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Artemisia pollen dataset for exploring the potential ecological indicators in deep time

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Abstract. *Artemisia*, along with Chenopodiaceae is the dominant component growing in ~~the~~ desert and dry grassland of the Northern Hemisphere. *Artemisia* pollen with its high productivity, wide distribution, and easy identification, is usually regarded as an eco-indicator for assessing aridity and distinguishing grassland from desert vegetation in terms of the pollen relative abundance ratio of Chenopodiaceae/*Artemisia* (C/A). Nevertheless, divergent opinions on the degree of aridity evaluated by *Artemisia* pollen have been circulating in the palynological community for a long time. To solve the conclusion, we first selected 36 species from 9 clades and 3 outgroups of *Artemisia* based on the phylogenetic framework, which attempts to cover the maximum range of pollen morphological variation. Then, sampling, experiments, photography, and measurements were taken using standard methods. Here, we present pollen datasets containing 4018 original pollen photographs, 7200 statistical pollen morphological traits, information on 30858 source plant occurrences, and corresponding environmental factors. Hierarchical cluster analysis on pollen morphological traits was carried out to subdivide *Artemisia* pollen into three types. When plotting the three pollen types of *Artemisia* onto the global terrestrial ecoregions, different pollen types of *Artemisia* were found to have different habitat ranges. These findings change the traditional concept of *Artemisia* being restricted to arid and semi-arid environments. The data framework that we designed is open and expandable for new pollen data of *Artemisia* worldwide. In the future, linking pollen morphology with habitat via these pollen datasets will create additional knowledge that will increase the resolution of the ecological environment in the geological past. The *Artemisia* pollen datasets are freely available at Zenodo (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5842909; Lu and Jiao, 2022).

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1 Introduction

The concept of global change could be regarded as any consistent trend in the environment - past, present, or projected - that affects a substantial part of the globe, following the definition given in the journal Global Change Biology. Especially importantly, past climates shed light on our future (Tierney et al., 2020). When attempting to reconstruct past global change prior to meteorological records, we need some appropriate biological or abiotic proxies based on long-term, consistently collected data, e.g. leaf wax biomarkers (Bhattacharya et al., 2018), tree-ring data (Moberg et al., 2005), leaf form (Yang et al., 2015), pollen data (Mosbrugger et al., 2005; Guiot and Cramer, 2016; Marsicek et al., 2018), atmospheric carbon dioxide (Zachos et al., 2008; Beerling and Royer, 2011), and isotope records (Zachos et al., 2001; Sánchez-Murillo et al., 2019). Determining a suitable proxy to reconstruct palaeoclimate and palaeoenvironment is a great scientific challenge (Tierney et al., 2020; Mcclelland et al., 2021).

The pollen of *Artemisia* (A), together with that of Chenopodiaceae (C) in arid and semi-arid areas, in the form of the ratio of C/A pollen abundance, was applied to distinguish grassland and desert vegetation types and assess the degree of drought in the geological past (El-Moslimany, 1990; Sun et al., 1994; Davies and Fall, 2001; Herzschuh et al., 2004; Xu et al., 2007; Zhao et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2010; Zhao et al., 2012; Li et al., 2017; Ma et al., 2017; Koutsodendris et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2020), because both Chenopodiaceae and *Artemisia* are dominant elements of desert vegetation (China Vegetation Editorial Committee, 1980; Vrba, 1980; Tarasov et al., 1998; Herzschuh et al., 2004; Li et al., 2010; Zhao et al., 2021), and the sum of their pollen relative abundances in the surface soil is usually more than 50% in arid and semi-arid areas (Sun et al., 1994; Lu et al., 2020).

Among them, the pollen of *Artemisia*, with its high productivity, wide spatial and temporal distribution, easy identification, and morphological uniformity under the light microscope (LM), is an essential component and useful bio-indicator in pollen-based past vegetation reconstructions and environmental assessments. Some researchers regarded *Artemisia* as an arid indicator (El-Moslimany, 1990; Yi et al., 2003b; Yi et al., 2003a; Liu et al., 2006; Cai et al., 2019; Cui et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2020; Cao et al., 2021), while others suggested that the correlation between the relative abundance of *Artemisia* pollen and humidity was insignificant (Weng et al., 1993; Sun et al., 1996; Koutsodendris et al., 2019; Lu et al., 2020; Zhao et al., 2021). Therefore, we need to evaluate the habitat heterogeneity of *Artemisia* with different pollen types when possible.

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In the past, *Artemisia* pollen was regarded as very uniform under LM (Wodehouse, 1926; Sing and Joshi, 1969; Ling, 1982; Wang et al., 1995). For instance, following the description and statistics of pollen morphology of 27 species of *Artemisia* in Eurasia under LM, Sing and Joshi (1969) stated that the pollen grains of *Artemisia* are consistent and continuous in morphology. Later, some authors recognized a series of pollen types (Chen, 1987; Jiang et al., 2005; Ghahraman et al., 2007; Shan et al., 2007; Hayat et al., 2009; Hayat et al., 2010; Hussain et al., 2019), based on a detailed survey of the pollen micromorphology of different taxa under the scanning electron microscope (SEM).

For example, Chen (1987) described the pollen morphology of 77 *Artemisia* species from China under LM and SEM and divided these pollen grains into six types by using pollen characters, such as the shape and size of the spinules as well as the density of spinules and granules. Type I (sparse spinules with granules among them), type II (dense spinules, no or few granules), type III (sparse spinules, no granules), type IV (dense spinules, well-developed granules), type V (small and sparse spinules, smooth tectum) and type VI (dissimilar spinules with granules among them).

Shan et al. (2007) investigated the pollen morphology of 32 *Artemisia* species from the Loess Plateau of China under LM and SEM and divided these pollen grains into five types according to exine sculpture: type I (dense spinules with swollen bases, small granules), type II (dense spinules, swollen bases almost united), type III (dense spinules with swollen bases and smooth tectum), type IV (sparse small spinules and smooth tectum) and type V (sparse spinules, small granules).

Jiang et al. (2005) observed the pollen morphology of 57 representative plants in 7 groups of *Artemisia* under LM and SEM. This pollen can be divided into two types based on exine sculpture: type I (spinules multi-ruminated with flared bases, connecting the mostly densely arranged spinules) and type II (densely or loosely arranged spinules without flared bases, interspace glandular or smooth) with subtypes II-1, II-2, II-3, and II-4 based on the distribution of the spinules.

Ghahraman et al. (2007) studied the pollen morphology of 26 species of the 33 *Artemisia* species in Iran under LM and SEM. Based on exine ornamentation observed under SEM, two types of pollen grains were recognized: type I, exine surface covered with dense acute spinules, Type II, exine surface with few spinules.

Hayat et al. (2009, 2010) carried out a palynological study of 22 *Artemisia* species from Pakistan under LM and SEM. Earlier work demonstrated the phylogenetic associations within *Artemisia* based on a phylogenetic analysis of 9 characters (pollen type, pollen shape, spinule arrangement, exine sculpture, spinule base, the length of polar axis, the length of equatorial axis, exine thickness, and colpus width) of pollen grains

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of *Artemisia*. In the latter work, eight micromorphological characters were identified and pooled by cluster analysis, leading to the recognition of 5 groups.

Hussain et al. (2019) studied the pollen morphology of 15 *Artemisia* species in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan utilizing SEM and divided these species into four groups based on cluster analysis of seven micromorphological characters (pollen type, pollen shape, spinule arrangement, exine sculpture, spinule base, polar length, and equatorial width).

Almost all of the above-mentioned *Artemisia* pollen classifications were designed to solve taxonomic or phylogenetic problems, and only a few were concerned with linking diverse habitats to the different pollen types in *Artemisia*.

Here we attempt to 1) present abundant pollen photographs of 36 species from 9 branches and 3 outgroups of the genus (ca. 400 species worldwide, see Ling, 1982; Bremer and Humphries, 1993), constrained by the phylogenetic framework of *Artemisia* (Sanz et al., 2008; Malik et al., 2017); 2) describe and measure the morphological traits of these pollen grains; 3) provide a new classification of pollen types and their distribution worldwide, with a key to pollen types in *Artemisia*; 4) explore the diverse ecological niches of *Artemisia* represented by different pollen types in order to evaluate palaeovegetation and reconstruct palaeoenvironments.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Sampling strategy

The 36 pollen samples studied were selected from voucher sheets in the PE herbarium at the Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Fig. 1, Table B1), covering 9 main clades, i.e., Subg. *Tridentata*, Subg. *Artemisia* (contains Sect. *Artemisia*, Sect. *Abrotanum* I, Sect. *Abrotanum* II and Sect. *Abrotanum* III), Subg. *Pacifica*, Subg. *Seriphidium*, Subg. *Absinthium*, and Subg. *Dracunculus*, constrained by the phylogenetic framework of *Artemisia* (Malik et al., 2017) and 3 outer groups (Sanz et al., 2008), reflecting the maximum diversity or morphological variation under LM and SEM.

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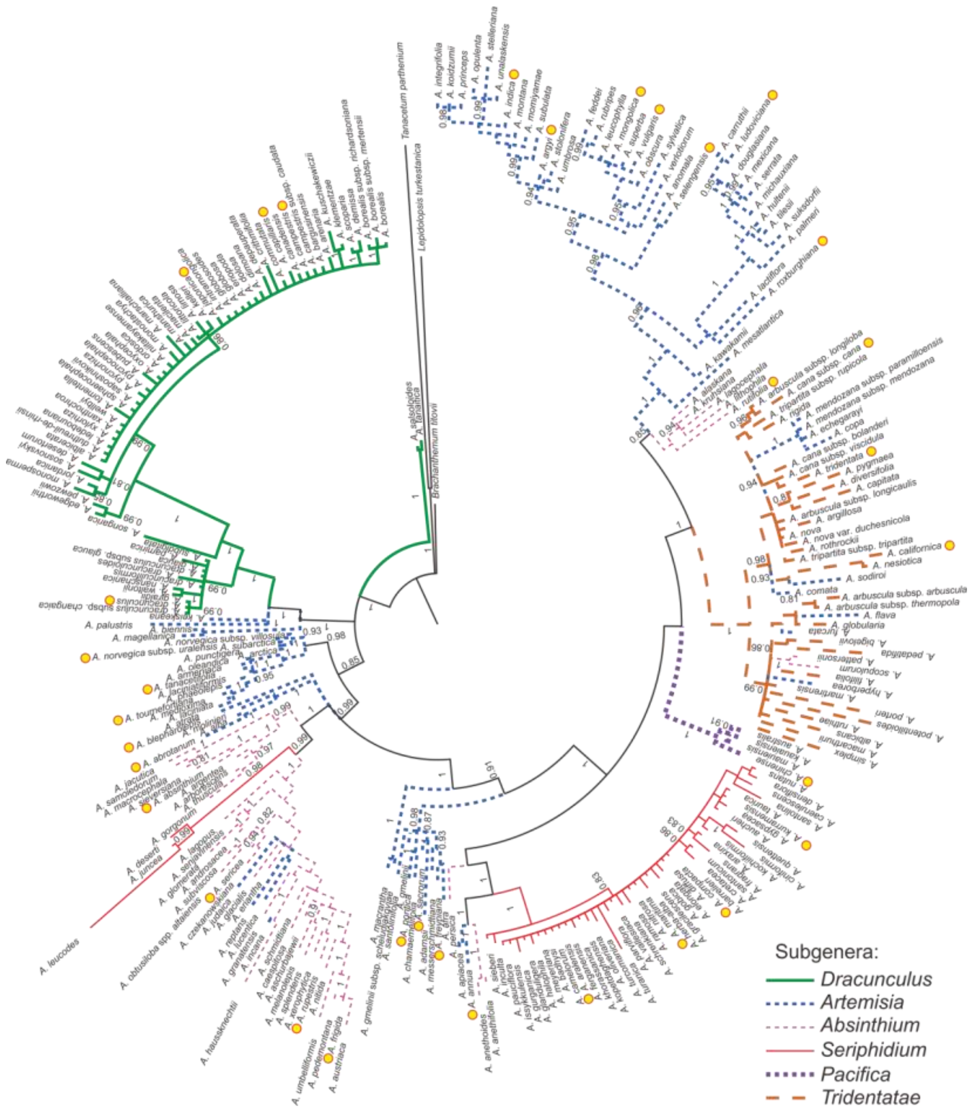

Figure 1. Phylogenetic tree of *Artemisia* (modified from Malik et al., 2017). The styles of the strokes that were used to draw the branches indicate the traditional subgeneric classification of *Artemisia*, and the yellow spots indicate sampled taxa.

2.2 Pollen processing

Pollen samples were acetolyzed by the standard method (Erdtman, 1960) and fixed in glycerine jelly. Standard procedures were followed for LM and SEM. The pollen grains were photographed under LM (Leica DM 4000) at a magnification of ×1000 and SEM (Hitachi S-4800) at an accelerating voltage of 30 kV. The pollen terminology followed the descriptions of Hesse et al. (2009) and Halbritter et al. (2018). The statistical pollen

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morphological traits of each species were measured from 20 pollen grains under LM and 5 pollen grains under SEM including pollen grain size, colporate pattern, and exine ornamentation. The mean value (M) and standard deviation (SD) of the pollen grains of each species were measured and calculated in both polar and equatorial views (Appendix A, Table 1).

The specimen sampling coordinates of the corresponding taxa were obtained from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF, https://www.gbif.org/). The corresponding environmental factors including altitude and 19 climate parameters of these coordinates were obtained from WorldClim (https://www.worldclim.org/) with a spatial resolution of 30 seconds (~1 km^2) in 1970-2000.

2.3 Data processing

OriginPro 2021 software was used for hierarchical cluster analysis on *Artemisia* pollen data. The Euclidean distance was calculated after the normalization of the original data, and the Ward method was used for clustering. Five groups were established, and the center point of each group was calculated according to the sum of distances. OriginPro 2021 software was used to draw group violin diagrams and run an ANOVA to test for an overall difference between the pollen characters of 3 pollen types, followed by post hoc tests (Tukey). OriginPro 2021 software was also used to run correlation coefficients analysed by the Pearson correlation between pollen morphological traits and environmental factors as well as draw group violin diagrams and run a KWANOVA to test for overall differences between the environmental factors of the 3 pollen types. The images of habitats reproduced in the text are from the websites listed in Table B1.

The global distribution data of the 36 representative species and 3 pollen types were plotted on the map of terrestrial ecological regions (Olson et al., 2001) using ArcGIS 10.2 software (Figs. 15, 18). Modern altitude and climatic parameters of corresponding coordinates were obtained by Extract MultiValues To Points using ArcGIS 10.2 software in bilinear interpolation.

3 Data description

3.1 *Artemisia* pollen grains and their source plant habitats

Here we provide detailed data on pollen morphological traits, covering 36 species from 9 main clades of *Artemisia* and 3 outgroups constrained by the phylogenetic framework (Sanz et al., 2008; Malik et al., 2017) under LM and SEM, the habitats of their source plants (Figs. 1-13).

