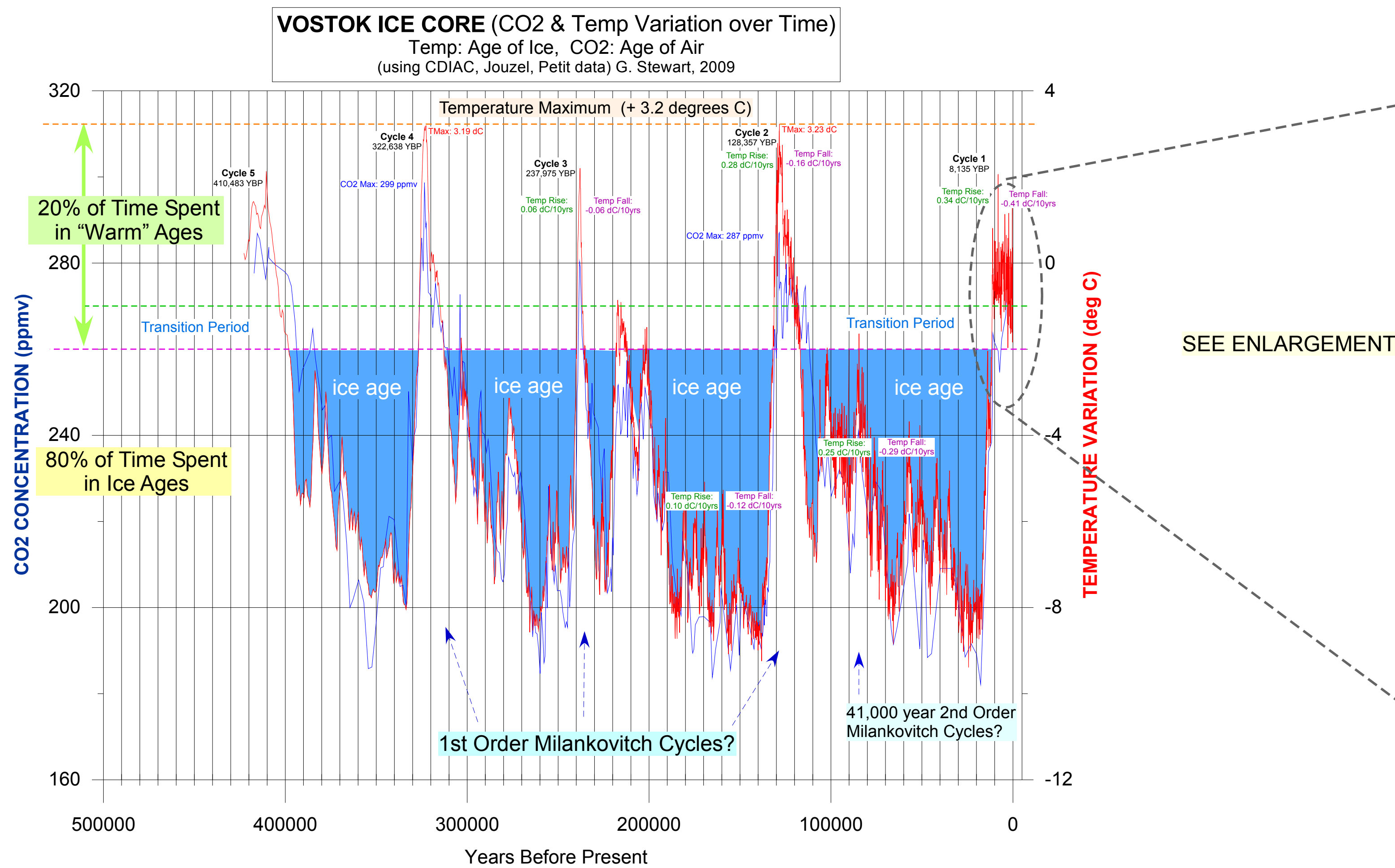


# VOSTOK ICE CORE OBSERVATIONS

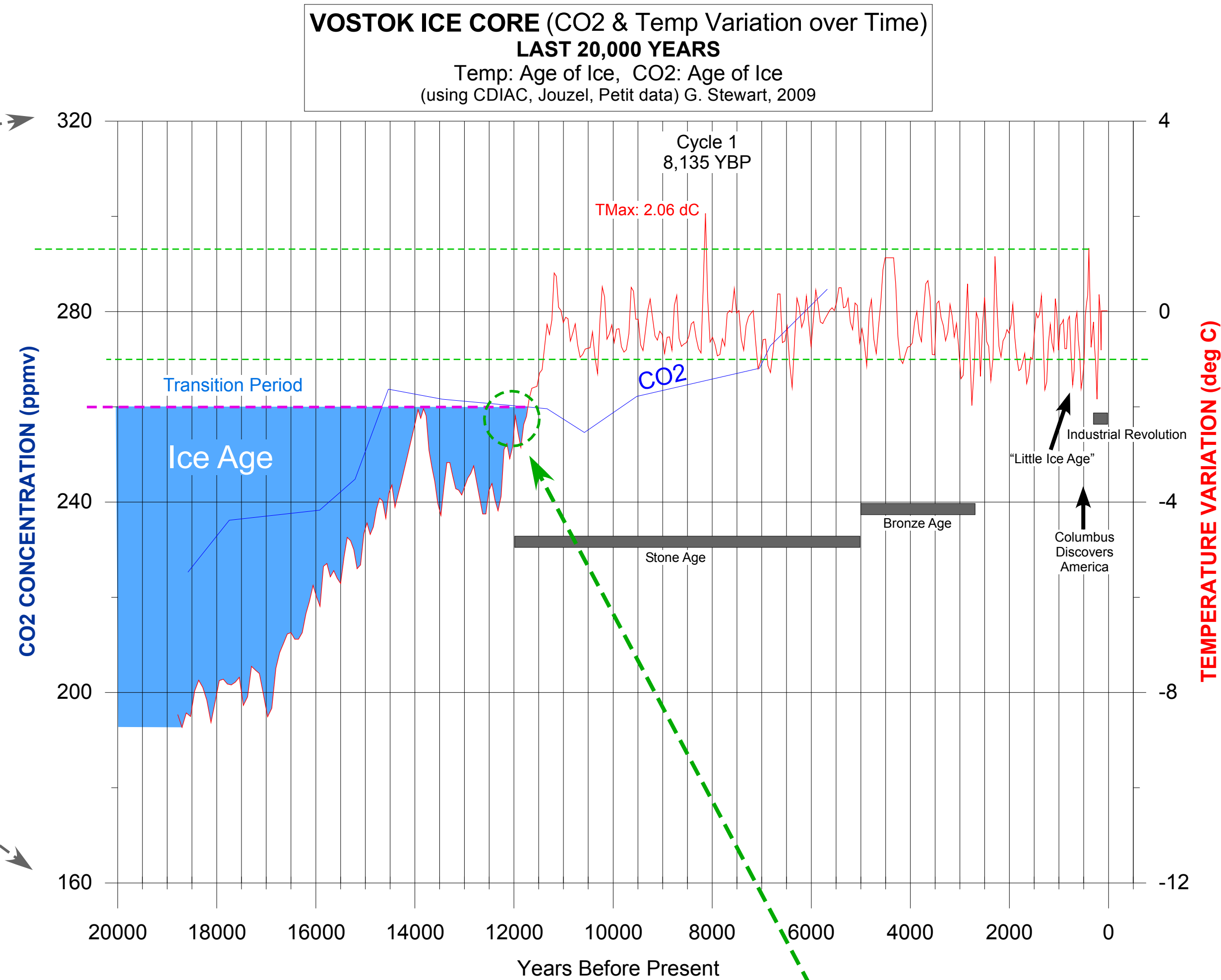
## 1. Last 400,000 Years



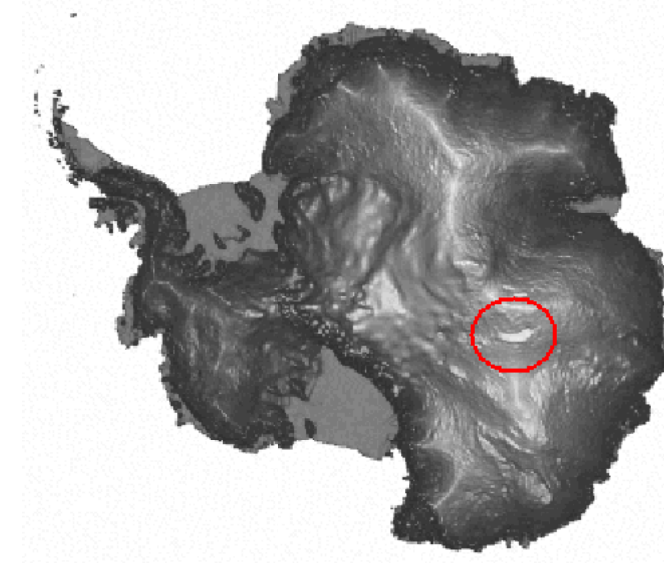
### OBSERVATIONS:

1. Temperature either rises or falls. Those are your only two choices. It never remains flat;
2. Temperature maximum for prior cycles were approximately 2 to 3 degrees Celsius higher than today;
3. Temperature curve is asymmetric, with rapid temperature rise out of the ice ages;
4. At the onset of temperature fall, temperature declines at the same rate as the related temperature rise;
5. The rate of temperature rise (calculated from these data) often exceeds the measured rate of rise from years 1980 to 2000;
6. Assuming the five temperature maximums are related to the 1st Order 100,000 year Milankovitch cycles, CO<sub>2</sub> had little effect in maintaining the high temperatures. As seen in Cycle 4, even though CO<sub>2</sub> levels were at maximum 299 ppmv CO<sub>2</sub>, temperature did not continue to increase, but actually made a abrupt reversal. Therefore it appears that the mechanical temperature rise & fall associated with 1st order Milankovitch cycles appear to overwhelm any warming effect associated with CO<sub>2</sub>, for CO<sub>2</sub> levels below 299 ppmv;
7. A 3 degree C rise in temperature either did not release significant methane from gas hydrates, or if released, this methane appears to have had little effect on maintaining temperature maximum.
8. Temperature sampling frequency begins at less than 20 year intervals but exceeds over 600 year intervals at the bottom of the core.

