**[DRAFT 3]**

**Database of the Humans on the Plant Earth (HOPE) – Long-term impacts on biosphere dynamics project**

**What is HOPE?**

HOPE is a European Research Council Advanced Grant-funded research project, which aims to answer two fundamental questions in biosphere dynamics in the context of the ongoing anthropogenic environmental crises. With a focus on ecological dynamics, the major research questions of the project, formulated as hypotheses, are: (1) ecological processes changed through time due to human activity, and (2) inter-relationships between these processes changed with time. HOPE is an innovative, interdisciplinary, and nearly global project (includes five continents: Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America, and Oceania), and uses information from various sources, such as palaeoecology, archaeology, and palaeoclimatology to test the above-mentioned hypotheses. Fossil pollen archives are the major sources of information in estimating the properties of terrestrial plant ecosystems during the Holocene (past 8000 years), in which these past ecosystem properties are analysed in the form of ecological properties of fossil pollen assemblages, so-called pollen-assemblage properties (PAPs) (Bhatta et al. 2023). Applying consistent state-of the-art numerical methods and rigorous statistical modelling techniques, HOPE aims to quantify 25 PAPs such as taxonomic richness, diversity, and evenness, compositional change, compositional turnover, and rates of change, at a scale of an individual pollen record, an ecological or climate zone, and a continent. Spatio-temporal trends of these properties are then analysed with respect to proxies from different sources such as climate, human population density, and presence of human indicator taxa in a pollen record (human events).

Data available in online palaeoecological databases such as the Neotoma Palaeoecology Database (Williams et al. 2018) and Pangaea (PANGAEA® - Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science https://www.pangaea.de/) are the key data sources for testing the above-mentioned hypotheses. These databases not only store the basic data on fossil pollen assemblages in the form of fossil pollen records, but also provide vital information on the age-chronology and meta-information regarding these records. However, HOPE also uses fossil pollen data from individual data contributors and publications, especially from the regions with large data-gaps.

**Why HOPE?**

Historical ecological legacies, such as past climatic and anthropogenic land-use changes, can play a significant role in influencing present-day ecosystem composition and dynamics (e.g., Jackson & Hobbs 2009; Jackson & Blois 2015; Birks 2019; Divíšek et al. 2020; Fordham et al. 2020). Studies so far suggest that there have been marked changes in natural ecosystems throughout the globe during the Holocene, especially with the beginning of human activities during the early- to mid-Holocene (e.g., Fuller et al. 2011; Fyfe et al. 2015; Pennisi 2015; Nolan et al. 2018; Kuneš et al. 2019; Stephens et al. 2019; Ellis et al. 2021). Moreover, a broad-scale study by Lyons et al. (2016) suggests that basic species-assemblage patterns such as taxon co-occurrences that remained relatively consistent for many millions of years, changed significantly in the mid-Holocene because of anthropogenic impacts. In this context, a cross-scale assessment of ecosystem properties and their interrelations with respect to climatic and human land-use regimes is of paramount importance to obtain much needed scientific information for effective ecosystem management.

Tests of the above mentioned and similar hypotheses in geoscience including palaeoecology and palaeoclimatology are based on the fundamental principle of ‘uniformitarianism’, which assumes that *observations and measurements of contemporary Earth processes and products can be used to explain the formation of similar products by similar processes operating in the past through the action of ‘natural laws’* (Hutton 1795; Lyell 1830-33; Knight & Harrison 2014). The uniformitarian approach (‘the present is the key to the past’), especially ‘methodological uniformitarianism’ (a concept that *present-day observations on contemporary processes can be used to infer past or future conditions*) (cf. Gould 1965; Baker 2014), is the basic logic and conceptual methodology by which past events and their underlying processes can be reconstructed and is thus the basic research approach and philosophy of all Earth sciences. However, recent research (Dietl 2016; Lyons et al. 2016) proposes that human activities in the last 6000 years have modified the ecological properties of ecosystems to an extent that using past ‘natural experiments’ to predict the future changes is flawed and the use of uniformitarianism is outdated. Therefore, the hypotheses to be tested by HOPE are important for Earth System science, especially in verifying the proposal that methodological uniformitarianism should be discarded (cf. Dietl 2016). HOPE’s aim and potential impact thus extends well beyond the frontiers of human influence on ecosystem properties and mechanisms into the core of Earth System science philosophy and its conceptual framework.

