



Supplement of

Refinement of the environmental and chronological context of the archeological site El Harhoura 2 (Rabat, Morocco) using paleoclimatic simulations

Léa Terray et al.

Correspondence to: Léa Terray (lea.terray@gmail.com)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.

Supplementary material

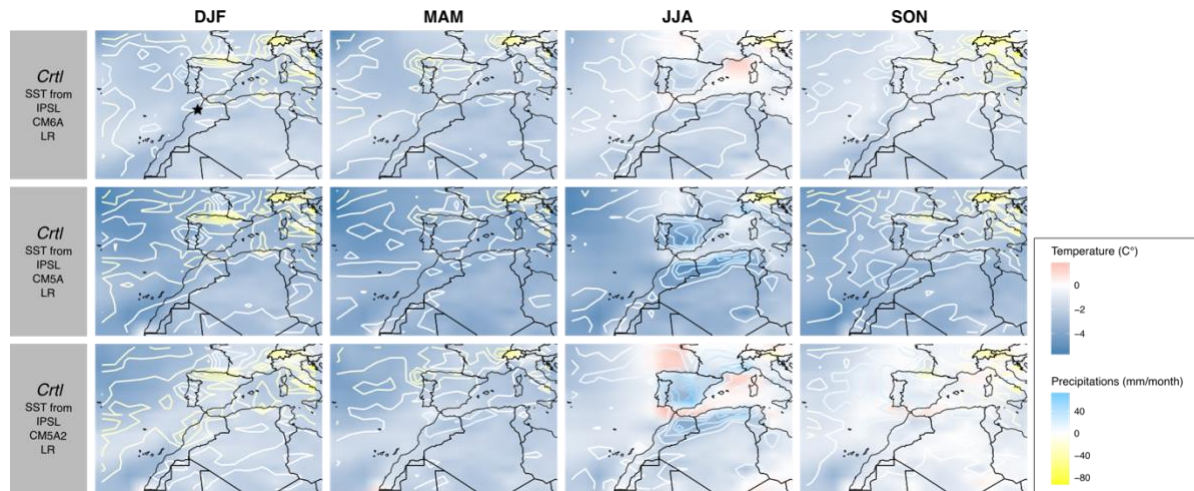
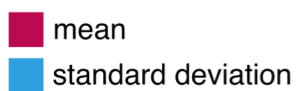
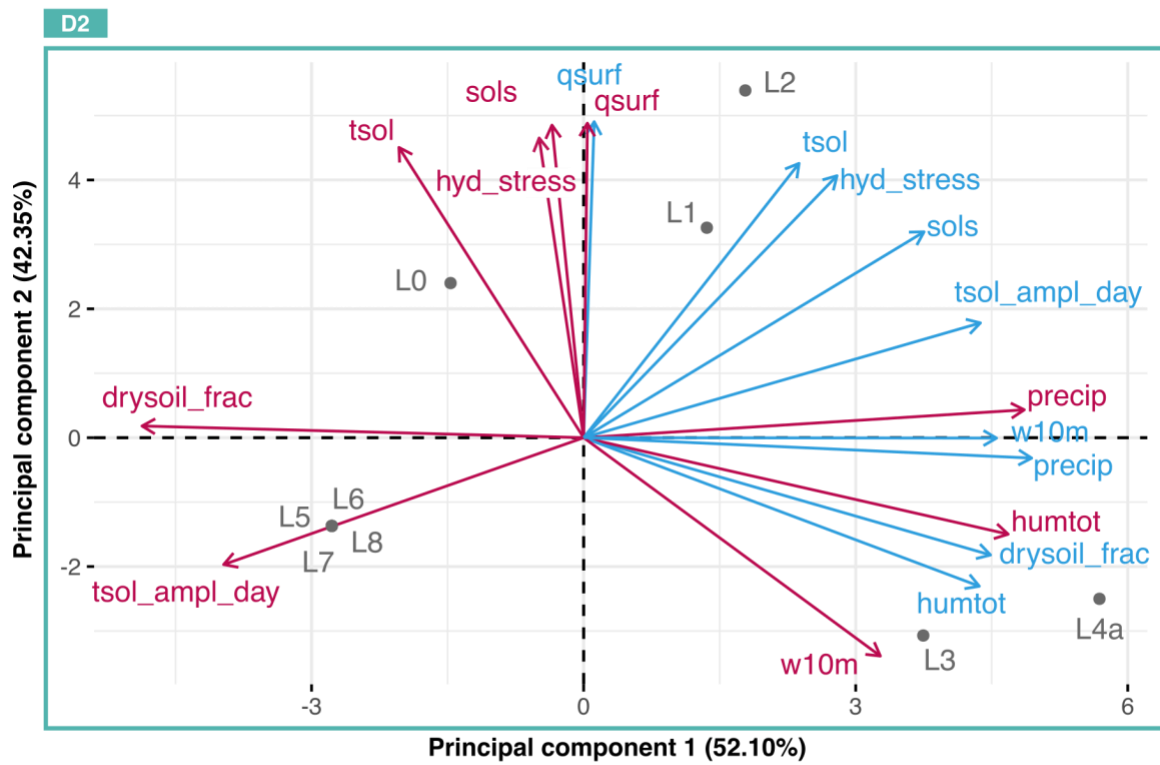
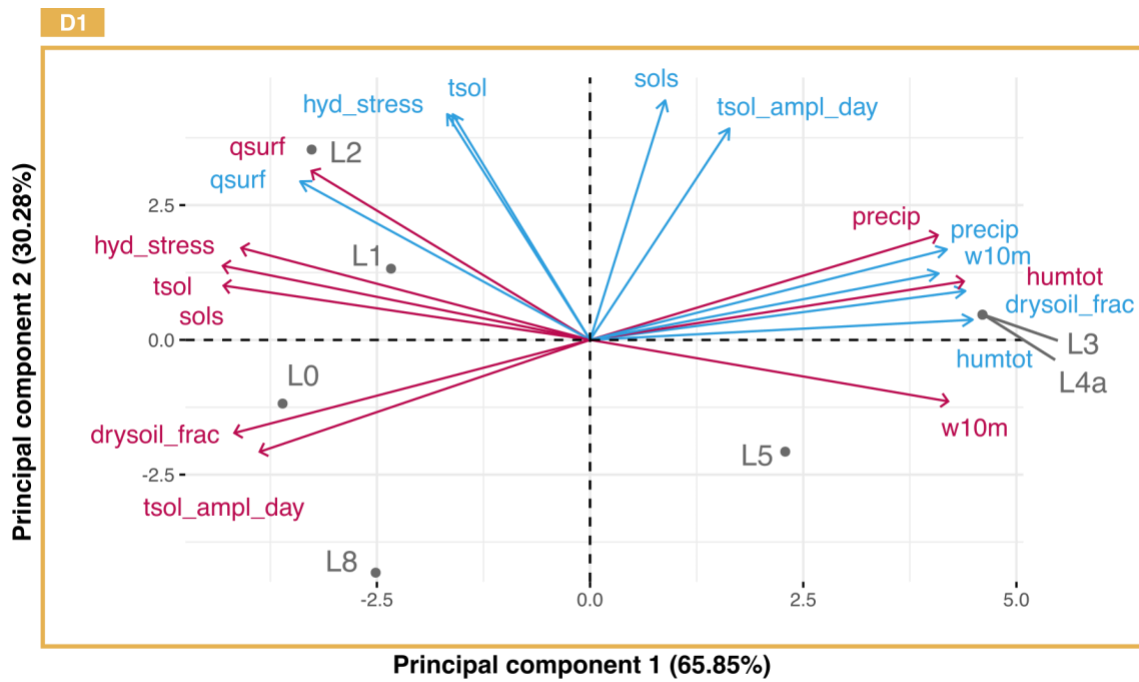


Fig. S1. Maps of EH2 region showing the impact of SST biases on the simulated current climate.

- 5 Mean temperature (color, unit: °C) and precipitation (isolines, unit: mm/month) for the four seasons from *Ctrl* prescribed with the simulated SSTs from the *historical* simulations run with the IPSL-CM6A-LR (top), IPSL-CM5A-LR (middle) and IPSL-CM5A2-LR (bottom) models are presented in contrast with mean temperature and precipitation from *Ctrl* prescribed with AMIP SSTs. The differences are estimated over the last 30 years of each simulation. EH cave location is represented by the star in the
- 10 upper left panel. DJF: December, January, February (winter); MAM: March, April, May (spring); JJA: June, July, August (summer); SON: September, October, November (autumn).



15

Fig. S2. Biplots of EH layers and climate variables according to D1 (Dating Hypothesis 1; brown panel) and D2 (Dating Hypothesis 2; blue panel).