

Supplementary material for the manuscript titled “The Eocene-Oligocene Transition in the Paratethys: Boreal Water Ingression and its Paleooceanographic Implications”

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Supplementary Figures & Tables

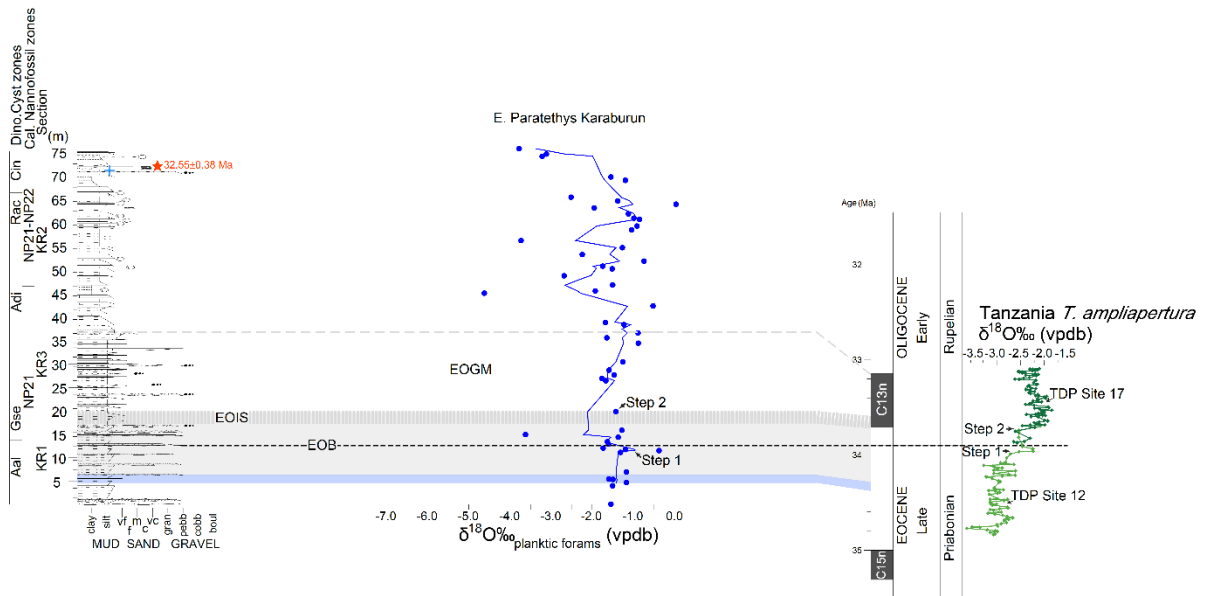


Figure S1 The stratigraphic log (in meters) of the Karaburun composite section including the results of planktic foraminifera $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record (blue dots and line showing three-point running mean), highlighting the chronostratigraphic characteristics of the Eocene-Oligocene Transition (EOT, light gray shading). Apparent correlations were established by aligning the Karaburun data with high-resolution planktic foraminifera $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records from the the African margin of the Indian Ocean (Tanzania Drilling Project sites 12 and 17, Pearson et al., 2008). Key features in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records, such as positive and negative shifts and their amplitudes, were used to establish correlations. The EOT characteristics, including the Late Eocene Event (light blue shading), the Earliest Oligocene Oxygen Isotope Step (EOIS) and the Early Oligocene Glacial Maximum (EOGM) were defined by the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ benthic foraminifera record (see Figure 3 in the main manuscript). The Eocene-Oligocene Boundary (EOB) was identified through biostratigraphic analyses (see section 5.1 in the main manuscript). The red star on the log marks the tuff layer, while the blue cross indicates the occurrence of the cold-water dinocyst *Svalbardella cooksoniae*.

