

Supplementary Table S2 Botanical origin of honey samples identified by melissopalynology analysis

| honey Sample | botanical origin |
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| <i>A. cerana</i> | <i>Toxicodendron vernicifluum</i> (Stokes) F. A. Barkley (37.55%) <i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i> (Thunb.) Oerst. (9.15%) <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch. (6.73%) <i>Spiraea chinensis</i> Maxim. (6.05%) <i>Castanea henryi</i> (Skam) Rehd. et Wils. (6.05%) <i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i> (Thunb.) Koidz. (4.30%) <i>Quercus phillyraeoides</i> A. Gray (4.03%) <i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinifolia</i> (Blume) Oerst. (3.63%) <i>Amygdalus persica</i> L. var. <i>persica</i> f. <i>duplex</i> Rehd. (3.50%) |
| A.m_F | <i>Hovenia acerba</i> Thunb. (89.2%) |
| A.m_p1 | <i>Brassica campestris</i> L. (32.29%) <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L. (17.71%) <i>Spiraea chinensis</i> Maxim. (10.41%) |
| A.m_p2 | <i>Toxicodendron vernicifluum</i> (Stokes) F. A. Barkley (29.94%) <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill. (25.13%) <i>Castanea henryi</i> (Skam) Rehd. et Wils. (9.62%) <i>Spiraea chinensis</i> Maxim. (7.48%) |
| A.m_p3 | <i>Leonurus japonicus</i> Houttuyn (54.71%) <i>Helianthus annuus</i> L. (15.09%) |
| A.m_p4 | <i>Brassica pekinensis</i> (Lour.) Rupr. (31.65%) <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> (Fisch.) Bunge. (17.99%) <i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (L.) Roxb. (17.99%) <i>Spiraea chinensis</i> Maxim. (5.75%) |
| A.m_p5 | <i>Leonurus japonicus</i> Houttuyn (43.49%) <i>Brassica campestris</i> L. (17.92%) <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. (16.03%) |
| A.m_p6 | <i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (L.) Roxb. (49.54%) <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. (12.84%) |
| A.m_p7 | <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> (Fisch.) Bunge. (57.84%) <i>Paulownia fortunei</i> (Seem.) Hemsl. (16.67%) |
| A.m_p8 | <i>Brassica campestris</i> L. (57.89%) <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. (22.81%) |