A Polar Perspective on Future MSP Drilling

View from icebreaker Oden, western Arctic Ocean, 2014. Photo: Adam Ulfsbro , Gothenburg University, Sweden



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Scientific Drilling in Polar Regions

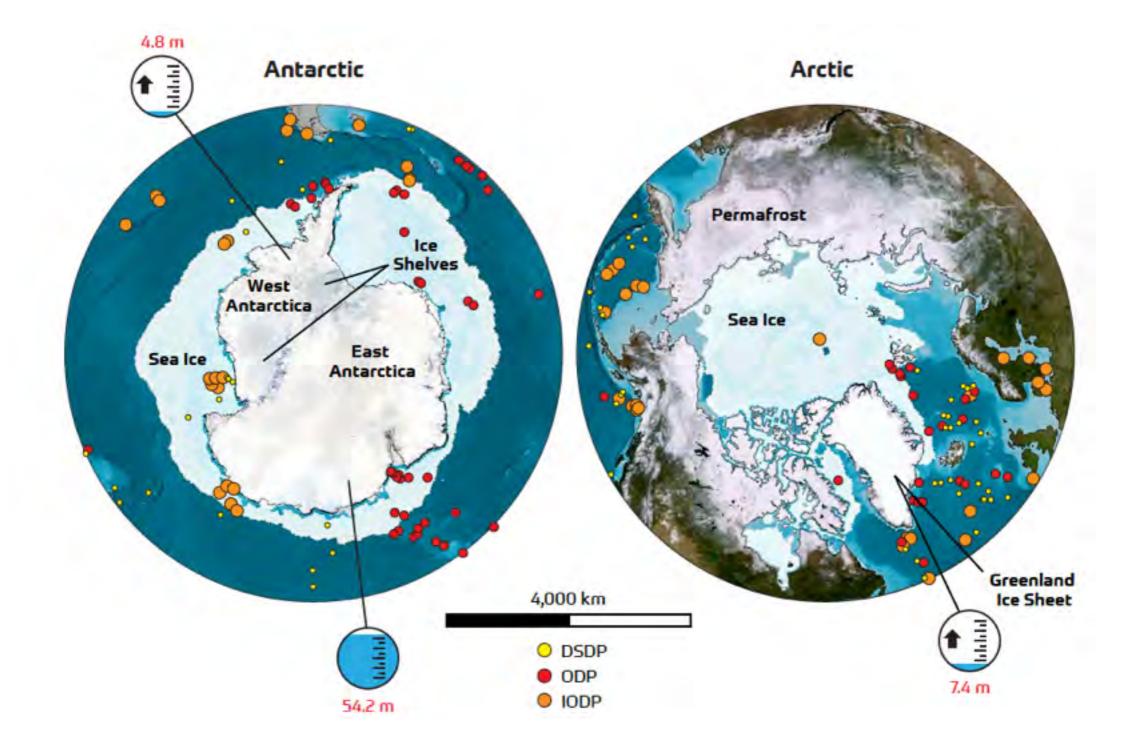


Image: Exploring Earth by Scientific Ocean Drilling, 2050 Science Framework

IODP 302, The Arctic Coring Expedition (ACEX), 2004

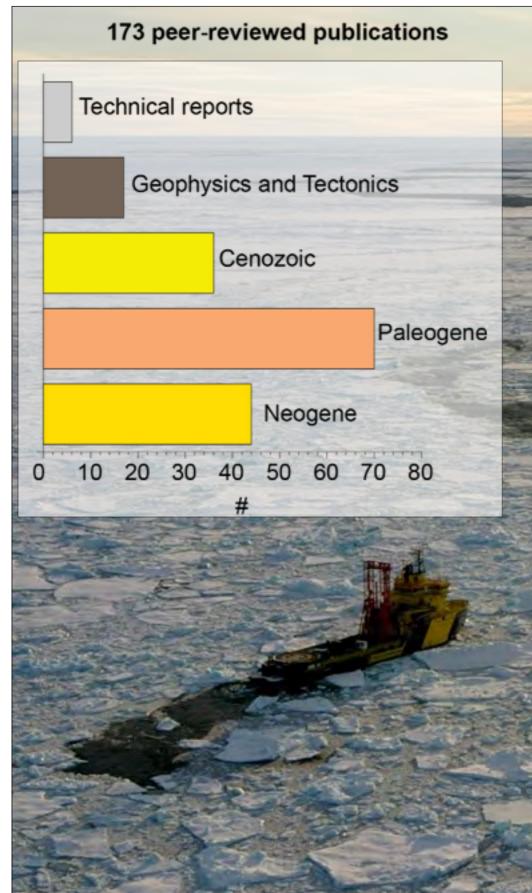


Photo: Martin Jakobsson , Stockholm University, Sweden

"The history of Arctic climate and circulation is so poorly known that we can look at the recovery of any material as a true exploration that will, by definition, increase our knowledge and understanding of this critical region."

