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  - Site Name: MD-9509

  - Site description/Depositional context: Marine core 9509 was taken from the VALPAMED set of cores, collected by the R/V Marion Dufresne in 1995.

  - Country: Distal part of the Nile cone, off the southern coast of Israel.

  - Latitude (degrees): 34°16.98 E

  - Longitude (degrees): 32°01.90 N

  - Elevation (m a.s.l.): 884 m water depth

  - Pollen count data: By Dafna Langgut; It was sampled for palynological analysis, at ~10 cm intervals in non sapropel and 5 cm in sapropel layers. One hundred twenty samples were processed using standard palynological techniques.

  - Depth of samples: This is a 17.8 m long core

  - Publications associated to the data (can be submitted later if the paper is not yet published)

1. Langgut D., Almogi-Labin A., Bar-Matthews M., Weinstein-Evron M. 2011. Vegetation and Climate changes in the South-Eastern Mediterranean during the Last Glacial-Interglacial cycle (86 ka): new marine pollen record. Quaternary Science Reviews 30: 3960-3972.
2. Langgut D., Almogi-Labin A., Bar-Matthews M., Pickarski N., Weinstein-Evron M. 2018. Evidence for a humid interval at ~56–44 ka in the Levant and its potential link to modern humans dispersal out of Africa. *Journal of Human Evolution* 124: 75-90.
3. Langgut D. 2018. Late Quaternary Nile flows as recorded in the Levantine Basin: The palynological evidence. *Quaternary International* 464: 273-284.

If you have, please add the following and more that you find important:

 - Age determination of the sediment (e.g. radiocarbon, tephra, varve age)

  - Water depth: (is 0 if no lake) 884 m water depth

  - Basin size (ha): (lake: water surface; mire: unforested area) Southeastern Levantine Basin.

  - Coring/Sampling device: February 1995

  - Year core/sample collected:

  - Sample volume (cm3): a value for each sample

  - Sample thickness (cm): a value for each sample

  - Surrounding / regional vegetation: The pollen originated from various phytogeographic zones, including Mediterranean, Irano-Touranian, Saharo-Arabian and tropical elements (the latter grains were transported via the Nile River) (see Figure 1 at Langgut 2018).

  - Lithological information: (gross categories e.g. gyttia, peat ..). Marine record with the presence of Sapropel 1 and 3. Detailed sedimentological analyses were performed on core 9509 by Almogi-Labin et al. (2009). TOC values and pollen concentrations are relatively constant (0.6-0.9 wt% and 2,334/g sediment on average, correspondingly) except for a distinct increase in both parameters during sapropels S1 and S3 (Fig. 2). Sedimentation rates are 20.7 cm/ka on average, and they fluctuate over time. Extremely high rates occur at 85.8-83.6 ka (33.6 cm/ka on average), 55.8-43.5 ka (40.9 cm/ka on average) and 35.9-32.4 ka (32.9 cm/ka on average).

  - Age estimates of all samples as cal. yrs BP (possibly with Age uncertainty low and high): The record starts at 86.0 ka at the end of Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 5 and lasting till the present.

  - Age basis for chronology (age used for the chronology): The chronological framework of the current study is based on a correlation of the planktonic foraminifera δ18O *G. ruber* record with the high-resolution, well-dated speleothem record from the Soreq Cave, Israel and with the 14C chronology of core 9501 (Fig 1b at Langgut et al., 2011 and see also Almogi-Labin et al., 2009). It also takes into account the identification of sapropels, based on the significant increase in both TOC content and pollen concentrations, as well as the good state of pollen preservation.

  \* Hydrological catchment size (ha):

  \* Latitude of coring location within the site (degrees): 34°16.98 E

  \* Longitude of coring location within the site (degrees): 32°01.90 N

  \* Loss-on-ignition (% dry weight):