Supplementary Material
for

Kędziora, W., Tomusiak, R., Touchan, R., Meko, D., Anarbekova, A., Baverstock, J., Chahine, T., Khotyanovskaya, Y., Kostyakova, T., Peresunko, P., Rezsöhazy, J., Szyc, K., Tychkov, I., Upadhyay, K.K., 2022. PDSI reconstructions from tree rings in central Siberia (Russia). *Tree-Ring Research* 78(2):129-139.

- **Supplementary material Figure S1**
- **Color Figures 2, 3 and 4 from published paper**

Supplementary Figure 1. Summer School participants, from left to right: Robert Tomusiak, Jean Baverstock, Katarzyna Szyc, Jeanne Rezsöhazy, Wojciech Kędziora, Ramzi Touchan, Tatiana Kostyakova, David Meko, Tony Chahine, Pavel Peresunko, Keshav Upadhyay, Ivan Tychkov, Yuliya Khotyanovskaya, and Altynai Anarbekova.

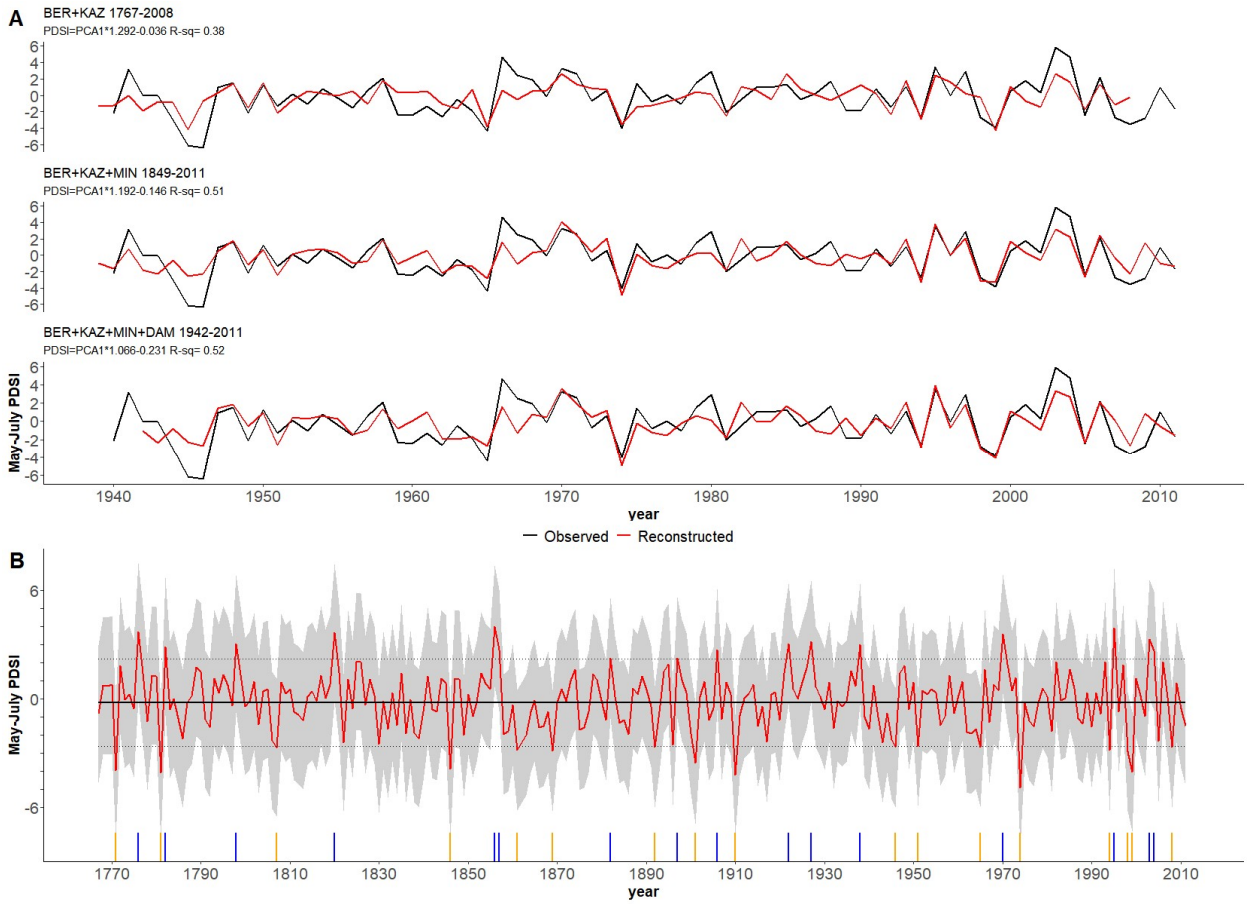

Figure 2. Plots of reconstructed and instrumental PDSI. (A) Calibration-period plots demonstrating tracking of observed PDSI by the reconstructions. (B) Time-series of nested PDSI reconstruction, 1767–2011. The horizontal solid line is the mean of the instrumental (1940–2011) PDSI. The horizontal dotted lines represent the thresholds for dry and wet conditions defined in the text. Vertical lines at the bottom represent very wet (grey, greater than one standard deviation above the mean) or very dry (black, more than one standard deviation below the mean) years. Shading is the 95% confidence interval.

