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**Article:**

Punwong, Paramita, Selby, Katherine Anne orcid.org/0000-0002-3055-2872 and Marchant, Robert orcid.org/0000-0001-5013-4056 (2018) Holocene mangrove dynamics and relative sea-level changes along the Tanzanian coast, East Africa. *Estuarine coastal and shelf science*. pp. 105-117. ISSN: 0272-7714

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2018.07.004>

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4 1 Holocene mangrove dynamics and relative sea-level changes along the Tanzanian  
5  
6 2 coast, East Africa

7  
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24  
25 11 **Abstract** There is continued uncertainty regarding the rate, timing, duration and  
26  
27 12 direction of Holocene sea-level for the Indian Ocean, and indeed the wider  
28  
29 13 tropical realm. We present the first synthesis, and a new chronology, for  
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31 14 Holocene relative sea-level (RSL) using a range sediment cores retrieved from  
32  
33 15 mangrove ecosystems in three locations along coastal Tanzania. This study  
34  
35 16 applies the relationship of ratios between the key mangrove taxa of  
36  
37 17 *Sonneratia:(Bruguiera/Ceriops)* (S/BC) (ranging from 0 – 22.9) and  
38  
39 18 *Sonneratia:Rhizophora* (S/R) (ranging from 0 – 2.29), vegetation and altitude to  
40  
41 19 interpret mangrove dynamics and refine the vertical errors associated with relative  
42  
43 20 sea level change. The variations in mangrove taxa ratios in the sediment cores  
44  
45 21 obtained from each site shows mangrove development at different periods during  
46  
47 22 the Holocene from around 7900 cal yr BP. An early to mid-Holocene RSL rise  
48  
49 23 occurred from ~7900 to ~4600 cal yr BP that may have reached a higher level  
50  
51 24 than present. A lower RSL occurred after 4600 cal yr BP, resulting in mangroves  
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53 25 retreating seaward at all three study locations, before a low magnitude RSL rise  
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63  
64 26 occurred between 4400 and 2000 cal yr BP. Another RSL rise is recorded at ~  
65  
66 27 500 cal yr BP before falling to a level lower than present at ~100 cal yr BP. There  
67  
68 28 is evidence of a recent RSL rise recorded from mangrove ratios during the last  
69  
70 29 century. In addition, the sedimentation rates among sites are relatively different  
71  
72 30 due to different altitudinal ranges with freshwater input, sediment supply and  
73  
74 31 progradation having significantly more effect in the Rufiji Delta (2.1-10.9 mm cal  
75  
76 32 yr<sup>-1</sup>) than at the Zanzibar sites (0.3-6.6 mm cal yr<sup>-1</sup>).  
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80  
81 34 Keywords: Indian Ocean, pollen-vegetation relationships, far-field locations,  
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83 35 Zanzibar, Rufiji Delta  
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124 39 1. Introduction  
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126 40 Relative sea-level (RSL) (the height of the ocean with respect to the  
127  
128 41 surface of the solid Earth) has fluctuated over time that has resulted in  
129  
130 42 geophysical and ecological changes (Pirazzoli, 1991). Far-field sites, located at a  
131  
132 43 distance from the major ice sheets, are important locations for reconstructing RSL  
133  
134 44 changes. Far-field locations can provide important constraints on global RSL  
135  
136 45 change when combined with more intensively studied temperate areas, where  
137  
138 46 coastal adjustments following removal of ice loading are most acute, especially  
139  
140  
141 47 during the mid and late Holocene (Milne and Mitrovica, 2008).  
142

143 48 Holocene RSL changes in far-field locations result from eustatic changes,  
144  
145 49 equatorial syphoning and hydro-isostasy (continental levering) (Mitrovica and  
146  
147 50 Milne, 2002; Milne and Mitrovica, 2008). Equatorial ocean syphoning results  
148  
149 51 from collapsing forebulges at the near-field continental margins that cause RSL  
150  
151 52 fall to be recorded in far-field locations (Mitrovica and Peltier, 1991). Continental  
152  
153 53 levering occurs when there is water loading due to deglaciation, that causes  
154  
155 54 continental subsidence and an uplift of the adjacent continents, inducing RSL fall  
156  
157  
158 55 at areas distant from the continental margins (Lambeck and Nakada, 1990;  
159  
160 56 Mitrovica and Milne, 2002; Gehrels and Long, 2008). RSL records from far-field  
161  
162 57 locations have been produced from various locations including the Indian Ocean  
163  
164 58 (Katupotha and Fujiwara, 1988; Banjeree, 2000), Southeast Asia (Hanebuth et al.,  
165  
166 59 2000; Horton et al., 2005; Bird et al., 2007) and Australia (Lambeck and Nakada,  
167  
168 60 1990; Larcombe et al., 1995; Lewis et al., 2013). Holocene RSL changes have  
169  
170 61 been reconstructed from Australia using a range of coastal and coral reef proxies;  
171  
172 62 some studies suggest a highstand at ~6000 cal yr BP (Lambeck and Nakada, 1990;  
173  
174 63 Larcombe et al., 1995), whereas others indicate a later highstand around 3900 cal  
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181  
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183  
184 64 yr BP (Baker et al., 2001). A review of geo-chronological data from along the  
185  
186 65 southeast coast of Australia, indicates a highstand from 7700 cal yr BP that lasted  
187  
188 66 until about 2000 cal yr BP, before falling to the present-day level (Sloss et al.,  
189  
190 67 2007). In the northern Indian Ocean, two mid-late Holocene highstands, one at  
191  
192 68 7300 cal yr BP and another at 4300 cal yr BP, have been recorded from beach  
193  
194 69 ridges and coral terraces along the east coast of India (Banerjee, 2000). These  
195  
196 70 highstands were also recorded from corals and marine shells along the southwest  
197  
198 71 and south coasts of Sri Lanka (Katupotha and Fujiwara, 1988) occurring at 6500  
199  
200  
201 72 cal yr BP and 3200 cal yr BP.

202  
203 73 Clearly far-field RSL records are of immense value for understanding and  
204  
205 74 constraining sea level records but there is a range of timings and duration of these.  
206  
207 75 In this paper we present evidence of RSL changes derived from three mangrove  
208  
209 76 sediment records (Punwong et al., 2012; 2013a; 2013b) from sites on the  
210  
211 77 Tanzanian coast. Combined, these data provide the first sea-level curve and a  
212  
213 78 refined chronology for Holocene RSL and coastal changes for Tanzania. This  
214  
215 79 study also uses the relationship between ratios of key mangrove taxa, vegetation  
216  
217 80 and altitude to interpret mangrove dynamics and refine the vertical errors of RSL  
218  
219 81 change. Holocene RSL changes are integrated with existing RSL reconstructions  
220  
221 82 from the region to develop a reconstruction of Holocene RSL changes across the  
222  
223 83 Southwest Indian Ocean.

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226 84

### 227 228 85 1.1. Sea-level history in the southwest Indian Ocean

229  
230 86 The record of Holocene RSL change along the East African coast, situated  
231  
232 87 in the tectonically stable (Woodroffe and Horton, 2005) Southwest Indian Ocean,  
233  
234 88 is poorly constrained (Pirazzoli, 1991; Camoin et al., 2004). Reconstructed RSL  
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243  
244 89 changes are available from only a few locations and use a range of different  
245  
246 90 proxies (Figure 1a). Previous studies of RSL change on the continental coasts of  
247  
248 91 east and southeast Africa (Mozambique and South Africa) indicate that RSL rose  
249  
250 92 rapidly during the early Holocene and reached the present level by the mid  
251  
252 93 Holocene (Jaritz et al., 1977, Ramsay, 1995; Ramsay and Cooper, 2002; Norström  
253  
254 94 et al., 2012). Mid Holocene highstands of up to 3.5 m above the present level  
255  
256 95 were recorded by 5000 cal yr BP, followed by subsequent falls to the present level  
257  
258 96 in the late Holocene. A different RSL reconstruction derived from coral from the  
259  
260 97 offshore islands (Mauritius, Mayotte and Réunion Island) shows that a rapid RSL  
261  
262 98 rise occurred during the early Holocene reaching present level at ~3000 cal yr BP  
263  
264 99 with no evidence for a mid Holocene highstand (Camoin et al., 1997; 2004;  
265  
266 100 Colonna et al., 1997; Zinke et al., 2003). Although all RSL studies within this  
267  
268 101 region record an early Holocene RSL rise, there is considerable uncertainty on the  
269  
270 102 amplitude and timing of this. The varied environmental settings and distances  
271  
272 103 from formerly glaciated areas would result in different isostatic contributions to  
273  
274 104 RSL changes. For example, it is thought that small offshore volcanic islands are  
275  
276 105 less affected by hydro-isostatic adjustment than those studies from continental  
277  
278 106 locations due to the effects of continental levering during the mid and late  
279  
280 107 Holocene (Camoin et al., 2004; Lambeck and Nakada, 1990; Mitrovica and  
281  
282 108 Milne, 2002; Milne and Mitrovica, 2008). The different proxies used make it  
283  
284 109 likely that the sea-level index points may not be comparable and some sea-level  
285  
286 110 index points may have large indicative ranges and different degrees of precision  
287  
288 111 (Jaritz et al., 1977; Ramsay, 1995; Ramsay and Cooper, 2002; Woodroffe and  
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290 112 Horton, 2005; Norström et al., 2012).

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304 114 1.2. Mangrove as sea-level indicators  
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306 115 Research on RSL reconstruction from far-field locations has traditionally  
307  
308 116 focused on coring and dating corals (Pirazzoli, 1988; Fairbanks, 1989; Colonna et  
309  
310 117 al., 1997; Camoin et al., 1997, 2004). However, sediments that accumulate within  
311  
312 118 mangrove ecosystems can also be used to reconstruct RSL and coastal changes.  
313  
314 119 Mangrove ecosystems are found in coastal tropical regions along the margins of  
315  
316 120 the sea and lagoons; they are characterised by evergreen trees and shrubs that are  
317  
318 121 physiologically and morphologically adapted to grow in the sub-tropical to  
319  
320 122 tropical intertidal zone between mean sea level and the high water of spring tide  
321  
322 123 (Woodroffe and Grindrod, 1991; Blasco et al., 1996; Ellison and Farnsworth,  
323  
324 124 2001; Ellison, 2008). Mangrove ecosystems respond to changes in sea level by  
325  
326 125 migrating landwards with a rise in sea level or seawards with a fall (Gilman et al.,  
327  
328 126 2008). Mangrove community composition is able to keep pace with sea-level  
329  
330 127 changes (McIvor et al., 2013). For mangroves to be able to withstand sea level  
331  
332 128 rise, the rates of sedimentary accretion within the mangrove has to be equivalent  
333  
334 129 to the rate of sea-level rise (Ellison, 2015), otherwise mangroves may undergo *in*  
335  
336 130 *situ* drowning leading to weakened root structures, dieback and disappearance  
337  
338 131 (Gilman et al., 2008).  
339  
340  
341

