

Dear Dr. Martin,

Many thanks for the thoughtful comments from you and the anonymous Referee #1. Below I have provided a point-to-point response to these comments. The comments are in black, and the response is in blue. I have revised the manuscript accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

Hou Shugui

Comments to the Author:

Dear authors,

Thanks again for your submission to TC/TCD and for the effort you have put so far in the revision of the manuscript. I agree with the reviewers that the manuscript has improved considerably.

The paper touches a few controversial points: ice-core data accessibility, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ as a proxy for temperature, Holocene climate variability and synchronicity of glaciation of the Tibetan Plateau. The discussion with the reviewers has been really interesting and I have found it very instructive.

It is clear to me that the paper is not going to end the controversy in these topics. It does not need to. My view is that it is worth to put forward hypothesis, in this case to reconcile Tibetan Plateau ice cores interpretations, as far as there is a balanced discussion that includes competing hypothesis.

I am asking the authors to check again the reviewers comments and make sure that the manuscript incorporates a balanced discussion. I don't mean that the authors have to strengthen their hypothesis and include more references. I mean that the authors present with more clarity the different views and what is the evidence underlying them. Reviewer #1 highlights the interpretation of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ as proxy for temperature. Reviewer #2 challenges the derived Holocene climate variability and synchronicity of glaciation derived from the Chongce glacier.

Response:

I fully agree that this paper is not going to end any of the controversies, but rather it tries to draw an attention to the apparent discrepancy of Tibetan ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records and provide a possible explanation. In the revision, we have kept the discussion as neutral as possible by providing perspectives from different sides.

Regarding Reviewer #1's comments on the interpretation of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ as a proxy for temperature, we added the following text:

Lines 139-148:

There is still uncertainty in the interpretation of the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data of Tibetan ice cores solely as a temperature proxy across the entire Holocene period. In addition to local temperature, the precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ could be affected by other factors in longer time-scales such as changes in the regional circulation patterns, moisture sources and shifts in seasonal distribution of precipitation (Cheng et al., 2016, Ren et al., 2017).

Therefore, more studies are needed to further examine the validity of using ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ as a temperature proxy on the TP. Nevertheless, simulations by the isotopic general circulation model (LMDZiso) indicate that a strong positive correlation exists between the local temperature and precipitation isotope, and it has persisted during the Holocene (Risi et al., 2010).

Cheng, H., Spötl, C., Breitenbach, S. F. M., Sinha, A., Wassenburg, J. A., Jochum, K. P., Scholz, D., Li, X., Yi, L., Peng, Y., Lv, Y., Zhang, P., Votintseva, A., Loginov, V., Ning, Y., Kathayat, G., and Edwards, R. L.: Climate variations of central Asia on orbital to millennial timescales, *Sci. Rep.*, 6, 36975, <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep36975>, 2016.

Ren, W., Yao, T., Xie, S., and He, Y.: Controls on the stable isotopes in precipitation and surface waters across the southeastern Tibetan Plateau, *J. Hydrol.*, 545, 276-287, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2016.12.034>, 2017.

Risi, C., Bony, S., Vimeux, F., and Jouzel, J.: Water stable isotopes in the LMDZ4 General Circulation Model: Model evaluation for present day and past climates and applications to climatic interpretation of tropical isotopic records, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 115, D12118, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2009jd013255>, 2010.

In response to Reviewer #2's comments on the Holocene climate variability and synchronicity of glaciation derived from the Chongce glacier, we added the following text:

Lines 185-189:

We are aware of studies suggesting a mid-Holocene cooling trend on the TP and surrounding regions, as argued by Thompson (2019 and references therein).

Meanwhile, other recent studies show a warming trend (e.g., Rao et al., 2019), similar to our results. Therefore, more research is needed to reach a more definitive conclusion on the mid-Holocene climate variations.

Lines 224-228:

Although the synchronicity of glaciation on the TP is beyond the scope of the current work, our new understanding of the Guliya ice core chronology would cast doubt on using the Guliya record based on its original chronology as supporting evidence for asynchronous glaciation on the TP on Milankovitch timescales (Thompson et al., 2005).

Rao, Z., Wu, D., Shi, F., Guo, H., Cao, J., and Chen, F.: Reconciling the 'westerlies' and 'monsoon' models: A new hypothesis for the Holocene moisture evolution of the Xinjiang region, NW China, *Earth-Sci. Rev.*, 191, 263-272, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2019.03.002>, 2019.

Thompson, L. G., Davis, M., Mosley-Thompson, E., Lin, P., Henderson, K., and Mashiotta, T.: Tropical ice core records: evidence for asynchronous glaciation on Milankovitch timescales, *J. Quat. Sci.*, 20, 723-733, <https://doi.org/10.1002/jqs.972>, 2005.

Thompson, L.: Interactive comment on "Apparent discrepancy of Tibetan ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records may be attributed to misinterpretation of chronology" by Shugui Hou et al., *The Cryosphere Discuss.*, <https://doi.org/10.5194/tc-2018-295-RC2>, 2019.

In addition, the discussion of the dating of the bottom samples at the Guliya ice cap will benefit from a reference to the recently accepted paper from Tian Lide et al in GRL.

Response:

The GRL paper of Tian Lide et al. was cited in the revision.

Anonymous Referee #1

The revision has improved the manuscript considerably. I only have one minor suggestion:

I am not quite convinced about the arguments that the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data of Tibetan ice cores can be solely interpreted as a temperature proxy across the entire Holocene period. It would be sound for authors to discuss an alternative interpretation: the precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ change (e.g., the precession rhythm). This is observed across the vast westerlies and monsoon domains, including the upstream moisture of Tibetan ice cores, which should play an important role independent of the local temperature at the ice core sites. Closely related to the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ interpretation is another issue: the largest abrupt $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ change ($\sim 8\text{‰}$) observed in the Guliya record, or equivalently, the multi-decadal-scale mean temperature change of $\sim 10^\circ\text{C}$ or larger (?), around the relative distance of ~ 0.58 (Fig. 5), would be interesting, although difficult to understand, because this would suggest a number of huge temperature oscillations (on multi-decadal timescale?) reoccurred during the late Holocene.