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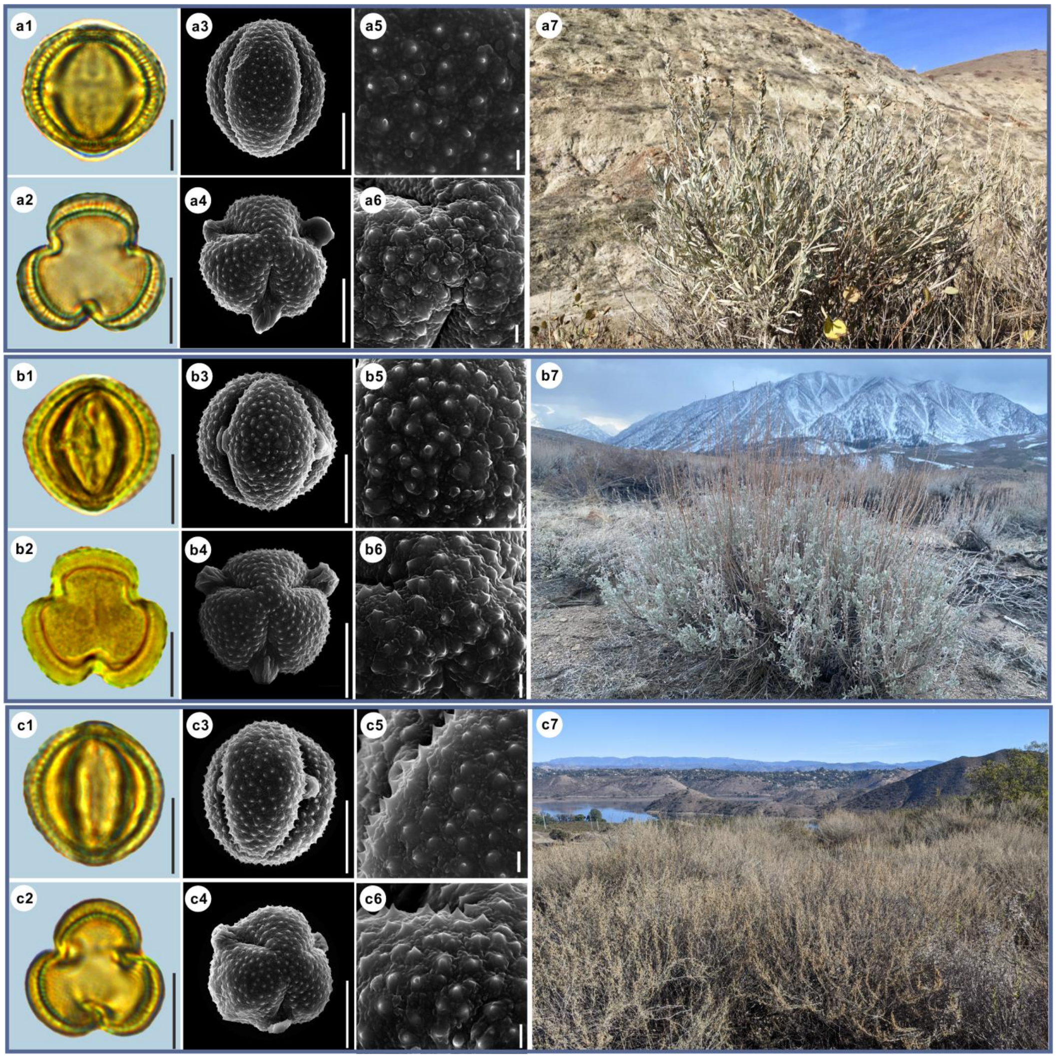

Figure 2. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia cana*; b. *Artemisia tridentata*; c. *Artemisia californica*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/54492753 by © Jason Headley, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/117436654 by © Matt Berger, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/108921528 by © Don Rideout).
Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 μm, in SEM close-up 1 μm.

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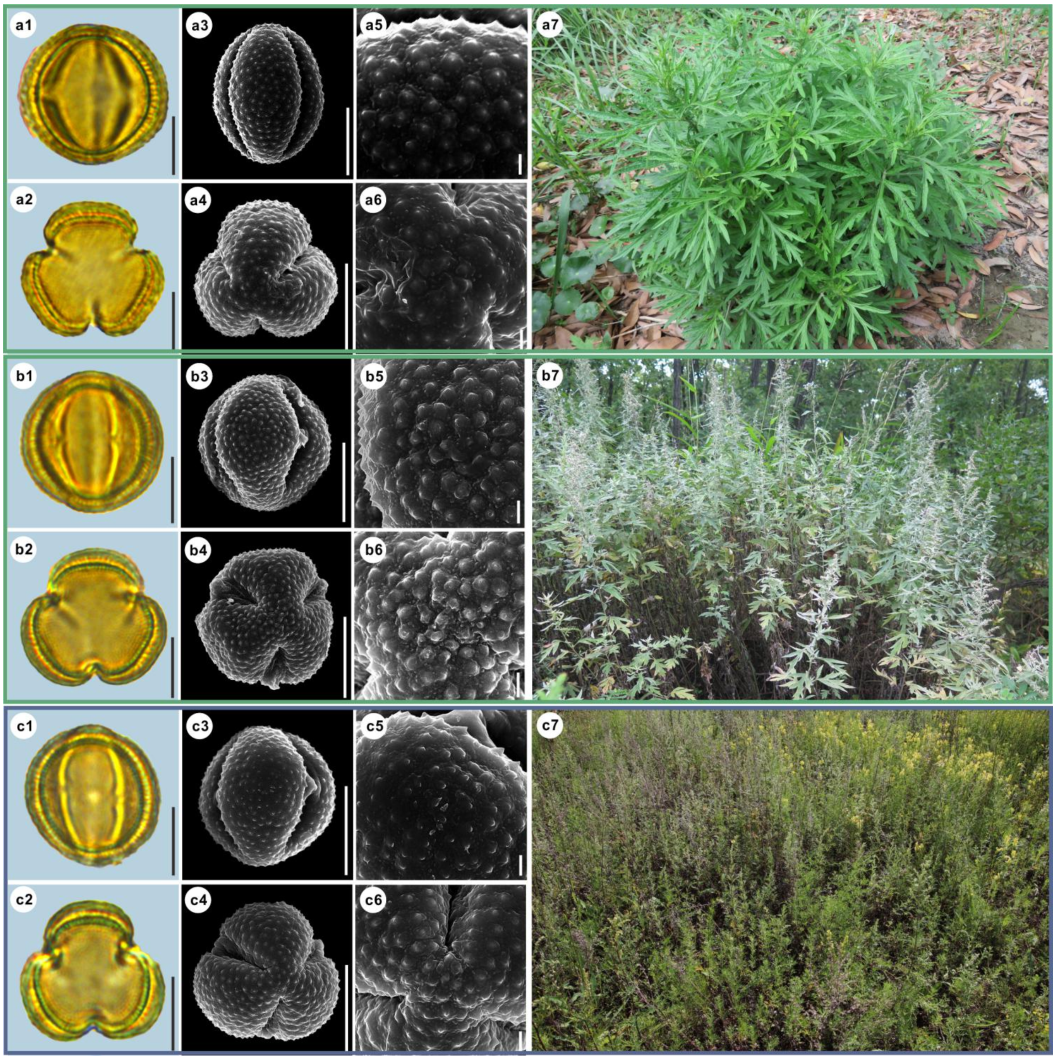

Figure 3. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia indica*; b. *Artemisia argyi*; c. *Artemisia mongolica*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/66336449 by © yangting, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/95820686 by © sergeyprokopenko, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/163584035 by © Nikolay V Dorofeev).
Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 μm, in SEM close-up 1 μm.

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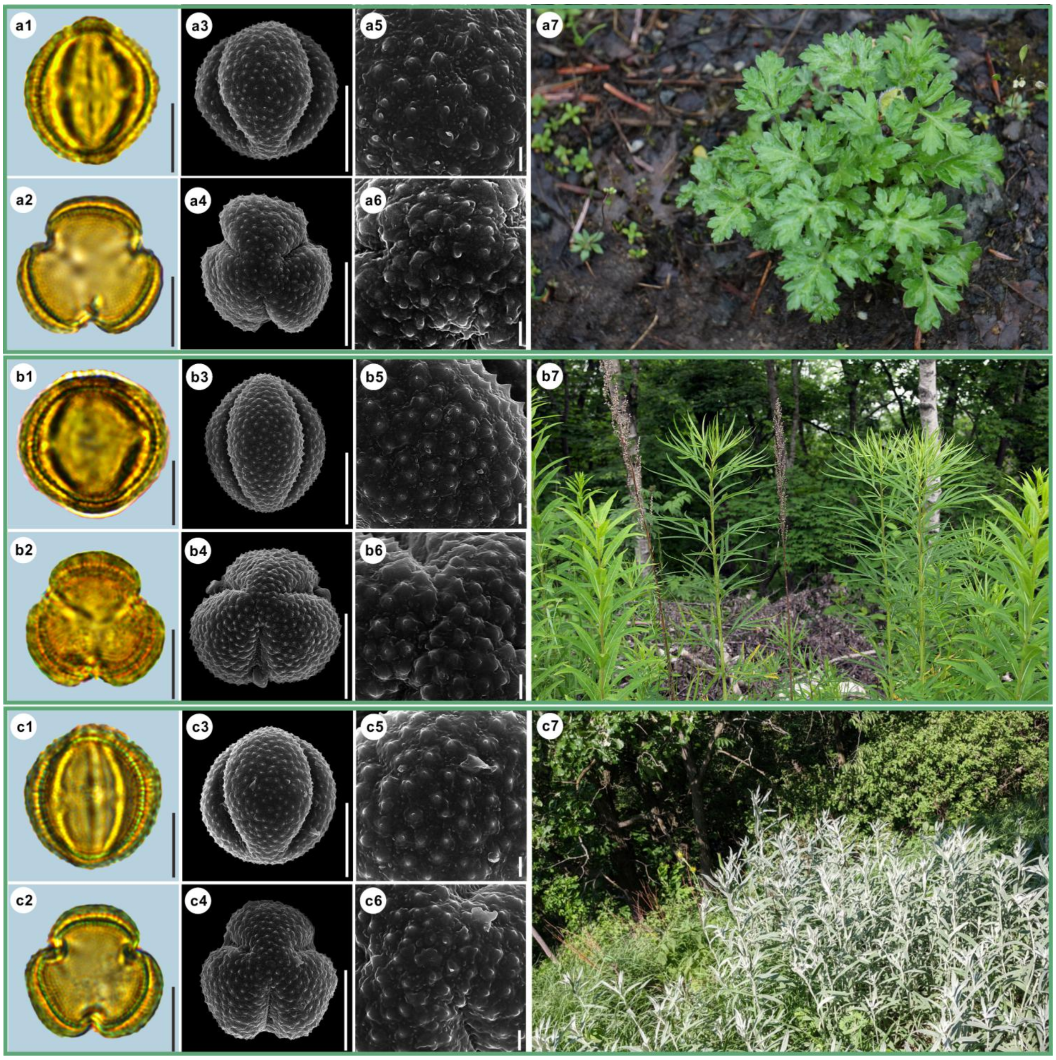

Figure 4. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia vulgaris*; b. *Artemisia selengensis*; c. *Artemisia ludoviciana*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/120600448 by © Sara Rall, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/46352423 by © Gularjanz Grigoryi Mihajlovich, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/77690333 by © Ethan Rose).
Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 μm, in SEM close-up 1 μm.

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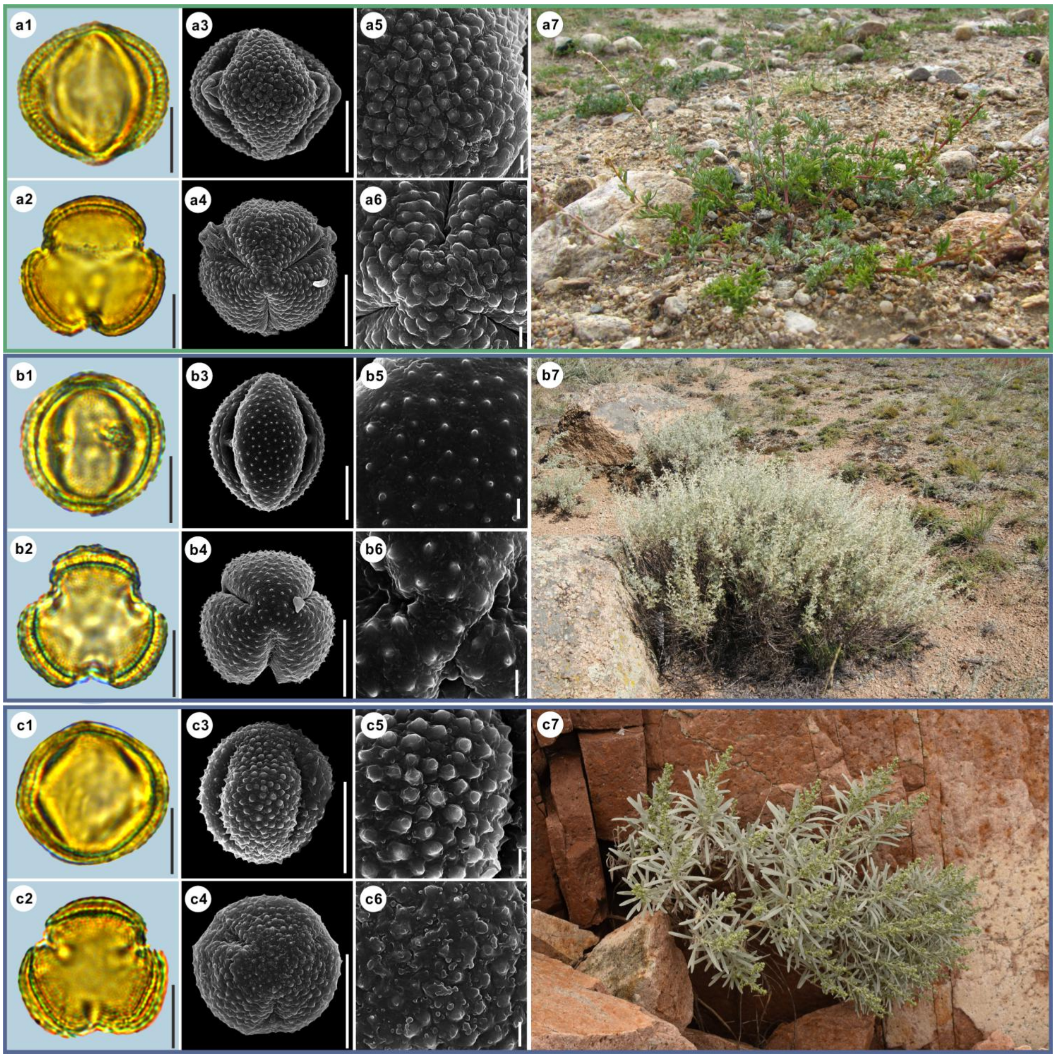

Figure 5. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia roxburghiana*; b. *Artemisia rutifolia*; c. *Artemisia chinensis*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 provided by © Bo-Han Jiao, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/62207191 by © Daba, c7 provided by © Jia-Hao Shen).
Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 μm, in SEM close-up 1 μm.

