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	induced upwelling conditions. Relatively higher winter SST in the last 3.5 kyr favored the increase of Trilobatus sacculifer, likely connected to more stable surface water conditions. Over the main trends, a short term cyclicity is registered in coccolithophore productivity during the last 8 kyr. Short periods of increased productivity are in phase with Atlantic waters inflow, and more arid intervals on land. This cyclicity has been related with periods of positive North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) circulations. Spectral analysis on coccolithophore productivity confirms the occurrence of millennial-scale cyclicity suggesting an external (i.e. solar) and an internal (i.e. atmospheric/oceanic) forcing.

Holocene climate variability of the western Mediterranean: surface water dynamics inferred from calcareous plankton assemblages

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Abstract

A high resolution study (centennial-scale) has been performed on the calcareous plankton assemblage of the Holocene portion of the Ocean Drilling Program Site 976 (Alboran Sea) with the aim to identify main changes in surface water dynamic. The dataset also provided a Seasonal foraminiferal Sea Surface Water Temperatures (SSTs), estimated using the modern analog technique SIMMAX 28, and it was compared with available geochemical and pollen data at the site.

Three main climate shifts were identified: I) The increase in abundance of *Syracosphaera* spp. and *Turborotalita quinqueloba* marks the early Holocene humid phase, during maximum summer insolation and enhanced river runoff. It is concomitant with the expansion of *Quercus,* supporting high humidity on land. It ends at 8.2 ka, registering a sudden temperature and humidity reduction; II) The rise in the abundances of *Florisphaera profunda* and *Globorotalia inflata*, at ca. 8 ka, indicates the development of the modern geostrophic front, gyre circulation and of a deep nutricline following the sea-level rise; III) The increase of small *Gephyrocapsa* and *Globigerina bulloides* at 5.3 ka,

suggests enhanced nutrient availability in surface waters, related to more persistent wind-induced upwelling conditions. Relatively higher winter SST in the last 3.5 kyr favored the increase of *Trilobatus sacculifer,* likely connected to more stable surface water conditions. Over the main trends, a short term cyclicity is registered in coccolithophore productivity during the last 8 kyr. Short periods of increased productivity are in phase with Atlantic waters inflow, and more arid intervals on land. This cyclicity has been related with periods of positive North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) circulations. Spectral analysis on coccolithophore productivity confirms the occurrence of millennial-scale cyclicity suggesting an external (i.e. solar) and an internal (i.e. atmospheric/oceanic) forcing.

Introduction

An increasing number of climate records reveals that the Holocene has experienced a pervasive millennial- and centennial-scale climate variability (e.g. Jalut et al., 2009; Magny et al., 2013; Mayewski et al., 2004; Walker et al., 2012; Wanner et al., 2015), well-documented in both the North Atlantic (e.g. Bond et al., 2001; Repschläger et al., 2017; Thornalley et al., 2009) and western Mediterranean (e.g. Ausín et al., 2015a; Cacho et al., 2001; Català et al., 2018; Frigola et al., 2007; Jalali et al., 2017, 2016; Nieto-Moreno et al., 2015; Rodrigo-Gámiz et al., 2011). The western Mediterranean Sea is in fact extremely sensitive to the changes experienced in the North Atlantic and is an ideal location for high-frequency climatic investigations, because water mass properties changes and oceanographic and atmospheric circulation oscillations are usually amplified (Cacho et al., 1999, 2001; Català et al., 2018; Frigola et al., 2007, 2008; Jalali et al., 2016; Moreno et al., 2002; Nieto-Moreno et al., 2015; Sierro et al., 2005; Toucanne et al., 2012). The millennial-scale climate variability in the western Mediterranean is reflected in different water column configurations and oceanographic features (e.g. fronts and eddies) that left a clear signature in the calcareous plankton assemblages (Ausín et al., 2015a; Pérez-Folgado et al., 2003, 2004; Sbaffi et al., 2001). During the Holocene, the Alboran Sea experienced relevant oceanographic perturbations, the most important of which was the instauration of the modern geostrophic front and establishment of gyre anticyclonic circulation dynamics, following sea level rising after the last deglaciation (Ausín et al., 2015b; Català et al., 2018; Colmenero-Hidalgo et al., 2004; Heburn and La Violette, 1990; Rohling et al., 1995; Weaver and Pujol, 1988). This important change also marked the end of the Organic Rich Layer 1 (ORL1) deposition in the western Mediterranean (Bárcena et al., 2001; Cacho et al., 2002; Jimenez-Espejo et al., 2007, 2008; Rogerson et al., 2008). Targeting the high frequency oscillations experienced during the Holocene, a growing attention has been focused on the impact of the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) atmospheric pattern in the western Mediterranean Sea, in terms of westerlies strength and deep water production, precipitation and river runoff, and coccolithophore

productivity (Ausín et al., 2015a; Fletcher et al., 2012; Frigola et al., 2007; Jalali et al., 2016; Moreno et al., 2005; Smith et al., 2016; Trigo et al., 2004; Zielhofer et al., 2017). However, only a few studies so far have documented the relationship between coccolithophore productivity and atmospheric variability, like the present NAO index (e.g. Ausín et al., 2015a).

In this framework we carried out, over the last 12 ka, at the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) Site 976, an integrated study between coccolithophores and planktonic foraminifera by a centennial-scale resolution, not available so far in the Alboran Sea. The aim was to reconstruct paleoenvironmental fluctuations in the Alboran Sea and to discuss the mechanisms controlling fossil assemblage and productivity variations at different time scales. A planktonic foraminifera-based Sea Surface Temperature (SST) reconstruction is also provided, to have further insights on seasonal and annual temperature variations. In addition, spectral and wavelet analyses of the coccolithophore accumulation rates are performed to identify the different periodicities of coccolithophore productivity fluctuations. The study also benefits from the comparison with additional inorganic and organic geochemical proxies (Jiménez-Amat and Zahn, 2015; Martrat et al., 2014) and pollen data (Combourieu-Nebout et al., 2009) available at the same site, improving the paleoclimate reconstruction through a direct multi-proxy approach.

Area of Study

Present hydrographical conditions

The ODP Site 976 was recovered off the Spanish coast in the Alboran Sea, the westernmost basin of the Mediterranean Sea, bordering the Atlantic Ocean (Fig. 1). Surrounding lands include the high physiography of the Betic cordillera and Moroccan Rif mountains, that might provide a certain riverine input, although subjected to high seasonality and extreme climatic events (Jimenez-Espejo et al., 2008; Liquete et al., 2005; Lobo et al., 2006). Surface Atlantic Water (AW) pours inside the Alboran basin through the Strait of Gibraltar, as a constant stream of surface low-salinity waters called the Atlantic Jet (AJ). The latter contributes to the creation of two quasi-permanent meso-scale anticyclonic gyres: the Western Anticyclonic Gyre (WAG) and the Eastern Anticyclonic Gyre (EAG) (Fig. 1) (Heburn and La Violette, 1990; Sarhan et al., 2000). In the area, two mechanisms are known to be relevant for the upwelling dynamic: the southward drifting of the AJ, that would allow the water from below to rise, and the wind stress (Sarhan et al., 2000). The influence of the vertical mixing of AJ and deeper Mediterranean waters, concurrently with the complex bottom topography, forms areas of geostrophic front and quasi-permanent upwelling: the Alboran front and the Almeria-Oran front (Fig.1) (Perkins et al., 1990; Viúdez et al., 1996).

The combination of gyres and upwelling fronts results in increased nutrient availability and high productivity waters, among the richest within the rest of the Mediterranean (D'Ortenzio and D'Alcalà, 2009; Garcia-Gorriz and Carr, 1999). Counteracting the AW inflow, the denser and more saline Mediterranean waters exit the basin through the Mediterranean Outflow Water (MOW), that includes the western Mediterranean Deep Water (WMDW) from the Gulf of Lion and the Levantine Intermediate Water (LIW) from the far East of the Mediterranean basin (Fig. 1) (Millot, 2008; Perkins et al., 1990). Deep water formation is controlled by surface heat loss due to winds blowing from the north and north-west (Font et al., 2007; Mertens and Schott, 1998; Rixen et al., 2005; Smith et al., 2008).

Present Climate Conditions

The Alboran Sea climate conditions are under the influence of the Azores high pressure cell and its seasonal latitudinal shift, resulting in mild wet winters and dry hot summers (Lionello, 2012; Moreno et al., 2012; Rohling et al., 2015; Sumner et al., 2001). At decadal and inter-annual time scales, atmospheric variability is regulated by the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) index, which is characterized by positive (NAO+) and negative (NAO-) regimes (Hurrell, 1995; Olsen et al., 2012; Smith et al., 2016; Trigo et al., 2004). During a NAO+ regime, stronger pressure difference between the Azores High and Icelandic Low atmospheric cells brings storm trajectories to the north, determining stormier and wetter weather in northwest Europe and dryer winters in southern Europe and North Africa (Olsen et al., 2012; Smith et al., 2016; Zielhofer et al., 2017). At NAO- regime, weaker difference between the two pressure cells leads storm tracks to the south, enhancing precipitations over southern Europe and North Africa (Smith et al., 2016; Wanner et al., 2015). In the Iberian Peninsula, winter precipitation mode has been related to air masses raised by atmospheric instabilities and moisture supply from the tropical-subtropical North Atlantic corridor (Gimeno et al., 2010).

Materials and Methods

Core material and available data sets

The ODP Site 976 (Comas et al., 1996) is located about 60 km south of the Iberian Peninsula and about 110 km East of the Strait of Gibraltar (36°12.3′ N, 4°18.7′ W) (Fig. 1). The cores were recovered on the lower part of a very gentle slope, dipping southward of the Spanish margin in the Alboran Basin, at a depth of 1108 m. The investigated sediments are from Hole C – Core 1H – sections 1-3 (Comas et al., 1996), between 0.07 to 4.03 m below the sea floor. Main lithology is composed of nannofossil rich clay, with slight to moderate bioturbation and common shell fragments (Comas et

al., 1996). One Organic Rich Layer (ORL) occurs in the studied interval and is identified on the basis of the maximum accumulation of di- and tri- alkenones of 37 carbons (Martrat et al., 2004, 2014). The age model used in the present study is from Martrat et al. (2014), based on available ^{14}C calibrated AMS radiocarbon dates (Combourieu-Nebout et al., 2002, 2009). Sampling resolution of calcareous plankton dataset varies between 1 sample every 2 to 6 cm, according to the variable sedimentation rate (20 to 60 cm), thus providing a temporal resolution of one sample every ca. 100 years.

