

Supplementary Material

Fig. S1 - Division of the study area into 1×1 km squares.

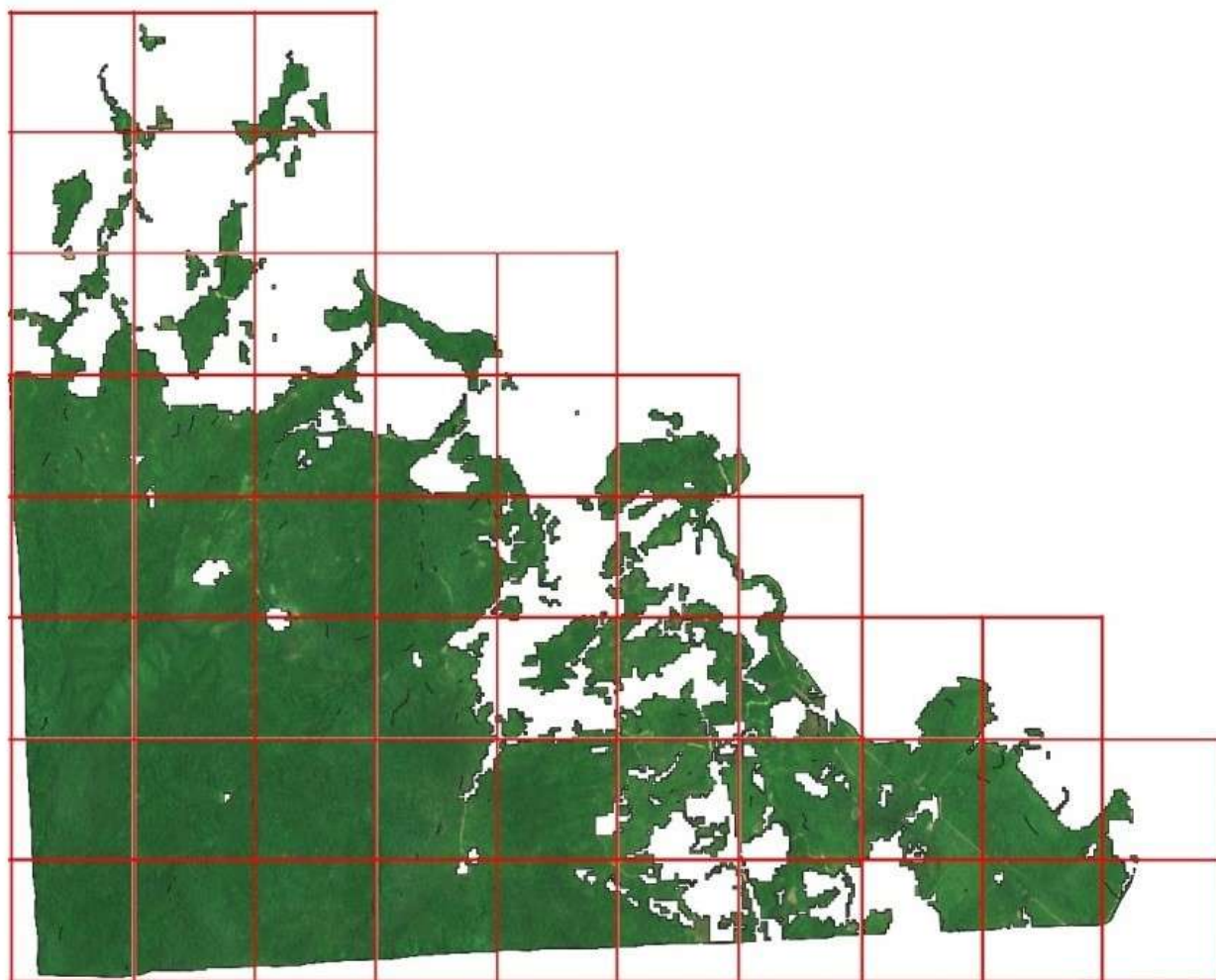


Fig. S2 - NDVI imagery of INF on the background of a graph of average 14-day precipitation in 2021

Legend: NDVI imagery of Ipanema National Forest on 10 March (a), 14 May (b), 2 August (c), and 25 November (d) 2021.

