

# **Supplementary Information for CIrrMap250: Annual time-series of China's irrigated cropland maps from 2000 to 2020 developed through multisource data integration**

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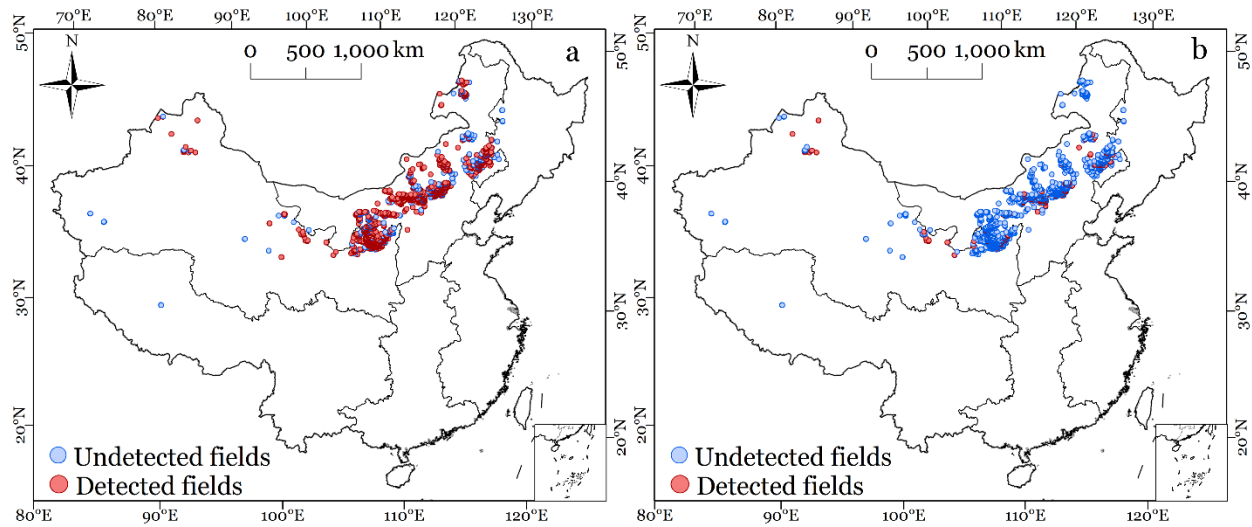
Figures S1 to S7

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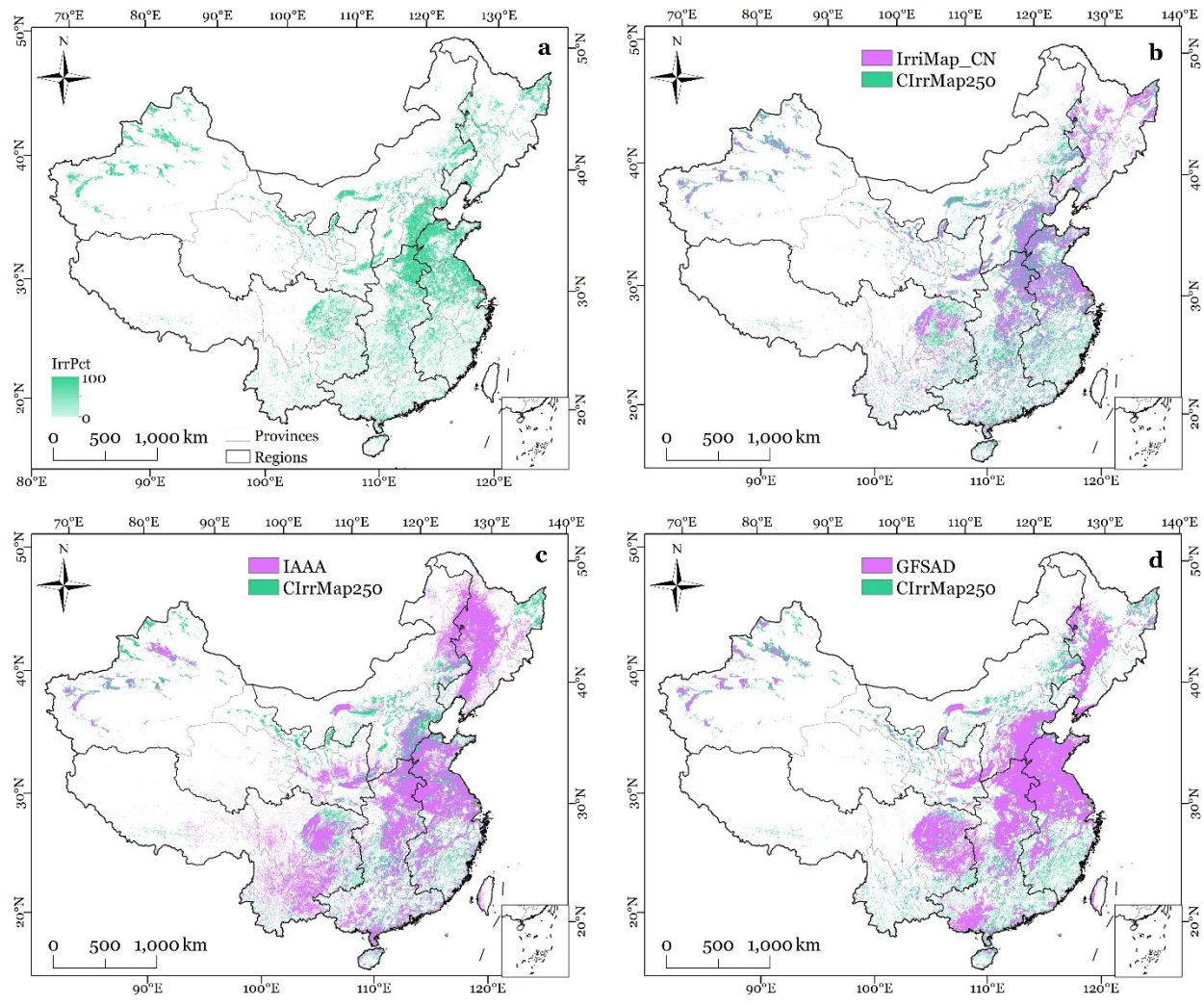
## **Introduction**

