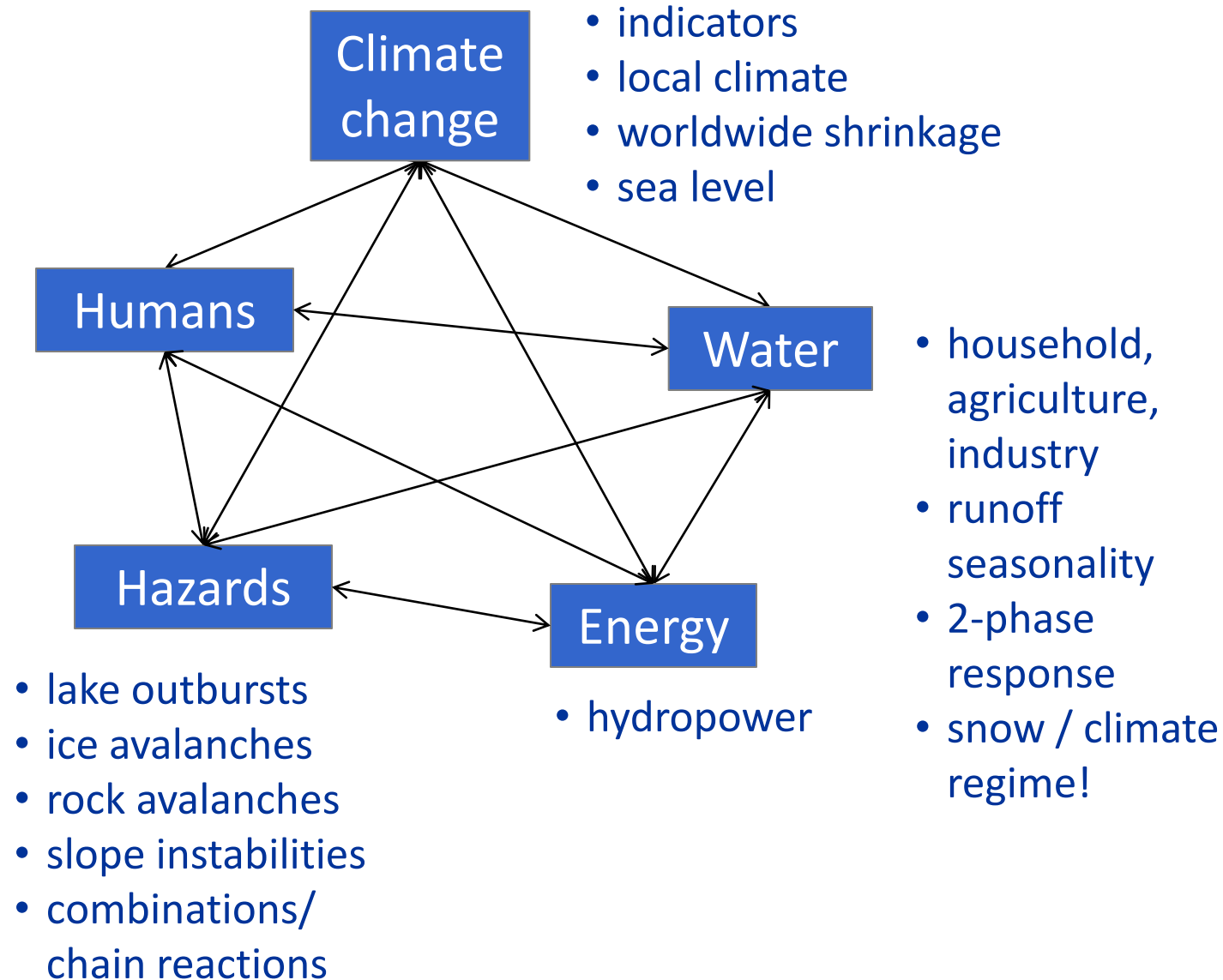




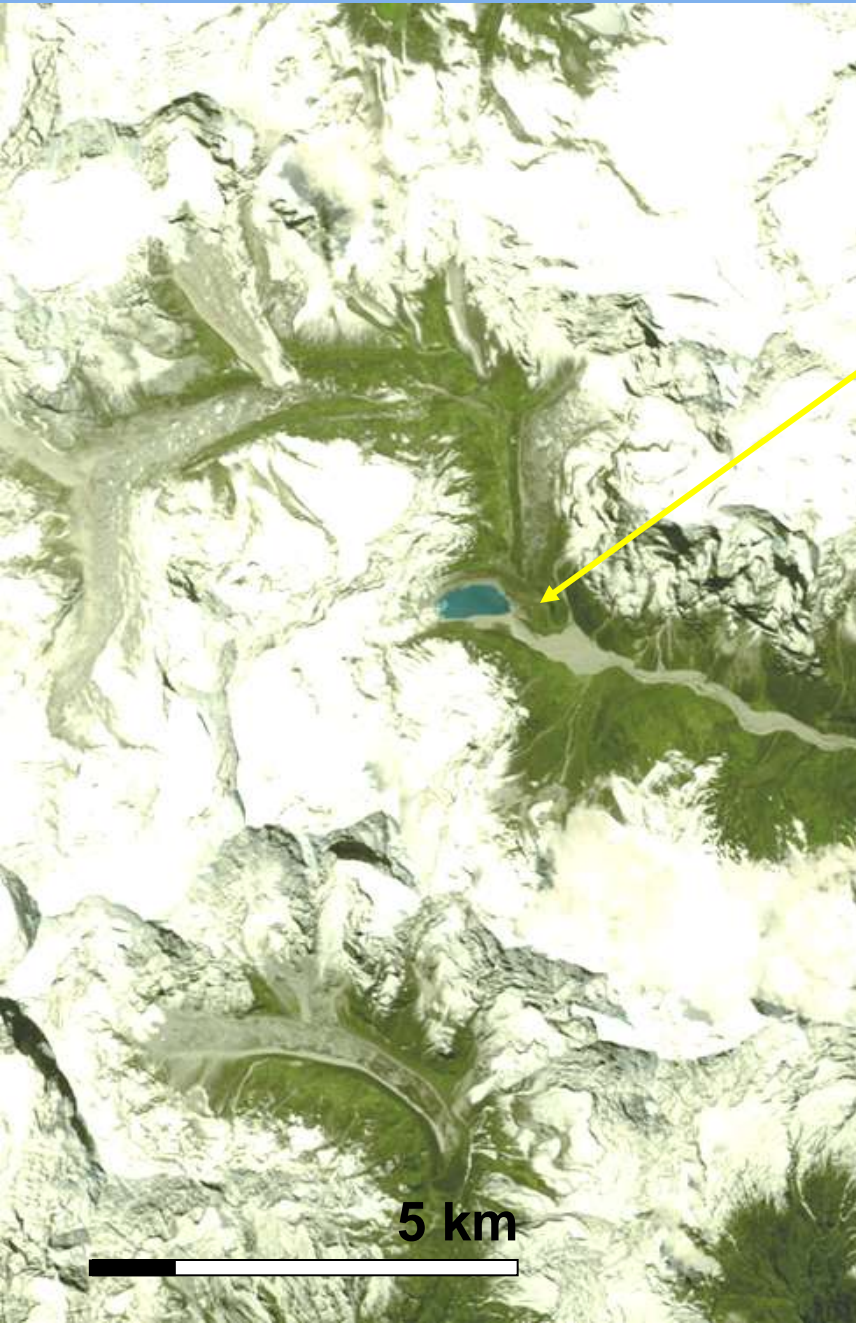
Mountain Glaciers – Indicators, Resources, Hazards

- Environmental challenges
- Remote sensing of parameters

Andreas Kääb - *Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo*
kaeaeb@geo.uio.no, folk.uio.no/kaeaeb



Glacier lake outbursts



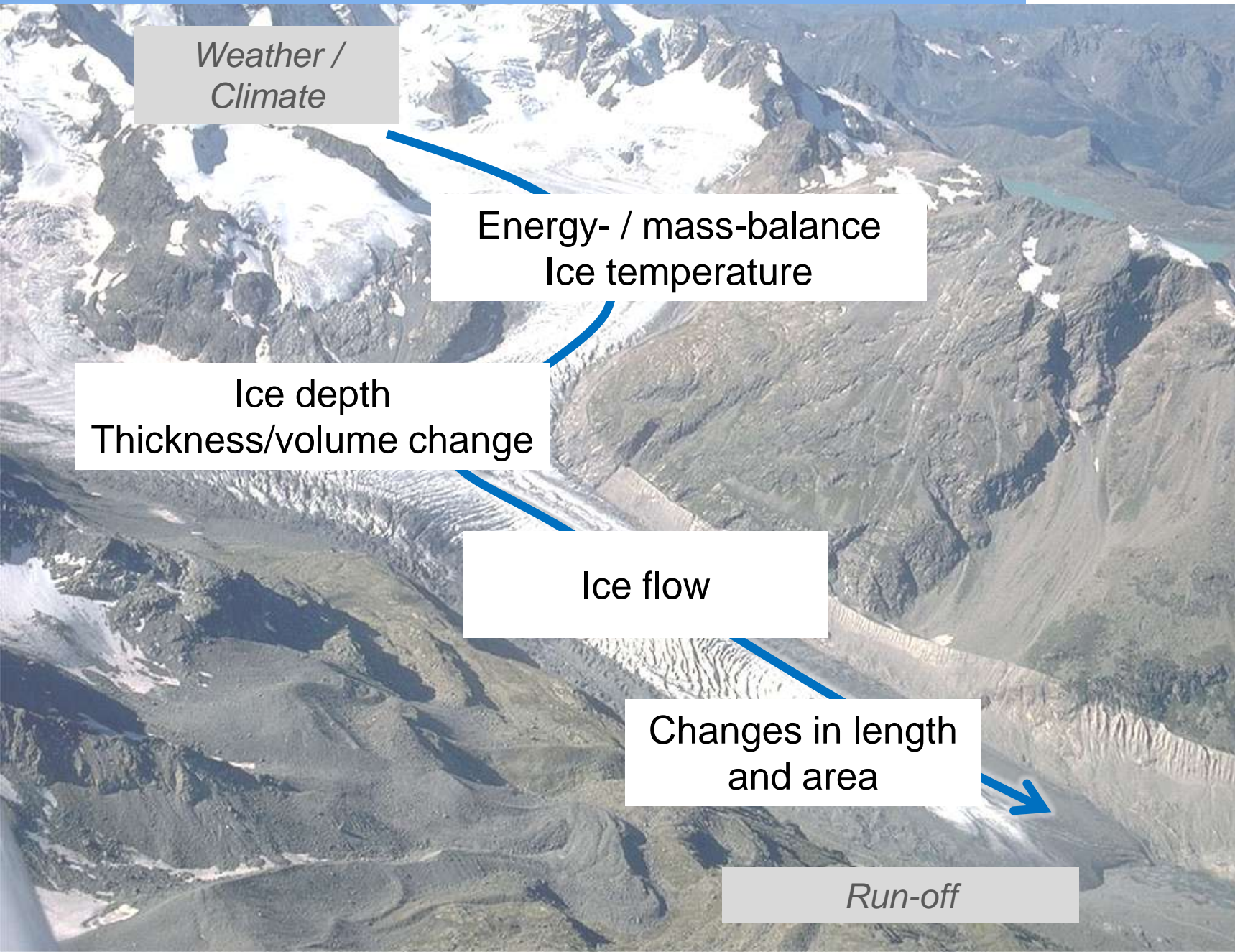
Tam Pokari, Nepal, 1998



Macugnaga, Italy, 2002



Kolka/Karmadon, Caucasus, 2002 (I. Galushkin)



