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Increase in penguin populations during the Little Ice Age in the Ross Sea, Antarctica

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Penguins are an important seabird species in Antarctica and are sensitive to climate and environmental changes. Previous studies indicated that penguin populations increased when the climate became warmer and decreased when it became colder in the maritime Antarctic. Here we determined organic markers in a sediment profile collected at Cape Bird, Ross Island, high Antarctic, and reconstructed the history of Adélie penguin colonies at this location over the past 700 years. The region transformed from a seal to a penguin habitat when the Little Ice Age (LIA; 1500–1800 AD) began. Penguins then became the dominant species. Penguin populations were the highest during ca. 1490 to 1670 AD, a cold period, which is contrary to previous results in other regions much farther north. Different responses to climate change may occur at low latitudes and high latitudes in the Antarctic, even if for same species.

Penguin colonies are high-density breeding sites that also support plants such as algae, mosses and lichens¹. They thus form a simple and important terrestrial ecosystem in Antarctica. Using bioelements and organic markers in the sediments from an accumulation of penguin guano, it has been possible to reconstruct historical changes of penguin populations and plant communities, and their responses to environmental and climatic changes at many sites around Antarctica^{1–8}. Nevertheless, these studies were all conducted north of 70° S. The Ross Sea region is a higher latitude embayment and contains a disproportionate number of Adélie penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*), which occur only in the Antarctic, and considerable information exists on the occupation history of this species in this region^{9–14}. However, continuous records of penguin populations and associated plant communities over the last millennium would provide a better understanding of the evolution of ecosystems under changing climate^{15,16}. Herein, we describe findings from a sediment profile (MB6) collected at an active Adélie penguin colony along the northwest beach of Cape Bird, Ross Island in this region (166°26' 44.4" E, 77°12' 47.5" S; Figure 1 and 2). This profile could represent at least a spatial range of 5 km (see Methods). By analyzing organic molecular markers in the profile, we were able to reconstruct the penguin and vegetation records over the past 700 years to better understand the relationship between penguins and climate change in the high latitude Ross Sea region.

Results

Sterols from droppings of animals can be used to indicate fecal contamination. In previous studies, cholesterol and cholestanol were used as indicators for historical penguins, and phytol was used as the indicator for total vegetation^{1,2}. The sum of cholesterol and cholestanol is significantly correlated with traditional proxies such as total organic carbon (TOC), total nitrogen (TN), and phosphorus (P)¹⁷ (Figure 3b–d), and was used as the indicator for penguin populations in this study. Compared to traditional indices, these organic molecular markers are better at distinguishing the influence between vegetative growth and animal activities. It is notable that the TOC, N, and P concentrations increased prior to the increase of sterols and phytol. This result might be related to the transformation of this location from a seal to a penguin habitat at ~1490 AD (see below). The two species probably had different influences on the input of sterols TOC, N and P as well as plant growth. n-Alkanols with even numbers of carbon atoms were also discovered in the sediments (Figure S1), with different arrays of carbon atoms originating from different sources. Around the sampling site, algae and lichens currently are the main species of vegetation. C₁₈-ol and C₂₈-ol were chosen as indicators for algae and lichens, respectively^{1,2}. In addition, n-alkanoic acids and n-Alkanes as well as pristane and phytane were simultaneously detected (Figures S2 and S3).

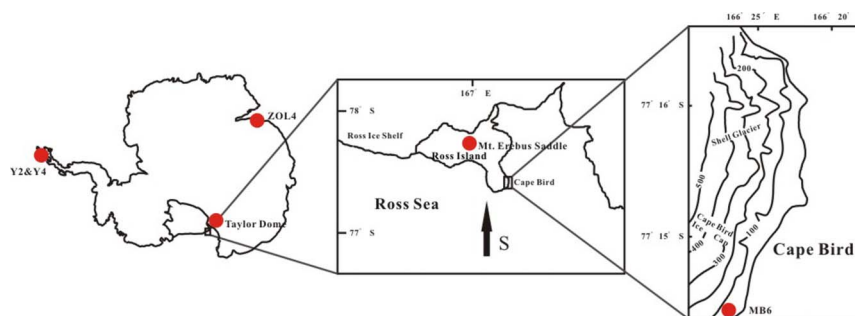


Figure 1 | Maps of our sampling site on Cape Bird, Ross Island, as well as sampling sites of sediment cores Y2³, Y4⁶ and ZOL4⁸ for penguins and ice cores from Taylor Dome²⁵ and Mt. Erebus Saddle¹⁹. These maps were created using CorelDRAW software.

