



Grindelwald. Juli. 1826.





mit mehr in südlicher gegenden

Im Lager In Pögg. (1848)











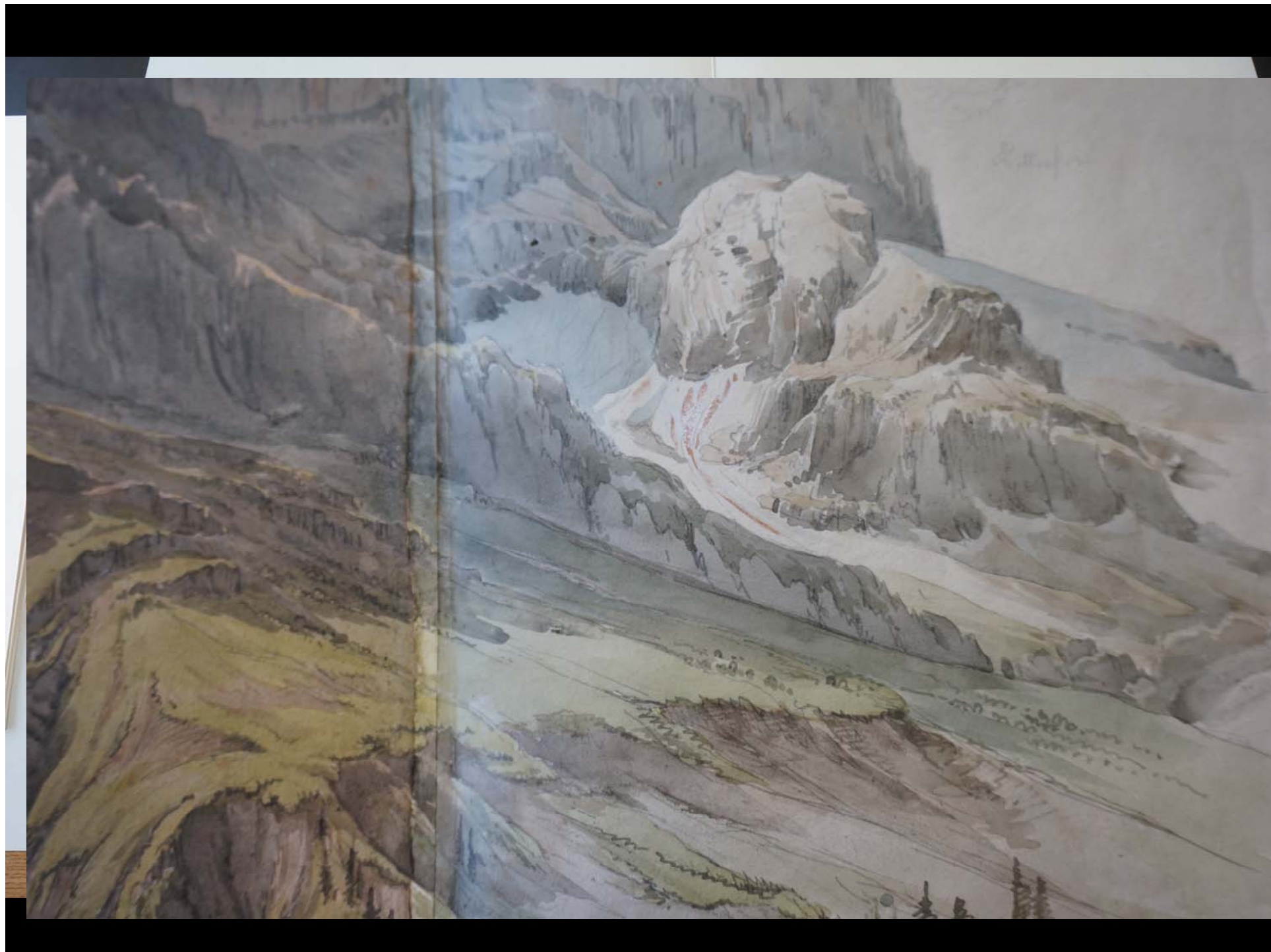


Arzonlani, Juni. 1822.

50/111

J. Biamant. del. et f.





























































































































































































Phase 3 + 4



Phase 5 + 6

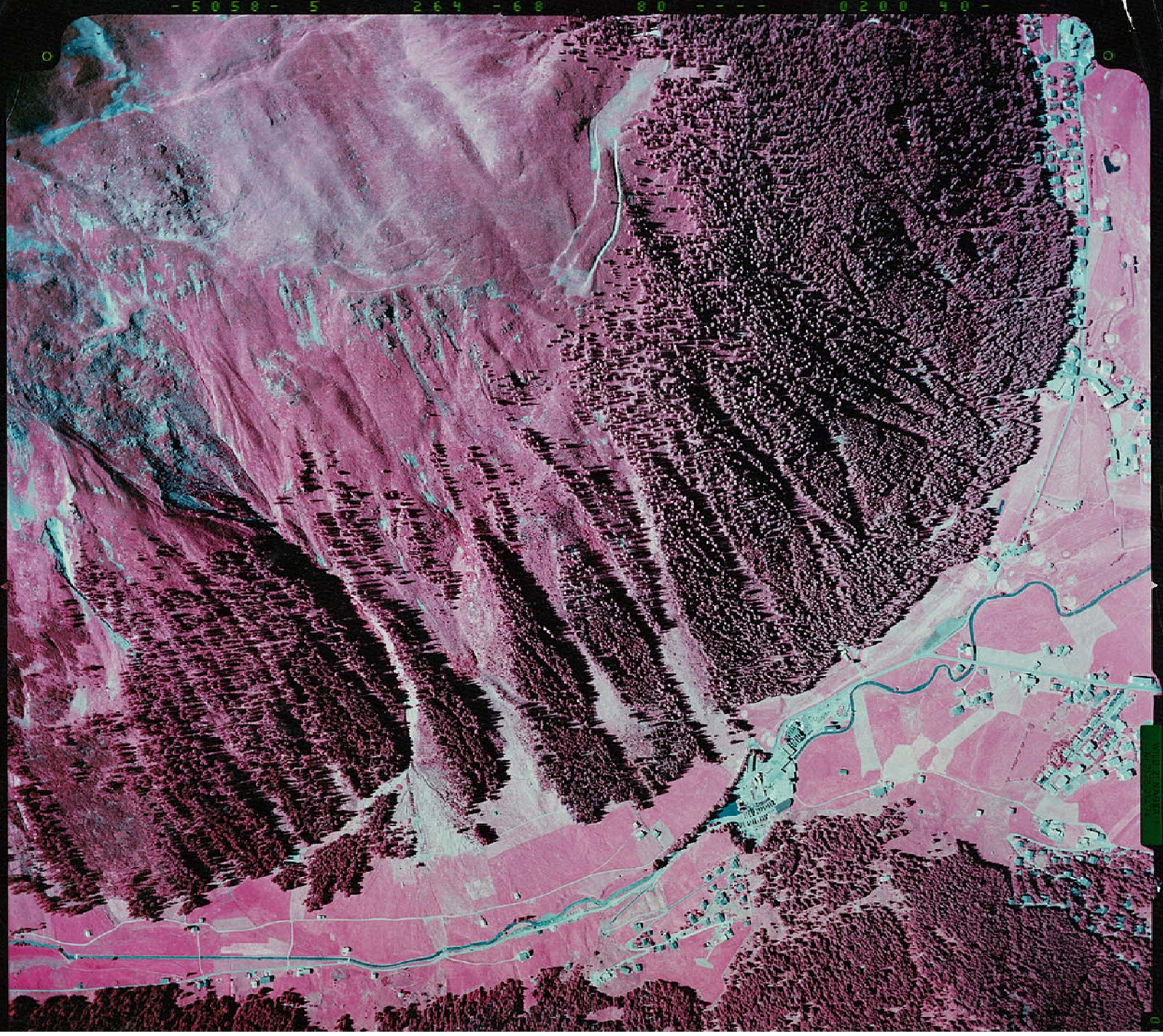








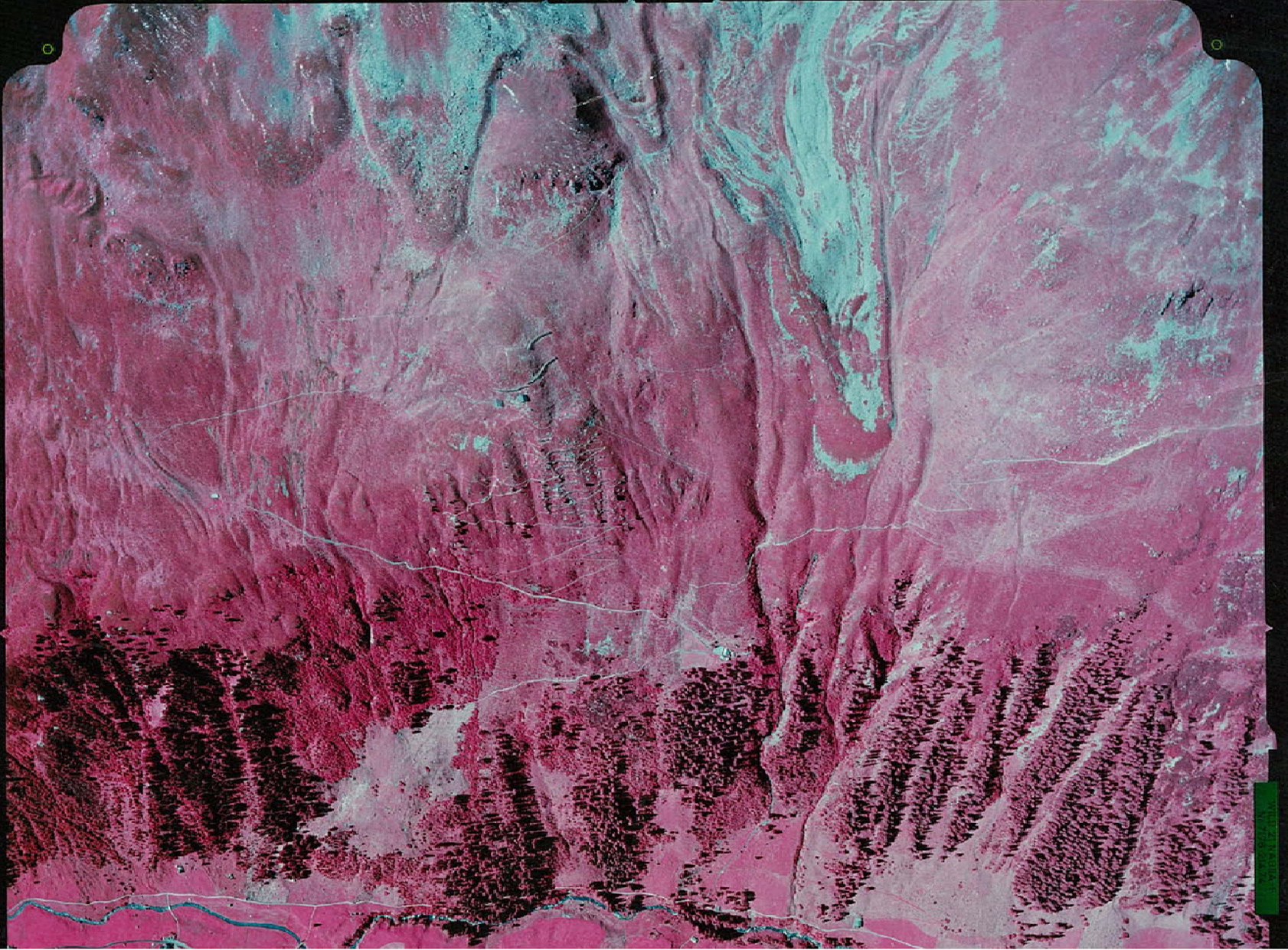
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- 5058 - 5 267 - 68 80 - - - 0300 40 -













