

30 years

World Glacier Monitoring Service

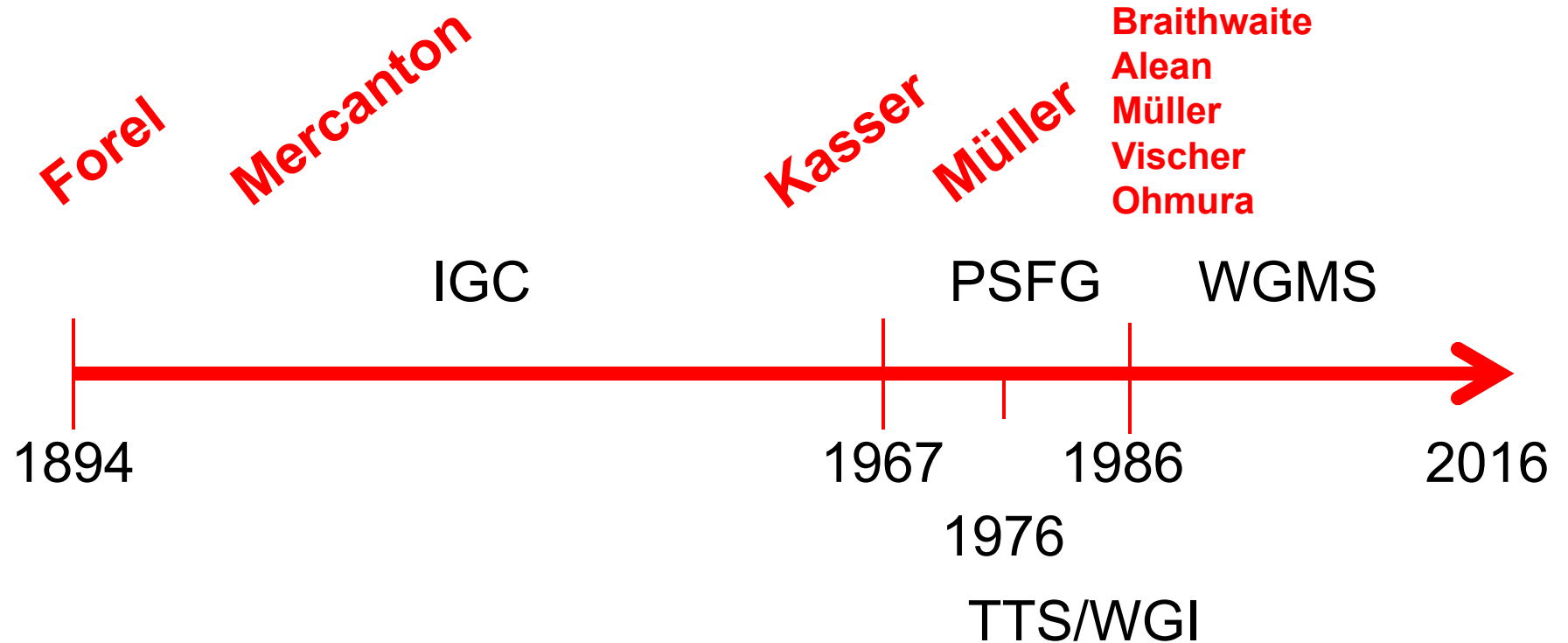
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Geography Department
University of Zurich



Glaciar Suyuparina
Cordillera de Vilcanota
Peru

some reflections (on gardening and window cleaning ...)

122 years of internationally coordinated glacier monitoring



- | | |
|---------|---|
| IGC | International Glacier Commission |
| PSFG | Permanent Service on the Fluctuations of Glaciers |
| TTS/WGI | Temporary Technical Secretariat for the World Glacier Inventory |
| WGMS | World Glacier Monitoring Service |

scientific monitoring means:

observations must be

long-term

calibrated

comparable

corresponding concepts must have

defined goals

corresponding measuring strategies

and the resulting data must be

directly measured

open access



policy-related monitoring means:

