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Late Holocene ice-wedge polygon dynamics in northeastern Siberian coastal lowlands

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ABSTRACT

Ice-wedge polygons are common features of northeastern Siberian lowland periglacial tundra landscapes. To deduce the formation and alternation of ice-wedge polygons in the Kolyma Delta and in the Indigirka Lowland, we studied shallow cores, up to 1.3 m deep, from polygon center and rim locations. The formation of well-developed low-center polygons with elevated rims and wet centers is shown by the beginning of peat accumulation, increased organic matter contents, and changes in vegetation cover from Poaceae-, *Alnus*-, and *Betula*-dominated pollen spectra to dominating Cyperaceae and *Botryococcus* presence, and *Carex* and *Drepanocladus revolvens* macro-fossils. Tecamoebae data support such a change from wetland to open-water conditions in polygon centers by changes from dominating eurybiontic and sphagnobiontic to hydrobiontic species assemblages. The peat accumulation indicates low-center polygon formation and started between 2380 ± 30 and 1676 ± 32 years before present (BP) in the Kolyma Delta. We recorded an opposite change from open-water to wetland conditions because of rim degradation and consecutive high-center polygon formation in the Indigirka Lowland between 2144 ± 33 and 1632 ± 32 years BP. The late Holocene records of polygon landscape development reveal changes in local hydrology and soil moisture.

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Introduction

Permafrost regions are strongly affected by ongoing global warming (ACIA 2004). Hence, the widely distributed patterned ground of Arctic polygonal wetlands is considered to be sensitive to environmental and climate changes (Liljedahl et al. 2016). Ice-wedge polygons occur abundantly in the Canadian Arctic, in the Alaskan Arctic coastal plains, and in northern Siberian lowlands. Circumarctic polygonal wetlands cover about 250,000 km² (Minke et al. 2007). Ice-wedge polygons form either low (often pond filled) polygon centers, which are surrounded by elevated peaty polygon rims underlain by ice wedges or high-center polygons in which the center is elevated and surrounded by polygon trenches underlain by melting ice wedges (MacKay 2000). Soils in permafrost regions consist of the seasonally unfrozen active layer and the underlying, perennially frozen ground (Ellis et al. 2008).

The functioning and dynamics of polygonal ecosystems have increasingly been studied in recent years (e.g., de Klerk, Theuerkauf, and Joosten 2017; Fritz et al. 2016; Jorgenson, Shur, and Pullman 2006; Zibulski et al. 2013). A first comprehensive species inventory of tundra-wetland ponds combined with a detailed survey of physical and chemical water parameters was carried out from 1971 to 1973 near Barrow, Alaska (Hobbie 1980; Hobbie et al. 1999); it was repeated forty years later by Loughheed et al. (2011). Polygon studies in the Canadian Arctic deal with the hydrology (Woo et al. 2008; Young and Abnizova 2008) and the disappearance of polygon ponds because of increasing evaporation/precipitation ratios, probably associated with climatic warming (Andresen and Loughheed 2015; Wolfe et al. 2011). Multiparameter analysis of late Holocene Canadian

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Arctic polygon deposits, as performed by Fortier and Allard (2004), Ellis and Rochefort (2006), Fritz et al. (2016), and Wolter et al. (2016), is valuable for reconstructing millennial-scale polygon dynamics. Recent polygon studies in northeastern Siberia, mainly in the Indigirka Lowland, were undertaken by Beermann et al. (2015, 2017), Bobrov et al. (2013), de Klerk et al. (2004, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2017), Minke et al. (2007, 2009), Schneider et al. (2016), and Teltewskoi et al. (2016). They show, for example, new results on nutrient dynamics, current and past vegetation dynamics, and polygon morphology. Furthermore, studies of changes in morphology and surface hydrology of polygonal tundra were undertaken in the Lena River Delta and near Barrow, Alaska (e.g., Andresen and Loughheed 2015; Helbig et al. 2013; Lara et al. 2015).

Most polygon studies deal with surface-related modern geomorphological and ecological changes and greenhouse gas emission. Below-surface conditions, characteristics, and paleoecology of polygons were studied in the Canadian Arctic (Bockheim et al. 2004; Fortier and Allard 2004; Fritz et al. 2016; Morse and Burn 2013) as well as in the Indigirka Lowland (de Klerk et al. 2011; Teltewskoi et al. 2016) and the Lena Delta (Zubrzycki et al. 2013). Organic matter (OM) characteristics of polygons have, however, seldom been studied.

In our study, we investigate ice-wedge polygons in the northeastern Siberian lowlands using cryolithological and paleoecological approaches to reconstruct temporal and spatial variations of polygon dynamics. The objectives of this article are (1) to classify the cryostratigraphy and chronostratigraphy of cores drilled in different parts of polygons, (2) to differentiate the paleoecological and OM characteristics, and (3) to calculate the OM inventory of ice-wedge polygon environments based on the studied cores. By applying tecamoebae, pollen, and microfossil analyses in conjunction with cryolithological analyses and radiocarbon dating we further aim to resolve the stability of polygons during their development, especially in terms of hydrological conditions.

Study area

We studied the cryolithology and micropalaeontological inventory of ice-wedge polygons in the Kolyma Delta near Pokhodsk (N 69.079184°, E 160.963365°), while we obtained one additional data set from a polygon center in the Indigirka Lowland approximately 550 km to the west near the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) Kytalyk research station (N 70.827232°, E 147.490542°) for

comparison (Figure 1; Schirrmuster et al. 2016). The general climate of the Kolyma Delta is according to meteorological data from the nearest World Meteorological Organization (WMO) station in Cherskii (no. 25123), characterized by high annual temperature amplitudes and low precipitation ($T_{\text{July}} 12^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{\text{January}} -33.3^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{\text{Mean}} -11.6^{\circ}\text{C}$, and $p_{\text{Ann}} 290 \text{ mm}$). The regional permafrost temperature varies from -7°C to -5°C , and the permafrost is 100–300 m thick (Geocryological Map 1991). The uppermost seasonally unfrozen active layer commonly reaches depths of 15–35 cm (Andreev 2001). The surface morphology of the flat and low-lying terrestrial part of the delta (2–4 m above sea level; Andreev 2001) is largely shaped by periglacial processes; that is, widespread formation of thermokarst basins and pingo and ice-wedge polygon growth (Wetterich et al. under review). Extended ice-wedge polygon systems were studied in the floodplain areas of the small Viska Pokhodskaya River and the Pokhodskaya Kolyma Channel, which is one of the major channels in the Kolyma Delta (Appendix 1). The area is described as sedge, moss, low-shrub wetland (W3) and low-shrub tundra (S2; CAVM Team 2003).

Our Kytalyk study area is located along the Berelekh River 28 km northwest of Chokurdakh. The mean annual precipitation is higher ($p_{\text{ann}} 354 \text{ mm}$), the air temperature is lower ($T_{\text{Mean}} -14.4^{\circ}\text{C}$), and the seasonal temperature amplitude between summer and winter is larger ($T_{\text{July}} 9.7^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{\text{January}} -38.3^{\circ}\text{C}$) compared to the Kolyma Delta area (Chokurdakh, WMO station no. 21946; Worldwide Bioclimatic Classification System 1996–2017). The regional permafrost temperature is -6°C to -4°C and the permafrost is 200–300 m thick (Geocryological Map 1991). The periglacial surface morphology exhibits Yedoma remnants and large thermokarst basins (alases) and floodplains, both partly occupied by lakes and extended ice-wedge polygon systems (Appendix 1). The vegetation is a tussock-sedge, dwarf shrub, moss tundra (G4; CAVM Team 2003).

Materials and methods

In order to study near-surface cryolithology of polygons and to obtain sample material, cores were drilled down to 130 cm below surface (cm b.s.) using a SIPRE Coring Auger Set ($\varnothing 70 \text{ mm}$). Sediment features and cryostructures were described following Katasonov (1975), Murton and French (1994), and French and Shur (2010); sketched; and photographed.

We drilled four cores from polygon centers (core 12Kyt-0807-1 from the Kytalyk study area) and two cores from polygon rims. Cores labeled as 12P-. . .

