



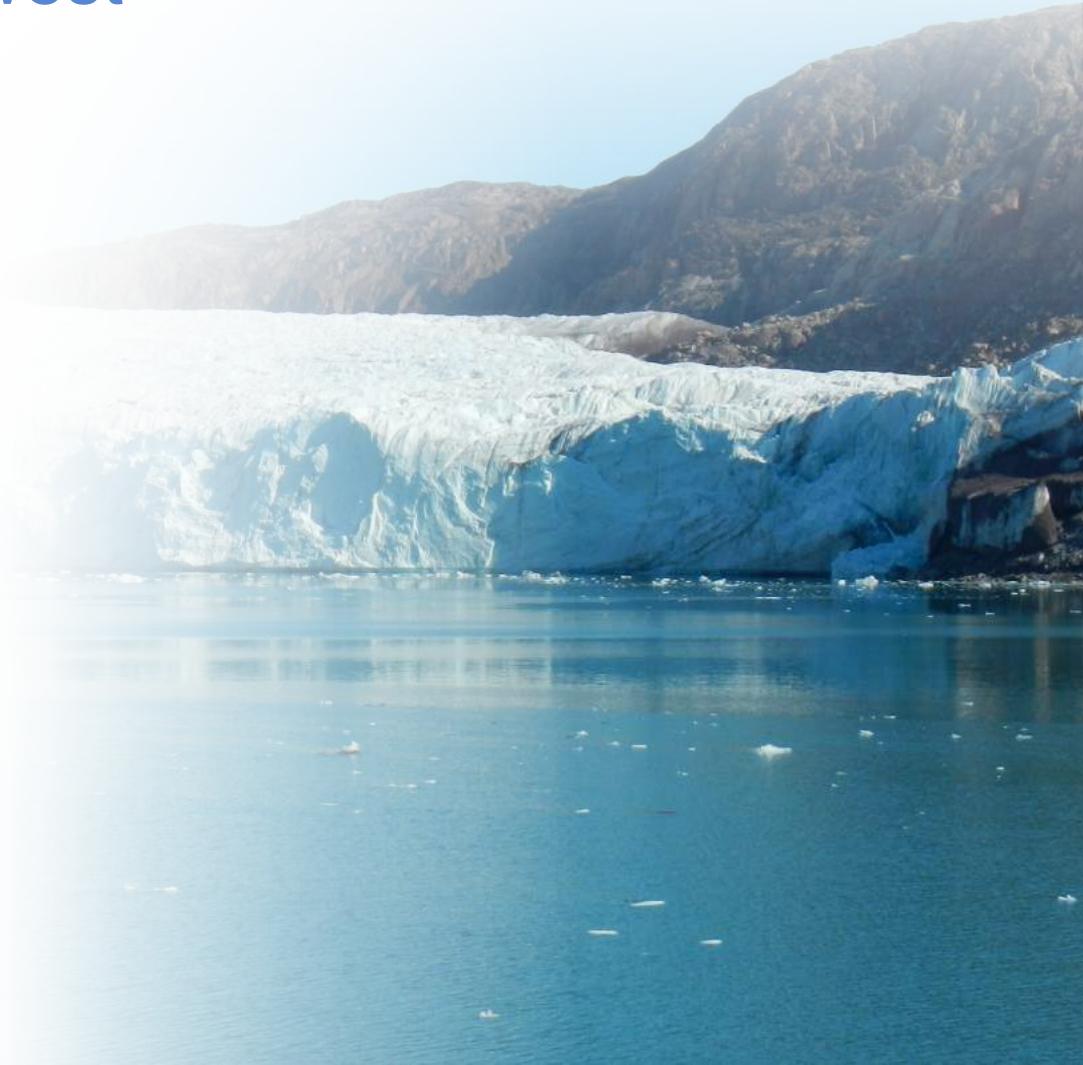
ECCO Meeting 2018

Ocean-induced melt triggers glacier retreat in Northwest Greenland

October 30, 2018

Michael Wood

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Jeremie Mouginot, Mathieu Morlighem,
Ian Fenty, Dimitris Menemenlis



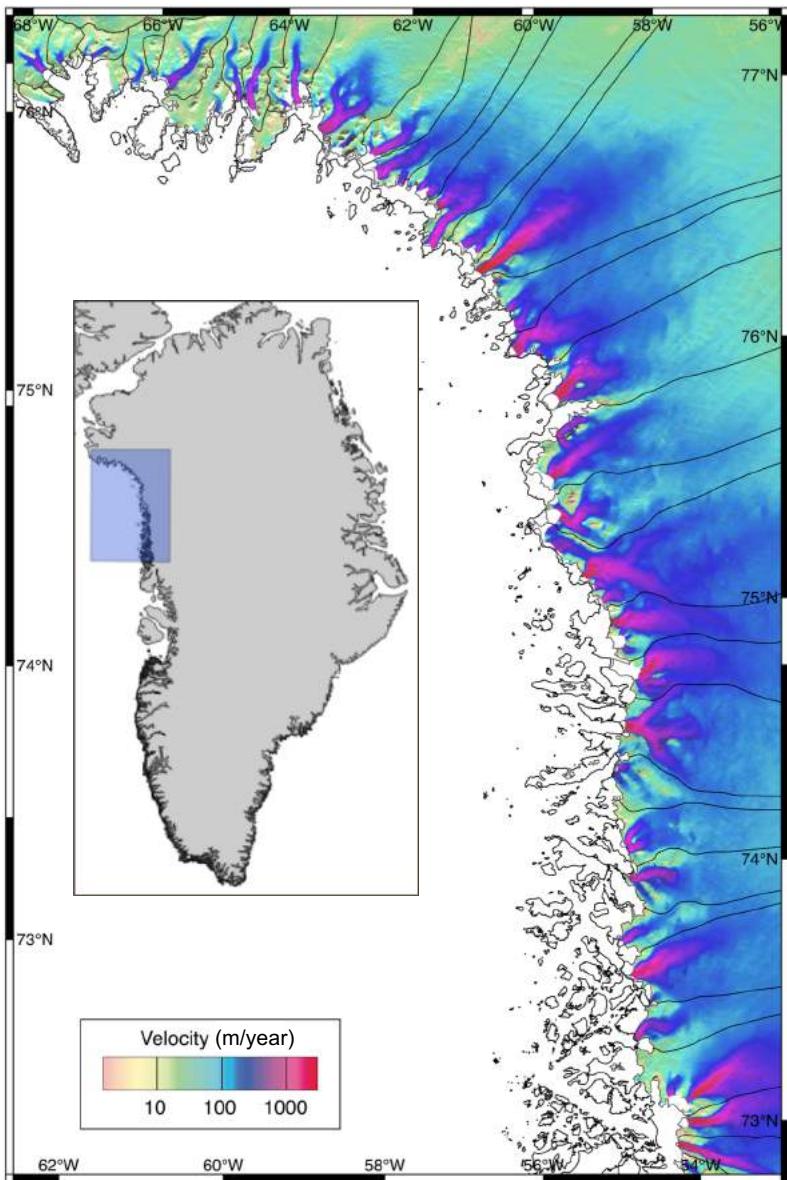
JPL

Overarching Questions

- 1) To what extent does ocean-induced undercutting influence the evolution (retreat) of NW Greenland's tidewater glaciers
- 2) How do recent ECCO solutions compare around Greenland?



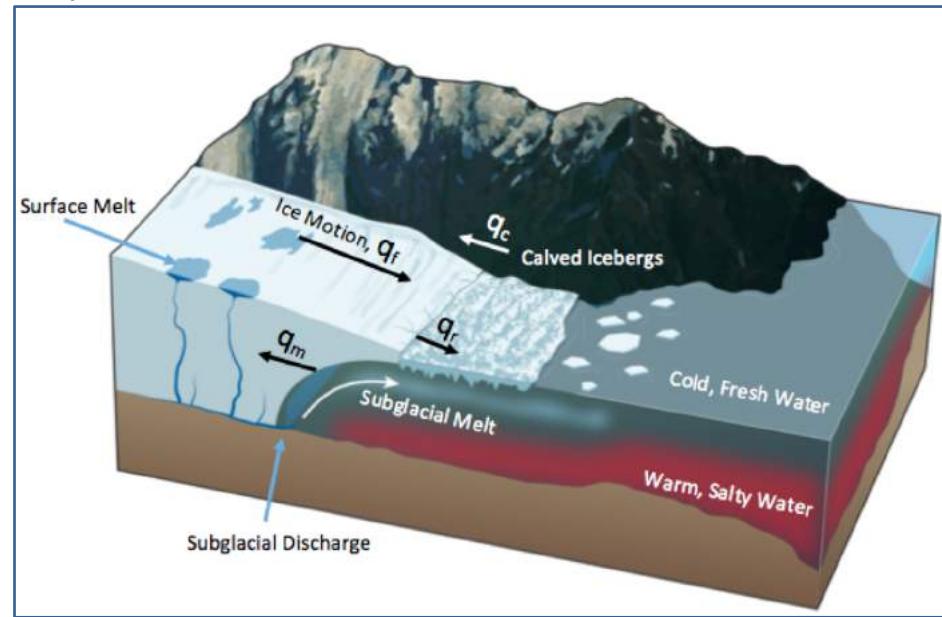
Northwest Greenland Overview



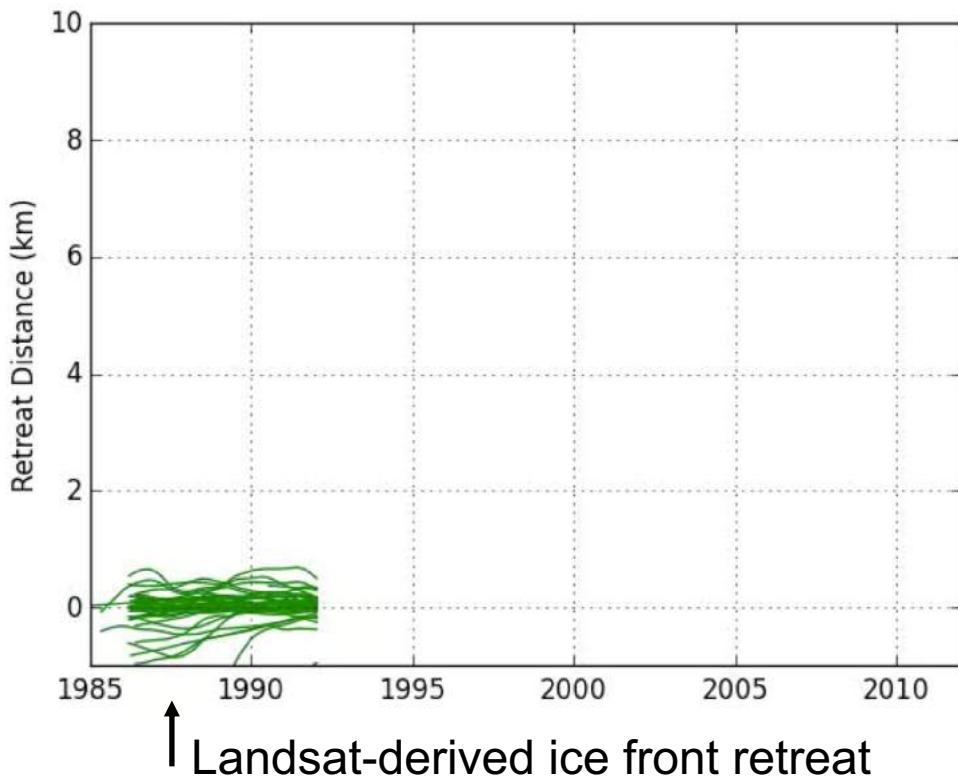
37 (of 200+) Marine-Terminating Glaciers

