



Supplementary Materials for

Distinct roles for precession, obliquity, and eccentricity in Pleistocene 100-kyr glacial cycles

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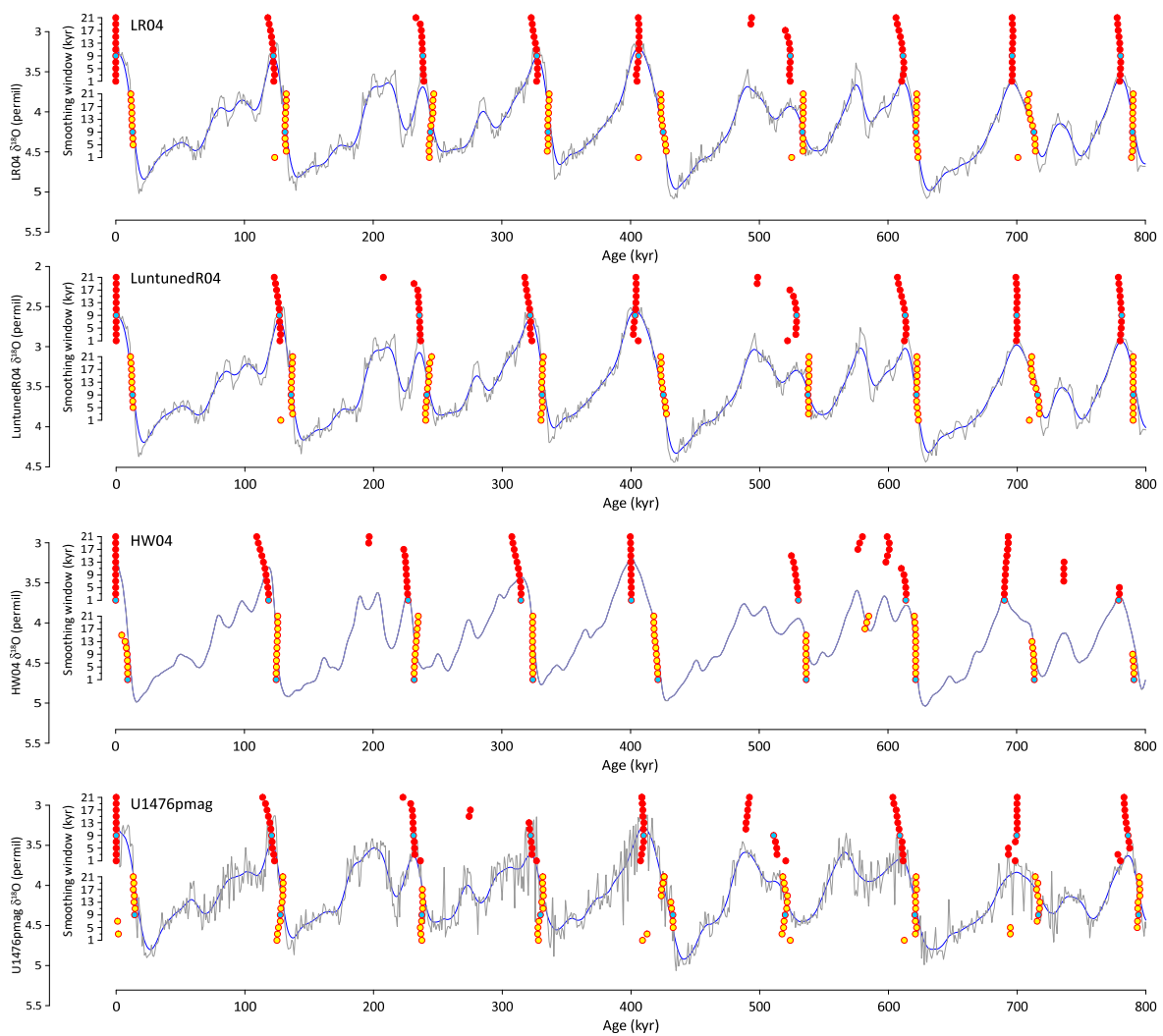


Fig. S1. Effect of smoothing window length on the timing of Peak IG and Max deglac. Red and yellow symbols represent Peak IG and Max deglac (respectively) for various smoothing windows (1:21kyr) of each curve. Blue symbols represent window length adopted in this study (9kyr for LR04, LR04_untuned and U1476pmag, 1kyr for HW04). Blue curve in each panel is the relevant record smoothed according to the specified window length. Grey curve is raw stack/record (HW04 is already smoothed).