Calcareous plankton

The coccolith assemblages were analyzed in 129 samples. Sample preparation for the coccolith analysis follows the random settling technique by Flores and Sierro (1997). The quantitative analyses were performed using a polarized light microscopy at 1000X magnification. The relative abundance of taxa was estimated counting at least 500 specimens per sample, in variable fields of view. Reworked calcareous nannofossils were estimated separately during this counting. The absolute abundance of taxa is expressed as Nannofossil Accumulation Rate (NAR). The total NAR, used to determine coccolithophore paleoproductivity (Baumann et al., 2004; Steinmetz, 1994), was estimated following Flores and Sierro (1997):

$$\mathbf{NAR = N * w * S}$$

where **N** is the number of coccoliths per gram of sediment (Ng^{-1}), **w** is the wet bulk density ($g \times cm^{-3}$) (shipboard bulk density data, Comas et al., 1996), and **S** is the sedimentation rate ($cm \times ky^{-1}$). Wet bulk density is frequently used as a substitute to dry bulk density, in the absence of the latter, to estimate coccolithophore production (Grelaud et al., 2009; Marino et al., 2014; Stolz and Baumann, 2010). For taxonomic identification we referred to Young et al. (2003) and Jordan et al. (2004). According to Flores et al. (2000): gephyrocapsids with high angle bridge (>50°) and >3 μm in size are indicated as *Gephyrocapsa oceanica*; gephyrocapsids >3 μm in size with a low angle bridge (< 25°) are indicated as *Gephyrocapsa muellerae*; small *Gephyrocapsa* includes gephyrocapsids < 3μm in size. Specimens of *Emiliania huxleyi* were differentiated into two main groups following size criteria (Colmenero-Hidalgo et al., 2002): large *E. huxleyi* > 4 μm and small *E. huxleyi* < 4 μm. Warm water taxa are grouped according to their ecological preference for tropical-subtropical waters (Baumann et al., 2004; Boeckel and Baumann, 2004; Winter and Siesser, 1994). The group includes: *Calciosolenia* spp., *Discosphaera tubifera, Rhabdosphaera stylifera, Rhabdosphaera clavigera, Umbilicosphaera foliosa, Umbilicosphaera sibogae*, *Umbellosphaera* spp., *Oolithotus* spp.

Planktonic foraminifera assemblages were analyzed in 122 samples washed through 63 and 150μm sieves. The residues (>150μm) were split, until a representative aliquot containing about 300 specimens has been obtained. All specimens were counted in the aliquots and species abundances

were quantified as percentages on the total number of planktonic foraminifers (relative abundance) and as absolute abundances expressed as planktonic foraminifera Accumulation Rates (pfAR). The pfAR has been calculated following Giraudeau et al. (2001):

$$\mathbf{pfAR = AA * w * S}$$

where **AA** is the number of specimens per gram of dry sediment (nr/g), **w** is the wet bulk density ($g \times cm^{-3}$) (shipboard bulk density data, Comas et al., 1996), and **S** is the sedimentation rate ($cm \times ky^{-1}$). Sixteen species or species groups were distinguished. *Globigerinoides ruber* includes morphotypes of *G. ruber* white, and *Globigerinoides elongatus* (sensu Aurahs et al., 2011); *Trilobatus sacculifer* includes *Trilobatus trilobus*, *Trilobatus sacculifer* and *Trilobatus quadrilobatus* (sensu André et al., 2012; Hemleben et al., 1989; Spezzaferri et al., 2015). *Globoturborotalita rubescens* includes *Globoturborotalita tenella* because of their similar ecological preference (Capotondi et al., 1999). The taxonomy of *Neogloboquadrina* spp. follows criteria by Darling et al., (2006): *Neogloboquadrina incompta* includes specimens previously referred to *N. pachyderma* (dextral) and intergrades between *N. pachyderma* (dextral) and *N. dutertrei*. *Neogloboquadrina pachyderma* only includes the left coiling specimens.

According to their ecological preference (Hemleben et al., 1985; Kucera et al., 2005; Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini, 1995) and to previous Mediterranean Sea paleoclimatic reconstructions (De Rijk et al., 1999; Rohling et al., 1997), *G. ruber*, *T. sacculifer*, *Hastigerina pelagica*, *G. rubescens*, *Orbulina universa*, *Beella digitata* and *Globigerinella siphonifera* have been grouped as warm water taxa.

Sea Surface Temperature estimation

Planktic foraminifera assemblages were used to reconstruct annual, summer (July to September) and winter (January to March) SST with the modern analog technique non distance-weighted SIMMAX 28 and 10 analogs (Pflaumann et al., 1996). Considering that the study site is influenced by Atlantic and Mediterranean ocean circulation, following Schirrmacher et al. (2019), we use the combined North Atlantic core-top database (Kucera et al., 2005; Salgueiro et al., 2010, 2014) and the Mediterranean database (Hayes et al., 2005), and the root mean square error of both annual and seasonal SST reconstructions is about 1.3ºC (Schirrmacher et al., 2019).

Power spectral and wavelet analysis

Spectral and wavelet analyses were performed on the total NAR, displaying relevant high frequency oscillations throughout the record. The analysis of the non-stationary (frequency changes along time) and non-linear signals, was performed by applying the Empirical Mode Decomposition algorithm

(EMD) of Huang et al. (1998) in order to decompose multi-component signals into a series of amplitude and frequency modulation (AM-FM) waves, each with slowly varying amplitude and phase. A major advantage of EMD is that the basis functions are derived from the signal itself, hence the analysis is adaptive, in contrast to the traditional methods where the basis functions are fixed as sine and cosine for Fourier transform like methods and the mother wavelet functions for wavelet analysis.

The signal and the Intrinsic Mode Functions (IMF) components are analysed without interpolation, keeping the original evenly sampling intervals, with:

1. "REDFIT", that computes the spectrum of a possibly unevenly sampled time-series, by using the Lomb-Scargle Fourier transform. The spectrum is bias-corrected using spectra computed from simulated AR(1) series and the theoretical AR(1) spectrum (Lomb, 1976; Scargle, 1982; Schulz and Mudelsee, 2002).
2. Foster's (1996) weighted wavelet Z-transform (WWZ). To analyze non-stationary and irregularly sampled signals, we need an extension of the classic wavelet formalism. Foster (1996), who defines the WWZ, developed such extension as a suitable weighted projection method re-orthogonalizing the three basic functions (real and imaginary part of the Morlet wavelet and a constant) by rotating the matrix of their scalar products. Furthermore, he introduces statistical F-tests to distinguish between periodic components and a noisy background signal.

Results

Calcareous nannofossils

Calcareous nannofossils are generally abundant and well preserved and dissolution phenomena seem not to be significant. Abundances of the most relevant taxa are presented in Fig. 2 and no major discrepancies are observed between relative and absolute trends. The total NAR ranges between 0.5 x 10^{11} coccoliths x cm^{-2} x kyr^{-1} and 2 x 10^{11} coccoliths x cm^{-2} x kyr^{-1}, with an average of 0.8 x 10^{11} coccoliths x cm^{-2} x kyr^{-1}(Fig. 2). A marked abundance peak occurs at about 8.2 ka, and an oscillating pattern is recorded in the last 8 kyr (Fig. 2). Considering the relative abundances of the taxa (%), *E. huxleyi* < 4 μm represents the main taxon, having percentages between 40 and 60% and the highest values between 10 and 8 ka (Fig. 2). Among gephyrocapsids, *G. muellerae* results to be the most abundant in the lower part of the record, with values reaching 30% of the assemblage, followed by a descending trend (Fig. 2). Small *Gephyrocapsa* show an increase in abundance from 8%, between 10 and 7 ka, to 15% from 5.3 ka upward (Fig. 2). *Gephyrocapsa oceanica,* mainly represented by morphotypes larger than 5 μm, shows abundance fluctuations between 3 and 10% throughout the

Holocene (Fig. 2). *Florisphaera profunda*, although not a dominant component of the assemblages (with very few isolated peaks greater than 15%), shows a distinct pattern, with very low percentage values up to ~8 ka, that clearly increase upwards in fluctuating abundances (Fig. 2). Among less abundant taxa, *Syracosphaera* spp. (*S. histrica* and *S. pulchra*), having a mean value of 1%, show a distinct increase between 11 and 8 ka, reaching values of about 5% (Fig. 2). The warm water coccolith taxa have very low abundances throughout the succession, with a mean value of 2%; the group shows a gradual increase between 12 and 8 ka, and fluctuating pattern afterwards (Fig. 2). *Helicosphaera carteri* and *E. huxleyi* > 4 μm show a similar pattern with abundance values ranging between 10 and 15% in the lowest part of the succession (during the Younger Dryas), followed by a clear decreasing trend, with values around 1% (Fig. 2). Other taxa, not showing particular trends or significant fluctuations, are represented by *Coccolithus pelagicus* ssp. *pelagicus*, *Gephyrocapsa caribbeanica* and *Coronosphaera* spp., with percentages not higher than 5%. Subordinate taxa do not exceed the 3% of the assemblage and include *Coccolithus pelagicus* ssp. *braarudii*, *Coccolithus pelagicus* ssp. *azorinus*, *Braarudosphaera bigelowii*, *Calcidiscus leptoporus* ssp. small (3–5 μm), *C. leptoporus* ssp. *leptoporus* (5–8 μm), *C. leptoporus* ssp. *quadriperforatus* (8–10 μm), *Ceratolithus* spp., *Helicosphaera pavimentum*, *Helicosphaera hyalina*, *Pontosphaera* spp., *Gladiolithus flabellatus, Scyphosphaera* spp. and *Umbilicosphaera hulburtiana.* Reworked taxa occur in the samples with variable abundances, never exceeding about 4% (Fig. 2).

Planktonic foraminifera assemblages

Planktonic foraminifera are well preserved and diversified. Relative and absolute abundances of the most abundant/significant planktonic foraminifera taxa/ groups show comparable trends throughout the entire succession. *Neogloboquadrina incompta* and *Turborotalita quinqueloba* are abundant in the lower part of the record (between 12.5 ka and about 8 ka) and undergone a strong decreasing upward (Fig. 3). Although with lower relative and absolute abundances, *G. ruber* and *G. bulloides* are also abundant in this interval (Fig. 3). At about 8 ka, a prominent replacement of *G. inflata* at the expense of *N. incompta* and *T. quinqueloba* occurs. Starting from 8 ka upwards, *G. inflata* together with *G. bulloides* and *G. ruber*, became the most abundant taxon in the record (Fig. 3). *Globigerinita glutinata*, with relative abundances not higher than 10%, doesn't show any relevant fluctuation in the distribution pattern (Fig. 3). *Trilobatus sacculifer* became more abundant from about 8 ka upward, showing a more prominent increase, as relative and absolute abundances, during the last 3.5 kyr (Fig. 3). A similar distribution pattern is also shown by *Truncorotalita truncatulinoides* (Fig. 3). Other taxa showing a very scattered distribution in the studied interval, with relative abundances < 3 % and any

significant fluctuations, are not shown in Fig. 3. They are represented by *Globorotalia scitula*, *Globigerina falconensis*, *G. rubescens*, *N. pachyderma*, *G. siphonifera* and *O. universa*.

Sea Surface Temperature

Annual, summer and winter SST patterns show sharp fluctuations between 10.2 ka and 8.7 ka characterized by strong drops of winter and summer temperature values greater than 10°C (Fig. 3). During this interval an important increase of *T. quinqueloba* is observed, together with high occurrence of *N. incompta* and *N. dutertrei* and increasing trend of warm water foraminifera taxa (Fig. 5). In this interval, the similarity index slightly decreases (Fig. 3), indicating that this species combination is not usual in the modern oceanographic condition for the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean region. In this interval the average annual SST is about 13.9°C, while average winter and summer temperatures are 11.7°C and 16.7°C respectively (Fig. 3). For the last 8 kyr, the average annual SST is about 18.5°C, while winter SST in the Alboran Sea varies around ca. 15 °C, in agreement with modern conditions (15.4 °C; Locarnini et al., 2013) (Fig. 3). The average summer SST is 22.6°C, exceeding modern ones (21.4°C; Locarnini et al., 2013) (Fig. 3). Low temperatures values are recorded between about 8.6 and 7.7 ka both in summer (ca. 20°C) and in winter (ca.13°C) (Fig. 3). The highest temperatures are recorded between 7.7 ka and 5.8 ka with temperatures up to 23 °C during summer and up to 16 °C during winter (Fig. 3). During the last 5 kyr, summer SST weakly decreases, with slightly oscillating values between 22°C and 23°C (Fig. 3). In the same interval, winter SSTs are almost stable with average values of about 15°C (Fig. 3), although during the last 3 kyr, the winter temperatures are characterized by a slight increase.

