



Variable intensity of teleconnections during the late Holocene in subtropical North America from an isotopic study of speleothem from Florida

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[1] The persistence and influence of both tropical and extra-tropical teleconnections on the hydrology of subtropical North America are little understood. Major atmospheric-oceanic controls on the isotopic composition of the precipitation reconstructed from a 1,000 year old stalagmite are the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO). These teleconnections create decadal- to centennial-scale changes in the seasonal distribution of precipitation. An increase in the winter proportion of annual precipitation coincides with negative phase NAO conditions and a positive phase PDO. However, the PDO's influence appears to be weakened when it is out of phase with the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The NAO exerts the greater decadal influence on this regions climate than the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), suggesting a greater significance of high latitude controls on subtropical North America. **Citation:** van Beynen, P. E., Y. Asmerom, V. Polyak, L. Soto, and J. S. Polk (2007), Variable intensity of teleconnections during the late Holocene in subtropical North America from an isotopic study of speleothem from Florida, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 34, L18703, doi:10.1029/2007GL031046.

1. Introduction

[2] Connections between the high latitude and tropical climate change must pass through the subtropical latitudes. In the modern climate regime there is a strong linkage between short-term (sub-annual to decadal) subtropical North American climate and tropical (ENSO) and extra-tropical (NAO or PDO) climate modulators [Enfield *et al.*, 2001; Hardy and Henderson, 2003; Hagemeyer, 2006].

[3] While strong connections exist between the Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans (PDO, NAO and ENSO) and the modern subtropical climate of North America [Hagemeyer, 2006], their direct influence has been shown for only the last 50 years. The persistence of this climate linkage and controls on long-term climate variability of sub-tropical North American climate are not well understood due to the lack of proxies with high resolution absolute chronology. Speleothem calcite can record changes in precipitation,

reflected in variations in oxygen isotopes [Burns *et al.*, 2002; Fleitmann *et al.*, 2003; Lachniet *et al.*, 2004; Polyak *et al.*, 2004]. Moreover, the material can be precisely dated using uranium-series disequilibrium [Li *et al.*, 1989; Dorale *et al.*, 1992]. Here we present precipitation proxy data for the past 1000 years based on the changes in oxygen isotope composition of Floridian speleothem calcite.

2. Interpretation of Isotopic Record

[4] An actively depositing stalagmite was collected from Briars Cave near the town of Ocala in central Florida. Uranium series disequilibrium dating using inductive coupled plasma mass spectrometry (²³⁴U-²³⁰Th) created the chronology for the oxygen isotopes data (Table S1¹). Nine calcite samples (90–150 mg) were extracted for this chronology. Errors associated with dates (reported as 2σ) very small ranging between 29–57 years and none overlap in time. All the dates were in chronological order (Figure 1a), with the exception of the age at 1284 yr BP (BP is before present, i.e. 0 yr BP is calendar yr 2007). This one erroneous age (1284 ± 57 yr BP) has an anomalously high U-series age probably due to increased initial ²³⁰Th from water inclusions, which are seen in petrographic study of sample (see auxiliary materials for more petrographic information on the speleothem). A sixth-order polynomial equation (r² = 0.99) was used to create the age model (Figure 1a) for the speleothem oxygen isotopic values (Figure 1b).

[5] The two major possible contributors to the δ¹⁸O signal in the Briars speleothem are temperature dependence of the water-calcite isotope fractionation and the isotopic composition of the seepage (rainfall) water. The range of the δ¹⁸O values is approximately 1.5‰ (Figure 1b) which would require temperature change of >6°C during deposition, far beyond any value found in the literature for this time interval or locale. A more viable explanation is changes in the isotopic composition of precipitation, with clear seasonal differences of ~0.9‰ between summer (enriched in ¹⁸O, mean value of -2.39‰) and winter (depleted in ¹⁸O, mean value of -3.28‰) rainfall as shown in a recent study for central Florida [Sacks, 2002; K. Pace-Graczyk, unpublished data, 2007]. Such seasonal differences of δ¹⁸O values of precipitation are produced due to variable seasonal convection. Large summer thunderstorms experience enhanced convection, leading to rain

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¹Auxiliary material data sets are available at ftp://ftp.agu.org/apend/gl/2007gl031046. Other auxiliary material files are in the HTML.