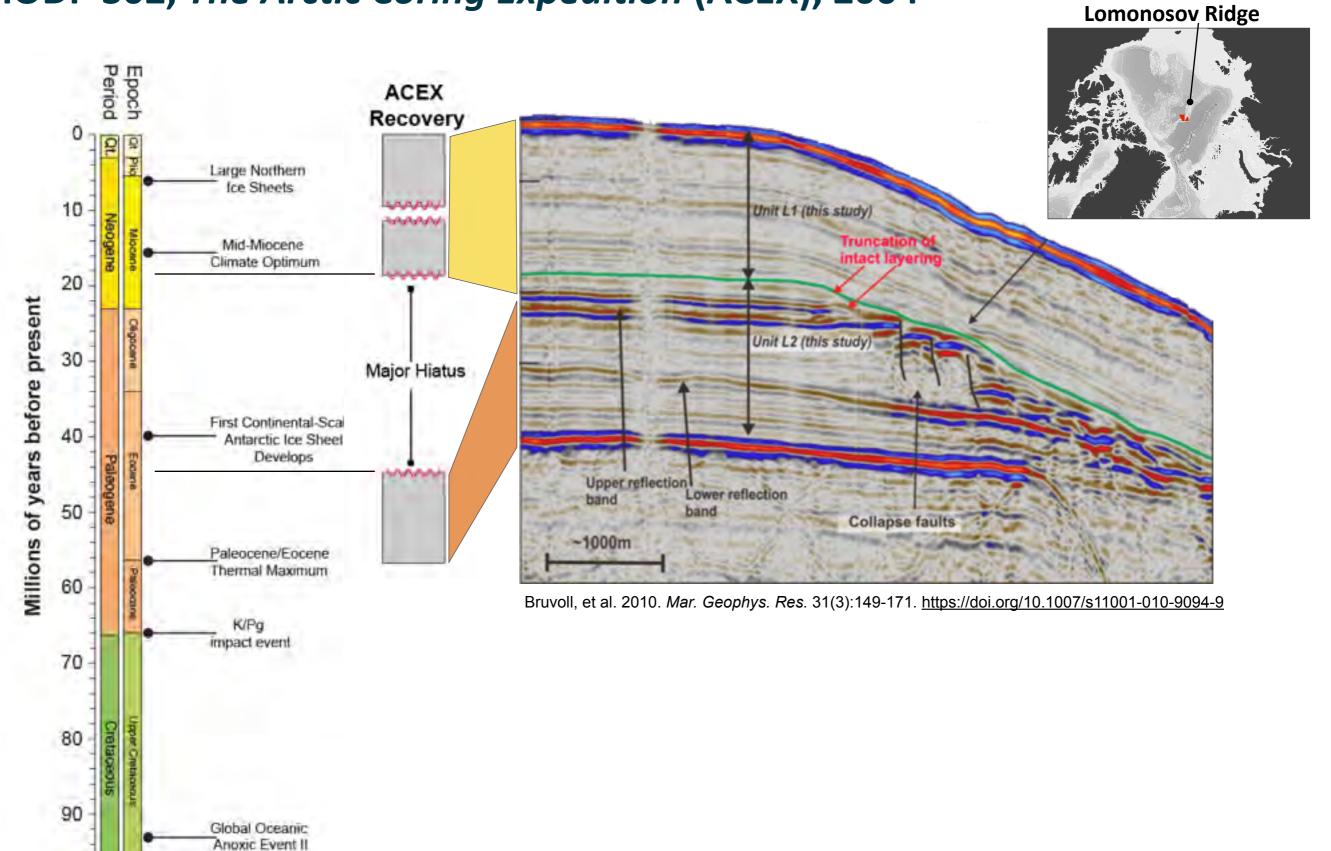
Larry Mayer (UNH), 1999, ACEX drilling proposal (#533)

ACEX Mugshot, 2004

Total core recovery: 339 m

IODP 302, The Arctic Coring Expedition (ACEX), 2004

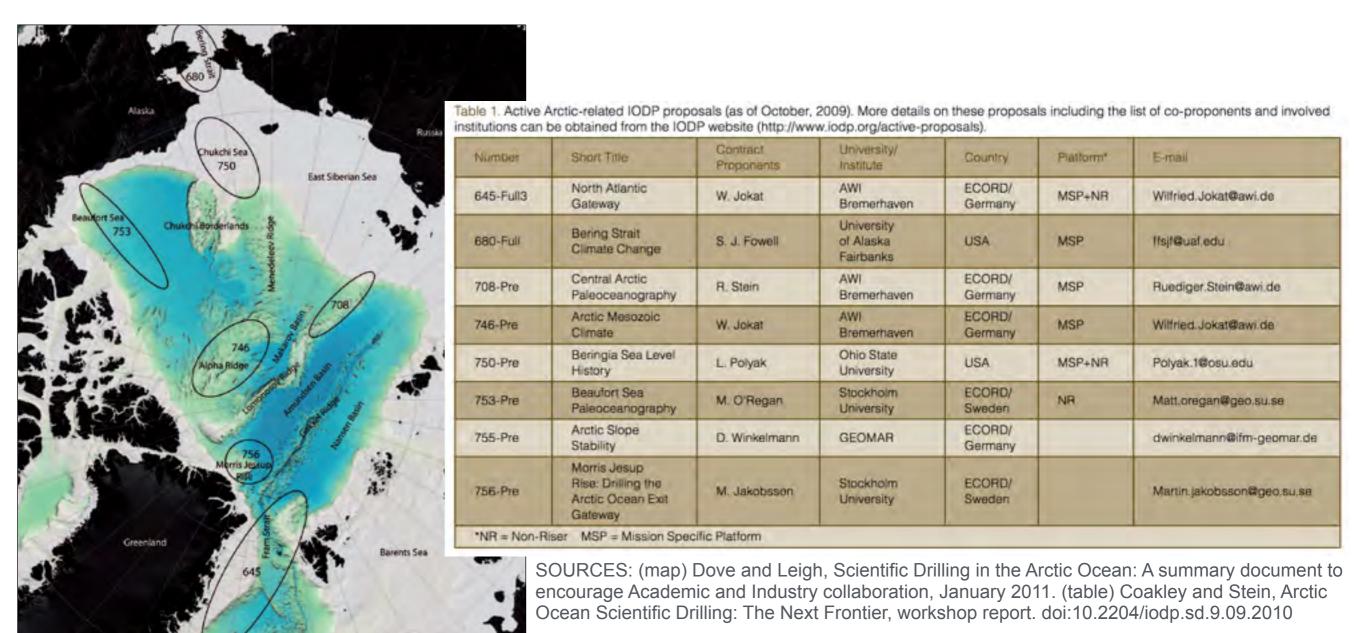
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Post-ACEX expedition planning

