

**Lake El'gygytgyn:
cluster analysis and
climate modes for the
past 350 ka**

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A 350 kyr record of climate change from Lake El'gygytgyn, Far East Russian Arctic: refining the pattern of climate modes by means of cluster analysis

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Rock magnetic, biochemical and inorganic records of the sediment cores PG1351 and Lz1024 from Lake El'gygytyn, Chukotka peninsula, Far East Russian Arctic, were subjected to a hierarchical agglomerative cluster analysis in order to refine and extend the pattern of climate modes as defined by Melles et al. (2007). Cluster analysis of the data obtained from both cores yielded similar results, differentiating clearly between the four climate modes warm, peak warm, cold and dry, and cold and moist. In addition, two transitional phases were identified, representing the early stages of a cold phase and slightly colder conditions during a warm phase, respectively. The statistical approach can thus be used to resolve gradual changes in the sedimentary units as an indicator of available oxygen in the hypolimnion in greater detail. Based upon cluster analyses on core Lz1024, the published succession of climate modes in core PG1351, covering the last 250 kyr, was modified and extended back to 350 kyr. Comparison to the marine oxygen isotope ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) stack LR04 (Lisiecki and Raymo, 2005) and the summer insolation at 67.5°N , with the extended Lake El'gygytyn parameter records of magnetic susceptibility (κ_{LF}), total organic carbon content (TOC) and the chemical index of alteration (CIA; Minyuk et al., 2007), revealed that all stages back to marine isotope stage (MIS) 10 and most of the substages are clearly reflected in the pattern derived from the cluster analysis.

1 Introduction

The climate history of the Chukotka peninsula, Far East Russian Arctic, for the last 250 kyr was revealed by a multi-disciplinary study on sediment core PG1351 from Lake El'gygytyn (see Brigham-Grette et al., 2007, and references therein). Based on the interpretation of its sediment composition, physical properties, geochemistry, and organic components, four different climate modes were distinguished: warm, peak warm, cold and dry, and cold and wet (Melles et al., 2007). The individual climatic phases

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correspond to stages and substages of the marine isotopic record, when tuning the records of sediment variability to the Northern Hemisphere insolation (Melles et al., 2007; Nowaczyk et al., 2007). Additional information on the climatic history was provided from pollen counting (Lozkhin et al., 2007) and diatom analysis (Cherapanova et al., 2007) as well as sedimentological investigations (Asikainen et al., 2007). Although the interpretation of the sediment variability of Lake El'gygytgyn in terms of climatic change is not in question, a statistical approach was undertaken to get a better grip on possible changes during the warm phases, to identify the transitional phases and to define their sediment characteristics. For this purpose, the published data from core PG1351 as well as new rock magnetic and geochemical data from a second, distinctively longer core, Lz1024, were analysed in the frame of new age models for both cores (Nowaczyk et al., 2012), thus extending the existing profile of environmental history of the Chukotka peninsula back to 350 kyr.

2 Settings and material

Lake El'gygytgyn is located in Central Chukotka, Far East Russian Arctic (67°30' N; 172°05' E), in the zone of hypoarctic tundra, about 100 km to the north of the Arctic Circle (Fig. 1). The roughly circular lake with a diameter of 12 km and a maximum water depth of 175 m lies within a 3.58 (± 0.04) Myr old meteoritic crater (Layer, 2000). The rocks in the lake catchment consist primarily of igneous rocks, lava, tuffs, ignimbrites of rhyolites and dacites, rarely andesites and andesitic tuffs (Gurov and Koerberl, 2004) of Upper Cretaceous age. Chemical and physical weathering products of these rocks make up the majority of the clastic material transported into the lake by about 50 ephemeral creeks originating from the crater rim. Weathering of the rocks is largely controlled by the presence or absence of permafrost (Minyuk et al., 2007). Fluvial transport and sedimentation is limited to summer periods when air temperatures are above 0°C and the ice cover on the lake is disintegrating (Nolan and Brigham-Grette, 2002).

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During expeditions in 1998 and 2003, designed as pilot studies for the ICDP-drilling of Lake El'gygytgyn, two long sediment cores, PG1351 and Lz1024, were recovered from the lake centre at a water depth of 175 m (Fig. 1). Both cores were recovered during spring times through holes in the lake ice, using a gravity corer (UWITEC Ltd., Austria) for the sediment water interface and a 3 m long percussion piston corer (UWITEC Ltd., Austria) for the deeper sediments (Melles et al., 2005, 2007). The core segments are overlapping, yielding two composite profiles with lengths of 1291 cm for PG1351 and 1660 cm for Lz1024. The sediment consists of alternations of brownish and greenish non-laminated and laminated greyish silt and clay; including some turbidites with thicknesses of up to 45 cm (Juschus et al., 2009). Former investigations on core PG1351 (Nowaczyk et al., 2002, 2007; Melles et al., 2007; Minyuk et al., 2007) revealed that anoxic and laminated conditions primarily occur during periods of perennial ice cover and oxic and non-laminated conditions occur when open water controls mixing of the water body during summer times (Melles et al., 2007). In intervals with prevailing anoxic conditions reductive dissolution of magnetite was observed whereas organic matter is well preserved. Biogenic productivity within the lake, controlled by availability of light and nutrients, also strongly depends on the duration of ice-free conditions and nutrient input from thawing permafrost soils during summer times.

