

# A late Holocene sea-level curve for the east coast of South Africa

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South Africa's extensive and topographically diverse coastline lends itself to interpreting and understanding sea-level fluctuations through a range of geomorphological and biological proxies. In this paper, we present a high-resolution record of sea-level change for the past ~1200 years derived from foraminiferal analysis of a salt-marsh peat sequence at Kariega Estuary, South Africa. A 0.94-m salt-marsh peat core was extracted using a gouge auger, and chronologically constrained using five radiocarbon age determinations by accelerator mass spectrometry, which places the record within the late Holocene period. Fossil foraminifera were analysed at a high downcore resolution, and a transfer function was applied to produce a relative sea-level reconstruction. The reconstructed sea-level curve depicts a transgression prior to 1100 cal years BP which correlates with existing palaeoenvironmental literature from southern Africa. From ~1100 to ~300 cal years BP, sea levels oscillated (~0.5-m amplitudes) but remained consistently lower than present-day mean sea level. The lowest recorded sea level of  $-1 \pm 0.2$  m was reached between 800 and 600 cal years BP. After 300 cal years BP, relative sea level has remained relatively stable. Based on the outcomes of this research, we suggest that intertidal salt-marsh foraminifera demonstrate potential for the high-resolution reconstruction of relative sea-level change along the southern African coastline.

## Introduction

Understanding past patterns of sea-level change is important on local (e.g. for coastal management and engineering), regional to national (e.g. national future sea-level predictions) and global scales (e.g. for understanding polar ice sheet history). Evidence of recent sea-level change can be derived from instrumental data such as tide gauges (for example see Douglas<sup>1</sup>) and satellite altimetry (for example see Nerem<sup>2</sup>). These records can be extended back into the Holocene by means of proxy data from archaeological sites, geomorphological features, isolation basin contacts and salt-marsh sediments.<sup>3,4</sup> Relative sea-level (RSL) curves have been constructed for a substantial portion of northern hemisphere coastlines<sup>3,5-8</sup>; however, to date, few curves have been presented for the southern hemisphere.<sup>9,10</sup> Recently, late Holocene RSL curves were produced for New Zealand<sup>11</sup> and Tasmania<sup>12</sup>, yet no such curve exists for South Africa.

The southern African coastline has been tectonically stable throughout the late Quaternary, which means that sea-level change in this region would have been marginally affected by postglacial eustatic rise during the end of the Pleistocene and the early parts of the Holocene.<sup>13</sup> Holocene RSL records for the eastern and western coastlines are incomplete in extent and coarse in resolution.<sup>13</sup> South African sea-level research has therefore relied largely on global records as a benchmark.<sup>14</sup> During the last 7000 years, southern African sea levels have fluctuated by no more than  $\pm 3$  m.<sup>13,15-17</sup> Sea-level curves based on observational data for southern Africa indicate that Holocene highstands occurred at 6000 and again at 4000 cal years BP, followed by a lowstand from 3000 to 2000 cal years BP.<sup>13,17</sup> The mid-Holocene highstands culminated in a sea-level maximum of approximately 3 m above mean sea level (MSL) from 7300 to 6500 cal years BP<sup>13,18</sup> and of 2 m above MSL at around 4000 cal years BP.<sup>14-16</sup> Thereafter, RSL dropped to slightly below the present level between 3500 and 2800 cal years BP.<sup>13</sup> Sea-level fluctuations during the late Holocene in southern Africa were relatively small (1–2 m); however, these fluctuations had a major impact on past coastal environments.<sup>13,15-17</sup> Evidence from the west coast suggests that there was a highstand of 0.5 m above MSL from 1500 to 1300 cal years BP, or possibly earlier (1800 cal years BP<sup>13</sup>), followed by a lowstand (-0.5 m above MSL) from 700 to 400 cal years BP.<sup>17</sup> A lowstand along the southern coast, dated to 700 cal years BP, is evident from in-situ tree stumps exposed at low tide.<sup>19</sup> The majority of proxy sea-level data from South Africa derive from sites on the western and southwestern coastlines (e.g. Langebaan, Knysna, Verlorenvlei and Bogenfel Pan).

High-resolution sea-level reconstructions can be achieved through the analysis of salt-marsh foraminifera, which are accurate and precise sea-level indicators as a result of their vertically zoned nature relative to tidal levels and elevation above MSL.<sup>20,21</sup> Salt marshes experience daily and seasonal variations in salinity, flooding frequency and suspended sediment delivery, directly linked to tidal overflow.<sup>22</sup> Surface elevations are predominantly controlled by tidal inundation (sediment delivery) and mean salinities (plant productivity).<sup>23</sup> Foraminiferal assemblages are vertically zoned along salt-marsh surface elevational gradients in relation to inundation rates and tidal elevations; thus, in temperate regions, foraminiferal assemblages are considered accurate proxies of past sea-level change.<sup>20,24,25</sup> By assigning indicative meanings (environmental ranges with reference to water level) to modern foraminiferal zonations, and applying these to downcore fossilised assemblages, predictions of past sea levels can be made with precisions of between  $\pm 0.05$  m and  $\pm 0.2$  m.<sup>8</sup>

In the southern African context, the application of foraminifera as biological indicators has been restricted to studies of stratigraphy<sup>26</sup>, temperature change<sup>27</sup>, sedimentology<sup>28-31</sup> and marine records<sup>32</sup>. The use of salt-marsh foraminifera to reconstruct relative sea-level change has been limited to a single published study at Langebaan.<sup>33</sup> Here we introduce an established sea-level proxy to determine proof of concept for South African sea-level research. This technique has the potential to contribute to our incomplete understanding of past sea-level change along the southern African coastline.