This supplementary information includes 7 figures and 5 tables, which provide supplements to the descriptions of the data sets, methods, and results given in the main paper.

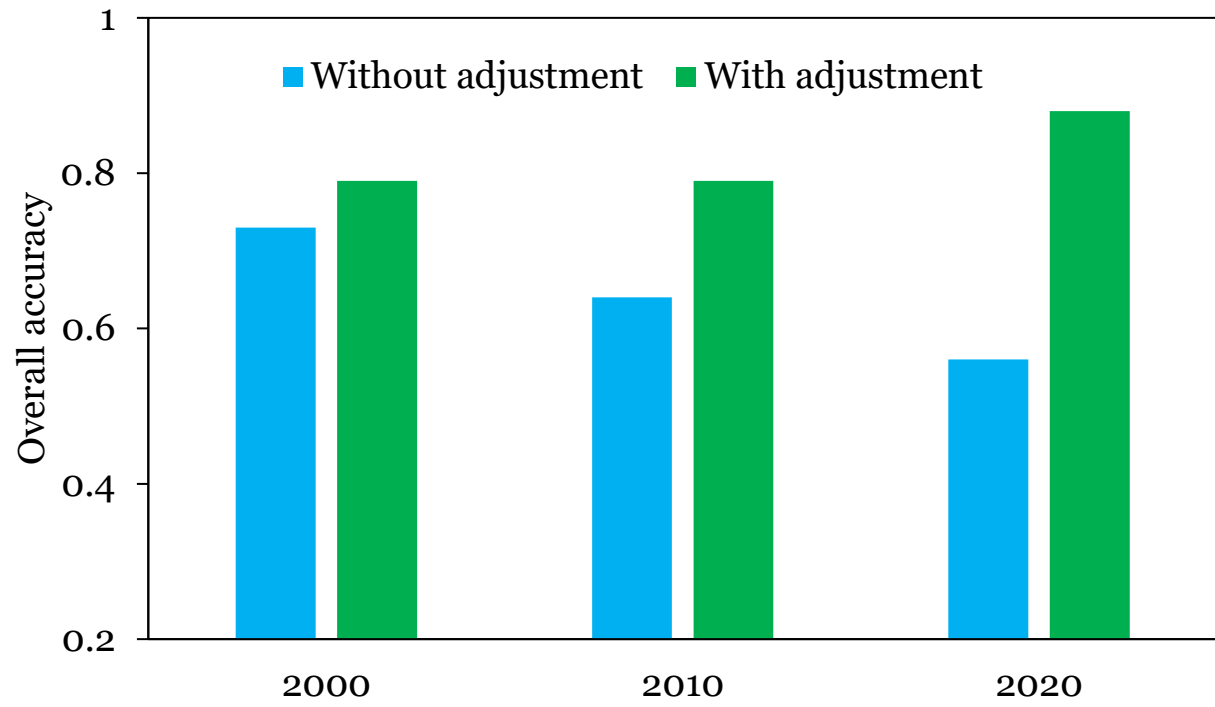
