Response to comments of reviewers

Anonymous Referee #1

Cao et al. manuscript presents a comprehensive pollen database including quite well-distributed records from Siberia covering the last 40,000 years. The database is well presented, properly taxonomically harmonized and temporally standardized. It is stored and easily accessible in PANGAEA. Cao et al. manuscript deserves publication in ESSD after the authors include the major and minor modifications listed below.

Major comments

- I have not found a table devoted to the dating information; i.e. the dated samples used to establish the age models and their corresponding depth, age and age uncertainties, and more importantly the lab code. This table should spell out clearly and not just with a code, the dated material.

Response: We prepared a table including dating data together with their depth, uncertainties, material and lab code for each pollen record. We have updated our dataset in Pangaea.

- It would be also useful that Cao et al. generate biome pollen percentages (temperate forest, boreal forest, steppe: : :) to optimize the use of this database by non-pollen paleoclimatologists.

Response: In the new version of the dataset uploaded to Pangaea, we added the plant functional type (PFT) for each pollen taxon (106 taxa), which can help non-pollen palaeoclimatologists to understand the life-form represented by these pollen taxa, and further their environmental representations. We have updated our dataset in Pangaea and sent a copy to the ESSD editor committee.

- Regarding the age models, the authors should explain why they have used the Bayesian age-depth modeling taking into account the difficulties inherent to this method to obtain information about accumulation rates and other informative user-defined priors (Blaauw and Christen, 2011).

Response: We re-established the age-depth models for all pollen records in order to make these pollen data comparable temporally. We set the same priors for the Bacon model; the

accumulation rates were estimated by the model automatically for each pollen record. In the new version, we have explained the process in detail.

Line 95-102:

"*To obtain comparable chronologies, age-depth models for these pollen records were re-established using Bayesian age-depth modeling with the IntCal09 radiocarbon calibration curve ("Bacon" software; Blaauw and Christen, 2011). We set up a gamma distribution accumulation rate with a shape parameter equal to 2, and for the accumulation variability a beta distribution with a "strength" of 20 for all records, while we set up a mean "memory" of 0.1 for lake sediments and a high "memory" of 0.7 for peat and other sediment types (following Blaauw and Christen, 2011).*"

Minor comments

-Introduction: The authors should add the reference of Sanchez Goñi et al., 2017, The ACER pollen and charcoal database: a global resource to document vegetation and fire response to abrupt climate changes during the last glacial period, ESSD 9: 679- 695) to highlight the relevance of their Siberian pollen database. The ACER database only includes very few Siberian pollen records.

Response: We have added the reference suggested by reviewer in the new version.

Line 62-65:

"*Pollen records from Siberia have rather seldomly been included in global, Northern Hemisphere, or synthesis works (Sanchez Goñi et al., 2017; Marsicek et al., 2018), probably because (1) few records are available in open databases or (2) available data are not taxonomically harmonized and lack reliable chronologies.*"

- Page 4, line 8: Please explain the meaning of "palsa".

Response: "palsa" is "peat permafrost mound", and we have explained it in the new version.

Line 100-104:

"*For the 20 pollen records without raw pollen counts, we set the terrestrial pollen sum based on the descriptions given in the original publications (approximate values or ranges for 16 records; e.g. it is more than 600 for the pollen record from Chernaya Gorka Palsa (peat permafrost mound), and between 452 and 494 grains for Two-Yurts Lake.*"

- In the text and in the caption of Figure 2: *Larix* should be in italics.

- Caption of Figure 3: the genus should be in italics.

- Appendix Table 2 : Replace "***Hippophae***" with "***Hippophäe***"

Response: We have checked. All pollen names in our manuscript are in italics. And we have replaced "*Hippophae*" by "*Hippophäe*".

Response to comments of reviewers

Patrick Bartlein (Referee)

General comments:

This “data paper” describes the construction of a fossil-pollen data set from Siberia, that is available from Pangaea, and which will have wide application. The data are not all new, but there is considerable “value added” in placement of the data into a common taxonomic framework, and the application of a “modern” approach for establishing the chronologies of the individual records, and so I think this paper makes a useful contribution that warrants publication. I have three general comments on the paper, related to locational precision, chronologies, and relationships with other published data sets.

The individual site locations are listed in decimal longitudes and latitudes, and to two decimal places, which (roughly) yields a precision of a little over a kilometer in a NS direction. Over a domain the size of Siberia, that sounds like a small number, but my experience with similar databases (e.g. Whitmore et al., 2005, Quat. Sci. Rev.) suggests that locational uncertainties of that order (single kilometer) creates issues in such tasks as interpolating or assigning modern climate data to core locations, or inferring elevations from a DEM. It’s probably the case that the source data imposes this limitation, but if at all possible it would be good to include more precision in the locations.

Response: We agree with reviewer’s comment. A precision coordinate is quite important for pollen record. In the manuscript, we only present to two decimals in Appendix 1 to save space, but in our dataset uploaded to Pangaea the data are more precise. Nevertheless, we keep the precision of the coordinates as given in the original papers or database.

I was expecting so see another table that contained information on the age assignments in individual records (age uncertainties could be worked into count and percentage tables, but I think it would be better to have all of the chronological information in one place). In addition to information on the radiocarbon ages used to build the chronologies, if other sources of information (biostratigraphic information, tephra ages, etc.) were used, that should be noted there as well. I'm not sure if the paper would be unpublishable without adding this information, but it would be a better paper if it did.

Response: We have prepared a table including all dating data for each pollen record: see the response to the first comment mentioned by the first reviewer.

There are other databases that overlap to some extent the region documented here, in particular Binney et al. (2017, Quat. Sci. Rev.). I'm surprised by the comment that Binney et al. (2017) did not require taxonomic harmonization (because it was presenting biome reconstructions). It seems, however, that it did (see section 3.3 in the paper and Table 6 ("TaxonTaxonclean") in the Binney et al. database). I think there should be a bit more discussion about the similarity or difference between the two databases (which shouldn't be hard given the overlap among authors: : :).

Response: We had already cited Binney's (2017) paper. We have carefully checked Binney's paper again recently. Their dataset includes most of the pollen records from northern Eurasia (including Siberia) together with plant macrofossil data (Binney et al., 2017). However, their dataset does not finalize the chronology standardization and the pollen data are restricted to each 1000-year time-slice. As we describe in the manuscript, our pollen dataset has finalized the temporal standardization and we present all original pollen data for each sample.

Line 66-70:

"*Binney et al. (2017) establish a pollen dataset together with a plant macrofossil dataset for northern Eurasia (excluding east Asia; and the dataset has not been made accessible yet), but the chronologies were not standardized and the pollen data restricted to 1000-year time-slices.*"

Specific comments

p. 1, line 32: "transformed" sounds like, well, some kind of transformation of the data took place. Would "assigned" be a better word?

Response: Done.

Line 31-33:

"*Pollen data were taxonomically harmonized, that is the original 437 taxa were assigned to 106* *combined pollen taxa.*"

p. 2, line 3: "pollen counts" Literally counts, or were some records already expressed as percentages? (Nevermind, explained later in the paper: : :)

Response: Yes, our pollen dataset includes both counted pollen and pollen percentages.

p. 3, lines 15+: "homogenization of taxonomy" I think this needs to be explained a little more, because superficially it sounds like it's a simple spreadsheet task (i.e. combining columns). The elements of a more detailed explanation should include, I think: 1) the nature of the problem (different studies used different taxon lists; there are different ways of assigning pollen type (as observed) to taxa; etc.); 2) the implications of splitting vs. lumping; 3) the "theoretical" issue of determining the target-taxon list; and 4) the practical aspects of doing the assignments. This doesn't have to be the master tutorial for homogenization, but it should be sufficient to explain to a reader why the same record might appear different in detail in different databases.

Response: We have explained "homogenization of taxonomy" in more detail.

Line 135-141:

"*The pollen records were counted by different scientists that gave different pollen names to the same pollen types requiring taxonomic homogenization (from 437 original taxa to 106 combined taxa). However, this reduces the taxonomic resolution of the dataset. In cases where homogenization would have resulted in grouping pollen taxa with different growth forms (herb/shrub, tree) together, did we keep the taxa separately even though not all analysts separated them (for instance, Betula pollen is separated into Betula_shrub, Betula_tree and Betula_undiff).*"

p. 4, line 17: 100±10 % allows a pretty generous level of noise in the digitized data. I'm guessing that (unless the source materials were really bad) that level was not reached very often.

