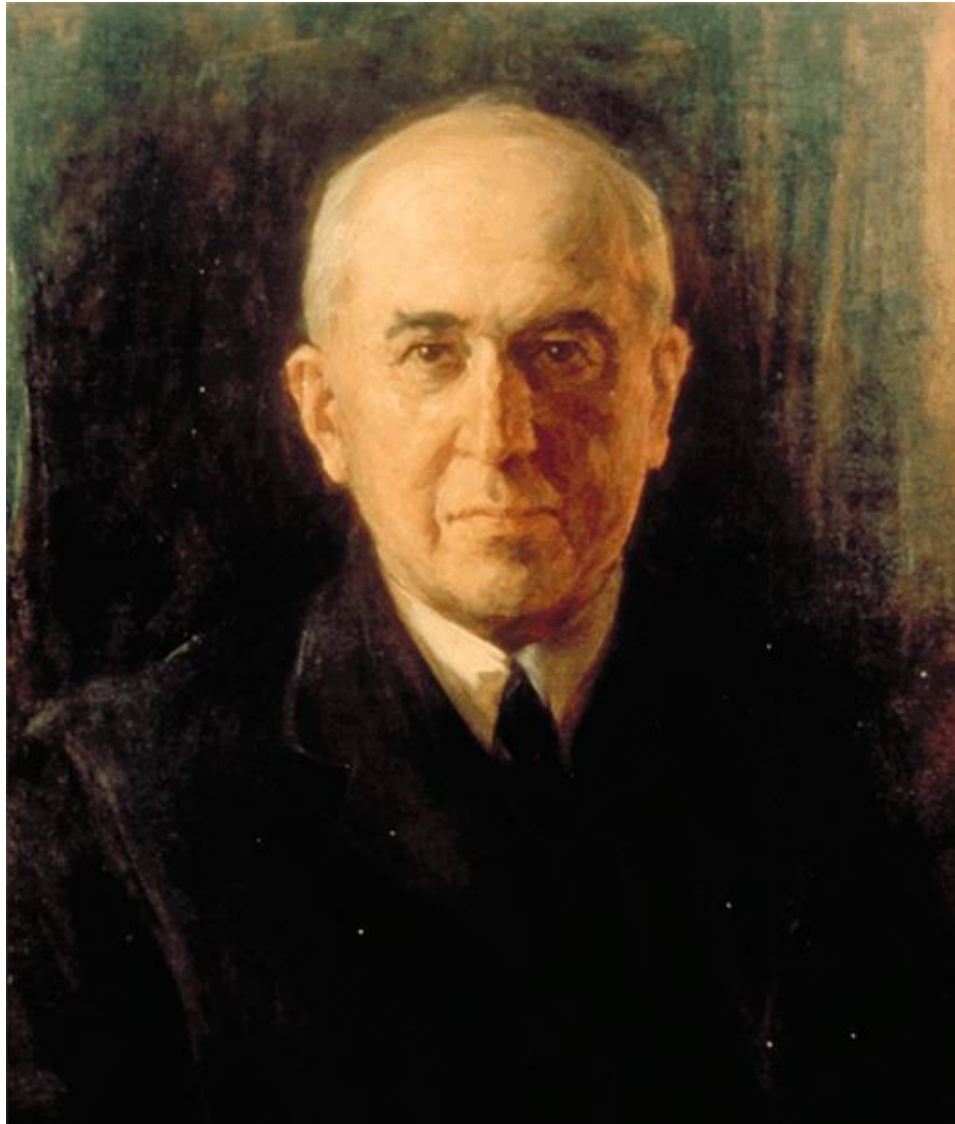
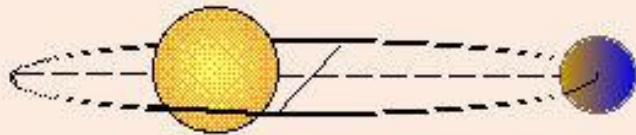


