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Yaël Candelier, Fabrice Minoletti, Ian Probert, Michaël Hermoso. Temperature dependence of oxygen isotope fractionation in coccolith calcite: A culture and core top calibration of the genus *Calcidiscus*. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 2013, 100, pp.264-281. 10.1016/j.gca.2012.09.040 . hal-00829367

**HAL Id: hal-00829367**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00829367>**

Submitted on 14 Jun 2013

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1 Temperature Dependence of  
2 Oxygen Isotope Fractionation in Coccolith Calcite:  
3 A Culture and Core Top Calibration of the genus *Calcidiscus*

4  
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20

21

## ABSTRACT

22  
23  
24 Reconstructions of seawater temperature based on measurement of oxygen isotopes in carbonates  
25 mostly derive from analyses of bulk sediment samples or manually picked foraminifera. The  
26 temperature dependence of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation in biogenic calcite was first established in the 1950s and  
27 the objective of the present study is to re-evaluate this temperature dependence in coccolith calcite  
28 with a view to developing a robust proxy for reconstructing “vital effect”-free  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values. Coccoliths,  
29 the micron-sized calcite scales produced by haptophyte algae that inhabit surface mixed-layer waters,  
30 are a dominant component of pelagic sediments. Despite their small size, recent methodological  
31 developments allow species-specific separation (and thus isotopic analysis) of coccoliths from bulk  
32 sediments. This is especially the case for *Calcidiscus* spp. coccoliths that are relatively easy to  
33 separate out from other sedimentary carbonate grains including other coccolith taxa. Three strains of  
34 coccolithophores belonging to the genus *Calcidiscus* and characterised by distinct cell and coccolith  
35 diameters were grown in the laboratory under controlled temperature conditions over a range from 15  
36 to 26 °C. The linear relationship that relates  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation to the temperature of calcification is here  
37 calibrated by the equation:  $T [^\circ\text{C}] = -5.83 \times (\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{Calcidiscus}} - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{medium}}) + 4.83$  ( $r = 0.98$ ). The slope of  
38 the regression is offset of  $\sim -1.1$  ‰ from that of equilibrium calcite. This offset corresponds to the  
39 physiologically induced isotopic effect or “vital effect”. The direction of fractionation towards light  
40 isotopic values is coherent with previous reports, but the intensity of fractionation in our dilute batch  
41 cultures was significantly closer to equilibrium compared to previously reported offset values. No  
42 significant isotopic difference was found between the three *Calcidiscus* coccolithophores, ruling out a  
43 control of the cell geometry on oxygen isotope fractionation within species of this genus. This also  
44 indicates that our culture calibration may be applied to all *Calcidiscus* coccoliths found in the  
45 sediment. We compared the culture calibration to  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  measured from near-monogeneric *Calcidiscus*  
46 fractions separated out from core top sediments. We found concordant  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation factors for the  
47 core top calibration with a good linear coefficient ( $r = 0.94$ ). The near-monogeneric *Calcidiscus*  
48 assemblages seem, however, to record slightly heaviest  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values compared to the data of culture

49 study. This discrepancy may be due to a possible seasonality effect on the production of *Calcidiscus*  
50 coccoliths. The uncertainty of the calibration is of similar magnitude to those of other proxies used for  
51 SST reconstruction, such as foraminiferal  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  or the alkenone undersaturation index. This confirms  
52 that coccoliths can be used as a complementary or alternative substrate to foraminiferal shells for  
53 isotopic analyses. Comparing  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of coccoliths to these other SST proxies, or developing an  
54 interspecific comparison of coccolith geochemistry may give insights into the carbonate chemistry of  
55 seawater through key periods of the geological record.

56

57

## 1. INTRODUCTION

58

59 Subsequent to the pioneer work by Urey (1947), Emiliani (1955, 1966) attempted the first  
60 palaeoceanographic application of oxygen isotopes ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) in carbonates to reconstruct sea surface  
61 temperatures (SSTs). Laboratory experiments have empirically established equations linking  
62 temperature of calcification to fractionation of oxygen isotopes in carbonates (Erez and Luz, 1983;  
63 Bemis et al., 1998; Ziveri et al., 2003; Coplen, 2007; Day and Henderson, 2011). In the natural  
64 environment, however, the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of carbonates cannot be regarded as a direct proxy for SSTs because  
65 variations in the ice volume, the regional hydrographic regime and consecutive changes in the  
66 inventory of  $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$  in seawater exert a primary control on  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  in carbonates. As a consequence of  
67 the ambiguity of the proxy, down-core reconstruction of SSTs still requires knowledge of past  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of  
68 seawater. Nevertheless, attempts to interpret  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of carbonate represent a large body of literature in  
69 palaeoclimatologic reconstructions (Imbrie et al., 1984; Zachos et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2008; Dera et  
70 al., 2011). Notably, this geochemical tool has provided an insightful dataset documenting ocean  
71 palaeotemperatures, as the long-term stacked oxygen isotope from benthic foraminiferal record used  
72 as reference for the Cenozoic climate (Zachos et al., 2001; Zachos et al., 2008).

73 Most of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  data generated from pelagic carbonates have been measured from bulk carbonate or  
74 monospecific signals by measurements on hand-picked foraminifera. In addition to shells of  
75 foraminifera, coccoliths, the micron-sized calcite scales produced by the coccolithophores, are

76 abundant microfossils in all pelagic sediments since the Jurassic. The main reason that stable isotopes  
77 in coccoliths have been underexploited is the challenge of separating out micron-sized particles from  
78 bulk sediments. In recent years, however, methodological advances have made it possible to obtain  
79 near-monospecific assemblages of coccoliths from mixed sediment samples (Minoletti et al., 2001;  
80 Stoll and Ziveri, 2002; Halloran et al., 2009; Minoletti et al., 2009) opening the possibility of  
81 exploiting the potential of fossil coccoliths for reconstruction of palaeoclimate.

82 Coccolithophores are photosynthetic algae and most species calcify within the mixed-layer. Therefore,  
83 they have the potential to capture physico-chemical conditions, including temperatures prevailing in  
84 the uppermost water column. Coccoliths are composed of highly imbricated monocrystalline calcite  
85 elements without internal porosity, making them more resistant to dissolution and overgrowth than  
86 foraminiferal shells (McIntyre and McIntyre, 1970; Schneidermann, 1977; Broecker and Clark, 2009).  
87 Primary isotopic signals are, hence, better preserved in coccoliths than in foraminiferal shells, the  
88 latter being prone to diagenetic overprinting by overgrowth and porosity filling (Bouvier-Soumagnac  
89 and Duplessy, 1985; Caron et al., 1990; Wefer and Berger, 1991). Foraminifera species used to  
90 retrieve surface water conditions are typically prone to dissolution (Kucera, 2007), while resistant  
91 species tend to migrate and record temperatures from deeper waters (Henderson, 2002; Barker et al.,  
92 2005; Farmer et al., 2007). The widespread distribution of coccoliths in sediments, including at high  
93 latitudes where foraminifera are usually rare, and their abundance in high deposition rate sedimentary  
94 regimes, where foraminifera are diluted by detrital material, also make coccoliths attractive for use in  
95 palaeoenvironmental research.

96 Offsets from equilibrium conditions have been recorded in the oxygen isotope signatures of most  
97 biomineralisations, especially in coccolithophorid and foraminiferal calcite (Dudley and Goodney,  
98 1979; Dudley et al., 1986; Bemis et al., 1998; Elderfield and Ganssen, 2000; Ziveri et al., 2003). The  
99 amplitude of the biologically induced  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation or vital effect (Epstein et al., 1951, 1953; Urey  
100 et al., 1951), as well as the inter- and intraspecific variability of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  may be high. In coccolith calcite,  
101 these biologically induced disequilibria are explained by kinetic fractionation occurring during the  
102 uptake of carbonate species into the cell and subsequently into the coccolith vesicle (Rickaby et al.,  
103 2010). In foraminiferal calcite, disequilibria may originate from the activity of photosynthetic

104 symbionts, from addition of gametogenic calcite, from reutilisation of respired CO<sub>2</sub> for calcification or  
105 from a salinity effect (Erez, 1978; Duplessy et al., 1981; Spero and Lea, 1993; Wolf-Gladrow et al.,  
106 1999; Arbuszewski et al., 2010).

107 In the present study, we attempt the first combined culture and field calibration of the temperature  
108 dependence of <sup>18</sup>O fractionation for the coccolithophore genus *Calcidiscus* Kamptner. This  
109 cosmopolitan genus produces relatively large coccoliths with diameters between 3 and 11 µm (Geisen  
110 et al., 2004) that are relatively easily separated from other sedimentary components (including from  
111 coccoliths of other taxa) using the recently developed microseparation protocol of Minoletti et al.  
112 (2009). Its widespread geographic distribution and low susceptibility to dissolution make *Calcidiscus*  
113 a good candidate for attempting temperature estimates during time periods of stable oceanic δ<sup>18</sup>O, i.e.  
114 without significant changes in the waxing and waning of the ice sheets. The genus contains two  
115 formally described extant species, *C. quadriperforatus* (Kamptner) Quinn & Geisen and *C. leptoporus*  
116 (Murray & Blackman) Loeblich & Tappan, the former having large coccoliths (7-11 µm diameter)  
117 with a zone of obscured sutures around the central area, and the latter having smaller coccoliths (5-8  
118 µm) with continuous sutures. These species were classified as intra-specific variants (morphotypes or  
119 sub-species sensu Knappertsbusch et al., 1997) of *C. leptoporus* until Sáez et al. (2003) demonstrated  
120 significant genetic variation between them, warranting species level separation. A third species likely  
121 exists within the genus, characterised by small coccoliths (3-5 µm) with kinked sutures, but in the  
122 absence of genetic data it has not yet been formally described and is commonly referred to as  
123 “*Calcidiscus* sp. small”.

124 To date, very few studies have measured the intensity of isotopic fractionation in *Calcidiscus* coccolith  
125 calcite. Two studies have reported interspecific variability in δ<sup>18</sup>O of coccolith calcite from  
126 experiments using laboratory culture strains (Dudley et al., 1986; Ziveri et al., 2003). From previous  
127 culture experiments using *C. leptoporus* (sensu lato), coccolith calcite has consistently been shown to  
128 record lighter oxygen isotopes relative to equilibrium calcite, but contradictory results have been  
129 reported about the amplitude of this offset (Dudley et al., 1986; Ziveri et al., 2003). We cultured and  
130 analysed three strains of *Calcidiscus* (two strains of *C. leptoporus* and one of *C. quadriperforatus*) that  
131 differ in both coccosphere and coccolith sizes. As both cell size and genetic diversity may control the

132 intensity of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation (Rickaby et al., 2010), this interspecific comparison would allow  
133 determination of whether our calibration of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation is transferable to sediment fractions  
134 containing different *Calcidiscus* coccoliths.

135

## 136 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

137

138 Three environmental and sedimentary variables need to be constrained in order to investigate  
139 temperature dependence on  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation: temperature of calcification,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of seawater ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ )  
140 and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of carbonate ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ ). The temperature dependence of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation is expressed as the  
141 offset between  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of coccolith calcite and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of seawater at distinct temperatures. In culture, each  
142 of these parameters can be directly measured, whereas for core top sediments only the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of  
143 coccoliths can be directly evaluated. This implies that data on temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of the surface  
144 water mass in which the calcite was formed is retrieved from oceanographic databases.

