



UCL

Université
catholique
de Louvain

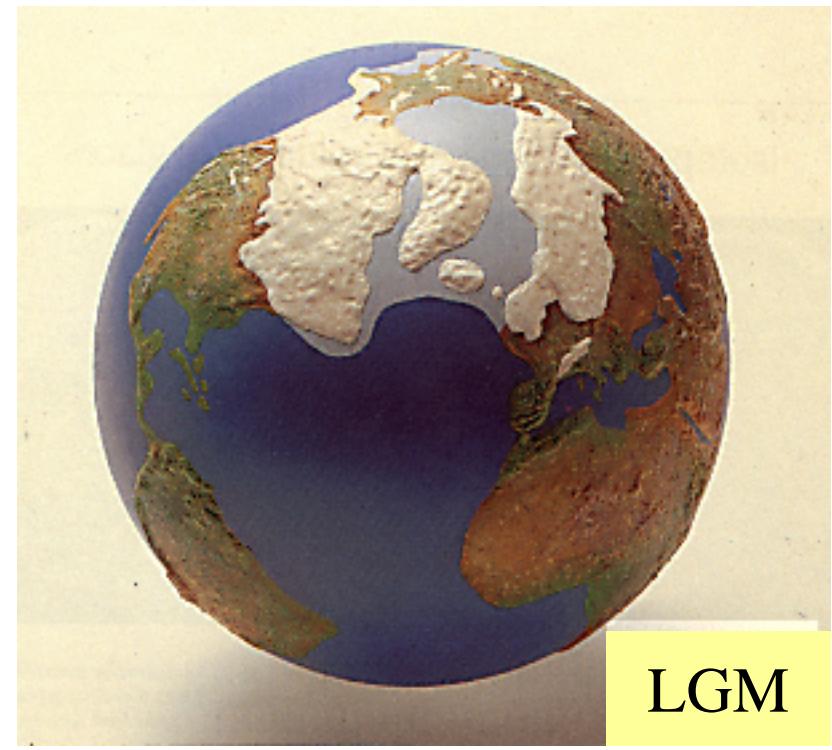
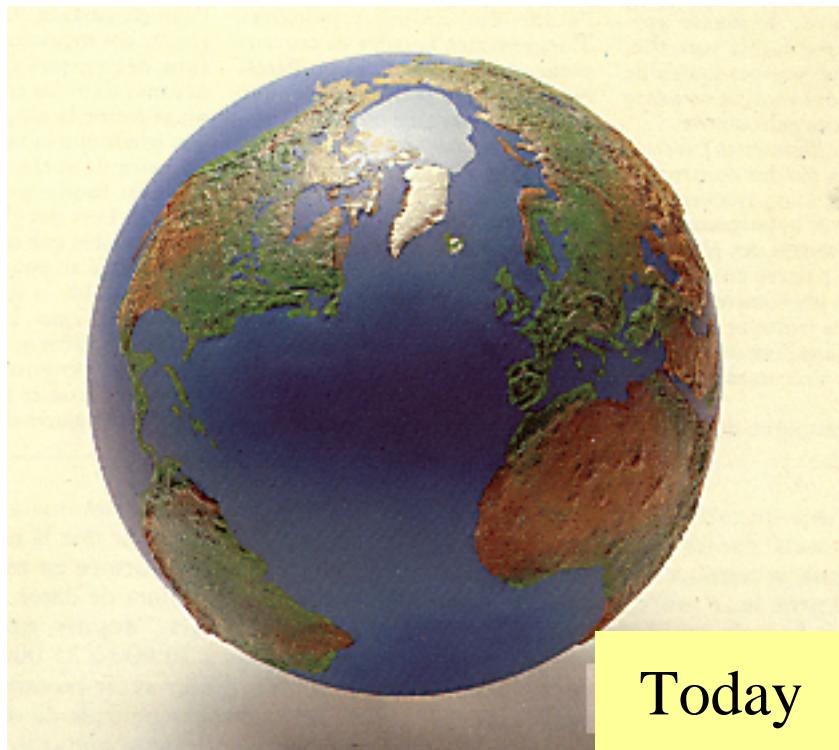
Institut d'Astronomie et de Géophysique G. Lemaître
Chemin du Cyclotron, 2
1348 Louvain-la-Neuve

THE ENIGMATIC MARINE CLIMATIC STAGE 11

A. Berger, M.F. Loutre

**Geophysical Information for Teachers (GIFT) Workshop,
EUROPEAN GEOSCIENCES UNION, Vienna 27 April 2005**

Last Glacial Maximum 21kyr BP



$\Delta T = -5^\circ C$

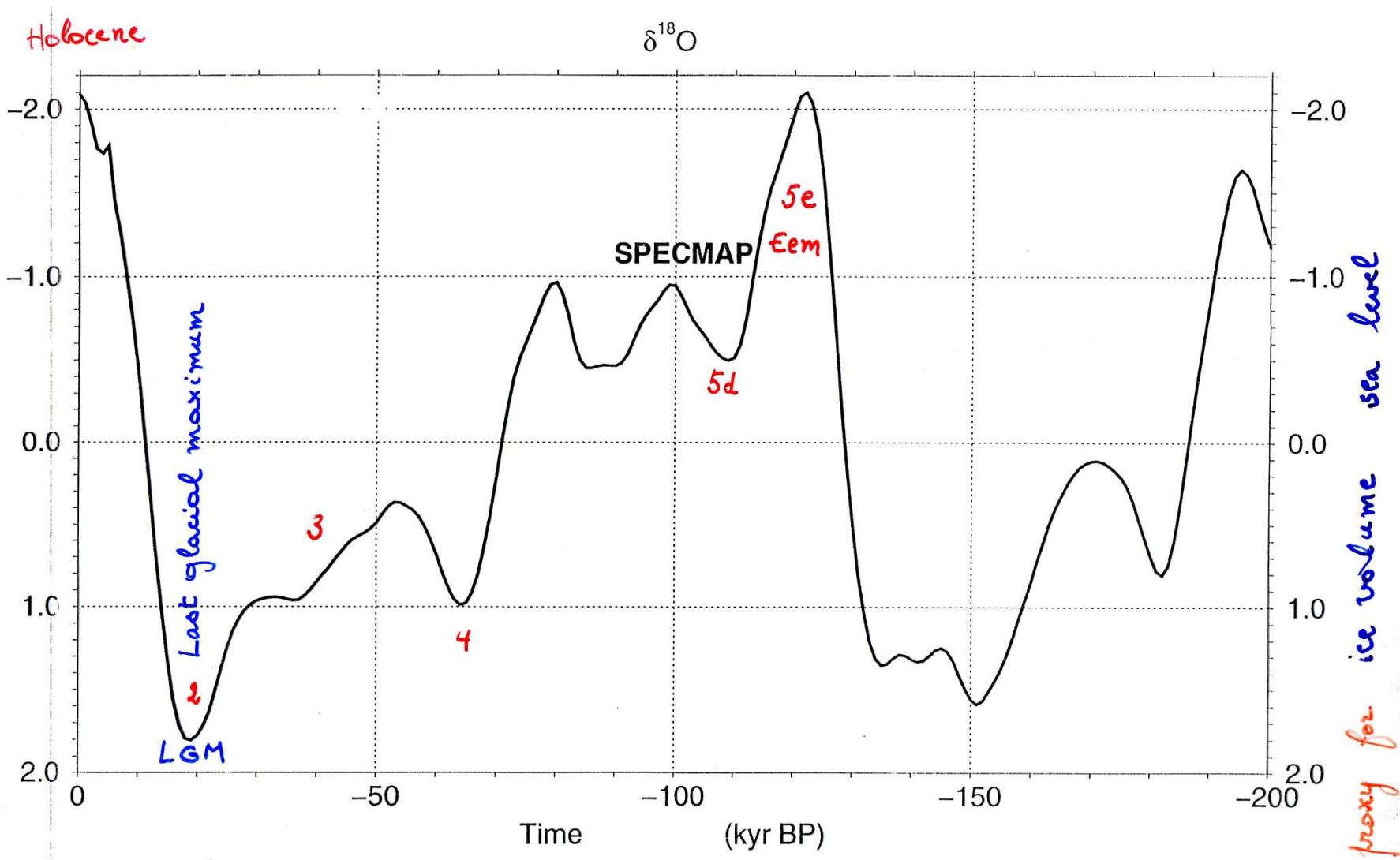
$\Delta \text{sea level} = -130\text{m}$