In this study we present a high-resolution foraminiferal analysis of a sedimentary sequence derived from the Kariega Estuary, Eastern Cape, South Africa (Figure 1). Modern foraminiferal assemblages analysed at this site exhibit clear vertical zonation across the marsh surface. Modern assemblages were used to construct a training set of foraminifera suitable for transfer function purposes which could then be applied to downcore fossilised assemblages. A late Holocene sea-level reconstruction chronologically controlled by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating is presented, representing the first high-resolution, continuous record of sea-level history for eastern South Africa.

### Study site

The Kariega River is elongated and sinuous, with the estuary stretching approximately 18 km inland from the mouth (Figure 1). The estuary is surrounded by salt marshes, sand flats and steep slopes in the upper reaches.<sup>34</sup> The system is hypersaline owing to a lack of freshwater input<sup>34</sup>; however, scouring by tidal currents maintains a permanent connection with the sea.<sup>35</sup> As with many estuarine systems along the Eastern Cape shoreline, Kariega has a small tidal prism, with water levels fluctuating in response to semi-diurnal and spring/neap tidal cycles.<sup>36</sup> This system has a low turbidity, with little salinity and thermal stratification of the water column during any stage of the tidal cycle.<sup>36</sup> The system receives variable rainfall, has a small catchment area (686 km<sup>2</sup>) and is regulated by three dams.

There are three major intertidal salt-marsh systems at Kariega: Taylors, Grants and Galpins. The intertidal creeks of Taylors and Grants marshes are relatively shallow with a narrow intertidal area, while Galpins marsh

is wider and more extensive.<sup>37,40</sup> Several characteristics of Galpins salt marsh make it an ideal location for foraminiferal analysis: (1) the marsh is attached to a small estuarine embayment, and is thus protected from erosional dynamics associated with the main channel; (2) the intertidal zone exhibits clear vegetation zonation, dominated by *Spartina maritima* and *Sarcocornia perennis*; and (3) analysis of surface samples across the intertidal zone indicate clear vertical zonation in modern foraminiferal assemblages.

### Methods

An extensive programme of coring using a 20-mm diameter gouge auger was conducted to establish the stratigraphy of the salt marsh. Core lithologies were described using notation developed by Long et al.<sup>41</sup>, based on original classification techniques by Troels-Smith<sup>43</sup>. A master core was taken from the high marsh (near the level of mean high water spring tides) for palaeoenvironmental analyses. Five neighbouring, stratigraphically consistent 1-m continuous sediment cores (KAR1–5) were extracted from this point in the salt marsh (33°39'04"S; 26°39'74"E) using a 50-mm diameter gouge auger. Cores were placed into polyvinyl chloride piping, wrapped in polythene sheeting and heavy duty plastic and transported to the laboratory for cold storage and analysis. Of the five cores, one was selected for foraminiferal analysis (KAR2) and another for developing a chronology (KAR4). Remaining cores are in cold storage for potential future studies.

Stratigraphic boundaries were targeted for dating to produce a late Holocene chronology. Five samples were extracted from core KAR4 for AMS radiocarbon analysis at Beta Analytic (USA). The organic fraction

