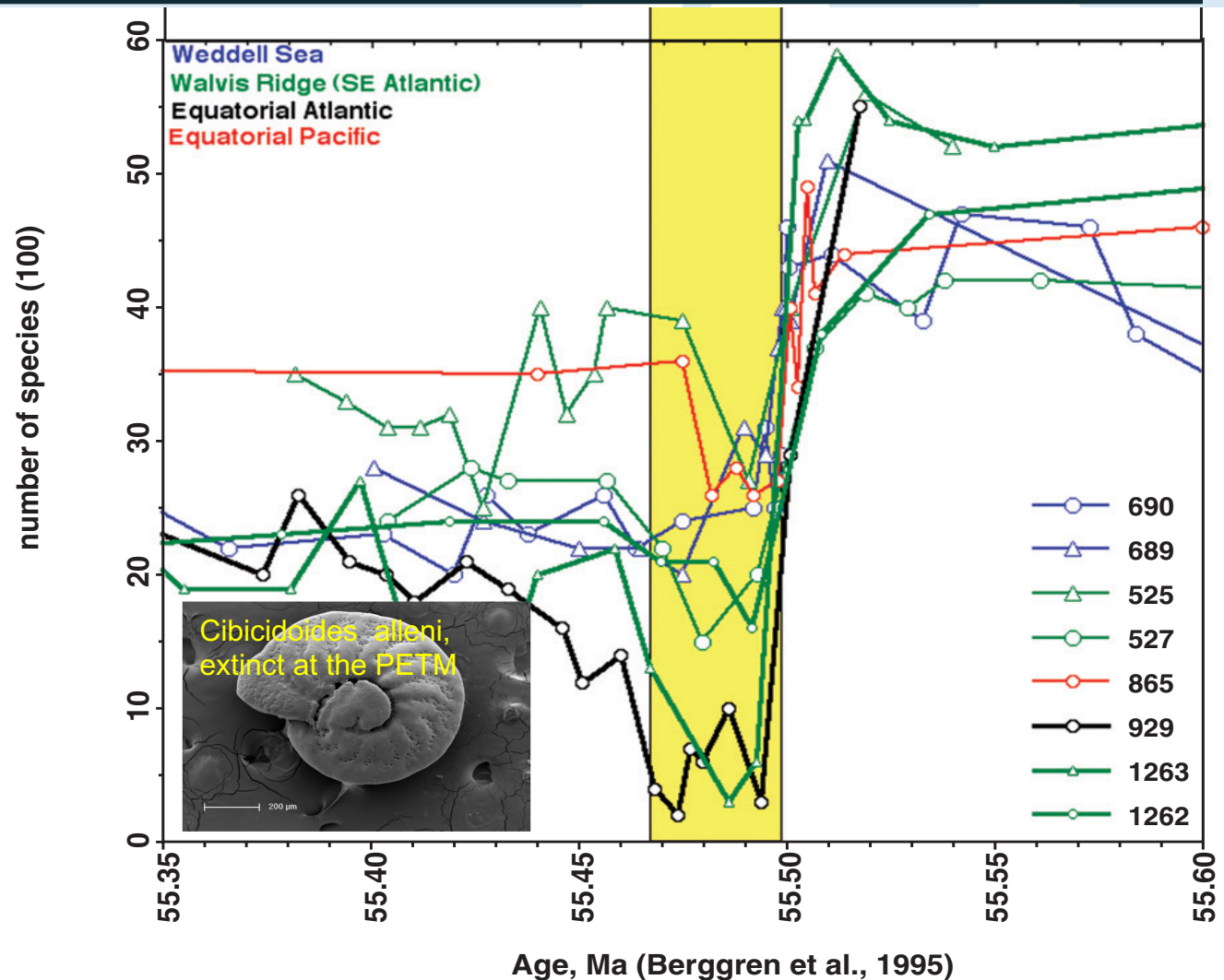


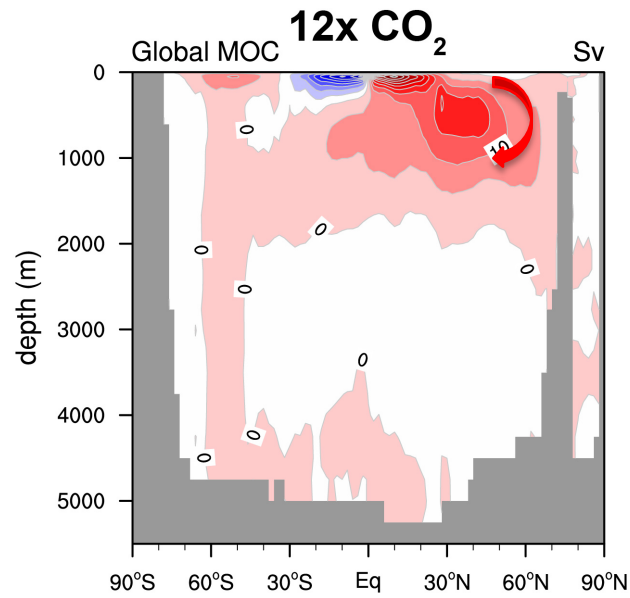
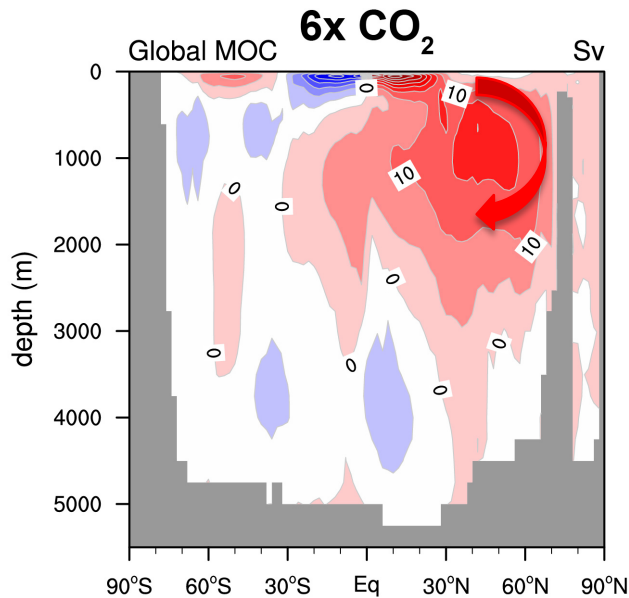
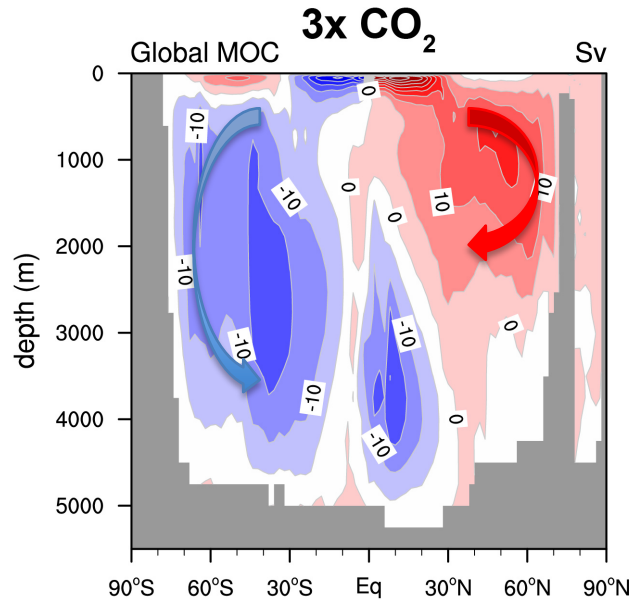
