



## **Changes in sea-ice cover and temperature in the Western Ross Sea during the Holocene**

Sophie Fleury (1), Jung-Hyun Kim (1), Jong-Ku Gal (1), Karin Mezgec (2,3), Simon Belt (4), Lukas Smik (4), Barbara Stenni (5), Romana Melis (3), Xavier Crosta (6), and Kyung-Hoon Shin (1)

(1) Department of Marine Science and Convergence Technology, Hanyang University ERICA campus, 55 Hanyangdaehak-ro, Sangnok-gu, Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do 426-791, South Korea, (2) Department of Physical Sciences, Earth and Environment, University of Siena, 53100 Siena, Italy, (3) Department of Mathematics and Geosciences, University of Trieste, 34128 Trieste, Italy, (4) Biogeochemistry Research Centre, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Plymouth University, Plymouth, PL4 8AA, UK, (5) Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics, Ca' Foscari University Venice, 10 30123 Venezia, Italy, (6) UMR 5805 EPOC, Bordeaux University, CNRS, Allée Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 33615 Pessac, France

Although changes in sea-ice cover contribute to global climatic variations, they are poorly constrained for periods earlier than the last decades. More records are especially required around Antarctica, where the formation of Antarctic Bottom Waters participates to global thermohaline circulation. However, this region provided only a few marine sediment cores spanning the entire Holocene, especially because of generally low sedimentation rates. This study focuses on marine sediment core ANTA99-CJ5 (73°49'S; 175°39'E), located in the open sea ice zone (OSIZ) of the western Ross Sea. We analyzed several lipid biomarkers: highly branched isoprenoids (HBIs), sterols, diols and GDGTs. The combination of several biomarkers and the comparison of these results with a diatom record previously published on the same core enabled us to trace past changes in temperatures as well as in sea-ice condition over the last 11,600 years.