**Methods**

HOPE is entirely based on three types of data: fossil pollen data, palaeoclimate data, and archaeological data of human density. Of these, fossil pollen data constitutes a major component of the HOPE-database, which is used to quantify PAPs and to detect periods of human influence (human-events) on natural ecosystems during the Holocene. Data on palaeoclimate, archaeological data on human density, and human-events are used as explanatory variables in testing HOPE’s hypotheses.

***Data compilation***

*Fossil pollen data*

We compiled 2998 raw fossil pollen records from the Neotoma Palaeoecology Database (accessed on 28.02.2021), covering six continents (Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, and Oceania) (Figure 1). However, we also compiled 202 raw fossil pollen records from the Pangaea database (accessed on 13.01.2020), publications (6 records), and private data contributors (451 records) for the regions with data-gaps (Figure 1). Data on age chronology (chronology table) and meta information (site name, country, continent, location, altitude, depositional environment, etc.) for each record are also compiled together with the fossil pollen data. Most of the fossil pollen datasets are raw counts. However, a few pollen percentage datasets from some regions with data-gaps are also compiled in the database (Figure 1). Raw datasets, except those obtained from the private data contributors are available at xxx.

*Palaeoclimate data*

We extracted Holocene-wide (covering past 12000 years) global climatic data from the CHELSA-TraCE21k database (Karger et al. 2023). CHELSA-TraCE21k takes account of orographic variation and provides monthly climate values for temperature and precipitation at 30 arcsecond (approximately 1 kilometre) spatial resolution (Karger et al. 2023) in 100-year time periods for the last 21000 years. From these data, we predicted climatic variables for each sample of the processed (see below) pollen records using natural splines. Climate data used in HOPE are located at xxx.

*Archaeological data of summed probability densities (SPDs)*

We quantified SPDs for the selected pollen records using the global dataset of archaeological artefacts-based radiocarbon dates (archaeo-radiocarbon) from Bird et al. (2022). Archaeo-radiocarbon dates with valid geographical location, and ‘LocAccuracy’ > 0 were selected for the estimation of SPDs. For each pollen record, archaeo-radiocarbon dates were classified by the geographical distance to the pollen record. A representative SPD estimation was selected for each pollen record as an indicator of human presence or anthropogenic activity for that record. For further details of SPD estimation, see Felde et al. (xxx). Archaeo-radiocarbon and SPD data used in HOPE are available at xxx.

*Data of present climatic classification*

To study the patterns in PAPs at different spatial scales, we partition all the continents into present climatic zones. For this, we adopted the new version of present (1980–2016) Köppen-Geiger climate classification at 1-km resolution (Beck et al. 2018). Geo-tiff files of global maps of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification (published in Beck et al. 2018) that were used for climatic zonation in our project area are available at xxx.

**Data screening**

All HOPE data compiled from various sources were processed consistently applying a set of robust processing criteria which were set prior to data processing. Important criteria for data processing include data type and variable element (pollen versus other), depositional environment, ecological groups, number of samples in each pollen record, number of taxa in each record, number of chronological control points, type of chronological control point, gap of chronological control points, age-limit of the youngest and oldest samples in each record, and pollen counts in each sample of a pollen sequence. A workflow was devised to describe these criteria and to provide a procedure for their application in a stepwise manner during data processing (Flantua et al. 2023). The workflow was then implemented using ‘RFossilpol version 1.0.0’ package in R (Flantua et al. 2023). ‘RFossilpol’ processes and standardises fossil pollen data applying the above-mentioned criteria in a sequential manner and ensures reproducibility of the data processing outputs. Estimation of age (calibrated years before present or cal yr BP) of each sample in the pollen records and standardisation of the nomenclature and taxonomy of pollen taxa in the records are the most important steps during data processing, which are described below.

