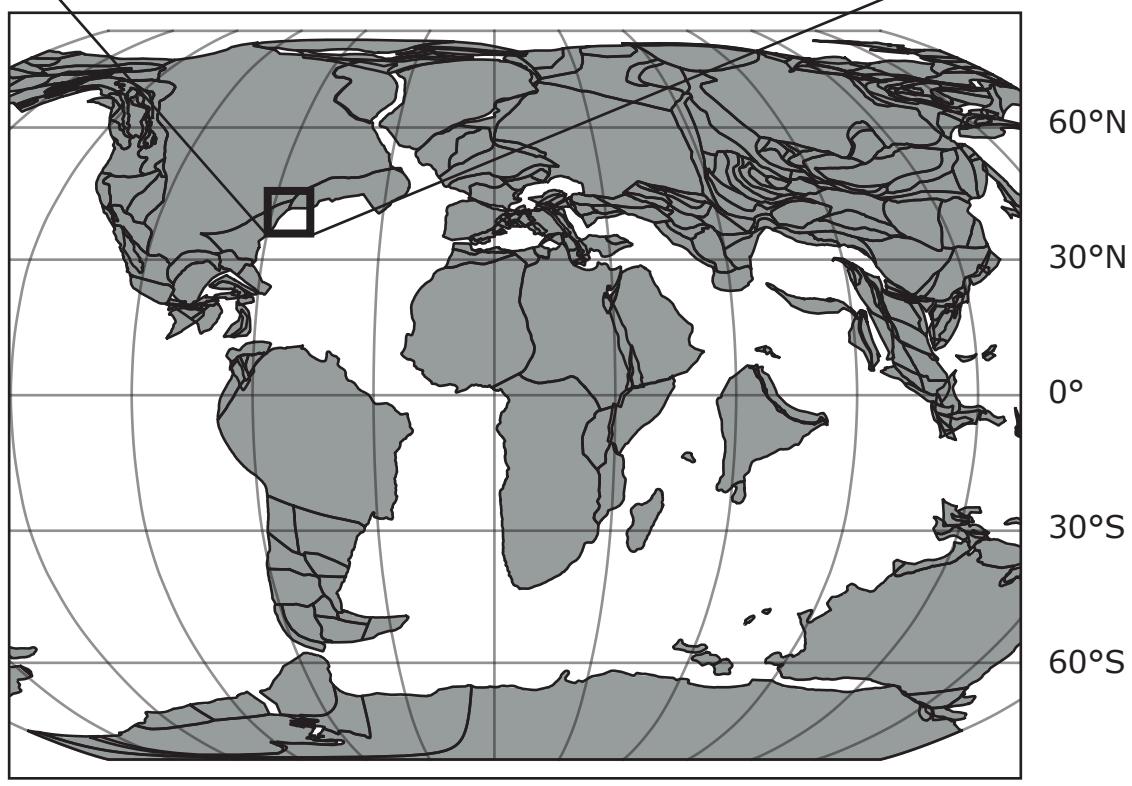


GSA Data Repository 2017018

Sluijs et al, 2018, Single-species dinoflagellate cyst carbon isotope ecology across the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum: Geology, <https://doi.org/10.1130/G39598.1>.

Table DR1 (raw isotope data): external file

Figure DR1. Location of ODP 174AX Site Bass River. Top panel modified from Miller (1997). Lower panel generated using G-Plates (Boyden et al., 2011), based on a hotspot reference frame.



Boyden, J.A., Müller, R.D., Gurnis, M., Torsvik, T.H., Clark, J.A., Turner, M., Ivey-Law, H., Watson, R.J., and Cannon, J.S., 2011, Next-generation plate-tectonic reconstructions using GPlates, in Keller, G.R., and Baru, C., eds., *Geoinformatics: Cyberinfrastructure for the Solid Earth Sciences*, Cambridge University Press, p. 95-114.

Miller, K.G., 1997, Coastal Plain Drilling And The New Jersey Sea-Level Transect, in Miller, K.G., and Snyder, S.W., eds., *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Volume 150X*: College Station, TX, Ocean Drilling Program, p. 3-12.

Figure DR2. Results of individual analyses (histograms), Shapiro-Wilk tests (Q-Q plots) and sample-size dependency ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ vs Area) for all species (horizontal) and samples (vertical). Error bars below histograms are standard errors of the means of individual dinocyst $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ analyses and the PE standard. Variance in sample indicated by # is significantly smaller than that of the PE standard ($p < 0.05$). Stars indicates samples the variance in dinocyst $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ significantly exceeds that of the standard ($p < 0.05$).