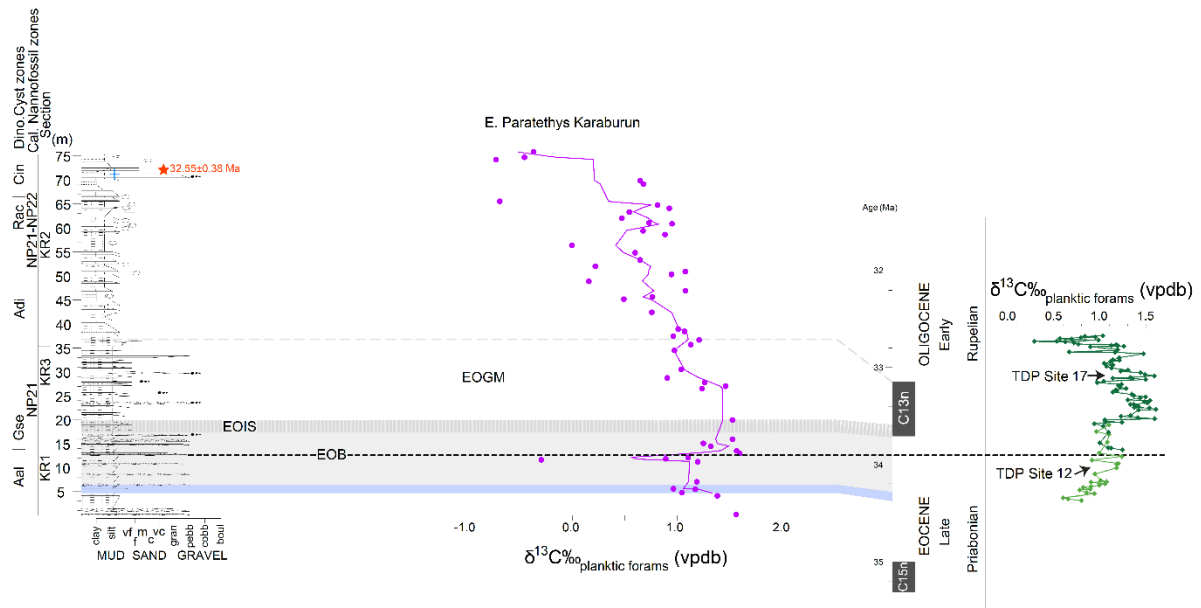


Figure S2 The stratigraphic log (in meters) of the Karaburun composite section including the results of planktic foraminifera $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ record (purple dots and line showing three-point running mean), highlighting the chronostratigraphic characteristics of the Eocene-Oligocene Transition (EOT, light gray shading). Apparent correlations were established by aligning the Karaburun data with high-resolution planktic foraminifera $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ records from the the African margin of the Indian Ocean (Tanzania Drilling Project sites 12 and 17, Pearson et al., 2008). Key features in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records, such as positive and negative shifts and their amplitudes, were used to establish correlations. The EOT characteristics, including the Late Eocene Event (light blue shading), the Earliest Oligocene Oxygen Isotope Step (EOIS) and the Early Oligocene Glacial Maximum (EOGM) were defined by the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ benthic foraminifera record (see Figure 3 in the main manuscript). The Eocene-Oligocene Boundary (EOB) was identified through biostratigraphic analyses (see section 5.1 in the main manuscript). The red star on the log marks the tuff layer, while the blue cross indicates the occurrence of the cold-water dinocyst *Svalbardella cooksoniae*.

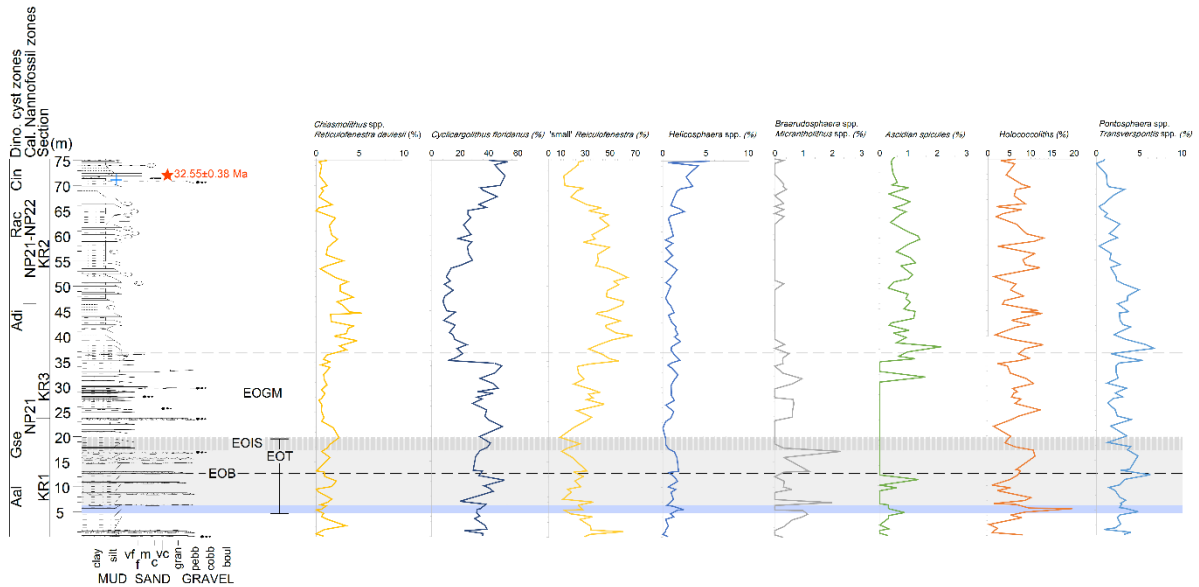


Figure S3 The stratigraphic log (in meters) of the Karaburun composite section including relative abundances (%) of calcareous nannofossil assemblages which are indicative of paleoenvironmental conditions (see section 5.5.1 in the main manuscript). The EOT characteristics, including the Late Eocene Event (light blue shading), the Earliest Oligocene Oxygen Isotope Step (EOIS) and the Early Oligocene Glacial Maximum (EOGM) were defined by the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ benthic foraminifera record (see Figure 3 in the main manuscript). The Eocene-Oligocene Boundary (EOB) was identified through biostratigraphic analyses (see section 5.1 in the main manuscript). The red star on the log marks the tuff layer, while the blue cross indicates the occurrence of the cold-water dinocyst *Svalbardella cooksoniae*.