*Weather /
Climate*

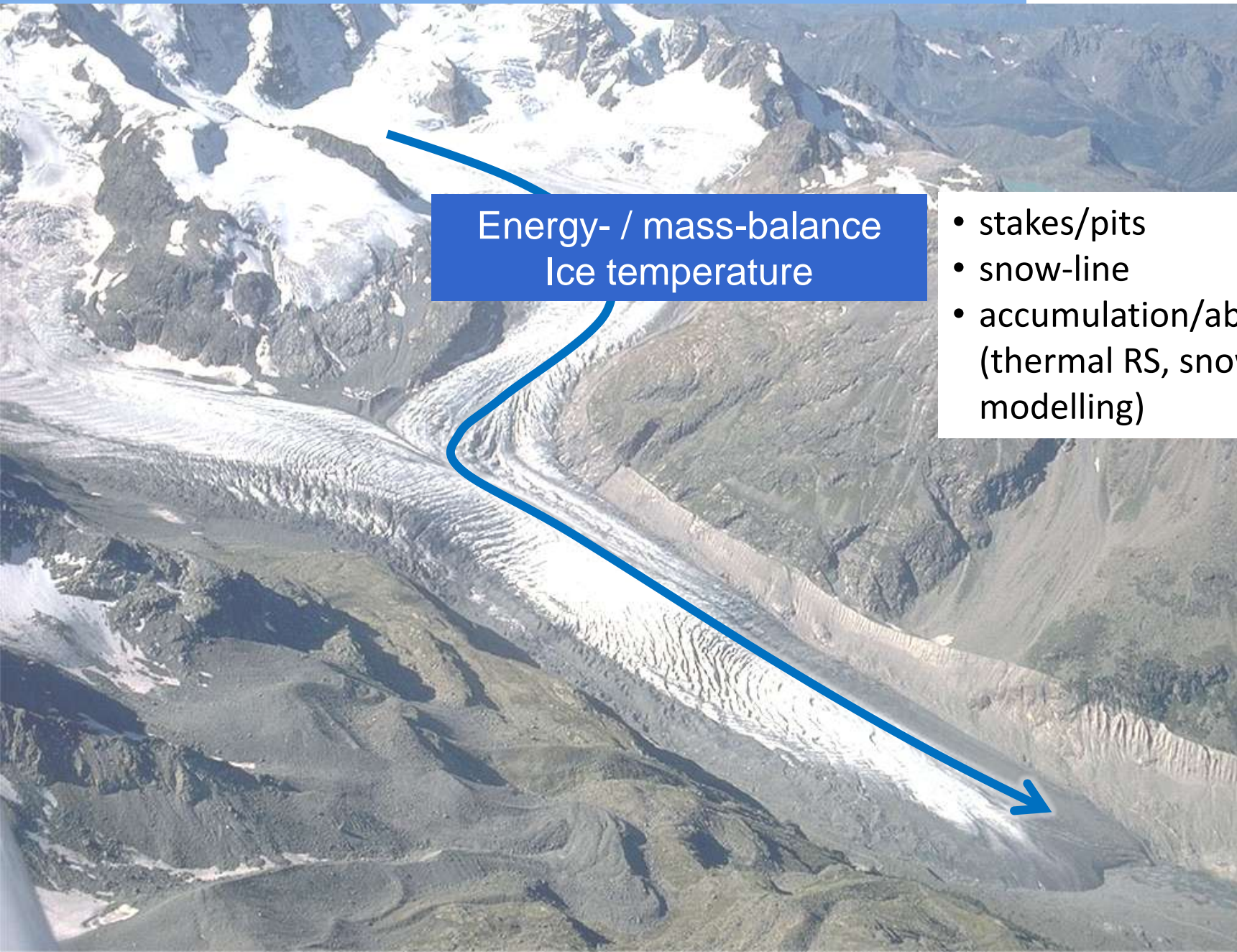
Energy- / mass-balance
Ice temperature

Ice depth
Thickness/volume change

Ice flow

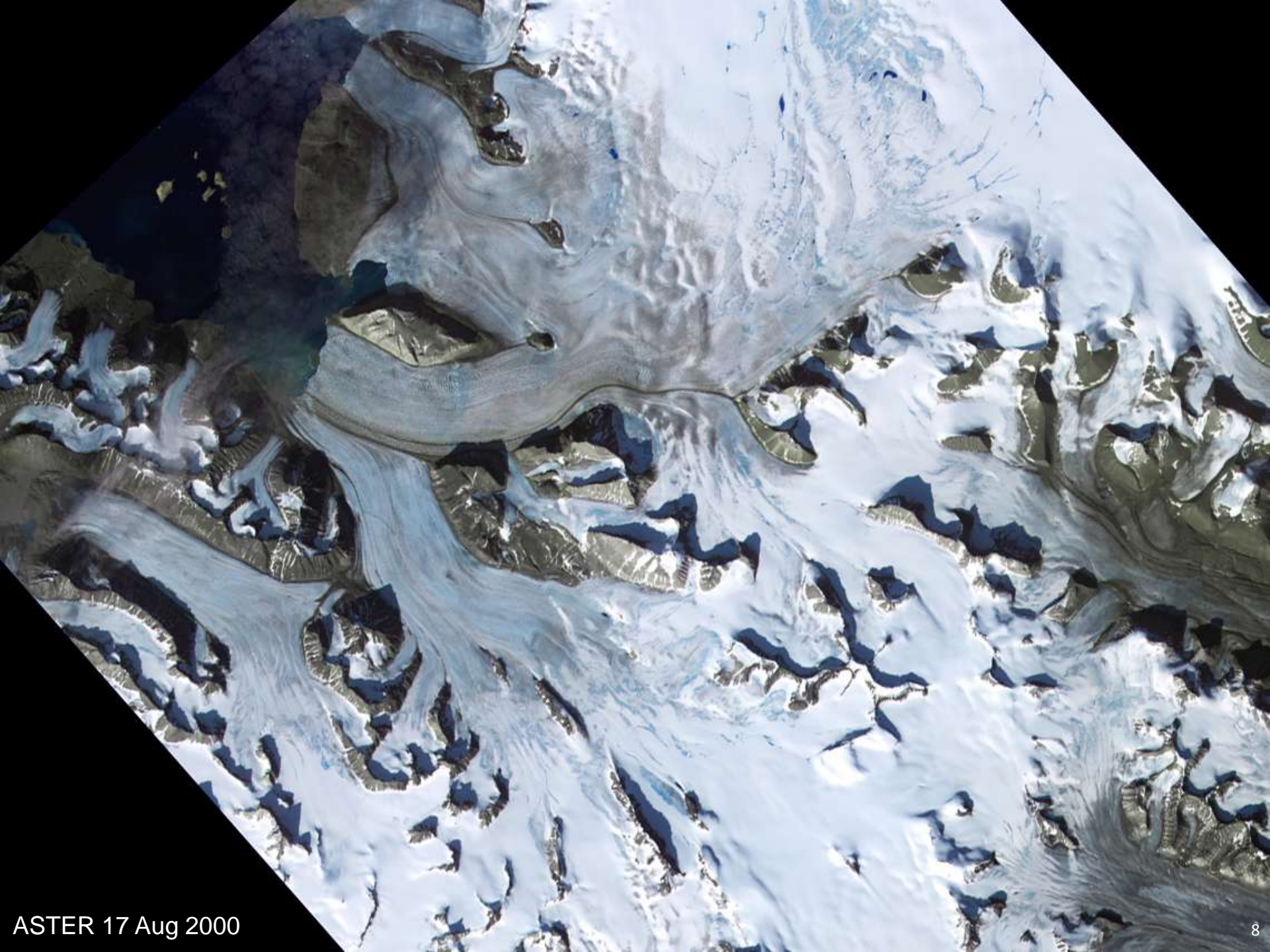
Changes in length
and area

Run-off

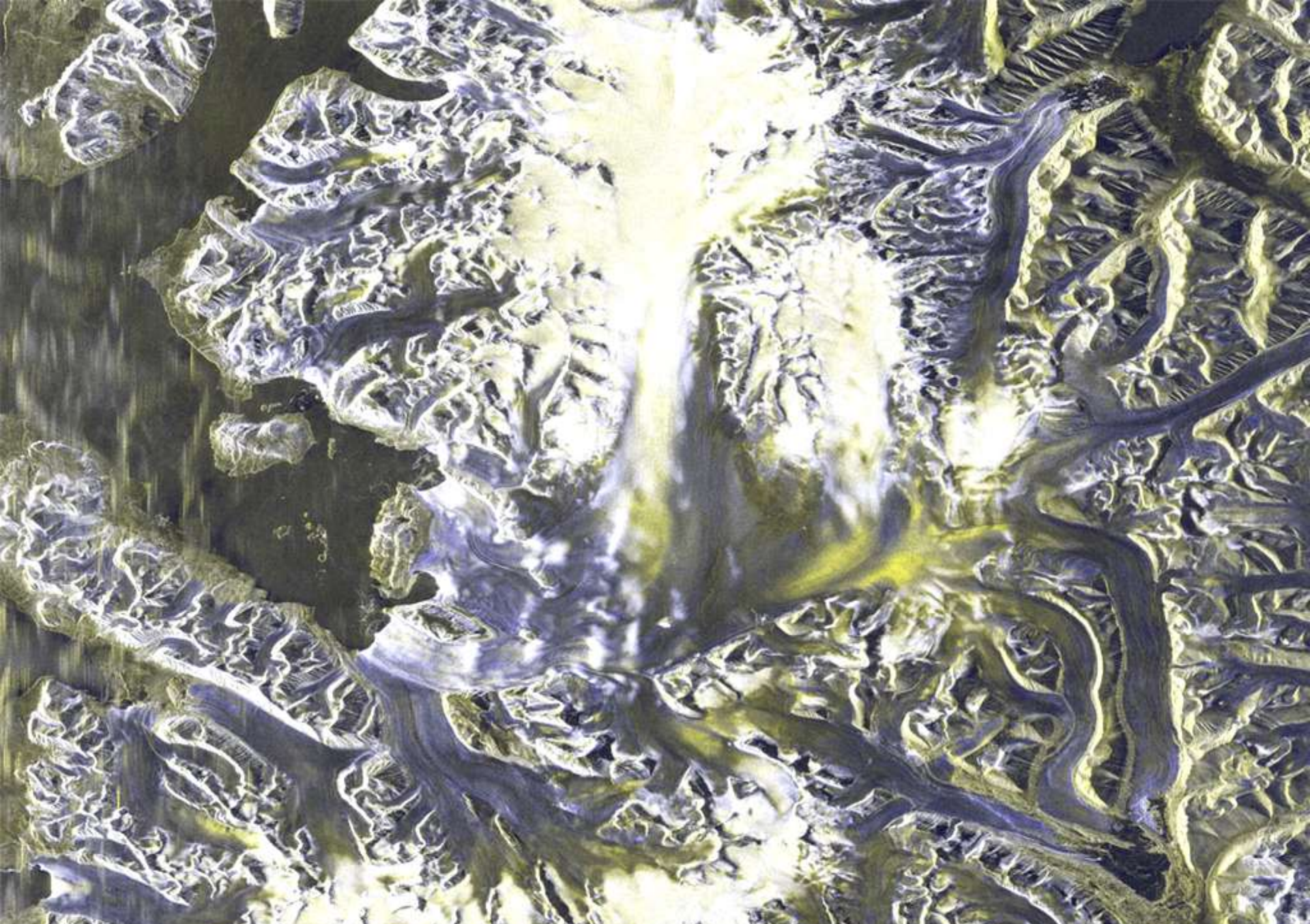


Energy- / mass-balance
Ice temperature

- stakes/pits
- snow-line
- accumulation/ablation ?
(thermal RS, snow-fall, modelling)



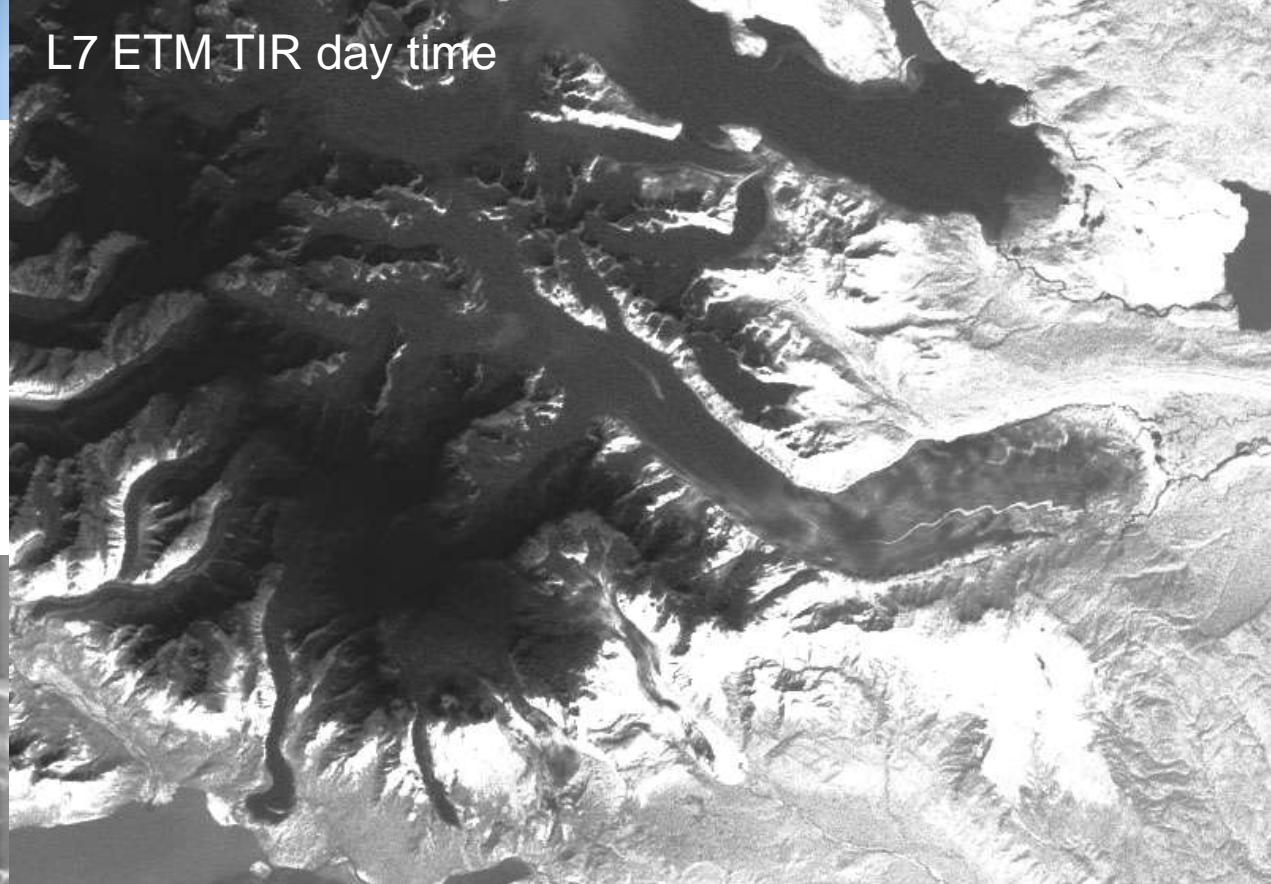
ASTER 17 Aug 2000



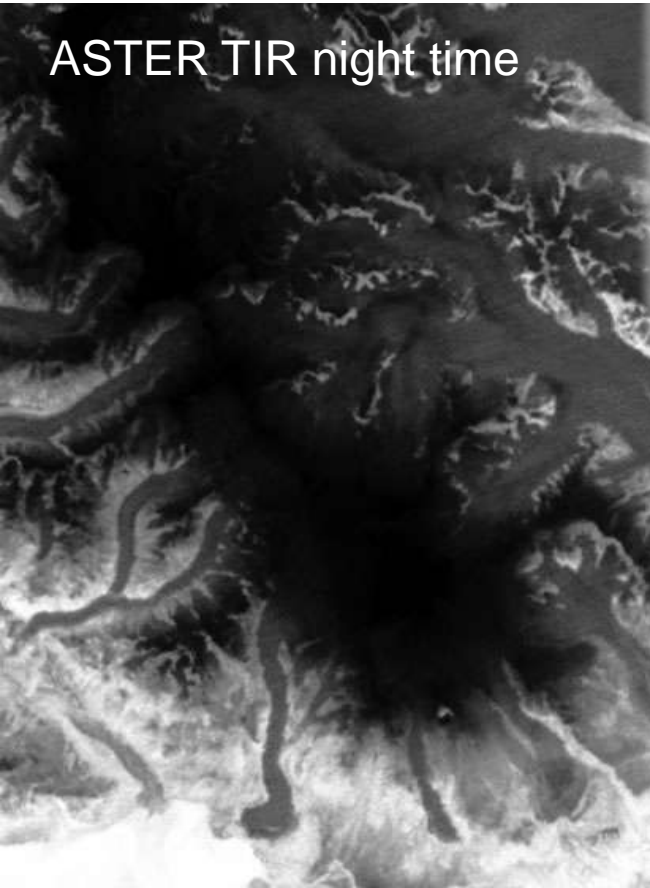
ALOS PALSAR HV-HH composite (HH: yellow, HV: blue)

