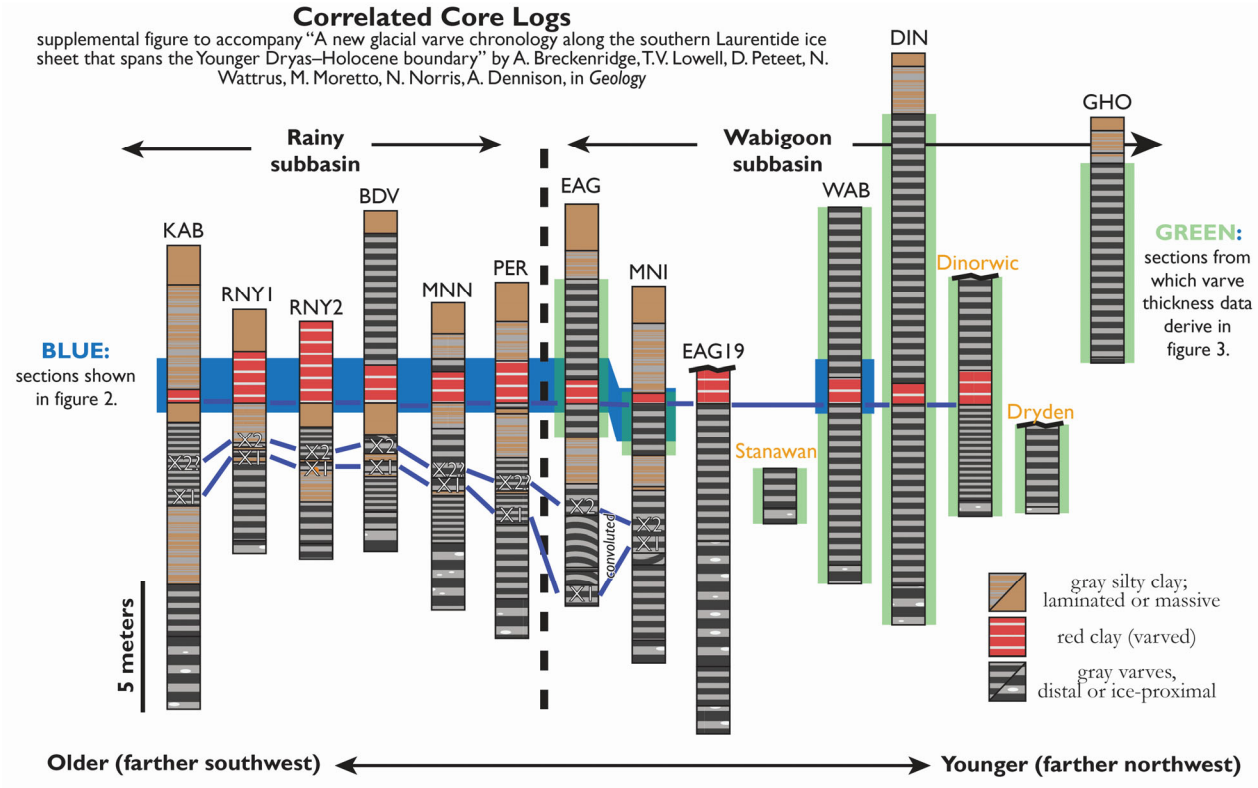

Figure Explanation
This figure outlines overall core stratigraphy according to a constant vertical scale (core locations in Fig. 1 with named Rittenhouse series in yellow). The stratigraphy between the Wabigoon and Rainy subbasins is similar below the red varves, thus supporting interpretations that the redbed is an isochronous, correlative bed, and consistent with prior interpretations (Zoltai, 1961; Warman, 1991; Minning et al., 1994; Teller et al., 2017). Blue highlights sections in figure 2 and green highlight sections from which the varve thickness data derive in figure 3. Below the redbed exists a massive gray clay in both the Rainy subbasin sites and the most southern sites in the Wabigoon subbasin (EAG and MNI). The massive gray bed is tentatively interpreted as the result of low lake levels (the Moorhead lowstand in Lake Agassiz.) Projected levels for this lowstand are shown in figure 1, and support this interpretation. Below these lowstand sediments are two distinct varve series with identical thickness patterns (here noted X1 and X2), which also span the Rainy and Wabigoon subbasins. Determining their cause, and placing these varves within the overall varve stratigraphy detailed for the Wabigoon subbasin (Fig. 3) is actively being resolved from these sites and others not shown here.

Breckenridge, A., et al., 2020, A new glacial varve chronology along the southern Laurentide Ice Sheet that spans the Younger Dryas–Holocene boundary: Geology, v. 49, https://doi.org/10.1130/G47995.1