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*Supplement of*

## **A 2600-year high-resolution climate record from Lake Trichonida (SW Greece)**

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1 **Supplementary Online Material**

2 Table S1: Masterscale TRI1 indicating the respective sections used for the composite core  
3 composition.

4 Fig. S1: Age-depth graph indicating all measured radiocarbon ages. Samples taken from bulk  
5 sediment (in red) consequently yield too old ages.

6 Fig. S2: Age-depth model on macroremain radiocarbon ages considering sedimentary units  
7 11, 12, 14, 16, and 18 as deposited at once during a single e. g. turbidite event.

8 Fig. S3: Comparison graph with different age-depth models showing continuous  
9 sedimentation model (red) vs. event layer models (green, purple).

10 Fig. S4: Intensity diagrams of representative x-ray diffraction samples from different core  
11 sections. They show the presence of the main recognized minerals. CM: Clay minerals,  
12 Qz: Quartz, Ca: Calcite, Ar: Aragonite.

Core	Segment	Masterscale top [cm]	Masterscale bottom [cm]	Section length [cm]	explanation for anchor point
TRI1 A	1	0	86	86	thin dark gray layer in unit 17 in both cores
TRI1 B	1	86	140	54	defined
TRI1 A	2	140	189	49	upper boundary of dark unit 16
TRI1 B	2	189	225	36	defined
TRI1 A	3	225	256	31	lower boundary of reddish unit 14
TRI1 B	3	256	315	59	lower boundary of reddish unit 11
TRI1 A	4	315	360	45	defined
TRI1 B	4	360	438.5	78.5	end of core segment

