Paleoceanography and Climate Change

Andreas Schmittner

OC103 Friday April 17, 2009

Climate vs. Weather

"Climate" is the average weather condition, such as temperature, precipitation, winds, seasonality... over a series of years, in a region 'Weather" is the short term state of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, pressure etc.

Arctic Sea Ice (minimum annual extent, September)

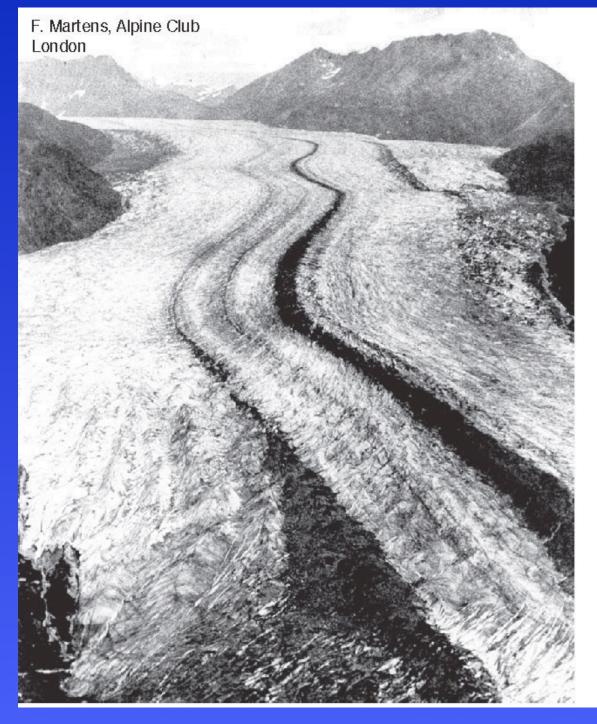




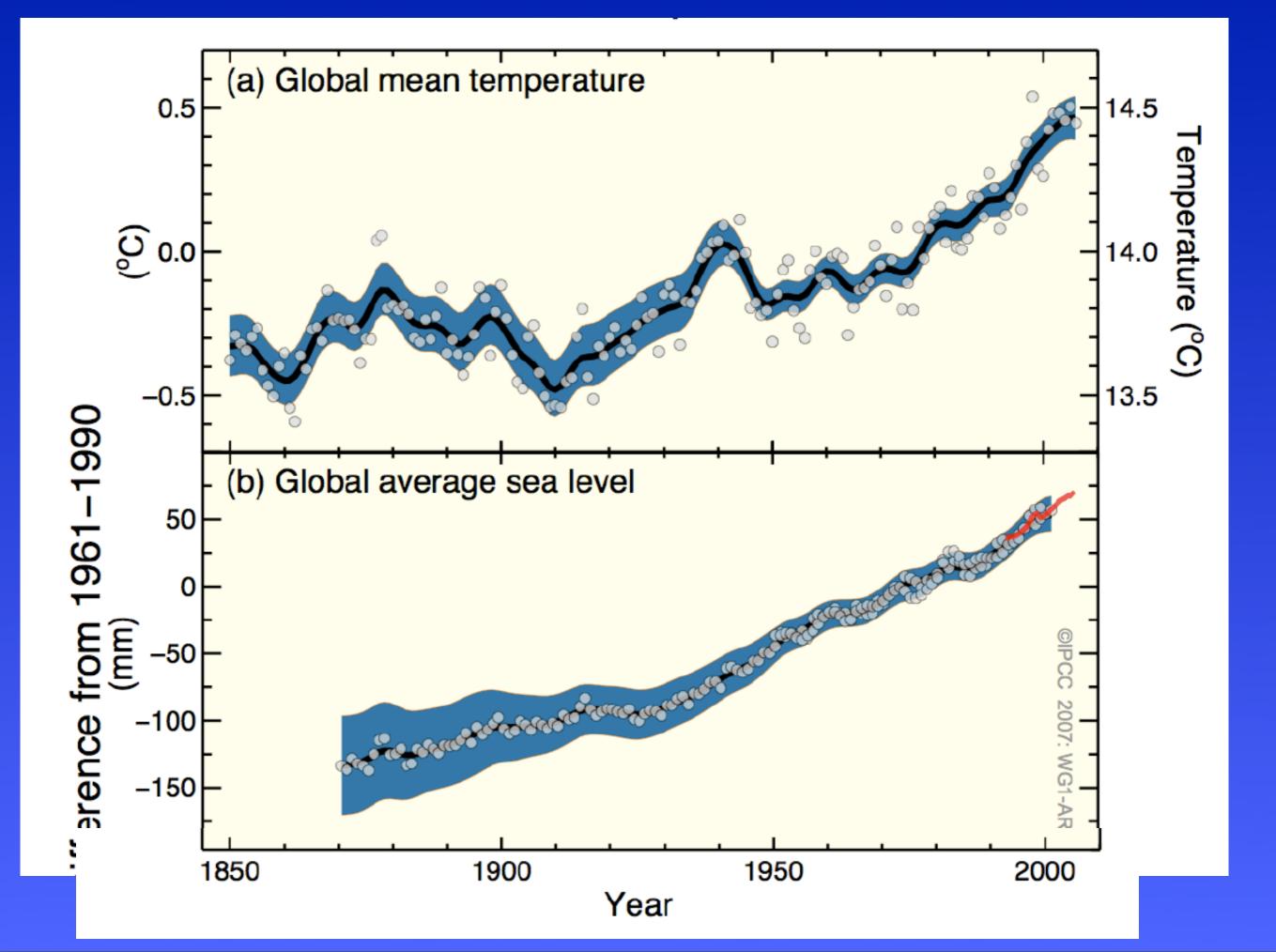
 Median minimum extent of ice cover (1979-2000)

http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/arctic-sea-ice-minimum-extent-in-september-1982-and-2008 (Accessed April 16 2009)

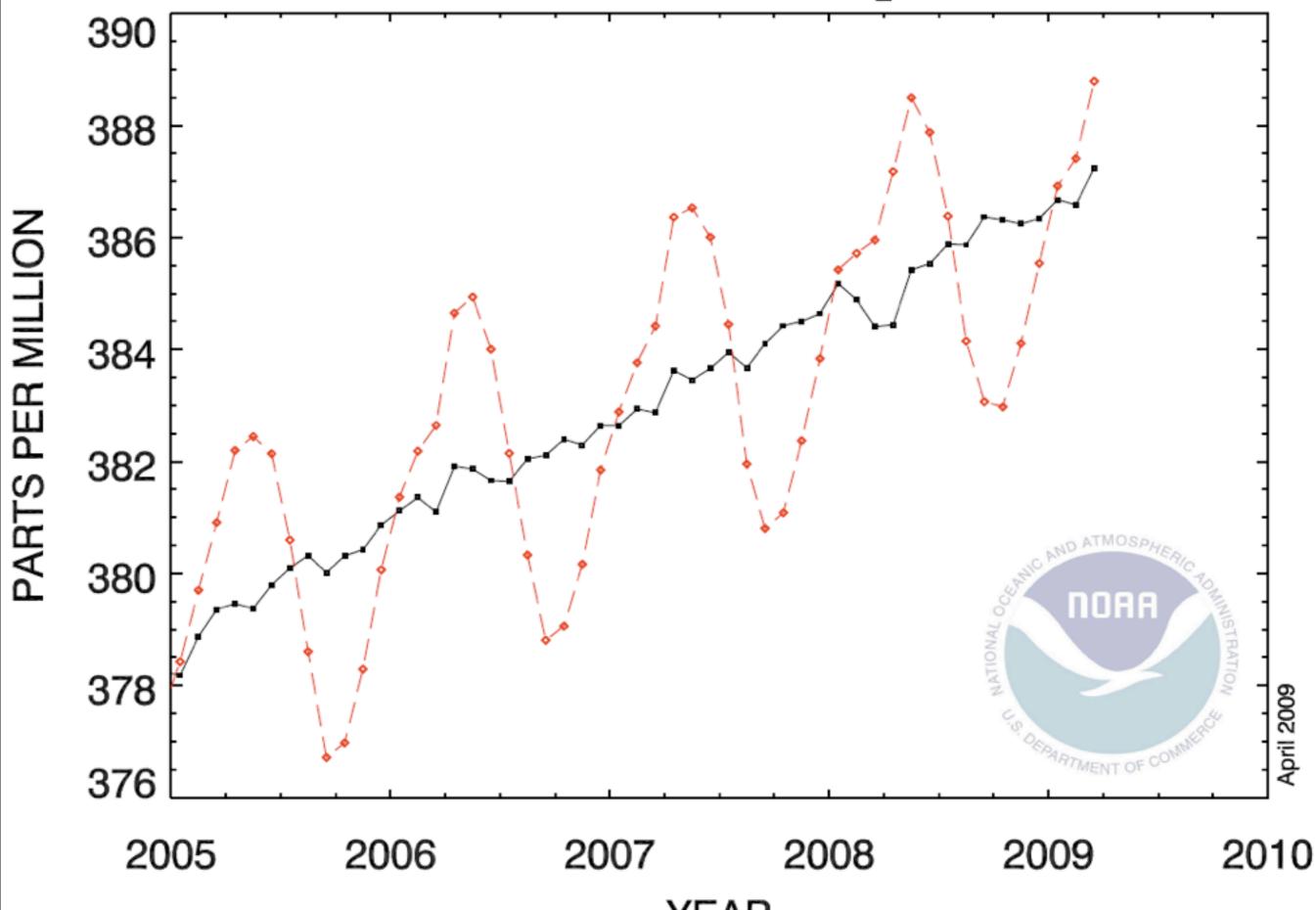
Great Aletsch Glacier (Switzerland) 1858 2001