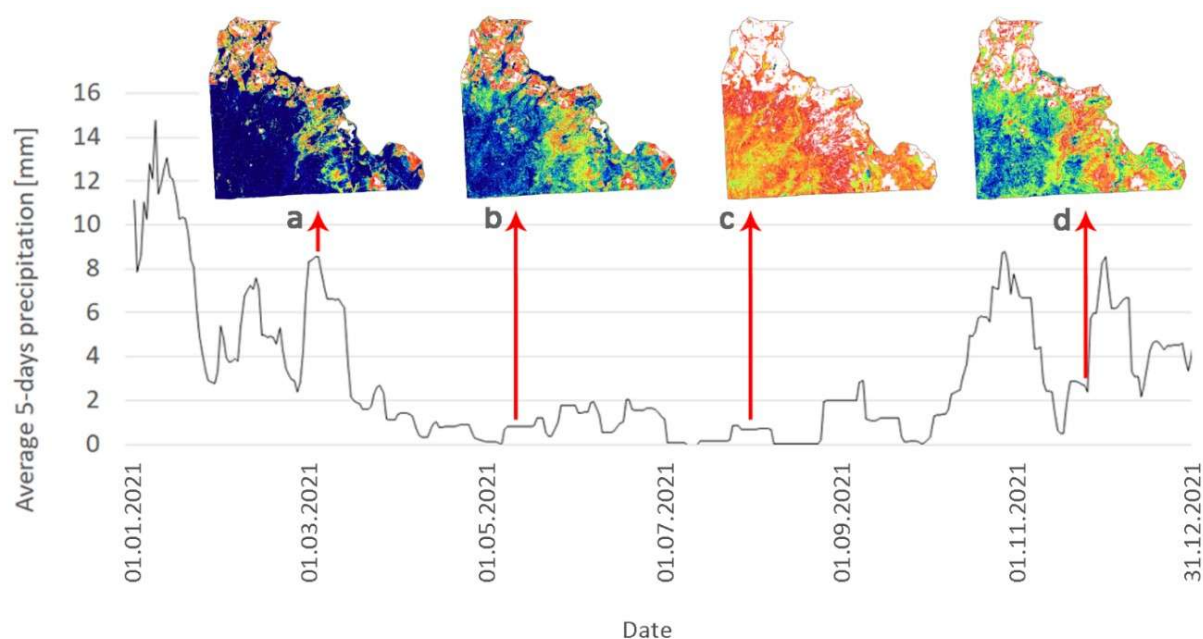


Fig. S3 - Percentage distribution of the degree of explanation for all principal components.

