

Ventilation change in the southwestern Okhotsk Sea during the last deglaciation

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We present ventilation change in the southwestern Okhotsk Sea during the last deglaciation based on coexisting planktonic and benthic foraminiferal radiocarbon measurements of MR06-04 PC04B core (water depth: 1225 m; core length: 18.79 m). PC04B core was obtained from off Hokkaido in the southwestern Okhotsk Sea during the MR06-04 Leg 1 cruise of R/V Mirai, August 2006. The location of the core site is almost same as the IMAGES MD01-2412 core site. An estimated bottom age is ca. 30 ka. Reconstructed ventilation ages by the projection age method (Adkins and Boyle, 1997) show relatively large ventilation age (1500 yrs) during the Bolling-Allerod (BA) interval. The age in the Okhotsk Sea is younger than that in the northwestern North Pacific (2000 yrs; Ahagon et al., 2003), reflecting its location, i.e., present source region of the North Pacific Intermediate Water (NPIW).