



5

## **Dating Oligocene-Recent siliciclastic sediment sequences from the Norwegian Sea**

10 Tjerk J.T. Veenstra<sup>1</sup>, Francesca Sangiorgi<sup>1</sup>, Vidar B. Bakker<sup>1</sup>, Klaudia F. Kuiper<sup>2</sup>, Appy Sluijs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Marine Palynology and Paleoceanography, Laboratory of Palaeobotany and Palynology, Department of Earth Sciences, Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University, P.O. Box 80.115, 3508 TC Utrecht, the Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Department of Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1085, 1081 HV, Netherlands

15

PEER REVIEW STATUS:

This manuscript was submitted to the Journal of Micropaleontology (eISSN: 2041-4978). It has come back from review with recommendations for revision. The authors are currently in the process of revising the manuscript and expect no major changes of the age model presented in this version.

20

# Dating Oligocene-Recent siliciclastic sediment sequences from the Norwegian Sea

Tjerk J.T. Veenstra<sup>1</sup>, Francesca Sangiorgi<sup>1</sup>, Vidar B. Bakker<sup>1</sup>, Klaudia F. Kuiper<sup>2</sup>, Apy Sluijs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Marine Palynology and Paleooceanography, Laboratory of Palaeobotany and Palynology, Department of Earth Sciences, Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University, P.O. Box 80.115, 3508 TC Utrecht, the Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Department of Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1085, 1081 HV, Netherlands

*Correspondence to:* Tjerk J.T. Veenstra (t.j.t.veenstra@uu.nl)

**Abstract.** The Norwegian Sea is crucial for ocean circulation and global climate and has therefore long been a focus in paleoceanography. However, precise dating of sediments has often proved difficult, due to poor preservation and endemism among microfossils and the discontinuous nature of many records. One important Norwegian Sea Site, Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Site 643, is of particular interest, because of its location and long stratigraphic reach. Previously published magneto- and biostratigraphic age models diverge by ~1 Myr in the lower and middle Miocene, insufficient for global correlations. Here we present new palynological, notably dinoflagellate cyst (dinocyst) data from the lower and middle Miocene of ODP Site 643 and integrate these with existing palynostratigraphies of ODP Site 643. Additionally, we perform <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>39</sup>Ar dating on selected tephra layers. We use these, combined with other microfossil bioevents, to reinterpret the existing magnetostratigraphy and construct a revised Oligocene to Recent biomagnetostratigraphic age model for this Site. We confirm the occurrence of three early and middle Miocene hiatuses and one early Pleistocene hiatus and refine their duration. Our age model further indicates a substantially older age for lower and middle Miocene sediments than previous dating has suggested. Finally, we combine our new age model with the integrated palynostratigraphy to provide updated ages of dinocyst bioevents and zone boundaries, which are at least applicable to the Norwegian Sea.

## 1 Introduction

As the location of North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) formation, the Nordic Seas are a crucial area for the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) and hence for global climate. Oceanographic changes in this region during the Neogene have been linked to both tectonically induced gateway changes (Wright and Miller, 1996; Jakobsson et al., 2007; Ehlers and Jokat, 2013, De Schepper et al., 2015) and global climate (Müller-Michaelis and Uenzelmann-Neben, 2014). A prerequisite to understand the governing mechanisms and the precise timing of important warming and cooling climate events, and their link to the AMOC, is the accurate dating of sediments. However, absolute dating of sediments in the Nordic Seas is problematic (Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP) Leg 38: Schrader et al., 1976; Ocean Drilling Project (ODP) Leg 104: Goll, 1989; ODP Leg 151: Hull et al., 1996; ODP Leg 162: Raymo et al., 1999).

30 Traditional biostratigraphy based on calcareous nannofossils and foraminifera is affected by low diversity and evolutionary  
turnover at high latitudes (Parker et al., 1999; Matthiessen et al., 2009). For sediments older than the Pliocene, poor  
preservation of calcareous fossils in the Nordic Seas due to a combination of low carbonate productivity and strong  
dissolution poses an additional complication (Spiegler and Jansen, 1989). Finally, the stratigraphic discontinuity of many  
records strongly reduces the applicability of carbonate-based oxygen and stable carbon isotope stratigraphy (e.g. Matthiessen  
35 et al., 2009).

Siliceous microfossils are more commonly preserved than calcareous fossils in Nordic Sea Neogene sediments (Schrader et  
al., 1976; Goll, 1989; Hull et al., 1996; Raymo et al., 1999) and have potential for regional biostratigraphy. Indeed, a wealth  
of biostratigraphic data on diatoms, radiolarians and silicoflagellates has been generated on DSDP (Leg 38) and ODP (Legs  
104, 151 & 162) cores (Bjørklund, 1976; Dzinoridze et al., 1978; Martini and Müller, 1976; Schrader and Fenner, 1976;  
40 Ciesielski et al., 1989; Goll and Bjørklund, 1989; Locker and Martini, 1989; Koç and Scherer, 1996; Locker, 1996; Amigo,  
1999). However, incomplete recovery and high proportions of endemic species – particularly among radiolarians – have  
hampered the development of a robust regional stratigraphic framework. Improvements in paleomagnetic calibrations for the  
middle Miocene through Pliocene at ODP Leg 151 Sites have provided much better constraints (Koç and Scherer, 1996;  
Channell et al., 1999). However, integrated biomagnetostratigraphic models at high temporal resolution at various sites are  
45 now needed to link regional paleoceanographic and paleoenvironmental proxy data to records from elsewhere.

Shipboard and shore-based palynologists working on DSDP and ODP legs in the final three decades of the previous  
millennium have established that organic-walled dinoflagellate cysts (dinocysts) are the only microfossils that are ubiquitous  
throughout the entire Nordic Sea Neogene (DSDP Leg 38: Manum, 1976; ODP Leg 104: Manum et al., 1989; Mudie, 1989;  
ODP Leg 151: Poulsen et al., 1996; ODP Leg 162: Williams and Manum, 1999; Smelror, 1999). Dinocyst biostratigraphy is  
50 therefore still regularly applied, for example to improve dating of the Tjörnes section on Iceland (Verhoeven et al., 2011) and  
ODP Leg 151 Site 911 in the Fram Strait (Grøsfjeld et al., 2014). Recent work has established magnetostratigraphic  
calibrations of dinocyst bioevents in sediments from ODP Leg 151 Site 907 in the Iceland Sea (Schreck et al., 2012) and  
ODP Leg 104 Site 642 in the Norwegian Sea (De Schepper et al., 2017), providing reliable ages for the middle Miocene  
through Pliocene (~14-2.6 Ma). The generally high Nordic Sea dinocyst diversity implies that multiple bioevents are  
55 available that can be correlated to regions outside the Nordic Seas. This, combined with taxonomic advances and improved  
dating of events over the last decades make dinocysts potentially the most powerful microfossil group for biostratigraphic  
correlations for the Neogene of the Nordic Seas.

In addition to the stratigraphic work carried out on sediments recovered during ODP Leg 151 (Koç and Scherer, 1996;  
Schreck et al., 2012), we here aim to develop an integrated age model for ODP Leg 104 Site 643 in the Norwegian Sea (Fig.  
60 1). At present, this Site is influenced by the Norwegian Atlantic Current, a northward branch of the North Atlantic Current  
(NAC) (Gascard et al., 2004; Newton et al., 2018). ODP Site 643 is therefore ideally located to serve as a bridge between

globally recognized bioevents and those of more endemic Nordic Sea species. A magnetic polarity record (Bleil, 1989), as well as biostratigraphic constraints (Goll, 1989 and references therein) are available, but were never fully integrated, resulting in discrepancies between the age models of up to ~1 Myr.

65 To establish an updated integrated biomagnetostratigraphy for Site 643 and thereby revisit magnetostratigraphic calibration ages for bioevents, we 1) perform a new stratigraphic study based on dinocysts and some acritarchs on lower and middle Miocene sediments, and integrate our results with previously published stratigraphies, 2) compile published ages for Oligocene-Pleistocene dinocyst, diatom, radiolarian and planktic foraminifer bioevents recorded at ODP Site 643, and 3) perform  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating on selected Miocene tephra layers at ODP Site 643. The compiled biostratigraphic ages and  
70  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages allow us to update the magnetostratigraphic interpretation based on inclination and newly azimuthally corrected declination, and properly identify hiatuses at ODP Site 643. Based on the integrated age model, we recalibrate dinocyst events to the Geological Time Scale 2012 (Gradstein et al., 2012).

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 Material

75 ODP Leg 104 Hole 643A (67°42.9' N, 1°02.0' E) was drilled in 1985 on the lower western slope of the outer Vøring Plateau in the eastern Norwegian Sea at 2753 m water depth (Fig. 1; Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987). Drilling penetrated 565.2 metres of sediments, of which 449.2 m was recovered (total recovery: 79.5 %), with an estimated age range of 0 to 44.5 Ma (Goll, 1989). Based on shipboard analyses (Table S1), the sedimentary sequence was divided into five lithological units, of which unit II was subdivided into three subunits (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987). Here we consider units I-IV and the  
80 upper part of unit V (Fig. 2; Fig. S1). Unit I (0-49.42 metres below seafloor (mbsf), Pleistocene to Recent) consists of alternating interbedded dark carbonate-poor glacial muds, sandy muds, and light carbonate-rich interglacial muds. Unit IIA (49.42-63.80 mbsf, Pliocene to Pleistocene) consists of siliceous nannofossil ooze and minor amounts of muds. Unit IIB (63.80-81.30 mbsf, upper Miocene to Pliocene) consists of sandy and siliceous muds with minor amounts of nannofossil ooze. Unit IIC (81.30-100.15 mbsf, upper Miocene) comprises diatomaceous nannofossil ooze and siliceous muds, with  
85 minor amounts of diatom ooze. Unit III (100.15-274.05 mbsf, lower to upper Miocene) primarily consists of diatom ooze, with minor amounts of siliceous muds and nannofossil-diatom ooze. Unit IV (274.05-400.70 mbsf, lower Miocene) consists of monotonous dark, compaction-laminated mudstone, with minor amounts of chalk and siliceous mudstone. Unit V (400.70-565.20 mbsf) consists of zeolitic mudstone, mostly intensively compacted and laminated. Tephra layers of varying composition are present in Units I-III. To achieve an integrated stratigraphy for the early Oligocene to Recent, we focus on  
90 the upper ~460 metres of the recovered section. Sediments below this interval have been biomagnetostratigraphically dated to the early Oligocene and Eocene by Eldrett et al. (2004).

## 2.2 Revised mbsf

Core expansion and generally good core recovery often led to individual core recovery percentages of >100% and overlapping depths in the shipboard mbsf scale between the lowermost parts of a core and the top of the directly underlying core (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987). Because only one hole was drilled at Site 643, no direct information is available on the stratigraphic thickness of core gaps. This has to be accounted for in the identification of bioevents and hiatuses, particularly those located at or close to core boundaries. In the integrated biostratigraphy of Goll (1989), sample depths in cores with recovery >100% were rescaled to fit to a recovery of 100%, which prevents overlap between subsequent cores, but gaps between the cores, which typically comprise in the order of 0.5 m (e.g. Lisiecki and Herbert, 2007; Wilkens et al., 2013; Dickens and Backman, 2013; Vallé et al., 2017) were not accounted for.

We here construct a revised mbsf (R-mbsf) in a pragmatic way (Table S2). Subsequent cores were appended to the recovered length of the previous core if the recovery of the latter was >100%, or to the drilled length if the recovery was <100%. Additionally, 0.5 m was added between each core to account for missing sediment in core gaps. Sample depths in mbsf (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987) or rescaled mbsf (Goll, 1989) reported in previous studies were recalculated to mbsf from the original ODP sample codes (Core-Section-cm), and subsequently converted to R-mbsf.

## 2.3 Palynological analyses

Thirty-one samples were selected for palynological analysis (Table S3). The samples were processed according to standard palynological processing techniques in use at Utrecht University (e.g. Brinkhuis et al., 2003). In short, the samples were crushed and weighted (~1 gram of sediment). A tablet with a known amount ( $20848 \pm 3.3\%$ ) of *Lycopodium clavatum* spores was added to each sample to facilitate quantification of palynomorphs. The samples were then treated with 30% HCl to remove carbonates and 38% cold HF to remove silicates. After each acid step, the samples were neutralised with water and centrifuged (after HCl) or left to settle for 20 hours (after HF) and decanted. The residues were sieved with 15  $\mu\text{m}$  and 250  $\mu\text{m}$  nylon meshes to obtain the 15-250  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction. All samples were treated with ultrasound for five minutes to break up agglutinated particles of the residue. A droplet of homogenized residue was mixed with glycerine jelly, mounted on a microscope slide and sealed. A minimum of 250 marine palynomorphs was identified per sample and determined to the species level, where possible, with an Olympus CX21 light microscope at 400x magnification. All slides are stored in the collection of the Laboratory of Palaeobotany and Palynology, Department of Earth Sciences, Utrecht University.

## 2.4 Bioevents

Lowest Occurrences (LO) and Highest Occurrences (HO) represent the lowest and highest in-situ stratigraphic occurrences of taxa, and we assign ages to these bioevents based on First Appearance Datums (FAD) and Last Appearance Datums (LAD). Similarly, LPOs and HPOs (FPADs/LPADs) represent the lowest and highest persistent (successive) occurrences of taxa. New results from palynology were combined with palynostratigraphy of Mudie (1989) and Manum et al. (1989) down

to Core 49X, resulting in a combined high-resolution dinocyst and acritarch stratigraphy for ODP Hole 643A. Where possible, species names were updated to the most recent nomenclature and taxonomy of DINOFLAJ3 (i.e. Williams et al., 2017). Taxonomic junior and senior synonyms were individually assessed before being synonymized. The processing of new palynological samples allowed the identification of known, but often also recently described species, which were not reported by Mudie (1989) or Manum et al. (1989). As a consequence, their work could not be included in determining their bioevent depths, leading to somewhat larger errors. We use diatom and planktic foraminifer bioevents identified by the Shipboard Scientific Party (1987) and Ciesielski and Case (1989). Radiolarian events were identified from Goll and Bjørklund (1989). Species nomenclature mostly follows these authors, but has been updated when necessary for comparison with newer studies. We have noticed that sample codes in the older literature are sometimes inconsistent with the sampling reports from the ODP sampling data base. In those cases we have adopted the sampling codes of the data base.

Selected dinocyst event ages from literature are recalibrated to GTS2012 using available independent stratigraphy in the original publications. Selected diatom, planktic foraminifer and radiolarian ages are directly derived from the original publications, but have been updated to GTS2012 using linear interpolation between rescaled magnetic reversals. Since the biostratigraphy in this study mainly serves as a means to constrain the magnetostratigraphic interpretation rather than as a direct age estimate, we chose to define confining bioevents at their extreme position: the globally first FAD or last LAD and the highest/lowest possible depth of a LO/HO, i.e. the lowest/highest sample with the presence of a species. This is based on 1) the plausibility that environmental factors caused a species to appear/disappear at Site 643 after/before the globally first FAD/last LAD, while the opposite is unlikely, especially if the event has been documented by many studies, and 2) the plausibility that the real LO/HO of a species occurs below/above the reported LO/HO if the species has a very low abundance in these sediments, while the opposite can only be explained by sediment caving or reworking.

## 2.5 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ dating

Eighteen samples were selected for  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating. Sample selection was based on the description of tephras by the Shipboard Scientific Party (1987) and Despraires et al. (1989). One additional sample was taken after visual core inspection (Table S4). Samples were washed and sieved over a 90  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve. Feldspar minerals were separated using standard heavy liquid (2.55 and 2.59  $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ) using a miniaturized centrifugal system. A subset of selected samples was further cleaned with distilled water in an ultrasonic bath. Finally, these samples were hand-picked under a microscope.

Samples were wrapped in 6 mm Al packages and loaded into 25 mm diameter Al cups together with Fish Canyon tuff sanidine as neutron flux monitor. Samples were irradiated at the OSU Triga reactor in the CLICIT facility for 18 hours. After irradiation samples and standards were unpacked and loaded in a 185 hole Cu tray and baked overnight at 250  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  under vacuum. This tray is then placed in a doubly pumped vacuum chamber with Zn-S window and baked overnight at 120  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  under high vacuum. This sample chamber is connected to a ThermoFisher NGPrep gas purification line with four additional SEAS-NP10 getters, a cold finger, an ion gauge, two inlets and two pipette systems. We connected a  $\text{CO}_2$  laser in combination with the sample chamber to one inlet. Samples are heated using a 25W Synrad  $\text{CO}_2$  laser. Sample gas is

exposed to three of the NP10 getters (two hot and 1 cold) in the gas purification line during 3 minutes before expansion into the ARGUS VI+ for analyses.

The ARGUS VI+ at the Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, is a high sensitivity, low resolution multi-collector noble gas mass spectrometer with an internal volume of 710 ml. The mass spectrometer is equipped with four Faraday cups at the H2, H1, AX and L1 positions and two compact discrete dynodes (CDDs) at positions L2 and L3. The system is equipped with a  $10^{12}$  Ohm amplifier on H2 and  $10^{13}$  Ohm amplifiers on H1, AX and L1 cups. The resolution of the system is  $\sim 200$  and therefore does not resolve hydrocarbon or chlorine interferences. The ARGUS VI+ has a NP10 getter and ion gauge on the source of the mass spectrometer. The NP10 getter is run cold and the ion gauge is turned off, because of its pumping capacity for argon. Depending on beam size, samples are either run on H2 – L2 for higher intensity samples, or H1 – L3 for low intensity samples (Table S5).

Bias between the different detectors has been monitored by 1) measurement of  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  air pipettes across the different Faraday cups; 2) measurement of  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  blanks on all detectors and 3) by measurement of mass 44  $\text{CO}_2$  in dynamic mode on all detectors. Systematic bias up to 7% is found, but is reproducible over periods of weeks. Similar to Phillips and Matchan (2013) we did not apply bias corrections, but analyzed samples and standards in the same tray (and thus at more or less the same time) alternating with air pipettes of different intensities in the same range as the samples and standards. Line blanks were measured every 2-3 unknowns and were subtracted from succeeding sample data. Data reduction is done in ArArCalc (Koppers, 2002). Ages are calculated with Min et al. (2000) decay constants and  $28.201 \pm 0.022$  Ma for FCs (Kuiper et al., 2008). The atmospheric air value of 298.56 from Lee et al. (2006) is used. The correction factors for neutron interference reactions are  $(2.64 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-4}$  for  $(^{36}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}$ ,  $(6.73 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-4}$  for  $(^{39}\text{Ar}/^{37}\text{Ar})_{\text{Ca}}$ ,  $(1.21 \pm 0.003) \times 10^{-2}$  for  $(^{38}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar})_{\text{K}}$  and  $(8.6 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}$  for  $(^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar})_{\text{K}}$ . All errors are quoted at the  $1\sigma$  level, unless mentioned otherwise, and include all analytical errors.

## 2.6 Paleomagnetism

We use paleomagnetic data from Bleil (1989) (Fig. 2). In addition to measurements of natural remanent magnetization (NRM), Bleil (1989) presented inclination and declination data by applying systematic step-wise demagnetization treatments on each sample. Steps of 2.5 and 5 mT were typically applied up to 10 mT, followed by 5 mT steps up to 20 or 30 mT and 10 mT steps beyond that stage. For most samples, demagnetization was taken to the 50 mT level, which generally exceeded the median destructive field.

Absolute or relative azimuthal core orientations are not available for ODP Site 643, which has hampered the use of declination data for polarity interpretation. Bleil (1989) therefore based the polarity interpretation solely on inclinations, which, due to the steep geomagnetic field inclinations at high latitudes, can provide an unambiguous interpretation, but offers a less reliable result. In order to also use declination for assessing the polarity interpretation, we chose to azimuthally reorient the declination data. Assuming a general correlation between inclination and declination in each core, we rotated declination data such that mean (excluding outliers  $>1\sigma$ ) northward ( $360^\circ$ ) and southward ( $180^\circ$ ) core declination was

aligned with positive and negative inclination, respectively. The resulting correction factor was applied to all declination data in the core, preserving the intersample variability. The polarity signal was subsequently reinterpreted, in which inclination data was considered leading and declination and NRM intensity were used to assess confidence in the assigned polarity.

### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Palynostratigraphy

During palynological analysis of 31 new lower to middle Miocene samples, 105 dinocyst and 9 acritarch in-situ taxa were identified (Tables S6 & S7). Of these, 19 dinocyst and 2 acritarch taxa could not be identified at species level based on previous work at ODP Site 643 (Manum et al., 1989; Mudie, 1989) or other literature and are reported at the genus level or higher. These taxa are mostly rare and confined to a few samples and are therefore not further considered. Reworked Paleogene dinocysts were encountered in five samples, but did not exceed two specimens per sample.

Integration of our results with palynostratigraphy of Manum et al. (1989) and Mudie (1989) from the top of Hole 643A (recent) down to core 49X (lowest Oligocene) yielded a total of 216 dinocyst and 11 acritarch taxa. Of these, 55 dinocyst taxa remain in open nomenclature, while 12 dinocyst and 2 acritarch taxa have previously only been described informally. Taxa that are considered questionably synonymous are included both separately (*sensu stricto*, s.s.) and combined (*sensu lato*, s.l.). Full stratigraphic ranges of dinocyst and acritarch taxa are presented in Table S6 and explanations on the synonymization of individual taxa are included in Table S7.

#### 3.2 Bioevents

More than 300 bioevents were assessed for their potential to constrain the magnetostratigraphic interpretation and sediment age. However, many were not very useful due to problems with taxonomy or poor age constraints from the literature. Additionally, LOs/HOs with FADs/LADs  $>\sim 5$  Myr earlier/later than the expected age of the sediment (Bleil, 1989; Goll, 1989) were excluded, as these LOs/HOs are assumed to be diachronous. These events are consistent with available age models for Site 643, but do not provide additional information on the sediment age for the here considered interval. This resulted in 45 useful dinocyst events, 16 diatom events, 1 planktic foraminifer event, and 1 radiolarian event (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. S1). Bioevents are present throughout the studied interval with a peak of bioevents in the middle Miocene. Siliceous bioevents are absent below the diagenetic front of opal at  $\sim 300$  R-mbsf. Updated nomenclature and some stratigraphic notes are included in Table S7 (dinocysts and acritarchs) and Table S8 (diatoms, planktic foraminifer and radiolarian). Tables S9 and S10 list the literature used for age derivations of bioevents.

#### 3.3 $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$

Four of the eighteen samples analyzed contained sufficient amounts of material for radio-isotope dating. Due to initial calibration and blank problems with the novel ARGUS VI+ noble gas mass spectrometer, analysis occurred about one year



after irradiation. This implies that it was not possible to accurately measure the  $^{37}\text{Ar}$  signal ( $t_{1/2}$  of  $^{37}\text{Ar}$  is 35.5 days) required  
220 for neutron interference reactions on Ca. As a result, corrections for neutron interference reactions are less reliable and  
measured K/Ca values may be incorrect. In all cases where  $^{37}\text{Ar}$  signals were lower than blank values, we set negative  
intensities to zero (Table S11; Fig. S2). Note, that the density separation of 2.55-2.59 g cm<sup>-3</sup> should only include the K-rich  
sanidine fraction in our experiments, in which case impact of Ca neutron interference corrections is minor, and exclude the  
Ca rich plagioclase fraction.

225 Tephra T1 (sample 16H 6W 46.0-48.0 cm): 12 single grains have been analyzed. Intensities range from 2 – 60 times  $^{40}\text{Ar}$   
blank. Most samples show low amounts of radiogenic  $^{40}\text{Ar}^*$ . The three samples with a radiogenic  $^{40}\text{Ar}^*$  yield >70% give a  
weighted mean age with full external error of 17.59 (2 SE:  $\pm 0.94$ ) Ma (and an outlier of  $\sim 21.8$  Ma).

Tephra T2 (sample 17X 1W 41.0-43.5 cm): 10 single grains have been analyzed. Intensities range from 1.2 – 19 times  $^{40}\text{Ar}$   
blank. Most samples show low amounts of radiogenic  $^{40}\text{Ar}^*$ . Samples with a radiogenic  $^{40}\text{Ar}^*$  yield >55% give a weighted  
230 mean age with full external error of 18.34 (2 SE:  $\pm 1.79$ ) Ma.

Tephra T3 (sample 22X 3W 128.0-130.0 cm): 16 single grains have been analyzed, but the measured  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  intensity is hardly  
above blank values. Three exceptions are two older Paleocene grains and one highly non-radiogenic sample. Therefore, no  
reliable age could be obtained.

Tephra T4 (sample 28X 2W: 148.0-150.0 cm): 19 grains have been analyzed of which 4 grains in two steps. The measured  
235  $^{40}\text{Ar}$  intensities range from just >1 to 110 times above blank values with the majority between 3 and 10. The age range of  
samples with >60%  $^{40}\text{Ar}^*$  is 16.86-21.53 Ma and does not provide information on eruption age.

Overall, two (T3, T4) of the  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  experiments did not yield reliable data and two (T1, T2) of the experiments suggest an  
age of  $\sim 17$ -19 Ma. Highly precise ages were not obtained.

### 3.4 Magnetic polarity signal

240 Azimuthally reoriented declination data generally confirm the inclination-based magnetic polarity interpretation (Table S12;  
Fig. 2). Our interpretation differs slightly from that of Bleil (1989) (Fig. 3), mostly to the extent that we consider some  
excursions to represent true reversals and vice versa. We did not assign polarities to most of the interval between 230.60 R-  
mbsf and 266.94 R-mbsf, due to frequently changing polarity and poor directional stability of the demagnetization data,  
associated with extremely low ( $<10^{-4}$  A m<sup>-1</sup>) NRM intensity (Bleil, 1989).

## 245 4 Discussion

### 4.1 New bio-magnetostratigraphic age model of ODP 643 Hole A

A revised age model for the Oligocene-recent section of ODP Hole 643A is constructed (Table 2; Figs. 3 & 4; Fig. S1) using  
the selected bioevents (Table 1) and tephra  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages (Table S11; Fig. S2) as constraints on the magnetostratigraphic  
interpretation. Recognized magnetostratigraphic tie points have been converted to the Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale

250 (GPTS2012) of Ogg (2012) (Fig. 3). Below 315.16 R-mbsf, dated at ~19.73 Ma, magnetostratigraphic interpretation was not reliable and the age model is solely based on biostratigraphy (Fig. 4). At a depth of 491.89 R-mbsf, the top of magnetochron C13n was identified (Eldrett et al., 2004), which marks the earliest Oligocene (Fig. 4).

Our selected bioevent and tephra  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages, although partly in agreement with previous age models by Goll (1989) and Bleil (1989) (both recalibrated to GTS2012), differ in some key aspects (Fig. 3; Fig. S1). Our magnetostratigraphic interpretation of the lower-middle Miocene below 143.82 R-mbsf is ~1.5 Myr older than the interpretation of Bleil (1989) and slightly older than the age model of Goll (1989). Additionally, a different magnetostratigraphic interpretation was chosen for two upper Miocene-Pliocene sections (34.70-53.26 R-mbsf and 63.61-88.82 R-mbsf) and the magnetostratigraphy was refined for the middle Miocene section between 104.04 and 124.09 R-mbsf. The depth and duration of hiatuses of Goll (1989) have been evaluated, which has led to some minor changes in depth and larger adjustments in duration, including the removal of some hiatuses.

To understand correspondence and differences between our age model and that of previous work, we briefly discuss how Goll (1989) and Bleil (1989) constructed their models. The age model presented by Goll (1989) strongly relied on regional intercomparison of sediments recovered during DSDP Leg 38 in 1974 and ODP Leg 104. This allowed the identification of ten hiatus-bounded Neogene sequences of laterally strongly varying thickness, classified in a synthemic system (sensu Salvador, 1987), clustered into two synthems (NSN1.0 & NSN2.0) and ten subsynthems (NSN1.1-1.6 & NSN2.1-2.4) (Fig. 2). Subsynthem 1.3 is absent at Site 643 (Goll, 1989). Boundaries (i.e. hiatuses) were denoted by their encompassing (sub)synthem, e.g. H1.1/1.2. The synthemic system was based on assemblage zones and biostratigraphic events, rather than lithological criteria and most synthems and hiatuses were based on the radiolarian stratigraphy of Goll and Bjørklund (1989). While the use of this nomenclature was controversial at the time (Murphy and Salvador, 1988) and is still debated to date (Ruban, 2015; Lucchi, 2019), we adhere to the use of these synthems and bounding hiatuses as a means to easily compare our interpretation with that of Goll (1989).

