



Supplementary Materials

Land suitability evaluation based on the suitability function

The suitability order of land suitability follows Yao's methods [1]. Based on modern land coverage types in the Tibetan Plateau, we extracted cultivated land and grassland, respectively. Subsequently, the land suitability rasters were masked by corresponding modern land coverage types. The suitable order is then divided into three classes using Jenks classification: highly, moderately, and marginally suitable. The Jenks classification aims to reduce intra-class variance and maximize inter-class variance, making it a widely used data clustering method [2]. The remaining areas are defined in terms of unsuitability.

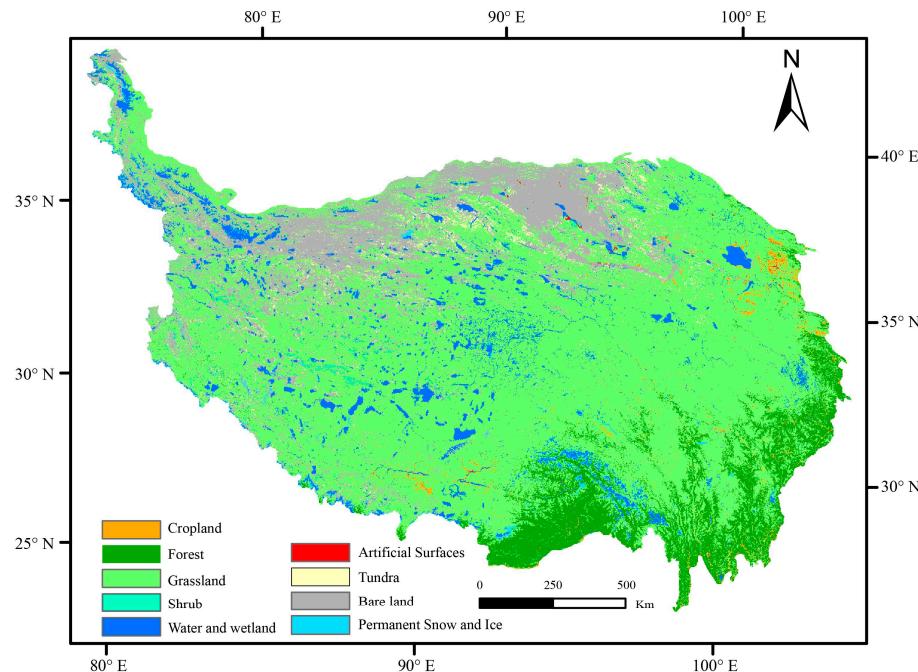


Figure S1. Modern land coverage types in the Tibetan Plateau [3].

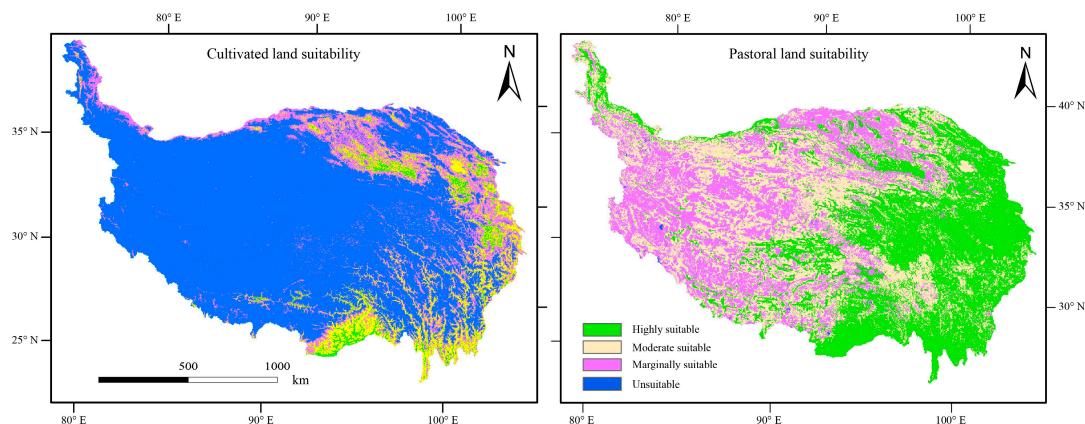


Figure S2. Suitability ordered class and distribution of cultivated and pastoral land in the modern Tibetan Plateau.

