

ERRATUM

We apologize for the poor quality of reproduction of Figures 3, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in:

Näslund, J. O., J. L. Fastook and P. Holmlund. 2000. Numerical modelling of the ice sheet in western Dronning Maud Land, East Antarctica: impacts of present, past and future climates. *J. Glaciol.*, **46**(152), 54–66.

Please replace these figures with the following:

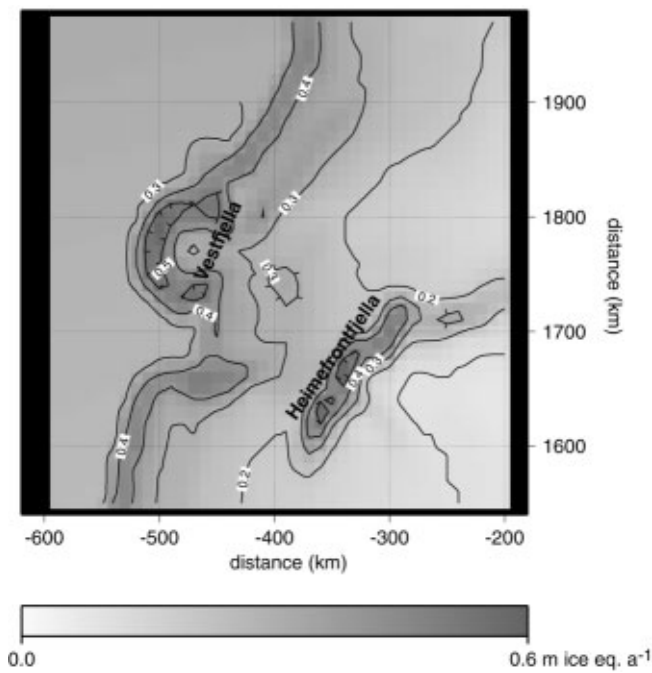


Fig. 3. Present-day accumulation rates obtained from the model mass-balance parameterization.

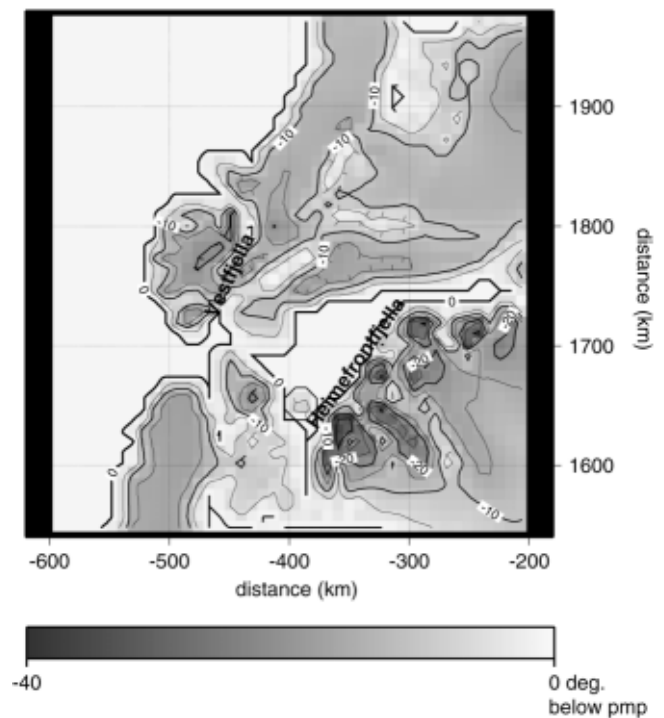


Fig. 5. Basal temperature distribution for the calibrated present-day ice sheet. Temperatures are expressed relative to the pmp.

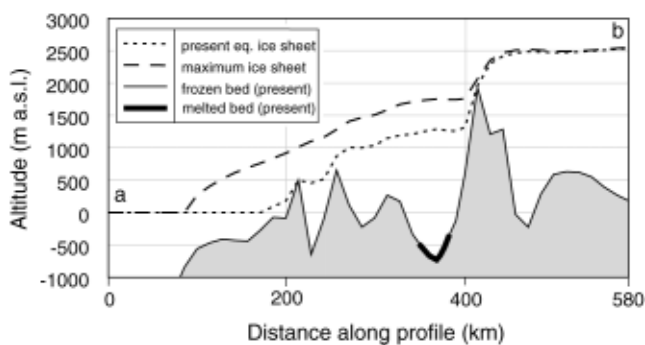


Fig. 9. Bed and ice-sheet surface profile across Vestfjella and Heimefrontfjella for the present ice sheet and the maximum palaeo-ice-sheet configuration. The location of the profile (a–b) is seen in Figure 4. The present-day ice sheet is frozen to its bed along the entire profile, except in the deepest part of the Veststraumen trough where the bed is melted. The profile does not run along a flowline.