Response:

We include the following text in the revision:

Lines 139-148:

There is still uncertainty in the interpretation of the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data of Tibetan ice cores solely as a temperature proxy across the entire Holocene period. In addition to local temperature, the precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ could be affected by other factors in longer time-scales such as changes in the regional circulation patterns, moisture sources and shifts in seasonal distribution of precipitation (Cheng et al., 2016, Ren et al., 2017). Therefore, more studies are needed to further examine the validity of using ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ as a temperature proxy on the TP. Nevertheless, simulations by the isotopic general circulation model (LMDZiso) indicate that a strong positive correlation exists between the local temperature and precipitation isotope, and it has persisted during the Holocene (Risi et al., 2010).

As we discussed in our response to the previous comments, the large amplitude of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variations could be attributed to the following two factors: (1) the elevation dependency

of temperature change observed in many studies for the TP, i.e. high altitude regions experience larger temperature changes than low elevation regions; (2) changes in water vapor sources associated with northward and southward shifts of the westerly circulation on longer timescale (e.g., from multi-millennial to orbital timescales). Beyond these factors, we agree that it is difficult to further understand the large amplitudes of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variations, but a detailed discussion on this topic may be beyond the scope of the current manuscript. We revised the manuscript accordingly as follows:

Lines 149-160:

Large amplitudes of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variations are often observed in the Tibetan core cores during the Holocene, such as $\sim 8\text{‰}$ for the Guliya ice core (Fig. 5) (or $\sim 6\text{‰}$ based on its original chronology, Fig. 3), $\sim 6.5\text{‰}$ for the Chongce ice core (Fig. 5), and $\sim 6\text{‰}$ for the Puruogangri ice core (Fig. 3). This is largely attributed to the elevation dependency of temperature change observed in many studies, i.e. high altitude regions experience larger temperature changes than low elevation regions (Beniston et al. 1997; Liu and Chen, 2000; Mountain Research Initiative EDW Working Group, 2015). In addition, prominent changes in water vapor sources associated with northward and southward shifts of the westerly circulation from multi-millennial to orbital timescales (Cheng et al., 2016) may also contribute to the large amplitude of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variation in core cores on TP. However, a sound understanding on the large amplitudes of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variations requires comprehensive future work.

Beniston, M., Diaz, H. F., and Bradley, R. S.: Climatic change at high elevation sites: an overview, *Clim. Change*, 36, 233-251, <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1005380714349>, 1997.

Liu, X. and Chen, B.: Climatic warming in the Tibetan Plateau during recent decades, *Int. J. Climol.* 20, 1729–1742, 2000.

Mountain Research Initiative EDW Working Group.: Elevation-dependent warming in mountain regions of the world, *Nat. Clim. Change*, 5, 424-430, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2563>, 2015.

Cheng, H., Spötl, C., Breitenbach, S. F. M., Sinha, A., Wassenburg, J. A., Jochum, K. P., Scholz, D., Li, X., Yi, L., Peng, Y., Lv, Y., Zhang, P., Votintseva, A., Loginov, V., Ning, Y., Kathayat, G., and Edwards, R. L.: Climate variations of central Asia

on orbital to millennial timescales, *Sci. Rep.*, 6, 36975,
<https://doi.org/10.1038/srep36975>, 2016.

Apparent discrepancy of Tibetan ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records may be attributed to misinterpretation of chronology

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Abstract. Ice cores from the Tibetan Plateau (TP) are widely used for reconstructing past climatic and environmental conditions that extend beyond the instrumental period.

However, challenges in dating and interpreting ice core records often lead to inconsistent results. The Guliya ice core drilled from the northwestern TP suggested a

20 cooling trend during the mid-Holocene based on its decreasing $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values, which is

not observed in other Tibetan ice cores. Here we present a new high-resolution $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

record of the Chongce ice cores drilled to bedrock ~30 km away from the Guliya ice

cap. Our record shows a warming trend during the mid-Holocene. Based on our results

as well as previously published ice core data, we suggest that the apparent discrepancy

25 between the Holocene $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records of the Guliya and the Chongce ice cores may be

attributed to a possible misinterpretation of the Guliya ice core chronology.

1 Introduction

Global climate models simulate a warming trend during the Holocene epoch, typically
30 attributed to retreating ice sheets and rising atmospheric greenhouse gases, while global
cooling was inferred from proxy reconstructions obtained mainly from the analysis of
marine sediment cores (Marcott et al., 2013). The apparent discrepancy is often referred
to as the Holocene temperature conundrum, possibly due to the potentially significant
biases resulted from both the seasonality of the proxy data and the high sensitivities of
35 current climate models (Liu et al., 2014). Marsicek et al. (2018) recently presented
temperature reconstructions derived from sub-fossil pollen across North America and
Europe. These records show a general long-term warming trend for the Holocene until
~2 kaBP (thousand years before present, present = 1950AD), and records with cooling
trends are largely limited to North Atlantic, implying varied regional climate responses
40 to global drivers.

