Climate variability and ice-sheet dynamics during the last three glaciations
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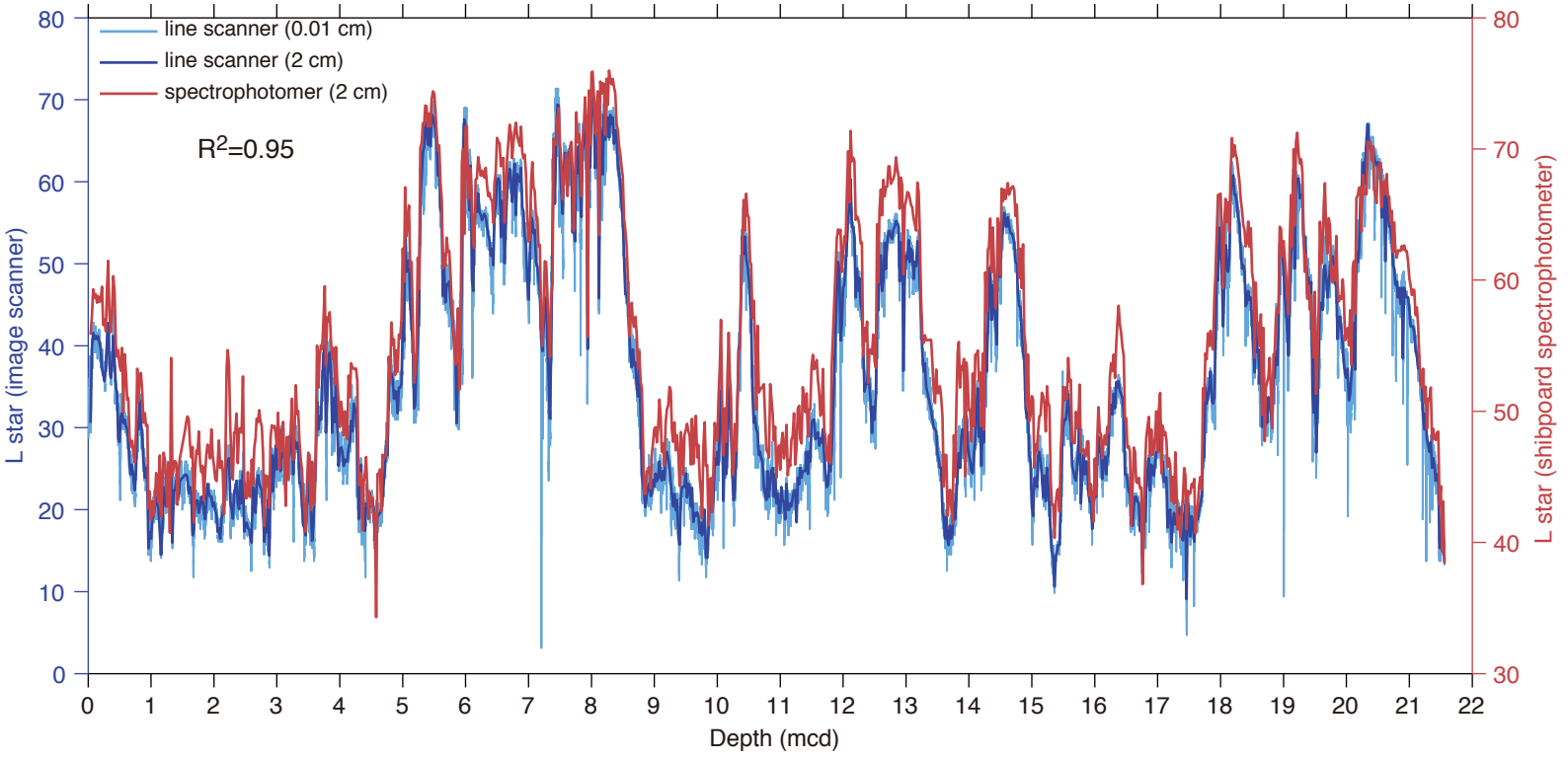
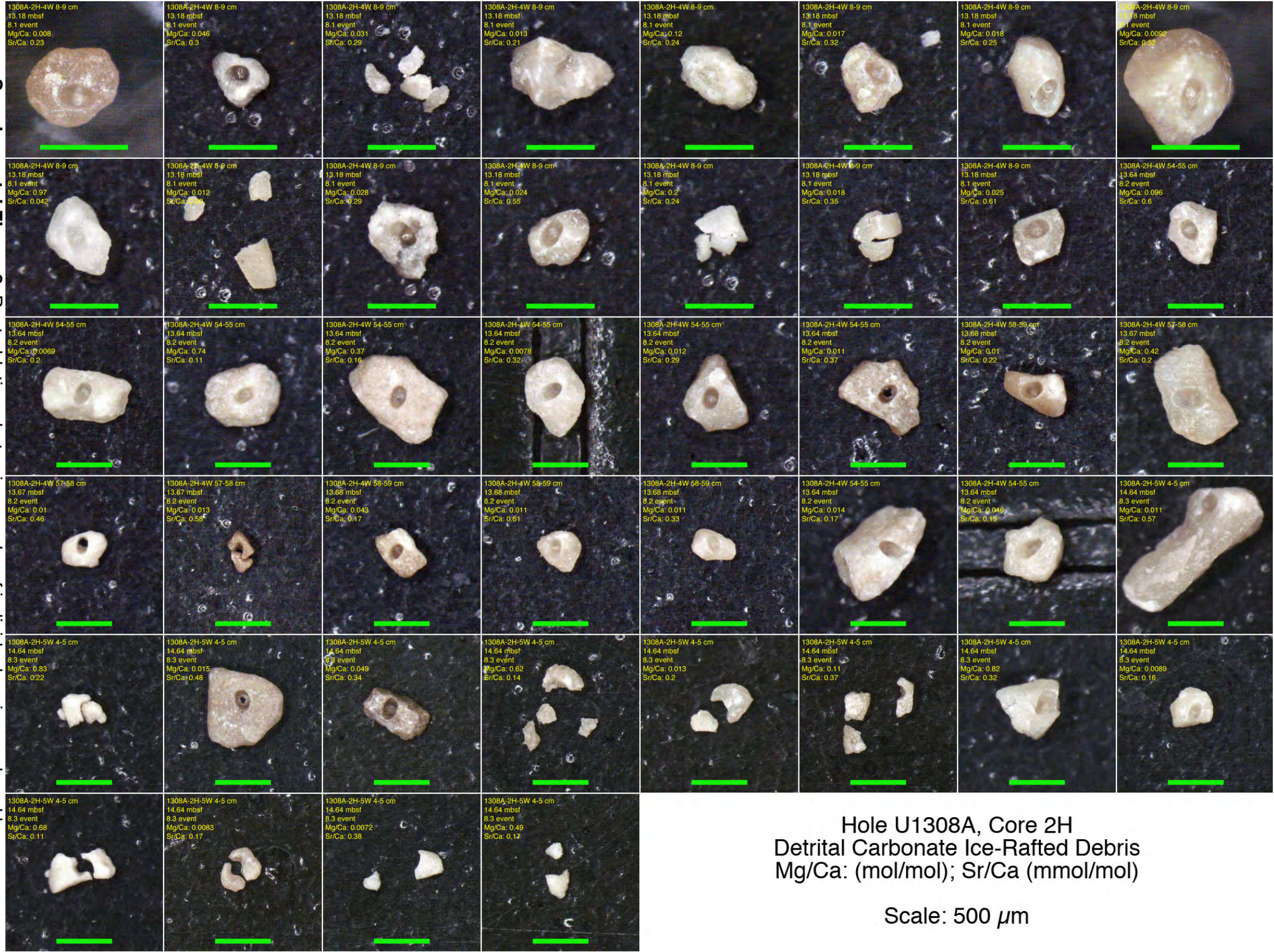
Supplementary Online Material



