

Supplementary Figures for

## Multiple Greenness Indexes Revealed the Vegetation Greening During the Growing Season and Winter on the Tibetan Plateau Despite Regional Variations

Jinxia Lv <sup>1</sup>, Wenwu Zhao <sup>1,\*</sup>, Ting Hua <sup>1</sup>, Lihao Zhang <sup>1</sup> and Paulo Pereira <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State Key Laboratory of Earth Surface Processes and Resource Ecology, Faculty of Geographical Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China; lvjinxia@mail.bnu.edu.cn (J.L.); 201831051056@mail.bnu.edu.cn (T.H.); lihaozhang@mail.bnu.edu.cn (L.Z.)

<sup>2</sup> Environmental Management Center, Mykolas Romeris University, Ateities g. 20, 08303 Vilnius, Lithuania; pereiraub@gmail.com

This file includes 4 figures.

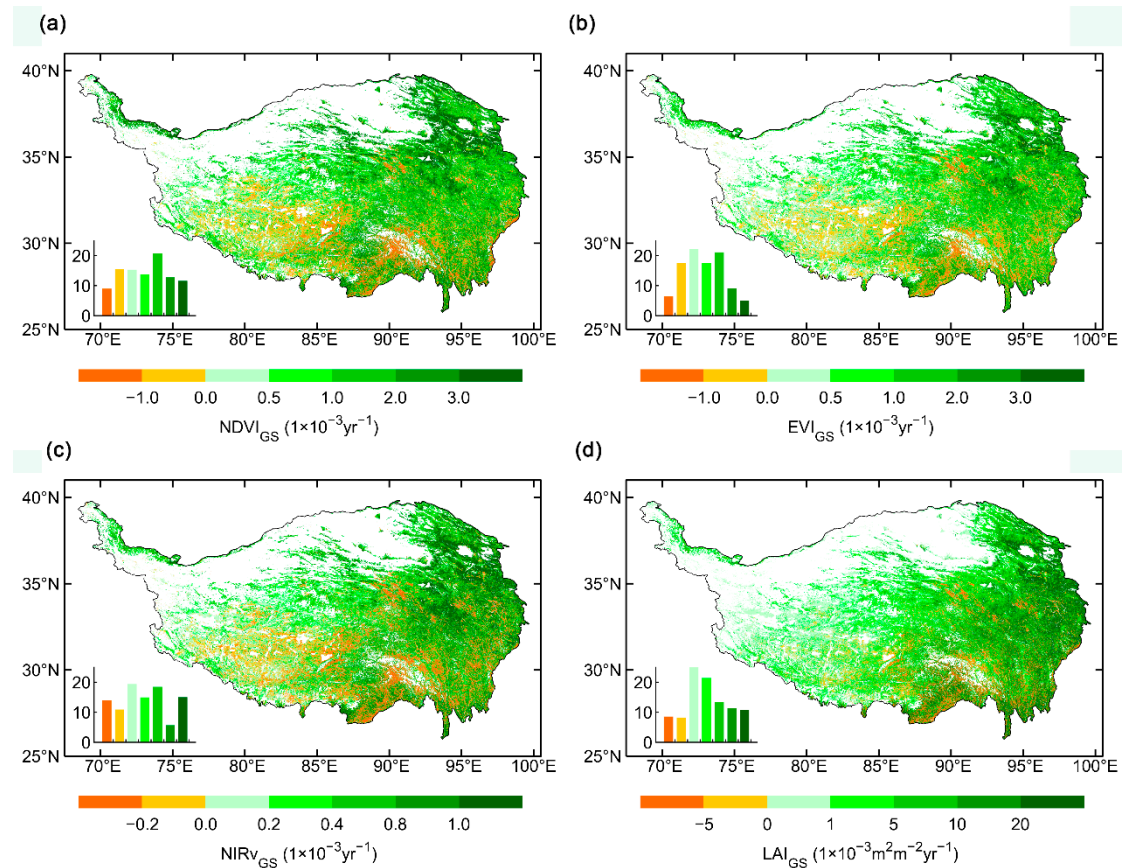


Figure S1. Spatial variation of trend of growing season (May-September) NDVI, EVI, NIRv and LAI by using the Theil-Sen median slope method, respectively (a, b, c and d).

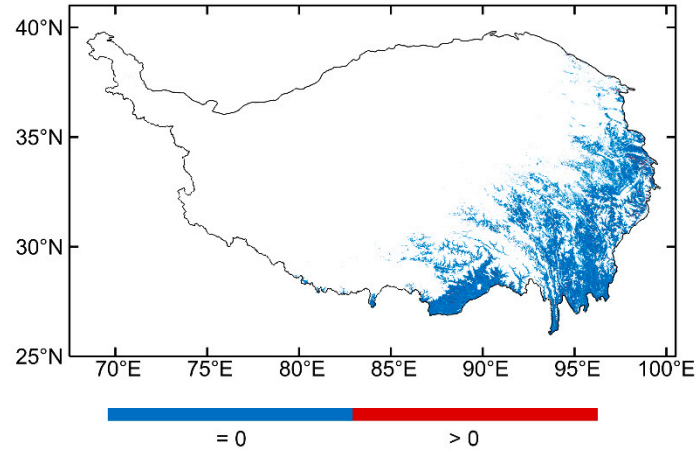


Figure S2. Spatial distribution of multiyear mean of winter normalized difference snow index (NDSI) snow cover.

