



Reconstrucciones paleoclimáticas del último milenio en base a registros de la cueva Palestina

James Apaéstegui C., Abdelfettah Sifeddine, Jean Loup Guyot, Francisco Cruz, Nicolas Strikis

japaestegui@igp.gob.pe



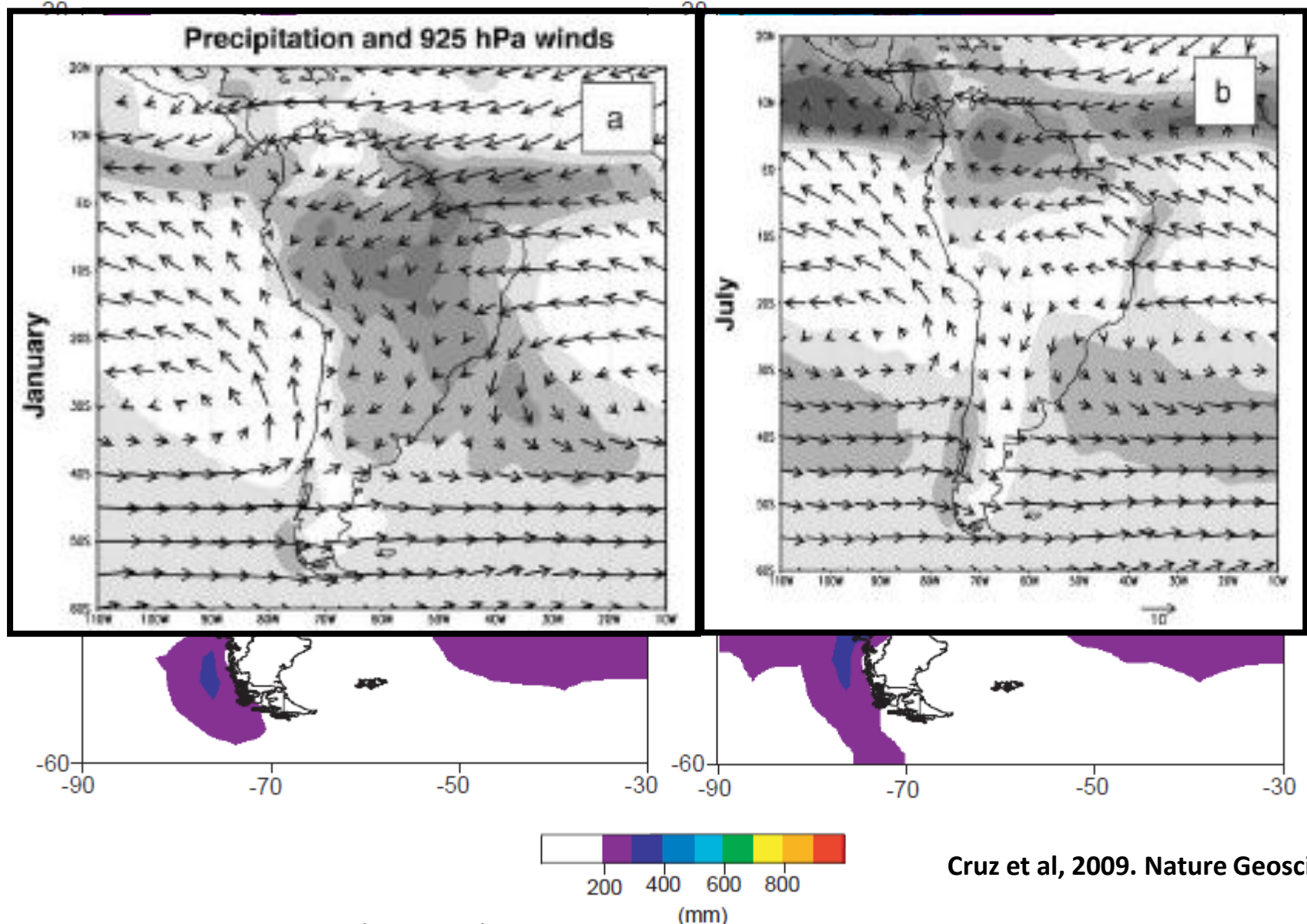
Clim. Past, 10, 1967–1981, 2014
www.clim-past.net/10/1967/2014/
doi:10.5194/cp-10-1967-2014
© Author(s) 2014. CC Attribution 3.0 License.



Hydroclimate variability of the northwestern Amazon Basin near the Andean foothills of Peru related to the South American Monsoon System during the last 1600 years

J. Apaéstegui^{1,3,4}, F. W. Cruz², A. Sifeddine^{3,4,12}, M. Vuille⁵, J. C. Espinoza^{1,6}, J. L. Guyot⁸, M. Khodri^{3,7}, N. Strikis², R. V. Santos⁹, H. Cheng^{10,11}, L. Edwards¹¹, E. Carvalho⁹, and W. Santini⁸

La cueva Palestina en el ojo del mundo científico!

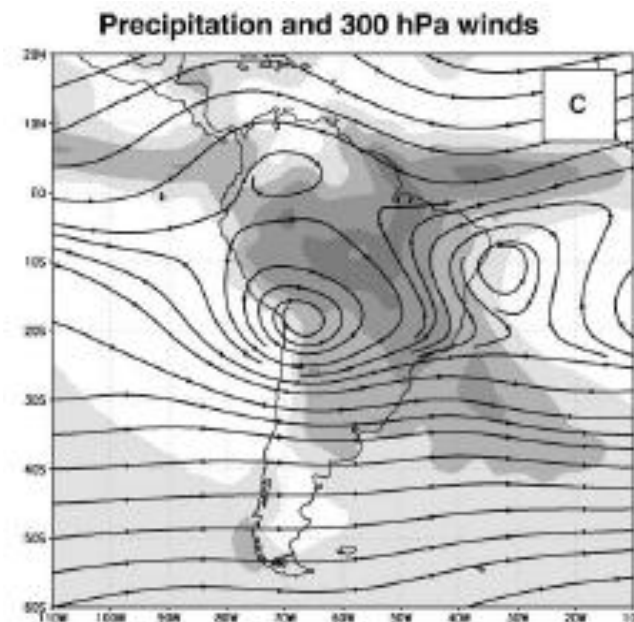
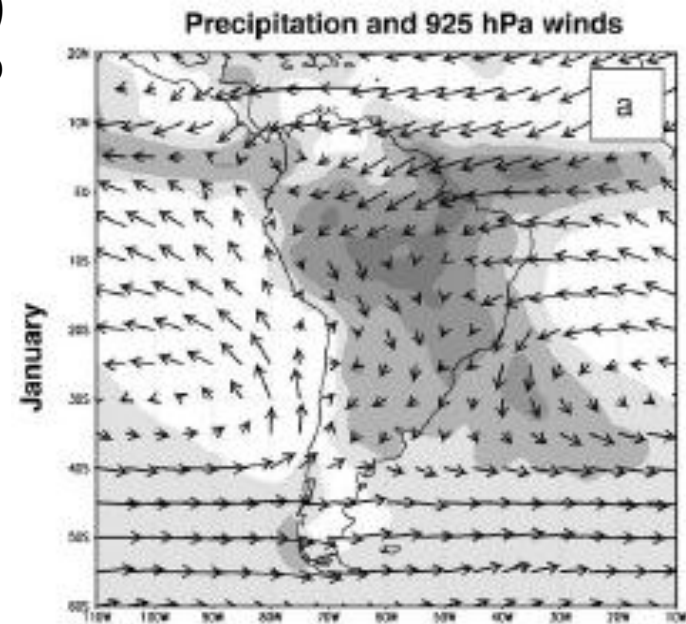
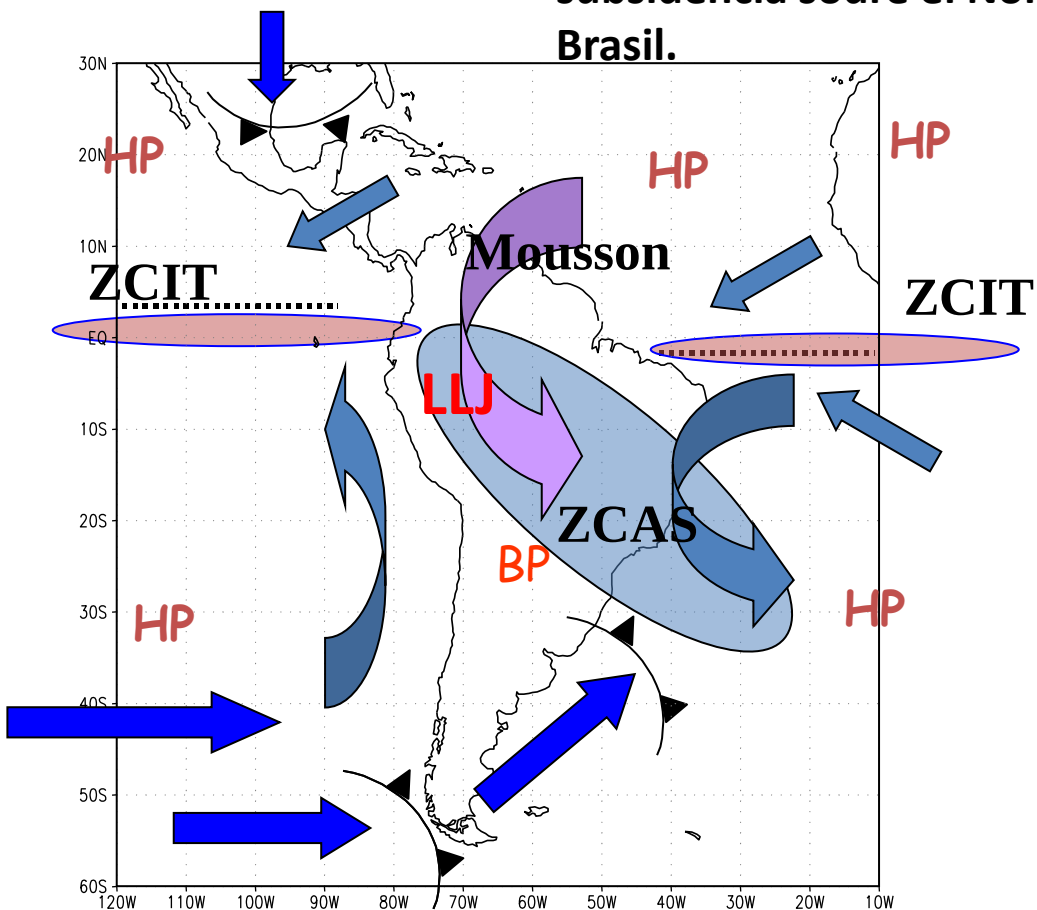


Cruz et al, 2009. Nature Geosciences

Long-term mean (1979–2000) Climate Prediction Center Merged Analysis of Precipitation seasonal precipitation totals (in mm) for December–February (left) and March–May (right).

