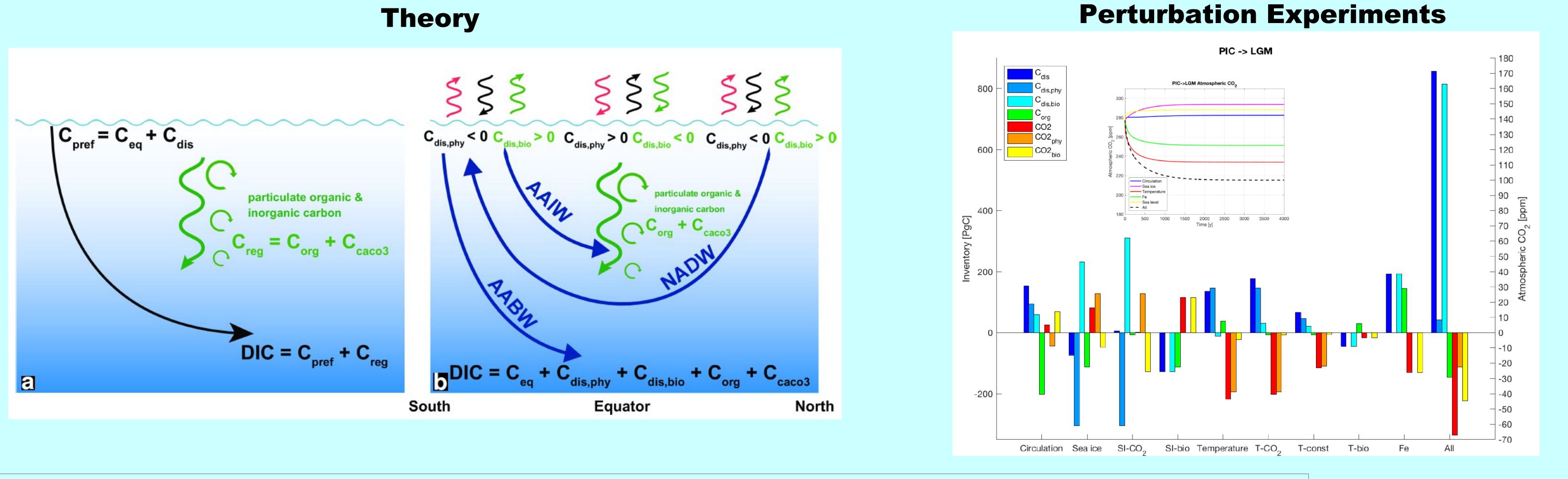
# Temperature and Iron Fertilization Dominate Glacial-Interglacial CO, Changes

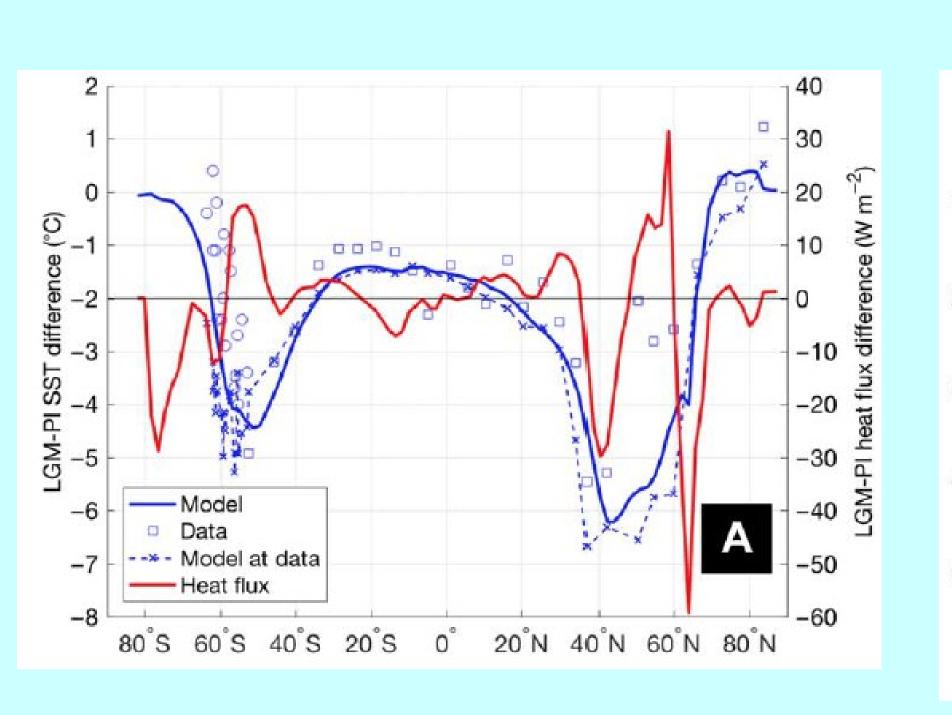
Andreas Schmittner<sup>1</sup>, Samar Khatiwala<sup>2</sup> & Juan Muglia<sup>3</sup>