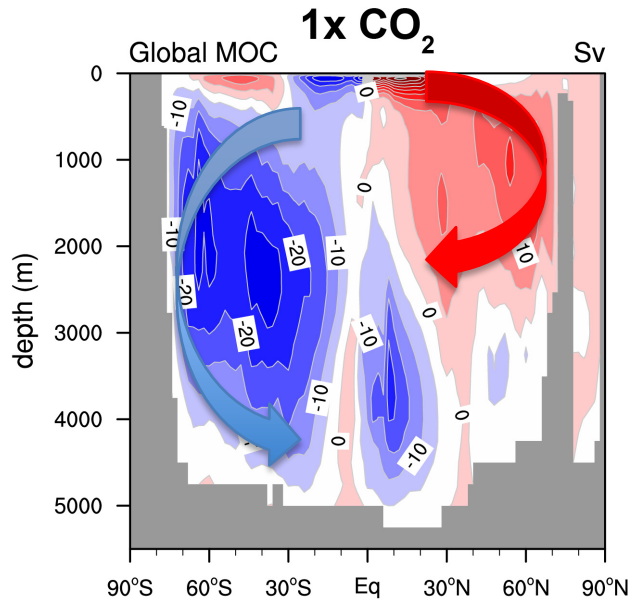
# COLLAPSE OF THE DEEP-SEA CIRCULATION DURING THE PETM WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THE EXTINCTION OF BENTHIC FORAMINIFERA