*Age-depth modelling*

We estimated the age of each sample in each pollen record by the Bchron (Haslett & Parnell 2008) age-depth modelling approach, in which we calibrated the dates of the selected chronology-control point types, and then estimated calibrated age for each sample-depth in all records. We performed age-depth modelling using the “bchron” package in R (Haslett & Parnell 2008). Details of the age-depth modelling for the fossil pollen data in HOPE are given in Flantua et al. (2023), and the age-depths model for all records are available at xxx.

*Taxonomic harmonisation*

Fossil pollen taxa are pollen morphotypes identified by palynologists based on the morphology of pollen found in the sediment samples. Nomenclature and taxonomy of pollen taxa often differ among sequences and among pollen analysts (Birks et al. 2023). Therefore, standardisation of taxonomy and nomenclature of pollen taxa in the fossil pollen records compiled from large geographical territories is an important step in data processing, called ‘taxonomic harmonisation’. For taxonomic harmonisation, we followed a hierarchical nomenclature system of the pollen morphotypes, in which closely related morpho-types are merged into a higher accepted pollen taxon or morphotype (Birks et al. 2023). We harmonised the pollen morphotypes to the taxonomically highest-precision level of pollen morphotypes identified by the palynologists. Based on the present flora and hence the pollen taxonomy, and the principles and traditions of identifying, naming, and classifying pollen morphotypes by different pollen analysts, we delineated phytogeographic regions (harmonisation regions) globally, and harmonised pollen taxa for each harmonisation region separately. Details of the taxonomic harmonisation of the fossil pollen data in HOPE are given in Birks et al. (2023).

*Pollen diagrams*

We produced pollen diagrams of the processed pollen records, which were examined by experts for overall data quality and for the detection of human influence on vegetation based on pollen taxa. Pollen diagrams of the fossil pollen records are available at *xxx.*

**Processed data**

There are 1377 fully processed fossil pollen records in HOPE database, covering 6 regions namely, Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, and Oceania (Figure 2). However, Africa includes only 20 records, which are not harmonised taxonomically, and may not be representative of the entire region. Therefore, we exclude data from Africa for further analyses.

Each processed dataset consists of three main components: pollen counts/percentages, age-chronology, and metadata, and altogether, there are 38 data parameters (Table 1). Important data parameters are summarised in Tables 2-5 and Figures 3-8.

Number of harmonised taxa, number of samples, and pollen counts per record is rather heterogeneous across records within each region (Figures 3, 4, 5). Average number of harmonised taxa per region varies from 41 in Asia and North America to 64 in Europe (Table 3) and average number of samples in the pollen sequences ranges from 45 in Oceania to 84 in Europe (Table 3). Average number of pollen counts varies from 339 in Oceania to 885 in Europe (Table 3). Pollen counts in some records from Asia and Oceania are consistently 100 across multiple records because these records are only pollen percentages, in which the pollen values for each sample sum to 100 (Figure 5). A few pollen records from Latin America, North America and Europe have exceptionally high pollen counts. Similarly, there is a high variation in the number of chronological control points among the chronology tables from each region (Figure 6), where the average number of chronological control points varies from 8 each in Latin America, North America, and Oceania to 13 in Asia (Table 3). The calibrated age of pollen records in each region ranges from 0 cal yr BP to 12000 cal yr BP and is relatively consistent across pollen records in all the regions, except in Oceania (Figure 7). However, there is a big variation in the calibrated age uncertainty of the samples of pollen records in each region (Figure 8, Table 3), where the average calibrated age uncertainty per region varies from 829 years in Latin America to 990 years in North America (Table 3). Depositional environment types for each pollen record are listed in Table 4. There are 34, 33, 39, 47, and 26 depositional environments for the pollen records, respectively from Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America, and Oceania (Table 4). Similarly, there are 20, 14, 12, 11, and 8 chronological control point types in the age-chronology tables, respectively from Asia, Europe, North America, Latin America, and Oceania (Table 5).

