

## Holocene North Atlantic mid-depth gyre dynamics revisited

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The North Atlantic Ocean upper to mid-depth circulation plays a major role in the climate via the Meridional Overturning circulation (AMOC). The eastward extension and strength of the subpolar gyre (SPG) are determining components of temperature/salinity forming the upper limb of the AMOC. Moreover, the northward propagation of Mediterranean outflow waters and subtropical waters along the west European slope current could be a significant players in the North Atlantic salinity budget.

In 2010, Colin *et al.* [1] demonstrated the Holocene dynamic of the competing subpolar and subtropical gyres via  $\epsilon\text{Nd}$  measurements of cold-water corals (CWC) from Rockall Bank, because of the contrasted signature of water masses originating from the SPG ( $\approx -15$ ) and the subtropics ( $\approx -10$ ). Here, we revisit Rockall Bank and present further evidence on the Holocene water mass competition providing further tracer results ( $\epsilon\text{Nd}$ , Li/Mg temperatures, and  $^{14}\text{C}$ ) recorded in CWC. The middle Holocene, from 7 to 5 ka, is marked by a major change in mid-depth circulation toward a stronger influence of subtropical water. The first step of this transition occurred rapidly, around 7 ka and is possibly linked with the onset of deep-water formation in the Labrador Sea. Then, we confirm previous results but demonstrate high-frequency variability of  $\epsilon\text{Nd}$ . During the last 5 ka, the Rockall trough was invaded at intervals by subpolar water involving on first order stronger SPG eastward circulation. Finally, while the water mass sensitive tracer  $\epsilon\text{Nd}$  reveals short but large amplitude variations, the corals Li/Mg indicate fairly constant thermocline temperatures over the Holocene of average  $8^\circ\text{C}$ , identical to the present day value. This contrasts observations from the Iceland basin thermocline water [2], and suggests a salinity like behavior of  $\epsilon\text{Nd}$  within Rockall Trough.

[1] Colin, Frank, Copard & Douville (2010), *Quat.Sci.Rev.* **29**, 2509-2517. [2] Thornalley, Elderfield & McCave1 (2009), *Nature* **457**, 711-714.