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**Sunspot cycles recorded in siliciclastic biolaminites at the dawn of the
Neoproterozoic Sturtian glaciation in South China**

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Abstract

Well-preserved siliciclastic biolaminites from the Neoproterozoic Wuqiangxi
Formation (ca. 810–715 Ma) in South China show submillimeter-scaled couplets that
consist of alternating dark and light laminae. The laminar couplets have been
interpreted of annual origin, and the dark and light laminae mainly record warm
spring to summer and cold autumn to winter deposition, respectively. Power spectrum
and evolutionary fast Fourier transform (FFT) analyses of the laminar couplet

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