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Greenland glacier retreat: drivers and impacts on the ocean and sea level

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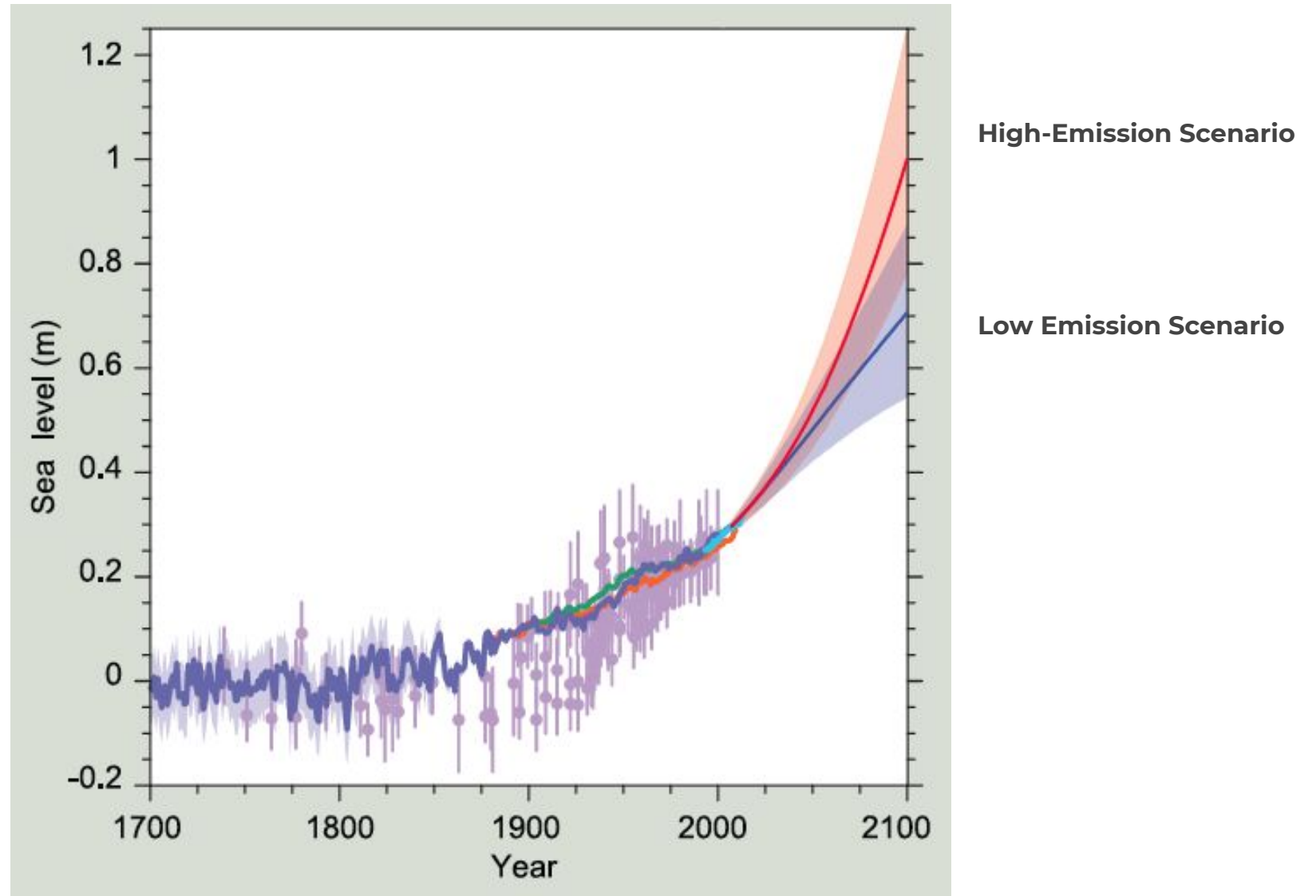
Sea Level Rise is one major consequence of climate change

150 Million People live within 1 m of sea level rise



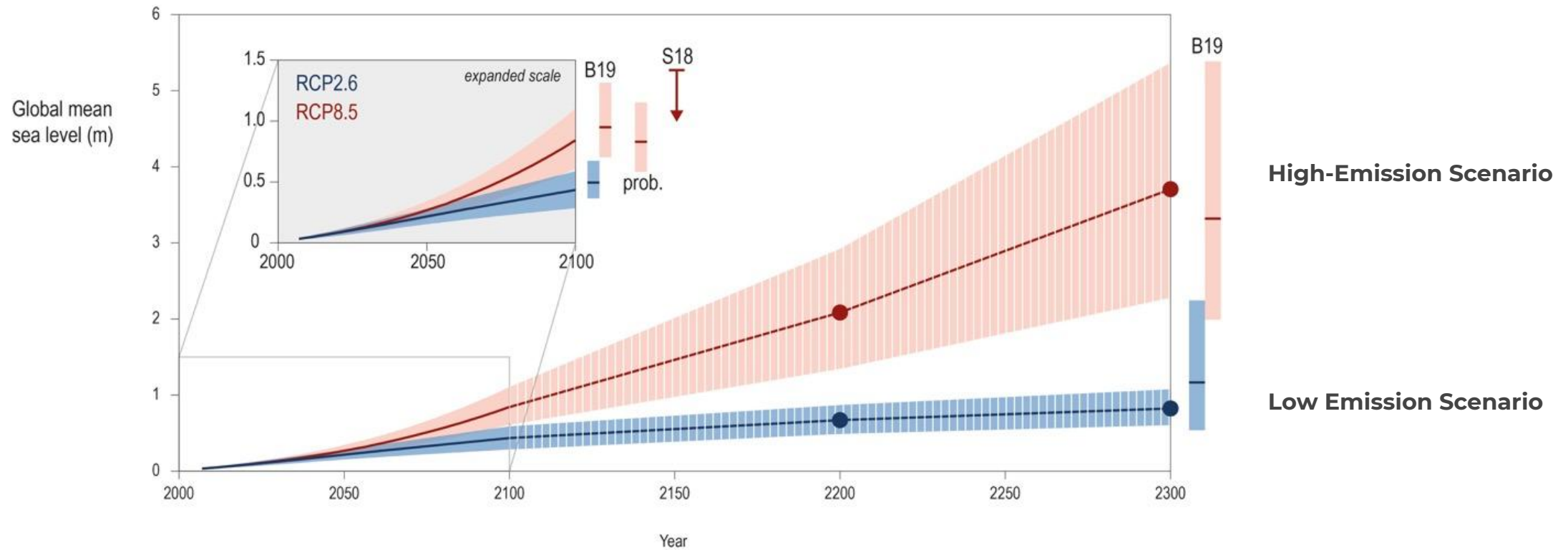
Photo Credit: New Scientist, Jan 6, 2020