Milankovitch cycles and the control of the Pleistocene glaciations



Milutin Milankovitch

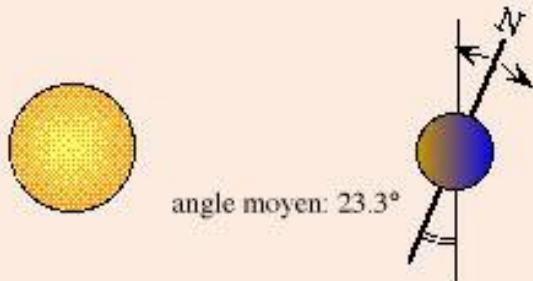
Variations de l'EXCENTRICITE de l'orbite terrestre



périodicités de 100 et 413 ka



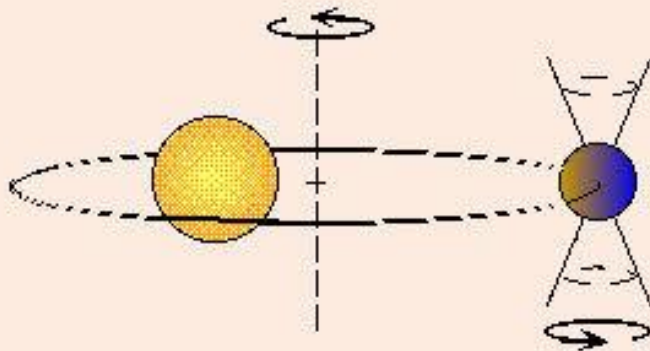
Variations de l'OBLIQUITE de l'axe de rotation



