

Supplemental Material

An 18 ka to present pollen- and phytolith-based vegetation reconstruction from Hall's Cave, south-central Texas USA

Carlos E. Cordova,^{a,b*} William C. Johnson^c

^aDepartment of Geography, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078, USA.

^bLaboratory of Archaeometry, Kazan Federal University, Kazan 420008, Tatarstan, Russia

carlos.cordova@okstate.edu

^cDepartment of Geography and Atmospheric Science, University of Kansas, 1475 Jayhawk Blvd., Lawrence, Kansas 66045

wcj@ku.edu

*Corresponding author

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1. Modern pollen and phytolith assemblages

The pollen trap installed in the interior of the cave collected considerably fewer pollen grains (50 counts) than the one at the cave entrance (288 counts). However, the entrance trap collected fewer spores (51 counts) than the interior one (148 counts) (Appendix: Table S1). Neither trap collected charcoal, which is relatively abundant in the modern surface sample (Fig. S1a). In the three modern samples (surface and two traps), the frequencies of arboreal pollen are considerably greater than the non-arboreal pollen (Fig. S1a). The two most abundant taxa present are *Quercus* (oak) and *Juniperus* (juniper), followed by Asteraceae (Aster family) and Pooideae (grasses) (Figs. F5b-5c). *Pinus* (pine) is absent in the pollen traps, but all the other arboreal taxa appear in similar proportions for all three samples.

Phytoliths recovered from the pollen traps had variable, but significant counts (Appendix, Table S2). Phytolith assemblages from the two traps were compared with those of the uppermost sample (Fig. 3: modern surface at +5 cm) inside the cave and a sample from the soil surface outside the cave (Fig. S2). The proportions of phytolith groups is similar among the four samples, with the blocky type being more prominent in the modern soil surface (Fig. 6a). The different phytolith morphotypes produced by the Poaceae have also similar distribution among the four samples (Fig. 6b). However, the short cells frequencies in the two trap samples are much higher (>75%) than the other two samples.

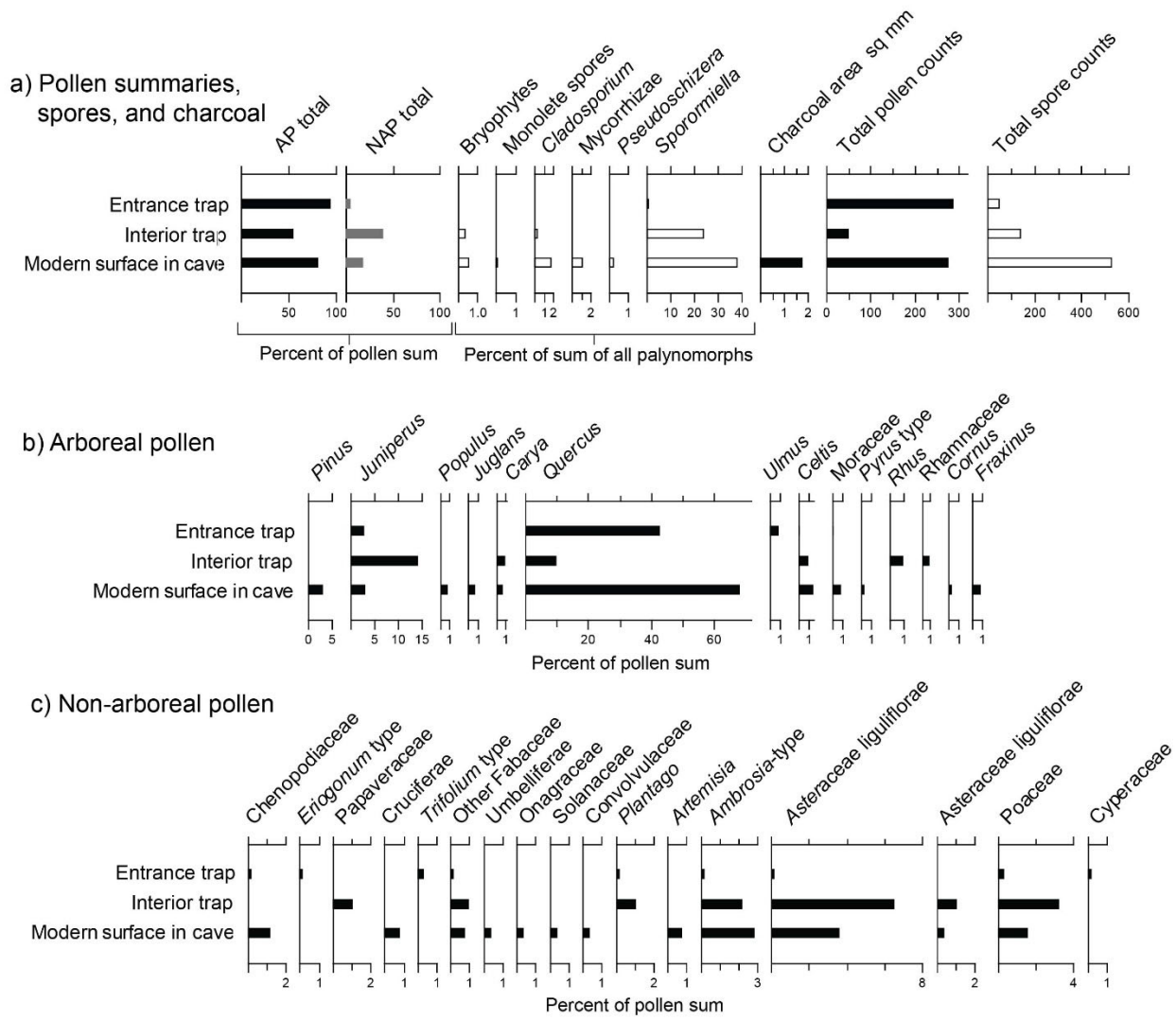


Fig. S1 Modern pollen spectra from traps and sediment surface inside the cave.

The distribution of grass silica short-cells (GSSC) in all four modern samples shows the predominance of morphotypes typical of the C₄ grasses, which today are abundant in the area, with a slightly larger proportion of Chloridoideae saddles in relation to Panicoideae bilobates and crosses (Fig. S2c). The long-shank bilobates, typical of the Aristidoideae are relatively abundant, which is consistent with the abundance of *Aristida* grasses in the heavily grazed, modern landscape around the cave. The distribution of frequencies of C₃ (Pooideae) diagnostic short-cell

morphotypes appear similar among the four samples, except in the case of the *Stipa*-type bilobates (i.e., trapezoid bilobates), which are considerably more abundant in the two trap samples (Fig. 6c).

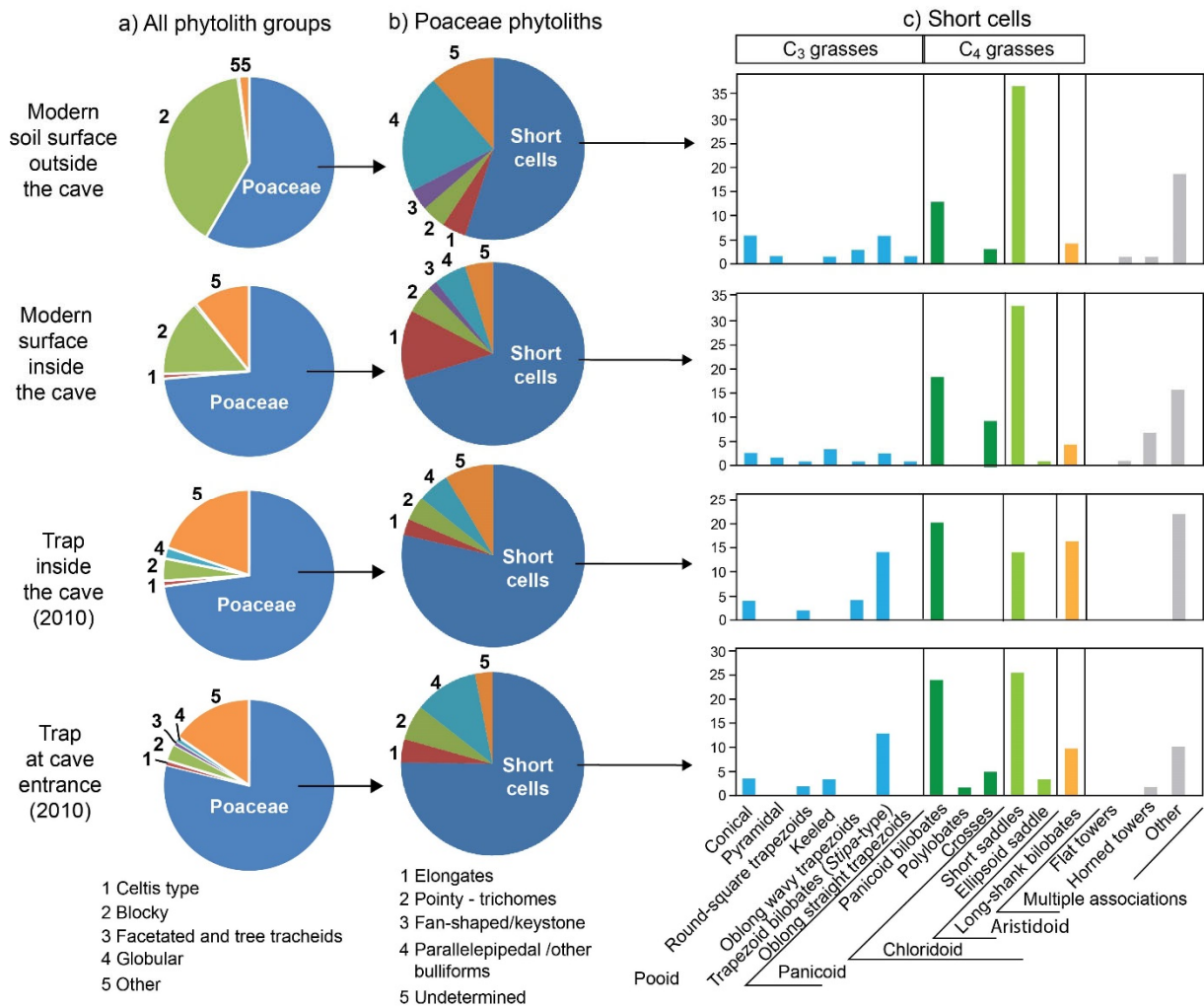


Fig. S2 Modern phytolith spectra from modern traps.