Past, Present and Future Global Sea Level Rise

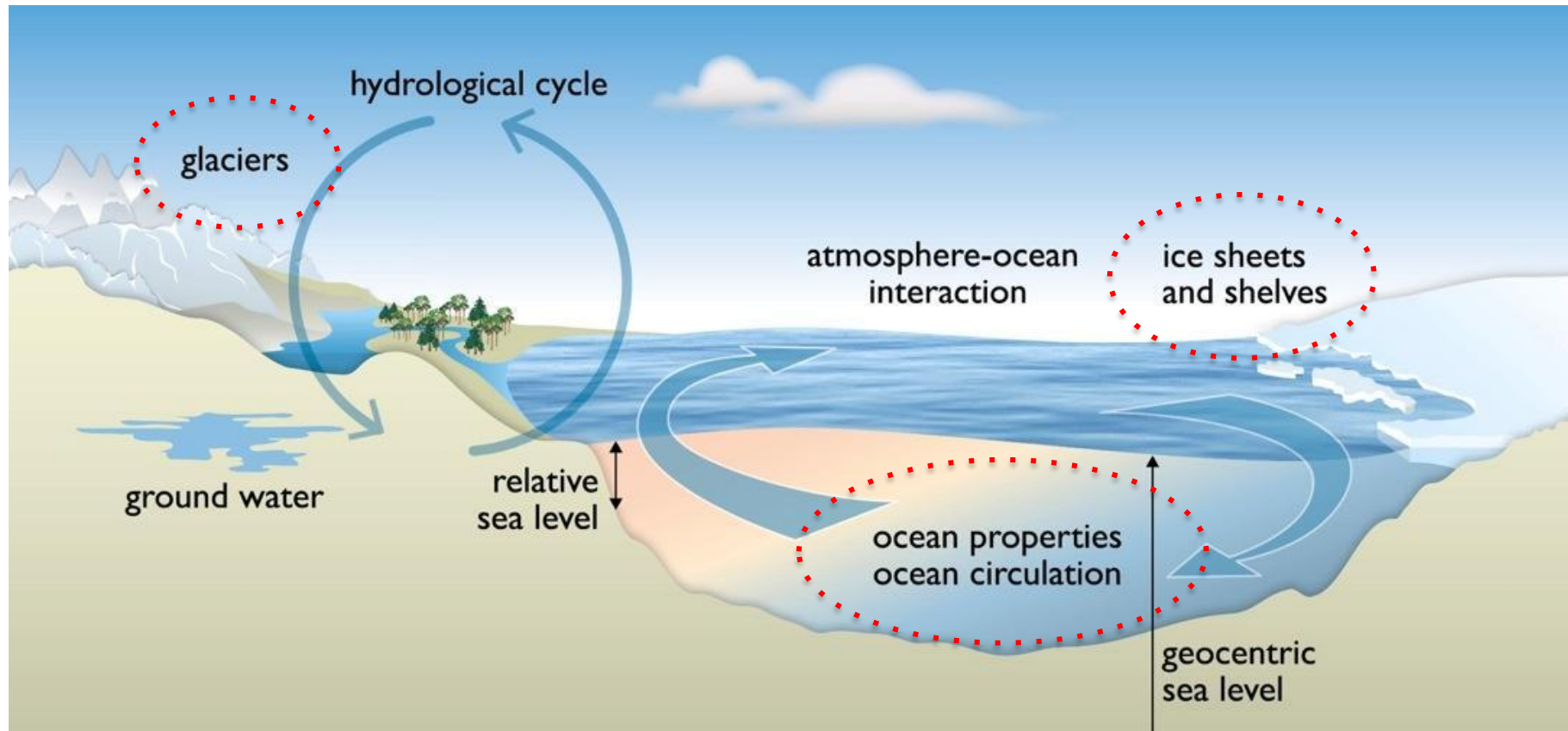


Church et al., IPCC, 2013

Long-Term Future Global Sea Level Rise



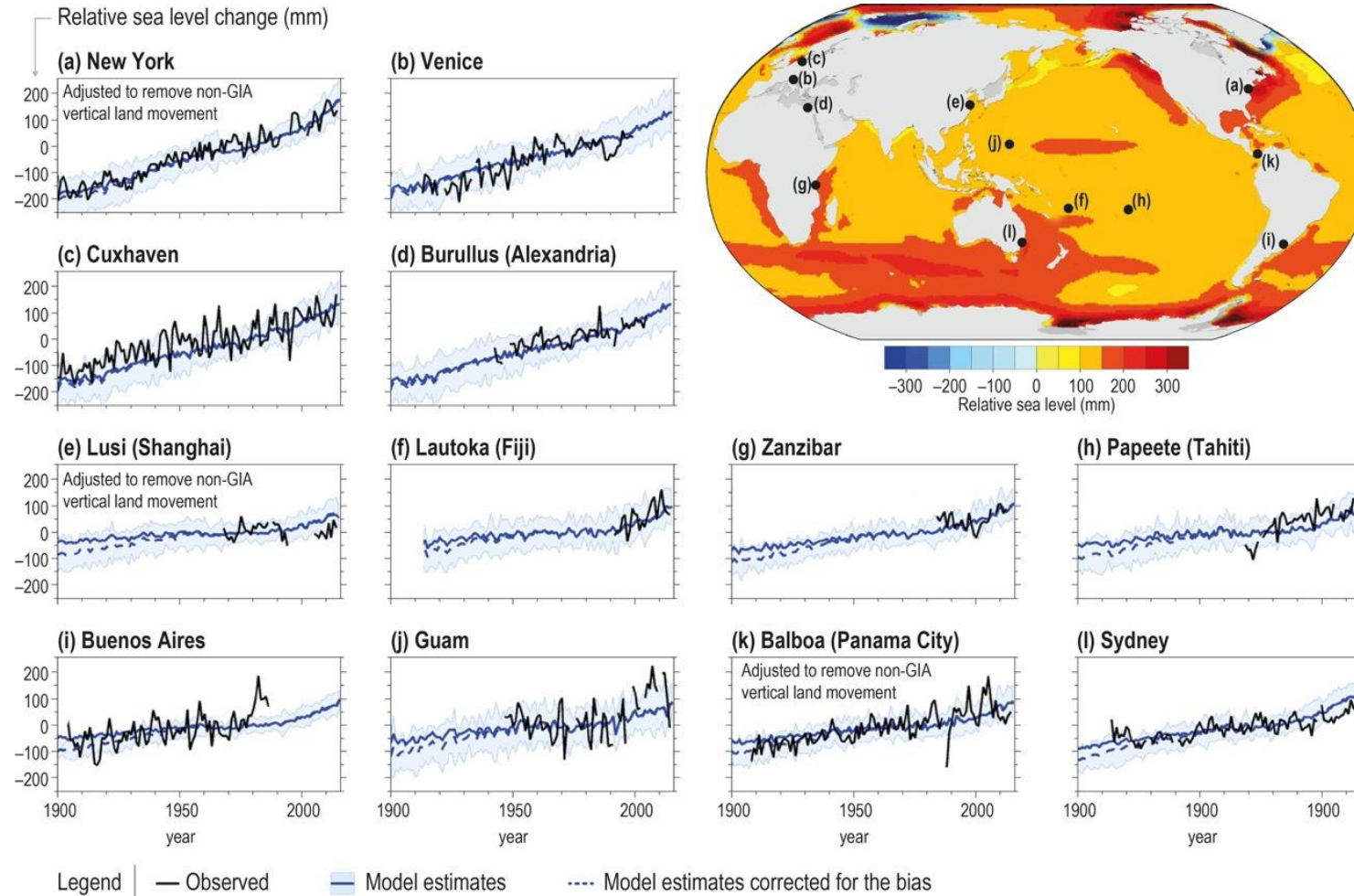
Processes affecting Sea Level Rise



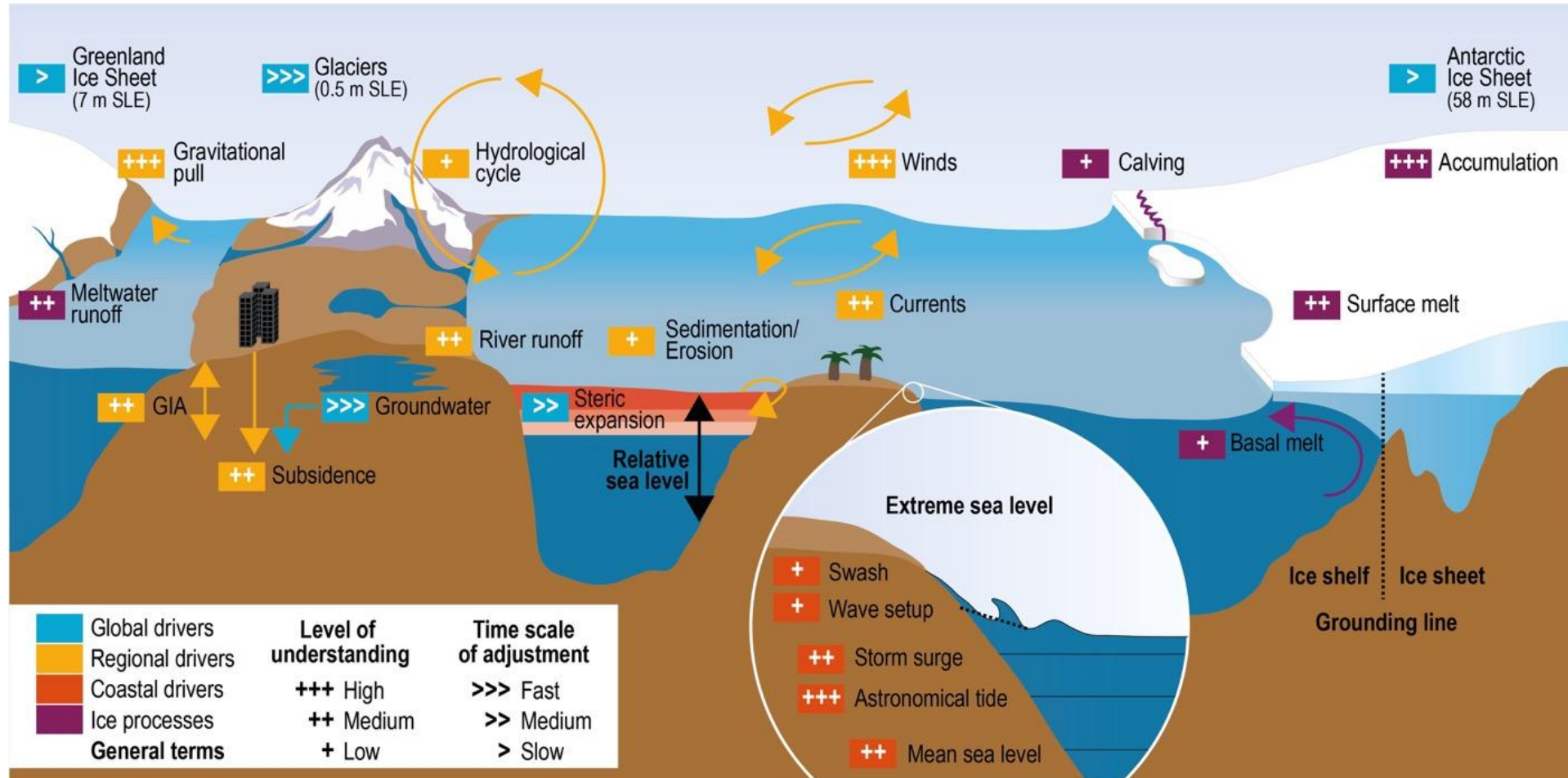
**Present global SLR
3.6 mm/yr**

-50-60% land ice
- 40-50 % ocean
thermal expansion

Regional Sea Level Rise

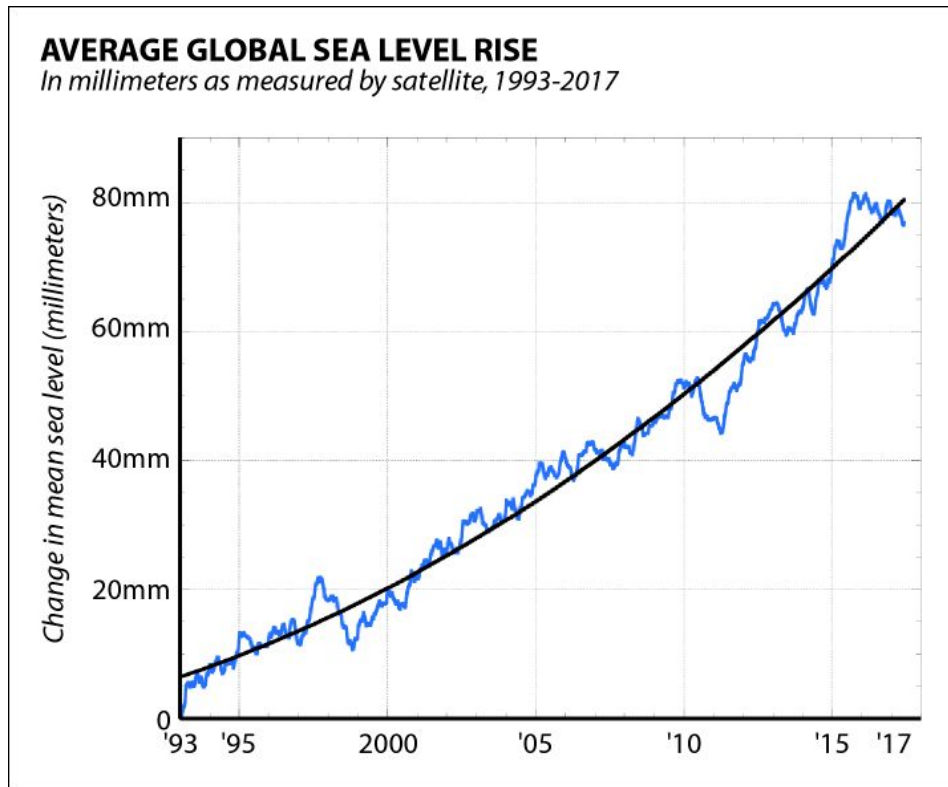


Details: processes affecting Sea Level Rise



Ice Sheets are a major contributor to global sea level rise

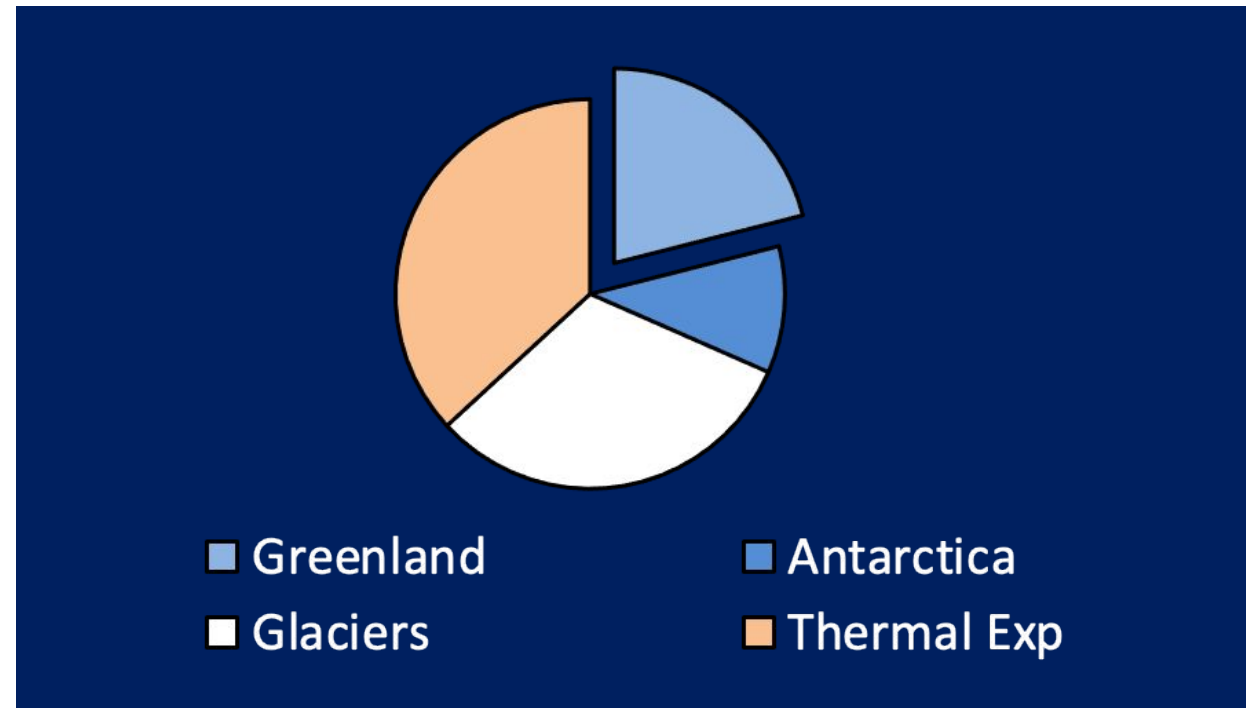
Global Sea Level Rise 1993-2017



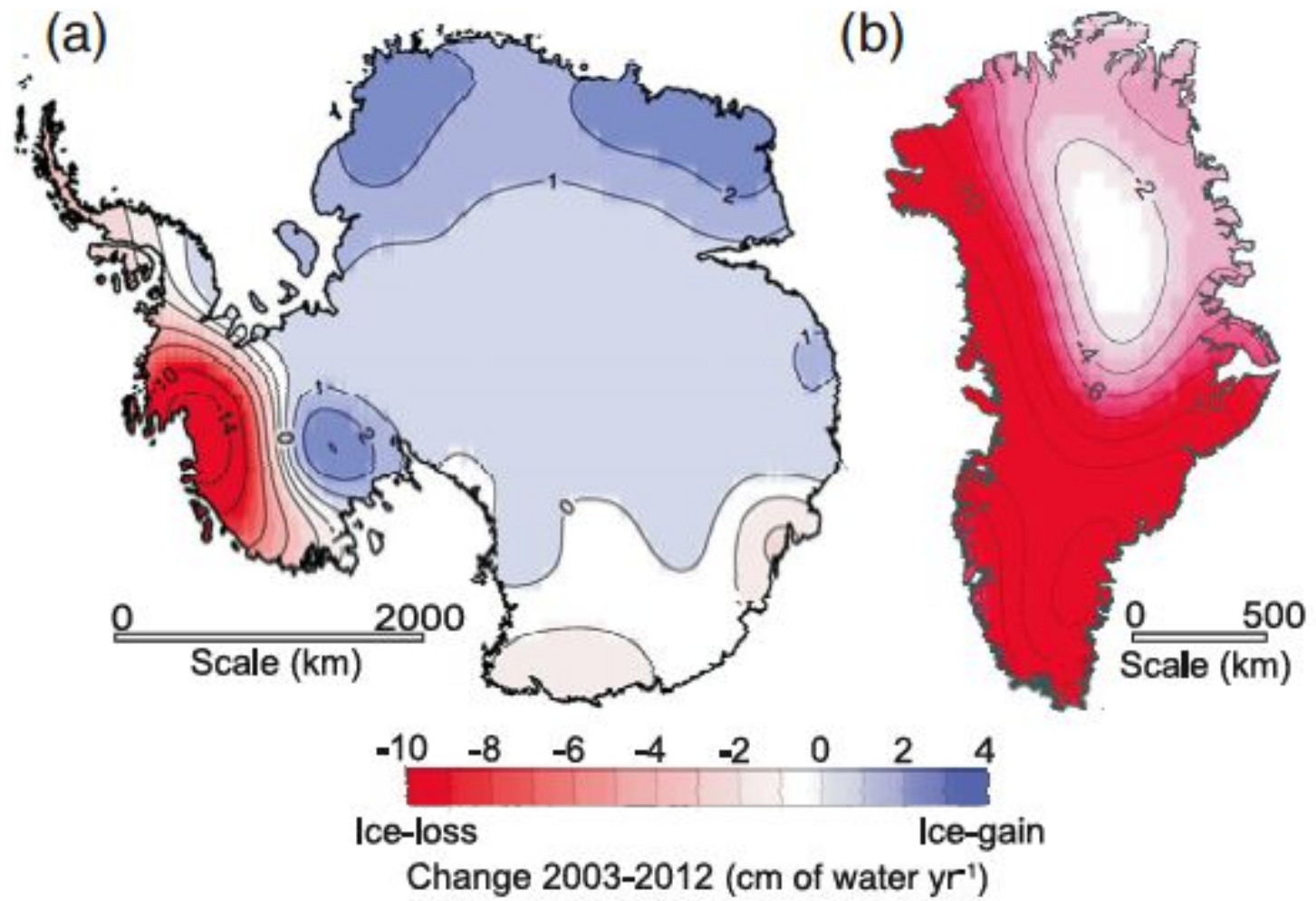
SOURCE: Steve Nerem/University of Colorado, Boulder