1. Arctic Ocean History: From Speculation to Reality

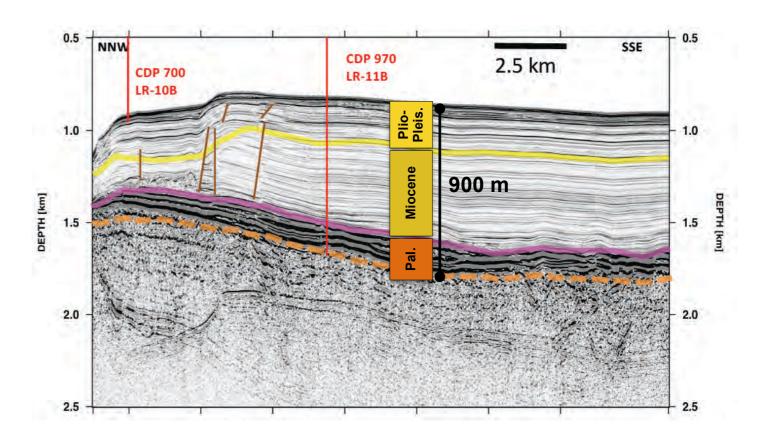
Consortium for Ocean Leadership (US), the ESF, AOSB, and the Nansen Arctic Drilling Program AWI Bremerhaven, Germany, November, 2008

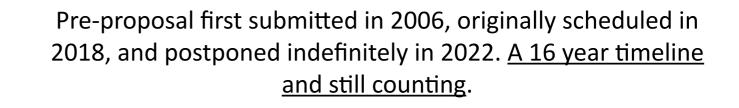


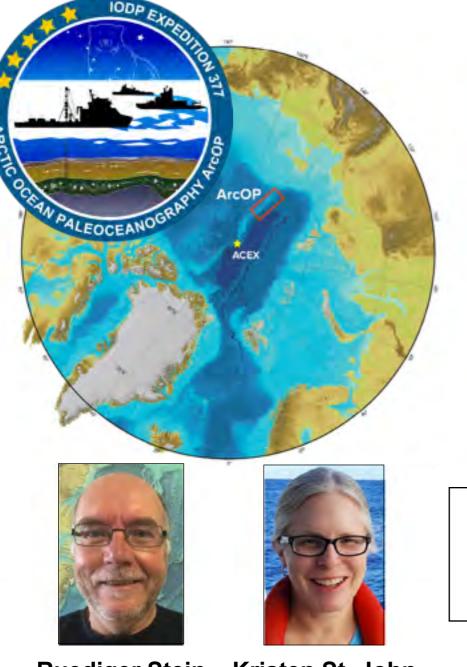
2. Overcoming Barriers to Arctic Ocean Scientific Drilling: The site survey challenge Magellan Workshop Series Copenhagen, Denmark, November, 2011

Expedition 377 - Arctic Ocean Paleoceanography (ArcOP)

"Recovery of a complete (composite) stratigraphic sedimentary record on the southern Lomonosov Ridge to meet our highest-priority pale oceanographic objective, the continuous long-term Cenozoic climate history of the central Arctic"



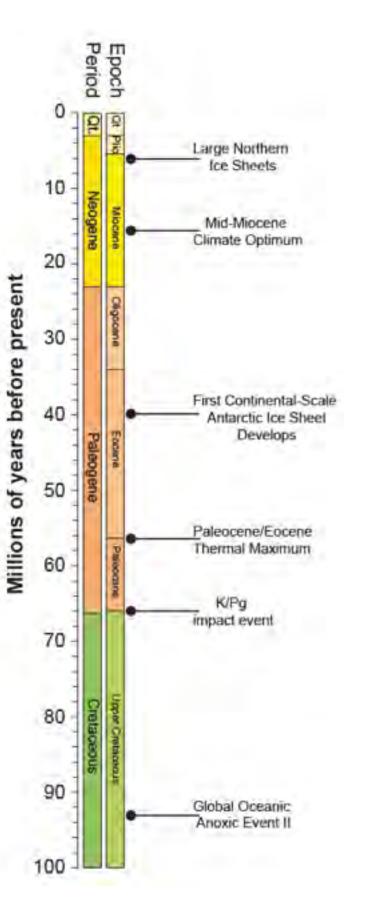




Ruediger Stein Kristen St. John Co-chief Scientists

Chasing the 'Holy Grail'



