Supporting Information for 'Sedimentary microplankton distributions are shaped by oceanographically connected areas'

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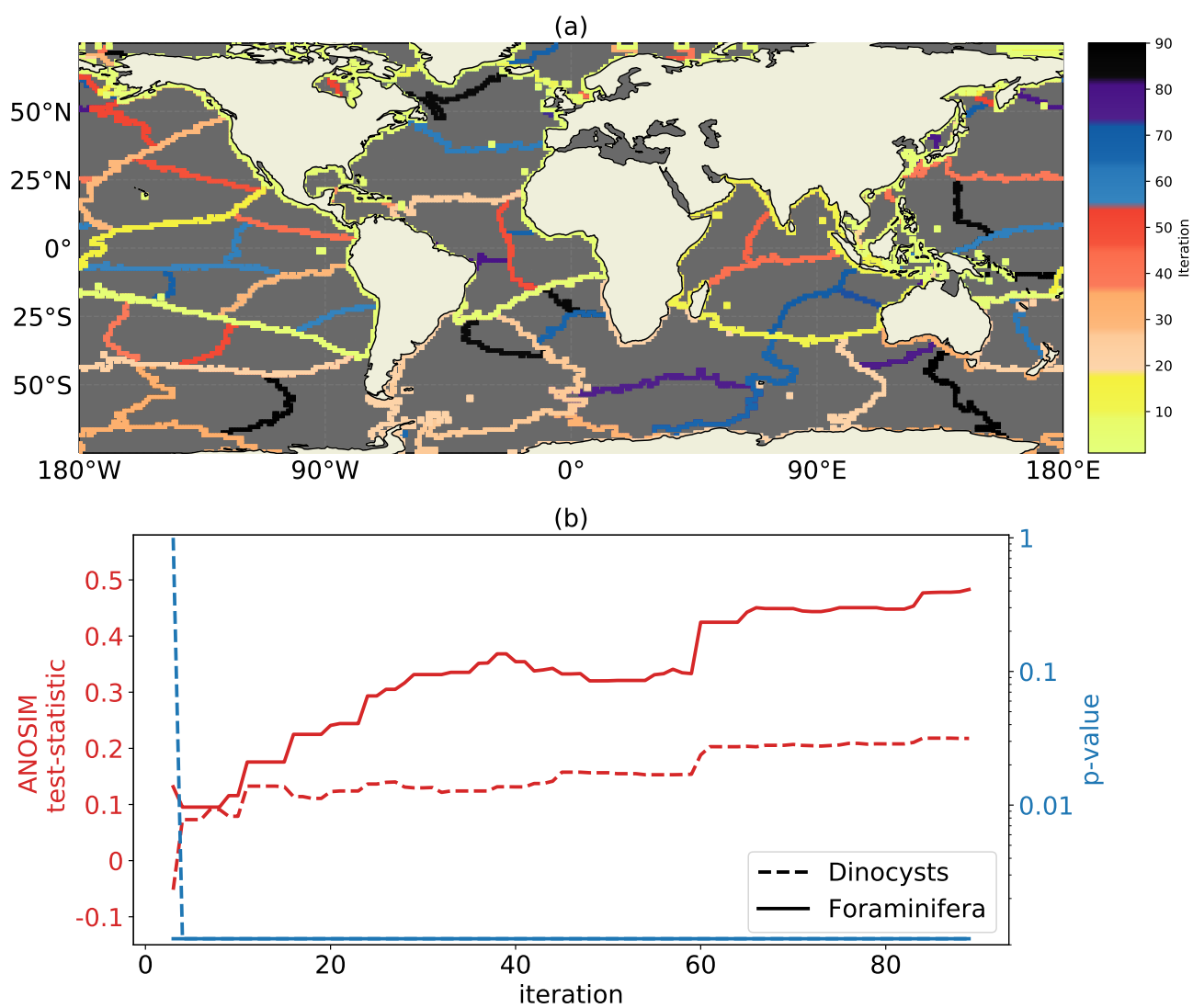[1]Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research Utrecht (IMAU), Utrecht University

