



Enhancing Our Palaeoceanographic Toolbox Using Paired Foraminiferal and Coccolith Calcite Measurements From Pelagic Sequences

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Studies of marine sediments with a view to reconstruct ancient climates are based on multiple and complementary approaches. In particular, powerful thermometers of ancient oceanic waters have been developed based on micropalaeontological transfer functions, on the chemistry of compound-specific organic molecules produced by various unicellular organisms, and trace metals substituted to calcium in calcite microfossils. Despite the diversity of palaeoceanographic tools or proxies that have been developed, the geochemistry of planktonic foraminifera is arguably the most widely used. More than 60 years after the advent of the oxygen isotope ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) proxy in palaeoceanography (Urey, 1947; Emiliani, 1955), the isotopic analyses of calcite produced by these single-celled organisms remain the most applied tool to constrain variations in ice volume and oceanic temperatures across geological times. The relative easiness to extract the shells of the foraminifera, to clean and to isotopically measure with a mass-spectrometer explains the dominance of foraminifera-based studies in the literature (Minoletti et al., 2009). Yet, other key information pertaining to physical and chemical properties of surface oceanic waters, and especially the carbonate chemistry, are inaccessible from the foraminiferal archive. This contribution will make the case that the combined study of foraminifera and coccoliths preserved in sedimentary successions –*thus combining an animal and a vegetal archive*– has the potential to substantially improve the proxies on which palaeoceanographic research relies.

Foraminifera consume particulate organic carbon present in seawater to sustain growth and replication. They build their shells under biological control from dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) contained in vacuolized seawater (Erez, 2003). As a consequence, they primarily utilize bicarbonate ions –*the dominant DIC species in seawater*– to biomineralise. Most of the published literature based on the coccolith record relies on the use of palaeoecological transfer functions (McIntyre et al., 1970; CLIMAP Project Members, 1976; Giraudeau and Pujos, 1990; Kameo et al., 2004; Hernández-Almeida et al., 2019, among many others). Calcareous nannofossils have been, by far, less used as a source of palaeoenvironmental information than planktonic foraminifera. The coccoliths are more challenging to study. Indeed, coccoliths are micron-sized particles in the 2–20 microns range that are too small to be extracted from sediments through hand-picking under the binocular microscope. Coccolithophores are marine phytoplankton that thrive exclusively in sunlit oceanic waters. They source carbon from the external milieu in the forms of dissolved inorganic carbon, primarily under the form of aqueous CO_2 through passive diffusion. The formation of their calcite biominerals, the coccoliths, occurs entirely intracellularly. This fundamental biogeochemical difference in the sourcing of carbon between foraminifera and coccolithophores lead to appreciable consequences in the isotopic ratios of their calcite biominerals. Most coccolith species are

precipitated out of isotopic equilibrium and therefore exhibit large compositional departures from the inorganic reference, a concept referred to as the vital effect (Weber and Woodhead, 1972; Weiner and Dove, 2003; Ziveri et al., 2003; Hermoso, 2014).

Beyond oceanic temperatures, knowledge of the carbonate chemistry of seawater (including the concentration of DIC & pH) allows the reconstruction of aqueous CO₂ levels, which can be subsequently converted into atmospheric pCO₂ estimates, provided SST, salinity and the local air-sea CO₂ exchange rate are constrained. The growth of coccolithophores and the isotopic composition of their biominerals, are largely dependent on the availability of ambient CO₂. The mechanistic and causal link between CO₂ availability and the magnitude of the vital effects of the coccoliths reflects several intracellular controls by: (i) cell size; (ii) cellular growth rate (μ); and (iii) the relative allocation of the internal DIC pool to calcification and photosynthesis that might be approximated by their particulate inorganic to organic carbon ratio (PIC/POC ratio). Culture studies have provided decisive constraints on the changing intensity of the vital effect with the environment (Rickaby et al., 2010; Hermoso et al., 2014, 2016; McClelland et al., 2017). These biogeochemical controls are detailed in Hermoso (2014) and McClelland et al. (2017), and overall explain that the coccolith intrinsically bear valuable environmental information in their geochemistry (carbon and oxygen isotope systems), and in particular for retracing the evolution of [CO_{2aq}].

