

**Mapping Paddy Rice Distribution and Cropping Intensity in South and Southeast Asia (1995 - 2024) at 30m Resolution**

Zizhang Zhao<sup>1,2</sup>, Jinwei Dong<sup>2,3\*</sup>, Geli Zhang<sup>1\*</sup>, Jilin Yang<sup>4</sup>, Xiangming Xiao<sup>5</sup>

1 College of Land Science and Technology, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China

2 Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

3 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

4 College of Grassland Science and Technology, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China

5 School of Biological Sciences, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019, USA

Correspondence to: [dongjw@igsnrr.ac.cn](mailto:dongjw@igsnrr.ac.cn); [geli.zhang@cau.edu.cn](mailto:geli.zhang@cau.edu.cn)

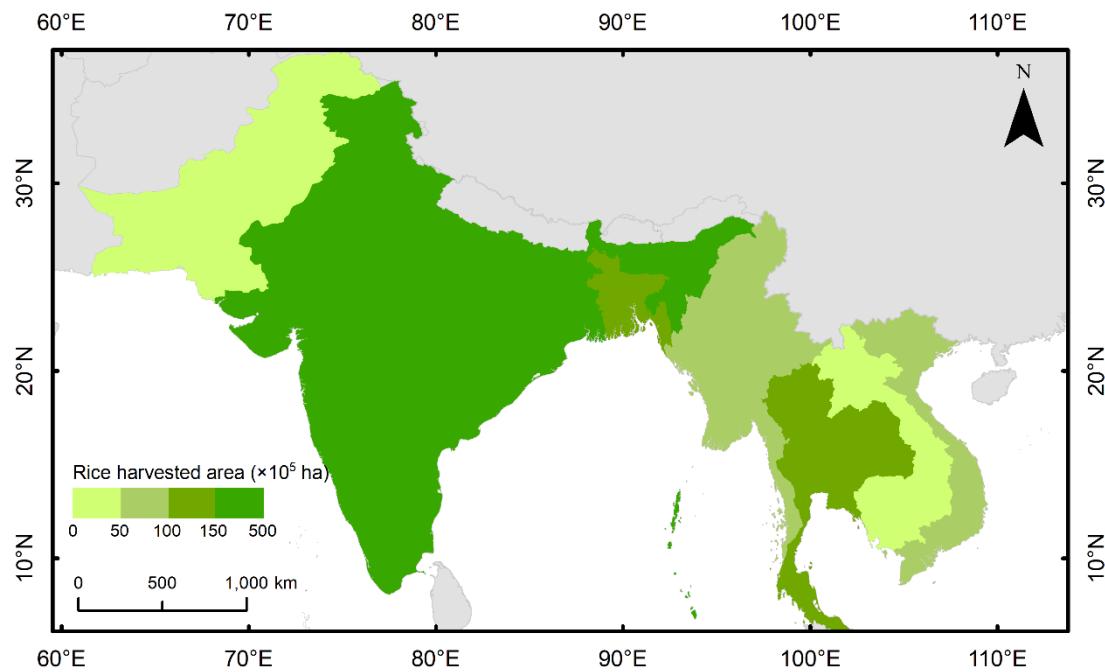


Figure S1. Distribution of rice harvested area in the study region of South and Southeast Asia (unit:  $\times 10^4$  ha)

