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## Productivity collapses in the Arabian Sea during glacial cold phases

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[1] Productivity in the Arabian Sea is one of the highest in the world. It is controlled by seasonally reversing monsoonal wind-driven upwelling of nutrient-rich deeper waters which fuel phytoplankton growth. The detailed history of upwelling-induced productivity in the eastern Arabian Sea is unknown. Here we present paleoproductivity records from a composite sediment core at the millennial scale during the last 80 kyr B.P. These records are based on relative abundance counts of planktonic foraminifera and organic carbon contents, which are shown to mainly vary in concert. The eastern Arabian Sea upwelling-induced productivity was higher in the glacial period than in the Holocene, but it fell repeatedly on millennial timescales. These productivity declines occurred during cold events in the North Atlantic region, with the most pronounced changes prevailing during the Heinrich events. Hence, seasonal monsoon winds that drive upwelling-induced productivity in the east were weak when the North Atlantic was cold. These weak winds resulted in stratification of the water column, comparable to today's Arabian Sea stratification in the intermonsoonal period. Combining the new eastern with published western Arabian Sea results shows that the entire biological factory was severely diminished during the North Atlantic Heinrich events, and the seasonal productivity change in the Arabian Sea monsoon system was reduced with year-round low productivity.

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### 1. Introduction

[2] In the Arabian Sea, seasonally reversing Indian southwest (SW; summer) and northeast (NE; winter) monsoon winds exert a profound influence on biological productivity (Figure 1), making it one of the world's most fertile areas [Banse and McClain, 1986; Bauer *et al.*, 1991]. Today productivity patterns show temporal and spatial heterogeneity linked to SW and NE monsoon winds (Figure 1). SW monsoon winds cause large-scale upwelling during summer in the western and northern Arabian Sea [Colborn, 1975; Wyrki, 1974] which fuel intense phytoplankton blooms along the coasts of Somalia and Oman [Honjo *et al.*, 1999]. The SW monsoon produces little productivity in the eastern Arabian Sea [Naidu and Malmgren, 1999]. In contrast, winter monsoon winds largely suppress upwelling in the west and north, but result in moderate upwelling off Central India [Colborn, 1975; Dueing and Koske, 1967; Schott and McCreary, 2001].

[3] This complex spatial pattern of productivity variations in the modern Arabian Sea in response to monsoon winds implies that the history of productivity may be different depending on geographic location. Previous studies using sediment cores from western and northern locations in the Arabian Sea [Anderson and Prell, 1993; Gupta *et al.*, 2003; Ivanochko *et al.*, 2005; Jung *et al.*, 2002, 2004; Kroon *et al.*, 1991a, 1991b; Naidu and Malmgren, 1996; Reichert *et al.*, 1997; Schulz *et al.*, 1998; Sirocko *et al.*, 1993] show that upwelling-induced productivity, driven by SW (summer) monsoon winds, was reduced during the glacial period, specifically during the glacial North Atlantic Heinrich events.

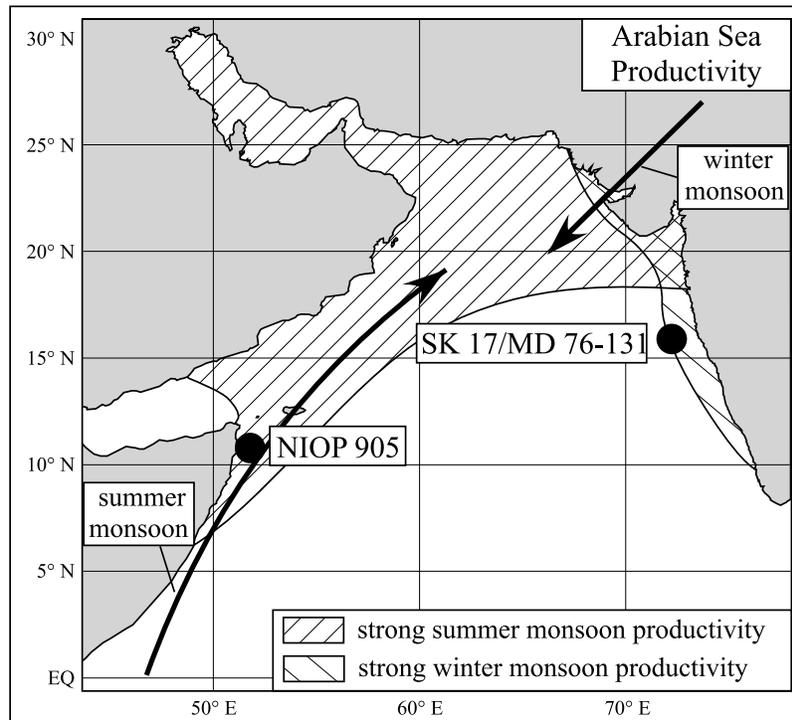
[4] Upwelling-induced productivity in the eastern Arabian Sea possibly responded differently to climate change, e.g., monsoonal wind systems, during North Atlantic Heinrich events as a result of local atmospheric and oceanographic dynamics. Here, productivity is more likely to be influenced by the NE (winter) monsoon winds than the SW (summer) monsoon winds as the NE (winter) monsoon winds may have strengthened during Heinrich events [e.g., Kutzbach and Guetter, 1986].

