Supplement for "What controls the stable isotope composition of precipitation in the Asian monsoon region?"

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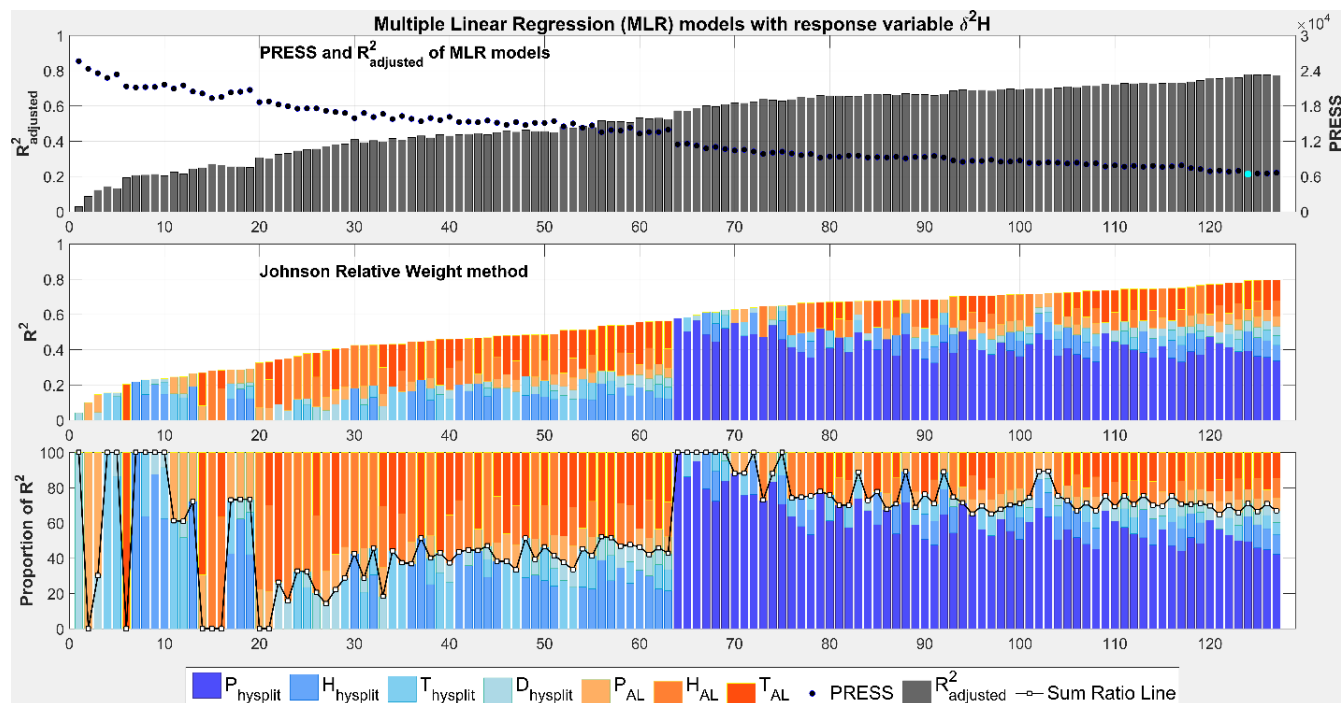
Figure S1: MLR with response variable δ^2H and relative importance analysis applied for all possible subsets. The 127 MLR models are sorted according to their R^2 values in ascendant order. Colors represent the relative contribution (in %) of the predictors. The sum ratio line separates the role of local (in red and orange) and regional (in blue) factors. PRESS and adjusted R^2 values indicate the quality of the MLR model. The best MLR model depicted by the lowest PRESS (model 124, highlighted by the cyan dot) explains 79% of the δ^2H variation ($R^2 = 0.79$).