DN3 002

DN3 003

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DN3 005

DN3 006

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DN3 008

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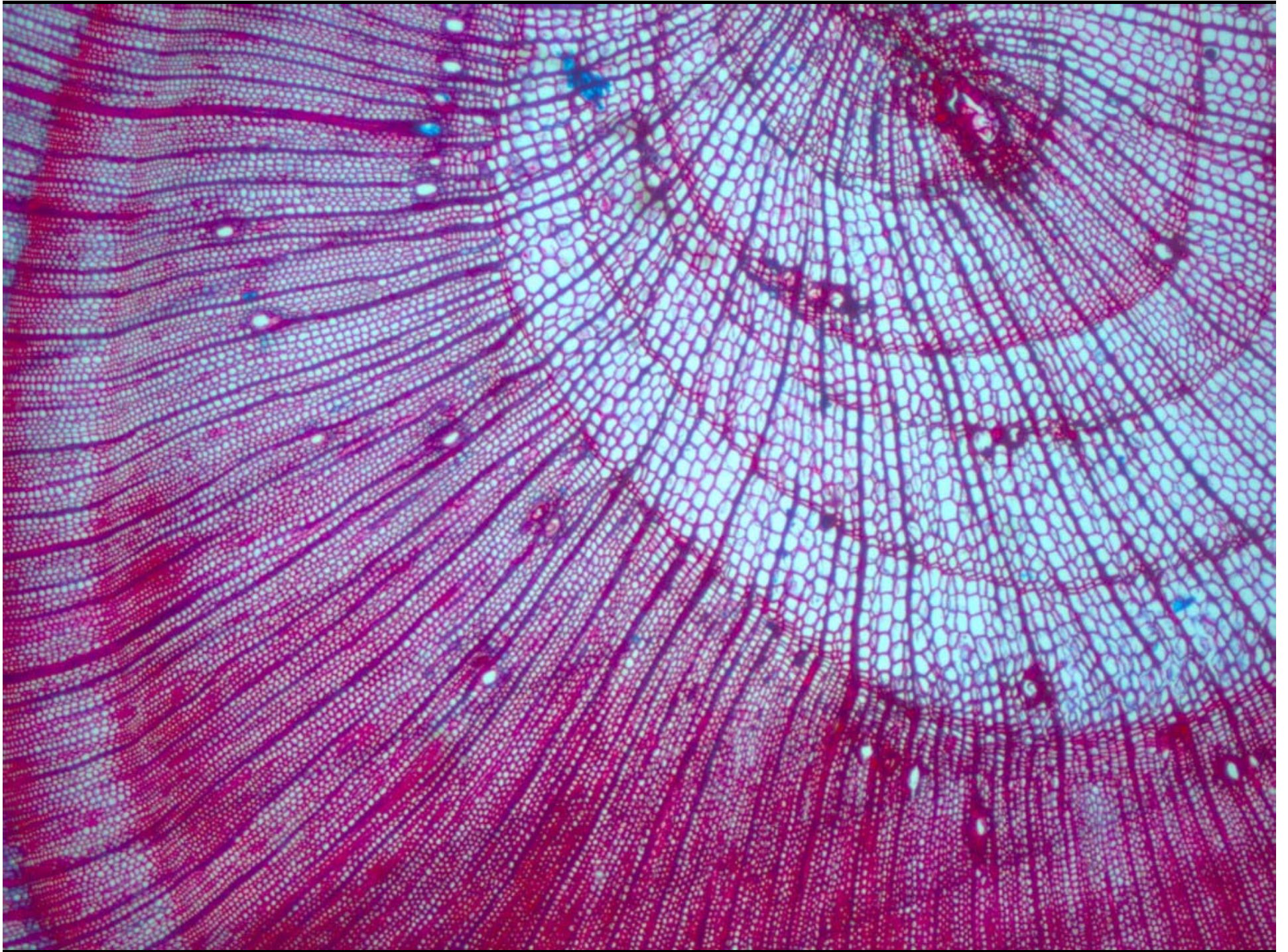


