

# ***Interactive comment on “Decadal resolution record of Oman margin upwelling indicates persistent solar forcing of the Indian summer monsoon after the early Holocene summer insolation maximum” by Philipp M. Munz et al.***

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This is an excellent contribution which demonstrates once again the great importance of solar activity changes as climate drivers in this region. The new high-resolution dataset adds another very useful case study.

It would be good if the authors can add a paragraph on the longer-term Holocene context of their time series. The described natural variability and cyclicity forms part of so-called millennial-scale cycles which have been first described in more detail by Bond et al. 2001 in their pionier paper in Science. Meanwhile, similar Holocene millennial-scale

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cycles have been reported from many other places around the world, including the Arabian Sea. See a literature overview in our recent paper on this subject, pages 289-299: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308928345\\_The\\_Sun%27s\\_Role\\_in\\_Climate](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308928345_The_Sun%27s_Role_in_Climate)

Interestingly, most of these studies link the millennial-scale cycles to solar activity changes. It would be good to see a comparison of your 2500 year long time series with the millennial-scale cycles of Bond et al. 2001 which form an important reference for Holocene climate evolution.

In this context, you might also consider a comparison with Menzel et al. 2014 who documented millennial-scale climate cycles with repeated dry/wet shifts from a central Indian lake. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0031018214003009>

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