145

### 146 2.1. Laboratory Culture Study

147

148 Dilute batch cultures of three clonal, heterococcolith-producing strains of *Calcidiscus* from the  
149 Roscoff Culture Collection (<http://www.sb-roscoff.fr/Phyto/RCC/>) were conducted. The two strains of  
150 *C. leptoporus* originated from the Japanese Pacific coast (RCC 1162) and from the Atlantic Ocean,  
151 offshore South Africa (RCC 1129), and the *C. quadriperforatus* strain was isolated from the  
152 Mediterranean Sea (RCC 1157). Experiments were conducted at six temperatures for RCC 1162 (15,  
153 17, 20, 23, 25 and 26 °C) at the *Station Biologique de Roscoff*, and three temperatures for RCC 1129  
154 and RCC 1157 (15, 20 and 25 °C) at Oxford University Department of Earth Sciences. For each strain,  
155 two replicate cultures were grown at each temperature. No growth was obtained for RCC 1157 at  
156 25 °C. For RCC 1162, batch cultures carried out in 2.7 L Nalgene<sup>®</sup> polycarbonate flasks, without  
157 headspace. For the other two strains, 600 mL polycarbonate vessels were used, again without  
158 headspace. The culture medium was identical for all experiments, using enriched English Channel

159 seawater. Trace metal and chelator enrichments corresponded to K/6 (Keller et al., 1987) with  
160 omission of Tris and Si (Probert and Houdan, 2004). Nitrate and phosphate concentrations were  
161 adjusted to respectively  $100 \mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$  and  $6.25 \mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$ . The level of vitamins was that of f/2  
162 (Guillard, 1975). Before sterilisation, achieved by tyndallisation and filtering through a single-use  $0.22$   
163  $\mu\text{m}$  pore-size sterilisation device, media were bubbled with atmospheric air for 24 hours and the  $\rho\text{H}$   
164 was corrected to 8.2 (total scale) by addition of  $0.2 \text{ M NaOH}$ . Cultures were illuminated by daylight  
165 fluorescent bulbs at a light intensity of  $\sim 150 \mu\text{mol photons.m}^{-2}.\text{s}^{-1}$  (corresponding to the photic zone  
166 irradiance value) with a 14/10 light/dark cycle.

167 The cultures were slowly acclimated ( $0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  per day) and maintained at the target temperature in their  
168 exponential phase of growth for at least 10 generations before initiation of the experiments. The initial  
169 cell density at inoculation was  $\sim 50$  cells per mL. Aliquots of the culture medium were sampled at the  
170 beginning and the end of the experiments, filtered through a  $0.22 \mu\text{m}$  syringe filter and kept at  $4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
171 until  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  and  $\rho\text{H}$  measurements. During the experiment, the cell density of RCC 1162 was  
172 measured daily by optical counting under an inverted microscope (magnification x 40) using a  
173 Sedgwick Rafter slide. For the other two strains, cell concentrations were measured using a Beckman  
174 Coulter Counter II. Cultures were harvested when cell density reached  $\sim 6,000 \text{ cells.mL}^{-1}$ . At this stage,  
175 the algal population was still at the early stage of the exponential growth phase, and under nutrient-  
176 and dissolved inorganic carbon-replete conditions.

177

## 178 2.2. Core Top Sediment Study

179

### 180 *2.2.1. Sediment Samples and Depositional Environments*

181

182 We used sediments from ten distinct locations (Fig. 1), eight from the North Atlantic Ocean (Holes  
183 SU90-03; SU90-08; V04-08; V30-76; V30-97; MD95-2038; SU81-28; NO75-14), and two from the  
184 western Indian Ocean (Holes MD104-AT960028, MD104-AT960029). Details for each site and  
185 reference to age models are given in Table 1 and in electronic annex (electronic annex Table A.1).

186 Core locations were chosen from manifold surface water mass settings on the basis of temperature and



187  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  values.

188 The Atlantic sites are located in the subtropical North Atlantic Gyre under temperate climatic  
189 conditions (Fig. 1). The two Indian Ocean samples were recovered on the continental slope of the  
190 northern Somali Basin. Present-day oceanographic conditions in this area are warm and nutrient-rich  
191 surface water masses and the presence of a reverse monsoon system driving coastal upwelling (Fischer  
192 et al., 1996; Schott et al., 2001; Peeters et al., 2002). The saturation state of bottom waters with respect  
193 to carbonate ion ( $\Delta [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ ) averaged from the GLODAP bottle dataset (Key et al., 2004; Sabine et al.,  
194 2005) was calculated following the recommendations of Archer (1996) and Mekik et al. (2010).  
195 Selecting sediments laid down in high  $\Delta [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$  waters is a prerequisite for ensuring that calcareous  
196 particles had undergone minimal dissolution during export to the seafloor. It is important to take this  
197 precaution to avoid fragmentation of foraminiferal shells because their debris may pervade into the  
198 size range of coccoliths, typically between 5 and 20 microns (Minoletti et al., 2009). For most of the  
199 sites, bottom waters are highly saturated with respect to carbonate ion ( $\Delta [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] > 25 \mu\text{mol.kg}^{-1}$ ),  
200 except for site NO75-14 and for the two Indian Ocean sites (Table 1).

201

#### 202 2.2.2. Assessing $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and Temperature of the Surface Water Column

203

204 All of the sediments used in this study were sampled from the first few centimetres of the cores. The  
205 ages of the Atlantic sites have been attributed to Late Holocene to recent (<5 kyr) by radiocarbon  
206 dating, oxygen stratigraphy and deposition rates measured or estimated from surrounding cores  
207 (CLIMAP Project Members, 1976; Imbrie et al., 1989; Broecker et al., 1991; Gruetzner et al., 2002;  
208 Mathien-Blard and Bassinot, 2009; see Table 1). For the Indian Ocean box cores, high sedimentation  
209 rate in the area (20-25 cm/kyr) and radiometric dates measured on surrounding cores indicate an age  
210 younger than 0.5 kyr (Véneç-Peyré et al., 1995; Klöcker et al., 2006). Due to these recent ages,  
211 carbonates were assumed to have been formed in water masses characterised by physico-chemical  
212 properties close to present day conditions.

213 For each core location, we retrieved mean annual values and seasonal variability of temperature and

214  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  from 0-50 m where most of the *Calcidiscus* population lives and calcifies (Knappertsbusch and

215 Brummer, 1995; Haidar et al., 2000; Haidar and Thierstein, 2001). Seawater temperatures were  
216 retrieved from the World Ocean Atlas 2009 (Locarnini et al., 2010). Mean seawater oxygen isotope  
217 ratios ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ ) were retrieved from the global  $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$  gridded compilation of LeGrande and Schmidt  
218 (2006).

219

### 220 *2.2.3. Obtaining Near-Monogeneric Fractions of Calcidiscus from Core Top Sediments*

221

222 We applied the protocol described in Minoletti et al. (2001; 2009) based on cascade microfiltering  
223 steps to concentrate *Calcidiscus* coccoliths from the sediments. About 5 g of bulk material were  
224 suspended in deionised water adjusted to pH 8 by addition of ammonia, and gently stirred until  
225 complete disaggregation of the sediment. This suspension was sieved through 315 and 160  $\mu\text{m}$  nylon  
226 mesh, and then pre-filtered through 20 and 10  $\mu\text{m}$  Millipore<sup>®</sup> polycarbonate membranes. The coarse  
227 fractions retained almost all foraminifera (entire tests and fragments). The fine fraction ( $<10 \mu\text{m}$ ) was  
228 then successively filtered through 8, 5 and 3  $\mu\text{m}$  polycarbonate membranes to concentrate *Calcidiscus*  
229 in the fractions 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 5-8  $\mu\text{m}$ . After separation, smear-slides from each fraction were made using  
230 the technique described by Koch and Young (2007). Relative abundance and the enrichment in  
231 *Calcidiscus* were estimated by counting  $> 500$  particles under cross-polarised light using a Zeiss  
232 Axioscope 40<sup>®</sup> equipped with a  $63 \times$  Plan-Neofluar objective. The preservational state of coccoliths  
233 (etching and overgrowth) and potential presence of diagenetic crystals in the separated fractions were  
234 checked using a Zeiss Supra<sup>®</sup> 55VP Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM).

235

### 236 **2.3. Isotopic measurements**

237

238 Stable isotopes from about 250  $\mu\text{g}$  of culture residue or near-monogeneric sediment fractions were  
239 analysed on a VG Isogas Prism II mass spectrometer with an on-line VG Isocarb at Oxford University.  
240 Samples were first cleaned using 10 % hydrogen peroxide ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ) and dried at 60  $^\circ\text{C}$  for at least 30  
241 minutes. In the instrument they were reacted with purified phosphoric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ) at 90  $^\circ\text{C}$ .  
242 Calibration to V-PDB standard via NBS-19 was undertaken daily using the Oxford in-house (NOCZ)

243 Carrara marble standard. The oxygen isotope composition of water samples was measured from the  
244 CO<sub>2</sub> in the headspace equilibrated with a 0.5 mL aliquot in Exetainer<sup>®</sup> tubes using Gas Bench II  
245 coupled to a Delta V Advantage mass spectrometer at Oxford University. The results ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ ) are  
246 expressed against V-SMOW. Two international water standards (IA-RO53 and IA-RO54;  $\delta^{18}\text{O} = -$   
247 10.18 ‰ and +0.56 ‰ [V-SMOW], respectively) were run to perform a two-point external calibration  
248 for the raw isotopic results. Reproducibility of replicated standards was usually better than 0.1 ‰ for  
249  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$  and 0.2 ‰ for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ . The fractionation between calcite and water is reported as  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$  [V-  
250 PDB] –  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  [V-SMOW], referred to as “<sup>18</sup>O fractionation” hereafter. Hence, the analytical error  
251 associated to the term  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}} - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  is the square root of the term  $(0.1^2 + 0.2^2)$ , and is about 0.22 ‰.

252

#### 253 2.4. Expression of <sup>18</sup>O fractionation factors

254

255 Reporting the isotopic fractionation against equilibrium calcite (“offset from equilibrium” hereafter) is  
256 common procedure in palaeoceanographic and biogeochemical studies. The amplitude of this offset  
257 from equilibrium is commonly assigned to the biologically induced fractionation or vital effect (Bemis  
258 et al., 1998; Stoll and Ziveri, 2004). However, a wide range of equilibrium equations is available in  
259 the literature and the definition of equilibrium conditions is highly subjective (see Zeebe and Wolf-  
260 Gladrow, 2001 for a synthesis and subsequent work by Dietzel, 2009 and Day and Henderson, 2011;  
261 electronic annex Fig. A.1). Nowadays, the most commonly used equation is that of Kim and O’Neil  
262 (1997). In this study, we applied the conversion from the “ $10^3 \times \ln \alpha$ ” notation to “ $\delta - \delta$ ” as done by  
263 Bemis et al. (1998).

264

$$265 \quad (1) \quad \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{equilibrium}} [\text{V-PDB}] - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} [\text{V-PDB}] = (0.0009 \times T^2) - (0.2468 \times T) + 3.7434$$

266

267 where T is the temperature of calcification (in °C) and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  the oxygen isotope composition of  
268 seawater on the V-PDB scale. Conversion from the V-SMOW to the V-PDB scale is obtained by  
269 subtracting 0.27 ‰ (Hut, 1987). Zeebe (1999) demonstrated that <sup>18</sup>O fractionation in minerals is

270 dependent on the medium  $pH$ . This relationship means that calcite precipitated from higher  $pH$   
271 conditions exhibits less  $^{18}O$  fractionation in comparison with calcite precipitated at lower  $pH$ . This  
272 theoretical mechanism has also proven to be true for foraminiferal calcite with a decrease of -1.1 ‰ in  
273  $\delta^{18}O_{carb}$  as a result of a rise of one  $pH$  unit (Spero et al., 1997). Since our culture experiments were  
274 conducted at  $pH$  8.2, we adjusted the equilibrium equation originally determined for  $pH$  7.8 in Kim  
275 and O'Neil (1997) by subtracting 0.4 ‰ from the intercept of (Eq. 1) to account for this  $pH$  effect and  
276 to allow comparison between this equilibrium reference and our culture data. In the following account,  
277 we report the intensity of the vital effect as the offset of  $\delta^{18}O$  in coccoliths from this latter equilibrium  
278 line. Equation 1 including the -0.4 ‰  $pH$  correction gives:

279

$$280 \quad (2) \delta^{18}O_{equilibrium} [V-PDB] - \delta^{18}O_{sw} [V-PDB] = (0.0009 \times T^2) - (0.2468 \times T) + 3.3434$$

281 with temperature in °C.

