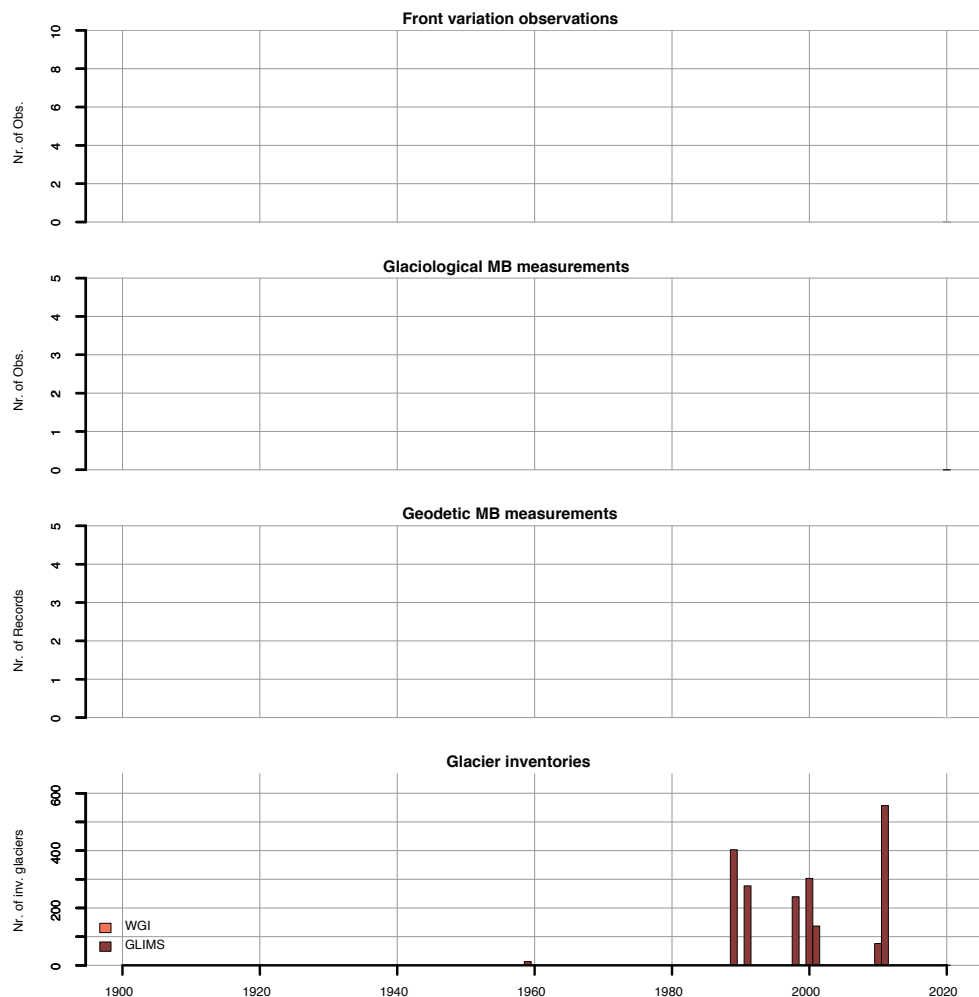


# GLACIER MONITORING: MONGOLIA

Glaciers in Mongolia have a significant role in local and regional water resources. The country lack fundamental and reliable quantitative information on glacier changes.

## Available series



No front variation, mass balance and thickness change series are available from glaciers in Mongolia. Several glacier inventories have been compiled after 1980, providing full coverage of the glaciated area.

## Key statistics

|                                      | FSP0    | MBTT  | TIDETT |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|
|                                      | 7BSBUPO | BBMBD | CIBEF  |
| totBM glacBUFE area: km <sup>2</sup> |         | 0     | 0      |
| totBM covFSBHF WGI                   |         | 0     | 0      |
| totBM covFSBHF GLIMS:                |         | 0     | 0      |
| NVNCFS of series:                    |         |       |        |
| AvFSBHF length [years]:              |         |       |        |
| AvFSBHFnVNCFS of obsFSWBUPD:         |         |       |        |

## Present state

No coordination of glacier research.

No mass balance measurements available.

No mass balance measurements available.

No front variation measurements or geodetic change assessments available.

Region covered in the WGI as part of the Soviet Glacier Inventory and also covered in GLIMS.

## Future potential/needs

Start glacier monitoring and coordinate with glaciologists from neighbouring countries.

Initiate glaciological mass balance measurements.

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Encourage the use of remotes sensing data for assessing glacier changes in length and volume.

Reconstruct glacier outlines for Soviet glacier inventory. Plan next repeat inventory towards 2020.

## Spatial distribution of series

Glaciers and ice caps in Mongolia are situated on the highest peaks of the Gobi-Altai mountain range. They occur in very cold and dry environments, where rain and snow are scarce.