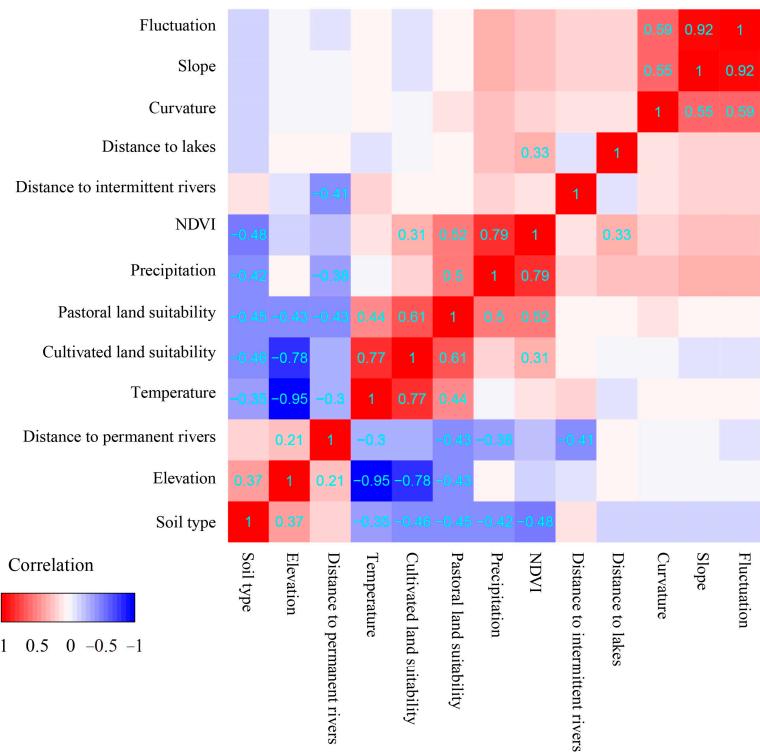


Figure S3. Dependent variables Pearson correlation heat map.