Thermal infrared

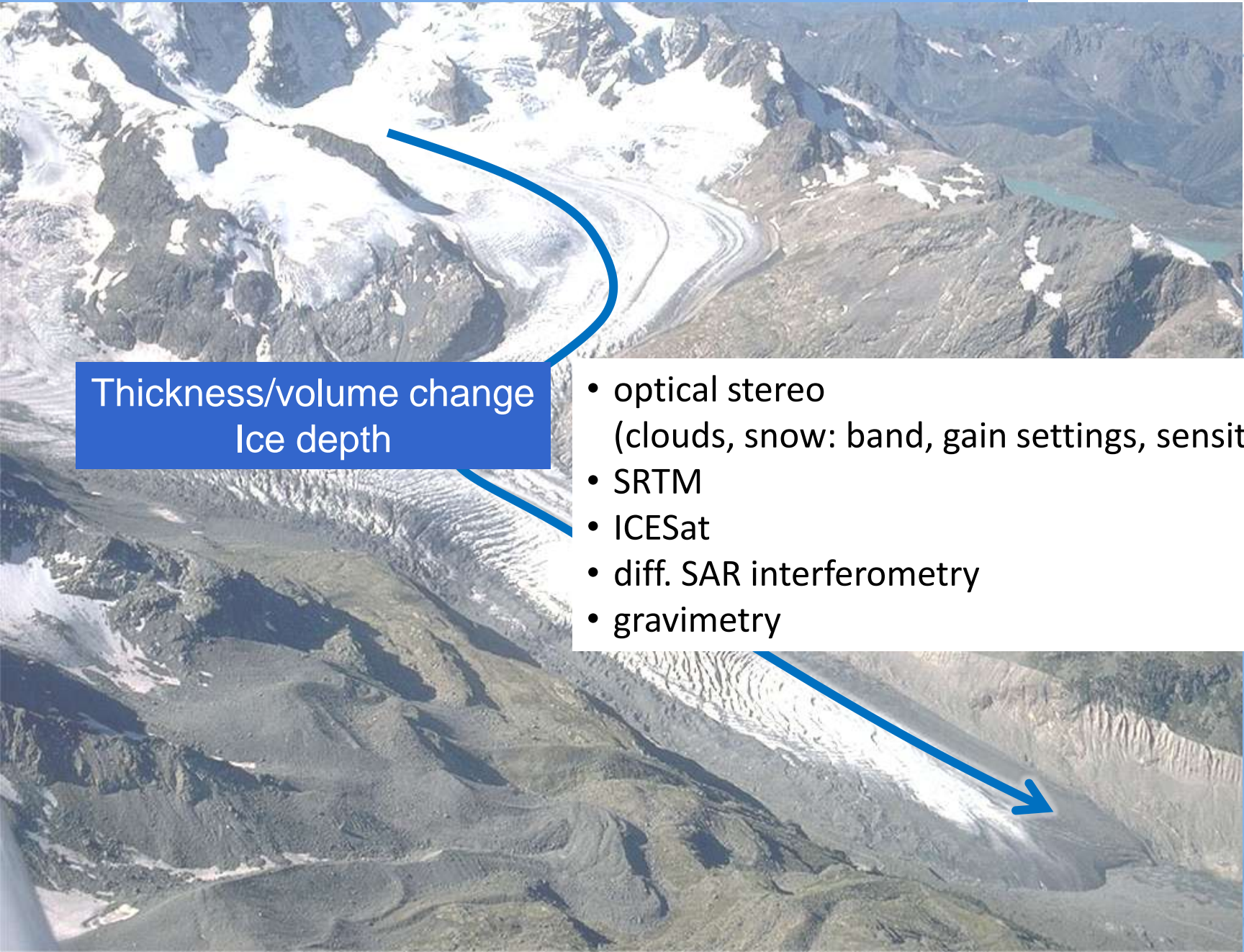
L7 ETM TIR day time



ASTER TIR night time

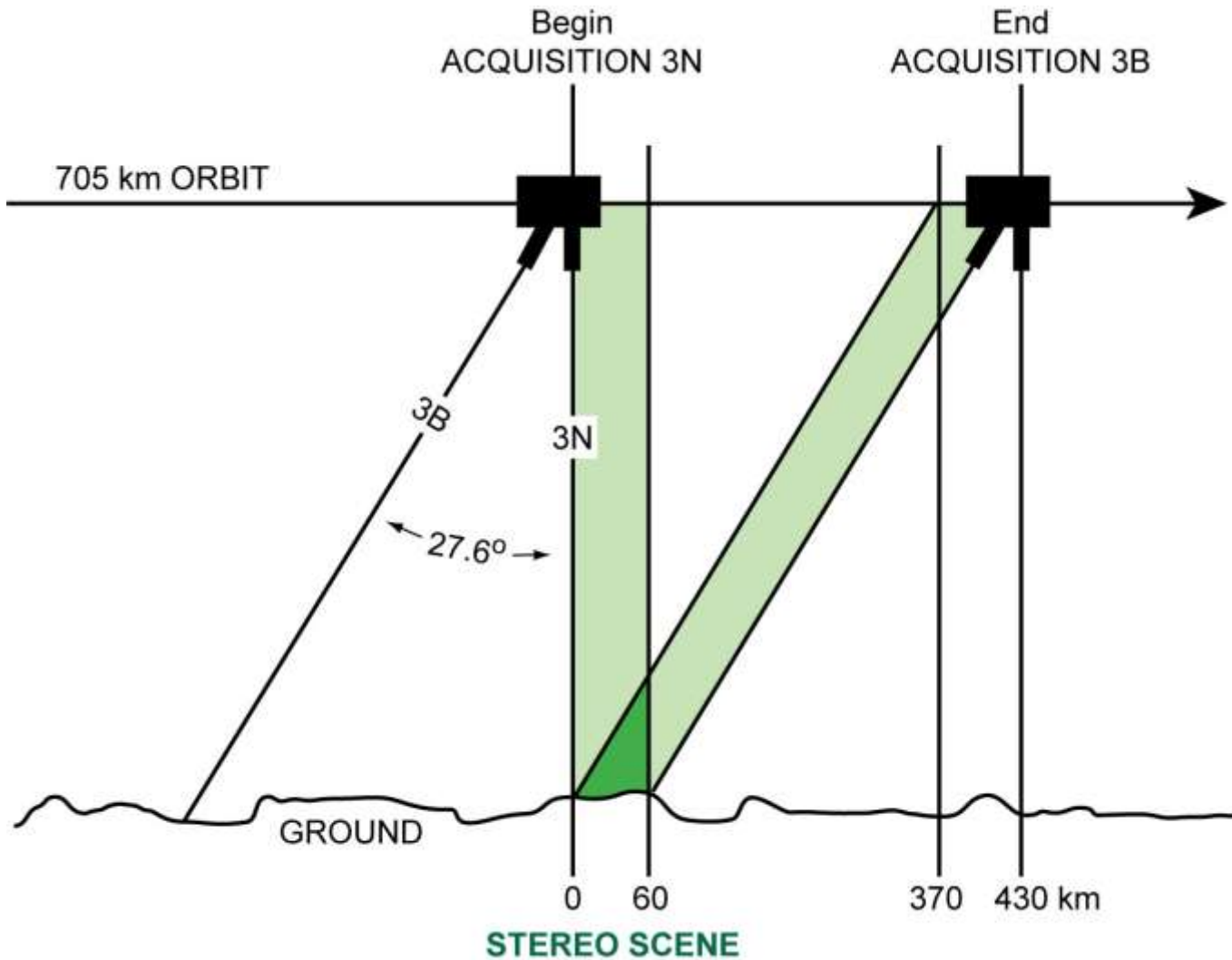


Kääb (2005)

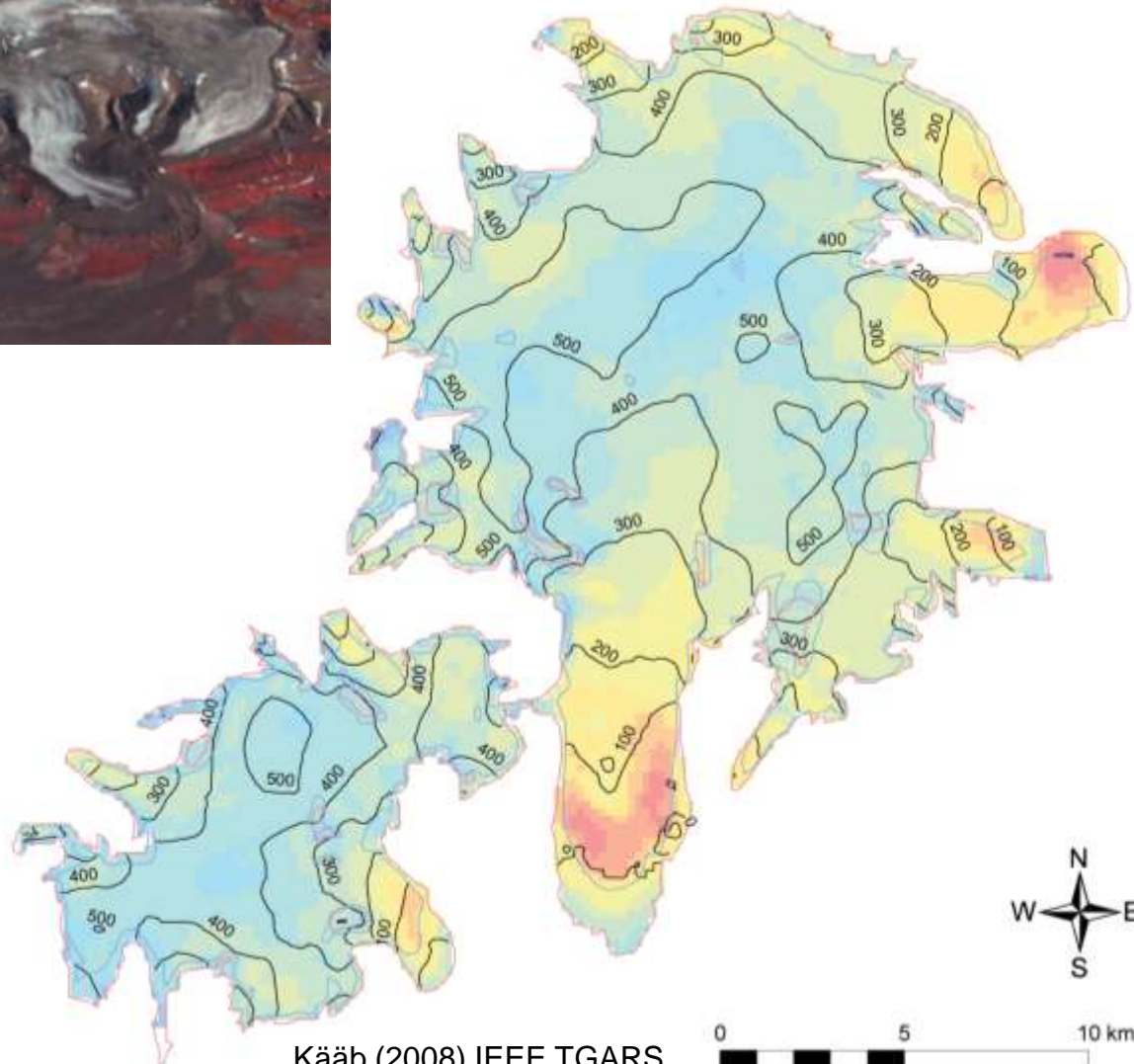
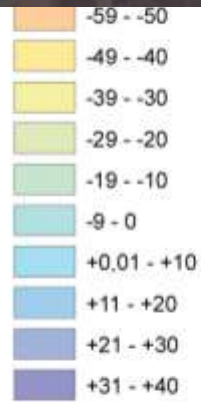
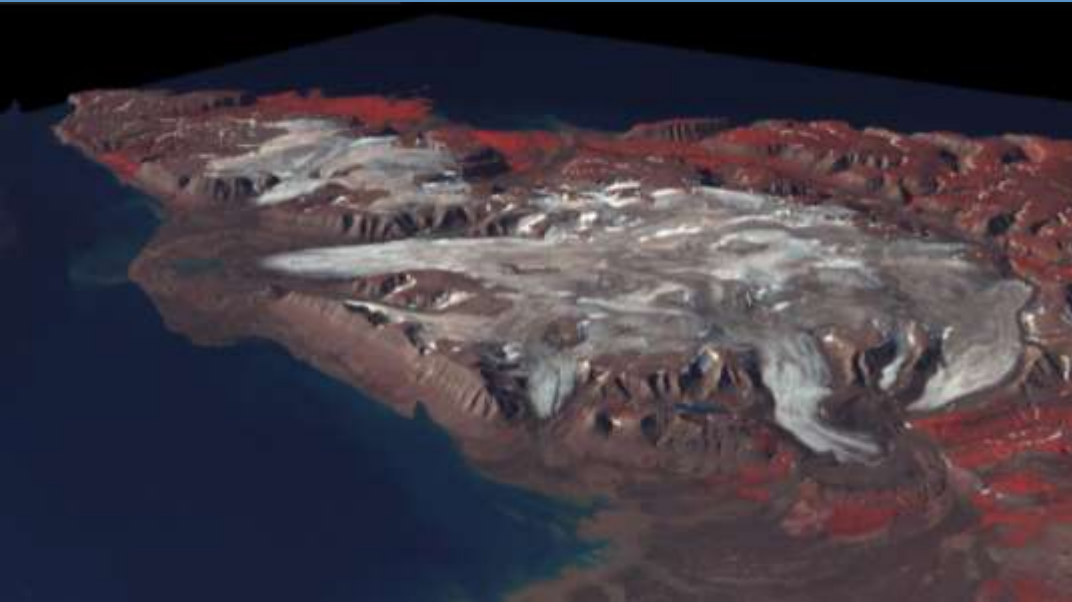