Bleil (1989) principally focused on recognizing paleomagnetic reversals, rather than presenting a full age model. He acknowledged the existence of several hiatuses, based on the radiolarian stratigraphy of Goll and Bjørklund (1989), but did not assess their duration. Intervals surrounding possible hiatuses are therefore indicated with a dashed line in Fig. 4 and Fig. S1. The existence of some hiatuses between ~37 and ~113 R-mbsf has been questioned by Bruns et al. (1998) based on the lack of sedimentological evidence and they propose that H2.1/2.2, H2.2/2.3 and H2.3/2.4 are in fact artefacts of prolonged reduced sedimentation rates or reduced fossil preservation.

In the below discussion, we use our R-mbsf depth scale. To avoid confusion with depth scales used in previous work, we include sample codes where such confusion may occur.

#### 280 **4.1.1 INTERVAL 0-63.61 R-mbsf, 0-4.30 Ma**

Our magnetostratigraphic interpretation in the interval 0-63.61 R mbsf (top of C3n.1r) is consistent with available biostratigraphic constraints (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. S1). It is also essentially identical to that of Bleil (1989), with the addition

that the single normal polarity sample at 37.11 R-mbsf is interpreted to represent C1r.2n and tied to the middle of this subchron (Table 2; Fig. 3). C2n and C2r.1n are absent in this record, which we interpret to represent a hiatus, consistent with H2.3/2.4 of Goll (1989) (Fig. 4). Although Bruns et al. (1998) questioned the existence of this hiatus, we consider the lithological boundary between Unit I and Unit II at 52.97 R-mbsf to correspond to a hiatus. This implies that the reversed polarity interval at 37.41-52.49 R-mbsf represents a truncated C1r.3r. While it is unknown how much of the lower part of C1r.3r is missing, this subchron is probably mostly complete, as downward extrapolation of the sedimentation rate (22.5 m Myr<sup>-1</sup>) between the overlying tie points suggests an age of 1.86 Ma, which is older than the onset of C1r.3r at 1.78 Ma. Any age much younger than 1.78 Ma at 52.49 R-mbsf would result in a sharp and unrealistic increase in sedimentation rate. We therefore assign an age of 1.78 Ma to 52.49 R-mbsf and derive an age of 1.80 Ma for the end of hiatus H2.3/2.4 (Table 2; Figs. 3 & 4), with the notion that this age could be slightly younger. The onset of H2.3/2.4 is placed at 2.52 Ma, based on extrapolation of the sedimentation rate (5.1 m Myr<sup>-1</sup>) between the underlying tie points. C2An.1r and C2An.2r are also absent in the paleomagnetic record, but are assumed to fall within the unsampled interval at 55.31-57.16 R-mbsf.

#### 295 **4.1.2 INTERVAL 63.61-88.82 R-mbsf, 4.30-8.77 Ma**

Our magnetostratigraphic interpretation between the top of C3n.1r at 63.61 R-mbsf and the top of C4An at 88.82 R-mbsf differs from that of Bleil (1989) and the age model of Goll (1989) (Figs. 3 & 4). While Goll (1989) proposed two hiatuses (H2.1/2.2 at ~73.85 R-mbsf and H2.2/2.3 at ~66.60 R-mbsf) in this interval, and Bleil (1989) inferred the existence of a longer single hiatus, we consider the paleomagnetic record to be consistent with continuous slow sedimentation because there is no biostratigraphic or lithological evidence for gaps in the record (Goll, 1989; Bruns et al., 1998). The low resolution paleomagnetic sampling could have easily resulted in missing several subchrons in this condensed section. The average sedimentation rate between 63.61 and 75.48 R-mbsf of 3.8 m Myr<sup>-1</sup> (Table 2) is similar to the suggested sedimentation rate of 4.6 m Myr<sup>-1</sup> by Bruns et al (1998). The discrepancy between magnetostratigraphy and the biostratigraphic age model in this interval as noted by Goll (1989) is reduced with our new interpretation, compared to that of Bleil (1989).

305 Our interpretation of this interval is consistent with most available biostratigraphic constraints (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. S1). While the LAD of *Batiacasphaera hirsuta* (83.15 R-mbsf/8.35 Ma (Schreck et al., 2012)) suggests a slightly older age, its LAD may be younger if some specimens interpreted as reworked by Schreck et al. (2012) are in fact in situ. Additionally, its LAD is currently only described by Schreck et al. (2012) and some regional diachroneity is possible. The LAD of *Operculodinium piaseckii* (74.83 R-mbsf/7.90 Ma (Piasecki, 2003)) could not be reconciled with the magnetostratigraphic interpretation and *O. piaseckii* may have a younger LAD at ODP Site 643.

#### **4.1.3 INTERVAL 88.82-107.15 R-mbsf, 8.77-9.90 Ma**

The magnetostratigraphic interpretation in the interval 88.82-107.15 R-mbsf follows Bleil (1989), with the addition that the single reversed polarity sample at 105.34 R-mbsf is interpreted to represent C4Ar.3r and tied to the middle of this subchron (Table 2; Fig. 3). A major hiatus, consistent with H1.6/2.1 of Goll (1989) (Fig. 4) is placed at 107.15 R-mbsf. H1.6/2.1 was

315 originally based on the absence of the Radiolarian *Eucoronis fridtofjanseni* Zone between 107.15 R-mbsf (11H-CC, 46-49)  
and 108.73 R-mbsf (12H-1, 105-107) (Goll and Bjørklund, 1989). Additionally, an abrupt change in the silicoflagellate  
assemblage was reported between 99.48 R-mbsf (11H-2, 70-72) and 109.88 R-mbsf (12H-2, 70-72), with fourteen HOs and  
one LO (Ciesielski et al., 1989). It is further accompanied by several closely spaced dinocyst and diatom bioevents. The HO  
of *Hystrichostrogylon membraniphorum* (s.l.) at 107.99 R-mbsf suggests the hiatus is located above this depth. The  
320 lithological boundary between subunit IIC and unit III has been defined at 106.63 R-mbsf (11H-7, 35), but may be more  
gradual considering the pattern of alternating lithology around this depth. The hiatus is therefore placed at 107.15 R-mbsf,  
close to the reported lithological boundary, but within the range of the radiolarian assemblage change.

The paleomagnetic signal is continuously normal across this depth and does not provide any diagnostic information. The  
termination of H1.6/2.1 is therefore dated at 9.90 Ma, based on downward extrapolation of the sedimentation rate (12.2 m  
325 Myr<sup>-1</sup>) between the overlying tie points (Table 2).

This interpretation is confirmed by most biostratigraphic constraints (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. S1), but some discrepancies exist  
between our magnetostratigraphic interpretation and biostratigraphy. The LAD of *Cerebrocysta irregularis* (93.57 R-  
mbsf/10.28 Ma (Schreck et al., 2012)) suggest an older age, but it has so far only been dated by Schreck et al. (2012) and  
may have a younger age at ODP Site 643. Following Schreck et al. (2012), we have tentatively synonymised *C. irregularis*  
330 with *Tectatodinium* sp. 4 of Manum et al. (1989). The highest confirmed specimen of *C. irregularis* occurs at 108.30 R-mbsf  
and is consistent with our magnetostratigraphic interpretation. The LAD of *Cerebrocysta poulsenii* (103.58 R-mbsf/9.87 Ma  
(De Verteuil and Norris, 1996)) suggests a slightly older age than our interpretation, but its age assignment is tied to 67% of  
NN9, and a slight deviation from this relatively imprecise assignment would be consistent with our interpretation.

#### 4.1.4 INTERVAL 107.15-122.11 R-mbsf, 13.30-14.29 Ma

335 This interval is equivalent with NSN1.6 and NSN1.5 of Goll (1989) (Fig. 4). Bleil (1989) did not provide a  
magnetostratigraphic interpretation for this interval due to insufficient biostratigraphic constraints. Our new biostratigraphic  
constraints (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. S1) indicate that the section 109.44-122.11 R-mbsf can be interpreted as a mostly complete  
sequence of reversals from C5ABn through C5ADn (Table 2; Fig. 3).

The interpretation of the overlying section 107.15-109.44 R-mbsf is less straightforward. A hiatus (H1.5/1.6) was proposed  
340 by Goll (1989) based on the absence of Radiolarian 'Interzone B' between 110.23 R-mbsf (12H-2, 105-107) and 111.73 R-  
mbsf (12H-3, 105-107) (Goll and Bjørklund, 1989). Silicoflagellate stratigraphy also indicates that a brief hiatus may exist  
between 109.88 R-mbsf (12H-2, 70-72) and 114.38 R-mbsf (12H-5, 70-72) (Ciesielski et al., 1989), based on the clustering  
of six HOs and five LOs between these two samples.

The presence of slump and debris flow deposits, alternating with normal pelagic sedimentation, between 109.18 and 113.23  
345 R-mbsf suggests that this interval may in fact be characterized by multiple small hiatuses. Their total duration, combined  
with periods of deposition, is constrained by the top of C5ABr (111.64-112.04 R-mbsf/13.61 Ma) and the HO of *H.*  
*membraniphorum* (s.l.) (107.99 R-mbsf/13.27 Ma (Zegarra and Helenes, 2011)) and suggests a rapid alternation of

deposition and non-deposition. The apparent low sedimentation rate within C5ABr could either indicate another small hiatus in this subchron, or, if representing continuous sedimentation, may have contributed to a mistaken hiatus assignment by Goll and Bjørklund (1989) and Ciesielski et al. (1989). We therefore conclude that this interval is best approximated by continuous sedimentation. In the absence of clear magnetostratigraphic or biostratigraphic constraints, we infer ages for this interval by upward extrapolation of the average sedimentation rate ( $15.1 \text{ m Myr}^{-1}$ ) between the top of C5ABr and hiatus H1.4/1.5 (see next paragraph). The onset of hiatus H1.6/2.1 is accordingly dated at 13.30 Ma, consistent with the HO of *H. membraniphorum* (s.l.).

Another hiatus (H1.4/1.5) was proposed by Goll (1989) at the bottom of H1.5 (Fig. 4). It was originally defined by the absence of the Radiolarian *Actinomma plasticum* Zone and *Cyrtocapsella kladaros* Subzone B between 121.72 R-mbsf (13H-3, 104-107) and 123.22 R-mbsf (13H-4, 104-107) (Goll and Bjørklund, 1989), suggesting the absence of ~250 ky (*C. kladaros* Subzone B is located above Subzone A, but is erroneously depicted below Subzone A in Fig. 2 of Goll and Bjørklund (1989)). We interpret this hiatus to fall within C5ADn, consistent with Bleil (1989). As a result, this hiatus cannot be constrained by magnetostratigraphy. Several dinocyst events occur around this depth, but they do not unambiguously indicate a hiatus. Based on descriptions and photographs of the core material, a sudden lithological change from diatom ooze to diatom ooze/diatomaceous mud occurs at 122.11 R-mbsf (13H-3, 143) (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987). Consequently, we tentatively confirm a hiatus (H1.4/1.5; Table 2; Figs. 3 & 4) at this depth. The termination of this hiatus could theoretically be anywhere between its onset at 14.53 Ma (see sect. 4.1.5) and the top of C5ADn at 14.16 Ma. Here we chose to date it at 14.29 Ma, at 1/3 between these tie points, which results in a similar duration as suggested by Goll and Bjørklund (1989).

#### **4.1.5 INTERVAL 122.11-143.82 R-mbsf, 14.53-15.04 Ma**

The magnetostratigraphic interpretation in the interval 122.11-143.82 R-mbsf follows Bleil (1989) and includes a complete sequence of reversals from C5ADn through C5Bn.1r (Table 2; Fig. 3). Upward extrapolation of the average sedimentation rate between the top of C5Bn.1n and the top of C5ADr yields an age of 14.53 Ma for the onset of hiatus H1.4/1.5. A paleomagnetic reversed excursion is present from 122.24 through 123.34 R-mbsf, which could be synchronous with a similar tentative excursion reported by Sant et al. (2016) in the lower part of C5ADn in Serbia. Alternatively, the excursion could represent C5ADr and the underlying sequence would be interpreted as complete down to C5Br. Accordingly, this would imply an earlier onset and termination of hiatus H1.4/1.5 of 14.62 Ma and 14.32 Ma, as well as a minor change in the onset of hiatus H1.6/2.1, as this is calculated by upward extrapolation.

Both interpretations are in conflict with the FAD of *Achomosphaera andalousiensis* (127.40 R-mbsf/13.12 Ma (Dybkjær and Piasecki, 2010)) and the FAD of *Crucidenticula punctata* (130.20 R-mbsf/13.4 Ma (Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al., 2014)) (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. S1). The LO of *A. andalousiensis* occurs in an isolated sample, but its LPO occurs at 111.30 R-mbsf. This depth would be more, but not fully, consistent with the FAD of Dybkjær and Piasecki (2010). Our alternative interpretation is not supported by the FAD of *Denticulopsis hyalina* (134.70 R-mbsf/14.9 Ma (Barron et al., 1985a)) and the

FAD of *Unipontidinium aquaeductum* (136.74 R-mbsf/15.16 Ma (Bijl et al., 2018)) and we therefore prefer the original interpretation for this interval of Bleil (1989), which is supported by most biostratigraphic constraints.

Hiatus H1.2/1.4 (Fig. 4), reported at the bottom of this section (Goll, 1989), is primarily based on the absence of the Radiolarian *Cyrtocapsella eldholmi* Zone (Goll and Bjørklund, 1989), between 142.75 R-mbsf (15H-4 25-27) and 145.05 R-mbsf (15H-5 105-107), suggesting the absence of ~300 ky. The literature regarding diatom stratigraphy is confusing at best. Goll (1989) noted that the initial diatom stratigraphy (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987) suggests a much longer hiatus (absence of the *Denticulopsis lauta* Zone (termed NNPD4) and possibly portions of the upper *Actinocyclus ingens* Zone (NNPD3) and lowermost *Denticulopsis hustedtii*/*D. lauta* Zone (NNPD5)). The absence of the *D. lauta* Zone was based on the concurrent LO of *D. lauta* and *D. hustedtii*. However, Ciesielski and Case (1989) have questionably adjusted the LO of *D. hustedtii* from 137.10 R-mbsf (14H-CC, 48-51) to 125.97 R-mbsf (13H-6, 69-71), rendering the diatom zonation scheme of the Shipboard Scientific Party (1987) problematic. In addition, the species *D. hustedtii* was later emended, so that *D. simonsenii* now includes specimens previously attributed to *D. hustedtii* (Yanagisawa and Akiba, 1990), making it unclear which species was found by the Shipboard Scientific Party (1987). Re-examination of the material is needed to clarify the taxonomy and stratigraphy of these taxa. Six silicoflagellate bioevents occur between 140.21 R-mbsf (15H-2, 71-73) and 150.20 R-mbsf (16H-2, 70-72) (Ciesielski et al., 1989), but none have been chronostratigraphically calibrated. A paleomagnetic reversal occurs between 143.46 R-mbsf and 143.86 R-mbsf. Finally, a 12 cm volcanic ash layer (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987) is present between 143.88 and 144.00 R-mbsf (15H-4, 138-150).

We constrain the depth of this hiatus between the LOs of *D. lauta* and *Cestodiscus peplum* at 143.77 R-mbsf and the uppermost normal polarity sample below this depth at 143.86 R-mbsf, which we interpret as the truncated upper part of C5Cn.2n (see sect. 4.1.6). This puts the hiatus at 143.82 R-mbsf, just above the ash layer.

The termination of this hiatus falls within C5Bn.1r in our primary interpretation, identical to that of Bleil (1989). This subchron is probably mostly complete, as downward extrapolation of the sedimentation rate (15.7 m Myr<sup>-1</sup>) between the overlying tie points suggests an age of 15.73 Ma, which is older than the onset of C5Bn.1r at 15.03 Ma. Any age much younger than 15.03 Ma at 143.46 R-mbsf would result in a sharp and unrealistic increase in sedimentation rate. We therefore assign an age of 15.03 Ma to 143.46 R-mbsf and arrive at an age of 15.04 Ma for the end of hiatus H1.2/2.4 (Table 2; Figs. 3 & 4), with the notion that this age could be slightly younger. Similarly, if the termination falls within C5Br in our alternative interpretation, we could infer a maximal age of 16.00 Ma for the end of H1.2/1.4 based on downward extrapolation between the top of C5Br and the truncated bottom of C5Br, but this would be inconsistent with the global FAD of *D. lauta* (143.77 R-mbsf/15.9 Ma (Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al., 2014)) and the more recent dating of 15.57-15.7 Ma by Cody et al. (2008) (Table S10). Our primary interpretation is therefore preferred.

#### 4.1.6 INTERVAL 143.82-315.16 R-mbsf, 16.30-19.73 Ma

In contrast to Bleil (1989), who interpreted sedimentation to be continuous across hiatus H1.2/1.4, our new tephra  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages, as well as the LAD of *Thalassiosira fraga* (157.85 R-mbsf/15.96 Ma (Pälike et al., 2010)) suggest that sediments below 143.82 R-mbsf are substantially older than above this depth (Fig. 3; Fig. S1).

415  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  samples T1 and T2 suggest ages of 17.59 (2 SE:  $\pm 0.94$ ) Ma and 18.34 (2 SE:  $\pm 1.79$ ) Ma for 155.96 and 158.79 R-mbsf respectively. We therefore interpret the magnetostratigraphic record below 143.82 R-mbsf to represent a mostly complete reversal sequence from C5Cn.2n through C6r (Table 2; Fig. 3), which is consistent with available biostratigraphic constraints (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. S1). An assignment to older magnetochrons would lead to discrepancies with biostratigraphy.

420 Sediments directly below hiatus H1.2/1.4 are interpreted as the truncated top of C5Cn.2n. This subchron is probably mostly complete, as upward extrapolation of the sedimentation rate ( $19.7 \text{ m Myr}^{-1}$ ) between the underlying tie points suggests an age of 16.27 Ma, which is younger than the top of C5Cn.2n at 16.30 Ma. Any age much older than 16.30 Ma at 143.86 R-mbsf would result in a sharp and unrealistic increase in sedimentation rate. We therefore assign an age of 16.30 Ma to 143.86 R-mbsf and arrive at an age of 16.30 Ma for the onset of hiatus H1.2/1.4 (Table 2; Figs. 3 & 4), with the notion that this age  
425 could be slightly older.

NRM intensities below 143.82 R-mbsf are often less than  $10^{-4} \text{ A m}^{-1}$  and directional stability of the demagnetization data is often poor in this interval (Bleil, 1989). Our polarity interpretation of the inclination and declination signal, which mostly follows Bleil (1989), is therefore tentative at places. C5Dr.1n could not be unequivocally recognized and the top of C5Er may be linked to two different depths. These have therefore not been used as tie points.

430 The top of C6r is tentatively recognized at 314.65 R-mbsf between a continuously normal polarity section and a single reversed polarity sample, below which there are insufficient paleomagnetic samples for further interpretation.

#### 4.1.7 INTERVAL 315.16-491.89 R-mbsf, 19.73-33.16 Ma

Age interpretation of this section relies on biostratigraphy only. A hiatus (H1.1/1.2) was tentatively proposed by Goll (1989) at the boundary of lithological units III and IV at 291.48 R-mbsf (Fig. 4), but we see no indication of a hiatus at this level.

435 Unit IV was originally classified as monotonous terrigenous mudstones, contrasting the highly productive biogenic siliceous oozes and muds in Unit III (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987). Sedimentation of the two units was interpreted to be separated by a period of (deep) burial and subsequent uplift and erosion. This interpretation was questioned by Henrich (1989), who concluded that the boundary was purely the result of diagenesis during early burial and compaction.

Goll (1989) found only limited evidence for the existence of a hiatus. The top of NSN1.1 was dated at  $\sim 19.7$  Ma by  
440 extrapolation of the sedimentation rate, such that the LO of *Evittosphaerula paratabulata* (Manum et al., 1989) was coeval with this event at Hole 642D. However, the use of *E. paratabulata* as a regional marker may be problematic, as this species

is known to occur in the Norwegian Sea from the middle Oligocene upwards (Manum, 1976; 1979). No other indications for a hiatus were found in biostratigraphy and we therefore assume that sedimentation was continuous across this boundary.

Our biostratigraphy-based age model for this section should be regarded as tentative only. Tie points were chosen that are consistent with available bioevents, while minimizing changes in sedimentation rate. Sedimentation rates above ~455.81 R-mbsf appear to have been higher (~20 m Myr<sup>-1</sup>) than below this depth (~5.7 m Myr<sup>-1</sup>). We include the top of C13n at 491.89 R-mbsf as a tie point to the Eocene-Oligocene age model for Hole 643A by Eldrett et al. (2004).

#### 4.2 New bioevent ages and revised zonation

Our new age model (Fig. 4) allows a revised dating of bioevents at ODP Site 643. Bioevent ages are here derived from the mean depth between the lowest/highest sample with the presence of a species and the adjacent sample, in contrast to the bioevents previously used for constructing the age model. Revised ages for palynological samples are included in Table 3 and Table S6, while revised sample and bioevent ages for other microfossils can be obtained by applying our age model to stratigraphies of Donally (1989) (Calcareous nannofossils), Ciesielski et al. (1989) (Silicoflagellates), Spiegler and Jansen (1989) (Planktic foraminifera), Goll and Bjørklund (1989) (Radiolarians) and Osterman and Qvale (1989) (Benthic foraminifera). While the Shipboard Scientific Party (1987) included an initial diatom stratigraphy, adapted diatom events were presented by Ciesielski & Case (1989). Updated ages of bioevents initially used as broad constraints to interpret the magnetostratigraphy in this study are included in Table 1 and Fig. 5 (dinocysts only).

The integration of our new palynological results with palynostratigraphies of Manum et al. (1989) and Mudie (1989) leads to modifications to their dinocyst zonations. We therefore provisionally include a revised Oligocene-recent dinocyst zonation scheme (Table 3; Fig. 5). Here we only assess the occurrences of zonation boundary markers and refer to Manum et al. (1989) and Mudie (1989) for full discussions on zonation assemblages. Ages and depths for the following zones are updated based on this study and are depicted in Table 4.

##### 4.2.1 *Islandinium minutum* - *Brigantedinium simplex* Zone

This zone follows the *Multispinula minuta* – *B. simplex* Zone of Mudie (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LOs of *I. minutum* (as *M. minuta*) and *B. simplex*.

##### 4.2.2 *Filisphaera filifera* - *Achomosphaera andalousiensis* Zone

This zone combines the *F. filifera* Zone and *A. andalousiensis* Zone of Mudie (1989), who defined the boundary between these zones by the LOs of *F. filifera* and *Tectatodinium pellitum* and the HO of *A. andalousiensis*. The determination of *T. pellitum* by Mudie (1989) has been questioned by Head (1994) and its LO may therefore not be applicable as a boundary marker. Both *F. filifera* and *T. pellitum* have been found to occur further downcore (Manum et al., 1989 and this study), while *A. andalousiensis* is found within the *F. filifera* Zone by Mudie (1989). The lower boundary is defined by HO of *U. aqueductus*.



#### 4.2.3 *Unipontidinium aquaeductus* - *Achomosphaera andalousiensis* Zone

This zone combines the *Impagidinium aquaeductum* Zone of Mudie (1989) and the *A. andalousiensis* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of *A. andalousiensis*. The lower boundary is here redefined by the LPO of *A. andalousiensis*, to exclude the isolated and possibly questionable occurrence further downcore of Mudie (1989).

#### 4.2.4 *Unipontidinium aquaeductus* Zone

This zone mostly follows the *I. aquaeductum* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of *U. aquaeductus* (as *I. aquaeductum*). The lower boundary is here redefined by the LPO of *U. aquaeductus*, to exclude the isolated occurrence further downcore of Mudie (1989).

#### 4.2.5 *Labyrinthodinium truncatum* - *Apteodinium spiridoides* Zone

This zone combines the *L. truncatum* Zone and *Emslandia spiridoides* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the boundary between these zones by the LO of *L. truncatum* and the HOs of *A. spiridoides* (as *E. spiridoides*) and *Cribooperidinium tenuitabulatum* as substitute. *L. truncatum* (s.s.) has been found to occur further downcore (Mudie, 1989 and this study), and *A. spiridoides* and *C. tenuitabulatum* have been found to occur near the top of the *L. truncatum* Zone (this study). The lower boundary is defined by the HO of *Cordosphaeridium cantharellus*.

#### 4.2.6 *Impagidinium patulum* Zone

This zone mostly follows the *I. patulum* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of *I. patulum*. The lower boundary is here redefined by the LPO of *I. patulum*, to exclude the two isolated and possibly questionable occurrences further downcore of this study.

#### 4.2.7 *Evittosphaerula paratabulata* Zone

This zone mostly follows the *E. paratabulata* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of *E. paratabulata*. The lower boundary is here redefined by the LPO of *E. paratabulata*, to exclude the isolated and questionable occurrence further downcore of this study. We note that the use of *E. paratabulata* as a regional marker may be problematic, as this species is known to occur in the Norwegian Sea from the middle Oligocene upwards (Manum, 1976; 1979).

#### 4.2.8 *Cyclopsiella lusatica* Zone

This zone follows the *Ascostomocystis granosa* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of the acritarch *C. lusatica* (as *A. granosa*) and the LO of *Invertocysta tabulata* as substitute.

#### 4.2.9 *Systematophora?* sp. 1 Zone

500 This zone follows the *Systematophora* sp. 1 Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of *Systematophora?* sp. 1. The genus is here considered questionable.

#### 4.2.10 *Leptodinium italicum* Zone

This zone follows the *Impagidinium* sp. 1 Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of *L. italicum* (as *Impagidinium* sp. 1).

#### 505 4.2.11 *Reticulosphaera actinocoronata* Zone

This zone follows the *Areosphaeridium?* *actinocoronatum* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the HO of *Enneadocysta arcuata* (as *Areosphaeridium arcuatum*).

#### 4.2.12 *Chiropteridium lobospinosum* Zone

510 This zone mostly follows the *C. lobospinosum* Zone of Manum et al. (1989), who defined the lower boundary by the LO of *C. lobospinosum*, but included one lower sample without marker species ‘by implication’. This sample, which is below the interval considered in this study, is here excluded from the *C. lobospinosum* Zone.

### 5 Conclusions

We present an improved biomagnetostratigraphic age model for Oligocene-recent sediments of ODP Hole 643A, which is confirmed by  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating. Our revised age model is similar to the magnetostratigraphic interpretation of Bleil (1989) for Pleistocene to upper Miocene sediments, but indicates a substantially older age (~1.5 Myr) for middle and lower Miocene sediments. We confirm and refine four major hiatuses of Goll (1989), dated at 1.80-2.52 Ma, 9.90-13.30 Ma, 14.29-14.53 Ma and 15.04-16.30 Ma. Sedimentation is otherwise mostly continuous although sedimentation rates vary. Based on the revised age model, we update ages of bioevents and dinocyst zonal boundaries at ODP Hole 643A, which can be used as stratigraphic backbone for other Nordic Sea sites.

#### 520 Data availability

All raw data associated with this paper are available in the Supplementary Tables and will be stored in the PANGAEA database upon publication of the paper.

### Sample availability

Palynological slides processed for this study are stored in the collection of the Laboratory of Palaeobotany and Palynology,  
525 Department of Earth Sciences, Utrecht University, The Netherlands.

### Author contributions

TJTV led the study and designed the research with FS and AS. TJTV, VBB and FS carried out the palynology. KFK performed  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating and wrote the sections on this. TJTV compiled, integrated and interpreted the data with input from FS, KFK and AS. TJTV wrote the paper with input from all authors.

