

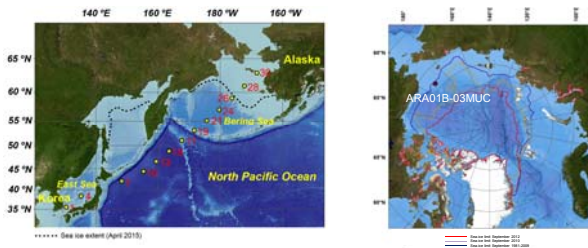
# New insights into the application of the PIP<sub>25</sub> index in the Arctic Ocean

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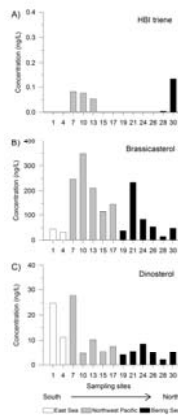
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## Introduction:

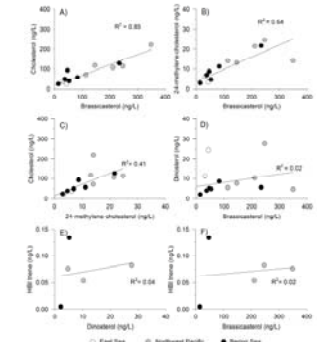
In this study we investigated suspended particulate matter (SPM) collected along a transect from the East Sea of Korea to the Bering Sea from 18 to 28 July in 2015 and a multicore (ARA01B-3MUC) retrieved from the Chukchi shelf region. We analyzed the samples for the Arctic sea ice proxy IP<sub>25</sub> together with a tri-unsaturated highly branched isoprenoid (HBI triene) and two sterols (epi-brassicasterol and dinosterol) to assess the suitability of these compounds for the so-called PIP<sub>25</sub> index in the Arctic region as a proxy for sea ice change in the past.



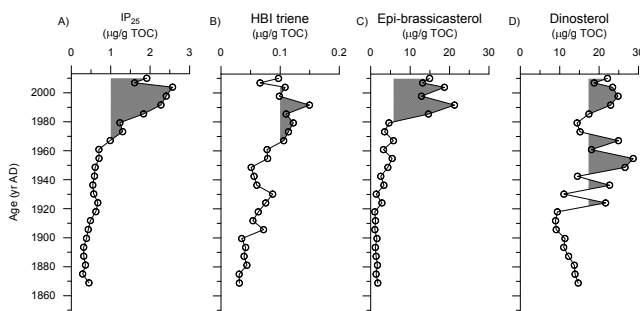
**Fig. 1.** Map showing the sampling sites along a South-North transect from the East Sea to the Bering Sea and the core position of ARA01B-03MUC with pan-Arctic September sea ice distributions for 1981-2009, 2010 and 2012 (National Snow and Ice Data Center). Dashed lines indicate the sea ice extent in April 2015.



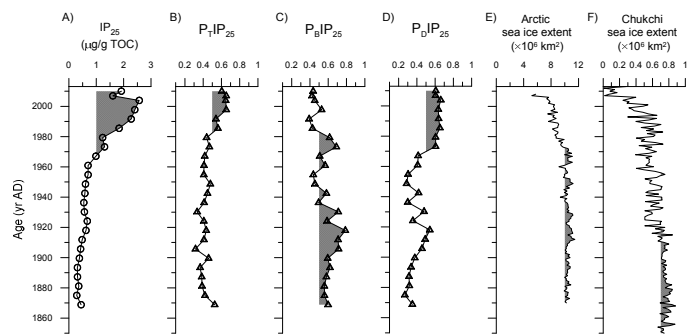
**Fig. 2.** Histograms of the concentrations of (A) HBI triene, (B) brassicasterol, and (C) dinosterol in ng/L.



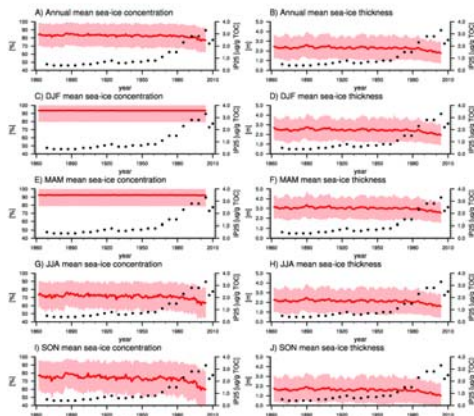
**Fig. 3.** Scatter plots of phytoplankton-derived lipid biomarkers.



**Fig. 4.** Downcore profiles of (A) IP<sub>25</sub>, (B) HBI triene, (C) epi-brassicasterol, and (D) dinosterol concentrations for ARA01B-03MUC. The areas above the mean core values for each biomarker are shaded in grey.



**Fig. 5.** Downcore profiles of (A) IP<sub>25</sub> concentration, (B) P<sub>T</sub>IP<sub>25</sub>, (C) P<sub>B</sub>IP<sub>25</sub>, (D) P<sub>D</sub>IP<sub>25</sub>, (E) late summer sea ice extent record for the entire Arctic (Kinnard et al., 2011), and (F) September sea ice for the Chukchi Sea (Walsh et al., 2016). Note that the P<sub>B</sub>IP<sub>25</sub> and P<sub>D</sub>IP<sub>25</sub> records based on the global c-factors (Xiao et al., 2015) are shown as red lines.



**Fig. 6.** Annual and seasonal variations of sea-ice concentrations and sea-ice thicknesses from the CMIP5 historical runs by 42 climate models. Red lines and pink regions in each figure indicate the ensemble mean and  $\pm 1\sigma$  range of sea-ice properties by climate models, respectively. Black dots indicate IP<sub>25</sub> concentrations.

## Conclusions:

Our results highlight that the use of HBI triene, epi-brassicasterol, and dinosterol, as strict phytoplankton markers for the PIP<sub>25</sub> index (i.e. P<sub>T</sub>IP<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>B</sub>IP<sub>25</sub> and P<sub>D</sub>IP<sub>25</sub>, respectively), might result in misleading outcomes. Accordingly, our study highlights that more work is needed to better constrain the use of HBI triene, epi-brassicasterol, and dinosterol, as strict ice-free, open ocean phytoplankton biomarkers when applying the PIP<sub>25</sub> index for reconstructing past sea ice changes.

## Acknowledgement:

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