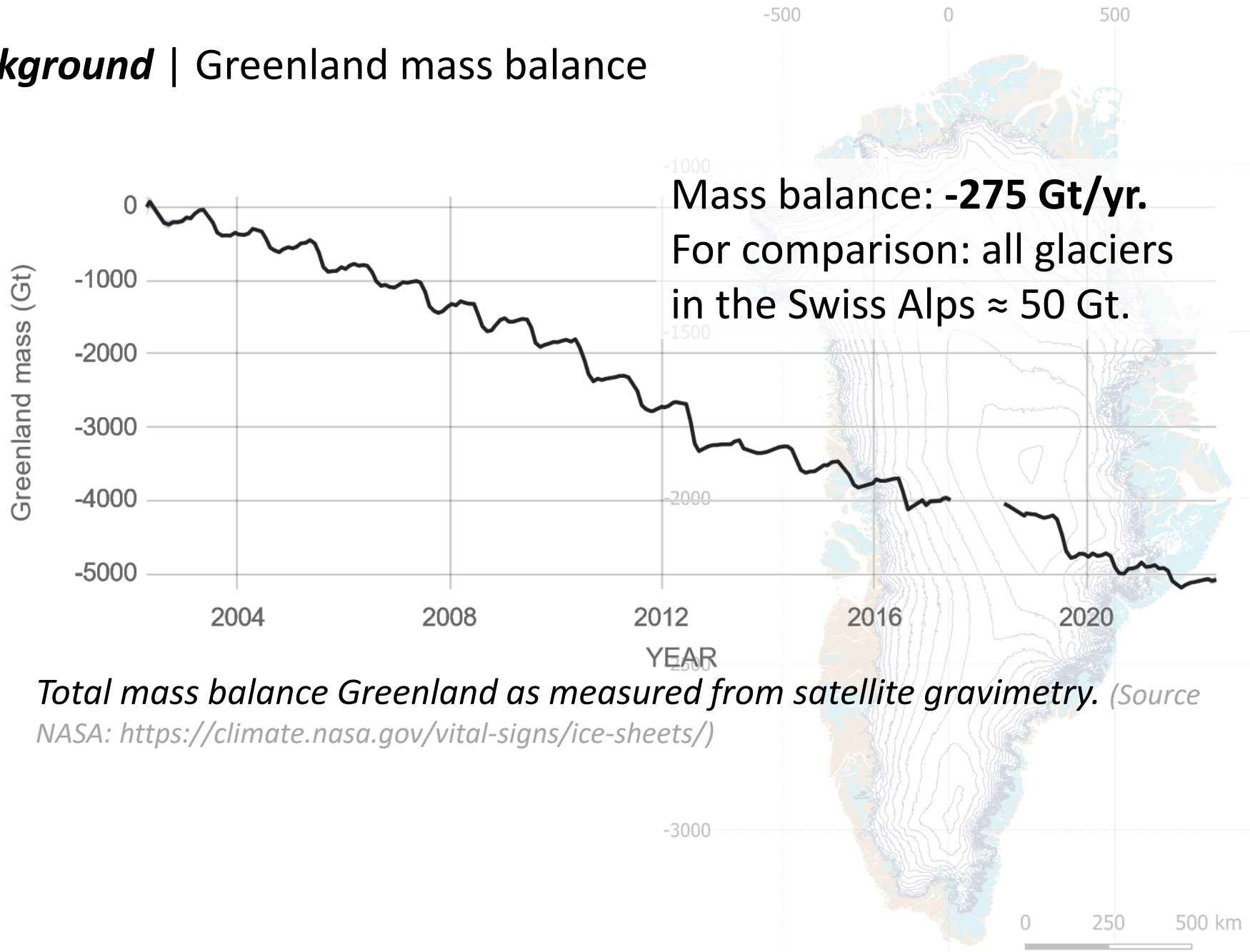


CASSANDRA - Accelerating mass loss of Greenland: firn and the shifting runoff limit

Horst Machguth, Andrew Tedstone, Nicole Clerx, Nicolas Jullien
Department of Geosciences, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Background | Greenland mass balance



Background | Mass fluxes

Snowfall:
+690±85 Gt/yr (Imbie Team, 2020)



Blizzard on the Greenland ice sheet.