3 Methods

3.1 Rock magnetic analyses

On the split halves of the cores the magnetic susceptibility was measured in 1 mm steps with a Bartington MS2E/1 spot-reading sensor integrated in an automated core logging system (Nowaczyk et al., 2002). The magnetic susceptibility of the discrete samples (20 × 20 × 15 mm), nearly continuously taken along the Z-axis of the core halves, was measured with an AGICO Kappabridge KLY-3S. Isothermal remanent magnetizations (IRM) on the samples from core Lz1024 were imprinted with a 2G ENTERPRISES 660

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pulse magnetizer and measured with a MOLYNEUX MiniSpin fluxgate magnetometer (noise level 0.2 mA m^{-1}). A field of 1500 mT was chosen to imprint the saturation isothermal remnant magnetization (SIRM) of all samples, followed by a backfield (BF) of -300 mT . The SIRM and backfield measurements for core PG1351 were performed with a Princeton measurement alternating gradient magnetometer (AGM) on an additional set of mini-samples with a volume of about $15\text{--}20 \text{ mm}^3$ (see Nowaczyk et al., 2002, for details). S-ratios were calculated as $0.5 \times (1 - (\text{IRM}_{\text{BF}}/\text{SIRM}))$ following Bloemendal et al. (1992).

3.2 Geochemical analyses

Inorganic geochemical analysis on core Lz1024 sediment were conducted in steps of about 5 cm. Major elements were analysed using a multi-channel X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer SRM-25 (USSR). Sample preparation followed the routine described in detail for analysis of the neighbouring core PG1351 (Minyuk et al., 2007). A selected group of major elements was used to quantify the degree of alteration utilizing the “chemical index of alteration”, where $\text{CIA} = [\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 / (\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{O})] \times 100$.

Biogeochemical analyses on core PG1351 were performed on freeze-dried samples taken in steps of 2 cm (Melles et al., 2007). The content of total organic carbon (TOC) was determined with a CHNS-932 analyzer, whereas biogenic silica (BSi) content was measured by a wet chemical method following Müller and Schneider (1993). On core Lz1024, the quantification of BSi and TOC was undertaken by Fourier Transform Infrared Spektroskopy (FTIRS) in steps of 1 cm as described by Rosén et al. (2010a). Reproducibility of the analyses are confirmed by the comparison with the BSi values obtained on a subset of samples by conventional measurements (Rosén et al., 2010a,b).

3.3 Cluster analysis

The rock magnetic and geochemical data obtained from cores PG1351 and Lz1024 where subjected to a hierarchical agglomerative cluster analysis in order to discriminate sediment facies of characteristic composition and compare them with facies defined in core PG1351 on the basis of visual comparison of proxy data (Melles et al., 2007). Cluster analysis was performed on the same parameter set available for each core. To obtain the same sample depths for all parameters taken from one core, the records of κ_{LF} , S-ratio, TOC and BSi were re-sampled in steps given by the sampling intervals of the inorganic geochemistry samples. Samples originating from turbidites (Juschus et al., 2009) were excluded from the statistical analysis. The routine was performed with WinSTAT[®] for Excel (R. Fitch Software, 2003). The logarithm of the bulk susceptibility was taken for statistical analysis because values vary over more than one order of magnitude. All parameters were then standardized yielding a variance of 1 and a mean value of 0. The Euclidean distance was computed and used as a measure of similarity between the pairs of data points. The used agglomerations method is called incremental sums of squares: the distance between two clusters is proportional to the changes of the sum of squares within the groups during formation of the different groups.

3.4 Correlation and chronology

In order to create the composite cores from the sediments recovered at sites PG1351 and Lz1024 overlapping core segments were correlated based upon high-resolution logs of magnetic susceptibility, the lithology and the physical and biogeochemical properties. Similarly, these variables were used to correlate core PG1351 with the longer core Lz1024, which was taken as standard core (Fig. 2). Turbidites and volcanic ash layers acted as marker layers. Additional information, especially in the uppermost 200 cm of the cores, was provided by the parameters TOC and BSi. A total of 129

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correlation levels were identified. Since Lz1024 is integrated in the long record of ICDP Site 5011-1 this correlation is also valid for PG1351 and the 5011-1 record.

The depth-age model was derived from the systematic tuning of magnetic susceptibility, BSi, TOC, and TiO₂ to the Northern Hemisphere insolation (Fig. 2), considering also OSL dating from core PG1351 (Nowaczyk et al., 2002, 2007; Forman et al., 2007) and Lz1024 (Juschus et al., 2007). This method was also applied to the core composite from ICDP Site 5011-1 (Nowaczyk et al., 2012). Applying this method to cores Lz1024 and PG1351 yielded an age of 350 kyr and 275 kyr for the base of the cores, respectively (Fig. 2). The slight shift towards older ages for the base of PG1351, with a new age of 275 kyr instead of 252 kyr (Nowaczyk et al., 2007), corresponds to the results of Lozhkin et al. (2007), suggesting that the lowermost part of the PG1351 pollen record represents MIS 8.