Response: Agree. In our pollen dataset, only 16 pollen records were digitized from publications, the digitized pollen percentages were re-calculated to ensure the data reflect the general pattern.

p. 5, line 15-15: "The presented dataset" and "this dataset" are ambiguous.

Response: Done.

Line 174-176:

“*The Siberian fossil pollen dataset has already been used for biome reconstruction (Tian et al., 2018), although an integration of this dataset into global or Northern Hemisphere-wide biomization research is still pending.*”

A taxonomically harmonized and temporally standardized fossil pollen dataset from Siberia covering the last 40 ka

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Abstract

Pollen records from Siberia are mostly absent in global or Northern Hemisphere synthesis works. Here we present a taxonomically harmonized and temporally standardized pollen dataset that was synthesized using 173 palynological records from Siberia and adjacent areas (northeast Asia, 50°–180°E and 42°–75°N). Pollen data were taxonomically harmonized, that is the original 437 taxa were ~~transformed~~assigned to 106 combined pollen taxa. Age-depth models for all records were revised by applying a constant Bayesian age-depth modelling routine. The pollen dataset is available as count data and percentage data in a table format (taxa vs. samples) with age information for each sample. The dataset has relatively few sites covering the last glacial period between 40 and 11.5 cal ka BP (calibrated thousand years before present 1950 CE) particularly from the central and western part of the study area. In the Holocene period, the dataset has many sites from most of the area except the central part of Siberia. Of the 173 pollen records, 81% of pollen counts were downloaded from open databases (GPD, EPD, Pangaea) and 10% were contributions ~~of~~by the original data gatherers, while a few were digitized from publications. Most of the pollen records originate from peatlands (48%) and lake sediments (33%). Most of the records (83%) have ≥3 dates allowing the establishment of reliable chronologies. The dataset can be used for various purposes including pollen data mapping (example maps for *Larix* at selected time-slices are shown) as well as quantitative climate and vegetation reconstructions. The datasets for pollen counts and pollen percentages are available at https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.898616 (Cao et al., 2019).

1 Introduction

Continental or sub-continental pollen databases are essential ~~in~~for spatial reconstructions of former climates and past vegetation patterns of the terrestrial biosphere, and in interpreting their driving forces (Cao et al., 2013); they also provide data for use in palaeodata-model comparisons at a continental scale (Gaillard et al., 2010; Trondman et al., 2015). Continental pollen databases from North America, Europe, Africa, and Latin America have been successfully established (Gajewski, 2008) and a fossil pollen dataset has been established for the eastern part of continental Asia (including China, Mongolia, south Siberia and parts of central Asia; Cao et al., 2013). These datasets have been used to infer the locations of glacial refugia and migrational pathways by pollen mapping (e.g. Magri, 2008; Cao et al., 2015) and to reconstruct biome or land-cover (e.g. Ni et al., 2014; Trondman et al., 2015; Tian et al., 2016) and climates at broad spatial scales (e.g. Mauri et al., 2015; Marsicek et al., 2018).

Pollen records from Siberia have rather seldomly been included in global, Northern Hemisphere, or synthesis works (Sanchez Goñi et al., 2017; Marsicek et al., 2018), probably because (1) few records are available in open databases or (2) available data are not taxonomically harmonized and lack reliable chronologies. ~~The few works that made use of fossil pollen data collection for Siberia~~Binney et al. (2017) establish a pollen dataset together with a plant macrofossil dataset for northern Eurasia (excluding east Asia; and the dataset has not been made accessible yet), but the chronologies were not standardized and the pollen data restricted to 1000-year time-slices. In addition, a few works that make use of Siberian fossil pollen data either present biome reconstructions (Binney et al. 2017; Tian et al., 2018) which do not require ~~the ~~taxonomic harmonization of the data, or restrict the analyses to ~~a few~~selected times slices such as 18 ka, 6 ka and 0 ka (Tarasov et al., 1998, 2000; Bigelow et al., 2003).

Here we provide a new taxonomically harmonized and temporally standardized fossil pollen ~~data set~~dataset for Siberia and adjacent areas.

2 Dataset description

2.1 Data sources

We obtained 173 late Quaternary fossil pollen records (generally since 40 cal ka BP) from Siberia and surrounding areas (50°–180°E and 42°–75°N), from database sources and/or contributers, or by digitizing published pollen diagrams (Appendix 1; this table is available in PANGAEA). One hundred and two raw pollen count records were downloaded from the Global Pollen Database (GPD; http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/gpd.html); 18 pollen count records were downloaded from the European Pollen Database (EPD; http://www.europeanpollendatabase.net); 20 pollen records (16 sites have pollen count data, others with pollen percentages) were collected from the Pangaea website (Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science, which also includes most pollen records found in GPD and EPD; https://www.pangaea.de); raw pollen count data of 17 sites were contributed directly by the data gatherers; and pollen percentages for the remaining 16 sites were digitized from the published pollen diagrams.

2.2 Data processing

Pollen standardization follows Cao et al. (2013), including homogenization of taxonomy at family or genus level generally (437 pollen names were combined into 106 taxa; Appendix 2; this table is available in PANGAEA~~),~~) and re-calculation of pollen percentages on the basis of the total number of terrestrial pollen grains~~, and re-establishment of~~. To obtain comparable chronologies, age-depth models for these pollen records were re-established using Bayesian age-depth modeling with the IntCal09 radiocarbon calibration curve (“Bacon” software; Blaauw and Christen, 2011). We set up a gamma distribution accumulation rate with a shape parameter equal to 2, and for the accumulation variability a beta distribution with a “strength” of

20 for all records, while we set up a mean “memory” of 0.1 for lake sediments and a high “memory” of 0.7 for peat and other sediment types (following Blaauw and Christen, 2011). For the 20 pollen records without raw pollen counts, we set the terrestrial pollen sum based on the descriptions given in the original publications (approximate values or ranges for 16 records; e.g~~.,~~. it is more than 600 for the pollen record from Chernaya Gorka Palsa~~,~~ (peat permafrost mound), and between 452 and 494 grains for Two-Yurts Lake~~. Pollen~~ – pollen sums of 600 and 470, respectively, ~~were~~are assigned in these two cases~~);~~; and ~~we set the~~a pollen sum ~~at~~of 400 for the other 4 records because no information was provided in the publications~~.~~). The “pollen counts” were then back-calculated using the pollen percentages and pollen sum. Finally, the pollen datasets are available with both count data and percentage data in table format in EXCEL software (taxa vs. samples) with age and location information for each sample.

2.3 Data quality

The Siberia pollen dataset includes pollen count data and percentages from 173 pollen sampling sites (Figure 1). Sites are distributed reasonably evenly in east and west Siberia, but geographic gaps still exist in the central part (90 °–120 °E and 55 °–70 °N), where no published pollen records exist.

The dataset includes 83 pollen records from peat sediments, 57 records from lake sediments, 23 from fluvial sediments, 6 from coastal or marine sediments, 3 from palaeosol profiles, and one from palsa sediment (Appendix 1). The peat and lake sediments generally have reliable chronologies and high sampling resolutions of the pollen records. About 83% of the pollen records have ≥3 dates (~57% have ≥5 dates); 73% of the pollen records have sampling resolutions of <500 years/sample and only 14% sites with >1000 years/sample (Appendix 1).

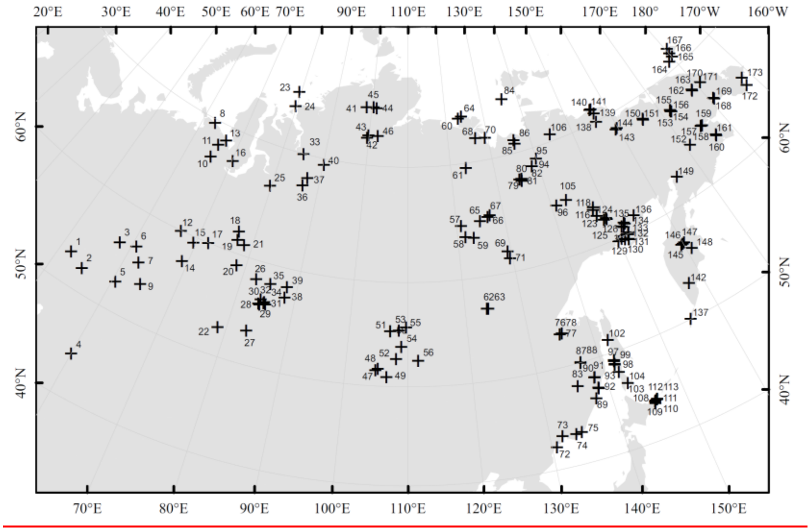

Figure 1 Spatial distribution of fossil pollen records (+) in the study area. The number of each site is used as its ID in Table 1.

