

Supplementary Materials

Bridging Local Knowledge and Remote Sensing in Southeast Angola: The Power of Participatory Mapping in Understudied Landscapes

Online Resource 1. Demographics of rapid surveys.

Village	Gender	Youth (≤25)	Middle-aged (26-50)	Elderly (>50)	Total
Sayoswa	Male	3	2	1	6
	Female	1	2	1	4
Tempue	Male	8	12	5	25
	Female	8	9	3	20
Sete	Male	7	8	7	22
	Female	7	8	3	18
Sassungu	Male	4	1	1	6
	Female	3	2	0	5
Samanunga	Male	3	1	0	4
	Female	2	1	1	4
Total		46	46	22	114

Online Resource 2: Code for spatial analyses in Google Earth Engine

<https://code.earthengine.google.com/6f3f2d56015f0fb5ba491ef5ad9b9ac2>

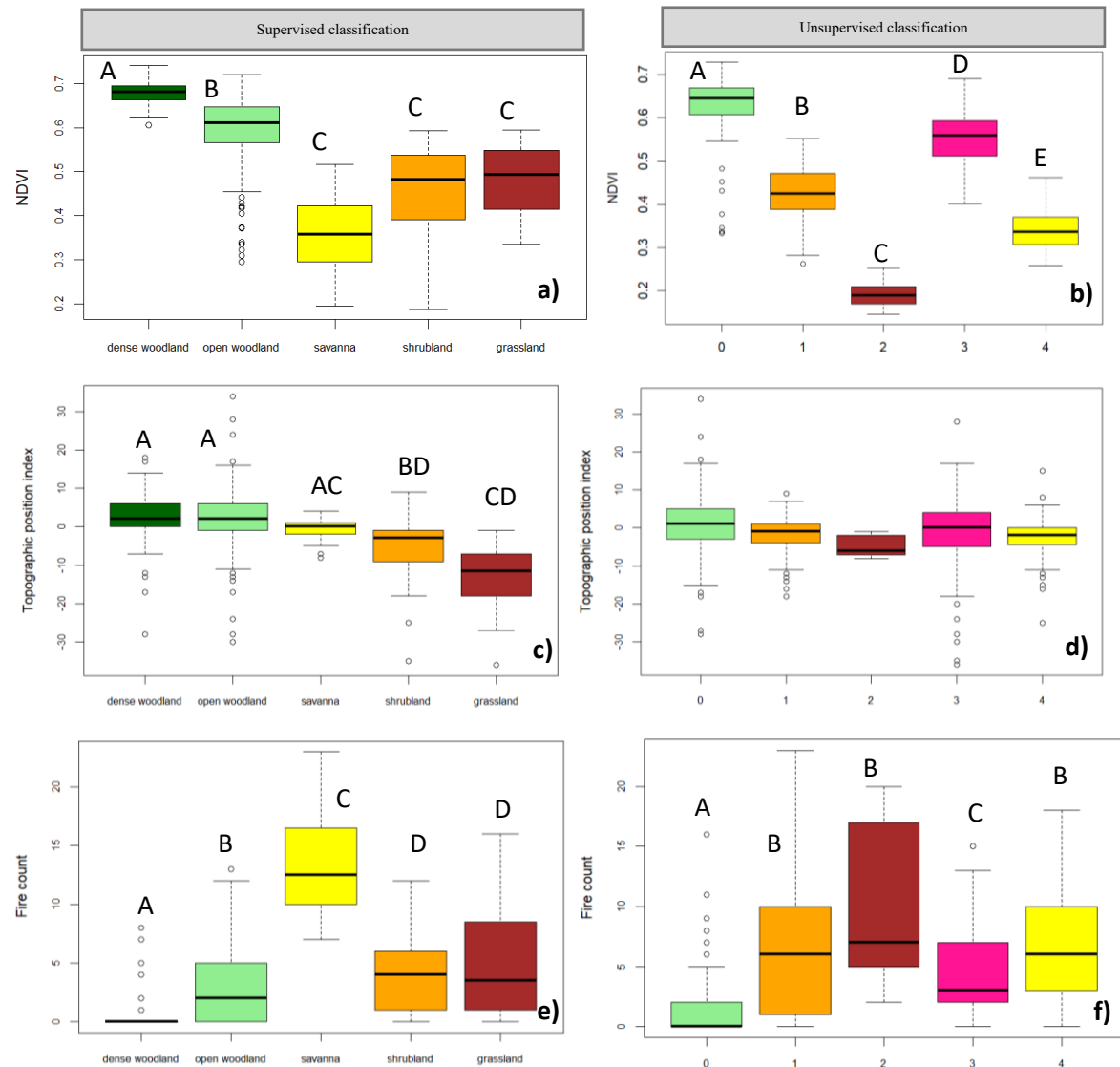
Online Resource 3a. Confusion Matrix, actual vs predicted values

Actual \ Predicted	Dense Woodland	Open Woodland	Savanna	Shrubland	River	Grassland
Dense Woodland	159	35	0	0	0	0
Open Woodland	23	338	1	30	0	4
Savanna	2	5	186	4	0	0
Shrubland	0	22	2	178	0	2
Rivers	0	0	0	1	164	9
Grasslands	0	0	0	0	1	198

Online Resource 3b. Confusion Matrix, F-scores

Class	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Dense Woodland	0.8641	0.8196	0.84185
Open Woodland	0.845	0.8535	0.84925
Savanna	0.9841	0.9442	0.96415
Shrubland	0.8357	0.8725	0.8541
Rivers	0.9939	0.9425	0.9682
Grasslands	0.9296	0.995	0.9623

Online Resource 4



Online Resource 4. NDVI (Sentinel-2; European Space Agency, 2023), TPI (STRM; Conservation Science Partners, 2024) and fire counts (during the last 23 years, maximum value of 1 per year; MODIS, burned area product; Giglio et al., 2021); of the supervised (a, c, e) and unsupervised classifications (b, d, f) respectively. Letters above boxes mean significant differences among classes. Same letters mean no statistical significance between the classes.