observations must be

relevant

feasible

integrative

corresponding strategies must be

future-oriented

coherent

and the resulting products must be

useful

understandable



cryosphere/climate system



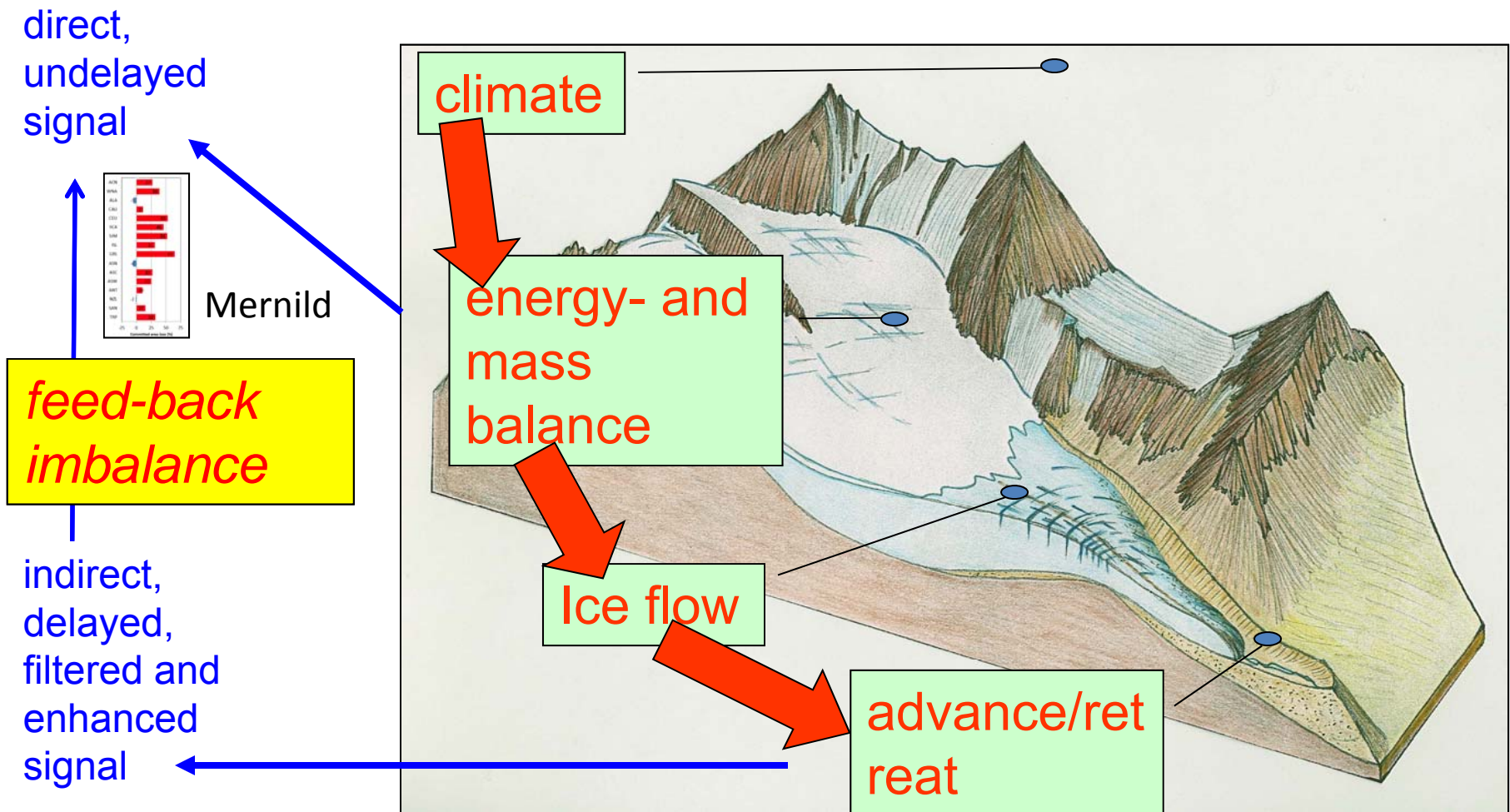
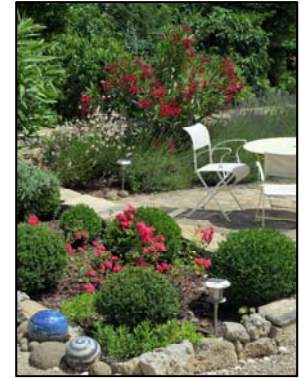
	<i>Surface</i> 10^6 km^2	<i>Volume</i> 10^6 km^3
<i>Continental Ice Sheets</i>		
Greenland	1.7	2.95
W-Antarctica	2.4	3.40
E-Antarctica	9.9	25.92
Antarctic shelves	1.6	0.79
<i>Lake and River Ice</i>		
	< 1.0	
<i>Glaciers and Ice Caps</i>		
	0.6	0.09
<i>Snow</i>		
NH-winter	46.3	< 0.01
NH-summer	3.7	
SH-winter	0.9	
SH-summer	< 0.1	
<i>Sea Ice</i>		
NH-winter	16.0	0.05
NH-summer	9.0	0.03
SH-winter	19.0	0.03
SH-summer	3.5	< 0.01
<i>Permafrost</i>		
	24.9	0.16