InsideClimate News

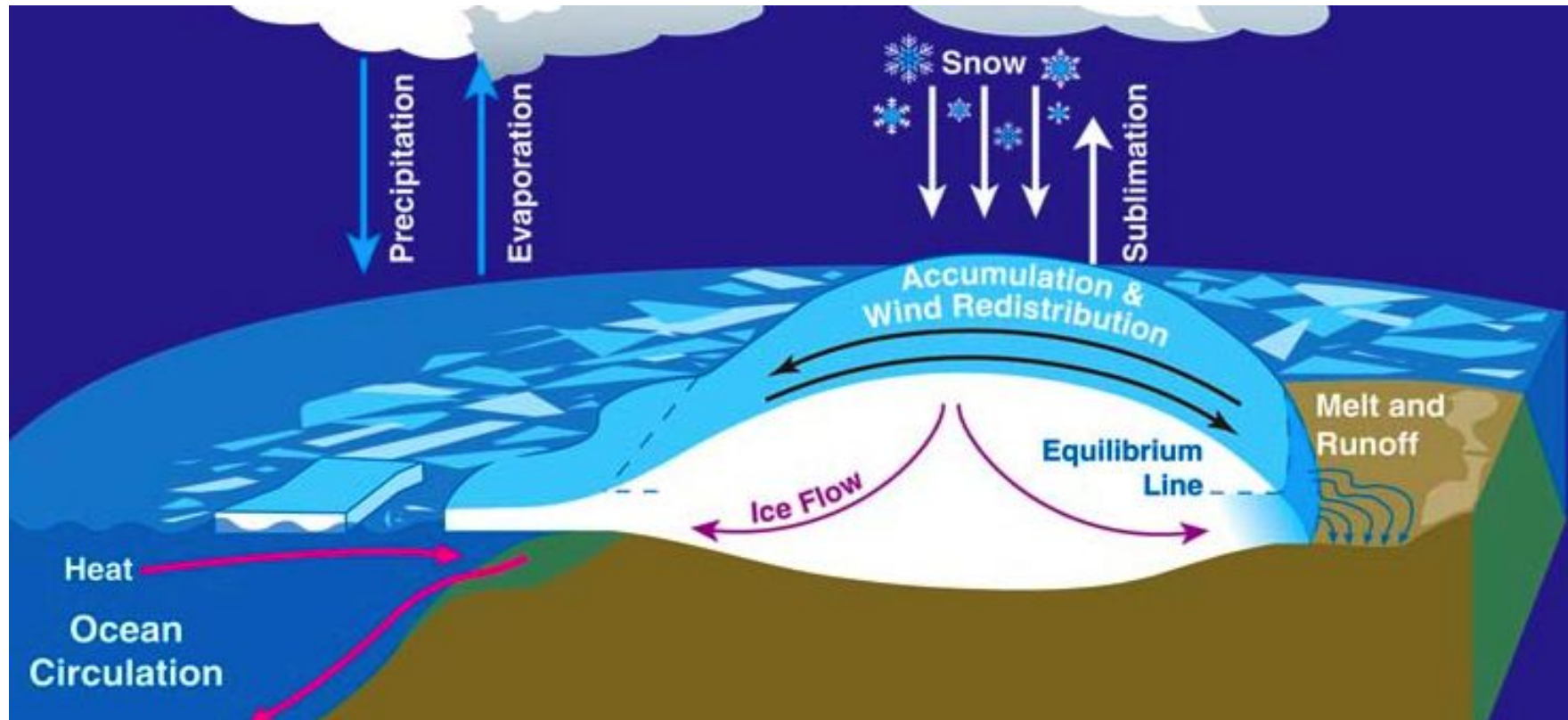
Contributions since 2000



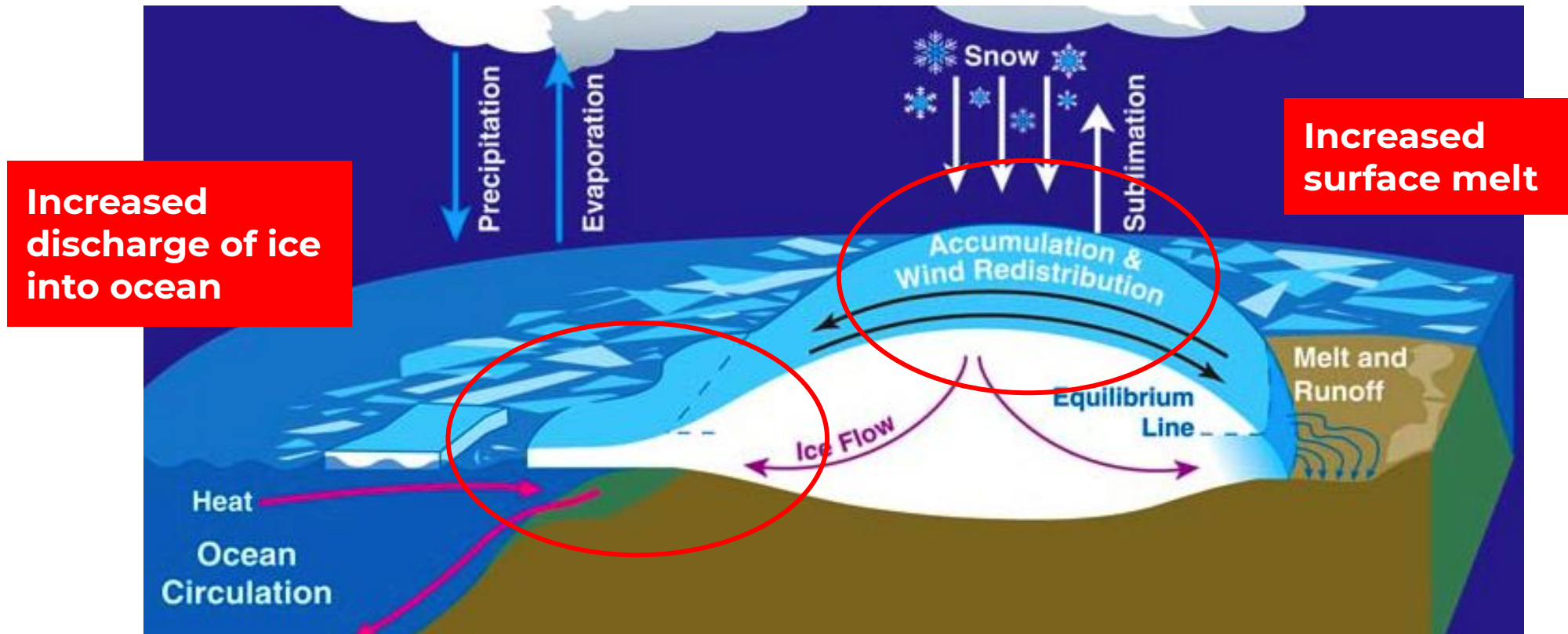
Chambers et al., 2017



Mass Balance for an Ice Sheet (Greenland or Antarctica)

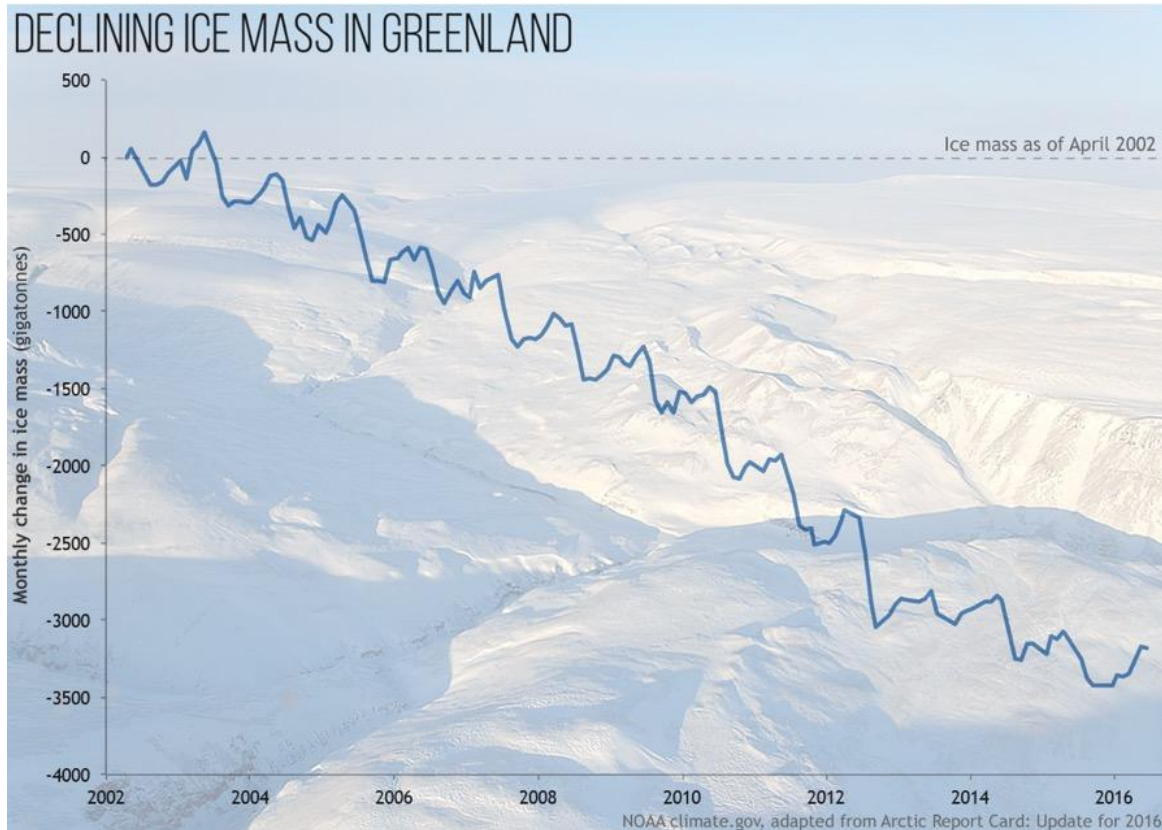


Mass Balance for an Ice Sheet (Greenland or Antarctica)



Greenland has lost 5000 Gigatons of ice since 1972

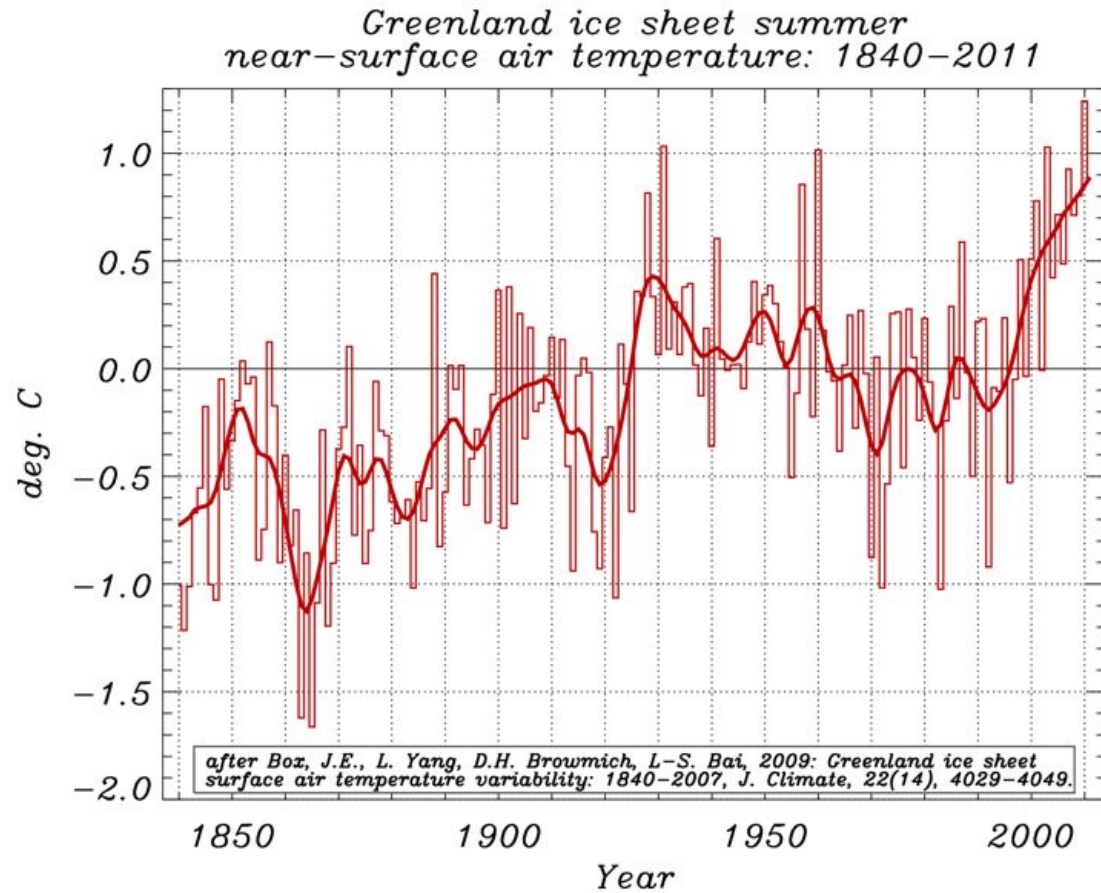
➔ Sea Level Rise of 13.7 mm



Ice Loss is due to:
60% increased ice discharge
(dynamic change)

