

| Species              | Volumes<br>( $\mu\text{m}^3$ ) | From Young and Ziveri<br>(2000) |  | Equivalent Spherical<br>Diameters ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) |      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|------|
|                      | Min.                           | Max.                            |  | Min.  | Max. |
| <i>C. pelagicus</i>  | 13                             | 246                             |  | 2.92  | 7.77 |
| <i>C. leptoporus</i> | 10                             | 106                             |  | 2.67  | 5.87 |
| <i>O. fragilis</i>   | 9                              | 36                              |  | 2.58  | 4.10 |
| <i>H. carteri</i>    | 27                             | 86                              |  | 3.72  | 5.48 |
| <i>G. muellerae</i>  | 1.4                            | 4.6                             |  | 1.39  | 2.06 |
| <i>G. oceanica</i>   | 2.14                           | 6.2                             |  | 1.60  | 2.28 |
| <i>E. huxleyi</i>    | 0.31                           | 1.8                             |  | 0.84  | 1.51 |

Table 1. Conversion of typical coccolith volumes to equivalent spherical diameters, using the formula for a sphere.

CaCO<sub>3</sub> particle volume frequency distribution in 256 size bins distributed on a log basis across the 9.37  $\mu\text{m}$  equivalent spherical diameter sizing window (0.63 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), from 1770 to 2004. Individual bin values normalised by dividing by the total number of counts in that sample.