Supplementary Materials for

A satellite-based ice fraction record for small water bodies of the Arctic Coastal Plain

Hong Lin^{1,2}, Jinyang Du¹, John S. Kimball¹, Xiao Cheng², J. Patrick Donnelly^{1,3}, Jennifer D. Watts⁴, Annett Bartsch⁵

Correspondence to: jinyang.du@ntsg.umt.edu; chengxiao9@mail.sysu.edu.cn

This PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S3

Tables S1 to S4

¹ Numerical Terradynamic Simulation Group, University of Montana, Missoula MT, USA

² School of Geospatial Engineering and Science, Sun Yat-sen University, and Southern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory (Zhuhai), Zhuhai 519082, China

³ Ducks Unlimited Inc., Missoula MT, USA

⁴ Woodwell Climate Research Center, Falmouth, MA, 02540, USA

⁵ b.geos, Industriestrasse 1, 2100 Korneuburg, Austria

Supplementary figures

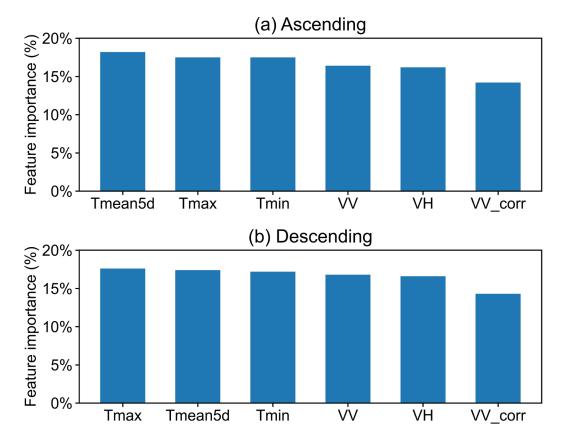


Figure S1

Feature importance of the random forest classifiers trained with ascending-pass data (a) and descending-pass data (b).

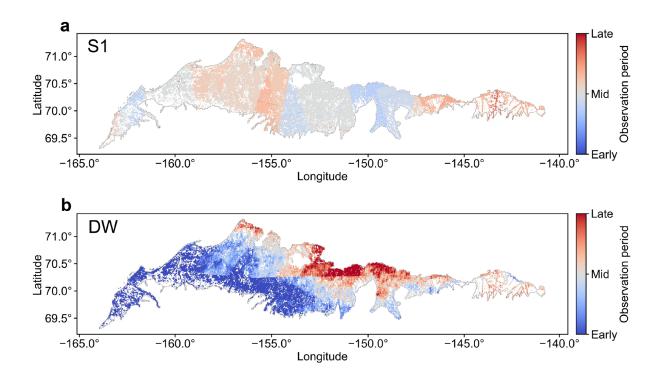


Figure S2Observation timing of Sentinel-1 (S1) (a) and Dynamic World (DW) (b) in June from 2017–2023. Observations from June 1–10 are classified as Early, June 11–20 as Mid, and June 21–30 as Late.

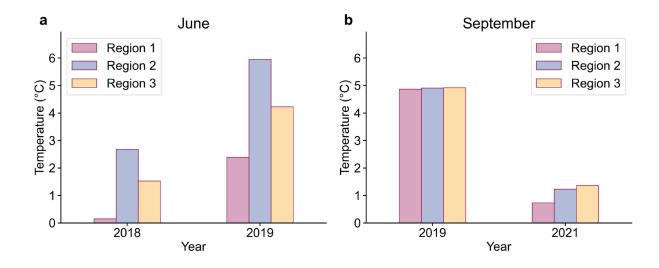


Figure S3

The mean temperature in June 2019 was higher than in June 2018 across the three selected regions (a), while the mean temperature in September 2021 was significantly lower than in September 2019 (b). Temperature data are derived from daily temperature records in the Daymet dataset.

Supplementary tables

Table S1

Comparison between observed ice phenology data and satellite-based estimated phenology dates. The table presents seven observed ice phenology records from four rivers, including the site name, location, event type, and the observed date. It also includes phenology dates estimated from the 1-km Sentinel-1 (S1) and Dynamic World (DW) ice fraction data, along with the date errors calculated as the difference between the estimated and observed dates.

Site name	Lat	Lon	Event	Observed	Estimated date		Date error	
				date	S1	DW	S1	DW
Colville River	70.43	-150.39	Freeze-up	20171015	20170926	20170927	-19	18
(ColvilleVillage)								
Colville River	70.43	-150.39	Break-up	20180605	20180611	20180622	6	17
(ColvilleVillage)								
Colville River	70.43	-150.39	Freeze-up	20181009	20181015	20180920	6	-19
(ColvilleVillage)								
Colville River	70.43	-150.39	Break-up	20190527	20190519	20190522	-8	-5
(ColvilleVillage)								
Kuparuk River	70.33	-149.01	Break-up	20180605	20180605	20180713	0	38
(Kuparuk)								
Meade River	70.49	-157.41	Break-up	20210530	20210524	20210615	-6	16
(Atqasuk)								
Sagavanirktok	70.25	-148.31	Break-up	20210524	20210522	20210609	-2	16
River (Deadhorse)								

Table S2

Training and testing data used in the random forest models.

Orbit type _	Traini	ng data	Tes	- Total	
	Ice	Non-Ice	Ice	Non-Ice	- 10ta1
Ascending	9083	6174	2383	1484	19,124
Descending	16,184	10,032	3929	2589	32,734

 Table S3

 Hyperparameter settings for the random forest classifiers (ice detection models).

Hyperparameter	Ascending	Descending		
Number of trees	50	50		
Variables per split	2	3		
Minimum leaf population	1	1		
Bag fraction	0.5	0.5		
Maximum nodes	2010	2010		

Table S4Comparison of 1-km S1 and DW ice fraction on the same days each year from 2017 to 2023. The table lists the *R*, RMSE, RRMSE, and bias values, as well as the number of matched S1 and DW dates for each year and the total number of data points per year.

Year	R	RMSE	RRMSE	Bias	Dates	Points
2017	0.90	0.21	0.38	0.05	61	54,057
2018	0.88	0.22	0.31	0.04	127	152,963
2019	0.94	0.16	0.23	0.03	126	140,814
2020	0.92	0.19	0.38	0.04	122	185,053
2021	0.94	0.13	0.16	0	121	151,235
2022	0.86	0.22	0.32	-0.02	97	95,325
2023	0.92	0.18	0.29	-0.02	100	87,791