Arne M.E. Winguth<sup>1</sup>  
 James Breen<sup>1</sup>  
 Mikaela Brown<sup>1</sup>  
 Liz Griffith<sup>2</sup>  
 Celli Hull<sup>3</sup>  
 Jeff Kiehl<sup>4</sup>  
 Mathew Rothstein<sup>4,5</sup>  
 Christine Shields<sup>5</sup>  
 Ellen Thomas<sup>3,6</sup>  
 Jiayi Wang<sup>1</sup>  
 Cornelia Winguth<sup>1</sup>

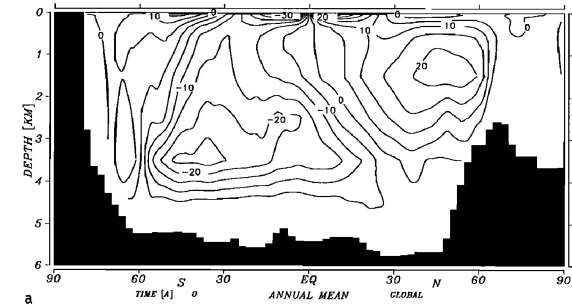
Univ. of Texas at Arlington  
<sup>2</sup>Ohio State University  
<sup>3</sup>Yale University  
<sup>4</sup>UC Santa Cruz  
<sup>5</sup>NCAR  
<sup>6</sup>Wesleyan University



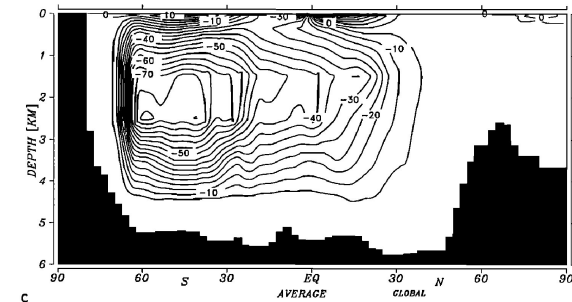
# PETM Global Meridional Overturning Circulation



