Lecture 19: Orbital Variations in Ice Sheets (Milankovitch Cycles)

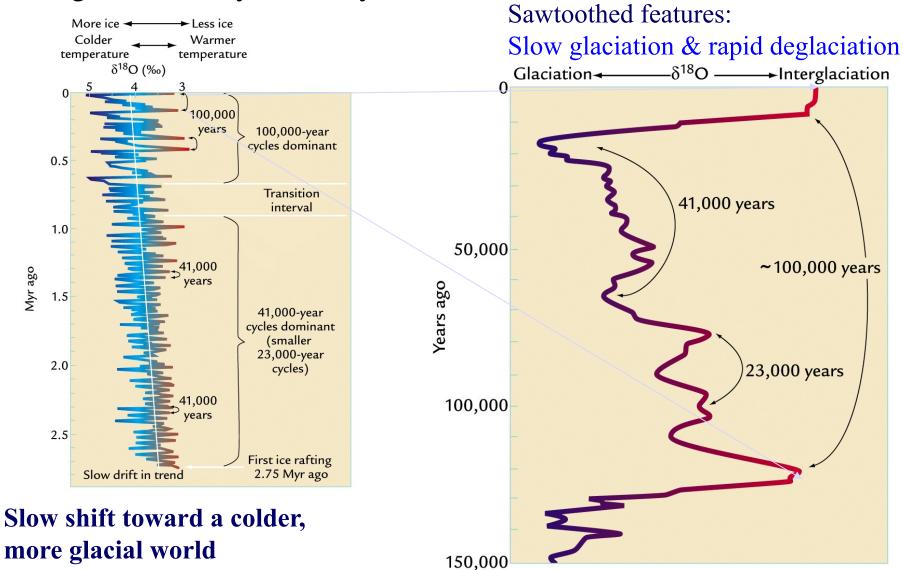
Chapter 9 (p. 163-174, p. 210-228)

Question:

- What is the temporal pattern of the glacialinterglacial climate change?
- What causes glacial-interglacial climate variability?
- How has glacial-interglacial climate variability changed in through history of the earth?
- What are the outstanding questions in understanding glacial-interglacial climate change?

Glacial and Interglacial Cycle

Smaller variability prior to 0.65MY ago Larger variability, 100K cycle in recent 0.65MY

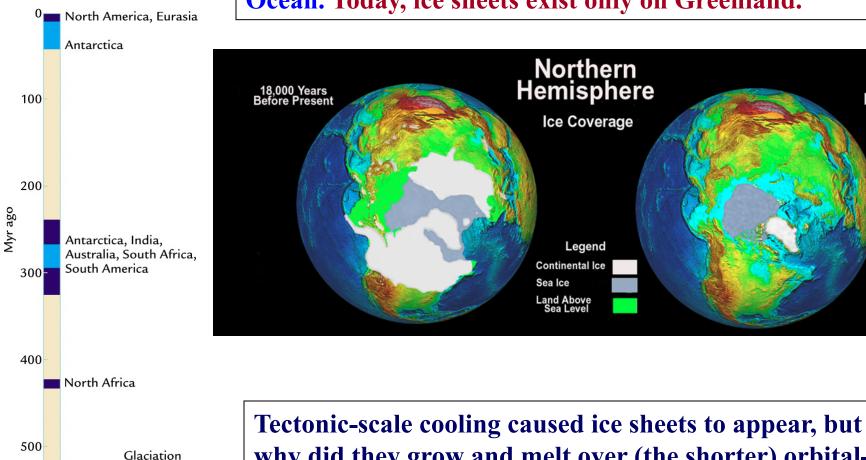


18000 yrs ago, ice sheets surrounded much of the Arctic Ocean. Today, ice sheets exist only on Greenland.