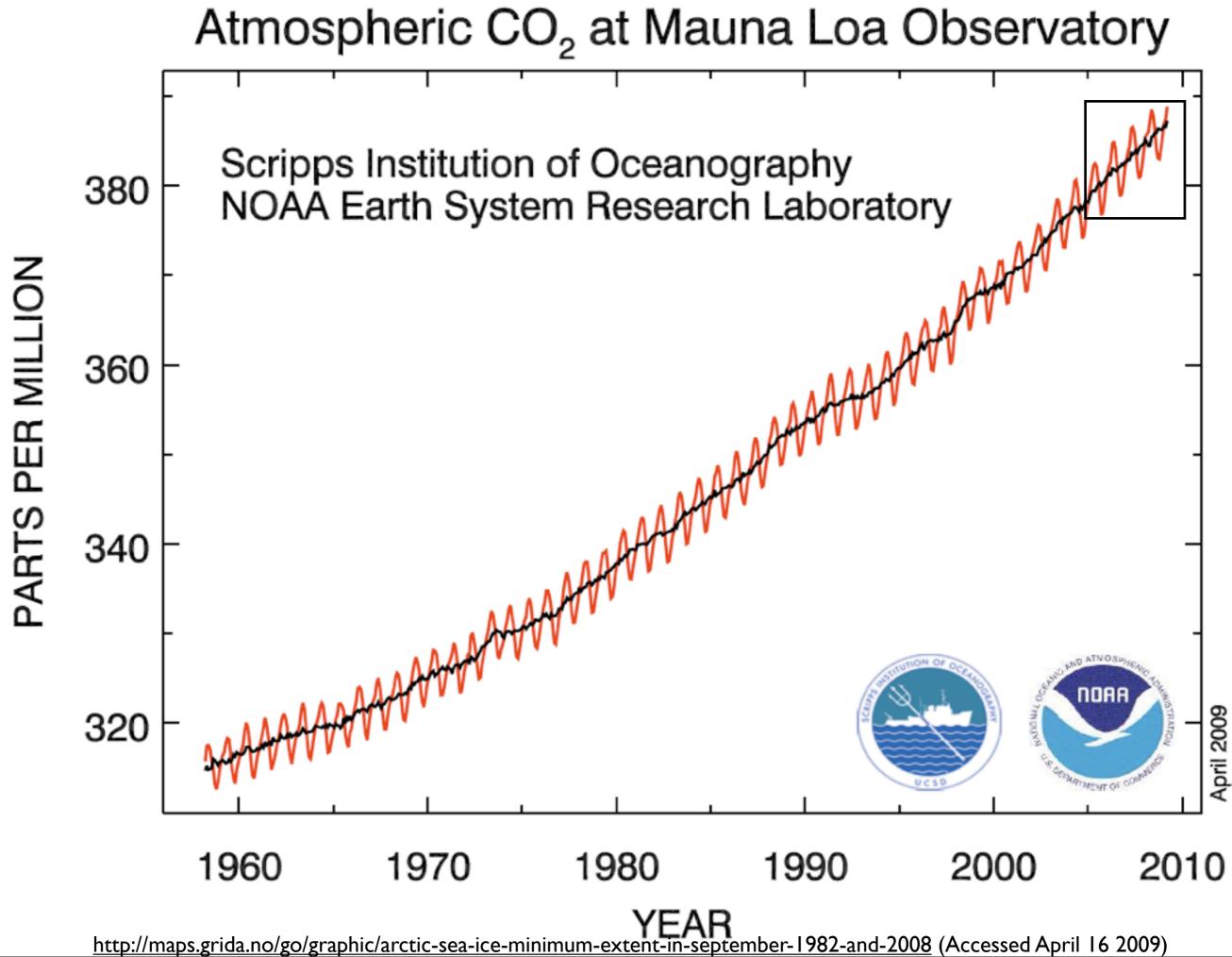


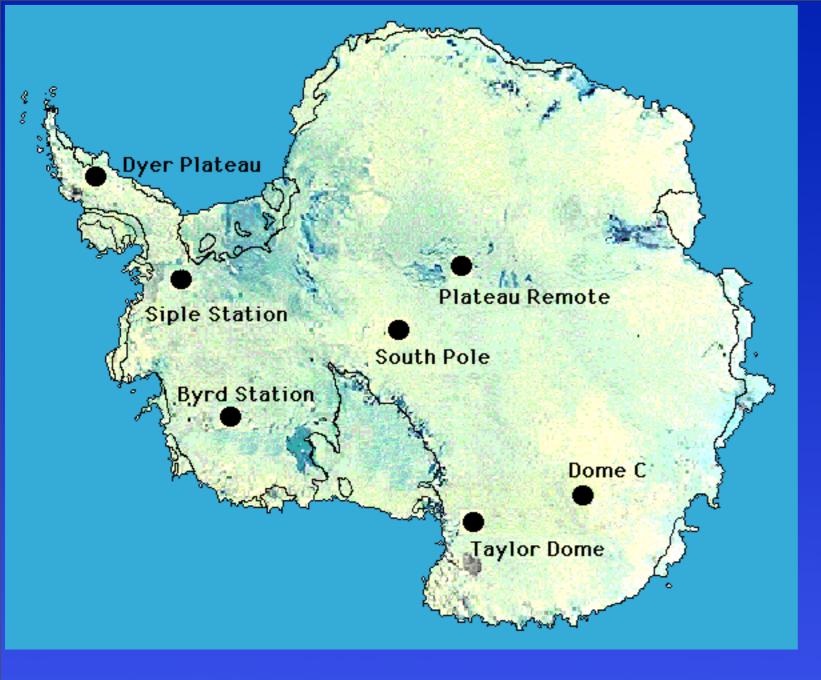


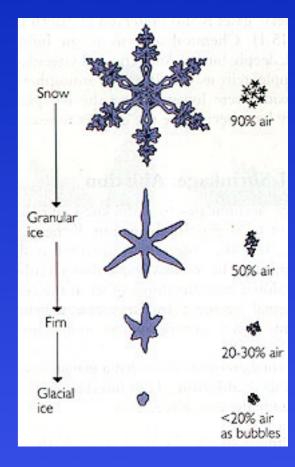




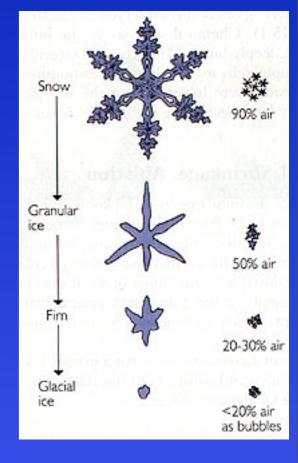
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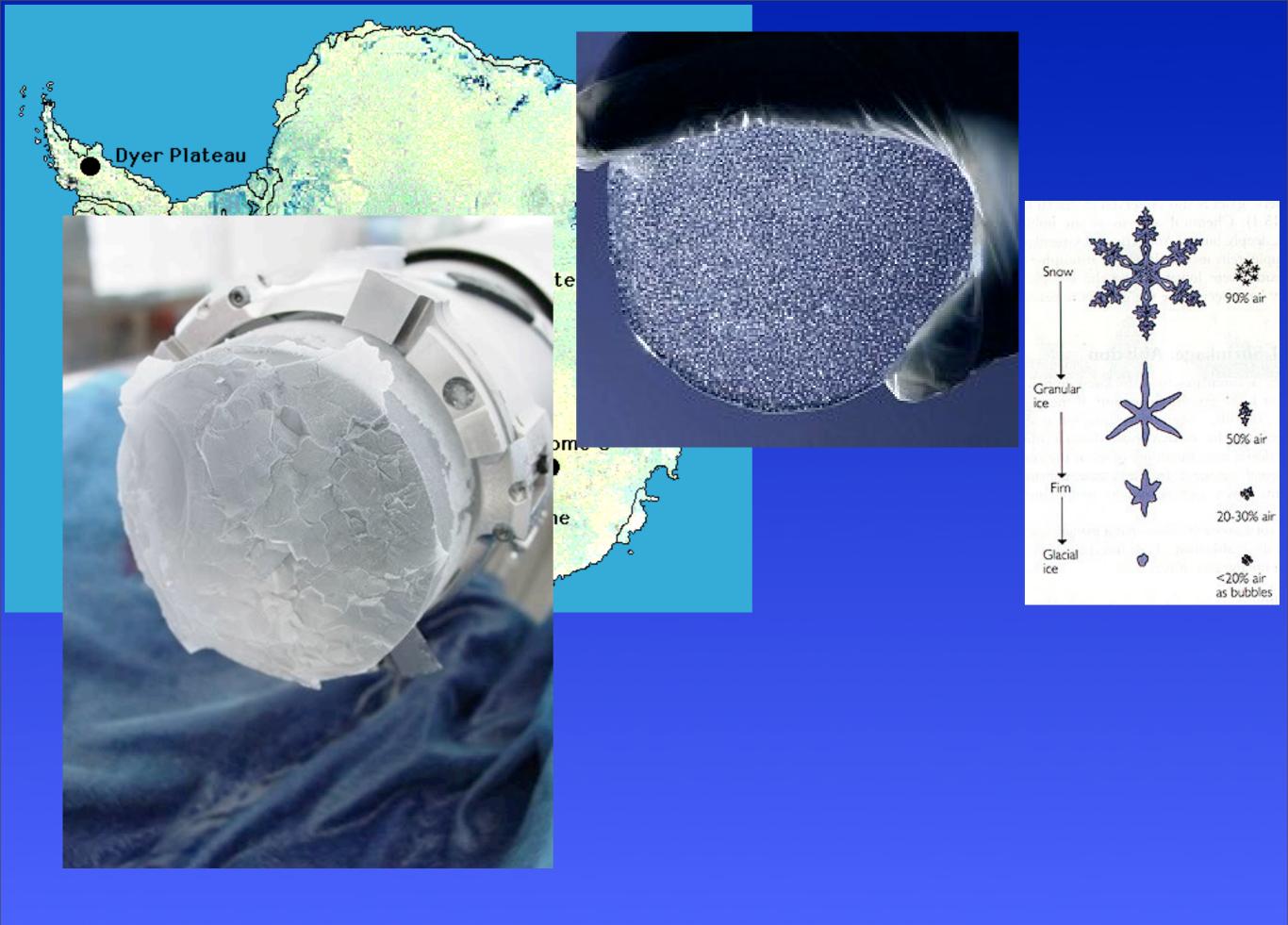


