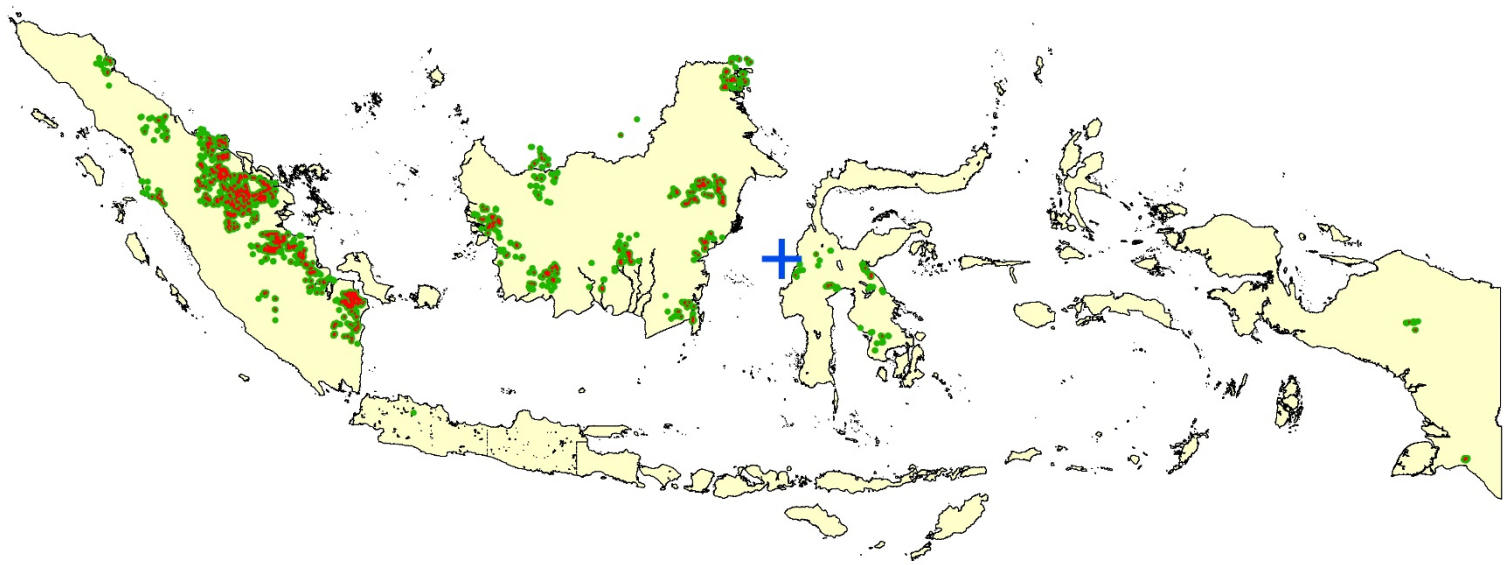

Figure S1. Deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020 derived from MODIS, using the change-detection algorithm developed by [1] at a change-detection threshold of 50 (green points). Red points indicate deforestation hotspots confirmed by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid used to measure the spatial pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

