Referee #1: “The figures are poor. Figure 1 is the only figure that gives any sort of context to the study, but it does not include many of the place names discussed in the text, making it very difficult to follow some of the discussion in the manuscript. For example when describing other records of deglaciation in the valley you mention: Sierra Colorado, Lago Esmeralda, Cerro Oportus, Maria Elena moraine, Lago Columna/Posada moraine – but none of these are shown on Figure 1. When revising the figures, ensure all of the areas discussed are shown on the figures. The manuscript would benefit from a photo showing evidence for the upper lake terrace (591 m), which is used to infer two glacial dams in the valley”

Response: We improved Figure 1 as suggested. Currently we do not have a photo of the 591 ma.s.l. terrace fragment adjacent to Lago Edita.

Referee #1: “I also felt the manuscript would benefit from a conceptual model of deglaciation in the valley that includes not only the changing ice extent, but also the changing vegetation over the time period of interest. This would be a simple way to help convey the results of your study”

Response: The conceptual model, understood as a sequence of sketch maps showing ice margin, lake level, and vegetation distribution in the region at various time slices, requires information we currently do not have. Because we have not mapped geomorphic features we decided not to include such conceptual model.

Referee #1: “The structure of the introduction is awkward. The focus of the paper is on central Patagonia, but the opening paragraph discusses deglaciation in NW Patagonia and southernmost Patagonia (Cordillera Darwin). This is followed by a paragraph explaining the lack of data in central Patagonia, and the importance of gaining knowledge in the central sector, which is built on in the next paragraph on the importance of these data for model simulations of past climate. Then it jumps back to discussing data on the deglaciation of central Patagonia (which in the previous paragraph was described as missing or lacking). Finally, the present study is discussed. The introduction therefore is a bit awkward, and needs to be streamlined so that you don’t jump between different ideas”

Response: We edited the introduction following referee #1’s suggestions

Referee #1 Specific comments

Response: We incorporated all of the suggested changes in the text.

Referee #1: “L522: this lake isn’t really upstream (SW)”

Response: we modified the sentence as follows:

> "According to Turner et al. (2005) the LCIL stabilized and deposited moraines in Lago Esmeralda, located ~10 km upstream *along the glacier flowline* and ~240 m lower in elevation than Lago Edita, between 13,600-12,800 yr BP"

Reviewer #2 stated: "The introduction of the paper is partly focusing on the previous ice retreat reconstructions from the Cordillera Darwin (54◦S), the investigated area between 45 to 48◦S and the southern region of the Chilean Lake District. Afterwards the authors mention the modelling of the thermal and atmospheric impact by the Laurentia ice sheet, probably to suggest that this could be also a scenario for the area to the east of the Northern Patagonian Ice field. However, I am not convinced that this can be easily compared with the situation in the working area"

> Response: we do not intend to compare the thermal and atmospheric impact of the Laurentide ice sheet with the likely effect of the Patagonian ice sheet (PIS) along its eastern margin. We specifically stated that:
>
> "*This aspect has remained largely unexplored in the PIS region, and might be a factor of importance for understanding the dynamics of the SWW and climatic/biogeographic heterogeneities through T1 at regional scale*"

Reviewer #2 stated: "How could be the past climate conditions with 1 to >6◦C lower temperatures and with different unknown humidity deduced from the pollen record?

> Response: The basis of the palynological method is that indicator plant taxa from vegetation communities segregated along modern climate space enables reconstruction of past conditions revealed by fossil pollen records. Our record shows predominance of herbs and shrubs characteristic of modern alpine environments during the interval between 19,400-13,200 yr BP, accompanied by hygrophilous cold-resistant trees characteristic of the modern forests in the hyperhumid sector of coastal central Patagonia. We interpret this assemblage as indicative of cold and wet conditions over that interval. Arboreal increases after 13,200 yr BP suggest to us colonization of woodland and forest vegetation in the lowlands under warmer conditions. We envision that warming elicited a rise in the temperature-sensitive treeline, causing an increase in arboreal vegetation in the Río Chacabuco Valley.

Reviewer #2 stated: "Ok., such aspects could be also addressed in the discussion"

> Response: Those aspects are described in the introduction, subsection study area. We decided to include additional information in the description of winter deciduous forests to further substantiate the point:

> *"A study of the spatial and temporal variation in N. pumilio growth at treeline along its latitudinal range (35°40´S-55°S) in the Chilean Andes (Lara et al., 2005) showed that temperature has a spatially larger control on tree growth than precipitation, and that this influence is particularly significant in the temperate Andes (> 40°S). These results suggest that low temperatures are the main limiting factor for the occurrence of woodlands and forests at high elevations in the Andes, considering that precipitation increases with elevation at any given latitude (Lara et al., 2005). The modern treeline near Cochrane lies between 800-1180 m.a.s.l."*

Reviewer #2: "What is the possible size and also the altitudinal distribution of the pollen catchments of the investigated site?"

> Response: we added information and a sentence to the final paragraph in the introduction section:
>
> "In this study we report high-resolution pollen and macroscopic charcoal records from sediment cores we collected from Lago Edita (47°8'S, 72°25'W, ~570 m.a.s.l.), *a medium-sized closed-basin lake (radius ~250 m)* located in Valle Chacabuco, east of the central Patagonian Andes (Figure 1). *The relevant source area for pollen from lakes of this size is about 600-800 m from the lake's edge, according to numerical simulations using patchy vegetation landscapes (Sugita 1994)*"

Reviewer #2: "Does the pollen represent a mixture of one or both associated valleys and its plant vegetation at different elevations?"

> Response: we added the following sentence to the beginning of the discussion section
>
> *Given the size of Lago Edita (radius ~250 m), its pollen record is adequate to reflect local vegetation within 600-800 m from the lake's edge. An extra-local component is also present considering that species of the genus Nothofagus also produce large quantities of pollen grains susceptible to long-distance transport (Heusser, 1989). These attributes suggest that the Lago Edita fossil record might be a good sensor of vegetation located on the western end of Valle Chacabuco and the Lago Cochrane basin.*

Reviewer #2: "I agree that a far distance transport of from the coastal zone is not likely, since existing records form this area are different. Are such pollen records able to recognize change in the timberline and there for could give implication for temperature changes?"

> Response: we concur; our manuscript is centered on the concept that a rise in treeline at the end of the last glaciation, driven by climate warming, led to the colonization and densification of arboreal vegetation in Valle Chacabuco.

Reviewer #2: "How does the tree growth react with respect to changes in precipitation, evaporation and/or changes in the soil moisture?"

Response: Our paper does not dwell on tree-growth patterns. We provide a succinct description of the regional vegetation composition and distribution, along with a reference to the Lara et al. (2005)'s study. Reviewer #2's question is peripheral to the main scope of our study, perhaps the pertinent ecophysiological literature might be more appropriate to address this question.

Reviewer #2: "What implication have 5 to 6◦C lower temperature during the LGM for the evaporation and soil moisture and the amount of plant available water?"

Response: this aspect has not been modelled in the study area. Simulation of these variables under different scenarios of temperature change and SWW strength will certainly shed light into this unexplored aspect.

Reviewer #2: "How fast is the development of a plant succession near the timberline and how fast does the pollen community and the ecosystem react on climate changes?"

Response: little detailed information is available for the Patagonian region during the last glacial termination. Terrestrial records from northwestern Patagonia indicate indistinguishable radiocarbon-dated chronologies for the response of the vegetation and glacial system at the onset of the last glacial termination. We added a brief reference to this rapid vegetation change in the first paragraph of the introduction:

"These data, along with the Canal de la Puntilla-Huelmo pollen record (~41°S) (Moreno et al., 2015) (Figure 1), indicate abandonment from the LGM margins in the lowlands at 17,800 yr BP*, abrupt arboreal expansion,* and accelerated retreat that exposed Andean cirques located above 800 m.a.s.l. within 1000 years or less in response to abrupt warming"

Reviewer #2: "How did the timberline changed during Termination 1 and does the pollen record provide information concerning this question?"

Response: our manuscript is centered on this subject.

Reviewer #2: "However, the regional position and extend of the proglacial lake system and changes in the ice margin of the glacier lobes are not well illustrated in Figure 1 for different periods of the glacier retreat"

Response: We added information in the new figure 1 based on published material. Some information, however, is yet unknown (varying extent of GLC through T1).

Reviewer #2: “The paper includes many discussion concerning shifting and intensity of the westerlies during T1 which are deduced from the hypothesis that humidity and/or precipitation have been clearly westerly-linked. Garreaud et al. (2013) has calculated the present day relationship between precipitation and westerly strength. I could imagine that at the investigated site a R-value of around 0.4 describes the correlation between precipitation and westerly strength based of NCEP/NCAR data of the past 40 years. But is this also valid for T1?”

> Response: this aspect has not been modelled with the required detail to address this question in the study area. Downscaling of GCM simulations along a time-continuum through T1 will certainly shed light into this unexplored aspect.

Reviewer #2 stated: “Only one record of Moreno from further north was taken as implication for the paleotemperature development. Siani et al (2013) MD07/3088 record from around 47°, and further north at 41° S the ODP 1233 record and the MD07/3128 record of from 53°S (both shown and compared in Caniupan et al. 2011) provide further SST’s which indicate a very strong temperature (around 5°C) increase between 18.0 to 15.5 Kyrs. Afterwards the between 15 and 11 Kyrs the temperature increase may be slightly, more stepwise and less pronounced (2°C)”

> Response: Apparently reviewer #2 wants us to reference SST changes during T1. We added the following sentence at the end of the first paragraph of the introduction:
>
> *“Sea surface temperature records from the SE Pacific (Caniupán et al., 2011) are consistent with these terrestrial records, however, their timing, structure, magnitude and rate of change may be overprinted by the vicinity of former ice margins and shifts in marine reservoir ages (Caniupán et al., 2011; Siani et al., 2013)”*

Reviewer #2: "I cannot believe that there was a delay in warming of about 4500 years at latitude 47◦ and that there have been such a strong temperature depression between the Westside and East side of glaciated Andes. If this is a realistic scenario it should be quantitatively better justified”

> Response: We have a different view on this subject and provide paleovegetation data to substantiate a thermal contrast across the Andes at latitude 47°S during T1. Quantitative estimates of temperature change in terrestrial environment east and west of the Andes are currently unavailable and, therefore, reviewer #2’s expectations cannot be fulfilled with current knowledge.

Reviewer #2: "How does such seasonal (*precipitation*) pattern affect the plant communities and the investigated site and what catchment have they sampled in an area with very strong local climate gradients?"

> Response: our description of the regional patterns of vegetation composition and distribution addresses this point, along with the additions we made in the revised manuscript (see responses above).

Reviewer #2: "The investigate lake sediment record is situated in an area of steep valleys. What does these pollen represent? The average plant community of the valley or above a certain elevation? What role plays the tree timberline or its changes?"

> Response: our revised manuscript and responses address these questions (see above).

Reviewer #2: "There seems to be a lot of published work concerning the regional relationship between proglacial lake evolutions and ice retreat and glacier margins. How did this change the spatial distribution of plant growing areas and/or pollen catchments? There is something mentioned, but it is not well illustrated by maps"

> Response: As stated in the original manuscript, plant colonization of the Valle Chacabuco could only occur once the area was ice free and devoid of proglacial lake influence at the elevations relevant for the Lago Augusta and Lago Edita areas. We did not include maps showing the distribution of the vegetation through T1 because the data from these two sites are insufficient to produce a spatially explicit view of vegetation change both east and west of the Andes.

