Supplementary Materials: Looking for Ticks from Space: Using Remotely Sensed Spectral Diversity to Assess *Amblyomma* and *Hyalomma* Tick Abundance. *Remote Sensing* 2019, *3*, remotesensing-454161

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Supplementary Materials:

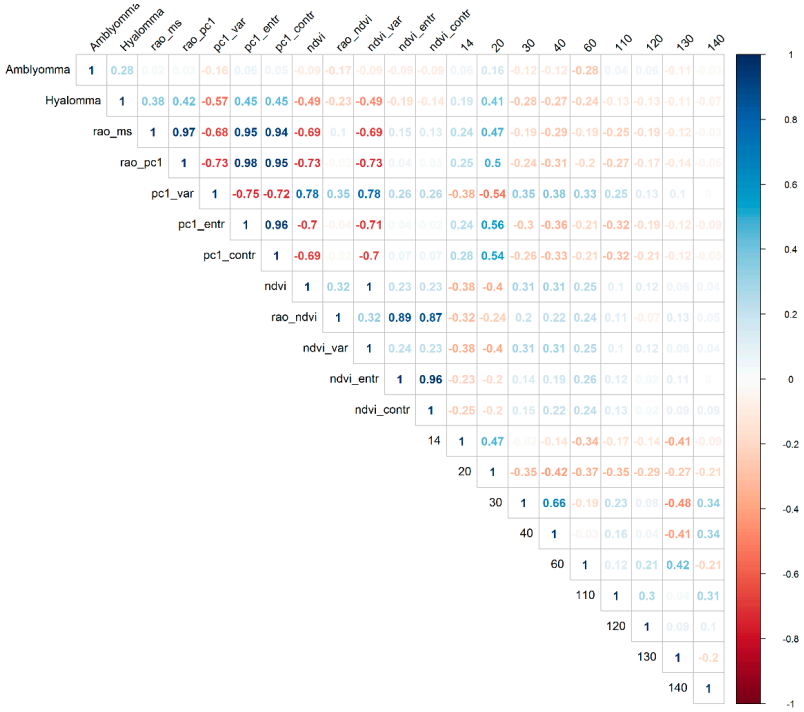

Figure S1. Spearman correlation matrix.

Table S1. Vuong test results for the comparison between GLM and ZIP models. The ZIP models is preferred on the GLM, and only the p. values are showed. Signif. codes: 0 '***'; 0.001 '**'; 0.01 '*'; 0.05 '.'; 0.1 ' ' 1.

	A. variegatum	*Hyalomma ssp.*
Predictors	**p-value**	**p-value**
Intercept	**	***
Multispectral Rao's Q	**	***
Rao's Q PC1	**	***
GLCM PC1 variance	**	***
GLCM PC1 entropy	**	***
GLCM PC1 contrast	**	***
NDVI	**	***
Rao's Q NDVI	**	***
GLCM NDVI variance	**	***
GLCM NDVI entropy	**	***
GLCM NDVI contrast	**	***

R Code SM4. The full code is available at https://gitlab.com/danidr/ticks_rbhc_modis

Cartographic outputs SM5

All the cartographic outputs were produced with QGIS 3.6 Noosa [1]. Benin's roads, waterways and administrative boundaries data were downloaded from OpenStreetMap (accessed on 15/03/2019) [2]. Elevation data were obtained from the GTOPO30 global digital elevation model made by the U.S. Geological Survey's EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota [3]. Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30-arc seconds (1/120-th of a degree), which is approximately 1 kilometer at the equator.

References

1. QGIS Development Team. QGIS Geographic Information System. Open Source Geospatial Foundation Project 2019. http://qgis.osgeo.org"
2. OpenStreetMap contributors 2019. https://planet.osm.org
3. LDAAC. Global 30 Arc-Second Elevation Data Set GTOPO30. Land Process Distributed Active Archive Center 2004.