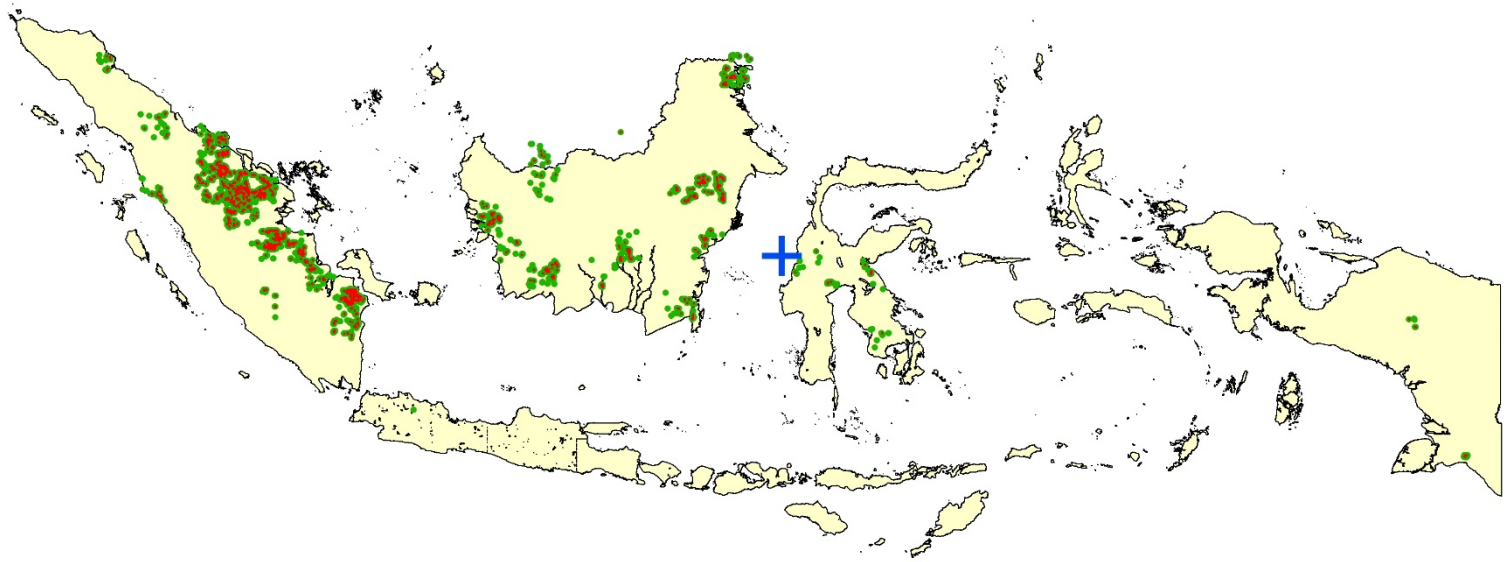

Figure S2. Deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, derived from MODIS using the change-detection algorithm developed by [1] at a change-detection threshold of 60 (green points). Red points indicate deforestation hotspots confirmed by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid used to measure the spatial pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