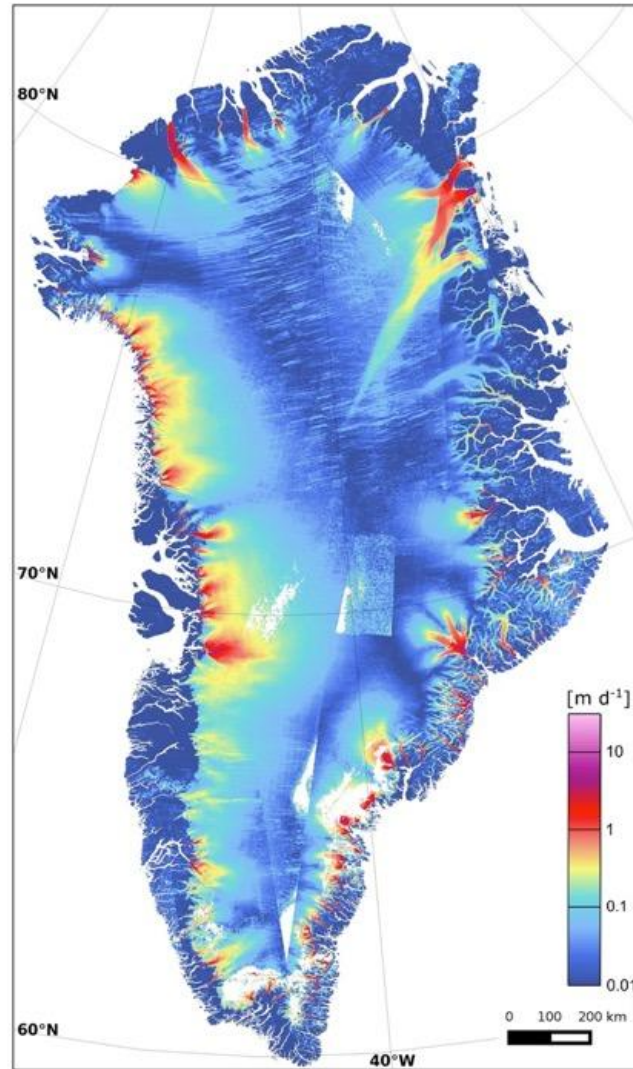
40% increased surface melt

Greenland Ice Loss: increased surface melt



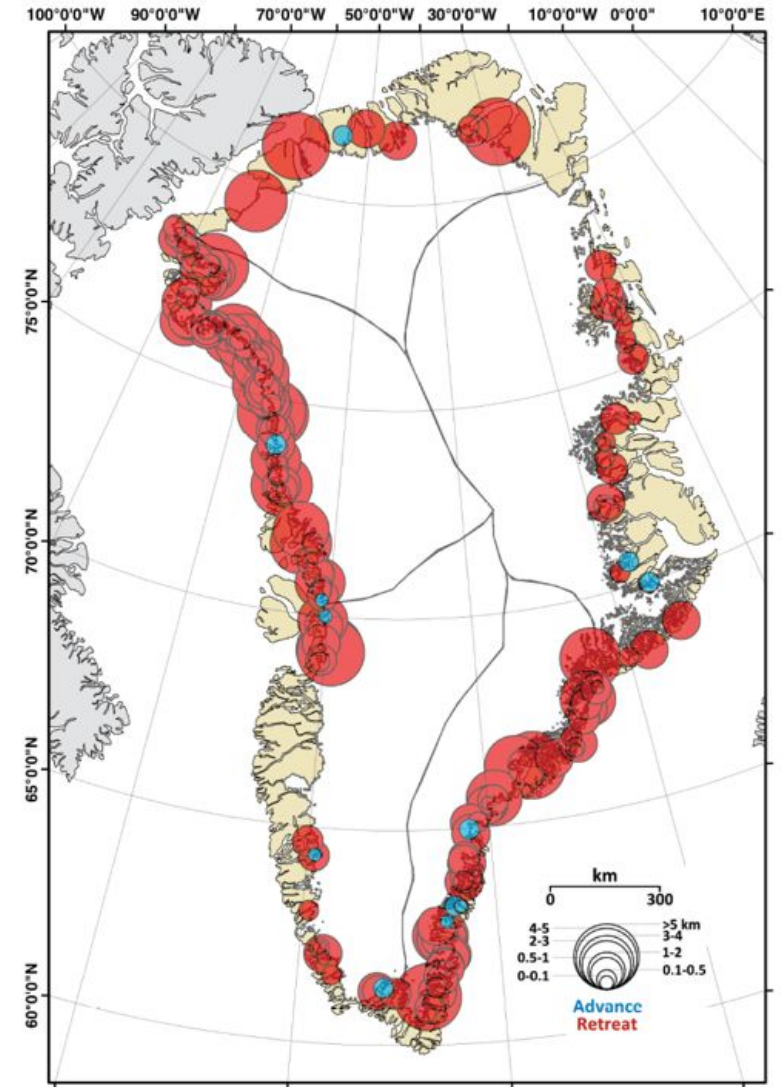
Ice loss from dynamic changes

Ice velocity



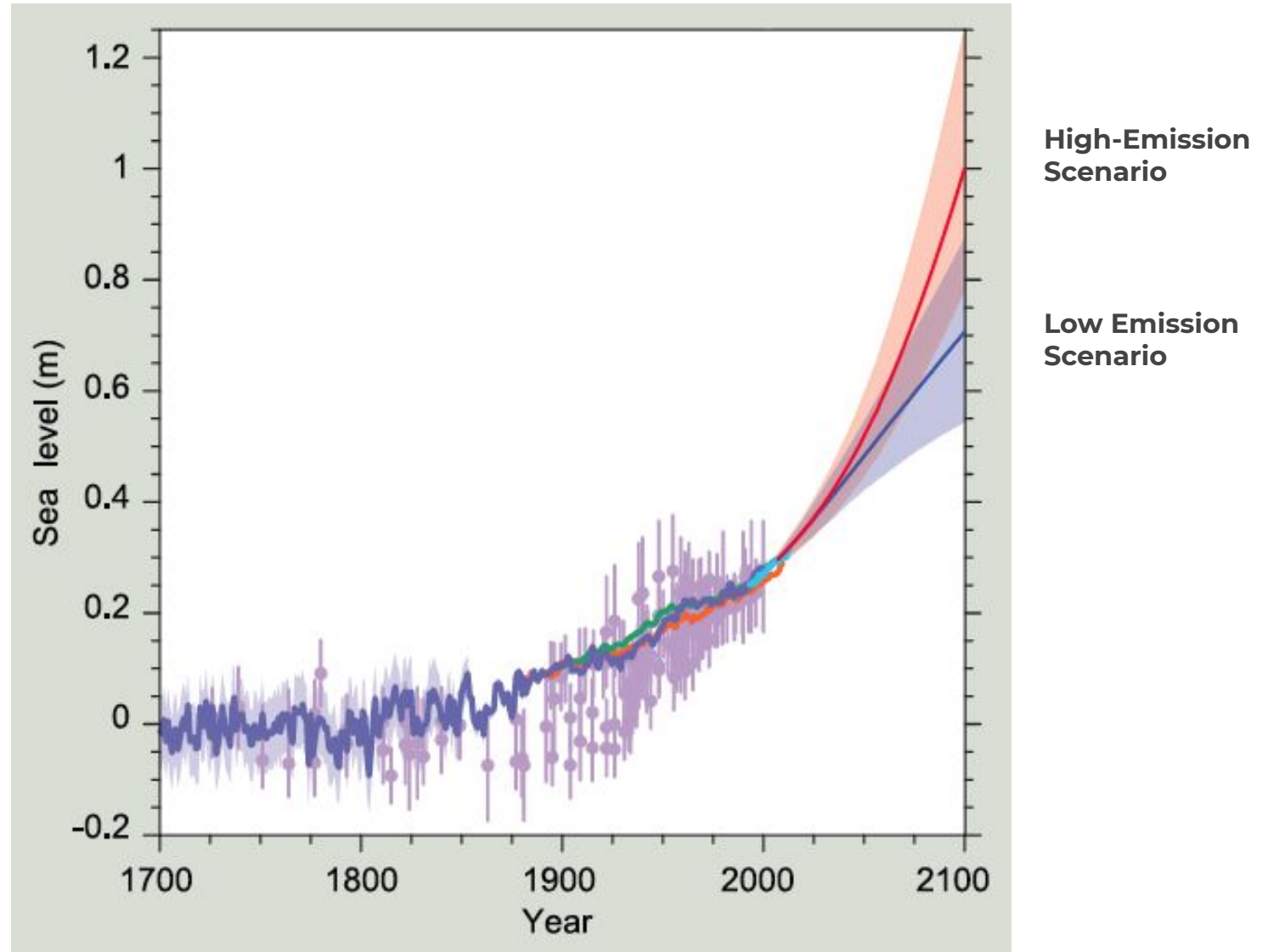
Source: ESA

Glacier retreat

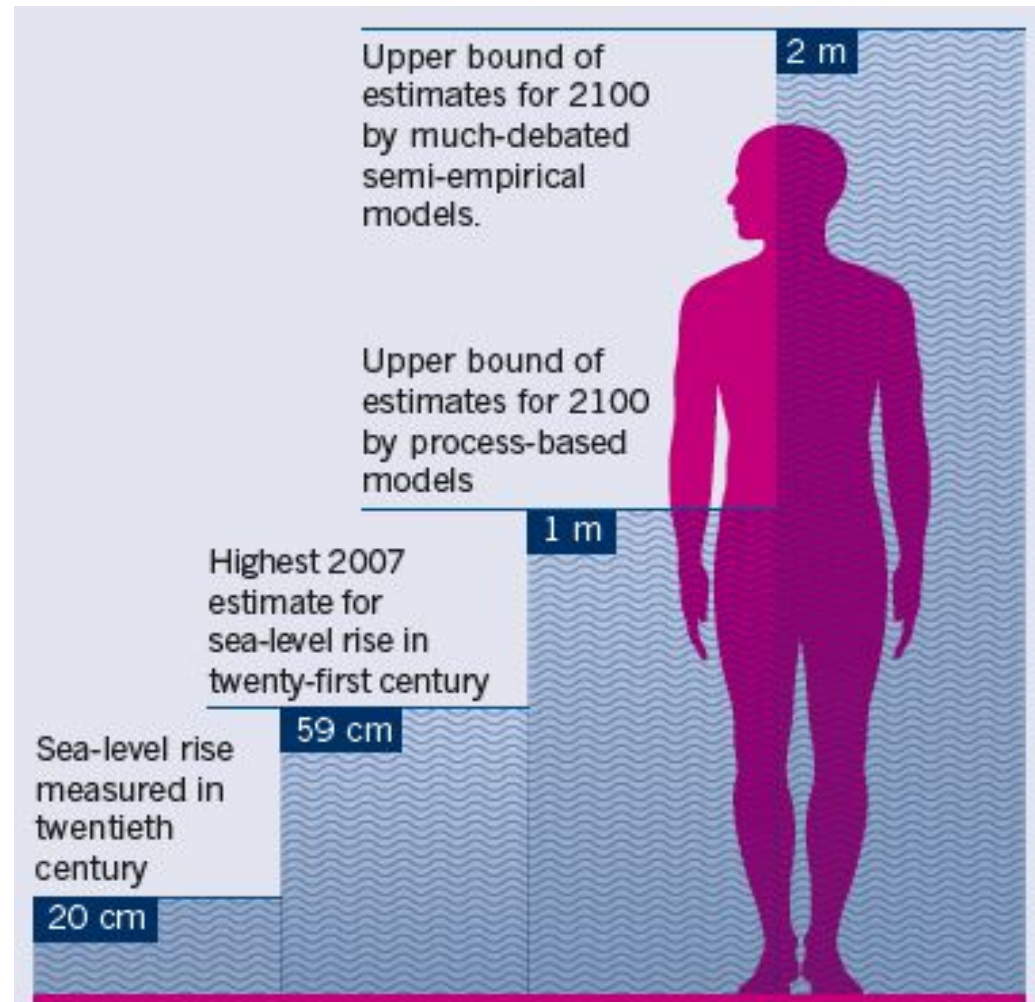


Murray et al. 2015

Dynamic changes are not represented in climate models



Dynamic changes of ice sheets: a relatively new problem



IPCC, Reports

1990
No mention

1995
High risk/low probability

2001
Important

2007
Major uncertainty

2013
Incomplete, missing in models

July 2008, Tasiilaq, Greenland



Photo: Nick Cobbing

**Helheim
Glacier**



Sermilik Fjord

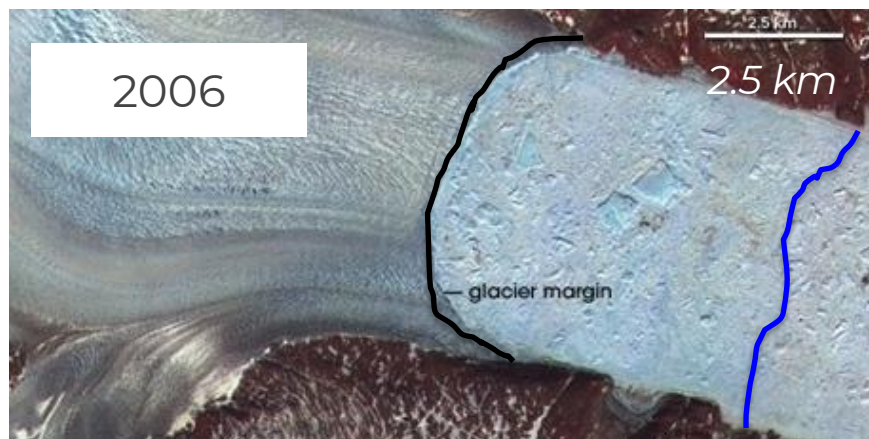
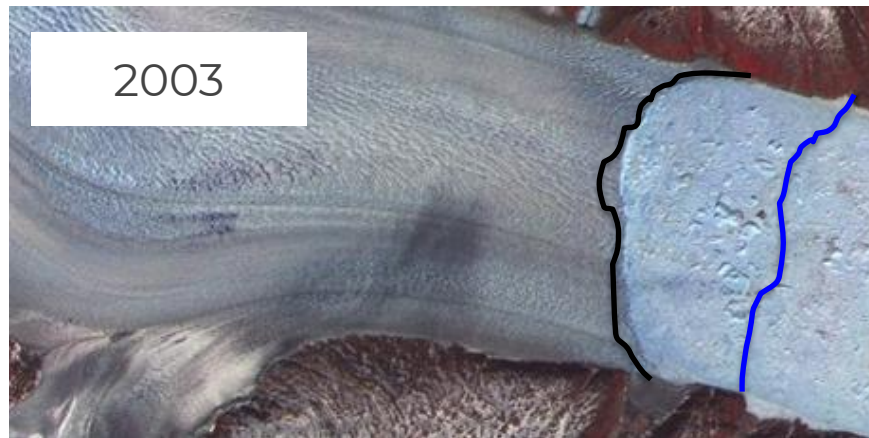
Tasiilaq

July 2008, Tasiilaq, Greenland

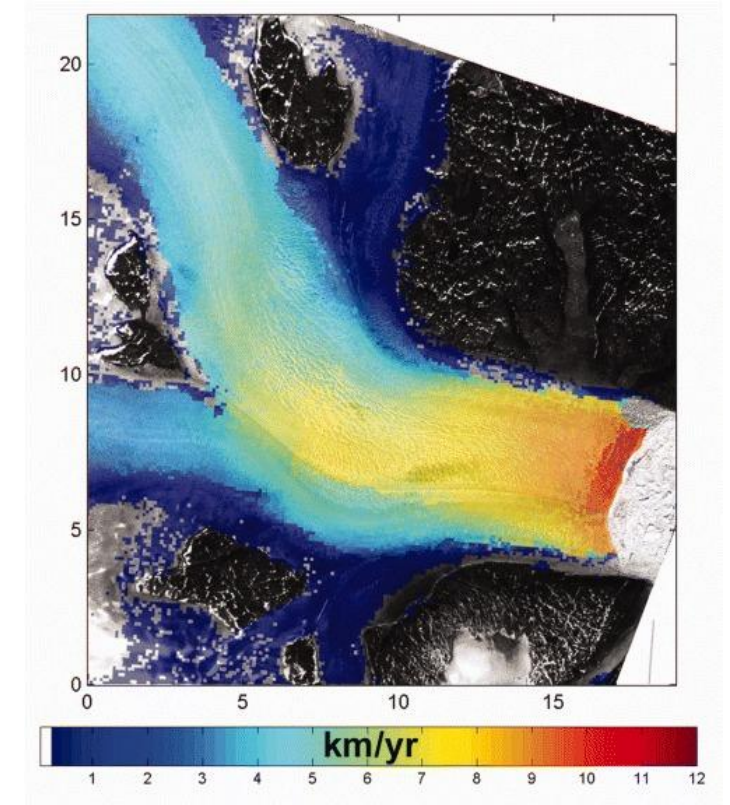


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Retreat and speed up of Helheim Glacier