282

283

### 3. RESULTS

284

#### 285 3.1. Calibrating the $\delta^{18}O$ – Temperature Relationship in Cultured *Calcidiscus*

286

##### 287 3.1.1. *Coccolithophore Growth and Evolution of the Culture Medium*

288

289 Three strains of *Calcidiscus* with distinct cell and coccolith sizes were grown in the laboratory over a  
290 range of temperatures from 15 to 26 °C. For the three strains, the temperature had an influence on  
291 growth rate ( $\mu$ ), which ranged from 0.1 day<sup>-1</sup> at the lowest temperature to 0.45 day<sup>-1</sup> at the highest  
292 temperature (see electronic annex Table A.2 for details) that is a classical physiological response of  
293 most of coccolithophores species (Buitenhuis et al., 2008). The smallest strain (RCC 1129 with a  
294 mean coccosphere diameter 15  $\mu m$ ; coccolith diameter 5.8  $\mu m$ ) was the faster growing compared to  
295 the larger strains (RCC 1162 and RCC 1157; both mean coccosphere diameter 20-21  $\mu m$  and coccolith  
296 diameter 8.8  $\mu m$ ). The experiments were harvested at a cell density of about 6,000 cells.mL<sup>-1</sup> and the

297 mass of residues was about 10 to 25 mg including coccoliths as particulate inorganic carbon (PIC) and  
298 organic matter as particulate organic carbon (POC). Due to the very low cell density in our batch  
299 cultures, which is a prerequisite for minimising effects of varying carbonate chemistry in laboratory  
300 cultures of coccolithophores (Langer et al., 2006; Barry et al., 2010), we did not obtain enough  
301 residues to perform measurements of the PIC/POC ratio. In any case, the partitioning of carbonate ion  
302 species between calcite and organic matter has been proven to impact carbon isotope fractionation, but  
303 not that of oxygen isotopes (Rickaby et al., 2010). Furthermore, it can be assumed that the PIC/POC of  
304 our culture residues was comparable between batches because the primary factor governing this ratio  
305 is irradiance (Langer et al., 2006), and all of our experiments were conducted under similar light  
306 intensity and identical photoperiod.

307 The typical drift in oxygen isotope composition of the medium during the experiments was less than  
308 0.1 ‰ (see electronic annex Table A.2). This is within the analytical error of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  measurements, and  
309 is not significant. In a closed culture vessel (i.e., with no headspace to avoid dissolved inorganic  
310 carbon (DIC) re-equilibration with the atmosphere), the  $\rho\text{H}$  reflects the relative proportion of  
311 dissolved carbon dioxide, bicarbonate and carbonate ions in the medium. Constant  $\rho\text{H}$  through the  
312 experiments thus provides evidence of the stability of the carbonate system and very low amount of  
313 DIC scavenged by *Calcidiscus* during growth (photosynthesis and calcification).

314

### 315 *3.1.2. Temperature Control on $^{18}\text{O}$ Fractionation of Cultured Calcidiscus*

316

317 The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of *Calcidiscus* coccolith calcite showed an unequivocally linear relationship with  
318 temperature. The colder the temperature at which calcification took place, the heavier the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of  
319 coccoliths, a classical result also observed for equilibrium calcite (Fig. 2). It is important to point out  
320 that no significant (greater than analytical error) offsets were observed when comparing the three  
321 strains: the oxygen-isotope fractionation in coccoliths of *C. quadriperforatus* (RCC 1157) was  
322 indistinguishable from that in coccoliths of *C. leptopus* (RCC 1129 and RCC 1162) (Fig. 2).  
323 Quantitatively, the amplitude of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{Calcidiscus}} - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ ) ranged from  $-1.57$  ‰ at

324 15 °C to −3.71 ‰ at 25 °C (EA-2). These offsets from seawater  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  were dictated by temperature in a  
325 linear-fashion as illustrated by a remarkably high regression coefficient ( $r$ ) of 0.98 (Fig. 2). This  
326 correlation and the low variability between replicates indicate that the temperature dependence of  $^{18}\text{O}$   
327 fractionation in *Calcidiscus* calcite in culture experiments is reproducibly predictable using the  
328 following equations:

329

$$330 \quad (3) \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}} [\text{V-PDB}] - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{medium}} [\text{V-SMOW}] = -0.17 \times T + 0.83 \quad (r = 0.98; p\text{-value} < 2 \times 10^{-15})$$

331 with temperature in °C.

332

$$333 \quad (4) \varepsilon^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb-medium}} = -0.18 \times T + 31.76$$

334 with temperature in °C.

335

336 The Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of the distribution ( $n = 22$ ) indicates a residual of about 0.8 °C  
337 indicating the good accuracy of the culture calibration. The slope of this calibration line means that an  
338 increase of 1 °C in temperature results in a decrease of 0.17 ‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ . Comparison of the slopes  
339 from our culture data and equilibrium at  $p\text{H}$  8.2 reveals a relatively constant offset, irrespective of  
340 temperature, of −1.1 ‰ (Fig. 2).

341

## 342 3.2. Quantifying the Isotopic Disequilibrium of *Calcidiscus* from Core Top Sediments

343

### 344 3.2.1. Retrieving Surface Mixed-Layer Temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$

345

346 Averaged annual temperatures and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of seawater of the 0-50 m depth range contrasted between the  
347 Atlantic and Indian Ocean sites (Fig. 3a; Fig. 3b), ranging from 15.9 °C to 26.5 °C for temperature,  
348 and 0.49 ‰ to 1.08 ‰ for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  (WOA database; LeGrande and Schmidt, 2006; Locarnini et al.,  
349 2010). Details for each site are given in Table 2.

350

351 *3.2.2. Composition of the Microseparated Fractions and Preservational State of Coccoliths*

352

353 The original sediments contained coccoliths from a variety of different coccolithophore species (Fig.  
354 4a; Fig. 4b). By applying the microseparation technique, we successfully obtained subsamples  
355 enriched in *Calcidiscus* in the 5-8  $\mu\text{m}$  and 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions (Fig. 4c and Fig. 4d). In some of the 3-5  
356  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions, however, the purity of *Calcidiscus* was not great enough to regard them as near-  
357 monogeneric, and as a consequence these were discarded from our calibration (see electronic annex  
358 Table A.3).

359 The best enrichment in *Calcidiscus* is generally achieved in the 3-8  $\mu\text{m}$  size spectrum due to the fact  
360 that there are no dominant or even abundant coccoliths from other taxa that share this size spectrum,  
361 with the notable exception of *Helicosphaera* spp. Noelaerhadaceae coccoliths (*Gephyrocapsa* sp.  
362 and *Emiliana huxleyi*) are usually gathered in microseparated fractions smaller than 3  $\mu\text{m}$ .

363 *Coccolithus pelagicus* and most foraminiferal fragments are retained in the coarser fractions (8-10  $\mu\text{m}$   
364 and 10-20  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively).

365 Coccoliths contained in our 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 5-8  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions cannot straightforwardly be assigned to  
366 *Calcidiscus* sp. small and *C. leptoporus*, respectively, due mainly to disarticulation of the two shields  
367 and/or fragmentation of coccoliths that occurs naturally in the sediment or during the microseparation  
368 protocol. As a result, the 5-8  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction tends to be dominated by entire specimens of *C. leptoporus*  
369 and some *C. quadriperforatus* shields, while the 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction tends to be a mixture of *Calcidiscus*  
370 sp. small (<5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and isolated shields of *C. leptoporus*.

371 For the Atlantic Ocean samples (Table 3), the relative abundance of *Calcidiscus* spp. ranged from  
372 50 % to 86 % (mean 72 %). The secondary components were coccoliths of *Helicosphaera* spp.,  
373 *Pontosphaera* spp. and *Coccolithus pelagicus* in the 5-8  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions, and small *Gephyrocapsa* spp.  
374 and a few *Emiliana huxleyi* coccoliths in the 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions. For the Indian Ocean samples, the  
375 relative abundance of *Calcidiscus* spp. ranged from 47 % to 80 % (mean 61 %). These lower values  
376 result from higher abundance of small foraminiferal fragments in bulk samples likely due to slightly  
377 more corrosive bottom waters in this area. Secondary calcareous components in the 5-8  $\mu\text{m}$  and 3-5  
378  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions mainly consisted of small foraminiferal fragments and tiny Noelaerhadaceae coccoliths,

379 respectively (Table 3).

380 In all fractions presented in Fig. 5, the abundances in *Calcidiscus* spp. were very high compared to the  
381 low initial abundance (~ 5 %) of this taxon in bulk samples (Fig. 4a), corresponding to a mean 13-fold  
382 enrichment in this taxon.

383 A key parameter to consider when dealing with the purity of the isotopic signal is the contribution of  
384 *Calcidiscus* spp. to the carbonate in the separated fractions. The individual mass of *Calcidiscus*  
385 coccoliths is greater than that of all other coccoliths of secondary importance observed in our  
386 microseparated fractions with the exception of *Coccolithus pelagicus* (Young and Ziveri, 2000) and  
387 greater than that of foraminiferal fragments. For example, the mass of *C. leptoporus* coccoliths is  
388 about 8-fold greater than that of coccoliths of the family Noelaerhabdaceae such as *Gephyrocapsa*  
389 *oceanica* that coexisted in the 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions (Young and Ziveri, 2000). The extent to which  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$   
390 measurements can be attributed to *Calcidiscus* spp. in microseparated fractions was therefore greater  
391 than would be inferred from the relative abundance of this taxon. In SEM images, we observed slight  
392 etching and isolated shields, a common preservational feature for this genus (McIntyre and McIntyre,  
393 1970). These features were likely induced by the separation protocol because preservation was better  
394 in untreated bulk samples, but do not affect the measured isotopic signatures (Minoletti et al., 2009).  
395 Importantly, no overgrowth was seen on coccoliths, and no diagenetic components observed in  
396 separated fractions (Fig. 4c; Fig. 4d). The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of *Calcidiscus* spp. can hence be regarded as pristine.  
397 The dominance of *Calcidiscus* spp. in the separated fractions (defined by both high relative abundance  
398 and large relative size, and hence mass) and their good state of preservation mean that the oxygen  
399 isotopic signatures measured on *Calcidiscus*-dominated fractions can be taken to reflect the original  
400 composition (temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ ) of the surface waters in which they calcified.

