

Average Sensitivity vs. 1 - Specificity for dominant species of Fagaceae

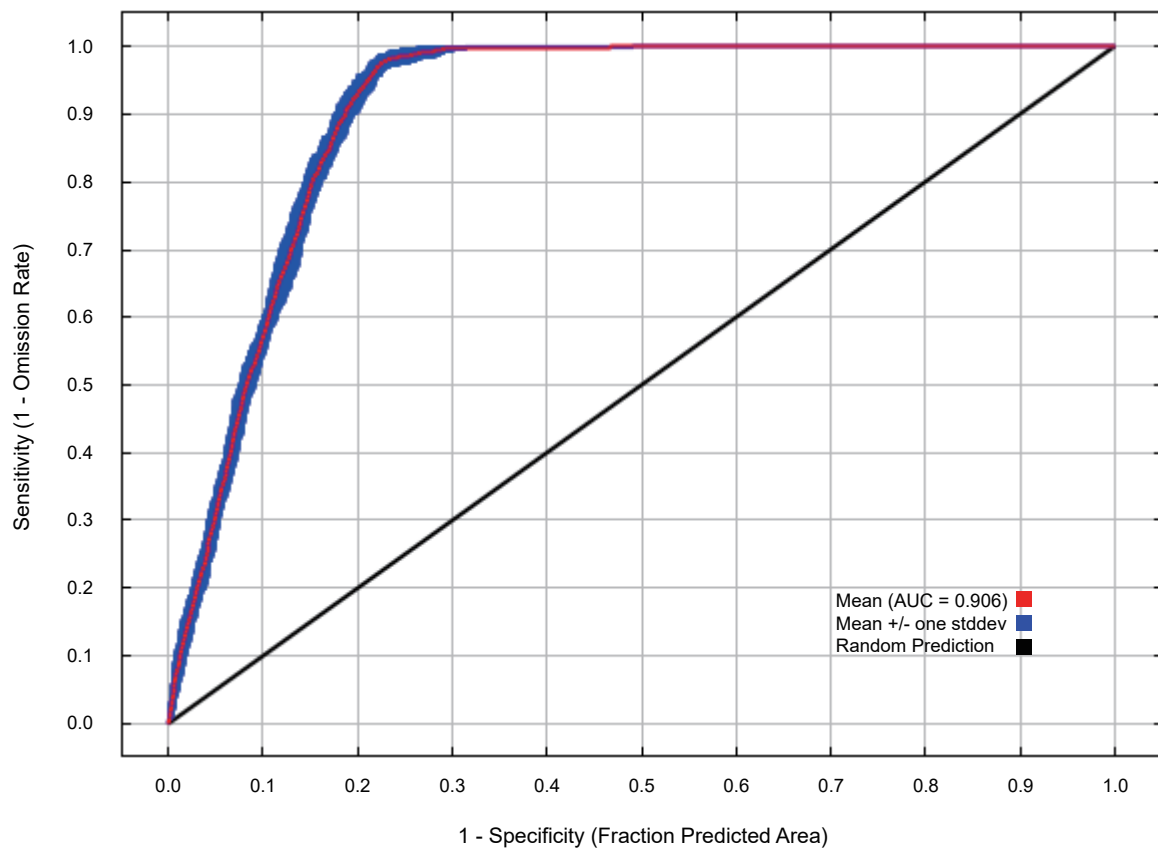


Figure S1. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves of MaXent model for the dominant Fagaceae species in East Asian subtropical EBLFs.