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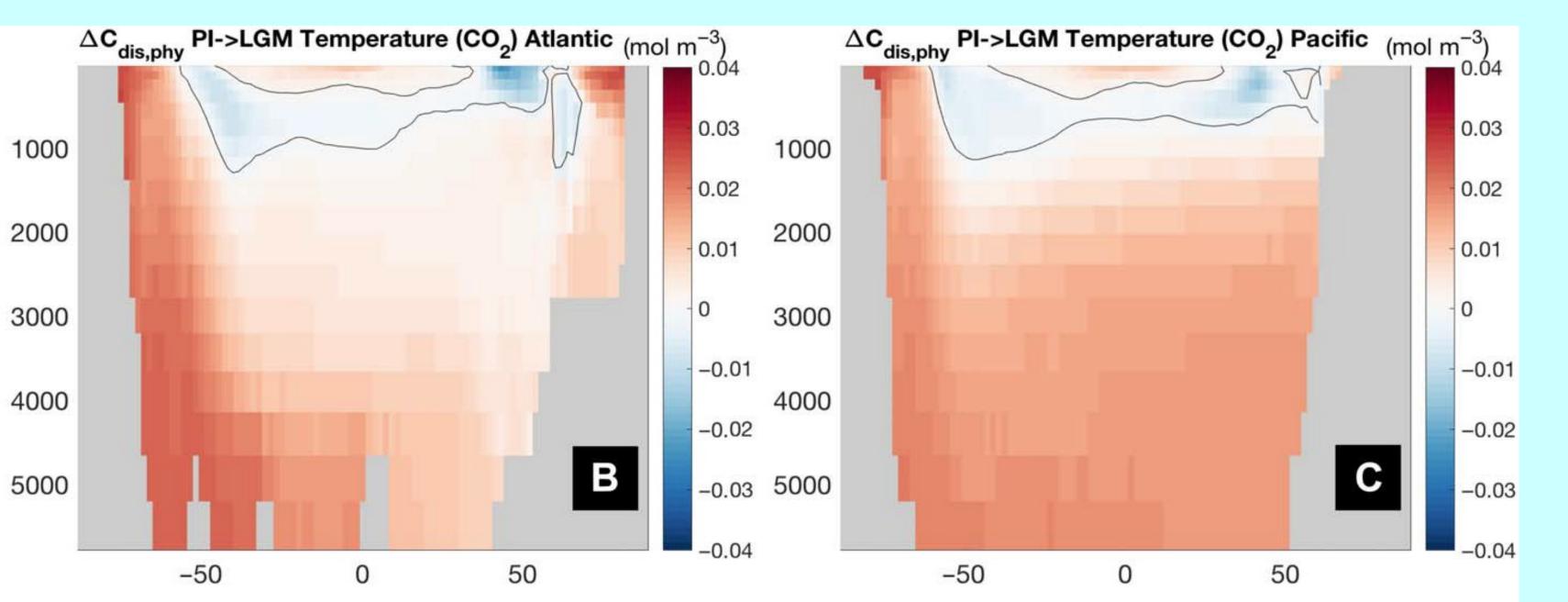
# Method 1: Modeling Ocean Carbon Storage (Khatiwala et al. 2019)

Use Antarctic ice-core data with source (T<sub>src</sub>) and site (T<sub>site</sub>) temperature reconstructions (Uemura et al. 2018) and CO<sub>2</sub> on same timescale (AICC2012). Use data-constrained model (Muglia et al. 2018) of the LGM and Transport Matrix Method (TMM, Khatiwala 2007) to quantify carbon components precisely (we do not use the AOU approximation, which doesn't work). This model fits LGM  $\delta^{13}$ C,  $\delta^{15}$ N and radiocarbon data and features a weak and shallow AMOC and enhanced iron fertilization in the Time (ka) 60 80 Time (ka) 400 500 100 120 140 200 600 700 300 Southern Ocean (Muglia et al., 2018). Total  $\triangle CO_2 = 67 - 87$  ppm. Sea ice and circulation changes are not important for CO\_.