drivers

indicators

interactions
feedbacks

understanding the process chain



time and space

repeat inventory

mass balance
length change
area/volume/thickness change

repeat inventory

mass balance
length change
area/volume/thickness change

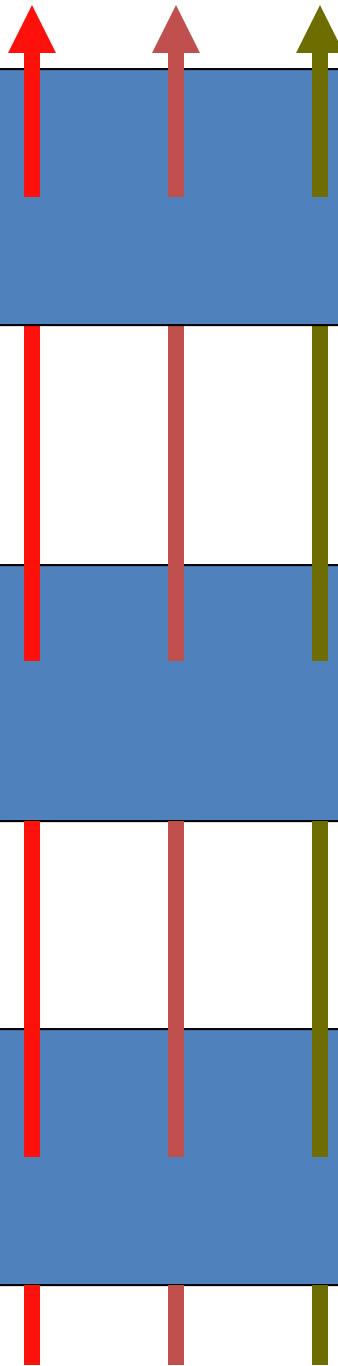
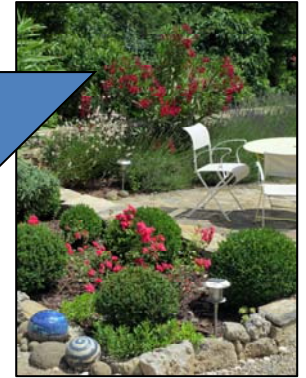
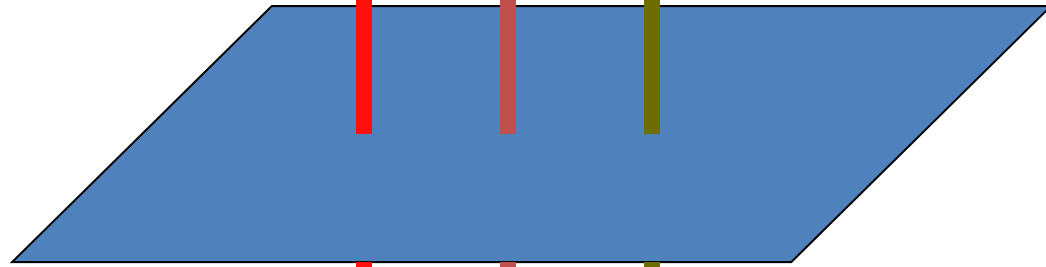
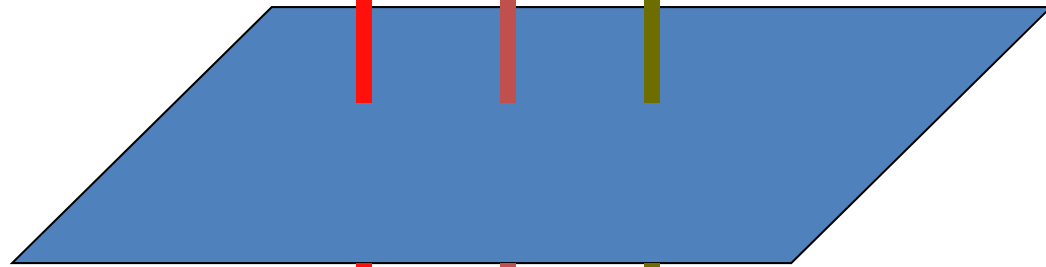
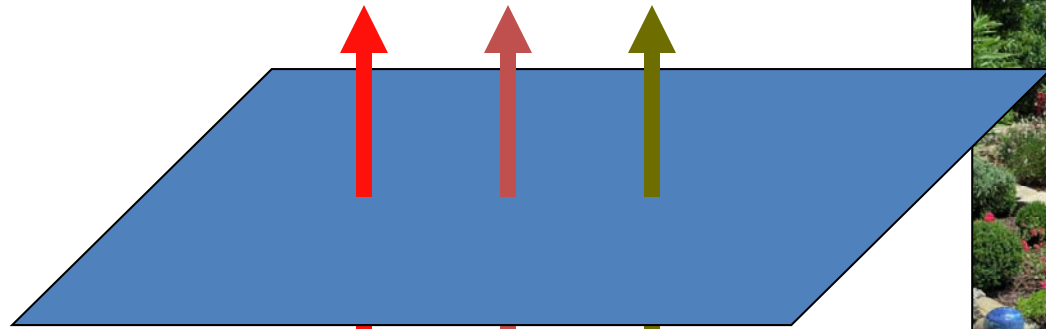
base inventory

