

The recent history of high elevation Lagunas Miscanti and Miñiques, Chilean Altiplano, as revealed by biomarker study

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Abstract

Situated in the Chilean Altiplano, the neighboring lakes of Miscanti and Miñiques are of interest due to their unique location and ability to furnish detailed continuous high elevation biogeochemical records. Accordingly, sediment cores were acquired for centennial scale investigation of regional climates of this region of South America over the Holocene. Coring in the two lakes spanned two different but overlapping time periods that extend from 2500 BCE to 1905 CE as determined by ¹⁴C dating supported by U/Th and ²¹⁰Pb/¹³⁷Cs measurements. Our study has revealed distinct limnological phases within the lakes that are characterized by markedly different biomarker contents. The contributions of macrophytes and algae were determined by the relative contributions of multiple source-diagnostic compounds (i.e. n-C17 and n-C23). Further, core glycerol dialkyl glycerol tetraethers (GDGTs) were used to examine physical changes in the lake such as salinity (ACE index) and lake level (thauum). Finally, periods of likely euxinic conditions were identified based on the presence of recently described S-GDGTs. In Laguna Miñiques, the earliest period (2500-1910 BCE) studied was characterized by a transition from low to high lake levels ending with a sharp increase in salinity and collapse of stratification and euxinia. This time was followed by an extended period (1910-139 BCE) of high salinity that saw a decline of aquatic macrophytes and rise of unicellular algae. This picture reversed in the final period (139 BCE-1670 CE) where the molecular records suggest that salinity dropped sharply and stabilized, macrophytes recovered, and the relative contributions from algae declined. Complementing this record, Laguna Miscanti displays just two limnologically distinct periods. The first (212-920 CE) is revealed to be physically and chemically stable as in Miñiques, but with potential variations in productivity. The most recent time period (920-1905 CE) is shown to be a period of increasing salinity with episodic events of lake level change and euxinia.

Methods

We report how we determined our sample size, all data exclusions (if any), all manipulations, and all measures in the study.

Participants

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Material

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Procedure

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Data analysis

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We used R [1] and the R-packages *bookdown* [2], *citr* [3], *dplyr* [4], *forcats* [5], *gamlss* [6–8], *gamlss.data* [7], *gamlss.dist* [8], *ggplot2* [9], *ggpubr* [10], *ggthemes* [11], *gridExtra* [12], *kableExtra* [13], *knitr* [14], *lattice* [15], *MASS* [16], *nlme* [17], *papaja* [18], *parallel* [19], *plyr* [4,20], *png* [21], *purrr* [22], *readr* [23], *rmarkdown* [24,25], *Rmisc* [26], *rticles* [27], *splines* [28], *stringr* [29], *tibble* [30], *tidyr* [31], and *tidyverse* [32] for all our analyses.

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Results

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Discussion

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