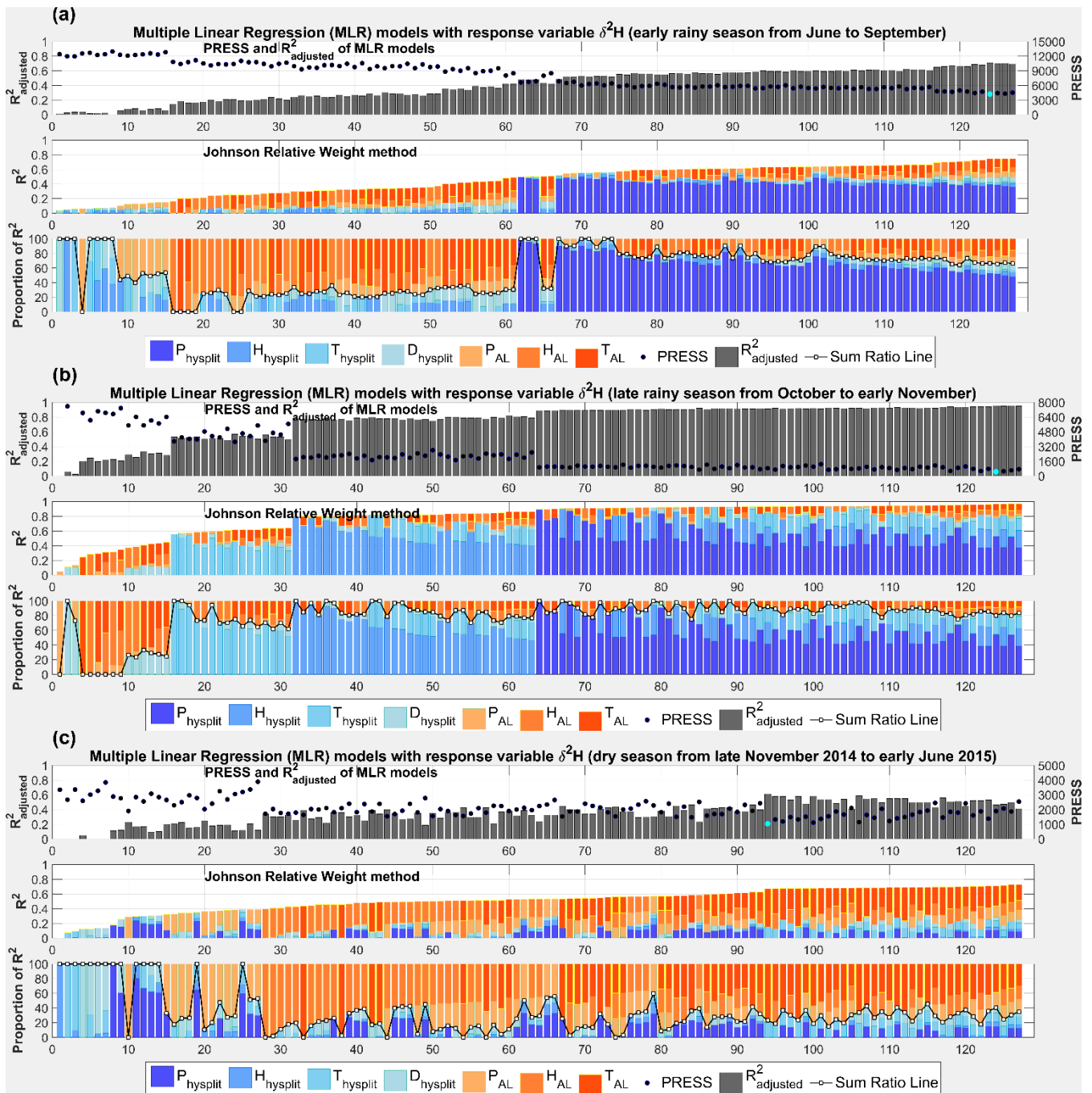
Figure S2: MLR with response variable δ²H and relative importance analysis applied for all possible subsets (127 MLR models) for different seasons: a) early monsoon from June to September, b) late monsoon from October to mid-November, and c) the dry season from mid-November to mid-June.