Given the significantly positive correlation between air temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ in
precipitation over the central and the northern TP (Yao et al., 1996, 2013), the stable
isotopic records of ice cores recovered from this area were widely used as a temperature

indicator (Tian et al., 2006; An et al., 2016). Among all the published Tibetan ice cores,
45 the Guliya ice core drilled to bedrock (308.6 m) from the northwestern TP (Fig. S1) is
unique due to the exceptional length of its temporal coverage, estimated to be >500 ka
below the depth of 290 m (i.e., 18.6 m above the ice–bedrock interface), or up to ~760
ka at the ice–bedrock interface based on ^{36}Cl dead ice in the bottom section (Thompson
et al., 1997). This makes it the oldest non-polar ice core up to now (Thompson et al.,
50 2017). The Guliya record has been widely used to provide a climate context for
numerous studies (e.g., Fang et al., 1999; Rahaman et al., 2009; Sun et al., 2012; Hou
et al., 2016; Li et al., 2017; Saini et al., 2017; Sanwal et al., 2019). Its stable isotopic
record suggests a cooling mid-Holocene based on its decreasing $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values during that
period. However, this cooling mid-Holocene is not found in other Tibetan ice core
55 records available so far. For instance, the Puruogangri ice core drilled from the central
TP (Fig. S1) shows high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values during the period of ~4.8-4.0 kaBP (Thompson et
al., 2006), and the Dunde ice core drilled from the Qilian mountains (Thompson et al.,
1989; Fig. S1) shows a high stand of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values during the period of ~5-2 kaBP based
on its updated chronology (Thompson et al., 2005). In order to investigate this apparent

60 discrepancy between the Tibetan $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records, we present a new $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record of the
Chongce ice cores that were recently drilled to bedrock at the Chongce ice cap on the
northwestern TP, ~30 km away from the Guliya ice cap (Hou et al., 2018; Fig. S1).

2 The Chongce ice cores and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ measurements

65 In 2012, we drilled two ice cores to bedrock with the length of 133.8 m (Core 1) and
135.8 m (Core 2, 35°14' N, 81°7' E) and a shallow ice core (Core 3) of 58.8 m at an
altitude of 6010 m above sea level (a.s.l.) from the Chongce ice cap (Fig. 1). The
distance between the drilling sites of Core 2 and Core 3 is ~2 m. In 2013, two more ice
cores to bedrock were recovered from the same ice cap with the length of 216.6 m (Core
70 4, 35°15' N, 81°5' E) and 208.6 m (Core 5) at an altitude of 6100 m a.s.l. (Fig. 1). More
details about these ice cores can be found in Hou et al. (2018). For this study,
measurements of stable isotopes were performed on the 135.8 m Core 2 and 58.8 m
Core 3. In a cold room (-20 °C), Core 2 was cut into 1301 samples from the depth of
13.2 m to the bottom with a resolution of ~10 cm/sample. The bottom ~0.2 m above the
75 ice-bedrock contact consists of a mixture of ice and sediment (Zhang et al., 2018), and

is not analyzed for stable isotopes. The results were combined with the isotopic measurements of the top 13.2 m of Core 3 from An et al. (2016) to form a single profile as the two drilling sites are only ~2 m apart. Core 3 has a sampling resolution of 2-3 cm/sample. The samples were measured by a Picarro Wavelength Scanned Cavity Ring-
80 Down Spectrometer (WS-CRDS, model: L2120-i) at Nanjing University. The stable isotopic ratio was calculated as:

$$\delta = \left[\frac{R_{\text{sample}}}{R_{\text{reference}}} - 1 \right] \times 1000\text{‰}$$

where R is the ratio of the composition of the heavier to lighter isotopes in water ($^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$), and the reference is the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (V-
85 SMOW). Each sample was measured eight times, with the first five measurements discarded in order to eliminate the effect of memory. The mean value of the last three measurements was taken as the measurement result. The analytical uncertainty is less than 0.1‰ for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (Tang et al. 2015).

90 **3 Results**

The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profile by depth of the Chongce ice core is shown in Fig. 2. For comparison,

we also include the depth $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Guliya (Thompson et al., 1997),
Puruogangri (Thompson et al., 2006) and Dunde (Thompson et al., 1989) ice cores. It
is worth noting that the resolution of the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles varies from one ice core to
95 another. The sampling resolution is ~ 10 cm/sample for the Chongce Core 2, and 2-3
cm/sample for the Chongce Core 3 (An et al., 2016). The 308.6 m Guliya ice core was
cut into 12628 samples (~ 2.4 cm/sample) for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ measurements (Thompson et al.,
1997). However, the original Guliya data was not available. Instead, the Guliya data
from the NOAA online repository have average resolutions of 10 m, 5 m, 3 m, 1 m and
100 0.6 m for the depth of 0-100 m, 100-150 m, 150-252 m, 252-308 m and 308-308.6 m
respectively. The 214.7 m Puruogangri ice core was cut into 6303 samples (~ 3.4
cm/sample) for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ measurements (Thompson et al., 2006), but its data from the
NOAA online repository have an average resolution of 1 m for most of the core except
the very top (0-1.05 m) and bottom (214.02-214.7 m) sections. The 139.8 m Dunde ice
105 core was cut into 3585 samples (~ 3.9 cm/sample) for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ measurements (Thompson
et al., 1989), but its data from the NOAA online repository have an average resolution
of ~ 1 m for the depth of 0-120 m, and ~ 0.5 m below 120 m.

4 Discussion

110 The Chongce ice cap has been stable throughout the Holocene, hence provides an ideal location for retrieving ice cores used to reconstruct past climate. The ice flows from the Chongce ice cap into the Chongce glacier (Fig. 1). Although the Chongce glacier was suggested to surge between 1992 and 2014 (Yasuda and Furuya, 2015), it is clear that the surged area is confined within the Chongce glacier and did not affect the Chongce

115 ice cap (Fig. 3 of Yasuda and Furuya, 2015). Several other studies have also confirmed the recent stability of the Chongce ice cap (Lin et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2018; Zhou et al., 2018). In addition, Wang et al. (2018) found similar mass changes for surge-type and non-surge-type glaciers over the western Kunlun Mountains, suggesting that the flow instabilities seem to have little effect on the glacier-wide mass balance. Therefore,

120 the impact of glacial surge on the stratigraphy of the Chongce ice cap is minimal, especially in its accumulation zone where our Chongce ice cores were drilled. Over the longer time scale, Jiao et al. (2000) studied the evolution of glaciers in the west Kunlun Mountains during the past 32 kaBP. They found that the present terminus of the

Chongce ice cap was very close to its maximum position during the last glacial

125 maximum (LGM), similar to the Guliya ice cap. This confirms the stability of the
Chongce ice cap since the LGM.