space

glacier inventories

time

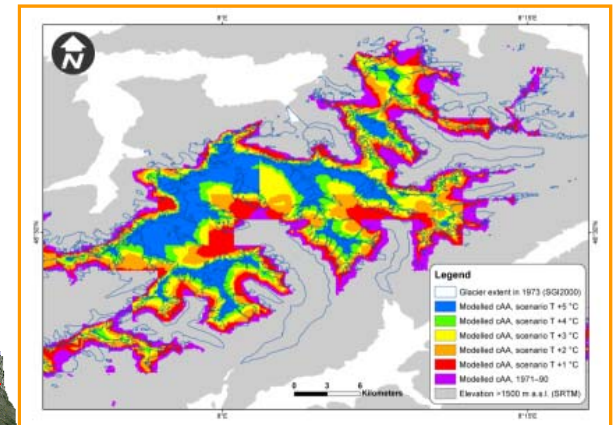
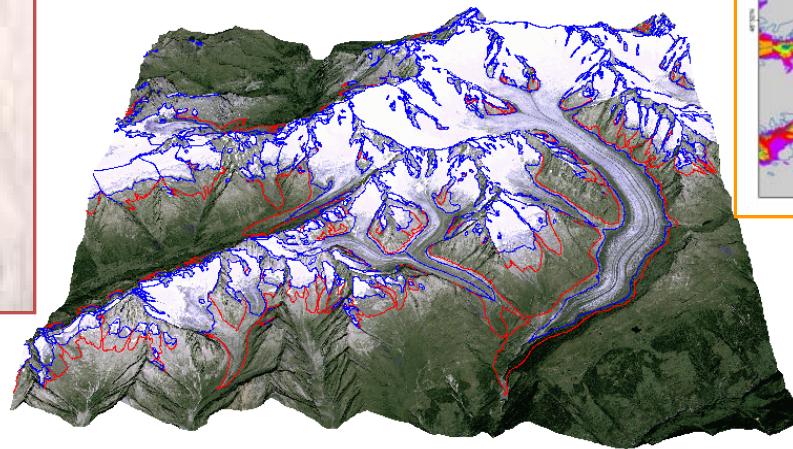
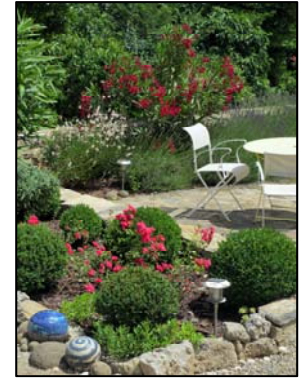
fluctuations of glaciers



