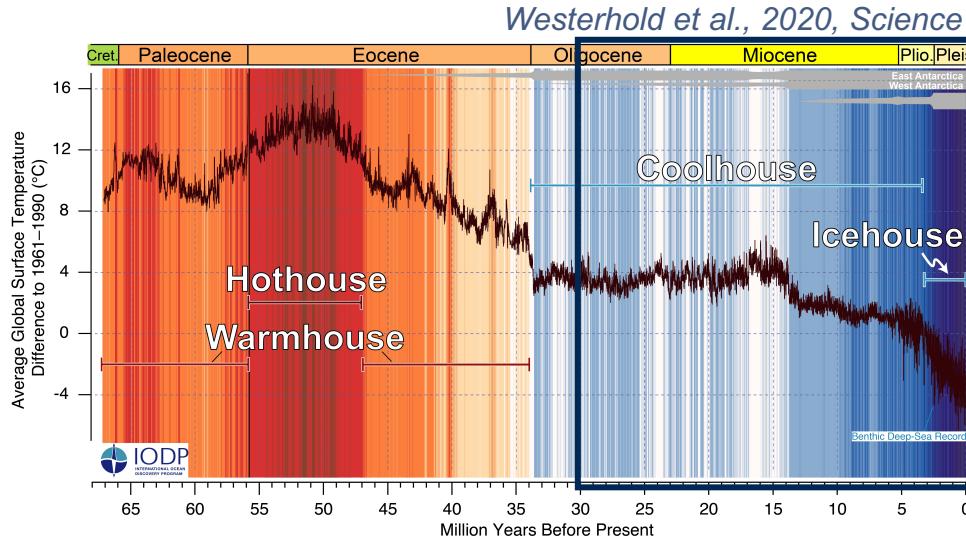
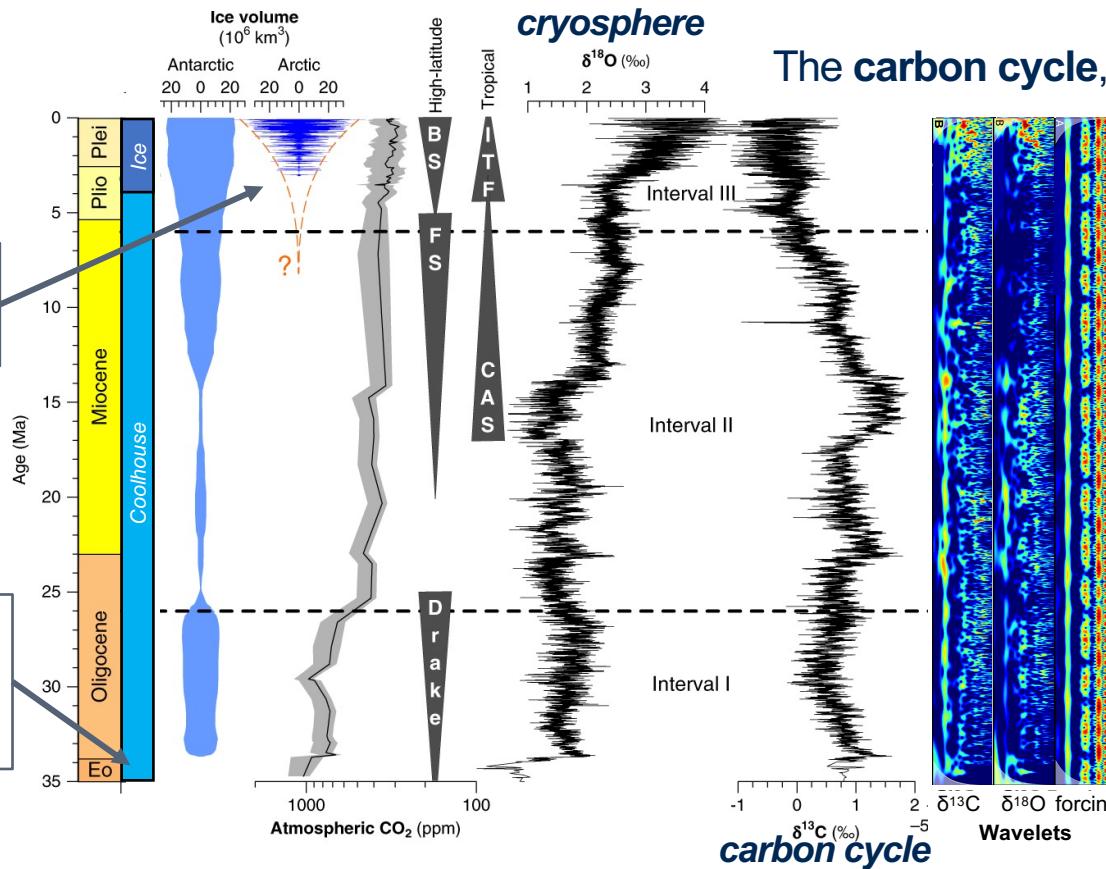


# Disentangling controls and orbital pacing of Southeast Atlantic carbonate deposition since the Oligocene (30-0 Ma)



Anna Joy Drury, Diederik Liebrand,  
Thomas Westerhold, Helen Beddow,  
David Hodell, Nina Rohlfs, Roy Wilkens,  
Mitchell Lyle, David De Vleeschouwer,  
Maximilian Vahlenkamp, Fiona Rochholz,  
Heiko Palike, Lucas Lourens

# The last 34 Myr documents the evolution from a unipolar to bipolar world



The carbon cycle, including atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, is an important driver of the cryosphere in this Coolhouse to Icehouse development

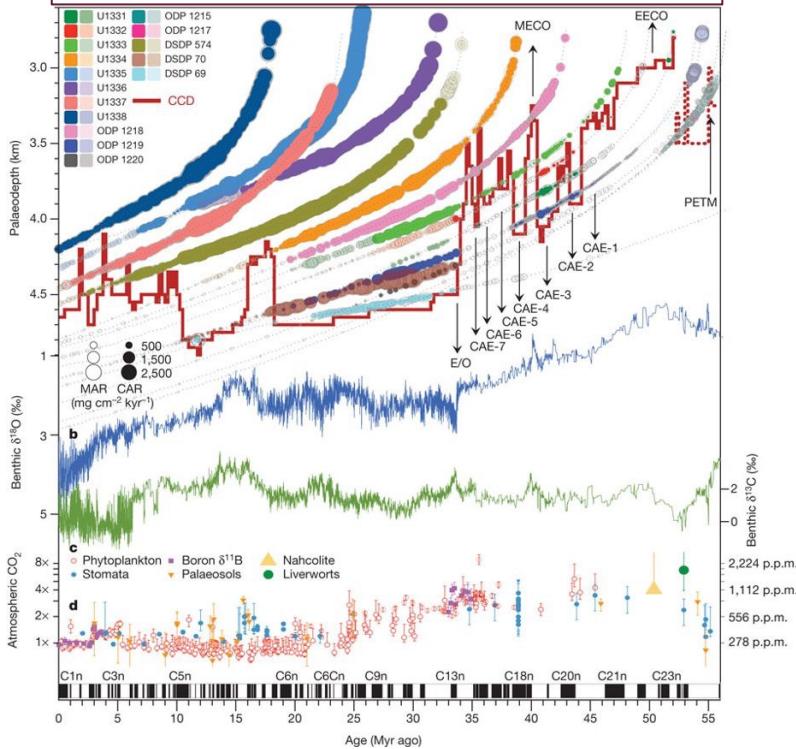
De Vleeschouwer, Drury et al., 2020  
Nature Communications

with info from  
Westerhold et al., 2020, Science  
De Vleeschouwer et al., 2017, Geology

# Carbonate deposition is an important part of the carbon cycle



Pälike et al., 2012: detailed view of the CCD from Pacific carbonate data

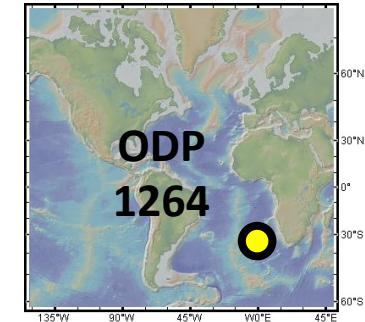


Carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) in the ocean is an important regulator of atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  thanks to its role in buffering atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  variations.

Deep-sea carbonate deposition itself controlled by productivity and dissolution

Pacific – OK!

No equivalent Atlantic records existed  $\Rightarrow$  until now...

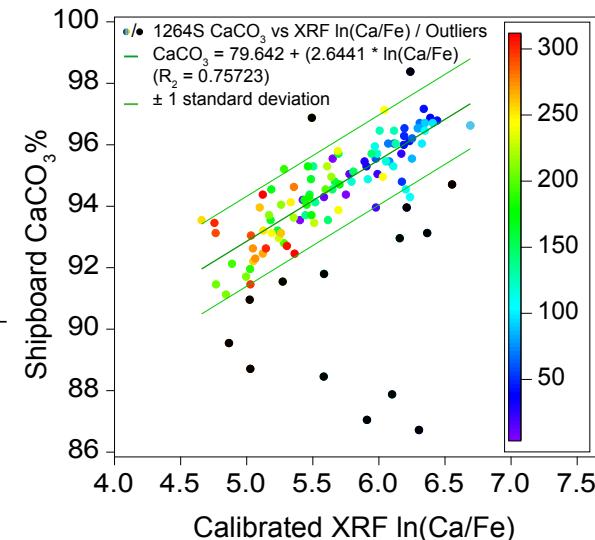
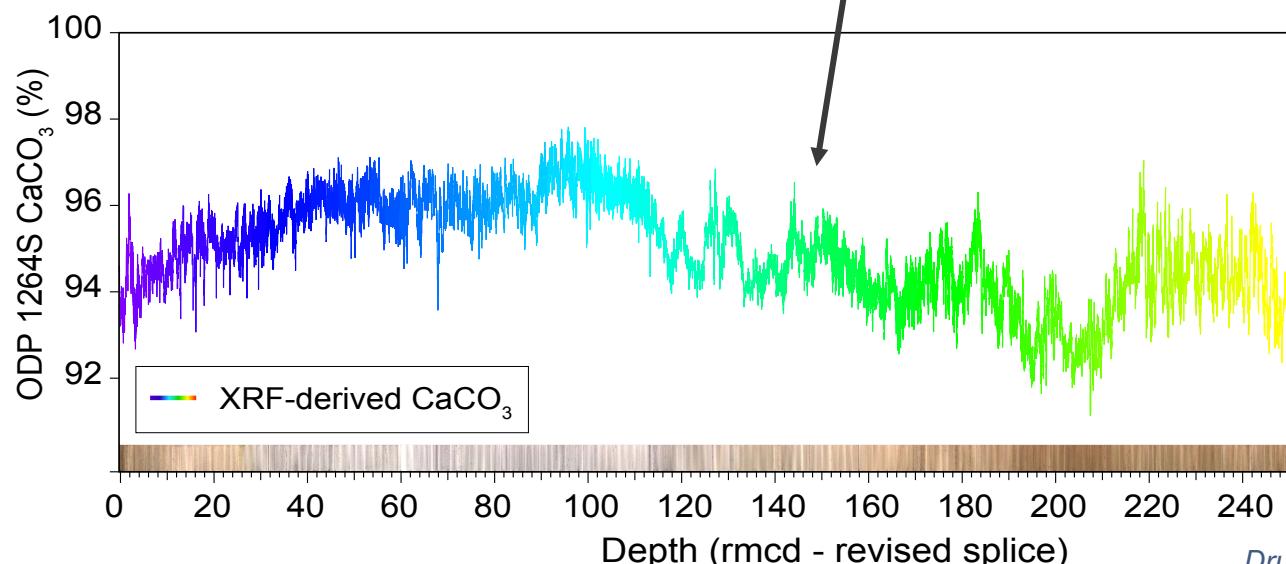


