Evolution of coastal subarctic lakes in the context of climatic and geological changes and human occupation (north-central Labrador, Canada)

Camille Latourelle-Vigeant [1,*], Reinhard Pienitz [1] and Najat Bhiry [1]

1. Département de Géographie and Centre d'Études Nordiques, Université Laval, Québec, QC G1V 0A6, Canada
* Correspondence: camille.latourelle-vigeant.1@ulaval.ca

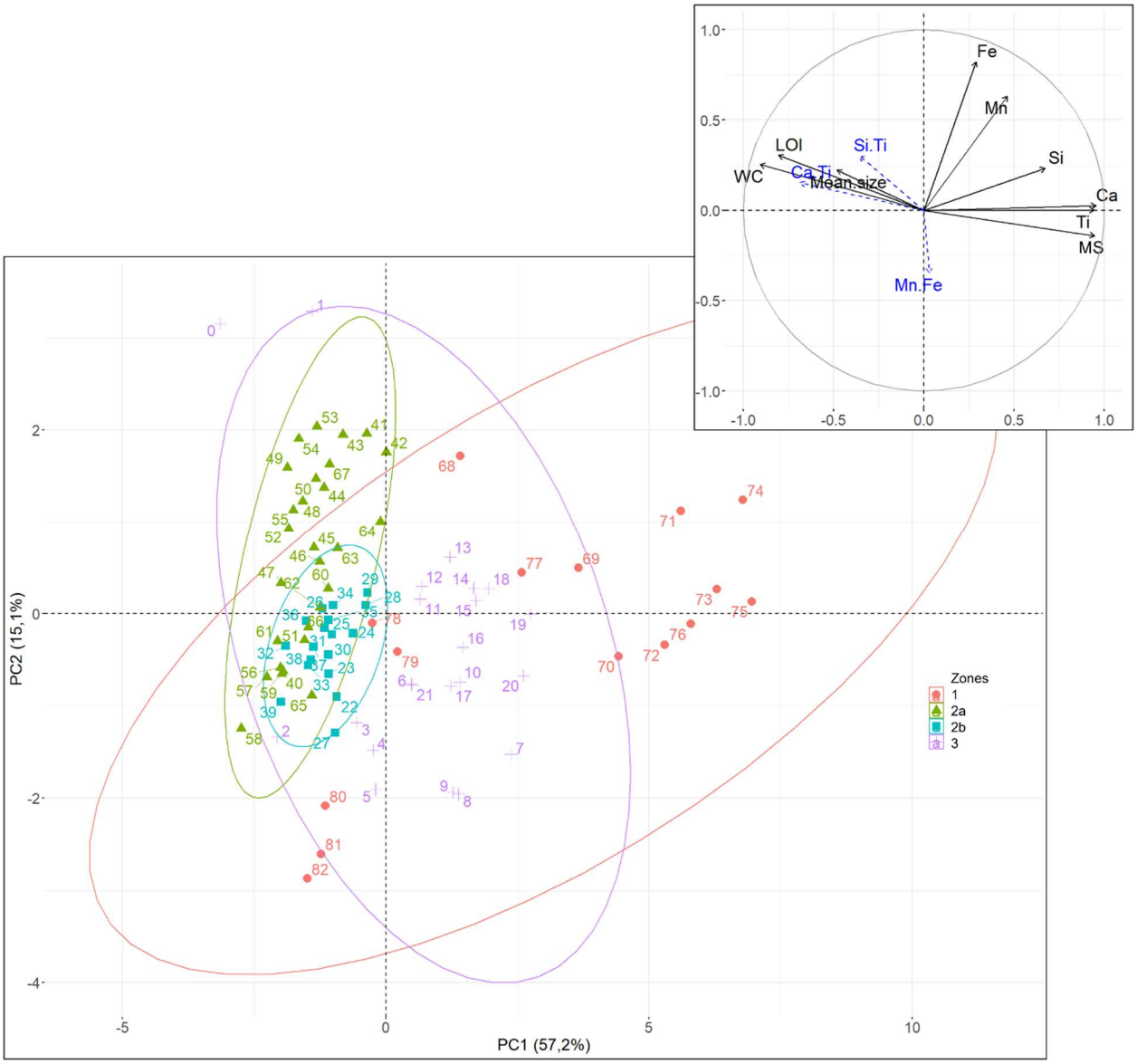

Figure S1: Two-dimensional graph (biplot) representing the ordination of sites (sample depths) according to the principal component analysis (axes 1 and 2) performed on the standardized physico-chemical variables measured on Oakes Bay West Lake sediment core. The samples are separated according to the zones (CONISS) previously identified with confidence ellipses (95%). The circle of radius 1 represents the maximum contribution of a vector and blue arrows represent ratios that were included as supplementary variables. Abbreviations: LOI – Loss on ignition (organic matter), WC - Water Content, MS - Magnetic Susceptibility.