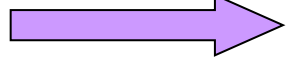
Circulación y Precipitaciones

Calor liberado = zona de altas pressões (Alta de Bolívia ~12 km) subsidencia sobre el Nordeste do Brasil.

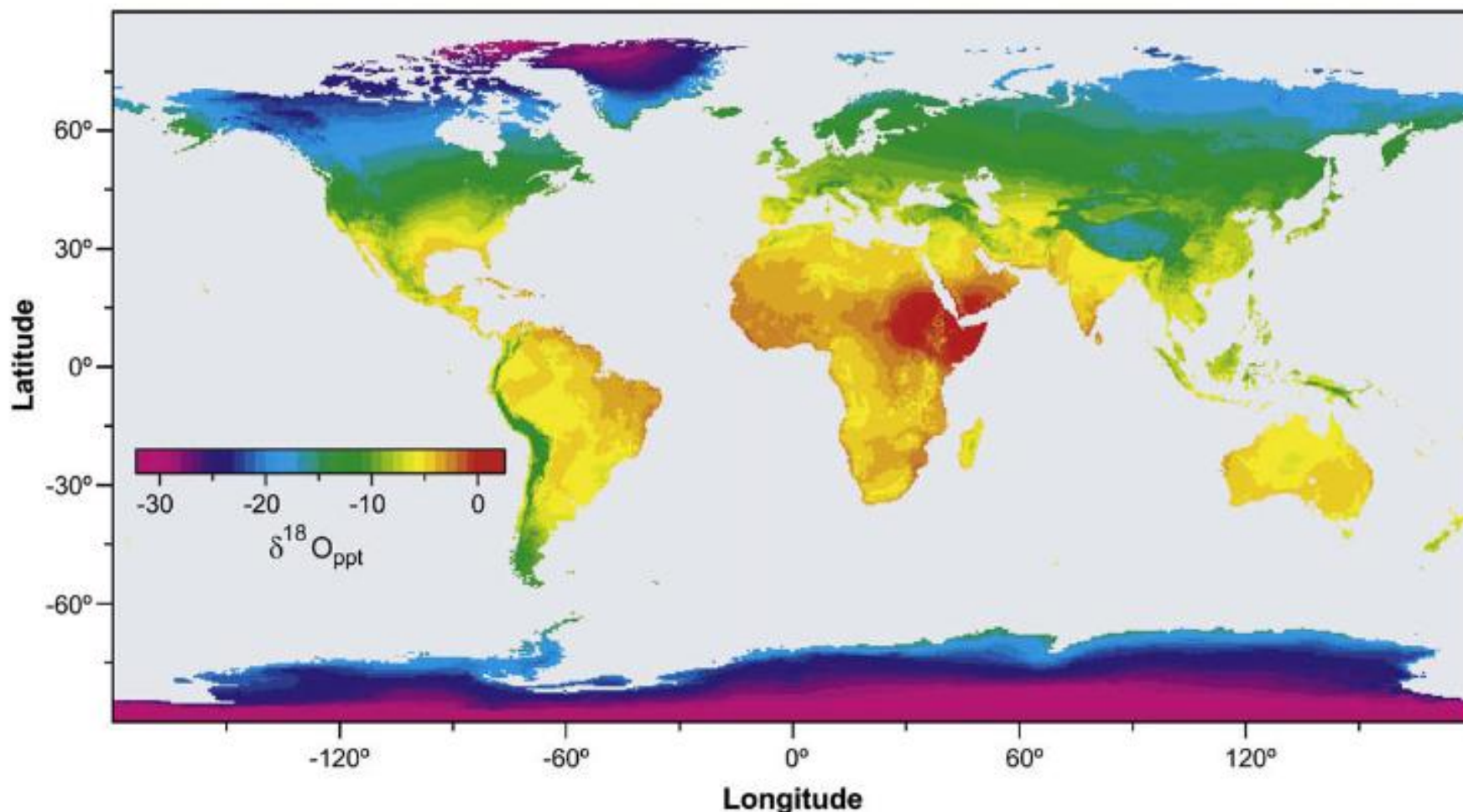
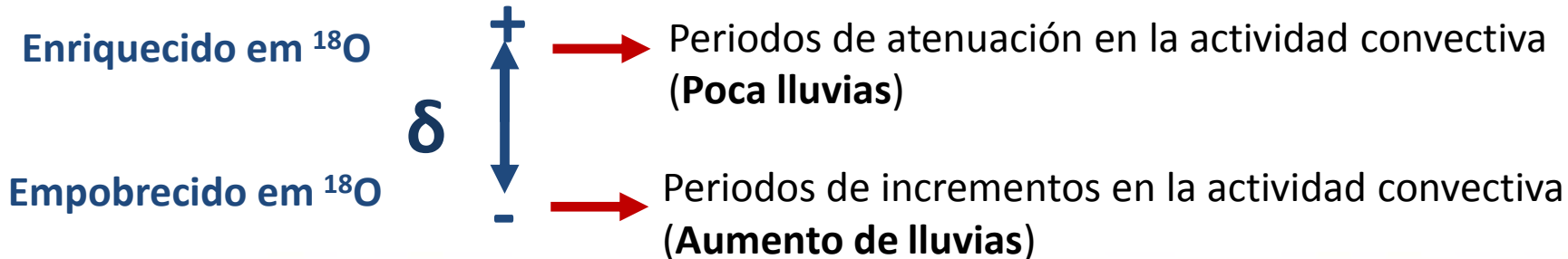


/IGES

2003-03-13-11:09

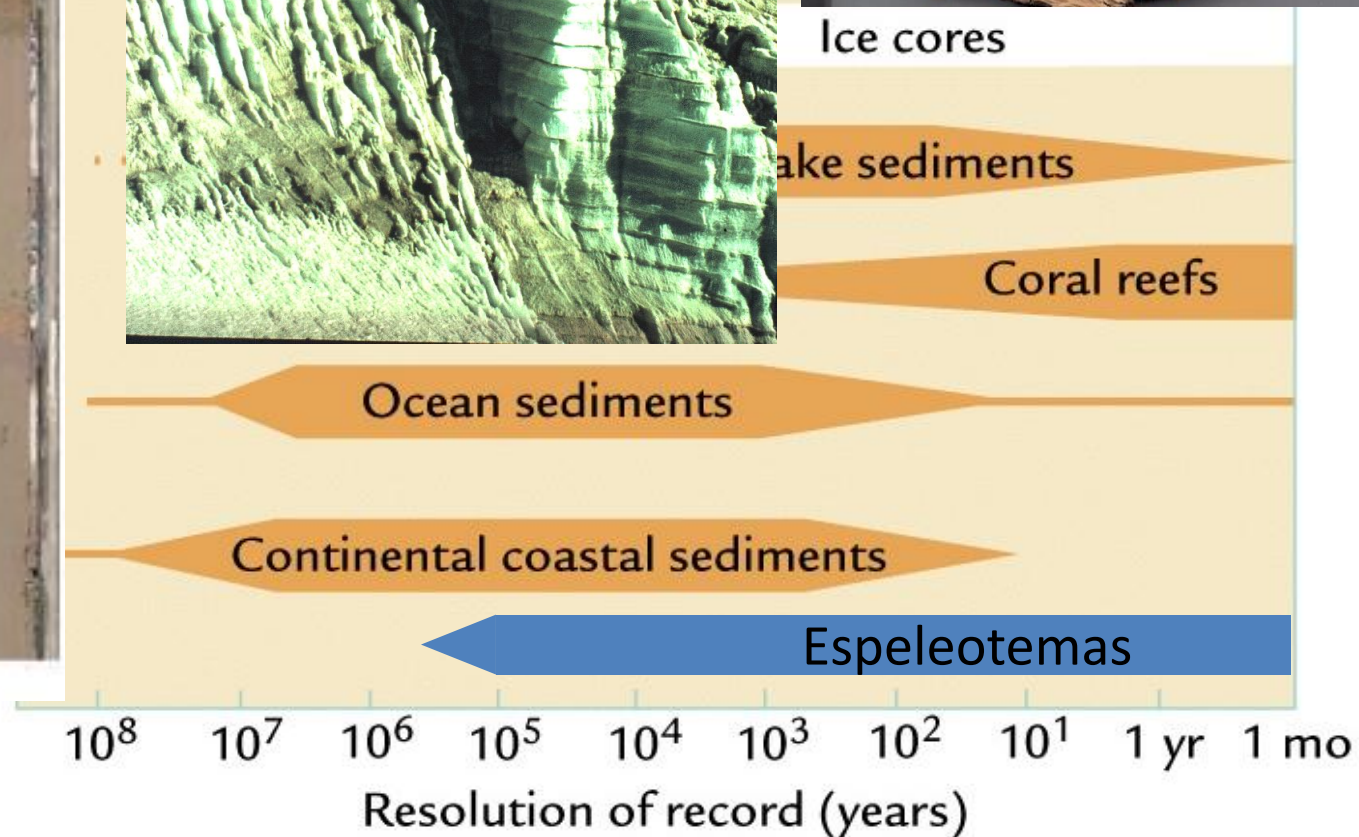
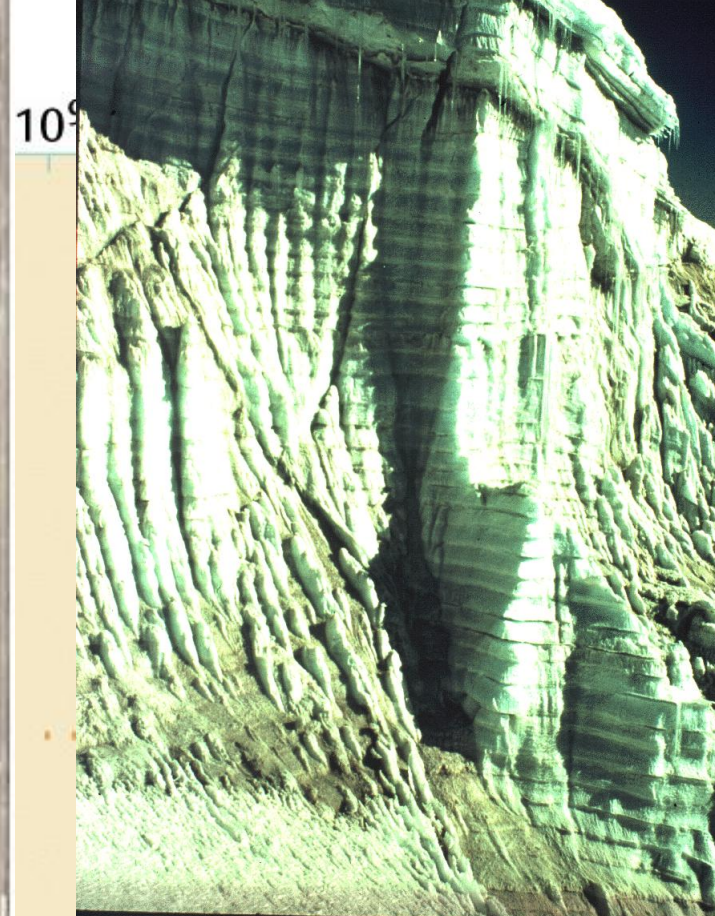
-  Circulation extra-tropical
-  Alizés
-  Mousson