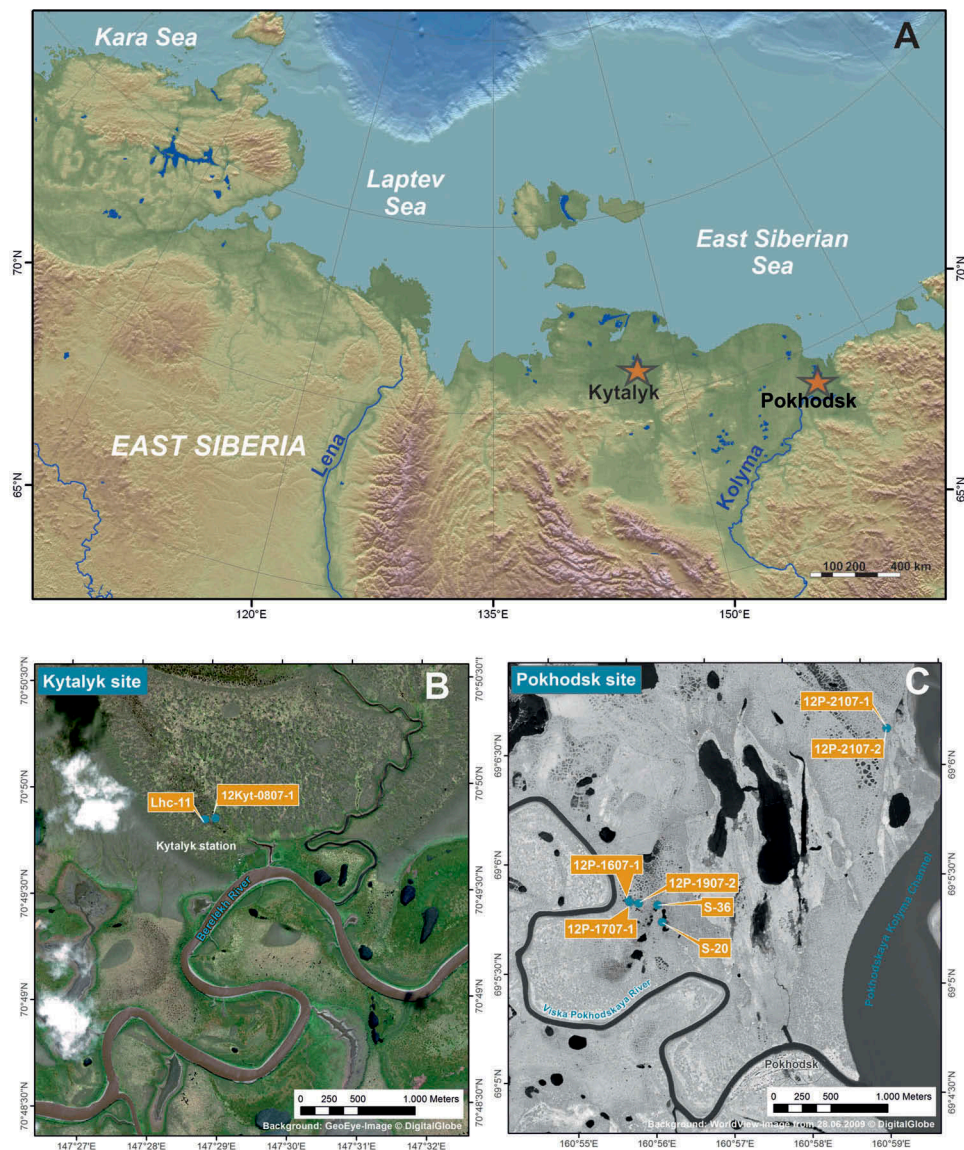


Figure 1. Position of the study areas (A), marked by red stars: Kytalyk in the Indigirka Lowland and Pokhodsk in the Kolyma Delta. DEM compiled by G. Grosse (AWI Potsdam). Position of the studied polygons at the Kytalyk site (B) and at the Pokhodsk site (C). Satellite maps compiled by S. Laboor (AWI Potsdam).

were from the Pokhodsk (Kolyma Delta) study area. In addition, unfrozen soil (core S-20, 50 cm) was sampled with a Russian peat corer from coalesced ponds. A second short core of unfrozen polygon pond sediments (core S-36, 9 cm) was taken with a gravity corer (Appendix 2-1). Site description, coordinates, and cryolithological descriptions of each core are summarized in the Appendixes 2-1, 2-2, and 3-1. The sediment samples were stored cool in plastic bags until analysis. The gravimetric ice content was measured during fieldwork and is expressed as weight percentage (wt%).

In the laboratory the samples were freeze-dried, homogenized, and split into subsamples. Grain-size analyses were carried out using a laser particle analyzer

(LS 200 Beckman-Coulter) after removing OM with H_2O_2 (3%). We used grain-size classifications according to Reineck and Sing (1980) and Wentworth (1922). Total organic carbon (TOC), total carbon (TC), and total nitrogen (TN) contents were measured with element analyzers (VARIO MAX C for TOC and VARIO-EL-III for TC and TN with analytical accuracy of ± 0.1 wt%). OM inventory calculations were based on Strauss et al. (2012), including the calculation of bulk density for ice-saturated sediments. Total inorganic carbon (TIC) content was calculated by subtracting TOC from TC. For TOC and stable organic carbon isotope ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) analyses, samples were decalcified for 3 h at 95°C by adding 1.3 N HCl. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of TOC

was measured with a Finnigan DELTA S mass spectrometer and is expressed in delta per mil (δ , ‰) notation relative to the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite (VPDB) standard with an uncertainty of 0.15‰. Mass-specific magnetic susceptibility (MS) was measured using Bartington MS2 instruments equipped with an MS2B sensor. The data are expressed in SI units (according to Le Système International d'Unités, $10^{-8} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1}$). The hydrogen (δD) and oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) stable isotope composition of intrasedimentary ice was analyzed with a Finnigan MAT Delta-S mass spectrometer and values are given as per mil (δ , ‰) difference from the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW) standard, with internal 1σ errors of better than 0.8‰ for δD and 0.1‰ $\delta^{18}\text{O}$. The deuterium excess (d excess) is calculated according to Dansgaard (1964) as $d = \delta\text{D} - 8\delta^{18}\text{O}$.

Identified plant macro-remains were radiocarbon dated by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) at the Poznan Radiocarbon Laboratory, Poland, and at the CologneAMS Laboratory, Germany (Rethemeyer et al. 2013). Samples were prepared using an acid-alkali-acid three-step treatment (AAA) to remove humic and fulvic acids and secondary carbonates. Conventional radiocarbon ages are reported as years before present (yrs BP; Stuiver and Polach 1977). Ages were calibrated using the Calib 7.0.2 software and the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2013; in conjunction with Stuiver and Reimer 1993) and are given as yrs cal BP.

For tecamoebae (testate amoebae) analysis, about 3 g per sample were suspended in distilled water and passed through a 0.5 mm mesh sieve. Tecamoebae shells were identified and counted on glycerin slides under a light microscope (Zeiss Axioskop 2) at 100–400 times magnification. The taxonomic determination and ecological characterization is based on Chardez (1965) and on publications on tecamoebae ecology in Arctic and subarctic environments (Beyens and Bobrov 2016; Bobrov et al. 2013).

Two Kolyma Delta cores were selected for paleobotanical analysis, 12P-1707-1 (center) and 12P-2107-1 (rim). From each sample approximately 3 g (dry weight) were taken for sample standard preparation (Faegri and Iversen 1989) to extract pollen, spores, and non-pollen palynomorphs (NPPs). A *Lycopodium* spore tablet (Batch nr. 1031; $n = 20,848$) was added to each sample to calculate pollen concentration (Stockmarr 1971). At least 400 terrestrial pollen grains were counted per sample using a light microscope (Zeiss Axioskop 2) under 400 times magnification. Pollen and spore taxonomy is based on Sokolovskaya (1958); Kupriyanova and Alyoshina (1972, 1978); Moore, Webb, and Collinson (1991); Beug (2004); and Savelieva, Raschke, and Titova (2013). Identification of

NNPs was based on Van Geel et al. (1983), Van Geel (2001), Van Geel and Aptroot (2006), Jankovská and Komárek (2000), and Komárek and Jankovská (2001). The relative pollen frequency is based on tree, shrub, and herb pollen sum. The spore, aquatic taxa, algae, and fungi percentages are based on the sum of pollen and the respective group (e.g., pollen+spores, pollen+fungi; Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986). For macrofossil analysis, only the sample volume available after the KOH (10%) washing step for pollen preparation was used, which includes a 10 min water bath and sieving through 200 μm mesh. All plant remains greater than 200 μm were scanned using a light microscope (Zeiss Axioskop 2) under 100–400 times magnification. Macrofossils were identified based on Dombrovskaya, Koreneva, and Tyuremnov (1959) and a reference collection at AWI Potsdam. The Tilia software (version 1.7.16; Grimm 2011) was used for calculating the pollen percentages and for drawing the pollen and macrofossil diagrams.

