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#### ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

#### 1 Structure and composition of rhodoliths from the Amazon River mouth, Brazil

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### 15 ABSTRACT

- 16 Rhodolith beds are one of the main habitats of the Brazilian Equatorial Margin
- 17 continental shelf due to their wide extent and provision of ecosystem services. Northern,
- 18 Central and Southern zones of the Amazon River mouth were sampled between water-
- depths of 23 and 120 m, covering a continental shelf area of 9,500 km<sup>2</sup>, to characterize
- 20 the structure and composition of rhodoliths along depth gradients and related river
- 21 plume influence. The deepest rhodoliths consist of a thin algal/bryozoan/encrusting
- 22 foraminifer cover around relatively large nuclei that determine the nodule size and
- shape. At 120-m depth in the Northern zone the nuclei are made of fragments of
- invertebrate boundstone or oolite rudstone, whereas at 100-m depth in the Central zone
- 25 the nuclei consist of sandstone clasts. In both cases, the nuclei are fragments of
- 26 sedimentary rocks that accumulated on the outer shelf during significantly lower sea
- 27 level. Low-light levels prevent substantial growth of the algal cover around the nuclei.
- 28 Reduced illumination and high nutrient levels led to the composition of rhodoliths at
- 29 95-m depth in the Northern zone, predominantly built by bryozoans with subordinate
- 30 coralline algae around small bioclastic nuclei. In the Central zone at 50-55 m depths,
- 31 coralline algae are the main components of mostly sub-spheroidal rhodoliths. They have
- 32 relatively recent ages of hundreds of years or show two phases of growth with the older
- phase beginning 1,300 years ago and then being interrupted from about 1,000 years BP
- to 600 years BP. All this suggests relatively high burial rates due to sediment flux,
- 35 changing in time to favor exhumation after burial in some instances. The rhodoliths
- 36 from 23 m in the Southern zone are growing under a low influence of the river plume

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