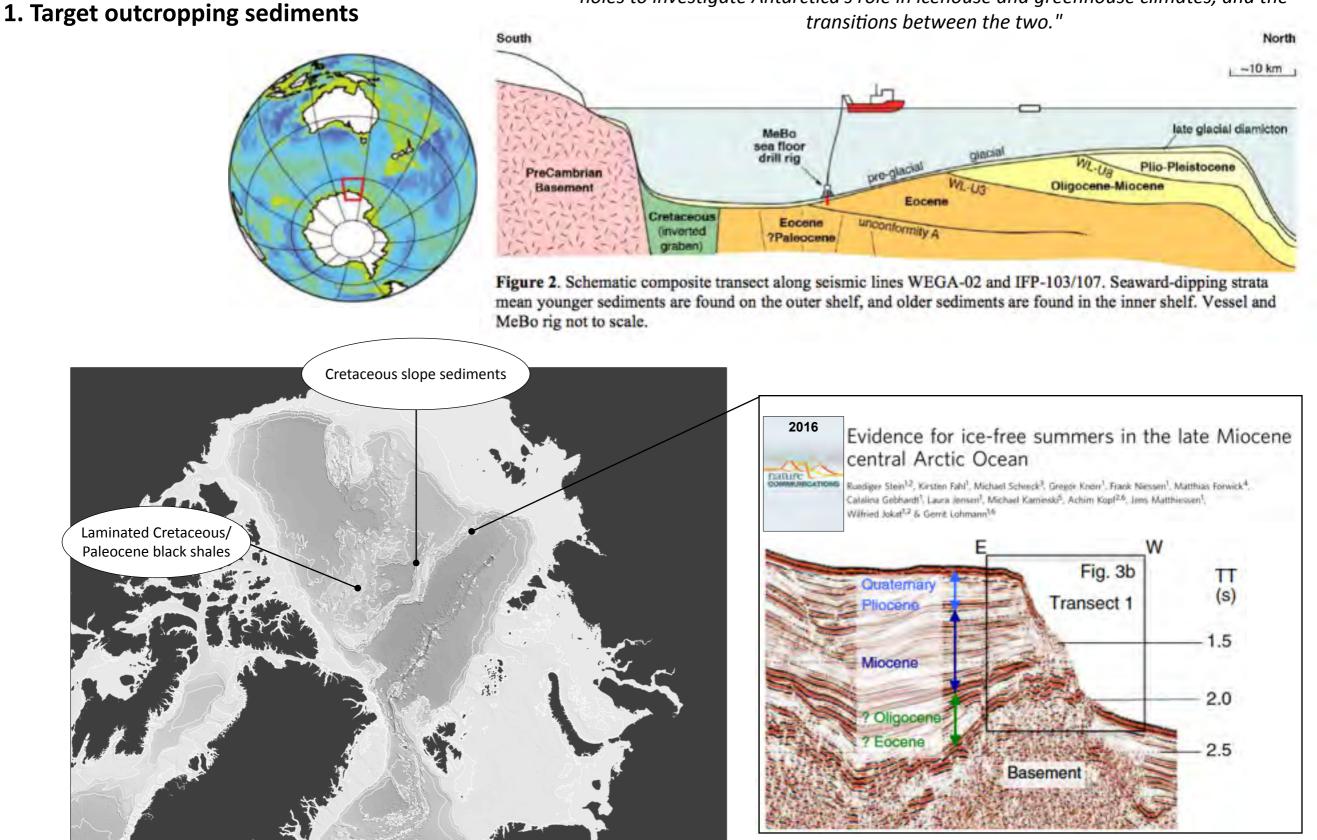


- MSP's provide an incredible amount of flexibility in designing proposals and reaching drilling targets. What we ask for in the proposal determines the type and cost of drilling.
- Deep holes require staying on site for a long time. This is logistically challenging and very expensive in continuously moving sea ice.
- Ultimately, there is no single site that will deliver the complete history of the Arctic cryosphere (sea ice, ice sheets, glaciers and permafrost).
- To address many of the goals in the 2050 Science Framework, we need to increase scientific drilling activity in the Arctic. This can be achieved with numerous 'smaller' focused campaigns.

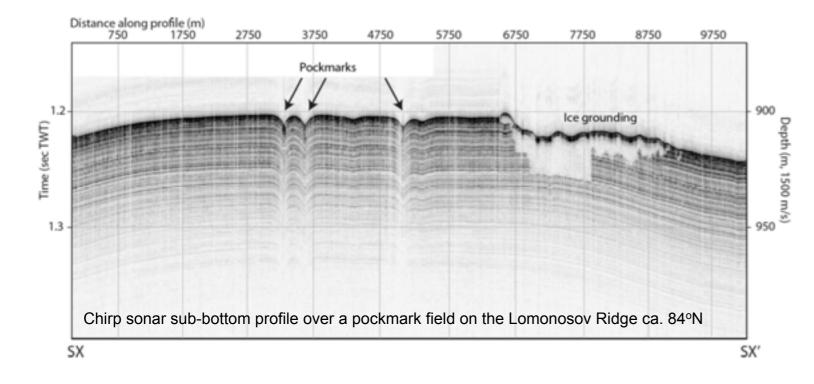
Alternate Approaches

Expedition 373 (813-Full) - George V Land, Antarctica: Cenozoic Paleoclimate: T. Williams et al.

