

ERRATUM

Cryostratigraphy of mid-Miocene permafrost at Friis Hills, McMurdo Dry Valleys of Antarctica – ERRATUM

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Cambridge apologises for a publisher-introduced error during the production process of the above article (Verret, 2020).

Figure 2 was mistakenly positioned at two locations, figure 2 and figure 6. This Erratum contains the correct versions of these figures along with their captions.

Reference

VERRET, M, *et al.* 2020. Cryostratigraphy of mid-Miocene permafrost at Friis Hills, McMurdo Dry Valleys of Antarctica. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954102020000619>

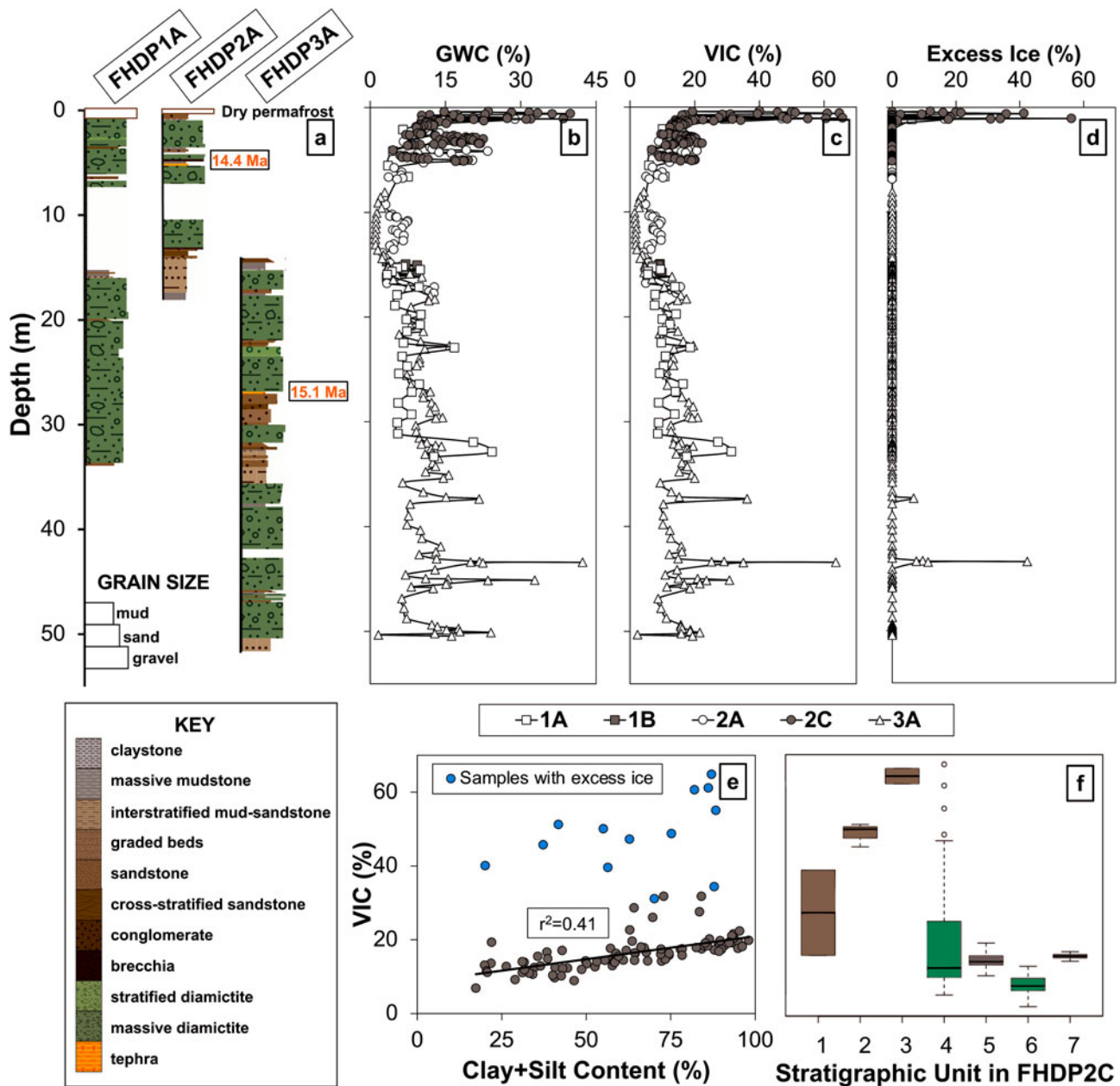


Fig. 2. a. General stratigraphy of Friis Hills Drilling Project (FHDP) cores FHDP1A, 2A and 3A with tephra ages provided by Hemming S. Cox (personal communication 2020). b.–d. Gravimetric water content (GWC), volumetric ice content (VIC) and excess ice content, respectively in the five FHDP cores. e. Relation between VIC and clay + silt content in FHDP2C. f. Boxplots of the VIC for the various stratigraphic units in FHDP2C.