Plate 1

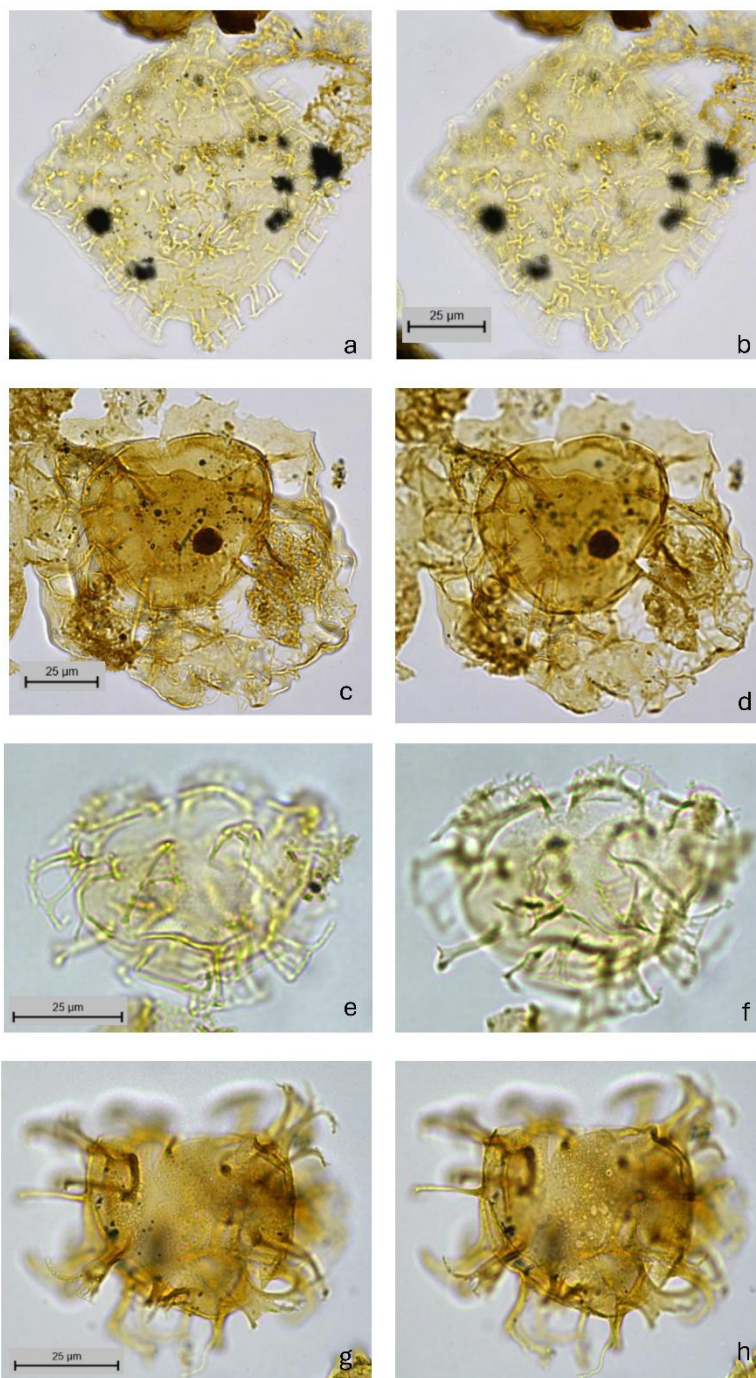


Figure S4 Plate 1 microphotographs of selected dinocyst taxa from the Karaburun sections

