MARINE RESERVOIR VARIATION IN THE BISMARCK REGION: AN EVALUATION
OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL CHANGE IN ΔR AND R OVER THE LAST 3000 YEARS

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ABSTRACT. Interactions between islands, ocean currents, and winds cause large-scale eddies and upwelling in the lee of islands that can result in spatial variation in the marine radiocarbon reservoir. For waters around New Ireland and the Bismarck Sea, ΔR values ranging from 365 to –320 ¹⁴C yr have been reported (Kirch 2001; Petchey et al. 2004). Petchey et al. (2004) proposed that some of this variation was caused by seasonal reversals in the South Equatorial Current and North Equatorial Counter Current system, combined with Ekman upwelling from the Equator. McGregor et al. (2008) suggested additional complexity within this region caused by a change in the reservoir value over time in response to changing climatic conditions. We present a series of 14 new and extant published ΔR and R values on historic shells, combined with 8 values from archaeological terrestrial/marine pairs and U-Th dated coral, that support observations of localized variability caused by a complex interplay between seasonal currents, riverine input, and ocean eddies. On the basis of these values and oceanographic data, we divide the Bismarck Sea surface marine ¹⁴C reservoir into 6 tentative subregions. In particular, our results support significant variation within channels at the southwest and southeast ends of New Britain and towards the equatorial boundary of the sea. Our results indicate that within the Bismarck Sea geographical variation appears to be more extreme than temporal over the last 3000 yr.

INTRODUCTION

For archaeologists and Quaternary researchers working in the Bismarck region, it is critical that reliable calibrated ages can be obtained from marine shell because, like most archaeological sites in the Pacific, charcoal is often highly degraded, unidentifiable, and/or scarce (see Ambrose 1988; Specht and Gosden 1997; Kirch 2001:201–2; Summerhayes 2007; Specht 2009). The global average marine reservoir age (Rg(t)) (i.e. the difference between the atmospheric ¹⁴C content and that of the surface ocean) of surface water, and shells by association, is around 400 ¹⁴C yr (Stuiver et al. 1986). By convention, this offset is corrected for when a marine radiocarbon date is calibrated using the appropriate marine curve (e.g. Marine09: Reimer et al. 2009). Regional values that deviate from Rg(t) are often expressed as ΔR (the difference between the modeled ¹⁴C age of surface water and the known ¹⁴C age of surface water at that time). The reservoir age correction value (R) is also used by some researchers (R is defined as the offset between ¹⁴C age of the sample and the contemporaneous regional atmosphere at any given time). However, because the oceanic response to atmospheric ¹⁴C forcing differs from the atmospheric signal, R will vary over time. Consequently, R cannot be used to distinguish regional differences of ±100 yr unless carbon in the samples is contemporaneous (Stuiver et al. 1998:1131). To assess the geographical variation in the marine reservoir, it is necessary therefore to use ΔR because the regional ocean and the world ocean response to atmospheric forcing are assumed to be constant and cancel out any temporal change in the marine reservoir ¹⁴C.

ΔR can be calculated from marine samples collected from known locations prior to AD 1950, from contemporaneous terrestrial/marine samples such as those found in archaeological deposits (e.g. Reimer et al. 2002; Ulm 2002; Petchey et al. 2005; Petchey and Clark 2011), or paired U-Th ¹⁴C dates from corals (Edwards et al. 1993; McGregor et al. 2008). Although the database of ΔR values for the Pacific is growing (http://calib.quub.ac.uk/marine/), the interpretation and application of these ΔR values to marine shell calibrations is of limited use without an evaluation of regional ocean
circulation patterns, local marine conditions, as well as the habitat and dietary preferences of the shellfish dated (Tanaka et al. 1986; Hogg et al. 1998; Petchey and Clark 2011). In the wake of this increased interpretive complexity, shell 14C dates have obtained a reputation for unreliability. Some recent reviews of 14C data have ignored shell altogether (e.g. Wilshurst et al. 2010; Rieth et al. 2011), while others have overlooked the inherent regional variability by the application of a single ΔR (e.g. Specht and Summerhayes 2007:55; White 2007:5; Summerhayes 2010).

Recent research has indicated that considerable ΔR variation is possible not just in estuarine or lagoon environments where terrestrial 14C input is likely (Ulm et al. 2009; Petchey and Clark 2011), but also where ocean currents meet continental landmasses, opposing currents, or island chains (Petchey et al. 2008). The Bismarck Sea has previously been identified as problematic in this respect (Petchey et al. 2004, 2005; McGregor et al. 2008). In this region, water derived from the southern branch of the South Equatorial Current (SEC) flows around the southeast tip of Papua New Guinea (PNG) and enters the Bismarck Sea through the Vitiaz Strait—between New Britain and PNG—as the New Guinea Coastal Current (NGCC) (Figure 1a,b). Further north, the flow of the more southerly branch of the SEC is broken by the Solomon Islands before entering the Bismarck Sea either through the St. George’s Channel, located between New Britain and New Ireland, or the Ysabel Channel between New Ireland and Manus. The dominant northwest flow (NGCC; June/July) is reversed during the winter (January/February) monsoon and the NGCC flows back through the Vitiaz and St. George’s channels (Kuroda 2000).

