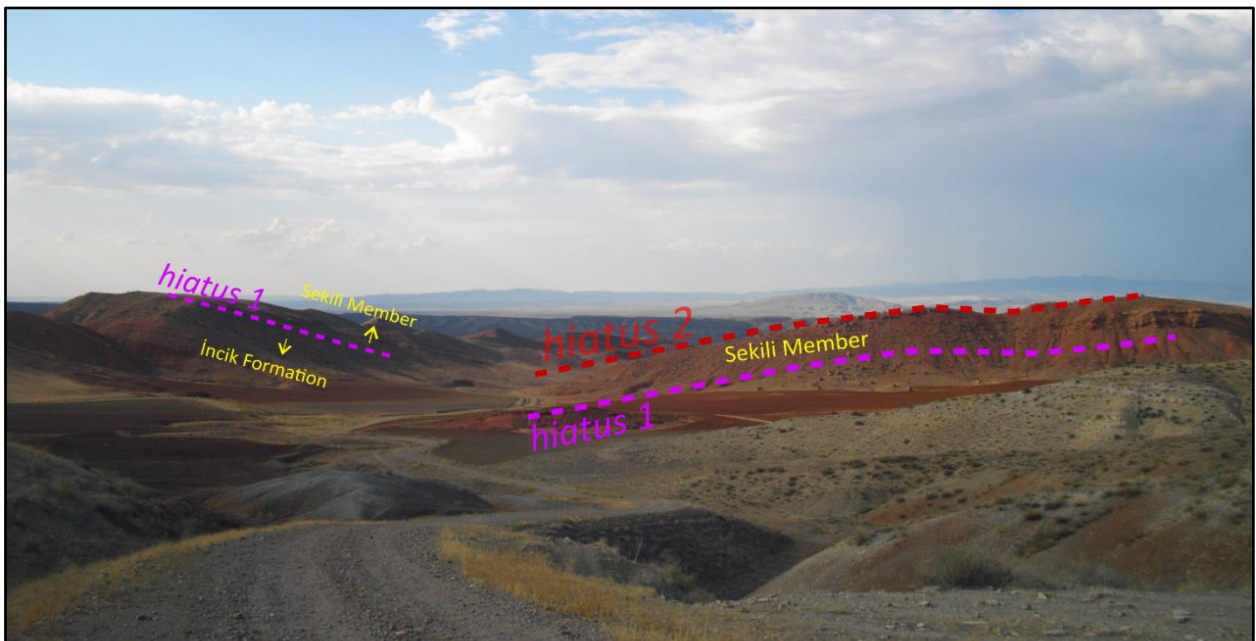


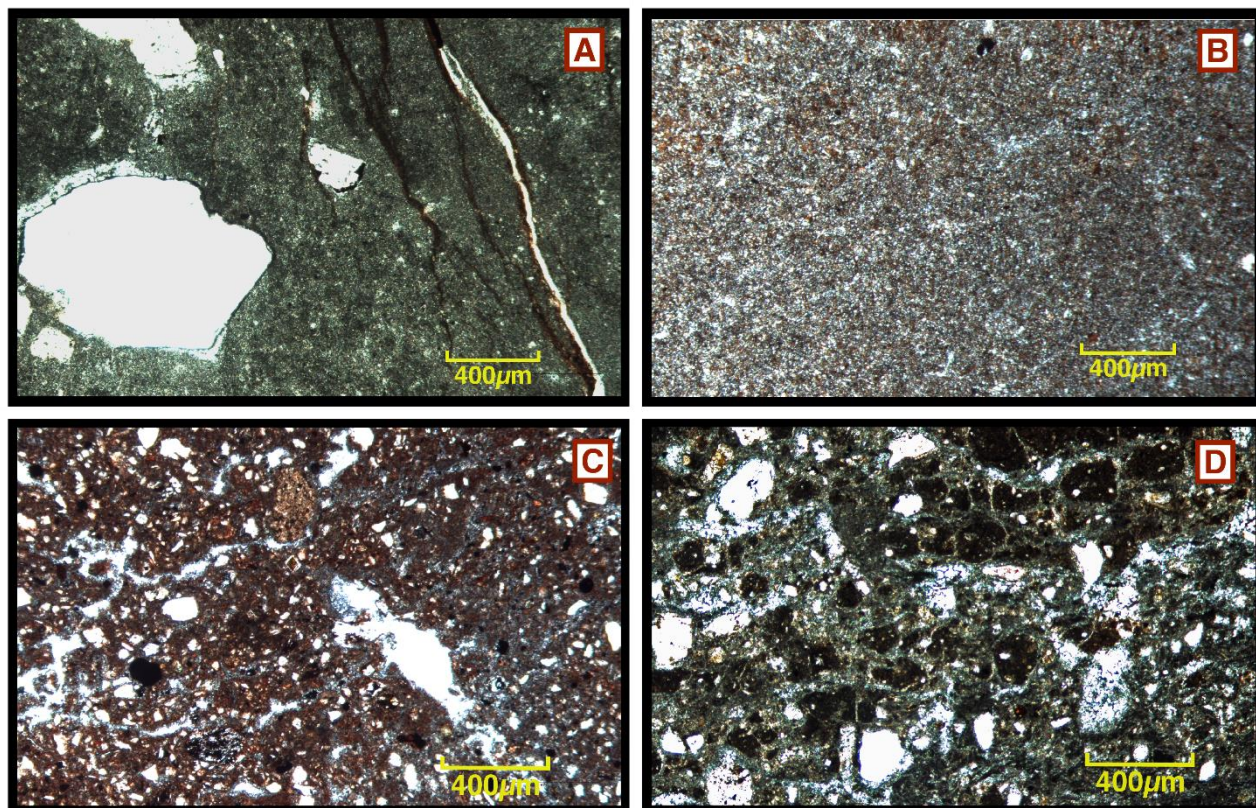
# Climate evolution in Anatolia across the late Eocene and Eocene–Oligocene Transition: isotopic evidence for warming, cooling and drying

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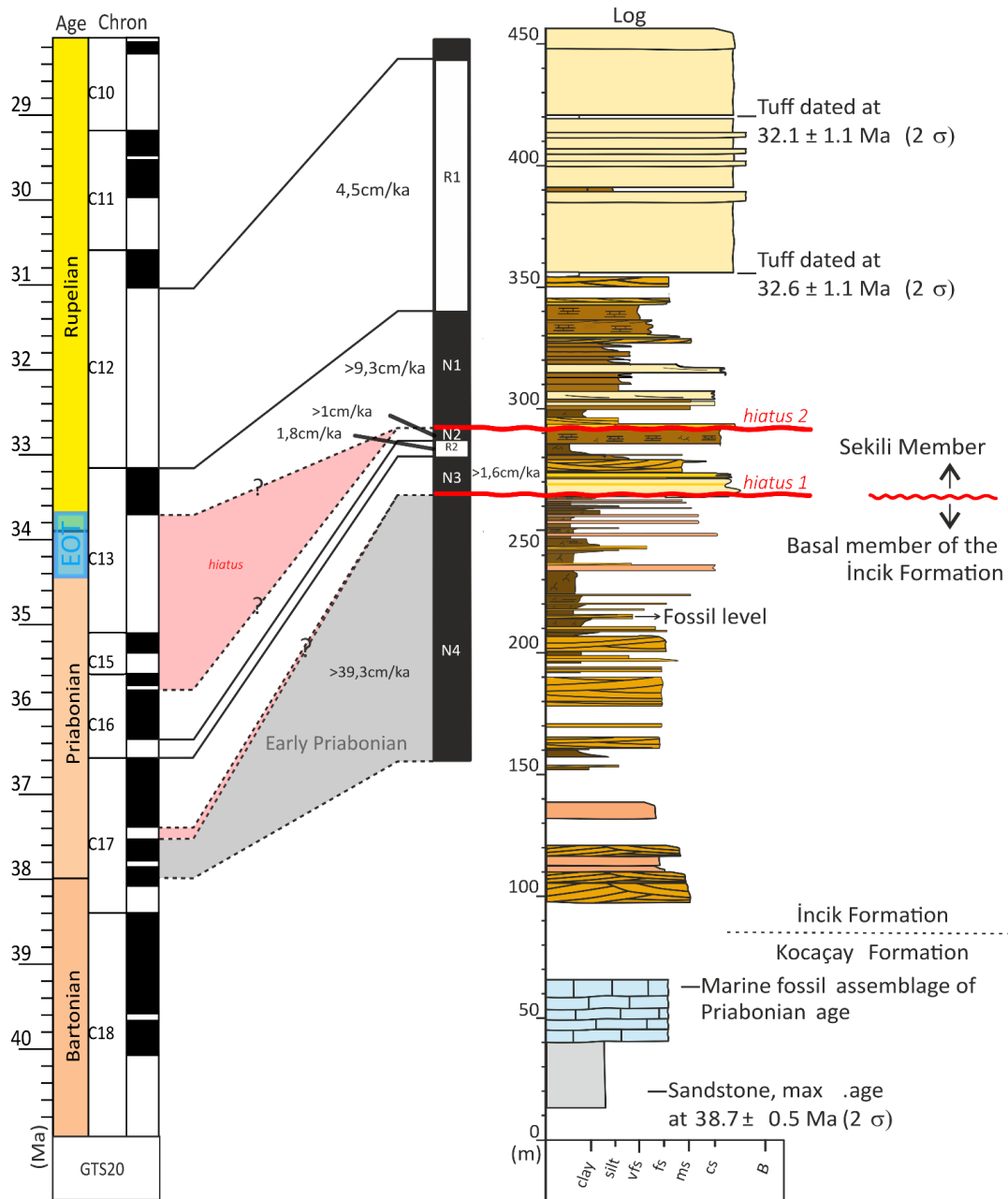
## Supplementary Figures:



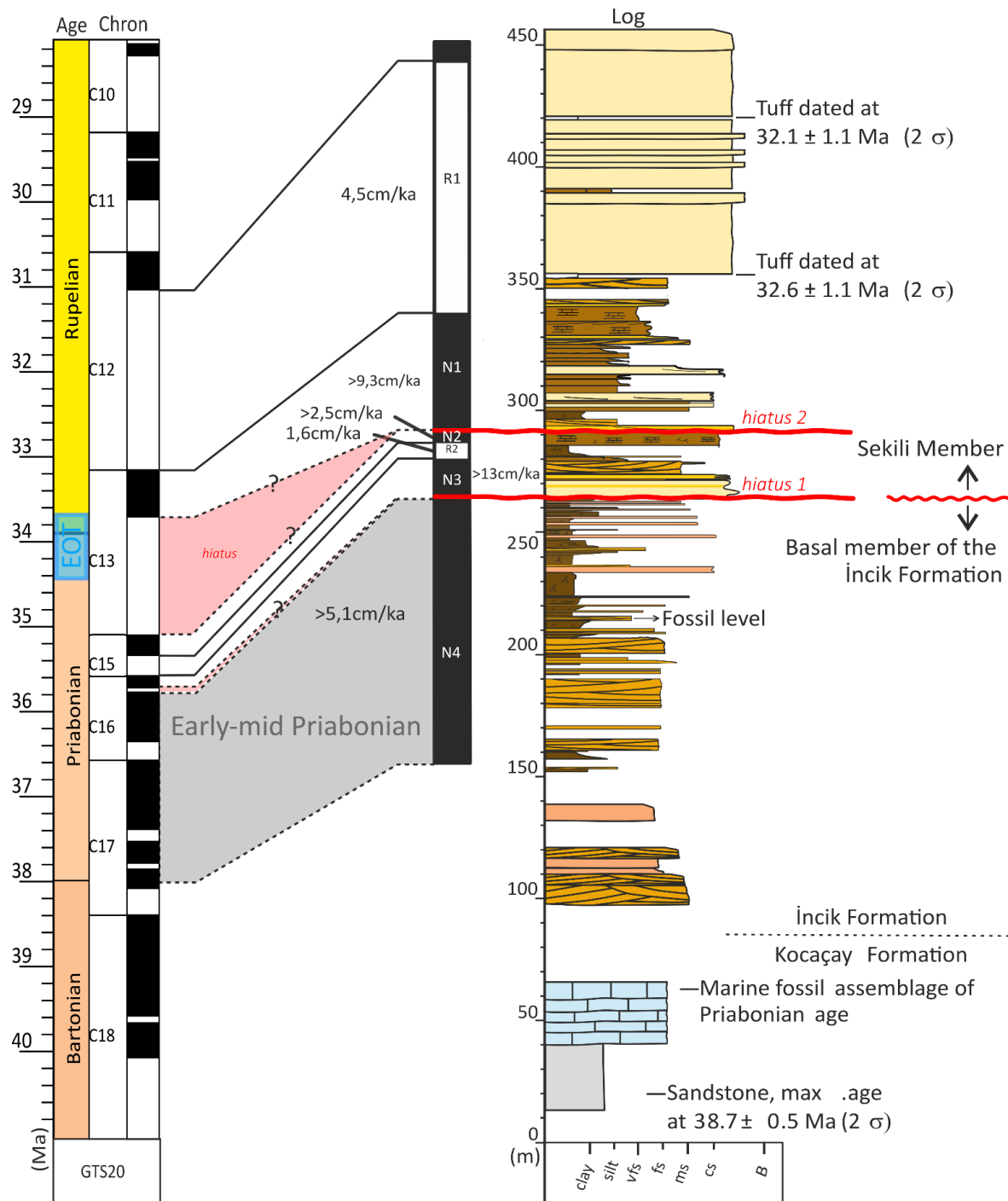
