Figure and Figure Captions

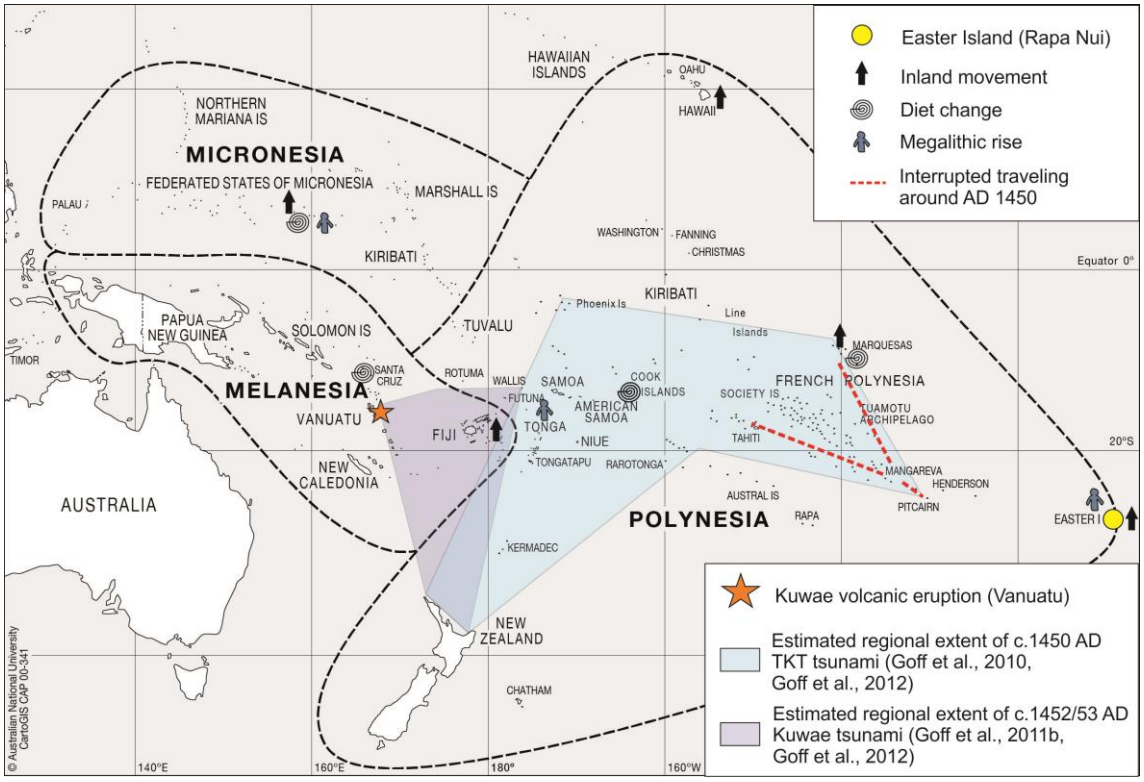

Figure 1. Location map of the Pacific Ocean Islands, Easter Island lies in the easternmost edge of Polynesia. Main cultural changes recorded during de 1250-1350 period and the Little Ace Age are detailed, together with the effect of ENSO phases on precipitation regimes and the deduced reach of the Tonga-Kermadek AD1450, Kuwae AD1452 tsunamis.