### 530 Competing interests

FS is a member of the editorial board of the journal. The other authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

### Acknowledgements

This research used samples and data provided by the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) and its predecessors. AS thanks the European Research Council for Consolidator Grant 771497 entitled SPANC. This work was carried out under  
535 the program of the Netherlands Earth System Science Centre (NESSC), financially supported by the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. We thank Natasja Welters (Utrecht University) for laboratory assistance, Roel van Elsas (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam) for his support with mineral separation and Chris van Baak (formerly Utrecht University; now CASP) and Martin Head (Brock University) for discussions.

### References

- 540 Amigo, A.E., 1999. Miocene silicoflagellate stratigraphy: Iceland and Rockall Plateaus, in: Raymo, M.E., Jansen, E., Blum, P., Herbert, T.D. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 162. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 63–81. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.162.001.1999>
- Barron, J.A., Keller, G., Dunn, D.A., 1985a. A multiple microfossil biochronology for the Miocene, in: Kennett, J.P. (Ed.), The Miocene Ocean: Paleoceanography and Biogeography, Memoir 163. The Geological Society of America, Boulder, CO,  
545 USA, pp. 21–36.
- Bijl, P.K., Houben, A.J.P., Bruls, A., Pross, J., Sangiorgi, F., 2018. Stratigraphic calibration of Oligocene–Miocene organic-walled dinoflagellate cysts from offshore Wilkes Land, East Antarctica, and a zonation proposal. *J. Micropalaeontology* 37, 105–138. <https://doi.org/10.5194/jm-37-105-2018>

- Bjørklund, K.R., 1976. Radiolaria from the Norwegian Sea, Leg 38 of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, in: Talwani, M., Udintsev, G. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 38. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 1101–1168. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.38.131.1976>
- Bleil, U., 1989. Magnetostratigraphy of Neogene and Quaternary sediment series from the Norwegian Sea: Ocean Drilling Program, Leg 104, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104, Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 829–901. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.1989>
- Brinkhuis, H., Munsterman, D.K., Sengers, S., Sluijs, A., Warnaar, J., Williams, G.L., 2003. Late Eocene–Quaternary Dinoflagellate Cysts from ODP Site 1168, off Western Tasmania, in: Exon, N.F., Kennett, J.P., Malone, M.J. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 189. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.189.105.2003>
- Bruns, P., Dullo, W.-C., Hay, W.W., Frank, M., Kubik, P., 1998. Hiatuses on Vøring Plateau: sedimentary gaps or preservation artifacts? *Mar. Geol.* 145, 61–84. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227\(97\)00111-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227(97)00111-4)
- Channell, J.E.T., Amigo, A.E., Fronval, T., Rack, F., Lehman, B., 1999. Magnetic stratigraphy at Sites 907 and 985 in the Norwegian-Greenland Sea and a revision of the Site 907 composite section, in: Raymo, M.E., Jansen, E., Blum, P., Herbert, T.D. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 162. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 131–148. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.162.036.1999>
- Ciesielski, P.F., Case, S.M., 1989. Neogene Paleooceanography of the Norwegian Sea Based Upon Silicoflagellate Assemblage Changes in ODP Leg 104 Sedimentary Sequences, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 527–541. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.166.1989>
- Ciesielski, P.F., Hasson, P., Turner Jr., J.W., 1989. The Stratigraphy of Neogene Silicoflagellates from the Norwegian Sea, ODP Leg 104, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 497–525. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.164.1989>
- Cody, R.D., Levy, R.H., Harwood, D.M., Sadler, P.M., 2008. Thinking outside the zone: High-resolution quantitative diatom biochronology for the Antarctic Neogene. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 260, 92–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2007.08.020>
- De Schepper, S., Beck, K.M., Mangerud, G., 2017. Late Neogene dinoflagellate cyst and acritarch biostratigraphy for Ocean Drilling Program Hole 642B, Norwegian Sea. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 236, 12–32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2016.08.005>
- De Schepper, S., Schreck, M., Beck, K.M., Matthiessen, J., Fahl, K., Mangerud, G., 2015. Early Pliocene onset of modern Nordic Seas circulation related to ocean gateway changes. *Nat. Commun.* 6, 8659. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms9659>

- de Verteuil, L., Norris, G., 1996. Miocene Dinoflagellate Stratigraphy and Systematics of Maryland and Virginia. *Micropaleontology* 42 Suppl., 186. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1485926>
- Despraires, A., Maury, R.C., Joron, J.-L., Bohn, M., Tremblay, P., 1989. Distribution, Chemical Characteristics, and Origin of Ash Layers from ODP Leg 104, Vøring Plateau, North Atlantic, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 337–356. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.120.1989>
- Dickens, G.R., Backman, J., 2013. Core alignment and composite depth scale for the lower Paleogene through uppermost Cretaceous interval at Deep Sea Drilling Project Site 577. *Newsletters Stratigr.* 46, 47–68. <https://doi.org/10.1127/0078-0421/2013/0027>
- Donnally, D.M., 1989. Calcareous Nannofossils of the Norwegian-Greenland Sea: ODP Leg 104, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 459–486. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.156.1989>
- Dybkjær, K., Piasecki, S., 2010. Neogene dinocyst zonation for the eastern North Sea Basin, Denmark. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 161, 1–29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2010.02.005>
- Dzinoridze, R.N., Jousé, A.P., Koroleva-Golikova, G.S., Kozlova, G.E., Nagaeva, G.S., Petrushevskaya, M.G., Strelnikova, N.I., 1978. Diatom and Radiolarian Cenozoic Stratigraphy, Norwegian Basin; DSDP Leg 38, in: Talwani, M., Udintsev, G. (Eds.), *Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 38, 39, 40, 41 (Suppl.)*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 289–427. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.38394041s.119.1978>
- Ehlers, B.-M., Jokat, W., 2013. Paleo-bathymetry of the northern North Atlantic and consequences for the opening of the Fram Strait. *Mar. Geophys. Res.* 34, 25–43. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11001-013-9165-9>
- Eldrett, J.S., Harding, I.C., Firth, J. V., Roberts, A.P., 2004. Magnetostratigraphic calibration of Eocene–Oligocene dinoflagellate cyst biostratigraphy from the Norwegian–Greenland Sea. *Mar. Geol.* 204, 91–127. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227\(03\)00357-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227(03)00357-8)
- Gascard, J.-C., Raisbeck, G., Sequeira, S., Yiou, F., Mork, K.A., 2004. The Norwegian Atlantic Current in the Lofoten basin inferred from hydrological and tracer data (129I) and its interaction with the Norwegian Coastal Current. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 31, L01308. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2003GL018303>
- Goll, R.M., 1989. A Synthesis of Norwegian Sea Biostratigraphies: ODP Leg 104 on the Vøring Plateau, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 777–826. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.203.1989>
- Goll, R.M., Bjørklund, K.R., 1989. A New Radiolarian Biostratigraphy for the Neogene of the Norwegian Sea: ODP Leg 104, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 697–737. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.205.1989>
- Gradstein, F.M., Ogg, J.G., Schmitz, M.D., Ogg, G.M., 2012. *The Geologic Time Scale 2012*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. <https://doi.org/10.1016/C2011-1-08249-8>

- Grøsfjeld, K., De Schepper, S., Fabian, K., Husum, K., Baranwal, S., Andreassen, K., Knies, J., 2014. Dating and palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of the sediments around the Miocene/Pliocene boundary in Yermak Plateau ODP Hole 911A using marine palynology. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 414, 382–402. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2014.08.028>
- 620 Head, M.J., 1994. Morphology and Paleoenvironmental Significance of the Cenozoic Dinoflagellate Genera *Tectatodinium* and *Habibacysta*. *Micropaleontology* 40, 289–321. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1485937>
- Henrich, R., 1989. Diagenetic Environments of Authigenic Carbonates and Opal-CT Crystallization in Lower Miocene to Upper Oligocene Deposits of the Norwegian Sea (ODP Site 643, Leg 104), in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 233–247. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.119.1989>
- 625 Hull, D.M., Osterman, L.E., Thiede, J., 1996. Biostratigraphic Synthesis of Leg 151, North Atlantic-Arctic Gateways, in: Thiede, J., Myhre, A.M., Firth, J. V., Johnson, G.L., Ruddiman, W.F. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 151*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 627–644. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.151.146.1996>
- 630 Jakobsson, M., Backman, J., Rudels, B., Nycander, J., Frank, M., Mayer, L., Jokat, W., Sangiorgi, F., O'Regan, M., Brinkhuis, H., King, J., Moran, K., 2007. The early Miocene onset of a ventilated circulation regime in the Arctic Ocean. *Nature* 447, 986–990. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature05924>
- Koç, N., Scherer, R.P., 1996. Neogene Diatom Biostratigraphy of the Iceland Sea Site 907, in: Thiede, J., Myhre, A.M., Firth, J. V., Johnson, G.L., Ruddiman, W.F. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 151*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 61–74. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.151.108.1996>
- 635 Koppers, A.A.P., 2002. ArArCALC—software for  $40\text{Ar}/39\text{Ar}$  age calculations. *Comput. Geosci.* 28, 605–619. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0098-3004\(01\)00095-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0098-3004(01)00095-4)
- Kuiper, K.F., Deino, A., Hilgen, F.J., Krijgsman, W., Renne, P.R., Wijbrans, J.R., 2008. Synchronizing Rock Clocks of Earth History. *Science* (80-. ). 320, 500–504. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1154339>
- 640 Lazarus, D., Barron, J.A., Renaudie, J., Diver, P., Türke, A., 2014. Cenozoic Planktonic Marine Diatom Diversity and Correlation to Climate Change. *PLoS One* 9, e84857. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0084857>
- Lee, J.-Y., Marti, K., Severinghaus, J.P., Kawamura, K., Yoo, H.-S., Lee, J.B., Kim, J.S., 2006. A redetermination of the isotopic abundances of atmospheric Ar. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta* 70, 4507–4512. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gca.2006.06.1563>
- 645 Lisiecki, L.E., Herbert, T.D., 2007. Automated composite depth scale construction and estimates of sediment core extension. *Paleoceanography* 22, PA4213. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2006PA001401>
- Locker, S., 1996. Cenozoic Siliceous Flagellates from the Fram Strait and the East Greenland Margin: Biostratigraphic and Paleooceanographic Results, in: Thiede, J., Myhre, A.M., Firth, J. V., Johnson, G.L., Ruddiman, W.F. (Eds.), *Proceedings of*

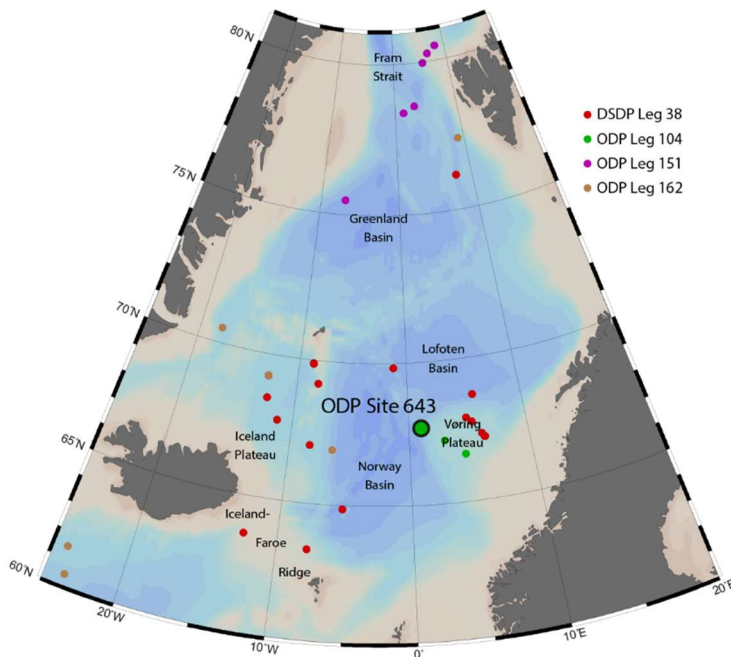
- the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 151. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 101–124.  
650 <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.151.102.1996>
- Locker, S., Martini, E., 1989. Cenozoic Silicoflagellates, Ebridians, and Actiniscidians from the Vøring Plateau (ODP Leg 104), in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 543–585. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.204.1989>
- Lucchi, F., 2019. On the use of unconformities in volcanic stratigraphy and mapping: Insights from the Aeolian Islands (southern Italy). *J. Volcanol. Geotherm. Res.* 385, 3–26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvolgeores.2019.01.014>
- 655 Manum, S.B., Boulter, M.C., Gunnarsdottir, H., Rangnes, K., Scholze, A., 1989. Eocene to Miocene Palynology of the Norwegian Sea (ODP Leg 104), in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 611–662. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.176.1989>
- 660 Manum, S.B., 1976. Dinocysts in Tertiary Norwegian-Greenland Sea Sediments (Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 38), with Observations on Palynomorphs and Palynodebris in Relation to Environment, in: Talwani, M., Udintsev, G. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 38. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 897–919. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.38.129.1976>
- Manum, S.B., 1979. Two new Tertiary dinocyst genera from the Norwegian Sea: *Lophocysta* and *Evittosphaerula*. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 28, 237–248. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0034-6667\(79\)90026-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0034-6667(79)90026-5)
- 665 Martini, E., Müller, C., 1976. Eocene to Pleistocene Silicoflagellates from the Norwegian-Greenland Sea (DSDP Leg 38), in: Talwani, M., Udintsev, G. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 38. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 857–895. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.38.128.1976>
- Matthiessen, J., Knies, J., Vogt, C., Stein, R., 2009. Pliocene palaeoceanography of the Arctic Ocean and subarctic seas. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. A Math. Phys. Eng. Sci.* 367, 21–48. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2008.0203>
- 670 Min, K., Mundil, R., Renne, P.R., Ludwig, K.R., 2000. A test for systematic errors in  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  geochronology through comparison with U/Pb analysis of a 1.1-Ga rhyolite. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta* 64, 73–98. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7037\(99\)00204-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7037(99)00204-5)
- Mudie, P.J., 1989. Palynology and Dinocyst Biostratigraphy of the Late Miocene to Pleistocene, Norwegian Sea: ODP Leg 104, Sites 642 to 644, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 587–610. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.174.1989>
- 675 Müller-Michaelis, A., Uenzelmann-Neben, G., 2014. Development of the Western Boundary Undercurrent at Eirik Drift related to changing climate since the early Miocene. *Deep. Res. Part I Oceanogr. Res. Pap.* 93, 21–34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2014.07.010>
- 680 Murphy, M.A., Salvador, A., 1988. Unconformity-bounded stratigraphic units: Discussion and reply. *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.* 100, 155–156. [https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606\(1988\)100<0155:UBSUDA>2.3.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606(1988)100<0155:UBSUDA>2.3.CO;2)

- Newton, A.M.W., Huuse, M., Brocklehurst, S.H., 2018. A Persistent Norwegian Atlantic Current Through the Pleistocene Glacials. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* 45, 5599–5608. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018GL077819>
- 685 Ogg, J.G., 2012. Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale, in: Gradstein, F.M., Ogg, J.G., Schmitz, M.D., Ogg, G.M. (Eds.), *The Geologic Time Scale 2012*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, pp. 85–113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-59425-9.00005-6>
- Osterman, L.E., Qvale, G., 1989. Benthic Foraminifers from the Vøring Plateau (ODP Leg 104), in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 745–768. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.159.1989>
- 690 Pälke, H., Lyle, M., Nishi, H., Raffi, I., Gamage, K., Klaus, A., the Expedition 320/321 Scientists, 2010. *Proceedings of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program, vol. 320/321*. Integrated Ocean Drilling Program Management International, Inc., Tokyo, Japan.
- Parker, W.C., Feldman, A., Arnold, A.J., 1999. Paleobiogeographic patterns in the morphologic diversification of the Neogene planktonic foraminifera. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 152, 1–14. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-0182\(99\)00049-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-0182(99)00049-8)
- 695 Phillips, D., Matchan, E.L., 2013. Ultra-high precision  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages for Fish Canyon Tuff and Alder Creek Rhyolite sanidine: New dating standards required? *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta* 121, 229–239. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gca.2013.07.003>
- 700 Piasecki, S., 2003. Neogene dinoflagellate cysts from Davis Strait, offshore West Greenland. *Mar. Pet. Geol.* 20, 1075–1088. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-8172\(02\)00089-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-8172(02)00089-2)
- Poulsen, N.E., Manum, S.B., Williams, G.L., Ellegaard, M., 1996. Tertiary Dinoflagellate Biostratigraphy of Sites 907, 908, and 909 in the Norwegian-Greenland Sea, in: Thiede, J., Myhre, A.M., Firth, J. V., Johnson, G.L., Ruddiman, W.F. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 151*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 255–287. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.151.110.1996>
- 705 Raymo, M.E., Jansen, E., Blum, P., Herbert, T.D., 1999. *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, vol. 162*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA.
- Ruban, D.A., 2015. Worldwide application of synthem stratigraphy in the 21st century: a bibliographical survey. *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* 126, 307–313. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pgeola.2015.03.008>
- 710 Salvador, A., 1987. Unconformity-bounded stratigraphic units. *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.* 98, 232–237. [https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606\(1987\)98<232:USU>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606(1987)98<232:USU>2.0.CO;2)
- Sant, K., Mandić, O., Rundić, L., Kuiper, K.F., Krijgsman, W., 2018. Age and evolution of the Serbian Lake System: integrated results from Middle Miocene Lake Popovac. *Newsletters Stratigr.* 51, 117–143. <https://doi.org/10.1127/nos/2016/0360>
- 715 Schlitzer, R., 2016. Ocean Data View. <https://odv.awi.de>.



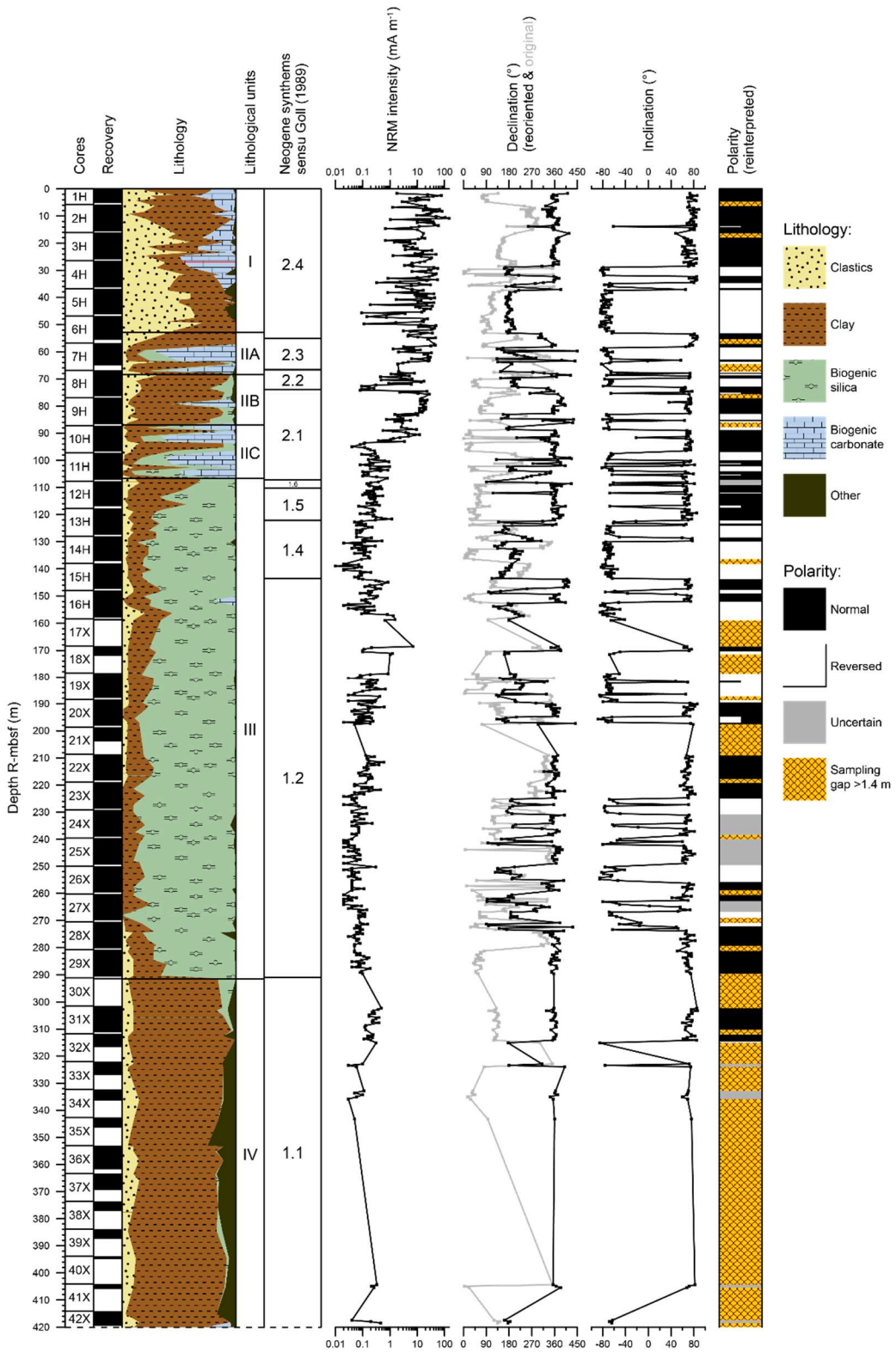
- Schrader, H.-J., Fenner, J., 1976. Norwegian Sea Cenozoic Diatom Biostratigraphy and Taxonomy, in: Talwani, M., Udintsev, G. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 38. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 921–1099. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.38.130.1976>
- 720 Schrader, H.-J., Bjørklund, K.R., Manum, S.B., Martini, E., van Hinte, J., 1976. Cenozoic Biostratigraphy, Physical Stratigraphy and Paleooceanography in the Norwegian–Greenland Sea, DSDP Leg 38 Paleontological Synthesis, in: Talwani, M., Udintsev, G. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 38. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 1197–1211. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.38.133.1976>
- 725 Schreck, M., Matthiessen, J., Head, M.J., 2012. A magnetostratigraphic calibration of Middle Miocene through Pliocene dinoflagellate cyst and acritarch events in the Iceland Sea (Ocean Drilling Program Hole 907A). *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 187, 66–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2012.08.006>
- Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987. Site 643: Norwegian Sea, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Initial Reports, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 455–615. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.ir.104.105.1987>
- 730 Smelror, M., 1999. Pliocene–Pleistocene and redeposited dinoflagellate cysts from the western Svalbard margin (Site 986): biostratigraphy, paleoenvironments, and sediment provenance, in: Raymo, M.E., Jansen, E., Blum, P., Herbert, T.D. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 162. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 83–97. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.162.011.1999>
- 735 Spiegler, D., Jansen, E., 1989. Planktonic Foraminifer Biostratigraphy of Norwegian Sea Sediments: ODP Leg 104, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 681–696. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.157.1989>
- Vallé, F., Westerhold, T., Dupont, L.M., 2017. Orbital-driven environmental changes recorded at ODP Site 959 (eastern equatorial Atlantic) from the Late Miocene to the Early Pleistocene. *Int. J. Earth Sci.* 106, 1161–1174. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00531-016-1350-z>
- 740 Verhoeven, K., Louwye, S., Eiríksson, J., De Schepper, S., 2011. A new age model for the Pliocene–Pleistocene Tjörnes section on Iceland: Its implication for the timing of North Atlantic–Pacific palaeoceanographic pathways. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 309, 33–52. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2011.04.001>
- 745 Wilkens, R.H., Dickens, G.R., Tian, J., Backman, J., the Expedition 320/321 Scientists, 2013. Data report: revised composite depth scales for Sites U1336, U1337, and U1338, in: Pälike, H., Lyle, M.W., Nishi, H., Raffi, I., Gamage, K., Klaus, A., the Expedition 320/321 Scientists (Eds.), Proceedings of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program, Vol. 320/321. Integrated Ocean Drilling Program Management International, Inc., Tokyo, Japan, p. 158. <https://doi.org/10.2204/iodp.proc.320321.209.2013>
- Williams, G.L., Fensome, R.A., MacRae, R.A., 2017. The Lentin and Williams index of fossil dinoflagellates 2017 edition. *Am. Assoc. Stratigr. Palynol. Contrib. Ser.* 48.

