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Seasonal SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record in *Astarte borealis* from the Baltic Sea tracks a modern regime shift in the NAO

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Introduction: *Astarte borealis* holds great potential as an archive of seasonal paleoclimate, especially due to its long lifespan (several decades to more than a century) and ubiquitous distribution across high northern latitudes. Furthermore, recent work demonstrates that the isotope geochemistry of the aragonite shell is a faithful proxy of environmental conditions. However, the exceedingly slow growth rates of *A. borealis* in some locations (<0.2mm/year) make it difficult to achieve seasonal resolution using standard micromilling techniques for conventional stable isotope analysis. Moreover, oxygen isotope ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) records from species inhabiting brackish environments are notoriously difficult to use as paleoclimate archives because of the simultaneous variation in temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values.

Methods: Here we use secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) to microsample an *A. borealis* specimen from the southern Baltic Sea, yielding 451 SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values at sub-monthly resolution.

Results: SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values exhibit a quasi-sinusoidal pattern with 24 local maxima and minima coinciding with 24 annual growth increments between March 1977 and the month before specimen collection in May 2001.

Discussion: Age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values correlate significantly with both *in situ* temperature measured from shipborne CTD casts ($r^2 = 0.52$, $p < 0.001$) and sea surface temperature from the ORAS5-SST global reanalysis product for the Baltic Sea region ($r^2 = 0.42$, $p < 0.001$). We observe the strongest correlation between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and salinity when both datasets are run through a 36-month LOWESS function ($r^2 = 0.71$, $p < 0.001$). Similarly, we find that LOWESS-smoothed SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values exhibit a moderate correlation with the LOWESS-smoothed North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) Index ($r^2 = 0.46$, $p < 0.001$). Change point analysis supports that SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values capture a well-documented regime shift in the NAO circa 1989. We hypothesize that the correlation between the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ time series and the NAO is enhanced by the latter's influence on the regional covariance of water temperature and

$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values on interannual and longer timescales in the Baltic Sea. These results showcase the potential for SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in *A. borealis* shells to provide robust paleoclimate information regarding hydroclimate variability from seasonal to decadal timescales.

KEYWORDS

Bivalvia, secondary ion mass spectrometry, oxygen isotope ratios, North Atlantic oscillation, paleoclimate

1 Introduction

Over the last 30 years and starting with the work of Dettman and Lohmann (1993); Dettman and Lohmann (1995), innovations in microsampling techniques for stable isotope analysis of freshwater to marine organisms with accretionary carbonate hard parts (e.g., bivalves, gastropods, corals, and fish) have spurred discoveries in fields such as paleoclimatology, paleobiology, and archaeology (special issues Schöne and Surge, 2005; Prendergast et al., 2017 and references therein). The ability to microsample some archives at seasonal-scale resolution gave rise to the broader field of isotope sclerochronology, which combines the use of growth patterns with oxygen and stable carbon isotope ratios ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, respectively) recorded in carbonate hard parts (Schöne and Surge, 2012; Surge and Schöne, 2015). In bivalves, shell growth patterns (growth lines and increments) are formed due to changes in the rate of carbonate deposition that is, in turn, a response to environmental and biological conditions at several periodicities: daily, tidal, fortnightly, monthly, and annual (Barker, 1964; Stanley, 1966; Pannella and MacClintock, 1968; Clark, 1974; Pannella, 1976; Jones et al., 1983; Goodwin et al., 2001). In effect, growth increments form a shell calendar that can be used to measure time. When combined with shell oxygen isotope ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) ratios, which are a function of growth temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values of ambient water, shell calendars are rich bioarchives of past environments and climate conditions.

The vast majority of studies using high-resolution, seasonal-scale records from fast- and slow-growing bivalves employ micromilling techniques that generate carbonate powder on the order of 10s of micrograms analyzed on conventional isotope ratio mass spectrometers (IRMS). Micromills are typically computer-aided systems equipped with cameras used to digitize sampling paths along growth lines/increments visible in the shell cross-section. Shell growth is fastest in the first few years of life, so microsampling is often restricted to the ontogenetically youngest part of the shell. This approach is easily achieved in fast growing and/or large bivalves (Weidman et al., 1994; Quitmyer et al., 1997; Surge and Walker, 2006; Schöne and Gillikin, 2013; Goodwin et al., 2021). Although this approach can achieve submonthly resolution on fast-growing shells, species that are small, slow growing, and long-lived, like those from the genus *Astarte*, are potentially untapped resources of paleoclimate information.

Astarte borealis (Schumacher, 1817) is a common constituent of many Arctic and boreal seas, and individuals are reported to live for several decades (Moss et al., 2018; Moss et al., 2021) to over a century (Torres et al., 2011; Reynolds et al., 2022). Such long lifespans are not uncommon for high-latitude species. Moss et al. (2016) document that across *Bivalvia* there is a tendency for lifespan to increase and growth rate to decrease from low to high latitudes. Such longevity makes this species attractive as a potential bioarchive for reconstructing changes in past and present climate. Based on previous work, *A. borealis* from the White Sea, Russia, reached 33.5 mm in length and allowed for traditional micromilling techniques (Moss et al., 2018). However, in a subsequent study, Moss et al. (2021) found that *A. borealis* from the Baltic Sea is smaller than individuals from the White Sea, precluding the use of traditional micromilling techniques. Thus, they employed secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) to allow for a horizontal sampling resolution of 10 μm with a sampled mass of approximately a nanogram, orders of magnitude smaller than traditional micromilling techniques and IRMS analysis. Their study and our study of a 24-year-old *A. borealis* shell from the Baltic Sea add to the growing body of research that applies SIMS to modern marine/estuarine bivalves (e.g., Dunca et al., 2009; Olson et al., 2012; Vihtakari et al., 2016) and other modern and fossil marine organisms with accretionary carbonate hard parts (e.g., Kozdon et al., 2009; Matta et al., 2013; Linzmeier et al., 2016; Helser et al., 2018; Wycech et al., 2018).