Many studies have shown a significant positive correlation between local temperature
and isotopic composition in precipitation in the northern Tibetan Plateau (e.g., Yao et
al., 1996; Tian et al., 2003). This positive correlation is also observed between local

130 temperature from instrumental records and isotopic composition in ice cores from
Tibetan Plateau (e.g., Tian et al., 2006; Kang et al., 2007; An et al., 2016). Specifically,

An et al (2016) established a statistically significant correlation between annual $\delta^{18}\text{O}$
of Chongce ice core and annual temperature record at Shiquanhe (the nearest climate
station). Although changes in moisture source (e.g., Liu et al., 2015) or large-scale

135 atmospheric circulation (e.g., Shao et al., 2017) could influence precipitation isotopic
composition in the Tibetan Plateau, such changes often lead to concurrent temperature

change with the same effect on the precipitation isotopes. Therefore, we believesuggest
that the isotopic variations of Chongce ice core primarily reflect local temperature
signals. There is still uncertainty in the interpretation of the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data of Tibetan ice

140 cores solely as a temperature proxy across the entire Holocene period. In addition to
local temperature, the precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ could be affected by other factors in longer
time-scales such as changes in the regional circulation patterns, moisture sources and
shifts in seasonal distribution of precipitation (Cheng et al., 2016, Ren et al., 2017).

Therefore, more studies are needed to further examine the validity of using ice core
145 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ as a temperature proxy on the TP. Nevertheless, simulations by the isotopic general
circulation model (LMDZiso) indicate that a strong positive correlation exists between
the local temperature and precipitation isotope, and it has persisted during the Holocene
(Risi et al., 2010).

Large amplitudes of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variations are often observed in the Tibetan core cores during
150 the Holocene, such as ~8 ‰ for the Guliya ice core (Fig. 5) (or ~6‰ based on its
original chronology, Fig. 3), ~6.5 ‰ for the Chongce ice core (Fig. 5), and ~6 ‰ for
the Puruogangri ice core (Fig. 3). This is largely attributed to the elevation dependency
of temperature change observed in many studies, i.e. high altitude regions experience
larger temperature changes than low elevation regions (Beniston et al. 1997; Liu and
155 Chen, 2000; Mountain Research Initiative EDW Working Group, 2015). In addition,

prominent changes in water vapor sources associated with northward and southward shifts of the westerly circulation from multi-millennial to orbital timescales (Cheng et al., 2016) may also contribute to the large amplitude of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variation in core cores on TP. However, a sound understanding on the large amplitudes of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variations requires comprehensive future work.

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A direct comparison of the Tibetan ice core $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records could only be made based on a common time scale. The chronology of the Chongce, Guliya and Puruogangri ice cores was established by Hou et al. (2018), Thompson et al. (1997) and Thompson et al. (2006) respectively. The Dunde ice core was originally dated to be 40 kaBP at the depth of 5 m above the ice–bedrock interface, and was suggested to be potentially >100 kaBP at the ice–bedrock interface (Thompson et al., 1989). This chronology was subsequently revised to be within the Holocene (see details in Thompson et al., 2005).

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The temporal $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Tibetan ice cores are shown in Fig. 3. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Chongce and Dunde ice cores show an increasing trend from 6-7 kaBP to ~2.5 kaBP, while the Guliya $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profile shows a decreasing trend from 7 kaBP to ~3 kaBP. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profile of the Puruogangri core shows an increasing trend from ~6.5

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kaBP to ~4 kaBP, and remains relatively stable since ~4 kaBP. In addition, the Grigoriev ice core drilled from the western Tianshan Mountains (see Fig. S1 for location) also shows a rapid increasing trend of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ since ~8 kaBP (Takeuchi et al., 2014). Most recently, Rao et al. (2019) compiled climatic reconstructions from lake sediments, loess, sand-dunes and peats in the Xinjiang and surrounding region of Northwestern China, including northern parts of TP, and brought to the attention the disagreement between the Guliya ice core and other records. Their reconstructed records suggest a long-term warming trend during the Holocene. By comparison, it seems that the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profile of the Guliya ice core, especially for the period of 6-7 kaBP to ~3 kaBP, is at odds with this warming trend during the mid-Holocene. It is possible that this anomaly is not caused by the dramatic difference in local climate conditions, but linked to the equally anomalous length of Guliya's temporal coverage, which is over one order of magnitude greater than that of the surrounding ice cores (Hou et al., 2018). We are aware of studies suggesting a mid-Holocene cooling trend on the TP and surrounding regions, as argued by Thompson (2019 and references therein). Meanwhile, other recent studies show a warming trend (e.g., Rao et al., 2019), similar to our results.

Therefore, more research is needed to reach a more definitive conclusion on the Tibetan mid-Holocene climate variations.