- 21% of discharge from the Greenland Ice Sheet
- 1.27 m SLE in Drainage Basin

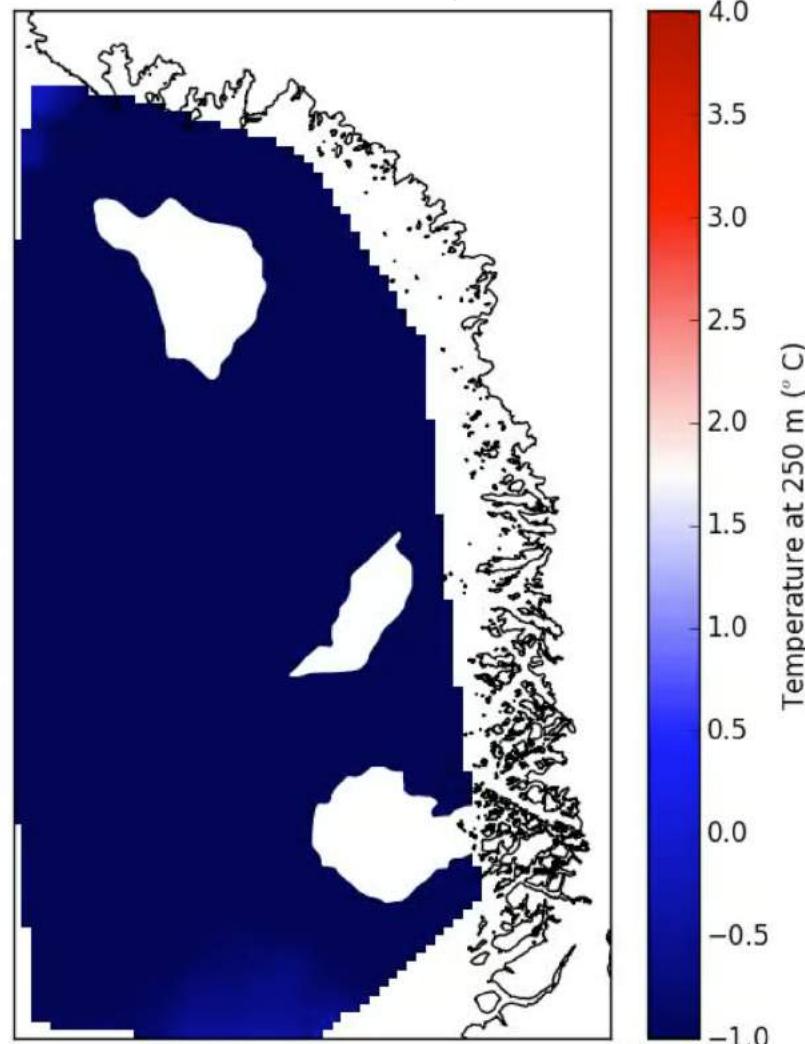
Adapted from Straneo and Heimbach 2013



Motivation: NW Glaciers and Simulated Ocean Temperature

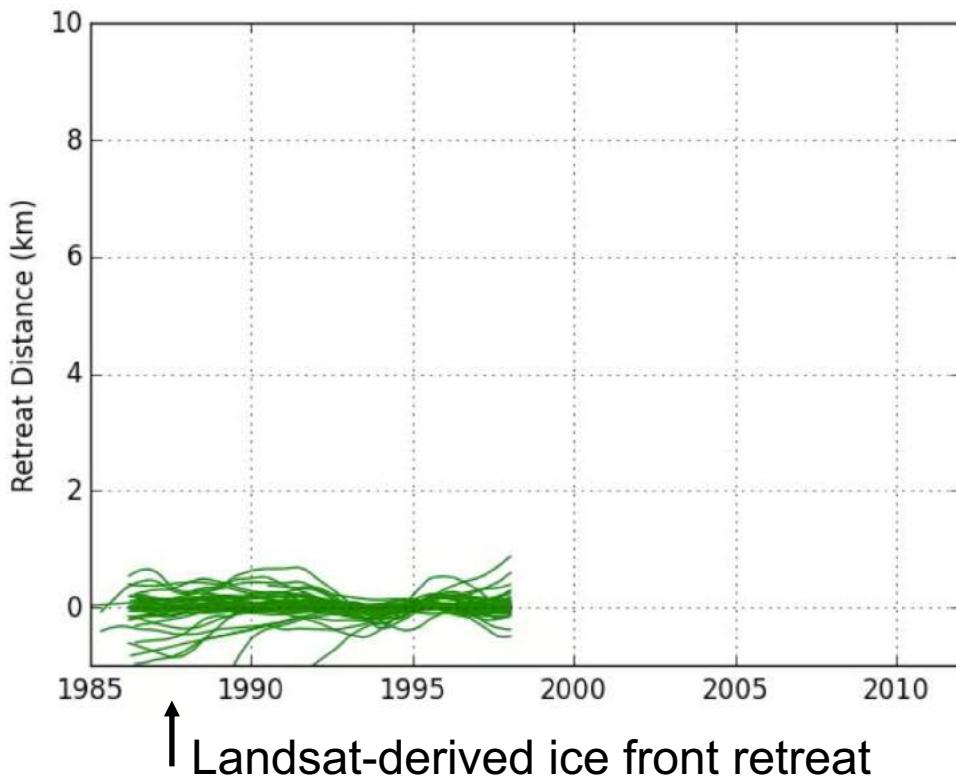


4km Arctic/N. Atlantic output ➤
1992-1997

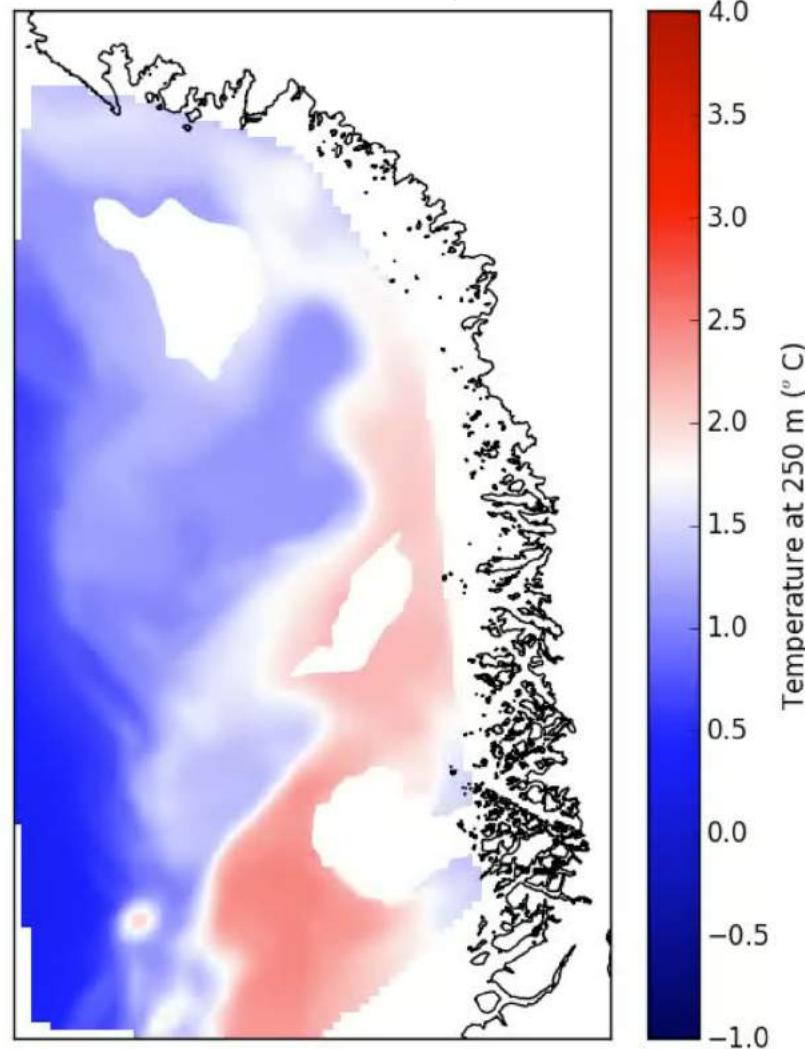


Rignot et al 2012

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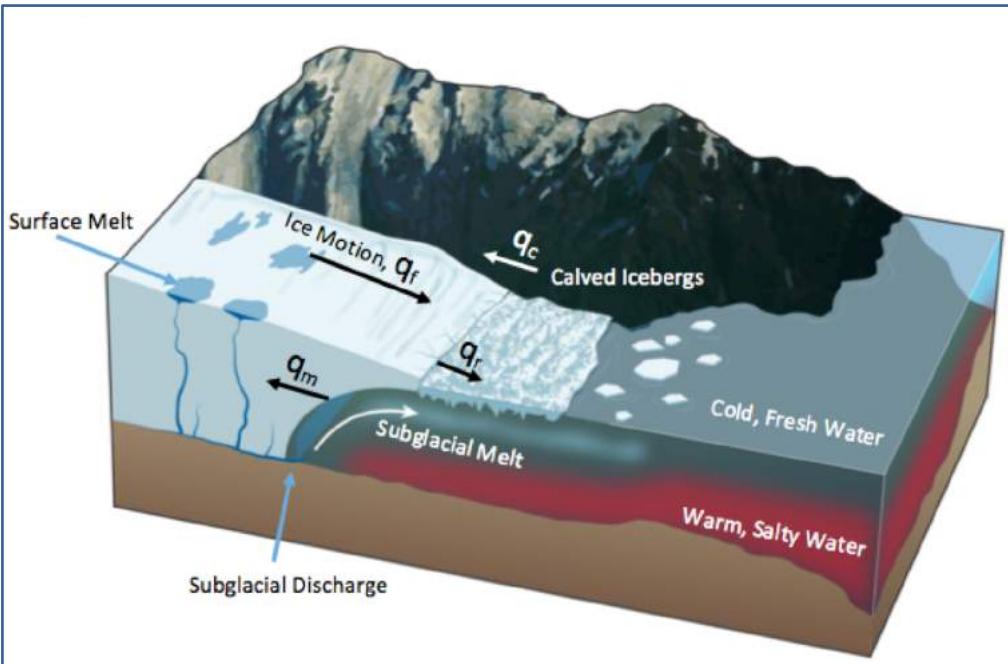
4km Arctic/N. Atlantic output ➤
1998-2011