## 2. Last 20,000 Years

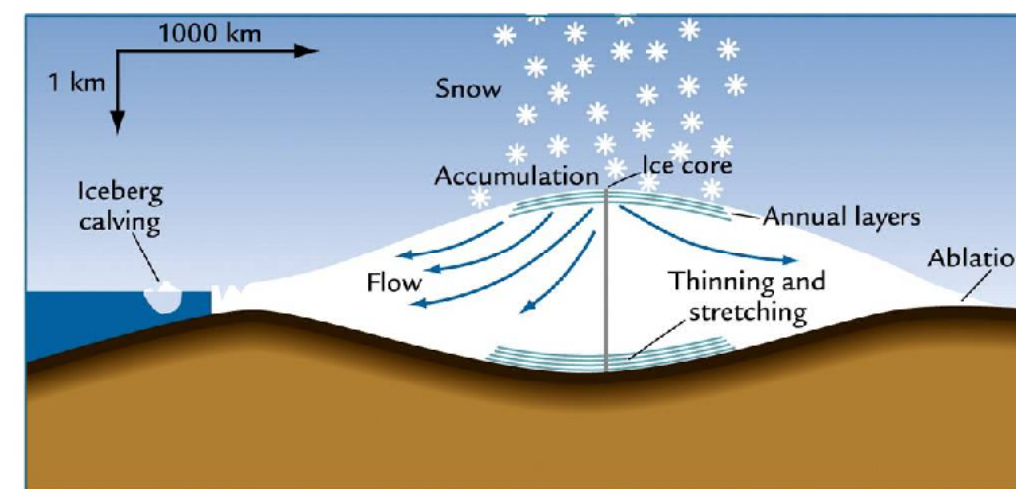


### LOCATION MAP

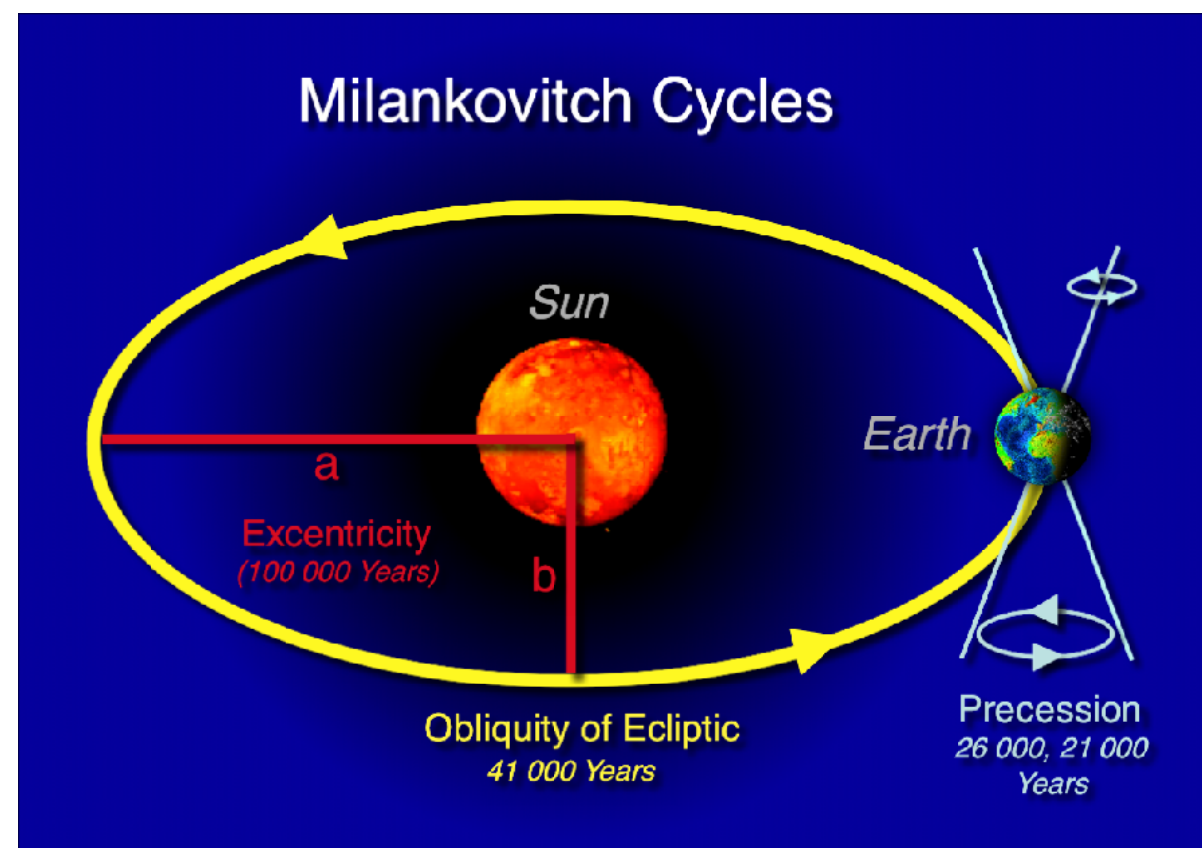


Antarctica with Lake Vostok Circled

[http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange1/current/labs/Lab9\\_ClimatePolicy/Vostok.htm](http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange1/current/labs/Lab9_ClimatePolicy/Vostok.htm)



Schematic Diagram Showing Ice Movement



Please cite the following work when using these data::  
Jouzel, J., C. Lorius, J.R. Petit, C. Genthon, N.I. Barkov, V.M. Kotlyakov, and V.M. Petrov. 1987. Vostok ice core: a continuous isotopic temperature record over the last climatic cycle (160,000 years). *Nature* 329:403-8.

Jouzel, J., N.I. Barkov, J.M. Barnola, M. Bender, J. Chappellaz, C. Genthon, V.M. Kotlyakov, V. Lipenkov, C. Lorius, J.R. Petit, D. Raynaud, G. Rasetsky, C. Ritz, T. Sowers, M. Steiner, F. You, and P. Yeu. 1993. Extending the Vostok ice core record of paleotemperature to the penultimate glacial period. *Nature* 364:407-12.