190 Cheng et al. (2012) are one of the first to question the chronology of the Guliya ice core, and argued that it should be shortened by a factor of two (Fig. 4) in order to reconcile the difference in the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ variations between the Guliya ice core and the Kesang stalagmite records (see Fig. S1 for location). However, if compressed linearly by a factor of two, the revised chronology (Guliya-Cheng in Fig. 4) would place the high

195 Guliya $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values below the depth of 266 m (i.e., 110 kaBP in Fig. 2) in the cold glacial period (North Greenland Ice Core Project members, 2004). This is very unlikely, given the significantly positive relationship between temperature and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ in precipitation over the northwestern TP (Yao et al., 2013; An et al., 2016). We believe the Guliya chronology needs to be further compressed until the high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values below the depth

200 of 266 m (i.e., 110 kaBP in Fig. 2) fall within a warm period (Guliya-New in Fig. 4), which is likely to be the mid-Holocene based on the age range of surrounding ice cores (Hou et al., 2018). Since the complete dataset of the Guliya core, as well as its detailed depth-age relationship, is not made available, a detailed comparison between the Guliya

and Chongce ice cores is difficult. Therefore, we attempt to make a direct comparison
205 between the depth- $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Guliya and Chongce ice cores. We first divided
the depths of each $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data points by the total core length to get the relative depths,
and compared the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Guliya and the Chongce ice cores based on their
same relative depth (Fig. 5). The Chongce $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profile has much higher sampling
resolution than the publically available Guliya record. In order to account for this
210 difference, we averaged Chongce $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values based on the same relative depth intervals
of the Guliya record as shown in Fig. 2a. After averaging, the Guliya and Chongce $\delta^{18}\text{O}$
profiles share much similarity (Fig. 5), and have a highly significant positive correlation
($r=0.57$, $n=110$, $p=0.00$), whereas their correlation is significantly negative ($r=-0.79$,
 $n=16$, $p=0.00$) based on Guliya's original chronology (Fig. 3b). Correlations between
215 the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of Chongce/Guliya-original and other Tibetan ice cores during their
common period (i.e. 0-6 kaBP) are largely non-significant (Table 1). Although a more
definitive conclusion would require detailed comparison with the original Guliya
dataset (unavailable at the moment) and addition evidence from other Tibetan ice cores,
the highly significant correlation between the Guliya and Chongce $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles based

220 on their relative depth suggests the possibility that the Guliya core covers a similar time
span as the Chongce core, which is reasonable given their close proximity (~30 km in
direct distance). Consequently, the apparent discrepancy between the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records of
the Guliya and other Tibetan ice cores (Fig. 3) may be attributed to a possible
misinterpretation of the Guliya ice core chronology. Although the synchronicity of
225 ~~glaciation on the TP is beyond the scope of the current work, our new understanding of
the Guliya ice core chronology would cast doubt on using the Guliya record based on
its original chronology as supporting evidence for asynchronous glaciation on the TP
on Milankovitch timescales (Thompson et al., 2005).~~

Recently, ~~Ritterbusch et al. (2018)~~ Tian et al. (2019) applied ^{81}Kr dating, with the
230 updated laser-based detection method of Atom Trap Trace Analysis (ATTA), to the
bottom ice samples collected at the terminal of the Guliya ice cap. The ^{81}Kr data yield
upper age limits in the range of 15 - 74 kaBP (90% confidence level). The resulting
 ^{81}Kr ages are ~~<50 kaBP~~ In fact, the exact age is likely to be even younger than the upper
age limits 50 kaBP because ~~they is age lies~~ it lies at the low limit of the ATTA method ~~and
235 serves as an upper constraint for the actual age.~~ The ^{81}Kr samples collected at three

different sites yielded remarkably consistent results (Tian ~~et al., 2019~~ ~~Lide and Lu~~ ~~Zhengtian, personal communications~~), and all the ^{81}Kr dating results are more than ~~+~~ ~~an~~ order of magnitude younger than the original Chronology of the 1992 Guliya ice core (Thompson et al., 1997), and roughly in line with the age ranges of the other

240 Tibetan ice cores (Zhang et al., 2018; Hou et al., 2018).

From September to October of 2015, several new ice cores were recovered from the Guliya ice cap, including a core to bedrock (309.73 m) and a shallow core (72.40 m) adjacent to the 1992 Guliya core drilling site, as well as three cores to bedrock (50.72 m, 51.38 m, 50.86 m) from the summit (35°17' N, 81°29' E, ~6700 m a.s.l.) of the Guliya

245 ice cap (Thompson et al., 2018). The Guliya summit 50.80 m ice core (note that the depth 50.80 m is given in Zhong et al., 2018, which is slightly different from 50.86 m given in Thompson et al., 2018) was dated to be ~20 kaBP at the depth of 41.10–41.84 m and ~30 kaBP at the depth of 49.51 to 49.90 m by matching the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values with

those from the 1992 Guliya ice core (Zhong et al., 2018). We made use of the two age
250 points above, as well as the density profile of the 2015 Guliya summit core (Kutuzov et al., 2018), to estimate the basal age of the Guliya summit core by applying a two-

parameter flow model (2p model) (Bolzan, 1985), and obtained 76.6 kaBP, 48.6 kaBP
and 42.1 kaBP at the depth of 1 cm w.e., 20 cm w.e. and, 40 cm w.e. respectively above
the ice–bedrock contact (Fig. S2). Although these estimates have great uncertainty due
to limited data, the results are still one order of magnitude younger than the original
Chronology of the 1992 Guliya ice core (Thompson et al., 1997) despite the fact that
the two age points (i.e. ~20 kaBP and ~30 kaBP) used by the 2p model are deduced
from the original chronology of the 1992 Guliya ice core (Zhong et al., 2018). This casts
further doubt on the original Guliya chronology.

260

5 Conclusions

In this study, we provided a new high-resolution $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record of the Chongce ice cores
drilled from the northwestern TP. Our results show a warming trend for the mid-
Holocene on the TP, which is largely consistent with the Dundee and, to a lesser degree,
Puruogangri ice cores, but much different from the Guliya ice core. It is possible that
the cooling mid-Holocene derived from the Guliya $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record resulted from its
erroneous chronology, rather than the unique boundary conditions on the TP as

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previously suggested, such as decreasing summer insolation and weakened Indian monsoon (Hou et al., 2016; Li et al., 2017). Our study highlighted the urgent need for
270 more ice core records with reliable chronologies, especially results from the 309.73 m Guliya ice core drilled in 2015 close to the 1992 Guliya core drilling site (Thompson et al., 2018) to verify past temperature variation on the TP, which serves as important baseline information for many other studies, and based on which various scientific hypotheses such as asynchronous glaciation on the Milankovitch timescales
275 (Thompson et al., 2005) could be further tested.

