Supplementary Materials

Magnetic fabric data from the Dolynske loess-palaeosol sequence. Palaeomagnetic investigation of the lowermost part of the Kurortne section

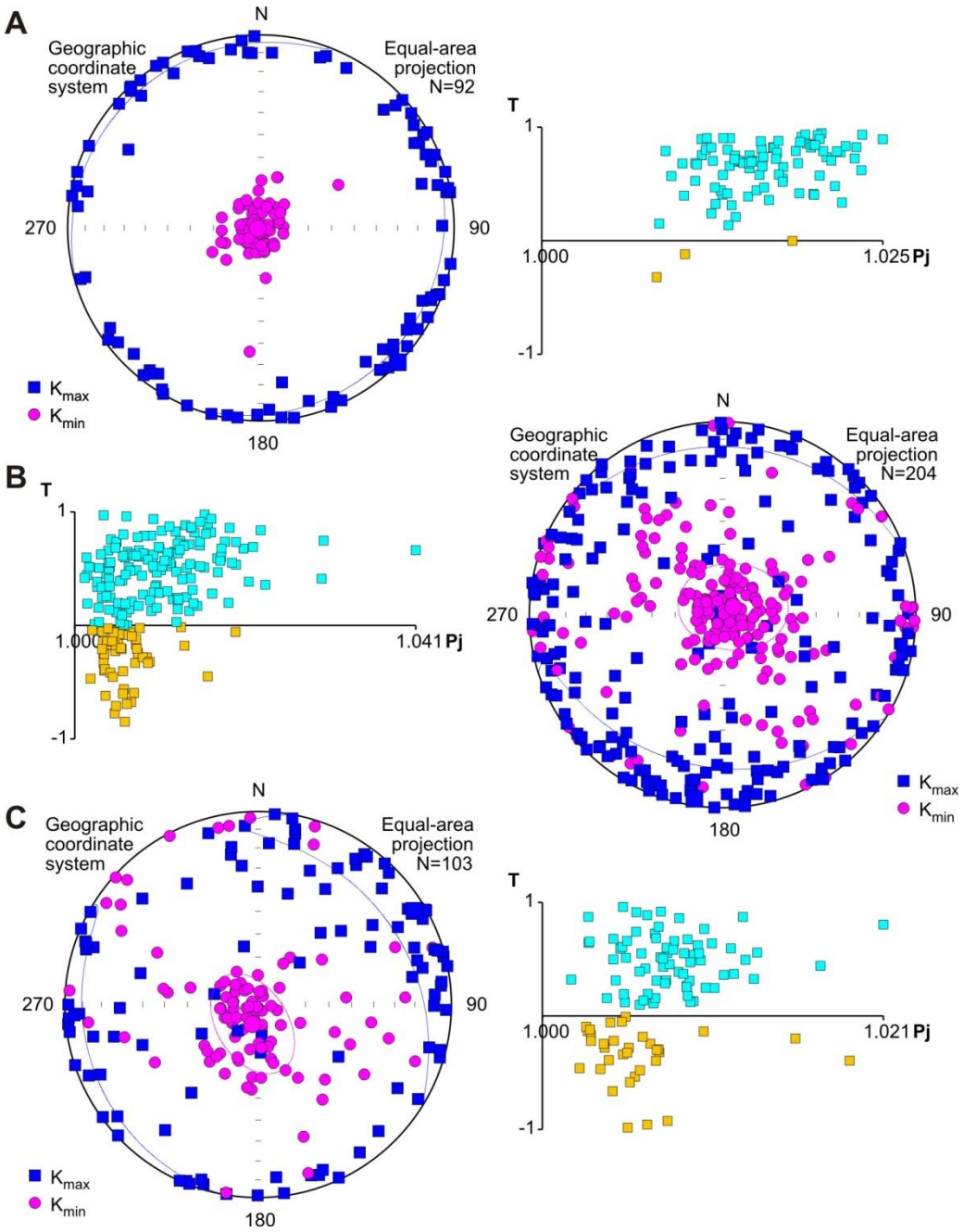

Figure S1. Magnetic fabric data based on anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility parameters from (**A**) loess specimens, (**B**) – palaeosol specimens above the MBB, and (**C**) – palaeosol specimens below the MBB at the Dolynske section. Directions of the maximum principal axes (K_{max}) and minimum principal axes K_{min} are shown on stereographic projections by squares and circles, respectively; N – number of specimens; T (shape parameter) versus Pj (degree of anisotropy).