# We estimated Southeast Atlantic CaCO<sub>3</sub> deposition using XRF In(Ca/Fe)



## At Site 1264:

The In(Ca/Fe) ratio of X-ray fluorescence core scanning data was calibrated to discrete shipboard %CaCO<sub>3</sub> data to obtain a near-continuous ~316 m %CaCO<sub>3</sub> record



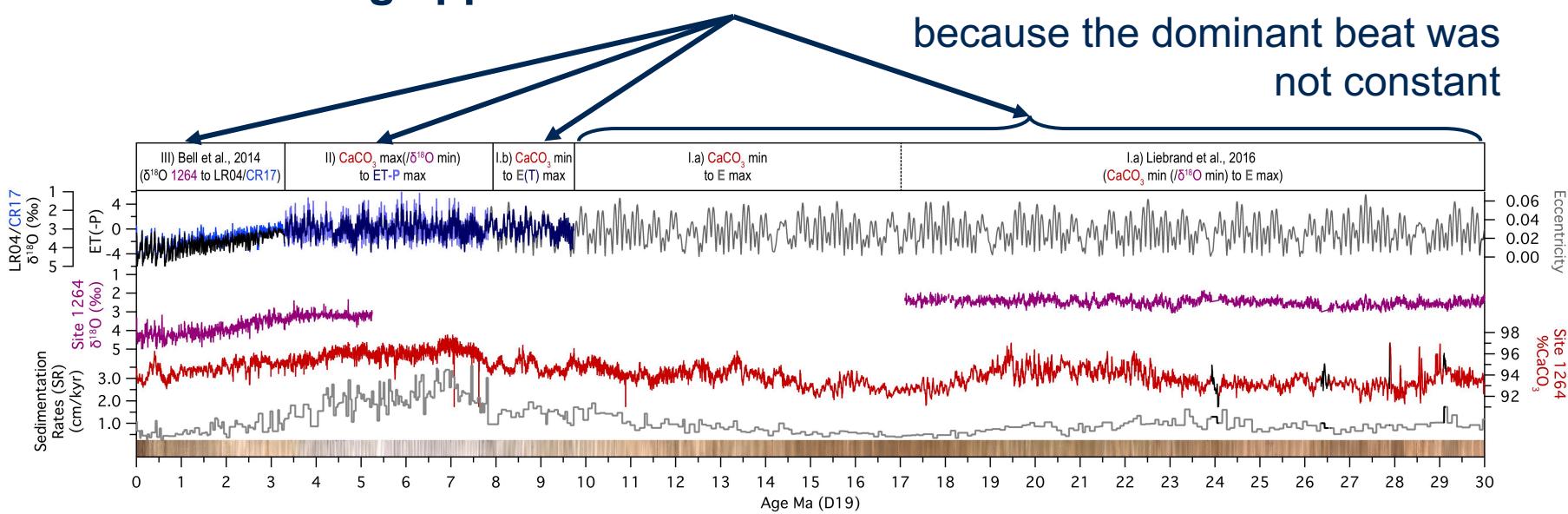
Small gaps were filled with data from Site 1265

# We accurately dated 30 million year old sequence by identifying orbital beats

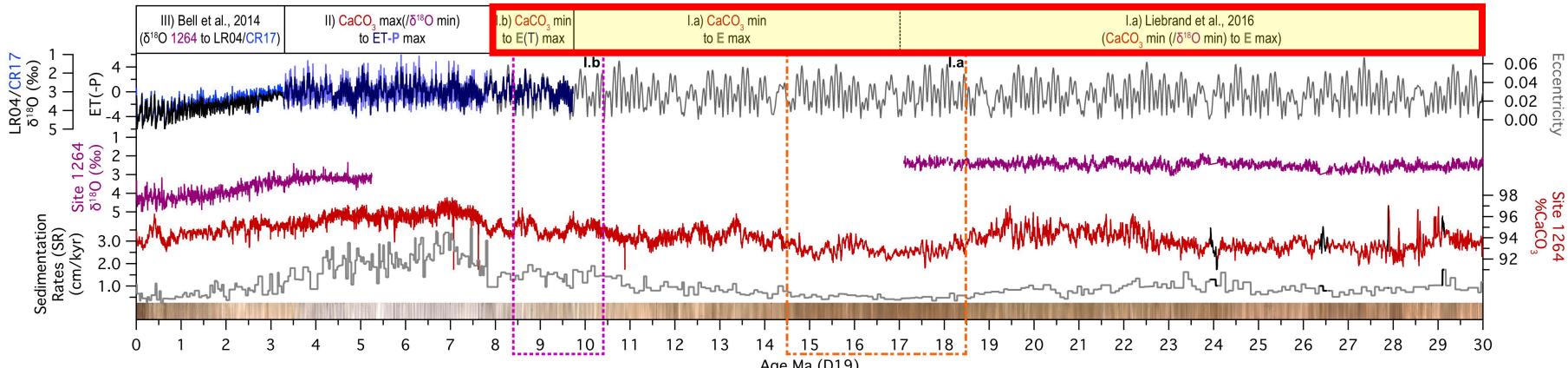


3 different tuning approaches were needed across the entire record

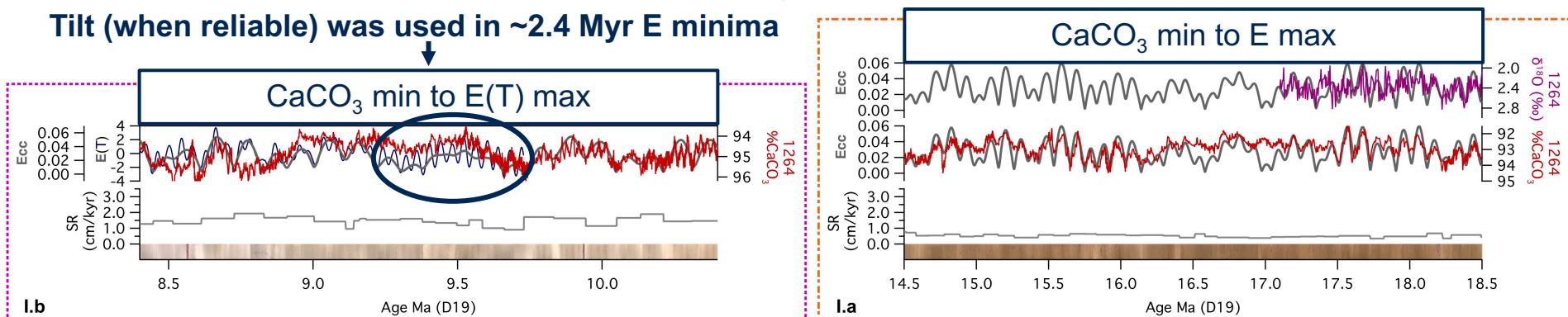
because the dominant beat was not constant



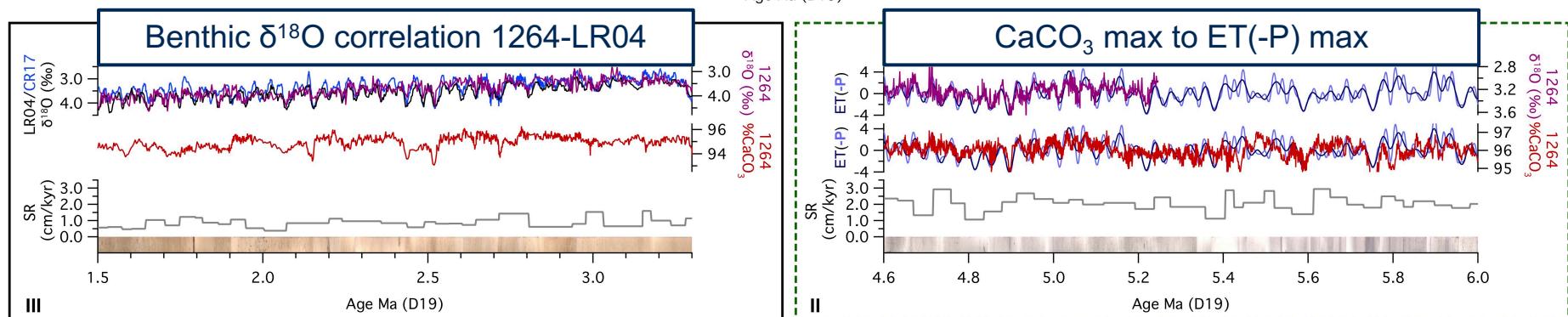
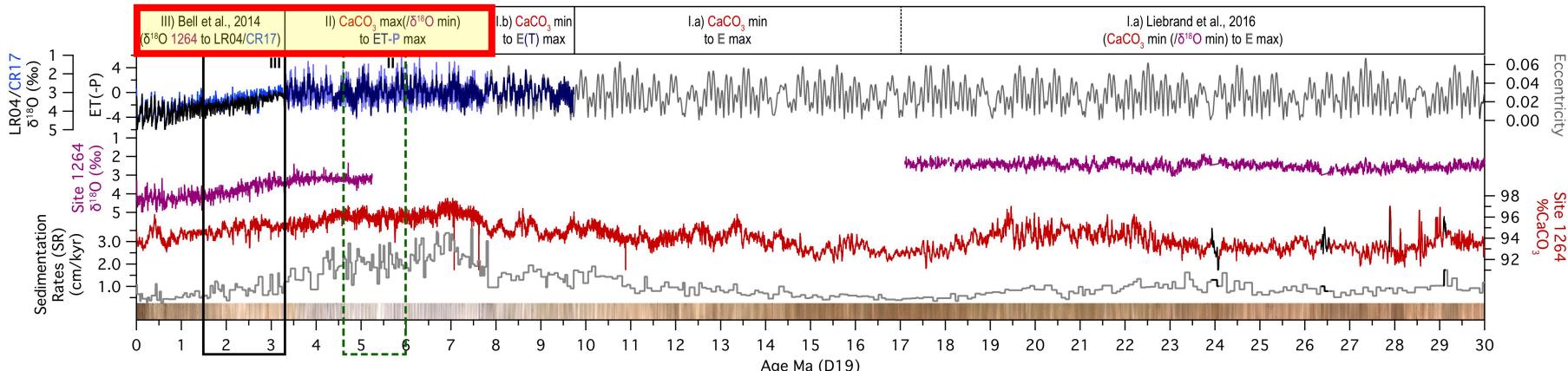
# $\text{CaCO}_3$ minima were tuned to eccentricity(-tilt) maxima from 30-8 Ma



