Supporting Information for "Glacial-interglacial shifts dominate tropical Indo-Pacific hydroclimate during the late Pleistocene"

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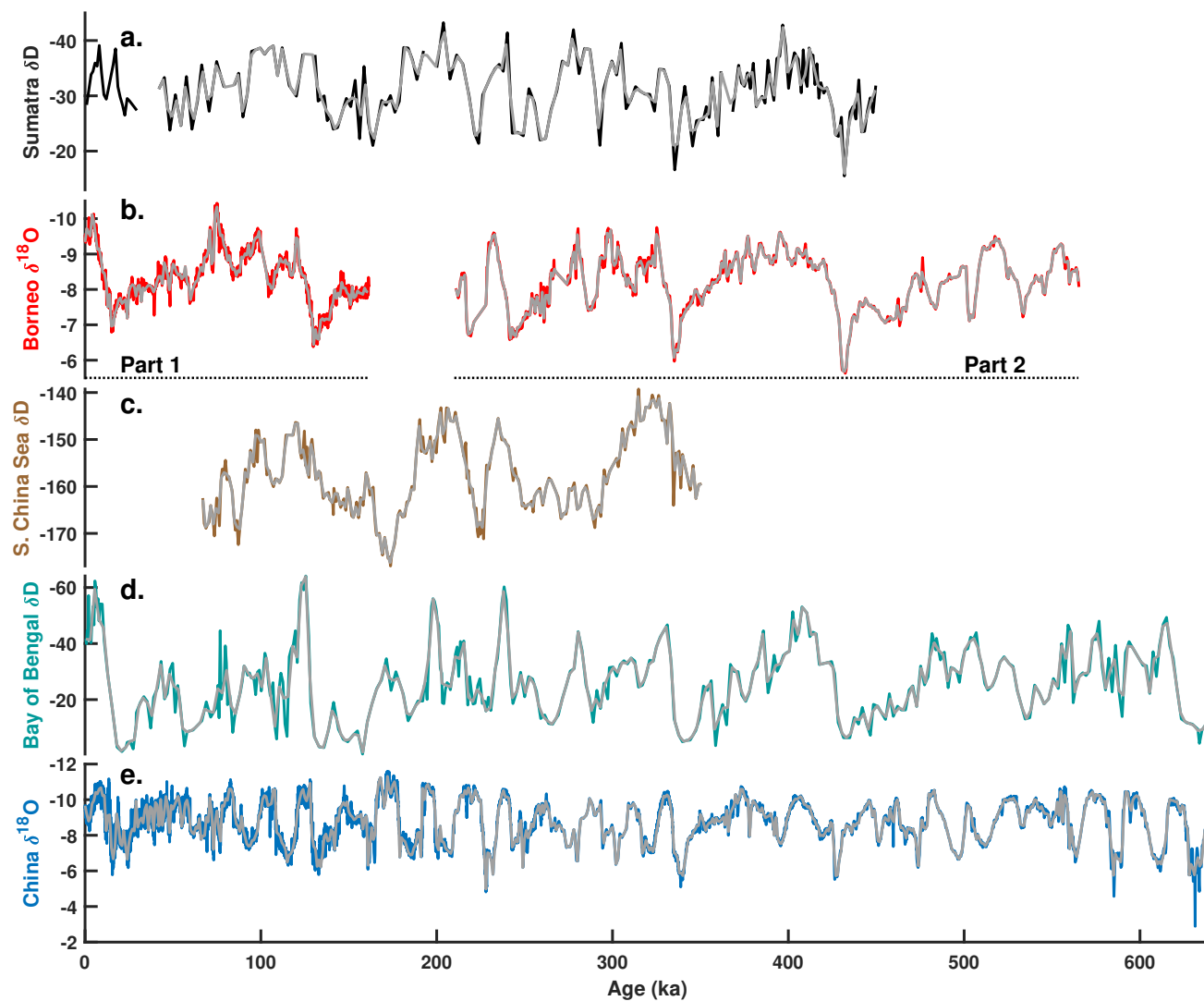
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Figure S1. Re-sampled time series used for SSA plotted on top of the original proxy data for (a) Sumatra, (b) Borneo, (c) South China Sea, (d) Bay of Bengal, and (e) China. Re-sampled data is plotted in gray in each panel. Note that all y-axes are reversed, except for panel c.