A significant change in the marine 14C reservoir has also been identified in the period 7220–5850 BP (ΔR=−105 ± 110 to −265 ± 35 14C yr compared with 70 ± 60 14C yr1 for a modern coral from Muschu Island). McGregor et al. (2008) attributed this to strengthening tradewinds and a shift in the Intertropical Convergence Zone, resulting in a greater influx of well-equilibrated subtropical water. McGregor et al. (2008:220–1, Table 8) also recorded an abnormal shift in ΔR to −135 ± 35 14C yr around 2065 yr ago. Recently, Yu et al. (2010) noted a shift in ΔR for corals from the South China Sea dating to around 2800 to 2500 yr ago, but of opposing magnitude (180 ± 20 14C yr and 103 ± 20 14C yr) to that recorded by McGregor et al. (2008). This variability remains of potential concern to archaeologists investigating human expansion at this time.

In this paper, we present results of research aimed to investigate further variation in the marine reservoir, geographically and over time in the Bismarck region, using terrestrial and marine materials from archaeological sites, U-Th dated corals, and shells from known locations collected in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

METHODS

Six pre-AD 1950 shell 14C values and 1 pre-AD 1955 shell 14C value are presented here for the first time. These were obtained from the Auckland War Memorial Museum in New Zealand and the Australian Museum in Sydney. An additional 8 values have been obtained from published works (Chappell and Polach 1976; Petchey et al. 2004; McGregor et al. 2008; Burr et al. 2009; Ambrose et al., in press) (Table 1). These historic values are compared to 4 archaeological shell/charcoal pairs from Watom Island (Green and Anson 2000; Petchey et al. 2005); Mussau (Kirch 2001) and Sasi in the Lou Islands (Ambrose 1988) (Table 2); and 4 paired U-Th/14C ages on coral (Edwards et al. 1993; McGregor et al. 2008) (Table 3). The location of each site and shell/coral collection point is shown in Figure 1a.

1These values are taken directly from McGregor et al. (2008) and differ from values presented in Table 1, which have been recalculated according to the methodology outlined here.
Figure 1. A) Map showing location of marine samples and associated ΔR values mentioned in the text. The map is divided into 6 ΔR subregions based on oceanographic observations. B) Major current patterns during 1999/2000 for summer (June/July) and winter (Jan/Feb) [Current data from AIMS (1998)].
When selecting a suitable sample for $\Delta R$ work, it is essential that the age of shellfish death is known (Stuiver and Braziunas 1993). For museum specimens, this information should be clearly documented. For archaeological $\Delta R$, this requirement is determined by dating charcoal from short-lived plants in contexts that are contemporaneous with the shell selected. Lastly, the shell must be devoid of possible heirloom effects (e.g. food shells are usually discarded at the time of collection) or inbuilt age. Unfortunately, although a large number of archaeological dates are available in this region, few pairs conform to these strict guidelines. The most common problem involves the use of unidentified charcoals that could have inbuilt age (i.e. the growth age of the tree) (see Anderson et al. 2001; Allen and Wallace 2007) or storage age (i.e. where a period of time has elapsed from death to use by people; McFadgen 1982). Fortunately, stored wood is unlikely in the humid tropics where wood decays rapidly (Swift et al. 1979; Kirch 2001:202). This is, however, not the case for shell artifacts. Many sites also have a long occupation history, and locating suitable samples from undisturbed contexts can be problematic (see Petchey et al. 2009). The impact of these factors on $\Delta R$ varies. Inbuilt age in charcoal will reduce the difference between shell and charcoal $^{14}C$ determinations and the $\Delta R$ value will be smaller and inaccurate. Any storage age in the shell samples will result in an incorrect and larger $\Delta R$ value (more positive), assuming the associated charcoal pair is short-lived.

**Shellfish Habitat and Dietary Considerations**

Dating shellfish and assigning a $\Delta R$ can be complex because the $^{14}C$ content of an animal is not always in equilibrium with the ocean water in which they live. Approximately 50% of carbon in the shells of marine invertebrates is derived from metabolic sources (Tanaka et al. 1986). Because suspension-feeding shellfish predominantly consume suspended phytoplankton and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) from seawater, it is generally assumed, therefore, that they reflect surface ocean reservoir conditions (Hogg et al. 1998). It is, however, possible that carbon from sources other than ocean DIC can become incorporated in the shells (cf. Keith et al. 1964; Dye 1994; Petchey and Clark 2011). Therefore, it is important that all $\Delta R$ results are evaluated with possible variations in diet, habitat, and local oceanic conditions kept in mind (Bondevik and Gulliksen in Mangerud et al. 2006: 3241).

