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# A catalogue of major and trace element data for Icelandic Holocene silicic tephra layers

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## Abstract

Tephra layers with Icelandic provenance have been identified across the North Atlantic region in terrestrial, lacustrine, marine and glacial environments. These tephra layers are used as marker horizons in tephrochronology including climate studies, archaeology, and environmental change. The major element chemistry of 19 proximally-deposited Holocene Icelandic silicic tephra layers confirm that individual volcanic systems have unique geochemical signatures and that eruptions from the same system can often be distinguished. In addition, glass trace element chemistry highlights subtle geochemical variations between tephra layers which appear to have identical major element chemistry and thus allows for the identification of some, if not all, tephra layers previously considered to be identical in composition. This paper catalogues the compositional variation between the widespread Holocene Icelandic silicic tephra deposits.

## Introduction

Volcanic eruptions are geologically “instantaneous” events and tephra, including ash, from explosive eruptions can be widely dispersed. Such eruptions have resulted in the distribution of a large number of Icelandic tephras across the North Atlantic region (e.g. Hall *et al.* 2002;

1 van den Bogaard *et al.* 2002a,b; Chambers *et al.* 2004; Davies *et al.* 2005, 2010; Abbott *et al.*  
2 2018). Tephrochronological studies have identified, characterised and correlated Icelandic  
3 tephra, both visible tephra layers and cryptotephra deposits, which have been used to date  
4 and correlate events in the region such as climatic perturbations (e.g. Caseldine *et al.* 1998;  
5 Dugmore *et al.* 2000; Langdon and Barber, 2004; Streeter *et al.* 2012), anthropological and  
6 archaeological episodes (e.g. Buckland *et al.* 1997) and variations in flora and fauna species  
7 concentrations (e.g. Blackford *et al.* 1992; Hall *et al.* 1994b).

8 The interaction of the spreading Mid-Atlantic ridge and the proposed Icelandic mantle plume  
9 has resulted in a large number of active volcanic systems in Iceland. Magma generation  
10 processes differ between the Icelandic volcanic systems. Theories for the formation of silicic  
11 magmas typically focus on i) partial melting of crustal material and ii) fractional crystallisation  
12 of magma, with the volcano's location relative to active rifting impacting on final  
13 compositions (e.g. Sigmarsson, 1991; Martin and Sigmarsson, 2007, 2010; Sverrisdottir, 2007;  
14 Bindeman *et al.* 2012; Banik *et al.* 2018). These differing processes result in individual systems  
15 showing specific geochemical signatures that can be used to assign provenance to their  
16 eruptive products.

17 The identification of tephra horizons is typically achieved by analysing the compositions of  
18 individual juvenile glass shards by electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) for major elements  
19 and laser ablation (LA) ICP-MS for trace elements (see Pearce *et al.* 2004b, 2014; Lowe *et al.*  
20 2017). Major element composition of glass has proved effective for confirming the  
21 provenance of tephra layers and to some extent for identifying individual tephra layers  
22 sourced from within the same system. However, the major element composition of tephra  
23 layers derived from the same volcanic system can be identical, hence limiting the reliability of  
24 their identification in the absence of additional information (e.g. stratigraphic context, or <sup>14</sup>C  
25 dating). Trace elements, however, are sensitive to minor variations in both melting conditions  
26 and fractional crystallisation. Their concentrations vary depending on melt source (i.e. what  
27 material is melting to produce magma), contamination by surrounding country rock, volatile  
28 content etc). Glass shard trace element chemistry therefore can be used to facilitate  
29 discrimination between tephra layers that have identical major element compositions.

1 Since the late 1960s, tephrochronological studies have relied heavily on the application of  
2 EPMA to determine the major element chemistry of juvenile glass shards for the identification  
3 of tephra layers (e.g. Smith and Westgate, 1968; Larsen, 1981; Dugmore *et al.* 1995a,b; Davies  
4 *et al.* 2005). EPMA is relatively cheap, widely available and essentially non-destructive.

5 Analyses of trace elements in tephra deposits prior to the mid 1990s had a limited application  
6 (e.g. Westgate and Gorton, 1982; Basile *et al.* 2001, Begét and Keskinen, 2003). Some trace  
7 element studies of tephra from the North Atlantic were undertaken (e.g. Lacasse *et al.* 1995;  
8 Wallrabe-Adams and Lackschewitz, 2003), but the techniques used were generally expensive,  
9 required careful sample separation, were less readily available than EPMA, and often  
10 irreversibly damaged the samples analysed (e.g. by dissolving the samples for analysis).  
11 However, the development of the LA-ICP-MS technique in the early 1990s, with  
12 improvements from the early 2000s to improve spatial resolution greatly increased the  
13 potential to apply glass-shard-derived trace element data to tephrochronological studies (e.g.  
14 Bryant *et al.* 1999; Pearce *et al.* 1996, 1999, 2004a). Since the early 2010s, LA-ICP-MS analyses  
15 of glass shards have become a significant component of many tephra studies (e.g. Abbott *et al.*  
16 *et al.* 2016; Cook *et al.* 2018; Lane *et al.* 2015). These developments are of great importance as  
17 trace elements show a much higher sensitivity to minor changes in melt generation and  
18 evolution processes than do the major elements (Pearce *et al.* 2008). These differences can  
19 be used to highlight small-scale variations between volcanic systems and their derived tephra  
20 layers, and potentially result in a more reliable method for identifying distal tephra deposits.

21 Of the 30 active volcanic centres in Iceland, seven have erupted broadly silicic magmas during  
22 the Holocene period: Torfajökull, Askja, Katla, Öräfajökull, Hekla, Eyjafjallajökull and  
23 Snæfellsjökull (Fig. 1). These volcanic systems have erupted over 70 times since 10,300 b2k  
24 (years before 2000 AD), generating a combined volume of tephra exceeding around 13 km<sup>3</sup>  
25 when calculated as dense rock equivalent of magma (DRE; Thordarson and Höskuldsson,  
26 2008). For the purpose of this paper, the term “silicic” is used to refer to magma with a SiO<sub>2</sub>  
27 composition of 60 wt% or more.

28 In the following sections, we present new EPMA and LA-ICP-MS data collected at proximal  
29 locations for 19 Holocene silicic Icelandic eruptions known to have generated tephtras that  
30 were widely dispersed across the North Atlantic region, as well as tephra deposits not yet

1 found beyond Iceland (Table 1). Thirteen tephra layers were sampled from the Hekla volcanic  
2 system, including five that were widely dispersed: H1104 (896 b2k), H3 (3060 b2k), HS (3840  
3 b2k), H4 (4250 b2k), H5 (7125 b2k). Eight smaller scale eruptions are currently known only  
4 from deposits in Iceland and are termed HA, HB, HC, HM, HN, HX, HY, HZ (2900–1800 b2k).  
5 One widely dispersed layer, known as A1875 (125 b2k), was sampled from the Askja volcanic  
6 system, and one from the Öraefajökull volcanic system known as Ö1362 (638 b2k). Two tephra  
7 layers were sampled from the Katla volcanic system and are known as SILK UN (2830 b2k),  
8 SILK LN (3440 b2k); neither were widely dispersed. The Landnám (1123 b2k) and Grákolla (c.  
9 2200 b2k) tephra layers were sampled from the Torfajökull-Vatnaöldur volcanic systems. The  
10 Landnám layer is widely dispersed, but the Grákolla layer is so far only identified within  
11 Iceland.

12 This paper is the first compilation of high quality juvenile silicic glass data, both EPMA and LA-  
13 ICP-MS in derivation, to have been collected at proximal Icelandic locations to facilitate tephra  
14 identification, reconstruction of volcanic histories and the dispersal of eruptives to distal  
15 localities. These data will improve proximal-distal tephra correlation and source identification  
16 across the North Atlantic region and, for these eruptives, will alleviate the need for attribution  
17 of a volcanic source based on distal tephra data alone.

18 Using these data, we suggest approaches for identifying individual tephra layers, thereby  
19 allowing volcanic provenance to be defined, and suggest ways to distinguish between tephra  
20 layers previously considered to be the same using a specific series of elemental comparisons.

21 The eruption of Eyjafjallajökull in 2010 highlighted that wide-spread transportation of  
22 pyroclastic material from relatively minor eruptions can occur given the right meteorological  
23 conditions (Davies et al. 2010; Gudmundsson et al. 2012). With this in mind, some less widely  
24 dispersed tephra layers have been included in the analyses (i.e. HA-HZ). Although these layers  
25 are currently not known outside Iceland, emphasising their existence to the North Atlantic  
26 tephra community, who typically work in distal rather than proximal localities, may assist in  
27 their studies.

28

29 **Methodology**

1 Tephra deposits erupted from Torfajökull, Askja, Katla, Öräfajökull, and Hekla were selected  
2 for their wide dispersal and known occurrence across the North Atlantic region (Table 1, Fig.  
3 2; e.g. Dugmore, 1989; Davies *et al.* 2007; Eiríksson *et al.* 2000; Larsen *et al.* 2002). Samples  
4 for geochemical analysis were collected at proximal reference localities in Iceland (Fig. 3)  
5 which were identified based on previous research (e.g. Thorarinsson, 1949) and in  
6 collaboration with colleagues at the University of Iceland who provided expert knowledge.  
7 Samples were collected to reflect the full eruption sequence of each tephra deposit. Sampling  
8 was completed this way to identify any significant geochemical variation within a specific  
9 layer that could impact on its ability to be identified and correlated with distal sequences.  
10 Supplementary information includes the physical properties of each tephra layer through  
11 detailed descriptions, sedimentary logs, and field photographs, as well as sampling location  
12 maps (see supplementary information files denoted S1 – S11).

13

#### 14 *EPMA glass analyses*

15 Major element analyses were conducted on the Cameca SX100 electron microprobe at the  
16 University of Edinburgh. A standard wavelength dispersive setting was used at an accelerating  
17 voltage of 15 kV and a beam current of 2nA for major elements (Si, Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Na, K) and  
18 80 nA for minor elements (Mn, Ti). Beam diameter was 5 µm, counting times were 20 s for all  
19 elements with the exception of Mn and Ti which were 50 s and 40 s respectively. Total  
20 analysing time was 5 minutes. The Lipari1 (rhyolite) and BHVO2g (basalt) glass standards were  
21 measured at regular intervals for quality control and to monitor instrumental drift. ZAF  
22 corrections were applied to the data using XPhi Cameca PeakSight software. EPMA settings  
23 implemented analytical conditions which minimise the potential for remobilisation and loss  
24 of volatile elements such as Na (Hayward, 2012).

25

#### 26 *LA-ICP-MS glass analyses*

27 Trace element analyses were conducted using a Coherent GeoLas ArF 193 nm Excimer laser  
28 ablation (LA) system coupled to a Thermo Finnegan Element 2 sector field ICP-MS at the  
29 University of Aberystwyth. Trace element data were collected for individual shards using 20

1     $\mu\text{m}$  and  $10 \mu\text{m}$  diameter ablation craters at a laser fluence of  $10 \text{ Jcm}^{-2}$  and a repetition rate of  
2    5 Hz over a 24 second acquisition. Crater size was dependant on the amount of material  
3    available for analyses. The minor  $^{29}\text{Si}$  isotope was used as the internal standard, with  
4    concentrations for individual shards determined by EPMA normalised to an anhydrous basis.  
5    Calibration was achieved using NIST SRM 612 with concentrations given in Pearce *et al.*  
6    (1997). A fractionation factor, derived from analyses of reference glasses, was applied to the  
7    data to compensate for the differential liberation of elements between the sample and  
8    calibration standards resulting from laser-sample interaction (Pearce *et al.* 2011, 2014).  
9    Further details of the analytical procedures, discussion of precision and accuracy, and the  
10    procedure for removing any single shard analyses which ablated mineral inclusions are given  
11    in Pearce *et al.* (2007, 2014a, 2014b).

12

13

#### 14    **Glass shard compositional data**

15    Average major and trace element data collected for glass shards extracted from the tephra  
16    layers are recorded in Tables 2 and 3. Major element data are recalculated to a (normalised)  
17    100% anhydrous basis. Samples were collected throughout the stratigraphic bedding of each  
18    tephra layer, and the resulting major element compositions of individual glass shards within  
19    those samples and are presented as averages  $\pm$  1 standard deviation (sd). The data are  
20    organised to reflect the multiple samples collected through each tephra layer (sampling  
21    heights are noted on the logs within the supplementary information; see supplementary files  
22    S1.4, S2.5, S3.2, S4.4, S5.3, S6.3, S6.6, S6.9, S7.3, S9.3, S10.3, S11.3). Several tephra layers  
23    contain glass shards that are compositionally bi-modal with silicic and mafic components (Fig.  
24    4). Others may show either continuous grading of compositions, or show evidence of magma  
25    mingling (Fig. 5). Where bimodal chemistries have been identified during glass shard analysis,  
26    silicic and mafic components are presented separately because the glass shard composition  
27    average values are misleading. Compositional grading within the tephra sample is also  
28    recorded by the inclusion of analyses of glass from multiple sub-samples for each sample.

29



1 Reference data collected during the EPMA and LA-ICP-MS analyses are presented in the  
2 supplementary information files (see S12 and S13: Analytical Precision). Lipari obsidian and  
3 BHVO-2G and show accuracies of typically  $\pm 1$  % with precision varying, as is expected, with  
4 concentration between  $\pm 1$ % for SiO<sub>2</sub> (at 75.17 wt%) to  $\pm 8$  % for MgO (0.04 wt%) in the  
5 Lipari obsidian. For LA-ICP-MS, analyses of ATHO-G show accuracy typically in the  $\pm 2$ -5%  
6 range and precision was generally better than  $\pm 10$ %. Again, there is a general improvement  
7 in precision with element and analyte isotope abundance (see Pearce et al., 2004A; 2011).

8

### 9 **Volcanic provenance and identification of tephra layers using glass shard composition**

10

11 For the seven Icelandic volcanic centres which have erupted during the Holocene, we use a  
12 combination of both the major and trace element composition of their associated tephra  
13 deposits to establish key criteria for their recognition, discrimination, and provenance. These  
14 approaches can be used to identify tephra sourced from different systems as well as  
15 discriminating between tephra sourced from within one system (e.g. Lowe et al., 2017).

16 Tephrochronological studies typically identify and correlate tephra layers by plotting new  
17 geochemical data onto bivariate plots to compare with previously known tephra data. For  
18 many Icelandic tephtras, their identification by these approaches is very well established. We  
19 do not offer a new method for tephra identification in this paper; we do, however, present  
20 our preferred criteria, namely bivariate and ratio plots to best identify the Icelandic tephra  
21 layers presented in this catalogue. Figure 6 shows the sequence for discriminating between  
22 the seven Holocene Icelandic silicic volcanic centres Hekla, Askja, Örfajökull, Katla,  
23 Torfajökull, Eyafjallajökull and Snæfellsjökull. Initially, the volcanic centres can be separated  
24 into high and low alkali groups based on their (normalised) glass shard (Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O) v. SiO<sub>2</sub>  
25 contents on a total alkalis-silica (TAS) diagram. The low alkali group has Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O  
26 concentrations of < 8.25 % and includes Hekla, Askja and Katla, and can be further separated  
27 using glass FeO and TiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. The high alkali group has Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O concentrations  
28 of > 8.25 % and includes Örfajökull, Torfajökull, Eyafjallajökull and Snæfellsjökull eruptives.  
29 They can be separated using their FeO and K<sub>2</sub>O contents with the slight overlap between  
30 Eyafjallajökull and Snæfellsjökull here being eliminated using FeO and MgO contents. Data

1 presented for Eyafjallajökull and Snæfellsjökull are sourced from Larsen *et al.* (1999, 2002).  
2 The Eyafjallajökull samples were also analysed using EPMA in Edinburgh making them directly  
3 comparable to the samples analysed in this paper.