**An example of the use of HOPE-data**

Fossil pollen data in HOPE are mainly used for the quantification of PAPs for each pollen record, which are then used as response variables in testing of HOPE hypotheses (see above and Felde et al. xxx). Additionally, PAPs for a particular region are analysed at different spatial and temporal scales to elucidate spatio-temporal dynamics of pollen-vegetation in the region during the Holocene (e.g., Bhatta et al. 2023). Here we present an example of spatio-temporal patterns of compositional turnover and rate of pollen-compositional change (RoC) using fossil pollen data from Asia, Europe, and North America (Figures 9-13).

We estimated compositional turnover in each processed pollen record by performing a detrended canonical correspondence analysis (DCCA) (ter Braak 1986; ter Braak & Šmilauer 2012) of pollen compositional data (with Hill’s detrending, non-linear rescaling, and no down-weighting of rare taxa (Hill & Gauch 1980)), where we used time (sample age) as the sole explanatory variable. We estimated the total gradient length by calculating the range of the sample scores (*CaseR*) of the first DCCA axis, whereas the individual ‘*CaseR*’ scores for a pollen record represent sample-to-sample compositional turnover based on all pollen taxa within the record (Birks 2007; Felde et al. 2020). We performed DCCA analysis using CANOCO version 4.5 (ter Braak & Šmilauer 2002) via the “fit\_ordination” function in the R-Ecopol package in R version 4.1.1 (R Core Team 2022) using a second-order polynomial predictor of age.

Using the procedure of Mottl et al. (Mottl et al. 2021), we estimated the RoC in each pollen record using the “R-Ratepol” package of Mottl et al. (Mottl et al. 2021). We used an age bin-size of 500 years and 5 window shifts and estimated RoC using the Chi-squared metric (Prentice 1980) between consecutive time intervals. We transformed pollen counts to proportions and applied the “Age-weighted average” smoothing method with maximal age range for 500 years for each pollen type. For RoC estimation, we selected the random sample in each bin as a representative of that bin and standardised each “Working Unit” to 150 individuals (otherwise, to the smallest number of pollen grains in record) using random resampling without replacement. We set the number of iterations to 1,000. A detailed procedure for RoC estimation, and rational for estimating RoC over 500-year bins are given in Mottl et al. (Mottl et al. 2021).

Spatial variation in pollen compositional turnover, as revealed by total DCCA axis 1 gradient length, is heterogeneous across space in all the climate zones and regions (Figures 9a, 10a, 11a). Along the latitudinal gradient, there is no clear trend in compositional turnover in Asia (Figure 9b) and North America (Figure 11b) However, it is non-linear in Europe, where it increases from c. 40o N to c. 50o N and then declines up to c. 60o N. There is a gradual increase in total compositional turnover towards the northern extreme of the latitudinal gradient above c. 60o N (Figure 10b). Longitudinally, there is a gradual overall decrease in compositional turnover in Asia from west to east. However, an increase in turnover from c. 85o E to c. 125o E is evident (Figure 9c). In Europe, total compositional turnover increases gradually from c. -10o E to c. 5o E longitude, and then decreases linearly eastwards along the longitudinal gradient (Figure 10c). However, in North America, there is no clear trend in longitudinal variation in total compositional turnover (Figure 11c).

Temporally, there is a linear decrease in compositional turnover (DCCA axis 1 *CaseR* scores) during the Holocene in Asia and North America (Figure 12). However, there is a peak in compositional turnover during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)-Holocene transition (c. 12000-10000 cal yr BP) in Europe (Figure 12), and then compositional turnover decreases linearly during the Holocene. This pattern of temporal variation in compositional turnover is consistent for all climate zones. However, in the ‘Arid’ zone, an increase in turnover is observed until the middle phase of the early-Holocene (c. 12000-8000 cal yr BP) (Figure 12).

Overall, we observe a gradual increase in RoC from the LGM-Holocene transition to the recent time in Asia (Figure 13). However, this overall pattern is largely influenced by the temporal pattern of RoC in the ‘Tropical’ zone. In majority of the climate zones, RoC either decreases gradually or remains unchanged during the Holocene after a rise in RoC during the LGM-Holocene transition (Figure 13). In Europe, there is a gradual increase in RoC from the LGM-Holocene transition to the recent time, with an acceleration in RoC during the late-Holocene (Figure 13). This pattern is consistent across the climate zones except in the ‘Arid’ zone, in which the pattern is rather irregular (Figure 13). In North America, RoC increases from the LGM-Holocene transition to the early-Holocene in all climate zones, and therefrom decreases until beginning of the late-Holocene (Figure 13). The RoC increases temporally from the late-Holocene to the present in all the climate zones in North America, except in the ‘Tropical’ zone (Figure 13).

