


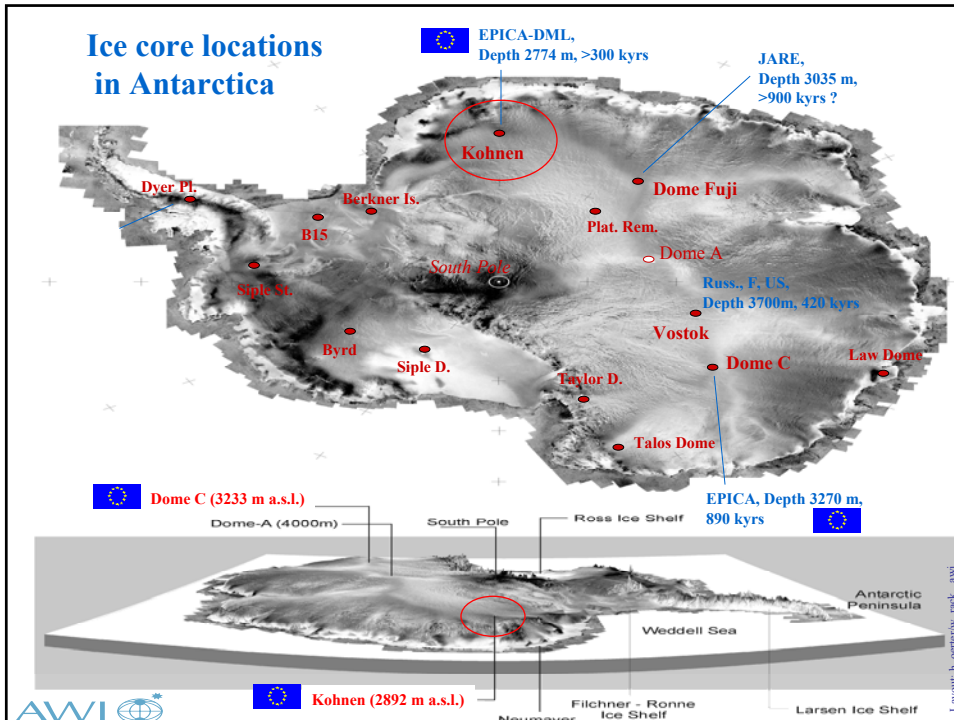
The EPICA ice core from Dronning Maud Land as an archive for climate variations by using stable isotope measurements

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- Introduction: Overview EPICA and drilling
- The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - depth profile
- Dating and upstream corrections
- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Time series
- Comparison with Dome C, Dome F
- Comparison with NGRIP D/0 events
- Conclusions



Basic data of the EPICA DML drilling site

Area:	Dronning Maud Land
Station:	Kohnen Station
Co-ordinates:	75° 00'06"S; 00° 04'04"E
Altitude:	2,892 m (WGS84)
Mean annual surface temperature:	-44.6° C (10 m depth temperature)
Mean annual accumulation rate:	64.0 ± 0.5 kg·m ⁻² ·a ⁻¹ (for last 1000 and last 4000 years)
Surface velocity:	0.74 m·a ⁻¹
Measured ice thickness:	2,782 ± 10 m
Notation of ice core:	EDML

Kohnen station, Dronning Maud Land

Foto: AWI / oerter

Drilling depth

2774 m

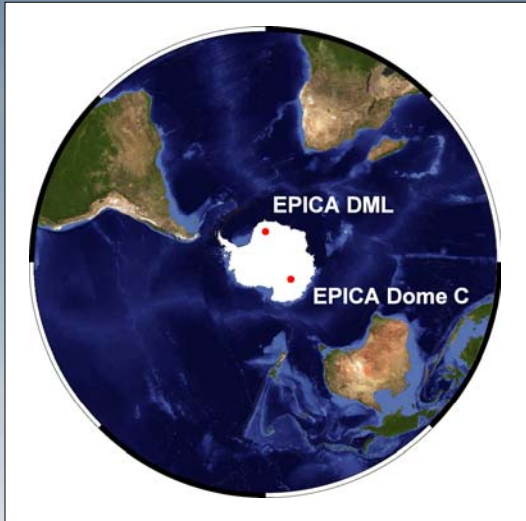
January 17, 2006

Kohnen station, Drill trench

Foto: AWI / Trautetter

AWI logo

The EPICA Dronning Maud Land ice core (EDML)