"Here we propose to use the MeBo sea bed drill for improved core recovery and easier access to the shelf. We propose to drill two stratigraphic transects of shallow (~80m) holes to investigate Antarctica's role in icehouse and greenhouse climates, and the transitions between the two."



Alternate Approaches



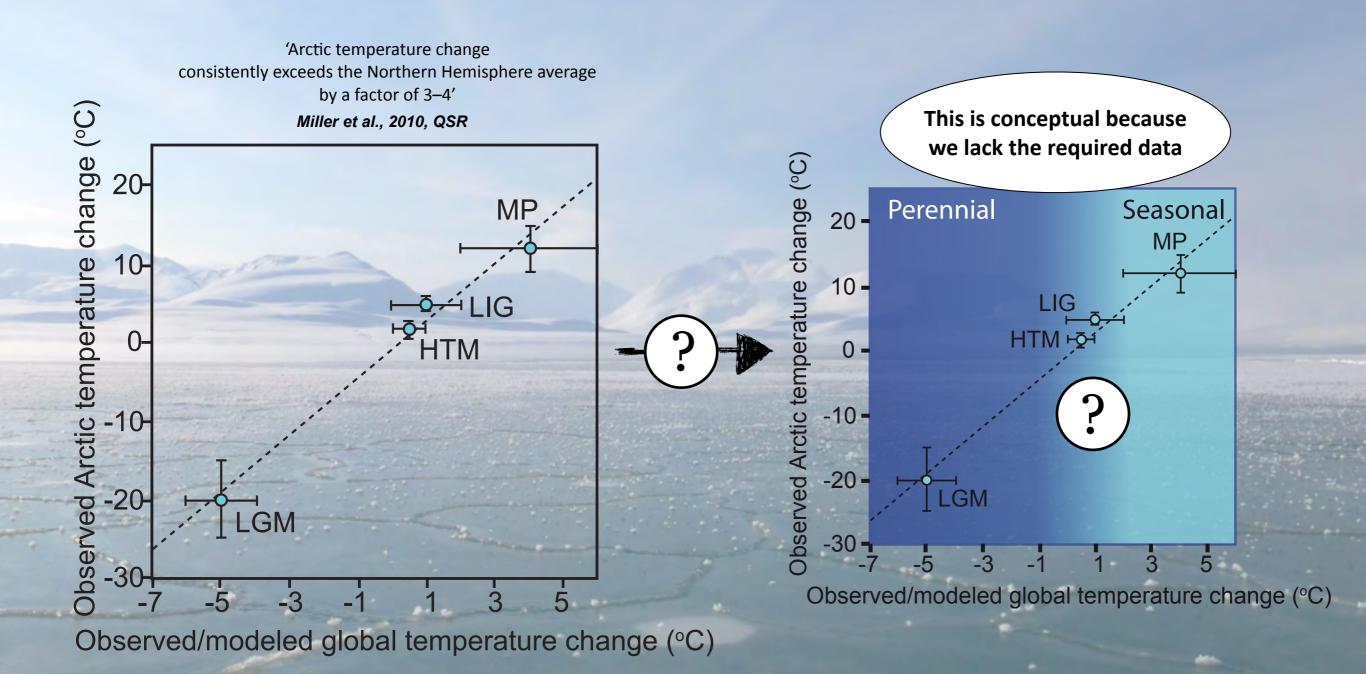
2. Continuous Recovery of Shallow - (but critical) - Targets

Estimated Depths of Epoch Boundaries

Epoch	Depth (m) at 1 cm/ka	Depth (m) at 2 cm/ka
Quaternary	25.8	51.6
Pliocene	53.5	106.6

!!!Shallow sediments were not well recovered on ACEX, with complete (overlapping) recovery in the the upper 19 m**!!**

