

<b>Name</b>	<b>LiPD Metadata Field</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<i>Region</i>	geo_ipccRegion*	The AR6 IPCC reference region in which the proxy site is located.
<i>Dataset</i>	dataSetName	The file name containing the proxy record. The dataset name typically follows the following format: “site name”.“first author for the original publication for the site”.“original publication date”. Data in the accompanying table is sorted by this field within each region. Text links to the lipdVerse page for the relevant LiPD file. Each dataset contains a collection of proxy data and metadata.
<i>TSid</i>	paleoData_TSid	A unique identifier for each specific timeseries. Each record within a dataset has a different TSid. Text links to a dashboard image to visualize the data.
<i>Archive</i>	archiveType	Geological environment from which the proxy record was obtained (e.g., lake sediment).
<i>Category</i>	CategorySpecific*	A grouping of the data by archive, proxy, and measurement values used for plotting figures and summarizing database content in figures and tables.. The main text shows these categories in Figure 1 and Table 1.
<i>Proxy</i>	paleoData_proxy	The type of proxy data (e.g., pollen).
<i>Season</i>	climateInterpretation1 _seasonalityGeneral	The seasonal sensitivity of the proxy record based on original author interpretations (Annual, Summer, or Winter). Summer+ and Winter+ indicate records for which an Annual timeseries also exists within the same data file. The “seasonalityOriginal” field in the LiPD file provides additional identification of the specific months interpreted as summer or winter.
<i>Interp</i>	climateInterpretation1 _variable	The climate interpretation of the proxy record based on original author interpretations (P or P-E).
<i>Direction</i>	climateInterpretation1 _direction	The relationship between the climate interpretation and the measured proxy variable. Either positive (higher proxy values correspond to

		wetter P or P-E values) or negative (higher proxy values indicate lower P or P-E values).
<i>Publication DOI</i>	publ_doi	DOI of the publication for the first record published for the site. For publications with no DOI, the full reference is listed.
<i>SourceURL</i>	originalDataUrl	URL of the original data source.
<i>Age Range (ka)</i>	ageMax – ageMin*	The oldest and youngest data points within the Holocene.
<i>Resolution (yrs/sample)</i>	ageRes*	The number of measurement values divided by the record length indicated by the age range.
<i>Age Control (#)</i>	chronData_agesN_12k*	The number of age control points available within the past 12 ka. These data are missing for ~15% of the records. For another ~15% of records, the chronology is based on layer counting (glacier ice and wood) or dating of the material from shorelines, and a specific number of ages is not available.
<i>Max Age Control Gap (yrs)</i>	chronData_agesMaxGap_12k*	The maximum spacing between age control points. For some records, this may exceed the 3 ka maximum requirement because of sufficient number of age control points and/or a hiatus in the proxy record. These data are not available for the ~30% of records.
<i>Lat</i>	geo_latitude	Latitude of the proxy record location
<i>Long</i>	geo_longitude	Longitude of the proxy record location

**Table S1.** Key metadata terms recorded in the LiPD files. A searchable (html) table of proxy records included in the Holocene Hydroclimate data is provided at <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.22814366> (Hancock et al., 2023a). A static (csv) version is also available from the same source. Data are grouped by geographical region which are ordered according to Iturbide et al. (2020). Within each region, records are listed alphabetically according to their dataset name. \* Indicates a metadata field not included in previously published LiPD-formatted data compilations.