Supplement of Biogeosciences, 22, 2637–2651, 2025 https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-22-2637-2025-supplement © Author(s) 2025. CC BY 4.0 License.





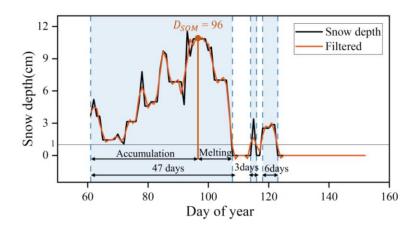
## Supplement of

## Duration of vegetation green-up response to snowmelt on the Tibetan Plateau

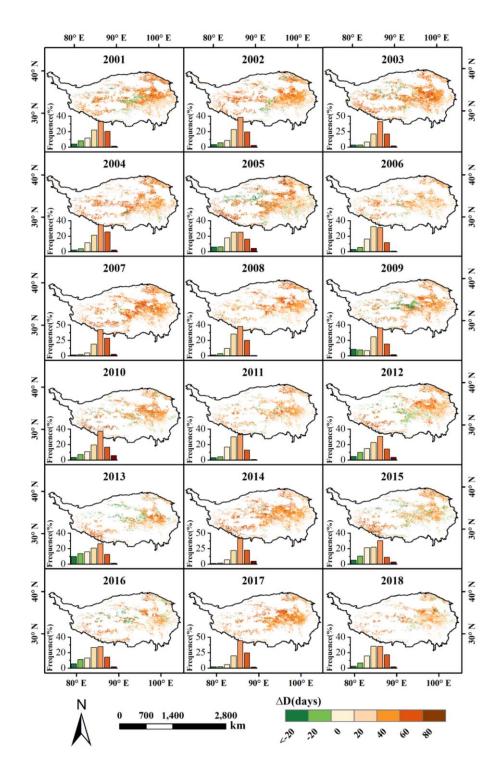
Jingwen Ni et al.

Correspondence to: Yan Huang (yhuang@geo.ecnu.edu.cn)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.



**Figure S1**: Diagram illustrating the identification of start of snowmelt ( $D_{SOM}$ ). The snow depth is smoothed using Sacitzky-Golay filtering, represented by the orange line. Each continuous snowfall event is identified based on set criteria and highlighted with a blue background. The duration of each snow event, indicated by the number of days, is used to determine the longest snowfall process. The final identified  $D_{SOM}$  is marked by the orange point.



**Figure S2:** Spatial and frequency distribution histograms of  $\Delta D$  on the Tibetan Plateau from 2001-2018.

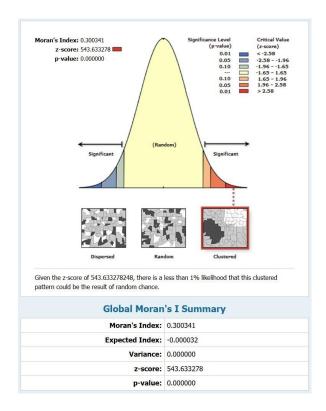
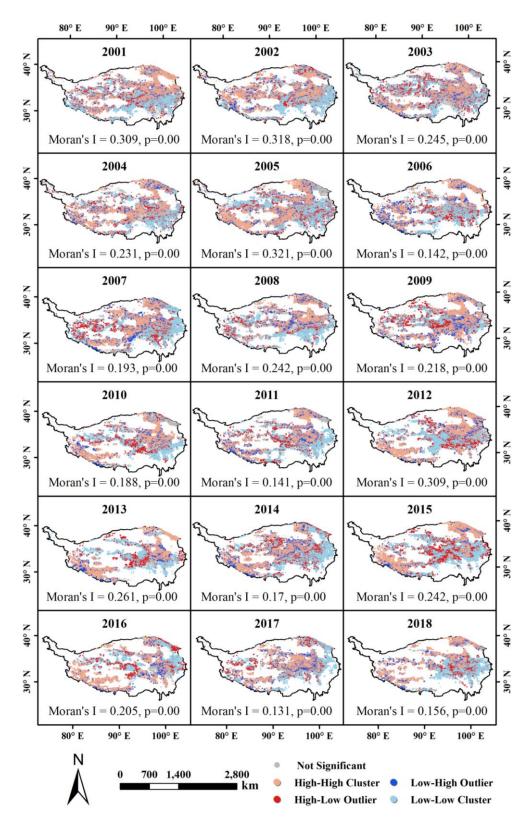
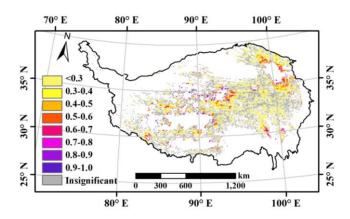