-500

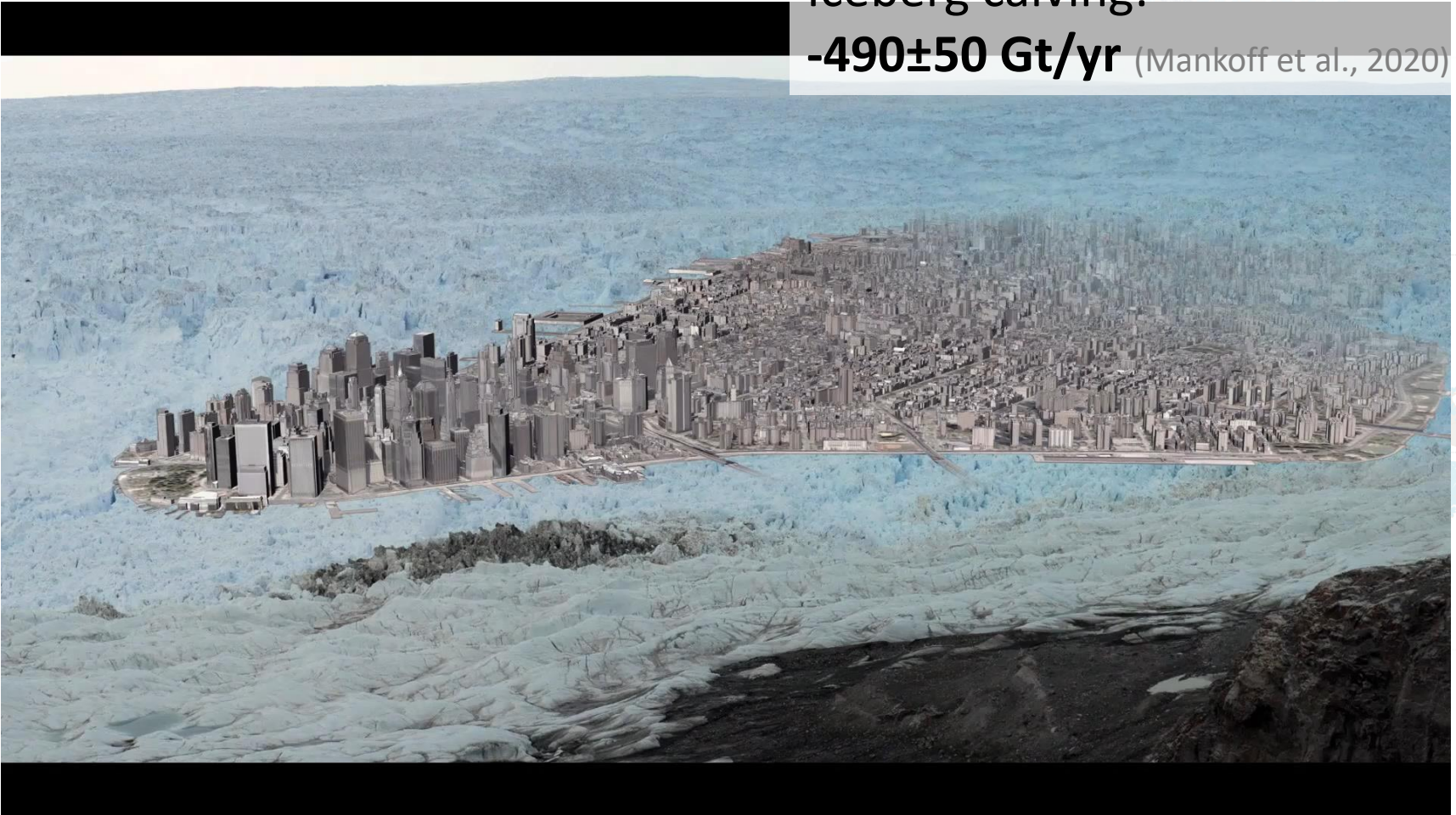
0

500

Background | Mass fluxes

Iceberg calving:

-490 ± 50 Gt/yr (Mankoff et al., 2020)



-3000

Calving event at Sermeq Kujalleq (Jakobshavn Isbræ) (Source: *Extreme Ice Survey, Chasing Ice*)

10 km

Background | Mass fluxes

Meltwater runoff:

-390 ± 65 Gt/yr (Imbie Team, 2020,
Mankoff et al., 2021)



Meltwater on the ice sheet surface, 19 August 2021 at ~1740 m a.s.l.
67.0091 / -47.3019 (Source: Dirk van As, Greenland Guidance)

Background | Annual mass balance (2010-2021)

Satellite gravimetry: **-274 Gt/yr**

≈measured
mass balance

Based on mass fluxes:

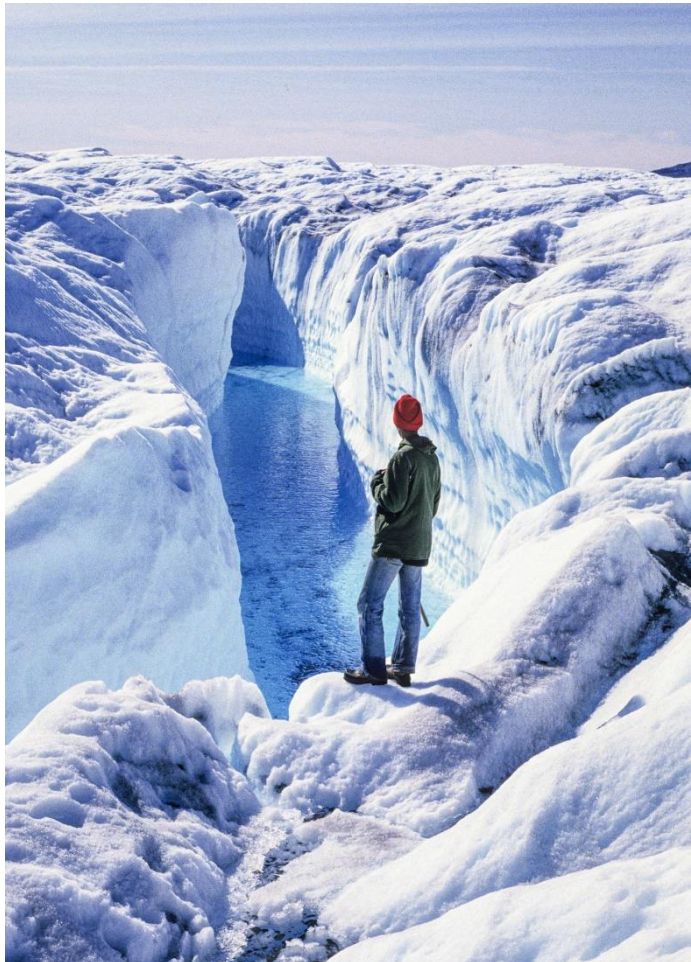
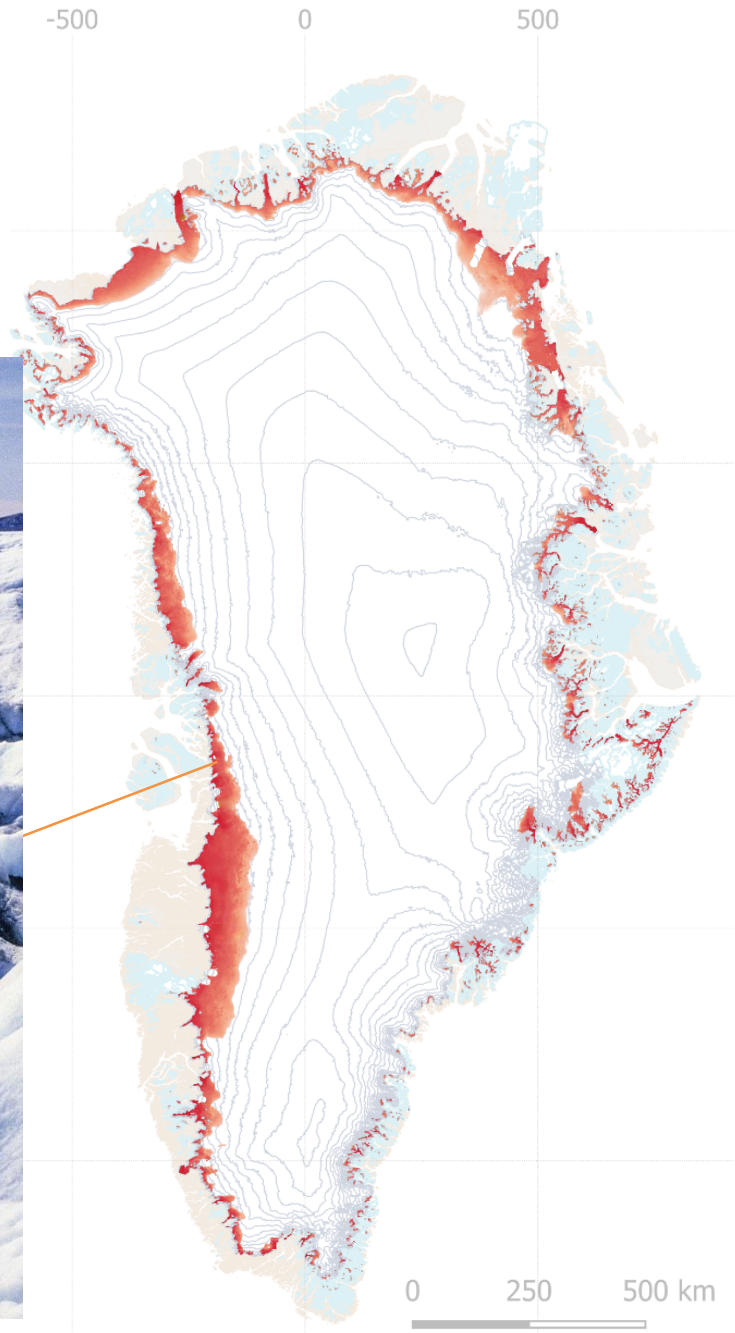
$$690 \pm 85 - 490 \pm 50 - 390 \pm 65 - 25 \pm 6 = -215 \pm 118 \text{ Gt/yr}$$

modelled snowfall ≈measured calving modelled runoff estimate basal melt

CASSANDRA focuses on runoff: Where, when and why takes runoff place on the Greenland ice sheet?