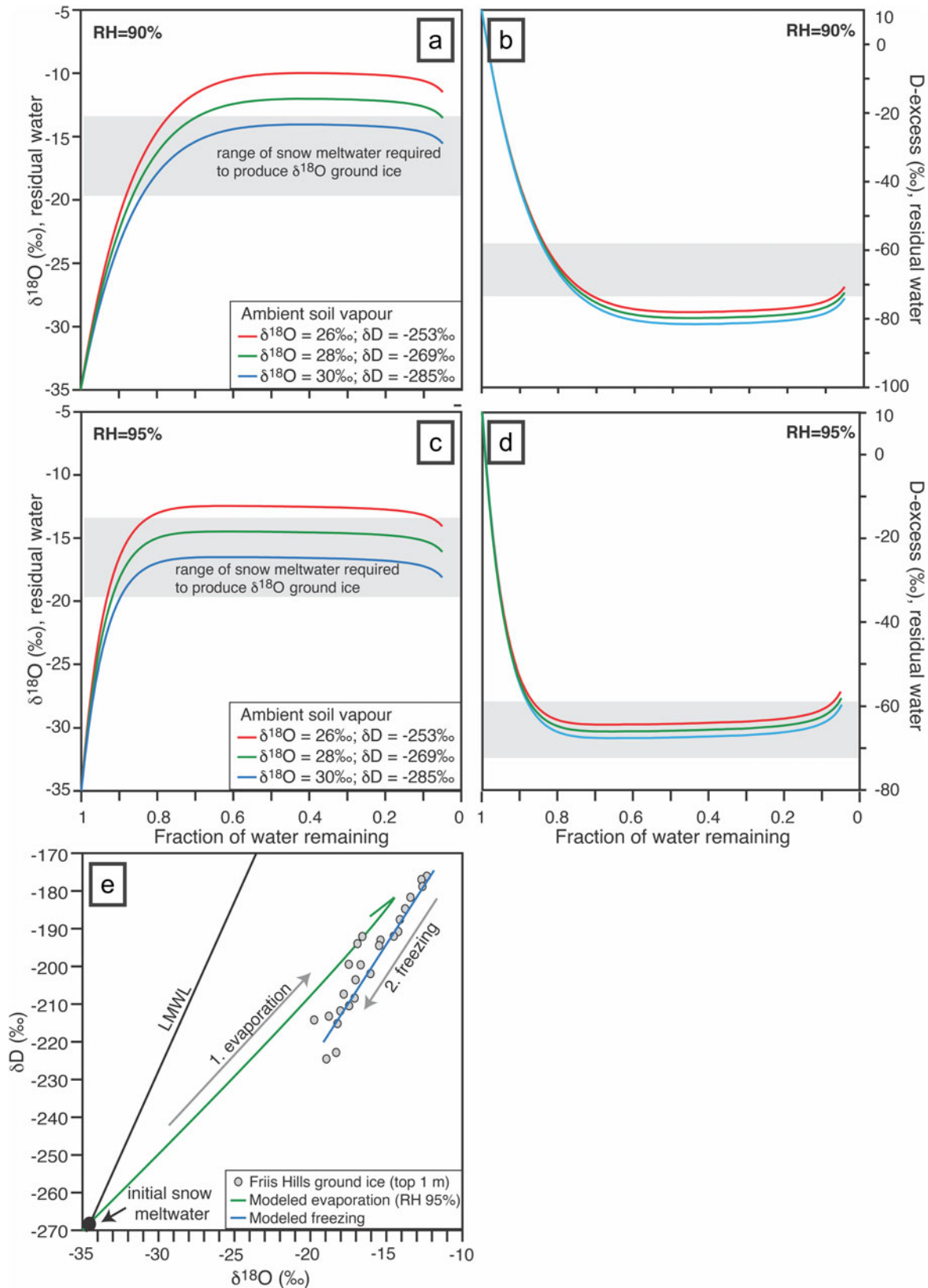


Fig. 6. Evolution of (a. & c.) $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and (b. & d.) D-excess for two scenarios of relative humidity (RH) (a. & b.) of 90% and (c. & d.) 95% for a range of soil water vapour values using a combination of the Craig *et al.* (1963) and Craig (1965) models for isotope exchange of evaporating water with ambient soil moisture and the isotope salt effect correction of Sofer & Gat (1975). e. At the end of the evaporative evolution, the liquid water $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and δD are used to determine the first formed ice isotopic composition at the ice table. Note, for example, the liquid water's $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ at the ice table is $\sim -15\text{‰}$, so the first ice formed at the ice table would be $\sim -12\text{‰}$ and would progressively decrease with depth following the freezing of the residual water. LMWL = local meteoric water line.