

Supporting Information for
The Observed Impacts of Wind Farms on Local Vegetation Growth in Northern China

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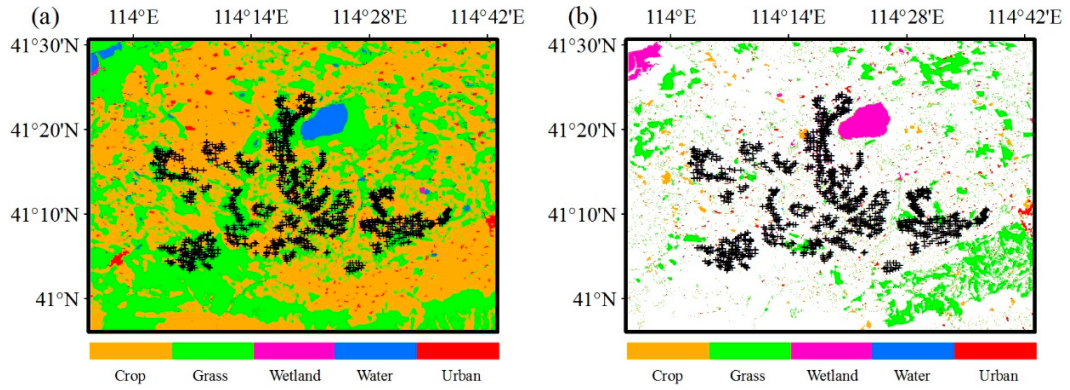


Figure S1. FROM-GLC land cover map in (a) 2000 and (b) their changes in 2010 at spatial resolutions of ~30 m. (b) shows only those pixels whose land covers in 2010 differ from 2000. White in (b) represents no change. Plus symbols represent pixels with one or more wind turbines.

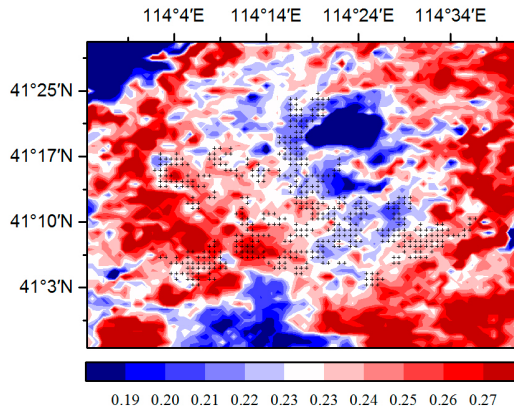


Figure S2. MODIS summer EVI climatology (2003–2011 averages). Pixels with plus symbol have at least one wind turbine.

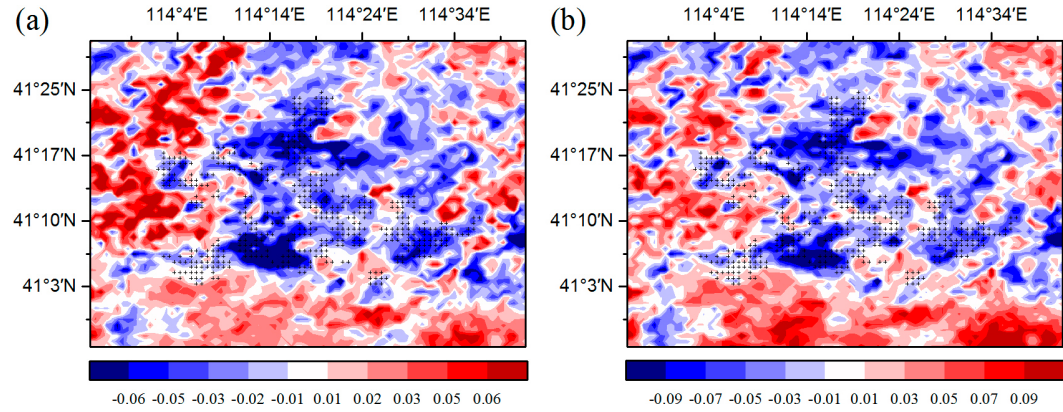


Figure S3. Summer MODIS (a) EVI and (b) NDVI differences between post- and pre-turbine-construction years (2012–2014 minus 2003–2005 averages). Plus symbols represent pixels with one or more wind turbines.

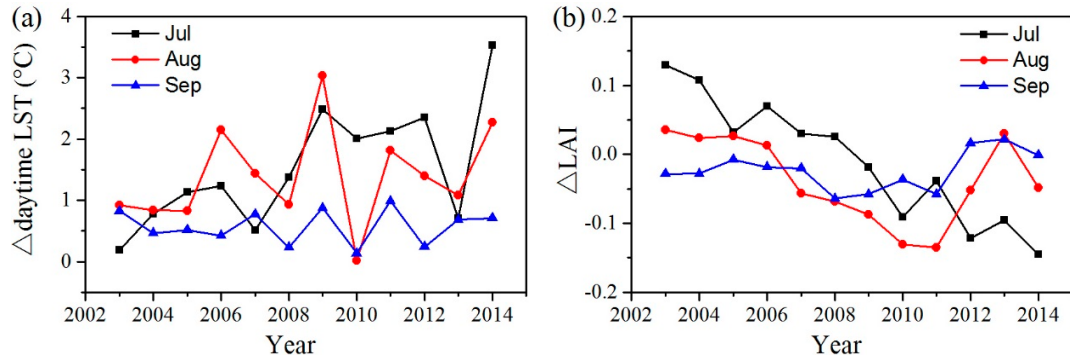


Figure S4. Inter-annual variations of area mean (a) daytime LST(°C) and (b) LAI differences in July, August and September between WFPs and NNWFPs (WFPs minus NNWFPs) for the period 2000–2014.

