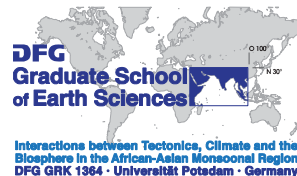
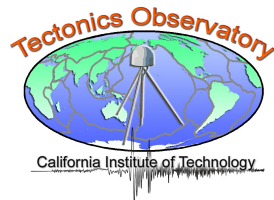


# Climate change impacts on high-mountain cryosphere

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California Institute of Technology, Tectonics Observatory  
[scherler@caltech.edu]

Thanks to funding by:



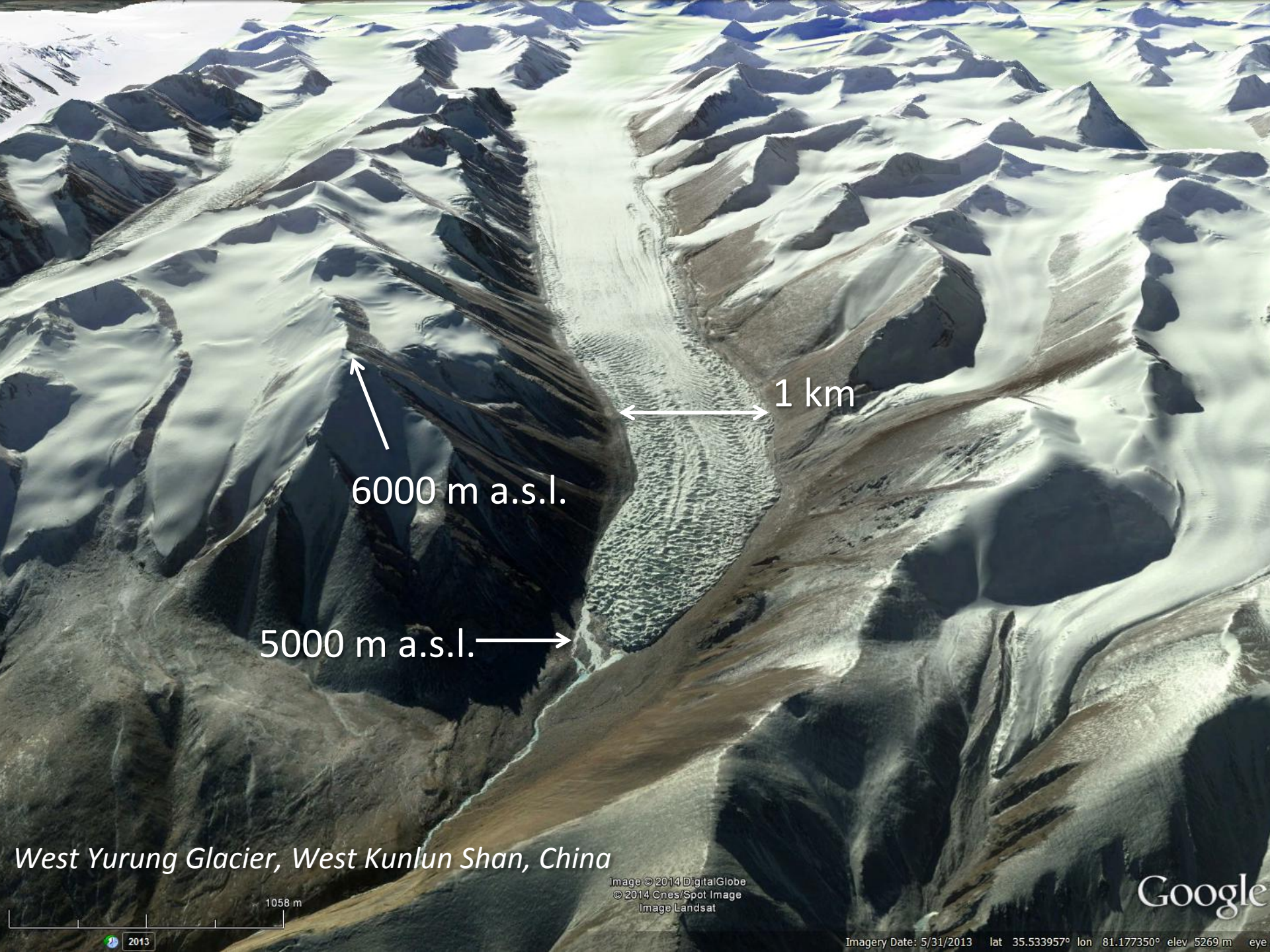
Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung



PROGRESS  
Potsdam Research Cluster for Geoscientific Analysis,  
Environmental Change and Sustainability

# Outline

- What comprises high-mountain cryosphere?
- Snow accumulation by avalanches
- Ice-melting beneath debris cover
- Stagnant and down-wasting glaciers
  - Moraine-dammed lakes and outburst floods
- Bedrock permafrost and rock falls



6000 m a.s.l.

5000 m a.s.l.

1 km

*West Yurung Glacier, West Kunlun Shan, China*

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe  
© 2014 Cnes/Spot Image  
Image Landsat

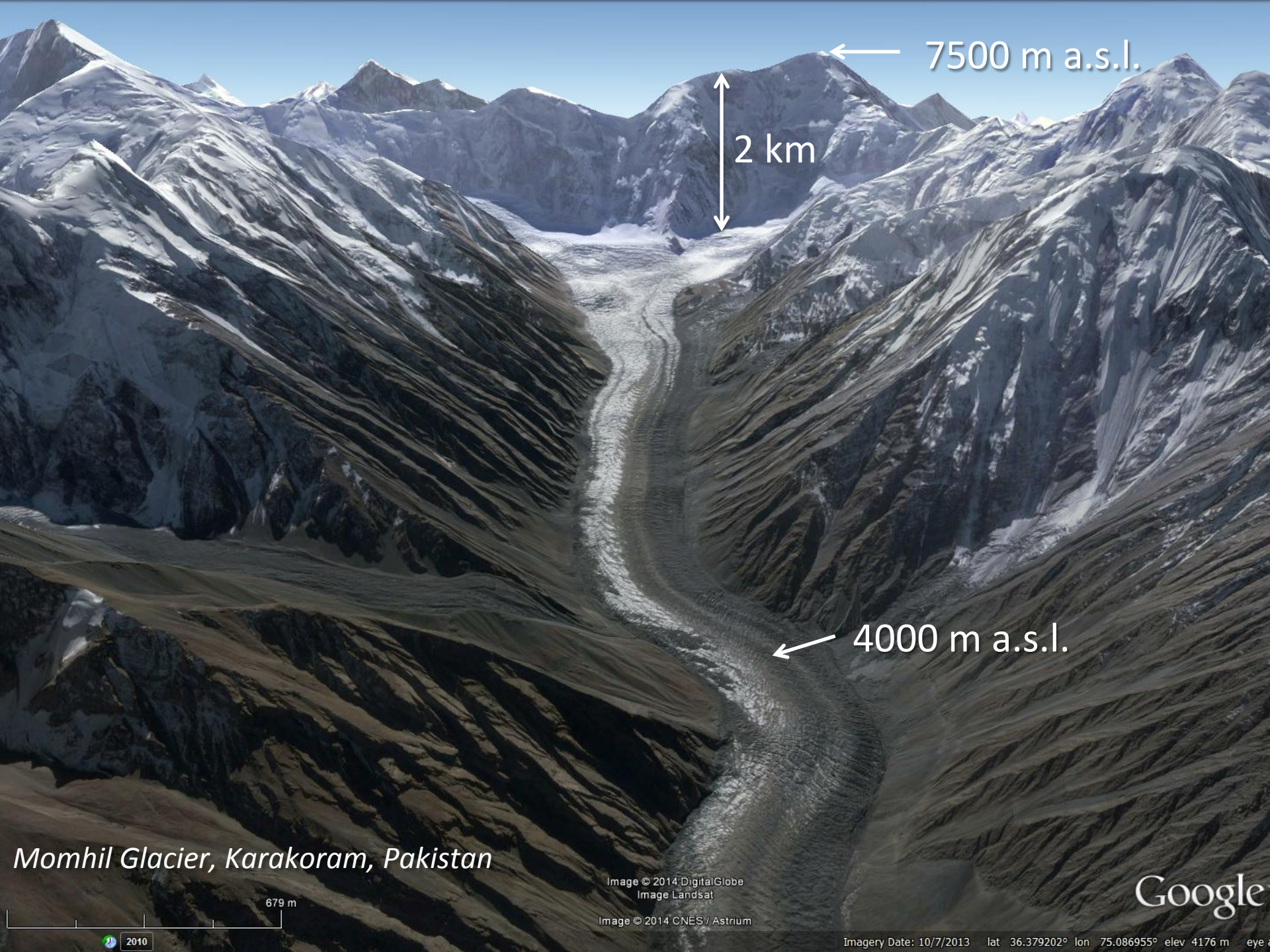
Google

1058 m

2013

Imagery Date: 5/31/2013 lat 35.533957° lon 81.177350° elev 5269 m eye





7500 m a.s.l.