401

### 402 *3.2.3. Oxygen Isotope Composition and $^{18}\text{O}$ Fractionation in Sediments*

403

404 Large oxygen isotope offsets were observed between microseparated fractions of the sediments. The  
405 range of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$  over all size fractions was as high as 3 ‰ (e.g. site SU81-28, Table A.3). Taken at



406 face value, this would indicate that biogenic carbonate particles comprised in a sediment may record  
407 substantially different temperatures, up to 12 °C. The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of the bulk assemblage is, for most samples,  
408 close to that of the finest (less than 2 or 3  $\mu\text{m}$ ) fraction owing to the dominance of this size class in  
409 pelagic sediments (see discussion by Minoletti et al., 2009). These finest fractions are dominated by  
410 small coccoliths such as those of *Emiliania huxleyi* and *Gephyrocapsa oceanica*. However, the  
411 isotopic composition of this size fraction has proven to be difficult to interpret for old and potentially  
412 diagenetically altered sediments due to the relatively high abundance of the so-called “micarbs” that  
413 derive from coccolith fragmentation or correspond to diagenetic precipitations (Minoletti et al., 2004;  
414 Minoletti et al., 2005; Beltran et al., 2009; Hermoso et al., 2009). In contrast, the size fractions  
415 bracketing 5  $\mu\text{m}$  usually offer the opportunity to generate isotopic measurements free of micarbs and  
416 foraminiferal fragments. In the present study, *Calcidiscus* assemblages were characterised by a mean  
417  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  offset of  $-1.46\text{‰}$  (ranging from  $-2.25\text{‰}$  to  $-0.82\text{‰}$ ) with respect to bulk sediments. For the  
418 Atlantic Ocean sites (averaged annual temperature of about 18.4 °C), measured  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of *Calcidiscus*  
419 fractions ranged from  $-1.83\text{‰}$  to  $-0.59\text{‰}$  (Fig. 5). In the Indian Ocean sites (averaged annual  
420 temperature of about 26.1 °C), the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values of *Calcidiscus* fractions ranged from  $-2.94\text{‰}$  to  $-$   
421  $2.53\text{‰}$ . There was no systematic isotopic difference between the 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  and 5-8  $\mu\text{m}$  fractions (Fig. 5;  
422 Fig. 6). Considering the different abundances of *Calcidiscus* species within these fractions, it does not  
423 appear that a species-specific effect exists within the *Calcidiscus* genus, a conclusion that is consistent  
424 with that from our culture study.

425 The  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation between *Calcidiscus* coccolith calcite and seawater, expressed as the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}} -$   
426  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ , ranged from  $-2.90\text{‰}$  to  $-1.42\text{‰}$  with a mean offset of  $-1.89\text{‰}$  for the Atlantic sites, and  $-$   
427  $3.48\text{‰}$  to  $-3.07\text{‰}$  with a mean offset of  $-3.21\text{‰}$  for the Indian Ocean sites. The 24 points of our  
428 core top calibration gave an overall good linear relationship between temperature of calcification and  
429  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation (Eq. 5; Fig. 6). The coefficient of the linear regression ( $r = 0.94$ ) is remarkably high  
430 for an environmental study.

431

432 (5)  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}} [\text{V-PDB}] - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} [\text{V-SMOW}] = -0.16 \times T + 0.97$  ( $r = 0.94$ ;  $p\text{-value} < 2 \times 10^{-11}$ )

433 with temperature of the 0-50 m water mass in °C. The RMSE of the distribution (n = 24) indicates a  
434 residual of about 1.4 °C.

435

436

## 4. DISCUSSION

437

### 4.1. Comparison with Previously Reported Fractionation Factors for *Calcidiscus*

439

440 To date, only two studies have documented the effect of temperature on <sup>18</sup>O fractionation in coccoliths  
441 of *Calcidiscus* in culture experiments (Dudley et al., 1986; Ziveri et al., 2003; Fig. 2). The latter study  
442 included several different coccolithophore species, but *Calcidiscus* was only cultured at 17 °C. Note  
443 that the strain used by Ziveri et al. (2003) (PC11M3 = RCC 1153) was designated at the time as *C.*  
444 *leptoporus*, but has subsequently been reclassified as *C. quadriperforatus*. Dudley et al. (1986)  
445 reported a linear correlation between temperature and <sup>18</sup>O fractionation for *C. leptoporus* cultured over  
446 a range from 17 to 28 °C with 4 intermediate temperatures and established the following equation:

447

$$448 \quad (6) \quad \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}} [\text{V-PDB}] - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} [\text{V-SMOW}] = -0.14 \times T - 1.02 \quad (r = 0.75; \text{RMSE} = 2.4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})$$

449

450 In all culture studies to date, *Calcidiscus* <sup>18</sup>O values are lower (i.e. more negative) than equilibrium  
451 calcite (Fig. 2). Dudley et al. (1979) assigned *C. leptoporus* to a “light group” along with other species  
452 producing large cells such as *Coccolithus pelagicus*. In contrast, the “heavy group” (<sup>18</sup>O more  
453 positive than equilibrium) comprised species that produce small cells such as *Emiliana huxleyi* and  
454 *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* (Dudley et al., 1986; Ziveri et al., 2003; Stoll and Ziveri, 2004; electronic  
455 annex Fig. A.1). The single data point produced by Ziveri et al. (2003) for *C. quadriperforatus* gave  
456 an isotopic offset from equilibrium (Eq. 2) of -0.7 ‰, which is of the same order of disequilibrium as  
457 our results (-1.1 ‰). In contrast, Dudley et al. (1986) obtained a mean fractionation of -2.2 ‰ with  
458 respect to equilibrium (Fig. 2). This discrepancy in the vital effect of ~ 1 ‰ is much greater than  
459 analytical error, and would correspond to a difference of about 4 °C when translated into a temperature

460 estimate.

461 Dudley et al. (1986) produced a considerable amount of culture data on *C. leptoporus*, but the  
462 dispersion between replicates was relatively high (Fig. 2), with offsets up to 1.5 ‰. At face value, this  
463 would imply that the control of the temperature during the experiments was  $\pm 3$  °C, which appears to  
464 be highly unlikely. Given the lack of information on the strain used by Dudley et al. (1986), it is not  
465 possible to determine to which *Calcidiscus* species it actually belonged. However, the present study  
466 shows that the different *Calcidiscus* species of contrasting origins and morphologies give consistent  
467 results and indicates that the use of different strains in different studies is very unlikely to be the  
468 reason for the significant isotopic differences recorded.

469 Unfortunately, little is mentioned in Dudley et al. (1986) about the nature of the culturing set-up and  
470 evolution of the culture medium. The only relevant information is that the authors grew *C. leptoporus*  
471 in relatively high macronutrient concentrations (P = 36  $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$ . and N = 880  $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$ )  
472 corresponding to f/2 medium composition (Guillard, 1975). Macronutrients, notably phosphate, are  
473 known to influence calcification (Kayano and Shiraiwa, 2009). This methodological point may  
474 suggest a possible link between inhibition of the calcification and intensity of kinetic  $^{18}\text{O}$  partitioning  
475 under high phosphate levels. In contrast, our experiments and those of Ziveri et al. (2003) were  
476 conducted in much more diluted (about eight-fold lower) macronutrient concentrations, closer to  
477 natural conditions and gave similar results. A recent work by Langer et al. (2012) has demonstrated  
478 limited effect on the calcification of *C. leptoporus* under phosphate limitation. Similar experiments  
479 achieved under increased phosphate levels would be needed to demonstrate a change in calcification  
480 and  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation for this taxon.

481 Carbonate chemistry of the medium is known to influence  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation (see 4.3.3. below),  
482 potentially accounting for the discrepancy observed. The fact that we harvested cultures at very low  
483 cell density ensured that carbonate chemistry remained stable during the experiment and that DIC  
484 levels were never limiting (Langer et al. 2006; Barry et al. 2010), results thus being comparable to  
485 open ocean settings and transferable to coccoliths in sediments. Once again, no information was  
486 provided by Dudley et al. (1986) on cell density or carbonate chemistry parameters so that we are  
487 unable to hypothesise on the causes of such different results relying on the nature on the carbonate

488 system of the medium.

489 In previous culture studies, growth rate has been shown to have a significant impact on carbon isotope  
490 fractionation in coccolith calcite (Ziveri et al., 2003), but effects are less clear for the oxygen isotopes.  
491 Ziveri et al. (2003) demonstrated that the effect of growth rate on  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation was high (6 ‰)  
492 between the studied species, but smaller within each species. They reached an ambiguous conclusion  
493 for *Calcidiscus*: “Likewise, for *C. leptoporus*, decreasing irradiance reduced growth rates from 0.7 to  
494 0.2 cells day<sup>-1</sup>, yet epsilon <sup>18</sup>O varied by only 1.5 ‰”. We interpret this isotopic offset as significant as  
495 it would lead to a potential 6 °C bias in the temperature estimate. Growth rate differences recorded in  
496 the present study both within the same strain grown at different temperatures and between strains at  
497 given temperatures were relatively large (0.1 - 0.45 day<sup>-1</sup>; electronic annex Table A.2), and it is clear  
498 that these variations in growth rate were not associated with significantly different <sup>18</sup>O fractionation  
499 factors.

500

#### 501 4.2. Comparison of Temperature Dependence of <sup>18</sup>O Fractionation in Cultures and Sediments

502

503 Using three clonal laboratory culture strains of *Calcidiscus*, we quantified the effect of temperature on  
504 oxygen isotope fractionation in coccoliths of this genus. These culture-based results can be regarded as  
505 reliable because relevant parameters were well constrained and isotopes were measured from mono-  
506 specific culture residues. We found that <sup>18</sup>O fractionation factors were consistent between culture and  
507 field studies (Fig. 6). The slopes of the linear regressions represent the sensitivity of <sup>18</sup>O fractionation  
508 to temperature, which are very similar in both cases: -0.17 ‰ / °C in culture and -0.16 ‰ / °C in  
509 sediments (Eq. 3 and Eq. 5). Although these slopes are nearly identical, the near-monogeneric  
510 fractions of *Calcidiscus* from sediments exhibit slightly higher  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  than the culture residues. This  
511 slight offset may be explained by uncertainties inherent to the core top calibration (see 4.3).

512 An offset of -1.1 ‰ separates our culture calibration from the equilibrium line of Kim and O’Neil  
513 (1997) corrected for a pH of 8.2. This vital effect is rather constant within *Calcidiscus* species and  
514 does not vary with the temperature of calcification. This confirms that temperature is the main  
515 parameter that controls the intensity of <sup>18</sup>O fractionation in coccoliths of this genus. Consequently,

516 with access to near-monogeneric assemblages of fossil *Calcidiscus* coccoliths, this calibration can be  
517 applied as a palaeoproxy for evaluating the temperature of the mixed layer using the culture-based  
518 equation.

519

### 520 4.3. Uncertainties associated with the Core Top Calibration

521

522 Over the range of temperatures between 15 and 26 °C, the mean oxygen isotope offset between  
523 sediment (Eq. 3) and culture (Eq. 5) curves is about 0.34 ‰ (Fig. 6). Translated into a temperature,  
524 this would correspond to a potential error of about 1.3 °C in retrieving temperature from Eq. 5. This  
525 conservative estimates comprises all the effects of potential biases that are inherent to the use of  
526 natural material. This caveat is also encountered for the calibration of foraminiferal  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and Mg/Ca  
527 ratio (Bemis et al., 1998; Lea, 2003) or the undersaturation indexes of alkenones (Prahl and Wakeham,  
528 1987; Prahl et al., 2000). For foraminiferal calcite, standard errors are 0.5 °C for  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and 1 °C for  
529 Mg/Ca (Lea, 2003) while the error associated with alkenone geothermometry is typically 1.5 °C (Prahl  
530 et al., 2006). The standard error of our core top calibration is thus of similar magnitude to that of  
531 alkenones, indicating that our palaeotemperature equation affords relatively accurate reconstruction of  
532 surface mixed-layer temperatures.

533

#### 534 4.3.1. Variability of the Parameters Used for the Calibration

535

536 The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of *Calcidiscus* calcite from seafloor sediments was compared to that of the overlying  
537 seawater to determine the amplitude of calcite-seawater  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation. Mean annual values of  
538  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  provide a convenient approximation for the calcification environment of *Calcidiscus*, but this  
539 may introduce a bias since phytoplankton production is generally not constant through the year. In fact,  
540 the extremes of values of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of surface seawater at our sites indicate very limited seasonal contrast  
541 in this parameter (Fig. 5) and the averaged variability for all sites was only 0.026 ‰ (Table 2). Hence,  
542 we conclude that seasonal variation in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  did not significantly impact our calculated fractionation

543 factors. The overall variation in temperature was relatively high for certain sites between the coldest  
544 and warmest seasons, with a mean amplitude of 4.7 °C for all of the studied sites. This translates to an  
545 offset of about 2.4 °C between climatic extremes (summer / winter) and annual SSTs (Table 2),  
546 corresponding to a maximum potential error of 0.6 ‰ when translated into oxygen isotope  
547 fractionation. The use of mean annual values of  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and temperature as used in our calibration is not  
548 likely to induce significant errors (see 4.3.2. and 4.3.3.). A more appropriate estimate of the impact of  
549 temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  variation on our core top calibration would require quantification of *C.*  
550 *leptoporus* calcification through the year at, or in the vicinity of our sites.

