

# 1 SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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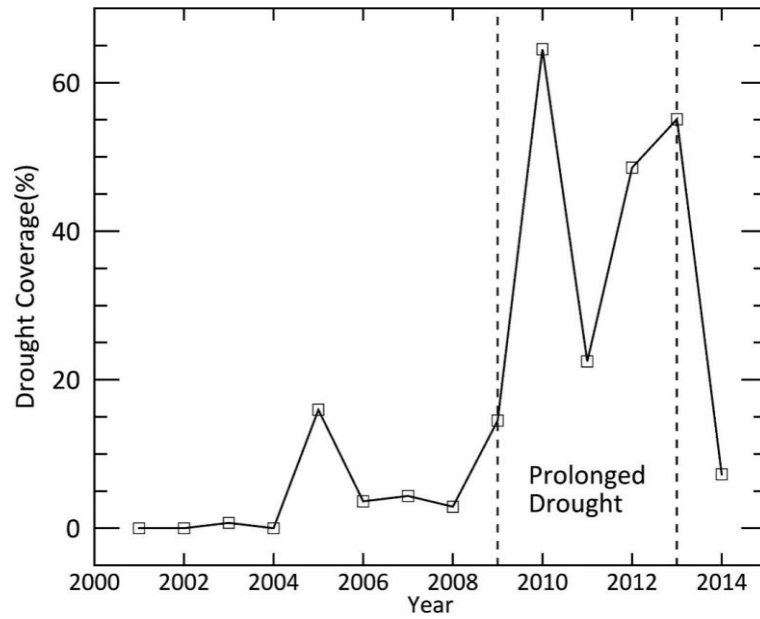
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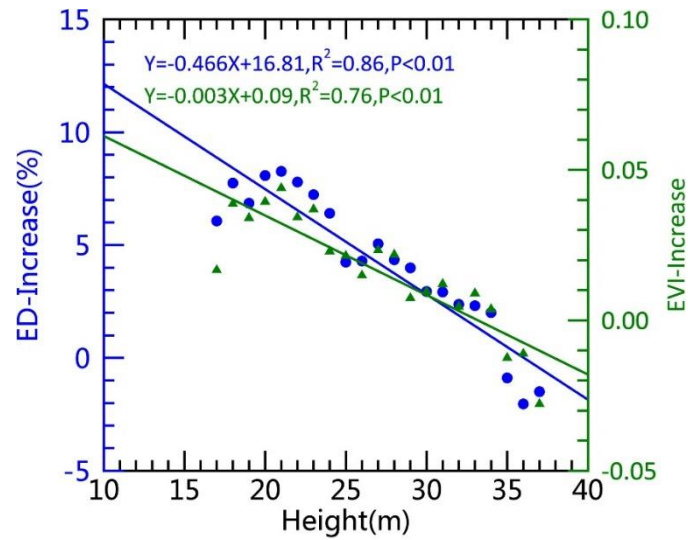
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15 **Table S1.** Scale of drought severity based on the Standardized Precipitation-Evapotranspiration  
16 Index (SPEI)