2 km

4000 m a.s.l.

*Momhil Glacier, Karakoram, Pakistan*

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe  
Image Landsat

Image © 2014 CNES / Astrium

Google

679 m

2010

Imagery Date: 10/7/2013 lat 36.379202° lon 75.086955° elev 4176 m eye





Snowline

Snow avalanches

Supraglacial debris cover

Momhil Glacier, Karakoram, Pakistan

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe  
Image Landsat

Image © 2014 CNES / Astrium

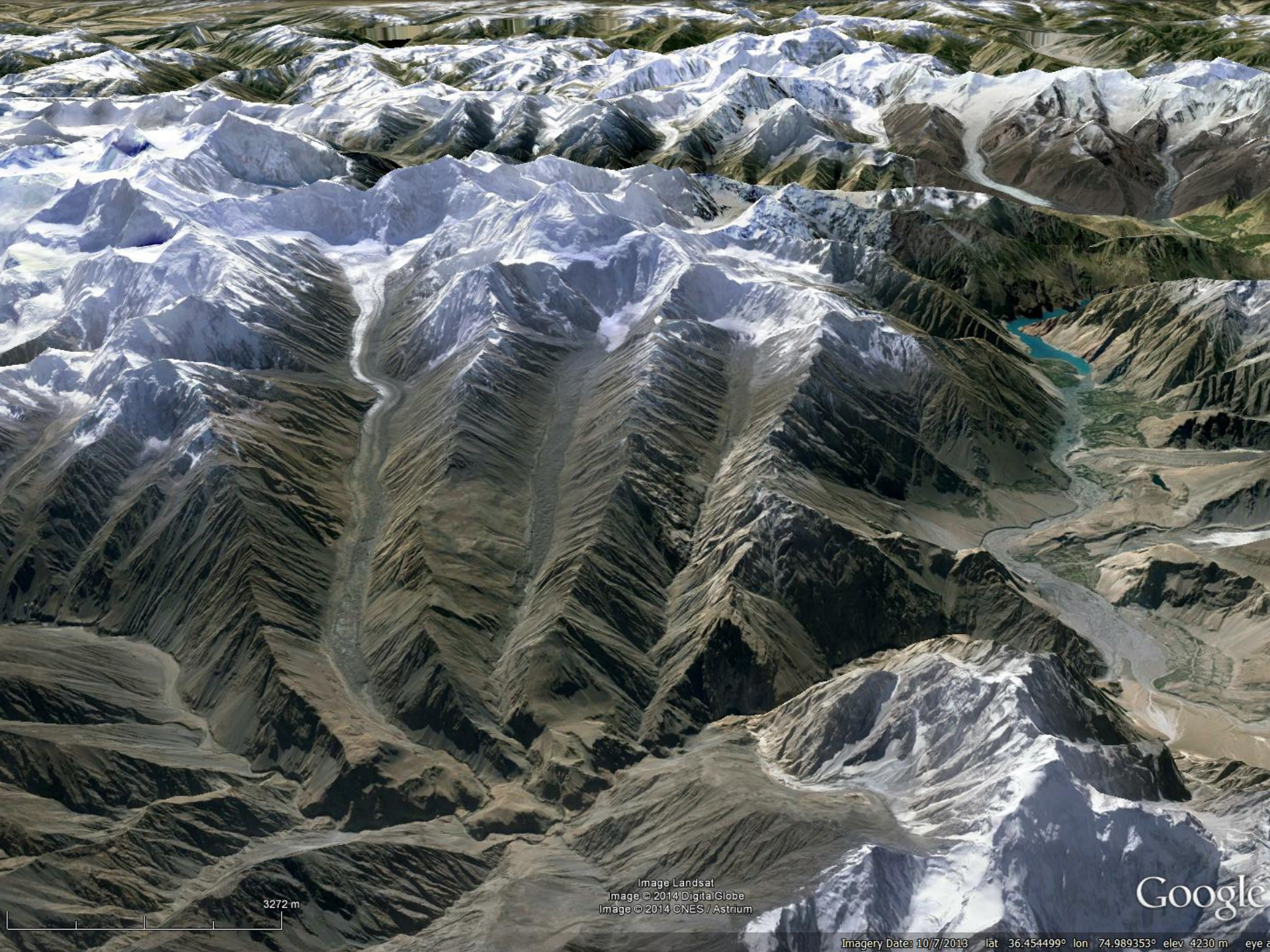
Google

679 m

2010

Imagery Date: 10/7/2013 lat 36.379202° lon 75.086955° elev 4176 m eye





3272 m

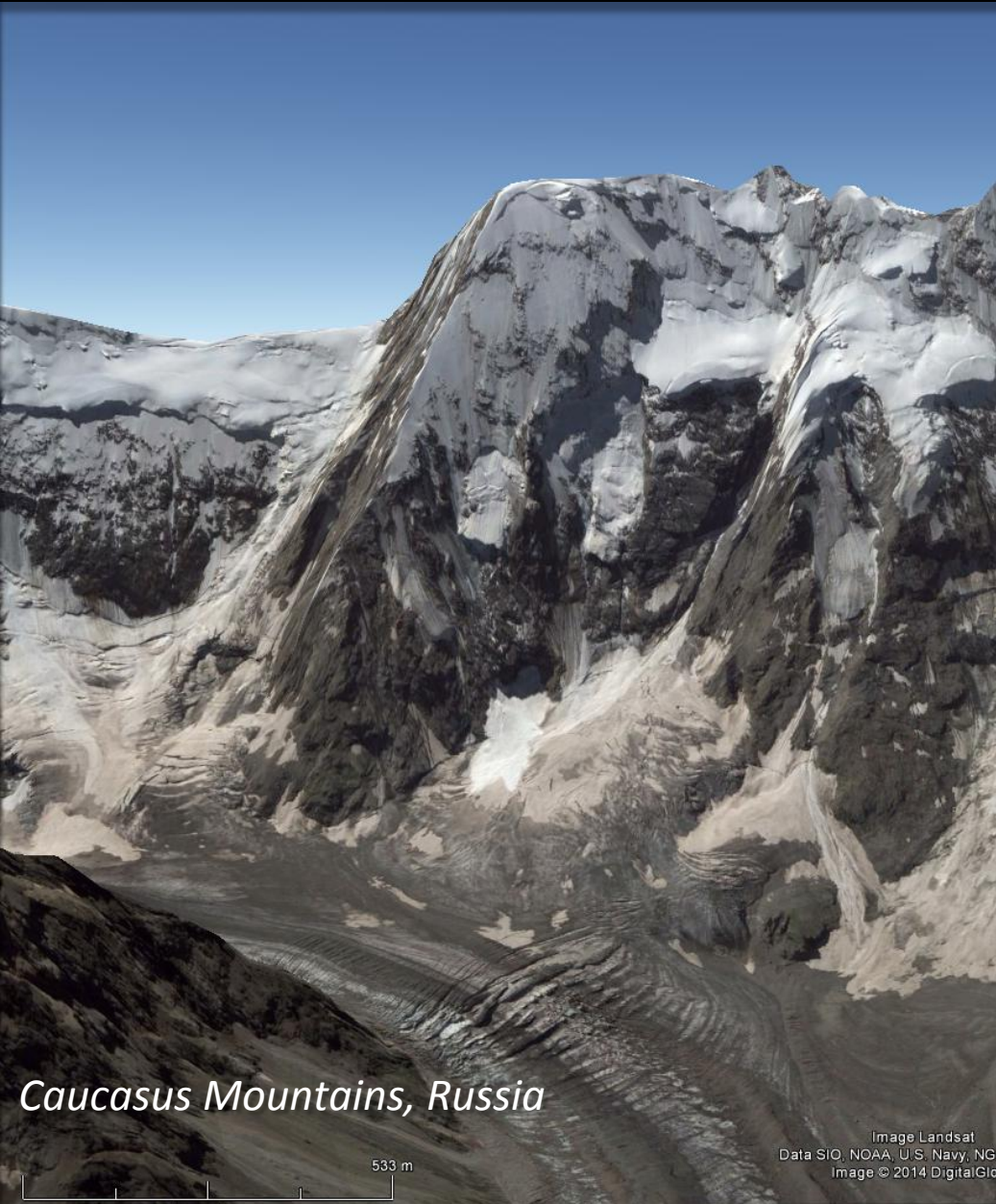
Image Landsat  
Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe  
Image © 2014 CNES / Astrium

Google

Imagery Date: 10/7/2013 lat 36.454499° lon 74.989353° elev 4230 m eye e



# Snow accumulation by avalanches



Elevation (km)

Annual precipitation (mm)

Weimers, 1995, showing data from various sources

Caucasus Mountains, Russia

Image Landsat  
 Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA  
 Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe



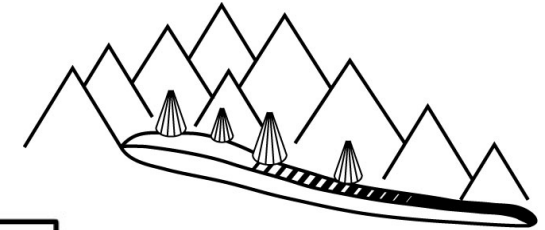
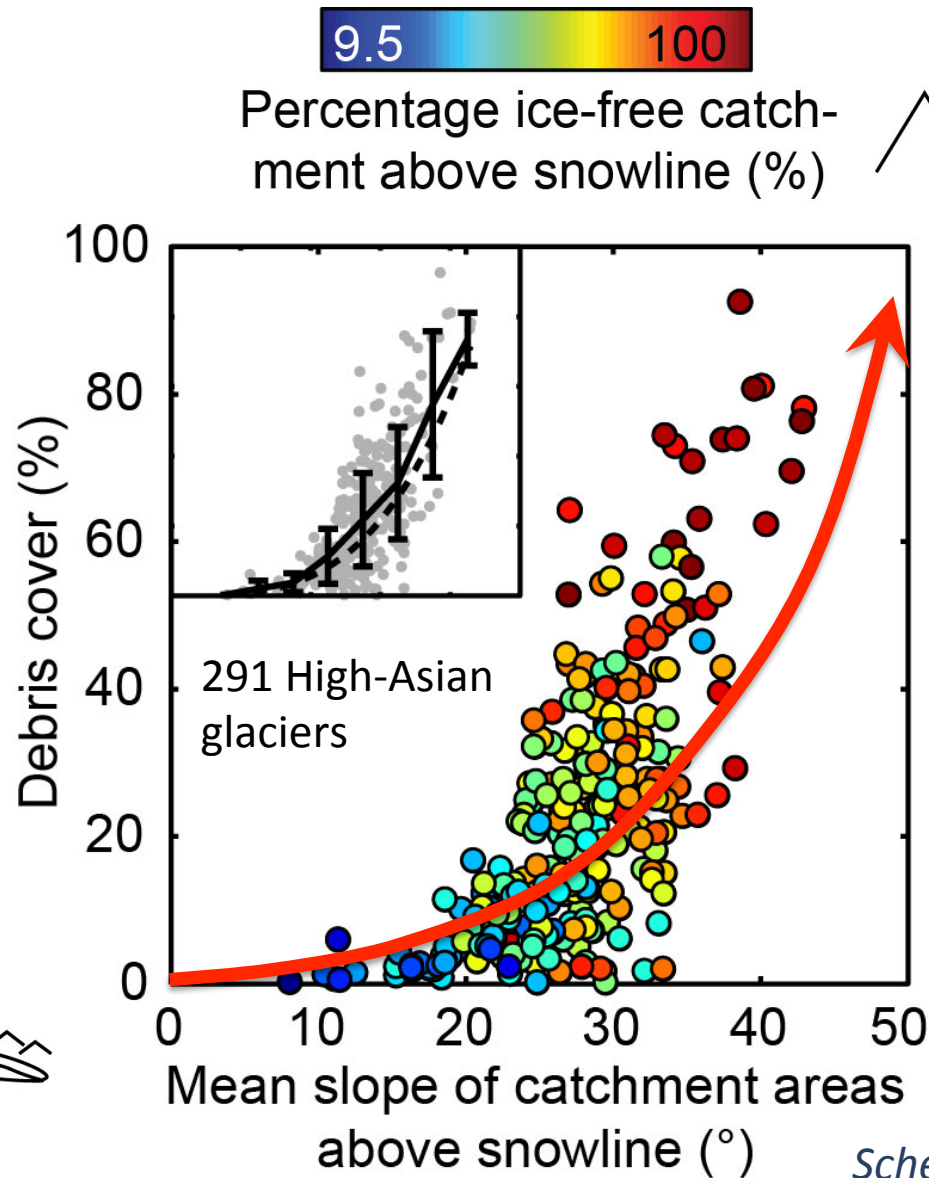
# Soot and dust