## 1 Supplementary Figures



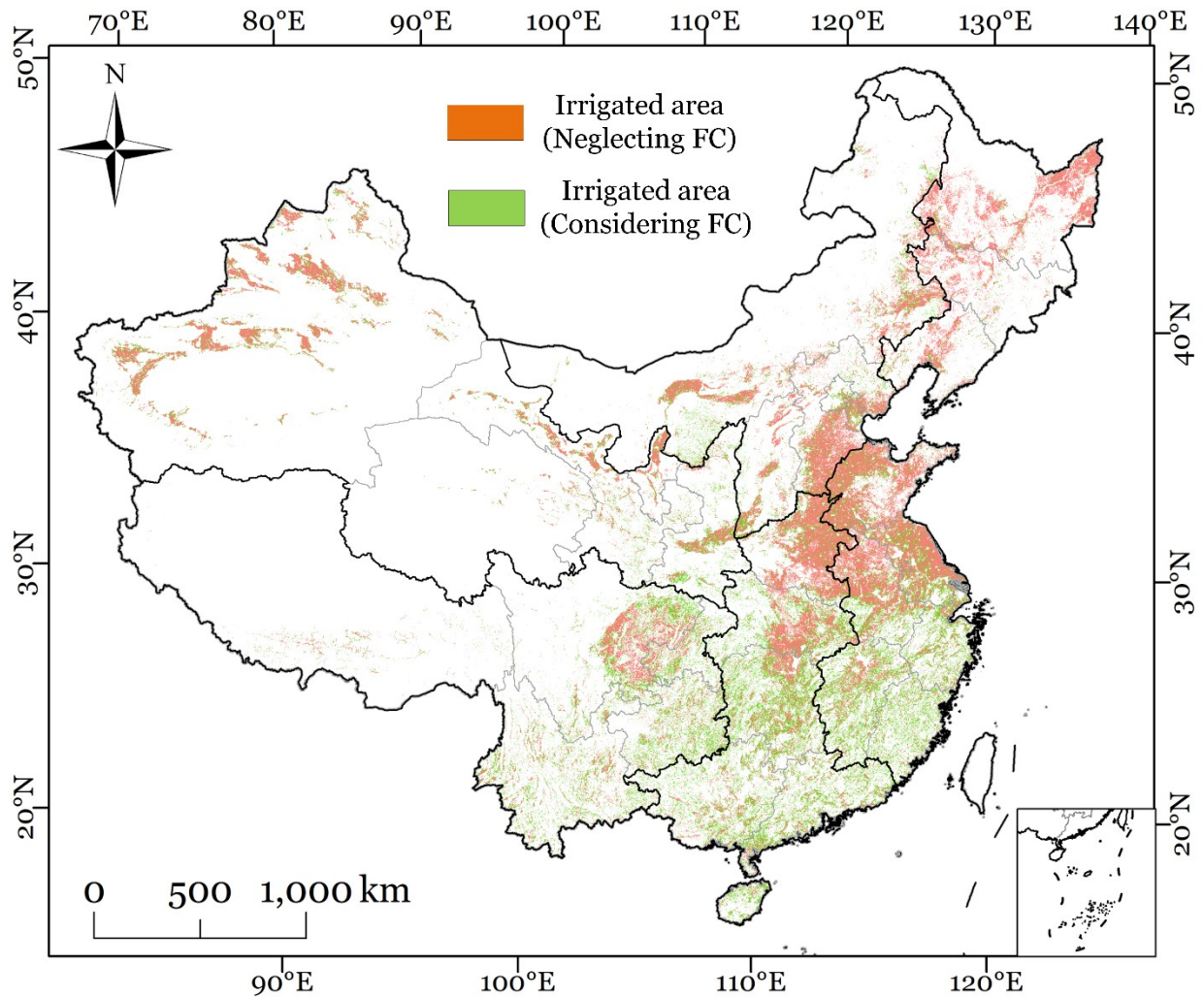
**Figure S1. Spatial distribution of the detected and undetected fields with center pivot irrigation systems for the year 2020. Panels a and b show the results of ClrrMap250 and IrriMap\_CN, respectively.**