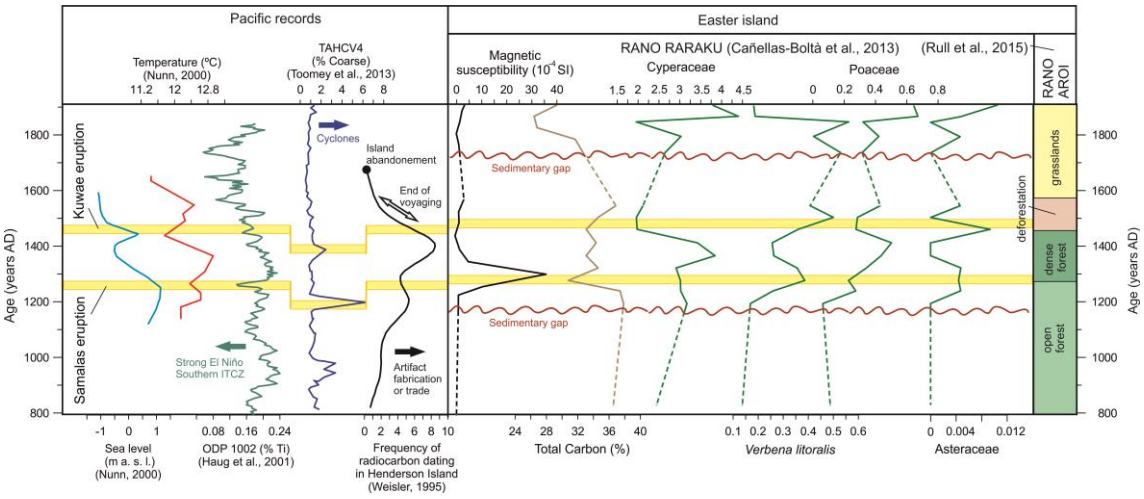

Figure 2. Summary of the main climatic trends recorded in the Pacific Ocean between AD800 and AD1800 together. The main pollen taxa from Rano Raraku and the same period and column with the main landscape phases recorded in Rano Aroi are also included.

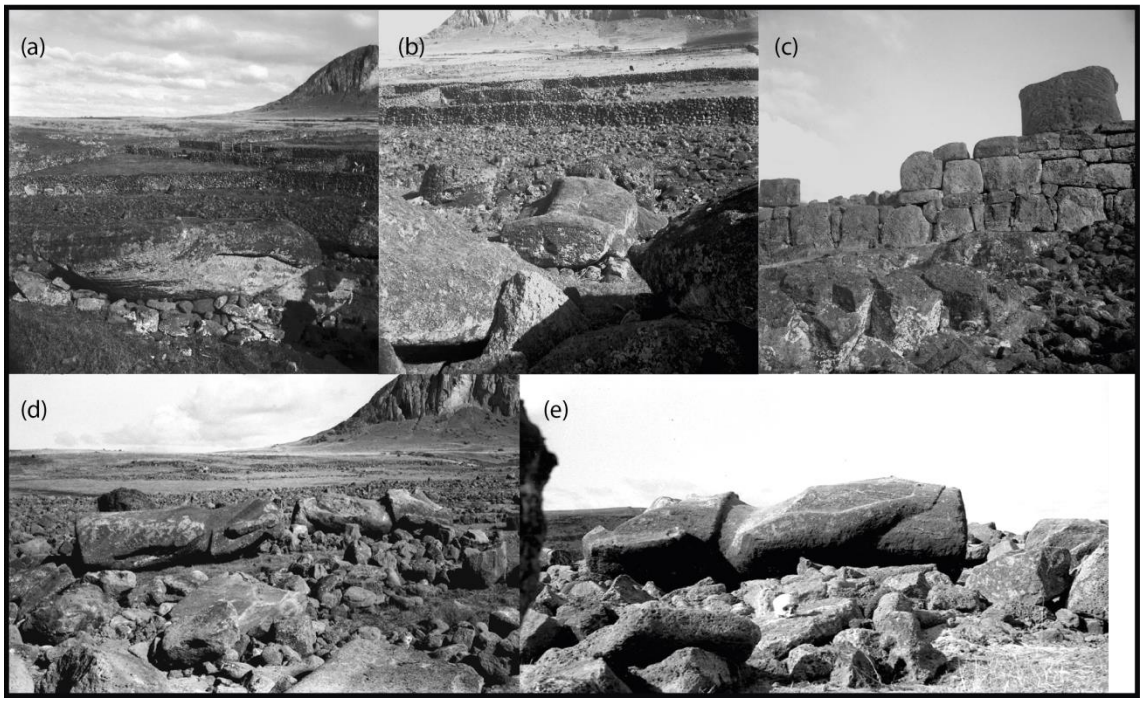

Figure 3. Images taken by the chilean artist Lorenzo Domínguez (Domínguez, 1961) before (a–c) and after (d, e) the Valdivia earthquake (reproduced with permission). The 50 ton moais were transported 60 m inland. Several stone walls at the base of Raraku crater were completely ruined, exposing several human bones (e).