[5] We use sediments from the eastern Arabian Sea to document the upwelling-induced productivity response during the North Atlantic Heinrich events, and to test the

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**Figure 1.** Core locations in the Arabian Sea. Areas predominantly reflecting summer and winter monsoon-driven upwelling are hatched.

hypothesis that NE (winter) monsoon winds potentially strengthened during these events. Boreal cold air masses may have descended onto the eastern Arabian Sea surface waters [Emeis *et al.*, 1995; Kutzbach and Guetter, 1986], resulting in strengthened NE (winter) winds and increased upwelling and/or vertical mixing, both of which bringing up nutrients to fuel phytoplankton blooms.

## 2. Methodology

[6] Piston core (MD76-131) was collected in 1976 by the *Marion Dufresne* from the continental slope near Goa (15°31.8'N; 72°34.1'E) at a water depth of 1230m. Gravity core (SK 17) was collected from a nearby location (15°15'N; 72°58'E) at a water depth of 640m by the *Sagar Kanya* in 1999 (Figure 1). Both cores were subsampled at 1–2 cm intervals allowing reconstruction of millennial-scale changes through time.

[7] Planktonic foraminiferal faunal composition was determined from >125  $\mu\text{m}$  size fractions. Census counts were made on split samples containing approximately 300 specimens. Based on the census data, percentage abundance of each species was calculated.

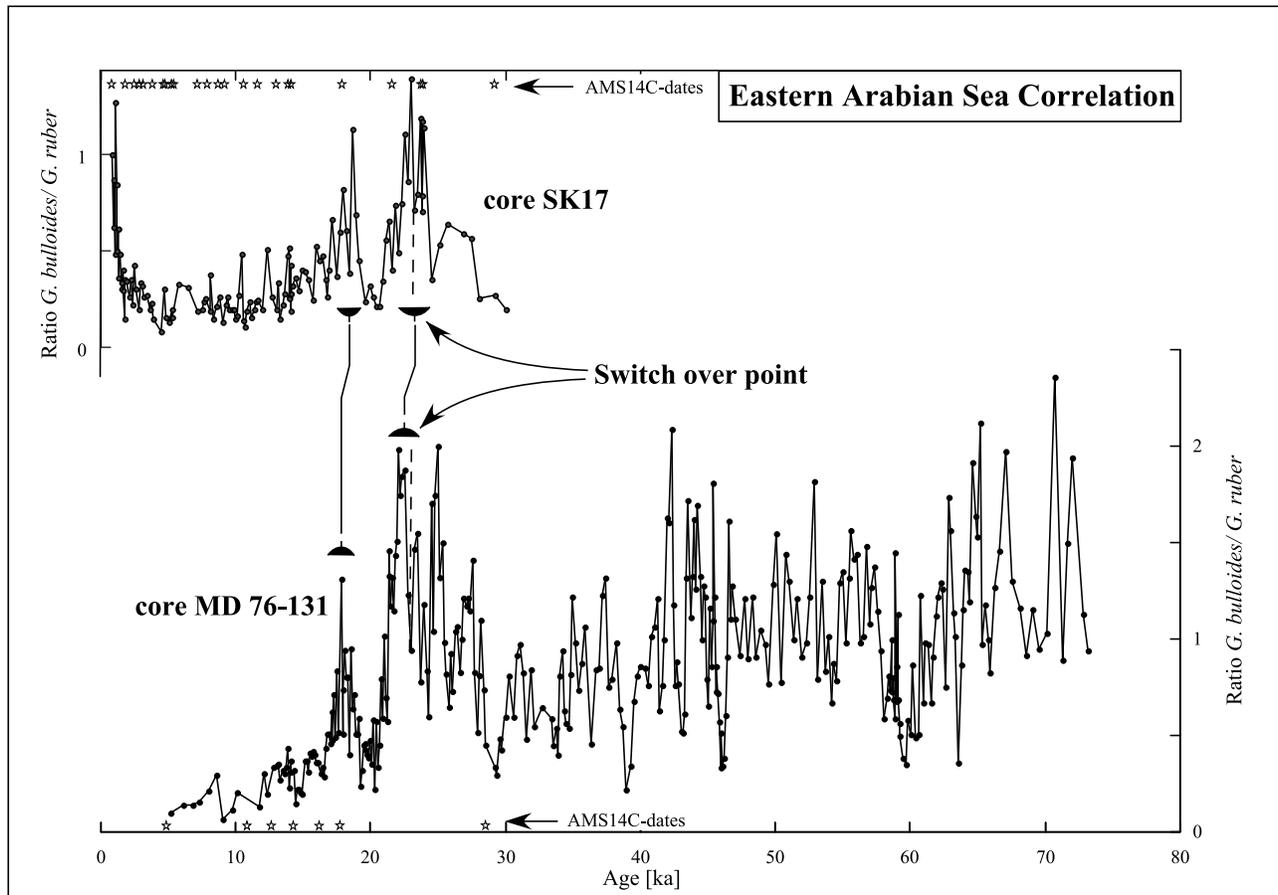
[8] Planktonic foraminifera respond strongly to seasonal upwelling. Plankton net and sediment trap samples from the modern western Arabian Sea show large seasonal variations in the shell flux and species composition [Conan and Brummer, 2000; Kroon, 1991]. During the SW monsoon shell flux massively increases in response to upwelling. This shell flux is dominated by species such as *Globigerina bulloides*, *Globigerina falconensis*, *Globigerinita glutinata*, and *Neogloboquadrina dutertrei*, while other species respond in a more subdued manner. These species respond strongly to

