

Figure S6.1 SPOT-6 and Pléiades images of the Kodo_X07 well acquired in 2015 and 2024, respectively, illustrating how local surface conditions and nearby settlements make traction-track delineation difficult and contribute to inter-observer differences.

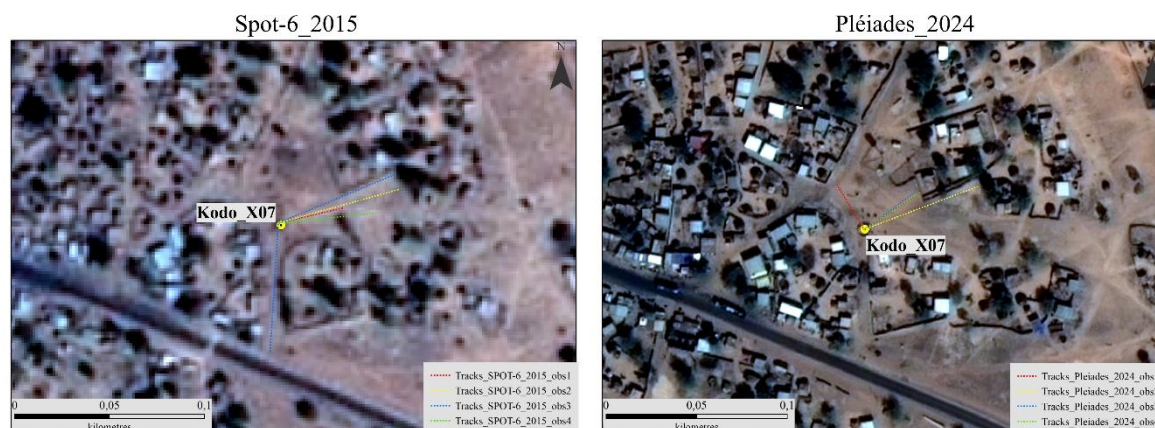


Figure S6.2 Pléiades image of the Tioubi_Route_W04 well acquired in 2024, illustrating how local surface conditions and nearby settlements make traction-track delineation difficult and contribute to inter-observer differences.

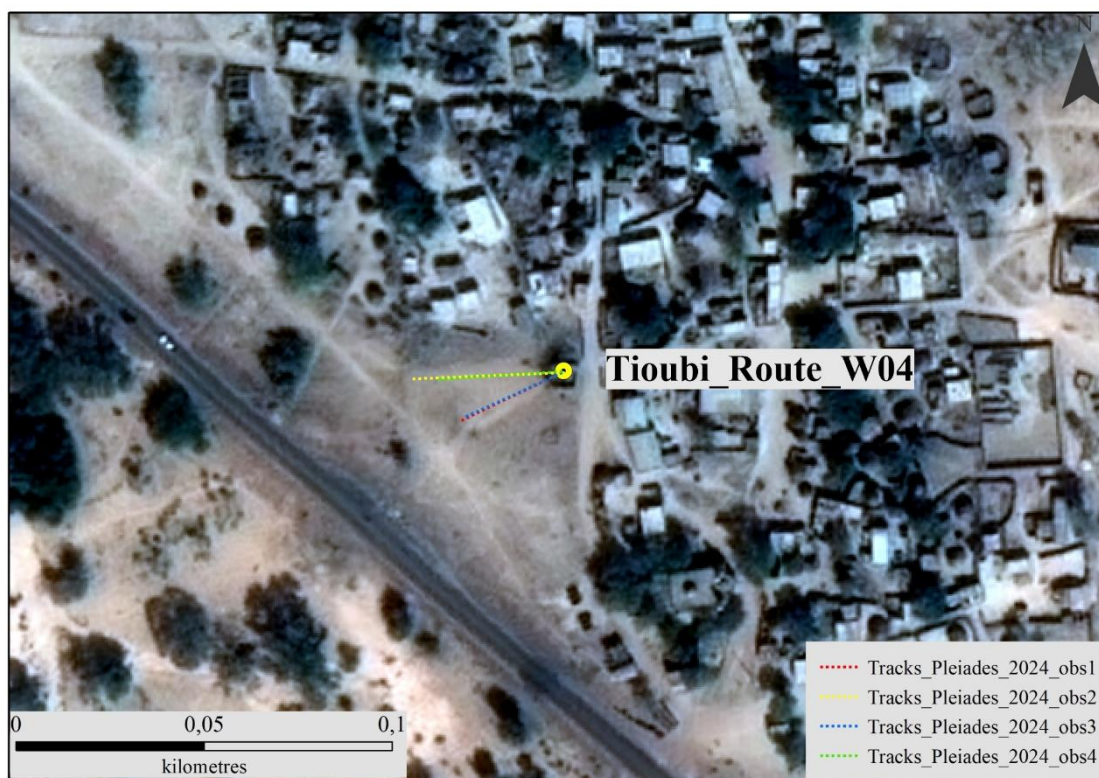


Figure S6.3 Google Earth Pro snapshot (2010) and SPOT-6 image (2015) of the Kirib_Beri_E04 well, together with the WTD time series from 2003 to 2019. The track visible on the 2015 SPOT-6 image appears to correspond to the same main track identified on the 2010 Google Earth Pro image, but seems partially erased in 2015 (~38 m). The 2010 estimate of ~54 m falls within the expected bias range relative to the field measurements. This example explains why, despite good agreement among observers on the visible track in 2015, the image-derived estimate underestimated the field measurement: the well was likely no longer in active use, as suggested by the absence of dynamic water levels after 2012 on the time series, and the residual track led to an underestimated track-length measurement.