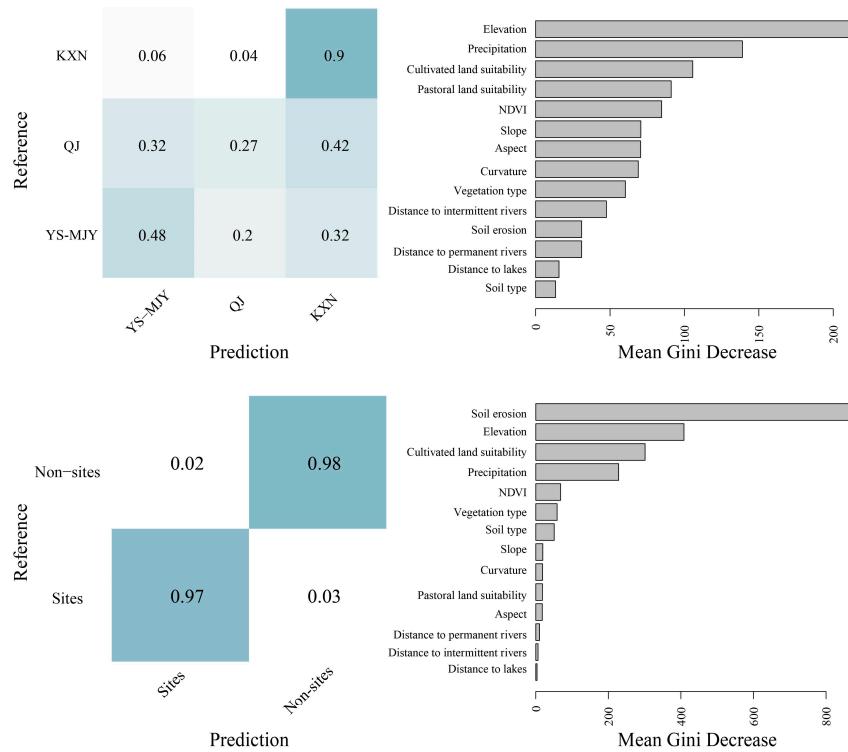


Figure S4. The importance rankings and OOB confusion matrix for the three-classification model (YS-MJY, QJ, and KXN cultures) and the binary classification model (sites and non-sites).

Table S1. The whole results of 10-fold CV, repeated 5 times.

Iter	Error Rate	Accuracy	Kappa	Multiclass AUC
rep.1	1	0.249462	0.750538	0.646932
	2	0.251073	0.748927	0.640297
	3	0.26824	0.73176	0.618038
	4	0.249462	0.750538	0.643275
	5	0.253763	0.746237	0.637793
	6	0.267666	0.732334	0.620676
	7	0.255914	0.744086	0.634311
	8	0.233906	0.766094	0.665811
	9	0.259657	0.740343	0.626805
	10	0.276231	0.723769	0.604279
rep.2	11	0.261803	0.738197	0.626173
	12	0.251073	0.748927	0.642879
	13	0.260215	0.739785	0.628393
	14	0.298283	0.701717	0.575261
	15	0.24197	0.75803	0.654513
	16	0.262366	0.737634	0.626506
	17	0.252677	0.747323	0.638903
	18	0.23176	0.76824	0.668461
	19	0.249462	0.750538	0.644671
	20	0.301075	0.698925	0.569615
rep.3	21	0.267666	0.732334	0.617977
	22	0.236052	0.763948	0.664423
	23	0.252677	0.747323	0.637585
	24	0.262931	0.737069	0.62636
	25	0.266094	0.733906	0.621644
	26	0.288172	0.711828	0.5889
	27	0.246781	0.753219	0.649188
	28	0.23176	0.76824	0.669649
	29	0.251073	0.748927	0.641109
	30	0.258065	0.741935	0.630828
rep.4	31	0.24086	0.75914	0.655631
	32	0.233906	0.766094	0.664896
	33	0.26824	0.73176	0.615725
	34	0.253219	0.746781	0.638418
	35	0.266094	0.733906	0.620683
	36	0.258065	0.741935	0.633064
	37	0.27409	0.72591	0.609282
	38	0.277419	0.722581	0.607356
	39	0.270386	0.729614	0.611641
	40	0.23176	0.76824	0.671037
rep.5	41	0.246781	0.753219	0.648156
	42	0.258065	0.741935	0.631515
	43	0.251073	0.748927	0.640135
	44	0.246781	0.753219	0.650401
	45	0.276824	0.723176	0.605743
	46	0.253219	0.746781	0.637455
	47	0.276824	0.723176	0.605642
	48	0.248927	0.751073	0.644174

49	0.26824	0.73176	0.616832	0.888682
50	0.258065	0.741935	0.632919	0.894297
Average	0.257923	0.742077	0.632919	0.895199

References

- Yao, M.; Shao, D.; Lv, C.; An, R.; Gu, W.; Zhou, C. Evaluation of arable land suitability based on the suitability function - A case study of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2021**, *787*, 147414. doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.147414.
- Jenks, G.F. The data model concept in statistical mapping. *Int. yearb. Cartogr.* 1967, *7*, 186-190.
- [dataset] Xu, E. 2019. Land use of the Tibet Plateau in 2015 (Version 1.0). National Tibetan Plateau / Third Pole Environment Data Center. <https://doi.org/10.11888/Geogra.tpdC.270198>.