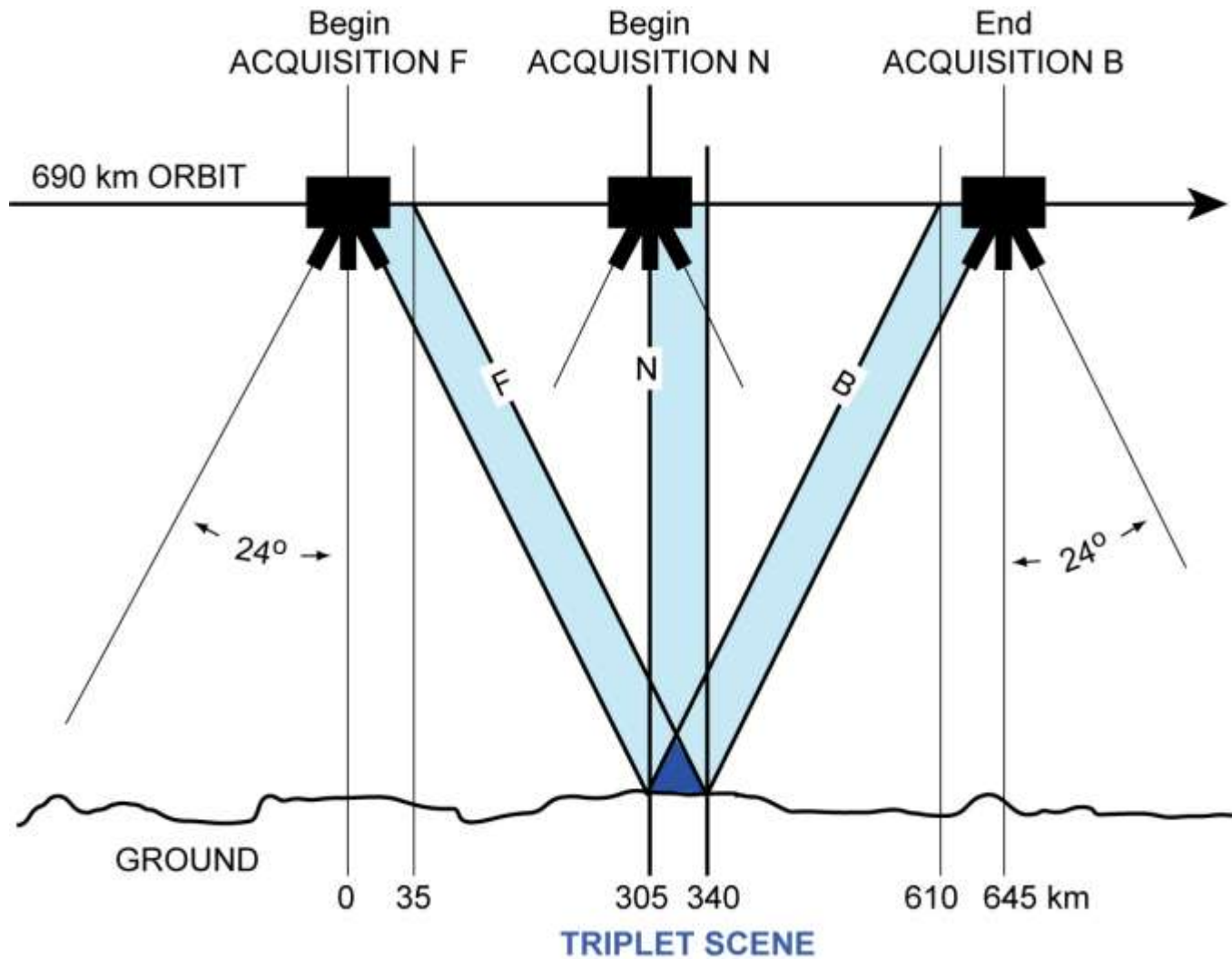
Thickness/volume change
Ice depth

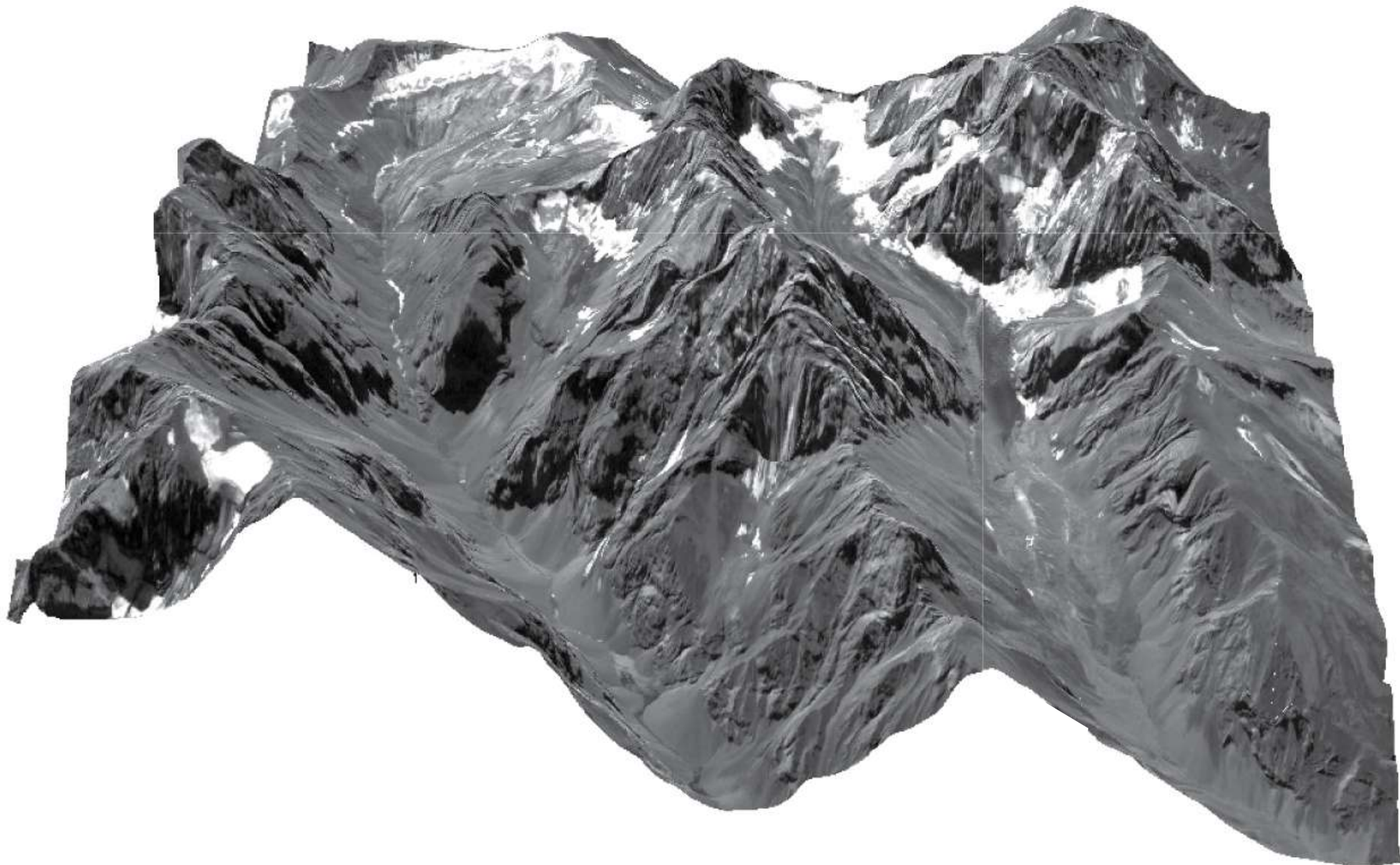
- optical stereo
(clouds, snow: band, gain settings, sensitivity)
- SRTM
- ICESat
- diff. SAR interferometry
- gravimetry



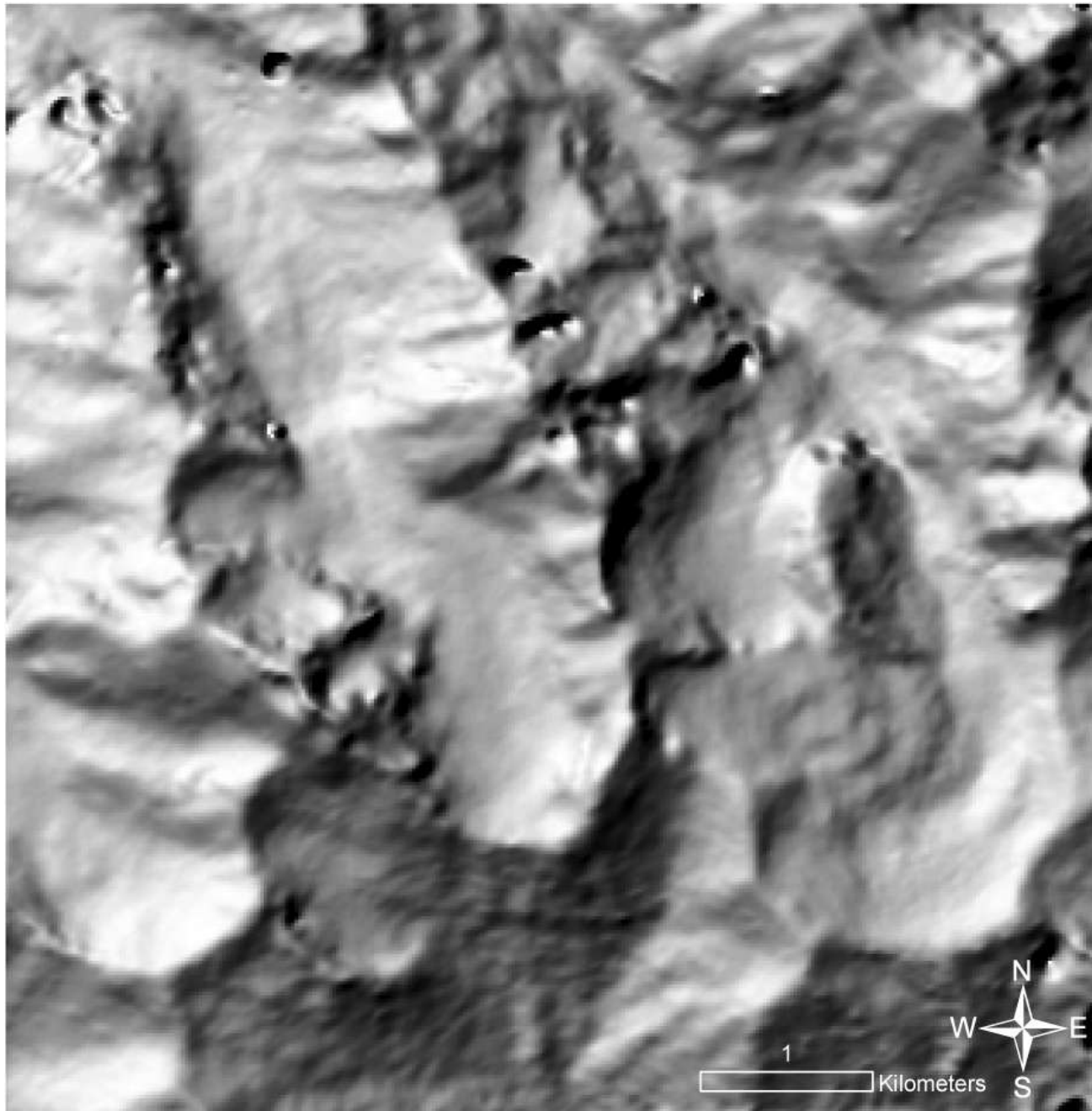
Interpolated elevation differences 1970 – 2002