Open Drake Passage & Closed CAS



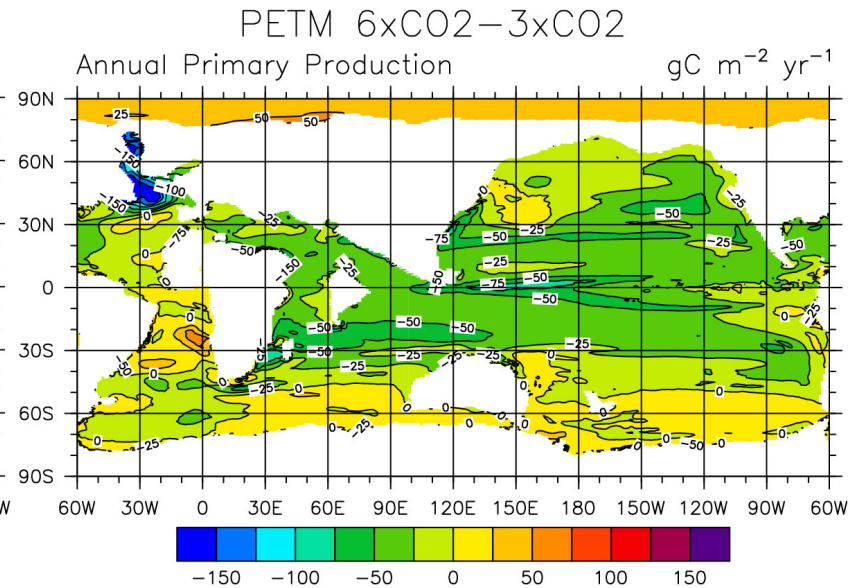
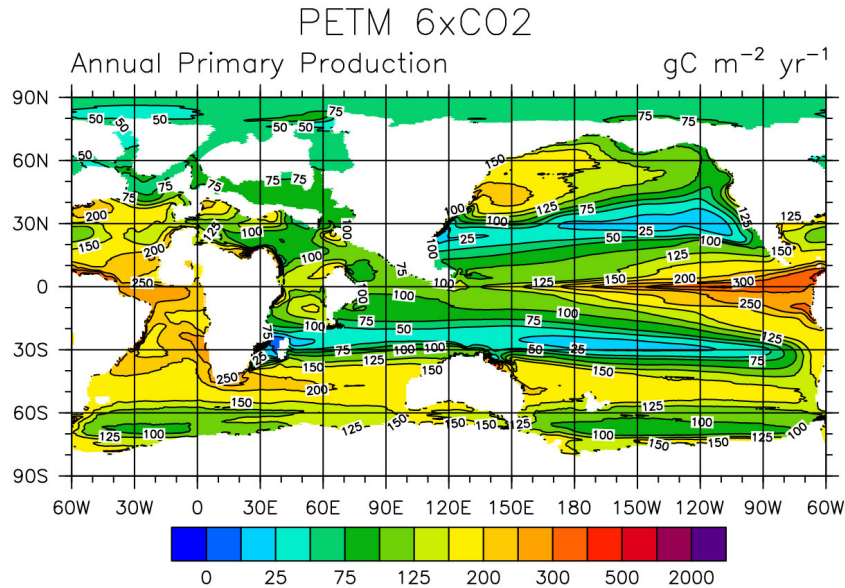
Closed Drake Passage & Open CAS



Mikolajewicz and Maier-Reimer,  
Paleoceanography (1993)

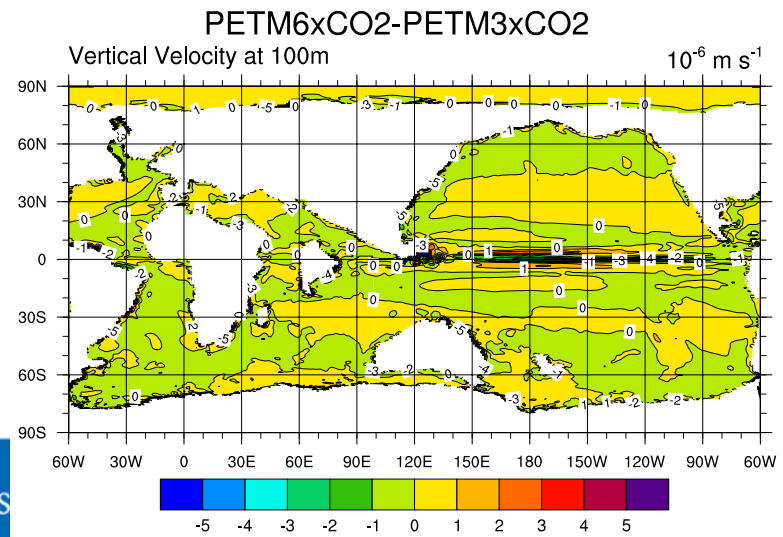
# Change in Primary Production

Primary production in the 6xCO<sub>2</sub> Scenario is ~15% lower compared to the 3xCO<sub>2</sub> Scenario



Reduction of PP could have been caused by:

- Reduced upwelling
- Decreased overturning
- Associated decline in nutrient supply
- Ecosystem dynamics