2. Age Model data and graph and sedimentation rates

Radiocarbon dates (Appendix, Table S3) were originally published by Cooke et al. (2003). They were calibrated using the Bacon v.22 program. The results by depth are presented in Appendix (Table S3), and the model is displayed in Fig. S3 with marks indicating the extent of the stratigraphic units (See Fig. 3 in manuscript). Based on this model, sedimentation rates were calculated (Table S4 Appendix), and displayed as a bar graph in Fig. 10 of the main manuscript.

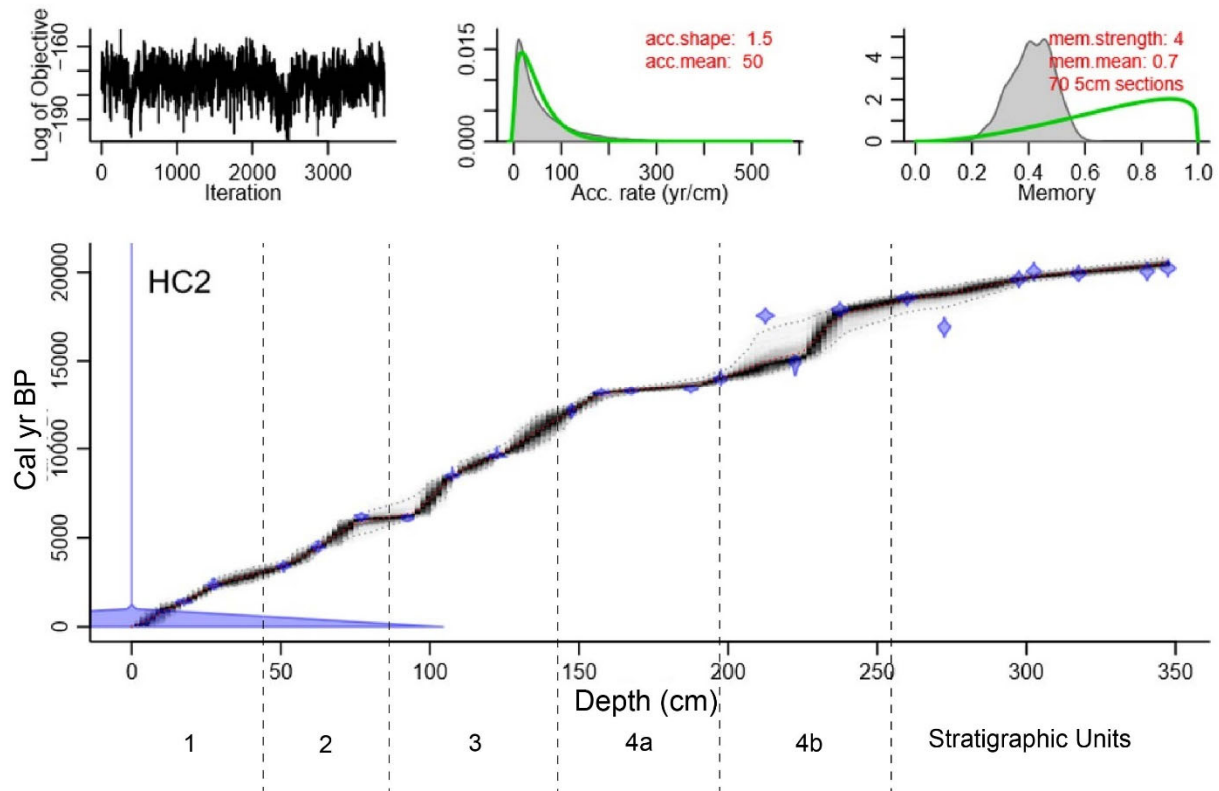


Fig. S3. Age model using Bacon v. 2.2.

3. Pollen, spores, other palynomorphs, and charcoal counts

Pollen and spore counts and charcoal concentration are in separate tables. Pollen and spore counts appear in Table S4 (Appendix). Percentages (frequencies) of pollen were calculated based on the total pollen sum. Percentages presented in the graphs of Figures 5 and 6 (main article) include only selected taxa, usually the ones with most counts, or those of climatic importance.

Spores are very abundant. Therefore, they were estimated based on the total sum of palynomorphs (pollen, spores, algae, etc.). This includes the fungal coprophile spore *Sporormiella*. In the article, data appears in Fig. 4. However, for purposes of discussion of developments during the the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, see section 6 of this supplemental document

The calculation of charcoal concentration is described in the Methods section in the main paper. The concentration values are presented as area in mm per gram of sediment. Data are presented in Table S7 in the Appendix. See also discussion on charcoal concentrations during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition in section 6 of this supplemental document.

4. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) data and graph

PCA was calculated using PAST 2.17 software (Hammer and Parker 2006). Given the disturbance caused by livestock, the modern sample was not included in the analysis. For this analysis, the following taxa were included: *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Juniperus*, *Salix*, *Quercus*, *Juglans*, *Carya*, *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, Moraceae, Rhamnaceae, *Alnus*, *Fraxinus*, *Ephedra*, Poaceae, Amaranthaceae, *Eriogonum*, *Opuntia*, Umbelliferae, Onagraceae, *Salvia*-type, *Ambrosia*, *Artemisia*, Asteraceae tubulifloreae, and Asteraceae ligulifloreae.

Eigenvalues and percent of variance for PC axes are listed in Table S5. In the same table the PC loadings by age are listed. The distribution of such loadings for PC1 and PC2 axes by age and pollen zone are presented in the graph of Fig. S4. The distribution of loadings are presented in Fig. 7a and the distribution of individual taxa in the diagram are presented in Fig. 7.b.

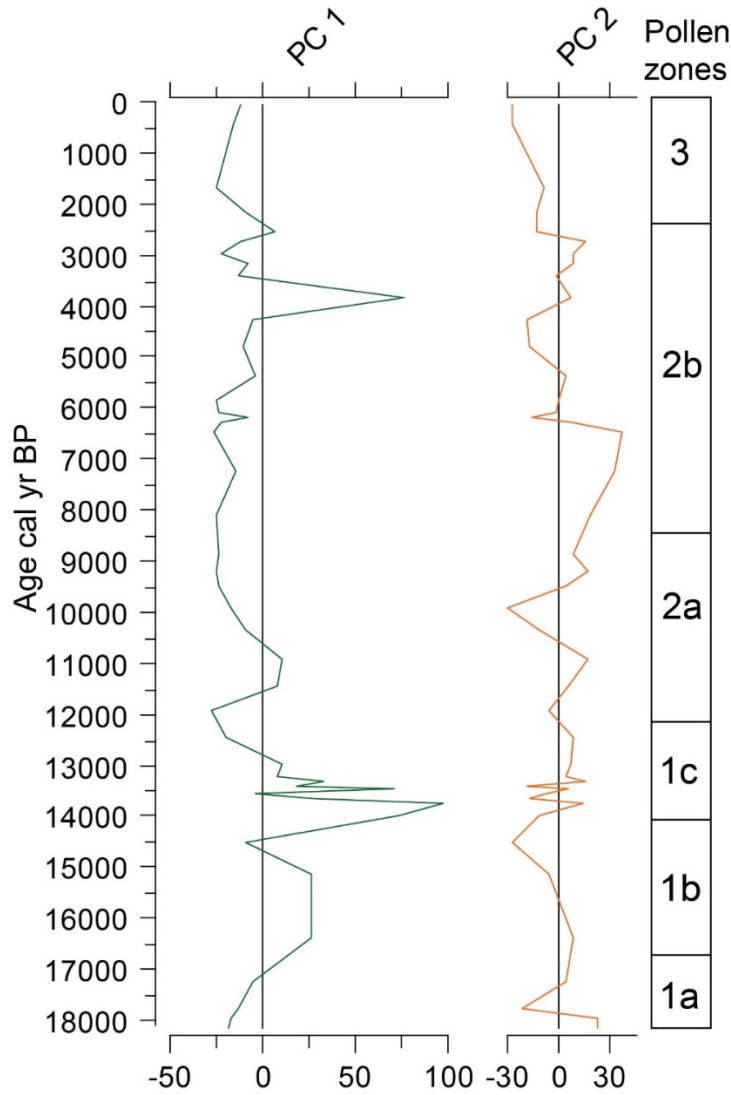


Fig. S4. PC1 and PC2 from the principal component analysis, with pollen zones.

5. Total phytolith counts and GSSC counts and ratios

The data presented on Figure 8 in the main paper are frequencies based on individual counts of grass and non-grass phytoliths (Table S9, Appendix), and presented in Fig. 8 in the main article. Frequencies of diagnostic grass short-cell silica (GSSC) phytoliths are calculated from the total counts of the diagnostic GSSC groups (Table S 10, Appendix) and the results presented in Fig. 9 of the main manuscript. Each ratio is calculated as follows:

$$C_3/C_4 \text{ ratio} = (\text{Pooid} / \text{Panicoid} + \text{Chloridoid} + \text{Aristidoid}) \times 100$$

$$\text{Panicoideae/Chloridoideae ratio} = (\text{Panicoid} / \text{Chloridoid}) \times 100$$

6. Taphonomic aspects of the plant microfossil record in Hall's Cave

Cave sediments and the microfossil record

It is easy to assume that most pollen grains may have made it into the cave by means of wind as suggested by the much lower pollen counts collected from the trap inside the cave (Fig. S1). Interestingly, wind-pollinated types (e.g., *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, Chenopodiaceae and *Eriogonum*-type) tend to dominate over the insect-disseminated types (e.g., Papaveraceae, Convolvulaceae and some high-spine Asteraceae Tubuliflorae) in the cave entrance, but the opposite occurs for the trap inside the cave (Fig. S1). Although perhaps not a significant sample, these data suggest that a large number of pollen grains in the cave are coming in via animals and most recently humans as well. Throughout the record there is a considerable incidence of insect-disseminated types (examples named above), or types that do not often preserve well in an open environment

(e.g., *Populus*, *Opuntia*, and *Juncus*, among others). Given the number and diversity of mammal species (See Toomey III, 1993), it is possible that the influx of pollen in the guts or skins of animals may be important, possibly adding to this is the introduction of species by birds and insects, and ultimately by humans.