The majority of shellfish given in Tables 1, 2, and 3 are suspension feeders (*Anadara* sp., *Beguina* sp., *Comptopallium* sp., *Barbattia* sp., *Meretrix* sp., *Pinctada* sp., *Tridacna* sp., and *Hyotissa* sp.). In addition to suspension feeding, the giant clams (*Tridacna* sp.) also obtain energy from carbohydrates obtained from photosynthesis via a symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae (single-celled algae) (Beesley et al. 1998:333–5). *Trochus* sp. and *Nerita* sp. are both algal grazing herbivores (Beesley et al. 1998:683, 697), and *Nerita* has previously been identified as having problematic $^{14}C$ values when recovered from areas of limestone bedrock due to the ingestion of terrestrial sediment while grazing (Anderson et al. 2001). *Nassarius* sp. are carnivorous and occupy a wide range of marine environments (Beesley et al. 1998:831, 852–3). Isotopic studies (Cook et al. 2004:882; Petchey and Clark 2011) indicate that their values will reflect their position as a secondary consumer.

With the exception of the giant clams that, depending on species, may live for 100 yr (Hamel and Mercier 1996), the shellfish listed in Tables 1 and 3 all live for less than 50 yr. Because the $\Delta R$ results for the giant clam specimens from archaeological deposits (Table 2) come from published sources, we cannot determine if the dates are of juvenile or adult specimens; however, excessive age would result in $\Delta R$ values that are very large, which is not the case in this instance (see below).

