

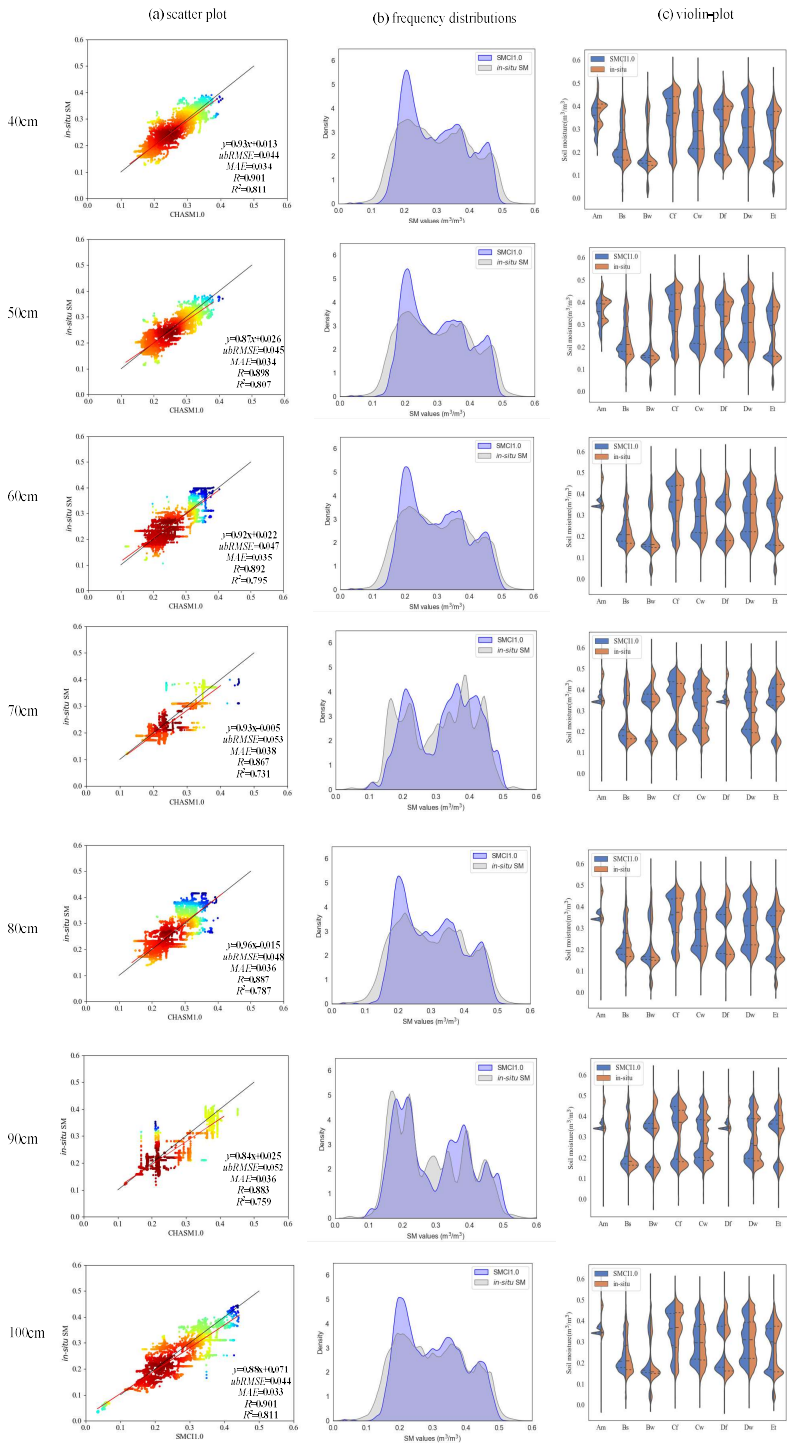
*Supplement of*

**A 1-km daily soil moisture dataset of China based on in-situ measurement using machine learning**

5 **Qingliang Li et al.**