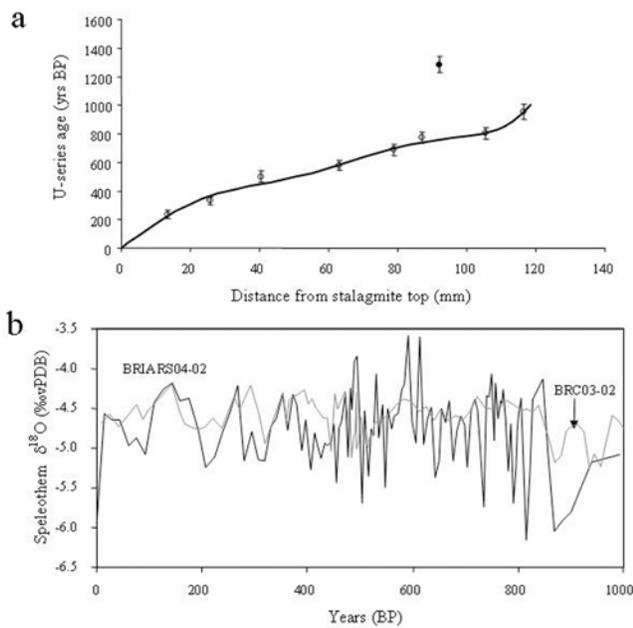


Figure 1. (a) U-series age model for the stalagmite from Briars Cave (BRIARS04-02 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$), FL, and (b) Comparison between BRIARS04-02 and BRC03-02 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records.

forming at lower temperatures, resulting in depletion of ^{18}O in the precipitation. Conversely, reduced convection during winter frontal systems produces precipitation more enriched in ^{18}O . Changes in the seasonal distribution of precipitation would affect the isotopic composition of seepage waters percolating to the cave. This shift would be recorded in the speleothem $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values because the isotopic composition of cave dripwaters in this region reflect the average annual isotopic composition of the precipitation above the cave (Pace-Graczyk, unpublished data, 2007).

[6] For speleothems to record the isotopic signal of rainfall requires several conditions to be fulfilled: 1) rapid flow rates of percolation waters; and 2) equilibrium deposition of the speleothem with its ambient waters. The first condition has been shown to exist for the Briar's Cave [Florea, 2006] where cave drips responded within two months to surface recharge events. Such rapid flow-through times suggest little mixing occurs to the precipitation isotopes upon passage through the bedrock. Sandy soils of the Candler Series above the cave promote very rapid soil infiltration [Thomas *et al.*, 1979] thereby reducing fractionation of percolation waters by evaporation at the surface. Very similar isotopic composition between rainfall and groundwater for the region also indicates rapid infiltration and little fractionation caused by evapotranspiration [Katz, 1998].

[7] The second condition of isotopic equilibrium of calcite deposition, necessary for meaningful interpretation of speleothem isotopes, can be tested by collecting calcite along two growth layers and analyzing their $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ composition [Hendy, 1971]. Isotopic disequilibria would require 1) enrichment in the ^{18}O with distance from the apex of the calcite layer; and 2) $>0.8\text{‰}$ variation in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ along the growth layer [Gascoyne, 1992; Lauritzen and Onac, 1999]. Neither condition occurs for Briars04-02

(Figure S1) and isotopic equilibrium of calcite deposition can be assumed. A second test for equilibrium deposition is whether two speleothems from different caves in the same region possess the same isotopic signal. BRC03-02 (Brown Rat Cave 50 km south of Briars Cave) does indeed have a very similar isotopic curve, suggesting BRIARS04-02 meets all the necessary criteria (Figure 1b). It should be noted that BRC03-02's isotopic values do not have the range of BRIARS04-02 because of mixing of seepage waters which results in dampening of the isotopic signal of the precipitation.