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2Phytoplankton are primary producers in the marine environment, deriving their carbon from DIC.
Table 1 New and extant radiocarbon data for known-age, pre-AD 1955 shells and corals. See Table 3 bottom for footnotes for Tables 1–3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Sample material</th>
<th>Historical age (AD)</th>
<th>$^{14}$C age &amp; error (BP)</th>
<th>Marine modeled age $^b$</th>
<th>$\Delta R$ (yr)</th>
<th>$R$ [Rs(t) marine--$^{14}$C atmos]</th>
<th>Identifier $^c$</th>
<th>Collector/Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW ΔR VALUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalolo Cape, Hoskins Peninsula</td>
<td><em>Anadara</em> sp. (SF)</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>508 ± 19</td>
<td>463 ± 23</td>
<td>45 ± 19</td>
<td>323 ± 21</td>
<td>Wk-19686</td>
<td>H Consett Davies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finschafen, Huon Peninsula</td>
<td><em>Barbatia</em> sp. (SF)</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>796 ± 14</td>
<td>463 ± 23</td>
<td>333 ± 14</td>
<td>611 ± 16</td>
<td>Wk-20352</td>
<td>H Consett Davies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninego Group</td>
<td><em>Begauna semiorniculata</em> (SF)</td>
<td>~1919</td>
<td>508 ± 13</td>
<td>449 ± 23</td>
<td>59 ± 13</td>
<td>384 ± 15</td>
<td>Wk-20350</td>
<td>Capt W Burrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hanover</td>
<td><em>Pinctada maculata</em> (SF)</td>
<td>~1919</td>
<td>560 ± 17</td>
<td>449 ± 23</td>
<td>111 ± 17</td>
<td>436 ± 18</td>
<td>Wk-21067</td>
<td>Capt W Burrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manus Island</td>
<td><em>Comptopallium radiula</em> (SF)</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>487 ± 13</td>
<td>469 ± 24</td>
<td>18 ± 13</td>
<td>~288 ± 16</td>
<td>Wk-20351</td>
<td>L Woolacott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near mouth of Ramu River</td>
<td><em>Meretrix</em> sp. (SF)</td>
<td>1925–26</td>
<td>492 ± 17</td>
<td>451 ± 23</td>
<td>41 ± 17</td>
<td>360 ± 18</td>
<td>Wk-21068</td>
<td>R W Gosset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTANT ΔR VALUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samarai</td>
<td><em>Barbatia</em> sp. (SF)</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>485 ± 34</td>
<td>459 ± 23</td>
<td>26 ± 34</td>
<td>320 ± 35</td>
<td>Wk-26249</td>
<td>W R B Oliver (Ambrose et al., in press)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirivina Island, Trobriand Group</td>
<td><em>Pinctada imbricata</em> (SF)</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>507 ± 17</td>
<td>463 ± 23</td>
<td>44 ± 17</td>
<td>322 ± 19</td>
<td>Wk-21066</td>
<td>H Consett Davies (Ambrose et al., in press)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huon Peninsula, west of Sialum</td>
<td>Historic (coral) Flavia (~5 rings)</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>270 ± 50</td>
<td>469 ± 24</td>
<td>~199 ± 50</td>
<td>71 ± 51 $^c$</td>
<td>ANU-114</td>
<td>Chappell and Polach (1976:237)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavieng Harbor$^g$</td>
<td><em>Nerita plicata</em> (H)</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>820 ± 50</td>
<td>455 ± 23</td>
<td>365 ± 50</td>
<td>686 ± 51</td>
<td>Wk-8377</td>
<td>Petchey et al. (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavieng Harbor $^h$</td>
<td><em>Barbatia foliata</em> (SF)</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>760 ± 110</td>
<td>455 ± 23</td>
<td>305 ± 110</td>
<td>608 ± 110</td>
<td>Wk-8379</td>
<td>Petchey et al. (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muschu Island, Cape Saum</td>
<td>Coral: <em>Porites lutea</em></td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>520 ± 60</td>
<td>448 ± 23</td>
<td>72 ± 60</td>
<td>419 ± 60</td>
<td>MS01</td>
<td>McGregor et al. (2008: 217)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 Radiocarbon data for paired charcoal/shell samples from archaeological sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Sample material</th>
<th>$^{14}$C age &amp; error (BP) [Rs(t)]</th>
<th>Pooled CRA error (BP)</th>
<th>Marine modeled agea</th>
<th>$\Delta R$ (yr)</th>
<th>$R$ [Rs(t) marine–$^{14}$C atmos]</th>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site SASI – Lou Islands, Admiralty Islands</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 9(4)</td>
<td>Charcoal (unidentified)</td>
<td>2190 ± 100</td>
<td>2105 ± 49</td>
<td>2442 ± 61</td>
<td>8 ± 108</td>
<td>345 ± 103</td>
<td>ANU-2155</td>
<td>Ambrose (1988:489)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasi soil</td>
<td>Charcoal (unidentified)</td>
<td>2070 ± 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq E, 0–10 cm</td>
<td>Charcoal (twig + some larger fragments)</td>
<td>2080 ± 130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wk-8544</td>
<td>Unpublished data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasi soil</td>
<td><em>Tridacna</em> sp. (SF/Ph)</td>
<td>2480 ± 90</td>
<td>2450 ± 90</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-5399</td>
<td>Ambrose (1988:489)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shell (unidentified)</td>
<td>2300 ± 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-4981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq E, 0–10 cm</td>
<td><em>Anadara</em> sp. (SF)</td>
<td>2480 ± 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wk-8545</td>
<td>Unpublished data</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site ECA – Mussau</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA, Zone C3 of Area B</td>
<td><em>Intsia bijuga</em> outer rings</td>
<td>2950 ± 80</td>
<td>Mean = 2940 ± 57</td>
<td>3273 ± 72</td>
<td>40 ± 81</td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-5790</td>
<td>Kirch (2001:226)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Intsia bijuga</em> outer rings</td>
<td>2930 ± 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-5791</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit W200N151, Level 11, Zone C3</td>
<td><em>Tridacna gigas</em> (SF/Ph)</td>
<td>3010 ± 80</td>
<td>2980 ± 57</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-5081</td>
<td>Kirch (2001:201, 225–6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit W201N149, Level 12, Zone C3</td>
<td><em>Hyotissa hyotis</em> (SF)</td>
<td>2950 ± 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-5082</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site SAC – Watom Island</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq F15, spit 1</td>
<td>Coconut charcoal</td>
<td>1730 ± 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wk-7371</td>
<td>Petchey et al. (2005); Green and Anson (2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq G14 (base of layer)</td>
<td><em>Tridacna maxima</em> (SF/Ph)</td>
<td>2390 ± 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-5330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq G13, spit 2</td>
<td>Coconut charcoal</td>
<td>2860 ± 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wk-7370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq G10, 1.85 m below surface</td>
<td><em>Trochus niloticus</em> (H)</td>
<td>3490 ± 80</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANU-5339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3 Radiocarbon data for paired U-Th/coral samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Sample material</th>
<th>Calendar age (BP)</th>
<th>$^{14}$C age &amp; error (BP)</th>
<th>Pooled CRA error (BP)</th>
<th>Marine modeled age(^b)</th>
<th>$\Delta R$ (yr)</th>
<th>$R$ [R(t)–$^{14}$C atmos]</th>
<th>Identifier(^c)</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muschu Island – Rebiew Bay</td>
<td>Coral</td>
<td>1940 ± 50 (U-Th)</td>
<td>2280 ± 60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2328 ± 44</td>
<td>–48 ± 74</td>
<td>289 ± 72</td>
<td>ANU-11056</td>
<td>McGregor et al. (2008:219)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coral</td>
<td>2180 ± 50 (U-Th)</td>
<td>2370 ± 35</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2529 ± 30</td>
<td>–159 ± 46</td>
<td>65 ± 62</td>
<td>OZJ-426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huon Peninsula (5 km south of Sialum)</td>
<td>Coral</td>
<td>1808 ± 9(^f)</td>
<td>1793 ± 20 ($\chi^2_{0.05} = 5.19&lt;3.84$)</td>
<td>2325 ± 40</td>
<td>2268 ± 48 ($\chi^2_{0.05} = 2.61&lt;3.84$)</td>
<td>2184 ± 22</td>
<td>84 ± 53</td>
<td>432 ± 49</td>
<td>Edwards et al. (1993:963); G Burr, pers. comm., Jan 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1779 ± 9</td>
<td>2252 ± 21</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E Druffel, pers. comm., Feb 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)Diet preferences (in brackets): SF = suspension-feeder; C = carnivore; H = herbivore; SF/Ph = mixed suspension feeding and zooxanthellae photosynthesis.

\(^b\)Because mollusk shells are built up over their entire lifespan, the margins of the shell will be younger than the hinge. For new $\Delta R$, values we have sampled no more than 5 “circuli.” Therefore, when calculating the marine modeled age for these shells we have assumed that the carbon was fixed into the shells close to the year of collection. Where necessary, we have interpolated between the 5-yr increments in the Marine09 ages.