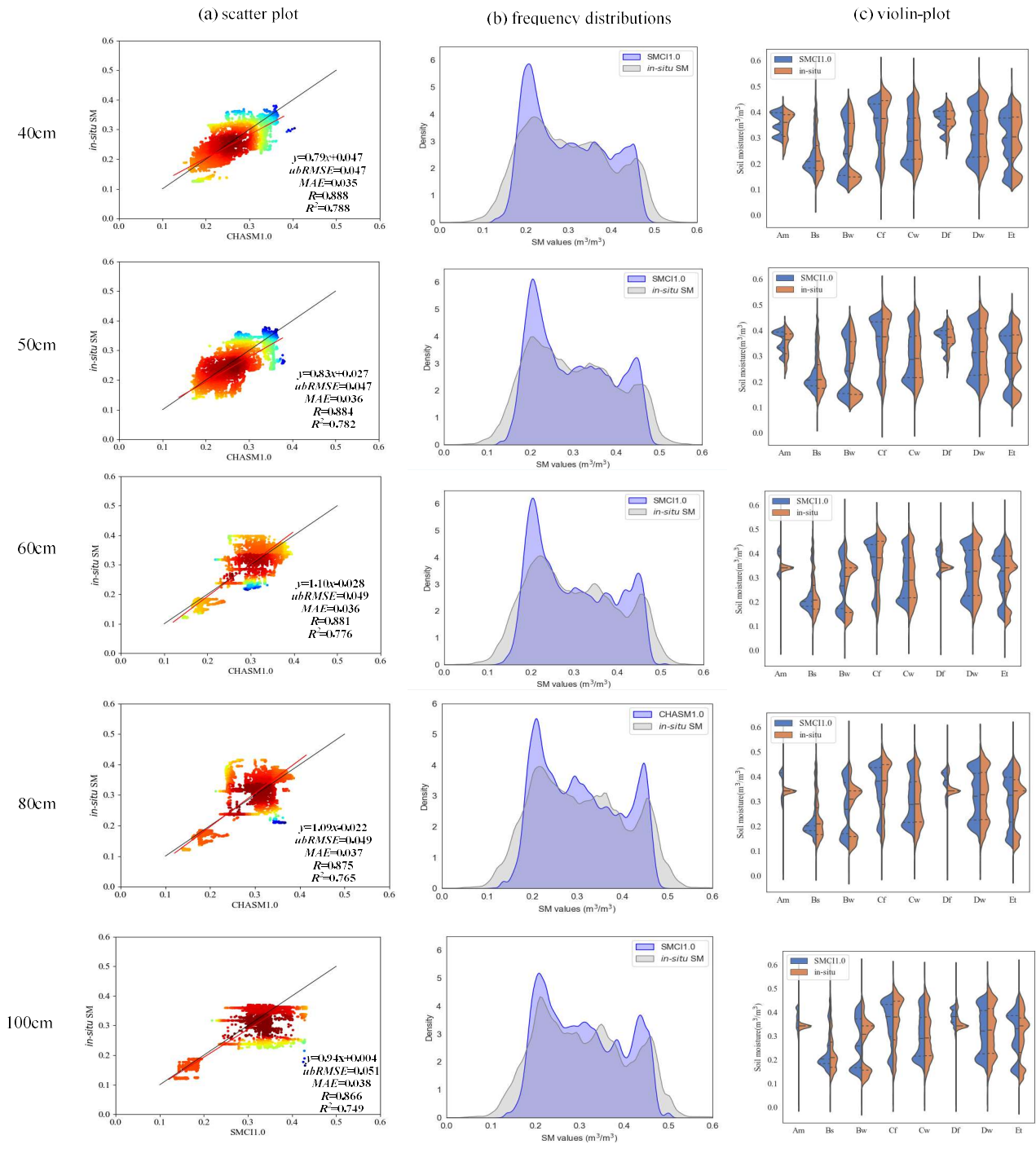
*Correspondence to:* Wei Shangguan (Email: [shgwei@mail.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:shgwei@mail.sysu.edu.cn))