551

#### 552 4.3.2. Seasonality of *Calcidiscus* Production

553

554 The production of *Calcidiscus* and associated flux of coccoliths to the seafloor vary through the year  
555 as demonstrated by various sediment trap studies (Broerse et al., 2000a,b; Ziveri et al., 2000; Beaufort  
556 and Heussner, 2001; Renaud and Klaas, 2001; Renaud et al., 2002). The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  in coccoliths  
557 predominately reflects the temperature of the main season of growth, which may be slightly different  
558 from the mean annual temperature used in our calibration. The studies of Renaud et al. (2002) and  
559 Broerse et al. (2000a; 2000b) documented the annual evolution of *Calcidiscus* abundance in the  
560 vicinity of our studied locations in the North Atlantic Ocean and western Indian Ocean. We used these  
561 data to assess the potential bias associated with the use of mean annual temperatures in our calibration.  
562 Renaud et al. (2002) and Broerse et al. (2000a) reported that the production of *Calcidiscus* in the  
563 North Atlantic varied significantly through the studied time series in 1989-1990. Enhanced abundance  
564 of *Calcidiscus* was recorded during the spring between January and May at about 15.5 °C. For sites  
565 NABE-48 and NABE-39, the use of the mean annual SST of 17.5 °C may thus induce a maximal 2 °C  
566 overestimation of calcification temperature in our calibration. Similarly, for the Somalia sites, highest  
567 coccolithophore production was recorded at about 25.5 °C during the autumn (August-November)  
568 (Broerse et al., 2000b), a period during which the SST was 1 °C below the mean annual value (~  
569 26.5 °C). It must be noted that these data only correspond to snapshots of *Calcidiscus* production and

570 that strong regional contrasts and inter-annual variability in *Calcidiscus* production cannot be  
571 excluded. Taken at face value, these observations indicate that the temperatures used for our  
572 calibration are an over-evaluation of about 1-2 °C for Atlantic Ocean sites and 1 °C for Indian Ocean  
573 sites would represent a maximum error of about 0.5 ‰ in oxygen isotope values. Thus, we  
574 hypothesise that the slight offset observed between our core top and culture data (~ 0.3 ‰ in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ )  
575 (Fig. 6) may result from a seasonal effect.

576

#### 577 *4.3.3. Sensitivity of $^{18}\text{O}$ Fractionation to the Carbonate System*

578

579 Both concentration of bicarbonate ions and  $\rho\text{H}$  have been shown to effect  $^{18}\text{O}$  partitioning in calcite  
580 produced by both foraminifera and coccolithophores (Spero et al., 1997, Bijma et al., 1999; Ziveri et  
581 al., 2012; see part 2.4). A modelling study of the effect of  $\rho\text{H}$  on  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$  of foraminifera reported a  
582 decrease of 1.1 ‰ per  $\rho\text{H}$  unit increase (Zeebe, 1999). For our study sites, this indicates that a  
583 maximum variability of 0.1 ‰ in oxygen isotope fractionation is associated with present-day  
584 variability in  $\rho\text{H}$  of the surface ocean, which ranges from  $8.13 \pm 0.06$  in the North Atlantic ( $60^\circ\text{W}$  to  
585  $0^\circ$ ;  $0^\circ$  to  $65^\circ\text{N}$ ) to  $8.07 \pm 0.03$  in the Indian Ocean ( $20^\circ\text{E}$  to  $120^\circ\text{E}$ ;  $0^\circ$  to  $25^\circ\text{N}$ ) according to Feely et al.  
586 (2009). In our study, therefore, the range of  $\rho\text{H}$  variation was not sufficient to significantly influence  
587  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation, the maximum potential bias typically being within analytical error.

588 Results from a recent culture experiment have shown that the slope of the linear relationship between  
589  $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of *C. leptoporus* calcite is  $-0.0048$  (Ziveri et al., 2012), which translates to a  $-1$  ‰  
590 shift in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  with an increase of  $208 \mu\text{mol.kg}^{-1}$  of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ . The carbonate ion concentration averaged  
591 from GLODAP (Key et al., 2004) between 0 and 50 m in our studied locations varied by a maximum  
592 of  $\sim 50 \mu\text{mol.kg}^{-1}$ , translating to a maximum potential variability of 0.24 ‰ in  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation of  
593 *Calcidiscus* coccoliths. However, there was no correlation between modern surface water  $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$  and  
594  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation in our core top calibration, confirming that the potential effect of carbonate ion  
595 concentration in seawater was limited. The effect of  $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$  should be taken into account for  
596 investigation of time periods marked by strong modification of seawater carbonate chemistry, such as

597 oceanic acidification events.

598

#### 599 4.4. Potential Applications of Coccolith Geochemistry

600

##### 601 4.4.1. Palaeoceanographical insights

602

603 There has been considerable effort spanning several decades to constrain the evolution of ocean  
604 surface temperatures. Since  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  values are also influenced by global ice volume and the regional  
605 evaporation/precipitation regime, additional isotopic ( $\Delta^{47}$ ) and trace metal (Mg/Ca, Sr/Ca) proxies  
606 have been applied to attempt to decouple ice volume and temperature recorded in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$ . Organic-  
607 based proxies such as TEX<sub>86</sub> or alkenone palaeothermometry have also complemented knowledge of  
608 the evolution of SSTs (Sachs et al., 2007; Lea, 2003). Extensive species-specific work has been  
609 conducted on foraminifera, while very few studies have attempted to produce specific datasets from  
610 coccoliths due to the methodological limitation related to their very small size (usually < 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

611 Recently developed microseparation methods allow purification of coccolith from other components  
612 of bulk material (Minoletti et al., 2001; Stoll and Ziveri, 2002; Stoll et al., 2007; Beltran et al., 2007;  
613 Minoletti et al., 2009; Hermoso et al., 2009). Beyond generation of coccolith species-specific  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$   
614 records, this approach is even more necessary when foraminifera are lacking (Oceanic Anoxic Events,  
615 high latitude realms) or when they are too rare to be reliably used to represent the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of seawater  
616 (high sedimentation rates, badly preserved shells).

617 The coccolithophore *Calcidiscus leptoporus* has been present since the Early Miocene (Nannozone  
618 NN2;  $\sim -22.8$  Myr). *Calcidiscus leptoporus* coexisted with other (now extinct) species of the genus  
619 such as *Calcidiscus macintyreii* and *Calcidiscus tropicus* in the Middle Miocene-Pliocene interval  
620 (NN4;  $-18$  Myr to NN19;  $-0.44$  Myr). During the Neogene, the morphology, size and ultrastructure of  
621 all of these species remained almost constant (Young, 1998). In our study, no significant difference in  
622 oxygen isotope composition was recorded between *C. leptoporus* and *C. quadriperforatus*, species that  
623 diverged about 12 Myr ago (Sáez et al., 2003). This suggests that our  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  / Temperature calibration



624 can be applied to all *Calcidiscus* coccoliths covering the range from the Early Miocene to present.

625

$$626 \quad (7) T [^{\circ}\text{C}] = -5.83 \times (\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{Calcidiscus}} [\text{V-PDB}] - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} [\text{V-SMOW}]) + 4.83$$

627

628 The determination of absolute SSTs still requires knowledge of past  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ . An innovative approach  
629 for decoupling changes in temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  of the uppermost water column would consist of  
630 combining alkenones ( $\text{U}^{\text{K}'}_{37}$ ) and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of coccoliths from the same samples, both proxies deriving  
631 from same biological group.

632 The offset between the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}}$  of coccoliths and foraminiferal calcite is not always constant through a  
633 time slice. This discrepancy is well illustrated by the work of Anderson and Steinmetz (1981) who  
634 compared the Pleistocene glacial - interglacial  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  records of planktonic foraminifera and of fine  
635 fractions (i.e. highly polyspecific coccolith assemblages). In this interval of contrasted climatic cycles,  
636 the offset between foraminiferal and coccolith  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  is fluctuating and seems to be more limited during  
637 glacial than interglacial intervals. Very little is known about the cause of this phenomenon. In the  
638 present study, we illustrate the feasibility of concentrating near-monogeneric assemblages of  
639 *Calcidiscus*, and of exploiting their oxygen isotope record to attempt reconstructions of  
640 palaeotemperatures of the mixed layer. This approach has the potential to help resolving the origin of  
641 the discrepancy between coccolith and foraminifera records, and to assess putative ecological and/or  
642 biogeochemical controls.

643

#### 644 *4.4.2. Biogeochemical Insights*

645

646 In their synthesis of available data on  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation in coccoliths, Stoll and Ziveri (2004)  
647 represented *C. leptoporus* (sensu lato) as the most isotopically offset coccolithophore among twelve  
648 other taxa. They quoted a  $-2.4$  ‰ offset from equilibrium using data from Dudley et al. (1986). Using  
649 the equilibrium reference of Kim and O'Neil (1997) recalculated for a  $\text{pH}$  of 8.2 (Eq. 2), this offset  
650 would be  $-2.2$  ‰. In the present study, the offset was re-evaluated as  $-1.1$  ‰ compared to the same

651 equilibrium conditions.

652 The interspecific offset in  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation in coccoliths of *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* and *Calcidiscus*  
653 spp. is considerable (ca 3 ‰, Fig. A.1). This corresponds to a variability in temperature estimates  
654 attributed to the vital effect of about 12 °C. This bias would even be 1-2 °C greater if comparing  
655 *Calcidiscus* to *Emiliana huxleyi*, the isotopically heaviest coccolithophore species (Ziveri et al., 2003).  
656 One of the main explanations forwarded to account for biologically induced fractionation is the fast  
657 growth rate of biogenic carbonates with respect to inorganic precipitation. The faster a mineral grows,  
658 the lighter its isotope composition (Weber and Woodhead, 1972; Erez, 1978; McConnaughey, 1989;  
659 Adkins et al., 2003; Ziveri et al., 2003). The  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  in calcite of most coccolithophore species for which  
660 data is available is significantly offset from equilibrium, but the temperature /  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  regressions are  
661 parallel to equilibrium curves. This more or less constant relationship with the inorganic reference is a  
662 consequence of a thermodynamic isotopic process that occurs during partitioning of isotopes  
663 integrated into a solid phase (calcification) at the site of coccolith formation. Differences between  
664 species can hence be attributed to distinct disequilibria of dissolved carbon species and  $\text{pH}$  in the  
665 mineralising fluid compared to the external environment.

666 Based on a charge balance hypothesis, Rickaby et al. (2010) suggested that *Gephyrocapsa oceanica*  
667 utilises  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  as the substrate for calcification, while *Coccolithus pelagicus* may utilise  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ . This  
668 hypothesis is supported by the direction of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation for these two taxa. There is an offset of  
669 about 6.8 ‰ between the equilibrium fractionation of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  with respect to water (Beck et  
670 al., 2005), with  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  being isotopically heavier. This oxygen isotope partitioning between  $\text{HCO}_3^-$   
671 and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  is greater than that observed between the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of coccoliths of the two species (about 1.3 ‰  
672 at 17 °C; Ziveri et al., 2003; Rickaby et al., 2010). The vital effect in coccolithophores may thus be the  
673 consequence of two processes.