Data availability. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ data of the Chongce ice core ~~will be~~ are provided in the Supplement. ~~At this stage, please refer to the corresponding author for the data.~~

280 Author contributions. SH conceived this study, drilled the Chongce ice cores and wrote the paper. YW and WZ drilled the Chongce ice cores. WZ performed the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ measurements. All authors contributed to a discussion of the results.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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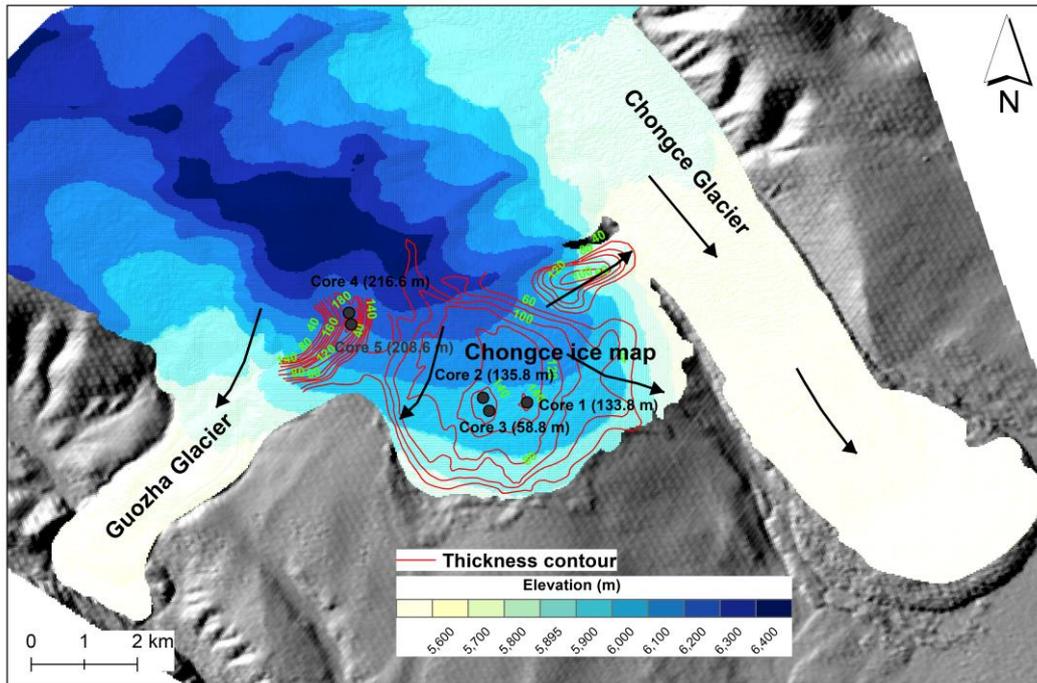
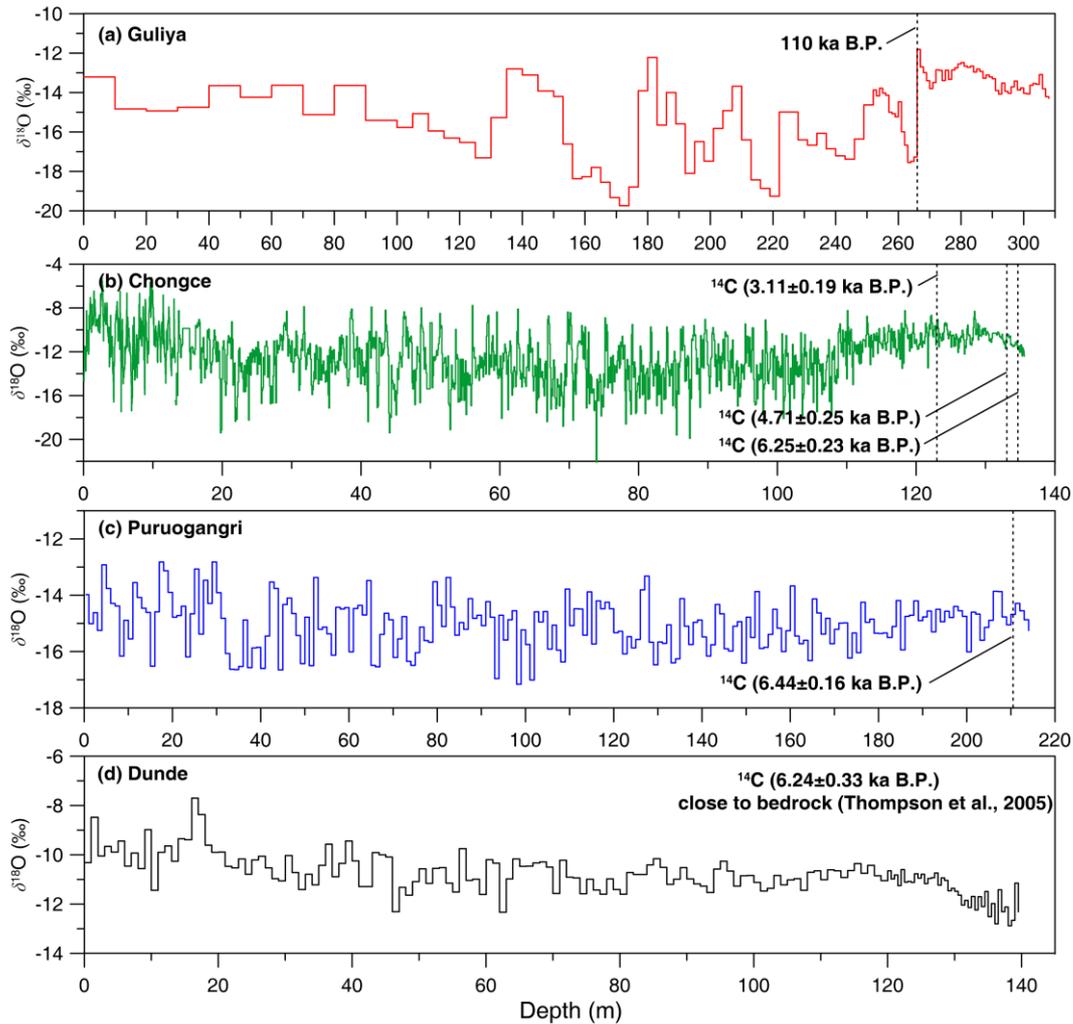