Como interpretamos estos registros en el tiempo?

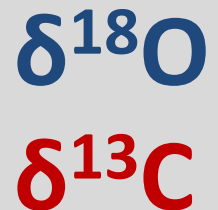
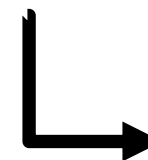
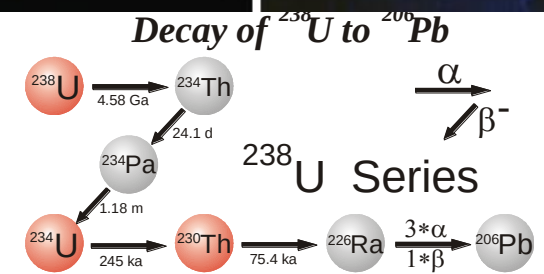
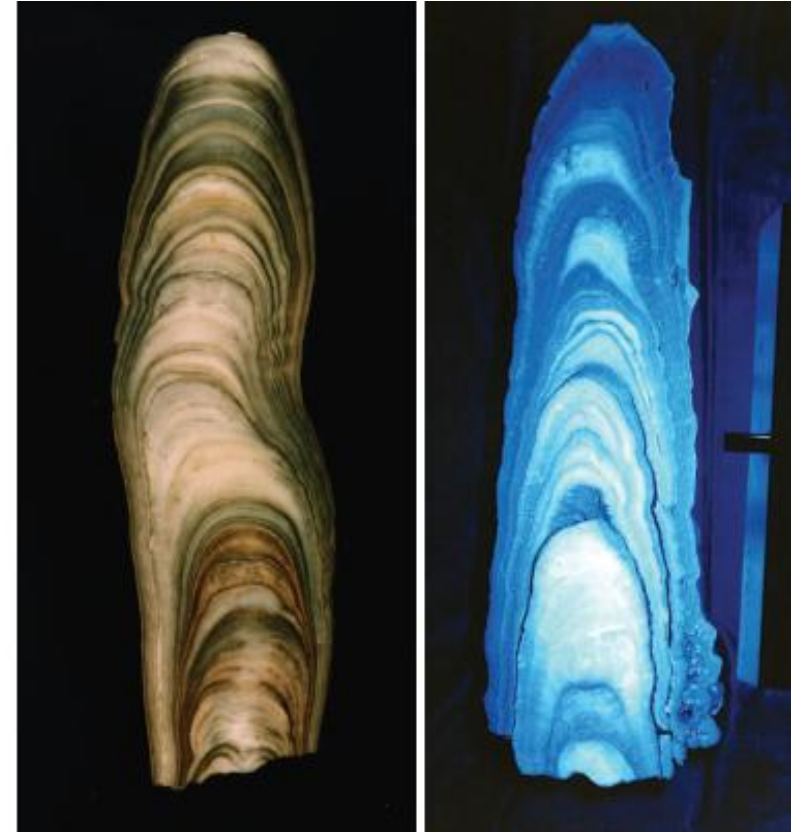
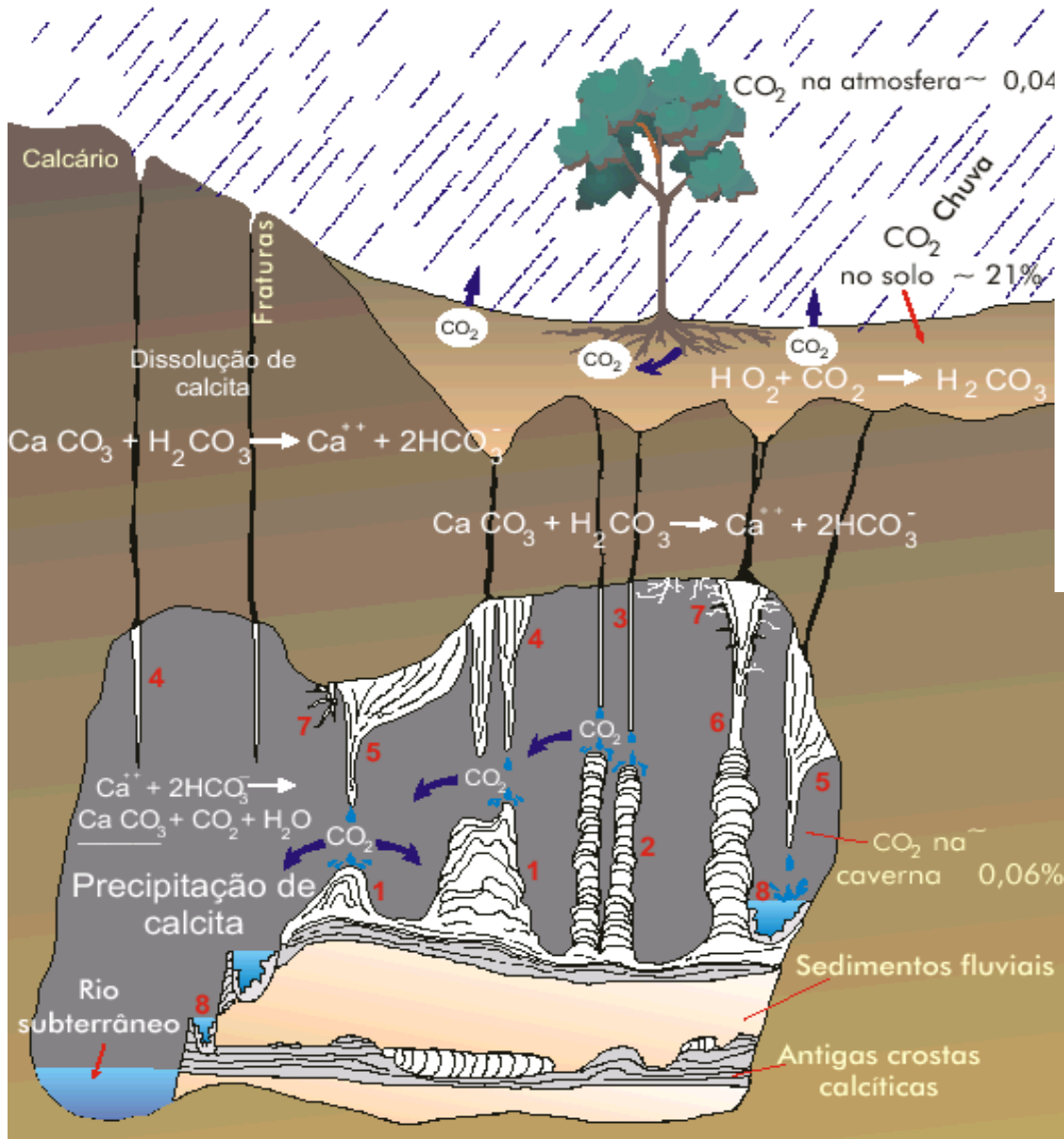