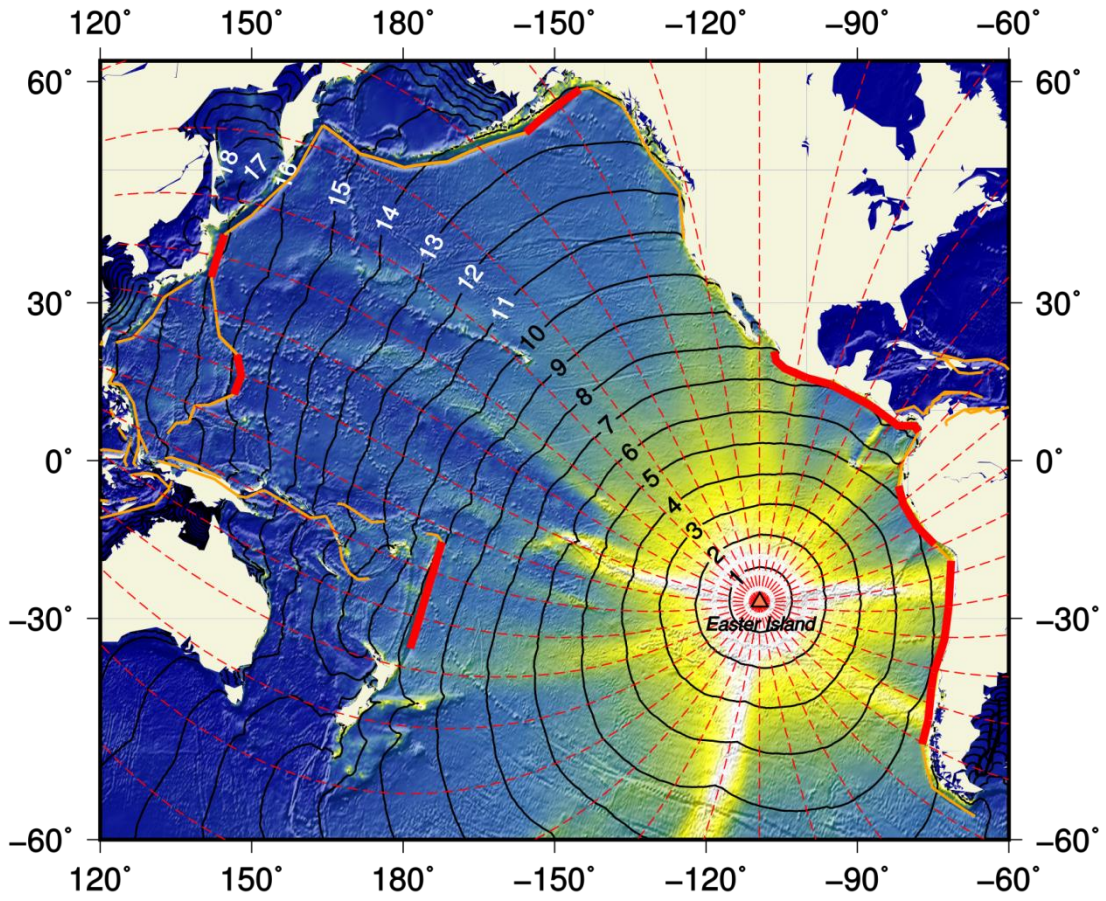

Figure 4. Inverse tsunami propagation map from Easter Island. The colour shade shows the tsunami wave elevation attenuation, being the clearer the colour the higher the wave. The isolines show reverse tsunami travel times in hours (for example a tsunami generated in Tonga – Kermadec will reach Easter Island in 9 hours). In red are marked the subduction segments with the greater capacity to generate tsunamis for Easter island. Red dashed lines show rectilinear trajectories from Easter Island.