Supplement to: Comment 2 to the manuscript by Dunkley Jones et al 2017 in Clim. Past Discuss. (https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-2017-131)

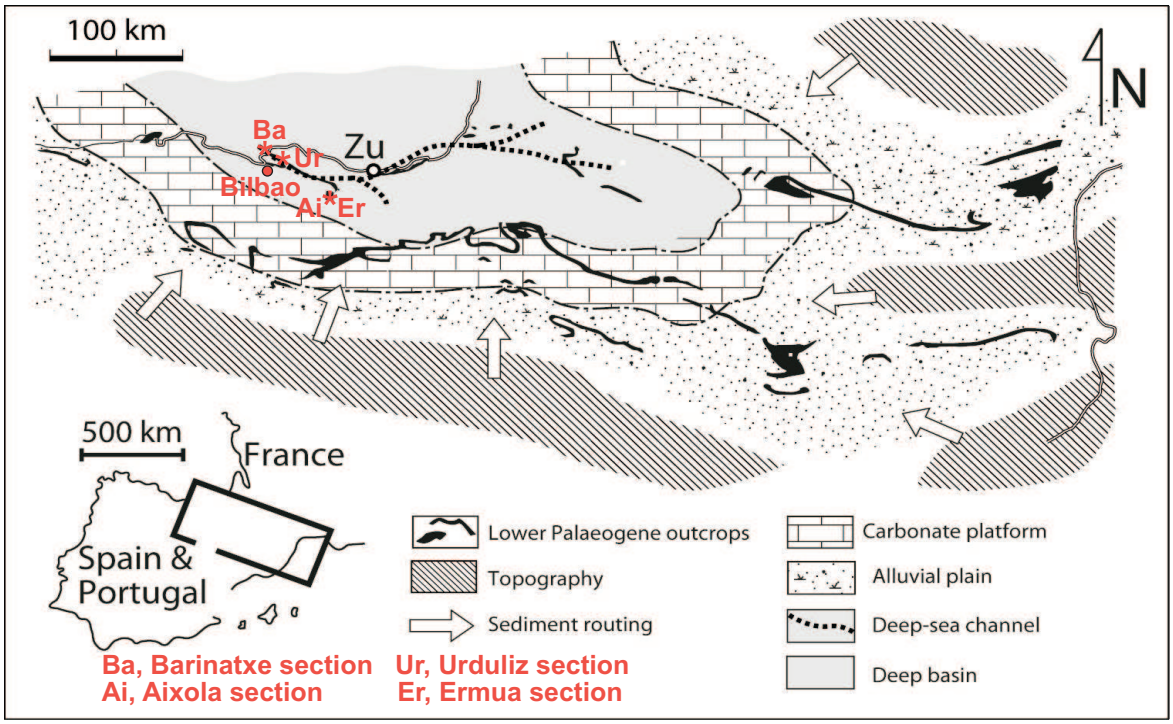

Fig. 1. Early Palaeogeography of the Pyrenean area
(Reproduced from Fig. 1 of Dunkley Jones et al., originally from Pujalte et al., 2015), and location of reference sections mentioned in this comment.

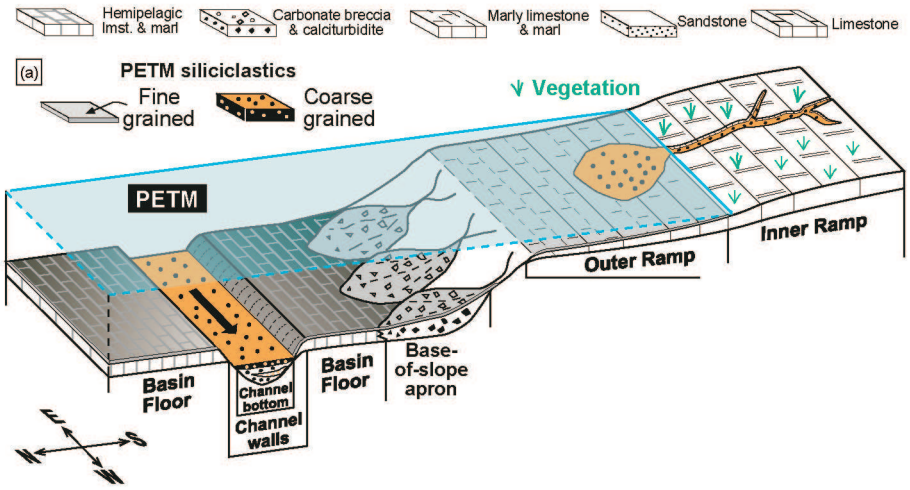

Figure 12. Panel **(a)**: reconstructed S–N transects of the southwestern margin of Pyrenean Gulf for PETM times: most of the gulf floor was mantled with fine-grained siliciclastics; however, coarse-grained sands and pebbly sands were also accumulated within incised valleys, deltas and a deep-sea channel.....

conditions in the Basque Basin: throughout Paleocene times clastic loads were largely confined to the deep-sea channel, while hemipelagic deposition occurred on the basin floor. During the PETM clastic input increased dramatically: coarse-grained bed load remained confined to the deep-sea channel bottom but suspension load became widespread, blanketing the channel walls and diluting hemipelagic sedimentation on the basin floor.

