

1 GSA Data Repository item 2015xxx [**including detailed information on location, analytical methods,**
2 **quantitative results, outcrop photographs, Scan Electron Micrographs of benthic foraminifera,**
3 **whole-rock C and O stable isotope data, XRD mineralogy and indices, foraminiferal data and**
4 **indices, and previously published information on the EECO**] is available online at
5 www.geosociety.org/pubs/ft2015.htm, or by request to editing@geosociety.org.

6

7 **The Early Eocene Climatic Optimum: environmental**
8 **impact on the North Iberian continental margin**

9

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24 **DETAILED ANALYTICAL METHODS AND QUANTITATIVE RESULTS**

25

26 This study provides new data on hemipelagic mineralogy, bulk carbonate $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and
27 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, and foraminiferal assemblages from the 0-900 m interval of the Barinatxe-
28 Gorrondatxe section (Figs.1, DR1, DR2). In order to characterize the lower Eocene
29 succession completely, the new information is complemented with previously published
30 geochemical (stable isotopes), mineralogical and foraminiferal data from the lower-
31 middle Eocene transition at the Gorrondatxe section (900 to 1100 m; Payros et al.,
32 2012).

33

34 The sampling was carried out at coastal cliffs (Figs. DR1, DR2) that expose the so-
35 called Marly Flysch at the Barinatxe beach (from UTM X499.780 Y4.803.660 to
36 X499.380 Y4.803.210), the Azkorri Sandstone at the Azkorri headland (from UTM
37 X499.380 Y4.803.210 to X499.850 Y4.803.235) and the Sandy Flysch at the
38 Gorrondatxe beach (from UTM X499.850 Y4.803.235 to X498.820 Y4.802.930).
39 Unfortunately, the upper part of the Marly Flysch (440-530 m) is poorly exposed at the
40 Barinatxe beach. In order to solve this hindrance, a well-exposed, laterally equivalent
41 succession (335-570 m) was sampled on the slopes of a newly built road between
42 Sopela and Barinatxe (from UTM X500.190 Y4.802.985 to X500.310 Y4.802.590).
43 Comparison of the overlapping stratigraphic portions (those exposed in both the beach
44 and road sections) allowed a precise bed-by-bed correlation at cm scale, demonstrating
45 that all types of deposits (turbidites, marls, limestones and red layers; Figs. DR1, DR2)
46 extend laterally and maintain their stratigraphic characteristics for more than 1 km.

47

48 **Geochemical Analysis**

49

50 Two hundred and three samples were collected from 180 stratigraphic levels for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$
51 and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. When possible, the samples were alternatively collected from hemipelagic
52 limestone and marlstone beds every 5 m of stratigraphic thickness (excluding the
53 faulted interval between 222 and 268 m). However, some parts of the succession are
54 almost devoid of limestone beds and, consequently, 90 samples correspond to
55 limestones and 113 to marlstones. Taking into account that the studied succession spans
56 from approximately 55 Ma to 47 Ma, the average sampling resolution is of ca. 44 kyr.

57

58 The geochemical analysis was carried out at the Stable Isotope Laboratory of the Swiss
59 Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH). Carbonate powder was extracted with a
60 microdrill from freshly cut rock, avoiding skeletal components and vein material.
61 Approximately 250 μg of powder was analysed on a FinniganGasBench II carbonate
62 device connected to a ThermoFisher Delta V PLUS mass spectrometer. The
63 reproducibility of the measurements based on replicated standards was $\pm 0.04\text{\textperthousand}$ for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$
64 and $\pm 0.05\text{\textperthousand}$ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. The instrument is calibrated with the international standards
65 NBS19 and NBS18. The results thus obtained are shown in Figure 2 and in Table DR1,
66 the isotope values being reported in the conventional delta notation with respect to
67 VPDB. Oxygen isotope values are prone to diagenetic alteration during burial and,
68 therefore, they were not used for paleotemperature estimations but only to assess the
69 degree of diagenetic overprinting on the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ record.

70

71 **Mineralogical Analysis**

72

73 One hundred and forty-one samples of hemipelagic limestones (67) and marlstones (74)
74 were analyzed for their mineralogical content by X-ray diffraction (XRD) using a
75 Philips PW1710 diffractometer at the University of the Basque Country. All samples
76 were mechanically ground to powder in order to determine their general mineralogy in
77 randomly oriented samples. For clay mineral analysis, samples were decarbonated using
78 diluted HCl and the suspension obtained was centrifuged until chlorides were removed.
79 Oriented aggregates of the <2 µm fraction were analyzed by XRD following three steps:
80 first, air-dried without any additional treatment; second, after treatment with ethylene
81 glycol during 48 hours, in order to identify smectite; and, third, after being treated with
82 dimethyl sulphoxide and heated at 75°C for 72 hours, in order to identify kaolinite and
83 chlorite. Semiquantitative abundances were assessed using the intensity (area) of the
84 major XRD reflections and applying the corresponding correction factors. The results
85 thus obtained are shown in Figure 3 and Table DR2.

86

87 The clay mineral results were used to obtain significant paleoclimate indices. The sum
88 of illite plus chlorite is commonly regarded as proportional to the intensity of physical
89 weathering in arid (either hot or cold) source areas, whereas the sum of smectite plus
90 kaolinite is indicative of the intensity of chemical weathering (hydrolysis) under hot
91 humid climates (Arostegi et al. 2011; Thiry 2000). Therefore, the
92 (illite+chlorite)/(smectite+kaolinite) ratio is indicative of predominant
93 physical/chemical weathering (PhW/ChW) in the source area. The smectite/kaolinite
94 ratio (Sm/Kl) provides evidence of the rainfall regime (perennial if $\lg \text{Sm/Kl} < 0$;
95 seasonal if > 0) (Thiry, 2000; Gertsch et al., 2010; Arostegi et al., 2011).

96

97 **Benthic Foraminifera**

98

99 One hundred and four marly layers were sampled for benthic foraminifera >100 µm. In
100 order to determine the environmental evolution, shallow-water allochthonous taxa,
101 which were probably transported downslope by turbidity currents, were removed from
102 the foraminifera counts (see Ortiz et al., 2011 for more details). Tubular taxa (e.g.,
103 *Nothia* and nodosariids species) are usually broken into fragments and to avoid biased
104 results, we counted one specimen per every three fragments.

