Summary of Results so far:

Foraminifera in 30 cm-long box cores from the mid-shelf were less abundant in the hurricane deposits than in the non-hurricane deposits. An increase in or presence of taxa such as *Ammonia parkinsoniana*, *Arenoparrella mexicana*, *Jadammina macrescens* and *Textularia earlandi* suggests that some marsh or lagoonal sediment is mixed in with the locally-resuspended material in the hurricane deposits. In the shallow cores, foraminifera were more abundant in the hurricane deposits than in the non-hurricane deposits.

Although hurricane deposits can clearly be distinguished from non-hurricane deposits by their foraminiferal assemblages, evidence of bioturbation suggests that the foraminiferal signature of hurricanes might be quickly destroyed. Foraminiferal data from 2m-long kasten cores confirm this finding.

Core

ANOVA results, *Textularia earlandi*