$\Delta \text{ice volume} = +52 \cdot 10^6 \text{km}^3$

$\text{CO}_2 = 200 \text{ ppmv}$

Pre-industrial $\text{CO}_2 = 280 \text{ ppmv}$

2000 AD $\text{CO}_2 = 370 \text{ ppmv}$

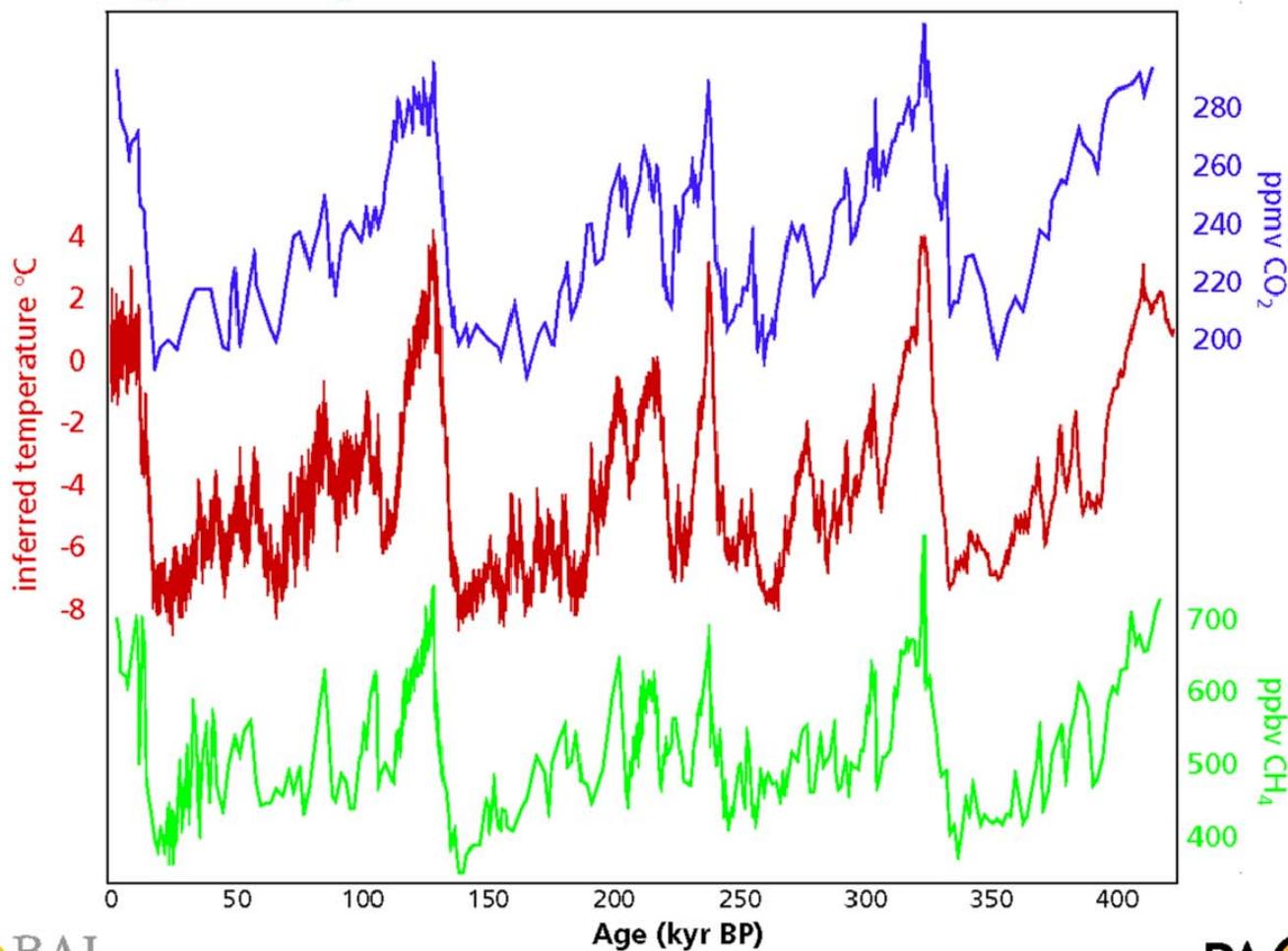


Last Glacial Maximum Δ ice volume = + 40 - 50 10^6 km^3

relative to present day Δ sea level = - 100 - 120 m

Δ temperature = - 5°C

4 glacial cycles recorded in the Vostok ice core

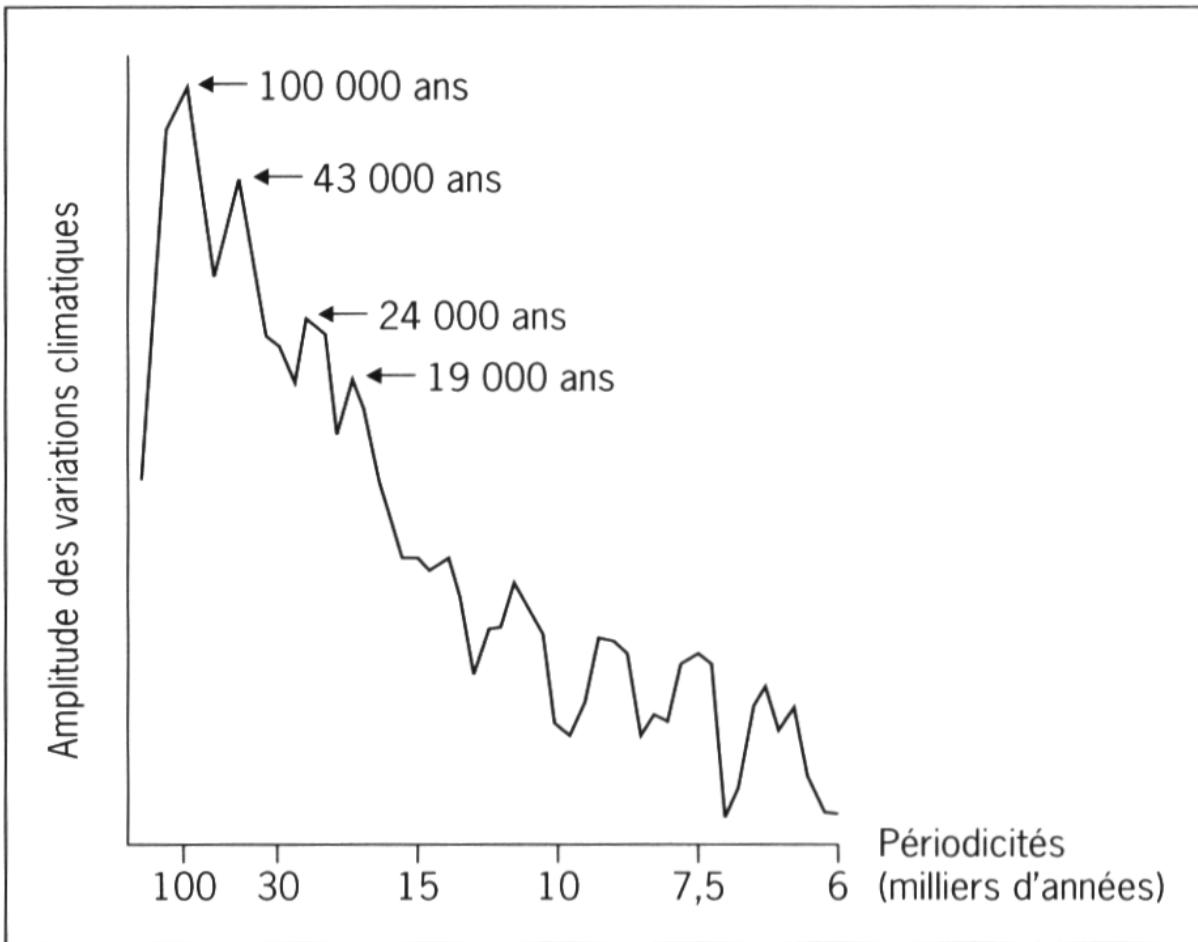


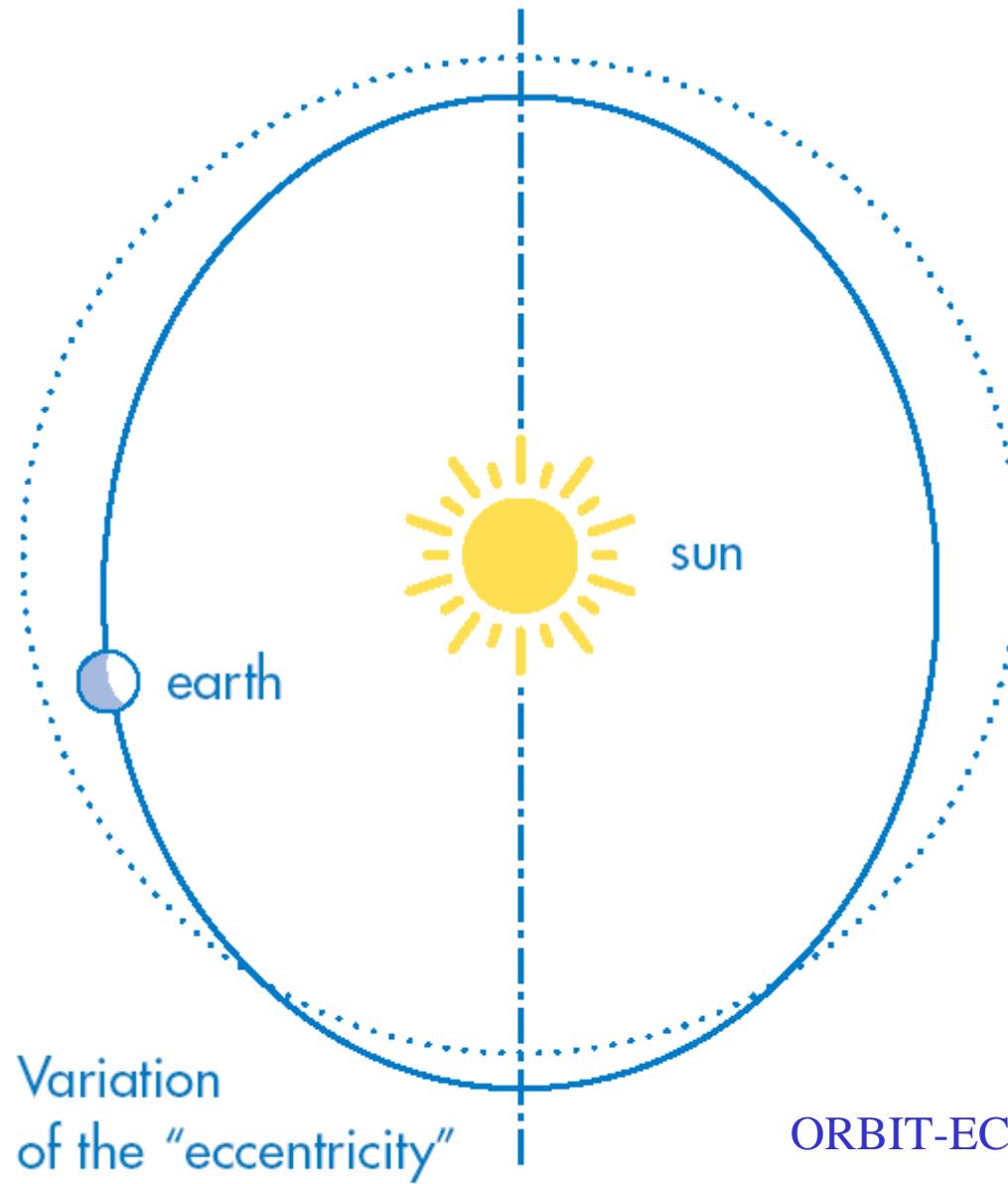
GLOBAL
CHANGE

6.1

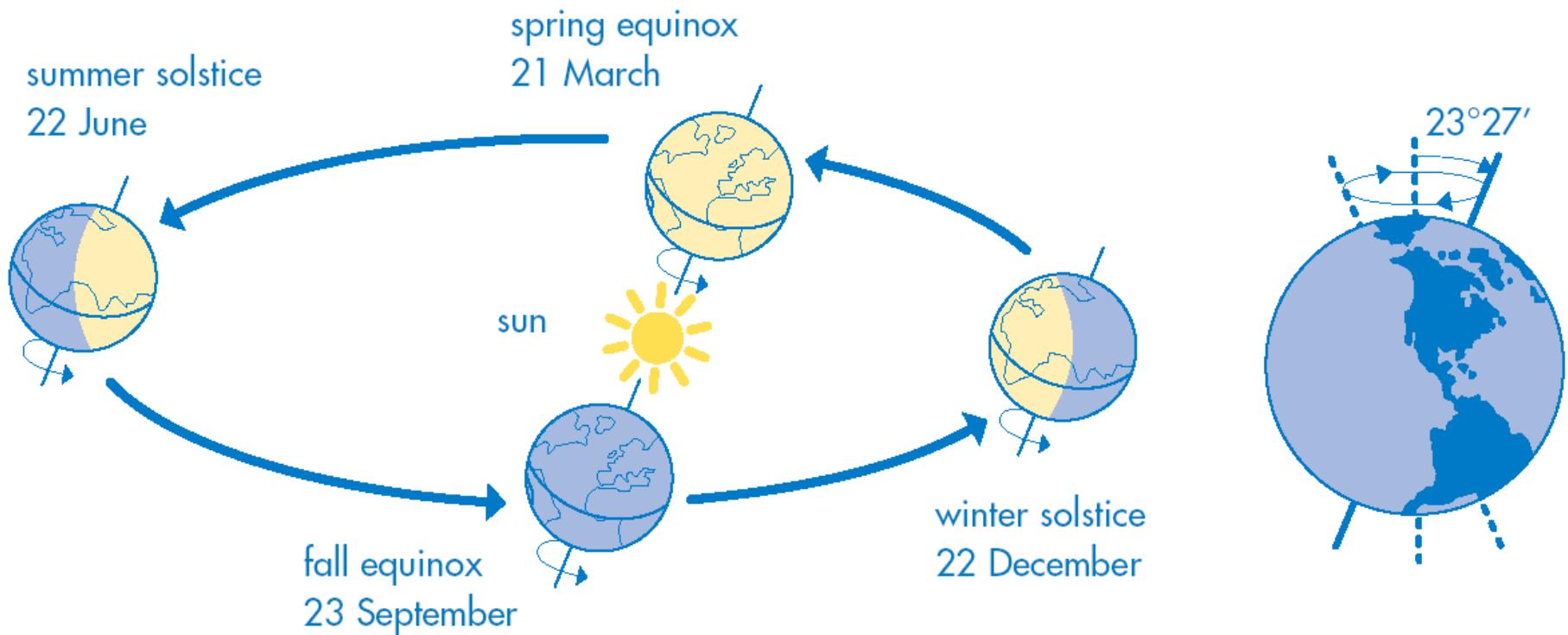
J.R. Petit et al., *Nature*, 399, 429–36, 1999.

PAGES
PAST GLOBAL CHANGES





Today



ORBIT-O-LATSIS,2001

11000 year's ago

winter solstice
17 December

fall equinox
15 September

sun

spring equinox
21 March

summer solstice
18 June



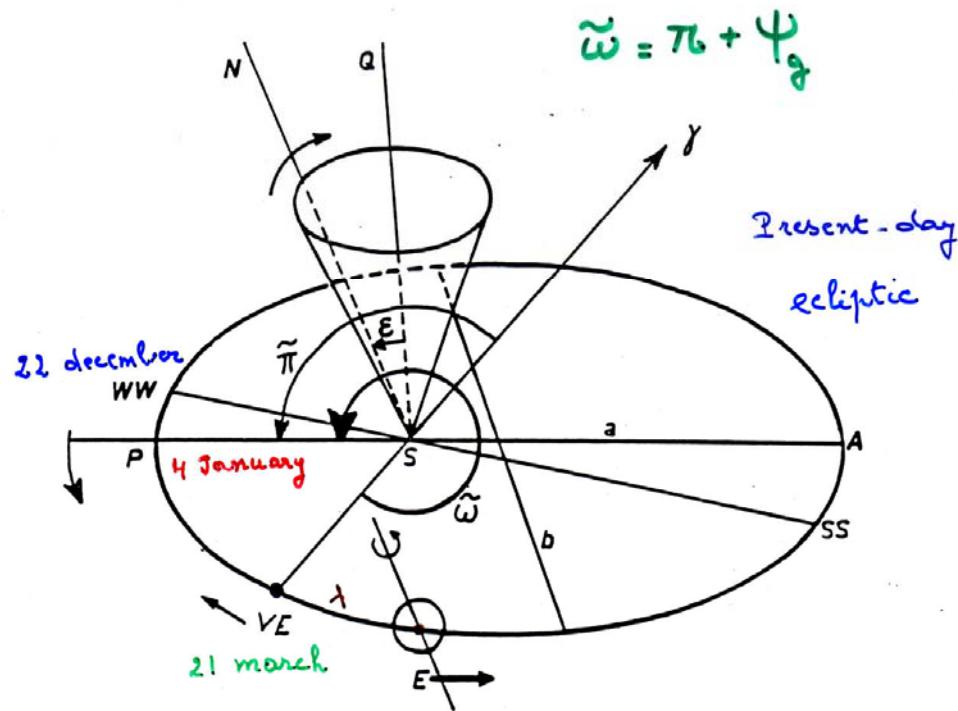
ORBIT-11ky-LATSIS,2001

ASTRO - CLIMATIC SOLUTION

$$e = e_0 + \sum E_i \cos(\lambda_i t + \phi_i)$$

$$e \sin \tilde{\omega} = \sum P_i \sin(\alpha_i t + \varsigma_i)$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon^* + \sum C_i \cos(\tilde{f}_i t + \tilde{\delta}_i)$$

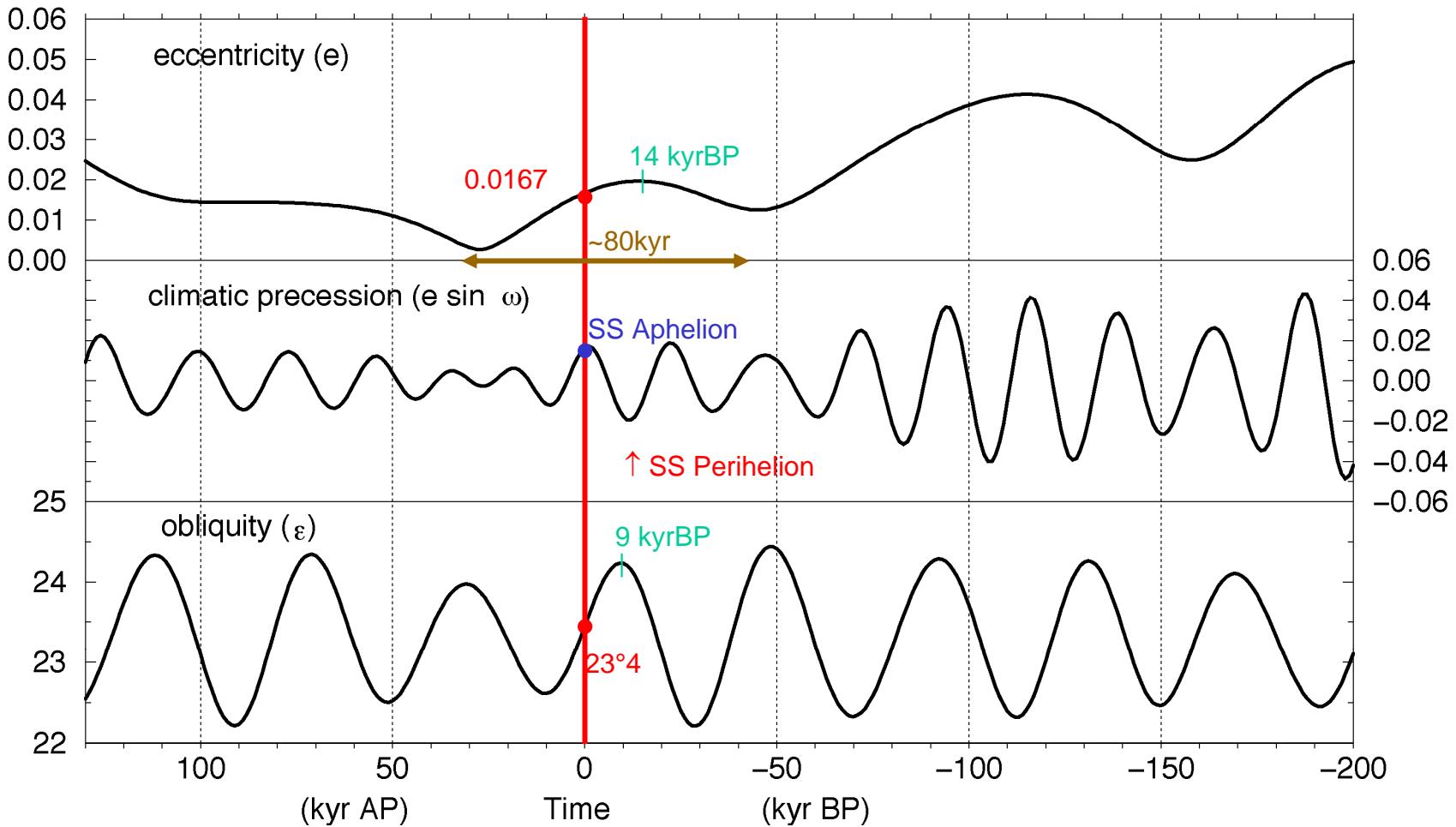


PERIODS ASSOCIATED TO THE MAIN TERMS

IN THE ANALYTICAL EXPANSIONS OF

PRECESSION			OBLIQUITY			ECCENTRICITY		
N	Ampl.	Period (years)	N	Ampl. ("")	Period (years)	N	Ampl.	Period (years)
1.	0.0186080	23716	1.	-2462.22	41000	1.	0.011029	412885
2.	0.0162752	22428	2.	-857.32	39730	2.	-0.008733	94945
3.	-0.0130066	18976	3.	-629.32	53615	3.	-0.007493	123297
4.	0.0098883	19155	4.	-414.28	40521	4.	0.006724	99590
			5.	-311.76	28910	5.	0.005812	131248
						6.	-0.004701	2305441