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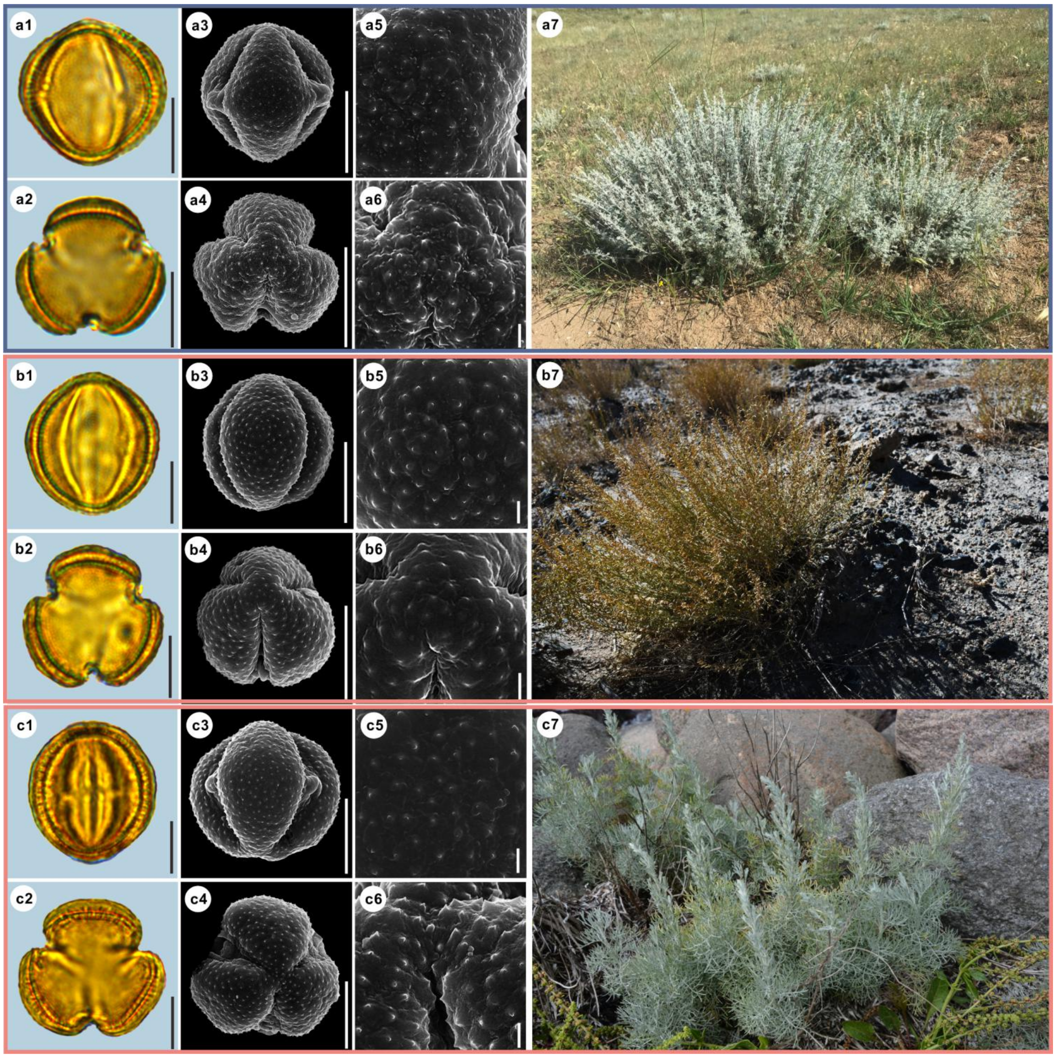

Figure 6. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.

a. *Artemisia kurramensis*; b. *Artemisia compactum*; c. *Artemisia maritima*.

Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/133758174 by © Andrey Vlasenko, b7 provided by © Chen Chen, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/86515371 by © torkild).

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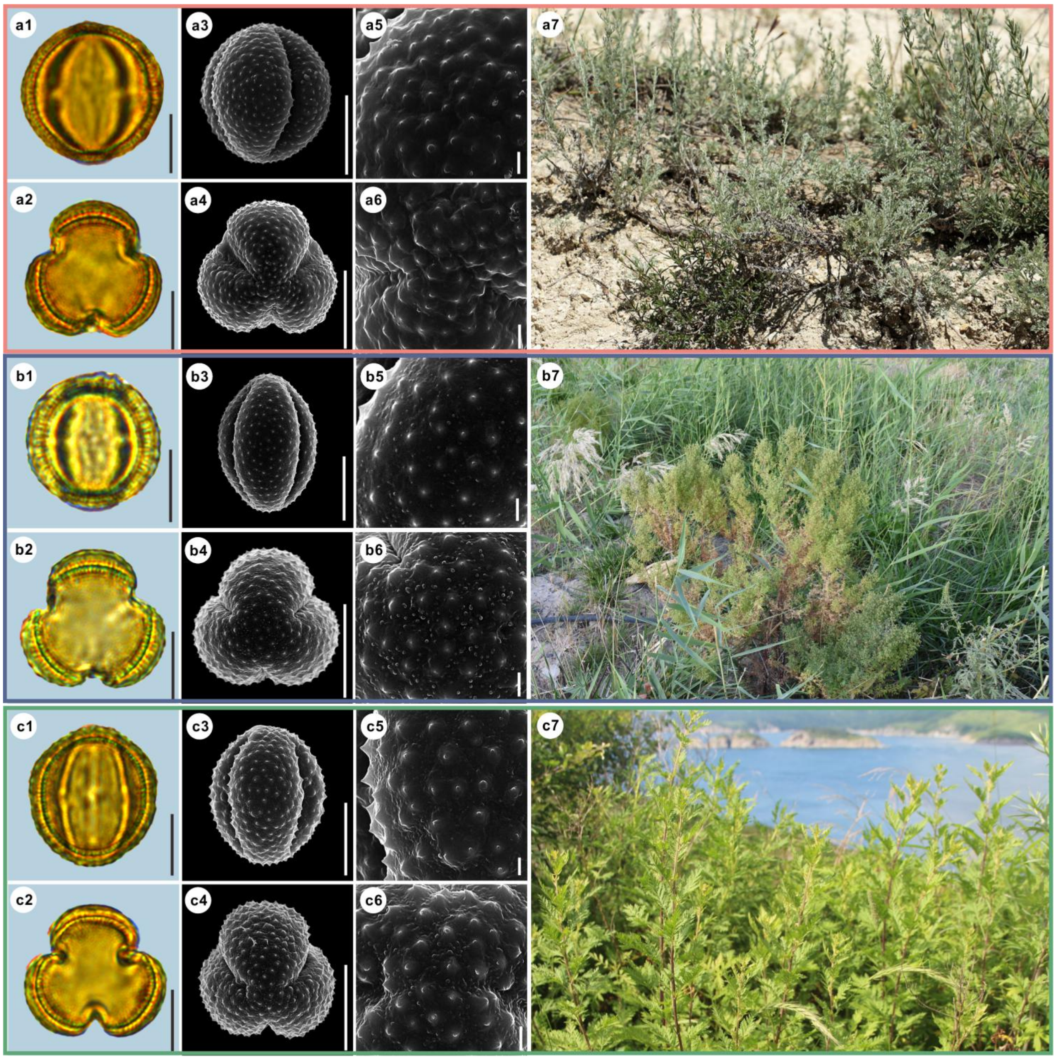

Figure 7. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia aralensis*; b. *Artemisia annua*; c. *Artemisia freyniana*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/137114280 by © Sergey Mayorov, b7 provided by © Chen Chen, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/154390279 by © Шильников Дмитрий Сергеевич).
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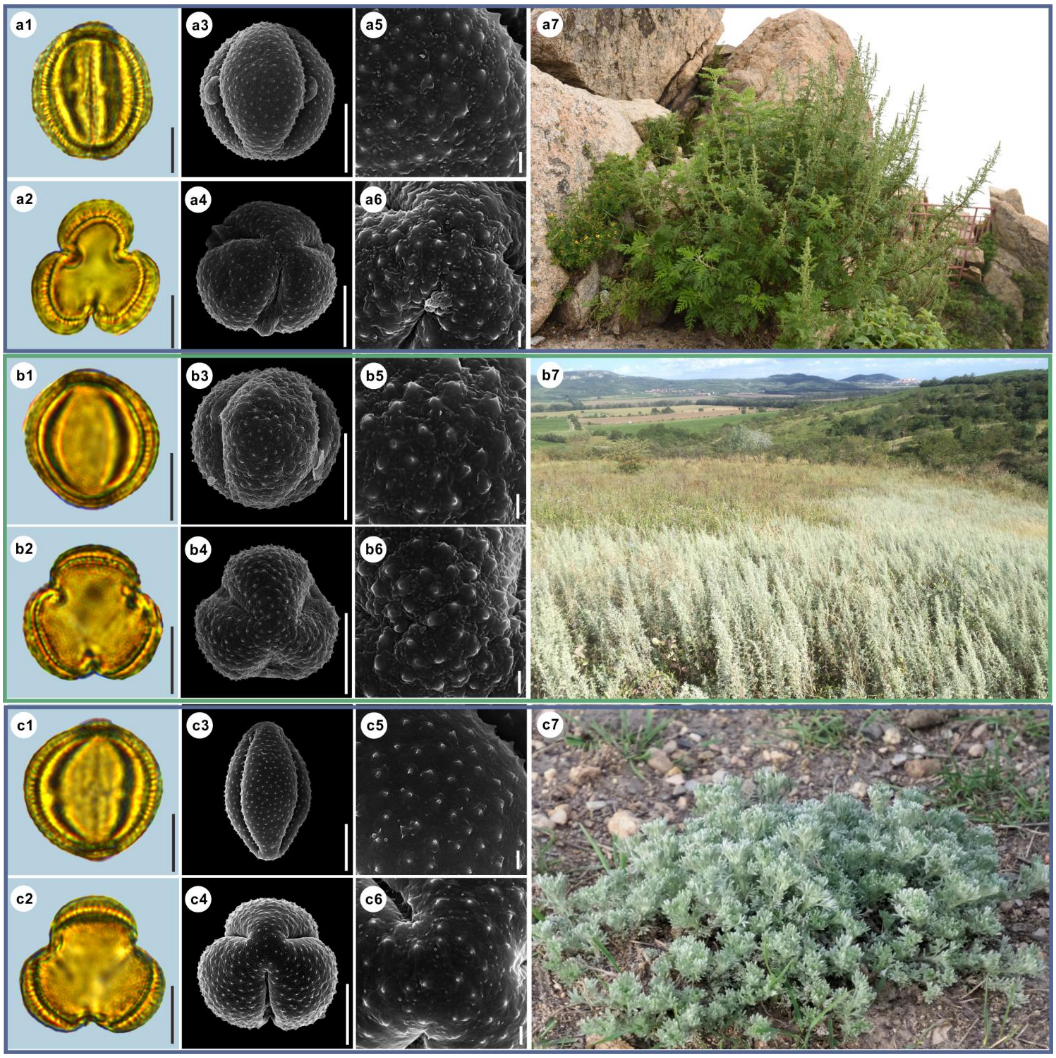

Figure 8. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.

a. *Artemisia stechmanniana*; b. *Artemisia pontica*; c. *Artemisia frigida*.

Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 provided by © Bo-Han Jiao, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/93438780 by © Martin Pražák, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/125022240 by © Suzanne Dingwell).

Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 µm, in SEM close-up 1 µm.

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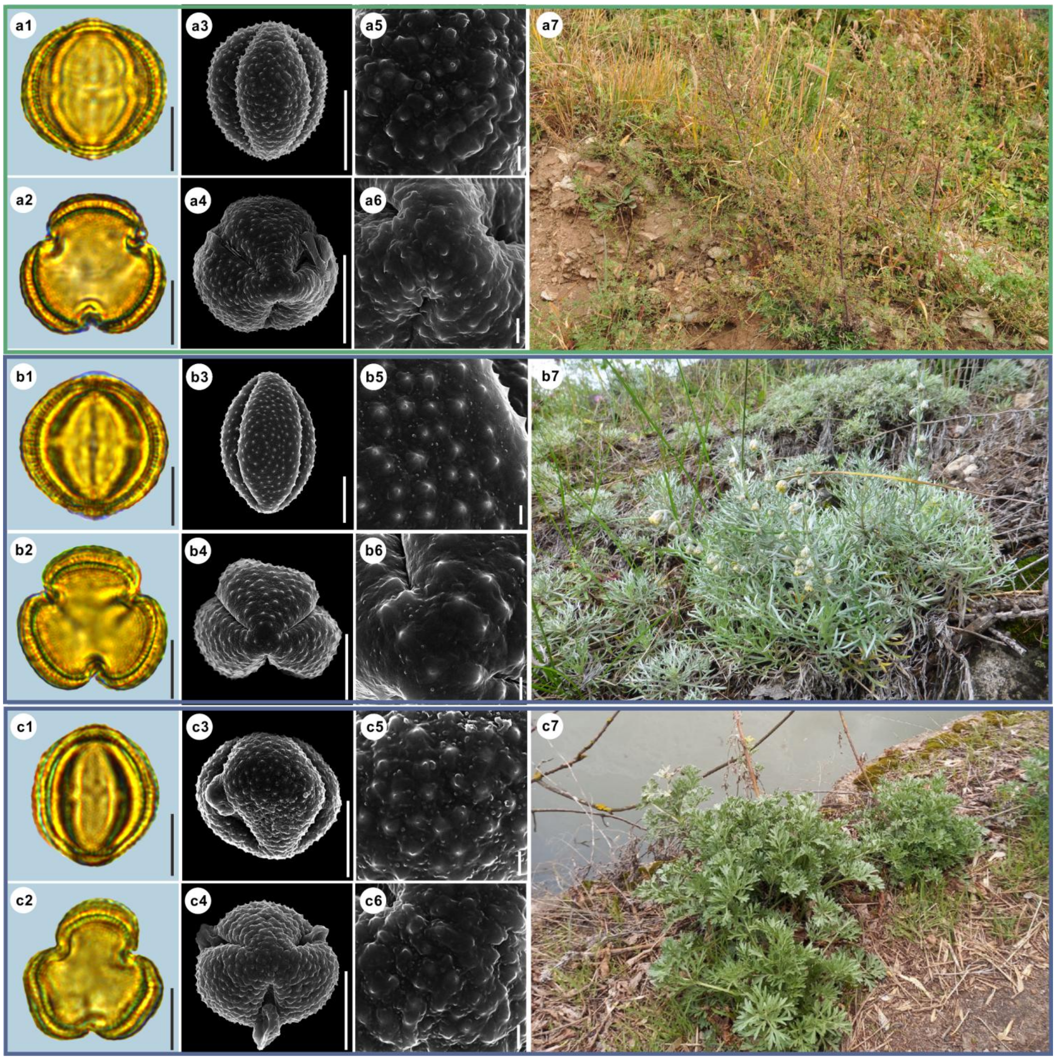

