

Continuous (CFA) CH₄ record of the Elbrus ice core, Caucasus (preliminary results)

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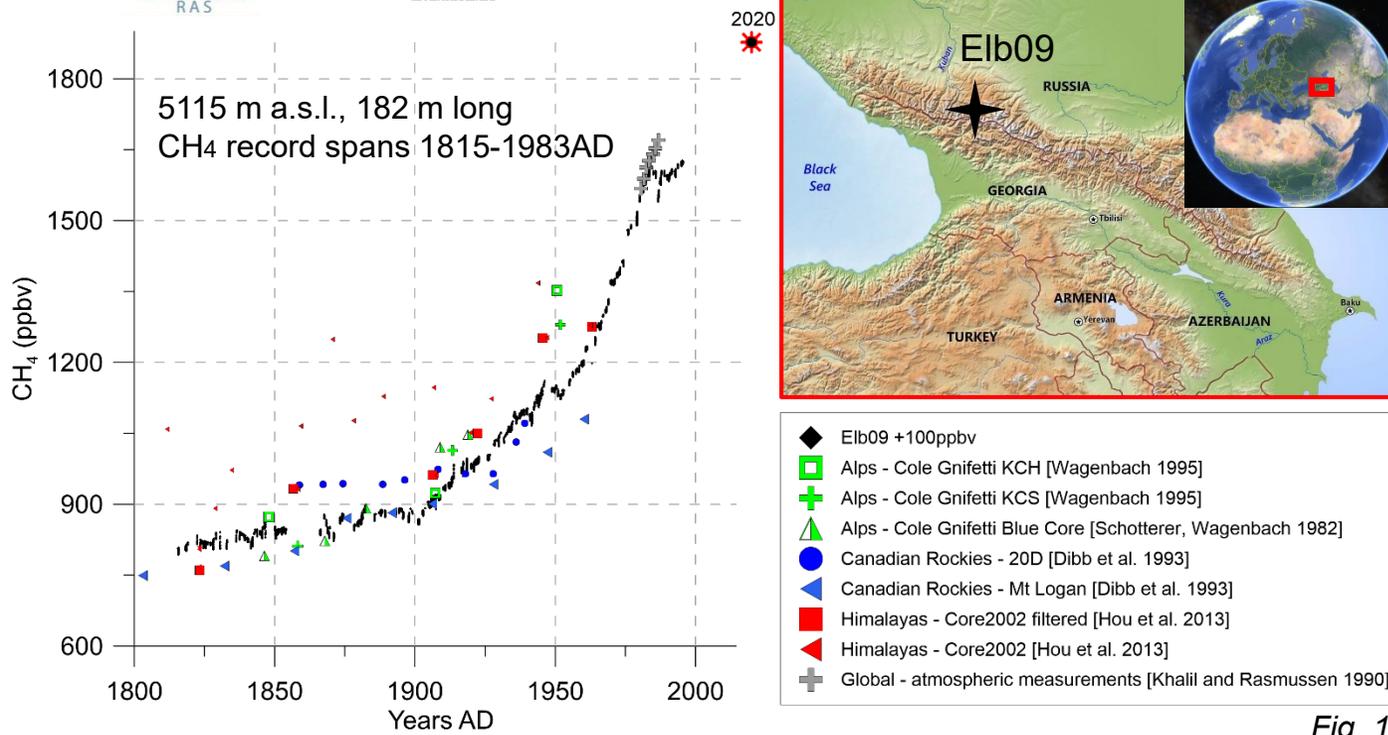