However, wind and animals may not necessarily be the only way of pollen has been introduced to the interior of the cave, as sediment from outside may have carried some pollen grains through slopewash, which may have also contributed to the relatively high incidence of resistant pollen such as *Pinus* and *Picea*, and *Ephedra*, as well as fungal and a number of other resistant spores. One thing that is apparent in the modern pollen spectra (Fig. S1) is that, although absent in the pollen traps, *Pinus* is found in the pollen from the surface sample.

Phytoliths are most likely to be transported into the cave by slopewash processes, given that they tend to be abundant in soils. Wind may be also an important means of phytolith influx into the cave, as indicated by the one-year phytolith influx captured in the traps (Fig. S2).

Nonetheless, data from the traps inside and outside the cave suggest that wind may be favoring small phytoliths, as short-cells tend to be abundant in comparison with sediment and soil samples (Fig. 6). The introduction of phytoliths into the cave by means of plant remains in animal guts is possible as well as those brought in inadvertently or deliberately by humans.

Spores are generally abundant, and many are clearly produced in the cave in that moisture inside is conducive to the growth of mosses and other spore-producing plants. Notably the two traps produced large quantities of spores, with the interior one containing the highest proportion.

Fungal spores and *Sporormiella* in particular are abundant inside the cave due to the amount of dung being deposited by sheep.

Although the modes of transportation for pollen and phytoliths are important in the interpretation of their assemblages in the cave sediments, it is difficult in some cases to determine exactly their way. Presumably, their origin of most pollen is in the areas nearby regardless of their mode of transportation, with the exception of bisaccate pollen (*Pinus* and *Picea*) which tend to travel long distances (Bryant and Holloway, 1985; Hall and Valastro, 1995). In such case, it is possible to interpret these taxa as regional vegetation change.

Related to the influx of pollen and phytoliths into the cave, particularly by wind, is the opening of the cave entrance, which presumably grew wider during the 18,000 years of the record. The cone of debris and many of the clast layers embedded may not necessarily be related to, as assessed by Toomey III (1993). The increase in pollen and phytolith concentration (Figs. 4 and 8 in the article, respectively) began around 9 ka, however, the assemblage of spores in the record changes around this time (Fig. 7). Additionally, the concentration of charcoal and the presumed anthropogenically transported pollen such as *Opuntia* (see discussion below) may be an indicator that the cave entrance was open and more accessible to humans. Coincidentally, after this time lithic material occurs in larger quantities (Toomey III, 1993). It is possible that the successive collapse of the roof at the entrance may have allowed more access to humans. Notably, debris attest for this, notably the one between 100 and 95 cm (Fig. 3), roughly 8-7 ka, suggest the possibility of substantial roof collapse.

Archaeological record and human disturbance of the deposits

Reports of lithics recovered by sediment sieving suggest the presence of humans in or immediately above the cave for the entire Holocene (Toomey III, 1993). However, whether the

lithic artifacts have been deposited inside or brought in by runoff flowing into the cave is difficult to ascertain, especially given the cave is located near an archaeological site (Toomey III, 1993). However, evidence of disturbance by humans is apparent in the cave's stratigraphy, particularly with the presence of hearths in Unit 1 and in the upper part of the Unit 2 excavated elsewhere in the cave (Toomey III, 1993).

Although clearly visible in the stratigraphy, presence of humans appears to occur about 4 ka in the phytolith record, which shows an unusually high concentration of phytoliths, initially consisting primarily of ligneous-plants phytoliths and subsequently with an even more unusual proportion of grass phytoliths (Fig. 9). However, human influence may be as early as 8.5 ka given the uncharacteristically high concentrations of Umbelliferae (Fig. 6). Although this could be the result of disturbance around the cave, the contemporaneous high proportion of *Opuntia* pollen is likely indicative of human activity. *Opuntia*, like most Cactaceae, produce large pollen grains (55-70 μm) that are very prone to destruction, which is why Cactaceae family are typically absent in pollen records, even in areas where members of this family are abundant. In this instance, protection offered by the cave in combination with rapid sedimentation would have preserved the grains.

Human activity in caves has been determined to be an important influence on paleoecological records, given that humans introduce, intentionally or unintentionally, biological materials (Anderson 1955; Butzer, 1982; Camacho et al., 2000; Expósito et al., 2017). Even minor and short occupations of the cave could have affected the microfossil record, which could alter reconstructions of paleoclimate. Human influence has impacted paleoclimate modeling using the cave's phytolith record (Joines, 2011). Thus, modeling phytoliths using modern analog transfer function produced mean annual temperature curves that show that after 2ka years have been even

colder than those before 16 ka, suggesting that such a reconstruction was affected by noises in the phytolith record by plants introduced in the cave by humans (Joines, 2011). In essence, though, this suggests that data from Hall's Cave sediments at least in the middle and late Holocene should be interpreted with care when used for paleoclimatic reconstruction.

Interpretation of microscopic charcoal and Sporormiella

The relative abundance of microscopic charcoal is customarily used in pollen analysis as a proxy for reconstructing fire incidence. Although most charcoals for paleofire reconstruction are recovered from lacustrine deposits, interpretable records have been developed from soils, alluvial deposits, and hyrax middens, among others (Carcaillet and Talon 2001; Cordova et al. 2011). However, charcoal from cave deposits could be a problem because of their concealment from the outside and the possibility of charcoal being produced by human fires inside the cave. In the case of Hall's Cave, human occupation would have increased the influx of charcoal, in fact the upper zones, 2b and 3, have enormous concentrations of charcoal, which may well be related to human occupation given the occurrence of hearths in the stratigraphy of the upper units (Fig. 3).

Palynological studies in North America often include also the coprophilous fungal *Sporormiella* for reconstructing herbivore densities (Davis and Shafer 2006; Gill et al. 2009; Feranec et al. 2011), despite many issues relating to rate of production of *Sporormiella* and relationship with herbivore density in varied environments (cf. Gill et al. 2013; Wood et al. 2012). Nonetheless, one may assume that *Sporormiella* spores originated in the catchment that provides sediments to the cave by sheetwash and that charcoal entered the cave's stratigraphic record via sheetwash and wind entering the orifice of the cave. Like in the case of charcoal, high

levels of *Sporormiella* in the same profile may be related to humans, particularly due to the common practice of Native American groups of using bison dung chips for fuel.

However, it is possible to exclude the part of the stratigraphic sequence with evidence of human evidence. Thus, based on the reports of artifact findings by Toomey III (1993) and the incidence of *Opuntia* and Umbelliferae pollen (Fig. 6), it is possible that human presence begins sometime around 8 ka, during which some parts contain large concentrations of charcoal and *Sporormiella* (Fig. 4) possibly due to the use of the cave by humans.

Thus, a diagram encompassing the time prior to 8 ka permits appreciating better the incidence of *Sporormiella* and charcoal (Fig. S5). *Sporormiella* concentrations are relatively high, peaking between 15 and 13.5 ka, declining considerably, almost disappearing from the record, afterwards. One moderate peak occurs around 11.5 ka and a small peak around 9.3 ka. Charcoal concentration, on the other hand, display an opposite trend to *Sporormiella* concentrations, as the highest incidence of charcoal is low before 13.5 ka. In fact, the lowest charcoal incidence occurs at the time when *Sporormiella* concentrations are high between 15 and 13.5 ka. Afterwards, the peaks of charcoal concentrations become considerably high.

The explanation for the opposite trends between charcoal and *Sporormiella* concentration may lie in the general trend of these two proxies in other parts of the continent, which has been interpreted as the reduction of large herbivores (i.e., producers of large amounts of dung) may have led to the low incidence of *Sporormiella* in sediments (Davis and Shafer 2006; Gill et al, 2009). Accordingly, the decrease of large herbivores, presumably because of the extinctions (ca. 13 ka) had an impact on the increase of biomass for fire fuel, resulting in higher incidence of charcoal (Gill et al., 2009). . Such trends, however, have been studied in pollen records in lake

and marsh sediments, which are sedimentary environments different from the one in Hall's Cave. Nonetheless, the nature of Hall's Cave as a sediment trap from its small catchment (Fig. 2), may constitute a record for local trends in environmental changes that could represent trends at larger scale.

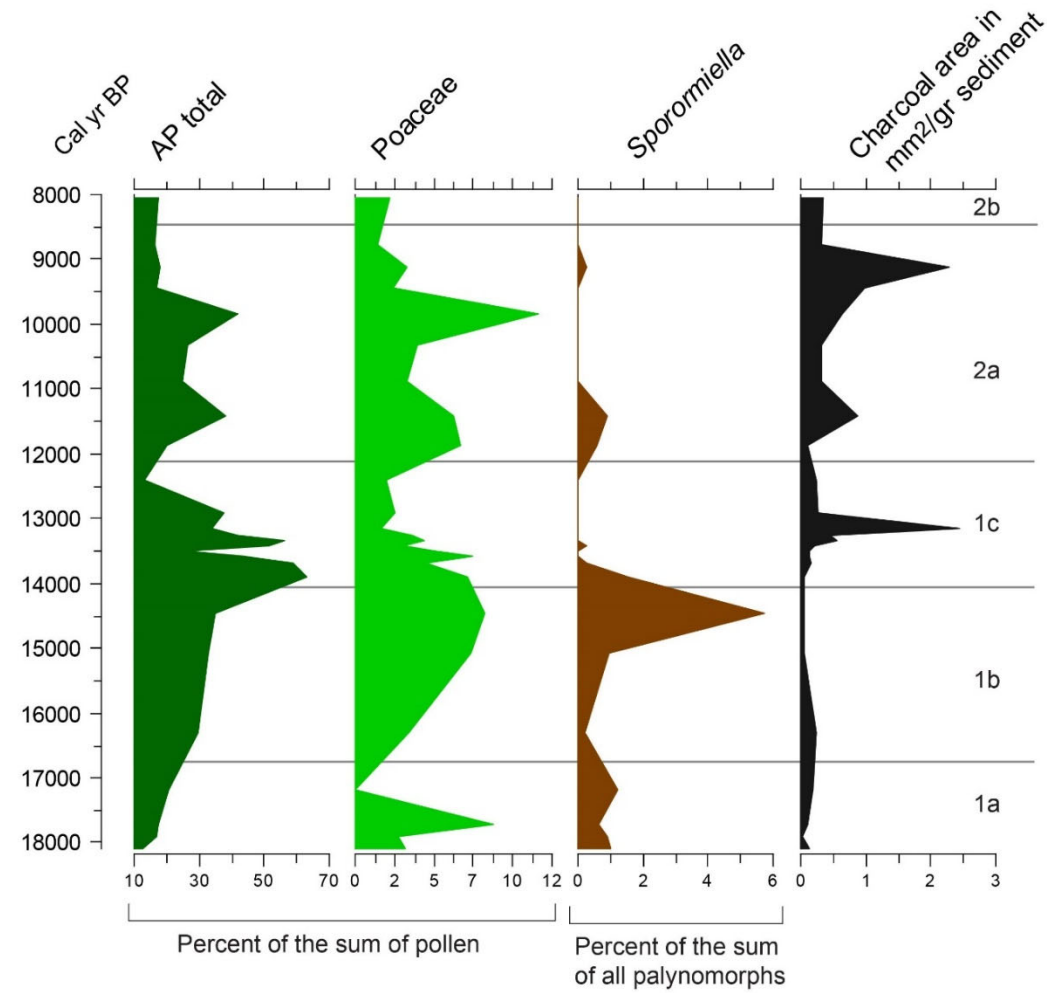


Fig. S5. Distribution of the *Sporormiella* and charcoal record relative to AP and Poaceae pollen prior to 8 ka.