105

106 To infer seafloor conditions and the paleoecological evolution of benthic foraminifera,
107 we analyzed the diversity of the assemblages calculating the Fisher- α index, the
108 planktic-to-benthic foraminifera ratio (P%), agglutinated-to-calcareous benthic taxa
109 ratio (A%), and agglutinated and calcareous-agglutinated benthic taxa ratio (calcareous-
110 to calcareous- plus organic-agglutinated taxa). The results are shown in Figures 4 and
111 DR3 and in Table DR3.

112

113 Species simultaneously respond to bottom and pore-water oxygenation as well as to the
114 organic flux level. Many taxa that have been proposed as low oxygen indicators should
115 probably also be considered as high productivity markers. We interpret the abundance
116 of taxa such as *Globobulimina*, *Chilostomella*, *Nonionella*, *Quadrrimorphina*,
117 *Hopkinsina* and *Fursenkoina* species as indicative of a high and continuous food supply
118 to the seafloor (Jorissen et al., 2007 and references therein).

119

120 In addition, shell diameters of benthic foraminifera *Nuttallides truempyi* were measured
121 to evaluate stratigraphic variations in size. Measurements are expressed as mean values
122 of the five largest specimens in the >100 µm size fraction.

123

124 **Planktic Foraminifera**

125

126 Planktic foraminifera were not specifically analyzed in this study, but previously
127 published information was compiled from Orue-Etxebarria et al. (1984, 2006), Orue-
128 Etxebarria and Apellaniz (1985), Orue-Etxebarria and Lamolda (1985), Bernaola et al.
129 (2006b), and Payros et al. (2007, 2009b). These studies aimed at obtaining
130 biostratigraphic information from the entire 2300 m thick Eocene succession, but only
131 those corresponding to the 0-1100 m interval were considered herein.

132

133 Payros et al. (2006) used the planktic foraminiferal biostratigraphic information to
134 deduce the environmental evolution of the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe area. To this end,
135 they counted only certain species occurrences (those labelled as frequent and rare in
136 Orue-Etxebarria et al., 1984 and in Orue-Etxebarria and Apellaniz, 1985) and excluded
137 uncertain occurrences. The usefulness of Eocene planktic foraminifers as
138 paleobiogeographic, paleoecological and paleoceanographic indices was demonstrated,
139 among others, by Orue-Etxebarria and Lamolda (1985), Premoli Silva and Boersma
140 (1988, 1989) and Boersma and Premoli Silva (1991). They reasoned that the more
141 specialized the planktic foraminiferal morphology, the greater the tendency to inhabit

142 lower latitudes. These authors defined several groups of planktic foraminiferal species
143 that are assumed to be representative of different paleolatitudinal and/or
144 paleoenvironmental settings. In order to apply this paleobiogeographic scheme, Payros
145 et al. (2006) adapted the genus-level classification of the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe
146 planktic foraminifera (Orue-Etxebarria et al., 1984; Orue-Etxebarria and Apellaniz,
147 1985) to that of Premoli Silva and Boersma (1988, 1989) and Boersma and Premoli
148 Silva (1991), and individual species were subsequently ranked as low, middle-low,
149 middle, middle-high and high latitude taxa. The ratio of lower to higher latitude index
150 species was calculated for each sample by counting the occurrence of
151 paleobiogeographically significant taxa and by adding the abundance of middle-low and
152 middle-high indices to that of low and high indices respectively. The results thus
153 obtained are shown in Figure 1 and in Table DR4.

154

155 **AGE CONTROL**

156

157 Age data of the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section derives from previously published
158 planktic foraminifera and calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphic studies (Orue-
159 Etxebarria et al., 1984; Orue-Etxebarria and Lamolda, 1985; Bernaola et al., 2006a;
160 2006b; Orue-Etxebarria et al., 2006; Payros et al., 2007; 2009a; 2009b; 2011). In the
161 Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section both the base and top of Interval 2 (upper part of the
162 Marly Flysch, herein attributed to the Early Eocene Climatic Optimum, EECO) are
163 distinctive stratigraphic features that can be accurately dated (Fig. 5).

164

165 In order to contrast our results, previously published information was compiled,
166 evaluated and compared using the GTS2012 chronostratigraphy (Gradstein et al., 2012)
167 as a reference framework (Table DR5). The EECO was originally described as the peak
168 of the long-term early Cenozoic warming, which began in the mid-Paleocene (59 Ma)
169 and was followed by a 17-myrs-long cooling, much of which occurred between 50 and
170 48 Ma (Zachos et al., 2001). The EECO was thus dated between 53-52 and 50 Ma,
171 extending from the lower part of the calcareous nannofossil NP12 zone to the lower part
172 of NP13, from the lower part of the planktic foraminiferal E5 zone to the lower part of
173 E7a, and from the mid part of Chron C23r to the upper part of C22r. From our
174 comparative study we conclude that, despite the 53-50 Ma age range originally given
175 for the EECO (Zachos et al., 2001), subsequent authors have referred to this interval
176 rather inconsistently, each embracing different portions of the 54-46 Ma interval.

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 308 **Figure DR1:** Geographic location of the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section (images taken from
 309 Bing Maps at <http://www.bing.com/maps/#>). The lower picture shows key geographic points,
 310 the stratigraphic intervals defined in this study (1-4), the reddish slices within Interval 2
 311 (orange) and key beds correlated between adjacent outcrops (dotted white lines; stratigraphic
 312 position from the base of the succession is given in metres). The yellow lines show the
 313 successions studied herein (dotted: examined; solid: examined and sampled). The upper part of
 314 Interval 2 (440-530 m) is poorly exposed at the Barinatxe beach, and so a laterally equivalent
 315 succession (335 to 570 m) was sampled on a newly built road between Sopela and Barinatxe.