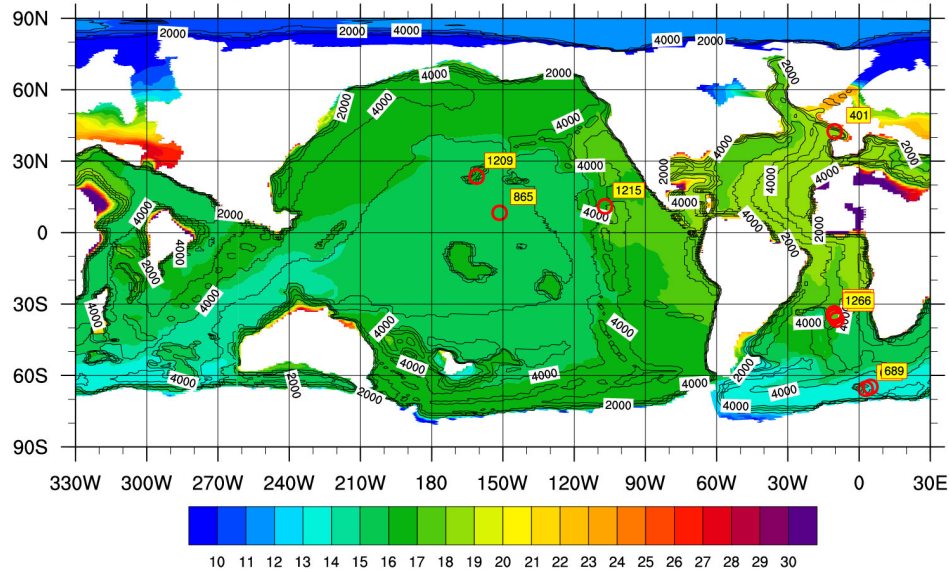


# Warming and Deoxygenation

## 6xCO<sub>2</sub> PETM

Bottom Temperature/ Depth

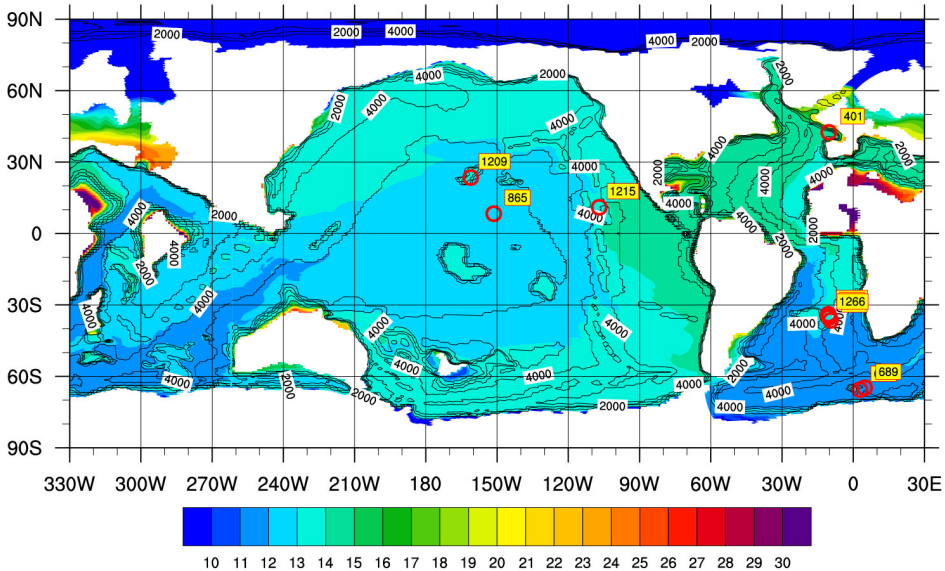
°C/ m



## 3xCO<sub>2</sub> PETM