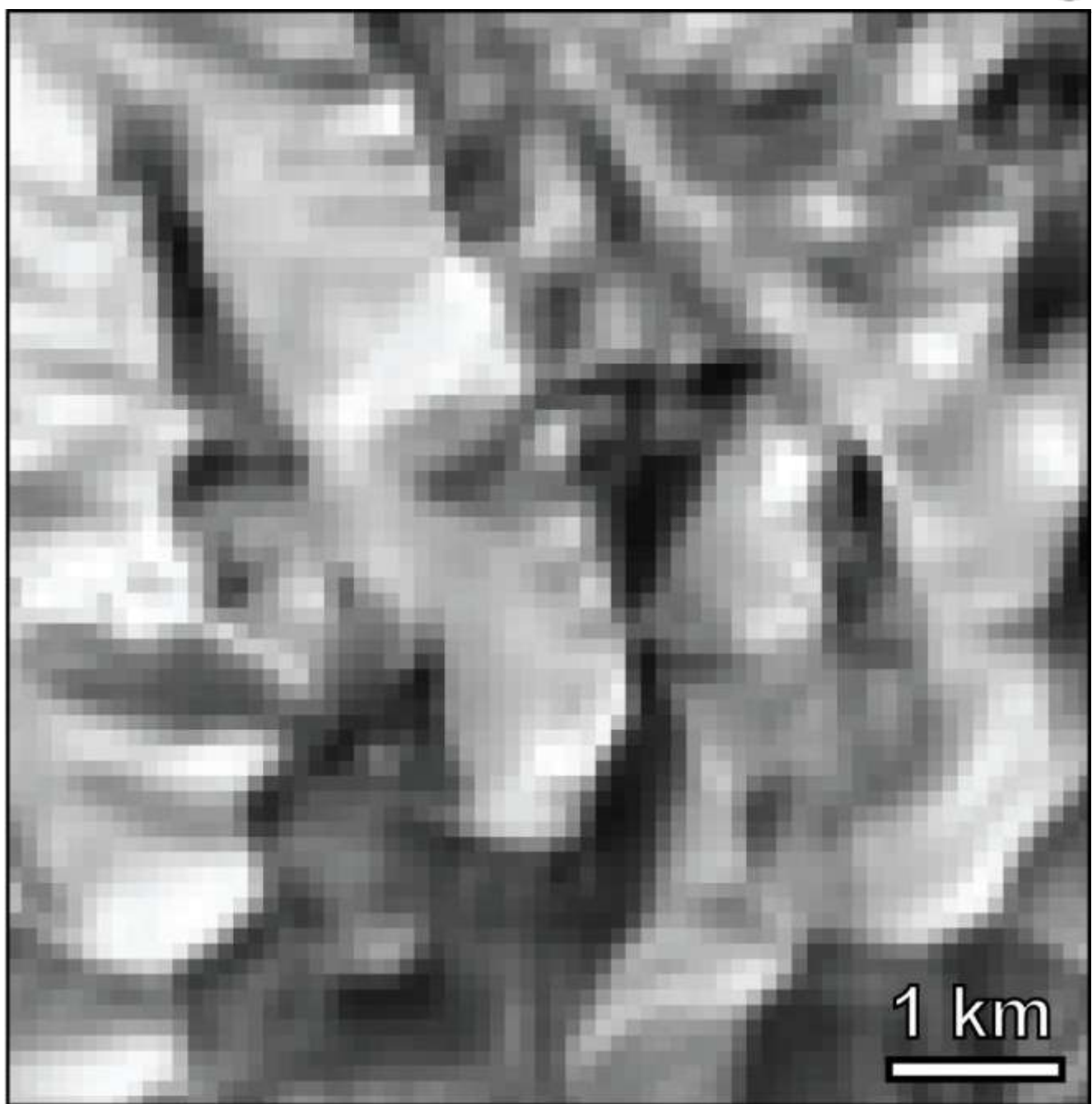


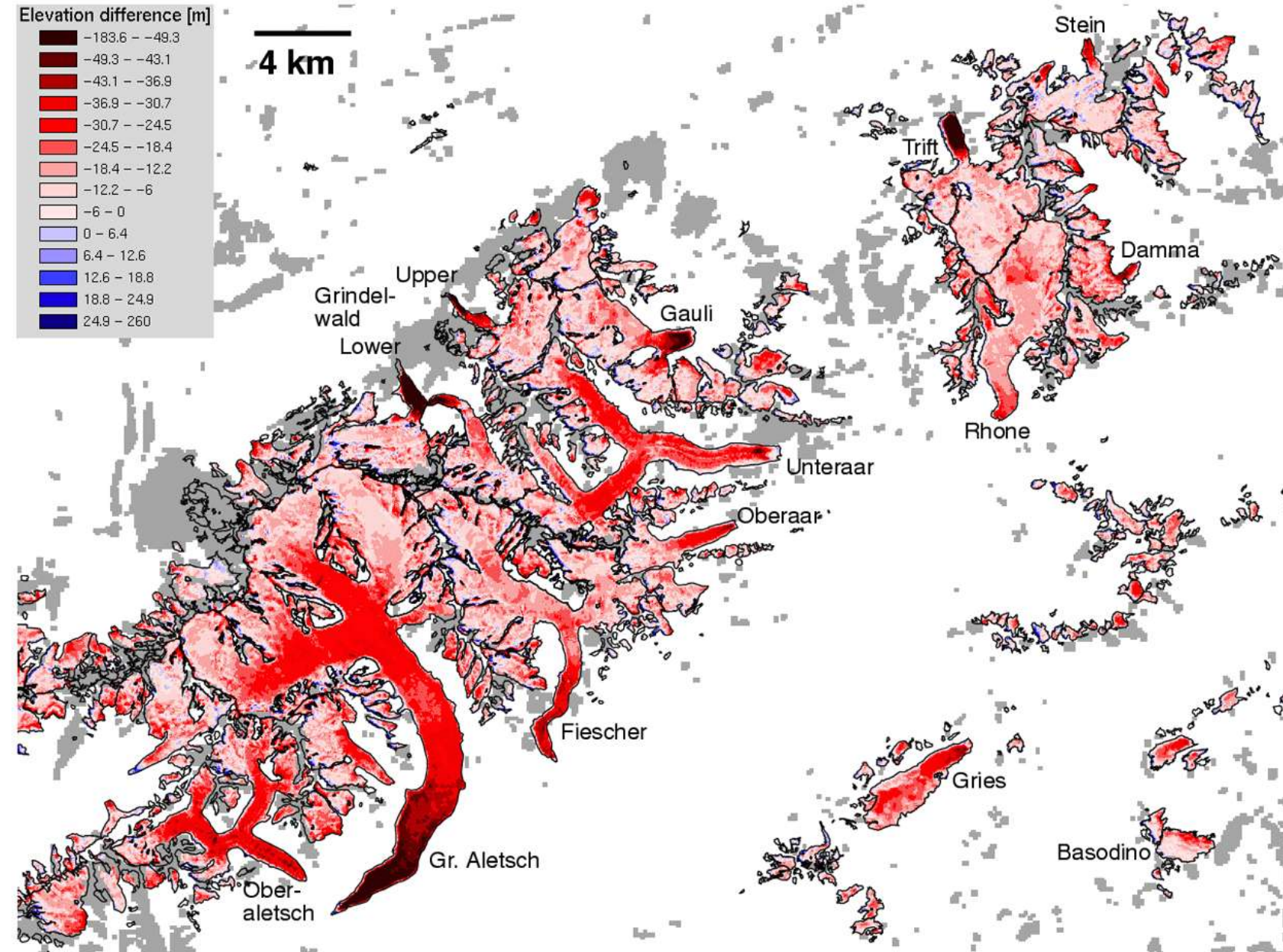


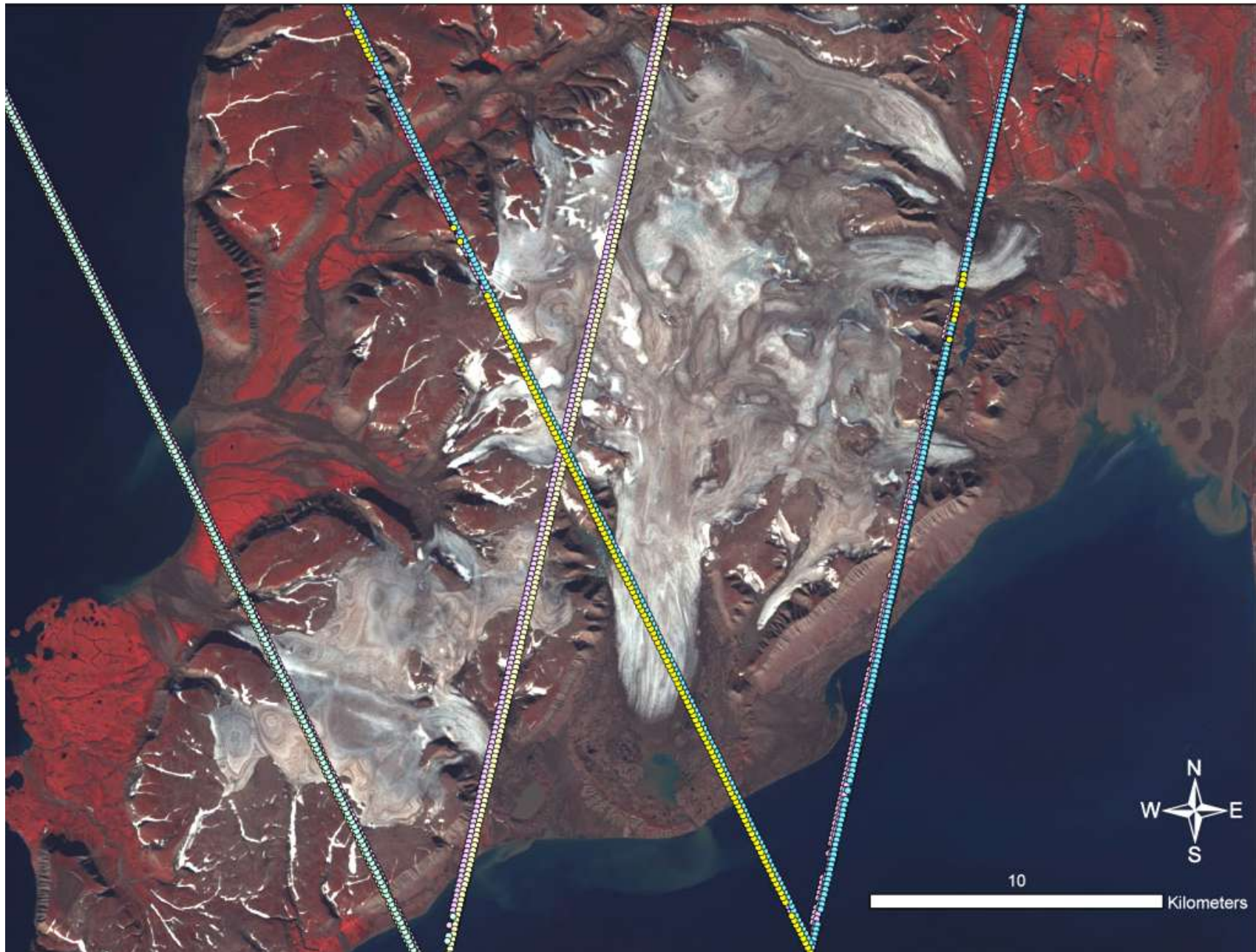


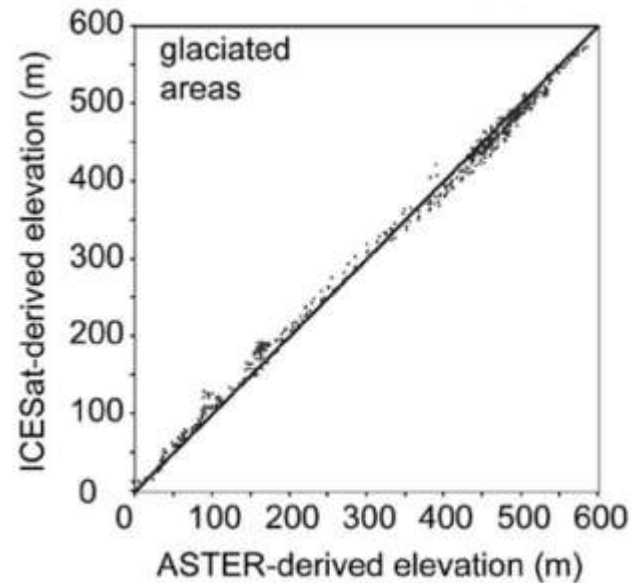
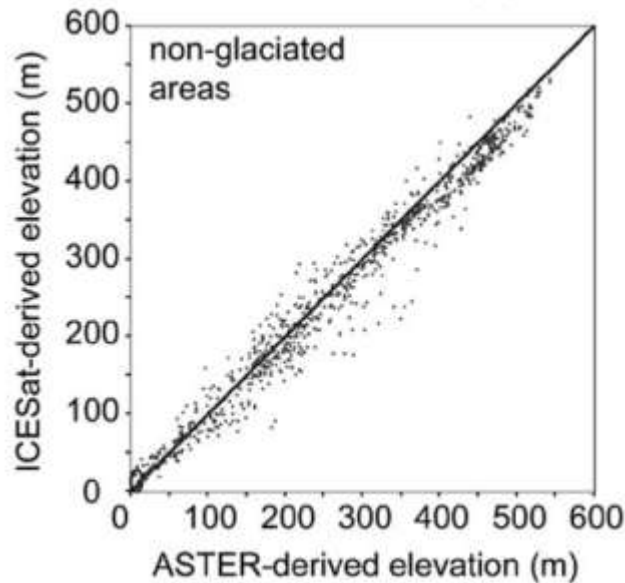
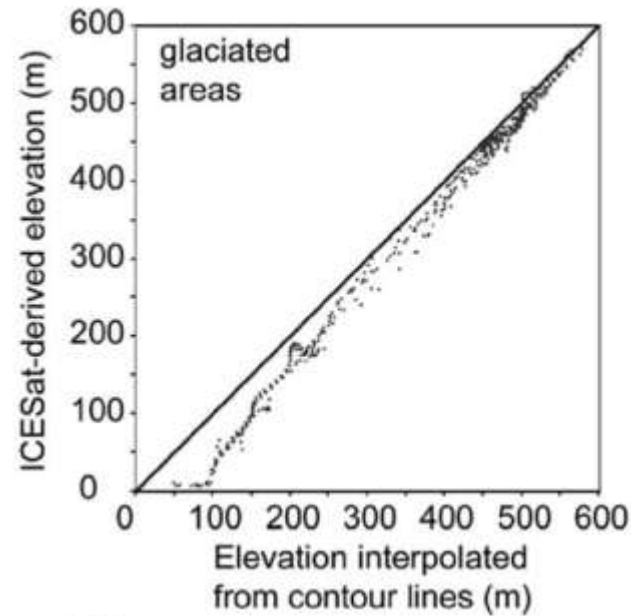
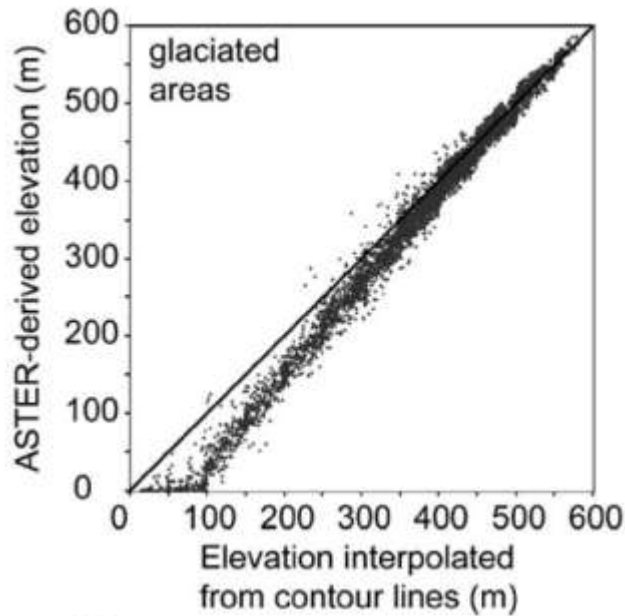
← 6.5 km →