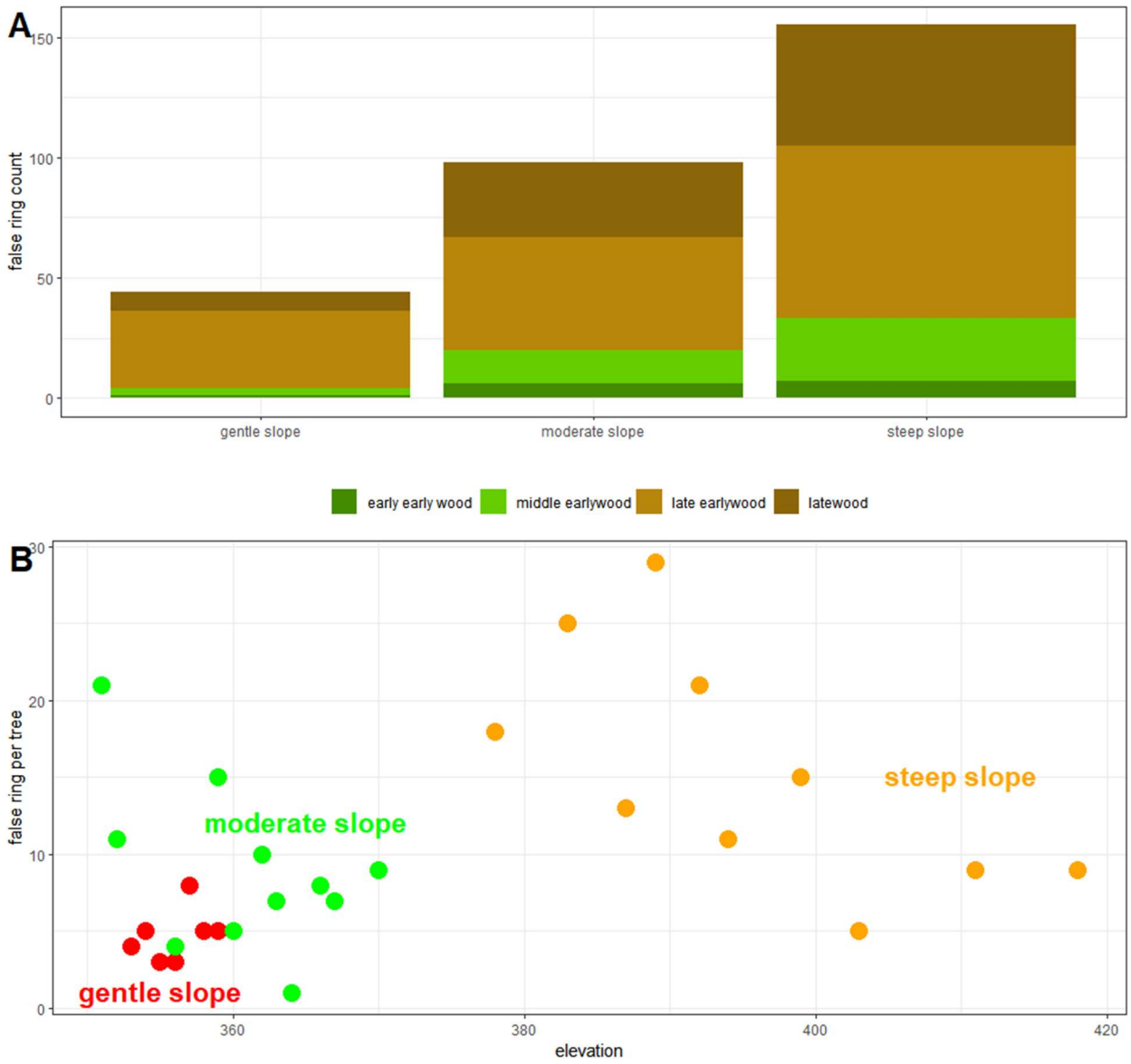

Figure 3. The total number of false rings and their locations in elevation groups relative to slope (A). Comparison of elevation and false rings for each slope (B). Each circle represents