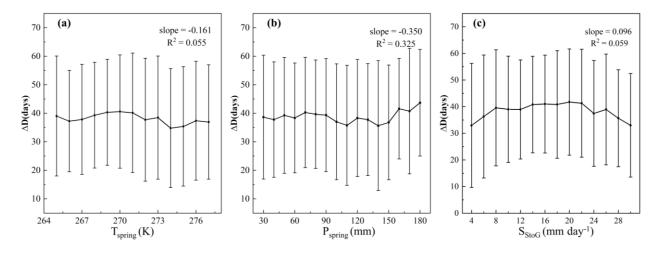
Figure S3: Report of the global Moran's I over 2001-2018 on the Tibetan Plateau



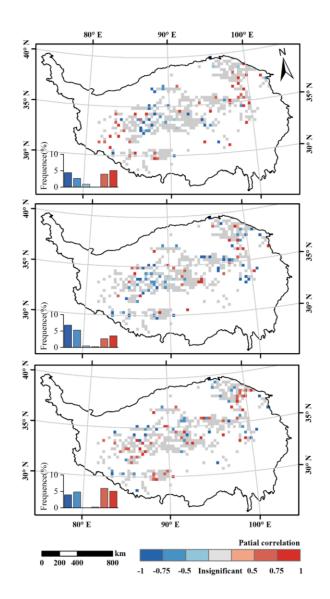
**Figure S4**: Global and local Moran's I values of  $\Delta D$  from 2001-2018 on the Tibetan Plateau



**Figure S5:** The fitting accuracy  $R^2$  of linear regression model of  $\Delta D$  for each pixel.



**Figure S6:** Variations in  $\Delta D$  calculated from SOMHMA across regions with differing (a) spring mean temperature ( $T_{spring}$ ), (b) spring total rainfall ( $P_{spring}$ ), and (c) daily snowmelt from  $D_{SOM}$  to  $D_{GU}$  ( $S_{StoG}$ ). Points represent the mean  $\Delta D$ , while error bars denote one standard deviation. The slope and  $R^2$  value reflect the coefficient and precision of the linear regression, respectively, with a significance level of 0.01.



**Figure S7:** Spatial distribution of the partial correlation between  $\Delta D$  calculated from SOMHMA and (a) spring mean temperature  $(R_{\Delta D\&T_{spring}})$ , (b) spring total rainfall  $(R_{\Delta D\&P_{spring}})$ , and (c) daily snowmelt from  $D_{SOM}$  to  $D_{GU}$   $(R_{\Delta D\&S_{StoG}})$  with a significance level of 0.05.

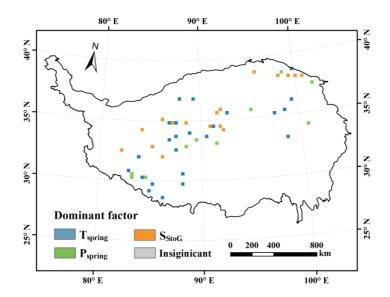


Figure S8: Spatial distribution of dominant factor of  $\Delta D$  with a significance level of 0.05 calculated from SOMHMA