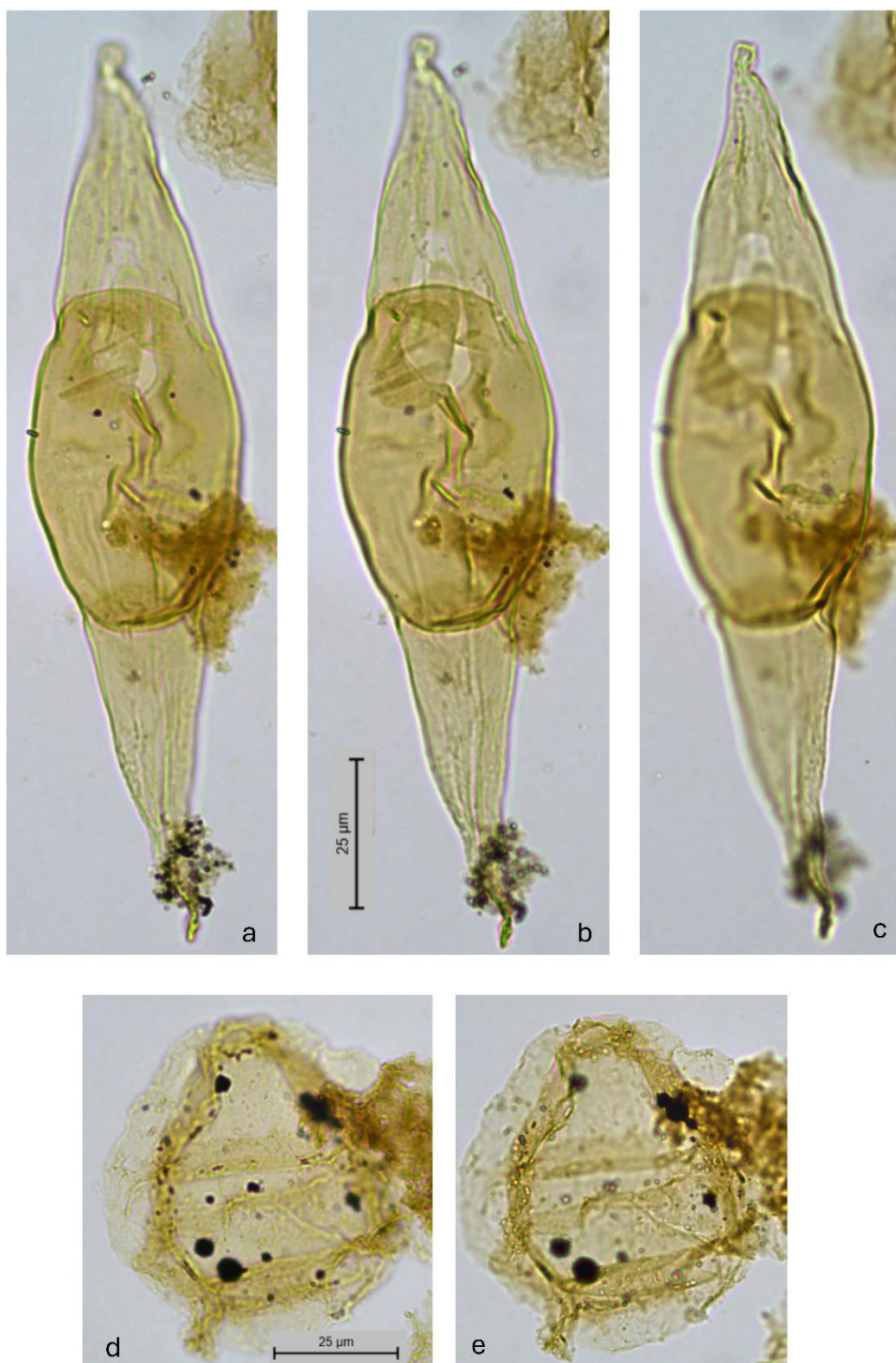
a, b. *Charlesdowniea clathrata*. Sample KR22S2Y32, slide 1, EF: C41. a: dorsal view. b. internal ventral view.

c, d. *Glaphyrocysta semitecta*. Sample KR22S2Y14, slide 1, EF: V24-1. c: ventral view. d. internal dorsal view.

e, f. *Hemiplacophora semilunifera*. Sample KR22S1Y1, slide 2. EF: T42-4. e: ventral view. f. internal dorsal view.

g, h. *Licracysta semicirculata*. Sample KR22S2Y45, slide 1. EF: R43-2. g: dorsal view. h. internal ventral view.

Plate 2



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116 **Figure S5 Plate 2 microphotographs of selected dinocyst taxa from the Karaburun sections**

117 a, b, c. *Svalbardella cooksoniae*. Sample KR22S2Y41, slide 2, EF: G17-3. a: dorsal view. b. internal
 118 view, mid focus. c: internal ventral view.

119 d, e. *Ascostomocystis potane*. Sample KR22S2Y8, slide 1. EF: E22-3. d. external view, upper focus. e.
 120 internal view, low focus.