Jouzel, J., C. Waelbroeck, B. Malaize, M. Bender, J.R. Petit, M. Steiner, N.I. Barkov, J.M. Barnola, T. King, V.M. Kotlyakov, V. Lipenkov, C. Lorius, D. Raynaud, C. Ritz, and T. Sowers. 1996. Climatic interpretation of the recently extended Vostok ice records. *Climate Dynamics* 12:513-521.

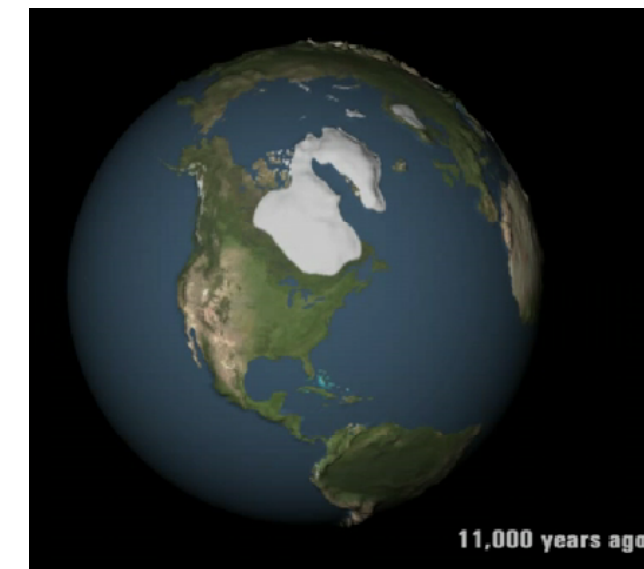
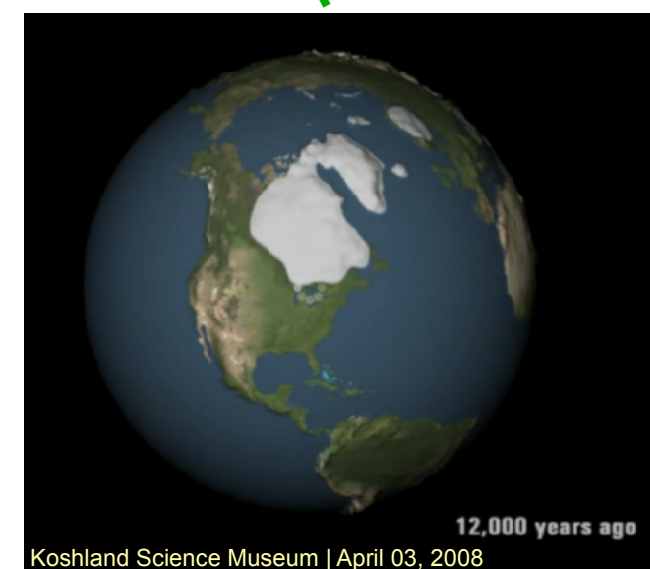
Petit, J.R., J. Jouzel, D. Raynaud, N.I. Barkov, J.-M. Barnola, I. Basile, M. Bender, J. Chappellaz, M. Davis, G. Delmotte, V.M. Kotlyakov, M. Legrand, V.Y. Lipenkov, C. Lorius, L. Pappas, C. Ritz, E. Salameh, and M. Steiner. 1999. Climate and atmospheric history of the past 420,000 years from the Vostok ice core, Antarctica. *Nature* 399:429-436.

Stewart, G.C., 2009 Denver Climate Group, Unpublished

[ftp://cdiac.ornl.gov/pub/trends/co2/vostok\\_icecore.co2](ftp://cdiac.ornl.gov/pub/trends/co2/vostok_icecore.co2)