Results

Cryolithology, dating, and organic matter characteristics

Polygon center deposits

The cores drilled in polygon centers reveal basal ages between 3133 ± 34 and 1720 ± 30 yrs BP (Figure 2, Table 1). In all four cores peat deposition characterizes the uppermost sections or even the entire core in 12P-2107-2 and started between 2380 ± 30 yrs BP and 1632 ± 32 yrs BP (Table 1). Minerogenic deposits are generally characterized by horizontal reticulate to lenticular cryostructures and oversaturated ice content. Increasing $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD correspond to decreasing d excess values in intrasedimentary ice and are seen in cores 12P-1707-1 and 12P-1907-2 (Figure 2). The sand fraction is highest in minerogenic deposits, although the deposits are mostly classified as silts. MS remains below 25 SI. OM characteristics are $\text{TOC} < 10 \text{ wt}\%$, $\text{TIC} < 2 \text{ wt}\%$, $\text{TN} < 1 \text{ wt}\%$, and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of TOC around -30‰ . The OM inventory has a mean of $33.2 \pm 45.4 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (median 14.8 kg/m^3). The peat of polygon centers differs from the underlying minerogenic deposits by slightly decreasing $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD and increasing d excess as seen in core 12P-1907-2 (Figure 2) of intrasedimentary ice, which is present in the peat as pseudoataxitic, structureless, or porphyric cryostructures. Silts dominate the grain-size distribution and MS reaches values above 25 SI. TOC, TIC, and TN reach values up to 30 wt%, up

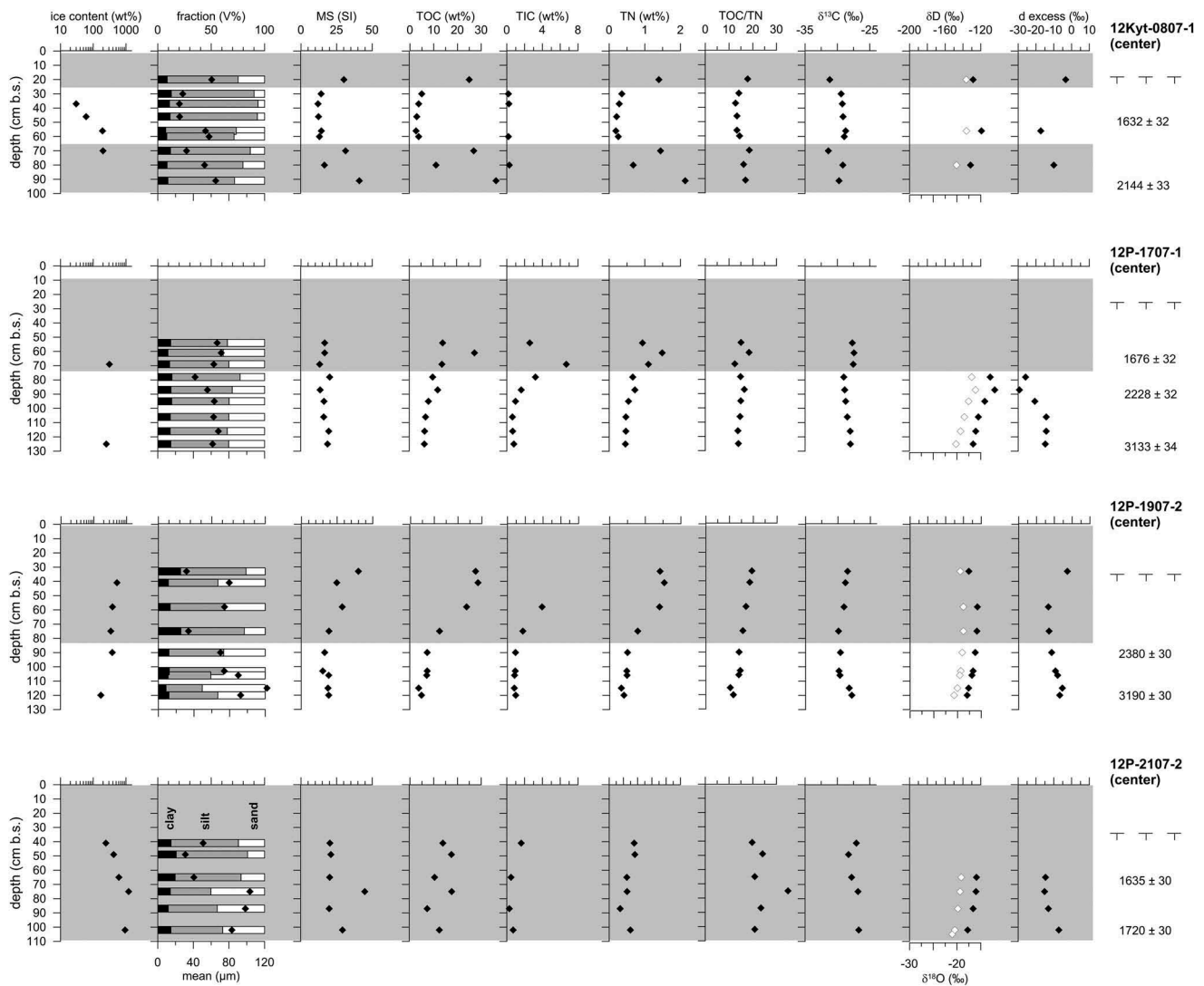


Figure 2. Sediment and ice data from polygon center permafrost cores. Gray-shaded areas in the plots highlight the peat horizons. The white dots in the δD column refer to the $\delta^{18}O$ values. The black dots in the fraction column refer to the mean grain-size values. Radiocarbon dates and thaw depths are given to the right of the columns.

to 6 wt%, and up to 2 wt%, respectively. TOC/TN and $\delta^{13}C$ are similar to the minerogenic deposits, pointing to a comparable origin and degree of decomposition of OM in both deposit types.

Polygon rim deposits

Polygon rim deposits are captured in two cores whose basal ages reach 1952 ± 32 yrs BP and 2975 ± 30 yrs BP (Figure 3, Table 1). Both uppermost rim sections are composed of peat, but the peat was accumulated in different time periods, after 325 ± 31 yrs BP in core 12P-2107-1 and around 1765 ± 30 yrs BP in core 12P-1607-1. The latter peat accumulation starting date is comparable to that of the center cores, but exhibits two distinct peat sections intersected by minerogenic deposits (Figure 3). Reticulated and lenticular cryostructures characterize the minerogenic rim ice-oversaturated deposits with slightly decreasing $\delta^{18}O$

and δD and positive d excess, which is opposite to the pattern seen in the minerogenic deposits of the polygon centers. The MS mainly remains below 30 SI and the mean grain size varies between silt and fine-grained sand. As in the polygon center cores, the OM generally shows TOC < 10 wt%, TIC < 2 wt%, TN < 1 wt%, and $\delta^{13}C$ of TOC around -27‰ , while TOC/TN varies largely between 1.4 and 23.8. The OM inventory has a mean of 9.7 ± 16.1 kg/m³ (median 4.8 kg/m³). The peat deposits were solely analyzed in core 12P-1607-1 in three samples, which differ from the minerogenic deposits in higher TOC, TIC, and TN values. Peat cryostructures are pseudoatactic or structureless.

Polygon pond deposits

Unfrozen uppermost deposits of polygon ponds are present as a minerogenic section in core S-36 and as

Table 1. Radiocarbon dating of selected permafrost core samples.