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**A map of the world with different colored squares

Description automatically generated**

**Figure 1.** Distribution of raw pollen records across climate zones (upper panel); number of semi-processed fossil pollen records based on data source, and type of pollen data. Semi-processed data are filtered from the unprocessed data based on three criteria: (i) ‘pollen’ is a variable element, (ii) pollen record has three components (pollen counts/percentages, chronological data, and metadata), and (iii) pollen sequence is collected from one of the selected depositional environments.

**A close-up of a map

Description automatically generated**

**Figure 2.** Distribution of processed pollen records across climate zones (upper panel); number of fully processed fossil pollen records based on data source, and type of pollen data.

**A group of colorful lines

Description automatically generated with medium confidence**

**Figure 3.** Number of harmonised taxa per pollen record in each climate zone.

A group of graphs with different colored lines

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**Figure 4.** Number of samples per pollen record in each climate zone.

A group of graphs with numbers

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**Figure 5.** Meanpollen count per pollen record in each climate zone

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**Figure 6.** Number of chronological control points per pollen record.

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**Figure 7.** Calibrated age-range (cal yr BP) per pollen record.

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**Figure 8**. Mean of calibrated age uncertainty (yrs) per pollen record.

A diagram of a cow

Description automatically generated

**Figure 9.** Spatial pattern of total compositional turnover (gradient length of detrended canonical correspondence analysis (DCCA) axis 1) revealed by fossil pollen assemblages in Asia. The DCCA gradient length is in standard deviation units (ter Braak & Šmilauer 2002; 2012).

A diagram of a map

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Figure 10.** Spatial pattern of total compositional turnover (gradient length of detrended canonical correspondence analysis (DCCA) axis 1) revealed by fossil pollen assemblages in Europe. The DCCA gradient length is in standard deviation units (ter Braak & Šmilauer 2002; 2012).

A map of the united states

Description automatically generated

**Figure 11.** Spatial pattern of total compositional turnover (gradient length of detrended canonical correspondence analysis (DCCA) axis 1) revealed by fossil pollen assemblages in North America. The DCCA gradient length is in standard deviation units(ter Braak & Šmilauer 2002; 2012).

A graph of different colored lines

Description automatically generated

**Figure 12.** Temporal pattern of compositional turnover (*CaseR* scores of the first axis of detrended canonical correspondence analysis (DCCA) revealed by fossil pollen assemblages in Asia, Europe, and North America. Trends for each climate zone are fitted by hierarchical generalised additive model (hGAM) for each climate-zone, accounting for the random effect of location. The red line (loess smoother) represents the overall temporal pattern of compositional turnover in each region.

A graph of different colored lines

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Figure 13.** Temporal pattern of rate of pollen-compositional change (RoC) in Asia, Europe, and North America. Trends for each climate zone are fitted by hierarchical generalised additive model (hGAM) for each climate-zone, accounting for the random effect of location. The red line (loess smoother) represents the overall temporal pattern of RoC in each region.

**Table 1.** Parameters of HOPE fossil pollen data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data parameters | Data parameters |
| dataset\_id | age\_type |
| handle | curve\_name |
| siteid | postbomb\_curve\_name |
| sitename | raw\_counts |
| long | pollen\_percentage |
| lat | young\_age |
| altitude | old\_age |
| depositionalenvironment | end\_of\_interest\_period |
| region | source\_of\_data |
| country | data\_publicity |
| harmonisation\_region | doi |
| levels | counts\_harmonised |
| n\_sample\_counts | publications |
| age\_min | publication |
| age\_max | source\_of\_data\_simple |
| age\_uncertainty | counts\_to\_plot |
| chron\_control\_format | ecozone\_koppen\_5 |
| n\_chron\_control | ecozone\_koppen\_30 |
| chron\_control\_limits | ecozone\_koppen\_15 |