Bernasconi & McKenzie



Espeleotemas como indicador paleoclimático e paleoambiental

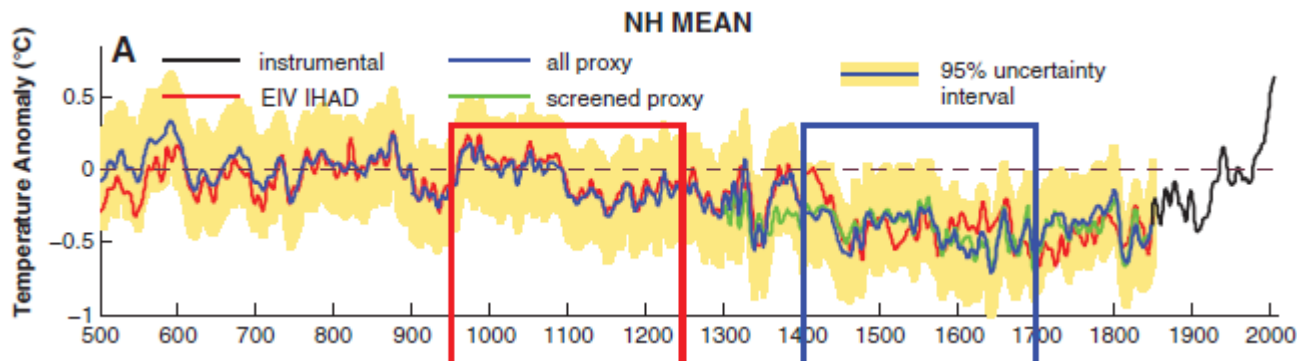


Variabilidad Climática del Ultimo Milenio

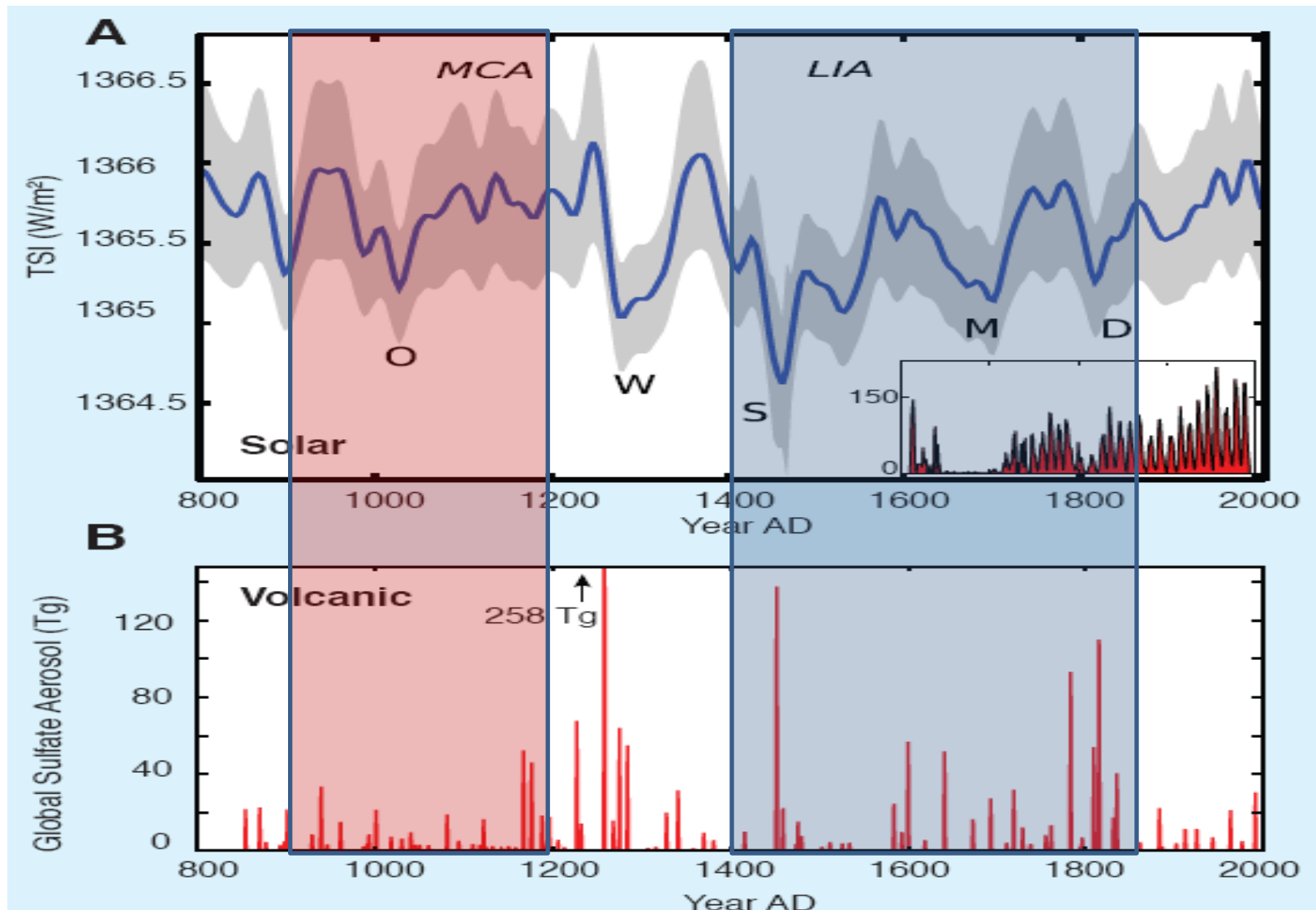
- **Anomalia Climática Medieval (ACM)**
- **Pequeña edad de Hielo (PEH)**

- Importancia de la comprensión de los eventos climáticos extremos registrados en este período de tiempo.
- Variabilidades asociadas a diferentes mecanismos oceano atmosféricos
- Forzantes que pueden haber influenciado en este período de tiempo.

Anomalia Climática Medieval (~800-1200 A.P.)
Pequeña edad de Hielo (~1400-1820 A.P.)



Forzantes Climáticas: Actividad Solar y Vulcanismo



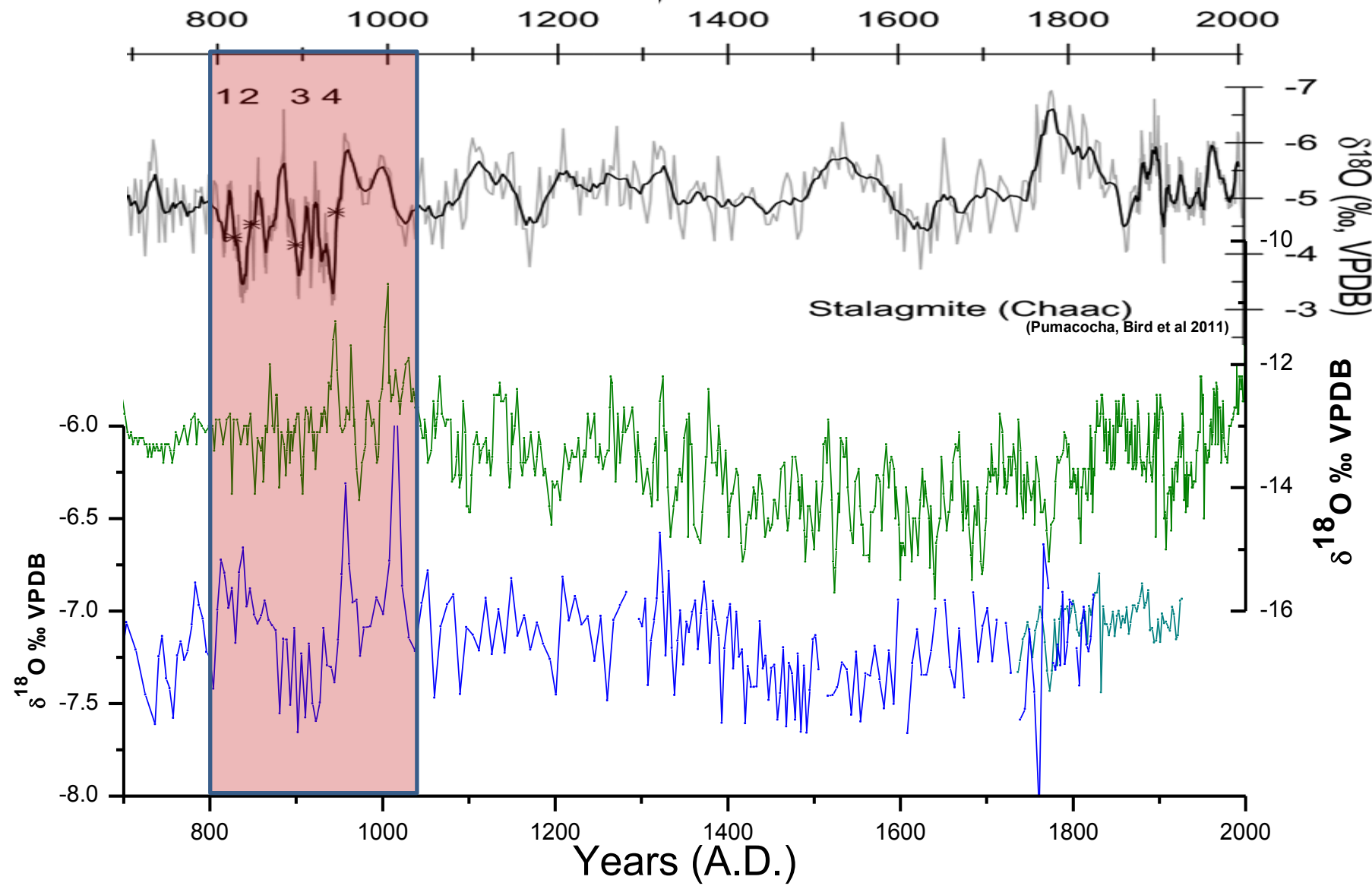
A) Registros de taxa de irradiação Solar (Bard et al, 2000).

B) Sulfatos aerossóis globais produzidos pela atividade vulcânica (Gao et al, 2008)

Collapse of Classic Maya Civilization Related to Modest Reduction in Precipitation

Martín Medina-Elizalde and Eelco J. Rohling*

Science, 2012



Expansión máxima asincronica de los glaciares durante a LIA (PEH)

(Rabatel *et al.*, 2008)