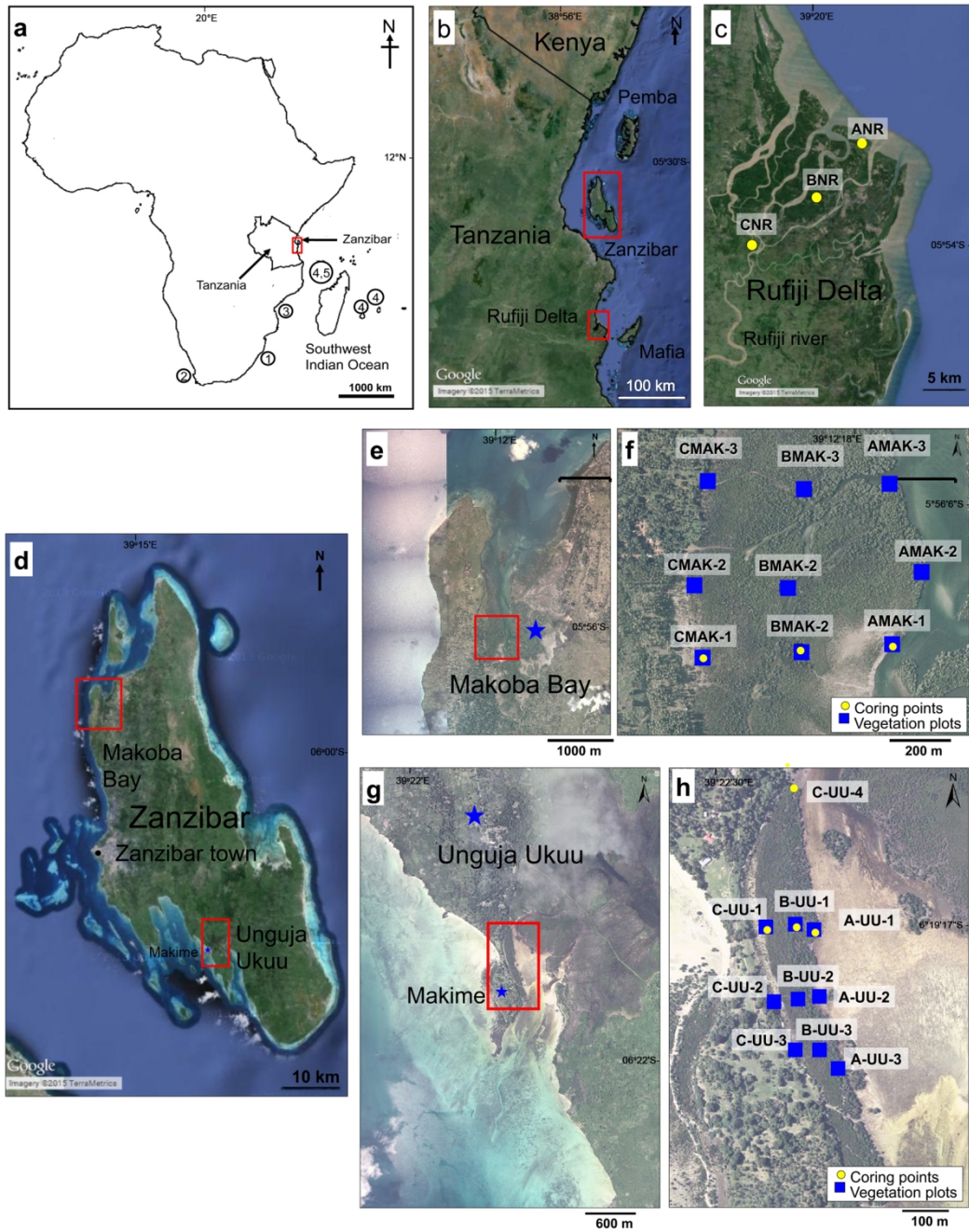
342 132 Santisuk (1983) and Watson (1928) classified mangroves into a series of  
343  
344 133 inundation class zones according to ecological preference to monthly inundation  
345  
346 134 frequency. *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Avicennia marina*, *Sonneratia alba*, *Bruguiera*  
347  
348 135 *gymnorrhiza* and *Ceriops tegal* are classified as true mangroves or mangroves.  
349  
350 136 The term true mangroves are also defined as mangroves representing trees and  
351  
352 137 shrubs growing in the areas inundated by the normal to all high tides. Back  
353  
354 138 mangroves such as *Heritiera littoralis* and *Acrostichum aureum* are plants  
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364 139 growing in the areas inundated by the sea only during spring high tides,  
365  
366 140 exceptional high tides, or during cyclones. The dominance of mangrove species  
367  
368 141 which occurs in zones throughout the mangrove ecosystem can thus be an  
369  
370 142 indicator of sea-level fluctuations by comparing the relationships between  
371  
372 143 contemporary vegetation assemblages and their inundation frequency with respect  
373  
374 144 to sea level.

375  
376 145 Mangrove pollen has previously been used to reconstruct compositional  
377  
378 146 changes in mangrove ecosystems (e.g. Cohen et al., 2005; Horton et al., 2005;  
379  
380 147 Vedel et al., 2006; Tossou et al., 2008; Hait and Behling, 2009) including in East  
381  
382 148 Africa (Punwong et al., 2012; 2013a; 2013b). Engelhart et al. (2007) developed a  
383  
384 149 transfer function from a modern analogue of mangrove surface pollen  
385  
386 150 assemblages that has been used to predict the palaeo mangrove elevation with  
387  
388 151 precision of  $\pm 0.22$  m. A contemporary study into the relationships between  
389  
390 152 mangrove pollen in surface sediment samples and the composition of the  
391  
392 153 vegetation indicated that majority of pollen was local in origin reflecting  
393  
394 154 vegetation in close proximity to the sampling sites (Punwong et al., 2013a,  
395  
396 155 2013b). Pollen accumulated in sediments underlying mangroves, in combination  
397  
398 156 with an understanding of the present relationship of mangrove composition to the  
399  
400 157 altitude of present sea level, can be used to reconstruct RSL fluctuations (Ellison,  
401  
402 158 1989; 2005; 2008; Punwong et al., 2012; 2013a; 2013b).  
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160 Figure 1. (a) Map of the Southwest Indian Ocean showing the location of  
161 Tanzania and previous sea level studies: (1) Ramsay and Cooper (2002), (2)  
162 Compton (2001), (3) Jaritz et al. (1977), (4) Colonna et al. (1996); Camoin et al.  
163 (1997), (5) Zinke (2000); Zinke et al. (2003). (b) Map of the coast of Tanzania  
164 showing the location of the Rufiji Delta (c) and Zanzibar (d). Inset e, f, g and h  
165 show where the sedimentary cores were taken and the location of vegetation plots  
166 located in Makoba Bay and Unguja Ukuu respectively.

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486 168 2. Study sites

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489  
490 170 2.1. Geology and geomorphology

491  
492 171 The three sites investigated are all characterised by mangrove forest and  
493  
494 172 located in the northern Rufiji Delta (Tanzanian mainland), Makoba Bay and  
495  
496 173 Unguja Ukuu (Unguja island, Zanzibar) (Figure 1b-h). The Rufiji Delta consists  
497  
498 174 of mangrove forest that grades into paddy fields at higher elevations and supports  
499  
500 175 the largest expanse of estuarine mangrove along the East African coast  
501  
502 176 (Nshubemuki, 1993; Fisher et al., 1994; Richmond et al., 2002; Masalu, 2003;  
503  
504 177 Mangora et al., 2016). The deltaic area is covered by fluvial sand, silt and clay  
505  
506 178 (Semesi, 1992) (Figure 1c). A series of sand spit islands and submerged sand bars  
507  
508 179 have formed parallel to the seaward margins (Fisher et al., 1994), while clayey  
509  
510 180 silts and silty clays containing organic matter characterise the mangrove  
511  
512 181 sediments. The average tidal range is 2 - 2.5 m and approximately 3.3 - 4.3 m on  
513  
514 182 high spring tides (Francis, 1992; Fisher et al., 1994; Richmond et al., 2002).

515  
516  
517 183 Unguja Island (Zanzibar) is located on the continental shelf some 40 km  
518  
519 184 from the mainland. The island has been periodically part of the mainland when  
520  
521 185 sea level was 30-40 m below present sea level and the last separation from the  
522  
523 186 mainland by sea-level inundation of the Zanzibar channel occurred at the end of  
524  
525 187 the Pleistocene to early Holocene (Prendergast et al., 2016). Most of Unguja  
526  
527 188 consists of Pleistocene reef limestone often outcropping on the east coast  
528  
529 189 (Shunula, 2002) with alluvial deposits locally present (Schlüter, 1997; Arthurton  
530  
531 190 et al., 1999) although there are no large rivers (Shunula, 2002). It is influenced by  
532  
533 191 a semi-diurnal tide, ranging from 2 m on neap tide to 4 m on spring tide  
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541  
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543  
544 192 (Mwandya et al., 2010). The study areas are located in the northwest of Makoba  
545  
546 193 Bay (Figure 1d; 1e) and the east Makime headland of Unguja Ukuu (Figure 1d;  
547  
548 194 1g).

549  
550 195

## 552 196 2.2. Climate

554 197 The rainfall pattern within the Rufiji Delta and on Zanzibar is largely  
555  
556 198 controlled by the north and south migration of the Inter-tropical Convergence  
557  
558 199 Zone (ITCZ). For the Rufiji delta, the northeast monsoon prevails from December  
560  
561 200 to April bringing heavy rainfall (Goudie, 1996; Nicholson, 2001) and the  
562  
563 201 southeast monsoon dominates from May to November bringing less rainfall  
565  
566 202 (Fisher et al., 1994; Richmond et al., 2002). The average annual rainfall is about  
567  
568 203 1200 mm yr<sup>-1</sup> (Semesi, 1992) and the temperature range throughout the year is 24  
569  
570 204 - 31 °C (Richmond et al., 2002). For Zanzibar, the northeast and southeast  
571  
572 205 monsoons bring the long rains from March to May and short rains from October  
573  
574 206 to December (Machiwa and Hallberg, 1995; Mwandya et al., 2010). The mean  
575  
576 207 annual rainfall is about 1500 -1800 mm yr<sup>-1</sup> (Knopp et al., 2008) and the average  
577  
578 208 temperature range throughout the year is about 27 - 30 °C (Machiwa and  
579  
580 209 Hallberg, 1995).

581  
582 210

## 584 211 3. Methodology

585  
586 212

### 588 213 3.1. Coring

590 214 Three sediment cores were retrieved from each site at a seaward, central and  
591  
592 215 landward location using a Russian corer along a transect perpendicular to the  
593  
594 216 coastline through the centre of mangrove forests to reduce the influence of local  
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601  
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604 217 land-based edge effects such as erosion or progradation from creeks (Ellison,  
605  
606 218 2008). The core depths varied between 1 to 4.5 m (Table 1) and each site was  
607  
608 219 cored until the sediment became impenetrable or bedrock was reached (Punwong  
609  
610 220 et al., 2012; 2013a; 2013b). The transect length varied depending on the nature of  
611  
612 221 the environmental setting and the extent of the mangrove area; this extended along  
613  
614 222 20 km in the northern Rufiji Delta (ANR, BNR, CNR), 600 m in Makoba Bay  
615  
616 223 (AMAK-1, BMAK-1, CMAK-1) and 80 m at Unguja Ukuu (A-UU-1, B-UU-1, C-  
617  
618 224 UU-1) (Figures 1c; 1f; 1h, Table 1). An additional sediment core was retrieved  
619  
620 225 from Unguja Ukuu (C-UU-4) at a location away from the transect as it represents  
621  
622 226 a longer sediment record than the other three cores.

### 625 227 3.2. Vegetation plots

627 228 To study the relationship between mangrove species composition, pollen  
628  
629 229 accumulating in the sediment and RSL, nine 20 m<sup>2</sup> vegetation plots were set up to  
630  
631 230 establish species percentages along an altitudinal gradient. At the three sites, there  
632  
633 231 was considerable variation in the horizontal distance covered to accommodate the  
634  
635 232 full range of the upper and the lower limits of mangroves. In the Rufiji Delta, the  
636  
637 233 vegetation survey transect along the large riverine mangrove system with  
638  
639 234 freshwater inputs covered 20 km. As the consequence, we were not able to carry  
640  
641 235 out adequate vegetation surveys and to set up plots within the restricted fieldwork  
642  
643 236 time frame. On Zanzibar the transects extended between 80 to 600 m of fringing  
644  
645 237 mangroves characterised by a similar composition across the three sites. Given  
646  
647 238 variations in the horizontal distance and vertical range, the mangrove gradient in  
648  
649 239 Zanzibar is considered to be steeper than the Rufiji Delta. A more detailed study  
650  
651 240 at both sites in Zanzibar allowed the ecosystem and structural composition at  
652  
653 241 different levels of sea-level inundation to be determined and inform the  
654  
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663  
664 242 reconstruction of past RSL fluctuations. Vegetation in nine 20 m<sup>2</sup> nested quadrats  
665  
666 243 was surveyed and recorded and surface sediment samples were collected (Figures  
667  
668 244 1f, 1h) from three seaward, three central and three landward sites, then considered  
669  
670 245 to be an upper intertidal, a middle intertidal and a lower intertidal mangrove  
671  
672 246 classes, respectively. Five cm<sup>3</sup> of surface samples from the four corners and centre  
673  
674 247 of each plot were collected and subsequently used to study the relationship  
675  
676 248 between pollen presence and vegetation coverage. Altitudinal heights were  
677  
678 249 obtained using a differential GPS (dGPS model Leica TCRA total station and  
679  
680  
681 250 Leica System 500 base and receiver with a manufacturer quoted vertical precision  
682  
683 251 of  $\pm 0.001$  m). Initial calibration of the dGPS occurred against recognised  
684  
685 252 National Datum benchmarks and subsequently all coring sites, vegetation plots  
686  
687 253 and full range of mangrove sites were levelled and calibrated to mean tide level  
688  
689 254 (MTL) (based on Admiralty Tide Tables, 2014). These altitudes were determined  
690  
691 255 relative to a benchmark at Kibiti for the Rufiji Delta using a known actual base  
692  
693 256 station Triangulation point (TTP 353) and the Ministry of Lands and the  
694  
695 257 Environment Benchmark (Zanzibar).