4 Results and discussion

Side by side plots of the rock magnetic parameters κ_{LF} and S-ratio, TiO₂ content, CIA, TOC, and BSi versus age (Fig. 3) confirms the overall similarity in the sediment composition of cores PG1351 and Lz1024, that is already visible in the high-resolution records of magnetic susceptibility (Fig. 2). Thus, the interpretation of the sediment variability of core PG1351 in terms of changes between oxic and anoxic conditions in the bottom waters can directly be transferred to core Lz1024, including the pattern of climate modes as defined by Melles et al. (2007). Downcore plots of the results of the cluster analysis for both cores in combination with this pattern are shown in Fig. 4a, b, respectively. The lower number of data points in Fig. 4 compared to Fig. 3 is due to the re-sampling of the data sets used for cluster analysis with a lower resolution and the elimination of the turbidite layers in the records.

Out of the 5 clusters identified, two correspond very well with the climate modes cold and dry (red triangles) and cold and moist (blue squares). Full anoxic conditions, interpreted as a result of a permanent ice cover during cold climatic periods (Melles

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et al., 2007), are reflected for the time intervals 16.6–24.6 kyr, 64.8–73.2 kyr, 91.8–97.1 kyr, 110–116.9 kyr, 134.4–141.6 kyr, 157.1–162.8 kyr, 181.2–187.5 kyr, 224.9–231.3 kyr and 246.6–252.7 kyr (Fig. 4a, b). They are characterized by low κ_{LF} values, lowered S-ratios and high TOC values. BSi contents in the glacial sediments show high variability (Fig. 4). They are low in the sediments indicative for cold and moist climate, probably due to blanketing snow on the permanent ice cover that hampers light penetration into the surface waters and thus biogenic production (Melles et al., 2007). During cold and dry climates, consequently, rather high BSi contents are deduced to a wide absence of snow cover. In the time intervals 181.2–187.5 kyr and 224.9–231.3 kyr the increase in TOC and decrease in κ_{LF} is less pronounced. Nevertheless, these sediments were deposited during cold periods, as can be deduced from the high CIA and TiO_2 values (Fig. 4a, b). Both parameters are found to be indicative for increased weathering during cold intervals (Minyuk et al., 2007), reflecting the rate of alteration and the amount of clastic material transported into the lake, respectively.

The three clusters, marked by black diamonds, yellow dots and green crosses, are representing warm-mode samples. Interglacial/Interstadial sedimentation in Lake El'gygytgyn generally is characterised by high values in κ_{LF} and S-ratios and low values in TOC, TiO_2 and CIA. A very pronounced BSi peak occurs from 327.2 and 334.1 kyr (MIS 9.3), with opal contents of up to 40 wt-%, being twice as high as in the rest of the profile, defining a separate cluster (pink stars) (Fig. 4b). These high values suggest a distinctly higher biogenic production than in other interglacials, possibly due to a particularly warm climate. An increase in TOC is also found in the sediments formed between 120.1 and 127 kyr (MIS 5.5), however, the TOC peak is lower than during MIS 9.5, and it is not associated with decreased κ_{LF} values and S-ratios.

More detailed information on changes in the sediment composition of core PG1351 and Lz1024, especially on the transitional intervals between full oxic and anoxic conditions, is given by the results of the separate cluster analyses. Bi-plots of the different parameters, except for CIA, which shows variations comparable to those of TiO_2 (Fig. 3), reveal in more detail how the clusters are defined (Fig. 5a–f). The best parameters to

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distinguish between the individual clusters are κ_{LF} and TiO_2 , representing the changes between oxic and anoxic conditions most effectively (Fig. 5b, e). Here it is clearly visible that the clusters are distributed along two mixing lines, and could be grouped into three pairs as well. These pairs are representing the distinct warm climate mode samples: black (diamonds) and pink (stars) cluster, both cold mode samples: blue (squares) cluster and red (triangles) clusters, and yet unspecified warm climate mode samples: green (crosses) cluster and yellow (dots) cluster (Fig. 5e). These pairs have basically the same minerogenic and magnetic mineral content each, but with distinct differences in productivity, as expressed by both the opal and TOC values. The impact of the higher TOC and opal contents on the minerogenic components is visible as a shift in both, κ_{LF} and TiO_2 , towards lower values by means of increased dissolution and dilution, respectively. In the two separate clusters representing cold conditions the differences in productivity are attributed to the presence (blue squares = low productivity) or absence (red triangles = high productivity) of a snow-covered ice (Melles et al., 2007), thus limiting the amount of sunlight available for primary production. During warm phases productivity is primarily affected by temperature, controlling the length of the ice-free period in summer (Melles et al., 2007). Therefore, the pink (stars) cluster is representing a peak warm phase contrasting to normal warm phases marked by black diamonds (Fig. 5e).