BER78



ϵ large

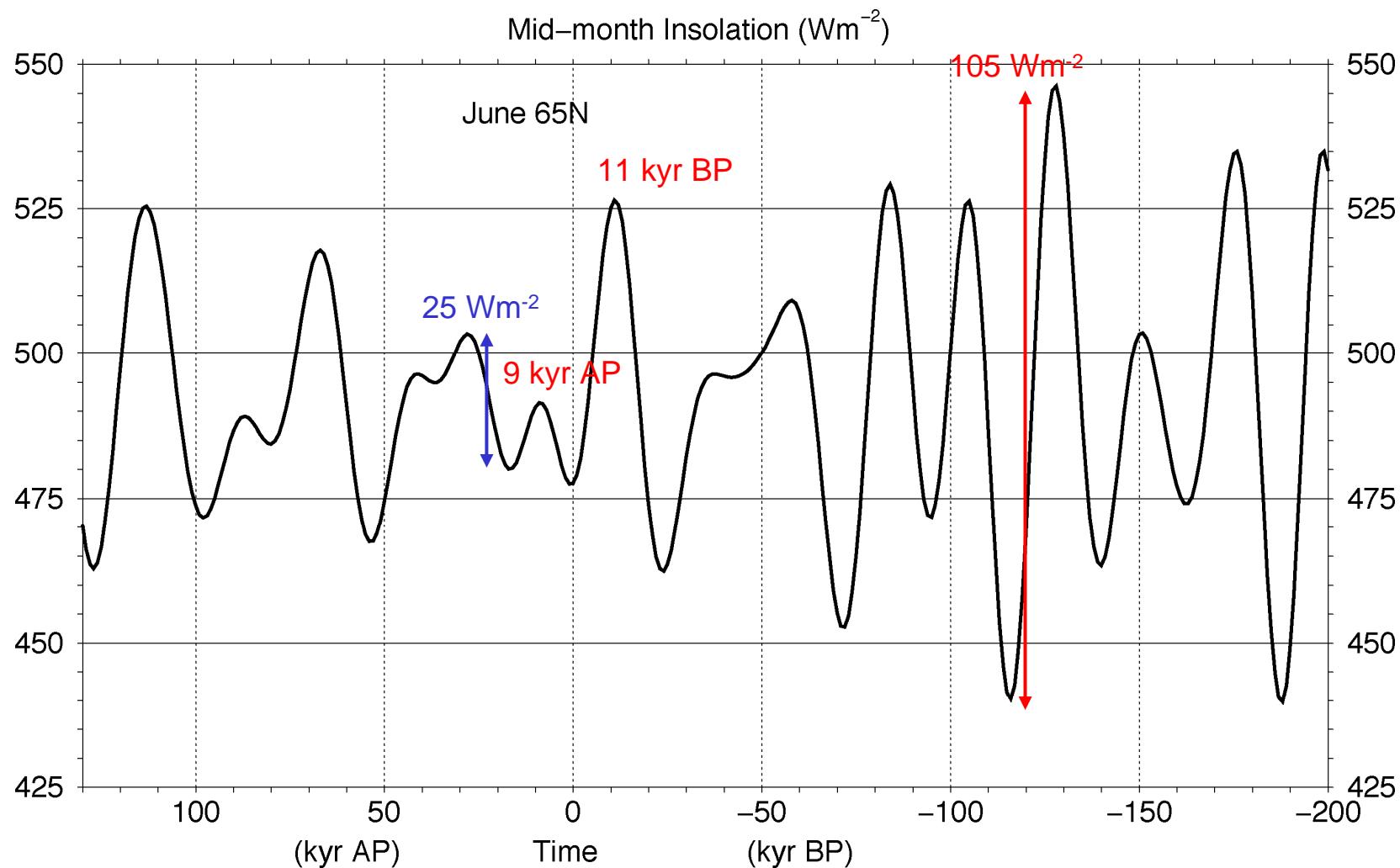
SS Perihelion ($\varpi=270^\circ$; $e \sin \varpi$ min)

} High insolation
Lat. MAX
NH in summer

Δ lat in summer

Δ season in high lat NH

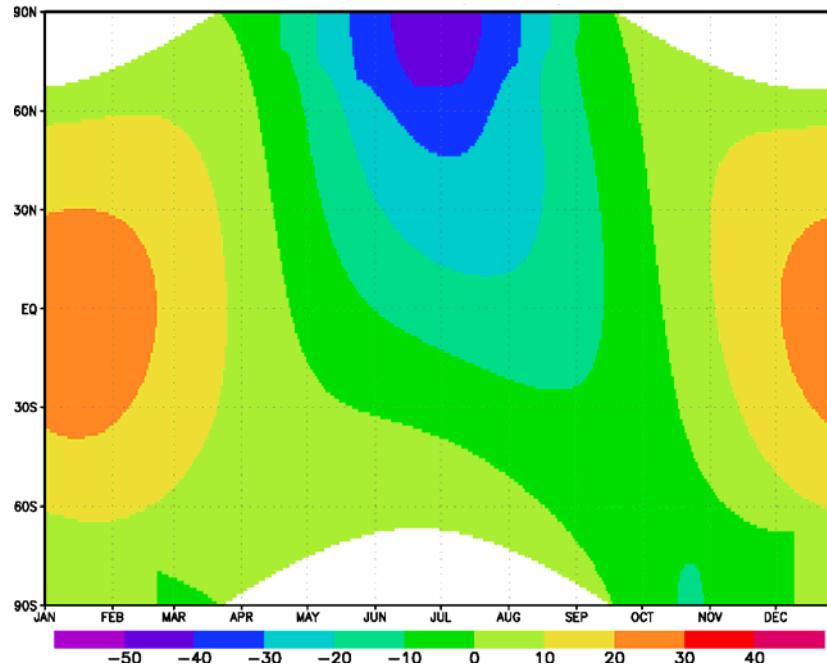
} MAX



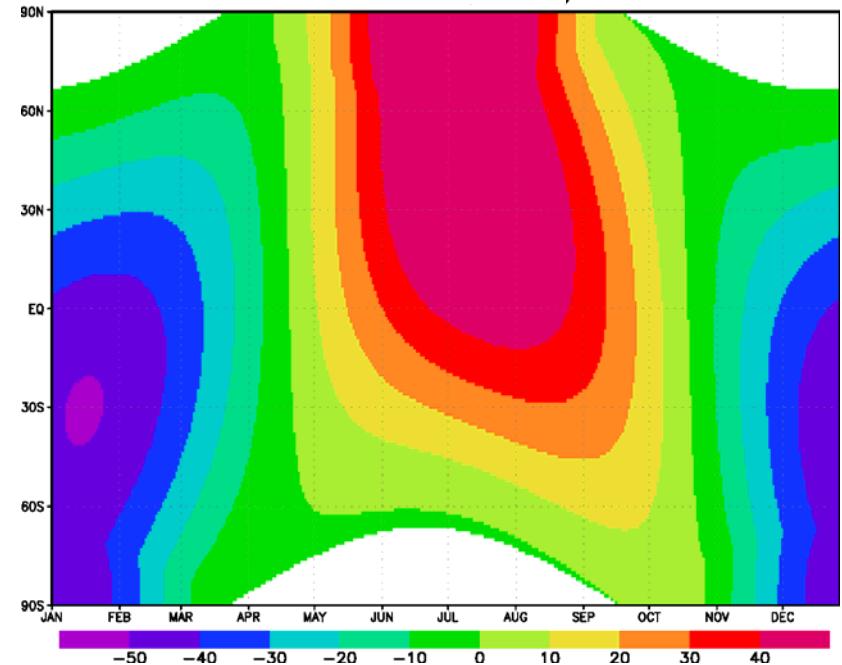
Insolation (Wm^{-2})

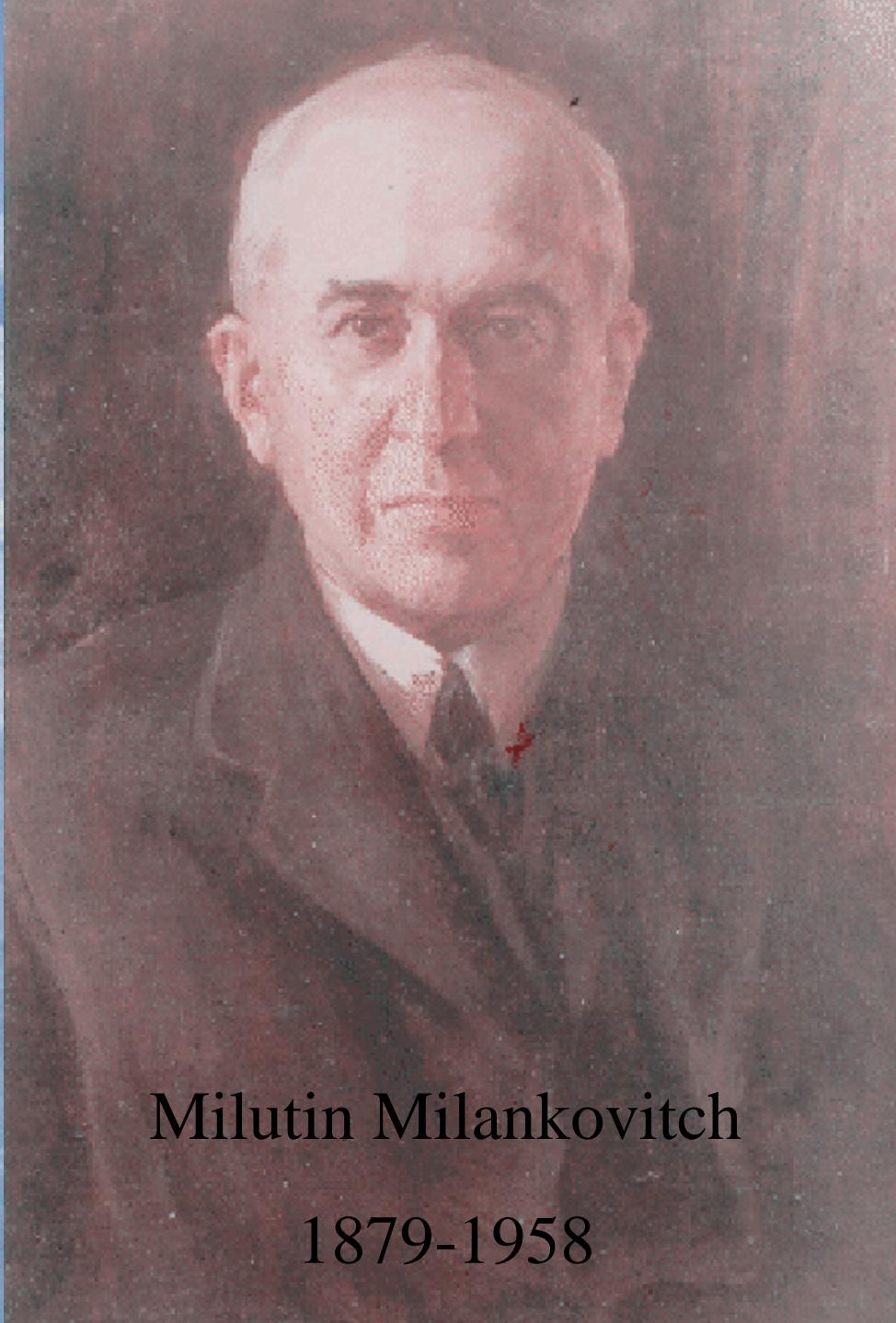
Deviation from present day value

115 kyr BP



125 kyr BP





Milutin Milankovitch
1879-1958

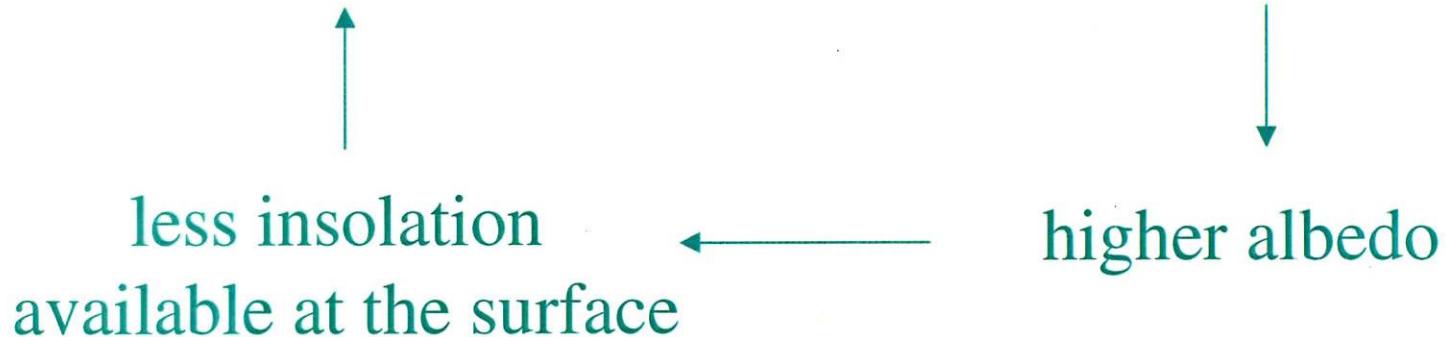
(Paja Jovanovic, 1943)

MILANKOVITCH

FOR GLACIAL :

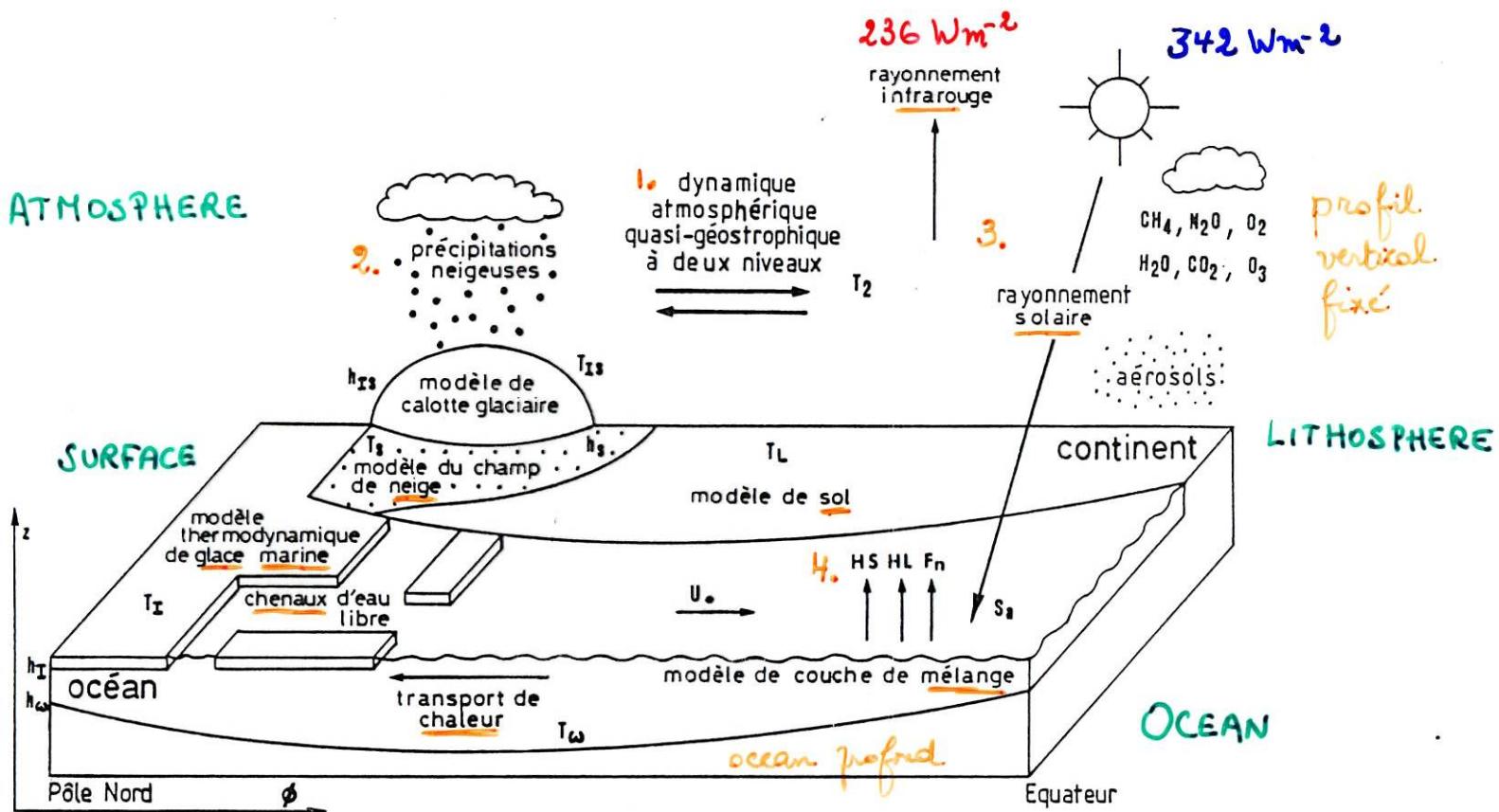
Snow accumulated during winter does
not melt in summer.

