

Supplementary Materials for

Early urban impact on Mediterranean coastal environments

David Kaniewski, Elise Van Campo, Christophe Morhange, Joël Guiot, Dov Zviely, Idan Shaked, Thierry Otto, Michal Artzy

This file includes:

5 figures

5 Tables

Supplementary Figures and Tables

Supplementary Figure S1 | Map of northwestern Israel and of the evolution of urbanization at Tel Akko and Akko since ~ 4000 BP. The map was generated by D. Zviely with Adobe Illustrator CS5. (a) Details of the Haifa Bay⁴¹ with the tells indicated as yellow circles. The palaeocoastline for the 4000-3000 cal yr BP period, termed Bronze Age coastline, is underlined in red. (b) Urban development at Akko since ~ 4000 BP with the building of a massive rampart during the Middle Bronze Age (picture M. Artzy), a public building from the Persian period (picture M. Artzy) where several ostraca written in Phoenician were found, and the “old city” in 1918. Akko is nowadays an expanding urban center.

Supplementary Figure S2 | Pollen-derived ecosystems established from the main taxa from the Akko record. A total of 9 clusters were defined by the neighbour joining. The pollen-types of each cluster were summed to define 4 pre-urban and 5 urban-adapted pollen-derived ecosystems. The three main pollen-derived ecosystems in the coastal area for the last 6000 years are Mediterranean open-forest, *Quercus calliprinos* woodland and shrub-steppe.

Supplementary Figure S3 | Main transition towards an urban environment highlighted by dominant pollen-derived ecosystems. The pre-urban Mediterranean open-forest is plotted against two urban-adapted ecosystems [(a) *Quercus calliprinos* woodland, (b) shrub-steppe]. The urban threshold, corresponding to the main shift in vegetation cover, is underlined by a white stripe. (c) Reconstructed ecosystems (matrix %) with the natural ecosystems on the left side and the urban-adapted on the right side.

Supplementary Figure S4 | Akko climate reconstruction. Climate reconstruction with 90%-confidence interval of the annual precipitation, mean annual temperature, mean temperature of the coldest month (MTCO) and mean temperature of the warmest month (MTWA).

Supplementary Figure S5 | Eastern Mediterranean climate reconstruction. Climate reconstruction with 90%-confidence interval of the annual precipitation, mean annual temperature, mean temperature of the coldest month (MTCO) and mean temperature of the warmest month (MTWA). The reconstruction is based on an average of five sites covering various periods of the last six millennia.

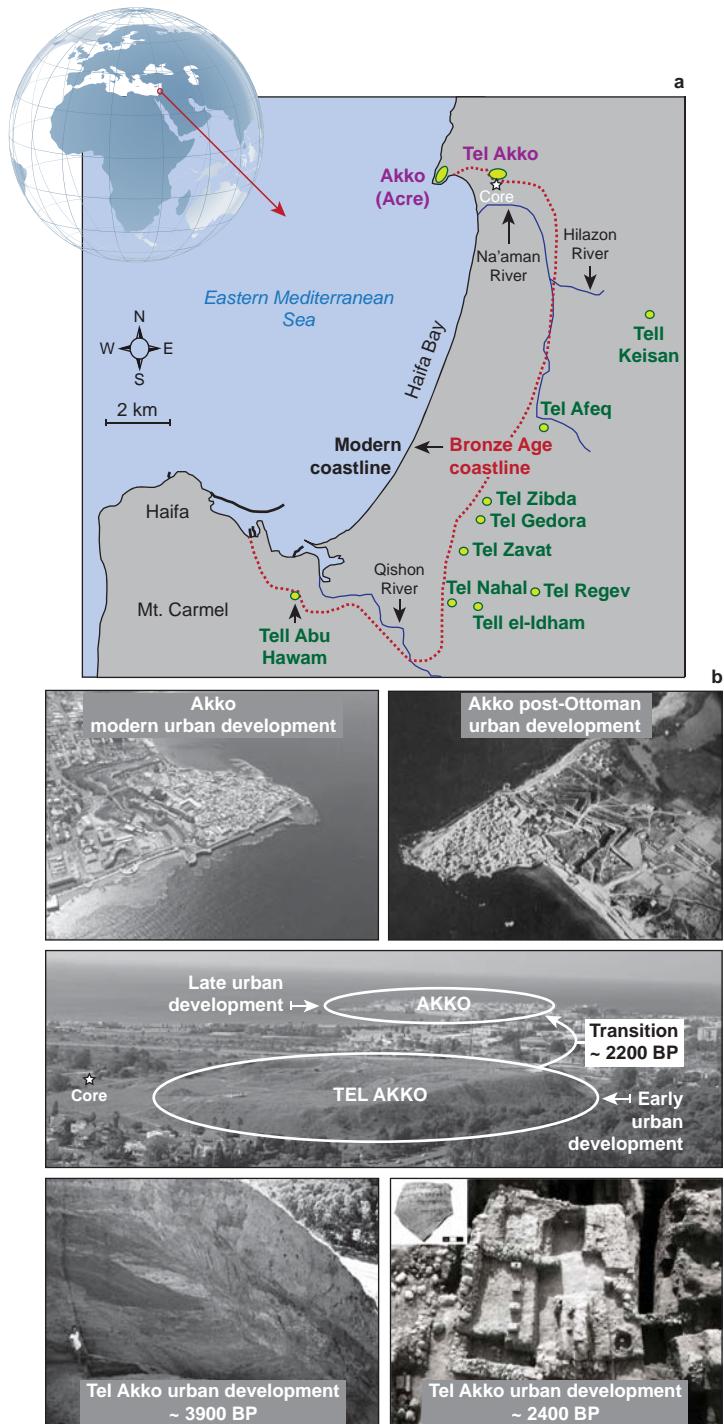
Supplementary Table S1 | Recorded data from the Akko core. The pollen-derived ecosystems are displayed in percentages and presented on a linear age-scale.

