

## 北西太平洋亜寒帯域における最終氷期-最終退氷期のベンチレーション変化

### Ventilation changes in the western subarctic Pacific since the last glacial to deglacial periods

\*岡崎 裕典<sup>1</sup>、原田 尚美<sup>2</sup>、関 宰<sup>3</sup>

\*Yusuke Okazaki<sup>1</sup>, Naomi Harada<sup>2</sup>, Osamu Seki<sup>3</sup>

1. 九州大学、2. 海洋研究開発機構、3. 北海道大学

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.