Rignot et al 2012

Mass Balance at the Ice Front

Adapted from Straneo and Heimbach 2013



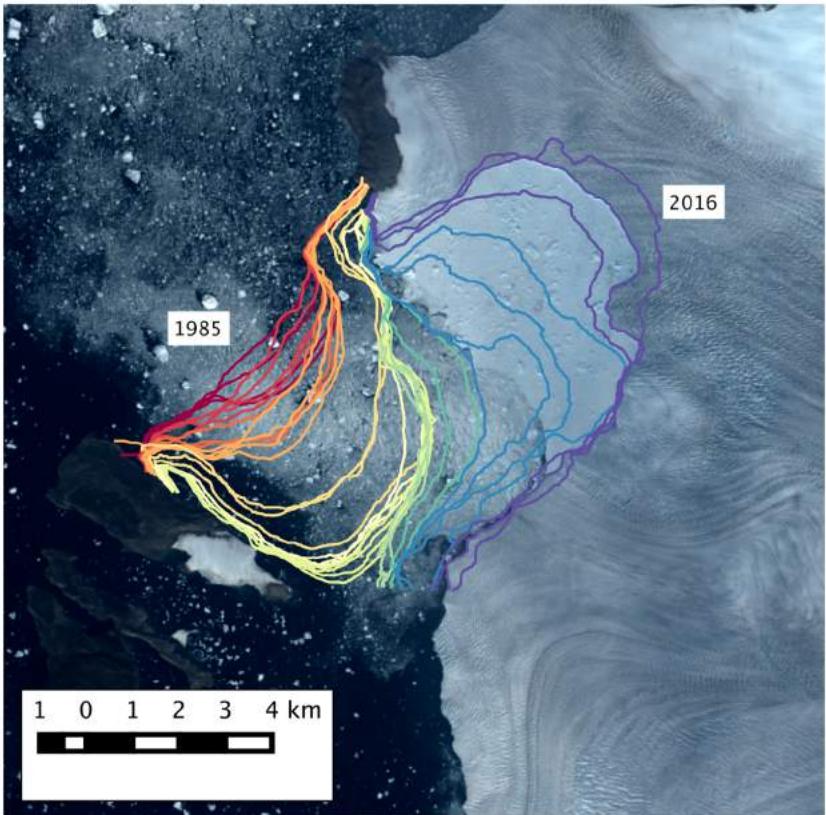
- Change in Ice Front, q_r
- Ice Velocity, q_f
- Ocean-induced undercutting, q_m
- Dry Calving, q_c
- Expressed as flux per unit area → m/day

$$q_r = \underbrace{q_f - q_m}_{\text{Change in Ice Front}} - \underbrace{q_c}_{\text{Source Sink}}$$

Rignot et al 2016

Methods: Ice Front Retreat

Annual Ice Front Digitization

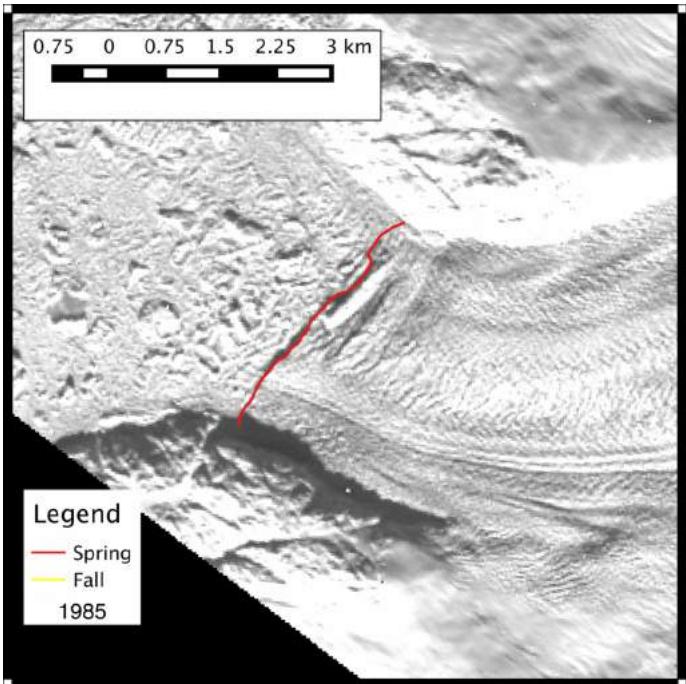


Kjer Gletscher Retreat
1985 - 2016

- Ice fronts digitized annually
 - Derived from Landsat 4,5,7,8
 - 1985-present, when scenes are available
 - 37 glaciers along NW coast

Methods: Seasonal Front Fluctuations

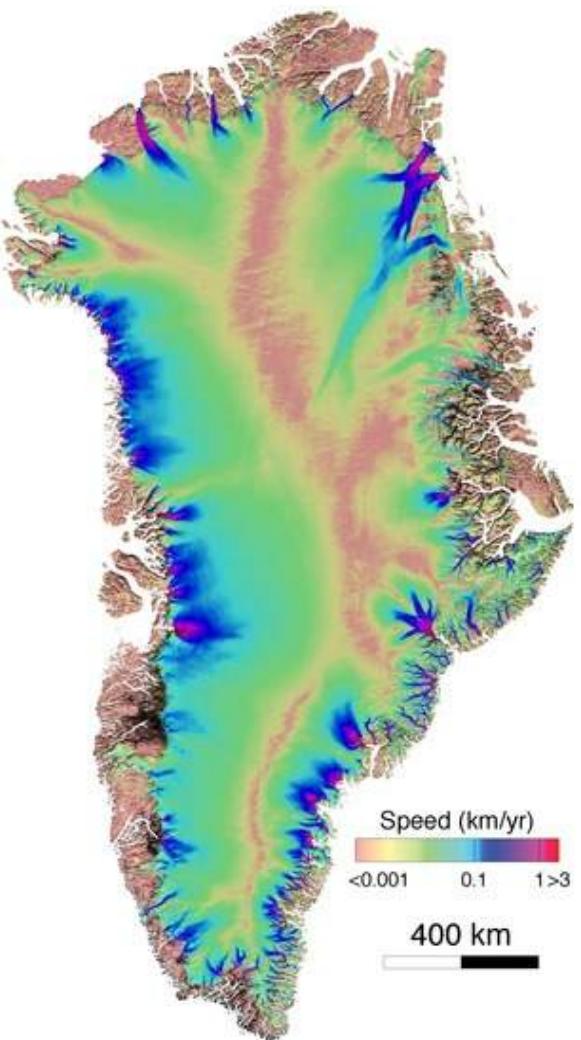
A baseline for long-term retreat



- Seasonal fronts digitized
 - 1985-1997
- Establish natural variability of ice front position
- Investigate change in ice front position relative to this range
 - $\mu + 1\sigma$

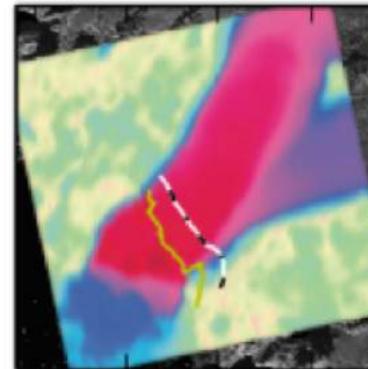
Upernivik Isstrøm: Central Branch
Seasonal Variability

Methods: Ice Velocity



- Velocity averaged annually from various sources, e.g.
 - MEaSURES (Joughin and Moon)
 - Rignot et al 1996, 2011
 - Mouginot et al 2015
- Sampled on a line 1km upstream:

Sverdrup Velocity: 2014-2015



Mouginot et al 2015

Methods: Ice Front Undercutting

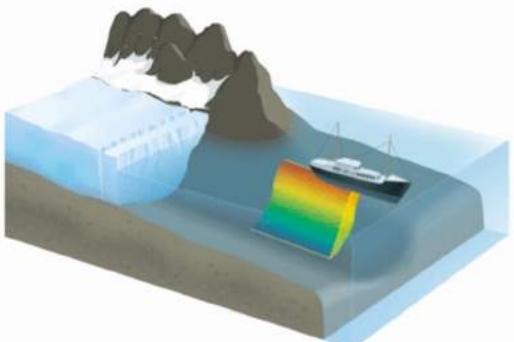
$$q_m = (0.0003hq_{sg}^{0.39} + 0.15)TF^{1.18}$$



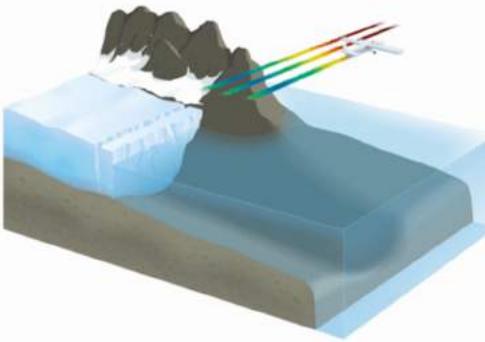
Rignot et al 2016

Mean Water Depth

- BedMachine Version 3
 - Sampled with Ice front Position
 - Includes both MBES and Inverted Gravity from OMG within the fjords