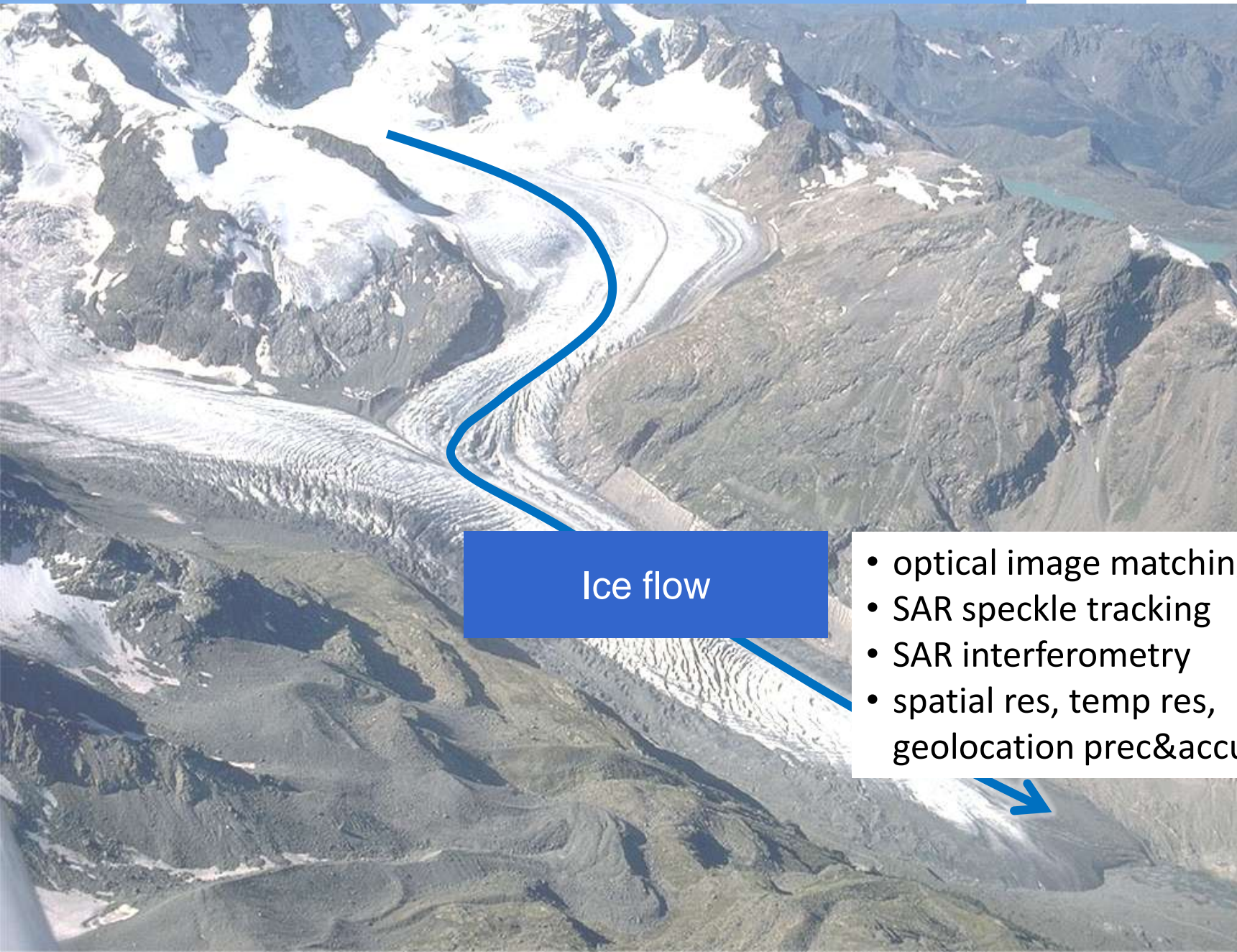










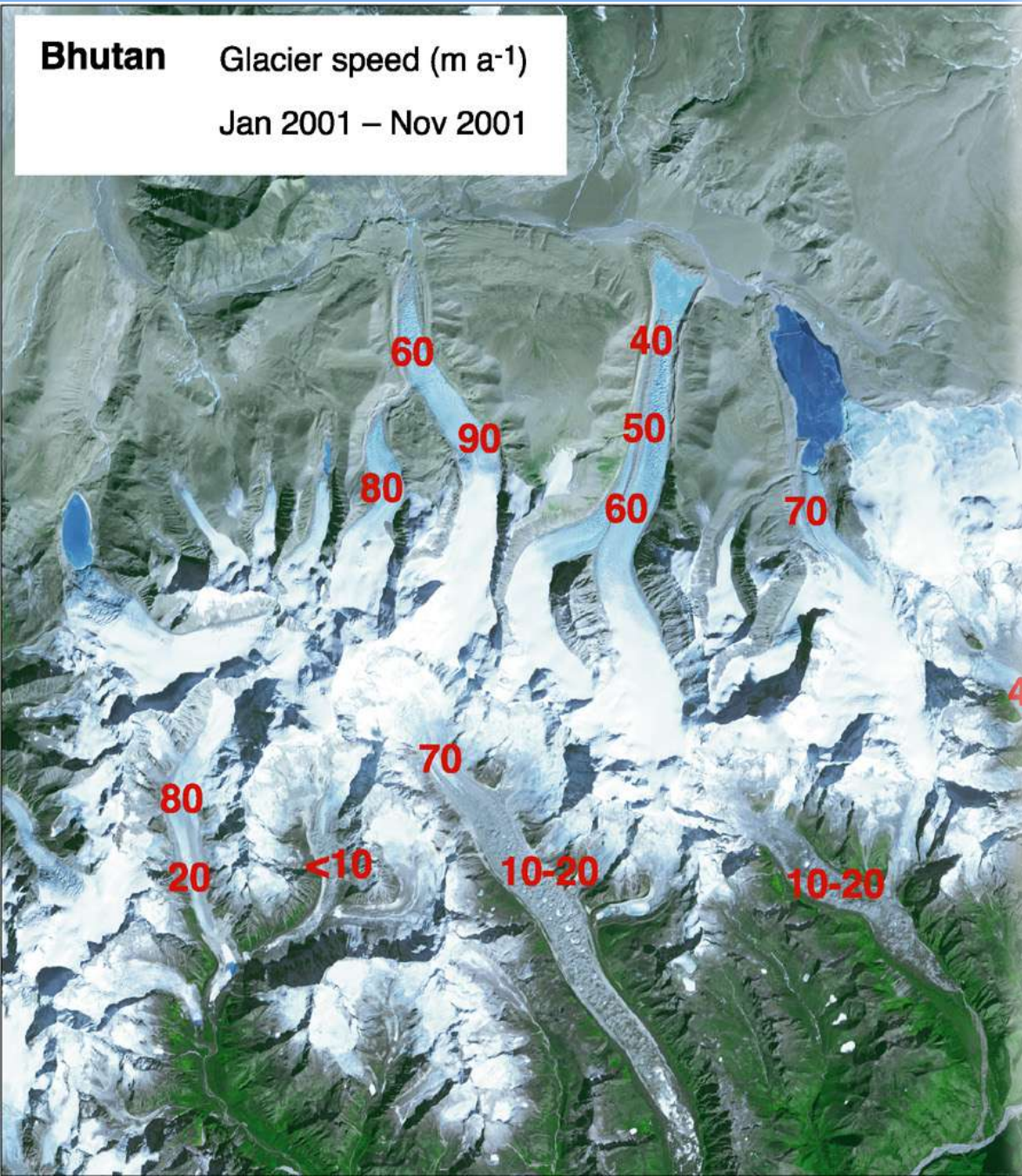


Ice flow

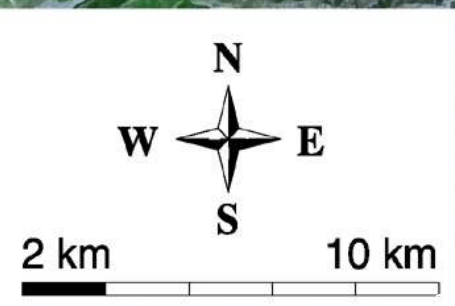
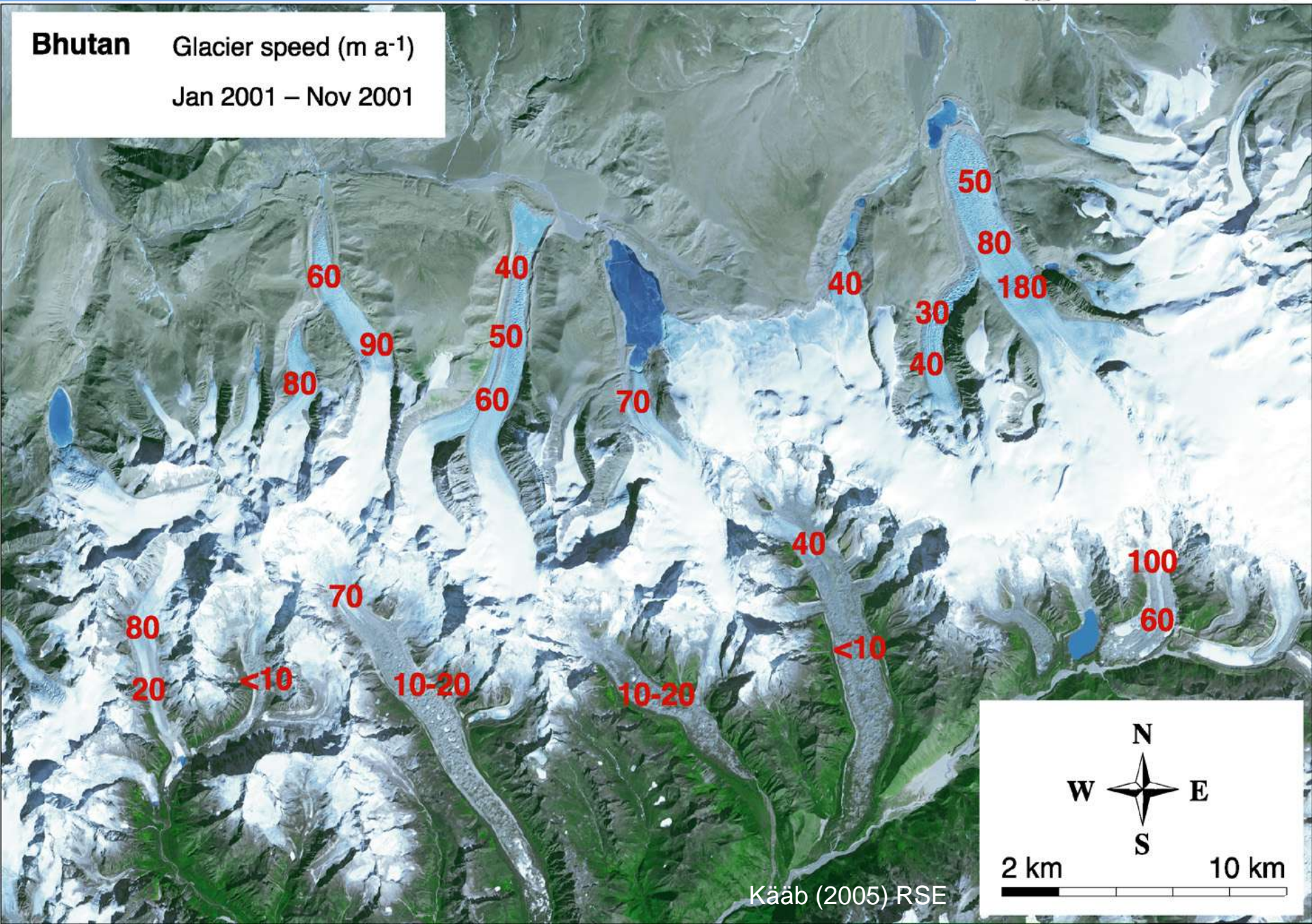
- optical image matching
- SAR speckle tracking
- SAR interferometry
- spatial res, temp res, geolocation prec&accur

Optical image matching

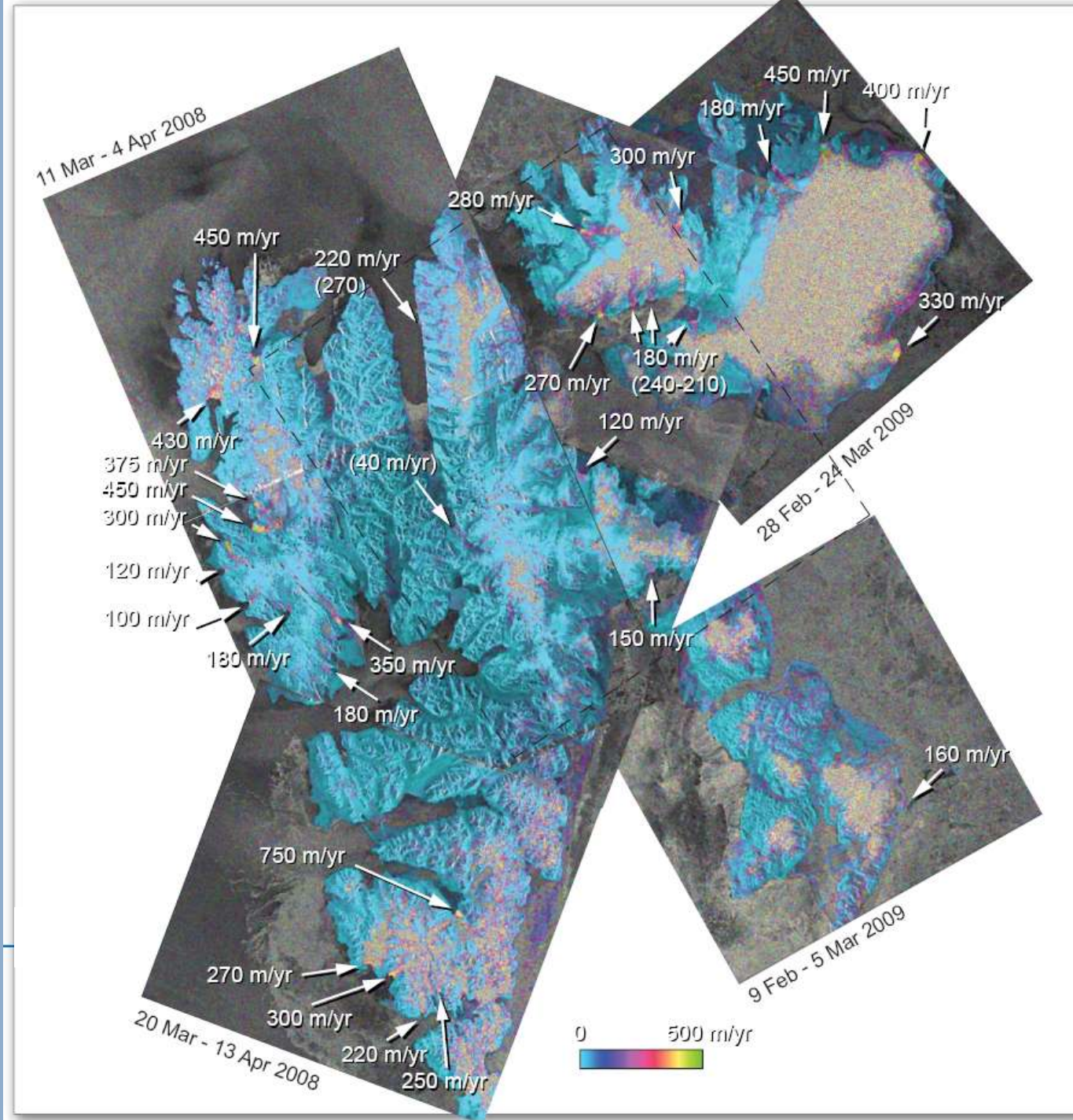
Bhutan Glacier speed (m a⁻¹)
Jan 2001 – Nov 2001