Within this dataset, 91% of the pollen records (157 sites) have raw pollen count data or percentages with complete pollen assemblages (Appendix 1). Although there might be some rare pollen taxa excluded from the published pollen diagrams (16 sites) that were digitized, these pollen taxa are likely of minor importance within the pollen assemblages. In addition, during digitizing we ensured that the sum of pollen percentages for each pollen assemblage was within 100 ±10%, to minimize artificially introduced errors.

The pollen records were counted by different scientists that gave different pollen names to the same pollen types requiring taxonomic homogenization ~~of taxonomy~~ (from 437 original taxa to 106 combined taxa). However, this reduces the taxonomic resolution of the dataset~~, but the separation of~~. In cases where homogenization would have resulted in grouping pollen taxa with different growth forms (herb/shrub, tree) together, did we keep the taxa separately even though not all analysts separated them (for instance, *Betula* pollen is separated into ~~different plant traits will accurately reflect a detailed ecological signal. Nevertheless, we~~*Betula* shrub, *Betula* tree and *Betula* undiff). We also append the original pollen names to the dataset, to ensure feasibility of future studies on various topics using these data.

The chronologies of most pollen records are based on a reasonable number of dates (mostly ^{14}C; at least 3 dates per record). However, we also included pollen records from under-represented areas or periods that do not meet this criterion. Furthermore, most of the pollen records cover only part of the last 40 cal ka and comparatively few pollen records cover (parts of) the last glacial (i.e. >11 ka BP). We interpolated pollen abundances at 16 key time slices (40 ka, 25 ka, 15 ka, 13 ka, 11 ka, 10 ka, 9 ka, 8 ka, 7 ka, 6 ka, 5 ka, 4 ka, 3 ka, 1.5 ka and 0.5 ka) using the *interp.dataset* function in the R package rioja (Juggins, 2012) to produce pollen presence/absence maps for *Larix* as an example of the distribution of available sites at ~~the~~these 16 key time slices (Figure 2). We also present boxplots for 14 major pollen taxa from all available sites at the 16 key time-slices (Figure 3), which illustrates the general temporal patterns.

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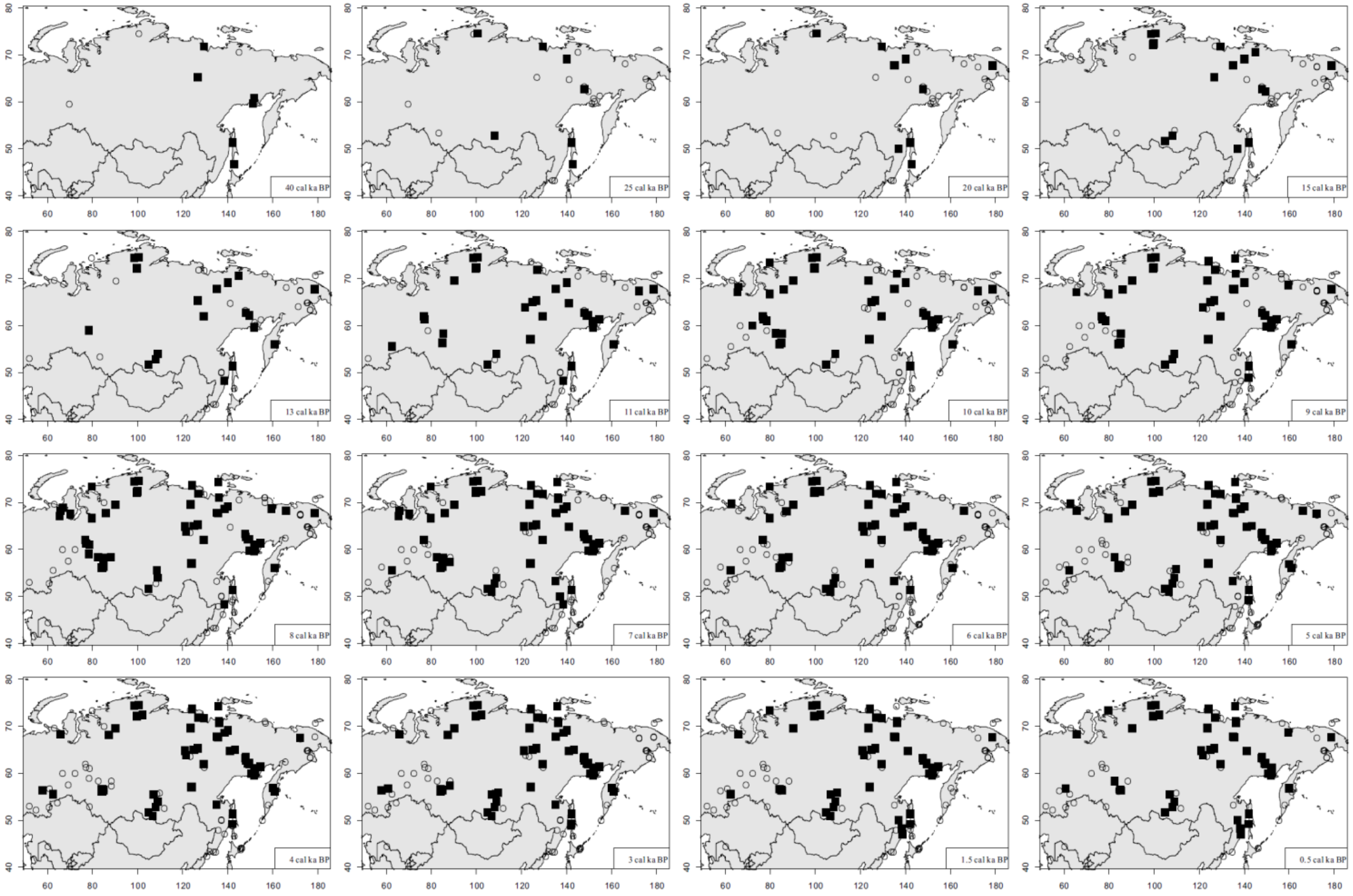
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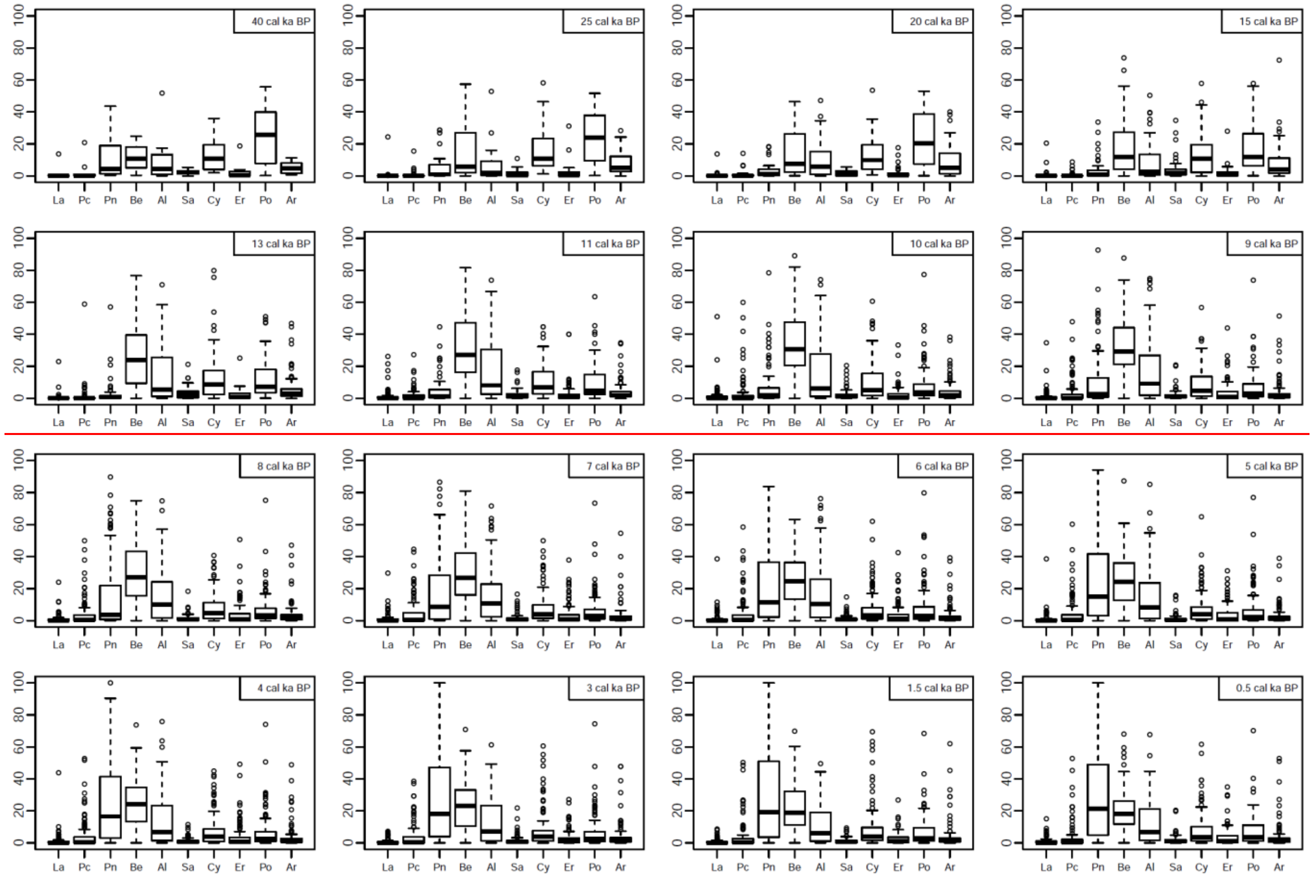
Figure 2 Pollen-infered presence/absence maps for *Larix* at key time slices. Black squares indicate presence while empty circles indicate absence.