- Williams, G.L., Manum, S.B., 1999. Oligocene–early Miocene dinocyst stratigraphy of Hole 985A (Norwegian Sea), in: Raymo, M.E., Jansen, E., Blum, P., Herbert, T.D. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, Vol. 162. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 99–109. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.162.030.1999>
- 750 Wright, J.D., Miller, K.G., 1996. Control of North Atlantic Deep Water Circulation by the Greenland-Scotland Ridge. *Paleoceanography* 11, 157–170. <https://doi.org/10.1029/95PA03696>
- Yanagisawa, Y., Akiba, F., 1990. Taxonomy and phylogeny of the three marine diatom genera, *Crucidentacula*, *Denticulopsis* and *Neodenticula*. *Bull. Geol. Surv. Japan* 41, 197–301.
- 755 Zegarra, M., Helenes, J., 2011. Changes in Miocene through Pleistocene dinoflagellates from the Eastern Equatorial Pacific (ODP Site 1039), in relation to primary productivity. *Mar. Micropaleontol.* 81, 107–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marmicro.2011.09.005>

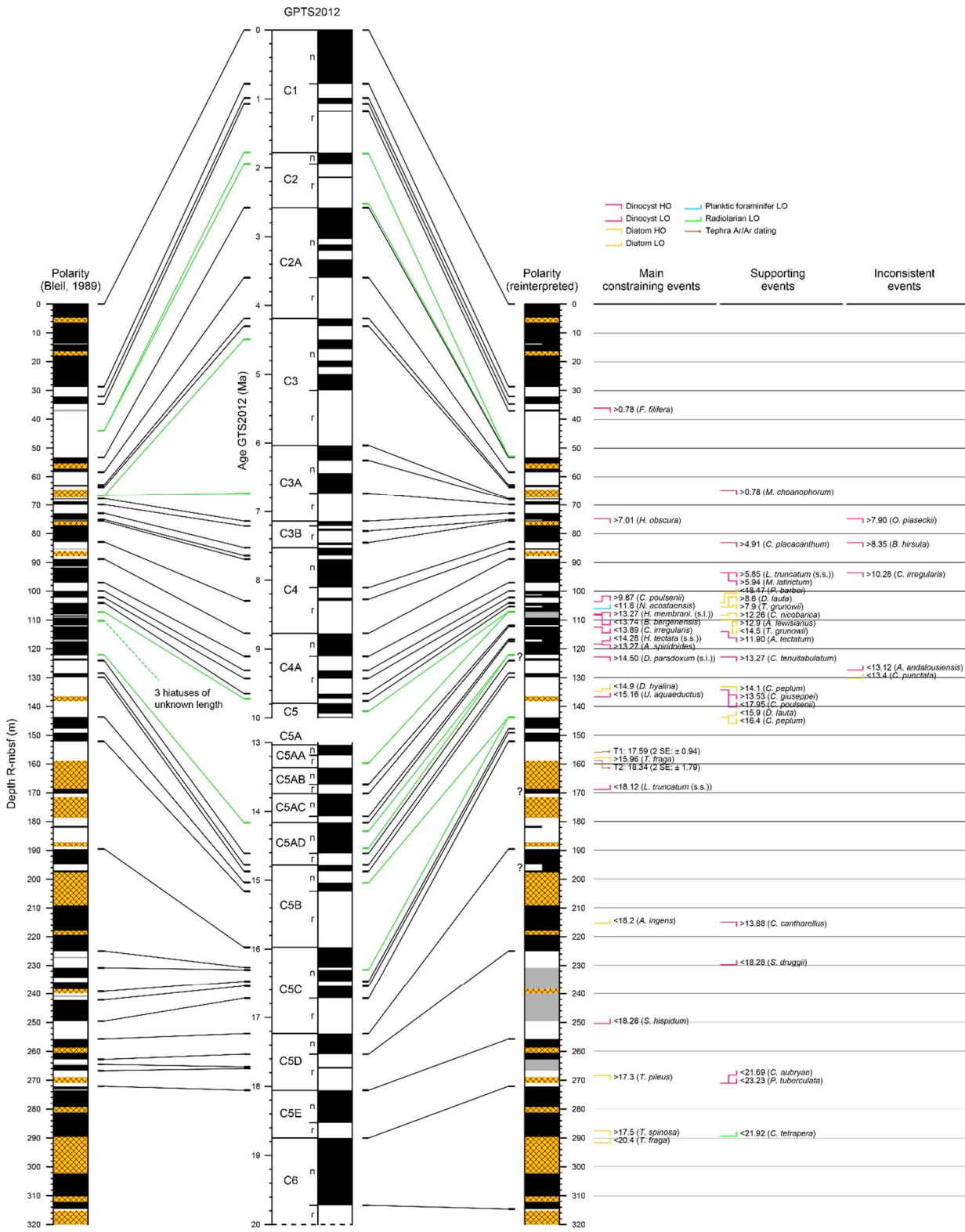


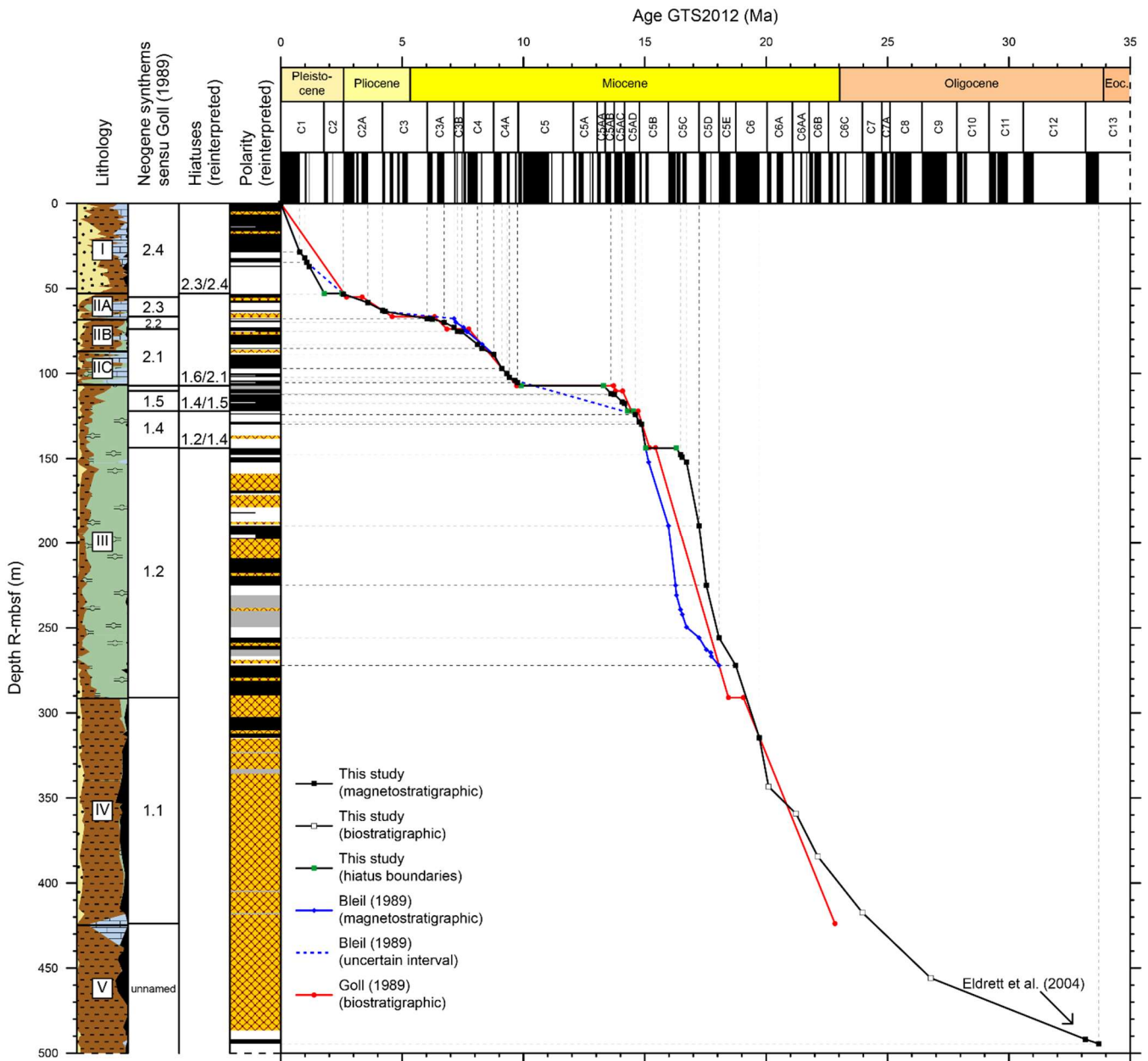
760 **Figure 1: Map of the modern Nordic Seas with the location of ODP Site 643 and other DSDP and ODP Sites. Map generated with Ocean Data View (Schlitzer, 2016).**

765 **Figure 2: Recovery, lithology, synthems and polarity interpretation of ODP Hole 643A for the interval with paleomagnetic data. Recovery and lithology from the Shipboard Scientific Party (1987) (data available in Tables S1 and S2). Synthems according to Goll (1989). Original paleomagnetic data from Bleil (1989), with azimuthally reoriented declination and reinterpretation of the polarity signal from this study (data available in Table S12).**



**Figure 3: Correlation of the paleomagnetic polarity signal to GPTS2012, with constraining ages (GTS2012, in Ma) of bioevents and  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating (data available in Tables 1 and 2 and Tables S11 and S12). Bioevents are indicated at the depth of the lowest/highest sample with the presence of a species and ages indicate the global FAD/LAD (see sect. 2.4). Question marks indicate unexplained subchrons or excursions. Colours used for the polarity record are explained in Fig. 2. The correlation of Bleil (1989), updated to GPTS2012, is displayed for comparison.**

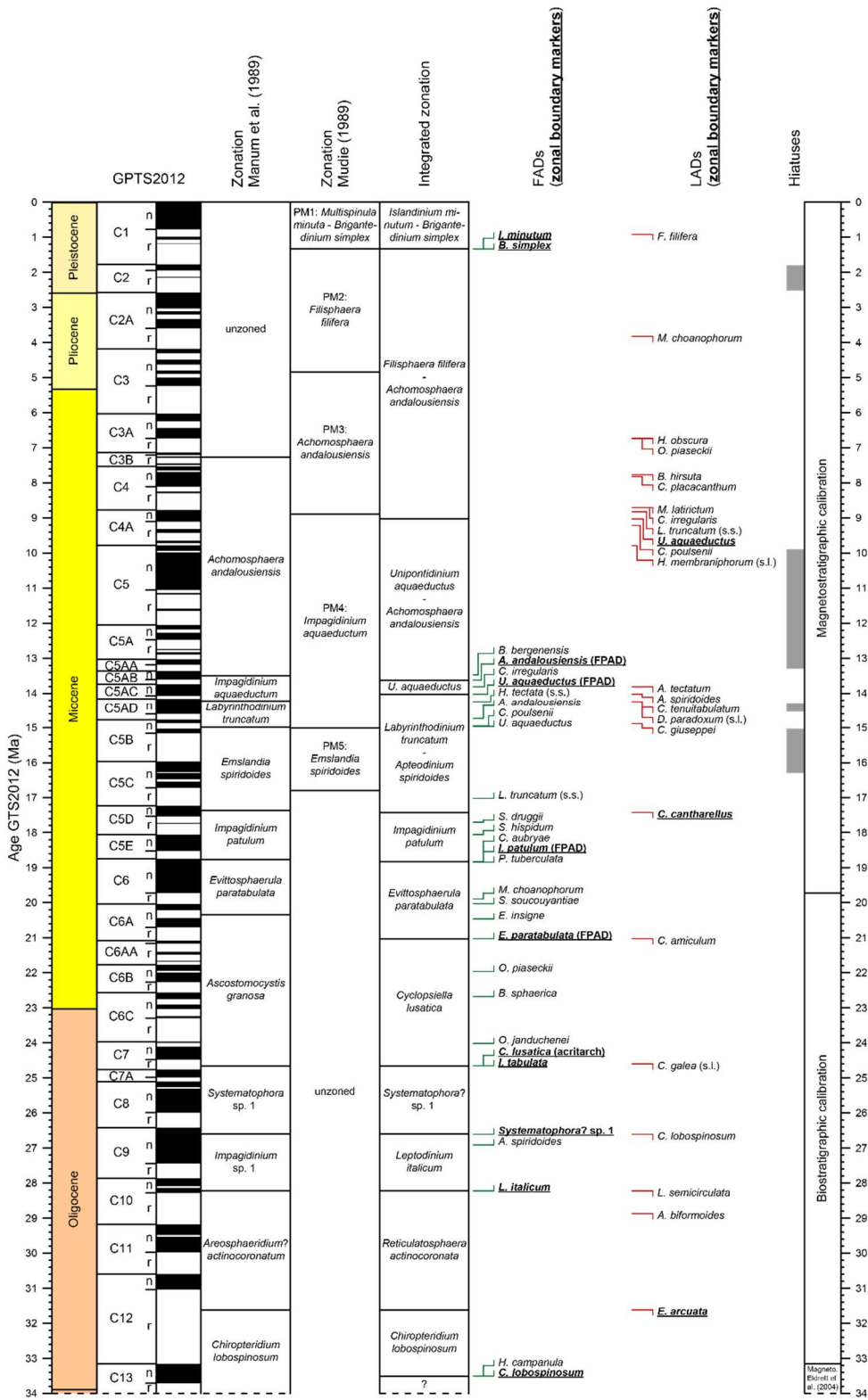




775 **Figure 4:** Age-depth plots for Oligocene to Recent sediments of ODP Hole 643A. Colours used for the lithology and the polarity record are explained in Fig. 2. Magnetostratigraphic tie points of Bleil (1989) are directly linked to GPTS2012 and tie points of Goll (1989) were updated to GTS2012 using linear interpolation between rescaled magnetic reversals.

**Figure 5: Revised dinocyst bioevents and zonation of ODP Hole 643A, based on integration of new dinocyst counts with those of Manum et al. (1989) and Mudie (1989), calibrated to GTS2012 with the revised age model (data available in Tables 1, 3 and 4). Bioevent ages are derived from the mean depth between the lowest/highest sample with the presence of a species and the adjacent sample.**





785 **Table 1: Bioevents used for constraining the biomagnetostratigraphic interpretation. TS = This study, Ma = Manum et al. (1989), Mu = Mudie (1989), CC = Ciesielski and Case (1989), SP = Shipboard Scientific Party (1987), GB = Goll and Bjørklund (1989). Taxonomic and stratigraphic comments are listed in Tables S7 and S8. Sample depths are indicated by their top depth. References for global FADs and LADs are listed in Tables S9 and S10. Global FADs and LADs in bold are considered consistent with the revised age model, while those in italics are inconsistent.**



**Table 2: Magnetostratigraphic and biostratigraphic tie points for the revised Oligocene to Recent age model of ODP Hole 643A. Hiatus ages are extrapolated from surrounding tie points. Notes: A. Extrapolated using minimal age of C4Ar.3r; B. Extrapolated using maximal age of C4Ar.3r; C. Sedimentation rate extrapolated from average between the top of C5ABr and H1.4/1.5; D. The termination of H1.4/1.5 could theoretically be anywhere between its onset at 14.533 Ma and the top of C5ADn at 14.163 Ma. Here dated at 14.286 Ma, at 1/3 between these tie points.**

795

Tie point	Min. depth (R-mbsf)	Max. depth (R-mbsf)	Chosen depth (R-mbsf)	Min. age (Ma)	Max. age (Ma)	Chosen age (Ma)	Sed. rate (m Myr <sup>-1</sup> )	
Top C1n			0.000			0.000	36.75	
Top C1r.1r	28.500	28.900	28.700			0.781	16.33	
Top C1r.1n	31.900	32.260	32.080			0.988	31.19	Sensu Bleil (1989)
Top C1r.2r	34.500	34.900	34.700			1.072	22.52	This study
Middle C1r.2n			37.110	1.173	1.185	1.179	25.68	
Truncated bottom C1r.3r			52.490			1.778	25.68	
H2.3/2.4			52.970	?	?	1.80	2.52	
Top C2An.1n	53.110	53.410	53.260			2.581	5.05	This study
Top C2Ar	58.190	58.590	58.390			3.596	7.58	Sensu Bleil (1989)
Top C3n.1n	62.640	63.100	62.870			4.187	6.55	Sensu Bleil (1989)
Top C3n.1r	63.420	63.800	63.610			4.300	2.39	This study
Top C3An.1n	67.570	67.920	67.745			6.033	1.51	
Top C3An.1r	67.920	68.230	68.075			6.252	3.75	
Top C3Ar	69.660	70.100	69.880			6.733	7.38	
Top C3Bn	72.670	73.100	72.885			7.140	15.31	
Top C3Br.2r	74.930	75.280	75.105			7.285	2.22	
Top C3Br.2n	75.280	75.680	75.480			7.454	11.36	
Top C4r.1r	82.710	83.110	82.910			8.108	14.20	
Middle C4r.1n			85.310	8.254	8.300	8.277	7.11	This study
Top C4An	88.620	89.020	88.820			8.771	24.58	Sensu Bleil (1989)
Top C4Ar.1r	96.520	97.540	97.030			9.105	14.13	
Top C4Ar.1n	99.740	100.140	99.940			9.311	19.57	
Top C4Ar.2r	102.040	102.340	102.190			9.426	8.37	Sensu Bleil (1989)
Top C4Ar.2n	103.840	104.240	104.040			9.647	12.21	This study
Middle C4Ar.3r			105.340	9.721	9.786	9.754	12.21	
H1.6/2.1	107.150	107.990	107.150	9.82 A ?	9.98 B ?	9.90 13.30	15.14 C	
Top C5ABr	111.640	112.040	111.840			13.608	3.05	
Top C5ACn	112.040	112.440	112.240			13.739	13.61	
Top C5ACr	116.540	116.950	116.745			14.070	7.53	
Top C5ADn	116.950	117.940	117.445			14.163	37.81	
H1.4/1.5	122.110	122.110	122.110	14.16	14.53	14.29 D 14.53	26.08	This study
Top C5ADr	123.940	124.240	124.090			14.609	26.08	Sensu Bleil (1989)
Top C5Bn.1n	128.260	128.580	128.420			14.775	15.68	Sensu Bleil (1989)
Top C5Bn.1r	129.760	130.060	129.910			14.870	83.64	This study
Truncated bottom C5Bn.1r			143.460		15.032	15.032	83.64	
H1.2/1.4	143.770	143.860	143.815	?	?	15.04 16.30	23.08	
Truncated Top C5Cn.2n			143.860	16.303		16.303	23.08	
Top C5Cn.2r	147.260	148.260	147.760			16.472	19.72	
Top C5Cn.3n	148.960	149.360	149.160			16.543	16.85	
Top C5Cr	151.960	152.360	152.160			16.721	72.72	
Top C5Dn	189.340	189.740	189.540			17.235	119.09	
Top C5Dr.1r	224.780	225.280	225.030			17.533	58.74	
Top C5En	255.250	256.250	255.750			18.056	23.66	
Top C6n	271.870	272.370	272.120			18.748	43.66	
Top C6r	314.130	315.160	314.645			19.722	76.59	
LO <i>E. insigne</i>			343.290		20.10	20.10	14.08	
HO <i>C. amiculum</i>			359.270	21.23		21.23	28.07	
LO <i>B. sphaerica</i>			384.320		22.12	22.12	17.97	
LO <i>O. janduchenei</i>			417.360		23.96	23.96	13.66	
HO <i>C. lobospinosum</i> & LO <i>A. spiridoides</i> mean			455.810	22.98	30.58	26.78	5.66	This study
Top C13n	491.010	492.770	491.890			33.157	4.65	Sensu Eldrett et al. (2004)
Top C13r	493.810	495.070	494.440			33.705		

800 **Table 3: Integrated range chart of selected dinocyst and acritarch species, sorted by lowest occurrence. TS = This study, Ma =**  
**Manum et al. (1989), Mu = Mudie (1989). Species abundance is maximum of abundances if multiple species have been combined**  
**(Table S7): e.g. R + C = C. ? = uncertain determination, cf = specimens resembling the described species, r = suspected reworking.**  
805 **Species abundance: This study: A = abundant (>25%), C = common (2-25%), R = rare (<2%), - = not present. Percentage relative**  
**to total dinocysts. Manum et al. (1989): A = abundant (>25%), C = common (2-25%), R = rare (<2%), - = not present. Percentages**  
**relative to total marine palynomorphs. Mudie (1989): A = abundant (>49%), C = common (10-49%), R = rare to frequent (1-9%),**  
**- = not present. Percentages relative to total marine palynomorphs. Hashed fields indicate samples with species not reported on by**  
**Manum et al. (1989) or Mudie (1989), while their presence is likely in their studied interval, based on the counts by other authors,**  
**including this study. Events used in this study are indicated in grey, with solid lines indicating LO/HO and dashed lines indicating**  
**LPO/HPO.**



**Table 4: Revised zonation boundaries and markers. Sample depths are indicated by their top depth.**

Zone	Event	Species	Upper sample			Lower sample			Upper sample (mbsf)	Lower sample (mbsf)	Upper sample (R-mbsf)	Lower sample (R-mbsf)	Mean depth (R-mbsf)	Revised age at mean depth (Ma)
<i>Islandinium minutum</i> - <i>Brigantedinium simplex</i>	FAD	<i>Islandinium minutum</i>	4H	CC	W 9-11	5H	CC	W 8-10	33.980	43.050	36.120	46.100	41.110	1.33
	FAD	<i>Brigantedinium simplex</i>												
<i>Filisphaera filifera</i> - <i>Achomosphaera andalusiensis</i>	LAD	<i>Unipontidinium aquaeductus</i>	10H	5	W 31-33	10H	CC	W 5-7	87.610	90.770	93.570	96.730	95.150	9.03
<i>Unipontidinium aquaeductus</i> - <i>Achomosphaera andalusiensis</i>	FPAD	<i>Achomosphaera andalusiensis</i>	12H	3	W 62-64	12H	4	W 31-33	103.920	105.110	111.300	112.490	111.895	13.63
<i>Unipontidinium aquaeductus</i>	FPAD	<i>Unipontidinium aquaeductus</i>	12H	5	W 31-33	13H	1	W 64-66	106.610	110.440	113.990	118.320	116.155	14.03
<i>Labyrinthodinium truncatum</i> - <i>Apteodinium spiridooides</i>	LAD	<i>Cordosphaeridium cantharellus</i>	22X	1	W 55-57	22X	5	W 30-32	195.850	201.600	209.170	214.920	212.045	17.42
<i>Impagidinium patulum</i>	FPAD	<i>Impagidinium patulum</i>	28X	1	W 52-54	28X	7	W 30-32	254.620	263.400	271.030	279.810	275.420	18.82
<i>Evittosphaerula paratabulata</i>	FPAD	<i>Evittosphaerula paratabulata</i>	36X	1	W 59-61	36X	5	W 30-32	333.090	338.800	353.560	359.270	356.415	21.03
<i>Cyclopsiella lusatica</i>	FAD	<i>Cyclopsiella lusatica</i> (acritarch)	42X	4	W 19-21	44X	1	W 30-32	395.390	410.300	418.860	434.770	426.815	24.65
	FAD	<i>Invertocysta tabulata</i>												
<i>Systematophora</i> ? sp. 1	FAD	<i>Systematophora</i> ? sp. 1	45X	5	W 29-31	46X	1	W 82-84	425.990	430.220	451.080	455.810	453.445	26.60
<i>Leptodinium italicum</i>	FAD	<i>Leptodinium italicum</i>	46X	5	W 82-84	47X	1	W 90-92	436.220	440.000	461.810	466.140	463.975	28.22
<i>Reticulatosphaera actinocoronata</i>	LAD	<i>Enneadocysta arcuata</i>	48X	5	W 90-92	48X	6	W 90-92	455.600	457.100	482.440	483.940	483.190	31.62
<i>Chiropteridium lobospinosum</i>	FAD	<i>Chiropteridium lobospinosum</i>	49X	4	W 30-32	50X	1	W 30-32	463.200	468.400	490.660	496.400	493.530	33.51



## Supplementary Figures and Tables

Figure S1: Age-depth plots for Oligocene to Recent sediments of ODP Hole 643A, with constraining bioevents and  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating. Bioevents are indicated at the depth of the lowest/highest sample with the presence of a species and ages indicate the global FAD/LAD (see sect. 2.4). Colours used for the lithology and the polarity record are explained in Fig. 2. Magnetostratigraphic tie points of Bleil (1989) are directly linked to GPTS2012 and tie points of Goll (1989) were updated to GTS2012 using linear interpolation between rescaled magnetic reversals.

Figure S2:  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  ages of single grains both for  $^{37}\text{Ca}$  corrected and uncorrected samples. See sect. 2.5 and 3.3 for explanation. Errors are  $1\sigma$  analytical uncertainty.

Table S1: Sediment composition of Hole 643A (Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987). Percentages, when necessary, rescaled to a total of 100%. Trace amounts not included.

Table S2: Applied R-mbsf offsets for ODP Hole 643A.

Table S3: Newly processed palynological samples from ODP Hole 643A.

Table S4: Sampled and selected tephra layers.

Table S5: Detectors ARGUS VI+.

Table S6: Integrated range chart of dinocyst and acritarch species, sorted by nomenclatural status and lowest occurrence. TS = This study, Ma = Manum et al. (1989), Mu = Mudie (1989). Species abundance is maximum of abundances if multiple species have been combined (Table S7): e.g. R + C = C. ? = uncertain determination, cf = specimens resembling the described species, r = suspected reworking. Species abundance: This study: A = abundant (>25%), C = common (2-25%), R = rare (<2%), - = not present. Percentage relative to total dinocysts. Manum et al. (1989): A = abundant (>25%), C = common (2-25%), R = rare (<2%), - = not present. Percentages relative to total marine palynomorphs. Mudie (1989): A = abundant (>49%), C = common (10-49%), R = rare to frequent (1-9%), - = not present. Percentages relative to total marine palynomorphs.

Table S7: Synonymization and updated nomenclature of dinocysts and acritarchs, and stratigraphic notes. Taxa are sorted by nomenclatural status and lowest occurrence (see Table S6). TS: This study, Ma: Manum et al. (1989), Mu: Mudie (1989). Species with open nomenclature retain the name of Mudie (1989) or Manum et al. (1989), unless an identical name is used in this study or the other publication, in which case the source publication is added to the name. Arabic and roman numbers are considered synonymous. E.g. "*Pyxidiella* sp. 1 of Manum et al. (1989)" and "*Pyxidiella* sp. 1 of Mudie (1989)", but "*Aireinana* sp. 1".

Table S8: Updated nomenclature of diatoms, radiolarians and planktic foraminifers, and stratigraphic notes. CC: Ciesielski and Case (1989), SP: Shipboard Scientific Party (1987), GB: Goll and Björklund (1989).

Table S9: Ages and references used for deriving global FADs and LADs of dinocyst events used for constraining the revised biomagnetostratigraphic age model of Hole 643A. Events are sorted by their stratigraphic occurrence in Hole 643A (See Table 1).

Table S10: Ages and references used for deriving global FADs and LADs of diatom, planktic foraminifer and radiolarian events used for constraining the revised biomagnetostratigraphic age model of Hole 643A. Events are sorted by their stratigraphic occurrence in Hole 643A (See Table 1).

Table S11:  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  results on single grains and calculations for the applied ages.

Table S12: Paleomagnetic results of Bleil (1989), calculations for azimuthally reoriented declination and polarity interpretation.