→ positive balance → larger polar cap



POSITIVE feedback

MODELE 2.5-D LLN



Gallé et al. JGR 1991 96

13139 - 13161

FEEDBACKS in LLN 2.5-D Coupled Climate Model

Albedo-temperature

Water vapor – temperature

Snow/albedo – land cover

Taïga – Tundra

Sea level - ice volume – land cover

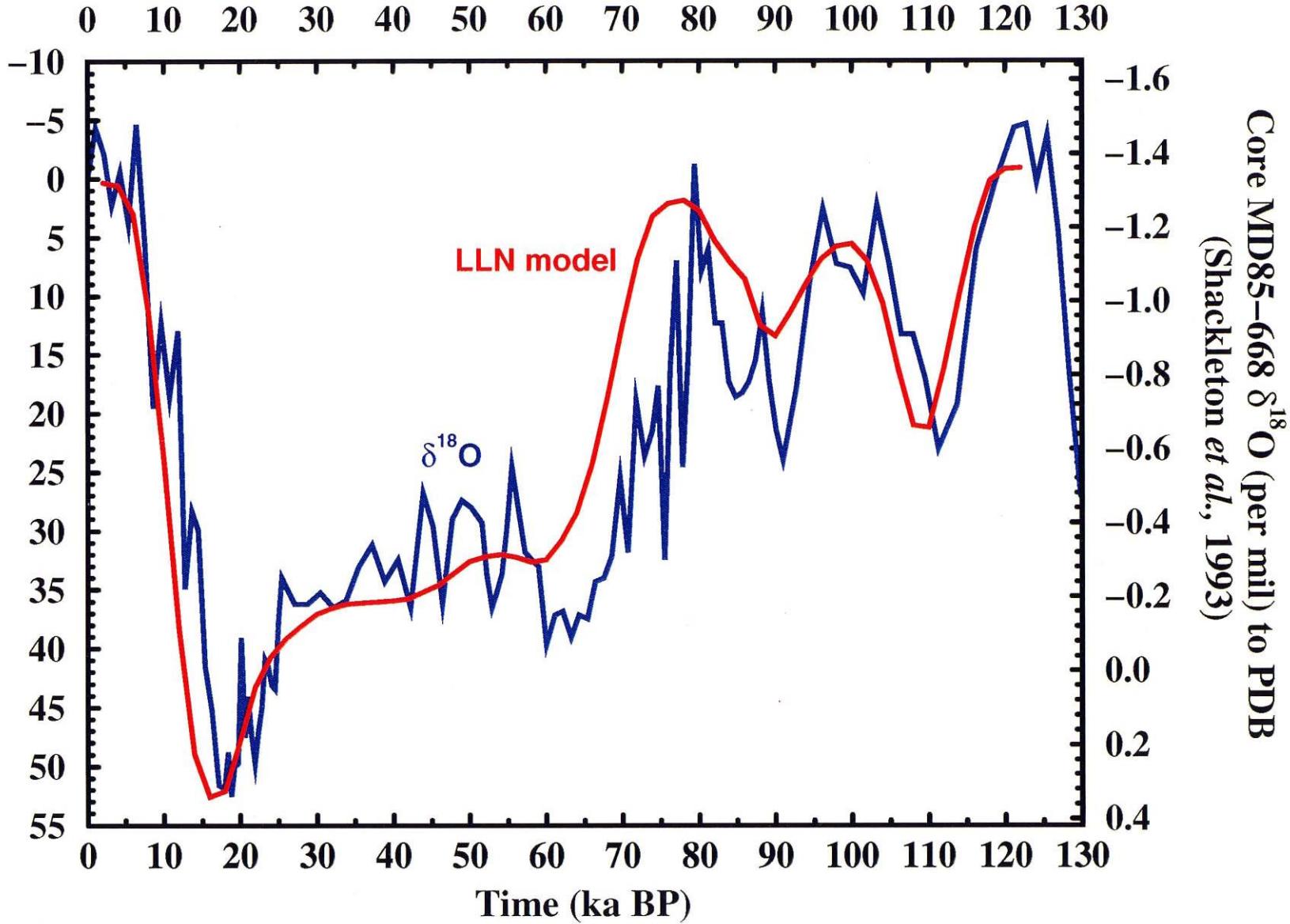
Ice sheets - lithosphere – climate

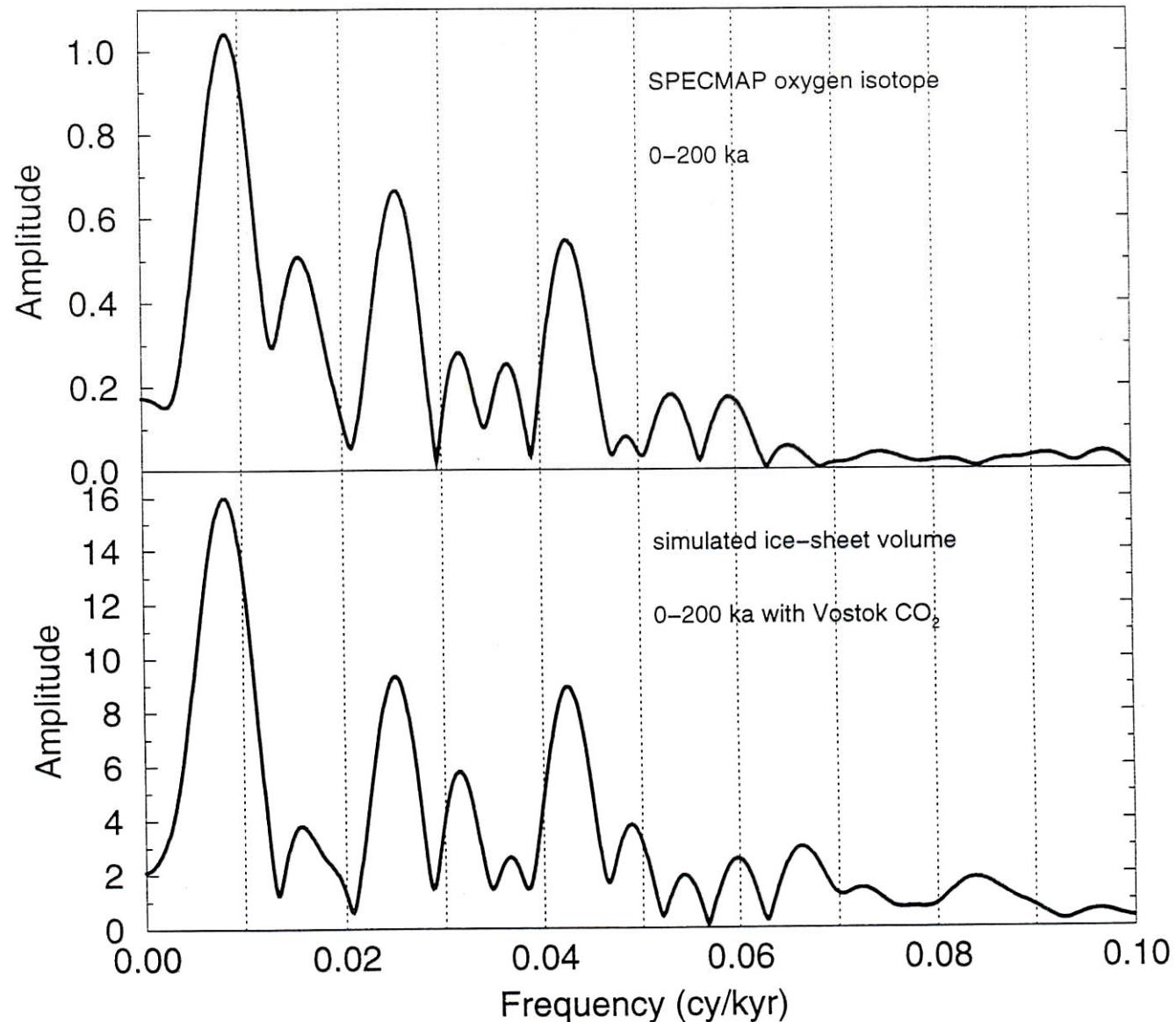
isostatic rebound

continentality

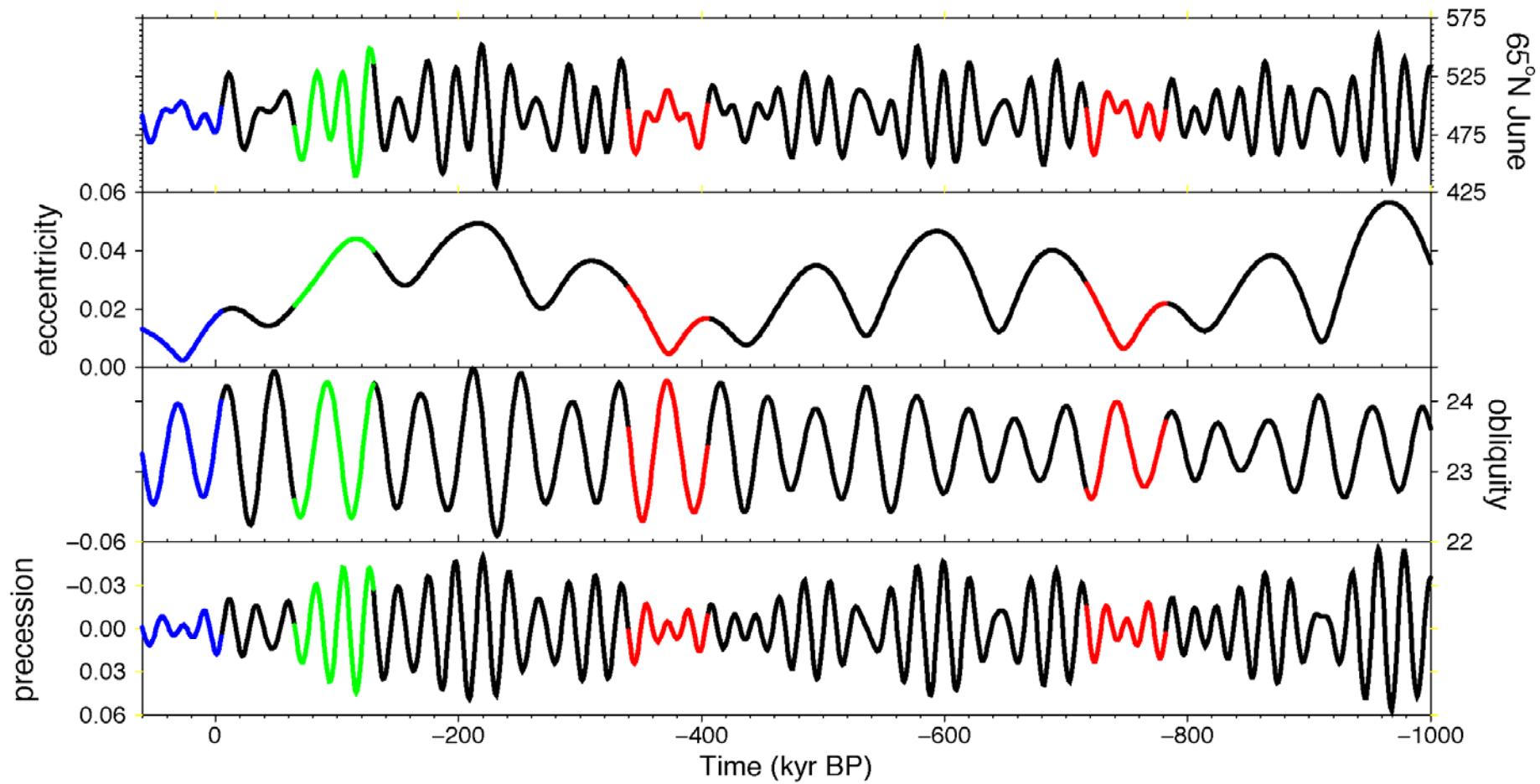
altitude

Deviation from present day
continental ice volume (10^6 km^3)
(Galée *et al.*, 1991; 1992)





Orbital parameters : an analogue for the future

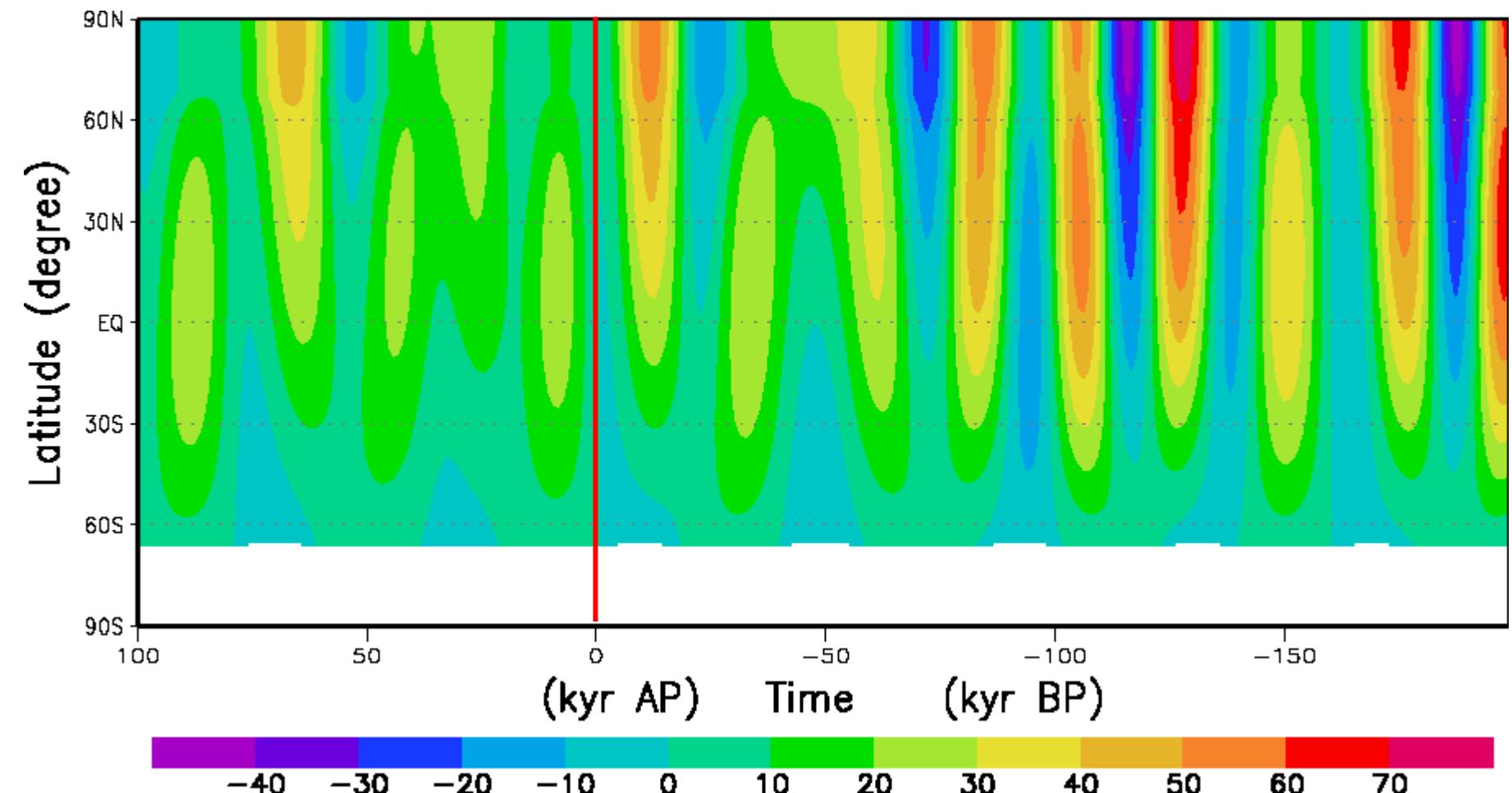


STAGE 11 / STAGE 1

and its Future

24h mean irradiance (Wm^{-2})