➤ Drilled in the Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean

Direct counterpart of the Greenland ice cores

➤ Analysed over one glacial cycle. Bedrock reached in the 2005/06 season, more glacial cycles waiting

➤ 2-3 times higher accumulation rate than other deep ice cores from the East Antarctic plateau

Higher resolution for the last glacial, improved CH₄ synchronisation

Layout: H. Fischer, AWI, 2006



Foto: S. Kipfstuhl, AWI, 2006



Observation of S. Kipfstuhl:
 The whitish ice is refrozen meltwater. It is extremely fine grained and contains a lot of air or gas. From the physical conditions at the bottom (200-250 bar) part of this ice may be formed as hydrates. The amount of drilling chips is low as clear fragments (former chips) can hardly be detected in the microphotographs. About 15 % drilling fluid is entrapped in this ice.



The end of drilling meteoric ice - refrozen water



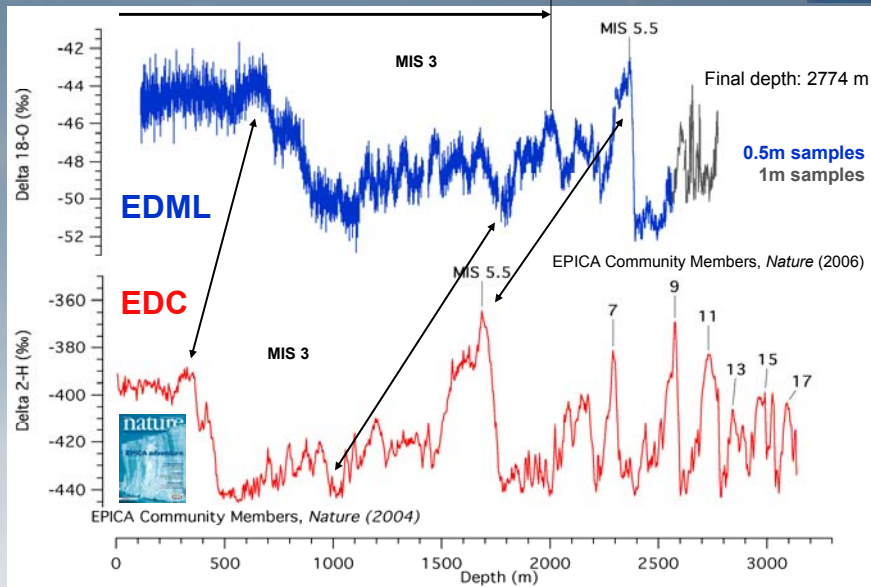
Drilling into the refrozen water: only ca. 30 cm



photos: h. center, 2005/06



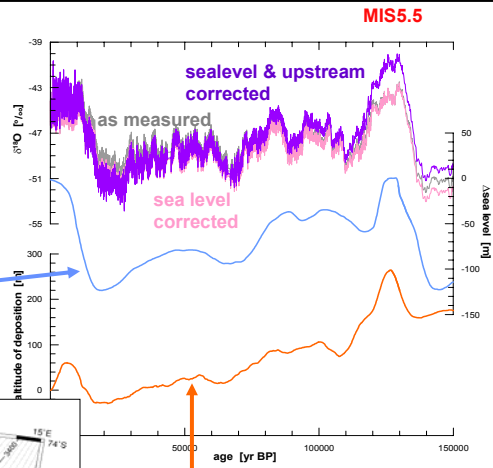
ca. 2000 m / 80,000 years
 Resolution EDML > EDC



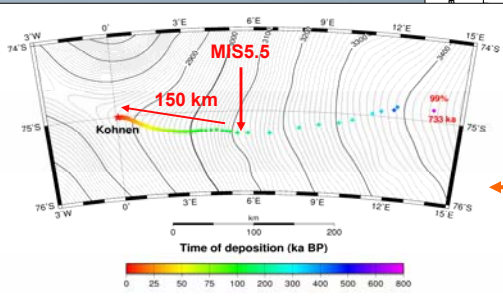
The EDML ice core

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ so far in 0.5 m resolution (<30 yr for the last 50,000 years)