Sample ID	Lab Number	Depth below Surface (cm)	Age (yrs BP)	Calibrated Age (yrs cal BP)	Sample Material
12Kyt-0807-1-4	COL 4680.1.1	46–56	1632 ± 32	1607–1415	Plant remains (Cyperaceae, Poaceae)
12Kyt-0807-1-9	COL 4681.1.1	91–95	2144 ± 33	2305–2004	Wood and bark of shrubs (<i>Salix</i> , <i>Alnus</i>), plant remains (Cyperaceae)
12P-1707-1-2	COL 4674.1.1	61–68	1676 ± 32	1694–1525	Plant remains (Cyperaceae, leaves and seeds)
12P-1707-1-5	COL 4675.1.1	87–95	2228 ± 32	2332–2153	Plant remains (Cyperaceae, leaves) and twigs (<i>Salix</i> ?)
12P-1707-1-9	COL 4676.1.1	125–137	3133 ± 34	3446–3249	Plant remains (Cyperaceae, leaves) and twigs (Indet.)
12P-1907-2-5	Poz-56709	90–103	2380 ± 30	2342–2490	80% <i>Carex</i> spp., 5% remains of mosses (stems), <20% rootlets
12P1907-2-9	Poz-56710	120–130	3190 ± 30	3361–3459	90% remains of Poales including rootlets, few moss stems of unknown species, woody remains
12P-2107-2-3	Poz-56713	65–75	1635 ± 30	1514–1609	20% moss remains, two woody remains (unknown species), <i>Carex</i> spp., numerous rootlets
12P-2107-2-6	Poz-56715	102–112	1720 ± 30	1559–1702	60% moss remains, <30% <i>Carex</i> spp., <10% roots/rootlets
12P-1607-1-5	Poz-56677	72–81	1765 ± 30	1596–1741	25% roots/rootlets, 60% lignified plant remains (species unknown, cortex)
12P-1607-1-9	Poz-56678	104–115	2975 ± 30	3056–3236	90% remains of Poales including rootlets, woody remains
12P-2107-1-2	COL 4677.1.1	25–29	325 ± 31	473–306	Twigs (<i>Betula exilis</i>) and plant remains (Cyperaceae)
12P-2107-1-5	COL 4678.1.1	46–54	1892 ± 32	1898–1730	Plant remains (Cyperaceae, leaves) and moss remains (<i>Drepanocladus</i>)
12P-2107-1-8	COL 4679.1.1	76–94	1952 ± 32	1987–1825	Plant remains (Cyperaceae, Poaceae, <i>Equisetum</i>) and moss remains (<i>Calliergon</i>)

mostly peat in core S-20 (Figure 4). The latter core shows the transition from minerogenic deposits to the topmost peat by decreasing mean grain size from about 40 to 20 μm , higher MS, and increasing TOC, TIC, and TN; TOC/TN and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of TOC show only small variations.

Tecamoebae studies

On average, five slides were examined per sample, while the number of identified specimens depends on the sample's paleo-cenoses tecamoebae density and ranged from 1 to 350 specimens per sample. In 104 samples, a total of 102 tecamoebae taxa were found, which were aligned to three ecological groups; that is, hydrobiontic, sphagnobiontic, and eurybiontic (Figure 5, Appendix 4). Ecological features of species inhabiting polygon tundra landscapes were taken into account (Bobrov et al. 2013). The hydrobionts include obligate hydrophilic species that inhabit open-water bodies and hygrophilic species that occur in temporary wetlands. Sphagnobionts include species preferring oligotrophic *Sphagnum* moss associations, which can be either xeromorphic (dry) or hygromorphous (moist to wet). Hence, some species belong to both the sphagnobiontic and the hygrophilic (hydrobiontic) groups. Most of the sphagnobionts belong to the hygrophilic (hygromorphous) group, except for *Assulina muscorum* and *Trigonopyxis arcuata*, which are xeromorphic (Bobrov, Charman, and Warner 1999).

Eurybionts tolerate a wide range of environmental factors and include calcephalic species, such as *Cyclopyxis kahli* and *Centropyxis plagiostoma sensu lato*, which were not distinguished graphically as a special ecological group because their sample density was too low, but their presence is a significant bioindicator. Calcephalic species occurrence in samples is, therefore, mentioned when describing environmental conditions. Changes in the ratio of ecological groups indicate changes of environmental conditions, primarily changes in habitat moisture.

Polygon center deposits

In the uppermost sampled part of the 12Kyt-0807-1 core (Figure 5), from 20 cm to 37 cm, open-water conditions are indicated by the predominance of hydrophilic species, genera *Centropyxis*, *Diffflugia*, and *Lagenodiffflugia*. From 37 cm to 56 cm wetland conditions with neutral to weakly alkaline pH conditions are indicated by hydrobiontic species such as *D. minuta* v. *minor* and *C. pontigulasiaformis*, and calcephalic species (*C. plagiostoma*). Tecamoebae were absent from 56 cm to 70 cm. The

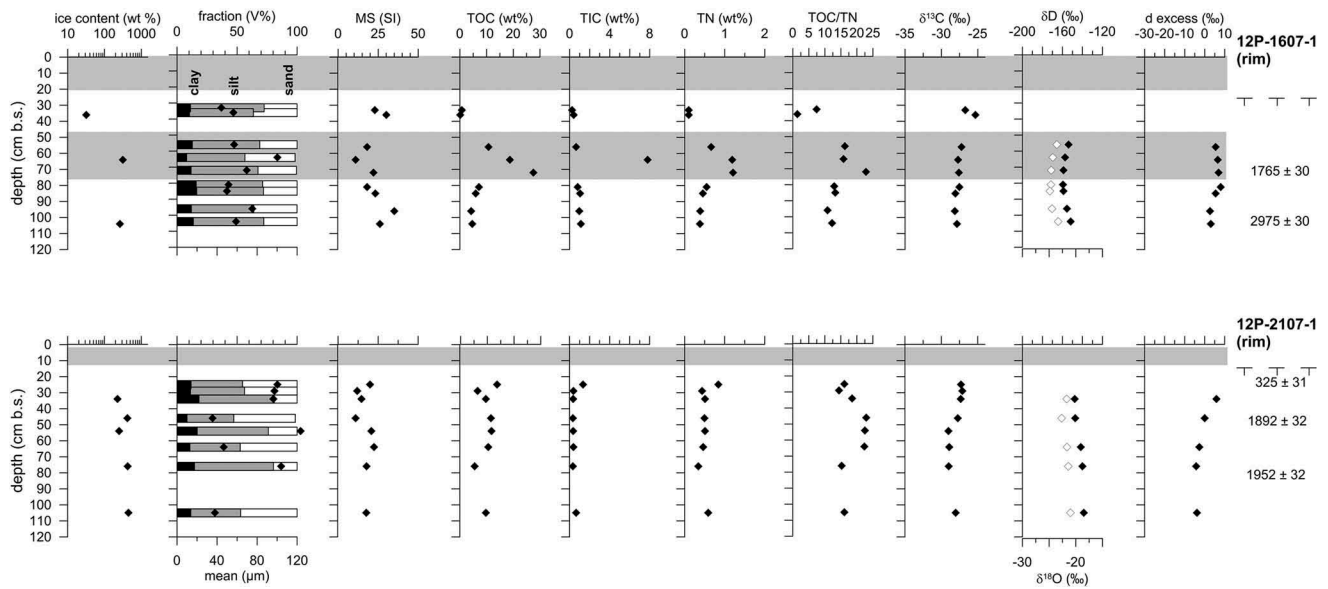


Figure 3. Sediment and ice data from polygon rim permafrost cores. Gray-shaded areas in the plots highlight the peat horizons. The white dots in the δD column refer to the $\delta^{18}O$ values. The black dots in the fraction column refer to the mean grain-size values. Radiocarbon dates and thaw depths are given to the right of the columns.

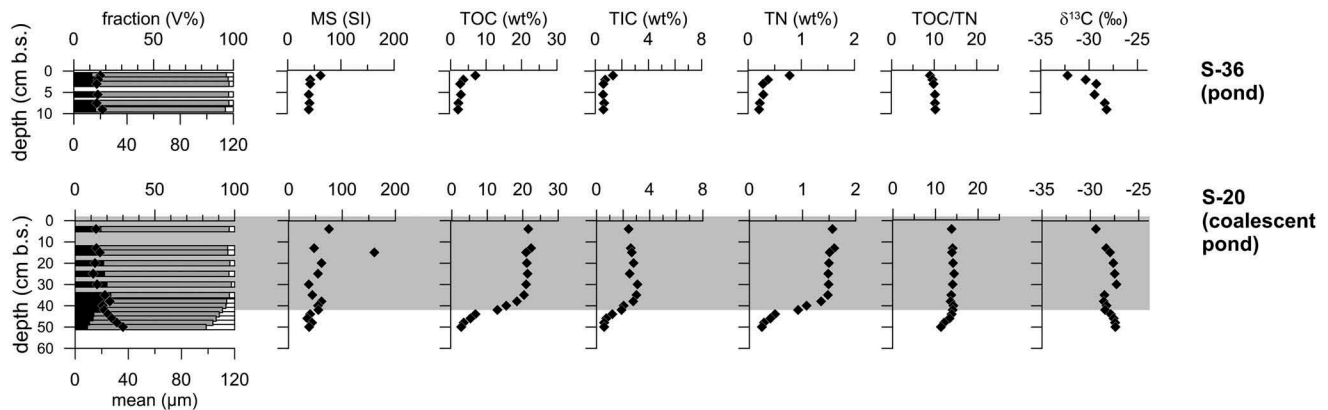


Figure 4. Sediment data from polygon pond deposits. Gray-shaded areas in the plots highlight the peat horizons.

presence of eurybiontic and sphagnobiontic species at 70–80 cm points to wetland and slightly acidic conditions. At 80–96 cm open-water conditions are deduced by the presence of hydrophilic species (*C. gibba* and *Pyxidicula operculata*). The 12Kyt-0807-1 results delineate a succession from open-water to wetland conditions and back to open water.