Plate 3

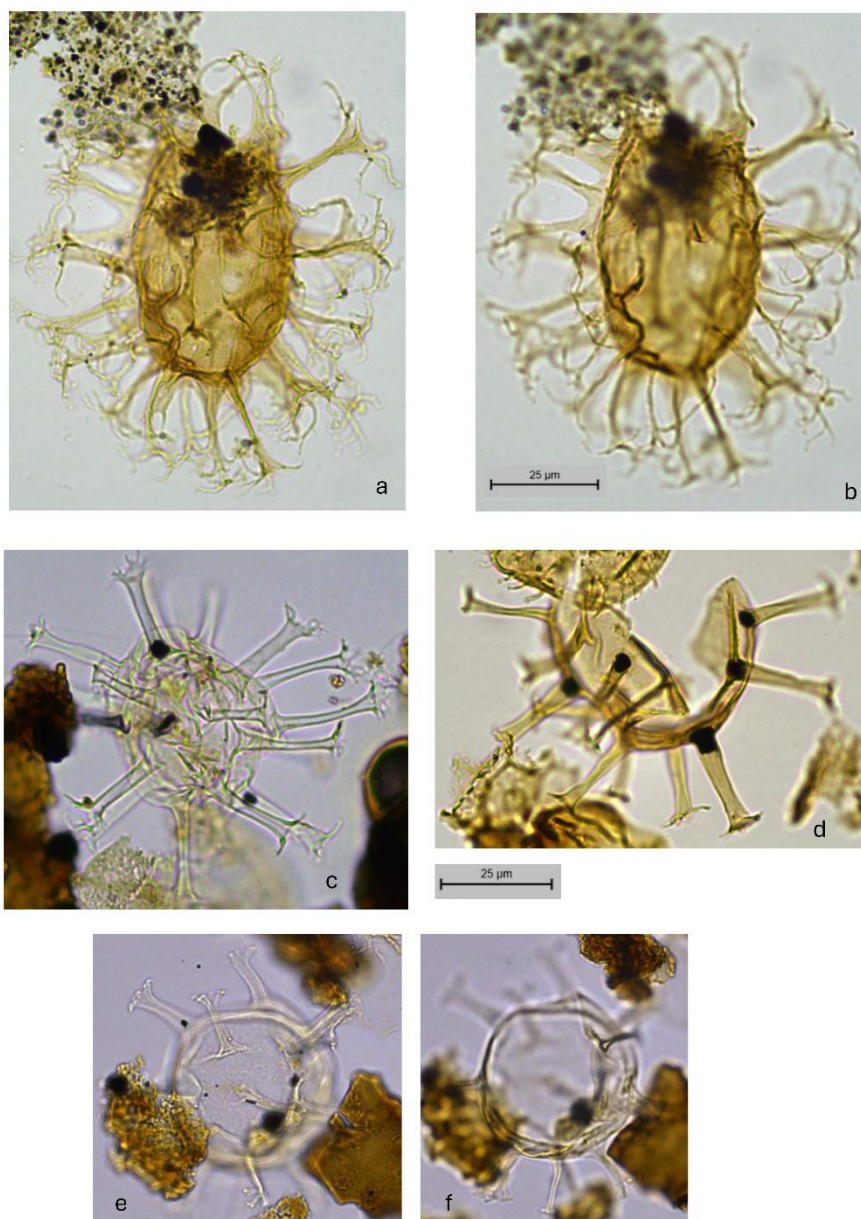


Figure S6 Plate 3 microphotographs of selected dinocyst taxa from the Karaburun sections

a, b. *Distatodinium ellipticum*. KR22S2Y45, slide 1, EF: M42. a: ventral view. b. internal dorsal view.

c. *Homotryblum pallidum*. Sample KR21Y3, slide 1, EF: M25.

d. *Homotryblum aculeatum*. Sample KR22S2Y1, slide 1, EF: D16-3.

e., f. *Homotryblum floripes*. Sample KR2Y31, slide 1, EF: U33-4.

Plate 4

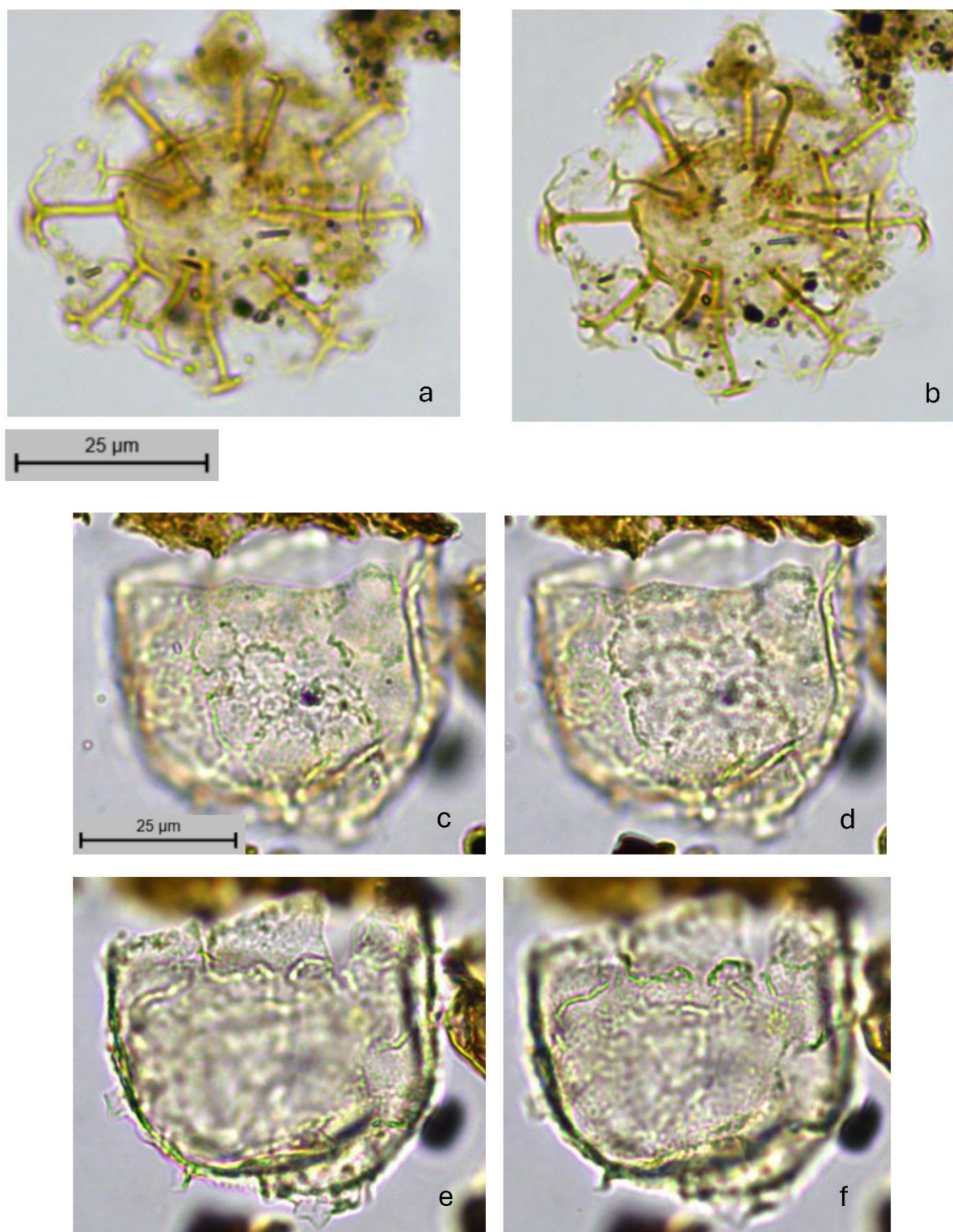


Figure S7 Plate 4 microphotographs of selected dinocyst taxa from the Karaburun sections

a, b. *Reticulosphaera actinocoronata*. Sample KR22S2Y14, slide 1, EF: O41-1, orientation unknown.