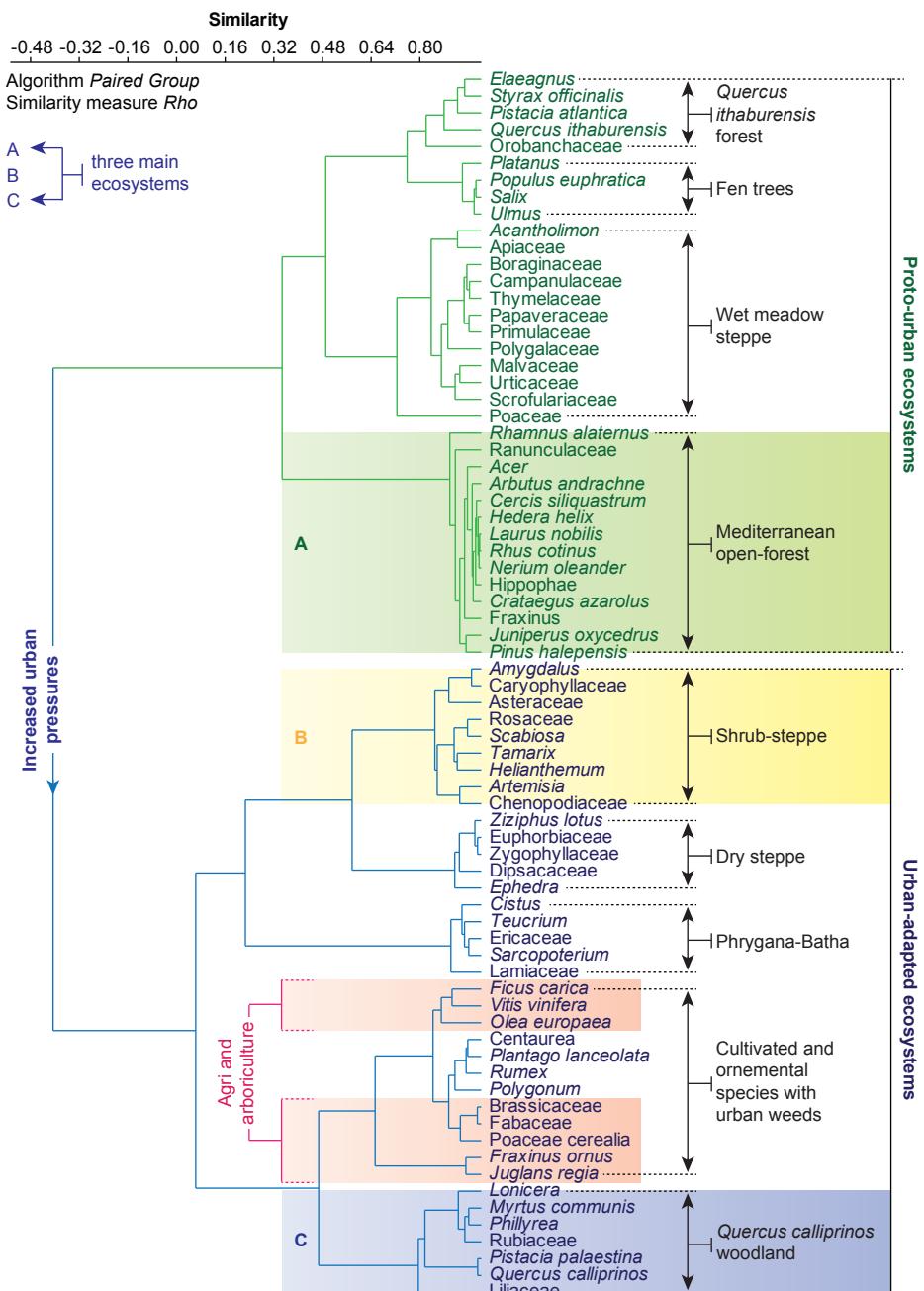
Supplementary Table S2 | Data from the PCA-Axis1 and the reconstructed climate values for the Akko core.

