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Glacier mass balance reconstruction by sublimation induced enrichment of chemical species on Cerro Tapado (Chilean Andes)

P. Ginot1,2,*, C. Kull3, U. Schotterer1,4, M. Schwikowski2, and H. W. Gäggeler1,2

1 Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Bern, Freiestrasse 3, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland
2 Paul Scherrer Institute, CH-5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland
3 PAGES International Project Office, Sulgeneckstrasse 38, CH-3007 Bern, Switzerland
4 Physics Institute, University of Bern, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland
* now at: IRD Great Ice/LGGE 54, rue Molière, 38402 St Martin d’Hères Cedex, France

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Abstract. A 36 m long ice core down to bedrock from the Cerro Tapado glacier (5536 m a.s.l., 30°08′S, 69°55′W) was analyzed to reconstruct past climatic conditions for Northern Chile. Because of the marked seasonality in the precipitation (short wet winter and extended dry summer periods) in this region, major snow ablation and related post-depositional processes occur on the glacier surface during summer periods. They include predominantly sublimation and dry deposition. Assuming that, like measured during the field campaign, the enrichment of chloride was always related to sublimation, the chemical record along the ice core may be applied to reconstruct the history of such secondary processes linked to the past climatic conditions over northern Chile. For the time period 1962–1999, a mean annual net accumulation of 316 mm water equivalent (weq) and 327 mm weq loss by sublimation was deduced by this method. This corresponds to an initial total annual accumulation of 539 mm weq. The annual variability of the accumulation and sublimation is related with the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI): higher net-accumulation during El-Niño years and more sublimation during La Niña years. The deepest part of the ice record shows a time discontinuity; with an ice body deposited under different climatic conditions: 290 mm higher precipitation but with reduced seasonal distribution (+470 mm in winter and −180 mm in summer) and −3°C lower mean annual temperature. Unfortunately, its age is unknown. The comparison with regional proxy data however let us conclude that the glacier buildup did most likely occur after the dry mid-Holocene.

1 Introduction

In order to determine the mass balance of a glacier, net accumulation consisting of accumulation and ablation of a given hydrological year is usually measured using a network of stakes and/or snow pits. This method has been used e.g. in the Alps to reconstruct mass balance over several decades, but it requires regular field measurements. In the South American Andes, the mass balances of some glaciers such as the Zongo glacier (16°15′S, 68°10′W) and Echaurren Norte (33°35′S, 70°08′W) have been monitored since 1991 and 1975, respectively (see e.g. Francou et al., 2000, 2003; Escobar et al., 1995). Ice cores may be applied to reconstruct past mass balance. In addition, they provide information on past meteorological conditions, climate change and atmospheric composition (e.g. Bradley, 1999). Over the last two decades, several South-American glaciers and associated ice cores have been investigated, including Quelccaya (Peru) (e.g. Thompson et al., 1985), Huascarán (Peru) (e.g. Thompson et al., 1995), Sajama (Bolivia) (Thompson et al., 1998) and Illimani (Bolivia) (Knüsel et al., 2002; De Angelis et al., 2003; Correia et al., 2003).

In this study, an ice core from Cerro Tapado glacier (5536 m a.s.l., 30°08′S, 69°55′W, Fig. 1), was investigated in order to reconstruct the history of this glacier’s mass balance. Cerro Tapado is located in the Norte Chico region of Chile, near the southern boundary of the “South American Arid Diagonal”. This glacier represents a unique archive for paleoclimatic reconstruction in this otherwise unglaciated high mountain area. However, the Cerro Tapado record indicates that interpretation of ice cores retrieved in such dry areas is not straightforward because large sublimation losses influence the mass balance and the record of trace species.
Table 1. Modern climate conditions on Cerro Tapado at 4000 m a.s.l. (Kull et al., 2002).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Precipitation ( \text{d, f} ) (mm y(^{-1}))</th>
<th>Temperature ( \text{a, f} ) (°C)</th>
<th>Radiation ( \text{a, f} ) (kwh m(^{-2}) d(^{-1}))</th>
<th>Wind ( \text{a, b, c} ) (m s(^{-1}))</th>
<th>Rel. hum. ( \text{a, b, c} ) (%)</th>
<th>Cloudiness ( \text{e} ) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual mean</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual amplitude</td>
<td>100 mm in summer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily amplitude</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-0.68 (summer)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapse rate (/100m)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-0.71 (winter)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \text{a} \) Tapado 4215 m (30°08' S/69°55' W; 1998–1999)
\( \text{b} \) El Laco 4400 m (23°50' S/67°29' W; 1990–1994)
\( \text{c} \) El Laco 5000 m (23°50' S/67°29' W; 1990–1994)
\( \text{d} \) Minetti et al. (1986)
\( \text{e} \) Ammann (1996)
\( \text{f} \) Vuille (1996)