3. Causes of Seasonal Shifts in Precipitation in Florida

[8] Shifts in the seasonal distribution of precipitation in Florida are a result of changing phases in the NAO, ENSO and PDO. These three influences have their most profound effect in the winter season, whereby a negative NAO, positive PDO and El Niño conditions enhance winter precipitation amounts [Hagemeyer, 2006]. To determine if these relationships are occurring at Briars Cave, the winter proportion of total precipitation (%) was compared to proxies for the NAO [Cook *et al.*, 2002], ENSO (Niño3 region reconstruction) [D'Arrigo *et al.*, 2005] and the PDO [MacDonald and Case, 2005]. Proxies were used for these comparisons so as to keep the same representations of NAO, ENSO and PDO for the later speleothem $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data comparisons. Precipitation data from Ocala, Florida, was used as this is the closest weather station to Briars Cave.

[9] A negative NAO appears to correspond with an increase in the winter proportion of precipitation (Figure 2a). Only during the last 20 years has this relationship shown any signs of deviation. Niño3 also matches the changes in seasonal precipitation, although surprisingly La Niña conditions correspond to relatively more winter rainfall (Figure 2b). This somewhat contradicts the assertion that El Niño conditions produce more winter precipitation [Hagemeyer, 2006]. However, the same author did find that the strongest La Niña of the last 50 years coincided with actual rainfall 75% greater than what was predicted. Additionally, Hagemeyer [2006] did not recognize the seasonal differences in precipitation for different regions of Florida. Briars Cave sits close to a transitional boundary between a winter wet season of Florida's panhandle and a summer wet season for the lower half of the peninsula.

[10] The PDO shows correspondence with winter precipitation not on a yearly basis but through its decadal influence whereby the winter proportion of total precipitation matches the 60 year oscillation of the PDO (Figure 2c). There is a noticeable decrease in the winter's contribution to total annual precipitation during the period of 1945–1970, which matches the PDO cool phase.

4. Seasonal Shifts as Recorded in the Speleothem

[11] From the above discussion it is clear that there are seasonal changes in the distribution of precipitation in central Florida which are driven by the phase changes in the North Atlantic (NAO) and Pacific Oceans (PDO and ENSO). Additionally, as the isotopic composition of cave dripwaters reflects that of the annual average precipitation

