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Supplement of

Submarine melt as a potential trigger of the North East Greenland Ice Stream margin retreat during Marine Isotope Stage 3

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

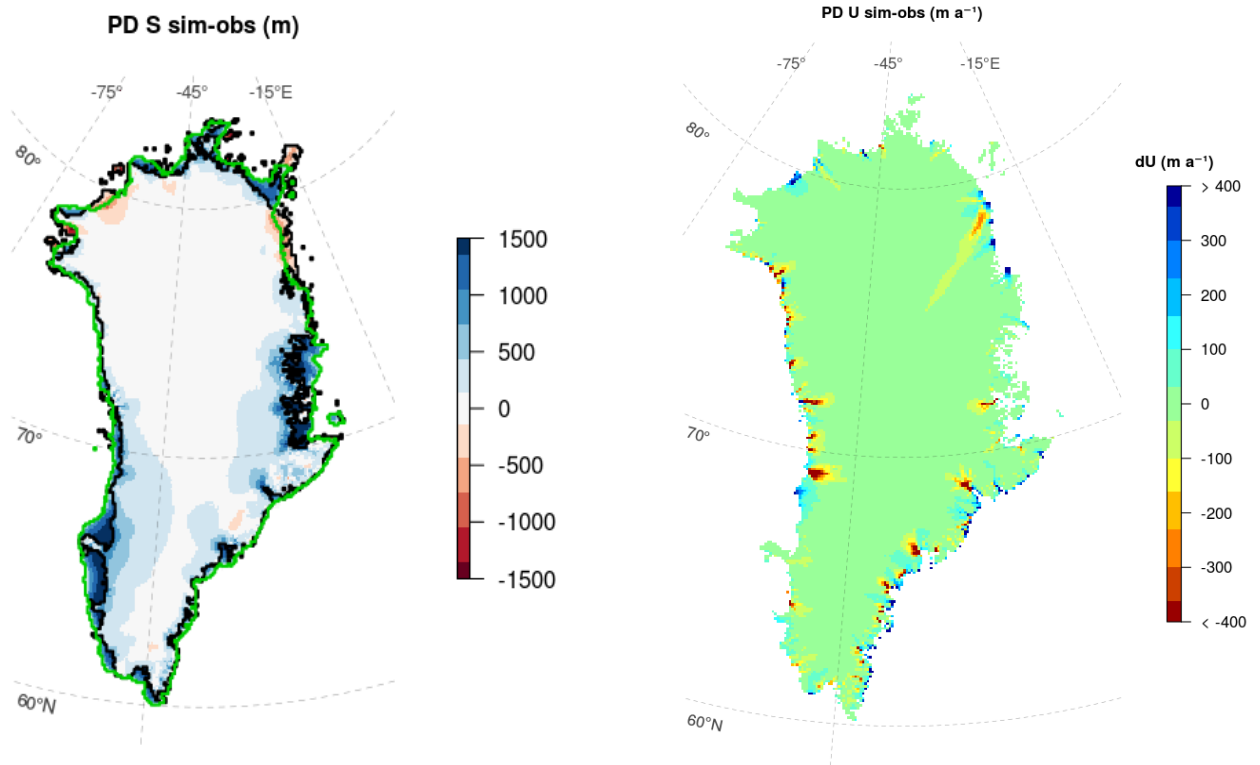


FIG. S1. Simulated minus observed GrIS surface elevation (left panel) and GrIS ice velocity (right panel) for the PD. Green and black lines on the left represent simulated and observed GrIS extents, respectively. Surface elevation data are taken from Schaffer et al. (2016); ice velocity observations from Joughin et al. (2018). Both maps are produced for the $\kappa = 8 \text{ m a}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ experiment. However, the choice of another oceanic sensitivity κ would have little effect on the simulated-observed discrepancy.

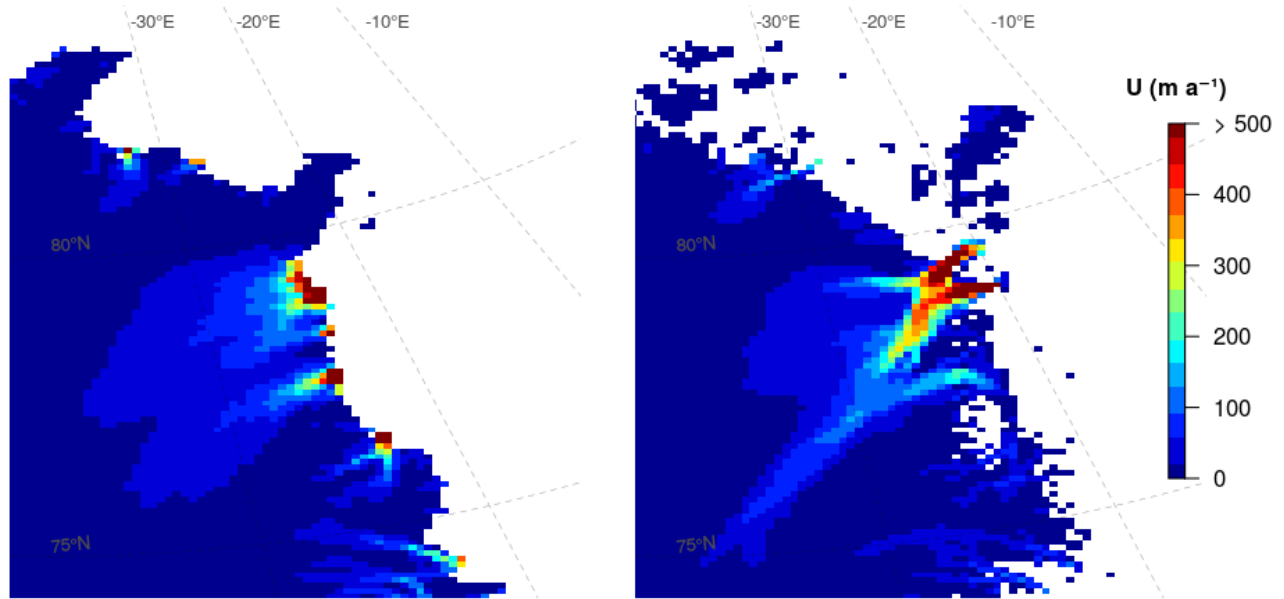


FIG S2. Present-day simulated (left panel) and observed (right panel) velocities for the NEGIS sector. Observed data are taken from Joughin et al. (2018).

