

Supplementary materials for

Evaluating of light pollution in global protected areas from 1992 to 2018

Haowei Mu ^{1,5}, Xuecao Li ^{1,2*}, Xiaoping Du ³, Jianxi Huang ^{1,2}, Wei Su ^{1,2}, Tengyun Hu ⁴, Yanan Wen ^{1,5}, Peiyi Yin ¹, Yuan Han ³, and Fei Xue ⁶

- ¹ College of Land Science and Technology, China Agricultural University, Beijing, 100083, China; xuecaoli@cau.edu.cn (X. L.); jxhuang@cau.edu.cn (J. H.); suwei@cau.edu.cn (W. S.); peiyiyin@163.com (P.Y.)
 - ² Key Laboratory of Remote Sensing for Agri-Hazards, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Beijing 100083, China;
 - ³ Key Laboratory of Digital Earth Science, Institute of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100094, China; duxp@radi.ac.cn (X. D.); hanyuan@aircas.ac.cn (Y. H.);
 - ⁴ Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning and Design, Beijing 100045, China; hutengyun@bmicpd.com.cn (T. H.);
 - ⁵ Faculty of Geomatics, Lanzhou Jiaotong University, Lanzhou, 730070, China; 0218742@stu.lzjtu.edu.cn (H. M.); 0218752@stu.lzjtu.edu.cn (Y. W.)
 - ⁶ Faculty of Architecture, Civil and Transportation Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, 100000, China; xuefei@BJUT.edu.cn (F. X.)
- * Correspondence: xuecaoli@cau.edu.cn

Supplementary Figures:

Figure S1-3

Figure. S1

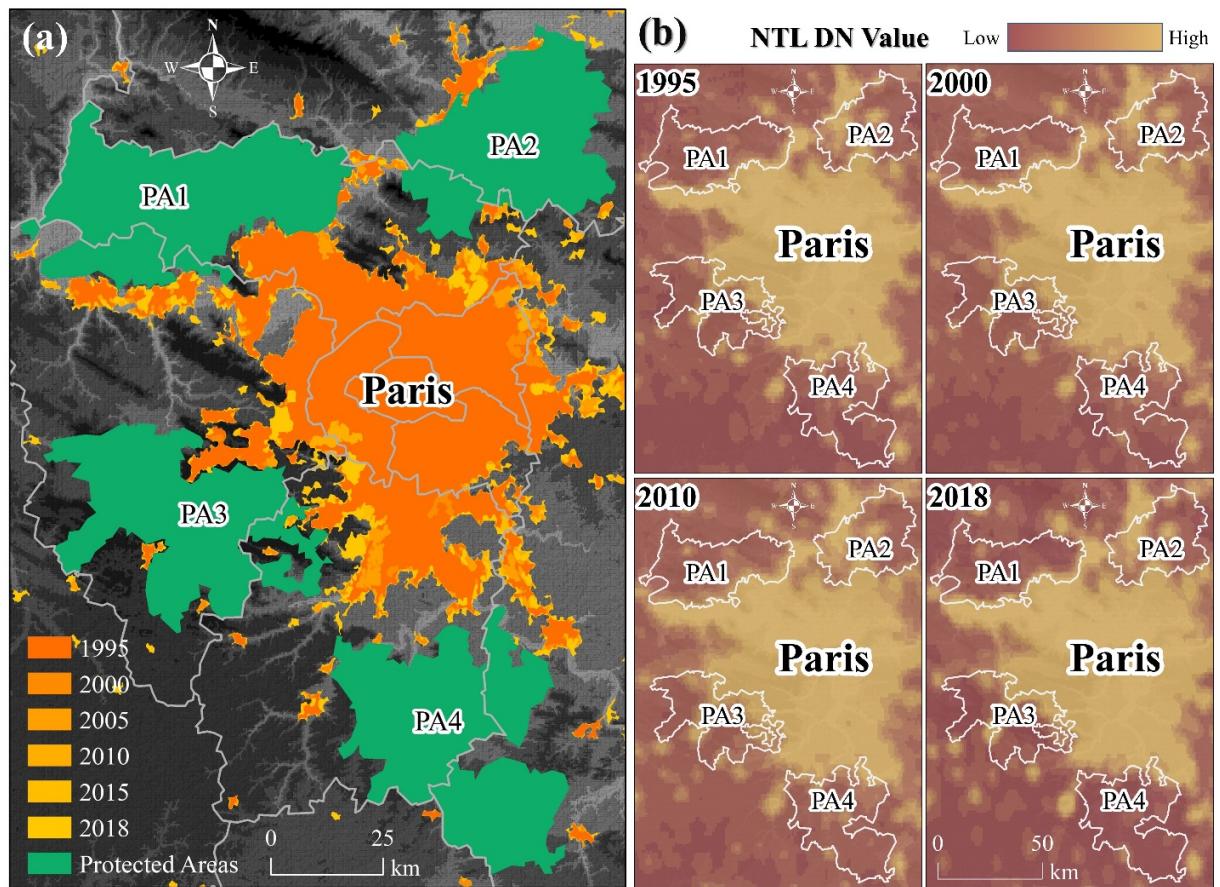


Figure. S1. An illustration of continuously polluted category. The case area in Paris (France) (a) and change of nightlights (b).

