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Holocene vegetation history and quantitative reconstruction of palaeoclimate using pollen profile from Lake Ogawara

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High-resolution climate records in terrestrial area provide important information about the mechanism of climate teleconnection via atmosphere and ocean circulation. Climate change during the Holocene was characterised by short-lived and small magnitude. Some geological evidence suggests that cooling in the early Holocene triggered by catastrophic release of fresh water stored in glacial Lake. In particular, the 8.2 ka cooling event seems to have had an immediate and large-scale impact throughout the North Atlantic region. However, high-resolution climate data are spares in the mid-latitudinal zones of western Pacific, to discuss the picture on the hemispheric scale.

The East Asian monsoon is one of the most important climatic boundaries in understanding the global climate teleconnection. The Pacific side of northeastern Japan, especially, is a suitable location for studying the East Asian monsoon, because this area is strongly influenced by the Siberian, Pacific, and Okhotsk high-pressure systems. Therefore, the palaeoclimate records at this region are expected to detect the strength of winter and summer East Asian monsoon.

As preliminary report, we present the results of low-resolution pollen profile from a continuous sediment cores at Lake Ogawara, northeastern Japan. We discuss vegetation changes and climate during the Holocene using pollen profile, in attempt to better understand past monsoon activity.

Keywords: pollen analysis, vegetation history, pollen-based climate reconstruction, Holocene, Lake Ogawara