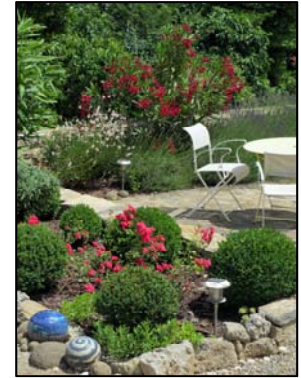
integrative monitoring principle

Integration of

in-situ measurements, remote sensing and numerical modelling



GTOS/GTN-G observing strategy



main goals of long-term observations:

- ❑ process understanding
- ❑ model validation
- ❑ change detection
- ❑ impact assessments

change detection:

- ❑ rate of change
- ❑ pre-industrial variability
- ❑ change patterns

integrated /tiered observing strategy

process understanding and model calibration

=> extensive energy/mass balance, flow, etc.

representativeness in space and time

=> cumulative length change, DEM differencing

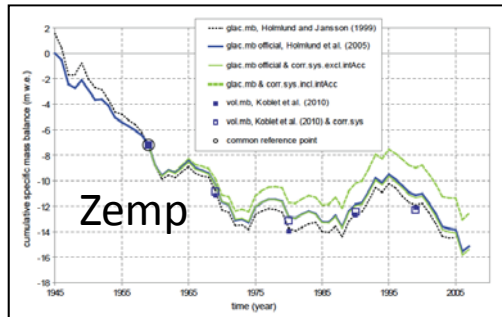
global coverage

=> inventories (remote sensing/geoinformatics)

regional, global:

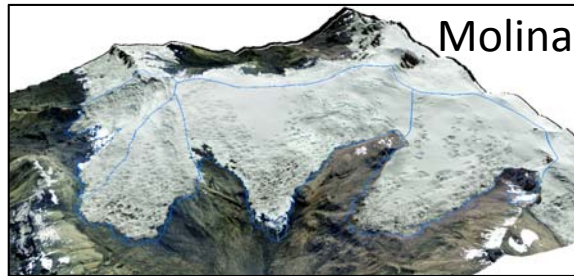
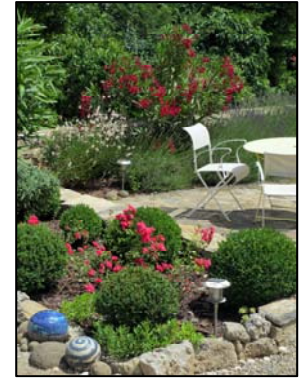
- ❑ water supply, sea level
- ❑ hazards, risks
- ❑ landscape change
- ❑ tourism, etc.

mass balance

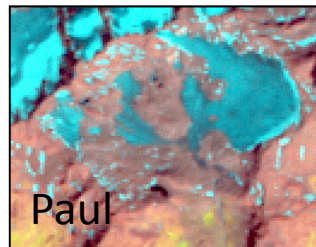
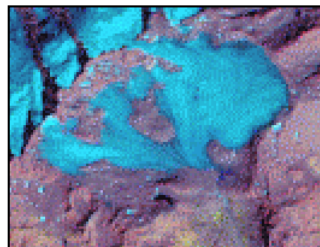
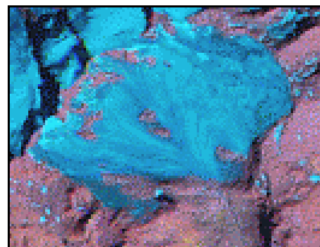


calibration –

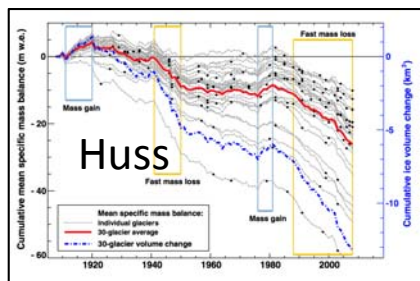
process understanding
volume/mass change



new methods – lidar
drones



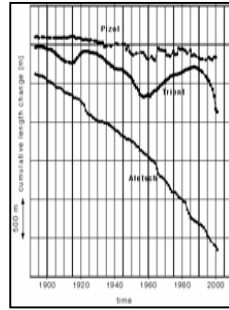
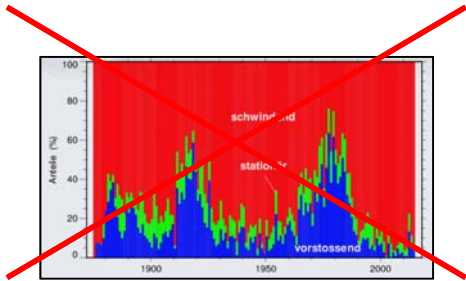
vanishing glaciers –
replacement
homogenization