Studies examining *A. borealis* from the Baltic Sea as paleoclimate archives can greatly improve our understanding of regional-scale climate variability across the North Atlantic. In particular, the Baltic Sea is strongly influenced by large-scale atmospheric circulation (e.g., the NAO), hydroclimate in the catchment area, and restricted water exchange with the North Sea (Lehmann et al., 2011). Although scientific research has focused on NAO decadal variability, physical mechanisms, and external forcings over the last 20–30 years, Pinto and Raible (2012) note that a dearth of long-term, high-resolution archives prior to instrumental observations contributes to uncertainties in our understanding of such regional-scale variability on longer timescales. Therefore, developing a (paleo)climate bioarchive in this region is important to improve our understanding of regional-scale climate variability on long timescales and to reduce uncertainties. Here, using SIMS, we find that $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values

measured from a 24-year-old *A. borealis* shell collected alive in 2001 from the Baltic Sea captures a well-documented regime shift in the NAO circa 1989 (Lehmann et al., 2011). Our study thus showcases the potential for SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in this species to provide robust paleoclimate information regarding hydroclimate variability from seasonal to decadal timescales.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Shell collection, preparation, and oxygen isotope analysis

Specimen RFP3S-47 was collected alive on 5 May 2001 from 20.9 m depth (54.7967° N, 12.38787° E) using a van Veen grab as part of an earlier benthic ecology study (Zettler, 2002). The aragonitic shell was cut along the maximum axis of growth to expose light and dark growth increments (visible under reflected light; Figure 1A) and set in a 2.5 cm-diameter and 4 mm-thick round epoxy mount alongside grains of the calcite standard UWC-3 (Kozdon et al., 2009; $\delta^{18}\text{O} = 12.49\text{‰}$ Vienna Standard Mean Ocean

Water, VSMOW). Prior to SIMS analysis, the mount was sent to Wagner Petrographic for polishing with successively finer diamond suspension grits, finishing with a 0.05 μm colloidal alumina solution. The polished sample was then sputter coated with gold to a thickness of ~ 60 nm.

SIMS analysis was performed at the University of Wisconsin-Madison WiscSIMS laboratory on a Cameca IMS 1280 in August 2018 during the same session as Moss et al. (2021) and following settings described in Wycech et al. (2018). Analysis pits ~ 10 μm in diameter and ~ 1 μm deep were sputtered using a 1.0 nA primary beam of $^{133}\text{Cs}^+$. Three Faraday detectors in the double-focusing mass spectrometer simultaneously detected secondary ions of $^{16}\text{O}^-$, $^{18}\text{O}^-$, and $^{16}\text{OH}^-$, with secondary $^{16}\text{O}^-$ count rates of ~ 2.4 Gcps. Values of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ are reported in permil (‰) relative to the VPDB (Vienna Pee Dee Belemnite) standard. Precision was determined as 2 times the standard deviation (s.d.) of repeated groups of bracketing measurements on the calcite running standard UWC-3, which averaged $\pm 0.24\text{‰}$ (2 s.d.) across the analysis session. Measured (raw) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values were corrected to the VPDB scale for each group of 15–20 aragonite sample analyses following a 3-step procedure: 1. The instrumental bias of calcite on the VSMOW

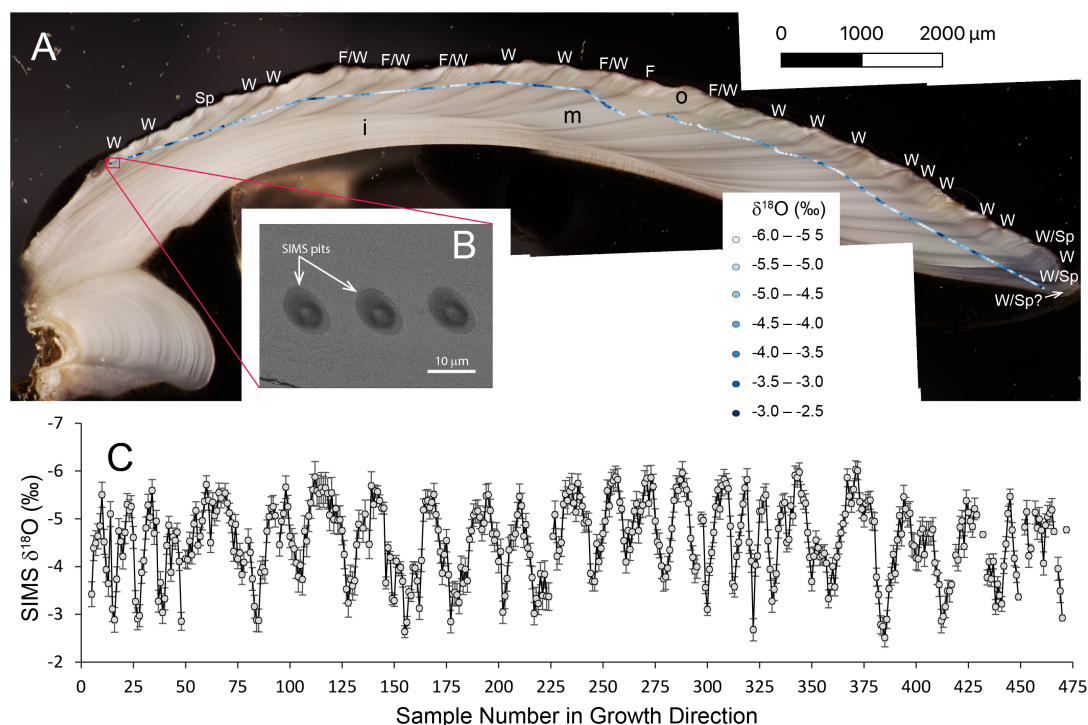


FIGURE 1

Photomicrograph of shell cross-section, location of SIMS sampling pits, SEM image of SIMS pits, and SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values plotted using Quantum-GIS® software (QGIS.org, 2023). (A) Cross-section of specimen RFP3S-47 cut along the axis of maximum growth (umbo on left, growth margin on right; growth direction from left to right), showing 3 microstructural layers (i, inner layer; m, middle layer; o, outer layer) and light/dark couplets under reflected light hypothesized to represent annual increments. Approximately 22–24 light/dark couplets are visible. Sampling pits are identified in gradational shades of blue circles (enlarged from true size of 10 μm for ease of visibility), representing 0.5‰ intervals of SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values where lighter blues represent lower values and darker blues are higher values. Estimated season of dark increment formation interpreted from the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ time series (see text for details) are labeled as follows: W, winter; Sp, spring; F, Fall. The last dark increment nearest the growth margin does not include a SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ value; thus, the designation W/Sp? is estimated using the relative amount of shell growth from the date of harvest. Scale bar = 2000 μm . (B) SEM image of SIMS sampling pits at high resolution (5.5 k magnification) showing examples with no irregularities. Scale bar = 10 μm . (C) SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values sampled along direction of growth (left to right). Gray circles are individual SIMS data points. Bars are standard deviations (2σ). Gaps represent data points removed during quality control.

(Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water) scale was calculated using the bracketing measurements of UWC-3. 2. An adjustment for the small difference in instrument bias (0.88‰) between calcite and aragonite analyses was applied based on calibration analyses of the aragonite standard UWArg-7 ($\delta^{18}\text{O} = 19.73\text{‰}$ VSMOW, Linzmeier et al., 2016) completed at the start of the analysis session. 3. Conversion from the VSMOW to VPDB scales followed procedures outlined in Coplen (1994).