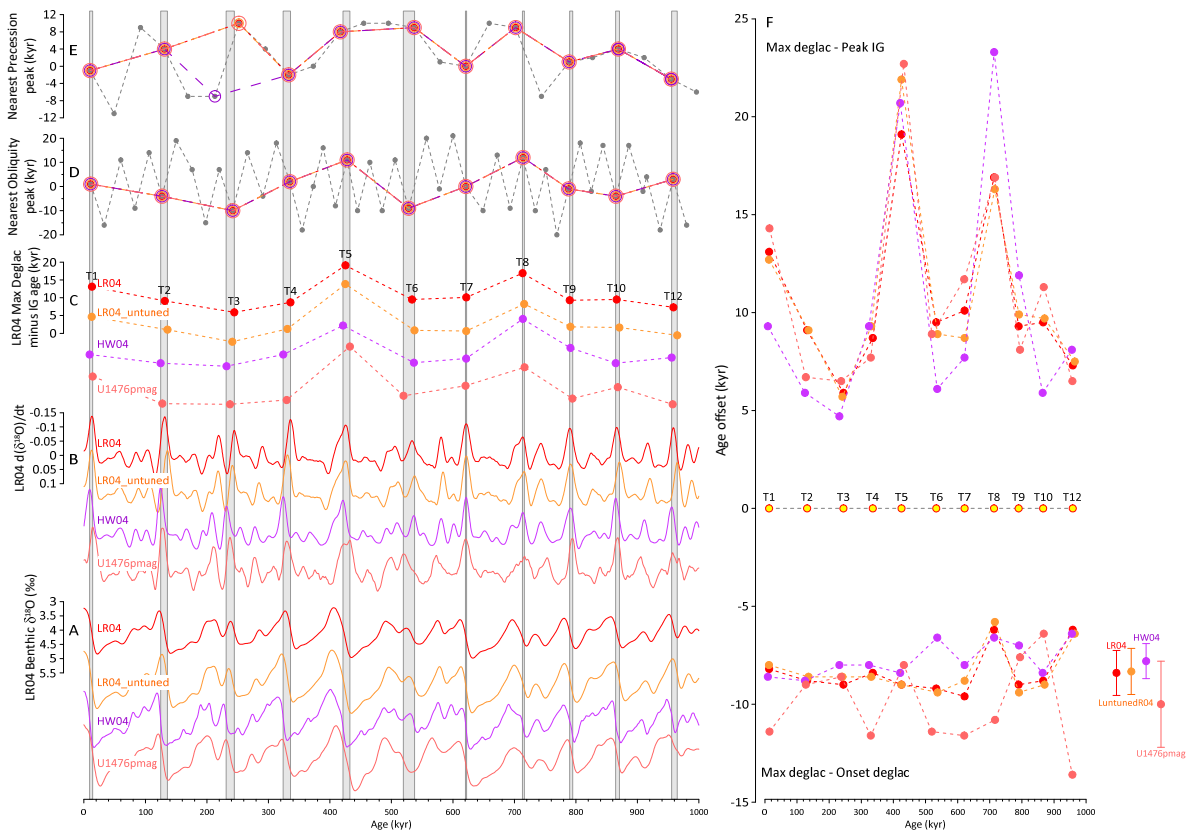


Fig. S2. Summary of results for 3 records/stacks of benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ on 4 independent age models. (A) Smoothed records/stacks of benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (B) First differential of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (C) Max deglac minus Peak IG reveals similar variations among the 4 records/timescales (D) Grey symbols show the offset between each precession peak over past 1Myr and its nearest obliquity neighbour. Coloured symbols highlight those precession peaks that are closest to each Max deglac (the same precession peaks are selected for all records/timescales). Note the similar relationship between deglacial duration (C; Max deglac – Peak IG) and precession-obliquity (in D) as observed for the LR04 stack and shown in Fig. 1. See also Figs. 2, S3, S4. (E) Same as (D) but for obliquity. The same obliquity peaks are selected for each record except HW04 for T3, which is closer to a later obliquity peak than the other records. (F) The duration between Onset deglac and Max deglac is relatively invariant as compared with Max deglac – Peak IG.