Figure 9. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia rupestris*; b. *Artemisia sericea*; c. *Artemisia absinthium*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 provided by © Bo-Han Jiao, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/48033353 by © svetlana_katana, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/123569286 by © Станислав Лебедев).
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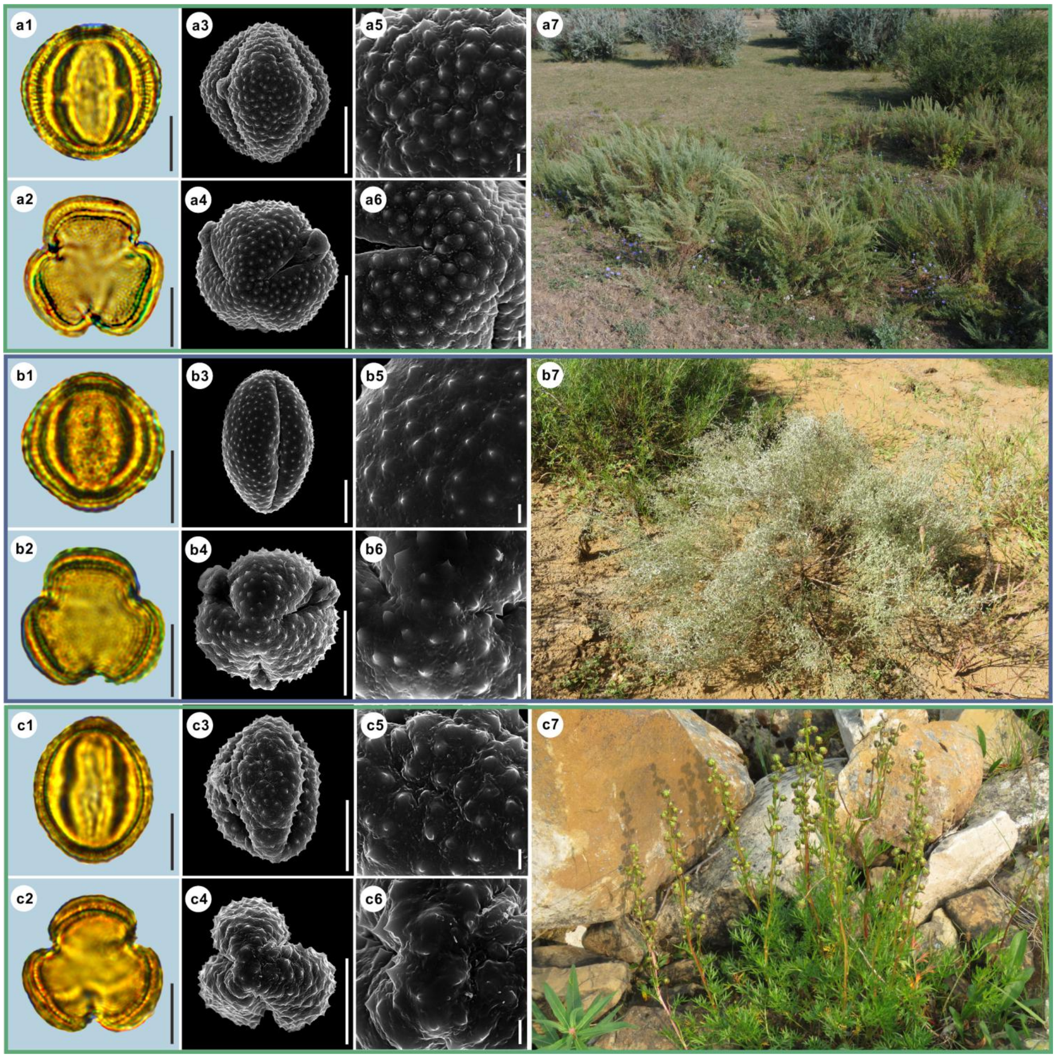

Figure 10. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia abrotanum*; b. *Artemisia blepharolepis*; c. *Artemisia norvegica*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/116106722 by © Андрей Москвичев, b7 provided by © Ji-Ye Zheng, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/161393521 by © Erin Springinotic).
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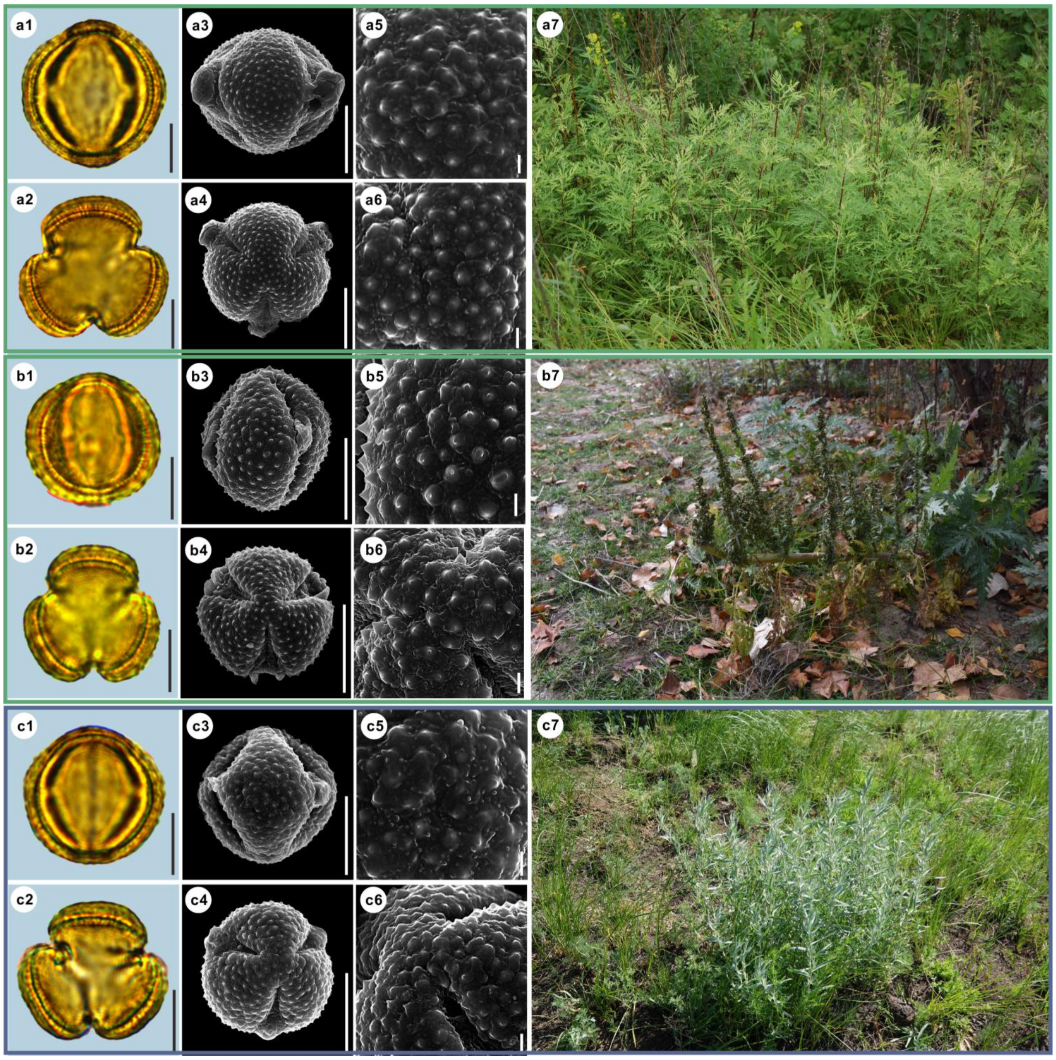

Figure 11. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Artemisia tanacetifolia*; b. *Artemisia tournefortiana*; c. *Artemisia dracunculus*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/78902853 by © Alexander Dubynin, b7 provided by © Chen Chen, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/76312868 by © anatolymikhaltsov).
Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 µm, in SEM close-up 1 µm.

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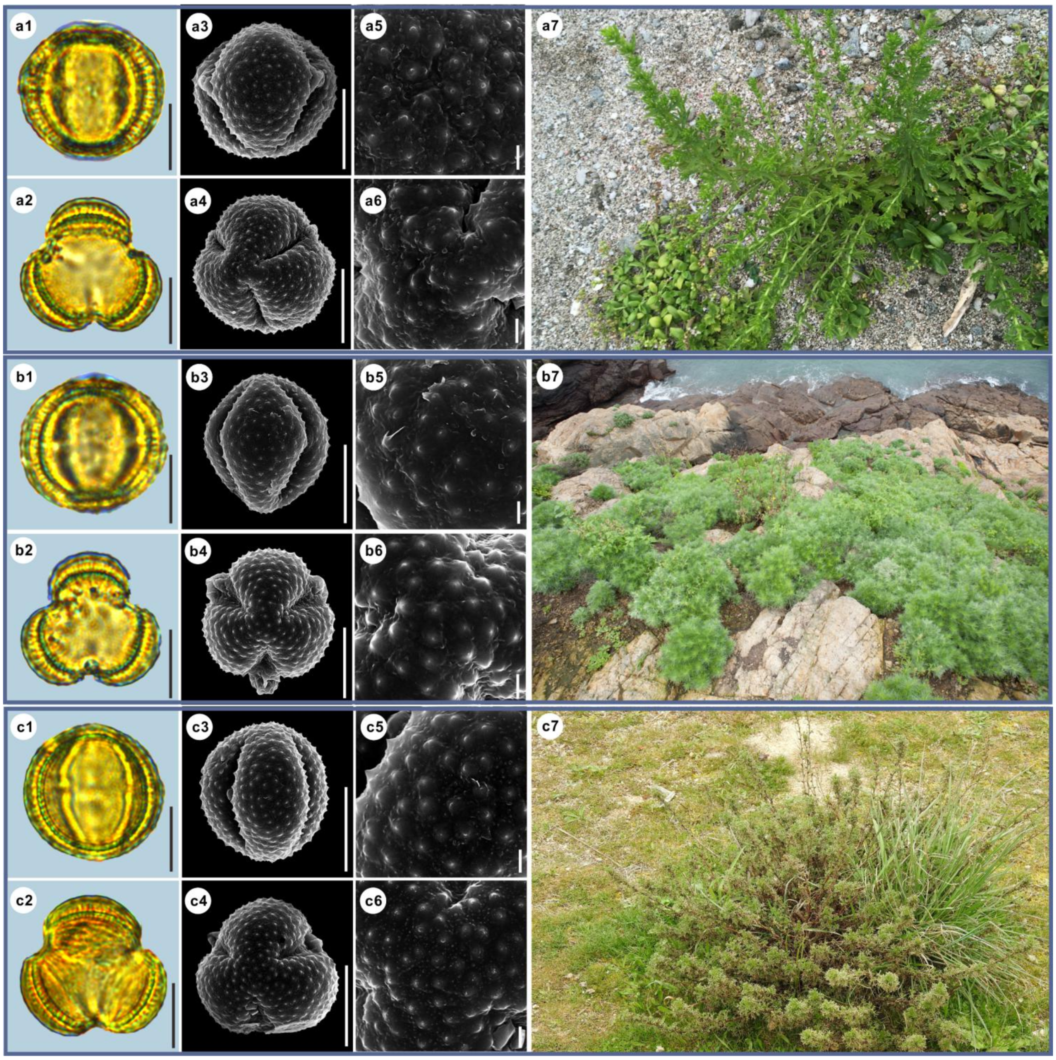

Figure 12. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.

a. *Artemisia japonica*; b. *Artemisia capillaris*; c. *Artemisia campestris*.

Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/44507659 by © 陳達智, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/60639286 by © Cheng-Tao Lin, c7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/113822257 by © pedrosanz-anapri).

Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 μm, in SEM close-up 1 μm.

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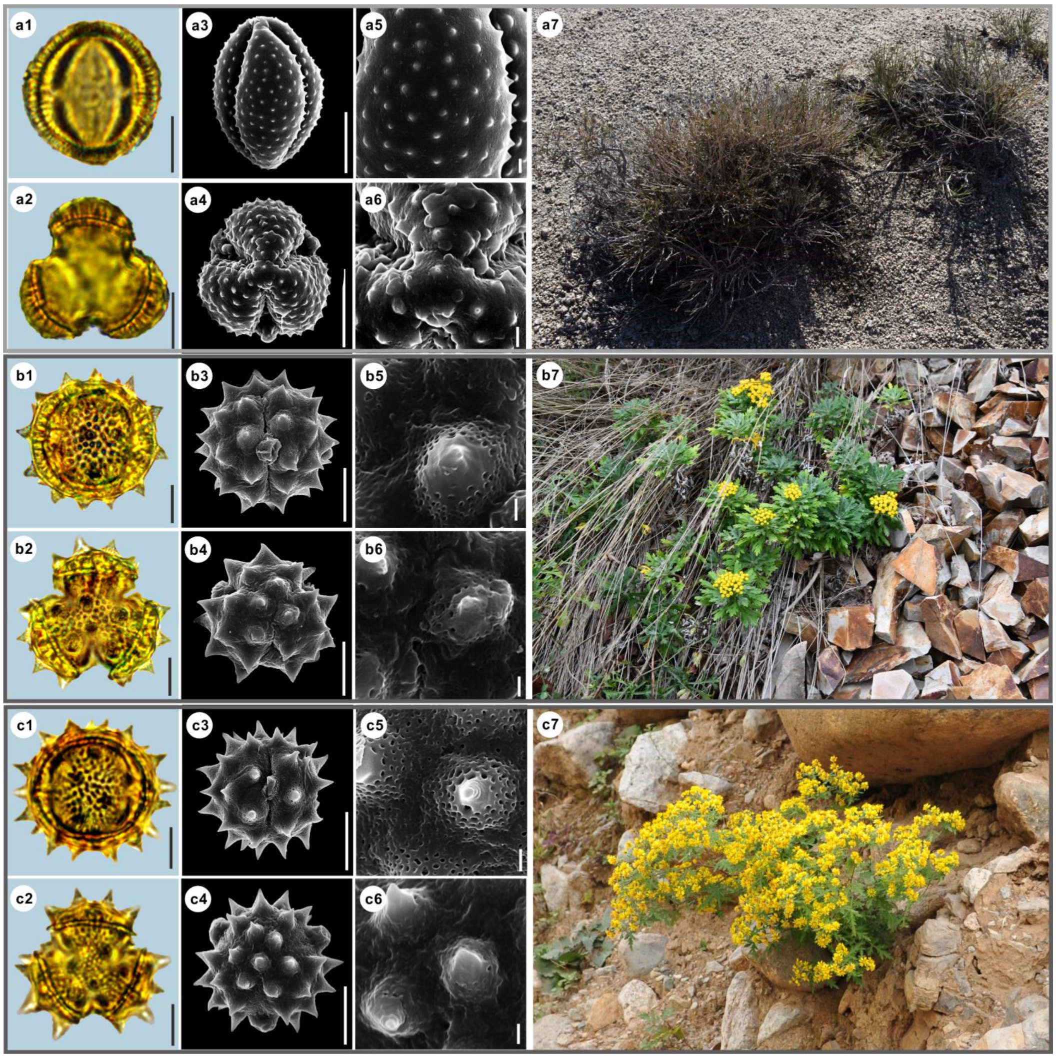

Figure 13. Pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.
a. *Kaschgaria brachanthemoides*; b. *Ajania pallasiana*; c. *Chrysanthemum indicum*.
Pollen grains in equatorial view under LM (a1, b1, c1) and SEM (a3, a5, b3, b5, c3, c5), in polar view under LM (a2, b2, c2) and SEM (a4, a6, b4, b6, c4, c6), along with the habitats of their source plants (a7 provided by © Chen Chen, b7 cited from https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/162408714 by © Игорь Поспелов, c7 provided by © Bo-Han Jiao).
Scale bar in LM and SEM overview 10 μm, in SEM close-up 1 μm.