### 698 258

### 700 259 3.3. Palaeoecological analysis

702 260 The cores were sub-sampled every 10 cm and the volume of each subsample  
703  
704 261 was approximately 2 cm<sup>3</sup> for pollen analysis (Punwong et al., 2012; 2013a;  
705  
706 262 2013b). The relationship between pollen assemblages and vegetation composition  
707  
708 263 was determined using three pollen association indices that reflect how accurately  
709  
710 264 pollen types reflect the abundance of their parent plant (Davis, 1984). The three  
711  
712 265 indices are ‘association index’ representing similar presence of the pollen and the  
713  
714 266 associated plant in the vegetation, ‘under-representation index’ representing

721  
722  
723  
724 267 pollen percentages that are much lower than plant percentages, and ‘over-  
725  
726 268 representation index’ representing pollen percentages that exceed plant  
727  
728 269 percentages (Davis, 1984). Pearson’s Correlation Coefficients were used to  
729  
730 270 describe the relationship between pollen percentages extracted from the surface  
731  
732 271 sediment and plant percentages from the nine vegetation plots in Makoba Bay and  
733  
734 272 Unguja Ukuu.

736  
737 273

#### 738 274 3.4. Chronology

740  
741 275 Twenty-six bulk sediment samples were selected for AMS dating and  
742  
743 276 submitted to the Radiocarbon Dating Laboratories at the University of Waikato,  
744  
745 277 New Zealand and the CHRONO Centre, Queen’s University Belfast, UK. At the  
746  
747 278 start of the laboratory work, dates were obtained from the base of the core with  
748  
749 279 targeted dating from different stratigraphic boundaries and key biostratigraphical  
750  
751 280 horizons occurring as the research developed. Additionally, nine dates from  
752  
753 281 AMAK-1 and BMAK-1 cores were obtained on organic concentrate samples  
754  
755 282 following Woodroffe et al. (2015a). Each 1 cm<sup>3</sup> bulk sediment was deflocculated  
756  
757 283 using Na<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/ NaOH, heated with 10% HCl and sieved through a 10, 63 and 90  
758  
759 284 µm mesh. The 10-63 µm sieving fraction was selected for dating as it contained  
760  
761 285 fine organic material and pollen (Woodroffe et al., 2015a). The organic  
762  
763 286 concentrate samples were submitted for dating to the Natural Environment  
764  
765 287 Research Council (NERC) Radiocarbon Facility (East Kilbride) for AMS dating  
766  
767 288 (NERC Radiocarbon Facility Allocation 1608.0312). All dates were calibrated  
768  
769 289 using the southern hemisphere calibration Shcal04 curve (McCormac et al., 2004)  
770  
771 290 using the software OxCal v4.10 (Bronk-Ramsey, 2009).  
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784 292 4. Results  
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788 294 4.1. Stratigraphy  
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790 295 Detailed stratigraphic descriptions and diagrams have been previously  
791  
792 296 published (Punwong et al., 2012; 2013; 2013b). There were no abrupt  
793  
794 297 stratigraphic boundaries between the units; they were gradational in all ten cores.  
795  
796 298 The basal unit of BNR and CNR in the northern Rufiji Delta was comprised of  
797  
798 299 organic matter and silt (Punwong et al., 2012). Organic matter amount, including  
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800 300 root fragments, increased towards the top of the cores where wood and bark  
801  
802 301 fragments were also present.  
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804  
805 302 In the three cores retrieved from Makoba Bay, the deepest sediment was  
806  
807 303 grey silt with some shell fragments (Punwong et al., 2013b). In cores AMAK-1  
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809 304 and BMAK-1 the silt unit was overlain by a peat unit containing woody root  
810  
811 305 fragments and fine sand. Sand was found in the uppermost unit of all three cores.  
812

813 306 The basal unit of A-UU-1, B-UU-1 C-UU-1 sediment cores from Unguja  
814  
815 307 Ukuu was grey sand and silt with silt as the basal unit in C-UU-4 (Punwong et al.,  
816  
817 308 2013a). All basal units were overlain by peat with woody root fragments. Some  
818  
819 309 small shell fragments were also found in this unit in A-UU-1 and B-UU-1. Peat  
820  
821 310 layers with sand and small fragments of woody plant roots alternated with organic  
822  
823 311 sand layers throughout the sediment column in all four cores. Sand containing  
824  
825 312 small fragments of woody plant root formed the top unit of B-UU-1, C-UU-1, and  
826  
827 313 C-UU-4 while silt characterised the top unit of A-UU-1.  
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832 315 4.2. Pollen analysis and vegetation survey  
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844 316 Fossil pollen and spores were identified and placed into five main  
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846 317 ecological groups: mangroves, back mangroves, terrestrial herbaceous,  
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848 318 pteridophytes and unidentifiable pollen; the first two (mangroves, back  
849  
850 319 mangroves), denote a tolerance to sea-water inundation (Punwong et al., 2012;  
851  
852 320 2013a; 2013b). Terrestrial taxa consisted solely of terrestrial herbaceous plants  
853  
854 321 such as grasses and sedges that are not tolerant of salinity. An understanding of  
855  
856 322 the contemporary mangrove species within the zones is used to underpin the  
857  
858 323 interpretation of ecosystem and environmental changes through the fossil record.  
859  
860  
861 324 Nine mangrove species found in Tanzania within a zonation scheme developed  
862  
863 325 through a combination of Watson's (1928) and Santisuk's (1983) inundation  
864  
865 326 classes (mangroves and back mangroves) and field-based observations of modern  
866  
867 327 ecological occurrences of mangrove taxa (Figure 2a) (Punwong et al., 2012;  
868  
869 328 2013a; 2013b) are therefore used as a modern analogue of mangrove pollen to  
870  
871 329 interpret sea level. Low mangrove diversities and a linear relationship between  
872  
873 330 contemporary mangrove habitat and inundation frequency negates the need for the  
874  
875 331 use of transfer functions (Ellison, 1989; Engelhart et al., 2007).

877  
878 332 Contemporary vegetation assemblages observed in the field based on  
879  
880 333 Watson and Santisuk (1928) classes revealed a distinct vertical relationship with  
881  
882 334 present sea level. The altitude of the upper and lower limits of the mangrove areas  
883  
884 335 was +1.67 m to +3.47 m mean tide level (MTL) in the northern Rufiji Delta, -1.63  
885  
886 336 m to +1.47 m MTL in Makoba Bay, and -0.03 m to +1.87 m MTL at Unguja  
887  
888 337 Ukuu. The altitudinal variation of the upper and lower limits of the mangrove  
889  
890 338 areas at the three sites is due to different mangrove systems and environmental  
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892 339 settings. In the northern Rufiji Delta, an estuarine mangrove ecosystem exists  
893  
894 340 while at Unguja Ukuu and Makoba Bay, fringe mangroves with less freshwater



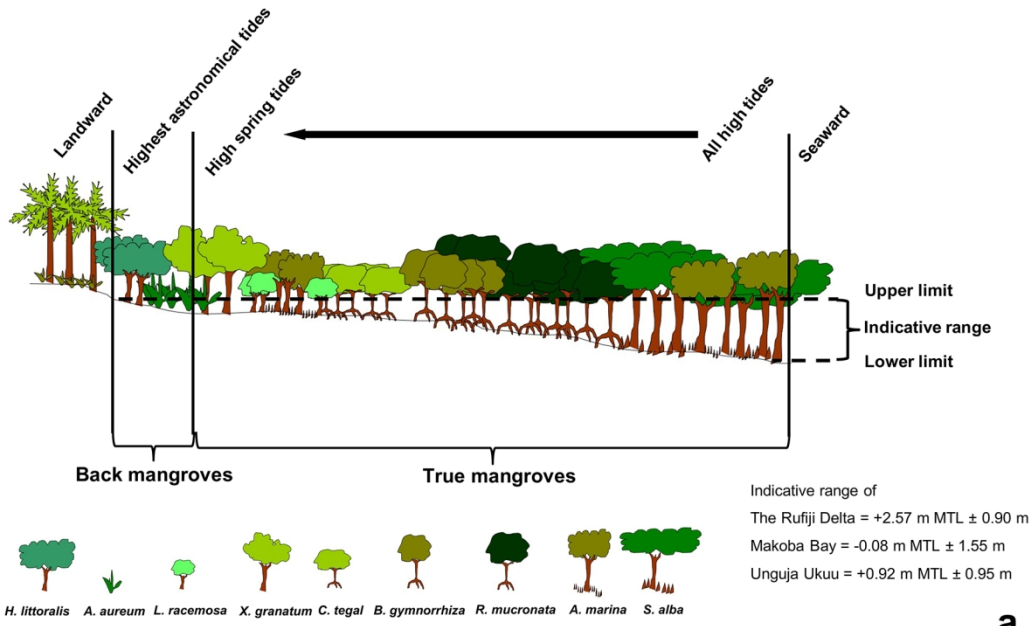
901  
902  
903  
904 341 input are found. For Makoba Bay we acknowledge it is unusual for mangroves to  
905  
906 342 grow at -1.63 m MTL and is most likely caused by the geomorphology of the tidal  
907  
908 343 creek system that allows seaward mangrove species, e.g. *Sonneratia alba*, to  
909  
910 344 colonise altitudes below MTL.

912 345 The indices of pollen association (Davis, 1984) and correlation between  
913  
914 346 the contemporary mangrove pollen records and contemporary vegetation showed  
915  
916 347 that fossil mangrove pollen in Zanzibar have a close correlation between  
917  
918 348 representivity in pollen spectra and the actual vegetation and can be used to  
919  
920 349 reconstruct coastal ecosystem dynamics (Punwong et al., 2013a; 2013b).  
922  
923 350 Strikingly, there are some notable changes between the percentages of *Sonneratia*  
924  
925 351 *alba* and *Bruguiera/Ceriops* pollen throughout Zanzibar cores. At the present-day  
926  
927 352 *Sonneratia alba* and *Bruguiera/Ceriops* appear at different altitudes; *Sonneratia*  
928  
929 353 *alba* occurs in the lower intertidal zone whilst *Bruguiera* and *Ceriops* occur at  
930  
931 354 higher intertidal areas. The relative pollen ratios of  
932  
933 355 *Sonneratia:(Bruguiera/Ceriops)* (S/BC ratio) and *Sonneratia:Rhizophora* (S/R  
934  
935 356 ratio) of the surface samples from each vegetation plot vary with altitudinal  
936  
937 357 gradient (Table 2). An increase in the ratios of S/BC and S/R indicates a decrease  
938  
939 358 in altitude of the mangrove ecosystem and associated sea level (Table 2). These  
940  
941 359 ratios are applied to infer the mangrove altitude shift within the upper and lower  
942  
943 360 altitudinal limits of the Makoba Bay and Unguja Ukuu study areas as a modern  
944  
945 361 analogue of altitude mangrove classes (Table 2). In Makoba, the S/BC ratios of  
946  
947 362 5.4 – 22.8 and the S/R ratios of 0.37 – 2.29 represent lower intertidal mangroves;  
948  
949 363 the S/BC ratios of 0.2 – 5.4 and the S/R ratios of 0.04 – 2.29 represent middle  
950  
951 364 intertidal mangroves; the S/BC ratios of 0 – 0.2 and S/R ratios of 0 – 0.04  
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953 365 represent higher intertidal mangroves. At Unguja Ukuu, the S/BC ratios of 0.17 –  
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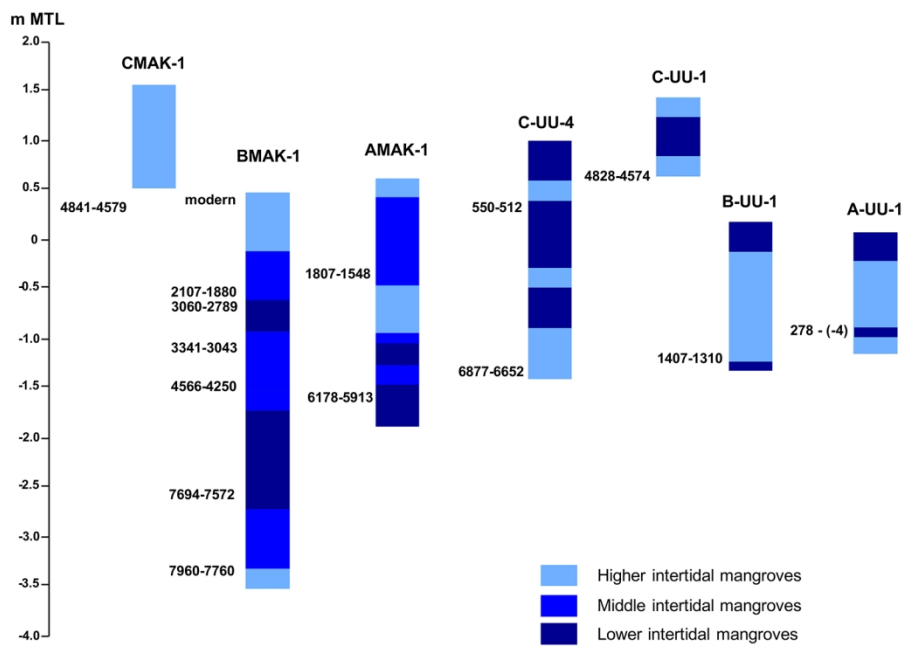
961  
962  
963  
964 366 2.23 and the S/R ratios of 0.20– 0.59 represent lower intertidal mangroves; the  
965  
966 367 S/BC ratios of 0 – 0.17 and the S/R ratios of 0 – 0.20 represent higher intertidal  
967  
968 368 mangroves.

