

Supplementary Material

We identified 109 articles published in peer-reviewed journals that analyzed fire impacts on water resources worldwide (Figure S1). The majority are located in countries that suffer intense fire events in North America, Europe and Oceania. The United States of America (USA) stands out and leads the number of studies, with 58 articles (53% of the World studies), most of them located in the west (52 articles), a drier region, when compared to the east (6 articles) (Figure 4.a and Figure S1.c). Although significantly lower than the USA, Canada and Australia also have been the focus of different studies (11 articles each), followed by Portugal (6 articles). Furthermore, we identified 5 articles in Brazil, 3 articles in the United Kingdom and Russia, 2 articles in Spain, and 1 article in Norway, Sweden, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland, South Africa (the only one in Africa), Singapore (the only one in Asia), Colombia, and Argentina (Figure S1.c). Therefore, research on fire impacts on water resources in Brazil is behind other more fire-intense research countries, such as the USA. Remote Sensing can support to reduce this research gap by monitoring large fire prone areas, such as the Brazilian Cerrado Biome. The number of articles has increased over the years, from around 3 before 1980, to 29 in the last years (Figure S1.b). Remote Sensing is still very incipient to address the relationship between fire and water resources, mainly to identify areas of fire and vegetation coverage.

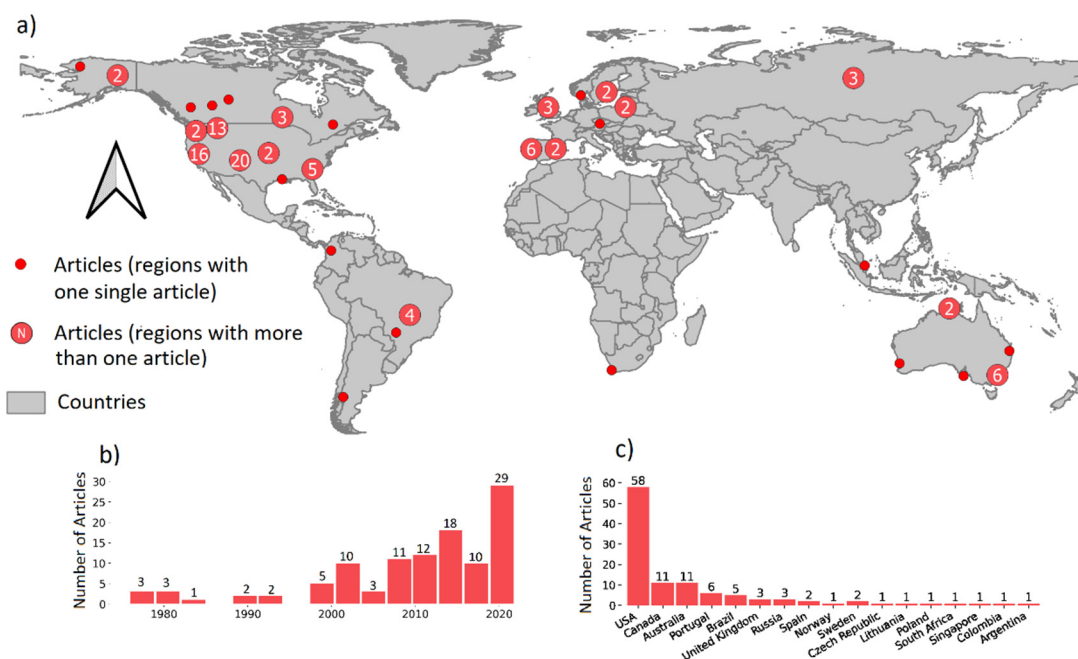


Figure S1. Study locations of articles that investigate the relationship between fire events and water quality (a). Bar graph showing the number of articles published along the years (b), and the number of the articles per country (c).