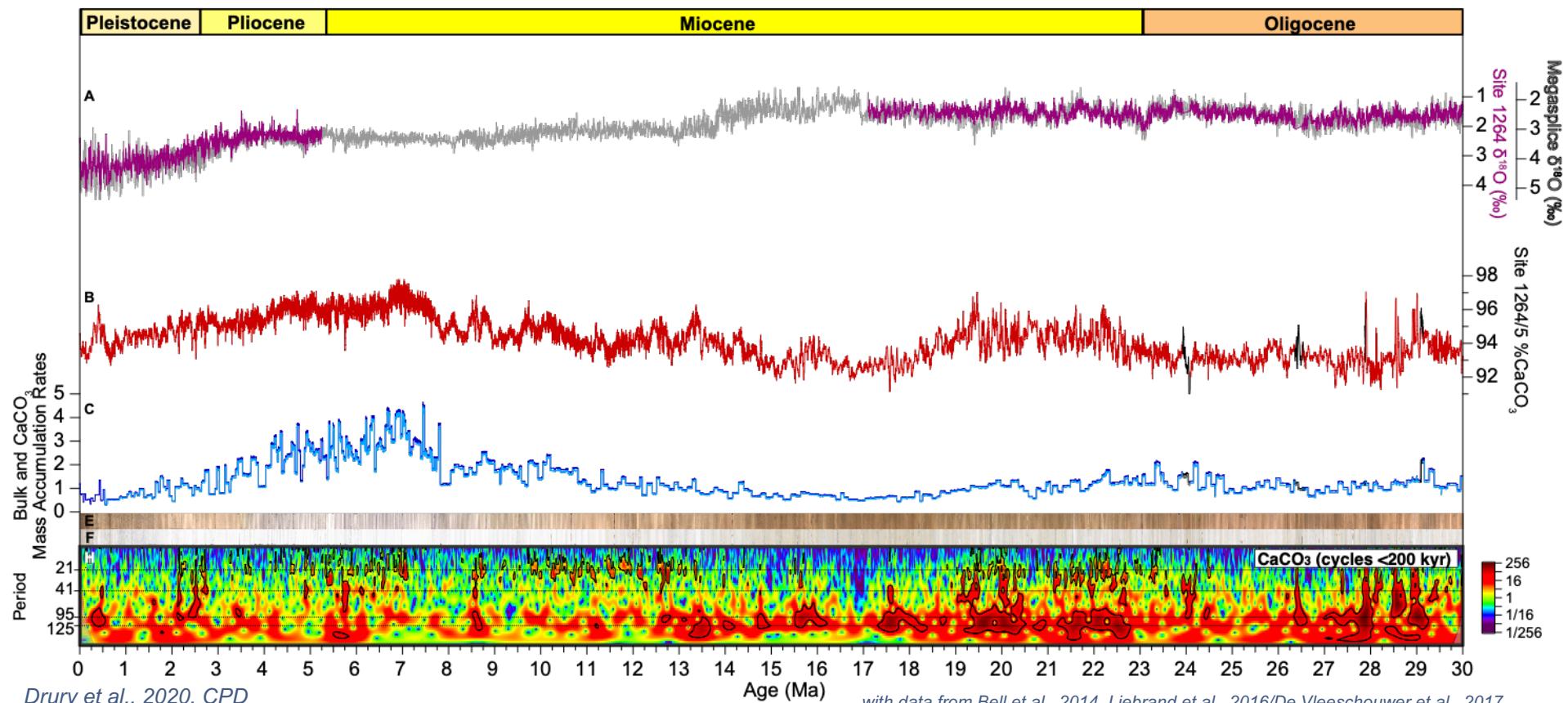
Tilt (when reliable) was used in ~2.4 Myr E minima



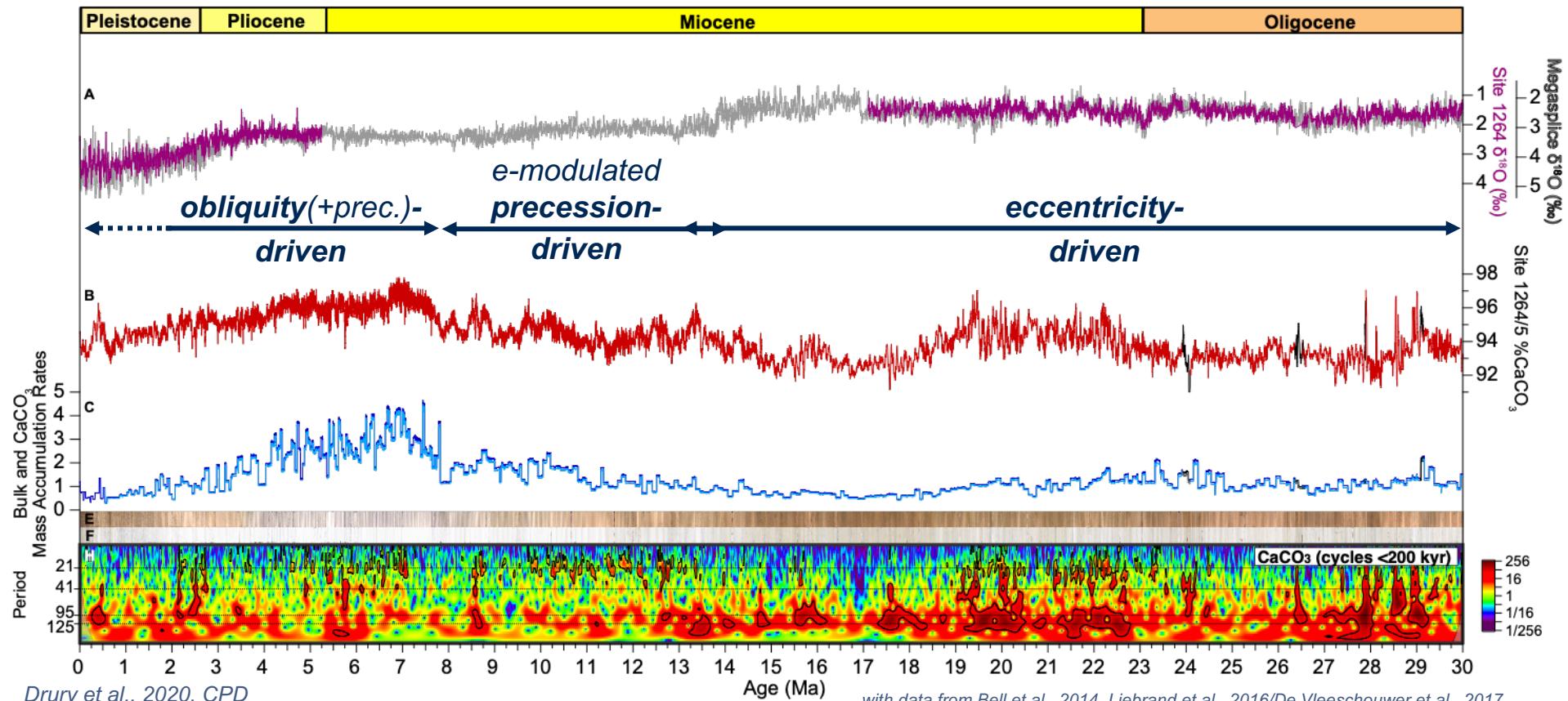
# We used different tuning approaches from 8-0 Ma because eccentricity was weaker