Figure. S2

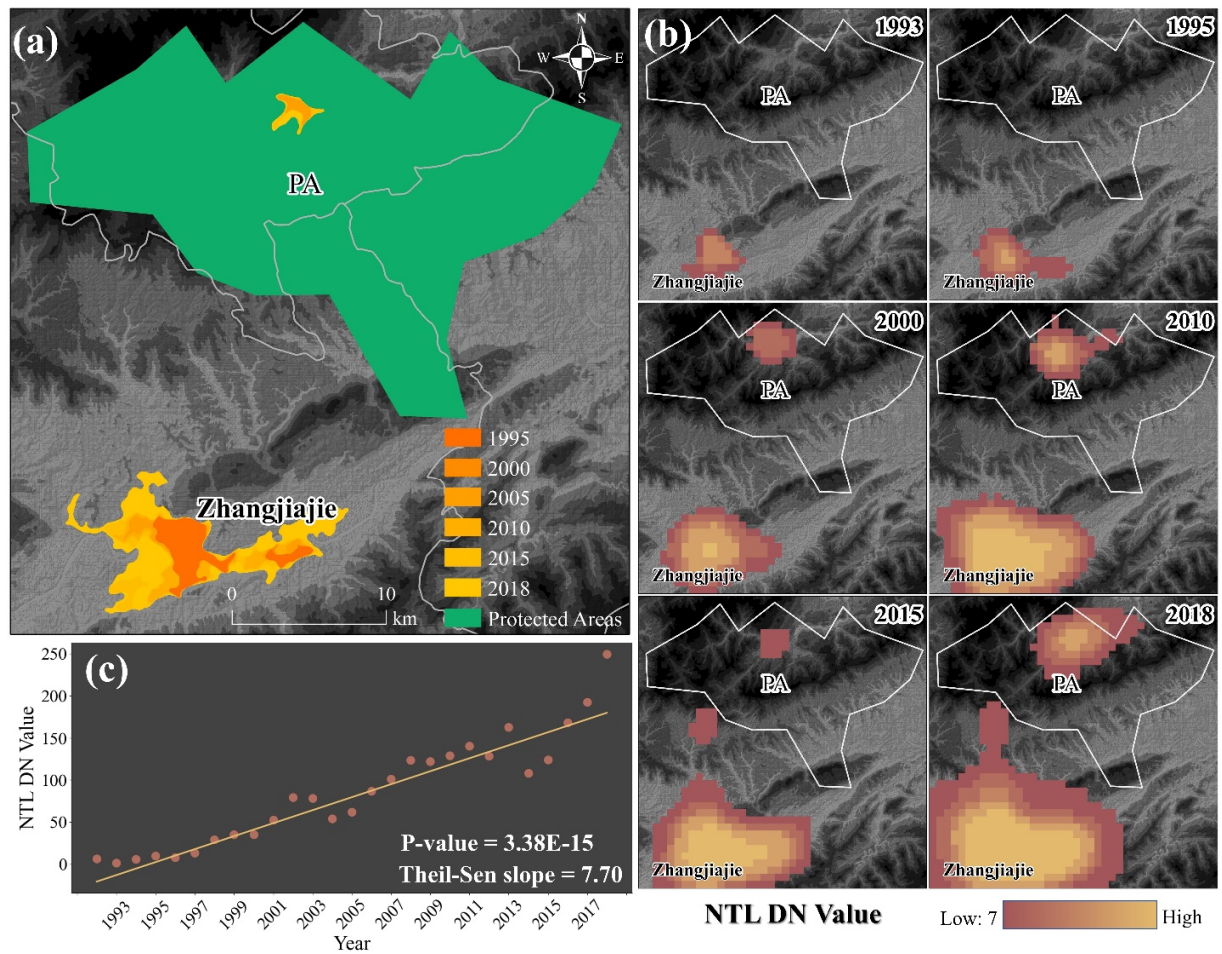


Figure. S2. An illustration of the discontinuously polluted category in Zhangjiajie (China) (a) with NTL dynamics (b) and temporal trend analysis (c).

Figure. S3

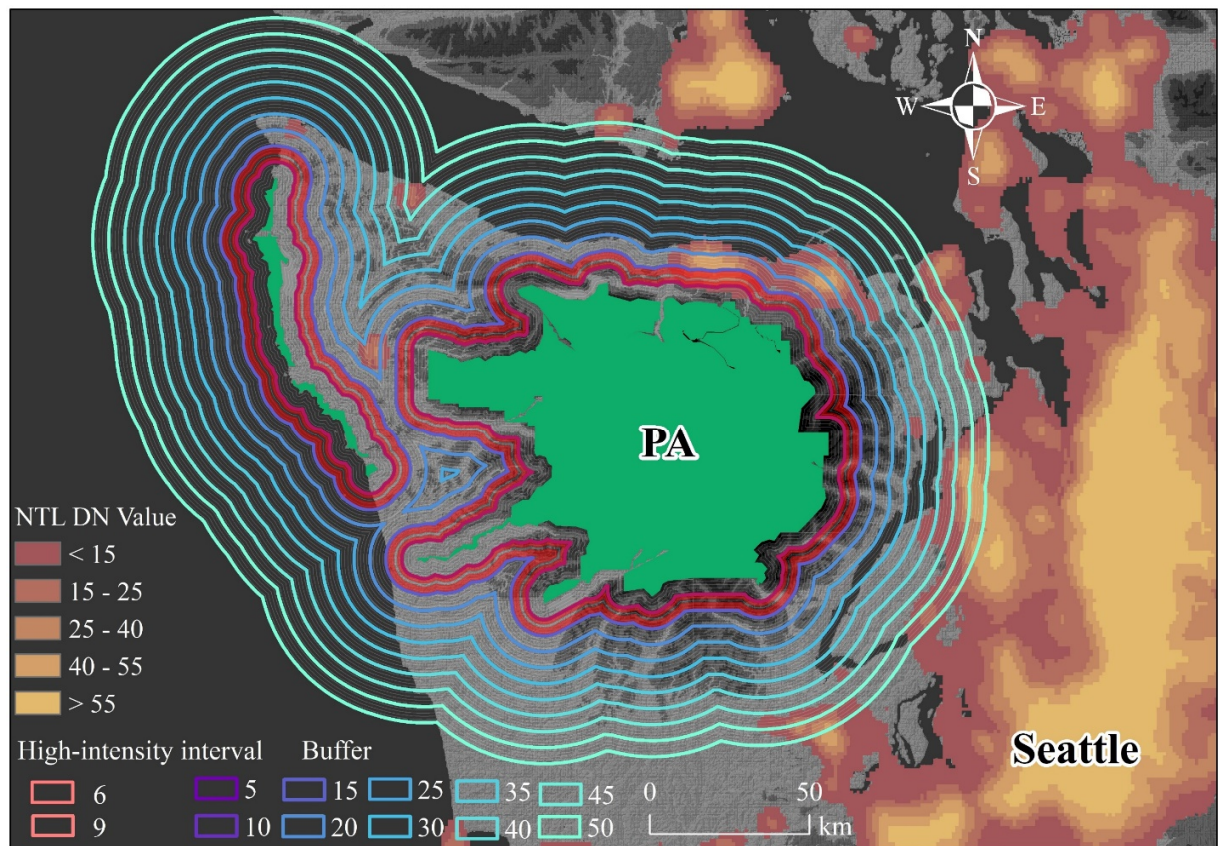


Figure. S3. An illustration of buffers around the protected area in Seattle and the highlighted high-intensity intervals.