4 Figure 7 is a flow diagram that uses trace element chemistry to identify the main Icelandic  
5 silicic volcanic centres Hekla, Askja, Örfajökull, Katla, and Torfajökull. Once a volcanic  
6 system is identified, it is not incorporated into the subsequent plot. This elimination  
7 procedure allows for a straightforward sequence to discriminate between tephra data sets  
8 and establish the likely provenance of tephra layers. An initial trace element ratio of Zr/Nb  
9 plotted against Ba/Sr immediately isolates the Torfajökull (medium Zr/Nb and Ba/Sr values)  
10 and Örfajökull (high Zr/Nb and high Ba/Sr values) volcanic centres because the Hekla, Askja  
11 and Katla systems show low Ba/Sr concentrations. Plotting Ba/Sr against Nb then allows for  
12 the separation of the Katla (high Nb), Askja (low Nb) and Hekla (medium Nb and a range of  
13 Ba/Sr values) tephra layers. Eyafjallajökull and Snæfellsjökull were not sampled as part of this  
14 project, and no trace element data are currently available for the eruptives from these  
15 volcanic centres.

16

### 17 **Identification of individual tephra layers from within the same volcanic system using glass** 18 **shard composition**

19

20 Individual volcanic centres can be identified using a combination of TAS, FeO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O and  
21 MgO concentrations and selected trace element ratios such as Zr/Nb and Ba/Sr (Figs 6 and 7).  
22 This section highlights which bivariate and ratio plots best discriminate between eruptive  
23 units sourced from within individual volcanic centres focussing on widespread eruptions from  
24 Hekla, Katla and Torfajökull.

25

#### 26 *Discrimination of Hekla tephra layers: major and trace element glass shard compositions*

27 The sequence of plots used for discriminating between the main silicic Hekla layers (H1104,  
28 H3, HS, H4 and H5) using major element chemistry is shown in Figure 8. Plotting the analyses  
29 of glass shards from the tephra layers onto an initial bivariate plot of SiO<sub>2</sub> against FeO enables

1 the layers to be separated into two distinct groups. Group 1 contains the H4 and H5 tephra  
2 layers which generally show very highly evolved SiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (71.25-77.19 wt. %) and  
3 particularly low FeO concentrations (1.45-4.16 wt. %). Group 2 contains the H1104, H3, and  
4 HS tephra layers. The H3 and HS tephra show a broad range of SiO<sub>2</sub> compositions (62.10 –  
5 75.19 wt. %) along with a wide range of FeO concentrations (1.05-10.07 wt. %).

6 Generally, the H4 and H5 tephra layers show near-identical major element geochemical  
7 patterns, but minor variations in FeO and TiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations allow for these elements to be  
8 used as discriminators. A small amount of data overlap does still remain between the two  
9 layers. It must also be noted that the values for FeO and TiO<sub>2</sub> are close to precision levels, and  
10 therefore may cause possible ambiguity when analysing distal shards. The H1104, H3 and HS  
11 tephra layers show very similar geochemical signatures but there are minor differences in  
12 major element compositions between the three layers. The H3 and HS tephra layers are  
13 stratigraphically adjacent but show minor variations in MgO and FeO which are best  
14 recognised when plotted as Mg# [ $Mg\# = \frac{MgO_{wt.\%}}{((MgO_{wt.\%}/MgO_{mol}) + (FeO_{wt.\%}/FeO_{mol}))}$ ]  
15 against CaO concentrations. HS shows overall higher Mg# (0.05-0.10) and lower CaO values  
16 (1.96-3.62 wt. %) whereas H3 shows an overall lower Mg# (0.03-0.12) and higher CaO  
17 concentrations (1.47-4.99 wt. %). The silicic component of the H3 tephra shows a range of  
18 SiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations (62.10-75.19 wt. %) although the SiO<sub>2</sub> range for the H1104 tephra layer  
19 is much narrower (72.21-73.39 wt. %). The more rhyolitic compositions of the H1104 and H3  
20 tephra layers remain practically identical; however, Figure 8 highlights slightly increased K<sub>2</sub>O  
21 concentrations (2.61-4.96 wt. %) in the H1104 tephra layer when compared with K<sub>2</sub>O  
22 concentrations (1.08-3.05 wt. %) in H3. The different ranges of K<sub>2</sub>O allows for differentiation  
23 of the two tephra layers although a marked data overlap remains. If only a few shards were  
24 available (e.g. from a cryptotephra) then K<sub>2</sub>O would not be a reliable means to separate the  
25 two tephra layers without additional information.

26 Complications arise when the HA-HB-HC-HM-HN-HX-HY-HZ tephra layers are added to Figure  
27 8. The silicic components of the tephra layers show a wide range of SiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations  
28 (60.03-75.14 wt. %) with the higher SiO<sub>2</sub> end-members showing consistent overlap with H3  
29 and H1104. The lower SiO<sub>2</sub> end-members do create a distinctive (yet widely scattered) third  
30 group on Figure 8 with apparently lower Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O values than the more widely dispersed  
31 tephra layers (such a pattern relates to lower SiO<sub>2</sub> values), but differentiation within the group

1 itself is not possible because the major element data for each layer shows significant overlap.  
2 The tephra layers also show very similar physical characteristics at proximal locations, their  
3 only distinguishing features being their direction of deposition relative to the Hekla central  
4 volcano (Fig. 9) and their stratigraphic relationships within the sub-groups: HA-HB-HC; HM-  
5 HN; and HX-HY-HZ (Fig. 4). Further information on these tephra layers is available in the  
6 supplementary information.

7 Differentiation of the Hekla silicic tephra layers using trace element data is presented in Figure  
8 10. Plotting trace element ratios of Ba/Zr against Ce/Y separates the major Hekla layers almost  
9 immediately. The overlap between the H4 and H5 tephra layers is lost because of the higher  
10 Ba/Zr values of H5 relative to H4. The HS tephra layer is easily separated from H3 and H1104  
11 because of its particularly low Ba/Zr values. A small overlap between H3 and H1104 does still  
12 remain, but this is notably reduced in comparison with that in Figure 8.

13 The less wide-spread Hekla layers (HA-HB-HC-HM-HN-HX-HY-HZ) plot onto Figure 10 as a  
14 mostly separate group with low Ba/Zr values. There are, however, some analyses that  
15 consistently overlap the H1104, H3, HS, H4 and H5 tephra layers. It is possible that these  
16 analyses either represent a very small fraction of highly evolved silicic magma within these  
17 eruptives, or they represent syn-eruptive inclusion of glass shards from the earlier H5, H4, HS  
18 and H3 eruptions, therefore demonstrating contamination of the tephra layers. If the analyses  
19 are a true reflection of the geochemistry of the HA-HB-HC-HM-HN-HX-HY-HZ layers, then  
20 these analyses must be considered when correlating tephtras at distal locations. Tephra layers  
21 identified and correlated based on analyses of only a few shards, could perhaps be mis-  
22 identified as the more widespread H3, HS, H4, and H5 tephtras when in actual fact they might  
23 represent the HA-HB-HC-HM-HN-HX-HY-HZ layers. Although at present the HA-HB-HC-HM-  
24 HN-HX-HY-HZ tephra layers have not been identified in sequences beyond Iceland, we should  
25 be mindful that small scale-eruptions can spread tephra across wide areas of the North  
26 Atlantic - as exemplified by the 2010 eruption of Eyjafjallajökull. In this regard, attention to  
27 stratigraphic relationships and ages should support geochemical identification as the HA-HB-  
28 HC-HM-HN-HX-HY-HZ layers are younger and thus stratigraphically above the H3, HS, H4, and  
29 H5 tephtras.

30

1 *Discrimination of Torfajökull tephra layers: major and trace element glass shard compositions*

2 Holocene eruptions from the Torfajökull volcanic system are represented by two tephra  
3 layers studied here: Landnám (also known as the Settlement layer; 1123 b2k) and Grákolla  
4 (2200 b2k). Both are silicic in composition and show similar major element compositions. The  
5 layers can be partially separated using major element data, particularly via FeO as the  
6 Landnám tephra shows slightly lower concentrations (1.94-2.76 wt. %) compared to those of  
7 the Grákolla tephra (2.21-3.06 wt. %); however there is a consistent overlap in the major  
8 element data (Fig. 11). Plotting trace element data allows for much clearer differentiation  
9 between the layers with Y and Zr showing that the Landnám tephra has higher concentrations  
10 (Y = 52.17-94.43 ppm; Zr = 596.90-989.60 ppm) of both elements compared to those of  
11 Grákolla (Y = 42.90-67.45 ppm; Zr = 369.25-604.39 ppm) (Fig. 11). Their Zr/Y ratios, however,  
12 are similar, which is consistent with their co-genetic origin. As with the Hekla layers, it is  
13 important to understand the stratigraphy of tephra layers from Torfajökull. The Landnám  
14 tephra is 1123 years b2K and is widely identified across the North Atlantic. The Grákolla  
15 tephra is 2200 b2k and currently has not been identified in sequences outside Iceland. As in  
16 all tephra studies, details of the stratigraphic and age relationships at distal localities are of  
17 great importance to ensure any potential occurrences of the Grákolla tephra are not missed,  
18 nor misidentified as Landnám.

19

20 *Discrimination of Katla tephra layers: major and trace element glass shard compositions*

21 The Katla volcanic system has erupted several silicic tephra layers including SILK UN, YN, LN  
22 and MN. The SILK UN and LN layers were sampled and analysed as part of this project.  
23 Additional major element data for all four layers are taken from Larsen et al. (2001) and  
24 Dugmore (2000). Glass analyses of the SILK UN tephra can consistently be separated from  
25 those of the other tephra layers using a range of major element plots (e.g. MgO v TiO<sub>2</sub>; Fig.  
26 12). The SILK UN tephra shows systematically higher MgO and TiO<sub>2</sub> values (MgO = 1.27-1.42  
27 wt. %; TiO<sub>2</sub> = 1.28-1.45 wt. %) than those of the other SILK tephra layers (MgO = 0.54-1.23  
28 wt.%; TiO<sub>2</sub> = 0.95-1.31 wt. %). The SILK LN, MN, and YN layers show consistent overlap of  
29 their major element chemistries. Trace element data have been collected for the UN and LN  
30 layers, and these can be separated by plotting Y against Ce (Fig. 12), although data are limited.

1 The UN layer shows a smaller range in Y values (66.7-84.6 ppm) compared to that of LN (63.5-  
2 93.2 ppm), and these values are also useful when plotted against Ce concentrations for both  
3 layers. Other trace element plots, however, show some overlap between these two layers  
4 (UN and LN). Undoubtedly the addition of trace element data for the MN and YN tephra layers  
5 would assist in identifying individual tephra layers from the Katla system and this approach  
6 should be a priority for any future work.

7

## 8 **Conclusions**

9 The data presented in this paper are the first catalogue of high quality major and trace  
10 element analyses collected for glass from Holocene silicic tephra layers sourced from seven  
11 Icelandic volcanic centres at proximal reference locations. Most of the tephra layers are  
12 widespread, established tephra marker horizons for the North Atlantic region. Other tephra  
13 layers included in the catalogue of analyses are less widespread and currently only recognised  
14 in the proximal record. The data show that major and trace element compositions can be  
15 used to establish tephra provenance and in most instances can also be used to identify and  
16 discriminate between tephra layers sourced from within the same volcanic system.

17 Systematic comparisons with the data and criteria presented here to discriminate between  
18 these layers should support distal tephrochronological studies in identifying and correlating  
19 cryptotephra horizons. The provision of data from recognised layers and localities in proximal  
20 locations in Iceland will reduce the need to identify and correlate new tephra finds to distal  
21 tephra occurrences. This development in turn will limit the possibility for tephra mis-  
22 identifications to persist into future studies. The inclusion of different eruption phases and  
23 chemistries from each tephra layer may also provide potential for correlations with distal  
24 tephra layers without a known source.

25 The catalogue in its current format, however, is incomplete. Analysis and compilation of more  
26 stratigraphically constrained tephra layers, both widespread and not, from every volcanic  
27 system in Iceland would improve the quality of the catalogue and would provide a real  
28 opportunity to understand the extensive Icelandic contribution to North Atlantic  
29 tephrostratigraphy.

1

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9

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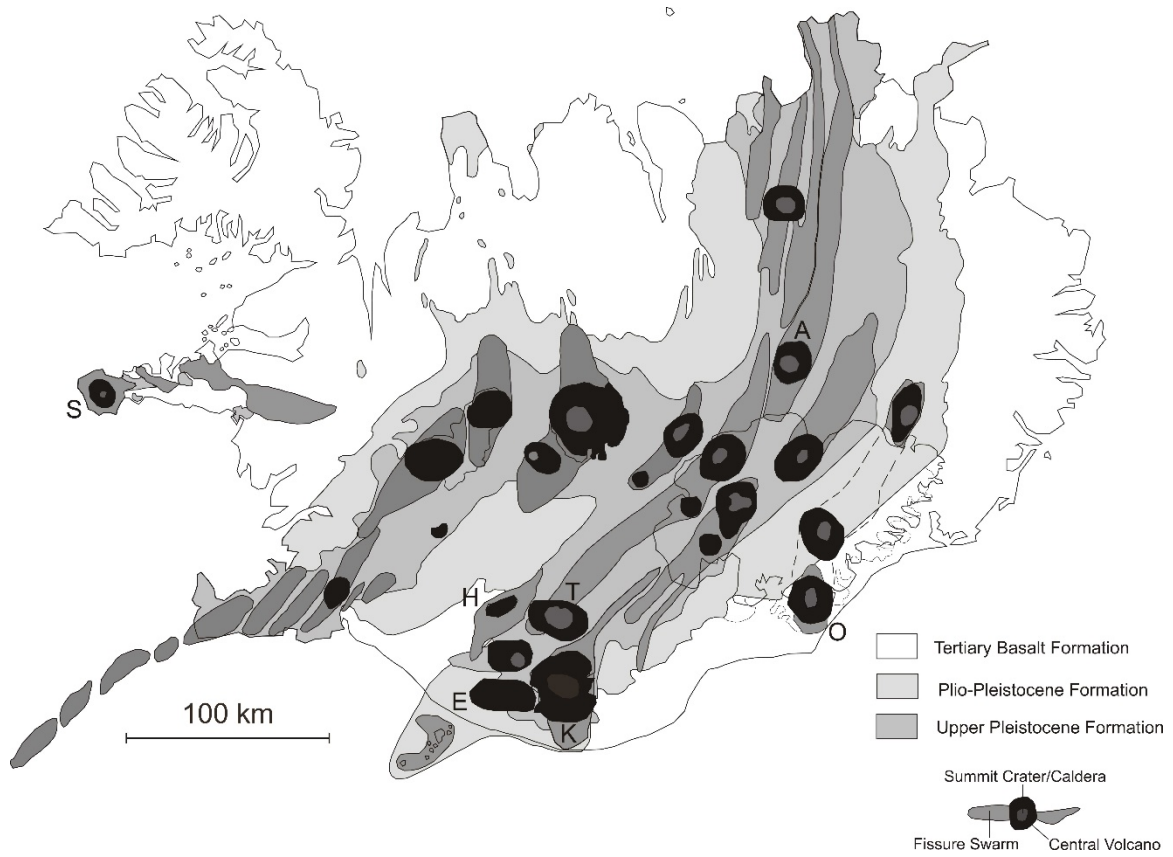
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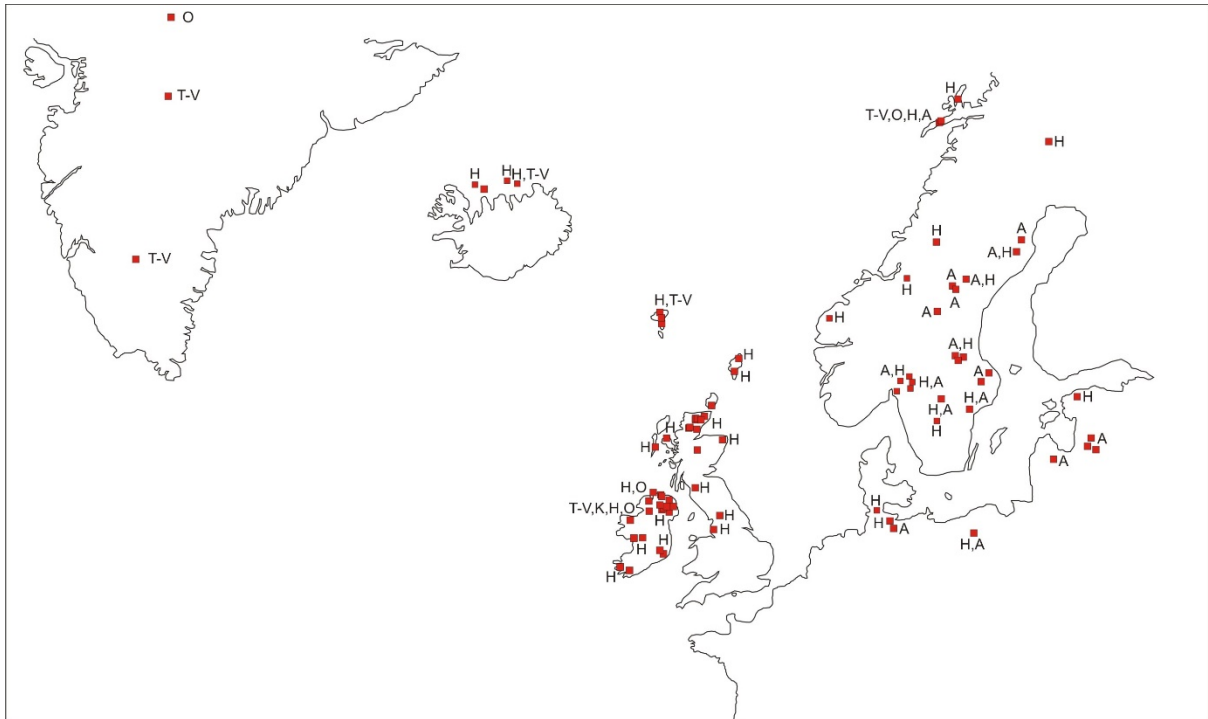
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2 **Figure 1:** Map showing the location and the distribution of the 30 active volcanic systems identified  
 3 within Iceland superimposed onto the regional geological subdivisions recorded in Iceland. Volcanoes  
 4 known to have produced silicic magma are labelled Hekla (H), Torfajökull (T), Katla (K), Öræfajökull  
 5 (O), Askja (A), Snæfellsnes (S) and Eyjafjallajökull (E) (adapted from Thordarson and Larsen, 2007).