eutrophic waters, and are therefore termed “fertile” species. We have combined the relative abundances of these species as a percentage of the total assemblage to document variability in past productivity [Bé and Tolderlund, 1971; Brummer and Kroon, 1988; Vergnaud-Grazzini *et al.*, 1995]. In addition, the ratio of *Globigerina bulloides* versus *Globigerinoides ruber* is used as a proxy for past productivity, where the former represents eutrophic and the latter oligotrophic waters, i.e., upwelling and/or vertical mixing versus stratification of the water column. This proxy is useful because it has been shown to respond strongly to Arabian Sea upper water column conditions in a western Arabian Sea sediment trap experiment [Conan and Brummer, 2000]. Values of 0.1 in the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* record reflect complete stratification, values of 0.3–1 represent vertical mixing and/or weak upwelling, values of >1 indicate moderate to strong upwelling (see Figure 2). Another advantage of this ratio is that it is less prone to dissolution artifacts on the seafloor or in the sediments, because both species are equally influenced by this process (see discussion).

[9] Total carbon concentration was determined by flash-combustion gas chromatography on a C/N elemental analyzer using standard techniques. The  $1\sigma$  relative standard deviation (RSD) of measurements was 1.25%. Carbonate carbon was determined by coulometry after acid evolution of  $\text{CO}_2$  with a precision of 3% ( $1\sigma$  RSD), and  $\text{C}_{\text{org}}$  calculated from the difference (total carbon – carbonate carbon) with a combined precision of 3.3% ( $1\sigma$  RSD).

## 3. Composite Record and Age Model

[10] Independent age models were constructed for each core based on a series of  $\text{AMS}^{14}\text{C}$  dates (7 and 26 strati-



**Figure 2.** Splicing of cores MD76-131 and core SK 17. The *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratios are given for core MD76-131 and SK 17. Asterisks mark AMS<sup>14</sup>C-dated sections in the individual cores. On the basis of the highly similar pattern in the overlapping parts of the cores, a switchover point was defined to splice both records. The *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* record is highly similar to the record of fertile species in Figure 4.

graphic levels were used for cores MD76-131 and SK 17, respectively; Table 1). The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  records were originally used as a guide for selecting levels of core depth for radiocarbon dating. The AMS radiocarbon dates were measured on monospecific samples (*Globigerinoides ruber*, white variety). AMS<sup>14</sup>C ages were converted to calendar ages based on the Calib 4.4 software package using the marine98 calibration data set and a reservoir age of 640 years for the locations near Goa [Southon *et al.*, 2002]. Previous studies demonstrated an in-phase relation of monsoonal change in the Arabian Sea and climate changes in Greenland ice cores [Ivanochko *et al.*, 2005; Schulz *et al.*, 1998]. Based on these findings, ages of core MD76-131 beyond 30 ka B.P. were constrained by aligning the monsoon record of core MD76-131 (oscillations in the nitrogen isotope record) with Greenland ice core temperature excursions (stable oxygen isotope record of the GISP2 ice core; Figure 3). In both cores, the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* records are highly similar within the AMS<sup>14</sup>C-dated intervals (Figure 3). We use the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio records to splice both records into a composite record (Figure 2). This composite record correlates very well with the Greenland temperature record, and this

correlation supports an in-phase relationship, within the uncertainty of the radiocarbon dating method, between climate events recorded in Greenland and the eastern Arabian Sea. In the remainder of the paper we refer to the composite record as core MD76-131/SK17.

#### 4. Results

[11] The three proxy profile records of core MD76-131/SK17 indicate similar productivity variations throughout the last 80 kyr B.P., with higher values prevailing during the glacial period than during the Holocene epoch (Figure 4). In addition, the records show rapid fluctuations throughout the last glacial period. The long-term changes in organic carbon content, fertile species abundance and *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* profiles in the eastern Arabian Sea are driven by orbitally controlled variations in solar insolation. Specifically, insolation changes at the precessional frequency band largely dominate in the records and result in antiphase relations of the eastern Arabian Sea records and summer insolation change (Figure 4). For example, maximum productivity occurred off Goa (core MD76-131/SK17) throughout the last glacial maximum (around 18–22 ka B.P.). An opposite

