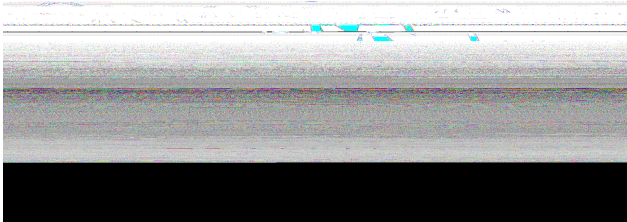


# Press Release



The new data show that approximately four million years ago large climatic changes started to emerge that promoted increased glaciation of North America. Since one million years ago this effect has even been amplified in response to the drastic alternations between warm and cold phases of the ice ages. "Deciphering the climatic records preserved in these ferromanganese crusts closes a large gap in our knowledge of the Arctic regions' past" explains Martin Frank, professor at GEOMAR and co-author of the study. "Due to harsh conditions and inaccessibility of Canada Basin's long sedimentary records, our commonly used archives of long-term climate change, have not up to now been available."

**Original work:**

Dausmann, V. M. Frank, C. Siebert, M. Christl, and J. R. Hein, 2015: The evolution of climatically driven weathering inputs into the western Arctic Ocean since the late Miocene: Radiogenic isotope evidence, *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, **419**, 111-124, ISSN 0012-821X, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2015.03.007>.

**Links:**

[www.geomar.de](http://www.geomar.de) Das GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel

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