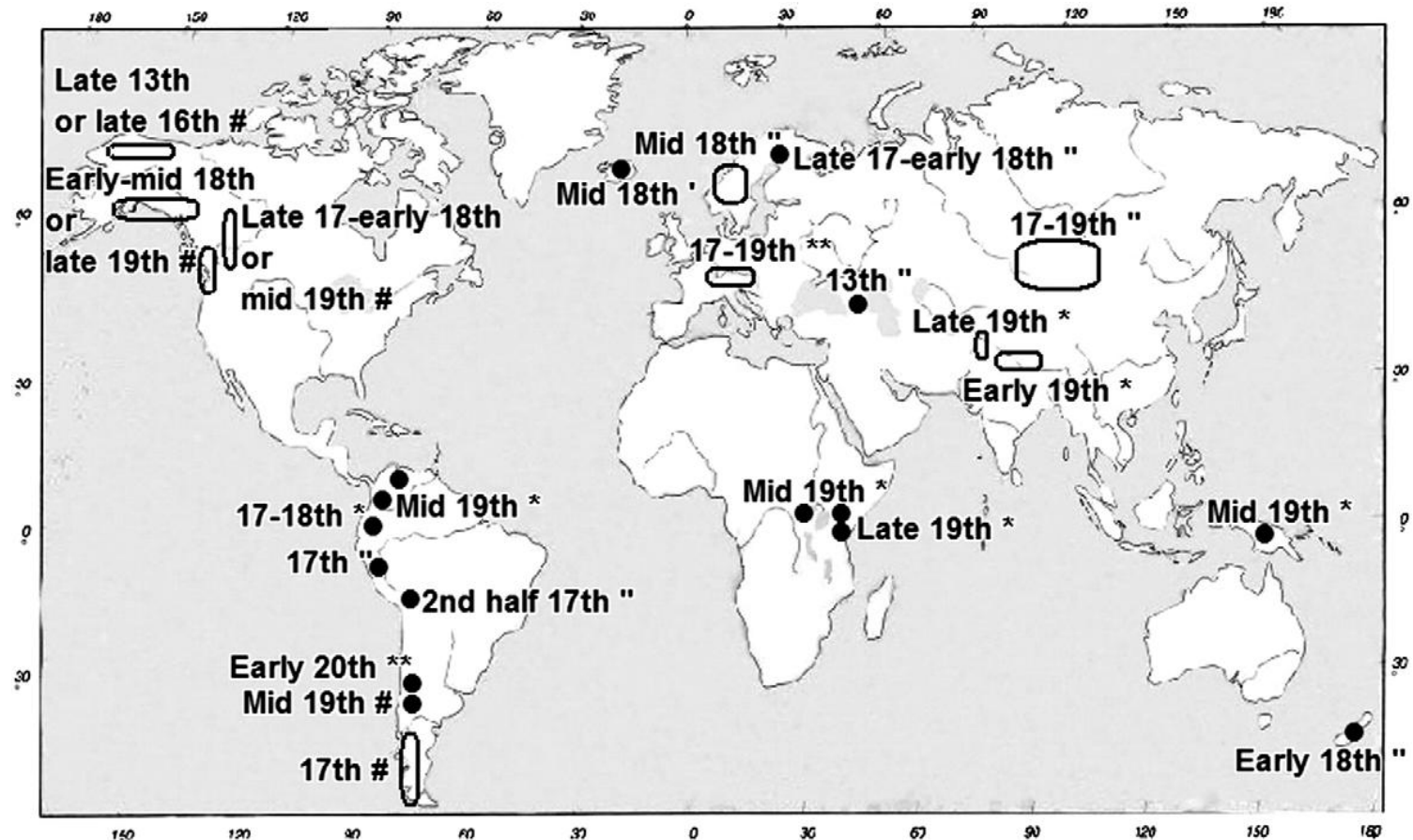
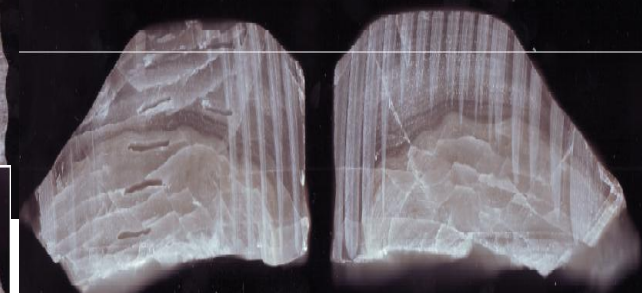
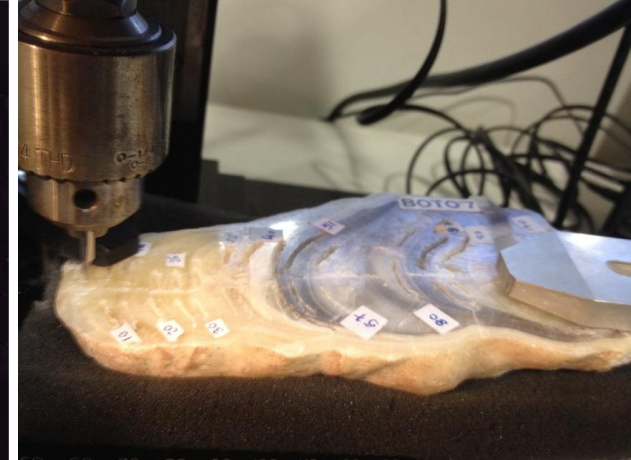


Figura. Datação da LIA *maximum* no Mundo. As datações foram baseadas em métodos diferentes. Liquenometria, documentos historicos, dendrocronologia, tefrocronology'e datas presumidas.

Colectas



Caverna Palestina

Fuera de la Caverna

- T °C, HR %
- Precipitaciones: regimen e isotopia
- Aforos de los rios
- Quimica e isotopia del agua del rio Superficial.





CUEVA DE PALESTINA

District de Nueva Cajamarca
Province de Rioja
Département de San Martín

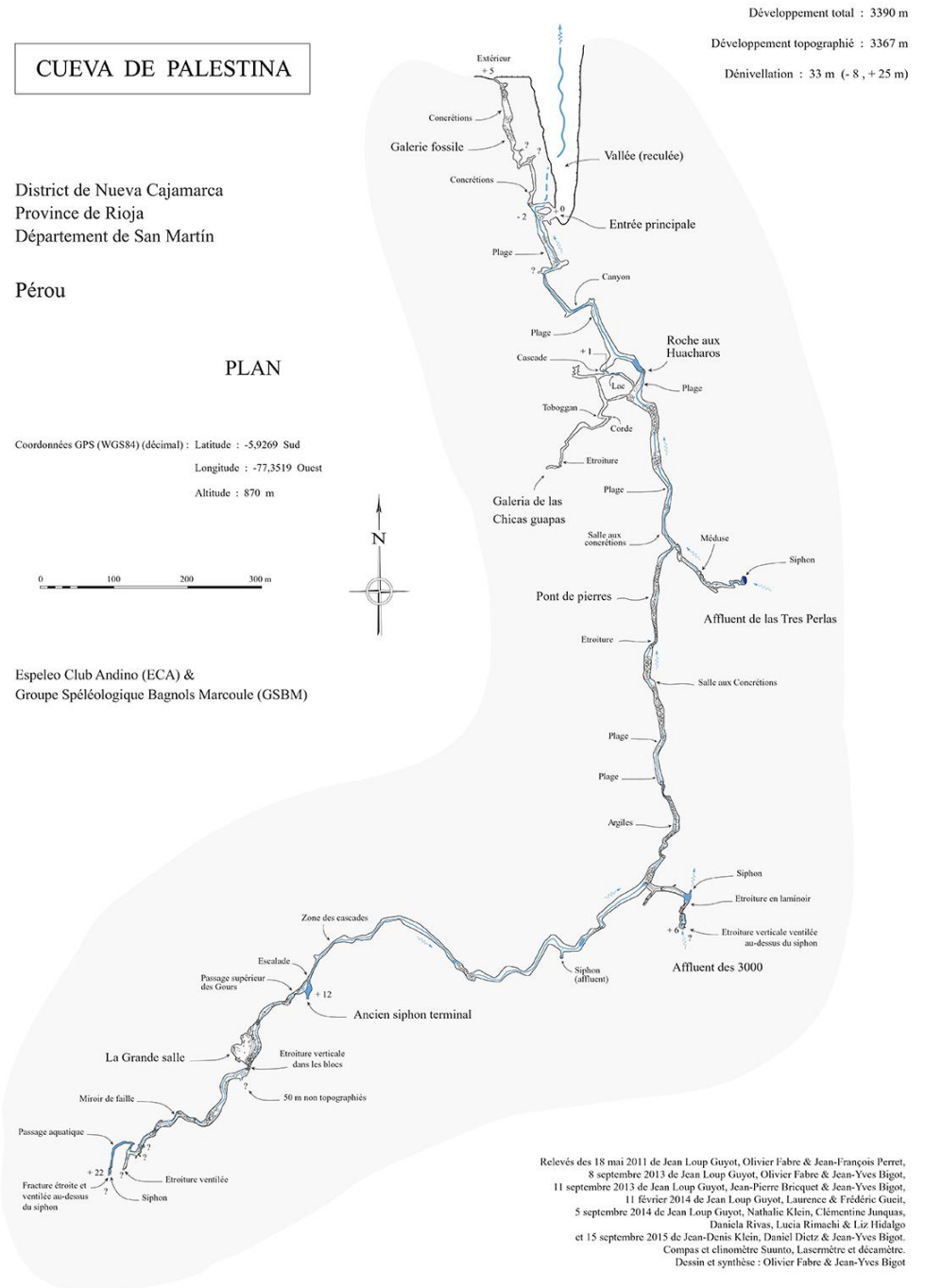
Pérou

PLAN

Coordonnées GPS (WGS84) (décimal) : Latitude : -5,9269 Sud
Longitude : -77,3519 Ouest
Altitude : 870 m



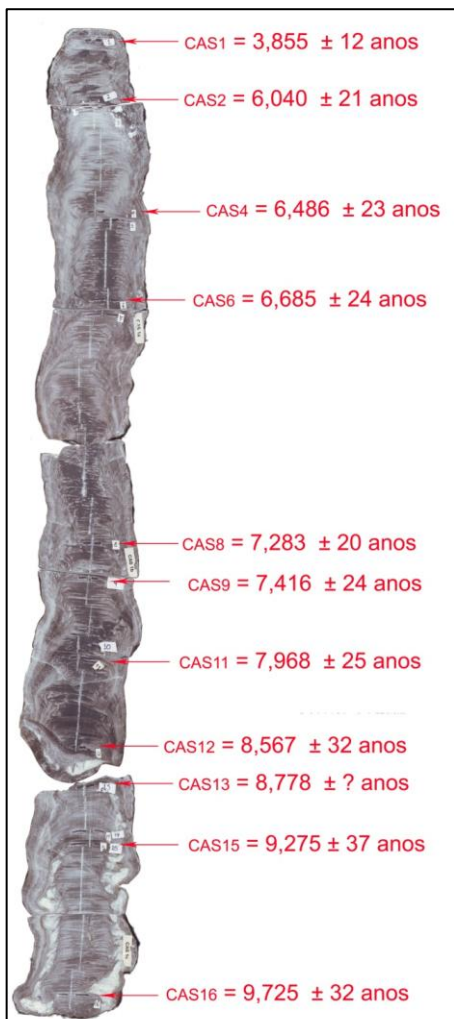
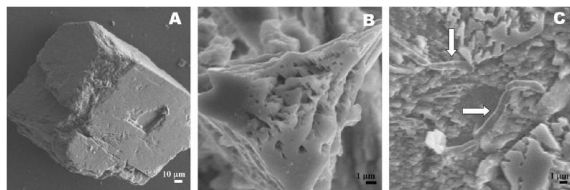
Espeleo Club Andino (ECA) &
Groupe Spéléologique Bagnols Marcoule (GSBM)



