

Oceanography Seminar

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" Coral Sclerochronology: High-temporal resolution windows for palaeoclimatology, paleoceanography, and paleoecology"

The daily and annual growth bands formed in biogenic carbonates such as coral skeletons and molluscan shells could serve as the high temporal resolution archives for the environmental and/or physiological changes during their life span. We use skeletal and geochemical approaches to investigate the histories recorded in living and fossil specimens. Understanding the past climate variability and oceanographic events in the tropical ocean is a high priority as long-term observation is very limited in these areas. Tropical shallow water corals could live up to several hundreds of years and the decadal to centennial scale of climate and oceanic signals such as global warming, ocean acidification, El Niño-