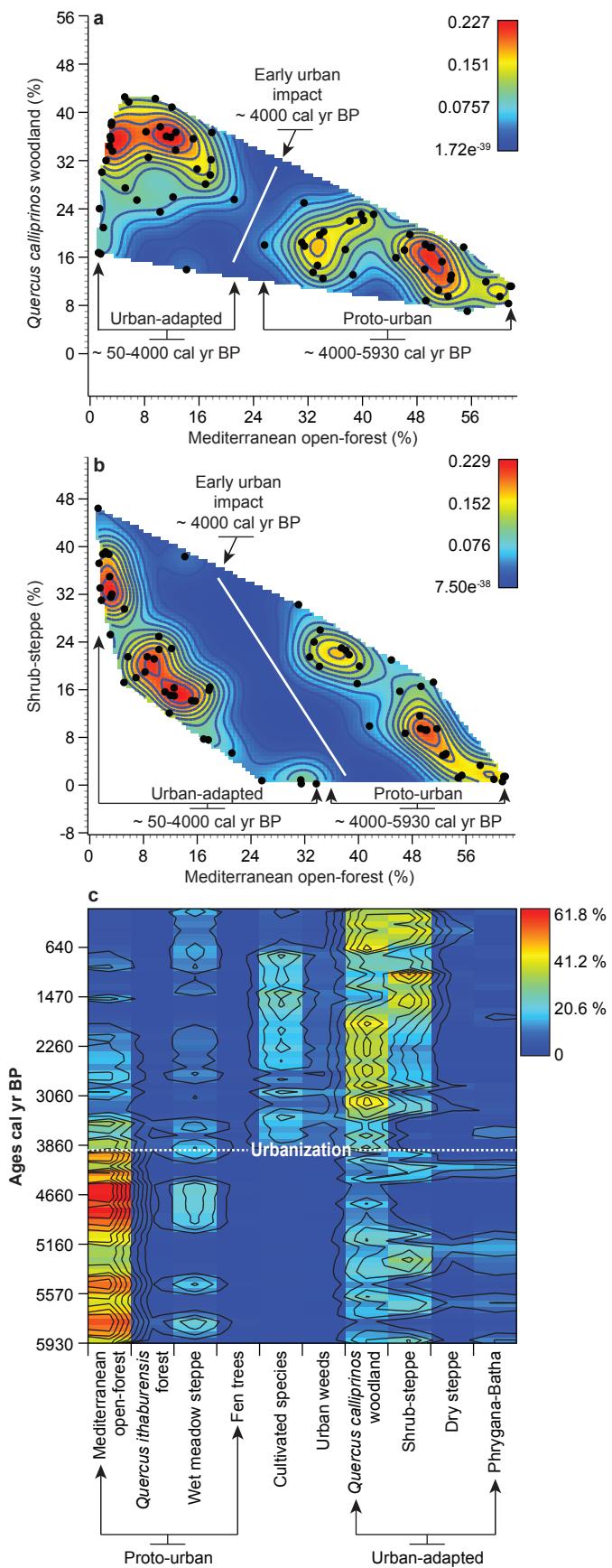
Supplementary Table S3 | Modern values for the reconstructed climate parameters. The data the mean temperature of the coldest month (MTCO) and the mean temperature of the warmest month (MTWA)