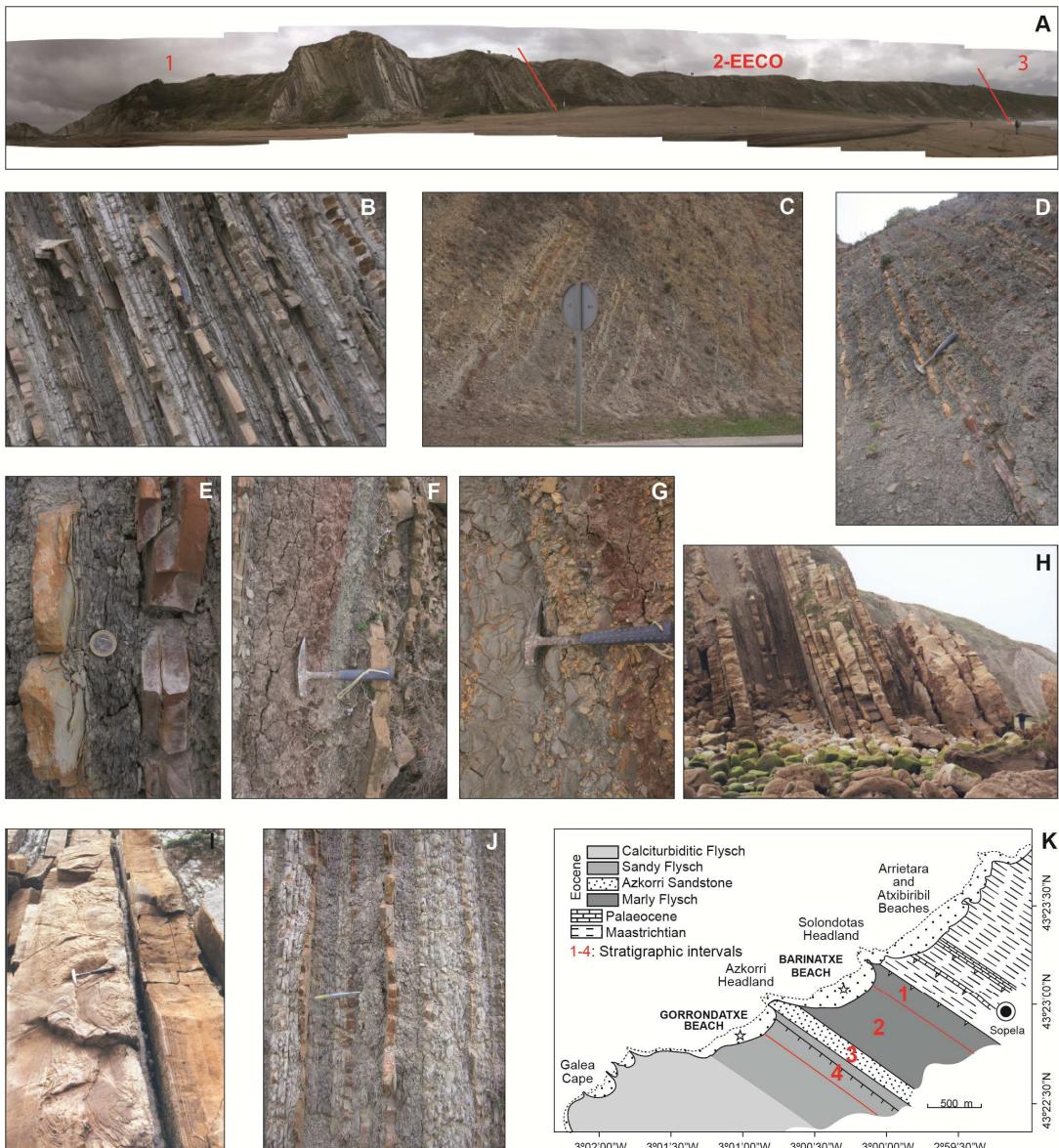


Figure DR2. **A.** General view of the Barinatxe beach section showing the stratigraphic intervals 1-3 discussed in the text. Interval 2 corresponds to the EECO. **B.** Detail of Interval 1: alternation of hemipelagic grey limestones and marls with intercalated brown turbidites. **C.** General view of reddish slice 3 in Interval 2. **D.** Detail of reddish slice 2: grey marls with intercalated brown to yellowish turbidites and common red layers. **E.** Close-up of a thin-bedded turbidite (left), its capping marl (middle) and a bright red, stiff wavy layer (right) in reddish slice 2. **F.** Close-up of a dull red soft layer, directly overlying a turbidite (left) in Interval 2 (reddish slice 3). **G.** Close-up of *Scolicia* furrows on top of a turbidite, subsequently overlain by a red layer (Interval 2, reddish slice 3). **H.** General view of Interval 3, Azkorri Sandstone. **I.** Close-up of Interval 3: Thick-bedded, convoluted turbidites with intercalated hemipelagic grey limestones. **J.** Detail of Interval 4: alternating hemipelagic grey marls and whitish limestones with intercalated thin-bedded turbidites (brown). Stratigraphic top to the right in all photos. **K.** Simplified geological map of the study area, showing lithostratigraphic units as used by Bernaola et al. (2006).

