

The Imprint of Southern Ocean Stratification on the Isotopic Composition of Antarctic Precipitation

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Abstract

The local temperature cannot explain the inter-annual variation in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{precip}}$ in the coastal Antarctic in past few decades. To understand this enigmatic variation, we have used long-term modern $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{precip}}$ value of three coastal Antarctic sites. Using the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ -d-excess relationship and modelled $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ value of vapor at source, we have shown that $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{precip}}$ inherits the signature of moisture source parameters (MSPs). Furthermore, the wavelet analysis suggests that the variation in the MSPs impacts the seasonal cycle of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{precip}}$ which lead to disparity in the seasonal isotope-temperature relationship. The Southern Ocean surface stratification, due to increase in the freshwater flux by glacier melting, led to alignment of MSPs in such a manner that altogether significantly lowered the isotopic composition of initially formed vapor, which is reflected in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{precip}}$ at inter-annual scale. Our observations suggest that the palaeothermometry will underestimate the Antarctic temperature change for the periods characterized by warming and high glacier-melt.

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