[2]Centre for Complex Systems Studies, Utrecht University

[3]Marine Palynology and Paleoceanography, Laboratory of Palaeobotany and Palynology, Utrecht University
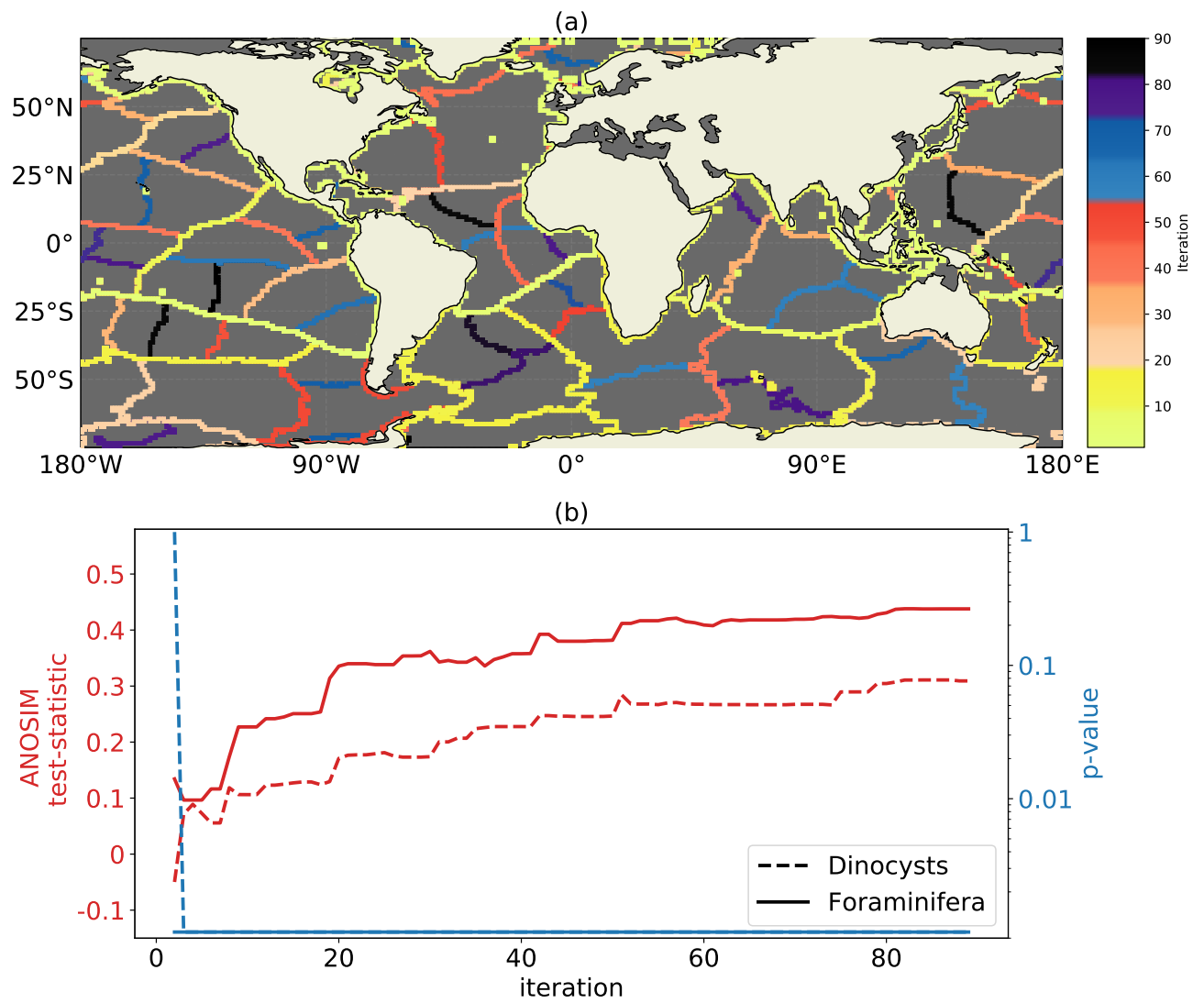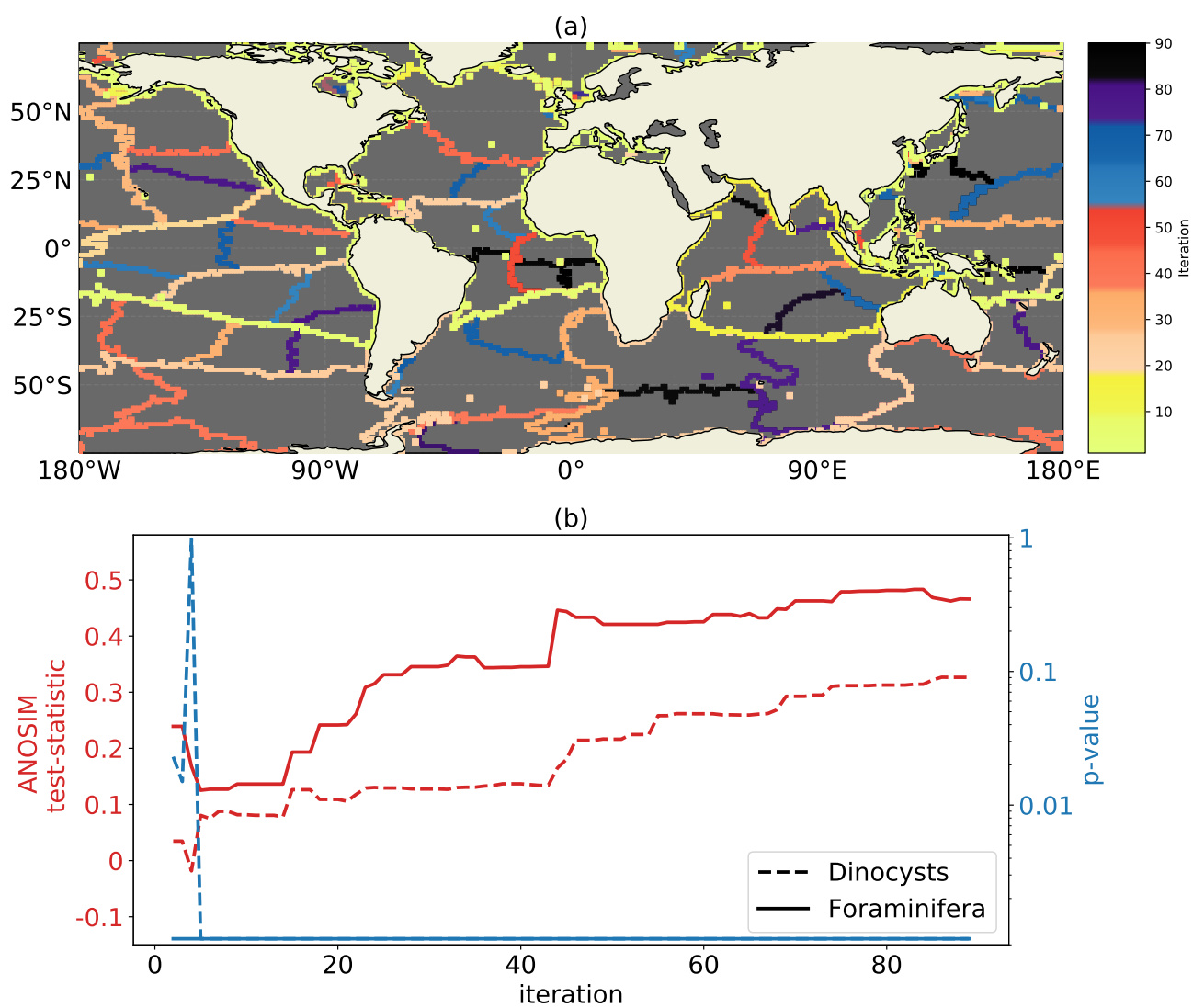
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June 11, 2021, 5:56pm

(a)

(b)

