

Supporting Information for

Advancing identification of drivers of groundwater head change using commonly available observed hydroclimate data

Meeta Gupta^{1,2,3}, and Tim Peterson²

¹IIT Bombay-Monash Research Academy, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

²Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia

³Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding author: Meeta Gupta (meeta.gupta@monash.edu; meetagupta91@gmail.com)

Content of this file

Figures S1 to S3

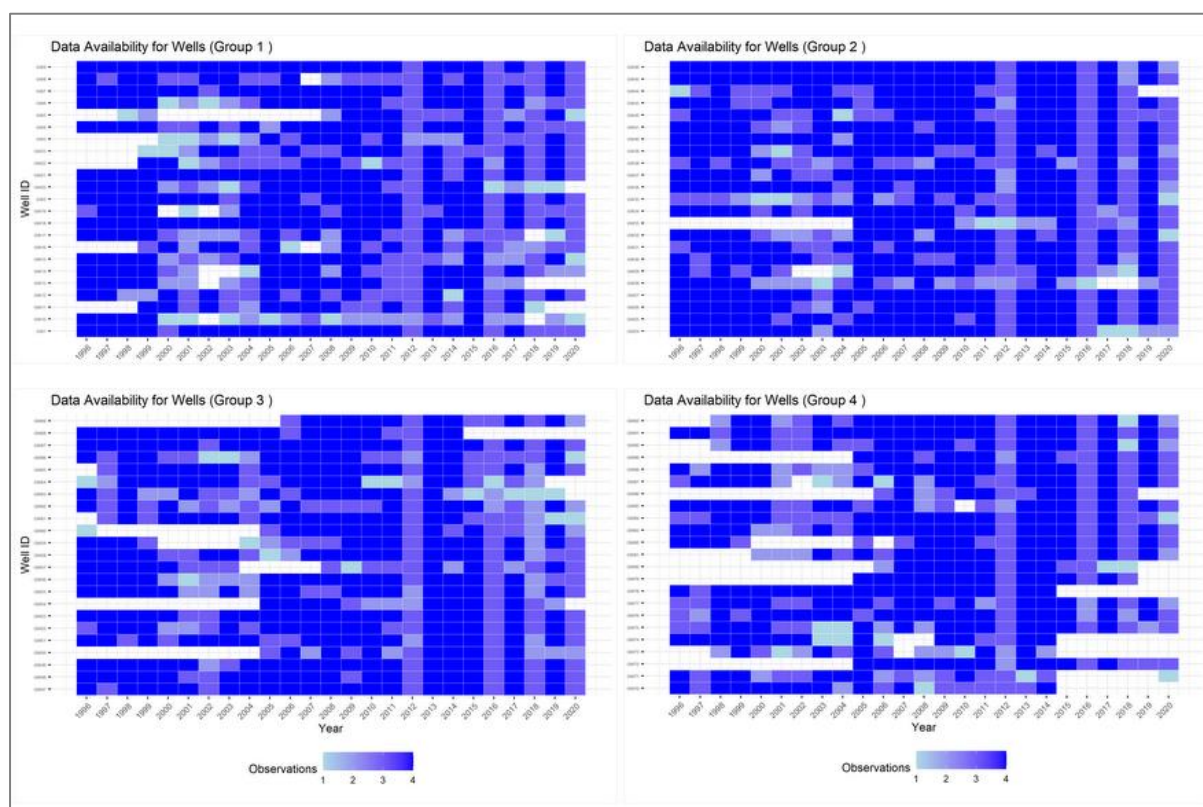


Figure S1: Groundwater data length record for the selected 92 groundwater wells in the study area

