Supplement of Clim. Past, 12, 1–14, 2016
http://www.clim-past.net/12/1/2016/
doi:10.5194/cp-12-1-2016-supplement

Climate of the Past Open Access EGU

Supplement of

Evidence of a prolonged drought ca. 4200 yr BP correlated with prehistoric settlement abandonment from the Gueldaman GLD1 Cave, Northern Algeria

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Supplement

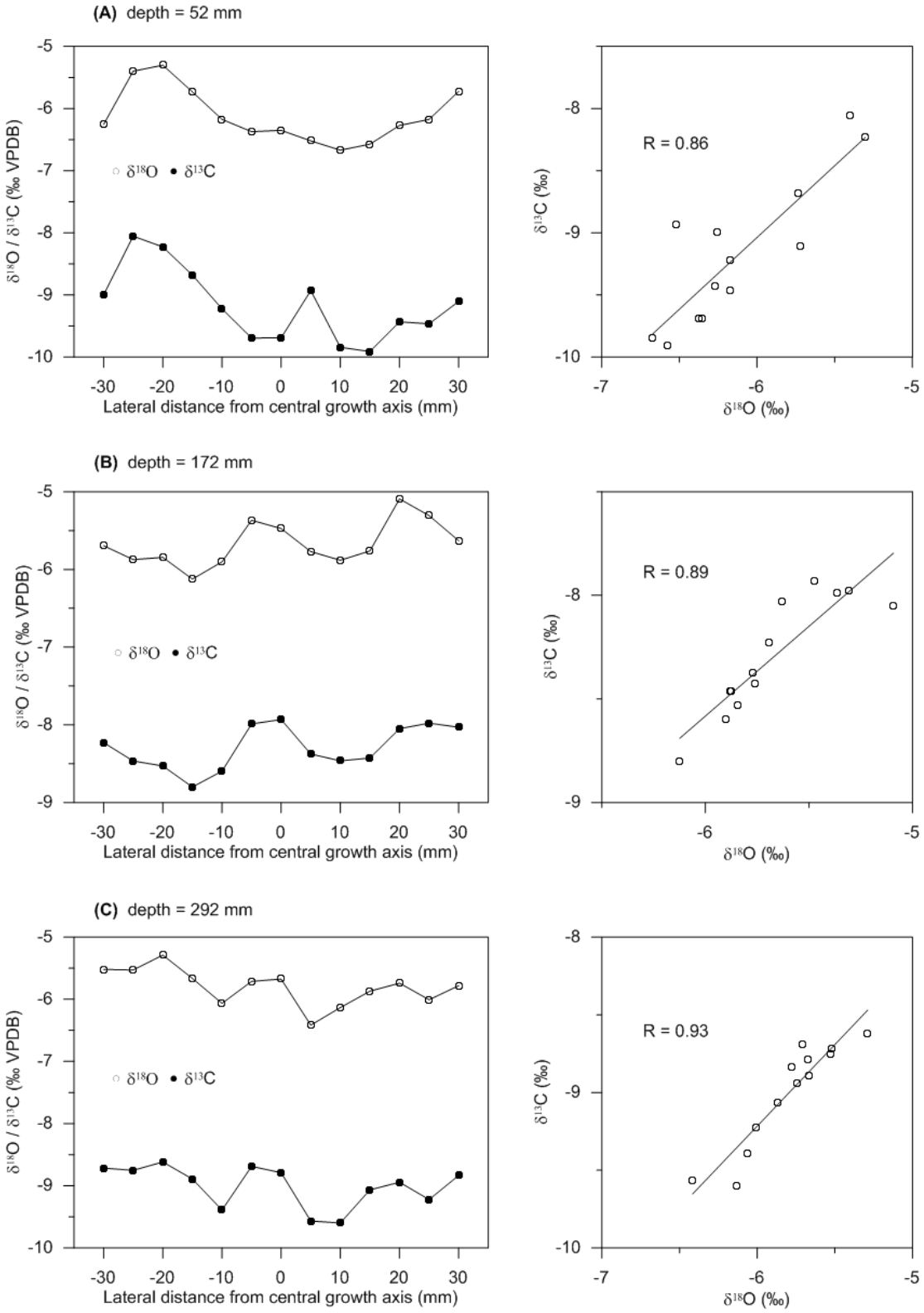

Figure 1. The Hendy test from stalagmite GLD1-stm2.
Carbon and oxygen isotopic compositions were measured along visible single lamina, from the apex to the edge, at depths of (A) 52 mm, (B) 172 mm and (C) 292 mm. The

$\delta^{18}O$ and $\delta^{13}C$ values are plotted along lateral distance from the central growth axis on the left panel and their relations (correlation coefficient R) are presented on the right panel. Results show that the $\delta^{18}O$ and $\delta^{13}C$ values significantly correlate and simultaneously increase by up to ~1‰ from the apex to the edge probably due to the presence of progressive kinetic fractionations when feeding waters flew outwards from the apex, suggesting that the stalagmite precipitated at isotopic non-equilibrium conditions.