c-f. *Stoveracysta* sp. 1 of Brinkhuis and Biffi 1993. Sample KR3Y15, slide 1, EF: O27-1. c. oblique dorsal view. d. mid focus level 1, e. mid focus level 2. f. oblique internal ventral view.

Plate 5

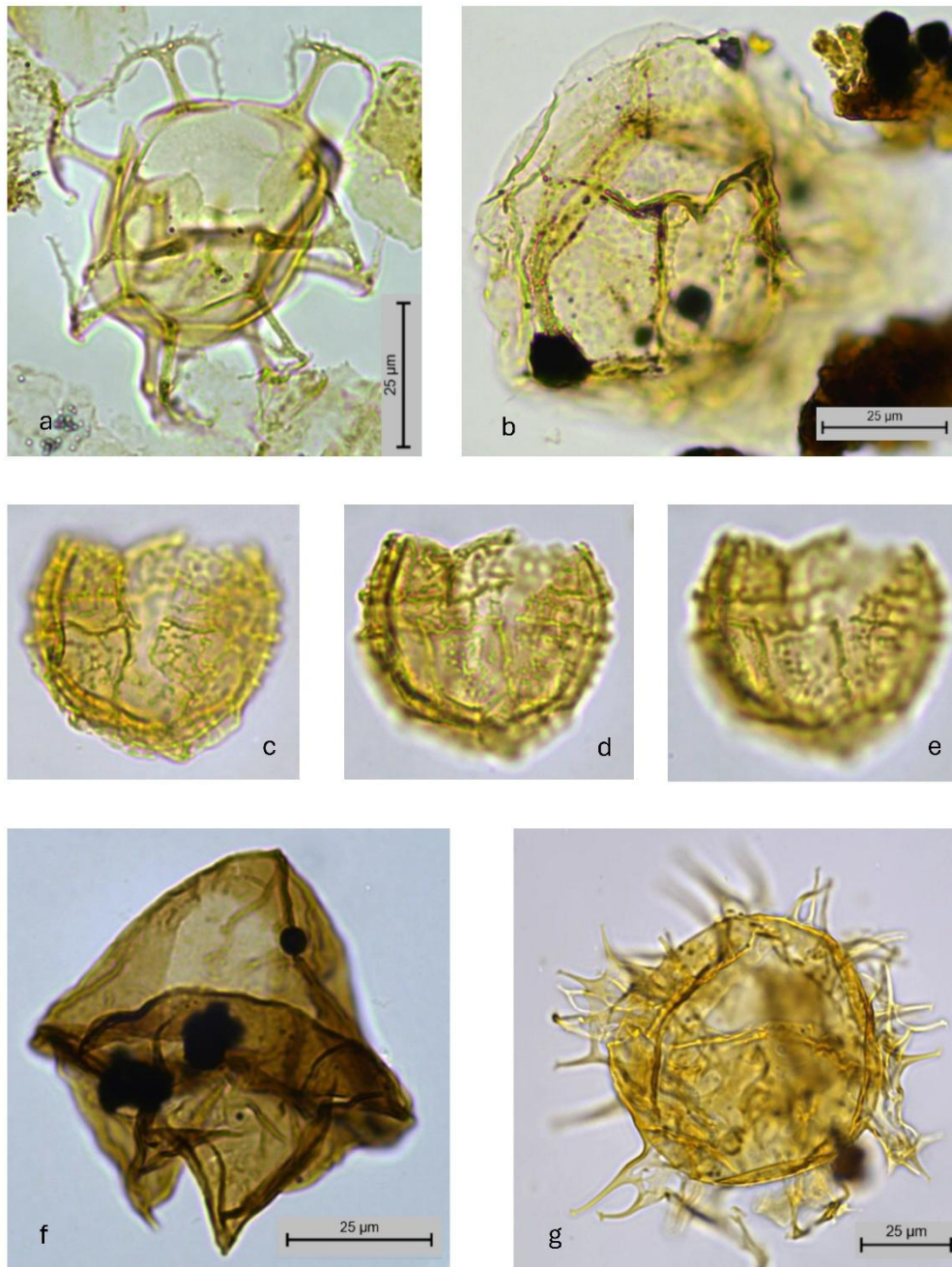


Figure S8 Plate 5 microphotographs of selected dinocyst taxa from the Karaburun sections

a. *Enneadocysta pectiniforme*. Sample KR22S1Y1, slide 1, EF: M42.

b. *Heteraulacacysta porosa*. Sample KR3Y30, slide 2, EF: R36

c-e. *Microdinium reticulatum*. Sample KR21Y3, slide 1, EF: M25. c: ventral view. d. internal view, mid focus. e: internal dorsal view.

f. *Lejeunecysta fallax*. Sample KR22S2Y1, slide 1, EF: D34. Oblique dorsal view.

g. *Glaphyrocysta priabonensis*. Sample KR22S1Y8, slide 1, EF: K42-2.