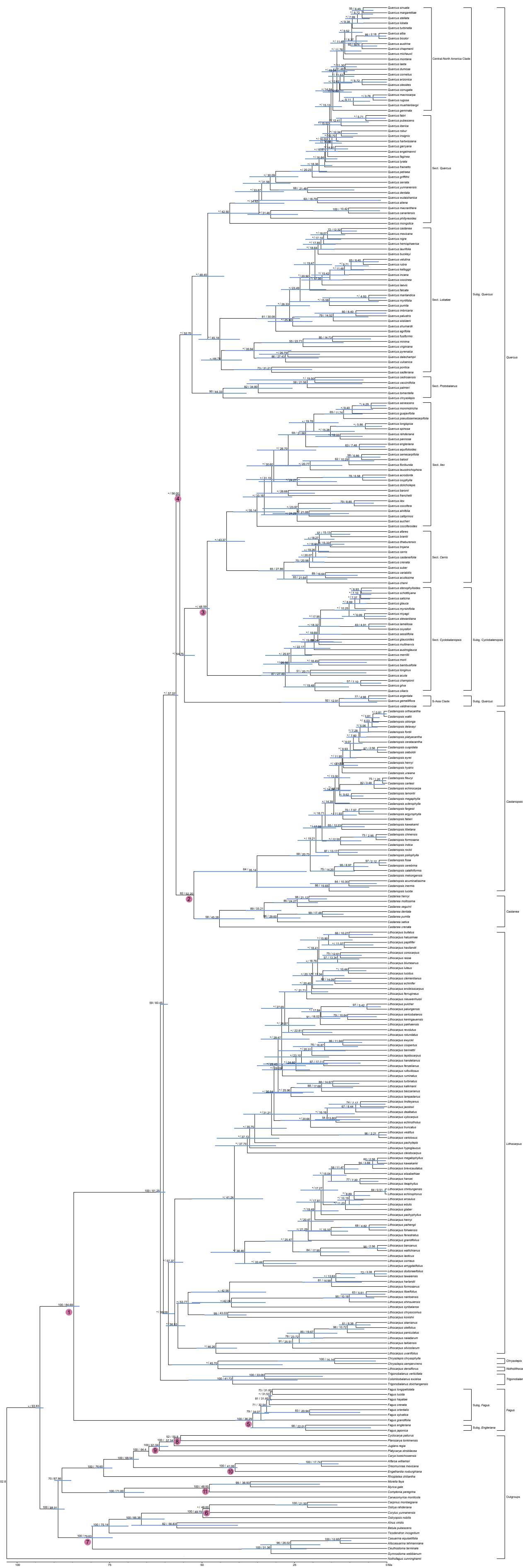
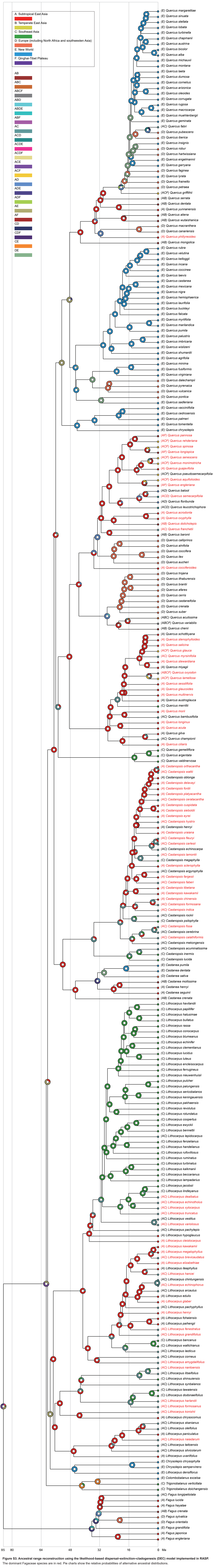


Figure S2. Chronogram of Fagaceae obtained from the 9-marker dataset using treePL.
Numbers above branches are bootstrap values (BS ≥50%) and node ages (Ma). An asterisk (*) indicates BS < 50%. The blue bars represent 95% confidence intervals of the node ages. The numbers in pink circles show the locations of fossil calibration points, as referred to Table S10. The numbers in circles show the locations of fossil calibration points, as inferred to Table S12.