674 Firstly, *G. oceanica* may predominantly use  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , but also  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  to a lesser extent (and vice-versa  
675 for *C. pelagicus*). The data for *Calcidiscus* would indicate utilisation of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  for calcification. It is  
676 important to note that  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation for this taxon does not seem to be controlled by the volume of  
677 the cell, nor by growth rate. Secondly, the disequilibrium fractionation that occurs upstream of

678 calcification is not the same between species. This phenomenon is prominently caused by kinetic  
679 fractionation during trans-membrane  $\text{CO}_2 / \text{HCO}_3^-$  uptake, and may be modulated by the efficiency of  
680 Carbon Concentrating Mechanisms (CCMs), a strategy used by phytoplanktonic algae to increase  $\text{CO}_2$   
681 concentration in the cell with respect to the ambient level evolved to facilitate carbon fixation (Burns  
682 and Beardall, 1987; Nimer and Merrett, 1996; Yoshioka, 1997; Giordano et al., 2005). Further work is  
683 required to characterise the pools of DIC species involved in coccolithophore calcification, and  
684 especially for *Calcidiscus* for which  $^{14}\text{C}$  labelling to determine the actual proportion of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  and  
685  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  used for calcification, and  $\rho\text{H}$  measurements of the coccolith vesicle are lacking.  
686 A better mechanistic understanding of the disequilibria in coccolithophores for both carbon and  
687 oxygen isotopes may prove useful for constraining the carbonate chemistry of surface oceans in the  
688 past. Distinct modes of acquisition of DIC lead to species-specific fractionation factors (Ziveri et al.,  
689 2003; Stoll and Ziveri, 2004). A change in carbonate chemistry parameters in seawater ( $\rho\text{H}$ ,  $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ )  
690 may affect these fractionation coefficients in some species, whereas in others, the fractionation seems  
691 to only be influenced by temperature (Rickaby et al., 2010; Ziveri et al., 2012). Interspecific  
692 application of the approach used in the present study has clear potential for further constraining the  
693 physico-chemical composition of past seawater using the geological record of coccolithophores.

694

695

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

696

697 Species-specific coccolith isotopic records challenge traditional bulk measurements of carbonate. This  
698 justifies the effort to measure coccolithophorid species-specific  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  signals. Coccolithophore shells  
699 bear geochemical informations that have the potential to help and unravel the isotopic composition  
700 and the temperature of the mixed layer, and may represent valuable addition to the foraminiferal  
701 record.

702 We successfully achieved the first combined culture and core top calibration of oxygen isotope  
703 fractionation in coccolith calcite of the coccolithophore *Calcidiscus* spp. The intensity of this  $^{18}\text{O}$   
704 fractionation is strongly and linearly correlated to the temperature of calcification. The good  
705 agreement between culture and field studies suggests a robust palaeothermometer of the surface

706 seawater. Analysing near-monogeneric fractions of *C. leptoporus* concentrated from bulk sediments  
707 through the Neogene to Recent interval may provide insightful complementary informations on the  
708 temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  by applying our culture and field calibration.  
709 The negative isotopic offset from calcite formed at equilibrium conditions of Kim and O'Neil (1997)  
710 represents a characteristic of the so-called "light group". This biologically induced fractionation is re-  
711 evaluated to  $-1.1\text{‰}$  for *C. leptoporus* in this study. This offset from equilibrium is likely the  
712 consequence of modification of the carbonate chemistry system between seawater and the fluid of the  
713 coccolith vesicle upstream to the calcification process. The amplitude of this offset would indicate  
714 utilisation of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  ions as a substrate for calcification in *C. leptoporus*. The temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$   
715 regression for *C. leptoporus* and for inorganic calcite have similar slopes, suggesting a final kinetic  
716 control of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation during the calcification of the coccolith. Further research is required to  
717 gain a mechanistic understanding of the assimilation and partitioning of distinct DIC species into the  
718 cell.

719  
720 **Acknowledgments.** We owe thanks to Grégoire Egoroff for help in microseparating sediments from the  
721 Indian Ocean, to Nathalie Labourdette and Norman Charnley for assistance in the laboratory.  
722 Guidance from Eva Moreno and Franck Bassinot for the selection of samples and access to the  
723 sediment repositories of the MNHN and the LSCE in Paris were appreciated and are sincerely  
724 acknowledged. We are grateful to Rusty Lotti (LDEO) for providing us with some of the North  
725 Atlantic sediments. Identification of calcareous nannofossils has been facilitated thanks to the  
726 Nannotax website (<http://nannotax.org/>). This study benefited from insightful discussions with Ros  
727 Rickaby, Gabrielle Rousselle and Yann Bozec. We thank Jorijntje Henderiks and two anonymous  
728 reviewers for constructive and helpful comments, and James McManus for the editorial handling.  
729 Coccolithophore strains cultured at Oxford were provided by the Roscoff Culture Collection via  
730 funding by the EU FP7 Research Infrastructure Initiative "ASSEMBLE" Ref. 227799. YC was funded  
731 by a UPMC "Emergence" Ph.D. studentship and MH is grateful to the Natural Environment Research  
732 Council (NERC) for funding through Postdoctoral Fellowship (NE/H015523/1).

733

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1019

1020 Figure and Table captions

1021

1022 Figure 1: Map showing the locations of the studied core top sediments. Site locations (black stars)  
1023 are plotted on regional bathymetric maps of the Atlantic (a) and Indian (b) Oceans. The main surface  
1024 currents (after Tomczak and Godfrey, 1994) are indicated by bold black arrows: the North Atlantic  
1025 Current (NAC), the Azores Current (AC), the Portugal Current (PC) and the Canary Current (CC), the  
1026 South Equatorial Current (SEC), the Zanzibar Current (ZC), the Somalia Current (SC), the East  
1027 Arabian Current (EAC) and the Southwest Monsoon Current (SMC). The dashed red lines and  
1028 numbers represent surface water isotherms. The studied sites cover a wide range of temperatures used  
1029 for generating our core top calibration of *Calcidiscus* <sup>18</sup>O fractionation. Maps were generated using  
1030 Ocean Data View package version 4.3.7. (Schlitzer, 2008).

1031

1032 Figure 2: Oxygen isotope fractionation of *Calcidiscus* strains grown in culture at distinct  
1033 temperatures. The magnitude of <sup>18</sup>O fractionation for each temperature is expressed as the isotopic  
1034 difference between coccoliths expressed in V-PDB and the medium expressed in V-SMOW (left axis)  
1035 and reported as the ε notation (right axis). Regression through all of the culture data of the present  
1036 study and the narrow 95 % confidence interval indicate a strong temperature dependence on the  
1037 intensity of <sup>18</sup>O fractionation (r = 0.98; RMSE = 0.8 °C). This relationship is described by the equation  
1038  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}} - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{medium}} = -0.17 \times T + 0.83$ . A panel showing the correspondence between the symbols  
1039 and the various strains of *Calcidiscus* grown in this and previous studies is inset top right. This  
1040 fractionation factor or “vital effect” of -1.1 ‰ (“light group”) is substantially different than that from

1041 the pioneering study of Dudley et al. (1986). Equilibrium calcite  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation with temperature (cf.  
1042 Eq. 2 in text) is calculated after Kim and O'Neil (1997), and adjusted for a  $\text{pH}$  8.2. A rather constant  
1043 offset is observed between *Calcidiscus* and equilibrium conditions, and is not influenced by the  
1044 temperature (see electronic annex Fig. A.1 for a representation of a variety of equilibrium lines given  
1045 in the literature).

1046

1047 Figure 3: Depth profiles of seawater temperature (a) and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  (b) between 0 and 150 metres.  
1048 The Atlantic and Indian Ocean sites are plotted using open and plain symbols, respectively. The  
1049 shaded area corresponds to the calcification zone of *Calcidiscus* (0-50 m depth after Knappertsbusch  
1050 and Brummer, 1995; Haidar et al., 2000; Haidar and Thierstein, 2001). The characteristics of the 0-50  
1051 m water mass were averaged to determine mean annual values of temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ . These  
1052 parameters serve as the seawater reference for calculating  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation for *Calcidiscus* spp. in our  
1053 core top calibration, and for calculating the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of the equilibrium calcite.

1054

1055 Figure 4: Bulk sediment and fraction obtained by the microseparation technique (Minoletti et al.,  
1056 2009) from SU90-03 core top sediment from the Northern Atlantic Ocean. a) Highly  
1057 heterogeneous and polyspecific assemblage of the bulk sample observed using polarised microscopy.  
1058 This micrograph illustrates the relatively low abundance of the target *Calcidiscus* spp. in the bulk  
1059 sample (relative abundance of  $\sim 5\%$  determined by optical counts from  $> 500$  particles). b) Scanning  
1060 Electron Microscope view of the same bulk assemblage. Non-*Calcidiscus* coccoliths recognised in this  
1061 image are from the genera *Pontosphaera*, *Umbilicosphaera*, *Gephyrocapsa* and *Emiliana*. c) Smear-  
1062 slide observation of a 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$  microseparated fraction showing the high abundance of *Calcidiscus*  
1063 *leptoporus* ( $\sim 80\%$ ). In this example, *Calcidiscus* is enriched  $\sim 16$ -fold with respect to the bulk  
1064 assemblage. d) Scanning Electron Microscope view of the same microseparated fraction showing a  
1065 close-up of *C. leptoporus* specimens (morphotype "Intermediate" sensu Knappertsbusch et al., 1997).  
1066 The preservation is relatively good, albeit with some etching, but no recrystallisation is observed on  
1067 the coccoliths.



1068

1069 Figure 5: Oxygen isotope fractionation between *Calcidiscus*-dominated fractions and seawater  
1070 (averaged over 0-50 m depth range). Left: the grey-shaded area corresponds to  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation  
1071 between *Calcidiscus* calcite (red filled circles) and seawater  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (blue dashed line). Right: mean  
1072 annual temperature (vertical solid line) and seasonal extremes (grey shaded area) recorded over the  
1073 range of calcification depth of *Calcidiscus* spp.

1074

1075 Figure 6: Core top and culture calibration of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation in *Calcidiscus* calcite.  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of  
1076 near-monogeneric assemblages of *Calcidiscus* from core tops (red circles) are strongly correlated to  
1077 SSTs 0-50 m. This linear relationship is described by the equation  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{carb}} - \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} = -0.16 \times T + 0.97$   
1078 ( $r = 0.94$ ). The culture (black diamonds) and field approaches give concordant results on  $^{18}\text{O}$   
1079 fractionation with respect to temperature. The higher variability for the in situ dataset (RMSE =  
1080 1.4 °C) compared to culture data (RMSE = 0.8 °C) might be explained by uncertainties in retrieving  
1081 environmental parameters and a possible effect of seasonality.

1082

1083 Table 1: Location, water column parameters and age control of studied samples. Mean annual  
1084 SSTs at 0 m are from the World Ocean Atlas 2009 (Locarnini et al., 2010). The saturation state of  
1085 bottom water with respect to calcium carbonate ( $\Delta[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ ) was calculated from GLODAP (Key et al.,  
1086 2004; Sabine et al., 2005) using the Ocean Data View package version 4.3.7. (Schlitzer, 2008). The  
1087 age of each studied sediment was less than 5 kyr (see associated references).

1088

1089 Table 2: Variability of temperature and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  of surface seawater at each location. Averaged  
1090 temperatures and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  are given for the interval 0-50 metres where *Calcidiscus* calcifies.  $\Delta\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$  is  
1091 calculated from gridded salinity data (WOA09, Antonov et al., 2010) applying the empirical  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} /$   
1092 salinity relationship ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} = 0.55 \times \text{Salinity} - 18.98$  for the Atlantic sites and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}} = 0.16 \times \text{Salinity}$   
1093  $- 5.31$  for the Indian sites) from LeGrande and Schmidt (2006). Extremes of these parameters ( $\Delta T$ ;

1094  $\Delta\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ ) retrieved for warmest and coldest periods were used to infer the seasonal variability of the  
1095 environmental parameters, which may influence  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation.