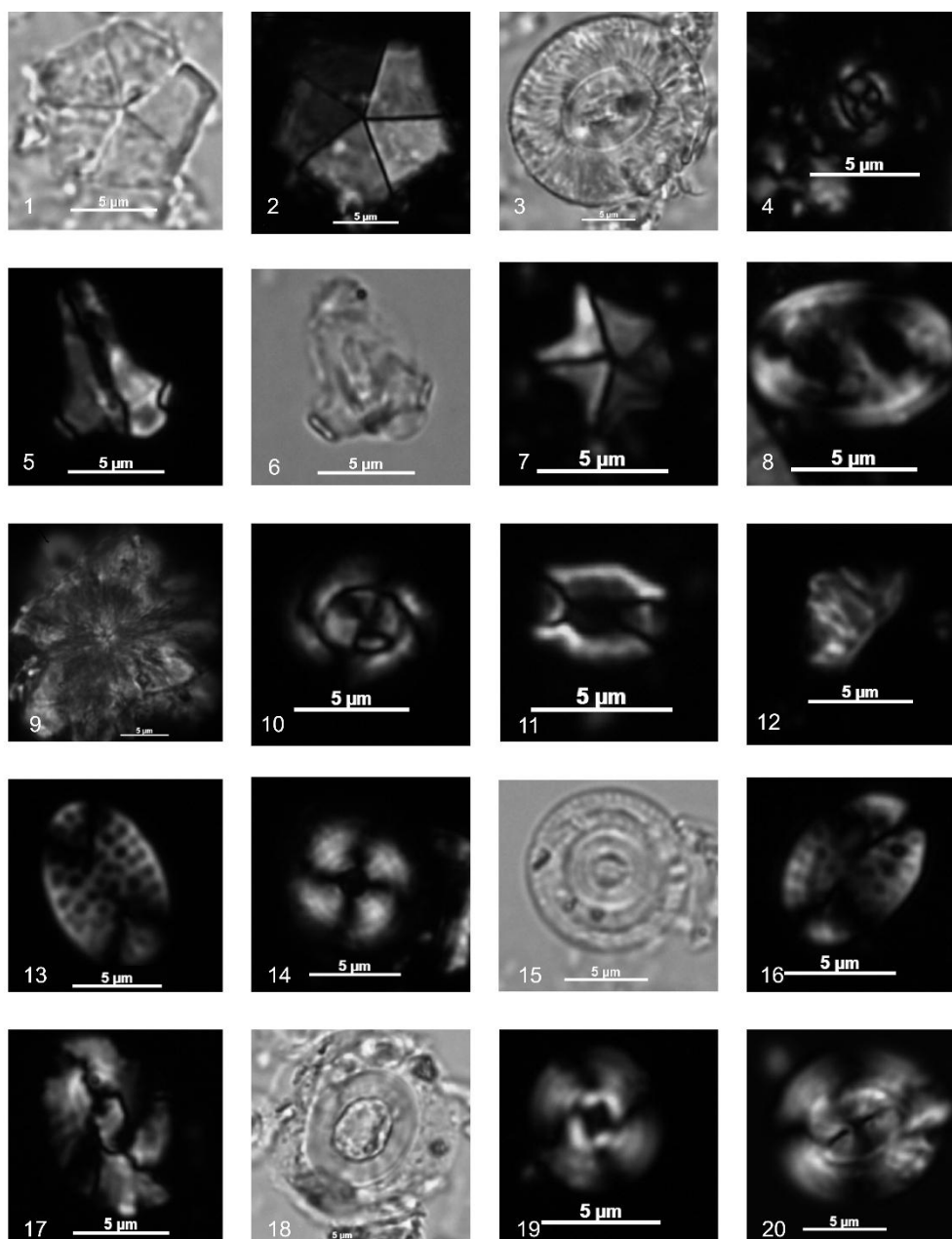


Figure S9 Plate 6 LM (magnification 1250x) microphotographs of selected calcareous nannofossil taxa from the Karaburun sections.