Reviewer #2: "all the figures are very poorly and sluggish prepared and much information are missing"

> Response: we modified the figures that required improvements.

THE LAST GLACIAL TERMINATION ON THE EASTERN FLANK OF THE CENTRAL PATAGONIAN ANDES (47°S)

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ABSTRACT

Few studies have examined in detail the sequence of events during the last glacial termination (T1) in the core sector of the Patagonian Ice Sheet (PIS), the largest ice mass in the southern hemisphere outside Antarctica. Here we report results from Lago Edita (47°8'S, 72°25'W, 570 m.a.s.l.), a small closed-basin lake located in a valley overridden by eastward-flowing Andean glaciers during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). The Lago Edita record shows glaciolacustrine sedimentation until 19,400 yr BP and a mosaic of cold-resistant, hygrophilous conifers and rainforest trees, along with alpine herbs between ~~11,000-~~19,~~400~~ 400-11,000 yr BP. Increases in arboreal pollen at 13,200 and 11,000 yr BP led to the establishment of forests near Lago Edita between 9000-10,000 yr BP. Our data suggest that the PIS retreated at least ~90 km from its LGM limit between ~21,000-19,400~~-21,000~~ yr BP and that scattered, low-density populations of cold-resistant hygrophilous conifers, rainforest trees, high Andean and steppe herbs thrived east of the Andes during the LGM and T1, implying high precipitation and southern westerly wind (SWW) intensity at 47°S. We interpret large-magnitude increases in arboreal vegetation as treeline-rise episodes driven by warming pulses at 13,200 and 11,000 yr BP coupled with a decline in SWW influence at ~11,000 yr BP, judging from the disappearance of cold-resistant hygrophilous trees and herbs. We propose that the PIS imposed a regional cooling signal along its eastern, downwind margin through T1 that lasted until the separation of the North and South Patagonian icefields along the Andes. We posit that the withdrawal of glacial and associated glaciolacustrine environments through T1 provided a route for the dispersal of hygrophilous trees and herbs from the eastern flank of the central Patagonian Andes, contributing to the afforestation of the western Andean slopes and pacific coasts of central Patagonia during T1.

INTRODUCTION

The Patagonian ice sheet (PIS) was the largest ice mass in the southern hemisphere outside Antarctica during the last glacial maximum (LGM). Outlet lobes from the PIS flowed westward into the Pacific coast south of 43ºS and eastward toward the extra-Andean Patagonian plains, blanketing a broad range of environments and climatic zones across and along the Andes. Land biota from formerly ice-free sectors underwent local extinction or migrated toward the periphery of the advancing PIS during the last glaciation until its culmination during the LGM. The PIS then underwent rapid recession and thinning through the last glacial termination (termination 1= T1: between ~~~11,000~~ 18,000-11,000 yr BP) toward the Andes as illustrated by stratigraphic, geomorphic and radiocarbon-based chronologies from northwestern Patagonia (39º-43ºS) (Denton et al., 1999; Moreno et al., 2015). These data, along with the Canal de la Puntilla-Huelmo pollen record (~41°S) (Moreno et al., 2015) (Figure 1), indicate abandonment from the LGM margins in the lowlands at 17,800 yr BP, abrupt arboreal expansion, and accelerated retreat that exposed Andean cirques located above 800 m.a.s.l. within 1000 years or less in response to abrupt warming. Similarly, glaciers from Cordillera Darwin (54º-55ºS), the southernmost icefield in South America, underwent rapid recession from their LGM moraines located in central and northern Tierra del Fuego prior to 17,500 yr BP, and led to ice-free conditions by 16,800 yr BP near the modern ice fronts (Hall et al., 2013). Sea surface temperature records from the SE Pacific (Caniupán et al., 2011) are consistent with these terrestrial records, however, their timing, structure, magnitude and rate of change may be overprinted by the vicinity of former ice margins and shifts in marine reservoir ages (Caniupán et al., 2011; Siani et al., 2013).

In contrast, very few studies have been conducted in the Andean sector of central-west Patagonia (45º-48ºS) about the timing of glacial advances near the end of the LGM as well as the structure/ chronology of glacial retreat and climate changes during T1. ~~Available~~ Recent chronologies include cosmogenic radionuclides of terminal moraines of the Río Blanco and recessional moraines deposited by the Lago Cochrane ice lobe (LCIL)

(Boex et al., 2013; Hein et al., 2010) (Figure 1), and optically stimulated luminescence dating of glaciolacustrine beds associated with Glacial Lake Cochrane (GLC) (47ºS) (Glasser et al., 2016). These studies reported ages ~~of~~ between 29,000~~-~~-19,000 yr BP for the final LGM advance and drainage of GLC toward the Pacific ~~an interval~~ between ~~8000~~ 13,000-8000 yr BP ~~for the subsequent drainage of GLC toward the Pacific, event that took place when enough glacial recession and thinning breached the continuity that~~ caused by breakup of the North and South Patagonian Icefields ~~achieved~~ during the final stages of ~~the LGM~~ T1 (Turner et al., 2005). Palynological interpretations from the Lago Shaman (44°26'S, 71°11'W, 919 m.a.s.l.) and Mallín Pollux (45°41'S~~’ S~~, 71°50'W~~’ W~~, 640 m.a.s.l.) sites (de Porras et al., 2012; Markgraf et al., 2007), located east of the Andes between 44ºS and 45ºS respectively (Figure 1), indicate predominance of cold and dry conditions during T1 and negative anomalies in southern westerly wind (SWW) influence. The validity and regional applicability of these stratigraphic, chronologic and palynologic interpretations, however, awaits replication by detailed stratigraphic/geomorphic data from sensitive sites constrained by precise chronologies.

Paleoclimate simulations (Bromwich et al., 2005; Bromwich et al., 2004) and stratigraphic studies (Kaufman et al., 2004) in the periphery of the Laurentide Ice Sheet in North America, have detected that large ice sheets exerted important impacts on the thermal structure and atmospheric circulation at regional, continental and zonal scale from the LGM to the early Holocene. This aspect has remained largely unexplored in the PIS region, and might be a factor of importance for understanding the dynamics of the SWW and climatic/biogeographic heterogeneities through T1 at regional scale. Progress in this field requires understanding the deglacial chronology of the PIS and a suite of sensitive paleoclimate sites across and along the residual ice masses through the last transition from extreme glacial to extreme interglacial conditions.

~~Because very few studies have been conducted in the continental sector of central-west Patagonia (45º-48ºS) it is yet unclear (i) the timing of the LGM and the structure/chronology of glacial retreat, (ii) the timing, structure and rates of climate changes during T1, as well as the (iii) composition of the vegetation that thrived adjacent~~

~~to the LGM margins, (iv) the tempo and mode of vegetation colonization at site-specific scale, and (v) at regional scale through the increasingly ice-free Patagonian landscapes during T1. The latter is important for identifying possible glacial refugia and the dispersal routes of the vegetation following the LGM.~~

In this study we report high-resolution pollen and macroscopic charcoal records from sediment cores we collected ~~in~~ from Lago Edita (47°8'S, 72°25'W, ~570 m.a.s.l.), a ~~small~~ medium-sized closed-basin lake (radius ~250 m) located in Valle Chacabuco ~16 km northeast of the Cochrane township, east of the central Patagonian Andes (Figure 1). The relevant source area for pollen from lakes of this size is about 600-800 m from the lake's edge, according to numerical simulations using patchy vegetation landscapes (Sugita, 1994). Stratigraphic and chronologic results from Valle Chacabuco are important for elucidating the timing and rates of deglaciation in this core region of the PIS because this valley is located approximately two thirds (90 km) upstream from the LGM moraines deposited by LCIL east of Lago Cochrane relative to the modern ice fronts, and its elevation spans the highest levels of GLC during T1. The Lago Edita data allow assessment of vegetation, fire-regime and climate changes during the last global transition from extreme glacial to extreme interglacial conditions in central-west Patagonia. The aim of this paper is to contribute toward: (1) the development of a recessional chronology of the LCIL and (2) regressive phases of GLC, (3) documenting the composition and geographic shifts of the glacial and deglacial vegetation, (4) understanding the tempo and mode of vegetation and climate changes during T1 and the early Holocene, (5) constraining the regional climatic influence of the PIS during T1 in terrestrial environments, and (6) identifying possible dispersal routes of tree taxa characteristic of modern evergreen forests in central-west Patagonia during T1.

Study Area

Central Chilean Patagonia, i.e. the Aysén region (43°45'S-47°45´S), includes numerous channels, fjords, islands, and archipelagos along the Pacific side, attesting for tectonic subsidence of Cordillera de la Costa and intense glacial erosion during the Quaternary. The central sector features an intricate relief associated to the Patagonian Andes with summits surpassing 3000 m.a.s.l., deep valleys, lakes of glacial origin, and active volcanoes such as Hudson, Macá, Cay, Mentolat and Melimoyu (Stern, 2004). The Andes harbors numerous glaciers and the North Patagonian Icefield (Figure 1), which acted as the source for multiple outlet glacier lobes that coalesced with glaciers from the South Patagonian Icefield and formed the PIS during Quaternary glaciations, blocked the drainage toward the Pacific ~~and changed the continental divide in the region~~funneling large volumes of glacial meltwater toward the Atlantic -(Turner et al., 2005). Farther to the east the landscape transitions into the back-arc extra-Andean plains and plateaus.

Patagonia is ideal for studying the paleoclimate evolution of the southern mid-latitudes including past changes in the SWW because it is the sole continental landmass that intersects the low and mid-elevation zonal atmospheric flow south of 47°S. Orographic rains associated to storms embedded in the SWW enhance local precipitation by the ascent of moisture-laden air masses along the western Andean slopes, giving way to subsidence and acceleration of moisture-deprived winds along the eastern Andean slopes (Garreaud et al., 2013). This process accounts for a steep precipitation gradient across the Andes, illustrated by the annual precipitation measured in the coastal township of Puerto Aysén (2414 mm/year) and the inland Balmaceda (555 mm/year) (http://explorador.cr2.cl/), localities separated by ~80 km along a west-to-east axis. The town of Cochrane, located ~15 km south of our study site features annual precipitation of 680 mm/year and mean annual temperature of 7.8 °C (Figure 1).

Weather station and reanalysis data along western Patagonia show positive correlations between zonal wind speed and local precipitation, a relationship that extends to sectors adjacent to the eastern slopes of the Andes (Garreaud et al., 2013; Moreno et al., 2014). Therefore, changes in local precipitation in the Aysén region are good diagnostics for atmospheric circulation changes associated with the frequency/intensity of storms embedded in the SWW over a large portion of the southeast Pacific. This relationship can be applied to paleoclimate records from central Chilean Patagonia for inferring the behavior of the SWW on the basis of past changes in precipitation or hydrologic balance.

