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

[M-IS10]Paleoclimatology and paleoceanography

convener:Yusuke Okazaki(Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Kyushu University), Atsuhiko Isobe(Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University), Akihisa Kitamura(静岡大学理学部地球科学教室, 共同), Masaki Sano(Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University) Wed. May 23, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe) Past environmental changes and events at multi-decadal to tectonic timescale toward an understanding of Earth climate system by an integration of terrestrial and marine proxy studies and numerical modeling will be discussed. We welcome a variety of paleo-environmental studies from a wide range of background. In particular, a series of presentations relating to the Anthropocene will be planned. This is a merged session of A-OS31 "Linkage between oceanography and paleoceanography in marginal, shelf and coastal oceans" and M-IS23 "Paleoclimatology and paleoceanography" sessions at JPGU 2017. We hope that this session will provide an opportunity to promote communication between participants from multidisciplinary field.

[MIS10-P32]Ventilation changes in the western subarctic Pacific since the last glacial to deglacial periods

*Yusuke Okazaki¹, Naomi Harada², Osamu Seki³ (1.Kyushu Univ., 2.JAMSTEC, 3.Hokkaido Univ.)

We reconstructed the ventilation record of deep water at 2100 m depth in the western subarctic Pacific between 10 and 20 ka from radiocarbon measurements of coexisting planktic and benthic foraminiferal shells in sediment. Sediment core MU14-PS1 was obtained from the western subarctic Pacific off Kamchatka Peninsula during MU14 cruise by R/V Professor Multanovskiy in summer 2014. Radiocarbon age offset between coexisting planktic and benthic foraminiferal shells at MU14-PS1 suggests that increased ventilation from the last glacial maximum to Heinrich stadial 1. During Bolling-Allerod and Preboreal periods, small age reversals of planktic foraminiferal radiocarbon ages were found.