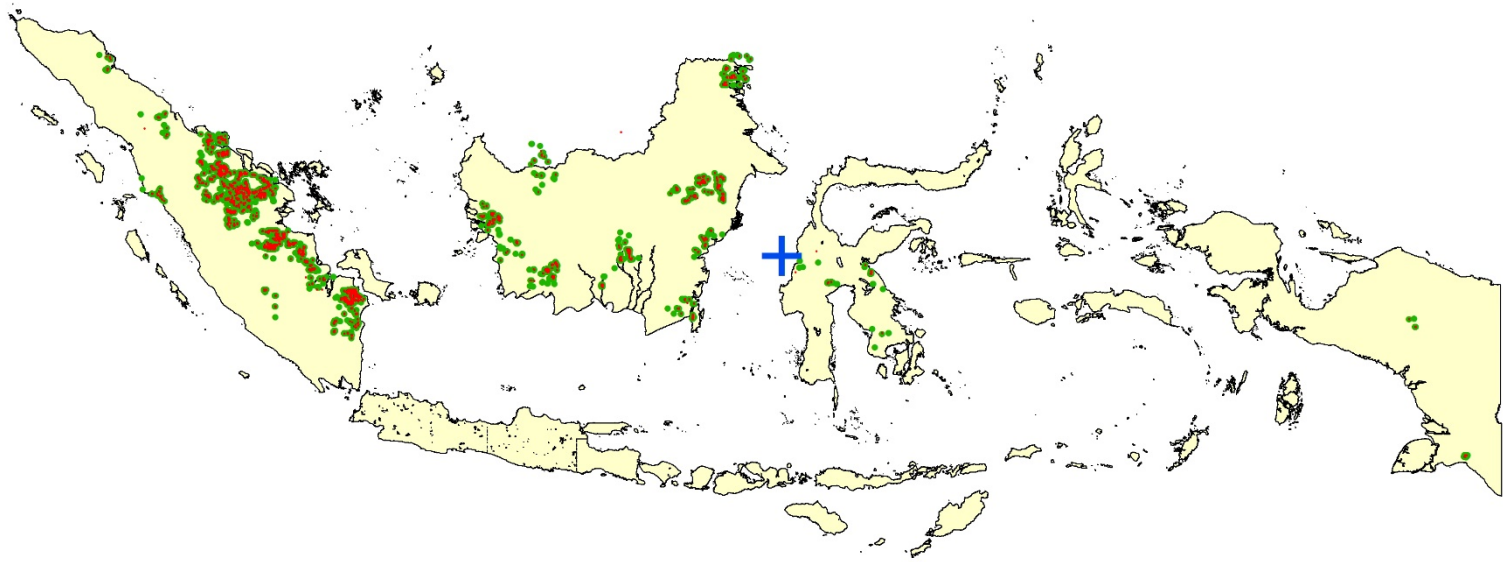

Figure S3. Deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, derived from MODIS using the change-detection algorithm developed by [1] at a change-detection threshold of 70 (green points). Red points indicate deforestation hotspots confirmed by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid used to measure the spatial pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

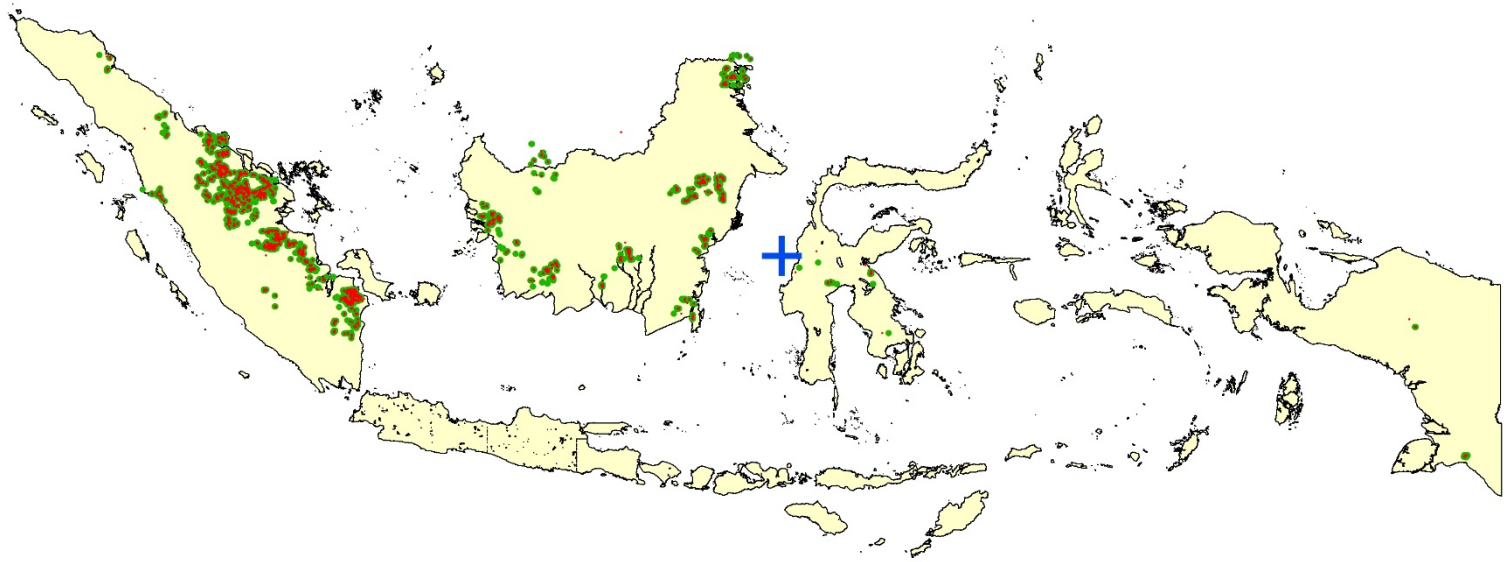

Figure S4. Deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, derived from MODIS using the change-detection algorithm developed by [1] at a change-detection threshold of 80 (green points). Red points indicate deforestation hotspots confirmed by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid used to measure the spatial pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