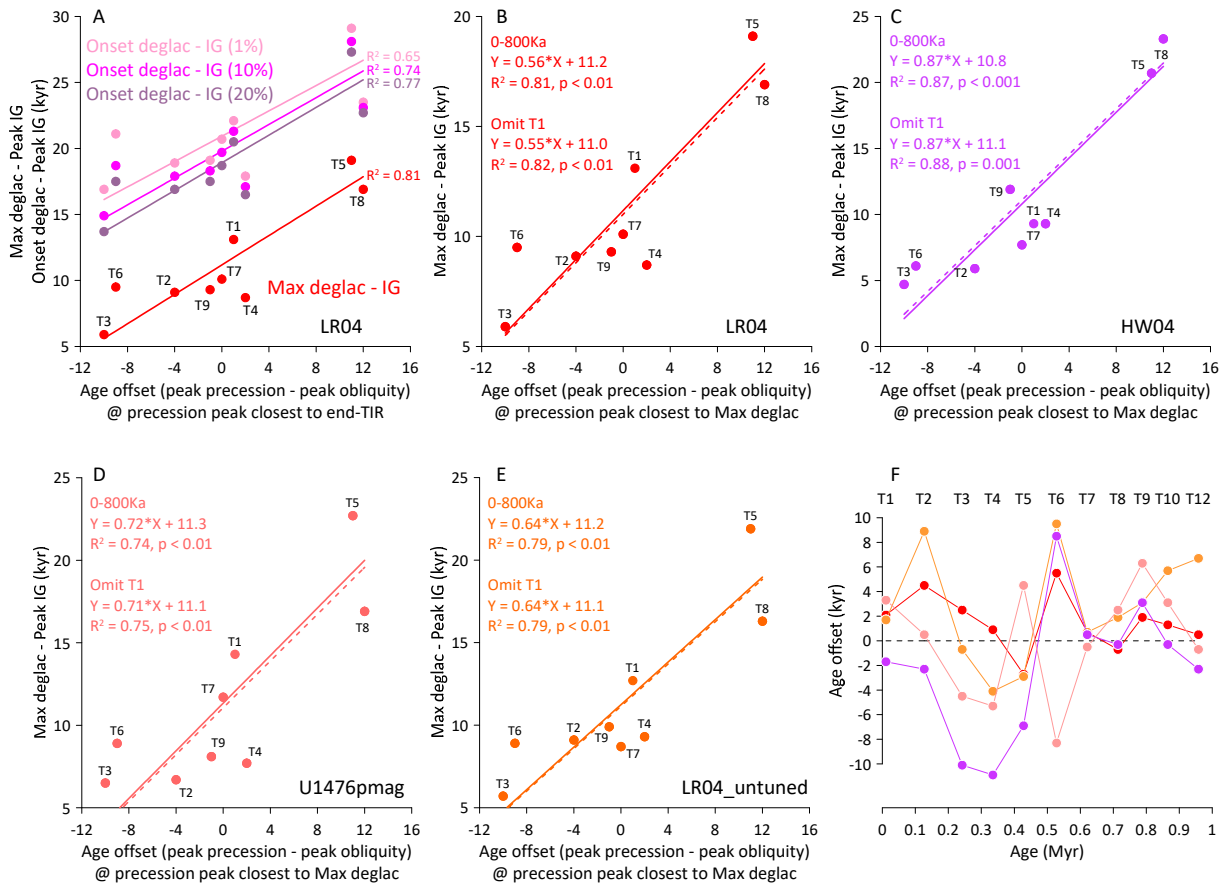


Fig. S3. Correlations between deglacial duration and the phasing of precession versus obliquity. (A) Comparison of Onset deglaciation minus Peak IG age (i.e. 'full width' of deglaciation) beginning at 1, 10 and 20% of max rate of deglaciation (see text) with Max deglac minus Peak IG age. The relatively constant offset between Onset deglac minus Peak IG and Max deglac minus Peak IG (see also Fig. 1) reflects the fact that most of the variability in the duration of deglacials involves the latter half of deglaciation (i.e. between Max deglac and Peak IG). (B-E) Max deglac minus Peak IG age versus precession minus obliquity for 3 records/stacks of benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ on 4 independent age models. (F) Age offsets between Max deglac and peak precession for each record over past 1Myr. Age offsets between individual age models may be up to 18kyr but the same precession peaks are selected for each termination for all records (see also Fig. S2).

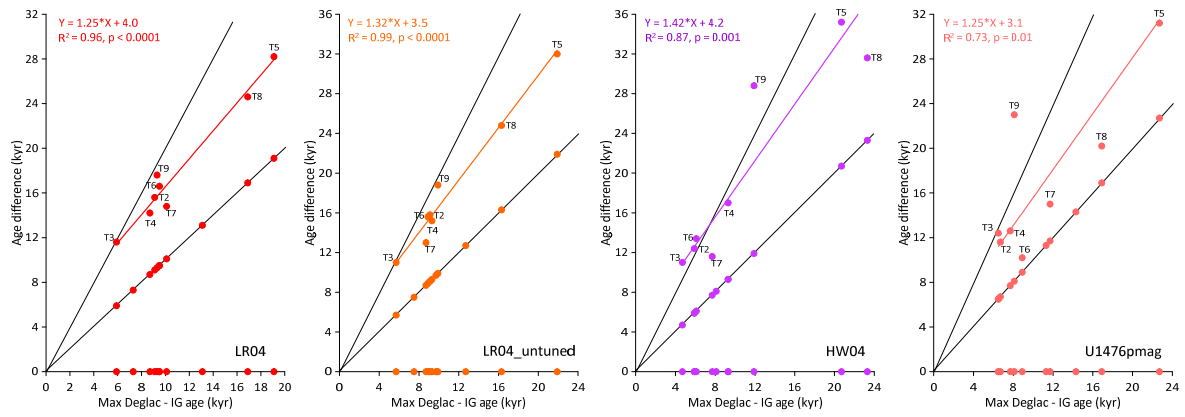


Fig. S4. Variations in interglacial duration are dominated by the deglacial interval. Correlations between Max deglac minus Max inception versus Max deglac minus Peak IG for each of the benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records/stacks analysed in this study (see also Fig. 2).