Table S1

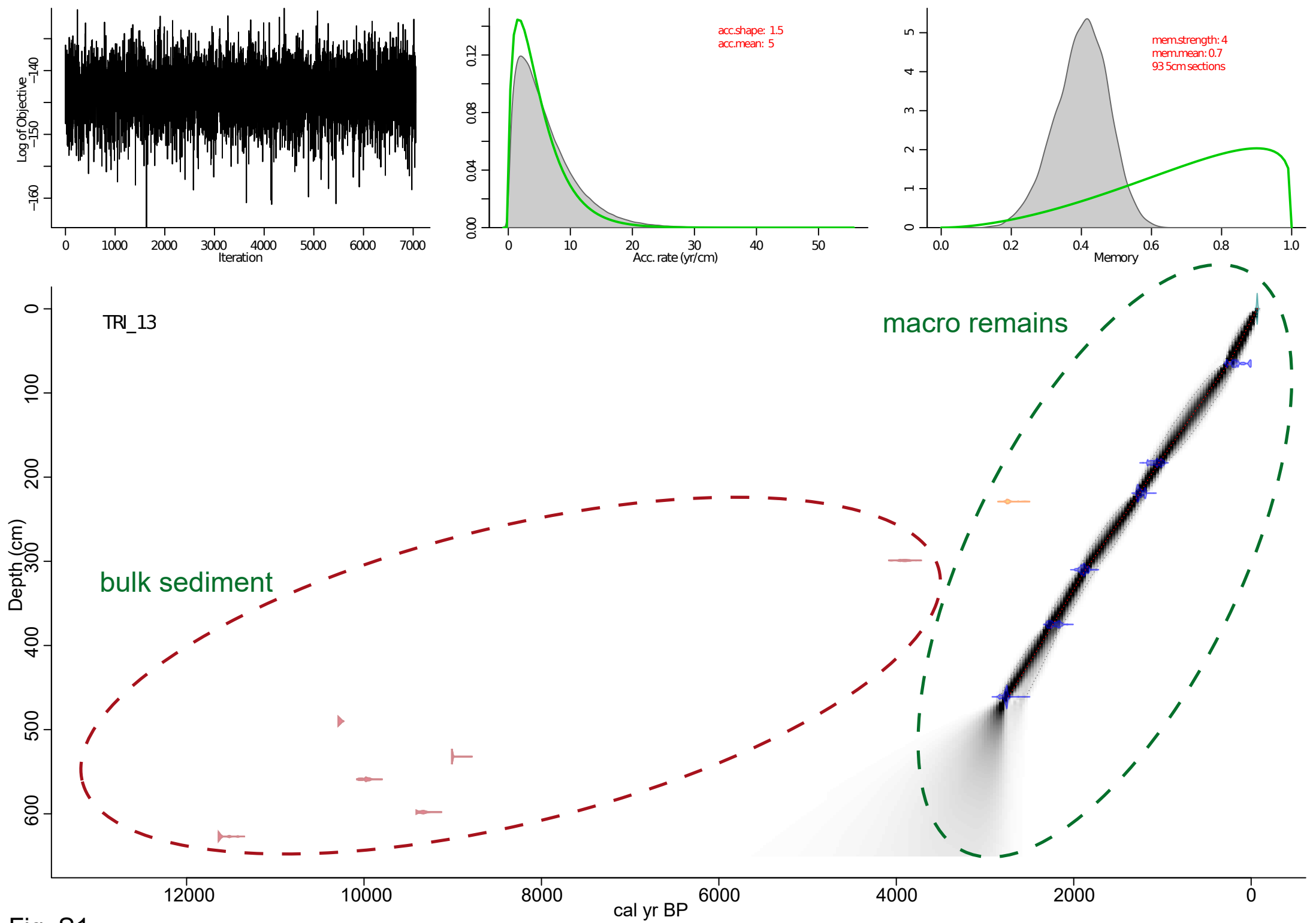


Fig. S1

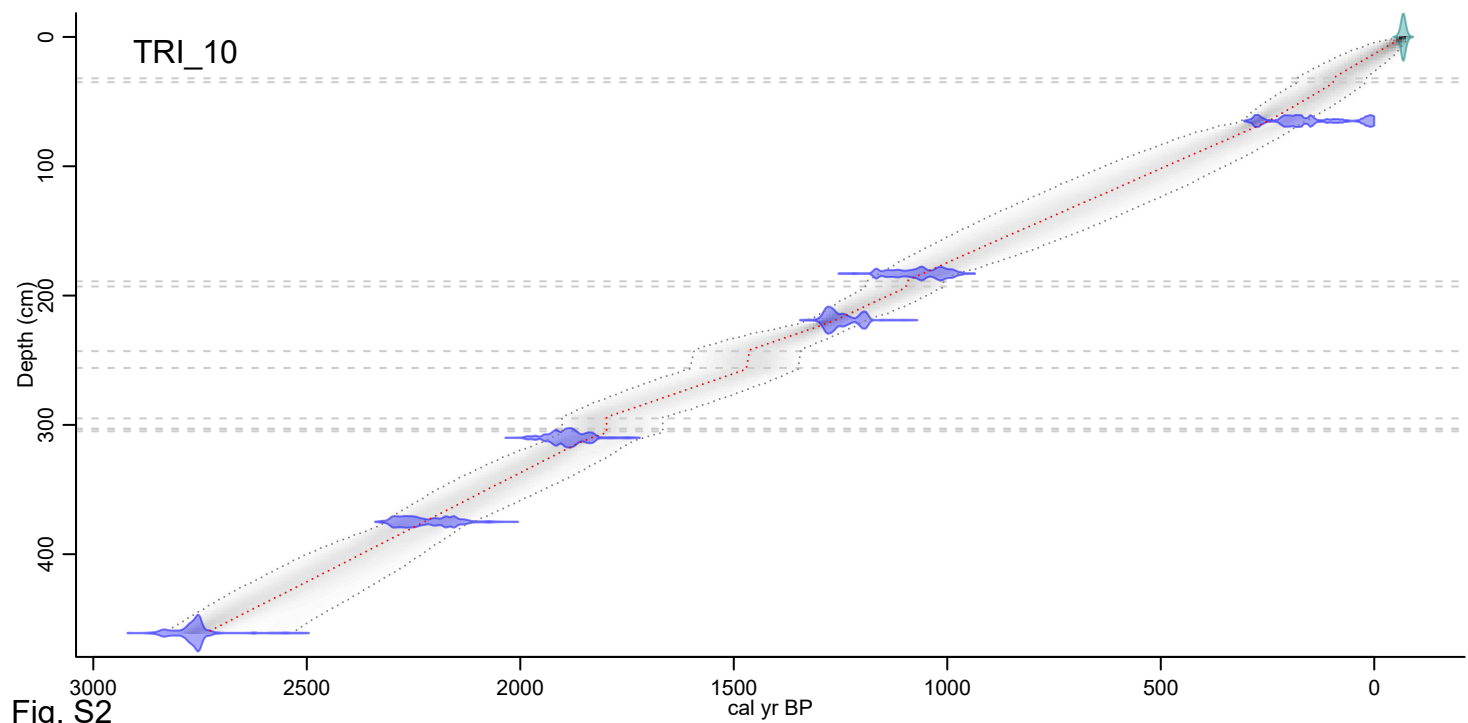
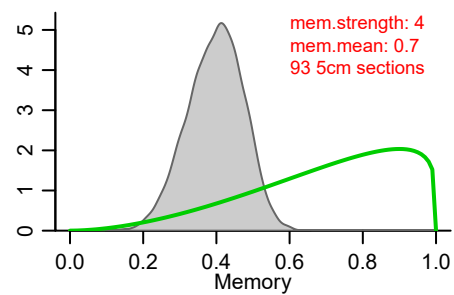
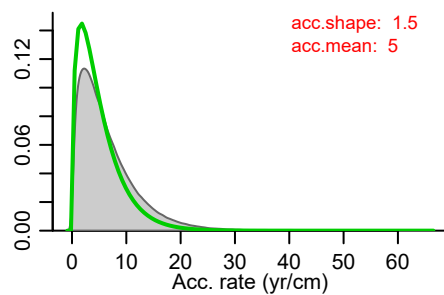
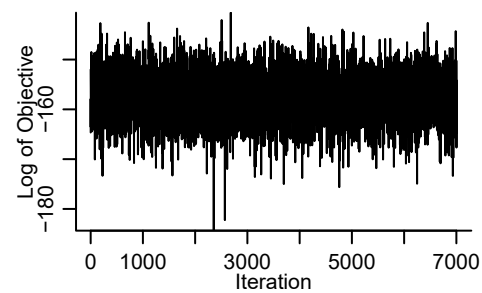