## Supplementary references

- Açıkalm, S., Vellekoop, J., Ocakoğlu, F., Yılmaz, İ.Ö., Smit, J., Altiner, S.Ö., Goderis, S., Vonhof, H., Speijer, R.P., Woelders, L., Fornaciari, E., Brinkhuis, H., 2015. Geochemical and palaeontological characterization of a new K-Pg Boundary locality from the Northern branch of the Neo-Tethys: Mudurnu – Göynük Basin, NW Turkey. *Cretac. Res.* 52, 251–267. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cretres.2014.07.011>
- 40 Anthonissen, E.D., Ogg, J.G., 2012. Cenozoic and Cretaceous Biochronology of Planktonic Foraminifera and Calcareous Nannofossils, in: Gradstein, F.M., Ogg, J.G., Schmitz, M.D., Ogg, G.M. (Eds.), *The Geologic Time Scale 2012*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, pp. 1083–1127. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-59425-9.15003-6>
- Baldauf, J.G., Barron, J.A., 1991. Diatom Biostratigraphy: Kerguelen Plateau and Prydz Bay Regions of the Southern Ocean, in: Barron, J.A., Larsen, B. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 119*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 547–598. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.119.135.1991>
- 45 Barron, J.A., 1983. Latest Oligocene through early middle Miocene diatom biostratigraphy of the eastern tropical Pacific. *Mar. Micropaleontol.* 7, 487–515. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0377-8398\(83\)90012-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0377-8398(83)90012-9)
- Barron, J.A., 1985a. Late Eocene to Holocene Diatom Biostratigraphy of the Equatorial Pacific Ocean, Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 85, in: Mayer, L., Theyer, F. (Eds.), *Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 85*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 413–456. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.85.108.1985>
- 50 Barron, J.A., 1985b. Miocene to Holocene planktic diatoms, in: Bolli, H.M., Saunders, J.B., Perch-Nielsen, K. (Eds.), *Plankton Stratigraphy, vol. 2*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, pp. 763–809.
- Barron, J.A., 1992. Neogene diatom datum levels in the Equatorial and North Pacific, in: Ishizaki, K., Saito, T. (Eds.), *Centenary of Japanese Micropaleontology*. Terra Scientific Publishing Company, Tokyo, Japan, pp. 413–425.
- 55 Barron, J.A., 2003. Planktonic marine diatom record of the past 18 m.y.: Appearances and extinctions in the Pacific and Southern Oceans. *Diatom Res.* 18, 203–224. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0269249X.2003.9705588>
- Barron, J.A., 2005. Diatom biochronology for the Early Miocene of the Equatorial Pacific. *Stratigraphy* 2, 281–309.
- Barron, J.A., Browning, J., Sugarman, P., Miller, K.G., 2013. Refinement of late-Early and Middle Miocene diatom biostratigraphy for the East Coast of the United States. *Geosphere* 9, 1286–1302. <https://doi.org/10.1130/GES00864.1>
- 60 Barron, J.A., Gladenkov, A.Y., 1995. Early Miocene to Pleistocene Diatom Stratigraphy of Leg 145, in: Rea, D.K., Basov, I.A., Scholl, D.W., Allan, J.F. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 145*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 3–19. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.145.101.1995>
- Barron, J.A., Keller, G., Dunn, D.A., 1985a. A multiple microfossil biochronology for the Miocene, in: Kennett, J.P. (Ed.), *The Miocene Ocean: Paleooceanography and Biogeography, Memoir 163*. The Geological Society of America, Boulder, CO, USA, pp. 21–36.
- 65 Barron, J.A., Nigrini, C.A., Pujos, A., Saito, T., Theyer, F., Thomas, E., Weinreich, N., 1985b. Synthesis of Biostratigraphy, Central Equatorial Pacific, Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 85: Refinement of Oligocene to Quaternary Biochronology, in:

- Mayer, L., Theyer, F. (Eds.), *Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project*, Vol. 85. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 905–934. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.85.130.1985>
- Berggren, W.A., Kent, D. V., Flynn, J.J., Van Couvering, J.A., 1985. Cenozoic geochronology. *Geol. Soc. Am. Bull.* 96, 1407–1418. [https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606\(1985\)96<1407:CG>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606(1985)96<1407:CG>2.0.CO;2)
- Berggren, W.A., Kent, D. V., Swisher, C.C.I., Aubry, M.-P., 1995. A Revised Cenozoic Geochronology and Chronostratigraphy, in: Berggren, W.A., Kent, D.V., Aubry, M.-P., Hardenbol, J. (Eds.), *Geochronology, Time Scales, and Global Stratigraphic Correlation*, SEPM Special Publication No. 54. SEPM (Society for Sedimentary Geology), Tulsa, OK, USA, pp. 129–212. <https://doi.org/10.2110/pec.95.04.0129>
- Biffi, U., Manum, S.B., 1988. Late Eocene–Early Miocene dinoflagellate cyst stratigraphy from the Marche Region (Central Italy). *Boll. della Soc. Paleontol. Ital.* 27, 163–212.
- Bijl, P.K., Houben, A.J.P., Bruls, A., Pross, J., Sangiorgi, F., 2018. Stratigraphic calibration of Oligocene–Miocene organic-walled dinoflagellate cysts from offshore Wilkes Land, East Antarctica, and a zonation proposal. *J. Micropalaeontology* 37, 105–138. <https://doi.org/10.5194/jm-37-105-2018>
- Bijl, P.K., Sluijs, A., Brinkhuis, H., 2013. A magneto- and chemostratigraphically calibrated dinoflagellate cyst zonation of the early Palaeogene South Pacific Ocean. *Earth-Science Rev.* 124, 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2013.04.010>
- Bleil, U., 1989. Magnetostratigraphy of Neogene and Quaternary sediment series from the Norwegian Sea: Ocean Drilling Program, Leg 104, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, Vol. 104, *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 829–901. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.1989>
- Bohaty, S.M., Wise, S.W.J., Duncan, R.A., Moore, C.L., Wallace, P.J., 2003. Neogene Diatom Biostratigraphy, Tephra Stratigraphy, and Chronology of ODP Hole 1138A, Kerguelen Plateau, in: Frey, F.A., Coffin, M.F., Wallace, P.J., Quilty, P.G. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, Vol. 183. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 1–53. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.183.016.2003>
- Brinkhuis, H., 1994. Late Eocene to Early Oligocene dinoflagellate cysts from the Priabonian type-area (Northeast Italy): biostratigraphy and paleoenvironmental interpretation. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 107, 121–163. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-0182\(94\)90168-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-0182(94)90168-6)
- Brinkhuis, H., Biffi, U., 1993. Dinoflagellate cyst stratigraphy of the Eocene/Oligocene transition in central Italy. *Mar. Micropaleontol.* 22, 131–183. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0377-8398\(93\)90007-K](https://doi.org/10.1016/0377-8398(93)90007-K)
- Brinkhuis, H., Munsterman, D.K., Sengers, S., Sluijs, A., Warnaar, J., Williams, G.L., 2003. Late Eocene–Quaternary Dinoflagellate Cysts from ODP Site 1168, off Western Tasmania, in: Exon, N.F., Kennett, J.P., Malone, M.J. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, Vol. 189. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.189.105.2003>
- Brown, S., Downie, C., 1984. Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy of Late Paleocene and Early Eocene Sediments from Holes 552, 553A, and 555, Leg 81, Deep Sea Drilling Project (Rockall Plateau), in: Roberts, D.G., Schnitker, D. (Eds.),

- Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 81. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 565–579. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.81.113.1984>
- 105 Brown, S., Downie, C., 1985. Dinoflagellate Cyst Stratigraphy of Paleocene to Miocene Sediments from the Goban Spur (Sites 548-550, Leg 80), in: de Graciansky, P.C., Poag, C.W. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 80. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 643–651. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.80.120.1985>
- Bujak, J.P., Matsuoka, K., 1986. Late Cenozoic dinoflagellate cyst zonation in the Western and Northern Pacific, in: Wrenn, J.H., Duffield, S.L., Stein, J.A. (Eds.), Papers from the First Symposium on Neogene Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy, AASP Contributions Series, Vol. 17. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA, pp. 7–25.
- Burckle, L.H., 1972. Late Cenozoic planktonic diatom zones from the eastern equatorial Pacific, in: Simonsen, R. (Ed.), Proceedings of the First Symposium on Recent and Fossil Marine Diatoms, Bremerhaven, September 21-26, 1970, Beihefte Zur Nova Hedwigia, Vol. 39. pp. 217–246.
- 115 Burckle, L.H., 1978. Early Miocene to Pliocene diatom levels for the equatorial Pacific, in: Proceedings of the Second Working Group Meeting on Biostratigraphic Datum-Planes of the Pacific Neogene, IGCP Project 114, Bandung, May 30-June 1, 1977, Special Publications, Vol. 1. Geological Research and Development Centre, Bandung, Republic of Indonesia, pp. 25–44.
- Censarek, B., Gersonde, R., 2002. Miocene diatom biostratigraphy at ODP sites 689, 690, 1088, 1092 (Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean). *Mar. Micropaleontol.* 45, 309–356. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0377-8398\(02\)00034-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0377-8398(02)00034-8)
- 120 Chaisson, W.P., Pearson, P.N., 1997. Planktonic foraminifer biostratigraphy at Site 925: middle Miocene–Pleistocene, in: Shackleton, N.J., Curry, W.B., Richter, C., Bralower, T.J. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 154. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 3–31. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.154.104.1997>
- 125 Ciesielski, P.F., Case, S.M., 1989. Neogene Paleooceanography of the Norwegian Sea Based Upon Silicoflagellate Assemblage Changes in ODP Leg 104 Sedimentary Sequences, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 527–541. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.166.1989>
- Ciesielski, P.F., 1983. The Neogene and Quaternary Diatom Biostratigraphy of Subantarctic Sediments, Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 71, in: Ludwig, W.J., Krashennikov, V.A. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 71. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 635–665. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.71.125.1983>
- 130 Cody, R.D., Levy, R.H., Harwood, D.M., Sadler, P.M., 2008. Thinking outside the zone: High-resolution quantitative diatom biochronology for the Antarctic Neogene. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 260, 92–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2007.08.020>

- 135 Costa, L.I., Downie, C., 1979. Cenozoic Dinocyst Stratigraphy of Sites 403 to 406 (Rockall Plateau), IPOD, Leg 48, in: Montadert, L., Roberts, D.G. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 48. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 513–529. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.48.121.1979>
- De Schepper, S., Head, M.J., 2009. Pliocene and Pleistocene Dinoflagellate Cyst and Acritarch Zonation of Dsdp Hole 610a, Eastern North Atlantic. *Palynology* 33, 179–218. <https://doi.org/10.2113/gspalynol.33.1.179>
- 140 de Vernal, A., Londeix, L., Mudie, P.J., Harland, R., Morzadec-Kerfourn, M.T., Turon, J.-L., Wrenn, J.H., 1992. Quaternary organic-walled dinoflagellate cysts of the North Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas: ecostratigraphy and biostratigraphy, in: Head, M.J., Wrenn, J.H. (Eds.), Neogene and Quaternary Dinoflagellate Cysts and Acritarchs. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA, pp. 289–329.
- de Vernal, A., Mudie, P.J., 1989. Late Pliocene to Holocene Palynostratigraphy at ODP Site 645, Baffin Bay, in: Srivastava, S.P., Arthur, M., Clement, B. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 105. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 387–399. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.105.133.1989>
- 145 de Verteuil, L., Norris, G., 1992. Miocene protoperidiniacean dinoflagellate cysts from the Maryland and Virginia coastal plain, in: Head, M.J., Wrenn, J.H. (Eds.), Neogene and Quaternary Dinoflagellate Cysts and Acritarchs. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA, pp. 391–431.
- 150 de Verteuil, L., Norris, G., 1996. Miocene Dinoflagellate Stratigraphy and Systematics of Maryland and Virginia. *Micropaleontology* 42 Suppl., 186. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1485926>
- Duffield, S.L., Stein, J.A., 1986. Peridiniacean-dominated cyst assemblage from the Miocene of the Gulf of Mexico shelf, offshore Louisiana, in: Wrenn, J.H., Duffield, Susan L., Stein, Jeffrey A. (Eds.), Papers from the First Symposium on Neogene Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy, AASP Contributions Series, Vol. 17. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA, pp. 27–45.
- 155 Dybkjær, K., Piasecki, S., 2010. Neogene dinocyst zonation for the eastern North Sea Basin, Denmark. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 161, 1–29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2010.02.005>
- Edwards, L.E., 1984. Miocene Dinocysts from Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 81, Rockall Plateau, Eastern North Atlantic Ocean, in: Roberts, D.G., Schnitker, D. (Eds.), Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 81. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 581–594. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.81.114.1984>
- 160 Egger, L.M., Śliwińska, K.K., van Peer, T.E., Liebrand, D., Lippert, P.C., Friedrich, O., Wilson, P.A., Norris, R.D., Pross, J., 2016. Magnetostratigraphically-calibrated dinoflagellate cyst bioevents for the uppermost Eocene to lowermost Miocene of the western North Atlantic (IODP Expedition 342, Paleogene Newfoundland sediment drifts). *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 234, 159–185. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2016.08.002>
- 165 Eldrett, J.S., Harding, I.C., 2009. Palynological analyses of Eocene to Oligocene sediments from DSDP Site 338, Outer Vøring Plateau. *Mar. Micropaleontol.* 73, 226–240. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marmicro.2009.10.004>

- Eldrett, J.S., Harding, I.C., Firth, J. V., Roberts, A.P., 2004. Magnetostratigraphic calibration of Eocene–Oligocene dinoflagellate cyst biostratigraphy from the Norwegian–Greenland Sea. *Mar. Geol.* 204, 91–127. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227\(03\)00357-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0025-3227(03)00357-8)
- 170 Fensome, R., Crux, J., Gard, G., MacRae, A., Williams, G., Thomas, F., Fiorini, F., Wach, G., 2008. The last 100 million years on the Scotian Margin, offshore eastern Canada: an event-stratigraphic scheme emphasizing biostratigraphic data. *Atl. Geol.* 44, 93–126. <https://doi.org/10.4138/6506>
- Firth, J.V., 1996. Upper Middle Eocene to Oligocene Dinoflagellate Biostratigraphy and Assemblage Variations in Hole 913B, Greenland Sea, in: Thiede, J., Myhre, A.M., Firth, J.V., Johnson, G.L., Ruddiman, W.F. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 151*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 203–242. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.151.105.1996>
- 175 Gladenkov, A.Y., Barron, J.A., 1995. Oligocene and Early Middle Miocene Diatom Biostratigraphy of Hole 884B, in: Rea, D.K., Basov, I.A., Scholl, D.W., Allan, J.F. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 145*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 21–41. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.145.105.1995>
- 180 Goll, R.M., 1989. A Synthesis of Norwegian Sea Biostratigraphies: ODP Leg 104 on the Vøring Plateau, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 777–826. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.203.1989>
- Goll, R.M., Bjørklund, K.R., 1989. A New Radiolarian Biostratigraphy for the Neogene of the Norwegian Sea: ODP Leg 104, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 697–737. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.205.1989>
- 185 Gradstein, F.M., Kristiansen, I.L., Loemo, L., Kaminski, M.A., 1992. Cenozoic Foraminiferal and Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy of the Central North Sea. *Micropaleontology* 38, 101–137. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1485991>
- Gradstein, F.M., Ogg, J.G., Schmitz, M.D., Ogg, G.M., 2012. *The Geologic Time Scale 2012*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. <https://doi.org/10.1016/C2011-1-08249-8>
- 190 Gradstein, F.M., Ogg, J.G., Smith, A.G., 2004. *A Geologic Time Scale 2004*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511536045>
- Harwood, D.M., Maruyama, T., 1992. Middle Eocene to Pleistocene Diatom Biostratigraphy of Southern Ocean Sediments from the Kerguelen Plateau, Leg 120, in: Wise, S.W.J., Schlich, R. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 120*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 683–733. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.120.160.1992>
- 195 Head, M.J., 1993. Dinoflagellates, Sporomorphs, and Other Palynomorphs from the Upper Pliocene St. Erth Beds of Cornwall, Southwestern England. *J. Paleontol., The Paleontological Society Memoir* 31, 67 Suppl., 1–62. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022336000061126>
- Head, M.J., 1994. Morphology and Paleoenvironmental Significance of the Cenozoic Dinoflagellate Genera *Tectatodinium* and *Habibacysta*. *Micropaleontology* 40, 289–321. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1485937>
- 200

- Head, M.J., 1998. Marine environmental change in the Pliocene and early Pleistocene of eastern England: the dinoflagellate evidence reviewed, in: van Kolfschoten, T., Gibbard, P.L. (Eds.), *The Dawn of the Quaternary*, Mededelingen Nederlands Instituut Voor Toegepaste Geowetenschappen TNO, Vol. 60. pp. 199–226.
- Head, M.J., Norris, G., 1989. Palynology and Dinocyst Stratigraphy of the Eocene and Oligocene in ODP Leg 105, Hole 205 647A, Labrador Sea, in: Srivastava, S.P., Arthur, M.A., Clement, B.M. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 105*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 515–550. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.105.178.1989>
- Head, M.J., Norris, G., Mudie, P.J., 1989a. Palynology and Dinocyst Stratigraphy of the Upper Miocene and Lowermost Pliocene, ODP Leg 105, Site 646, Labrador Sea, in: Srivastava, S.P., Arthur, M., Clement, B. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 210 Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 105*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 423–451. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.105.135.1989>
- Head, M.J., Norris, G., Mudie, P.J., 1989b. New Species of Dinocysts and a New Species of Acritarch from the Upper Miocene and Lowermost Pliocene, ODP Leg 105, Site 646, Labrador Sea, in: Srivastava, S.P., Arthur, M., Clement, B. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 105*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, 215 TX, USA, pp. 453–466. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.105.136.1989>
- Head, M.J., Wrenn, J.H., 1992. *Neogene and Quaternary Dinoflagellate cysts and Acritarchs*. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA.
- Heilmann-Clausen, C., Costa, L.I., 1989. Dinoflagellate zonation of the uppermost Paleocene? to Lower Miocene in the Wursterheide research well, NW Germany. *Geol. Jahrbuch, R. A 111*, 431–521.
- Hilgen, F.J., Krijgsman, W., Raffi, I., Turco, E., Zachariasse, W.J., 2000. Integrated stratigraphy and astronomical 220 calibration of the Serravallian/Tortonian boundary section at Monte Gibliscemi (Sicily, Italy). *Mar. Micropaleontol.* 38, 181–211. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0377-8398\(00\)00008-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0377-8398(00)00008-6)
- Jan du Chêne, R., 1977. Étude palynologique du Miocene supérieur Andalou (Espagne). *Rev. Española Micropaleontol.* 9, 97–114.
- Köthe, A., 2012. A revised Cenozoic dinoflagellate cyst and calcareous nannoplankton zonation for the German sector of the 225 southeastern North Sea Basin. *Newsletters Stratigr.* 45, 189–220. <https://doi.org/10.1127/0078-0421/2012/0021>
- Kuhlmann, G., Langereis, C.G., Munsterman, D., van Leeuwen, R.-J., Verreussel, R., Meulenkamp, J.E., Wong, T.E., 2006. Integrated chronostratigraphy of the Pliocene-Pleistocene interval and its relation to the regional stratigraphical stages in the southern North Sea region. *Netherlands J. Geosci. - Geol. en Mijnb.* 85, 19–35. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0016774600021405>
- Laskar, J., Joutel, F., Boudin, F., 1993. Orbital, precessional, and insolation quantities for the Earth from -20 Myr to +10 230 Myr. *Astron. Astrophys.* 270, 522–533.
- Lazarus, D., Barron, J.A., Renaudie, J., Diver, P., Türke, A., 2014. Cenozoic Planktonic Marine Diatom Diversity and Correlation to Climate Change. *PLoS One* 9, e84857. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0084857>

- Lirer, F., Caruso, A., Foresi, L.M., Sprovieri, M., Bonomo, S., Di Stefano, A., Di Stefano, E., Iaccarino, S.M., Salvatorini, G., Sprovieri, R., Mazzola, S., 2002. Astrochronological calibration of the upper Serravallian/lower Tortonian sedimentary sequence at Tremiti Islands (Adriatic sea, Southern Italy). *Riv. Ital. di Paleontol. e Stratigr.* 108, 241–256.
- Londeix, L., Jan Du Chêne, R., 1998. Burdigalian dinocyst stratigraphy of the stratotypic area (Bordeaux, France). *Geobios* 30, 283–294. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995\(98\)80012-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-6995(98)80012-0)
- Lourens, L.J., Hilgen, F.J., Laskar, J., Shackleton, N.J., Wilson, D., 2004. The Neogene Period, in: Gradstein, F.M., Ogg, J.G., Smith, A.G. (Eds.), *A Geologic Time Scale 2004*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, pp. 409–440.
- Louwye, S., Foubert, A., Mertens, K.N., Van Rooij, D., the IODP Expedition 307 scientific party, 2008. Integrated stratigraphy and palaeoecology of the Lower and Middle Miocene of the Porcupine Basin. *Geol. Mag.* 145, 321–344. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0016756807004244>
- Manum, S.B., Boulter, M.C., Gunnarsdottir, H., Rangnes, K., Scholze, A., 1989. Eocene to Miocene Palynology of the Norwegian Sea (ODP Leg 104), in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 104*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 611–662. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.176.1989>
- Manum, S.B., 1976. Dinocysts in Tertiary Norwegian-Greenland Sea Sediments (Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 38), with Observations on Palynomorphs and Palynodebris in Relation to Environment, in: Talwani, M., Udintsev, G. (Eds.), *Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, Vol. 38*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 897–919. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.38.129.1976>
- McMinn, A., 1992. Neogene Dinoflagellate Distribution in the Eastern Indian Ocean from Leg 123, Site 765, in: Gradstein, F.M., Ludden, J.N. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 123*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 429–441. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.123.120.1992>
- McMinn, A., 1993. Neogene Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy from Sites 815 and 823, Leg 133, Northeast Australian Margin, in: McKenzie, J.A., Davies, P.J., Palmer-Julson, A. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 133*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 97–105. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.133.219.1993>
- Mertens, K.N., Takano, Y., Head, M.J., Matsuoka, K., 2014. Living fossils in the Indo-Pacific warm pool: A refuge for thermophilic dinoflagellates during glaciations. *Geology* 42, 531–534. <https://doi.org/10.1130/G35456.1>
- Miller, K.G., Aubry, M.-P., Khan, M.J., Melillo, A.J., Kent, D. V., Berggren, W.A., 1985. Oligocene-Miocene biostratigraphy, magnetostratigraphy, and isotopic stratigraphy of the western North Atlantic. *Geology* 13, 257–261. [https://doi.org/10.1130/0091-7613\(1985\)13<257:OBMAIS>2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1130/0091-7613(1985)13<257:OBMAIS>2.0.CO;2)
- Montanari, A., Bice, D.M., Capo, R., Coccioni, R., Deino, A., DePaolo, D.J., Emmanuel, L., Monechi, S., Renard, M., Zevenboom, D., 1997. Integrated stratigraphy of the Chattian to mid-Burdigalian pelagic sequence of the Contessa valley (Gubbio, Italy), in: Montanari, A., Odin, G.S., Coccioni, Rodolfo (Eds.), *Miocene Stratigraphy: An Integrated Approach, Developments in Palaeontology and Stratigraphy, Vol. 15*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, pp. 249–277.



- Morgenroth, P., 1966. Mikrofossilien und Konkretionen des nordwesteuropäischen Untereozäns. *Palaeontogr. Abteilung B* 119, 1–53.
- 270 Mudge, D.C., Bujak, J.P., 1996. An integrated stratigraphy for the Paleocene and Eocene of the North Sea, in: Knox, R.W.O., Corfield, R.M., Dunay, R.E. (Eds.), *Correlation of the Early Paleogene in Northwest Europe*, Special Publications, Vol. 101. Geological Society, London, UK, pp. 91–113. <https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.1996.101.01.06>
- Mudie, P.J., 1987. Palynology and Dinoflagellate Biostratigraphy of Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 94, Sites 607 and 611, North Atlantic Ocean, in: Ruddiman, W.F., Kidd, R.B., Thomas, E. (Eds.), *Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project*,  
 275 Vol. 94. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., USA, pp. 785–812. <https://doi.org/10.2973/dsdp.proc.94.118.1987>
- Mudie, P.J., 1989. Palynology and Dinocyst Biostratigraphy of the Late Miocene to Pleistocene, Norwegian Sea: ODP Leg 104, Sites 642 to 644, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 587–610.  
 280 <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.104.174.1989>
- Nigrini, C., Sanfilippo, A., Moore, T.J.J., 2005. Cenozoic Radiolarian Biostratigraphy: A Magnetobiostratigraphic Chronology of Cenozoic Sequences from ODP Sites 1218, 1219, and 1220, Equatorial Pacific, in: Wilson, P.A., Lyle, M., Firth, J. V. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results*, Vol. 199. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 1–76. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.199.225.2006>
- 285 Olde, K., Jarvis, I., Pearce, M., Uličný, D., Tocher, B., Trabucho-Alexandre, J., Gröcke, D., 2015. A revised northern European Turonian (Upper Cretaceous) dinoflagellate cyst biostratigraphy: Integrating palynology and carbon isotope events. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 213, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2014.10.006>
- Pälike, H., Lyle, M., Nishi, H., Raffi, I., Gamage, K., Klaus, A., the Expedition 320/321 Scientists, 2010. *Proceedings of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program*, vol. 320/321. Integrated Ocean Drilling Program Management International, Inc.,  
 290 Tokyo, Japan.
- Piasecki, S., 1980. Dinoflagellate cyst stratigraphy of the Miocene Hodde and Gram formations, Denmark. *Bull. Geol. Soc. Denmark* 29, 53–76.
- Piasecki, S., 2003. Neogene dinoflagellate cysts from Davis Strait, offshore West Greenland. *Mar. Pet. Geol.* 20, 1075–1088. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-8172\(02\)00089-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-8172(02)00089-2)
- 295 Powell, A.J., 1986a. Latest Palaeogene and earliest Neogene dinoflagellate cysts from the Lemme section, northwest Italy, in: Wrenn, J.H., Duffield, S.L., Stein, J.A. (Eds.), *Papers from the First Symposium on Neogene Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy*, AASP Contributions Series, Vol. 17. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA, pp. 83–104.
- Powell, A.J., 1986b. A dinoflagellate cyst biozonation for the late Oligocene to middle Miocene succession of the Langhe  
 300 region, northwest Italy, in: Wrenn, J.H., Duffield, S.L., Stein, J.A. (Eds.), *Papers from the First Symposium on Neogene*

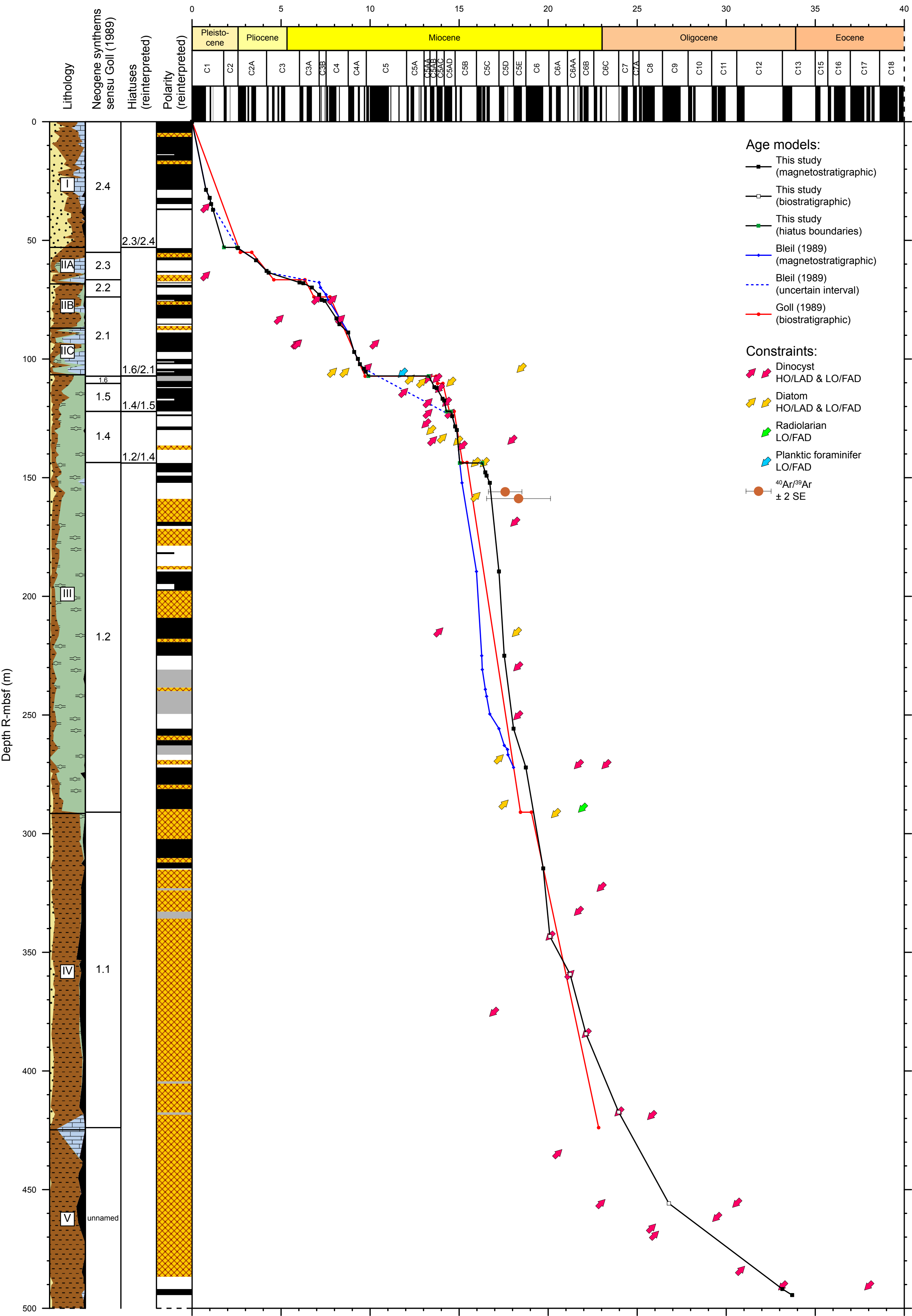
- Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy, AASP Contributions Series, Vol. 17. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA, pp. 105–128.
- Powell, A.J., 1992. Dinoflagellate cysts of the Tertiary System, in: Powell, A.J. (Ed.), A Stratigraphic Index of Dinoflagellate Cysts, British Micropalaeontological Society Publication Series. Chapman and Hall, London, UK, pp. 155–305 251.
- Prince, I.M., Jarvis, I., Pearce, M.A., Tocher, B.A., 2008. Dinoflagellate cyst biostratigraphy of the Coniacian–Santonian (Upper Cretaceous): New data from the English Chalk. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 150, 59–96. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2008.01.005>
- Pross, J., Houben, A.J.P., van Simaey, S., Williams, G.L., Kotthoff, U., Coccioni, R., Wilpshaar, M., Brinkhuis, H., 2010. Umbria–Marche revisited: A refined magnetostratigraphic calibration of dinoflagellate cyst events for the Oligocene of the Western Tethys. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 158, 213–235. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2009.09.002>
- Quaijtaal, W., Donders, T.H., Persico, D., Louwe, S., 2014. Characterising the middle Miocene Mi-events in the Eastern North Atlantic realm: A first high-resolution marine palynological record from the Porcupine Basin. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 399, 140–159. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2014.02.017>
- 315 Quaijtaal, W., Mertens, K.N., Louwe, S., 2015. Some new acritarch species from the lower and middle Miocene of the Porcupine Basin, North Atlantic Ocean: biostratigraphy and palaeoecology. *Palynology* 39, 37–55. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01916122.2014.933749>
- Schreck, M., Matthiessen, J., 2014. *Batiacasphaera bergensis* and *Lavradosphaera elongata* — New dinoflagellate cyst and acritarch species from the Miocene of the Iceland Sea (ODP Hole 907A). *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 211, 97–106. 320 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2014.07.002>
- Schreck, M., Matthiessen, J., Head, M.J., 2012. A magnetostratigraphic calibration of Middle Miocene through Pliocene dinoflagellate cyst and acritarch events in the Iceland Sea (Ocean Drilling Program Hole 907A). *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 187, 66–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2012.08.006>
- Shackleton, N.J., Baldauf, J.G., Flores, J.-A., Iwai, M., Moore Jr., T.C., Raffi, I., Vincent, E., 1995. Biostratigraphic 325 Summary for Leg 138, in: Pisias, N.G., Mayer, L.A., Janecek, T.R., Palmer-Julson, A., van Andel, T.H. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 138. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 517–536. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.138.127.1995>
- Shipboard Scientific Party, 1987. Site 643: Norwegian Sea, in: Eldholm, O., Thiede, J., Taylor, E. (Eds.), Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Initial Reports, Vol. 104. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 455–615. 330 <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.ir.104.105.1987>
- Śliwińska, K.K., Abrahamsen, N., Beyer, C., Brünings-Hansen, T., Thomsen, E., Ulleberg, K., Heilmann-Clausen, C., 2012. Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Rupelian–mid Chattian deposits from the Danish land area. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 172, 48–69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.revpalbo.2012.01.008>