**Table 2.** Summary of processed pollen data per pollen record.

‘.csv’ file with: dataset\_id, long, lat, depositionalenvironment, region, ecozone\_koppen\_5, pollen\_percentage (TRUE/FALSE), n\_taxa\_harmonised\_per\_sequence, n\_sample\_filtered\_per\_sequence, n\_chron\_control\_filtered\_per\_sequence, max\_pol\_counts\_per\_sequence, min\_pol\_counts\_per\_sequence, mean\_pol\_counts\_per\_sequence, max\_chronology\_age\_per\_sequence, min\_chronology\_age\_per\_sequence, mean\_chronology\_age\_per\_sequence, max\_chronology\_age\_error\_per\_sequence, min\_chronology\_age\_error\_per\_sequence, mean\_chronology\_age\_error\_per\_sequence, max\_calibrated\_age\_per\_sequence, min\_calibrated\_age\_per\_sequence, mean\_calibrated\_age\_per\_sequence, calibrated\_age\_range\_per\_sequence, max\_calibrated\_age\_uncertainty\_per\_sequence, min\_calibrated\_age\_uncertainty\_per\_sequence, mean\_calibrated\_age\_uncertainty\_per\_sequence

**Table 3.** Summary of processed pollen data per region.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| region | Europe | North America | Latin America | Oceania | Asia |
| max\_n\_taxa\_harmonised\_per\_continent | 130 | 113 | 229 | 123 | 139 |
| min\_n\_taxa\_harmonised\_per\_continent | 16 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 7 |
| mean\_n\_taxa\_harmonised\_per\_continent | 64 | 41 | 61 | 63 | 41 |
| max\_n\_sample\_filtered\_per\_continent | 858 | 551 | 306 | 397 | 612 |
| min\_n\_sample\_filtered\_per\_continent | 13 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| mean\_n\_sample\_filtered\_per\_continent | 84 | 47 | 52 | 45 | 53 |
| max\_n\_chron\_control\_filtered\_per\_continent | 405 | 42 | 50 | 67 | 356 |
| min\_n\_chron\_control\_filtered\_per\_continent | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| mean\_n\_chron\_control\_filtered\_per\_continent | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 13 |
| max\_pol\_counts\_per\_continent | 16390.00 | 12540.00 | 33470.00 | 2800.00 | 7556.00 |
| min\_pol\_counts\_per\_continent | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 4.00 | 25.00 |
| mean\_pol\_counts\_per\_continent | 885.00 | 514.00 | 690.00 | 339.00 | 446.00 |
| max\_chronology\_age\_per\_continent | 45800.00 | 46000.00 | 44100.00 | 45900.00 | 44230.00 |
| min\_chronology\_age\_per\_continent | -67.00 | -74.00 | -525.00 | -65.00 | -2000.00 |
| mean\_chronology\_age\_per\_continent | 5161.05 | 5893.77 | 5620.09 | 6711.86 | 6430.29 |
| max\_chronology\_age\_error\_per\_continent | 2744.00 | 3000.00 | 2700.00 | 2400.00 | 2410.00 |
| min\_chronology\_age\_error\_per\_continent | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| mean\_chronology\_age\_error\_per\_continent | 126.16 | 141.43 | 93.69 | 143.56 | 122.55 |
| max\_calibrated\_age\_per\_continent | 12000.00 | 11999.00 | 12000.00 | 11994.50 | 12000.00 |
| min\_calibrated\_age\_per\_continent | -72.00 | -72.00 | -72.00 | -72.00 | -72.00 |
| mean\_calibrated\_age\_per\_continent | 5360.69 | 5501.25 | 4488.30 | 4575.53 | 5163.71 |
| max\_calibrated\_age\_uncertainty\_per\_continent | 13080.83 | 9678.42 | 7463.69 | 4730.51 | 17416.75 |
| min\_calibrated\_age\_uncertainty\_per\_continent | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.50 |
| mean\_calibrated\_age\_uncertainty\_per\_continent | 795.61 | 990.28 | 829.49 | 921.16 | 879.33 |
| mean\_calibrated\_age\_range\_per\_continent | 10543.10 | 11058.70 | 9924.00 | 10108.41 | 10258.85 |