R5 ~~516~~ 516

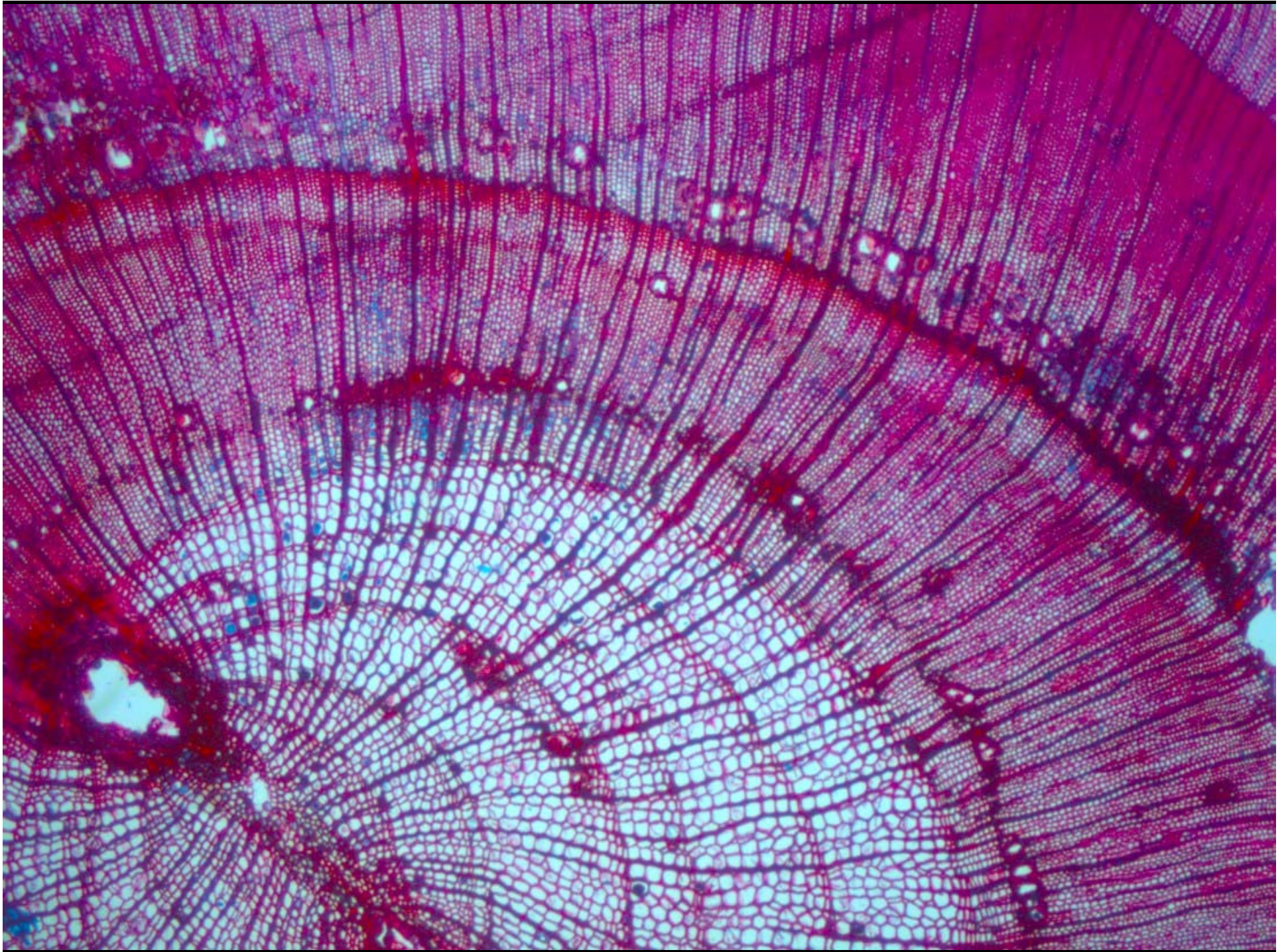
R5 1816

R5 1816

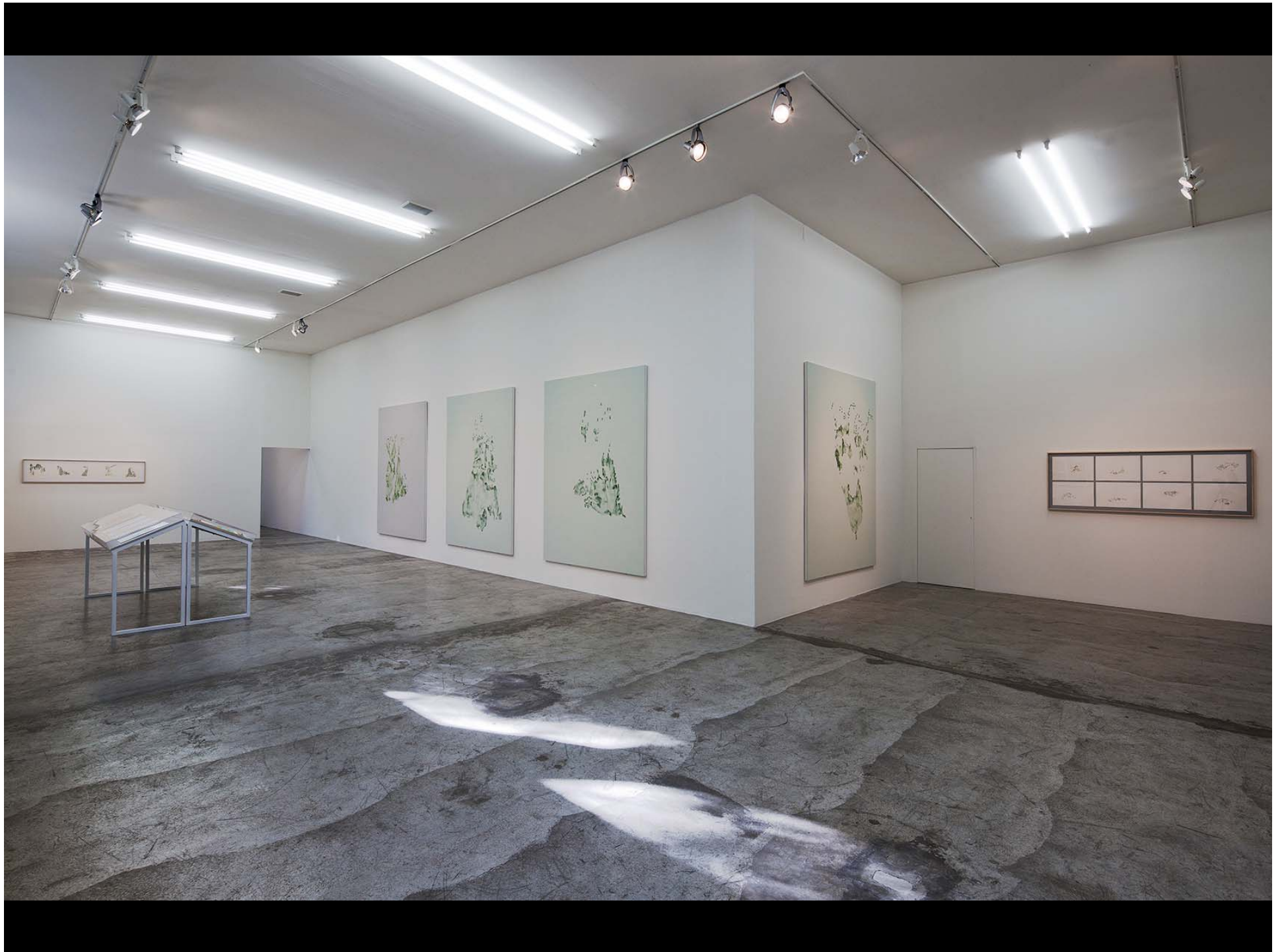
















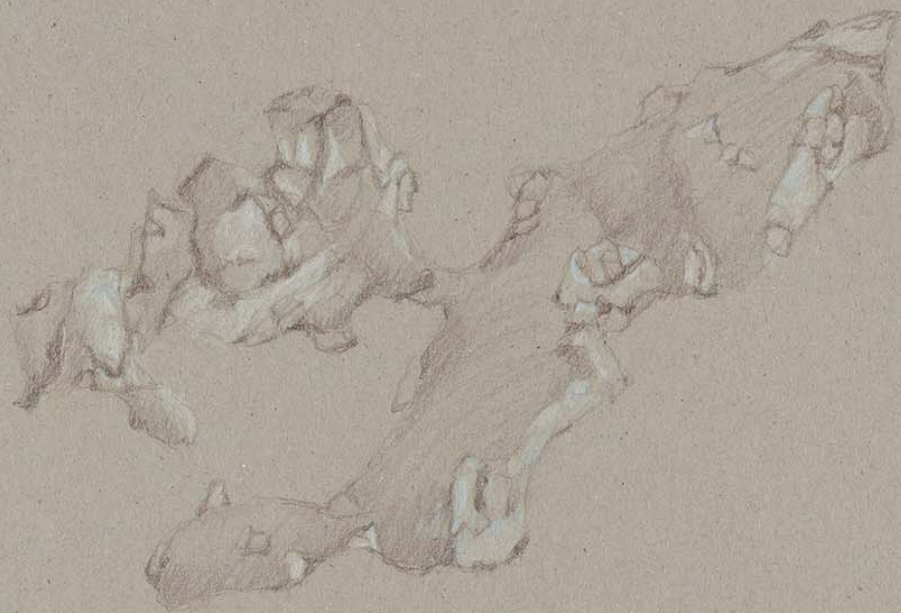
















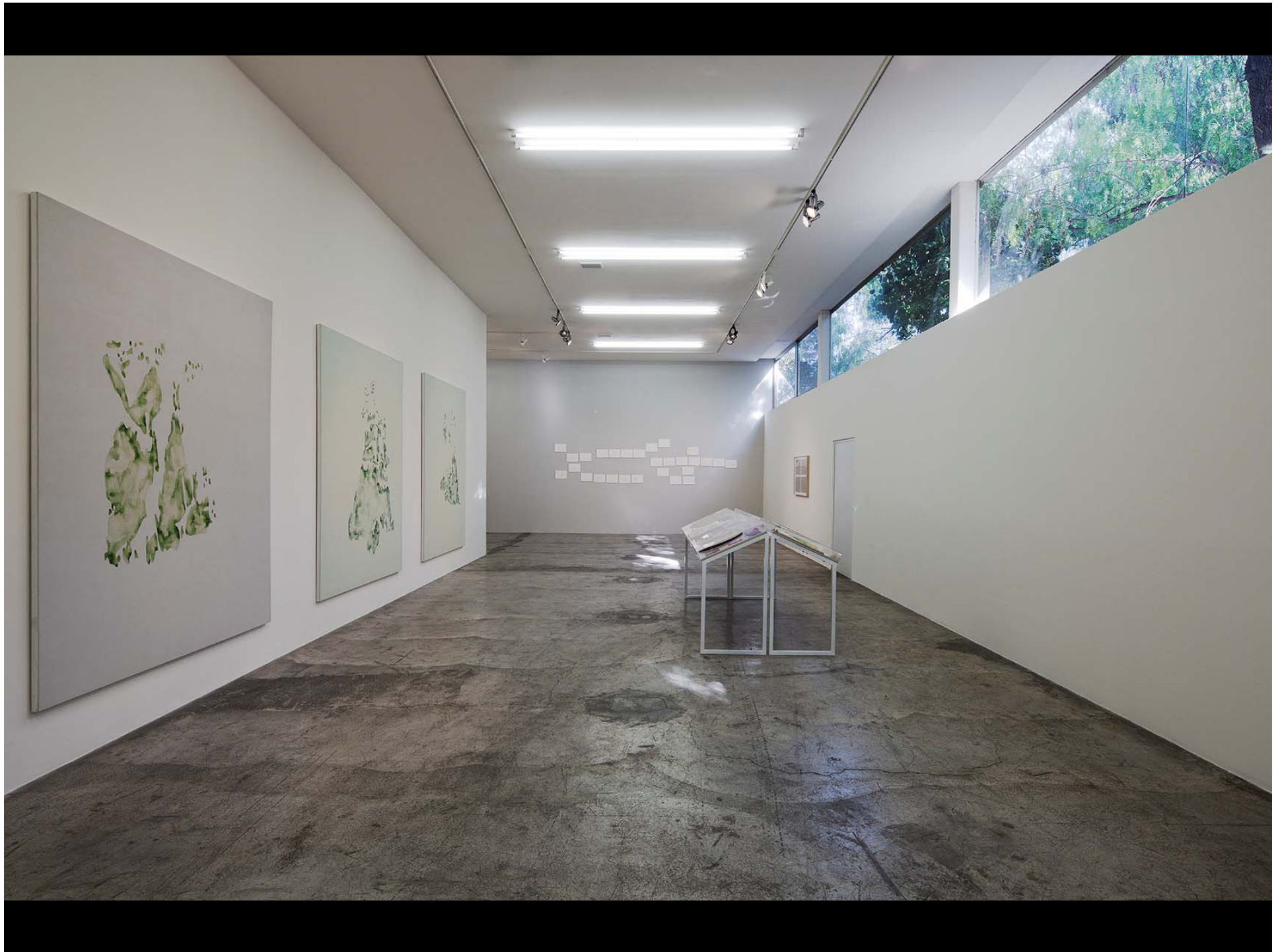




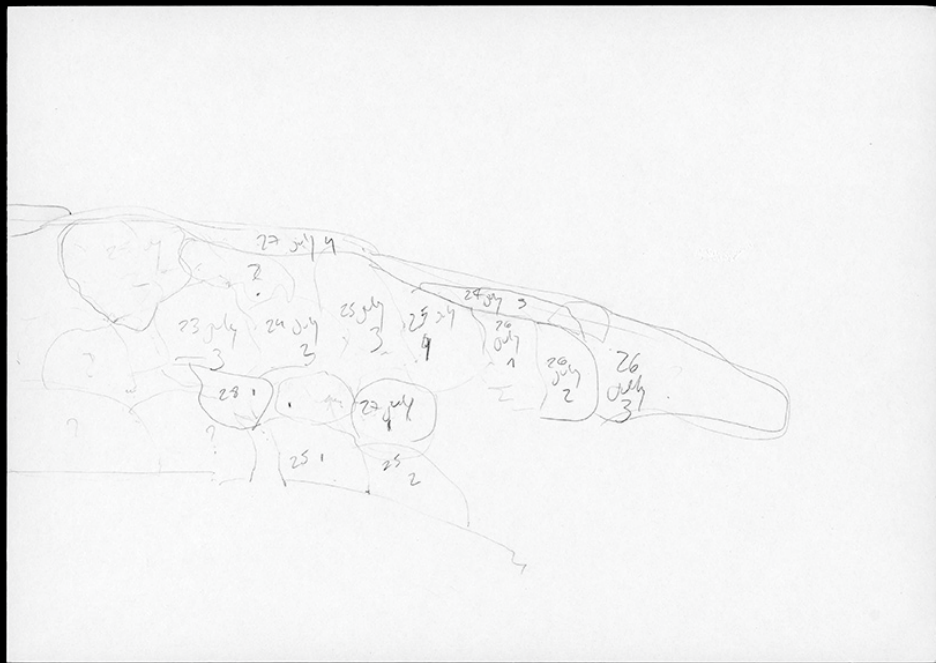
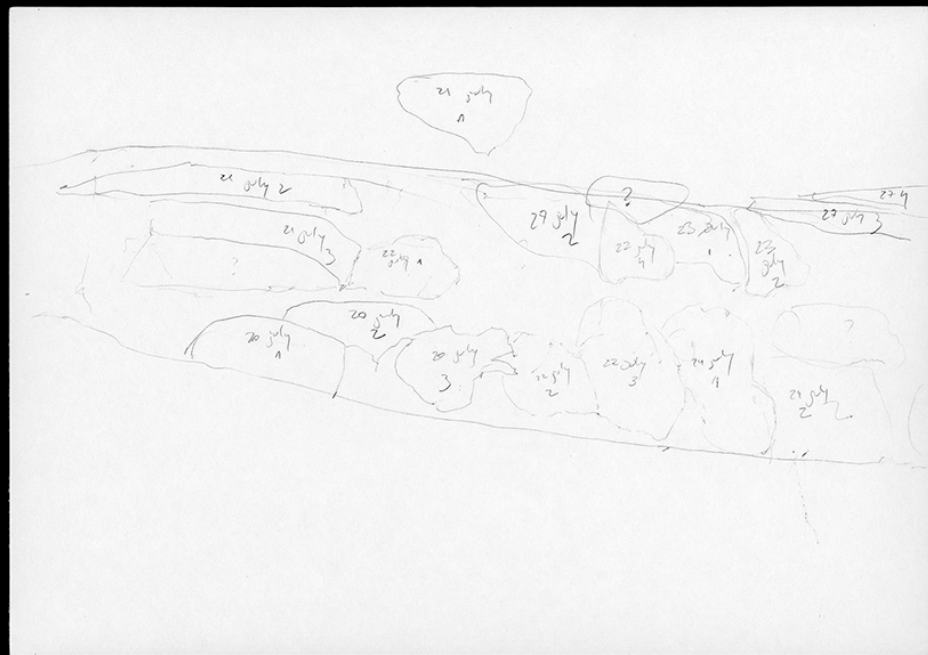




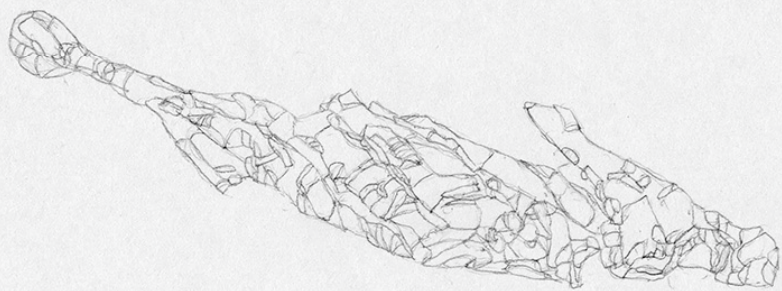




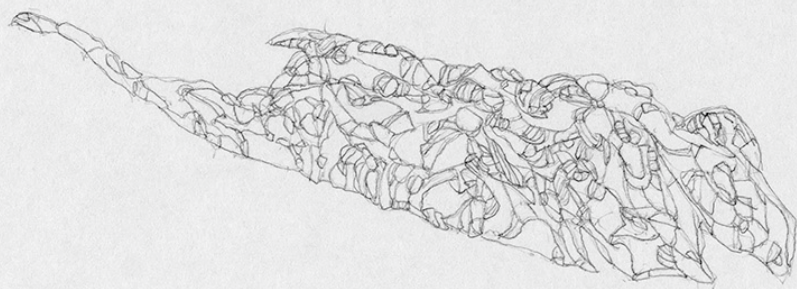












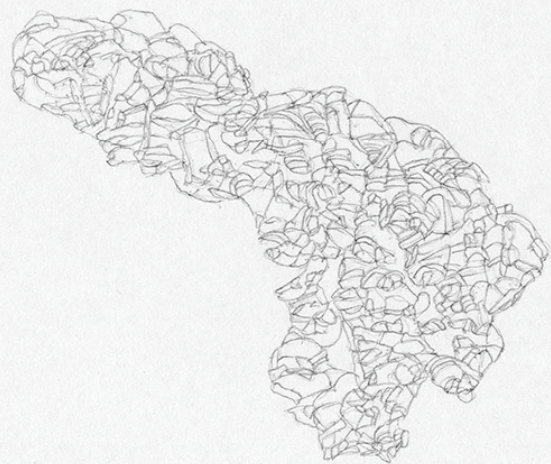




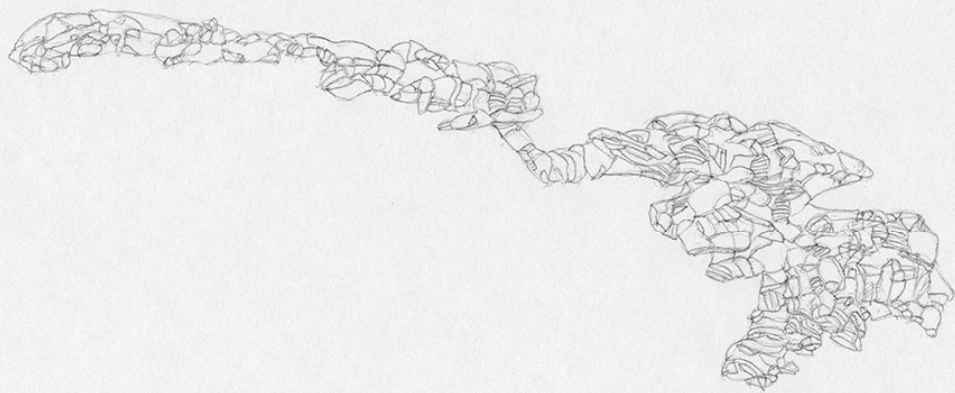




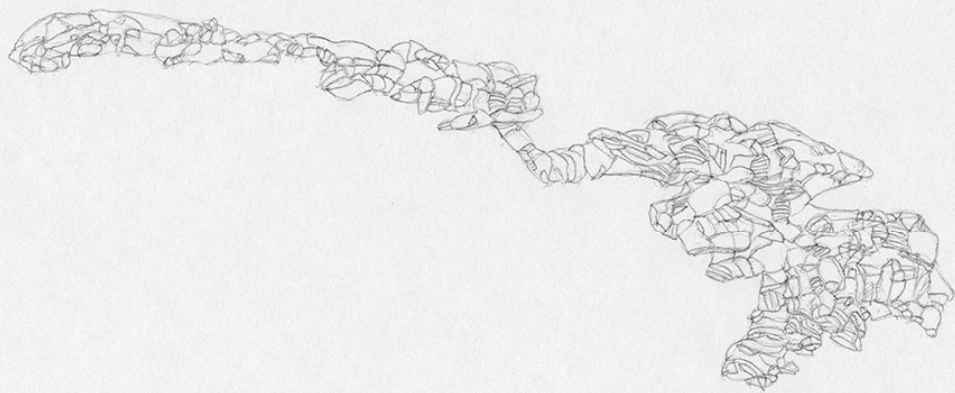
























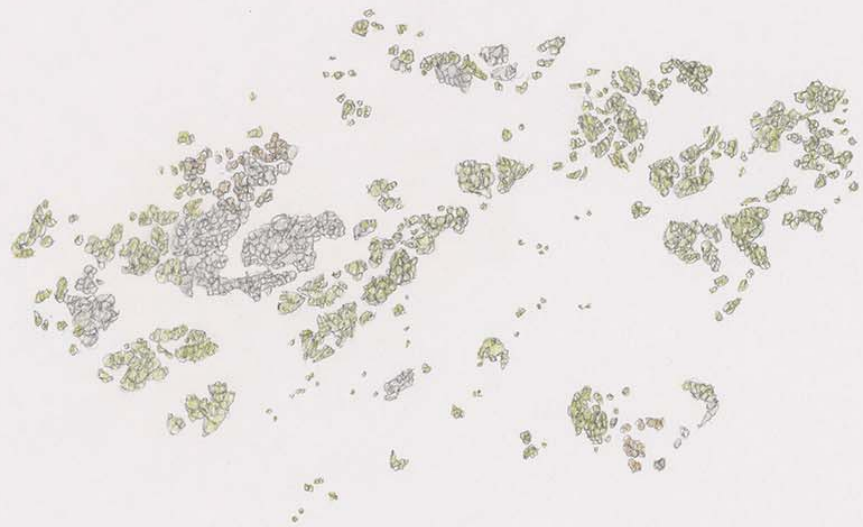








































































Irene Kopelman

# Lógicas Desviadas

Notes on Representation  
VOLUME I

Irene Kopelman

# *x* Points of View

Notes on Representation  
VOLUME 2



Irene Kopelman

# Looking at Trees

Notes on Representation  
VOLUME 3

Irene Kopelman

# 50 Metres Distance or More

Notes on Representation

VOLUME 4



19. 01. 2010



#### Day 13 – Port Lockroy, overnight at Damoy Point Hut

There are times, surely, when I wish I were on a holiday...

By now I have grown tired of so many restrictions. Or rather, I'm losing my taste for the poetics of restriction. I was told there's a beautiful mountain here somewhere, but the fog doesn't allow me to see it. Anchored in front of a glacier, I attempted to capture it, but the boat started rotating again, obstructing the view every five minutes. So I positioned myself on the highest part of the boat, where the spinning around doesn't affect the view, but then it started to snow, and that part isn't sheltered, and so on and so forth. It is getting close to impossible to do anything.

Then there are my own shortcomings. It is genuinely difficult to draw a glacier. I'm reminded of an exercise from my first year in art school: to draw a piece of cloth with its endless amount of folds and creases. In trying, the eye adjusts, and starts seeing a bit more.

