

that Poisson counting statistics at 0.15% and 0.22%, respectively, determined the statistical uncertainty in the $^{14}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratios measured for the individual samples of two test series.

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DATING AND CORRELATING PROXY RECORDS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Evidence is increasing that significant climate fluctuations are essentially global in nature, though they may be recorded in ice cores, on land, and in deep-sea sediments with various delays and attenuation. Accurate, independent dating is therefore important to prove the synchronicity and correlation of events in different records of climate change. Once correlations have been established, the detailed layer-counts of the ice-core records from the summit of the Greenland ice sheet (back to *ca.* 50,000 yr) allow a refinement of the timing of events in other records, provided such events can be unambiguously correlated with the ice-core record.

I will discuss some of the new isotope results from Greenland and Antarctica and plausible ice-ocean-land correlations for the last glacial/interglacial cycle.

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HIGH-RESOLUTION RADIOCARBON DATING OF A KODIAK ISLAND (ALASKA) LATE GLACIAL COLD EVENT

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A cold reversal at the end of the last deglaciation has been found at many sites around the globe. In most cases radiocarbon dates place those Younger Dryas type events between 11 and 10 kyr BP. An interesting question which we can address here is—were those events simultaneous to the Younger Dryas in Europe?

In the sediments recovered from lakes of Kodiak Island (Alaska) Peteet and Mann (1994) have found a cold and dry event which correlates with the Younger Dryas known from the North Atlantic region. Using high-resolution ^{14}C dating of macrofossils selected from sediment of Phalarope Pond, we try to reconstruct changes in atmospheric ^{14}C content that are known to have taken place during the Younger Dryas. A dramatic rise in atmospheric ^{14}C content at the beginning of the Younger Dryas or ^{14}C plateau (decreases in ^{14}C content) at 10 kyr BP provides an opportunity for close correlation between paleo records of Kodiak Island and the European lakes.

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