The middle microstructural layer was targeted for SIMS analysis per Moss et al. (2021). SIMS analysis started nearest the umbo and proceeded along growth direction to the growth margin, sampling nearly the entire lifespan of the specimen and yielding 482 SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values. Most of the shell was sampled by manual site selection along growth direction. To maximize machine time by sampling overnight, automated sampling of pre-selected points was implemented to capture the earliest ontogenetic years (40 samples) and the final ~8 light/dark couplets towards the growth margin (160 samples).

SIMS data were subjected to a quality-control protocol. First, analytical metrics of each sample measurement – including secondary ion yield, $^{16}\text{OH}^-/^{16}\text{O}^-$ ratio, and internal variability – were compared to the mean of the bracketing standards. $^{16}\text{OH}^-/^{16}\text{O}^-$ ratios ranged from 0.0129 to 0.0373, with an average of 0.0243 ± 0.0038 (1σ). Analyses were determined as outliers if they exhibited values that were above (below) the third (first) quartile by more than 1.5 times the interquartile range (Tukey, 1977), and were thus excluded from figures and interpretive discussion. This quality control removed 23 of the 482 total analyses (<5%). An additional 8 duplicate samples were removed from figures and interpretive discussion, resulting in 451 total SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values. Next, SIMS pits were imaged by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to screen for irregular pit shapes, cracks, or inclusions that may bias the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data. For SEM imaging, the epoxy mount was loaded onto an aluminum receiver with double-sided copper tape. Images were taken using a Zeiss Supra 25 FESEM operating at 5.5 kV, using the SE2 detector, 30 μm aperture, and working distances of 12–15 mm (Carl Zeiss Microscopy, LLC, Peabody, MA). SEM images of SIMS analysis pits revealed no irregularities of either pit morphology or aragonite substrate (Figure 1B).

3 Results

3.1 SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values in *A. borealis*

SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in specimen RFP3S-47 exhibit a quasi-sinusoidal pattern (Figure 1C), with 24 cycles of local minima ($-5.58 \pm 0.32\text{‰}$, 1σ) and maxima ($-3.15 \pm 0.39\text{‰}$, 1σ) in agreement with the 24 light/dark couplets of annual growth increments visible under reflected light (Figure 1A). These SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values are comparable to the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values measured from another Baltic Sea *A. borealis* specimen in Moss et al. (2021), where the authors noted a negative offset between their SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values relative to coarser resolution IRMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values measured from the same specimen. Between 9 and 31 SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ measurements comprise a full couplet in specimen RFP3S-47,

averaging 19 data points per couplet. Most dark increments occur at or near the highest SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values (darker shades of blue circles locating SIMS pits on the shell cross-section in Figure 1A). Assuming one light/dark couplet represents an annual cycle, as is often the case in this species (Moss et al., 2018; Moss et al., 2021), our sampling interval equates to sub-monthly resolution on average (see Section 4.1 for further discussion of age modeling). However, we note that each discrete sample constitutes a 10 μm spot and a ~5 μm space between spots, and thus one-third of the shell along the sampling path is not represented by the samples presented in this study.

3.2 *In situ* temperature and salinity

Bottom water temperature (Figure 2A) and salinity (Figure 2B) were measured periodically at a location less than 2 km away from our study site (54.79169°N, 13.05831°E) using a calibrated CTD in a previous study (Zettler et al., 2017) between October 1976 and November 2017. The data span the approximate growth years of specimen RFP3S-47 based on counting couplets of light/dark growth increments (1977 to 2001). Prior to 1990, *in situ* temperature and salinity were measured at approximately seasonal resolution ($n = 4 \pm 1$ per year). During and after 1990, the sampling frequency increased to an average of 7 ± 3 measurements per year. Throughout all years, eight months were sampled frequently, including the warmest (August) and coldest (March) months of the year (Figure 2C). However, there is a general dearth of data during the transitional months of April, June, September, and December.

On average, bottom water temperatures ranged from $11.46 \pm 2.63^\circ\text{C}$ (1σ) in August to $2.28 \pm 1.26^\circ\text{C}$ in March, equating to an

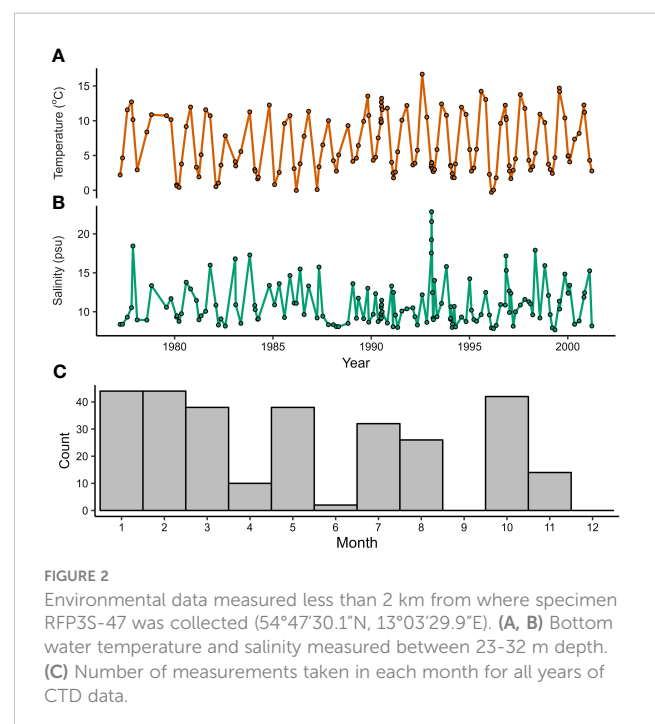


FIGURE 2
Environmental data measured less than 2 km from where specimen RFP3S-47 was collected (54°47'30.1"N, 13°03'29.9"E). (A, B) Bottom water temperature and salinity measured between 23–32 m depth. (C) Number of measurements taken in each month for all years of CTD data.

annual cycle of $9.18^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3.89^{\circ}\text{C}$. However, we note that temperatures collected in July, August, and October are statistically indistinguishable from one another (ANOVA; $n = 50$, $p = 0.41$). The same is true for temperatures collected in February, March, and April ($n = 46$, $p = 0.83$). The highest bottom water temperature observed was 16.69°C on 5 August 1992, while the lowest temperature observed was -0.30°C on 13 February 1996. Bottom water salinity did not vary with the annual cycle. Salinity measurements exhibited a skewed-right distribution with a median value of 9.83 practical salinity units (psu). Significant deviations above average salinity occur frequently and sporadically throughout the sampling period, with a maximum value of 22.85 psu observed on 26 January 1993. Significant deviations below average salinity were lower in magnitude and frequency, with the minimum value of 7.67 psu observed on 7 May 1999.