Relevés des 18 mai 2011 de Jean Loup Guyot, Olivier Fabre & Jean-François Perret,
8 septembre 2013 de Jean Loup Guyot, Olivier Fabre & Jean-Yves Bigot,
11 septembre 2013 de Jean Loup Guyot, Jean-Pierre Briquet & Jean-Yves Bigot,
11 février 2014 de Jean Loup Guyot, Laurence & Frédéric Guicé,
5 septembre 2014 de Jean Loup Guyot, Nathalie Klein, Clémentine Junkas,
Daniela Rivas, Lucia Rimuchi & Liz Hidalgo
et 15 septembre 2015 de Jean-Denis Klein, Daniel Dietz & Jean-Yves Bigot.
Compas et clinomètre Suunto, Lasermètre et décimètre.
Dessin et synthèse : Olivier Fabre & Jean-Yves Bigot

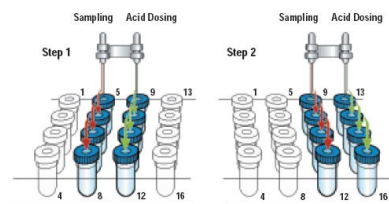
Geocronología

$^{234}\text{U}/^{230}\text{Th}$

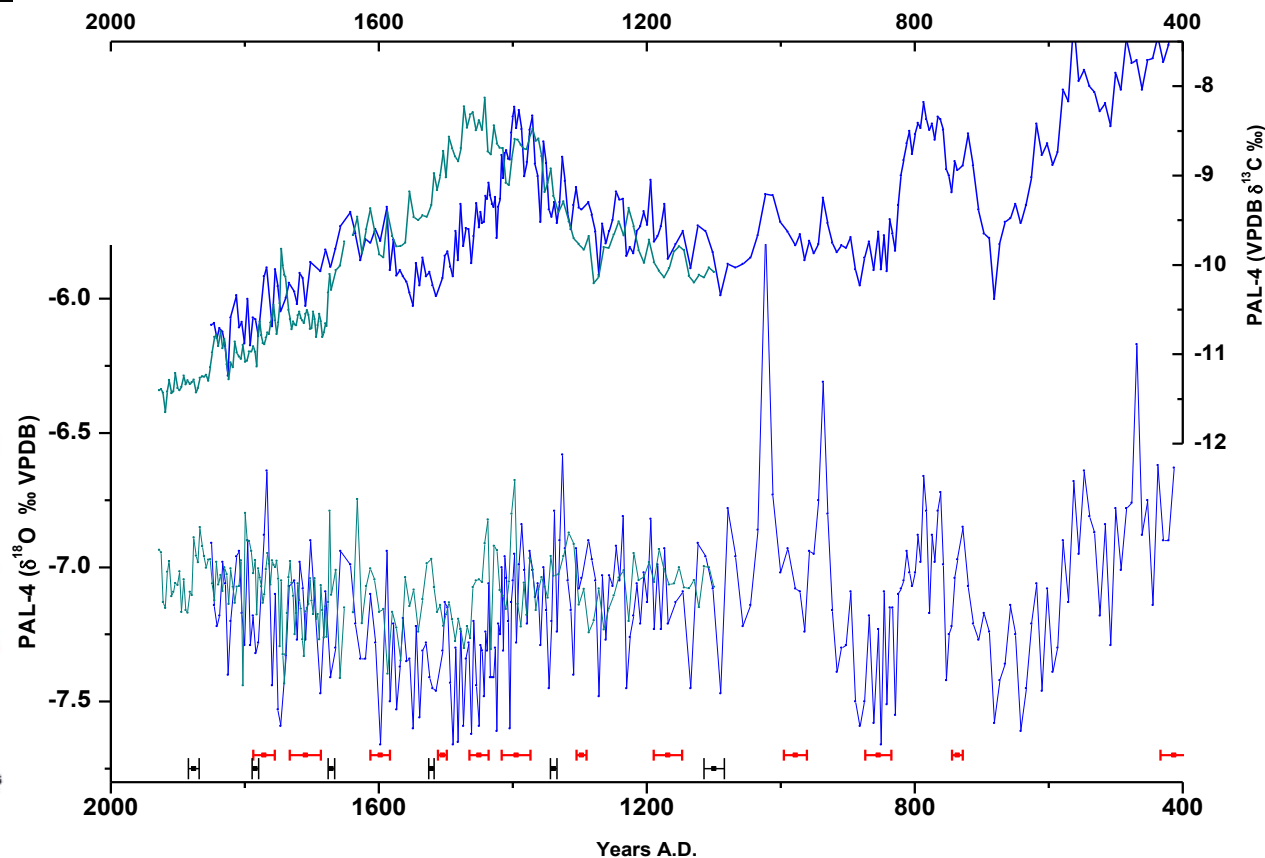
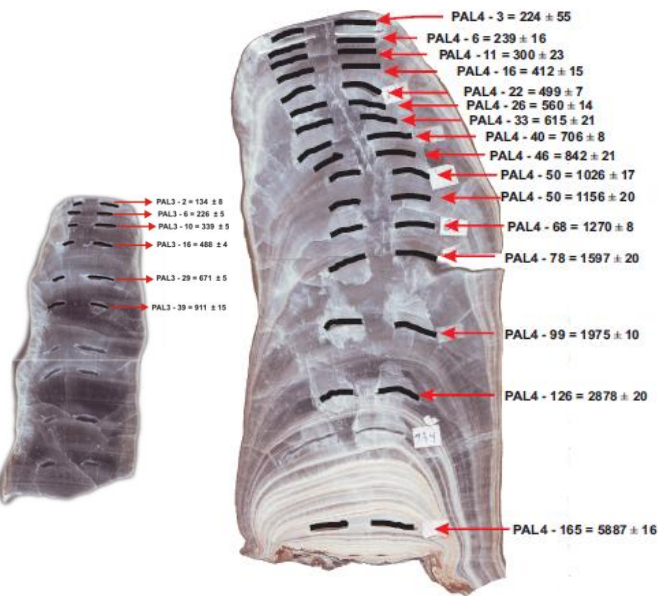
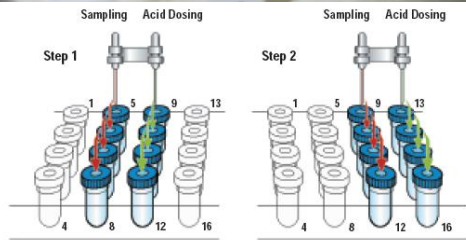
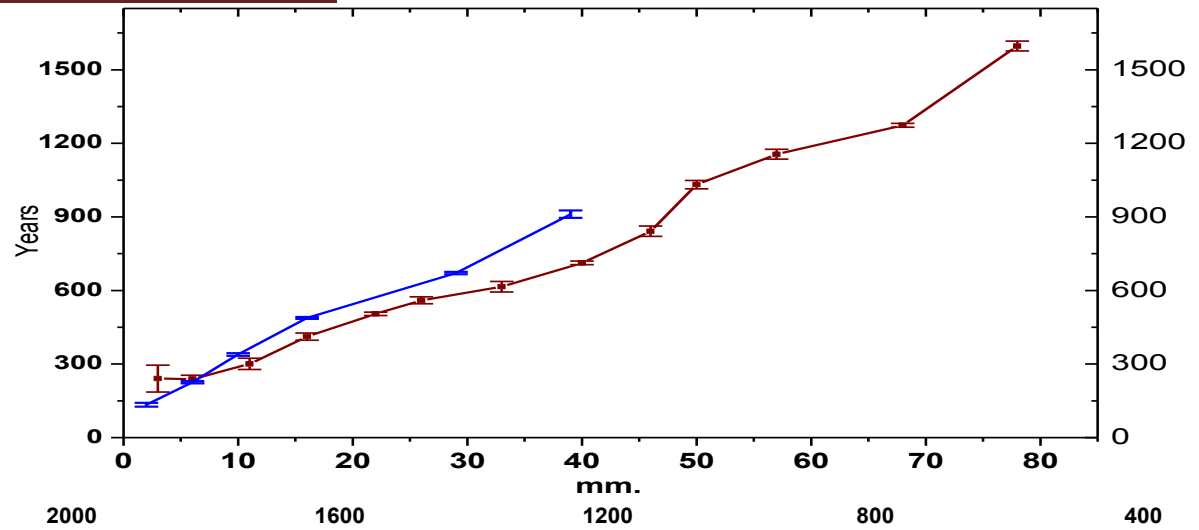