It is also noticeable that the increases in *Sporormiella* coincide with high frequencies of Poaceae (Fig. S5), suggesting that conditions for grazing may have been optimal for herbivores in the area. Conversely, the peaks of charcoal coincide with peaks in arboreal pollen (Fig. S5), perhaps suggesting that flammability may be associated with the availability of wood. Nonetheless, other factors need to be considered for fire, particularly the change to higher insolation and higher seasonality (cf. Power et al. 2008), and perhaps with the incidence of humans as modifiers of vegetation by fire (Cordova et al. 2011).

7. References

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8. Appendix. Data sets

Table S1 Modern pollen counts

Table S2 Modern phytolith counts

Table S3 Radiocarbon dates (Cooke et al. 2003)

Table S4 Bacon age model results

Table S5 Sedimentation rates

Table S6 Pollen, spore and other palynomorph counts

Table S7 Charcoal concentration

Table S8 PCA eigenvalues, percent variance, and loadings for PC1 and PC2 axes

Table S9 Phytolith counts

Table S10 Diagnostic grass silica short cells (GSSC) and ratios.

Table S1 Modern pollen counts

Sample >>>>>>>>>>	Entrance trap	Inside Trap	Mod. Surface
List of taxa	Counts	Counts	Counts
Pinus			8
Picea			
Abies			
Cupressaceae	17	13	8
Taxodium			
Salix			
Populus			2
Juglans			2
Carya		1	2
Alnus			
Betula			
Corylus			
Ostrya-Carpinus			
Fagus			
Quercus	242	9	168
Ulmus	5		
Celtis	1	1	4
Moraceae	1		2
Loranthaceae			
Vitis			
Tilia			
Pyrus type			1
Liquidambar			
Mimosa-Acacia			
Tamarix			

Robinia			
Prosopis-type			
Pistacia			
Rhus		1	
Acer			
Rhamnaceae		1	
Cornus			1
Ericaceae			
Fraxinus			2
Sambucus			
Other AP			
AP total	266	26	
Ephedra			
Urtica type			
Chenopodiaceae	1		3
Caryophyllaceae			
Opuntia			
Eriogonum type	1		
Polygonum amphibius type			
Rumex type			
Polygonaceae total			
Ranunculaceae			
Saxifragaceae/Ribes			
Berberidaceae			
Papaveraceae		1	
Cruciferae			2
Rosaceae			
Trifolium type	2		
Medicago			
Other Fabs	1	1	2
Oxalis			
Erodium			
Geraniaceae			
Linum type		1	
Euphorbiaceae			
Malvaceae			
Hedera			
Umbelliferae			1
Plumbaginaceae			
Onagraceae			1
Solanaceae			1
Convolvulaceae			1
Boraginaceae			
Salvia type			

Pedicularis type			
Verbascum type			
Plantago	1	1	
Rubiaceae			
Valerianaceae			
Campanula type			
Artemisia			2
Centaurea type	1		
Serratula type			
Ambrosia-type	1	2	7
Aster type	1	6	9
Cirsium type		1	
Asteraceae liguliflorae		1	1
Other herbs	2	2	12
Poaceae	2	3	4
Liliaceae			
Cyperaceae	1		
NAP total	14	19	
Typhaceae			
Sparganiaceae			
Juncaceae			
Iridaceae			
Potamogeton			
Aquatics other			
Aquatics total			
Unidentified pollen	1	2	
TOTAL POLLEN without deterioration	281	47	246
Corroded	4		20
Broken	1		3
Pitted			
Crumpled	2	3	9
Deterioration total			
Bryophytes		1	5
Polypodaceae			1
Cryptogam			
Botrychium			
Other spores	31	32	39
Cladosporium		1	15
Mycorrhizae			10
Pseudoschizera			2
Non-identified fungal spores	12	51	150
Sporormiella	8	58	310

Total spores	51	143	532
Total palynomorphs	339	193	810
Total area charcoal counted			10164

Table S2 Modern phytolith counts

	Entrance trap	Inside trap	Soil outside	Surface inside
Morphotype:				
Keeled	2		1	4
Conical	2	2	4	3
Pyramidal			1	2
Round and trapezoidal	1	1	0	1
Long wavy trapezoid		2	2	1
Stipa-type	8	7	4	3
Long straight trapezoidal			1	1
Panicoid bilobates	15	10	9	22
Polylobates	1		0	0
Crosses	3		2	11
Two-side horned panicoid	3		1	1
Short saddles	16	7	26	40
Ellipsoid saddles (Spartina-type)	2		0	1
Aristida-type bilobates	6	8	3	5
Plateau saddles (Phragmites-type)		1	0	0
Long saddles		1	0	0
Bamb and oryz types			0	0
Other bilobates	3	9	13	19
Flat towers			1	1
Horned towers and spools	1		1	8
Other non-diagnostic	10	7	46	48
Smooth	4	2	3	21
Sinuuous			0	6
Serrated			4	2
Echinate			2	1
Dendritic			0	0
Long point	5	2	7	2
Short pointy	1	1	2	10
Fan-bamboo			0	0
Fan-reed			0	0
Fan			8	4
Square	4	3	18	6
Rectangular	6		17	3

Broad elongate	1	1	9	5
Undetermined	3	6	24	12
Cyperaceae			0	
Cyperaceae-type papillae			0	0
Asteraceae platelets			0	0
Celtis type	1	1	0	3
Blocky	4	4	141	48
Scalloped faceted	1		1	1
Globular	1	2		
Maclura type blocky hairbase				
Gobbet - irregular	10	6	0	0
Other	1	2	7	0
TOTAL NON-GRAMINOID	18	15	149	52
Total GRAMINOID	97	70	209	243

Table S3 Radiocarbon dates (Cooke et al. 2003)

TMM Cat. number	Depth	Material dated	RC age (+/-1 σ)
41229-12115	15-20	gelatin	1500 +/- 60
41229-12118	25-30	gelatin	2330 +/- 60
41229-12083	51	charcoal	3190 +/- 70
41229-12117	60-65	gelatin	4000 +/- 60
41229-12099	76-78	humins	5400 +/- 70
41229-12162	90-95	gelatin	5320 +/- 60
41229-12164	105-110	gelatin	7700 +/- 80
41229-12166	120-125	gelatin	8630 +/- 60
41229-12080	145-150	gelatin	10310 +/- 70
41229-12075	155-160	liquified gelatin	11310 +/- 60
41229-12173	165-170	gelatin	11410 +/- 70
41229-N.D.	185-190	gelatin	11550 +/- 70
41229-12176	195-200	gelatin	12110 +/- 90
41229-12177	210-215	liquified gelatin	14400 +/- 80

41229-12073	220-225 gelatin	12570 +/- 80
41229-12076	235-240 gelatin	14700 +/- 90
41229-12137	260 humic acid	15290 +/- 90
41229-12179	270-275 gelatin	13940 +/- 100
41229-12180	295-300 gelatin	16240 +/- 100
41229-12181	300-305 gelatin	16620 +/- 110
41229-12183	315-320 gelatin	16510 +/- 100
41229-12131	338-343 humic acid	16610 +/- 110
41229-12184	345-350 gelatin	16770 +/- 100

Table S4 Bacon age model results

Bacon model				
depth	min	max	median	wmean
0	-8	104.9	-7.3	1.6
1	-1.3	191.6	65.5	72.6
2	3.9	363	135.5	146.8
3	9.3	534.8	204.8	220.7
4	14	707.9	272.6	294
5	18.7	874.4	341.1	367.5
6	85.9	921.4	436.7	456.5
7	122.7	975.2	541.1	546.6
8	155.3	1042.1	652.5	636
9	185.2	1154.2	760.1	725.8
10	216.8	1296.3	847.4	815.4
11	394.5	1316.3	912.4	890.5
12	550.7	1345.5	977.7	966.5
13	652.8	1374.8	1049	1042.8
14	738.7	1418	1129.7	1119.2
15	811.5	1498.1	1209.4	1195.2
16	1016.2	1518.9	1289	1284.9
17	1198.3	1554.7	1363.8	1373.5
18	1310.2	1638.3	1453.7	1463.4
19	1345.5	1795.3	1546.2	1554
20	1369.7	1987.8	1627	1644.6
21	1487.7	2037.7	1721.5	1736.9
22	1578.2	2103.7	1820.1	1830.1

