

## A combination of fossil shell- and stalagmite-based paleoclimate reconstructions from an archaeological site of Okinawa Island, Japan

\*Ryuji Asami<sup>1</sup>, Rikuto Hondoh<sup>2</sup>, Ryu Uemura<sup>3</sup>, Ryuichi Shinjo<sup>4</sup>, Chuan-Chou Shen<sup>5</sup>, Akihiro Kano<sup>6</sup>, Masaki Fujita<sup>7</sup>, Shinji Yamasaki<sup>8</sup>, Hideko Takayanagi<sup>1</sup>, Yasufumi Iryu<sup>1</sup>

1. Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, 2. Faculty of Science, Tohoku University, 3. Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University, 4. Faculty of Science, University of the Ryukyus, 5. National Taiwan University, 6. School of Science, the University of Tokyo, 7. National Museum of Nature and Science, 8. Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum

Freshwater snails are useful for a paleoclimate proxy. For example, stable oxygen isotope composition of mollusca' s aragonite shells depends on temperature and oxygen isotope composition of water at the time of their growth. The Ryukyu-arc, bounded by the East China Sea to the northwest and by the Pacific Ocean to the southeast, is an important area in climatology because its environment is highly associated with the East Asian monsoon, typhoon, and the Kuroshio current. However, terrestrial paleoclimate records such as tree rings and stalagmites are little in the Ryukyu-arc unlike the East Asia Continent. Meanwhile, Okinawa is widely known as a hotspot in archaeology and a lot of ancient remains and digs have been excavated for recent years. Sakitari Cave, where world' s oldest fishhooks were discovered (Fujita et al., 2016 PNAS), is one of the most famous archaeological sites in Okinawa.

In this study, fossil shells of a freshwater snail *Semisulcospira libertina* (*S. libertine*) excavated at Sakitari Cave in Okinawa-jima were investigated. These samples were from two sediment layers dated to 13-16 ka and 23 ka in the cave. We analyzed stable carbon and oxygen isotope composition and trace elements (Na, Mg, K, Sr, Ba, Pb, U) at intervals of 1 mm along the growth direction of the fossil snails and modern samples to reconstruct environmental variations during the Last Glacial Maximum and the last deglaciation. To estimate paleo-temperature and -oxygen isotope composition of precipitation accurately, we also measured oxygen isotope composition of fluid inclusion water in a stalagmite collected near the archaeological site. The results show that summer temperature has largely increased from 23 ka to 13-16 ka relative to winter temperature, which is consistent with North Hemisphere insolation changes in summer and winter. Our fossil shell- and stalagmite-based paleoclimate reconstructions demonstrated that the increase of mean air temperature around Okinawa-jima was larger than that of seawater temperature in the Ryukyu Islands during the last deglaciation. The offset of temperature variations can be a significant finding for better understanding of past climate changes associated with the East Asian Monsoon.

Keywords: fossil snail, stalagmite, oxygen isotope and trace elements, paleo-temperature, archaeological cave, Okinawa Island