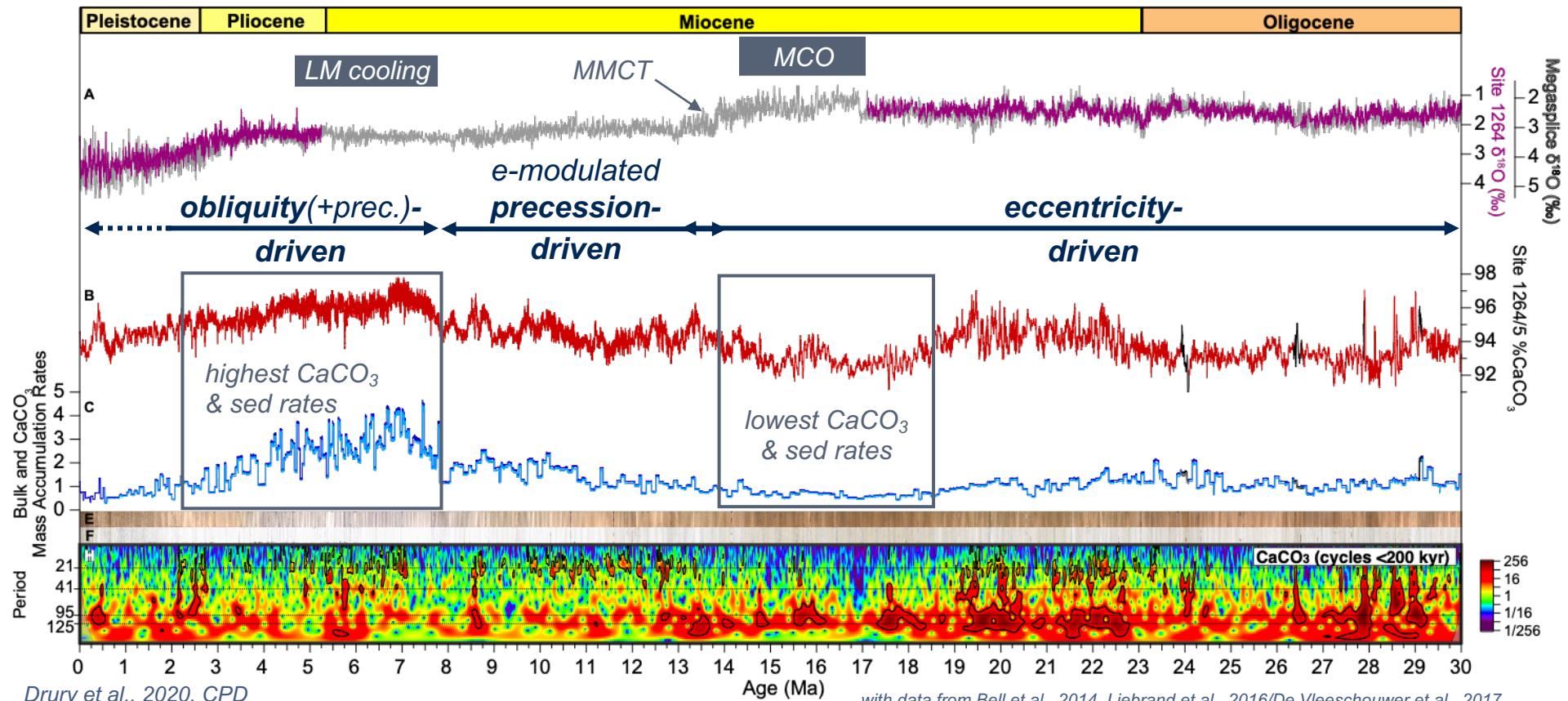
# The orbital imprint on $\text{CaCO}_3$ deposition shows three distinct phases



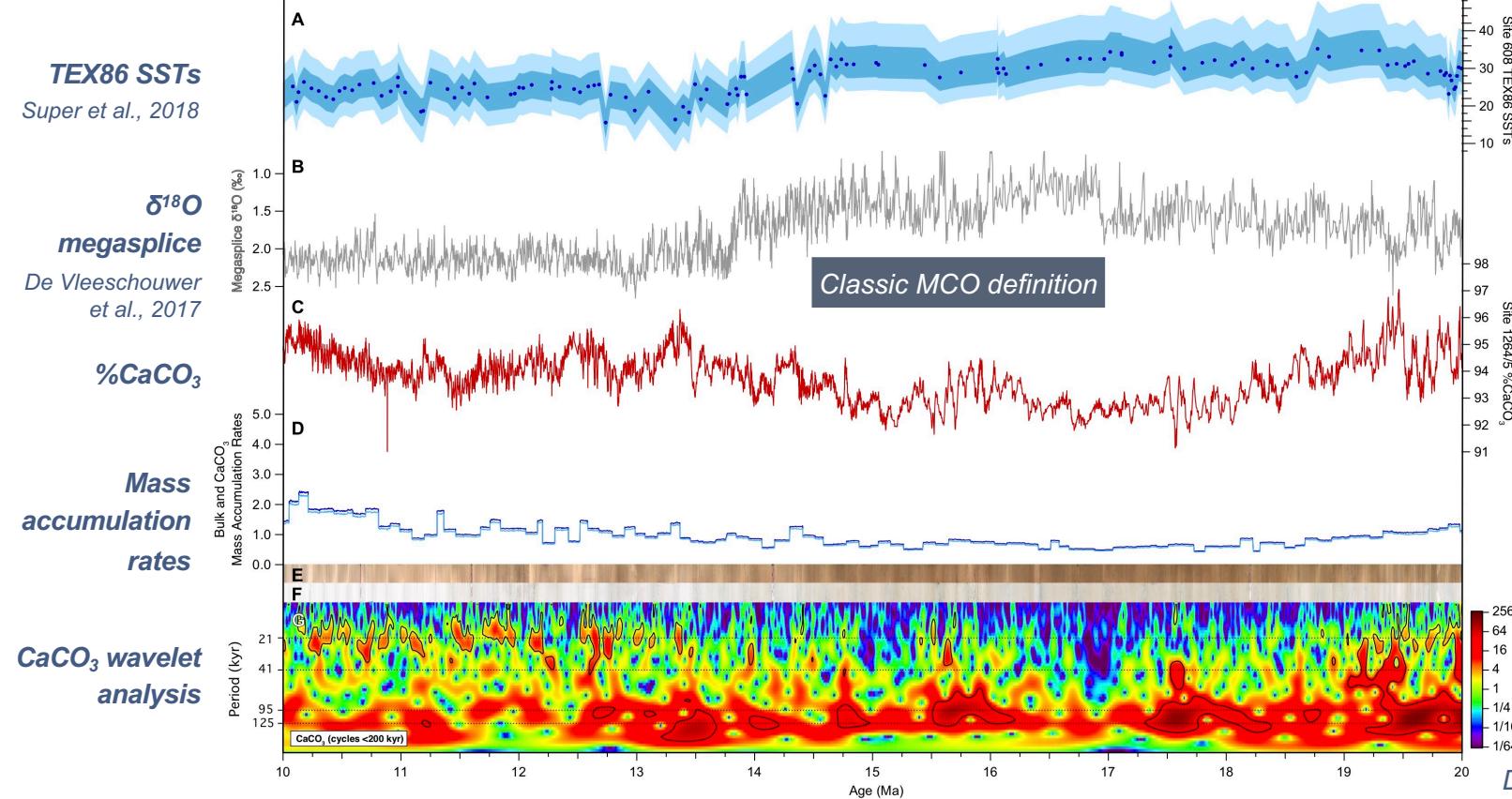
# The orbital imprint on $\text{CaCO}_3$ deposition shows three distinct phases



