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Northern Hemisphere Glaciation during the Globally Warm Early Late Pliocene

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Abstract

The early Late Pliocene (3.6 to ~3.0 million years ago) is the last extended interval in Earth’s history when atmospheric CO2 concentrations were comparable to today’s and global climate was warmer. Yet a severe global glaciation during marine isotope stage (MIS) M2 interrupted this phase of global warmth ~3.3 million years ago, and is seen as a premature attempt of the climate system to establish an ice-age world. Here we propose a conceptual model for the glaciation and deglaciation of MIS M2 based on geochemical and palynological records from five marine sediment cores along a Caribbean to eastern North Atlantic transect. Our records show that increased Pacific-to-Atlantic flow via the Central American Seaway weakened the North Atlantic Current and attendant northward heat transport prior to MIS M2. The consequent cooling of the northern high latitude oceans permitted expansion of the continental ice sheets during MIS M2, despite near-modern atmospheric CO2 concentrations. Sea level drop during this glaciation halted the inflow of Pacific water to the Atlantic via the Central American Seaway, allowing the build-up of a Caribbean Warm Pool. Once this warm pool was large enough, the Gulf Stream–North Atlantic Current system was reinvigorated, leading to significant northward heat transport that terminated the glaciation. Before and after MIS M2, heat transport via the North Atlantic Current was crucial in maintaining warm climates comparable to those predicted for the end of this century.

Introduction

The early Late Pliocene (early Piacenzian) from 3.6 to ~3.0 million years ago (Ma) is the last sustained interval in Earth’s history when global climate was warmer than today. The ~3.3–3.0 Ma time slab known as the mid-Piacenzian Warm Period (mPWP, Figure 1) has been studied intensively as a potential analogue for our future global climate [1]. The mPWP is characterised by ~5°C warmer global temperatures [2], 10–40 m higher sea-level [3], reduced continental ice sheets [4], and an Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC) comparable to [5] or stronger than [6] preindustrial levels. Atmospheric CO2 concentrations were higher than preindustrial levels, and likely as high as the modern anthropogenic values of ~400 ppm [7–9] (Figure 1C). The mPWP climate is a good approximation for the warm climatic conditions of the entire early Late Pliocene. This warm stable climate was nonetheless interrupted by a short-lived, intense global glaciation (3.305–3.285 Ma) during marine isotope stage (MIS) M2 [10,11] (Figure 1). In the LR04 Plio-Pleistocene benthic δ18O stack [10], MIS M2 starts as a low-amplitude glaciation typical of the Pliocene, but deepens steeply between 3.305 and 3.285 Ma to reach values characteristic of early Quaternary glaciations. We distinguish this brief interval of intense glaciation (3.305–3.285 Ma) within the longer interval of MIS M2 (3.312–3.264 Ma) as defined in LR04 [10]. The associated glacio-eustatic sea level drop is reflected in a major depositional sequence boundary [12] with sea level estimated at 10 m ± 10 m, or indeed up to 65 m ± 25 m below present [13–15] (Figure 1B). Given this large uncertainty in reconstructed sea level for MIS M2, it is difficult to quantify how the volume of the northern and southern hemisphere ice sheets changed. Using the Holocene-like, relatively cool and dry Arctic climate at Lake El’gygytgyn (northeast Arctic Russia) as an approximation of the broader Arctic climate, ice advance during MIS M2 is thought to have occurred in Alaska, Greenland, Svalbard and Antarctica, whereas substantial expansion in North America was less likely [16]. Estimates for ice volume increase in Antarctica correspond to a sea level drop of ~8 m [17] or even ~18 m [19], but cannot not fully explain the ~0.5% benthic foraminiferal δ18O shift at this time [10]. Direct and indirect evidence of glaciation support expansion of the Antarctic ice sheet [18,19], a considerable ice advance of the Greenland and Svalbard/Barents Sea ice sheets
Interrupting an interval of global warmth, MIS M2 has been proposed as an early, failed attempt by the Earth's climate to establish a pattern of intense and frequent Northern Hemisphere glaciations [26,27]. It was not until 500,000 years later that this pattern emerged, likely due to decreasing atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations during the Late Pliocene [8,28]. The decline in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations [7–9], increasing global ice volume [10,11], cooling of ocean surface waters [29–31], and tectonic closure of ocean gateways [27,32] since the Late Miocene may well have ultimately facilitated glaciation in the late Late Pliocene, but these long-term processes are an unlikely cause of the short-lived MIS M2 glaciation. Similarly, variations in astronomical forcing alone cannot explain the intense glaciation of MIS M2 because intervals with similar astronomical forcing occurred throughout the Late Pliocene without leading to intense glaciation. The isolated nature of the MIS M2 glaciation in the otherwise warm climate of the early Late Pliocene must be the result of a specific forcing, unique within this time period.

We established high-resolution palynological and geochemical records from five ocean drilling sites along a southwest–northeast transect in the North Atlantic covering the Caribbean Warm Pool, Gulf Stream, subtropical gyre and North Atlantic Current (NAC) over the interval 3.400–3.180 Ma to determine the role of ocean circulation in causing the extensive glaciation of MIS M2 (Figure 2). Our surface water mass, sea surface temperature (SST), relative salinity reconstructions, and carbonate-sand records provide direct evidence that the unique conditions responsible for glaciation during MIS M2 relate to an increased Pacific-to-Atlantic flow via the Central American Seaway (CAS) prior to MIS M2. This weakened northward heat transport due to a shift of the NAC. The conceptual model proposed here links an open CAS with glaciation in the Northern Hemisphere and contrasts with hypotheses that propose the closure of the CAS as a cause for the intensification of Northern Hemisphere glaciation around 2.6 Ma [33], or as a delaying factor [34] or a precondition for ice sheet expansion in the Northern Hemisphere [27].