Fig. 1

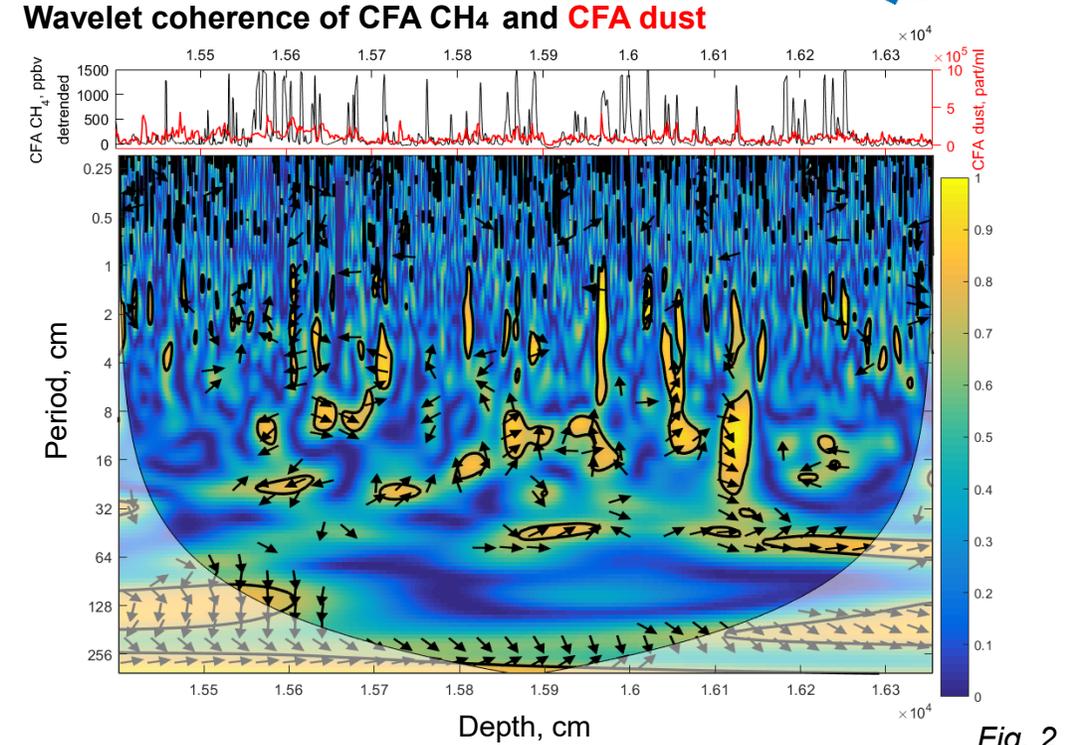


Fig. 2

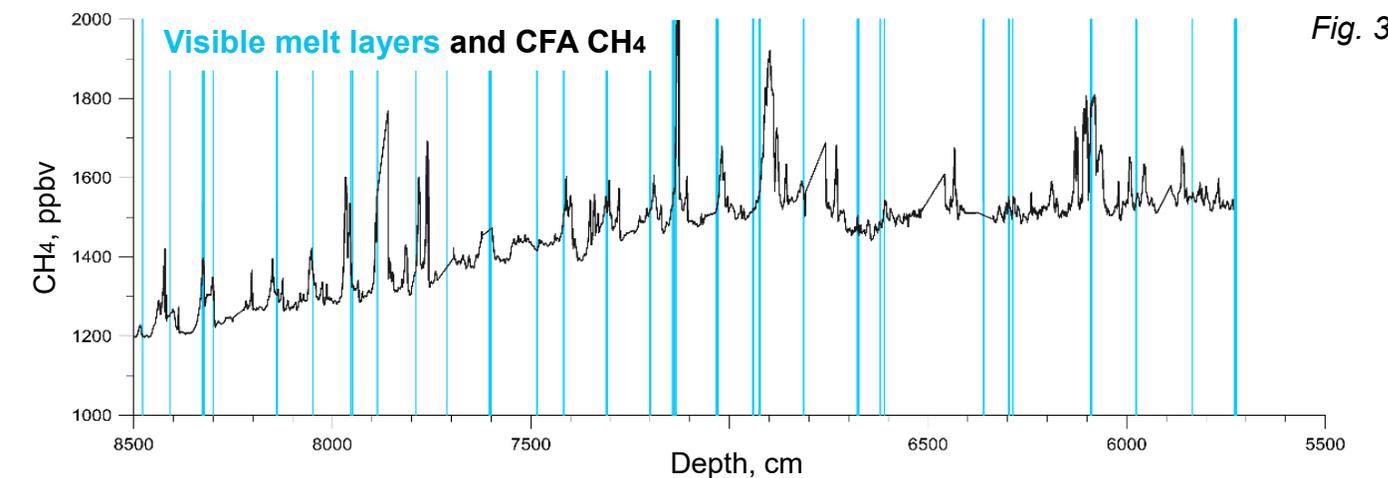