23	1645.3	2189.7	1919.1	1923.7
24	1698	2306.2	2014.3	2016.9
25	1740.3	2451.9	2108.5	2109.5
26	1894.6	2490.3	2172.9	2183.7
27	2019.1	2548.5	2250.1	2258.1
28	2086.8	2621.2	2336.5	2332.1
29	2138.6	2721.9	2400.4	2405.3
30	2174.1	2853.5	2460.7	2478.8
31	2214.8	2878.4	2501.9	2519.2
32	2242	2917.4	2547.7	2559.7
33	2266.3	2969.7	2590.1	2600.6
34	2287.7	3031.4	2629.9	2641.6
35	2305.2	3107.8	2669.1	2682.5
36	2370	3132.7	2715.7	2728.3
37	2413.6	3160.2	2764.3	2774
38	2444	3202.1	2812.2	2820.1
39	2472.8	3251.4	2860	2866.2
40	2495.4	3316.7	2907.3	2912.4
41	2558.6	3341.2	2950.1	2954.6
42	2611.7	3364.3	2995.6	2997.4
43	2648.3	3400.3	3040	3040.3
44	2682.3	3437.6	3085.1	3083.4
45	2712.3	3491.4	3128.7	3126.3
46	2812.3	3511.5	3169.9	3173.8
47	2907.3	3536.1	3213.7	3221.2
48	2986.2	3571.1	3260.3	3269
49	3045.2	3618.7	3309.8	3316.9
50	3088.3	3675.8	3359.1	3364
51	3213	3727.5	3436.3	3449.4
52	3292.5	3803.3	3525.7	3534.7
53	3333.6	3922.4	3610.7	3620.1
54	3367.8	4088.9	3685.8	3705.5
55	3394	4280.2	3758.9	3791.4
56	3505.9	4321	3844.3	3873.1
57	3576.6	4366.3	3939.8	3955.4
58	3629.1	4426.4	4040.1	4037.9
59	3668.4	4514	4134	4120.4
60	3703.8	4628.6	4218.1	4202.1
61	3938.5	4674.3	4313.9	4309.7
62	4144.5	4737.5	4413.6	4419.2
63	4262.5	4831.9	4518.5	4528.6
64	4330.6	4981.4	4622	4637.1
65	4374.9	5196.4	4719.3	4745.4
66	4482.3	5264.7	4847.4	4861.3

67	4543.3	5375.1	4980.5	4978.2
68	4586.3	5526	5111	5095.8
69	4623.1	5720.5	5225.7	5212.2
70	4656.1	5948.1	5334.4	5327.7
71	4799.7	5966.4	5428.6	5422.4
72	4923.6	5990.7	5525.7	5518.7
73	5011.4	6025.1	5629.9	5615.5
74	5072.6	6077	5747.5	5712
75	5126.5	6167.7	5862.2	5808
76	5174.1	6190.3	5911.2	5849.7
77	5206	6228.2	5956	5890.2
78	5241	6309.1	5989.2	5931.8
79	5280.5	6413.9	6013.7	5972
80	5312.7	6552.7	6036.8	6011.5
81	5375.6	6581.9	6051.6	6035
82	5436.3	6619.6	6065.3	6058.1
83	5506.8	6662	6079.4	6081.2
84	5557	6710.3	6094.7	6104.5
85	5604.6	6767.4	6110.6	6127.4
86	5665.3	6799.9	6126.1	6151.2
87	5726.3	6853.8	6141.6	6175
88	5781.8	6905.6	6156.8	6198.6
89	5820.8	6954.8	6172.7	6221.8
90	5856.4	7015.7	6191.3	6245.7
91	5933.3	7071	6215	6282.4
92	5997.9	7130.9	6241.1	6319.2
93	6044.9	7195.1	6270.3	6358
94	6081.8	7280.5	6301.9	6396.9
95	6106.8	7373	6335.5	6436.4
96	6221.8	7480.8	6505.1	6587.5
97	6276.2	7603.7	6684.5	6739.7
98	6314	7736.3	6853.2	6892.3
99	6343.1	7908.3	7014.4	7045.3
100	6366.4	8157.6	7171.1	7197.7
101	6650.4	8196	7331.7	7366.9
102	6875.8	8248.7	7505.1	7538.7
103	7028.4	8320.6	7701	7710.5
104	7133.1	8418.9	7905.7	7882.3
105	7211.4	8576	8105.6	8052.6
106	7590.7	8610.2	8229.4	8198.2
107	7944.4	8656.6	8359.7	8344.5
108	8218.7	8740.7	8492.4	8494
109	8357	8923.5	8635.3	8641.2
110	8444.8	9255.4	8755.4	8786.5

111	8512.9	9295.2	8828.5	8852.1
112	8561.5	9343.6	8905.5	8919.3
113	8602.2	9404.7	8978.3	8986.6
114	8632.9	9504.2	9044.4	9053.6
115	8656.7	9622.1	9106.1	9119.9
116	8754	9653.8	9173.3	9184.1
117	8823.3	9688.1	9243.1	9249.9
118	8879	9741.3	9317.6	9315.3
119	8926.8	9811.1	9390.1	9380.6
120	8969.1	9893.7	9460.7	9446
121	9166	9934	9527.3	9527.5
122	9358.4	9993	9592.9	9610.2
123	9514.8	10085.2	9662	9693.5
124	9583	10178.8	9741	9775.2
125	9612.7	10279.4	9819.7	9855.6
126	9670	10371.4	9920.3	9947.8
127	9705.7	10495.7	10011.6	10039.3
128	9727.6	10678.8	10098.9	10131.3
129	9746	10890.4	10180.2	10222
130	9764.2	11109.5	10259.1	10312.5
131	9861	11187.8	10384.2	10426.5
132	9921.3	11273.8	10513.3	10540.4
133	9965.2	11392.9	10631.9	10654.6
134	10003.2	11562.5	10745.5	10767.7
135	10033.8	11775.2	10854.8	10880.1
136	10202.6	11814.6	10961.2	10984.9
137	10313.5	11863	11080.6	11091.2
138	10391.2	11918.9	11202.9	11197.2
139	10465	12008.4	11319.5	11303.3
140	10520.7	12148.5	11425.5	11409.1
141	10714.9	12178.1	11508.6	11501.9
142	10878.5	12214.3	11601.2	11594.4
143	10986.1	12257.2	11702	11687.6
144	11065.5	12311.6	11803.5	11780.4
145	11132.5	12389.4	11902.7	11873.7
146	11386.8	12420.4	11994	11977.3
147	11631.5	12461.1	12084.2	12082.1
148	11805.9	12539.1	12185.1	12188.9
149	11915.3	12638.4	12292.6	12296.8
150	11972.3	12802.7	12399.3	12402.6
151	12124.5	12858	12500.7	12502.5
152	12242.6	12911.5	12606.7	12601.6
153	12322.6	12982.5	12717.8	12701.2
154	12379.6	13080.5	12826.7	12801.9

155	12427.9	13219.2	12930.2	12901.3
156	12553.7	13228.4	12982.5	12951.6
157	12667.4	13242	13037.1	13001.7
158	12760.2	13261.8	13091	13053.6
159	12830.4	13295.5	13143	13105.4
160	12867.1	13351.9	13187.4	13155.7
161	12911.2	13363.8	13200.9	13175
162	12946.4	13377.9	13215.9	13194.8
163	12974.3	13393.9	13230.8	13214.7
164	12999.4	13413.2	13247.2	13234.7
165	13021.4	13434.5	13264.3	13254.8
166	13067.5	13446.4	13279.5	13273.7
167	13109.5	13461.7	13295.2	13292.6
168	13144.8	13478.5	13311.9	13311.4
169	13170.4	13498.3	13329.1	13330.1
170	13187	13523.3	13345.2	13348.2
171	13207	13545.1	13361.3	13364.4
172	13218.9	13567.6	13377.3	13380.8
173	13228.6	13591.2	13390.4	13395
174	13233.6	13621.6	13402.1	13409.7
175	13237.6	13654.4	13413.5	13424
176	13255.3	13667.3	13428.8	13439.9
177	13267.1	13686.6	13443.7	13456
178	13279.8	13711.3	13458.1	13471.2
179	13288	13739.1	13471.9	13487.2
180	13296.9	13764	13485.2	13502.8
181	13318	13784.4	13502.3	13520
182	13335.9	13804.9	13518.6	13536.6
183	13350.8	13827.7	13535.3	13553.6
184	13359.8	13856.6	13551.8	13570.4
185	13368.9	13883.8	13567.3	13587.1
186	13395.4	13904.4	13586	13606.8
187	13419.2	13921	13603.8	13626.1
188	13438.2	13954.4	13622.3	13645.8
189	13451.5	13980.8	13641.3	13665.5
190	13463.8	14006	13659.6	13685.4
191	13513.6	14039	13706.3	13730.3
192	13544.3	14086.4	13755.6	13775.5
193	13567.5	14152.4	13806.5	13820.4
194	13586.6	14227.8	13853.8	13865.1
195	13605	14302.6	13896.1	13909.8
196	13686.2	14337.9	13939.2	13957
197	13752.1	14389.7	13986	14004.4
198	13806.1	14443.6	14034.2	14052.1

199	13844.3	14505.9	14082.2	14099.5
200	13869.4	14589.8	14127.2	14147.1
201	13913.1	14678.8	14183.2	14209.5
202	13944.3	14859.1	14234.2	14271.6
203	13961.7	15017.8	14284.1	14333
204	13974.1	15203.9	14328.5	14393.2
205	13979.9	15387.1	14373.6	14453.8
206	14027.3	15517.6	14434	14522.3
207	14066.6	15727.4	14492	14591.8
208	14095.6	16002.9	14549	14661.7
209	14120.2	16312.5	14604.5	14730.3
210	14140.6	16525.8	14657.5	14799.1
211	14196.7	16586.2	14706.1	14851.8
212	14239.4	16662	14757	14906.3
213	14279.2	16716.7	14807.2	14960.3
214	14308.4	16796.7	14858.7	15014.5
215	14335.2	16867.7	14907.1	15068.6
216	14400	16917.1	14940.1	15109.2
217	14453.4	16942.2	14972.9	15150.6
218	14493.1	17018.2	15007.7	15192.1
219	14531.6	17054.5	15046.4	15233.7
220	14563.8	17112	15085.9	15274.1
221	14656.7	17128.3	15122.5	15321.3
222	14739.3	17156.7	15162.5	15368.8
223	14807.7	17189.4	15201.4	15416.8
224	14851.9	17227.3	15245.1	15464
225	14886.7	17257.5	15297.8	15513
226	15037.9	17332.1	15493.9	15672.5
227	15115.3	17392.8	15705.6	15833.7
228	15183.9	17468.9	15906.1	15995
229	15237.7	17538.7	16088.1	16155.2
230	15280.5	17654.2	16264.4	16316
231	15478.8	17675	16450.9	16483.8
232	15624.9	17713.9	16647.3	16656.1
233	15734.2	17762.2	16862.6	16829
234	15806	17821.1	17071.4	17000.8
235	15879.4	17950.1	17270.5	17173.9
236	16080.6	17970	17379.1	17281.2
237	16252.3	17998.4	17486.6	17389.8
238	16400.8	18033.4	17604.3	17499.1
239	16513.7	18087.8	17722.6	17609.3
240	16628.8	18196.7	17823.9	17717.6
241	16693.4	18220.2	17858.1	17755.1
242	16743.2	18251.3	17892.6	17793.7

