

Bond events influence on northwestern South America Ecuador MH

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Key Points:

- Atlantic ice-drafts pulses from Mid-Holocene
- First speleothem record covering Mid-Holocene
- Common northwestern hidrology from different records

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Abstract

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Plain Language Summary

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1 Introduction

The work of (Vargas et al., 2022) has been fundamental for the development of IKER.

2 Materials and Methods

Here is text on Materials and Methods. And it should not give errors right?

2.1 Study site

The GDD is part of a system of caves

2.2 Climatological settings

Ecuador, located in North-Western South America, has tropical climate

2.3 Statistical Analysis

We share the believe that only the simultaneous and flexible application of more than one spectral estimation method can provide truly reliable information on a given time series,

3 Results

From KR9 abstract proff Spötl. A good researcher that I met was (Újvári et al., 2024) at EGU2024. In addition, another good paper I encountered is the one from (Feakins et al., 2016) comparing leaf waxes.

Vargas et al. (2022) indicates that the western is different than the eastern. I agree on that as it is myself saying it. Here I have corrected the spelling (Orrison et al., 2024), but not really!!!.

Vargas et al. (2022) noted that writing here is better

Preliminary results show that total annual precipitation in the site is ~ 4000 mm, which provides permanent availability of water in the region, allowing for strong karst development. High precipitation amounts in the area are reflected by cave hydrology, as suggested by measured drip rates and some stalagmite fabrics which indicate a fast growth. However, despite the high and uniform precipitation rates, there are two significant increases in rainfall in the year (Mar-May and Oct-Nov) showing the most depleted isotope composition ($\delta -12\text{‰}$ and $\delta -7\text{‰}$ respectively) and are related to the amount effect and displacement of the ITCZ. Registered temperatures inside the caves show minimum variation through the year (19.2 ± 0.2 °C) and reflect the mean annual air temperature (19.0 ± 2.0 °C).

The temperature (19.2 ± 0.2 °C) and reflect the changes in the

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Here are the results for la roca in my text



Figure 1. You can smell what the rock is cooking

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Cena is not my favorite

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4 Discussion

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Consider what was said in IC038 Seimond et al 1999 that recycling is enhanced during the rainy periods when the ITCZ crosses Ecuador and makes the $d_{18}O$ signal depleted due to recycling of moisture that increases the $d_{16}O$ and depletion due to rainout (amount effect). So apparently, there is an interplay of both effects that lowers the $d_{18}O$ values. Preliminary, this is also observed in the Quito stations, but we need longer monitoring. Here I consider the work of (Vargas et al., 2022) fundamental for the MONEY and beyond.

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Open Research Section

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This section MUST contain a statement that describes where the data supporting the conclusions can be obtained. Data cannot be listed as "Available from authors" or

stored solely in supporting information. Citations to archived data should be included in your reference list. Wiley will publish it as a separate section on the paper's page. Examples and complete information are here: [https://www.agu.org/Publish with AGU/Publish/Author Resources/Data for Authors](https://www.agu.org/Publish-with-AGU/Publish/Author-Resources/Data-for-Authors)

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Author Contributions Conceptualization: László Palcsu Data Curation: László Palcsu Formal analysis: László Palcsu, Elemér László, Marianna Túri, Lóránd Zákány, Róbert Janovics Funding acquisition: László Palcsu Methodology: László Palcsu Sampling: László Palcsu, Marjan Temovski, Gergely Surányi, Elemér László, Mihály Veres Statistical Analysis: Danny Vargas, Elemér László, (Alexander Cauquoin), István Csige Visualization: László Palcsu, Danny Vargas Writing – original draft: László Palcsu, Danny Vargas, Elemér László, Marjan Temovski, (Alexander Cauquoin)

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