NOTICE: CDIAC as currently configured and hosted by ORNL will cease operations on September 30, 2017. Data will continue to be available through this portal until that time. Data transition plans are being developed with DOE to ensure preservation and availability beyond 2017.



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Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center

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Atmospheric Trace Gases » Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) » Ice Cores

800,000-year Ice-Core Records of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

This page introduces Antarctic ice-core records of carbon dioxide (CO₂) that now extend back 800,000 years at Dome C and over 400,000 years at the Vostok site. Links are also provided to shorter records from other Antarctic locations. The 2000-year record from Law Dome, Antarctica, has been merged with modern records and a spline function was fit to the result to provide a 2000-year time series extending to the present

These records are maintained by the World Data Center for Paleoclimatology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and have graciously been made freely available for access and distribution. The original investigators made the effort to obtain the data and assure their quality. To assure proper credit is given, please follow the citation instructions in the headers of the data files and/or at the end of this page when using any of this material. If data accessed from this site are to be used in a publication, we strongly recommend some contact with the principal investigators to be sure the data are being interpreted and used correctly. Neither the principal investigators nor CDIAC is responsible for misuse of these data.

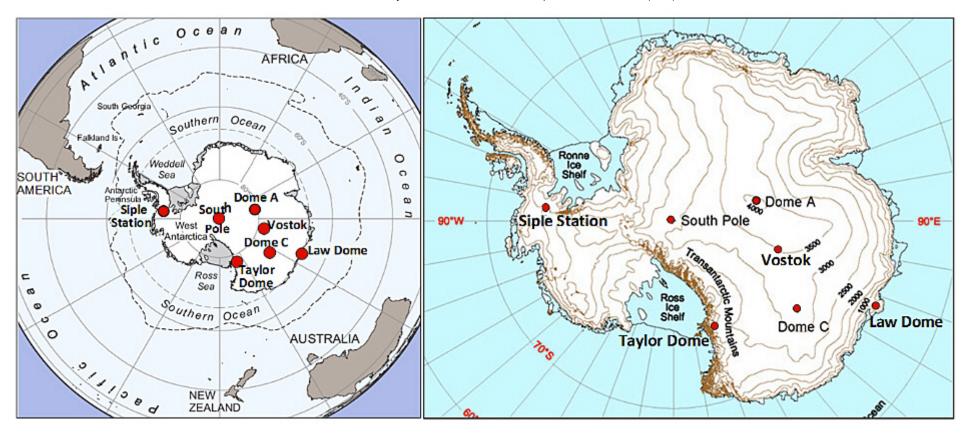
Contributors

- 1. **Dome C 800,000-year record:** European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA) members: D., M. Le Floch, B. Bereiter, T. Blunier, J.-M. Barnola, U. Siegenthaler, D. Raynaud, J. Jouzel, H. Fischer, K. Kawamura, and T.F. Stocker.
- 2. Vostok 400,000-plus-year record: J.R.Petit, Laboratoire de Glaciologie et Geophysique de l'Environnement, Grenoble, France

Collective Period of Record

~137 to 795,000 years Before Present (B.P.) (Before year 1950).

Antarctic Ice-Core Stations



Maps of Antarctica showing locations and elevations in meters above sea level (masl) of: Law Dome (66°44'S, 112°50'E, 1390 masl), Dome C (75°06'S, 123°24'E, 3233 masl), Taylor Dome (77°48'S, 158°43'E, 2365 masl), Vostok (78°28'S, 106°52'E, 3500 masl), Dome A (80°22'S, 77°22'E, 4084 masl), the South Pole station (90°S, 2810 masl), and Siple Station (75°55'S, 83°55'W, 1054 masl).



Graphics

- 800,000-year record from Dome C,
- 400,000-year Vostok Record, and
- 2000-year record from Law Dome, Antarctica.