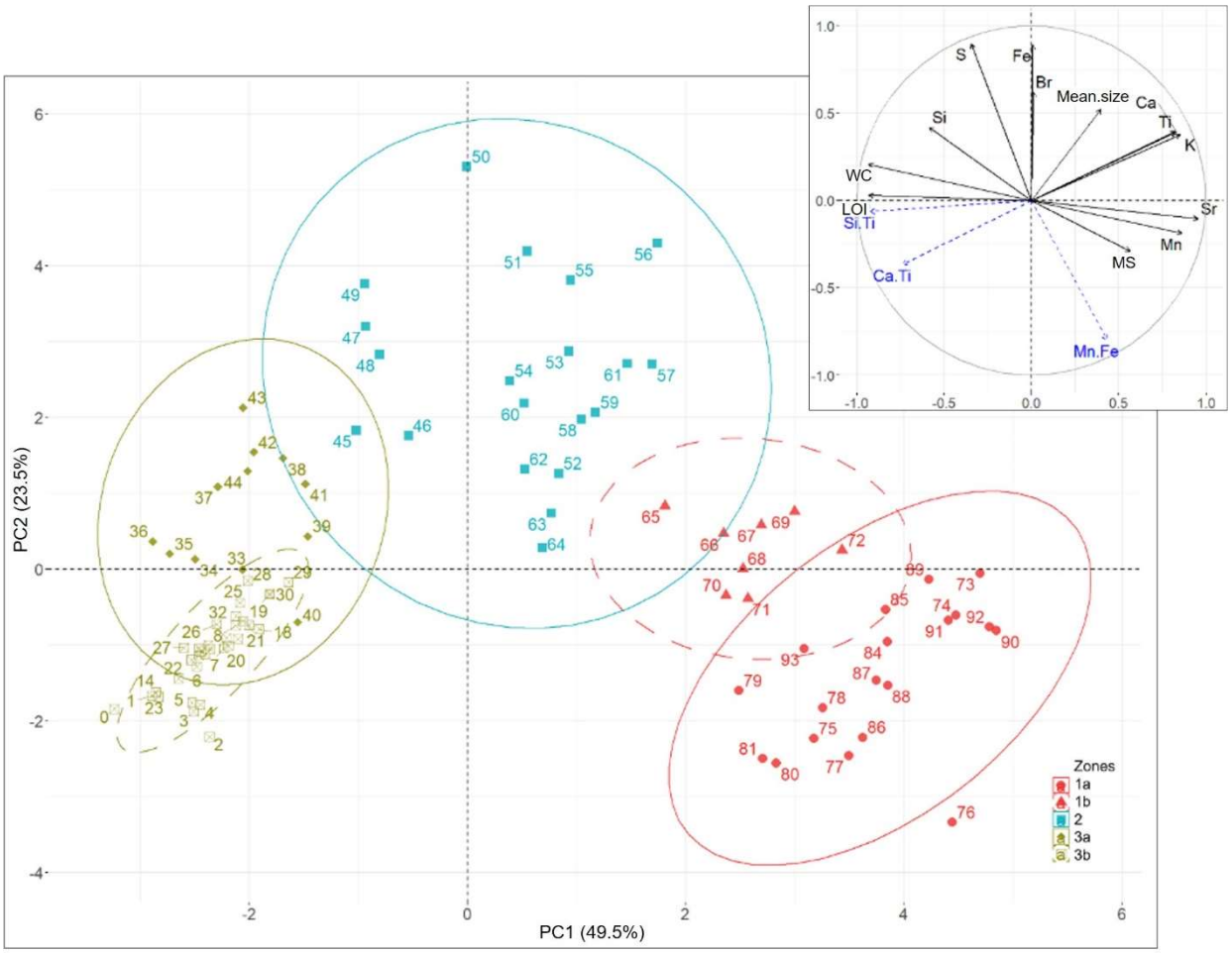

Figure S2: Two-dimensional graph (biplot) representing the ordination of sites (sample depths) according to the principal component analysis (axes 1 and 2) performed on the standardized physico-chemical variables measured on Evilik Lake sediment core. The samples are separated according to the zones (CONISS) previously identified with confidence ellipses (95%). The circle of radius 1 represents the maximum contribution of a vector and blue arrows represent ratios that were included as supplementary variables. Abbreviations: LOI – Loss on ignition (organic matter), WC - Water Content, MS - Magnetic Susceptibility.