

## Reconstructing past variations in environmental conditions and paleoproductivity over the last ~8000 years off Central Chile (30° S.)

Práxedes Muñoz<sup>1,2</sup>, Lorena Rebolledo<sup>3,4</sup>, Laurent Dezileau<sup>5</sup>, Antonio Maldonado<sup>2</sup>, Christoph Mayr<sup>6,7</sup>, Paola Cárdenas<sup>4,8</sup>, Carina B. Lange<sup>4,9,10</sup>, Katherine Lalanguí<sup>9</sup>, Gloria Sanchez<sup>11</sup>, Marco Salamanca<sup>9</sup>, Karen Araya<sup>1,5</sup>, Ignacio Jara<sup>2</sup>, Gabriel Vargas<sup>12</sup>, Marcel Ramos<sup>1,2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Biología Marina, Universidad Católica del Norte, Larrondo 1281, Coquimbo, Chile.

<sup>2</sup>Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Zonas Áridas (CEAZA), Coquimbo-La Serena, Chile.

<sup>3</sup>Departamento Científico, Instituto Antártico Chileno, Punta Arenas, Chile.

<sup>4</sup>Centro FONDAP de Investigación Dinámica de Ecosistemas Marinos de Altas Latitudes (IDEAL), Universidad Austral de Chile, Campus Isla Teja, Valdivia, Chile.

<sup>5</sup>Laboratoire Géosciences Montpellier (GM), Université de Montpellier, 34095 Montpellier Cedex 05, France.

<sup>6</sup>Institut für Geographie, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg, 91058 Erlangen, Germany.

<sup>7</sup>Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences & GeoBio-Center, LMU Munich, 80333 Munich.

<sup>8</sup>Programa Magister en Oceanografía, Universidad de Concepción, casilla 160C, Concepción, Chile.

<sup>9</sup>Departamento de Oceanografía, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160C, Concepción, Chile.

<sup>10</sup>Centro de Investigación Oceanográfica COPAS Sur-Austral, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160C, Concepción, Chile.

<sup>11</sup>Universidad de Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile.

<sup>12</sup>Departamento de Geología, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile.

*Correspondence:* Práxedes Muñoz (praxedes@ucn.cl)

### Supplementary material

Here we are shown the ages estimated based on <sup>210</sup>Pb<sub>xs</sub> inventories (no supported) according CRS model (Appleby and Oldfield, 1978) and the main diatom species on sedimentary records.



Table S2. Main diatoms in the sedimentary record at Station BGGC5 and BTGC8, off Coquimbo, expressed as average contribution (%) of species and species groups for the downcore sediment, where RS=Resting spores. Species with >1.0% overall relative abundance were ranked in decreasing order of importance.

Species	Station BGGC5		Station BTGC8	
	Rank	Average %	Rank	Average %
<i>Chaetoceros radicans/cinctus</i> (RS)	1	65,5	1	90,2
<i>Ch. affinis</i> (RS)	2	9,8		
<i>Ch. coronatus</i> (RS)	3	6,3		
<i>Skeletonema japonicum</i>	4	5,7		
<i>Ch. diadema</i> (RS)	5	3,5	3	1,1
<i>Ch. didymus</i> vegetative cell	6	2,8		
<i>Ch. debilis</i> (RS)	7	1,6		
<i>Rhizosolenia imbricata</i> "group"	8	1,1		
<i>Ch. constrictus/vanherurckii</i> (RS)			2	7,3