While the cluster representing the extreme climatic conditions are easily to address, the interpretation of the presence of two additional phases, marked by green crosses and yellow dots, becomes more difficult. They must be examined within the context of the mixing lines. The mixing line formed by the samples from the black (diamonds), the green (crosses) and the blue coloured (squares) is also identifiable in the S-ratio and, with restrictions, in TOC (Fig. 5a, d). The black diamond end members of this line are characterized by high magnetic susceptibilities and high S-ratios, whereas both TiO_2 and TOC are low. This combination reflects the oxic bottom water conditions due to annual mixing during the ice-free period, in combination with a relative reduction of clastic sediment supply. Thus the magnetic mineral fraction is preserved, whereas

the organic matter is degraded. At the other end of the mixing line, defined by the blue square cluster, sediment samples show the opposite behaviour with lower magnetic susceptibilities, in average higher TOC values and increased TiO_2 content. These are characteristics for cold climates when anoxic conditions prevail at the lake bottom, leading to a good preservation of the organic material, whereas the magnetic fraction, mainly magnetite, is severely affected by dissolution (Nowaczyk et al., 2002). The BSi values are also low (Fig. 5c, f) since the biogenic productivity within the lake is limited, and suppressed mixing of the lake water and frozen soils in the catchment led to a depletion of nutrients. The samples from the green (crosses) clusters are then to be defined as reflecting transitional conditions, most probably a less pronounced warm phase, since the S-ratio, the TOC and BSi values are similar to those in the black diamond cluster. The comparable lower κ_{LF} values and higher TiO_2 content are indicators for temporally anoxic conditions at the sediment water interface and an increased clastic sediment supply, respectively. In core Lz1024 this grouping is more pronounced than in core PG1351, since the number of samples is higher (Fig. 5e).

The second mixing line includes the samples from the red (triangles), the yellow (dots) and the pink (stars) cluster (Fig. 5e). The samples from the latter cluster are located in the lowermost meter of the investigated sediment profile, only covered in core Lz1024 (Figs. 3 and 4b). These samples have TOC values similar to those from the red (triangles) cluster but they have extremely high opal values, in combination with distinctively higher (lower) κ_{LF} (TiO_2) values. The association of the BSi peak values with unusually high content of organic matter, as expressed by high TOC contents, and low values of κ_{LF} and S-ratio (Fig. 4b) suggest that a particularly high flux of organic matter during this warm phase has generated at least seasonally anoxic conditions in the pore waters and subsequent dissolution of magnetic minerals. The red (triangles) are similar to the samples from the blue square cluster, but representing phases with a distinctly higher productivity, due to a wide absence of snow on the permanent ice cover. That is not only reflected by increased TOC and BSi values, but by the lowest κ_{LF} values, resulting from the increase in dissolution and dilution (Fig. 5e, f). The general

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trend in this mixing line is similar to the black-green-blue (diamonds-crosses-squares) line, but with a generally lower magnetic susceptibility level, which can be attributed to the higher rate of productivity and a better preservation of organic material. The samples from the yellow (dots) cluster form than, analogous to the green (crosses) cluster, a transitional group but with not such congruence to any of the other cluster (Fig. 5a–f). Since the samples from yellow dot cluster are characterized by the lowest S-ratios in the whole profile (Fig. 4a, b), it must be assumed that the difference to the green (crosses) cluster is mainly due to increased dissolution of magnetite as a result of the slightly higher TOC values (Fig. 5a, b). Different runs of the statistical analysis, using varying parameter combinations, showed that the 6 clusters identified in cores PG1351 and Lz1024 are stable with only minor changes in the peripheral areas of the clusters. Reducing the number of clusters would lead to a fusion of the red (triangles) and yellow (dots) clusters, indicating that the samples from the latter are representing a preliminary stage of a cold phase, rather than a late stage of a warm phase. This interpretation is supported by the observation that the cold and dry phase from 91.8–97.1 kyr (Melles et al., 2007), is marked by yellow dot samples in core PG1351 and Lz1024 as well (Fig. 4a, b).

In concordance with this interpretation of the clusters the scheme of climate modes, as defined by Melles et al. (2007), was then refined and extended to 350 kyr in core Lz1024 (Fig. 6). Thus, three more phases dominated by dry and cold climate, one peak warm, and one cold and humid phase were identified. The peak warm mode corresponding to (MIS 5.5) (120.1–127 kyr) was removed. There are some minor discrepancies between the results of the cluster analysis performed for core Lz1024 and the boundaries of the climatic phases defined in core PG1351 (Fig. 6). This can be explained by the higher resolution of core Lz1024, yet leading to an adaptation of the climate phase boundaries as shown in Fig. 6. For a further division of the cold phases, as it is suggested by the results of the cluster analysis, a minimum of two neighboured samples from the same cluster in both cores was requested, a precondition which is not met. With a less strict observance of these rules, a division of the cold phase

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from 64.8–73.2 kyr into one wet (64.8–69.9 kyr) and one dry (69.9–73.2 kyr) subphase (Fig. 6) would correspond to the results of Cherapanova et al. (2007), showing that a zone of low diatom abundance occurs between 63.2 and 67.5 kyr, indicating a snow blanket on the perennial ice cover of the lake.