Fig. 2. A modified version of Fig. 12 of Pujalte et al., 2015, with its caption included.

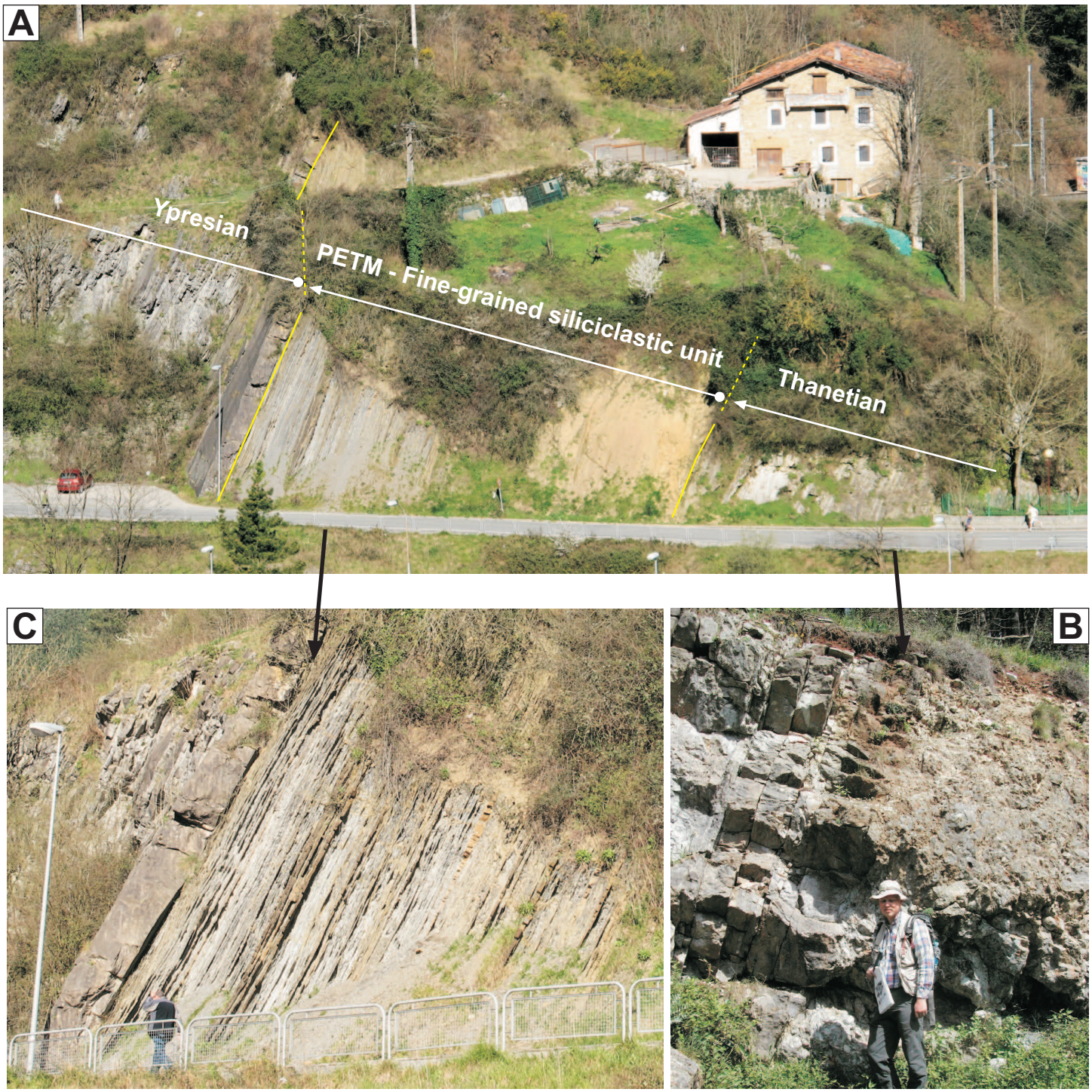

Fig. 3. The Paleocene/Eocene interval at the Ermua section. A, General view.
B, Close up of Thanetian carbonate breccias and thick bedded turbidites.
C, View of the upper part of the PETM interval, where > 60 thin bedded turbidites are intercalated within the siliciclastic clays.