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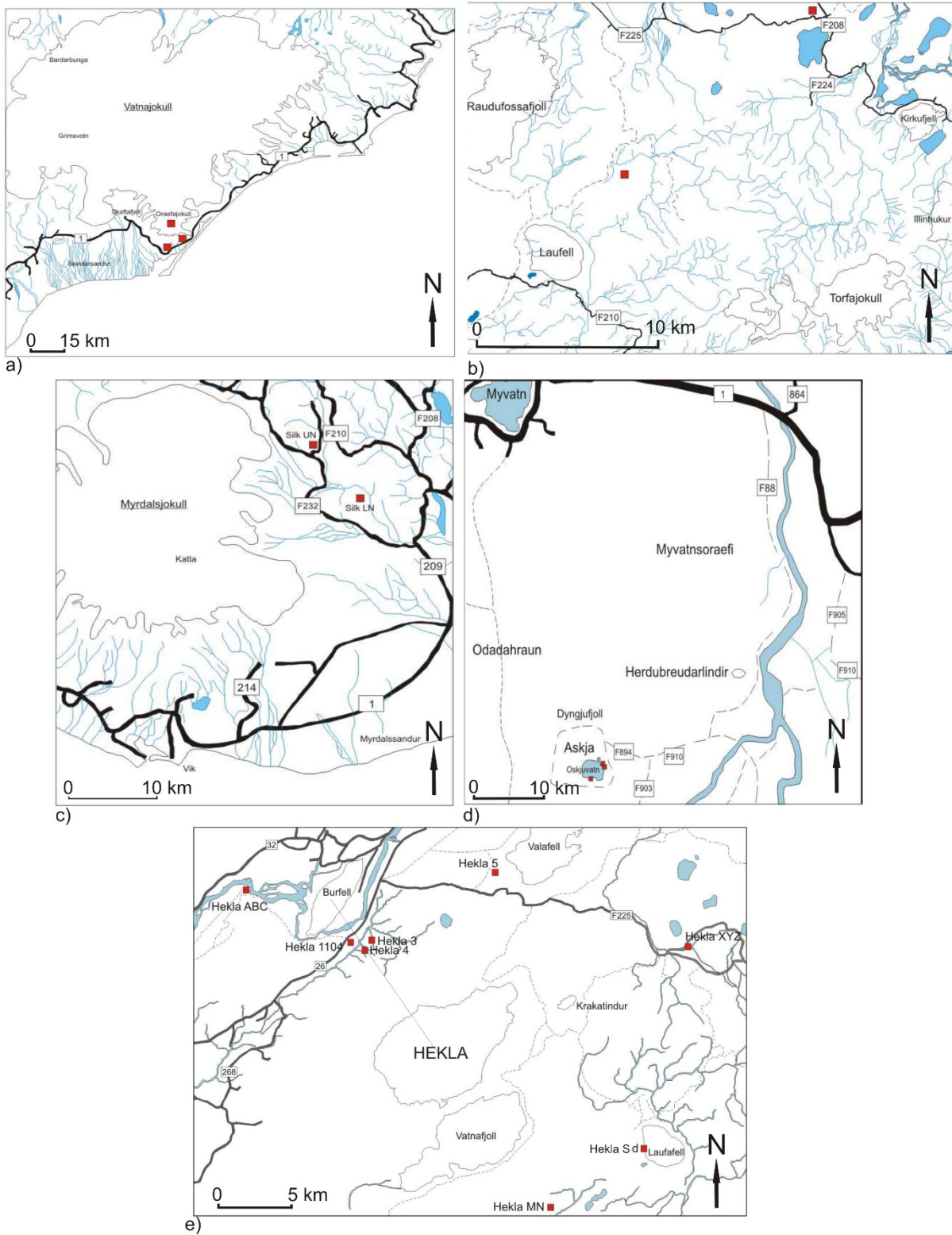
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2 **Figure 2:** Localities across the North Atlantic region where cryptotephra horizons of Icelandic origin  
 3 have been identified by the community. Localities on the map specifically show where the tephra  
 4 layers analysed in this paper have been identified. Tephra-derived glass shards have been identified  
 5 in marine, fluvial, glacial and terrestrial deposits and correlated to Icelandic sources using geochemical  
 6 analyses. Letters denote which system produced the tephras identified at each location: O:  
 7 Öräfajökull; T-V: Torfajökull–Vatnaöldur; H: Hekla; A: Askja (Dugmore, 1989; Palais *et al.* 1991;  
 8 Bennett, 1992; Blackford *et al.* 1992; Dugmore *et al.* 1992, 1995a, 1996; Hall *et al.* 1994a; van den  
 9 Bogaard *et al.* 1994, 2002a,b; Charman *et al.* 1995; Grönvold, 1995; Pilcher *et al.* 1995, 1996a,b, 2005;  
 10 Pilcher and Hall, 1996; Oldfield *et al.* 1997; Wells *et al.* 1997; Zielinski, 1997; Boyle *et al.* 1998, 2004;  
 11 Caseldine *et al.* 1998; Dugmore and Newton, 1998; Eiríksson *et al.* 2000, 2004; Wastegård, 2001, 2005;  
 12 Larsen *et al.* 2002; Van Den Bogaard and Schminke, 2002; Zillén *et al.* 2002; Bergman *et al.* 2004;  
 13 Chambers *et al.* 2004; ; Langdon and Barber, 2004; Plunkett *et al.* 2004; Davies *et al.* 2007;  
 14 Kristijansdóttir *et al.* 2007; Swindles *et al.* 2007, 2010, 2013; Wastegård *et al.* 2008; Dörfler *et al.* 2012;  
 15 Lawson *et al.* 2012; Wastegård and Boyle, 2012; Housley, *et al.* 2014; Roland *et al.* 2014; Stivrins *et*  
 16 *al.* 2016; Watson *et al.* 2016; Wulf *et al.* 2016.

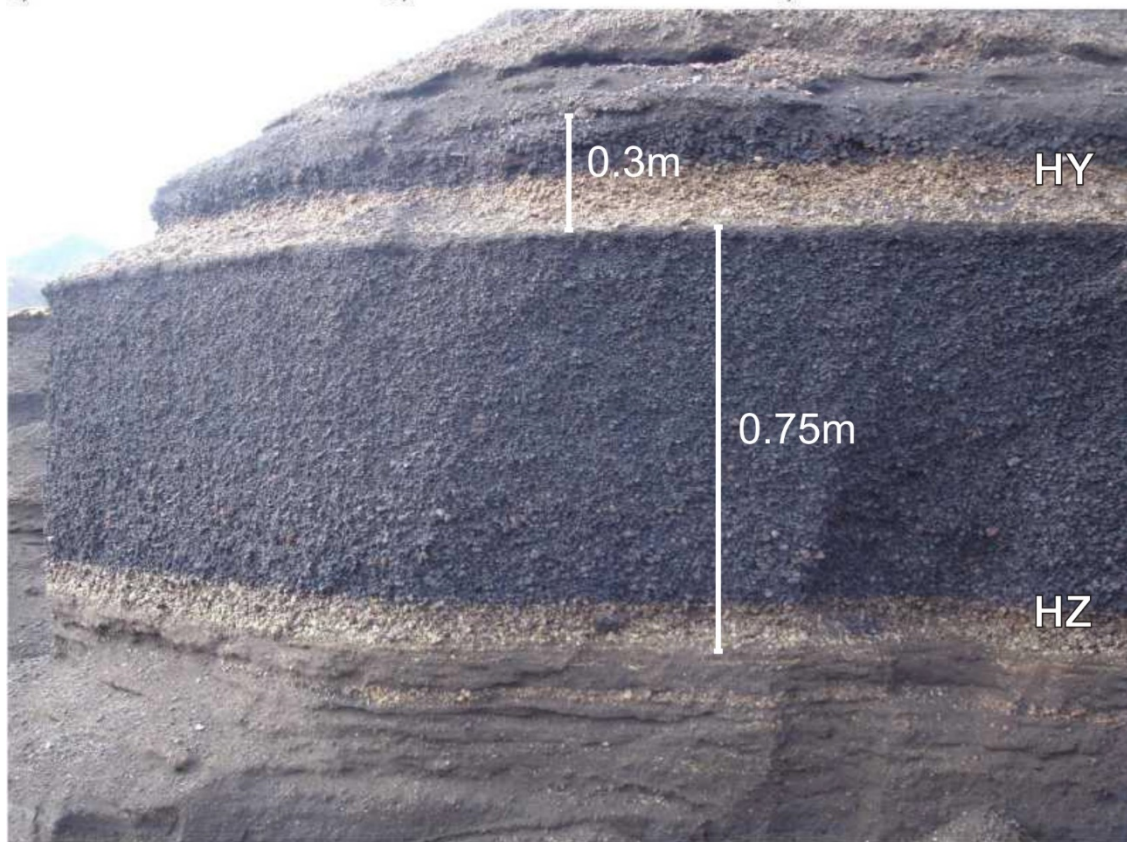
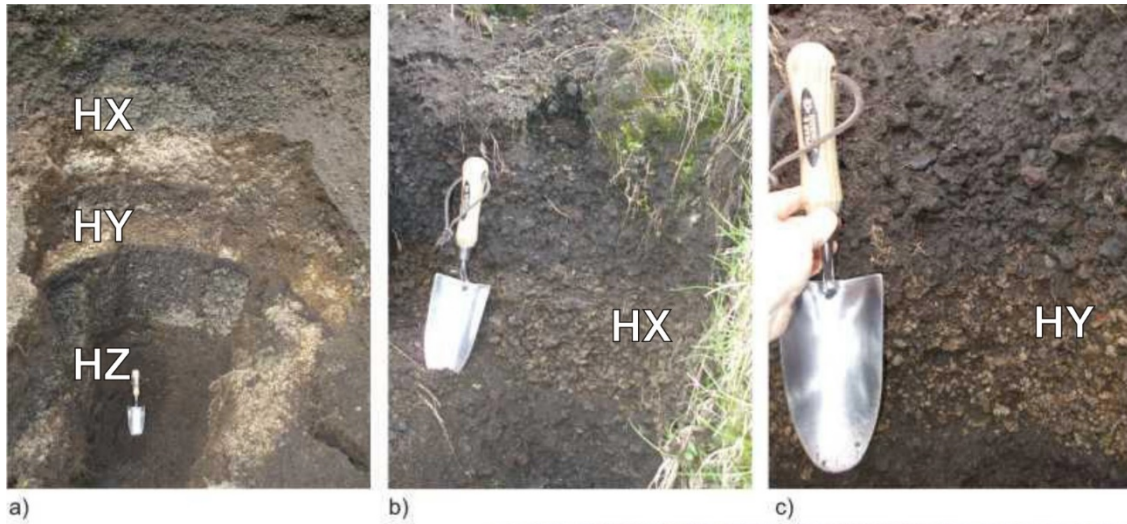
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3 **Figure 3:** Sampling localities of Holocene silicic layers from (a) Öræfajökull 1362, (b) Torfajökull:  
4 Grákolla and Landnám, (c) Katla Silk layers, (d) Askja 1875, (e) Hekla 1104, 3, 4, 5, S, ABC, MN, XYZ.  
5 Further information on sampling localities is included in the supplementary information.

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**Figure 4:** H X-Y-Z tephra layers at the sampling location near Saudleysur on the banks of the

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Helliskvísl River and route F225. a) Reference section containing HX at the top, HY in the middle

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and HZ at the base of the deposit. b) HX tephra layer. c) HY tephra layer. d) HZ tephra layer on

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the banks of the Rauðufossakvísl near Sátubarn. Photographs: Rh. Meara (a-c) and K. Roberts

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(d).



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2 **Figure 5:** Pumice sample from the Grákolla tephra layer showing magma mingling between silicic and  
3 mafic components. Pen lid for scale. Photograph: Rh. H. Meara