- Soliman, A., Ćorić, S., Head, M.J., Piller, W.E., El Beialy, S.Y., 2012. Lower and Middle Miocene biostratigraphy, Gulf of Suez, Egypt based on dinoflagellate cysts and calcareous nannofossils. *Palynology* 36, 38–79. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01916122.2011.633632>
- Strauss, C., Lund, J.J., 1992. A Middle Miocene dinoflagellate cyst microflora from Papendorf near Hamburg, Germany. *Mitteilungen Geol. Inst. der Univ. Hambg.* 73, 159–189.
- Tocher, B.A., Jarvis, I., 1994. Dinoflagellate cyst distribution and stratigraphy of the lower-middle Cenomanian (Upper Cretaceous) at Fumichon, Normandy, northern France. *Rev. Micropaléontologie* 37, 223–232.
- Tocher, B.A., Jarvis, I., 1996. Dinoflagellate cyst distributions and the Albian–Cenomanian boundary (mid-Cretaceous) at Cordebugle, NW France and Lewes, southern England. *J. Micropalaeontology* 15, 55–67. <https://doi.org/10.1144/jm.15.1.55>
- van Mourik, C.A., Brinkhuis, H., 2005. The Massignano Eocene-Oligocene golden spike section. *Stratigraphy* 2, 13–30.
- van Mourik, C.A., Brinkhuis, H., Williams, G.L., 2001. Mid- to Late Eocene organic-walled dinoflagellate cysts from ODP Leg 171B, offshore Florida, in: Kroon, D., Norris, R.D., Klaus, A. (Eds.), *Western North Atlantic Palaeogene and Cretaceous Palaeoceanography, Special Publications, Vol. 183*. Geological Society, London, UK, pp. 225–251. <https://doi.org/10.1144/GSL.SP.2001.183.01.11>
- Van Simaëys, S., De Man, E., Vandenberghe, N., Brinkhuis, H., Steurbaut, E., 2004. Stratigraphic and palaeoenvironmental analysis of the Rupelian-Chattian transition in the type region: Evidence from dinoflagellate cysts, foraminifera and calcareous nannofossils. *Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol.* 208, 31–58. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2004.02.029>
- Versteegh, G.J.M., Zevenboom, D., 1995. New genera and species of dinoflagellate cysts from the Mediterranean Neogene. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 85, 213–229. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0034-6667\(94\)00127-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0034-6667(94)00127-6)
- Williams, G.L., Fensome, R.A., MacRae, R.A., 2017. *The Lentin and Williams index of fossil dinoflagellates 2017 edition*. Am. Assoc. Stratigr. Palynol. Contrib. Ser. 48.
- Williams, G.L., Manum, S.B., 1999. Oligocene–early Miocene dinocyst stratigraphy of Hole 985A (Norwegian Sea), in: Raymo, M.E., Jansen, E., Blum, P., Herbert, T.D. (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results, Vol. 162*. Ocean Drilling Program, College Station, TX, USA, pp. 99–109. <https://doi.org/10.2973/odp.proc.sr.162.030.1999>
- Williams, G.L., Stover, L.E., Kidson, E.J., 1993. Morphology and stratigraphic ranges of selected Mesozoic-Cenozoic dinoflagellate taxa in the Northern Hemisphere, Paper 92-10. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
- Wilpshaar, M., Santarelli, A., Brinkhuis, H., Visscher, H., 1996. Dinoflagellate cysts and mid-Oligocene chronostratigraphy in the central Mediterranean region. *J. Geol. Soc. London.* 153, 553–561. <https://doi.org/10.1144/gsjgs.153.4.0553>
- Wrenn, J.H., Kokinos, J.P., 1986. Preliminary comments on Miocene through Pleistocene dinoflagellate cysts from De Soto Canyon, Gulf of Mexico, in: Wrenn, John H., Duffield, S.L., Stein, J.A. (Eds.), *Papers from the First Symposium on Neogene Dinoflagellate Cyst Biostratigraphy, AASP Contributions Series, Vol. 17*. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation, Dallas, TX, USA, pp. 169–225.

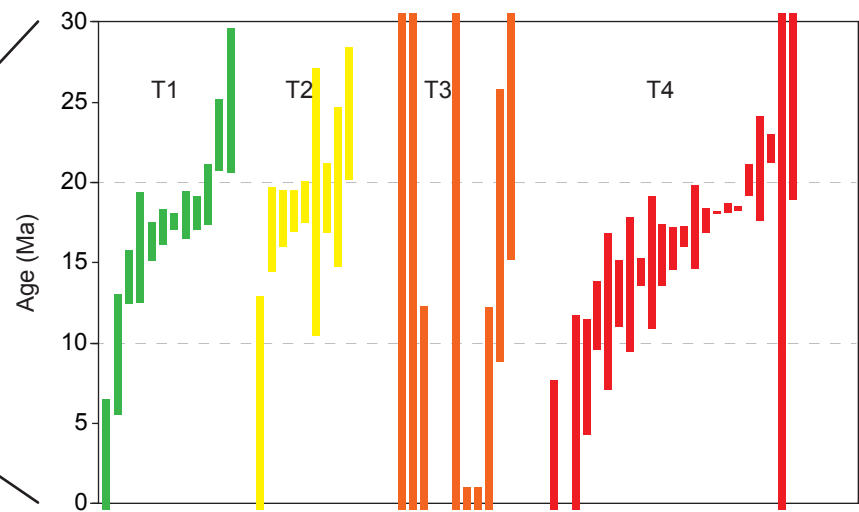
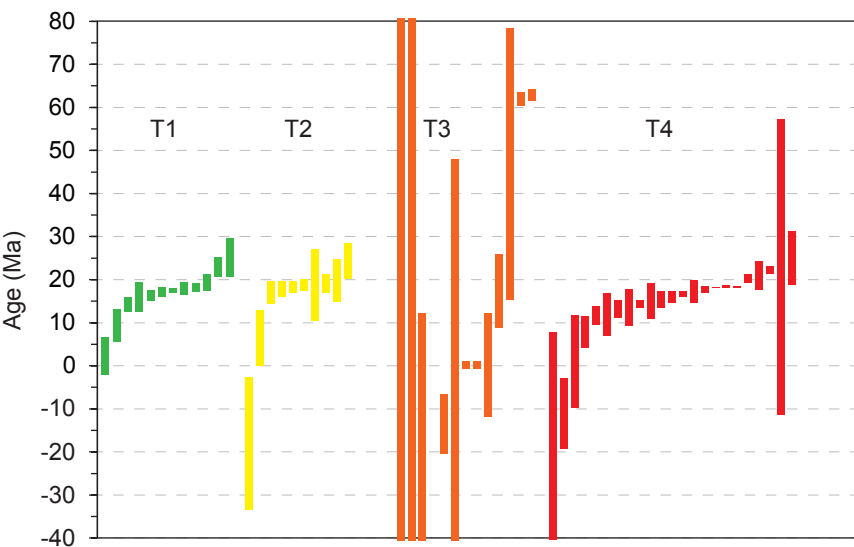
Yanagisawa, Y., Akiba, F., 1998. Refined Neogene diatom biostratigraphy for the northwest Pacific around Japan, with an introduction of code numbers for selected diatom biohorizons. *J. Geol. Soc. Japan* 104, 395–414. <https://doi.org/10.5575/geosoc.104.395>

370 Zegarra, M., Helenes, J., 2011. Changes in Miocene through Pleistocene dinoflagellates from the Eastern Equatorial Pacific (ODP Site 1039), in relation to primary productivity. *Mar. Micropaleontol.* 81, 107–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marmicro.2011.09.005>

Zevenboom, D., 1995. Dinoflagellate cysts from the Mediterranean Late Oligocene and Miocene. Utrecht University.



# Age calculations where negative intensities are allowed



# Age calculations where negative intensities are set to zero

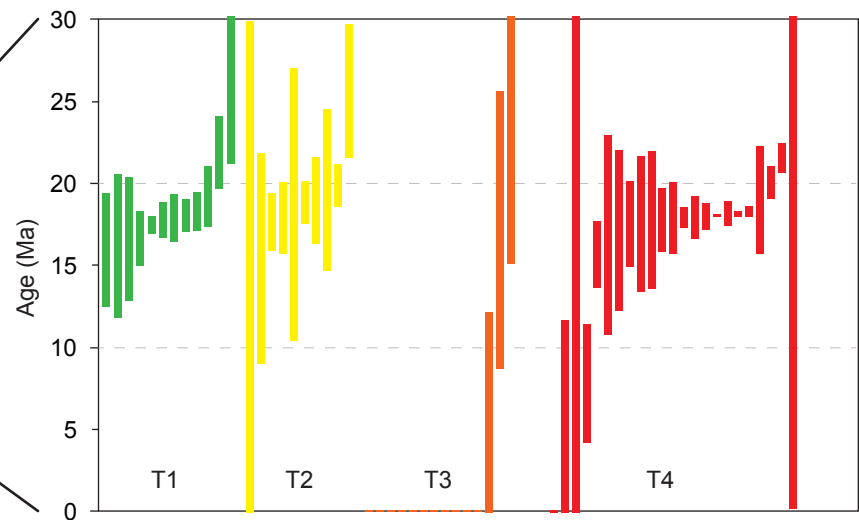
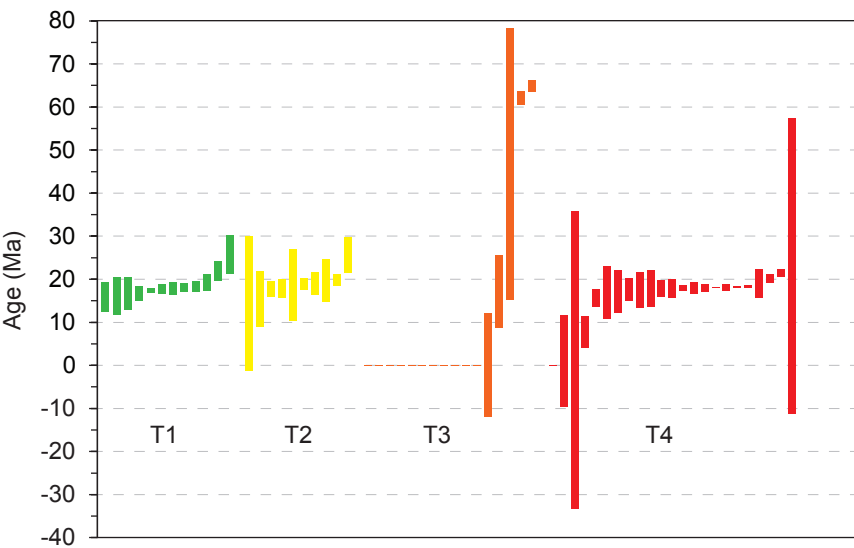










TABLE S2

Core	Core top (mbsf)	Drilled length (m)	Core recovery (m)	Core recovery (%)	Individual offset (m)	Cumulative offset (m)	Core top (R-mbsf)
1H	0,00	5,30	5,25	99,06	0,00	0,00	0,00
2H	5,30	9,50	9,81	103,26	0,50	0,50	5,80
3H	14,80	9,50	9,83	103,47	0,81	1,31	16,11
4H	24,30	9,50	9,91	104,32	0,83	2,14	26,44
5H	33,80	9,50	9,43	99,26	0,91	3,05	36,85
6H	43,30	9,50	8,74	92,00	0,50	3,55	46,85
7H	52,80	9,50	8,15	85,79	0,50	4,05	56,85
8H	62,30	9,50	9,47	99,68	0,50	4,55	66,85
9H	71,80	9,50	9,91	104,32	0,50	5,05	76,85
10H	81,30	9,50	9,52	100,21	0,91	5,96	87,26
11H	90,80	9,50	9,90	104,21	0,52	6,48	97,28
12H	100,30	9,50	9,30	97,89	0,90	7,38	107,68
13H	109,80	9,50	9,82	103,37	0,50	7,88	117,68
14H	119,30	9,50	9,13	96,11	0,82	8,70	128,00
15H	128,80	9,50	9,42	99,16	0,50	9,20	138,00
16H	138,30	9,50	9,88	104,00	0,50	9,70	148,00
17X	147,80	9,50	0,67	7,05	0,88	10,58	158,38
18X	157,30	9,50	3,62	38,11	0,50	11,08	168,38
19X	166,80	9,50	9,49	99,89	0,50	11,58	178,38
20X	176,30	9,50	9,74	102,53	0,50	12,08	188,38
21X	185,80	9,50	5,28	55,58	0,74	12,82	198,62
22X	195,30	9,80	9,75	99,49	0,50	13,32	208,62
23X	205,10	9,80	9,82	100,20	0,50	13,82	218,92
24X	214,90	9,80	9,78	99,80	0,52	14,34	229,24
25X	224,70	9,80	9,85	100,51	0,50	14,84	239,54
26X	234,50	9,80	9,82	100,20	0,55	15,39	249,89
27X	244,30	9,80	9,71	99,08	0,52	15,91	260,21
28X	254,10	9,80	9,77	99,69	0,50	16,41	270,51
29X	263,90	9,80	9,82	100,20	0,50	16,91	280,81
30X	273,70	9,80	0,55	5,61	0,52	17,43	291,13
31X	283,50	9,80	9,84	100,41	0,50	17,93	301,43
32X	293,30	9,80	4,88	49,80	0,54	18,47	311,77
33X	303,10	9,80	4,88	49,80	0,50	18,97	322,07
34X	312,90	9,80	4,02	41,02	0,50	19,47	332,37
35X	322,70	9,80	3,79	38,67	0,50	19,97	342,67
36X	332,50	9,80	8,82	90,00	0,50	20,47	352,97
37X	342,30	9,80	6,17	62,96	0,50	20,97	363,27
38X	352,10	9,70	3,65	37,63	0,50	21,47	373,57
39X	361,80	9,60	3,65	38,02	0,50	21,97	383,77
40X	371,40	9,70	1,07	11,03	0,50	22,47	393,87
41X	381,10	9,60	1,83	19,06	0,50	22,97	404,07
42X	390,70	9,70	5,29	54,54	0,50	23,47	414,17
43X	400,40	9,60	0,41	4,27	0,50	23,97	424,37
44X	410,00	9,70	9,82	101,24	0,50	24,47	434,47
45X	419,70	9,70	8,93	92,06	0,62	25,09	444,79
46X	429,40	9,70	9,75	100,52	0,50	25,59	454,99
47X	439,10	9,60	9,80	102,08	0,55	26,14	465,24
48X	448,70	9,70	9,82	101,24	0,70	26,84	475,54
49X	458,40	9,70	9,74	100,41	0,62	27,46	485,86
50X	468,10	9,60	1,23	12,81	0,54	28,00	496,10
51X	477,70	9,60	9,79	101,98	0,50	28,50	506,20
52X	487,30	9,70	9,85	101,55	0,69	29,19	516,49
53X	497,00	9,70	9,20	94,85	0,65	29,84	526,84
54X	506,70	9,70	9,83	101,34	0,50	30,34	537,04
55X	516,40	9,60	9,82	102,29	0,63	30,97	547,37
56X	526,00	9,60	9,69	100,94	0,72	31,69	557,69
57X	535,60	9,60	9,64	100,42	0,59	32,28	567,88
59X	545,20	9,70	1,45	14,95	0,54	32,82	578,02
60X	554,90	6,30	3,73	59,21	0,50	33,32	588,22
61X	561,20	2,50	1,75	70,00	0,50	33,82	595,02
62X	563,70	1,50	1,71	114,00	0,50	34,32	598,02

TABLE S3

Top depth (mbsf)	Top depth (R-mbsf)	Core	Section	Half	Interval (cm)	Sample size (g)
100,920	108,300	12H	1	W	62-64	1,08
103,920	111,300	12H	3	W	62-64	1,11
110,440	118,320	13H	1	W	64-66	1,07
114,920	122,800	13H	4	W	62-64	1,07
119,980	128,680	14H	1	W	68-70	1,04
129,480	138,680	15H	1	W	68-70	1,03
135,480	144,680	15H	5	W	68-70	1,07
138,900	148,600	16H	1	W	60-62	1,08
148,240	158,820	17X	1	W	44-46	1,02
157,780	168,860	18X	1	W	48-50	1,05
167,300	178,880	19X	1	W	50-52	1,06
176,720	188,800	20X	1	W	42-44	1,11
186,340	199,160	21X	1	W	54-56	1,04
195,850	209,170	22X	1	W	55-57	1,10
205,650	219,470	23X	1	W	55-57	1,06
215,450	229,790	24X	1	W	55-57	1,05
225,220	240,060	25X	1	W	52-54	1,05
235,020	250,410	26X	1	W	52-54	0,99
244,890	260,800	27X	1	W	59-61	1,03
254,620	271,030	28X	1	W	52-54	1,06
264,400	281,310	29X	1	W	50-52	1,00
273,800	291,230	30X	CC	W	10-12	1,03
284,050	301,980	31X	1	W	55-57	1,05
293,800	312,270	32X	1	W	50-52	1,11
303,725	322,695	33X	1	W	62.5-64.5	1,05
313,375	332,845	34X	1	W	47.5-49.5	1,13
323,320	343,290	35X	1	W	62-64	1,14
333,090	353,560	36X	1	W	59-61	1,09
342,870	363,840	37X	1	W	57-59	1,07
352,650	374,120	38X	1	W	55-57	1,14
362,350	384,320	39X	1	W	55-57	1,08

TABLE S4

Top depth (mbsf)	Top depth (R-mbsf)	Core	Section	Half	Interval (cm)	Volume (cc)	Selected for Ar/Ar analysis	Macroscopic description
99,890	106,370	11H	7	W	9-10	5		Discrete layer ~1 cm thick
103,910	111,290	12H	3	W	61-62	5		Lens
110,040	117,920	13H	1	W	24-26	5		Lenses
125,070	133,770	14H	4	W	127-129	5		Lens with thickness varying between 4 cm on one side and pinching out on other side.
125,260	133,960	14H	4	W	146-147	5		Not a very distinct layer, but more dispersed in sediment. Secondary gypsum crystals might indicate volcanic material.
134,745	143,945	15H	4	W	144.5-145.5	5		Volcanic ash
139,640	149,340	16H	1	W	134-135	5		Discrete ash layer, 2-7 mm thick. Crystals visible with hand lens.
140,005	149,705	16H	2	W	20.5-21.5	5		Discrete layer ~1 cm thick
146,260	155,960	16H	6	W	46-48	5	X	Thick relatively coarse ash
148,210	158,790	17X	1	W	41-43.5	5	X	Ash interval
160,040	171,120	18X	2	W	124-126	5		Disseminated layer
170,730	182,310	19X	3	W	93-96	5		Discrete layer ~4 cm thick
172,465	184,045	19X	4	W	116.5-117.5	5		
196,655	209,975	22X	1	W	135.5-137.5	5		
199,580	212,900	22X	3	W	128-130	5	X	Dark grey ash ~2 cm thick
218,080	232,420	24X	3	W	18-19	5		Discrete but not continuous layer
237,420	252,810	26X	2	W	142-143	5		Dispersed ash?
257,080	273,490	28X	2	W	148-150	5	X	Discrete ash

TABLE S5

Detector	H2	H1	AX	L1	L2	L3
Amplifier	$10^{12} \Omega$	$10^{13} \Omega$	$10^{13} \Omega$	$10^{13} \Omega$	CDD	CDD
Isotope $\rightarrow >1000\text{fA } ^{40}\text{Ar}$	$^{40}\text{Ar}$	$^{39}\text{Ar}$	$^{38}\text{Ar}$	$^{37}\text{Ar}$	$^{36}\text{Ar}$	
Isotope $\rightarrow <1000\text{fA } ^{40}\text{Ar}$		$^{40}\text{Ar}$	$^{39}\text{Ar}$	$^{38}\text{Ar}$	$^{37}\text{Ar}$	$^{36}\text{Ar}$

		Date		Description		Account		Balance		Type		Category		Status		Account	
		Year	Month	From	To	Account	Balance	Account	Balance	Account	Balance	Account	Balance	Account	Balance	Account	Balance
		1999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



TABLE S7

Species reported by:	Category	Species/taxon	Consisting of/synonymized with:	Based on:	Also included in:	Stratigraphic notes
Ma	species	<i>Achilleodinium bifurmoides</i>				
Ma	species	<i>Thalassiphora pelagica</i>				
Ma	spp.	<i>Achomosphaera</i> spp. (pars.)				
TS, Ma, Mu	spp.	<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> spp.	Grouped records of <i>P. galzowense</i> , <i>P. sp. 1</i> , <i>P. sp. 2</i> , <i>P. sp. 3</i> , <i>P. sp. A</i> of Costa and Downie (1979).	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)		
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Palaeocystodinium galzowense</i>			<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> spp.	
TS, Ma	spp.	<i>Operculodinium</i> spp. (pars.)				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Spiniferites pseudofurcatus</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	spp.	<i>Impagidinium</i> spp. (pars.)				
TS, Ma, Mu	spp.	<i>Spiniferites</i> spp. (pars.)				
Ma	species	<i>Deflandrea phosphorica</i>				
Ma	spp.	<i>Glaphyrocysta</i> spp. (pars.)				
Ma	species	<i>Licracysta semicirculata</i>	Ma: <i>Glaphyrocysta intricata</i>		Determination corrected by Williams and Manum (1999) as <i>Arealigera semicirculata</i> , junior synonym of <i>Licracysta semicirculata</i> .	
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Cleistosphaeridium placacanthum</i>	Ma, Mu: <i>Systematophora placacantha</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)		De Verteuil and Norris (1996) considered the HO at ODP Hole 643A at 83.15 R-mbsf by Manum et al. (1989) to represent reworking, but we consider it in situ (cf. Schreck et al., 2012) based on published LADs.
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Nematosphaeropsis labyrinthus</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Apteodinium australiense</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Lingulodinium machaerophorum</i>				
Ma	species	<i>Pentadinium laticinctum laticinctum</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium velorum</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Spiniferites romanus</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Dinopterygium cladoides</i> sensu Morgenroth (1966)				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Cardosphaeridium cantharellus</i>				
Ma	species	<i>Eneadocysta arcuata</i>	Ma: <i>Areosphaeridium arcuatum</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)		
Ma	species	<i>Distatodinium "craterum"</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Distatodinium paradoxum</i> (s.l.)	Grouped records of <i>D. paradoxum</i> , <i>D. "craterum"</i> .	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	<i>Distatodinium paradoxum</i> (s.l.)	
Ma	species	<i>Chiropteridium lobospinosum</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Heterulacocysta campanula</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Spiniferites hyperacanthus</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	spp.	<i>Impletosphaeridium</i> spp.				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Batiacosphaera micropapillata</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Reticulosphaera actinocoronata</i>	Ma: <i>Areosphaeridium actinocoronatum</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)		
Ma	species	<i>Chiropteridium partispinatum</i>	Grouped records of <i>C. partispinatum</i> , <i>C. mespilatum</i> .	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	<i>Chiropteridium galea</i> (s.l.)	
Ma	species	<i>Chiropteridium galea</i> (s.l.)				Wider depth range of HO as a result of uncertain determination in sample at 418.86 R-mbsf by Manum et al. (1989).
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium aculeatum</i>				
Ma	species	<i>Pentadinium laticinctum granulosum</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Leptodinium italicum</i>	Ma: <i>Impagidinium</i> sp. 1			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Distatodinium paradoxum</i> (s.s.)				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Hamotryblum floripes</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Minisphaeridium laticinctum</i>	Ma: <i>Hystrichosphaeridium laticinctum</i> & Dinocyst II of Manum (1976)			
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Hystrichokolpoma rigaudae</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Hystrichokolpoma cinctum</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Apteodinium spiridoides</i>	Ma, Mu: <i>Emslandia spiridoides</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)		
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Operculodinium centrocarpum</i>				
Ma	species	<i>Chiropteridium mespilatum</i>				<i>Chiropteridium galea</i> (s.l.)
TS, Ma	species	<i>Coligodinium amiculum</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Invertocysta tabulata</i>				We interpret the isolated specimen at 281.31 R-mbsf as reworked or misidentified. An LAD of 21.231 Ma (Dybkjær and Piasecki, 2010) at this depth would be inconsistent with other bioevents.
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Operculodinium</i> sp. 1 based on photographs by Manum et al. (1989). Synonymy of <i>O. sp. 1</i> of Jan du Chêne (1977) based on species description (Head et al., 1989b). Occurrences in Manum et al. (1989) and Mudie (1989) are confirmed by McMinn (1992). However, the process morphology of <i>O. sp. 1</i> of Manum et al. (1989) is also mentioned in the species description of <i>O. piaseckii</i> (Strauss and Lund, 1992), which is here interpreted as an artefact of the rather broad definition of <i>O. piaseckii</i> .	Ma: <i>Operculodinium</i> sp. 1; Mu: <i>Operculodinium</i> sp. of Jan du Chêne (1977).			
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Operculodinium janduchenei</i>				
Ma	species	<i>Dapsilidinium pseudocolligerum</i>				<i>Dapsilidinium pastelsii</i> (s.l.)
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium pallidum</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Dapsilidinium pastelsii</i> (s.l.)	Grouped records of <i>D. pastelsii</i> and <i>D. pseudocolligerum</i> .	Grouped following synonymy according to Schreck et al. (2012), Mertens et al. (2014) and references therein. Recognized during counting in this study, " <i>Kallosphaeridium biornatum</i> group" of Heilmann-Clausen and Costa (1989), according to Williams and Manum (1999).		
TS, Ma	species	<i>Batiacosphaera baculata</i> sensu Manum et al. (1989)				Schreck et al. (2012) suggest a slightly older LAD (8.353 Ma) than our magnetostratigraphic interpretation, but its LAD may be younger if some specimens interpreted as reworked by Schreck et al. (2012) are in fact in situ. Alternatively, specimens observed by Manum et al. (1989) may represent reworking, but we see no other indications for this.
TS, Ma	species	<i>Batiacosphaera hirsuta</i>				
TS	species	<i>Xandarodinium xanthum</i>				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Evittosphaerula paratabulata</i>				
TS	spp.	<i>Hystrichosphaeridium</i> ? spp.				
TS	species	<i>Cleistosphaeridium oncyrum</i>			Probably included in <i>C. placacanthum</i> by Manum et al. (1989) and Mudie (1989).	
TS	species	<i>Selenopemphix brevispinosa</i>				
TS	spp.	<i>Cleistosphaeridium</i> spp. (pars.)				
TS	spp.	Dinocyst spp. (pars.)				
TS	spp.	<i>Spiniferites</i> ( <i>Achomosphaera</i> spp. (pars.))				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Lejeuncysta fallax</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Batiacosphaera sphaerica</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Tuberculodinium vancompoae</i>				
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Dapsilidinium pastelsii</i> (s.s.)				<i>Dapsilidinium pastelsii</i> (s.l.)
TS, Ma, Mu	species	<i>Operculodinium piaseckii</i>	Ma, Mu: <i>Operculodinium</i> sp. of Piasecki (1980)	Synonymized following species description (Strauss and Lund, 1992).		An LAD of 7.903 Ma (Piasecki, 2003) would be older than available age models for Hole 643A (This study; Goll, 1989; Bleil, 1989). An FAD of 16.927 Ma (Zevenboom, 1995) is inconsistent with available age models and other bioevents. The reporting of its presence at this depth (Manum et al., 1989; This study) may be explained by its rather broad species definition, which includes morphologies that could also be assigned to <i>O. janduchenei</i> , while other studies may have applied a more restricted interpretation of its morphology.
TS	spp.	<i>Arcticocysta</i> ? spp.				



