Qaanaaq: An Ice and Sediment Record of Interglacial Warmth and Ice Sheet Response

Osterberg, Winski, Kreutz, Kurbatov, Albert, Axford, Brook, Courville, Mayewski, Miner, Saltzman, Schaeffer, Souney



Driving Research Objectives

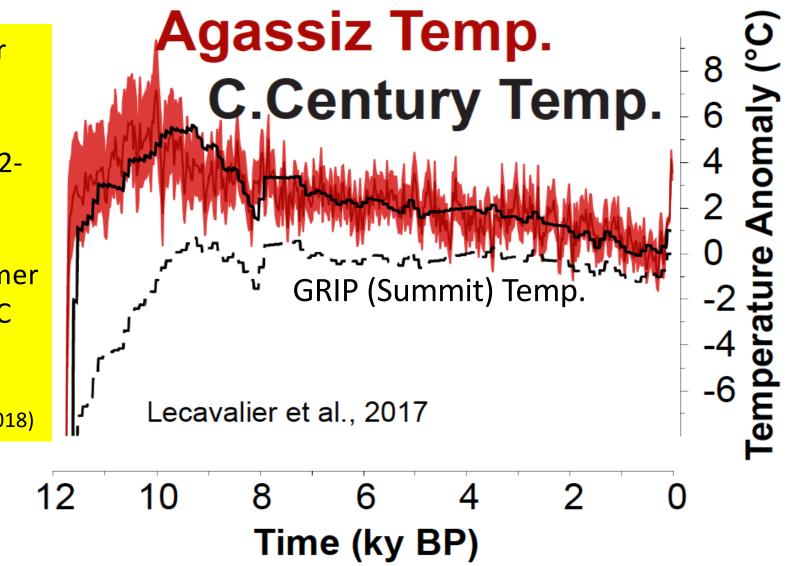
- *Climate forcing* and *ice sheet response* during two key warm periods:
 - The Holocene Thermal Maximum = Transient Response
 - The Eemian = Equilibrium Response