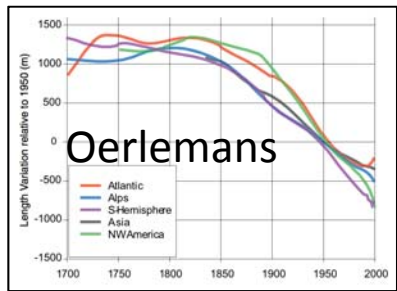
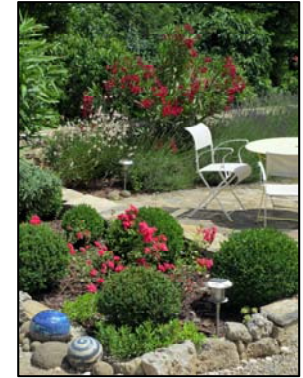
measured/modelled data –

independent climate indicator
applications

length change ...



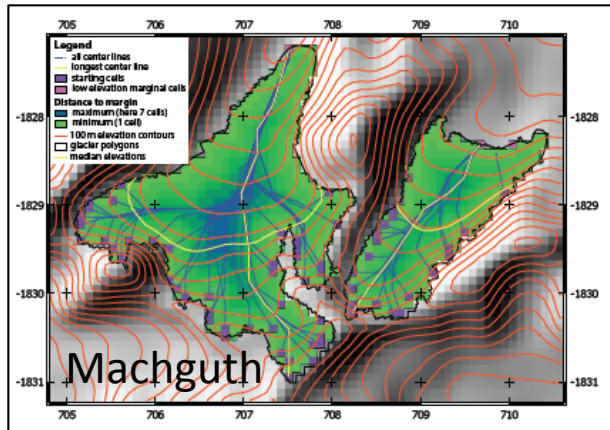
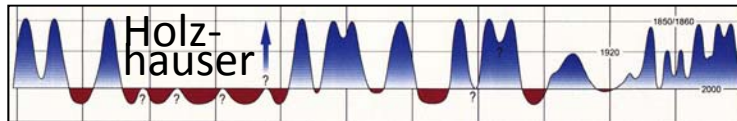
signal – cumulative effect



