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Title: Evolution of the bottom water chemistry in the deep marginal seas of the Northwest Pacific, East Sea (Sea of Japan) since the last glacial maximum

Abstract: The homogenous large body of deep water of the East Sea is an ideal sea to observe temporal changes, as the decrease in dissolved oxygen. Observations on the chemistry of the water, sinking particle, and the bottom sediments revealed that dissolved Si concentration rapidly increased with time in the deep water for the last 1000 years. These continued increases in dissolved, particulate biogenic Si and plant silica uptake recorded in the bottom sediments strongly suggest that the East Sea become more enriched with silica due to the continued silica input, probably from the Changjiang.

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