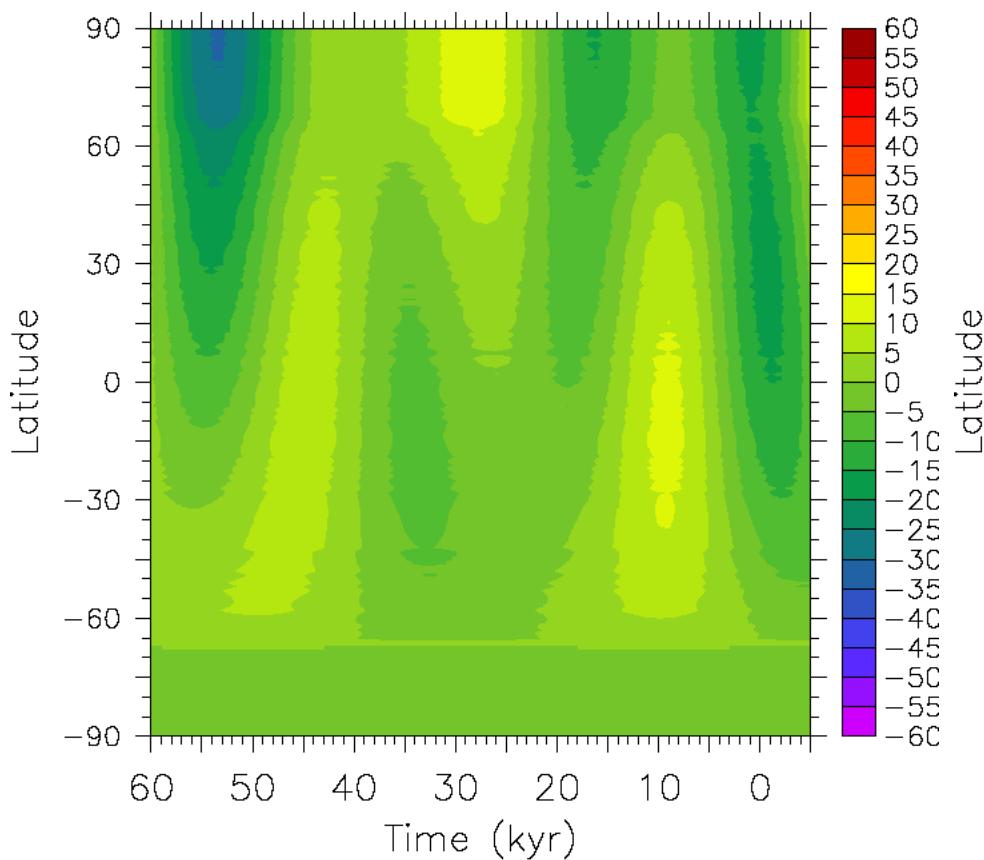
Mid-month June



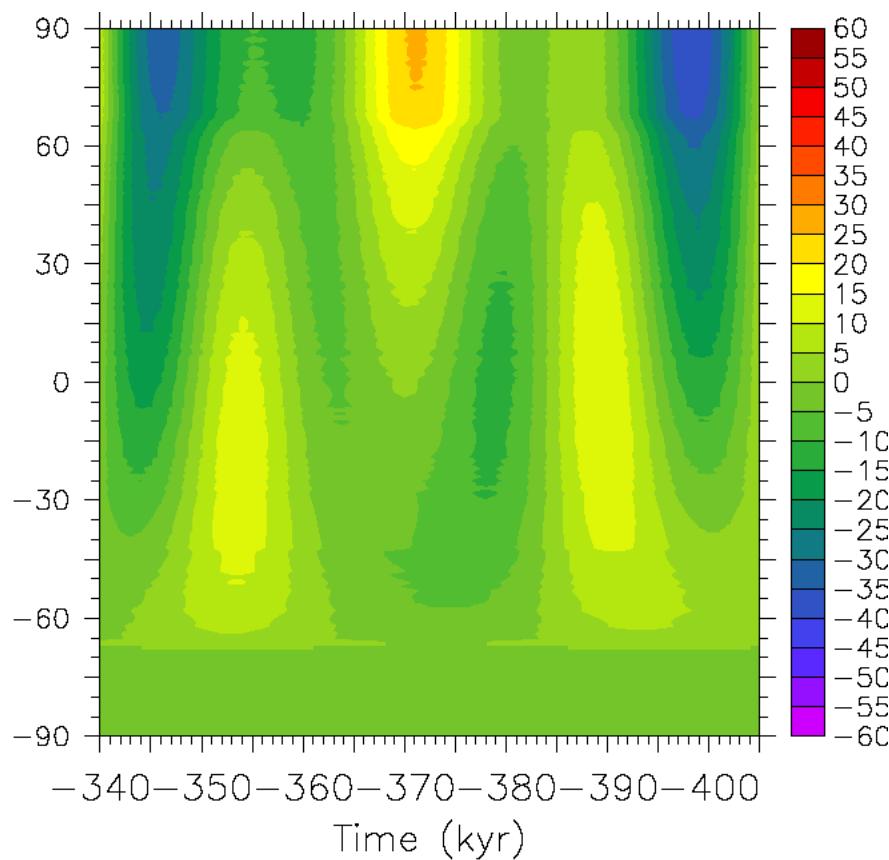
Forte ressemblance entre l'interglaciaire actuel et MIS11

Insolation au solstice de juin

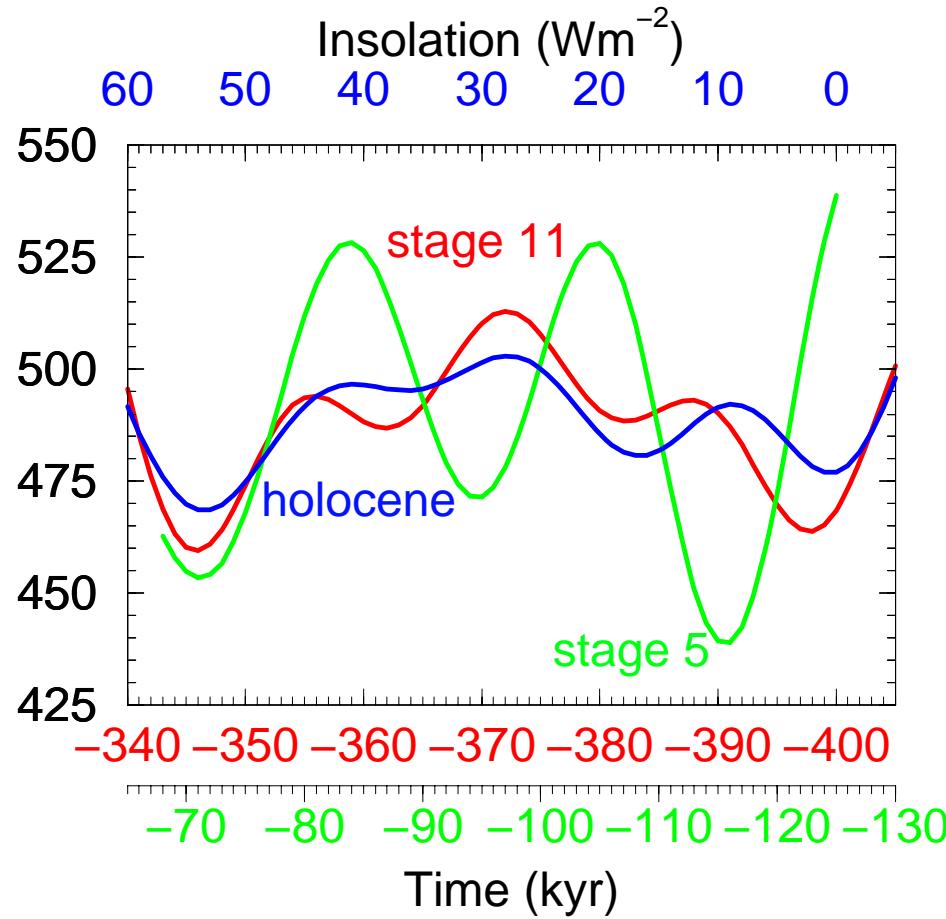
Futur



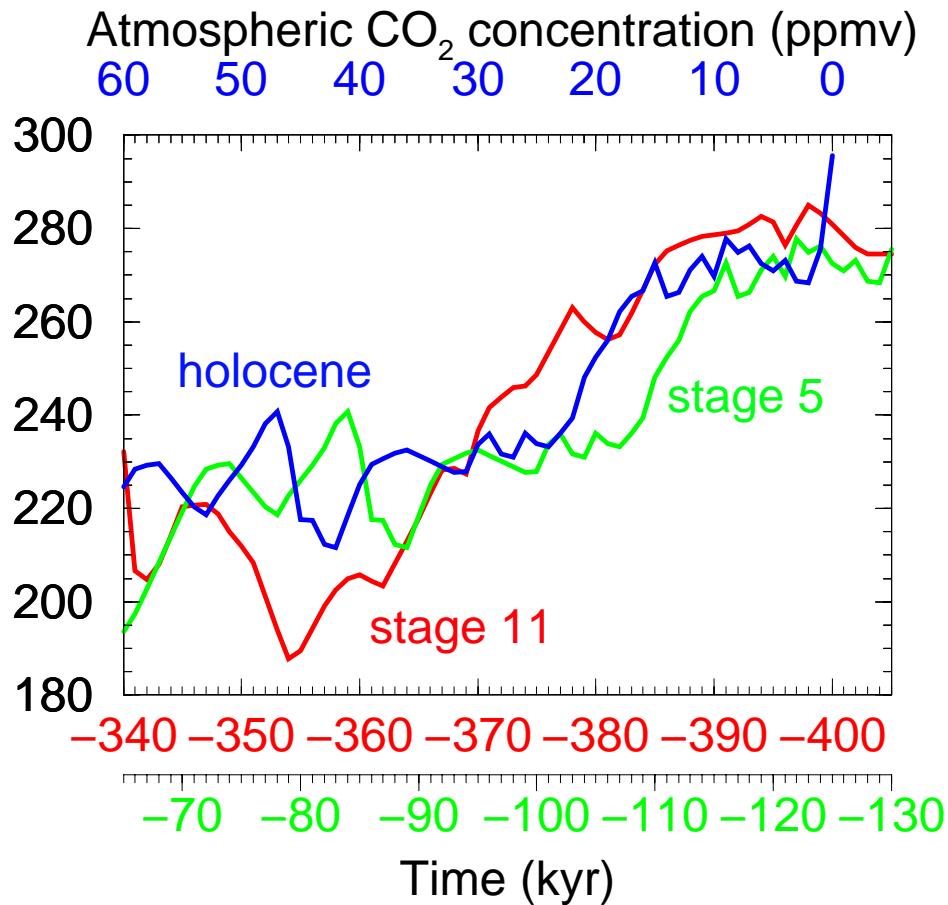
MIS11



MIS11 : an analogue for the future



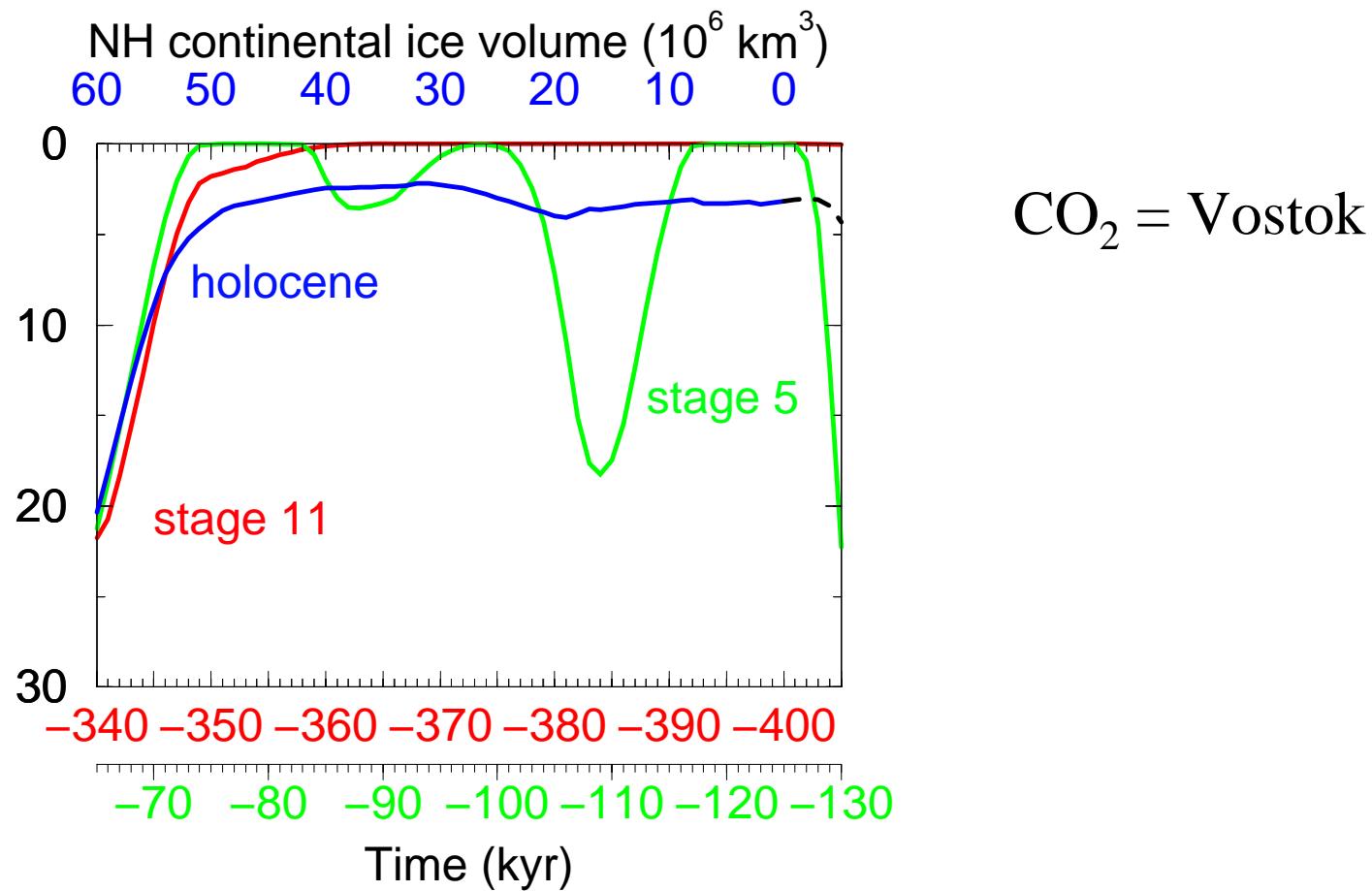
MIS11 : an analogue for the future



Ref :