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970 369 Therefore, the pollen biostratigraphy as used in this study allows  
971  
972 370 correlation between horizons using the S/BC and S/R ratios of the surface samples  
973  
974 371 within the eighteen vegetation plots that were calculated and used to characterise  
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976 372 the mangrove position of the reconstructed past mangrove ecosystems. This  
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978 373 information is applied to the dated samples (Figure 2b).

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376 Figure 2. (a) Summary cross section showing typical mangrove zonation and  
 377 response of this to RSL change in Tanzania developed from Watson's (1928) and  
 378 Santisuk's (1983) inundation classes and field observations with its indicative  
 379 range. Figure 2. (b) Biostratigraphy of core sites from Makoba Bay and Unguja  
 380 Ukuu showing paleoenvironmental interpretation in terms of mangrove position

1081  
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 1084 as lower, middle, higher inferred from the ratios of S/BC and S/R. All ages are in  
 1085  
 1086 cal yr BP developed from Punwong et al. (2013a; 2013b).  
 1087

Site	Core	Altitude (m MTL)	<sup>14</sup> C yr BP	(2σ) Calibrated age range yr BP	Indicative meaning (m MTL) derived from full range of mangrove	RSL (m MTL) derived from full range of mangroves	Mangrove classes with altitudinal range (interpolated from Fig. 2b)	Indicative meaning (m MTL) derived from pollen ratios	RSL (m MTL) derived from pollen ratios	Decompaction correction	Sea-level tendency
Northern Rufiji Delta	ANR	1.61	392 ± 30	493-324							
	BNR	3.22	> 1950 A.D.								
		2.95	Failure to make graphite								
		2.34	4167 ± 30	4821-4453	2.57 ± 0.9	-0.23 ± 0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.03	rise
		0.61	4751 ± 30	5579-5318	2.57 ± 0.9	-1.96 ± 0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.51	rise
	CNR	-0.96	4931 ± 30	5711-5486	2.57 ± 0.9	-3.59 ± 0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.02	rise
		2.33	> 1950 A.D.								
		1.06	884 ± 31	799-680	2.57 ± 0.9	-1.51 ± 0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.62	fall
	-0.97	1292 ± 30	1264-1071	2.57 ± 0.9	-3.54 ± 0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.02	fall	
Makoba Bay	AMAK-1	-0.37*	1803 ± 36	1807-1548	-0.08 ± 1.55	-0.29 ± 1.55	Middle intertidal (-1.14)-0.57	-0.08 ± 0.86	-0.29 ± 0.86	0.46	rise
		-0.41	1615 ± 24	1525-1385							
		-1.55*	5290 ± 38	6178-5913	-0.08 ± 1.55	-1.47 ± 1.55	Lower intertidal (-1.61) - (-1.14)	-0.08 ± 0.23	-1.47 ± 0.23	0.11	fall
		-1.56	5078 ± 26	5892-5659							
	BMAK-1	0.39*	Modern		-0.08 ± 1.55	0.47 ± 1.55	Higher intertidal 0.57-1.51	-0.08 ± 0.47	0.47 ± 0.47	1.19	fall
		-0.54	3111 ± 24	3362-3167							
		-0.55*	2072 ± 35	2107-1880	-0.08 ± 1.55	-0.47 ± 1.55	Middle intertidal (-1.14)-0.57	-0.08 ± 0.86	-0.47 ± 0.86	0.91	fall
	BMAK-1	-0.64	1543 ± 25	1477-1305							
		-1.16	1695 ± 50	1692-1408							
		-1.17*	3053 ± 37	3341-3043	-0.08 ± 1.55	-1.09 ± 1.55	Middle intertidal (-1.14)-0.57	-0.08 ± 0.86	-1.09 ± 0.86	0.73	rise
		-1.53	309 ± 23	443-289							
		-1.54*	4024 ± 40	4566-4250	-0.08 ± 1.55	-1.46 ± 1.55	Middle intertidal (-1.14)-0.57	-0.08 ± 0.86	-1.46 ± 0.86	0.61	rise
		-2.78	6878 ± 36	7735-7582							
		-2.79*	6847 ± 39	7694-7572	-0.08 ± 1.55	-2.7 ± 1.55	Low intertidal (-1.61) - (-1.14)	-0.08 ± 0.23	-2.70 ± 0.23	0.24	rise
		-3.52*	7092 ± 38	7960-7760	-0.08 ± 1.55	-3.46 ± 1.55	Middle intertidal (-1.14)-0.57	-0.08 ± 0.86	-3.46 ± 0.86	0.01	rise
		-3.54	7202 ± 30	8025-7872							
	CMAK-1	0.41	5200 ± 35	5991-5751							
0.18		4239 ± 37	4841-4579								
-0.24		3117 ± 35	3376-3162								
Unguja Ukuu	A-UU-1	-0.84	169 ± 22	278(-4)	0.92 ± 0.95	-1.76 ± 0.95	Lower intertidal 0.01-0.21	0.92 ± 0.10	-1.76 ± 0.10	0.17	fall
	B-UU-1	-1.24	1534 ± 23	1407-1310	0.92 ± 0.95	-2.16 ± 0.95	Higher intertidal 0.21-1.91	0.92 ± 0.85	-2.16 ± 0.85	0.04	fall
	C-UU-1	0.57	4211 ± 25	4828-4574	0.92 ± 0.95	-0.35 ± 0.95	Lower intertidal 0.01-0.21	0.92 ± 0.10	-0.35 ± 0.10	0.09	rise
	C-UU-4	0.59	>1950 AD								
		0.39	560 ± 19	550-512	0.92 ± 0.95	-0.53 ± 0.95	Lower intertidal 0.01-0.21	0.92 ± 0.10	-0.53 ± 0.10	0.47	fall
		-1.29	5973 ± 36	6877-6652	0.92 ± 0.95	-2.21 ± 0.95	Higher intertidal 0.21-1.91	0.92 ± 0.85	-2.21 ± 0.85	0.02	rise

1118 383

1119 384

1120 385 Table 1. List of radiocarbon dates derived from bulk samples and organic  
 1121 386 concentrates (marked with asterisks) from three sites. The calibrated ages are  
 1122 387 shown using the Shcal04 curve (McCormac et al., 2004) within the software  
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1144 388 OxCal v4.10 Bronk-Ramsey (2009). RSL dates are also depicted using the  
1145  
1146 389 indicative range derived from the upper and lower limits of modern mangrove  
1147  
1148 390 vegetation and altitudinal error derived from the full range of mangroves for the  
1149  
1150 391 Rufiji Delta and from the pollen ratios for Makoba and Unguja Ukuu.

Site	Plot	Altitude of plot MTL (m)	Altitudinal range of mangrove classes	S/BC ratio	Range of S/BC ratios	S/R ratio	Range of S/R ratios	Mangrove classes
Makoba Bay	AMAK-3	-1.61	(-1.61) - (-1.14)	22.8	5.4-22.8	2.29	0.37-2.29	Lower intertidal
	AMAK-2	-1.14		5.4		0.37		
	BMAK-3	-0.55	(-1.14) - 0.57	1.3	0.2-5.4	0.07	0.04-2.29	Middle intertidal
	BMAK-2	-0.05		0.2		0.04		
	BMAK-1	0.42		0.2		0.05		
	AMAK-1	0.57		0.2		0.09		
	CMAK-3	1.01	0.57-1.51	0	0-0.2	0	0-0.04	Higher intertidal
	CMAK-1	1.48		0		0		
CMAK-2	1.51	0		0				
Unguja Ukuu	A-UU-3	0.01	0.01-0.21	2.23	0.17-2.23	0.59	0.20-0.59	Lower intertidal
	A-UU-1	0.07		0.88		0.20		
	B-UU-1	0.14		0.72		0.25		
	A-UU-2	0.21		0.17		0.33		
	B-UU-2	0.86	0.21-1.91	0.04	0-0.17	0.16	0-0.20	Higher intertidal
	B-UU-3	0.99		0.04		0.08		
	C-UU-1	1.35		0.02		0.05		
	C-UU-3	1.89		0		0		
	C-UU-2	1.91		0		0		

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1160  
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1164 392  
1165  
1166 393 Table 2. Vegetation plots of Makoba Bay and Unguja Ukuu showing  
1167  
1168 394 *Sonneratia/(Bruguiera/Ceriops)* (S/BC) and *Sonneratia/Rhizophora* (S/R) ratios  
1169  
1170 395 of surface samples developed from Punwong et al. (2013a; 2013b). The ranges of  
1171  
1172 396 ratios show the modern altitudinal range and are applied to infer the mangrove  
1173  
1174 397 position of sediment in core as modern analogue of lower intertidal, middle  
1175  
1176 398 intertidal, higher intertidal mangrove classes of the area with respect to altitude.

#### 1178 1179 399 1180 400 4.3. Chronology

1181  
1182  
1183 401 Nine radiocarbon dates were obtained from the northern Rufiji Delta  
1184  
1185 402 (Table 1). The radiocarbon dates indicate sedimentary hiatuses in the upper part of  
1186  
1187 403 BNR between 46 cm (4821- 4453 cal yr BP) and 19 cm (modern deposition) and  
1188  
1189 404 between 242 cm (799 - 680 cal yr BP) and 115 cm (modern deposition) in CNR.  
1190  
1191 405 The dates from 19 cm (BNR) and 115 cm (CNR) are therefore rejected for RSL  
1192  
1193 406 reconstruction. In ANR there is no pollen record between the depths of 115-150  
1194  
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1204 407 cm. The date from 128 cm of ANR is therefore not applicable for RSL  
1205  
1206 408 reconstruction.

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1208 409 Eleven radiocarbon dates on bulk sediment were obtained from Makoba  
1209  
1210 410 Bay (Table 1). The radiocarbon dates from cores BMAK-1 (96 and 195 cm) and  
1211  
1212 411 CMAK-1 (107 and 172 cm) demonstrate age reversals. Despite their potential,  
1213  
1214 412 mangrove peats are notoriously difficult to date with age reversals common in  
1215  
1216 413 radiocarbon dated sequences, and modern ages often being reported from samples  
1217  
1218 414 collected several decimeters below the ground surface (e.g. Woodroffe and  
1219  
1220 415 Horton, 2005). The likely causes of these dating problems are reworking of  
1221  
1222 416 mangrove sediments through root penetration introducing younger carbon lower  
1223  
1224 417 down in the sediment profile and mixing of older sediments within the upper unit  
1225  
1226 418 (Punwong et al., 2013b; Woodroffe et al., 2015a). The nine dates obtained from  
1227  
1228 419 the organic concentrates reveal a coherent chronology and logical age-depth  
1229  
1230 420 relationship suggesting reliable dates for AMAK-1 and BMAK-1 (Woodroffe et  
1231  
1232 421 al., 2015a). It would therefore appear that the source of contamination, such as the  
1233  
1234 422 penetration of mangrove roots into the sediment matrix and bioturbation at depth,  
1235  
1236 423 taking younger carbon down the core (Punwong et al., 2013b; Woodroffe et al.,  
1237  
1238 424 2015a). We therefore reject the dates on bulk sediments from the cores AMAK-1,  
1239  
1240 425 BMAK-1 and the two reversed dates (at 107 and 172 cm) of CMAK-1 and use the  
1241  
1242 426 organic concentrate dates for RSL reconstruction. In CMAK-1, there is no pollen  
1243  
1244 427 record between the depths of 105-174 cm. The date from 130 cm of CMAK-1 is  
1245  
1246 428 therefore not used for RSL reconstruction.

1247  
1248  
1249 429 Six radiocarbon dates were obtained from Unguja Ukuu (Table 1). The  
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1251 430 radiocarbon date from core C-UU-4 (42 cm) records modern age deposition,  
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1264 431 probably due to contamination (as described above) and this date is therefore  
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1266 432 rejected for RSL reconstruction.