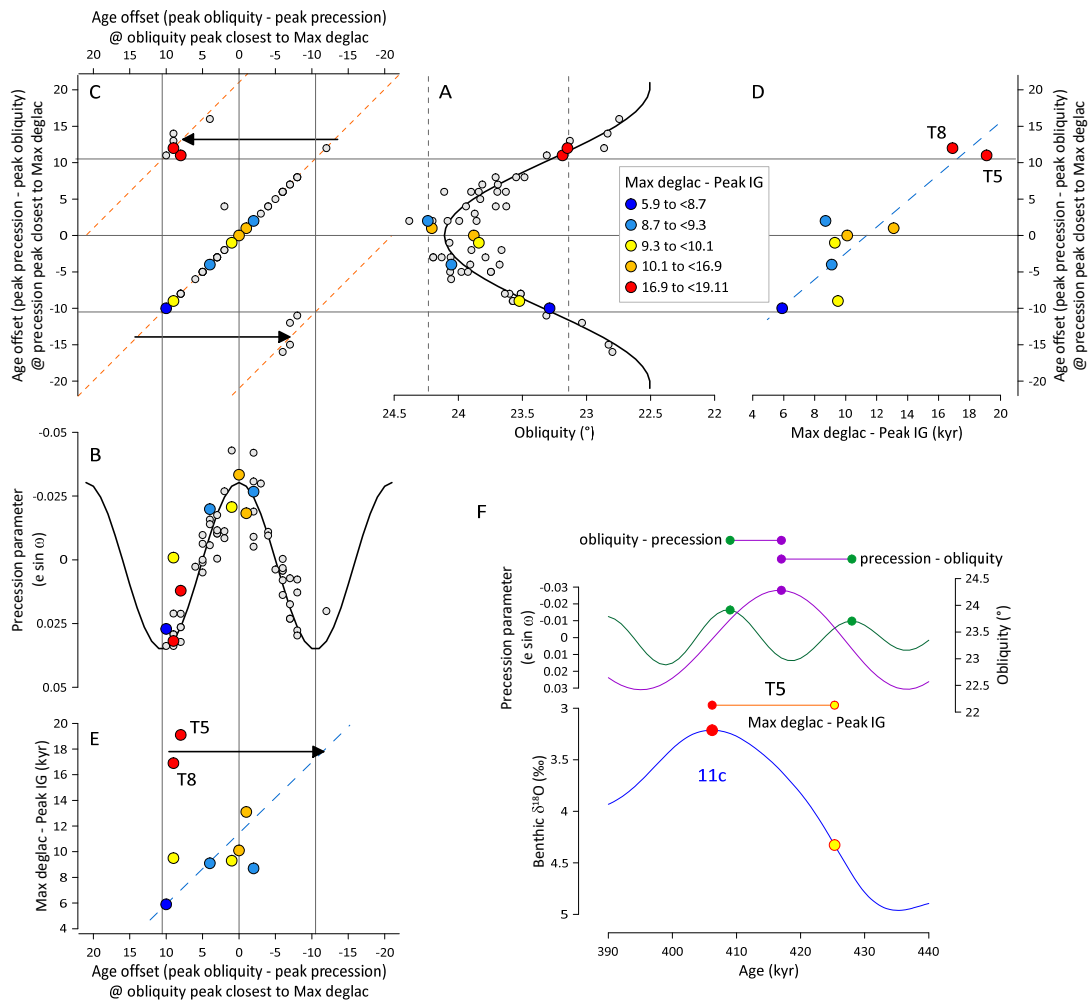


Fig. S5. Precession-minus-obliquity versus obliquity-minus-precession. (A) Value of obliquity at the precession peaks closest to all deglacial transitions in LR04 over the past 2Myr versus the peak-to-peak offset between precession and obliquity (i.e. precession-obliquity). Coloured symbols (coloured according to the respective offset between Max deglac and Peak IG) correspond to major terminations of the past 0.8Myr. (B) Same as (A) but this time symbols represent value of precession at the obliquity peaks closest to all deglacial transitions versus the peak-to-peak offset between obliquity and precession (i.e. obliquity-precession). Note reduced range of obliquity-precession in (B) compared with precession-obliquity in (A) due to the fact that the closest precession peak can be no further than 10.5kyr from a given peak in obliquity while the closest obliquity peak can be up to 20.5kyr from a given peak in precession. (C) This results in an incorrect obliquity-precession offset being assigned to particularly long deglaciations (e.g. T5 in part (F)) where the nearest precession peak to the closest obliquity peak to Max deglac is not the same as the closest precession peak to Max deglac. The resulting correlation between Max deglac-Peak IG and obliquity-precession (E) is truncated when compared with that between Max deglac-Peak IG and precession-obliquity (D).

