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Exploring the possible role of satellite-based rainfall data in estimating inter- and intra-annual global rainfall erosivity

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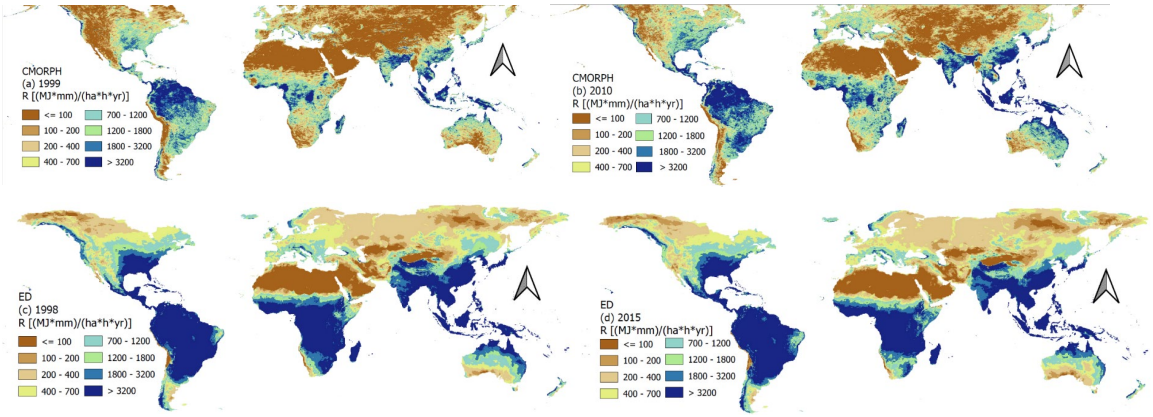

Figure S1: Annual rainfall erosivity extreme years. Maximum (a) and minimum (b) for the CMORPH; maximum (c) and minimum (d) for the ED.

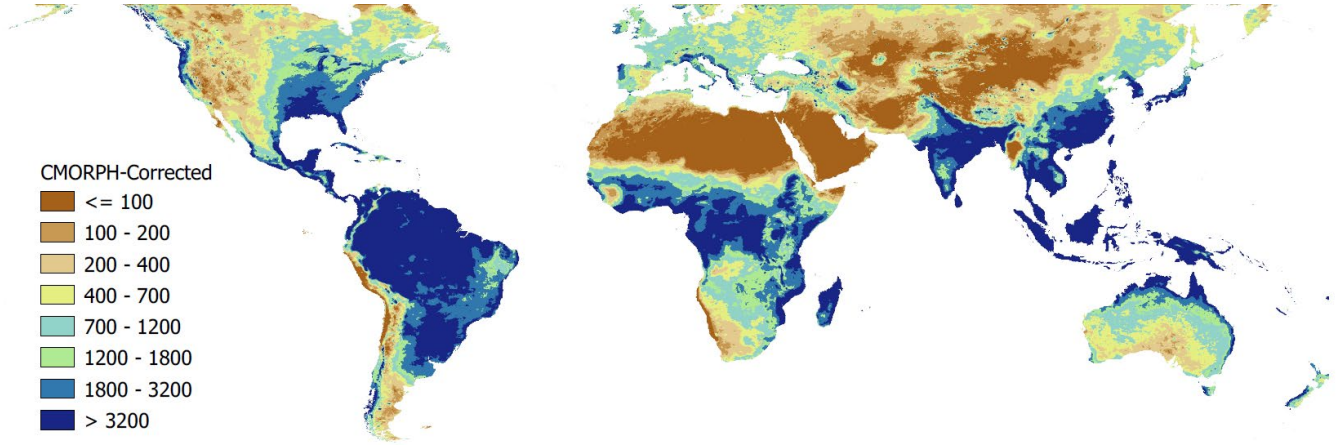

Figure S2: Corrected global rainfall erosivity map ($CMORPH_{COR}$) [(MJ*mm)/(ha*h*yr)] based on the CMORPH data with the consideration of the GloREDa for the 1998-2019 period and using information for 5 climate zones.

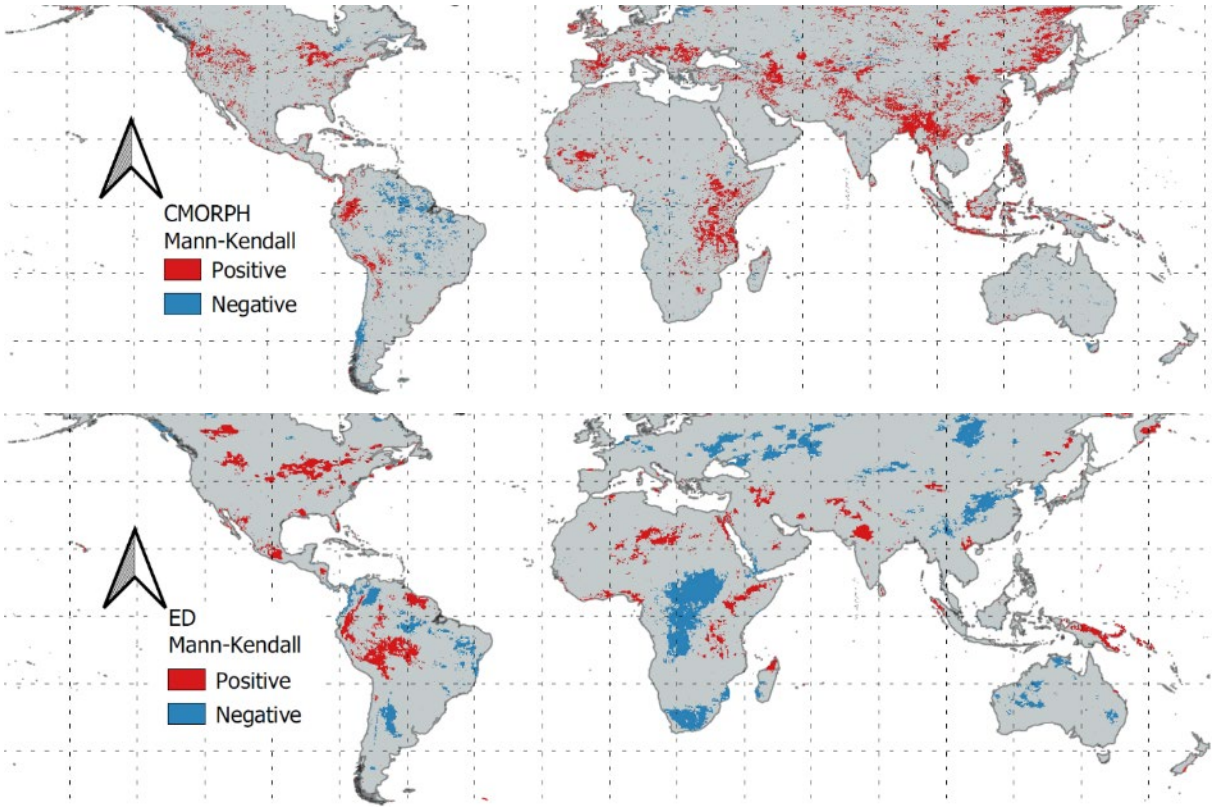

Figure S3: Statistically significant (0.05 significance level) Mann-Kendall trend results using annual rainfall erosivity values for all grid cells covered by CMORPH (1998-2019). Statistically significant trend results using CMORPH and ED concept are shown. Non-significant results were not shown. Dotted lines indicate longitude and latitude lines separated by 20 degrees.