# The orbital imprint on $\text{CaCO}_3$ deposition shows three distinct phases

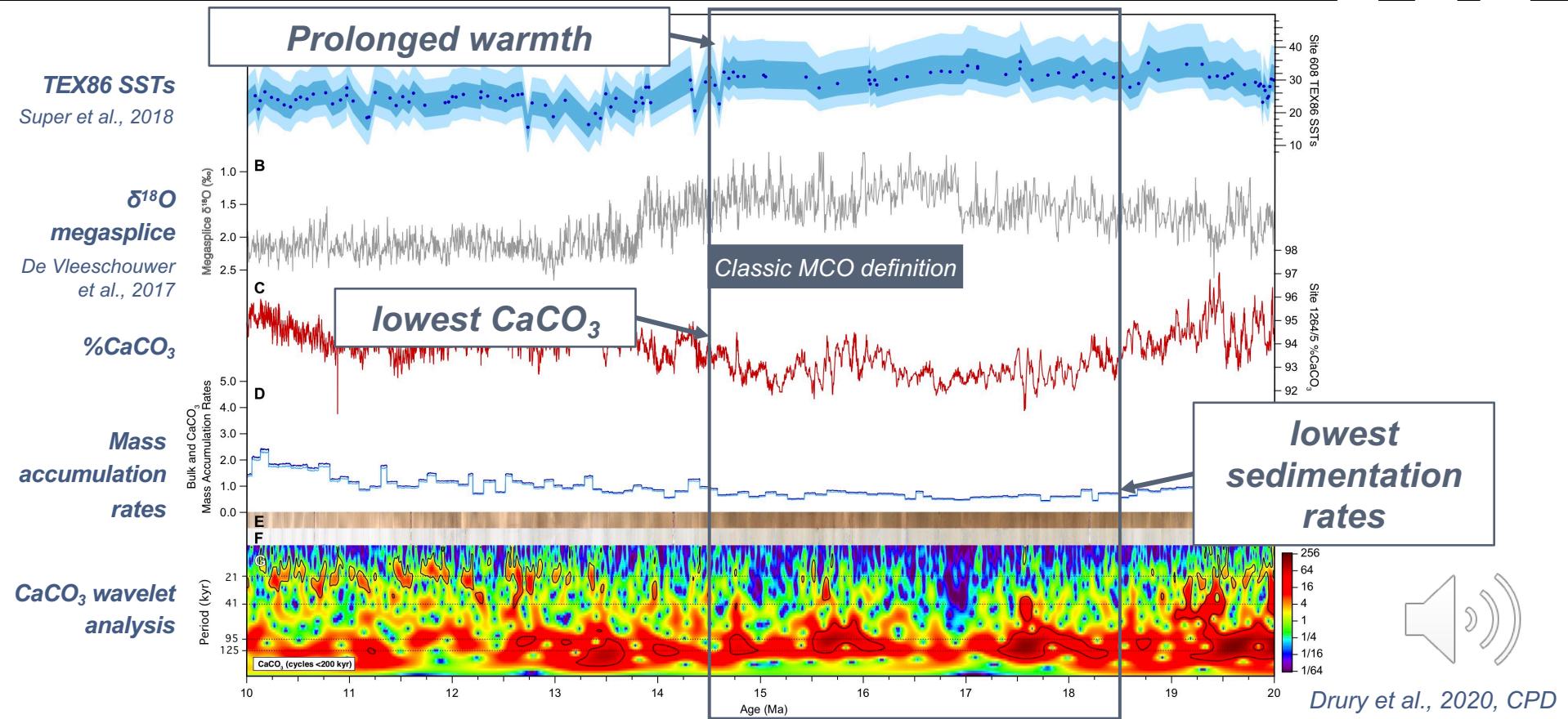


# Eccentricity-paced cyclicity (dissolution?) dominates during Miocene warmth

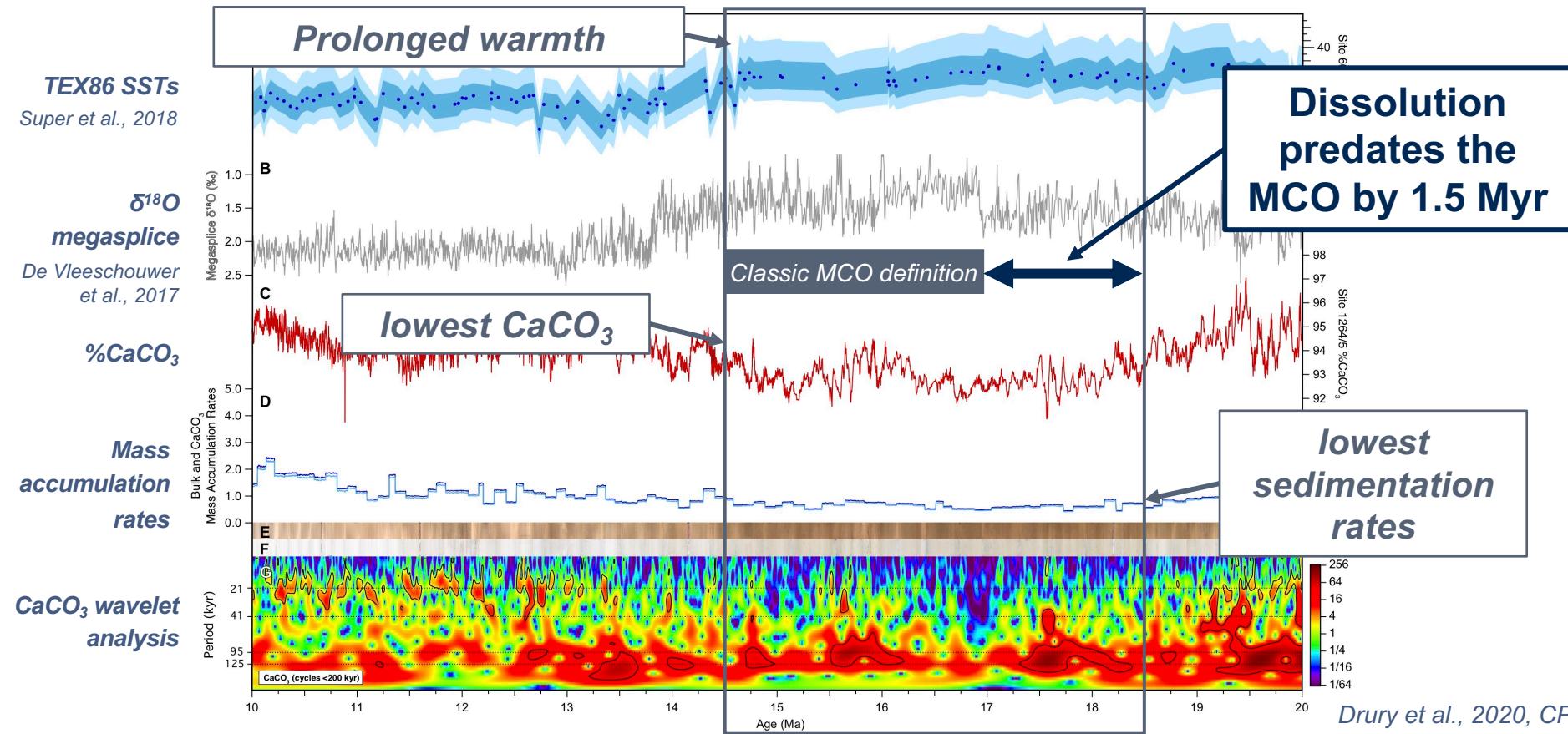


Drury et al., 2020, CPD

# Eccentricity-paced cyclicity (dissolution?) dominates during Miocene warmth



# Eccentricity-paced cyclicity (dissolution?) dominates during Miocene warmth



# Precession-driven deposition prevails after the mid Miocene climate transition

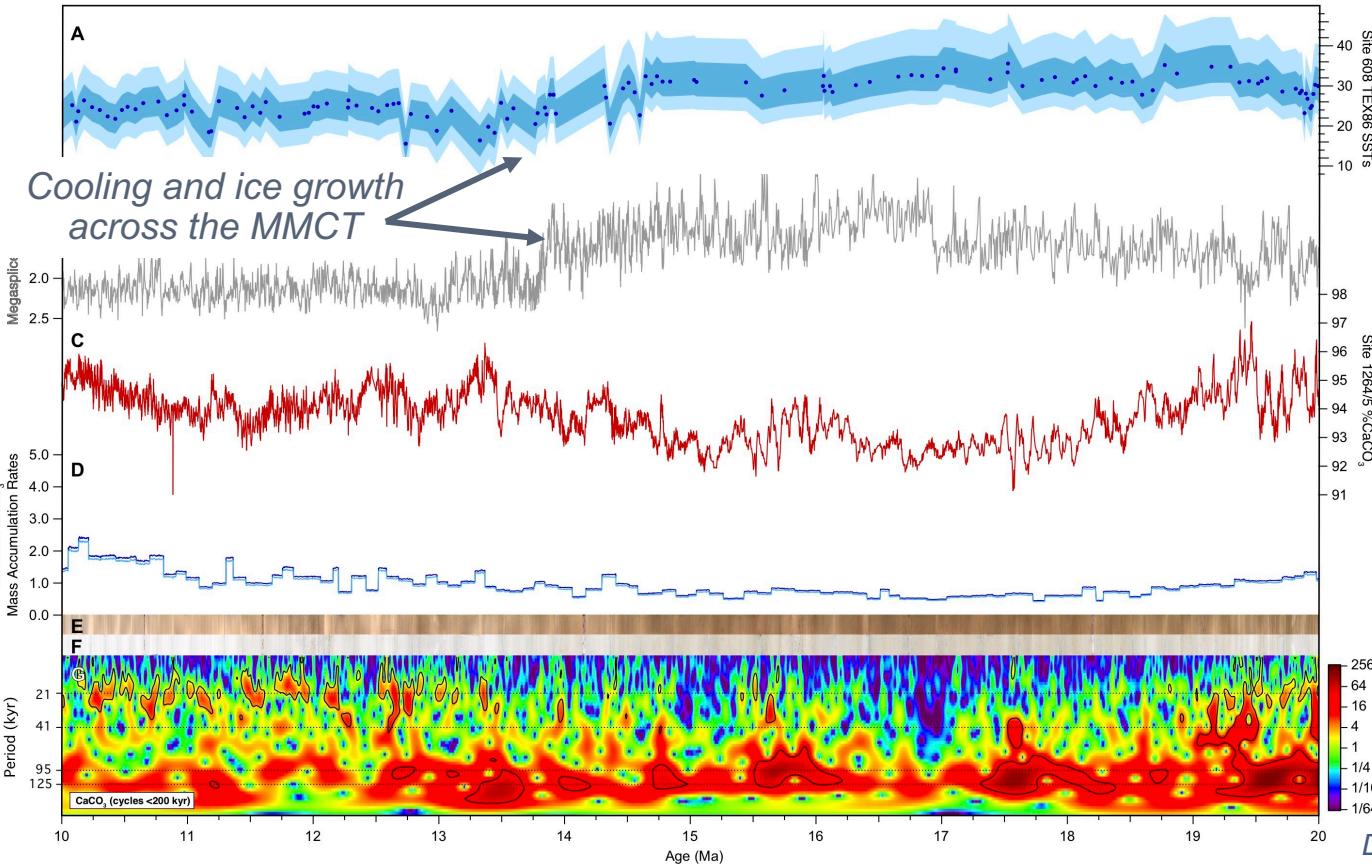


TEX86 SSTs  
Super et al., 2018

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$   
*megasplice*  
De Vleeschouwer et al., 2017