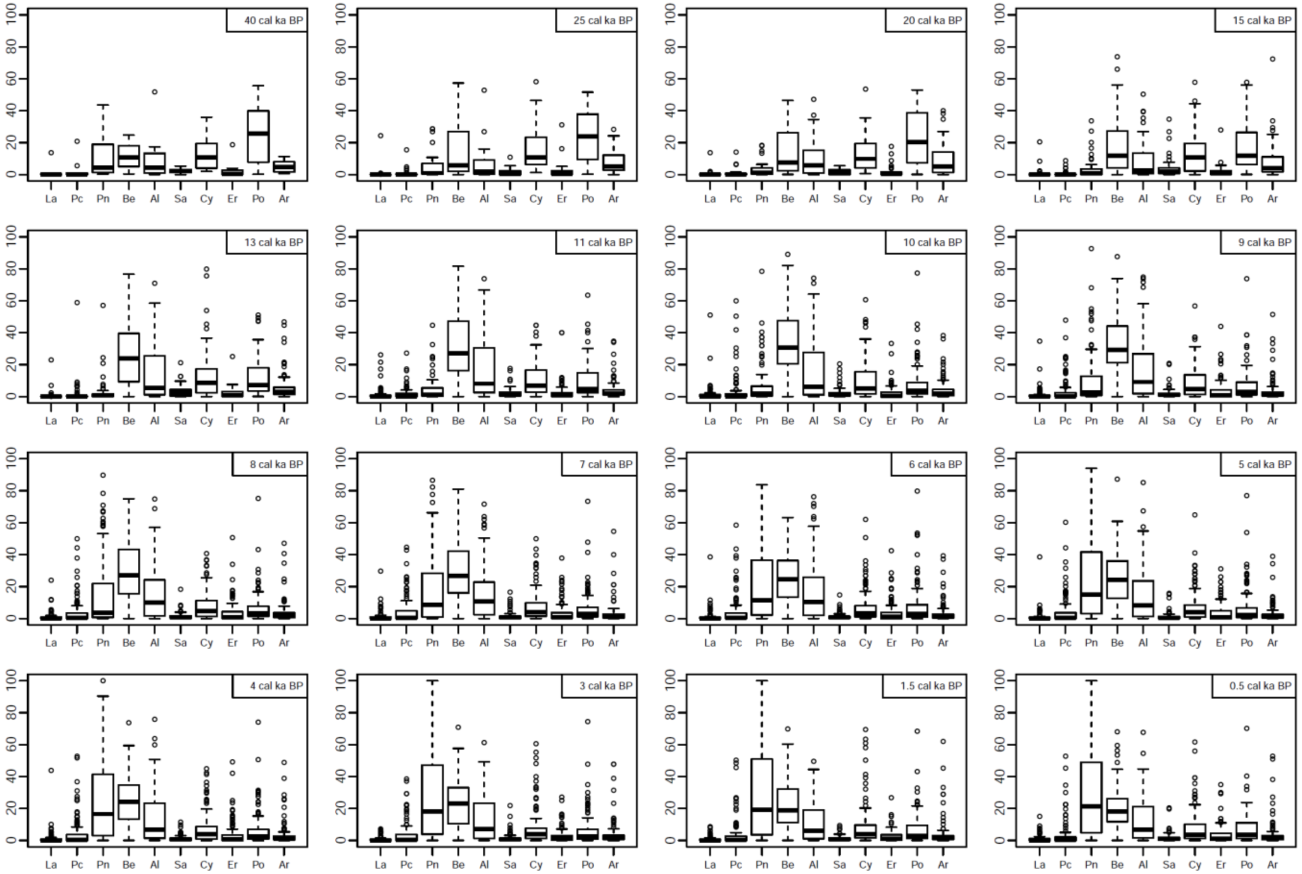


Figure 3 Boxplots of percentages of 10 major pollen taxa ~~of~~at all available sites at key time slices. La: *Larix*; Pc: *Picea*; Pn: *Pinus*; Be: *Betula*; Al: *Alnus*; Sa: *Salix*; Cy: Cyperaceae; Er: Ericaceae; Po: Poaceae; Ar: *Artemisia*.

3 Potential use of the Siberian fossil pollen data set

Fossil pollen data mapping can be used to reveal broad-scale spatial distributions over time, as Cao et al. (2015) demonstrate. In this paper, we present presence/absence maps for *Larix* as an example (Figure 2). *Larix* has extremely low pollen productivity (e.g. Niemeyer et al., 2015) that causes the under-representation of *Larix* ~~in~~ pollen compared to its ~~coverage~~cover in the pollen source vegetation (Lisitsyna et al., 2011). Accordingly, *Larix* pollen is accepted as an indicator of the presence of *Larix* locally (e.g. Lisitsyna et al., 2011). The pollen presence/absence maps for *Larix* (Figure 2) show a wide geographical range over the last 40,000 years, even during the Last Glacial Maximum, when there was very likely a relatively low density of larch. Our results generally confirm the distribution revealed by *Larix* macrofossil analysis (Binney et al., 2009). The ~~larch~~*Larix* distribution changes revealed by our pollen dataset exemplify the usability of the dataset for vegetation reconstruction.

The ~~presented~~Siberian fossil pollen dataset has already been used for biome reconstruction (Tian et al., 2018), although an integration of this dataset into global or Northern Hemisphere-wide ~~biomisation~~biomization research is still pending.

Pollen percentages in pollen assemblages do not directly reflect species abundance in the vegetation community because of different pollen productivity. Therefore, quantitative vegetation composition is modelled using pollen productivity estimates (e.g. Sugita et al., 2010; Trondman et al., 2015). Our pollen dataset was recently used to reconstruct plant cover quantitatively using the REVEALS model to describe the compositional changes in space and time, which is more reliable than using pollen percentages directly (Cao et al., 2018).

Modern pollen data have been published from many sites in Siberia (e.g. Tarasov et al., 2007, 2011; Müller et al., 2010; Klemm et al., 2015). These modern pollen datasets can be used to investigate modern pollen-climate relationships, and these modern relationships can be used to make quantitative climate reconstructions as has been done previously (e.g. Marsicek et al., 2018).

4 Summary

We present a taxonomically harmonized and temporally standardized fossil pollen dataset of 173 palynological records with counts and percentages from Siberia and adjacent areas (northeast Asia, 50 °–180 °E and 42 °–75 °N).

Our open-access dataset is a key component that can help provide quantitative estimates of vegetation or climate which can be used to validate palaeosimulation results of general circulation models for the Northern Hemisphere.

5 data availability

Two datasets including~~ respectively~~ pollen counts and pollen percentages are available at https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.898616 (Cao et al., 2019).

Author contributions. UH and XC designed the pollen dataset. XC and FT compiled the standardization for the dataset and wrote the draft. Other authors provided pollen data and all authors discussed the results and contributed to the final paper.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their gratitude to all the palynologists who, either directly or indirectly, contributed their pollen records to the dataset or accessible databases. This data collection and research were supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG), Palmod project (German Ministry of Science and Education), and the GlacialLegacy project (consolidator grant of the European Research Council of UH, grant agreement No 772852).