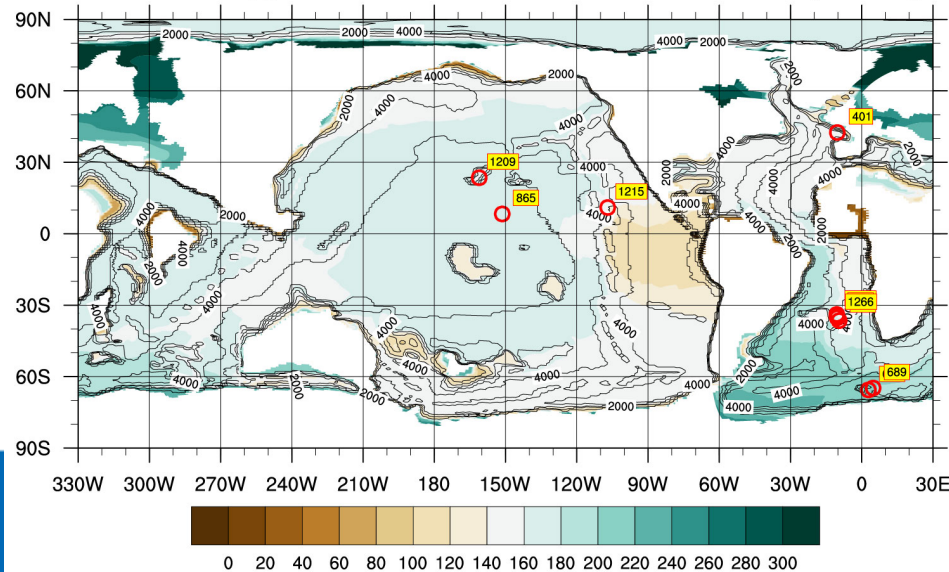
Bottom Temperature/ Depth

°C/ m



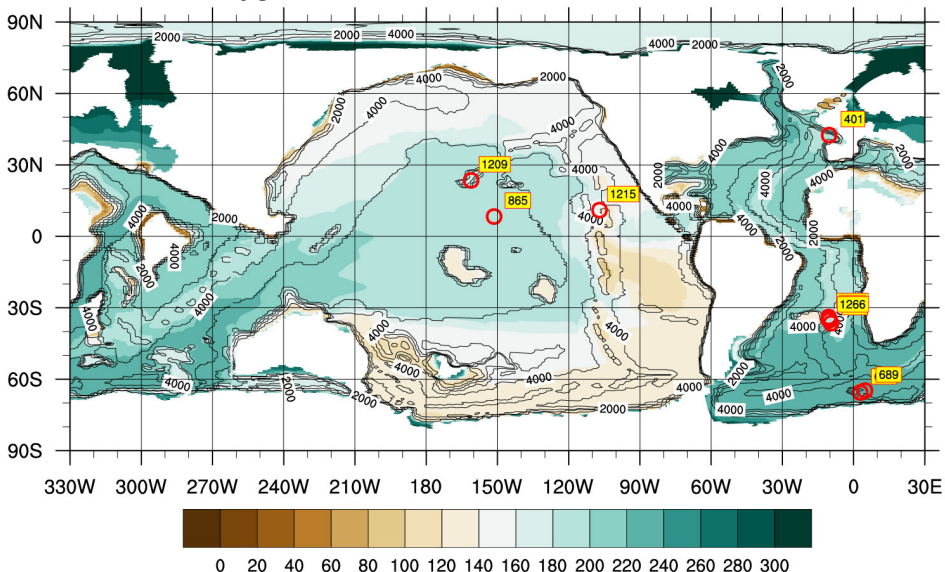
Dissolved Oxygen

[μmol/kg]



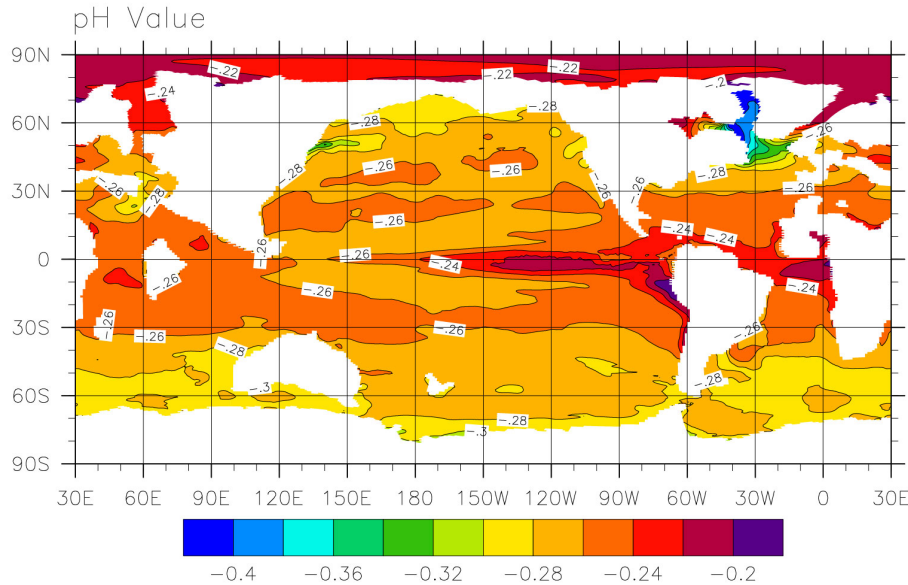
Dissolved Oxygen

[μmol/kg]