**Materials and Methods**

Samples were collected at the IODP Bremen Core Repository (Germany) and Gulf Coast Repository (College Station, Texas, USA) from five sites constituting a transect between the Caribbean Sea (ODP Site 999), western North Atlantic (DSDP Site 603), and the eastern North Atlantic (DSDP Site 610, IODP Sites U1308 and U1313). The foraminiferal geochemistry data and palynomorphic assemblages were acquired from the same samples at each of the five ocean drilling sites, and samples for biomarker (alkenone) analysis were taken from the same sample depths at three sites. All generated dinoflagellate cyst and geochemical proxy data are accessible through the database PANGAEA at http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.804677. Previously published Mg/Ca and dinoflagellate cyst data [26,35] are also available at http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.758710 and http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.758711.
Our laboratory technique allows dinoflagellate cysts and foraminifera to be extracted from the same samples (full details in [26]). Each sample was first wet sieved at 125 μm to concentrate the foraminifera and ensure that the palynomorphs pass through the sieve for further processing. The fraction retained on the sieve (>125 μm) was dried and weighed before being picked for foraminifera. The sediment filtrate (<125 μm) was dried and weighed, and Lycopodium clavatum tablets were added before applying standard palynological preparation techniques involving cold HCl and HF acids [36]. No oxidation, alkali or ultrasonic treatments were used. Organic residues were sieved through a 10-μm nylon mesh and strew mounted onto microscope slides using glycerine jelly. Dinoflagellate cysts were counted under 400x magnification with counts varying between 44 and 527 (average 267) specimens per sample. In addition, acritarchs and terrestrial palynomorphs were also enumerated during the dinoflagellate cyst counts. Palynomorph concentrations and error estimates were then calculated based on the palynomorph and Lycopodium clavatum counts and the dry weight of the <125 μm fraction [37]. Only relative abundance variations that are statistically significant according to the procedure described in ref. [38] have been used for interpretation. Data presented in refs. [26] and [35] were used alongside our newly generated data (Figure 3).

The assemblage composition of dinoflagellate cysts in core-top samples is largely related to the present-day overlying water masses [39–42], and reflects the interplay between temperature, salinity, nutrients, sea ice cover and light availability. Present-day, last interglacial [43] and Pliocene [26] dinoflagellate cyst assemblages recovered from the eastern North Atlantic consisting of high abundances of Operculodinium centrocarpum sensu Wall & Dale (1966) (herein O. centrocarpum) all reflect the presence of the North Atlantic Current (NAC). At DSDP Site 610 and IODP Site U1308, O. centrocarpum concentrations are highest also when the relative abundances are high, independently corroborating the value of O. centrocarpum as a NAC indicator species.

Full authorial citations of species discussed in the text are given in Table 1.

Figure 2. Modern North Atlantic surface circulation with modern sea surface temperatures (World Ocean Atlas 2005 [81]). Each studied site is indicated by the same colour in subsequent figures, and other sites discussed in the text are shown in white. Ice caps on Greenland are schematic representations of Pliocene reconstructions [4].
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Figure 3. North Atlantic palaeoceanographic proxy records from DSDP Sites 603 and 610, and IODP Sites U1308 and U1313 between 3.400 and 3.180 Ma. Circles with white fill are data points from this study, circles with colour fill are from [30,55] (C) and [26,35] (D). Vertical grey bars represent glacial, white bars are interglacial. (A) palaeomagnetic reversals; (B) benthic isotope age models for each site tuned to the LR04 stack [10] (black line), thin coloured lines are data, thick coloured line is 4-point running mean; (C) alkenone SSTs (0–10 m water depth) including calibration related error (shading), horizontal lines represent modern average annual temperature at 0–50 m water depth for each site; (D) SSTs at 0–60 m water depth based on Mg/Ca of *G. bulloides* including a 1°C error bar (shading), horizontal lines represent modern average spring (March–April–May) temperature at 0–50 m water depth for each site; (E) SWT$_{Mg/Ca}$ of *G. inflata* at 300–400 m water depth; (F) calculated δ$^{18}$O$_{SW}$ as estimate of salinity; thick coloured lines are a 4-point running mean; (G–J) dinoflagellate cyst assemblage composition. High abundances of *O. centrocarpum* (yellow) indicate an active NAC. Bluish colours = cool-water species, reddish colours = warm-water species; (G) and (H) contain data presented in [26] and [35]. (J) B. tepikiense and *F. filifera* are grouped together at DSDP Site 603 and are represented by the colour for *B. tepikiense* (purple); *Impagidinium cf. pallidum* is represented as *Impagidinium pallidum*.

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Geochemistry: $\delta^{18}O$ and Mg/Ca of foraminifera, calculating and interpreting sea surface temperature and relative salinity ($\delta^{18}O_{sw-ice}$)

Foraminifera were picked from the $>125\,\mu m$ dry fraction of each sample. Planktonic foraminifera isotope data were measured using a Finnigan MAT 251 mass spectrometer at the Isotope Laboratory, Geosciences Department, University of Bremen using five specimens per sample of *Globigerina bulloides* ($250–315\,\mu m$) for Sites 603, 610, U1308 and U1313 and five specimens per sample of *Globigerinoides sacculifer* ($250–355\,\mu m$) for Site 999. Benthic foraminiferal isotope data are based on at least one $250\,\mu m$ specimen of *Cibicidoides wuellerstorfi* or *Uvigerina perigrina* per sample. *Cibicidoides wuellerstorfi* $\delta^{18}O$ values have been corrected by adding 0.64% [44].

