

Supplementary materials

Validation of remotely sensed land surface temperature at Lake Baikal's surroundings using in-situ observations

Egor Dyukarev ^{1,2,*}, Nadezhda Voropay ^{1,3}, Oksana Vasilenko ³ and Elena Rasputina ³

¹ Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological System SB RAS, Tomsk, 634055, Russia

² Yugra State University, Khanty-Mansiysk, 628012, Russia

³ V. B. Sochava Institute of Geography SB RAS, Irkutsk, 664033, Russia, elenaistoma@gmail.com

* Correspondence: dekot@mail.ru

Supplementary S1. Photos of ground observation sites for in-situ temperature monitoring.



Figure S1. Site S1. Bare soil.



Figure S2. Site S2. Dark-coniferous forest.



Figure S3. Site S3. Mixed forest.



Figure S4. Site S4. Shrubs.



Figure S5. Site S5. Mixed forest.



Figure S6. Site S6. Mixed forest.

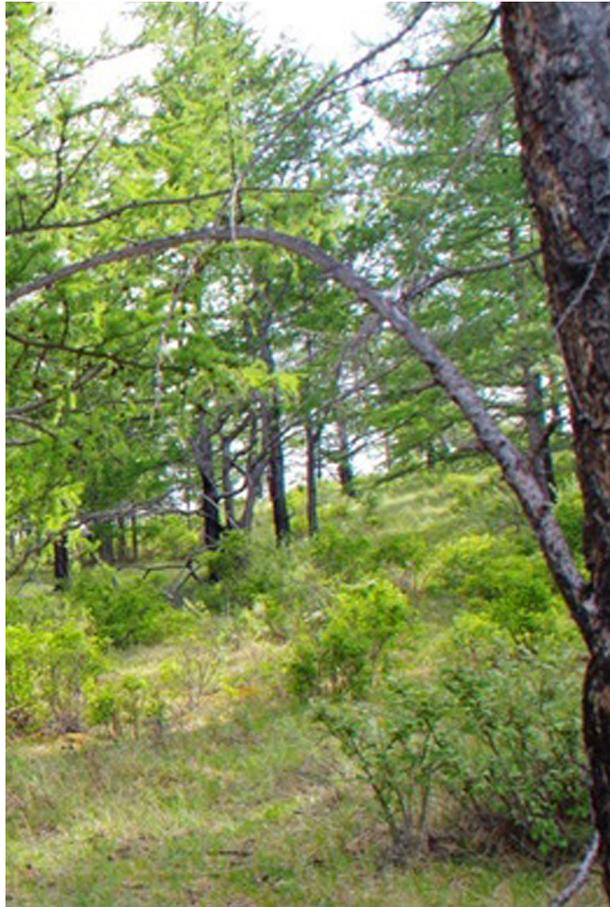


Figure S7. Site S7. Patches of larch forest.



Figure S8. Site S8. Patches of larch forest.



Figure S9. Site S9. Steppe.



Figure S10. Site P1. Patches of larch forest.



Figure S11. Site P2. Mixed forest.



Figure S12. Site P3. Patches of pine forest.

Supplementary S2. Photos of the equipment used for in-situ temperature monitoring.



Figure S13. Thermochrone device picture (adopted from <https://www.templog.com.au/>, accessed on 9 February 2024)



Figure S14. Thermochrone device mounted at north side of a pine tree at 2 m above surface for air temperature in-situ monitoring.



Figure S15. Elitech RC-51H temperature data logger used for air temperature monitoring (left), device covered by larch bark for hidden installation (center), device mounted at north side of a pine tree at 2 m above surface for air temperature in-situ monitoring (right).



Figure S16. Elitech RC- 4 temperature data logger with external temperature sensors located at waterproof box