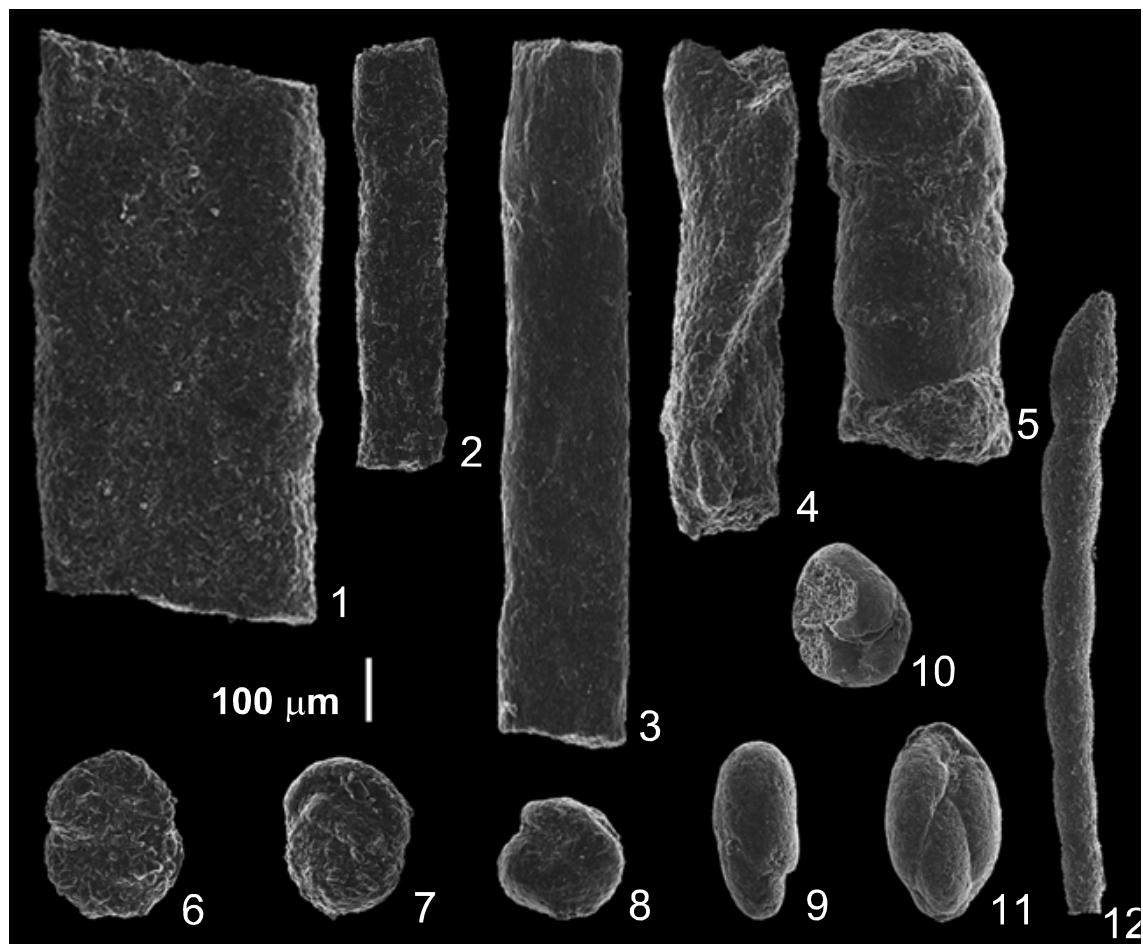


Figure DR3. Common benthic foraminifera from the EECO interval at the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section. 1-3. *Nothia excelsa*; 4-5. Astrorhizids; 6-8. Trochamminids; 9. *Chilostomella* sp.; 10. *Quadrimorphina allomorphinoides* (note the pyrite filling); 11. *Globobulimina pacifica*; 12. Nodosariid.

Table DR1. Whole-rock C and O stable isotope results from hemipelagic deposits of the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section.

Lithology *R: red layer	Stratigraphic level (m)	d13C (‰)	d18O (‰)
limestone	4	0.66	-2.40
marlstone	8	0.46	-2.73
limestone	13	0.61	-2.85
marlstone	19	0.28	-3.20
limestone	28	0.36	-2.19
marlstone	33	-0.39	-3.22
marlstone	73	-1.30	-6.46
marlstone	78	0.85	-2.67
marlstone	85	0.73	-2.62
limestone	90	0.86	-2.34
marlstone	95	0.46	-2.44
limestone	101	0.65	-1.94
marlstone	108	0.53	-2.25
limestone	111	0.85	-2.17
marlstone	116	1.02	-1.99
limestone	118	0.99	-2.48
marlstone	121	0.68	-2.43
marlstone	124	0.84	-2.32
marlstone	127	0.47	-2.85
marlstone	130	0.64	-2.42
limestone	136	0.76	-2.63
marlstone	142	0.93	-2.42
limestone	147	0.77	-2.33
marlstone	152	0.85	-2.38
limestone	157	0.42	-2.27
limestone	162	-0.21	-3.12
marlstone	165	-1.06	-4.87
marlstone	169	-1.73	-3.63
limestone	172	-0.74	-3.46
limestone	177	-0.23	-3.34
limestone	182	0.37	-2.49
marlstone	187	-0.98	-3.71
limestone	191	0.30	-3.57
marlstone	196	-0.94	-3.48
marlstone	202	-1.17	-4.67
marlstone	207	-1.03	-4.36
limestone	213	-0.26	-3.74
marlstone	220	-1.51	-4.46
limestone	250	-0.17	-3.38
marlstone	279	-1.08	-4.39
marlstone	287	-2.60	-5.44
limestone	292	-0.40	-4.00
marlstone	298	-1.00	-4.06
marlstone	305	-4.84	-4.36
marlstone	310	-2.66	-4.86
marlstone	315	-2.76	-5.69
marlstone	320	-2.16	-5.99
marlstone	325	-2.92	-4.98
marlstone	330	-2.54	-5.88
marlstone	335	-1.57	-4.42
marlstone	340	-3.10	-5.09
marlstone	344	-1.41	-3.64
marlstone	348	-1.71	-4.06
marlstone	352	-2.41	-4.1
marlstone	356	-2.54	-4.81
marlstone	360	-3.09	-4.72
marlstone	364	-3.40	-5.50
limestone	368	-0.27	-4.42
marlstone	372	-1.99	-5.01
limestone	376	-0.21	-4.10
marlstone	380	-2.63	-4.58
marlstone	384	-2.83	-4.65
marlstone	388	-1.97	-4.58
marlstone	395	-2.65	-5.15
marlstone	399	-1.96	-4.05
marlstone	403	-2.08	-4.54
marlstone	407	-2.86	-5.32
marlstone	411	-2.66	-5.54