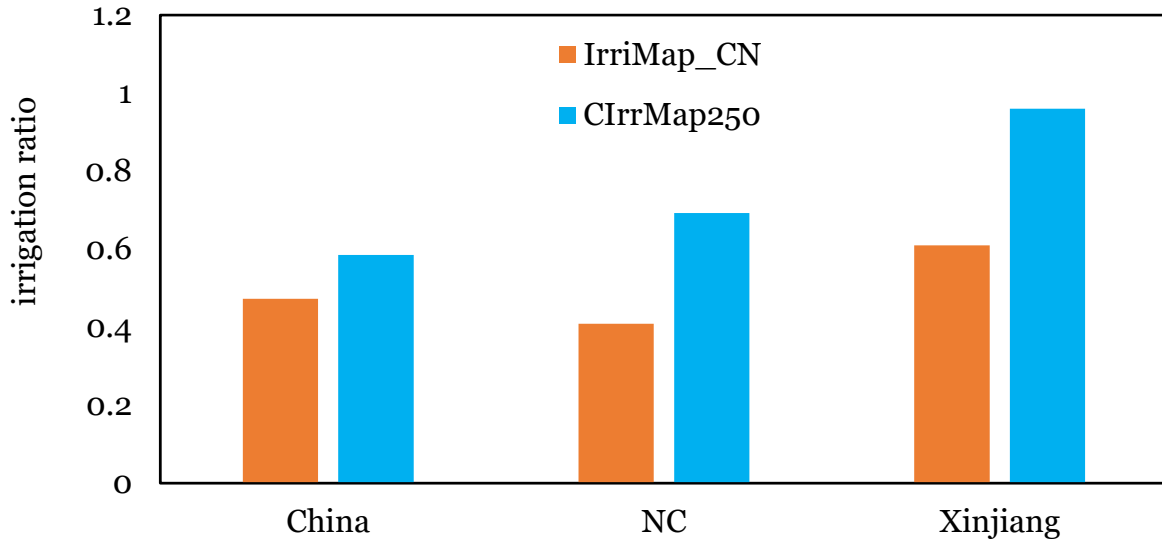
**Figure S2. Comparison of the distributions of irrigated cropland in CIrrMap250 with the existing products (IrriMap\_CN, IAAA, GFSAD).** Panel (a) shows the distribution of irrigated cropland in CIrrMap250, while the panels b, c and d display the comparison of irrigated cropland distribution.



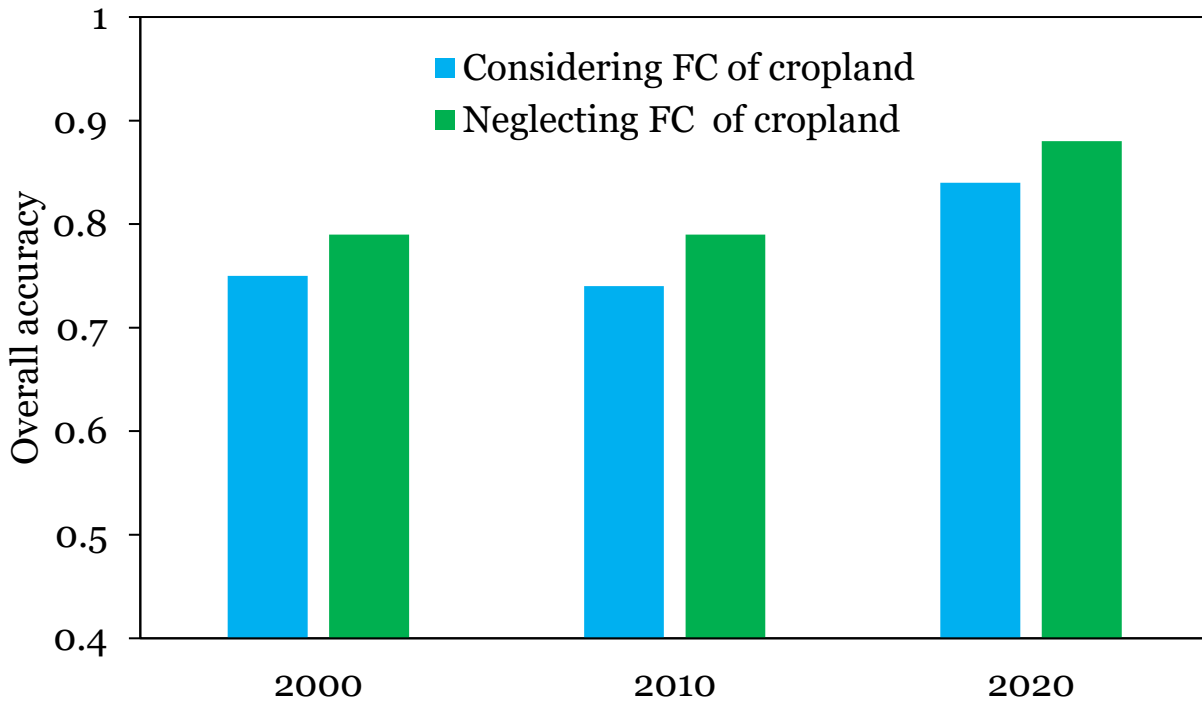
**Figure S3. Comparison of irrigated ratio estimates of CIrrMap250 and IrrMap\_CN in China, Northern China, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region**



