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Abstract

The Yangtze (Changjiang) mega-delta, China, has a high risk of coastal erosion owing to the recent high rate of relative sea-level rise and reduced sediment supply. The study of the Holocene evolution of the delta can provide information about its response to rapid sea-level rise and changes in sediment supply caused by climate or human activity, although this has yet to be fully explored because of the lack of integrated studies using age-constrained sedimentary records. Here we document stratigraphic architecture and morphological changes