**Table 4.** Deposition environment of the processed pollen records

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| region | depositional environment |
| Asia | Bog |
| Asia | Bog sediment |
| Asia | Coastal |
| Asia | Drained Lake |
| Asia | Eolian deposit |
| Asia | Fen |
| Asia | Glacial Origin Lake |
| Asia | Lacustrine |
| Asia | Lake |
| Asia | Lake sediment |
| Asia | Marsh |
| Asia | Mire |
| Asia | Moraine Dammed Lake |
| Asia | Natural Lake |
| Asia | Palustrine |
| Asia | Peat bog |
| Asia | Peat sediment |
| Asia | Peatland |
| Asia | Playa |
| Asia | Raised Bog |
| Asia | River basin |
| Asia | Swamp |
| Asia | Tectonic Origin Lake |
| Asia | Terrestrial |
| Asia | Thermokarst Lake |
| Asia | Wetland |
| Asia | coastal sediment |
| Asia | lake |
| Asia | peat |
| Europe | Blanket Bog |
| Europe | Bog |
| Europe | Cirque Lake |
| Europe | Coastal lagoon |
| Europe | Drained Lake |
| Europe | Explosion Crater Lake |
| Europe | Fen |
| Europe | Floodplain Mire |
| Europe | Glacial Meltwater Channel Lake |
| Europe | Glacial Origin Lake |
| Europe | Glacial Scour Lake |
| Europe | Kettle Lake |
| Europe | Lacustrine |
| Europe | Landslide Origin Lake |
| Europe | Marsh |
| Europe | Mire |
| Europe | Moraine Dammed Lake |
| Europe | Natural Lake |
| Europe | Natural Lake (Origin Unknown) |
| Europe | Open-water Transition Mire |
| Europe | Palustrine |
| Europe | Periglacial Origin Lake |
| Europe | Raised Bog |
| Europe | Soligenous Mire |
| Europe | Swamp |
| Europe | Tectonic Origin Lake |
| Europe | Valley Glacier Lake |
| Europe | Valley Mire |
| Europe | Volcanic Origin Lake |
| Latin America | Blanket Bog |
| Latin America | Bog |
| Latin America | Cienega |
| Latin America | Coastal swamp |
| Latin America | Ephemeral Lake |
| Latin America | Explosion Crater Lake |
| Latin America | Fen |
| Latin America | Floodplain Mire |
| Latin America | Glacial Origin Lake |
| Latin America | Glacial Scour Lake |
| Latin America | Lacustrine |
| Latin America | Lake |
| Latin America | Lake Dammed by Alluvial Fans |
| Latin America | Lake Marginal Fen |
| Latin America | Mangrove peat |
| Latin America | Marsh |
| Latin America | Mire |
| Latin America | Moraine Dammed Lake |
| Latin America | Natural Lake |
| Latin America | Natural Lake (Origin Unknown) |
| Latin America | Ombrotrophic lake |
| Latin America | Oxbow Lake |
| Latin America | Palm swamp |
| Latin America | Peat |
| Latin America | Peat bog |
| Latin America | Peatbog |
| Latin America | Playa |
| Latin America | Raised Bog |
| Latin America | Sedge wetland |
| Latin America | Solution Origin Lake |
| Latin America | Swamp |
| Latin America | Tectonic Origin Lake |
| Latin America | Volcanic Origin Lake |
| Latin America | Volcanic basin |
| Latin America | Wetland |
| Latin America | lacustrine |
| Latin America | peatbog |
| Latin America | peatland |
| Latin America | shallow lake |
| Latin America | wetland |
| North America | Bog |
| North America | Caldera Lake |
| North America | Cirque Lake |
| North America | Drained Lake |
| North America | Drift Filled Valley Lake |
| North America | Dune Dammed Lake |
| North America | Explosion Crater Lake |
| North America | Fen |
| North America | Floating Mire |
| North America | Glacial Meltwater Channel Lake |
| North America | Glacial Origin Lake |
| North America | Glacial Outburst Flood Lake |
| North America | Glacial Scour Lake |
| North America | Ice Thrust Lake |
| North America | Interdunal Lake |
| North America | Kettle Lake |
| North America | Lacustrine |
| North America | Lake Marginal Fen |
| North America | Landslide Origin Lake |
| North America | Marsh |
| North America | Mire |
| North America | Moraine Dammed Lake |
| North America | Natural Lake |
| North America | Natural Lake (Origin Unknown) |
| North America | Palustrine |
| North America | Periglacial Origin Lake |
| North America | Playa |
| North America | Poor Fen |
| North America | Raised Bog |
| North America | Soligenous Mire |
| North America | Solution Origin Lake |
| North America | Swamp |
| North America | Tectonic Origin Lake |
| North America | Thermokarst Lake |
| North America | Volcanic Origin Lake |
| North America | Wind Origin Lake |
| Oceania | Caldera Lake |
| Oceania | Cirque Lake |
| Oceania | Glacial Origin Lake |
| Oceania | Mire |
| Oceania | Natural Lake |
| Oceania | Peat sediment |
| Oceania | Solution Origin Lake |
| Oceania | Valley Mire |
| Oceania | Wind Origin Lake |
| Oceania | coastal |
| Oceania | lacustrine |
| Oceania | lacustrine, drained lake |
| Oceania | lacustrine, natural open-water |
| Oceania | lacustrine, playa |
| Oceania | lacustrine, volcanic lake |
| Oceania | terrestrial |
| Oceania | terrestrial, mire (i.e. peatland, >30cm peat) |
| Oceania | terrestrial, mire, bog |
| Oceania | terrestrial, mire, bog, blanket bog |
| Oceania | terrestrial, mire, fen |
| Oceania | terrestrial, mire,swamp (forested wetland or peatland) |