The climate of this part of the South American continent is primarily driven by the Pacific. On the western side of the Andes, south of 18° S, the precipitation at 4000 m a.s.l increases from north to south, reaching values of about 400 mm y\(^{-1}\) at 30° S (Escobar and Aceituno, 1998). Table 1 presents the modern climatic conditions on Cerro Tapado. Winter precipitation (MJJA) related to Pacific cyclone activity is dominant. The summer months (SONDJFM) are relatively dry, although sporadically interrupted by convective showers from the continental eastern side of the Andes (Begert, 1999; Escobar and Aceituno, 1998). The modern climatic conditions and the strong N-S precipitation gradient allow the presence of isolated glaciers only south of 27° S, where the Equilibrium Line Altitudes (ELA) decrease from 5900 m a.s.l. at 27° S to 5300 m a.s.l. at 30° S and to 4500 m a.s.l. at 32° S (e.g. Amman et al., 2001). The Cerro Tapado glacier flows down from the summit (5536 m a.s.l.) to 4600 m a.s.l. and exists under limiting moisture conditions (see picture in Fig. 1). Higher peaks adjacent to Cerro Tapado, such as Cerro Olivares (6252 m a.s.l, 30°17' S, 69°54' W), are currently free of glaciers, suggesting that some of the existing glaciers are atypical in this area and that local conditions (e.g. excess precipitation, wind transport, topography) play an important role (Kull et al., 2002).

During the dry season, effects of post depositional processes, such as sublimation of surface snow, volatilization of some chemical species, and dry deposition of mineral particles (Ginot et al., 2001a; Hardy et al., 2001) significantly perturb the chemical composition of surface snow. In addition, the percolation of surface meltwater may alter the snow composition (e.g. Hou et al., 2002; Schotterer et al., 2005). By means of a surface snow experiment performed during the dry season on Cerro Tapado, Ginot et al. (2001a) demonstrated that chemical species irreversibly trapped in the snow are significantly enriched in the surface layer by sublimation of the water matrix and by dry deposition. Species present in
2 Experimental

In February 1999, a 36 m long ice core (27.87 m weq) was recovered from the Cerro Tapado glacier with the FELICS solar-powered electromechanical ice drill (Ginot et al., 2002). The core reached bed rock. All ice core segments were kept frozen until they were analyzed. Englacial temperatures were measured in the borehole using a thermistor chain. Between February 1998 and February 2000, an automated weather station installed near the Cerro Tapado base camp (4215 m a.s.l, 30°08′ S, 69°55′ W) measured incoming global radiation, wind speed, humidity and temperature. A second station was operated on the summit plateau of the glacier at 5500 m a.s.l. during the ice-coring campaign in February 1999 (Ginot et al., 2001a; Kull et al., 2002; Stichler et al., 2001).

3 Results

The annual mean temperature recorded between 1998 and 2000 at 4215 m a.s.l was −0.4°C. Table 1 presents annual means, annual amplitude, daily amplitude and lapse rates of all measured meteorological parameters (temperature, precipitation, radiation, wind speed, relative humidity, and cloudiness).