Modern

Day

Note: Modern sea ice

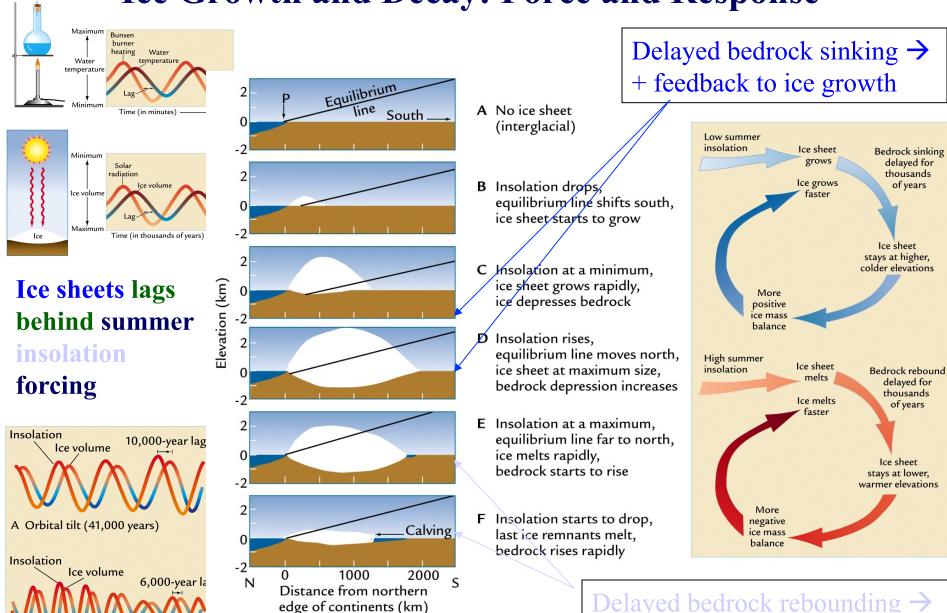


■ More extensive

Less extensive

why did they grow and melt over (the shorter) orbitalscales?

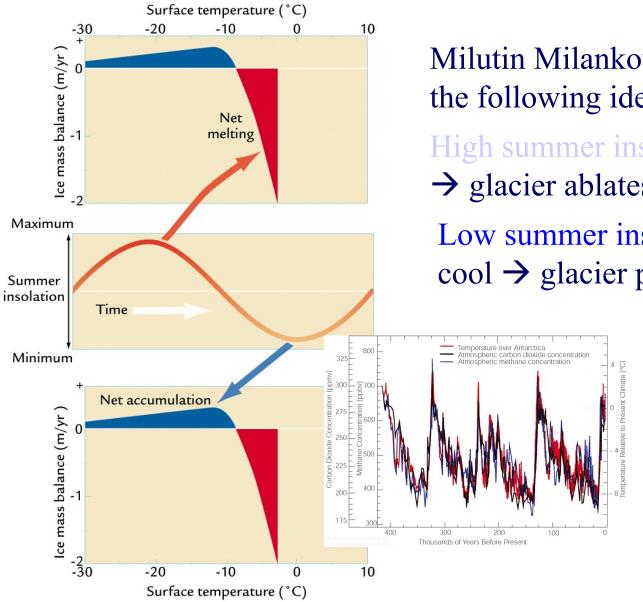
Ice Growth and Decay: Force and Response



Delayed bedrock rebounding → + feedback to ice decay

B Orbital precession (23,000 years)

Link to earth's orbital change: Milankovitch Theory



Milutin Milankovitch first proposed the following idea in the 1930s.

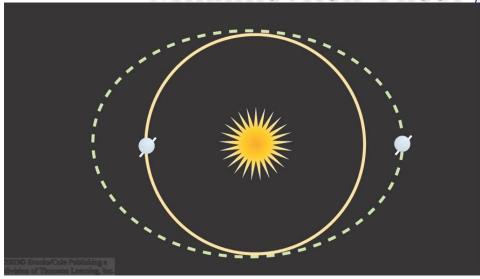
High summer insolation heats land

→ glacier ablates

Low summer insolation keeps land cool → glacier persists or grows

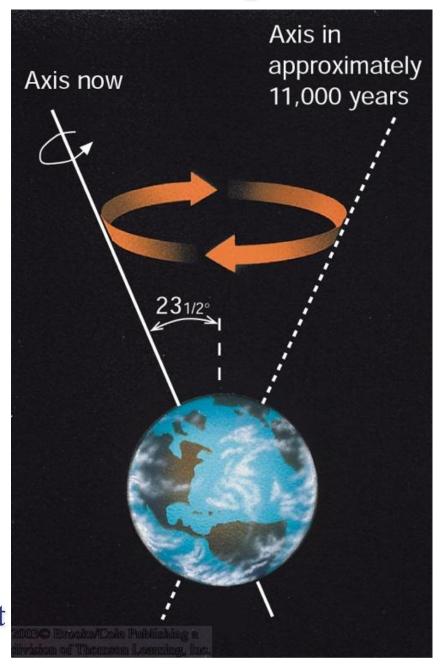
> **Changes in climatic** cycles of glacialinterglacial periods were initiated by variations in the Earth's orbital parameters (Earth-**Sun geometry factors**)

Milankovitch Theory of Climate Change

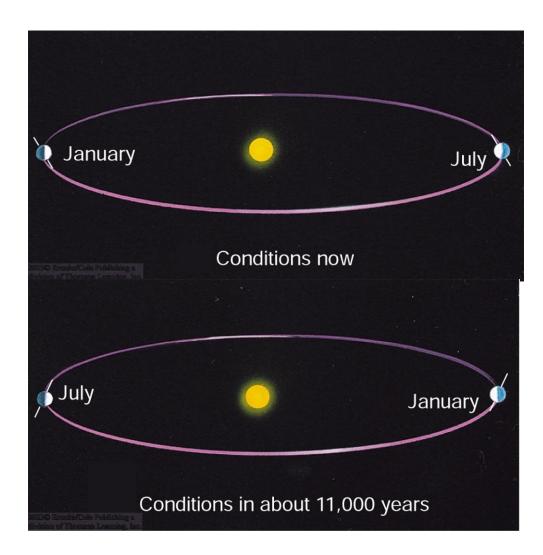


Climate change may be driven by changes in earth's

- •Orbit eccentricity: from ellipse to circle at 100,000 year cycles;
- •Wobble (precession), from the north pole pointing toward or away from the sun in June at 23,000 year cycles, and
- •Tilt (obliquity): from 22.2° to 24.5° at 41,000 year cycles.



