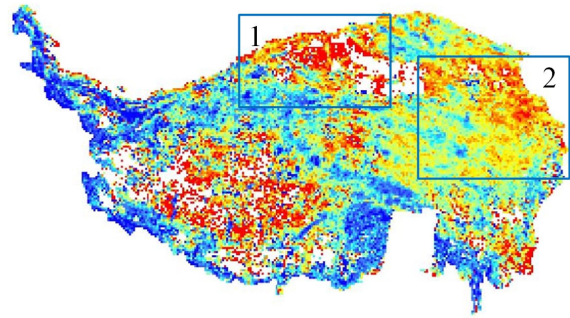


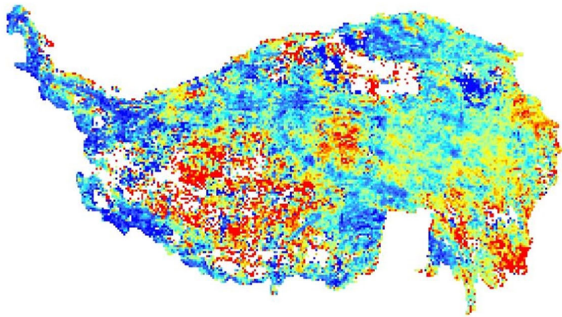
Figure S1. Spatial distribution of F1-score (FS) for cloud-gap-filled snow cover at the resolution of 10×10 km (a) SC2, (b) SC3, (c) SC1. SC1, SC2 and SC3 were the snow cover product of the combined MOD10A1F and MYD10A1F (SC1), developed by Huang et al. [28] and Qiu et al. [29], respectively.



(a) SC2

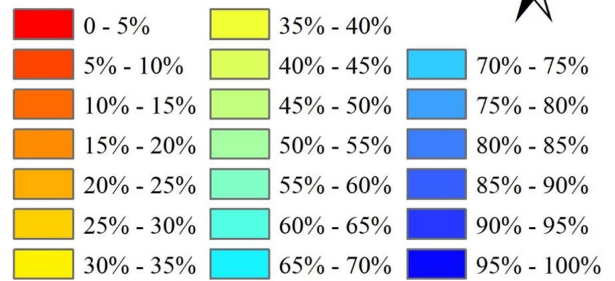


(b) SC3



(c) SC1

PC for snow cover (%)