An ice core stratigraphy with major ice lenses, dust layers and the shape of the air bubbles is illustrated in Fig. 2.
3.1 Mass balance reconstruction

3.1.1 Net-accumulation

Annual net-accumulation is the quantity of snow preserved during the hydrological year, from beginning of the wet season to the end of the following dry season (March to February). It is determined by identifying annual layers, as explained above for the period 1963 to 1999. For the lower part only multi annual means can be given, calculated for intervals, each 1 m weq long. Table 2 and Fig. 4a (top) summarize the results. For the period 1963–1999, the annual net-accumulation rate fluctuates between 102 (in 1980) and 1032 mm weq (in 1966) with a mean value of 316 mm weq.

3.1.2 Sublimation

As mentioned above, some ions are irreversibly trapped in the snow, resulting in a significantly enriched surface layer due to sublimation of the water matrix (Cl, SO\textsubscript{4}\textsuperscript{2-}, and K\textsuperscript{+}) together with selected ion concentration profiles (Cl\textsuperscript{-}, NO\textsubscript{3}\textsuperscript{-}, SO\textsubscript{4}\textsuperscript{2-}, Ca\textsuperscript{2+}) and the δ\textsuperscript{18}O record. The borehole temperatures ranged from −8.6°C (1 m depth) to −12.4°C (bedrock), see Fig. 3. The low glacier temperature suggests a good preservation of the chemical and isotopic profiles without major disturbances due to meltwater percolation. The basal temperature indicates that the deepest ice is frozen to bedrock. The firn/ice density profile measured from 70 cm long core sections (Fig. 3) exhibits strong and unusual variations. Only for some core segments consisting mainly of firn (white squares in Fig. 3) does the density profile agree well with the predicted values obtained from a firn densification model (Herron and Langway, 1980) (black line in Fig. 3, details in section “Melting”). The core segments containing ice lenses (black circles in Fig. 3) have significant positive density anomalies.

For the ice core dating, a combination of several conventional dating methods was used (identification of tritium horizon, annual layer counting, \(^{210}\text{Pb}\) decay) (e.g. Eichler et al., 2000). The peak of the tritium activity, which in the Southern hemisphere occurred during the years 1965/66 (Schoetterer et al., 1998), was found between 10.68 and 10.77 m water equivalent (m weq) depth. This reference horizon yields a mean annual net-accumulation of 315 mm weq y\(^{-1}\). Between 1963 and 1999, a seasonal (wet-dry seasons) dating resolution is achieved, based on a selective combination of annual variations of the tritium activity (1963–1970), some chemical species (NO\textsubscript{3}\textsuperscript{-}, Ca\textsuperscript{2+}) and δ\textsuperscript{18}O (Ginot et al., 2001b). The concentration peaks of ions were attributed to the dry season (September to March) when sublimation increases the concentration of some conservative ions in the surface snow layers (Ginot et al., 2001a). Sublimation also influences the stable isotope profiles (Stichler et al., 2001). The wet seasons (April to August) are identified by lower ion concentrations due to much less sublimation. With only two reference horizons (surface and tritium maximum), the precision of the dating decreases to ±2 years for the period 1967–1977. For the deeper part of the record, we try to use the dating method based on \(^{210}\text{Pb}\) activity decay but without success. \(^{210}\text{Pb}\) activity decreases from 71 mBq kg\(^{-1}\) at the surface to a mean background level of approx 3.4 mBq kg\(^{-1}\) at ~21 m weq, hence covering a time range of about one century due to the half-life of 22.3 y for \(^{210}\text{Pb}\). The background level reflects the blank value of the procedure, and was subtracted from the values for the determination of the depth-age relation. With these parameters, the age based on \(^{210}\text{Pb}\) was 1927 for he well defined 1965 tritium level. Deeper than the tritium reference level, only annual layers counting method was used for dating but with some uncertainty.