**Table 1.** AMS<sup>14</sup>C Dates for Core SK 17 and Core MD76-131

| Depth (cm)   | <sup>14</sup> C Age | Error (±) | Calendar Age (kyr) |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| <i>Radiocarbon Dates Used for SK 17 Chronology</i>                     |                     |           |                    |
| 1.5  | 1.524               | 0.068     | 0.875              |
| 32.5   | 2.441               | 0.045     | 1.856              |
| 40.5   | 2.96                | 0.045     | 2.498              |
| 46.5   | 3.334               | 0.046     | 2.922              |
| 50.5   | 3.494               | 0.046     | 3.149              |
| 54.5   | 3.908               | 0.046     | 3.634              |
| 60.5   | 4.093               | 0.047     | 3.875              |
| 66.5   | 4.688               | 0.047     | 4.694              |
| 70.5   | 4.775               | 0.048     | 4.8                |
| 74.5   | 5.146               | 0.052     | 5.302              |
| 76.5 <sup>a</sup>  | 5.121               | 0.048     | 5.269              |
| 80.5   | 5.172               | 0.049     | 5.34               |
| 90.5   | 6.873               | 0.052     | 7.216              |
| 101  | 7.689               | 0.054     | 7.949              |
| 117  | 8.451               | 0.058     | 8.764              |
| 125  | 8.885               | 0.059     | 9.24               |
| 169  | 10.068              | 0.061     | 10.657             |
| 193  | 10.771              | 0.065     | 11.668             |
| 209  | 11.639              | 0.070     | 12.983             |
| 237  | 12.59               | 0.142     | 13.936             |
| 261  | 12.803              | 0.087     | 14.171             |
| 321  | 15.678              | 0.099     | 17.939             |
| 381  | 18.87               | 0.132     | 21.61              |
| 417  | 21.05               | 0.152     | 23.74              |
| 433  | 21.91               | 0.221     | 23.886             |
| 469  | 25.56               | 0.231     | 29.168             |
| <i>Radiocarbon Dates Used For Core MD76-131 Chronology<sup>b</sup></i> |                     |           |                    |
| 9  | 4.146               | 0.35      | 3.986              |
| 68   | 10.142              | 0.36      | 10.781             |
| 103  | 11.246              | 0.39      | 12.632             |
| 140  | 12.799              | 0.44      | 14.211             |
| 154 <sup>c</sup>   | 12.405              | 0.39      | 13.647             |
| 174  | 14.118              | 0.41      | 16.173             |
| 204  | 15.425              | 0.65      | 17.681             |
| 360  | 24.732              | 0.86      | 28.41              |

<sup>a</sup>Within error, not used for the chronology.

<sup>b</sup>Adopted from *Ivanochko* [2005].

<sup>c</sup>Age reversal, therefore not used for chronology.

relationship between insolation forcing and long-term productivity change was found in the western and northern Arabian Sea during the last glacial maximum (Figure 4) [Clemens *et al.*, 1991; Ivanochko *et al.*, 2005].

[12] While this overall line of reasoning with regard to glacial-interglacial change is justified over the last roughly 22 kyr, a closer inspection of Figure 4 also reveals subtle differences in amplitude and timing of productivity changes at the orbital time scale. These discrepancies probably reflect minor differences in proxy-specific sensitivities, recording slightly different aspects of monsoonal change possibly combined with lead-lag relations of changes in the (Asian) monsoon system [Clemens *et al.*, 1991, 2010; Weber and Tuenter, 2011; Ziegler *et al.*, 2010, and references therein]. Resolving the reasons for such lead-lag relationships at the orbital timescale, however, is beyond the scope of this paper, where the focus is on paleoproductivity change at the millennial timescale.

[13] The long-term productivity changes are punctuated by millennial-scale events. Despite subtle differences in amplitude in the various proxy records, prominent minima in all paleoproductivity records robustly occur in phase with Heinrich events (H1–6, peak ice surge events in the North

Atlantic; Figure 4), and with minima in the productivity record from the western Arabian Sea (Figure 4).

