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Corrigendum to
"Environmental changes, climate and anthropogenic impact in south-east Tunisia during the last 8 kyr" published in Clim. Past, 12, 1339–1359, 2016

Sahbi Jaouadi[1], Vincent Lebreton[1], Viviane Bout-Roumazeilles[2], Giuseppe Siani[3], Rached Lakhdar[4], Ridha Boussoffara[5], Laurent Dezileau[6], Nejib Kallel[7], Beya Mannai-Tayech[8], and Nathalie Combourieu-Nebout[1]

[1]UMR 7194 CNRS, Histoire naturelle de l'Homme Préhistorique, Département de Préhistoire, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
[2]Laboratoire d'Océanologie et de Géosciences LOG, UMR8187, CNRS-Université Lille-Université Côte d'Opale, 59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq, France
[3]Laboratoire des Interactions et Dynamique des Environnements de Surface (IDES), UMR8148, CNRS-Université de Paris-Sud, Bat 504, 91405 Orsay CEDEX, France
[4]Faculté des Sciences de Bizerte, Université de Carthage, 7021 Zarzouna, Bizerte, Tunisia
[5]Institut National du Patrimoine, 4 Place du Château, 1008 Tunis, Tunisia
[6]UMR 5243 CNRS, Géosciences Montpellier, Université de Montpellier, Montpellier, France
[7]Université de Sfax, Faculté des Sciences, Laboratoire GEOGLOB, BP 802, 3038 Sfax, Tunisia
[8]Université de Tunis El Manar, Faculté des Sciences de Tunis, 2092 Tunis, Tunisia

Correspondence to: Sahbi Jaouadi (jaouadisahbi@yahoo.com)

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Figure 4 from this paper was originally published horizontally. However, for greater readability, the figure is presented vertically here.

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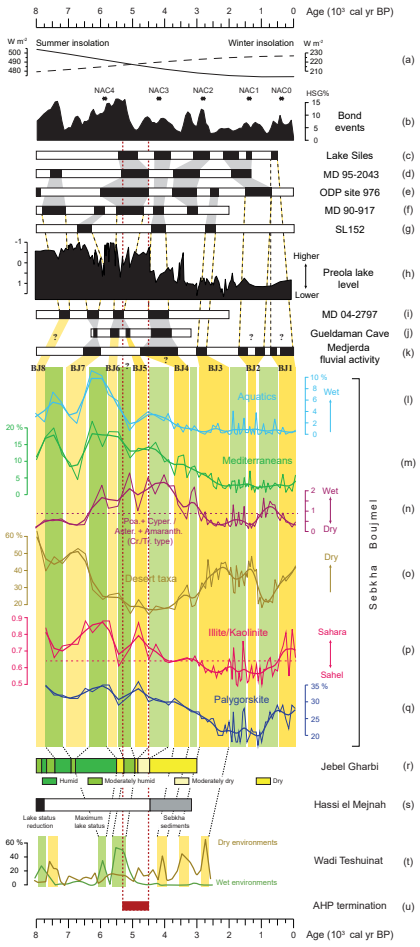

Figure 4. Comparison of pollen and clay mineralogy data from BJM2 core with paleoclimate records from the Mediterranean and the Sahara. **(a)** Summer (June mid-month) and winter (December mid-month) insolation (W m^{-2}) curve at 30° N (Berger and Loutre, 1991). **(b)** Drift ice record from the North Atlantic: stacked percentage of HSG (hematite stained grains) of four records with stars indicate the North Atlantic cooling events (Bond et al., 2001; Bond et al., 1997). **(c)** Desiccation events at Lake Siles (southern Spain, 38°24′ N, 2°30′ W) based on *Pseudoschizaea* microfossil abundance (Carrión, 2002a). **(d)** Episodes of Mediterranean forest decline based on pollen data from MD 95-2043 core in the Alboran Sea (36°9′ N, 2°37′ W) (Fletcher et al., 2012). **(e)** Temperate forest decline events ODP site 976 core in the Alboran Sea (36°12′ N, 4°18′ W) (Combourieu Nebout et al., 2009). **(f)** Cold and dry events on core MD 90-917 (41° N, 17°37′ E) pollen record from the Adriatic Sea (Combourieu-Nebout et al., 2013). **(g)** Arid events from SL152 core (Aegean sea, 40°19′ N, 24°65′ E) (Kotthoff et al., 2008a, b; Schmiedl et al., 2010). **(h)** Lake-level fluctuations (CA scores) at Lago Preola in Sicily (37°37′ N, 12°38′ E) (Magny et al., 2011). **(i)** Identified arid spells on pollen data from MD 04-2797 core in the Siculo-Tunisian Strait (36°57′ N, 11°40′ E) (Desprat et al., 2013). **(j)** Drought episodes based on stable isotopes record from stalagmite GLD1-stm4, Gueldaman Cave, N Algeria, (36°26′ N, 4°34′ E) (Ruan et al., 2016). **(k)** Phases of increased fluvial activity with low soil formation and arid climate in the Medjerda River valley, northern Tunisia (Faust et al., 2004; Zielhofer et al., 2004). Pollen and clay mineralogy data from Sebkha Boujmel (BJM2 core, 33°16′ N°, 11°05′ E) with bold lines showing the cubic smoothing splines and dashed lines averages for the I / K and W / D ratios. **(l)** Percentages of fresh water (Cyperaceae, *Glyceria*, *Juncus*, *Lemna*, *Potamogeton*, *Rumex aquaticus*-t., *Typha/Sparganium*-t.) and **(m)** Mediterranean tree and shrub (*Buxus*, *Ceratonia, Cistus*, *Juniperus*, Lamiaceae, *Myrtus*, *Nerium*, *Olea*, Papaveraceae, *Pinus*, *Pistacia*, *Quercus ilex*-t., *Quercus* deciduous-t., *Rhus tripartita*-t.) pollen taxa. **(n)** Wet / dry (W / D) pollen ratio (Poaceae + Cyperaceae/Asteraceae Cichorioideae + Asteraceae Asteroideae + Amaranthaceae *Cornulaca/Traganum*-t.). **(o)** Percentages of desert pollen taxa (Apiaceae, *Asphodelus*, Asteraceae Asteroideae, Asteraceae Cichorioideae, *Calligonum*, *Capparis*, *Cistanche, Cleome*, *Cornulaca/Traganum*-t., Crassulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, *Echium*, *Ephedra distachia*-t., *Ephedra fragilis*-t., *Fagonia, Helianthemum*, Malvaceae, *Moltkiopsis ciliata*, *Neurada*, *Nitraria, Onosma*, *Reaumuria*, *Tamarix* and *Zygophyllum*). **(p)** Illite / kaolinite ratio and **(q)** palygorskite percentages. **(r)** Holocene climatic events in the Libyan Jeffara (Jebel Gharbi, north-western Libya, 32° N) based on sedimentological and palynological data (Giraudi et al., 2013). **(s)** Paleohydrological changes at Hassi el Mejnah in Algeria (31°14′ N, 2°30′ E) (Gasse, 2002; Hoelzmann et al., 2004). **(t)** Pollen data from rock shelters in the Wadi Teshuinat area (Tadrart Acacus Massif, central Sahara, south-west Libya (24°30′–26° N, 10–12° E; Cremaschi et al., 2014; Mercuri, 2008). **(u)** Estimated duration of the African Humid Period termination (4.9 ka ± 400, 2σ) as indicated by aeolian dust flux data on marine sediment cores from the north-west African margin (McGee et al., 2013).