| Table 1. | Dinoflagellate cyst species mentioned in the text and figures: abbreviation, full authorial citation and grouping. |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Full species name** |
| B. tepikense | Bitectatodinium tepikense Wilson 1973 |
| F. filifera | Filisphaera filifera Bujak 1984 emend. Head 1994 |
| I. aculeatum | Impagidinium aculeatum (Wall 1967) Lentini & Williams 1981 |
| I. paradoxum | Impagidinium paradoxum (Wall 1967) Stover & Evitt 1978 |
| I. pallidi | Impagidinium pallidum Bujak 1984 |
| I. patulum | Impagidinium patulum (Wall 1967) Stover & Evitt 1978 |
| I. solidum | Impagidinium solidum Versteegh & Zeevenboom in Versteegh 1995 |
| I. lacrymosa | Invertocysta lacrymosa Edwards 1984 |
| I. tabulata | Invertocysta tabulata Edwards 1984 |
| N. labyrinthus | Nematosphaeropsis labyrinthus (Ostenfeld 1903) Reid 1974 |
| O. centrocarpum | Operculodinium centrocarpum sensu Wall & Dale 1966 |
| O. israelianum | Operculodinium israelianum (Rossignol 1962) Wall 1967 |
| P. dalei | Cyst of Pentapharsodinium dalei Indelicato & Loeblich III 1986 |
| P. zoharyi | Polyphaeodinium zoharyi (Rossignol 1962) Bujak et al. 1980 |
| RBC | Round brown cysts |
| S. mirabilis | Spiniferites mirabilis (Rossignol 1964) Sarjeant 1970, and |
| & | Spiniferites hyperacanthus (Deflandre & Cookson 1955) Cookson & Eisenack 1974 |
| Spiniferites/ Achomosphaera spp. | Spiniferites spp. Mantell 1850, and |
| & | Achomosphaera spp. Evitt 1963 |
| Others | Contains all other dinoflagellate cyst taxa counted. |

**Table 2.** Palaeomagnetic data for the reversal at the base of the Mammoth Subchron in DSDP Hole 603C (depth indicated in bold).

| Site | Hole | Core, type | Section | Half | Top (cm) | Bottom (cm) | Depth (mbsf) | Sample name | Inclination (°) | Inc (low) | Inc (high) | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 603 C 17 X 1 W 91 93 | 136.51 | C17S1091 | −8.4 | −20.8 | 4.8 | Questionable reliability |
| 603 C 17 X 2 W 47 49 | 137.57 | C17S2047 | −19.3 | −43.1 | 13.2 | Questionable reliability |
| 603 C 17 X 3 W 11 13 | 138.71 | C17S3011 | −32.9 | −35.0 | −30.7 | |
| 603 C 17 X 3 W 42 44 | 139.02 | C17S3042 | −15.4 | −18.1 | −12.6 | |
| 603 C 17 X 3 W 102 104 | 139.62 | C17S3102 | −50.0 | −51.7 | −48.3 | |
| 603 C 17 X 3 W 107 109 | 139.67 | C17S3107 | −24.7 | −29.3 | −19.6 | |
| 603 C 17 X 4 W 119 121 | 141.29 | C17S4119 | −19.7 | −34.4 | −1.7 | Questionable reliability |
| 603 C 17 X 5 W 41 43 | 142.01 | C17S5041 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 19.9 | |
| 603 C 17 X 6 W 42 44 | 143.52 | C17S6042 | 14.8 | 11.1 | 18.3 | |
| 603 C 18 X 1 W 11 13 | 145.31 | C18S1011 | −22.9 | −33.0 | −11.0 | |
| 603 C 18 X 1 W 99 101 | 146.19 | C18S1099 | 28.6 | 27.1 | 30.1 | |
| 603 C 18 X 1 W 117 119 | 146.37 | C18S1117 | 39.6 | 36.5 | 42.5 | |

The reversal at the top of the Mammoth Subchron could not be assigned.
in-house Solnhofen carbonate standard with a value of 0.07%. Values are reported relative to that of the Vienna Pee Dee Belemnitene (VPDB) calibrated using National Bureau of Standards (NBS) 18, 19, and 20 standards.

For Mg/Ca measurements, we used 20–25 specimens per sample of G. bulloides (250–315 μm) or G. sacculifer (250–355 μm) and 20 specimens per sample of Globorotalia inflata (250–400 μm) from Sites 610, U1308 and U1313. The cleaning procedure for Mg/Ca measurements is described elsewhere [45]. After dissolution in 0.5 mL 0.075 M QD HNO3, the samples were centrifuged and diluted for analysis on an ICP-OES (Perkin Elmer Optima 3300R) at the Geosciences Department, University of Bremen. The analytical precision of the Mg/Ca analyses for G. bulloides, G. sacculifer, and G. inflata combined was 0.17% (n = 459). Reproducibility based on replicate samples (n = 32) of both G. bulloides and G. sacculifer was ±0.11 mmol/mol (~3.3%).

The validity of analyses was checked by analysing an artificial inhouse standard to monitor drift of the ICP-OES (Mg/Ca = 2.93 mmol/mol) and the limestone standard ECRM752-1 (Mg/Ca = 3.75 mmol/mol) to allow inter-laboratory comparison [46]. The in-house Solnhofen carbonate standard with a value of 0.07% was measured using a GC/TOF-MS system [58] on 250–400 μm. Alkenones (250–400 μm) were measured using a GC/TOF-MS system [58] on 250–400 μm.

We generated high-resolution carbonate sand fraction data from ODP Hole 999A over the study interval. In addition, we used the available low resolution, long-term carbonate sand fraction record of the same site [27]. The sand content (>63 μm) of deepsea carbonates is considered [27] a sensitive indicator of changes in carbonate dissolution: sand content (foraminifer tests) decreases as dissolution progresses. A low-carbonate sand fraction was interpreted to reflect a poorly-ventilated deep Caribbean water mass. Carbonate dissolution at Site 999, cause by entry of Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW) into the Caribbean Basin in place of North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW), implies an open Central American Seaway and a weak overturning circulation [27].