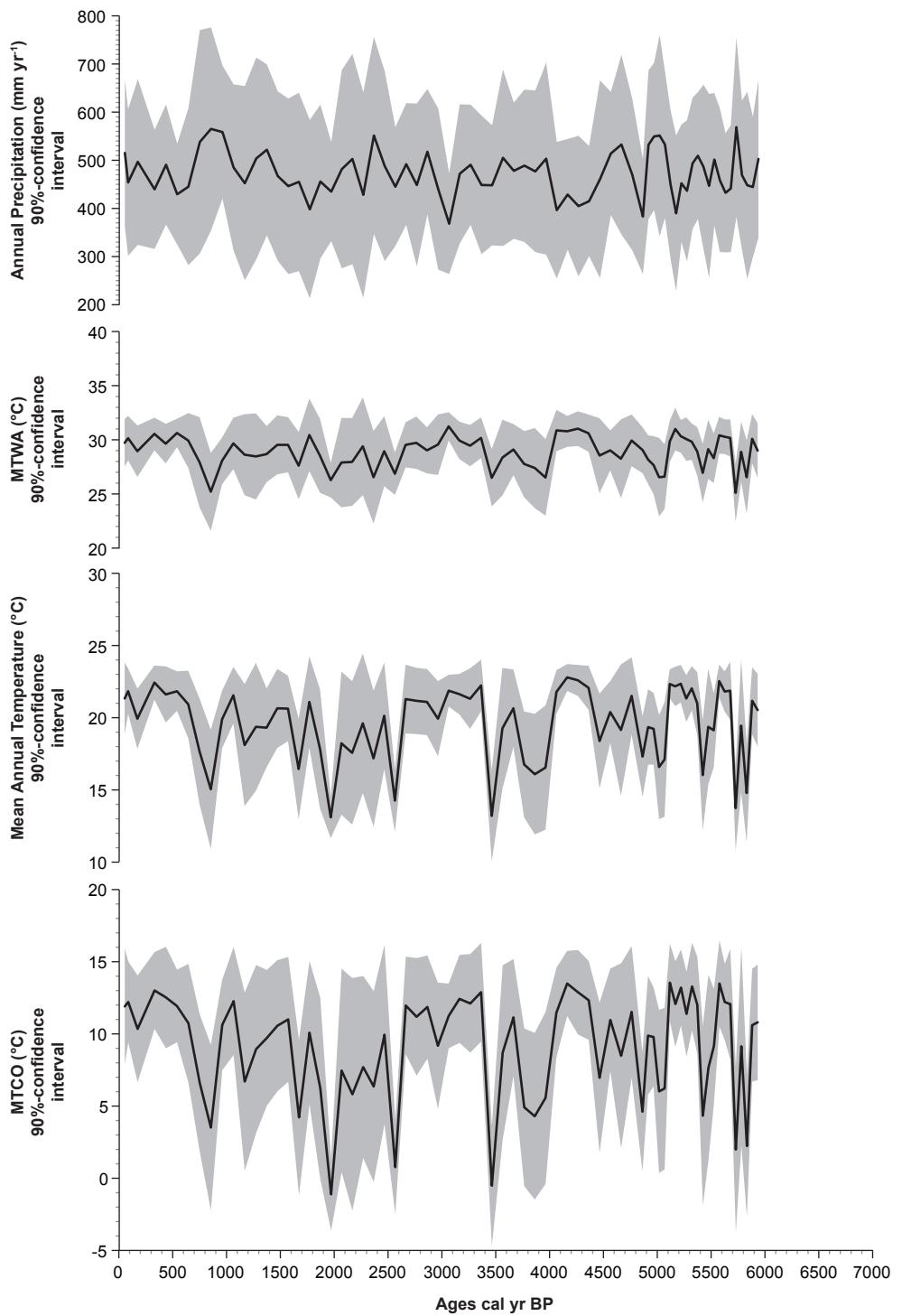
Supplementary Table S4 | Mean temperature of the coldest month (MTCO) and mean temperature of the warmest month (MTWA): root-mean-square error (RMSE), bias and mean confidence interval (IC).