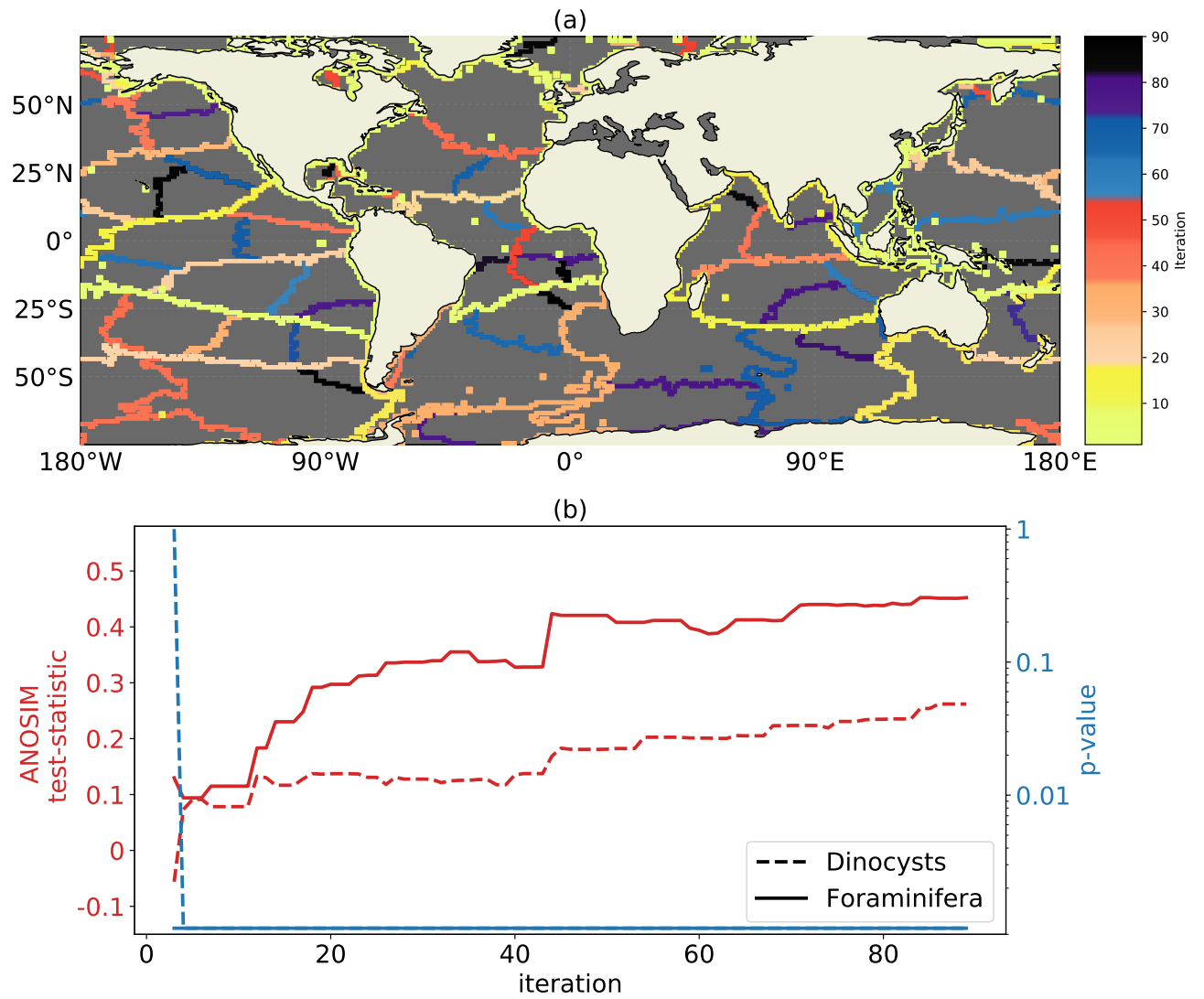**Figure S1.** Same as figure 2, but with 11 m day^{-1} sinking speed.

Figure S2. Same as figure 2, but with 25 m day^{-1} sinking speed.
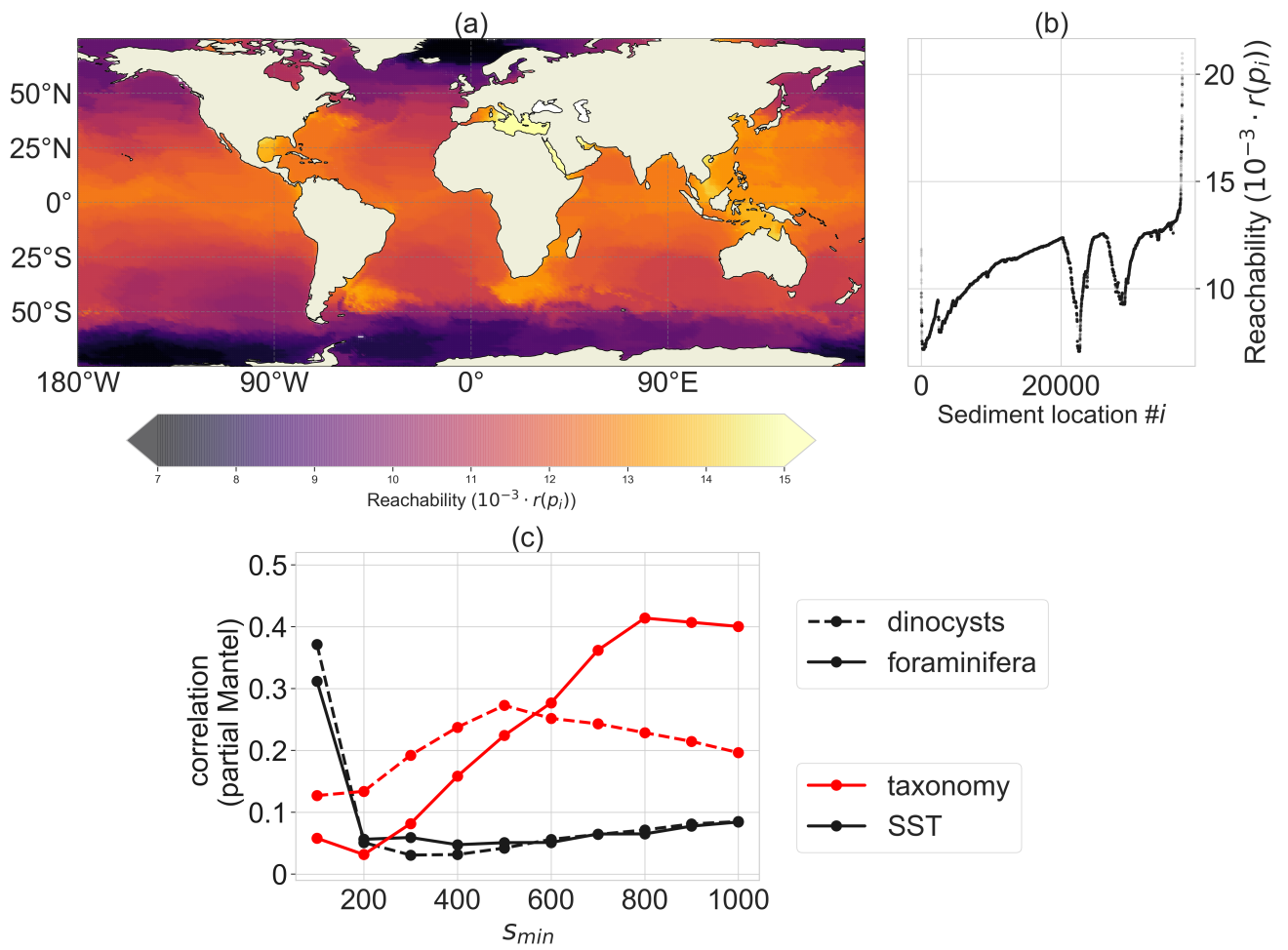
(a)

