

Fall Seminar Series

Thursday, October 9th @ 3 pm Room 200, Oceanography & Physics Building Or Via Zoom

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Title

Deglaciation and the Deep: The Ocean's Role in the Last Major Example of Global Climate Change

ABSTRACT

Along the northern rim of the Southern Ocean, the transformation of upwelled deep waters into less-dense Subantarctic Mode Waters forms a critical link between the deep and shallow layers of the global ocean. In the Indian sector, mode waters comprise a key component of Agulhas Leakage, which today conveys salt to the Atlantic basin necessary for sustaining deep water formation. The salinity of Indian-sourced mode waters may therefore represent an upstream influence on Atlantic overturning, with implications for global climate. Here we reconstructed the temperature and salinity of these waters across the Last Deglaciation using the geochemistry of two planktic foraminiferal species from a south Indian Ocean sediment core. Approximately 20,000 years ago (~20 ka), deglaciation was marked by an abrupt ~2–2.6 practical salinity unit increase that persisted until ~16 ka. This event coincided with an increase in water mass age reconstructed from the same core. We argue this coherence is evidence for an aged, salty glacial bottom water mass that, once upwelled, modified the salinity of Indiansourced mode water. Model experiments suggest this salt had the potential, if leaked into the Atlantic, to nudge overturning towards its modern-day configuration, highlighting an underappreciated deep ocean influence on the deglacial dynamics.

Zoom: Contact OES Admin- OESadmin@odu.edu