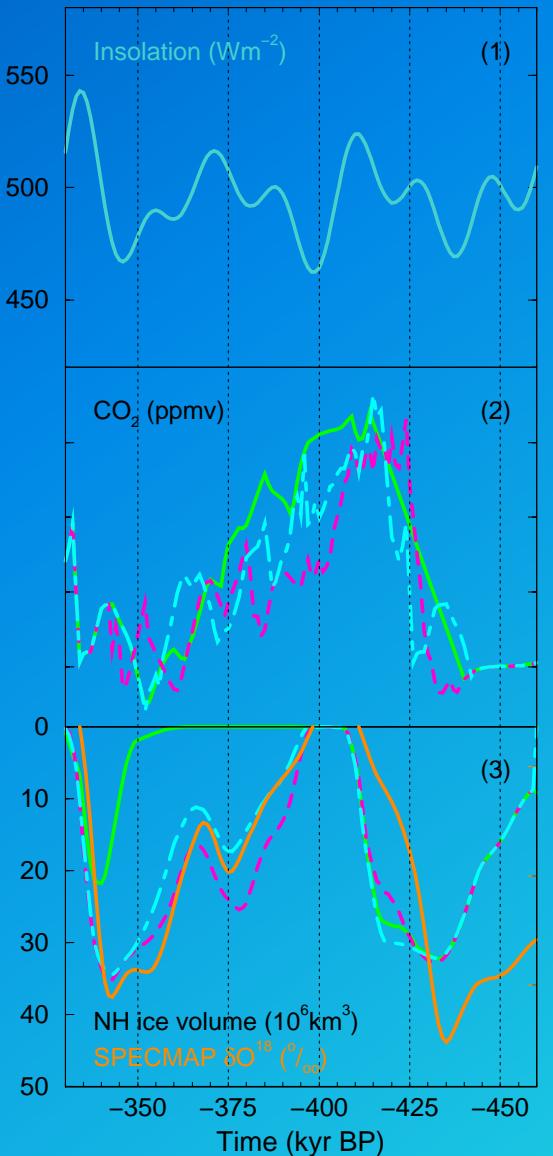
Petit et al., 1999

MIS11 : an analogue for the future

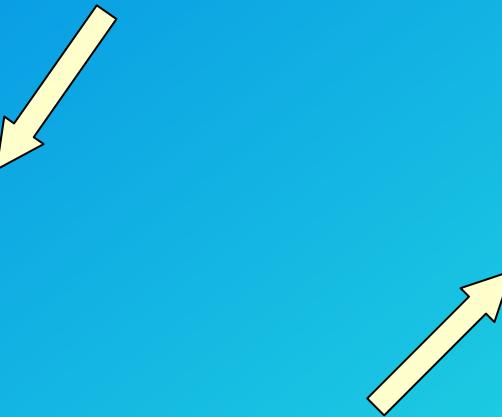


**SENSITIVITY To The
PHASE BETWEEN
INSOLATION and CO₂
FORCINGS AT
STAGE 11 and STAGE 1**

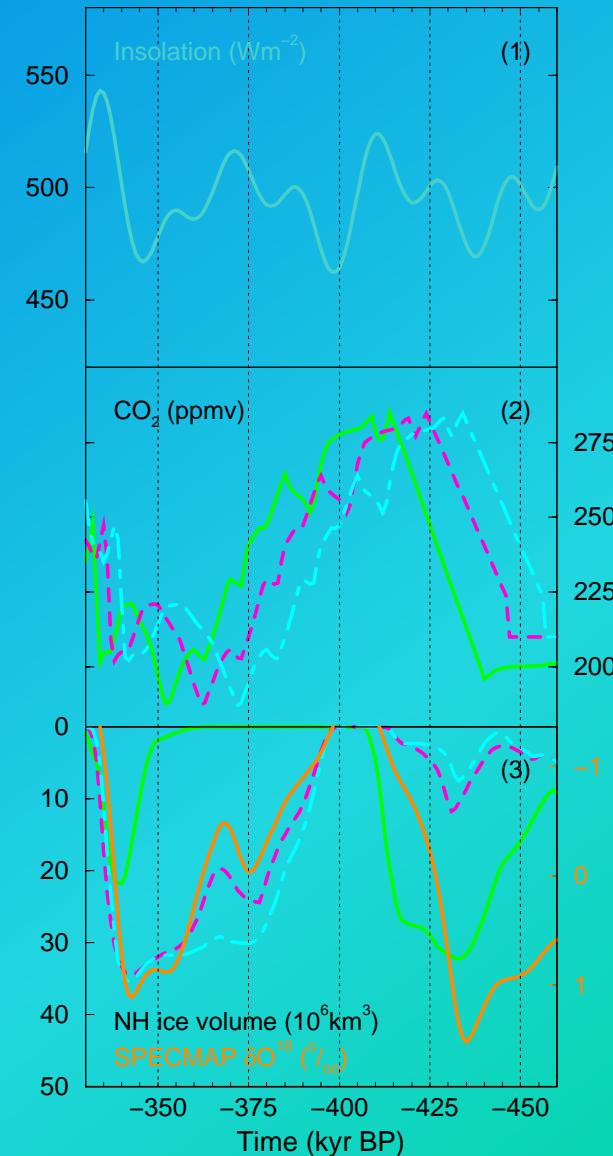
MIS11 : other CO₂ scenarios



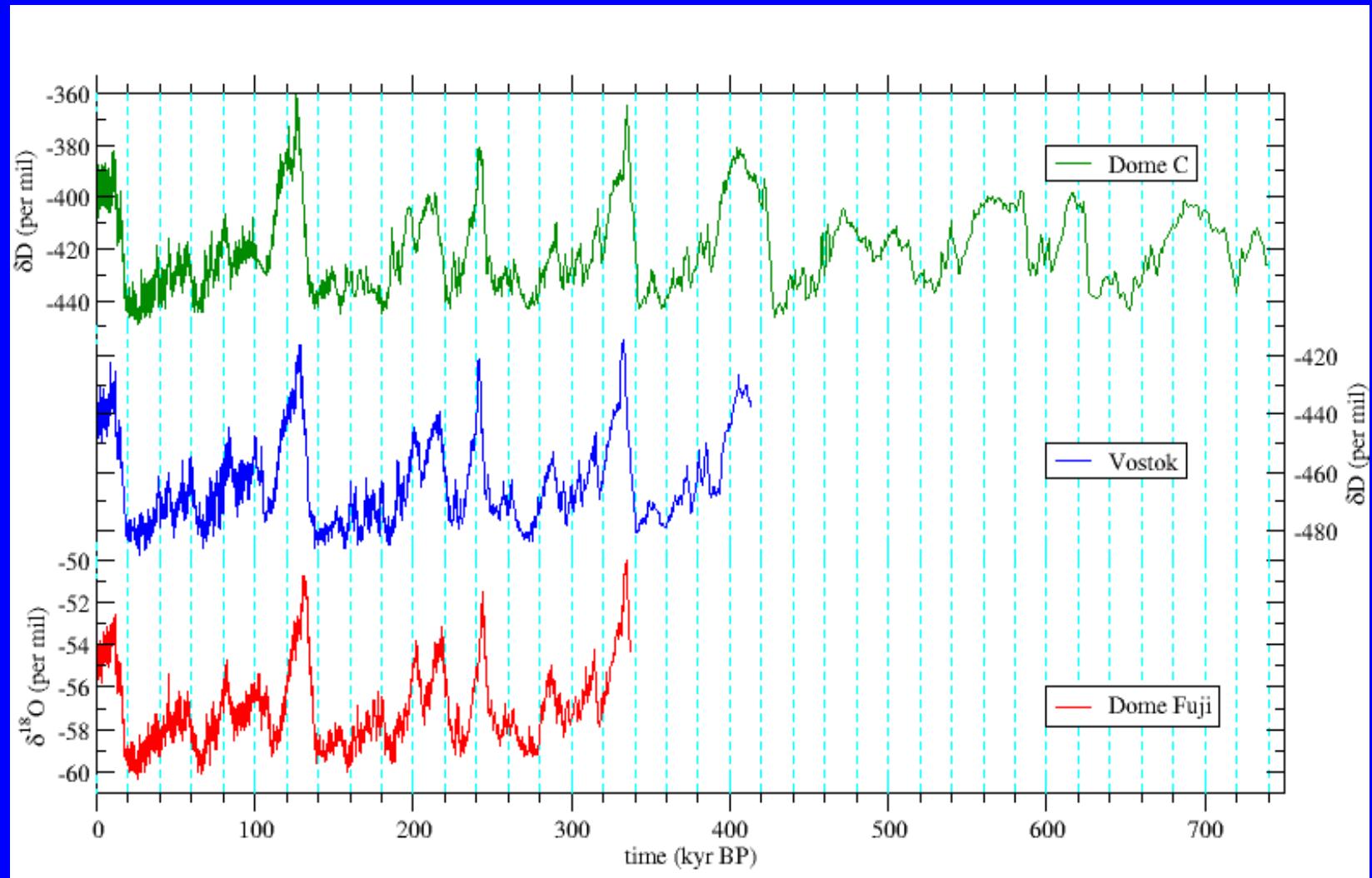
Stage 11 is replaced by
stage 9 or
stage 5



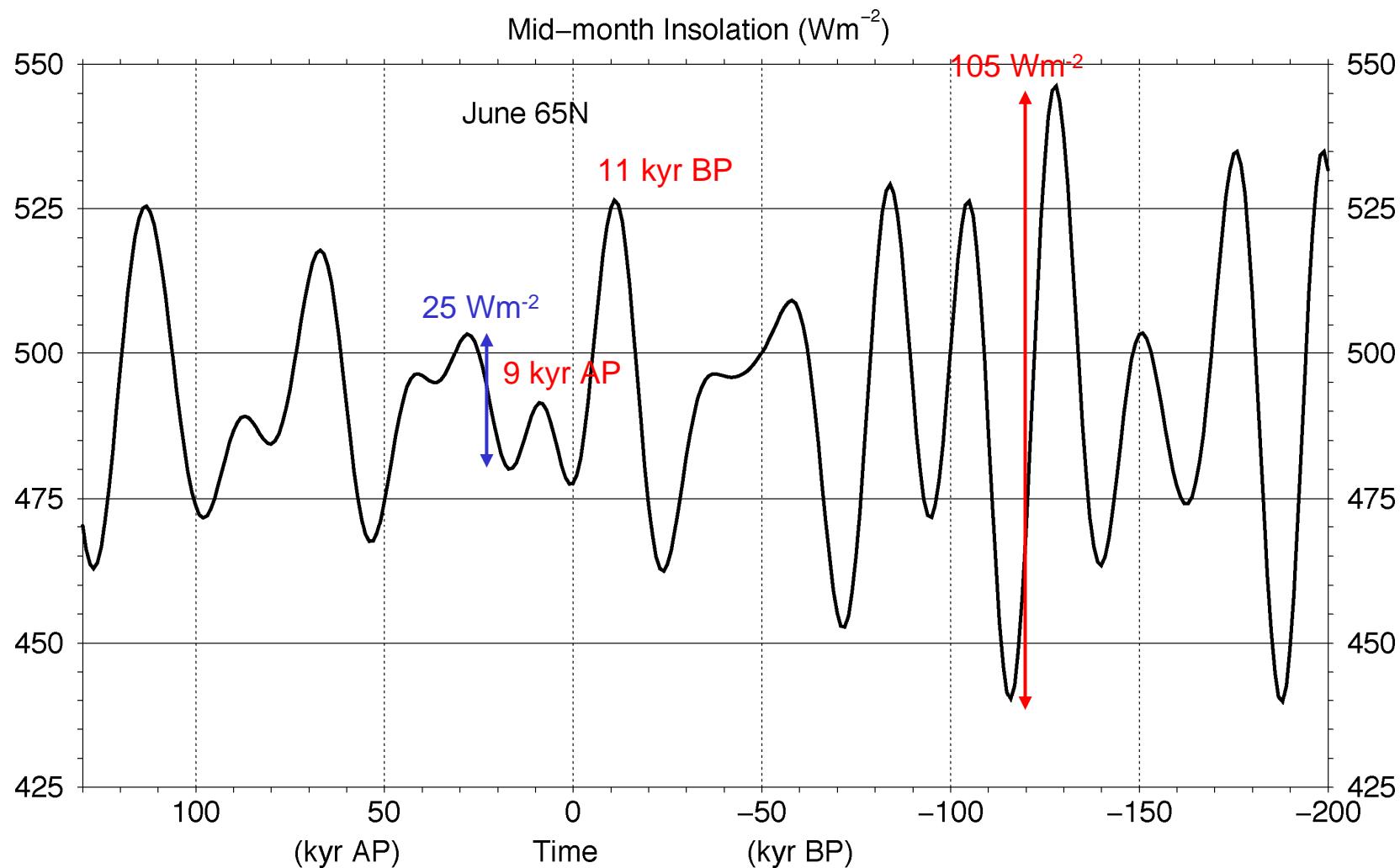
Stage 11 is made older by **10 kyr** or by **20 kyr**



