Mapping the Future Afforestation Distribution of China Constrained by National Afforestation Plan and Climate Change

Shuaifeng Song^{1,2}, Xuezhen Zhang^{1,3}, Xiaodong Yan²

¹Key Laboratory of Land Surface Pattern and Simulation, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, People's Republic of China.
²State Key Laboratory of Earth Surface Processes and Resource Ecology, Faculty of Geographical Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, People's Republic of China.
³University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, People's Republic of China.

Correspondence to: Xuezhen Zhang (xzzhang@igsnrr.ac.cn) and Xiaodong Yan (yxd@bnu.edu.cn)

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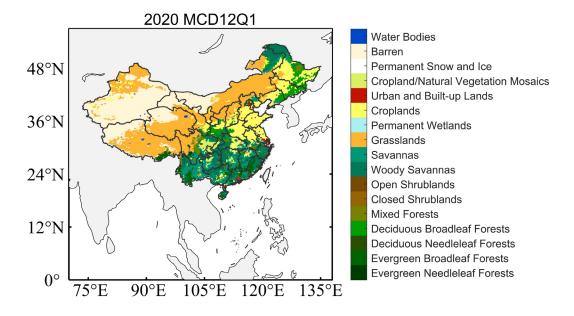


Figure S1: Spatial distribution of land use and cover types in 2020 based on the MCD12Q1 data.

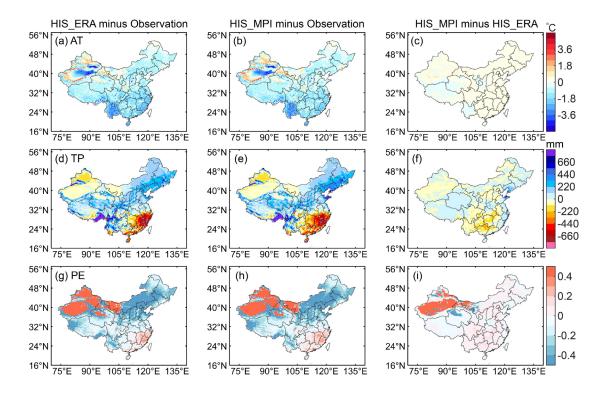


Figure S2: Differences between simulated and observed climatological mean of the AT, TP, and PE in China during the historical periods (1995-2014). HIS_MPI and HIS_ERA indicate the LBCs driving the WRF model from the MPI model and ERA5.

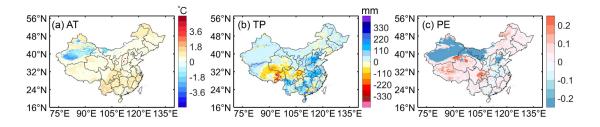


Figure S3: Projected changes (FUT_MPI versus HIS_MPI) in key climate variables (AT, TP, and PE) under SSP2-4.5 comparing to 1995–2014.

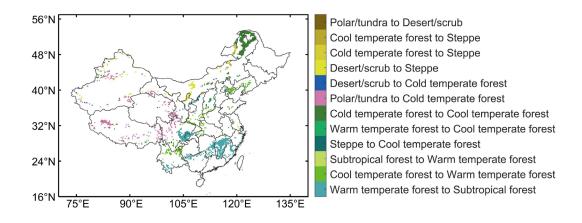


Figure S4: Projected changes (FUT_MPI versus HIS_MPI) in major vegetation types under SSP2-4.5 comparing to 1995–2014. The shifted total areas of vegetation types exceeding 6250 m² (10 grids) are exhibited.

Name	Value	Description
	1	Dominated by evergreen conifer trees
Evergreen Needleleaf Forests		(canopy>2m). Tree cover >60%.
	2	Dominated by evergreen broadleaf and palmate
Evergreen Broadleaf Forests		trees (canopy >2m). Tree cover >60%.
	3	Dominated by deciduous needleleaf (larch) trees
Deciduous Needleleaf Forests		(canopy >2m). Tree cover >60%.
	4	Dominated by deciduous broadleaf trees
Deciduous Broadleaf Forests		(canopy >2m). Tree cover >60%.
		Dominated by neither deciduous nor evergreen (40
Mixed Forests	5	60% of each) tree type (canopy $\geq 2m$). Tree
		cover >60%.
	6	Dominated by woody perennials (1-2m
Closed Shrublands		height) >60% cover.
Open Shrublands	7	Dominated by woody perennials (1-2m height) 10-
		60% cover.
Woody Savannas	8	Tree cover 30-60% (canopy >2m).
Savannas	9	Tree cover 10-30% (canopy >2m).
Grasslands	10	Dominated by herbaceous annuals (<2m).
Permanent Wetlands		Permanently inundated lands with 30-60% water
	11	cover and >10% vegetated cover.
Croplands	12	At least 60% of area is cultivated cropland.
Luhan and Divilt ym Landa	13	At least 30% impervious surface area including
Urban and Built-up Lands		building materials, asphalt, and vehicles.
Cropland/Natural Vegetation	1.4	Mosaics of small-scale cultivation 40-60% with
Mosaics	14	natural tree, shrub, or herbaceous vegetation.
D	15	At least 60% of area is covered by snow and ice for
Permanent Snow and Ice		at least 10 months of the year.
Damaa	16	At least 60% of area is non-vegetated barren (sand,
Barren	16	rock, soil) areas with less than 10% vegetation.
Water Bodies	17	At least 60% of area is covered by permanent wate
		bodies.
	255	Has not received a map label because of missing
Unclassied		inputs.