*NW Himalaya, India*

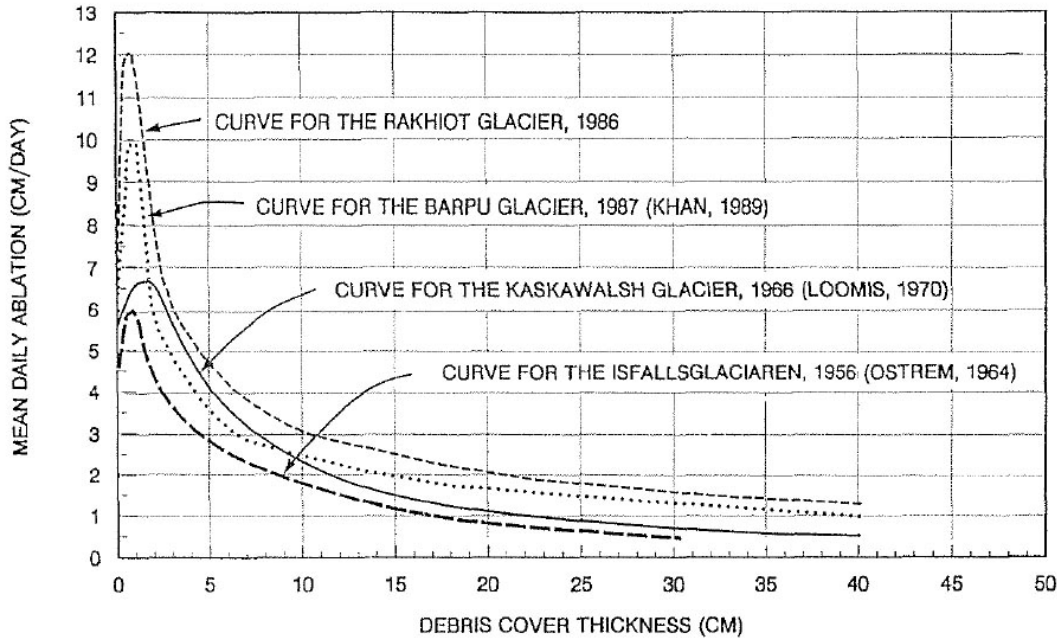


# Hillslope source of debris cover



Increasing steepness and hillslope flux

# Ice-melting beneath debris cover

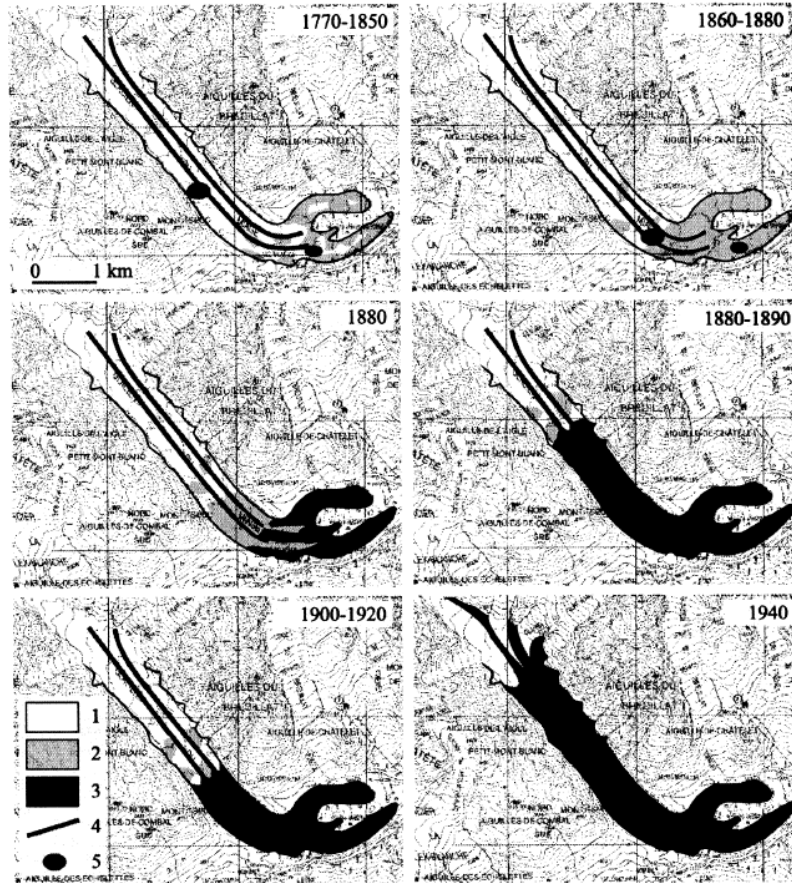


*Mattson et al., 1993, IAHS*



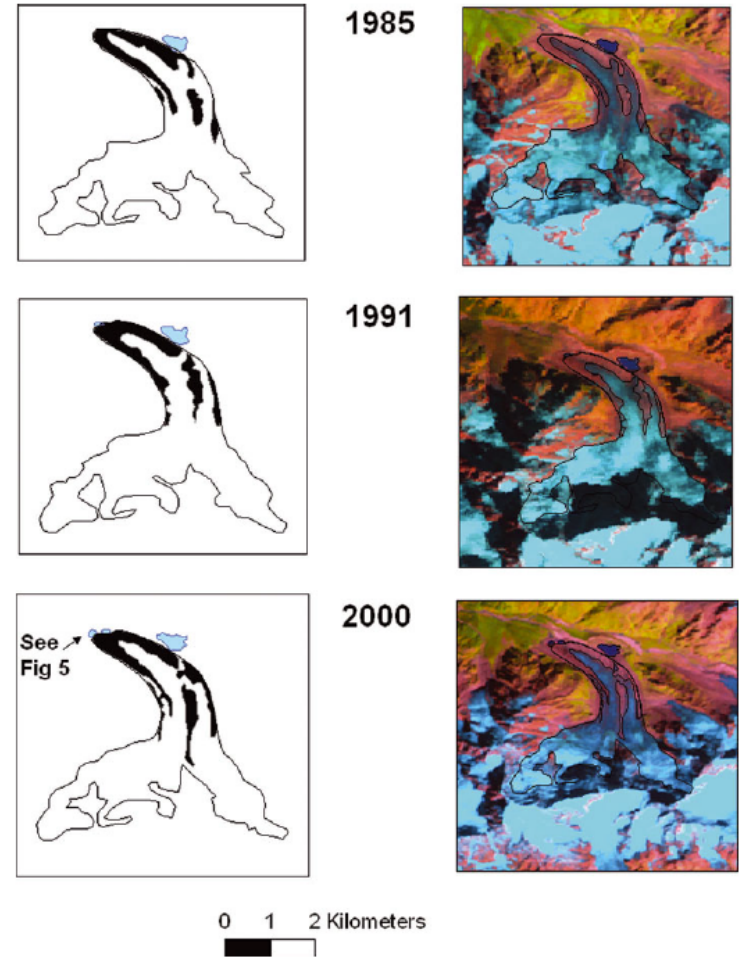
# Evolution of debris covers

Miage Glacier, Italy



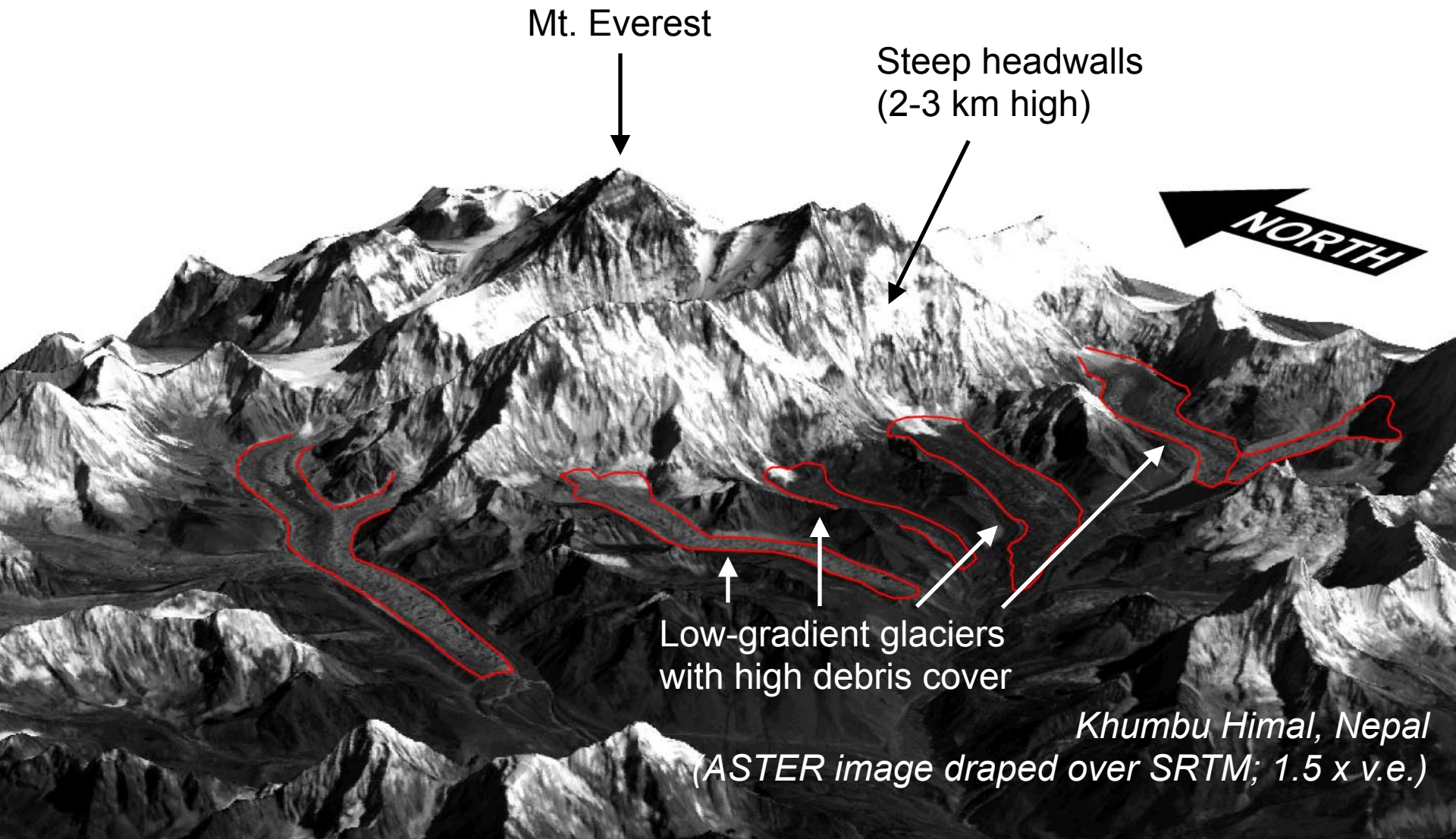
*Deline, 2005, The Holocene*

Bashkara Glacier, Caucasus



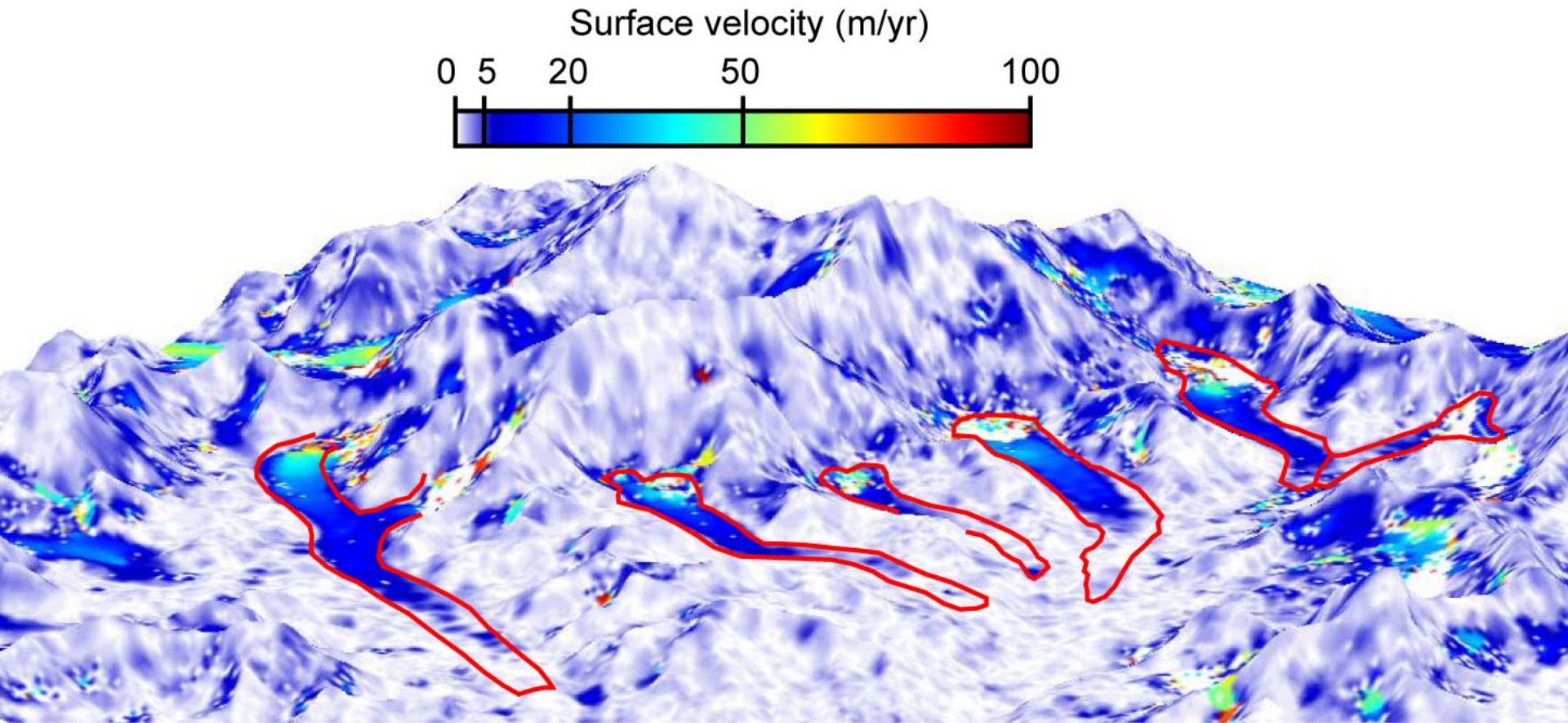