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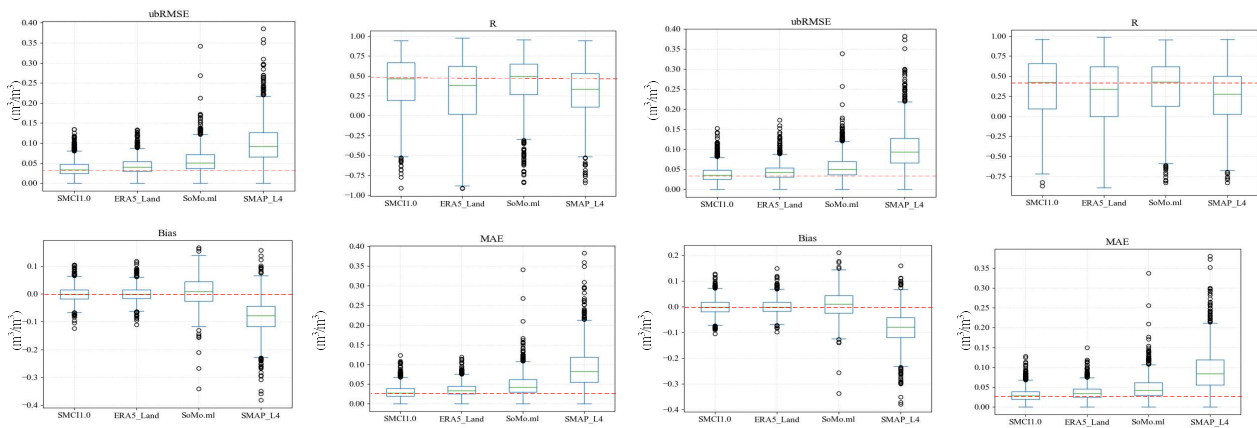


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**Figure S1. Comparisons between SMCI1.0 and in-situ SM from 10 to 30 cm soil depth: comparison of (a) the scatter plot between the mean of CHASMI.0 and that of in-situ SM at each station, (b) the frequency distributions of the whole SM values in SMCI1.0 and that in in-situ measurement networks, (c) the violin-plot for the distribution of daily SM from stations for each climate type.**

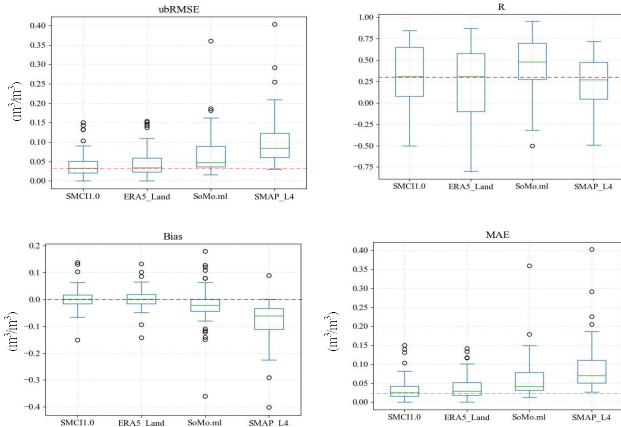


15 Figure S2. Same as Fig. S1 but for station-to-station mappings. There is no test set at 70 and 90 cm due to the few in-situ observations.