243	16798.9	18289.6	17924.3	17832.3
244	16850.9	18332.3	17956.1	17870.4
245	16890.6	18384.4	17985.8	17907.9
246	16965.6	18406.1	18020.8	17945.9
247	17034.7	18428.2	18054.1	17982.2
248	17083.5	18453.9	18087.8	18019.4
249	17139	18492.1	18121.2	18057.1
250	17170.6	18536.7	18151.6	18093.6
251	17230.9	18555	18187.6	18129.9
252	17278.3	18575.1	18222.5	18166.6
253	17351.6	18600.9	18259.7	18203.7
254	17419.3	18629.1	18295.2	18240.5
255	17458.5	18672.9	18328	18276.8
256	17530.8	18689.1	18364	18313.5
257	17589.8	18707.9	18401.7	18350.7
258	17649.1	18728.6	18437.7	18387.1
259	17692.8	18757.8	18473.2	18423.3
260	17736.5	18798.6	18510.2	18459.9
261	17768.7	18821.6	18536.1	18486.1
262	17805.3	18843.8	18561.2	18512.5
263	17837.4	18874	18588.1	18539.7
264	17861	18907.8	18611.8	18566.4
265	17882.2	18953.2	18635.1	18593.1
266	17916.2	18974.6	18656.1	18615.7
267	17936.1	18999.4	18676.8	18638.2
268	17952.9	19027.1	18696.8	18661.1
269	17965.3	19061.1	18716.9	18684.3
270	17980.4	19108.5	18736.6	18707.6
271	18009.6	19128.9	18757.1	18730.2
272	18023.9	19151.6	18779.2	18753.9
273	18047.4	19175.6	18800.2	18776.9
274	18072.2	19203.5	18822.3	18800
275	18097.3	19238.3	18844	18823.2
276	18161.6	19263.2	18876.7	18857.1
277	18220.5	19290.4	18911.8	18891.9
278	18280.7	19326.1	18944.9	18925.9
279	18338.3	19371.7	18978.5	18961
280	18374.6	19421.4	19010.5	18995.3
281	18426.7	19439	19044.5	19029.5
282	18478.9	19460.8	19078.7	19063.4
283	18513	19489.7	19112.4	19097.4
284	18564.1	19530.4	19146.2	19132
285	18600.5	19575.3	19179.5	19166.7
286	18667.7	19593	19213.8	19201.2

287	18741.4	19611.4	19248.5	19236.6
288	18791.2	19633.8	19284.6	19272
289	18821.4	19665.7	19320	19306.9
290	18853.1	19704.5	19355.6	19342.5
291	18924.8	19719.4	19389.2	19377.4
292	18981.4	19735.6	19425.1	19412.9
293	19044.4	19755.9	19460.5	19448.4
294	19082.9	19781	19499	19484.6
295	19117.9	19819	19533.6	19520.4
296	19202.4	19836.1	19565.3	19554.4
297	19269.2	19851.2	19597.4	19589.1
298	19329.5	19868.5	19630.5	19623.8
299	19375.9	19892.8	19665.3	19659
300	19412.8	19929.1	19701.2	19694.5
301	19454.6	19943.2	19724.5	19720
302	19487.3	19965.6	19747	19745.4
303	19514.1	19988.3	19770.7	19770.8
304	19536.2	20017.9	19792.5	19796.1
305	19557.4	20057.6	19816	19821
306	19578.6	20071.1	19831.4	19836.9
307	19600.8	20084.6	19848.1	19852.9
308	19618.3	20098.5	19864.2	19868.7
309	19634.6	20116.8	19880.8	19884.5
310	19646.9	20138.6	19896.6	19899.9
311	19669.4	20150.4	19911.3	19915.1
312	19690.1	20161.2	19927.3	19930.3
313	19708.6	20174.6	19943.4	19945.5
314	19724.3	20189.9	19960.4	19961.4
315	19737.7	20206.9	19975.1	19976.9
316	19763.2	20218.3	19990.9	19993
317	19782.5	20229.7	20007	20008.9
318	19800	20244.6	20024.4	20025.2
319	19813.1	20264.3	20041.1	20041.7
320	19826.4	20286.6	20056.9	20058
321	19844.3	20302.1	20073.2	20074.2
322	19861.1	20321.8	20089.3	20090.5
323	19872.2	20341.5	20103.7	20106.4
324	19884.9	20363.8	20118.9	20122.2
325	19890.9	20388.6	20132.6	20137.6
326	19910.6	20404.4	20149.1	20153.5
327	19928.2	20422.4	20164.9	20169.4
328	19940.5	20444.9	20179.7	20185.2
329	19953.5	20464	20195.2	20201.2
330	19964.3	20485.9	20210.6	20217

331	19982.1	20501.3	20226.5	20232.7
332	20000	20519.4	20241.2	20248.4
333	20013.9	20538	20256	20264.3
334	20023.7	20559.3	20270.6	20280.3
335	20032.7	20583.9	20286.6	20296.1
336	20056	20599.3	20302.5	20312.4
337	20075.5	20613.9	20318.5	20328.9
338	20093.9	20632.1	20335.2	20345.7
339	20109.3	20648.3	20351	20362.1
340	20119.7	20677.8	20367.6	20378.7
341	20143.2	20693.9	20387	20397.5
342	20163.3	20714.3	20405.4	20416.8
343	20177.7	20738.6	20424	20436.2
344	20190.1	20767.6	20442.8	20455.7
345	20202.4	20800.4	20460.5	20474.8
346	20231.1	20826	20483.7	20497.9
347	20257.3	20860.2	20505.8	20520.8

Table S5 Sedimentation rates

cal yr BP	mm/year	cal yr BP	mm/year	cal yr BP	mm/year
1.6	0.136649	9446	0.12207		
367.5	0.111632	9855.6	0.109433	17173.9	0.091962
815.4	0.131648	10312.5	0.08809	17717.6	0.262743
1195.2	0.111259	10880.1	0.094518	17907.9	0.269251
1644.6	0.10755	11409.1	0.107619		
2109.5	0.135391	11873.7	0.094536		
2478.8	0.245459	12402.6	0.100261		
2682.5	0.217486	12901.3	0.196541		
2912.4	0.233754	13155.7	0.504541		
3126.3	0.210349	13254.8	0.535332		
3364	0.116986	13348.2	0.659631		
3791.4	0.121743	13424	0.634518		
4202.1	0.09203	13502.8	0.59312		
4745.4	0.085866	13587.1	0.508647		
5327.7	0.104102	13685.4	0.222816		
5808	0.2457	13909.8	0.210704		
6011.5	0.431406	14147.1	0.163026		
6127.4	0.422654	14453.8	0.153704		
6245.7	0.262192	14779.1	0.172712		
6436.4	0.065677	15068.6	0.243309		

7197.7	0.058486	15274.1	0.209293
8052.6	0.068129	15513	0.062267
8786.5	0.14997	16316	0.058282
9119.9	0.153327		

Table S6 Pollen, spore, and other palynomorphs counts

Highlighted samples were plotted in diagrams of Figs. 5 and 6 in main manuscript.

Depth sample	0cm	5cm	20cm 1644.	25cm	30cm 2478.	35 cm 2682.	40cm	45cm 3126.	50cm
Cal yr BP	1.6	367.5	6	2109.5	8	5	2912.4	3	3364
<i>Pinus</i>	16	13	5	22	37	23	11	29	19
<i>Picea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cupressaceae	9	5	1	4	3	2	0	0	2
<i>Salix</i>	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Populus</i>	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	2
<i>Juglans</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Carya</i>	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Alnus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ostrya-Carpinus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Quercus</i>	43	26	36	31	11	33	15	38	25
<i>Ulmus</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Celtis</i>	4	4	6	2	5	4	3	0	0
Moraceae	1	1	2	1	0	3	2	2	0
<i>Vitis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tilia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pyrus type	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Liquidambar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mimosa-Acacia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Acer</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rhamnaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cornus</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Ericaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fraxinus</i>	1	1	5	2	0	1	1	1	4
<i>Ephedra</i>	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	2
<i>Urtica type</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	10	6	6	3	4	3	2	3	10
Caryophyllaceae	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
<i>Opuntia</i>	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
<i>Eriogonum type</i>	0	3	0	4	2	4	2	2	3

Polygonum amphibius type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranunculaceae	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Saxifragaceae/Ribes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berberidaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papaveraceae	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cruciferae	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Rosaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium type	2	3	10	6	6	3	3	2	1
Medicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Fabs	6	5	2	4	0	7	2	2	5
Oxalis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geraniaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linum type	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euphorbiaceae	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
Malvaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umbelliferae	0	1	3	12	8	1	4	7	1
Onagraceae	0	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	0
Solanaceae	3	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	1
Convolvulaceae	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	2
Boraginaceae	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvia type	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Rubiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artemisia	0	2	0	5	4	4	2	2	5
Serratula type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambrosia-type	16	10	15	5	6	16	6	7	5
Aster type	3	4	26	18	14	48	45	38	32
Cirsium type	2	1	1	2	4	12	5	4	3
Asteraceae liguliflorae	2	0	2	5	0	4	4	10	5
Other herbs	13	15	41	27	8	37	1	13	27
Poaceae	9	8	9	12	0	7	7	7	4
Liliaceae	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Cyperaceae	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Typhaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bryophytes	28	6	15	9	12	9	7	5	10
Polypodaceae			1	1		2	1	4	1
Other spores	152	183	162	140	155	200	49	98	142
Cladosporium		234	213	253	140	76	17	17	45
Mycorrhizae	7	240	180	76	181	45	11	15	22
Pseudoschizera	10	3	4	11	10	23		2	8
Non identified fungal spores	144	439	6	15	26	69	7	17	16
<i>Sporormiella</i>	35	10	4		2	1	1	2	2

Artemisia	4	8	2	5	2	0	9	22	5
Serratula type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambrosia-type	7	9	10	10	8	2	40	27	11
Aster type	59	44	38	47	32	5	8	42	33
Cirsium type	7	4	2	2	3	0	7	4	2
Asteraceae liguliflorae	29	30	0	22	37	4	41	6	5
Other herbs	31	54	0	13	17	2	19	68	36
Poaceae	4	6	2	6	4	4	9	9	13
Liliaceae	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Typhaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bryophytes	2	5	2	6	6	2	4	6	4
Polypodaceae		1		4			1	2	9
Other spores	74	114	98	111	47		113	129	90
Cladosporium		1	3	1				1	
Mycorrhizae		1	168				2	3	27
Pseudoschizera				1				1	13
Non identified fungal spores		1	1		6	28	2	3	46
<i>Sporormiella</i>				1					4