TS	spp.	<i>Lejeuncysta</i> spp. (pars.)			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium japonicum</i>			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Tectatodinium pellitum</i> (s.l.)	Grouped records of <i>T. pellitum</i> (s.s.) (specimens of Mudie (1989) with question mark) and <i>T. sp.</i> of Piasecki (1980) sensu Mudie (1989) (with question mark).	Grouped following questionable synonymy of <i>T. sp.</i> of Piasecki (1980) sensu Mudie (1989) according to amended species description (Head, 1994).	
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Tectatodinium pellitum</i> (s.l.)		Synonymy of <i>T. sp.</i> 2 based on species description of <i>T. grande</i> (Williams et al., 1993), which is considered a junior synonym of <i>T. pellitum</i> (Head, 1994). <i>T. pellitum</i> of Mudie (1989) at ODP Site 642 is not <i>T. pellitum</i> , but possibly <i>Habibacysta tectata</i> (See Head, 1994). However, <i>T. pellitum</i> has been confirmed from the Pliocene of ODP Site 644 in samples of Mudie (1989) by Head (1994). Therefore uncertainty remains about specimens at ODP Site 643.	
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Tectatodinium pellitum</i> (s.s.)	Ma: <i>Tectatodinium</i> sp. 2; Mu: <i>T. pellitum</i> sensu Mudie (1989) (with question mark). Note that occurrences of <i>T. pellitum</i> sensu Mudie (1989) are also included in <i>Habibacysta tectata</i> (s.l.) with question marks.		<i>Tectatodinium pellitum</i> (s.l.) / <i>Habibacysta tectata</i> (s.l.)
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Cribroperidium tenuitubulatum</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Apteaodinium tectatum</i>			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Hystrichosphaeropsis obscura</i>			
Ma, Mu	species	<i>Operculodinium longispinerum</i>		Includes specimens of <i>O. ? erikianum</i> (Head and Wrenn, 1992; Head, 1993).	
TS	species	<i>Distatodinium "cavatum"</i>			
TS	species	<i>Spiniferites mirabilis</i>			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Pentadinium imaginatium</i>	Ma: <i>P. laticinctum</i> <i>imagnatum</i> ; Mu: <i>P. laticinctum</i>	<i>P. laticinctum</i> of Mudie (1989) interpreted as <i>P. laticinctum imaginatium</i> (Now: <i>P. imaginatium</i> ) based on similar stratigraphic occurrence and photograph by Mudie (1989).	
TS	species	<i>Lejeuncysta hyalina</i>			
TS, Mu	species	<i>Spiniferites pachydermus</i>			
TS, Mu	species	<i>Polysphaeridium zoharyi</i>			
TS	spp.	<i>Cribroperidium</i> spp. (pars.)			
TS	species	<i>Exochosphaeridium insigne</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium paratatum</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium patulum</i>			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Selenophemphix nephroides</i>			
Ma	species	<i>Pterodinium cingulatum cingulatum</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium elongatum</i>	Ma: <i>I. sp. 3.</i>	Synonymized following species description by Schreck et al. (2012), who also questionably synonymized <i>I. sp. 1</i> of Manum et al. (1989) with <i>I. elongatum</i> , which we here reject, following Williams and Manum (1999), who revised their determination of <i>I. sp. 1</i> to <i>Leptodinium italicum</i> .	
TS	spp.	<i>Corradinium</i> ? spp.			
TS	species	<i>Lejeuncysta cinctoria</i>			
TS	species	<i>Sumatradinium saucouyantiae</i>			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Melittosphaeridium chaonophorum</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Carnosphaeropsis utinensis</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Laphocysta sulcolimbata</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Pyxididopsis psilata</i>	Ma: <i>Tectatodinium psilatum</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	
TS	species	<i>Dallella chathamensis</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Nematosphaeropsis downiei</i>			
TS	species	<i>Cleistosphaeridium diversispinosum</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Hamatrybium vallum</i>			
Ma	species	<i>Spiniferites ramosus brevifurcatus</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Cribroperidium giuseppi</i>	Ma: <i>Cribroperidium giuseppi major</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	
TS, Ma	species	<i>Operculodinium ? gloctium</i>			
TS	species	<i>Pyxididopsis tuberculata</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Coasteadinium aubryae</i>	Ma: Dinocyst sp. 6	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017); Possibly junior synonym of <i>O. israelianum</i> . Here not synonymized.	
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Filispheera filifera</i>			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Labyrinthodinium truncatum</i> (s.l.)	Grouped records of <i>L. truncatum</i> and <i>L. cf. truncatum</i> .	Grouped following questionable synonymy according to Schreck et al. (2012).	
TS	spp.	<i>Lingulodinium</i> spp. (pars.)			
Ma, Mu	species	<i>Operculodinium crassum</i>			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Trinovantodinium applanatum</i>	Ma: <i>T. cf. capitatus</i> ; Mu: <i>T. capitatum</i> .	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017); Synonymy of <i>T. cf. capitatus</i> based on photographs by Manum et al. (1989).	
TS	species	<i>Sumatradinium hispidum</i>			
TS	spp.	<i>Sumatradinium</i> spp. (pars.)			
TS	species	<i>Erymidinium delectabile</i>			
TS	spp.	<i>Pyxididopsis</i> spp. (pars.)			
TS	species	<i>Hystrichostrogylon membraniphorum</i> (s.s.)			<i>Hystrichostrogylon membraniphorum</i> (s.l.)
TS, Ma	species	<i>Hystrichostrogylon membraniphorum</i> (s.l.)	Grouped records of <i>H. membraniphorum</i> and <i>H. cf. membraniphorum</i> .	Grouped based on photographs by Manum et al. (1989).	
TS	spp.	<i>Pyxidella</i> ? spp.			
TS	species	<i>Sumatradinium druggii</i>			
TS	spp.	<i>Batiacosphaera</i> ? spp.			
TS	spp.	<i>Cerebrocysta</i> spp. (pars.)			
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Labyrinthodinium truncatum</i> (s.s.)			<i>Labyrinthodinium truncatum</i> (s.l.)
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Invertocysta lacrymosa</i>			
Ma	species	<i>Nematosphaeropsis lemniscata</i>			
Ma	species	<i>Achomosphera crassipellis</i>			
Ma	species	<i>Pyxidella ? simplex</i>	Ma: <i>Tectatodinium simplex</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	
TS	spp.	<i>Hystrichostrogylon</i> spp. (pars.)			
TS	species	<i>Impagidinium multiplexum</i>			
TS, Ma	species	<i>Impagidinium maculatum</i>			
TS, Mu	species	<i>Habibacysta tectata</i> (s.l.)	Grouped records of <i>H. tectata</i> (s.s.), <i>Tectatodinium pellitum</i> sensu Mudie (1989) (with question mark), Dinocyst sp. 1 (with question mark), and <i>Habibacysta ? cf. tectata</i> (with question mark). Note that occurrences of <i>T. pellitum</i> sensu Mudie (1989) are also included in <i>T. pellitum</i> (s.s.) with question marks.	Grouped following questionable synonymy of <i>T. pellitum</i> sensu Mudie (1989) and Dinocyst sp. 1 of Mudie (1989) according to (amended) description by Head (1994). <i>H. ? tectata</i> (TS) not included in <i>H. tectata</i> (s.s.), due to distinct stratigraphic range, but here included (with question mark) in <i>H. tectata</i> (s.l.).	
TS, Ma,	species	<i>Unipantidinium aquaeductus</i>	Ma, Mu: <i>Impagidinium aquaeductum</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	
TS, Ma	species	<i>Cerebrocysta paulsenii</i>	Ma: Gen. et sp. indet. of Piasecki (1980)	Synonymized following species description (de Verteuil and Norris, 1996).	
Ma	species	<i>Gromocysta verrucula</i>	Ma: <i>Dinopterygium verruculum</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	
Ma	species	<i>Achomosphera ramulifera</i>			
Ma	species	<i>Operculodinium walli</i>			

We interpret the isolated occurrence at 103.58 R-mbsf by Manum et al. (1989) as reworked. An LAD of 11.90 Ma (Powell, 1992) at this depth would be inconsistent with our magnetostratigraphic interpretation and other bioevents.

The LAD of 9.867 Ma is based on 67% in NN9 (de Verteuil and Norris, 1996), but the exact position in NN9 is unknown. 100% NN9 is 9.53 Ma (GTS2012), which is consistent with our magnetostratigraphic interpretation.

TS, Ma	species	<i>Achamosphaera andalusiensis</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Selenopemphix dianaecysta</i>			
TS	species	<i>Habibocysta tectata</i> (s.l.)			
TS	species				
TS, Ma	species	<i>Cerebrocysta irregularis</i>	Ma: <i>Tectatodinium</i> sp. 4	Synonymized following questionable synonymy in species description (Schreck et al., 2012), overlapping stratigraphic ranges and confirmation of presence of <i>C. irregularis</i> in newly analyzed samples.	
TS	species	<i>Batiacasphaera bergensis</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Impagidinium sphaericum</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Spiniferites rubinus</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Bitectatodinium tepikiense</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Amiculosphaera umbracula</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Hystriochosphaeropsis pontiana</i>			
Ma, Mu	species	<i>Spiniferites bentorii</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Operculodinium israelianum</i>			
Ma, Mu	species	<i>Spiniferites elongatus</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Brigantodinium simplex</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Islandinium minutum</i>	Mu: <i>Multispinula minuta</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	
Mu	species	<i>Scrippsiella acuminata</i> cyst	Mu: <i>Peridinium faeroense</i> cyst	<i>Scrippsiella acuminata</i> (Ehrenberg) Kretschmann, Elbrächter, Zinsmeister, Soehner, Kirsch, Kusber and Gottschling (2015)	
Mu	species	<i>Spiniferites scabratus</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Ataxiodinium choane</i>			
TS, Ma	acritarch	<i>Cyclopsiella lusatica</i>	Ma: <i>Ascotamocystis granosa</i>	Dinoflag3 (Williams et al., 2017)	
TS	species	<i>Pusillisphaera salaris</i>			
TS	acritarch spp.	<i>Skolochorate acritarchs</i>			
TS, Ma	acritarch	<i>Platycystidia manumii</i>	Ma: <i>Platycystidia</i> sp. II of Manum (1976)	Synonymized following species description (Quaijtaal et al., 2015)	
TS	acritarch spp.	<i>Acritarch</i> spp. (pars.)			
TS, Mu	species	<i>Cymatosphaera ? invaginata</i>	Mu: <i>Cymatosphaera</i> sp. 1	Synonymized following species description (Head et al., 1989a)	
TS	species	<i>Porcupinea indentata</i>			
Mu	species	<i>Cyclopsiella elliptica</i>			
Mu	acritarch spp.	<i>Palaeostomocystis</i> spp.			
Ma	open	<i>Aireinana</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Spiniferites</i> sp. 1 of Manum et al. (1989)			
Ma	open	<i>Spiniferites</i> sp. 2			
Ma	open	<i>Gelatia</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	Dinocyst sp. 3 ( <i>Svittosphaerula</i> ? sp. 1)			
Ma	open	<i>Areoligera</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Samlandia</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Pyxidionopsis</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> sp. 1	Ma: <i>Systematophora</i> sp. 1	Genus here considered questionable.	<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> spp.
Ma	open	<i>Systematophora</i> ? sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Spiniferites</i> sp. 3			
Ma	open	<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> sp. 2			<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> spp.
Ma	open	<i>Batiacasphaera</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Impagidinium</i> sp. 2			
Ma	open	<i>Hystriochosphaeroma</i> ? sp. 2			
TS, Ma	open	<i>Bitectatodinium</i> sp. 1		Recognized during counting in this study.	
Ma	open	<i>Invertocysta</i> ? sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> sp. 3			<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> spp.
Ma	open	<i>Hystriochosphaeridium</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	Dinocyst sp. 4			
Ma	open	Dinocyst sp. 5			
Ma	open	<i>Pyxidella</i> sp. 1 of Manum et al. (1989)			
Ma	open	<i>Impagidinium</i> sp. 4			
Ma	open	<i>Carrudinium</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	Dinocyst sp. 7			
Ma	open	<i>Operculodinium</i> sp. 2			
Ma	open	<i>Dapsilidinium</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Lingulodinium</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Cleistosphaeridium</i> sp. 1			
Ma	open	<i>Tectatodinium</i> sp. 3 of Manum et al. (1989)			
Ma	open	<i>Hystriochosragylon</i> sp. 1			
Mu	open	<i>Spiniferites</i> sp. of Mudie (1989)			
Mu	open	<i>Pyxidella</i> sp. 1 of Mudie (1989)			
Mu	open	Dinocyst sp. 1			<i>Habibocysta tectata</i> (s.l.)
Mu	open	<i>Brigantodinium</i> sp. gp. 8			
Ma	open	<i>Batiacasphaera</i> sp. 2			
Ma	open	<i>Nematosphaeropsis</i> sp. 2			
Ma	open	<i>Operculodinium</i> sp. 3			
Ma	open	<i>Spiniferites</i> sp. 4			
Mu	open	<i>Labyrinthodinium</i> sp. 1			
Mu	open	<i>Tectatodinium</i> sp. 3 of Mudie (1989)			
Ma	open	<i>Achamosphaera</i> sp. 1			
Mu	open	<i>Tectatodinium</i> sp. 1			
Mu	open	<i>Brigantodinium</i> sp. gp. A			
Mu	open	<i>Tectatodinium</i> sp. 2			
Ma	cf.	<i>Glaphrocysta</i> cf. <i>vicina</i>			
Ma	cf.	<i>Spiniferites</i> cf. <i>mirabilis</i>			
Ma	cf.	<i>Lejeunecysta</i> cf. <i>hyalina</i>			
Ma	cf.	<i>Hystriochosphaeridium</i> cf. <i>complanata</i>			
Ma	cf.	<i>Labyrinthodinium</i> cf. <i>truncatum</i>			<i>Labyrinthodinium truncatum</i> (s.l.)
Ma	cf.	<i>Polysphaeridium</i> cf. <i>subtile</i>			
Mu	cf.	<i>Thalassiphora</i> cf. <i>pansa</i>			
TS	cf.	<i>Habibocysta</i> ? cf. <i>tectata</i>		Not synonymized with <i>H. tectata</i> (s.s.), because of distinct stratigraphic occurrence and taxonomic uncertainty.	<i>Habibocysta tectata</i> (s.l.) <i>Hystriochosragylon membraniphorum</i> (s.l.)
Ma	cf.	<i>Hystriochosragylon</i> cf. <i>membraniphorum</i>			
Ma	cf.	<i>Amiculosphaera</i> cf. <i>umbracula</i>			
Ma	informal species	<i>Deflandrea</i> sp. B of Powell (1986a) sensu Manum et al. (1989)		Not <i>Deflandrea</i> sp. B of Powell (1986a), according to Williams and Manum (1999).	
Ma, Mu	informal species	<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> sp. A of Costa and Downie (1979)			<i>Palaeocystodinium</i> spp.
Ma	informal species	<i>Cannosphaeropsis</i> sp. A of Costa and Downie (1979)			
Ma	informal species	<i>Leptodinium</i> ? sp. III of Manum (1976)			
Ma	informal species	<i>Tonyosphaeridium</i> sp. 1 of Manum (1976)			
Ma	informal species	Problematicum IV of Manum (1976)			
Ma	informal species	<i>Sumatradinium</i> ? sp. C of Powell (1986b)			
Ma	informal species	<i>Sumatradinium</i> ? sp. D of Powell (1986b)			
Ma	informal species	<i>Hystriochosragylon</i> sp. of Edwards (1984)			
Ma	informal species	<i>Cordosphaeridium</i> sp. 1 of Manum (1976)			
Mu	informal species	<i>Hystriochosphaeroma</i> sp. of Edwards (1984)			
Mu	informal species	<i>Tectatodinium</i> sp. of Piasecki (1980)			<i>Tectatodinium pellitum</i> (s.l.)
TS, Ma	acritarch	<i>Acritarch</i> sp. 2 (Dinocyst IV of Manum (1976))		Reinterpreted as acritarch	
TS	acritarch	<i>Acritarch</i> sp. 1 (Dinocyst III of Manum (1976))		Reinterpreted as acritarch	

The FAD of 13.123 Ma (Dybjaer and Piasecki, 2010) suggests a younger age than our magnetostratigraphic interpretation, but the LO of *A. andalusiensis* at 127.40 R-mbsf occurs in an isolated sample. Its LO occurs at 111.30 R-mbsf and the FAD of Dybjaer and Piasecki (2010) would be closer to our age model at this depth, although an inconsistency remains.

The LAD of *C. irregularis* (10.283 Ma) has so far only been dated by Schreck et al. (2012) and may have a younger age at ODP Site 643. Following Schreck et al. (2012), we have tentatively synonymised *C. irregularis* with *Tectatodinium* sp. 4 of Manum et al. (1989). The highest confirmed specimen of *C. irregularis* occurs at 108.30 R-mbsf and is consistent with our magnetostratigraphic interpretation.

TABLE S8

Species reported by:			Stratigraphic notes
Microfos:	Species	Species name in original study (if different)	
CC	Diatom <i>Proboscia barboi</i> (Brun) Jordan and Priddle 1991	CC: <i>Rhizosolenia barboi</i>	
CC	Diatom <i>Thalassiosira grunowii</i> Akiba and Yanagisawa 1985	CC: <i>Coscinodiscus plicatus</i>	
CC	Diatom <i>Denticulopsis lauta</i>		
CC	Diatom <i>Crucidenticula nicobarica</i> (Grunow) Akiba and Yanagisawa 1985	CC: <i>Denticulopsis nicobarica</i>	
CC	Diatom <i>Araniscus lewisianus</i> (Greville) Komura 1998	CC: <i>Coscinodiscus lewisianus</i>	
CC	Diatom <i>Crucidenticula punctata</i> (Schrader) Akiba and Yanagisawa 1985	CC: <i>Denticulopsis punctata hustedtii</i>	An FAD of 13.395 Ma (Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)) would be younger than available age models for Hole 643A (Goll (1989), Bleil (1989) and this study) and inconsistent with other bioevents.
CC	Diatom <i>Cestodiscus peplum</i>		
CC	Diatom <i>Denticulopsis hyalina</i>		Barron et al. (1985a) acknowledge an imprecision of 0.1-0.3 Myr for the FAD of <i>D. hyalina</i> , which would make the FAD (14.908 Ma) consistent with our magnetostratigraphic interpretation.
SP	Diatom <i>Thalassiosira fraga</i>		The LO of <i>T. fraga</i> at 291.65 R-mbsf is close to the diagenetic opal front, so the real LO may be lower.
CC	Diatom <i>Actinocyclus ingens</i>		
CC	Diatom <i>Triceratium pileus</i>		
CC	Diatom <i>Thalassiosira spinosa</i>		
CC	Pl. Foram. <i>Neogloboquadrina acostaensis</i>		
GB	Radiolarian <i>Cyrtocapsella tetrapera</i>		<i>C. tetrapera</i> occurs irregularly and its LO at 289.36 R-mbsf is close to the diagenetic opal front, so the real LO may be lower.

TABLE S9

Event Species	Age (Ma)				References	Region	Calibration (% homoid to young)	Age(GTS2012 (Ma))	Used:	Comments
	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	FAD/LAD						
LAD <i>Filiosphaera filifera</i>	1,26	1,78	0,78	0,78	Egger et al. (2016) De Sclapeter and Head (2009) de Vernal and Mudie (1989) Head et al. (1989a) de Vernal et al. (1992) Kuhlmann et al. (2006) Bujak and Matsuoka (1986) Zagarra and Helenes (2011) Mudie (1987)	N Atlantic N Atlantic N Atlantic Labrador Sea N Atlantic North Sea N Pacific C America N Atlantic	C5c.1n 50% 55% between C2n 100% and C1r.1n 0% NN19 45% NN12 0% NN19 50% C2n 100% Ionian 0% Serravallian 40% NN19 50%	22,66 1,39 X 1,26 X 5,59 1,19 X 1,78 X 0,78 Main 12,94 1,19 X	Local LAD? Local LAD? Large error margin LAD of acme, so real LAD later. Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin	
LAD <i>Melittosphaeridium chaonophorum</i>	3,26	5,59	0,78	0,78	Bujak and Matsuoka (1986) Head et al. (1989a) Head (1998) Powell (1992) Soliman et al. (2012) McMinn (1993)	N Pacific Labrador Sea N Atlantic North Sea Egypt Australia	Ionian 0% NN12 0% C2n 60% NN16 0% NNS 0% CN1.1a 33%	0,78 Main 5,59 X 1,84 X 3,70 X 14,91 4,38 X	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Labyrinthidium truncatum</i>	7,36	8,35	5,85	5,85	de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Fensome et al. (2008) Schreck et al. (2012) Head et al. (1989a) Piasecki (2003) Powell (1992) Soliman et al. (2012)	USA offshore (Atl) Canada offshore (Atl) N Atlantic Labrador Sea Greenland North Sea Egypt	NN1.1a 80% NN1d 0% 50.2% between C5n.2n 100% - C3Ar 100% NN10 100% Tortonian 80% NN1d 25% NNS 0%	7,59 X 5,94 X 8,35 X 8,29 X 8,12 X 5,85 Main 14,91	Large error margin Dated as 8.05 Ma in Fensome et al. (2008), but not independently. Large error margin Tortonian truncated by hiatus, so possibly older. Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Hystrichosphaeropsis obscura</i>	8,13	10,58	7,01	7,01	Wrenn and Kokinos (1986) Soliman et al. (2012) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Fensome et al. (2008) Brown and Downie (1985) Schreck et al. (2012) Powell (1992) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010) Sliwińska et al. (2012) Powell (1986a) Bujak and Matsuoka (1986)	USA offshore (Atl) Egypt USA offshore (Atl) Canada offshore (Atl) Ireland offshore (Atl) N Atlantic North Sea Denmark Italy N Pacific	N17 50% NNS 0% NN1.1a 80% ~50% between NN10 0% - NN12 100% NNS 50% C5n.2n 45% N17 30% NN1.1 30% C8n.2n 25% N4 0% Langhan 50%	7,59 X 14,91 7,01 Main 7,33 14,22 10,58 X 7,99 X 7,48 X 25,82 23,50 14,90	Local LAD? Large error margin Error margin too large, Dated as 7.51 Ma in Fensome et al. (2008), but not independently. Local LAD? Large error margin Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Operculodinium pioseckii</i>	8,13	8,35	7,90	7,90	Soliman et al. (2012) Zagarra and Helenes (2011) Piasecki (2003) Schreck et al. (2012) Bijl et al. (2018)	Egypt C America Greenland N Atlantic Antarctica	NNS 100% Serravallian 25% Tortonian 85% 50.2% between C5n.2n 100% - C3Ar 100% CSAcn 0%	14,77 13,27 7,90 Main 8,35 X 14,07	Local LAD? Local LAD? Tortonian truncated by hiatus, so possibly older. Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Cleistosphaeridium placacanthum</i>	10,87	13,81	4,91	4,91	Bijl et al. (2013) Soliman et al. (2012) van Mourik and Brinkhuis (2005) McMinn (1992) Mudge and Bujak (1996) Schreck et al. (2012) Zevenboom (1995) Brinkhuis and Bijl (1993) Powell (1992) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Wrenn and Kokinos (1986) van Mourik et al. (2001) Brown and Downie (1984)	Australia Egypt Italy Australia N Atlantic N Atlantic Italy Italy USA offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) Ireland offshore (Atl)	C3n.2n 50% NNS 100% C13r 80% CN4 80% P12 67% C5n.2n 45% C4n.2n 0% P19 0% N12 90% NNS 20% NNS/NN10 60% C13r 0% NP13 75%	51,40 13,53 X 33,36 13,81 X 41,40 10,58 X 8,11 X 32,10 11,95 X 13,20 X 4,91 Main 35,00 49,46	Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Possibly younger, because present in upper sample of Maastricht, but absent in lowest sample Perleto. Certainly between C4An 100% (8.71 Ma) and C3An 0% (6.733 Ma) or C3Bn 0% (7.212 Ma). Local LAD? Large error margin Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Batiacosphera hirsuta</i>	8,35	8,35	8,35	8,35	Firth (1996) Schreck et al. (2012)	N Atlantic N Atlantic	C16n.1r 50% 50.2% between C5n.2n 100% - C3Ar 100%	35,97 8,35 Main	Local LAD? Reworked (?) fragments and specimens of <i>B. hirsuta</i> up to 4.84 Ma. Dated as 8.39 Ma by Schreck et al. (2012).	
LAD <i>Minisphaeridium lotricum</i>	8,11	10,28	5,94	5,94	Bijl et al. (2013) van Mourik et al. (2001) Soliman et al. (2012) Brown and Downie (1984) Fensome et al. (2008) Brinkhuis and Bijl (1993) Firth (1996) Schreck et al. (2012)	Australia USA offshore (Atl) Egypt Ireland offshore (Atl) Canada offshore (Atl) Italy N Atlantic N Atlantic	C18r 10% C13r 0% NNS 0% NP12 100% NN1d 0% P19 0% C15r 25% C5n.2n 72%	41,05 35,00 14,91 50,50 5,94 Main 32,10 35,22 10,28 X	Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Dated as 8.05 Ma in Fensome et al. (2008), based on occurrence at same depth as HO L. <i>truncatum</i> (8.05 Ma, Williams et al. (1999), updated to GTS2004). Local LAD? Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Cerebrocysta irregularis</i>	10,28	10,28	10,28	10,28	Schreck et al. (2012)	N Atlantic	C5n.2n 72%	10,28 Main	Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Cerebrocysta poulsenii</i>	11,54	12,10	9,87	9,87	Zagarra and Helenes (2011) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Qaarijari et al. (2014) Zevenboom (1995) Piasecki (2003) Schreck et al. (2012)	C America USA offshore (Atl) Ireland offshore (Atl) Italy N Atlantic N Atlantic	Langhan 75% NNS 67% C5n.1n 60% C5r 3r 0% Tortonian 0% C5An 100%	14,36 9,87 Main 12,10 X 12,05 X 11,63 X 12,05 X	Local LAD? Large error margin Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Hystrichostrogylon membraniphorum</i>	14,12	14,91	13,27	13,27	Bijl et al. (2013) Zagarra and Helenes (2011) Soliman et al. (2012) Brown and Downie (1985) Brown and Downie (1984) Powell (1992) Olde et al. (2015) Tocher and Jarvis (1994) Prince et al. (2008) Bujak and Matsuoka (1986) Tocher and Jarvis (1996)	Australia C America Egypt Ireland offshore (Atl) Ireland offshore (Atl) North Sea North Sea France North Sea N Pacific France	C17n.3n 0% Serravallian 25% NNS >0% NN4 100% NP10 90% N11 100% UCS< 75% Acanthoceras rhotomagense 55% Marsipites testudinarius (stemless crinoid) 50% Langhan 50% Mantelliceras mantelli 60%	38,33 13,27 Main <14,91 14,91 X 54,24 13,41 X 89,42 95,74 83,75 14,90 X 99,12	Local LAD? Large error margin; Rare in core. Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Large error margin; ~25% Middle Miocene Local LAD?	
FAD <i>Batiacosphera bergensis</i>	13,74	13,74	13,74	13,74	Schreck and Matthiesen (2014)	Atlantic	C5Abr 0%	13,74 Main	Local LAD?	
FAD <i>Cerebrocysta irregularis</i>	13,89	13,89	13,89	13,89	Schreck et al. (2012)	N Atlantic	extrapolated from overlying CSABr; CSABr -11%	13,89 Main	Calibration uncertain because of uncertain magnetostratigraphy in CSACn at ODP Site 907. Downward extrapolation yields 13.885 Ma, the same as reported by Schreck et al. (2012).	
LAD <i>Aptedinium tectatum</i>	13,09	13,88	11,90	11,90	Powell (1992) Louwey et al. (2008) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Londeix and Jan du Chêne (1998)	North Sea Ireland offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) France	NNS 100% C5ABn 50% NNS 75% N6 0%	11,90 Main 13,49 X 13,88 X 17,59	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD?	
LAD <i>Aptedinium spiridoides</i>	13,90	14,57	13,27	13,27	Powell (1992) Köthe (2012) Williams et al. (1993) Londeix and Jan du Chêne (1998) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Fensome et al. (2008) Soliman et al. (2012)	North Sea Germany Northern hemisphere France USA offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) Egypt	NN2 67% NNS 50% Serravallian 25% NN2 50% NNS 25% NNS 0% NN4 50%	19,78 14,22 X 13,27 Main 20,55 14,57 X 13,53 X 16,43	Local LAD? Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin Dated as 13.35 in Fensome et al. (2008), based on Williams et al. (1999). Local LAD?	
FAD <i>Habibacysta tectata</i>	13,88	14,28	13,49	14,28	de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Louwey et al. (2008) Köthe (2012) Head et al. (1989a) Schreck et al. (2012)	USA offshore (Atl) Ireland offshore (Atl) Germany Labrador Sea N Atlantic	NNS 75% C5ABn 50% 40% between NNS 0% - NN10 100% NN10 <100% extrapolated from overlying CSABr; CSABr -413%	13,88 X 13,49 X 9,85 >8,29 14,28 Main	Large error margin Large error margin Local FAD? Local FAD?; Present in lowest sample. Calibration uncertain because of uncertain magnetostratigraphy of CSACn and lower at ODP Site 907. Downward extrapolation yields 14.28 Ma.	
LAD <i>Cibropæridium tenuitubulatum</i>	13,93	14,90	13,27	13,27	van Mourik et al. (2001) Duffield and Stein (1986) Brinkhuis and Bijl (1993) Williams et al. (1993) Firth (1996) Powell (1992) Bujak and Matsuoka (1986)	USA offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) Italy Northern hemisphere N Atlantic North Sea N Pacific	C15n 100% N11 0% C13r 75% Serravallian 25% C18n.1n 100% N10 100% Langhan 50%	35,00 13,77 X 34,03 13,27 Main 38,62 13,77 X 14,90 X	Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin Large error margin; ~25% Middle Miocene	
LAD <i>Distatodinium paradoxum</i>	14,92	15,43	14,50	14,50	Powell (1992) Biff and Marum (1988) Brinkhuis and Bijl (1993) Fensome et al. (2008) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Louwey et al. (2008) Köthe (2012) van Mourik et al. (2001) Soliman et al. (2012) Bujak and Matsuoka (1986) Firth (1996)	North Sea Italy Italy Canada offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) Ireland offshore (Atl) Germany USA offshore (Atl) Egypt, Shukher-1 N Pacific N Atlantic	NNS 100% P22 0% P19 0% ~50% between NNS 0% - NN7 0% NNS 25% C5Br 80% NNS 30% C13r 0% NN4 83% Langhan 50% C18r 50%	14,78 X 26,93 32,10 13,41 14,57 X 15,32 X 14,50 Main 35,00 15,43 X 14,90 X 40,65	Large error margin Local LAD? Local LAD? Error margin too large, 12.97 Ma according to Fensome et al. (2008), based on Williams et al. (1999). Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Large error margin; ~25% Middle Miocene Local LAD?	
FAD <i>Achomosphera andalousiensis</i>	11,81	13,12	10,55	13,12	Zevenboom (1995) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Powell (1992) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010) Williams et al. (1993)	Italy USA offshore (Atl) North Sea Denmark Northern hemisphere	C5An.1n 100% NNS 100% NNS 33% NNS 25% Serravallian 50%	12,05 X 10,55 X 10,78 X 13,12 Main 12,72 X	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin	