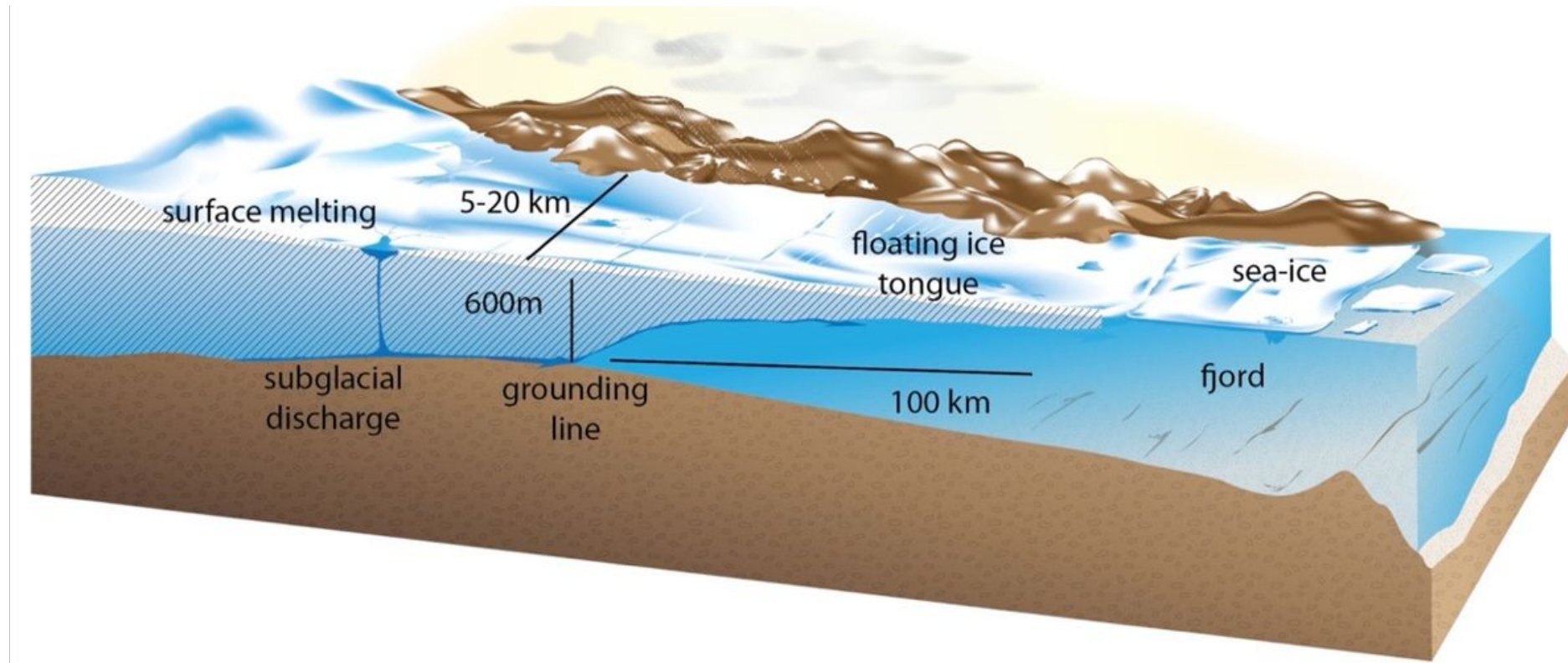


Source: NASA

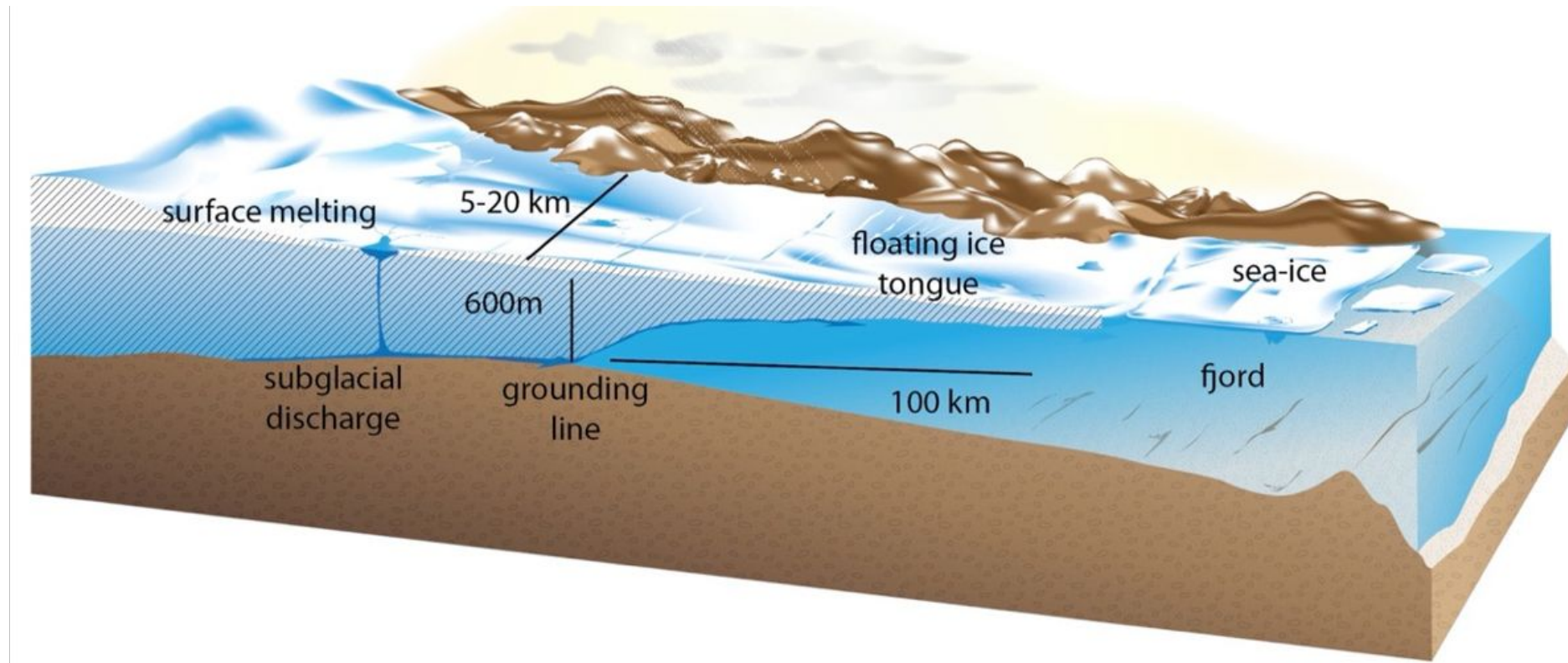


Enderlin et al 2014

Why were the glaciers speeding up?



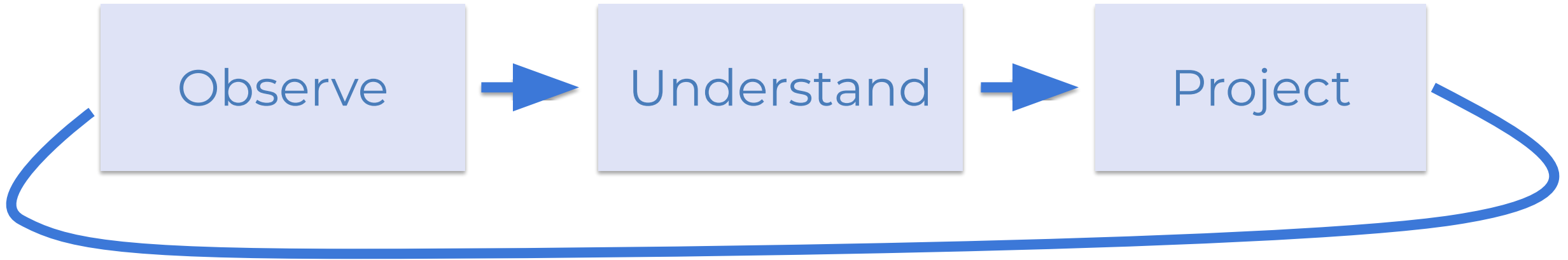
Data and models suggest that the retreat was triggered by changes at the ice/ocean boundary



Sole et al. 2008; Price et al. 2008; Joughin et al. 2004; Thomas et al. 2004

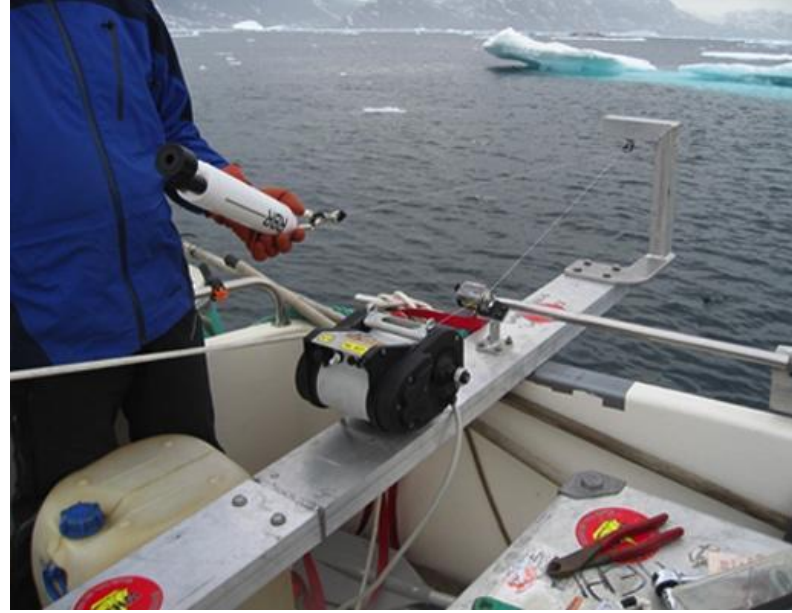
Summary: The Problem

1. Greenland is rapidly losing mass and driving global sea level rise
2. Half of the ice loss is due to glacier speed up potentially triggered by changes at the ice/ocean interface
3. These processes are absent from climate projection models

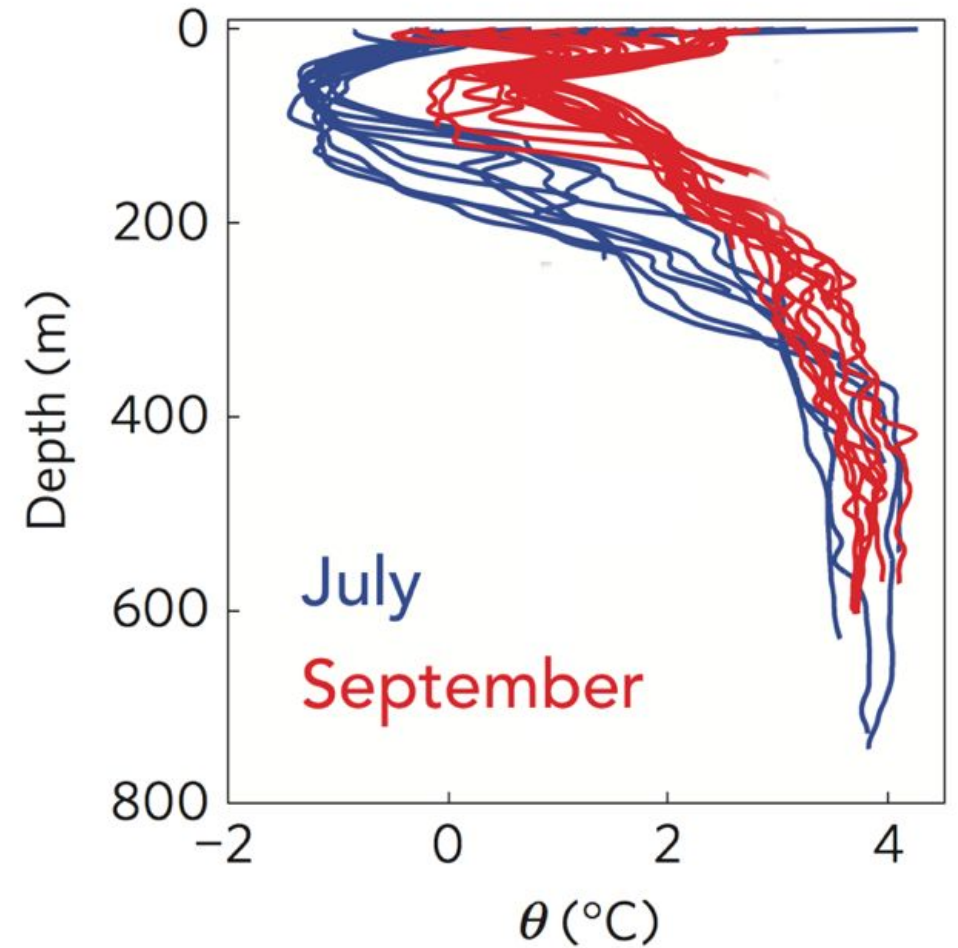
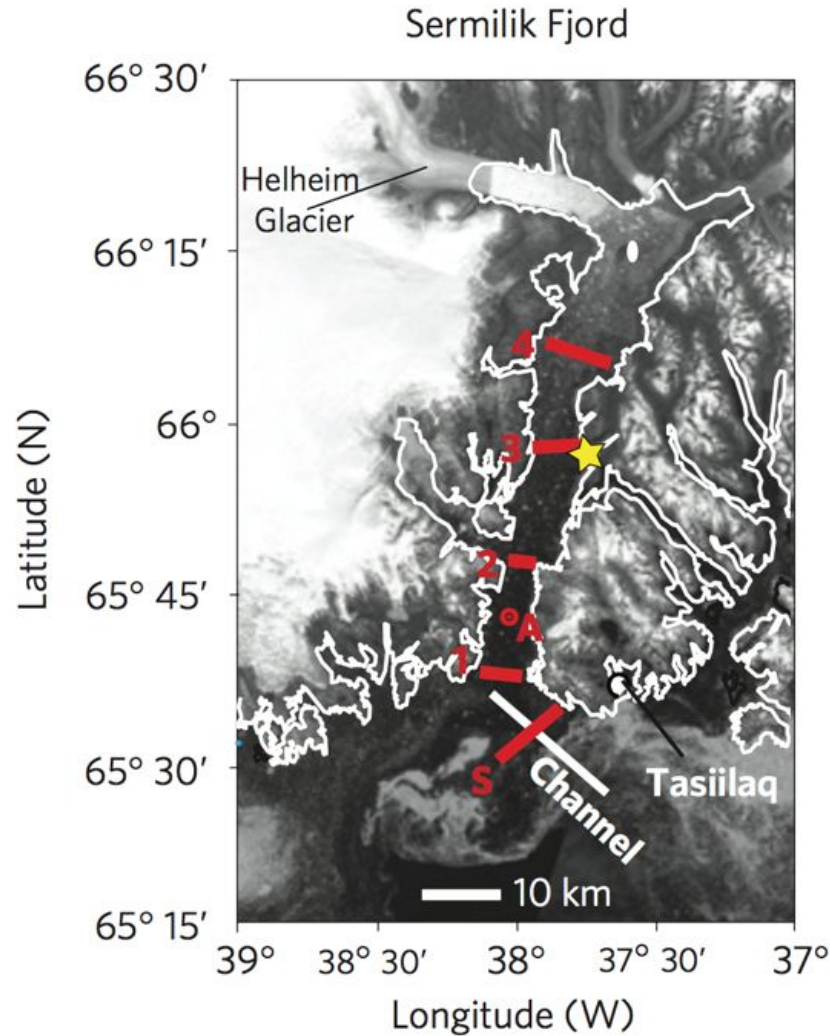