1. *Braarudosphaera bigelowii*. Sample KR3-Y14, parallel light. 2. *Braarudosphaera bigelowii*. Sample KR3-Y14, crossed nicols. 3. *Coccolithus eopelagicus*. Sample KR3-Y14, parallel light. 4. *Clausicoccus subdistichus*. Sample KR3-Y14, crossed nicols. 5. *Zigrablithus bijugatus*. Sample KR1-N12, crossed nicols. 6. *Zigrablithus bijugatus*. Sample KR1-N12, parallel light. 7. *Micrantholithus vesper*. Sample KR3-Y14, crossed nicols. 8. *Pontosphaera pulcheroides*. Sample KR3-Y14, crossed nicols. 9. *Ascidian spicules*. Sample KR1-N16, crossed nicols. 10. *Clausicoccus fenestratus*. Sample KR2-N20, crossed nicols. 11. *Lanternithus minutus*. Sample KR3-Y14, crossed nicols. 12. *Orthozygus aureus*. Sample KR1-N16, crossed nicols. 13. *Pontosphaera multipora*. Sample KR1-N16, crossed nicols. 14. *Ericsonia formosa*. Sample KR1-N12, crossed nicols. 15. *Ericsonia formosa*. Sample KR1-N12, parallel light. 16. *Pontosphaera punctosa*. Sample KR2-N20, crossed nicols. 17. *Helicosphaera euphratis*. Sample KR2-N20, crossed nicols. 18. *Reticulofenestra umbilicus*. Sample KR1-N12, parallel light. 19. *Cyclicargolithus floridanus*. Sample KR1-N12, crossed nicols. 20. *Dictyococcites bisectus*. Sample KR2-N20, crossed nicols.

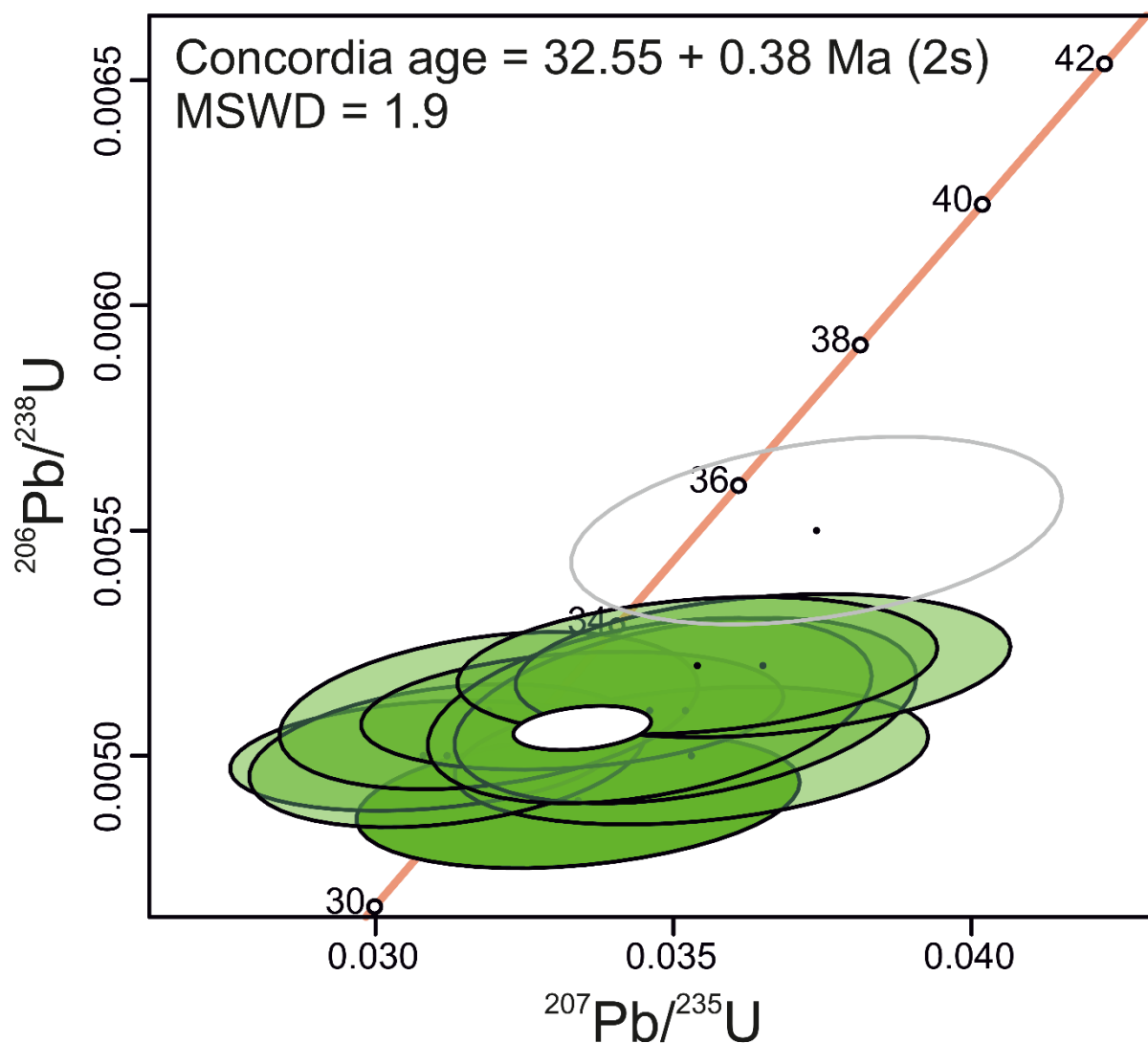


Figure S10 Pb/U Concordia diagram of the 12 single zircon grains screened as concordant, with their 2s uncertainty (green circles). The calculated Concordia age and its 2s uncertainty are also displayed. The outlier that is not included in the Concordia age calculation is shown with an empty circle. The plot and calculations were generated with IsoPlotR. MSWD: Mean Square Weighted Deviation.

Table S3 U-Pb data for the 35 analyzed zircon grains