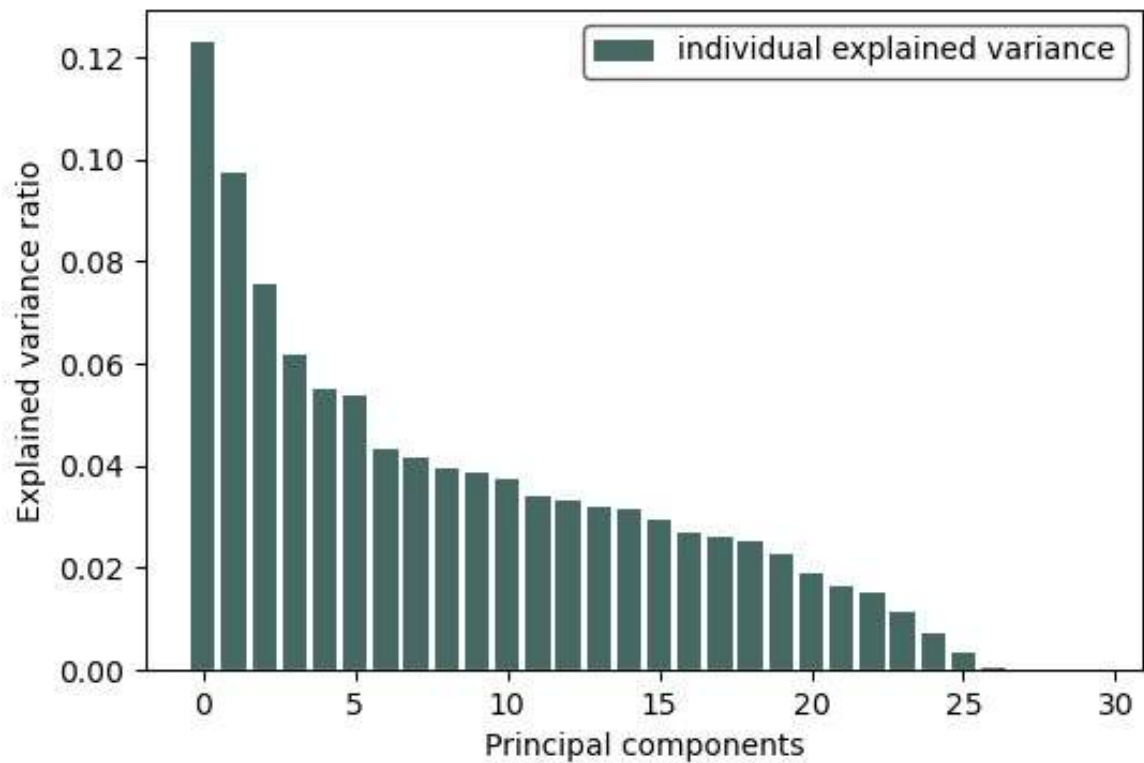


Fig. S4 - PCA results for the first 10 principal components.

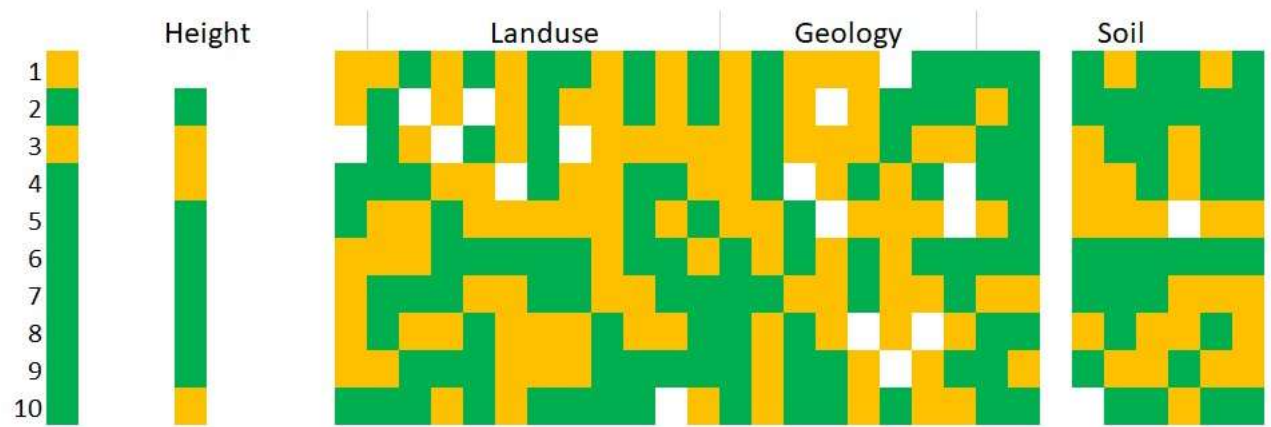


Fig. S5 - The result of data analysis using the UMAP method. The values and colours adopted in the legend indicate different moisture indexes: g1: wet; g2: humid; g3: mesic; g4: dry.

