

## Appendix A

Table A1: Calculated values of the amount of Fe and S in laminated sediments based on magnetic measurements and the method developed by Lascu et al. (2010). MWP/HTM=mean value within these laminated time periods (see text for further explanation). SIRM data for F80 and LL19B are from Reinholdsson et al. (2013).

	Depth m	mean SIRM $10^{-3} \text{ Am}^2\text{kg}^{-1}$	$10^{-3}$ g greigite/ kg sediment	$10^{-3}$ g Fe bound as greigite/ kg sediment	$10^{-3}$ g S bound as greigite/ kg sediment
B2 MWP	10.5	1.81	50	28	22
B2 HTM		5.93	190	108	82
9B MWP	169	2.57	77	43	33
9B HTM		2.25	66	37	28
MWP	181	5.37	158	90	69
HTM		3.01	78	44	34

Table A2: Flux calculations input data table. <sup>a</sup>(Reinholdsson et al., 2013), <sup>b</sup>(Snowball et al., 2002b), <sup>c</sup>(Snowball et al., 1999) <sup>d</sup>(Snowball et al., 2002a).

Core	Resolution of SIRM data	SIRM (range) $10^{-3} \text{Am}^2 \text{kg}^{-1}$	Background SIRM value	
			<sup>1</sup> homogenous sediment mean SIRM	<sup>2</sup> measured pre-isolation mean SIRM
F80 <sup>a</sup>	every cm	3.6 (0.1-13.7)	0.70 <sup>1</sup>	
LL19 <sup>a</sup>	every cm	2.3 (0.05-9.7)	0.31 <sup>1</sup>	
LZGB2	every cm	4.8 (0.07-17.3)	0.33 <sup>1</sup>	
Frängsjön	every 2 <sup>nd</sup> cm	12.6 <sup>d</sup> (1.8-22.1)	4.32 <sup>2b</sup>	
Furuskogstjärnet <sup>b</sup>	every 2 <sup>nd</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> cm	16.8 (2.9-27.2)	4.14 <sup>2</sup>	
Sarsjön	every ~4 cm	9.8 <sup>c</sup> (1.5-23.6)	2.76 <sup>2b</sup>	

Table A3: Sediment stratigraphy for sediment core LZGB2.

<b>LZGB2 unit</b>	<b>Sediment stratigraphy</b>
<b>B</b>	
0-31 cm	Light grey gyttja-clay.
<b>C</b>	
31-56 cm	Laminated black and dark brown gyttja-clay (sapropel).
<b>D</b>	
56-86 cm	Light grey gyttja-clay.
86-111.5 cm	Bluish-grey gyttja-clay.
111.5-120.5	Poorly laminated brown and dark grey gyttja-clay.
120.5-161.5	Bluish-grey gyttja-clay.
<b>E</b>	
161.5-170.5 cm	Laminated brown and dark grey gyttja-clay (sapropel).
170.5-198 cm	Bluish-grey gyttja-clay.
198-226 cm	Laminated black, grey gyttja-clay (sapropel).
226-250 cm	Laminated black and grey clay-gyttja (sapropel).
250-285 cm	Laminated black and grey gyttja-clay (sapropel).
<b>F</b>	
285-315 cm	Light grey gyttja clay.
<b>G</b>	
315-480.5 cm	Bluish-grey clay.

## Appendix B: Fe and S flux calculations

The F80 core is used as an example.

The concentration of magnetosomal greigite (in g/kg of total solids) was calculated according to Lascau et al. (2010), which allows the quantification of Fe and S bound as greigite.

$$f_{\text{ferri}} = M_S / \mu_{\text{ferri}} \text{ (eq. 3 in Lascau et al. 2010)}$$

$$\text{Greigite } \mu_{\text{ferri}} = 59 \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$$

SIRM ( $\sim M_{\text{RS}}$ ) values were used to calculate  $M_S$ , with a correction made for the contribution of non-magnetosomal greigite to SIRM. This correction was based on the knowledge of the mean SIRM of homogenous sediments ( $0.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Am}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ).