4 Discussion

In this section, we demonstrate that the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset from specimen RFP3S-47 yields quantitative paleoclimate information, validating SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in *A. borealis* as a new climate archive for mid-to-high latitude coastal environments. First, to associate spatial changes in SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values to temporal changes in environmental conditions, we apply an age-model (described in the next section) to the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ data that aligns local $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ maxima with the coldest winter months (Figure 3).

We then correlate the age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset with *in situ* temperature and salinity data (Figure 4), as well as with the independent ORAS5 SST dataset (Zuo et al., 2019). These correlation analyses, in conjunction with the age model, show that variations in SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in specimen RFP3S-47 reflect regional hydroclimate conditions. Finally, we correlate the low-frequency variance component of the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset to interannual shifts in the NAO.

4.1 Age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values

A monthly age model was applied to all $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ samples throughout the lifespan of specimen RFP3S-47 by aligning the quasi-sinusoidal pattern to the annual cycle of temperature (as recorded by *in situ* CTD measurements) according to well-established methods (Beck et al., 1992; Klein et al., 1996; Surge et al., 2001). The age model assumes that local $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ maxima occur during the coldest winter months (January, February, March, and April, according to the ORAS5 SST dataset), with the final data point designated as the month of collection (May 2001). All samples between local maxima were assigned months based on linear interpolation of their position between bracketing maxima, which assumes a linear growth rate within years. Counting couplets of light and dark increments backwards from the collection date provides calendar years for all SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ samples. We thus infer relative variations in annual growth rates by examining the

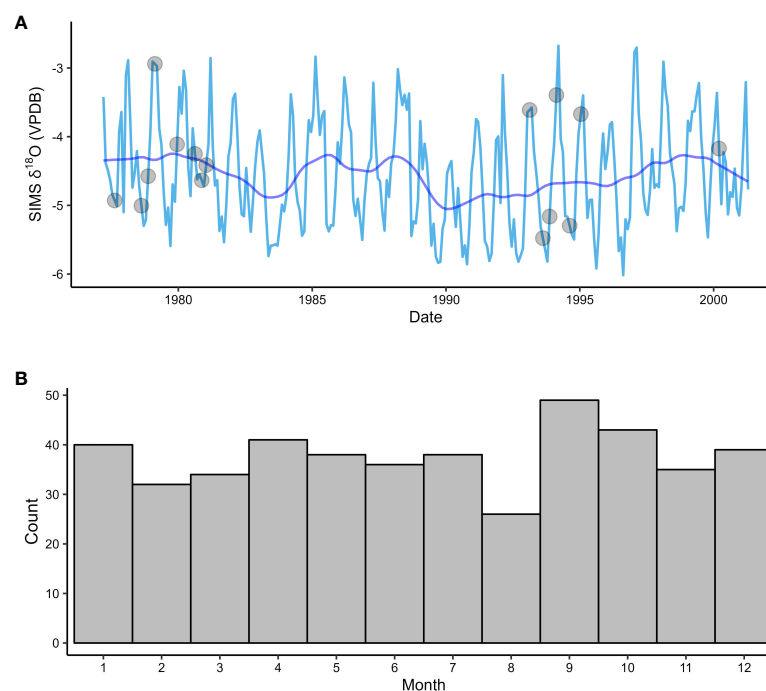


FIGURE 3

(A) Age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ data from the (A) *borealis* specimen. Estimated growth dates are between March 1977 and May 2001. The light blue line is monthly-averaged $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values, with gray dots indicating where values were linearly interpolated between bracketing months. The dark blue line represents the data passed through a 36-month LOWESS function. (B) Number of age-modeled growth months for SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ data ($n = 290$) for all growth years ($n = 24$). Most months (84%) are represented by one or two data points with no bias towards any particular time of year.