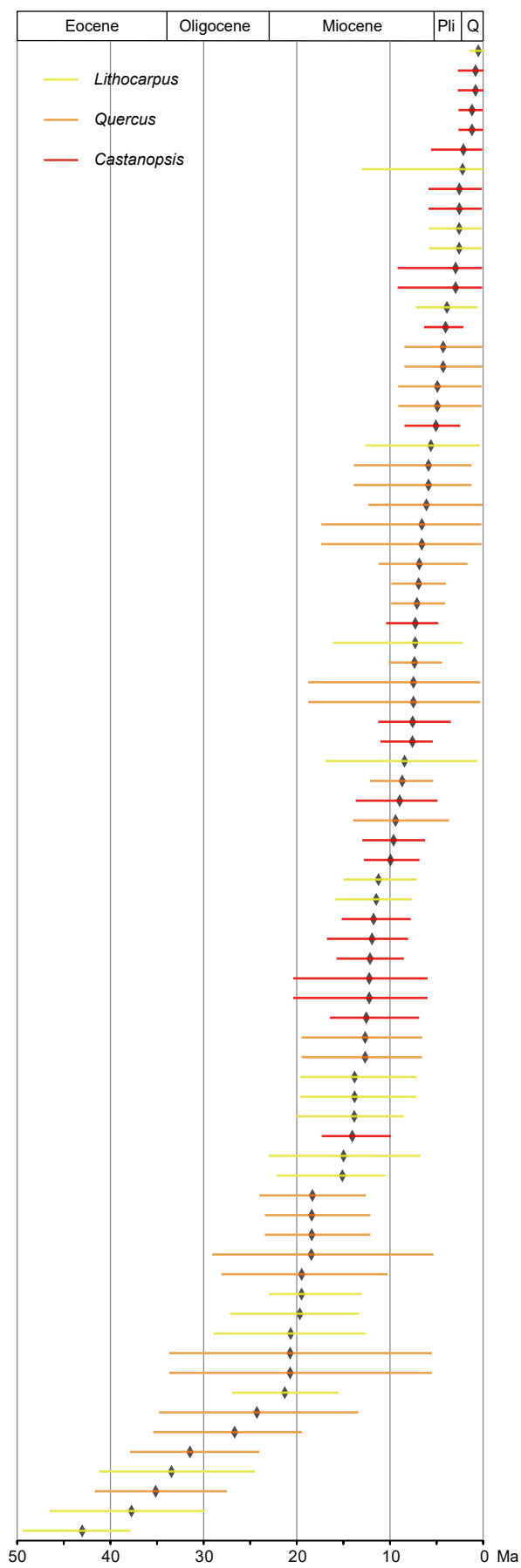


Figure S4. Estimated occurrence times of the dominant Fagaceae species in East Asian subtropical EBLFs.
Horizontal bars represent 95% credible intervals.

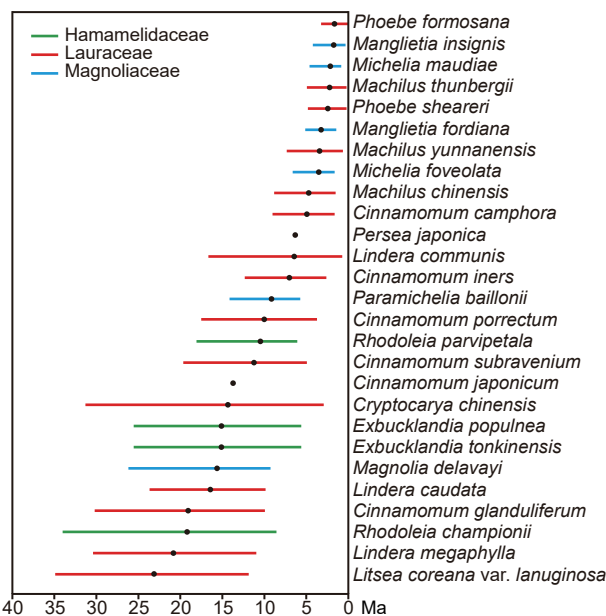


Figure S5. Estimated occurrence ages for the dominant species from other three essential families (Hamamelidaceae, Lauraceae and Magnolidaceae) in East Asian subtropical EBLFs (see Table S6 for details).