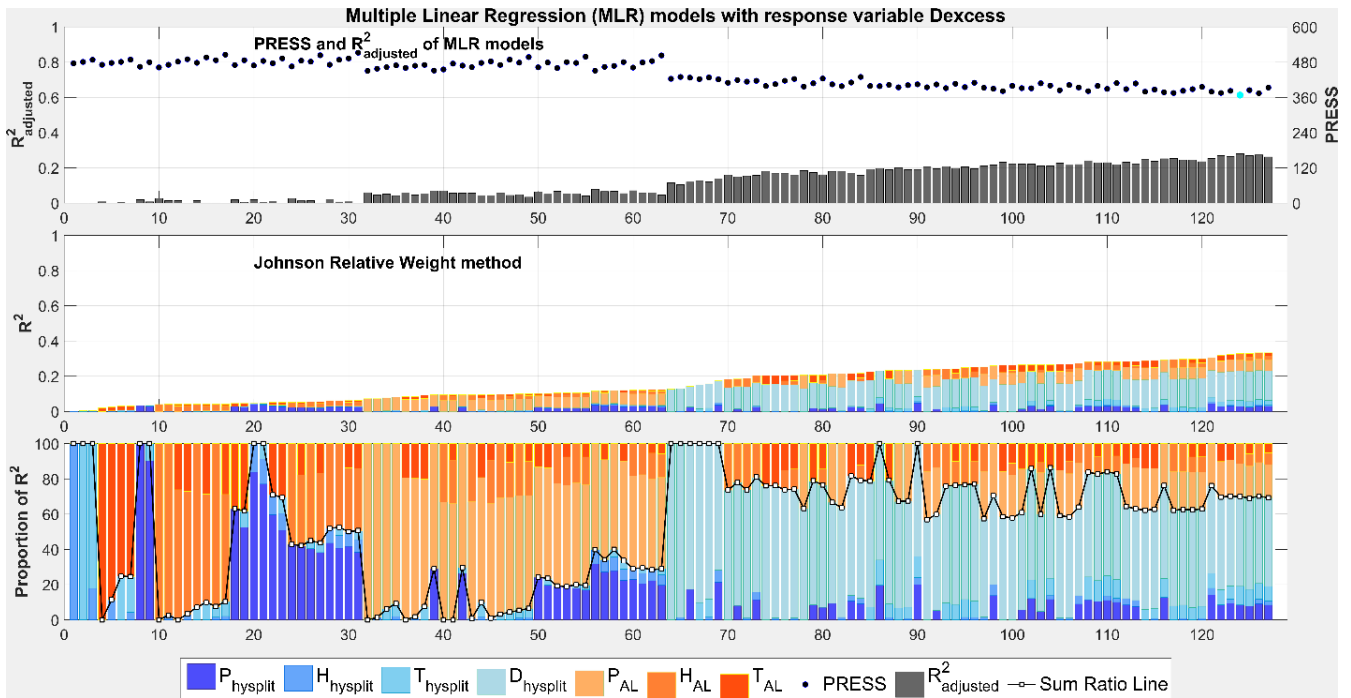
Figure S3: MLR with response variable d-excess and relative importance analysis applied for all possible subsets. The 127 MLR models are sorted according to their R^2 values in ascendant order. Colors represent the relative contribution (in %) of the predictors. The sum ratio line separates the role of local (in red and orange) and regional (in blue) factors. PRESS and adjusted R^2 values indicate the quality of the MLR model. The best MLR model depicted by the lowest PRESS (model 124, highlighted by the cyan dot) explains 30% of the d-excess variation ($R^2 = 0.3$).