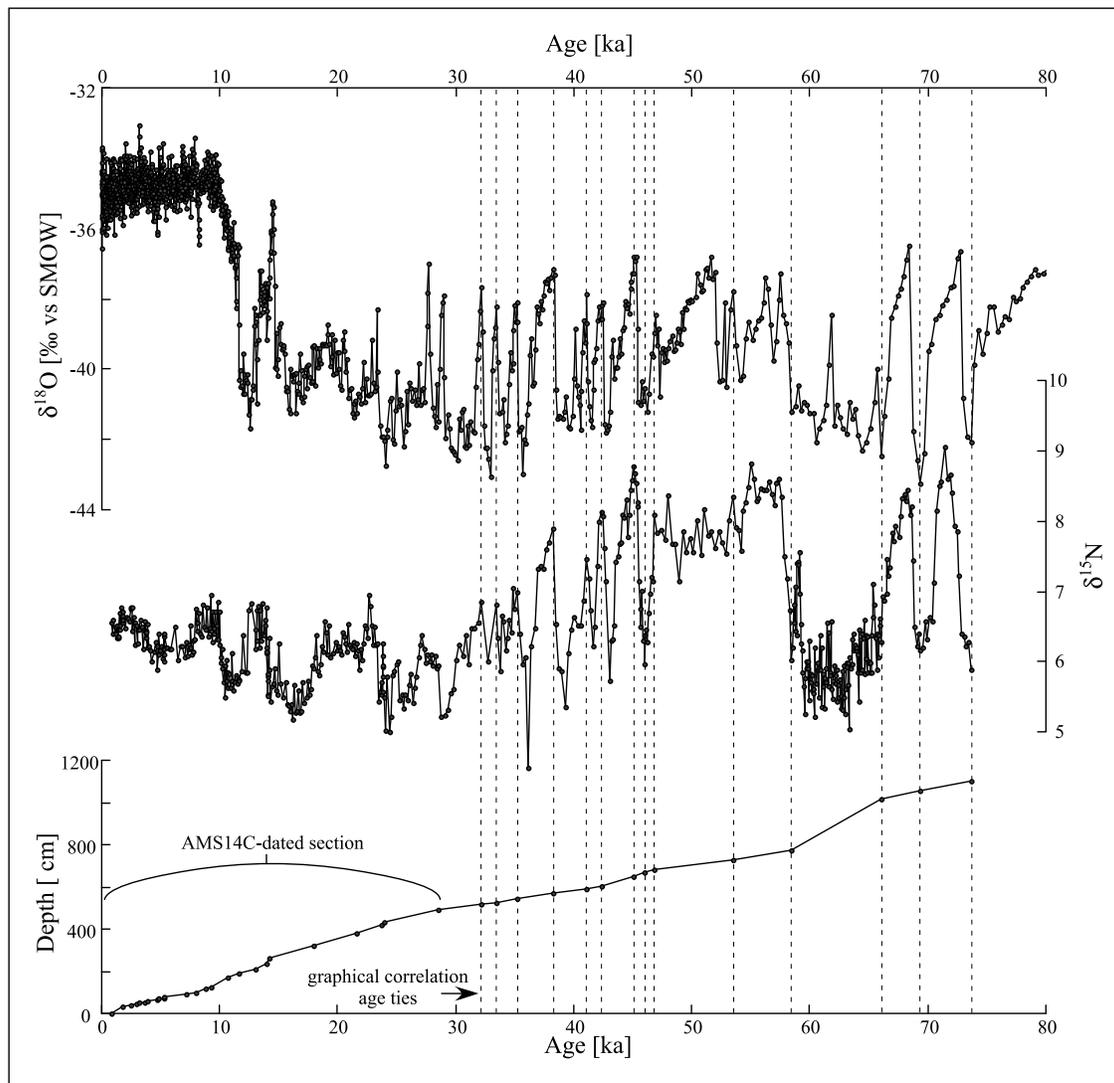
## 5. Discussion

[14] The results from eastern Arabian Sea core MD76-131/SK17 provide valuable insights into the short- and long-term monsoon controlled productivity history in the region. In order to assess the gravity of our results two questions are crucial. The first question relates to the proxy records and how well the proxies used in this study reflect productivity variations, e.g., were there secondary effects on the proxy records? The second question relates to the interpretation of the paleoproductivity and how significant our observations are with respect to separating out summer versus winter monsoonal influence in controlling local productivity through time.

### 5.1. Robustness of the Productivity Interpretations

[15] We have used the combination of organic carbon concentrations and abundance changes of selected planktonic foraminiferal species to minimize uncertainties in our paleoproductivity reconstructions. Past productivity change is expected to result in consistent changes between these proxy records. Secondary effects, however, may have a proxy-specific impact on the productivity time series, resulting in deviating proxy records. For instance, organic carbon content of sediments is a quantitative measure of past productivity in the surface ocean, but secondary processes such as oxygen-dependent organic matter degradation and dilution by terrestrial sediments occasionally affect it [Ganeshram *et al.*, 1999; Narayana *et al.*, 2009]. The relative abundance of specific species, such as those from the group of fertile species (see above) or the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio is largely independent of oxygenation and sediment dilution. That the paleoproductivity profiles, i.e., organic carbon content, fertile species concentration, and the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio of core MD76-131/SK17 vary largely in concert throughout (Figure 4) demonstrates that the three paleoproductivity profiles are responding to a common control which is the primary productivity signal. This finding is particularly clear in all paleoproductivity records at the millennial scale. All proxy records show significant declines in productivity during the North Atlantic Heinrich events.

[16] It could be argued, however, that carbonate dissolution has affected the record of core MD76-131/SK17. If for example the more fragile species from the group of fertile planktonic foraminifera were preferentially removed by dissolution, the resulting fertile species record would not depict variations in surface ocean productivity-driven changes in foraminifera flux. Obviously, selective preservation may create a predicament for many study sites around the globe. Selective preservation, however, can be dismissed to have influenced the fossil planktonic foraminiferal assemblages used in this study. The main argument for this rests on the downcore ratio of the planktonic foraminiferal species *G. bulloides* and *G. ruber*. Both species are roughly equally sensitive to carbonate dissolution [Berger, 1968; Conan *et al.*, 2002; Cullen and Prell, 1984]. It is widely accepted that abundance variations in *G. bulloides* are overwhelmingly driven by changes in (seasonal) surface ocean productivity [e.g., Bé and Tolderlund, 1971; Conan and Brummer, 2000;



**Figure 3.** Age control and age/depth relation of core MD76-131/SK17. Stippled lines in the section older than 30 ka B.P. indicate tie points used to align the record of core MD76-131/SK17 to the GISP2 chronology based on *Blunier and Brook* [2001], *Blunier et al.* [1998], and *Meese et al.* [1997].