périodicité de 41 ka



PRECESSION de l'axe de rotation et ROTATION de l'orbite terrestre



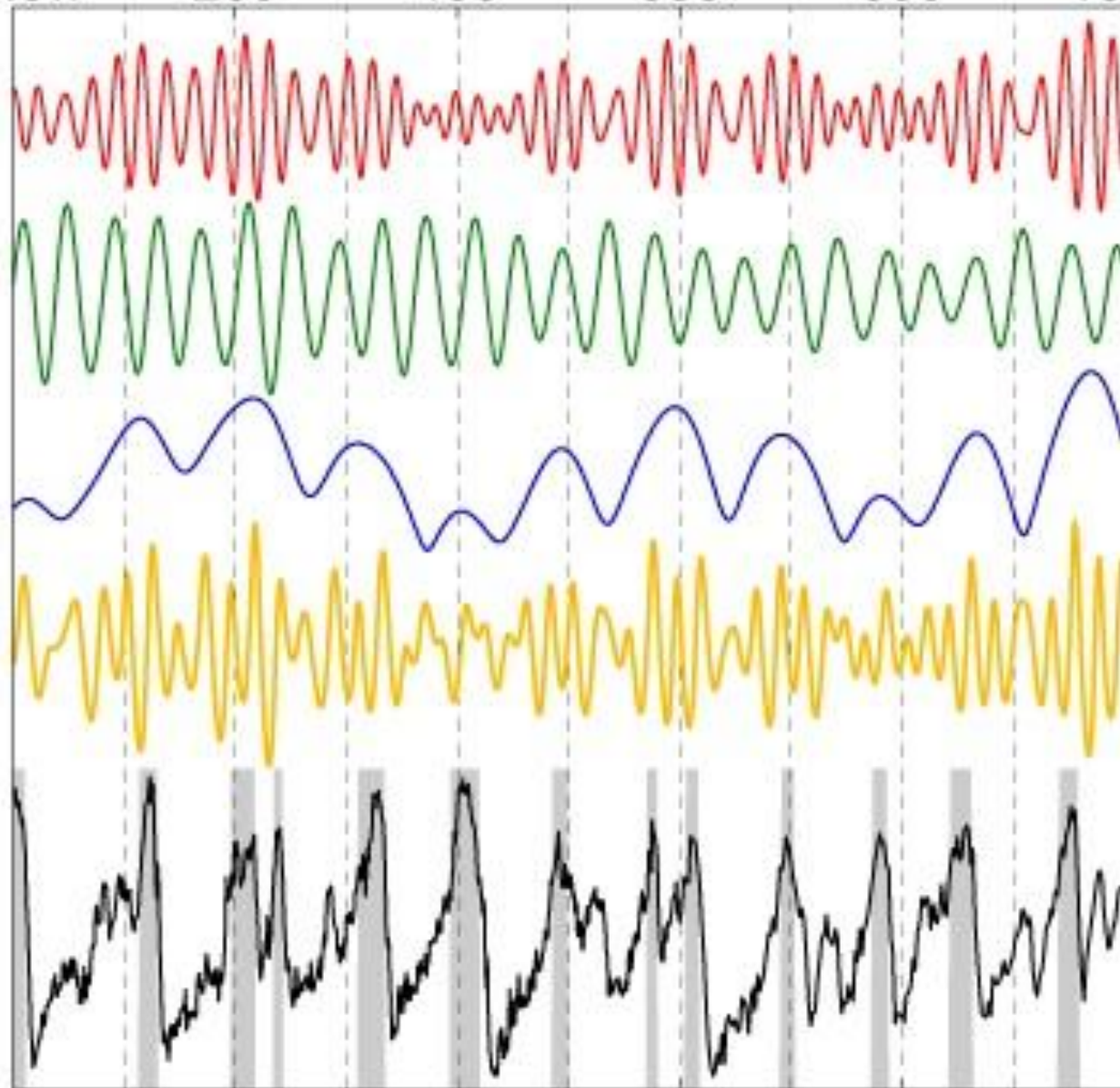
périodicités de 23 et 19 ka



Milankovitch Cycles

- Eccentricity: controls seasonality. Low eccentricity leads to low seasonality and hence promotes glaciation
- Obliquity (tilt): also controls seasonality. Low obliquity leads to low seasonality and hence promotes glaciation
- Precession (tilt direction): works in conjunction with eccentricity to control the level of insolation at 65° N. Glaciation is favoured when the direction of the tilt is such that N. hemisphere summers are at aphelion (largest earth-sun distance).
- 65° N insolation (a.k.a. “solar forcing”): a mathematical combination of the three cycles that expresses the variations in insolation at 65° N.