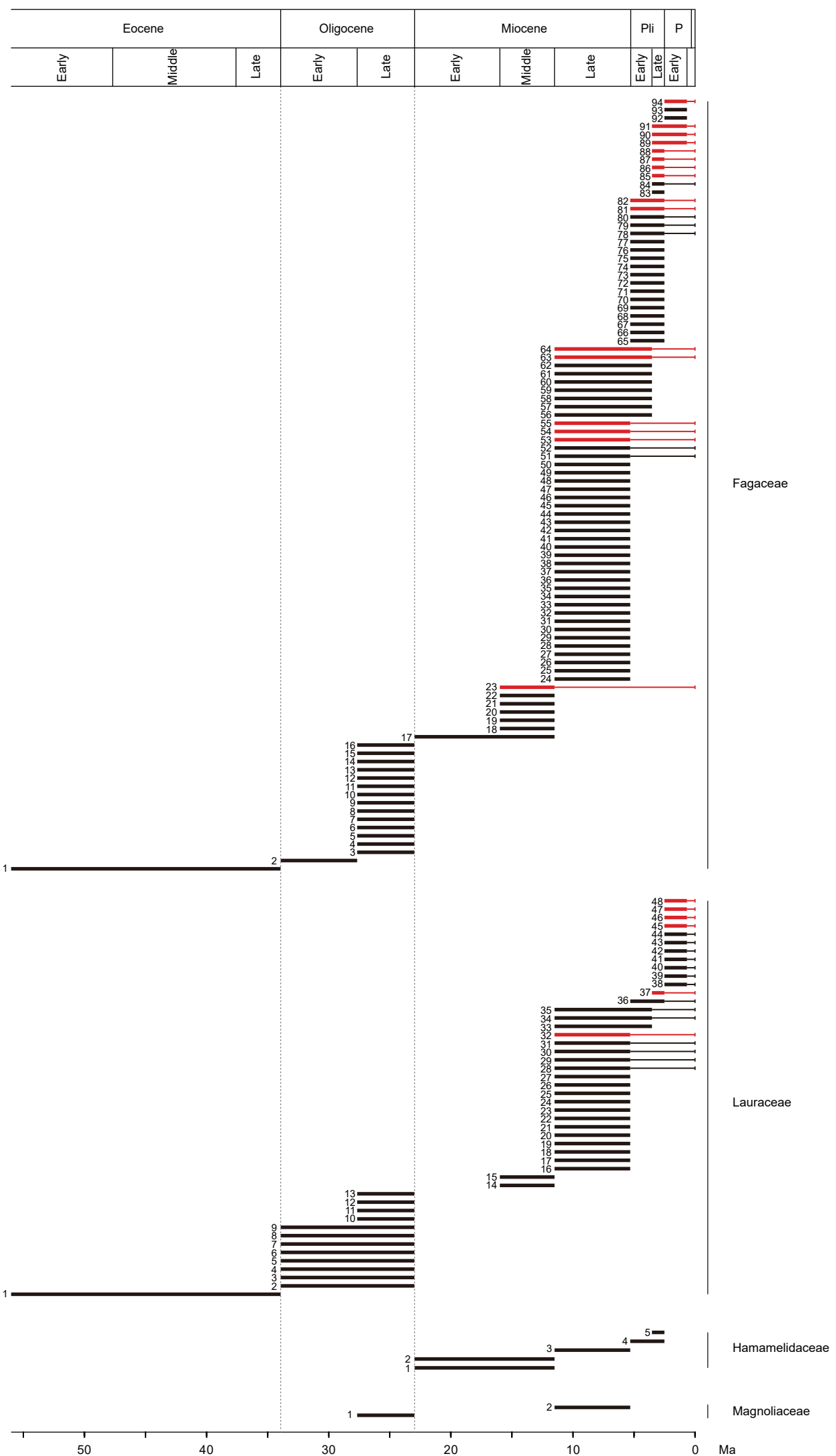


Figure S6. Stratigraphy of fossils of Fagaceae and other three essential families (Hamamelidaceae, Lauraceae and Magnoliaceae) in East Asian subtropical EBLFs (see Table S12 for details).
The dominant species of East Asian subtropical EBLFs are in red.