The tecamoebae record of center core 12P-1701-1 (Figure 5) shows a high diversity of hydrobiontic species of the genera *Arcella*, *Centropyxis*, *Heleopera*, *Phryganella*, *Pyxidicula*, and *Diffflugia*. Neutral to slightly alkaline pH at 61–68 cm and 87–95 cm is indicated by calcephalic species. The sphagnobiontic group predominates at 87–95 cm. Eurybiontic species prevail in all samples.

Similar to core 12P-1701-1, the entire record of 12P-1907-2 (Figure 5) is characterized by prevalent

hydrobionts indicating succession from wetland to open-water conditions in a polygon center. Calcephalic species indicate neutral to slightly alkaline pH.

The tecamoebae record of center core 12P-2107-2 exhibits varying proportions of sphagnobiontic, eurybiontic, and hygro-hydrophilic species (Figure 5). Hydrophilic species are less diverse, with five *Diffflugia* species of which two are not yet described in the scientific literature (*D. sp. 1*, *D. sp. 2*). Calcephalic *C. plagiostoma* and *C. kahli* indicate neutral to slightly alkaline pH. The tecamoebae association reflects predominantly wetland conditions in a polygon center.

Polygon rim deposits

In its upper part (down to 81 cm) core 12P-1607-1 (Figure 5) is dominated by eurybiontic species of the

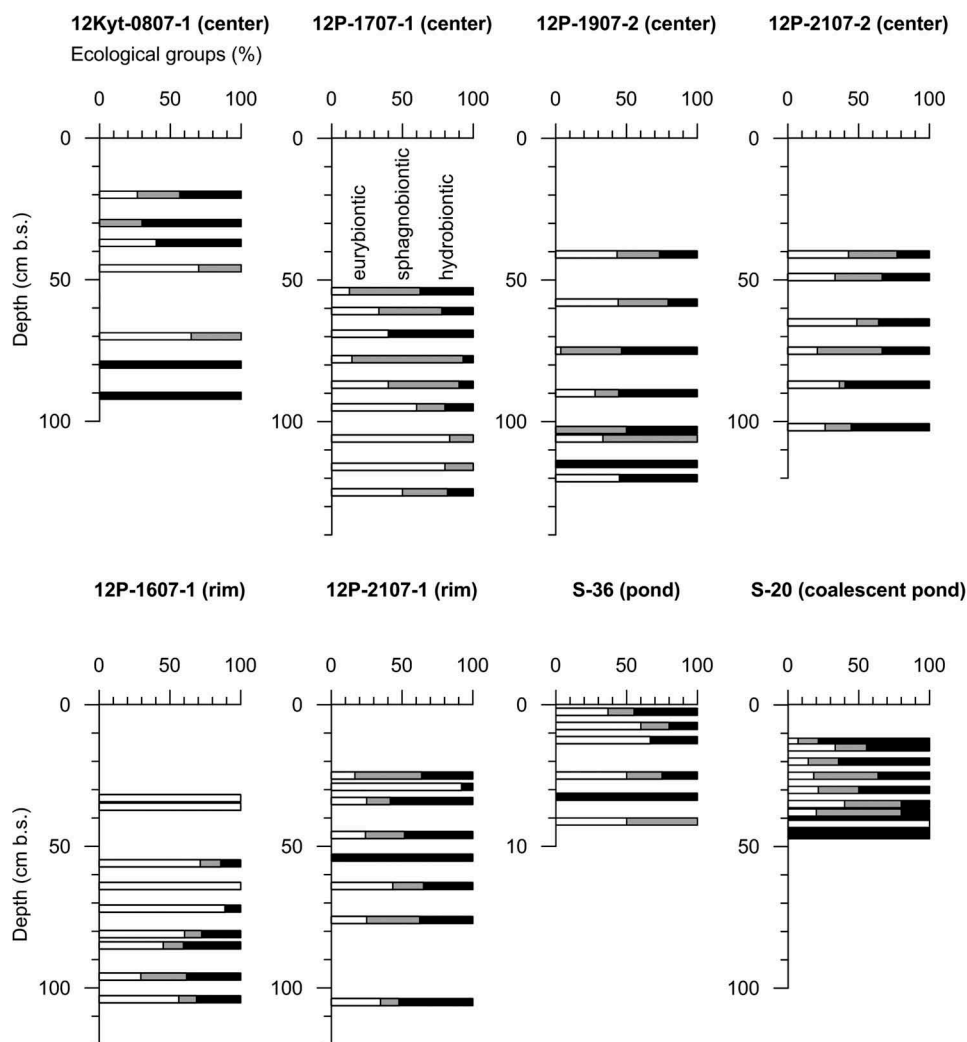


Figure 5. Distribution of tecamoebae ecological groups in polygon center, rim, and pond deposits; eurybionts, white; sphagnobionts, gray; and hydrobionts, black.

genera *Centropyxis* and *Cyclopyxis*. In its lower part (81–115 cm) it is characterized by hygro-hydrophilic *Centropyxis* species and hydrophilic *Diffflugia* species. The calcephilic *C. plagiostoma* f. minor indicates neutral to slightly alkaline pH. The tecamoebae record indicates rim formation by the change from wet to moist conditions.

In core 12P-2107-1 (Figure 5) hygro-hydrophilic *Centropyxis* and hydrophilic *Diffflugia* species reach high shares above and below 29–34 cm and constitute 100 percent of the identified species at 55 cm. At 29–34 cm eurybiontic *Centropyxis*, *Plagiopyxis*, and *Schoenbornia* species and calcephilic species prevail, likely pointing to drier conditions. Increasing dryness during rim formation is not reflected in the tecamoebae record.

Polygonal pond deposits

The uppermost 0–2 cm of the 9 cm S-36 short core (Figure 5) shows high hydrophilic species diversity

with two species of genus *Centropyxis* (*C. cassis* v. *spinifera*, *C. gibba*) and twenty *Diffflugia* species. Furthermore, five hygro-hydrophilic species of the genera *Arcella* and *Centropyxis* and nine eurybiontic species of the genera *Centropyxis*, *Cyclopyxis*, and *Trinema* are present; below 2 cm tecamoebae are lacking or very rare.

The S-20 short core (Figure 5) was sampled from 13–48 cm. The uppermost 13–15 cm shows the highest percentage of hydrophilic *Diffflugia* and sphagnobiontic-hydrophilic *Heleopera* species. At 15–40 cm the percentage of hydrobionts, sphagnobionts, and eurybionts varies. Most diverse are hydrobionts, with twenty-two species of the genera *Centropyxis*, *Heleopera*, *Diffflugia*, and *Lagenodiffflugia*, while only four eurybiontic *Centropyxis* species are present. The tecamoebae association is interpreted as a polygon pond succession with an upwardly increasing percentage of hydrophilic species.

Paleobotanical analysis

Polygon center deposits

The 12P-1707-1 core exhibits two palynological zones (PZs, Figure 6). PZ I (137–95 cm) is dominated by *Alnus fruticosa*-type, *Betula* sect. *Nanae*, Poaceae, and Cyperaceae. Within PZ I, *Alnus* gradually decreases toward PZ II (from 32% to 18%), while Cyperaceae increases (from 14% to 34%). Poaceae varies from 17 percent to 33 percent. *Betula* sect. *Nanae* is almost constant at about 15 percent. Among spores, *Sphagnum* dominates with ≤ 3.6 percent. PZ II (95–54 cm) is characterized by decreasing Poaceae (10–16%) and a dominance of Cyperaceae ($\leq 50\%$). Among shrubs, *Alnus fruticosa*-type and *Betula* sect. *Nanae* dominate. *Alnus* gradually increases from 16 percent to 29 percent toward the upper part of PZ II. *Betula* sect. *Nanae* varies from 14 percent to 21 percent. The presence of a small amount of the freshwater algae *Botryococcus* is remarkable.