Fig. S2

# ADM Comparison Trichonida



Fig. S3

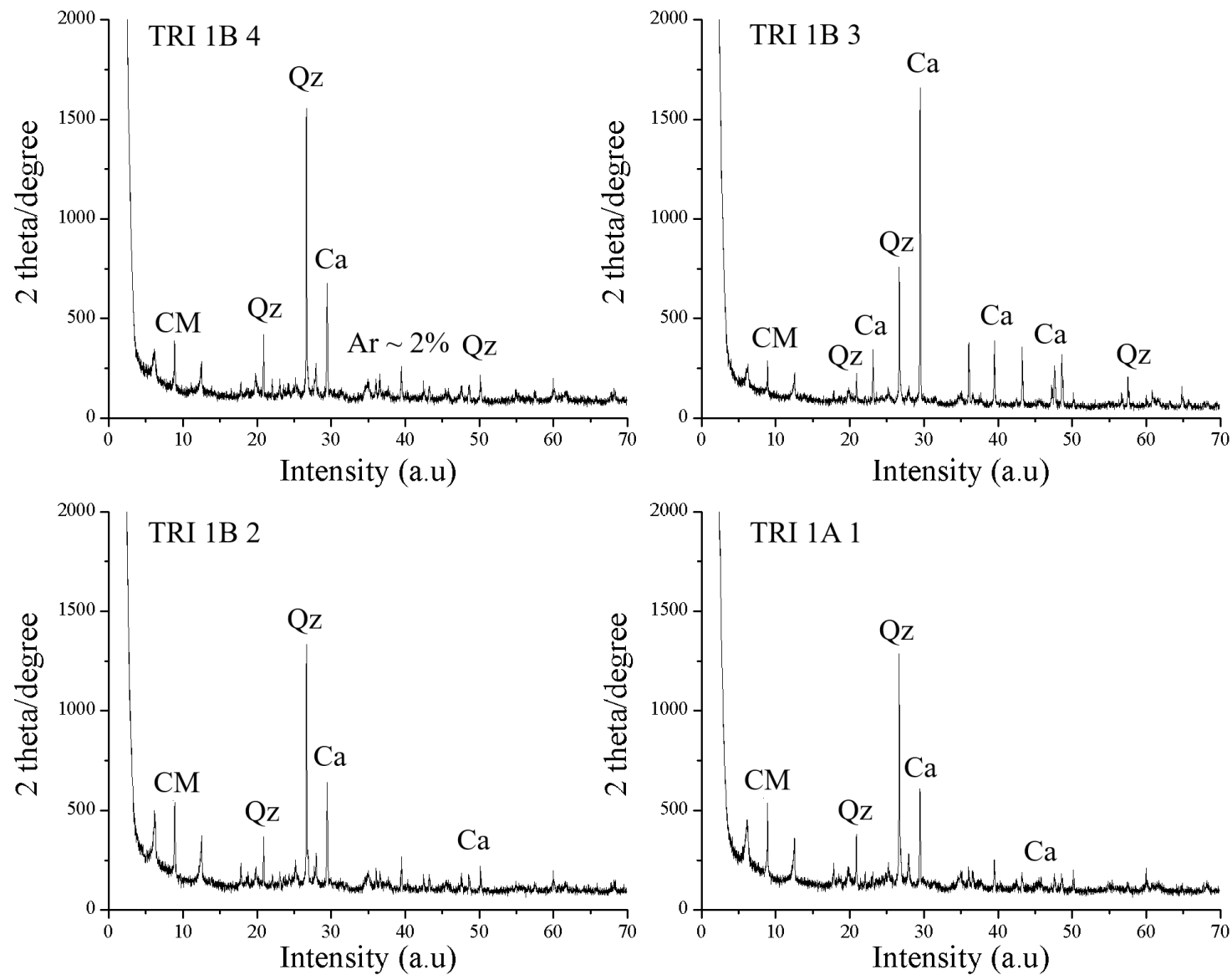


Fig. S4