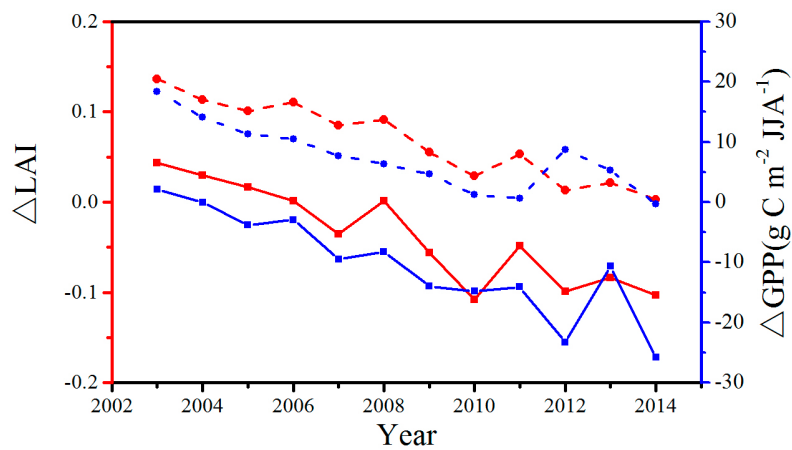


Figure S5. Interannual variations of area mean LAI and GPP differences of crop (solid line) and grass (dash line) between WFPs and NNWFPs (WFPs minus NNWFPs) for the period 2003–2014.

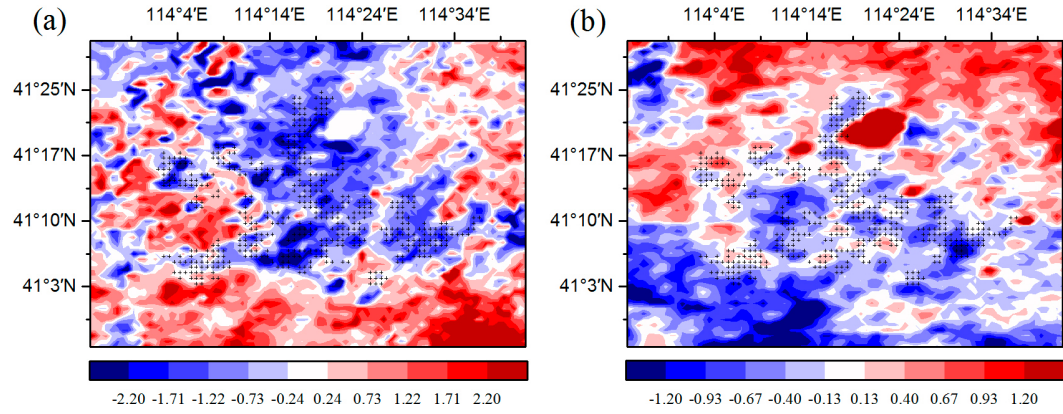


Figure S6. Summer MODIS (a) ET and (b) Albedo (%) differences between post- and pre-turbine-construction years (2012–2014 minus 2003–2005 averages). Plus symbols represent pixels with one or more wind turbines.

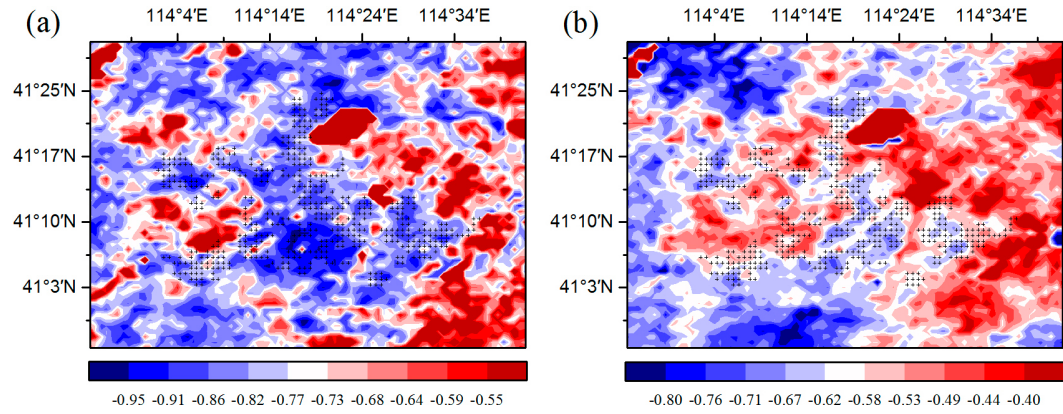


Figure S7. The spatial distribution map of the coefficient between (a) summer LAI anomalies and daytime LST anomalies; (b) summer GPP anomalies and daytime LST anomalies during the period 2003–2014. Plus symbols represent pixels with one or more wind turbines.