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Appendix 1 Details of the fossil pollen records in the Siberian pollen dataset~~ from Siberia~~.

ID	Site	Lat. (°)	Long. (°)	Elev. (m)	Archive type	Data type	Source	Dating method	No. of dates & material code	Time span (ka BP)	Res. (yr)	Reference
1	Pobochnoye	53.03	51.84	58	Peat sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	10C+6E	14.4-0	540	Kremenetski et al., 1999
2	Novienky Peat	52.24	54.75	197	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1U	4.5-0	270	López-García et al., 2003
3	Ust'Mashevskoe	56.32	57.88	220	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5C	7.8-0	150	Panova et al., 1996
4	Aral Lake	44.42	59.98	53	Lake sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4U	8.7-0	260	Aleshinskaya, unpublished.
5	Fernsehsee Lake	52.83	60.50	290	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	10A	9.1-0.4	220	Stobbe et al., 2015
6	Karasieozerskoe	56.77	60.75	230	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3A	5.9-0.1	190	Panova, 1997
7	Zaboinoe Lake	55.53	62.37	275	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1U	12.3-0.1	220	Khomutova & Pushenko, 1995
8	Shpindler Cape	69.72	62.80	20	Fluvial sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	12A	15.8-0	420	Andreev et al., 2001
9	Mokhovoye	53.77	64.25	178	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4C+1E	6.0-0	180	Kremenetskii et al., 1994
10	Chernaya Gorka	67.08	65.35	170	Palsa sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	1A+3C	10.1-6.9	70	Jankovská et al., 2006
11	Lyadhej-To Lake	68.25	65.75	150	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	14A+6E	12.5-0.3	170	Andreev et al., 2005
12	Chesnok Peat	60.00	66.50	42	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD,	^{14}C	7C	10.6-0.5	280	Volkova, 1966

							Pan					
13	Baidara Gulf	68.85	66.90	30	Coast sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	10C	15.8-4.6	170	Andreev et al., 1998
14	Komaritsa Peat	57.50	69.00	42	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	10C	10.5-0.5	350	Volkova, 1966
15	Demyanskoye	59.50	69.50	65	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A	50.3-22.3	2000	Bakhareva, 1983
16	Nulsaveito	67.53	70.17	57	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4A+1C	8.4-6.4	70	Panova, 1990
17	Salym-Yugan	60.02	72.08	56	Peat sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	5C	10.1-0.2	200	Pitkänen et al., 2002
18	Nizhnevartovsk	62.00	76.67	54	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3A+7C	11.1-0	300	Neustadt and Zelikson, 1985
19	Nizhnevartovskoye	61.25	77.00	55	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+13C+1E	12.6-0	380	Neishtadt, 1976
20	Entarnoye Peat	59.00	78.33	65	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5C	14.9-0.9	460	Neishtadt, 1976
21	Lukaschin Yar	61.00	78.50	65	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	13C	10.9-0.3	430	Neishtadt, 1976
22	Big Yarovoe Lake	52.85	78.63	79	Lake sediment	counts	From author	Biwa*	-	4.3-0	190	Rudaya et al., 2012

23	Sverdrup	74.50	79.50	7	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3C	13.4-11.1	290	Tarasov et al., 1995
24	BP99-04/06	73.41	79.67	-32	Marine sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	12U	10.0-0.3	190	Kraus et al., 2003
25	Pur-Taz Peatland	66.70	79.73	50	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5A	10.3-4.7	80	Peteet et al., 1998
26	Petropavlovka	58.33	82.50	100	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4C+1E	10.5-0.1	160	Blyakharchuk, 1989
27	Kalistratikha	53.33	83.25	190	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4A	39.0-12.7	1870	Zudin and Votakh, 1977
28	Tom' River Peat	56.17	84.00	100	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	6C	10.1-0.2	390	Arkhipov and Votakh, 1980
29	Novouuspenka	56.62	84.17	150	Fluvial sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5C	5.3-0	130	Blyakharchuk, 1989
30	Kirek Lake	56.10	84.22	90	Lake sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	3G	10.5-1.5	190	Blyakharchuk, 2003
31	Zhukovskoye Mire	56.33	84.83	106	Peat sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	9C+6H	11.2-0	130	Borisova et al., 2011
32	Chaginskoe	56.45	84.88	80	Peat sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	2C	8.8-0	320	Blyakharchuk, 2003.
33	Karginskii Cape	70.00	85.00	60	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	13C	8.9-3.5	290	Firsov et al., 1972
34	Ovrazhnoe	56.25	85.17	110	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1C	5.8-0.1	230	Blyakharchuk, 1989

35	Bugristoye Bog	58.25	85.17	100	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4C+1E	11.5-5.0	100	Blyakharchuk, 1989
36	Igarka Peat	67.48	86.50	2	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+2C	10.9-5.9	230	Kats, 1953
37	Yenisei	68.17	87.15	68	Peat sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	7C	6.5-1.6	110	Andreev and Klimanov 2000
38	Teguldet	57.33	88.17	150	Peat sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	3C	7.3-2.4	90	Blyakharchuk, 1989
39	Maksimkin Yar	58.33	88.17	150	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4C	8.3-0.2	170	Blyakharchuk, 1989
40	Lama Lake	69.53	90.20	77	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	26A+4D+4E	19.5-0	170	Andreev et al., 2004
41	Levinson-Lessing Lake	74.47	98.64	NA	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	30A+19E	35.3-0	390	Andreev et al., 2003
42	LAO13-94	72.19	99.58	65	Peat sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	2C+1U	16.1-0	1240	Andreev et al., 2002
43	LAB2-95	72.38	99.86	65	Peat sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	1A+1C	17.4-5.6	980	Andreev et al., 2002
44	Taymyr Lake_SAO4	74.53	100.53	47	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	1C	8.7-0.4	600	Andreev et al., 2003
45	Taymyr Lake_SAO1	74.55	100.53	47	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	6A+5C	57.9-0	1320	Andreev et al., 2003
46	11-CH-12A Lake	72.40	102.29	60	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	8A+7E	7.0-0.1	110	Klemm et al., 2015
47	Baikal -CON01-605-5	51.58	104.85	480	Lake sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	12D	11.5-0	130	Demske et al., 2005
48	Baikal -CON01-605-3	51.59	104.85	480	Lake sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	5D	17.7-0	200	Demske et al., 2005
49	Chernoe Lake	50.95	106.63	500	Lake sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4E	7-0.7	620	Vipper, 2010
50	Khanda-1	55.44	107.00	840	Peat sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	3C	3.1-0.3	50	Bezrukova et al., 2011

51	Khanda	55.44	107.00	840	Peat sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	6C	5.8-0	140	Bezrukova et al., 2011
52	Cheremushka Bog	52.75	108.08	1500	Peat sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	6C	33.5-0	460	Shichi et al., 2009
53	Okunaika	55.52	108.47	802	Peat sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	6C	8.3-2.0	120	Bezrukova et al., 2011
54	Baikal -CON01-603-5	53.95	108.91	480	Lake sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	10D	15.8-0	270	Demske et al., 2005
55	Ukta Creek mouth	55.80	109.70	906	Peat sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	3U	5.1-0	160	Bezrukova et al., 2006
56	Bolshoe Eravnoe Lake	52.58	111.67	947	Lake sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3E	7.3-0.2	710	Vipper, 2010
57	Madjagara Lake	64.83	120.97	160	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	7E	8.2-0.2	120	Andreev and Klimanov, 1989
58	Khomustakh Lake	63.82	121.62	120	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	9E	12.3-0.1	170	Andreev et al., 1989
59	Boguda Lake	63.67	123.25	120	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	7E	10.9-0.4	180	Andreev et al., 1989
60	Barbarina Tumsa	73.57	123.35	10	Peat sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	4C	4.9-0.3	240	Andreev et al., 2004
61	Lake Kyutyunda	69.63	123.65	66	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	10E	10.8-0.3	360	Biskaborn et al., 2015
62	Suollakh	57.05	123.85	816	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	8C	12.8-3.7	180	Andreev et al., 1991
63	Derput Bog	57.03	124.12	700	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD,	^{14}C	1A+4C	11.7-0.8	210	Andreev and Klimanov, 1991