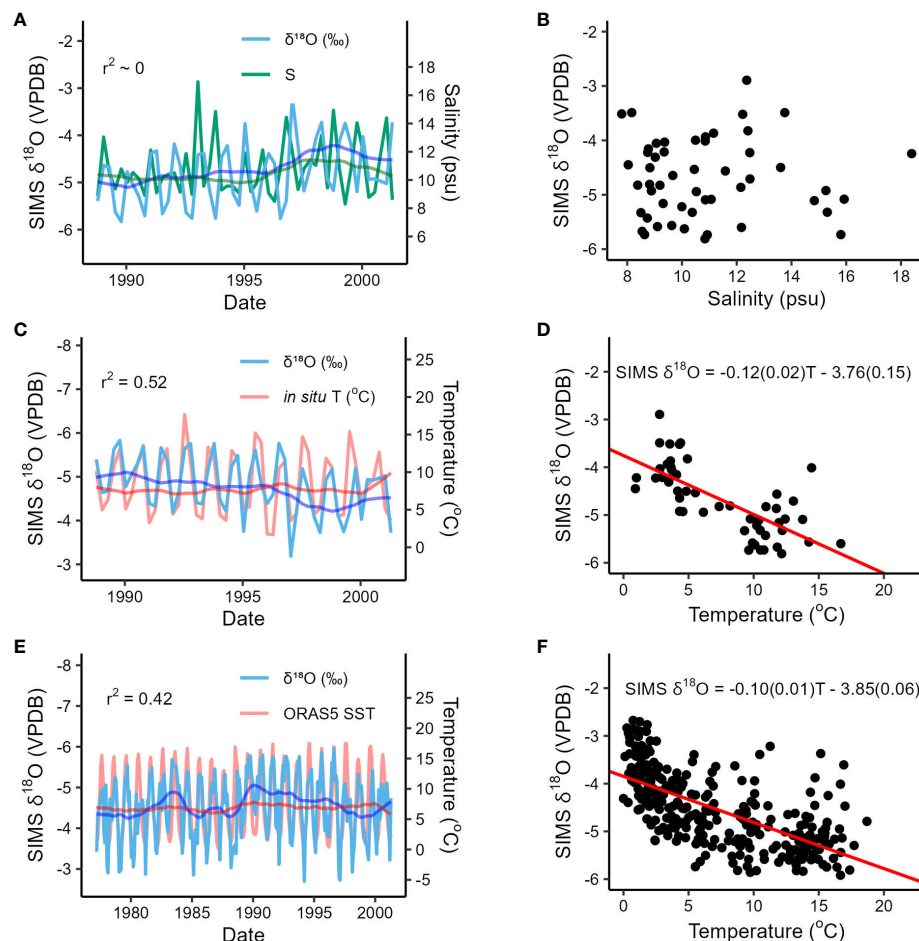


FIGURE 4

Age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values compared to *in situ* salinity measurements and two independent temperature datasets from the Baltic Sea. (A–D) Comparison of SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values with *in situ* salinity (A, B) and temperature data (C, D) collected from shipboard measurements between October 1988 and May 2001 (Zettler et al., 2017), mean-averaged over seasonal intervals. (E, F) Comparisons of SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values with sea surface temperature estimates for the entire Baltic Sea region extracted from the ORAS5-SST global reanalysis product at monthly resolution (Zuo et al., 2019). The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ axes in both (C, E) are inverted to better visualize variations in SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values due to temperature. The dark green, blue, and red lines in (A, C, E) show each dataset passed through a 36-month LOWESS function. The equations in (D, F) are displayed to assess correlation, not as proxy calibrations for absolute temperature reconstruction. Parentheticals in each equation represent the standard error of the regression coefficients.

number of samples collected in each couplet of light and dark increments (Figure 5). Excluding the year of collection and the earliest growth year (which do not constitute full light/dark increment couplets), between 9 and 31 samples were collected per year, with periods of notably slow growth in the late 1970s and early 1990s. Given each sample constitutes one 10 μm spot and a $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ space between samples, we can approximate an annual growth rate in μm per year (Figure 5, secondary y-axis). However, we caution that precisely quantifying growth rates requires a specific protocol where measurements are made perpendicular to growth lines bounding growth increments along the direction of growth (Schöne et al., 2005) and often the hinge plate is used to avoid any biases imparted by the conchoidal shape of the major growth axis (e.g., Winkelstern et al., 2013; Palmer et al., 2021). Given that calculating annual growth rate was not the primary focus of this study and the sampling scheme used did not follow the necessary protocol for such an analysis, our statistical approach provides a

relative estimate of growth rates that complements the more thorough growth assessments of *A. borealis* specimens conducted by Moss et al. (2018); Moss et al. (2021).

For specimen RFP3S-47, all 24 local $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ maxima occur at or near the dark increment, indicating formation during cold months (i.e., late fall, winter, or early spring; Figure 1A). While not a ubiquitous feature for all bivalves across all latitudes, the coincident timing of dark increment formation with $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ maxima has been observed in other mid- to high-latitude bivalves, including *Arctica islandica* (Witbaard et al., 1994; Schöne et al., 2004) and *Mercenaria mercenaria* (Elliot et al., 2003). Fifteen local $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ maxima occur exactly at the dark increment (i.e., winter); three occur slightly before the dark increment (i.e., late fall); and six occur slightly after the dark increment (i.e., early spring). Once all data points were age modeled, we calculated that each analysis (10 μm spot and $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ space) represents on average 19.5 days.

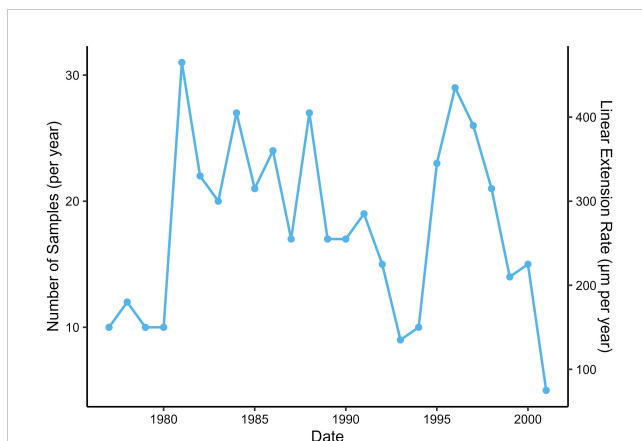


FIGURE 5

Number of data points sampled from specimen RFP3S-47 for each calendar year between the year of collection (2001) and the earliest ontogenetic year (1977). Years were assigned to each growth increment by counting couplets of light and dark increments backwards from the year of collection.

After the age model was applied, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values were mean-averaged over monthly intervals between March 1977 and April 2001 (Figure 3A). Data points are distributed almost uniformly across months, which is a function of both our high sampling resolution and the inherent assumption of constant growth in our age model (Figure 3B). Out of 290 months in the time series, 141 are represented by one data point, 103 are represented by two data points, 21 are represented by three data points, 9 are represented by four data points, and one is represented by 5 data points. Only 15 months in the time series were unrepresented by any $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ samples. For these months, $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values were linearly interpolated between bracketing months (gray dots, Figure 3A).

Once the data were averaged into monthly intervals, a 36-month locally weighted scatterplot smoothing (LOWESS) function was applied to highlight the low-frequency variance component (dark blue line, Figure 3A). The LOWESS function (Cleveland, 1979) is a non-parametric regression method that replaces each data point in a time series with a weighted average based on a specified window size and the values of the data points in close proximity to the central data point in that window. For the age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ time series, we applied a 36-point window size (i.e., a 36-month bandwidth), which is the minimum bandwidth required to mitigate any effects due to seasonality. These smoothed data accentuate interannual variability that peaks within the 3-to-4-year bandwidth over the 24-year time series. The magnitude of the interannual oscillations vary widely, with a few anomalous periods exhibiting cycles as large as 0.64 and 0.76‰ (troughs in 1984 and 1990) or as small as 0.05‰ (troughs in 1993 and 1996). Average interannual variability (0.35‰) in the age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset is an order of magnitude lower than average seasonal variability (2.43‰). However, interannual variability appears to modulate the seasonal cycle, resulting in seasonal amplitudes as large as 3.31‰ (1997) or as low as 1.44‰ (1990).

4.2 Correlating SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values to temperature and salinity

To explore the mechanisms behind the apparent seasonal and interannual variability, age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values were compared to salinity and two separate temperature datasets from the Baltic Sea region (Figure 4). Although we have correlated age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values to two different temperature datasets, we establish this correlation strictly to assess for mechanisms of seasonal and interannual variability. As discussed in Moss et al. (2021), SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values cannot be used to reconstruct absolute temperatures in *A. borealis* shells. Offsets between SIMS-measured $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and IRMS-measured $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values, which are used in temperature calibrations, are reported in a variety of calcite and aragonite biogenic carbonates. The cause of these offsets, commonly <1‰, can be due to a variety of factors (Helser et al., 2018; Wycech et al., 2018), including possible inclusion of water or organic material in the carbonate matrix. Here, we do not attempt to characterize or calibrate the absolute $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value from these samples, but instead use the quality-controlled analytical metrics as the basis for our assumption that SIMS faithfully measures relative changes of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values in specimen RFP3S-47.

