

Interactive comment on “Holocene hydrological changes of the Rhone River (NW Mediterranean) as recorded in the marine mud belt” by M. A. Bassetti et al.

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I forgot to mention one observation with regards to the Medieval Climate Anomaly (MCA). As mentioned, the MCA 1100-600 yrs BP is marked by a wet phase (low Ca/Ti). Interestingly, the grain sizes (as measured by D50) has a high peak during this period, i.e. grain sizes has gone up. It therefore seems to me that this wet phase is associated with coarser grains. This is the exact opposite of which has been stated by the authors in line 435 in the manuscript. How does this fit together? In comparison, the (dry) Little Ice Age (sensu stricto) 600-150 yrs BP has relatively fine-grained strata. It seems to me that at least during MCA times, more rain means more sediment has been transported which was also coarser than usual. When LIA climate was drier, the coarse material

C1

could not be transported so easily and only the mud made it into the offshore core location. What do you think about this scenario?

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C2