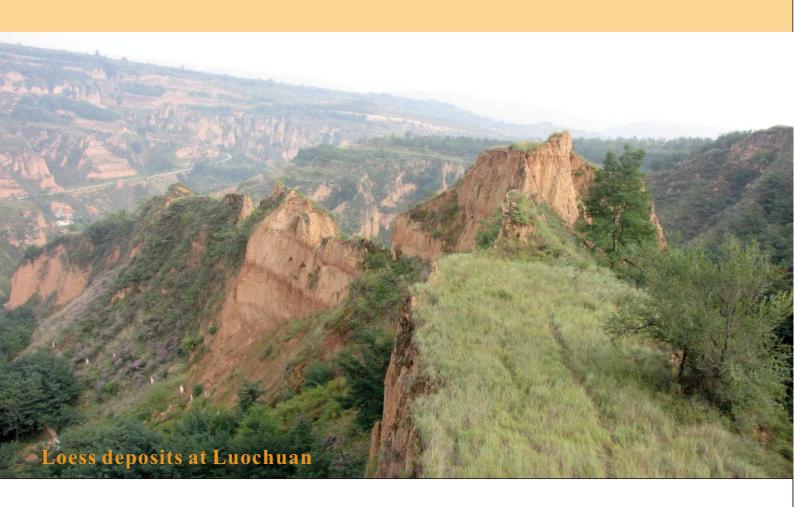
# The 2022 INQUA LoessFest

20-23 August, 2022





Chinese Association for Quaternary Research



Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences



INQUA Loess and Pedostratigraphy Working Group



Key Laboratory of Cenozoic Geology and Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences



State Key Laboratory of Loess and Quaternary Geology

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### **Abstract book**

### Rock-magnetic properties of Late Quaternary loess-paleosol sequence of Tajikistan (Khonako-II section)

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**Abstract:** Climate dynamics in Central Asia during the Quaternary is a fascinating topicand can be reconstructed from the study of loess-paleosol sequences. The Tajikistan loess-paleosol series are a unique paleogeographic archive that consists of glacial (loess)stages and interglacial periods (paleosols). These series usually contain several developed paleosols that are usually united in pedocomplexes (PC) separated by a thinunits of loess. Up to 40 pedocomplexes were describe in the well-know Khovaling loessplateau (Dodonov, 2002).

We studied the loess section of Honako-II, which reflects periods of warming and cooling at least over the last 1.5 Ma, containing up to 24 PC's. We reconstructed climatedynamics using petromagnetic proxies. In this work, we studied rock magnetic properties using magnetic susceptibility and anysotropy method and minerals characteristic of the rocks magnetization.

**Methods.** The AMS measurement was carried out on the MFK-1 kappabridge (AGICO,Czech Republic) in three mutually perpendicular planes that define the magnetic susceptibility ellipsoid (with rotation about these axes). The Anisoft42 program was used for computer processing of the measurement results. In addition to studying theanisotropy of the magnetic susceptibility, we measured the mass-normalized magnetic susceptibility on the MFK-1 kappabridge to verify the correlation of the studied units ofloess-paleosol sequences with the MIS.

**Results.** We will present first results of paleoclimatic reconstructions for the region based on the study of petromagnetic characteristics of the section and reflect the importance of this data for studying the evolution of the natural environment of the western part of Central Asia in the Middle and Late Pleistocene. The studied part of the section is represented by two pedocomplexes, which reflect the last two macrocycles. An analysis of the magnetic susceptibility curve made it possible to correlate the upperpedocomplex with MIS 5, and the second with MIS 7. It was found that the magnetic texture of the loess-paleosol series of Khonako-II in the upper part of the section represents a contrast record that could reflect the wind directions in the Late Quaternary.

Keywords: Tajikistan: Loess-paleosol sequences: Late Quaternary; Magnetic minerals;

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Magnetic susceptibility.

This research was supported by RSF (project № 22-18-00649) and NordForsk (THOCAproject № 105204).

#### Reference

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