Figure 1. Map showing the topography (red contour lines) and ice thickness (blue color ramp) of the Chongce ice cap with the drilling sites (black dots). The black arrows show the ice flow direction. The effects of the Chongce Glacier surging on the mass balance of the Chongce ice cap is limited, if any (Wang et al., 2018), because the ice flows from the Chongce ice cap into the Chongce glacier, and the surged area is confined within the Chongce Glacier (Yasuda and Furuya, 2015).



475 Figure 2. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the ice cores against each respective depth. The age of
 110 kaBP at the depth 266 m of the Guliya ice core is from Thompson et al. (1997). The
 top 13.2 m of Chongce Core 3 profile (An et al., 2016) is combined with Core 2 to form
 a single profile because the distance between their drilling sites is only ~ 2 m (Fig. 1).
 Data of Guliya and Puruogangri were obtained from the NOAA online repository, and
 480 the data of Dundee were extracted from the Fig. 3 in Thompson et al. (1989) using
 GetData graph digitizer software.

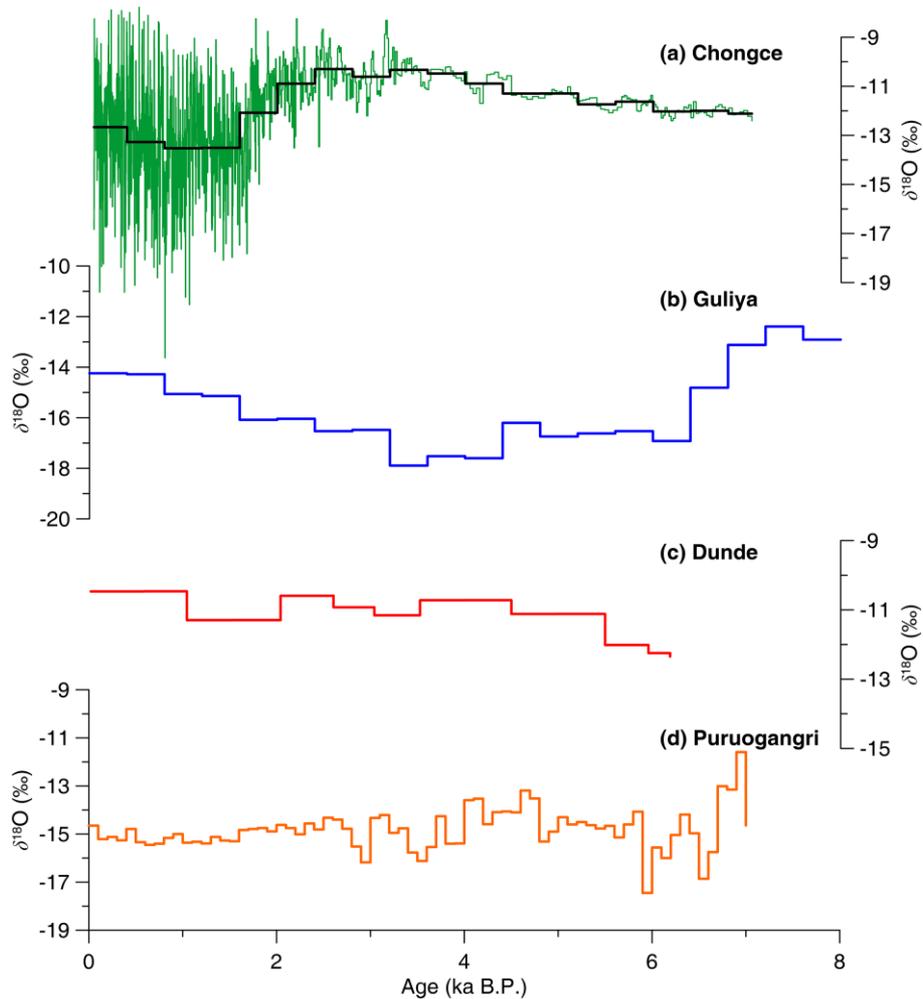


Figure 3. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Chongce (a), Guliya (b), Dunde (c) and Puruogangri
 485 (d) ice cores by age. We combined the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of Core 2 and Core 3 into a single
 time series. The black line of the Chongce $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profile represents 400-year averages to
 match the temporal resolution of the Guliya ice core data that are available from the
 NOAA online repository. The 100-year averages of the Puruogangri ice core are also
 available from the NOAA online repository, but the multi-centurial averages of the
 490 Dunde ice core were extracted from Figure 3 of Thompson et al. (2005) plotted based
 on its updated chronology instead of its original chronology (Thompson et al., 1989).