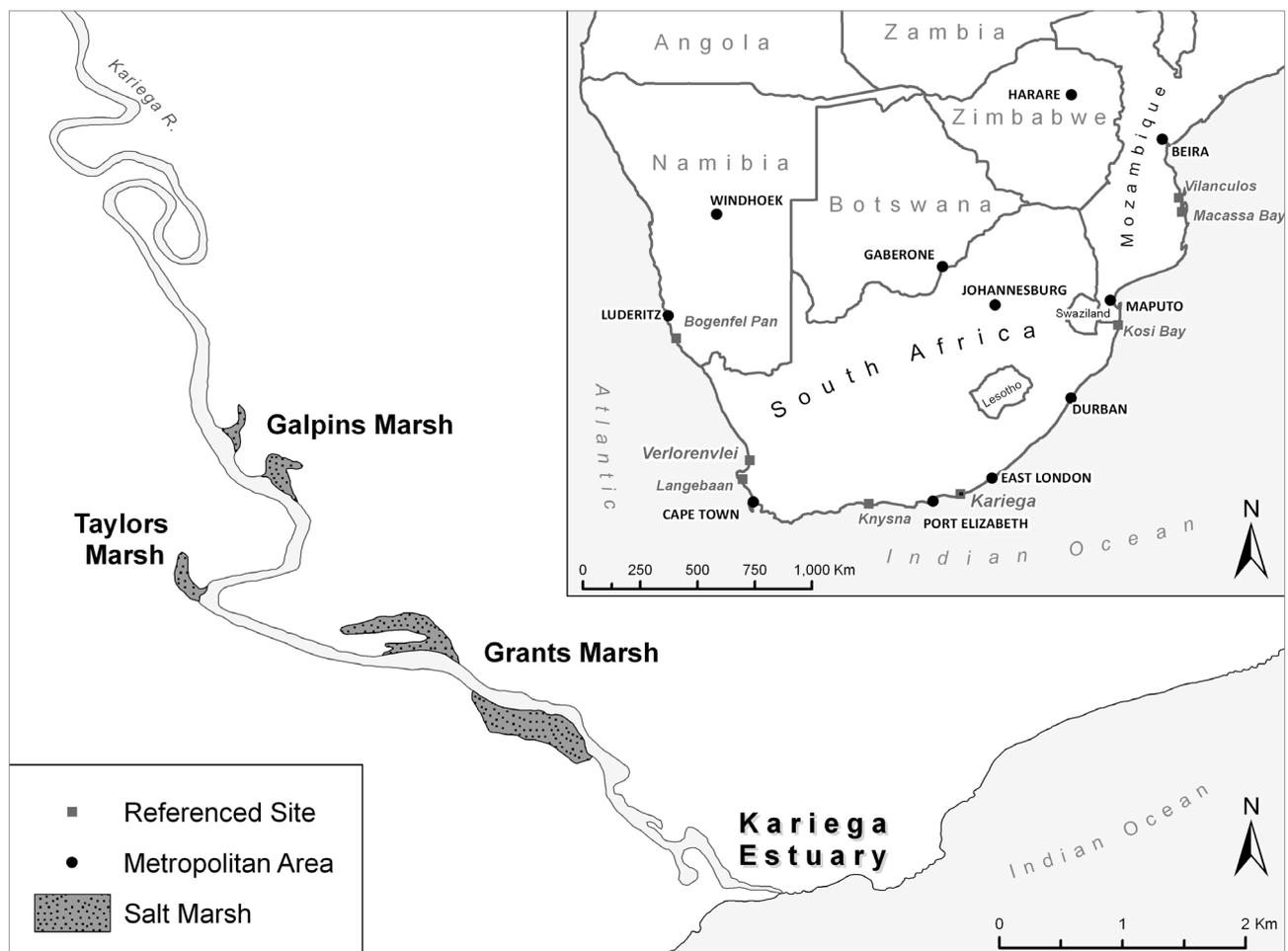


Figure 1: Location of Kariega Estuary (after Paterson and Whitfield<sup>37</sup>) and sites mentioned in the text: Bogenvel Pan<sup>18</sup>; Verlorenvlei<sup>13</sup>; Langebaan<sup>17</sup>; Knysna<sup>19</sup>; Kosi Bay<sup>15</sup>; Macassa Bay<sup>38</sup> and Vilanculos<sup>39</sup>.

was dated for four bulk sediment samples and the carbonate fraction for a single shell sample at the base of the core. AMS ages for bulk sediment samples were calibrated using the calibration curve SHCal04.<sup>43</sup>

The marine shell-derived age was corrected using a  $\Delta R$  value of  $146 \pm 85$ .<sup>44</sup> This correction provided a spuriously young age, possibly as a result of shell recrystallisation. Several linear age modelling scenarios were considered, including the less parsimonious possibility that the shell age is correct and that overlying bulk sediment ages are all too old. In accordance with the principle of parsimony, the shell age was ultimately excluded and an objective Bayesian age-modelling exercise was applied to the remaining dates. An alternative explanation is that older sediments could have been washed downstream and deposited in the salt marsh. However, the consistently organic stratigraphy does not provide supporting evidence of sedimentary inwash events, as it lacks coarse sand layers. The majority of foraminiferal tests encountered were intact without etching, which does not support sediment reworking.

'Bacon' source code,<sup>45</sup> within the R open-source statistical environment,<sup>46</sup> was used to develop an age-depth model. Bacon utilises a Bayesian approach towards chronology building, which is reliant on a priori information. A mean accumulation rate of 16 cm/year was used for the model (acc.mean=16, acc.shape=2). However, as salt marsh sedimentation rates are highly variable, a low memory component was used (mem.mean=0.3, mem.strength=10). The resultant age-depth model provided age ranges at a resolution of 10-mm within 95% confidence limits. It is understood that, through using an age-depth modelling approach rather than individually dated sea-level index points, sea-level reconstruction interpretation can be compromised.<sup>8</sup> In this instance, however, the use of Bacon facilitates the construction of a chronologically constrained sea-level history which would not be possible without age-depth modelling.

Core KAR2 was subsampled at a 20-mm downcore resolution yielding 48 samples for foraminiferal analysis following Scott and Medioli<sup>21</sup> and Gehrels<sup>47</sup>. Samples were stored in ethanol, rinsed in distilled water and washed through 63- $\mu$ m and 500- $\mu$ m sieves. The larger sieve was used to remove organic matter and coarse detritus; remaining sediment on the smaller sieve was subdivided into eight aliquots using a volumetric wet splitter and retained for foraminiferal analysis. Samples were kept wet throughout the counting process to prevent aggregation of organic particles and to minimise degradation.