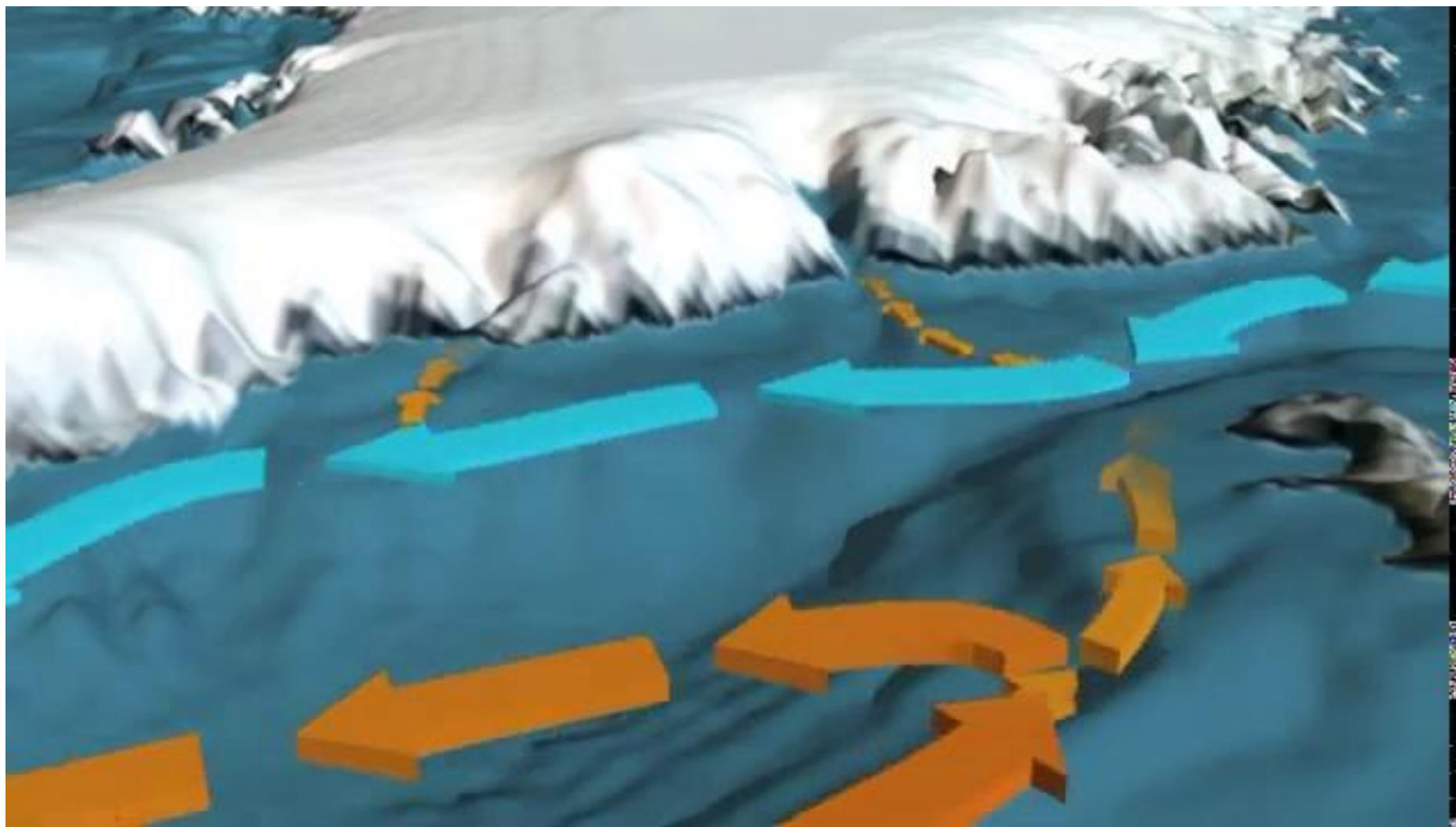
Summer 2008





Fjord waters are warm!

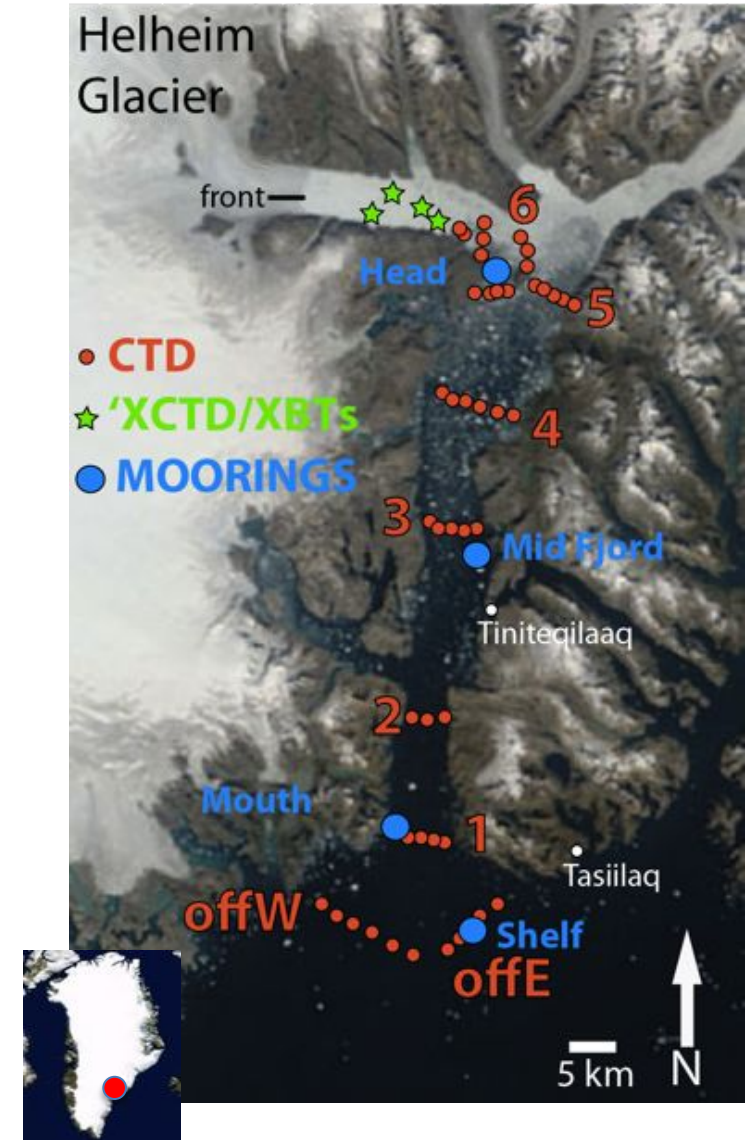
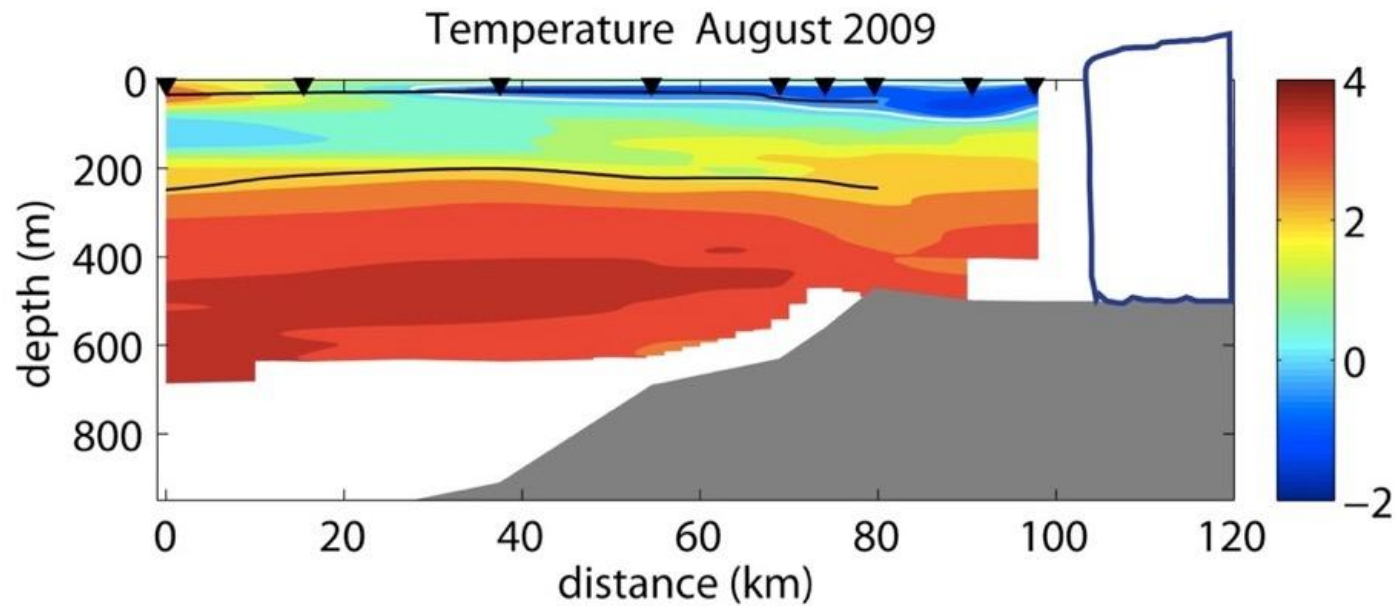








Getting close to the edge of the glacier



March 2010

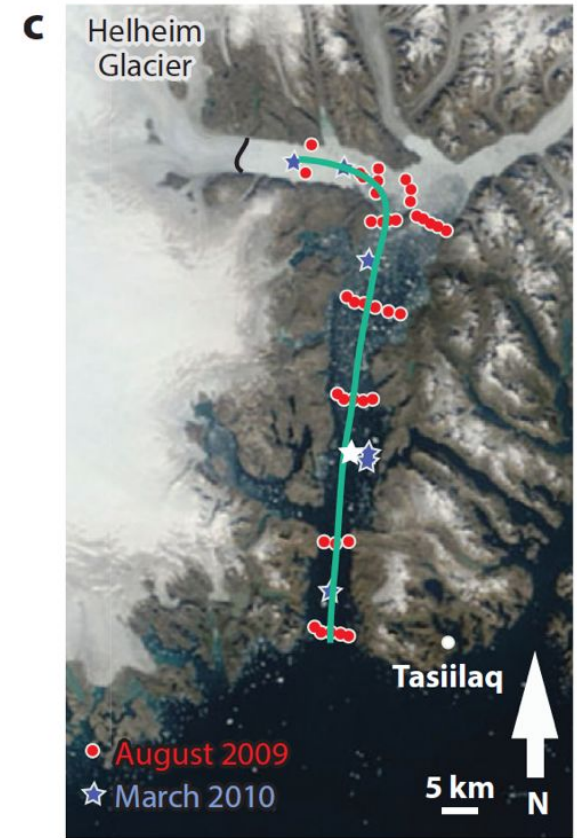
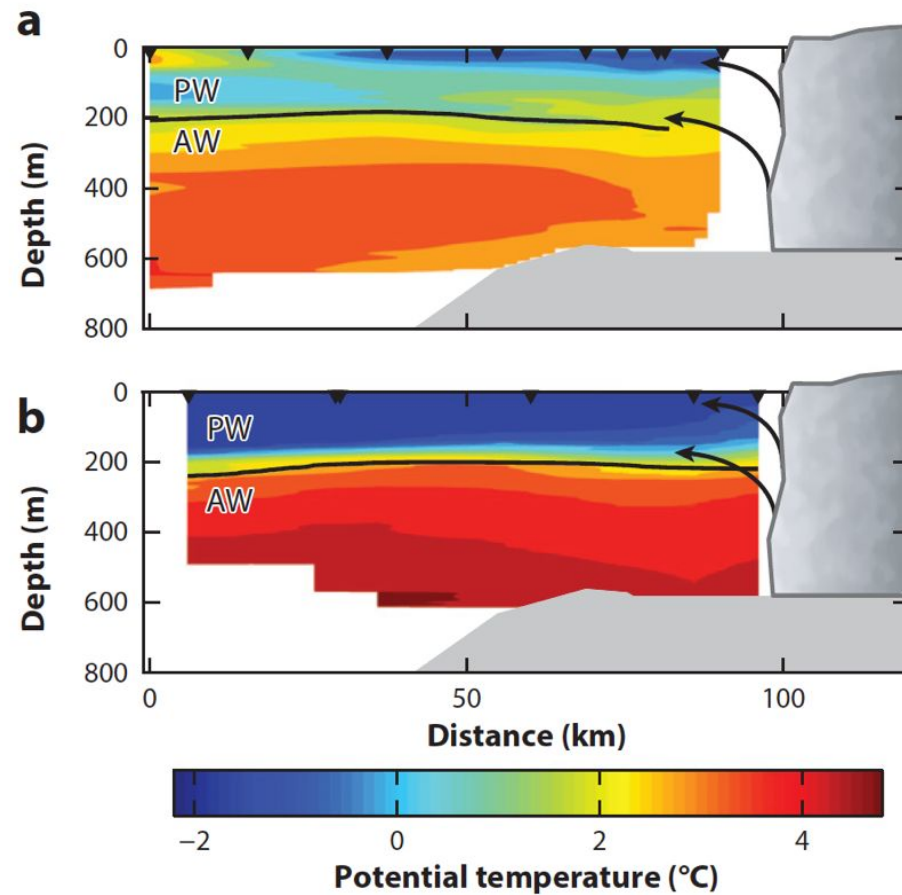