Fig. 4. Aixola section, featuring calciclastic breccias (above) and thick-bedded calciclastic turbidites

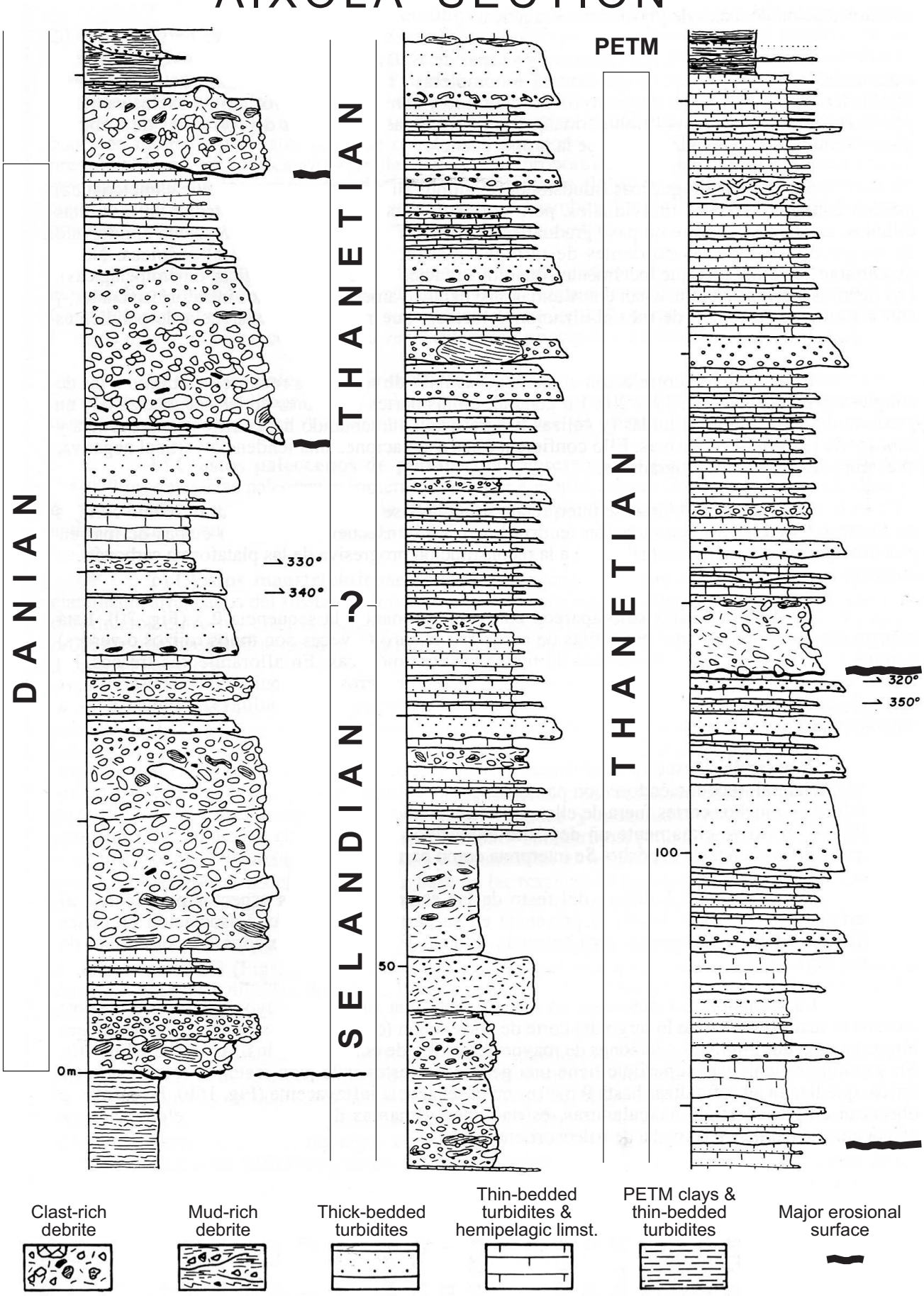

Fig. 5. Detailed lithological log of the Aixola section (From Pujalte et al., 1989)

Fig. 6A, general view of PETM thick-bedded siliciclastic turbidites from the axis of the deep-sea channel , as seen in a former sand and gravel quarry (now closed) near Urduliz (location in Fig. 1).

Fig. 6B, close up of an individual thick-bedded siliciclastic turbidite (ca. 5 m) from the same zone