(b)

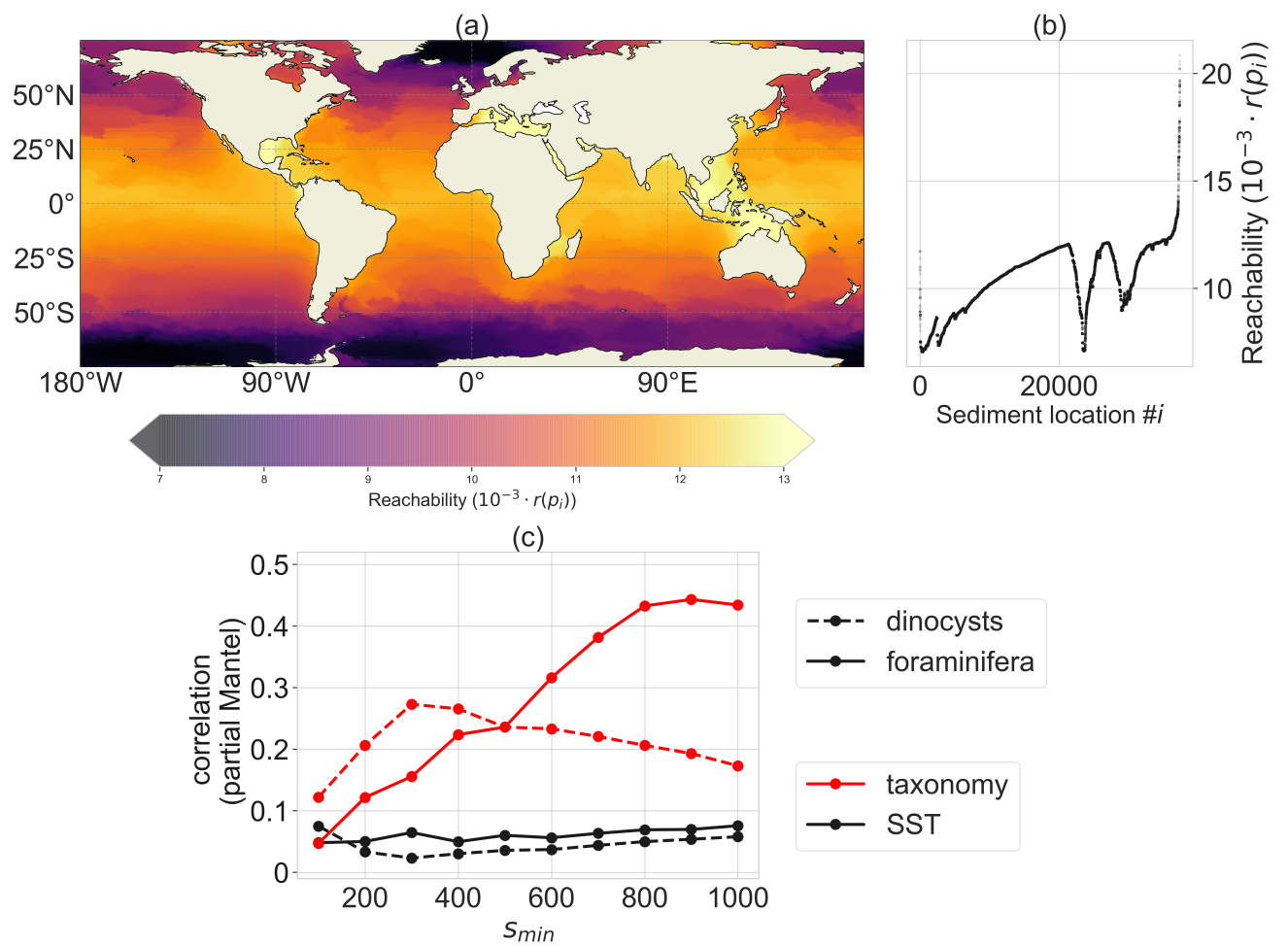**Figure S3.** Same as figure 2, but if only particles are used that started sinking in summer.

(a)