![Figure 3: Borehole temperature in °C (grey diamonds) and firn/ice density. The black circles represent the density of segments with ice lenses formed by refreezing meltwater, and white squares represent the density of segments without. The thick black line is the modeled density. The black circles represent the density of segments with ice.](clim-past.net/2/21/2006/)
Table 2. Mass balance terms net accumulation, sublimation, melt, and total accumulation reconstructed from the ice core.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Net-accumulation</th>
<th>Sublimation</th>
<th>Melt</th>
<th>Total-accumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>1 meter</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>1 meter</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999–1962</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>200 (−18)</td>
<td>24 (−5)</td>
<td>8 (−1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>500 (+167)</td>
<td>1237</td>
<td>667 (+74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962–23.5 m weq</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>167 (−13)</td>
<td>37 (−8)</td>
<td>4 (−1)</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>500 (+167)</td>
<td>880 (+294)</td>
<td>63 (+20)</td>
<td>1380 (+460)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.5 m weq – Bedrock</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>1374</td>
<td></td>
<td>1310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>218 (−24)</td>
<td>982 (−109)</td>
<td></td>
<td>586 (−53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>333 (+67)</td>
<td>1807 (+360)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1960 (+178)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 4. (a) Measured annual net-accumulation and reconstructed sublimation deduced from the ice core are compared with the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI, thick line) for the time period 1962–1999 with annual resolution. The arrows show the years when above average annual net-accumulation values correspond to ENSO wet phase (WET window), and the years when above average sublimation values correspond to ENSO dry phase (DRY window). (b) Net-accumulation, reconstructed sublimation, and total accumulation (which is the sum of net-accumulation and sublimation) compared to the annual precipitation amount, extrapolated using data from La Serena (see text). The shaded area corresponds to the core section with “unknown age”.

which fluctuates between 1 and 1237 mm weq with a mean poral scale: Fig. 4a, lower part, shows annual sublimation, 

tration record. 

limation rates could be calculated from the chloride concen-

µ

osition (Ginot et al., 2001a).

depositional enrichment. The distribution of calcium is even 

26 P . Ginot et al.: Cerro Tapado ice core 

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g L

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Fig. 5 depicts the obtained mass balance terms on a tem-

1

were considered to result from en-

1

100

1000

10000

Frequency

0

50

100

150

200

250

300

350

Chloride
Calcium
Formate
 ... distribution histograms of chloride, calcium and formate 
concentration (1901 samples divided in 25 bins). 
24

Cc

35

210

Pb activity was proportional-

1

and shows a broader distribution with a bi-modal shape. 
The mode at 50 µg L

−1

represents the concentrations in fresh snow, whereas the mode at 145 µg L

−1

is due post-depositional enrichment. The distribution of calcium is even broader and has a third mode, which we attribute to dry deposition (Ginot et al., 2001a).

Accordingly, chloride concentrations higher than the fresh snow level of 50 µg L

−1

were considered to result from en-

richment by sublimation. With this assumption annual sublimation rates could be calculated from the chloride concentration record.

Figure 4 depicts the obtained mass balance terms on a tem-

poral scale: Fig. 4a, lower part, shows annual sublimation, which fluctuates between 1 and 1237 mm weq with a mean annual value of 327 mm weq between 1962 and 1999. The upper part of Fig. 4b illustrates annual total accumulation, being the sum of net accumulation and sublimation, annual data for the period 1963–1999, and annual mean over 3–6 years before. A mean annual total accumulation rate of 539 mm weq is obtained for 1999–1999. During some hydrological years such as 1981, sublimation yields to a loss of 84% of the total accumulation. For other years, this abla-
tion is a few percent only. The mean annual ablation due to sublimation amounts to 46% for the period 1962–1999.

In order to validate this method of sublimation reconstruction using the chloride concentration profile, we applied the sublimation rates to correct the measured 210Pb activity profile. 210Pb in the atmosphere is usually attached to fine aerosol particles and is therefore deposited onto the glacier during snowfall, whereas the contribution of dry deposition is negligible. Since 210Pb cannot be volatilized after deposition, a similar enrichment due to sublimation as observed for chloride is expected. Strong fluctuations of the 210Pb activity with enrichment located on the same depth levels as chloride indicate that this is indeed the case (Fig. 6a).

