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## Planktic foraminiferal I/Ca from Holocene sediments of the Pacific and Indian Ocean

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Current climatic trends are expected to lead to expansion of oxygen minimum zones and an overall decrease in oxygen concentration [ $O_2$ ] in the oceans. In order to improve predictions of future trends we need to create a better understanding of the natural oxygen cycle. The iodine to calcium ratio (I/Ca) of planktonic foraminifera is an increasingly popular proxy to assess upper water column oxygenation. Recent studies suggest that this ratio is mainly controlled by subsurface water dissolved oxygen concentrations. A thorough assessment of the proxy has been carried out for the South Atlantic, but is currently lacking for the Indian and Pacific Oceans, which contain the worlds' most intense and large oxygen minimum zones. Here we present results of recent (Holocene) planktonic foraminifera (mixed layer and deep dwelling species) I/Ca measurements across a range of oceanographic conditions ( $[O_2]$  varies between  $< 10 \mu\text{mol/kg}$  to  $> 200 \mu\text{mol/kg}$ ) from the Indian and Pacific Ocean to further refine the proxy, using sample material provided by Lamont-Doherty Core Repository.