Archives of climate in Antarctica

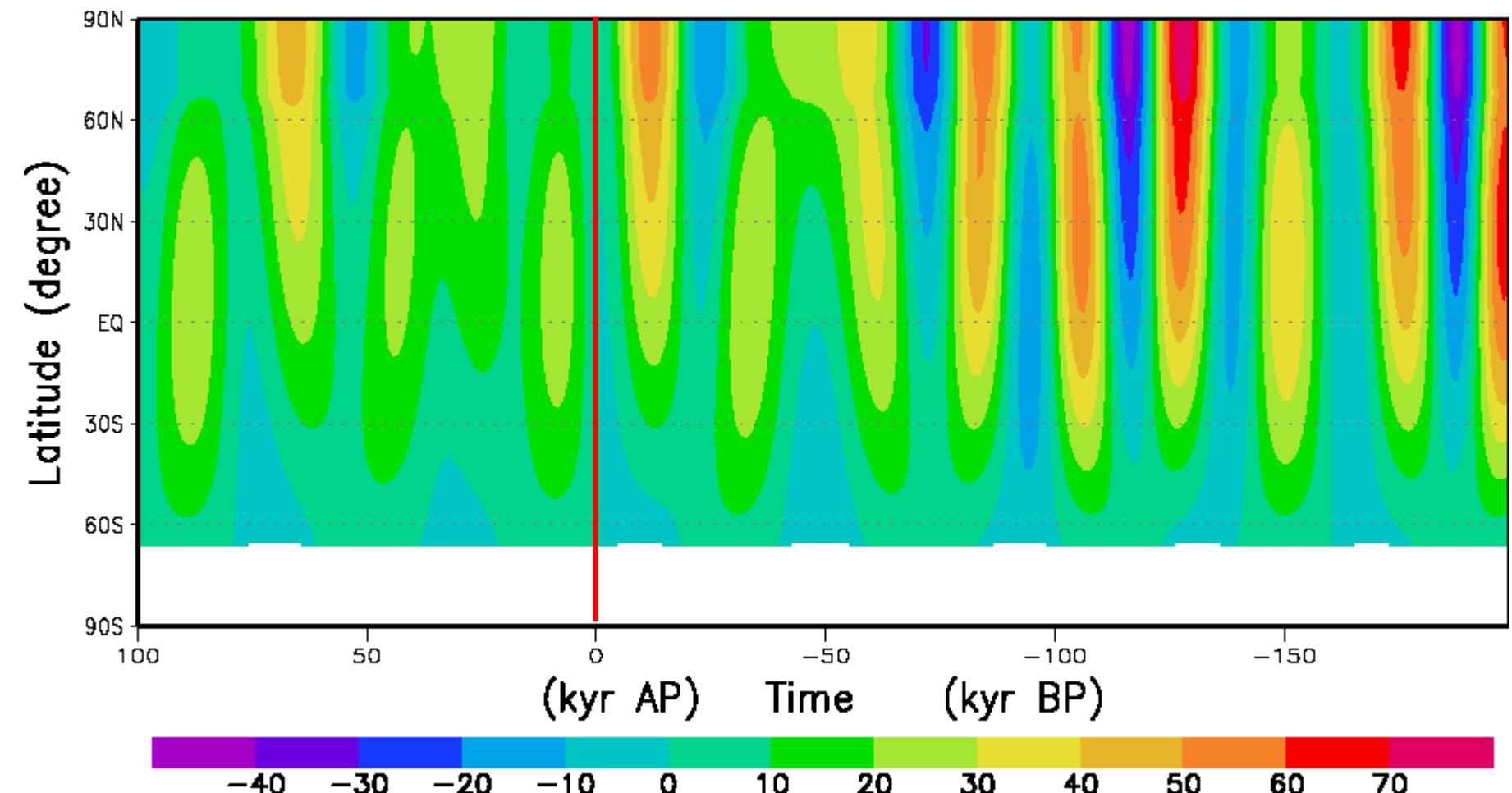


The EXCEPTIONAL astronomical forcing over the next 50 kyr

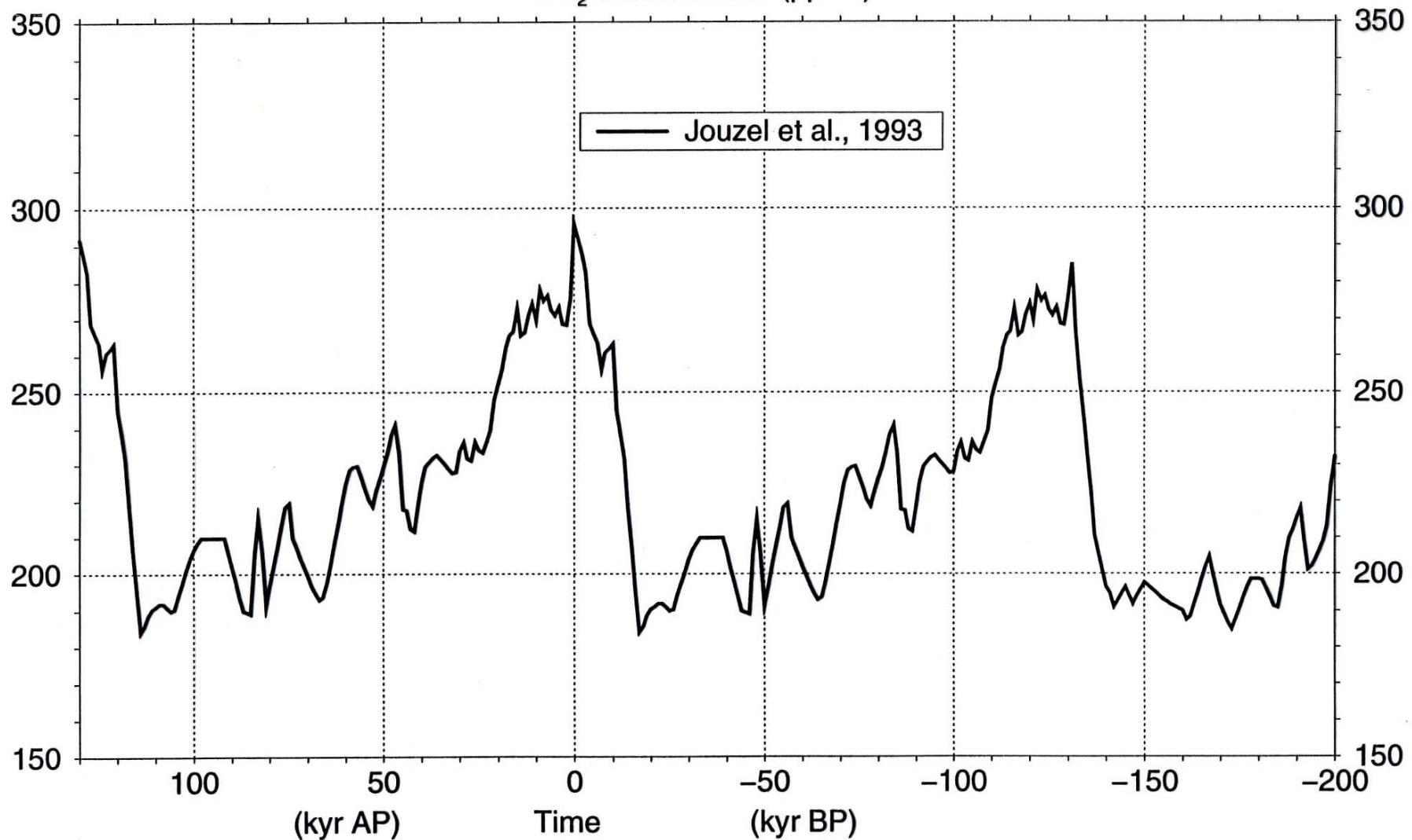


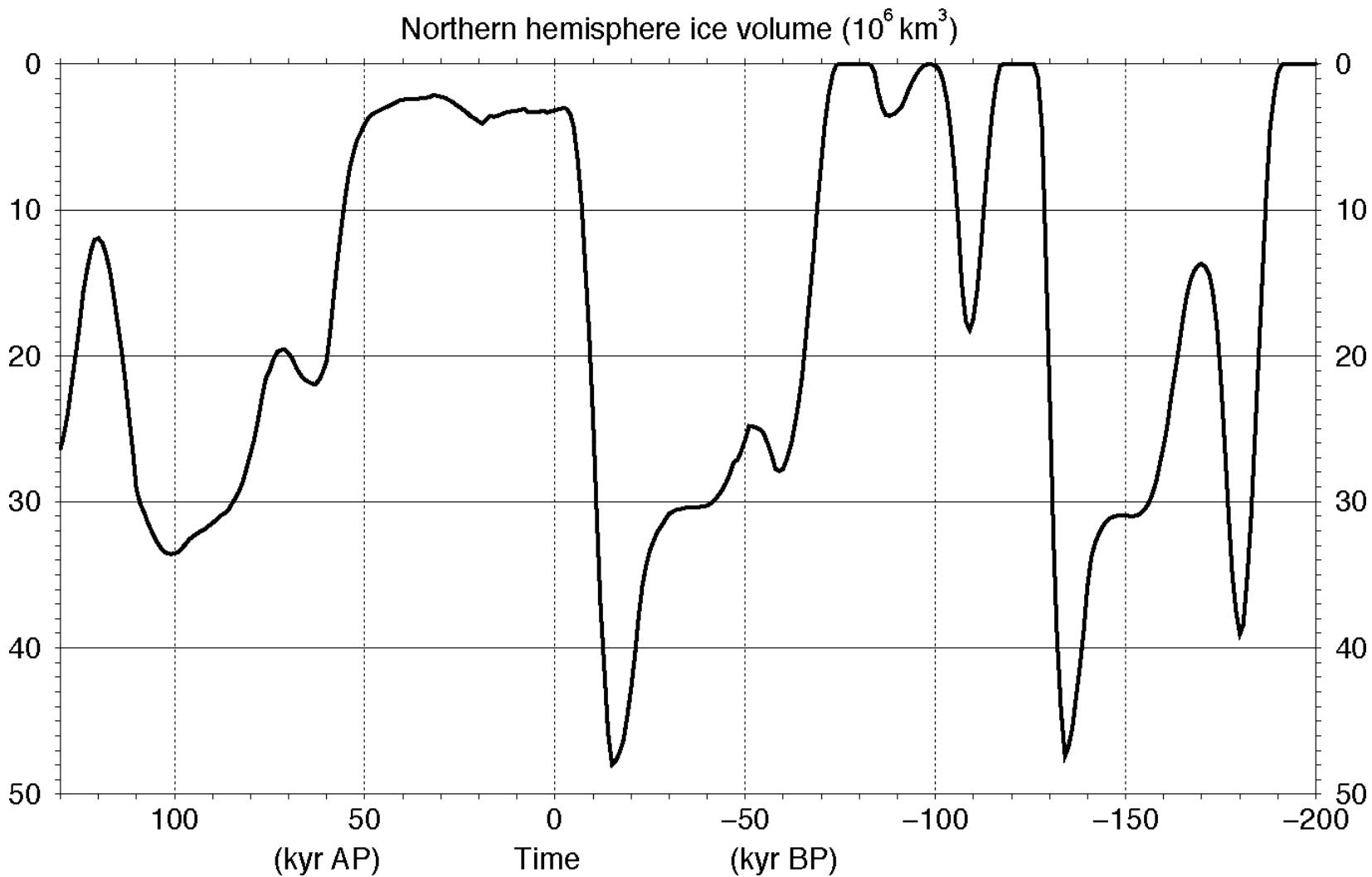
24h mean irradiance (Wm^{-2})

Mid-month June



CO₂ concentration (ppmv)





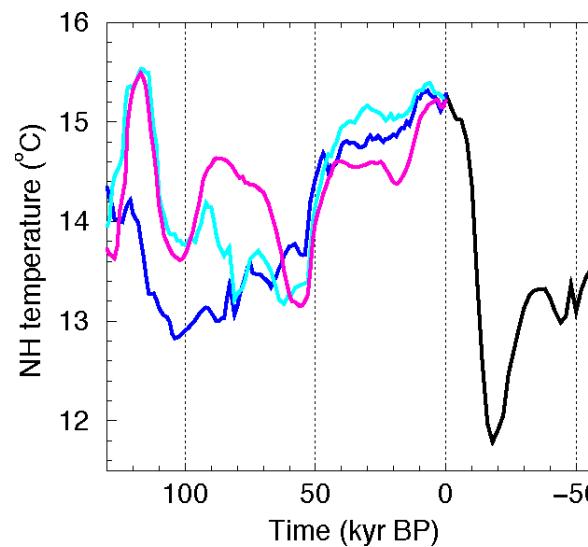
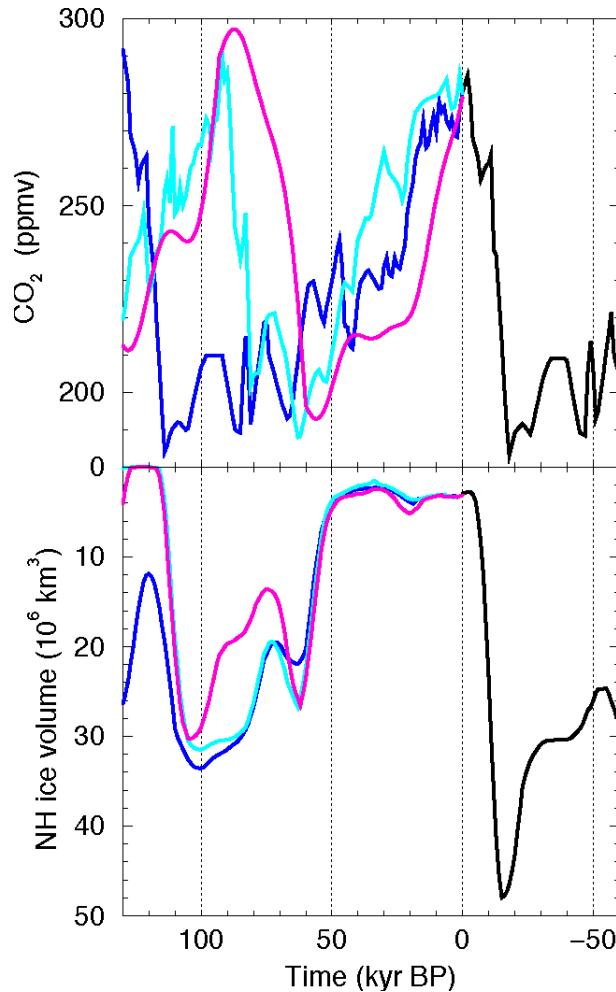
A long interglacial ahead? Different natural CO₂ scenarios for the future

Berger and Loutre, Science, 2002.

Long interglacial : ~50kyr

Small NH ice sheets

Warm temperature



Results confirmed by
Vettoretti and Peltier

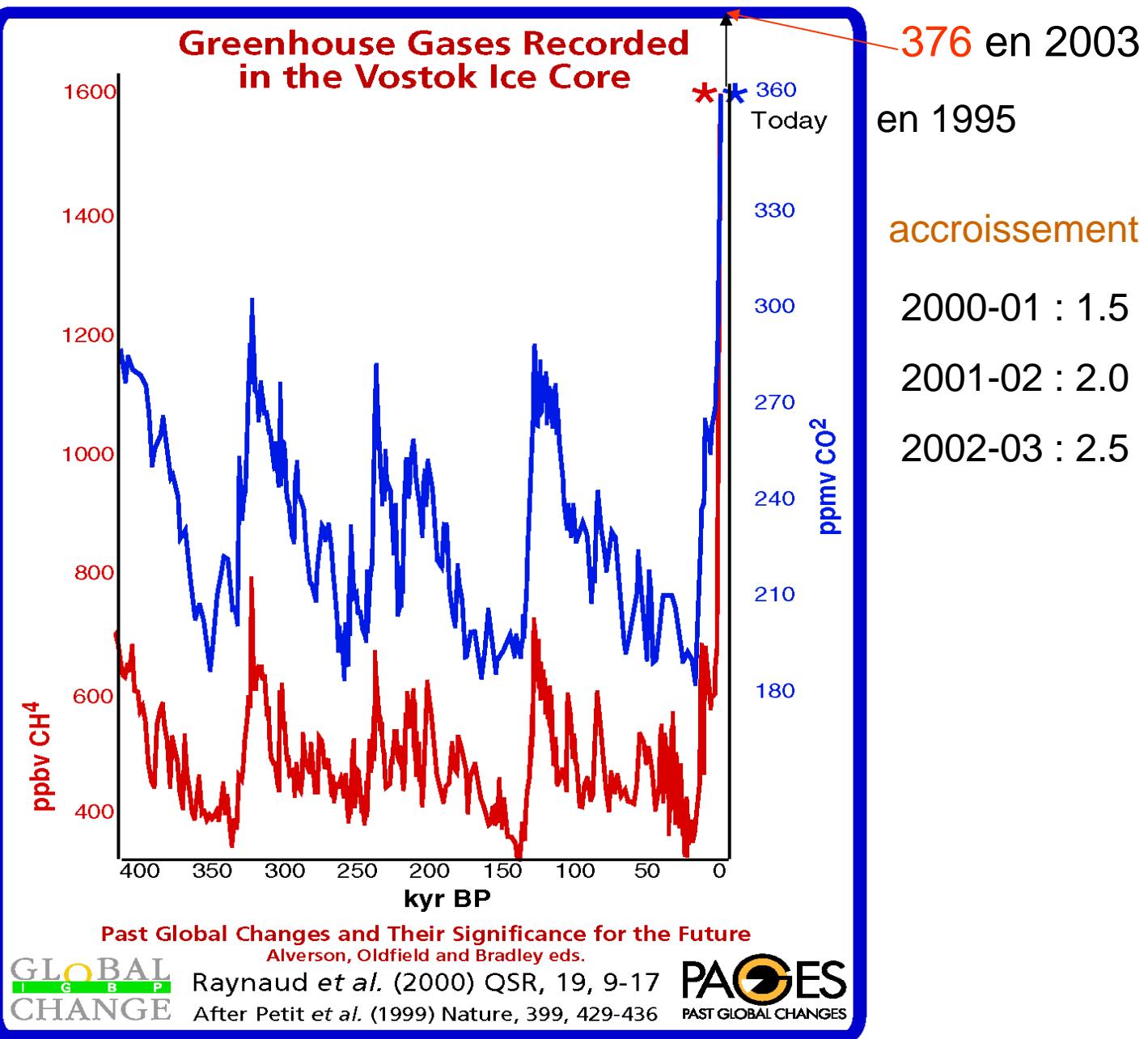
The present interglacial, how and when will it end?

