



ETH

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Introduction

The Indian Summer Monsoon (ISM) is a major climate pattern on the planet, with global scale influences and teleconnections.

- >80% of the annual rainfall during ISM to Bangladesh and N-India
- Floods and droughts challenge the local population
- Preinstrumental data help understanding long-term ISM variability

Study area





- N-ward ITCZ migration
- Tibetan Low
- Orographic forcing of Meghalaya Plateau

Excessive rainfall in NE India

Winter climate: - S-ward ITCZ migration - Siberian-Tibetan High - Dry winds to NE India - Influence from Westerlies

Dry conditions in NE India

Precipitation δ^{18} O shows an annual trend with maximal depletion during late summer:



- Influences on δ^{18} O:
- Precipitation source
- Transport path length
- BoB river plume effect

The last deglaciation in NE India reconstructed from a stalagmite from Mawmluh cave

Results

- Resolution of 0.2 mm/sample
- Average temporal resolution: 9.3 years
- Range of values ca. 5.5‰





(Breitenbach et al., 2010)

• 860-year long hiatus

Conclusion

j**≓** 0.2

DLI

North Atlantic and NE India

Carlaco Dasin, Central America

the teleconnection

Synchronous climatic shifts during NH Termination I between North

- Atlantic-Asian teleconnection weakened during warm intervals

• Stronger influence from the South, with insolation, ITCZ, ENSO, IOD



• Our results show a strong link during cold phases between the

• Statistical analysis of the record is necessary to infer the strength of