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3.2 Statistical pollen morphological trait data of 36 sampled taxa

The mean values of 10 pollen morphological traits of 36 sampled species are listed in Table 1, and these data distribution patterns are shown in boxplots (Fig.14) in the form of variation (25%-75%), and further described in the form of mean value ± standard deviation (M ± SD, Appendix A).

Table 1. Pollen morphological traits of 36 selected species (P: Polar length; E: Equatorial width; D: Diameter of spinule base; H: Spinule height; Gs: Granule spacing; Ss: Spinule spacing; Ps: Pertoration spacing).

No.	Species	P (μm)	E (μm)	P/E	D (μm)	H (μm)	D/H	Gs (μm)	Ss (μm)	Gs/Ss	Ps (μm)
1	*Artemisia cana*	23.46	24.50	0.96	0.58	0.46	1.28	0.33	1.60	0.21	0.00
2	*Artemisia tridentata*	21.36	20.69	1.04	0.76	0.60	1.30	0.24	1.12	0.22	0.00
3	*Artemisia californica*	18.94	19.13	0.99	0.75	0.71	1.08	0.24	1.45	0.17	0.00
4	*Artemisia indica*	23.47	23.81	0.99	0.76	0.39	2.04	0.28	1.21	0.24	0.00
5	*Artemisia argyi*	21.80	21.67	1.01	0.64	0.38	1.71	0.22	0.90	0.26	0.00
6	*Artemisia mongolica*	21.05	20.42	1.03	0.62	0.41	1.54	0.19	0.91	0.22	0.00
7	*Artemisia vulgaris*	19.72	19.29	1.03	0.69	0.34	2.13	0.29	1.55	0.20	0.00
8	*Artemisia selengensis*	20.67	19.68	1.06	0.67	0.38	1.76	0.22	1.05	0.22	0.00
9	*Artemisia ludoviciana*	21.65	20.82	1.04	0.70	0.37	1.94	0.20	1.23	0.16	0.00
10	*Artemisia roxburghiana*	23.88	23.69	1.01	0.76	0.39	1.96	0.28	0.79	0.36	0.00
11	*Artemisia rutifolia*	22.22	22.70	0.98	0.31	0.26	1.20	0.21	1.27	0.17	0.00
12	*Artemisia chinensis*	21.53	22.75	0.95	0.70	0.55	1.29	0.27	0.91	0.31	0.00
13	*Artemisia kurramensis*	19.71	19.35	1.02	0.38	0.27	1.41	0.23	1.25	0.19	0.00
14	*Artemisia compactum*	22.33	21.97	1.02	0.41	0.28	1.50	0.51	0.92	0.56	0.00
15	*Artemisia maritima*	26.24	23.09	1.14	0.28	0.23	1.30	0.53	1.08	0.50	0.00
16	*Artemisia aralensis*	22.32	21.91	1.02	0.25	0.22	1.16	0.50	1.09	0.46	0.00

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17	*Artemisia annua*	19.71	19.45	1.02	0.45	0.39	1.18	0.27	1.29	0.21	0.00
18	*Artemisia freyniana*	23.39	21.30	1.10	0.56	0.40	1.40	0.20	1.15	0.18	0.00
19	*Artemisia stechmanniana*	26.31	25.16	1.05	0.37	0.35	1.07	0.19	1.40	0.14	0.00
20	*Artemisia pontica*	20.64	19.62	1.05	0.60	0.37	1.63	0.17	1.32	0.13	0.00
21	*Artemisia frigida*	25.11	24.90	1.01	0.46	0.32	1.44	0.31	1.30	0.24	0.00
22	*Artemisia rupestris*	24.45	22.92	1.07	0.55	0.33	1.68	0.25	0.91	0.28	0.00
23	*Artemisia sericea*	26.31	27.90	0.94	0.89	0.54	1.71	0.28	1.74	0.16	0.00
24	*Artemisia absinthium*	22.79	20.84	1.09	0.59	0.40	1.52	0.18	1.11	0.16	0.00
25	*Artemisia abrotanum*	24.47	23.73	1.03	0.72	0.51	1.44	0.22	1.41	0.16	0.00
26	*Artemisia blepharolepis*	18.96	19.26	0.99	0.69	0.44	1.64	0.37	1.68	0.23	0.00
27	*Artemisia norvegica*	24.51	22.11	1.11	0.67	0.43	1.66	0.19	1.56	0.12	0.00
28	*Artemisia tanacetifolia*	28.38	27.75	1.03	0.71	0.32	2.23	0.30	1.08	0.29	0.00
29	*Artemisia tournefortiana*	20.76	20.43	1.02	0.73	0.42	1.81	0.26	1.25	0.22	0.00
30	*Artemisia dracunculus*	22.89	22.87	1.00	0.68	0.45	1.56	0.31	0.92	0.34	0.00
31	*Artemisia japonica*	20.18	21.23	0.95	0.57	0.32	1.80	0.26	1.26	0.21	0.00
32	*Artemisia capillaris*	19.53	19.64	1.00	0.51	0.36	1.44	0.26	1.27	0.21	0.00
33	*Artemisia campestris*	21.69	21.26	1.02	0.57	0.38	1.53	0.41	1.23	0.34	0.00
34	*Kaschagaria brachanthemoides*	23.26	22.09	1.06	0.55	0.44	1.25	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.47
35	*Ajania pallasiana*	35.16	35.92	0.98	4.41	3.47	1.29	0.00	7.84	0.00	0.39
36	*Chrysanthemum indicum*	33.54	34.42	0.98	2.94	3.59	0.82	0.00	7.11	0.00	0.37

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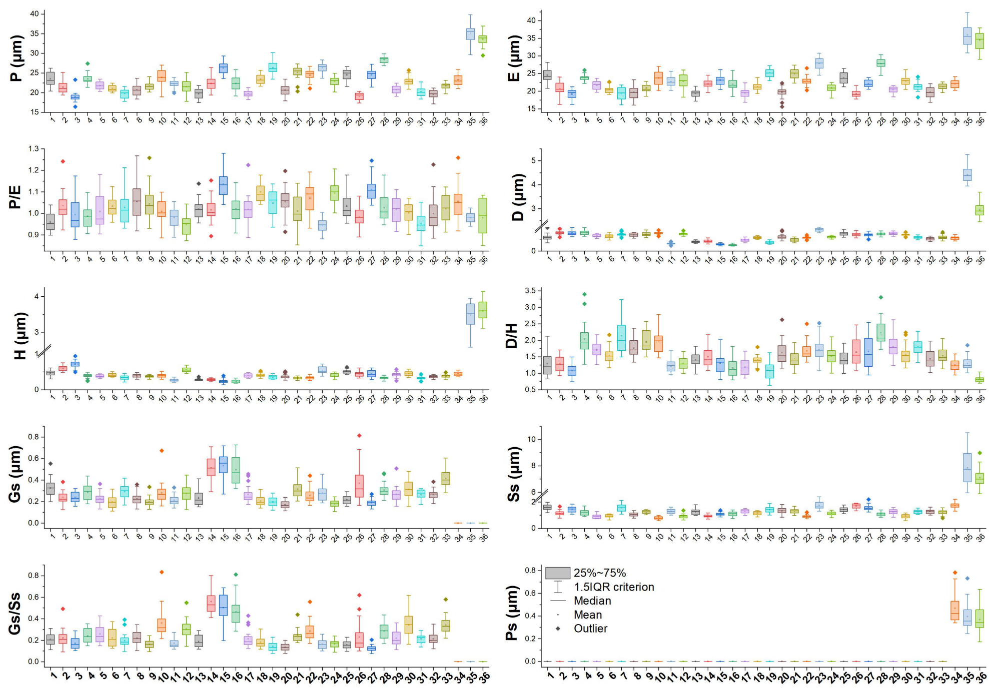

Figure 14. Boxplot of 36 sampled taxa, showing the variation in pollen morphological traits.
1. *Artemisia cana*; 2. *Artemisia tridentata*; 3. *Artemisia californica*; 4. *Artemisia indica*; 5. *Artemisia argyi*; 6. *Artemisia mongolica*; 7. *Artemisia vulgaris*; 8. *Artemisia selengensis*; 9. *Artemisia ludoviciana*; 10. *Artemisia roxburghiana*; 11. *Artemisia rutifolia*; 12. *Artemisia chinensis*; 13. *Artemisia kurramensis*; 14. *Artemisia compactum*; 15. *Artemisia maritima;* 16. *Artemisia aralensis*; 17. *Artemisia annua*; 18. *Artemisia freyniana*; 19. *Artemisia stechmanniana*; 20. *Artemisia pontica*; 21. *Artemisia frigida*; 22. *Artemisia rupestris*; 23. *Artemisia sericea*; 24. *Artemisia absinthium*; 25. *Artemisia abrotanum*; 26. *Artemisia blepharolepis*; 27. *Artemisia norvegica*; 28. *Artemisia tanacetifolia*; 29. *Artemisia tournefortiana*; 30. *Artemisia dracunculus*; 31. *Artemisia japonica*; 32. *Artemisia capillaris*; 33. *Artemisia campestris*; 34. *Kaschagaria brachanthemoides*; 35. *Ajania pallasiana*; 36. *Chrysanthemum indicum*.

3.3 The source plant occurrences

The source plant distributions in global terrestrial ecoregions of 36 sampled species are shown in Fig. 15. In *Artemisia*, some species have worldwide distributions, such as *A. vulgaris* (Fig. 15-7), *A. absinthium* (Fig. 15-24), and *A. campestris* (Fig. 15-33); a few taxa are limited to East Asia, such as *A. roxburghiana* (Fig. 15-10) and *A. blepharolepis* (Fig. 15-26), while others have narrow and isolated distributions in deserts and xeric shrublands of Central Asia, e.g. *A. kurramensis* (Fig. 15-13) and *A. aralensis* (Fig. 15-16). In outgroups of *Artemisia*, *Kaschagaria brachanthemoides* is also confined to deserts and xeric shrublands of Central Asia (Fig. 15-34), while *Ajania pallasiana* lives in forests of East Asia (Fig. 15-35).

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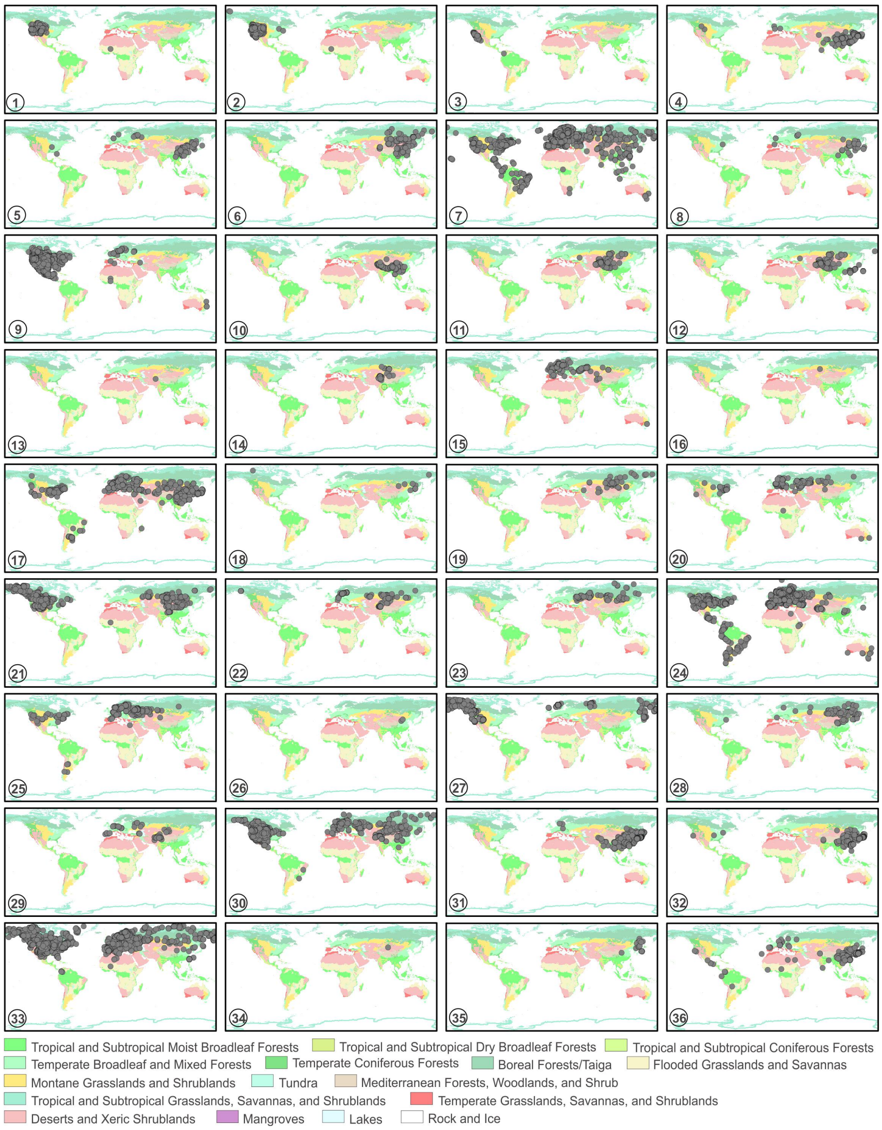

Figure 15. The global distribution maps of 36 sampled taxa in terrestrial ecoregions (modified from Olson et al., 2001).
1. *Artemisia cana*; 2. *Artemisia tridentata*; 3. *Artemisia californica*; 4. *Artemisia indica*; 5. *Artemisia argyi*; 6. *Artemisia mongolica*; 7. *Artemisia vulgaris*; 8. *Artemisia selengensis*; 9. *Artemisia ludoviciana*; 10. *Artemisia roxburghiana*; 11. *Artemisia rutifolia*; 12. *Artemisia chinensis*; 13. *Artemisia kurramensis*; 14. *Artemisia compactum*; 15. *Artemisia maritima;* 16. *Artemisia aralensis*; 17. *Artemisia annua*; 18. *Artemisia freyniana*; 19. *Artemisia stechmanniana*; 20. *Artemisia pontica*; 21. *Artemisia frigida*; 22. *Artemisia rupestris*; 23. *Artemisia sericea*; 24. *Artemisia absinthium*; 25. *Artemisia abrotanum*; 26. *Artemisia blepharolepis*; 27. *Artemisia norvegica*; 28. *Artemisia tanacetifolia*; 29. *Artemisia tournefortiana*; 30. *Artemisia dracunculus*; 31. *Artemisia japonica*; 32. *Artemisia capillaris*; 33. *Artemisia campestris*; 34. *Kaschagaria brachanthemoides*; 35. *Ajania pallasiana*; 36. *Chrysanthemum indicum*.