Because they are not well correlated with penguin population changes, we discuss them in the supplementary information.

Historical record of penguins, seals and vegetation in the past 700 years. The history of the Adélie penguin population and vegetation abundance at Cape Bird during the past 700 years was reconstructed using molecular markers (Figure 3). According to the variation of these markers, the past 700 years were divided into four periods: *Period I*: 1280–1490 AD; *Period II*: 1490–1670 AD; *Period III*: 1670–1950 AD; *Period IV*: 1950 AD–present.

Cholesterol and cholestanol were detected at the bottom of this profile, indicating the sampling site had been contaminated by animal feces since ca. 1280 AD. The sum of cholesterol and cholestanol increased slowly during this period. However, cholesterol and cholestanol cannot distinguish the influence of penguins from that of other animals. In our previous study, seal hairs were observed below 32 cm of the sediment profile (corresponding to ca. 1490 AD), and abruptly increased below 35 cm¹⁷. We interpret this finding as indicating that the sampling site was primarily a seal haulout and molting location during *Period I*. Total vegetation abundance, as indicated by phytols, remained at low levels throughout this period. From ca. 1490 AD onward, the concentrations of cholesterol + cholestanol increased quickly, and total vegetation abundance displayed a similar trend. Contrarily, seal hairs disappeared from the sediment, suggesting that seals moved from this locale and penguins then began to occupy it. During *Period II*, penguin populations and total vegetation abundance remained at high levels. The abundance of the two species of plants also increased early in this period and algae stayed at a high level, while lichens abruptly decreased and disappeared. At ca. 1670 AD, the penguin population and vegetation abundance decreased and remained at low levels during *Period III*. Algae abundance decreased with the penguin population, but both temporarily recovered at ca. 1850–1890 AD. Contrarily, lichens rapidly recovered with the decline of the penguin population and stayed at relatively high levels throughout this period. From ca. 1950 AD, penguin populations continuously grew, which was supported by the observation in Cape Royds from 1959 to 1995¹⁸.

Evolution of the penguin colonies: animals and plants. In Antarctica, with its limited terrestrial biodiversity, penguin (or seal) colonies and associated plants represent a simple ecosystem. The droppings of penguins and seals contribute to the formation of soil and provide nutrients for vegetation. Around these colonies, algae, mosses and lichens grow in the enriched soils. Mosses did not occur around our sampling site; algae were the dominant plants compared to a limited number of lichens growing on the surface of stones. According to previous studies, algae need a large amount of nutrients input via penguin guano. Lichens need lower nutrient input but are endangered by the trampling of penguins^{1,2}. Therefore, algae abundance is dependent on the presence of penguins, while lichens have a contrary trend (Figure 3f–g). As the total amount of vegetation is controlled by algae, the variation of the

total vegetation abundance was similar to the trend of penguin (or seal) populations in the past 700 years. The correlation coefficient between cholesterol + cholestanol and phytol was calculated at 0.86 ($R^2 = 0.74$).

Discussion

The Ross Sea region experienced the LIA from ca. 1500 to 1800 AD¹⁹, when the summer temperature was about 2°C colder than that during the past 200 years²⁰. Organisms are apt to synthesize more unsaturated fatty acids at low temperatures^{21,22}. Kawamura and Ishiwatari²³ observed greater ratios of fatty acids $C_{18:2}/C_{18:0}$ during colder periods in a sediment core collected in Lake Biwa, Japan, a method also applied successfully in Antarctica²⁴. For our samples, the $C_{18:2}/C_{18:0}$ ratios showed little variation aside from a few samples. However, during *Period II* which was optimum for penguins (shaded areas in Figure 4), $C_{18:0}$ was absent at the depths of 22.2 (1660 AD), 25.8 (1620 AD), 28.2 (1570 AD), and 29.4 cm (1550 AD), indicating cold conditions. Low temperatures during *Period II* are supported by ice core record of stable isotopes (δD) at Taylor Dome (77°47'47" S, 158°43'26" E) where a trough during this period is evident²⁵ (Figure 4g). Moreover, a core from the Mt. Erebus Saddle (77°30.9' S, 167°40.59' E) also records a downtrend from ca. 1500 AD¹⁹ (Figure 4f). In general, the southern Ross Sea region was abandoned by breeding Adélie penguins for 900 years until ca. 850 AD¹¹, though a radiocarbon date on eggshell from one abandoned site at the south colony of Cape Bird indicates an earlier appearance there, prior to our Period I at 690–960 AD (Emslie, unpublished.). Further, our data support those of Polito, et al.¹⁰ in that the north colony at Cape Bird was used only as a molting site by penguins until about 1250 AD.