A Leica M205C stereomicroscope with an attached DFC295 digital camera (SMM Instruments, Durban, South Africa) was used for counting and identifying foraminiferal assemblages under 60X, 80X and 100X magnification. At least 250 individuals were counted per sample<sup>48</sup>; this limit was most necessary where indicator species were present in low numbers.<sup>47</sup> Downcore fluctuations in foraminiferal assemblages were plotted using Psimpoll Version 4.263<sup>49</sup>; the constrained incremental sum of squares (CONISS)<sup>50</sup> stratigraphically constrained ordination

technique assisted in defining zonation patterns of downcore fossilised assemblages.

Detrended canonical correspondence analysis was used to determine the environmental (in this case elevation) gradient length of the modern foraminiferal data set in standard deviation (SD) units. Where gradient lengths are  $< 2$  SD units, it is assumed species are responding linearly to the environmental variable.<sup>51</sup> The data set demonstrated a short gradient length of 1.4 SD units and therefore a linear-based regression model was suitable for developing a transfer function.<sup>52</sup> The transfer function was built using a partial least squares regression model in  $C_2$ <sup>53</sup> and the modern foraminifera counts of both live and dead assemblages were combined. Training sets composed of total assemblages are still occasionally used based on the assumption that the live assemblages will in time contribute to the fossil record<sup>54</sup>; however, it is acknowledged that there are strong arguments suggesting that the dead assemblage alone is most suitable for transfer function purposes (for example, Murray<sup>55</sup>). Sample-specific elevation prediction errors were calculated using bootstrapped cross validation which provided root-mean-square error of prediction values for each fossil sample. Fossil samples that were similar in composition to the training set samples were included in the reconstruction. The modern analogue technique was used to assign a minimum dissimilarity coefficient value to all fossil samples. Similarity cut-off values follow Watcham et al.<sup>56</sup> Samples below 0.66 m had poor fits with their closest modern analogues. These samples were manually assigned an indicative meaning associated with minimum sea-level heights only. Reconstructed elevation values for all samples were used to calculate past sea-surface elevations in relation to present MSL following Gehrels<sup>57</sup>.

## Results

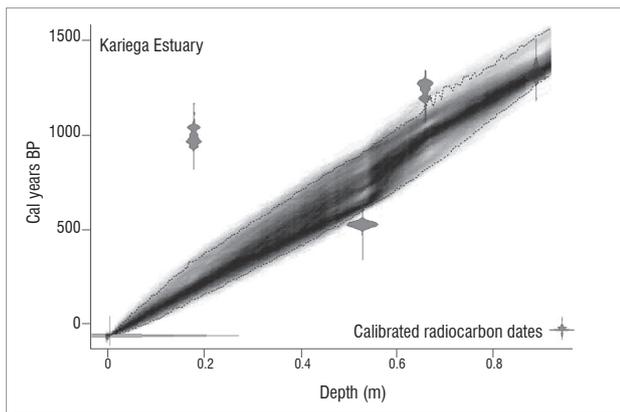
### Stratigraphy and chronology

The basal unit for this core (0.97–0.57 m) comprises clay, silt and sand in approximately equal quantities. At around 0.92 m, a few unidentifiable shell fragments were recovered. A clay unit containing some silt is present from 0.57 m to 0.37 m. Above this unit is a clayey, silty sand lens, which is 0.70 m thick. From 0.30 m up, the lithostratigraphy is characterised by decreasing grain size (increasing clay content) and becomes increasingly organic. Between 0.70 m and the surface, there is abundant in-situ decaying organic material. Iron oxide staining is present between 0.26 m and 0.70 m.

Accelerator mass spectrometry radiocarbon age determinations and their calibrated ages (with standard deviations) are presented in Table 1. The age-depth model created using Bacon is presented in Figure 2, and places the record within the late Holocene period. The basal date provides an age of 1331 to 1424 cal years BP at 0.895 m. The age determination at 0.185 m (970 to 1142 cal years BP) is identified by the model as a possible outlier.

**Table 1:** Radiocarbon dating results for the Kariega record, indicating calibrated and uncalibrated ages

Lab code	Depth (m)	Sample material	<sup>13</sup> C/ <sup>12</sup> C (‰)	<sup>14</sup> C year BP	Cal years BP (2 SD)
Beta-334778	0.18–0.19	Organic sediment	–20.5	1200±30	970–1142 (92.1%)
Beta-301135	0.53–0.54	Organic sediment	–20.8	620±30	591–638 (49.7%)
Beta-334779	0.66–0.67	Organic sediment	–19.8	1460±30	1281–1363 (95%)
Beta-334780	0.89–0.90	Organic sediment	–19	1570±30	1331–1424 (69.6%)
Beta-3301136	0.92–0.93	Shell	1.5	673±30	557–654 (95%)



**Figure 2:** Age-depth model for the Kariëga record based on four accelerator mass spectrometry determined ages. The surface age is assumed to represent the present day.