### Palaeomagnetic measurements

The positions of magnetic reversals for the Mammoth Subchron in DSDP Holes 603C and 610A [61], and IODP Hole 1308C [62] were re-measured in this study to increase precision by analysing discrete, oriented samples at 4–23 cm resolution (Tables 2–4). Oriented cubic polystyrene boxes (7.2 cm3) were taken, avoiding visible mineral concretions and areas influenced by the coring process, from the working halves of Sections 603C-17X1 to 603C-18X1 (12 samples between 136.51 and 146.37 mbsf), Sections 610A-17H3 to 610A-17H4 (17 samples between 156.74 and 158.75 mbsf), Sections 610A-17H6 to 610A-18H1 (19 samples between 161.20 and 163.85 mbsf), and Sections U1308C-26H2 to U1308C-26H5 (20 samples between 230.48 and 239.45 mbsf). The discrete samples were measured at the Geosciences Department, University of Bremen on a cryogenic magnetometer (model 2G Enterprises 755 HR). The natural remanent magnetization (NRM) was demagnetized in nine steps (10–100 mT), and inclination and relative declination, and their confidence intervals were determined from line fits of straight-line segments in a Zijderveld diagram. Note that absolute declination depends on section and core orientations, whereas inclination values rely on the fact that the drill hole is to a very good approximation perpendicular. All ages of the magnetic reversals are according to the ATNTS 2004 [63].

In DSDP Hole 610A, the upper boundary of the Mammoth Subchron was found between 158.35 mbsf (positive inclination) and 158.75 mbsf (negative inclination). The reversal at the base of the Mammoth Subchron is more difficult to identify due to a coring gap between Cores 610A-17H and 610A-18H, and disturbed sediment in the upper 25 cm of Section 610A-18H1 [64], but must be located between 161.85 mbsf (negative inclination) and 163.11 mbsf (positive inclination). The reversals bounding the Mammoth Subchron in IODP Site U1308 are between 254.56 and 253.46 mcd at the top, and between 262.91...
and 264.41 mcd at the bottom [62]. Our re-assessment places the top of the subchron between 254.59 and 254.67 mcd, and the bottom between 263.21 and 263.46 mcd. The offset between predicted and measured position in IODP Site U1308 is small and considered to be within the margin of accuracy of the methods. At IODP Site U1313, the reported palaeomagnetic reversal of the base of the Mammoth Subchron lies at 153.68 mcd \(\pm 0.1\) m [65], within the glacial maximum of MIS M2. The offset may be the result of the field geometry and distance between the sites, variation in the magnetic lock-in time and depth in the sediment, and the sites used to determine the Mammoth Subchron in the Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale.

### Age models

An age model was established for each hole (Figures S1–S4) by tuning its benthic foraminiferal stable oxygen isotope record to the LR04 benthic foraminiferal isotope stack [10], with the palaeomagnetic reversals as guidelines only, using the software program AnalySeries 2.0.4.2 [66]. The accuracy of each age model depends on the accuracy of the LR04 benthic stack which is estimated at 15

| Site | Hole | Core, type | Section | Half | Top (cm) | Bottom (cm) | Depth (mbsf) | Sample name | Inclination (°) | Inc (low) | Inc (high) | Comments |
|------|------|------------|---------|------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 610  | A 17 | H 3 W      | 73 75   | 156.74 | Mam-N1821 | 41.2 | 10.6 | 57.4         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 3 W      | 88 90   | 156.89 | Mam-N1822 | 48.9 | 36.4 | 57.2         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 3 W      | 98 100  | 156.99 | Mam-N1823 | 69.6 | 44.4 | 77.2         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 3 W      | 108 110 | 157.09 | Mam-N1824 | 62.9 | 33.9 | 68.5         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 3 W      | 115 117 | 157.16 | Mam-N1825 | 53   | 45.9 | 58.3         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 3 W      | 127 129 | 157.28 | Mam-N1826 | 56.6 | 50.7 | 61.1         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 3 W      | 139 141 | 157.40 | Mam-N1827 | 55.4 | 30.4 | 66.6         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 6 8     | 157.57 | Mam-N1828 | 51.9 | 39.2 | 60           |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 21 23   | 157.72 | Mam-N1829 | 42.1 | –42.5 | 69.8         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 26 28   | 157.77 | Mam-N1830 | 40.4 | 29   | 55.8         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 36 38   | 157.87 | Mam-N1831 | 49.8 | 34.3 | 59.4         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 52 54   | 158.03 | Mam-N1832 | 78.2 | 71.2 | 81.5         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 69 71   | 158.20 | Mam-N1833 | 48   | 40.1 | 54.1         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 84 86   | 158.35 | Mam-N1834 | 45.3 | 25   | 57.3         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 92 94   | 158.43 | Mam-N1835 | 22.7 | 2.5  | 38.4         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 114 116 | 158.65 | Mam-N1836 | –17.2 | –40 | 12.4         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 124 126 | 158.75 | Mam-N1837 | –30.7 | –41.8 | –16.5       |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 26 28   | 157.77 | Mam-N1838 | –66.5 | –70 | –61.6       |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 88 90   | 156.39 | Mam-N1839 | –58.7 | –61.6 | –55.3       |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 93 95   | 161.44 | Mam-N1840 | –50.2 | –53.7 | –46.1       |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 101 103 | 161.52 | Mam-N1841 | –56.8 | –58.9 | –54.5       |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 117 119 | 161.68 | Mam-N1842 | 64.1 | 62.3 | 65.7         |
| 610  | A 17 | H 4 W      | 134 136 | 161.85 | Mam-N1843 | –39.2 | –41 | –37.3       |
| 610  | A 17 | H CC W     | 11 13   | 161.97 | Mam-N1844 | 20.8 | 10.9 | 29.6         |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 2 4     | 162.63 | Mam-N1845 | 44.1 | 43   | 45.3         |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 8 10    | 162.69 | Mam-N1846 | –3.7  | –6.5 | –1          |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 14 16   | 162.75 | Mam-N1847 | 43.4 | 41.8 | 45           |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 23 25   | 162.84 | Mam-N1848 | 7.1   | 6.1  | 8.1          |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 27 29   | 162.88 | Mam-N1849 | –20.6 | –23.9 | –17.1       |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 31 33   | 162.92 | Mam-N1850 | –71.3 | –74.9 | –65.6       |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 41 43   | 163.02 | Mam-N1851 | –57.1 | –59.4 | –54.4       |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 50 52   | 163.11 | Mam-N1852 | 34.2  | 31   | 37.3         |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 68 70   | 163.29 | Mam-N1853 | 9.7   | –8.9 | 26.6         |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 86 88   | 163.47 | Mam-N1854 | 57.3  | 34.5 | 67.6         |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 101 103 | 163.62 | Mam-N1855 | 37.4  | –12.4 | 60.2         |
| 610  | A 18 | H 1 W      | 124 126 | 163.85 | Mam-N1856 | 17.5  | 4.7  | 28.7         |