For a further interpretation of the clusters, the parameters κ_{LF} , TOC and CIA were plotted on an age scale together with the marine oxygen isotope stack LR04 (Lisiecki and Raymo, 2005) and the cumulative summer (May to August) insolation at 67.5° N according to Laskar et al. (2004) (Fig. 7). Although the depth-age models of the El'gygytgyn sedimentary records of PG1351 and Lz1024 are both obtained by tuning to these two reference records (Nowaczyk et al., 2012), the similarity between the records still reveal the strong coupling of Lake El'gygytgyn to external forcing processes. All the substages back to MIS 10 can easily be identified, best seen in the records reflecting the variability in the minerogenic components, which are κ_{LF} and CIA (Fig. 7). In the TOC record three of the cold sub-stages, 7.2, 8.2 and 9.4, are not clearly visible, and the respective samples are neither grouped into the blue (squares) cluster, nor the red (triangles) cluster, what would be typical for the cold phases, but in a transitional group. Nevertheless, the samples associated with sub-stages 7.2 and 9.4 are grouped into the yellow (dots) cluster, already identified as being representative for an early stage of a cold phase. The climatic deterioration observed in the $\delta^{18}O$ record during sub-stage 8.2, however, had only a minor influence on the sediment composition in Lake El'gygytgyn (Fig. 7).

The most unexpected observation is that substage 5.5, the Eemian, cannot be distinguished from the other warm periods by means of cluster analysis, although it is known as the last peak warm phase before the beginning of the Holocene, with conditions similar to substage 9.5 (Fig. 7) (Miller et al., 2010). The latter clearly stands out, with its extremely high opal values, thus defining its own cluster (pink stars) (Fig. 5f). But this parameter and, based on the dilution effect, the TiO_2 and, to a lesser degree, the κ_{LF} values, are the only parameters out of the normal (Figs. 6 and 7). For stage 5.5 none of the parameters presented shows values that differ from those obtained

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for the other warm phases marked by black diamonds (Fig. 7). Therefore, it must be assumed that the observed global raise in temperature affected the vegetation and the aquatic productivity, but not the conditions in the lake beyond the normal. Clear peaks in the amounts of tree pollen and diatoms, identified by Lozkhin et al. (2007) and Cherpapanova et al. (2007), respectively, led to the conclusion that there was an increase in precipitation (Lozkhin et al., 2007). However, this did not affect the rate of weathering and amount of minerogenic material, because both are generally low during warm phases (Fig. 7).

A second view on Fig. 7 reveals that nearly all warm phases marked by black diamonds are stronger related to both the insolation and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record than those marked by green crosses. The latter includes MIS 3, an interval that is not known for a marked global warming, but for a more pronounced regionality of climate change (Dawson, 1992) and the warm substages 6.3, 6.5, and 8.3. In the LR04 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record, these intervals are characterized by much heavier values compared to the peaks marked by black diamonds in the El'gygytgyn records, that are MIS1 and the warm substages in MIS 5, 7 and 9, which are associated with the lightest $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values. Naturally, there are some exceptions but the general trend is not in question (Fig. 7). This result indicates that it is possible to distinguish between three different types of warm climate modes in the sediments of Lake El'gygytgyn by means of cluster analysis, as implied by comparison to global records of climate variability. The reason for this lies in the high latitude position of the lake, generating an environment that is very sensible to temperature changes. Complete mixing of the water body depends on ice free conditions and therefore warm summer temperatures. Relative small changes in summer temperature, will therefore severely effect the duration of the ice-free period, and thus the sediment composition by means of enhanced or decreased biogenic productivity, rate of mixing of the water body and hence, dissolution of either magnetite or organic matter.

5 Conclusions

Rock magnetic, biochemical and inorganic investigations on the 1660 cm long composite core Lz1024 from Lake El'gygytgyn revealed strong similarity in sediment composition with the neighbouring, 1291 cm long composite core PG1351. This allowed for extending and refining the existing pattern of climate variability from 250 kyr back to 350 kyr. By means of cluster analysis it was possible to clearly differentiate between three of the four climate modes as defined by Melles et al. (2007). In addition to the warm, cold and dry, and cold and moist modes, two transitional modes were identified, representing the early stages of cold phases and slightly colder conditions during warm phases, respectively. Thus the gradual changes in the sedimentary composition as an indicator of available oxygen in the hypolimnion during glacial/non-glacial periods and the lack of mixing in the water column can be resolved in greater detail by using statistical approaches. But not every climate phase is detectable by means of cluster analysis alone, as was demonstrated by the samples between 120.1 and 127 kyr (MIS 5) that were not assigned to a peak warm mode as defined by Melles et al. (2007). The increased values in only one of the parameters used, the TOC, are not sufficient to single out this period. According to the statistical approaches, the MIS 9.5 has to be regarded as "peak warm" instead, showing extreme values in at least two of the parameters, BSi and TiO_2 , used for cluster analysis (Figs. 3 and 7). Based on the sediment composition of core Lz1024 and on the results of cluster analysis, the succession of climate modes was then slightly modified, with a minimum of two samples defining a climatic phase. Comparison of the parameters κ_{LF} , TOC and CIA, the marine oxygen isotope $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ stack LR04, and the summer insolation at 67.5°N , revealed that in the extended record from Lake El'gygytgyn all stages back to MIS 10, and most of the substages are clearly reflected by the colour pattern of the cluster analysis. This also applies to the subdivision of the warm phases, since phases marked by black diamonds are more prominent in the insolation and the LR04 stack than those marked by green crosses. Phases marked by yellow dots are assigned to (a) transitions into and (b) to colder

