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Supplement of

Imprints of sea ice, wind patterns, and atmospheric systems on summer water isotope signatures at Hercules Névé, East Antarctica

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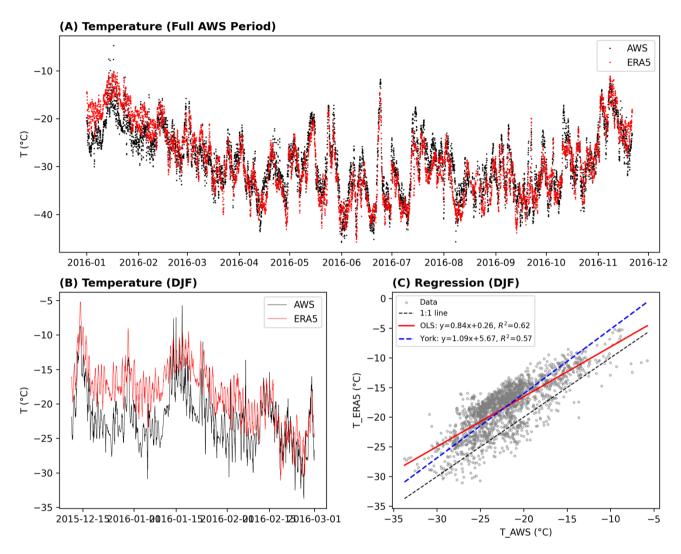


Figure S1: Comparison of AWS and ERA5 2 m air temperature at Hercules Névé. (A) Daily temperature from December 2015 to December 2016. (B) Temperature time series during the DJF period. (C) Regression analysis during DJF, showing the relationship between AWS and ERA5 values using both ordinary least squares (OLS) and York regression. ERA5 generally overestimates summer temperatures compared to AWS.

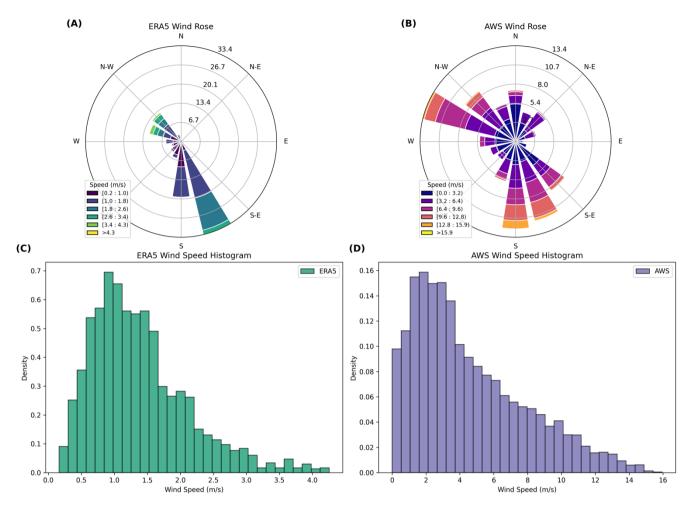


Figure S2: Comparison of AWS and ERA5 wind data at Hercules Névé during DJF. (A–B) Wind rose diagrams for ERA5 and AWS, respectively, showing dominant wind directions. (C–D) Histograms of wind speed distributions. While ERA5 shows a more simplified and weaker wind regime, the AWS captures stronger, more variable local wind behaviour.