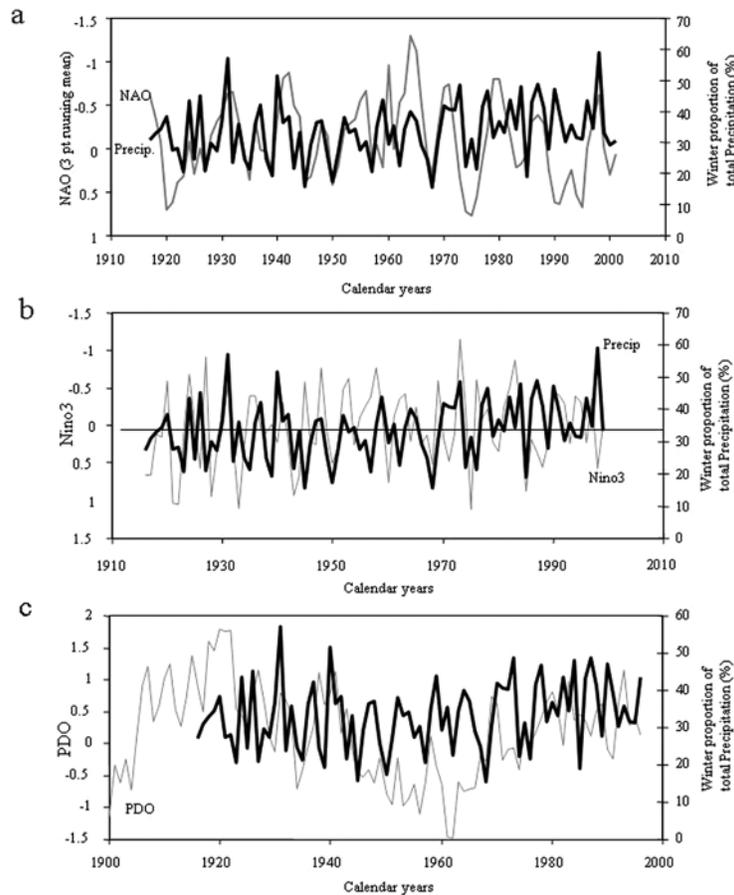


Figure 2. Comparison of winter proportion of total annual precipitation for Ocala, FL with (a) North Atlantic Oscillation index [Cook *et al.*, 2004], (b) El Niño Southern Oscillation (Niño3 Index) [D'Arrigo *et al.*, 2003], and (c) Pacific Decadal Oscillation (index from MacDonal and Case [2005]).

(Pace-Graczyk, unpublished data, 2007), then these seasonal changes in precipitation distribution should be recorded in the speleothems deposited from these dripwaters. A shift towards more winter precipitation would produce higher isotopic values in the speleothem.

[12] To test the validity of the above supposition, speleothem $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values from Briars Cave were compared to longest available reconstructions of the NAO, ENSO and PDO. For consistency, these are the same indices used in the above section. When the NAO reconstruction [Cook *et al.*, 2002] is compared to the stalagmite $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (Figure 3a), there is a clear synchrony of the amplitude changes in the speleothem with those of the NAO ($r = 0.4$, $p < 0.0001$). As mentioned earlier, winter precipitation has enriched in ^{18}O and strong negative NAO conditions would shift the seasonal distribution of precipitation in central Florida towards the winter. It has been suggested that this increase in precipitation is due to increased lift in the low and mid levels of the atmosphere in response to an increased number of upper level disturbances [NOAA, 2003].

[13] The influence of the El Niño (positive values)/La Niña (negative values) (Niño3 region reconstruction) [D'Arrigo *et al.*, 2005] on Florida precipitation and consequently the stalagmite $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values (Figure 3b), is not as apparent as with the NAO ($r = 0.06$, $p = 0.54$). However, there do appear to be many intervals when the speleothem record and

Niño3 coincide. This result highlights the complexity of the influence of ENSO on Florida's rainfall [Hagemeyer, 2006]. For example, the strongest La Niña event (1988–1989) did not produce the driest winter for Florida in the last 50 years [Hagemeyer, 2006]. Such results would help explain the lack of correspondence between the extremes in both records.

[14] During the last century, the PDO's warm phase resulted in an increase in the winter proportion of total precipitation (Figure 2c). This relationship appears to hold for the last 1,000 years (Figure 3c) where there is a fairly consistent correspondence between the PDO warm phase and higher speleothem isotopic values. Periods of major deviation between the records centered on 75, 450, 580 years coincide with fairly neutral periods in the NAO and ENSO (Figure 2).

5. Variable Influence of Teleconnections

[15] Teleconnections between subtropical North America and the Atlantic (NAO) are evident with a negative NAO leading to changing precipitation conditions in Florida, a pattern that appears both robust and persistent for the last millennia as shown in the stalagmite record. This relationship is due to the variable strength of the Atlantic Subtropical High, an essential component of the NAO, and its affect on