MBES



Gravity



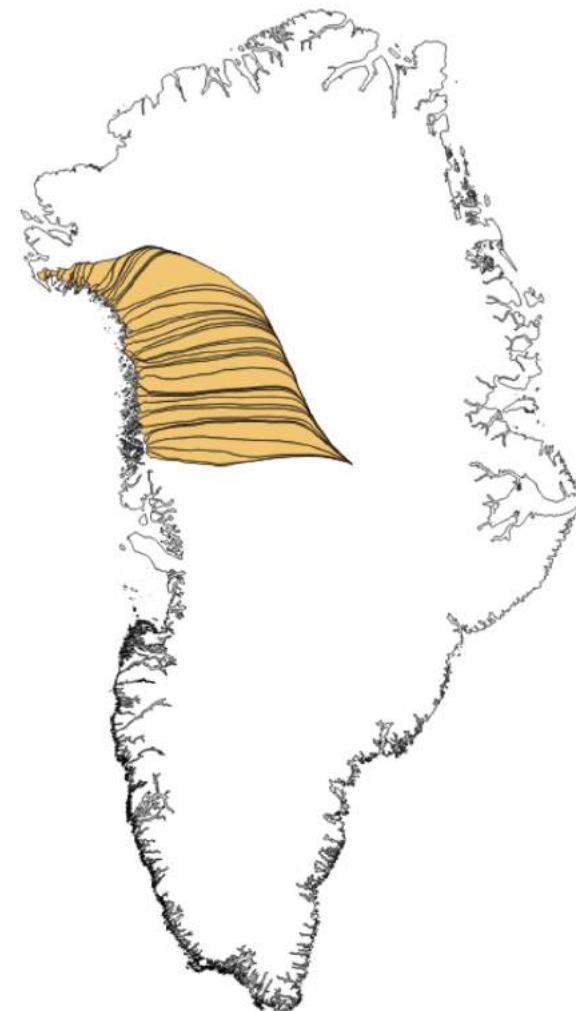
Methods: Ice Front Undercutting

$$q_m = (0.0003hq_{sg}^{0.39} + 0.15)TF^{1.18}$$

Rignot et al 2016

Subglacial Discharge

- Downscaled RACMO 2.3 Runoff
- ISSM for Basal Melt
- Integrated over the drainage basin



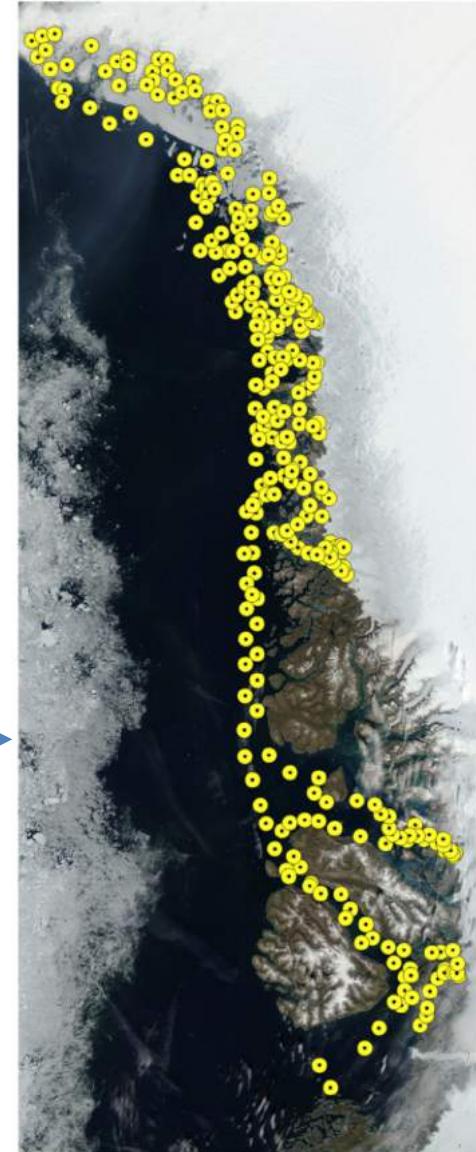
Methods: Ice Front Undercutting

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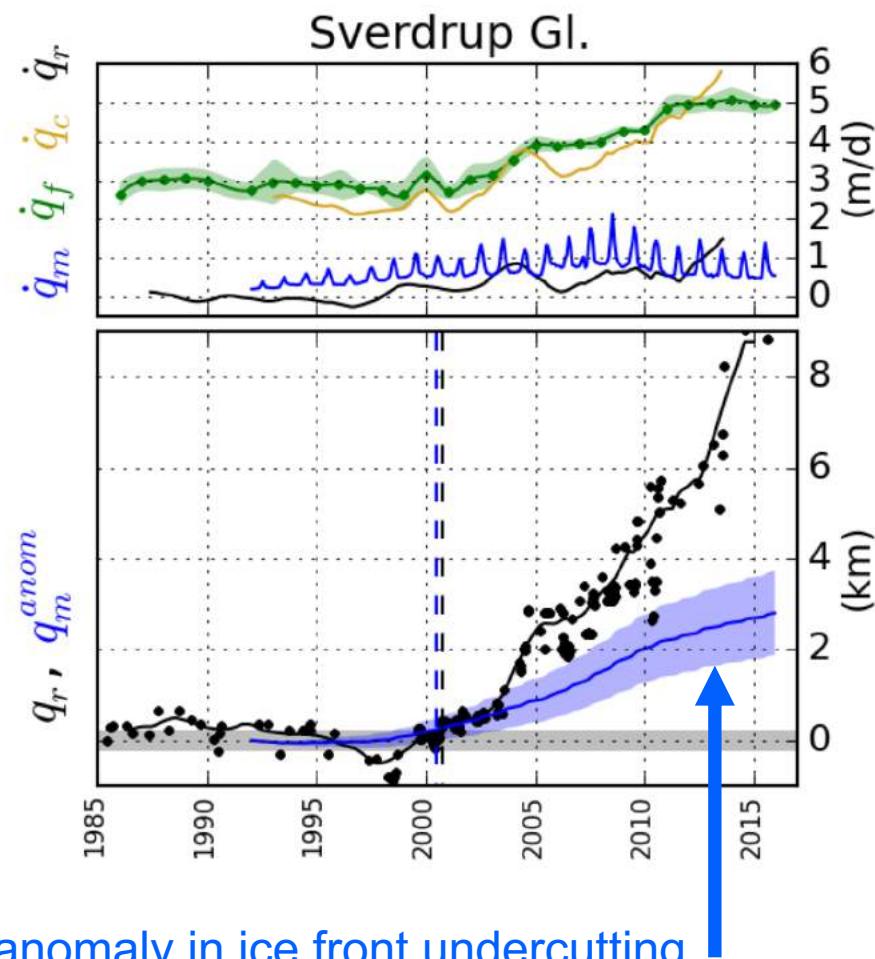
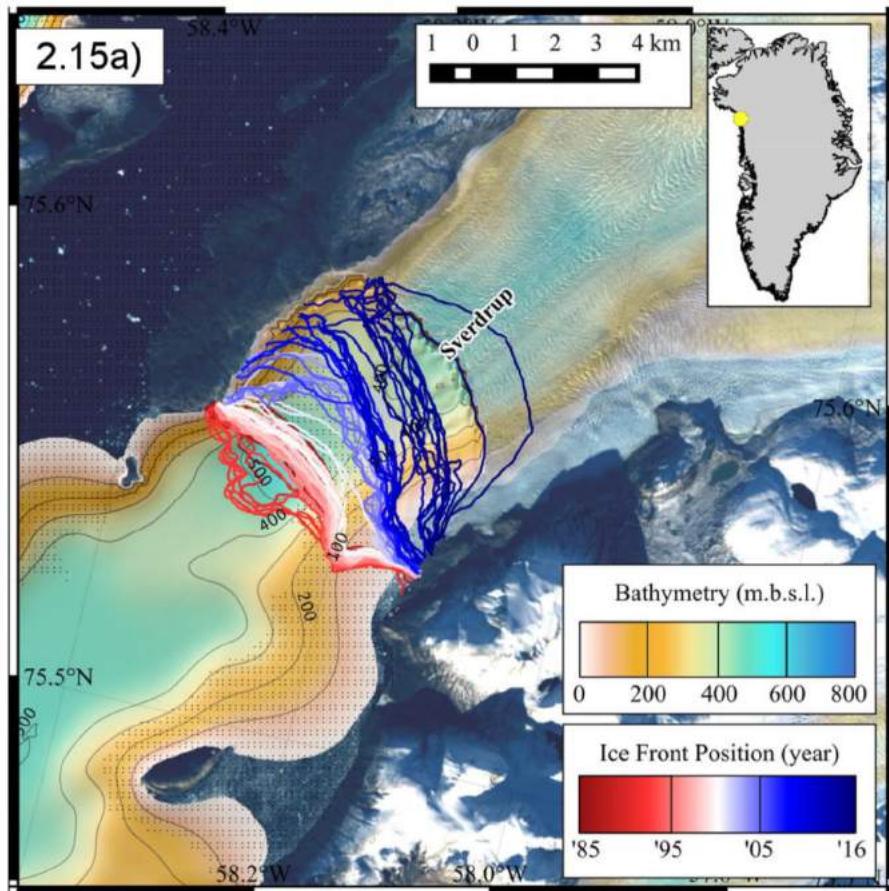
Rignot et al 2016

Thermal Forcing

- $= T + 0.0575S - 0.0901 + 0.000761P$
- Two Models Employed:
 - 4-km Arctic/N. Atlantic Solution 1992-2011
 - LLC270 Solution 2009 - 2015
 - Model adjusted with OMG CTDs
 - Bias of 1.68 ± 0.32 °C (too cold)
- Models merged with linear weighting 2009-2011:
- CTDs used to quantify a transfer function between the shelf TF and the fjord TF