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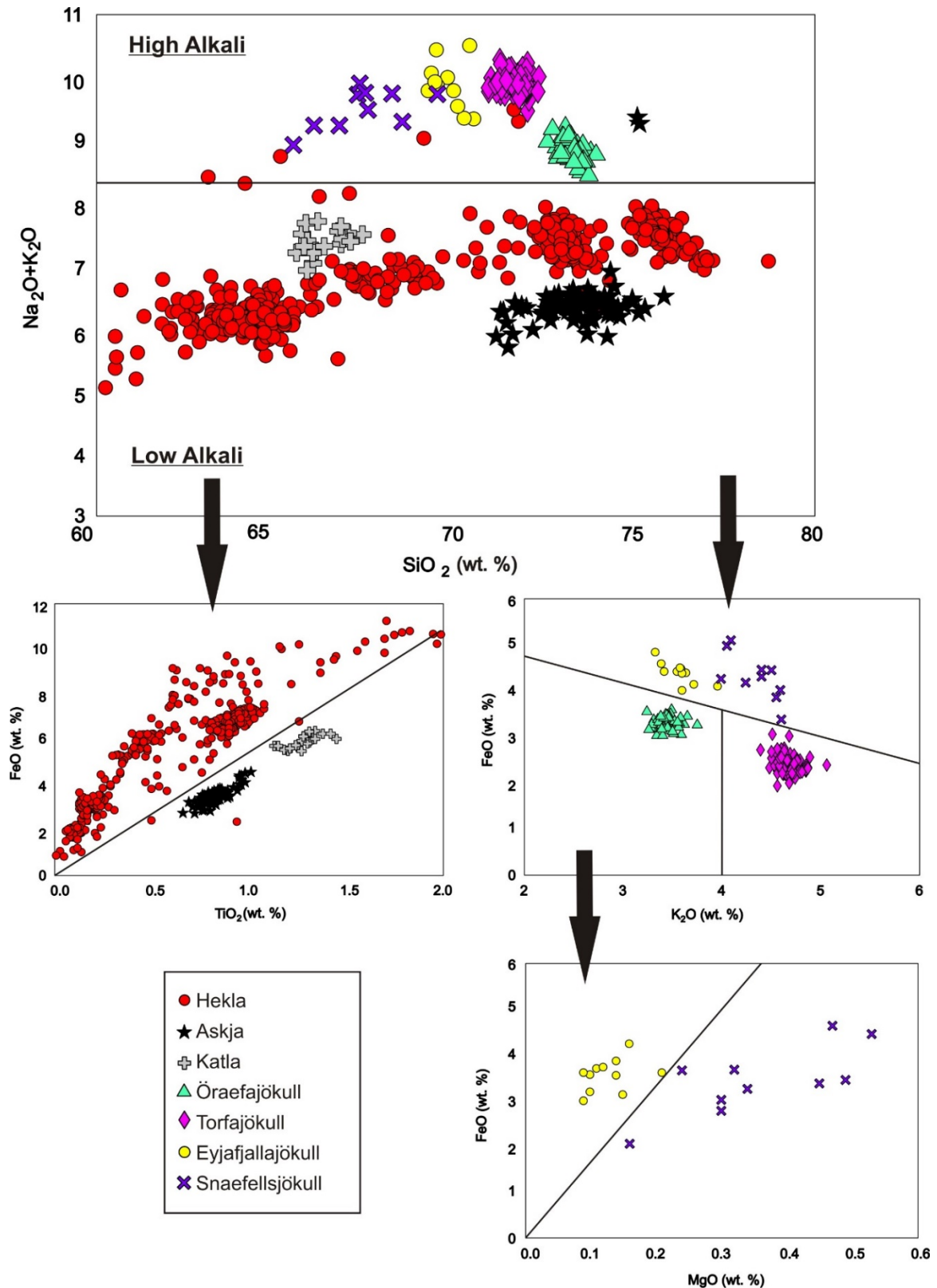
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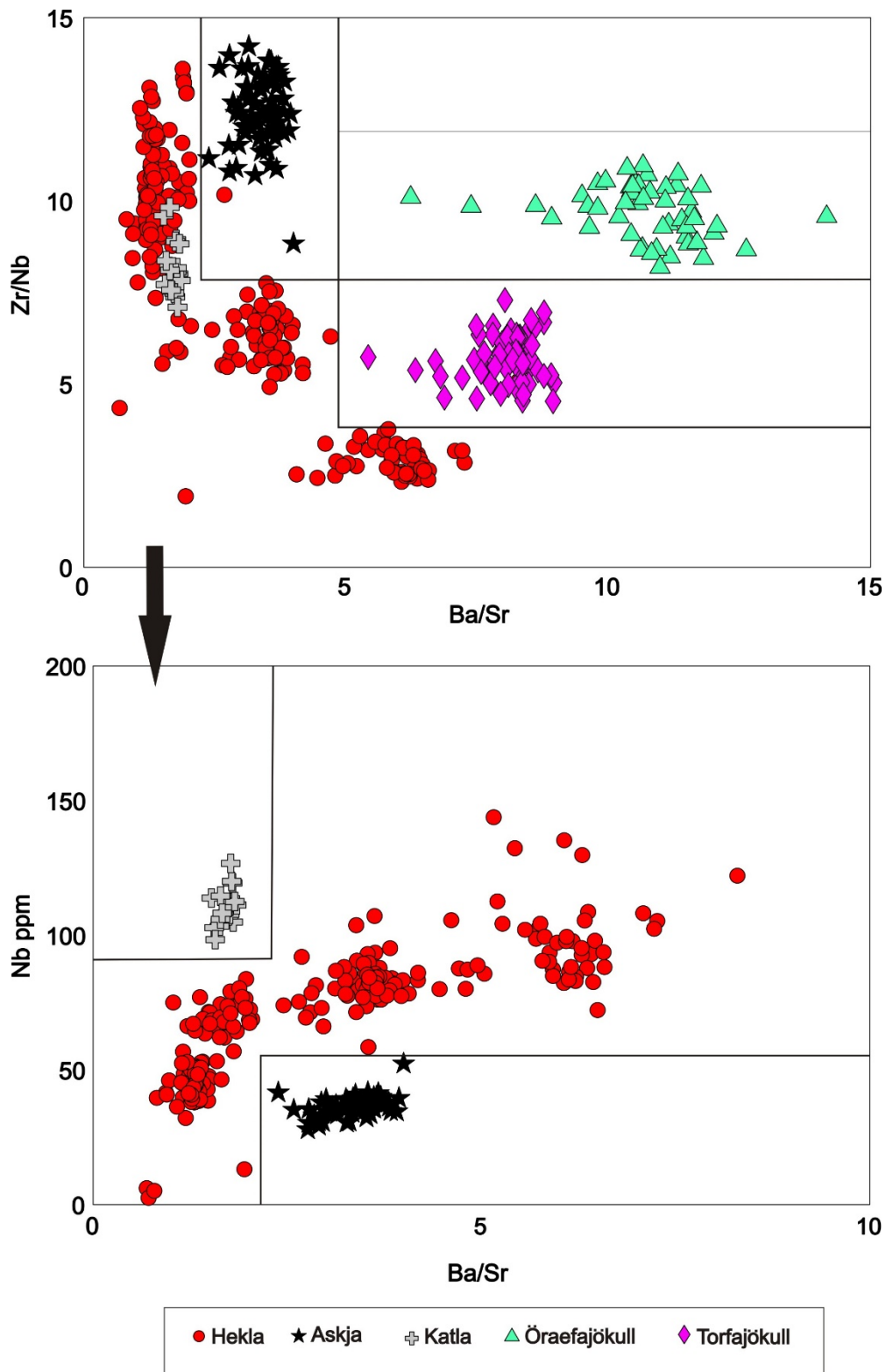
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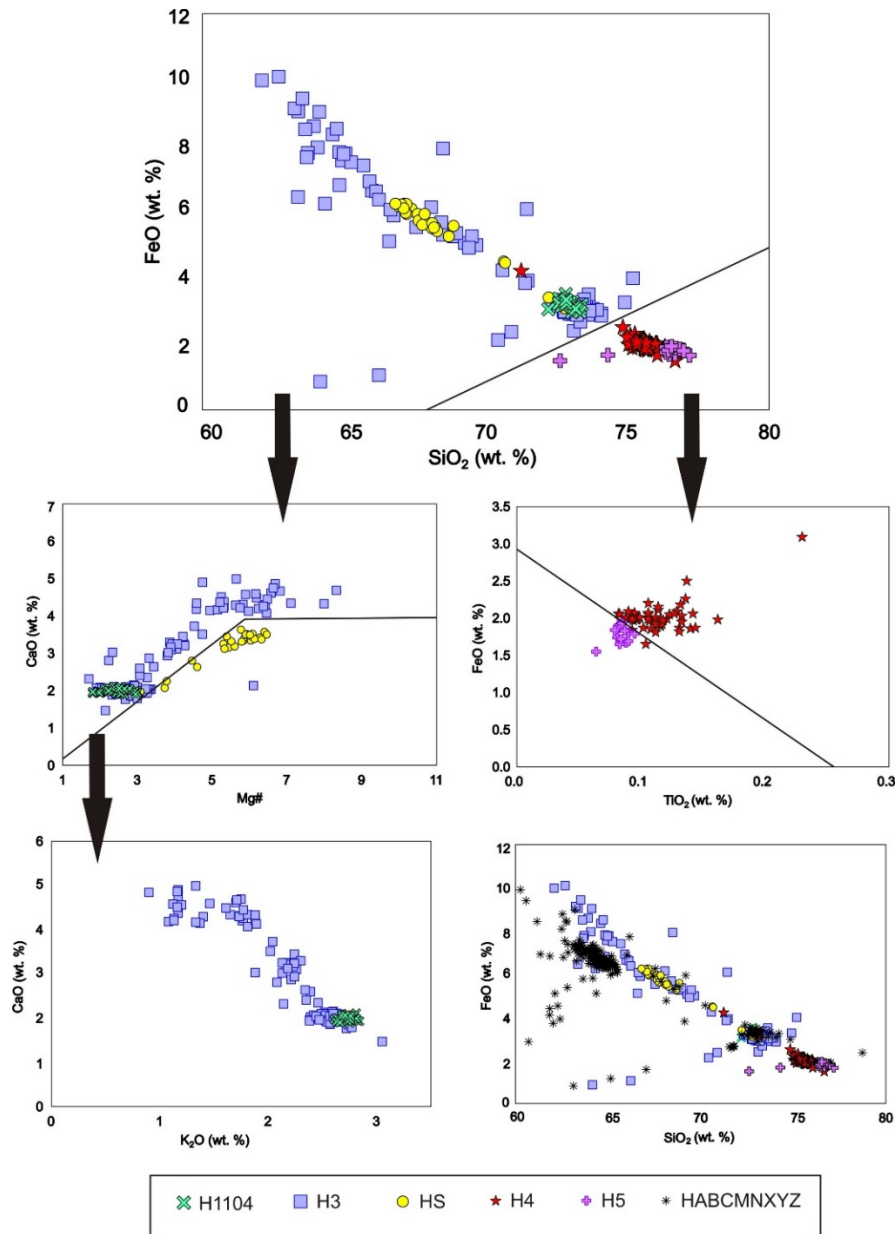
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2 **Figure 6:** Total alkali silica plot of the Icelandic volcanic systems Hekla, Askja, Katla, Öraefajökull,  
 3 Torfajökull, Eyjafjallajökull and Snæfellsjökull. Data for Eyjafjallajökull are sourced from Larsen *et al.*  
 4 (1999) and data for Snæfellsjökull are sourced from Larsen *et al.* (2002). All analyses are normalised  
 5 (presented on an anhydrous basis).



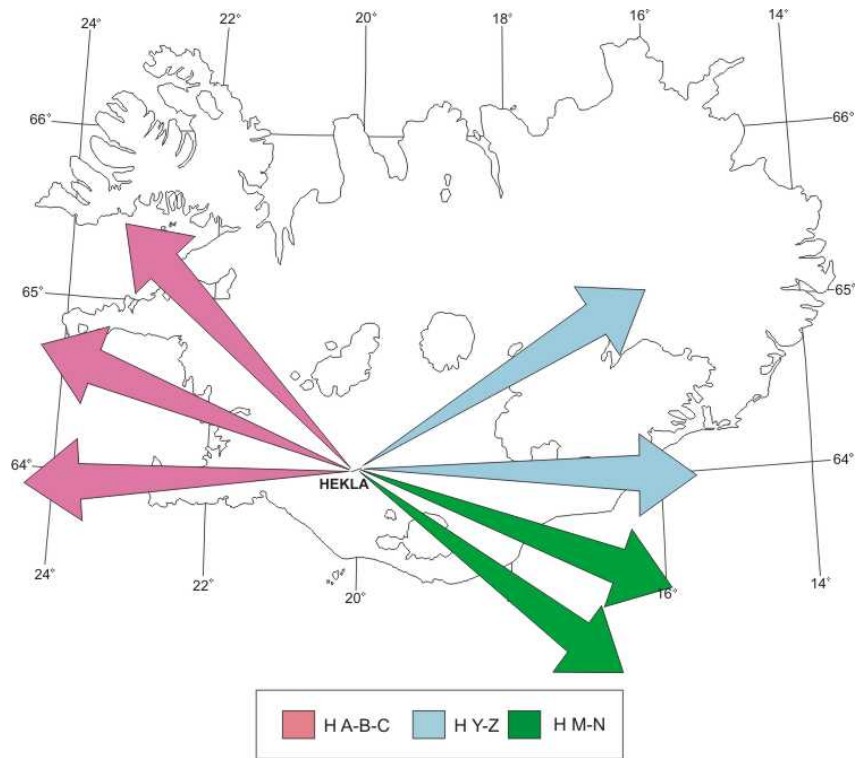
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2 **Figure 7:** Bivariate plots of trace and rare earth element combinations for the Hekla, Askja, Katla,  
 3 Öraefajökull, and Torfajökull volcanic systems. Plotting trace element ratios allows for swift  
 4 discrimination of the volcanic centres. Ba/Sr values are highest in Öraefajökull and Torfajökull tephras  
 5 which in turn can be separated by Zr/Nb values. Variation in Nb concentrations also allows for  
 6 discrimination between the Hekla, Askja and Katla volcanic systems.



**Figure 8:** A basic methodology for identifying the main tephra layers sourced within the Hekla volcanic system (H1104, H3, HS, H4 and H5) using glass major element data which are all normalised. Plotting SiO<sub>2</sub> and FeO allows the Hekla tephra layers to be sub-divided into two groups: group 1 H4-H5; group 2 H1104-H3-HS. Separating the H4 and H5 layers is possible by plotting TiO<sub>2</sub> and FeO. Accurately identifying the tephra layers in group 2 is slightly more difficult. HS can be distinguished using Mg# whereas H3 and H1104 show differences in K<sub>2</sub>O concentration. However, a small amount of overlap still remains between the analyses of the two layers. An issue arises when the HA-HB-HC-HM-HN-HX-HY-HZ tephra layers are included as the more silicic end members of glass from these tephras show consistent overlap with H3 and H1104. The major element compositions of the glass from HA-HB-HC-HM-HN-HX-HY-HZ layers are very similar and do not allow the tephra layers to be discriminated.