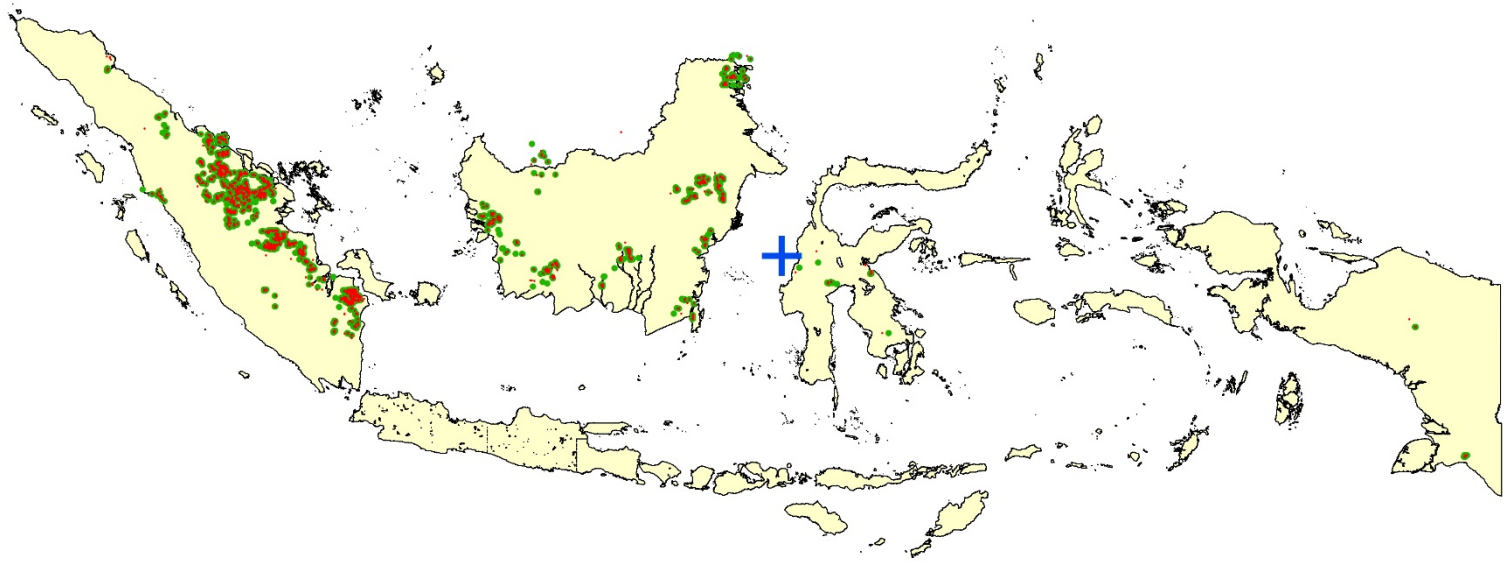

Figure S5. Deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, derived from MODIS using the change-detection algorithm developed by [1] at a change-detection threshold of 90 (green points). Red points indicate deforestation hotspots confirmed by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid used to measure the spatial pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