The effect of the sublimation on 210Pb activity was cor-

corrected using the sublimation estimates deduced from the chloride record. For each 210Pb sample, the corresponding sample width was “stretched” by addition of the associated sublimation value, and the 210Pb activity was proportionally “dissolved”, resulting in a much longer corrected profile. The resulting raw profile is illustrated in Fig. 6b. The total depth increased from 27.8 m weq net-accumulation to 78 m weq total accumulation. Indeed, most of the pronounced peaks from the primary data (Fig. 6a) are now removed, which supports the assumption that they represent an artifact coming from the sublimation post deposition enrichment. At 41 m weq the corrected activity (dashed curve in Fig. 6b) drops from 3 mBq kg

−1

210Pb activity yields a y-axis intercept of A0corr=34 mBq kg

−1

and an annual total accumu-

lation of 465 mm weq, in reasonable agreement with the values listed in Table 2. The drop at 41 m corresponds to a time lapse of at least 35 years.

3.1.3 Melting

The firn/ice temperature of ≤−8.5°C throughout the core (see Fig. 3) allows surface meltwater to percolate only a few centimeters before refreezing in sub-surface ice layers (“re-
crystallization zone”). Thus, melting is not an important ablation process, but is nevertheless important for the energy balance. The firn densification model by Herron and Lang-

way (1980), based on a firn temperature of −12°C at 10 m depth and mean annual net-accumulation of 315 mm weq y

−1

, served to describe the theoretical metamorphosis of
snow to ice up to a firm density of 0.8 g cm\textsuperscript{-3}. As shown in Fig. 3, the measured density is often higher than modeled as a result of surface re-crystallization layers. The differences observed between measured and modeled densities for each 70 cm long core sections were used to calculate the proportion of ice lenses and related surface melting. A mean annual melt of 40 mm was deduced for the period 1962–1999 and 33 mm for the lower part. The large difference between mean annual sublimation and melting is caused by short positive temperature periods responsible for melting and extended time periods where climatic conditions favor sublimation (vapor pressure deficit, global radiation and wind speeds) (Vuille, 1996; Kull and Grosjean, 2000).

3.2 Climate parameter reconstruction for the modern period: 1920–1999

The resulting annual mass balance parameters were compared with the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) and with extrapolated annual precipitation. The SOI characterizes the cold (positive values, La Niña) and warm phases (negative values, El Niño) of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). In Fig. 4a, annual net-accumulation and sublimation are compared with the annual mean values (March to March) of the monthly SOI data (source: Commonwealth, Bureau of Meteorology). 70% of the above average annual net-accumulation values (average 316 mm weq from 1962–1999) correspond to wet phases of ENSO (indicated by arrows in the WET window). On the opposite, only 50% of above average 327 mm sublimation events correspond to ENSO dry phases (indicated by arrows in the DRY window). In addition, high annual net-accumulation values are generally associated with lower sublimation and vice versa. These results support the interpretation that the precipitation regime and climatic conditions in the region of Cerro Tapado are strongly influenced by the Westerlies circulation regime with higher total-accumulation during El Niño years, but that during La Niña dry phases, eastern moisture inputs and cloud cover may reduce the sublimation.

In order to compare the reconstructed total-accumulation rates with direct precipitation measurements, data from La Serena (29°55′ S, 71°12′ W, 146 m) for the time period 1920 to 2000 (A. Montecinos, personal communication) were extrapolated to the altitude of Cerro Tapado using a linear altitudinal gradient of 4.3 mm/100 m deduced from annual precipitation means for 1977–1988 coming from 6 precipitation measurement stations along the Elqui valley: La Serena (146 m), Almendral, Rivadavia, Pisci Elqui (1250 m), La Ortiga and La Laguna (3100 m) (Begert, 1999). The mean annual precipitation estimated in this way was 315 mm for the period 1962–1999 (Fig. 4b), which is somewhat lower than the 539 mm given in Table 2. One possible reason might be occasional convective precipitation events approaching from the east that are not taken into account in such an extrapolation but observed along the Elqui valley (Bergert, 1999). Furthermore, higher peaks in the region such as Cerro Olivar (30°17′ S 69°54′ W, 6252 m) are currently free of glaciers. The presence of the Tapado glacier in a generally glacier-free environment emphasizes the local atypical climatic-glaciological conditions with increased accumulation rates. We consider two processes to be relevant. First, re-deposition of snow and snow-cornices along the crest was observed and may account for the locally enhanced accumulation rates. Second, Co. Tapado is located directly in front of the Paso del Agua Negra. Ammann (1996) showed that moisture is preferentially transported along valleys, which results in locally enhanced cloud cover and precipitation.