Table DR1. Continued

marlstone	415	-2.68	-5.31
marlstone	416	-4.07	-5.12
marlstone	420	-3.42	-5.35
marlstone	425	-2.91	-5.28
marlstone	431	-3.15	-5.41
*R marlstone	436	-2.77	-5.66
*R marlstone	440.8	-5.49	-0.74
*R marlstone	442.4	-3.39	-4.48
*R marlstone	442.5	-3.13	-5.00
*R marlstone	443.2	-4.15	-4.39
*R marlstone	444	-4.96	-2.18
marlstone	445	-2.50	-5.34
*R marlstone	446	-3.55	-1.74
*R marlstone	446	-2.21	-3.18
marlstone	447	-2.82	-5.92
marlstone	448	-2.48	-5.54
marlstone	449	-2.56	-4.92
*R marlstone	451	-5.48	-2.49
marlstone	452	-2.90	-4.98
*R marlstone	453	-3.62	-4.96
marlstone	454	-2.97	-4.97
marlstone	455	-2.73	-5.41
marlstone	456	-1.51	-4.67
marlstone	457	-1.96	-1.94
*R marlstone	458	-2.86	-4.21
*R marlstone	458	-2.64	-5.02
*R marlstone	458	-1.52	-4.27
marlstone	459	-2.03	-5.47
marlstone	461	-1.72	-4.95
marlstone	465	-1.48	-4.83
marlstone	470	-1.89	-5.35
limestone	475	0.20	-4.06
marlstone	475	-1.63	-5.00
limestone	480	0.15	-4.11
marlstone	485	-2.54	-3.95
marlstone	490		
marlstone	495	-2.40	-4.95
marlstone	500	-3.02	-5.26
marlstone	505	-2.15	-4.59
marlstone	510		
marlstone	515	-3.43	-5.34
marlstone	520	-2.41	-5.45
marlstone	525	-1.82	-5.43
limestone	530	-2.10	-6.22
marlstone	535	-0.81	-4.45
limestone	535	0.42	-3.37
marlstone	540	-1.24	-4.39
marlstone	546	-2.09	-4.39
marlstone	550	-2.47	-5.51
marlstone	555	-1.97	-4.52
marlstone	560	-1.49	-4.67
marlstone	568	0.86	-3.60
marlstone	598	0.59	-3.59
limestone	605	0.60	-3.41
limestone	633	0.25	-2.20
marlstone	645	1.02	-2.98
marlstone	650	0.32	-3.58
marlstone	665	-0.94	-4.55
limestone	670	0.86	-2.63
limestone	677	1.04	-3.07
marlstone	686	-0.87	-4.46
marlstone	693	-0.53	-3.67
limestone	703	0.94	-2.62
marlstone	708	-2.85	-4.21
limestone	712	0.62	-2.55
limestone	723	0.26	-1.97
limestone	728	0.96	-1.95
marlstone	733	0.89	-1.81
limestone	739	1.11	-2.13
marlstone	745	0.32	-3.10
limestone	748	0.86	-2.87
marlstone	756	-2.39	-5.25
marlstone	761	-2.64	-5.10

Table DR1. Continued

marlstone	768	0.23	-2.93
marlstone	786	-3.15	-4.70
marlstone	793	-1.01	-3.11
limestone	840	-0.03	-2.76
marlstone	850	0.60	-2.92
limestone	855	0.62	-2.99
marlstone	860	-0.33	-3.83
marlstone	880	-2.54	-5.92
limestone	890	-0.15	-3.48
Payros et al. (2012)			
limestone	902	0.27	-2.73
limestone	910	0.48	-3.37
limestone	922	0.27	-3.41
limestone	930	0.06	-3.22
limestone	940	0.31	-3.11
limestone	952	0.65	-3.09
limestone	961	0.65	-2.99
limestone	969	0.54	-3.19
limestone	981	0.66	-3.04
limestone	987	0.48	-2.67
limestone	994	0.54	-2.82
limestone	1000	0.51	-2.76
limestone	1005	0.55	-2.90
limestone	1010	0.53	-2.68
limestone	1015	0.08	-2.36
limestone	1015	0.11	-2.55
limestone	1015	0.14	-2.52
limestone	1015	0.08	-2.27
limestone	1017	0.34	-2.84
limestone	1017	0.30	-2.83
limestone	1017	0.20	-2.81
limestone	1017	0.33	-2.88
limestone	1024	-2.50	-4.92
limestone	1024	-2.69	-4.82
limestone	1024	-2.89	-5.07
limestone	1024	-2.72	-5.10
limestone	1027	-2.45	-4.63
limestone	1027	-2.38	-4.63
limestone	1027	-2.45	-4.57
limestone	1027	-2.27	-4.63
limestone	1027	-2.45	-4.29
limestone	1027	-2.46	-4.31
limestone	1030	0.23	-2.99
limestone	1030	0.30	-2.89
limestone	1030	-0.06	-3.10
limestone	1030	0.07	-2.86
limestone	1035	-0.05	-2.73
limestone	1035	-0.14	-2.70
limestone	1035	0.02	-2.54
limestone	1035	-0.09	-2.59
limestone	1035	-0.11	-2.79
limestone	1038	0.17	-2.97
limestone	1042	0.23	-2.84
limestone	1046	0.30	-2.73
limestone	1050	0.62	-1.84
limestone	1050	0.55	-1.95
limestone	1055	1.04	-1.94
limestone	1060	1.28	-1.41
limestone	1065	1.12	-2.07
limestone	1069	1.03	-1.57
limestone	1074	0.96	-1.89
limestone	1080	1.31	-1.07
limestone	1090	0.40	-2.30
limestone	1100	0.85	-1.85

Table DR2. XRD results for whole-rock and clay (<2 micrometer fraction) mineralogy of hemipelagic deposits from the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section. Weathering: physical/chemical weathering index given by the (illite+chlorite)/(smectite+kaolinite) ratio. Humidity: Humidity index (perennial vs. seasonal rainfall regime) given by the kaolinite/smectite ratio.