DO NOT LEAN ON
EMERGENCY EXIT WINDOW

IGALAAQ QIMAFFISSAQ
IIGARFIGINAGU

Differences
in summer
and winter:
large
amount of
freshwater
at depth in
summer

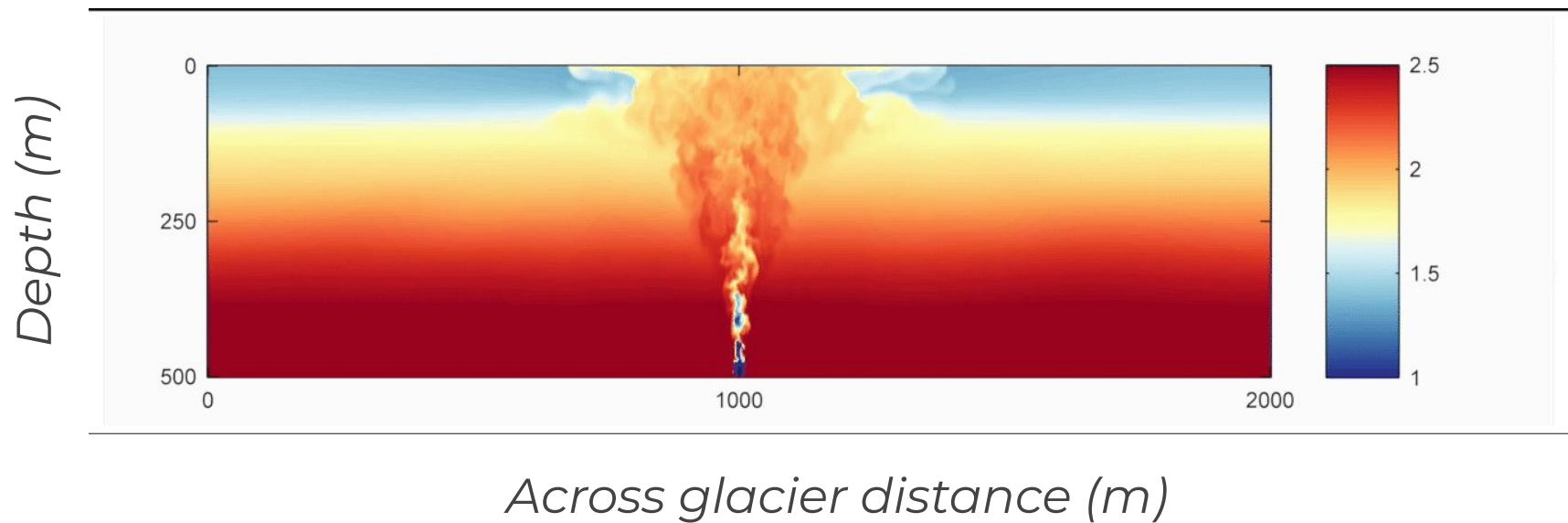


Straneo et al. 2011



Surface melt enhances submarine melt

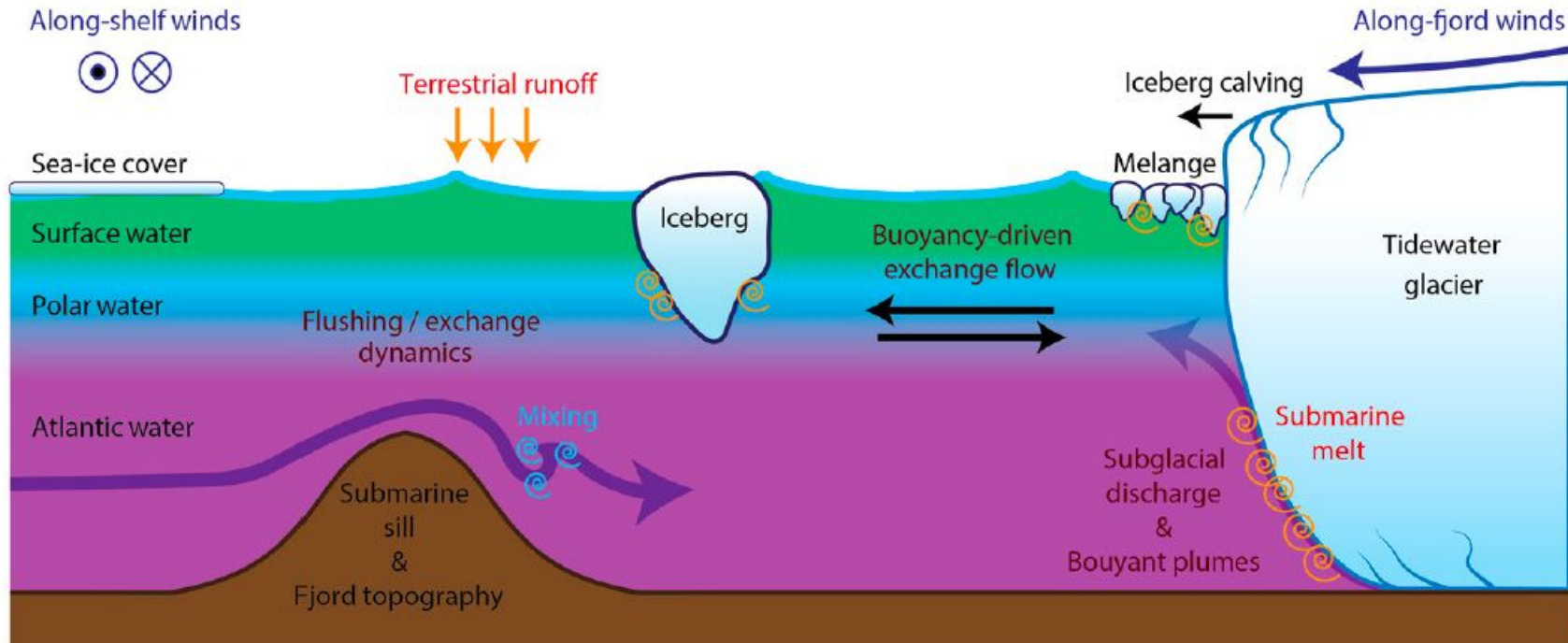
Modeled ocean temperature (°C) - front of a glacier







Drivers of fjord circulation: winds and glacier discharge



What have we learned so far

1. Warm Atlantic waters reach glacier
2. Melting is larger in summer because of surface melt
3. Processes that govern the supply of warm water to the glacier





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Glaciologist, U Maine



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Maine



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Jim Ryder, Mooring
Specialist, WHOI



Dave Sutherland,
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Aqqalu, Local
Expert, Tasiilaq

Field Team Sermilik



Kjetil Vage, U. Bergen,
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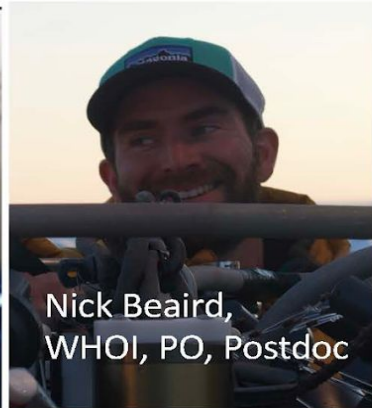
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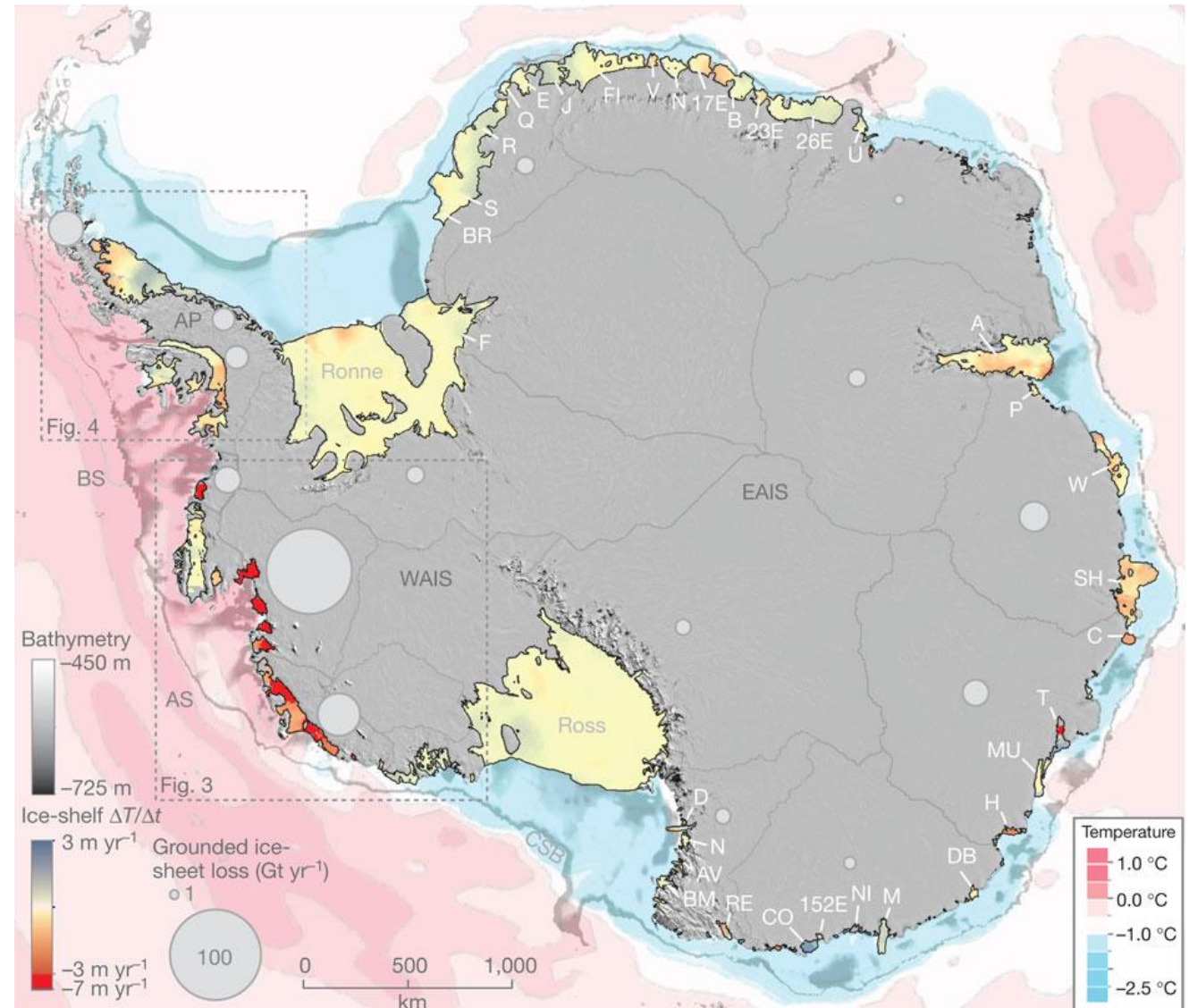


Nick Beard,
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Postdoc

The same problem applies to Antarctica



The same problem applies to Antarctica

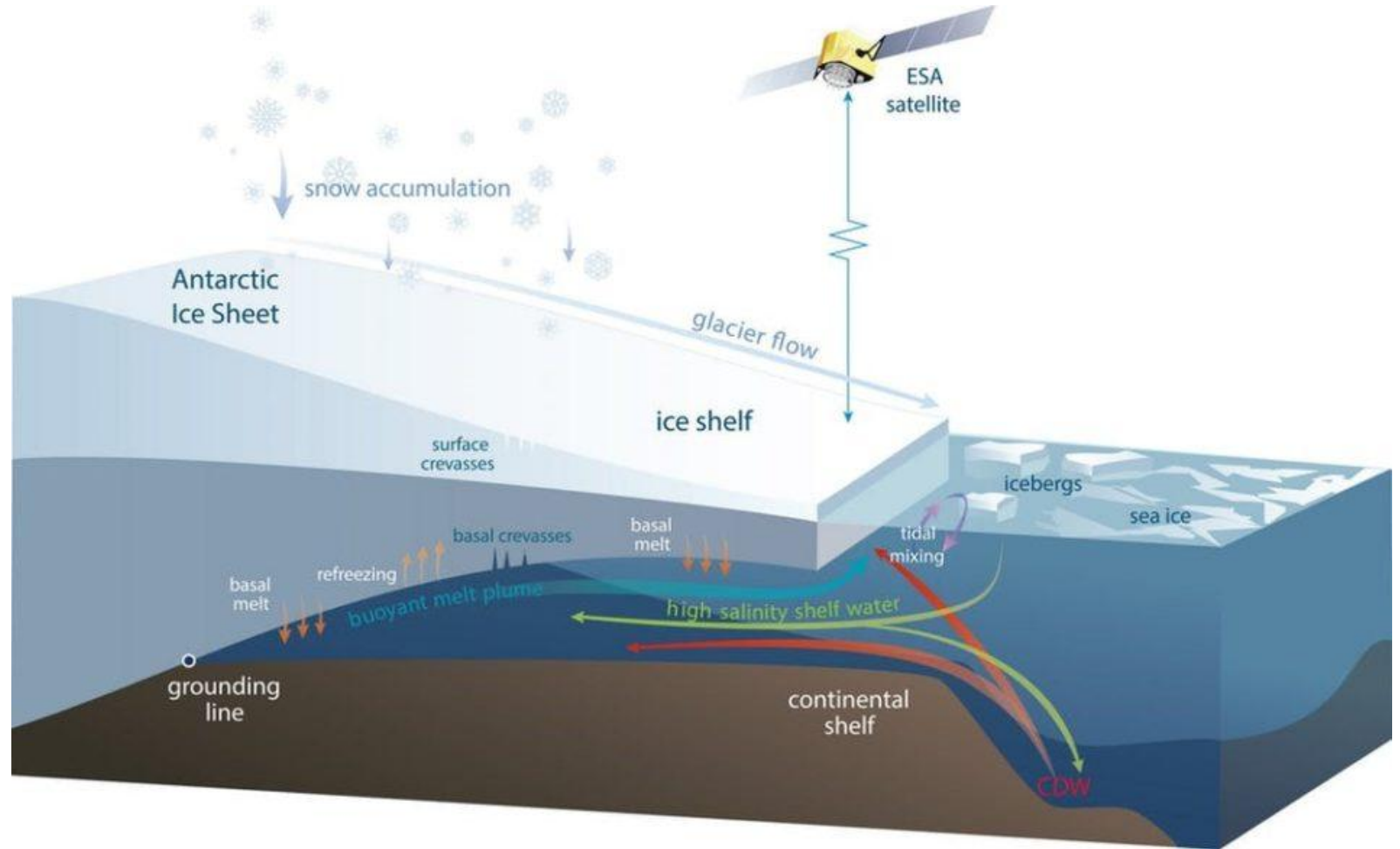
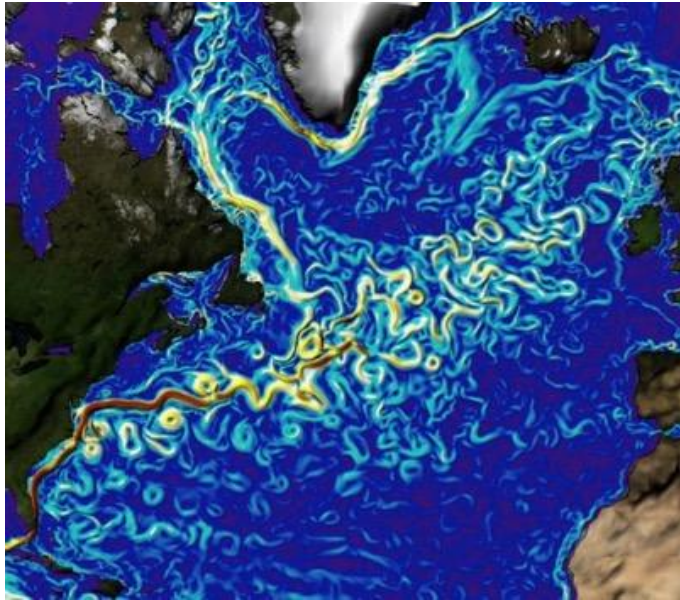


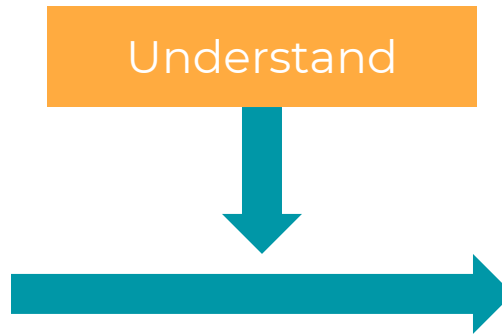
Image courtesy of H. Fricker (SIO)

Improved Sea Level Rise Projections

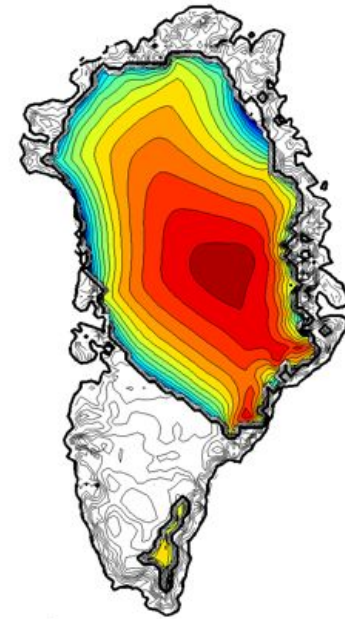
Climate (Ocean and Atmosphere)
Model Projections