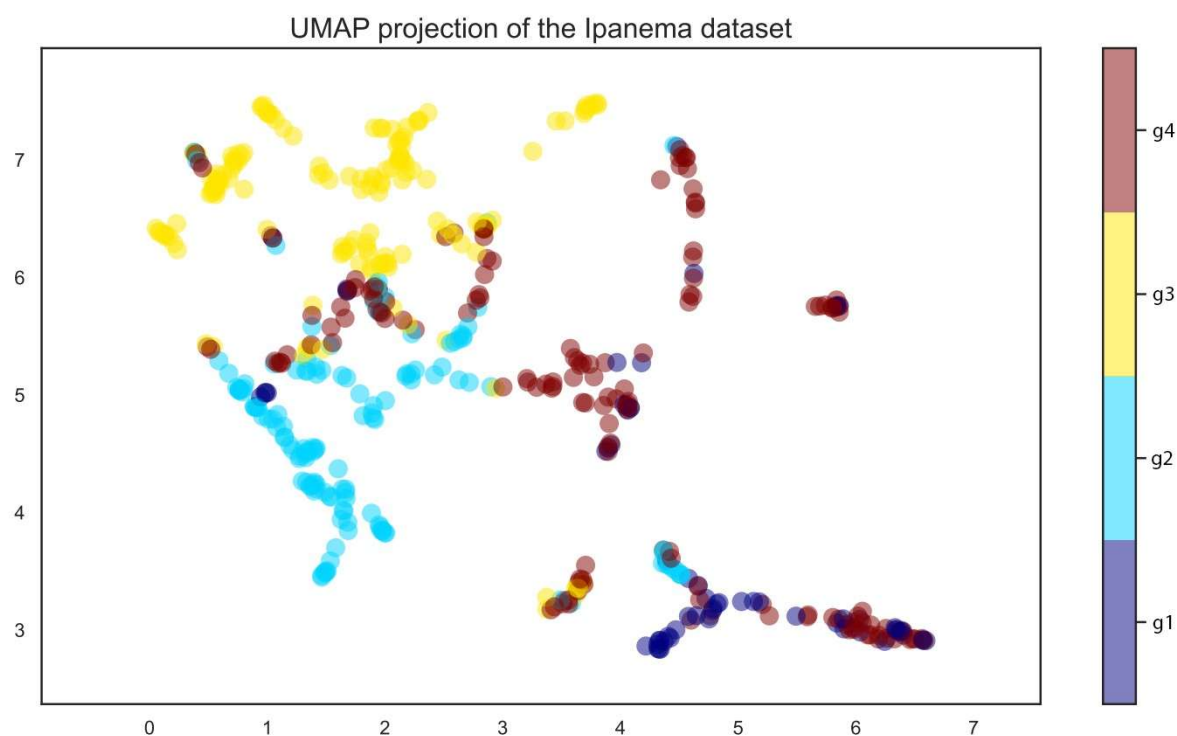


Fig. S6 - Learning curve graphs. The left column shows the accuracy of the method; the right column shows the error rate: a–b: lda (lda_lc.pdf, lda_lc_rmse.pdf); c–d: qda (qda_lc.pdf, qda_lc_rmse.pdf); e–f: logistic regression (lr_lc.pdf, lr_lc_rmse.pdf); g–h: svm-linear (svc_linear_lc.pdf, svc_linear_lc_rmse.pdf); i–j: svm-poly; k–l: svm-rbf; m–n: random forest.