Another interesting issue is that of scale. At which scale, and on which paper size, should I represent what I see? Cut-out pieces or small fragments: small paper. When there's more distance: medium-size paper. When the landscape is very near: larger paper.

Watercolour seems suitable for representing this. It's an issue of gradients, rather than lines.

I wonder how to improve the method in projects of this kind. Maybe the only option would be to travel on my own, or with a group of other artists. Or, to just accept working with the restrictions as my subject matter.

21. 01. 2010

#### Día 13 – Puerto Lockroy y noche en Damoy Point Hut

Hay momentos en los que sin duda desearía estar de vacaciones...

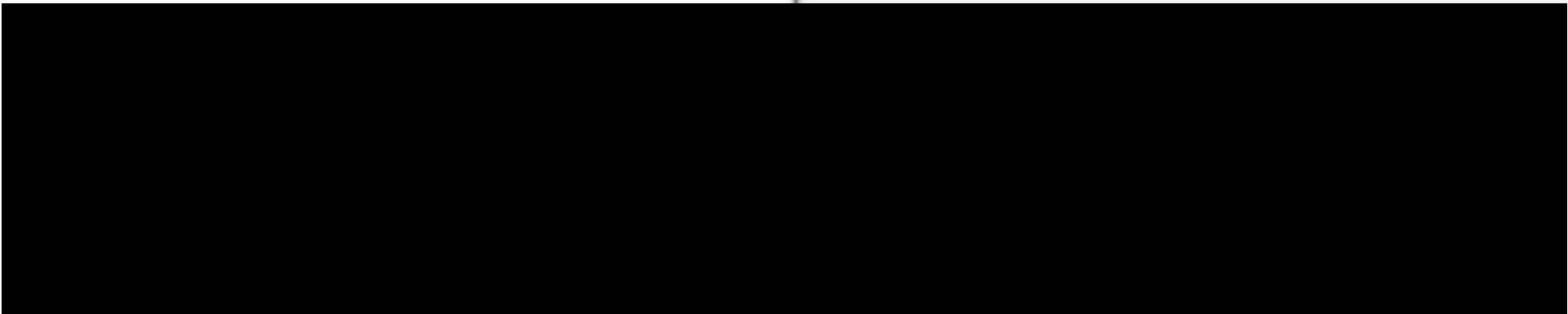
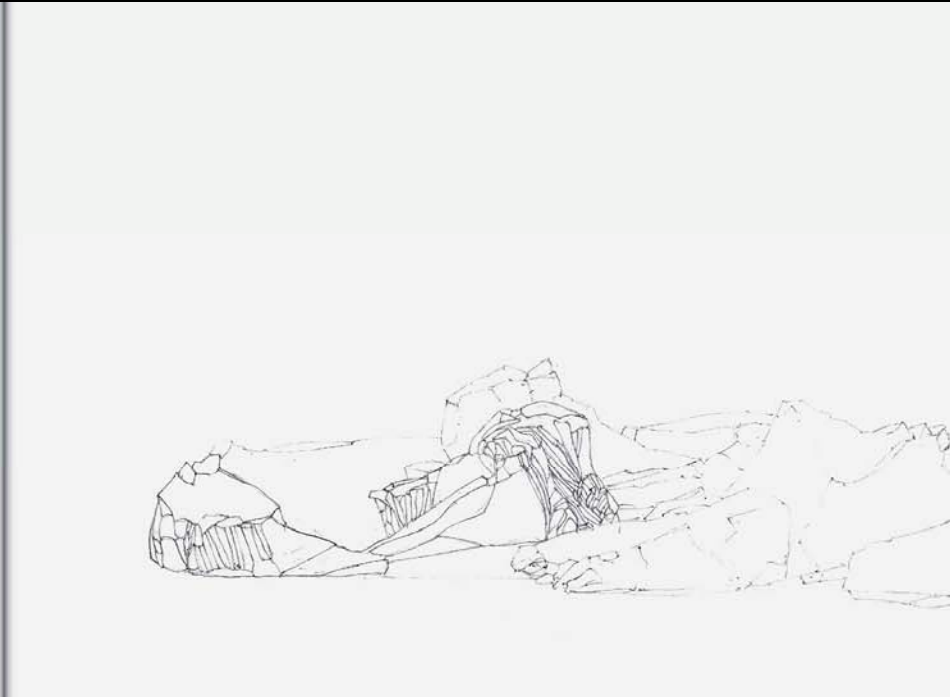
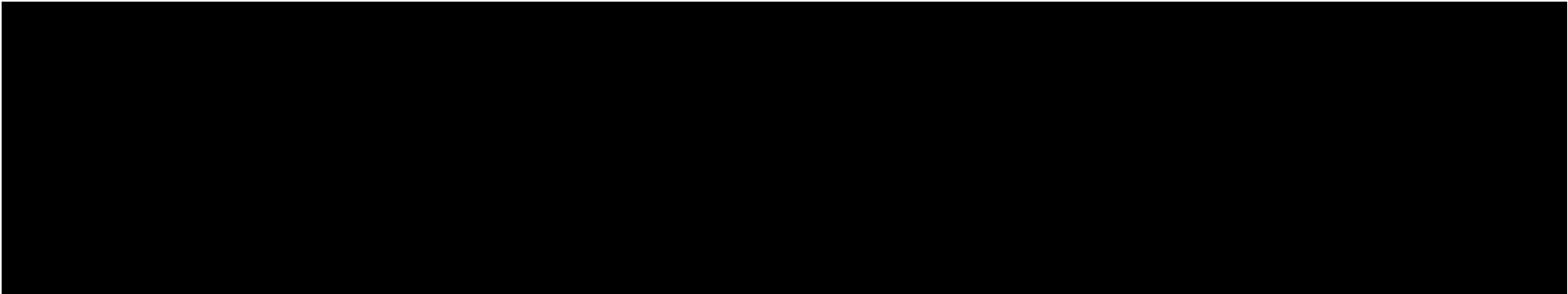
A esta altura me cansé de tantas restricciones. Mejor dicho, le estoy perdiendo el gusto a la poética de las restricciones. Me dijeron que hay una montaña hermosa por aquí, pero la neblina no me permite verla. Anclado en frente de un glaciar, intenté verla, pero el barco comenzó a rotar de nuevo, obstruyendo la vista cada cinco minutos. Me ubiqué entonces en la parte más alta del barco, donde la rotación no afecta la vista, pero luego comenzó a nevar y ese sector no está resguardado, etcétera. Se está volviendo casi imposible hacer algo.

Además intervienen mis propias deficiencias. Dibujar un glaciar es realmente difícil. Recuerdo un ejercicio que aprendí en primer año de la escuela de arte que consistía en dibujar una tela, con su interminable cantidad de pliegues y arrugas. Al intentar realizarlo, mi mirada se afila y comienzo a ver un poco más.

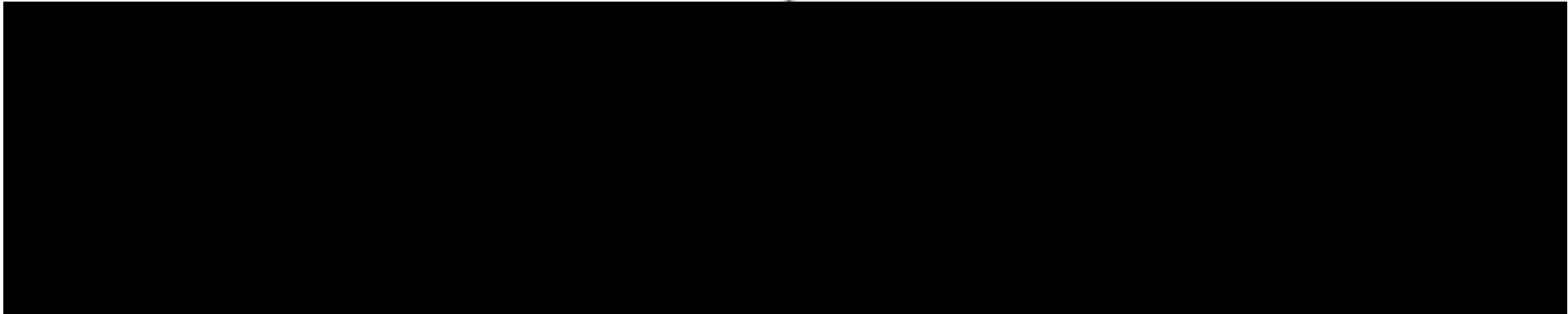
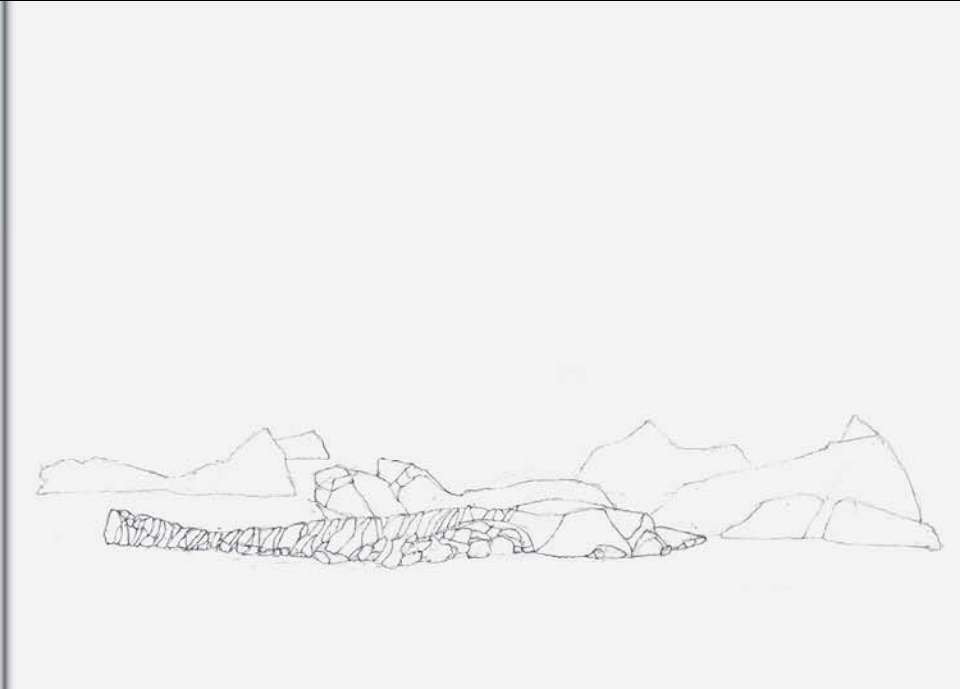
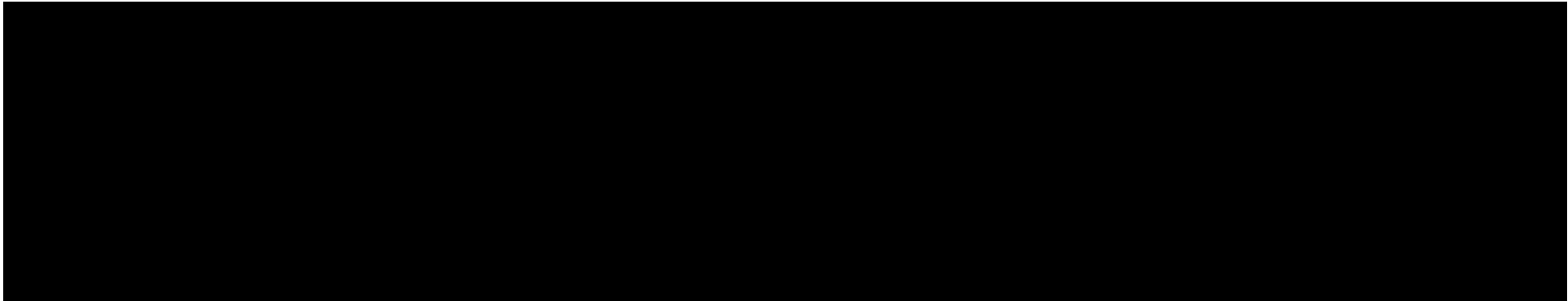
Otra cuestión interesante es la de la escala. ¿A qué escala y en qué tamaño de papel debería representar lo que veo? Elementos abstraídos o fragmentos pequeños: papel pequeño. Cuando existe una mayor distancia: papel de tamaño mediano. Cuando el paisaje está muy cerca: papel más grande.

