



## **Total Air Content measurements from RECAP core**

Thomas Blunier (1), Sindhu Vudayagiri (1), Todd Sowers (2), Bo Vinther (1), Tetsuro Taranczewski (3), Johannes Freitag (3), Peter Lang Langen (4), and Iben Koldtoft (1)

(1) University of Copenhagen, Niels Bohr Institute, Physics of Ice, Climate and Earth, Copenhagen, Denmark (blunier@nbi.ku.dk), (2) Pennsylvania State University, Earth and Environmental Systems Institute, University Park, USA, (3) Alfred Wegner Institute, Snow and Firn Section Glaciology, Bremerhaven, Germany, (4) Danish Meteorological Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark

Total air content (TAC) from ice cores is principally reflecting air pressure when the air is occluded and is therefore a proxy for elevation. However, there are a number of complications i.e. melt, changes in firn structure, and atmospheric pressure variability.

We measured TAC in the RECAP ice core drilled in 2015 on the Renland ice cap situated in East Greenland at presently 2340 m altitude. The top 529 m of the 584 m core cover the Holocene. There is extensive melt in that section of the core reflected in low air content values. Assuming constant elevation and air pressure, lower TAC at the beginning of the Holocene indicate more melt and therefore higher summer temperatures. Simulations with the regional climate model HIRHAM5 allow us to translate the observed melt fractions into summer temperatures. We conclude that summer temperatures were  $\sim 2$  to  $3^{\circ}\text{C}$  warmer than at present in the early Holocene in accord with previous finding in Greenland.

The  $\sim 22\text{m}$  of glacial ice in RECAP covering 11.7 to 119 kyr BP seem unaffected by melt. With caution, they can be used to judge elevation changes of the ice cap through the glacial to the Holocene. Within uncertainty, the elevation of the Renland ice cap has been constant.