1096

1097 Table 3: Composition of microseparated fractions. For each fraction, the relative abundance of  
1098 *Calcidiscus* spp. was estimated from smear-slide observation with polarised microscopy. Counts were  
1099 made from at least 500 particles to ensure statistical reliability. A mean enrichment factor of 13  
1100 (relative abundance of *Calcidiscus* spp. in the fraction compared to that measured in bulk samples, i.e.  
1101  $\sim 5\%$ ) was obtained in this study. Secondary components coexisting in the fractions are given in the  
1102 right column of the table.

1103

#### 1104 Appendix – Electronic Annexes

1105

1106 Figure A.1: Oxygen isotope fractionation of coccoliths and equilibrium calcites between 14 and  
1107  $28^\circ\text{C}$ . The temperature dependence of  $^{18}\text{O}$  fractionation is expressed as the  $\epsilon$  notation on the left axis,  
1108 and as the  $\alpha$  notation on the right axis. The red curves represent two coccolithophorid species with the  
1109 equations of the linear regressions. *Gephyrocapsa oceanica* belongs to the heavy group with  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$   
1110 values greater than equilibrium (data from Ziveri et al., 2003). The data of the present study for  
1111 *Calcidiscus* spp. confirms that this taxon belongs to the “light group” with a re-evaluated offset of –  
1112 1.1‰ from the equilibrium line (7) of Kim and O’Neil (1997) corrected for a seawater at  $\text{pH } 8.2$ . Both  
1113 coccolith curves are parallel to each other, and their slopes show identical trends compared to the  
1114 equilibrium curves. Equation (7) has been used as “one” equilibrium condition in the present study,  
1115 being the most commonly used in palaeoceanographic studies.

1116

1117 Table A.1: Physical and chemical properties (Temperature,  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ ,  $[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ ) for each studied locations.

1118

1119 Table A.2: Oxygen isotopic composition of the *Calcidiscus* spp. calcite grown at distinct temperatures.

1120 Classification of distinct morphotypes after Knappertsbusch et al. (1997). Oxygen isotopic

1121 composition and  $pH$  of the culturing medium. The growth rate, commonly termed  $\mu$  was calculated  
1122 as:  $\mu = (\ln C1 - \ln C0) / T$  where  $C0$  is in initial cell density (number of cells per millilitre of medium)  
1123 at inoculation, and  $C1$  the cell density at the end. The final  $pH$  of the medium is expressed using the  
1124 total scale notation. N/A: Data Non Available.

1125

1126 Table A.3: Stable oxygen and carbon isotopic composition of the bulk and separated fractions from  
1127 core tops. Fractions 2-5  $\mu m$  from sample AT960028, and 5-8  $\mu m$  from NO75-14, VM30-76, SU81-28  
1128 were discarded due to their too low relative abundances in *Calcidiscus* coccoliths.

1129

1130

1131

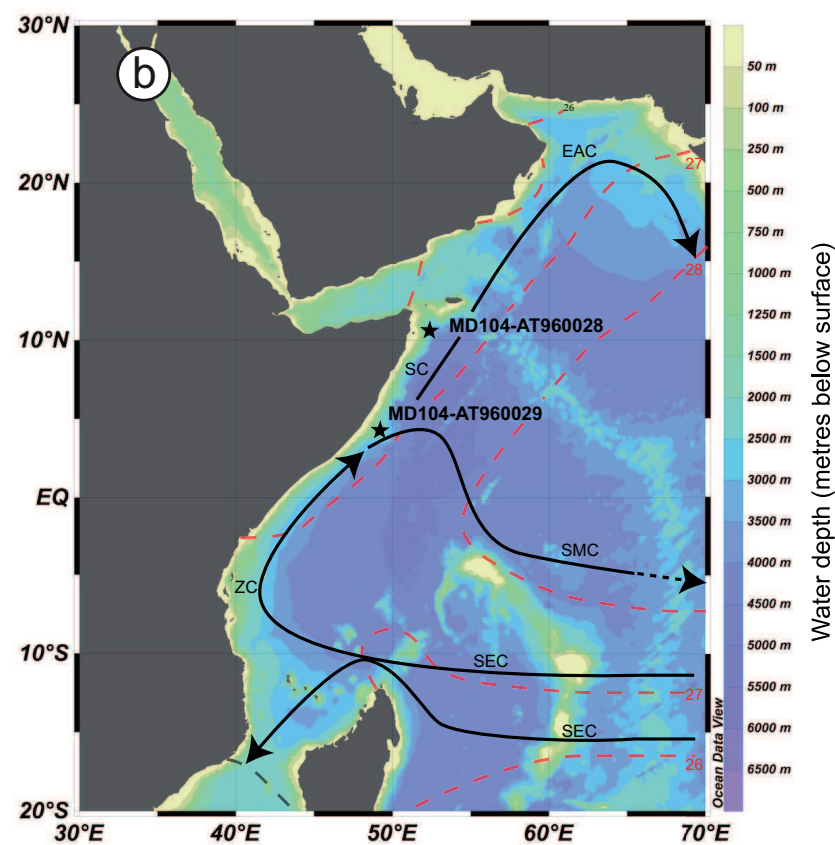
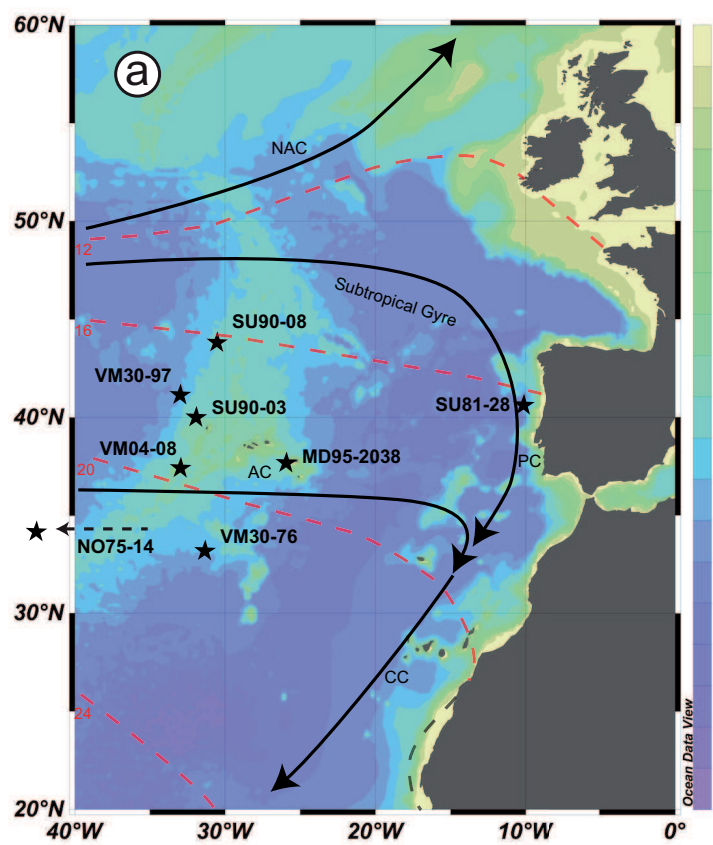
Candelier et al. - Table 1

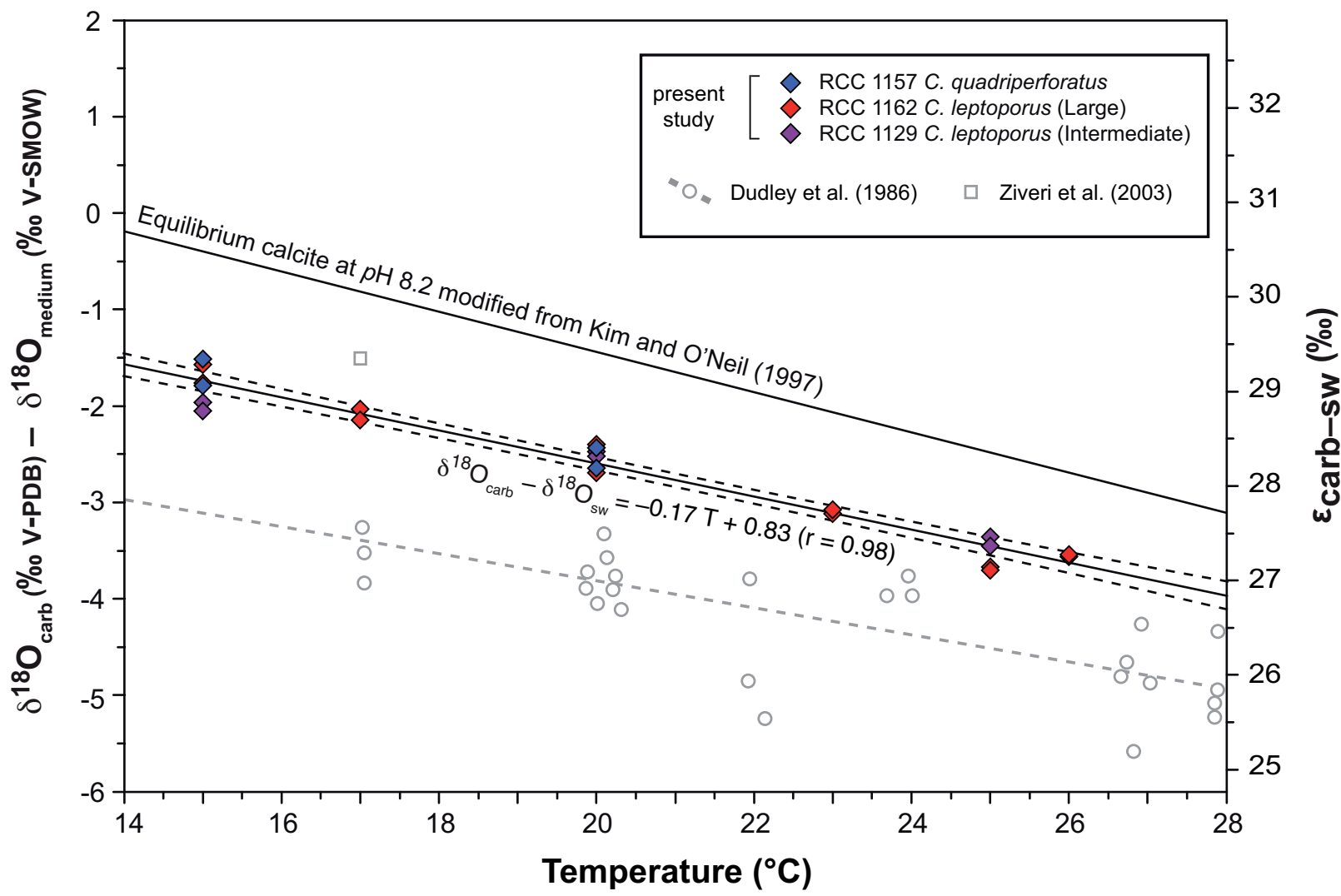
Site	Campaign	Latitude	Longitude	Water depth (m)	Mean annual SST (°C)	Bottom water $\Delta\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ( $\mu\text{mol.kg}^{-1}$ )	Age control (kyr)
SU90-03	PALEOCINAT	40°05N	32°W	2475	18.4	39.5	0 - 4
SU90-08	PALEOCINAT	43°83N	30°58W	3080	16.4	39.4	0 - 4
VM04-08	LDEO V04	37°23N	33°13W	1697	19.8	44.6	0 - 5
VM30-76	LDEO V30	33°60N	31°48W	3567	21.2	30.3	0 - 0.5
VM30-97	LDEO V30	41°00N	32°93W	3371	18.1	26.8	0 - 1
MD95-2038	IMAGES 1-MD101	37°75N	27°18W	2310	18.6	47.7	0 - 4
SU81-28	CEPAG	40°59N	10°51W	4020	16.5	35.3	0 - 0.5
NO75-14	TRANSAT	34°41N	61°27W	4355	22.5	3.5	0 - 2
MD104-AT960029	PEGASE MD104	10°56N	52°37E	3140	26.3	-0.9	0 - 1.5
MD104-AT960028	PEGASE MD104	4°21N	49°15E	2576	26.7	-1.2	0 - 0.5

