Spatial and temporal isotopic patterns across the West Antarctic Ice Sheet Divide from five new snowpits and firn cores

Jessica Williams¹, Summer Rupper¹, Landon Burgener¹, Rachel Marker², William Christensen², Lora Koenig³, Clement Miege⁴, Michelle Koutnik⁵, Rick Forster⁴

1. Department of Geological Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, USA
2. Department of Statistics, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, USA
3. Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD, USA
4. Department of Geography, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA
5. Centre for Ice and Climate, The University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Sub-annually resolved shallow firn and ice cores were collected during the 2010-2011 field season across the West Antarctic Ice Sheet (WAIS) divide. A high resolution depth-age relationship was determined through a combination of electrical conductivity (ECM), density, and isotope data. These new records are used to extend the existing isotope records over the central WAIS. A new core drilled 10 km from the WAIS divide deep-core site correlates significantly with the original ITASE core recovered from the same site, giving confidence in the utility of the new records. These new isotopic records are combined with existing isotopic records in the region to quantify the spatial and temporal patterns in the isotopes. These patterns are compared to temperature records over the same time period. The results of the isotope-temperature comparisons are used to re-evaluate the warming of the West Antarctic interior over recent decades; the proposed mechanisms (Steig et al., 2009) are regional changes in atmospheric circulation, sea surface temperature, and sea ice.