Further complications associated with reconstructing temperatures from absolute SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values presented here arise from unconstrained $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values at this location throughout the study period. Although studies have correlated $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values to salinity in the Baltic Sea (Froehlich et al., 1988; Harwood et al., 2008), the strength of this correlation is likely variable in space and time. However, given that $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values are primarily a function of temperature and the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of ambient water, we demonstrate the utility of the combined signal in assessing modes of seasonal to interannual climate variability in the Baltic Sea region. As a general rule, we define strong correlations as those with an r^2 value greater than 0.50 ($|r| > 0.70$), moderate correlations as those with an r^2 value greater than 0.1 ($0.3 < |r| < 0.7$), and weak correlations as those with an r^2 value less than 0.1 ($|r| < 0.3$).

Salinity and temperature depicted in Figure 4A through 4D were measured simultaneously via shipborne CTD measurements less than two kilometers from our study site, hereafter referred to as *in situ* salinity and temperature (Zettler et al., 2017; see Section 3.2). Although *in situ* water data extend back to the earliest estimated growth month for specimen RFP3S-47 (March 1977), the CTD sampling rate is too sparse to support analysis of subannual variance. Therefore, only *in situ* water data collected between October 1988 and May 2001 were used for comparison to age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values. To facilitate comparison, age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and *in situ* salinity and temperature were mean-averaged into seasonal values (Winter = DJF, Spring = MAM, Summer = JJA, Fall = SON). The temperature dataset depicted in Figures 4E, F was compiled from the ORAS5 SST global reanalysis product (Zuo et al., 2019). The ORAS5 product was chosen above other readily available global SST products primarily for two reasons. First, it is calculated at sufficient spatiotemporal resolution (monthly; $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$) with reliable data at high latitudes, allowing us to integrate 49 grid-points into a single

regional SST estimate for the Baltic Sea (Figure 6). Second, ORAS5 is a data assimilation product that tunes the output of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts' OCEAN5 system to *in situ* observations. Thus, it is well-informed by remote and *in situ* observations, particularly in this dynamic high-latitude coastal region (Carton et al., 2019; Zuo et al., 2019). This is demonstrated by a strong correlation between *in situ* temperature and ORAS5 SST when both datasets are seasonally averaged ($n = 51$, $r^2 = 0.82$, $p < 0.001$). The correlation between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and each dataset are as follows: no correlation for *in situ* salinity ($r^2 = -0$, $n = 51$, $p = 0.99$), strong for *in situ* temperature ($r^2 = 0.52$, $n = 51$, $p < 0.001$), and moderate for the ORAS5 dataset ($r^2 = 0.42$, $n = 290$, $p < 0.001$).

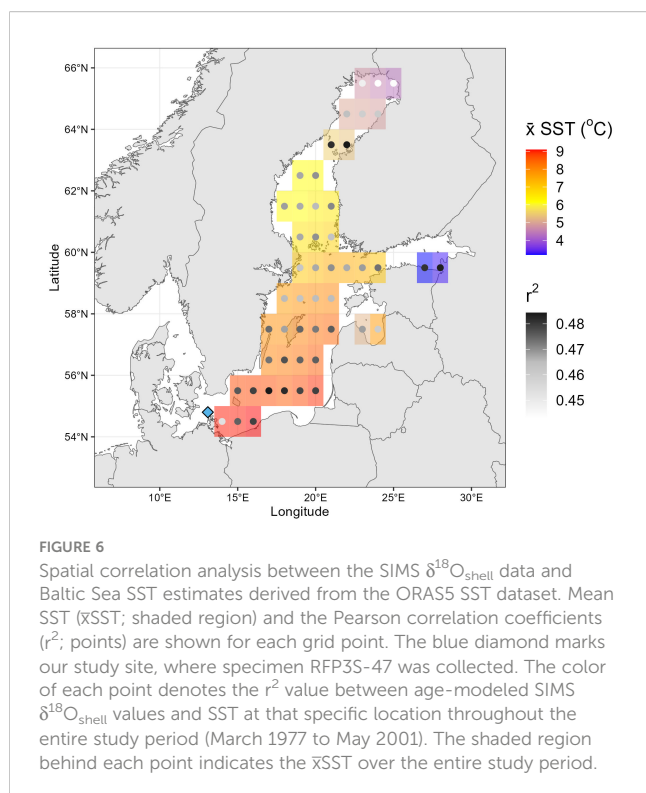
Both temperature datasets exhibit a moderate-to-strong correlation with age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values (Pearson's correlation coefficient, $p < 0.001$). Given the assumptions of our age model (aligning local SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ maxima to *in situ* temperature minima), this finding suggests that monthly SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in specimen RFP3S-47 are varying in part with *in situ* and regional-scale temperature variability, and that temperatures at ~30m depth in the southwest corner of the Baltic Sea covary significantly with SSTs across the entire Baltic Sea. Furthermore, the standard error of the regression coefficients (parentheticals in regression equations, Figures 4D, F) overlap between the two temperature models, suggesting the relationship between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and both temperature datasets is similar. However, a Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (Bauer, 1972) performed on the regression coefficients from 10,000 bootstrapped resamples suggests that these two equations are statistically distinct ($p < 0.001$). We also note that the slopes of both SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ – temperature equations are substantially lower

than those that are typically observed in other bivalves using IRMS (e.g., -0.22‰ ; Dettman et al., 1999). We postulate that the lower slope of the relationship between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in specimen RFP3S-47 to temperature could be attributed to ontogenetic (growth-related) effects, destructive interference of the temperature signal by $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values, and by potential seasonal growth cessations (stops).

Ontogenetic effects have been observed in many bivalve species, where the degree to which $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values capture the full range of seasonal variation decreases with age (Goodwin et al., 2003). However, our results are not consistent with these ontogenetic effects in specimen RFP3S-47, as neither the amplitude of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ couplets nor the number of SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ measurements constituting each couplet show a secular negative trend. Therefore, we assume that SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values are capturing the same range of the annual cycle through all growth years and thus do not impose any artifacts on interannual variability.