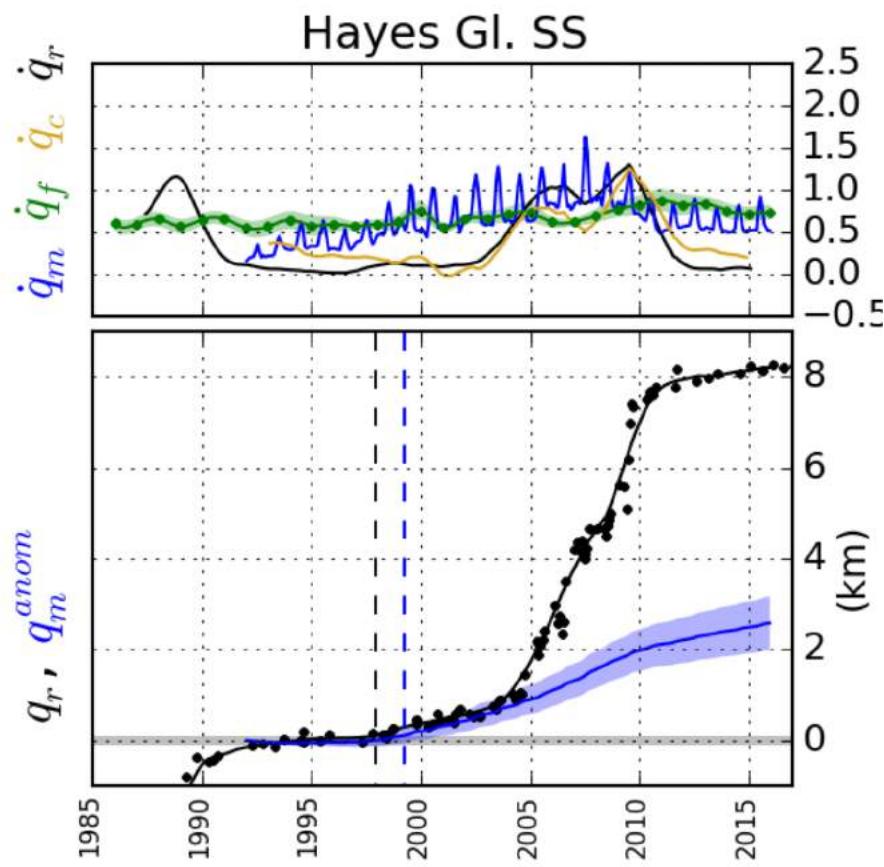
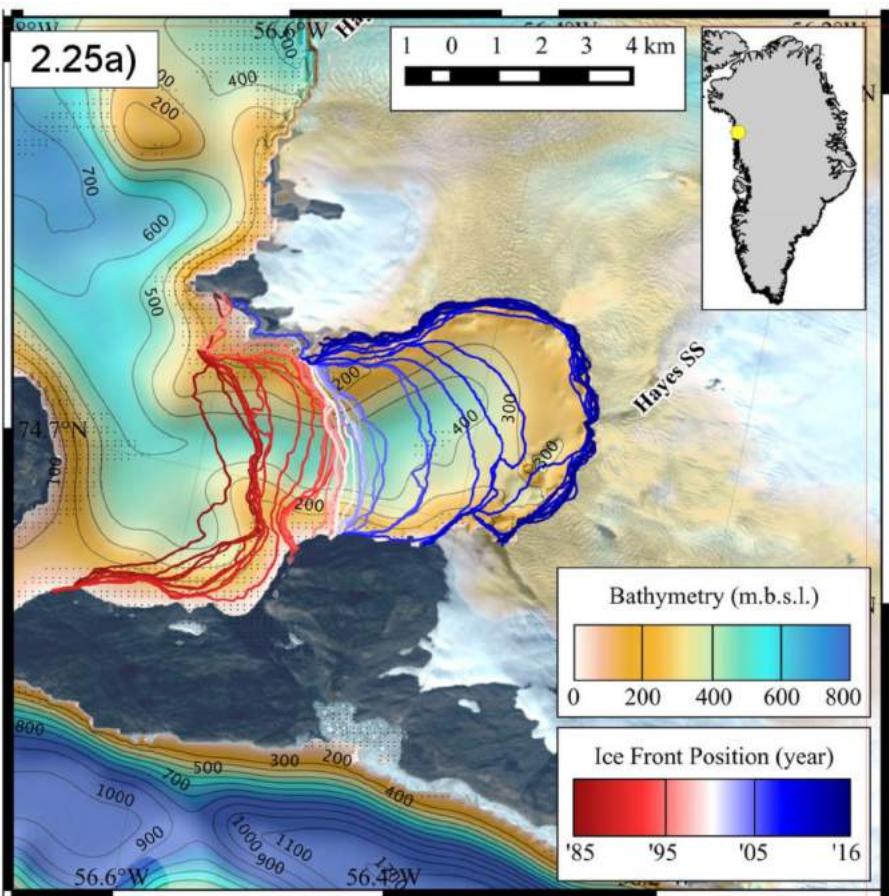
Sverdrup Glacier



Integrated anomaly in ice front undercutting
(relative to 1992-1997)

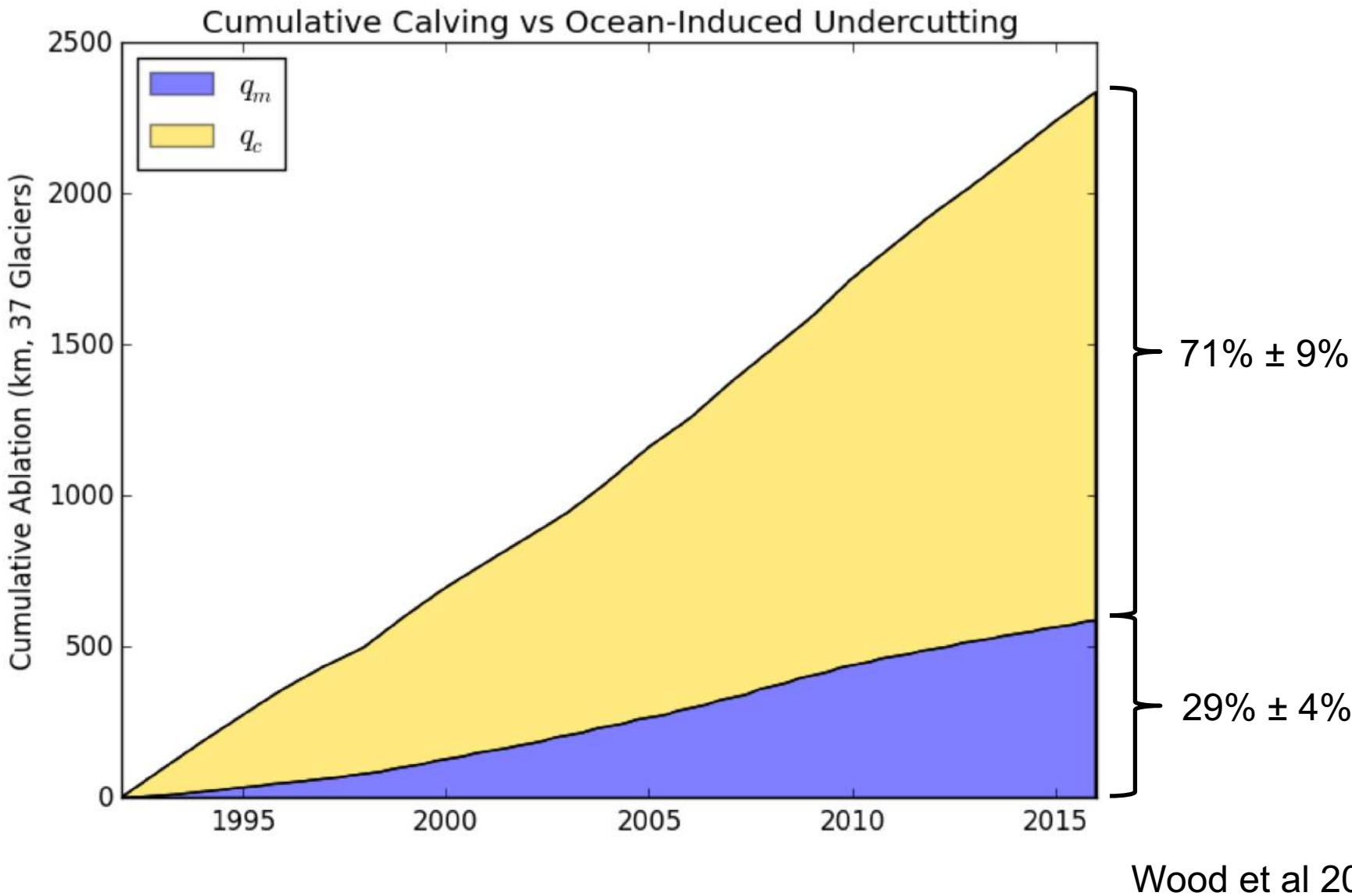
Wood et al 2018

Hayes Glacier South



Wood et al 2018

Total Ablation: q_m vs q_c

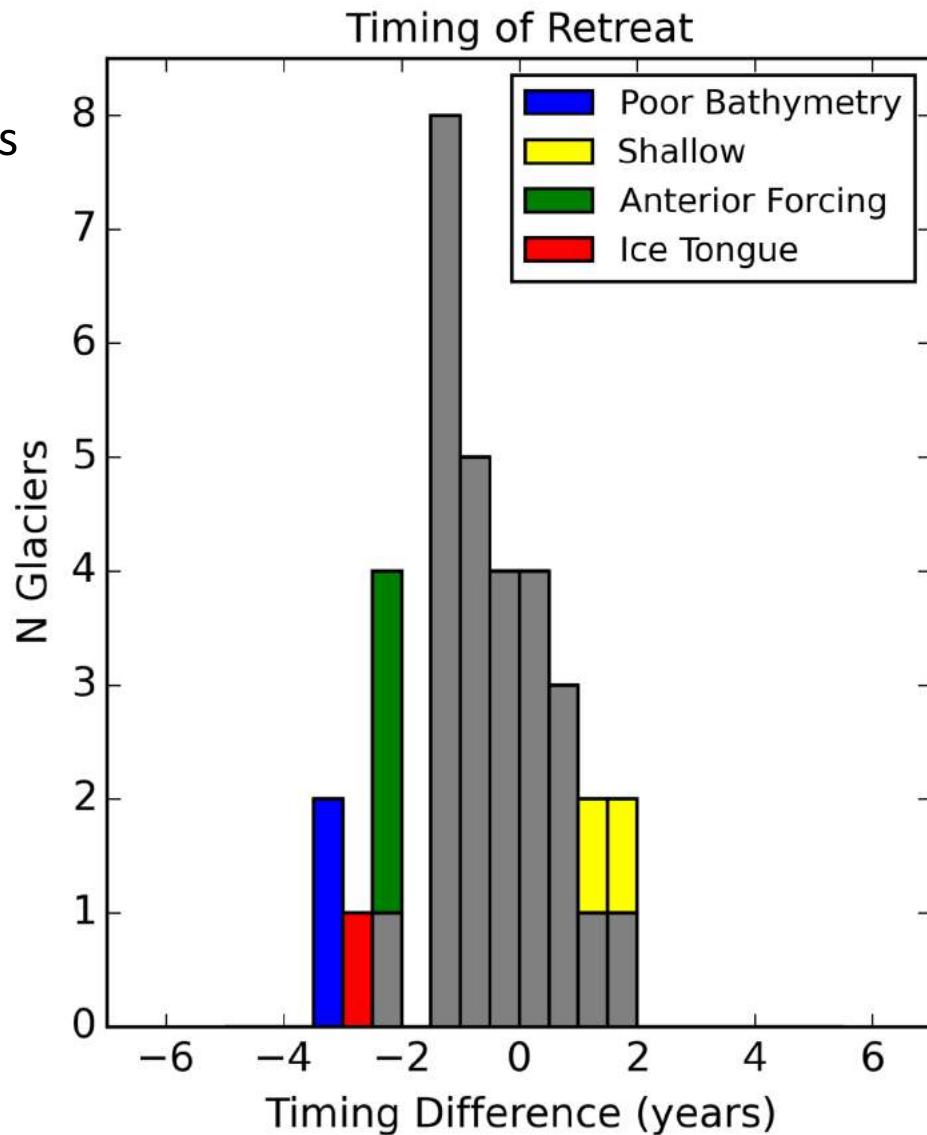


Timing of q_r vs q_m^{anom}

- Timing agreement of -0.9 ± 2.6 yrs
 - Negative: $q_r < q_m^{\text{anom}}$ timing
- Either:
 - q_r^{ref} underestimated
 - q_m^{anom} overestimated