one tree. Number of trees in each slope class: gentle slope 9, moderate slope 11, steep slope 10.

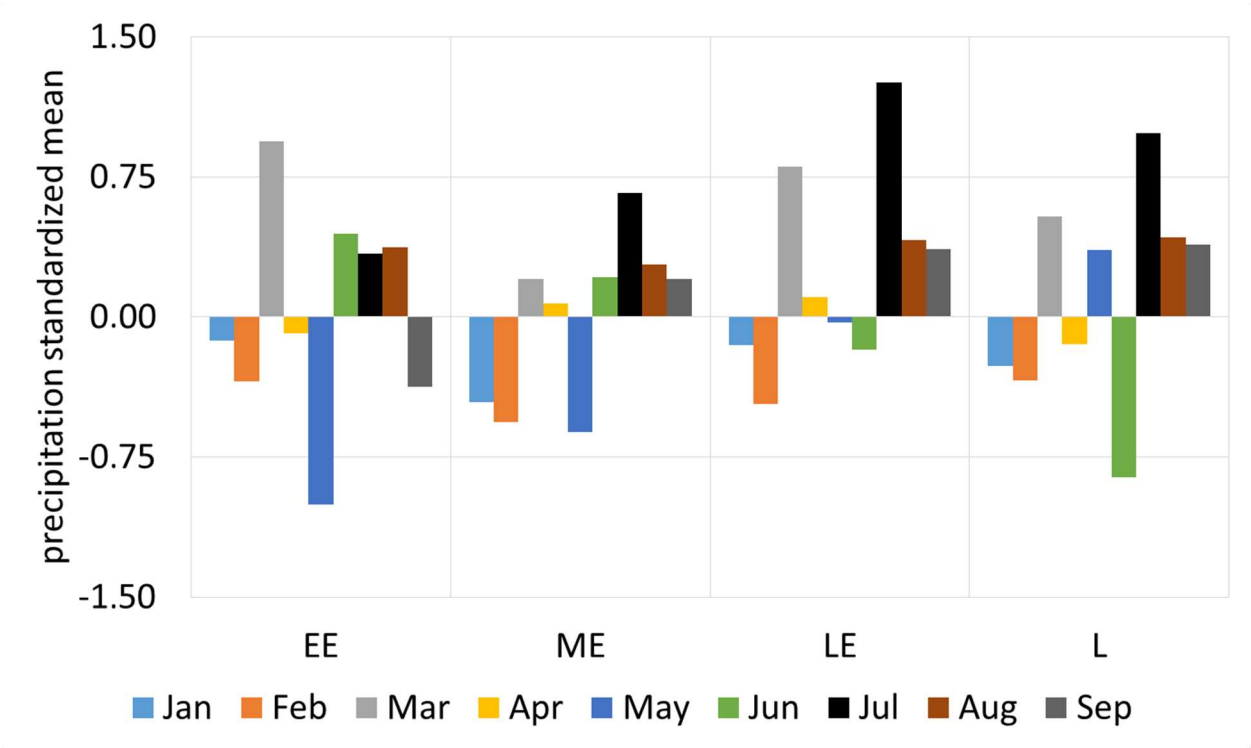

Figure 4. Monthly precipitation anomalies in years with various types of false rings.