*Kroon*, 1988, and references therein], whereas *G. ruber* abundances reflect the annual flux. Hence, the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio should reflect variations in local productivity [*Conan and Brummer*, 2000; *Conan et al.*, 2002], similar to the abundance record of fertile species. Consequently, if dissolution had affected the fertile species record, we would expect a weak or no correlation between the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio and the fertile species data in the downcore record. Figure 4 clearly shows, however, that both records largely vary in tune. This finding strongly supports the notion that the fertile species record indeed overwhelmingly reflects surface ocean productivity and that carbonate dissolution did not significantly affect our data. Specifically, the observation of minima in productivity during the Heinrich events is robust.

[17] The rapid eastern Arabian Sea productivity fluctuations can be placed in perspective of modern seasonal productivity variability using the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio values in the composite sediment record (compare Figures 2

and 4). The top sediments show *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* values of about 1 for the last ~2 kyr, which implies moderate upwelling and/or vertical mixing in the eastern Arabian Sea, which agrees with modern observations in the area [*Colborn*, 1975; *Dueing and Koske*, 1967; *Schott and McCreary*, 2001]. The highest ratios of 2–2.5 can be found in the glacial period, and these peaks have a tendency to relate specifically to the interstadial periods. Today, such high ratios occur in sediments underlying the seasonal upwelling cells of the western Arabian Sea [*Conan and Brummer*, 2000], and therefore indicate high productivity in line with the fertile species abundance profile and high organic carbon concentrations. The lowest *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio values of 0.1–0.2 are found during the North Atlantic Heinrich events and during most of the Holocene epoch (except for the last ~2 kyr). The lowest values generally coincide with low abundance values in the fertile species and organic carbon content profiles with few exceptions. Such low values are typical of stratification of