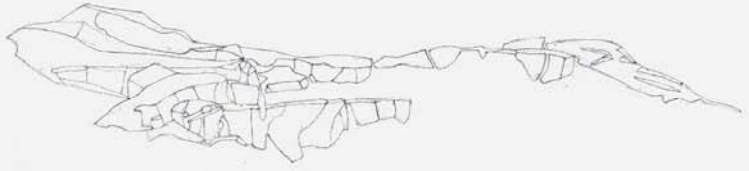
La acuarela parece adecuada para representar esto. Es más una cuestión de gradientes que de líneas.

Me pregunto cómo mejorar mi método en proyectos de este tipo. Quizás la única opción sea viajar sola o con un grupo de artistas. También podría resignarme a trabajar con las restricciones como tema.









24.01.2010



Irene Kopelman The Exact Opposite of Distance  
Notes on Representation Vol. 5



Irene Kopelman

# Esto es una papa

Notes on Representation

VOLUME 6



Irene Kopelman

# Entanglement

Notes on Representation

VOLUME 7

# Aletschgletscher

Masstab 1:25000  
Aequidistanz 100m



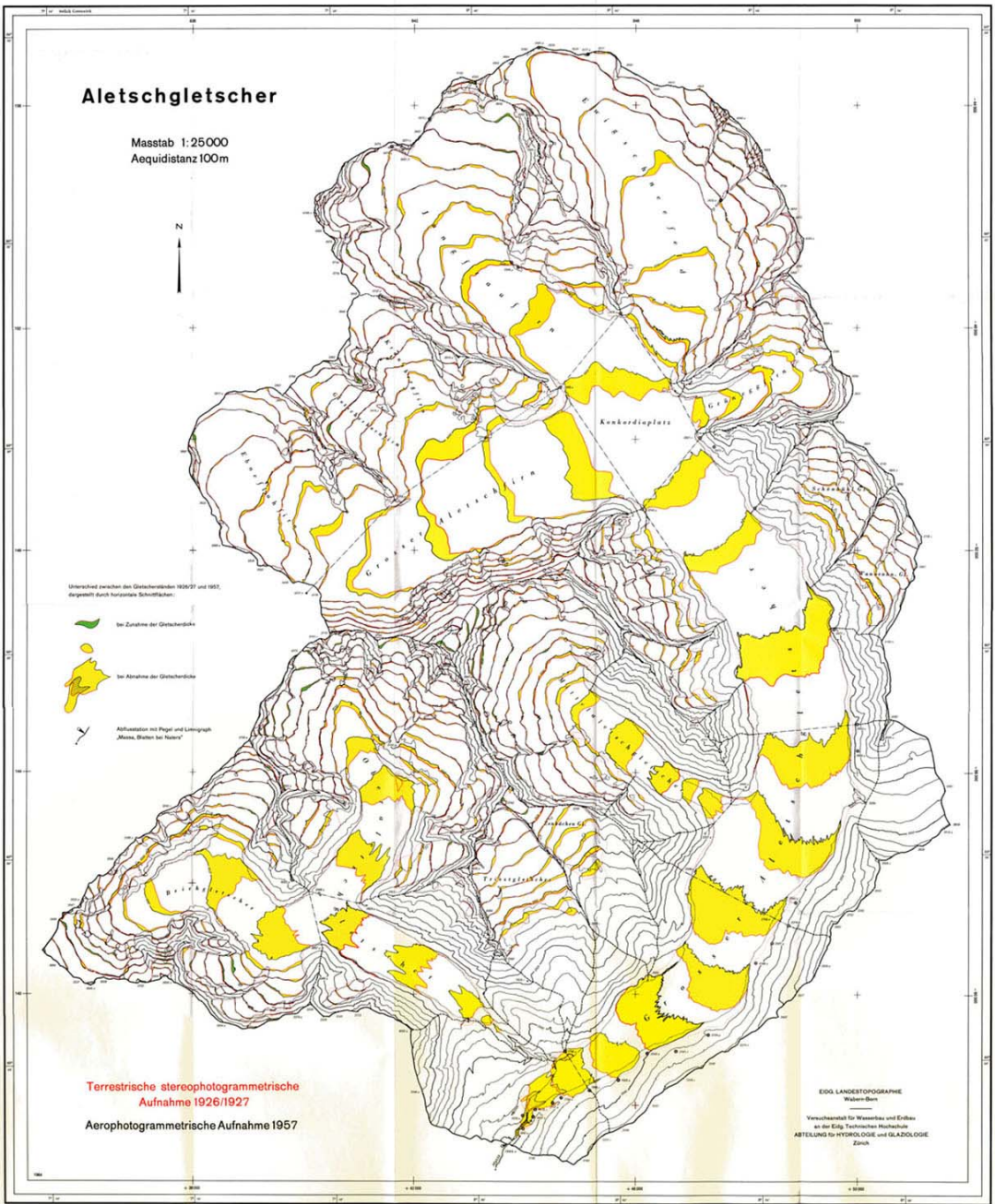
Unterschied zwischen den Gletscherständen 1926/1927 und 1957,  
abgelesen durch horizontale Schnittdarstellungen



Abkürzungen im Pegel- und Höhenprofil  
„Masse, Station bei Neuen“

Terrestrische stereophotogrammetrische  
Aufnahme 1926/1927  
Aerophotogrammetrische Aufnahme 1957

EDGG LANDESTOPOGRAPHIE  
Wädenswil  
Vereinsanstalt für Wasserbau und Erdbau  
an der Eidgenössischen Technischen  
HOCHSCHULE ABTEILUNG für HYDROLOGIE und GLAZIOLOGIE  
Zürich





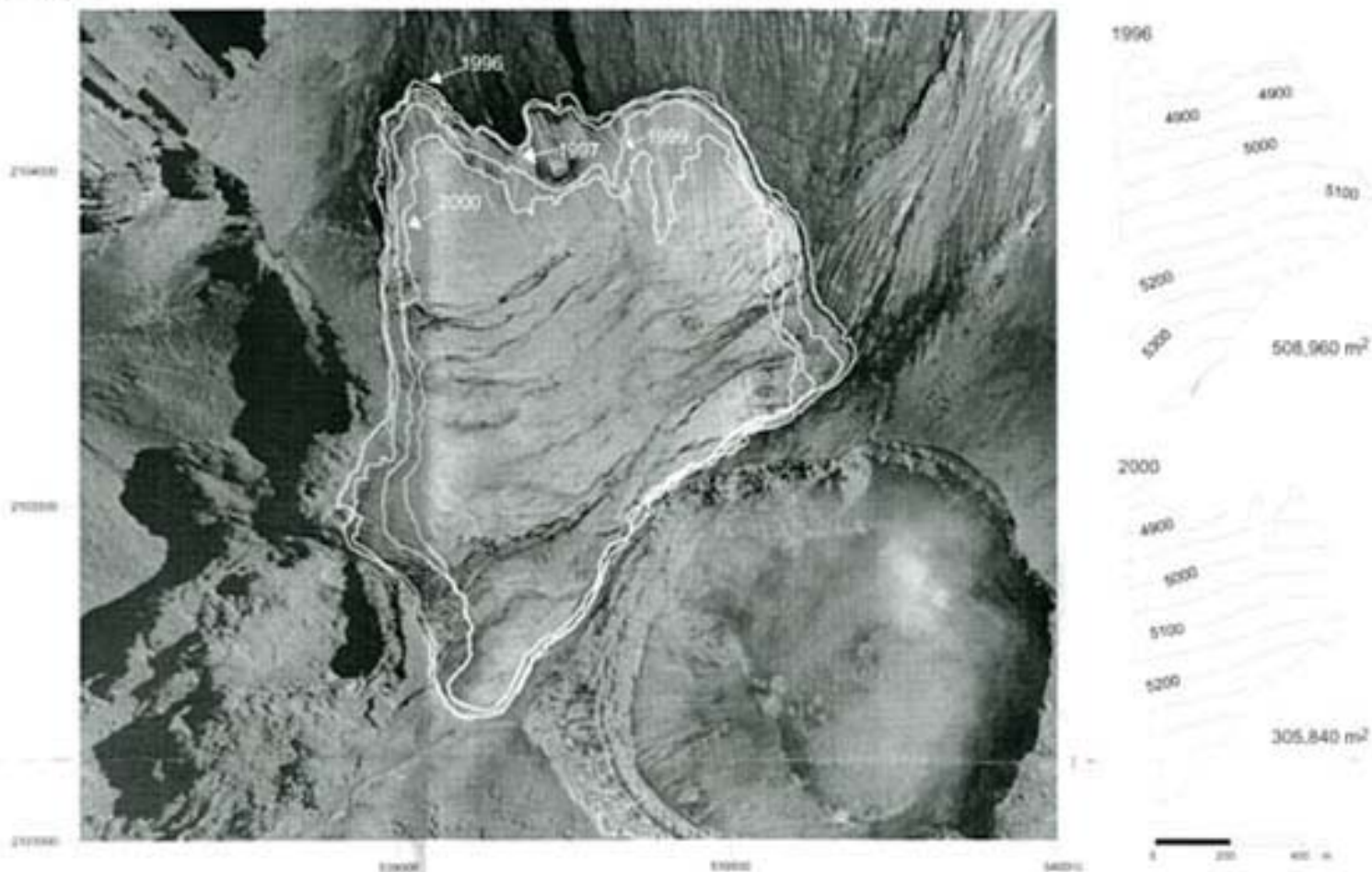




## Glacier Retreat Popocatepetl Volcano, Mexico

Patricia Julio-Miranda<sup>1</sup>, Hugo Delgado-Granados<sup>1</sup> and Andreas Käab<sup>2</sup>