\(^c\)Lab prefixes: Wk = Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory; CAMS = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories; AA= University of Arizona; OZJ = Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation; WHAMS = Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; ANU = Australian National University.

\(^d\)Museum acquisition number: AK = Auckland War Memorial Museum, New Zealand; AM:C = Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia; NMNZ = National Museum of New Zealand – Te Papa.

\(^e\)We have assumed the $^{14}$C content of post-AD 1950 samples (Wk-20351 and ANU-114) are equivalent to the AD 1950 atmosphere ($\approx 199 ± 9$ $^{14}$C yr).

\(^f\)Wk-9219 was collected prior to AD 1910 and we have assumed an AD 1905 date.

\(^g\)3°ZB-768 to OZB-773 from Kavieng (published in Petchey et al. 2004) have been re-inspected and are no longer considered to have been live collected.

\(^h\)Three values from ECB have been excluded from Table 2. This includes charcoal date Beta-20453 (3200 ± 70 BP) because it was not on identified short-lived material, and paired shell dates (Hyotissa hyotis) ANU-5086 (3120 ± 80 BP) and ANU-5087 (3150 ± 80 BP). If the associated charcoal can be confirmed to be short-lived material, these values would result in a $\Delta R$ of $–406 ± 81$ $^{14}$C yr and a $R$ of $–65 ± 90$ $^{14}$C yr.

\(^i\)14C result differs from that in previous publications because Edwards et al. (1993:963) corrected for $R$ by subtracting 407 ± 52 $^{14}$C yr. The value given in Table 3 also includes additional $^{14}$C results obtained post-AD 1993.
Both \( R \) and \( \Delta R \) values are given in Tables 1–3. For each of the \( ^{14} \text{C} \) results, the \( \Delta R \) for a specific location “(s)” was calculated using the formula \( R_s(t) - R_g(t) = \Delta R(s) \), where \( \Delta R(s) \) is the difference between the actual \( ^{14} \text{C} \) activity of the surface ocean at a particular location \( [R_s(t)] \) at that time and the global average \( [R_g(t)] \) (Marine09: Reimer et al. 2009) (Stuiver et al. 1986). For historic shell and coral samples, the \( \Delta R \) standard error is the 1\( \sigma \) estimate of uncertainty in the conventional \( ^{14} \text{C} \) age of the shell sample; this avoids duplication of the uncertainty in the Marine09 curve when the \( \Delta R \) is used for calibration (P Reimer, personal communication, 2007). \( R \) is the difference between the \( ^{14} \text{C} \) age of the shell/coral sample \( [R_s(t)] \) and the atmospheric \( ^{14} \text{C} \) age (Table 1).

For archaeological pairs (Table 2), an estimate of the atmospheric calibration curve error (IntCal09: Reimer et al. 2009) over the 1\( \sigma \) span of the \( ^{14} \text{C} \) age was used to derive the calculated marine modeled age \( [R_g(t)] \) error, whereby, atmospheric age \( \sigma = (\sigma^{14} \text{C} \text{ age}^2 + \text{average of calibration curve error}^2) \). The \( \Delta R \) standard error is calculated by the formula \( \Delta R = (\sigma R_g(t)^2 + \sigma R_s(t)^2) \). Similarly, the U-Th coral ages (Table 3) were converted to atmospheric \( ^{14} \text{C} \) ages using the IntCal09 curve whereby the equivalent atmospheric \( ^{14} \text{C} \) age is the median of the oldest and youngest \( ^{14} \text{C} \) ages across the U-Th (1\( \sigma \)) age range.

All \( R \) values have been calculated using the IntCal09 data sets (Reimer et al. 2009). The use of the Northern Hemisphere data set is based on the recommendations of McCormac et al. (2004:1088) and Petchey et al. (2009) whereby the \( ^{14} \text{C} \) boundary between the atmosphere of the Southern and Northern hemispheres lies along the thermal equator, commonly called the Intertropical Convergence Zone. This varies from the procedure used by Burr et al. (2009) for this region whereby reservoir ages were calculated by subtracting Southern Hemisphere atmospheric data derived from McCormac et al. (2004) and Hua et al. (2000, 2003).

Even when samples are carefully selected according to the prerequisites listed above, there are a number of uncertainties with the \( ^{14} \text{C} \) data because of the postulated time of carbon uptake before collection, the influence of diet and habitat, and short-term fluctuation in the water masses. To estimate the amount of uncertainty that needs to be added to the \( \Delta R \) value by the nonuniform \( ^{14} \text{C} \) content of the shellfish, we have calculated the weighted mean for each group (Table 1) using the chi squared (\( \chi^2 \)) test to evaluate the internal variability in \( \Delta R \) values. Then, using the methodology recommended by Bondevik and Gulliksen in Mangerud et al. (2006), if the group has additional measurement variability (as indicated if \( \chi^2/(n-1) \) is >1), we have added an additional uncertainty (external variance) to the \( \Delta R \). In this instance, the uncertainty is calculated by \( \sqrt{\sigma_{\Delta R_{\text{pooled}}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{ext}}^2} \), whereby the external standard deviation (\( \sigma_{\text{ext}} \)) is determined by subtracting the \( ^{14} \text{C} \) measurement variance from the total population variance and obtaining the square root (e.g. \( \sigma_{\text{ext}} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{\text{pop}}^2 - \sigma_{\text{meas}}^2)} \) (see Mangerud et al. 2006:3241–2 for explanation). When \( \chi^2/(n-1) \) is 1, the uncertainty on the individual measurements explains the variations within the group of \( \Delta R \) values and the weighted mean is used.

