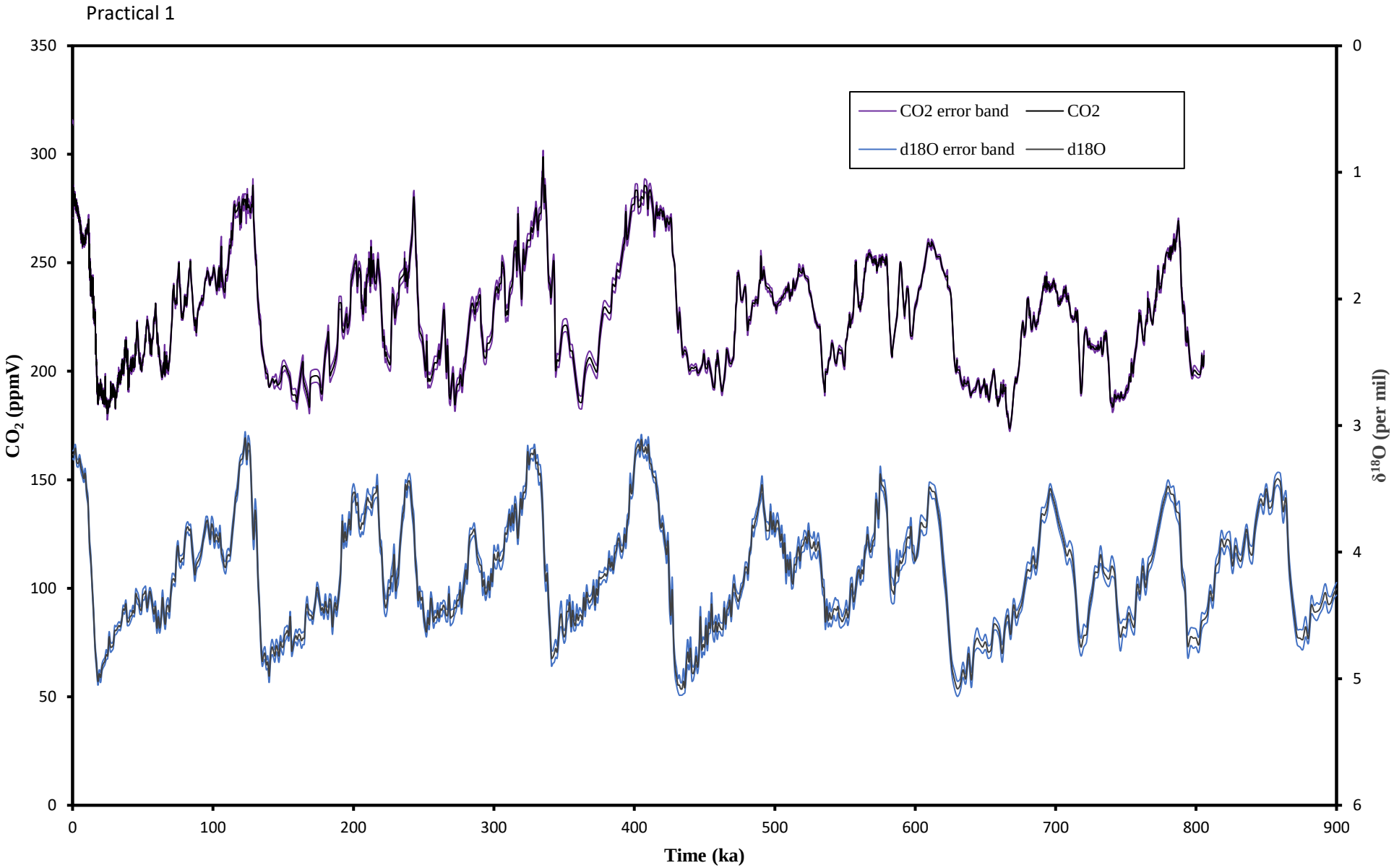

Figure 1. Benthic $\delta^{18}O$ plotted with CO_2 values over the last 900 kyr. Benthic $\delta^{18}O$ values were taken from a stack from a composite by Lisiecki and Raymo (2005). Palaeo CO_2 values were taken recent compilation of Antarctica ice cores for the interval 0-800 kyr (Beireter et al., 2015). Benthic $\delta^{18}O$ and CO_2 values are inversely related (note reversed axis for $\delta^{18}O$ values) and have a good fit. As CO_2 values increase quickly, $\delta^{18}O$ values can be seen decreasing quickly as land ice melts and light oxygen isotopes escape the ice and are deposited in the ocean corresponding with rapid warming. Subsequently, CO_2 values can be observed gradually decreasing as $\delta^{18}O$ values gradually increase, signifying a cooling period. This rapid warming gradual cooling scheme creates a saw tooth pattern in the data.