0 400 800 1,600 KM



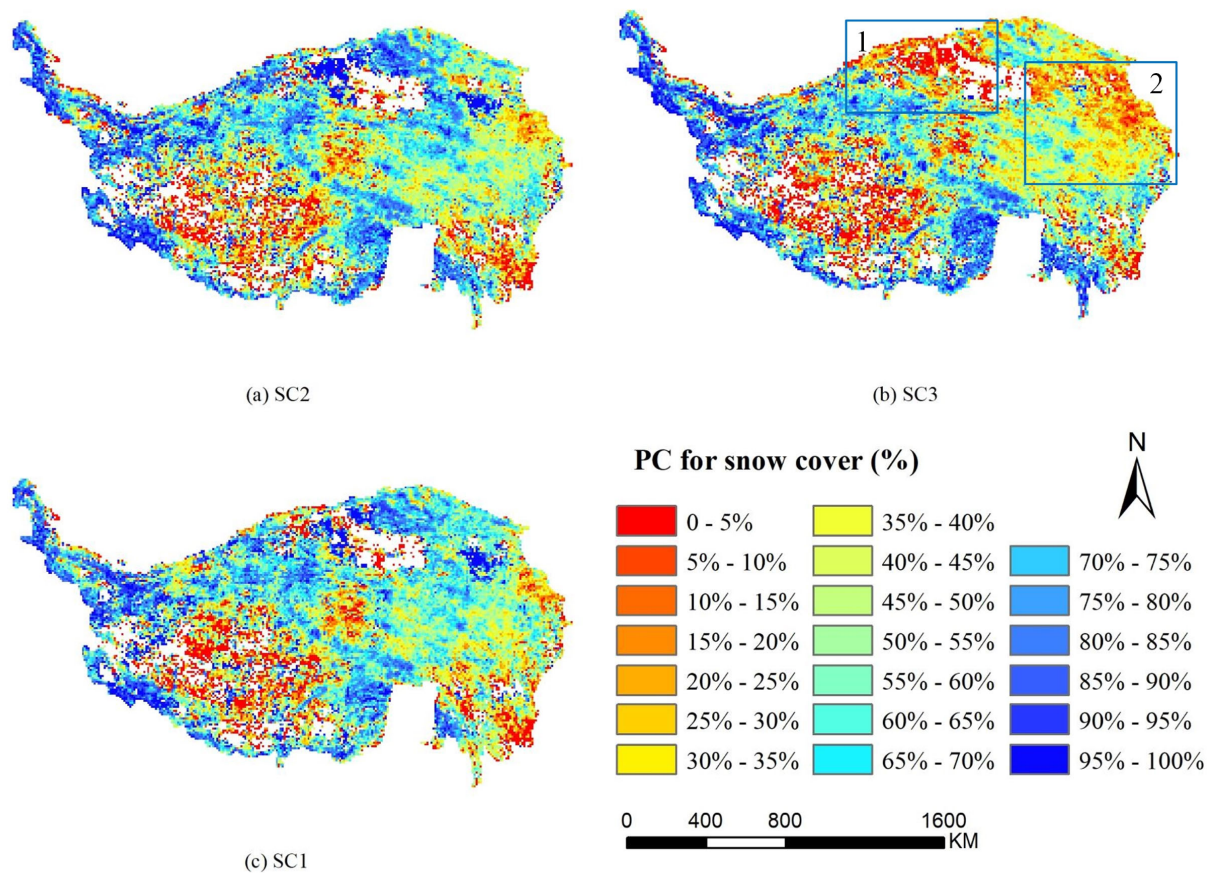
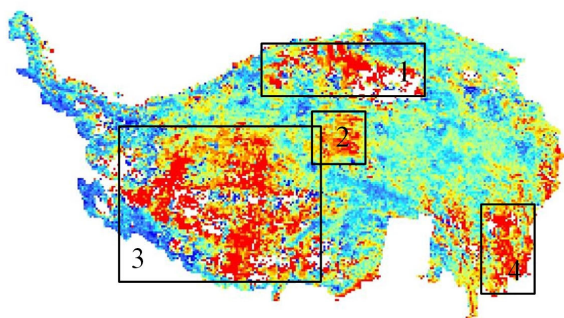
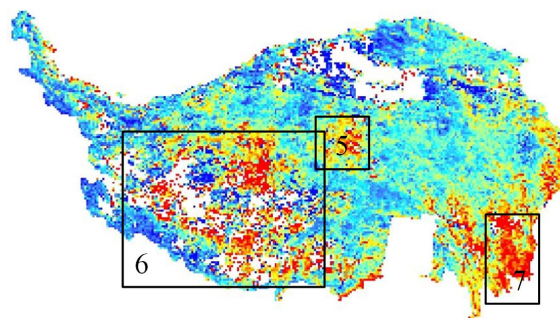


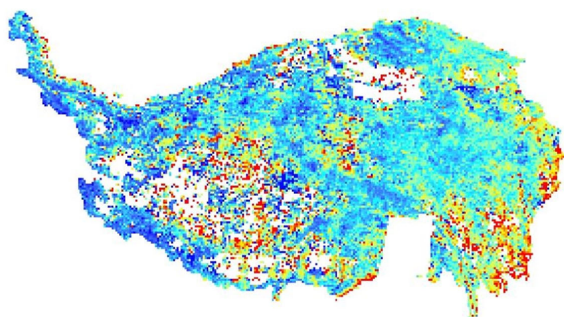
Figure S2. Spatial distribution of precision (PC) for cloud-gap-filled snow cover at the resolution of 10×10 km (a) SC2, (b) SC3, (c) SC1. SC1, SC2 and SC3 were the snow cover product of the combined MOD10A1F and MYD10A1F (SC1), developed by Huang et al. [28] and Qiu et al. [29], respectively.