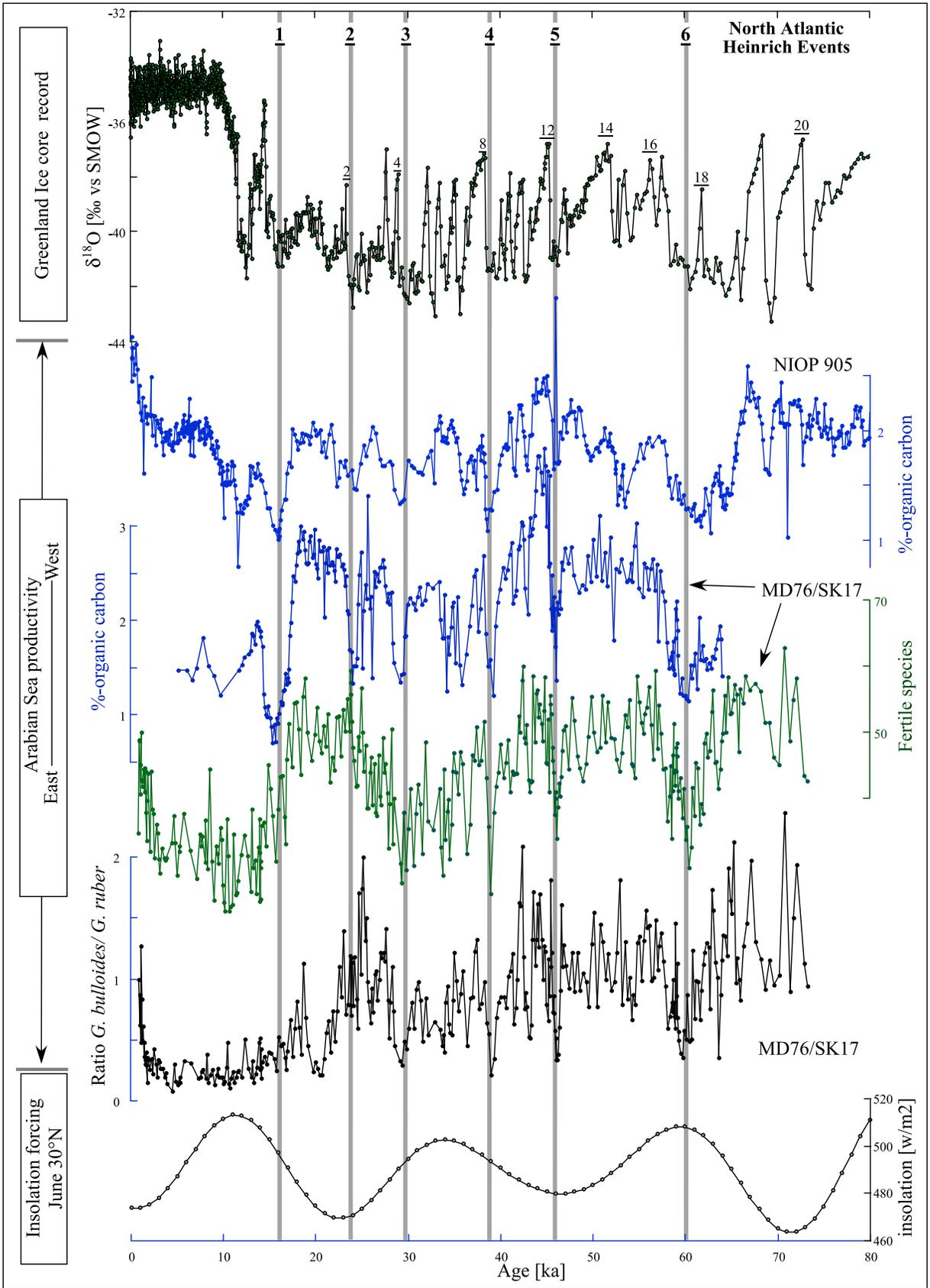


Figure 4

the upper water column in the modern Arabian Sea, when winds are weak and fail to produce upwelling and vertical mixing analogous to intramonsoon periods. These low values in the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* proxy record from sediments show that the water column was stratified and associated productivity was low throughout the entire year. Any productivity during one of the seasons would have elevated the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio values in the sediments to levels above those in the modern intramonsoonal period. Hence, the low values during the minimum peaks in the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio occurring at maximum cold conditions in the North Atlantic strongly supports the notion that these periods represent episodes of extreme low productivity in the eastern Arabian Sea with no obvious effects of winds on productivity. Therefore, the seasonal aspect of wind-driven productivity was reduced.

### 5.2. Summer Versus Winter Monsoonal Productivity (Interglacial-Glacial Scale)

[18] The productivity increase in records of core MD76-131/SK17 during the last glacial period is consistent with strong winter monsoons prevailing during periods of low summer insolation in agreement with computer simulations [Kutzbach and Guetter, 1986]. Despite the consistency of data and model results, it could be alternatively argued that stronger summer monsoon was still prevalent off Goa due to southward migration of the region influenced by the summer monsoonal airflow. Such a scenario envisions a weaker summer monsoon and productivity in the northern Arabian Sea (off Oman and Pakistan) but a stronger summer monsoon influence recorded in the sediments off Goa during glacial periods. This proposition also implies significant rainfall-induced runoff, resulting in lowered glacial sea surface salinities off Goa. This proposition, however, is not supported by recent findings that show that sea surface salinity values in the region were generally higher during glacial times [Banakar et al., 2010]. Higher salinity off Goa strongly argues against a pronounced long-term summer monsoon influence during the glacial period near the location of site MD76-131/SK17. Neither is there any evidence of a southern displacement of summer monsoon influence during the glacial in records located off Somalia (Core 905P) which also records lower summer monsoon influence during the glacial in both their productivity and salinity records [Anand et al., 2008; Ivanochko et al., 2005; Jung et al., 2002]. Therefore we conclude that the increased productivity recorded off Goa during glacial periods contrasts records off Somalia, Oman and Pakistan and should have resulted from stronger glacial winter monsoon winds.

### 5.3. Millennial-Scale Monsoonal Change Across the Arabian Sea

[19] At the millennial timescale the record of core MD76-131/SK17 also shows that productivity off Goa was not uniformly high throughout the glacial period. Conspicuous

drops in fertility punctuated the record and were most pronounced during Heinrich events 1–6. These drops were most likely caused by a reduction in stadial winter monsoon strengths given that the longer time scale trend of enhanced productivity during the glacial period at this site appears to have been influenced by the winter monsoon. This inference that glacial productivity variations recorded off Goa at the millennial time scale is related to variability in the winter monsoon is consistent with salinity records off Goa [Anand et al., 2008; Banakar et al., 2010]. These records show increased salinity during the glacial period relative to the Holocene, indicating weaker summer monsoon and run off throughout the last glacial period. However, salinity variations remained small throughout the last glacial cycle in contrast with large drop in productivity during stadial events (H1–6). Given that the winter monsoon is a scarce source of moisture, its variability is unlikely to be sensitively recorded in salinity changes, but is expected to influence more profoundly the productivity variations off Goa. Hence, available evidence strongly favors the view that the productivity records of core MD76-131/SK17 predominantly reflect winter monsoonal change during the last glacial cycle.

[20] It is likely that during interstadials the records of core MD76-131/SK17 reflect some summer monsoon-induced productivity, similar to the modern situation. With regard to stadial conditions, however, our data argue against any SW monsoonal influence because productivity and its seasonal variability were strongly diminished during stadials (see discussion above). The millennial-scale minima in eastern Arabian Sea productivity are in phase with similar minima in the western and northern Arabian Sea (core NIOB 905; Figure 4) [Ivanochko et al., 2005; Schulz et al., 1998]. Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) positioning likely affected summer monsoon-induced productivity in all these regions of the Arabian Sea. A weak summer monsoon in the Arabian Sea during northern hemisphere cold phases can be explained by a southward shift of the position of the ITCZ [Jung et al., 2002; Sirocko et al., 1991]. Such a shift would weaken the low-pressure cell over Tibet and continental India and therefore reduce summer monsoon strength, as portrayed by the minima in paleoproductivity in the northern and western Arabian Sea (Figure 4) [Altabet et al., 2002; Ivanochko et al., 2005; Schulz et al., 1998]. This view is supported by modeling results which also suggest a similar reduction in summer monsoon strength during stadials [Zhang and Delworth, 2005].