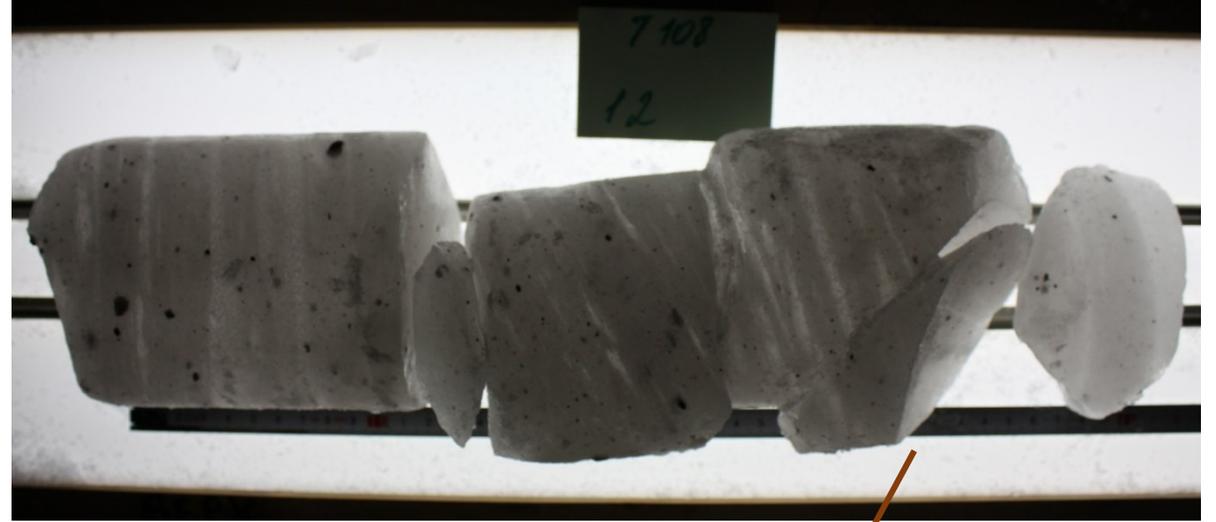
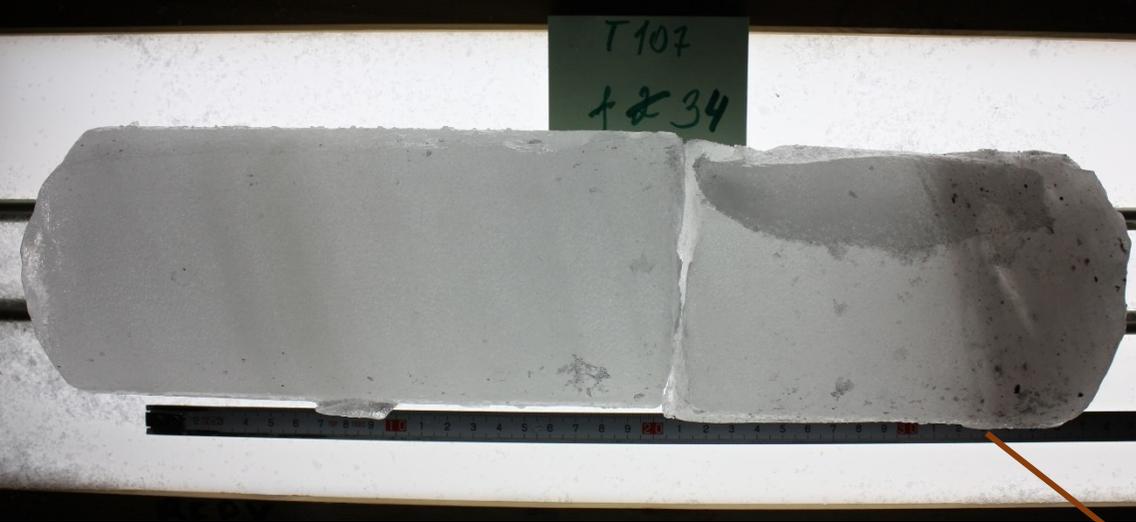