Data

• Dome C "800,000-year" EPICA record (796,500 BCE-1813 CE)

- Vostok 400,000-plus-year record (417,400-392 BCE): <u>CDIAC</u> or <u>NOAA</u>
- Law Dome (1-2006 CE, merged with modern observational data)
- Additional ice-core data found at the World Data Center ice-core gateway
- Additional Data on CDIAC web pages Siple Station: 1734-1983 CE

Methods

At the Bern laboratory, four to six samples of approximately 8 grams from each depth level (0.55m intervals) in the ice core are crushed under vacuum conditions. The sample container is connected to a cold trap for several minutes to release air from the clathrates and the air is then expanded to a measuring cell where a laser measures absorption in a vibration–rotation transition line of the CO_2 molecule. Calibration is done using a CO_2 -in-air standard gas of 251.65 parts per million by volume (ppmv) scaled on the WMO mole fraction scale. At Grenoble (Laboratory of Glaciology, Geophysics and Environment) one to three ice samples of about 40 grams each are crushed under vacuum conditions, and after about 20 minutes the extracted gas is expanded in the sample loop of a gas chromatograph and analyzed. Depending on the amount of extracted air, three to five successive analyses are done. To avoid possible effects of water-vapor interference, the CO_2 ratio is calculated as the ratio of the CO_2 peak to the air $(O_2 + N_2)$ peak. Calibration is done using an Air Liquide standard scaled on CSIRO standards (172.8 ppmv, 260.3 ppmv, and 321.1 ppmv). Uncertainty is a few ppmv; measurement error for the Bern laboratory is given in the data file, and the Grenoble Lab generally compares within a few ppmv for the common time interval.

Temporal Uncertainty

Temporal uncertainty of the EPICA 800,000-year series increases with core depth, but estimates indicate that it is usually less than 5% of the true age and is frequently much less than that. The most recent "EDC3" chronology is based on a snow accumulation and mechanical flow model combined with a set of independent age markers along the core, indicating either well-dated paleoclimatic records or insolation variations. See Parrenin et al. (2007) for more detail. The Vostok time scale is based on the the "GT4" chronology, derived in a similar fashion to "EDC3" with age constraints at 110 thousand and at 390 thousand years ago which are assumed to match known events in marine sediments. See Petit et al. (1999) for more detail.

Trends

Over the last 800,000 years atmospheric CO₂ levels as indicated by the ice-core data have fluctuated between 170 and 300 parts per million by volume (ppmv), corresponding with conditions of glacial and interglacial periods. The Vostok core indicates very similar trends. Prior to about 450,000 years before present time (BP) atmospheric CO₂ levels were always at or below 260 ppmv and reached lowest values, approaching 170

ppmv, between 660,000 and 670,000 years ago. The highest pre-industrial value recorded in 800,000 years of ice-core record was 298.6 ppmv, in the Vostok core, around 330,000 years ago. Atmospheric CO₂ levels have increased markedly in industrial times; measurements in year 2010 at Cape Grim Tasmania and the South Pole both indicated values of 386 ppmv, and are currently increasing at about 2 ppmv/year.

References

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Citation

EPICA

Lüthi, D., et al. 2008. EPICA Dome C Ice Core 800KYr Carbon Dioxide Data. IGBP PAGES/World Data Center for Paleoclimatology Data Contribution Series # 2008-055. NOAA/NCDC Paleoclimatology Program, Boulder CO, USA. (If accessing the data from this CDIAC site, please add: "accessed from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy").

Also cite the reference to Luthi et al. given above if using the data in any published work.

Vostok

- If accessed from the CDIAC site, see instructions at the bottom of the Vostok web page. If accessed from the World Data Center for Paleoclimatology, see instructions at the top of the page in the "description" file at:

 ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/paleo/icecore/antarctica/vostok/readme_petit1999.txt.
- If using the data for a published work, cite the original "original reference" to Petit et al. 1999.
- If using the shorter records of Barnola et al. (1987), cite the paper listed above in the references.

• If using the records of Fisher et al. (1999), the citation directions are given at: ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/paleo/icecore/antarctica/vostok/readme_vostok_co2.txt.

Other Data Sets

Instructions are given at the bottom of the respective pages for CDIAC data sets. Instructions for the World Data Center material are given in the headers of the data files.





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