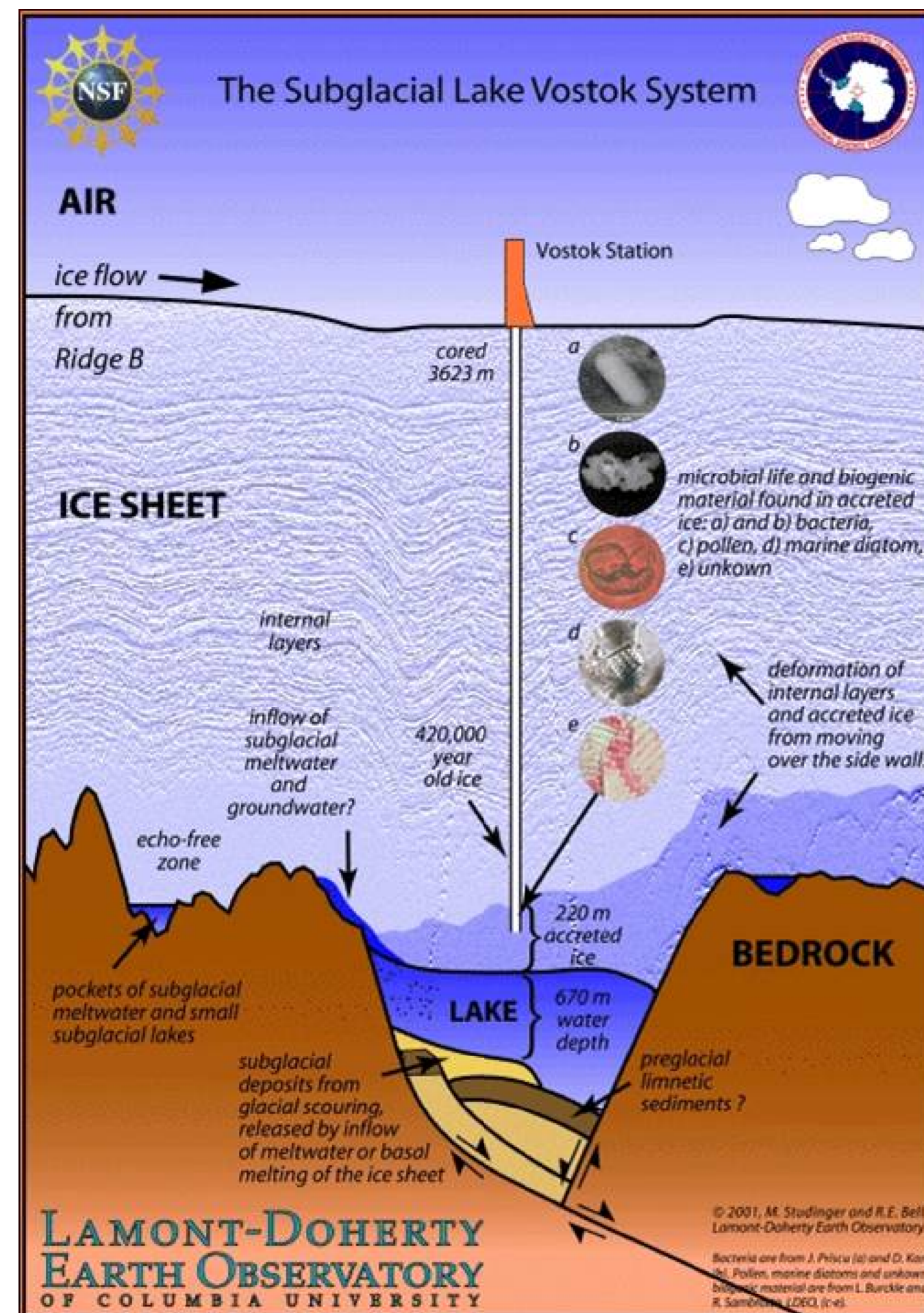
### DATING CORES

Shallow cores, or the upper parts of cores in high-accumulation areas, can be dated exactly by counting individual layers, each representing a year. Deeper into the core the layers thin out due to ice flow and eventually individual years cannot be distinguished. It may be possible to identify events - atom bomb test radioisotope layers in the upper levels; ash layers corresponding to known volcanic eruptions. Lower down the ages are reconstructed by modelling accumulation rate variations and ice flow.