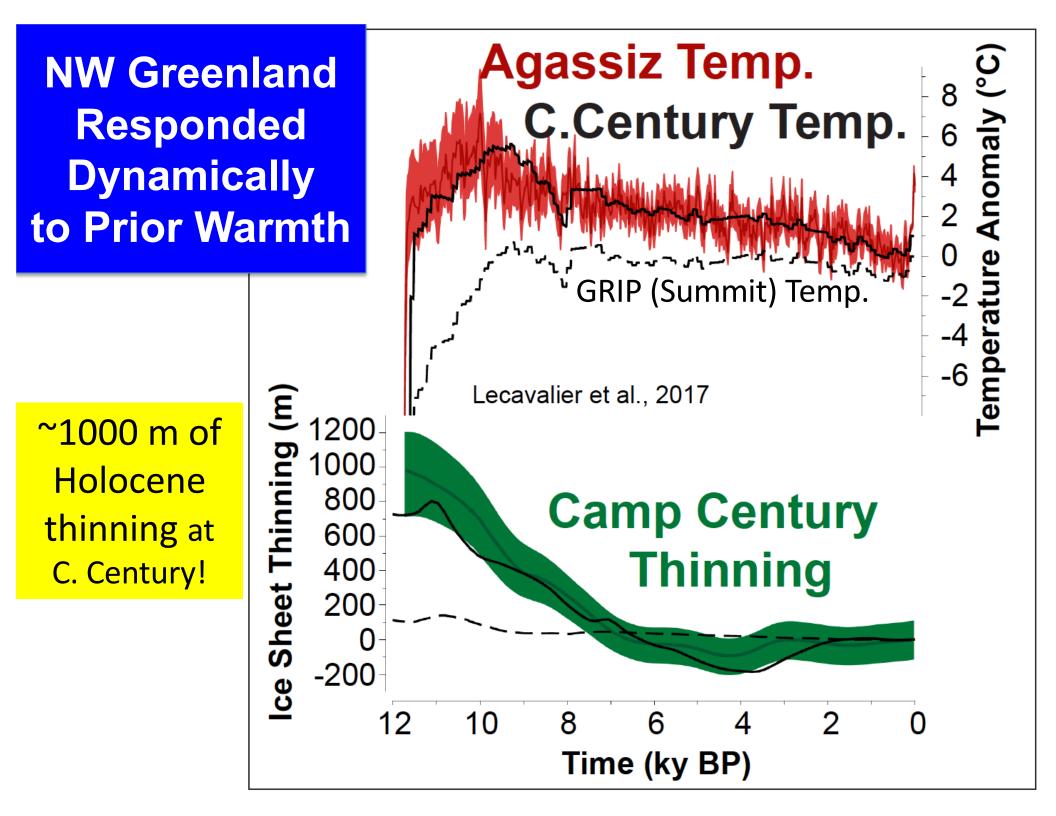


NW Greenland Has Strong Climate Forcing: Climate Signal Strongest Near the Coast

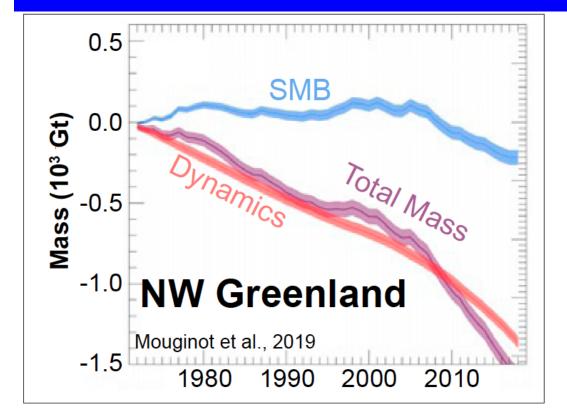
HTM summer temps 4-7°C warmer than modern (1952-2014)

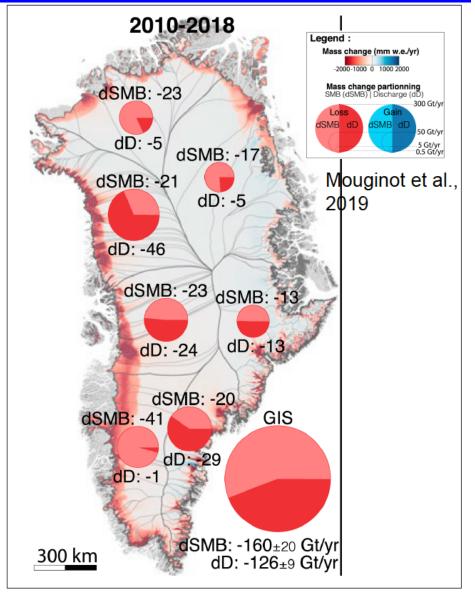
Eemian summer temps 5.5-8°C warmer than modern (McFarlin et al., 2018)