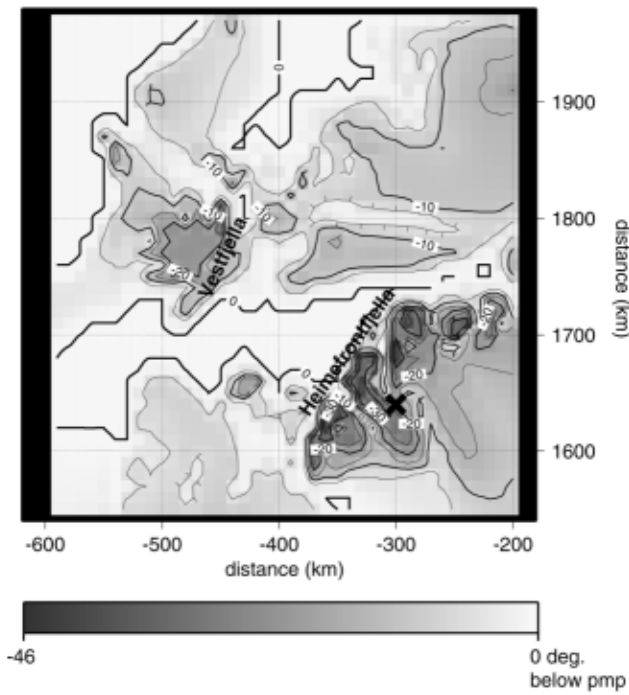


Fig. 10. Basal temperature distribution for the maximum ice sheet in Figure 8 under a LGM climate. The cross close to Heimefrontfjella marks the location of an inferred subglacial sediment flood plain previously studied by radar soundings.

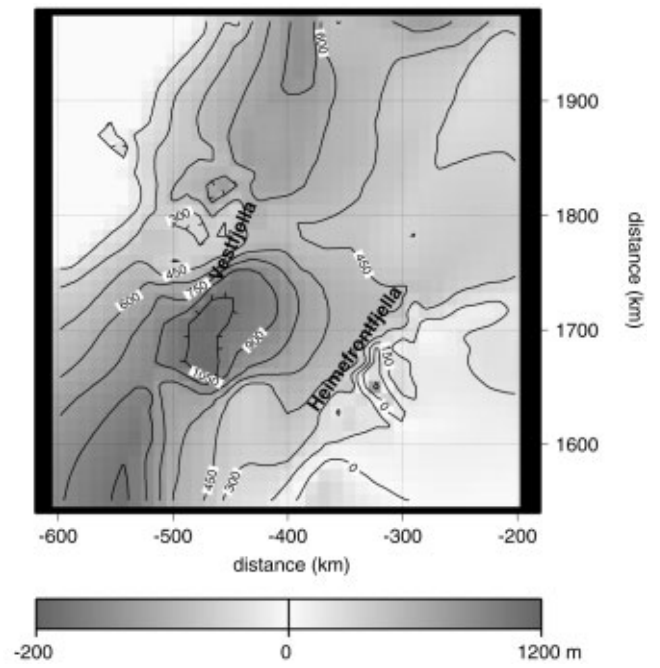


Fig. 11. Difference in surface elevation between the maximum palaeo-ice sheet and the present equilibrated ice sheet, shown with a 150 m contour interval.

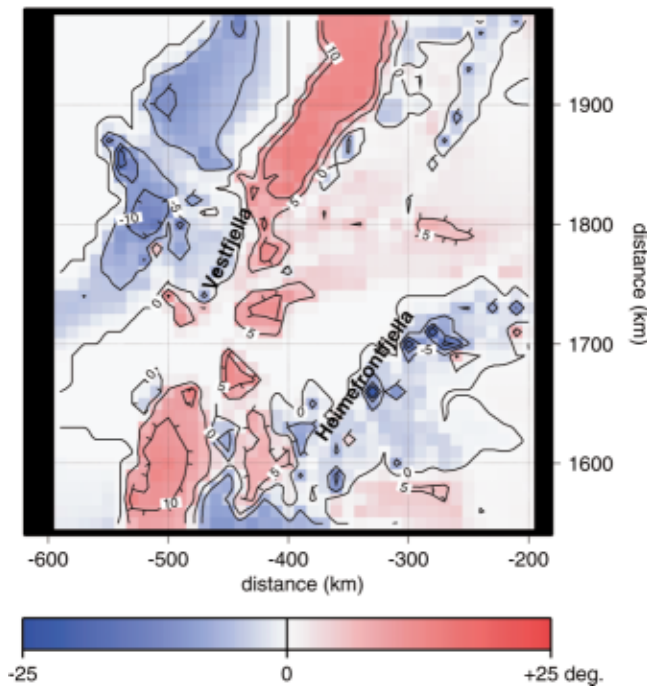


Fig. 12. Difference in basal temperature between present-day conditions and the maximum ice-sheet configuration.