These results suggest that, with the exception of the interval between 10.2 and 8.7 ka, our SST record shows values comparable with those derived from the alkenone-SST at the same site (Martrat et al., 2014), with the foram-based SST from other nearly records (Pérez-Folgado et al., 2003; Schirrmacher et al., 2019), and with the present-day SST in the region (Locarnini et al., 2013). On the basis of these considerations, only the last 8.6 kyr record has been considered for the climate interpretation.

Power spectral and wavelet analysis

The power spectrum of total NAR shows prominent peaks (over the 95% Confidence Level – C.L.) of periodicity ranging between 1100 yr and 1700 yr (IMF3) (Fig. 4a, c). The wavelet analysis reveals that periodicities are not evenly distributed through time and specifically the 1102 yr cycle occurs from 12 ka to about 4 ka (Fig. 4c), while the 1693 yr periodicity emerges since about 5 ka upwards (Fig. 4c). Significant peaks (over the 95% of C.L.) are observed at the periods of ~ 4300 yr and ~

8000 yr all along the record (IMF 4, 5) (Fig. 4 d,e). Scattered distribution of cycles between ~ 400 and ~ 700 yr are also observed (IMF 2) (Fig. 4b).

Discussion

Main hydrographic and climate variations

Surface water modifications occurring in the last 11 ka can be described by three main long-term (between 3-5000 c.a. years-long) steps: Phase I, II and III (Figs. 5-6).

Phase I – the early Holocene humid period

This phase straddles the early Holocene, between 11.5 ka and 8 ka and is subsequent to the Younger Dryas Stadial. The climate evolution of the latter stadial has been discussed in detail in Bazzicalupo et al. (2018) based on the same proxies and therefore not discussed in the present study. Phase I is marked by a gradual surface water temperature increase, well described by progressively growing abundances of both coccolithophore and foraminifera warm-water taxa, associated with increasing summer insolation (Fig. 5). During this phase, the distinct increase in both *Syrocosphaera* spp. and *T. quinqueloba* (Fig. 5) provides evidences of enhanced riverine/detrital input in surface waters. *Syracosphaera* spp. has been, in fact, related to enhanced supply of fresher and turbid upper layer (Ausín, et al., 2015b; Bazzicalupo et al., 2018; Colmenero-Hidalgo et al., 2004; Weaver and Pujol, 1988), while the cold taxon *T. quinqueloba* flourishes in high fertile and low density surface waters (Aksu et al., 2002; Hemleben et al., 1985; Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini, 1995; Triantaphyllou et al., 2010). Enhanced abundances of this taxon have been also related to areas influenced by continental runoff (Bartels-Jónsdóttir et al., 2015; Girone et al., 2013; Jonkers et al., 2010; Margaritelli et al., 2016; Rohling et al., 1997; Vallefuoco et al., 2012) and, in the Eastern Mediterranean, the increase in abundance of *T. quinqueloba*, during the deposition of sapropel layer S1, has been linked to a high tolerance for low salinity and highly stratified water conditions coupled with the presence of high nutrients and terrestrial organic material (Capotondi et al., 2004; Kontakiotis, 2016; Principato et al., 2006; Rohling et al., 1997; Zachariasse et al., 1997). The high abundance of small *Gephyrocapsa* during phase I (Fig. 6), also sustains nutrient availability in surface water (Gartner et al., 1987; Hernández-Almeida et al., 2011; Okada and Wells, 1997; Takahashi and Okada, 2000). A concomitant expansion of *Quercus* during phase I (Fig. 5) highlights enhanced humidity on land (Combourieu-Nebout et al., 2009) likely in relation with extreme seasonality during precession minima/insolation maxima (Fig. 5) and increased autumn/winter westerlies-carried rains over the western Mediterranean, which supports enhanced supply of fresher water into the basin. This scenario seems to reflect a regional climate condition since it is consistent with the establishment of the Early

Holocene humid phase, occurring between 11.5 and 7 ka (Jalut et al., 2009; Magny et al., 2002, 2013; Peyron et al., 2017; Zanchetta et al., 2007; Zielhofer et al., 2017) and with additional evidences of autumn/winter precipitation increase over the northern Mediterranean borderlands during northern Hemisphere insolation maxima (Kutzbach et al., 2013; Meijer and Tuenter, 2007; Toucanne et al., 2015; Tzedakis, 2007). Phase I is within the interval of sapropel layer S1 deposition in the Eastern Mediterranean (10.8-6.1 ka, De Lange et al., 2008), developed during maximum summer insolation, that contributed, through the enhanced monsoon precipitation, to increased runoff in the Eastern Mediterranean (Howell and Thunell, 1992; Rohling et al., 2002, 2004, 2015; Rossignol-Strick, 1985; Rossignol-Strick et al., 1982). Our data evidence that freshwater runoff during sapropel events was not restricted to the Eastern Mediterranean but was rather widespread over the entire Mediterranean Sea due to increased rainfall (Bard et al., 2002; Kallel et al., 2000; Kallel and Labeyrie, 1997; Toucanne et al., 2015; Zanchetta et al., 2007), thus strengthening the connection between North African summer monsoon and the increased western Mediterranean autumn/winter precipitation during sapropel deposition (Toucanne et al., 2015). On the other hand, phase I straddles the final phase of the deposition of ORL 1 as indicated by the decreasing, albeit still high, values of C_{37} (Fig. 5), and reduced deep water ventilation in the western Mediterranean (Frigola et al., 2007). Given the time offset between the beginning of the ORL1 formation (14.5 ka, Martrat et al., 2014), and the recorded enhanced riverine input and humidity on land at c.a. 11.5 ka, it appears unlikely that excess precipitation was the driving force of the ORL1 formation in the western Mediterranean (Rogerson et al., 2008). As stated in Bazzicalupo et al. (2018), shoaling of the nutricline and increased export production at the sea floor are relevant mechanism in the ORL1 deposition at the study core.

The 8.2 ka event

The transition between phase I and the following phase II is characterized by higher absolute abundances of *N. incompta* between ~8.6 ka and ~8.1 ka (Fig. 6) and by a sharp warm water taxa decrease (Fig. 5), suggesting water cooling. In more detail, a sharp and brief cooling event of about 3°C is recorded in annual, winter and summer SST (Fig. 6). An interruption of the surface water warming trend is also indicated by a decrease of warm water coccolith taxa in the early stage (Fig. 5). A concomitant temperate forest regression (Fig. 6) marks a short-term precipitation decrease episode.

This cooling episode is here related to the well-known cold and dry 8.2 ka event that punctuates the early Holocene evolution and it is broadly recognized in Greenland ice core records (Alley and Ágústsdóttir, 2005; Bond et al., 1997, 2001; Dansgaard et al., 1993; Lowe et al., 2008; Rasmussen et al., 2006; Rohling and Pälike, 2005) and in the Mediterranean (e.g. De Rijk et al., 1999; Lirer et al.,

2013; Rohling et al., 2002; Sprovieri et al., 2003). In the ODP Site 976, the modification of the water column structure indicated by calcareous plankton can be related to a southward displacement of the ITCZ (Intertropical Convergence Zone) and an intensified impact of harsher, higher-latitude climate conditions in the Mediterranean region (Rohling et al., 2002, 2004). Today, *N. incompta* does not dwell in the Alboran Sea due to the occurrence of deep pycnocline and nutricline (located at a depth of about 150-200m) and winter temperatures reaching 15°C (Pujol and Vergnaud Grazzini, 1995; Rohling et al., 1995). On the other hand, this taxon is abundant in the Gulf of Lion where strong winter mixing facilitates the advection of nutrients into the euphotic zone and, mainly, winter temperatures reach 12°C (Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini, 1995; Rohling et al., 1995).

The marked increase of coccolithophore production within the upper part of the 8.2 ka event, as indicated by the peak in total NAR (Fig. 2), is likely the result of an important hydrographic modification occurring at this time, related to the enhanced Atlantic water inflow. This feature marks the onset of the following phase II as discussed below and is very well comparable with a similar peak in the coccolithophore absolute abundance at 8.2 ka recorded in the Alboran Sea by Colmenero-Hidalgo et al. (2004) and related to the onset of gyre circulation into the basin.

Phase II: the middle Holocene establishment of the modern oceanographic circulation

Phase II represents the second major step in the hydrographic evolution of the basin. It develops between 8.2 ka and about 5.3 ka, thus it nearly represents the middle Holocene portion of the record (Bárcena et al., 2004; Giraudeau, 1993). It is marked by a distinct abundance increase of *F. profunda* and a subsequent increase of *G. inflata* (Fig. 6) which replaces *N. incompta*. *Florisphaera profunda* is a deep photic zone dweller and thrives with a deep nutricline and water column stratification (Baumann et al., 2005; Incarbona et al., 2013; Sprovieri et al., 2012), while *G. inflata* is a deep living taxon and benefits from water column stability, a deep pycnocline and reduced upwelling conditions. The shift between *G. inflata* and *N. incompta* is in agreement with Rohling et al. (1995) that linked this event to the establishment of the modern front-dominated conditions in the Alboran Sea, when the amount of Atlantic water inflow was close to the present volume. At Site 976, the enhanced Atlantic inflow, following the deglaciation and the sea level rise, would have deepened the nutricline favoring *F. profunda*. In addition, it would have promoted both the development of the modern geostrophic front, where *G. inflata* proliferates (Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini,1995; Rohling et al., 1995) and the establishment of WAG (Ausín et al., 2015b; Pérez-Folgado et al., 2003; Rohling et al., 1995). This hydrographic evolution follows the culmination of the highest rate of global sea-level rise (Lambeck et al., 2014). Concurrently to the development of a deep nutricline, high annual and seasonal SSTs are recorded (Fig. 6) also marked by the increase of the tropical taxon *T. sacculifer*

(Fig. 6). Conversely, small *Gephyrocapsa* and neogloboquadrinids decrease (Fig. 6). We suggest that anomalous sea-surface warmer conditions during this period promoted a prolonged water column stratification, deepening of the thermocline (nutricline) and decrease of winter wind-induced mixing. These conditions contributed to a higher increase of warm and oligotrophic taxa, that currently thrives during mid-summer in the Mediterranean Sea (Bárcena et al., 2004; Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini, 1995), and decreasing of those taxa more related to nutrient-rich conditions such as small *Gephyrocapsa* and neogloboquadrinids. The occurrence of *G. bulloides* during this phase (Fig. 6) is consistent with its opportunistic behavior (Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini, 1995; Rohling et al., 1997; Schiebel et al., 2001) and its favorite habitat, highly dependent on enhanced food availability, related to strong seasonal contrast or river input. High abundances of temperate forest in the early stage of phase II (Fig. 6) suggest still wet climate conditions on land. This phase, although coeval with the younger portion of S1, is subsequent to the end of ORL 1 deposition in the Alboran Sea (Fig. 5). Deep anoxia in the western basin is in fact independent of that of the eastern basin (Rogerson et al., 2008) and ORL 1 termination is related to the 8.2 ka event and to the establishment of the modern front-dominated conditions in the western Mediterranean (Cacho et al., 2002; Rogerson et al., 2008). During phase II, differently from phase I occurring during ORL1 deposition and characterized by shoaling of the nutricline and enhanced productivity in surface water (Bazzicalupo et al., 2018), the calcareous plankton assemblages indicate stratified conditions in column water and deep nutricline, which likely prevented productivity in surface water and export production at the sea floor. This datum supports the hypothesis that productivity, although does not represent the triggering mechanism, may provide a secondary control in the ORL formation (Rogerson et al., 2008).