Variable $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values could reduce the apparent temperature sensitivity in age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values if warmer (cooler) temperatures coincide with higher (lower) $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values. Previous work has shown that $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values in the Baltic Sea region are tightly coupled with salinity (Frohlich et al., 1988), and thus could be used as a proxy for $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values. However, the poor correlation between salinity and the age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset on seasonal timescales indicate that the relationship between the two at our site is complex. Additionally, we find that adding both temperature and salinity as predictor variables for age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values does not yield better estimates than temperature alone ($r^2 = 0.52$, $p < 0.001$). Therefore, we cannot use salinity on seasonal timescales to robustly test whether variations in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values are diminishing the temperature sensitivity of SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values. Regardless, we examined the relationship between *in situ* temperature and salinity to verify if seasonal changes in salinity (used here as a proxy for $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$) could influence the slope of the relationship between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and temperature (Figure S1 and Table S1). We find the correlation between *in situ* salinity and temperature is extremely weak (Figure S1; $n = 146$, $r^2 = 0.02$, $n = 0.14$), and there are no significant differences in salinities collected between summer and winter months (Table S1). While it is likely that SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values are influenced by variations in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values, the lack of seasonal variation in salinity (serving here as a proxy for $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$) suggests that the influence of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ variability on SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values is stochastic rather than systematic. Therefore, we find it highly unlikely that $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ variations can explain the reduced slope in the correlation between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and temperature.

Seasonal growth cessations (or stops in growth) and slow downs induced by exceeding growth temperature thresholds are a well-documented phenomena in many bivalve species (e.g., Ansell, 1968; Jones and Quitmyer, 1996; Fritz, 2001 and references therein). It is estimated that Baltic Sea *A. borealis* exhibits an upper temperature threshold between 14 – 17°C and a lower temperature threshold between 0 – 4°C (Oertzen, 1973; Oertzen and Schulz, 1973). Our *in situ* temperature dataset indicates that specimen RFP3S-47 rarely experienced summer temperatures approaching this upper



temperature threshold but regularly experienced winter temperatures in the lower threshold range. Furthermore, other environmental and physiological factors can also influence seasonal growth cessation (see Moss et al., 2018 for an overview). Moss et al. (2021) report that temperature stress during cool months could explain the growth slow downs observed in Baltic Sea *A. borealis* during that time; however, winter/spring spawning events could not be ruled out as a possibility.

Seasonal growth cessations would manifest as truncated seasonal amplitudes in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and, thus, a reduced slope in the correlation between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and temperature. To test if seasonal growth cessations were occurring, we conducted two separate statistical analyses. First, if growth cessations were occurring in the winter months, we would expect less variance in SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values during winter months (DJFM = December, January, February, March) than in summer months (JJAS = June, July, August, September). However, we find no significant difference in variance between winter and summer SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values ($n = 193$, $p = 0.58$). For the second analysis, we compared the correlation between *in situ* temperature and SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values collected between summer and winter months. We expect that, if growth cessations were occurring during the cold season, winter SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values would exhibit a weaker correlation with temperature than summer values. However, results are sensitive to which temperature dataset is used. Using the seasonally averaged *in situ* temperature dataset, we find no significant correlation between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and *in situ* temperatures for neither winter months ($n = 24$, $r^2 < 0.01$, $p = 0.95$) nor summer months ($n = 24$, $r^2 = 0.08$, $p = 0.17$). Using the ORAS5 SST dataset, we find a stronger correlation between temperature and winter SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values ($n = 97$, $r^2 = 0.36$, $p < 0.001$) than summer values ($n = 96$, $r^2 = 0.03$, $p = 0.07$). However, we would expect this stronger correlation due to increased turnover of the Baltic Sea in the winter months, and thus specimen RFP3S-47 at ~30m depth would likely experience temperatures more similar to Baltic Sea SSTs during the cold season. The inconclusive statistical analyses conducted here, and the difficulty with determining growth cessations via visual inspection, means we cannot rule out that growth cessations are reducing the slope in the correlation between temperature and SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values.

Age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values exhibit the greatest interannual variability of all datasets presented in this study, with apparent oscillations occurring every three to four years. Although interannual variability is an order of magnitude smaller than annual variability in the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset, and interannual variability makes up an even smaller component of the environmental datasets, we find that correlating the interannual components of each dataset yields different results than correlating the monthly- and seasonally-averaged datasets. First, seasonal SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and *in situ* salinity are strongly correlated when both datasets are passed through a 36-month LOWESS function ($r^2 = 0.71$, $n = 51$, $p < 0.001$). The correlation between seasonal SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and *in situ* temperature actually decreases when we execute the same comparison ($r^2 = 0.05$, $n = 51$, $p = 0.13$), and this same decrease is observed to a lesser extent when comparing the smoothed monthly SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data and ORAS5 SSTs ($r^2 = 0.29$, $n =$

290, $p < 0.001$). These analyses suggest that, while temperature imposes a strong seasonal effect on $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values, salinity is predominantly driving interannual variability.

4.3 SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and the NAO

Given the strong influence of temperature and salinity on the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values at different timescales, we suggest that $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in *A. borealis* from the Baltic Sea may be used to reflect changes in the NAO. The NAO imposes a strong effect on regional temperatures and hydrology as one of the leading modes of interannual climate variability in northern Europe (Hurrell, 1995; Jones et al., 2003). The Baltic Sea is particularly sensitive to the NAO, with stronger (weaker) westerlies bringing increased (decreased) storminess and warmer (colder) winters to the region during the positive (negative) phase (Hurrell, 1995; Lehmann et al., 2011). Because the NAO exhibits a temporal periodicity of approximately 3–4 years, we hypothesize that NAO-related climate changes would work to simultaneously increase SST while decreasing $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values (and vice versa), effects that would compound to increase the amplitude of the interannual $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ response of *A. borealis* in the Baltic Sea.

To test this hypothesis, we compared the age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset from specimen RFP3S-47 to the NAO index for the entire study period (Figure 7A). Here, the NAO index is defined as the normalized difference in sea level pressure between Iceland and the Azores (Rogers, 1984; Hurrell, 1995). Additionally, to determine if SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values could track significant changes in the NAO, we conducted a change point analysis on both monthly datasets using the pruned exact linear time (PELT) method (Killick et al., 2012), which is the optimal method for finding exact solutions in change point detection (Truong et al., 2020). These change points are shown in Figure 7A as blue diamonds on the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ time series and black diamonds on the NAO time series. Although the two datasets are uncorrelated at monthly intervals ($r^2 = 0.002$, $p = 0.49$), they are moderately inversely correlated when each monthly dataset are passed through a 36-month LOWESS function ($r^2 = 0.46$, $n = 290$, $p < 0.001$; Figure 7A). This change in correlation between monthly and interannual timescales observed between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and the NAO is very similar to the change in correlation observed between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and salinity. However, we note that the correlation between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and the NAO is supported by a much larger sample size due to the higher resolution (monthly vs. seasonal) from which the smoothed data were derived.