%CaCO<sub>3</sub>  
Mass accumulation rates

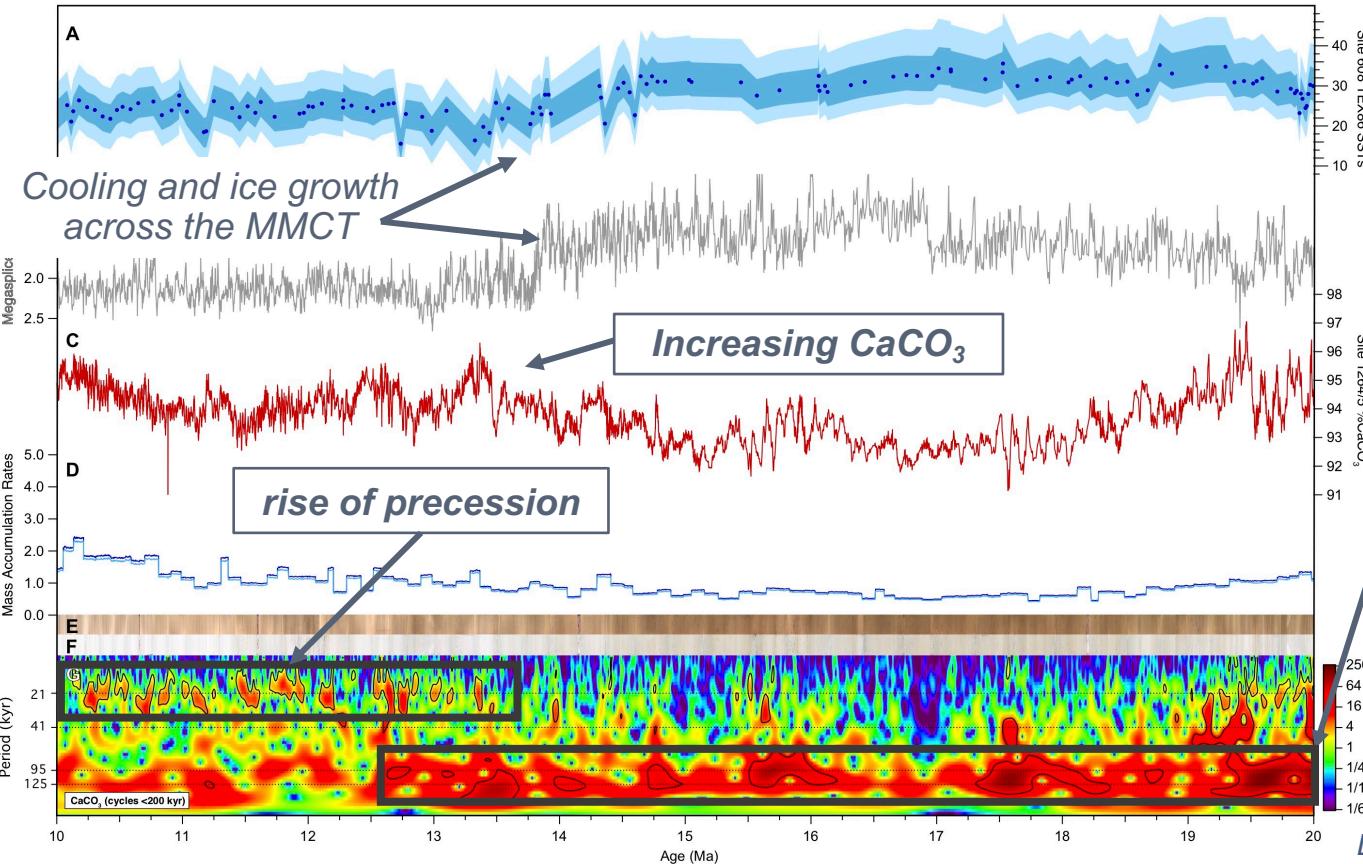
CaCO<sub>3</sub> wavelet analysis



# Precession-driven deposition prevails after the mid Miocene climate transition



TEX86 SSTs  
Super et al., 2018



# Precession-driven deposition prevails after the mid Miocene climate transition

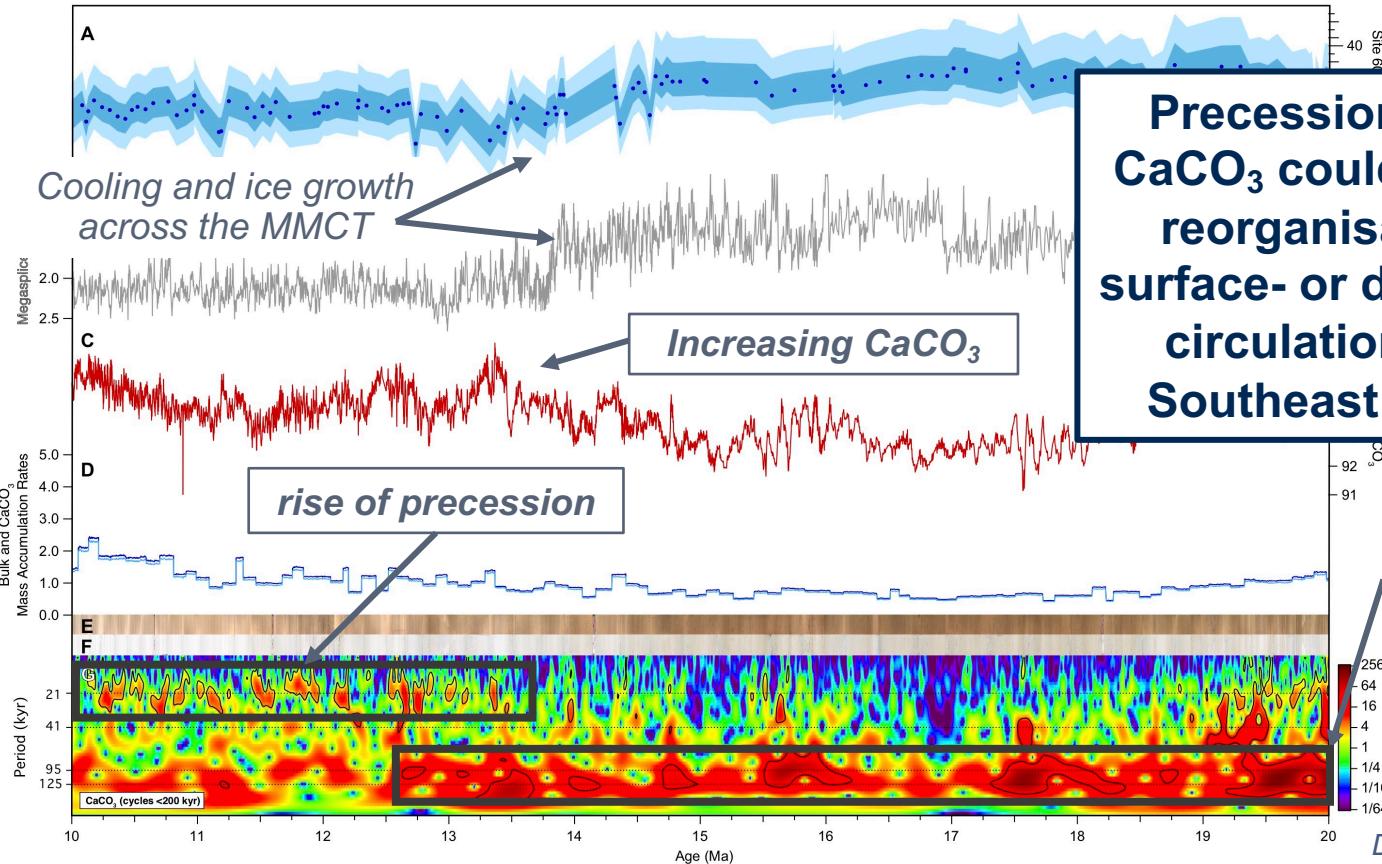


TEX86 SSTs  
Super et al., 2018

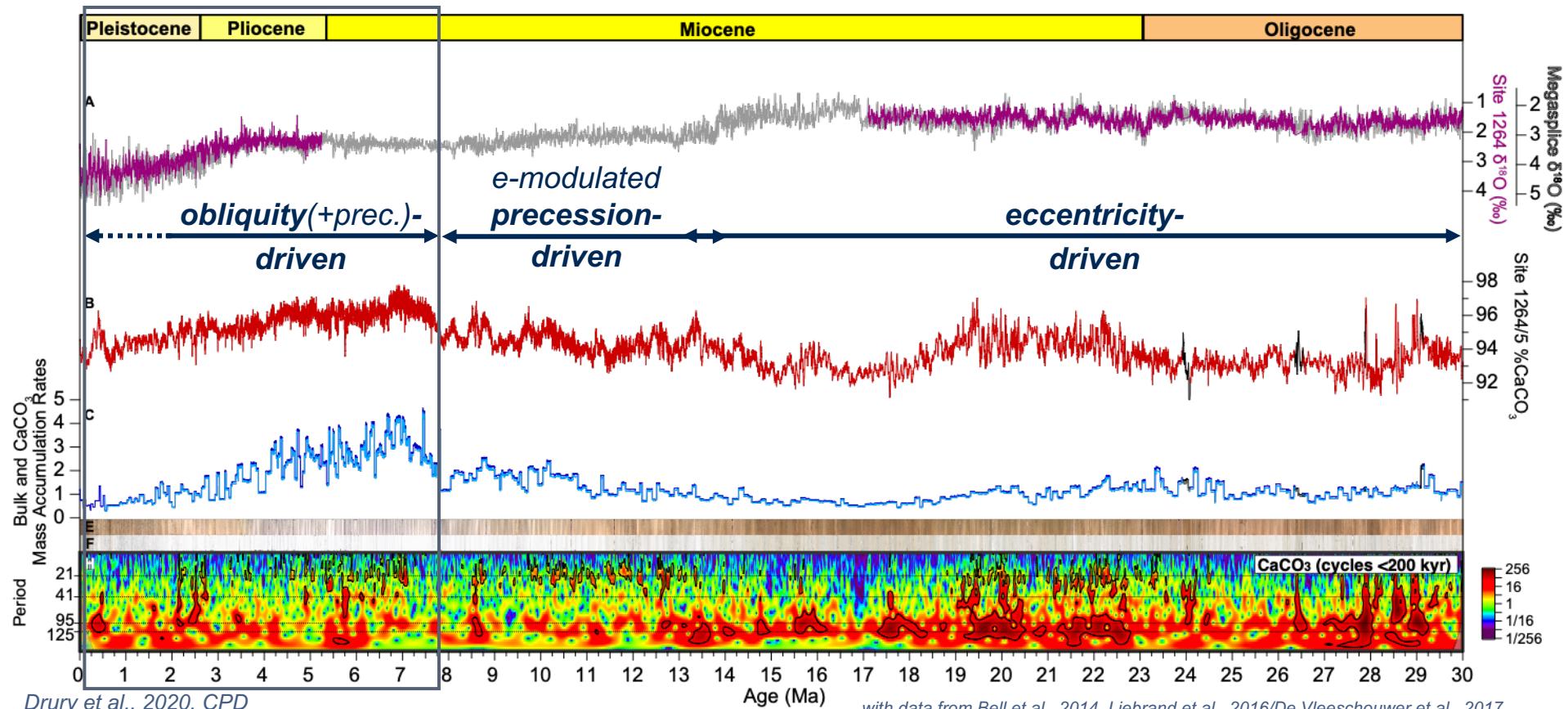
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$   
megasplice  
De Vleeschouwer et al., 2017