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4 Potential use of the *Artemisia* pollen datasets

4.1 The pollen classification of *Artemisia*

The pollen grains of Anthemideae and Asteraceae under LM could be simply divided into *Artemisia* pollen type (Figs. 2-12, 13a, Appendix A) with indistinct and short spinules and *Anthemis* pollen type such as *Chrysanthemum indicum* and *Ajania pallasiana* (Figs. 13b-c, Appendix A) with distinct and long spines on pollen exine ornamentation (Wodehouse, 1926; Stix, 1960; Chen, 1987; Chen and Zhang, 1991; Martín et al., 2001; Martín et al., 2003; Sanz et al., 2008; Blackmore et al., 2009; Vallès et al., 2011). *Artemisia* pollen grains are difficult to separate from those of other related genera with *Artemisia* pollen type such as *Kaschgaria brachanthemoides* (Figs. 13a1-2, Appendix A), *Elachanthemum*, *Ajaniopsis*, *Filifolium*, and *Neopallasia* (Chen and Zhang, 1991) under LM due to their great similarity in pollen exine ornamentation and colporate patterns (Chen, 1987; Martín et al., 2001; Martín et al., 2003; Vallès et al., 2011). Furthermore, Sing and Joshi (1969) questioned the feasibility of recognizing pollen types under LM in the highly uniform pollen of *Artemisia*. Later, SEM made it possible to subdivide the pollen of *Artemisia* and those of other related genera within the *Artemisia* pollen type using pollen exine ultrastructure characters (Chen, 1987; Chen and Zhang, 1991; Sun and Xu, 1997; Jiang et al., 2005; Ghahraman et al., 2007; Shan et al., 2007; Hayat et al., 2009; Hayat et al., 2010; Hussain et al., 2019).

Hierarchical cluster analysis (Fig. 16a) revealed that the pollen morphological traits (P/E, H, D, D/H, Ss, Gs, Gs/Ss, and Ps) of *Artemisia* and its outgroups were divided into Clade A with perforations and without granules (Figs. 13a5-6, b5-6, c5-6) and Clade B with granules and without perforations (Figs. 2-12a5-6, b5-6, c5-6) on the pollen exine under SEM.

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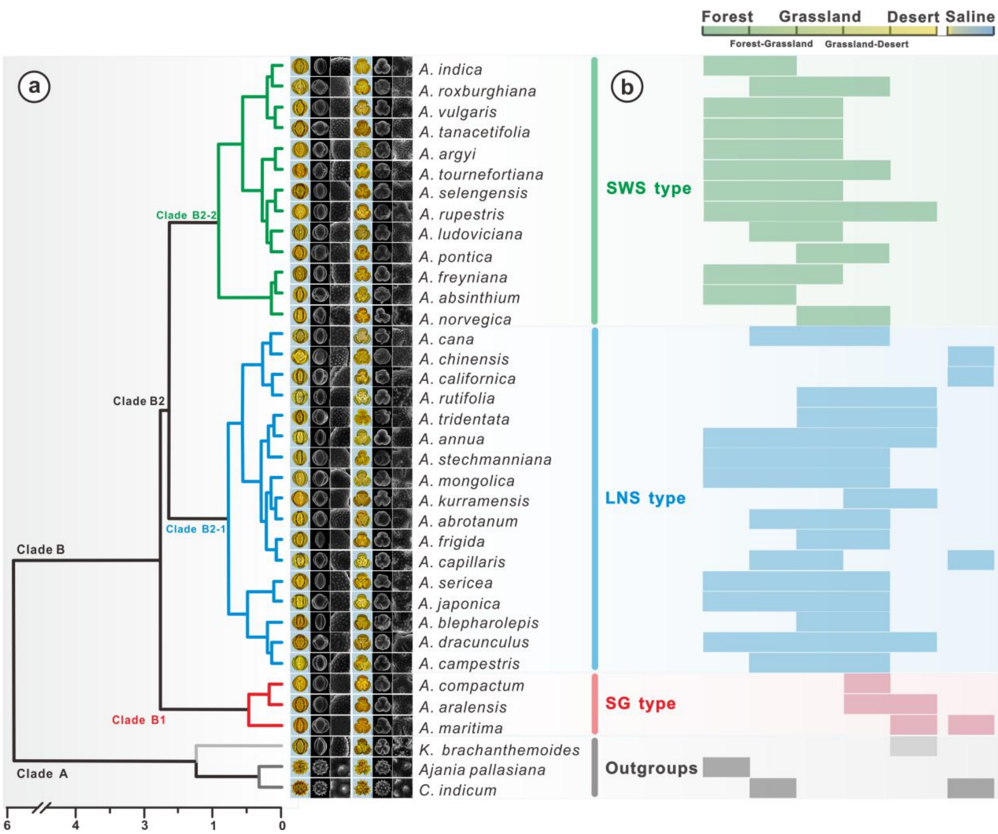

Figure 16. Hierarchical cluster analysis, showing the dendrogram for pollen types from *Artemisia* and outgroups (a) and the habitat ranges of 36 representative species (b, Tutin et al., 1976; Zhang, 2007; Ling et al., 2011).

In addition, Clade A, as the outgroup of *Artemisia*, includes both *Chrysanthemum indicum* and *Ajania pallasiana* with prominent spines on pollen exine under LM, and *Kaschgaria brachanthemoides* with spinules on pollen exine (Figs. 13a, 16a). Clade B comprises three pollen types from three branches of *Artemisia* (Fig. 16a), i.e., SG type (short and wide spinule pollen type, Clade B1), LNS type (long and narrow spinule pollen type, Clade B2-1), and SG type (sparse granule pollen type, Clade B2-2).

Nine characteristics of *Artemisia* pollen could partially explain the differences between these 3 pollen types (Fig. 17). P/E (the length of polar axis/the length of equatorial axis) in LNS types (0.93-1.06) are significantly different (ANOVA $P < 0.001$) from both SWS (0.97-1.12) and SG (0.98-1.14), so could be used to identify the LNS type. D/H (diameter of spinule base/spinule height) in the SWS type differ significantly (ANOVA $P < 0.001$) from both LNS and SG types. The variation range of D/H is 1.38-2.23 in the SWS type, 1.07-1.75 in the LNS type, and 0.98-1.66 in the SG type, indicating that the SWS pollen type is distinguished

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by short and wide spinules. Gs/Ss (granule spacing/spinule spacing) in the SG type was higher than those of the SWS and LNS types (ANOVA P < 0.001), which distinguished the SG type from the other two types. Moreover, the SG type is characterized by sparse granules with the variation range of Gs/Ss spanning 0.37-0.64, while the SWS and LNS types show much denser granules whose Gs/Ss are mainly below 0.35.

Within the new *Artemisia* pollen classification (Fig. 16a, Key), the SWS type represents a type of pollen with short and wide spinules (D/H > 1.81) and dense granules (Figs. 16a, 17). The LNS type is a spheroidal or prolate pollen type (P/E < 0.97) with long and narrow spinules (D/H < 1.38) and dense granules (Figs. 16a, 17). The SG type is characterized by sparse granules (Gs/Ss > 0.37) and small, long, and narrow spinules (Figs. 16a, 17).

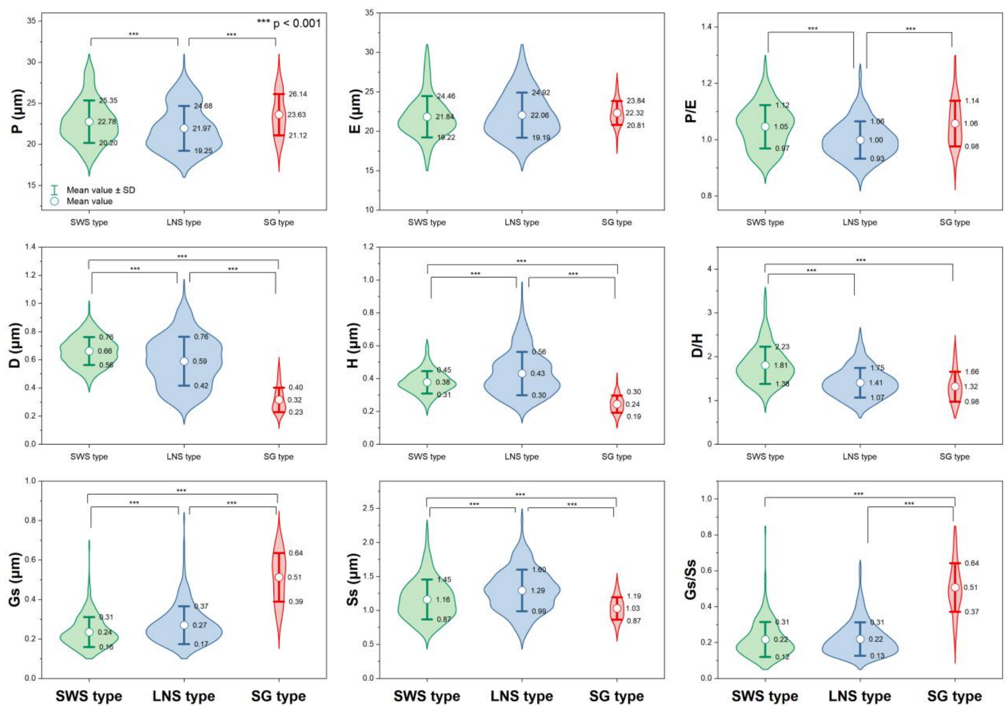

Figure 17. Violin diagram of three pollen types from *Artemisia*, showing the variations (M ± SD) in nine pollen characters. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences (p < 0.001).
(P: length of polar axis; E: length of equatorial axis; D: diameter of spinule base; H: spinule height; Gs: granule spacing; Ss: spinule spacing; Ps: perforation spacing)

Key to 3 pollen types of *Artemisia* and 3 outgroups

1. Pollen exine with perforations and without granules under SEM 2
1. Pollen exine with granules and without perforations under SEM 3
2. Distinct and long spines on pollen exine, with H > 3 μm........................*C. indicum* & *Ajania pallasiana*

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2. Indistinct and short spinules on pollen exine, with H < 1μm............................*K. brachanthemoides*

3. Pollen exine with sparse granules and Gs/Ss ≥ 0.37 under SEM .... SG type

3. Pollen exine with dense granules and Gs/Ss ≤ 0.31 under SEM.. 4

4. P/E < 0.97 and pollen exine with D/H < 1.38 under SEM... LNS type

4. P/E ≥ 0.97 and pollen exine with D/H ≥ 1.38 under SEM... SWS type

4.2 The ecological implications of *Artemisia* pollen types

Plotting the distribution data of 33 species from 9 main branches of *Artemisia* constrained by the phylogenetic framework (Fig. 1) onto the global terrestrial ecoregions (Fig. 18a), we noticed that the genus is widely distributed from forest to grassland, desert, and saline habitats (Figs. 15, 16a, 18a). Furthermore, different species of *Artemisia* with SWS pollen type (Fig. 18a1) and LNS type (Fig. 18a2) have a rather wide distribution with severely overlapping ranges while those with SG type (Fig. 18a3) have narrow and isolated distributions.

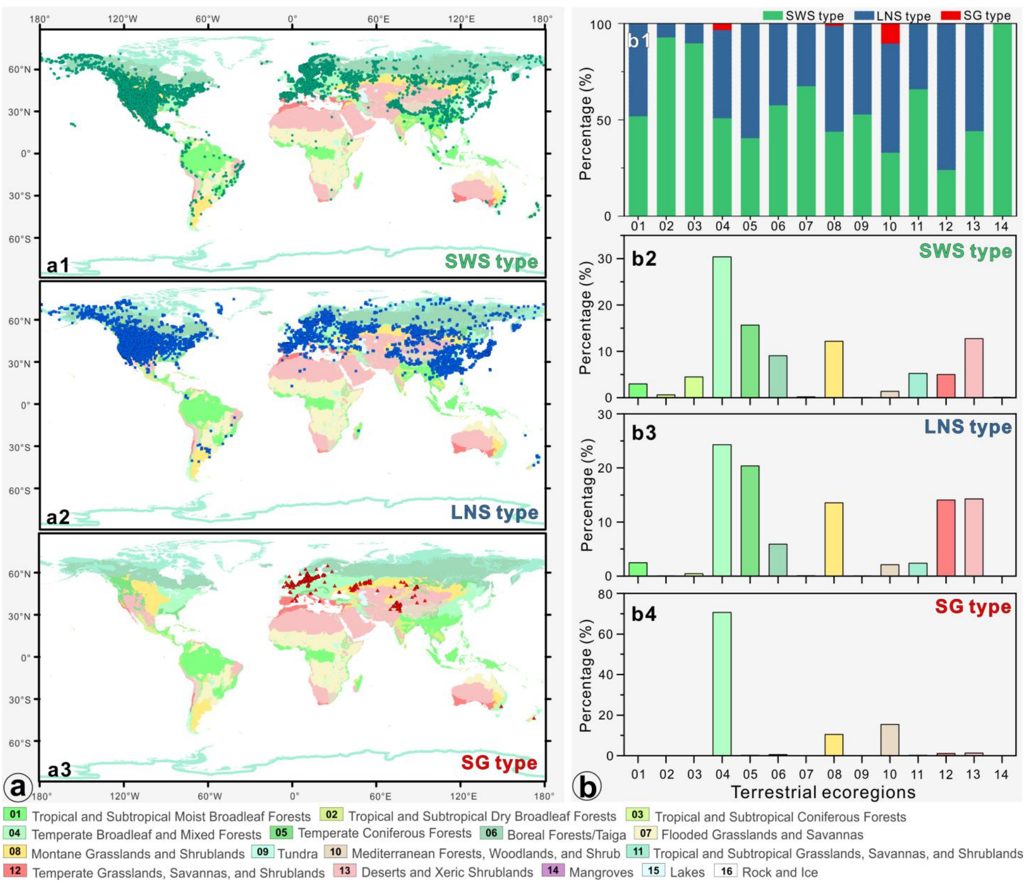

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Figure 18. The global distribution pattern of 3 *Artemisia* pollen types in terrestrial ecoregions (modified from Olson et al., 2001). a. The maps display the global distribution of SWS type (a1), LNS type (a2), and SG type (a3). b. The histograms show the proportion of 3 pollen types in 14 terrestrial ecoregions. The proportion of the three pollen types in each terrestrial ecoregion (b1) as well as the proportions of SWS type (b2), LNS type (b3), and SG type (b4) in 14 ecoregions.

The ecological implications of *Artemisia* pollen types mentioned above fall into four categories. (i) *Artemisia* with the SG pollen type all belong to the subg. *Seriphidium*, which generally grows in dry habitats ranging from grassland desert to desert and coastal saline-alkaline environments (Figs. 16b, 18b1, 18b4, 19), with their distribution largely limited to Eurasia and having lowest mean annual temperature (MAT) and mean annual precipitation (MAP). (ii) The habitats of *Artemisia* with LNS pollen type have a global distribution and occur in forest, grassland and desert, and even coastal areas (Figs. 16b, 18b1, 18b3, 19), with the highest MAT. Hence, the LNS pollen type is a generalist. (iii) *Artemisia* with SWS pollen type include Sect. *Artemisia* and its habitats range from forest to desert, although most of the taxa are confined to humid environments from forest to grassland with a global distribution (Figs. 16b, 18b1, 18b2, 19), and the highest MAP. (iv) If the SWS pollen type and the SG pollen type appear together, the range of vegetation types could be reduced to grassland desert and desert through niche coexistence (Fig. 16b).

