

Letters

Younger Dryas Event and Cold Events in EarlyMid Holocene: Record from the sediment of Erhai Lake

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摘要
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Younger Dryas Event and Cold Events in EarlyMid Holocene: Record from the sediment of Erhai Lake

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Abstract Three cold events (the Younger Dryas, 9.4 ka cal BP, 5.8 ka cal BP) since the 13 ka cal BP in Erhai (EH) Lake catchment, Yunnan Province, were analyzed using the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) series of the EH core. By comparison of the EH core, Qinghai Lake core and Guliya ice core, differences of these cold events were determined. Erhai Lake's responses to the global cold events were lagged in time and weakened in intensity in comparison with Qinghai Lake's. The latitude location of Erhai Lake and the obstruction of Tibetan Plateau may in part explain the differences. However, the remarkable cold event of 8.2 ka cal BP in the Guliya ice core was absent in the records of Erhai Lake and Qinghai Lake. Power spectrum analysis of the TOC proxy series shows that there were three kinds of millennial cycles, i.e. 5 ka, 2.3 ka, and 1.5 ka, in climate changes in Erhai Lake, which reveal the responses of climate to sub-orbit cycles.

Key words

[Younger Dryas](#) [Holocene](#) [cold event](#) [Erhai Lake](#)

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