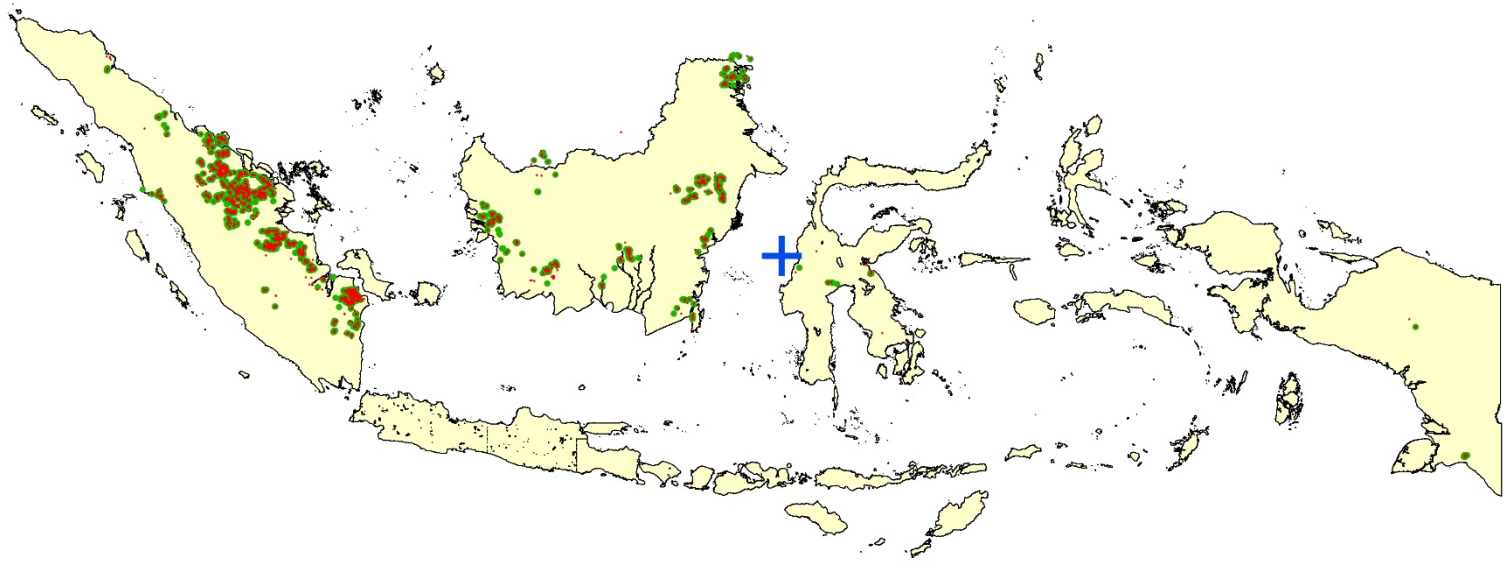

Figure S6. Deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, derived from MODIS using the change-detection algorithm developed by [1] at change-detection threshold of 100 (green points). Red points indicate deforestation hotspots confirmed by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid used to measure the spatial pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

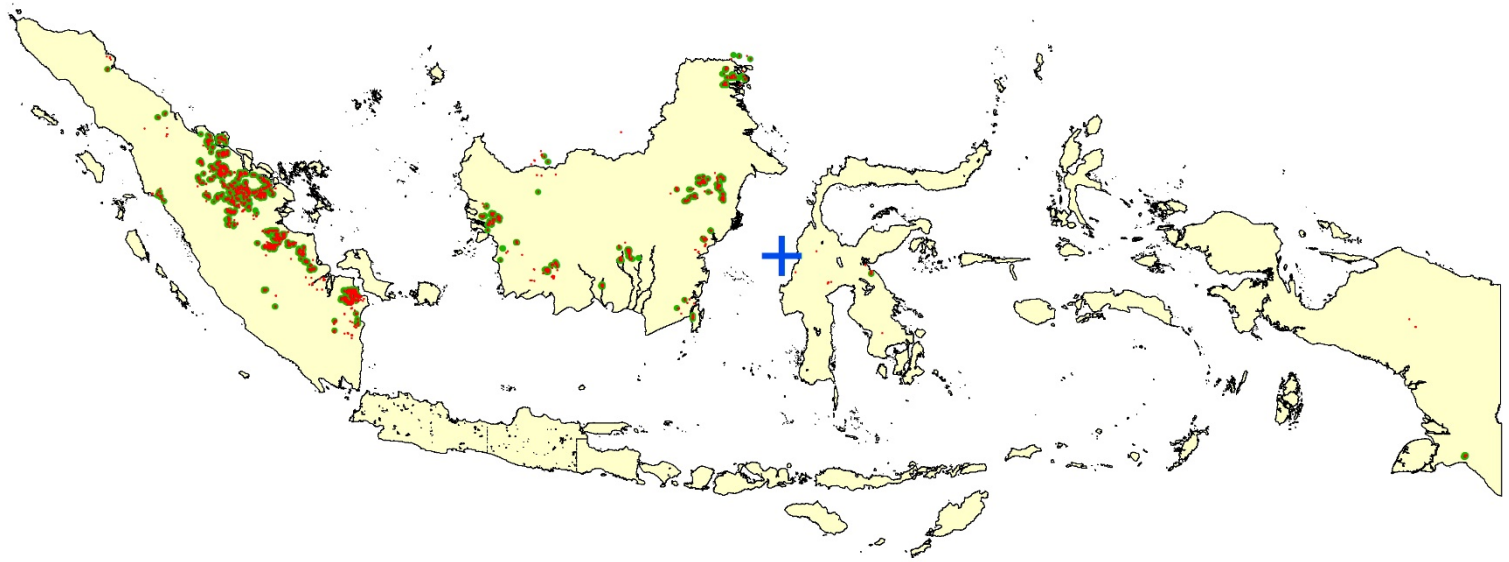

Figure S7. Deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, derived from MODIS using change-detection algorithm developed by [1] at a change-detection threshold of 130 (green points). Red points indicate deforestation hotspots confirmed by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid used to measure the spatial pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