Department of Geological Sciences, Brown University,
Providence, Rhode Island

January 26-27, 1972.

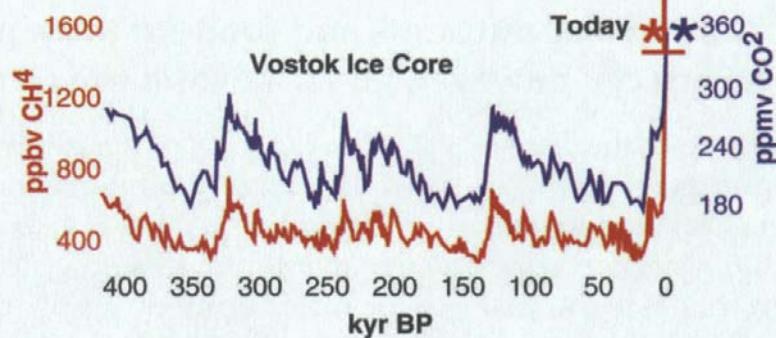
Previous warm intervals resembling the present one have all been sufficiently **short live**. It seems therefore likely that the present-day warm epoch will terminate relatively soon if man does not intervene.

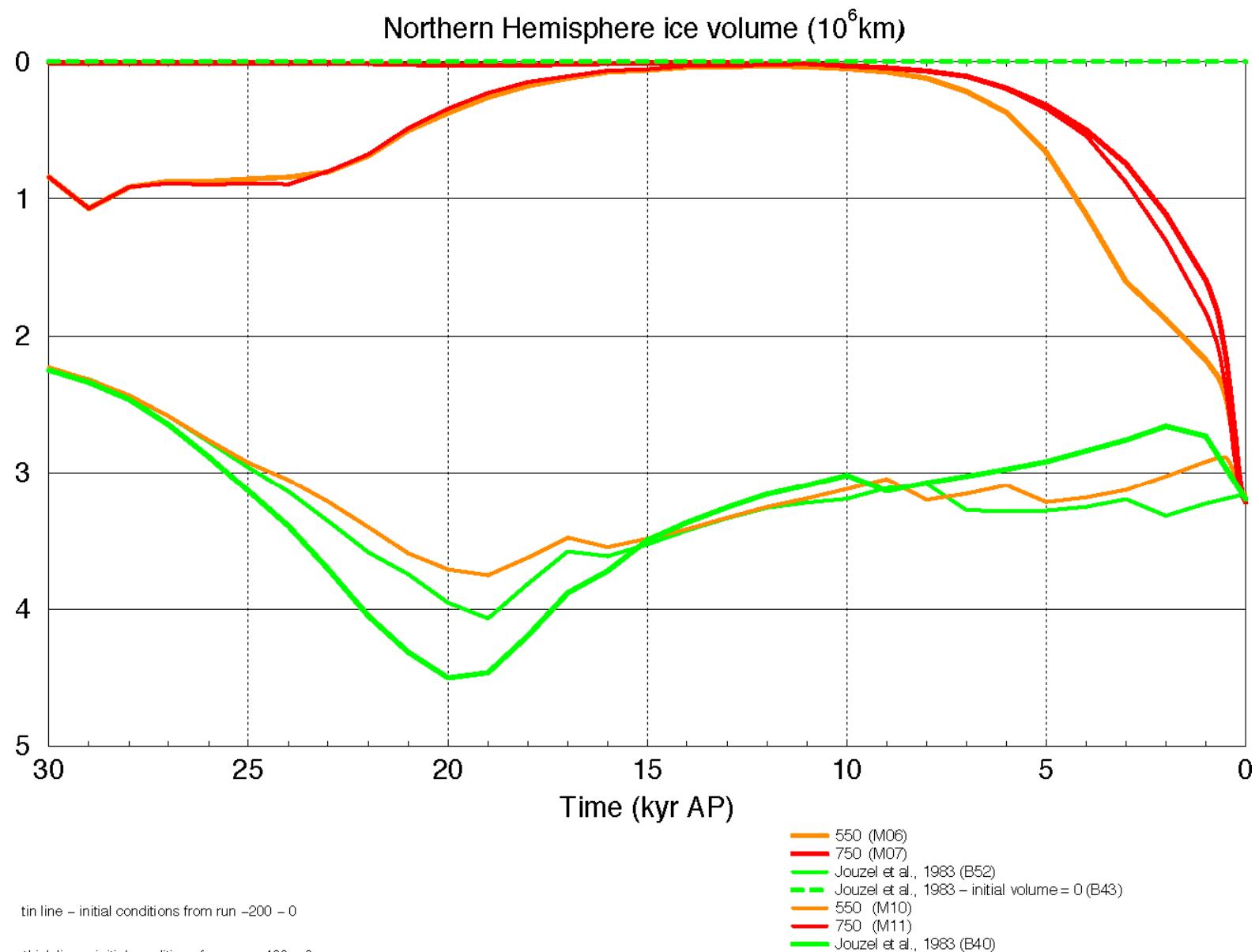
En 2003 :
465 ppmv CO₂eq

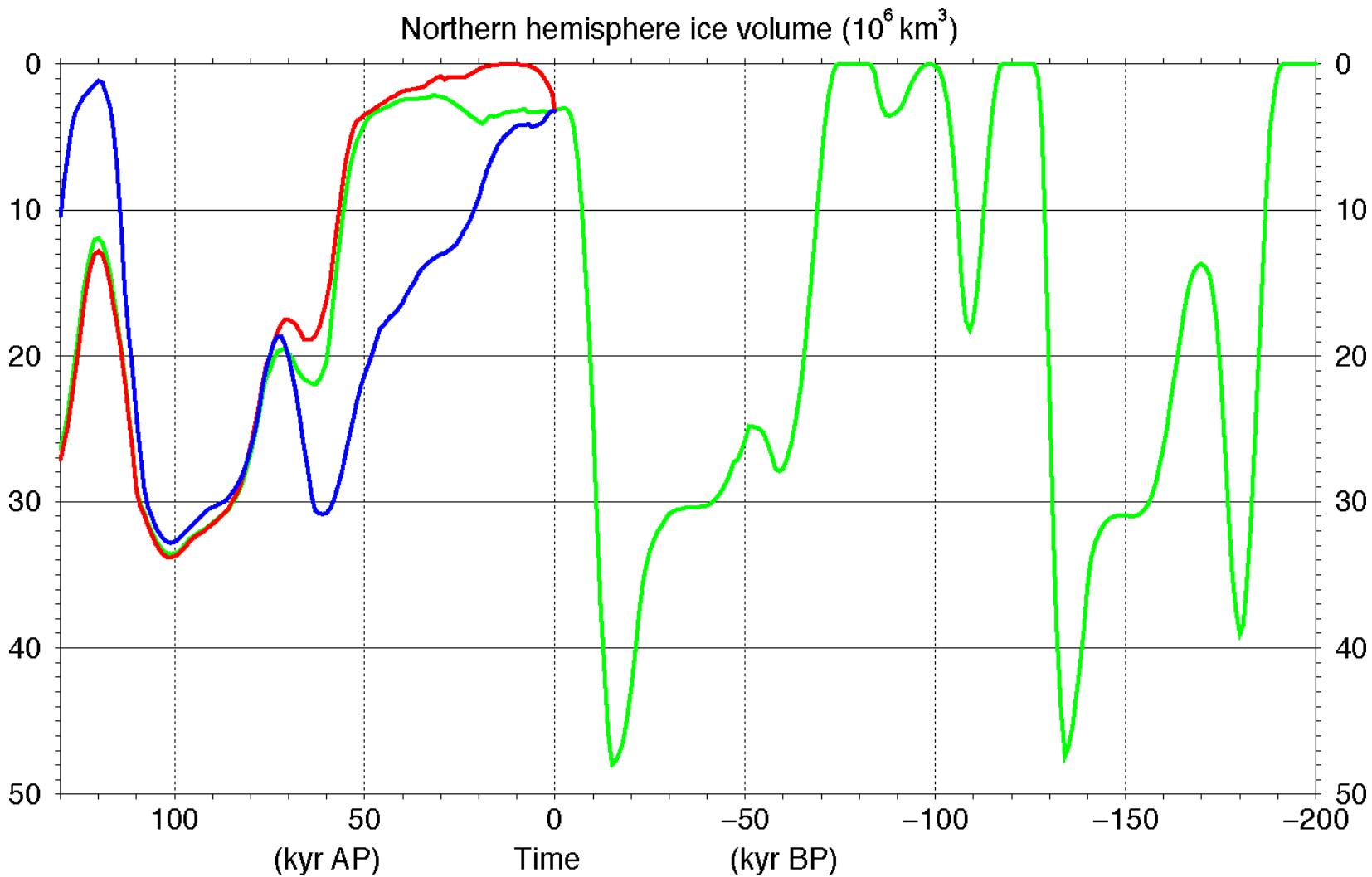


CO₂ and CH₄ Concentrations Past, Present and Future

IPCC 2000
Scenarios
for 2100 AD





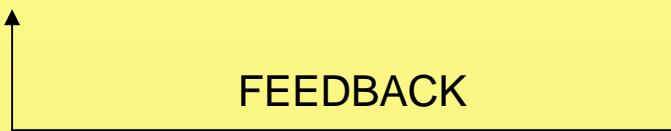


A double threshold : less than 230ppmv : **glacial** more than 700ppmv : **no ice**

AT GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE

FORCING : SOLAR IRRADIATION

RESPONSE : CHANGE IN CLIMATE → IN BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES



AT PRESENT-DAY HUMAN TIME SCALE

FORCING: SOLAR IRRADIATION + GREENHOUSE GASES ...

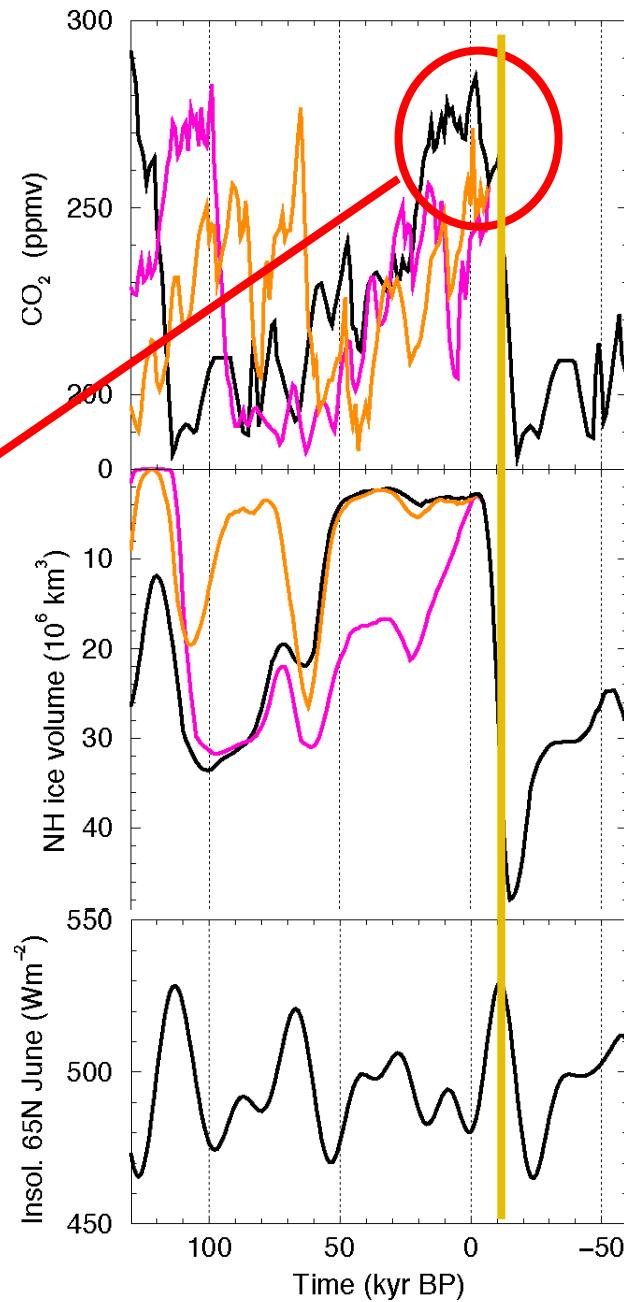
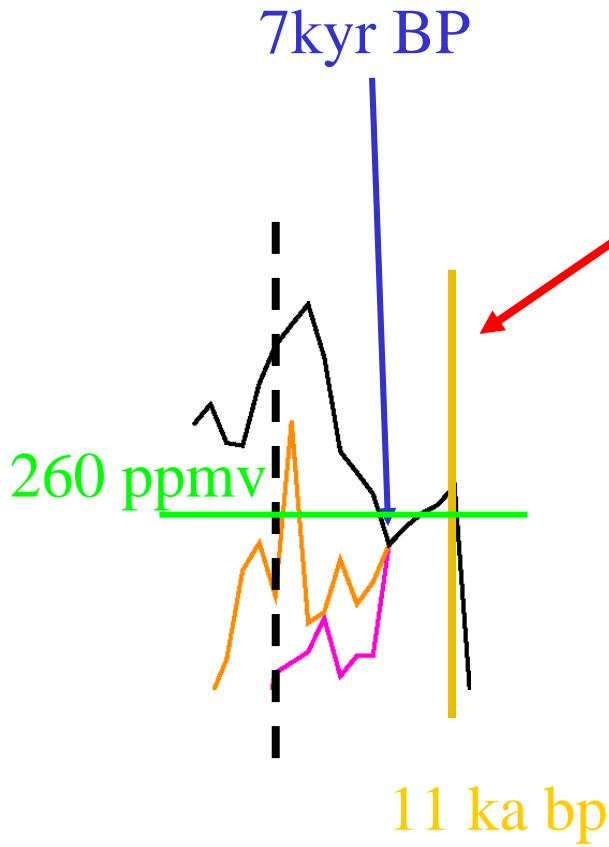
RESPONSE : CHANGE IN CLIMATE → IN BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES



The anthropogenic greenhouse era began thousands of years ago

W.F. Ruddiman, climatic changes, 2004.

Human impact in the past



ICE AGE

QUATERNARY



HOLOCENE



ANTHROPOCENE (P. Crutzen)



WARM PERIOD

QUINTERNARY

CONCLUSIONS

WE ARE LIVING

EXCEPTIONAL TIMES

1. BECAUSE THE MAIN
FORCING AT THE
THOUSANDS OF YEARS
TIME SCALE WILL NOT
VARY ANYMORE, THE
OTHER FORCINGS (GHG)
WILL HAVE AN EVEN
STRONGER INFLUENCE

**2. ENTERING AN ICE AGE
IS NOT ANYMORE AN EXCUSE
FOR ALLOWING GHG RELEASE.
ON THE CONTRARY, THE
RESULTING **GW** MIGHT CAUSE
AN EARLIER **COOLING** IN N NA
DUE TO A WEAKER ENERGY
TRANSPORT BY THE
GULF STREAM**