Bhutan Glacier speed (m a⁻¹)
Jan 2001 – Nov 2001



Glacier flow / speckle tracking

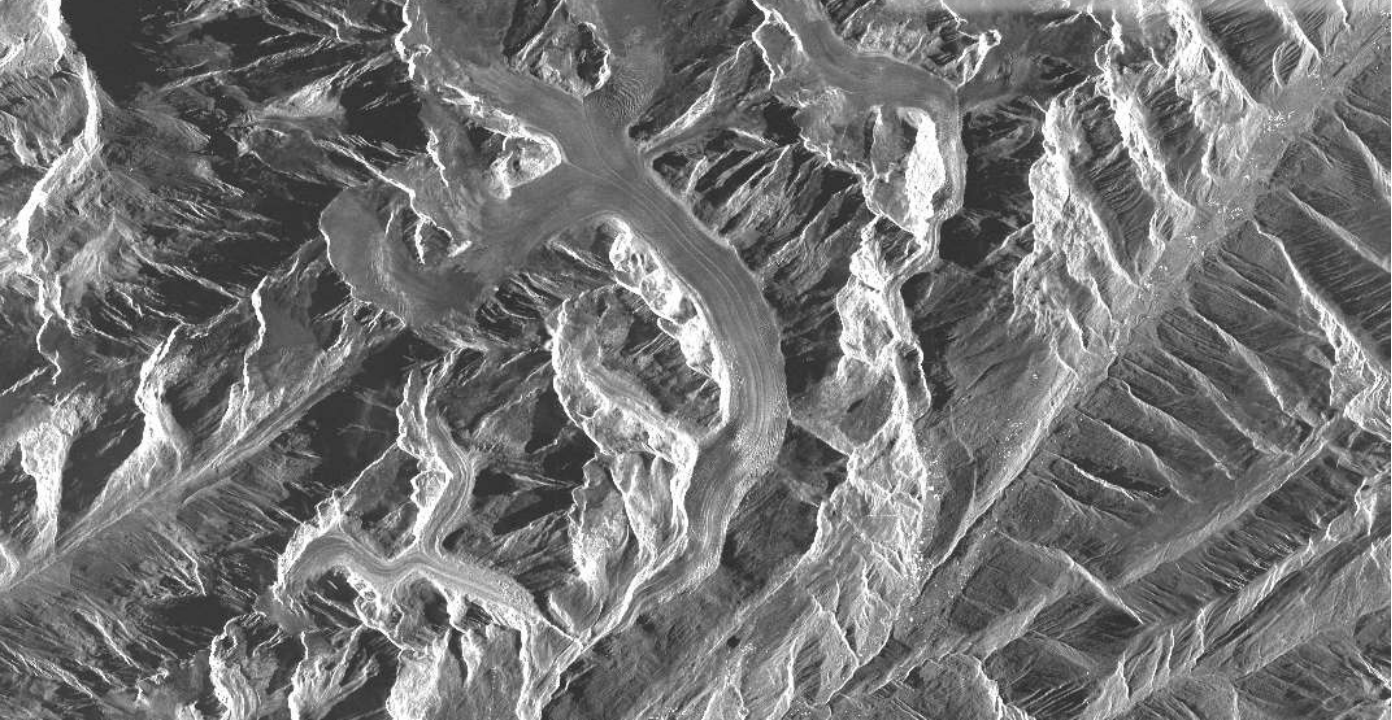
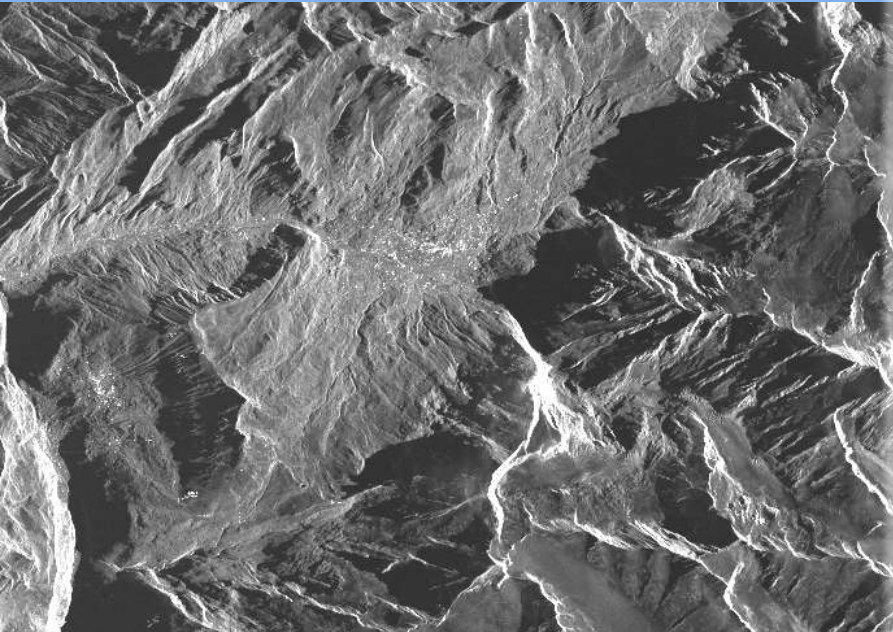


Radarsat data:

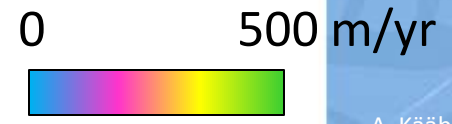
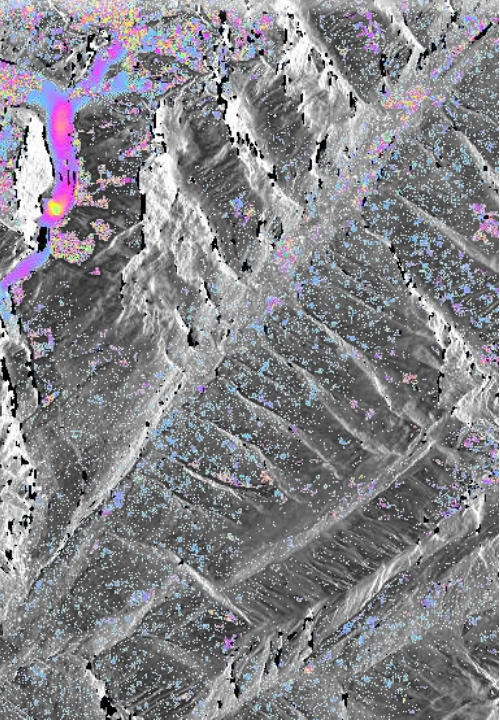
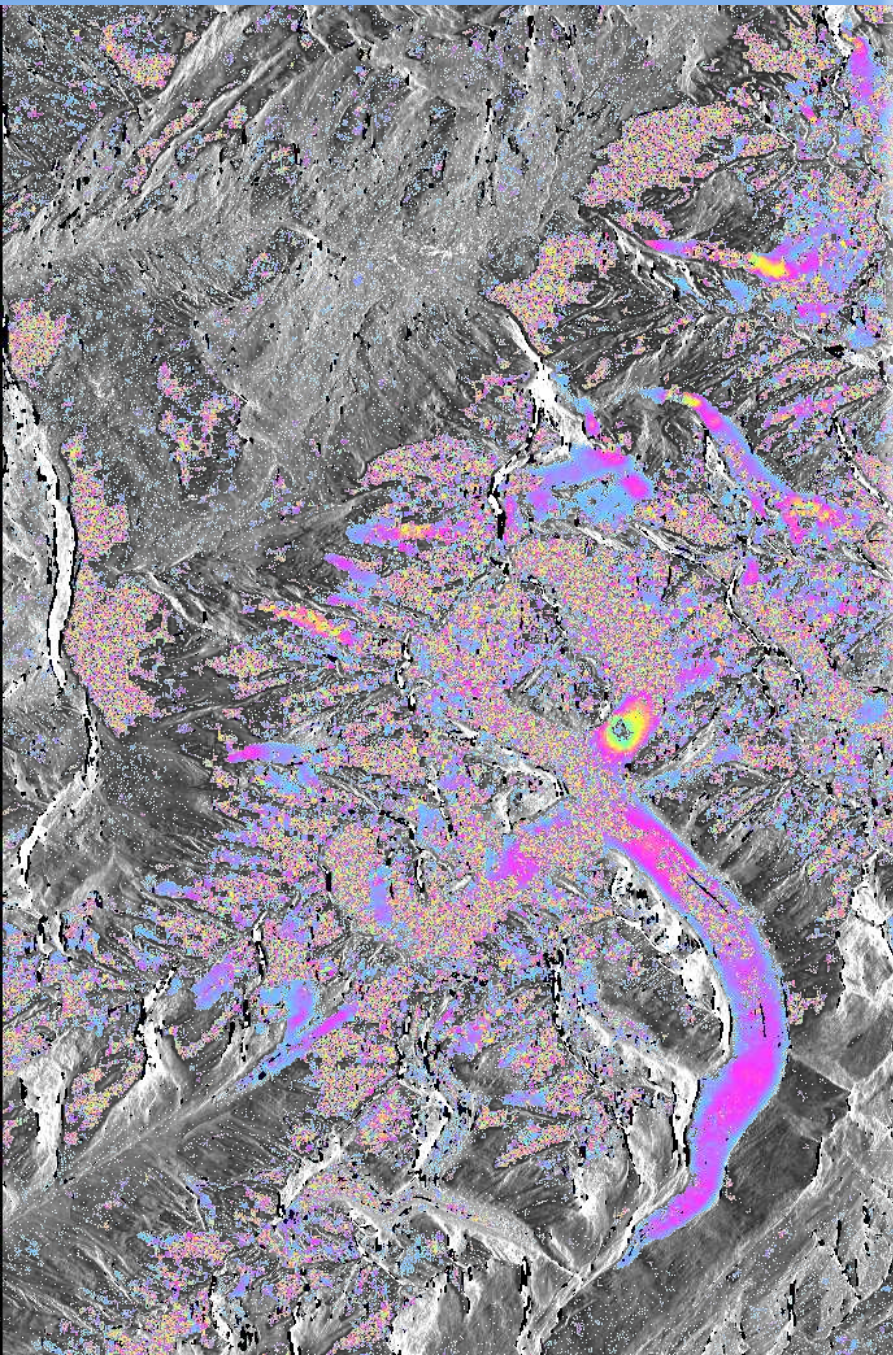


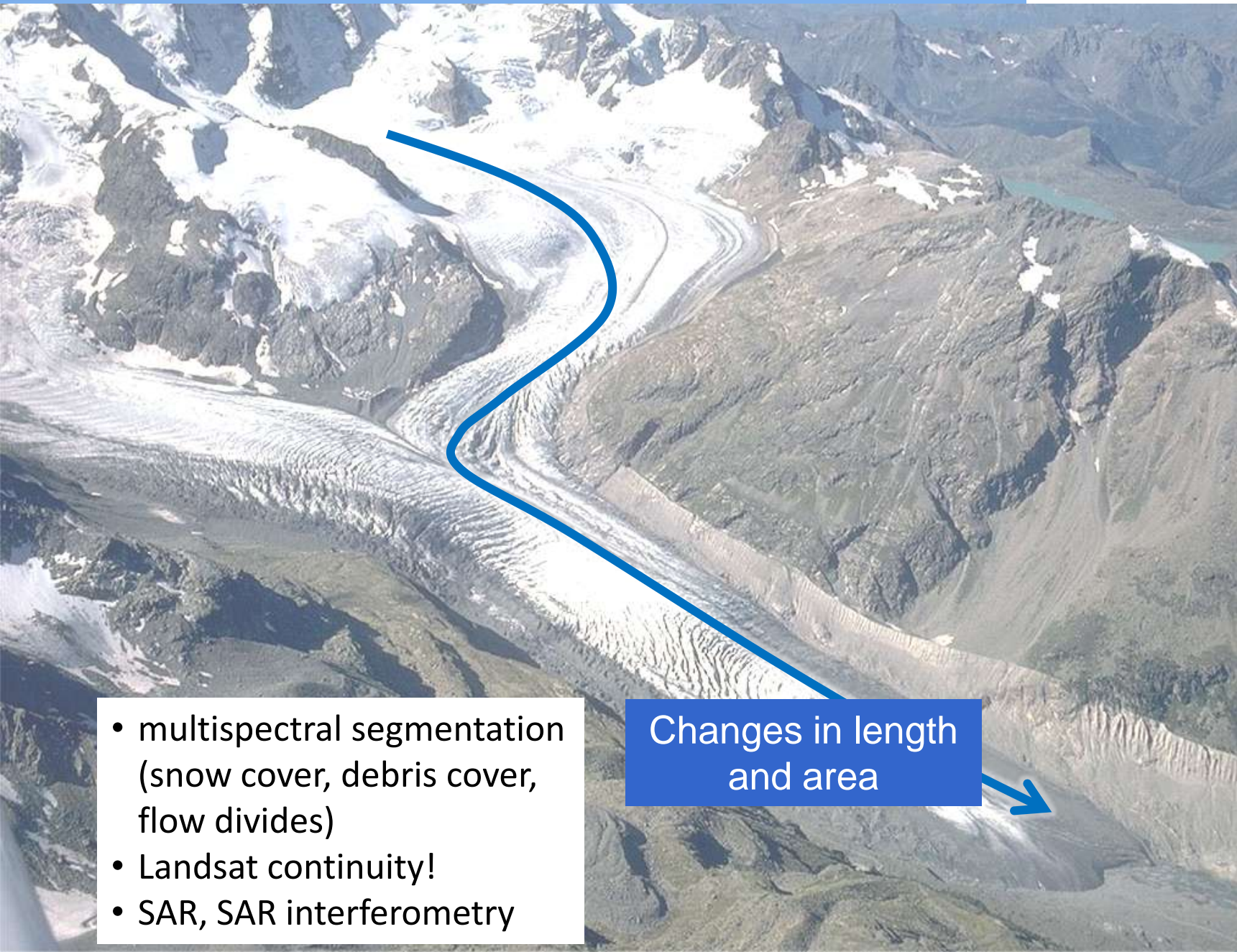
KONGSBERG

SAR speckle tracking (TSX)



SAR speckle tracking (TSX)





- multispectral segmentation (snow cover, debris cover, flow divides)
- Landsat continuity!
- SAR, SAR interferometry