For the northwest beach of Cape Bird, the history of Adélie penguin colonies was even shorter, from ca. 1490 AD. Then the population rapidly increased and remained at markedly higher levels



Figure 2 | Photo of the sampling site taken by X. D. Liu.

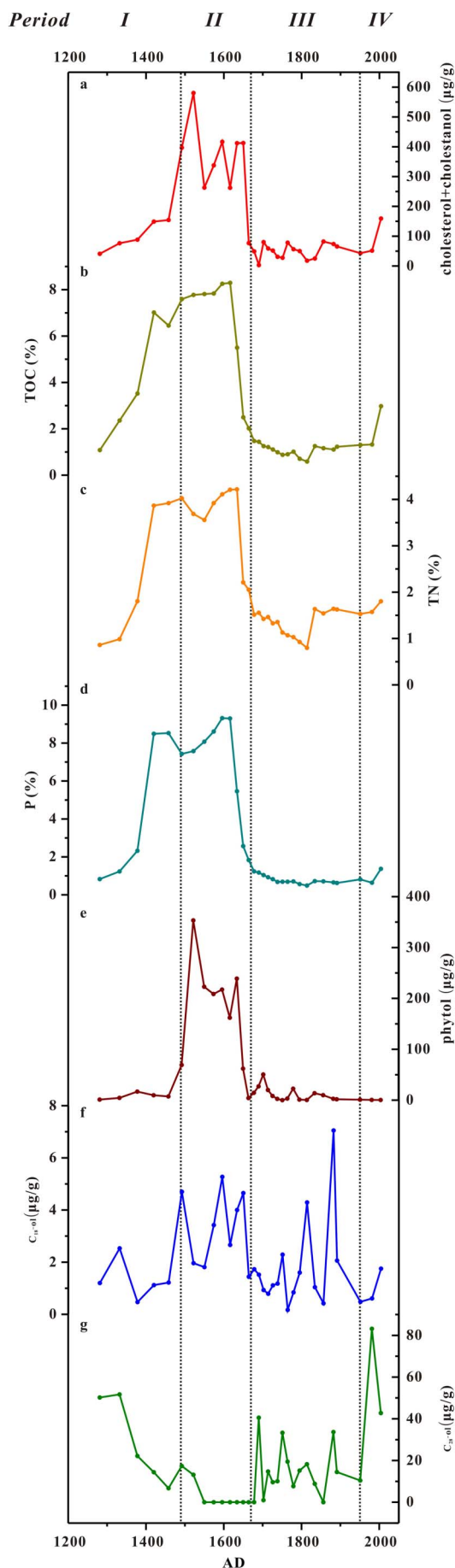


Figure 3 | Variation in penguin or seal populations with vegetation abundance from proxy indices in the sediment profile MB6 at Cape bird over the past 700 years. (a), population change; Cholesterol + cholestanol concentrations represented seal population during *Period I* and represented penguin population during *Period II, III* and *IV*. (b), (c) and (d), traditional inorganic indexes (TOC, TN and P) for penguins; the original data were reported by Nie, et al.¹⁷. (e), the change of total vegetation abundance indicated by phytol concentrations. (f), algae abundance change indicated by C_{18-ol} concentrations. (g), lichen abundance change indicated by C_{28-ol} concentrations.

during this cold interval than during later periods. Nevertheless, this trend is contrary to results from other regions much farther north. At Zolotov Island, East Antarctica ($68^{\circ}39' S$, $77^{\circ}52' E$), and Ardley Island, Antarctic Peninsula ($62^{\circ}13' S$, $58^{\circ}56' W$; Figure 1), Adélie penguin populations stayed at relatively low levels during our *Period II*^{3,6,8} (Figure 4b–d). Furthermore, previous studies at low latitudes in the Antarctic have indicated that penguin populations, including Adélie, Gentoo (*Pygoscelis papua*) and Chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*), increased when the climate became warmer and decreased when it became colder^{1–8}.

