

Supporting Material

Mid- to Late Holocene Environmental and Climatic Changes in New Caledonia, Southwest Tropical Pacific, Inferred from the Littoral Plain Gouaro-Déva

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Relative abundance (% of the assemblage) of the main foraminiferal species in core G4 (``0" indicates percentages between 0 and 1).

This table provides the total information on foraminiferal assemblages. Even if it is mostly void because it includes rare species and samples where foraminifera are scarce, it contains information that may be useful, even for the non specialist. Relative abundances (%) are given for all species in all sediments. Indication of assemblage density (number of tests in 50 cm³ of sediment) allows the calculation of the absolute abundance of each species if necessary. Species richness (number of species) is also provided.

The foraminiferal assemblages of core G4 are typical of coastal bays subject to alternating variable inputs of freshwater and seawater. At the base of core G4, *Ammonia tepida* and *Brizalina striatula*, the dominant species, characterize coastal environments subject to the influence of continental waters. The lack of foraminifera between 185-165 cm together with the absence of thecamoebians suggests a drying out of the water body. Between 160-90 cm, the noticeable proportion of *Quinqueloculina* spp. and *Elphidium* spp. indicates an obvious marine influence in an open bay. The lack of foraminifera around 85-80 cm in association with the presence of gypsum in the sediment suggest a drying out of the water body. In the section 80-35 cm, the rare fragments dominated by *Ammonia tepida* and *Quinqueloculina* spp. may be reworked from underlying sediments, or represent a eutrophic brackish pond. Among this section, between 70-65 cm, the abnormally rich assemblage comprising marine species indicates a landward transport of sediments presumably due to an extreme event, such as a cyclone or a tsunami.