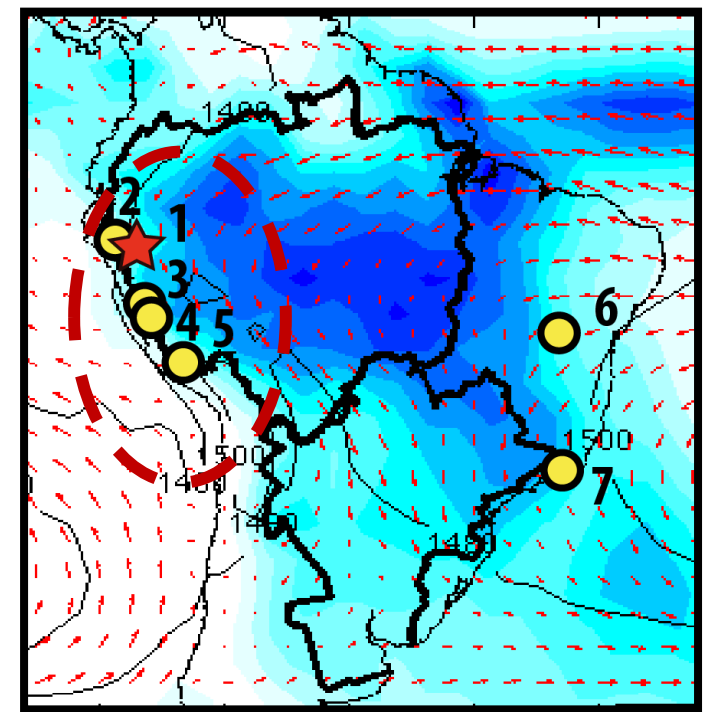
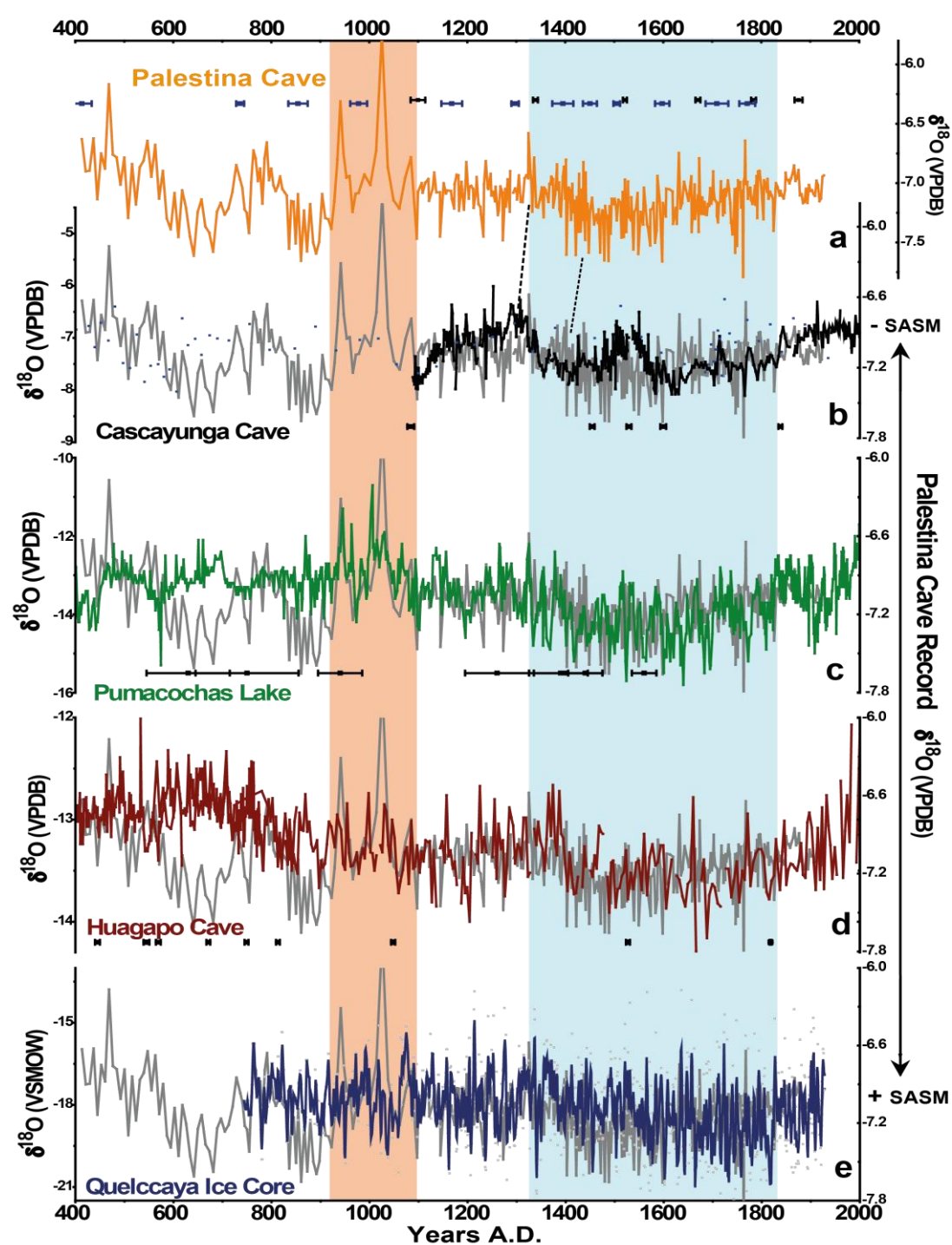
Análisis de Isótopos estables

- Isótopos de Oxígeno ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$)
- Isótopos de Carbono ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$)

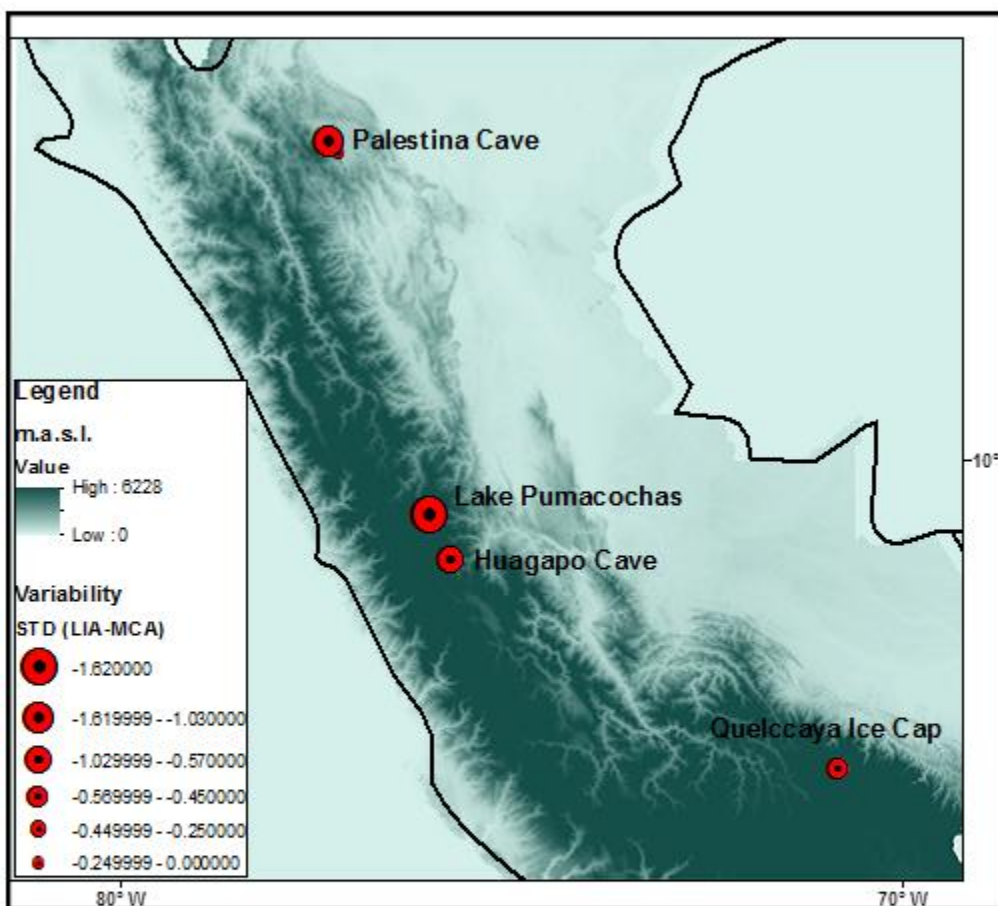


Espeleotemas de la caverna Palestina

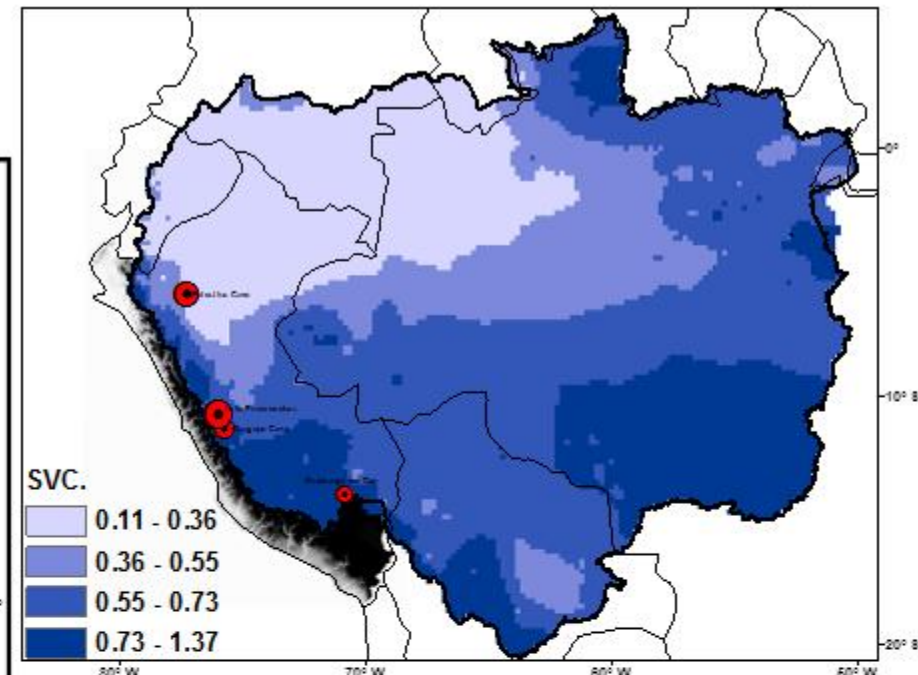




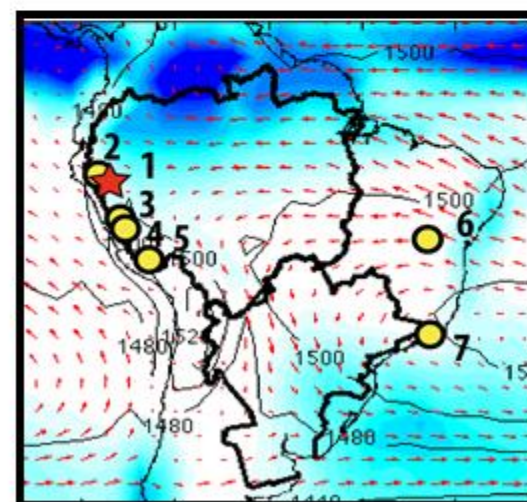
1. **Palestina Cave** (Apaéstegui et al, 2014) (CP)
2. **Cascayunga Cave** (Reuter et al, 2009) (GRL).
3. **Pumacochas Lake** (Bird et al, 2011) (PNAS)
4. **Huagapo Cave** (Kanner et al., 2012)(EPSL)
5. **Quelccaya Ice Cap** (Thompson et al, 1984) (Science)
6. **Diva de Moura Cave** (Novello et al. 2012) (GRL)
7. **Cristal Cave** (Taylor, 2010) (Vuille et al., 2012) (CP).