Depth sample	145c m	150cm	155c m	160cm 13155.	165c m	170c m	175cm	180c m	185c m
Cal yr BP	11874	12403	12901	7	13255	13348	13424	13503	13587
<i>Pinus</i>	5	16	43	37	68	47	102	28	54
<i>Picea</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	9
Cupressaceae	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Salix</i>	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Populus</i>	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	3
<i>Juglans</i>	0	0	7	9	15	5	4	2	1
<i>Carya</i>	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0
<i>Alnus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Ostrya-Carpinus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
<i>Quercus</i>	30	10	19	17	9	9	9	25	15
<i>Ulmus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
<i>Celtis</i>	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Moraceae	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Vitis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Tilia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pyrus type	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Liquidambar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mimosa-Acacia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acer</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3

Rhamnaceae	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cornus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ericaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fraxinus</i>	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ephedra</i>	2	1	5	2	1	0	3	3	2
<i>Urtica</i> type	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Chenopodiaceae	3	10	8	12	5	4	7	9	13
Caryophyllaceae	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Opuntia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eriogonum</i> type	0	4	5	3	5	1	1	1	0
Polygonum amphibius type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ranunculaceae	0	5	0	3	2	1	1	3	1
Saxifragaceae/Ribes	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Berberidaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papaveraceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cruciferae	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rosaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium type	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	12	1
Medicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Fabs	21	5	3	4	0	0	4	4	0
Oxalis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Geraniaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linum type	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Euphorbiaceae	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malvaceae	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Umbelliferae	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	9	3
Onagraceae	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solanaceae	0	3	2	2	4	0	0	3	1
Convolvulaceae	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Boraginaceae	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Salvia</i> type	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0
Rubiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Artemisia	17	6	6	5	2	1	11	0	3
Serratula type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambrosia-type	4	7	19	41	16	12	22	13	5
Aster type	27	35	33	29	35	7	21	19	10
Cirsium type	1	5	9	3	5	0	0	4	5
Asteraceae liguliflorae	16	43	11	8	26	7	8	19	1
Other herbs	54	30	4	22	10	7	20	47	22
Poaceae	15	4	5	4	8	5	7	12	15
Liliaceae	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Cyperaceae	1	1	8	8	4	3	1	4	6
Typhaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Juncaceae	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0

Bryophytes	8	3	12	8	17	5	7	6	22
Polypodaceae	5	4	14	10	6	5	3	4	8
Other spores	130	82	61	40	9	53	75	177	62
Cladosporium	3						4		
Mycorrhizae				2			8		1
Pseudoschizera	3			3	2	1			4
Non identified fungal spores	58	1	4				5		2
<i>Sporormiella</i>	3						1		

Depth sample	190c m	195cm	205c m	215cm 15068.	230c m	235c m	240cm 17717.	245c m	250c m
Cal yr BP	13685	13910	14454	6	16316	17174	6	17908	18094
<i>Pinus</i>	130	103	18	57	59	25	15	18	13
<i>Picea</i>	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	1
Cupressaceae	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
<i>Salix</i>	0	0	1	2	7	3	0	2	3
<i>Populus</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
<i>Juglans</i>	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
<i>Carya</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Alnus</i>	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	4
<i>Ostrya-Carpinus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Quercus</i>	8	3	6	11	7	9	5	11	6
<i>Ulmus</i>	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Celtis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Moraceae	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Vitis</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tilia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pyrus type	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Liquidambar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mimosa-Acacia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acer</i>	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	1
Rhamnaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cornus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ericaceae	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Fraxinus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ephedra</i>	3	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
<i>Urtica type</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chenopodiaceae	9	4	1	7	6	11	3	16	16
Caryophyllaceae	0	1	1	8	6	6	0	0	5
Opuntia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Eriogonum type</i>	17	6	3	0	2	1	0	0	0

Polygonum amphibius type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranunculaceae	0	0	3	2	5	2	0	0	0
Saxifragaceae/Ribes	10	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0
Berberidaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papaveraceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cruciferae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rosaceae	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium type	3	0	0	4	7	3	4	9	1
Medicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Fabs	0	0	1	2	3	5	1	1	2
Oxalis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geraniaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linum type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euphorbiaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Malvaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umbelliferae	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Onagraceae	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1
Solanaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convolvulaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boraginaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Salvia type	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Rubiaceae	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Artemisia	2	4	6	11	22	30	7	21	17
Serratula type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambrosia-type	9	3	7	15	10	12	5	11	26
Aster type	0	7	5	16	29	32	10	52	55
Cirsium type	4	0	1	7	11	4	0	2	4
Asteraceae liguliflorae	2	2	5	18	23	9	11	14	6
Other herbs	6	5	4	9	31	27	7	20	45
Poaceae	11	13	7	17	9	0	8	6	8
Liliaceae	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	5
Cyperaceae	21	11	8	21	18	8	8	29	30
Typhaceae	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Juncaceae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bryophytes	15	10	6	15	14	13	6	5	11
Polypodaceae	14	10	15	121	41	132	6	31	26
Other spores	31	42		57	28	50	18	20	19
Cladosporium				1					
Mycorrhizae		1	1	20	1	12	3		
Pseudoschizera	9	4	2	21	8	14		1	2
Non identified fungal spores		7	2	9	3	15	4	4	4
<i>Sporormiella</i>	1	5	9	5	1	8	1	3	4

Table S7 Charcoal concentration

depth	cal yr BP	Charcoal area mm/g sedim
-5	0	2.826597813
0	1.6	3.931519736
5	367.5	16.22640973
10	815.4	33.28098989
15	1195.2	26.12946809
20	1644.6	6.488024929
25	2109.5	0.90040497
30	2478.8	2.525073489
35	2682.5	1.382347951
40	2912.4	0.442358982
45	3126.3	3.043400908
50	3364	7.792639072
55	3791.4	0.137725198
60	4202.1	5.199666346
65	4745.4	7.653043527
70	5327.7	0.88910912
75	5808	1.262649914
80	6011.5	1.322101566
85	6127.4	0.503833227
90	6245.7	3.596244931
95	6436.4	0.461110217
100	7197.7	0.270964664
105	8052.6	0.341958719
110	8786.5	0.330235817
115	9119.9	2.273805538
120	9446	0.988608425
125	9855.6	0.631031818
130	10312.5	0.315272881
135	10880.1	0.310083786
140	11409.1	0.877091397
145	11873.7	0.117758542
150	12402.6	0.245844559
155	12901.3	0.255940705
160	13155.7	2.437719061
165	13254.8	0.455934535
170	13348.2	0.562989664
175	13424	0.21175453
180	13502.8	0.134055532
185	13587.1	0.131560185
190	13685.4	0.147704011
195	13909.8	0.047684081
205	14453.8	0.063737275
215	15068.6	0.04921784
230	16316	0.227263665
235	17173.9	0.178402118

240	17717.6	0.106418053
245	17907.9	0.019923507
250	18093.6	0.123854381

Table S8 PCA eigenvalues, percent variance, and loadings for PC1 and PC2 axes

Yellow highlights indicate used data

PC	Eigenvalue	% variance	AGE	PC 1	PC 2
1	926.344	47.392	1.6	-12.244	-26.89
2	376.971	19.286	367.5	-15.305	-27.174
3	184.427	9.4353	1644.6	-25.57	-8.8291
4	120.799	6.1801	2109.5	-9.5725	-13.623
5	89.6771	4.5879	2478.8	6.5041	-13.33
6	86.7118	4.4362	2682.5	-11.851	15.098
7	41.3048	2.1132	2912.4	-22.523	8.4399
8	33.3154	1.7044	3126.3	-7.3531	7.5596
9	22.1963	1.1356	3364	-13.461	-1.5724
10	16.2344	0.83055	3791.4	76.821	6.1384
11	9.94949	0.50902	4202.1	-5.6088	-18.166
12	8.02714	0.41067	4745.4	-10.186	-17.2
13	6.21132	0.31777	5327.7	-3.8733	3.5628
14	5.7285	0.29307	5808	-25.266	0.2962
15	5.26054	0.26913	6011.5	-24.119	-1.3294
16	4.72255	0.24161	6127.4	-7.7569	-15.645
17	3.12288	0.15977	6245.7	-22.41	7.0423
18	2.71703	0.139	6436.4	-25.901	36.998
19	1.90701	0.097562	7197.7	-14.345	32.912
20	1.60189	0.081953	8052.6	-25.248	18.144
21	1.50106	0.076794	8786.5	-23.444	8.7952
22	1.34577	0.06885	9119.9	-24.79	17.392
23	0.793912	0.040617	9446	-24.141	4.0219
24	0.73843	0.037778	9855.6	-16.749	-29.358
25	0.575756	0.029456	10312.5	-8.6128	-11.107
26	0.506237	0.025899	10880.1	10.107	16.238
27	0.454446	0.023249	11409.1	7.9817	4.7851
28	0.347975	0.017802	11873.7	-27.854	-5.3537
29	0.284177	0.014538	12402.6	-19.557	8.397
30	0.234165	0.01198	12901.3	10.871	6.8662
31	0.14161	0.007245	13155.7	8.382	4.5571
32	0.106302	0.005438	13254.8	33.49	14.968

TOTAL CYPERACEAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAMINOID	243	255	266	265	250	273	225	248	171
NON-GRAMINOID									
Asteraceae platelets	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Celtis type	3	29	11	12	1	0	1	0	1
Blocky	48	10	41	44	76	107	75	36	68
Scalloped faceted	1	8	9	3	11	2	17	19	68
Globular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maclura type blocky hairbase	0	1	1	0	4		4	1	2
Gobbet - irregular	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	35	27	45	82	116	105	112	45	102
TOTAL NON-GRAMINOID	87	76	108	141	208	214	209	101	242
TOTAL PHYTOLITHS COUNTED	330	331	374	406	458	487	434	349	413
Depth	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
cal yr BP	2900	3250	3620	4000	4400	4800	5200	5620	6040
POACEAE									
Diagnostic short cells	4	15	3	9	4	3	3	5	5
Other non-diagnostic	3	8	3	3	2	1	0	3	1
Total short cells	7	23	6	12	6	4	3	8	6
Smooth	2	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sinuous	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Serrated	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Echinate	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dendritic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total elongates	5	11	5	5	0	1	0	0	0
Long point	3	4	2	6	1	2	0	2	1
Short pointy	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1
Total pointy	6	5	3	7	3	4	0	2	2
Fan-bamboo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fan-reed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fan	11	11	3	5	5	3	2	2	4
Fan/Keystone shaped	11	11	3	5	5	3	2	2	4
Square	4	10	2	5	3	5	3	2	4
Rectangular	12	22	4	7	4	3	4	3	4
Broad elongate	8	14	3	6	2	2	1	1	1
Total parallelepipedal	24	46	9	18	9	10	8	6	9
Total Bulliforms	35	57	12	23	14	13	10	8	13
Undetermined	7	21	12	10	8	1	2	1	1
TOTAL GRASS	60	117	38	57	31	23	15	19	22
CYPERACEAE									
Cyperaceae Achenes	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae-type papillae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CYPERACEAE	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAMINOID	60	117	40	57	31	23	15	19	22
NON-GRAMINOID									