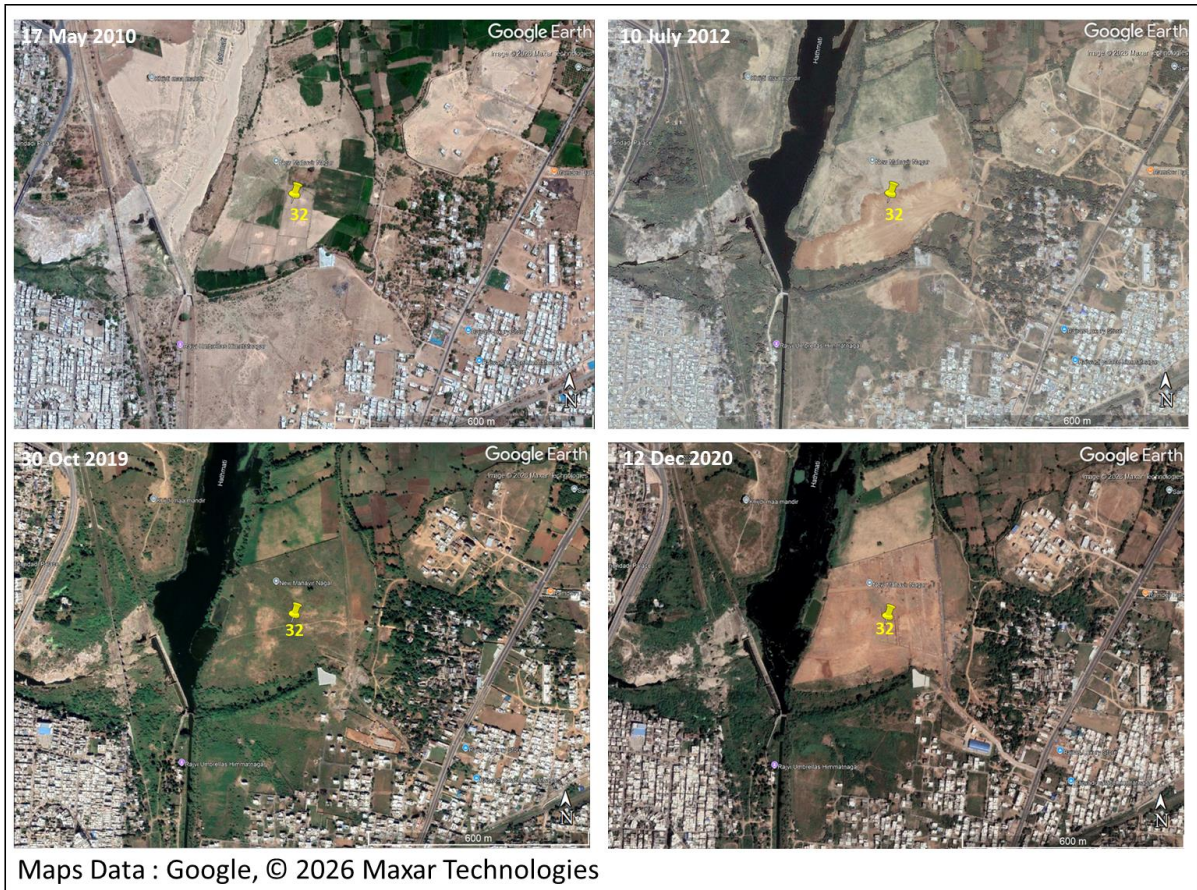


Figure S2: Depiction of land use change for the groundwater well location 32 using Google Earth imagery from 2010 to 2020

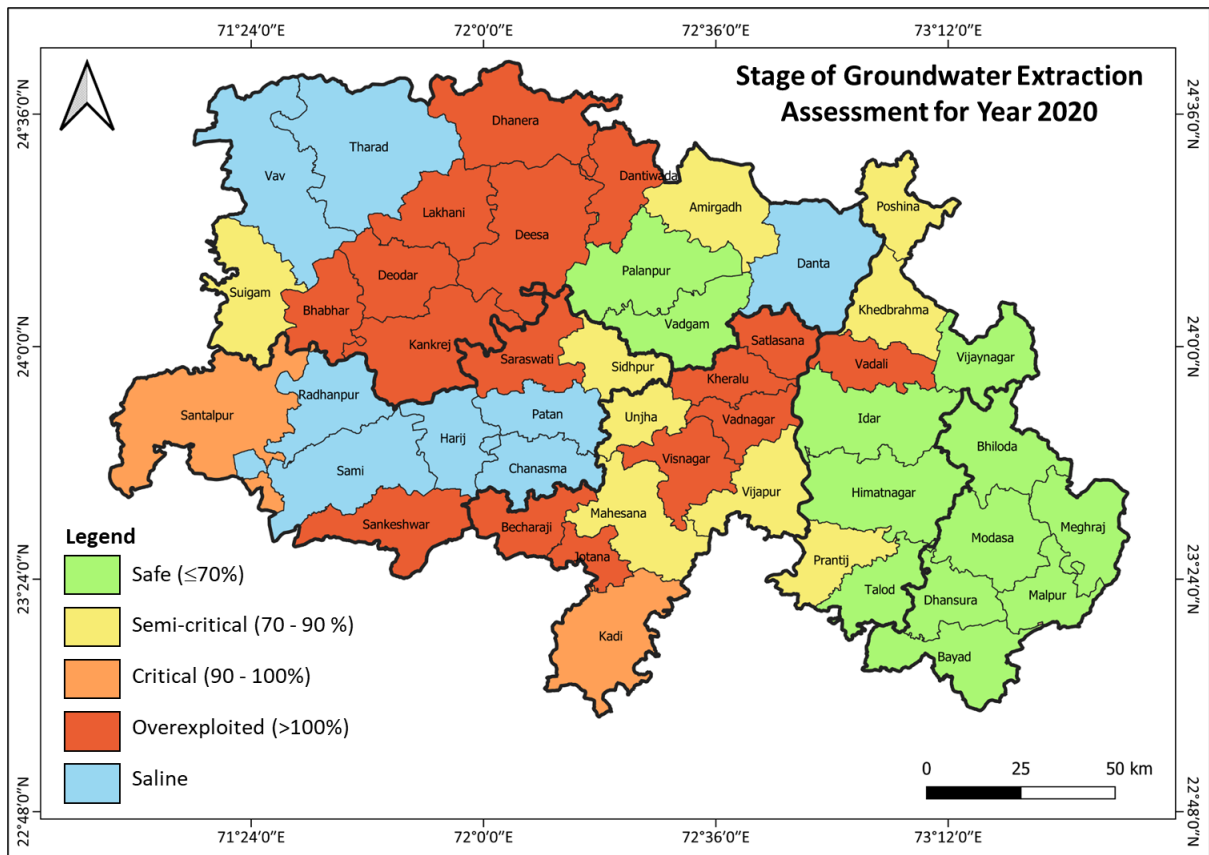


Figure S3: Categorisation of administrative blocks in North Gujarat Region (NGR) by the Central Groundwater Board (CGWB), India. This assessment is done by estimating the stage of groundwater extraction, which is defined as ratio of annual groundwater extraction to annual available groundwater. Based on the stage of extraction, the administrative blocks are categorized as Safe ($\leq 70\%$), Semi-Critical (70 - 90%), Critical (90 - 100%) and Over-Exploited ($>100\%$).