Depths in bold demonstrate the position of the reversals.

Note: The reversal at the base of the Mammoth Subchron is difficult to identify due to a core gap and potentially disturbed sediments in the upper 0–30 cm of Section 610A-18H1.
kyr between 3 and 4 Ma [10] and the accuracy of the graphic correlation of the benthic δ18O records with the LR04 tuning target. The tie-points used for the age models of each hole and their correlation coefficients are presented in Tables 5–9 and Figures S1–S5. The ages in the Results and Discussion section are reported with high precision (3 decimals) to demonstrate (1) the relative age difference between samples within one site, and (2) the relative age of events in relation to the onset (~3.315 Ma), full glaciation (~3.305–3.285 Ma), and termination of MIS M2 (~3.285 Ma). These ages should neither be considered as absolute ages, nor as evidence for suborbital age control.

The original age model of ODP Site 999 [27] is based on correlating the benthic δ18O record to the astronomically dated benthic δ18O records from equatorial East Pacific ODP Site 846 [67] and equatorial East Atlantic ODP Site 659 [68] for the time interval 5–2 Ma. The existing age model was updated [51] to the newly generated, orbitally-tuned age model of East Pacific IODP Site 1241 [69] (Figure S5). For this study, we used the LR04 benthic δ18O stack [10] to fine-tune the glacial-interglacial transitions around MIS M2.

Table 4. Palaeomagnetic data for the reversals at the base and top of the Mammoth Subchron in IODP Hole U1308C.

| Site | Hole | Core, type | Section | Half | Top (cm) | Bottom (cm) | Depth (mbsf) | Sample name | Inclination (°) | Inc (low) | Inc (high) | Comments |
|------|------|------------|---------|------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 7    | 9       | 230.48     | Mam-N1857   | 44.7        | 35.1        | 51.9       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 15   | 17      | 230.56     | Mam-N1858   | −38.1       | −42.7       | −32.8       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 25   | 27      | 230.66     | Mam-N1859   | −76.6       | −79.9       | −70.5       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 35   | 37      | 230.76     | Mam-N1860   | −62         | −64.5       | −59.1       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 42   | 44      | 230.83     | Mam-N1861   | −57         | −58.6       | −55.2       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 48   | 50      | 230.89     | Mam-N1862   | −51.8       | −53.6       | −49.8       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 56   | 58      | 230.97     | Mam-N1863   | −60.6       | −61.5       | −59.6       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 65   | 67      | 231.06     | Mam-N1864   | −69         | −70.5       | −67.3       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 77   | 79      | 231.18     | Mam-N1865   | −54.8       | −56.4       | −53.1       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 87   | 89      | 231.28     | Mam-N1866   | −72.4       | −73.1       | −71.6       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 25 H 6     | W       | 94   | 96      | 231.35     | Mam-N1867   | −67         | −67.7       | −66.3       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 33   | 35      | 238.74     | Mam-N1868   | −51.7       | −52.4       | −51         |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 40   | 42      | 238.81     | Mam-N1869   | −75.4       | −76.1       | −74.6       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 48   | 50      | 238.89     | Mam-N1870   | −54.8       | −56.7       | −52.8       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 56   | 58      | 238.97     | Mam-N1871   | −57.9       | −61         | −54.2       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 63   | 65      | 239.04     | Mam-N1872   | −66.5       | −69         | −63.5       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 72   | 74      | 239.13     | Mam-N1873   | 13          | −31.1       | 46.8        |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 83   | 85      | 239.24     | Mam-N1874   | −42.9       | −54.4       | −24.8       |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 94   | 96      | 239.35     | Mam-N1875   | 61          | 0.6         | 74.4        |           |          |
| 1308 | C    | 26 H 5     | W       | 104  | 106     | 239.45     | Mam-N1876   | 65.6        | 62.9        | 67.9        |           |          |
|      |      |            |         |      |         |            |             |             |             |            |            | Depths in bold demonstrate the position of the reversals. |

Table 5. Tie-points for the age model of DSDP Hole 610A.

| Depth (mbsf) | Age (Ma) |
|-------------|----------|
| 158.60      | 3.207    |
| 159.00      | 3.233    |
| 159.32      | 3.237    |
| 159.90      | 3.253    |
| 160.20      | 3.263    |
| 161.27      | 3.285    |
| 161.56      | 3.290    |
| 161.75      | 3.301    |
| 163.05      | 3.315    |
| 163.89      | 3.326    |
| 164.09      | 3.332    |
| 167.08      | 3.596    |