							Pan					
64	Nikolay Lake	73.67	124.25	35	Lake sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	6A	12.5-0	600	Andreev et al., 2004
65	Dyanushka River	65.04	125.04	123	Fluvial sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	13A	12.6-0	170	Werner et al., 2010
66	Billyakh Lake	65.27	126.75	340	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	1A+10E	50.6-0.2	470	Müller et al., 2010
67	Billyakh Lake	65.30	126.78	340	Lake sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	7A	14.1-0	180	Müller et al., 2009
68	Dolgoe Ozero	71.87	127.07	40	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	1A+9B	15.3-0	210	Pisaric et al., 2001
69	Chabada Lake	61.98	129.37	290	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	15U	13-0	110	Andreev and Klimanov, 1989
70	Mamontovy Khayata	71.77	129.45	0	Coast sediment	counts	Pan	^{14}C	40A+24C	58.4-0	970	Andreev et al., 2002
71	Nuochaga Lake	61.30	129.55	260	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4E	6.5-0	140	Andreev and Klimanov, 1989
72	Tumannaya River	42.32	130.73	4	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1F	14.4-0.1	380	Anderson et al., 2002
73	Amba River	43.32	131.82	5	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1A+1C	4.2-2.0	260	Korotky et al., 1980
74	Paramonovskii Stream	43.20	133.75	120	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2A+1E	32.2-0.6	4530	Korotky et al., 1993
75	Ovrazhnyi Stream-2	43.25	134.57	10	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	3A+1C	36.0-0.4	2250	Korotky and Karaulova, 1975
76	Selitkan-2	53.22	135.03	1300	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	4C	6.4-1.9	260	Volkov and Arkhipov, 1978
77	Selitkan-1	53.22	135.05	1320	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	6C	7.9-0	140	Korotky et al., 1985

78	Selitkan-3	53.22	135.07	1310	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2E	10.2-2.3	790	Korotky and Kovalyukh, 1987
79	Bugutakh	67.83	135.12	128	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A	20.4-0	1860	Anderson et al., 2002
80	Betenkyos	67.67	135.58	135	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+1E	2.2-0	230	Anderson et al., 2002
81	Adycha River	67.75	135.58	130	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	5A	9.2-3.7	420	Anderson et al., 2002
82	Ulakhan	67.83	135.58	130	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	3C	8.6-5.7	330	Anderson et al., 2002
83	Kiya	47.83	135.67	100	Peat sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	4C	10.0-0.9	210	Bazarova et al., 2008
84	Laptev PM9462	74.30	136.00	0	Marine sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	12U	9.3-0.2	100	Naidina and Bauch, 2001
85	Khocho	71.05	136.23	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1C	10.4-0.4	300	Velichko et al., 1994
86	Samandon	70.77	136.25	10	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3A+8C+4E	7.9-0.2	280	Velichko et al., 1994
87	Gur	50.00	137.05	35	Peat sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	13C	22.1-0	340	Mokhova et al., 2009
88	Gurskii Peat	50.07	137.08	15	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	7C	13.1-1.5	380	Korotky, 1982
89	Siluyanov Yar	46.13	137.83	20	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	6A	12.8-4.9	1130	Korotky et al., 1988

90	Oumi	48.22	138.40	990	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	5C	2.6-0.4	80	Anderson et al., 2002
91	Opasnaya River	48.23	138.48	1320	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	14C	7C	13.3-6.7	360	Korotky et al., 1988
92	Venyukovka-2	47.03	138.58	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1A+1C	3.6-0.4	140	Korotky et al., 1980
93	Venyukovka-3	47.12	138.58	5	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1A+2C	5.8-3.2	140	Korotky et al., 1980
94	Kyurbe-Yuryakh-2	68.60	138.62	650	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	4C	8.8-2.6	1530	Anderson et al., 2002
95	Byllatskoye	69.17	140.06	316	Fluvial sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	2A	28.6-2.8	4300	Anderson et al., 2002
96	Smorodinovoye Lake	64.77	141.12	800	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	6A+5F	27.1-0	360	Anderson et al., 1998b
97	Izylmet'evskaya	48.82	141.97	4	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2A+2E+1F	4.3-2.8	100	Korotky et al., 1997a
98	Orokess River	48.85	142.00	6	Coast sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	4A+2C+3F	9.2-0.8	320	Korotky et al., 1997a
99	Nizmennyii Cape	49.17	142.02	5	Coast sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2A	5.9-0.3	630	Korotky et al., 1997a
100	Sergeevka River	49.23	142.08	2	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2C+1F	2.3-0	230	Korotky et al., 1997b
101	Sergeevskii	49.23	142.08	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	8A+1C	8.4-2.2	110	Korotky et al., 1997b
102	Khoe, Sakhalin Island	51.34	142.14	15	Palaeosol	digitized	-	^{14}C	5A+3E	40.9-0	360	Leipe et al., 2015

103	Il'inka Terrace	47.97	142.17	3	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2C+1F	2.6-1.1	360	Korotky et al., 1997a
104	Mereya River	46.62	142.92	4	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2C+2F	42.0-0.8	1530	Anderson et al., 2002
105	Kuobakh-Baga River	64.98	143.38	500	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5A	6.5-2.6	350	Anderson et al., 2002
106	Indigirka Lowland	70.58	145.00	20	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	3A+1F	59.1-6.0	1440	Lozhkin, 1998
107	Khlebnikova Stream	43.75	145.62	3	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	4C	5.4-1.3	290	Korotky et al., 1995
108	Sernovodskii	43.92	145.67	5	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1C	3.5-0.7	400	Korotky et al., 1996
109	Lesnaya River	44.00	145.75	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	5C	7.4-3.9	140	Korotky et al.,1995
110	Seryebryanka Stream	44.05	146.00	5	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	4C+2F	5.9-0.1	420	Korotky et al., 1995
11	Kosmodem'yanskaya-	44.10	146.05	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1A+1C	7.2-0.4	570	Korotky et al., 1995

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112	Kosmodem'yanskaya-3	44.10	146.05	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1A+2C	7.0-5.6	100	Korotky et al., 1995
113	Kosmodem'yanskaya-1	44.10	146.07	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1A+1C+1E	6.6-2.4	420	Korotky et al., 1995
114	Berelyekh River	63.28	147.75	800	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3C	34.8-2.5	1600	Lozhkin et al., 1989
115	Vechernii River	63.28	147.75	800	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2A+5C	6.1-0.3	210	Anderson et al., 2002
116	Gek Lake	63.52	147.93	969	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	8A+1B	9.6-0	440	Stetsenko, 1998
117	Kirgirlakh Stream_2	62.67	147.98	700	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4A	34.5-0.2	2140	Shilo et al., 1983
118	Kirgirlakh Stream_4	62.67	147.98	700	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4A	7.1-1.0	610	Shilo et al., 1983
119	Elgennya Lake	62.08	149.00	1040	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	6A	16.0-0	310	Lozhkin et al., 1996

120	Figurnoye Lake	62.10	149.00	1053	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	4A	1.3-0	30	Lozhkin et al., 1996
121	Jack London Lake	62.17	149.50	820	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	7F	19.5-0.2	320	Lozhkin et al., 1993
122	Rock Island Lake	62.17	149.50	870	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2E	6.6-0	470	Lozhkin et al., 1993
123	Sosednee Lake	62.17	149.50	822	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	4E+1F	26.3-0	640	Lozhkin et al., 1993
124	Oldcamp Lake	62.04	149.59	853	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	2E	3.7-0	370	Anderson, unpublished
125	Glukhoye Lake	59.75	149.92	10	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5C	9.4-3.4	1000	Lozhkin et al., 1990
126	Pepelnoye Lake	59.85	150.62	115	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	2A	4.3-0	180	Lozhkin et al., 2000b
127	Tanon River	59.67	151.20	40	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	6A+4C+1F	42.4-6.6	1240	Lozhkin and Glushkova, 1997a
12	Maltan River	60.88	151.62	735	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD,	^{14}C	4A+7C	12.0-9.4	120	Lozhkin and Glushkova,

8							Pan					1997b
129	Chistoye Lake	59.55	151.83	91	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5C	7.0-0	540	Anderson et al., 1997
130	Lesnoye Lake	59.58	151.87	95	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	8A	15.5-0	400	Anderson et al., 1997
131	Elikchan 4 Lake	60.75	151.88	810	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	16U	55.5-0	440	Lozhkin and Anderson, 1995
132	Podkova Lake	59.96	152.10	660	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	5A	6.0-0	220	Anderson et al., 1997
133	Goluboye Lake	61.12	152.27	810	Lake sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	11A+2B	9.7-0	240	Lozhkin et al., 2000a
134	Alut Lake	60.14	152.31	480	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	16A+9B	50.4-0	430	Anderson et al., 1998a
135	Taloye Lake	61.02	152.33	750	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	7A	10.3-0	290	Lozhkin et al., 2000a
136	Julietta Lake	61.34	154.56	880	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	2A+4E+1I	36.1-1.4	270	Anderson et al., 2010