GEOFISICA

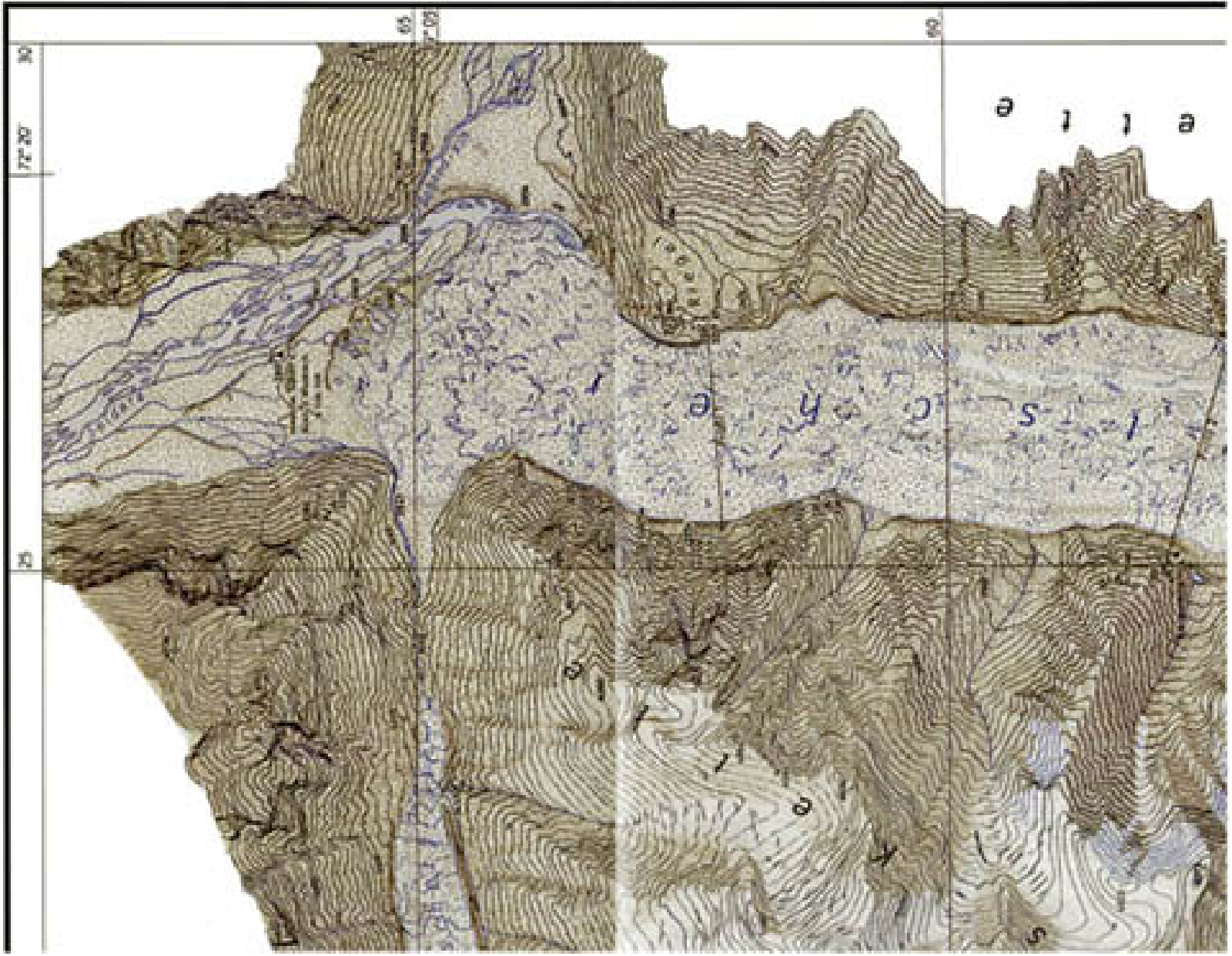


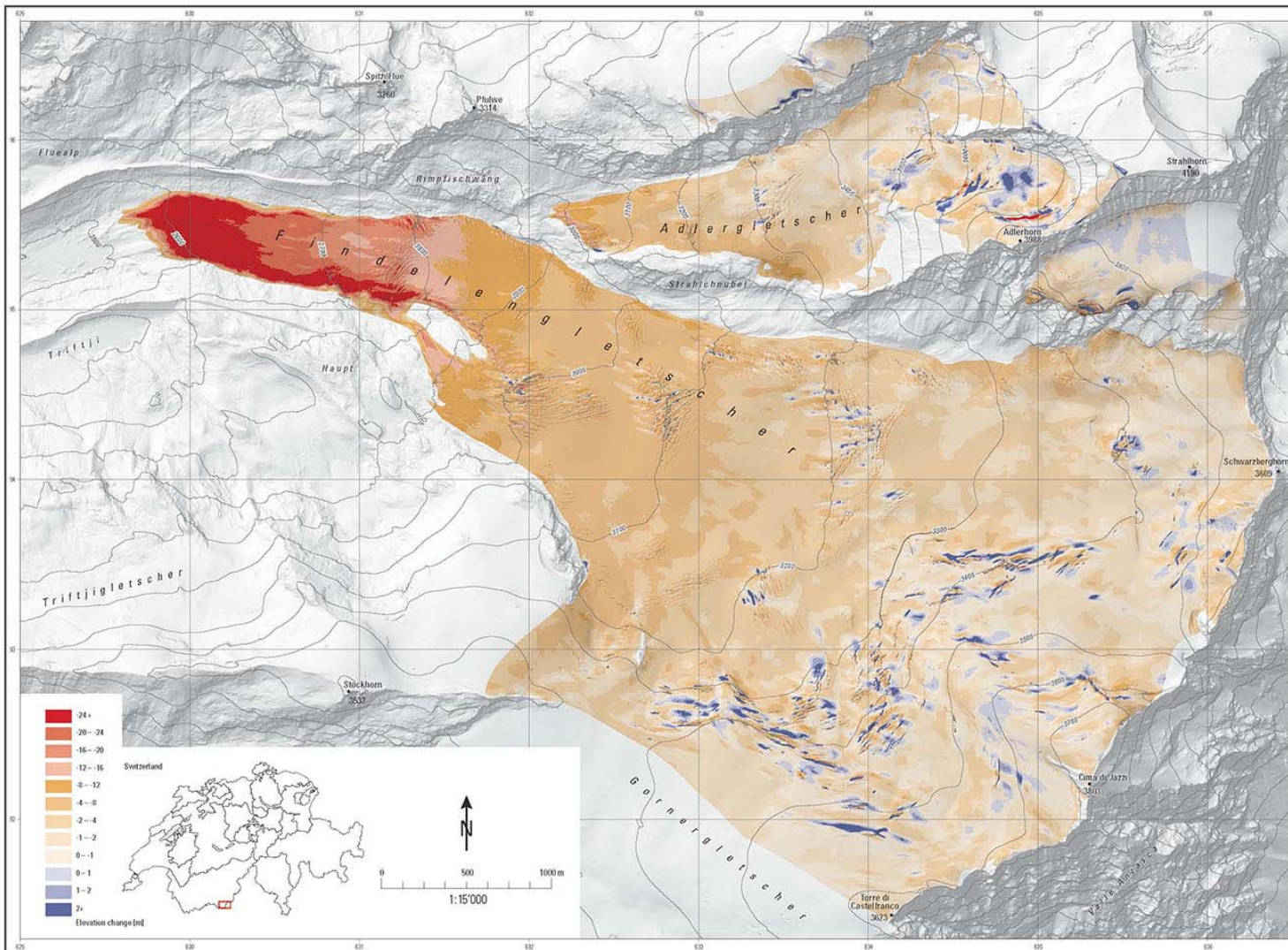
Glacial area at Popocatepetl Volcano in 1996, 1997, 1999 and 2000. The orthophoto corresponds to 1996. The glacier retreat was accelerated after the eruption started on December 1994. The glacierized area maps for 1996 and 2000 (right) shows the areal extent.

<sup>1</sup>Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM, Circuito Exterior, C.U., Coyoacán, 04510, México, D.F.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geography, University of Zurich-Inhof, Winterthurerstrasse, 190, CH-8057 Zurich.







## Topographic Change of Findelengletscher Valais, Switzerland, 2005–2010



University of Zurich  
Department of Geography



### Map information

The present map shows elevation changes at Findelengletscher and Adiergletscher, Switzerland, between 2005 and 2010. Data used are airborne laser scanning digital elevation models (DEMs) at a one meter raster resolution. The non-colored background represents the hillshaded DEM from 2005. The geoidetic datum of the Swiss coordinate system used is CH1903, the coordinate axes values are in kilometers. In geographic coordinates, the center of Findelengletscher is at 46°N and 7°52'E. Elevations shown are levelled heights (LN02).