**Foraminiferal data**

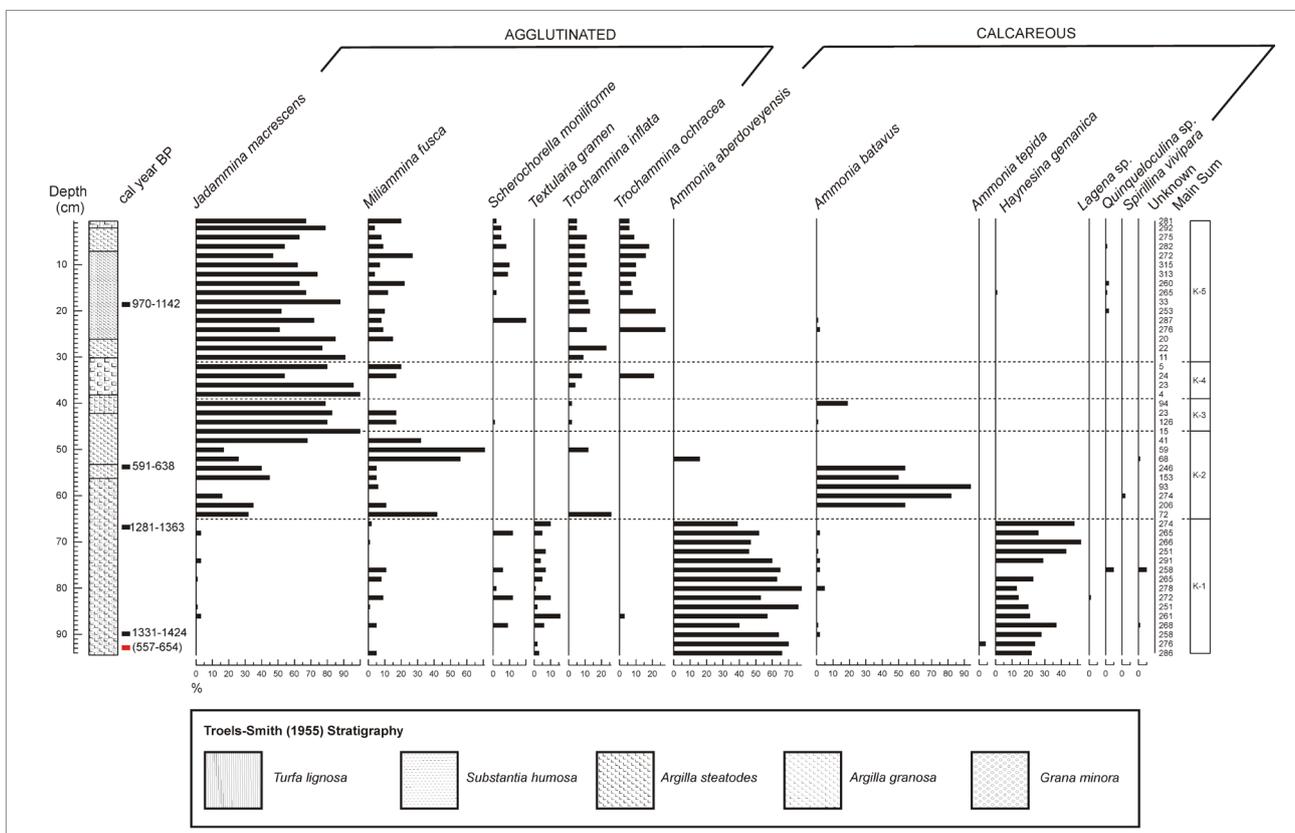
Foraminifera are present and well preserved throughout the length of the core. The majority of tests identified and counted were intact, with little evidence of corrosion. A total of 16 species were identified; the main species, alongside their common environmental niches, are presented in Table 2. Low concentrations of foraminiferal tests (<100) are present between 0.38 m and 0.26 m. Average foraminiferal test concentration for the core was 213 tests.cm<sup>3</sup>. CONISS cluster analysis identified five assemblage zones: K-1 (0.94–0.65 m), K-2 (0.65–0.46 m), K-3 (0.46–0.39 m), K-4 (0.39–0.31 m) and K-5 (0.31–0 m). These zones differentiated major changes in foraminiferal populations through the core. Agglutinated foraminifera are most abundant in the upper reaches of the core and gradually decrease down the core, whereas the base of the core is dominated by calcareous foraminifera (Figure 3).

**Table 2:** Fossil assemblages identified within core KAR2

Foraminifera	Niche
<i>Ammonia aberdoveyensis</i>	Low marsh and tidal flats
<i>Ammonia batavus</i>	Low marsh and tidal flats
<i>Fissurina</i> sp.	Marine shelves; transported into estuarine systems
<i>Haynesina germanica</i>	Middle/low marsh and tidal flats
<i>Jadammina macrescens</i>	Brackish marshes
<i>Miliammina fusca</i>	High marsh and upper estuary
<i>Quinqueloculina</i> sp.	Estuary mouths, inner shelf and middle/low marsh
<i>Scherchorella moniliforme</i>	Inner shelf and estuary mouths
<i>Spirillina vivipara</i>	Inner shelf
<i>Textularia earlandi</i>	Coastal environments
<i>Textularia gramen</i>	Coastal environments
<i>Trochammina inflata</i>	High marsh and upper estuary
<i>Trochammina ochracea</i>	Inner shelf

Niche descriptions after Murray<sup>58</sup> and Horton and Edwards<sup>59</sup>.