**Supplementary Figure S1.** Overall picture of the Büyükteflek section, highlighting the different units and sedimentary hiatuses.



**Supplementary Figure S2. Photomicrographs of representative thin sections from the different carbonated facies found in the section. (A) Sample BTCARB08: diffuse calcite between sandstone grains within a thick caliche bed (facies Smp). Note the vertical veins filled up with silica and clays; (B) Sample BTCARB15: diffuse calcite developed within the matrix of a massive silty bed (facies Fmp); (C) Sample BTCARB19: diffuse dolomite developed within a massive, coarse sandstone (facies Smp); (D) Sample BTCARB13: diffuse calcite between coarse grains and clay aggregates of a conglomeratic bed (facies Gmm).**



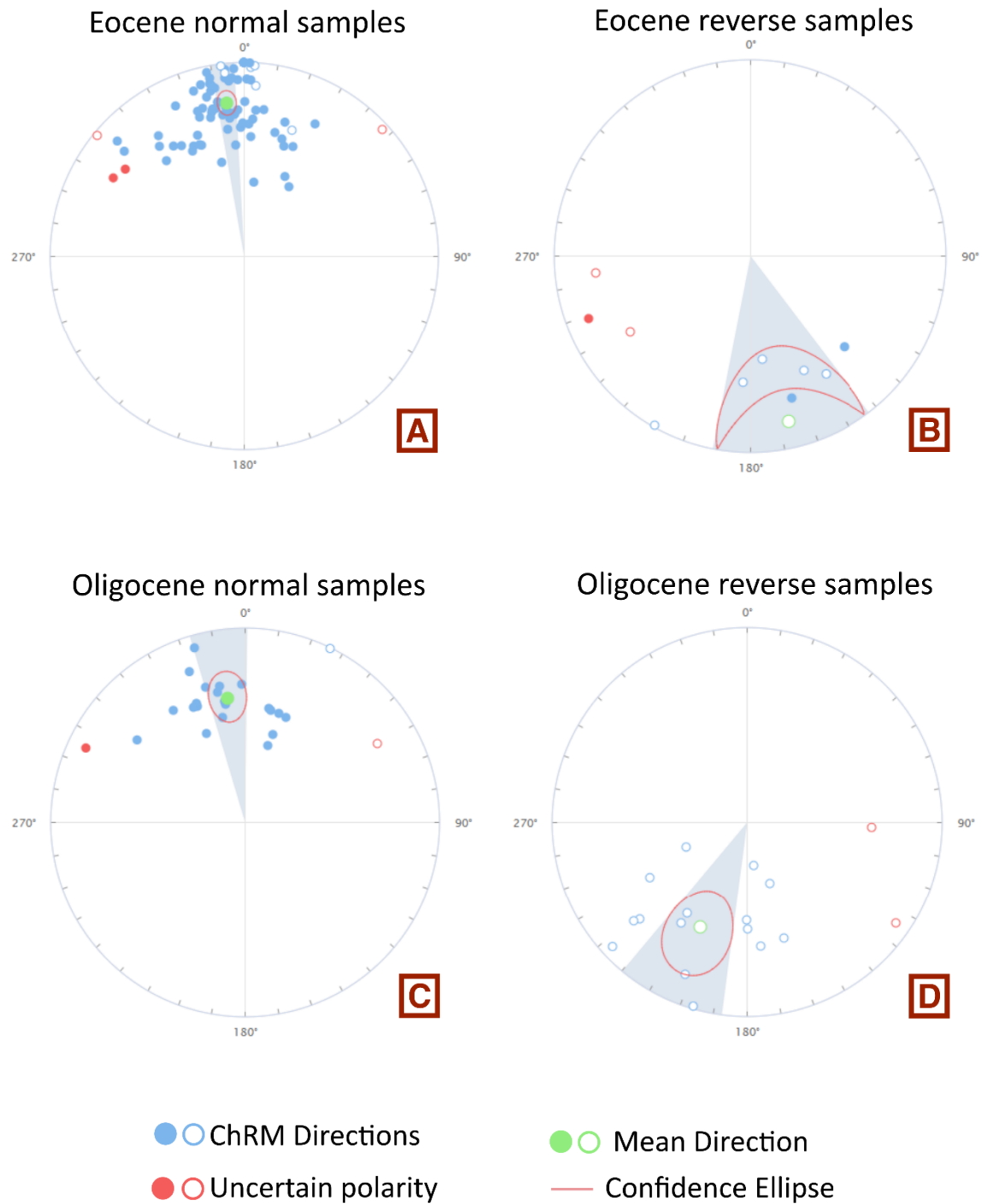
**Supplementary Figure S3. Stratigraphic log of the Büyükteflek section showing the second hypothesis of magnetostratigraphic correlation to the Geomagnetic timescale (Gradstein et al., 2020), with associated accumulation rates (for chrons R1;R2) and minimum accumulation rates (for chrons N1;N2;N3;N4).**



**Supplementary Figure S4. Stratigraphic log of the Büyükteflek section showing the third hypothesis of magnetostratigraphic correlation to the Geomagnetic timescale (Gradstein et al., 2020), with associated accumulation rates (for chronos R1;R2) and minimum accumulation rates (for chronos N1;N2;N3;N4).**



## ChRM Distribution (tectonic coordinates)



**Supplementary Figure S5. ChRM directions in tectonic coordinates for (A) normal Eocene samples (B) reverse Eocene samples (C) normal Oligocene samples and (D) reverse Oligocene samples.**