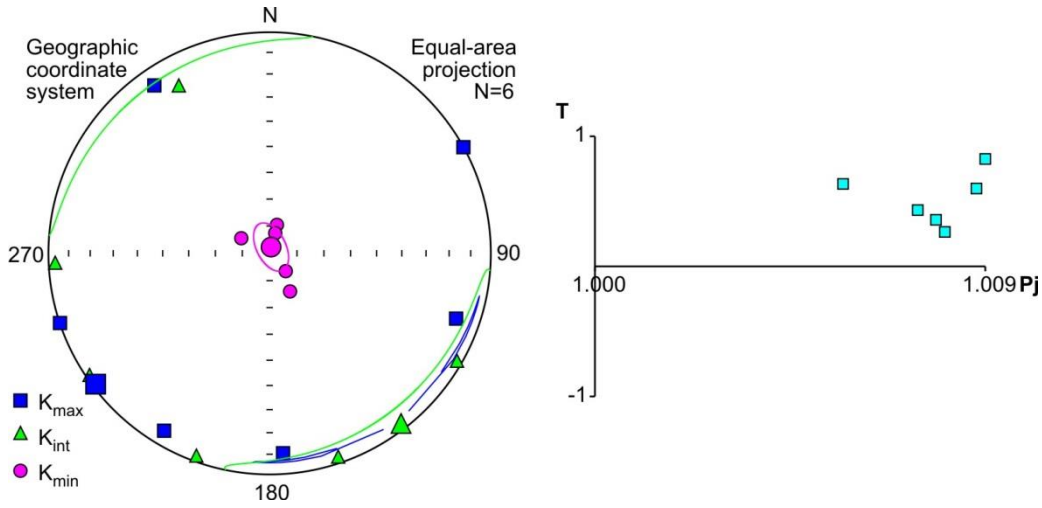

Figure S2. Magnetic fabric data based on anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility parameters from palaeosols of the K-S6 unit at the Kurortne section. Directions of the maximum principal axes (K_{max}), intermediate principal axes (K_{int}) and minimum principal axes K_{min} are shown on stereographic projections by squares, triangles and circles, respectively; N – number of specimens; T (shape parameter) versus Pj (degree of anisotropy) [240].