Zone K-1 at the base of the core is dominated by the calcareous species *Ammonia aberdoveyensis* and *Haynesina germanica*, which commonly comprise up to 90% of the assemblage. At 0.66 m there is a shift away from these species towards *Ammonia batavus* and the agglutinated salt-marsh species *Jadammina macrescens* and *Miliammina fusca* (Zone K-2). *J. macrescens* is the most abundant species in Zone K-3 which includes low numbers of *M. fusca* and *Trochammina inflata*. Zones K-4 and K-5 are dominated by *J. macrescens*. From Zone K-4 upwards there is an increasing diversity of agglutinated foraminiferal species. *T. inflata* and *Trochammina ochracea* represent up to 40% of the assemblage in Zone K-5.



**Figure 3:** Foraminiferal concentrations down core KAR2. Indicated in the figure is the Troels-Smith<sup>43</sup> stratigraphy and the zonation derived from a constrained incremental sum of squares.

### Quantitative reconstruction

Indicative-meaning based predictions of palaeomorph-surface elevations were converted into sea-level estimates following Gehrels<sup>57</sup>. Samples with good or close modern analogue fits were reconstructed using the transfer function (Table 3). Those samples with poor fit represent foraminiferal assemblages which had no close modern analogues from the training set (Table 4). The presence of *H. germanica* in these samples was used to provide a sea-level estimate. This species most commonly occupies the intertidal zone<sup>61</sup> and therefore an indicative range from

lowest astronomical tide (-1.04 m above MSL) to the lowermost sample from the training set (0.01 m above MSL) was applied to these samples. Each sample was constrained chronologically using interpolated values from the age-depth model. The reconstructed sea-level curve for Kariega Estuary (Figure 4) identifies rapid RSL fall at around 1100 cal years BP to levels down to a minimum of ~1 m below present MSL. Between 1100 and 300 cal years BP, RSL appeared to fluctuate at approximately 150-year periods, with amplitudes of around 0.5 m. After 300 cal years BP, RSL remained relatively stable.

**Table 3:** Performance of the partial least squares (PLS) transfer function

Code	Model performance			Bootstrapping		
	RMSE	r <sup>2</sup>	Maximum bias	r <sup>2</sup> <sub>boot</sub>	Maximum bias <sub>boot</sub>	RMSEP
PLS	0.140954	0.733101	0.200624	0.619834	0.249447	0.18225

RMSE, root-mean-square error; RMSEP, root-mean-square error of prediction

**Table 4:** Results from the transfer function applied to the fossil data

Depth (m)	Modern analogue fit	Modelled age (cal years BP)	Modelled age error (± year)	Indicative meaning (m above MSL)	Error (± m)	Sea level (m)
0.005	Close	-60	22.5	0.444	0.198	-0.024
0.02	Close	-19	35	0.554	0.196	-0.149
0.04	Close	29	70	0.452	0.196	-0.067
0.06	Close	83	100	0.381	0.198	-0.016
0.08	Close	121	120	0.400	0.203	-0.055
0.10	Close	171	145	0.414	0.198	-0.089
0.12	Close	209	155	0.478	0.197	-0.173
0.14	Close	245	170	0.491	0.200	-0.206
0.16	Close	295	195	0.478	0.196	-0.213
0.18	Good	338	205	0.886	0.195	-0.641
0.20	Close	373	215	0.475	0.200	-0.250
0.22	Close	404	220	0.555	0.212	-0.350
0.24	Close	436	230	0.449	0.198	-0.264
0.26	Good	470	240	0.709	0.208	-0.544
0.28	Good	499	245	0.853	0.198	-0.708
0.30	Good	532	255	0.899	0.194	-0.774
0.32	Good	564	260	0.677	0.209	-0.572
0.34	Close	603	275	0.454	0.201	-0.369
0.36	Good	629	275	0.926	0.193	-0.861
0.38	Good	664	280	0.990	0.202	-0.945
0.40	Close	696	285	0.831	0.189	-0.806
0.42	Good	732	290	0.693	0.208	-0.688
0.44	Good	766	295	0.607	0.197	-0.622
0.46	Good	807	310	0.990	0.202	-1.025
0.48	Good	834	310	0.620	0.210	-0.675
0.50	Good	865	305	0.320	0.204	-0.395
0.52	Close	889	305	0.368	0.220	-0.463
0.54	Close	923	310	0.598	0.194	-0.713
0.56	Close	956	310	0.613	0.194	-0.748
0.58	Close	998	315	0.197	0.198	-0.352
0.60	Close	1036	320	0.668	0.188	-0.843
0.62	Good	1062	315	0.522	0.196	-0.717
0.64	Close	1101	320	0.403	0.207	-0.618
0.66	Poor	1123	310	-0.515	0.525	0.28
0.68	Poor	1158	315	-	-	-
0.70	Poor	1245	355	-	-	-
0.72	Poor	1227	300	-	-	-
0.74	Poor	1262	295	-	-	-
0.76	Poor	1304	295	-	-	-
0.78	Poor	1332	285	-	-	-
0.80	Poor	1360	275	-	-	-
0.82	Poor	1404	280	-	-	-
0.84	Poor	1434	280	-	-	-
0.86	Poor	1462	265	-	-	-
0.88	Poor	1498	265	-	-	-