Phase III: the late Holocene reduced seasonality

This phase is marked by the coeval increase of small *Gephyrocapsa* and *G. bulloides*, at c.a. 5.3 ka (Fig. 6), suggesting increased nutrient availability in surface waters. These taxa are, in fact, considered high surface water productivity proxies (Barcena et al., 2004; Colmenero-Hidalgo et al., 2004; Gartner et al., 1987; Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini, 1995 Takahashi and Okada, 2000). The enhanced abundances of the deep mixed dweller *T. truncatulinoides* (Fig. 6) support more intense seasonal and prolonged mixing. Elevated abundances of *T. truncatulinodes* from sediment trap in the Gulf of Lions have been related to increased winter mixing conditions (Rigual-Hernández et al., 2012). On the other hand, the high abundance of *F. profunda* and *G. inflata* (Fig. 6) is still in relation with the modern front-dominated conditions in the Alboran Sea and deep nutricline, originating at the onset of phase II. Oscillations in the absolute abundances of *F. profunda* as well as of small *Gephyrocapsa* (Fig. 6) are likely in relation with short-term fluctuations in total NAR, which are

discussed in more detail below. Foraminifera warm-water taxa, together with G. *ruber* group and to a less degree warm water coccolith taxa, show a general decreasing trend (Fig. 5). The summer SST record (Fig. 6) is in line with reducing summer insolation trend (Fig. 5) and with evidence from the western Mediterranean terrestrial record of reduced seasonality (cooler summers and warmer winters) during the transition to late Holocene (Ramos-Román et al., 2018). The aridification process, accompanying the reduced seasonality at this time is highlighted, in the pollen record, by an increase in *Artemisia* at around 4 ka at the studied core (Fig. 6), and by several coeval Mediterranean records (Desprat et al., 2013; Fletcher et al., 2012; Fletcher and Sánchez Goñi, 2008; Jalali et al., 2016; Jalut et al., 2000, 2009; Magny et al., 2013; Ramos-Román et al., 2018).

The last 3.5 kyr of phase III are marked by a relevant increase of *T. sacculifer* (Fig. 6). The distribution pattern of this taxon is punctuated by three main short-term pulses (Ts1-Ts3 in Fig. 6), not previously recorded in the western Mediterranean. *Trilobatus sacculifer* mainly occurs in warm and oligotrophic tropical and sub-tropical waters with low seasonality (Bé and Hutson, 1977; Fraile et al., 2008; Hemleben et al., 1989; Vincent and Berger, 1981). Today this taxon reaches its maximum abundance in the Eastern Mediterranean basin and in the Red Sea, where low nutrient and warm surface waters prevail throughout the year, due to the relatively stable deep pycnocline (Kallel and Labeyrie, 1997; Kucera et al., 2005; Pujol and Vergnaud-Grazzini, 1995; Siccha et al., 2009). In the Red Sea, its increasing trend, during the Holocene, has been also related to more arid conditions during reduced monsoon climate system and prevailing eastern Mediterranean climate system (Edelman-Furstenberg et al., 2009). In our record, the last 3.5 kyr are characterized by a reduction of seasonal thermal gradient ($\Delta SST_{sum\text{-}win}$, Fig. 6) in the seawater, likely related to weak increase of winter SST, concomitant with ameliorate climate condition on land, as suggested by coeval relative increases of temperate forests in the pollen assemblages (Fig. 6). A positive correlation between *T. sacculifer* and weaker winter conditions and stratification has been also found in the Arabian Sea (Munz et al., 2015). We suggest that, at Site 976, relatively higher winter SSTs (with values exceeding 15°C) with respect to the earlier interval, developed more stable year-round surface water conditions in the basin favoring the increase of *T. sacculifer* in the last 3.5 kyr. Such conditions could probably represent the response to changes in hydrological conditions in the adjacent Iberian basin, related to the reduction of meltwater discharge in the North Atlantic (Bond et al., 2001). In the Gulf of Cádiz, according to Schirrmacher et al. (2019), larger seasonal SST contrasts, during the Holocene, are related to periods of enhanced iceberg discharge; the northward heat transport was blocked due to freshwater forcing in the North Atlantic resulting in colder winter temperatures and higher summer temperatures due to a seasonal northward migration of Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). This mechanism is similar to the one proposed by Repschläger et al. (2017) for the early Holocene, when reinforcements of

northward heat transport and migration of Subtropical Gyre is found during periods of weak north Atlantic meltwater discharge. Similarly, we retain that the decrease in the drift ice index during the last 3 kyr (Bond et al., 2001), could have promoted higher northward advection of warmer water masses that could have also reached the Alboran Sea through the Strait of Gibraltar, favoring the instauration of a lower seasonal thermal gradient. The three distinct peaks of *T. sacculifer*, centered at about 2.9 ka, 1.8 ka and 0.7 ka, trace the occurrence of short warm pulses at the core location. They appear chronologically correlated with the short-term warm and dry events identified in northwestern Africa lakes and in the Adriatic Sea (Piva et al., 2008; Zielhofer et al., 2017). The phase Ts1 is also chronologically correlated with the warm phase recognized by Margaritelli et al. (2016) during the Middle Bronze Age–Iron Age in the central Mediterranean.

Millennial scale variations

Since the WAG establishment in the Alboran Sea at ca. 8 ka, total NAR values show a series of millennial-scale fluctuations over the middle and late Holocene at Site 976 (Fig. 7). This pattern indicates that high-frequency variations in the coccolithophore productivity are superimposed to the main climate phases. Connecting coccolithophore productivity to environmental proxies is a complex task since multiple relationships might affect the link between the various signals. A certain chronological uncertainty is also added, when comparing different sites with different age models. In order to unravel the forcing mechanism responsible for coccolithophore productivity variations at the studied core, we compared a few coccolithophore proxies with the pattern of $\delta^{18}O_{seawater}$ available at the ODP Site 976 (Jiménez-Amat and Zahn, 2015), as a proxy of local surface water salinity variation. We have also performed a comparison with the detrended $\delta^{18}O_{speleothem}$ curve (Smith et al., 2016), which represents a high-resolution archive of quasi-cyclical events of relatively wet-to-dry climatic conditions over Iberia, with a ~1500 year frequency (Smith et al., 2016). This trend is significantly correlated with the NAO index (Olsen et al., 2012) (Fig. 7). A relationship between coccolithophore productivity and NAO modes has been recently suggested in the Alboran Sea by Ausín et al. (2015a). These authors indicate weakened (intensified) upwelling, related to weaker (stronger) westerlies, responsible for reduced (reinforced) WMDW in the Gulf of Lions. In this scenario, the NAO circulation mode is the forcing mechanism of coccolithophore variability. Intensified upwelling would have been promoted by stronger westerlies blowing over the Gulf of Lions, during a NAO – mode. These conditions would have promoted major WMDW formation and simultaneous enhancement of the AJ influx, both fluctuating in-phase (Ausín et al., 2015a; García Lafuente et al., 2002, 2007) . The AJ would have migrated southward, allowing the cool subsurface waters to fill the area left behind the jet (Sarhan, 2000) and thus promoting upwelling. In the present work, a first

comparison between datasets indicates that low salinity phases (lighter $\delta^{18}O_{seawater}$) are concurrent with high values of *G. oceanica* (Fig. 7). The occurrence of *G. oceanica* within the western Mediterranean basin has been often related to Atlantic surface water inflows (Álvarez et al., 2010; Bárcena et al., 2004; Bazzicalupo et al., 2018; Knappertsbusch, 1993; Oviedo et al., 2017). The positive correlation of the coccolithophore taxon with salinity minima at Site 976, further supports the relation between *G. oceanica* and Atlantic surface water inflows, since salinity minimum in the Alboran Sea essentially traces phases of enhanced Atlantic water into the basin (Font et al., 1998; Sarhan et al., 2000; Viúdez et al., 1996). Consequently, we use the lighter values of $\delta^{18}O_{seawater}$ and the increased abundance of *G. oceanica* as proxies of Atlantic inflow in the Alboran Sea (Fig. 7), which both provide a regime of cyclical Atlantic water inflow intensity in the basin. Coccolithophore productivity variations, expressed as total NAR, display distinct pulses, well-correlated with the pattern of the changing Atlantic inflow intensity and with the concomitant occurrence of alternating dry/wet phases in the Iberia $\delta^{18}O_{speleothem}$ (Fig. 7). Therefore, the various proxies point out to a coupling between enhanced coccolithophore productivity (high total NAR values), intensified Atlantic waters inflow (lighter $\delta^{18}O_{seawater}$ and increased abundance of *G. oceanica*), and arid conditions over the Iberia Peninsula (peaks in $\delta^{18}O_{speleothem}$), correlated with NAO+ phases (Fig. 7). Our data support the model proposed by Ausín et al. (2015a), and specifically the relation between coccolithophore productivity, Atlantic inflow and WMDW strength, although the dataset at site 976 indicate an opposite relationship between coccolithophore productivity and NAO mode. According to the present results, enhanced Atlantic water inflow occurred during a persistent NAO+ index (Fig. 7); the latter would have strengthened the north-westerlies over the northwestern Mediterranean basin, promoting a reinforcement of deepwater overturning and in turn increased the AJ (Fig. 8). The suggested relation between NAO mode and WMDW strength is in agreement with results from today's survey in the western Mediterranean (Rixen et al., 2005) and with the proposed relationship between strengthening of the WMDW and NAO variability in the past. In fact, during the Holocene and the Dansgaard-Oeschger events NAO + phases would have strengthen the northwesterlies over the northwestern Mediterranean, enhancing the WMDW formation (Frigola et al., 2007; Moreno et al., 2002, 2004, 2005; Nieto-Moreno et al., 2011). The scenario is also consistent with the observed decadal-variability between NAO intensity and upwelling strength highlighted in the western Mediterranean (Vargas-Yáñez et al., 2008). A possible reasonable explanation for the differing interpretations between the present work and the Ausín et al. (2015a) study, is that the latter authors based their paleoceanographic reconstruction on oscillations of the *F. profunda* NAR abundances in the Alboran Sea. In Ausín et al. (2015a), *F. profunda* NAR peaks have been linked to the intensification of the upwelling conditions in the area. Recent data establish a precise relationship

between *F. profunda* and primary productivity levels in today's low-latitude oceans (Hernández-Almeida et al., 2019) and suggest that the link between *F. profunda* abundance and net primary productivity in the Mediterranean Sea is not straight forward thus discouraging the use of this taxon as a productivity indicator into the basin (Hernández-Almeida et al., 2019).