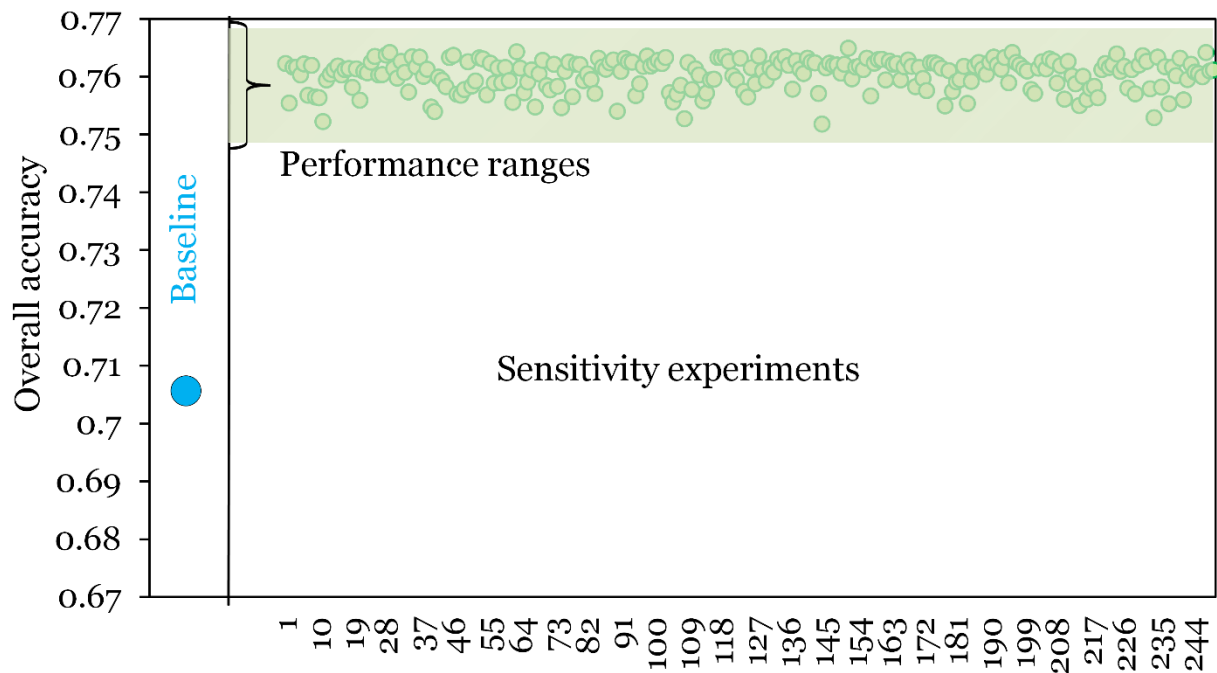
**Figure S4. Comparison of the performance of irrigated cropland maps developed based on the original irrigated area statistics (without adjustment) and the harmonized and reconciled irrigated areas (with adjustment, CIrrMap250)**



**Figure S5. Comparison of irrigated area distribution in the scenarios of considering fractional coverage (FC) of irrigated cropland (this study) and neglecting FC of irrigated cropland.**



**Figure S6. Comparison of performance of irrigated area maps in the scenarios of considering fractional coverage (FC) of irrigated cropland (this study) and neglecting FC of irrigated cropland.**



**Figure S7. Sensitivity analysis of the performance of irrigated cropland maps to the use of different irrigation suitability maps.** The performance of these irrigation maps was compared with the baseline irrigation map that was created by the method in our study while excluding irrigation suitability in the mapping process.