Understand



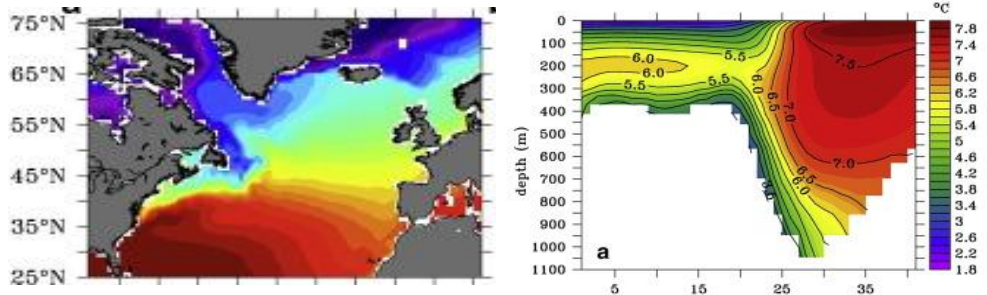
Ice Sheet Models



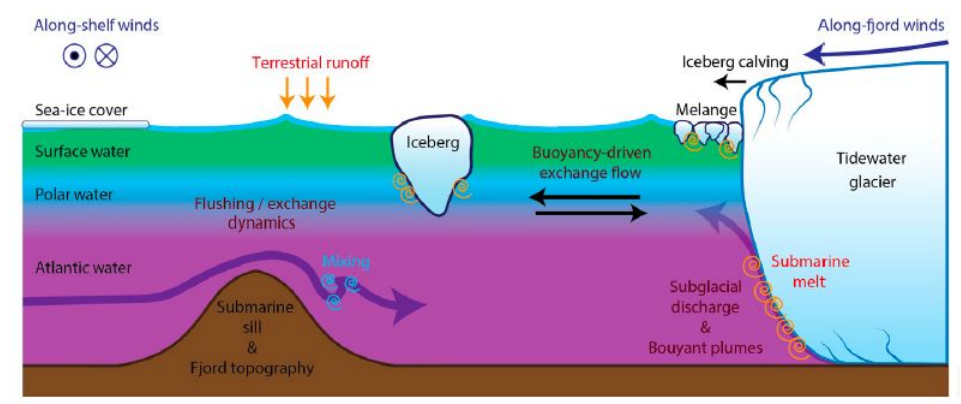
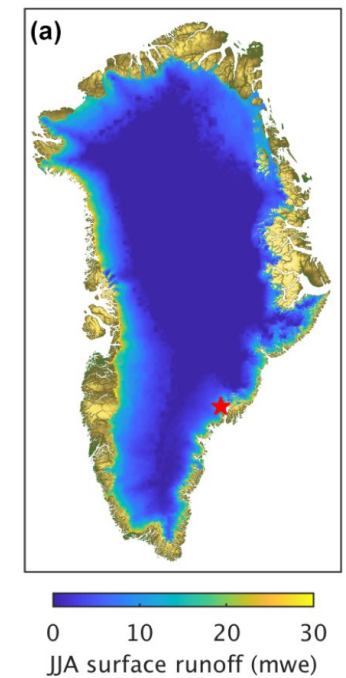
Translating understanding into the climate models



Ocean Model



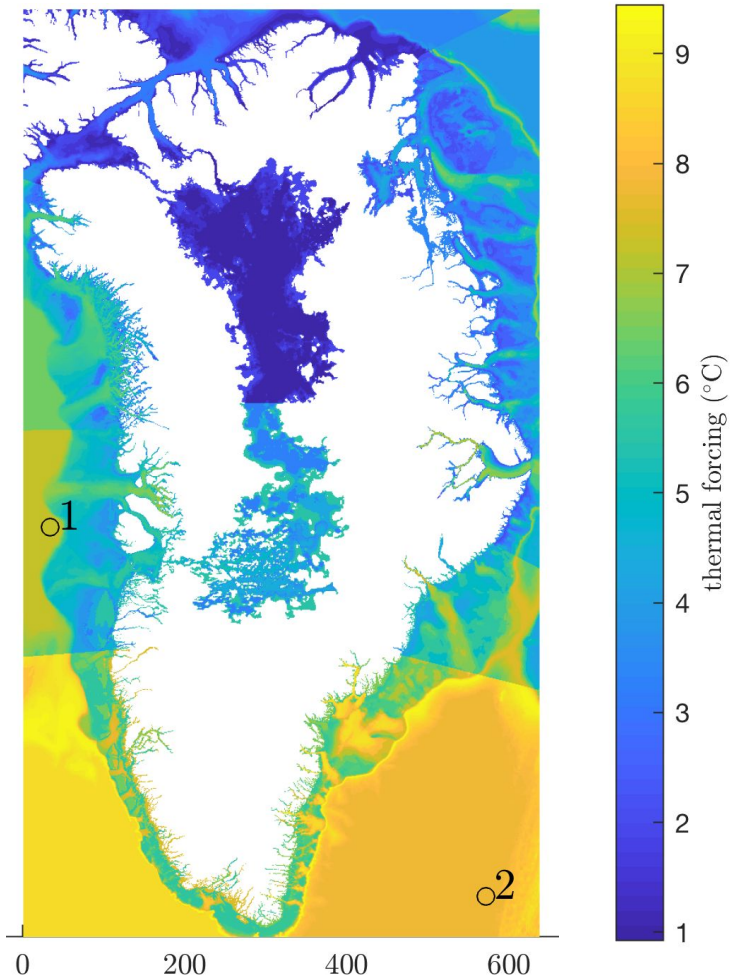
Atmosphere Model



Figures from Marzocchi et al. 2015; Straneo et al. 2019; Slater et al. 2020

Greenland: Ocean Forces Retreat of Glacier

Extrapolation of properties in fjords



Retreat Parameterization

$$\Delta L = K \times \Delta(Q^{0.4} TF)$$



Slater et al., 2019,2020

The ISMIP6 Ocean Forcing Team

Ice Sheet-Ocean/ Model



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Surface Mass Balance



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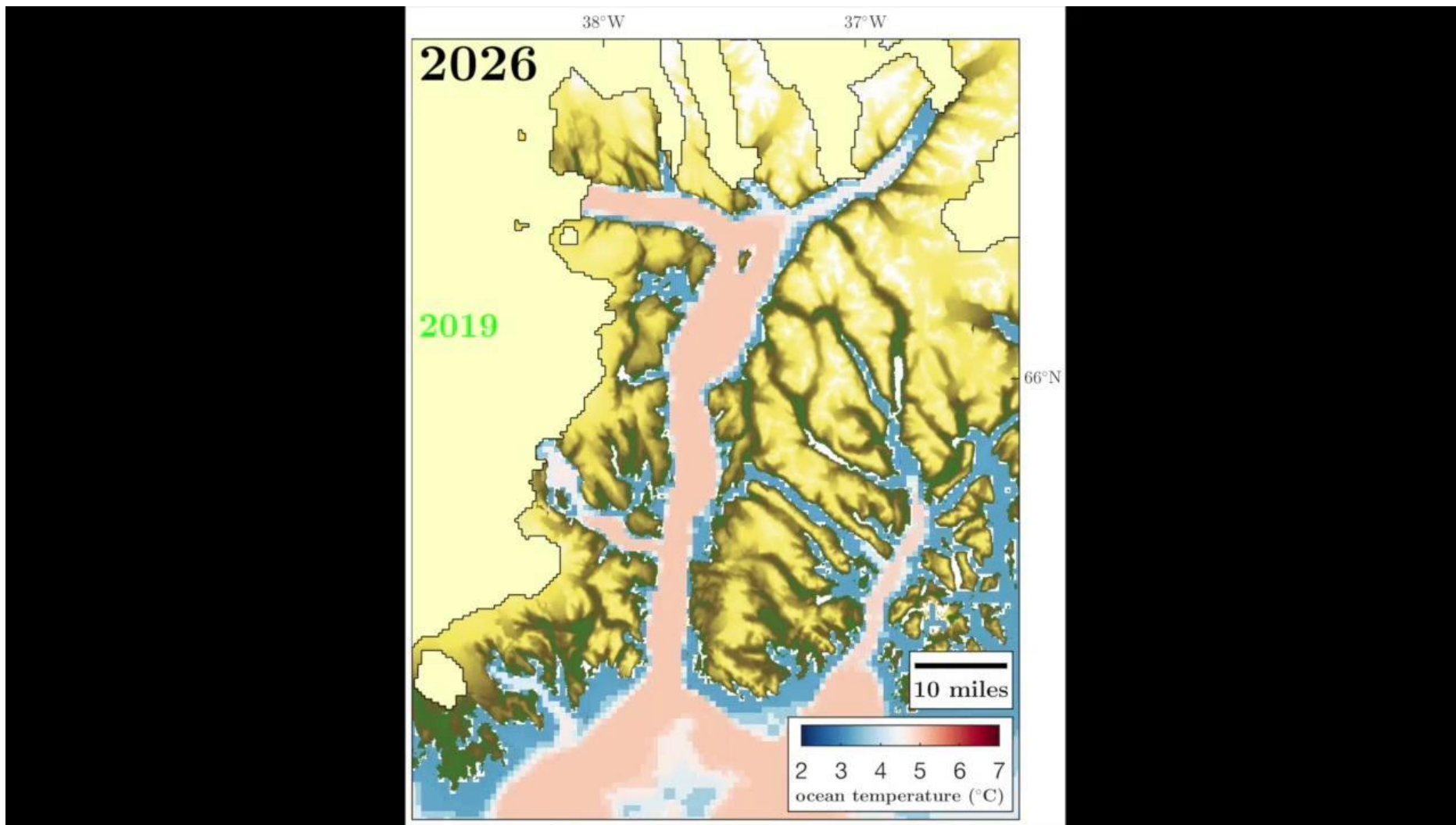
Climate/Ocean Models



Alice Barthel
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Chris Little
AER, USA

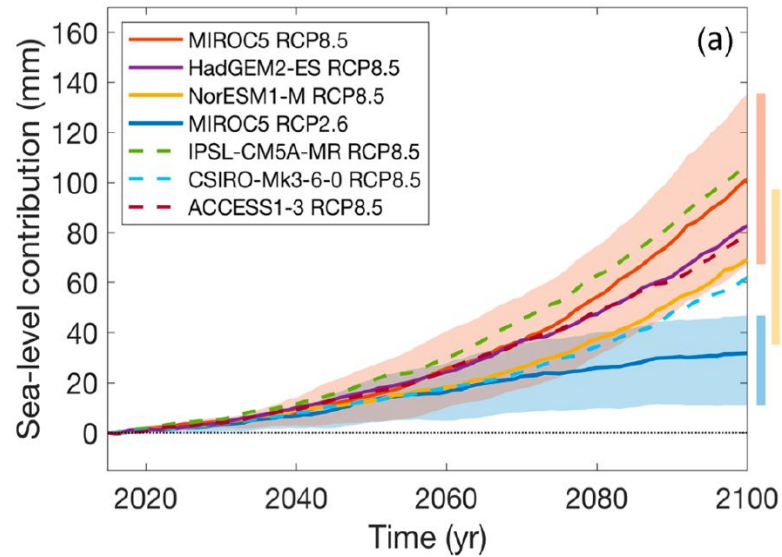


Slater et al. 2019, 2020

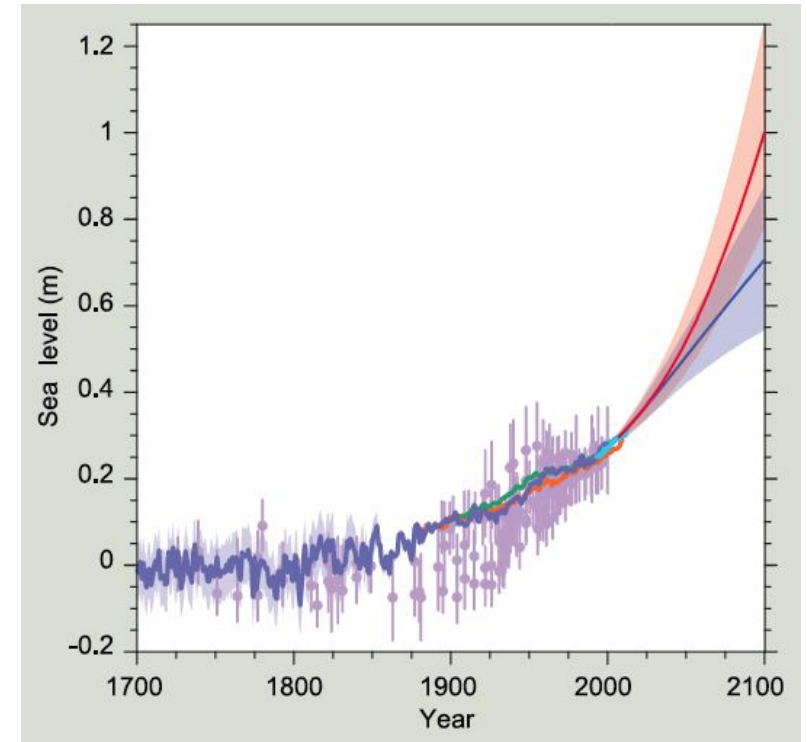
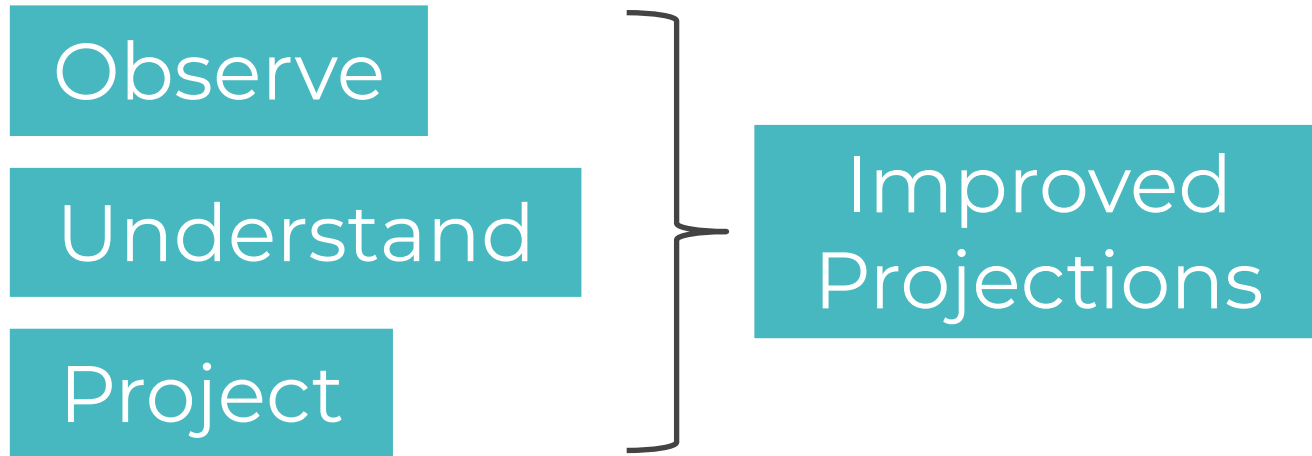
Ice Sheet Model projections from climate models



Greenland: 16 simulations from 13 modeling groups from 8 countries



Conclusions



1. Climate science is done by (international) teams
2. It requires collaboration across disciplines and methodologies
3. Scientific progress is achieved (faster) by healthy, interactive community

Photo: Nick Cobbing



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