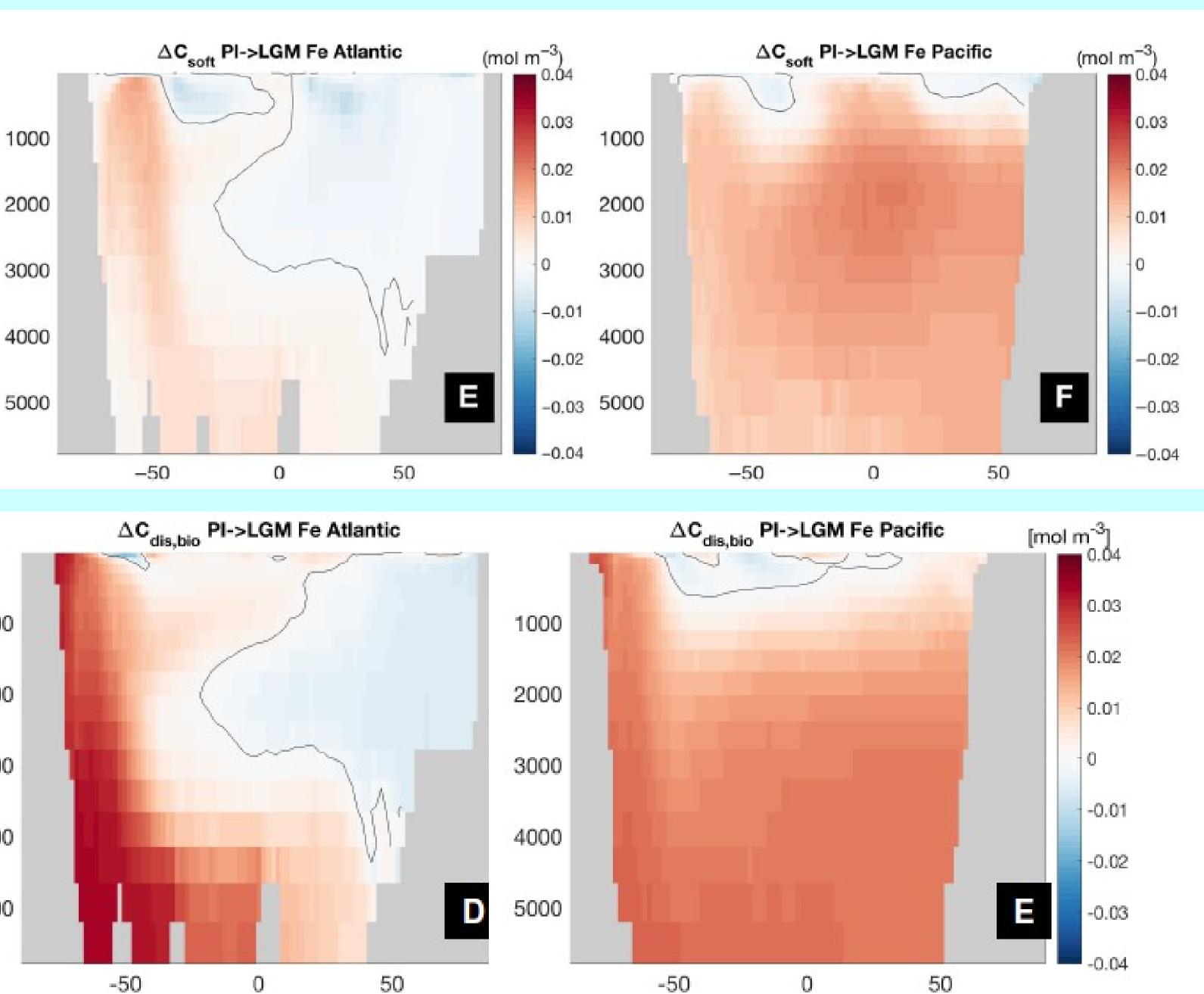


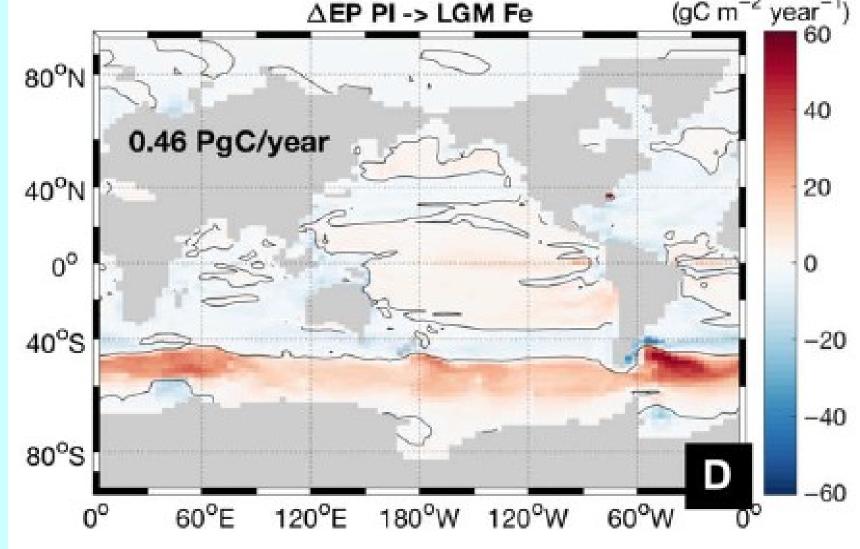


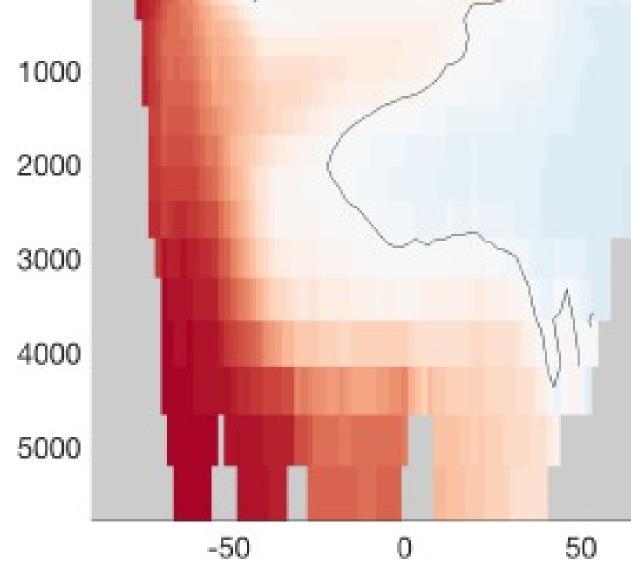
### **Temperature (44-45 ppm)**











∆C<sub>dis bio</sub> PI->LGM Fe Surface 80°N 40°N 40°S

120°E 180°W 120°W 60°W

80°S

60°E



# Conclusions

- Temperature and iron fertilization are the dominant CO changes
- Disequilibrium effects amplify both temperature (C<sub>dis,phy</sub>) and iron (C<sub>dis bio</sub>) effects
- effects on different carbon components