Site	Annual mean value (0-50m depth range)		Seasonal variability			
	T(°C)	$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ (‰)	Warm season		Cold season	
			$\Delta T$ (°C)	$\Delta \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ (‰)	$\Delta T$ (°C)	$\Delta \delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{sw}}$ (‰)
SU90-03	17.7	0.83	+2.7	+0.01	-2.1	-0.01
SU90-08	16.2	0.74	+2.4	+0.01	-1.9	-0.01
VM04-08	18.9	0.95	+2.7	+0.02	-2.3	-0.03
VM30-76	20.6	1.08	+2.5	+0.03	-2.2	-0.03
VM30-97	17.6	0.81	+2.7	+0.02	-2.2	-0.01
MD95-2038	18.2	0.93	+2.4	+0.04	-2.3	-0.03
SU81-28	15.9	0.77	+1.9	-0.02	-1.9	+0.02
NO75-14	22.0	1.07	+3.2	-0.04	-2.7	+0.03
MD104-AT960029	25.7	0.54	+2.0	+0.05	-2.7	-0.05
MD104-AT960028	26.5	0.49	+1.7	+0.02	-1.9	-0.03

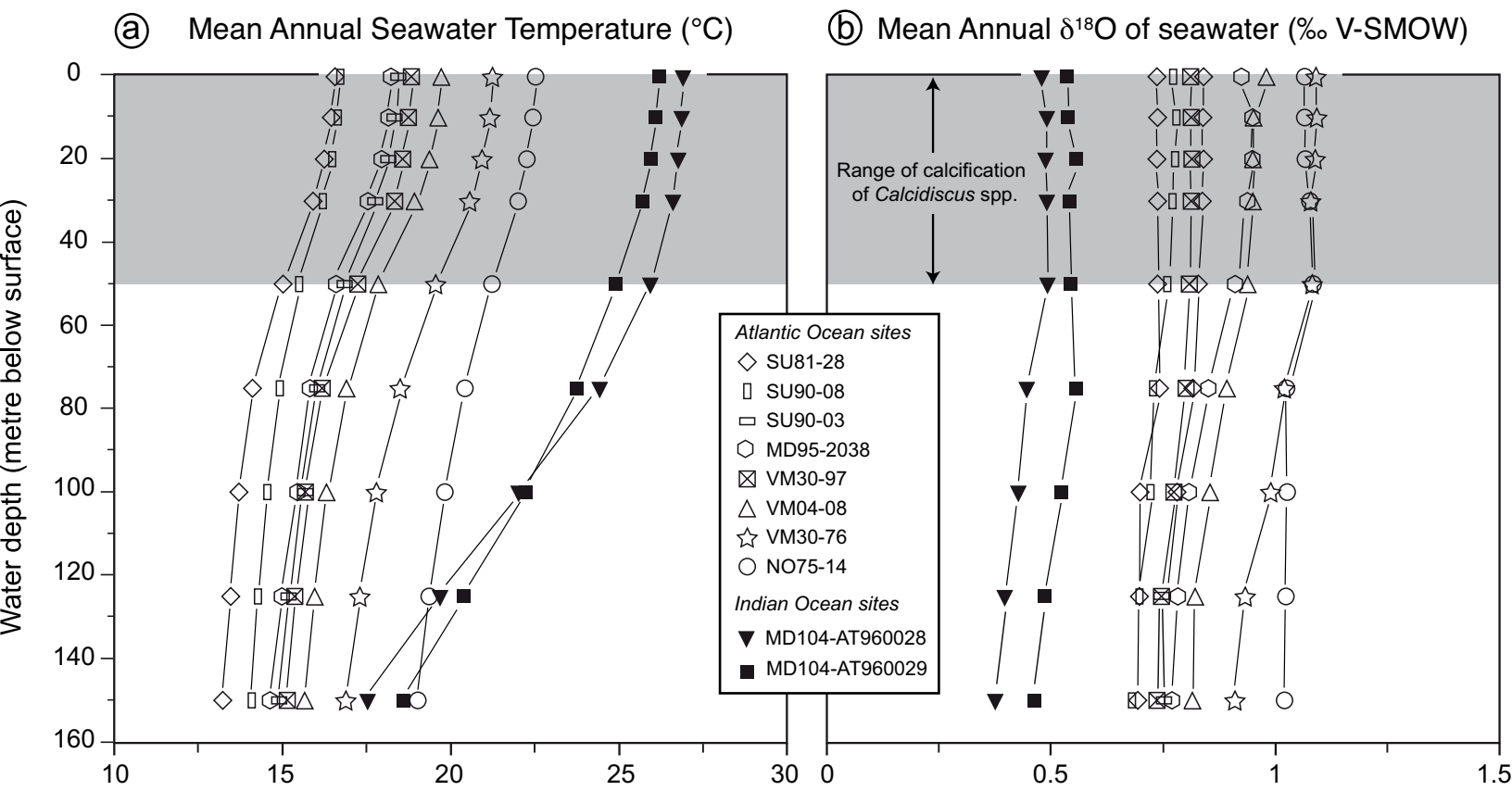
Sample	Size fraction	<i>C. leptoporus</i> relative abundance (%)	Secondary components in fractions (by order of abundance)
SU90-03-1	3-5µm	80	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i>
SU90-03-1	5-8µm	86	<i>C. pelagicus</i> , <i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Pontosphaera</i> spp.
SU90-03-2	3-5µm	82	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i>
SU90-03-2	5-8µm	71	<i>C. pelagicus</i> , <i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Pontosphaera</i> spp.
SU90-08-1	3-5µm	85	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i>
SU90-08-1	5-8µm	82	<i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>C. pelagicus</i> , <i>Pontosphaera</i> spp.
SU90-08-2	3-5µm	82	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i>
SU90-08-2	5-8µm	83	<i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>C. pelagicus</i> , <i>Pontosphaera</i> spp.
SU90-08-3	3-5µm	68	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i>
SU90-08-3	5-8µm	74	<i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Pontosphaera</i> spp., <i>C. pelagicus</i>
VM04-08	3-5µm	78	<i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Umbilicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp.
VM04-08	5-8µm	54	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i> , Foraminiferal fragments
VM30-76	3-5µm	68	<i>Umbilicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp.
VM30-97	3-5µm	71	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i> , <i>Umbilicosphaera</i> spp.
VM30-97	5-8µm	56	<i>C. pelagicus</i> , Foraminiferal fragments
MD95-2038-1	3-5µm	62	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i>
MD95-2038-1	5-8µm	73	<i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Pontosphaera</i> spp., <i>C. pelagicus</i>
SU81-28	3-5µm	61	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., Foraminiferal fragments
NO75-14	3-5µm	50	<i>Helicosphaera</i> spp., <i>Umbilicosphaera</i> spp., Foraminiferal fragments
MD104-AT960029-1	3-5µm	60	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i> , Foraminiferal fragments
MD104-AT960029-1	5-8µm	80	Foraminiferal fragments, <i>Helicosphaera</i> spp.
MD104-AT960029-2	3-5µm	47	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp., <i>E. huxleyi</i> , Foraminiferal fragments
MD104-AT960029-2	5-8µm	53	Foraminiferal fragments
MD104-AT960028-1	5-8µm	65	Foraminiferal fragments, <i>Helicosphaera</i> spp.

Candelier et al. - Figure 1

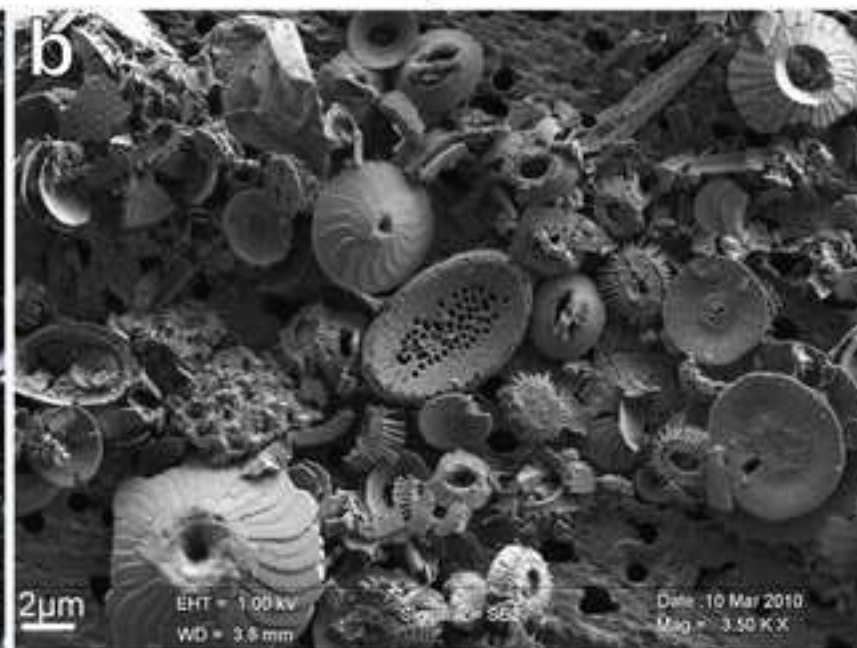
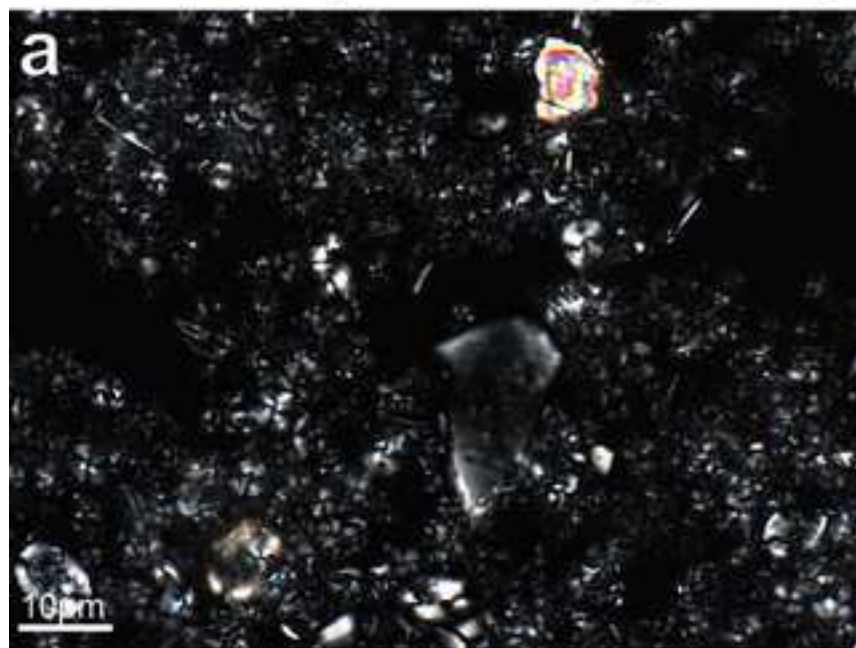








### Before microseparation - highly heterogenous bulk assemblage



### Microseparated fractions - *Calcidiscus leptoporus*-dominated assemblage