137	Pernatoye Lake	50.04	155.40	6	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	6A+1E	10.1-0.1	160	Anderson et al., 2015
138	East Siberian Sea 11	71.07	156.25	8	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, Pan	^{14}C	2A+2C	9.5-4.5	550	Lozhkin et al., 1975
139	Kur Peat	69.97	156.37	47	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+4C	11.7-7.5	430	Lozhkin and Vazhenina, 1987
140	East Siberian Sea Coast	71.07	156.50	9	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	1C	13.0-1.7	1600	Anderson et al., 2002
141	Kurop7	70.67	156.75	7	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3C	5.7-0.4	760	Anderson et al., 2002
142	Sokoch Lake	53.25	157.75	495	Lake sediment	digitized	-	^{14}C	8E	9.7-0.3	250	Dirksen et al., 2012.
143	Stadukhinskaya-1	68.67	159.50	12	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4C	9.5-7.2	210	Lozhkin and Prokhorova, 1982
144	Stadukhinskaya-2	68.67	159.50	5	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	2C	1.0-0	180	Lozhkin and Prokhorova, 1982
14	Two-Yurts Lake-3	56.82	160.04	275	Lake sediment	percent	Pan	^{14}C	5A	6.0-2.8	140	Hoff et al., 2015

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146	Two-Yurts Lake-2	56.82	160.07	275	Lake sediment	percent	Pan	^{14}C	5A	2.5-0.1	130	Hoff et al., 2015
147	Two-Yurts Lake-5	56.82	160.07	275	Lake sediment	percent	Pan	^{14}C	5A	4.4-2.5	120	Hoff et al., 2015
148	Cherny Yar	56.07	161.00	148	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1C+1E	13.0-0.5	830	Osipova. unpublished
149	Penzhinskaya Gulf	62.42	165.42	32	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	2C	8.9-3.4	500	Ivanov et al., 1984
150	Enmynveem River1	68.17	165.93	400	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	2C+2F	36.4-9.3	2470	Lozhkin et al., 1988
151	Enmynveem River2	68.25	166.00	500	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	4C	10.7-4.0	420	Anderson et al., 2002
152	Ledovyi Obryu	64.10	171.18	44	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	3A+3C+1F	19.9-9.7	1140	Lozhkin et al., 2000c
153	Enmyvaam River	67.42	172.08	490	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+4C	10.6-4.3	630	Lozhkin and Vazhenina, 1987

154	El'gygytgyn Lake	67.50	172.10	(170)	Lake sediment	percent	Pan	polarity	-	20.2-1.5	650	Melles et al., 2012
155	El'gygytgyn Lake P1	67.37	172.22	561	Palaeosol	counts	From author	^{14}C	11A	12.9-3.1	580	Andreev et al., 2012
156	El'gygytgyn Lake P2	67.55	172.13	542	Palaeosol	counts	From author	^{14}C	9A+1E	16.6-0	470	Andreev et al., 2012
157	Melkoye Lake	64.86	175.23	36	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	21E	39.1-0	1260	Lozhkin and Anderson, 2013
158	Sunset Lake	64.84	175.30	36	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	7A	14.0-0	260	Lozhkin and Anderson, 2013
159	Malyi Krechet Lake	64.80	175.53	32	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	12A	9.6-0	400	Lozhkin and Anderson, 2013
160	Patricia Lake	63.33	176.50	121	Lake sediment	counts	From author	^{14}C	3A+7E	19.1-0	290	Anderson and Lozhkin, 2015
161	Gytgykai Lake	63.42	176.57	102	Lake sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+8E	32.3-0	470	Lozhkin et al., 1998
16	Amguema River 1	67.75	178.70	175	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2C	23.8-1.6	5550	Lozhkin et al., 1995

Amguema River 2	67.67	178.60	87	Fluvial sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	2A	3.2-0.1	390	Lozhkin et al., 1995
Blossom Cape	70.68	178.95	6	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1C	13.8-0.2	3400	Oganesyan et al., 1993
Wrangle Island_JLL	70.83	-179.8	7	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	5A+1E	16.1-0.3	790	Lozhkin et al., 2001
Wrangel Island_wr12	71.17	-179.8	200	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	17A+3C	13.7-10.2	110	Lozhkin et al., 2001
Neizvestnaya	71.55	-179.4	3	Peat sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1C	5.2-1.2	1000	Oganesyan et al., 1993
Kresta Gulf	66.00	-179.0	5	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+1C	9.3-3.4	580	Ivanov, 1986
Konergino	65.90	-178.9	10	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1C	9.8-0	900	Ivanov et al., 1984
Dlinnoye Lake	67.75	-178.8	280	Lake sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	3A	1.3-0	130	Anderson et al., 2002

171	Dikikh Olyenyeii Lake	67.75	-178.8	300	Lake sediment	counts	EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1A+4C	50.3-0	1050	Anderson et al., 2002
172	Arakamchechen Island	64.75	-172.1	7	Peat sediment	counts	GPD, EPD, Pan	^{14}C	1C	11.5-0	1050	Ivanov, 1986
173	Lorino	65.50	-171.7	12	Peat sediment	counts	GPD	^{14}C	3C	17.9-5.1	850	Ivanov, 1986

* indicates the inclination of age-depth model with Lake Biwa. Elev. = elevation. Res. (yr) indicates the temporal resolution. GPD: Global Pollen Database; EPD: European Pollen Database; Pan: Pangaea. Material codes for radiocarbon dating: A = terrestrial plant macrofossil; B = non-terrestrial plant macrofossil; C = peat-gyttja bulk; D = pollen; E = total organic matter from silt; F = animal remains and ~~shell~~shells; G = charcoal; H = $CaCO_3$; U = unknown.

Appendix 2 Pollen taxa used in the dataset and their corresponding original Latin names.

Standardized pollen name	**Original pollen name**
Abies	*Abies*, *Abies sibirica*
Acer	*Acer*
Alnus (shrub)	*Alnaster*, *Alnaster fruticosa*, *Alnus* cf. *fruticosa*, *Alnus viridis*, *Alnus viridis* ssp. *fruticosa*, *Alnus viridis*-type, *Duschekia fruticosa*
Alnus (tree)	*Alnus* cf. *hirsuta*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Alnus hirsuta*, *Alnus incana*
Alnus (undiff.)	*Alnus*, *Alnus* undiff.
Apiaceae	Apiaceae, *Bupleurum*, *Heracleum*, Umbelliferae, Umbelliferae undiff.
Araliaceae	*Aralia*, Araliaceae
Artemisia	*Artemisia*, *Artemisia tilesii*, *Artemisia* undiff.
Asteraceae (non-*Artemisia*)	*Achillea*, *Anthemis*, *Aster*, Asteraceae, Asteraceae cichorioideae, Asteraceae liguliflorae, Asteraceae subfam. Asteroideae, Asteraceae subfam. cichorioideae, Asteraceae tubuliflorae, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Cirsium*, Compositae, Compositae subfam. Asteroideae, Compositae subfam. Asteroideae undiff., Compositae subfam. Cichorioideae, *Lactuca*-type, *Matricaria*, *Saussurea*, *Senecio*, *Serratula*, *Taraxacum*
Betula (shrub)	*Betula* (shrub), *Betula* cf. *B. fruticosa*, *Betula* cf. *B. nana*, *Betula* cf.*nana*, *Betula divaricata*, *Betula fruticosa*, *Betula nana*, *Betula nana* ssp. *exilis*, *Betula nana* ssp. *nana*, *Betula ovalifolia*, *Betula* sect. *Fruticosae*, *Betula* sect. *Nanae*, *Betula* sect. *Nanae*/*Fruticosae*
Betula (tree)	*Betula alba*-type, *Betula* cf. *B. pendula*, *Betula* cf. *alba*, *Betula costata*, *Betula dahurica*, *Betula ermanii*, *Betula pendula*, *Betula platyphylla*, *Betula pubescens*, *Betula schmidtii*, *Betula* sect. *Albae*, *Betula* sect. *Betula*, *Betula* sect. *Costatae*