The steep precipitation gradient, in conjunction with adiabatic cooling and enhanced continentality toward the east, influences the distribution and composition of the vegetation, inducing altitudinal, latitudinal and longitudinal zonation of plant communities throughout the Patagonian Andes. Physiognomic and floristic studies (Gajardo, 1994; Luebert and Pliscoff, 2006; Pisano, 1997; Schmithüsen, 1956) have recognized five units or communities which we characterize succinctly in the following sentences: 1) Magellanic Moorland: this unit occurs in maritime sectors with high precipitation (3000-4000 mm/year and low seasonality) along the islands, fjords and channels, it is dominated by cushion-forming plants such as *Donatia fascicularis*, *Astelia pumila* and *Tetroncium magallanicum*. Also present are the hygrophilous cold-resistant trees *Nothofagus betuloides* and the conifers *Pilgerodendron uviferum*, *Lepidothamnus fonkii* and *Podocarpus nubigena*. 2) Evergreen rainforest: present in humid, temperate (1500 -3000 mm/year; <600 m.a.s.l.) sectors of Aysén, this unit is characterized by the trees *Nothofagus nitida*, *N. betuloides*, *Drimys winteri*, along with *P. uviferum* in waterlogged environments. 3) Winter deciduous forests: located in ~~relatively~~ cooler and/or drier sectors with higher seasonality (400-1000 mm/year; 500-~~1250~~ 1180 m.a.s.l.). The dominant tree is *Nothofagus pumilio*, which intermingles with *N. betuloides* in western sites and the Patagonian steppe eastward. In the latter *N. pumilio* forms monospecific stands and presents a species-poor understory. A study of the spatial and temporal variation in *N. pumilio* growth at treeline along its latitudinal range (35°40´S-55°S) in the Chilean Andes (Lara et al., 2005) showed that temperature has a spatially larger control on tree growth than precipitation, and that this influence is particularly significant in the temperate Andes (> 40°S). These results suggest that low temperatures are the main limiting factor for the occurrence of woodlands and forests at high elevations in the Andes, considering that precipitation increases with elevation at any given latitude (Lara et al., 2005). The modern treeline near Cochrane lies between 800-1180 m.a.s.l. 4) Patagonian steppe: occurs in substantially drier (<500 mm/year) lowland areas with heightened continentality. This unit is dominated by herbs of the families Poaceae (*Festuca, Deschampsia, Stipa, Hordeum, Rytidosperma, Bromus, Elymus*), Rubiaceae (*Galium*), and shrubs of families Apiaceae (*Mulinum*), Rosaceae (*Acaena*), Fabaceae (*Adesmia*) and Rhamnaceae (*Discaria*). 5) High Andean Desert: occurs in the wind-swept montane environments above the treeline (>1000 m.a.s.l.) and is represented by herbs of the families Poaceae (*Poa, Festuca*), Asteraceae (*Nassauvia*, *Senecio*, *Perezia*), Berberidaceae (*Berberis*), Brassicaceae (*Cardamine*), Santalaceae (*Nanodea*), Rubiaceae (*Oreopulus*) Apiaceae (*Bolax*), Ericaceae (*Gaultheria, Empetrum*), along with *Gunnera magellanica* and *Valeriana*, with occasional patches of *Nothofagus antarctica*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We collected overlapping sediment cores over the deepest sector of Lago Edita (8 m water depth) from an anchored coring rig equipped with 10-cm diameter aluminum casing tube, using a 5-cm diameter Wright piston corer and a 7.5-cm diameter sediment-water interface piston corer with a transparent plastic chamber. We characterized the stratigraphy through visual descriptions, digital X radiographs to identify stratigraphic structures and loss-on-ignition to quantify the amount of organic, carbonate and siliciclastic components in the sediments (Heiri et al., 2001).

The chronology of the record is constrained by AMS radiocarbon dates on bulk sediment and chronostratigraphic correlation of the H1 tephra from Volcán Hudson (Stern et al., 2016). The radiocarbon dates were calibrated to calendar years before present (yr BP) using the CALIB 7.0 program. We developed a Bayesian age model using the Bacon package for R (Blaauw and Christen, 2011) to assign interpolated ages and confidence intervals for each level analyzed.

We processed and analyzed continuous/contiguous sediment samples (2 ~~cc~~cm^3) for pollen and fossil charcoal. The samples were processed using a standard procedure that includes 10% KOH, sieving with a 120 µm mesh, 46% HF and acetolysis (Faegri and Iversen, 1989). We added exotic *Lycopodium* spores tablets to calculate concentration (particles*~~cc~~cm^{-3}) and accumulation rates of pollen and microscopic charcoal (particles*cm^{-2}*years^{-1}) from each level. We counted between 200-300 pollen grains produced by trees, shrubs and herbs (terrestrial pollen) for each palynological sample and calculated the percent abundance of each terrestrial taxon relative to this sum. The percentage of aquatic plants was calculated in reference to the total pollen sum (terrestrial + aquatic pollen) and the percentage of ferns from the total pollen and spores sum. Zonation of the pollen record was aided by a stratigraphically constrained cluster analysis on all terrestrial pollen taxa having ≥2%, after recalculating sums and percentages.

We identified the palynomorphs based on a modern reference collection housed at the laboratory of Quaternary Paleoecology of Universidad de Chile, along with published descriptions and keys (Heusser, 1971). In most cases the identification was done at family or genus level, in some cases to the species level (*Podocarpus nubigena*, *Drimys winteri, Gunnera magellanica*, *Lycopodium magellanicum*). The palynomorph *Nothofagus dombeyi* type includes the species *N. antarctica*, *N. pumilio*, *N. betuloides* and *N. dombeyi*, the morphotype *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* includes the cupressaceous conifers *Fitzroya cupressoides* and *Pilgerodendron uviferum*. We calculated running means of selected pollen taxa using a triangular weighing function of values along 7 adjacent levels.

We tallied microscopic (<120 µm) and macroscopic (>106 µm) charcoal particles to document regional and local fire events, respectively. Microscopic particles were counted from each pollen slide, while macroscopic charcoal was counted from 2-~~cc~~cm^{3} sediment samples obtained from 1-cm thick and continuous-contiguous sections. The samples were prepared using a standard procedure which involves deffloculation in 10% KOH, careful sieving through 106 and 212 µm-diameter meshes to avoid rupture of individual particles, followed by visual inspection on a ZEISS KL 1500 LCD stereoscope at 10x magnification. These results were analyzed by a time-series analysis to detect local fire events using the CharAnalysis software (Higuera et al., 2009), interpolating samples at regular time interval based in the median time resolution of the record. We deconvoluted the CHAR signal into a peaks and background component using a lowess robust to outliers smoothing with a

100-yr window width. We calculated locally defined thresholds to identify statistically significant charcoal peaks or local fires events (99th percentile of a Gaussian distribution).

RESULTS

The sediment stratigraphy (Figure 2) reveals a basal unit of blue-gray mud between ~~819-~~1726-819 cm, horizontally laminated for the most part, in some sectors massive and sandier with small amounts of granule and gravel immersed in a clayey matrix (segment PC0902AT9). These inorganic clays are overlain by organic silt between ~~678-~~819-678 cm and organic-rich lake mud (gytjja) in the topmost 678 cm. We found laminated authigenic carbonates between ~~759-~~794-759 and ~~389-~~394-389 cm (range: 5-20%), for the remainder of the record carbonate values are negligible or null (<5%). The record includes 2 tephras between ~~628-~~630-628 and ~~643-~~661-643 cm, which exhibit sharp horizontal contacts with the over and underlying mud and, consequently, we interpret them as aerial fallout deposits from explosive events originated from Volcán Hudson (H1 tephra) and from Volcán Mentolat (M1 tephra) based on geochemical data, respectively (Stern et al., 2016).

The radiocarbon results show an approximately linear increase of age with depth between ~~9000-~~19,000-9000 yr BP (Figure 3) which, in conjunction with the sediment stratigraphy, suggests undisturbed in-situ pelagic deposition of lake mud and tephras in the Lago Edita basin. This study focuses on the interval between ~~9000-~~19,000-9000 yr BP (Figure 2, Table 1), and consists of 155 contiguous palynological and macroscopic charcoal levels with a median time step of 65 years between analyzed samples.

Pollen stratigraphy

We divided the record in 6 zones to facilitate its description and discussion, based on conspicuous changes in the pollen stratigraphy and a stratigraphically constrained cluster analysis (Figure 4). The following section describes each pollen zone indicating the stratigraphic and chronologic range, and the mean abundance of major taxa in parenthesis.

Zone Edita-1 (~~780-~~795-780 cm; ~~18,100-~~19,000-18,100 yr BP) is co-dominated by Poaceae (33%) and *Empetrum* (32%). This zone starts with a gradual increase in *Empetrum*, attaining its maximum abundance (~53%) at the end of this zone. Asteraceae subfamily Asteroideae (7%), *Acaena* (4%), Caryophyllaceae (3%) and Cyperaceae (9%) decrease, while Poaceae shows fluctuations in its abundance between 2-16 % over the entire interval. Other herbs and shrubs such as Ericaceae (3%), *Phacelia* (~2%), *Valeriana* (1%), *Gunnera magellanica* (~2%), Apiaceae (<1%), and Asteraceae subfamily Cichorioideae (<1%) remain relatively steady. The arboreal taxa *N. dombeyi* type (10%), *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* (2%), *P. nubigena* (<1%) and *D. winteri* (<1%) are present in low abundance, as well as the ferns *L. magellanicum* (~1%) and *Blechnum* type (5%) and the green-microalgae *Pediastrum* (2%).

Zone Edita-2 (~~758-~~780-758 cm; ~~16,800-~~18,100-16,800 yr BP) begins with a decline in *Empetrum* (30%) and an increase in Poaceae (34%) followed by its decrease until the end of this zone. *N. dombeyi* type (15%), Caryophyllaceae (5%) and Asteraceae subfamily Asteroideae (5%) show a rising trend during this zone, while other arboreal taxa (*Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* (3%), *P. nubigena* (<1%) and *D. winteri* (<1%) and most of the herbs maintain similar abundance to the previous zone. *L. magellanicum* (2%) and *Pediastrum* (4%) rise slightly, along with high variability in Cyperaceae (7%).

Zone Edita-3 (~~701-~~758-701 cm; ~~13,200-~~16,800-13,200 yr BP) is characterized by a sharp rise in Poaceae (45%) and declining trend in *Empetrum* (15%). The conifer *P. nubigena* (2%) starts a sustained increase, while *N. dombeyi* type (13%) and *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* (3%) remain relatively invariant. *D. winteri* (<1%) and *Misodendrum* (<1%), a mistletoe that grows on *Nothofagus* species, appear in low abundance in an intermittent manner. *Pediastrum* (30%) shows a rapid increase until 15,600 yr BP, followed by considerable variations in its abundance until the end of this zone (between 19% and 55%). *L. magellanicum* (3%) shows a steady increase, while

Blechnum type (6%) remains invariant and Cyperaceae (7%) exhibits large fluctuations superimposed upon a declining trend.

Zone Edita-4 (~~681-~~701-681 cm; ~~11,600-~~13,200-11,600 yr BP) starts with ~~step-~~an increase~~s~~ in *N. dombeyi* type (29%) and a minor rise in *Misodendrum* (1%). *P. nubigena* (5%) starts this zone with variability and stabilizes toward the end of this zone, concurrent with *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* (3%) and traces of *D. winteri* (<1%). Poaceae (38%) shows a steady decrease, while *Empetrum* (6%) continues with a declining trend that started during the previous zone. Asteraceae subfamily Asteroideae (5%) and Caryophyllaceae (2%) decrease, *L. magellanicum* (3%), Cyperaceae (4%) and *Pediastrum* (24%) decline gradually with considerable fluctuations, while *Blechnum*- type (11%) shows modest increases.

Zone Edita-5 (~~674-~~681-674 cm; ~~11,100-~~11,600-11,100 yr BP) shows ~~a~~ marked declines in *N. dombeyi* type (27%)~~, *Misodendrum* (<1%)~~ and Poaceae (33%) in concert with a conspicuous increase in the conifers *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* (12%) and *P. nubigena* (9%) that reach their peak abundance in the record. The abundance of herbs and shrubs decreases or remains steady, with the exception of an ephemeral increase in *Phacelia* (3%). *Blechnum* type (39%) shows a remarkable increase to its peak abundance in the entire record, while *L. magellanicum* (3%), Cyperaceae (8%) and *Pediastrum* (17%) rise slightly.