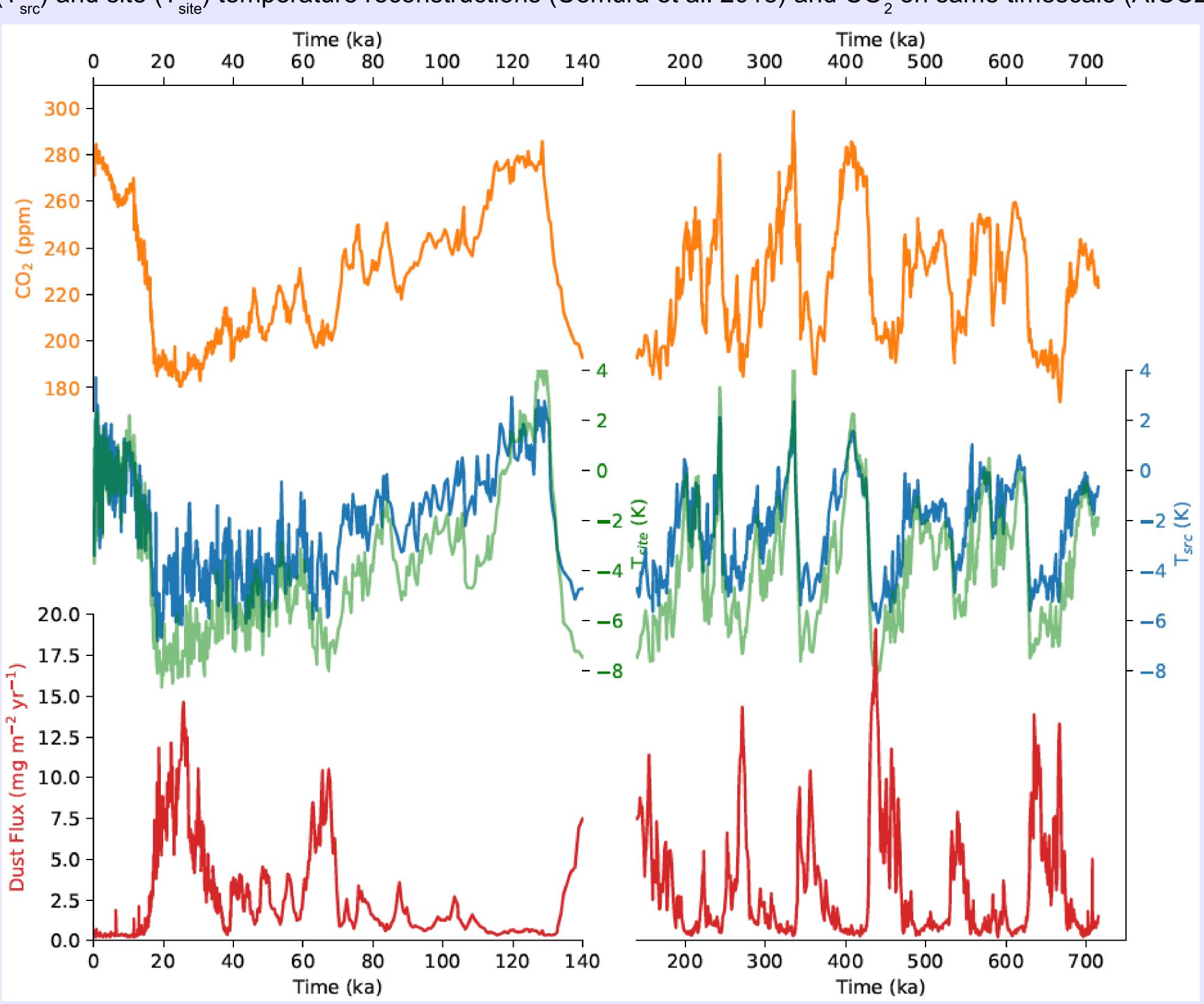


- Khatiwala, S., A. Schmittner, and J. Muglia (2019), Air-sea disequilibrium enhances ocean carbon storage during glacial
- Muglia, J., Skinner, L. C. & Schmittner, A. Weak overturning circulation and high Southern Ocean nutrient utilization maximized glacial ocean carbon. Earth and Planet. Sci. Lett. 496 (2018).