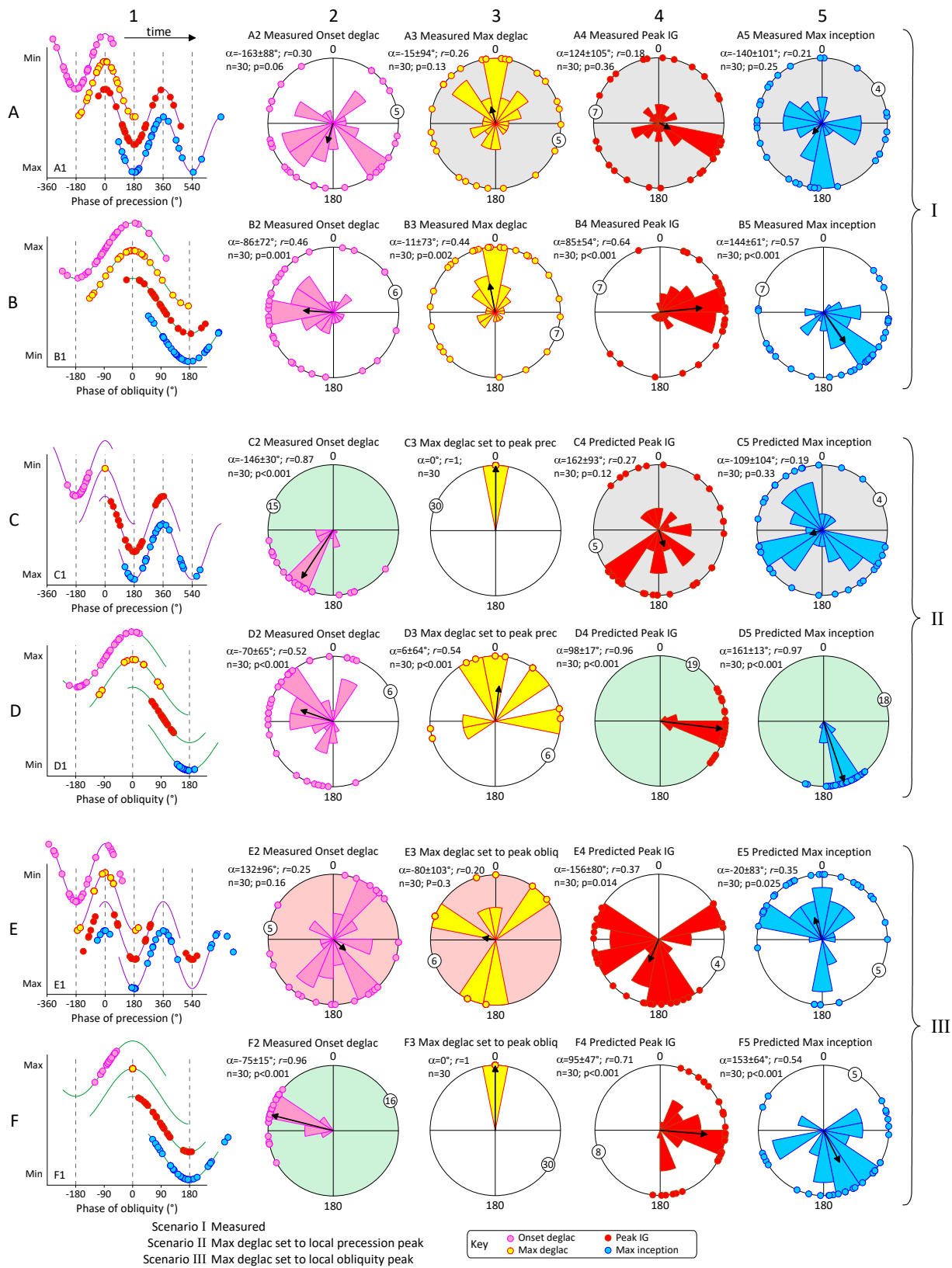


Fig. S6. Precession determines the onset of deglaciation. Results for LR04_untuned, HW04 and U1476p_{mag} from Scenarios I-III in Section 4 (see also Table S2). Column (1) (repeated from Fig. 4) timing of Onset deglac, Max deglac, Peak IG and Max inception with respect to the phase of precession and obliquity for Terminations T2 to T12. In each case, zero phase is the closest precession/obliquity peak to Max deglac. Columns (2-5) represent the same results using rose diagrams to illustrate the relative phasing for individual records. In each case α is the mean direction $\pm 1\sigma$ for all events, r is length of the mean resultant vector ($r \rightarrow 1$ as data converge; see Methods). Black arrow is the mean resultant vector (angle = α , length = $r * \text{radial axis}$). Circled number is length of radial axis. In Scenario I (rows A, B) each event is derived directly from the published records on their respective age models. In Scenario II (rows C, D) Max deglac is set to the nearest precession peak (C3). Offsets from Onset deglac to Max deglac are measured (C2, D2) while Max deglac to Peak IG (C4, D4) and Max inception (C5, D5) are predicted from relationships in Figs 2, S3. In Scenario III (rows E, F) Max deglac is set to the nearest obliquity peak (F3). Grey shading indicates $p > 0.1$, pink shading indicates $p > 0.1$ with respect to Scenario I (i.e. alignment is significantly worse), green shading indicates $r > 0.8$ and $r > 0.1$ with respect to Scenario I (i.e. alignment is significantly stronger).

