



Inter-hemispheric phasing through Termination II: integration of marine, ice and speleothem records

Russell Drysdale (1), Aline Govin (2), Isabelle Couchoud (3), John Hellstrom (4), Giovanni Zanchetta (5), Elisabeth Michel (6), Maria Fernanda Sanchez Goni (7), Claire Waelbroeck (6), and Anthony Fallick (8)

(1) University of Newcastle, Environmental and Life Sciences, Callaghan, Australia (Russell.Drysdale@newcastle.edu.au), (2) Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany, (3) Environnements Dynamiques et Territoires de Montagne, Université de Savoie, Le Bourget du Lac, France, (4) School of Earth Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia, (5) Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università degli Studi di Pisa, Pisa, Italy, (6) Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, CNRS, Gif sur Yvette, France, (7) Environnements et Paléoenvironnements Océaniques, Université Bordeaux I, Bordeaux, France, (8) Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, East Kilbride UK

Assembling precisely dated records from both hemispheres is fundamental to unlocking the factors that drive Earth's climate from a glacial to an interglacial state. Whilst marine sediments and ice cores contain many of the clues about the phasing of climatic changes through glacial terminations, reliance on these records alone cannot provide all of the answers, particularly regarding timing and phase differences. Improved knowledge of timing and phasing is vital for testing hypotheses of external forcing of, and internal feedbacks through, terminations.

In this study, we apply a recently derived radiometric chronology for Iberian margin marine sediments through Termination II to a Southern Ocean core (MD02-2488) incorporating previously determined phase relationships between the Southern Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean. Given the apparent coupling of Southern Ocean SSTs to Antarctic ice core palaeotemperatures, this enables us to indirectly apply a radiometric chronology to the ice record through Termination II. To independently verify this new Southern Ocean/Antarctic chronology, we then compare our results with a New Zealand speleothem (flowstone) record spanning the same period from a site (Nettlebed Cave) where $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ has been previously revealed as a key indicator of temperature change through terminations. Finally, we consider the likely forcing mechanisms and phasing relationships arising from these comparisons.