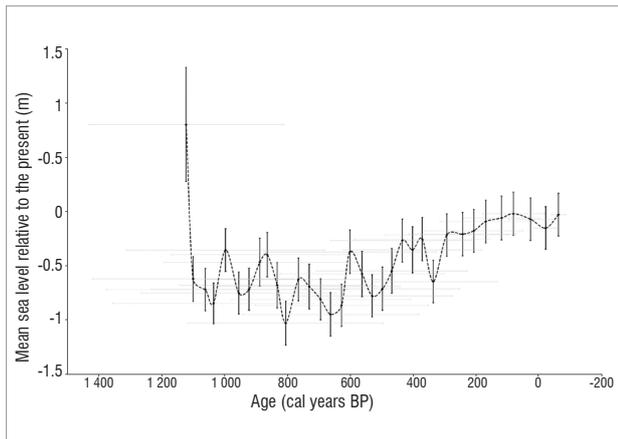


Figure 4: Reconstruction of relative sea-level change for Kariega Estuary.

## Discussion

The Kariega Estuary appears to have been connected to the open ocean throughout the late Holocene, based on continuous foraminiferal presence throughout the core. The fossil microfauna suggest that prior to 1100 cal years BP, RSL was higher than it is today, in accordance with existing literature.<sup>13,16,17</sup> The calcareous foraminiferal assemblages from the lowest ~0.35 m of the core imply the existence of a low intertidal, or possibly shallow subtidal, environment before 1100 cal years BP. Because of the broad habitual range of calcareous foraminifera, it is difficult to determine precise indicative meanings from these assemblages.<sup>25,48</sup> Despite this difficulty, it is clear that the reconstruction encompasses the falling limb of rapid RSL decline out of the late Holocene highstand which is documented across South African coastlines.<sup>17,19</sup> Existing late Holocene sea-level data from South Africa is summarised in Table 5 and presented alongside the modelled reconstruction (Figure 5). There is strong agreement between the existing data and the RSL curve from the

Kariega Estuary which provides a well vertically constrained estimate of continuous late Holocene RSL for this part of Africa.

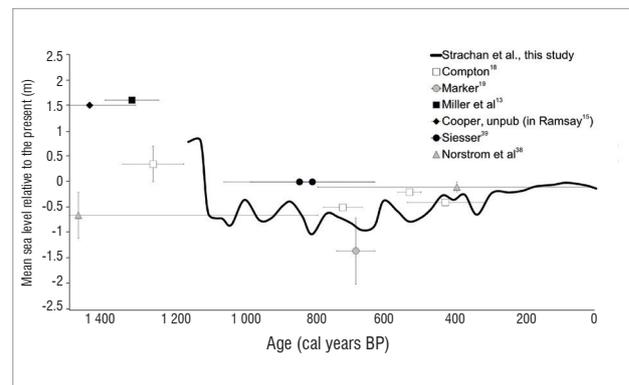


Figure 5: Late Holocene sea-level curve from Kariega Estuary compared with previously published sea-level evidence from southern Africa.

### Pre-1100 cal years BP highstand

A late Holocene sea-level highstand has been reported at around 1500–1200 cal years BP<sup>13,15,17</sup> (Figure 5). A sea-level curve from the southwestern coast,<sup>18</sup> and to some extent beachrock evidence from the KwaZulu-Natal coast,<sup>14</sup> indicate highstands between 3000 and 1200 cal years BP. The *Zostera* facies recovered from Langebaan,<sup>17</sup> a pollen record from Verlorenvlei<sup>16</sup> and oyster shells from Langebaan<sup>61</sup> present further evidence that RSL was 0.5–0.7 m higher than present at around 1300 cal years BP. This highstand corresponds with the Little Climatic Optimum, a period of temperate warming which is associated with higher sea levels around this time.<sup>62</sup> The RSL decline out of this highstand is identified by significant changes in foraminiferal assemblages from Kariega. As RSL fell below that of modern day, the abrupt change in foraminifera populations at 0.66 m might be a result of sedimentary erosion as sea

Table 5: Summary of late Holocene sea-level indicators for southern Africa

Lab code	<sup>14</sup> C year BP	Cal years BP (2 SD)	MSL relative to present (m)	Material	Locality	Reference
Pta-7589	450 ± 70	319–537 (95)	–0.4	Bulk organic matter	Langebaan	Compton <sup>17</sup>
Pta-7576	560 ± 45	497–563 (86)	–0.2	Bulk organic matter	Langebaan	Compton <sup>17</sup>
Pta-7579	840 ± 45	664–774 (93)	–0.5	Bulk organic matter	Langebaan	Compton <sup>17</sup>
Pta-7597	1390 ± 50	1171–1345 (94)	+0 to –0.7	Bulk organic matter	Langebaan	Compton <sup>17</sup>
Pta-7201	770 ± 50	628–736 (78)	–2 to –0.7	Tree stump	Knysna	Marker <sup>19</sup>
Interpolated range		0–790	–0.2 to 0	Bulk organic matter	Macassa Bay	Norström et al. <sup>38</sup>
Interpolated range		4700–790	–1.1 to –0.2	Bulk organic matter	Macassa Bay	Norström et al. <sup>38</sup>
Pta-4311	1450 ± 50	1242–1394 (92)	+1.6	Shell	Verlorenvlei	Miller et al. <sup>13</sup>
Unknown	910 ± 120	631–980 (92)	0	Beachrock cement	Vilanculos	Siesser <sup>39</sup>
Unknown	920 ± 140	627–1057 (92)	0	Beachrock cement	Vilanculos	Siesser <sup>39</sup>
Pta-4972	1610 ± 70	1307–1569 (94)	+1.5	Coral in beach	Kosi Bay	Cooper (unpublished) in Ramsay <sup>15</sup>

For standardisation, ages were calibrated using the same methodology employed in this paper.

levels began to rise out of the lowstand. High precision dating would be required to determine whether a hiatus exists at this level.