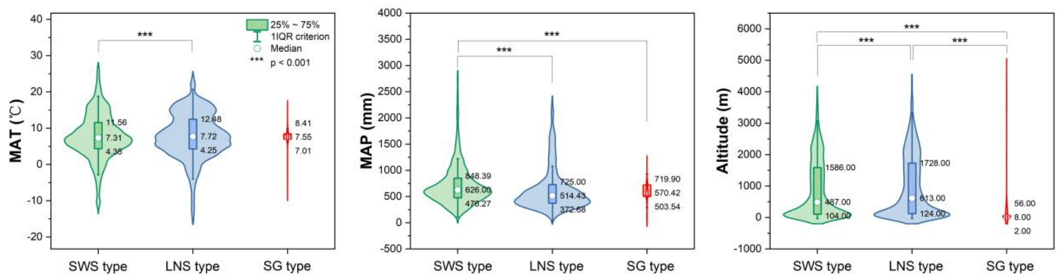

Figure 19. Violin diagram of three pollen types from *Artemisia*, showing the variations (25%-75%) in MAT, MAP, and altitude. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences ($p < 0.001$).

In addition, we noticed that *Kaschgaria brachanthemoides* as an outgroup of *Artemisia* lives in dry mountain valleys or dry riverbeds of Northwest China (Toksun) and Kazakhstan, with highly characteristic pollen (Fig. 12a), narrow habitats (Fig. 16b), and regional distribution (Fig. 15-34) and has the potential to indicate some specific habitats.

5 Data availability

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Pollen datasets (Table 2) including pollen photographs under LM and SEM, statistical data of pollen morphological traits, and their source plant distribution for each species are available at Zenodo (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5842909; Lu and Jiao, 2022).

Table 2. *Artemisia* pollen datasets in this study.

<table>
<tr><th>Data type</th><th>Data format</th><th>Data acquisition</th><th>Data accessibility</th></tr>
<tr><td>The phylogenetic framework of Artemisia pollen sampling.</td><td>.png</td><td>Literature survey (modified from Malik et al., 2017).</td><td rowspan="3">This article</td></tr>
<tr><td>A voucher specimen list of 36 representative species.</td><td>.doc</td><td>Pollen samples were obtained from PE herbarium at the Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12 illustrations of pollen grains and the habitats of their source plants.</td><td>.png</td><td>Habitat photos from online sources (Appendix Table A).</td></tr>
<tr><td>4018 original pollen photographs (3205 under LM, 813 under SEM).</td><td>.jpg</td><td>Pollen samples were acetolyzed by the standard method and fixed in glycerine jelly.
The pollen grains were photographed under LM and SEM using standard procedures.</td><td rowspan="3">Zenodo (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5842909; Lu and Jiao, 2022)</td></tr>
<tr><td>7200 statistical pollen morphological traits.</td><td>.xlsx</td><td>Statistical data of pollen morphological traits were measured by standard methods.</td></tr>
<tr><td>30858 source plant occurrence information, and corresponding environmental factors including altitude and 19 climate parameters.</td><td>.xlsx</td><td>Their source plant distribution coordinates were obtained from GBIF (https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.596xd9).
The corresponding environmental factors of these coordinates were obtained from WorldClim（https://www.worldclim.org/) with a spatial resolution of 30 seconds between 1970-2000.</td></tr>
</table>

6 Summary

To cover the maximum range of *Artemisia* pollen morphological variation, we provide a pollen dataset of 36 species from 9 clades and 3 outgroups of *Artemisia* constrained by the phylogenetic framework, containing high-quality pollen photographs under LM and SEM, statistical data of pollen morphological traits, together with their source plant distribution, and corresponding environmental factors. Here, we attempt to decipher the

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underlying causes of the long-standing disagreement in the palynological community on the correlation between *Artemisia* pollen and aridity by recognizing the different ecological implications of *Artemisia* pollen types.

This dataset should work well for identifying and classifying *Artemisia* pollen from Neogene sediments. Based on the evidence that *Artemisia* pollen grains are consistent in morphology under LM, but different types can be recognized under SEM, ~~we could apply~~ the single-grain technique for picking out pollen grains ~~from the Neogene sediments~~ and photographing the same grains under LM and SEM (Ferguson et al., 2007; Grímsson et al., 2011; Grímsson et al., 2012; Halbritter et al., 2018). ~~Next, we could identify~~ those *Artemisia* pollen grains ~~by comparison with~~ the rich photographs from this dataset, and ~~further recognize different~~ *Artemisia* pollen types, which ~~provide~~ a link to the different habitat ranges.

However, the application of this dataset probably may not ~~function~~ well for the Palaeogene, as 1) *Artemisia* might have originated in the Palaeocene, but there is no evidence for a specific ~~origin~~ location or time intervals (e.g. Ling 1982; Wang 2004; Miao 2011); 2) both the lack of macrofossils of *Artemisia* and the strong pollen similarity between *Artemisia* and its closely related taxa under LM might lead to confusion and more uncertainty in tracing the the origin of *Artemisia*. On the other hand, the present dataset provides a potential morphological tool to distinguish *Artemisia* pollen grains from those of its related taxa at the SEM level ~~in order to solve the confusion~~ in the Palaeogene.

Finally and most importantly, the *Artemisia* pollen dataset as designed is open and expandable for new pollen data from *Artemisia* worldwide in order to better serve the global environment assessment and refined reconstruction of vegetation in the geological past.

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Appendix A

Text A1

Pollen morphology descriptions of 36 representative species from 9 clades of *Artemisia* and 3 outgroups.

1. *Artemisia cana* (Table 1, Figs. 2a, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. Polar length (P) = 23.46 ± 1.76 μm (M ± SD), equatorial width (E) = 24.50 ± 2.13 μm (M ± SD), P/E = 0.96 ± 0.04 (M ± SD). The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, diameter of spinule base (D) = 0.58 ± 0.13 μm (M ± SD), spinule height (H) = 0.46 ± 0.08 μm (M ± SD), D/H = 1.28 ± 0.38 (M ± SD), granule spacing (Gs) = 0.33 ± 0.08 μm (M ± SD), spinule spacing (Ss) = 1.60 ± 0.22 μm (M ± SD), Gs/Ss = 0.21 ± 0.06 (M ± SD).

Habitat: grasslands, gravel soils, mountain meadows, stream banks; Wet mountain meadows, stream banks, rocky areas with late-lying snows.

2. *Artemisia tridentata* (Table 1, Figs. 2b, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 21.36 ± 1.54 μm, E = 20.69 ± 1.85 μm, P/E = 1.04 ± 0.07. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.76 ± 0.08 μm, H = 0.60 ± 0.08 μm, D/H = 1.30 ± 0.23, Gs = 0.24 ± 0.06 μm, Ss = 1.12 ± 0.22 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.22 ± 0.08.

Habitat: mountains, grasslands, and meadows of western North America. Arid and semi-arid, desert, or semi-desert areas of the growing shrub or semi-shrub environment.

3. *Artemisia californica* (Table 1, Figs. 2c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 18.94 ± 1.30 μm, E = 19.13 ± 1.43 μm, P/E = 0.99 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.75 ± 0.11 μm, H = 0.71 ± 0.10 μm, D/H = 1.08 ± 0.20, Gs = 0.24 ± 0.05 μm, Ss = 1.45 ± 0.23 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.17 ± 0.05.

Habitat: coastal scrub, dry foothills.

4. *Artemisia indica* (Table 1, Figs. 3a, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 23.47 ± 1.39 μm, E = 23.81 ± 0.86 μm, P/E = 0.99 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.76 ± 0.10 μm, H = 0.39 ± 0.06 μm, D/H = 2.04 ± 0.53, Gs = 0.28 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 1.21 ± 0.24 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.24 ± 0.07.

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Habitat: roadsides, forest margins, slopes, shrublands; low elevations to 2000 m.

5. *Artemisia argyi* (Table 1, Figs. 3b, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 21.80 ± 1.00 μm, E = 21.67 ± 1.27 μm, P/E = 1.01 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.64 ± 0.07 μm, H = 0.38 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 1.71 ± 0.23, Gs = 0.22 ± 0.06 μm, Ss = 0.90 ± 0.17 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.26 ± 0.09.

Habitat: waste places, roadsides, slopes, hills, steppes, forest steppes; low elevations to 1500 m.

6. *Artemisia mongolica* (Table 1, Figs. 3c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 21.05 ± 0.82 μm, E = 20.42 ± 1.01 μm, P/E = 1.03 ± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.62 ± 0.08 μm, H = 0.41 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.54 ± 0.25, Gs = 0.19 ± 0.06 μm, Ss = 0.91 ± 0.14 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.22 ± 0.08.

Habitat: slopes, shrublands, riverbanks, lakeshores, roadsides, steppes, forest steppes, dry valleys; low elevations to 2000 m.

7. *Artemisia vulgaris* (Table 1, Figs. 4a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 19.72 ± 1.25 μm, E = 19.29 ± 1.82 μm, P/E = 1.03 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.69 ± 0.07 μm, H = 0.34 ± 0.07 μm, D/H = 2.13 ± 0.52, Gs = 0.29 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 1.55 ± 0.32 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.20 ± 0.07.

Habitat: roadsides, slopes, canyons, forest margins, forest steppes, subalpine steppes; 1500-3800 m.

8. *Artemisia selengensis* (Table 1, Figs. 4b, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 20.67 ± 1.57 μm, E = 19.68 ± 1.94 μm, P/E = 1.06 ± 0.09. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.67 ± 0.08 μm, H = 0.38 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.76 ± 0.27, Gs = 0.22 ± 0.06 μm, Ss = 1.05 ± 0.15 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.22 ± 0.07.

Habitat: riverbanks, lakeshores, humid areas, meadows, slopes, roadsides.

9. *Artemisia ludoviciana* (Table 1, Figs. 4c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 21.65 ± 1.02 μm, E = 20.82 ± 1.10 μm, P/E = 1.04 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.70 ± 0.08 μm, H = 0.37 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 1.94 ± 0.31, Gs = 0.20 ± 0.05 μm, Ss = 1.23 ± 0.13 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.16 ± 0.04.

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Habitat: disturbed roadsides, open meadows, rocky slopes.

10. *Artemisia roxburghiana* (Table 1, Figs. 5a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 23.88 ± 2.04 μm, E = 23.69 ± 2.00 μm, P/E = 1.01 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.76 ± 0.07 μm, H = 0.39 ± 0.06 μm, D/H = 1.96 ± 0.37, Gs = 0.28 ± 0.11 μm, Ss = 0.79 ± 0.11 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.36 ± 0.14.

Habitat: roadsides, slopes, dry canyons, grasslands, waste areas, terraces; 700-3900 m.

11. *Artemisia rutifolia* (Table 1, Figs. 5b, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 22.22 ± 1.10 μm, E = 22.70 ± 1.37 μm, P/E = 0.98 ± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.31 ± 0.04 μm, H = 0.26 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 1.20 ± 0.18, Gs = 0.21 ± 0.05 μm, Ss = 1.27 ± 0.19 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.17 ± 0.04.

Habitat: hills, dry river valleys, basins, steppes, semideserts, stony desert; 1300-5000 m.

12. *Artemisia chinensis* (Table 1, Figs. 5c, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 21.53 ± 1.95 μm, E = 22.75 ± 2.00 μm, P/E = 0.95 ± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.70 ± 0.05 μm, H = 0.55 ± 0.07 μm, D/H = 1.29 ± 0.19, Gs = 0.27 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 0.91 ± 0.17 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.31 ± 0.09.

Habitat: littoral plants found on raised coral outcrops.

13. *Artemisia kurramensis* (Table 1, Figs. 6a, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 19.71 ± 1.28 μm, E = 19.35 ± 1.02 μm, P/E = 1.02 ± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.38 ± 0.04 μm, H = 0.27 ± 0.03 μm, D/H = 1.41 ± 0.21, Gs = 0.23 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 1.25 ± 0.21 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.19 ± 0.06.

Habitat: foothills, mountain slopes, dry graveyards, field borders with sparse vegetation on gravelly, fine to coarse sandy-clay soils.

14. *Artemisia compactum* (Table 1, Figs. 6b, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 22.33 ± 1.81 μm, E = 21.97 ± 1.23 μm, P/E = 1.02 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.41 ± 0.07 μm, H = 0.28 ± 0.03 μm, D/H = 1.50 ± 0.33, Gs = 0.51 ± 0.12 μm, Ss = 0.92 ± 0.12 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.56 ± 0.12.

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Habitat: rocky slopes, semi-deserts, from low elevations to sub-alpine areas.

15. *Artemisia maritima* (Table 1, Figs. 6c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 26.24 ± 1.61 μm, E = 23.09 ± 1.43 μm, P/E = 1.14 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.28 ± 0.04 μm, H = 0.23 ± 0.06 μm, D/H = 1.30 ± 0.34, Gs = 0.53 ± 0.12 μm, Ss = 1.08 ± 0.12 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.50 ± 0.13.

Habitat: saltmarsh, dry and calcareous hillsides, seashores, and dry saline or alkaline soils.

16. *Artemisia aralensis* (Table 1, Figs. 7a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 22.32 ± 1.72 μm, E = 21.91 ± 1.63 μm, P/E = 1.02 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.25 ± 0.04 μm, H = 0.22 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 1.16 ± 0.28, Gs = 0.50 ± 0.13 μm, Ss = 1.09 ± 0.18 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.46 ± 0.14.

Habitat: clayey, sandy loam, solonetzic soils.

17. *Artemisia annua* (Table 1, Figs. 7b, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 19.71 ± 0.84 μm, E = 19.45 ± 1.32 μm, P/E = 1.02 ± 0.07. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.45 ± 0.06 μm, H = 0.39 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.18 ± 0.25, Gs = 0.27 ± 0.08 μm, Ss = 1.29 ± 0.16 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.21 ± 0.08.

Habitat: hills, waysides, wastelands, outer forest margins, steppes, forest steppes, dry flood lands, terraces, semidesert steppes, rocky slopes, roadsides, saline soils; 2000-3700 m.

18. *Artemisia freyniana* (Table 1, Figs. 7c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 23.39 ± 1.21 μm, E = 21.30 ± 1.07 μm, P/E = 1.10 ± 0.04. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.56 ± 0.05 μm, H = 0.40 ± 0.06 μm, D/H = 1.40 ± 0.15, Gs = 0.20 ± 0.05 μm, Ss = 1.15 ± 0.15 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.18 ± 0.05.

Habitat: steppes, slopes, dry river valleys, riverbanks, outer forest margins.