Polar Amplification and Sea Ice



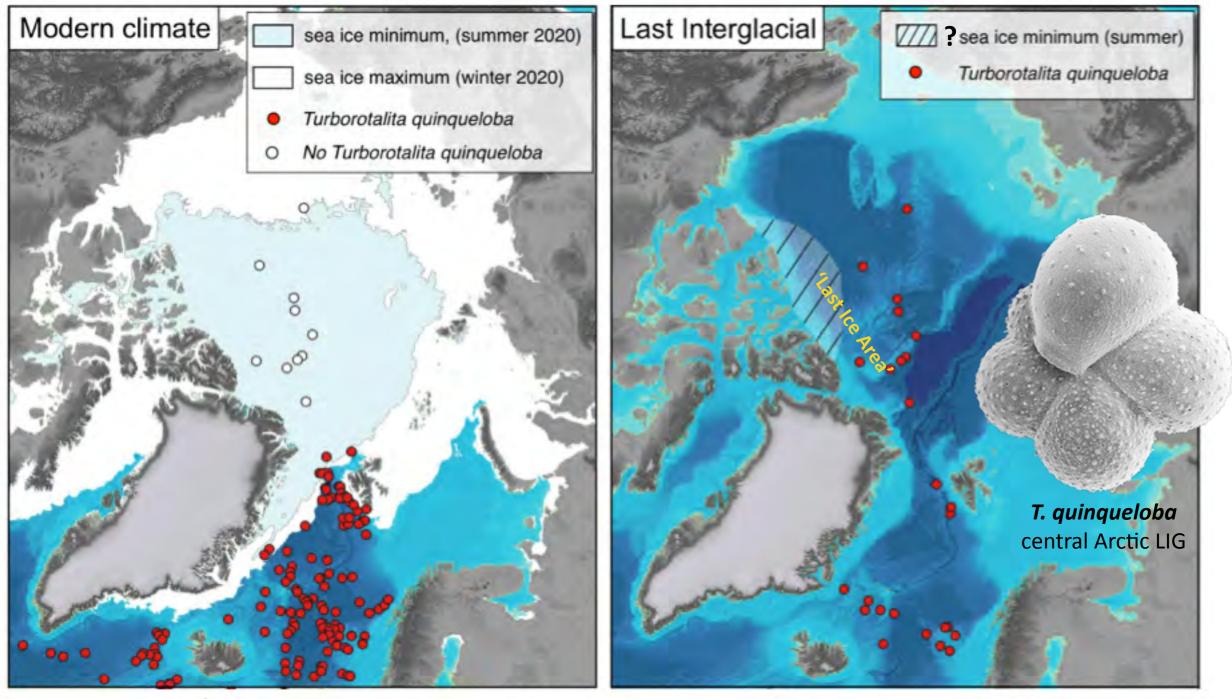


Arctic amplification: can the past constrain the future?

Gifford H. Miller^{a,*}, Richard B. Alley^b, Julie Brigham-Grette^c, Joan J. Fitzpatrick^d, Leonid Polyak^e, Mark C. Serreze^f, James W.C. White^a

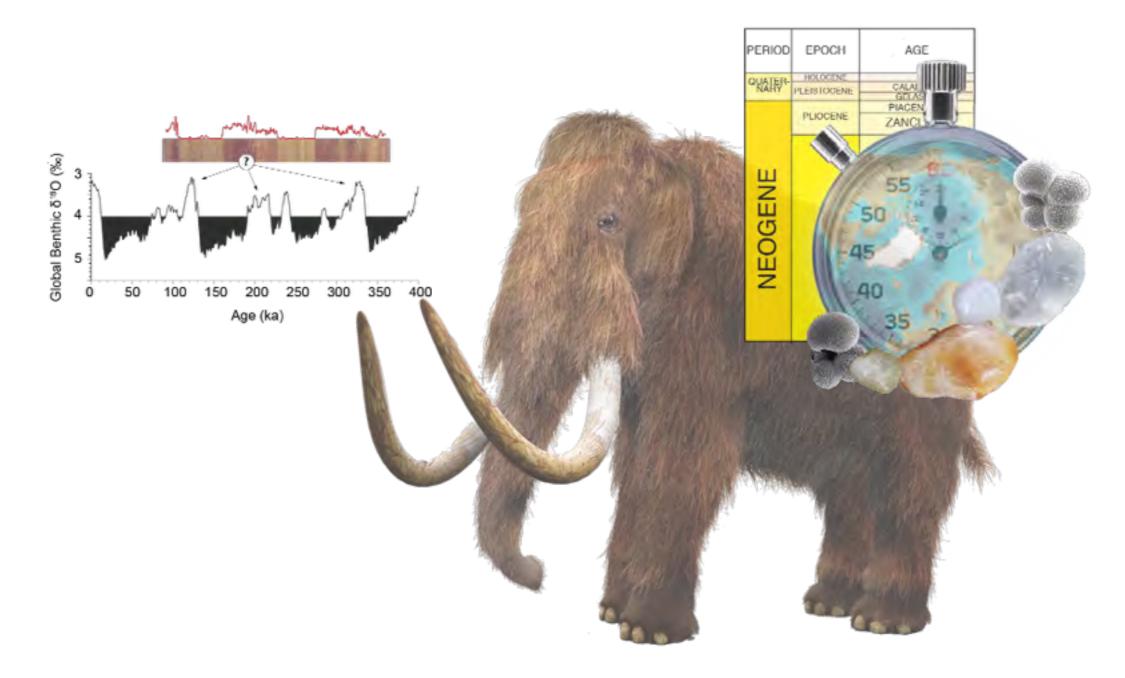
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Thresholds in the Past . . .



