



## **Comparison of Siberian (Baikal) and Greenland (GICC05) Chronologies over the Last Termination.**

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Large lakes provide suitable long timescale sediment records of continental climate variability. Among the world's largest lakes, Lake Baikal (Siberia) is the deepest and the most important continental palaeoclimate archive in Eurasia (with approximately 2 km of sediments spanning 30 million years). In terms of teleconnections, this lacustrine record can be compared to the giant marine sediment cores and ice cores records from North and South hemispheres. In the northern hemisphere, the comparison between mid and high latitudes climate variability constitutes an essential step for better understanding the propagation of typical climate events like the Younger Dryas. Here we compare Siberian (Baikal, 52°N) and Greenland (NGRIP, 75°N) new chronologies over the last termination. A Lake Baikal multi-proxy record including: magnetic susceptibility, biogenic silica, and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values, is expressed according to AMS 14C pollen-dated sediments. The Baikal data are compared to the NorthGRIP  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values expressed with a new counted ice layer chronology (GICC05 - Copenhagen Ice Core Dating Initiative). We will discuss the impact of sediment/ice physical properties on the chronology of similar climatic events observed in both records. This investigation aims to assess mid and high latitudes teleconnections with a high resolution chronology.