External and internal forcing mechanisms of coccolithophore productivity cycles

The time series analysis performed on the total NAR record confirms the occurrence of millennial-scale periodicities in coccolithophore productivity during the Holocene and highlights two main periodicities through the record: the first one of ~ 1100 yr (from 12.5 to c.a. 5 ka) and the second one of ~ 1700 yr (from 5 to 0.19 ka) (Fig. 4c). The results of spectral and wavelength analyses indicate that coccolithophore productivity changes in the Alboran Sea were modulated both by external (solar) and internal (oceanic-atmospheric) forcing. In fact, the ~ 1100 yr-cycles appear close to the ~ 1000 yr cycle identified during the early Holocene in solar proxies in North Atlantic records and in IRD record (Debret et al., 2007, 2009). They are also detected in the western Mediterranean pollen record, which displays a periodic component of ~ 900 yr (Fletcher et al., 2012) and of ~ 1100 yr (Ramos-Román et al., 2018) during the early and middle Holocene. On the other hand, cycles of ~ 1700 yr are very close to the 1600-year cycle dominating during the last 5000 yr in several paleoclimate records (Debret et al., 2007; 2009 and references therein) and related to internal (oceanic/atmospheric) forcing. A similar shift in periodicity to a dominant ~ 1750 oscillation in the last 6 ka (Fletcher et al., 2012) and ~ 1600 yr-cycle (Ramos-Román et al., 2018) in the last 4.7 ka has been detected in the western Mediterranean in the pollen record and is related to the influence of NAO-like circulation in the mid-late Holocene. The similar pattern in cyclicity observed in the present study in NAR pattern in the Alboran Sea strengthens the relation between coccolithophore productivity/hydrographic changes and atmospheric variability modulated by NAO fluctuations and sustains the occurrence of a periodicity change through the Holocene from a dominant external (solar) to a dominant internal (oceanic/atmospheric) forcing.

Conclusions

The calcareous plankton assemblage (coccolithophore and foraminifera) of the ODP Site 976 from the Alboran Sea has been studied at a centennial-scale resolution, to investigate the climate variability and the forcing mechanisms affecting the western Mediterranean basin during the last 12.5 ka. Coccolithophore and planktonic foraminifera dataset is integrated with pollen and geochemical data available at the site. During a first step, between 11.5 and 8.2 ka, calcareous plankton assemblage clearly traces increasing temperature and freshwater arrival, related to riverine input in the basin,

during a period of insolation maxima. The timing of this phase in the Alboran Sea is quasi concomitant with sapropel S1 deposition in the eastern Mediterranean, suggesting a connection between the monsoonal mechanism for sapropel formation and high rainfall conditions in Northwestern Europe. Following an abrupt surface water temperature decrease correlated with humidity reduction and centered at 8.2 ka, the second phase (8-4.6 ka) is marked by a profound change in the planktonic assemblages, reflecting a more stratified water column, the deepening of the nutricline following a sea level rise and the instauration of the modern gyre circulation. The third final phase (4.6-0.19 ka) is characterized by reduced seasonality (cooler summers and warmer winters), enhanced surface water mixing and increased aridification on land related with a decrease in summer insolation. Short-term cyclicity occurs in coccolithophore productivity, with a clear pattern mainly occurring since the establishment of the modern circulation. Millennial-cycles of increased coccolithophore productivity are associated with enhanced inflows of Atlantic water from the Gibraltar strait modulated by NAO+ mode. The proposed scenario strengthens the role of hydrographic changes and atmospheric variability modulated by NAO fluctuations on coccolithophore productivity in the Alboran Sea. The results of the spectral analysis add information on the value of coccolithophores in recording environmental changes and highlight that coccolithophore productivity is modulated by both external (solar) and internal (oceanic-atmospheric) forcing. A shift in periodicity from a dominant ~ 1100 yr oscillations to ~ 1600 yr periodicity occurs at about 4 ka and appears in agreement with enhanced influence of NAO-like circulation during the late Holocene.

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Figure captions

Fig. 1: Location of ODP Site 976 in the Alboran Sea (western Mediterranean), bathymetry of the area and modern-day oceanographic circulation. **AW** (Atlantic Water); **MOW** (Mediterranean Outflow Water); **WMDW** (western Mediterranean Deep Water); **LIW** (Levantine Intermediate Water); **WAG** (western Alboran Gyre); **EAG** (eastern Alboran Gyre). In violet shade: Alboran and Almeria-Oran upwelling fronts

Fig. 2: Downcore variations of calcareous nannofossil assemblages at Site 976 plotted as relative abundance (%, black line) and nannofossil accumulation rate - NAR (coccolith/cm^2 kyr, filled area). Sedimentation rate over time used for NAR calculation, from Martrat et al. (2014), is also shown. YD: Younger Dryas.

Fig. 3: Downcore variations of planktonic foraminifera assemblages at Site 976 plotted as relative abundance (%, black line) and planktonic foraminifera accumulation rate – pfAR (forams/cm^{2}kyr, filled area), together with foraminifera-based summer, winter and annual SST and similarity index. Sedimentation rate over time, used for pfAR calculation, from Martrat et al. (2014). YD: Younger Dryas.

Fig. 4:(a) Signal of the Total NAR decomposed with CEEMD in five IMFs plus a residue (trend); (b), (c), (d), (e) spectral analysis made with "REDFIT" and Foster's WWZ, of the IMFs extracted from Total NAR. The green and black line represent the 95% and 80% Confident Level respectively. Significantly periodicity (red dot) and relative values expressed in years were

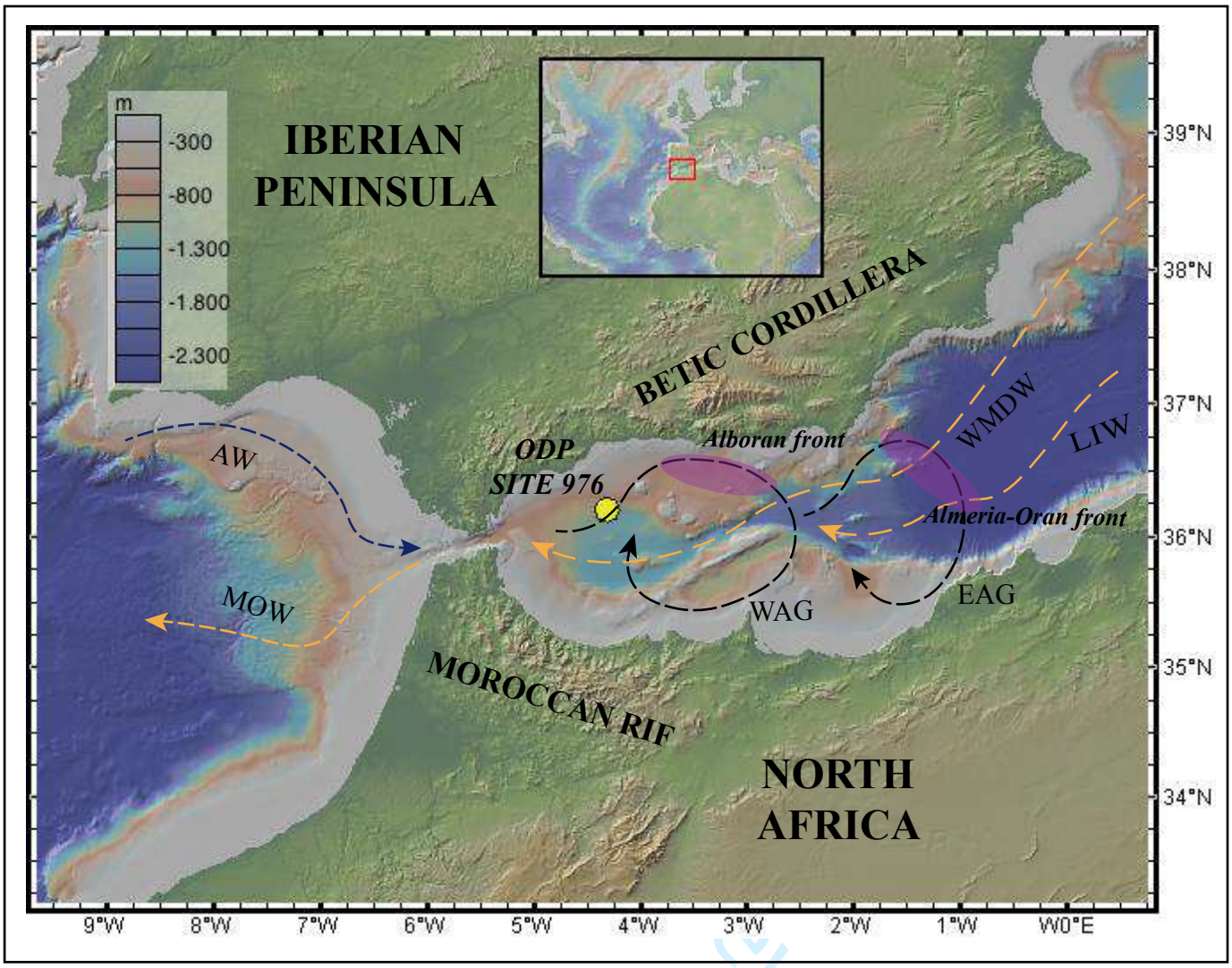
reported.

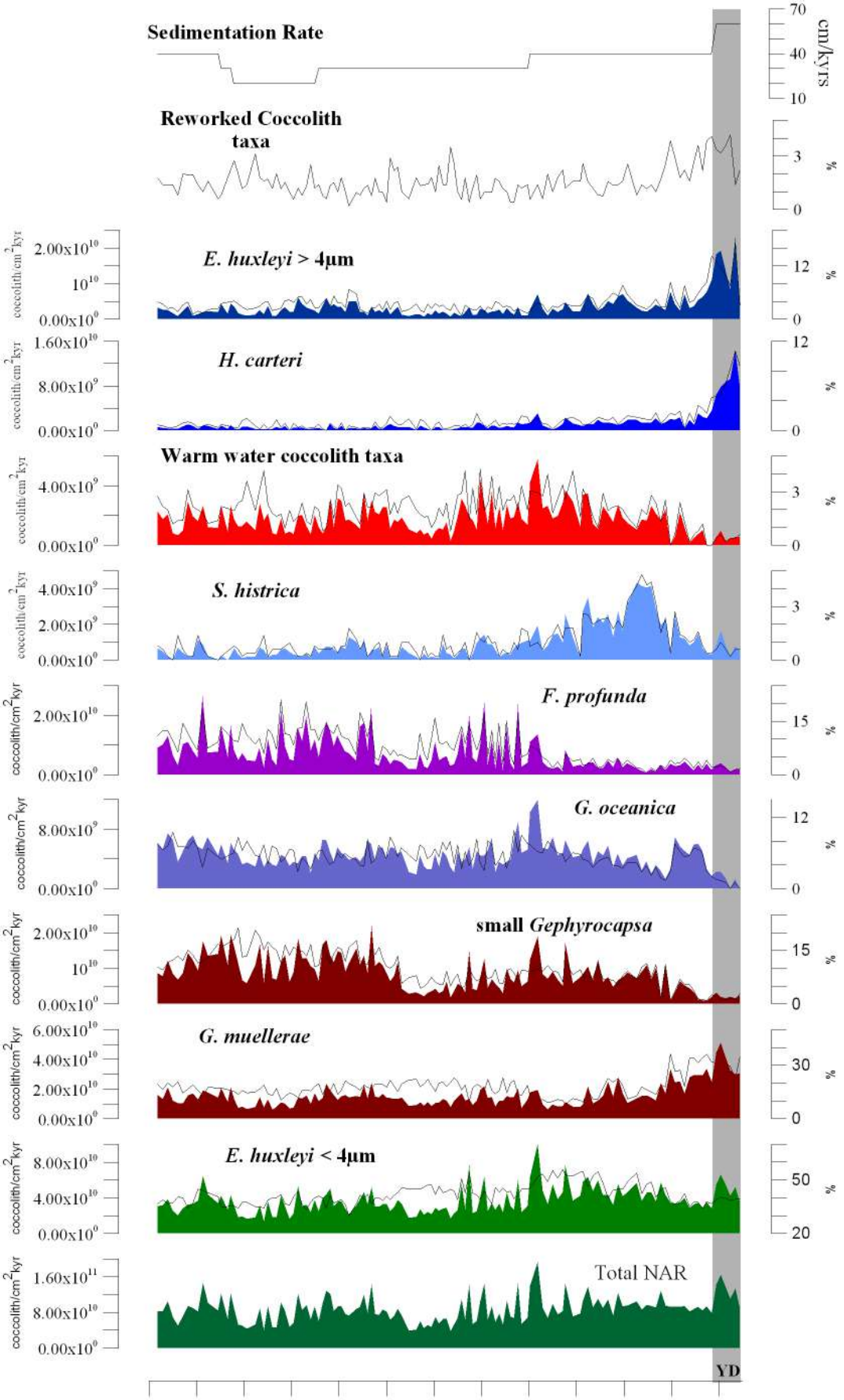
Fig. 5: Abundances variations of calcareous plankton assemblage and additional proxies from Site 976: accumulation rate of selected coccolithophores and planktonic foraminifera; relative abundance patterns of selected pollen taxa at Site 976 from Combourieu-Nebout et al. (2009); black line, 3 point average. Di- and tri-unsaturated alkenones of 37 carbons (C_{37}) from Martrat et al. (2014) and summer insolation curve (Laskar et al., 2004) are also shown. Younger Dryas (YD, grey bar); 8.2 ka event (light blue bar); dashed black lines are used to trace boundaries among phases I-III.