Highlighted Glaciers

- | | |
|---|---|
| ■ Alison Glacier
■ Upernivik Isstrom S
■ Qeqertarsuup
■ Kjer
■ Kjer North
■ Upernivik Isstrom NW | ■ Illullip
■ Cornell |
|---|---|



Wood et al 2018

Conclusions, Round 1

1. ECCO Model output and CTDs indicate that ocean-induced undercutting triggered widespread retreat in NW Greenland
 - Retreat triggered around 1999 ± 2 years
2. But ice front ablation is dominated by calving processes

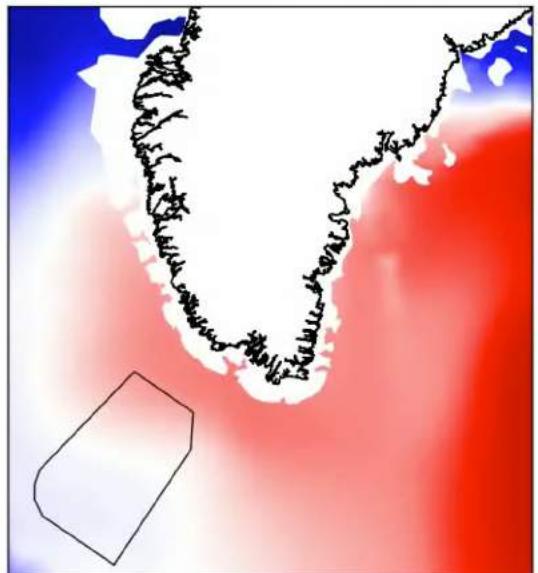




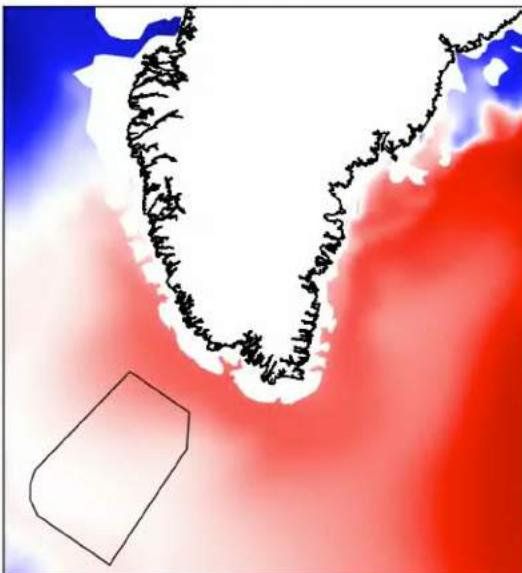
Moving Forward: ECCO Solutions around Greenland

ECCO Comparison in the North Atlantic

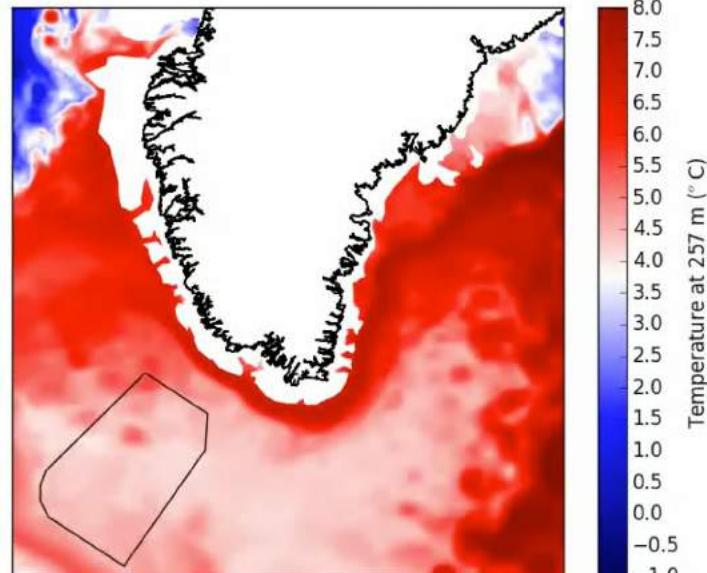
ECCO4 Solution



LLC270 Solution

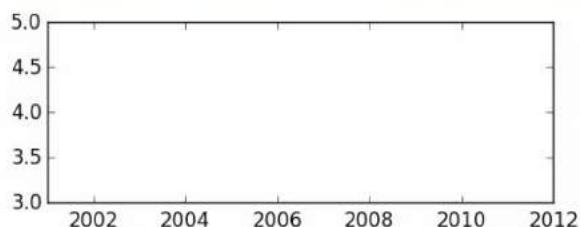
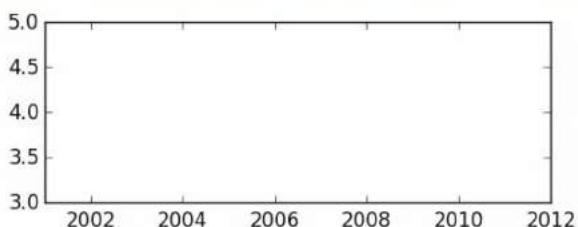
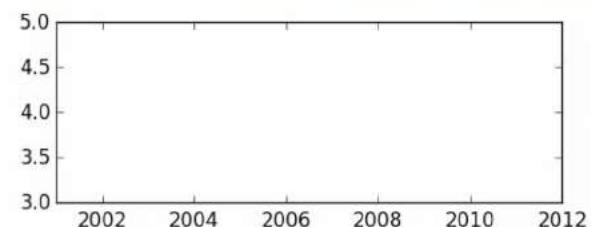


4km Arctic/N. Atlantic Solution



Temperature at 257 m ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

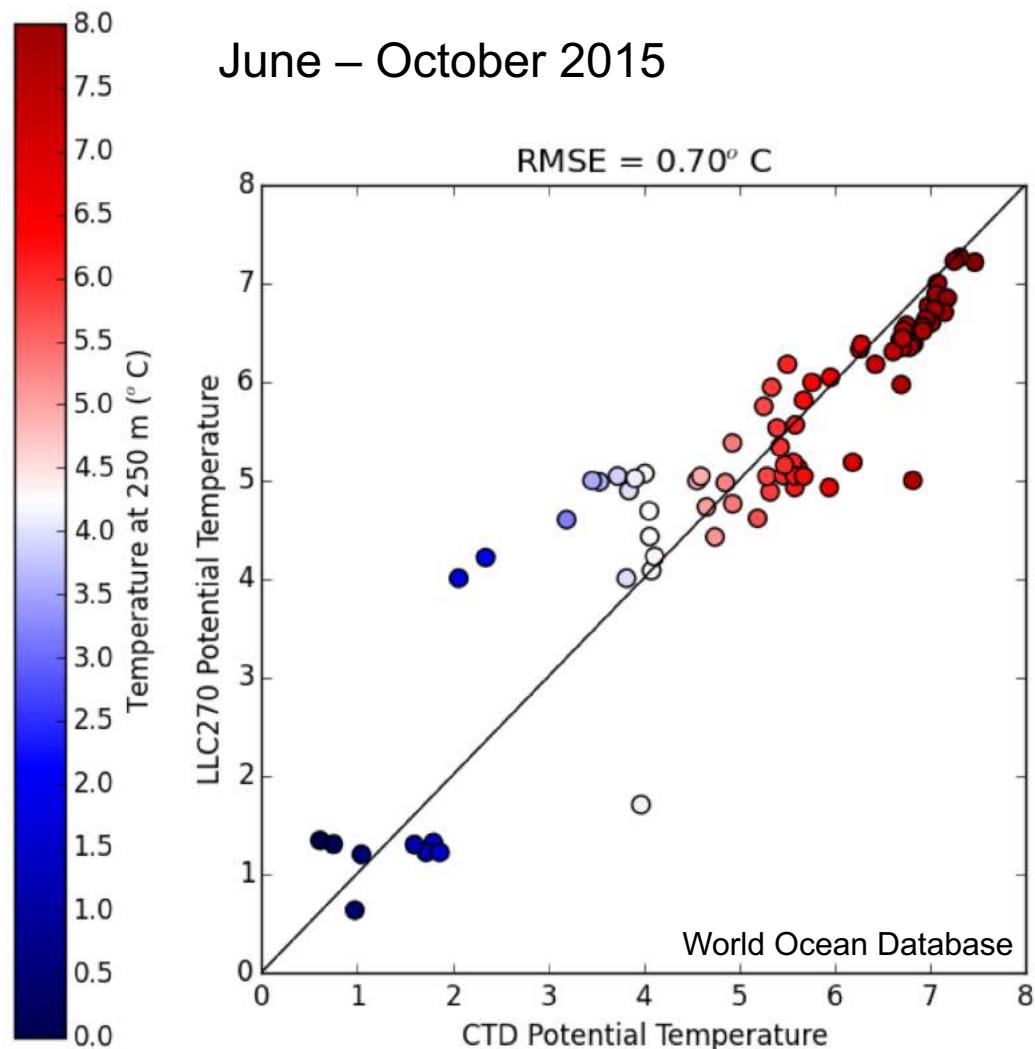
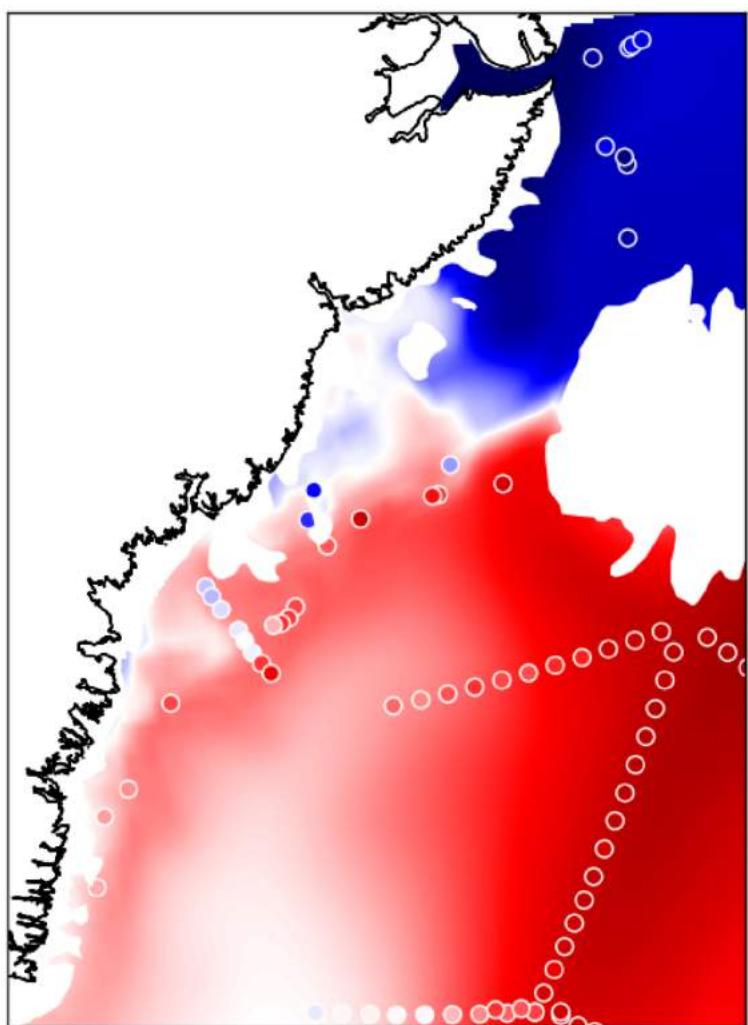
8.0
7.5
7.0
6.5
6.0
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0