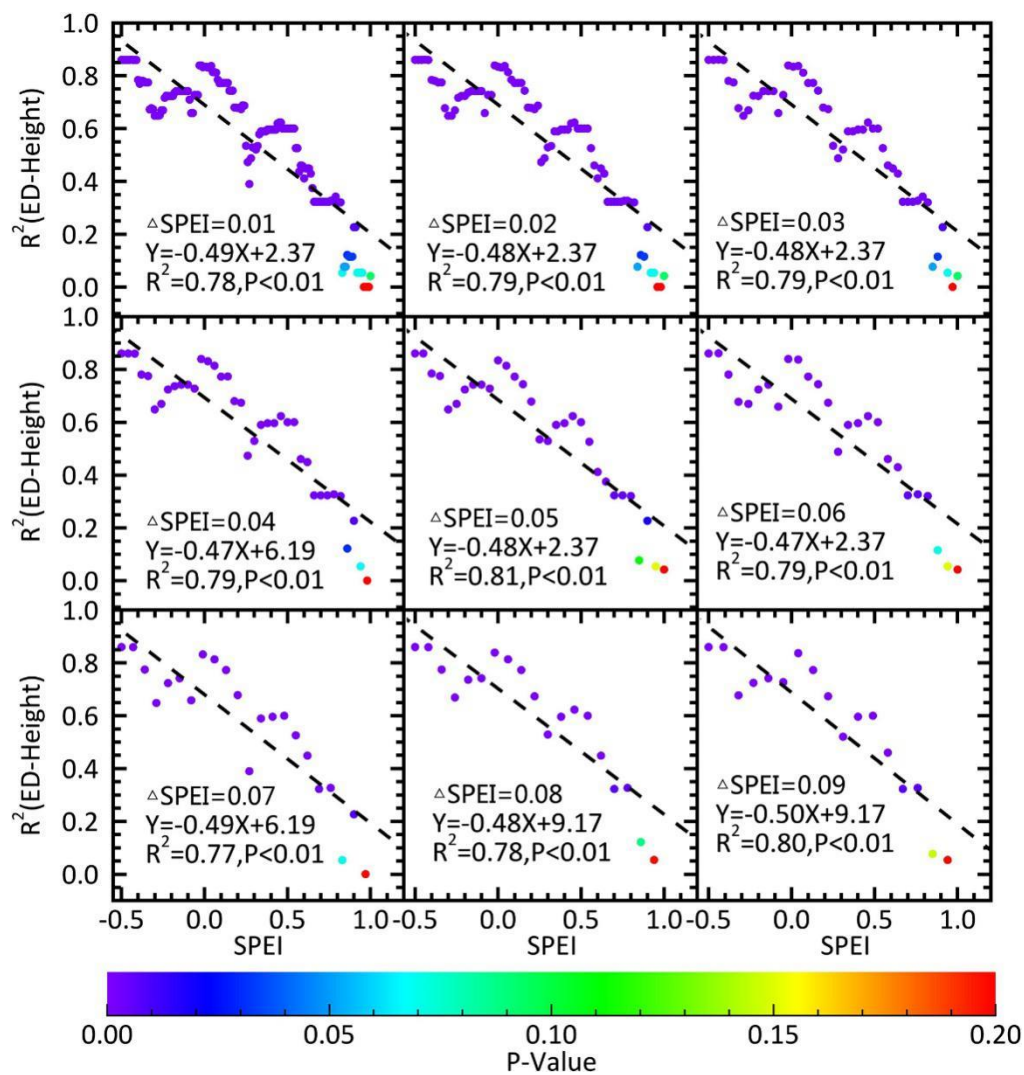
Drought category	SPEI values
extreme drought	$\text{SPEI} \leq -2$
severe drought	$-2 < \text{SPEI} \leq -1.5$
moderate drought	$-1.5 < \text{SPEI} \leq -1.0$
mild drought	$-1.0 < \text{SPEI} \leq -0.5$
Normal	$-0.5 < \text{SPEI} \leq 0.5$
Mild wetness	$0.5 < \text{SPEI} \leq 1$
moderate wetness	$1 < \text{SPEI} \leq 1.5$
severe wetness	$1.5 < \text{SPEI} \leq 2$
extreme wetness	$\text{SPEI} > 2$



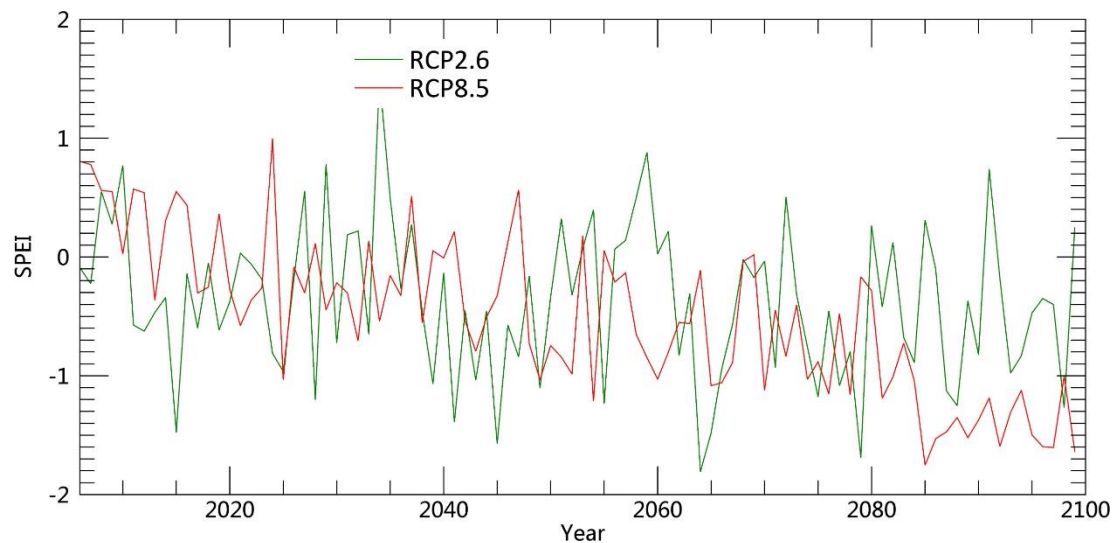
**Figure S1.** The percentage of area with moderate or severe drought (SPEI < -1) in the study area during 2001–2014.



**Figure S2.** The relationships between the increase of forest EVI (ED) and canopy height. ED (EVI)-Increase represents the ED (EVI) difference between 2012 and 2014 (2014 minus 2012).



**Figure S3.** The relationship between forest recovery and canopy height under various water conditions. X-axis represents various water conditions, and Y-axis indicates the determination coefficient ( $R^2$ ) of the regression equation between the increase of ED and canopy height.



**Figure S3** Changes in SPEI over time under scenarios RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 on time scales of 12 months