

A record of late Holocene cooling event from Erhai Lake, southwestern China

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Rock-magnetic and pollen analyses were done for the sediment cores from Er-hai Lake, southwestern China. The change in magnetic mineralogy from greigite to magnetite and increase in portion of *Abies* suggest a transition to colder climate at about 3.5 ka. The period of the cooling event is consistent with a number of the Neoglacial records from the Tibetan Plateau. The glacier advance on the Tibetan Plateau during the Neoglacial may have affected the climate in Yunnan Province.