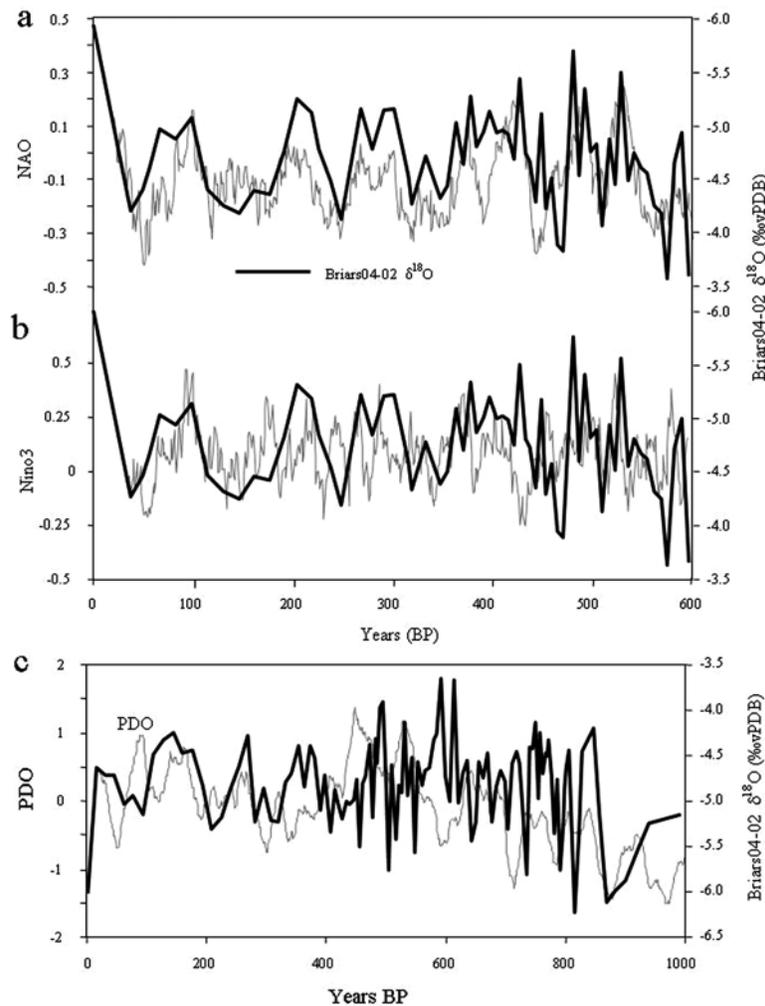


Figure 3. Influence of the variable strength of (a) NAO, as measured by *Cook et al.* [2002], (b) ENSO recreated using Niño3 index [*D'Arrigo et al.*, 2003], and (c) PDO as measured by *MacDonald and Case* [2005] on the BRIARS04-02 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record.

the passage of cold fronts over Florida during the winter [*Hardy and Henderson*, 2003]. These findings only partially support prior evidence that highest rainfall amounts occurred during strong El Niño and negative NAO [*Hagemeyer*, 2006]. The short period of analysis of *Hagemeyer* [2006], 1950–2000, may have over-emphasized the importance of ENSO for central Florida's precipitation and La Niña conditions do not guarantee dry conditions in Florida. Evidence exists that ENSO variability weakened during the last several hundred years of the Little Ice Age [*Gergis et al.*, 2006], which could explain the lack of correlation.

[16] Although the ENSO teleconnection with subtropical Florida may be weak for the last 600 years, the other Pacific teleconnection, the PDO, does appear to have some influence on the region. Most notably, there is a shift in both records from more negative values (cooler North Pacific, lower speleothem $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values) from 850–1000 years ago to higher values from 400–600 years ago. The connection between the PDO and ENSO are well known, where both must possess the same phase for climate anomalies to occur [*Gershunov and Barnett*, 1998; *McCabe and Dettinger*, 1999]. This would explain the deviations between the

PDO and the speleothem record where it was noted above that these deviations occurred during periods of neutral ENSO. Such a result has implications for the variable influences of the teleconnections, whereby the NAO seems to be robust and persistent and the Pacific influence (ENSO and PDO) is less so due to the variable shifting of the “phases” of ENSO and PDO.

6. Conclusions

[17] The isotopes from Briar's Cave speleothem record seasonal shifts in precipitation with higher values corresponding to a greater winter share of the total annual precipitation. Such shifts in seasonal precipitation appear to be caused by persistent extra-tropical (NAO, PDO) and tropical (ENSO) teleconnections. Such persistence is found through the correlation between changing isotopic composition of rainfall feeding the stalagmite, the changing phase of the NAO and to a lesser extent the PDO. The NAO's consistent influence on the region's rainfall over the last 600 years is a function of the closer proximity of Florida to the Atlantic Subtropical High. Persistence of NAO's influence compared to ENSO for this region climate adds to the

debate of the relative importance of the high latitude versus tropical controls on long term climate change with our results indicating the former is more influential. However, the irregular oscillation of the NAO compared to the somewhat more predictable ENSO make long-term forecasting of rainfall variability in Florida problematic.

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