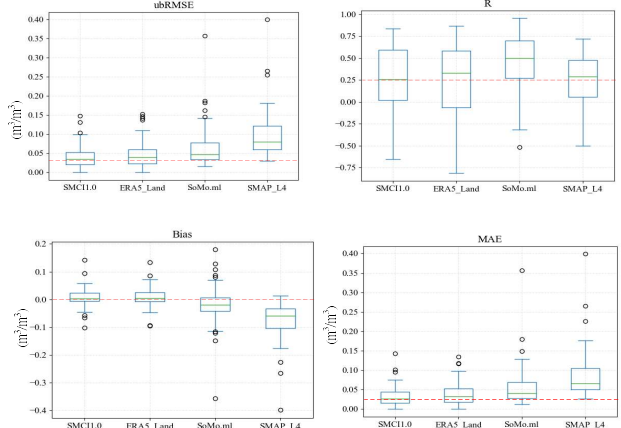
(a) 50 cm soil depth

(b) 60 cm soil depth



(c) 70 cm soil depth

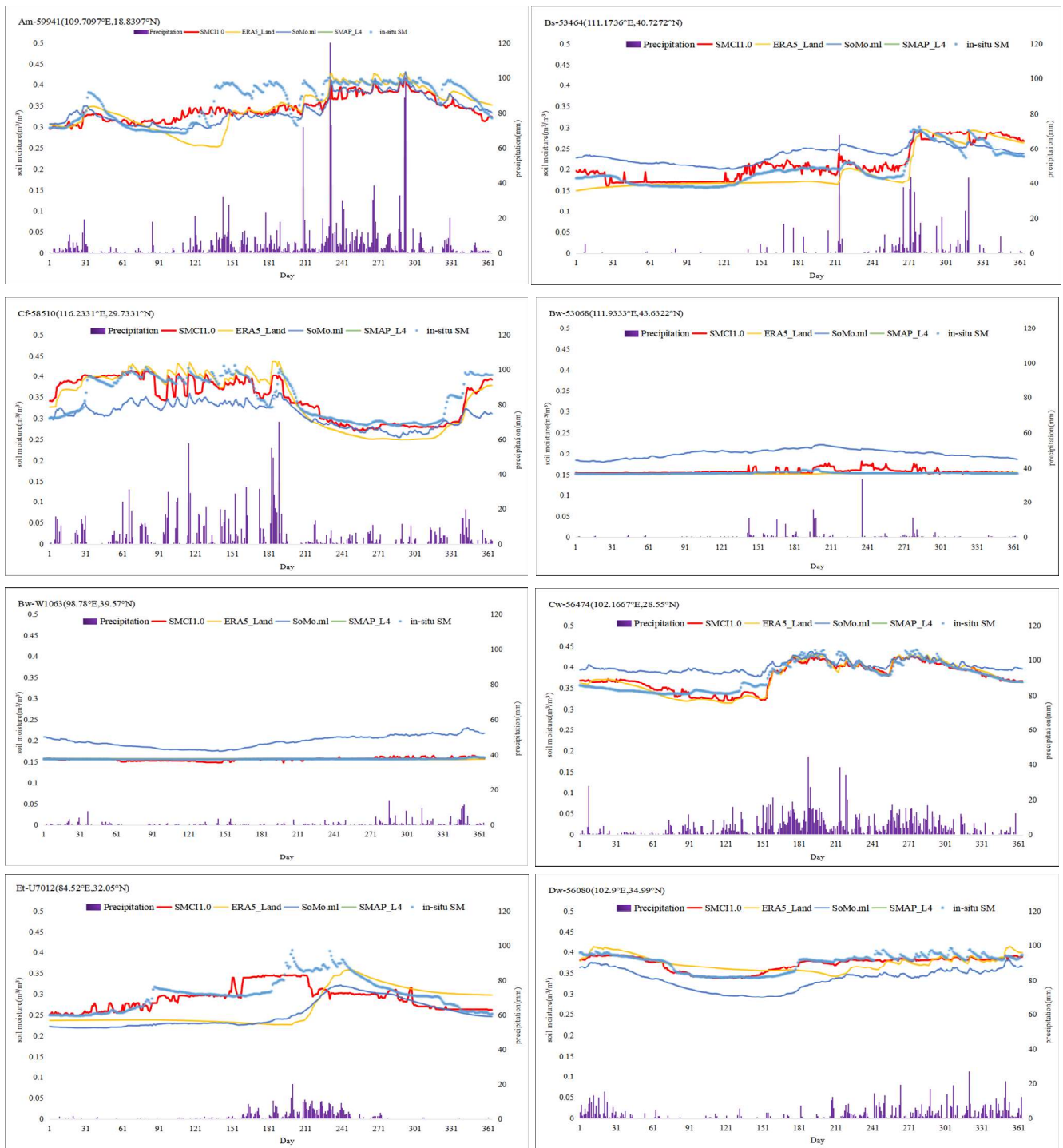
(d) 80 cm soil depth



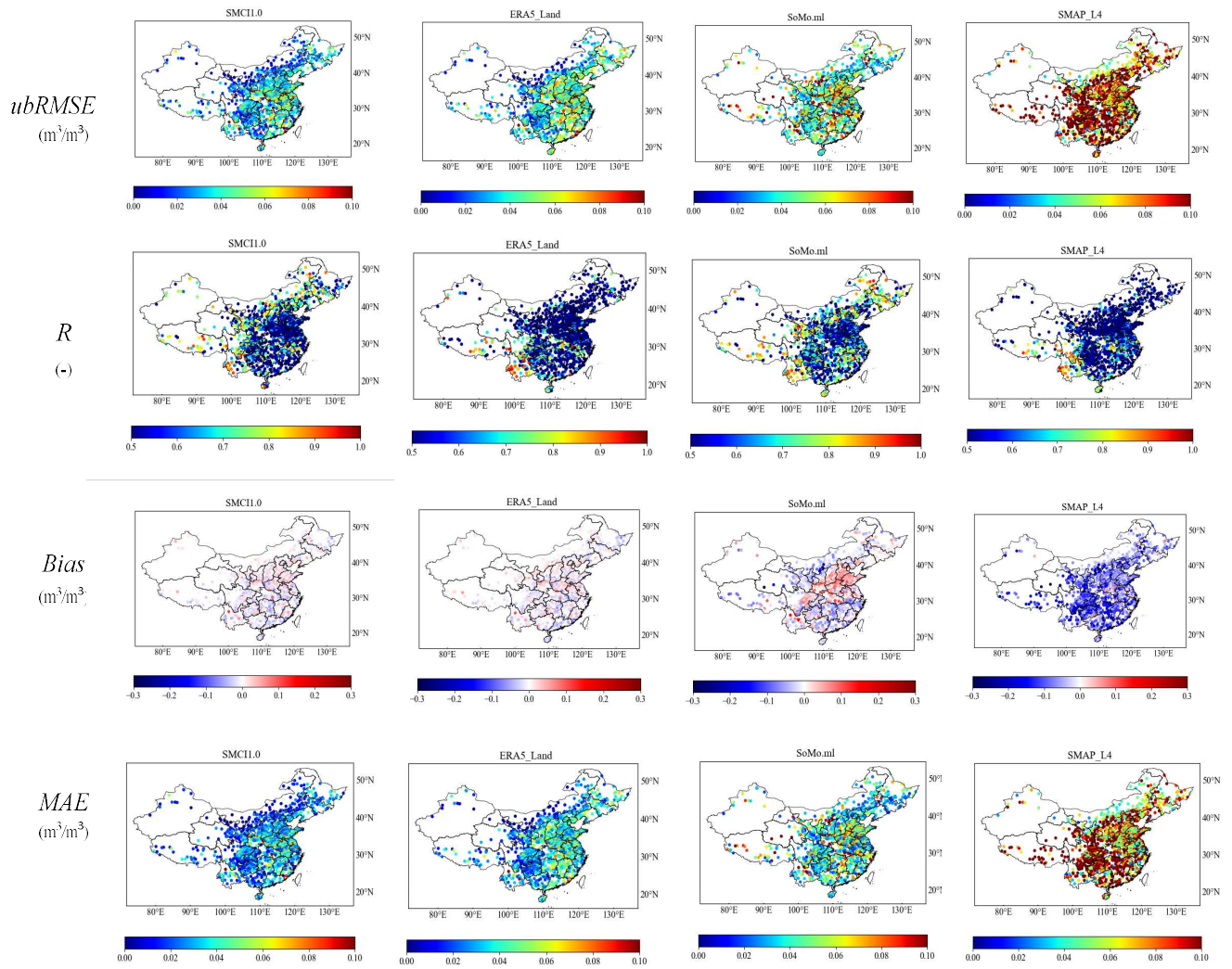