Sedimentary studies on these questions were made possible by the ability to separate coccoliths from the sediments, and measure size-restricted assemblages taxonomically, morphometrically, and isotopically [e.g., protocol by Minoletti et al. (2009) and subsequent refinements]. The coccolith data are all the more insightful that the study of the coccoliths can be implemented in parallel with that of the contemporaneous surface-dwelling foraminifera, whose signal can provide both a reliable temperature signal and a more or less vital effect-free reference, thus allowing quantification of palaeo-vital effects of fossil coccoliths. The vital effect has been long seen as a “black box” problem in palaeoceanography and can now be used as a source of environmental information (Hermoso, 2016). Indeed, it is possible to derive pCO₂ levels from the magnitude of the vital effect using the coccolith–foraminifera offset (**Figure 1**). In the absence of reliable foraminiferal records, it is also possible to use the relative vital effect using coccoliths of distinct sizes, a parameter that scales with ambient CO₂ concentration and cell size (Tremblin et al., 2016).

For the past 800 ka, atmospheric pCO₂ levels have been measured directly, notably from the Vostok ice core (Petit et al., 1999). Over this time slice, the intensity of the vital effect in coccoliths can be used to derive the evolution of aqueous CO₂ by applying empirical calibrations achieved in culture studies. **Figure 1c** shows the various isotopic record from the Caribbean Sea over the last 280 kyrs, including the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ foraminiferal record from *Globigerinoides sacculifer*, and that of the coccoliths *Gephyrocapsa oceanica*. The isotopic offset between the two signals (hence, $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{G.oceanica} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{G.sacculifer}$) can be used to quantify the magnitude of the vital effect affecting the coccoliths. Using the biogeochemical calibration in Hermoso (2016), it

becomes possible to reconstruct a new pCO₂ curve (**Figure 1d**). This coccolith-derived pCO₂ curve appears to be in good agreement (absolute values and glacial-interglacial fluctuations) with the direct measurements of atmospheric CO₂ from the Vostok ice core (**Figure 1b**), with in a mean offset of ± 40 ppm. This approach can be extended for periods predating the oldest Vostok measurement. It is further possible to quantify the offset between the atmospheric and seawater CO₂ levels ($\Delta\text{pCO}_2^{\text{air-sea}}$) during a time interval, which can offer the invaluable potential to constrain the dynamics of air-sea CO₂ exchanges during a time interval. This disequilibrium has to be related with the biogeochemistry of the mesopelagic zone, and particularly the intensity of pelagic calcification with consequence on the alkalinity of the oceans. These latter concepts are crucial to understand the mechanisms behind the inception of the deglacial periods and cannot be constrained directly by other existing approaches. This chemical proxy can be complemented by the evolution in morphological parameters of the coccoliths, as outlined below.

For older geological periods, the coccolith isotopic composition can also provide new pCO₂ estimates, taking advantage of the good preservation of these nannofossils in the sedimentary record. In addition, the coccolith record can complement and refine more classical approaches to reconstruct atmospheric pCO₂ from CO_{2aq} concentrations. Existing proxies include boron isotopes from foraminiferal shells and the alkenone-derived CO₂ palaeobarometry (Pagani, 2014; Foster and Rae, 2016). In both cases, the cascade of calculations between measured carbon isotope composition of alkenones ($\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{alk}}$) and final pCO₂ estimates requires constraints on the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of the DIC, and arguably that of the internal carbon pool of the coccolithophores. Existing alkenone-based studies currently make use of the foraminiferal record to this aim and it naturally emerges that the proxy will greatly benefit from the use of the coccolith $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ records since both the organic and inorganic tracers derive from the same organism. Future culture studies of coccolithophores will have to establish new calibrations combining paired $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{alk}}/\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{calcite}}$ signals in response to changing ambient CO₂ concentration to reduce uncertainties in the application of the proxy. Likewise, developing an organic–inorganic study of ancient coccolithophores can resolve uncertainties induced by underconstrained palaeo-growth rates (assembled within the *b* coefficient—see Zhang et al., 2013; Pagani, 2014), as well as the effect of possible carbon concentrating mechanisms on the isotopic composition of the intracellular DIC pool and eventually organic and inorganic substrates produced inside the cell (Stoll et al., 2019).