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#### 1269 434 4.4. RSL and compaction

1270  
1272 435 In order to reconstruct RSL changes using mangrove sediments, the upper  
1273  
1274 436 and lower limits of mangrove vegetation with reference to the mean tide level  
1275  
1276 437 (MTL) is used in order to establish an indicative range for mangroves following  
1277  
1278 438 the approach of Woodroffe et al. (2015b) and Hijma et al. (2015). The indicative  
1279  
1280 439 ranges for mangrove sediments are  $+2.57 \text{ m MTL} \pm 0.90 \text{ m}$  in the northern Rufiji  
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1282  
1283 440 Delta,  $-0.08 \text{ m MTL} \pm 1.55 \text{ m}$  in Makoba Bay and  $+0.92 \text{ m MTL} \pm 0.95 \text{ m}$  in  
1284  
1285 441 Unguja Ukuu (Table 1; Figure 2a). To reduce the vertical error, where detailed  
1286  
1287 442 contemporary vegetation pollen studies were undertaken in Makoba Bay and  
1288  
1289 443 Unguja Ukuu, we use the pollen ratios of S/BC and S/R to calculate the altitudinal  
1290  
1291 444 ranges of RSL (as described in 4.2 Pollen analysis and vegetation survey). For  
1292  
1293 445 example, the radiocarbon date of 1807-1548 cal yr BP occurs at the depth of 0.94  
1294  
1295 446 m in AMAK-1 from Makoba Bay; using the pollen ratios of S/BC and S/R  
1296  
1297 447 derived from contemporary pollen studies, it is possible that the vegetation at the  
1298  
1299 448 depth of 0.94 m represent a middle-intertidal mangrove association (Figure 2b). If  
1300  
1301 449 this is related to MTL using the vegetation plot data, the vertical error of the date  
1302  
1303 450 becomes  $\pm 0.86 \text{ m}$  derived from the vertical range of the middle-intertidal  
1304  
1305 451 mangrove that is  $-1.14 \text{ m MTL}$  and  $+0.57 \text{ m MTL}$  (Table 1 and 2). The indicative  
1306  
1307 452 range derived from the upper and lower limit of mangrove vegetation in Makoba  
1308  
1309 453 Bay is  $-0.08 \text{ m MTL}$  and therefore the indicative range of RSL from the date is -  
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1311 454  $0.08 \text{ m MTL} \pm 0.86 \text{ m}$  (Table 1).

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1321  
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1323  
1324 455 Sediments are susceptible to post-depositional compaction (Bird et al.,  
1325  
1326 456 2004; Horton and Shennan, 2009). A compaction factor for the mangrove  
1327  
1328 457 sediment was estimated by comparing the dry bulk density of a compacted sample  
1329  
1330 458 with the modern sediment sample and found to range from 17-31% (Bird et al.,  
1331  
1332 459 2004). As this geotechnical technique is beyond the scope of study, the worst-case  
1333  
1334 460 compaction scenario of Bird et al. (2004) of 31% was adopted for the  
1335  
1336 461 decompaction correction below the depth dated (Table 1). For example, at the  
1337  
1338 462 depth 1.07 m of BNR that is 4.50 m in total length, the compaction of mangrove  
1339  
1340 463 sediment below this depth would be 1.0633 m (31% of 4.50 – 1.07 m) and would  
1341  
1342 464 be applied to the vertical error in an upward direction. This approach has also  
1343  
1344 465 been used in mangrove sea-level reconstructions from mangrove deposits in the  
1345  
1346 466 Seychelles (Woodroffe et al., 2015b).

1347  
1348  
1349 467 Vertical errors also include compaction caused by the coring equipment ( $\pm$   
1350  
1351 468 0.04 m) (Woodroffe, 2006), levelling errors ( $\pm$  0.051 m), and the vertical range of  
1352  
1353 469 the radiocarbon date ( $\pm$  0.005 m). Sea-level tendency for each RSL reconstruction  
1354  
1355 470 is determined (Table 1) by using a combination of stratigraphy and the trend of  
1356  
1357 471 mangrove pollen-based interpretation from each coring site (Figure 2b).

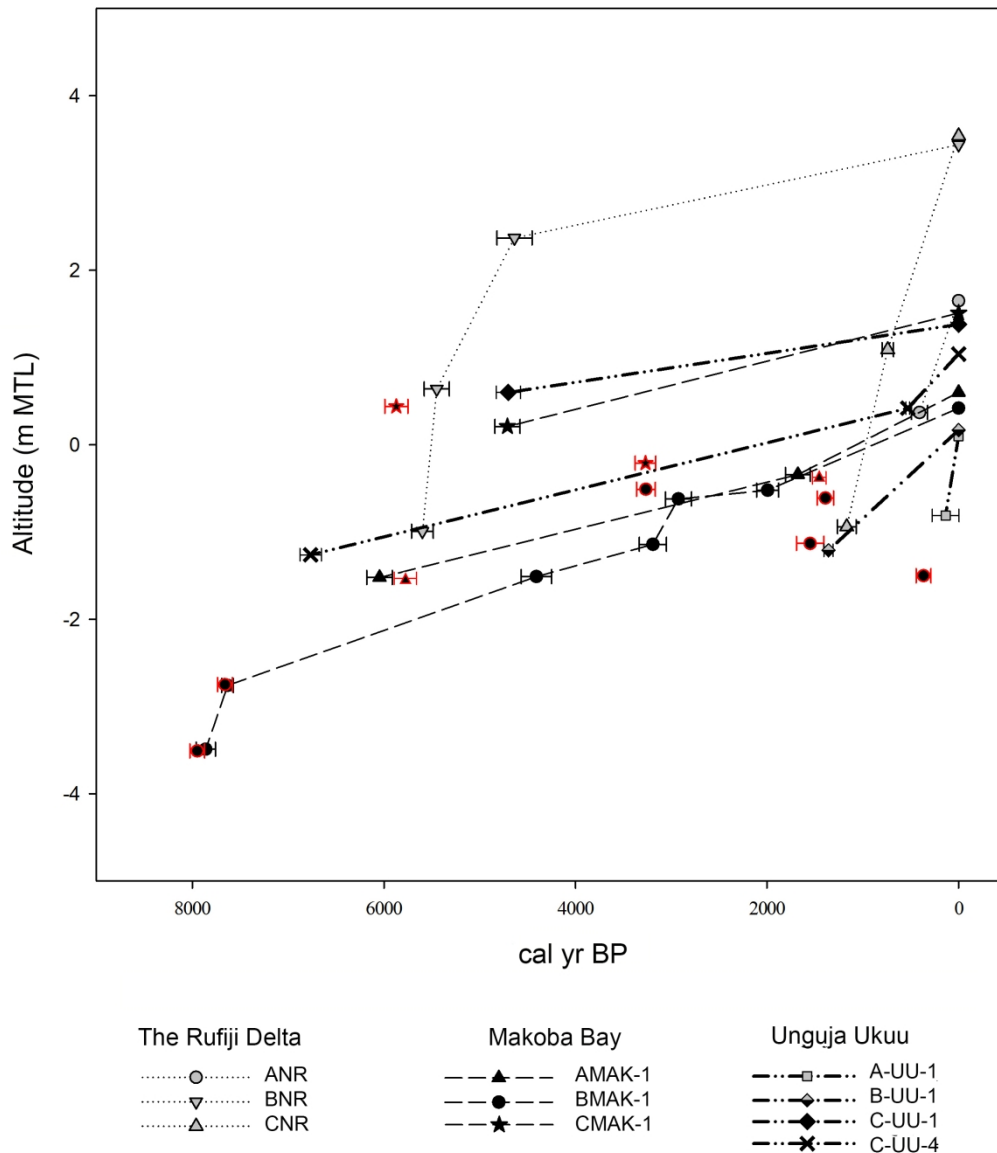
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## 1361 1362 473 5. Interpretation and discussion

1363  
1364 474 Age-depth plots of the cores indicated that the basal age for each core  
1365  
1366 475 ranged from ~ 7900 cal yr BP (BMAK-1 of Makoba Bay) to ~100 cal yr BP (A-  
1367  
1368 476 UU-1 of Unguja Ukuu). A comparison of sedimentation rates showed great  
1369  
1370 477 variation between the Rufiji Delta and Zanzibar sites (Figure 3). Although the  
1371  
1372 478 chronology is problematic, it would appear that the sedimentation rate of between  
1373  
1374 479 2.1-10.9 mm cal yr<sup>-1</sup> for the Rufiji Delta was considerably higher than that for  
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1384 480 Makoba Bay and Unguja Ukuu (0.3-6.6 mm cal yr<sup>-1</sup>). This enhanced  
1385  
1386 481 sedimentation rate is probably due to the nature of the deltaic mangrove setting  
1387  
1388 482 with river discharge transporting sediment from the wider Rufiji catchment to be  
1389  
1390 483 deposited into the Rufiji Delta (Semesi, 1992; Fisher et al., 1994). The variation in  
1391  
1392 484 sedimentation rates results in different altitudinal ranges of the mangrove areas at  
1393  
1394 485 the three locations with freshwater input, sediment supply and progradation  
1395  
1396 486 having significantly more effect in the Rufiji Delta than at the Zanzibar sites.  
1397  
1398 487 However, given site-specific responses of mangroves relative to sea level, when  
1399  
1400 488 sites are combined, they provide regional RSL reconstruction.  
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490

491 Figure 3. Comparative age-depth plots including rejected dates (in red edge) for  
 492 the cores analysed in this study. Comparative age-depth (altitude) models for the  
 493 cores analysed in this study. The top value against the zero origin (cal yr BP) on  
 494 all such graphs except BMAK-1 does not necessarily represent present day  
 495 deposition because of potential surface erosion.

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497 5.1. Holocene mangrove dynamics

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1501  
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1504 498 Combined palaeoecological records from the three locations provide a new  
1505  
1506 499 palaeoenvironmental sea-level synthesis from Tanzania where relatively little is  
1507  
1508 500 known about the Holocene mangrove dynamics. The records reveal that mangrove  
1509  
1510 501 ecosystems have not remained stable as they responded to wide scale  
1511  
1512 502 environmental changes and there are some site-specific responses to  
1513  
1514 503 environmental shifts. The results further our understanding of how mangrove  
1515  
1516 504 ecosystems reflect environmental variables, and shifts in these, that could help  
1517  
1518 505 assess resilience of coastal ecosystems under future climatic scenarios,  
1519  
1520 506 particularly sea-level rise (Ellison, 2015).

1522  
1523 507 Early to mid Holocene

1525 508 The pollen record of BMAK-1 indicates that mangroves have been present  
1526  
1527 509 at Makoba Bay at -3.6 m below MTL since at least ~7900 cal yr BP (Figure 2b).  
1528  
1529 510 The ratios of S/BC and S/R suggest that the central core (BMAK-1) location was  
1530  
1531 511 colonised by higher intertidal mangroves (Figures 1f, 2b; Table 2) suggesting an  
1532  
1533 512 early Holocene RSL rise. A higher RSL rise was then recorded after this period  
1534  
1535 513 for a relatively short duration until ~7600 cal yr BP, as mangroves migrated  
1536  
1537 514 landward and this area supported middle intertidal mangrove taxa. RSL continued  
1538  
1539 515 to rise, as indicated by the ratios of mangrove pollen and the deposition of oyster  
1540  
1541 516 shells in BMAK-1b and AMAK-1. This marine transgression caused the  
1542  
1543 517 mangrove taxa at these two coring locations to migrate further landwards and  
1544  
1545 518 allowed mangroves to establish on the headland of Unguja Ukuu at -1.3 m MTL  
1546  
1547 519 as recorded ~6800 cal yr BP in C-UU-4. After this time, higher intertidal  
1548  
1549 520 mangroves recorded in C-UU-4 were replaced by lower intertidal mangrove taxa;  
1550  
1551 521 thus contributing to a body of evidence indicating that RSL continued to rise  
1552  
1553 522 during the mid Holocene (Camoin et al., 1997; 2004; Zinke et al., 2003; Norström  
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1563  
1564 523 et al., 2012). It should be noted that the pollen records from both sites in Zanzibar  
1565  
1566 524 reveals a similar age determination of 5600 cal yr BP and a similar pollen record,  
1567  
1568 525 lending support to the chronological and sea-level interpretation from BNR in the  
1569  
1570 526 northern Rufiji Delta (Punwong et al., 2012). The predominance of *R. mucronata*  
1571  
1572 527 pollen suggests that BNR was located in a low intertidal environment, a further  
1573  
1574 528 indication of a higher sea level relative to the present day. A mid Holocene RSL  
1575  
1576 529 rise possibly attained a higher altitude after 4700 cal yr BP resulting in higher  
1577  
1578 530 intertidal mangroves establishment at 0.5 m above MTL in CMAK-1 and higher  
1579  
1580 531 intertidal mangrove establishment at 0.6 m MTL in C-UU-1. This mid Holocene  
1581  
1582 532 RSL rise occurred until prior to ~4400 cal yr BP, when RSL started to fall as  
1583  
1584 533 indicated by the transition from lower intertidal to middle intertidal mangroves in  
1585  
1586 534 BMAK-1.