Penguin population dynamics are affected by variations of climatic and environmental factors, such as sea surface temperature, air temperature, sea ice extent, snow cover, wind and the abundance of food^{14,8,18,26,27}. Both extremely high and low temperature is seemingly unfavorable for the survival of pygoscelid penguins²⁸. Temperature influences penguins mainly by driving change in these environmental conditions. Increasing temperature may result in increased snow-fall²⁹. Thick snow cover prevents penguins from building nests early enough in the summer to complete the nesting cycle, thereby affecting the penguin population productivity and growth^{29,30}. During the LIA, the decreased snow accumulation in the Ross Sea region²⁰ likely favored breeding penguins. More importantly, sea surface temperature as well as prevailing winds indirectly affect penguin populations by controlling sea ice extent and concentration³¹. During cold periods, increased sea ice can prevent beach access by penguins to their colonies. Moreover, more northerly sea ice extent may make it difficult for penguins to reach the food-rich waters which are south of the southern boundary of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current³². The lack of food affects the survival of penguins, especially juveniles and subadults. In this manner climate affects the trends in penguin populations over 100 s to 1000 s of years. In the Ross Sea, Adélie penguin colonies have appeared and disappeared throughout this region over the past 8000 years in response to these environmental variables¹¹. A warm period at 4000–2000 BP, the penguin ‘optimum’¹⁴, saw an expansion in penguin colonies in the southern Ross Sea. The optimum in this study (*Period IV*) is a warm period with a reduction in sea ice extent¹⁸ that also favors penguin population expansion.

However, the influence of sea ice is critical. Algae under sea ice is an important food source for krill³³, which in turn is an important prey for penguins. Thus, extended sea ice provides abundant krill and subsequently has a remarkable impact on the supply of food for penguins. Besides the increased sea ice extent, prevailing katabatic winds also increased in the Ross Sea during the LIA²⁰. Strong winds caused sea-ice to split and created more polynya areas in the Ross Sea¹⁹. Larger size of polynya favors beach access by penguins to their colonies and increases the proportion of breeding penguins³⁴. Furthermore, prevalent katabatic winds during the LIA were adverse to snow precipitation and resulted in decreased snow accumulation²⁰, which favored the breeding of penguins.

Beside climatic and environmental changes, emigrations also cause local variations in penguin populations. Penguins began to occur at our sampling site when seals abandoned it at ca. 1490 AD, the beginning of the LIA. Obviously, these penguins emigrated from other locations. This emigration might be associated with