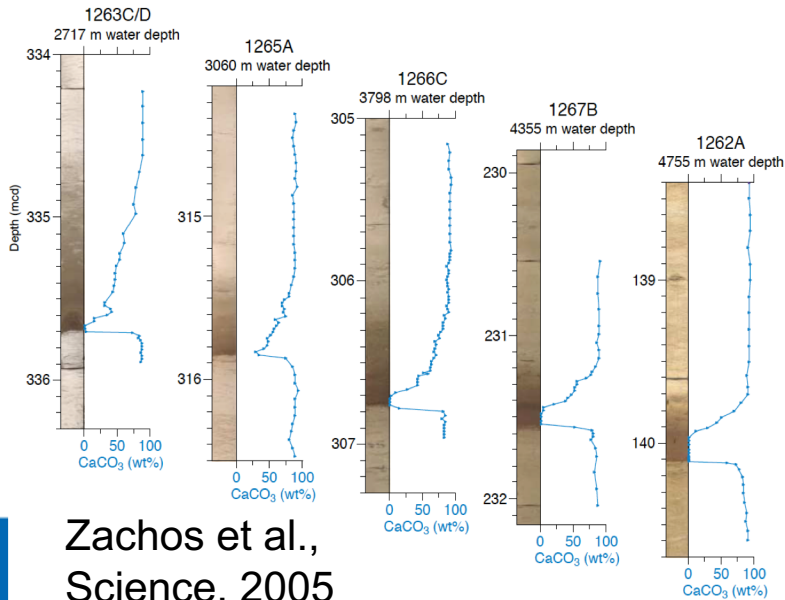
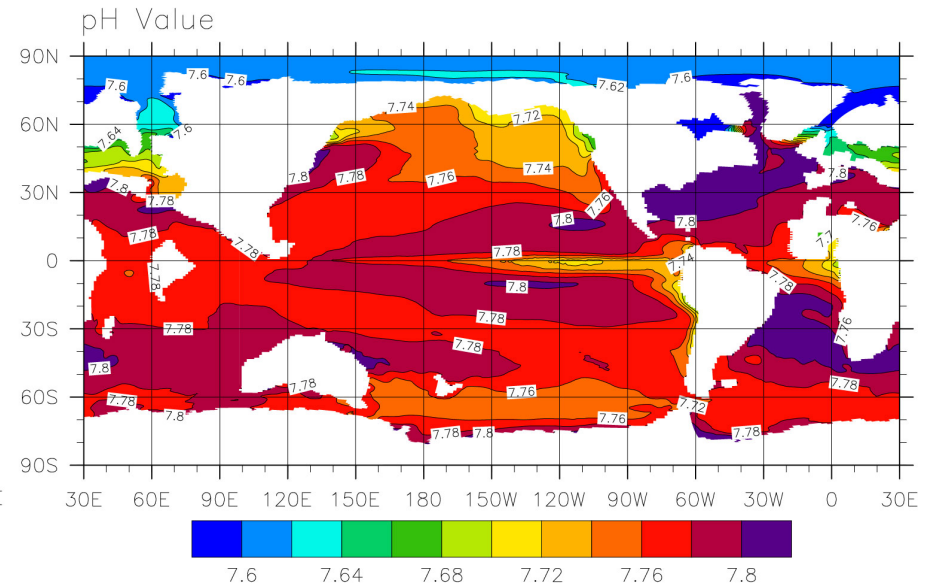


# Evidence for Increase in Ocean Acidification

PETM 6CO<sub>2</sub>-3XC0<sub>2</sub>



PETM 3XC0<sub>2</sub>



Zachos et al.,  
Science, 2005

TEXAS

