

Erratum to: Holocene temperature variation recorded by branched glycerol dialkyl glycerol tetraethers in a loess-paleosol sequence from the north-eastern Tibetan Plateau

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. The presentation of Fig. 9 was incorrect. The corrected figure is given below.

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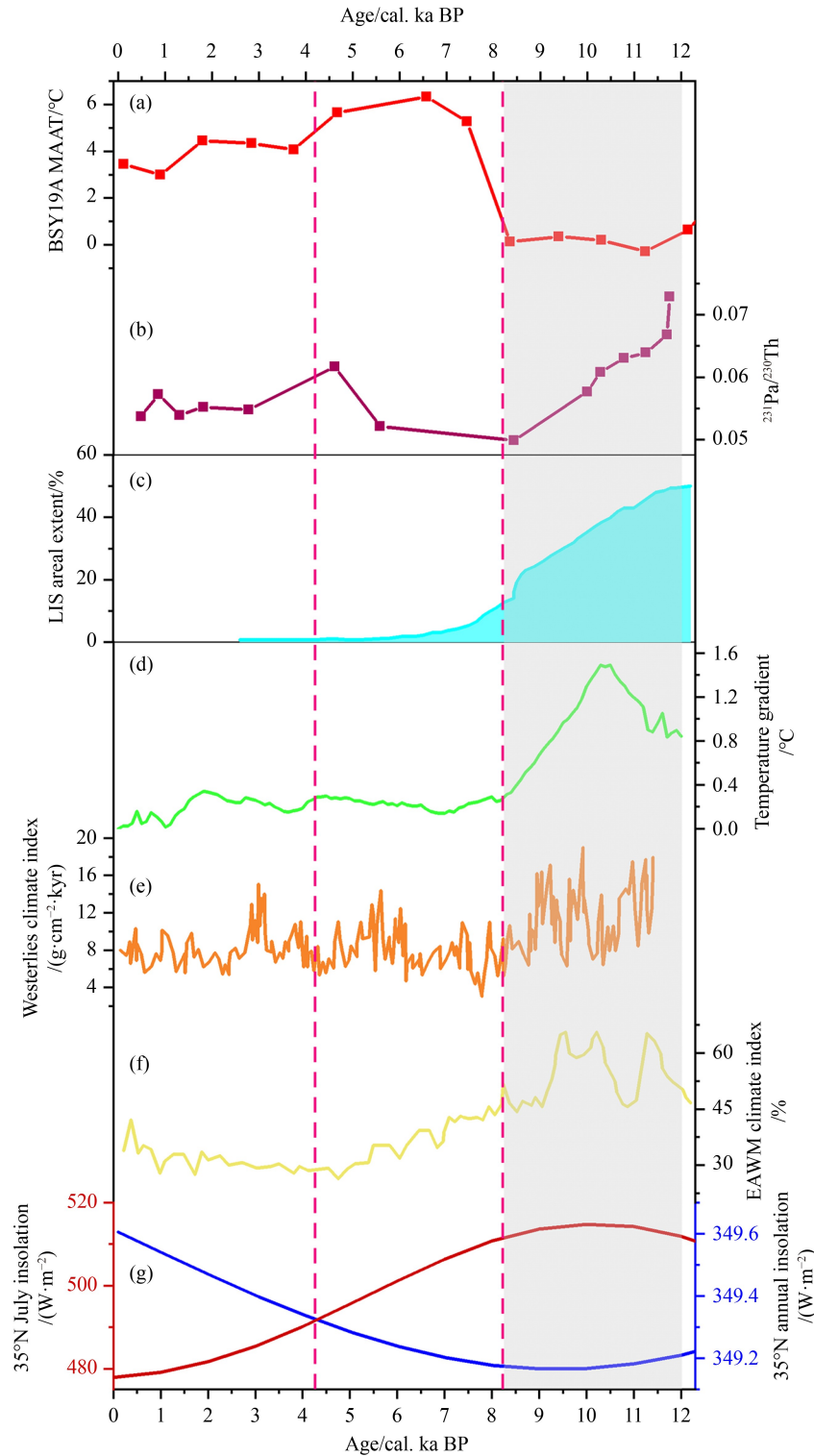


Fig. 9 Possible forcing mechanisms for Holocene temperature evolution reconstructed from the BSY19A section. (a) MBT_{SME} -based MAAT record from the BSY19A section (this study), (b) The ratio of $^{231}\text{Pa}/^{230}\text{Th}$ record of a sediment core from the subtropical North Atlantic Ocean (McManus et al., 2004), (c) areal extent of the LIS relative to the last glacial maximum (Dyke, 2004), (d) longitudinal temperature gradient between 30°N and 90°N (Lu et al., 2022), (e) westerlies climate index of Qinghai Lake (An et al., 2012), (f) EAWM climate index of the Huangyanghe section (Li and Morrill, 2015), (g) annual (blue line) and July (red line) solar insolation at 35°N (Laskar et al., 2004). The vertical pink lines indicate the boundaries of the early to middle, and middle to late Holocene periods (4.2 ka, 8.2 ka, respectively). The gray area represents the relatively low temperature during the early Holocene in the Ganjia Basin.