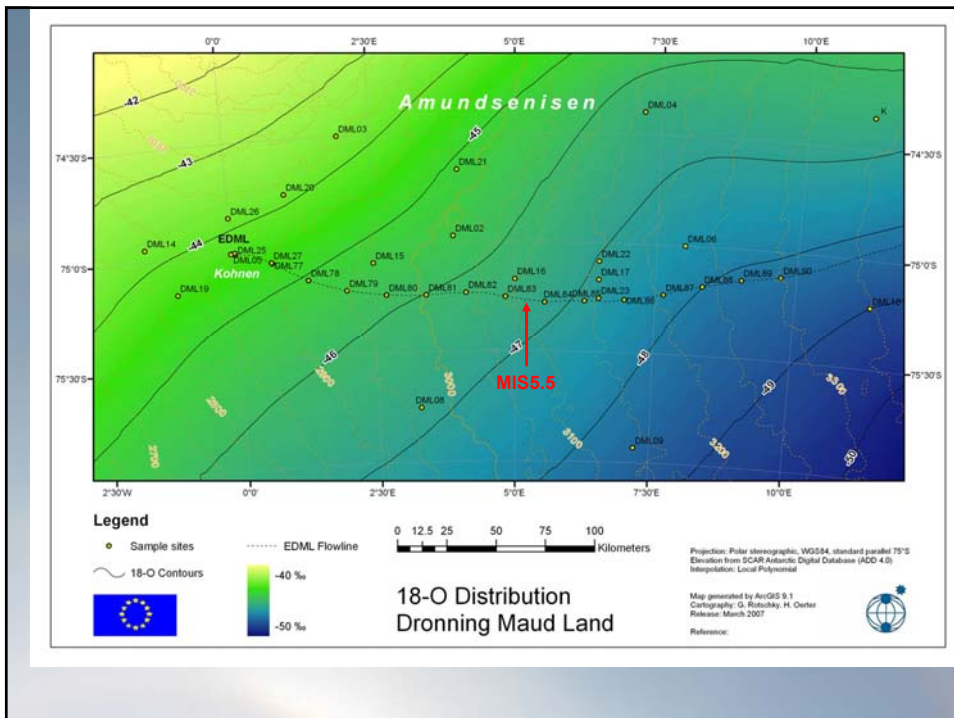
1) Correction for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ changes in sea water



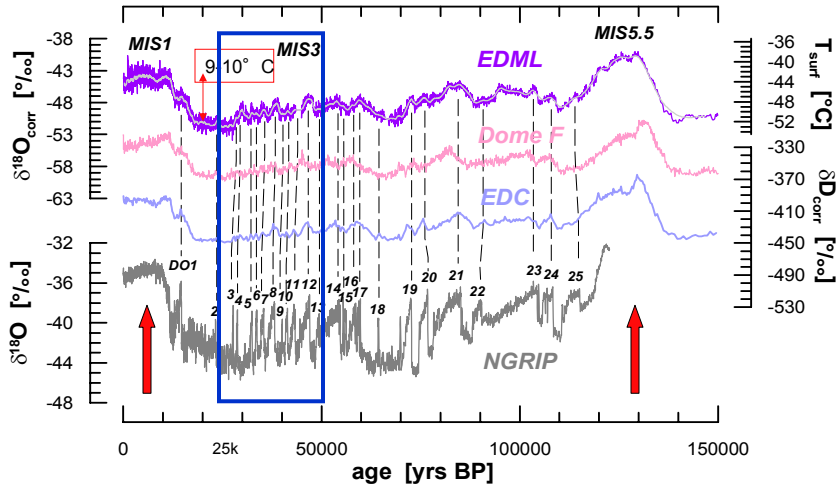
EPICA Community Members, Nature (2006)



2) Correction for upstream and altitude effects using 3D flow model (from Huybrechts & Rybak, AWI)



The EPICA Dronning Maud Land ice core (EDML)



Watanabe et al., *nature*, (2003)
 EPICA community members, *nature* (2004)
 NGRIP members, *nature* (2004)

Very high covariance between East Antarctic records

More details in EDML with each wiggle corresponding to a DO event!?