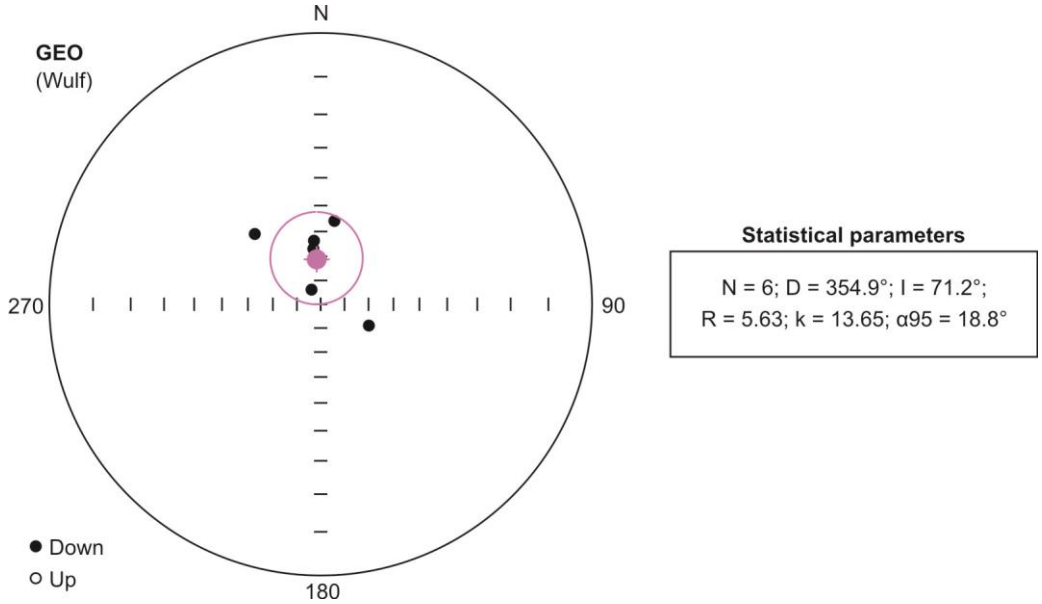

Figure S3. Stereographic projections of ChRM directions calculated after thermal demagnetization of soil specimens from the K-S6 unit at the Kurortne section. Full and open circles represent projections in the lower and upper hemispheres, respectively. Average values for vectors projections were calculated: N — quantity of specimens; D — declination, I — inclination, R – resultant vector, k — precision parameter, a95 — confidence limit [264].

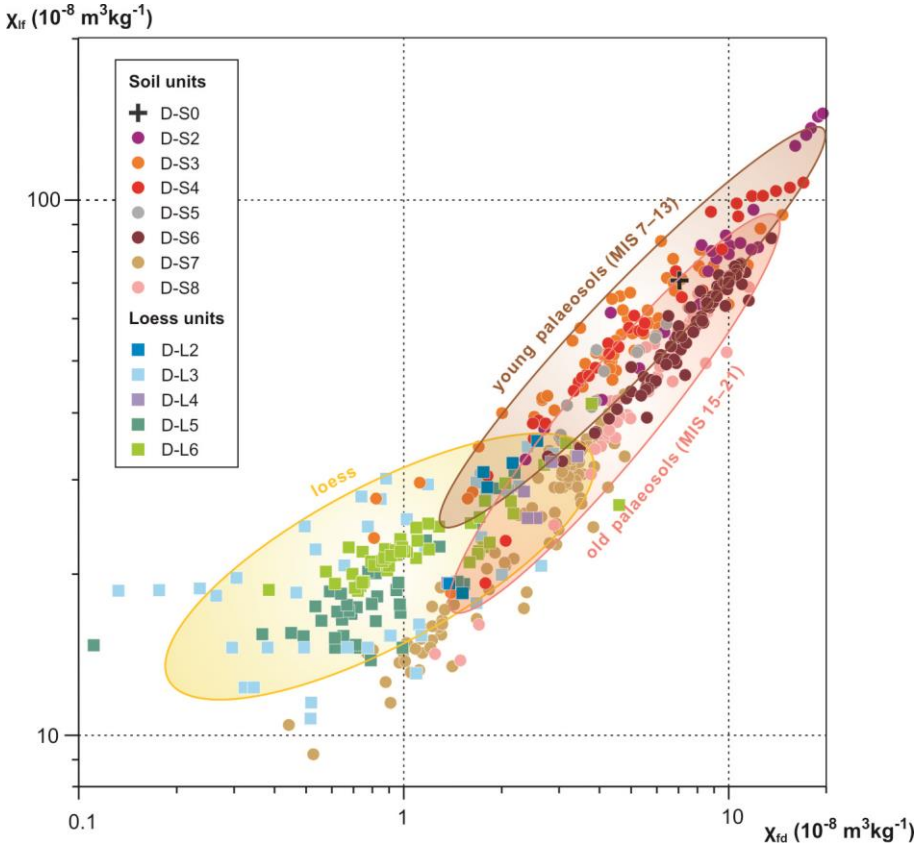

Figure S4. Low-frequency susceptibility (χ_{lf}) plotted against frequency dependence susceptibility (χ_{fd}) of soil (circles) and loess (squares) specimens as a characteristic of magnetic enhancement for the Dolynske loess-palaeosol sequence.