(b)
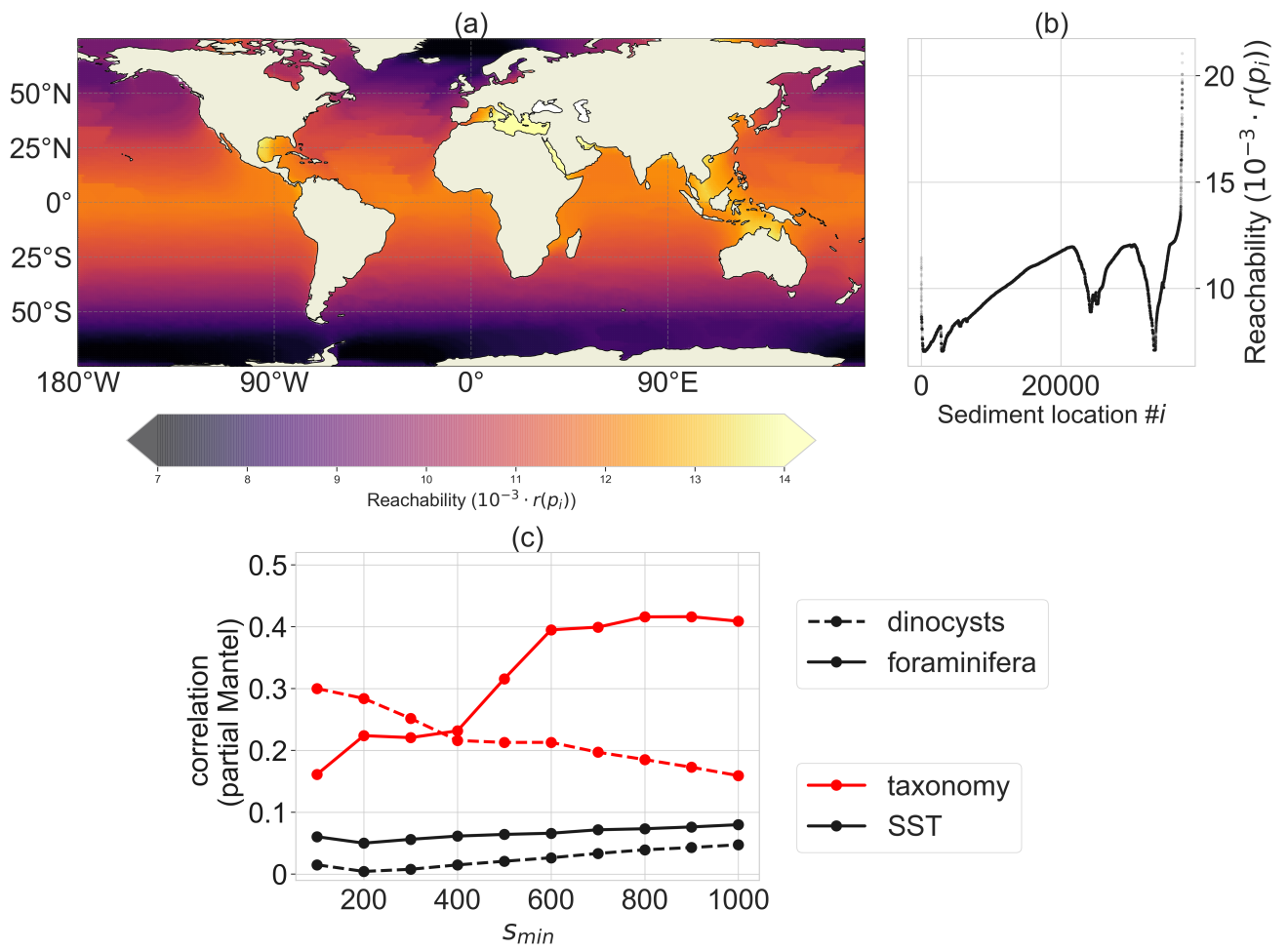

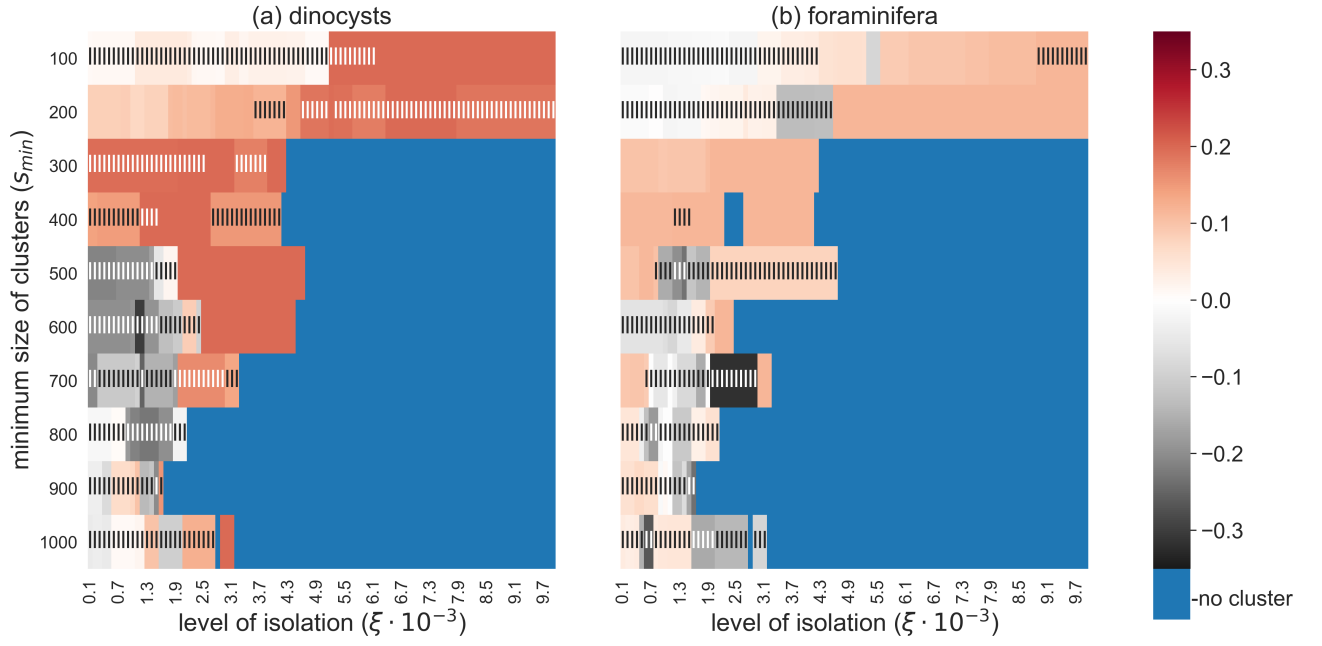**Figure S4.** Same as figure 2, but if only particles are used that started sinking in winter.