1587  
1588  
1589 535  
1590  
1591 536 Mid Holocene to the present day

1592  
1593 537 After ~4400 cal yr BP mangrove ecosystem character varied between the  
1594  
1595 538 sites reflecting different RSL changes. A lower RSL is recorded in Makoba Bay  
1596  
1597 539 from ~4400 cal yr BP, as indicated by the change in mangrove composition from  
1598  
1599 540 lower to middle intertidal mangroves in BMAK-1 until ~3200 cal yr BP. This  
1600  
1601 541 period coincides with a regionally arid phase recorded across East Africa  
1602  
1603 542 commencing around 4500–4100 cal yr BP (Hassan, 1997; Bonnefille and Chalieu,  
1604  
1605 543 2000; Thompson et al., 2002; Marchant and Hooghiemstra, 2004; Kiage and Liu,  
1606  
1607 544 2006; Rijdsdijk et al., 2011; de Boer et al., 2015). After 3200 cal yr BP, and prior  
1608  
1609 545 to 2900 cal yr BP, a RSL rise occurred indicative of a change from middle to  
1610  
1611 546 lower intertidal mangroves. Mangrove composition subsequently changed to  
1612  
1613 547 middle intertidal mangroves in AMAK-1 and BMAK-1 (Figure 2b) suggesting a  
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1624 548 lower RSL as mangroves retreated seaward until the late Holocene ~2000-1700  
1625  
1626 549 cal yr BP. However, a sea-level rise is recorded at Unguja Ukuu as lower  
1627  
1628 550 intertidal mangroves occupied C-UU-1 and C-UU-4 after the mid Holocene until  
1629  
1630 551 ~500 cal yr BP. The apparent discrepancy in RSL between these two sites at  
1631  
1632 552 Unguja after 4400 to 1700 cal yr BP is probably due to local processes including  
1633  
1634 553 mangrove composition response to sediment input and/or erosion at the sites,  
1635  
1636 554 resulting in localised RSL changes.

1638  
1639 555 The late Holocene RSL fall is recorded at all three sites. In Makoba Bay,  
1640  
1641 556 RSL fell until the present day, as suggested by the change of middle intertidal  
1642  
1643 557 mangroves to higher intertidal mangroves in AMAK-1 and BMAK-1. At Unguja  
1644  
1645 558 Ukuu, lower intertidal mangroves changed to higher intertidal mangroves after  
1646  
1647 559 1400 cal yr BP in B-UU-1. RSL probably continued falling in Unguja Ukuu, as  
1648  
1649 560 represented by the change from lower intertidal mangroves to higher intertidal  
1650  
1651 561 mangroves after ~500 cal yr BP in C-UU-4, and the presence of more intertidal  
1652  
1653 562 mangroves after ~100 cal yr BP in A-UU-1. In the Rufiji Delta, a reduction in  
1654  
1655 563 mangrove pollen and increase in back-mangrove and terrestrial grasses in the  
1656  
1657 564 landward site (CNR) after 1200 cal yr BP resulted in a shift of mangroves  
1658  
1659 565 seaward. RSL then fluctuated, as suggested by changes in the proportions of  
1660  
1661 566 mangroves, back-mangrove and terrestrial grasses until prior to 700 cal yr BP.  
1662  
1663 567 After 700 cal yr BP, RSL started to fall, as recorded by a gradual change from  
1664  
1665 568 mangroves characterised by *R. mucronata* to terrestrial vegetation, and a  
1666  
1667 569 replacement of mangroves by recent herbaceous taxa. However, changes from  
1668  
1669 570 higher intertidal mangroves to lower intertidal mangroves in A-UU-1, B-UU-1  
1670  
1671 571 and C-UU4 at Unguja Ukuu, corresponding to an increase in *A. marina* at the top  
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1684 572 of ANR, are likely to represent a signal of sea-level rise during the last few  
1685  
1686 573 hundred years.

1687  
1688 574

1689  
1690 575 5.2. Sea-level reconstruction

1692 576 The pollen evidence from the Rufiji Delta, Makoba Bay and Unguja Ukuu  
1693  
1694 577 can be used to reconstruct the Holocene RSL from Tanzania using the upper and  
1695  
1696 578 lower limits of mangrove vegetation and shift in recognisable salinity tolerance  
1697  
1698 579 zones of the mangrove ecosystem. The RSL derived from the pollen ratios within  
1699  
1700 580 the vegetation plots can refine vertical errors (Figure 4). Regardless of site-  
1701  
1702 581 specific characteristics, it should be noted that all three sites provide evidence for  
1703  
1704 582 a phase of early-mid Holocene RSL rise and late Holocene RSL fluctuation. The  
1705  
1706 583 composite RSL curve shows that RSL rise occurred from around 7900 cal yr BP.  
1707  
1708 584 It is possible that RSL rose and was potentially higher than present at ~4700-4600  
1709  
1710 585 cal yr BP. However, when the sites are compared (Figure 4), variations in the rate  
1711  
1712 586 of sea level rise are noted. In the northern Rufiji Delta, the higher sedimentation  
1713  
1714 587 rates are probably due to the large freshwater and terrestrial inputs to the system.

1717 588 The general trend of the early to mid Holocene RSL rise (Figure 4)  
1718  
1719 589 appears to be in agreement with RSL trends from other locations such as the  
1720  
1721 590 mainland coast and offshore islands in the Southwest Indian Ocean (Colonna et  
1722  
1723 591 al., 1996; Camoin et al., 1997; 2004; Zinke et al., 2000; Compton, 2001; Ramsay  
1724  
1725 592 and Cooper, 2002; Zinke et al., 2003).

1727 593 The proposed higher than present sea level at around 4700-4600 cal yr BP  
1728  
1729 594 recorded in Tanzania indicates a similar trend to that recorded from South Africa  
1730  
1731 595 (Compton, 2001; Ramsay and Cooper, 2002) (Figure 4). The mid Holocene RSL  
1732  
1733 596 rise in Tanzania is also comparable to a marine transgression phase in  
1734  
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1743  
1744 597 Mozambique (Norström et al., 2012) where a highstand is recorded ~6600-6300  
1745  
1746 598 cal yr BP. The mid Holocene transgression is well represented from the Southern  
1747  
1748 599 Hemisphere in far-field locations (Isla, 1989) relating to three possible causes  
1749  
1750 600 including meltwater from late glacial ice sheets (Lambeck and Nakada, 1990;  
1751  
1752 601 Fleming et al., 1998) and/or the Holocene melting of ice sheets from Antarctica,  
1753  
1754 602 Greenland and mountain glaciers during the early Holocene until 5000 cal yr BP  
1755  
1756 603 (Milne et al., 2005).

1758  
1759 604 Evidence from Mauritius, Mayotte and Réunion Island (Camoin et al.,  
1760  
1761 605 1997; 2004; Zinke et al., 2003) suggest no mid Holocene highstand occurred at  
1762  
1763 606 these locations. The differences between the records from the islands and  
1764  
1765 607 Tanzania may result from hydro-isostatic influences relating to the differences in  
1766  
1767 608 the geographical locations of the Tanzanian coast and the islands (Clark et al.,  
1768  
1769 609 1978). The Holocene highstand at small offshore islands is likely to be less  
1770  
1771 610 marked than at the continental margins due to the effects of continental levering  
1772  
1773 611 (Lambeck and Nakada, 1990; Mitrovica and Milne, 2002; Milne and Mitrovica,  
1774  
1775 612 2008). However, the highstand recorded from South Africa is likely to be higher  
1776  
1777  
1778 613 than the potential maximum transgression at ~4700 cal yr BP and 4600 cal yr BP  
1779  
1780 614 in Tanzania (Compton, 2001; Ramsay and Cooper, 2002). In addition to eustatic  
1781  
1782 615 changes, a combination of various factors such as hydro-isostasy, thermal  
1783  
1784 616 expansion of sea water caused by warmer ocean temperatures in subtropical  
1785  
1786 617 latitudes (Ramsay, 1995, Woodroffe and Horton, 2005), and the steric expansion  
1787  
1788 618 of sea water (Ramsay, 1995; Compton, 2001) may also be considered as factors  
1789  
1790 619 enhancing the highstand altitude in South Africa.

1792  
1793 620 RSL fell from 4600 cal yr BP to 4400 cal yr BP. After 4400 cal yr BP,  
1794  
1795 621 RSL slightly rose until ~2000 cal yr BP. The RSL record at this time from  
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1801  
1802  
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1804 622 Tanzania correlates well with records from South Africa (Ramsay and Cooper,  
1805  
1806 623 2002) and also corresponds with a possible marine transgression with a highstand  
1807  
1808 624 from Macassa Bay (Mozambique) between 4000 - 1100 cal yr BP (Norström et  
1809  
1810 625 al., 2012). The pollen records from Makoba Bay and C-UU-1 and C-UU-4 of  
1811  
1812 626 Unguja Ukuu indicate that mangrove development continued after the mid  
1813  
1814 627 Holocene RSL rise indicating a sustained higher level that did not fall until the  
1815  
1816 628 late Holocene ~2000 cal yr BP. This may have allowed suitable conditions for  
1817  
1818 629 mangroves to establish at A-UU-1 and B-UU-1 and may correspond to the  
1819  
1820 630 progradation of beach plains that is recorded in Zanzibar (Arthurton, 2003).

1821  
1822  
1823 631 The late Holocene RSL record after 2000 cal yr BP until 100 cal yr BP  
1824  
1825 632 correlates well with the RSL records from South Africa (Compton, 2001; Ramsay  
1826  
1827 633 and Cooper, 2002) and Mozambique (Norström et al., 2012) (Figure 4). A lower  
1828  
1829 634 sea level occurred in Tanzania until 1400 - 1200 cal yr BP; this RSL fall is also  
1830  
1831 635 recorded in northeastern South Africa ~1400 cal yr BP to the present (Ramsay and  
1832  
1833 636 Cooper, 2002). We acknowledged that potential sea-level fall would correspond to  
1834  
1835 637 climatically cold phases and sea-level rise to warm phases, as a result of the  
1836  
1837 638 glacial eustasy (Oerlemans, 2001). Changes in rainfall can also cause local  
1838  
1839 639 eustatic sea-level changes (Mörner, 1996). However, easternmost East Africa  
1840  
1841 640 experienced drought during the Medieval Warm Period (MWP) (900 - 700 cal yr  
1842  
1843 641 BP) and wet conditions during the Little Ice Age (LIA) (700 - 100 cal yr BP)  
1844  
1845 642 (Verchuren et al., 2000). These phases are contrast with our records of sea-level  
1846  
1847 643 transgression after 1200 - 500 cal yr BP and sea-level regression from 500 - 100  
1848  
1849 644 cal yr BP. Archaeological sites in Unguja Ukuu indicate that RSL was  
1850  
1851 645 approximately -0.5 m below the present level between ~1300 - 1000 cal yr BP  
1852  
1853 646 (Mörner, 1992). This is in good agreement with the reconstruction from the three  
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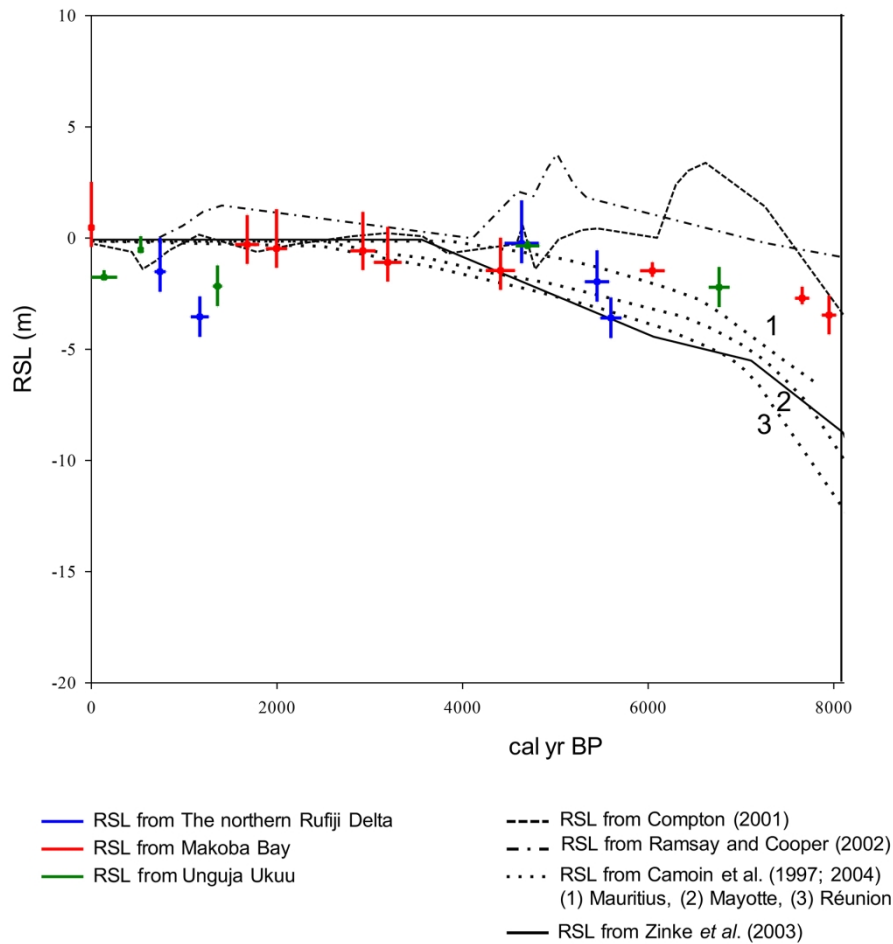


1861  
1862  
1863  
1864 647 sites studied suggesting RSL did not attain present sea level between 1400-1200  
1865  
1866 648 cal yr BP (Figure 4).