**RESULTS**

A total of 22 \( \Delta R \) values from the southwest tropical Pacific dating to within the last 3300 yr are presented in Tables 1–3. \( \Delta R \) values range from 365 ± 50 to –293 ± 71 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr—a spread of around 700 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr (Figure 1). The greatest variation in \( \Delta R \) at 1 location occurs around the Huon Peninsula where values range from 333 ± 14 to –199 ± 50 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr. The most positive \( \Delta R \) have been recorded for New Hanover (111 ± 17 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr), Kavieng Harbor at the northern tip of New Ireland (365 ± 50 and 305 ± 110 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr), Finschafen (333 ± 14 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr), and for archaeological deposits on Watom Island (307 ± 105 and 321 ± 103 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr). Unusually low \( \Delta R \) have been measured on archaeological shells from Mussau (–293 ± 92 \( ^{14} \text{C} \) yr), located just outside of the Bismarck Sea. This range of variation within
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a relatively small area means it is impractical to apply a regional ΔR value as has been possible for the central South Pacific Gyre region (ΔR = 5.5 ± 21 14C yr) (Petchey et al. 2008; Table 1). Although we recognize that this region is highly complex and the variability present is large, we argue that, when local oceanographic conditions are taken into consideration, it is possible to apply valid and statistically sound subregional ΔR values that incorporate the variation observed.

Ongoing research within the wider Pacific has indicated that wide shifts in ΔR can occur on the lee-ward side of islands, where fast-flowing currents and eddy formation result in the upwelling of 14C-depleted waters (e.g. the NEC and NECC flows that pass Hawai‘i [Petchey 2009] and Palau [Petchey and Clark 2010], respectively, that exceed 25 cm s⁻¹). Seasonal current reversals further compound this affect in the narrow channels that feed into the Bismarck Sea. Chlorophyll concentration and sea surface temperature satellite data reported in Steinberg et al. (2006) indicate intermittent upwelling along the southeast coast of New Britain, Kimbe Bay, southwest Manus, Mussau, and along the Papua New Guinea coast near the Vitiaz and George’s channels. Variable, and sometimes very high, ΔR values are recorded around the Vitiaz, St. George’s, and Ysabel channels in keeping with these observations (Tables 1–3). These values appear to be higher in the lee of the dominant current direction; for example, in St. George’s Channel the dominant flow all year round is from the Solomon Sea to the Bismarck Sea with speeds that can reach 100 cm s⁻¹ (Lindstrom et al. 1990:182). Values of 307 ± 105 and 321 ± 103 14C yr (ΔR average = 314 ± 74 14C yr; χ² 1:0.05 = 0.01 < 3.84) for Watom Island on the western side of the channel are typical of values found in upwelling zones, and are most likely caused by eddies, while those to the southeast (ΔR = 43 ± 68 14C yr for the Duke of York Islands and 23 ± 35 14C yr for Rabaul Harbor) are lower and more in keeping with values reported by Ambrose et al. (in press) from Kiriwina and Samarai islands (southeastern Papua New Guinea) (ΔR = 44 ± 17 and 26 ± 34 14C yr, respectively) and those found in the Coral and Solomon seas (Petchey et al. 2004). The combined ΔR for the Duke of York Islands, Samarai, Kiriwina Island, and Rabaul is 38 ± 14 14C yr (χ² 3:0.05 = 0.44 < 7.81; no external variance). This is indistinguishable from the South Pacific Gyre average of 5.5 ± 21 14C yr.³

The pattern for Vitaz Strait is more complicated. In January, the flow is concentrated between Umboi Islands and New Guinea and flows from the Bismarck Sea into the Solomon Sea, reaching speeds of 110 cm s⁻¹. In June/July, this reverses, but speeds close to 40 cm s⁻¹ are still possible (Lindstrom et al. 1990:182). The high ΔR of 333 ± 14 14C yr for Finschafen at the tip of Huon Peninsula may reflect similar turbulent upwelling (compare with ΔR values of 84 ± 53 and 63 ± 65 14C yr for U-Th coral from 5 km south of Sialum and –199 ± 50 14C yr for 14C pre-AD 1955 corals west of Sialum). Support for these observations comes from chlorophyll and sea surface temperature satellite data (Steinberg et al. 2006:10–8), which indicates large-scale turbulence in these channels that varies with wind strength and season. The narrow passage between Umboi Island and the western end of New Britain is considered to play a smaller role in the Solomon/Bismarck Sea interaction (Lindstrom et al. 1990:173). The –199 ± 50 14C yr value for west Salium is unusual. This may be a reflection of the date of a post-bomb growth date (AD 1955) and needs retesting. The combined ΔR for the Huon Peninsula is 273 ± 13 14C yr (χ² 3:0.05 = 130.6 < 7.81) with an additional uncertainty of 216 yr reflecting the variability present in this subregion.