Now 200 400 600 800 1000 ka



Precession
19 & 23 ka

Obliquity
41 ka

Eccentricity
100 & 413 ka

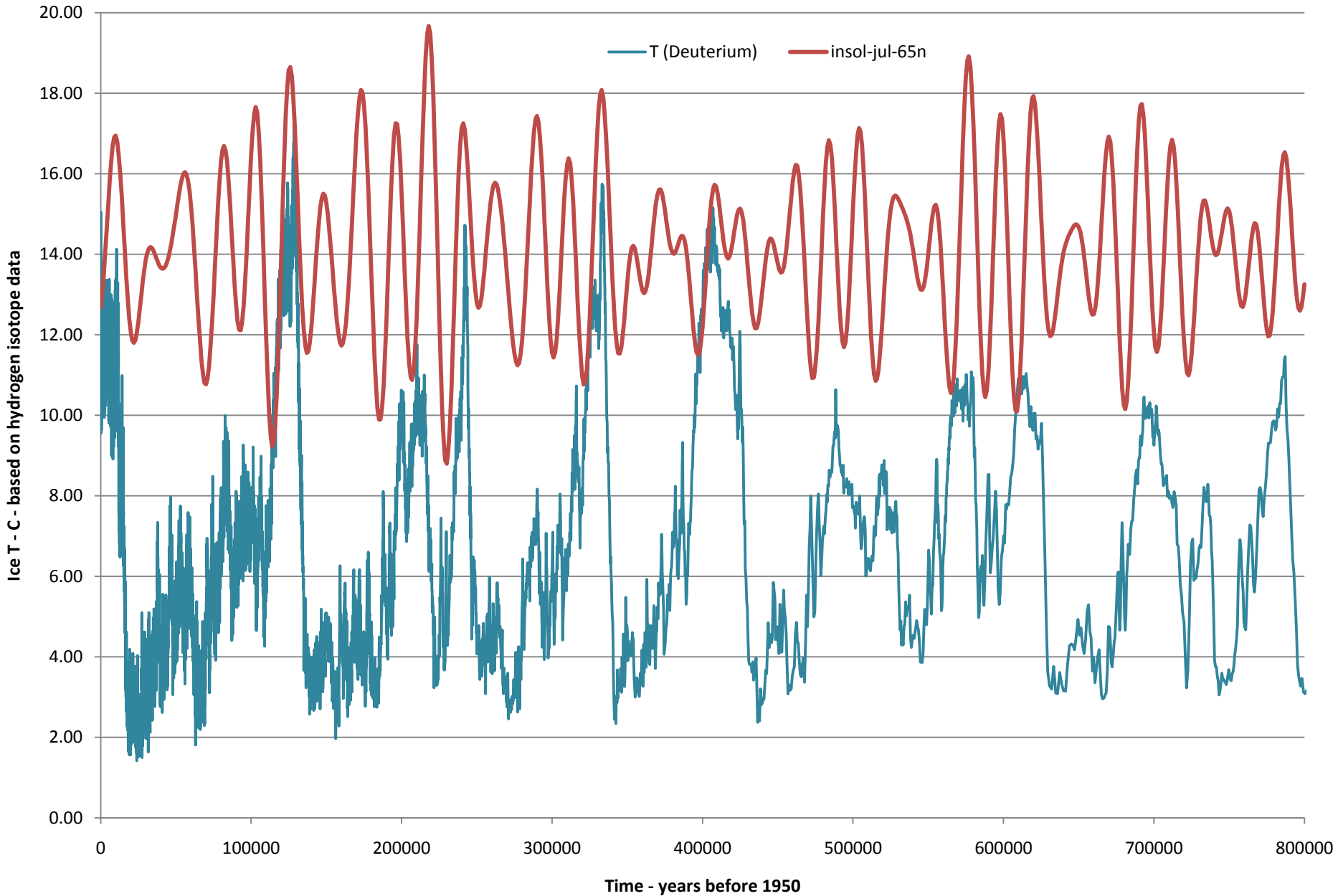
Solar Forcing
65°N Summer

Hot

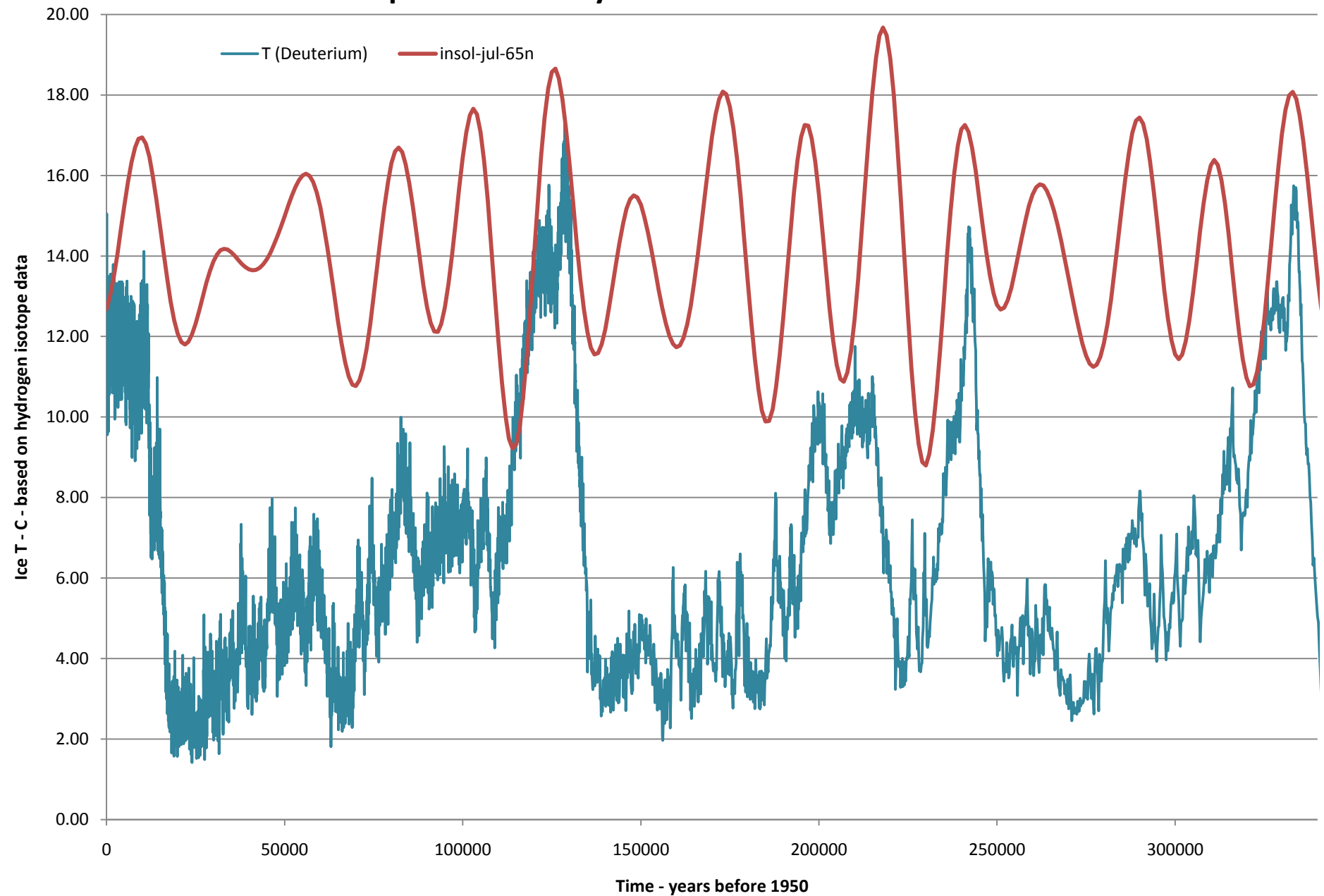
Stages of
Glaciation

Cold