Zone Edita-6 (~~640-~~674-640 cm; ~~8940-~~11,100-8940 yr BP) is characterized by an abrupt increase in *N. dombeyi* type (62%) and *Misodendrum* (2%), along with conspicuous decline in *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* (2%) and *P. nubigena* (2%) at the beginning of this zone. Poaceae (26%) shows a downward trend over this period, while others herbs and shrubs (*Empetrum*, Ericaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Asteraceae subfamily Asteroideae, *Acaena*, *Phacelia*, *Valeriana*, *Gunnera magellanica*, Apiaceae and Asteraceae subf. Cichorioideae) show their lowest abundance in the record. *Blechnum* type (7%) drops sharply, followed by a gradual decline in concert with *L. magellanicum* (1%). Cyperaceae (7%) and *Pediastrum* (6%) show initial declines followed by increases toward the end of this zone.

Charcoal stratigraphy

The record from Lago Edita shows absence of macroscopic charcoal particles between ~~14,300~~ 19,000-14,300 yr BP followed by an increase in charcoal accumulation rate (CHAR) that led to a variable plateau between 12,000-13,200 yr BP, a 1000-year long decline, and a sustained increase led to peak abundance at 9700 yr BP. Charcoal values then declined rapidly to intermediate levels by 9000 yr BP. We note a close correspondence between the *Nothofagus* abundance (%) and the CHAR suggesting that charcoal production was highly dependent upon quantity and spatial continuity of coarse woody fuels in the landscape (Figure 5).

Time-series analysis of the macroscopic charcoal record revealed 11 statistically significant peaks we interpret as local fires events within the Lago Edita watershed (Figure 5). The temporal structure of these events indicates a sequence of millennial-scale peaks in fire frequency with maxima at 9600, 10,900, 12,000, 13,100, and 14,100 yr BP. We observe a steady increase in the fire frequency maxima from 14,100 to 10,900 yr BP (Figure 5).

DISCUSSION

Paleovegetation

Given the size of Lago Edita (radius ~250 m) its pollen record is adequate to reflect local vegetation within 600-800 m from the lake's edge. An extra-local component is also present considering that species of the genus *Nothofagus* also produce large quantities of pollen grains susceptible to long-distance transport (Heusser, 1989). These attributes suggest that the Lago Edita fossil pollen record might be a good sensor of the vegetation located on the western end of Valle Chacabuco and the Lago Cochrane basin. The ~~pollen~~ record ~~from Lago Edita~~ (Figures 4, 6) documents dominance of herbs and shrubs (chiefly Poaceae, *Empetrum*, Asteraceae, accompanied by Caryophyllaceae, *Acaena*, Ericaceae, *Phacelia*, *Valeriana*, and Apiaceae in lower abundance) found above the modern treeline and the Patagonian steppe between ~~11,000-~~19,000 and 11,000 yr BP, followed by increasing *Nothofagus* we interpret as the establishment of scrubland (~~11,000-~~13,200-11,000 yr BP), woodland (~~10,500-~~11,000-10,500 yr BP) and forest (~~9000-~~10,500-9000 yr BP). Within the interval dominated by non-arboreal taxa we distinguish an initial phase with abundant *Empetrum* between ~~16,800-~~19,000-16,800 yr BP, followed by diversification of the herbaceous assemblage and preeminence of Poaceae during the interval ~~11,000-~~16,800-11,000 yr BP (Figures 4, 6). This change is contemporaneous with a sustained rise of *P. nubigena* and the mistletoe *Misodendrum* coeval with conspicuous increases in *Lycopodium magellanicum* and the green microalga *Pediastrum.* We emphasize the continuous presence of the arboreal *Nothofagus* and *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* in low but constant abundance (~15% and ~3%, respectively) between ~~13,000-~~19,000-13,000 yr BP, along with traces (<3%) of hygrophilous trees (*Podocarpus nubigena, Drimys winteri*) and herbs (*Gunnera magellanica*, *Lycopodium magellanicum*) accounting, in sum, for a persistent ~25% of the pre-13,200 yr BP pollen record (Figures 4, 6).

The mixed palynological assemblage between ~~~11,000-~~19,400-11,000 yr BP has no modern analogues in the regional vegetation (Luebert and Pliscoff, 2006; Mancini, 2002). Possible explanations for its development involve: (a) downslope migration of High Andean vegetation driven by snowline and treeline lowering associated with intense glaciation in the region, coupled with (b) the occurrence of scattered, low-density populations of hygrophilous trees and herbs along the eastern margin of the PIS during the LGM and T1. We rule out the alternative explanation that pollen grains and spores of hygrophilous trees and herbs in Lago Edita represent an advected signal through the Andes from ice-free humid Pacific sectors harboring these species because: (i) no empirical basis is currently available for ice-free conditions and occurrence of cold-resistant hygrophilous taxa along the western Andean slopes or the Pacific coast of central Patagonia during the LGM; in fact, the oldest minimum limiting dates for ice-free conditions in records from Taitao Peninsula and the Chonos archipelago yielded ages of

14,335±140 and 13,560±125 ^{14}C yr BP (median age probability [MAP]: 17,458 and 16,345 yr BP), respectively (Haberle and Bennett, 2004; Lumley and Switsur, 1993); (ii) the appearance of *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron* and *Podocarpus nubigena* at ~15,000 and ~14,000 yr BP, respectively, occurred 4000-5000 years later in coastal Pacific sites relative to the Lago Edita record (Figure 7); (iii) background levels of *Nothofagus* between 15-20% in Lago Edita predate the appearance and expansion of this taxon in coastal Pacific sites and, once realized, its abundance in Lago Edita did not follow the trend and magnitude observed in western sites, as expected if the palynological signal in Lago Edita was attributed to long-distance transport from that source (Figure 7).

Previous palynological studies from bogs located east of the central Patagonian Andes (de Porras et al., 2012; Markgraf et al., 2007) (Figure 1) interpreted dry conditions prior to ~12,000 yr BP, based on the premise that low abundance of arboreal taxa and preeminence of herbs and shrubs were indicative of Patagonian Steppe communities. The glacial-to-interglacial vegetation change in those studies was interpreted as a westward shift of the forest-steppe boundary brought by lower-than-present SWW influence at 44°-46°S, followed by a rise in temperature and precipitation at the end of the last glaciation. In contrast, the Lago Augusta site (located in Valle Chacabuco ~7 km northeast of Lago Edita) (Figure 1) shows a pollen assemblage prior to 15,600 yr BP dominated by high Andean herbs and shrubs, along with taxa characteristic of hyperhumid environments along the Pacific coasts of central Patagonia (*Nothofagus, Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron, Podocarpus nubigena, Saxegothaea conspicua, Drimys winteri, Dysopsis glechomoides* and the ferns *Blechnum*, Hymenophyllaceae, *Cystopteris*) (Villa-Martinez et al., 2012). It appears then that floristic elements of modern Patagonian forests were present in low abundance and in a discontinuous manner along the eastern flank of the PIS between 44°-47°S. The data from Lago Edita shown in this paper, along with the results from Lago Augusta, suggest that Valle Chacabuco harbored cryptic refugia (Bennett and Provan, 2008) of rainforest trees and herbs during the interval ~~11,000-~~19,000-11,000 yr BP, therefore the interpretation of lower-than-present precipitation of SWW origin in previous studies (de Porras et al., 2012; Markgraf et al., 2007), is not applicable to the

Valle Chacabuco area over this time interval. Plant colonization of Valle Chacabuco must have started from the LGM limits located east of Lago Cochrane and followed the shrinking ice masses to the west, once the newly deglaciated sectors were devoid of glaciolacustrine influence through T1.

Declines and virtual disappearance of the cold-resistant hygrophilous trees *Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron*, *Podocarpus nubigena* and the herbs *Gunnera magellanica* and *Lycopodium magellanicum* took place at ~11,000 yr BP in the Lago Edita record (Figures 4, 6), in response to a sudden decline in precipitation. These changes were contemporaneous with a sustained rise in *Nothofagus*, decreases in all other shrubs and herbs, and a major increase in macroscopic charcoal (Figure 5), signaling an increment in arboreal cover, higher spatial continuity of coarse fuels and forest fires. We interpret this arboreal increase and fire-regime shift as driven by warming which might have triggered a treeline rise and favored the spread/densification of woody species and coarse fuels (Figures 4, 5, 6). *Nothofagus* forests (~70% abundance) established near Lago Edita between ~~9000-~~10,000-9000 yr BP.

~~Deglaciation~~ Glacial recession in~~of~~ Valle Chacabuco and the Lago Cochrane basin

Stratigraphic and chronologic results from Lago Edita are key for deciphering the evolution of Valle Chacabuco and for constraining the timing and rates of deglaciation in this core region of the PIS. Previous studies (Hein et al., 2010) indicate that Valle Chacabuco was overridden by the Lago Cochrane ice lobe (LCIL) during the LGM and deposited the Río Blanco moraines ~90 km downstream from Lago Edita, distal to the eastern end of Lago Cochrane in Argentina (Argentinian name: Lago Pueyrredón). Cosmogenic radionuclide dating of three main moraine limits by Hein et al. (2010) yielded cosmogenic ^{10}Be exposure ages, recently recalculated by Kaplan et al. (2011) at ~21,100, ~25,100, and ~28,700 yr BP. This was followed by glacial recession starting at 19,600±800 yr BP, formation of Glacial Lake Cochrane (GLC), stabilization and deposition of the Lago Columna and Lago Posada moraines at 17,600±900 yr BP, ~55 km upstream from the Río

Blanco moraines (Hein et al., 2010; Kaplan et al., 2011) (Figure 1). Further glacial recession led to the westward expansion and lowering of GLC until the LCIL stabilized and deposited moraines in Lago Esmeralda between 13,600-12,800 yr BP ~60 km upstream from the Lago Columna and Lago Posada moraines (Turner et al., 2005). Recession from this position led to sudden drainage of GLC toward the Pacific Ocean via Río Baker, once the continuity between the North and South Patagonian icefields was breached by glacial recession and thinning. These data suggest that Valle Chacabuco may have been ice-free and devoid of glaciolacustrine influence after ~17,600 yr BP. More recently Boex et al. (2013) reported a cosmogenic radio nuclide-based reconstruction of vertical profile changes of the LCIL through the LGM and T1 that reveals deposition of (i) the Sierra Colorado lower limit by 28,980±1206 yr BP which can be traced to the Río Blanco moraines, (ii) the highest summits of Cerro Oportus and Lago Columna moraines by 18,966±1917 yr BP, and (iii) the María Elena moraine by 17,088±1542 yr BP. According to these data Valle Chacabuco may have been ice-free after ~17,000 yr BP.

Lago Edita is a closed-basin lake located ~11 km east of the Cerro Tamango summit along the ridge that defines the southern edge of the Valle Chacabuco watershed (Figure 1). Lacustrine sedimentation in Lago Edita started when ice-free conditions developed in Valle Chacabuco, as the LCIL snout retreated eastward to a yet unknown position. The Lago Edita cores show 9 meters of blue-gray clays with millimeter-scale laminations, interrupted by sporadic intervals of massive pebbly mud appreciable in x radiographs and the LOI_{550} record as increases in the inorganic density data (Figure 2). We also found exposed glaciolacustrine beds and discontinuous fragments of lake terraces in the vicinity of Lago Edita, attesting for a large lake that flooded Valle Chacabuco in its entirety. Differential GPS measurements of 570 m.a.s.l. for the Lago Edita surface and 591 m.a.s.l. for a well-preserved terrace fragment located ~150 m directly south of Lago Edita, provide minimum-elevation constraints for GLC during this stage. The Lago Augusta site (Villa-Martinez et al., 2012), located ~7 km northeast of Lago Edita on the Valle Chacabuco floor at 444 m.a.s.l. (Figure 1), shows 8 meters of basal glaciolacustrine mud (Figure 2) lending support to our interpretation.