The strength of the correlation between the smoothed SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset and the NAO is such that SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values track a documented regime shift in the NAO circa 1989 (Figure 7A; first black/blue diamonds), where the overall trend in the NAO shifts towards more negative values while winter NAO values remain largely positive (Lehmann et al., 2011). Moreover, the 1989 regime shift is visually striking, particularly in both LOWESS-smoothed time series. The other change point in the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ time series (circa 1996) occurs within three years of a cluster of change points in the NAO time series, which are

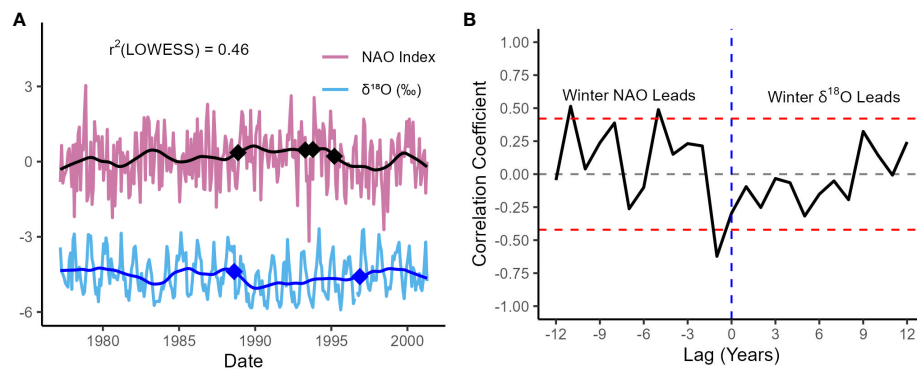


FIGURE 7

SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values compared to the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO). **(A)** Age-modeled SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values (blue) and the NAO Index (purple), defined as the normalized difference in sea-level pressures between Iceland and the Azores. The bold blue and black lines represent each dataset passed through a 36-month LOWESS function. Diamonds indicate change points in each monthly time series, identified using a PELT change point detection method. **(B)** Lagged correlation analysis between winter (DJFM) SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and the NAO Index. The x-axis values represent the number of years that the NAO lags SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values. The red-dotted lines ($r = \pm 0.42$) indicate the point at which the correlation becomes significant at the 95% confidence level (Hu et al., 2017).

associated with a pronounced negative excursion (1994) and an interannual shift towards more negative values (1995). All these latter change points are detected nearly within a 36-month window of each other, which lends further support to our conclusion that $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values covary with the NAO on interannual timescales.

The significant correlation on interannual timescales between the NAO index and the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset suggests that positive (negative) phases of the NAO generally bring warmer (cooler) and wetter (drier) conditions to the Baltic Sea. This finding is consistent with previous studies analyzing modeled and observed temperature and salinity data from the Baltic Sea (Hänninen et al., 2000; Lehmann et al., 2011). In summary, warmer winter SSTs are associated with positive phases of the NAO, as stronger westerly winds bring milder winters and excess precipitation to the region (Hurrell, 1995; Lehmann et al., 2011). Negative phases of the NAO are associated with weaker westerly winds, more extreme winters, and less precipitation in northern Europe (Dickson and Brander, 1993). Additionally, pulses of saline water from the North Sea through the Danish Straits are more likely to occur during a negative NAO phase (Schinke and Matthäus, 1998). Thus, opposite phases of the NAO propagate conditions where temperature and freshwater flux reinforce one another on interannual timescales, likely amplifying the environmental signal recorded in the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset.

To evaluate the mechanisms behind the correlation between the NAO Index and the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset, particularly during winter when the NAO exhibits the greatest regional impact, we conducted a lagged correlation analysis between winter values (DJFM) from both datasets (Figure 7B). We find that winter values from each dataset are moderately correlated when winter NAO leads winter $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values by one year ($r^2 = 0.39$, $n = 23$, $p = 0.002$). The significant lagged correlation between winter SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and the NAO could be attributed to the stepwise hydrologic response observed across the Baltic Sea region to freshwater forcing from the NAO. Freshwater runoff into the Baltic Sea lags the NAO index by a few months, with salinity

lagging further behind freshwater runoff within one year (Hänninen et al., 2000). The spread in these lag times is largely due to the broad range of residence times (hours to years) that water exhibits across the Baltic Sea region, both in the Baltic Sea itself and in its various watersheds (Ehlin, 1981; Bergström and Carlsson, 1994; Hänninen et al., 2000). Given that our site is located in the Arkona basin subregion near the mouth of the Baltic Sea, we hypothesize that the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset is capturing an integrated signal of freshwater flux derived from melting snow and ice, the volume of which is largely controlled by the state of previous years' NAO. This hydroclimatic link between the NAO and SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values on interannual timescales is further supported by the significant correlation between SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and *in situ* salinity when both datasets are binned annually and salinity leads by one-year (Figure S2; $n = 23$, $r^2 = 0.29$, $p = 0.007$). We observe that the lagged correlation analysis conducted specifically on winter $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and the NAO index exhibits a higher coefficient of determination than the lagged correlation analysis conducted between annually binned $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values and salinity. We postulate this could be due to: (a) the coarser sampling resolution in the *in situ* salinity dataset precluding a winter-only comparison with SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values, and (b) the influence of the NAO index on both temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$.

5 Conclusions

This study presents the first multidecadal $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ time series generated from an *A. borealis* shell using SIMS. At sub-monthly resolution, we find that the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ time series is significantly correlated to *in situ* temperatures at the mouth of the Baltic Sea ($r^2 = >0.52$), as well as regional SST across the Baltic Sea based on ORAS5 SST estimates ($r^2 = 0.42$). The strongest correlation emerges when comparing the interannual components of the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset and salinity ($r^2 = 0.71$). We observe a moderate correlation between the interannual components of the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset

and the NAO Index ($r^2 = 0.46$), where SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values capture a well-documented regime shift circa 1989 (Lehmann et al., 2011). We hypothesize that this coupling emerges as a result of NAO-related climate effects creating constructive interference between SST and $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$ values at the southern margin of the Baltic Sea on interannual timescales, thereby imposing a strong environmental signal onto the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset. The integrated hydroclimate signal captured at our site by the SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ dataset is further supported by a significant correlation between binned DJFM winter $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values with the previous years' winter NAO Index ($r^2 = 0.39$). Our analyses indicate that SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{shell}}$ values in *A. borealis* from the Baltic Sea are a potentially rich source of paleoclimate information, with capabilities of reconstructing the mid-to-high latitude component of the NAO during the Holocene at sub-monthly resolution over decadal timescales.

Data availability statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/Supplementary Material. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Author contributions

HH: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. DS: Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Project administration, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. IO: Data curation, Investigation, Visualization, Writing – review & editing. MZ: Investigation, Writing – review & editing. DM: Investigation, Writing – review & editing.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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Supplementary material

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2023.1293823/full#supplementary-material>

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