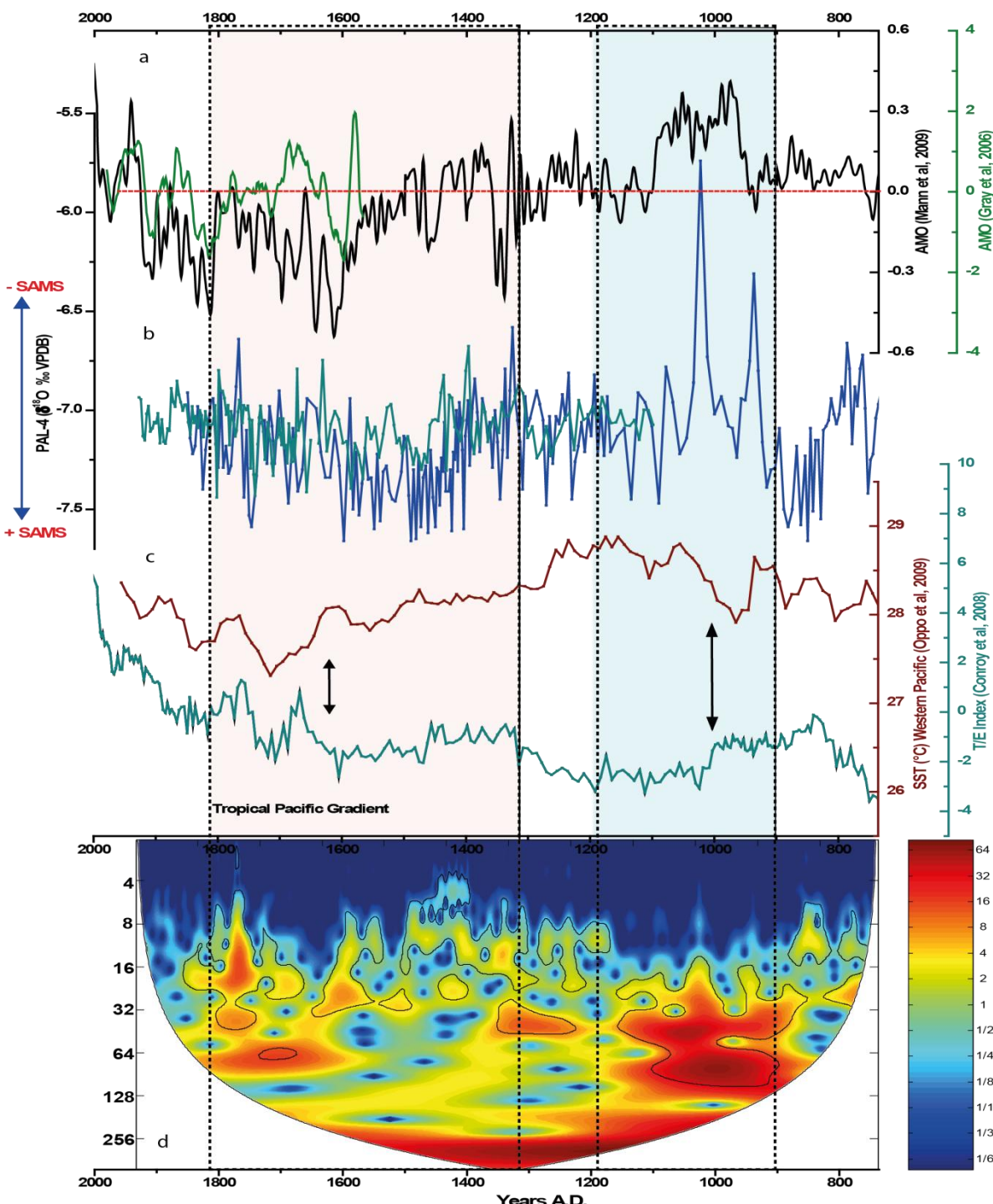


MCA - LIA variability and location of the proxies in the Andean region



Coeficiente de Variabilidad estacional. (Espinoza et al., 2008)

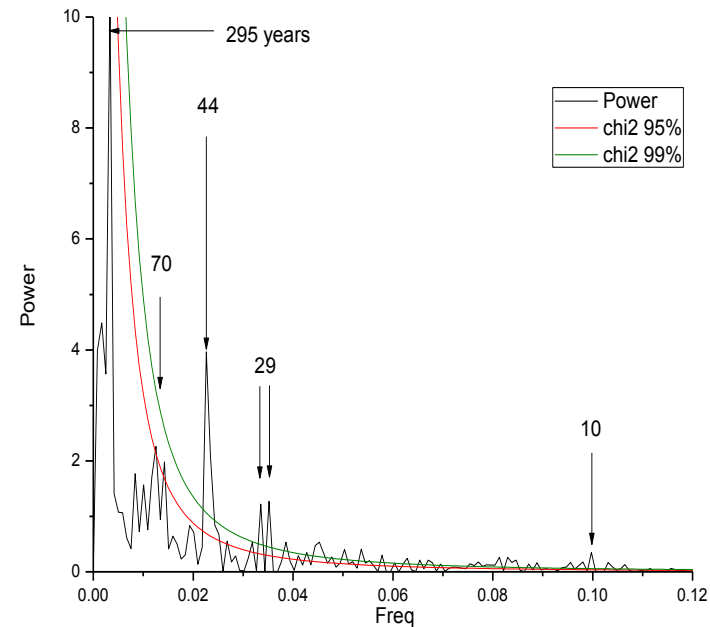




→ 64 años → AMO
→ 25 años → PDO

Influencias en el clima en escala de tiempo multidecadal en el SAMS.

Gradientes de temperatura en el Pacífico tropical
El Niño / Circulación Walker.



Algunas conclusiones del ultimo reporte del Panel Inter gubernamental para el Cambio Climático.

```
graph TD; A[Algunas conclusiones del ultimo reporte del Panel Inter gubernamental para el Cambio Climático.] --> B[Confidence in the link between changes in North Atlantic climate and low-latitude precipitation patterns has increased since AR4. From new paleoclimate reconstructions and modelling studies, there is very high confidence that reduced AMOC and the associated surface cooling in the North Atlantic region caused southward shifts of the Atlantic Intertropical Convergence Zone, and also affected the American (North and South), African and Asian monsoon systems. {5.7}]; A --> C[With high confidence, floods larger than those recorded since 1900 occurred during the past five centuries in northern and central Europe, western Mediterranean region and eastern Asia. There is medium confidence that modern large floods are comparable to or surpass historical floods in magnitude and/or frequency in the Near East, India and central North America. {5.5.5}]; A --> D[There is high confidence for droughts during the last millennium of greater magnitude and longer duration than those observed since the beginning of the 20th century in many regions. There is medium confidence that more megadroughts occurred in monsoon Asia and wetter conditions prevailed in arid Central Asia and the South American monsoon region during the Little Ice Age (1450 to 1850) compared to the Medieval Climate Anomaly (950 to 1250). {5.5.4 and 5.5.5}]; A --> E[It is virtually certain that orbital forcing will be unable to trigger widespread glaciation during the next 1000 years. Paleoclimate records indicate that, for orbital configurations close to the present one, glacial inceptions only occurred for atmospheric CO2 concentrations significantly lower than pre-industrial levels. Climate models simulate no glacial inception during the next 50,000 years if CO2 concentrations remain above 300 ppm. {5.8.3, Box 6.2}];
```

Confidence in the link between changes in North Atlantic climate and low-latitude precipitation patterns has increased since AR4. From new paleoclimate reconstructions and modelling studies, there is *very high confidence* that reduced AMOC and the associated surface cooling in the North Atlantic region caused southward shifts of the Atlantic Intertropical Convergence Zone, and also affected the American (North and South), African and Asian monsoon systems. {5.7}

With *high confidence*, floods larger than those recorded since 1900 occurred during the past five centuries in northern and central Europe, western Mediterranean region and eastern Asia. There is *medium confidence* that modern large floods are comparable to or surpass historical floods in magnitude and/or frequency in the Near East, India and central North America. {5.5.5}

There is *high confidence* for droughts during the last millennium of greater magnitude and longer duration than those observed since the beginning of the 20th century in many regions. There is *medium confidence* that more megadroughts occurred in monsoon Asia and wetter conditions prevailed in arid Central Asia and the South American monsoon region during the Little Ice Age (1450 to 1850) compared to the Medieval Climate Anomaly (950 to 1250). {5.5.4 and 5.5.5}

It is *virtually certain* that orbital forcing will be unable to trigger widespread glaciation during the next 1000 years. Paleoclimate records indicate that, for orbital configurations close to the present one, glacial inceptions only occurred for atmospheric CO₂ concentrations significantly lower than pre-industrial levels. Climate models simulate no glacial inception during the next 50,000 years if CO₂ concentrations remain above 300 ppm. {5.8.3, Box 6.2}



Los registros paleoclimáticos nos enseñan sobre cambios en el clima que no han sido detectados por los registros instrumentales y que pueden enseñarnos sobre los mecanismos asociados a los eventos extremos y sus variabilidades.

Las variaciones de escala de tiempo de decenas de años, parece ser una característica importante en las precipitaciones del sistema de Monzón Sudamericano.

Por lo tanto es importante incrementar nuestro conocimiento sobre la evolución del clima y la respuestas de los ecosistemas en base a este tipo de indicadores. (espeleotemas, sedimentos lacustres, etc.)

Es importante también entender y empezar a aplicar el uso de nuevos para el estudio de los recursos hídricos en el país.



Gracias por su atención.



japaestegui@igp.gob.pe