

Publication	Proxy	Location	Time	Indication	TOMO_south	Fit
Thomas et al. (2007)	Ice core chemistry and stable isotope	Greenland	Beginning ca. 6300 cal BC	Cooling	Dying-off phase ca. 6350–5750 BC; strong dying-off pulse at ca. 6315 BC	+
Spurk et al. (2002)	Dendrochronological	Western Germany	ca. 6270–6000 BC	Poor growth and regeneration conditions	Frequent tree dying-off from 6250 to 6157 BC	+
Kobashi et al. (2007)	Ice core (GISP2) methane and nitrogen isotopes	Greenland	Beginning ca. 6225 cal BC	Cooling	Frequent tree dying-off from 6250 BC to 6157 BC	+
Torbenson et al. (2015)	Dendrochronological; pine establishment at three bog sites	Ireland	From 6210 BC on		Frequent tree dying-off from 6250 to 6157 BC	+
Veski et al. (2004)	Varve	Estonia	6250–6150 varve years BC	Maximum cooling	Frequent tree dying-off from 6250 to 6157 BC	+
Nicolussi et al. (2009)	Dendrochronological	Alps	ca. 6250–6050 BC	Low replication	Frequent tree dying-off from 6250 to 6157 BC	+
Veski et al. (2004)	Varve	Estonia	6080 varve years BC	Abrupt end of the 8.2 ka cooling period		
Achterberg et al. (2016)	Dendrochronological	Northwest Germany	6177–6060 BC	Gap in bog oak chronology		
Nicolussi and Schlüchter (2012)	Dendrochronological	Alps	ca. 6175 BC	Glacier advance	Frequent tree dying-off from 6250 to 6157 BC	+
Magny (2004)	Radiocarbon, dendrochronological and archaeological dates	France and Switzerland	ca. 6350–6100 cal BC	High lake levels (I)	Start is beginning of the dying-off phase of segment A2 at TOMO_south (6365 BC)	+
Magny (2004)	Radiocarbon, dendrochronological and archaeological dates	France and Switzerland	ca. 5600–5300 cal BC	High lake levels (II)	End coincides with beginning of dying-off phase (5308–4902 BC)	+/-
Schmidt et al. (2004)	Dendrochronological	Western Germany	before 5600 (TAQ)– 5420 BC	More or less humid	Long gap (5732–5405 BC)	-
Schmidt et al. (2004)	Dendrochronological	Western Germany	ca. 5410–5330 BC	Dry phase	Tree establishment and growth (no dying-off)	+
Schmidt et al. (2004)	Dendrochronological	Western Germany	ca. 5320–5000 BC	Wet phase	Beginning at the same time as dying-off phase ca. 5300–4900 BC begins	+
Schmidt et al. (2004)	Dendrochronological	Western Germany	ca. 5000–4950 BC	Dry phase	(Not reflected clearly in the data of TOMO_south)	-
Schmidt et al. (2004)	Dendrochronological	Western Germany	ca. 4950–4900 BC	Wet phase	End at the same time as dying-off phase ca. 5300–4900 BC ends	+
Gunnarson et al. (2003)	Dendrochronological	Sweden	ca. 4900–4800 BC	Drier conditions	Found accordingly for TOMO_south (ca. 4900–4700 BC)	+
Bauerochse (2003)	Palynological implications, context of dendro-dated find	NW Germany	Context of find dated to 4629–4545 BC	More humid conditions	dying-off phase 4712–4537 BC	+
Magny (2004)	Radiocarbon, dendrochronological and archaeological dates	France and Switzerland	ca. 4400–3950 cal BC	High lake levels (III)	Gap between the site chronology segments (ca. 4500–3900 BC)	-
Turney et al. (2006)	Dendrochronological	Ireland	ca. 4250 BC	Drier conditions	Within the site chronology gap 4536–3987 BC	+
Spurk et al. (2002)	Dendrochronological	Western Germany	ca. 4160–3870 BC	Reduced activity of the river Main	Gap 4536–3987 BC, which might point towards drier conditions as well; dying-off phase at TOMO_south from 3895 BC on, 25 years prior to the end of the period identified by Spurk et al. (2002)	+/-
Bauerochse (2003)	Palynological implications, context of dendro-dated find	NW Germany	After 3701 BC	More humid conditions	Dying-off phase at TOMO_south from 3691 to 3614 BC	+
Arbogast et al. (2006)	Dendrochronological dates from archaeological layers	Swiss Alps, French and German	3700–3250 BC	Lake level rise; climatic deterioration, cool and possibly humid conditions	Beginning dying-off phase segment E (3691 BC), (covers dying-off phases segments E and F)	+
Magny (2004)	Radiocarbon, dendrochronological and archaeological dates	France and Switzerland	ca. 3700–3250 cal BC, maximum 3350–3250 cal BC	High lake levels (IV)	Start is beginning of dying-off phase segment E (3691 BC)	+
Dreslerova (2012)	Multi-proxy (review)	Europe (multi-site)	ca. 3550 cal BC	Pronounced shift towards wetter, cooler and a more variable climate	Shift from stagnating bog growth to a phase of bog expansion found for ca. 3500 BC	+
Gunnarson et al. (2003)	Dendrochronological	Sweden	ca. 3600–3400 BC	Wet phase	Contemporary to cover of segment F (3602–3403 BC), including two dying-off pulses	+/-
Magny and Haas (2004)	Dendrochronological date, pollen and archaeological	Switzerland	ca. 3370 BC	Lake level rise	Last trees at TOMO_south died off 35 years previously	-