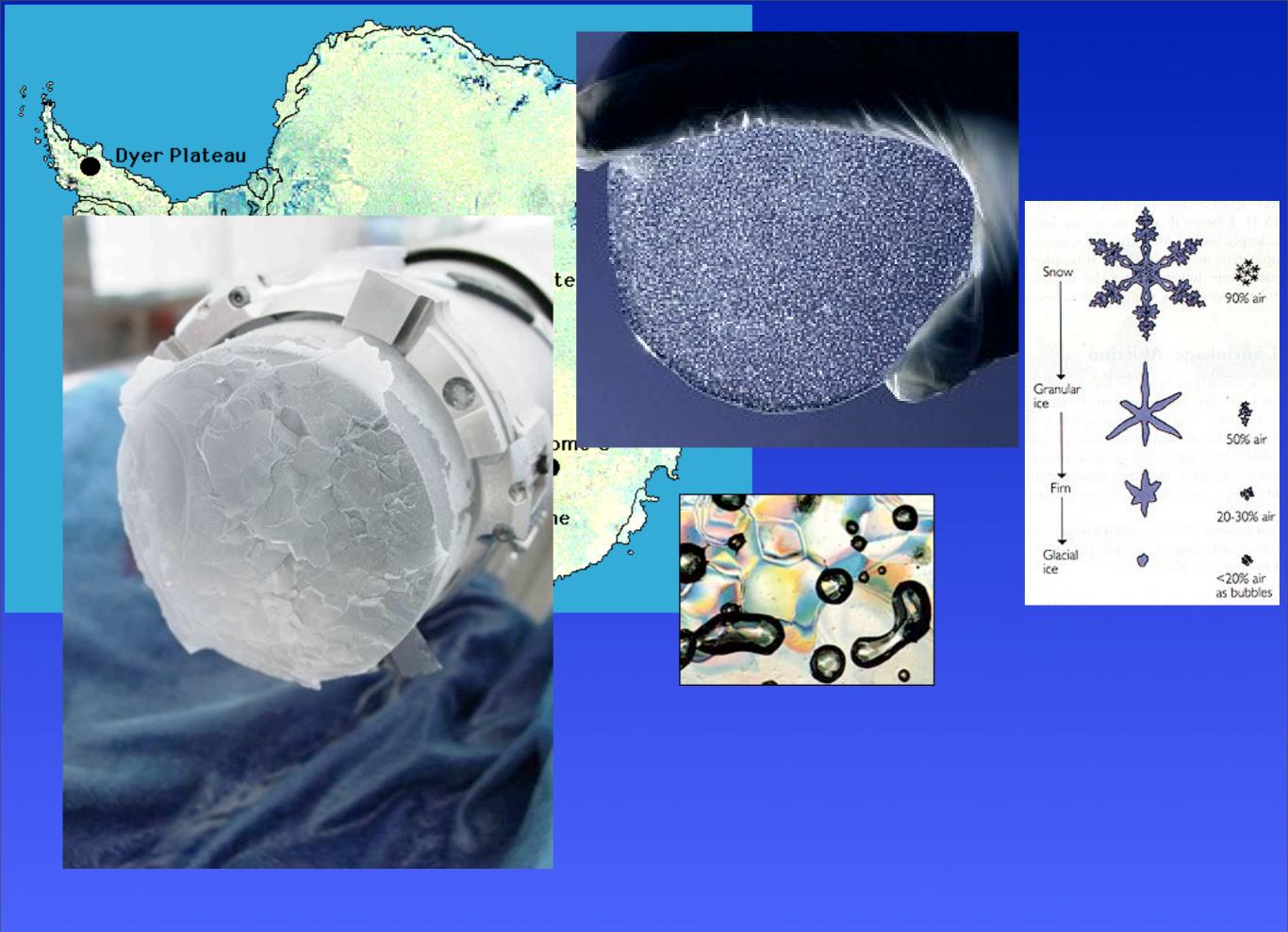


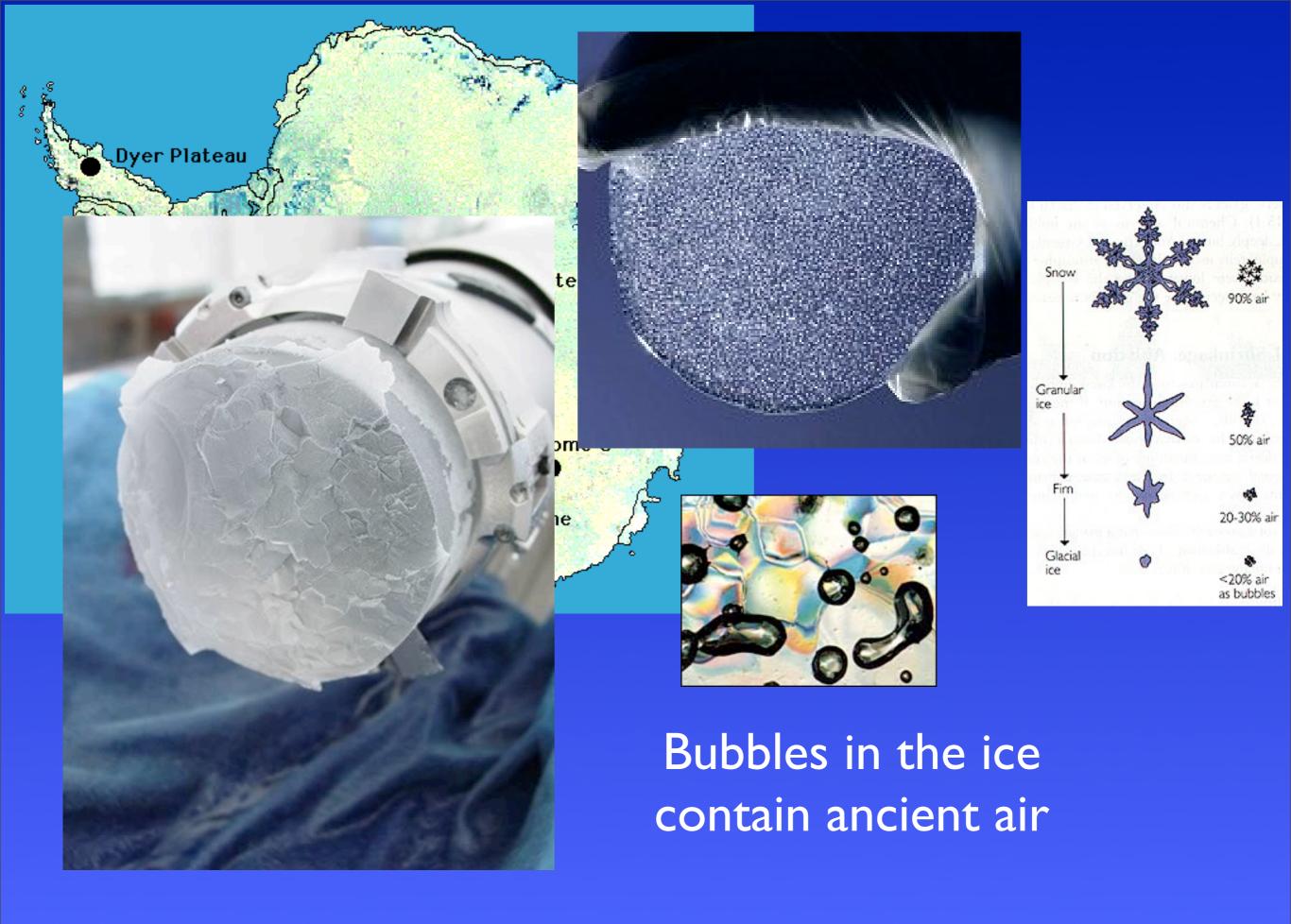


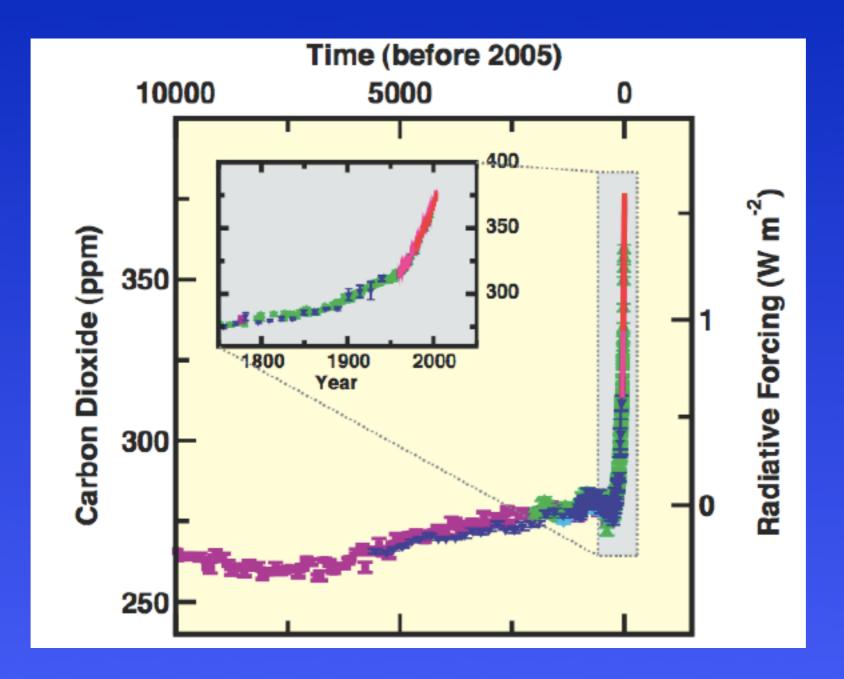










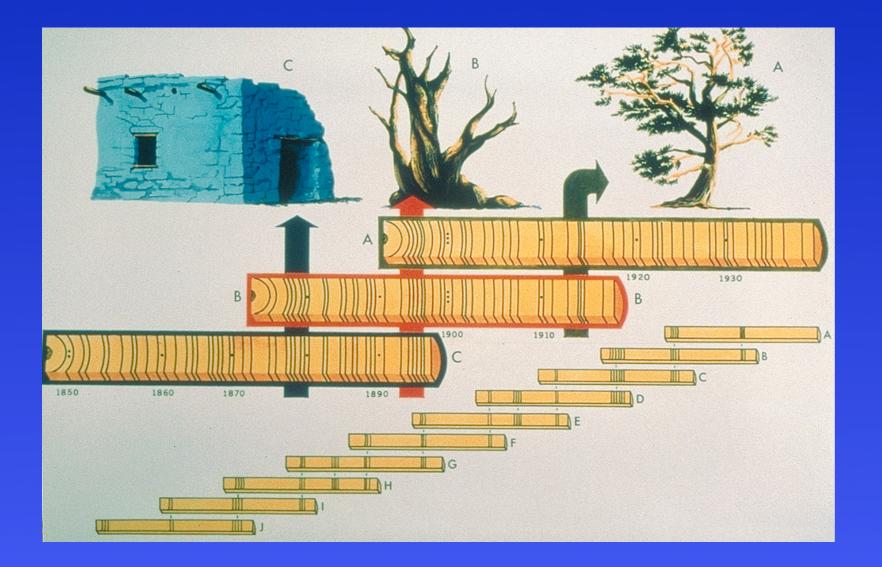


IPCC 2007

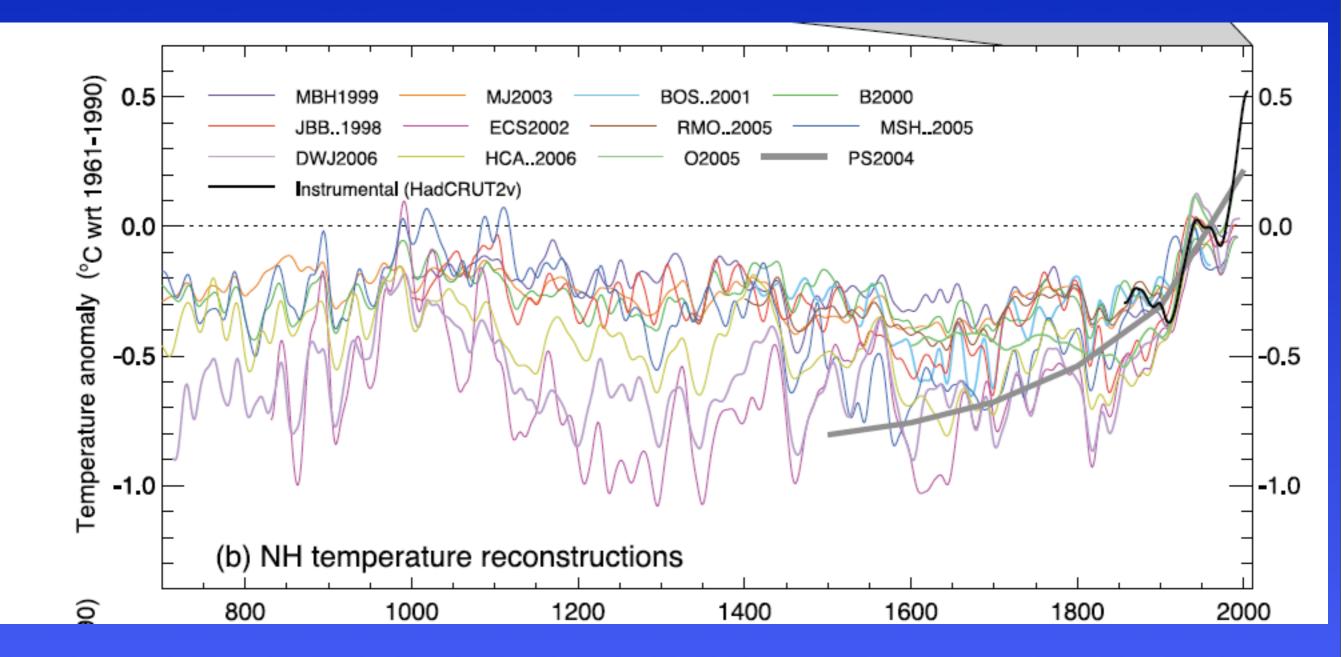
Paleoclimate Proxy Records

- Historical Documents (~1000 years)
- Tree Rings (~10,000 years)
- Corral Reefs (~100,000 years)
- Ice Cores (~800,000 years)
- Ocean Sediments (>3,000,000 years)

