

# Speleothems of South American and Asian Monsoons Influenced by a Green Sahara

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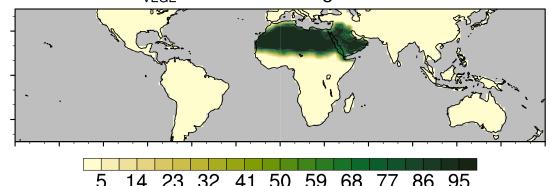




### Mid-Holocene (6 ka)

- Warmer than preindustrial
- More NH summer insolation than preindustrial
- Green Sahara

'MH<sub>VEGF</sub> - PI' Percent Vegetation Cover



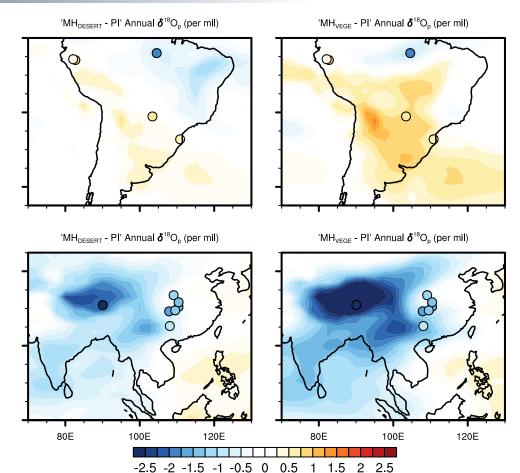
### **Experiment Design**

- iCESM1.2 (Brady et al., 2019)
- 3 simulations
  - Preindustrial control (PI)
  - 6-ka GHGs and orbital (MH<sub>DESERT</sub>)
  - 6-ka + "Green Sahara" (MH<sub>VEGE</sub>)

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### δ<sup>18</sup>O of precip responses

- Isotopic response with 6-ka GHGs (MH<sub>DESERT</sub>) and orbit produces little change in monsoon regions
- Addition of a Green Sahara (MH<sub>VEGE</sub>) amplifies the signals, in better agreement with speleothem records

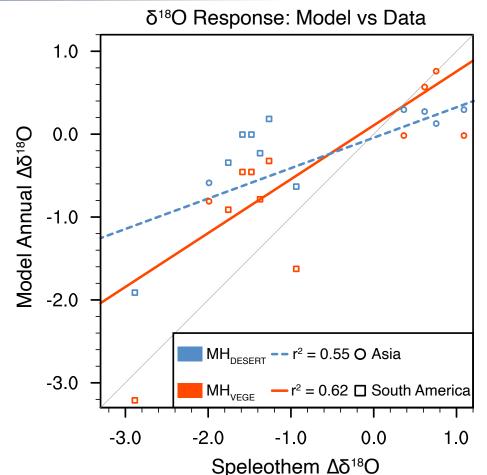






# Model-Proxy comparison

- Improved comparison at almost every location
- Both  $\delta^{18}$ O and annual temperature work to improve comparison

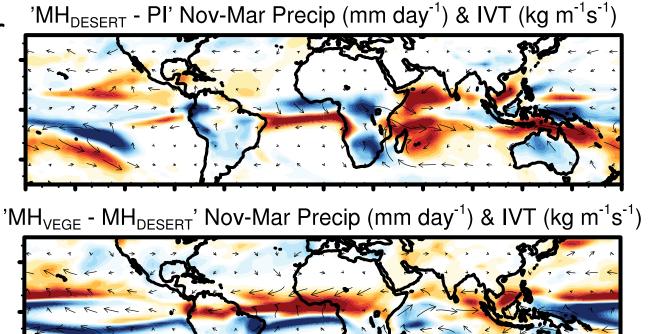


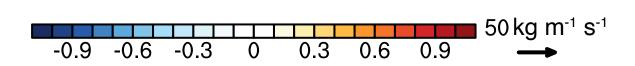




## Austral Summer Precipitation

- A Green Sahara shifts the Atlantic ITCZ northward
- Less efficient precipitation in Brazil drives  $\delta^{18}O$  enrichment with a Green Sahara

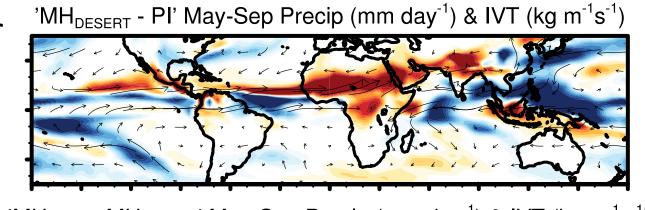


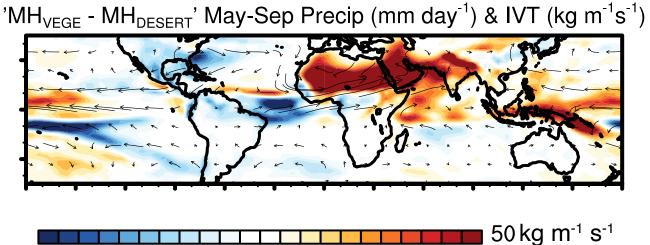




# Boreal Summer Precipitation

- 6-ka orbit leads to more NH summer insolation, which drives the ITCZ north
- Intensified Asian monsoon sources more distant moisture, driving  $\delta^{18}$ O depletion







### Thank you!

- If you have questions, please contact me.
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### Annual Temperature

- Lower GHG
  concentration at 6 ka results in
  cooling
- Inclusion of a Green Sahara results in warming
  - Helps explain model-proxy disagreement