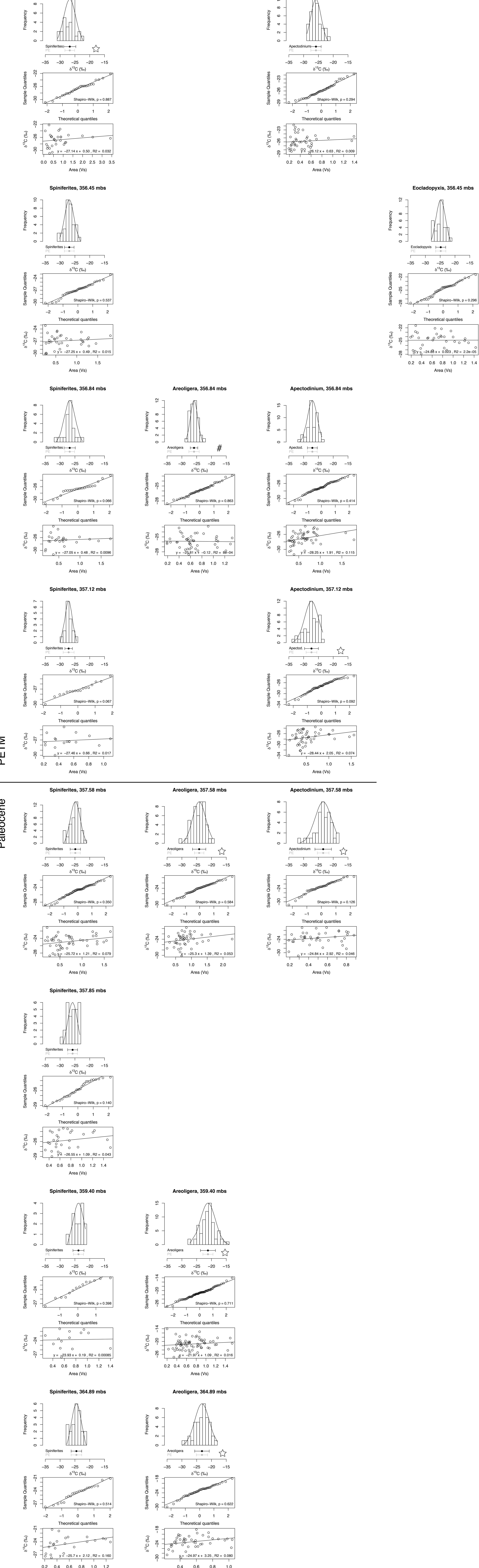
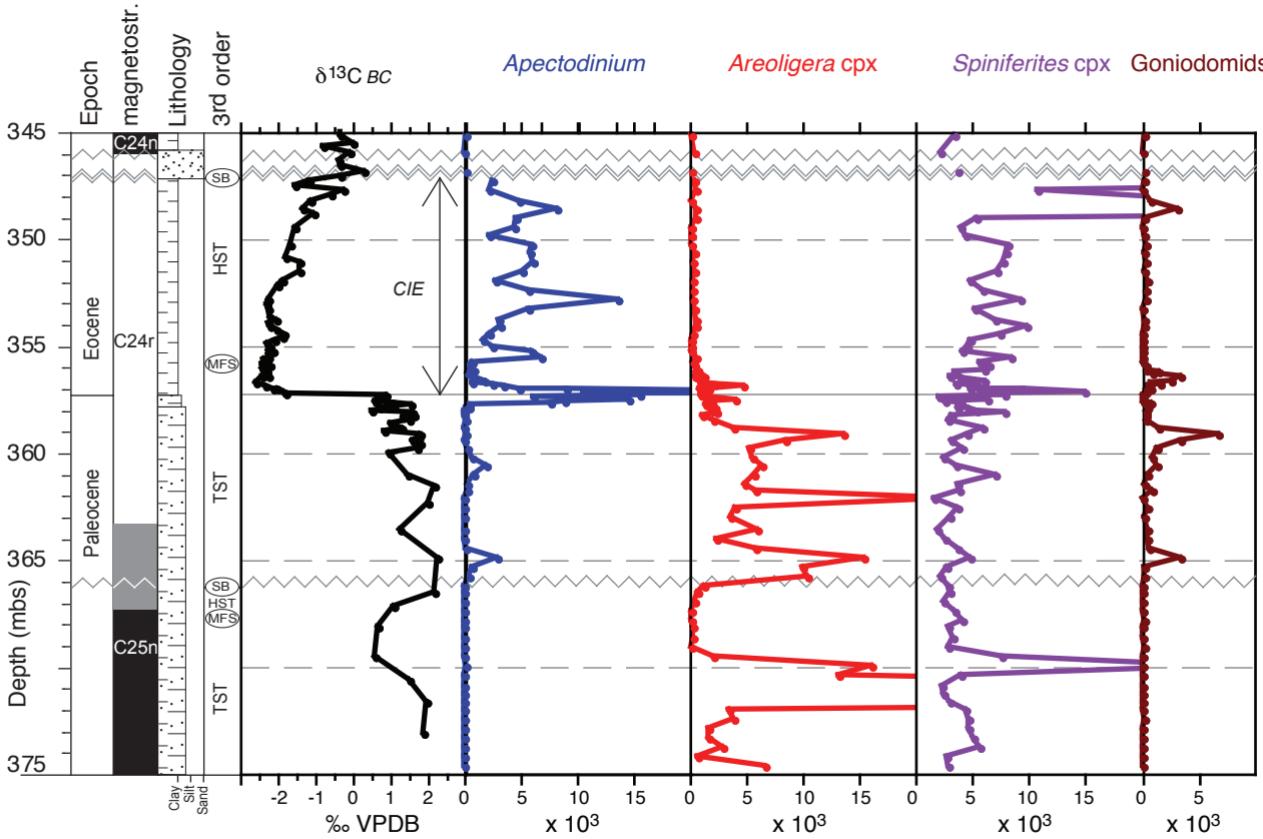


Figure DR3. Absolute abundances of the studied dinocyst species per gram of dry sediment at Bass River from Sluijs and Brinkhuis (2009).



Sluijs, A., and Brinkhuis, H., 2009, A dynamic climate and ecosystem state during the Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum: inferences from dinoflagellate cyst assemblages on the New Jersey Shelf: Biogeosciences, v. 6, p. 1755-1781.