Lithology *R: red layer	Stratigraphic level (m)	Quartz (%)	Phyllosilicates (%)	Calcite (%)	Siderite (%)	Pyrite (%)	Illite (%)	Chlorite (%)	Kaolinite (%)	Smectite (%)	Ig PhW / ChW	Ig Sm / K	
limestone	4	26	9	65	0	0	45	13	0	42	0.1	2.5	
marlstone	8	36	28	35	0	0	30	2	0	67	-0.3	2.5	
limestone	13	24	7	69	0	0	22	9	0	69	-0.3	2.5	
marlstone	19	44	21	34	1	0	45	7	0	48	0.0	2.5	
marlstone	33	45	26	29	0	0	42	4	0	54	-0.1	2.5	
marlstone	73	17	36	47	0	0	35	3	7	55	-0.2	0.9	
marlstone	85	21	22	57	0	0	34	4	0	62	-0.2	2.5	
limestone	90	15	14	71	0	0	20	6	0	73	-0.4	2.5	
marlstone	108	13	33	53	1	0	28	3	1	69	-0.4	1.8	
marlstone	116	23	14	62	1	0	36	2	0	62	-0.2	2.5	
marlstone	124	13	16	71	0	0	30	3	0	67	-0.3	2.5	
limestone	130	8	58	33	0	0	30	2	2	66	-0.3	1.5	
limestone	136	15	7	78	0	0	18	6	1	75	-0.5	1.9	
marlstone	142	20	37	43	0	0	39	2	0	59	-0.2	2.5	
limestone	147	18	29	52	1	0	26	3	1	69	-0.4	1.8	
marlstone	152	21	29	47	2	2	27	3	0	71	-0.4	2.5	
marlstone	165	29	40	29	1	0	39	4	5	52	-0.1	1.0	
marlstone	187	28	51	21	0	0	44	3	2	51	-0.1	1.4	
limestone	191	14	25	62	0	0	25	4	0	71	-0.4	2.5	
marlstone	196	27	51	22	0	0	39	5	2	54	-0.1	1.4	
marlstone	202	36	45	19	0	0	52	7	28	12	0.2	-0.4	
marlstone	207	34	44	22	0	0	62	1	22	15	0.2	-0.2	
marlstone	220	22	32	49	18	0	1	29	6	23	42	-0.3	0.3
marlstone	279	31	51	59	17	0	1	42	6	18	34	0.0	0.3
marlstone	287	39	42	18	0	0	54	11	18	17	0.3	0.0	
limestone	292	20	40	40	0	0	45	9	13	34	0.1	0.4	
marlstone	298	12	28	60	0	0	26	6	10	59	-0.3	0.8	
marlstone	305	17	80	2	0	0	48	4	37	11	0.0	-0.5	
marlstone	325	32	49	18	0	1	42	9	36	13	0.0	-0.4	
marlstone	330	30	55	15	0	0	47	9	29	14	0.1	-0.3	
marlstone	335	30	40	29	0	0	32	7	13	48	-0.2	0.6	
marlstone	344	13	61	26	0	0	48	3	24	25	0.0	0.0	
marlstone	356	27	55	18	0	0	51	4	20	25	0.1	0.1	
marlstone	372	24	56	19	0	0	38	4	16	42	-0.1	0.4	
limestone	376	10	18	72	0	0	23	1	5	71	-0.5	1.2	
marlstone	384	34	45	21	0	0	58	3	24	15	0.2	-0.2	
marlstone	388	38	46	16	0	0	59	4	26	12	0.2	-0.3	
marlstone	403	31	50	18	0	0	44	5	31	20	0.0	-0.2	
marlstone	411	36	44	19	1	0	41	7	32	19	0.0	-0.2	
marlstone	415	37	41	21	0	0	61	6	23	10	0.3	-0.4	
marlstone	416	16	63	20	0	1	53	12	25	11	0.3	-0.4	
marlstone	425	36	41	22	0	0	54	11	27	8	0.3	-0.5	
marlstone	431	35	42	22	0	1	53	14	25	8	0.3	-0.5	
*R marlstone	441	19	40	8	33	0	54	13	26	7	0.3	-0.6	
*R marlstone	441	16	24	7	53	0	63	15	19	3	0.5	-0.8	
marlstone	442	21	75	4	1	0	51	8	37	4	0.2	-1.0	
*R marlstone	443	31	36	20	13	0	66	16	12	7	0.6	-0.2	
*R marlstone	444	22	33	15	30	0	60	16	19	6	0.5	-0.5	
marlstone	446	39	55	6	0	0	55	7	33	5	0.2	-0.8	
*R marlstone	446	21	47	15	17	0	52	6	33	8	0.2	-0.6	
*R marlstone	448	34	61	5	0	0	53	8	28	12	0.2	-0.4	
*R marlstone	451	24	32	11	33	0	54	12	22	12	0.3	-0.3	
marlstone	455	33	44	21	1	1	53	10	22	15	0.2	-0.2	
marlstone	461	34	40	24	1	1	53	9	14	25	0.2	0.3	
marlstone	465	19	59	20	0	3	36	6	15	42	-0.1	0.4	
marlstone	470	38	34	24	2	1	57	12	1	30	0.3	1.5	
marlstone	475	32	43	22	2	1	56	17	2	25	0.4	1.1	
limestone	480	9	23	68	0	0	28	3	1	68	-0.3	1.8	
marlstone	485	32	41	22	4	1	59	14	13	14	0.4	0.0	
marlstone	495	29	46	23	0	1	55	8	24	12	0.2	-0.3	
marlstone	505	28	68	3	0	0	53	4	35	8	0.1	-0.6	
marlstone	520	38	35	26	1	1	51	12	17	20	0.2	0.1	
limestone	530	20	49	31	0	0	53	11	2	33	0.3	1.2	
marlstone	540	28	47	24	0	1	47	8	1	44	0.1	1.6	
marlstone	546	38	32	29	0	1	48	11	21	20	0.2	0.0	
marlstone	560	22	50	27	0	0	55	11	10	24	0.3	0.4	
marlstone	568	13	49	38	0	0	26	0	0	73	-0.4	0.4	
marlstone	598	24	48	27	0	0	35	2	4	60	-0.2	1.2	
limestone	605	10	21	69	0	0	29	3	4	64	-0.3	1.2	
limestone	633	6	10	84	0	0	22	2	1	75	-0.5	1.9	
marlstone	645	7	30	63	0	0	33	2	4	62	-0.3	1.2	
marlstone	650	16	58	25	0	0	24	2	1	74	-0.5	1.9	
marlstone	665	25	47	27	1	0	34	3	2	61	-0.2	1.5	
limestone	670	9	23	68	0	0	37	4	0	60	-0.2	2.5	
marlstone	686	29	66	5	0	0	50	2	15	32	0.0	0.3	
marlstone	733	13	35	49	3	0	34	2	0	65	-0.3	2.5	
limestone	739	13	14	72	1	0	34	5	0	61	-0.2	2.5	
marlstone	745	22	36	42	0	0	25	1	0	74	-0.5	2.5	
marlstone	756	27	66	7	0	0	67	5	24	4	0.4	-0.8	
marlstone	761	39	58	3	0	0	58	5	29	8	0.2	-0.6	
marlstone	768	20	61	18	1	0	41	3	17	39	-0.1	0.4	
marlstone	786	41	56	3	1	0	50	5	28	17	0.1	-0.2	
marlstone	793	26	52	21	1	0	46	4	17	33	0.0	0.3	
limestone	840	12	19	69	0	0	46	7	6	42	0.0	0.8	
marlstone	850	18	50	31	0	0	32	5	3	60	-0.2	1.3	
marlstone	860	27	33	39	0	0	39	4	1	55	-0.1	1.7	
marlstone	880	27	53	20	0	0	36	5	15	44	-0.2	0.5	
limestone	890	9	16	75	0	0	44	4	4	48	0.0	1.1	
Payros et al. (2012)													
limestone	905	7	17	77	0	0	39	10	2	50	0.0	1.4	
limestone	915	16	33	51	0	0	39	5	2	55	-0.1	1.4	
limestone	925	22	30	48	0	0	44	4	6	47	0.0	0.9	
limestone	935	19	38	43	0	0	42	3	8	47	-0.1	0.8	
limestone	950	16	39	45	0	0	45	5	14	37	0.0	0.4	
limestone	965	20	31	50	0	0	44	4	9	44	0.0	0.7	
limestone	975	15	35	51	0	0	40	4	19	37	-0.1	0.3	
limestone	985	11	29	60	0	0	40	6	16	38	-0.1	0.4	
limestone	995	13	29	59	0	0	42	9	14	35	0.0	0.4	
limestone	1,015	7	18	75	0	0	43	8	4	45	0.0	1.1	
limestone	1,025	23	44	32	0	0	45	6	24	25	0.0	0.0	
limestone	1,040	10	21	70	0	0	45	5	17	33	0.0	0.3	
limestone	1,050	7	21	72	0	0	47	5	2	46	0.0	1.4	
limestone	1,065	11	17	72	0	0	50	4	1	45	0.1	1.7	
limestone	1,074	6	10	84	0	0	49	2	0	49	0.0	2.5	
limestone	1,080	6	12	82	0	0	45	4	0	51	0.0	2.5	
limestone	1,090	5	13	82	0	0	37	1	0	62	-0.2	2.5	
limestone	1,100	4	5	91	0	0	42	4	0	54	-0.1	2.5	