1868 649 A further RSL rise occurred after 1200 to ~700 - 500 cal yr BP and it is  
1869  
1870 650 likely that RSL was below the present sea level. This concurs with records from  
1871  
1872 651 ruins in southeastern Tanzania (Kilwa) suggesting RSL was about -1 m below the  
1873  
1874 652 present level between 800- 600 cal yr BP (Mörner, 1992). After this period, RSL  
1875  
1876 653 fell until ~100 cal yr BP when sea level was lower than the present day. This is in  
1877  
1878 654 good agreement with a study of raised terraces along the Kenyan coast indicating  
1879  
1880 655 that RSL started to fall 500 years ago (Åse, 1978; 1981). In contrast, data from  
1881  
1882 656 Mozambique (Norström et al., 2012) and southern Langebaan Lagoon in South  
1883  
1884 657 Africa (Compton, 2001) show somewhat conflicting results from the Tanzanian  
1885  
1886 658 data indicating RSL fell after 1200 cal yr BP. After 100 cal yr BP, RSL rose until  
1887  
1888 659 the present day corresponding to the onset of recent sea-level rise from the 19<sup>th</sup>  
1889  
1890 660 century (Stocker et al., 2013) as recorded in Kenya between 1986-2002 (Kibue,  
1891  
1892 661 2006). However, a recent sea-level fall was observed in Zanzibar between 1985-  
1893  
1894 662 2001 (Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level) before rising trend was observed to  
1895  
1896 663 the present day. In addition, it should be noted that Makoba and Unguja Ukuu  
1897  
1898 664 which all are on the west cost of Unguja Island and separated by 40 km shows  
1899  
1900 665 different RSL especially during the last 2000 years probably due to local  
1901  
1902 666 processes, such as changes in sediment input and/or erosion at the sites.

1906 667 Difficulties encountered in dating suggest additional records and  
1907  
1908 668 chronological control using dating of pollen concentrates is required to determine  
1909  
1910 669 a high-resolution record of mid Holocene sea level and environmental changes.  
1911  
1912 670 Although the evidence from Tanzania demonstrates the site-specific nature of  
1913  
1914 671 responses of mangroves to RSL changes, it does provide a valuable contribution  
1915  
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1921  
 1922  
 1923  
 1924 672 to patterns of Holocene RSL from “far-field” locations. There is great potential to  
 1925  
 1926 673 scale up the type of investigation presented here to other coastal mangrove sites  
 1927  
 1928 674 across East Africa, as well as offshore islands. Such an extension to this study  
 1929  
 1930 675 would provide an unprecedented regional record of environmental and sea-level  
 1931  
 1932 676 changes from a far-field region and allow us to distinguish large and meso-scale  
 1933  
 1934  
 1935 677 regional signals against site-specific responses across East Africa.



678  
 679 Figure 4. RSL reconstructions from this study along the Tanzanian coast plotted  
 680 alongside RSL curves from the southwest Indian Ocean region

681  
 682 6. Conclusions

1981  
1982  
1983  
1984 683 A reconstruction of Holocene RSL has been derived for coastal Tanzania  
1985  
1986 684 from mangrove ecosystem changes from three sites. The ratios of  
1987  
1988 685 *Sonneratia:(Bruguiera/Ceriops)* and *Sonneratia:Rhizophora* derived from the  
1989  
1990 686 pollen-vegetation-altitude relationships can be used to interpret mangrove  
1991  
1992 687 dynamics and refine the vertical errors of RSL changes derived from mangrove  
1993  
1994 688 sediments. Although the results in part demonstrate the site-specific shifts in the  
1995  
1996 689 upper and lower limits of mangroves relative to sea level, due to responses of  
1997  
1998 690 sediment input and/or erosion at the three sites, they do provide evidence for  
1999  
2000  
2001 691 Holocene RSL fluctuations coherent across coastal Tanzania. An early-mid to mid  
2002  
2003 692 Holocene RSL rise occurred from ~ 7900 cal yr BP prior to ~4700-4600 cal yr BP  
2004  
2005 693 when RSL was potentially higher than the present. This period is followed by a  
2006  
2007 694 lower RSL until 4400 cal yr BP when RSL rose until ~2000 cal yr BP.  
2008  
2009 695 Subsequently, late Holocene RSL fluctuations were characterised by RSL rise  
2010  
2011 696 recorded at ~700 - 500 cal yr BP before falling below the present level at ~100 cal  
2012  
2013 697 yr BP. There is evidence of a more recent RSL rise during the last centuries. The  
2014  
2015 698 Tanzanian RSL curve indicates a similar trend to the mid Holocene RSL record  
2016  
2017 699 from South Africa, probably related to similar hydro-isostatic conditions  
2018  
2019 700 representing the apparent Holocene highstand at continental margins due to the  
2020  
2021 701 effects of continental levering. The RSL fall recorded during the last 500 years is  
2022  
2023 702 in good agreement with the records from the Kenyan coast, although data from  
2024  
2025 703 Mozambique and the Langebaan Lagoon in South Africa indicate RSL fell after  
2026  
2027 704 1200 cal yr BP. The difficulties of developing a reliable chronology from  
2028  
2029 705 mangrove environments have previously precluded extensive use of these  
2030  
2031 706 sediment archives for reconstructing RSL changes. Organic concentrate dating  
2032  
2033 707 applied on some of the samples presented here can provide a reliable chronology  
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2044 708 allowing these far-field locations to be fully investigated and used as a proxy for  
2045  
2046 709 reconstructing eustatic sea-level changes. Site-specific signals of RSL change,  
2047  
2048 710 mangrove response to this and the need to further constrain the pollen-vegetation-  
2049  
2050 711 environmental relationships all emphasise the need for further research along the  
2051  
2052 712 East African coast, as well as other “far-field” locations, so that the full potential  
2053  
2054 713 of the mangrove sedimentary sea-level archive can be fully realised.  
2055