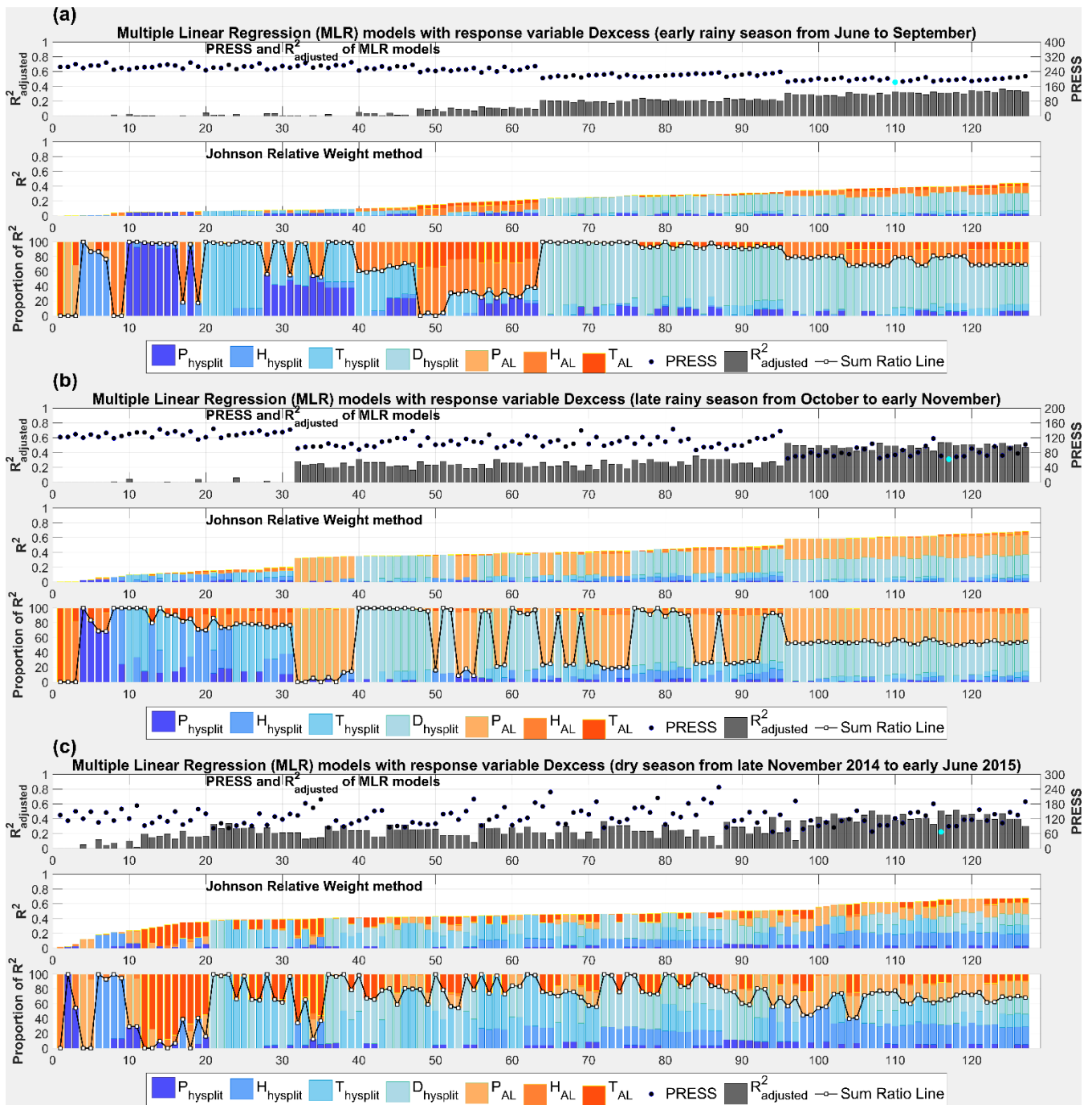
Figure S4: MLR with response variable d-excess and relative importance analysis applied for all possible subsets (127 MLR models) for different seasons: a) early monsoon from June to September, b) late monsoon from October to mid-November, and c) the dry season from mid-November to mid-June.