The trends in both, extrapolated precipitation and total-accumulation, reflect a drier period from 1973 to 1981, and two wet episodes between 1962 and 1973, and after 1981. The strong increase of total accumulation to 1310 mm for the lowermost part of the core can not be explained by precipitation rates of the last century.
3.3 Paleoclimate

Between 23.5 m weq depth and bedrock, direct dating of the ice core was not possible. Based on annual layers counting, this core section must be older than A.D. 1921. The presence of stretched gas bubbles (see Fig. 2) and low ice temperature near bedrock (−12.4°C) yields evidence for a much older ice body frozen to bedrock. This hypothesis is supported by the high ice density of this layer corresponding to the third stage of densification with compression of the bubbles under past higher glacier thickness pressure (e.g. Herron and Langway, 1980). Furthermore, the reconstructed mass balance terms for this lowermost part of the core differ markedly from the 20th century conditions (Table 2), especially for the reconstructed sublimation. Therefore, this ice must have been formed under very different climatic conditions in the more distant past. The mass balance model used to set up the relationship between climatic conditions and accumulation/ablation parameters on Cerro Tapado (Kull and Grosjean, 2000; Kull et al., 2002) was used to model related climatic conditions recorded in this ice body (Table 3). To explain such anomalous annual mean values, major climatic changes in comparison to modern conditions are required. The reconstructed accumulation history in this part of the core must have been driven by massive sublimation losses during the buildup of the glacier (Table 3). The climatic interpretation, consistent with both, the ice core data and the climate-mass-balance model (Kull and Grosjean, 2000; Kull et al., 2002), points to lower temperatures (−3±1.5°C), higher annual precipitation (290±150 mm) and increased seasonality in the moisture supply (Table 3). High precipitation in the humid winter season is responsible for the necessary accumulation while the extended dry season relates to the pronounced sublimation. Today the timing of this climatic regime remains unclear. However, the presence of a time and accumulation hiatus of unknown age and duration is clearly indicated and raises concerns and speculations.

The formation of the upper part of the Cerro Tapado glacier must therefore have occurred after previous climatic conditions have caused a complete ablation down to 23.5 m weq. To reach a negative net-accumulation, a reduction of the current annual total-accumulation by more than 270 mm weq is necessary. Assuming extremely dry climatic conditions such as those occurring in the center of the “South American Arid Diagonal” (around 25°S) at this altitude (summer precipitation=50 mm, winter precipitation=230 mm), a maximum annual negative mass balance of −515 mm is estimated after Kull and Grosjean (2000). This would require ~50 years of extremely dry conditions for a complete ablation of the actual ice mass on the summit plateau. If ablation by sublimation alone would have caused this reduction of the ice mass, a significant concentration peak in conservative chemical species would be expected which is not the case at 23.5 m weq. This implies that the hiatus at this depth must be explained by ice flow over the basal frozen ice body combined with ablation after the formation of the basal ice body.

