



Supplementary Material

Assessing Agricultural Vulnerability to Drought in a Heterogeneous Environment: A Remote Sensingbased Approach

Mst Ilme Faridatul 1,* and Bayes Ahmed 2,3

- Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology (RUET), Rajshahi-6204, Bangladesh; ilme.faridatul@connect.polyu.hk
- ² Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR), University College London (UCL), London, WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom (UK); bayes.ahmed@ucl.ac.uk
- Department of Disaster Science and Management, Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
- * Correspondence: email: ilme.faridatul@connect.polyu.hk

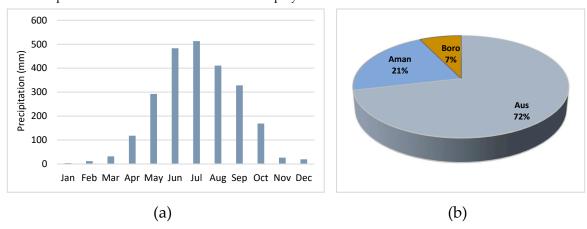


Figure S1. Temporal variations in the precipitation: (a) 13 years average precipitation (mm), and (b) precipitation (%) in the major cropping seasons.

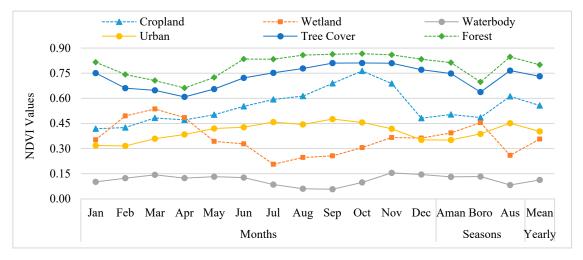


Figure S2. Temporal variations of NDVI for cropland and other land cover types.

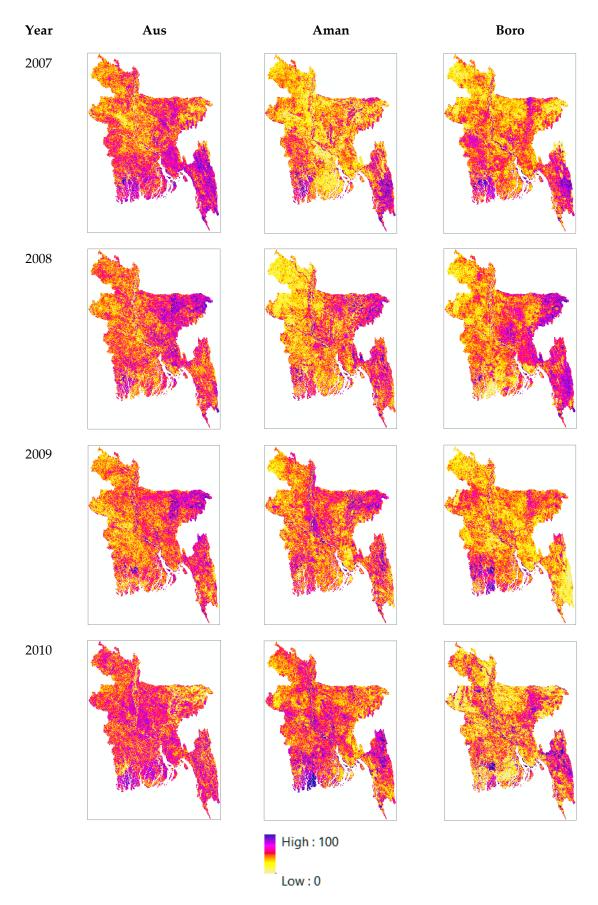


Figure S3. Cont.