The study of plant macrofossils revealed three macrofossil zones (MFZs; Figure 7), which do not correspond to PZs. *Carex* rootlets (60–65%), *Sphagnum* leaves (10–15%), and *Salix* (periderm, roots, and leaves) predominate in MFZ I (137–116 cm). MFZ II (116–78 cm) is dominated by *Carex* rootlets (60–85%), Poaceae rootlets ($\leq 25\%$), and *Drepanocladus revolvens* ($\leq 35\%$). The presence of *Carex* nutlets is also remarkable. MFZ III (78–54 cm) is characterized by a decrease in Poaceae ($\leq 5\%$) and *Carex* (from 90% to 20%). *Drepanocladus* abundance rises up to 60 percent. *Sphagnum* leaves and periderm fossils from *Salix* and *Betula* sect. *Nanae* appear in MFZ III.

Polygon rim deposits

Core 12P-2107-1 was divided into four PZs (Figure 8). PZ I (118–105 cm) contains high amounts of Cyperaceae (56%), Poaceae (13%), and *Potentilla* sp. (11%). Shrubs are represented by *Alnus fruticosa*-type (9%) and *Betula* sect. *Nanae* (6%). PZ II (94–64 cm) is characterized by almost absent *Potentilla* sp. and rising *Alnus fruticosa*-type ($\leq 17\%$), *Betula* sect. *Nanae* ($\leq 12\%$), and *Salix* ($\leq 5\%$). Cyperaceae ($\leq 60\%$), Poaceae ($\leq 10\%$), and Ranunculaceae ($\leq 2\%$) predominate among herbs and *Sphagnum* ($\leq 4.5\%$) among spores. PZ III (64–34 cm) is distinguished by a sharp increase of Poaceae ($\leq 27\%$) and gradually increasing *Potentilla* sp. ($\leq 10\%$). The percentage of Cyperaceae is unchanged (45–50%), while the Poaceae and *Potentilla* sp. show opposing trends. *Betula* sect. *Nanae*, *Alnus fruticosa*-type, and *Salix* are still present. PZ IV (34–25 cm) is similar to PZ II, but instead of Ranunculaceae, Ericales

($\leq 4\%$) appears. *Sphagnum* spores decrease to 2 percent. Freshwater algae *Botryococcus* and *Pediastrum* occur in PZ II, PZ III, and PZ IV as single specimens only.

The plant macrofossils of 12P-2107-1 distinguish four MFZs (Figure 9), which correspond relatively well to the PZs. MFZ I (118–105 cm) contains mainly *Carex* rootlets (48%), Poaceae rootlets (35%), and *Equisetum* (10%). MFZ II (94–46 cm) shows a sharp increase of *Drepanocladus revolvens* (50–78%), a decrease in *Carex* and Poaceae rootlets, and the presence of *Carex* nutlets. MFZ III (46–34 cm) is similar to MFZ I, but *Equisetum* remains are absent, while single *Carex* nutlets were found. MFZ IV (34–25 cm) is characterized by the predominance of Poaceae rootlets ($\leq 60\%$) and shrub remains (such as periderms and leaves from *Salix* and *Betula* sect. *Nanae*, and *Salix* roots).

Discussion

Polygon Succession as Reflected in Center and Rim Cores

Studying active-layer soil pits along a polygon rim-to-center transect, Bobrov et al. (2013) found a relationship between tecamoebae species distribution and soil moisture. Here, soil moisture was found to be controlled by the polygonal micro-relief with elevated, drier rims and lower, wetter centers. Warmer, wetter conditions of the seasonally deeper thawed polygon center caused higher tecamoebae biodiversity compared to the rim. Polygon rims are inhabited by eurybiontic and sphagnobiontic-xerophilic species; centers provide niches for hydrobiontic and sphagnobiontic-hydrophilic species. Changes in the tecamoebae communities, that is, the varying representation of the three main ecological groups, indicate changes in the developing polygon. First, rims grow and centers deepen, creating a rim-to-center gradient in soil moisture. Later, polygons silt up or central open-water bodies grow; their paludification and/or collapsing rims can further alter the moisture pattern within the polygon. For instance, the tecamoebae record of the 12P-1701-1 polygon center core shows a high diversity of hydrobiontic species, pointing to a succession from wetland to open-water conditions, which further coincides with the onset of peat accumulation in the polygon center. The paleovegetation inferred from pollen analysis indicate relative dry conditions (PZ I in Figure 6) with a dominance of Poaceae, *Alnus*, *Betula*, Cyperaceae, and *Sphagnum*. Similar results are described by de Klerk et al. (2011) from a rim core in the Indigirka Lowland near Chokurdakh. This is also supported by the

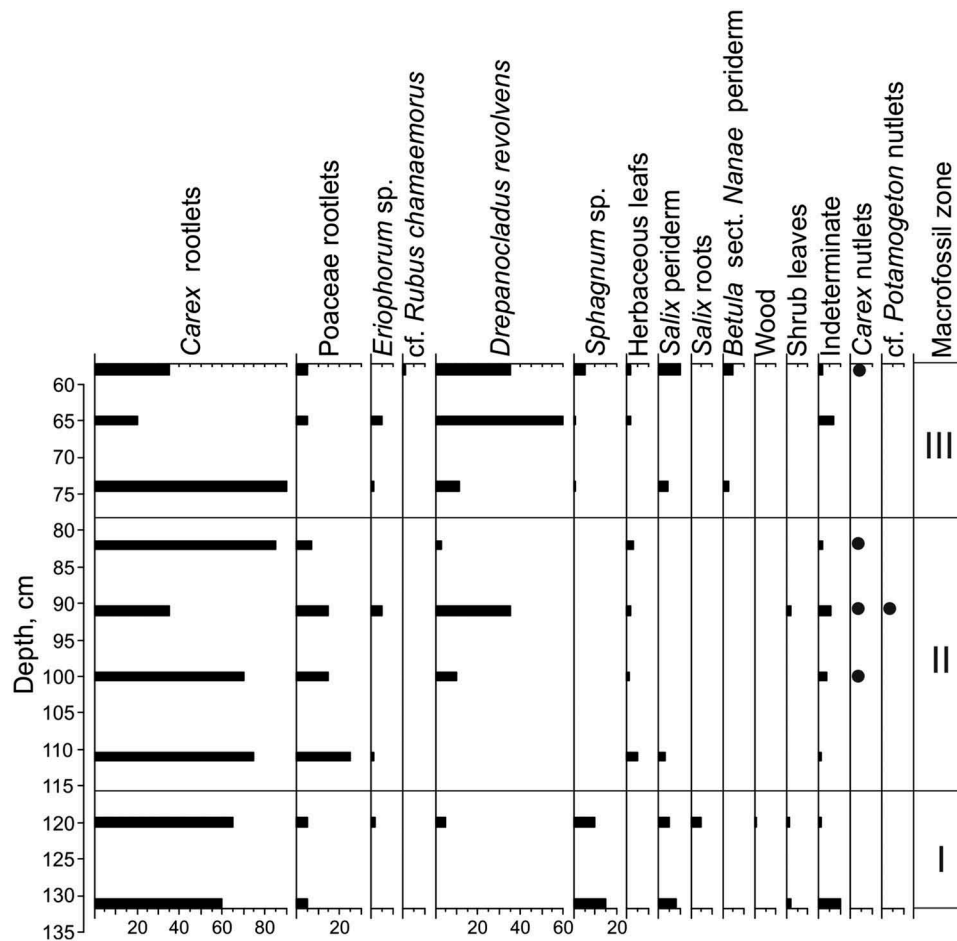


Figure 7. Results of macrofossil analysis of center core 12P-1707-1.

presence of *Sphagnum*, *Salix*, and *Carex* plant macrofossils (MFZ I in [Figure 7](#)). Increased moisture in the upper part of the core is reflected by dominating Cyperaceae pollen (PZ II in [Figure 6](#)) and abundant *Carex* rootlets and nutlets (MFZ II and MFZ III in [Figure 7](#)). The presence of *Botryococcus* algae in PZ II and increasing *Drepanocladus* moss remains in MFZ II and MFZ III also point to a wet setting (Teltewskoi et al. 2016) and peat accumulation in the polygon since about 1676 ± 32 yrs BP.