*Stokes et al., 2007, Ann. Glaciol.*

# Stagnant glaciers in eastern Nepal



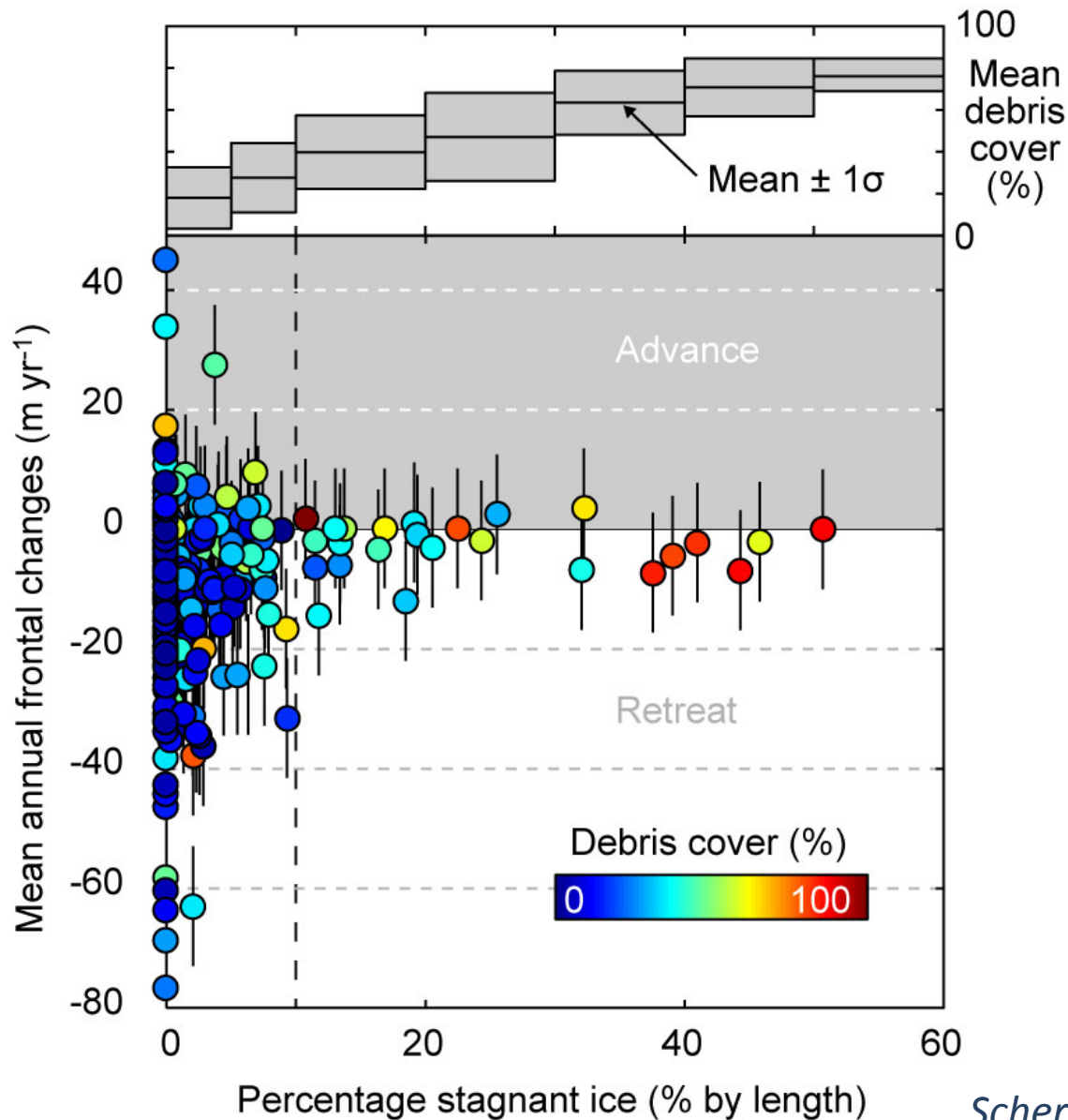


# Stagnant glaciers in eastern Nepal



*Khumbu Himal, Nepal  
(surface velocity from ASTER image cross-correlation draped over SRTM; 1.5 x v.e.)*

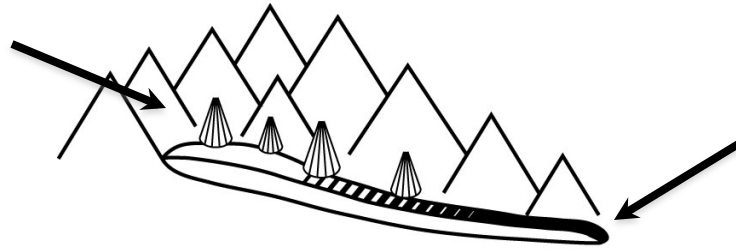
# Stagnant glaciers and debris cover





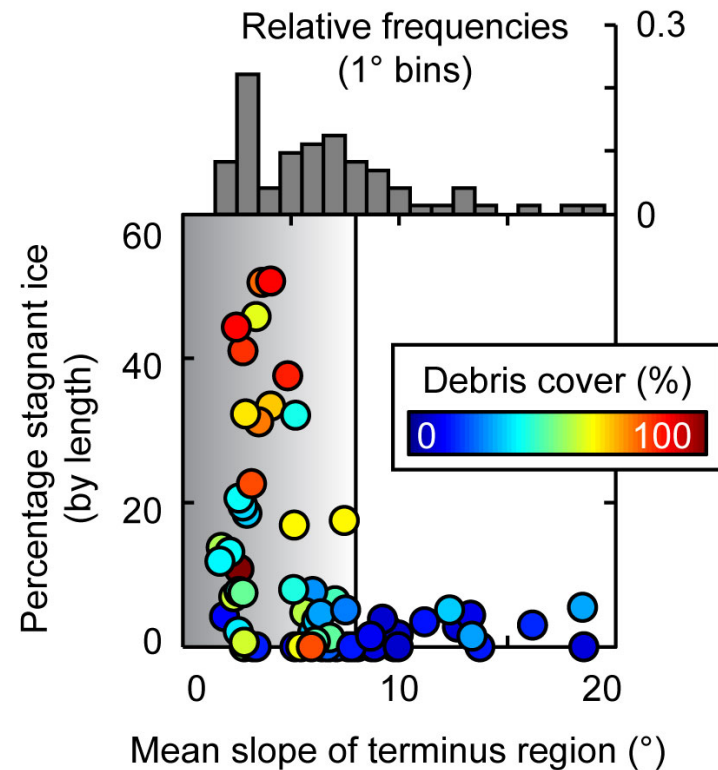
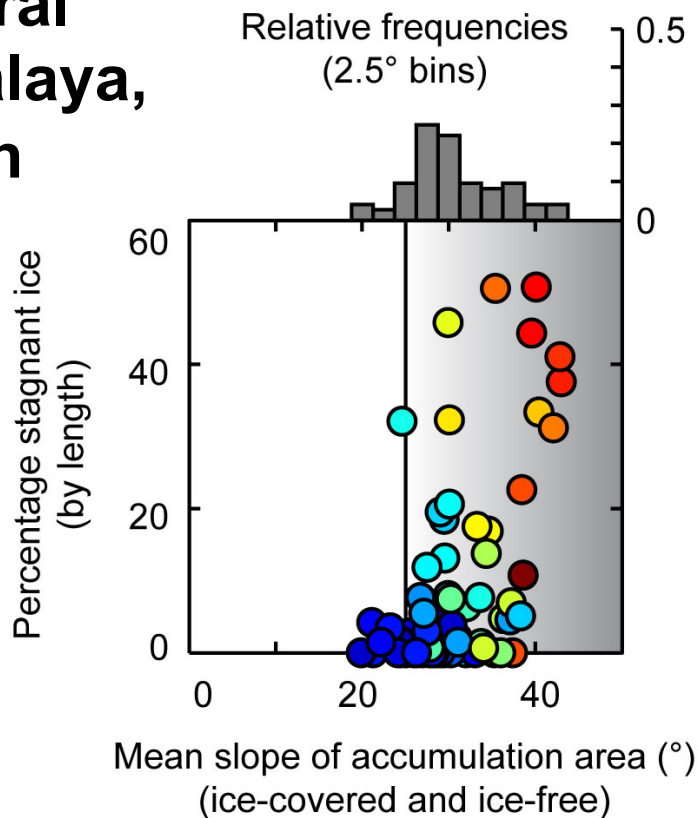
# Conditions for stagnant glaciers