Tree Rings

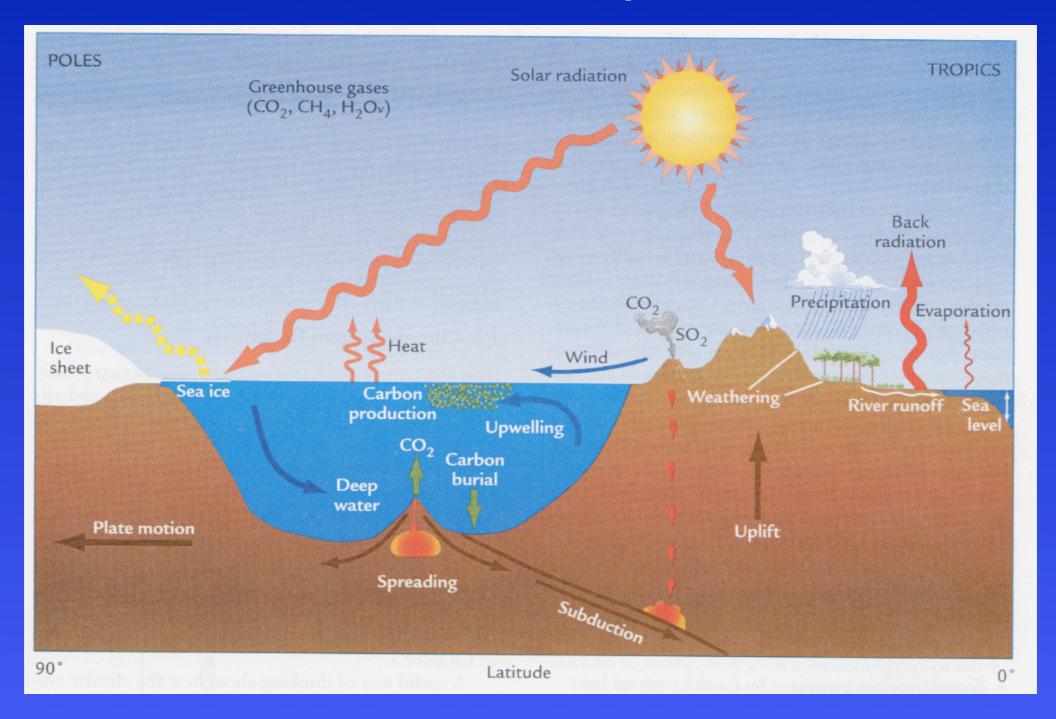


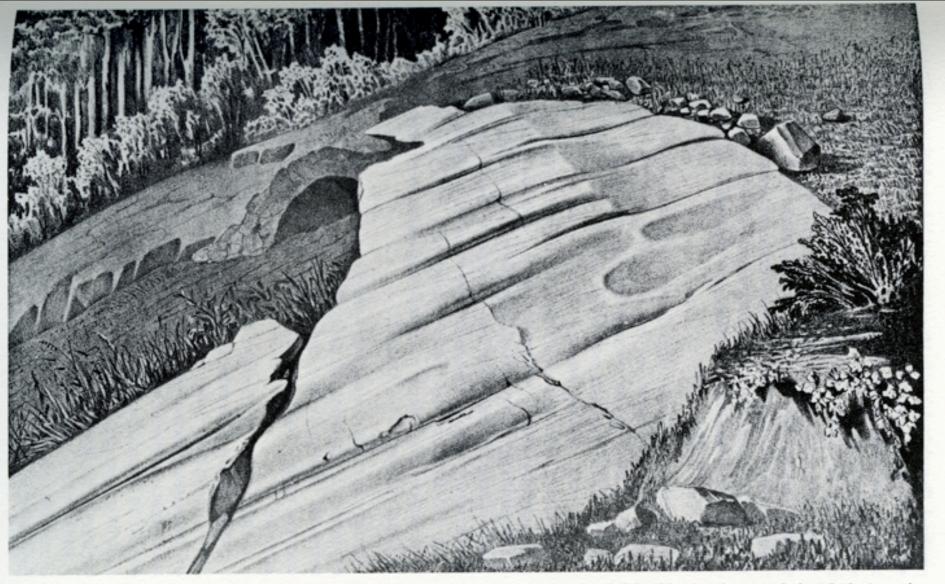
- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Drought



IPCC 2007

The Climate System





The Ice Ages

Figure 6. An illustration of polished bedrock near Neuchâtel, Switzerland published by Louis Agassiz in 1840. Agassiz argued that polished and grooved rock surfaces, occurring many miles from existing glaciers, were clear evidence of a former ice age. (From A.V. Carozzi, 1967, with permission of A.V. Carozzi and the University of Neuchâtel.)

ice ages. Solving the Mystery

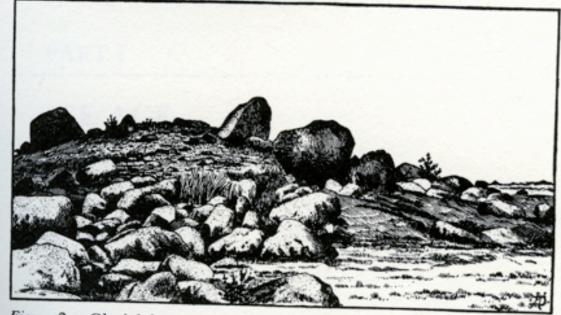


Figure 2. Glacial deposit on Cape Ann, Massachusetts: the landscape is typical of areas once covered by ice sheets. (From J.D. Dana, 1894.)

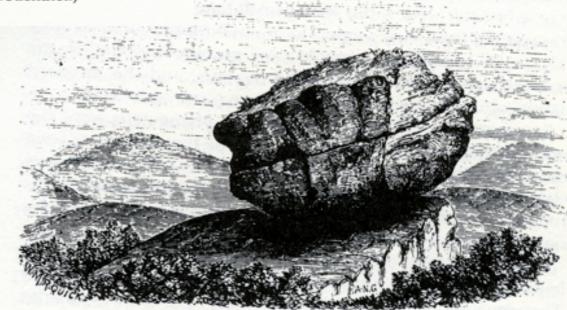


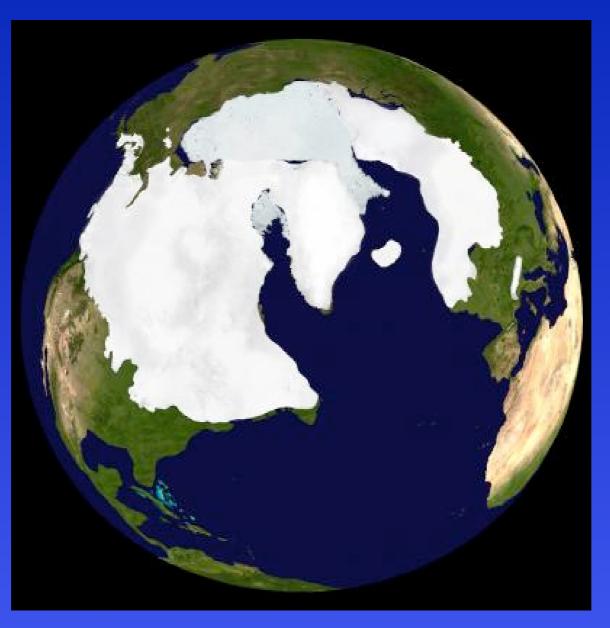
Figure 7. Erratic boulder in Scotland. Louis Agassiz attributed the occurrence of large boulders, many miles from a possible bedrock source, to the action of ice-age glaciers. (From J. Geikie, 1894.)