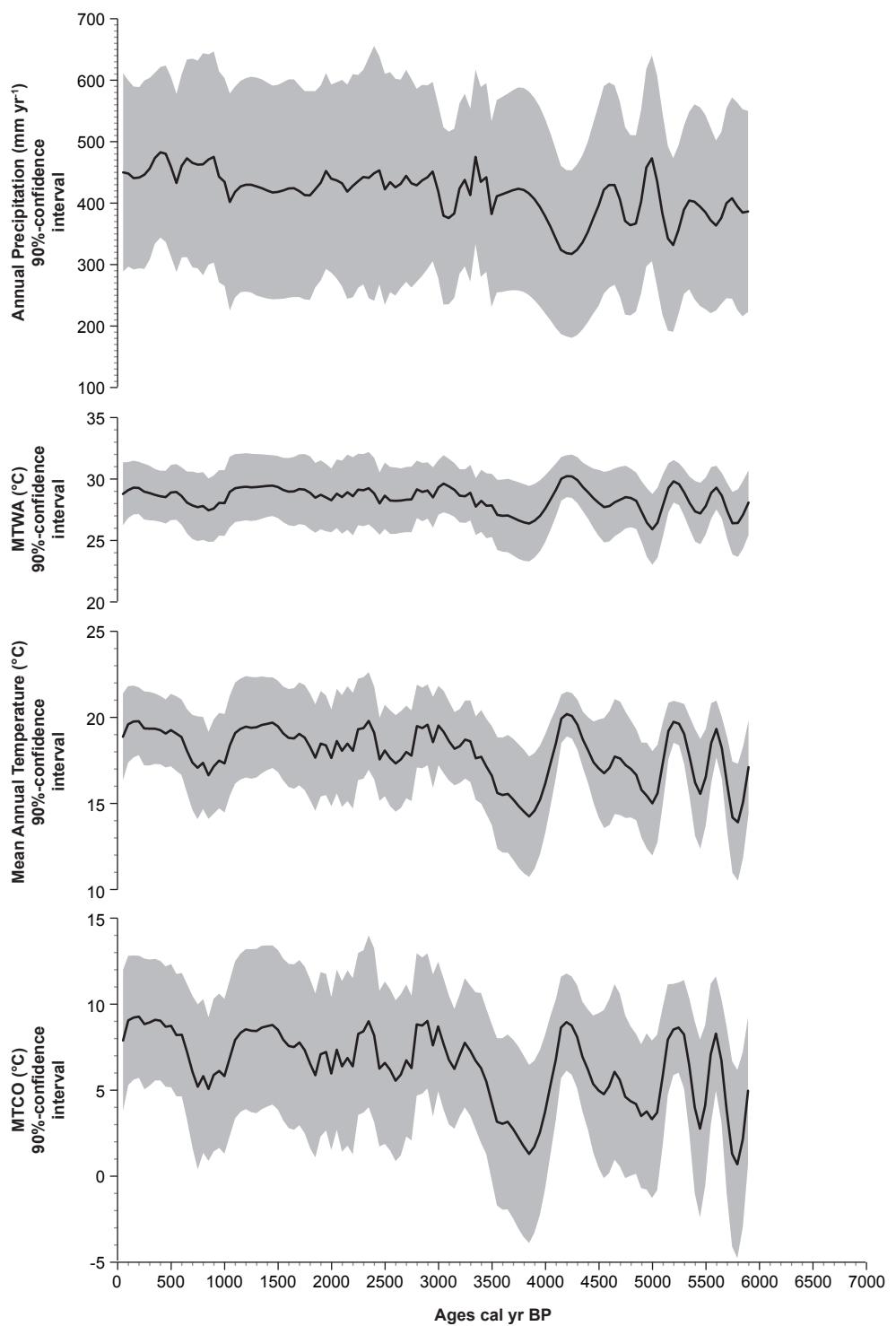
Supplementary Table S5 | Reconstructed climate values for the Eastern Mediterranean.











Supplementary Table S3

	Annual Precipitation (mm yr ⁻¹)	Mean annual temperature (°C)	MTCO (°C)	MTWA (°C)
Akko	451.353	21.405	11.429	30.174
Eastern Mediterranean	449.606	18.456	7.292	28.667

Supplementary Table S4

Reconstructed variable	Corrected		Mean IC (90%)		Mean IC (90%) Akko
	RMSE	Bias	RMSE	EasternMediterranean	
MTCO °C	9.7	-8.8	4.2	4.3	4.3
MTWA °C	1.8	0.7	1.7	2.5	2.6