An example  $M_{\text{RS}}$  value from F80 at 117 cm is  $10.792 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Am}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ . The background correction of  $0.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Am}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$  provides us with a magnetosomal contribution to  $M_{\text{RS}}$  of  $10.092 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Am}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$  ( $= 0.010092 \text{ Am}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ )

According to single-domain theory,  $M_{\text{RS}}/M_S = 0.5$ . Thus, the magnetosomal contribution to  $M_S$  is:  $0.010092/0.5 = 0.0202 \text{ Am}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$

And  $M_S/\mu_{\text{ferri}} = f_{\text{ferri}}$ , which provides us with,

$$= 0.0202/59 = 0.000342$$

The “parts per thousand” concentration is then based on:

$$c_{\text{ferri}} = 10^3 \cdot f_{\text{ferri}} \text{ (eq. 6 in Lascau et al. 2010)}$$

$$c_{\text{ferri}} = 10^3 \cdot 0.000342 = 0.342 \text{ g/kg} \rightarrow \mathbf{0.342 \text{ g bacterial greigite/kg sediments}}$$

The atomic weight for Fe=55.8 amu and S=32.1 amu

This give  $55.8 \cdot 3 = 167.4$  amu Fe and  $32.1 \cdot 4 = 128.4$  amu S bound as greigite

To provide % of Fe and S we use the following:

$$0.342 \text{ g greigite/kg } (167.4/(167.4+128.4)) \cdot 100$$

And

$$0.342 \text{ g greigite/kg} (128.4/(167.4+128.4))*100$$

This results in:

$$=56.5\% \text{ is Fe} =0.342*0.565=0.194 \text{ g}$$

And

$$=43.4\% \text{ is S} =0.342*0.434=0.149 \text{ g}$$

To summarize:

**0.194 g Fe bound as greigite/kg sediments**

**0.149 g S bound as greigite/kg sediments**

To provide data for flux calculations the concentrations per volume must be known:

$$\text{Fe bound as greigite/cube}=0.194 \text{ g/kg} * 0,00192225 \text{ kg}=0.000372 \text{ g}=0.372*10^{-3} \text{ g (the same method for S)}$$

Example calculated data:

Sample	Fe bound as greigite/kg sed (g)	S bound as greigite/kg sed (g)	sediment weight/cube (kg)	Fe bound as greigite /cube ( $10^{-3}$ g)	S bound as greigite /cube ( $10^{-3}$ g)
F80 117 cm	0.194	0.149	0,00192225	0.372	0.285

The standard area of each 1 cm thick slice of sediment was  $7.22 \text{ cm}^2$ .

$$\text{Fe bound as greigite}=0.372*10^{-3} \text{ g/cube}/7.22=0.0515*10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^2 \text{ (the same method for S)}$$

The timescale of Loughheed et al. (2012) was transferred to F80 (and LL19 and LZGB2) via common LOI features, which provides the number of years that each sediment slice represents. The cm slice taken at 117 cm depth in F80 was deposited in 18.3yrs.

$$\text{Fe bound per year}=0.0515*10^{-3}/18.3=0.0028*10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{y}=2.8*10^{-6} \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{y (the same method for S)}$$

Example calculated data:

Sample	Area ( $\text{cm}^2$ )	Fe bound as greigite ( $10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^2$ )	S bound as greigite ( $10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^2$ )	<b>Fe bound as greigite (<math>10^{-6} \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{y}</math>)</b>	<b>S bound as greigite (<math>10^{-6} \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{y}</math>)</b>
F80 117 cm	7.22	0.0515	0.0395	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Lascu, I., Banerjee, S. K., and Berquo, T. S.: Quantifying the concentration of ferrimagnetic particles in sediments using rock magnetic methods, *Geochem. Geophys. Geosyst.* , 11, Q08Z19, doi:10.1029/2010gc003182, 2010.

Lougheed, B. C., Snowball, I., Moros, M., Kabel, K., Muscheler, R., Virtasalo, J. J., and Wacker, L.: Using an independent geochronology based on palaeomagnetic secular variation (PSV) and atmospheric Pb deposition to date Baltic Sea sediments and infer <sup>14</sup>C reservoir age, *Quat. Sci. Rev.*, 42, doi:org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2012.03.013, 2012.

Reinholdsson, M., Snowball, I., Zillen, L., Lenz, C., and Conley, D. J.: Magnetic enhancement of Baltic Sea sapropels by greigite magnetofossils, *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 366, 137-150, 2013.

Snowball, I., Sandgren, P., and Petterson, G.: The mineral magnetic properties of an annually laminated Holocene lake-sediment sequence in northern Sweden, *Holocene* 9, 353-362, 1999.

Snowball, I., Zillen, L., and Gaillard, M. J.: Rapid early-Holocene environmental changes in northern Sweden based on studies of two varved lake-sediment sequences, *Holocene*, 12, doi:10.1191/0959683602h1515rp, 2002a.

Snowball, I., Zillen, L., and Sandgren, P.: Bacterial magnetite in Swedish varved lake-sediments: a potential bio-marker of environmental change, *Quat. Int.*, 88, 13-19, 2002b.