
PP048-03 - Reconstructing precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ from lacustrine carbonates using $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, Δ_{47} , and $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$: a modern case study from Junín, Peru with implications for paleoclimate



Wednesday, 16 December 2020



22:08 - 22:12

Paleoclimate studies often aim to reconstruct oxygen isotopes of precipitation ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_p$) because $\delta^{18}\text{O}_p$ tracks regional climate change. Lacustrine carbonates are particularly alluring archives of past $\delta^{18}\text{O}_p$, because they allow for the construction of long records, with robust chronologies. However, disentangling the influences of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_p$, formation temperature, and local hydrology on $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of carbonates ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_c$) from lake systems can be challenging, especially if past lake temperatures or water budgets were very different from modern conditions. A recent drilling effort from Lake Junín (*Chinchaycocha*; 11 °S, 76 °W) in the Peruvian Andes has produced well-dated, high resolution (decadal-centennial) records of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_c$, which have the potential to provide an unprecedented record of $\delta^{18}\text{O}_p$ and climate change in the Tropics from the last 700,000 years, if we can control for the influence of water temperature and lake water evaporation. Here, we use a combination of carbonate clumped isotope paleothermometry (Δ_{47}) and triple oxygen isotope analyses ($\Delta^{17}\text{O}$) from lake waters and carbonates from the Junín region today to understand how they constrain temperature and lake water evaporation, respectively. We report data from two fast turnover and two slow



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