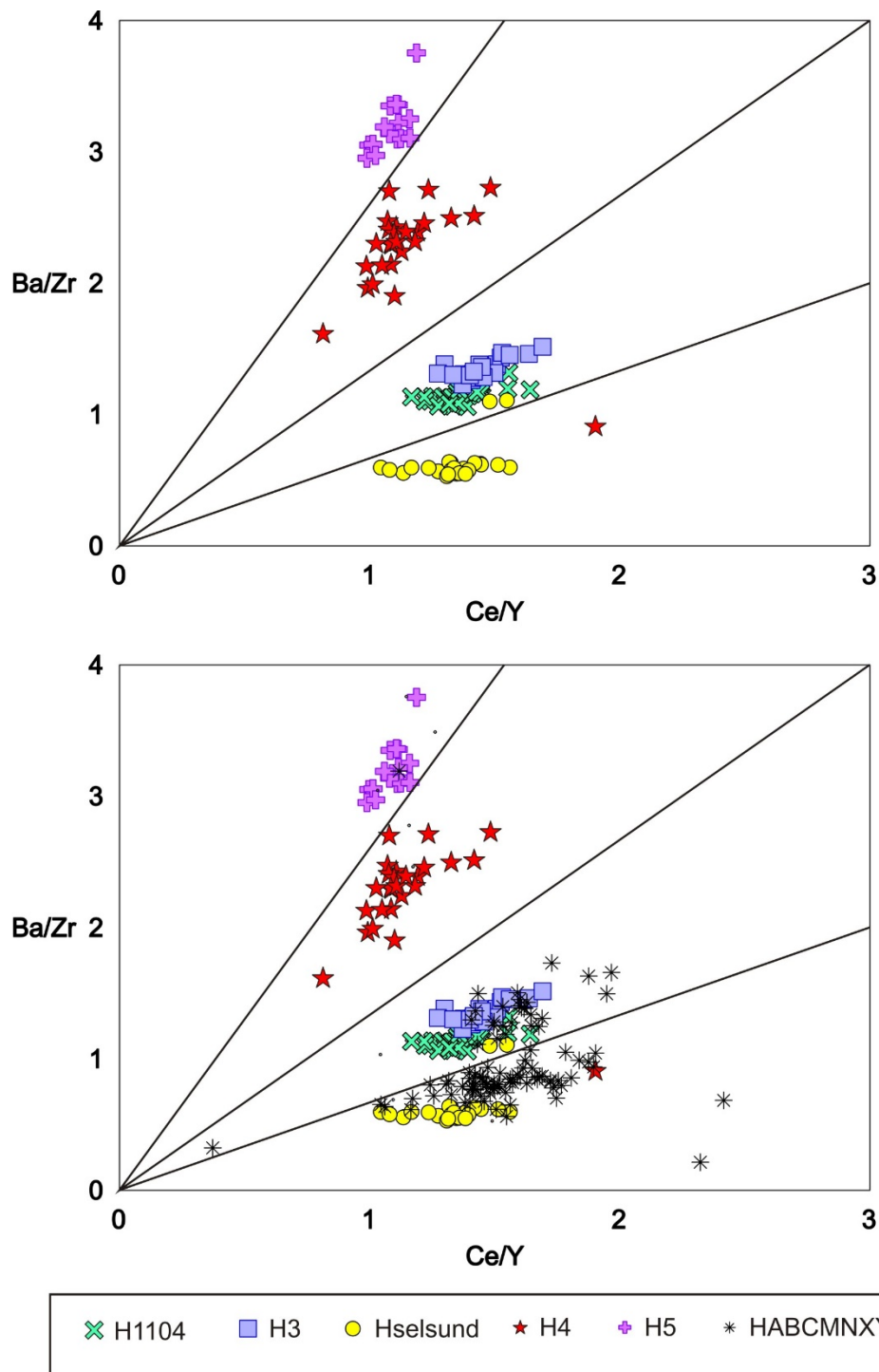




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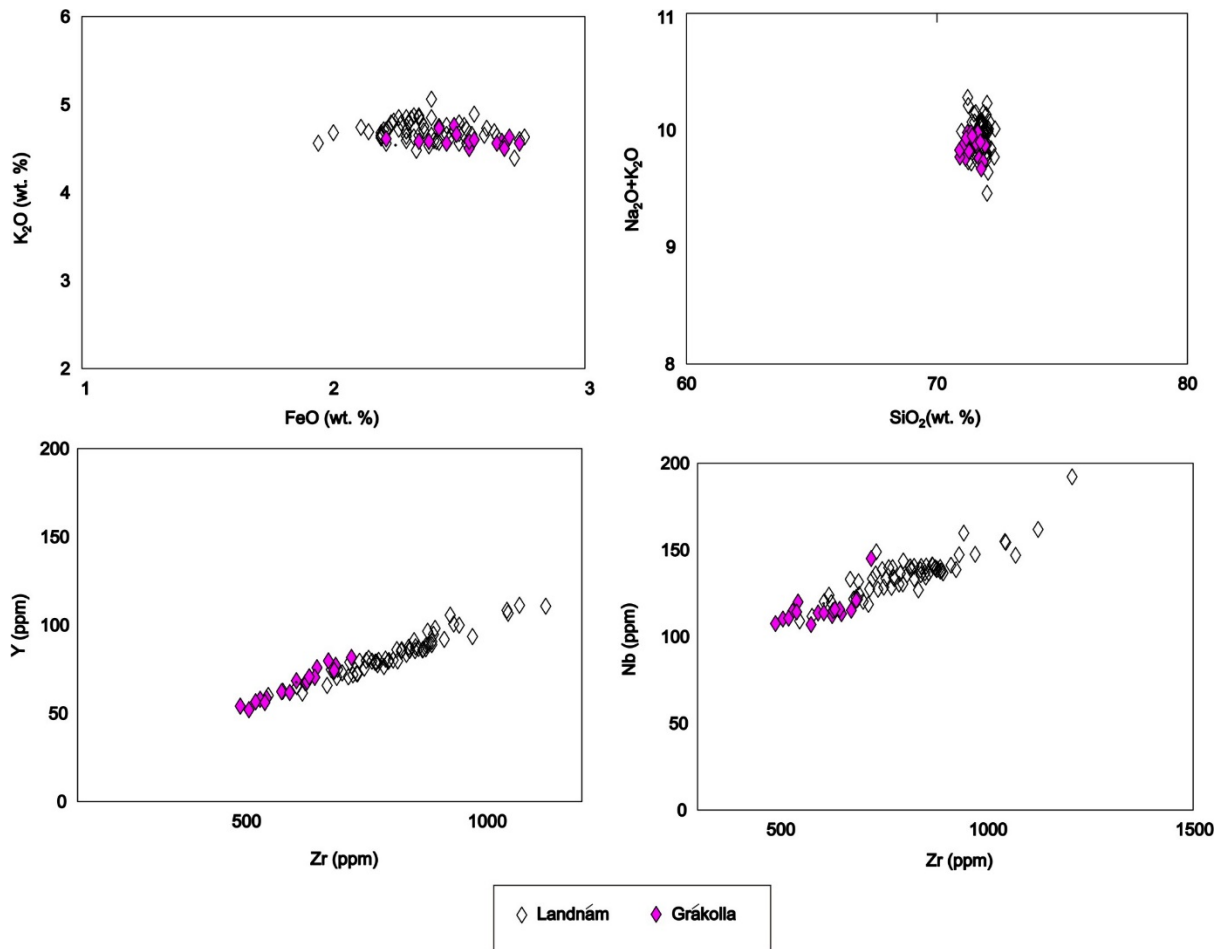
2 **Figure 9:** The assumed main axes of deposition for the seven less-widespread proximal Hekla  
 3 eruptions HA, HB, HC, HM, HN, HY and HZ. From Larsen and Eiríksson (2008).

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2 **Figure 10:** Plotting the trace element ratios of Ba/Zr and Ce/Y allows for a relatively straightforward  
 3 discrimination of the major Hekla tephra layers (H1104, H3, HS, H4 and H5). Glasses from the H4 and  
 4 H5 tephra layers show relatively high Ba/Zr values which eliminates the overlap shown in the major  
 5 element data. HS shows particularly low Ba/Zr values which easily separates the tephra from the H3  
 6 and H1104 layers. A slight data overlap remains between the H3 and H1104 tephra layers but this  
 7 overlap is at its smallest when using the Ba/Zr ratios. Inclusion of the proximal tephra layers (HA, HB,  
 8 HC etc) causes overlap with the H1104, H3 and HS layers mirroring the major element data.



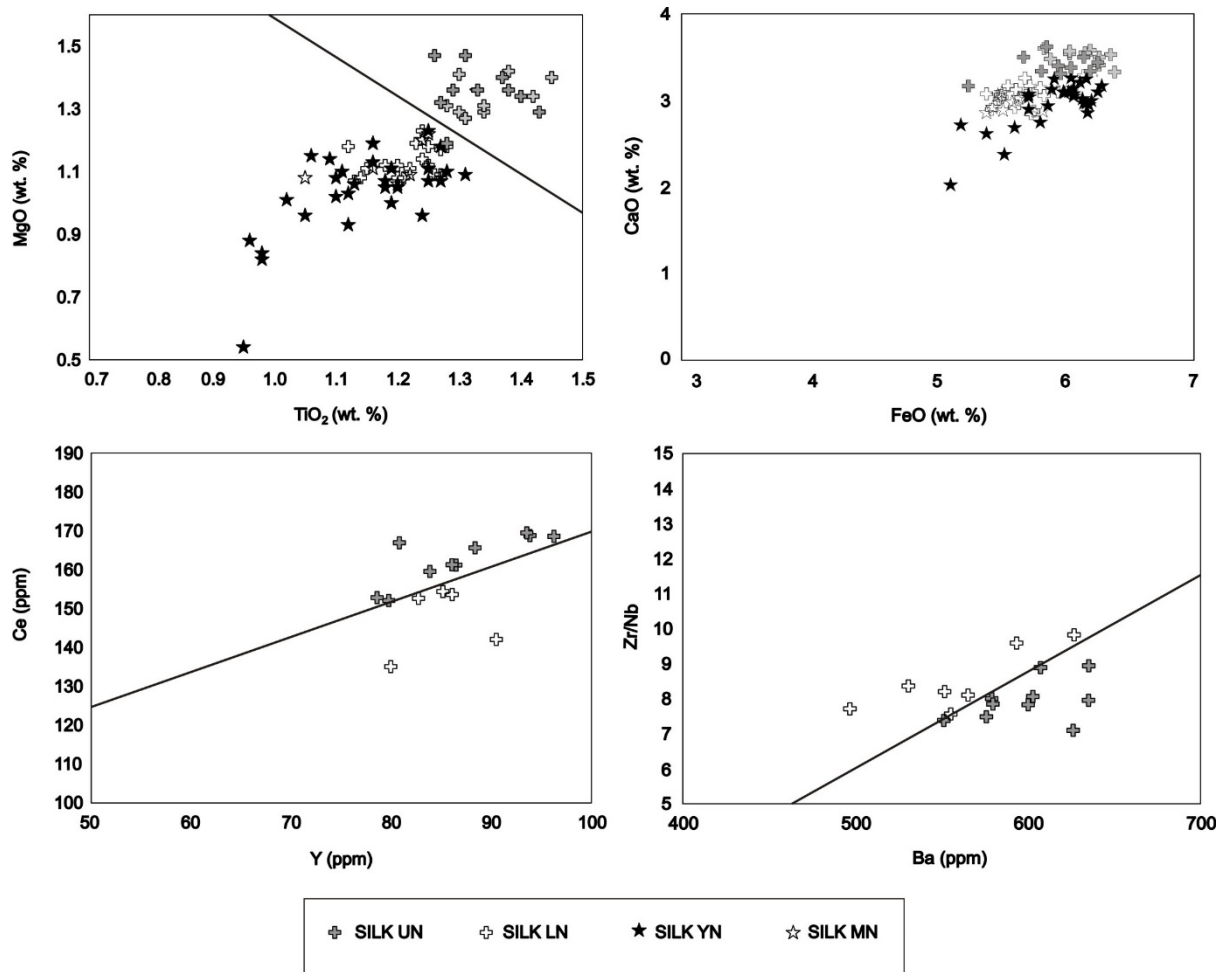
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2 **Figure 11:** Bivariate plots of major and trace element data for glass shards of the Grákolla and  
 3 Landnám tephra layers of the Torfajökull volcanic system. All major analyses are normalised. The  
 4 tephra layers can be loosely separated using major elements (e.g. K<sub>2</sub>O and FeO), but considerable  
 5 overlap remains in the data. Trace elements can be used to separate the layers with Y and Zr  
 6 particularly minimising, but not eliminating, the overlap.

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2 **Figure 12:** Bivariate plots of major, trace and rare earth element data for the Silk tephra layers from  
 3 the Katla volcanic system. All major element analyses are normalised. SILK UN and LN were sampled  
 4 as part of this project, with glass major element data for SILK MN, YN and additional UN and LN data  
 5 derived from Larsen *et al.* (2001) and Dugmore *et al.* (2000). Data for the UN and LN layers by Larsen  
 6 those collected for this project. Using glass major element data, the SILK UN layer is easily identified,  
 7 particularly using MgO and TiO<sub>2</sub>. However, there is substantial overlap between the SILK LN, YN and  
 8 MN layers. Trace element data are only available for the SILK UN and LN layers. Although there is some  
 9 overlap between these layers most of the trace element plots, they can be separated by plotting Y and  
 10 Ce or Zr/Nb ratios with Ba. To successfully discriminate between the Katla layers using trace elements,  
 11 the MN and YN layers must be analysed, as well as further data collection on the UN and LN layers.

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1 **Table 1:** Volcanic systems and individual tephra layers analysed for this paper. The age of each  
 2 eruption is also recorded, both as age b2000 and as conventional <sup>14</sup>C radio carbon dates +/- 1 standard  
 3 deviation (Thorarinsson, 1958, 1963, 1967; Larsen and Thorarinsson, 1977; Sigurdsson and Sparks,  
 4 1981; Dugmore *et al.* 1995; Grönvold *et al.* 1995; Boyle, 1998; Larsen *et al.* 2001; Selbekk and  
 5 Trønnes, 2007; Larsen and Eiríksson, 2008, Larsen *et al.* 2019).

Source volcano	Tephra layer	Age (b2000)	<sup>14</sup> C age BP
Hekla	H1104	896	
Hekla	H3	3060	2879±34
Hekla	HS	3840	3515±55
Hekla	H4	4250	3826±12
Hekla	H5	7125	6185±90
Hekla	HA	2460	2390±25  2660±80
	HB	2800	
	HC	2840	
	HM	2890	
	HN	2920	
	HX	2260	
	HY	2680	
	HZ	2760	
Askja	A1875	125	
Öræfajökull	Ö 1362	638	
Katla	UN	2830	2660±50
Katla	LN	3440	3139±40
Torfajökull / Vatnaöldur	Landnám	1123	
Torfajökull / Vatnaöldur	Grákolla	c. 2200	

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1 **Table 2:** Major element composition (wt. %) of glass shards from Icelandic Holocene silicic tephra layers. Data  
2 have been normalised (non-normalised totals [-n] are noted in the final column for comparison) and 1 standard  
3 deviation is calculated. Raw data are available as supplementary information (see Table S13).

Tephra	SiO <sub>2</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO <sub>t</sub>	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Total	Total-n
<b>H1104-71</b>	57.21	2.10	13.75	11.56	0.30	2.53	6.18	3.95	1.46	0.97	100.00	99.54
S.D. (n=1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>H1104-71</b>	72.95	0.20	13.87	3.22	0.12	0.12	1.97	4.79	2.74	0.02	100.00	99.38
S.D. (n=9)	0.33	0.04	0.22	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.53
<b>H1104-72</b>	72.73	0.22	14.01	3.19	0.12	0.17	2.00	4.80	2.73	0.02	100.00	98.83
S.D. (n=10)	0.28	0.02	0.33	0.14	0.01	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.91
<b>H1104-73</b>	72.99	0.17	13.92	3.19	0.12	0.11	2.00	4.76	2.72	0.02	100.00	99.40
S.D. (n=10)	0.18	0.03	0.18	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.11
<b>H1104 avg</b>	72.39	0.26	13.93	3.47	0.13	0.21	2.13	4.76	2.69	0.05	100.00	99.21
S.D. (n=30)	2.83	0.34	0.25	1.50	0.03	0.44	0.75	0.21	0.24	0.17	0.00	0.88
<b>H3-79</b>	70.63	0.28	14.54	4.29	0.32	0.23	2.63	4.68	2.34	0.05	100.00	98.54
S.D. (n=11)	1.98	0.08	0.45	1.06	0.03	0.08	0.48	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.00	1.87
<b>H3-76</b>	64.47	0.66	15.16	7.69	0.23	0.77	4.43	4.88	1.50	0.20	100.00	100.12
S.D. (n=10)	0.71	0.07	0.68	0.79	0.05	0.17	0.27	0.44	0.31	0.04	0.00	0.72
<b>H3-76</b>	72.96	0.18	14.17	2.98	0.10	0.12	2.09	4.85	2.51	0.02	100.00	99.13
S.D. (n=20)	0.88	0.03	0.75	0.34	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.45	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.77
<b>H3-73</b>	73.24	0.18	14.04	3.03	0.11	0.12	2.01	4.65	2.60	0.02	100.00	98.38
S.D. (n=19)	0.36	0.04	0.26	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.27	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.46
<b>H3-70</b>	64.93	0.71	14.96	7.70	0.22	0.77	4.42	4.54	1.52	0.22	100.00	99.35
S.D. (n=20)	1.64	0.19	0.78	1.42	0.04	0.29	0.24	1.21	0.29	0.08	0.00	0.77
<b>H3-70</b>	71.00	0.31	14.43	4.48	0.16	0.16	0.26	4.42	2.35	0.05	100.00	99.15
S.D. (n=18)	2.44	0.09	0.70	1.17	0.03	0.12	0.68	1.16	0.26	0.03	0.00	0.88
<b>H3-66</b>	73.19	0.16	13.94	3.09	0.11	0.14	2.01	4.78	2.55	0.02	100.00	98.65
S.D. (n=21)	0.33	0.05	0.27	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.20	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.59
<b>H3 avg</b>	70.45	0.34	14.40	4.56	0.17	0.32	2.81	4.68	2.24	0.08	100.00	98.99
S.D. (n=119)	3.71	0.24	0.71	2.10	0.07	0.30	1.04	0.72	0.48	0.09	0.00	0.99
<b>HS-77</b>	68.83	0.42	14.87	5.19	0.16	0.46	3.15	4.69	2.13	0.09	100.00	98.86
S.D. (n=10)	2.01	0.11	0.30	1.09	0.03	0.16	0.57	0.12	0.21	0.03	0.00	0.69
<b>HS-77</b>	59.63	1.66	14.02	10.48	0.29	1.96	5.48	4.18	1.57	0.74	100.00	98.42
S.D. (n=12)	3.64	0.71	0.69	1.70	0.04	0.93	0.98	0.36	0.22	0.39	0.00	0.83
<b>HS-78</b>	67.75	0.44	14.96	5.81	0.18	0.57	3.30	4.79	2.07	0.13	100.00	99.14
S.D. (n=11)	1.45	0.08	0.31	0.68	0.02	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.31
<b>HS-79</b>	68.95	0.39	14.75	5.26	0.17	0.45	3.04	4.75	2.15	0.09	100.00	99.32
S.D. (n=6)	1.92	0.09	0.45	0.93	0.03	0.13	0.49	0.15	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.67
<b>HS avg</b>	65.71	0.80	14.61	7.00	0.21	0.95	3.90	4.57	1.94	0.30	100.00	98.88
S.D. (n=37)	4.79	0.70	0.62	2.63	0.06	0.85	1.25	0.34	0.31	0.36	0.00	0.72
<b>H4-101</b>	60.02	1.33	14.72	10.02	0.27	1.97	5.56	4.21	1.51	0.40	100.00	98.80
S.D. (n=9)	5.30	0.81	0.17	2.07	0.02	1.70	1.87	0.71	0.41	0.21	0.00	0.58
<b>H4-101</b>	75.06	0.16	13.35	2.25	0.10	0.03	1.44	4.79	2.86	0.01	100.00	98.87
S.D. (n=10)	1.35	0.08	0.39	0.69	0.03	0.02	0.38	0.11	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.74
<b>H4-96</b>	75.55	0.13	13.24	2.01	0.09	0.02	1.33	4.74	2.91	0.00	100.00	98.67
S.D. (n=10)	0.26	0.01	0.22	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.57
<b>H4-94</b>	75.65	0.11	13.19	1.94	0.17	0.02	1.35	4.68	2.89	0.00	100.00	97.22
S.D. (n=4)	0.38	0.01	0.24	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00	3.75
<b>H4-92</b>	75.46	0.11	13.19	2.09	0.24	0.02	1.35	4.62	2.92	0.00	100.00	98.16
S.D. (n=9)	0.33	0.02	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.60
<b>H4-89</b>	75.48	0.14	13.16	2.05	0.12	0.03	1.40	4.77	2.89	0.00	100.00	98.48
S.D. (n=14)	0.74	0.05	0.33	0.31	0.07	0.03	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.71