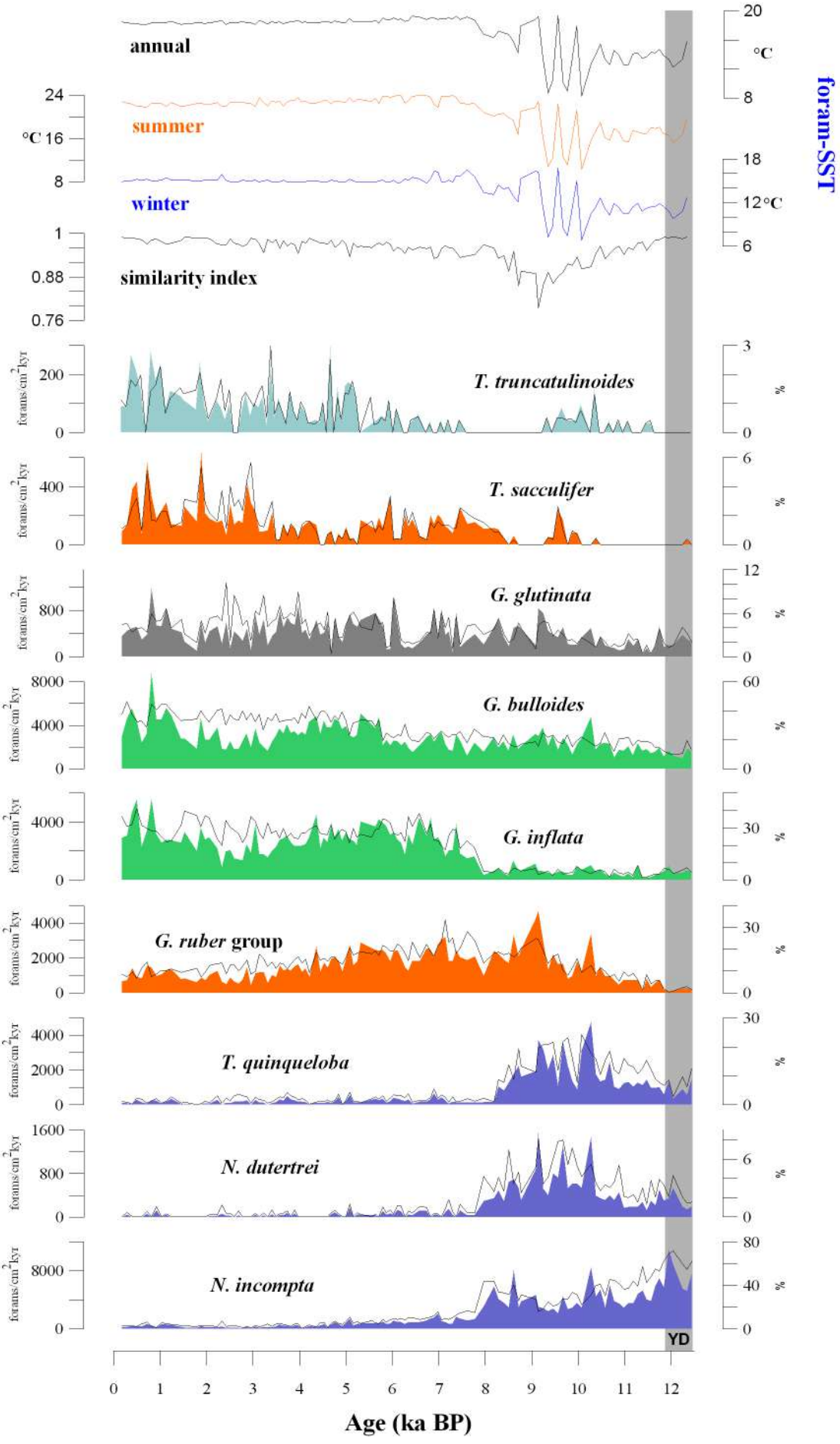
Fig. 6: Abundances variations of calcareous plankton assemblage and additional proxies from Site 976: accumulation rate of selected coccolithophores and planktonic foraminifera; black line, 3 point average; foram based seasonal SST variations at Site 976; relative abundance patterns of selected pollen taxa at Site 976 from Combourieu-Nebout et al. (2009). 8.2 ka event (dotted bar), dashed black lines are used to trace boundaries among phases I-III.

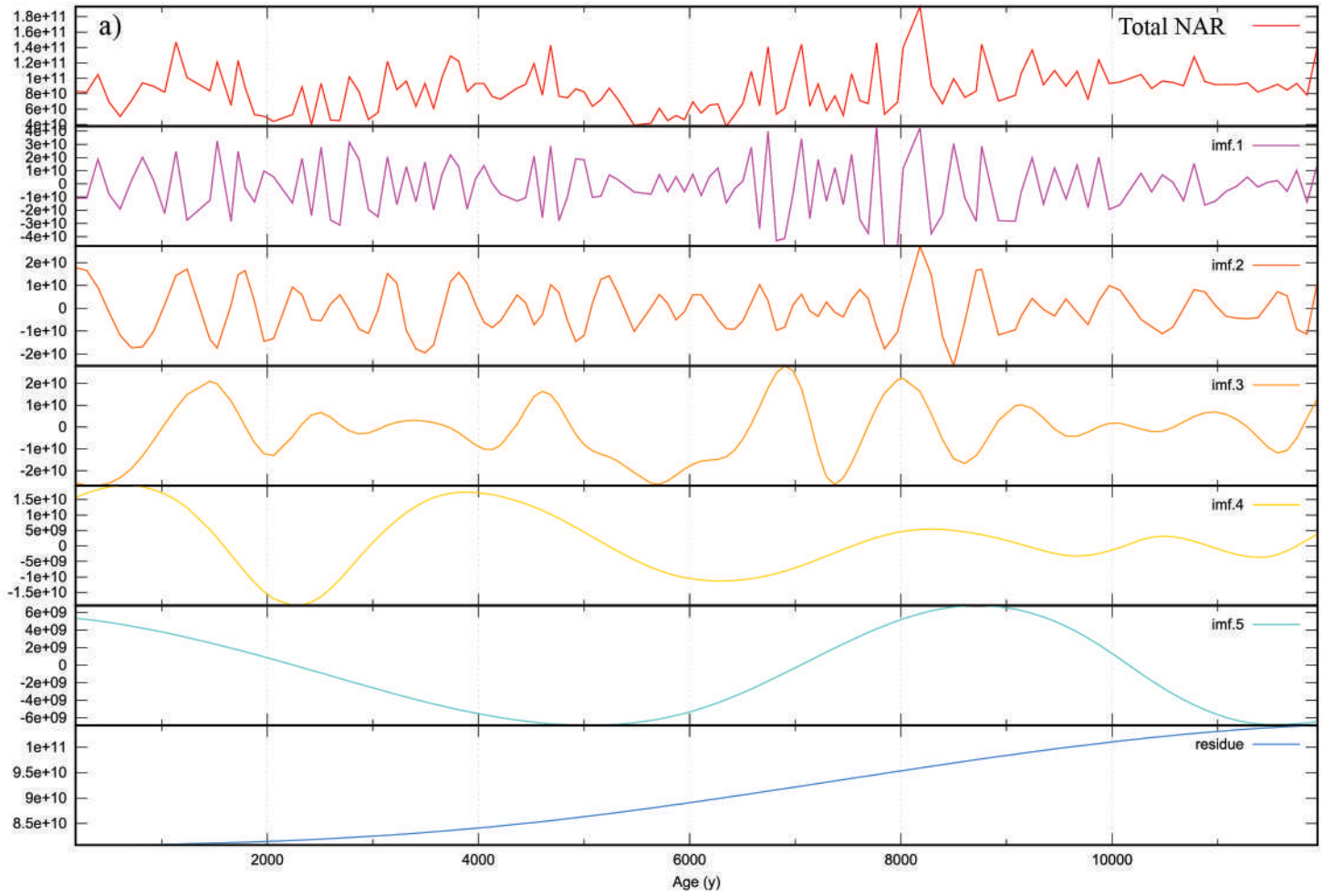
Fig. 7: Abundances variation of coccolithophore assemblage and climate proxies from Site 976: *G. oceanica* absolute abundances (black line, 3 point average); $\delta^{18}O_{seawater}$ at Site 976 (green line, 3 point average) (Jimenez-Amat and Zahn, 2015); $\delta^{18}O$ of combined and de-trended speleothems from Iberian Peninsula (Smith et al., 2016); coccolithophore productivity (total Nannofossil Accumulation Rate) at Site 976 (black line, 3 point average). Inferred NAO circulation pattern from redox variability from Lake SS1220, Greenland (Olsen et al., 2012) is also shown. Light blue bars represent periods of increased total NAR concomitant with enhanced Atlantic inflow and positive NAO index phases.

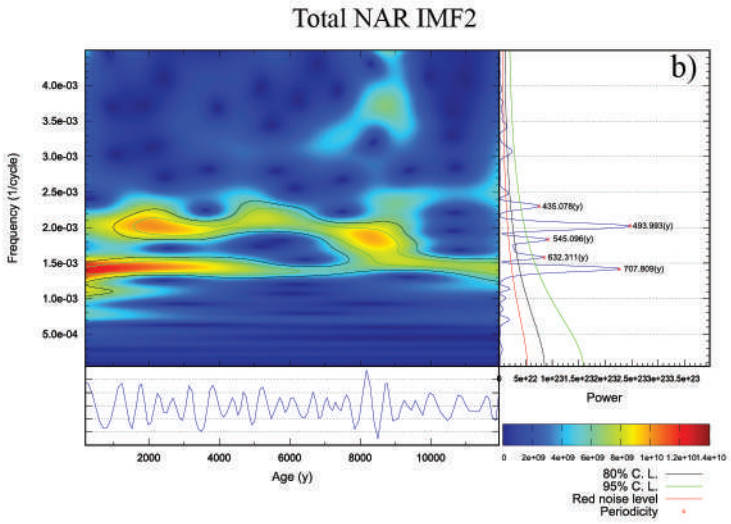
Fig. 8: Proposed different NAO circulations pattern scenarios as explained in the text: a) **NAO+** enhanced northwesterly winds, deep water formation and Atlantic inflow inducing upwelling and coccolithophore productivity; b) **NAO-** reduced northwesterly winds, deep water formation and Atlantic inflow, inducing stratification and reduced coccolithophore productivity. **LIW** (Levantine Intermediate Water). **AJ** (Atlantic Jet); **WMDW** (western Mediterranean Deep Water). **MOW** (Mediterranean Outflow Water). Diagram not to scale.