Several lines of evidence indicate that the expression of the vital effect affecting the isotopic composition of coccolith calcite is not species-specific or constant for a given species (Rickaby et al., 2010; Bolton and Stoll, 2013; Hermoso, 2014, 2015; Hermoso et al., 2015, 2016; McClelland et al., 2017; Jin et al., 2018). This feature is apparent in the data by Bolton et al. (2012), Bolton and Stoll (2013), Bolton et al. (2016), Tremblin et al. (2016) dealing with long term intervals in the Cenozoic, but also on more restricted time intervals in the Quaternary (Hermoso, 2016; Jin et al., 2018). A rather exploratory work

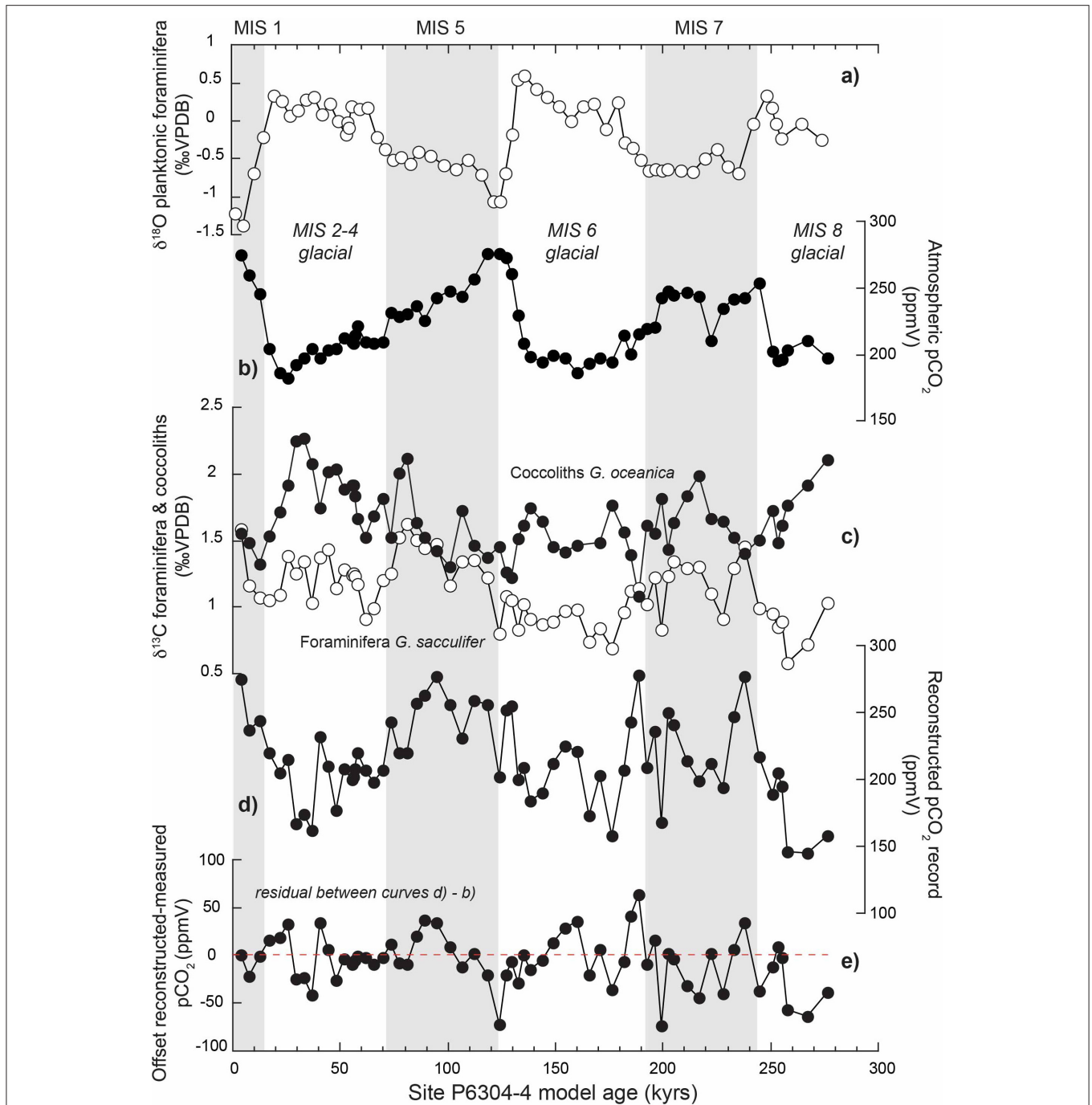


FIGURE 1 | Reconstruction of atmospheric pCO₂ using the δ¹³C coccolith vital effect over glacial-interglacial fluctuations of the last 280 kyrs in the Caribbean Sea. **(a)** Shows the δ¹³C record of the planktonic foraminifera *Globigerinoides sacculifer*, which allows an oxygen isotope stratigraphy (MIS stands for Marine Isotope Stages). **(b)** Corresponds to the pCO₂ record from the Vostok record (Petit et al., 1999). **(c)** Shows the foraminifera (white dots) and coccoliths (black dots) δ¹³C record. The offset between the two curves is used to quantify the coccolith vital effect. More details on the procedure can be read in Hermoso (2016). **(d)** is an attempt to derive new pCO₂ from the δ¹³C vital effect of the coccolith *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* using calibration detailed in Hermoso (2016). **(e)** Quantifies the offsets between reconstructed and measured pCO₂ levels. The source of the foraminiferal and coccolith records for this site is Anderson and Steinmetz (1981).