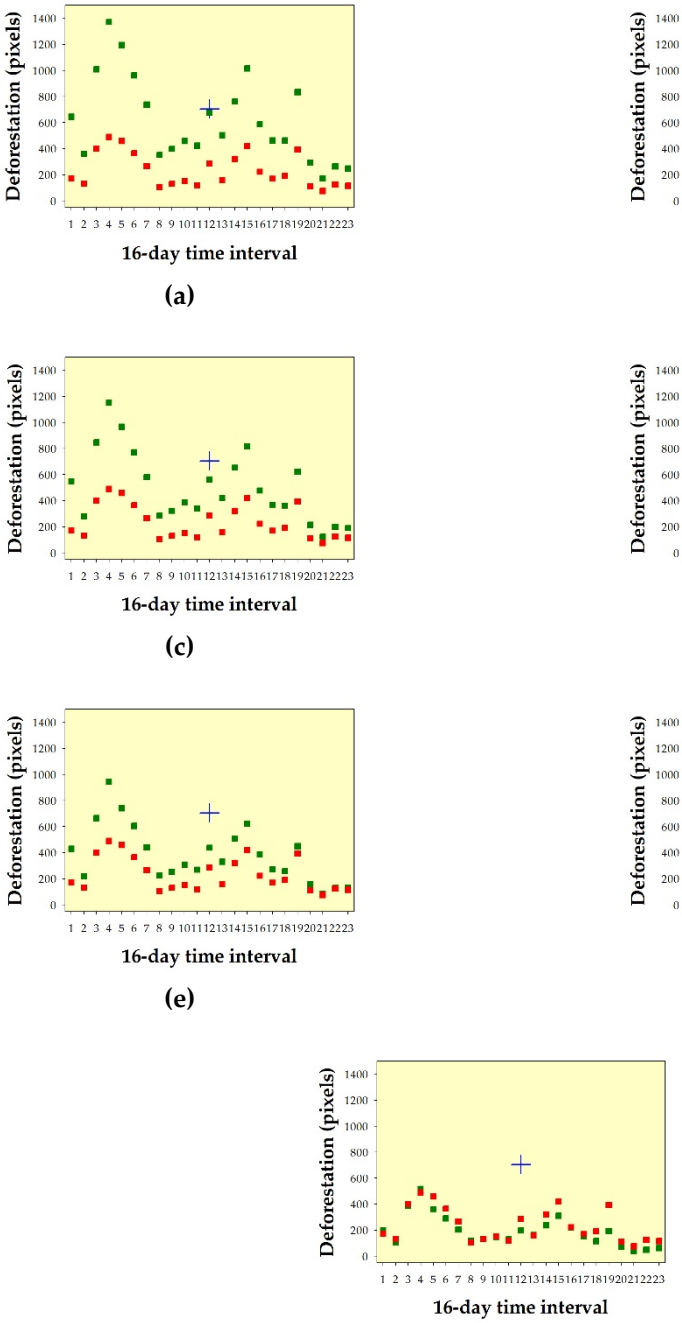

Figure S8. Green squares indicate deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, as detected using the 8-day monitoring system based on MODIS developed by [1] at change-detection thresholds of: (a) 50, (b) 60, (c) 70, (d) 80, (e) 90, (f) 100, and (g) 130. Red squares indicate deforestation hotspots detected by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid of the graph, which was used to measure the temporal pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets. In this case, to synchronize the time interval of MODIS to Landsat-8 OLI, time aggregation was completed for MODIS results at a 16-day time interval.