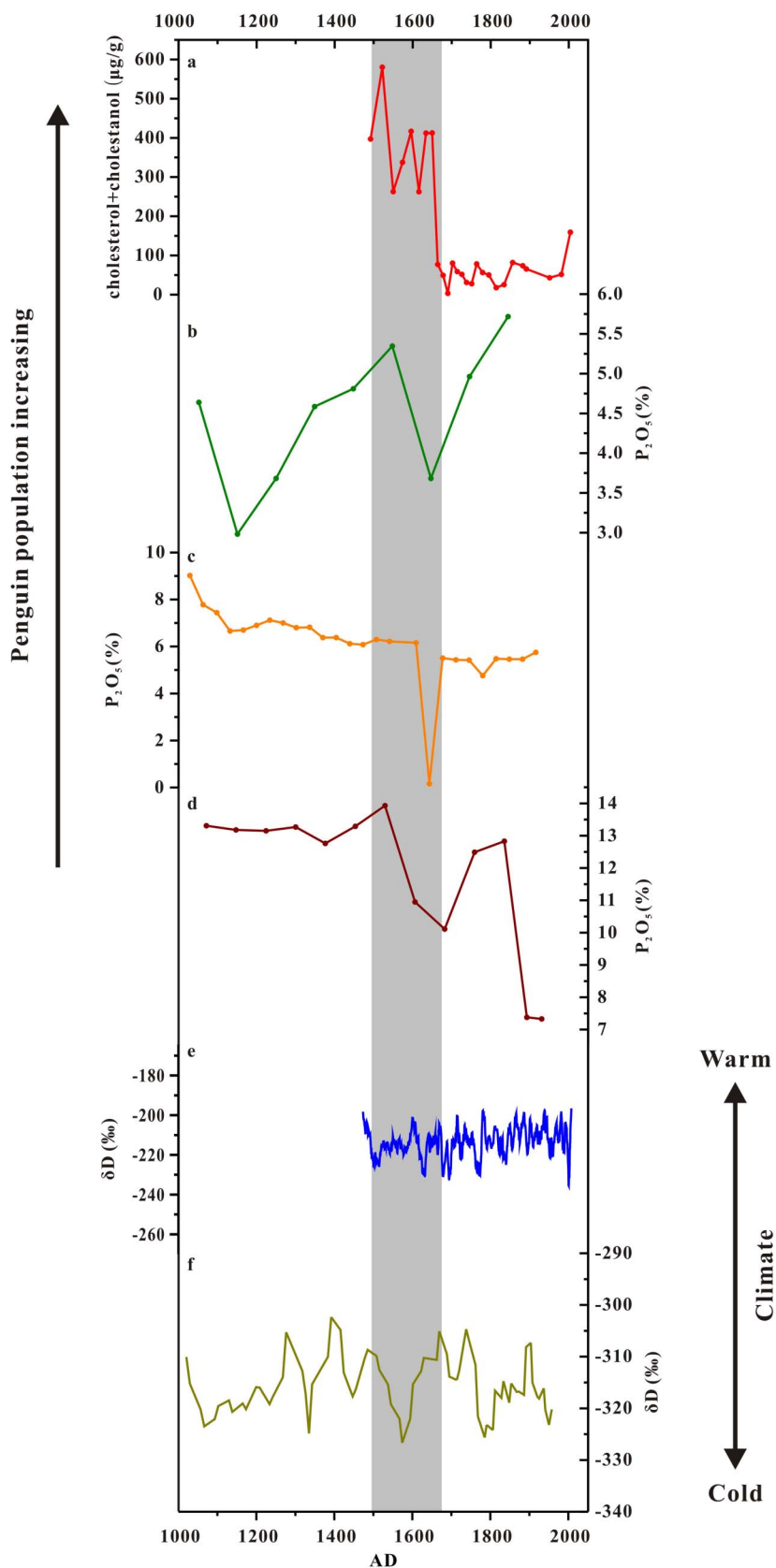


Figure 4 | Proxy indices of penguin populations and climate records. The shaded areas correspond to *Period II*, an optimum for penguins. (a), penguin population changes from the sediment profile MB6 at Cape Bird as indicated by the sums of cholesterol and cholestanol concentrations. (b), penguin population changes from the sediment core ZOL4⁸ at Zolotov Island as indicated by the P concentrations. (c) and (d), penguin population changes from the sediment cores Y2³ and Y4⁶ at Ardley Island as indicated by the P concentrations. (e), climate changes from the δD records in the Mt. Erebus Saddle ice core (100-points smoothed); the original data were reported by Rhodes, et al.¹⁹. (f), climate changes from the δD records in the Taylor Dome ice core (3-points smoothed); the original data were reported by Steig, et al.²⁵.

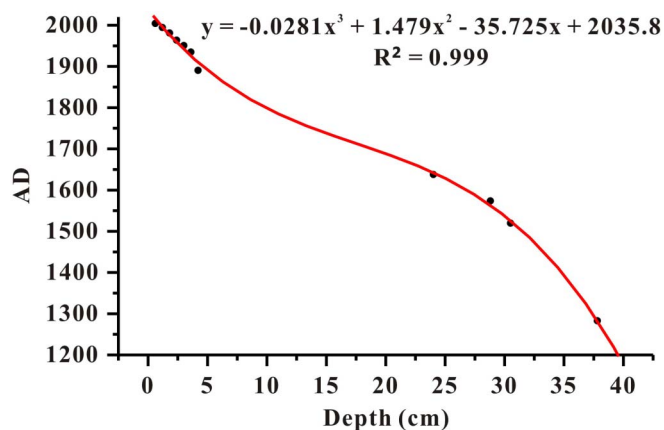


Figure 5 | Chronology of the sediment profile MB6. The ages were determined by ^{210}Pb dates and ^{14}C dates, and the age-depth relationship was fitted with a cubic polynomial.

