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**Characterizing the 2013 Typhoon Haiyan deposit from the Leyte Gulf, Philippines: Implications for long-term typhoon records**

Despite a recorded history of typhoon strikes (e.g., typhoons in 1897, 1984, 1990, and 1991), and its proximity to the Main Development Region (MDR) in the North Pacific, the most active tropical cyclone region in the world, little is known about the long-term variability of typhoon strikes on the Philippines. The uncertainty surrounding typhoon hazards for this region was tragically underscored on 7 November 2013 when Typhoon Haiyan, one of the most intense storms on record, made landfall on the Philippines as a Category 5 super typhoon. Sediments deposited by Typhoon Haiyan serve as an important analogue for paleotempestology studies. Here we describe the microfossils (foraminifera and testate amoebae) contained within Typhoon Haiyan sediments from the northwestern Leyte Gulf. Foraminifera are often present in storm deposits due to the landward transportation and deposition of coastal and marine sediment during a storm surge. Foraminifera assist to identify overwash deposits in the geologic record and aid in ascribing origin of sediment. The comparison of Typhoon Haiyan sediments with older anomalous sand layers in the geologic record will improve our understanding of the frequency and intensity of typhoon strikes by expanding the age range of events available for study.