(e) 90 cm soil depth

(f) 100 cm soil depth

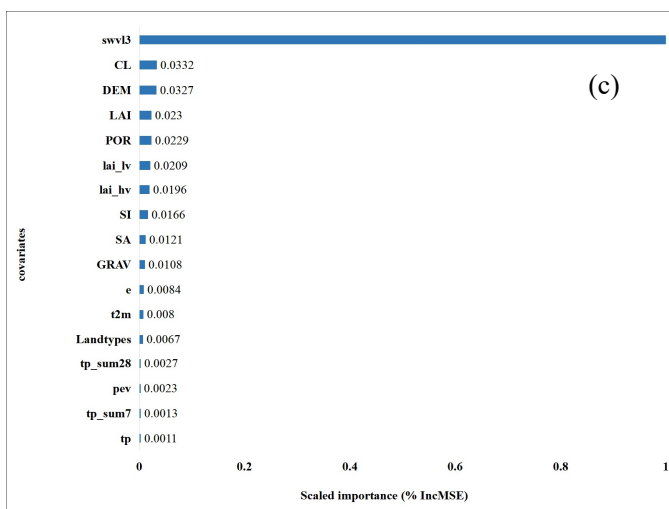
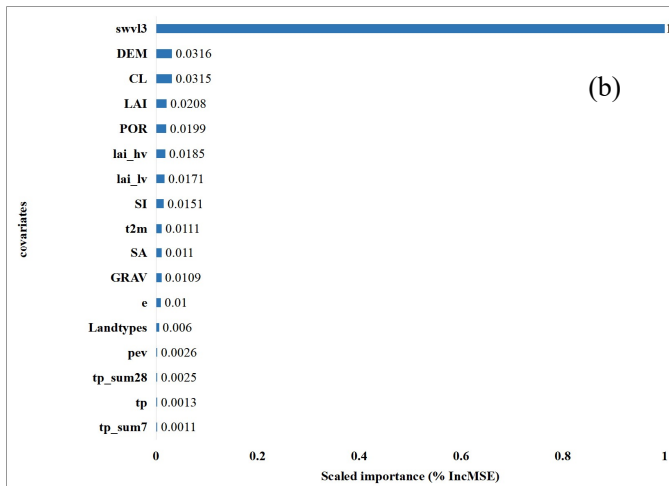
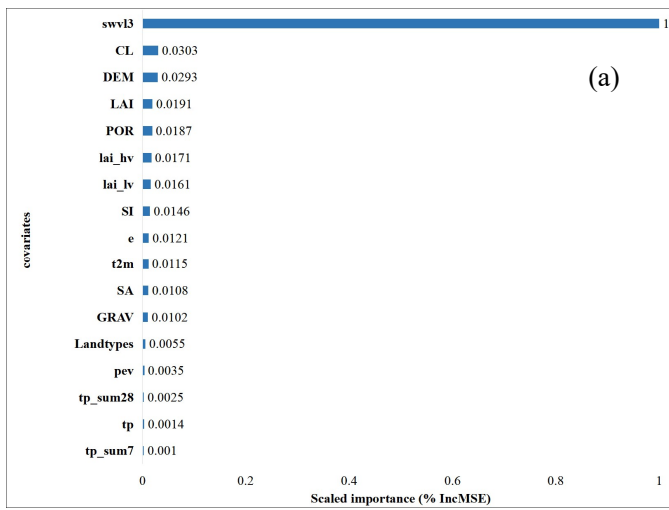
Figure S3. Comparison with other gridded datasets (a) at 50 cm soil depth, (b) at 60 cm soil depth, (c) at 70 cm soil depth, (d) at 80 cm soil depth, (e) at 90 cm soil depth, (f) at 100 cm soil depth.