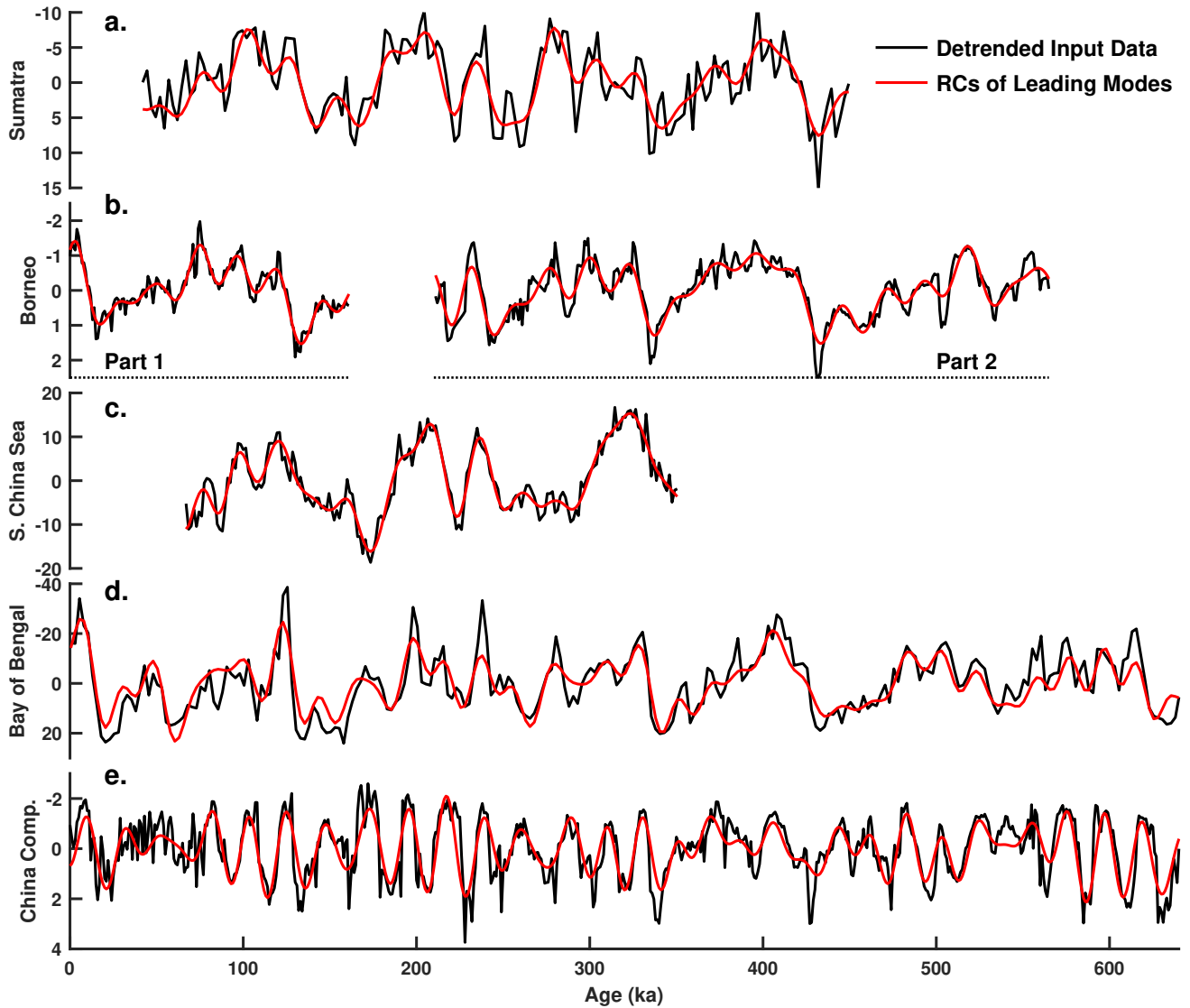
Figure S2. Summed reconstructed components (RCs) of the leading modes of variability for (a) Sumatra: modes 1-6, (b) Borneo: modes 1-4 for part1 and modes 1-6 for part2, (c) South China Sea: modes 1-6, (d) Bay of Bengal: modes 1-9, excluding mode 7, and (e) China: modes 1-8. Black lines are the detrended and evenly sampled input data used in the SSAs. Red lines represent summed RCs, which capture the overall variability in the paleo records.