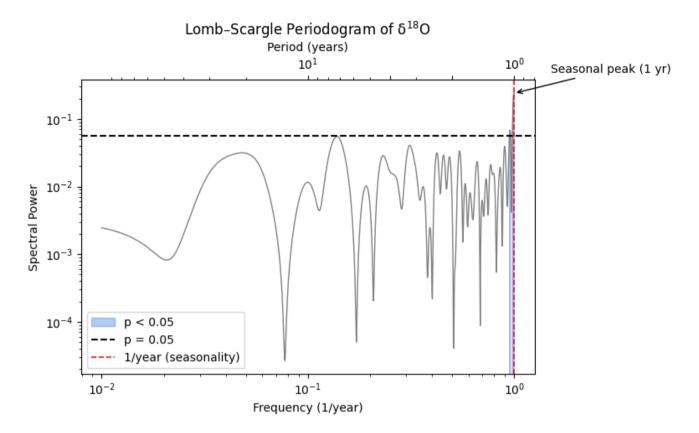


Figure S3: Lomb–Scargle periodogram of the δ^{18} O time series from the Hercules Névé ice core. The analysis reveals a statistically significant spectral peak at 1 cycle per year (red dashed line), corresponding to a seasonal (annual) signal. The shaded blue region denotes frequencies exceeding the 95% confidence level (p < 0.05). This result indicates the presence of a preserved seasonal cycle in the δ^{18} O record, justifying the use of DJF-averaged values in subsequent climate correlation analyses.

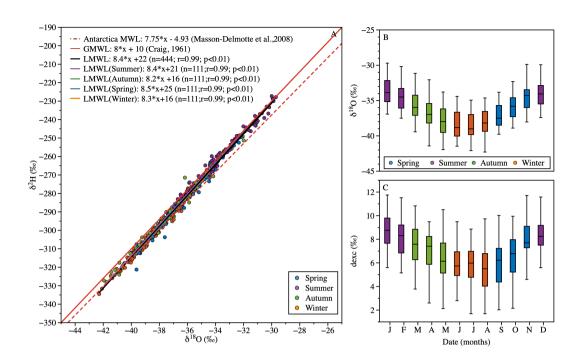


Figure S4: Seasonal variation in the isotopic composition (δ¹8O and δ²H) of ice core at Hercules Névé. (A) Comparison of δ¹8O and δ²H values across four seasons and regression lines for each season's local meteoric water line (LMWL). Regression lines for the Antarctic meteoric water line (AMWL) and the global meteoric water line (GMWL) are presented for reference. (B) Box plot showing δ¹8O values by month, categorized by season (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) at Hercules Névé. (C) Box plot showing deuterium excess (dexc) values at Hercules Névé by month and season.

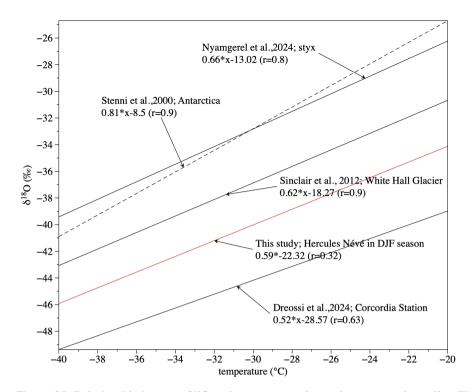


Figure S5: Relationship between $\delta^{18}O$ and temperature for various Antarctic studies. The linear regression depicts the correlation between $\delta^{18}O$ and temperature (°C) for different sites, including this study at Hercules Névé during the DJF season. The slopes and correlation coefficients (r) are shown for each dataset, with comparisons to previous studies from Dreossi et al., (2024); Nyamgerel et al., (2024); Sinclair et al., (2012); Stenni et al., (2000). The red line represents the regression calculated in the present study.

Table S1: Information on ice core water isotopes, core chronology, elevation, and references near the study area.

	δ ¹⁸ O (‰) mean (standard deviation)	δ ² H (‰) mean (standard deviation)	dexc (‰) mean (standard deviation)	Period (year)	Elevation (m a.s.l.)	reference
Styx-M	-33.49	-264.04	3.91	1979-2014	1,623	Nyamgerel et al., 2024
	(3.05)	(3.72)	(3.72)			
Hercules	-35.37	_	_	1770-1992	2,960	Stenni et al., 2008
Névé_IT	(1.55)	_	_			
Whitehall	-	-202.965	9.5*, 4.6**	2006-1882,	400	Sinclair et al., 2012; Sinclair et al., 2014
Glacier		(14.179)		2004-1993*,		
				1993-1980**		,
Talos	-37.1	-286	_	1217-1996	2,316	Stenni et al., 2002
Dome	2772	200			_,510	
Hercules	-36.25	-283.0	6.9	1979-2015	2,864	This study
Névé_KR	(2.69)	(22.6)	(2.1)			

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