Glaciolacustrine sedimentation persisted in Lago Edita and Lago Augusta until the surface elevation of GLC dropped below 570 and 444 m.a.s.l., respectively, and the closed-basin lakes developed. The chronology for this event is constrained by statistically identical AMS dates of 16,250±90 and 16,020±50 ^{14}C yr BP (UCIAMS-133418 and CAMS-144454, respectively) (Table 1) from the same level in the basal portion of the organic sediments in the Lago Edita record; this estimate approaches the timing for the cessation of glaciolacustrine influence in Lago Augusta, radiocarbon-dated at 16,445±45 ^{14}C yr BP (CAMS-144600) (Table 1). Because we observe approximately the same age for the transition from glaciolacustrine to organic-rich mud in both stratigraphies, we interpret the weighted mean age of those three dates (16,254±63 ^{14}C yr BP, MAP: 19,426 yr BP, two different laboratories) as a minimum-limiting age for ice-free conditions and nearly synchronous glaciolacustrine regression from elevations 591 and 444 m.a.s.l. in Valle Chacabuco. We acknowledge that Villa-Martínez et al. (2012) excluded the age of date CAMS-144600 from the age model of the Lago Augusta palynological record because it was anomalously old in the context of other radiocarbon dates higher up in the core.

Comparison of the radiocarbon-dated stratigraphy from Lago Edita record with the exposure-age-dated glacial geomorphology from Lago Cochrane/Pueyrredón, Valle Chacabuco and surrounding mountains reveals the following:

- The geochronology for the innermost (third) belt of Río Blanco moraines (~21,100 yr BP) (Hein et al., 2010; Kaplan et al., 2011), glacial deposits on the highest summits of Cerro Oportus and the Lago Columna moraines (18,966±1917 yr BP) (Boex et al., 2013) are compatible (within error) with the onset of organic sedimentation in Lago Edita and Lago Augusta at 19,426 yr BP in Valle Chacabuco. If correct, this implies ~90 km recession of the LCIL from its LGM limit within ~1500 years.
- Hein et al. (2010)´s ~~chronology~~ dates for the "final LGM limit", Lago Columna and Lago Posada moraines should be considered as minimum-limiting ages~~are anomalously young~~, as well as Boex et al. (2013)'s chronology for the María Elena moraine. This is because cosmogenic radio nuclide ages for these landforms

postdate the onset of organic sedimentation in Lago Edita and Lago Augusta, despite being morphostratigraphically distal (older) than Valle Chacabuco.

- As shown in Figure 1, Lago Edita is located along a saddle that establishes the southern limit of the Río Chacabuco catchment and the northern limit of the Lago Cochrane basin. According to Hein et al. (2010) the drainage divide on the eastern end of Lago Cochrane/Pueyrredón basin is located at 475 m.a.s.l., therefore the presence of this perched glacial lake with a surface elevation of 591 m.a.s.l. requires ice dams located in the Valle Chacabuco and the Lago Cochrane basin. This suggests that both valleys remained partially ice covered and that enough glacier thinning and recession early during T1 enabled the development of a topographicaly constrained glacial lake that covered Valle Chacabuco up to the aforementioned saddle.
- The high stand of GLC at 591 m.a.s.l. lasted for less than 1500 years during the LGM and was followed by a nearly instantaneous lake-level lowering of at least ~150 m at ~19,400 yr BP in Valle Chacabuco. The abrupt large-magnitude drainage event of this "predecessor lake" was recently recognized by Bourgois et al. (2016), but its chronology, hydrographic and climatic implications have not been addressed in the Quaternary literature.

Biogeographic and paleoclimatic implications

The persistence of scattered, low-density populations of rainforest trees and herbs east of the Andes during the LGM and T1 (Figures 4, 6) implies that precipitation delivered by the SWW must have been substantially higher than at present (680 mm/year measured in the Cochrane meteorological station). Because local precipitation in western Patagonian is positively and significantly correlated with low-level zonal winds (Garreaud et al., 2013; Moreno et al., 2010; Moreno et al., 2014), we propose that the SWW influence at 47°S was stronger than present between ~~11,000-~~19,000-11,000 yr BP, in particular between ~~11,000-~~16,800-11,000 yr BP. Subsequent increases in arboreal vegetation, chiefly

Nothofagus, at ~~11,000 and~~ 13,200 and 11,000 yr BP led to the establishment of forests near Lago Edita between ~~9000~~ 10,000-9000 yr BP (Figures 4, 6). We interpret these increases as treeline-rise episodes driven by warming pulses coupled with a decline in SWW strength at 47°S, as suggested by the disappearance of cold-resistant hygrophilous trees and herbs at ~11,000 yr BP. We speculate that the warm pulse and decline in SWW influence at ~11,000 yr BP might account for the abandonment of early Holocene glacier margins in multiple valleys in central Patagonia (Glasser et al., 2012)

Four salient aspects of the Lago Edita record are relevant for deciphering the pattern and rates of climate change and dispersal routes of the vegetation in Central Patagonia (47°S) during the last glacial termination (T1):

1- Absence of stratigraphically discernable indications of deglacial warming between ~~13,200~~ 19,400-13,200 yr BP, in contrast to northwestern Patagonian records (the Canal de la Puntilla and Huelmo sites, Figure 1 ~~~41°S~~) (Moreno et al., 2015) which show that 75-80% of the glacial-interglacial temperature recovery was accomplished between ~~16,800~~ 17,800-16,800 yr BP (Figure 8). The record from Lago Stibnite (46°26'S, 74°25'W), located in central-west Patagonia upwind from the PIS and Lago Edita (Figure 1), shows a rapid increase in arboreal pollen from ~2% to >80% in less than 1000 years starting at 16,200 yr BP (Figure 8). We posit that cold glacial conditions lingered along the periphery of the shrinking PIS during T1, affecting adjacent downwind sectors such as Valle Chacabuco. According to Turner et al. (2005) the LCIL stabilized and deposited moraines in Lago Esmeralda, located ~10 km upstream along the glacier flowline and ~240 m lower in elevation than Lago Edita, between ~~12,800~~ 13,600-12,800 yr BP. We propose that the climatic barrier for arboreal expansion vanished in downwind sectors such as Valle Chacabuco once glacial recession from the Lago Esmeralda (Figure 1) margin breached the continuity of the North and South Patagonian icefields along the Andes. Thus, we propose that regional cooling induced by the PIS along its eastern margin through T1 accounts for the delayed warming in Valle Chacabuco relative to records located in western and northwestern sectors (Figure 8).

2- Cold and wet conditions prevailed between ~~16,800-~~19,400-16,800 yr BP, followed by an increase in precipitation at 16,800 yr BP. The latter event is contemporaneous with the onset of a lake-level rise in Lago Lepué (43°S, central-east Isla Grande de Chiloé) (Figure 8), which Pesce & Moreno (2014) interpreted as a northward shift of the SWW as they recovered from a prominent southward shift from latitudes ~41°-43°S (Figure 8) following the onset of T1 (Moreno et al., 2015).

3- Significant ice recession (~90 km) from the eastern LGM margin of the Lago Cochrane Ice lobe (LCIL) was accomplished between ~~~19,400-~~21,000-19,400 yr BP, at times when northwestern Patagonian piedmont glacier lobes experienced moderate recession during the Varas interstade (Denton et al., 1999; Moreno et al., 2015) (Figure 8). In contrast to the LCIL, northwestern Patagonian piedmont glacier lobes readvanced to their youngest glacial maximum position during a cold episode between ~~17,800-~~19,300-17,800 yr BP that featured stronger SWW influence at 41°-43°S (Moreno et al., 2015) (Figure 8). One explanation for this latitudinal difference might be that northward-shifted SWW between ~~17,800-~~19,300-17,800 yr BP fueled glacier growth in northwestern Patagonia while reducing the delivery of moisture to central Patagonia, causing the LCIL to continue the recession it had started during the Varas interstade.

4- A mosaic of cold-resistant and hygrophilous trees and herbs, currently found along the humid western slopes of the Andes of central Chilean Patagonia, and cold-resistant shrubs and herbs common to high-Andean and Patagonian steppe communities developed along the eastern margin of the PIS during the LGM and T1 (Figures 4, 6). We posit that glacial withdrawal and drainage of GLC through T1 provided a route for the westward dispersal of hygrophilous trees and herbs, contributing to the forestation of the newly deglaciated sectors of central-west Patagonia.

We conclude that warm pulses at 13,200 and 11,000 yr BP and a decline in SWW influence at 47°S starting at 11,000 yr BP brought T1 to an end in central-west Patagonia. The earliest of these events overlaps in timing with the culmination of Patagonian (Garcia et al., 2012; Moreno et al., 2009; Strelin et al., 2011; Strelin and Malagnino, 2000) and New Zealand glacier advances during the Antarctic Cold Reversal. Our data suggest that the subsequent warm pulse, which was accompanied by a decline in SWW strength at 11,000 yr BP (Moreno et al., 2010; Moreno et al., 2012), was the decisive event that led to the end of T1 in the study area.

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FIGURE AND TABLE CAPTIONS

Table 1. Radiocarbon dates from the Lago Edita core. The radiocarbon dates were calibrated to calendar years before present using the CALIB 7.0 program.

Figure 1. Sketch map of the study area showing the location of central-west Patagonia, the position of Valle Chacabuco relative to the Río Blanco, María Elena, Lago Columna (LC) and Lago Posada (LP) ice limits east Lago of Cochrane, and the North Patagonian icefield and Peninsula Taitao to the west. We also included Sierra Colorado, Lago Esmeralda and Cerro Oportus for reference. The lower portion of the figure shows a detail on the Cerro Tamango area and the portion of Valle Chacabuco where Lago Edita and Lago Augusta are located. Also shown are palynological sites discussed in the main text (Canal de la Puntilla, Huelmo, Mallín Lago Shaman, Mallín Pollux, Lago Stibnite, Lago Augusta).

Figure 2. Stratigraphic column, radiocarbon dates and loss-on-ignition data from the Lago Edita record. The labels on the right indicate the identity and stratigraphic span (dashed horizontal lines) of each core segment.

Figure 3. Age model of the Lago Edita record, the blue zones represent the probability distribution of the calibrated radiocarbon dates, the grey zone represents the calculated confidence interval of the Bayesian age model.

Figure 4. Percentage pollen diagrams from the Lago Edita core. The labels on the right indicate the identity and stratigraphic span (dashed horizontal lines) of each pollen assemblage zone. The black dots indicate presence of *Drimys winteri* pollen grains, normally <2%.

Figure 5. Macroscopic charcoal record from the Lago Edita core and results of CharAnalysis: blue line: background component, red line: locally defined threshold,

triangles: statistically significant charcoal peaks, magnitude: residual abundance that supersedes the threshold.