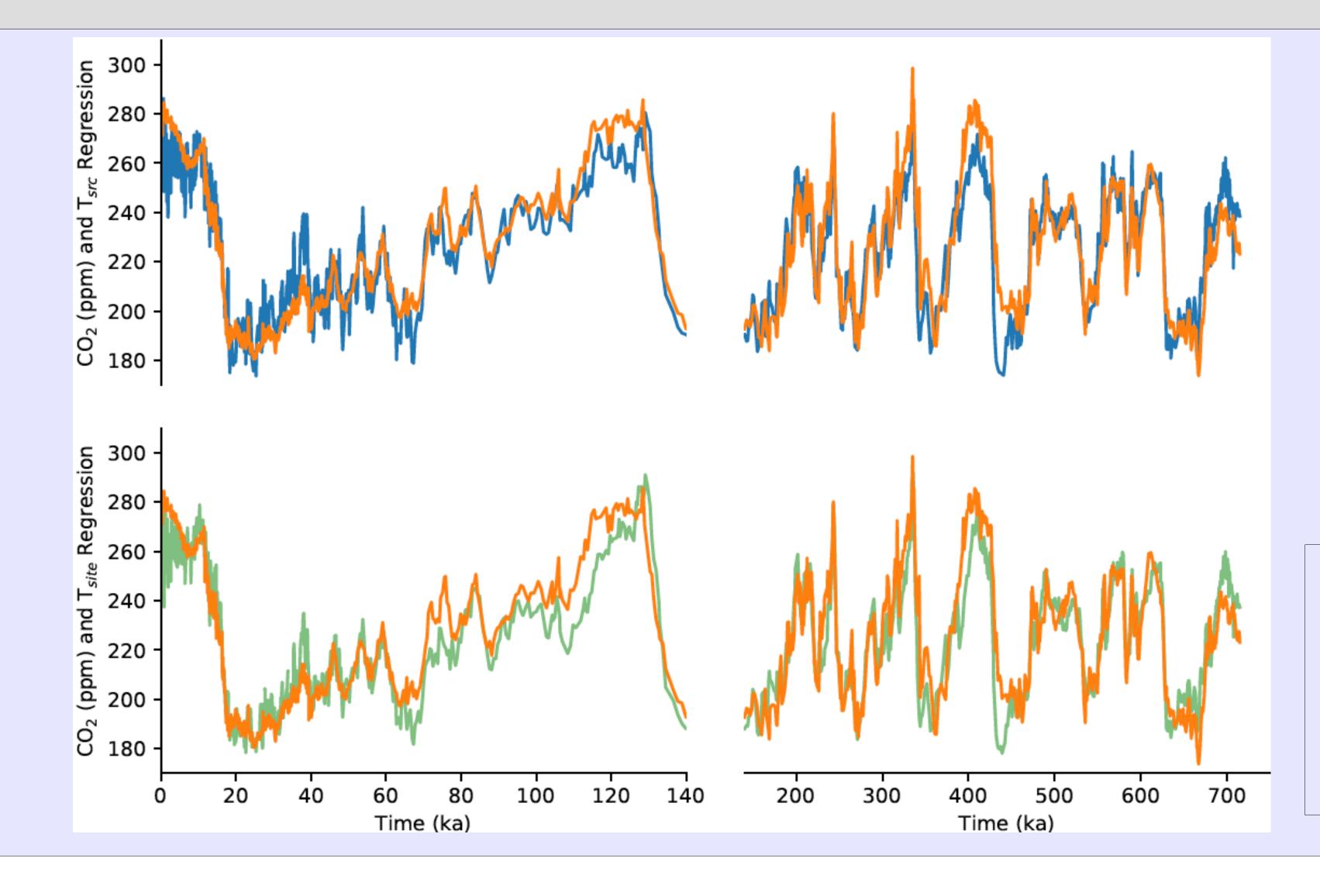


## Method 2: Timeseries Analysis



### Multiple Linear Regression: CO = $a + b^{T} + c^{In}(dust flux)$

$\frac{1}{2}$								
Т	а	b	С	r <sup>2</sup>	σ	RMSE	∆CO <sub>2</sub> (ppm) LGM-LH	
							Т	dust
T <sub>src</sub>	$253\pm0.6$	$7.1 \pm 0.2$	$-12 \pm 0.4$	0.82	11.8	12.3	-38.5	-33.9
	$269\pm0.5$	$12.5 \pm 0.2$	0	0.71	15.2			
T <sub>site</sub>	$253\pm0.6$	$6.5\pm0.2$	$-8.2 \pm 0.5$	0.85	10.9	11.8	-47.8	-26.1
	$269\pm0.5$	$10.9\pm0.1$	0	0.82	15.6			



drivers of glacial-interglacial ocean carbon storage and

Circulation and sea ice effects are minor due to opposing

### References

periods, Science Advances, 5(6), doi: 10.1126/sciadv.aaw4981.

### Motivation

Which processes caused the ocean to store more carbon during the LGM?



### Acknowledgements

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