

Environmental magnetic study of core samples from Sogwipo maar on the Cheju Island

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In order to detect environmental magnetic records related to climate change from the last glacial period to the Holocene, we investigated magnetic properties of core sediments from the Sogwipo maar in the south of Cheju Island, Korea. Low-field magnetic susceptibility of organic-rich sediment above the depth of 2.5 m showed relatively small values, while large fluctuation was observed in the lower sequence down to 9.5 m. The significant change observed at around 2.5 m is presumably correlated to the post-glacial warming. The variation of magnetic mineral content in the lower part can be attributed to occasional increases of precipitation during the last glacial period.

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