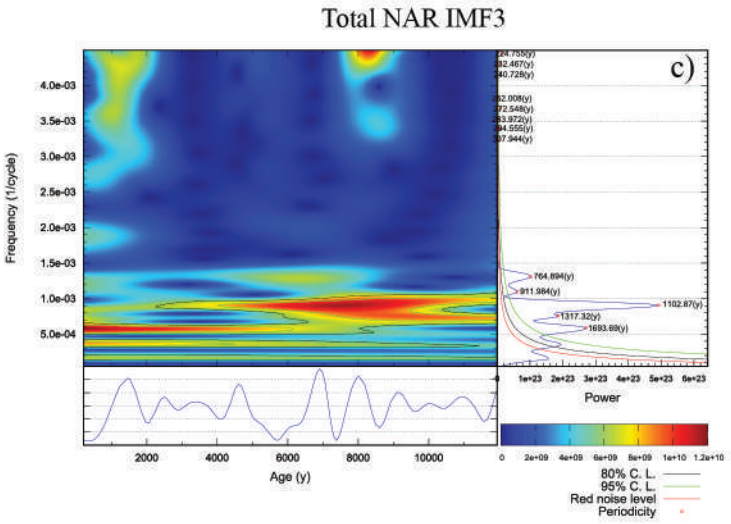

m
-300
-800
-1.300
-1.800
-2.300
IBERIAN PENINSULA
BETIC CORDILLERA
AW
MOW
ODP SITE 976
Alboran front
WMDW
LIW
Almeria-Oran front
WAG
EAG
MOROCCAN RIF
NORTH AFRICA
39°N
38°N
37°N
36°N
35°N
34°N
9°W
8°W
7°W
6°W
5°W
4°W
3°W
2°W
1°W
W0°E

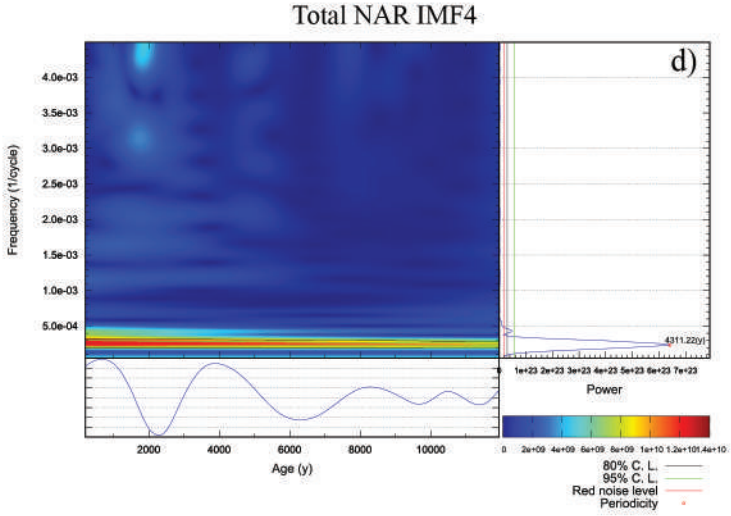

Sedimentation Rate
70
40
10
cm/kyrs
Reworked Coccolith taxa
3
0
%
E. huxleyi > 4µm
coccolith/cm2kyr
2.00x10^10
10^10
0.00x10^0
12
0
H. carteri
1.60x10^10
8.00x10^9
0.00x10^0
Warm water coccolith taxa
4.00x10^9
S. histrica
2.00x10^9
F. profunda
15
G. oceanica
small Gephyrocapsa
G. muellerae
6.00x10^10
4.00x10^10
2.00x10^10
30
E. huxleyi < 4µm
8.00x10^10
50
20
Total NAR
1.60x10^11
8.00x10^10
YD
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Age (ka BP)

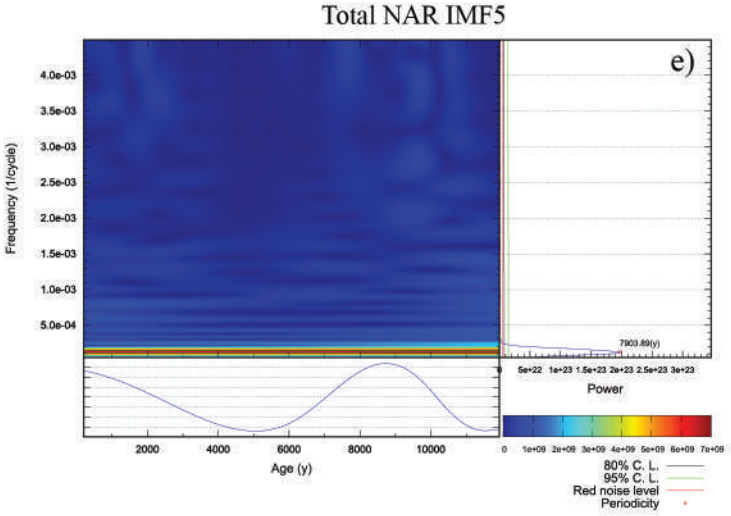

annual
summer
winter
similarity index
foram-SST
°C
T. truncatulinoides
T. sacculifer
G. glutinata
G. bulloides
G. inflata
G. ruber group
T. quinqueloba
N. dutertrei
N. incompta
foraminifers/cm²/kyr
%
YD
Age (ka BP)

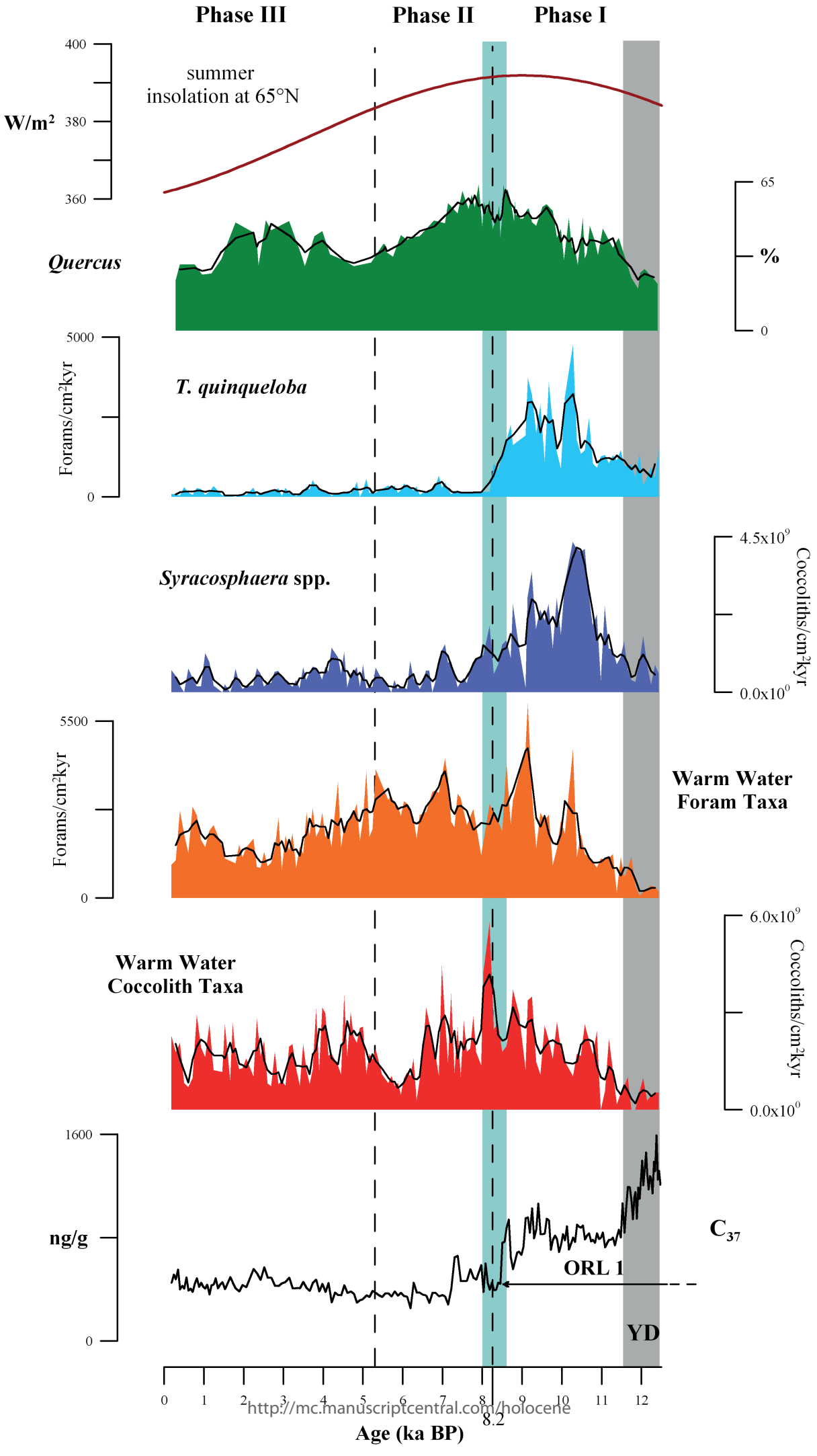

a)
Total NAR
imf.1
imf.2
imf.3
imf.4
imf.5
residue
Age (y)