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stages and substages, thus confirming that the gradual changes in the sedimentary units could be resolved and transformed into detailed records of climate variability.

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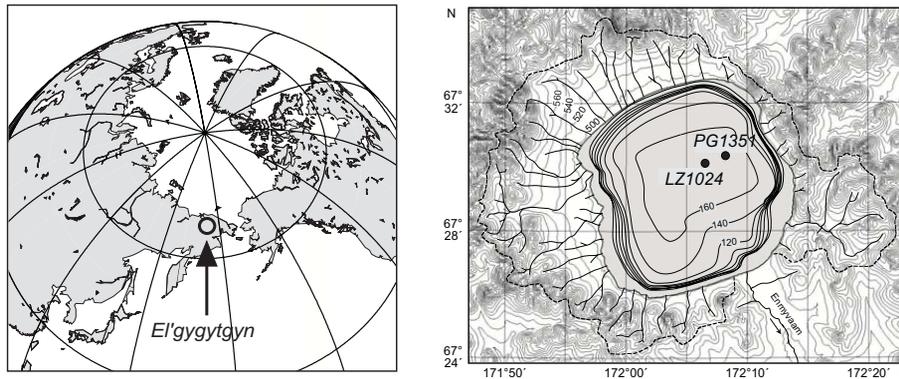


Fig. 1. Location of Lake El'gygytyn (circle, not to scale) on the Chukotka peninsula, Far East Russian Arctic (left) and close up of the lake with the watershed (dashed line, contour interval for topography is 20 m) and the locations of the sediment cores investigated (right).

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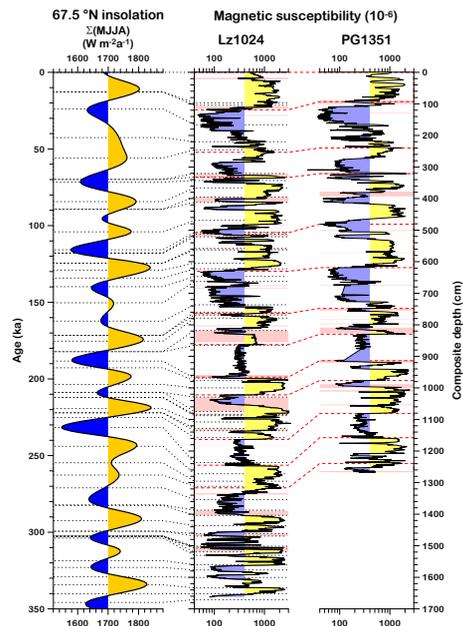


Fig. 2. Correlation of composite cores PG1351 and Lz1024 from Lake El'gygytyn by means of high-resolution records of magnetic susceptibility, and tuning of these logs to the summer insolation at 67.5° N according to Laskar et al. (2004) (left). The tuning procedure is described in detail in Nowaczyk et al. (2012). Some prominent correlation levels are marked by dashed red lines. Pink bars denote turbidite layers.

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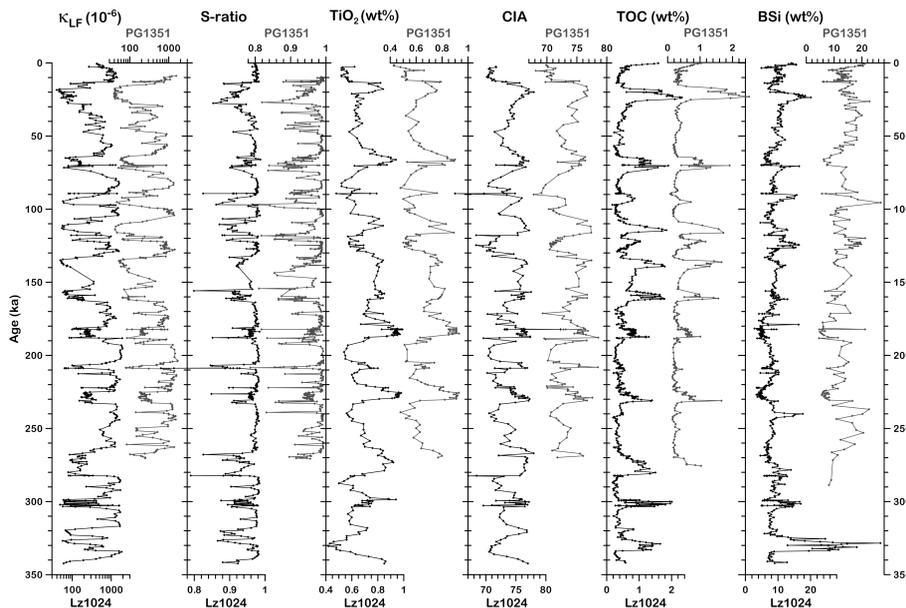