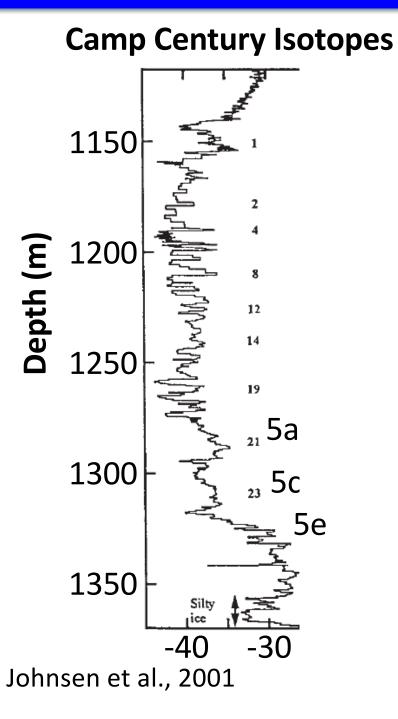


NW Greenland Is Melting Quickly





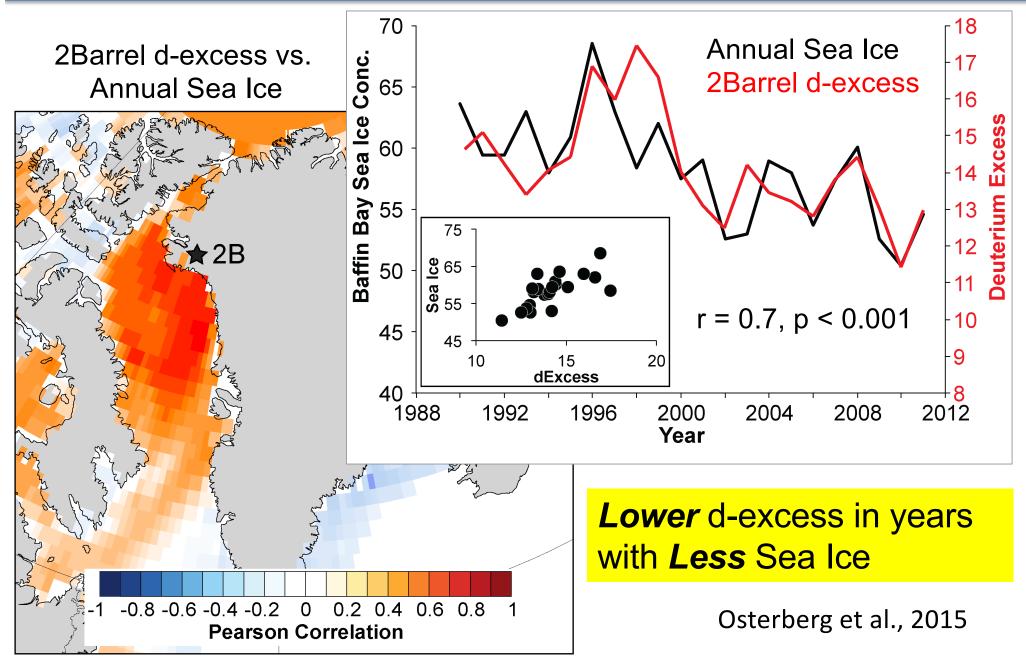
NW Greenland Has Shallow Eemian Ice



Camp Century Drilling: 1963-1966

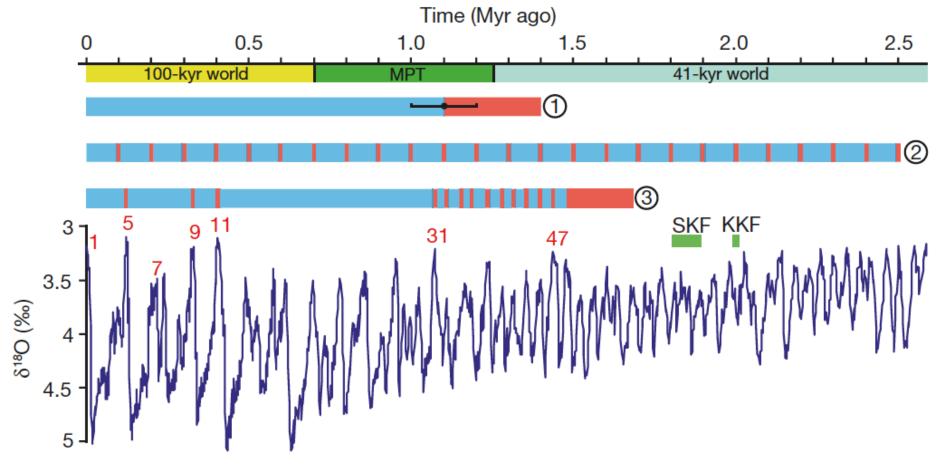


NW Greenland Has Sensitive Ice Core Proxies of Baffin Sector



Greenland was nearly ice-free for extended periods during the Pleistocene

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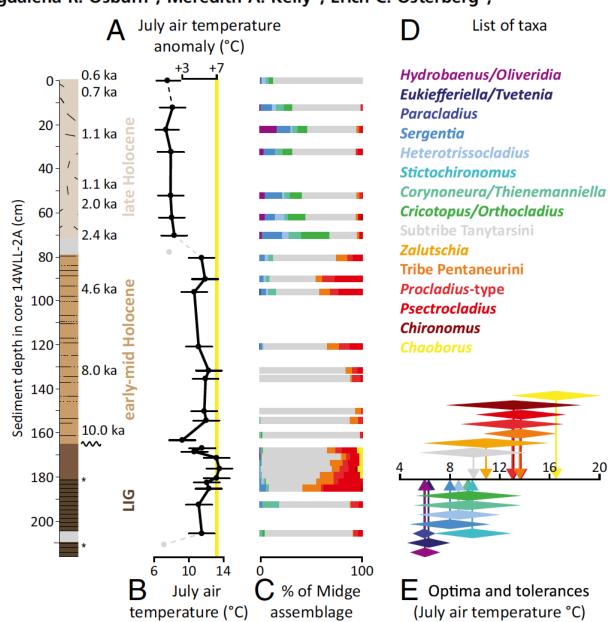


Pronounced summer warming in northwest Greenland during the Holocene and Last Interglacial

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Lake Sediment Record of Holocene and Eemian

- HTM summer temps 4-7°C warmer than modern (1952-2014)
- Eemian summer temps 5.5-8°C warmer than modern



Potential Site Selection of Both Qaanaaq and South Dome with GreenTrACS2