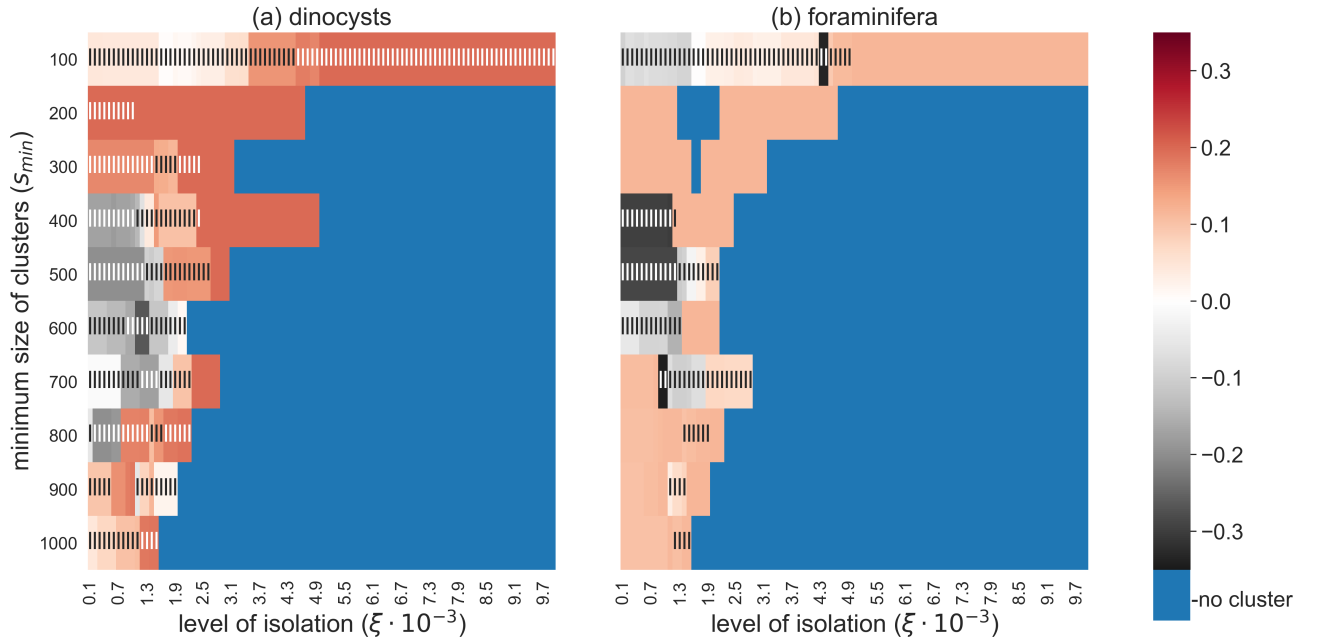**Figure S5.** Same as figure 3, but with 11 m day^{-1} sinking speed.

Figure S6. Same as figure 3, but with 25 m day^{-1} sinking speed.
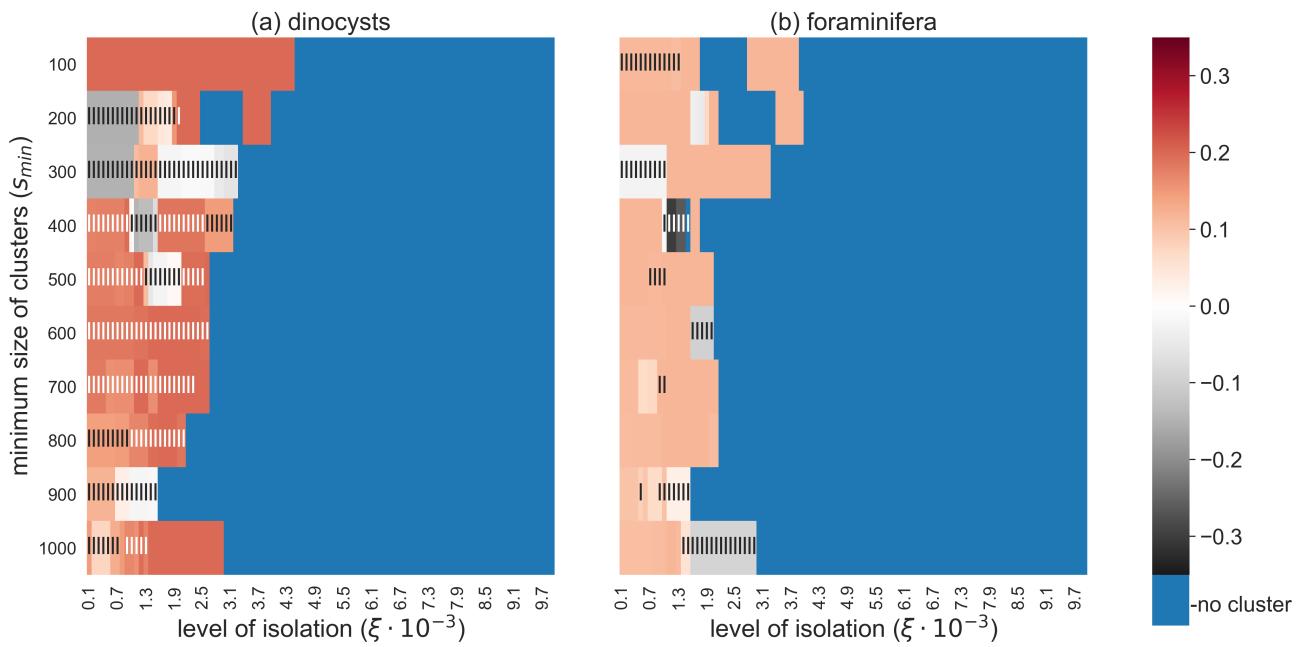
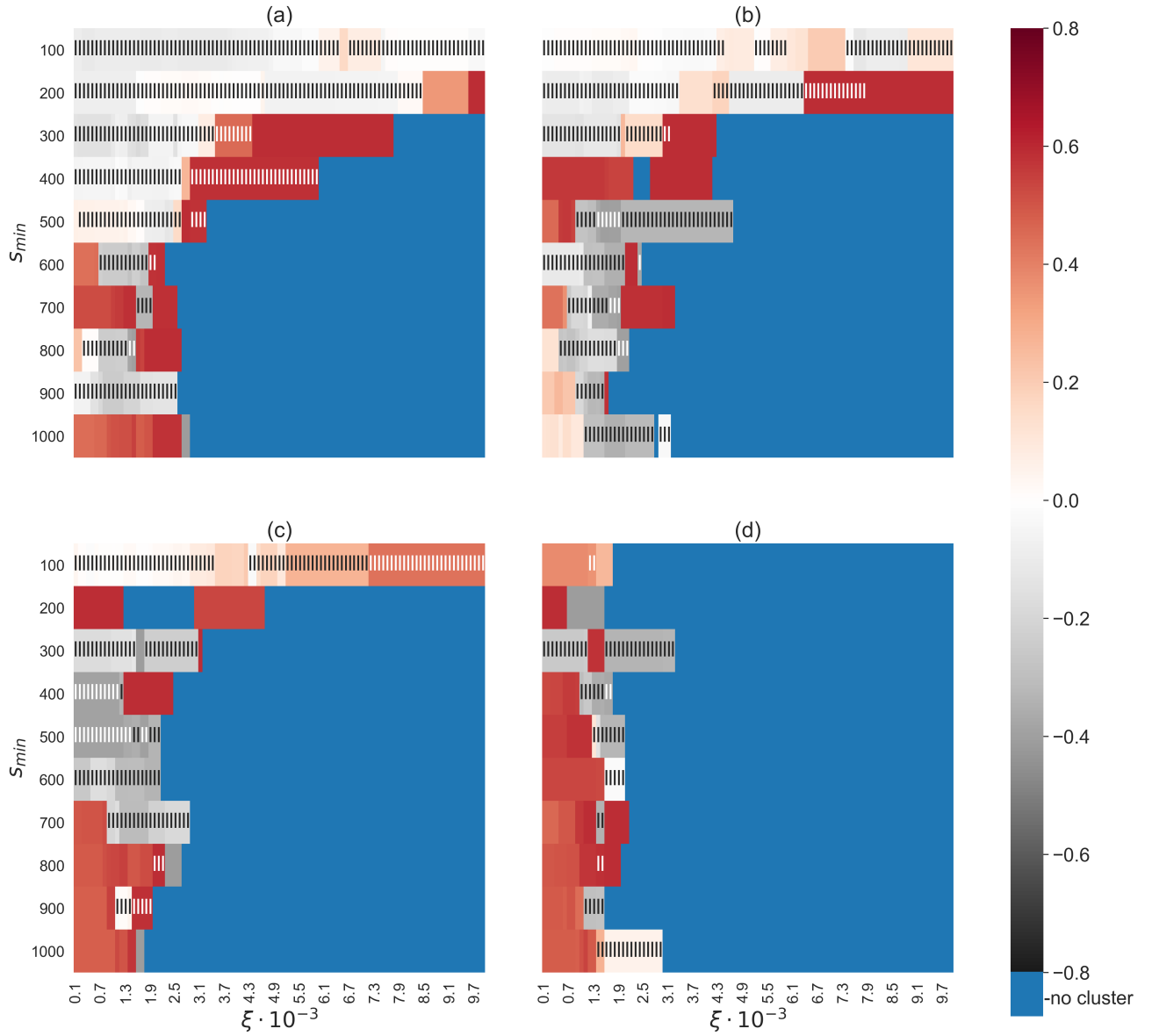**Figure S7.** Same as figure 3, but with 250 m day^{-1} sinking speed.