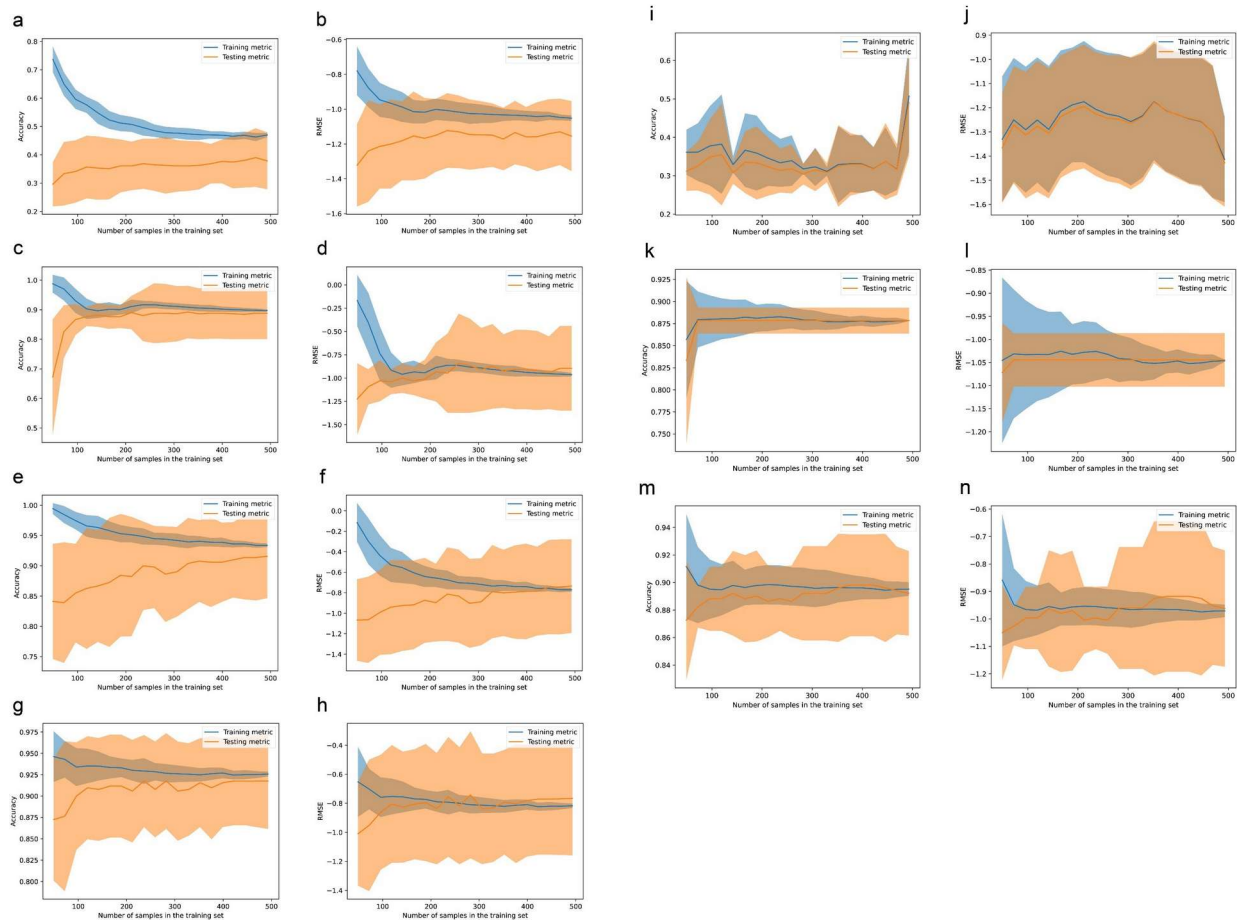


Fig. S7 - Learning curve plots for reduced versions of SVM-RBF and random forest.

