

Supplement of

Different facets of dryness/wetness pattern in southwestern China over the past 27,000 years

Mengna Liao et al.

Correspondence to: Jian Ni (nijian@zjnu.edu.cn)

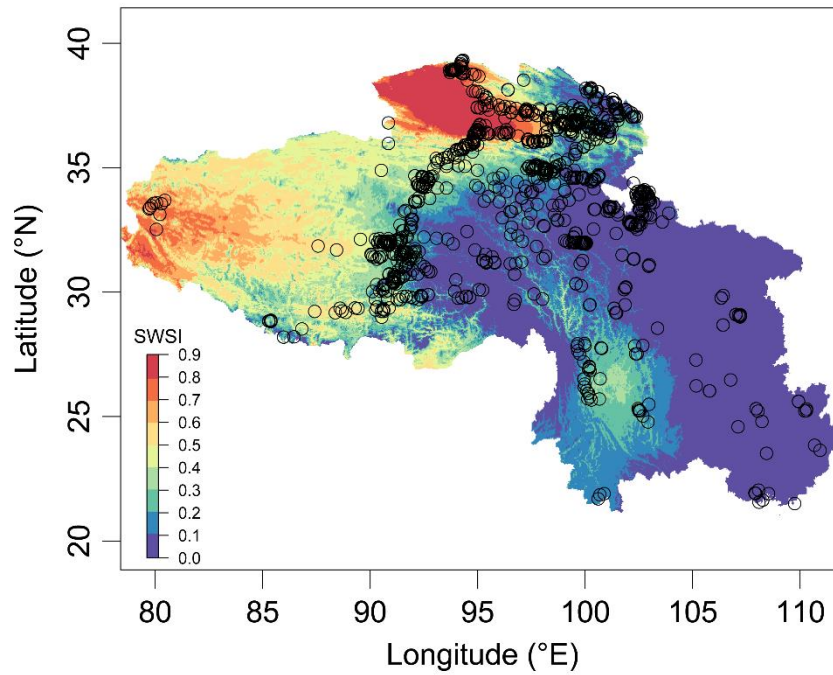


Figure S1. Locations of the surface pollen sites (open circle) used for reconstructing soil water stress index (SWSI). The base map shows the distribution of modern SWSI.

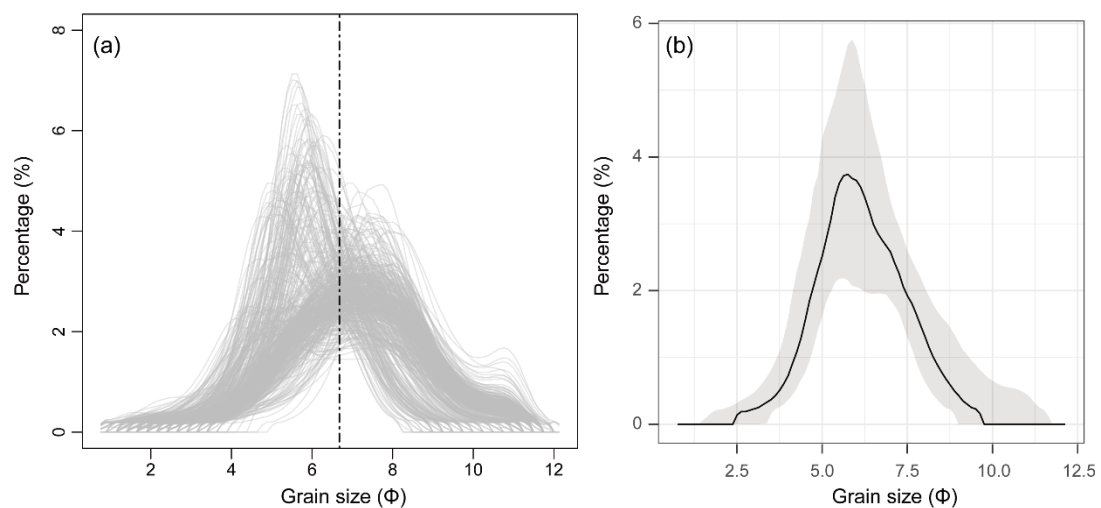


Figure S2. (a) Grain-size distributions of all samples from core YLH (the dotted line separates two distinct distribution modes at 6.8 Φ), (b) synthetic grain-size distribution for sediment samples with percentage peak distributing in the left side of the boundary in the subplot.

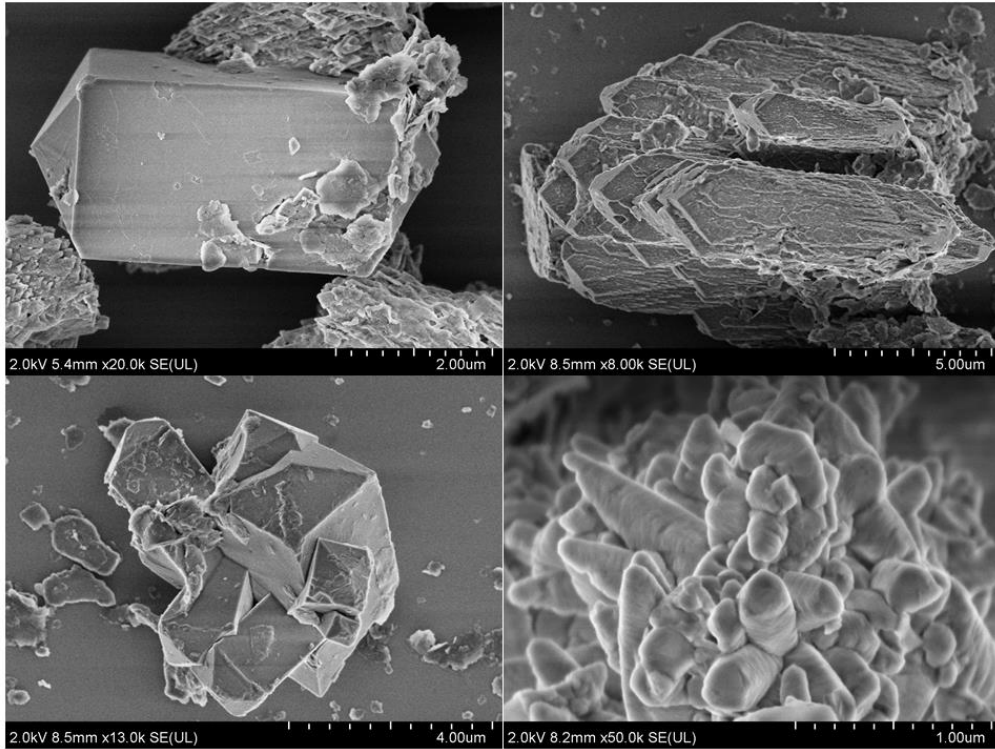


Figure S3. SEMs of authigenic carbonate from four selected samples at 41, 95, 161 and 257 cm.



Figure S4. Result of the K-means cluster analysis for pollen data from core YLH (the numbers represent the deposition ages of the samples, those from the recent 3,000-year sediments are marked in black).

Table S1. Results of the leave-one-out cross-validation of the WA-PLS models. The value given are: components, root mean squared error of prediction (RMSEP), prediction R^2 , average and maximum bias of parameter estimate (Avg.Bias, Max.Bias).

	RMSEP	R^2	Avg.Bias	Max.Bias
Comp01	0.168	0.57	0.00173	0.248
Comp02	0.159	0.62	0.00076	0.191
Comp03	0.154	0.64	0.00160	0.182
Comp04	0.153	0.65	0.00195	0.177
Comp05	0.153	0.65	0.00253	0.171