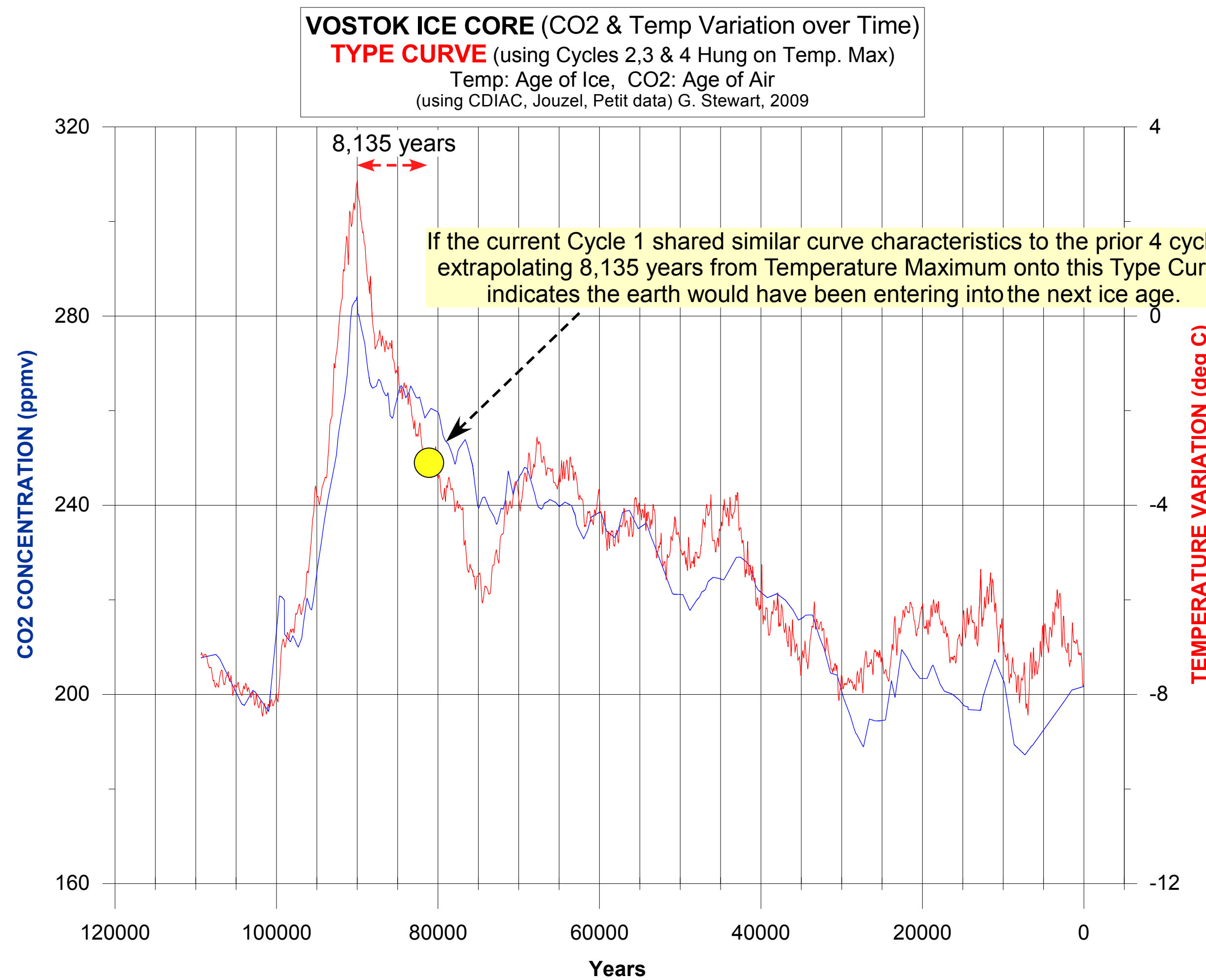
At 12,000 YBP, 2/3rds of Canada was covered with ice.

<http://www.youtube.com/user/KoshlandSciMuseum#tab=2/0cVPRbzg7w>



Vostok team photo with unprocessed ice cores.

## 3. Type Curve



The Type Curve is the average temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> calculated from Cycles 2, 3 and 4. The Vostok data was resampled on even 10 year increments, then summed together by hanging each Cycle on its Temperature Maxima point.