Table DR3. Foraminiferal indices at the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section: percentage of planktic foraminifera (P%), Fisher- α diversity index, percentages of agglutinated, calcareous-agglutinated (calcareous- to calcareous- plus organic-agglutinated taxa), benthic foraminifera characteristic of high-food/low-oxygen conditions, *Nuttallides truempyi* size and distribution of radiolarians and diatoms.

Stratigraphic level (m) *R: red layer	P (%)	Fisher- α	Agglutinated taxa (%)	Calc-cem aggl. taxa (% aggl.)	Low oxygen benthic foraminifera (%)	<i>Nuttallides truempyi</i> size (μm)	Radiolarians (X: common)	Diatoms (X: common)
11	94.4	29.3	68.1	4.3	0		X	
22.8	90.7	39.5	49	5.3	1.9		X	
104	93.8	38.5	33.1	2.4	0.8		X	
117	92.3	34.8	53.8	0.9	0	332.11		
130	97.15	31	29.6	14.5	0	345.54	X	
143	93.75	43.2	40	13.5	3.1	301.50	X	
157	95.2	44	32.8	4.6	0.5	316.63	X	
162	85	34.7	13.1	3.1	2.6		X	
165	83.3	35.6	54.5	1.8	2	289.04	X	
169	92.6	32.6	40.2	5.2	1	297.65	X	
172	91.9	47.3	38.5	0.0	1.9	315.58	X	
177	92.8	30	24.8	3.6	1.8	338.56	X	
182	94.6	32.2	18.4	14.1	1.3		X	
187	84.3	35.7	21.7	0.0	2	243.23	X	
191	83.7	31.9	34.7	0.0	0.7			
196	89.8	32.6	35.3	1.7	0	311.97	X	
205	90.9	20.7	49.1	1.2	0	242.31		
207	85.6	30.4	51.4	0.0	2.2	236.62	X	
220	92.6	26.4	55.8	3.0	0	351.38		
299	93.6	39.7	51.1	7.6	0.7	305.38		
333	87.5	16.5	73.1	0.0	0	271.60		
*R 345	ALMOST BARREN							
365	94.5	19.6	71.4	3.1	0	315.73		
392	78.6	22	80.1	1.2	8.4	238.94		
400	94	43.2	45.6	18.2	0.8	303.83		
405	89.6	32.4	57.4	1.4	1.6	246.30		
413	49	8	90.8	0.7	0			
416	31.25	8.8	83.1	0.0	0			
420	69	7	89.3	0.0	0			
425	BARREN							
431	BARREN							
*R 436	BARREN							
*R 440.8	79.4	16.1	75.8	2.2	0	260.15		
*R 441	56.9	8.7	84	0.0	0			
*R 442.4	47	8.8	73.2	0.0	15.2	193.93		
*R 442.5	BARREN							
*R 443.2	BARREN							
*R 444	BARREN							
445	90	16.3	50.3	7.0	23.6	231.66		
*R 446	ALMOST BARREN							
446	88	14.2	71.6	6.3	0.5	266.58		
447	73	18.2	67.4	3.3	0.6	294.38		
448	62.5	11.2	80.3	0.0	9.9			
*R 451	58.3	5.9	24.3	11.9	67.1		X pyritized	
*R 453	BARREN							
455	88.8	25.8	64.6	4.2	0.4			
457	95.4	32.3	47.6	2.5	1.2			
*R 468	88.3	22.4	33.3	28.5	6.3	257.17	X pyritized	
458	98	11.6	29.2	0.0	8.3			
461	88	39.8	43.1	7.0	1.5	269.87	X pyritized	
465	90	26.5	46.8	6.0	2.1	307.49	X pyritized	
470	95	19.4	59.3	4.6	1.3		X pyritized	
510	87	27.4	66.1	15.3	1.8	247.37	X	
552	92.8	39.3	32.1	8.4	0	314.47	X	
558	86	28.2	39.2	5.4	0	344.13	X	
619	85	26.9	27.2	12.1	1.1	373.17	X	
650	92.9	39	40.1	16.0	0.6	354.39	X	
677	87.1	31.4	43.2	3.2	2.7			
707	82.2	19.5	67.5	0.9	1.3			
728	90	21.3	29.8	9.4	14.9		X	
755.5	95	48.7	48	7.3	9.6			
791	92.8	37.1	63.8	13.6	2.9			
804	90.9	30.1	16.7	19.8	18.3			
820	88.1	45.8	56.7	19.2	0.8	349.02		
865	90.1	55.4	17.2	21.5	4	267.93		
902	93.9							
909	88.6	46.8	33.2	14.2	0.7		X	
925	93.5	47	37.2	8.3	5.1		X	
935	93.1	33.2	46.4	9.3	1.6			
943.9	95.6	37.1	33.9	13.6	1.1			
960.8	93.4	34.9	31.9	7.5	1.6		X	
966.6	97.9	46.3	20.9	21.5	1.6			
971.8	91.3	44.6	22.6	16.8	2.5			
976.4	97.5	37.8	40	11.5	0			
983.9	96.7	38.3	40.2	10.9	0.9			
990.8	94.7	39.6	55.7	15.4	0.3			
1003	91.2	44.6	24.4	9.4	2.7			
1011	92	34	22.8	18.0	2.5		X	
1016	95	42.6	21.4	9.8	1.5			
1019.2	92.3	27.5	14.4	22.9	3.3			
1019.4	94.4	29	30.2	20.2	7.6			
1019.8	97	32	13.2	12.9	1.7			
1019.9	95.4	25	72.1	5.8	3.8			
1021	89.6	25.3	51.6	11.8	13.1			
1022	85.9	17.1	57.1	8.2	20.9			
1023	86.9	14	30.2	6.6	57.3			
1024	95.3	20	62.7	10.5	3.7			
1024.9	95.5	32.5	40.9	19.1	2.5			
1025		27.7	52.3	18.2	0			
1025.9	87.7	28.5	41.9	29.4	5.3			
1026	90.2	26.5	53.7	22.5	7.4			
1027	91.7	31.5	35.7	5.6	4.8			
1027.5	87.8	30	22.5	4.4	18.5			
1029	94.3	30.2	24.9	23.7	28.5			
1031	94.3	32.5	36.6	42.6	2.2			
1035	94.1	32	15.6	17.9	7.2			
1042	92.9	23.7	55.6	5.0	1.7			
1046	92.6	24	19.7	14.7	8.8			
1050	92.6	34.8	23	38.7	1.9		X	
1054		24	34.8	18.7	2.2			
1060	96.4	36	57.9	28.5	0		X	
1065	97.1	39.2	43.5	14.0	0.7		X	
1069	98	27.5	33.6	16.1	0.7		X	
1077	90	22.6	10.5	29.5	1.2			
1083	90.9	52.7	15.4	31.2	4.4	X		