Table S1: The IGBP classification scheme of MCD12Q1 products

Provinces	Historical open area regions	Projected forest suitable lands	Projected potential afforestation regions constrained by climate change	National planed afforestation (NFMP)	Final future potential afforestation region constrained by climate change and national policy
Inner Mongolia	94.68	45.18	38.62	12.23	12.25
Shanxi	9.00	14.69	9.00	8.99	9.00
Shannxi	8.45	17.58	7.58	7.20	7.20
Yunnan	21.37	30.07	20.38	6.91	6.88
Gansu	31.23	13.50	6.75	5.87	5.88
Sichuan	27.06	22.41	8.47	5.66	5.67
Hebei	7.70	16.76	7.70	4.17	4.14
Guizhou	9.68	12.93	9.68	3.46	3.44
Henan	0.71	15.89	0.71	2.34	2.33
Qinghai	67.94	3.13	2.88	2.30	2.31
Hunan	10.48	16.23	10.48	1.91	1.92
Hubei	6.03	14.40	6.03	1.64	1.63
Chongqing	2.38	6.63	2.38	1.37	1.38
Heilongjiang	6.37	38.17	6.37	1.25	1.23
Liaoning	3.24	12.80	3.24	1.11	1.11
Guangxi	12.44	19.15	12.44	1.11	1.11
Guangdong	8.39	15.39	8.39	1.08	1.08
Anhui	2.28	12.65	2.28	0.75	0.74
Jiangxi	8.09	13.84	8.09	0.72	0.72
Ningxia	3.75	1.38	0.69	0.70	0.69
Tibet	110.50	4.63	0.31	0.61	0.25
Fujian	3.63	9.19	3.63	0.59	0.60
Jilin	1.75	17.31	1.75	0.53	0.56
Zhejiang	4.68	6.89	4.68	0.46	0.48
Beijing	0.54	1.54	0.54	0.31	0.30
Xinjiang	147.81	5.81	5.56	0.21	0.19
Shandong	0.06	14.19	0.06	0.11	0.13
Jiangsu	0.66	9.41	0.66	0.09	0.10
Hainan	1.88	2.69	1.88	0.07	0.10
Tianjin	0.06	1.19	0.06	0.03	0.06
Shanghai	0.05	0.44	0.05	0.00	0.05
Hong Kong	\	\	١	\	\
Macau	١	\	١	\	\
Taiwan	\	\	١	\	\
Total	612.88	416.08	191.33	73.78	73.51

Table S2: Area of afforestation region of each province in China (unit: 10^4 km^2)

	Potential vegetation types	Reclassifications	AT (°C)	TP(mm)	PE
1	Polar/Nival area		1.1	353.6	0.2
2	Subpolar/Alpine dry tundra		2.1	88.4	1.4
3	Subpolar/Alpine moist tundra	Polar/tundra	2.1	177.8	0.7
4	Subpolar/Alpine wet tundra		2.1	353.6	0.4
5	Subpolar/Alpine rain tundra		2.1	707.1	0.2
6	Cold temperate dry scrub		4.2	177.8	1.4
7	Cool temperate desert scrub		8.5	177.8	2.8
8	Warm temperate desert scrub	Desert/scrub	14.3	177.8	5.7
9	Subtropical desert scrub		20.2	177.8	5.7
10	Tropical desert scrub		33.9	177.8	11.3
11	Desert		33.9	88.4	22.6
12	Cool temperate steppe	Steppe	8.5	353.6	1.4
13	Warm temperate thorn steppe		14.3	353.6	2.8
14	Cold temperate moist forest		4.2	353.6	0.7
15	Cold temperate wet forest	Cold temperate forest	4.2	707.2	0.4
16	Cold temperate rain forest		4.2	1414.2	0.2
17	Cool temperate moist forest		8.5	707.1	0.7
18	Cool temperate wet forest	Cool temperate forest	8.5	1414.2	0.4
19	Cool temperate rain forest		8.5	2828.4	0.2
20	Warm temperate dry forest		14.3	707.1	1.4
21	Warm temperate moist forest	Warm temperate forest	14.3	1414.2	0.7
22	Warm temperate wet forest		14.3	2828.4	0.4
23	Subtropical thorn woodland		20.2	353.6	2.8
24	Subtropical dry forest	Subtropical forest	20.2	707.1	1.4
25	Subtropical moist forest		20.2	1414.2	0.7
26	Subtropical wet forest		20.2	2828.4	0.4
27	Subtropical rain forest		20.2	5656.9	0.2
28	Tropical thorn woodland		33.9	353.6	5.7
29	Tropical very dry forest	Tropical forest	33.9	707.1	2.8
30	Tropical dry forest		33.9	1414.2	1.4
31	Tropical moist forest		33.9	2828.4	0.7
32	Tropical wet forest		33.9	5656.9	0.4
33	Tropical rain forest		33.9	11313.7	0.2

Table S3: The classification scheme of HLZ model in this s	study
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