Betula (undiff.)	*Betula*, *Betula* undiff., Betulaceae undiff.
Boraginaceae	Boraginaceae, *Lithospermum*-type
Brassicaceae	Brassicaceae, Brassicaceae undiff., *Cardamine*, Cruciferae, Crucififerae, *Draba*
Campanulaceae	Campanulaceae
Cannabis	Cannabaceae, *Cannabis*
Caprifoliaceae	Caprifoliaceae, Caprifoliaceae undiff., *Diervilla*, *Knautia*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Lonicera*, *Sambucus*, *Viburnum*
Carpinus	*Carpinus*, *Carpinus cordata*, *Carpinus betulus*
Carya	*Carya*
Caryophyllaceae	Caryophyllaceae, Caryophyllaceae Sf. Silenoideae-t, Caryophyllaceae undiff., *Cerastium*, *Gypsophila repens*-type, *Illecebrum verticillatum*, *Lychnis*-type, *Minuartia*, *Silene*, *Stellaria holostea*
Castanea	*Castanea*
Cedrus	*Cedrus*
Celastraceae	Celastraceae, *Euonymus*
Celtis	*Celtis*
Cerealia+large Poaceae	Cerealia, *Hordeum*, *Triticum*-type
Chenopodiaceae	Chenopodiaceae, Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae
Convolvulaceae	Convolvulaceae
Cornus	*Cornus*, *Cornus suecica*

Corylus	*Corylus*
Crassulaceae	Crassulaceae, *Mentanthes trifoliata*, *Sedum*
Cupressaceae (other)	Cupressaceae
Cyperaceae	Cyperaceae
Dacrydium	*Dacrydium*
Dipsacaceae	Dipsacaceae, *Succisa*
Droseraceae	*Drosera*, Droseraceae
Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus*
Ephedra	*Ephedra*, *Ephedra distachya*, *Ephedra distachya+fragilis*, *Ephedra fragilis*, *Ephedra monosperma*
Ericaceae	*Calluna*, *Cassiope*, *Empetrum*, Ericaceae, Ericaceae undiff., *Ericales*, *Ericales* undiff., *Ledum*, *Rhododendron*, *Vaccinium*
Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia*, Euphorbiaceae
Fabaceae (herb)	*Trifolium*
Fabaceae (shrub)	*Astragalus*
Fabaceae (undiff.)	Fabaceae, Fabaceae undiff., Leguminosae, Papilionaceae
Fagus	*Fagus*
Gentianaceae	*Gentiana*, Gentianaceae, Gentianaceae undiff.
Geraniaceae	Geraniaceae, *Geranium*

~~*Hippophae*~~*Hippophäe*	~~*Hippophae*~~*Hippophäe rhamnoides*
Humulus	*Humulus*
Ilex	*Ilex*
Impatiens	*Impatiens noli-tangere*
Iridaceae	Iridaceae
Juglans	*Juglans*
Juncaceae	Juncaceae
Juniperus	*Juniperus*
Koenigia	*Koenigia islandica*
Lamiaceae	*Labiatae*, Lamiaceae, Lamiaceae undiff., *Mentha*-type
Larix	*Larix*, *Larix dahurica*, *Larix gmelinii*, *Larix sibirca*
Liliaceae	*Allium*, Liliaceae, *Lloydia*, *Polygonatum*, *Tofieldia*, *Veratrum*, *Zigadenus*
Linaceae	Linaceae
Lythraceae	Lythraceae, *Lythrum*
Malvaceae	Malvaceae
Myrica	*Myrica*
Oenotheraceae	*Chamaenerium*, *Circaea*, *Circaea alpina*, *Epilobium*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Epilobium latifolium*, *Epilobium* undiff., Onagraceae, Onagraceae undiff.

Oleaceae (temperate)	*Fraxinus*, *Fraxinus mandschurica*
Oleaceae (undiff.)	Oleaceae, Oleaceae undiff., *Syringa*
Orchidaceae	Orchidaceae
Oxalidaceae	Oxalidaceae
Papaveraceae	*Corydalis*, *Papaver*, Papaveraceae
Phellodendron	*Phellodendron*
Picea	*Picea*, *Picea abies* ssp. *obovata*, *Picea obovata*, *Picea* sect. *Eupicea*, *Picea* sect. *Omorica*, *Picea* undiff., *Picea*/*Pinus* undiff.
Pinguicula	*Pinguicula*
Pinus (Diploxylon)	*Pinus* (Diploxylon), *Pinus* subgen. *Pinus*, *Pinus* subg. *Pinus* undiff., *Pinus sylvestris*
Pinus (Haploxylon)	*Pinus* (Haploxylon), *Pinus cembra*, *Pinus koraiensis*, *Pinus pumila*, *Pinus sibirica*, *Pinus sibirica*-type, *Pinus* subgen. *Strobus*, *Pinus* subgen. *Strobus* undiff., *Pinus* subgen. Haploxylon, *Pinus* subsect. *Cembrae* undiff.
Pinus (undiff.)	Pinaceae, Pinaceae undiff., *Pinus*, *Pinus* undiff.
Plantago	Plantaginaceae, *Plantago*
Plumbaginaceae	*Armeria*, *Armeria maritima*-type, *Goniolimon*, *Limonium*, Plumbaginaceae
Poaceae (wildgrass)	Gramineae, Poaceae, *Stipa*
Podocarpus	*Podocarpus*
Polemoniaceae	*Helianthemum*, *Phlox*, *Phlox sibirica*, Polemoniaceae, Polemoniaceae undiff., *Polemonium*, *Polemonium acutiflorum*, *Polemonium boreale*

Polygala	*Polygala*
Polygonaceae (other)	*Oxyria*, *Oxyria digyna*, Polygonaceae, Polygonaceae undiff.
Polygonum	*Polygonum*, *Polygonum alaskanum*, *Polygonum amphibium*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Polygonum bistorta*, *Polygonum bistortoides*-type, *Polygonum czukavinae*, *Polygonum ellipticum*, *Polygonum laxmanii*, *Polygonum* sect. *Aconogonon*, *Polygonum* sect. *Bistorta*, *Polygonum* sect. *Persicaria*, *Polygonum tripterocarpum*, *Polygonum* undiff., *Polygonum viviparum*
Populus	*Populus*
Portulacaceae	*Claytonia*, *Claytonia acutifolia*, *Claytonia arctica*, *Claytonia sarmentosa*, *Claytonia sibirica*, *Claytonia* undiff., *Claytoniella vassilievii*, Portulacaceae, Portulacaceae undiff.
Primulaceae	*Androsace*, Androsaceae, *Lysimachia*, *Primula*, Primulaceae, Primulaceae undiff.
Pterocarya	*Pterocarya*
Pyrolaceae	Pyrolaceae
Quercus (deciduous)	*Quercus dentata*, *Quercus mongolica*
Quercus (undiff.)	*Quercus*, *Quercus* undiff.
Ranunculaceae (other)	*Anemone*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Caltha palustris*, *Delphinium*, *Hepatica*, *Pulsatilla*, Ranunculaceae, Ranunculaceae undiff., *Ranunculus*, *Trollius*
Rhamnus	*Rhamnus*
Ribes	*Ribes*, *Ribes rubrum*-Type
Rosaceae	*Comarum palustre*, *Dryas*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Filipendula*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Potentilla*, Rosaceae, Rosaceae subf. Maloideae, Rosaceae undiff., *Rubus*, *Rubus atcticus*, *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Sanguisorba*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*, *Sieversia*-type, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Spiraea*
Rubiaceae	*Galium*, Rubiaceae

Rumex	*Rumex*, *Rumex aquatilis*, *Rumex* undiff., *Rumex*/*Oxyria*, *Rumex*/*Oxyria digyna*
Salix	*Salix*
Saxifragaceae (herb)	*Parnassia*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Saxifraga*, *Saxifraga cernua*, *Saxifraga gramulata*-type, *Saxifraga hieracifolia*, *Saxifraga nivalis*-type, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Saxifraga* sp., *Saxifraga stellaris*-type, *Saxifraga tricuspidata*, *Saxifraga* undiff.
Saxifragaceae (undiff.)	Saxifragaceae, Saxifragaceae undiff.
Scrophulariaceae	*Castilleja*, *Lagotis*, *Pedicularis*, Scrophulariaceae, Scrophulariaceae undiff.
Thalictrum	*Thalictrum*
Tilia	*Tilia*
Tsuga	*Tsuga*, *Tsuga canadensis*, *Tsuga diversifolia*, *Tsuga* undiff.
Ulmus	*Ulmus*, *Ulmus glabra*, *Ulmus minor*, *Ulmus* sp.
Urtica	*Urtica*
Urticaceae (non-*Urtica*)	Urticaceae
Valerianaceae	*Patrinia*, *Valeriana*, *Valeriana capitata*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Valeriana* undiff., Valerianaceae, Valerianaceae undiff.
Violaceae	Violaceae