1 **Table 2:** (continued)

<b>Tephra</b>	<b>SiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>FeO<sub>t</sub></b>	<b>MnO</b>	<b>MgO</b>	<b>CaO</b>	<b>Na<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total-n</b>
<b>H4-87</b>	75.80	0.11	13.19	1.92	0.24	0.02	1.30	4.56	2.84	0.00	100.00	98.37
S.D. (n=10)	0.26	0.01	0.19	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.51
<b>H4-86</b>	75.83	0.10	13.08	1.92	0.23	0.02	1.30	4.58	2.95	0.00	100.00	98.36
S.D. (n=10)	0.49	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.89
<b>H4-85</b>	75.62	0.10	13.28	1.98	0.24	0.02	1.34	4.51	2.89	0.00	100.00	98.37
S.D. (n=10)	0.22	0.02	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.65
<b>H4-84</b>	75.32	0.10	13.34	2.03	0.24	0.02	1.38	4.65	2.92	0.00	100.00	98.68
S.D. (n=7)	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.66
<b>H4 avg</b>	74.03	0.29	13.37	2.80	0.19	0.21	1.76	4.62	2.76	0.04	100.00	98.47
S.D. (n=92)	4.91	0.52	0.51	2.47	0.08	0.77	1.37	0.29	0.44	0.13	0.00	0.98
<b>H5-4</b>	47.22	3.74	13.83	14.59	0.22	5.99	10.89	2.60	0.54	0.39	10.00	98.85
S.D. (n=6)	0.42	0.86	1.43	1.05	0.02	0.82	0.28	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.38
<b>H5-4</b>	76.20	0.08	13.16	1.73	0.07	0.00	1.42	4.50	2.79	0.00	100.00	98.67
S.D. (n=10)	0.72	0.01	0.38	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.47	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.61
<b>H5-5</b>	76.70	0.09	12.89	1.78	0.07	0.00	1.30	4.30	2.83	0.00	100.00	95.22
S.D. (n=3)	0.29	0.01	0.20	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.07	0.01	0.00	1.92
<b>H5 avg</b>	67.32	1.24	13.23	5.82	0.12	1.89	4.35	3.79	2.10	0.12	100.00	98.18
S.D. (n=)	14.03	1.79	0.84	6.14	0.07	2.89	4.57	0.86	1.09	0.19	0.00	1.55
<b>HA-19</b>	50.93	0.60	1.95	14.14	0.53	12.72	18.82	0.28	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.69
S.D. (n=1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>HA-19</b>	65.11	0.84	15.37	6.54	0.17	1.21	4.31	4.47	1.72	0.27	100.00	98.89
S.D. (n=9)	0.38	0.07	0.22	0.23	0.01	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.45
<b>HA avg</b>	63.69	0.81	14.03	7.30	0.21	2.36	5.76	4.05	1.55	0.24	100.00	98.97
S.D. (n=10)	4.50	0.10	4.25	2.41	0.11	3.64	4.59	1.33	0.54	0.09	0.00	0.49
<b>HB-17</b>	55.84	2.09	14.92	11.41	0.27	2.88	6.68	3.67	1.21	1.03	100.00	98.69
S.D. (n=12)	1.75	0.36	1.09	1.77	0.05	0.56	0.40	0.54	0.15	0.22	0.00	0.83
<b>HB-17</b>	71.04	0.30	14.32	4.20	0.15	0.24	2.58	4.71	2.39	0.06	100.00	98.59
S.D. (n=5)	3.32	0.16	0.68	1.61	0.05	0.17	0.89	0.09	0.30	0.05	0.00	0.45
<b>HB-18</b>	63.95	0.95	15.37	7.10	0.19	1.35	4.56	4.52	1.66	0.33	100.00	99.21
S.D. (n=10)	0.96	0.07	0.91	0.30	0.01	0.10	0.37	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.70
<b>HB avg</b>	61.66	1.33	14.98	8.48	0.22	1.82	5.14	4.18	1.60	0.59	100.00	98.86
S.D. (n=27)	6.15	0.77	1.00	3.16	0.06	1.10	1.65	0.59	0.47	0.44	0.00	0.76
<b>HC-13</b>	55.47	2.63	13.39	12.87	0.31	2.95	6.24	3.28	1.44	1.42	100.00	98.56
S.D. (n=5)	0.66	0.10	0.32	0.45	0.02	0.11	0.29	0.32	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.49
<b>HC-14</b>	55.96	2.20	14.23	11.96	0.30	2.91	6.20	3.70	1.41	1.12	100.00	99.43
S.D. (n=10)	1.25	0.21	0.51	0.79	0.02	0.24	0.45	0.69	0.18	0.15	0.00	0.65
<b>HC-14</b>	64.10	0.89	15.49	6.93	0.19	1.26	4.54	4.66	1.65	0.31	100.00	98.81
S.D. (n=10)	0.65	0.07	0.50	0.36	0.02	0.12	0.26	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.56
<b>HC-15</b>	63.44	0.77	16.98	5.98	0.16	1.14	5.05	4.78	1.44	0.26	100.00	99.09
S.D. (n=10)	2.22	0.26	3.32	1.89	0.05	0.44	1.28	0.61	0.42	0.06	0.00	0.74
<b>HC-16</b>	65.20	0.76	16.33	5.34	0.15	0.97	4.70	4.64	1.68	0.23	100.00	99.21
S.D. (n=10)	4.91	0.18	2.98	1.53	0.05	0.39	1.69	0.59	0.82	0.07	0.00	0.77
<b>HC avg</b>	61.43	1.32	15.50	8.14	0.21	1.72	5.25	4.32	1.53	0.58	100.00	99.07
S.D. (n=45)	4.79	0.77	2.39	3.23	0.07	0.91	1.22	0.75	0.44	0.47	0.00	0.70
<b>HM-24</b>	50.56	3.92	13.07	14.03	0.26	4.38	8.77	3.19	1.01	0.81	100.00	98.47
S.D. (n=10)	4.47	1.23	0.55	1.71	0.03	1.31	2.06	0.38	0.45	0.27	0.00	0.52
<b>HM-24</b>	63.19	0.95	15.79	7.17	0.20	1.21	4.81	4.80	1.55	0.31	100.00	99.43
S.D. (n=10)	0.82	0.09	1.13	1.20	0.05	0.16	0.54	0.29	0.27	0.03	0.00	0.61
<b>HM-23</b>	53.68	2.82	14.83	11.60	0.25	3.20	7.78	3.88	1.10	0.86	100.00	98.97
S.D. (n=10)	5.70	1.75	3.58	4.52	0.08	1.67	2.14	1.00	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.76





1 **Table 2:** (continued)

Tephra	SiO <sub>2</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO <sub>t</sub>	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Total	Total-n
<b>HY avg</b>	59.87	1.62	14.90	9.02	0.40	2.28	5.69	4.07	1.49	0.68	100.00	99.13
S.D. (n=63)	6.66	1.06	1.76	3.76	0.09	1.44	1.92	0.70	0.55	0.51	0.00	0.67
<b>HZ-11</b>	54.90	2.31	14.24	12.04	0.29	3.21	7.01	3.66	1.21	1.13	100.00	99.04
S.D. (n=10)	0.56	0.12	0.47	0.46	0.02	0.11	0.20	0.22	0.11	0.10	0.00	0.66
<b>HZ-10</b>	54.45	2.32	14.29	12.00	0.47	3.37	6.86	3.73	1.22	1.29	100.00	99.30
S.D. (n=10)	0.78	0.15	0.51	0.77	0.02	0.21	0.24	0.44	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.71
<b>HZ-10</b>	70.64	0.30	14.69	3.86	0.28	0.33	2.54	4.80	2.48	0.07	100.00	99.29
S.D. (n=10)	4.45	0.28	2.20	2.09	0.07	0.48	1.23	1.09	0.79	0.11	0.00	1.18
<b>HZ-9</b>	53.09	2.45	14.20	12.88	0.49	3.64	7.15	3.56	1.17	1.38	100.00	98.98
S.D. (n=10)	0.36	0.08	0.50	0.45	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.23	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.87
<b>HZ-9</b>	69.20	0.48	14.78	4.62	0.30	0.65	2.95	4.47	2.39	0.14	100.00	99.12
S.D. (n=10)	3.80	0.32	0.65	1.64	0.04	0.59	1.39	0.25	0.91	0.13	0.00	0.41
<b>HZ avg</b>	60.31	1.59	14.43	9.15	0.37	2.27	5.34	4.04	1.68	0.82	100.00	99.14
S.D. (n=50)	8.25	1.00	1.08	4.19	0.10	1.49	2.26	0.73	0.80	0.59	0.00	0.79
<b>Landnám-15</b>	71.93	0.26	14.39	2.26	0.08	0.23	0.89	5.20	4.73	0.03	100.00	98.47
S.D. (n=10)	0.24	0.04	0.20	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.63
<b>Landnám-14</b>	71.86	0.25	14.49	2.26	0.08	0.24	0.86	5.25	4.67	0.03	100.00	98.63
S.D. (n=10)	0.22	0.04	0.22	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.62
<b>Landnám-11</b>	71.78	0.26	14.35	2.36	0.07	0.24	0.87	5.28	4.75	0.03	100.00	98.39
S.D. (n=10)	0.25	0.02	0.20	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.62
<b>Landnám-11</b>	46.65	2.61	15.79	13.03	0.21	7.45	10.95	2.65	0.41	0.24	100.00	97.60
S.D. (n=7)	0.40	0.10	0.25	0.27	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.50
<b>Landnám-10</b>	71.77	0.27	14.47	2.38	0.08	0.24	0.89	5.15	4.73	0.03	100.00	98.58
S.D. (n=10)	0.25	0.03	0.23	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.52
<b>Landnám-8</b>	71.78	0.25	14.41	2.39	0.08	0.22	0.91	5.26	4.67	0.03	100.00	98.62
S.D. (n=10)	0.20	0.03	0.09	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.50
<b>Landnám avg</b>	68.88	0.53	14.58	3.58	0.09	1.08	2.06	4.93	4.21	0.06	100.00	98.41
S.D. (n=57)	8.15	0.76	0.49	3.47	0.04	2.34	3.26	0.84	1.40	0.07	0.00	0.64
<b>Grákolla-16</b>	71.38	0.25	14.59	2.56	0.07	0.25	0.93	5.31	4.62	0.03	100.00	99.76
S.D. (n=9)	0.22	0.04	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.15	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.40
<b>Grákolla-16</b>	49.25	3.01	13.39	13.71	0.24	5.94	10.94	2.76	0.43	0.36	100.00	99.14
S.D. (n=10)	1.36	1.43	0.49	1.06	0.02	0.87	0.86	0.39	0.29	0.26	0.00	0.66
<b>Grákolla-97</b>	71.41	0.24	14.58	2.65	0.08	0.25	0.93	5.24	4.61	0.03	100.00	99.54
S.D. (n=10)	0.34	0.03	0.27	0.24	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.59
<b>Grákolla-97</b>	49.58	2.90	13.28	13.53	0.23	6.17	10.88	2.67	0.43	0.34	100.00	98.88
S.D. (n=9)	1.09	1.43	0.46	0.99	0.01	0.92	0.96	0.43	0.29	0.25	0.00	0.65
<b>Grákolla-101</b>	71.50	0.25	14.58	2.51	0.08	0.23	0.93	5.31	4.58	0.02	100.00	99.45
S.D. (n=10)	0.29	0.06	0.20	0.18	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.46
<b>Grákolla avg</b>	62.71	1.32	14.09	6.95	0.14	2.54	4.88	4.27	2.95	0.15	100.00	99.36
S.D. (n=48)	10.92	1.59	0.70	5.50	0.08	2.92	4.96	1.30	2.07	0.22	0.00	0.62
<b>A1875-D4</b>	50.60	1.92	13.90	12.82	0.23	6.46	10.92	2.62	0.35	0.19	100.00	98.77
S.D. (n=2)	0.03	0.17	0.12	0.88	0.01	0.58	0.60	0.20	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.29
<b>A1875-D4</b>	71.97	0.93	12.96	4.01	0.11	0.77	2.82	3.90	2.35	0.18	100.00	100.30
S.D. (n=8)	1.03	0.07	0.25	0.54	0.01	0.16	0.32	0.19	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.53
<b>A1875-D3</b>	73.00	0.89	12.51	3.59	0.11	0.73	2.70	3.86	2.45	0.16	100.00	100.15
S.D. (n=10)	0.36	0.02	0.25	0.16	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.38
<b>A1875-D2</b>	52.61	2.30	13.14	14.41	0.22	4.68	8.90	2.84	0.68	0.24	100.00	99.24
S.D. (n=2)	0.31	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.05
<b>A1875-D2</b>	73.00	0.86	12.62	3.65	0.11	0.70	2.50	3.99	2.40	0.16	100.00	100.12
S.D. (n=8)	0.78	0.05	0.22	0.38	0.01	0.08	0.22	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.41

1 **Table 2:** (continued)