2056  
2057 714

## 2058 715 Acknowledgements

2059  
2060 716 This work was carried out as a part of doctoral thesis at the University of  
2061  
2062 717 York. Thanks are extended to Mr William Kindeketa and Rebecca Newman for  
2063  
2064 718 their support and assistance throughout the fieldwork. We would like to thank the  
2065  
2066 719 Palynology & Palaeobotany Section, National Museums of Kenya for lending us  
2067  
2068 720 the coring equipment necessary for fieldwork and laboratory work, WWF-  
2069  
2070 721 Tanzania for providing logistical support for the fieldwork in Rufiji Delta and Mr  
2071  
2072 722 Benson Kimeu, Survey/GIS Technician from The British Institute in Eastern  
2073  
2074 723 Africa for conducting the elevation survey. I am grateful to Professor Antony  
2075  
2076 724 Long, Dr. Sarah Woodroffe and Dr. Sanpisa Sritrairat for their constructive  
2077  
2078 725 comments on earlier versions of this manuscript. The radiocarbon dates on the  
2079  
2080 726 organic concentrates was funded through NERC Radiocarbon Facility Allocation  
2081  
2082 727 1608.0312. This study was supported by The Royal Thai Government Scholarship  
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2084 728 and the Development and Promotion Science and Technology Talents project.  
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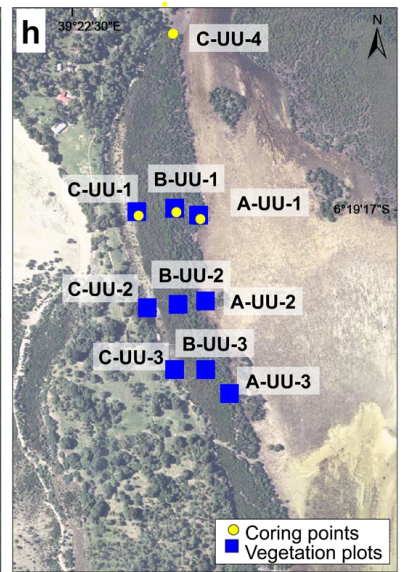
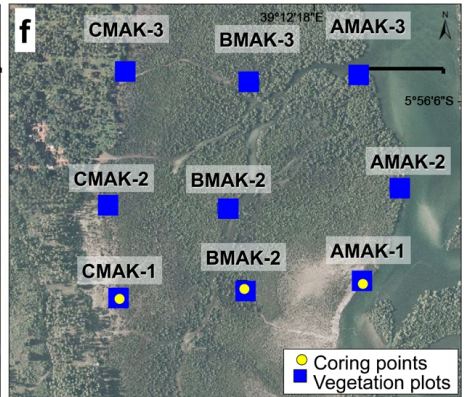
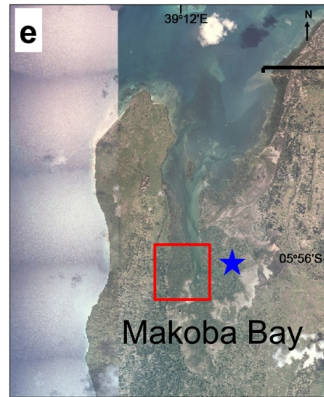
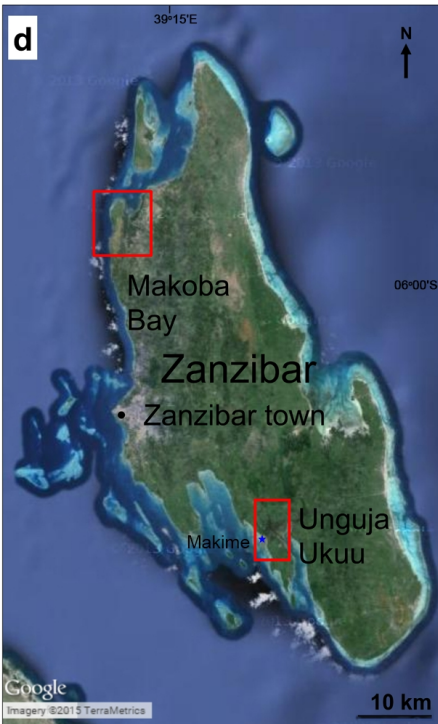
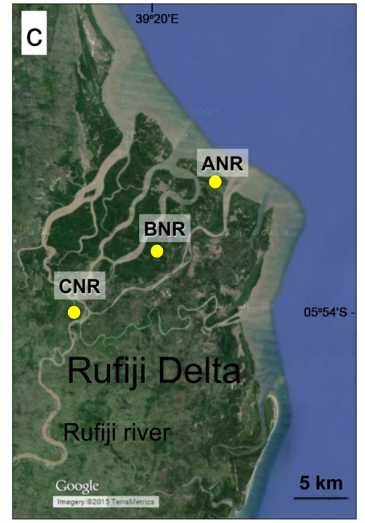
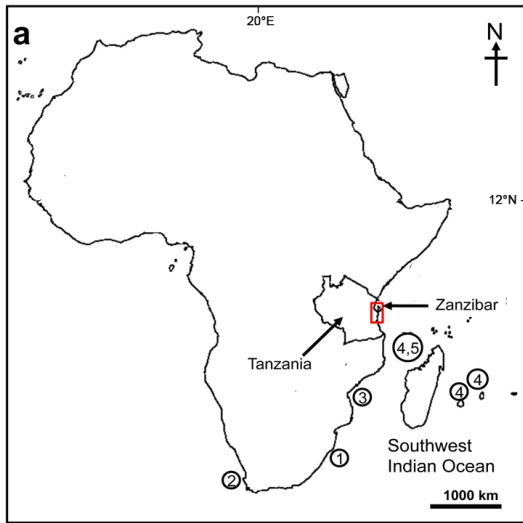
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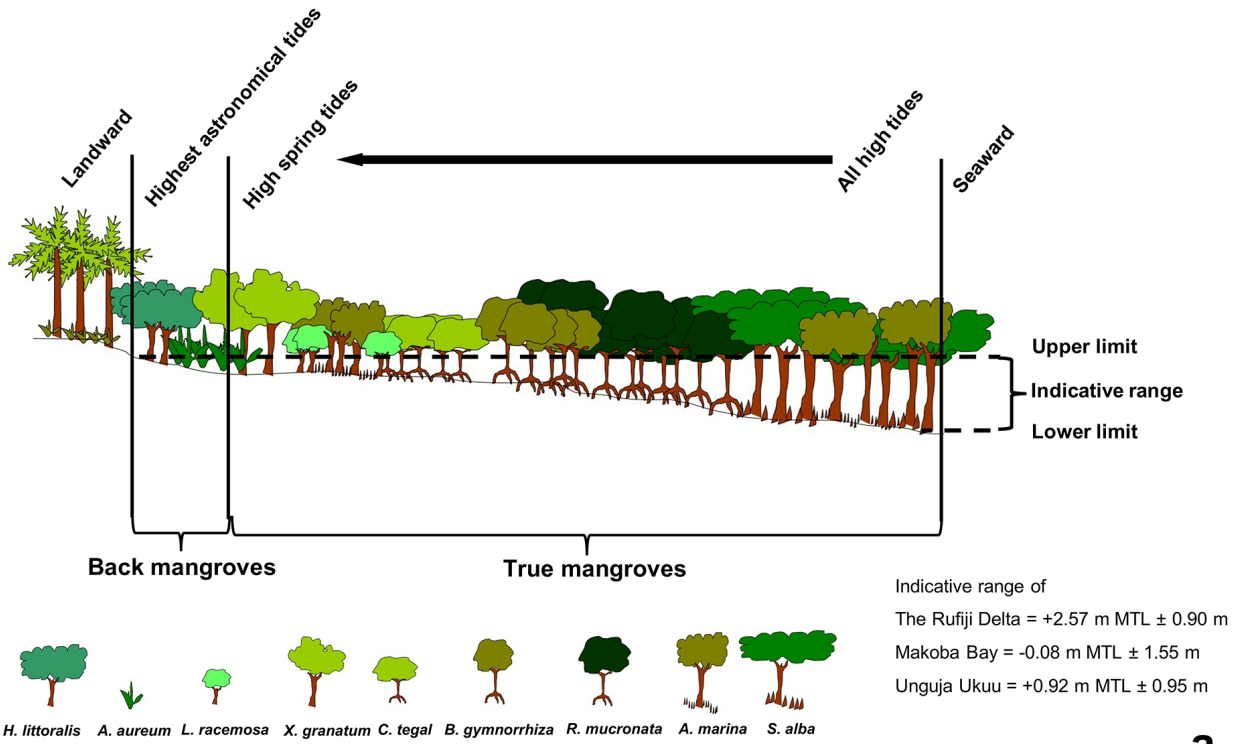
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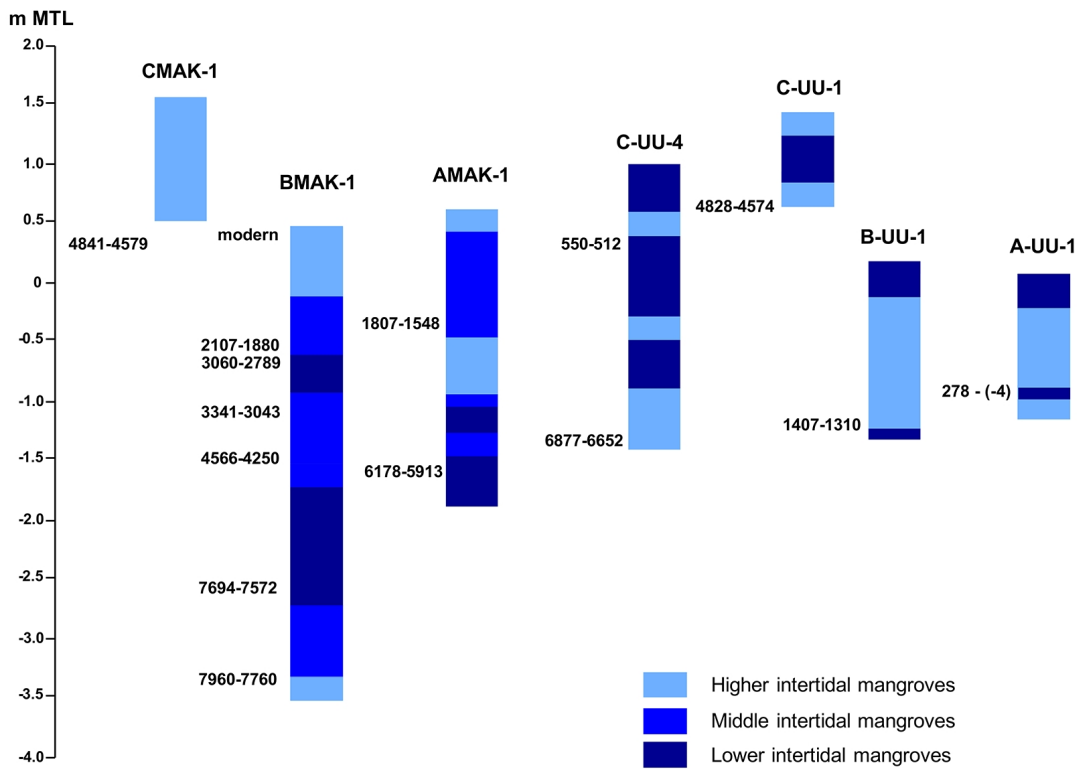
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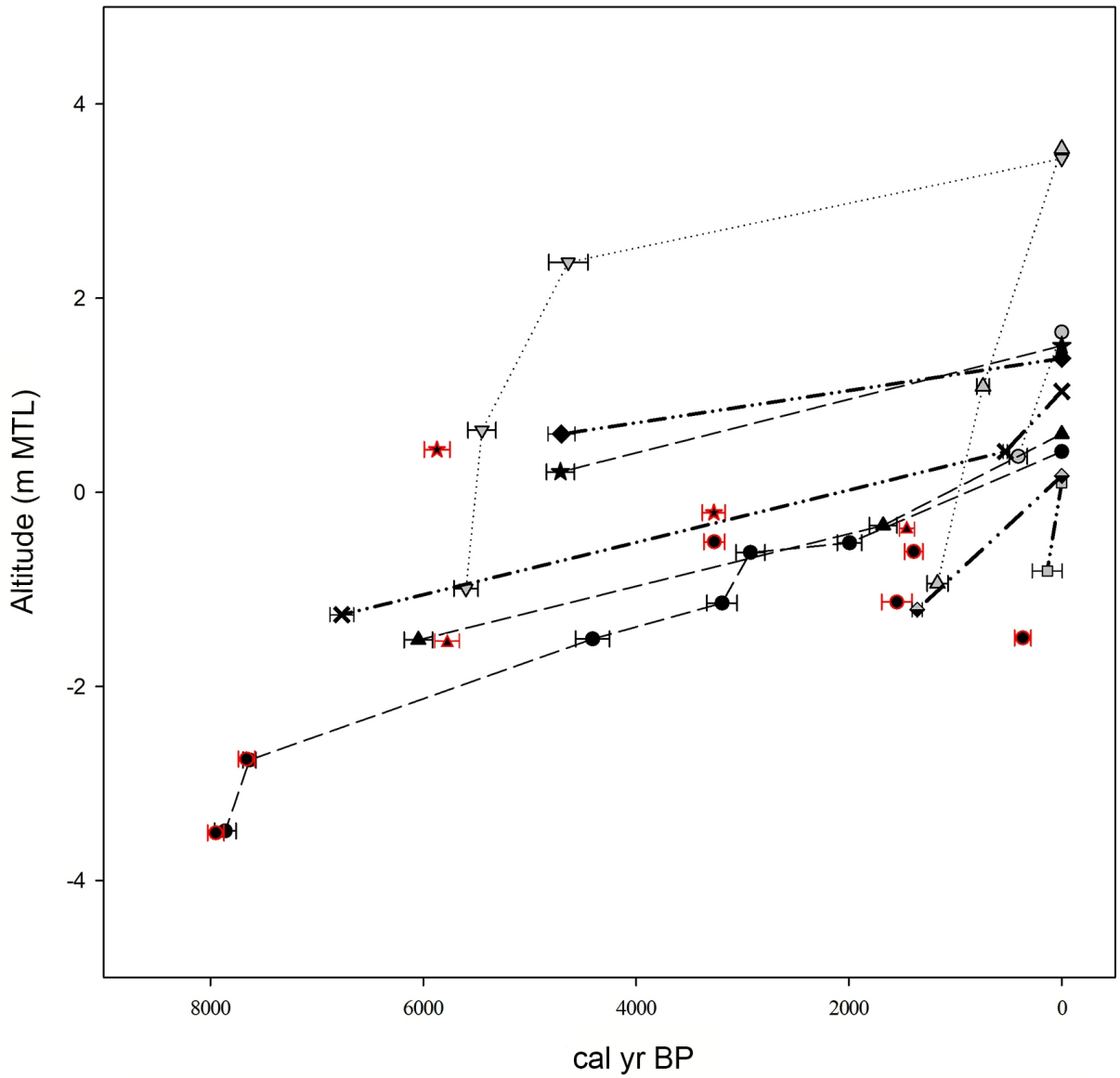




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The Rufiji Delta

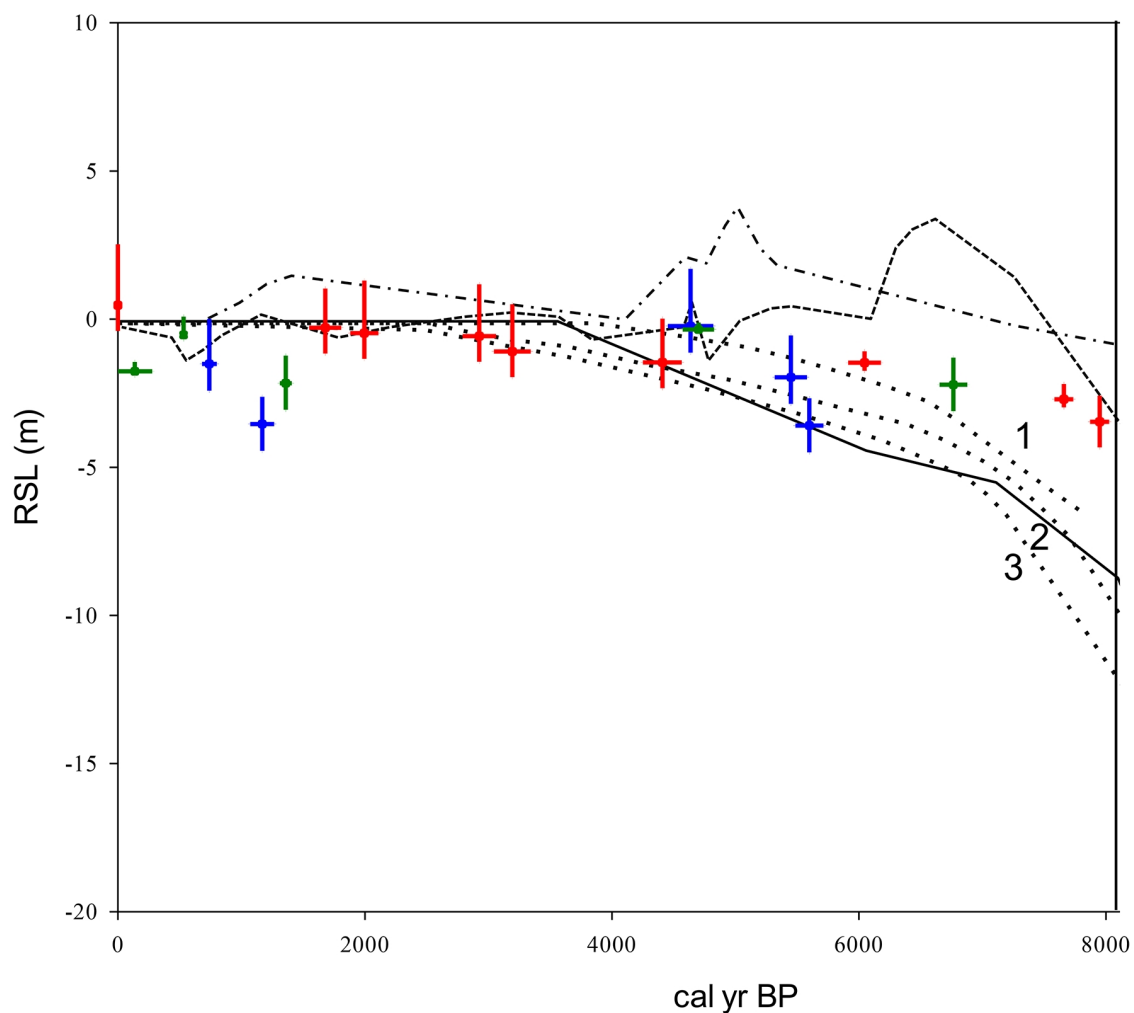
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Makoba Bay

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Unguja Ukuu

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- ×--- C-UU-4



— RSL from The northern Rufiji Delta  
— RSL from Makoba Bay  
— RSL from Unguja Ukuu

- - - RSL from Compton (2001)  
- . - RSL from Ramsay and Cooper (2002)  
. . . RSL from Camoin et al. (1997; 2004)  
 (1) Mauritius, (2) Mayotte, (3) Réunion  
— RSL from Zinke *et al.* (2003)