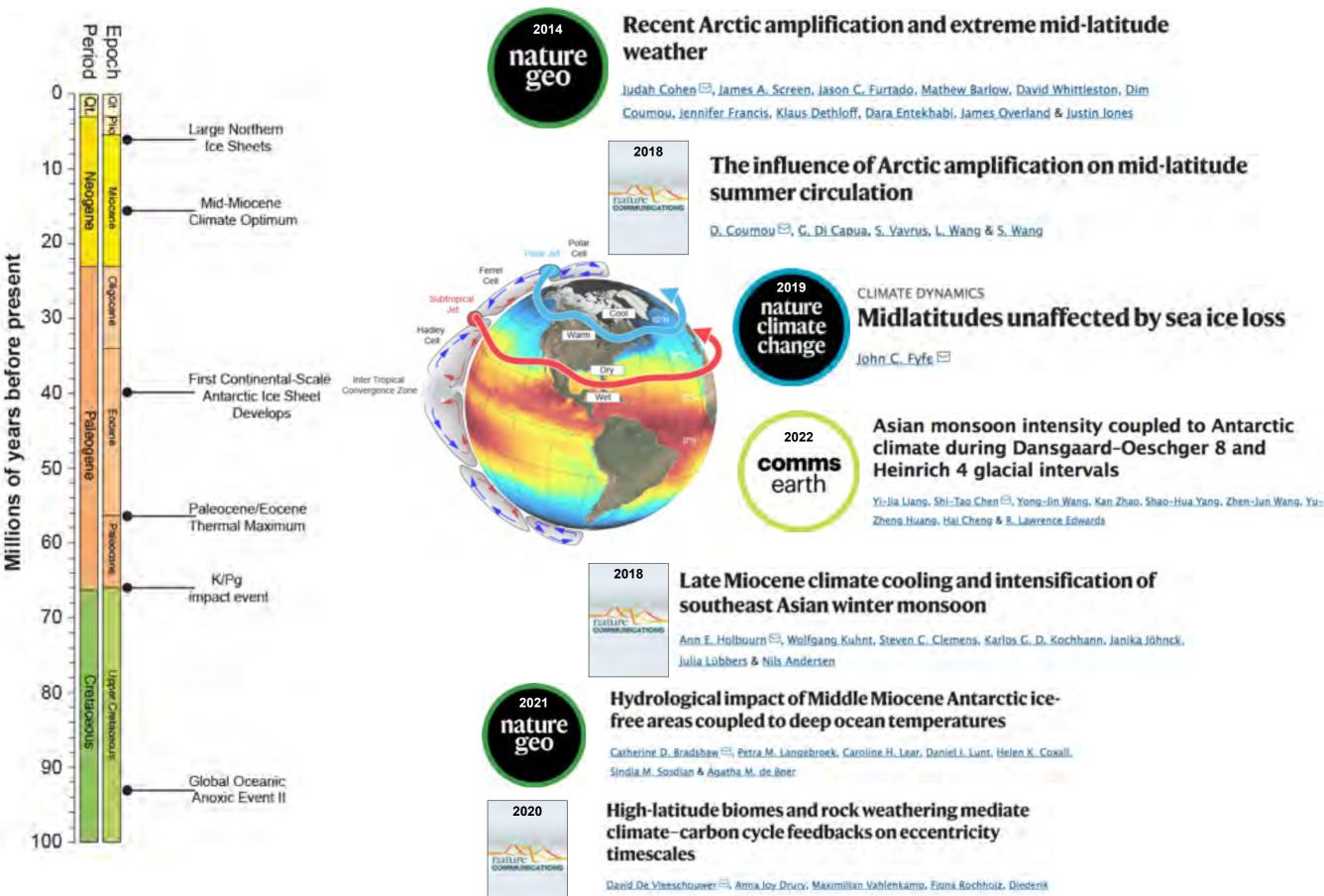
Flor Vermassen, Stockholm University, in review

The Elephant in the Room . . .



... Maybe 50+ years of 'age uncertainty' is not an impediment to drilling - but the foremost scientific question.