## 2 Supplementary Tables

**Table S1. Summary of the MODIS-derived vegetation indices used in this study**

Vegetation indices	Formula	MODIS bands	Resolution
NDVI	$(\text{NIR} - \text{Red}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{Red})$	Bands 01, 02	250 m/16day
EVI	$2.5 * (\text{NIR} - \text{Red}) / (\text{NIR} + 6 * \text{Red} - 7.5 * \text{Blue} + 1)$	Bands 01, 02, 03	250 m/16day
GI	$\text{NIR} / \text{Green}$	Bands 01, 04	250 m/8day

Red: band 01, Blue: band 03, near-infrared (NIR): band 02, Green: band 04

**Table S2. Reclassification of irrigation suitability factors and their suitability values**

Irrigation suitability factors	Reclassification	Suitability value
elevation	S1: < min+100 S2: [min+100, min+300] S3: [min+300, min+500] S4: > min+500	S1=4 S2=3 S3=2 S4=2
slope	S1: <2% S2: [2%, 4%] S3: [4%, 8%] S4: > 8%	S1=4 S2=3 S3=2 S4=2
aridity index	S1: <0.1; S2: [0.1, 0.2]; S3: [0.2, 0.3]; S4: [0.3, 0.4] S5: [0.4, 0.5]; S6: [0.5, 0.6] S7: [0.6, 0.7]; S8: [0.7, 0.8] S9: [0.8, 0.9]; S10: >0.9	S1=10; S2= 9 S3=8; S4= 7 S5=6; S6= 5 S7=4; S8= 3 S9=2; S10= 1

Note: min is minimum elevation of the mapping unit



**Table S3. Optimized hyperparameters of the RF algorithm**

Hyperparameters	Descriptions	values
<i>Ntree</i>	Number of trees	200
<i>MinObs</i>	Minimum number of observations per node	10
<i>Nsplit</i>	Number of variables randomly sampled at each decision split	7

**Table S4. Definitions of the performance metrics**

Metrics	Formula	Variables
Overall accuracy	$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{ii}}{N}$	<i>n</i> is the number of classes; <i>P<sub>ii</sub></i> is the number of pixels on row <i>i</i> and column <i>i</i> in the confusion matrix, which represent the total number of pixels correctly classified; <i>N</i> is total number of pixels used for accuracy evaluation; <i>P<sub>i+</sub></i> and <i>P<sub>+i</sub></i> are the total number of pixels on row <i>i</i> (observations) and column <i>i</i> (predictions), respectively.
F1-score	$2 \frac{\frac{P_{ii}}{P_{+i}} \times \frac{P_{ii}}{P_{i+}}}{\frac{P_{ii}}{P_{+i}} + \frac{P_{ii}}{P_{i+}}}$	
Producer's accuracy	$\frac{P_{ii}}{P_{+i}}$	
User's accuracy	$\frac{P_{ii}}{P_{i+}}$	

<https://blog.csdn.net/lovefreewind/article/details/42672085>

**Table S5. Performance metric values of CIrrMap250 and the existing maps (IrriMap\_CN, IAAA, GFSAD). OA, PU, UA represent overall accuracy, producer's accuracy, and user's accuracy, respectively.**

Year	Products	OA	F1-score	Irr PA	Irr UA	NIrr PA	NIrr UA
2000	CIrrMap250	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.79
	IrriMap_CN	0.68	0.73	0.51	0.80	0.87	0.63
	IAAA	0.55	0.50	0.66	0.56	0.45	0.55
2010	CIrrMap250	0.79	0.71	0.83	0.83	0.71	0.71
	IrriMap_CN	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.81	0.75	0.53
	IAAA	0.61	0.50	0.64	0.71	0.54	0.46
	GFSAD	0.59	0.51	0.60	0.71	0.58	0.46
2020	CIrrMap250	0.88	-	0.88	1	-	-
	IrriMap_CN	0.20	-	0.20	1	-	-