Figure 6. Selected palynomorph abundance of the Lago Edita record shown in the time scale domain. The red lines correspond to weighted running means of seven adjacent samples with a triangular filter. The taxa shown in the left panel are characteristic of humid environments currently found in sectors adjacent to the Pacific coast and/or the Andean treeline in the study area. The taxon *Nothofagus dombeyi* type, which includes multiple species with contrasting climatic tolerances, is also found in (relatively) humid sectors east of the Andes. The herbs and shrubs shown in the right panel are either cosmopolitan or present in the Patagonian Steppe and sectors located at or above the Andean treeline in central-west Patagonia.

Figure 7. Comparison of selected tree pollen recorded in Lago Fácil, Lago Oprasa, Lago Stibnite (Lumley and Switsur, 1993) and Lago Edita. The red line corresponds to a weighted running mean in each record of seven adjacent samples with a triangular filter. The lower panels show the curves from all sites expressed in a common percent scale (Lago Fácil: purple line, Lago Oprasa: blue line, Lago Stibnite: black line, and Lago Edita: red line).

Figure 8. Comparison of the percent sum of arboreal pollen (AP) in records from Lago Edita, Lago Stibnite (Lumley and Switsur, 1993) and the spliced Canal de la Puntilla-Huelmo time series (Moreno et al., 2015), as proxies for local rise in treeline driven by deglacial warming. These data are compared against the δ Deuterium record from the Antarctic Epica Dome Concordia (EDC) ice core (Stenni et al., 2010), and hydrologic estimates from northwestern Patagonia. The latter consist of the percent abundance of Magellanic Moorland species found in the spliced Canal de la Puntilla-Huelmo record (Moreno et al., 2015), indicative of a hyperhumid regime, and the percent abundance of the littoral macrophyte *Isoetes savatieri* from Lago Lepué (Pesce and Moreno, 2014),

indicative of low lake level (LL) during the earliest stages of T1 and the early Holocene (9000-11,000 yr BP). The vertical dashed lines constrain the timing of the early Holocene SWW minimum at 41°-43°S (9000-11,000 yr BP) (Fletcher and Moreno, 2011), a low-precipitation phase during the early termination at 41°-43°S (16,800-17,800 yr BP) associated with a southward shift of the SWW (Pesce and Moreno, 2014), the final LGM advance of piedmont glacier lobes (17,800-19,300 yr BP) and the final portion of the Varas interestade (19,300-21,000 yr BP) in the Chilean Lake District (Denton et al., 1999; Moreno et al., 2015). The dashed green horizontal lines indicate the mean AP of each pollen record prior to their increases during T1 (Lago Edita: 17%, Lago Stibnite:2%, spliced Canal de la Puntilla-Huelmo: 31%). The ascending oblique arrow represents a northward shift of the SWW, the descending arrow a southward shift of the SWW at the beginning of T1.

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Table 1

Laboratory code	Core	Material	Length (cm)	14C yr BP±1σ	Median probability (cal yr BP)	2σ range (cal BP)
UCIAMS-133501	PC0902AT7	Bulk	660-661	8935±25	10,029	9794-10,177
UCIAMS-133416	PC0902AT8	Bulk	705-706	11,350±60	13,229	13,109-13,350
UCIAMS-133417	PC0902AT8	Bulk	757-758	13,740±70	16,863	16,684-17,055
UCIAMS-133418	PC0902AT8	Bulk	795-796	16,250±90	19,414	18,934-19,779
CAMS-144454	PC0902BT8	Bulk	795-796	16,020±50	19,164	18,922-19,408

Figure 1

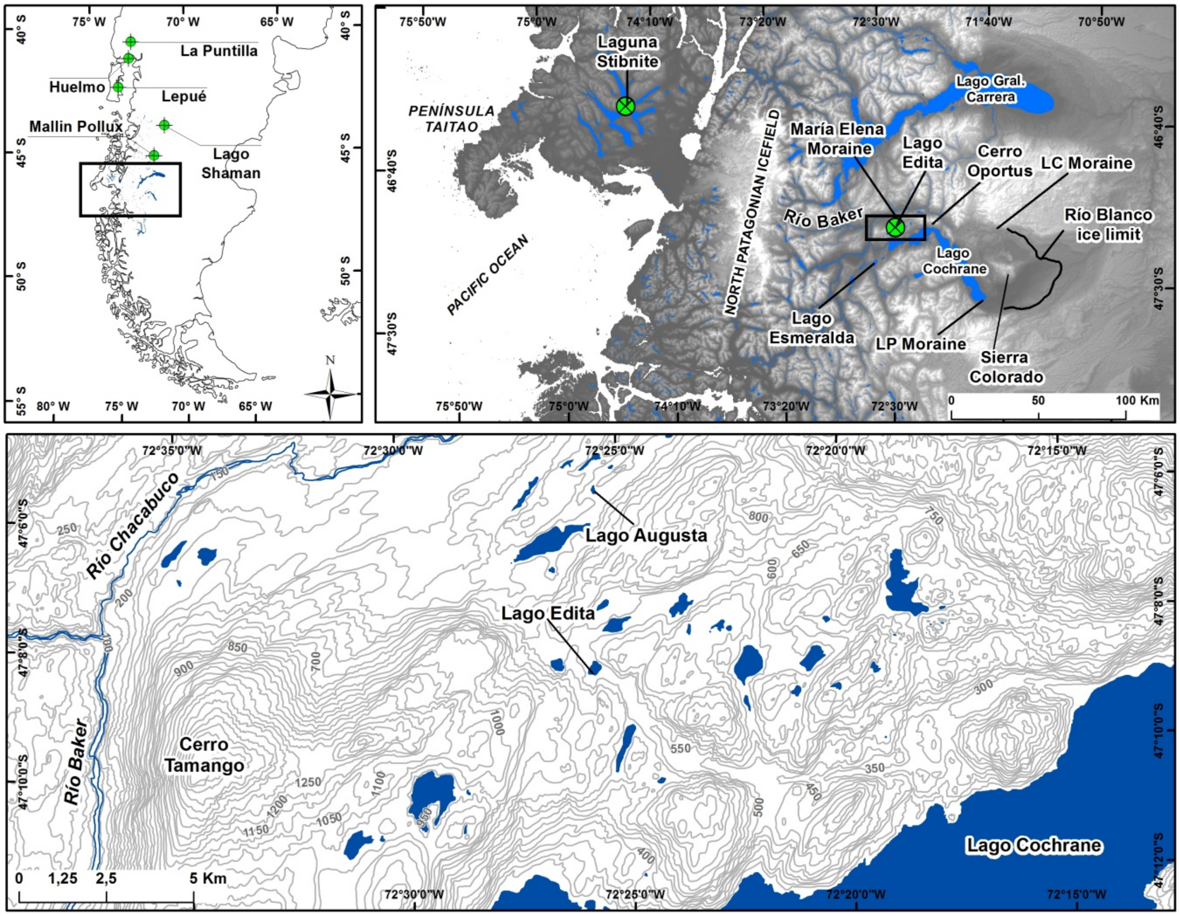

La Puntilla
Huelmo
Lepué
Mallin Pollux
Lago
Shaman
Laguna
Stibnite
PENÍNSULA
TAITAO
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH PATAGONIAN ICEFIELD
María Elena
Moraine
Lago
Edita
Cerro
Oportus
LC Moraine
Lago Gral.
Carrera
Río Baker
Lago
Cochrane
Río Blanco
ice limit
Lago
Esmeralda
LP Moraine
Sierra
Colorado
0 50 100 Km
Lago Augusta
Río Chacabuco
Lago Edita
Río Baker
Cerro
Tamango
Lago Cochrane
0 1,25 2,5 5 Km

Figure 2

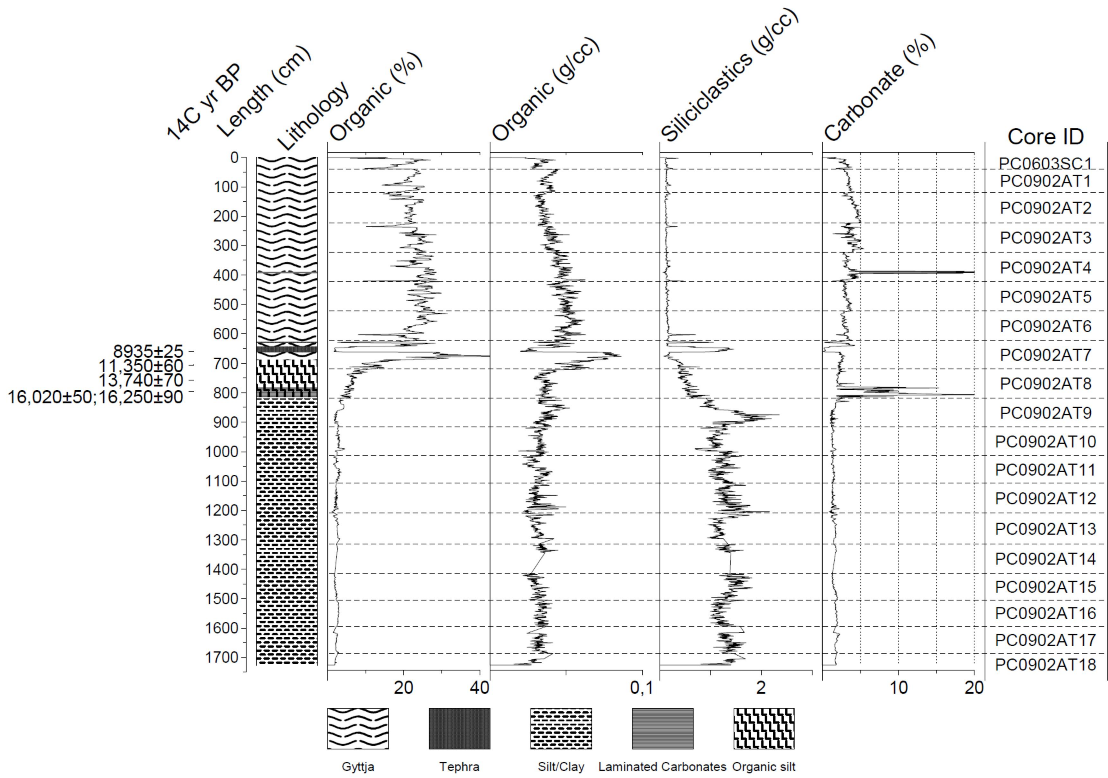
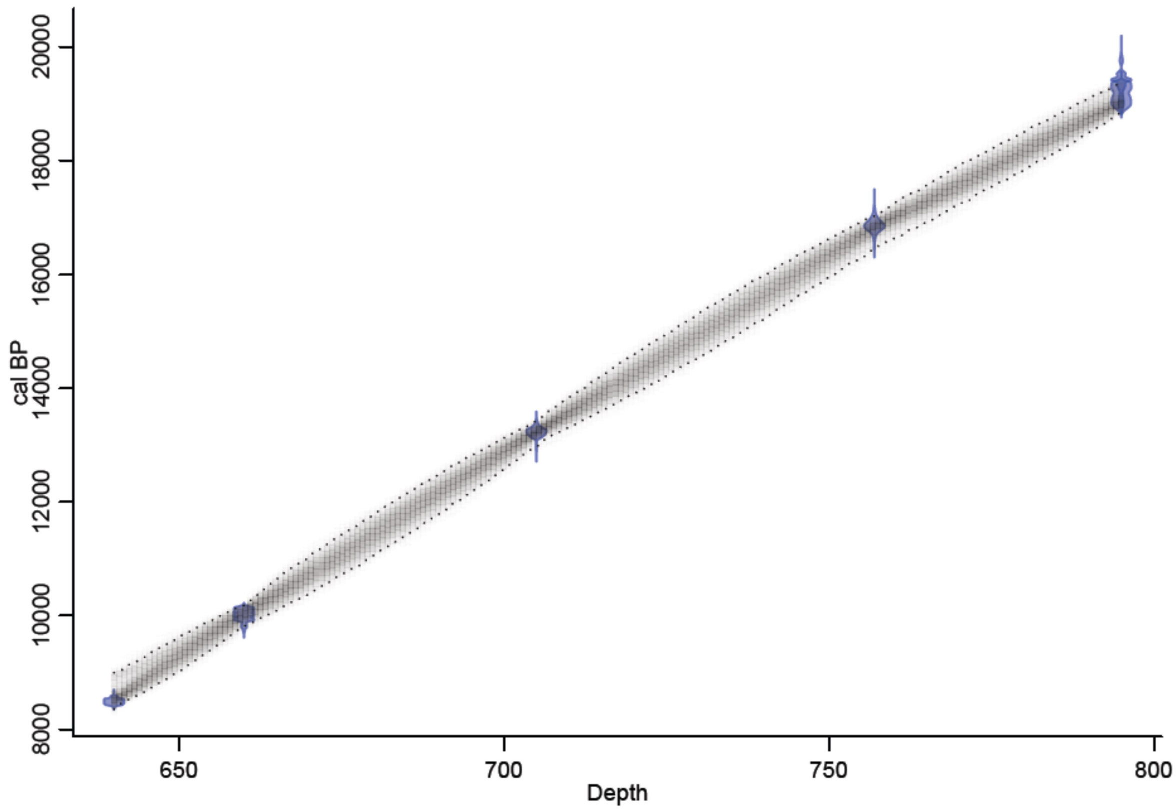