### 1100–300 cal years BP oscillations

The Kariega record provides evidence of sea levels remaining lower (by approximately 0.5 m) than present MSL from ~1100 to ~300 cal years BP. Siesser's<sup>39</sup> study at Vilanculos, using beachrock cement, suggests that sea levels were equivalent to the present day from 842±215 cal years BP (Figure 5), contradicting other studies which indicate a lower RSL during this period. According to Compton<sup>17</sup>, two lowstands of -0.5 m to -1 m took place from 700 to 400 cal years BP (Figure 5). This lowstand is evident on the south coast at 682 ± 54 cal years BP from in-situ tree stumps exposed at Knysna Estuary during low tide<sup>19</sup> (Figure 5). This lowstand corresponds with lower sea-surface temperatures between 500 and 400 cal years BP; therefore steric effects associated with cool water temperatures may have been a contributing factor.<sup>17</sup>

### 300 cal years BP to present

The RSL oscillations shown by this study and by Compton<sup>17</sup> terminate at around 300 cal years BP. Following 300 cal years BP, RSL shows a gradual rise to present MSL. Evidence from Langebaan Lagoon<sup>17</sup> (Figure 5) suggests that sea level has been rising to present levels since 400 cal years BP. The Kariega reconstruction shows relatively stable sea levels throughout the past 300 cal years BP. Exogenic subsidence linked with large-scale water extraction would likely result in recent (past 100 years) sea-level rise. Such evidence is absent from the Kariega reconstruction, suggesting that local subsidence has not occurred.

The Macassa Bay study indicates that lower sea levels are followed by a rise from 700 cal years BP until the present<sup>38</sup> (Figure 5). However, this multi-proxy data set implies that relatively low sea levels recorded at Macassa Bay were associated with a freshwater phase with little influence from marine processes.<sup>38</sup> A noticeable sea-level acceleration occurs in the RSL reconstruction during the middle of the 20th century following a minor RSL fall during the early 1900s. This pattern of recent sea-level change has also been documented in New Zealand and Tasmania.<sup>12</sup> Such similarities with other southern hemispheric RSL curves lend weight to the credibility of this study. Proposed sources for this 20th-century sea-level inflexion include northern hemispheric ice melt from Greenland.<sup>12</sup>

The Kariega record provides high-resolution sea-level data at a regional scale, offering insight into east coast sea-level fluctuations. The pre-1100 cal years BP highstand is supported by existing sea-level data, which provide good chronological estimation of when RSL declined out of this highstand. Observed fluctuations during the late Holocene have been small (~0.5 m amplitude) compared with the mid-Holocene (~2–3.5 m amplitude<sup>15</sup>). Reconstructed patterns of recent RSL changes are in agreement with other records from the southern hemisphere, reflecting processes contributing to sea-level change occurring on hemispheric, or greater, scales.

Few tidal gauge records for the southern hemisphere extend beyond 50 years.<sup>22</sup> This lack of long-term tidal gauge data hampers detailed validation of recent reconstructions. To identify and understand patterns of both recent (i.e. 19th and 20th century) and late Holocene sea-level changes, it is necessary to consider proxy data.<sup>17</sup> Further research sites should be investigated along the east coast to establish a greater modern-day analogue for South Africa and to strengthen future reconstructions. Sea-level reconstructions from neighbouring sites could present a more robust and high-resolution picture of sea-level fluctuations for the east coast of South Africa.

## Conclusion

Fossil foraminiferal assemblages analysed from a ~1200-year sedimentary record from the Kariega Estuary, South Africa, identify continuous late Holocene RSL changes that show accord with published records. The reconstruction was supported chronologically using a Bayesian age-depth model based on AMS radiocarbon

age determinations. With higher resolution dating, timings of key RSL changes in South Africa could be established with previously unprecedented accuracy. This study presents the first salt-marsh foraminifera transfer function for the southern African coastline used to produce a high-resolution sea-level curve for the Kariega Estuary. A late Holocene RSL was reconstructed with mean errors of ±0.2 m. A sea-level highstand was dated to pre-1100 cal years BP. We observed fluctuations in MSL between 1100 and 300 cal years BP; yet MSL then was consistently lower than present sea levels. From 300 cal years BP, RSL increased gradually to present-day levels, and a sea-level inflexion was shown to occur at some time during the mid-20th century. The results of this study suggest that intertidal salt-marsh foraminifera demonstrate potential for high-resolution reconstruction of RSL change in South Africa.

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## Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally to the project conceptualisation, fieldwork and write-up. K.L.S. performed the laboratory and microscopy analyses.

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