When did the buildup of the lower part start? As shown by mass balance modeling, extremely dry periods could not have persisted over longer periods since the glacier formation. They would have caused a complete ablation of the ice mass. Observations from the Agua Negra glacier (Brackebusch, 1892) located a few kilometers east in Argentina (30°15’S, 69°50’W) report a markedly greater extension than actual of this glacier in A.D. 1890 and indicate therefore a “glacier friendly” (cool/humid) climate during periods of the Little Ice age. This implies that also Cerro Tapado glacier existed in this time. On the other side, the dry mid Holocene with substantially reduced precipitation (e.g. Lamy et al., 1999; Maldonado and Villagran, 2002; Jenny et al., 2002a) would not have allowed any glacier growth in the region.

After the dry mid Holocene, a first (<2600 BP) substantial glacier advance is recorded in the area around 30°S (Grosjean et al., 1998). Those moraines are also existing in the surroundings of Cerro Tapado and therefore confirm a greater extension of Cerro Tapado glacier than today. As shown by Kull et al. (2002), substantial glacier growth in the region is linked to precipitation increase and temperature depression. Those findings are in agreement with the reconstructed

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**Table 3.** Climate reconstruction from the accumulation history in the core using the mass balance model from (Kull and Grosjean, 2000, and Kull et al., 2002).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>1998/1999</th>
<th>1920/1999</th>
<th>23.5 m – bottom</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean annual Temp. (°C)</td>
<td>−11.5</td>
<td>−12.4±0.2</td>
<td>−15±1.5</td>
<td>−3±1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total accumulation (mm/y)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>540±45</td>
<td>830±50</td>
<td>+290±150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter accumulation (mm)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>310±45</td>
<td>780±50</td>
<td>+470±100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer accumulation (mm)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>230±45</td>
<td>50±50</td>
<td>−180±100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sublimation (mm/y)</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>+380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net accumulation (mm/y)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>−80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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climatic conditions for the bottom ice mass. The derived strong link of Cerro Tapado mass balance and ENSO for recent decades may imply a similar relationship for the past. The modeled increased hydrological seasonality with enhanced winter precipitation and dry summers could therefore link to stronger ENSO activity during this glacier buildup period, as also suggested from sediment cores offshore Chile (Lamy et al., 1999), Lake sediment records in central Chile (Jenny et al., 2002a) and archaeologically based paleoclimatic data from the Peruvian coast (Sandweiss, 2003). On the other hand, it remains speculative if Cerro Tapado glacier would have survived e.g. long lasting dry periods with likely persistently weak El Ninos around BC 200 and AD 250 (Jenny et al., 2002b) and in medieval times during A.D. 800–1250 as recorded in different ENSO sensitive archives (e.g. Rein et al., 2004).

4 Conclusions

Tropical glacier ice cores have often been used as paleoclimatic and environmental archives based on the interpretation of chemical and stable isotope records. However, this study performed on a 36 m long ice core from subtropical Cerro Tapado glacier shows how drastically secondary effects such as sublimation may perturb primary information. Fortunately, sublimation leaves a footprint in the chemical record which can be used to reconstruct the original situation. This study shows how, on the basis of chemical trace analysis and the measurement of tritium and ${}^{210}$Pb, the mass-balance parameters sublimation, melting and total-accumulation as a function of time can be deduced. This reconstruction reveals that, for the period 1962–1999, mean water loss due to sublimation amounted to 46% of total precipitation. Occasional melting and associated percolation was limited to the surface layer as a result of the low snow/firm temperature. The inferred annual total accumulation was compared with the SOI, which gives evidence that at Cerro Tapado the precipitation and ablation regimes are mainly influenced by ENSO conditions.

Based on ice core stratigraphy, mass balance reconstruction and ${}^{210}$Pb dating, a hiatus in the ice body was found at a depth of 23.5 m weq. Below 23.5 m weq., the reconstruction suggests more humid and colder climate conditions with very pronounced precipitation seasonality, in marked contrast to 20th century conditions. This part has been formed under different climate conditions. Unfortunately the basal body is not dated yet. Therefore, it remains speculative, when the reconstructed climate conditions allowed starting the glacier buildup. Based on regional paleoclimatic proxy data, we conclude that the bottom ice mass was formed after the dry mid-Holocene, under humid and cool climate conditions probably related to intensified ENSO activity.

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