

## ***Interactive comment on “Western Mediterranean hydro-climatic consequences of Holocene iceberg advances (Bond events)” by Christoph Zielhofer et al.***

### **Anonymous Referee #2**

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Interactive comment on “Western Mediterranean hydro-climatic consequences of Holocene iceberg advances (Bond events)”. Christoph Zielhofer et al.

Anonymous Reviewer 2

Introduction and methodology: This study leads off with a thoughtful introduction reviewing and analyzing the North Atlantic (NA) rafted debris record (Bond events) and makes a strong case for Mediterranean studies showing probable linkages of hydroclimate and the Bond event record. Studies identified and compared in this work are well summarized, represent a substantial range of Mediterranean sites, and their records compared to highlight regional variability of humidity and dryness, and initially, the au-

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thors emphasize caution in attributing these patterns (in response to Atlantic cooling events) to “forcing mechanisms, or chronological correlations”. The introduction is bolstered by three well designed figures that present a broad to fine scale descriptions of the study area and place in context the North Atlantic Basin, regional climate patterns, and the coring site depicting the local landscape and vegetation.

The methodology was one of the strengths of this study, with the with addition of 82 new samples to a previously published  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  ostracod record for Lake Sidi Ali in the Middle Atlas range of Morocco. The new samples bring a total number of data points to 182 for 12.97 m record spanning the Early to Late Holocene (12K cal ybp), and almost doubling the  $^{14}\text{C}$  chronological sample resolution of the previous record from “~130 years to 71.4 years”. This robust record is reinforced by  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  dating in the historic. The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  data were further compared with pollen (*Cedrus* sp.), micro-charcoal, solar activity, solar insolation, as well as a running 25-point correlation between the Bond event IRD record and the Sidi Ali  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  record. Clear figures, stacked with a color overprint of Early to Late Holocene hydroclimate changes and Bond event intervals, strongly reinforce the authors thinking.

Hydroclimate: The authors characterize the overall pattern of the Sidi Ali Record in the Early Holocene with Atlantic cooling coupled with dry winters with higher summer temperatures producing drought stress limiting *Cedrus*. In addition, the early summer warm climate co-occurs with warm Atlantic winter rains, except during Bond events. The record is dramatically reversed, in this reviewer’s opinion, for the Late Holocene beginning about 5K cal ybp where Atlantic cooling produces wet winters, in a hydroclimate of decreasing rainfall. Both Early and Late Holocene interpretations are supported from additional studies with TOC, diatom, and charcoal; and solar forcing, solar insolation, and chironomid data, respectively. This two-phase change in the Early and Late Holocene  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  record could be described as a marked low frequency, high amplitude signal that sharply decreases in amplitude after 5K cal ybp and the into the Mid-Late Holocene, and arguably begins to increase in amplitude and frequency from

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~ 2K cal ybp into to the modern.

In addressing the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  record, this reviewer suggests more description and/or insights from the authors would be helpful to interpret and the patterns of the signal with regards to amplitude and frequency, which this reader found dramatic. Possibly presenting these data with some type of signal-to-noise ratio analyses could be helpful. Additionally, this same approach could be beneficial comparing and evaluating both the pollen and charcoal data. Clearly, there is a wide range of pollen responses between the 10.2 and 7.2 Bond events, using the Early Holocene as an example. And while both responses are positive, they are clearly different in their absolute values, and appear dissimilar. I would find some characterization and analysis of this variability helpful. A similar argument can be made for the Late Holocene segment in the record, again, especially for the charcoal and pollen records. The Late Holocene charcoal signal depicts an increase in peak values of charcoal, and a variable higher frequency pattern of peaks. Some method for identifying fire events, either a threshold of signal to noise ratio, or a confidence interval set from smoothed baseline could potentially sharpen the fire event interpretation. Finally, trends in the pollen data, such as the slower rise of *Cedrus* before the Early/Late Holocene shift in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  record, the change in the frequency of the pollen signal, and frequent occurrence of charcoal peaks beginning about 5K cal ybp also suggest there may be additional ecological factors influencing the *Cedrus* pollen response. Appreciated was the acknowledgment, that settlement history may have had an additional influence in the charcoal record, as is the case with many Holocene paleo-fire reconstructions.

4.2 Bond event: An additional strength of this study was the scholarship involved in the introduction and summary of a wide range of regional studies placing the results of the authors in context with the broader Mediterranean. Especially helpful, was the discussion of hydroclimate variability specific to other environmental reconstructions of the 4.2 period across the Mediterranean. The findings of this study showing a cool wet event at the 4.2 Bond event, was nicely contrasted with a number regional studies

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mostly indicating the 4.2 as a period of dryness. Further, the thoroughness of the authors placing this study in the context of such a wide spectrum of studies throughout the entire paper, potentially could be improved by a table or matrix figure summarizing this study's results and the many citations included within, bringing readers less familiar with Holocene paleo-environments of the Mediterranean region, into the sphere of thinking of the authors.

Conclusions: This is a well written paper, and should be published with minor revisions. The amplification of the resolution of a previously published record, and subsequent interpretation of that record, is an important and detailed contribution to the understanding of paleo-hydroclimate dynamics of Morocco. In addition, the paper makes a significant case for further investigations of Holocene paleo-hydroclimate scenarios in a broader Mediterranean context, with the comparison of this record to numerous efforts, emphasizing "coherence with Bond events across the entire Holocene" for some areas, yet in contrast, other sites demonstrating a variable step change from a wetter Early Holocene to a Late-Holocene of aridity at 5K cal ybp.

Post script comments on the author response to Anonymous Reviewer 1: Figure, table, and comments submitted in both responses to Reviewer 1, greatly strengthened this submission. Especially helpful were 2 sigma age model panel, in addressing uncertainties, and the 500-year low pass filter on the pollen record and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  reconstruction clarifying the *Cedrus* response.

Please also note the supplement to this comment:

<https://www.clim-past-discuss.net/cp-2018-97/cp-2018-97-RC2-supplement.pdf>

Interactive comment on Clim. Past Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/cp-2018-97>, 2018.

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