Supporting Information

Quantitative land-cover reconstruction in Asian temperate deserts: relative pollen productivity estimates and an RPP-based correction framework

Jingyi Liu [a], Yuanhao Sun [a,b,*], Jiaqi Pang [a], Jiheng Shi [a], Qinghai Xu [c], Ruchun Zhang [d], Linyuan Ma [e], Jianhui Chen [a,f,*]

This file includes:

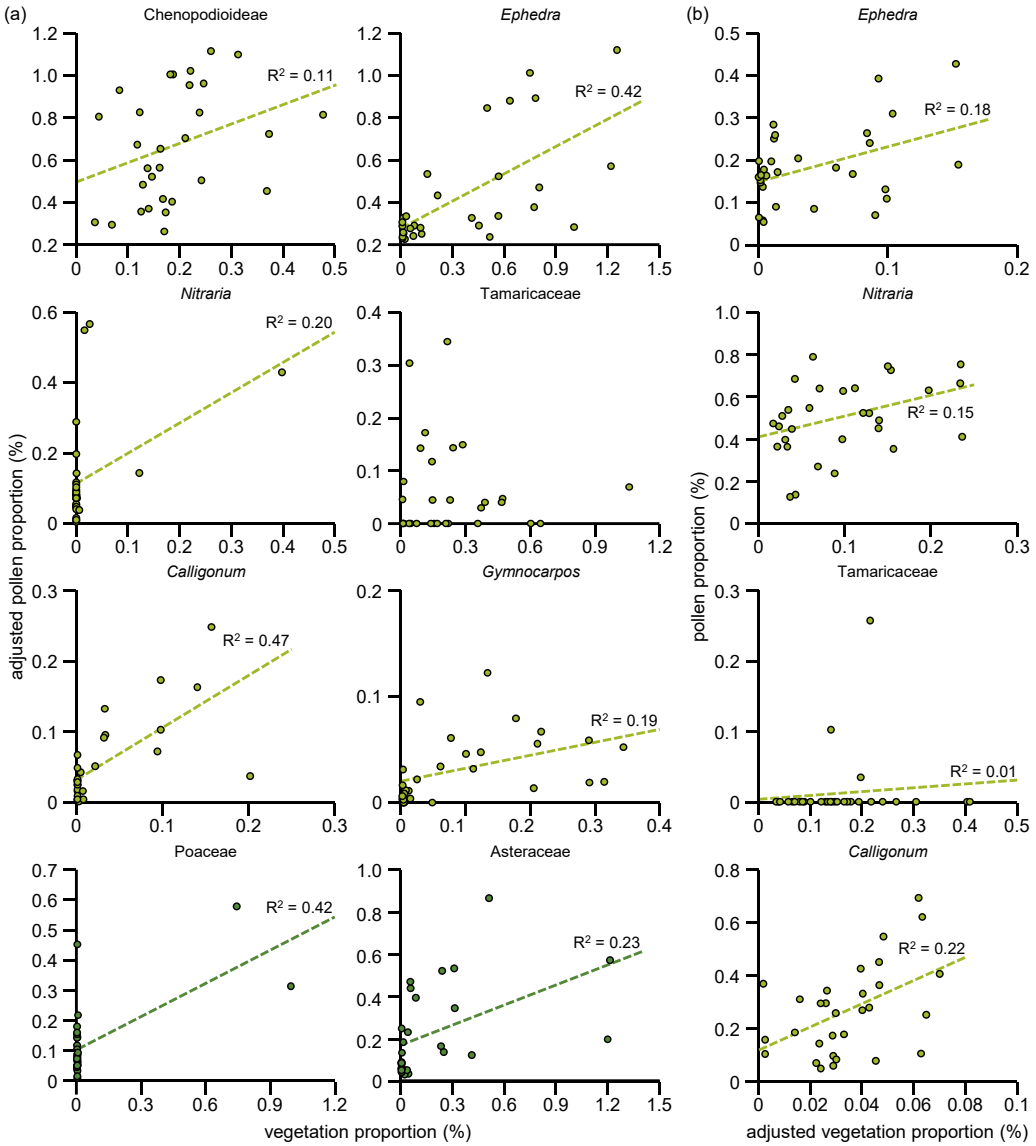
Supporting Figures

Figure S1: Pollen–vegetation relationship at the distance corresponding to the radius of the relevant source area of pollen (RSAP) for Akesai and Ejina.