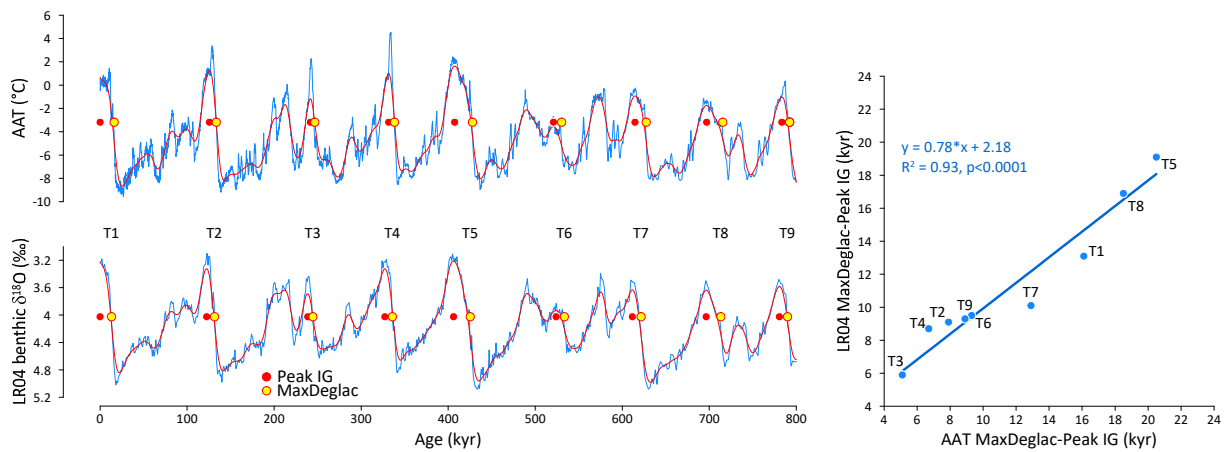


Fig. S7. Morphological similarity of Antarctic temperature and LR04 benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ stack. Close agreement between the shape of AAT (in this case the stacked record of Parrenin et al., (44) on the AICC2012 timescale (86, 87)) and LR04 implies a common control across deglaciation. Pre-treatment (i.e. smoothing and differentiating) of AAT was identical to that described for LR04 in Methods.

