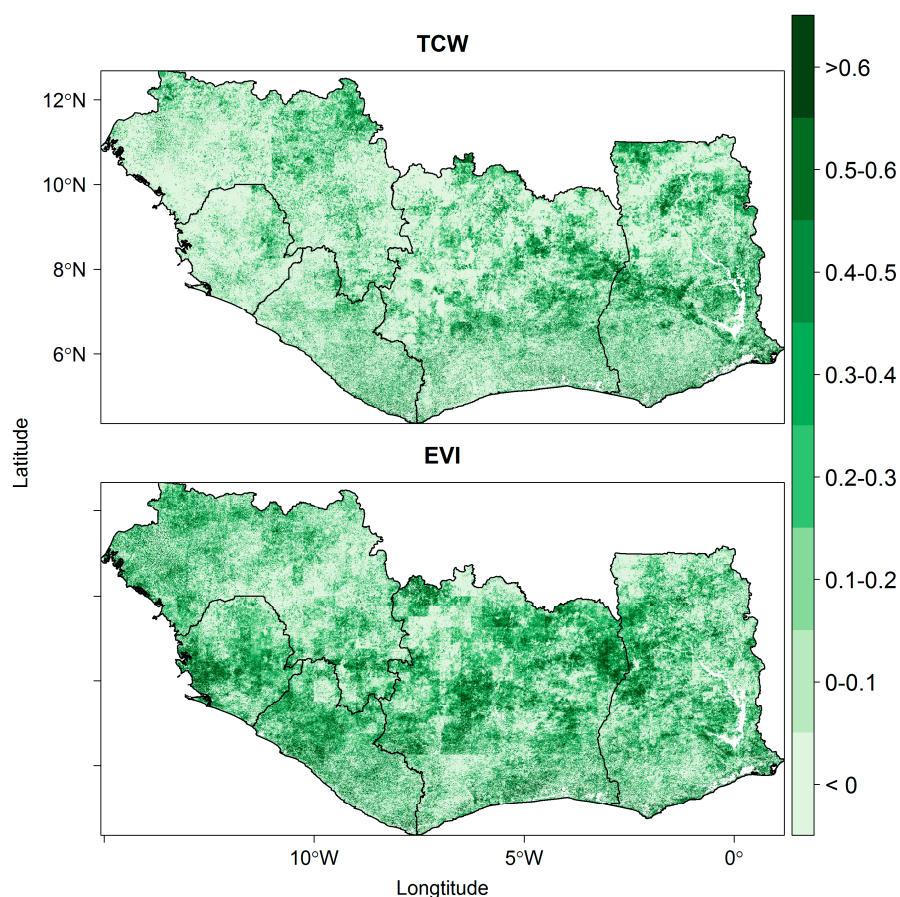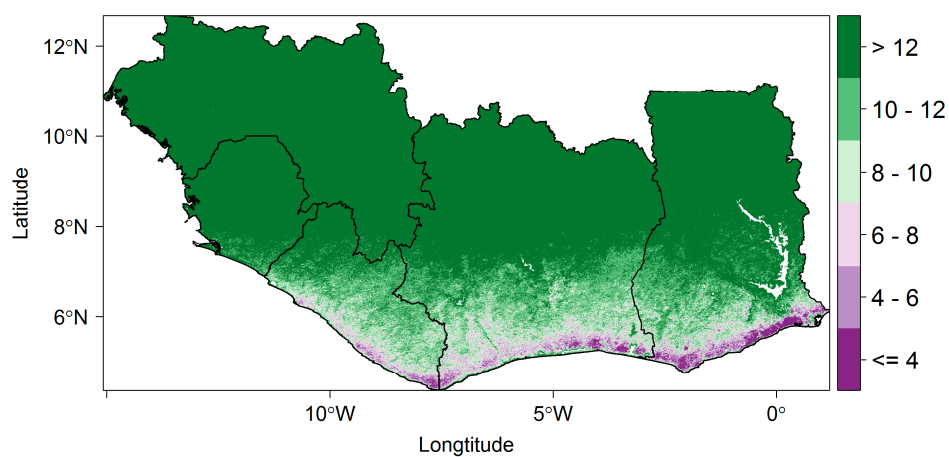# Supplementary Material: Vegetation dynamics in the Upper Guinean Forest Region of West Africa from 2001 to 2015
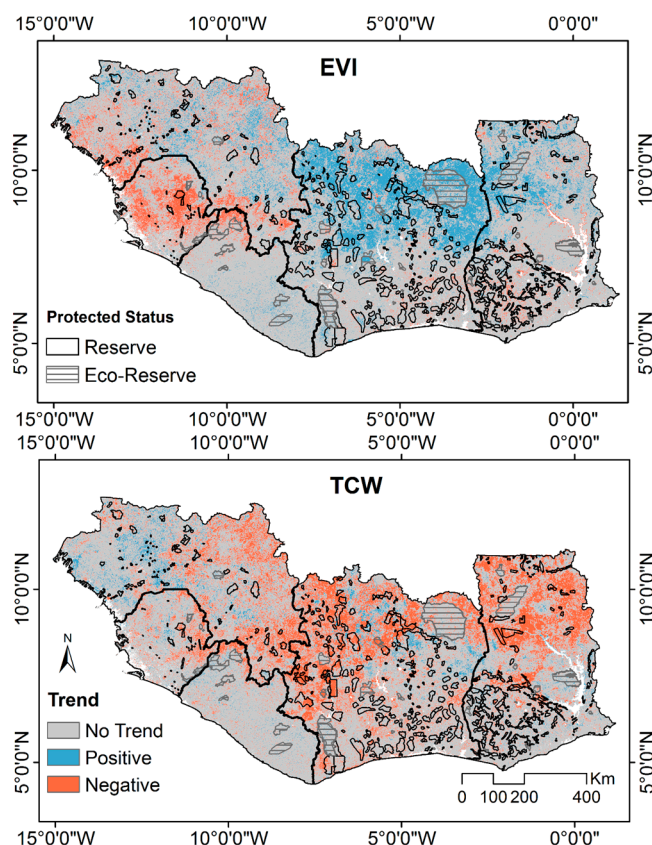
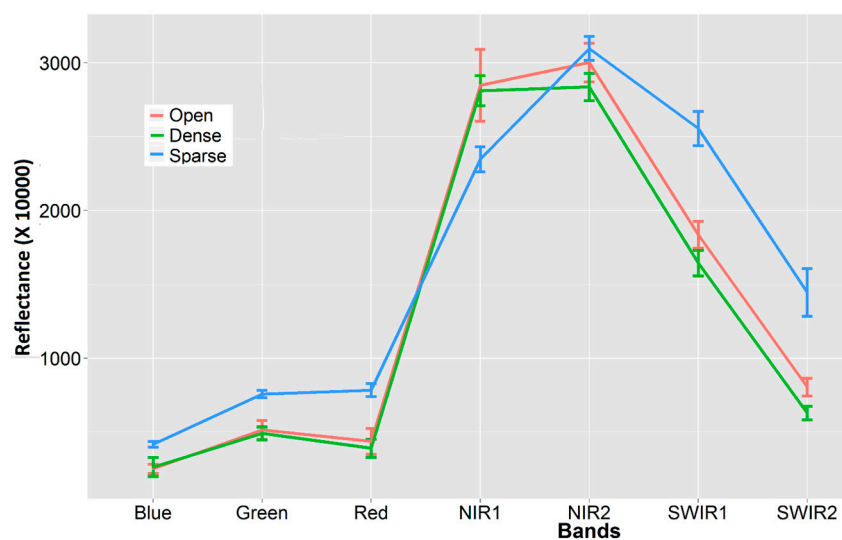**Zhihua Liu, Michael C. Wimberly and Francis K. Dwomoh**

Figure S1. Spatial patterns of correlation coefficient between TCW (upper) and EVI (lower) and 3-month antecedent cumulative precipitations at a lag of two months before the start of the dry season.

Figure S2. Numbers of observation used to calculate Mann-Kendall trend analysis for each MODIS pixel.

Figure S3. Dominant trend for the raw vegetation indices (without controlling for the effects of precipitation).

Figure S4. Mean and standard deviations of MODIS spectral reflectance at ground validation points with different levels of woody vegetation cover within the Eastern Guinean forests and Western Guinean lowland forests. NIR and SWIR represented Near-infrared and Short wavelength infrared respectively. Band wavelengths are blue (459 - 479 nm), green (545-565 nm), red (620-670 nm), NIR1 (841-876 nm), NIR2 (1230-1250 nm), SWIR1 (1628-1652 nm), and SWIR2 (2105-2155 nm).