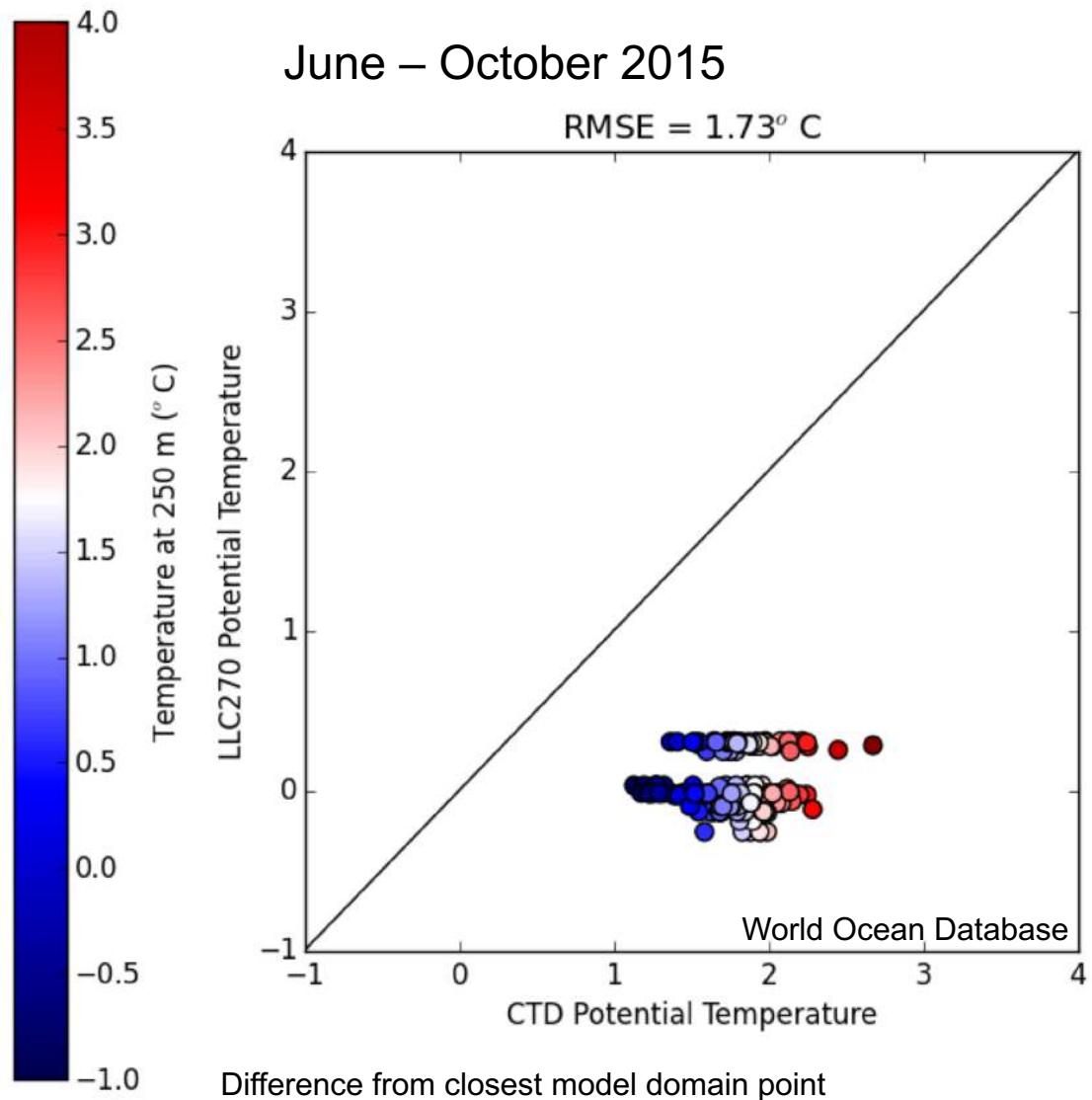
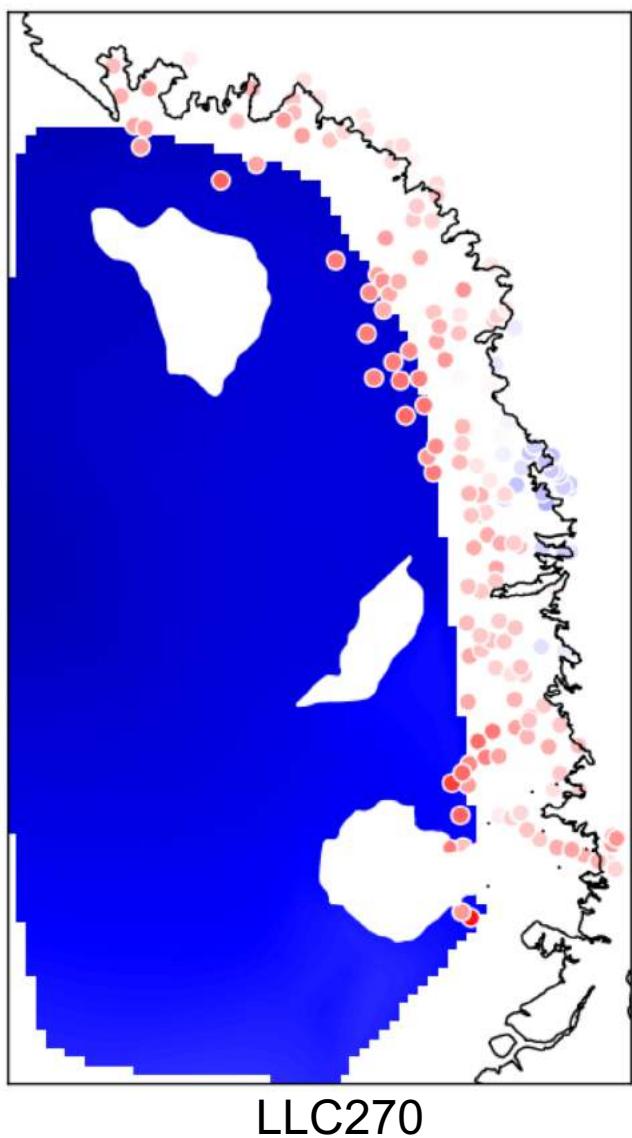
Year: 2001 Month: 1