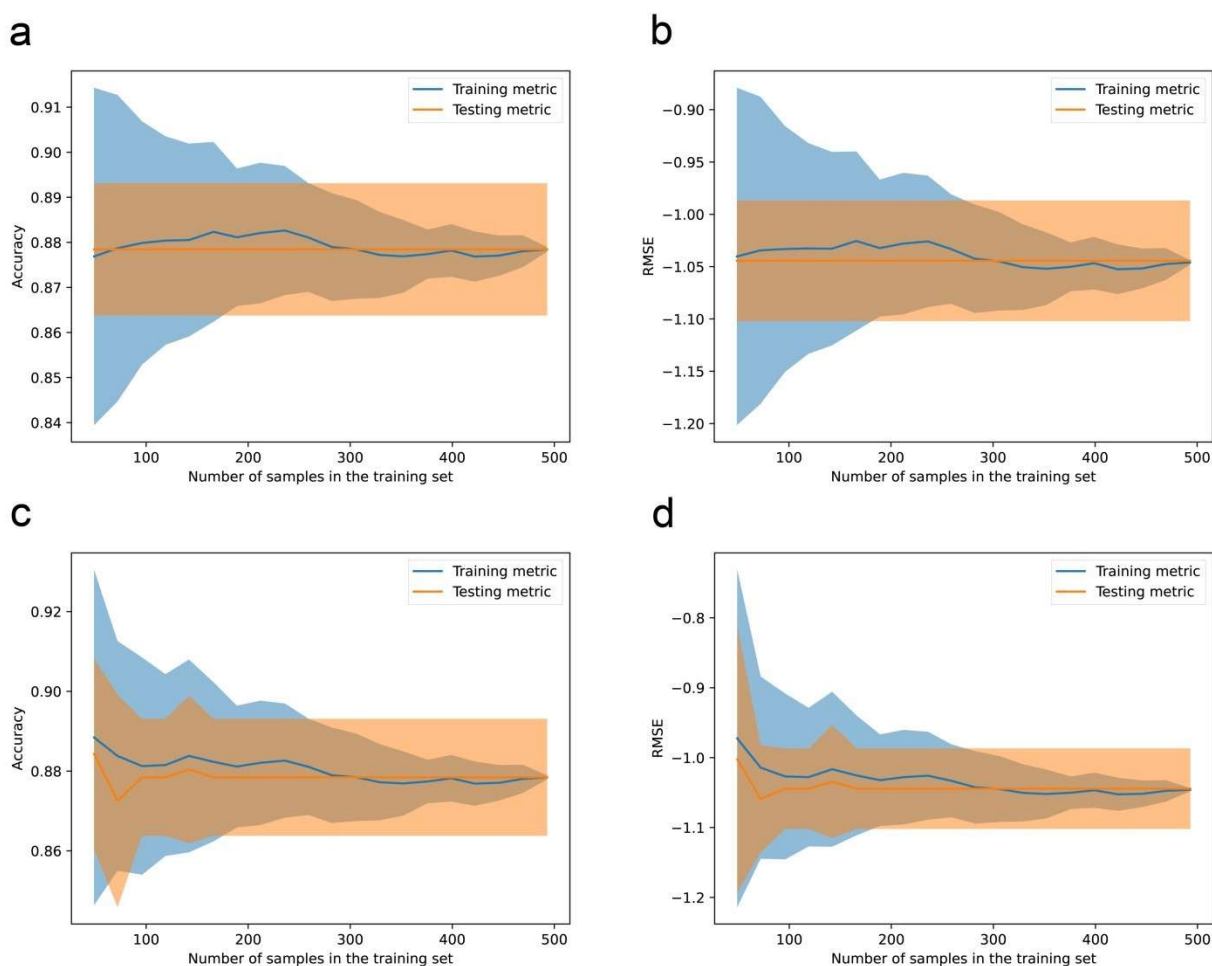


Fig. S8 - Learning curve for the random forest algorithm excluding the height parameter group.

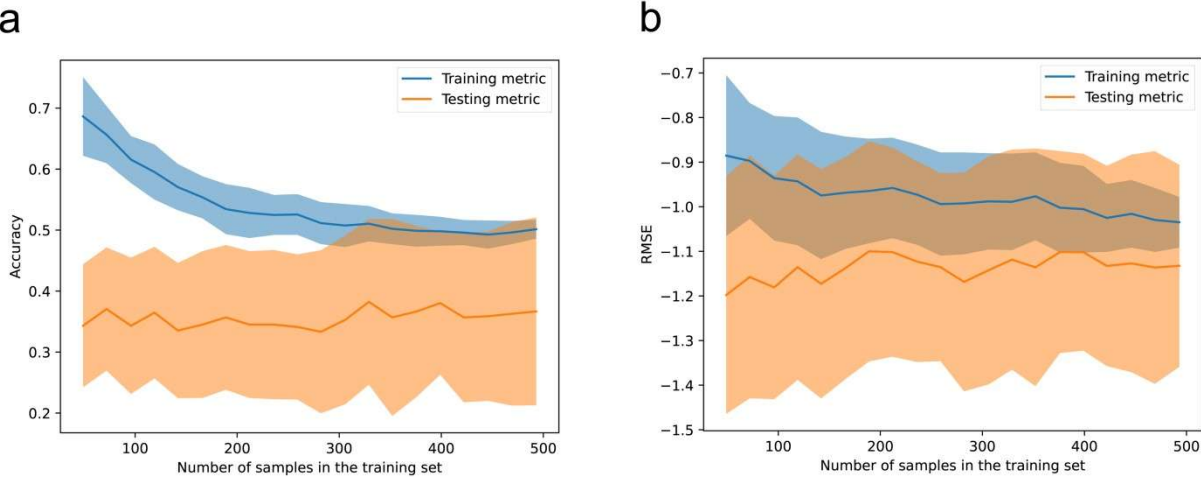


Fig. S9 - Range of xero-thermophile oak woods in Poland, according to Mróz (2010). Black line: range of xero-thermophile oak woods (91I0 Natura 2000 habitat) on the background of the diversity of NDVI values for forest areas in Poland.

