

In 1997, three ice cores were recovered from the Dasuopu glacier ($28^{\circ}23'N$, $85^{\circ}43'E$) with the use of an electromechanical drill in dry holes (Fig. 1). The first core (C1) was 159.9 m long and was drilled at 7000 m above sea level (a.s.l.) down the flow line from the top of the col, and two cores (C2 and C3), 149.2 and 167.7 m long, respectively, were drilled to bedrock 100 m apart on the col at 7200 m a.s.l. Visible stratigraphy showed no hiatus features in any of the cores. C2 was brought (in a frozen state) to the Lanzhou Institute of Glaciology and Geocryology (LIGG), C3 was brought (also frozen) to the Byrd Polar Research Center, and C1 was split between