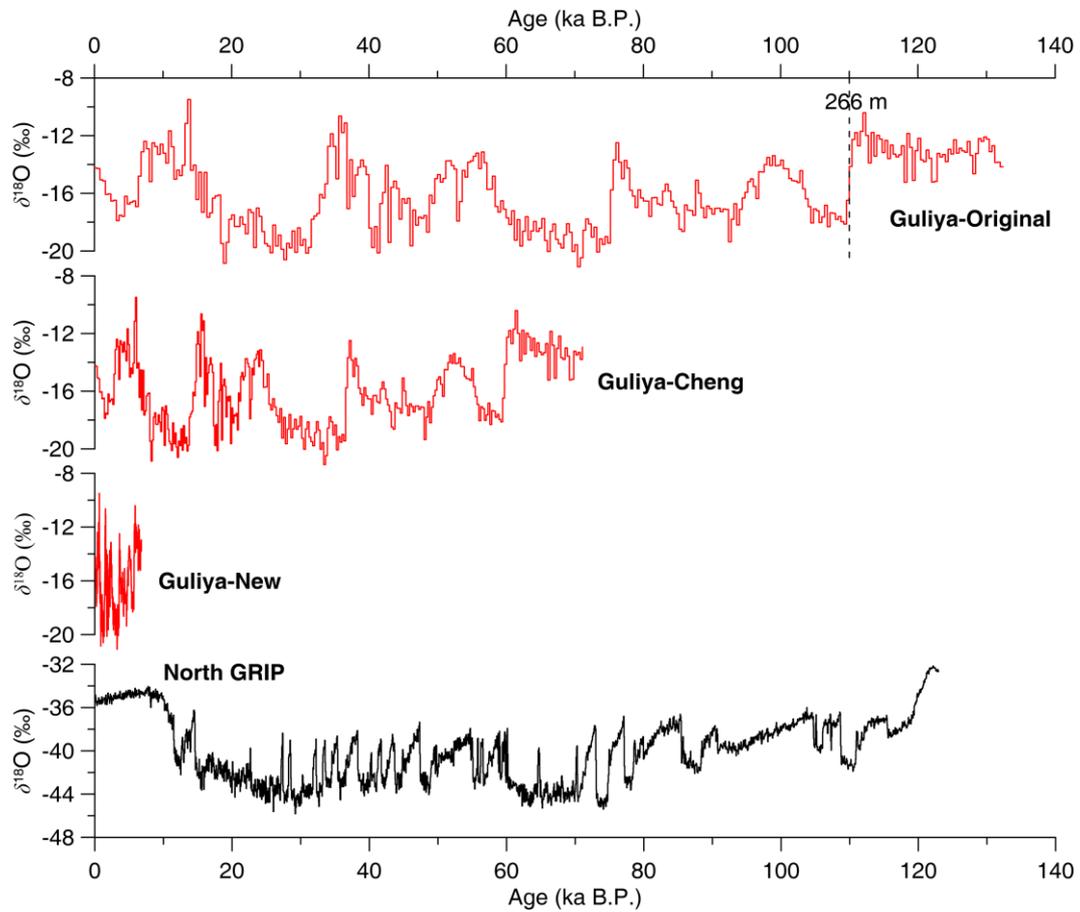


Figure 4. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Guliya and North GRIP ice cores. The Guliya-Original is plotted on its original chronology (Thompson et al., 1997). The Guliya-495 Cheng profile is the original Guliya record linearly compressed by a factor of two, as suggested in Cheng et al. (2012). The Guliya-New profile is the original Guliya record further compressed linearly so that the high $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values fall within the warm Holocene.

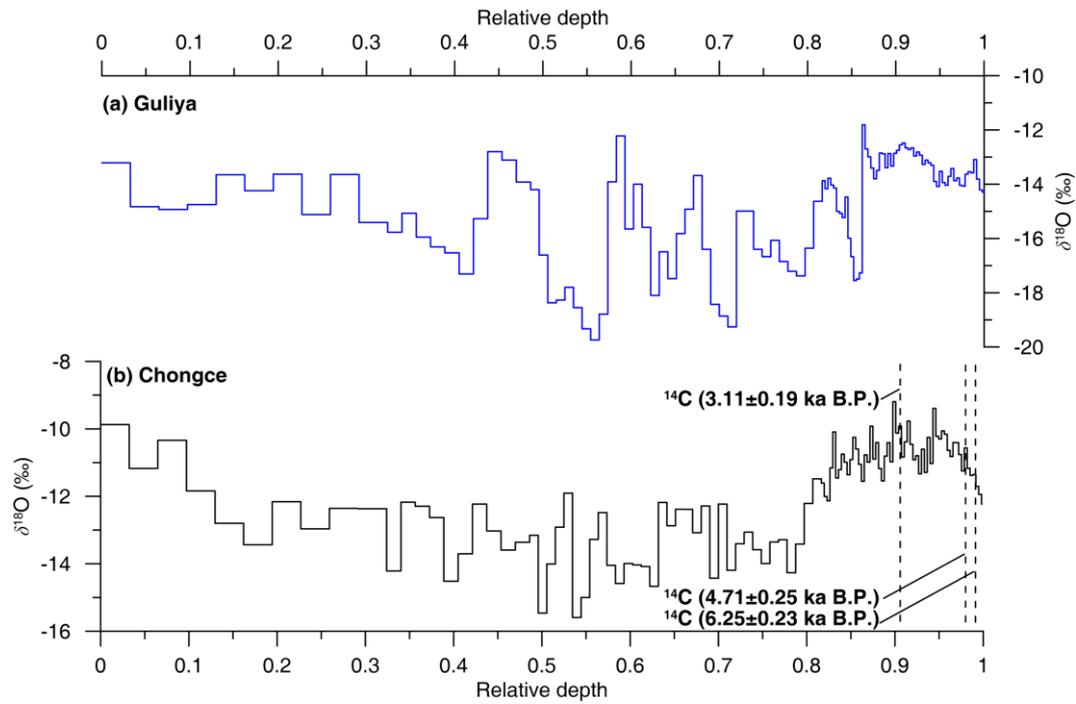


Figure 5. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Guliya (a) and Chongce (b) ice cores, plotted against their relative depth. The Chongce profile was averaged to match the temporal resolution of the published Guliya record as shown in Fig. 2a (Thompson et al., 1997).

Table 1. Correlation coefficients (n=16) between the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ profiles of the Tibetan ice cores.

	Chongce	Guliya	Puruogangri
Guliya	-0.79 ^a		
Puruogangri	0.22	-0.10	
Dunde	0.11	0.24	-0.11

505 ^a p < 0.001