was conducted from ancient published data from the Quaternary in the Caribbean Sea (Hermoso, 2016). It was shown that the magnitude of the carbon and oxygen vital effects follow

the atmospheric CO₂ fluctuations during glacial/interglacial periods, suggesting a causal link. A more comprehensive study was published subsequently by Jin et al. (2018). In this latter

study, the authors tied coccolith morphometrics to the isotopic compositions across the glacial/interglacial cycles of the last 400 kyr, and reported strong covariations between coccolith size and the isotopic vital effects that they tentatively discussed in relation with the palaeo growth cellular rates.

A study by Beaufort et al. (2011) provided quantitative constraints on the environmental forcing on the calcification by the coccolithophores. Using the computational software called SYRACO (acronym in French standing for *SYstème de Reconnaissance Automatique des COccolithes*; Beaufort and Dollfus, 2004; Beaufort et al., 2014), it was possible to measure 2D (in the plane of the coccolith) parameters, such as the length, width and surface area, and 3D biometrics integrating coccolith thickness assessed from the birefringence color of calcite. From this 3D approach, it becomes possible to derive average calcite masses of individual coccoliths and estimate fluxes of coccolith calcite to the seafloor. The ambient carbonate chemistry ($[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$) was found to correlate with average mass of the coccoliths along a transect off the Peru Margin. Two subsequent SYRACO-based studies of Quaternary sediments have further established the potential of the morphometrics of the coccoliths (McClelland et al., 2016; Duchamp-Alphonse et al., 2018). To account for allometric changes in the aspect ratios of the coccoliths, the average mass and the coccolith 3D aspect ratio, representing the ratio between its thickness and the square root of its surface area, are the parameters of interest. Culture studies have established for various taxonomic ranks a correlation between the coccolith 3D aspect ratios, which can be measured on the fossil coccoliths, and cellular PIC/POC ratios, a parameter measured in culture studies, but resolvable from the fossil record. Overall, higher CO_2 concentrations were registered with more heavily calcified coccoliths belonging to the Noëlaerhabdaceae family, and especially the species *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* (McClelland et al., 2016). A causal link between ambient carbon availability, growth rates, and cellular calcite quota was suggested. On longer time scales, the environmental forcing of declining pCO_2 on less calcified coccoliths was also reported (Bolton et al., 2016). Increased coccosphere calcite quota was found during Heinrich Stadial 1 and the Younger Dryas and attributed to more elevated aqueous CO_2 concentrations, also in the context of coeval changes of oceanic circulation and the fertilization of the biological pump by enhanced Southern Ocean upwelling (Duchamp-Alphonse et al., 2018). Overall, it clearly appears that a change in the production of pelagic calcite during these transitional periods had fundamental consequences on the CO_2 partitioning between the atmosphere and the surface oceans, potentially lending support to a causality between the intensity of calcification

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and the levels of CO_2 in the atmosphere (Omta et al., 2013).

We hope that the concepts of the morphometry and geochemistry of the coccoliths and new possibilities to extract them from the sediments exposed in this short communication will encourage and stimulate the use of the “vegetal oceanic archive” in downcore palaeoceanographic studies. A powerful research avenue will consist of coupling foraminifera and coccolith measurements, as the former archive has the potential to provide us with vital effect-free signals, which in turn can serve to quantify and exploit the magnitude of the coccolith vital effects in terms of new proxies. Last, we wish to point out that most of the published datasets show a correlation between $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ coccolith compositions. Such a correlation has been repeatedly reported from cultures and the geological record measuring bulk isotopic composition of the sediments (Hermoso et al., 2015; Hermoso, 2016; Jin et al., 2018). It clearly appears that a primary (biogeochemical) origin has to be considered for this geochemical feature, which has long been regarded as a diagenetic overprinting (Marshall, 1992). A common control on these two distinct isotopic systems remains largely elusive given the very contrasting dynamics of these two isotope systems between DIC assimilation by the cell and eventually its biomineralisation. Understanding mechanistically and *in fine* exploiting such relationships in culture, modern and Meso-Cenozoic periods can potentially represent a valuable biogeochemical and palaeoclimatic research avenue.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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