<b>Tephra</b>	<b>SiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>FeO<sub>t</sub></b>	<b>MnO</b>	<b>MgO</b>	<b>CaO</b>	<b>Na<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total-n</b>
<b>A1875-D1</b>	72.84	0.88	12.69	3.68	0.11	0.73	2.64	3.83	2.43	0.16	100.00	99.81
S.D. (n=10)	1.05	0.07	0.22	0.45	0.01	0.11	0.35	0.19	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.98
<b>A1875-C59</b>	51.12	2.16	13.27	14.15	0.24	5.57	10.07	2.74	0.48	0.21	100.00	98.78
S.D. (n=10)	0.98	0.14	0.37	0.56	0.01	0.62	0.79	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.50
<b>A1875-C59</b>	73.61	0.69	12.57	3.22	0.10	0.58	2.22	3.95	2.92	0.16	100.00	99.15
S.D. (n=12)	0.73	0.30	0.35	0.82	0.02	0.26	0.69	0.09	1.10	0.01	0.00	0.45
<b>A1875-C57</b>	51.03	2.07	13.32	13.83	0.24	5.84	10.38	2.71	0.38	0.21	100.00	98.42
S.D. (n=10)	0.69	0.16	0.33	0.57	0.01	0.50	0.68	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.39
<b>A1875-C57</b>	73.83	0.79	12.31	3.45	0.10	0.65	2.36	3.91	2.44	0.15	100.00	99.44
S.D. (n=10)	0.76	0.05	0.28	0.23	0.01	0.08	0.24	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.61
<b>A1875-C55</b>	51.09	2.08	13.26	13.92	0.24	5.79	10.30	2.72	0.40	0.21	100.00	98.82
S.D. (n=10)	0.64	0.14	0.31	0.83	0.01	0.50	0.58	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.56
<b>A1875-C55</b>	74.28	0.77	12.29	3.28	0.10	0.61	2.22	3.83	2.47	0.14	100.00	98.53
S.D. (n=10)	0.36	0.04	0.21	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.71
<b>A1875-C54</b>	51.50	2.17	13.14	14.30	0.24	5.42	9.81	2.74	0.47	0.22	100.00	98.74
S.D. (n=9)	0.77	0.10	0.33	0.40	0.01	0.40	0.47	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.67
<b>A1875-C54</b>	74.42	0.75	12.28	3.20	0.10	0.58	2.22	3.84	2.48	0.12	100.00	99.19
S.D. (n=9)	0.65	0.05	0.32	0.25	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.05	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.89
<b>A1875-B61</b>	73.99	0.80	12.50	3.21	0.10	0.60	2.36	3.83	2.47	0.14	100.00	100.09
S.D. (n=10)	0.65	0.04	0.53	0.25	0.01	0.05	0.35	0.19	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.35
<b>A1875 avg</b>	66.11	1.24	12.77	6.94	0.15	2.31	4.98	3.50	1.82	0.17	100.00	99.31
S.D. (n=130)	10.56	0.63	0.50	5.01	0.06	2.39	3.67	0.56	1.04	0.04	0.00	0.85
<b>SILK UN</b>	65.86	1.34	13.98	6.14	0.20	1.33	3.51	4.65	2.62	0.37	100.00	99.06
S.D. (n=10)	0.16	0.06	0.23	0.19	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.62
<b>SILM LN</b>	66.80	1.22	14.03	5.71	0.20	1.13	3.12	4.74	2.74	0.31	100.00	99.10
S.D. (n=10)	0.35	0.05	0.21	0.20	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.84
<b>Ö1362-20</b>	73.22	0.24	13.31	3.31	0.10	0.000	0.98	5.43	3.38	0.00	100.00	99.19
S.D. (n=9)	0.25	0.03	0.15	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.00	1.05
<b>Ö1362-33</b>	73.20	0.23	13.19	3.34	0.10	0.00	1.00	5.37	3.54	0.00	100.00	98.62
S.D. (n=10)	0.35	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.12	0.01	100.00	0.73
<b>Ö1362-48</b>	73.28	0.24	13.31	3.31	0.10	0.00	1.01	5.24	3.47	0.00	100.00	98.32
S.D. (n=10)	0.30	0.02	0.16	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.61
<b>Ö1362-59</b>	73.17	0.24	13.22	3.26	0.11	0.01	1.02	5.51	3.44	0.00	100.00	98.77
S.D. (n=10)	0.25	0.03	0.19	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.00	0.77
<b>Ö1362-65</b>	73.27	0.24	13.25	3.28	0.11	0.00	1.03	5.40	3.40	0.00	100.00	98.64
S.D. (n=10)	0.22	0.04	0.16	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.64
<b>Ö1362 avg</b>	73.23	0.23	13.25	3.30	0.11	0.00	1.01	5.39	3.45	0.00	100.00	98.70
S.D. (n=49)	0.27	0.04	0.17	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.78

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**Table 3:** Trace element composition (ppm) of glass shards from Icelandic Holocene silicic tephra layers. Raw data are available as supplementary information (see S13).

<b>Tephra</b>	<b>Rb</b>	<b>Sr</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Nb</b>	<b>Ba</b>	<b>La</b>	<b>Ce</b>	<b>Pr</b>	<b>Nd</b>	<b>Sm</b>	<b>Eu</b>	<b>Gd</b>	<b>Tb</b>	<b>Dy</b>	<b>Ho</b>	<b>Er</b>	<b>Tm</b>	<b>Yb</b>	<b>Lu</b>	<b>Hf</b>	<b>Ta</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Th</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>H1104-71</b>	61.1	176	111	523	84.3	640	92.7	146	19.2	84.7	21.6	3.23	19.8	3.22	20.3	4.18	11.7	1.76	10.5	1.65	17.1	6.01	16.0	13.2	3.01
S.D. (n=8)	9.53	26.3	19.9	90.9	14.1	91.0	15.9	26.2	2.71	17.2	9.92	0.61	3.04	0.74	4.89	1.51	3.18	0.75	2.19	0.39	2.88	1.16	4.54	2.72	0.48
<b>H1104-72</b>	69.8	184	105	554	87.5	639	89.2	143	20.1	80.5	18.7	3.16	19.8	3.08	20.3	4.28	10.6	1.73	9.17	1.46	15.9	5.38	12.1	12.6	3.09
S.D. (n=9)	23.7	16.4	10.6	39.3	7.71	50.5	6.80	10.6	2.47	8.47	2.75	0.63	3.10	0.50	3.88	0.73	1.43	0.48	1.25	0.22	2.33	0.59	1.56	1.82	0.32
<b>H1104-73</b>	61.6	179	107	542	83.4	636	95.0	149	19.5	86.4	20.6	1.68	19.9	3.03	20.8	3.72	11.5	1.56	8.98	1.84	16.7	5.42	14.6	11.9	3.37
S.D.(n= 11)	7.17	16.4	15.0	47.2	4.43	30.4	15.2	17.3	1.81	7.93	4.29	1.55	5.38	0.59	4.44	0.87	3.31	0.56	2.05	0.74	3.30	1.03	2.91	1.52	0.78
<b>H3-76</b>	63.3	202	110	520	80.1	680	93.4	155	20.5	83.4	18.9	2.90	18.7	3.10	18.5	3.82	11.9	1.57	10.7	1.71	16.1	5.63	14.2	13.2	2.95
S.D. (n=7)	5.38	54.9	10.6	48.4	5.78	42.6	9.88	15.8	1.60	7.96	1.99	0.50	3.07	0.55	2.13	0.70	1.82	0.13	2.20	0.34	2.58	0.64	2.64	1.48	0.43
<b>H3-73</b>	71.2	185	109	504	83.5	664	92.2	153	20.0	80.1	30.3	2.64	19.3	2.69	18.8	3.63	11.1	1.72	10.3	1.56	15.1	5.61	28.0	12.8	3.28
S.D. (n=8)	18.3	12.0	8.96	31.9	3.34	22.1	5.69	9.01	1.21	6.11	31.0	0.91	3.27	0.44	3.56	0.74	1.81	0.52	1.76	0.23	2.63	0.28	21.5	1.27	0.90
<b>H3-66</b>	62.4	191	103	494	83.3	695	91.7	156	20.6	82.0	18.1	2.97	19.6	2.48	18.6	3.73	11.6	1.38	10.5	1.68	13.9	5.15	16.9	12.6	3.10
S.D. (n=7)	4.87	13/7	9.67	44.3	3.1	34.0	6.99	7.17	1.86	7.88	2.47	0.33	3.14	0.37	2.68	0.60	1.97	0.28	1.66	0.30	2.08	0.44	4.99	0.87	0.23
<b>HS-77</b>	48.2	279	97.2	906	76.8	534	77.1	123	17.3	77.7	17.7	3.69	20.4	2.77	18.5	3.89	11.9	1.81	9.27	1.49	22.9	5.04	10.5	10.4	2.46
S.D. (n=9)	3.67	18.9	12.7	96.0	3.40	34.3	7.24	5.77	2.06	10.7	2.08	0.86	2.47	0.67	3.20	0.62	2.19	0.50	1.32	0.40	2.31	0.72	1.77	1.10	0.25
<b>HS-78</b>	43.7	242	83.2	686	68.3	388	64.1	110	14.5	67.1	14.3	3.51	14.0	2.27	15.9	2.88	9.36	1.23	7.70	1.20	16.6	4.16	9.03	7.44	2.53
S.D. (n=10)	4.96	27.4	9.40	60.5	3.13	37.0	6.23	7.12	1.26	7.87	2.07	0.57	2.45	0.17	1.83	0.28	1.83	0.22	1.37	0.29	1.78	0.38	1.60	0.83	1.43
<b>HS-79</b>	45.8	213	77.1	579	67.3	382	63.0	113	14.8	65.4	15.4	2.80	15.1	2.12	13.3	2.69	8.93	1.42	7.27	1.21	13.6	4.08	11.0	7.14	2.22
S.D. (n=7)	5.75	55.6	12.0	162	4.77	55.6	8.65	12.7	1.55	9.10	2.93	1.33	2.51	0.47	2.02	0.56	1.24	0.43	1.36	0.26	2.87	0.59	3.14	1.59	0.21
<b>H4-101</b>	65.1	129	132	358	110	737	82.5	136	19.4	85.5	22.0	2.86	21.1	3.41	23.9	4.60	13.5	2.09	12.7	1.95	12.7	8.29	15.5	14.8	3.34
S.D. (n=9)	4.27	15.9	22.4	61.4	17.6	72.4	10.4	11.5	2.07	13.0	5.98	0.77	5.50	0.72	5.01	0.87	2.29	0.49	2.09	0.43	2.44	1.83	2.43	1.60	0.48
<b>H4-87</b>	74.0	124	127	320	105	785	79.8	155	19.5	83.8	20.7	3.23	21.1	2.98	24.5	4.89	13.0	1.81	11.7	1.75	12.6	7.04	27.0	13.9	3.27
S.D. (n=8)	5.56	11.2	7.62	24.2	12.7	21.9	4.50	14.5	1.60	8.97	2.22	0.69	2.70	0.44	1.16	0.89	1.49	0.55	1.78	0.38	2.33	1.63	10.2	1.06	0.31
<b>H4-84</b>	75.9	122	117	298	101	724	73.9	130	17.6	73.7	19.0	3.14	19.9	3.03	19.3	4.22	12.3	1.95	9.93	1.47	11.1	6.00	27.0	12.2	3.44
S.D. (n=9)	6.45	23.2	15.8	38.4	12.9	57.5	8.12	14.1	1.56	8.72	3.20	0.79	2.36	0.79	3.74	0.63	1.82	0.44	1.88	0.42	2.59	0.91	13.3	1.57	1.04
<b>H5-4</b>	62.7	114	99.3	216	84.4	682	55.5	107	14.5	62.6	16.1	2.34	17.4	2.99	17.8	3.84	10.6	1.54	9.28	1.36	8.48	5.75	13.1	11.6	3.26
S.D. (n=11)	1.92	12.5	10.4	19.6	2.90	44.9	4.67	6.72	1.19	5.59	2.02	0.37	1.58	0.52	2.19	0.34	1.44	0.18	1.14	0.18	0.92	0.51	5.68	1.31	0.36
<b>H5-5</b>	62.9	144	101	233	85.8	745	59.1	115	15.3	65.4	16.7	2.56	17.0	3.34	18.7	3.98	11.6	1.73	9.88	1.53	9.99	6.27	12.5	13.2	3.42
S.D. (n=7)	3.79	23.1	7.12	22.5	5.49	16.9	4.08	8.55	1.08	5.31	2.80	0.32	0.56	0.32	1.83	0.40	1.45	0.20	0.82	0.14	0.78	0.47	1.91	1.25	0.51
<b>HA-19</b>	38.3	260	50.1	420	42.5	364	44.5	83.0	10.7	45.7	9.53	2.79	9.27	1.78	9.16	2.19	4.71	0.84	5.67	0.75	9.38	2.63	9.15	6.07	1.71
S.C. (n=8)	2.73	28.6	8.80	67.4	3.88	46.0	6.42	10.4	1.29	8.78	1.90	0.56	2.19	0.54	1.46	0.32	1.03	0.32	1.53	0.30	1.91	0.53	2.49	1.11	0.36

**Table 3:** (continued)

<b>Tephra</b>	<b>Rb</b>	<b>Sr</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Nb</b>	<b>Ba</b>	<b>La</b>	<b>Ce</b>	<b>Pr</b>	<b>Nd</b>	<b>Sm</b>	<b>Eu</b>	<b>Gd</b>	<b>Tb</b>	<b>Dy</b>	<b>Ho</b>	<b>Er</b>	<b>Tm</b>	<b>Yb</b>	<b>Lu</b>	<b>Hf</b>	<b>Ta</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Th</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>HB-18</b>	40.7	272	49.1	421	42.6	340	44.3	79.8	12.2	41.1	10.1	2.41	9.67	1.33	8.15	2.02	5.95	1.02	5.61	0.69	9.78	2.39	7.80	5.13	1.55
S.D. (n=7)	8.00	54.5	10.4	109	6.47	43.5	8.52	12.0	5.76	9.16	2.12	9.57	1.82	0.43	2.67	0.54	2.38	0.50	1.96	0.12	3.07	0.52	2.81	1.68	0.23
<b>HC-14</b>	40.9	318	59.2	457	47.4	403	48.7	93.0	11.9	51.8	11.6	3.60	11.9	1.76	11.5	2.51	6.45	0.98	5.53	0.87	10.9	2.86	9.35	6.06	1.89
S.D. (n=9)	3.26	36.9	7.15	51.6	2.63	41.50	4.69	8.69	1.12	7.07	2.52	0.36	2.34	0.62	1.52	0.42	1.08	0.27	1.29	0.21	1.98	0.50	1.65	0.82	0.25
<b>HM-24</b>	38.3	314	73.5	523	54.1	399	52.7	101	13.4	62.8	17.3	4.03	15.2	2.22	13.0	2.69	7.74	0.90	6.94	1.09	12.7	3.31	10.9	6.06	2.00
S.D. (n=8)	4.16	36.0	17.2	105	15.5	77.4	10.5	23.8	2.66	17.6	6.00	1.15	3.71	0.59	2.99	0.50	2.80	0.58	1.45	0.26	1.99	1.05	5.50	1.21	0.46
<b>HN-20</b>	39.6	304	63.9	522	48.4	403	53.3	95.8	12.3	55.7	13.7	3.41	12.5	1.88	11.5	2.72	6.79	0.91	6.49	1.02	13.3	3.37	8.58	6.59	1.93
S.D. (n=8)	3.37	24.4	8.99	55.2	2.09	17.8	3.32	3.35	1.42	3.26	1.11	0.42	2.22	0.40	1.42	0.42	1.67	0.31	1.36	0.21	1.63	0.45	1.57	1.01	0.17
<b>HX-1</b>	65.3	227	75.1	533	76.7	523	70.4	132	16.5	67.9	13.9	3.04	14.7	2.08	13.2	2.86	7.85	1.3	7.26	1.12	15.1	5.15	12.0	10.2	2.40
S.D. (n=10)	27.0	98.8	10.4	170	20.1	113	13.1	21.1	2.40	6.10	1.23	1.40	1.89	0.63	2.85	0.39	1.18	0.58	0.91	0.35	3.77	1.42	2.68	3.39	1.65
<b>HX-2</b>	63.1	163	90.8	455	76.5	568	78.4	139	17.6	75.5	15.7	2.84	16.3	2.30	14.9	2.94	8.87	1.26	8.84	1.35	12.7	4.94	11.5	10.6	3.05
S.D. (n=8)	3.36	33.8	11.1	127	4.74	27.1	17.5	25.8	2.88	16.00	2.89	0.48	2.32	0.28	1.86	0.48	2.53	0.26	1.76	0.29	3.65	0.63	2.72	1.23	0.32
<b>HX-3</b>	42.0	321	60.3	451	49.5	398	49.9	94.7	12.4	49.6	12.7	3.27	13.0	2.04	11.1	2.61	5.71	0.73	5.36	1.03	11.0	3.24	18.7	6.18	1.82
S.D. (n=4)	5.89	14.2	12.0	135	6.03	84.1	8.23	13.8	3.09	9.03	1.90	0.76	3.53	0.71	1.83	0.48	1.79	0.36	1.13	0.41	3.67	0.64	8.23	1.32	0.27
<b>HY-7</b>	40.4	318	66.9	519	42.6	410	53.4	95.3	13.0	55.2	13.2	2.65	11.1	2.08	12.1	2.61	7.02	1.10	6.09	1.03	13.3	3.22	19.4	7.78	1.94
S.D. (n=10)	3.75	24.3	8.65	49.0	3.95	27.0	5.29	16.4	2.23	6.24	3.42	0.90	1.69	0.85	2.00	0.60	1.14	0.36	1.52	0.44	1.58	0.63	24.7	1.17	0.27
<b>HZ-10</b>	57.2	248	88.9	458	70.6	561	73.8	129	16.9	71.7	15.4	3.48	15.3	2.50	14.3	3.16	9.41	1.31	8.63	1.22	14.0	5.33	13.4	10.2	3.01
S.D. (n=10)	11.0	74.3	18.2	70.1	11.9	107	14.0	24.8	3.38	12.9	3.16	0.82	2.84	0.79	3.17	0.92	1.84	0.52	1.93	0.39	2.59	1.07	9.16	2.06	0.61
<b>HZ-9</b>	52.1	240	80.3	477	60.7	512	66.8	121	15.9	69.8	14.2	3.04	15.5	2.43	14.1	3.11	9.41	1.26	7.79	1.57	13.4	4.93	12.9	9.75	2.55
S.D. (n=9)	13.3	61.8	25.4	180	18.7	126	18.0	32.1	4.46	18.2	5.92	0.45	3.35	0.80	3.62	1.27	2.53	0.75	2.10	0.32	4.71	2.16	2.24	2.67	0.53
<b>Landnám-15</b>	121	60.4	80.8	801	137	496	118	207	24.2	87.6	16.8	1.79	15.3	2.71	14.5	3.10	8.94	1.18	8.36	1.18	24.0	9.71	15.4	22.9	6.45
S.D. (n=9)	5.32	2.76	5.76	50.1	4.97	22.2	9.90	13.0	3.36	9.87	1.61	0.29	1.73	0.24	1.57	0.33	1.34	0.18	0.56	0.08	5.43	0.75	3.52	1.93	0.75
<b>Landnám-14</b>	122	62.8	99.8	964	150	524	127	220	24.2	92.4	18.6	2.33	17.7	2.85	16.9	4.49	9.80	1.49	9.69	1.46	25.9	10.5	17.1	25.1	5.95
S.D. (n=9)	4.98	4.12	15.7	156	18.5	36.2	13.5	41.9	2.14	10.9	2.51	1.15	3.34	0.34	2.44	2.97	1.14	0.44	1.65	0.30	4.62	1.64	4.30	3.09	0.59
<b>Landnám-11</b>	7.25	338	22.0	128	17.2	95.3	13.3	27.8	4.14	19.4	5.29	1.17	5.07	0.76	4.27	0.93	2.38	0.24	2.25	0.31	3.87	1.11	1.56	1.13	0.37
S.D. (n=7)	0.90	10.2	1.83	9.15	0.81	4.18	1.09	1.01	0.34	1.29	0.66	0.21	0.45	0.10	0.25	0.14	0.24	0.14	0.32	0.10	0.58	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.05
<b>Landnám-11</b>	121	58.5	80.1	775	136	492	110	198	21.7	80.8	15.5	1.74	14.5	2.44	14.3	3.00	8.73	1.23	8.31	1.22	22.4	9.11	19.8	21.8	6.18
S.D. (n=10)	8.28	4.99	14.1	101	6.89	33.2	12.0	11.6	1.86	9.12	1.91	0.41	3.61	0.35	2.40	0.48	1.92	0.24	1.17	0.23	3.62	0.73	7.98	2.32	0.45
<b>Landnám-10</b>	119	57.7	83.0	811	135	472	115	195	22.5	82.5	16.2	1.60	14.7	2.44	13.8	2.82	8.13	1.17	8.12	1.20	22.7	9.28	14.0	22.5	5.61
S.D. (n=10)	4.14	4.07	6.82	57.5	6.79	29.5	9.78	16.4	2.21	9.48	2.38	0.22	1.14	0.23	1.87	0.26	0.80	0.20	0.79	0.11	1.72	0.51	2.65	1.28	0.36