Fig. 3

First high-resolution mid-latitude CH₄ record (Fig. 1). It aims to better constrain the past evolution of mid-latitude methane sources. The lower part (100-163 m) depicts a coherence of short-scale (1-30 cm) baseline variability with the dust record (Fig. 2). It might be a key to formation of dust-related elevated CH₄ found by Lee et al. 2020. The upper part (to 85 m, up to a density 0.895±0.014 g cm⁻³) reflects a common CH₄ variability (~150-250 ppbv) coherent with visible melt layers (Fig. 3), which provides an opportunity for reconstructing the melt layers in the lower part (where the melt layers are invisible).

Wavelet coherence – script credits by Grinsted et al. 2004





The CFA CH₄ record shows peaks up to 1000 ppb amplitude underneath the mountain rock outcrops event (Fig.4). This is an opportunity for a case study of the in-situ CH₄ production as well as layered bubble trapping and reaction to multiple melt layers.

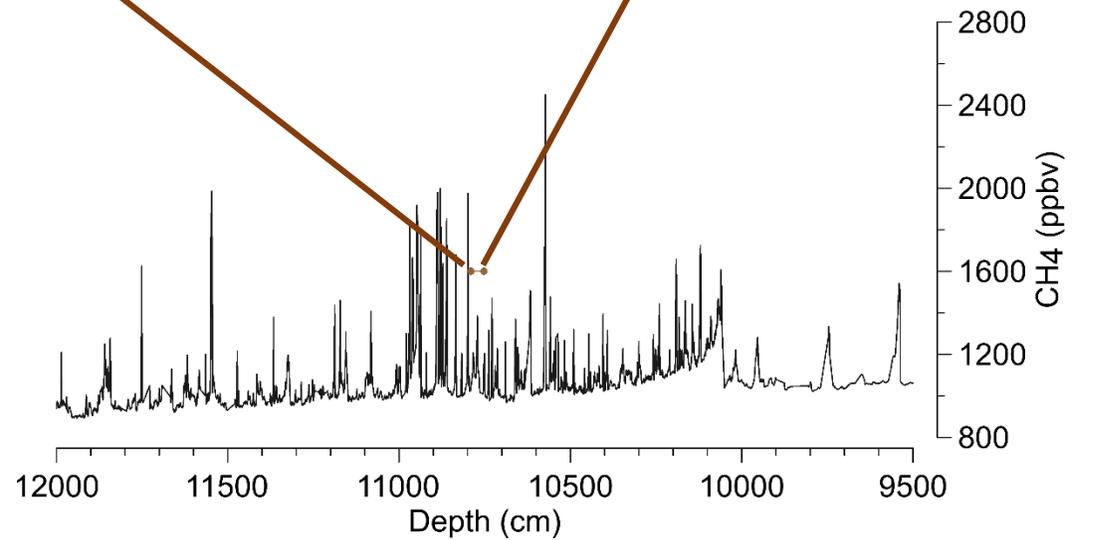


Fig. 4