Milankovitch Theory of Climate Change



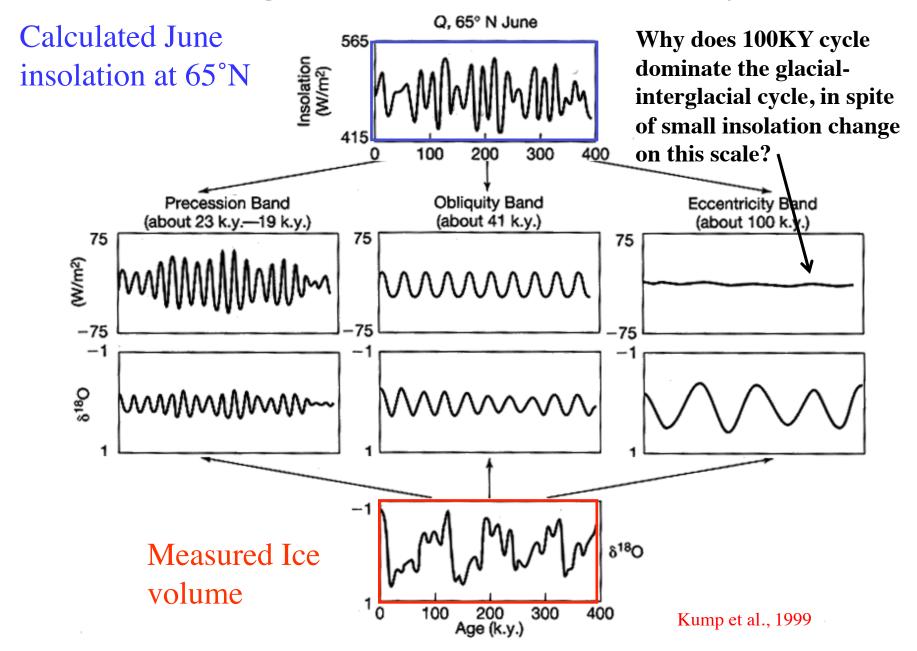
Return to modern position after 23,000 years

The precession of the earth's axis changes seasonal variations.

Presently the earth is closest to the sun (perihelion) in January (the N.H. winter), most distant from the sun (aphelion) in July.

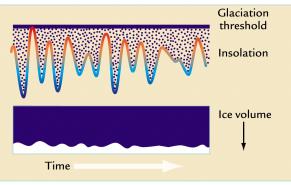
In about 11,500 years, the earth will be closer to the sun in July (the N.H. summer), most distant from the sun in January.

Testing the Milankovitch Theory



Testing the Milankovitch Theory



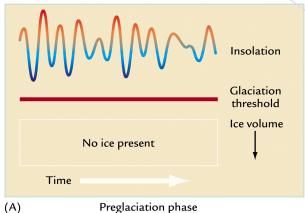


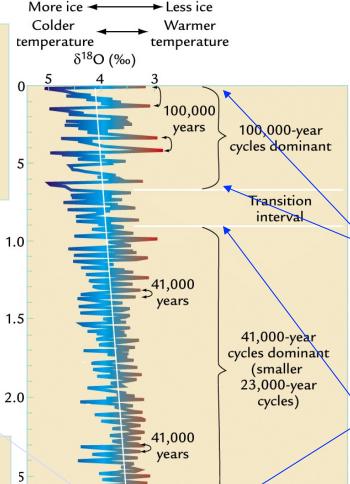
(D) Permanent glaciation phase

Large-ice sheet can lead to permanent glaciation Phase

Myr ago

Preglaciation Phase





Ocean sediments have 2 key indicators of past glaciations.

Slow drift in trend

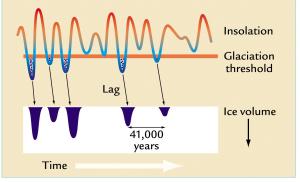
First ice rafting

2.75 Myr ago

Glaciation threshold Insolation Lag Ice volume Time (C) Large glaciation phase

Large Glaciation Phase

Small Glaciation Phase



(B) Small glaciation phase

Discussion:

- What is the temporal pattern of the glacial-interglacial climate change and why?
- What causes glacial-interglacial climate variability?
 - In recent 650KY, why is the glacial-interglacial variability strongest on 100KY cycle, corresponding to the weakest insolation change, and weakest at 23KY-19KY, corresponding to the strongest insolation change?
- How has glacial-interglacial climate variability changed in through history of the earth? Can you think of causes for changes in glacial-interglacial climate variability?
- What do we don't know about glacial-interglacial climate change?