Connections in the 'Climate Factory' Transcend Timescales



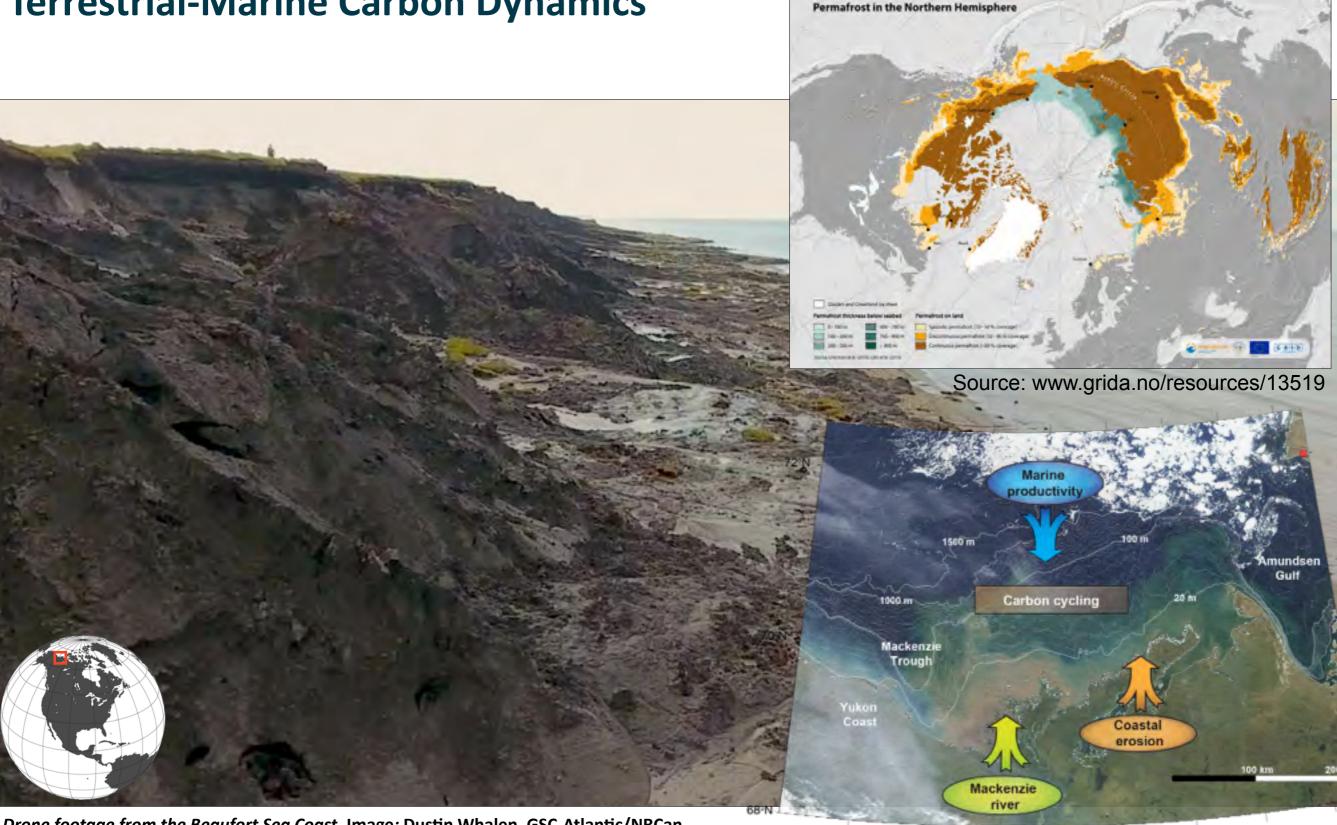
Liebrand & Heliko Pälike

Tectonics, Paleogeography and Ocean Circulation



Blakey, Paleotectonic and paleogeographic history of the Arctic region. Atlantic Geology, 57, 7–39 (2021)

Terrestrial-Marine Carbon Dynamics



Drone footage from the Beaufort Sea Coast. Image: Dustin Whalen, GSC-Atlantic/NRCan



Deglacial release of petrogenic and permafrost carbon from the Canadian Arctic impacting the carbon cycle

Junjie Wu 🖾, Gesine Mollenhauer 🖾, Ruediger Stein 🖾, Peter Köhler, Jens Hefter, Kirsten Fahl. Hendrik Grotheer, Binghing Wei & Seung-II Nam



140°W

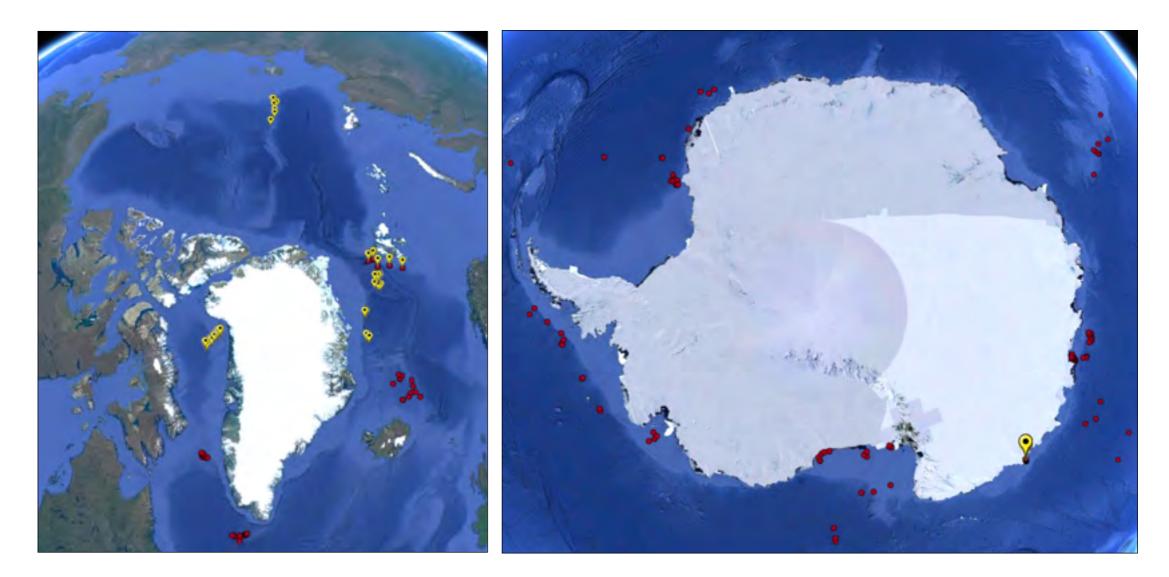
Remobilization of dormant carbon from Siberian-Arctic permafrost during three past warming events

130°W

Jannik Martens^{1,2}*, Birgit Wild^{1,2}, Francesco Muschitiello^{3,4}, Matt O'Regan^{2,5}, Martin Jakobsson^{2,5}, Igor Semiletov^{6,7,8}, Oleg V. Dudarev⁶, Örjan Gustafsson^{1,2}*

Final Remarks . . .

• There are a lot of exciting planned (yellow) and proposed (red) drilling sites in the polar regions that address central themes in high latitude ice sheet evolution and ocean circulation.



 However achieving many of the high level goals set by the 2050 Science Framework requires increased scientific drilling activity in the Arctic. This begins with a renewed effort to develop feasible drilling proposals that acknowledge the cost and logistical challenges of working in sea ice.



View from CCGS Amundsen, Northern Banks Island, Canadian Beaufort Sea, September 2021.