Wallowa Moraines

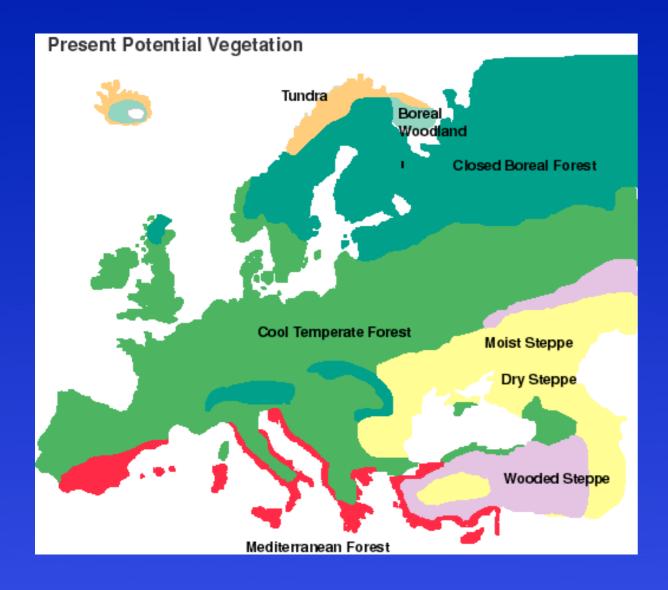


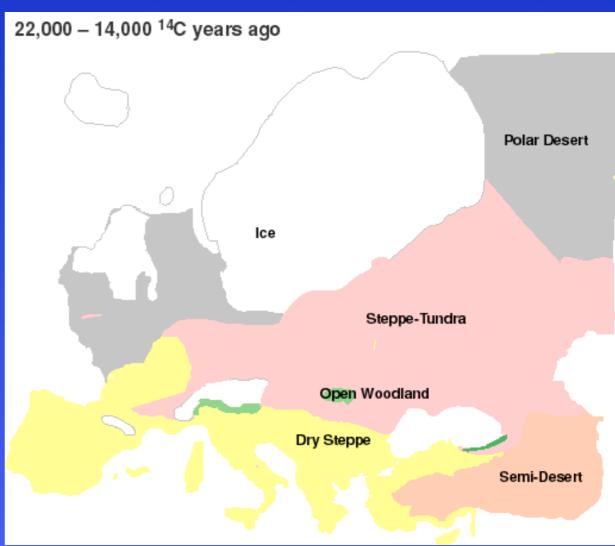
The Last Glacial Maximum

The Last Glacial Maximum (LGM, 20,000 years ago)



Note: Each successive glaciation partially erases record of previous events. How do we get a continuous record of ice sheet growth and decay?

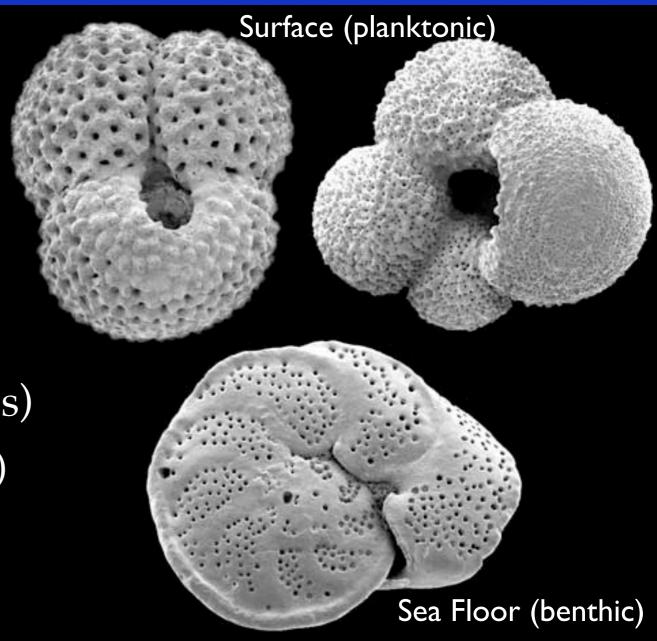




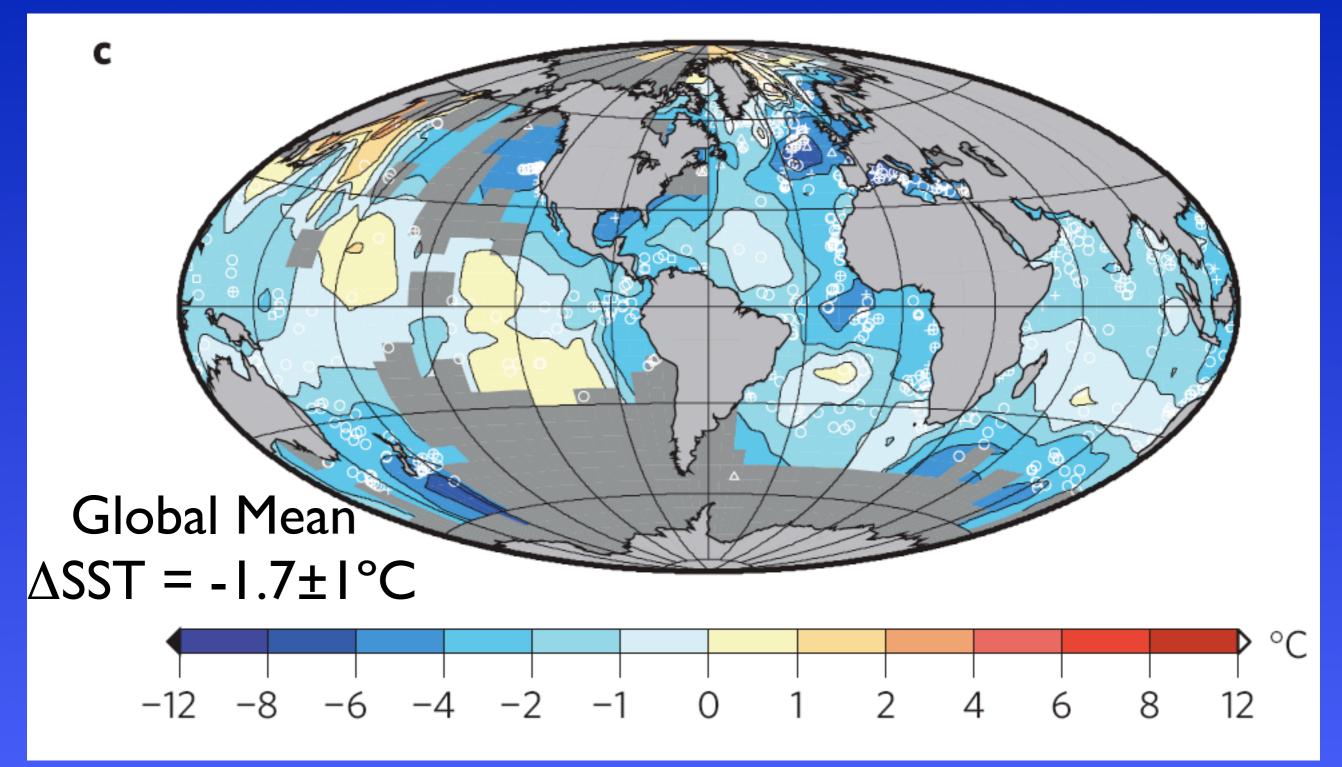


Some like it hot (tropical species)Some like it cold (polar species)

Bugs (Foraminifera)



Sea Surface Temperature Change at LGM



Annual Mean

MARGO (2009)



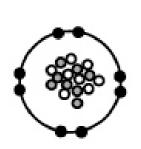
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The Deglaciation

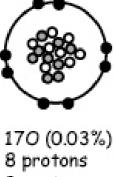


Note: Each successive glaciation partially erases record of previous events. How do we get a continuous record of ice sheet growth and decay?