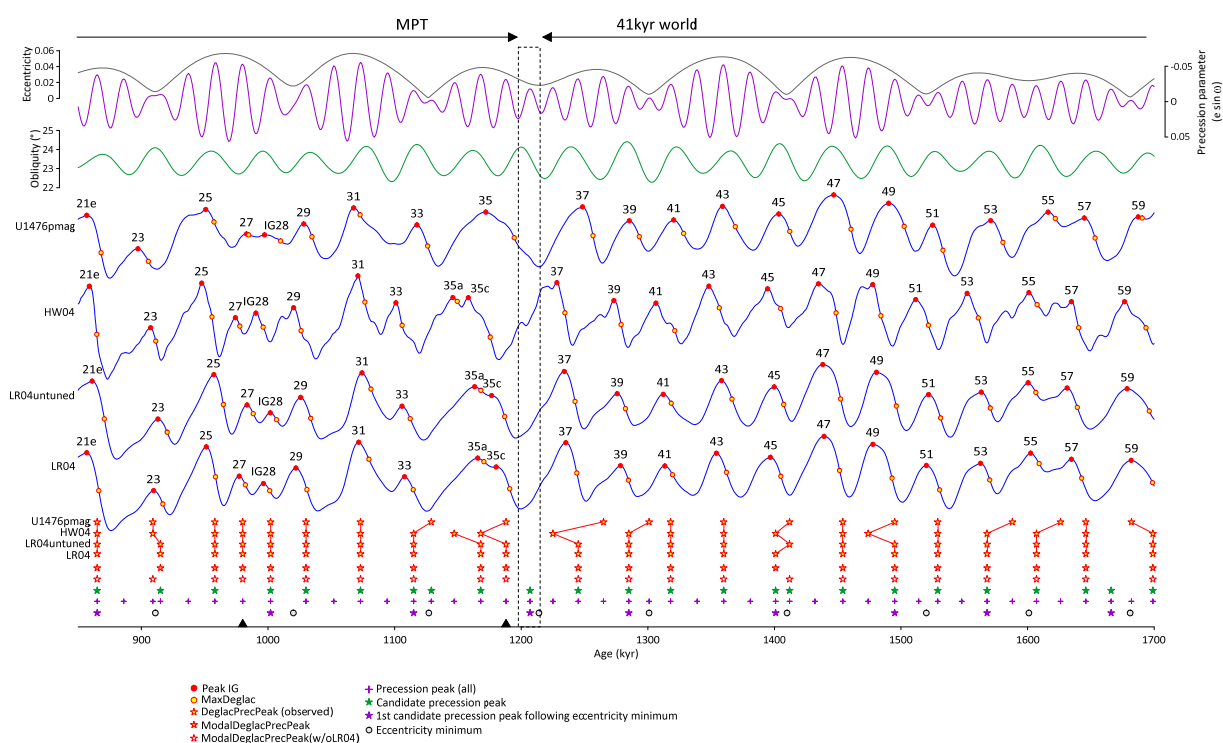


Fig. S8. Deglaciations of the 41kyr world and MPT. Prior to the MPT deglacial transitions were more closely aligned with candidate precession peaks (i.e. those that commenced while obliquity was increasing) than with non-candidate peaks, with almost all candidate peaks being associated with a deglacial event. This resulted in glacial periods being roughly equal in length to the period of obliquity, and implies no (significant) influence of eccentricity on glacial periods prior to the MPT. A similar situation is observed during the MPT except that deglacial events were also (occasionally) aligned with non-candidate precession peaks (indicated by black triangles). The first of these events (the deglaciation leading into MIS 35c) followed the first instance of a rise in obliquity not being associated with deglaciation (dotted rectangle). As noted previously (11) the subsequent fall in obliquity was the only instance during the past 1.7Myr when a minimum in obliquity was not associated with the onset or continuation of significant ice rafting across the North Atlantic. The interval highlighted by the dotted rectangle can therefore be considered as the definitive end of the 41kyr world. ‘DeglacPrecPeak (observed)’ = nearest precession peak to MaxDeglac for each stack/record of benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$; ‘ModalDeglacPrecPeak’ = average (modal) precession peak for the various records on 4 independent age models (where no mode exists the peak closest to the mean age is selected); ‘ModalDeglacPrecPeak(w/oLR04)’ = same, but not including LR04.