CTDs in Sample Box from the World Ocean Database

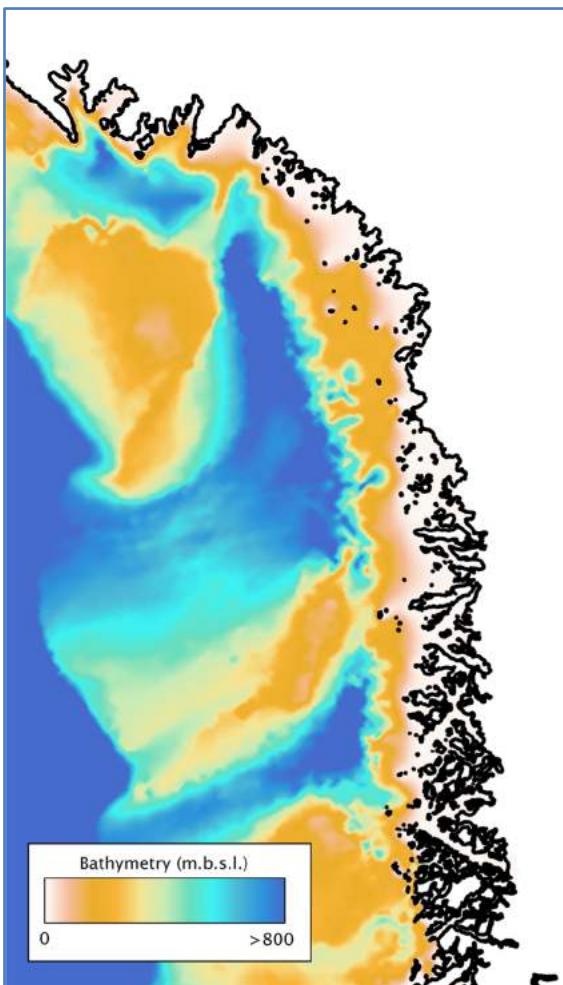
ECCO Comparison in the North Atlantic



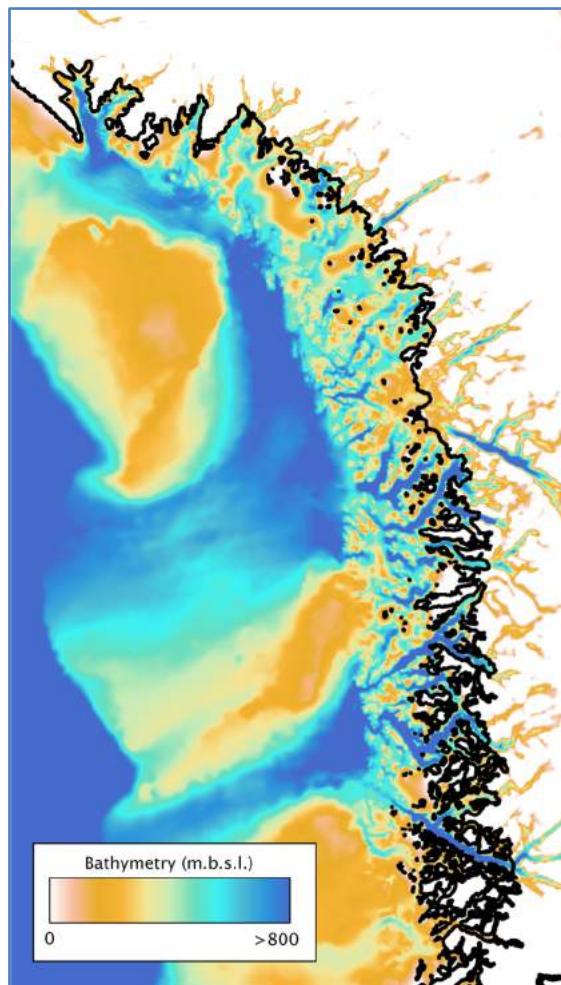
ECCO Comparison in Baffin Bay



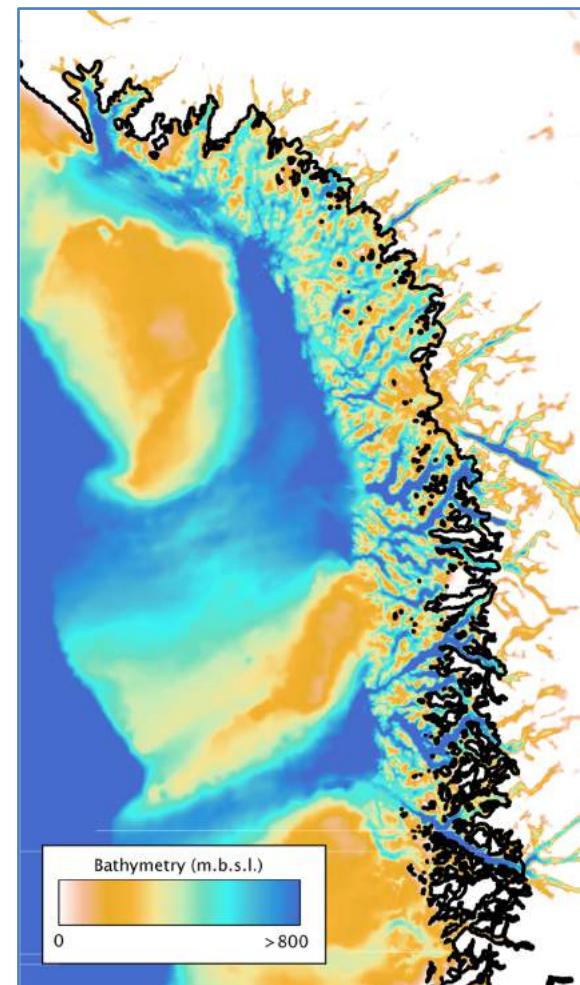
Bathymetry in Baffin Bay



IBCAO V3



BedMachine V3

BedMachine V3
+ An et al 2018 (in review)

Conclusions, Round 2

3. Ocean state estimate in the polar regions is critical to our understanding of ice-ocean coupling
 - Particularly as the ECCO community moves toward implementing ice front/shelf melt with streamice and shelfice



Thank you



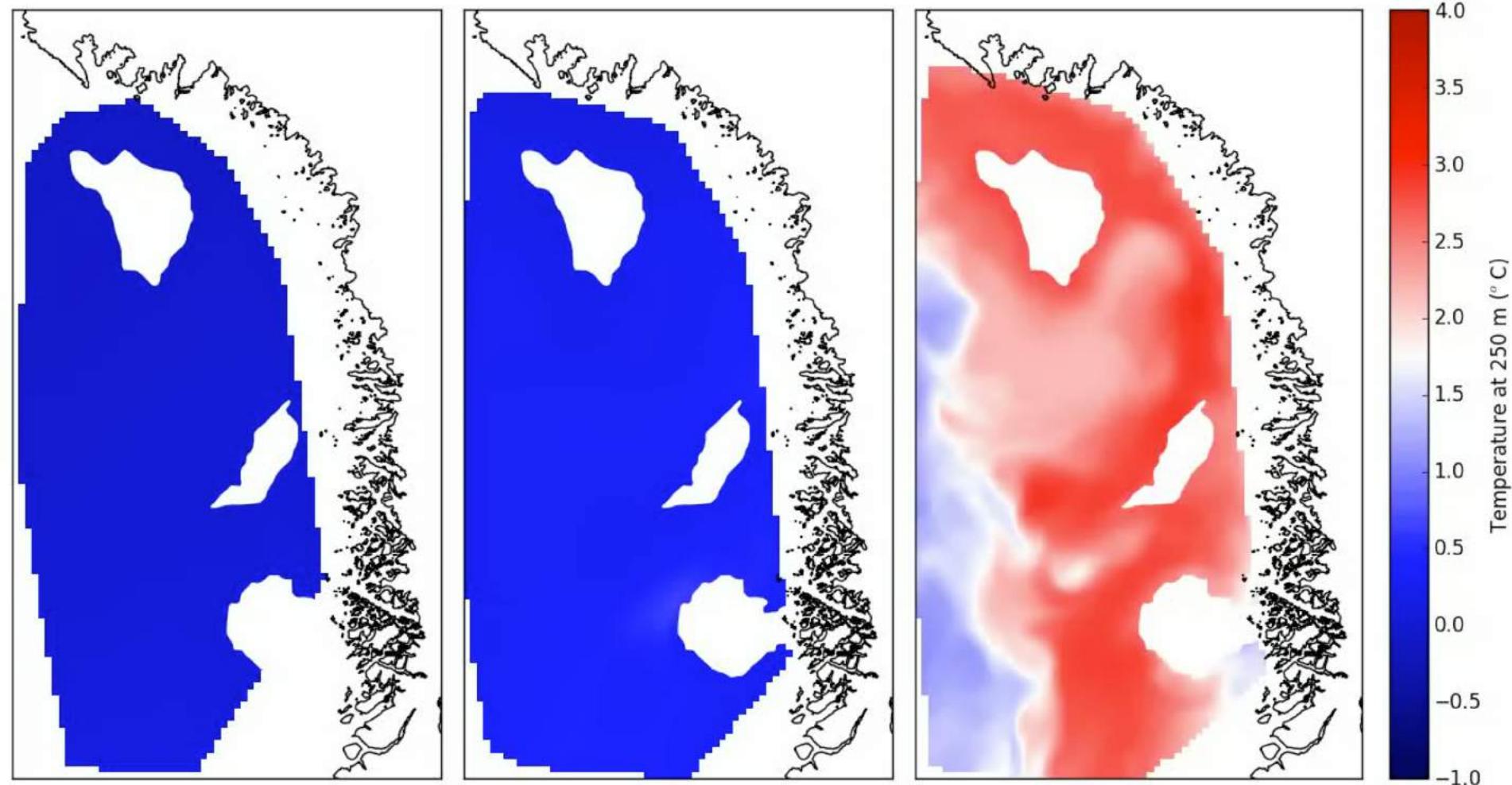
SE Greenland 2016

ECCO Comparison in Baffin Bay

ECCO4

LLC270

4km Arctic/N. Atlantic



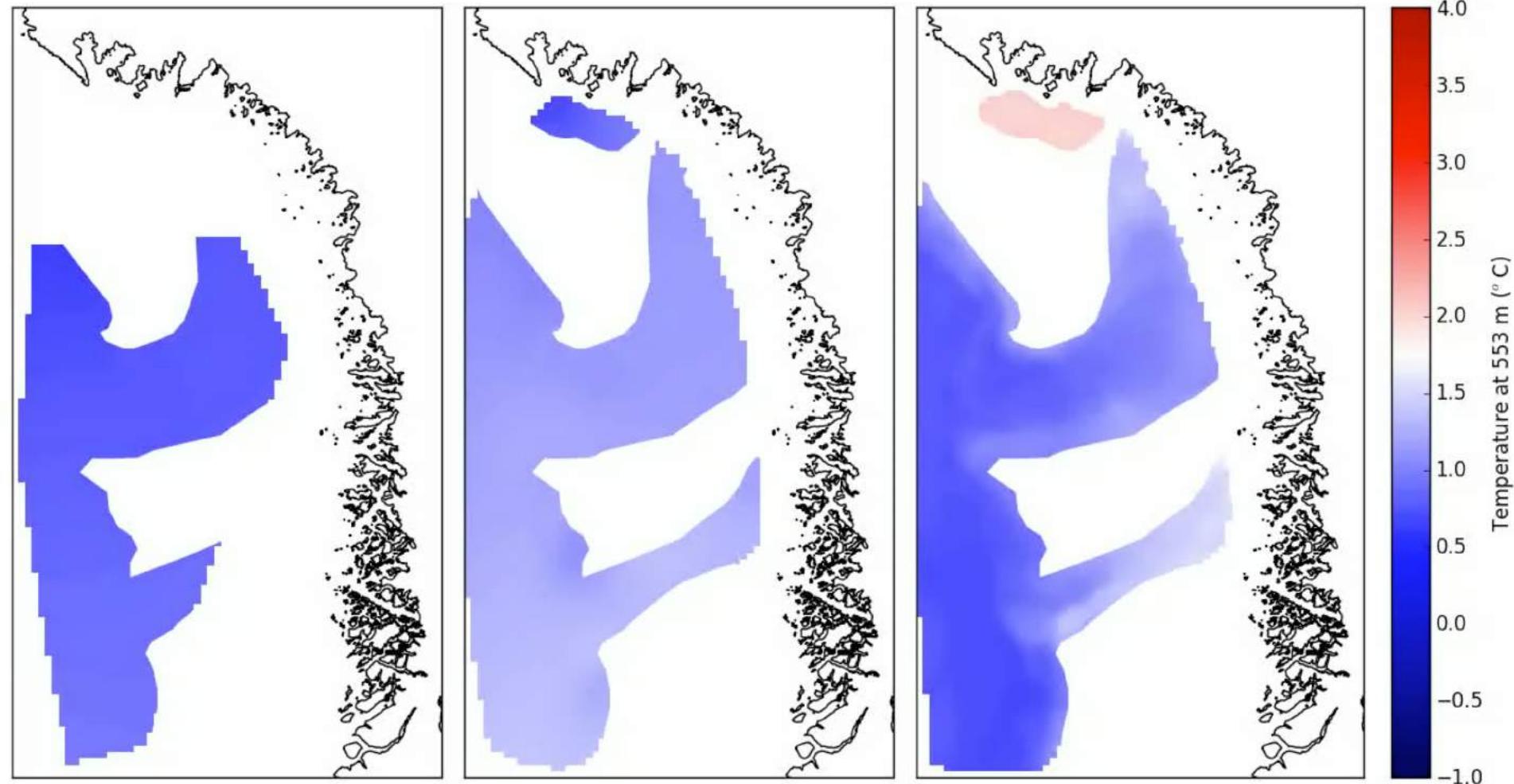
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4km Arctic/N. Atlantic



Year: 2001 Month: 1