Oxygen Isotopes:



160 (99.8%) 8 protons 8 neutrons



9 neutrons

180 (0.2%) 8 protons 10 neutrons •Isotopes of an element have same number of protons. •Differ by number of neutrons Chemically identical •Only processes that are mass dependent can separate isotopes

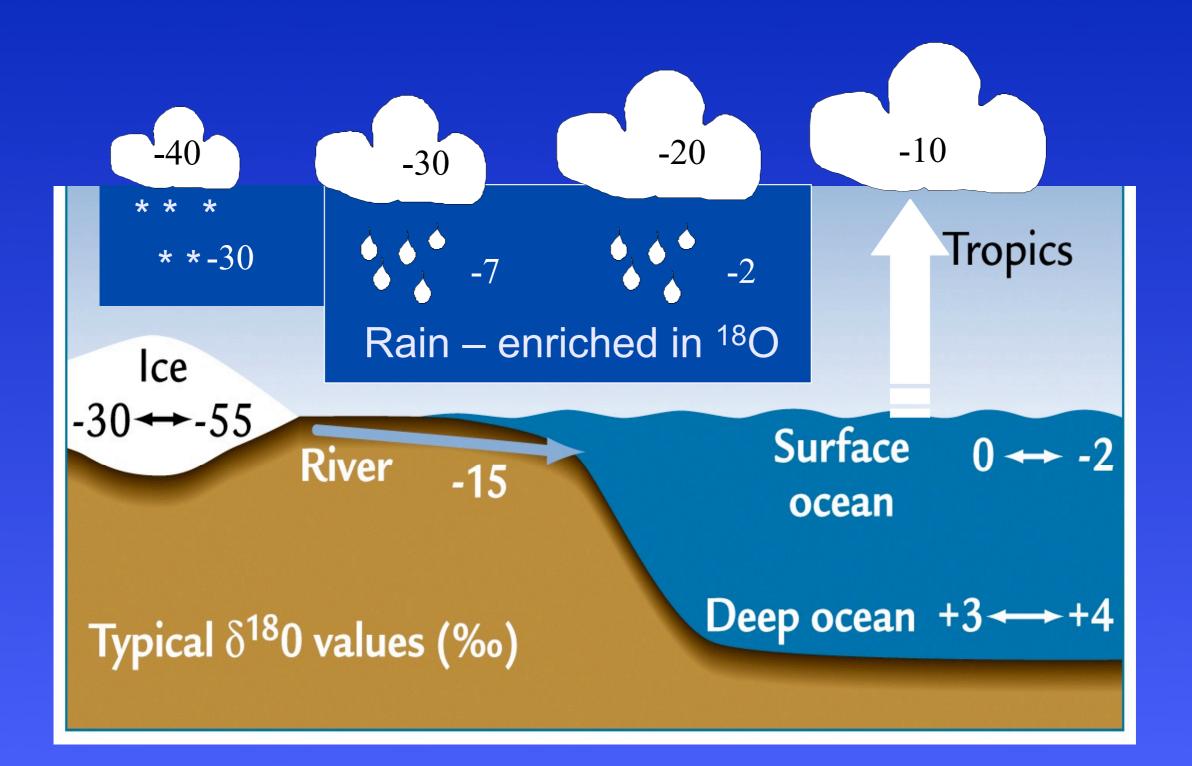
So what does this have to do with glaciers?

Where does the water in glaciers come from?

Isotope Fractionation

- Evaporation -- favors ¹⁶O
- Precipitation -- favors ¹⁸O

So evaporation makes atmosphere gets "lighter" (more ¹⁶O) and oceans "heavier" (more ¹⁸O)