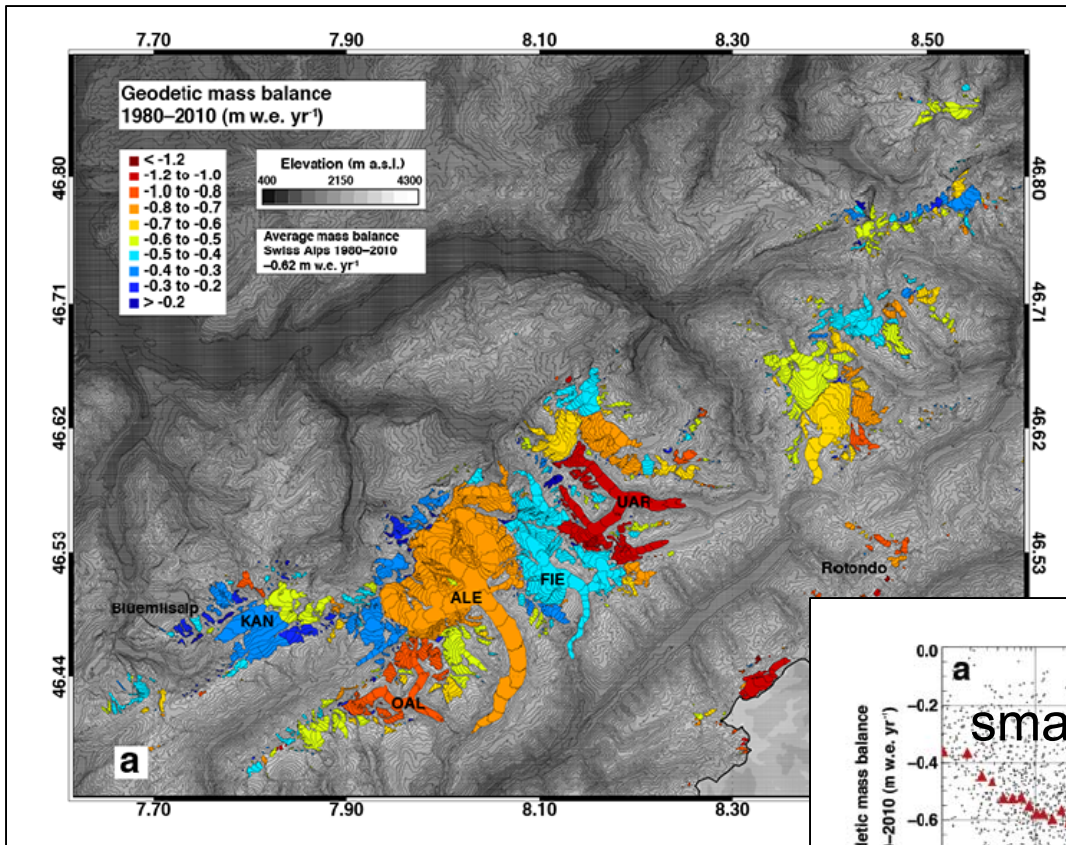
space and time – global trend

visibility

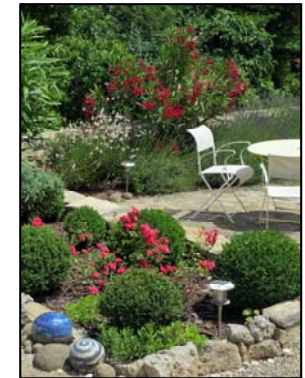
key to the past



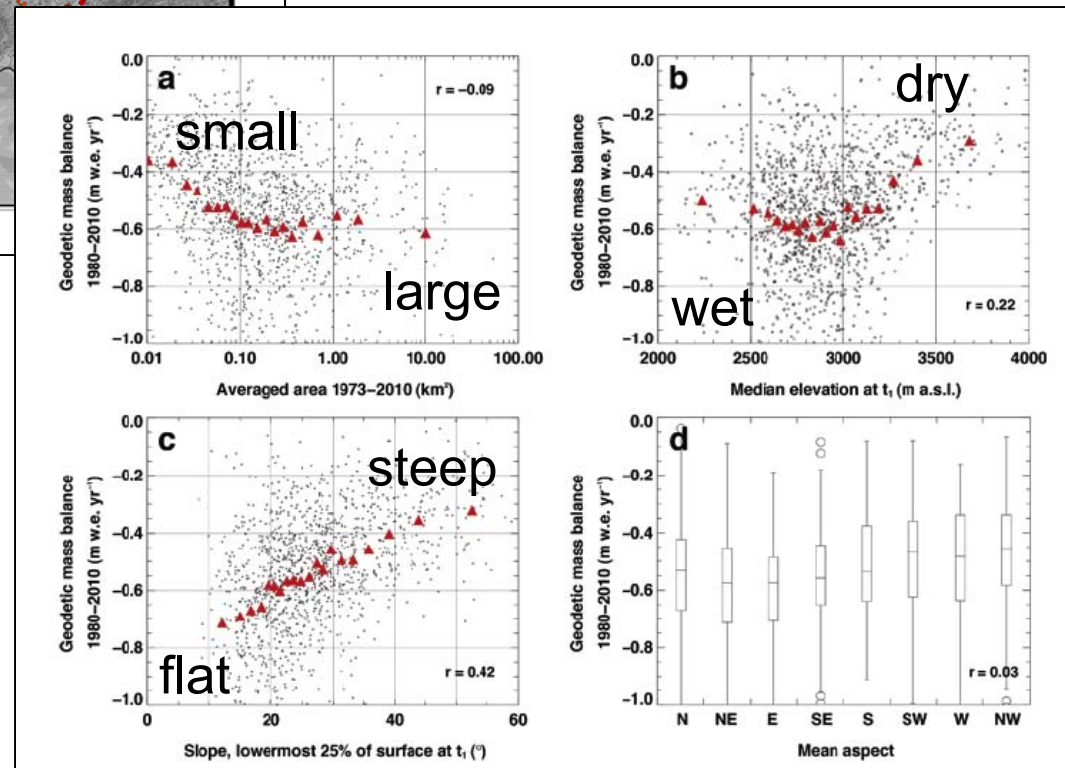
new formats – data flood
added value?



