Supplement of Clim. Past, 16, 211–225, 2020
https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-16-211-2020-supplement

Climate of the Past
Open Access
EGU

Supplement of

Effect of precipitation seasonality on annual oxygen isotopic composition in the area of spring persistent rain in southeastern China and its paleoclimatic implication

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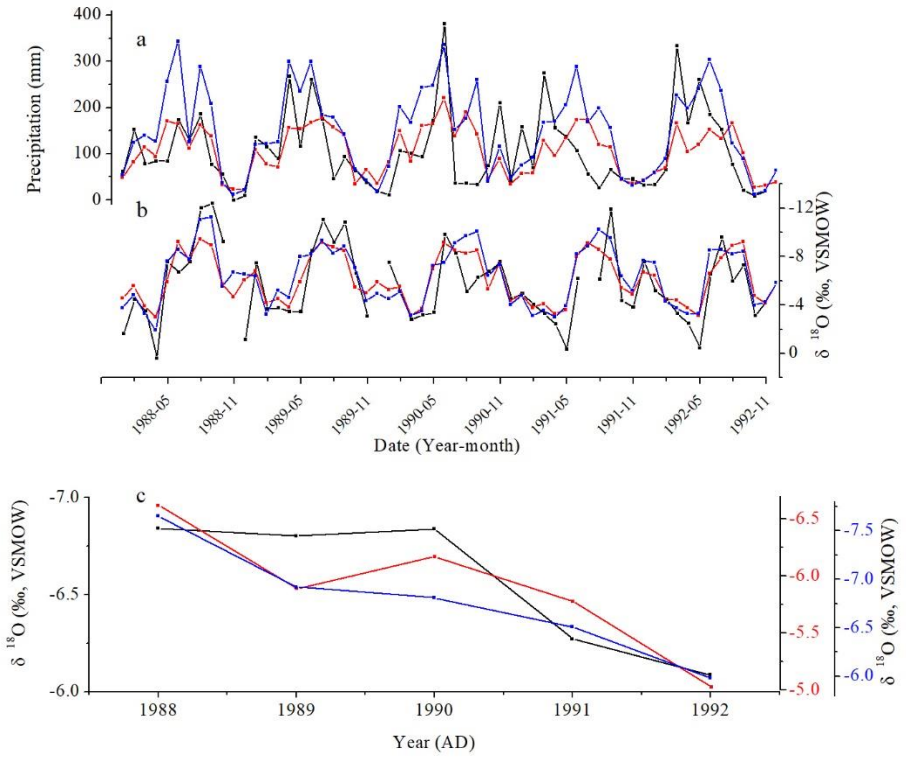

Supplementary Figure 1. Cross-comparison between the GNIP data from the Changsha station (black curves) with the IsoGSM simulation data from the Changsha station (red curves) and from the key SPR region (25~30°N, 112.5~117.5°E, red curves) during 1988-1992. a) Monthly precipitation amount data, b) monthly precipitation $\delta^{18}O$ data, and c) amount-weighted annual mean $\delta^{18}O$ data. The high correlation indicates that both precipitation amount and $\delta^{18}O$ data from the IsoGSM simulation are consistent. The smaller amplitude of the amount-weighted annual mean $\delta^{18}O$ values from the GNIP Changsha station may be caused by data gaps during the winter season.