**Table 5.** Chronological control point types in processed data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| region | chroncontroltype |
| Asia | AMS 14C |
| Asia | AMS14C |
| Asia | Calendar\_age\_BP |
| Asia | Core top |
| Asia | Core\_top |
| Asia | Guess |
| Asia | Lead-210 |
| Asia | OSL |
| Asia | Radiocarbon |
| Asia | Radiocarbon, average of two or more dates |
| Asia | Radiocarbon, calibrated |
| Asia | Tephra |
| Asia | c14 |
| Asia | cal\_age |
| Asia | calibrated |
| Asia | core\_top |
| Asia | radiocarbon |
| Asia | varve\_age |
| Europe | Annual laminations (varves) |
| Europe | Annual laminations (varves)/Sedimentation rate |
| Europe | Core top |
| Europe | Core top, estimated |
| Europe | Guess |
| Europe | Historical documentation |
| Europe | Lead-210 |
| Europe | Radiocarbon |
| Europe | Radiocarbon, average of two or more dates |
| Europe | Radiocarbon, calibrated |
| Europe | Radiocarbon, reservoir correction |
| Europe | Section top |
| Europe | Tephra |
| Latin America | Collection data |
| Latin America | Collection date |
| Latin America | Core top |
| Latin America | Core top, estimated |
| Latin America | Guess |
| Latin America | Radiocabon |
| Latin America | Radiocarbon |
| Latin America | Radiocarbon, calibrated |
| Latin America | Radiocarbon, reservoir correction |
| Latin America | Tephra |
| Latin America | tephra/Radiocarbon |
| North America | Annual laminations (varves) |
| North America | Core top |
| North America | Core top, estimated |
| North America | Guess |
| North America | Historical fire |
| North America | Lead-210 |
| North America | Radiocarbon |
| North America | Radiocarbon, average of two or more dates |
| North America | Radiocarbon, calibrated |
| North America | Radiocarbon, infinite |
| North America | Radiocarbon, reservoir correction |
| North America | Tephra |
| Oceania | AMS |
| Oceania | C14 date (corrected) |
| Oceania | C14 date (uncorrected) |
| Oceania | Core top |
| Oceania | Radiocarbon |
| Oceania | Radiocarbon, calibrated |
| Oceania | Tephra |
| Oceania | c14 |