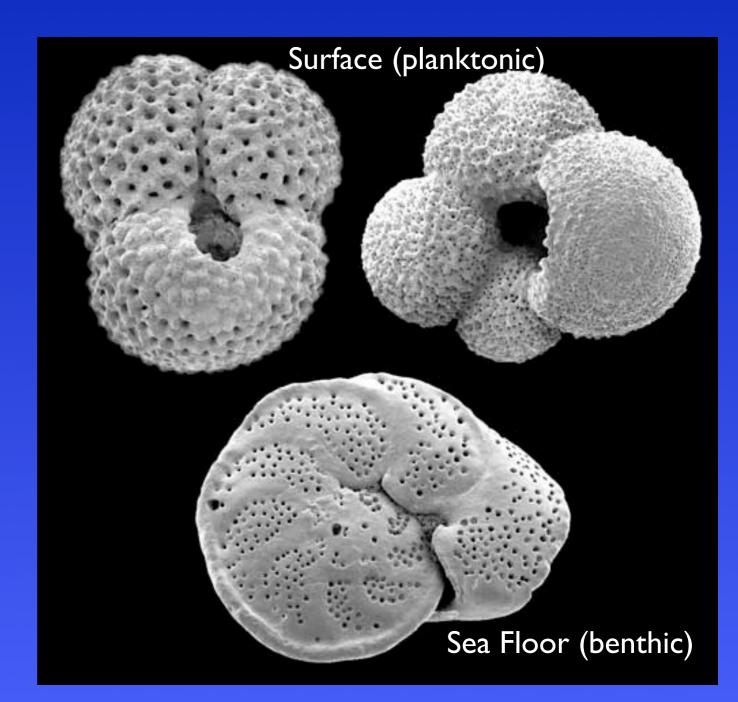


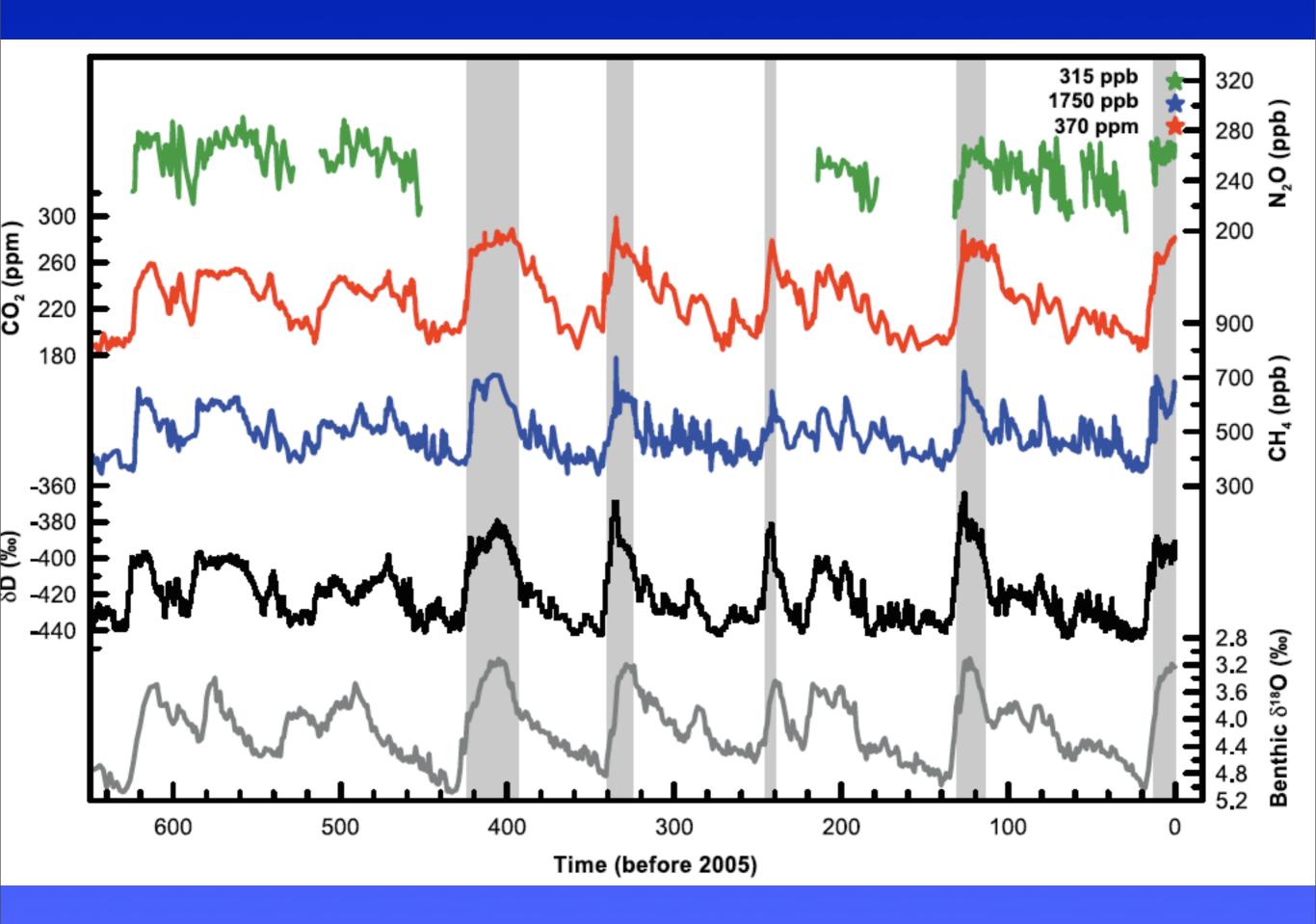


•Calcium Carbonate - CaCO₃

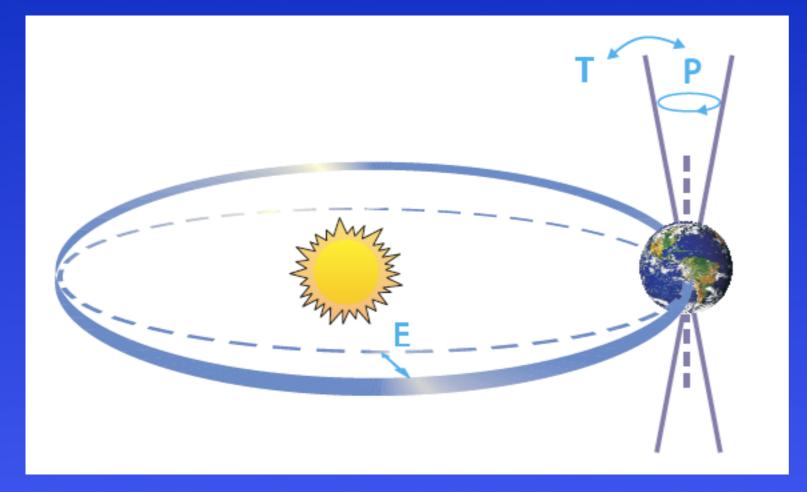
 Oxygen isotope content of the CaCO₃ tracks oxygen isotope content of the seawater.

Bugs (Foraminifera)





Earth's Orbit Around the Sun



Eccentricity (100,000 yr) Tilt (41,000 yr) Precession (23,000 yr)

Ice Sheet Fluctuations

Beginning 2.7 Myr
Dominated by Tilt until 1.0 Myr
Now dominated by Eccentricity
Why??

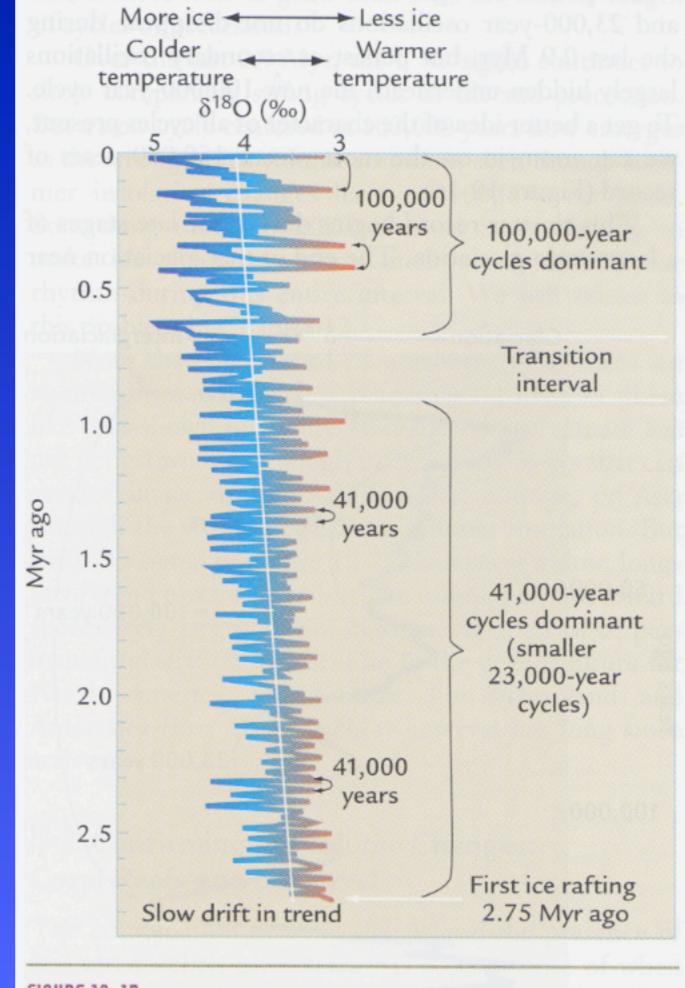
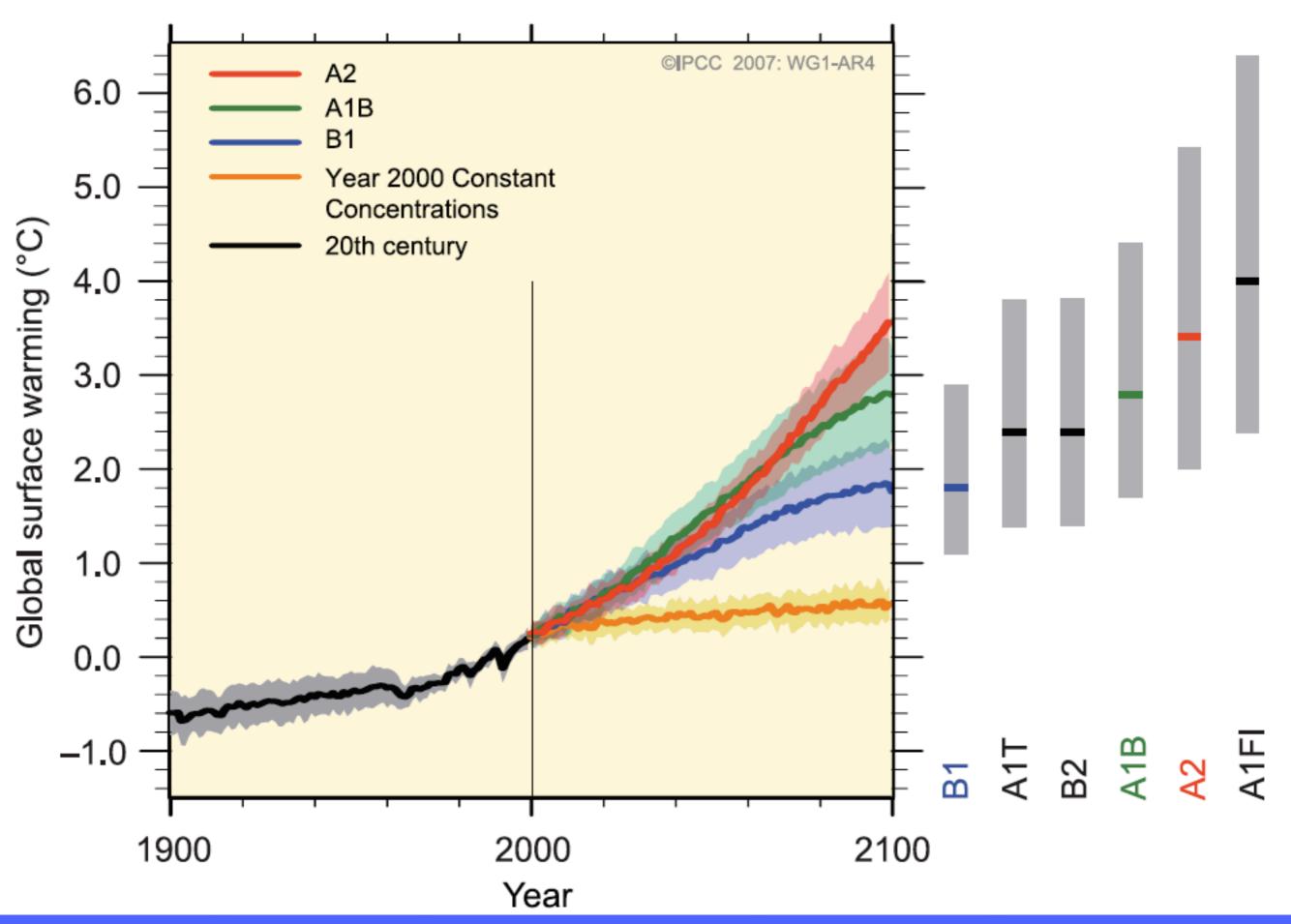


FIGURE 10-15 Evidence of ice sheet evolution: $\delta^{18}O$ A North

MULTI-MODEL AVERAGES AND ASSESSED RANGES FOR SURFACE WARMING



Summary

 Ocean Sediments reveal natural variability of Earth's climate system

Succession of ice ages (0-3Ma) determined by changes in Earth's orbit around the sun

Climate and CO₂ tightly coupled