Petchey et al. (2005) also hypothesized that upwelling along the New Guinea coastline in response to seasonal reversals in the SEC and NEC may contribute to higher ΔR values at the western edge of the Bismarck Sea. Our results do not inconclusively support this hypothesis. Values for the New

³This value excludes ΔR results from the Solomon Island chain, which is also likely to be affected by wakes and eddies caused by the SEC flow through the islands.
Guinea coastline are fairly low, but variable (subregional $\Delta R = 18 \pm 15$ $^{14}$C yr; $\chi^2_{3.0.05} = 18.24 < 7.81$; external variance = 100). Some of the $^{14}$C-enriched $\Delta R$ values (e.g. $-159 \pm 46$ and $-48 \pm 74$ $^{14}$C yr for Muschu Island U-Th dated corals) could be caused by the addition of terrestrial matter via the Sepik and Ramu rivers, offsetting any coastal upwelling. The influence of the Sepik River in particular is far reaching, with a freshwater plume that can stretch to the Admiralty Islands 300 km away (Cresswell 2000; Steinberg et al. 2006:32).

$\Delta R$ values collected from islands within the center of the Bismarck Sea (Manus $\Delta R = 18 \pm 13$ $^{14}$C yr; Lou Island $\Delta R = 8 \pm 108$ $^{14}$C yr; Ninego Group $\Delta R = 59 \pm 13$ $^{14}$C yr; Hoskins Peninsula, Kimbe Bay $\Delta R = 45 \pm 19$ $^{14}$C yr) (subregional $\Delta R = 40 \pm 8$ $^{14}$C yr; $\chi^2_{3.0.05} = 5.15 < 7.81$; external variance = 19) are comparable to values from the northern branch of the SEC (Nauru = 9 $\pm 5$ $^{14}$C yr [Guilderson et al. 1998]) and the central South Pacific Gyre average (5.5 $\pm 21$ $^{14}$C yr). This value probably reflects calmer, highly mixed surface water conditions at the center of the sea, resulting in a return to typical surface ocean values. Ocean temperatures in this area do, however, indicate that significant upwelling is possible in the lee of Manus Island (Steinberg et al. 2006:33) as the SEC is deflected around New Ireland.

Petchey et al. (2004) have suggested that high values around Kavieng Harbor ($\Delta R = 365 \pm 50$ and $305 \pm 110$ $^{14}$C yr) could reflect equatorial or coastal upwelling along New Ireland. The $\Delta R$ of $111 \pm 17$ $^{14}$C yr for New Hanover is more enriched, but in keeping with these observations (subregional $\Delta R = 141 \pm 16$ $^{14}$C yr; $\chi^2_{2.0.05} = 25.4 < 5.99$; external variance = 131). The only $\Delta R$ that cannot be explained immediately by oceanographic circulation patterns are from *Tridacna gigas* and *Hyotissa hyotis* recovered from the archaeological site of ECA on Eloaua Island, Mussau (Table 2). Kirch (2001:201–2) calculated an average $\Delta R$ correction of $-320$ $^{14}$C yr for shell/charcoal pairs from 2 localities (ECA and ECB), but this value did not give acceptable calibrated $^{14}$C ages for *Turbo* sp. gastropods from Mussau. Kirch (2001:202–4) therefore suggested that these surge zone gastropods had been influenced by atmospheric $^{14}$C. Petchey et al. (2008) has attributed several negative $\Delta R$ values in the South Pacific Gyre to the absorption of atmospheric CO$_2$ associated with enhanced biological production or wind and wave action in shallow lagoon environments. A similar explanation for surge zone gastropods would, however, result in $\Delta R$ values being more enriched in $^{14}$C than the bivalves and, therefore, seems to be an unlikely explanation for the observed offset. While we cannot rule out the possibility of sample displacement in the archaeological deposits, this also seems to be an unlikely explanation for the negative $\Delta R$ values given the consistency in $\Delta R$ offset between the 2 sites (see footnote h to the Tables for ECB $\Delta R$ pairs). Given the current available information for Mussau and lagoon environments, we suggest that this unusual $\Delta R$ value is an area for further research and, until resolved, remains an unknown error in establishing a reliable shell chronology for the entire Pacific region.