Table 3: (continued)

<b>Tephra</b>	<b>Rb</b>	<b>Sr</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Nb</b>	<b>Ba</b>	<b>La</b>	<b>Ce</b>	<b>Pr</b>	<b>Nd</b>	<b>Sm</b>	<b>Eu</b>	<b>Gd</b>	<b>Tb</b>	<b>Dy</b>	<b>Ho</b>	<b>Er</b>	<b>Tm</b>	<b>Yb</b>	<b>Lu</b>	<b>Hf</b>	<b>Ta</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Th</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Landnám-8</b>	123	61.7	85.9	842	137	503	119	203	23.3	86.5	17.1	2.00	15.5	2.56	15.5	2.95	10.4	1.26	9.20	1.23	24.5	9.68	19.5	24.4	6.47
S.D. (n=10)	10.7	5.71	8.49	83.4	10.8	36.4	10.5	15.9	2.13	7.85	1.41	0.41	1.67	0.41	2.04	0.33	3.11	0.15	1.04	0.12	2.53	0.92	2.98	3.69	1.90
<b>Grákolla-16</b>	112	58.8	70.4	647	120	451	94.8	166	18.9	68.3	13.4	1.10	13.2	1.96	13.0	2.51	7.16	1.11	6.45	1.01	16.1	7.29	13.8	16.8	4.72
S.D. (n=8)	6.24	9.51	7.57	68.6	6.76	43.8	11.0	18.3	2.03	9.62	1.68	0.43	2.60	0.38	1.05	0.31	0.97	0.19	1.39	0.22	2.92	1.35	2.49	3.32	0.65
<b>Grákolla-16</b>	4.11	159	33.9	110	8.38	41.6	7.98	17.2	2.71	14.3	3.90	1.08	5.16	0.88	6.04	1.18	3.61	0.51	3.70	0.56	3.20	0.52	1.21	0.78	0.24
S.D. (n=6)	0.82	7.37	2.06	8.05	0.57	1.73	0.82	0.79	0.27	1.70	0.32	0.11	0.37	0.23	1.06	0.17	0.48	0.10	0.61	0.12	0.30	0.16	0.31	0.10	0.07
<b>Grákolla-97</b>	109	57.3	65.6	601	113	405	89.5	157	18.1	66.2	12.7	1.41	11.9	1.81	11.0	2.21	6.87	1.00	6.59	0.93	16.6	7.3	14.3	16.6	4.62
S.D. (n=8)	8.21	11.4	9.73	75.2	5.49	54.4	9.75	18.8	1.89	9.09	1.79	0.25	1.70	0.30	1.74	0.37	1.44	0.20	1.28	0.20	2.35	0.66	2.55	2.28	0.45
<b>Grákolla-97</b>	4.80	160	32.9	102	8.68	41.3	7.60	16.9	2.60	15.4	4.46	1.25	5.77	0.90	6.21	1.32	3.73	0.58	3.18	0.53	3.26	0.56	1.50	0.82	0.19
S.D. (n=5)	0.76	9.60	2.33	6.85	0.77	2.80	0.23	1.04	0.23	2.14	0.44	0.13	0.81	0.17	0.63	0.20	0.65	0.15	0.38	0.09	0.91	0.08	0.24	0.16	0.04
<b>Grákolla-101</b>	123	54.3	66.6	601	118	430	91.1	163	18.2	70.6	12.3	1.33	12.0	1.94	12.2	2.43	6.86	1.03	6.81	0.90	16.3	7.48	14.5	16.8	4.98
S.D. (n=9)	24.2	4.91	9.89	71.3	10.3	25.8	10.1	18.9	2.06	12.1	2.96	0.49	1.85	0.39	3.21	0.43	1.23	0.22	1.53	0.14	2.39	0.59	2.03	2.76	0.78
<b>A1875-D4</b>	53.3	104	54.9	367	31.6	330	36.6	72.1	9.11	38.6	9.29	1.84	9.25	1.58	10.1	1.97	6.38	0.86	5.94	0.88	9.61	2.22	5.61	7.36	1.99
S.D. (n=9)	4.54	9.07	4.72	55.9	3.46	25.7	2.85	4.36	0.53	3.53	1.57	0.60	1.61	0.19	1.65	0.29	0.70	0.18	1.11	0.17	1.72	0.29	0.83	0.86	0.18
<b>A1875-D3</b>	58.6	119	71.0	451	35.7	380	45.2	80.9	10.5	44.1	10.7	1.91	12.0	2.06	12.0	2.56	8.59	1.23	7.98	1.19	11.6	2.70	5.78	8.65	2.21
S.D. (n=9)	3.20	9.50	7.51	37.5	1.90	30.4	3.88	7.54	0.93	4.75	2.20	0.37	1.00	0.33	2.25	0.50	0.98	0.24	1.39	0.14	1.57	0.27	0.81	1.28	0.34
<b>A1875-D2</b>	56.6	118	71.3	458	34.7	379	46.1	80.0	10.5	45.2	10.5	1.59	11.4	1.83	11.7	2.53	7.13	1.16	7.72	1.05	11.5	2.53	7.88	8.61	2.11
S.D. (n=8)	4.16	14.2	4.07	25.9	1.74	11.9	4.30	5.62	0.54	4.47	1.78	0.76	1.90	0.40	1.47	0.52	1.20	0.27	0.88	0.19	1.46	0.28	3.31	0.72	0.27
<b>A1875-D1</b>	58.9	117	72.4	462	36.1	374	45.0	80.0	10.3	45.7	10.3	1.64	11.2	2.03	11.8	2.69	7.64	1.20	7.55	1.16	11.7	2.76	6.17	8.65	2.26
S.D. (n=10)	3.07	15.6	6.50	30.4	1.65	20.8	3.42	4.80	0.49	5.31	1.23	0.50	1.49	0.25	1.77	0.28	1.21	0.25	0.98	0.24	1.81	0.24	0.46	0.60	0.36
<b>A1875-55</b>	63.8	116	73.9	466	41.2	400	48.4	85.7	11.1	47.2	12.0	1.87	12.4	1.96	11.6	2.76	8.10	1.17	7.91	1.24	13.5	3.26	7.72	9.81	2.54
S.D. (n=9)	4.73	14.5	7.81	34.2	4.42	37.3	3.32	6.2	0.54	2.41	3.15	0.45	1.28	0.15	1.27	0.31	1.82	0.22	1.19	0.25	1.78	0.28	2.40	0.61	0.41
<b>A1875-55</b>	7.52	169	30.2	119	12.8	75.1	10.3	23.2	3.32	16.1	4.72	1.35	5.50	0.99	5.61	1.25	3.94	0.56	3.43	0.47	3.41	0.84	1.49	1.04	0.31
S.D. (n=10)	1.33	5.47	3.30	16.1	1.78	8.78	1.48	3.22	0.50	1.93	0.85	0.15	0.86	0.11	0.74	0.29	0.47	0.06	0.55	0.09	0.58	0.14	0.32	0.23	0.05
<b>A1875-54</b>	59.7	108	72.9	465	37.6	381	48.0	82.2	10.5	46.3	11.4	1.92	11.5	1.97	12.1	2.53	7.98	1.15	7.69	1.18	13.4	2.94	6.99	9.29	2.26
S.D. (n=9)	3.64	8.01	5.36	30.8	1.46	17.9	4.20	5.64	0.54	3.61	1.53	0.38	1.38	0.25	1.76	0.26	0.49	0.19	0.98	0.25	1.91	0.39	2.48	0.91	0.20
<b>A1875-B</b>	61.6	114	78.6	505	38.2	416	49.4	87.4	11.2	49.0	11.3	1.98	13.1	2.22	12.7	2.97	8.82	1.26	8.73	1.39	14.3	3.02	6.39	9.99	2.39
S.D. (n=10)	2.72	7.63	6.74	39.9	1.96	27.7	3.6	6.88	1.12	3.02	1.47	0.24	1.80	0.23	1.54	0.28	1.13	0.23	0.85	0.19	1.24	0.32	0.75	0.74	0.24
<b>SILK UN</b>	57.4	339	88.6	907	113	603	84.2	150	21.5	90.7	19.0	4.50	19.3	3.02	16.3	3.17	9.12	1.25	8.38	1.16	22.7	6.95	8.49	11.0	3.05
S.D. (n=12)	1.72	14.6	7.13	75.3	6.20	27.8	4.67	47.5	0.93	6.72	1.61	0.25	2.32	0.26	1.39	0.32	0.89	0.19	0.86	0.26	2.23	0.41	1.75	0.79	0.17

**Table 3: (continued)**

<b>Tephra</b>	<b>Rb</b>	<b>Sr</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Nb</b>	<b>Ba</b>	<b>La</b>	<b>Ce</b>	<b>Pr</b>	<b>Nd</b>	<b>Sm</b>	<b>Eu</b>	<b>Gd</b>	<b>Tb</b>	<b>Dy</b>	<b>Ho</b>	<b>Er</b>	<b>Tm</b>	<b>Yb</b>	<b>Lu</b>	<b>Hf</b>	<b>Ta</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Th</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>SILK LN</b>	58.6	349	93.8	908	107	560	84.0	153	20.8	93.1	19.1	4.44	20.0	2.85	17.0	3.58	9.86	1.14	8.68	1.29	22.9	6.98	8.69	10.6	2.78
S.D. (n=7)	8.05	26.3	15.5	139	5.93	41.9	11.0	11.6	2.06	11.7	2.81	0.56	4.70	0.71	3.08	0.72	3.18	0.15	1.36	0.36	5.61	0.62	3.03	1.79	0.16
<b>Ö1362-20</b>	76.0	58.7	129	816	88.8	674	81.0	151	19.8	84.6	20.6	3.01	21.4	3.72	22.2	4.63	13.8	1.91	13.2	1.94	22.2	5.88	10.8	11.7	3.03
S.D. (n=9)	4.69	5.19	13.3	74.1	4.47	42.8	5.91	11.4	1.54	5.50	3.49	0.66	2.19	0.45	1.34	0.69	1.57	0.34	1.09	0.30	1.54	0.59	2.03	1.04	0.25
<b>Ö1362-33</b>	81.6	71.1	151	955	93.7	737	89.3	157	21.4	92.2	22.3	3.13	25.6	4.21	25.7	5.72	15.8	2.10	14.8	2.05	25.7	6.42	11.2	13.4	3.41
S.D. (n=9)	3.34	4.73	19.7	91.6	6.67	59.6	9.21	20.1	2.46	14.0	2.67	0.50	2.36	0.58	2.75	0.75	1.52	0.27	1.97	0.36	3.30	0.73	1.27	1.84	0.53
<b>Ö1362-48</b>	79.0	72.9	150	950	96.2	728	93.6	160	23.0	96.1	30.1	3.42	23.7	4.31	25.3	5.17	16.1	2.36	15.5	2.14	26.9	6.67	19.3	13.9	3.17
S.D. (n=11)	3.43	12.7	14.0	70.3	5.21	41.3	8.69	7.47	3.88	9.41	27.5	0.42	2.84	0.56	3.03	0.45	1.62	0.37	2.06	0.33	3.00	0.31	32.3	1.71	0.30
<b>Ö1362-59</b>	72.9	72.3	150	923	91.6	716	89.0	153	20.7	90.3	22.2	3.09	22.2	4.17	24.2	5.27	14.9	2.08	14.0	2.02	24.5	6.06	12.2	12.5	2.79
S.D. (n=12)	5.13	18.4	13.2	79.4	8.21	63.6	9.56	17.4	2.00	11.2	8.11	0.98	4.27	0.53	4.49	0.69	2.28	0.32	2.78	0.50	3.88	1.09	8.59	2.02	0.48
<b>Ö1362-65</b>	77.3	59.9	134	811	89.9	680	83.0	150	19.9	85.7	19.8	2.47	21.4	3.91	23.3	4.63	14.3	1.92	13.2	1.73	23.4	5.84	9.74	11.5	2.87
S.D. (n=10)	6.11	8.06	10.8	62.0	4.16	49.0	5.19	13.1	1.72	7.12	4.24	0.95	3.10	0.52	3.63	0.64	2.50	0.52	1.14	0.31	2.29	0.58	1.25	1.65	0.44