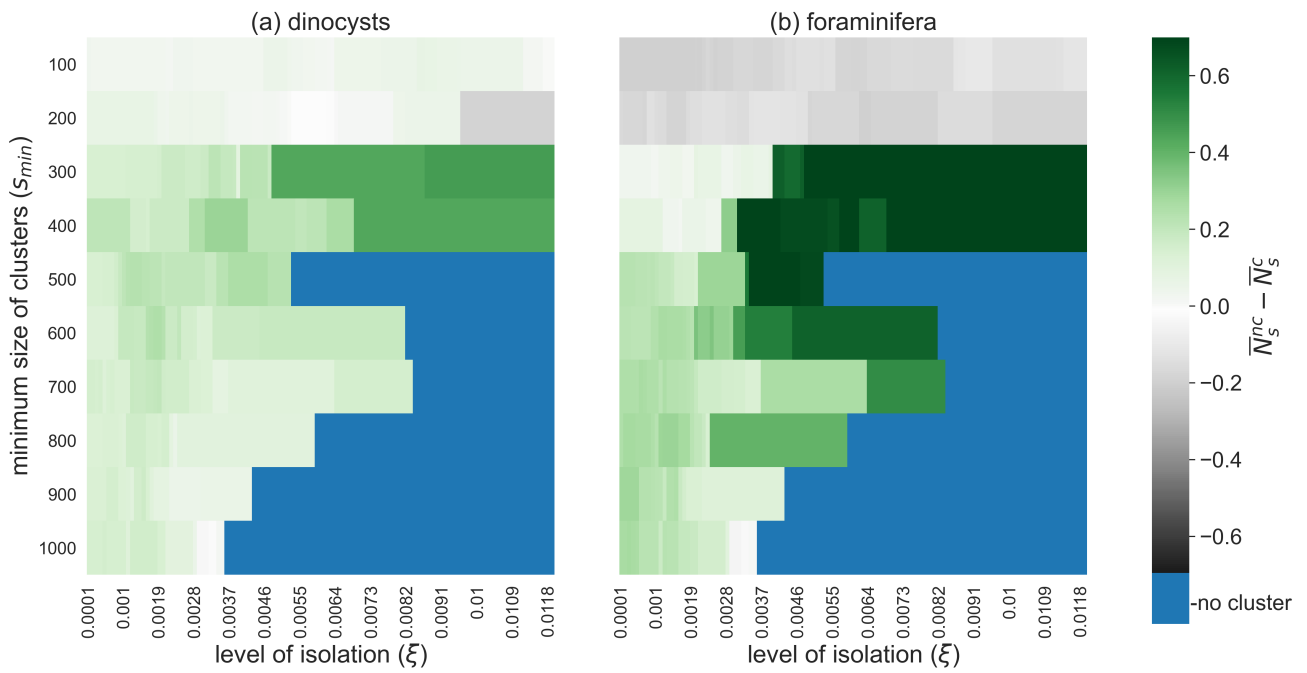**Figure S8.** Same as figure 6, but with 11 m day^{-1} sinking speed.