Fig. 3. Comparison of the records of magnetic susceptibility (κ_{LF}), S-ratio, TiO_2 content, chemical index of alteration (CIA), total organic carbon content (TOC), and content of biogenic silicium (BSi) for cores PG1351 and Lz1024 from Lake El'gygytyn. All records are plotted versus age.

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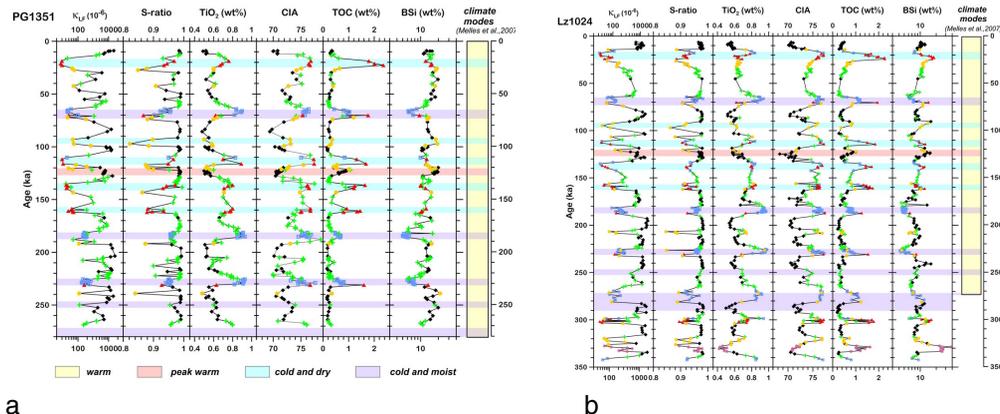


Fig. 4. Comparison of the results of the cluster analysis for **(a)** core PG1351 and **(b)** core Lz1024, with the pattern of climate modes defined for Lake El'gygytgyn (Melles et al., 2007) versus age. The ages of the climate zone boundaries were adjusted with regard to the new chronologies by Nowaczyk et al. (2012). The different symbols and colours denoting the five (six) clusters are superimposed on plots of the parameter records used for cluster calculation. For further details see text.

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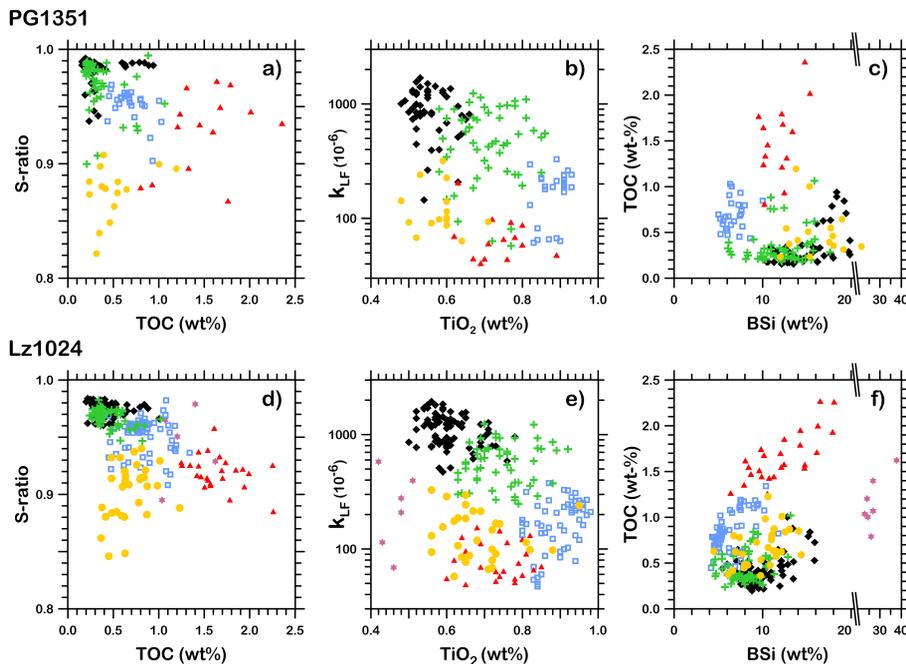


Fig. 5. Defining the sediment characteristics of the different climatic phases identified in PG1351 (**a** to **c**) and Lz1024 (**d** to **f**) by combining the parameters used for cluster analysis in a series of scatter plots. (**a**) and (**d**): TOC versus S-ratio (both are indicative for oxic/anoxic conditions); (**b**) and (**e**): TiO_2 (lithogenic contribution) versus κ_{LF} (oxic/anoxic conditions); (**c**) and (**f**): BSi (diatom content) versus TOC (oxic/anoxic conditions). The different coloured symbols correspond to the subdivision of the samples into six clusters as discussed in the text. Black diamonds, pink stars: warm phases; blue squares, red triangles: cold phases; green crosses, yellow dots: transitional phases.

