accompany the study (max. 200 words). (10 Points)

Try to follow the typical structure of a *nature* style abstract.

- basic introduction with some background (2-3 sentences)
- general problem (1 sentence)
- one sentence with a summary of the results (starting with: "Here we show...")
- main results, and how they add to previous knowledge (2-3 sentences)
- broader perspective (1 sentence)

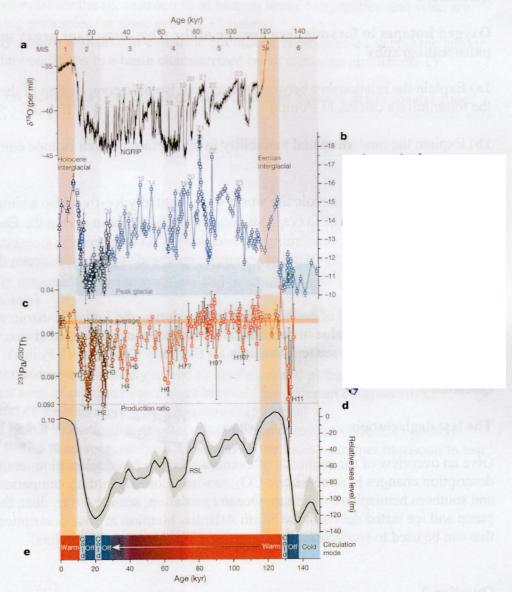


Figure caption: a Oxygen isotope record ($\delta^{18}O = (^{18}O/^{16}O)$ sample/($^{18}O/^{16}O)$ VSMOW – 1) of the NGRIP ice core²⁹. (VSMOW, Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water.) Dansgaard–Oeschger interstadials corresponding to peaks of unradiogenic ϵ Nd signatures are labelled. **b**, ϵ Nd (axis reversed; errors, 2 s.d.; blue open squares) from the Bermuda Rise (also including data in dark blue from ref. 8 (open triangles) and ref. 27 (open circles)) constrain the appearances of the cold and off circulation modes and the arrival of SSW (southern sourced waters) in the North Atlantic to relatively short time periods during peak glacials (horizontal blue bar). Extremely unradiogenic leachate compositions around Dansgaard–Oeschger interstadials 21 have been reproduced using foraminiferal ϵ Nd data (crosses) following the method of ref. 8, confirming the reliability and comparability of both approaches. **c**, Bermuda Rise ϵ^{231} Pa/ ϵ^{230} Th data (axis reversed; error bars, 2 s.d.; open red squares, also including data from ref. 13 (dark red triangles) and ref. 23 (dark red circles)) display a low baseline (distinctly below production ratio) providing evidence for persistent export of ϵ^{231} Pa as a consequence of an active deep AMOC. HS1–