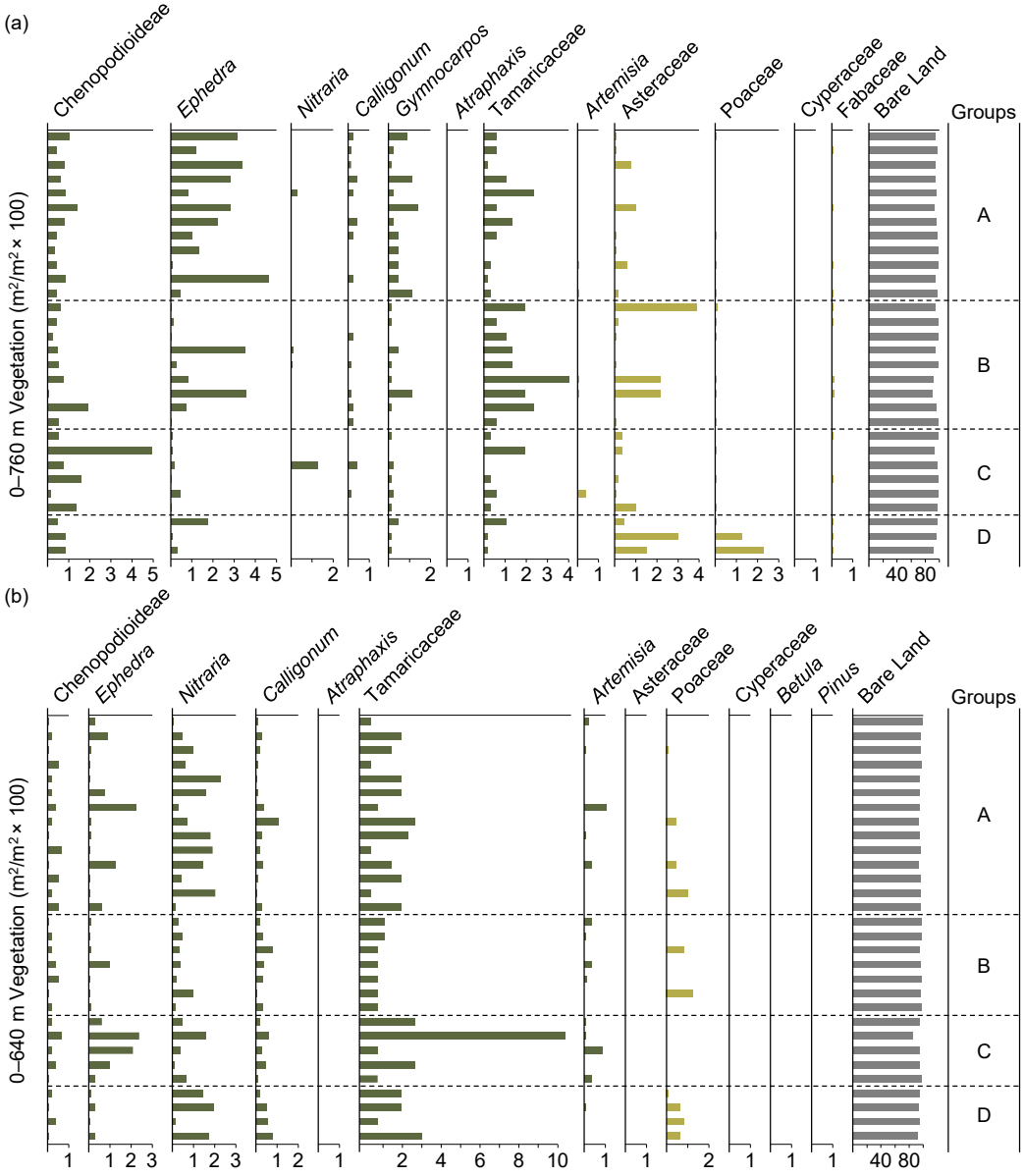
Figure S2: Vegetation composition within the relevant source area of pollen (RSAP) for (a) Akesai (RSAP = 760 m) and (b) Ejina (RSAP = 640 m).

Figure S3: Relative pollen productivity estimates by the leave-one-out method for all samples from (a) Akesai and (b) Ejina.