19. *Artemisia stechmanniana* (Table 1, Figs. 8a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 26.31 ± 1.48 μm, E = 25.16 ± 1.22 μm, P/E = 1.05 ± 0.07. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.37 ± 0.05 μm, H = 0.35 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.07 ± 0.25, Gs = 0.19 ± 0.04 μm, Ss = 1.40 ± 0.24 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.14 ± 0.04.

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Habitat: hillsides, roadsides, shrubland, and forest-steppe areas, and often becoming the dominant species or main associated species of plant communities in some areas of mountainous sunny slopes.

20. *Artemisia pontica* (Table 1, Figs. 8b, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 20.64 ± 1.54 μm, E = 19.62 ± 1.59 μm, P/E = 1.05 ± 0.07. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.60 ± 0.11 μm, H = 0.37 ± 0.06 μm, D/H = 1.63 ± 0.37, Gs = 0.17 ± 0.04 μm, Ss = 1.32 ± 0.27 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.13 ± 0.04.

Habitat: rocky slopes, dry valleys, steppes, hills; low to middle elevations.

21. *Artemisia frigida* (Table 1, Figs. 8c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 25.11 ± 1.75 μm, E = 24.90 ± 1.48 μm, P/E = 1.01 ± 0.07. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.46 ± 0.08 μm, H = 0.32 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 1.44 ± 0.26, Gs = 0.31 ± 0.08 μm, Ss = 1.30 ± 0.18 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.24 ± 0.06.

Habitat: steppes, sub-alpine meadows, dry hillsides, stable dunes, dry waste areas; 1000-4000 m.

22. *Artemisia rupestris* (Table 1, Figs. 9a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 24.45 ± 1.41 μm, E = 22.92 ± 1.40 μm, P/E = 1.07 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.55 ± 0.05 μm, H = 0.33 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 1.68 ± 0.28, Gs = 0.25 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 0.91 ± 0.11 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.28 ± 0.09.

Habitat: dry hills, desert or semidesert steppes, grassy marshlands, dry river valleys, riverbeds, scrub, forest margins.

23. *Artemisia sericea* (Table 1, Figs. 9b, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 26.31 ± 1.31 μm, E = 27.90 ± 1.67 μm, P/E = 0.94 ± 0.03. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.89 ± 0.09 μm, H = 0.54 ± 0.10 μm, D/H = 1.71 ± 0.36, Gs = 0.28 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 1.74 ± 0.31 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.16 ± 0.05.

Habitat: Forest margins, hills, steppes, canyons, waste areas.

24. *Artemisia absinthium* (Table 1, Figs. 9c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 22.79 ± 1.22 μm, E = 20.84 ± 1.11 μm, P/E = 1.09

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± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.59 ± 0.05 μm, H = 0.40 ± 0.06 μm, D/H = 1.52 ± 0.25, Gs = 0.18 ± 0.04 μm, Ss = 1.11 ± 0.15 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.16 ± 0.04.

Habitat: hillsides, steppes, scrub, forest margins, often in locally moist situations; 1100-1500 m.

25. *Artemisia abrotanum* (Table 1, Figs. 10a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 24.47 ± 1.56 μm, E = 23.73 ± 1.65 μm, P/E = 1.03 ± 0.07. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.72 ± 0.10 μm, H = 0.51 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.44 ± 0.25, Gs = 0.22 ± 0.04 μm, Ss = 1.41 ± 0.19 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.16 ± 0.04.

Habitat: the wasteland of western, southern, central, and southern Europe.

26. *Artemisia blepharolepis* (Table 1, Figs. 10b, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 18.96 ± 0.98 μm, E = 19.26 ± 0.99 μm, P/E = 0.99 ± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.69 ± 0.09 μm, H = 0.44 ± 0.07 μm, D/H = 1.64 ± 0.44, Gs = 0.37 ± 0.18 μm, Ss = 1.68 ± 0.20 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.23 ± 0.14.

Habitat: low-altitude areas of dry slopes, grasslands, steppes, waste areas, roadsides, dunes near riverbanks.

27. *Artemisia norvegica* (Table 1, Figs. 10c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 24.51 ± 1.40 μm, E = 22.11 ± 1.05 μm, P/E = 1.11 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.67 ± 0.08 μm, H = 0.43 ± 0.11 μm, D/H = 1.66 ± 0.51, Gs = 0.19 ± 0.03 μm, Ss = 1.56 ± 0.24 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.12 ± 0.03.

Habitat: bare stony ground, Racomitrium heath, bouldery crests of solifluction terraces, and sometimes hollows between rocks.

28. *Artemisia tanacetifolia* (Table 1, Figs. 11a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 28.38 ± 0.90 μm, E = 27.75 ± 1.70 μm, P/E = 1.03 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.71 ± 0.06 μm, H = 0.32 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 2.23 ± 0.40, Gs = 0.30 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 1.08 ± 0.16 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.29 ± 0.07.

Habitat: middle and low-altitude areas of forest grasslands, grasslands, meadows, forest edges, open forests, salty grasslands, grass slopes, and brushwood.

29. *Artemisia tournefortiana* (Table 1, Figs. 11b, 14)

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Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 20.76 ± 0.98 μm, E = 20.43 ± 0.83 μm, P/E = 1.02 ± 0.06. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.73 ± 0.06 μm, H = 0.42 ± 0.07 μm, D/H = 1.81 ± 0.33, Gs = 0.26 ± 0.07 μm, Ss = 1.25 ± 0.20 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.22 ± 0.08.

Habitat: widely distributed on hills, terraces, dry flood lands, waste fields, steppes, open forests, semi-marshlands.

30. *Artemisia dracunculus* (Table 1, Figs. 11c, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 22.89 ± 1.24 μm, E = 22.87 ± 1.32 μm, P/E = 1.00 ± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.68 ± 0.05 μm, H = 0.45 ± 0.07 μm, D/H = 1.56 ± 0.31, Gs = 0.31 ± 0.10 μm, Ss = 0.92 ± 0.15 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.34 ± 0.11.

Habitat: dry slopes, steppes, semidesert steppes, forest steppes, forest margins, waste areas, roadsides, terraces, subalpine meadows, meadow steppes, dry river valleys, rocky slopes, saline-alkaline soils; 500-3800 m.

31. *Artemisia japonica* (Table 1, Figs. 12a, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 20.18 ± 1.28 μm, E = 21.23 ± 1.26 μm, P/E = 0.95 ± 0.05. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.57 ± 0.05 μm, H = 0.32 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.80 ± 0.24, Gs = 0.26 ± 0.05 μm, Ss = 1.26 ± 0.16 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.21 ± 0.04.

Habitat: forest margins, waste areas, shrublands, hills, slopes, roadsides. Low elevations to 3300 m.

32. *Artemisia capillaris* (Table 1, Figs. 12b, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 19.53 ± 1.09 μm, E = 19.64 ± 1.62 μm, P/E = 1.00 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.51 ± 0.06 μm, H = 0.36 ± 0.04 μm, D/H = 1.44 ± 0.30, Gs = 0.26 ± 0.04 μm, Ss = 1.27 ± 0.16 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.21 ± 0.05.

Habitat: humid slopes, hills, terraces, roadsides, riverbanks; 100-2700 m.

33. *Artemisia campestris* (Table 1, Figs. 12c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 21.69 ± 0.85 μm, E = 21.26 ± 0.89 μm, P/E = 1.02 ± 0.07. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.57 ± 0.09 μm, H = 0.38 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.53 ± 0.23, Gs = 0.41 ± 0.09 μm, Ss = 1.23 ± 0.19 μm, Gs/Ss = 0.34 ± 0.08.

Habitat: steppes, waste areas, rocky slopes, dune margins; 300-3100 m.

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34. *Kaschgaria brachanthemoides* (Table 1, Figs. 13a, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 23.26 ± 1.44 μm, E = 22.09 ± 1.18 μm, P/E = 1.06 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation is psilate (LM), spinulate (SEM). Under SEM, D = 0.55 ± 0.07 μm, H = 0.44 ± 0.05 μm, D/H = 1.25 ± 0.20, Gs = 0 μm, Ss = 1.75 ± 0.20 μm, Gs/Ss = 0, Pertorations spacing (Ps) = 0.47 ± 0.14 μm.

Habitat: dry mountain valleys, old dry riverbeds; 1000-1500 m.

35. *Ajania pallasiana* (Table 1, Figs. 13b, 14)

Pollen grains spheroidal. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 35.16 ± 2.68 μm, E = 35.92 ± 3.31 μm, P/E = 0.98 ± 0.03. The exine ornamentation spinose. Under SEM, D = 4.41 ± 0.35 μm, H = 3.47 ± 0.38 μm, D/H = 1.29 ± 0.21, Gs = 0 μm, Ss = 7.84 ± 1.25 μm, Gs/Ss = 0, Ps = 0.39 ± 0.12 μm.

Habitat: thickets, mountain slopes, 200-2900 m.

36. *Chrysanthemum indicum* (Table 1, Figs. 13c, 14)

Pollen grains prolate or spheroidal or oblate. Almost circular in equatorial view and trilobate circular in polar view. Apertures tricolporate. The exine near the colpi gradually thinned. P = 33.54 ± 1.71 μm, E = 34.42 ± 2.46 μm, P/E = 0.98 ± 0.08. The exine ornamentation spinose. Under SEM, D = 2.94 ± 0.33 μm, H = 3.59 ± 0.29 μm, D/H = 0.82 ± 0.10, Gs = 0 μm, Ss = 7.11 ± 0.76 μm, Gs/Ss = 0, Ps = 0.37 ± 0.13 μm.

Habitat: grasslands on mountain slopes, thickets, wet places by rivers, fields, roadsides, saline places by seashores, under shrubs, 100-2900 m.

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646 ## Appendix B

647 **Table B1.** List of the voucher specimen in PE Herbarium, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Subgenus	Species	Specimen barcodes	Coll. No.	Habitat photograph sources
Subg. ***Tridentata***	*Artemisia cana*	PE 01668975	H.Mozingo 79-97	© Jason Headley https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/54492753
	Artemisia tridentata	PE 01917565	Debreczy-Racz-Biro s.n.	© Matt Berger https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/117436654
	Artemisia californica	PE 01668942	Lewis S.Rose 69107	© Don Rideout https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/108921528
Subg. ***Artemisia*****,** Sect. ***Artemisia***	*Artemisia indica*	PE 00444597	Tian-Lun Dai 104336	© yangting https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/66336449
	Artemisia argyi	PE 00420930	K.M.Liou 9276	© sergeyprokopenko https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/95820686
	Artemisia mongolica	PE 00445665	Cheng-Yuan Yang & Zu-Gui Li 36466a	© Nikolay V Dorofeev https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/163584035
	Artemisia vulgaris	PE 01669703	P.Frost-Olsen 1833	© Sara Rall https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/120600448
	Artemisia selengensis	PE 00479106	Ming-Gang Li et al. 486	© Gularjanz Grigoryi Mihajlovich https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/46352423
	Artemisia ludoviciana	PE 01669278	W.Hess 2405	© Ethan Rose https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/77690333
	Artemisia roxburghiana	PE 00478222	Xingan collection team 70	© Bo-Han Jiao
	Artemisia rutifolia	PE 00478427	Ke Guo 12528	© Daba https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/62207191
Subg. ***Pacifica***	*Artemisia chinensis*	PE 01565620	Y.Tateishi J.Murata.Y.Endo et al. 15202	© Jia-Hao Shen

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Subg. *Seriphidium*	*Artemisia kurramensis*	PE 01669178	M.Togasi 1672	© Andrey Vlasenko https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/133758174
	Artemisia compactum	PE 00457459	Hexi team 313	© Chen Chen
	Artemisia maritima	No. 1338063	s.n.	© torkild https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/86515371
	Artemisia aralensis	No. 202006	s.n.	© Sergey Mayorov https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/137114280
	Artemisia annua	PE 01197344	Wen-Hong Jin-Tian, Kai-Yong Lang, Ge Yang 328	© Chen Chen
Subg. *Artemisia*, Sect. *Abrotanum* I	*Artemisia freyniana*	PE 01669030	S.Kharkevich 753	© Шильников Дмитрий Сергеевич https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/154390279
	Artemisia stechmanniana	PE 00478480	Shen-E Liu, Pei-Yun Fu et al. 4715	© Bo-Han Jiao
	Artemisia pontica	PE 01589110	Gy.Szollat & K.Dobolyi s.n.	© Martin Pražák https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/93438780
Subg. *Absinthium*	*Artemisia frigida*	PE 00444197	Ren-Chang Qin 0913	© Suzanne Dingwell https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/125022240
	Artemisia rupestris	PE 00478380	Anonymous 948	© Bo-Han Jiao
	Artemisia sericea	PE 01669585	N.Maltzev 3175	© svetlana_katana https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/48033353
	Artemisia absinthium	PE 01668816	G.Bujorean s.n.	© Станислав Лебедев https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/123569286
Subg. *Artemisia*, Sect. *Abrotanum* II	*Artemisia abrotanum*	PE 01668792	T.Leonova s.n.	© Андрей Москвичев https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/116106722
	Artemisia blepharolepis	PE 00421006	Kun-Jun Fu 7252	© Ji-Ye Zheng
Subg. *Artemisia*, Sect. *Abrotanum* III	*Artemisia norvegica*	PE 01669339	J.Haug s.n.	© Erin Springinotic https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/161393521

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	Artemisia tanacetifolia	PE 00479744	T.P.Wang W.3379	© Alexander Dubynin https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/78902853
	Artemisia tournefortiana	PE 00479786	Ren-Chang Qin 2266	© Chen Chen
Subg. *Dracunculus*	*Artemisia dracunculus*	PE 00421462	Shen-E Liu et al. 8084	© anatolymikhaltsov https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/76312868
	Artemisia japonica	PE 00444874	Qianbei team 2850	© 陳達智 https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/44507659
	Artemisia capillaris	PE 00421156	Han-Chen Wang 4078	© Cheng-Tao Lin https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/60639286
	Artemisia campestris	PE 00421097	T.N.Liou L.1008	© pedrosanz-anapri https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/113822257
Outgroups	*Kaschagaria brachanthemoides*	PE 01577564	Yun-Wen Tian 22158	© Chen Chen
	Ajania pallasiana	PE 00420032	Guang-Zheng Wang 497	© Игорь Поспелов https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/162408714
	Chrysanthemum indicum	PE 01258852	Anonymous 221	© Bo-Han Jiao

Note: In the absence of habitat photographs of three species, habitat photographs of species with which they have close phylogenetic relationships and similar habitats were used in this study instead, i.e. the habitat photograph of *Kaschagaria komarovii* was used instead of *Kaschagaria brachanthemoides,* the habitat photograph of *Artemisia taurica* for *Artemisia kurramensis* and *Artemisia santonicum* for *Artemisia aralensis*.

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Author contributions. YFW, YFY, TGG conceived the ideas, LLL, BHJ, KQL, and BS collected the literature, LLL extracted and compiled the data, LLL, FQ, and BHJ made the statistical analysis, ML collected pictures, LLL, KQL, and BS drew the figures and tables, LLL, YFW, YFY, LJF, FQ, and GX wrote the first draft of this manuscript, DKF corrected the various versions of the manuscript, while all authors contributed substantially to revisions.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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