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Reconstructing wind-driven upwelling during abrupt North Atlantic cooling events

How do major surface wind systems respond to periods of past abrupt climate change? How do we identify these changes in the paleo-record? Periods of anomalous cooling in the North Atlantic, such as Heinrich events, change the inter-hemispheric temperature gradient and therefore the strength and location of major atmospheric circulation cells. Variations in the surface expressions of these cells (the trade winds and the westerlies) impact inter-hemispheric heat transfer, as well as the strength of wind-driven upwelling at continental margins and in the open ocean. In this talk I will explore changes in the trade winds, the ITCZ, and the westerlies during Heinrich events using multi-proxy sediment records from regions of wind-driven upwelling. I will also draw connections between low- and high-latitude patterns of upwelling during Heinrich events as a means to compare the effects of wind-driven upwelling strength and nutrient supply on paleo-productivity.