%CaCO<sub>3</sub>  
Mass accumulation rates

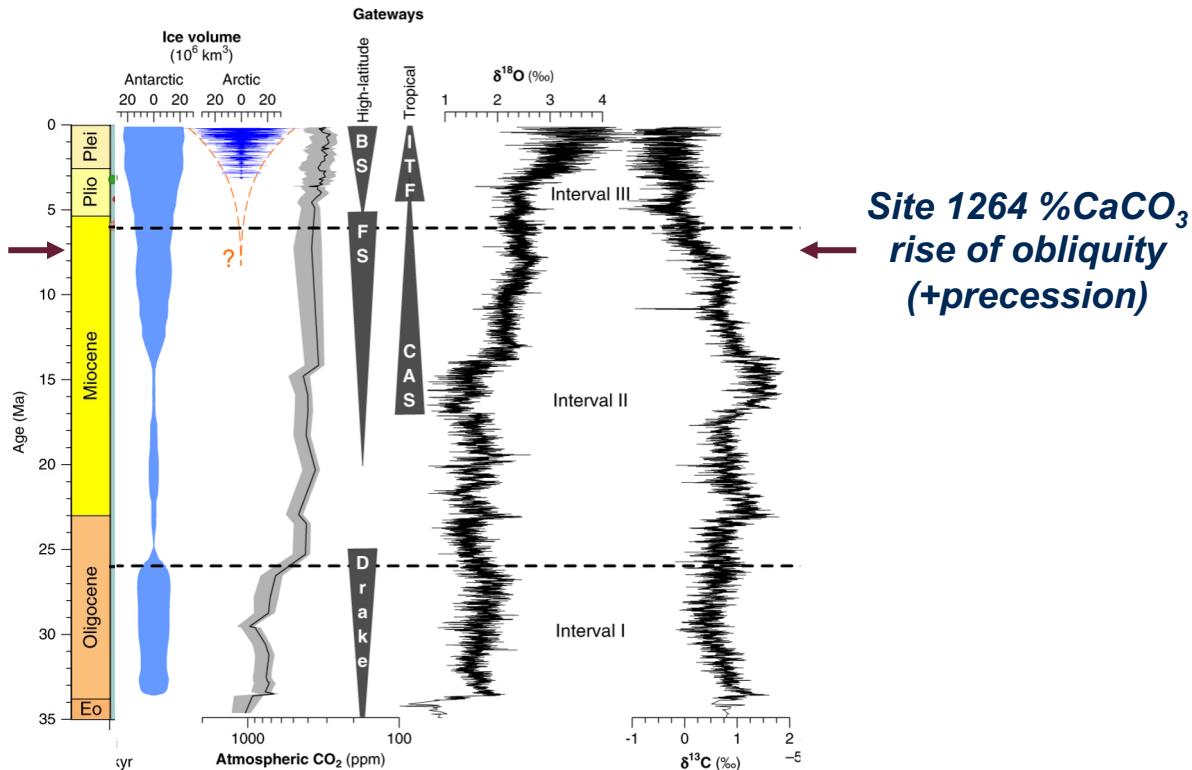
CaCO<sub>3</sub> wavelet analysis



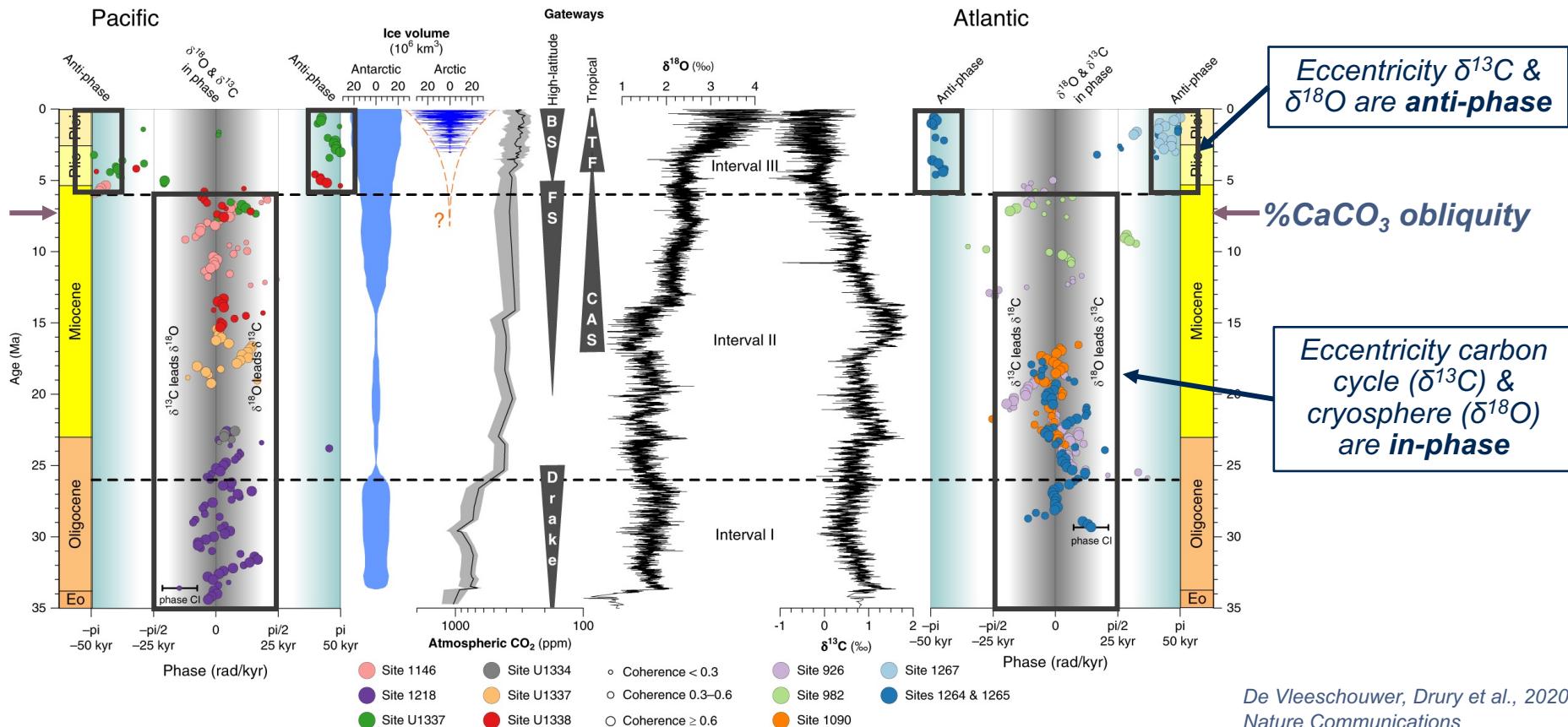
# Obliquity-precession driven $\text{CaCO}_3$ dynamics arise after 8 Ma



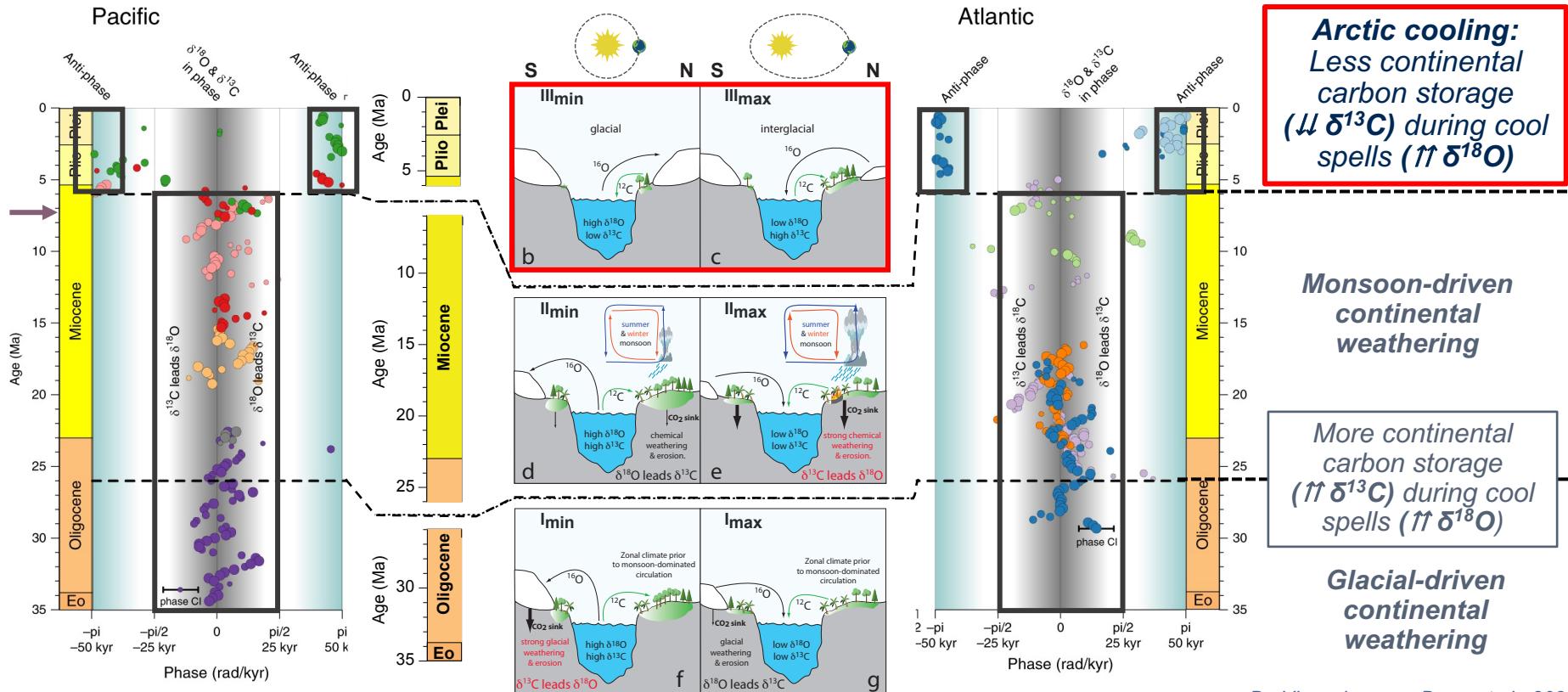
# Late Miocene switch from in- to anti-phase eccentricity $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relationship