Table DR4. Planktic foraminiferal paleobiogeographic indices at the Barinatxe-Gorrondatxe section (Payros et al., 2006).

Stratigraphic level (m)	High-latitude PF		Low-latitude PF	
	nº species	%	nº species	%
11	4	36	7	64
18	3	30	7	70
26	4	36	7	64
70	4	29	10	71
85	5	36	9	64
103	5	33	10	67
118	5	36	9	64
139	5	36	9	64
143	5	36	9	64
155	5	36	9	64
182	5	36	9	64
187	5	31	11	69
207	5	31	11	69
219	5	31	11	69
265	4	33	8	67
275	4	31	9	69
295	4	31	9	69
315	4	36	7	64
333	7	47	8	53
363	6	46	7	54
393	6	46	7	54
425	4	36	7	64
460	5	50	5	50
510	4	36	7	64
552	4	40	6	60
566	8	57	6	43
571	8	57	6	43
580	8	57	6	43
589	7	50	7	50
598	6	55	5	45
615	7	54	6	46
650	7	58	5	42
678	8	62	5	38
705	7	58	5	42
733	5	46	6	54
755	6	50	6	50
791	4	40	6	60
804	5	46	6	54
820	5	46	6	54
865	5	46	6	54
892	4	44	5	56
937	3	40	9	60
998	3	40	9	60
1024	2	33	9	67
1039	2	33	9	67
1054	2	33	6	67
1065	2	40	6	60
1103	5	55	3	45

316 **Table DR5.** Published information on the EECO. Ages (*) are relative to the Geologic Time
 317 Scale 2012 (Gradstein et al., 2012).

Reference	Location; paleolatitude	Age* of onset of the EECO	Age* of end of the EECO
Zachos et al. (2001)	Multiple oceanic sites (Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans)	52.2 Ma (equivalent to early NP12, early E5, mid C23r)	49.61 Ma (equivalent to early NP13, early E7a, late C22r)
Agnini et al. (2006)	Possagno (Italy); ~30°N	C24n.1n. (equivalent to approx. 52.82 Ma)	Late C22r
Muttoni & Kent (2007)	Multiple oceanic sites (Atlantic, Indian, Pacific Oceans,...)	54.77 Ma (peak at 49.61 Ma)	45.48 Ma
Zachos et al. (2008)	Multiple oceanic sites (Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans)	53.41 Ma (equivalent to earliest NP12, mid E4, C24n.2r)	50.89 Ma (equivalent to late NP12, late E5, C23n)
Bijl et a. (2009)	ODP 189, Site 1172 (SW Pacific Ocean); ~65°S	C23r/C23n boundary at 51.83 Ma	48.57 Ma at top of C22n
Dallanave et al. (2009)	Cicogna (Italy); ~30°N	C24n.1n. (equivalent to approx. 52.82 Ma)	Not given
Hollis et al. (2009)	Waipara (New Zealand); ~55°S	53.41 Ma (quoting Zachos et al. (2001))	Early C22n at 49.09 Ma
Westerhold & Röhl (2009)	ODP 207, Site 1258 (W Atlantic Ocean); ~0°N	C23r at 53.41 Ma (quoting Zachos et al., 2008)	Mid C22r, 49.92 Ma
Creech et al. (2010)	Waipara (New Zealand); ~55°S	53.41 Ma (quoting Zachos et al. (2001))	48.2 Ma
Coccioni et al. (2012)	Contessa (Italy); ~25°N	Approx. 51.65 Ma, mid NP12, mid E5, early C23n	50.17 Ma at NP12/13 boundary, E6/7a boundary, early C22r
Hollis et al. (2012)	Waipara (New Zealand); ~55°S	Poorly defined but placed at 53.92 Ma, within NP12	48.86 Ma, mid NP13
Slotnick et al. (2012)	Mead Stream (New Zealand); ~55°S	J event in mid NP11 (equivalent to C24n, approx. 53.41 Ma)	Early NP13?
Shamrock & Watkins (2012)	ODP 762, Site 762 (E Indian Ocean); ~38°S	Mid-late NP12	48.57 Ma at NP13/14a boundary and mid C22r
Shamrock et al. (2012)	ODP 762, Site 762 (E Indian Ocean); ~38°S	Not given	48.57 Ma, within early NP14a and late C22r
Chew & Oheim	Central Bighorn	53.41 Ma, within C24n	Not given

(2013)	Basin (Wyoming); ~47°N		
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