(a) SC2

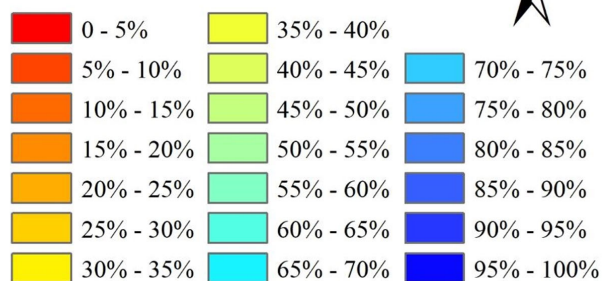


(b) SC3



(c) SC1

RC for snow cover (%)



0 400 800 1,600 KM



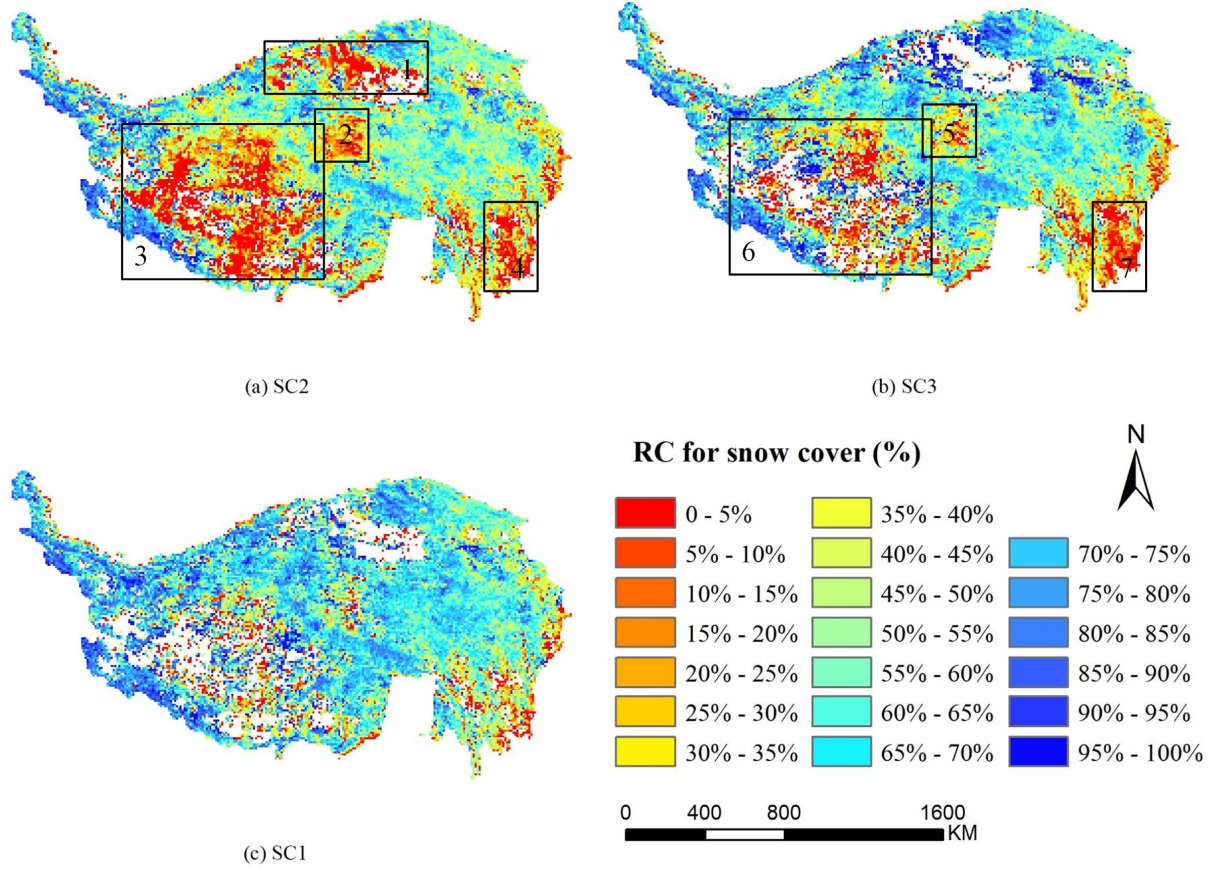


Figure S3. Spatial distribution of recall (RC) for cloud-gap-filled snow cover at the resolution of 10×10 km (a) SC2, (b) SC3, (c) SC1. SC1, SC2 and SC3 were the snow cover product of the combined MOD10A1F and MYD10A1F (SC1), developed by Huang et al. [28] and Qiu et al. [29], respectively.