Supplemental Figure 1. Comparison of L* star data determined by shipboard spectrophotometer at 2 cm resolution (red) to that extracted from line-scanner imagery at full 0.01 cm resolution (light blue). Scanner data downsampled to 2 cm (dark blue) is highly correlated with spectrophotometer data (R^2 = 0.95). Line-scanner images were converted from sRGB to lab (L* a* b*) color space using the matlab functions *makecform* and *applycform* to create and apply an appropriate color transformation structure (e.g., *srbg2lab*). L* values were then scaled from 0 to 100.



Supplemental Figure 2. Post-ablation photomicrographs of individual grains analyzed by LA-ICP-MS to obtain the Mg/Ca and Sr/Ca ratios shown in Figure 6.

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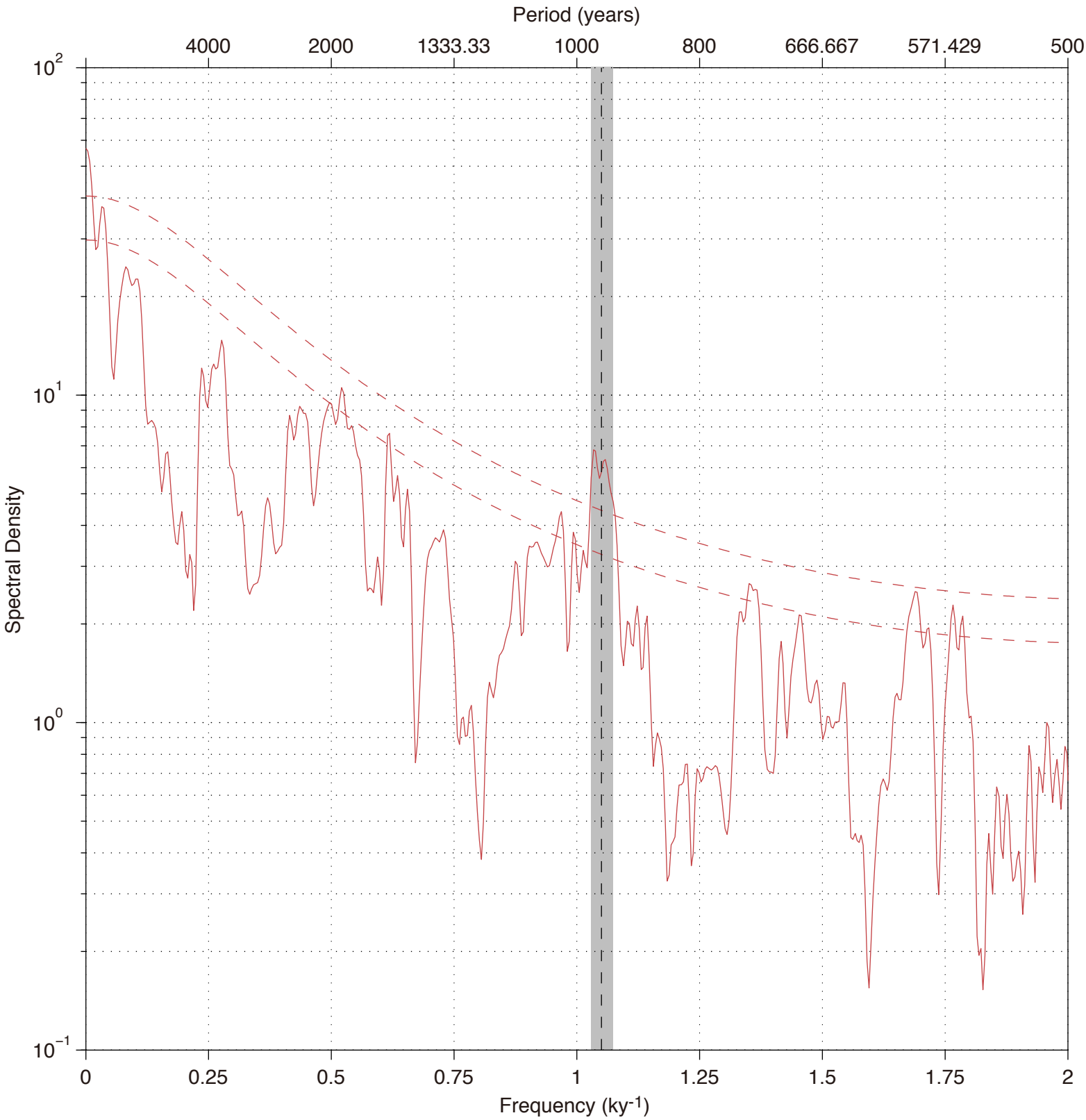
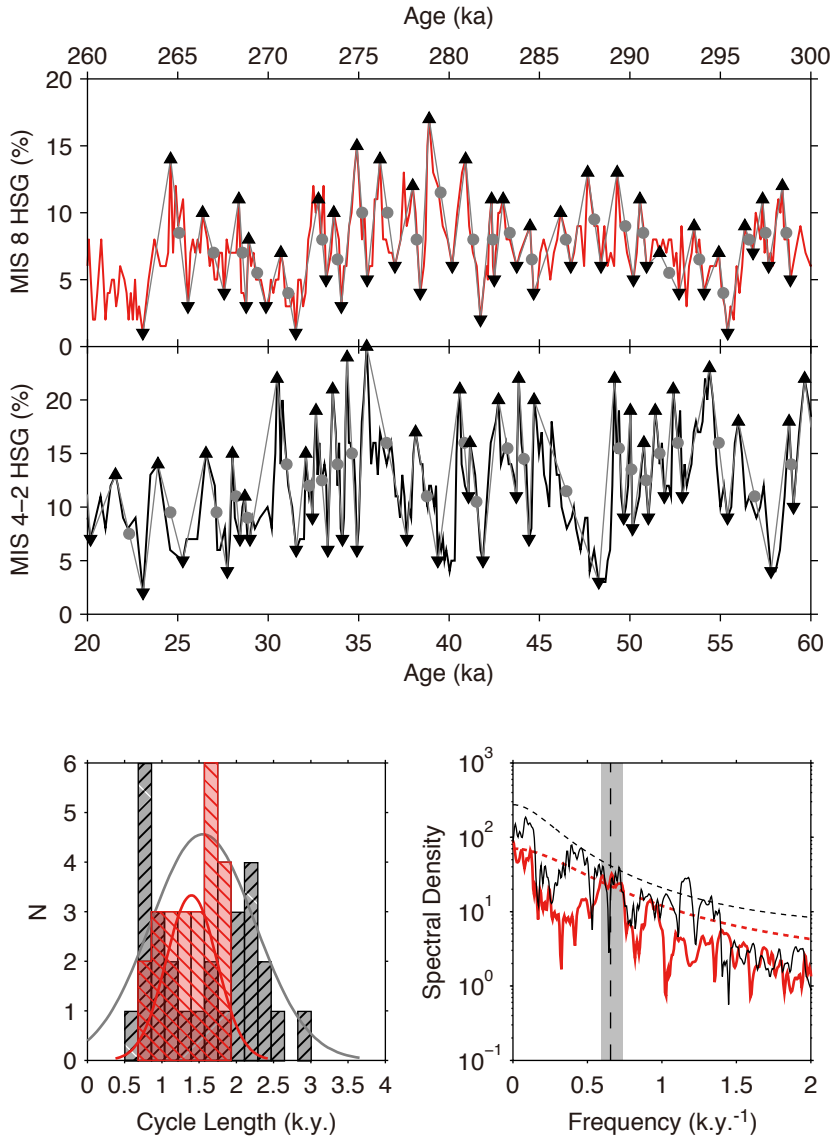


Supplemental Figure 3. MTM power spectrum of MIS 6 HSG exhibits one 99% significant peak at an approximate 1/950 year period. Upper dashed line is 99% confidence. Lower is 95%.



Supplemental Figure 4. Same data as Figure 7 but also including the MIS 2-4 analysis of HSG (Obrochta et al., 2012).

Supplemental Reference

Obrochta, S.P., Miyahara, H., Yokoyama, Y., and Crowley, T.J., 2012. A re-examination of evidence for the North Atlantic "1500-year cycle" at Site 609. Quaternary Science Reviews 55 23–33. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2012.08.008