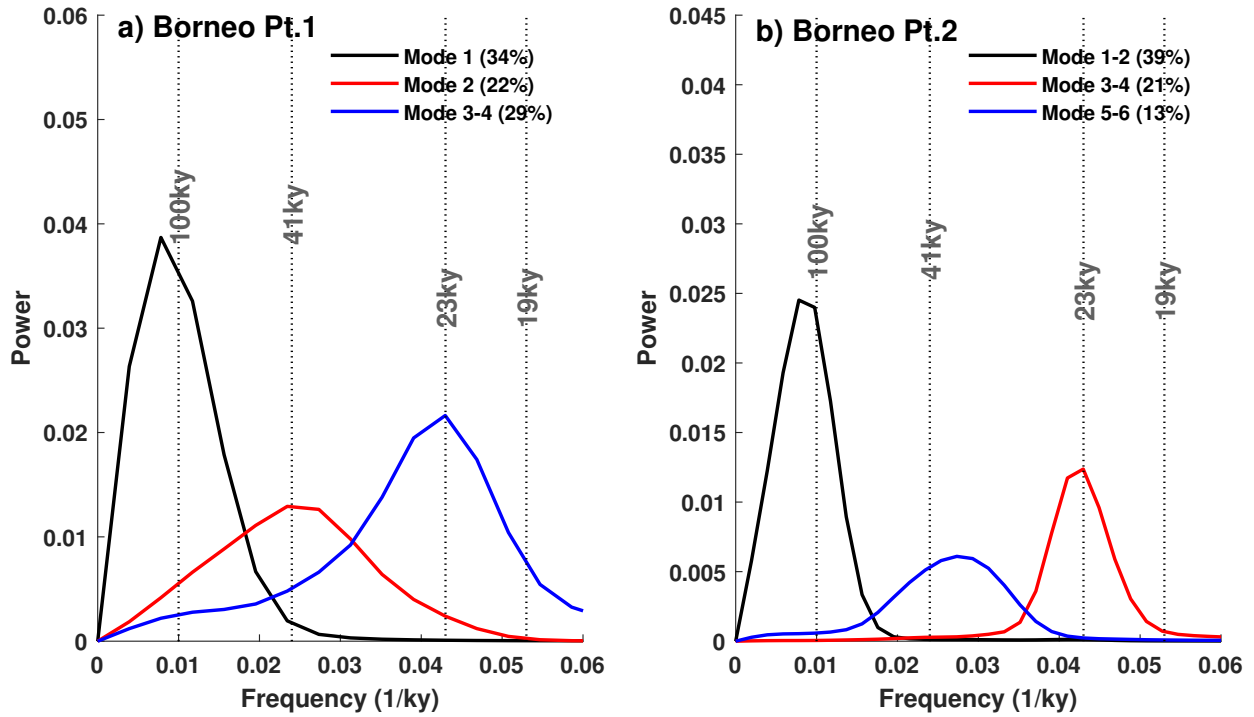
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Figure S3. Leading modes of variability and their frequencies for the ice-volume corrected $\delta^{18}O_{speleo}$ from (a) Borneo1 and (b) Borneo2. The ice-volume corrected data reduces the variance explained by glacial-interglacial frequencies and increases the variance explained by precession; however, the 100 ky cycle is still the dominant leading mode in both Borneo1 and Borneo2.