

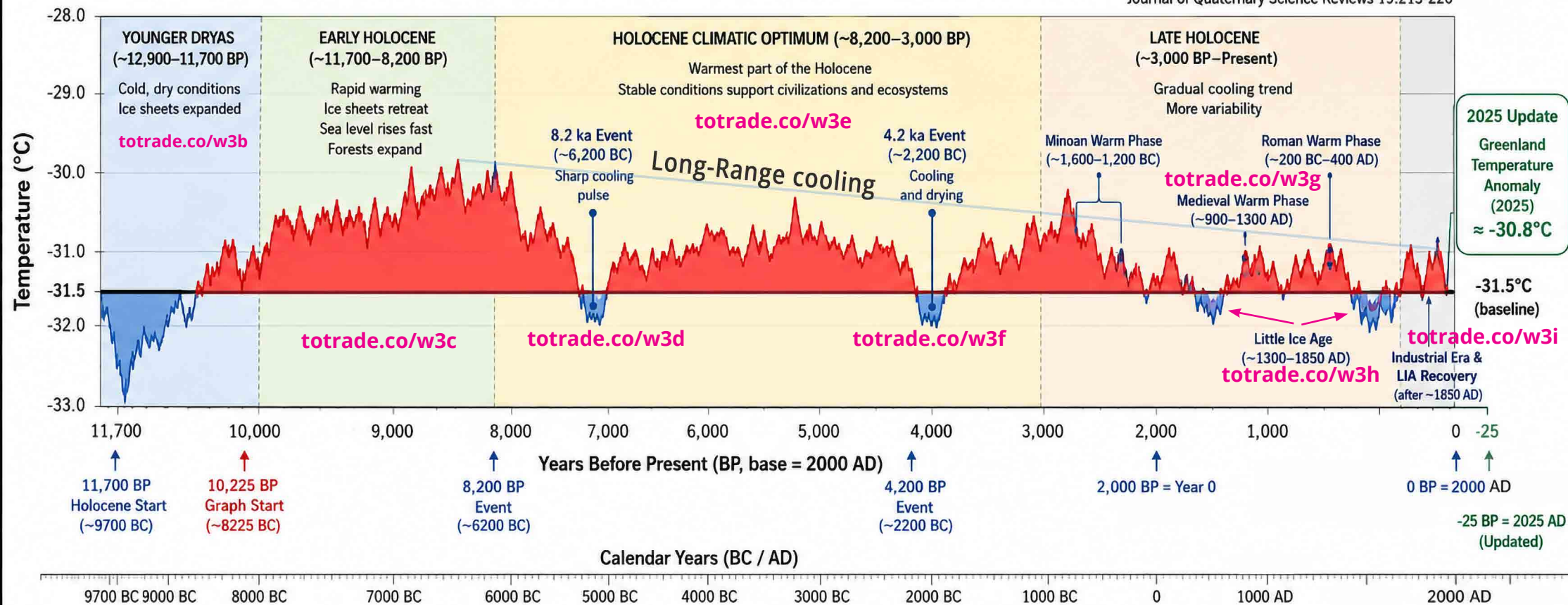
Last 10,225 Years in Context of a Cold Interglacial

We sit within a short cold phase of a long ice age cycle.

Greenland GISP2 Ice Core – Temperature

totrade.co/w3

Data: R.B. Alley, The Younger Dryas cold interval as viewed from central Greenland.
Journal of Quaternary Science Reviews 19:213-226



BASELINE CONDITIONS

- Global mean near ~15°C
- Greenland near ~31.5°C
- Southeast Asia near 29°C
- CO₂ spans ~260–410 ppm
- Strong variability on century to millennia scales

EARLY TO LATE HOLOCENE TRANSITION

- Rapid warming follows the Younger Dryas cold phase
- Ice sheets retreat
- Sea level rises fast
- Forests expand across mid to high latitudes

ABRUPT EVENTS

- 8.2 ka event (~6200 BC) marks a sharp cooling pulse
- 4.2 ka event (~2200 BC) marks cooling and drying
- Monsoon strength and river systems shift
- Settlements cluster near stable water and fertile zones

HOLOCENE STRUCTURE

- Early Holocene maximum
- Holocene Climatic Optimum (~7000–3000 BC)
- Gradual late Holocene cooling trend

MID TO LATE HOLOCENE OSCILLATIONS

- Minoan warm phase (~1600–1200 BC)
- Roman warm phase (~200 BC–400 AD)
- Medieval warm phase (~900–1300 AD)
- Little Ice Age (~1300–1850 AD)
- Industrial era and LIA recovery (after ~1850 AD)

READING THE RECORD

- Short weather events sit below the resolution of this scale
- Multi-century to millennial trends define the climate signal
- Context across the full Holocene improves interpretation of present conditions

► This interval spans about 11,700 years.

Source: totrade.co/w3

► The A4 landscape graph spans 11,700 years before 2000 AD.

► We sit within a short cold phase of a long ice age cycle.