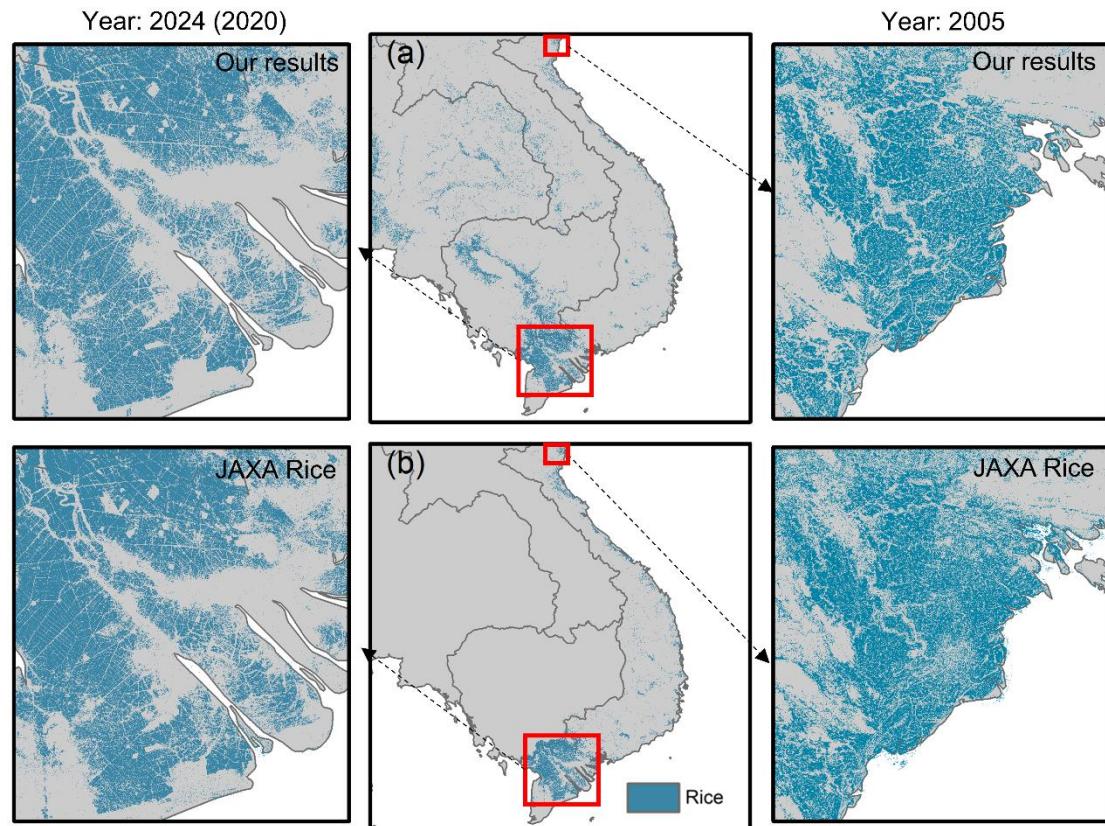


Figure S2. Comparison of rice mapping results between our method and JAXA Rice product in Vietnam for the years 2005 and 2024 (2020), with zoomed-in views of selected regions.

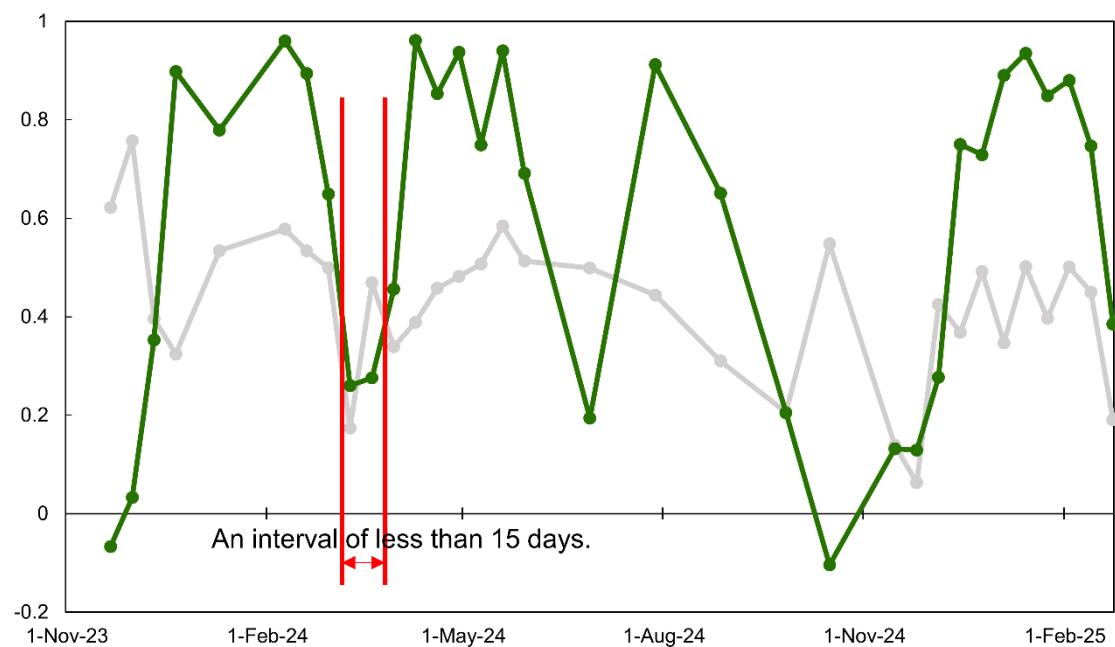


Figure S3. Time series of Land Surface Water Index (LSWI) and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for a typical rice pixel in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam, from November 2023 to February 2025 with a red vertical line indicating an interval of less than 15 days

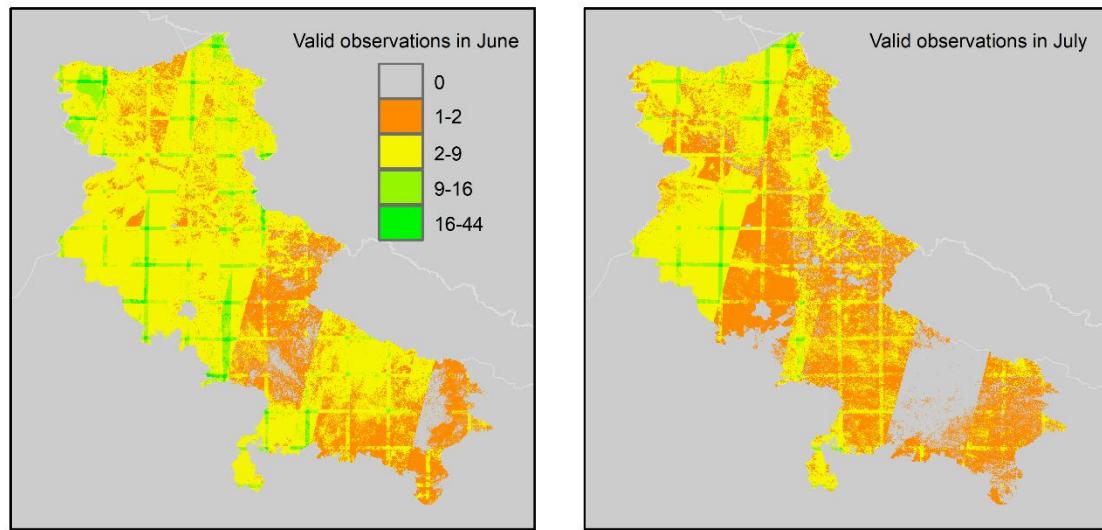


Figure S4. Spatial distribution of valid satellite observations in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam, for June (left) and July (right).