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Hydrological changes in the Mediterranean Sea during the LGM and Heinrich events

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Sea surface temperatures were reconstructed over the last 25,000 yrs from alkenone paleo-thermometry (SST-alk) and planktonic foraminifera assemblages using the Modern Analog Technique (MAT) (SST-foram) along two cores of the Mediterranean Sea: MD84-632 (Levantine basin) and MD04-2797 (Sicily strait). Oxygen isotope of planktonic foraminifera G. bulloides for core MD04-2797, and G. ruber for core MD84-632 were also determined. SST-alk in the Levantine basin indicate colder values at the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) (~14°C) than earlier established from MAT in the Eastern basin, and a cooling amplitude of 6-7°C, comparable to the central Mediterranean Sea. Climatic events such as the Younger Dryas and Heinrich events 1 and 2 were times of significant cooling in the two cores, yet the LGM appeared milder. $\Delta\delta$ w values indicate saltier waters during the LGM and deglaciation than today, with increasing $\Delta \delta w$ values in the Eastern basin and decreasing ones in the Western basin during cold stadials. The observed alterations of T and $\Delta \delta w$ surface water properties in the Western and Eastern Mediterranean Basin are consistent with LGM model simulations showing the impact of reduced exchanges through the Gibraltar and Sicily straits resulting from glacial sea level lowering. However, atmospheric forcing could have equally contributed to enhance the W-E salinity gradient through increased evaporation. Similar surface salinity increase has been observed in other low latitude records from the Atlantic and Indian Ocean.