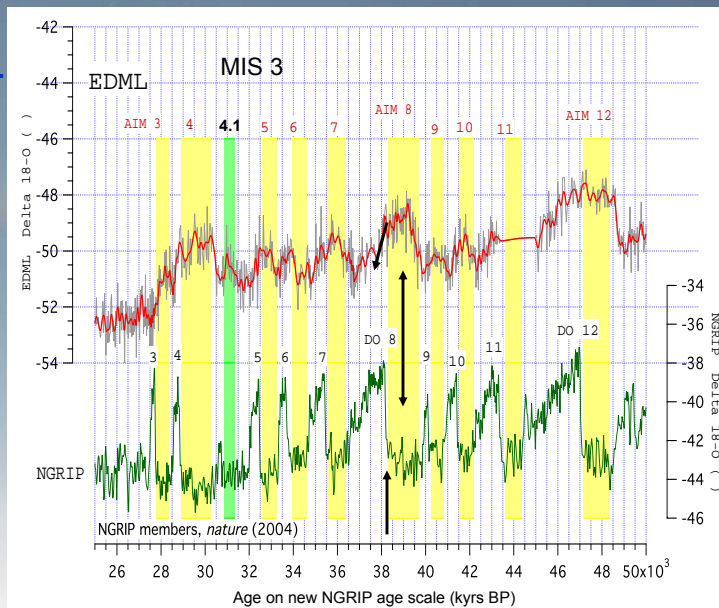
EPICA Community Members, *Nature* (2006)

NGRIP - EDML synchronisation

Every DO event has a counterpart in an Antarctic Isotope Maximum (AIM)

Antarctic warming starts in the stadial, the cooling in the interstadial

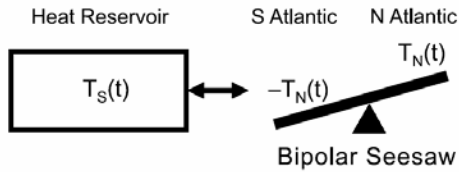
One-to-one bipolar seesaw pattern for each event



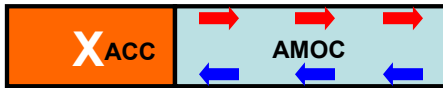
EPICA Community Members, *Nature* (2006)

The bipolar seesaw concept

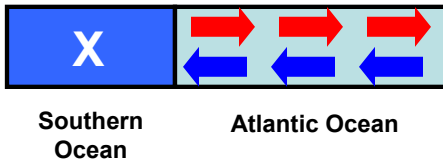
Stocker & Johnsen, *Paleoceanography* (2003)



Stadial:



Interstadial:



Bipolar seesaw
(thermal and freshwater) also found in coupled GCMs (Knutti et al., 2004)

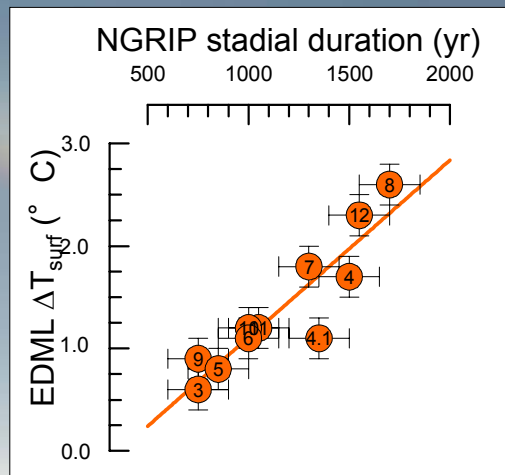
Reduced AMOC:
Southern Ocean warms

Increased AMOC:
Southern Ocean cools

Layout: H. Fischer, AWI, 2006

Bipolar seesaw coupling

Duration of stadials in the North are correlated with amplitude of AIMS or temperature change in the South, resp.



EPICA Community Members, *Nature* (2006)

Conclusions

- EDML (and high resolution records of EDC) show millennial climate variability during MIS3.
- CH₄ synchronisation of EDML and NorthGRIP allows for a one-to-one assignment of each Antarctic Isotope Maximum (AIM) to a Dansgaard-Oeschger (DO) event in the North ⇒ new nomenclature
- The amplitude of the AIMs is linearly coupled to the duration of stadials in the North. This implies a direct bipolar seesaw coupling via the Atlantic meridional circulation
- The constant linear relationship indicates a constant oceanic heat flux, thus, a rather uniform turnover rate for all stadials