**Change over Time**

There are relatively few studies of changing $R$ over time in the Pacific. Coral core and foraminifera data from the central Pacific Gyre region suggest negligible change in the surface marine reservoir over the last ~11,000 yr (Bard 1988; Sikes et al. 2000; Paterne et al. 2004) despite several periods of major climatic change noted during this time period. In particular, Haberle and David (2004:166–9) have identified 2 periods of major climate change reflected in burning data and other climate proxies from the Australasian tropics at around 6000–5000 cal yr BP, with increasing El Niño events peaking around 3000–1000 cal yr BP. There is also a growing body of archaeological evidence pointing to the influence of changing climate patterns on human settlement and culture at this time (Allen 2006; Anderson et al. 2006; Nunn 2007; Clark and Reepmeyer 2012). McGregor et al. (2008) sug-
gested that ocean-atmosphere interactions in the western equatorial Pacific triggered El Niño events that pushed equatorial waters eastward, causing marine 14C reservoir variation at Muschu Island between 7220–5850 BP (ΔR = −105 ± 110 to −265 ± 35 14C yr; R = 185 ± 30 14C yr). This was followed by the onset of modern El Niño activity at around 5850–5420 BP that would have enhanced the intrusion of 14C-depleted equatorial waters and a return to modern values. McGregor et al. (2008:220) also identified a shift at around 2065 BP to a ΔR of −135 ± 35 14C yr (R = 215 ± 50 14C yr), but data is limited and this value may reflect influence from the Sepik River or recrystallization of the coral. Yu et al. (2010) also noted a shift in ΔR for corals from the South China Sea at around 2800 yr ago, but again, data is limited. In contrast, evidence compiled by Petchey et al. (2009) and Petchey and Clark (2011) indicates stability in ΔR over the last ~3000 yr in the South Pacific Gyre.

For the wider Bismarck Sea/Solomon Sea area, we have identified 4 locations, covering some time depth (AD 1950 [0 BP] to ~3000 yr BP), where ΔR/R are available; Muschu, Watom Island, and Manus Island (Tables 1–3). Three ΔR values are given from Muschu: −48 ± 74 (at 1940 ± 50 BP); −159 ± 46 (at 2180 ± 50 BP); and 72 ± 60 14C yr at AD 1912. These 3 values, in an area where river plumes have already been identified as a potential major influence, are outside statistics (χ20.05 = 9.43 < 5.99) and significant variability is also present in the R values (χ20.05 = 17.08 < 5.99). However, deposits dating to ~1650 cal BP (ΔR = 321 ± 103 14C yr) and ~3000 cal BP (ΔR = 307 ± 105 14C yr) from Watom Island are statistically indistinguishable (ΔR: χ21.0.05 = 0.01 < 3.84; R: χ21.0.05 = 0.05 < 3.84). Similarly, an AD 1954 shell from the Sasi site on Manus Island gave a ΔR of 18 ± 13 14C yr compared to a value of 8 ± 108 14C yr in ~2100 cal BP (ΔR: χ21.0.05 = 0.01 < 3.84; R: χ21.0.05 = 0.30 < 3.84). While these limited results are far from conclusive, they support the observation that geographical variation in oceanographic conditions in the Bismarck Sea has more impact on the marine 14C reservoir in the period <3000 yr BP than changing reservoir conditions during this time. This is an area that requires further research.

CONCLUSION

Our results suggest significant variations in the marine 14C reservoir are possible across the Bismarck region. Using 14C from surface ocean carbonates and oceanographic observations, we have identified 6 subregions:

- Region 1 (Coral Sea – including Duke of York Islands, Samarai, Kiriwina Island, and Rabaul), ΔR = 38 ± 14 14C yr;
- Region 2 (Huon Peninsula/Vitiaz Strait), ΔR = 273 ± 216 14C yr;
- Region 3 (St. George’s Channel – west), ΔR = 314 ± 74 14C yr;
- Region 4 (eastern New Guinea coastline), ΔR = 18 ± 100 14C yr;
- Region 5 (central Bismarck Sea), ΔR = 40 ± 19 14C yr; and
- Region 6 (equatorial islands), ΔR = 141 ± 131 14C yr.

This suggests that at these locations geographical variation appears to be more extreme than temporal over the last 3000 yr, but more research is needed to confirm this observation and establish the pattern for periods older than 3000 yr BP. Moreover, significant variation between some shell taxa and some near-shore environments is likely and adds uncertainty to these divisions. This is also an area for further research.

Shellfish remains dominate many coastal archaeological sites in the Pacific. Shells therefore provide the greatest opportunity to develop a comprehensive understanding of colonization and changes in settlement patterns and culture since they are sensitive to both the timing and mode of change. Although these new ΔR values go a long way towards improving the reliability of shell dates in this
region, the limited number of $^{14}$C dates on charcoal from short-lived materials remains a significant stumbling block to refining both $\Delta R$ and chronological issues generally. However, far from being seen as a limitation to obtaining reliable calibrated $^{14}$C dates on shell, it should be recognized that the observed complexity within the marine reservoir reflects our growing understanding of $^{14}$C in nature, and provides an opportunity for greater dating resolution than has hitherto been available in this region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and foremost, we would like to thank Roger Green who took an avid interest in this region. This paper would not have been possible without the selfless assistance from the following: Wal Ambrose (Australian National University); George Burr (University of Arizona); Ellen Druffel (Department of Earth System Science, University of California, Irvine); and Ian Loch (Australian Museum, Sydney). This paper was written while Petchey was an Honorary Research Advisor at the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit, University of Queensland.

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carbon 40(2):975–84.