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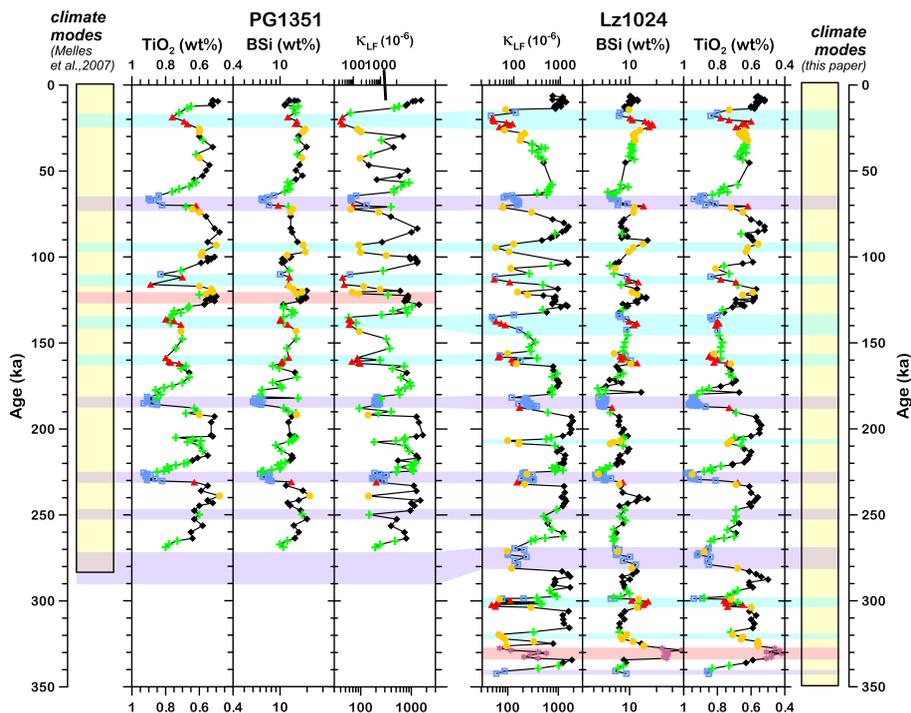


Fig. 6. Refining the boundaries of the climate modes at Lake El'gygytyn by comparing the results of the cluster analysis for cores PG1351 and Lz1024 superimposed on the TiO_2 , the BSi and the magnetic susceptibility records versus age. For legend of the climate modes see Fig. 4.

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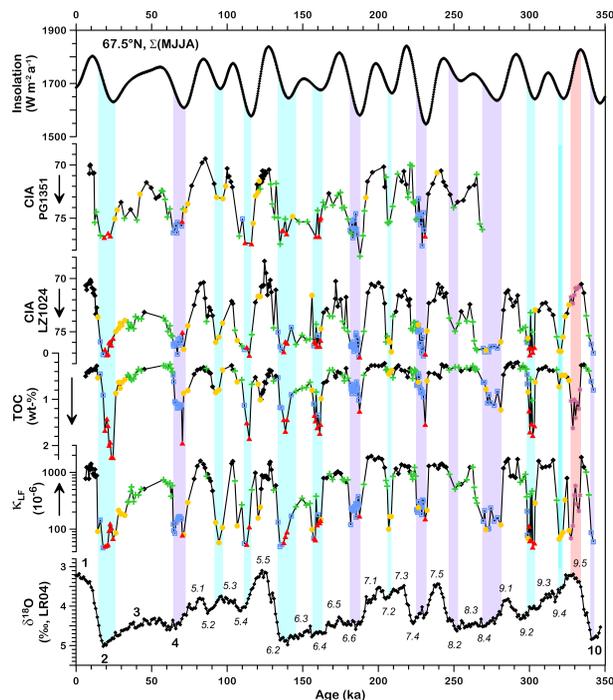


Fig. 7. Magnetic susceptibility (κ_{LF}), TOC, and CIA data of core Lz1024 composite versus time together with the CIA data of core PG1351, the summer insolation at 67.5°N according to Laskar et al., (2004, top) and the marine oxygen isotope ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) stack LR04 by Lisiecki and Raymo (2005, bottom). Oxygen isotope stages are marked by bold numbers, substages by italicized numbers. The coloured symbols in the Lz1024 and PG1351 records denote the different clusters (see also Fig. 4). The shaded stripes denote climate modes at Lake El'gygytgyn: peak warm (pink), cold and dry (turquoise) and cold and moist (blue).

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