



Abstract ID : 84

## Centennial- to millennial-scale variations of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> over Termination III and Marine Isotopic Stage 7

### Content

Antarctic ice cores are a favoured climate archive to study carbon cycle changes from glacial/interglacial- to multi-centennial- timescales as they provide the only direct reconstructions of past atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> changes. In particular, understanding the interactions between climate and the carbon cycle during interglacials is key, as these past warm intervals provide a basis for comparison with the present interglacial and its future evolution.

Here we present a new atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> record from the EPICA Dome C ice core spanning Termination III (TIII) and Marine Isotope Stage 7 (MIS 7) (~260-190 ka). 203 ice samples were measured using a ball mill dry extraction system and gas chromatography at IGE. With a temporal resolution of about 300 years on average, our new record improves by a factor of three the existing CO<sub>2</sub> record that had been measured on the Vostok ice core over this time interval.

We observe multi-centennial-scale atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> variations during MIS 7 and TIII. In particular, we identify abrupt atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> releases, also referred as Carbon Dioxide Jumps (CDJ), characterized by a CO<sub>2</sub> increase rate higher than 1.5 ppm per century. With CDJ events already observed during MIS 9 and MIS 11, our results confirm that they most likely are a persistent feature of the carbon cycle during interglacials.

Finally, combining our CO<sub>2</sub> data with a new record of  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  of N<sub>2</sub> from the EDC ice core, we quantify the evolution of the phase relationship between CO<sub>2</sub> and the Antarctic temperature over MIS 7 and TIII. Our preliminary results suggest a variable phasing throughout the studied time interval, from an apparent near synchronicity (e.g. at the onset of TIII) to the existence of a CO<sub>2</sub> lag of a few centuries (e.g. at the end of TIII).

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**Track Classification:** Glacial / interglacial dynamics, interglacials, and sea level