14C yr BP
Length (cm)
Lithology
Organic (%)
Organic (g/cc)
Siliciclastics (g/cc)
Carbonate (%)
Core ID
8935±25
11,350±60
13,740±70
16,020±50;16,250±90
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
20
40
0,1
2
10
20
PC0603SC1
PC0902AT1
PC0902AT2
PC0902AT3
PC0902AT4
PC0902AT5
PC0902AT6
PC0902AT7
PC0902AT8
PC0902AT9
PC0902AT10
PC0902AT11
PC0902AT12
PC0902AT13
PC0902AT14
PC0902AT15
PC0902AT16
PC0902AT17
PC0902AT18
Gyttja
Tephra
Silt/Clay
Laminated Carbonates
Organic silt

Figure 3



cal BP
8000
10000
12000
14000
16000
18000
20000
650
700
750
800
Depth

Figure 4

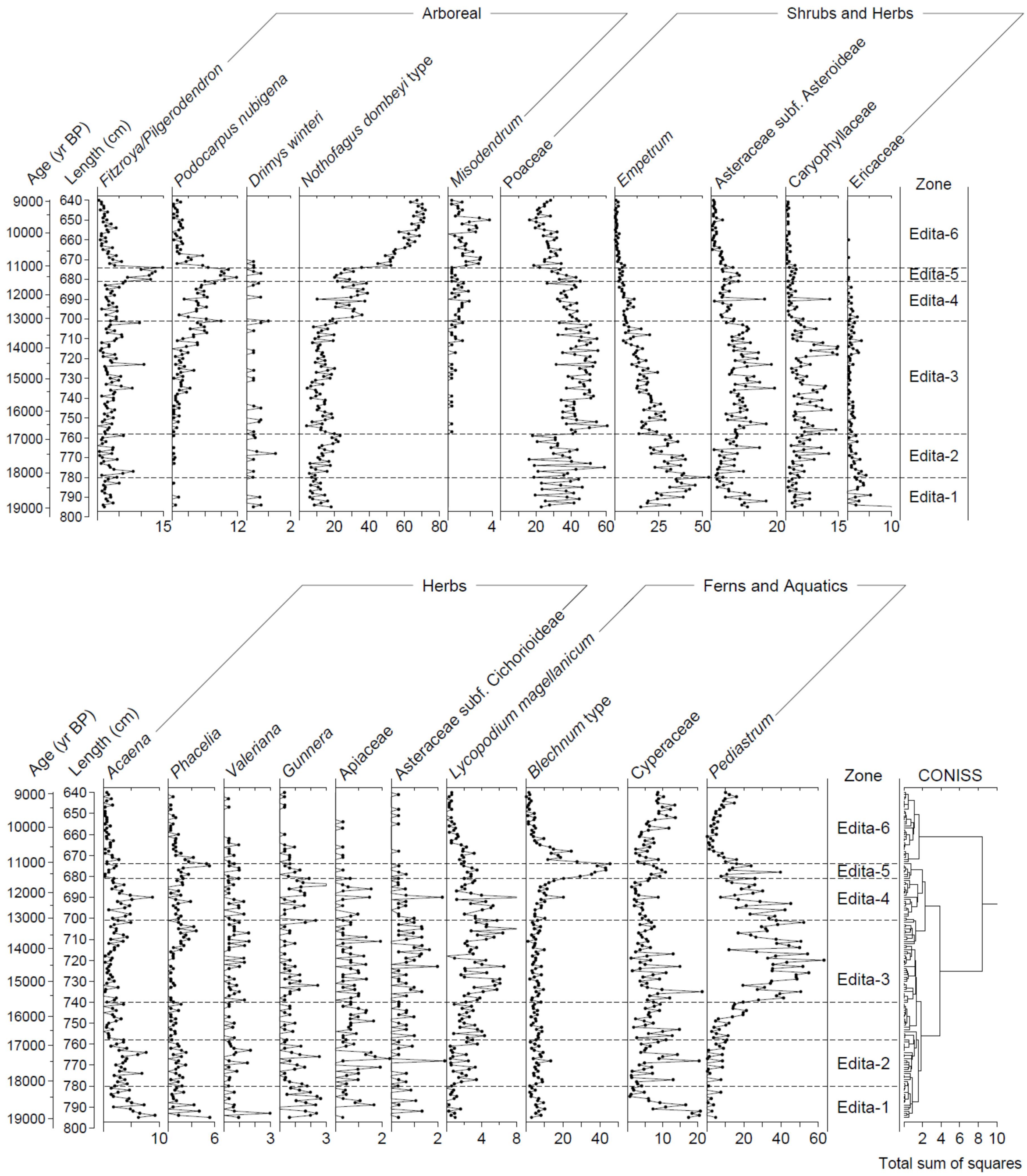

Arboreal
Shrubs and Herbs
Age (yr BP)
Length (cm)
Fitzroya/Pilgerodendron
Podocarpus nubigena
Drimys winteri
Nothofagus dombeyi type
Misodendrum
Poaceae
Empetrum
Asteraceae subf. Asteroideae
Caryophyllaceae
Ericaceae
Zone
Edita-6
Edita-5
Edita-4
Edita-3
Edita-2
Edita-1
Herbs
Ferns and Aquatics
Acaena
Phacelia
Valeriana
Gunnera
Apiaceae
Asteraceae subf. Cichorioideae
Lycopodium magellanicum
Blechnum type
Cyperaceae
Pediastrum
CONISS
Total sum of squares

Figure 5

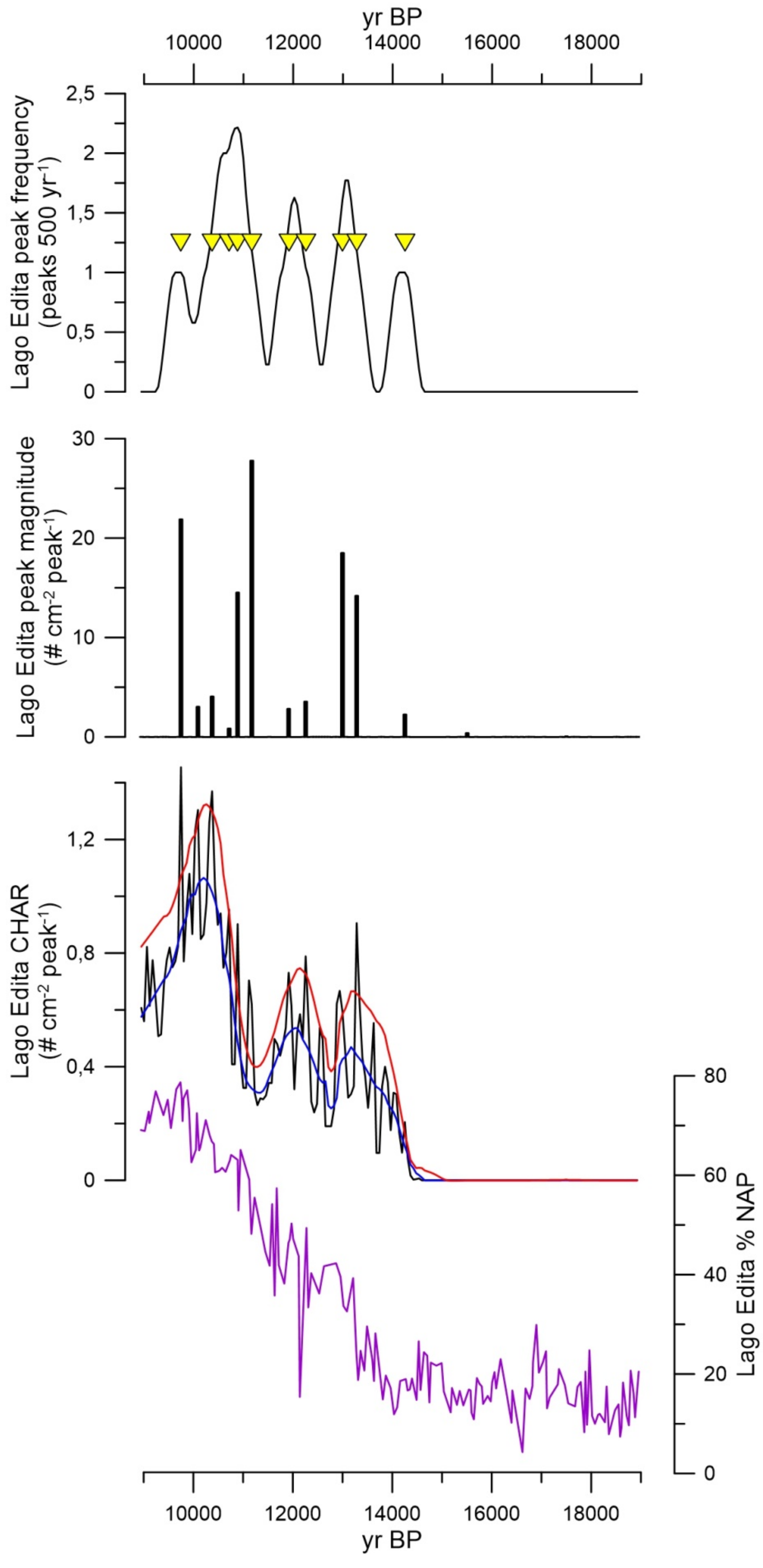

yr BP
10000
12000
14000
16000
18000
Lago Edita peak frequency (peaks 500 yr-1)
2,5
2
1,5
1
0,5
0
Lago Edita peak magnitude (# cm-2 peak-1)
30
20
10
0
Lago Edita CHAR (# cm-2 peak-1)
1,2
0,8
0,4
0
Lago Edita % NAP
80
60
40
20
0
10000
12000
14000
16000
18000
yr BP