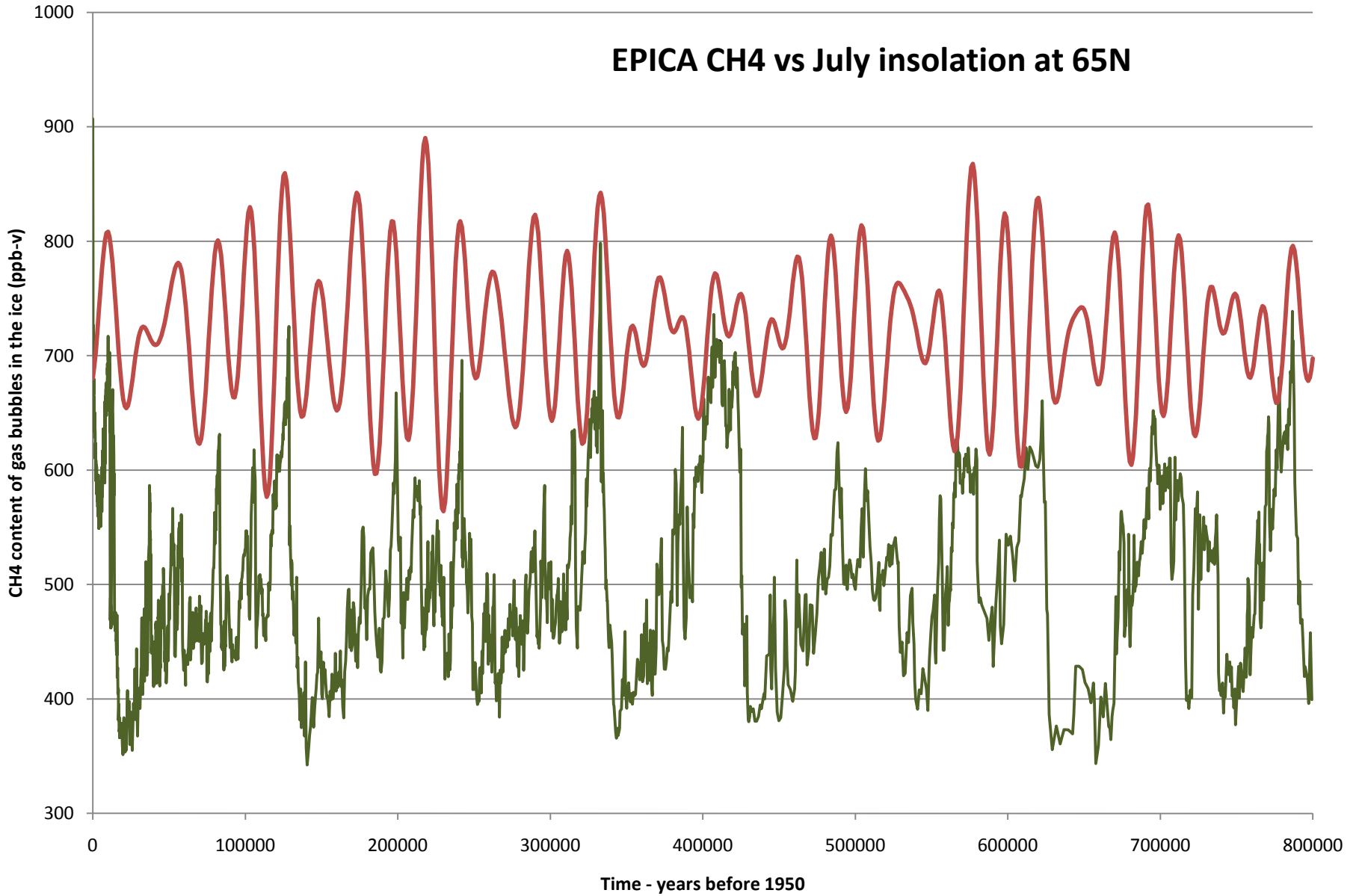
EPICA temperature vs July insolation at 65 N



EPICA temperature vs July insolation at 65 N for the last 350 ka



EPICA CH4 vs July insolation at 65N



EPICA CH₄ vs July insolation at 65N for the last 350 ka