Steep  
accumulation  
areas



Gentle  
sloping  
terminus  
regions

## Central Himalaya, south





# Downwasting of debris-covered glaciers



*Jaundhar Glacier, Himalaya, India*

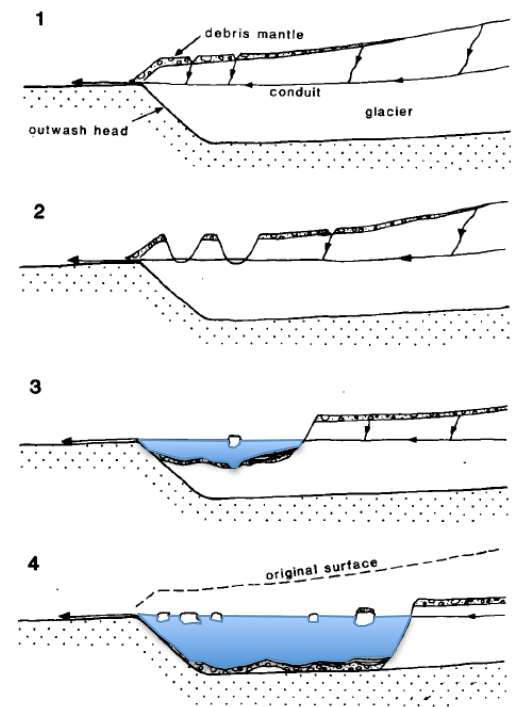
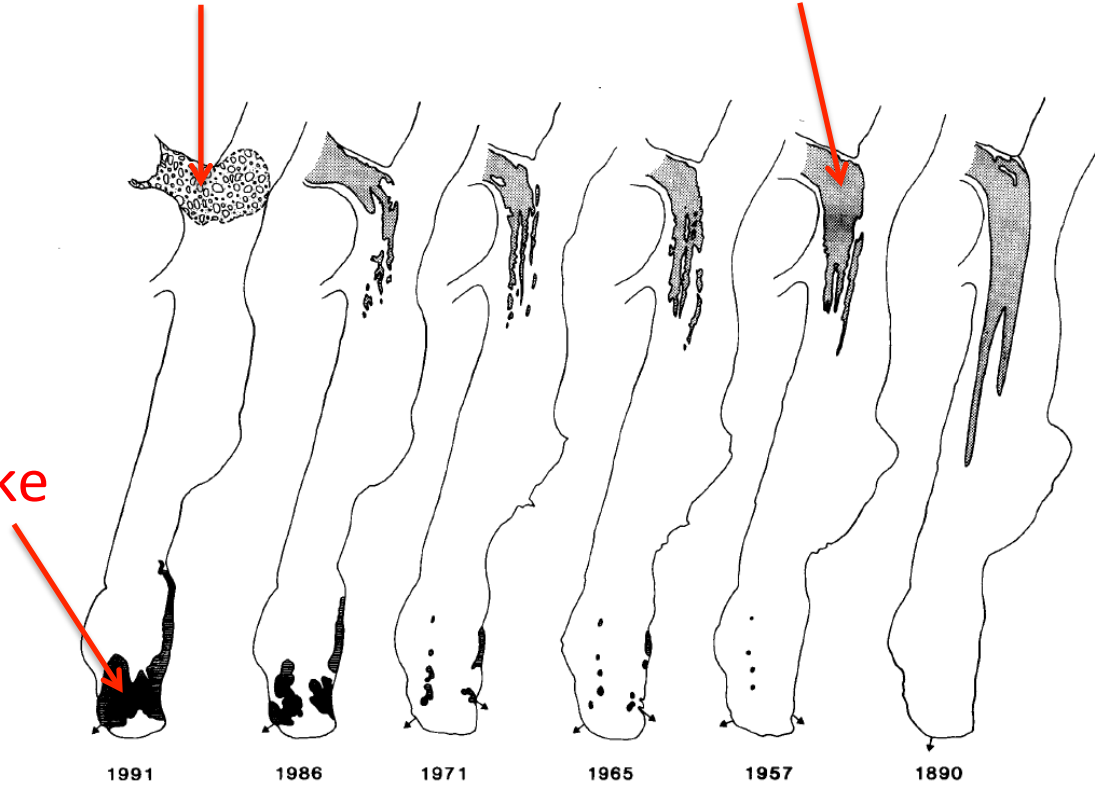


# Downwasting of debris-covered glaciers

Rock avalanche

Bare ice

Lake



Time

# Downwasting of debris-covered glaciers

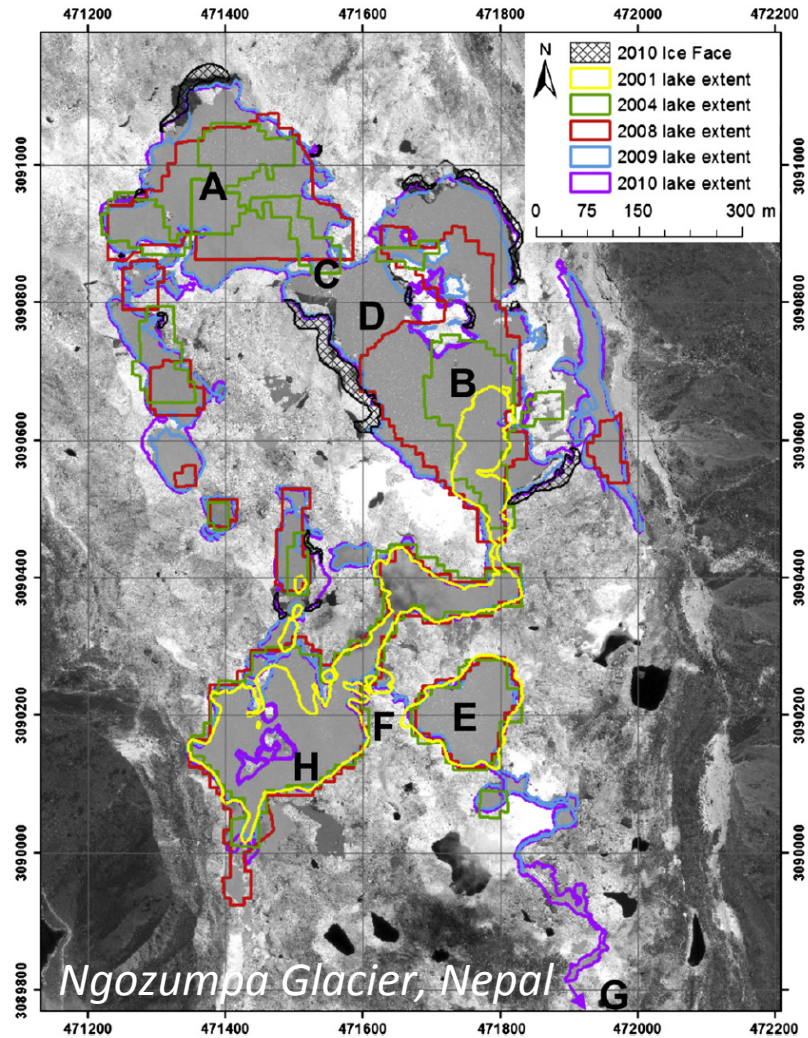


*Mueller Glacier, New Zealand*

*Kirkbride and Winkler, 2012, QSR*



# Downwasting of debris-covered glaciers



*Thompson et al., 2012, Geomorphology*





*Bhutan*

21.4 km

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe  
Image © 2014 CNES / Astrium  
© 2014, Cnes/Spot, Image  
Image Landsat