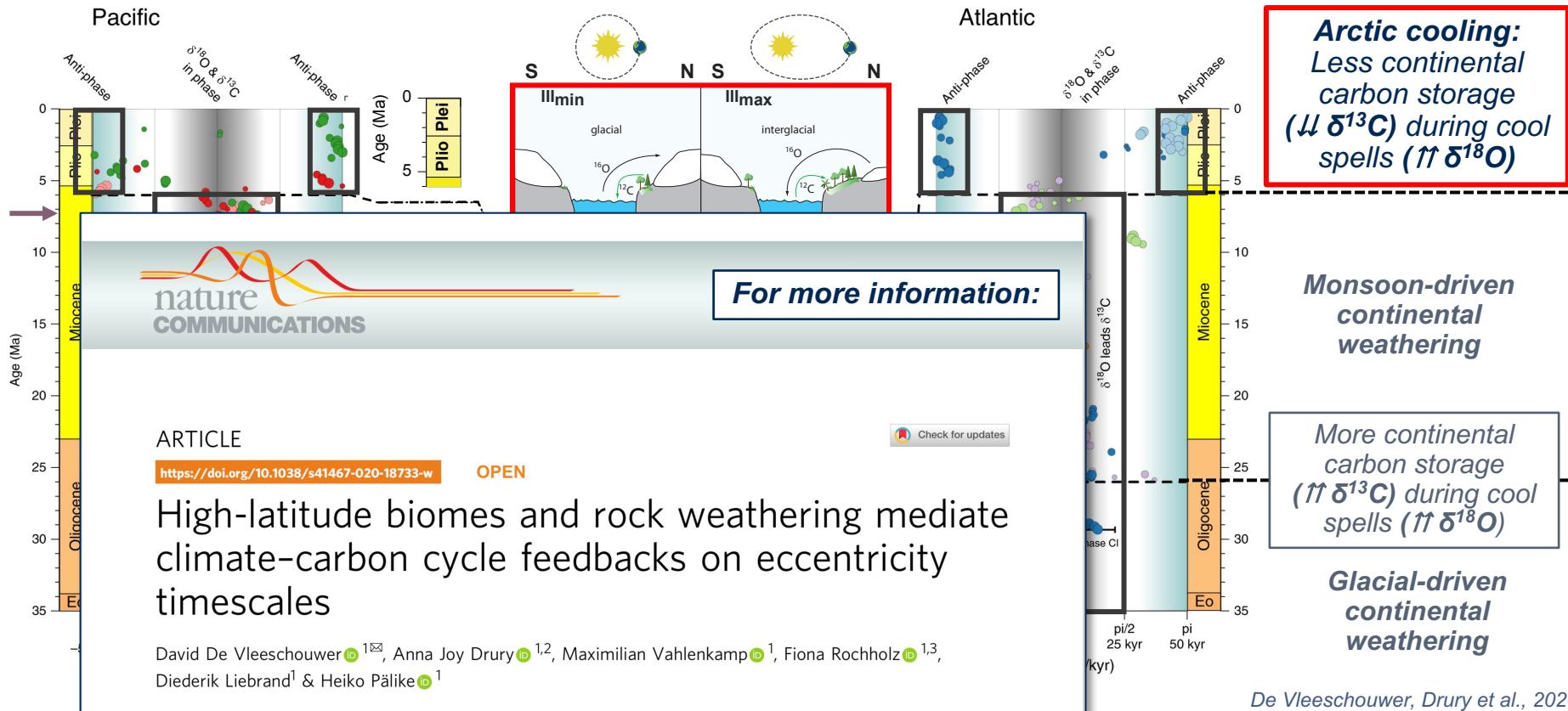
# Late Miocene switch from in- to anti-phase eccentricity $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relationship



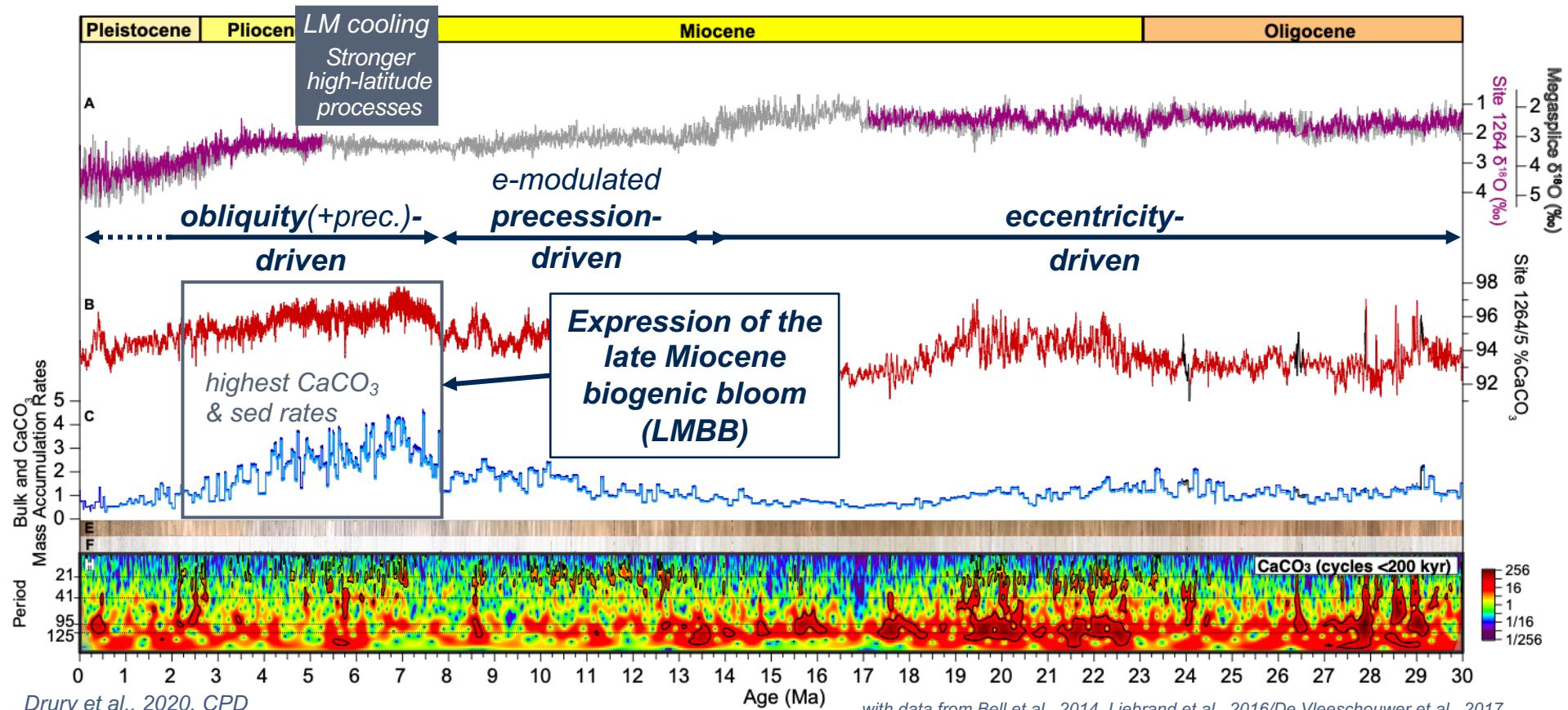
# High-latitude biomes drove this late Miocene in- to anti-phase switch



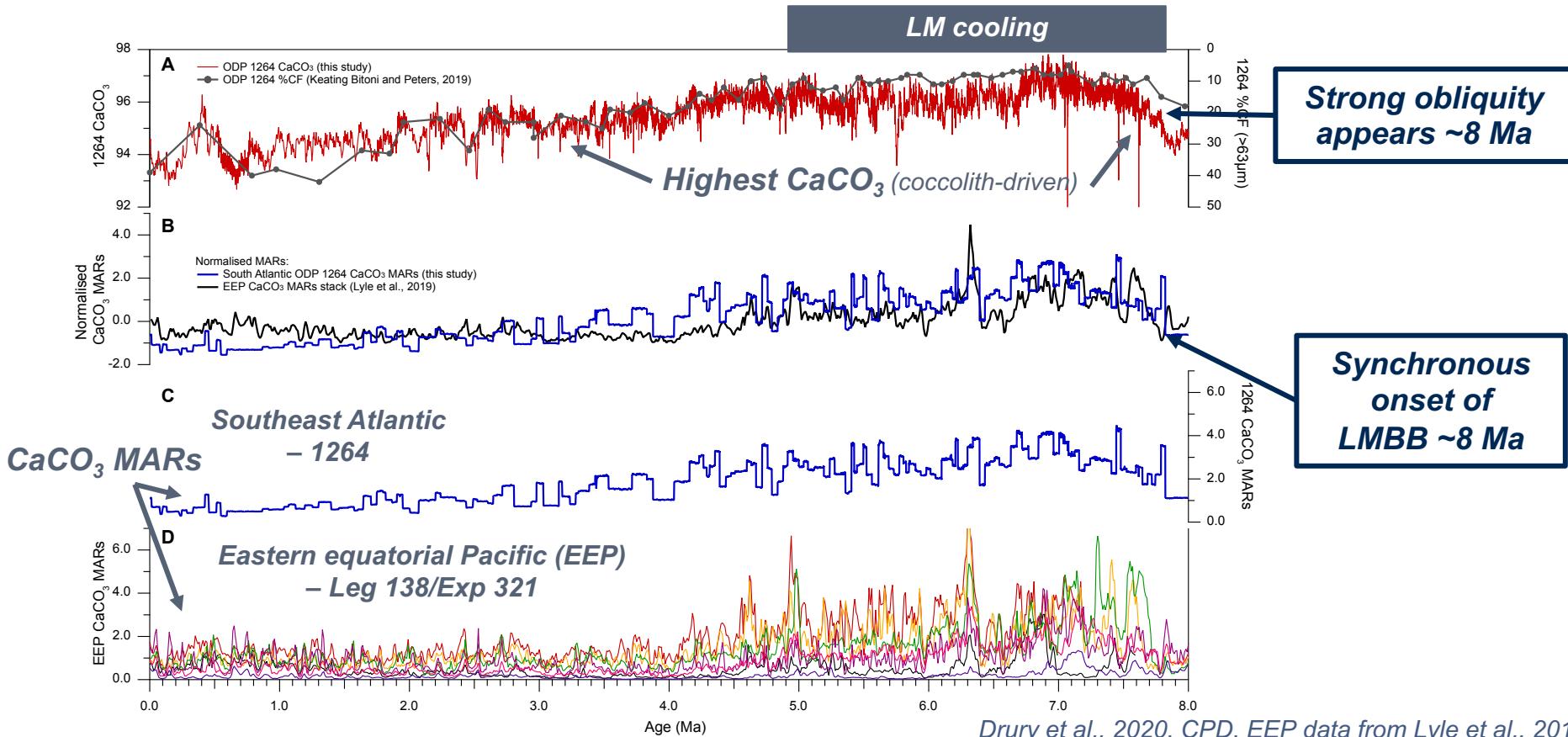
# High-latitude processes drove this late Miocene in- to anti-phase switch



# Increased high-latitude forcing could cause the ~8 Ma onset of the LMBB



# High-latitude processes may also drive the late Miocene biogenic bloom onset



**For more information about this research:**



<https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-2020-108>  
Preprint. Discussion started: 4 September 2020  
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## **Climate, cryosphere and carbon cycle controls on Southeast Atlantic orbital-scale carbonate deposition since the Oligocene (30-0 Ma)**

Anna Joy Drury<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Diederik Liebrand<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Westerhold<sup>1</sup>, Helen M. Beddow<sup>3</sup>, David A. Hodell<sup>4</sup>, Nina Rohlfs<sup>1</sup>, Roy H. Wilkens<sup>5</sup>, Mitch Lyle<sup>6</sup>, David B. Bell<sup>7</sup>, Dick Kroon<sup>7</sup>, Heiko Pälike<sup>1</sup>, Lucas J. Lourens<sup>3</sup>

# A 30 million year $\text{CaCO}_3$ view of climate, cryosphere and carbon cycle interactions

