Testing the Milankovitch-Croll hypothesis using δ^{18}O foram data

The Milankovitch-Croll hypothesis suggests that changes in the Earth's orbit around the Sun leads to changes in Earth's planetary climate. If the orbit varies then there will be fluctuations in solar insolation which in turn has an effect on the Earth's climate [1]. We can access and view this climate change through analysing proxy data. Through the usage of deep ocean sediment cores and Earth orbit data, we can explore this hypothesis and attempt to discover if it has any validity or scientific basis.

The importance of sediment cores arises from the fact that it contains a reliable trace for measuring the δ^{18}O content during a specific period of Earth history.

References

[1] William F. Ruddiman. Earth's Climate: Past and Future. W. H. Freeman and Company, 2nd edition, 2008.

Figures and tables