
[EJ] Evening Poster | M (Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary) | M-IS Intersection

[M-IS06]Global climate change driven by the Southern Ocean and the Antarctic Ice Sheet

convener: Osamu Seki (Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University), Akira Oka (Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo), Ryosuke Makabe (国立極地研究所, 共同), Ryu Uemura (University of the Ryukyus)

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The Southern Ocean and Antarctic ice sheet, which are the giant reservoirs of heat, water, and materials, have a potential to play central roles in long-term global climate change. This system is composed of the following sub-systems; ice shelf which is a place of the interaction of ice sheet and ocean, flowing iceberg, seasonal sea ice zone, Antarctic bottom water which drives the thermohaline circulation, active biological production and Antarctic Circumpolar Current. These sub-systems are interacted with each other and have significant impact on changes in the global environmental system. This session aim to summarize recent observational and simulation studies from various fields relating to the past and present changes in the Antarctic Ice sheet and Southern Ocean, which are essential elements for unraveling the changes in the global climate system. Further, future science plans for understanding of the environmental changes of the Antarctic Cryosphere is also discussed.

[MIS06-P02]Preliminary report on Antarctic lake and shallow marine sediments investigation using a new portable percussion piston corer

*Kota Katsuki¹, Yusuke Suganuma^{2,3}, Yukiko Tanabe^{2,3}, Daisuke Shibata⁴, Moto Kawamata³, Motoko Hattori², Sakae Kudo^{2,3} (1.Estuary Research Center, Shimane University, 2.National Institute of Polar Research, 3.The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, 4.Shimoda Marine Research Center, Tsukuba University)

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Lake and shallow marine sediment cores were obtained from Soya Coast, Lützw-Holm Bay, East Antarctica, during November and December 2017 by a lake observation team as part of the 58/59th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE). Along Soya Coast, there are ice-free oases (Syowa Oasis), which include numerous glacial lakes and lagoons. These lake sediments are thought to record sea level change due to glacial isostatic adjustment (GIA) and water environmental histories since the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). The sea-level and water environmental changes during the mid-late Holocene in this area were reported based on soft organic clay and microbial sediments from these lakes obtained by a hand pushing piston corer. However, these changes since the beginning of lake formation are still unclear due to difficulties in obtaining the hard and sticky glacial silt and sandy layers underneath the soft sediments in these lakes. In this investigation, we developed a new portable percussion piston corer for obtaining these hard and sticky sediments. A total of 31 sediment cores from 23 lakes/shallow marines were obtained, and the majority of these cores reached down to the basement rock including the overlying thick glacial silt and/or marine sand layers with gathering shell and sea urchin layers. The newly obtained samples and developed percussion corer are reported in this presentation.