Changes in length
and area

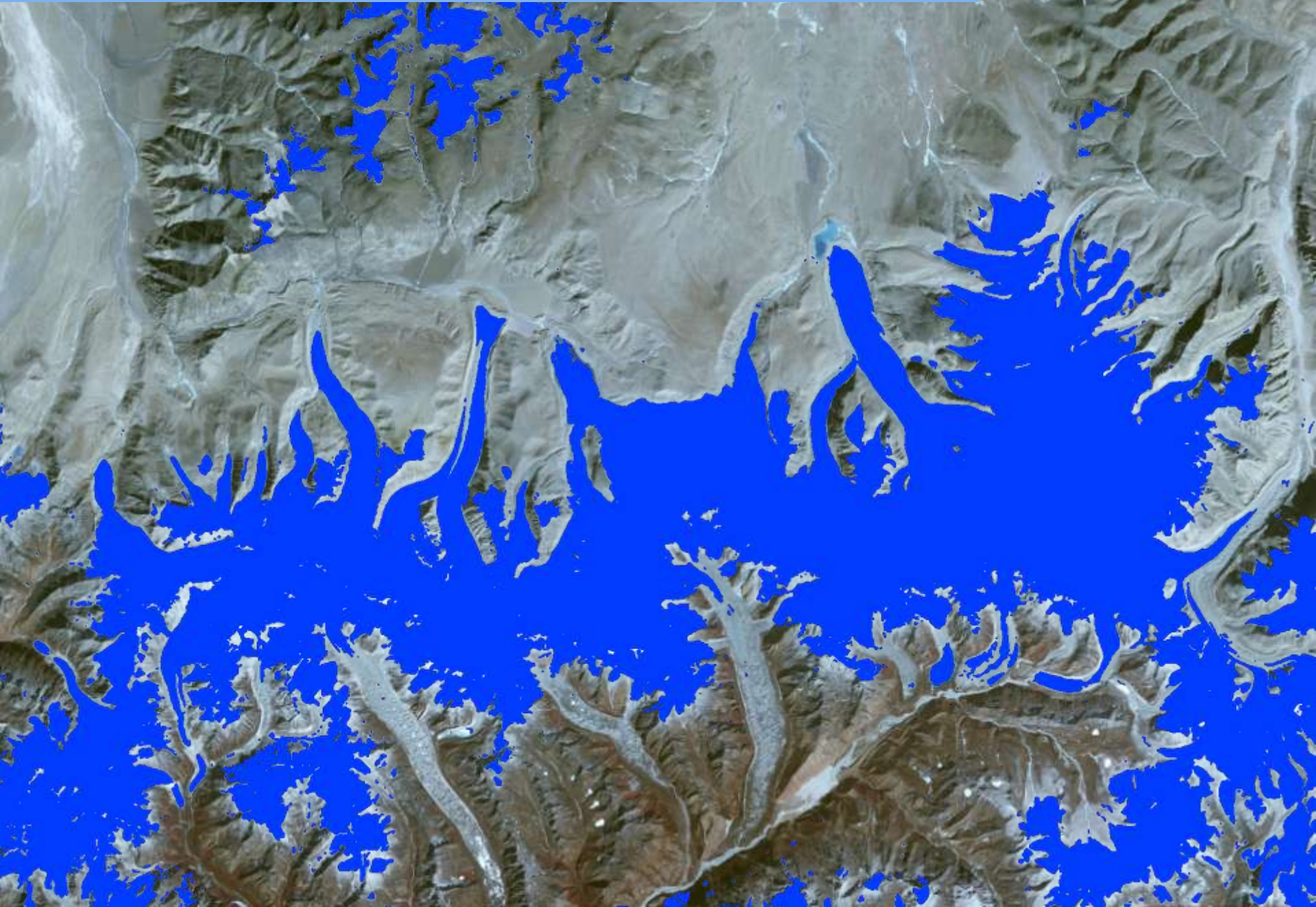
Automatic segmentation



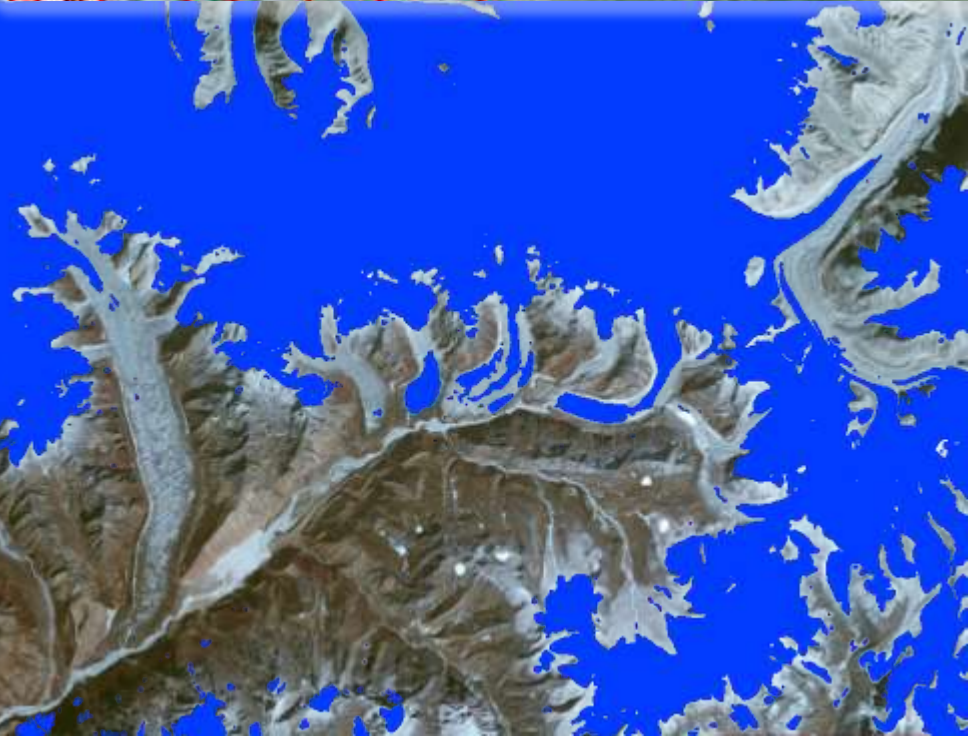
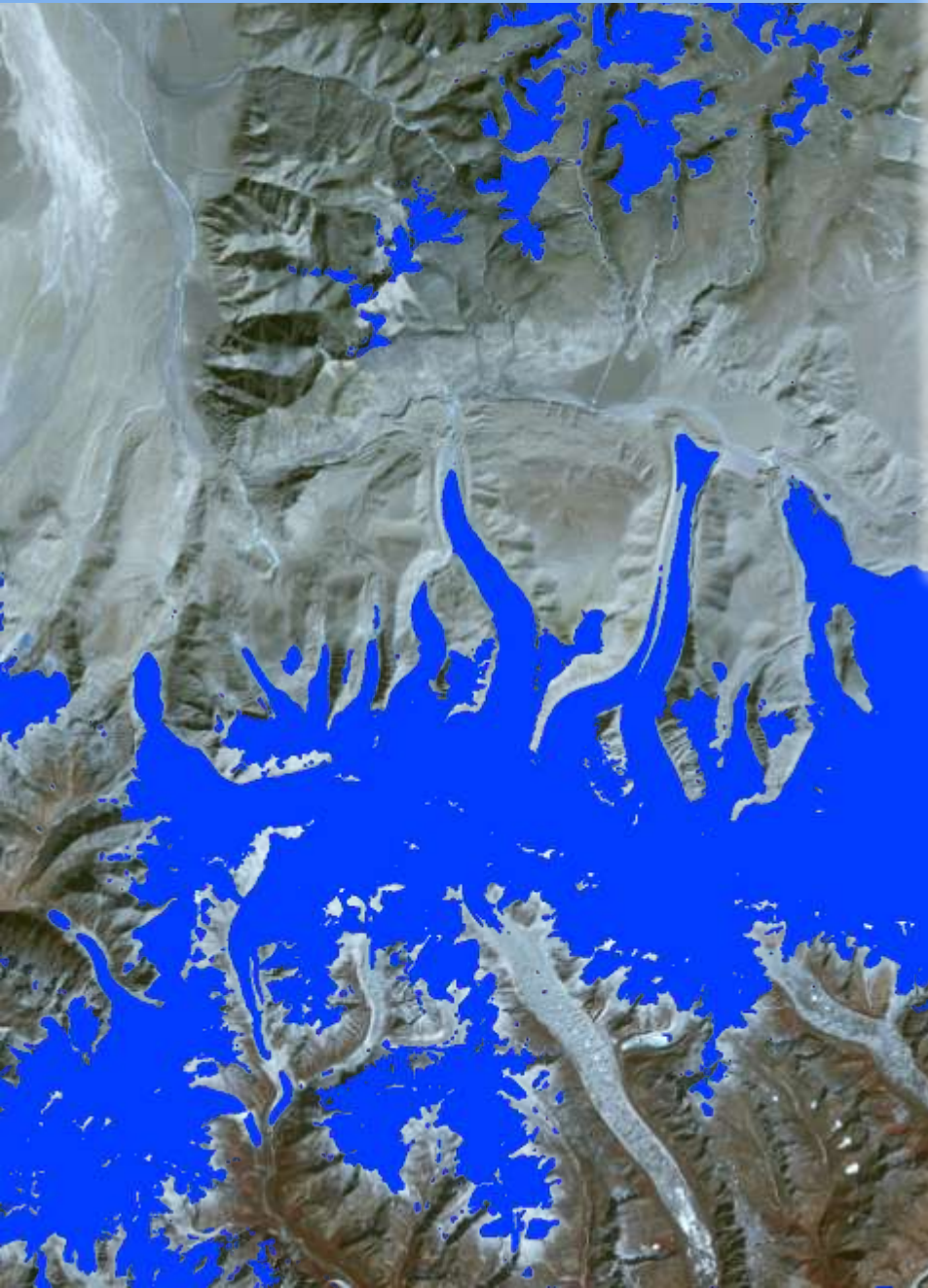
10 km

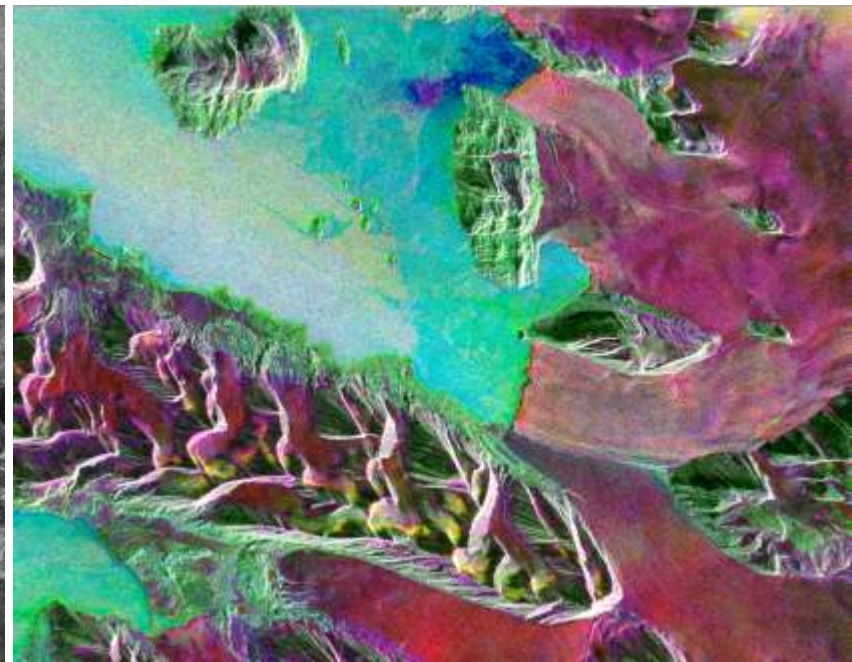
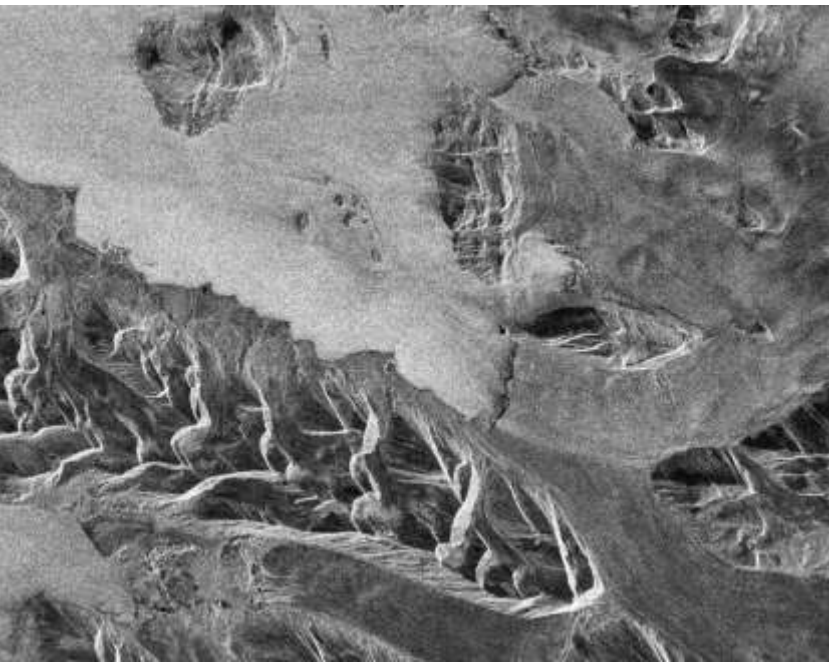
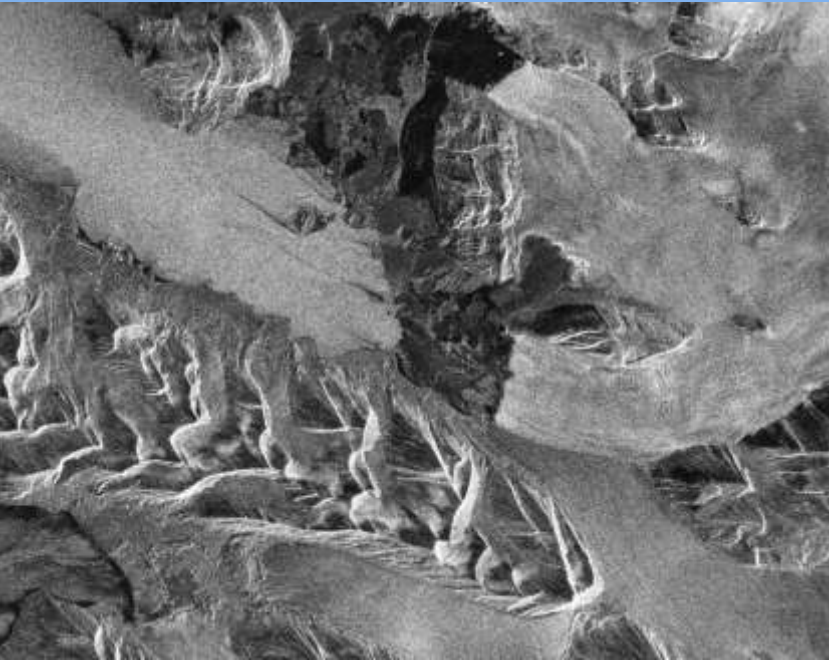


Automatic segmentation



Automatic segmentation





- Increasing need for global information about glacier changes with
 - higher spatial and temporal
 - resolution and coverage
- improve SAR-based detection of mass balance
- Lidar and interferometric altimetry
- sensitivity/gain settings of optical sensors
- “global SRTM” every 5-10 years
- increase spatio-temporal resolution/coverage for ice flow
- improve geolocation precision and accuracy
- improve methods for automatic glacier inventorying
- ensure Landsat7-type continuity (GLIMS, GlobGlacier)
- RS + modelling / assimilation