Asteraceae platelets	0	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	0
Celtis type	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Blocky	190	138	109	64	43	80	43	30	28
Scalloped faceted	97	60	148	76	120	49	30	23	54
Globular	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	2	4
Maclura type blocky hairbase		1	1			1			2
Gobbet - irregular	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	262	179	260	360	295	428	375	358	304
TOTAL NON-GRAMINOID	550	382	523	506	461	561	451	415	393
TOTAL PHYTOLITHS COUNTED	610	499	561	563	492	584	466	434	415
Depth	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125
cal yr BP	6460	6890	7320	7750	8170	8600	9030	9450	9860
POACEAE									
Diagnostic short cells	8	2	10	5	0	6	6	3	5
Other non-diagnostic	4	3	6	3	4	4	3	6	6
Total short cells	12	5	16	8	4	10	9	9	11
Smooth	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0
Sinuuous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serrated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Echinate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dendritic	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total elongates	0	1	3	3	1	1	2	0	0
Long point	1	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	0
Short pointy	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total pointy	1	1	4	1	0	4	1	1	0
Fan-bamboo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fan-reed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fan	2	1	4	4	0	2	2	0	1
Fan/Keystone shaped	2	1	4	4	0	2	2	0	1
Square	3	1	4	2	0	1	2	1	1
Rectangular	1	1	5	1	3	1	1	0	2
Broad elongate	0	2	0	2	1	0	3	1	0
Total parallelepipedal	4	4	9	5	4	2	6	2	3
Total Bulliforms	6	5	13	9	4	4	8	2	4
Undetermined	3	2	4	1	3	3	3	5	1
TOTAL GRASS	22	14	40	22	12	22	23	17	16
CYPERACEAE									
Cyperaceae Achenes	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyperaceae-type papillae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CYPERACEAE	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAMINOID	23	14	41	22	12	22	23	17	16
NON-GRAMINOID									
Asteraceae platelets	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0
Celtis type	3	2	4	0	0	2	5	2	1
Blocky	43	20	79	65	102	83	39	38	49
Scalloped faceted	46	6	44	49	130	88	111	72	189

Other	505	336	333	385	372	424	463	387	313
TOTAL NON-GRAMINOID	653	512	622	511	467	577	663	501	500
TOTAL PHYTOLITHS COUNTED	668	565	636	528	476	614	668	508	515
Depth	175	180	185	190	195	205	215	230	235
cal yr BP	13670	14000	14330	14640	14940	15510	16040	16740	16960
POACEAE									
Diagnostic short cells	3	4	5	8	6	14	14	9	33
Other non-diagnostic	3	1	2	1	1	7	9	5	21
Total short cells	6	5	7	9	7	21	23	14	54
Smooth	1	0	0	3	1	3	3	4	3
Sinuuous	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serrated	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Echinate	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Dendritic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total elongates	2	0	0	3	1	8	3	4	5
Long point	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	3
Short pointy	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total pointy	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	3
Fan-bamboo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fan-reed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fan	5	2	0	0	0	7	1	1	4
Fan/Keystone shaped	5	2	0	0	0	7	1	1	4
Square	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	5
Rectangular	0	0	3	0	1	2	4	6	2
Broad elongate	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	10
Total parallelepipedal	1	0	4	1	2	9	6	8	17
Total Bulliforms	6	2	4	1	2	16	7	9	21
Undetermined	2	1	6	2	0	5	3	5	15
TOTAL GRASS	16	9	18	15	11	53	36	35	98
CYPERACEAE									
Cyperaceae Achenes	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	8	1
Cyperaceae-type papillae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CYPERACEAE	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	8	1
TOTAL GRAMINOID	17	9	18	16	17	54	36	43	99
NON-GRAMINOID									
Asteraceae platelets	16	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
Celtis type	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Blocky	26	56	117	67	80	38	134	85	54
Scalloped faceted	9	118	25	36	14	33	11	41	7
Globular	0	1	0	0	0	0		1	
Maclura type blocky hairbase	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Gobbet - irregular	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	484	305	326	336	458	391	415	409	358
TOTAL NON-GRAMINOID	537	485	468	442	555	462	562	536	419
TOTAL PHYTOLITHS COUNTED	553	494	486	457	566	515	598	571	517

Depth	240	245	250
cal yr BP	17160	17360	17550
POACEAE			
Diagnostic short cells	53	57	66
Other non-diagnostic	38	35	1
Total short cells	91	92	67
Smooth	3	4	3
Sinuuous	0	0	0
Serrated	3	3	0
Echinate	0	0	0
Dendritic	0	0	1
Total elongates	6	7	4
Long point	4	4	9
Short pointy	1	3	2
Total pointy	5	7	11
Fan-bamboo	0	0	0
Fan-reed	0	0	0
Fan	5	4	4
Fan/Keystone shaped	5	4	4
Square	4	5	4
Rectangular	1	4	7
Broad elongate	5	5	0
Total parallelepipedal	10	14	11
Total Bulliforms	15	18	15
Undetermined	9	5	12
TOTAL GRASS	126	129	109
CYPERACEAE			
Cyperaceae Achenes	0	4	0
Cyperaceae-type papillae	0	0	3
TOTAL CYPERACEAE	0	4	3
TOTAL GRAMINOID	126	133	658
NON-GRAMINOID			
Asteraceae platelets	0	2	3
Celtis type	0	0	1
Blocky	29	55	111
Scalloped faceted	166	14	4
Globular			0
Maclura type blocky hairbase			0
Gobbet - irregular	0	0	0
Other	408	366	203
TOTAL NON-GRAMINOID	603	437	451
TOTAL PHYTOLITHS COUNTED	729	566	560

Table S10 Diagnostic grass silica short cells (GSSC) and ratios.

Aristida-type bilobates	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pooid	2	8	0	3	2	0	1	0	1
Panicoid	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Chloridoid	1	4	2	0	2	0	1	4	3
	66.66	57.142							
C3 to C4	7	9	0	75	50	0	50	0	25
		33.333							
Panicoid to Chloridod	0	3	0	100	0	100	0	20	0
Depth	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125
Cal yr BP	6460	6890	7320	7750	8170	8600	9030	9450	9860
Pooid									
Keeled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conical	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pyramidal	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Round and trapezoidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long wavy trapezoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stipa-type	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long straight trapezoidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panicoid									
Panicoid bilobates	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Polylobates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosses	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Two-side horned panicoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chloridoid									
Short saddles	4	2	5	3	0	4	5	2	1
Ellipsoid saddles (Spartina-type)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aristidoid									
Aristida-type bilobates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pooid	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
Panicoid	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
Chloridoid	4	2	5	3	0	4	5	2	1
					#DIV/0	16.66	16.666		
C3 to C4	37.5	0	25	0	!	7	7	0	25
			16.66		#DIV/0				66.6666
Panicoid to Chloridod	20	0	7	25	!	20	0	0	7
Depth	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170
				1148					
Cal yr BP	10280	10690	11090	0	11870	12250	12620	12980	13330
Pooid									
Keeled	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Conical	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1
Pyramidal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Round and trapezoidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long wavy trapezoid	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stipa-type	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Long straight trapezoidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panicoid									
Panicoid bilobates	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Polylobates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Two-side horned panicoid	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chloridoid									
Short saddles	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ellipsoid saddles									
(Spartina-type)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aristidoid									
Aristida-type bilobates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pooid	0	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	2
Panicoid	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Chloridoid	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
		28.571			#DIV/0	66.66			
C3 to C4	0	4	0	100	!	7	100	50	50
				####	#DIV/0		#DIV/0		
Panicoid to Chloridoid	0	30	0	#	!	50	!	100	50
Depth	175	180	185	190	195	205	215	230	235
				1464					
Cal yr BP	13670	14000	14330	0	14940	15510	16040	16740	16960
Pooid									
Keeled	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Conical	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	1	3
Pyramidal	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Round and trapezoidal	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2
Long wavy trapezoid	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	3
Stipa-type	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	6
Long straight trapezoidal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Panicoid									
Panicoid bilobates	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	3
Polylobates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosses	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Two-side horned panicoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chloridoid									
Short saddles	1	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	4
Ellipsoid saddles									
(Spartina-type)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aristidoid									
Aristida-type bilobates	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pooid	1	3	2	5	3	4	6	7	16
Panicoid	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	6
Chloridoid	1	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	4
			66.66			36.36	66.666		61.5384
C3 to C4	50	100	7	62.5	50	4	7	87.5	6

Panicoid to Chloridod	0	0	100	33.33	33.333	57.14 3	0	100	60
Depth	240	245	250						
Cal yr BP	17160	17360	17550						
Poid									
Keeled	2	6	8						
Conical	3	4	2						
Pyramidal	0	5	2						
Round and trapezoidal	2	0	1						
Long wavy trapezoid	2	5	9						
Stipa-type	13	7	0						
Long straight trapezoidal	2	1	9						
Panicoid									
Panicoid bilobates	5	4	0						
Polylobates	0	0	3						
Crosses	2	0	0						
Two-side horned panicoid	3	0	15						
Chloridoid									
Short saddles	6	9	0						
Ellipsoid saddles (Spartina-type)	0	0	0						
Aristidoid									
Aristida-type bilobates	0	0	0						
Poid	24	28	31						
Panicoid	7	4	3						
Chloridoid	6	9	0						
	64.86	68.292	91.17						
C3 to C4 ratio	5	7	6						
Panicoid to Chloridod ratio	53.84	30.769							
	6	2	100						