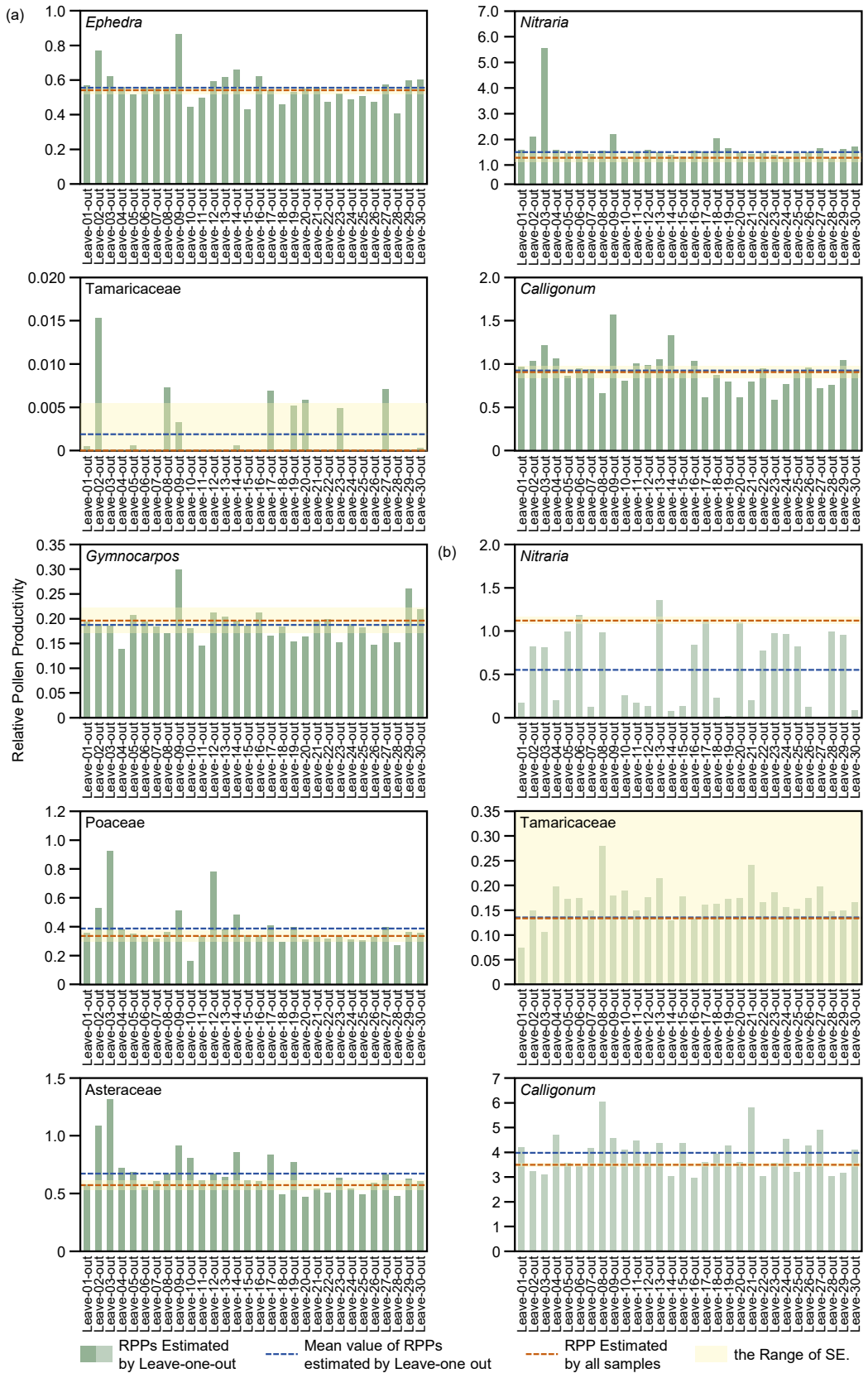
Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Fig. S1 Pollen–vegetation relationship at the relevant source area of pollen (RSAP) radius for Akesai and Ejina. (a) Pollen–vegetation relationship for Akesai (RSAP = 760 m), calculated using ERV sub-model 3 with the taxon-specific vegetation distance-weighting method (Prentice's model); (b) Pollen–vegetation relationship for Ejina (RSAP = 640 m), calculated using ERV sub-model 1 with the inverse distance method (1/d model). R^2 is the coefficient of determination.



Supplementary Fig. S2 Vegetation composition within the relevant source area of pollen (RSAP) for (a) Akesai (RSAP = 760 m) and (b) Ejina (RSAP = 640 m).



Supplementary Fig. S3 Relative pollen productivity estimates by the leave-one-out method for all samples from (a) Akesai and (b) Ejina.