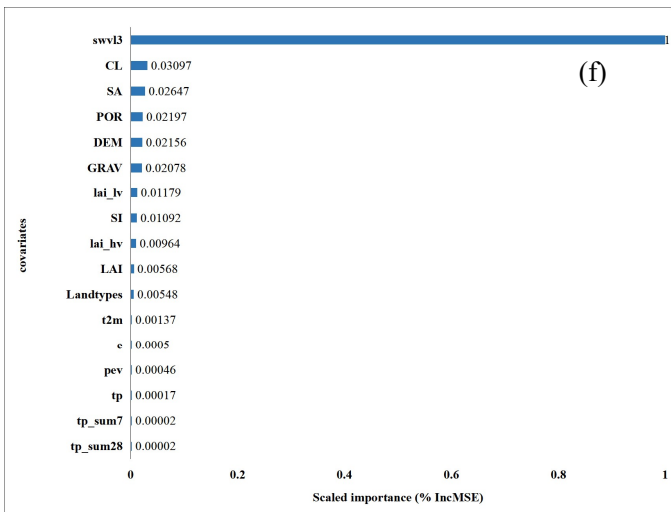
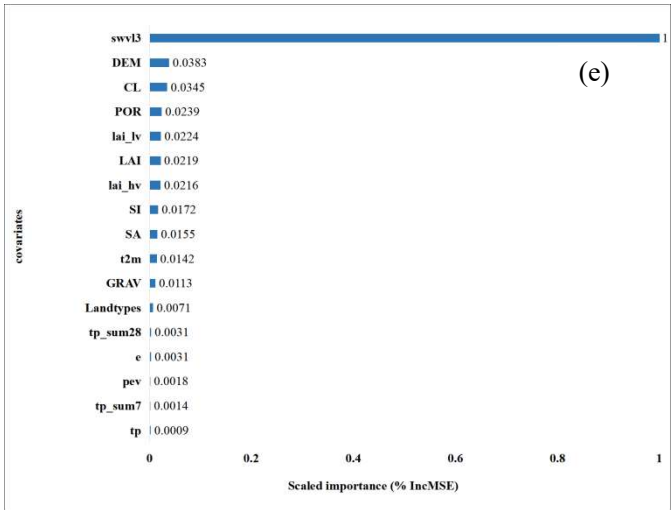
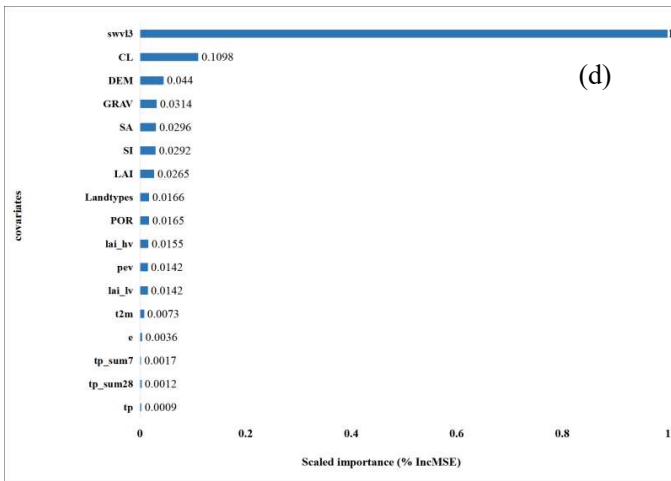


**Figure S4.** Time series of 30 cm soil depth in different climate regions. Each plot contains in-situ and estimated SM along with daily precipitation.



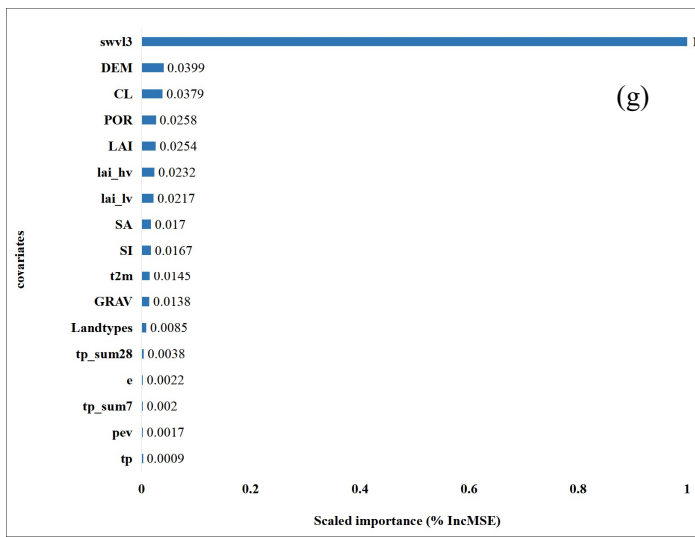
25 Figure S5. Goodness of fit statistics ( $ubRMSE$ ,  $R$ , Bias, and MAE) at 30 cm soil depth during the tested period.





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35 **Figure S6. Relative importance of covariates for the RF model from 40 to 100 cm soil depth. (a) at 40 cm soil depth, (b) at 50 cm soil depth, (c) at 60 cm soil depth, (d) at 70 cm soil depth, (e) at 80 cm soil depth, (f) at 90 cm soil depth, (g) at 100 cm soil depth.**