[21] Lowered nutrient levels in subsurface waters that upwell in the Arabian Sea could also explain the repeated reductions in productivity during Heinrich events. Such a scenario was recently proposed based on modeling results where reduced overturning circulation in the Atlantic Ocean results in reduced nutrient levels in the intermediate Indian Ocean during Heinrich events [Schmittner et al., 2007]. Although such a scenario cannot be excluded, it seems unlikely in the light of the evidence for warming of surface

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**Figure 4.** Productivity variations in the Arabian Sea. The productivity records (organic carbon concentration, abundance of fertile species, and the *G. bulloides*/*G. ruber* ratio) for core MD76-131/SK17 from the eastern Arabian Sea are compared to the productivity changes off Somalia (organic carbon concentration from core NIOB 905 [Ivanochko et al., 2005]). The Greenland ice core (GISP2) record is given for reference [Blunier and Brook, 2001; Blunier et al., 1998; Meese et al., 1997]. The bottom record shows June insolation changes at 30°N. Periods of the Heinrich events are marked by gray lines.

ocean waters in the Arabian Sea during Heinrich events [Anand *et al.*, 2008; Saher *et al.*, 2007, 2009]. Documented warming of Arabian Sea surface waters during Heinrich events are consistent with reduced monsoon winds. The advocated reduction in monsoonal airflow would result in stratification and hence reduced upwelling of cold subsurface water, leading to higher surface ocean temperatures and reduced productivity at the sea surface. On the other hand, changes in nutrient levels in upwelled waters (without changes to upwelling intensity) will lead to reduced productivity but need not be accompanied by changes in surface temperatures.

[22] The millennial-scale variability of the eastern and the western Arabian Sea productivity records imply that both monsoon seasons are affected in the same way by northern hemisphere climate change. The eastern Arabian Sea fertile species and organic carbon concentration records both show high values during interstadials and low values during stadials. This relationship has been shown previously in records from the western and northern Arabian Sea (Figure 4) [Altabet *et al.*, 2002; Ivanochko *et al.*, 2005; Schulz *et al.*, 1998], implying that the entire Arabian Sea biological production factory was switched on during interstadials and switched off during northern hemisphere stadial periods. Given the distinct summer monsoonal influence on productivity in the western and northern Arabian Sea and the winter monsoonal control on productivity in the eastern Arabian Sea, the records provide compelling evidence that there was a substantial decrease in West Asian monsoon strength, in both seasons, during northern hemisphere cold phases.

[23] With regard to our main finding, i.e., a synchronous summer and winter monsoon reduction across the Arabian Sea during stadial periods, it is somewhat difficult to put forward a physical mechanism that would explain the reduced winter monsoon influence in the Arabian Sea during these times. Applying the modern concepts of wind circulation over Eurasia and environmental controls on atmospheric pressure gradients, it can be argued that during extreme conditions in the northern hemisphere such as during Heinrich events, the polar cell in the North Atlantic sector was dramatically enhanced at the expense of the Hadley cell circulation. The pressure gradient in the root-region of the Westerlies in the Atlantic sector would probably have increased and the center of the flow shifted to a position further south than it does in winter today. Such a perturbation would probably not only have shifted the Westerlies in the Atlantic sector to extreme southern locations, but would also have led to downstream changes in monsoonal airflow. In the modern world the Westerlies propagate around the globe as an alternation of north and southward meandering air masses of subtropical and polar origin, respectively. During maximum cold conditions occurring during Heinrich events the Westerlies in the Atlantic sector were probably displaced to an extreme southerly position. This expansion of polar air masses in the Atlantic region most likely pushed the downstream, northward penetrating meander further to the east. Aided by the control of wind flow exerted by the Himalayas, the relocated Westerly airflow would have “separated” the West Asian monsoon

system from that in the East, allowing a strengthened winter monsoon to develop in East Asia [An, 2000; Lu *et al.*, 2000; Porter and An, 1995; Yancheva *et al.*, 2007], whereas it was weakened in the Arabian Sea. Both, an increased temperature gradient between Siberia and the North Pacific Ocean and a free airflow between these regions support the idea of a strengthened East Asian winter monsoon during stadials. In contrast, a stronger westerly airflow over the Arabian Sea weakened the winter monsoon northeasterly winds here, resulting in the obviously reduced upwelling as observed off central India.

[24] We conclude that at the millennial timescale the entire Arabian Sea biological production factory switched off during stadials as a result of coeval summer and winter monsoon breakdowns. The simultaneous change in productivity across the Arabian Sea would have had consequences for the stability of the oxygen minimum zone and the carbon cycling in the area. In addition, our findings support the notion that East and West Asian monsoons evolved differently during cold periods in the North Atlantic region. Additional research is required to further substantiate this conclusion.

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