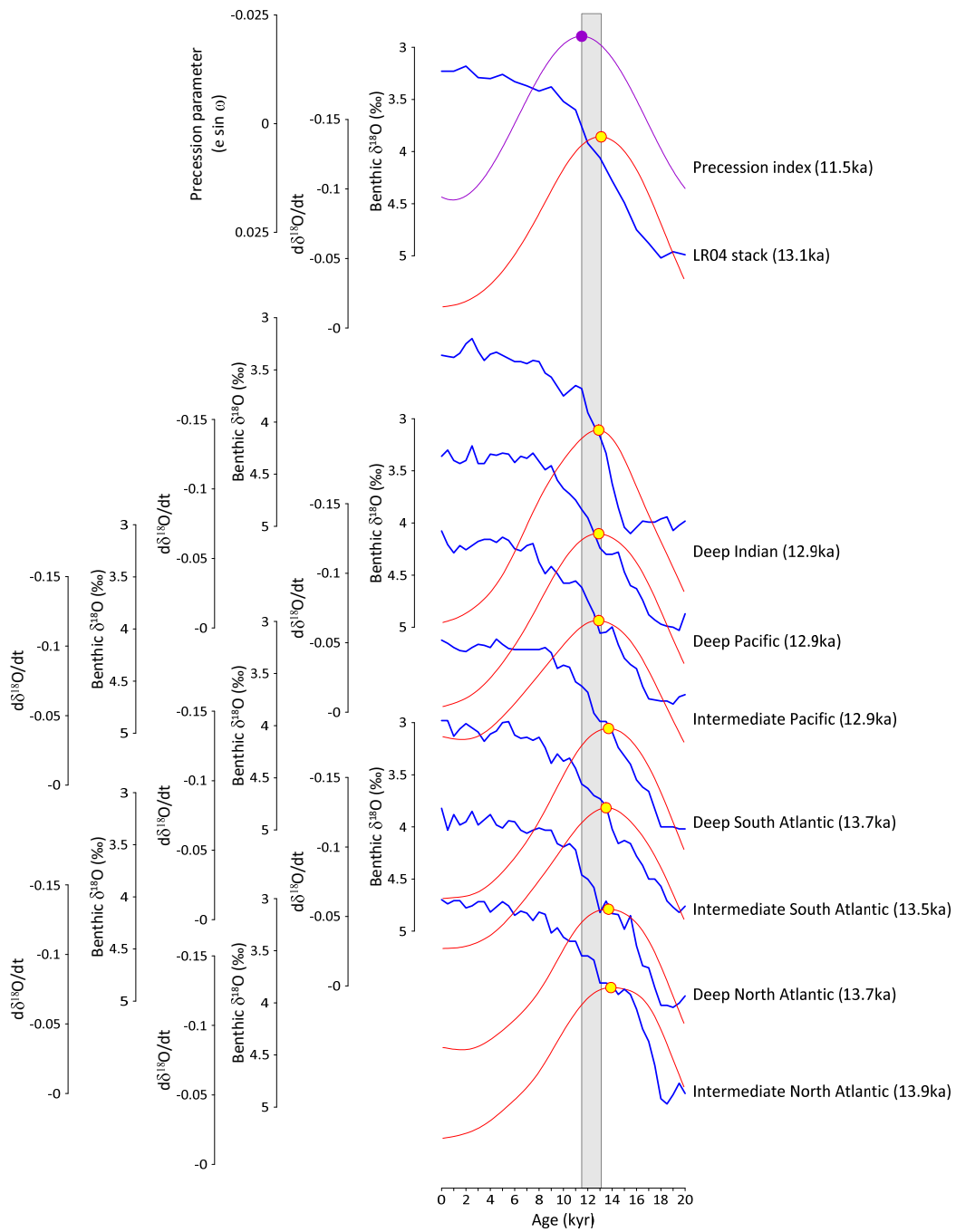


Fig. S9. Timing of Max deglaciation across Termination 1 (T1) versus peak (minimum) precession. Uppermost curve is precession parameter with peak highlighted by purple symbol. Also plotted at top is the LR04 benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ stack along with its rate of change (Max deglac is highlighted by yellow symbol). According to the LR04 age model Max deglac occurred $\sim 13.1\text{ka}$, 1.6kyr before the peak in precession. Other curves show results for regional benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ stacks as derived by Stern and Lisiecki (81). Grey box spans age estimates for peak precession and LR04 stack. These results suggest that Max deglac can be assumed to align with a minimum in precession with an uncertainty of $\sim 2.5\text{kyr}$.

	Smooth (kyr)	A	B	n	R ²	Termination 1			Termination 5		
						Prec-Obl (kyr)	Calculated (predicted)		Prec-Obl (kyr)	Calculated (predicted)	
							MaxDeglac-Peak IG (kyr)	1 σ		MaxDeglac-Peak IG (kyr)	1 σ
LR04	7	0.632	11.17	8	0.78	2	12.4		11	18.1	
	8	0.597	11.12	8	0.80	2	12.3		11	17.7	
	9	0.550	11.01	8	0.81	2	12.1		11	17.1	
	10	0.513	11.01	8	0.80	2	12.0		11	16.7	
	11	0.473	11.04	8	0.80	2	12.0		11	16.2	
	12	0.430	11.17	8	0.78	2	12.0		11	15.9	
							<u>12.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>		<u>16.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Luntuned04	7	0.723	11.41	8	0.77	2	12.9		11	19.4	
	8	0.693	11.34	8	0.78	2	12.7		11	19.0	
	9	0.641	11.14	8	0.79	2	12.4		11	18.2	
	10	0.598	11.13	8	0.79	2	12.3		11	17.7	
	11	0.555	11.26	8	0.77	2	12.4		11	17.4	
	12	0.504	11.41	8	0.74	2	12.4		11	17.0	
							<u>12.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>		<u>18.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>
HW04	1	0.865	11.09	8	0.88	2	12.8		11	20.6	
	2	0.855	10.94	8	0.87	2	12.7		11	20.3	
	3	0.853	11.02	8	0.87	2	12.7		11	20.4	
	4	0.834	11.10	8	0.87	2	12.8		11	20.3	
	5	0.810	11.20	8	0.87	2	12.8		11	20.1	
	6	0.783	11.33	8	0.87	2	12.9		11	19.9	
							<u>12.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>		<u>20.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>
U1476pmag	7	0.772	10.08	8	0.77	2	11.6		11	18.6	
	8	0.747	10.71	8	0.79	2	12.2		11	18.9	
	9	0.709	11.06	8	0.75	2	12.5		11	18.9	
	10	0.638	11.47	8	0.74	2	12.7		11	18.5	
	11	0.701	11.27	7	0.83	2	12.7		11	19.0	
	12	0.704	11.29	7	0.79	2	12.7		11	19.0	
							<u>12.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>		<u>18.8</u>	<u>0.2</u>

Table S1. Effect of smoothing window (applied to benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records/stacks before differentiating) on RMA linear fits of MaxDeglac-Peak IG versus precession-obliquity (MaxDeglac-Peak IG = $Ax+B$, where x = precession-obliquity) (Fig. S3). Fits are based on T2-9 (i.e. excluding T1). The difference in calculated MaxDeglac-Peak IG is minimal for low peak-to-peak offsets (e.g. T1), rising to several hundred years for larger offsets, depending on the record employed. The smoothing window used for the final calculations in each case is indicated by green shading.

timescales. Scenario II: Max deglac is set to the nearest precession peak. Scenario III: Max deglac is set to the nearest obliquity peak. In Scenarios II and III, measured offsets (relative to Max deglac) are obtained from the original records; predicted offsets are obtained from the relationships shown in Figures 2, S3, S4. Colour-coding is same as used in Figure S6

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