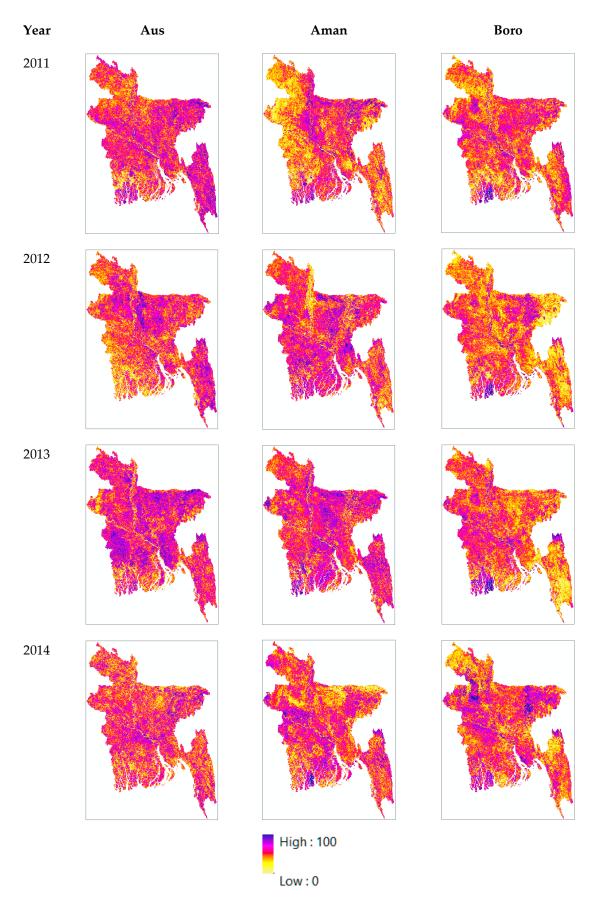


Figure S3. Cont.

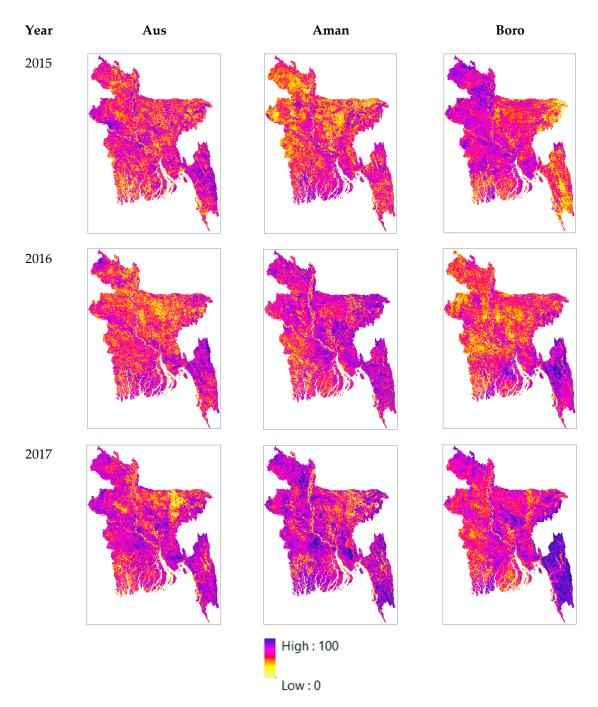


Figure S3. Seasonal Multiyear VCI maps.

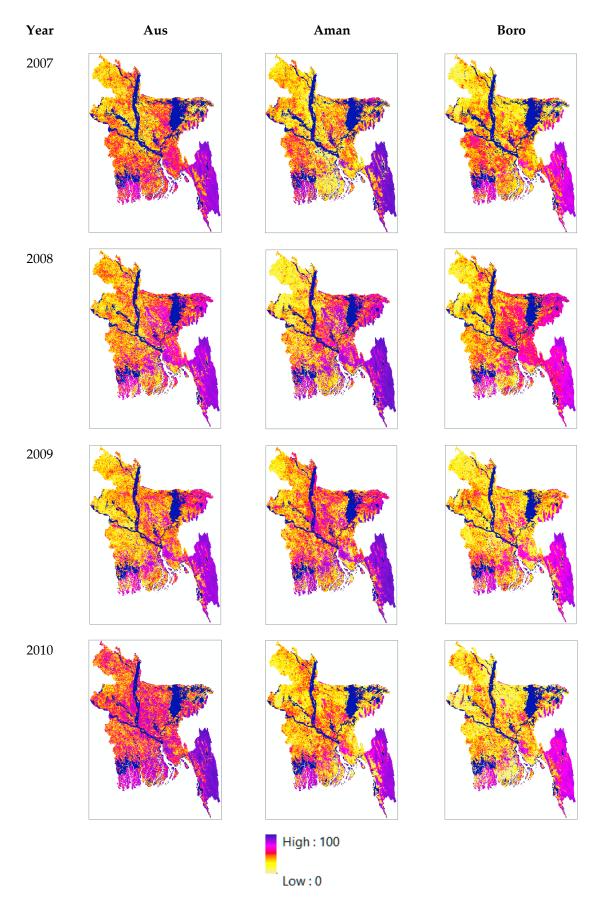


Figure S4. Cont.