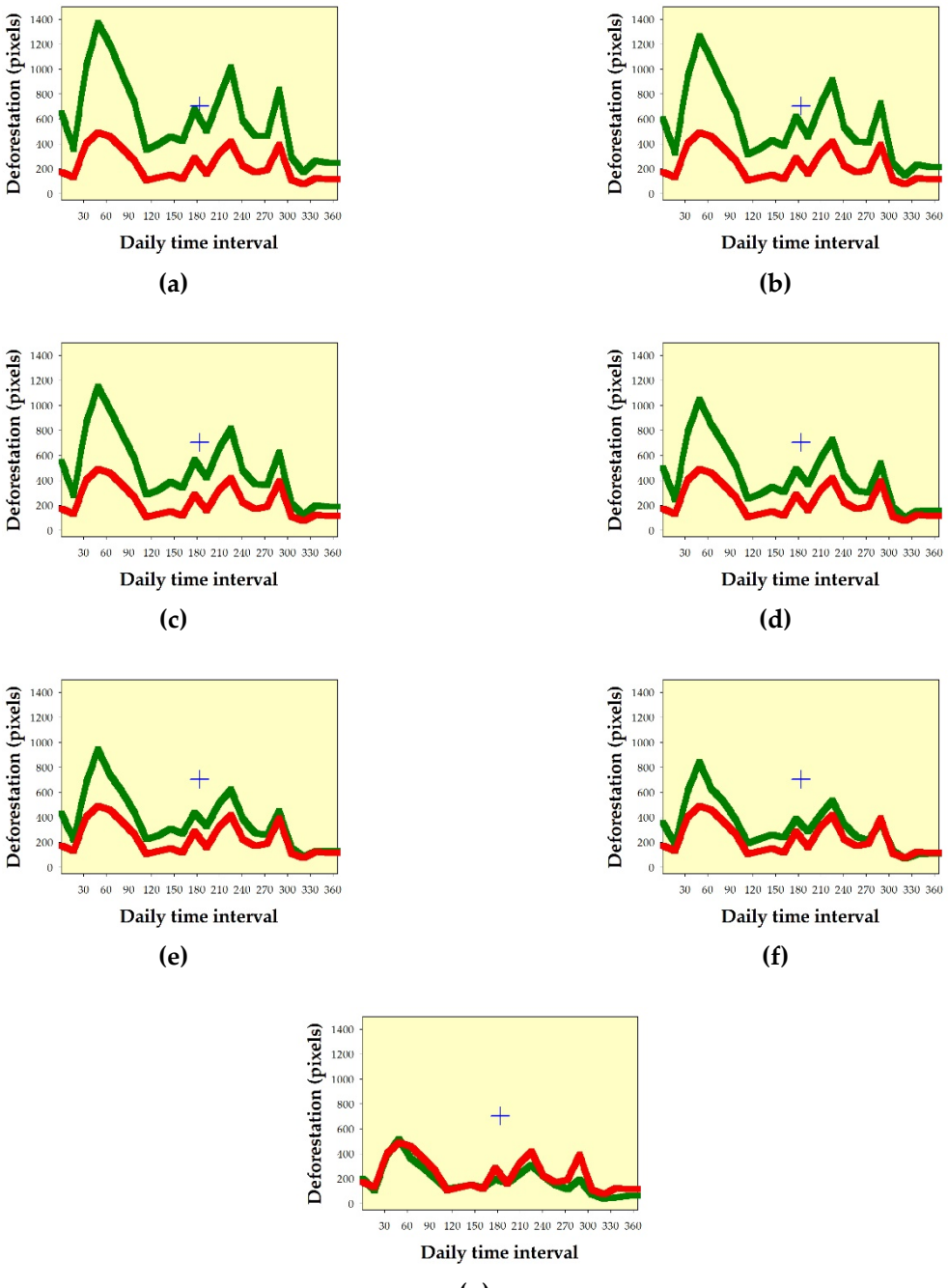

Figure S9 Interpolated deforestation time-series data shown in Figure S8 with 1-day interval. Green squares indicate deforestation hotspots in Indonesia in 2020, as detected using the 8-day monitoring system based on MODIS developed by [1] at change-detection thresholds of: (a) 50, (b) 60, (c) 70, (d) 80, (e) 90, (f) 100, and (g) 130. Red squares indicate deforestation hotspots detected by Landsat-8 OLI at land clarity ≥50% and land-clearing intensity ≥50%. Blue cross is the centroid of the graph, which was used to measure the temporal pattern similarity between these two deforestation data sets.

References

1. Setiawan, Y.; Kustiyo; K., Darmawan, A. A simple method for developing near real-time nationwide forest monitoring for Indonesia using MODIS near- and shortwave infrared bands. *Remote Sens. Lett.* **2016**, 7(4), 318–327, doi: 10.1080/2150704X.2015.1137645.