### Results

The average elevation change is -3.18 m for Findelengletscher and -1.76 m for Adiergletscher. Maximum ice losses at the tongue are measured up to -35 m, whereas only few areas with an increased elevation are present in the accumulation area. In the same period, Findelengletscher lost about 2% of its area and retreated by approx. 200 m in the five year period covered. The remaining area in 2010 was 13.03 km<sup>2</sup> for Findelengletscher and 2.24 km<sup>2</sup> for its former tributary Adiergletscher.

### Project information

The Glacier Laser Scanning Experiment Oberwallis (GLAXPO) uses DEMs from airborne laser scanning to assess geoidetic volume changes in order to support the recently established mass balance monitoring program at Findelengletscher. In addition, the data have been extensively assessed in terms of uncertainties (cf. Joerg et al., 2012) and therefore serve as an ideal basis for validation and calibration of the direct glaciological mass balance as well as for investigating accumulation distribution and spectral properties of the glacier.

### Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Findelengletscher teams of the Universities of Fribourg and Zurich for great cooperation during the field work. We thank BSF Swissphoto for the acquisition of the airborne laser scanning data and the continuous collaboration. This project has been supported by the Swiss energy company Axpo.

### Reference

Joerg, P., Morsdorf, F., Zemp, M. (2012), in rev. 1. Uncertainty assessment of multi-temporal airborne laser scanning data: A case study at an Alpine glacier. Remote Sensing of Environment.

Scientific analysis: Philip JOERG, Felix MORSORF, Michael ZEMP  
University of Zurich, Department of Geography, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zurich (Switzerland)

© Cartography & Layout: Martin Steinmann, GISZ, 2012



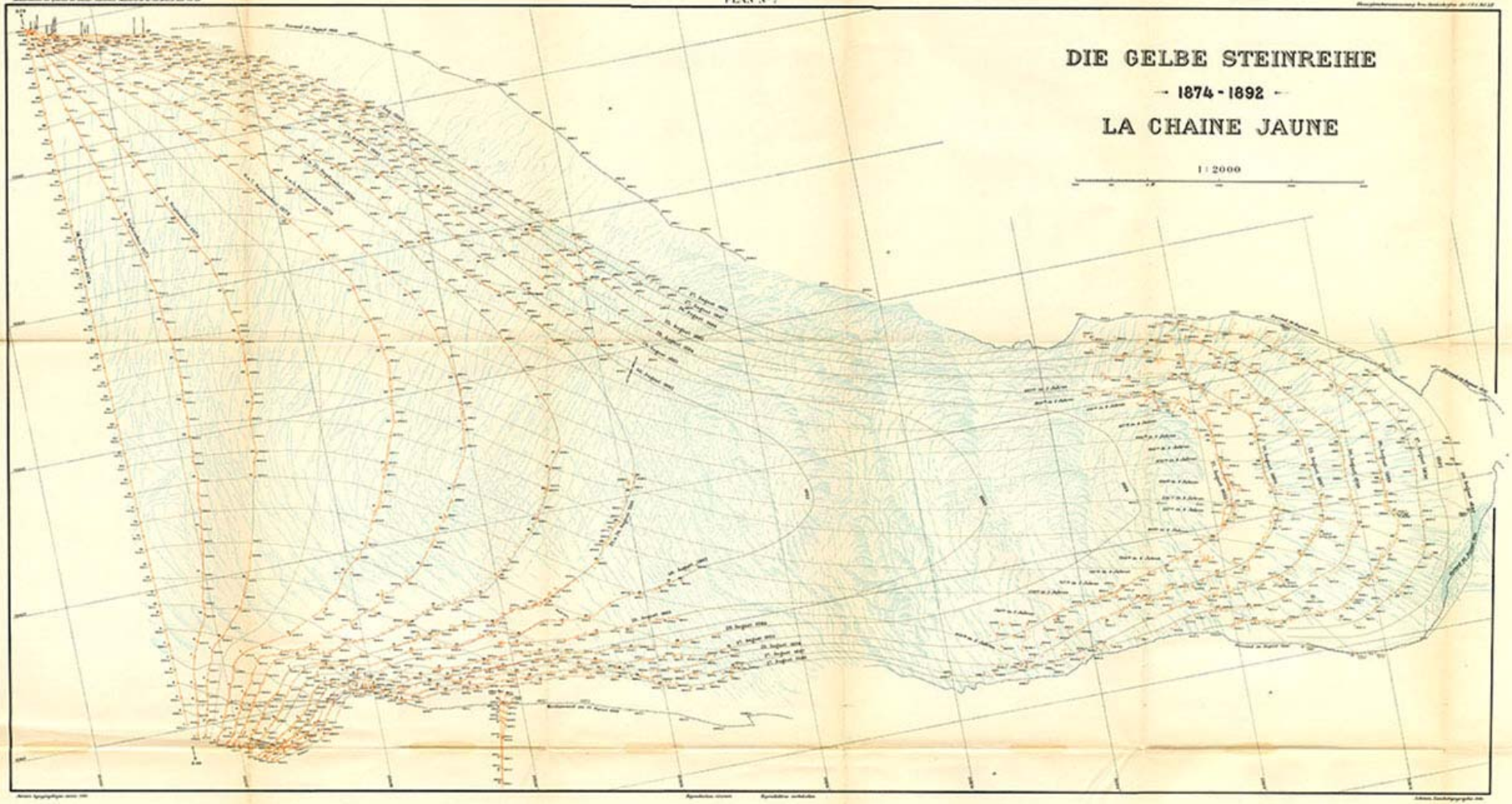
PLAN N°7

# DIE GELBE STEINREIHE

— 1874 - 1892 —

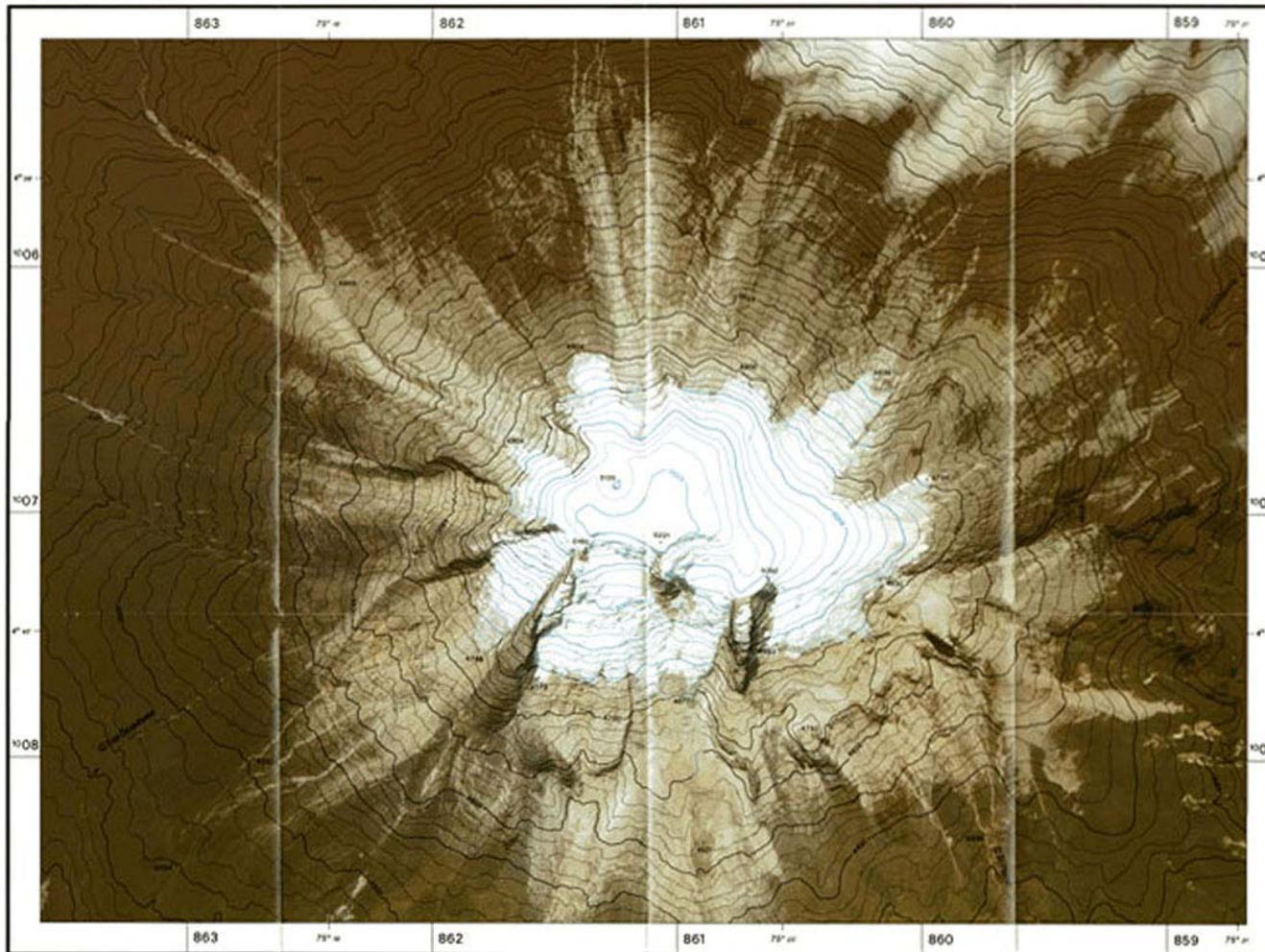
## LA CHAÎNE JAUNE

1 : 2000



# NEVADO DEL TOLIMA

1:12 500



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München, 1992.

Hergestellt am Lehrstuhl für Kartographie und Reproduktionstechnik der Technischen Universität München  
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Trigonometrische Ausgangspunkte IGAC - Bogotá.  
Aerotriangulation: B. FERNANDEZ - Bogotá, K. JACOBSEN - Hannover, E. JORDAN - Vechta, W. LINDER - Hannover.  
Photogrammetrische Auswertung: H. EGLSEDER - München.  
Digitales Geländemodell: H. EGLSEDER - München.  
Orthophoto: BAYERISCHES LANDEVERMESSUNGSAMT - München.  
Kartographische Bearbeitung: H. EGLSEDER - München.  
Namenerhebung: IGAC - Bogotá.



Maßstab 1 : 12 500 Escala