Google

Imagery Date: 4/29/2014 lat 27.917601° lon 90.357823° elev 4723 m eye





*Nepal*

Image © 2014 DigitalGlobe

Google

564 m

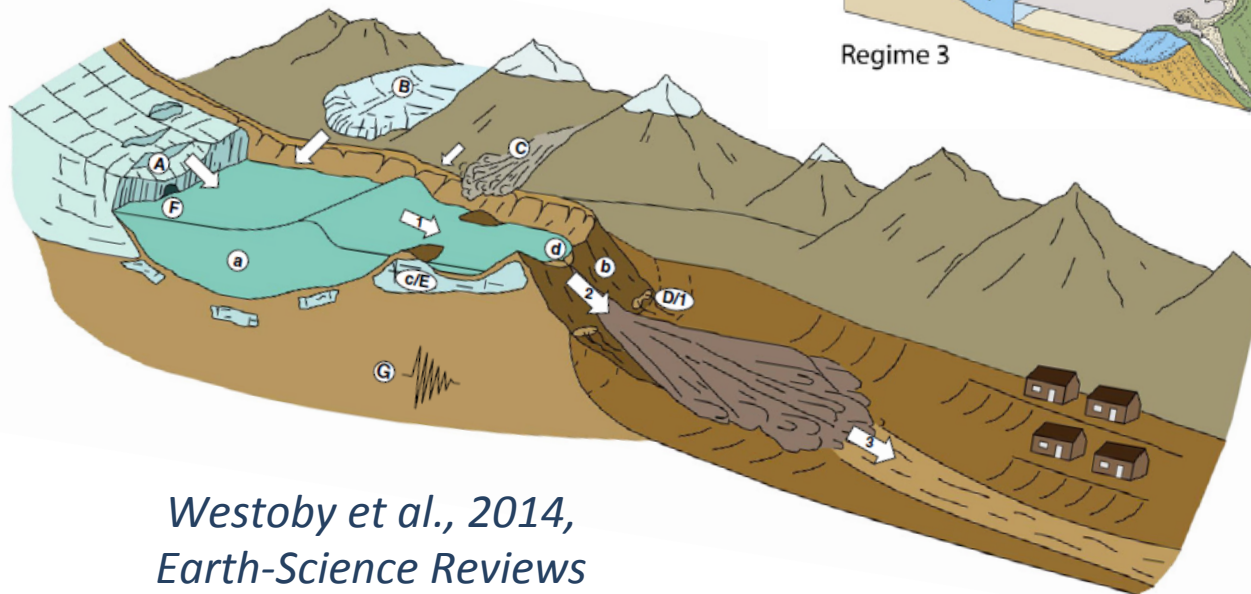
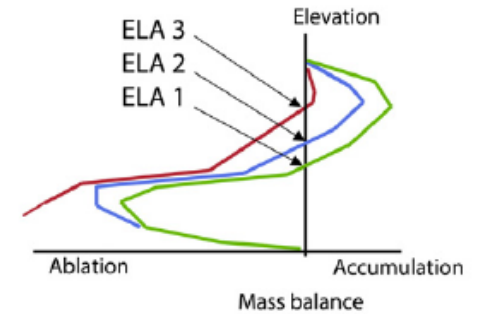
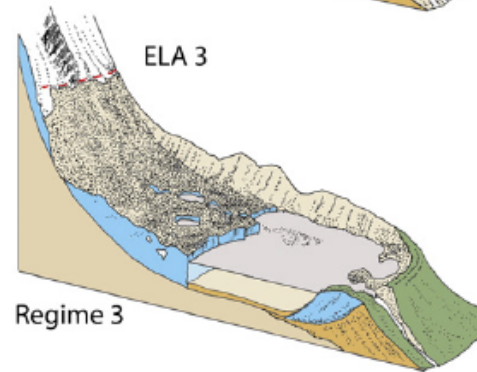
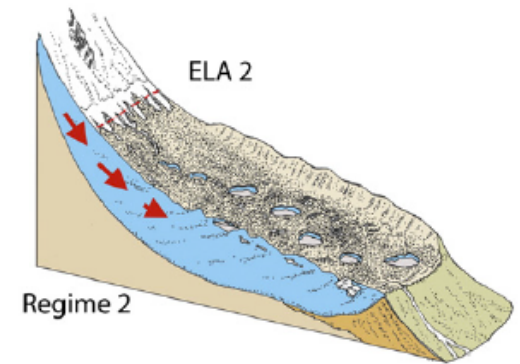
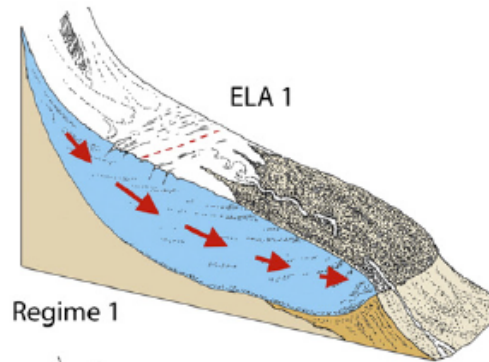
2008

Imagery Date: 12/18/2012 lat 27.824918° lon 86.951468° elev 5620 m eye



# Glacial-lake outburst floods

*Benn et al., 2012,  
Earth-Science Reviews*



*Westoby et al., 2014,  
Earth-Science Reviews*



# Bedrock permafrost



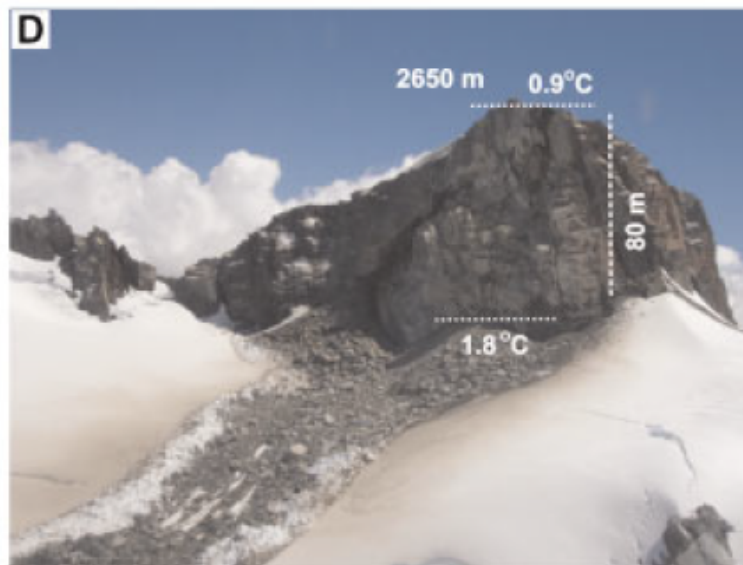
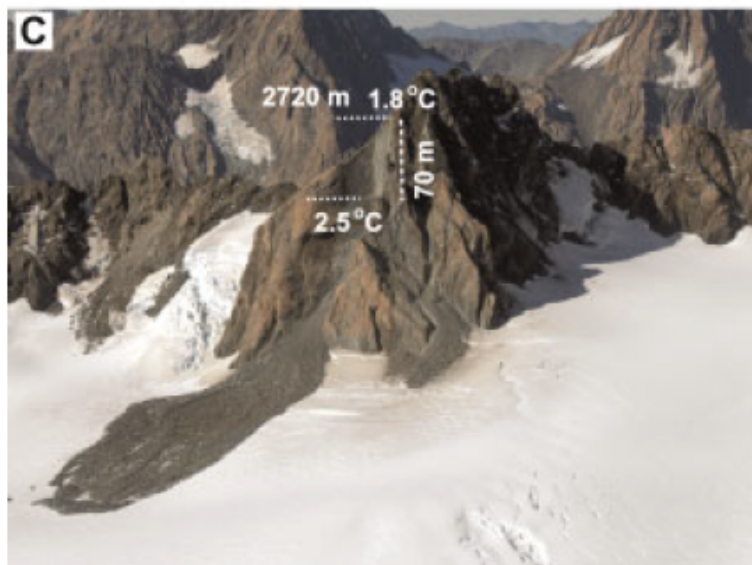
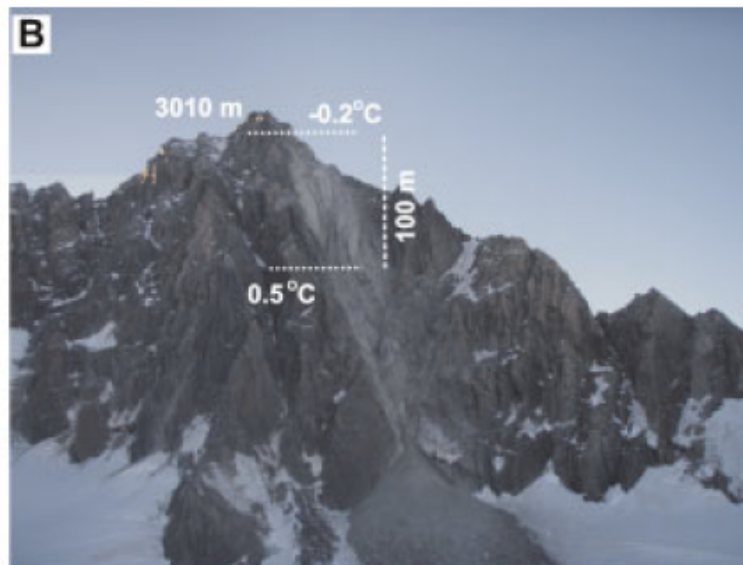
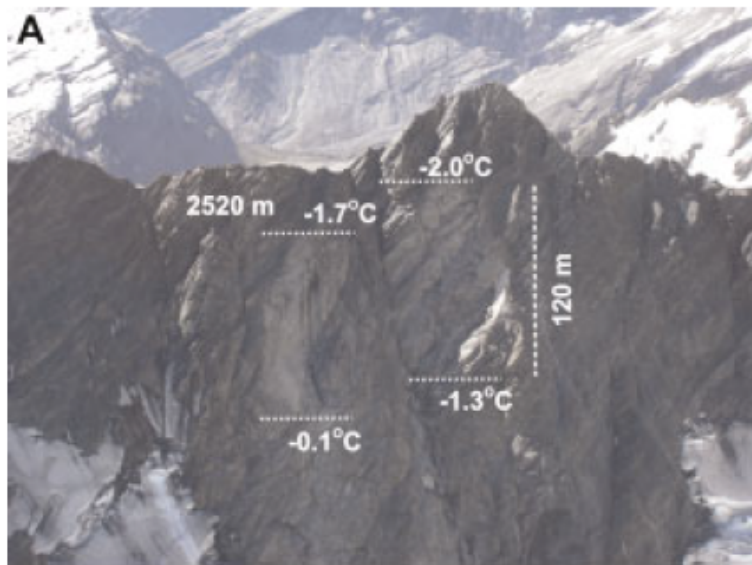