deteriorating environmental conditions in southern regions when the LIA began. The movement of penguins and thus alternative population distributions has been documented in the Ross Sea region³⁵ and Terra Nova Bay region ($74^{\circ}53' \text{ S}$, $163^{\circ}45' \text{ E}$)³⁶. This emigration of penguins to the sampling site may be accomplished in a short time and causes abruptly elevated populations. For instance, the movement of Adélie penguins to new breeding sites could occur over 1–2 decades in the Windmill Islands, East Antarctica³⁷. This study suggests possibly different response to climate change by penguins at low latitudes and high latitudes in the Antarctic. The increased polynya accompanied by more convenient access to open water, abundant food for penguins, decreased snow-fall, as well as emigration from other sites might have been drivers for the increase in penguin populations during the LIA. Nonetheless, the MB₆ sediment profile could record historical penguins in limited spatial range. More continuous records of penguins are needed for a better understanding of the population dynamics at high latitudes in the Antarctic.

Methods

Sampling. The sediment profile and core series MBs (McMurdo Sound and Cape Bird) were collected during an investigation in the Ross Sea region in January, 2010¹⁷. The sediment profile for this study (MB6) was obtained from a catchment on the second terrace above sea level at Cape Bird on the north side of Ross Island (Figure 1 and 2). The MB6 profile was collected from a pit excavated at the sampling site. Breeding penguins spread from the sampling site to higher terraces at about 300 m above the sea level, covering an extent of more than 5 km. The MB6 profile recorded the historical penguin populations in this spatial range. Seals were not discovered around the sampling site. The profile was directly sectioned in the field at 0.6 cm intervals and then stored in a freezer at -20°C until analysis. The detailed procedures for sampling are described elsewhere¹⁷.

Chemical analysis. Thirty-two samples of the sectioned sediment profile were selected for organic analysis. Before analysis, sediment samples were freeze-dried and ground through a 140 mesh screen. Details of the analytical procedure for molecular markers was previously described¹². Briefly, the dried sediment samples were Soxhlet extracted for 72 h with 180 mL mixed solvent (dichloromethane:methanol 2:1, V/V). The extracts were concentrated by rotary evaporation and afterwards saponified using 0.5 M KOH dissolved in methanol. Then each of the saponified extracts was divided into three portions (hydrocarbons fraction, alcohols fraction and acids fraction) through controlling chemical conditions. Neutral lipids were partitioned out of each saponified extract with hexane. Acidic lipids were separated by adjusting PH to 2 with 0.5 M HCl and then extracted with mixed solvent (dichloromethane:hexane 1:9, V/V). Neutral lipids were further divided on 5% deactivated silica gel column chromatography using different solvents of increasing polarity. Hydrocarbons were eluted with hexane and then alcohols, including n-alkanols and sterols, were eluted with ethyl acetate. The alcohols and acids fractions were silylated with *N,O*-bis-(trimethylsilyl)-trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) to form trimethylsilyl (TMS)-ether derivatives, and then analyzed by a gas chromatography-mass selective detector.

Dating. The chronology of the sediment profile MB6 was determined by ^{14}C dating and ^{210}Pb dating. The detailed method was described elsewhere^{5,38}. The top 4.2 cm sediments were analyzed for ^{210}Pb with Ortec HPGe GWL series detectors and

showed a record of about 120 years. ^{14}C ages were determined by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) using the guano sediments as well as hairs and bones in the sediments. The ^{14}C ages were calibrated for the marine carbon reservoir effect using a $\Delta R = 750 \pm 50 \text{ yr}^{11}$ and the CALIB 4.3 software program with the INTCAL98 calibration dataset³⁹. Combined with seven ^{210}Pb dates and four ^{14}C dates, a polynomial curve⁵ was fitted to the age-depth relationship (Figure 5). The profile represents about 700 years of deposition.

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Author contributions

Q.H.H., Z.Q.X. and L.G.S. contributed equally to the design of the study and preparation of the manuscript. S.D.E. contributed to the discussion of results and manuscript refinement. X.D.L. and S.D.E. contributed to the sample collection. Q.H.H., Z.Q.X. and L.G.S. contributed to analysis.

Additional information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/scientificreports>

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