The rim core 12P-2107-1 differentiates into four zones in both the pollen and the macrofossil record ([Figures 8](#) and [9](#)). Dominance of Cyperaceae pollen in all PZs reflects wet conditions during the accumulation time. High values of Cyperaceae and *Potentilla* sp. pollen together with abundance of *Carex* and Poaceae rootlets and the presence of *Equisetum* indicate an initial accumulation under wet conditions or even in water (in agreement with silt layers), probably in the rim-to-pond transition zone (de Klerk et al. 2011). The predominance of *Drepanocladus* remains and *Carex*

nutlets in MFZ II, together with high proportions of Cyperaceae and the presence of algae in PZ II, point to an episode of stable wet settings favorable for peat accumulation. Dominating hydrobiontic tecamoebae support this interpretation ([Figure 6](#)). Relative high values of Poaceae pollen in PZ III and PZ IV ([Figure 8](#)) and an abundance of Poaceae rootlets and shrub remains in MFZ III and MFZ IV ([Figure 9](#)) reflect drying associated with the heaving polygon rim, where willow and dwarf birch grew. The formation of the polygon rim around 1892 ± 32 yrs BP coincides with polygon center deepening, peat accumulation, and open-water conditions as shown in the cryolithological and tecamoebae records of the center core from the same polygon (12P-2107-2) since about 1720 ± 30 yrs BP.

Generally, polygon center cores from the Pokhodsk area reflect the transition from wetland to open-water conditions during a relatively short period between 2380 ± 30 and 1676 ± 32 yrs BP. The low-center polygon formation was accompanied by growing rims and deepening centers in which peat accumulated in

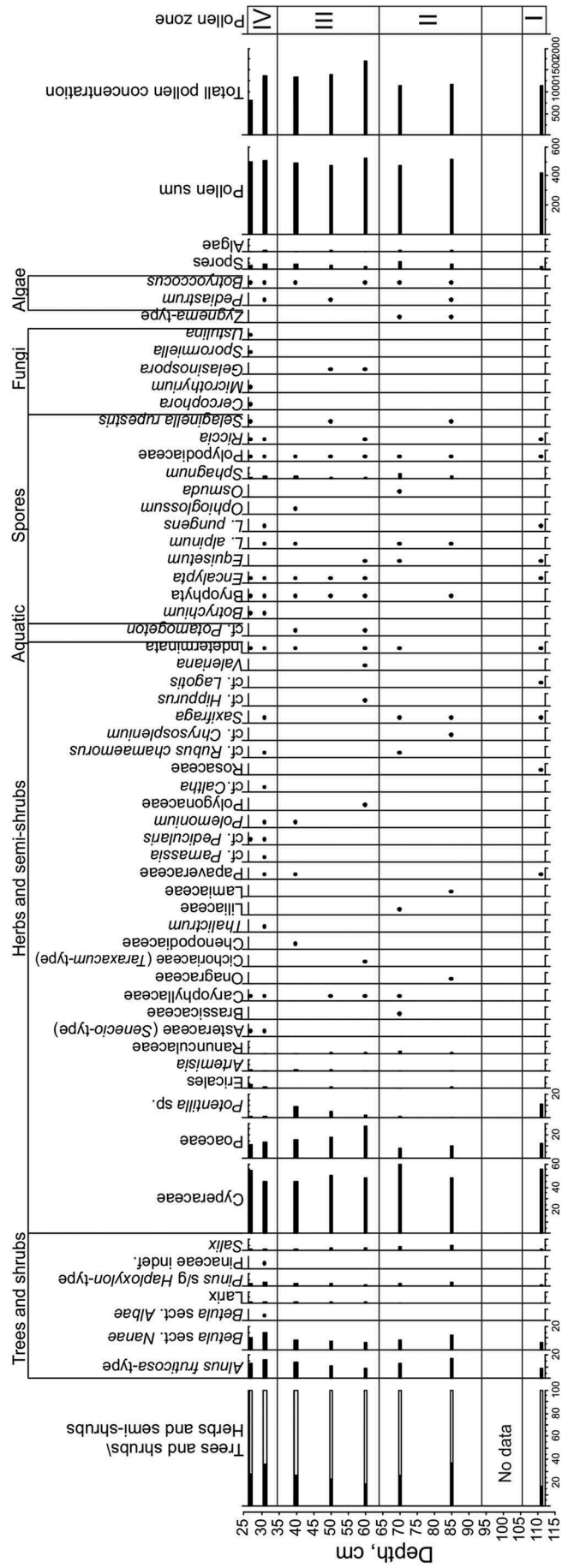


Figure 8. Results of pollen analysis from rim core 12P-2107-1.

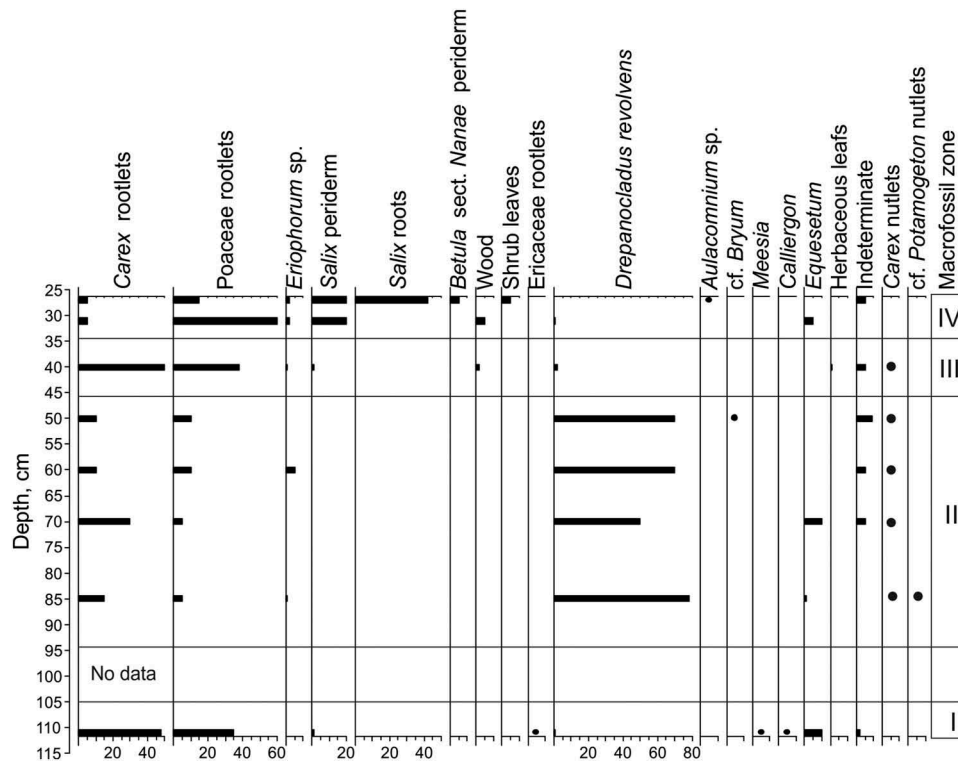


Figure 9. Results of macrofossil analysis of rim core 12P-2107-1.

ponded water. A later stage of polygon micro-relief development is recorded in the Kytalyk area (Indigirka Lowland) center core. Here, the transition from pond to wetland conditions (low-center to high-center polygon) is recorded due to siltation or

paludification within about 500 years between 2144 ± 33 and 1632 ± 32 yrs BP.

The timing and rate of polygon formation is, however, highly dependent on local climatic and hydrological conditions, limiting the comparability of records

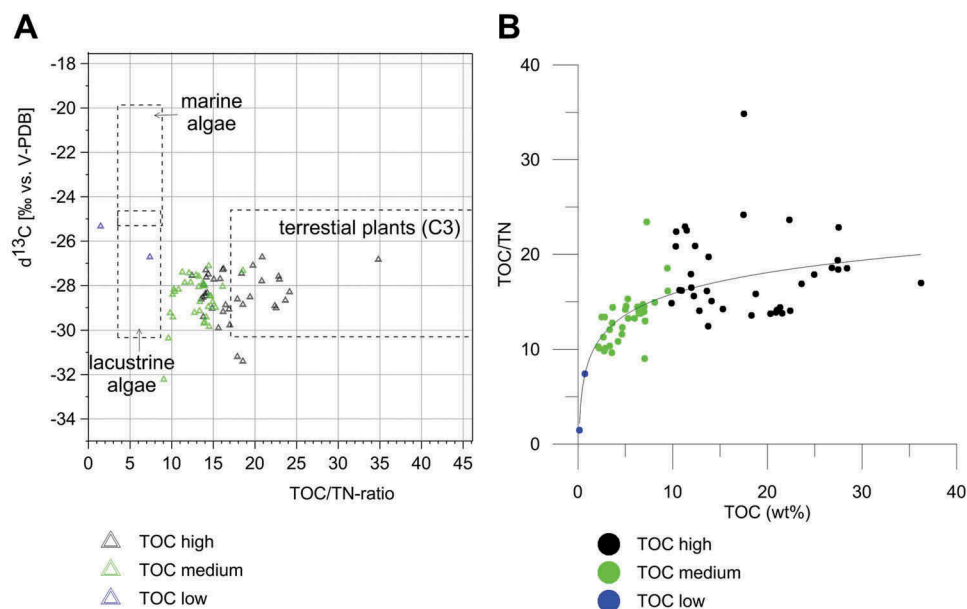


Figure 10. OM characteristics of polygon cores from the Indigirka Lowland and the Kolyma Delta. (A) distribution of the TOC/TN ratio: $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{TOC}}$ relationships according to Meyers (1997). (B) correlation of TOC and the TOC/TN ratio.