		Brown and Downie (1985)	Ireland offshore (Atl)	Serravallian 100%	11,63 X	Large error margin	
LAD	<i>Cribroseridinium giesepeii</i>	14,21 14,90 13,53 13,53	Soliman et al. (2012) Brinkhuis and Biffi (1993) Firth (1996) Brown and Downie (1984) Bujak and Matsuoka (1986)	Egypt Italy N Atlantic Ireland offshore (Atl) N Pacific	NNS 100% C13n 75% C11r 25% NP13 0% Langhian 50%	13,53 Main 33,29 30,44 50,50 14,90 X	Nannofossil stratigraphy missing at relevant depth. Estimate therefore rough estimate. Certainly younger than NNS 25%. Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Large error margin: ~25% Middle Miocene
FAD	<i>Cerebrocysta poulsenii</i>	17,85 17,95 17,76 17,95	Zagarra and Helenes (2011) de Verteuil and Norris (1996)	C America USA offshore (Atl)	Burdigalian 60% NN3 100%	17,76 X 17,95 Main	Large error margin Large error margin
FAD	<i>Oligostadidium obovatum</i>	14,57 15,16 13,99 15,16	Powell (1992) Brown and Downie (1985) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010) Louwye et al. (2008) Zevenboom (1995) Williams et al. (1993) Bijl et al. (2018)	North Sea Ireland offshore (Atl) USA offshore (Atl) Denmark Ireland offshore (Atl) C5Bn.2n.0% Northern hemisphere Antarctica	N10 50% NNS 50% NNS 33% NNS 10% C5Acn 25% C5Bn.2n.0% Langhian 50% C5Bn.2n.0%	14,01 X 14,22 X 14,45 X 14,77 X 13,99 X 15,06 X 14,90 X 15,16 Main	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin
FAD	<i>Labyrinthodinium truncatum</i>	16,09 18,12 15,16 18,12	de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Head et al. (1989a) Powell (1992) Louwye et al. (2008) Köthe (2012) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010) Zevenboom (1995) Soliman et al. (2012)	USA offshore (Atl) Labrador Sea North Sea Ireland offshore (Atl) Germany Denmark Italy Egypt	NN4 75% NN10 <100% NN8 25% C5Cn.1r 70% NN4 80% NN9 70% C5Bn.2n.0% NN3 50%	15,67 X 8,29 10,81 16,28 X 15,52 X 15,82 X 15,16 X 18,12 Main	Large error margin Local FAD?, Present close to lowest sample. Local FAD? Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin NN3 50% (with large error margin), but suspected caving, so LO could also be at NN4 60% (16.126 Ma)
LAD	<i>Cordosphaeridium conthrefelus</i>	17,48 20,70 13,88 13,88	Soliman et al. (2012) Powell (1992) Brinkhuis and Biffi (1993) Williams et al. (1993) Firth (1996) Londex and Jan du Chêne (1998) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010) Zevenboom (1995) Fensome et al. (2008)	Egypt North Sea Italy Northern hemisphere N Atlantic France USA offshore (Atl) Denmark Italy N Atlantic	NN4 25% NN4 80% P19 0% Aquitanian 90% C13n 60% NS 100% NN2 85% NN2 100% C5Dr.1n 100% NN5 75%	17,19 X 15,52 X 22,10 20,70 X 25,15 17,59 X 18,96 X 18,28 X 17,72 X 13,88 Main	Local FAD? Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Dated as 14.00 Ma by Fensome et al. (2008)
FAD	<i>Sumatradinium druggii</i>	17,74 18,28 17,19 18,28	de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Soliman et al. (2012)	USA offshore (Atl) Egypt	NN3 0% NN4 25%	18,28 Main 17,19 X	Large error margin Large error margin
FAD	<i>Sumatradinium hispidum</i>	18,28 18,28 18,28 18,28	Soliman et al. (2012)	Egypt	NN2 100%	18,28 Main	NN2 <100%, but unclear how much, because lower part of NN2 truncated by hiatus.
FAD	<i>Cousteodinium aubryae</i>	19,74 21,69 17,80 21,69	Zevenboom (1995) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010)	Italy USA offshore (Atl) Denmark	C5Bn.1n.0% NN2 25% NN4 5%	14,87 21,69 Main 17,80 X	Local FAD? Large error margin Large error margin
FAD	<i>Pixidnopsis tuberculata</i>	21,68 23,23 20,13 23,23	De Scheppe and Head (2009) Viersteeg and Zevenboom (1995) Montanari et al. (1997) Bijl et al. (2018)	N Atlantic Mediterranean Italy Antarctica	C7An.1n 38% C6An.1n 50% C6Cn.3n 100%	2,86 2,39 20,13 X 23,23 Main	Local FAD? Local FAD? Local FAD? Main
FAD	<i>Meliosphaeridium chaenophorum</i>	21,60 22,96 20,10 22,96	Bujak and Matsuoka (1986) Head et al. (1989a) Powell (1992) Williams et al. (1993) De Scheppe and Head (2009) Londex and Jan du Chêne (1998) Soliman et al. (2012) Duffield and Stein (1986)	N Pacific Labrador Sea North Sea Northern hemisphere N Atlantic France Egypt USA offshore (Atl)	Tortonian 0% NN10 <100% N4 0% Aquitanian 50% NN15 <100% NN2 60% NN2 100% N10 0%	11,63 8,29 22,96 Main 21,74 X 3,70 20,10 X 18,28 14,24	Local FAD? Local FAD?, Present in lowest sample. Large error margin Large error margin Local FAD?, Present in lowest sample. Local FAD? Local FAD? Local FAD?
FAD	<i>Sumatradinium soucouyantiae</i>	19,89 21,69 18,51 21,69	de Verteuil and Norris (1992) Montanari et al. (1997) Soliman et al. (2012)	USA offshore (Atl) Italy Egypt	NN2 25% C6n 25% NN2 95%	21,69 Main 19,89 X 18,51 X	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin
FAD	<i>Exochosphaeridium insigne</i>	19,11 20,10 18,28 20,10	de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010) Soliman et al. (2012)	USA offshore (Atl) Denmark Egypt	NN2 60% NN2 85% NN2 100%	20,10 Main 18,96 X 18,28 X	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin
LAD	<i>Caligodinium amiculum</i>	21,85 22,98 21,23 21,23	Firth (1996) Biffi and Manum (1988) Brinkhuis and Biffi (1993) Williams et al. (1993) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010)	N Atlantic Italy Italy Northern hemisphere USA offshore (Atl) Denmark	C16r 50% NN1 50% C13n 60% Aquitanian 50% NN2 30% NN2 35%	36,83 22,98 X 21,23 21,74 X 21,46 X 21,23 Main	Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Large error margin Large error margin Main
FAD	<i>Operculodinium piaseckii</i>	15,29 16,93 14,04 16,93	Soliman et al. (2012) Zagarra and Helenes (2011) Zevenboom (1995)	Egypt C America Italy	NNS 0% Langhian 90% C5Cr 60%	14,91 X 14,04 X 16,93 Main	Large error margin Large error margin Main
FAD	<i>Botrocapsphaera sphaerica</i>	18,76 22,12 16,98 22,12	Soliman et al. (2012) Williams et al. (1993) Bijl et al. (2018)	Egypt Northern hemisphere Antarctica	NN4 25% Aquitanian 35% C5Cr 50%	17,19 X 22,12 Main 16,98 X	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin
FAD	<i>Janduchenesia janduchenesi</i>	23,96 23,96 23,96 23,96	Soliman et al. (2012) Head et al. (1989a) Bijl et al. (2018)	Egypt Labrador Sea Antarctica	NN4 100% NN10 100% C7n.1n 100%	14,91 8,29 23,96 Main	Occurs in single sample. Local FAD? Main
FAD	<i>Invertocysta tubulata</i>	24,71 25,80 23,63 25,80	Powell (1992) Louwye et al. (2008) Williams et al. (1993) Zagarra and Helenes (2011) Bijl et al. (2018)	North Sea Ireland offshore (Atl) Northern hemisphere C America Antarctica	P23 33% C5Abr 25% Serravallian 75% Serravallian 80% C6Cr 50%	25,80 Main 13,71 12,17 12,06 23,63 X	Large error margin Local FAD? Local FAD? Local FAD? Local FAD?
LAD	<i>Chiropteridium gatao</i>	24,04 28,23 20,55 20,55	Fensome et al. (2008) Dybckjær and Piasecki (2010) Sliwirska et al. (2012) de Verteuil and Norris (1996) Head and Norris (1989) Biffi and Manum (1988) Brinkhuis and Biffi (1993)	N Atlantic Denmark Denmark France Labrador Sea Italy Italy	~50% between NP25 0% - NN2 0% NN2 20% C9r 10% NN2 25% NP24 50% NN2 50% C13r 75%	24,83 21,91 X 27,82 X 21,69 X 28,23 X 20,55 Main 24,03	Error margin too large. Dated as 21.90 Ma by Fensome et al. (2008), based on Williams et al. (2004). Large error margin Local FAD? Local FAD? Local FAD? Local LAD? Local LAD?
LAD	<i>Chiropteridium lobospinosum</i>	25,93 26,23 22,98 22,98	Powell (1992) Head and Norris (1989) Köthe (2012) Gradstein et al. (1992) Biffi and Manum (1988)	North Sea Labrador Sea Germany North Sea Italy	P23 15% NP24 50% NP24 60% NN1 50% NP25 75%	26,42 X 28,23 X 27,95 X 22,98 Main 24,06 X	Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD?
FAD	<i>Aptedodinium spiridoides</i>	28,17 30,58 25,56 30,58	Powell (1992) Köthe (2012) Williams et al. (1993) Biffi and Manum (1988)	North Sea Germany Northern hemisphere Italy	NP24 45% NP23 60% C13n 75% NN4 50%	28,37 X 30,58 Main 25,56 X 16,43	Large error margin Main Large error margin Local FAD?
FAD	<i>Leptodinium italicum</i>	29,46 29,46 29,46 29,46	Biffi and Manum (1988)	Italy	P20 75%	29,46 Main	Main
LAD	<i>Litrocysta semicircularata</i>	27,08 29,62 25,82 25,82	Brinkhuis et al. (2003) Powell (1992) Gradstein et al. (1992) Brinkhuis and Biffi (1993) Pross et al. (2010) Sliwirska et al. (2012) Egger et al. (2016) Van Simaey et al. (2004)	Australia North Sea North Sea Italy Italy Denmark Canada offshore (Atl) Belgium	C9r 50% P22 15% NP24 0% C13n 60% C9n 75% C8n.2n 25% C9n 85% NP24 100%	27,05 X 26,42 X 29,62 X 33,38 26,67 X 25,82 Main 26,57 X 26,84 X	Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Main Large error margin Large error margin
LAD	<i>Achilleodinium bifurmoides</i>	28,12 30,58 25,99 25,99	Powell (1992) Brown and Downie (1984) Williams et al. (1993) Firth (1996) Van Simaey et al. (2004) Pross et al. (2010) Brinkhuis and Biffi (1993) Alcalá et al. (2015)	North Sea Ireland offshore (Atl) Northern hemisphere N Atlantic Belgium Italy Italy W Turkey	NP23 60% NP13 75% Rupelian 80% C17n.1r 75% NP24 66% C8r 100% P16/P17 100% P18 50%	30,58 X 49,46 29,25 37,78 27,79 X 25,99 Main 34,03 64,58	Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD? Local LAD?
LAD	<i>Enneadocysta arcuata</i>	32,11 33,39 30,82 30,82	Powell (1992) Head and Norris (1989)	North Sea Labrador Sea	P18 33% NP23 50%	33,39 X 30,82 Main	Large error margin Main
FAD	<i>Chiropteridium lobospinosum</i>	31,79 33,16 30,46 33,16	Egger et al. (2016) Eldrett and Harding (2009) Firth (1996) Powell (1992) Head and Norris (1989) Köthe (2012) Gradstein et al. (1992) Wilpshaar et al. (1996)	N Atlantic N Atlantic N Atlantic North Sea Labrador Sea Germany North Sea Italy	C12r 50% C13n 100% C12r 25% NP23 65% NP23 50% NP22 75% NP23 0% C12n 33%	32,10 X 33,16 Main 32,63 X 30,46 X 30,82 X 32,25 X 32,02 X 30,89 X	Large error margin Large error margin Local LAD? Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin Large error margin
FAD	<i>Heteraulacysta campanula</i>	35,52 37,99 31,54 37,99	Brinkhuis (1994) Brinkhuis and Biffi (1993) Powell (1992)	Italy Italy North Sea	NP18 80% C17n 25% NP23 20%	37,04 X 37,99 Main 31,54 X	Large error margin Main Large error margin

TABLE S10			Age (Ma)				References	Based on:	Region	Calibration Type	Published Age (Ma)	Original timescale	Age GTS2012 (Ma)	Used:	GTS2012 comments
Event	Microfossil Species	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	FAD/LAD										
FAD	Diatom	<i>Proboscia barbai</i> (Brun)	13,9	18,47	11,8	18,47	Cody et al. (2008) Cody et al. (2008) Barron et al. (1985a)  Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Antarctic Antarctic Eastern Tropical Pacific  North Pacific	Total range CONOP model Average range CONOP model Biostratigraphic interpolation  Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	18.47 (total range) 13-13.37 (average range)  11,2 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985), using the suggested anomaly 5-chron 11 correlation.	Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004)  Gradstein et al. (2004)	18,47 13,19 11,8  12,4	Main X X  X		
LAD	Diatom	<i>Thalassiosira grunowii</i>	8,0	8,2	7,9	7,9	Barron et al. (1985b)  Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Barron, unpublished data, Core RC-12-418  North Pacific	Magnetostratigraphy  Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	7,3 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985), using the suggested anomaly 5-chron 11 correlation.  7,9	Gradstein et al. (1985), using the suggested anomaly 5-chron 11 correlation.  Gradstein et al. (2004)	8,2  7,9	X  Main		
LAD	Diatom	<i>Denticulopsis lauta</i>	11,1	13,1	8,6	8,6	Cody et al. (2008) Cody et al. (2008) Ciesielski (1983) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Antarctic Antarctic Antarctic North Pacific	Total range CONOP model Average range CONOP model Magnetostratigraphy; Ar/Ar dating Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	9.74 (total range) 12.46-13.73 (average range) 8,6 - 13,1	Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004)  Gradstein et al. (2004)	9,75 13,10 8,6 13,1	X X Main X	Timescale unknown	
FAD	Planktic foraminifer	<i>Neoglobobulimina acostaensis</i>	11,0	11,8	9,83	11,8	Anthonissen and Ogg (2012)  Anthonissen and Ogg (2012) Lourens et al. (2004) Lirer et al. (2002) Hilgen et al. (2000)	Chaisson and Pearson (1997)  North Atlantic Mediterranean Mediterranean Mediterranean	Cyclostratigraphy  Magnetostratigraphy Cyclostratigraphy Cyclostratigraphy Cyclostratigraphy	9,83  10,9 10,57 (First Regular Occurrence)  11,8 11,78	Gradstein et al. (2012)  Gradstein et al. (2012) Gradstein et al. (2004) Astronomical: Laskar et al. (1993) Astronomical: Laskar et al. (1993)	9,83  10,9 10,58 11,8 11,78	X  X X Main X	Astronomical: Laskar et al. (1993) Astronomical: Laskar et al. (1993)	
LAD	Diatom	<i>Crucidenticula nicobarica</i> (Grunow)	12,5	12,9	12,26	12,26	Cody et al. (2008) Cody et al. (2008) Pälike et al. (2010) Bohaty et al. (2003)  Barron et al. (1985a)  Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Antarctic Antarctic Eastern Equatorial Pacific Kerguelen Plateau  Eastern Tropical Pacific  Equatorial Pacific	Total range CONOP model Average range CONOP model Confirmation only Magnetostratigraphy of Baldauf and Barron (1991); confirmation from Ar/Ar dating Biostratigraphic interpolation  Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	12.14-12.26 (total range) 12.57-12.67 (average range)  12,5 12,3  12,6 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985), using the suggested anomaly 5-chron 11 correlation. 12,3	Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004) Berggren et al. (1995)  Gradstein et al. (2004)	12,26 12,64 12,5 12,4  12,9 12,4	Main X X X  X X		
LAD	Diatom	<i>Araniscus lewisianus</i> (Greville)	13,7	14,88	12,9	12,9	Cody et al. (2008) Cody et al. (2008) Pälike et al. (2010) Barron et al. (1985a)  Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Antarctic Antarctic Eastern Equatorial Pacific Eastern Tropical Pacific  Eastern Equatorial Pacific	Total range CONOP model Average range CONOP model Confirmation only Biostratigraphic interpolation  Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy	14.31-14.61 (total range) 14.68-15.1 (average range) 12,99 12,9 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985), using the suggested anomaly 5-chron 11 correlation. 12,9	Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004)  Gradstein et al. (2004)	14,47 14,88 13,01 13,1  12,9	X X X X  Main		
FAD	Diatom	<i>Thalassiosira grunowii</i>	14,2	14,5	13,9	14,5	Barron (1985a) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Eastern Equatorial Pacific North Pacific	Biostratigraphic interpolation Magnetostratigraphy	13.8-13.9 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985) 14,5	Gradstein et al. (1985) Gradstein et al. (2004)	13,9 14,5	X Main		
FAD	Diatom	<i>Crucidenticula punctata</i> (Schrader)	13,1	13,4	12,9	13,4	Pälike et al. (2010) Barron (2003)  Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Eastern Equatorial Pacific Equatorial Pacific  Eastern Equatorial Pacific	Biostratigraphic interpolation Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)  Biostratigraphic interpolation	13,18 12,8  13,4	Gradstein et al. (2004) Berggren et al. (1995)  Gradstein et al. (2004)	13,18 12,9  13,4	X X  Main		
LAD	Diatom	<i>Cestodiscus peplum</i>	14,1	14,16	14,1	14,1	Pälike et al. (2010) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Eastern Equatorial Pacific Equatorial Pacific	Confirmation only Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	14,19 14,1	Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004)	14,16 14,1	X Main		
FAD	Diatom	<i>Denticulopsis hyalina</i>	14,5	14,9	13,79	14,9	Cody et al. (2008) Cody et al. (2008) Barron et al. (1985a)	Antarctic Antarctic Eastern Tropical Pacific	Total range CONOP model Average range CONOP model Biostratigraphic interpolation	14.16-14.56 (total range) 13.45-14.13 (average range) 15,0 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985)	Gradstein et al. (2004) Gradstein et al. (2004)  Berggren et al. (1985)	14,35 13,79 14,9	X X Main		

		Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Barron (2003), based on: Barron (1992); Shackleton et al. (1995); unpublished notes of Barron	North Pacific	Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	14,9 Gradstein et al. (2004)	14,9 X
FAD Diatom	<i>Denticulopsis lauta</i>	15,8 15,9 15,57 15,9	Cody et al. (2008) Cody et al. (2008) Barron et al. (2013) Barron et al. (1985a) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014) Barron (1985a)	Yanagisawa and Akiba (1998), based on: Barron and Gladenkov (1995) North Pacific Eastern Tropical Pacific North Pacific Eastern Equatorial Pacific	Total range CONOP model Average range CONOP model Confirmation only Biostratigraphic interpolation Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995) Biostratigraphic interpolation	15.57 (total range) 15.67–15.7 (average range) 15,9 Gradstein et al. (2004) 16,1 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985) 15,9 Gradstein et al. (2004) 15,9 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985)	15,57 X 15,69 X 15,9 Main 15,9 X 15,9 Main 15,7 X
FAD Diatom	<i>Cestodiscus peplum</i>	16,2 16,4 16,15 16,4	Pälike et al. (2010) Barron et al. (1985b) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Barron (1985a), based on: Barron (1985b) Eastern Equatorial Pacific Eastern Equatorial Pacific Equatorial Pacific	Confirmation only Magnetostratigraphy Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	16,15 Gradstein et al. (2004) 16,4 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985) 16,4 Gradstein et al. (2004)	16,15 X 16,2 X 16,4 Main
LAD Diatom	<i>Thalassiosira fraga</i>	16,2 16,5 15,96 15,96	Pälike et al. (2010) Barron (2003) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014) Barron et al. (1985a)	Barron (1983) Barron (1992); Shackleton et al. (1995); unpublished notes of Barron Eastern Equatorial Pacific Equatorial Pacific Eastern Equatorial Pacific Eastern Tropical Pacific	Confirmation only Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995) Biostratigraphic interpolation Biostratigraphic interpolation	15,96 Gradstein et al. (2004) 16,5 Berggren et al. (1995) 16,3 Gradstein et al. (2004) 16,4 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985)	15,96 Main 16,5 X 16,3 X 16,2 X
FAD Diatom	<i>Actinocyclus ingens</i>	16,1 18,2 15,25 18,2	Cody et al. (2008) Cody et al. (2008) Pälike et al. (2010) Barron et al. (2013) Bohaty et al. (2003) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Barron (1983) Barron (1985a) Eastern Equatorial Pacific New Jersey Shelf Kerguelen Plateau North Pacific	Total range CONOP model Average range CONOP model Confirmation only Confirmation only Magnetostratigraphy; Confirmation from Ar/Ar dating Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995)	15.78 (total range) 15.84–15.89 (average range) 15,25 Gradstein et al. (2004) 15,5 Gradstein et al. (2004) 16.2 (First Common Occurrence) Berggren et al. (1995) 18,2 Gradstein et al. (2004)	15,78 X 15,87 X 15,25 X 15,5 X 16,2 X 18,2 Main
LAD Diatom	<i>Triceratium pileus</i>	17,4 17,6 17,3 17,3	Pälike et al. (2010) Barron (1985a) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014)	Barron (2005) Eastern Equatorial Pacific Eastern Equatorial Pacific Central Tropical Pacific	Biostratigraphic interpolation Magnetostratigraphy Magnetostratigraphy	17,35 Gradstein et al. (2004) 17,6 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985) 17,6 Gradstein et al. (2004)	17,35 X 17,3 Main 17,6 X
LAD Diatom	<i>Thalassiosira spinosa</i>	17,6 17,64 17,5 17,5	Pälike et al. (2010) Barron (1985a)	Eastern Equatorial Pacific Eastern Equatorial Pacific	Biostratigraphic interpolation Magnetostratigraphy	17,64 Gradstein et al. (2004) 17,9 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985)	17,64 X 17,5 Main
FAD Radiolarian	<i>Cyrtocapsella tetrapera</i>	21,84 21,92 21,77 21,92	Nigrini et al. (2005) Nigrini et al. (2005) Nigrini et al. (2005)	Central Equatorial Pacific ODP Site 1218 Central Equatorial Pacific ODP Site 1219 Central Equatorial Pacific ODP Site 1220	Magnetostratigraphy Magnetostratigraphy Magnetostratigraphy	22.52–22.65 Berggren et al. (1995) 22.6–22.86 Berggren et al. (1995) 22.25–23.01 Berggren et al. (1995)	21,77 X 21,92 Main 21,85 X
FAD Diatom	<i>Thalassiosira fraga</i>	19,7 20,4 19,21 20,4	Pälike et al. (2010) Barron (2003) Barron (1985a) Gladenkov and Barron (1995) Harwood and Maruyama (1992) Barron Diatom Catalog in Lazarus et al. (2014) Barron et al. (1985a)	Barron (1983) Barron (1992); Shackleton et al. (1995); unpublished notes of Barron Eastern Equatorial Pacific North Pacific Kerguelen Plateau Central Tropical Pacific Eastern Tropical Pacific	Confirmation only Bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Barron (1992); Integrated cyclo-, bio- and magnetostratigraphy of Shackleton et al. (1995) Biostratigraphic extrapolation Magnetostratigraphy Magnetostratigraphy Magnetostratigraphy Biostratigraphic extrapolation	19,21 Gradstein et al. (2004) 20,3 Berggren et al. (1995) 19,9 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985) 20,1 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985) 21,2 Berggren et al. (1985) 20,4 Gradstein et al. (2004) 19,9 i.e. Berggren et al. (1985)	19,21 X 19,9 X 19,2 X 19,4 X 20,3 X 20,4 Main 19,2 X













