

#### ABRUPT CLIMATIC CHANGES AND DEEP WATER CIRCULATION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

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1950s	~	tens of thousands of years
1970s	~	thousands of years
1980s	~	hundreds of years







time GISP (years)



## How fast did scientists realize that climate can change change abruptly?

1950s~tens of thousands of years1970s~thousands of years1980s~hundreds of years

After Greenland ~ decades!!!!!

#### Thermohaline circulation





Age (years) of bottom waters obtained from <sup>14</sup>C determinations









Some facts about the thermohaline circulation:

Carries twenty times more water than the combined world rivers.

The amount of heat transferred from sea to air is about 30% of that received by the entire North Atlantic from the Sun.

### Major climatic factor!!!!

Question:

# Did the conveyor belt change during abrupt climatic events?

#### DSDP site 609



Echelle d'âge GRIP (kyr)

Bond et al 1995.



Edouard Bard Physics Today (Dec. 2002)



Photo: Elsa Cortijo (LSCE)



NADW normalised to its present value



Benthic  $\delta^{13}C$  + Cd/Ca

from Keigwin and Boyle, 1999

H4

























QuickTime™ et un décompresseur Photo - JPEG sont requis pour visualiser cette image.











NADW normalised to its present value



= dilutant





#### $\bigcirc \mathfrak{D}$ the cores are all located on the present path of the NADW

the cores are all characterized by high sedimentation rates (10 to 30 cm/kyr) during last glacial period.





Some minima in the magnetic record coïncide with light planktic  $\delta^{18}$ O peaks and with IRD peaks. They are identified as Heinrich events.

#### Intercorrelation of cores

ARM  $(10^{-1} \text{ A/m}) =$ **I**SU90-33 concentration in fine 4 grained magnetites 3 2 SU90-16 1 The high frequency variations in 6 concentration can be SU90-1 4 inter-correlated using: 2 6 PS2644 MD95-2010 2 The Heinrich events (HE) and the ash layer I 0 MD95-2009 0.4 2) The oscillations between HE 0.2 D95-<mark>203</mark>4 0

depth (arbitrary unit)

#### Correlation with the record from Greenland ice



Voelker et al., 1998

#### Tansfert of ice age model to marine sediments



Voelker et al., 1998

Using the correlation proposed by Voelker et al., the magnetic records can be transfered on the GISP2 age model



The main source for magnetites in the studied sediments is the basaltic Iceland-Faeroe province.

All the cores are distributed along the NADW path,downstream with respect to the source



ARM illustrates the amount of fine grained magnetites.

This parameter is better adapted than susceptibility because it is not sensitive to the variations of clay mineralogy.

ARM (10^-6 A/m)

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

20

25



Time (GISP2 age model)







Benthic  $\delta^{13}C$  + Cd/Ca

from Keigwin and Boyle, 1999



*Laj et al.*, 2002

The normalized ARM stack illustrates the relative changes in the NADW strength during the last glacial period



NADW normalised to its present value

#### P.I.C.A.S.S.O cruise (2003) R. V. Marion Dufresne (IPEV)



CH77-02



Study underway at



MD03-2675 (Calypso)



Study underway at



#### First step towards a quantitative evaluation of changes

in the strength of the NADW.

The story continues... Solution hopefully at GIFT-2005!