Note: mbsf = metres below sea floor.
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Table 6. Tie-points for the age model of IODP Hole U1308C.

| Depth (mcd) | Age (Ma) |
|------------|----------|
| 254.66     | 3.207    |
| 259.27     | 3.265    |
| 261.11     | 3.284    |
| 262.35     | 3.302    |
| 263.25     | 3.320    |
| 263.38     | 3.327    |
| 264.70     | 3.340    |

Note: mcd = metres composite depth.
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Results and Discussion

Events during interglacial MIS MG1 leading to glaciation

The early Late Pliocene was warmer than today, and prior to ~3.315 Ma our geochemical proxies and dinoflagellate cyst assemblages demonstrate a surface circulation comparable to today’s but with elevated temperatures in the high-latitude North Atlantic. We record an active Gulf Stream over Site 603 as illustrated by the high SSTs (ca. 19.5°C) and the presence of O. centrocarpum and such warm water dinoflagellate cyst taxa as Impagidinium aculeatum, I. paradoxum, I. patulum, I. solidum, and Polyplastron zoharyi which are also present today [41]. Warm (ca. 20°C) and oligotrophic surface waters at the subtropical gyre Site U1313 are reflected in the dominance of O. centrocarpum and the persistent presence of the warm water species Spiniferites mirabilis. The less steep meridional SST gradient compared to present, especially visible in the SSTalk and to lesser extent in the SSTMc/csa (Figure 3C, 3D, 4), indicates generally warmer conditions in the higher latitudes compared to today.

Although deeper-water exchange via the CAS had been restricted since ~4.6 Ma [27], shallow Pacific-to-Atlantic exchange occurred well into the Late Pliocene [51]. This implies that Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC) [6] was able to function even when the CAS was partially open. Following a maximum in AMOC due to minimal Pacific-to-Atlantic through-flow around 3.6 Ma, a gradual increase in through-flow via an open CAS culminated immediately prior to MIS M2 [27,51]. At Caribbean Site 999, we record between ~3.320 and ~3.315 Ma a drop in SST and salinity (δ18Osw,rolc) (Figure 5D, 5E), a low carbonate sand-fraction (Figure 5F), and high productivity evidenced by high dinoflagellate cyst concentrations dominated by heterotrophic species (round brown cysts; Figure 5G, 5H). The low carbonate sand-fraction indicates a poorly ventilated deep Caribbean water mass and carbonate dissolution caused by entry of Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW) into the Caribbean Basin in favour of North Atlantic Deep Water (NADW) interpreted as evidence of a weak overturning circulation [27]. The drop in SST and salinity point to an increased inflow of cooler, less saline Pacific waters to the Caribbean. Furthermore, the inferred high productivity is fully consistent with nutrient-rich waters from the Pacific entering the Caribbean [70]. Considered altogether, this evidence shows that Pacific-to-Atlantic through-flow via the CAS during interglacial MIS MG1 exceeded a critical threshold, thereby reducing the AMOC. This was likely aided by the high sea levels at that time [12,15] and a longer-term gradual weakening of the thermohaline circulation since 3.6 Ma [27] that brought the climate system closer to a tipping point. Prior to MIS MG1 (Figure 1D, 5C) high sea levels also occurred, but Pacific-to-Atlantic through-flow appears not to have weakened the NAC, and glaciation in the Northern Hemisphere remained restricted.

During maximal Pacific inflow via the open CAS during interglacial MIS MG1 (~3.315–3.320 Ma), contemporaneous changes occurred in the North Atlantic surface circulation. At ~3.315 Ma, a major reduction in northward flow of warm NAC waters is reflected at Sites 610 and U1308 by a major turnover of the dinoflagellate cyst assemblages within 1–2 kyrs, and an initial cooling of the surface waters is registered (Figure 3C, 3D, 3G, 3H). This corroborates modelling studies showing that an open CAS results in a weakened AMOC and hence northward heat transport [71,72]. Between ~3.315 and ~3.305 Ma, a persistent NAC influence is recorded at Site U1308 when SSTs decreased further and O. centrocarpum (our NAC tracer) remained present in low abundance. At the same time we find a peak abundance of O. centrocarpum (Figure 3I) and surface-water cooling (Figure 3D) at subtropical gyre Site U1313. We interpret this sequence of events as an initial reduction in northward flowing warm water of the NAC at ~3.315 Ma, followed by a gradual southward deflection of the NAC between ~3.315 and ~3.305 Ma. It is important to note that the initial reduction in northward transport of warm NAC water occurred at ~3.315 Ma within the interglacial MIS MG1, well before the MIS M2 glacial maximum at ~3.295 Ma.

The southward shift of the NAC prior to MIS M2 led to the cessation of northward heat transport during the full glacial conditions of MIS M2 (3.305–3.285 Ma). During the glacial conditions, subtropical gyre circulation persisted as attested by a
Figure 4. Reconstructed sea-surface temperatures for the studied intervals prior to, during and after the full glacial conditions of MIS M2 along an eastern North Atlantic transect through DSDP Site 610, and IODP Sites U1308 and U1313 from 60°N, 10°W to 30°N, 30°W. Background represents present day sea-water temperatures of the upper 500 m (from WOA2005, [81]). The insets below each site represent the surface water temperature based on alkenones (alk; surface water 0–10 m), Mg/Ca ratios of Globigerina bulloides (mgca; mixed layer 0–60 m) and sea-water temperature at 300–400 m based on Mg/Ca ratios of Globorotalia inflata (inf). The surface waters (SST_{alk}, SST_{Mg/Ca} G. bulloides) show important cooling during MIS M2 with a steep N-S temperature gradient established. Low resolution sea-water temperature (SWT_{Mg/Ca}) reconstructions of Globorotalia inflata show that water at the permanent thermocline (300–400 m depth) remained stable and warm throughout the entire studied period. The glacial had no major effect on the deeper surface waters, except possibly at Site U1308 where one sample recorded temperatures as low as 11.8°C during MIS M2. The average values of 13.5, 14.2 and 15.1°C at Site 610, U1308 and U1313 respectively over the entire period illustrate that the entire upper water column during the Pliocene was warmer than today in the North Atlantic. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0081508.g004