Figure 6

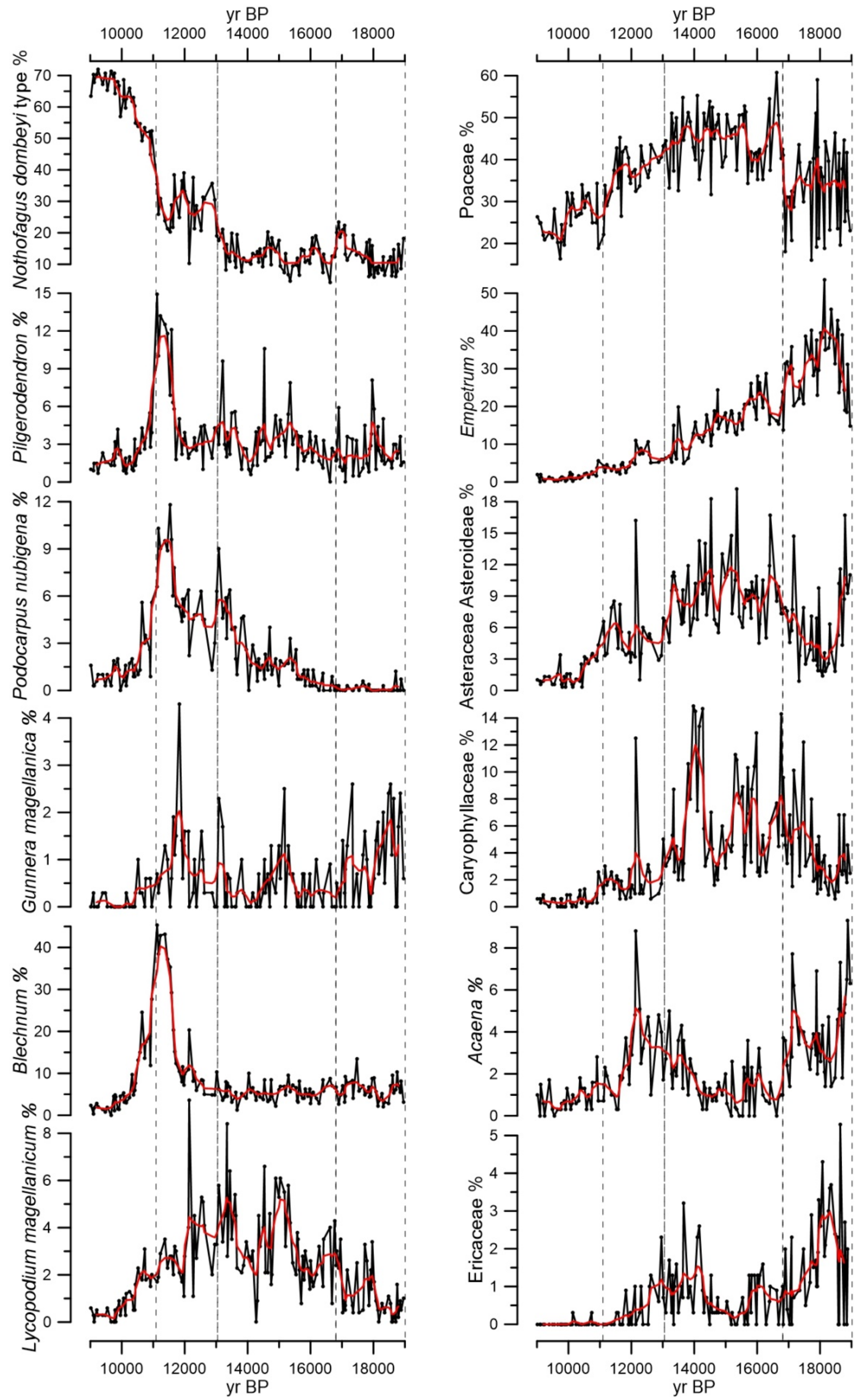
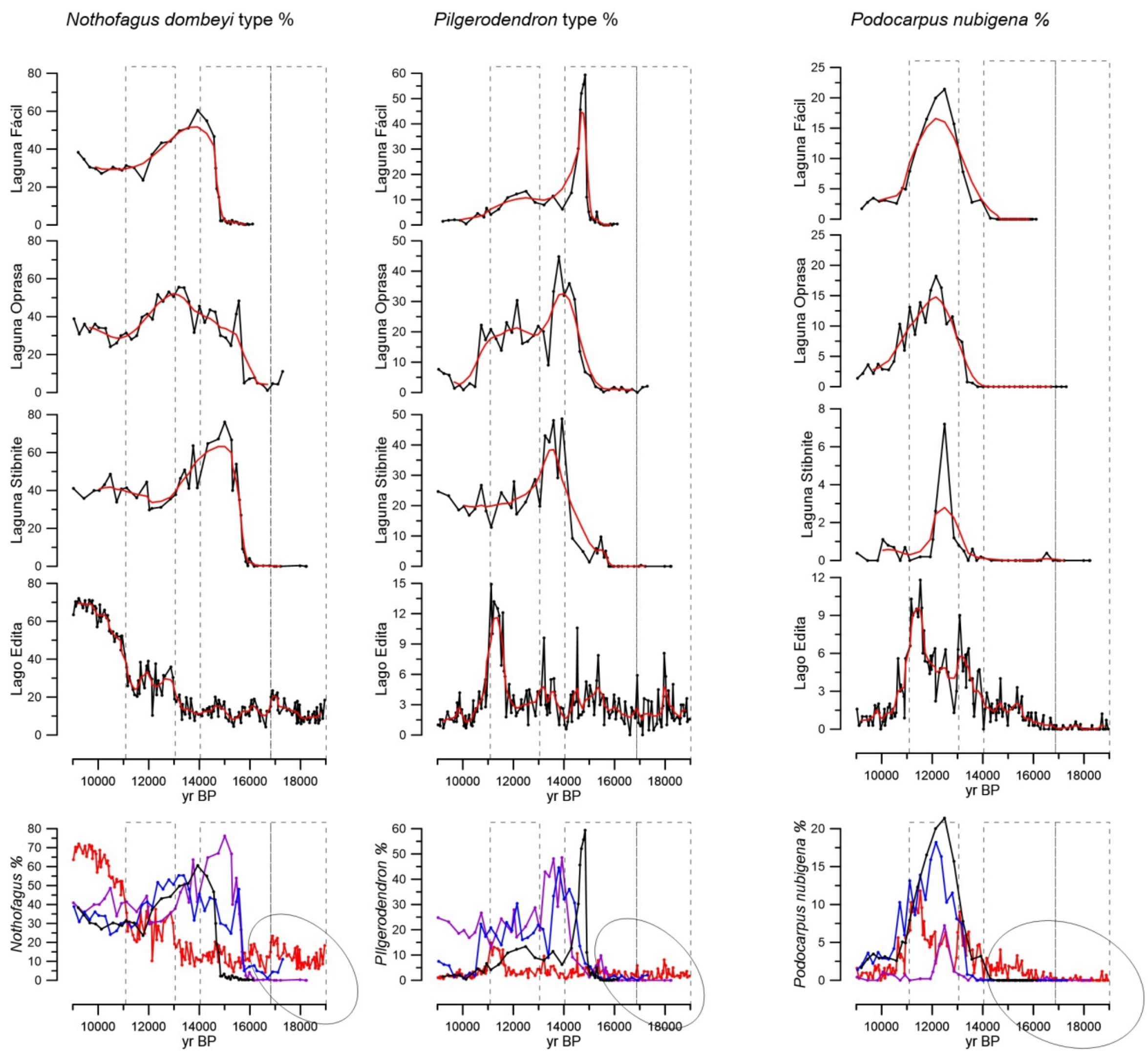
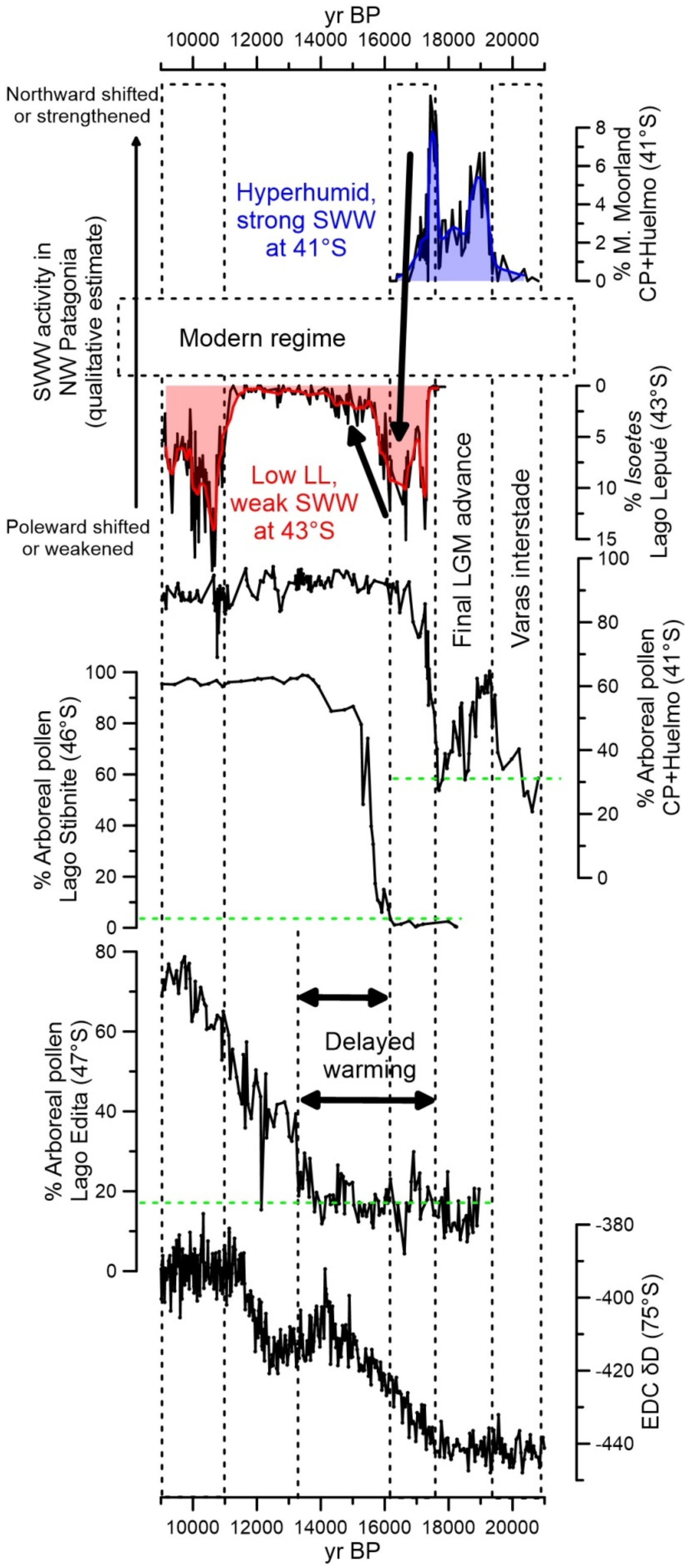

yr BP
10000
12000
14000
16000
18000
Nothofagus dombeyi type %
Pilgerodendron %
Podocarpus nubigena %
Gunnera magellanica %
Blechnum %
Lycopodium magellanicum %
Poaceae %
Empetrum %
Asteraceae Asteroideae %
Caryophyllaceae %
Acaena %
Ericaceae %

Figure 7



Nothofagus dombeyi type %
Pilgerodendron type %
Podocarpus nubigena %
Laguna Fácil
Laguna Oprasa
Laguna Stibnite
Lago Edita
yr BP
Nothofagus %
Pilgerodendron %
Podocarpus nubigena %

832 Figure 8



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