Fischer et al. (2014)

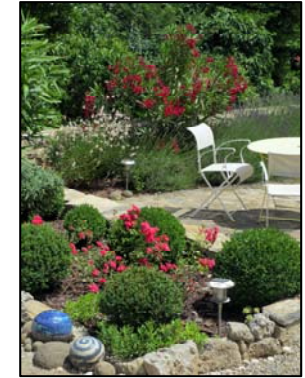
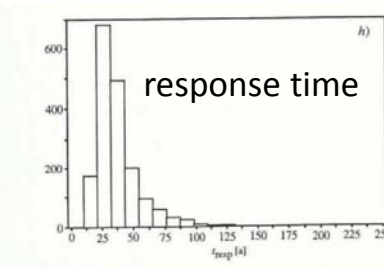
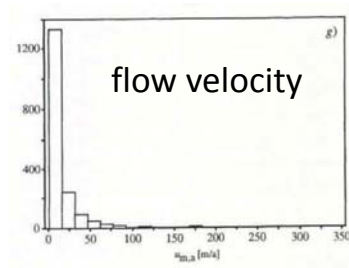
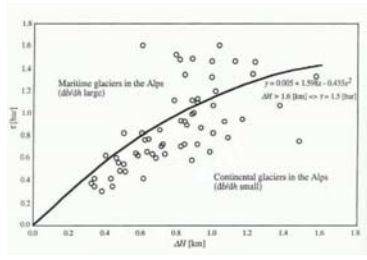


... and
DEM differencing

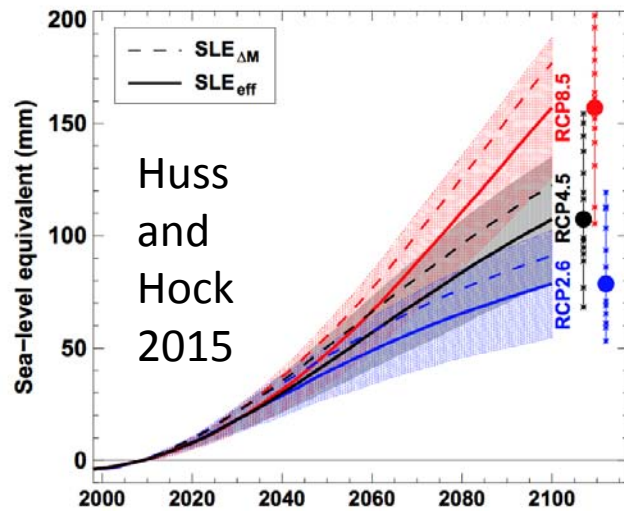


glacier inventories ...

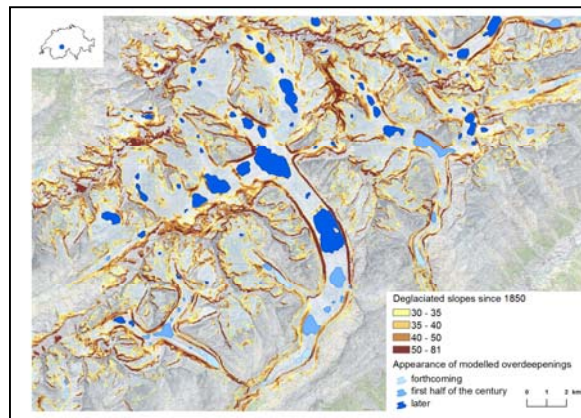
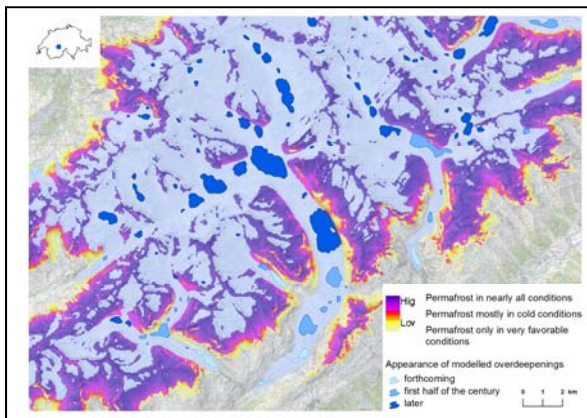
... with their applications



inventory analysis 1995



global modeling – sea level rise



regional modeling – new landscapes new dynamics

30 years

World Glacier Monitoring Service

*a fascinating
and important
responsibility*

*thanks to the
many friends and
colleagues
who contribute ...*

... and keep going!