continuance of the Gulf Stream at Site 603 where no major changes in the dinoflagellate cyst assemblages were recorded (Figure 3J). The contrasting proxy evidence of cool surface SST_{alk} [30], warmer mixed-layer SST_{Mg/Ca} and largely unchanged dinoflagellate cyst assemblages at subtropical gyre Site U1313 is difficult to interpret (Figure 3C, 3D, 3I). During the earlier glacials MIS MG4 and MG2, both geochemical proxies record a cooling, suggesting a fundamentally different oceanography for MIS M2. It is not known whether the divergence in SST_{Mg/Ca} values during MIS M2 was caused by different a genotype of G. bulloides becoming dominant in a changed oceanographic setting [73]. Irrespective of the ultimate cause, we consider the contrasting SST proxy records in combination with the palynological data as evidence of a southward shift of the NAC that affected Site U1313 during MIS M2 but not prior glacial.

Glaciation in the Northern Hemisphere during MIS M2

At the two northern sites, dinoflagellate cyst assemblages indicate subpolar conditions (Bielectodinium tepiciense, Filisphaera filifera, I. pallidum, Nematosphaeropsis labyrinthus, Pentapharsodinium dalei) at Site 610 and oligotrophic conditions (I. aculeatum, I. paradoxum) at Site U1308 (Figure 3G, 3H), while surface waters at both sites cooled by 3–4°C to temperatures only just higher than today (Figure 3C, 3D). This cooling at the northern sites established a steep latitudinal SST gradient in the North Atlantic (Figure 4), causing the thermal isolation of Greenland from northward heat transport. As a comparison, a 3–4°C cooling of the Nordic Seas was necessary for the last glacial inception (~115,000 years ago) in Scandinavia [74]. The increased meridional SST gradient will have reduced air temperature and increased snowfall over most of North America, both factors favourable to ice sheet inception [29]. We demonstrate that sufficiently cool surface waters were present in the northern high latitude oceans, and propose that these were crucial for the glaciation in the Northern Hemisphere during MIS M2. The moisture required to build a large ice sheet in the Northern Hemisphere was presumably already present in the atmosphere, because Pliocene climates were generally wetter than today [75]. It is nevertheless likely that after the southward shift of the NAC and cooling of the northern high-latitude surface waters, carbon cycle (vegetation, CO_{2}) [28,71] and perhaps sea ice (albedo) feedbacks also contributed to the major glaciation during MIS M2. Nevertheless, the extent of Northern Hemisphere glaciation during MIS M2 remained smaller than a typical Quaternary glaciation, but may have been larger than at present. The higher δ^{18}O_{benthos} values during MIS M2 compared to today (Figure 1A; 3.74% vs. 3.23%, [10]) indeed imply that MIS M2 ice sheets were larger than today. Indirect evidence of expanded ice sheets in the Northern Hemisphere is found in several sediment and ice-rafted debris records from the Arctic Ocean, Nordic Seas and northern North Atlantic [20–23] which indicate that the Greenland and Svalbard/Barents Sea ice sheets reached the coastline. Glacial deposits on Iceland [24] and possibly also in the Canadian Rocky Mountains and Alaska [25] demonstrate the presence of ice caps there. With SSTs approaching present day values (Figure 3C, 3D) and a Holocene-like Arctic climate prevailing during MIS M2 [16], the development of a significant
North American ice sheet is unlikely. Therefore, to explain the observed $+0.5\%$ benthic isotope shift [10], a considerable expansion of the Antarctic ice sheet must have occurred also [16]. Nevertheless, the possibility of an ice cap in North America during MIS M2 should not be excluded given the evidence of an ice cap in the North American interior that did not reach the North Atlantic coastline at $3.5$ Ma [76], when glacials (e.g. MIS MG6) were less severe than during MIS M2 (Figure 1).
Glacial closure of the Central American Seaway led to deglaciation

Our results further demonstrate that the sea level drop at the full glaciation of MIS M2 \([12,15]\) closed the CAS and effectively halted the inflow of Pacific water into the Atlantic realm. The oligotrophic conditions at Site 999 shown in the absence of heterotrophic dinoflagellate species and low cyst concentrations (Figure 5G, 5H) during MIS M2 suggest no inflow of nutrient-rich Pacific waters \([70]\). The increasing SST and salinity \((\delta^{18}O_{\text{ice}})\) at Site 999 from the glacial maximum at \(\sim 3.295\) Ma onwards show that Caribbean surface waters became warmer and more saline while remaining oligotrophic (Figure 5D, 5E, 5G, 5H). This is a reflection of the build-up of the Caribbean Warm Pool already from the glacial maximum onwards. The expansion and warming of the Caribbean Warm Pool are essential for re-establishing AMOC and northward heat transport, as observed for the last deglaciation \([77]\). At around \(3.285\) Ma, Site 999 is characterised by high SSTs and salinity, a return to biologically productive conditions, and increased carbonate preservation (high carbonate sand-fraction) (Figure 5F). This indicates a Caribbean Warm Pool sufficiently large and warm to re-invigorate the AMOC. The re-established northward heat transport and active NAC flowing along its modern pathway around \(3.285\) Ma is reflected by the rapid turnover within \(1-2\) kyr of the dinoflagellate cyst assemblages in the eastern North Atlantic Sites 610 and U1306 where \(O.\ centrocarpum\) becomes dominant again (Figure 3G, 3H). By then, the warm climates of the mPWP \([1]\) were established, with North Atlantic SSTs \(\sim 3^\circ\) C above present values (Figure 3C, 3D), a modern-like AMOC \([5]\) but with a reduced meridional sea-surface temperature gradient (Figure 4), and a Greenland ice sheet that was reduced to isolated mountain glaciers \([4]\). As such, the glaciation during MIS M2 appears responsible for its own demise.