Figure S9. Same as figure 6, but with 25 m day^{-1} sinking speed.
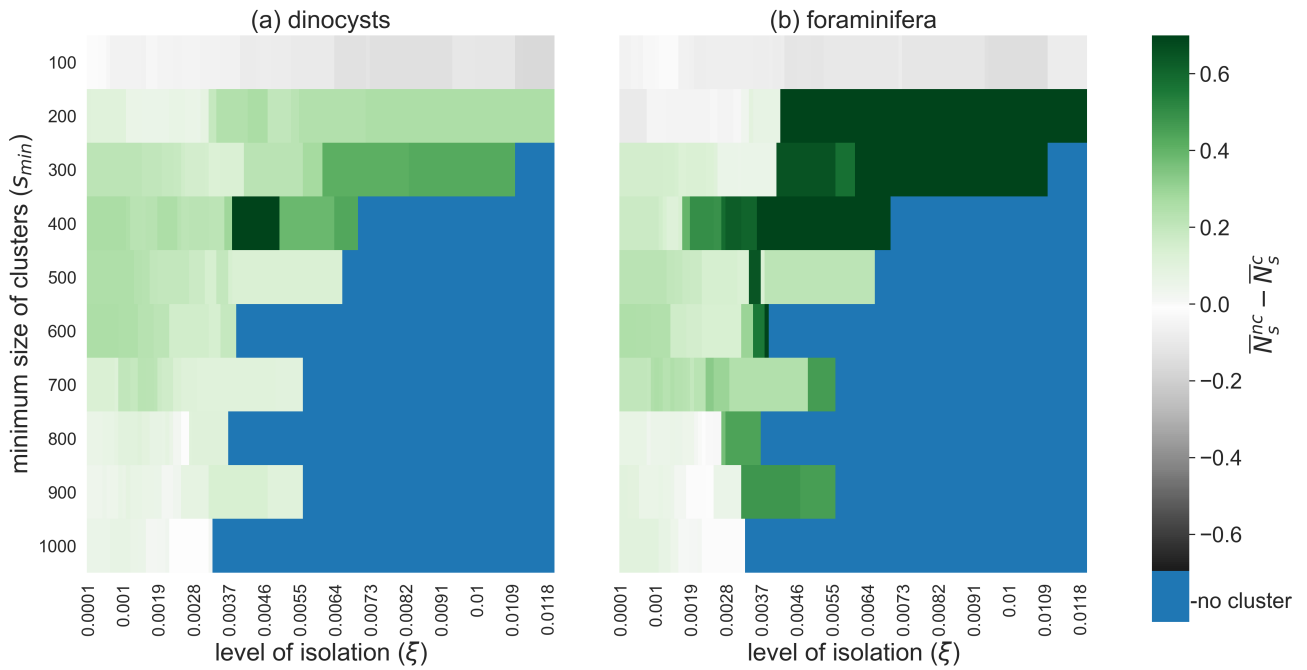
Figure S10. Same as figure 6, but with 250 m day^{-1} sinking speed.

Figure S11. Same as figure 6b, but if only the near-surface dwelling foraminifera species are used, and for (a) 6 m day^{-1} (b) 11 m day^{-1} (c) 25 m day^{-1} (d) 250 m day^{-1} sinking speed. The CCA analyses lead to significant results for fewer combinations of ξ and s_{min}, but the increase of CCA variance is higher if it is significant, compared to the case where the full ForCens dataset is used.
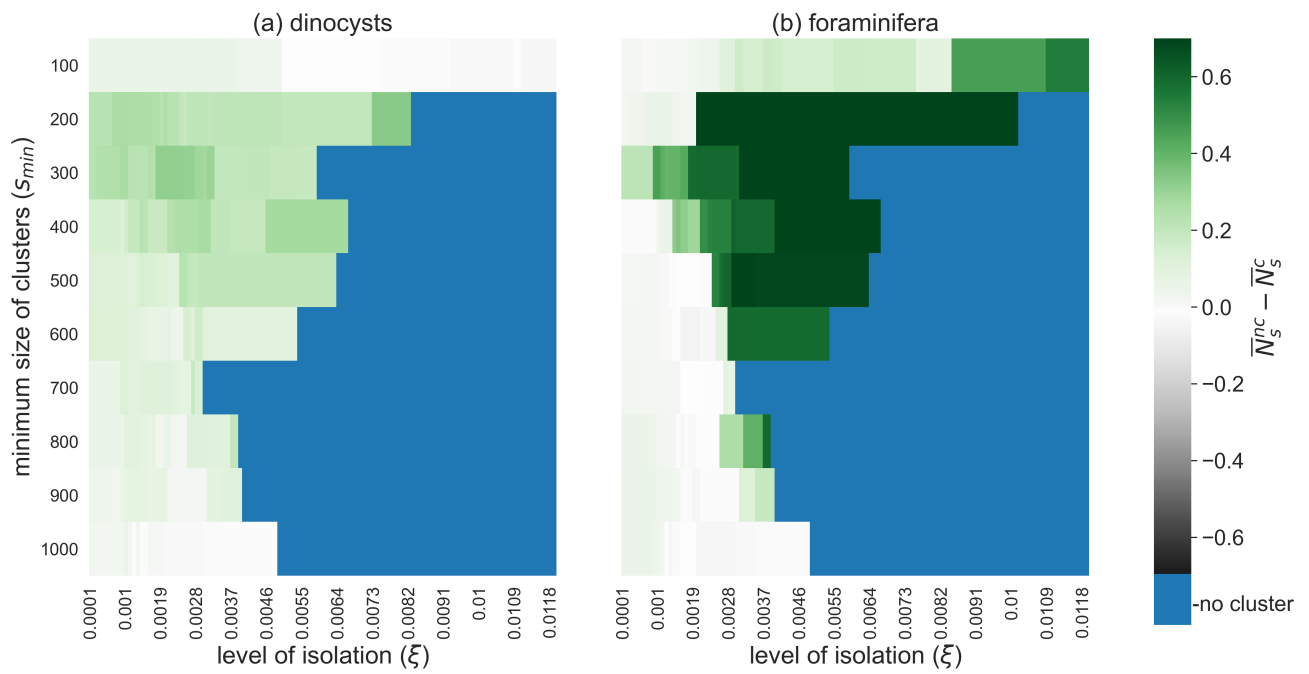
Figure S12. Same as figure 7, but with 11 m day^{-1} sinking speed.

Figure S13. Same as figure 7, but with 25 m day^{-1} sinking speed.

Figure S14. Same as figure 7, but with 250 m day^{-1} sinking speed.