Article

Satellite Leaf Area Index: global scale analysis of the tendencies per vegetation type over the last 17 years Supplementary material

Simon Munier [1],*, **Dominique Carrer [1]**, **Carole Planque [1]**, **Fernando Camacho [2]**, **Clément Albergel [1]** and **Jean-Christophe Calvet [1]**

[1]   CNRM, UMR 3589, Météo France, 42 av Gaspard Coriolis, 31000 Toulouse, France.
[2]   EOLAB, Parc Cientific Universitat de Valencia,C/ Catedratico Agustin Escardino, 9, E-46980 Paterna (Valencia), Spain
*   Correspondence: simon.munier@meteo.fr

1 **S1. Cover fraction of each vegetation type**

2   Figures S1-S2 show the fraction of the six vegetation types: broadleaf forests, coniferous forests,
3 evergreen forests, summer crops, winter crops and grasslands. Cover fractions are extracted from the
4 ECOCLIMAP-II land cover database [1].

5

6 1.   Faroux, S., Kaptué Tchuenté, A. T., Roujean, J. L., Masson, V., Martin, E., and Le Moigne, P. (2013).
7   ECOCLIMAP-II/Europe: a twofold database of ecosystems and surface parameters at 1 km resolution
8   based on satellite information for use in land surface, meteorological and climate models. Geoscientific
9   Model Development, 6(2), 563–582.
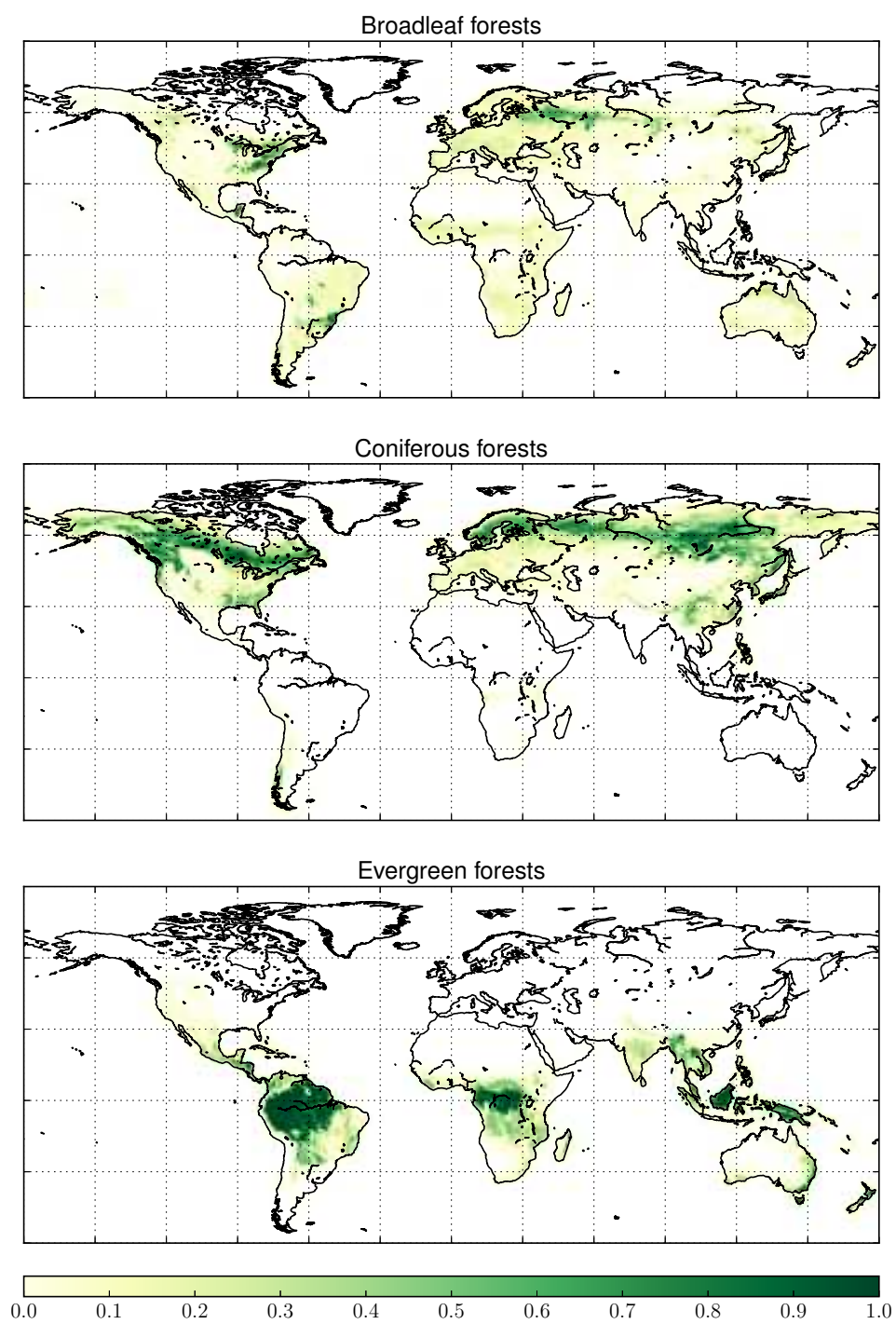
Figure S1. Cover fraction of broadleaf, coniferous and evergreen forests.
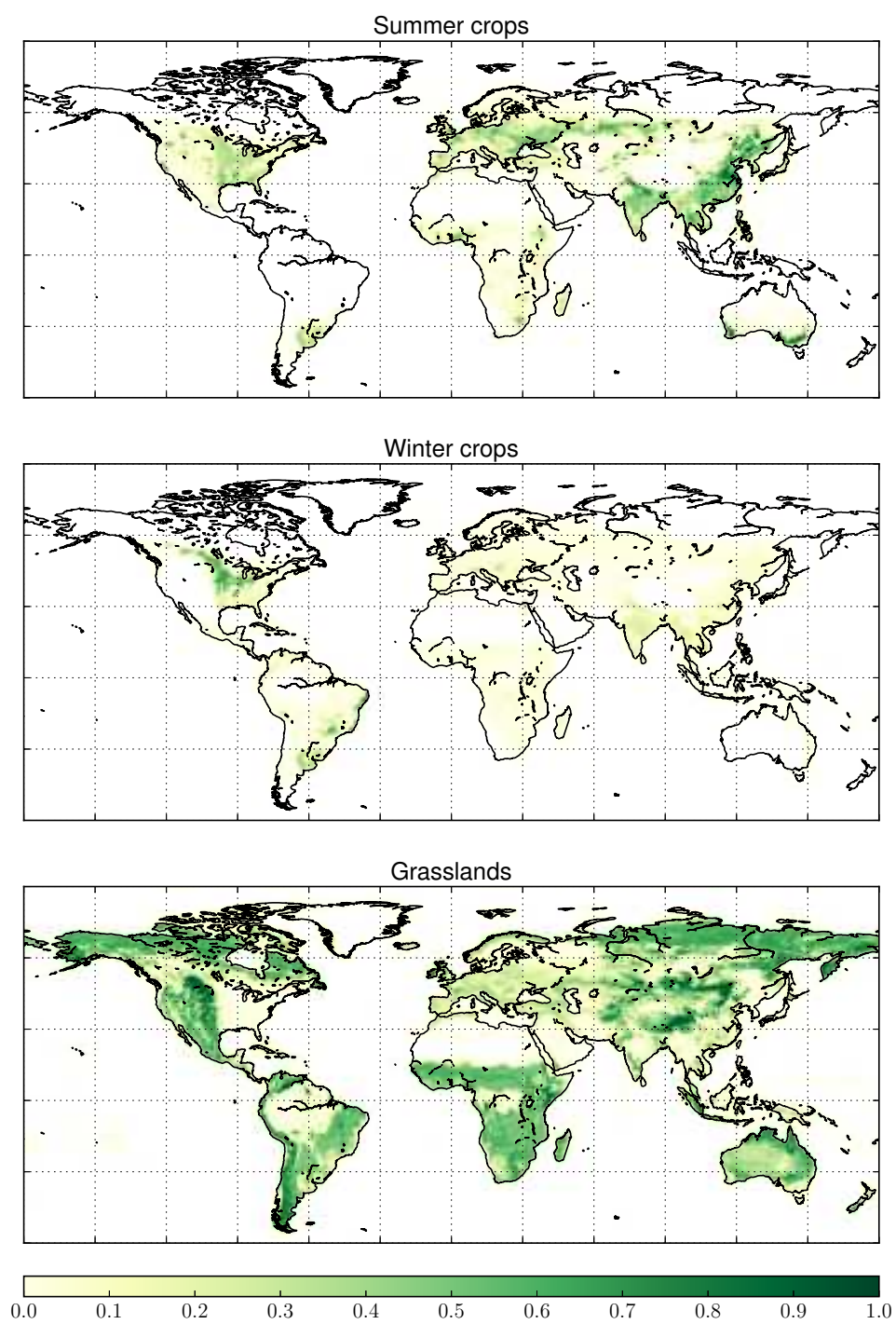
Figure S2. Cover fraction of summer crops, winter crops and grasslands.