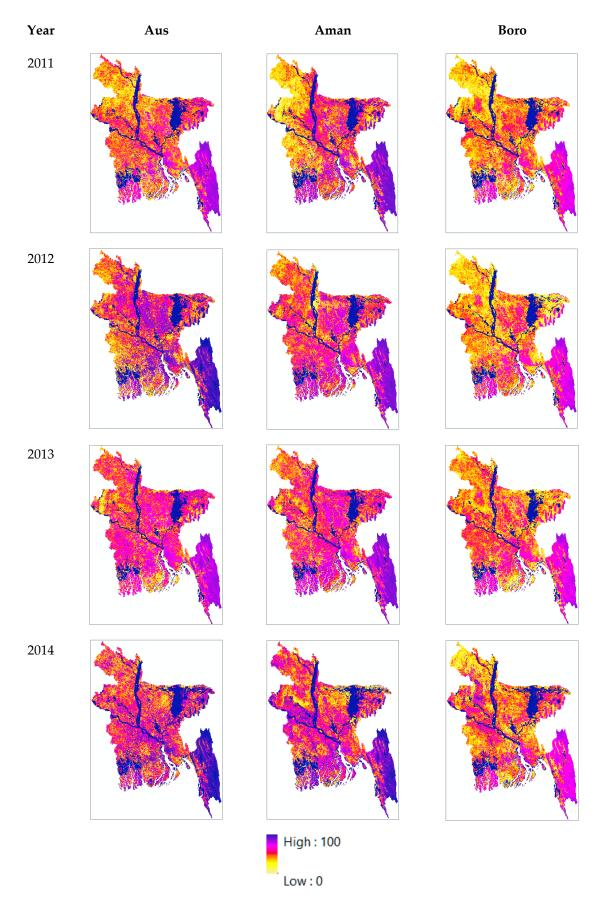


Figure S4. Cont.

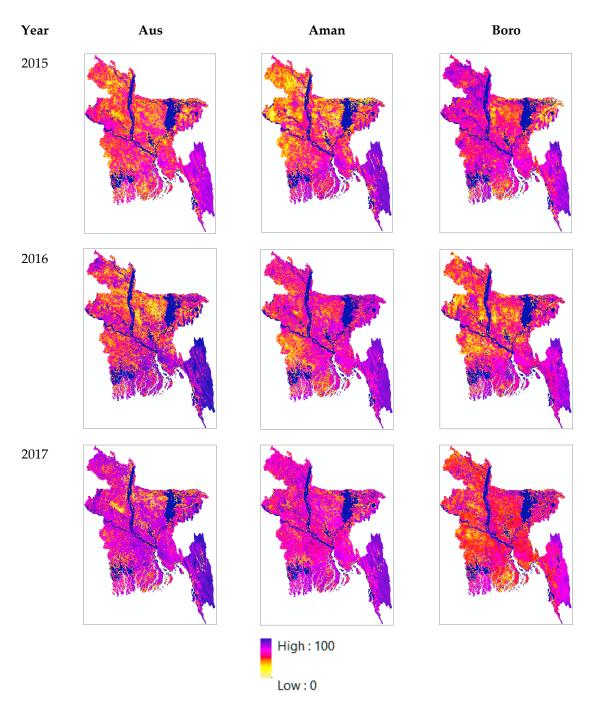


Figure S4. Seasonal Multiyear mVCI maps

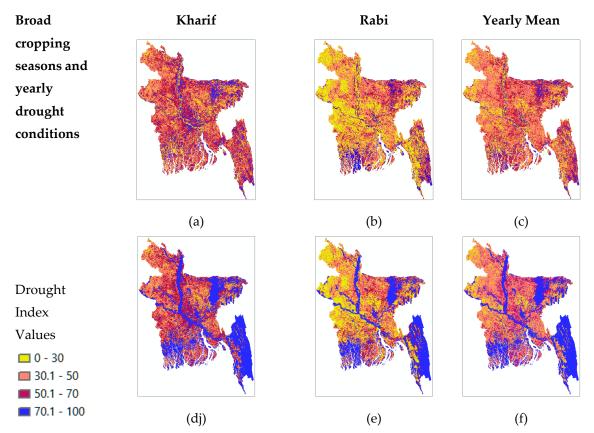


Figure S5. Spatial distribution of vegetation conditions in 2006 based on (a-c) VCI, and (d-f) mVCI

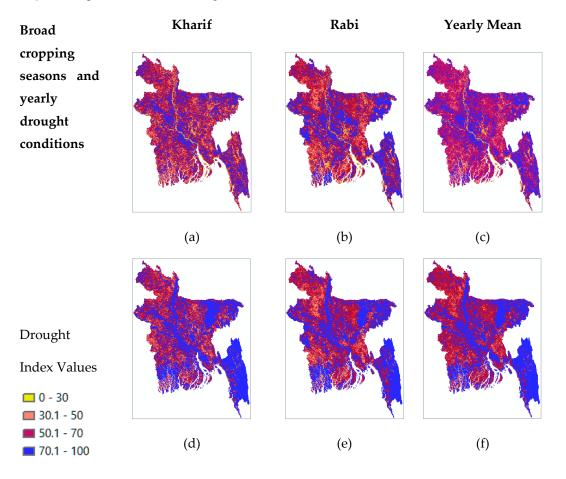


Figure S6. Spatial distribution of vegetation conditions in 2018 based on (a-c) VCI, and (d-f) mVCI.