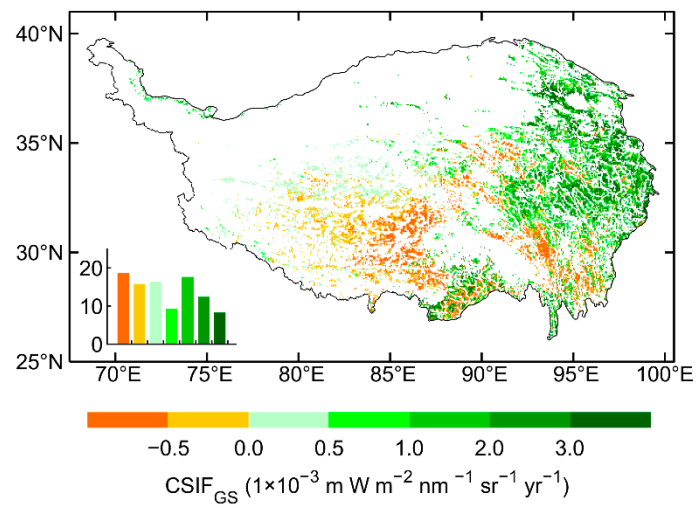


Figure S3. Spatial variation of trend of growing season CSIF during 2000–2019 by using the ordinary least-squares regression

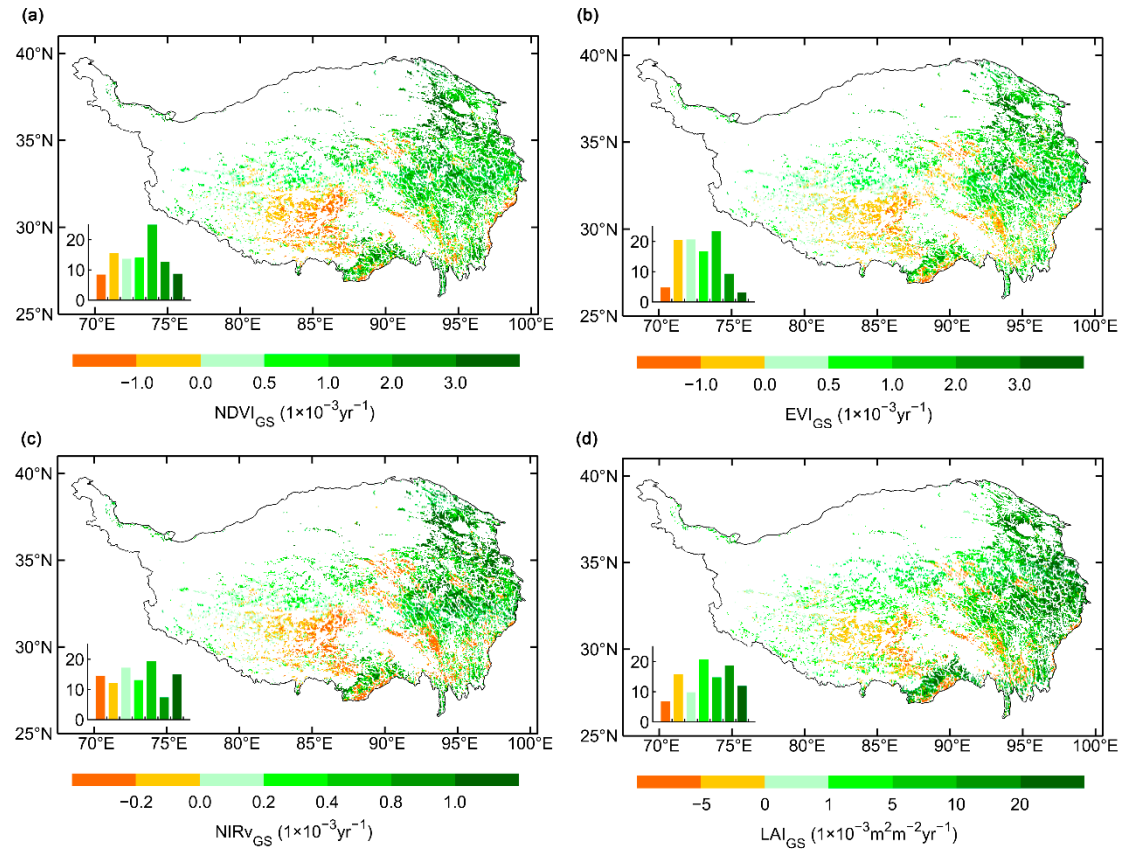


Figure S4. Spatial variation of trend of growing season NDVI, EVI, NIRv and LAI during 2000–2019 by using the ordinary least-squares regression (a, b, c and d)