# Bedrock permafrost



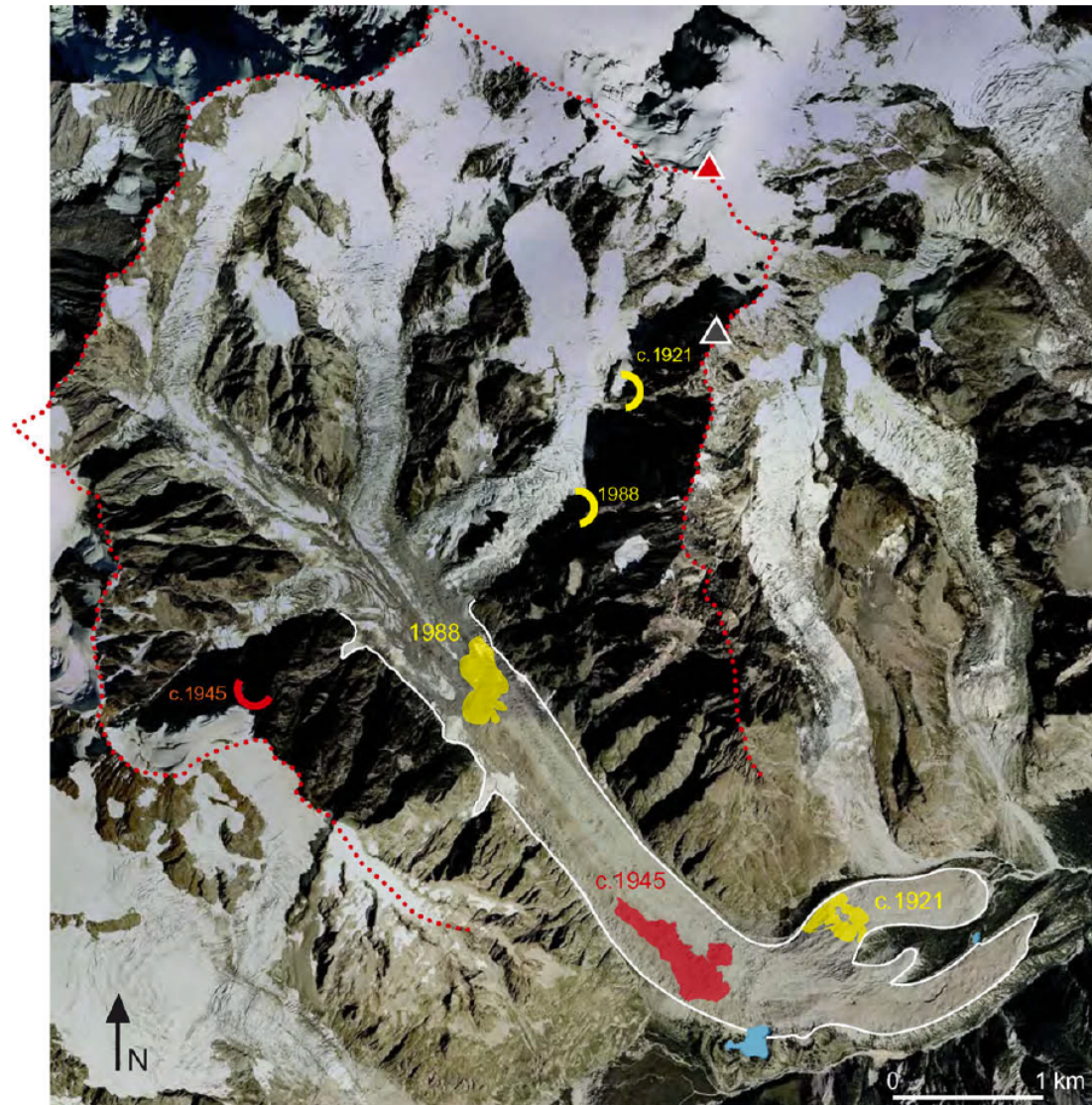


# Slope failures/rock falls and climate change





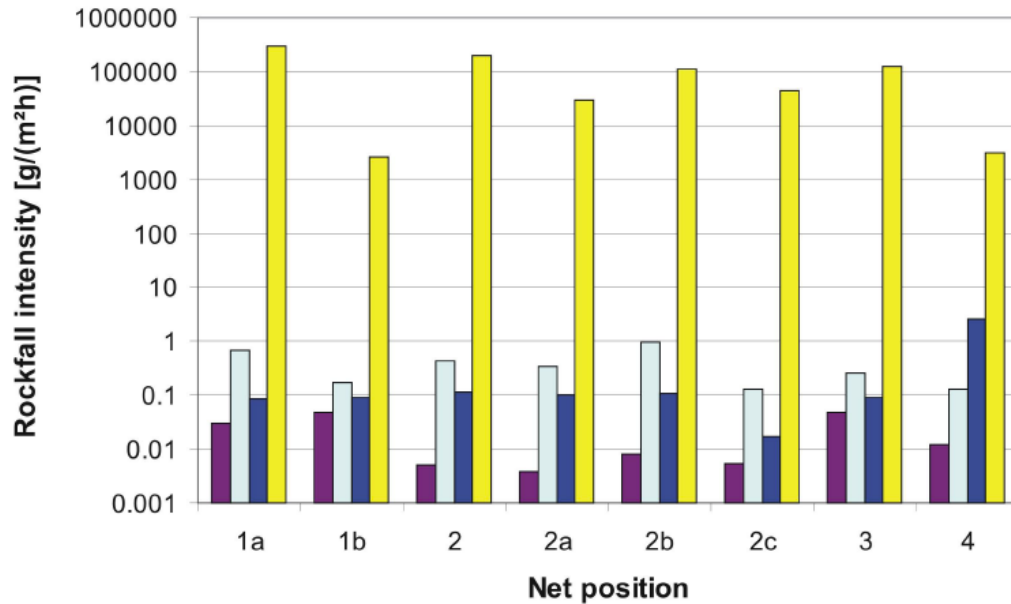
# Slope failures/rock falls and climate change



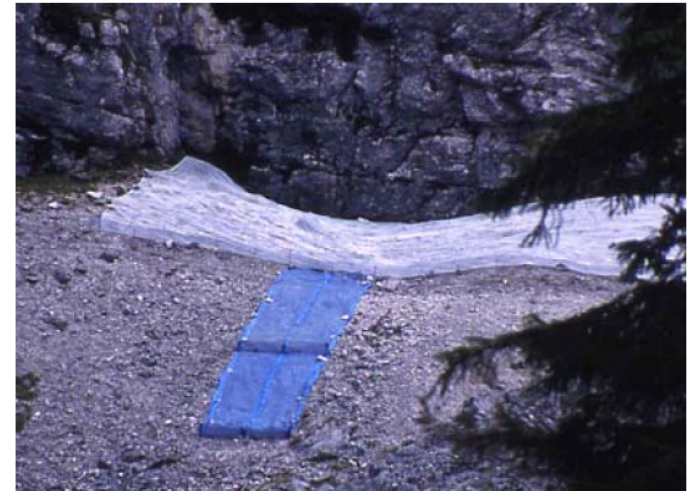
*Deline, 2009, QSR*



# Rock falls and precipitation



- Dry summer conditions (no frost action, little or no precipitation)
- Average value of a year without a rainstorm exceeding 10 mm/30 min
- Wet freeze-thaw conditions (net 4 recieves direct sun radiation)
- "Secondary rockfall event" (rainstorm >13 mm/30 min)





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