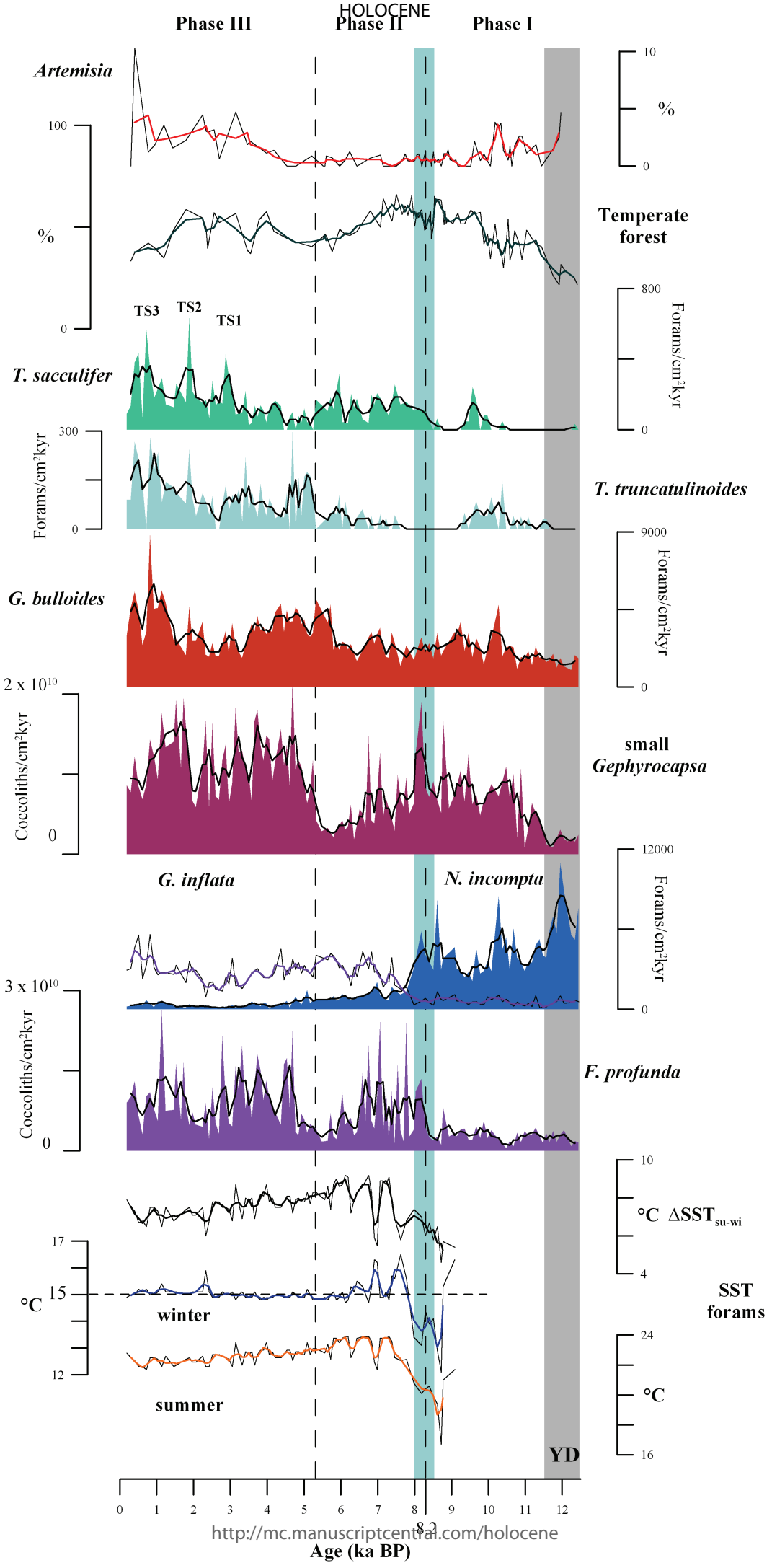

Total NAR IMF2
b)
Frequency (1/cycle)
435.078(y)
493.993(y)
545.096(y)
632.311(y)
707.809(y)
Power
Age (y)
80% C. L.
95% C. L.
Red noise level
Periodicity

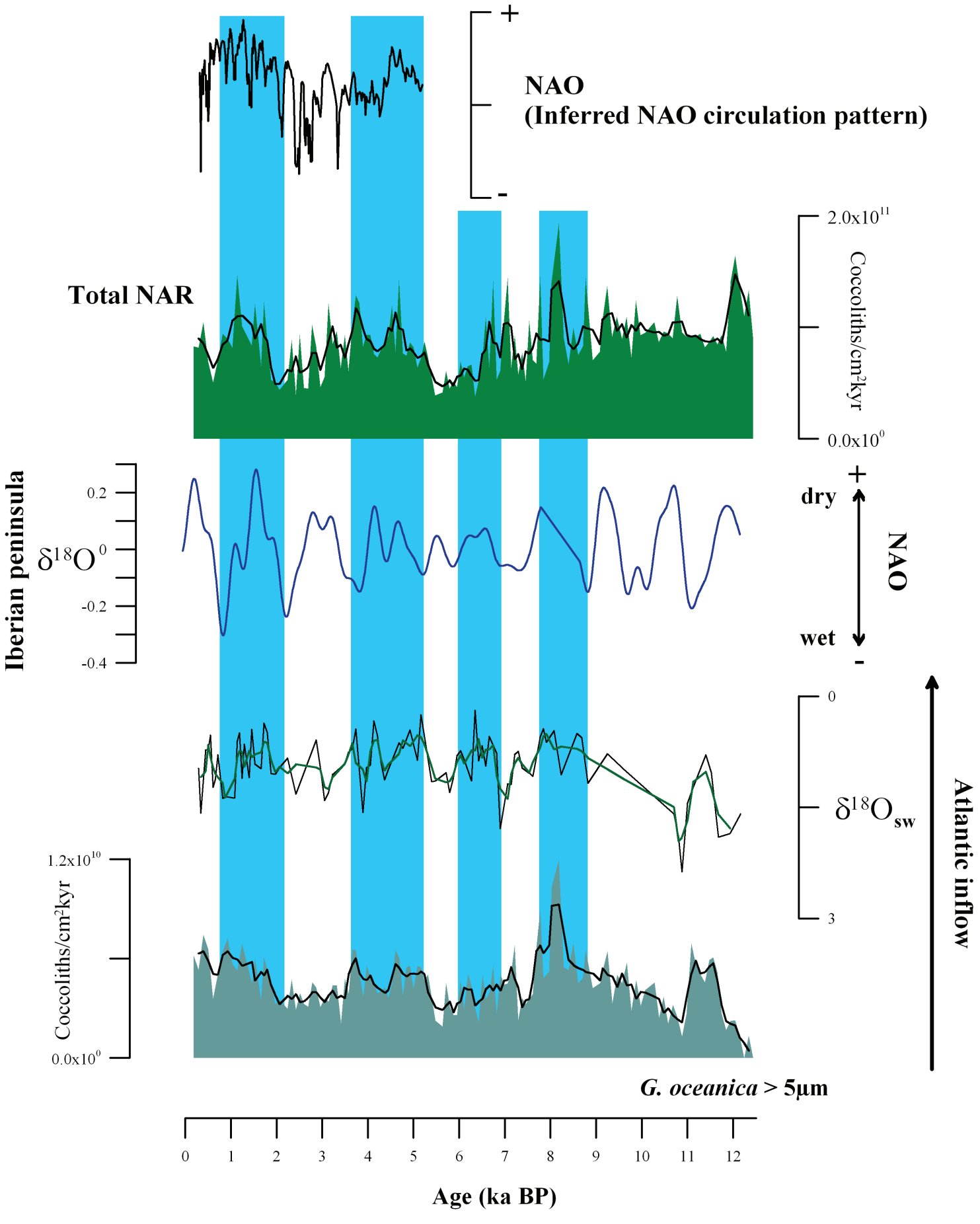

Total NAR IMF3
c)
Frequency (1/cycle)
764.894(y)
911.984(y)
1102.87(y)
1317.32(y)
1693.69(y)
Power
Age (y)
80% C. L.
95% C. L.
Red noise level
Periodicity

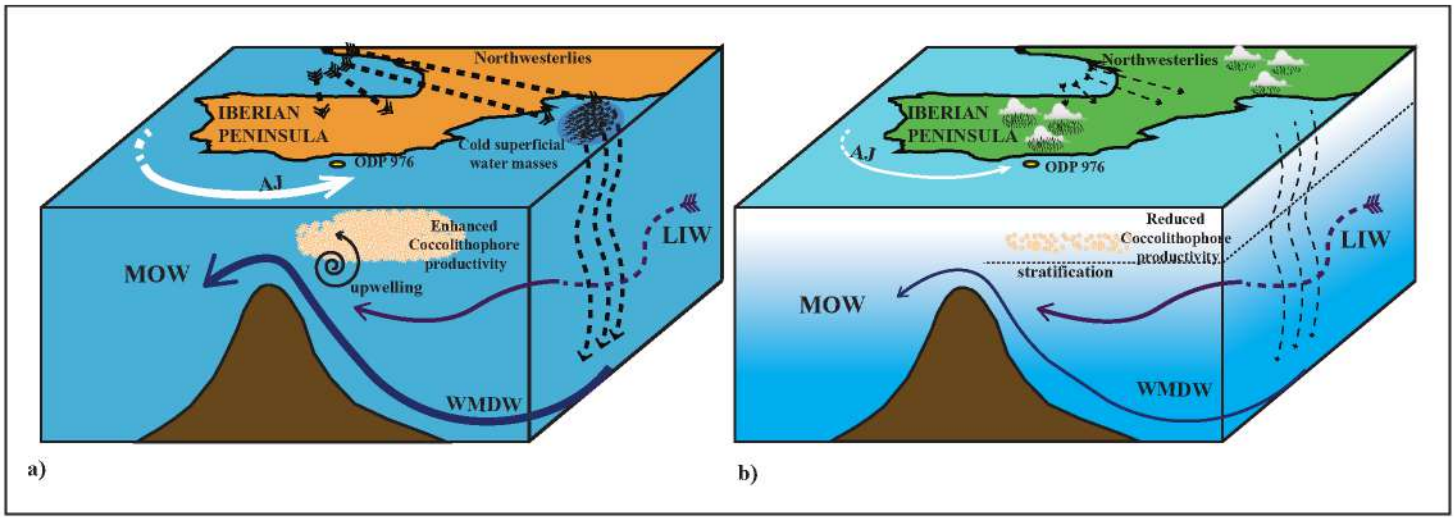

Total NAR IMF4
d)
Frequency (1/cycle)
4311.22(y)
Power
Age (y)
80% C. L.
95% C. L.
Red noise level
Periodicity


Total NAR IMF5
e)
Frequency (1/cycle)
7903.89(y)
Power
Age (y)
80% C. L.
95% C. L.
Red noise level
Periodicity


Phase III
Phase II
Phase I
summer
insolation at 65°N
W/m²
400
380
360
Quercus
65
%
0
5000
Forams/cm²kyr
0
T. quinqueloba
Syracosphaera spp.
4.5x10⁹
Coccoliths/cm²kyr
0.0x10⁰
5500
Forams/cm²kyr
0
Warm Water
Foram Taxa
Warm Water
Coccolith Taxa
6.0x10⁹
Coccoliths/cm²kyr
0.0x10⁰
1600
ng/g
0
C37
ORL 1
YD
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
8.2
Age (ka BP)


Phase III
Phase II
Phase I
Artemisia
100
%
0
10
%
0
Temperate forest
TS3
TS2
TS1
T. sacculifer
800
Forams/cm²kyr
0
300
Forams/cm²kyr
0
T. truncatulinoides
G. bulloides
9000
Forams/cm²kyr
0
2 x 10¹⁰
Coccoliths/cm²kyr
0
small Gephyrocapsa
G. inflata
N. incompta
12000
Forams/cm²kyr
0
3 x 10¹⁰
Coccoliths/cm²kyr
0
F. profunda
10
°C ΔSST su-wi
4
SST foram
17
°C
15
12
winter
summer
24
°C
16
YD
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
8.2
Age (ka BP)


+
NAO
(Inferred NAO circulation pattern)
-
Total NAR
2.0x10^11
Coccoliths/cm²kyr
0.0x10^0
combined and de-trend speleothems
Iberian peninsula
0.2
δ18O 0
-0.2
-0.4
+
dry
NAO
wet
-
0
δ18Osw
3
Atlantic inflow
1.2x10^10
Coccoliths/cm²kyr
0.0x10^0
G. oceanica > 5µm
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Age (ka BP)


Northwesterlies
IBERIAN PENINSULA
ODP 976
Cold superficial water masses
AJ
Enhanced Coccolithophore productivity
upwelling
MOW
LIW
WMDW
a)
Northwesterlies
IBERIAN PENINSULA
AJ
ODP 976
Reduced Coccolithophore productivity
stratification
MOW
LIW
WMDW
b)