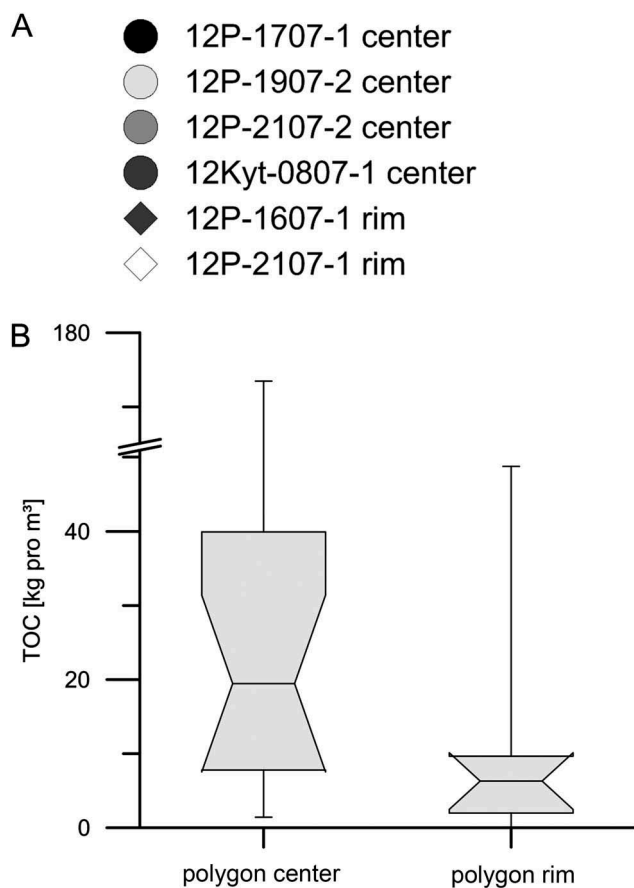


Figure 11. (A) OM inventory of the polygon cores and (B) box-whisker plots of center ($n = 16$) and rim ($n = 8$) samples.

from different study areas. Decadal to centennial changes in the polygon micro-relief, and consequently in the wetness of different polygon compartments, were found in a high-resolution multi-proxy study by Teltewskoi et al. (2016) in the Indigirka Lowland. Wet episodes as reflected by pollen, plant macro-fossil, and tecomoebae data span between 3630 ± 40 and 2040 ± 60 yrs BP. Similar results might be deduced from our records even though the sampling resolution is lower and uppermost active-layer samples are mostly lacking.

OM characteristics

The TOC, TOC/TN ratios, and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of all core samples (Figure 10) range widely. TOC ranges from 0.15 wt% to 36.2 wt%, with a median of 9.7 wt%. TOC/TN ratios vary between strongly decomposed (TOC/TN of 1.4) and undecomposed OM (TOC/TN of 34.8), with a median of 14.2. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values range between -32.22‰ and -25.3‰ (median -28.3‰). According to Meyers (1997) the relationship between TOC/TN and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ reflects the existence of lacustrine algae and terrestrial C3 plants (Figure 10A); many

points fall in between, which is not unexpected in polygons. High TOC (10–36 wt%) is close to the values associated with terrestrial plants, and falls in the transition zone between lacustrine and terrestrial plants. Medium TOC points (2–9 wt%) cluster in the area of lacustrine algae. Two samples with TOC less than 1 wt% are outside of the areas associated with different organisms. The relationship between TOC and the TOC/TN ratio (Figure 10B) shows that low TOC and low TOC/TN indicate strongly degraded OM, medium TOC and higher TOC/TN indicate less OM degradation, and high TOC and high TOC/TN indicate almost no OM degradation. The correlation curve of $Y = 3.225 \times \ln(X) + 8.41$ ($n = 79$) has an r^2 of 0.411. This probably reflects different degrees of OM decomposition and different stages of polygon development.

When we calculate the OM inventory according to Strauss et al. (2012), we find that the upper peaty parts of the studied cores down to 70 cm depth contain more TOC, up to 173.5 kg/m^3 , while the lower minerogenic parts contain less than 20 kg/m^3 (Figure 11A). When comparing polygon center and rim records (Figure 11B), the OM inventory of the centers is much higher (median 14.8 kg/m^3 , $n = 16$) than under the rims (median 4.8 kg/m^3 , $n = 8$). These new data contribute to the Northern Circumpolar Soil Carbon Database (Hugelius et al. 2014, 2013) and extend the OM permafrost inventory estimation of Arctic deltaic and floodplain deposits.

Late Holocene Polygon Landscapes

The records from polygon centers reflect different episodes of development. The Pokhodsk area center cores reflect the transition from wetland to open-water conditions in the Kolyma Delta during more than 1,500 years between 3190 ± 30 and 1676 ± 32 yrs BP. Such processes, accompanied by wall formation and center deepening and ponding, are typical for the initial polygon micro-relief development phase (MacKay 2000). A later stage is recorded in the Kytalyk area (Indigirka Lowland) center core, which shows micro-relief dynamics from pond to wetland conditions, reflecting the siltation or paludification of a polygon pond within about 500 years between 2144 ± 33 and 1632 ± 32 yrs BP. The timing and rate of polygon formation is, however, highly dependent on local climatic and hydrological conditions, limiting the comparability of records from different study areas. A general pattern of initial polygon formation and transition from wetland to pond conditions starting around 3200 yrs BP is reflected in cores 12P-1907-2 and 12P-1701-1, while core 12P-2107-2

records wetland conditions since at least ≈ 1700 yrs BP. The pond-to-wetland transition as found in core 12Kyt-0807-1 started around 2100 yrs BP and represents the subsequent stage in polygon formation. Less pronounced but nevertheless recognizable are the signals from polygon rim records reflecting wet to moist or dry conditions in connection with wall formation during about 2,600 years between 2975 ± 30 and 325 ± 31 yrs BP in the Kolyma Delta.

Fast changes in micro-relief throughout several hundred years, and consequently in wetness of different polygon compartments, were found in the high-resolution multi-proxy study of Teltewskoi et al. (2016). Wet episodes reflected by pollen, plant macro-fossil, and tecomoebae data span between 3630 ± 40 and 2040 ± 60 yrs BP.

Conclusions

The presented cores from ice-wedge polygon centers and rims of the Indigirka Lowland and the Kolyma Delta cover the late Holocene period between 3190 ± 30 and 325 ± 31 yrs BP. This is similar in range to polygon studies from the Canadian Arctic (Fritz et al. 2016) and the Indigirka Lowland (de Klerk et al. 2011; Teltewskoi et al. 2016). According to cryolithological records there is a clear differentiation between minerogenic and peat horizons. In the Kolyma Delta, center cores show a transition from wetland to open water between 2380 ± 30 and 1676 ± 32 yrs BP. The formation of low-center polygons was accompanied by growing rims and deepening centers with peat accumulation. The Indigirka Lowland center core shows a later stage, the transition from pond to wetland conditions is recorded because of siltation or paludification between 2144 ± 33 and 1632 ± 32 yrs BP.

Varying occurrence of the three ecological tecomoebae groups indicate changes in the developing polygons. Rims were inhabited by eurybiontic and sphagnobiontic-xerophilic communities, while centers provide niches for hydrobiontic and sphagnobiontic-hydrophilic organisms. The tecomoebae record in polygon centers is interpreted as reflecting changes from wetland to open-water conditions. Similar conclusions will be drawn from paleobotanical records where Poaceae-, *Alnus*-, and *Betula*-dominated pollen spectra change to Cyperaceae-dominated, with the presence of *Botryococcus* and *Carex* and *Drepanocladus revolvens* macro-fossils.

Finally, the OM inventory calculation shows a clear differentiation of higher OM content in polygon centers compared to polygon rims.

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Data availability

Analytical data are available at doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.887933.

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