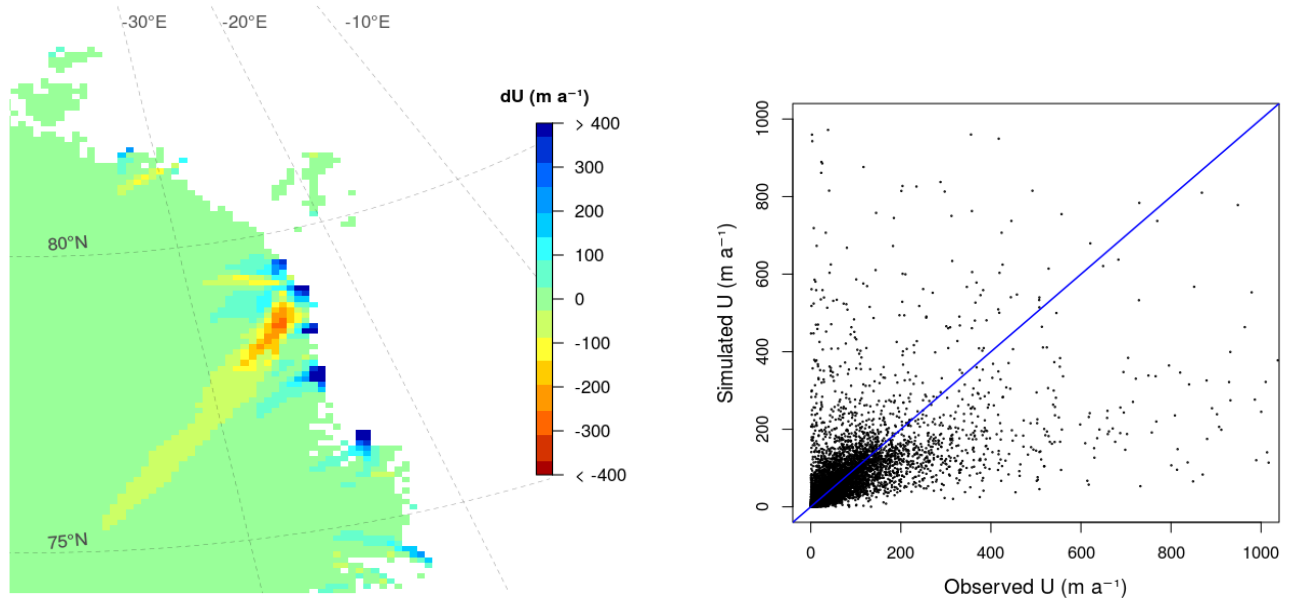


FIG S3. Simulated-observed present-day velocities for the NEGIS sector (left panel) and its scatterplot (right panel). Blue line refers to the perfect match between model and data.

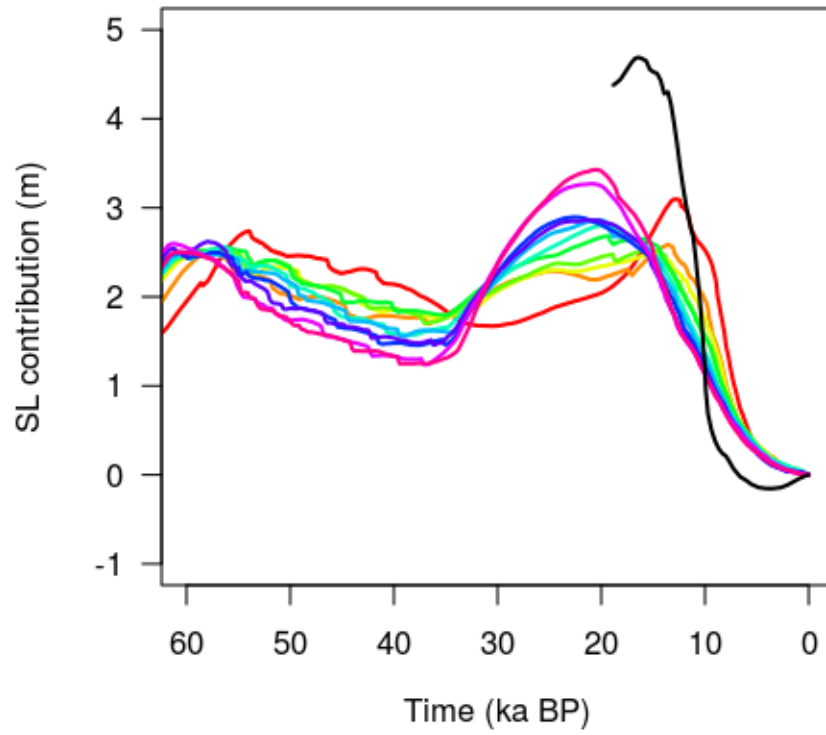


FIG S4. Evolution of the GrIS sea-level contribution for the last 60 kyr. Colored curves refer to the color scale of new Fig. 3. The black curve refers to the GrIS sea level contribution for the last deglaciation modelled by Lecavalier et al. (2014).