Conclusions

Our study identifies links between CAS through-flow, NAC variability, high latitude sea-surface temperatures, and Northern Hemisphere glaciation during Late Pliocene MIS M2 (\(~ 3.30\) Ma). We provide a conceptual model based on palynological and geochemical records in the North Atlantic and Caribbean for glacial expansion and consequent deglaciation during an otherwise globally warmer world (Figure 6).

A long-term global cooling trend (reflected in SST, CO\(_2\), and ice volume records; Figure 1) preconditioned the Northern Hemisphere for glaciation during the early Late Pliocene. However, the ultimate tipping point for intense glaciation during MIS M2 was the through-flow of Pacific water via an open CAS into the Atlantic, ultimately resulting in a steep SST gradient in the North Atlantic and thermal isolation of the high latitudes. An open CAS as the trigger for Northern Hemisphere glaciation contrasts with the usually invoked CAS closure as either the cause, precondition, or delaying factor for the intensification of Northern Hemisphere glaciation which occurred 500,000 years later \([27,33,34]\). Recent modelling experiments indicate that the closure of the CAS actually had no effect on the Late Pliocene Greenland ice sheet, and demonstrate that declining atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations were the driving factor behind the intensification of Northern Hemisphere glaciation at \(\sim 2.75\) Ma \([28,71]\).

Figure 6. Conceptual model of glaciation and deglaciation of the Northern Hemisphere during MIS M2 in the otherwise globally warm early Late Pliocene. Numbers show sequence of events.
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Our records in fact demonstrate that the glacio-eustatic closure of the CAS during MIS M2 eventually re-established northward heat transport in the North Atlantic. Following the expansion of the Antarctic and Northern Hemisphere ice sheets (including Greenland, Iceland, Svalbard/Barents region and questionably the south of North America) to a volume seemingly larger than present, sea level fell to more than 10 m and possibly as much as 65 m below present (Figure 1B). This closed the CAS and halted the flow of Pacific water into the North Atlantic, allowing the Caribbean Warm Pool to accumulate. In time, this re-invigorated the Gulf Stream/North Atlantic Current system and provided northward heat transport, leading to high-latitude North Atlantic surface waters that were 3 °C warmer than present and consequent retreat of the Greenland ice sheet to mountainous areas in the east and southeast during the mPWP.

The transition from MIS M2 to the mPWP can be seen as the evolution of a world with comparable global temperatures to present and slightly larger ice sheets, to a world with global temperatures ~5 °C higher than today and glaciation strongly diminished and localised in the Northern Hemisphere. Although operating on a longer time scale, this climate transition can provide valuable insights into the present anthropogenically-forced climate transition towards a globally warmer planet, being comparable to projections for the end of this century. In view of this projected climate warming, our results from the Late Pliocene show that high-latitude North Atlantic surface circulation and SSTs are a crucial factor in the expansion and contraction of Northern Hemisphere ice sheets.

Supporting Information

Figure S1  Age model for DSDP Hole 610A based on the correlation of oxygen isotope records from the studied intervals with the LR04 benthic oxygen isotope global stack [10]. Left panel: core-sections, polarity subchrons, including uncertainty interval for the exact position of each reversal of the Mammoth Subchron, and benthic isotope record against depth (mbsf). Middle panel: correlation of the benthic record (thin red line, raw data; thick red line, 4-point running mean) to the LR04 global stack of benthic isotope records [10] plotted against time. Grey shading represents the marine isotope stage boundaries from [10]: raw data; thick red line, 4-point running mean) to the LR04 global stack. Note: Hole 610A shows a coring gap between Cores 610A-17H and 610A-16H, and sediment disturbance in the upper 25 cm of Section 610A-18H. Right panel and inset give the tie points used (listed in inset). Right panel: sedimentation rate based on our age model. Inset gives the tie points used, and correlation values of the benthic record running mean and raw data with the LR04 global stack. Note: Hole 610A shows a coring gap between Cores 610A-17H and 610A-16H, and sediment disturbance in the upper 25 cm of Section 610A-16H.

Figure S2  Age model for IODP Site U1308 based on the correlation of oxygen isotope records from the studied intervals with the LR04 benthic oxygen isotope global stack [10]. Left, middle and right panel and inset as for Figure S1.

Figure S3  Age model for IODP Site U1313 based on the correlation of oxygen isotope records from the studied intervals with the LR04 benthic oxygen isotope global stack [10]. Left, middle and right panel and inset as for Figure S1.

Figure S4  Age model for DSDP Hole 603 based on the correlation of oxygen isotope records from the studied intervals and paleomagnetic reversals with the LR04 benthic oxygen isotope global stack [10]. Left, middle and right panel and inset as for Figure S1.

Figure S5  Shown on the left are the benthic δ18O global LR04 stack [10] compared to the benthic δ18O record of IODP Site 1241 [69]. On the right, the LR04 global stack is compared to the old [51] and new (this study) benthic δ18O curve of ODP Site 999. The latter is a fine-tuning of the [51] record to the LR04 stack.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: SDS JG BDAN. Performed the experiments: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH MF. Analyzed the data: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH KF. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH SL MF. Wrote the paper: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH SL MF. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH SL MF. Performed the experiments: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH MF. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH SL MF. Wrote the paper: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH SL MF. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH SL MF. Wrote the paper: SDS JG BDAN CVR JH SL MF.

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