Background | Meltwater

Runoff is meltwater. An estimated 60 % of melt runs off.

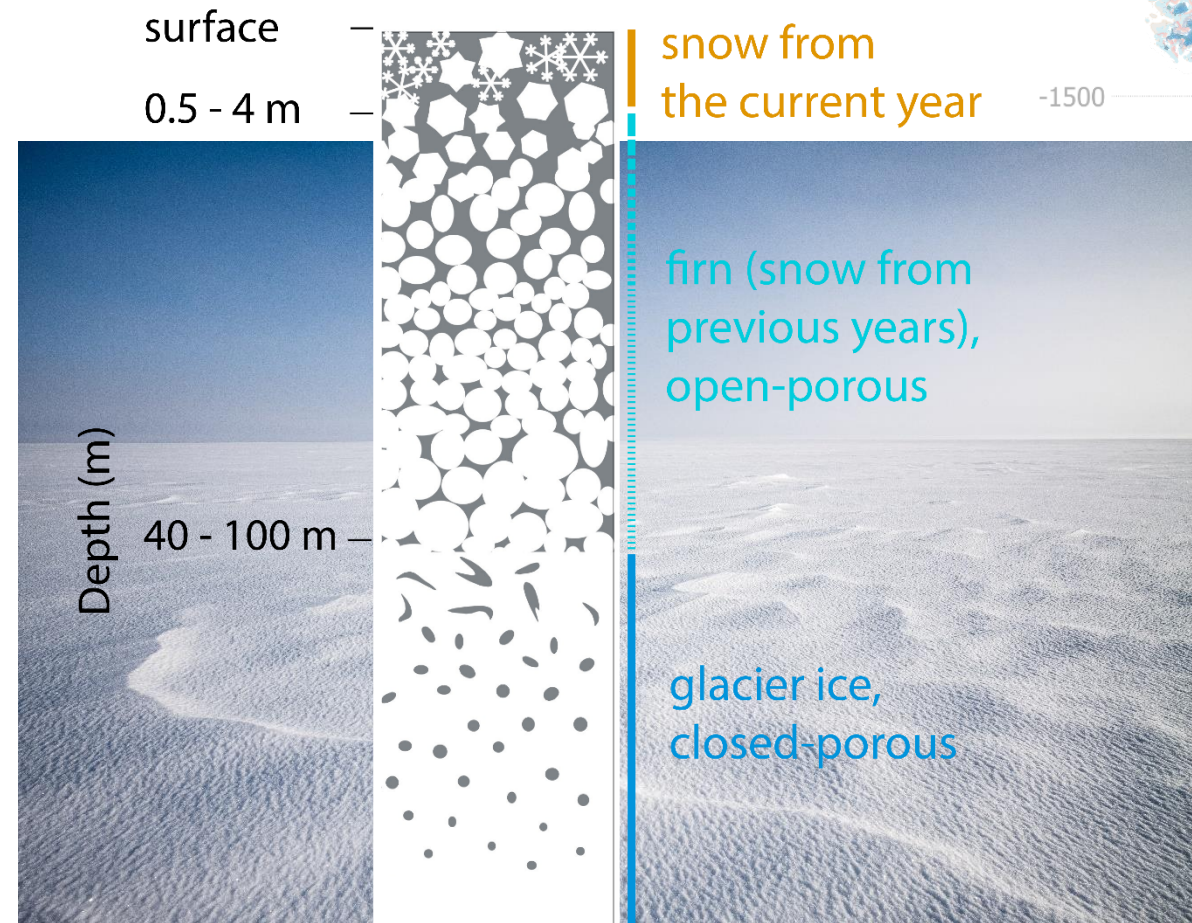


**Ablation area of
the ice sheet**
(Niels Reeh at
Paakitsoq, 1985)

*Photo: Henrik H.
Thomsen*

Background | Meltwater

The Greenland firn area is a porous sponge where meltwater percolates and refreezes



Firn area (dark blue) of the Greenland ice sheet



Project aim

How can the area of surface runoff expand; by which physical processes?

Will the percentage of meltwater retention change in a warming climate?

Remote sensing:
Track surface runoff over the entire ice sheet and satellite-era

Fieldwork:
Measure the hydrology of meltwater in firn

Model meltwater runoff in context of firn changes + ice dynamics

Remote sensing

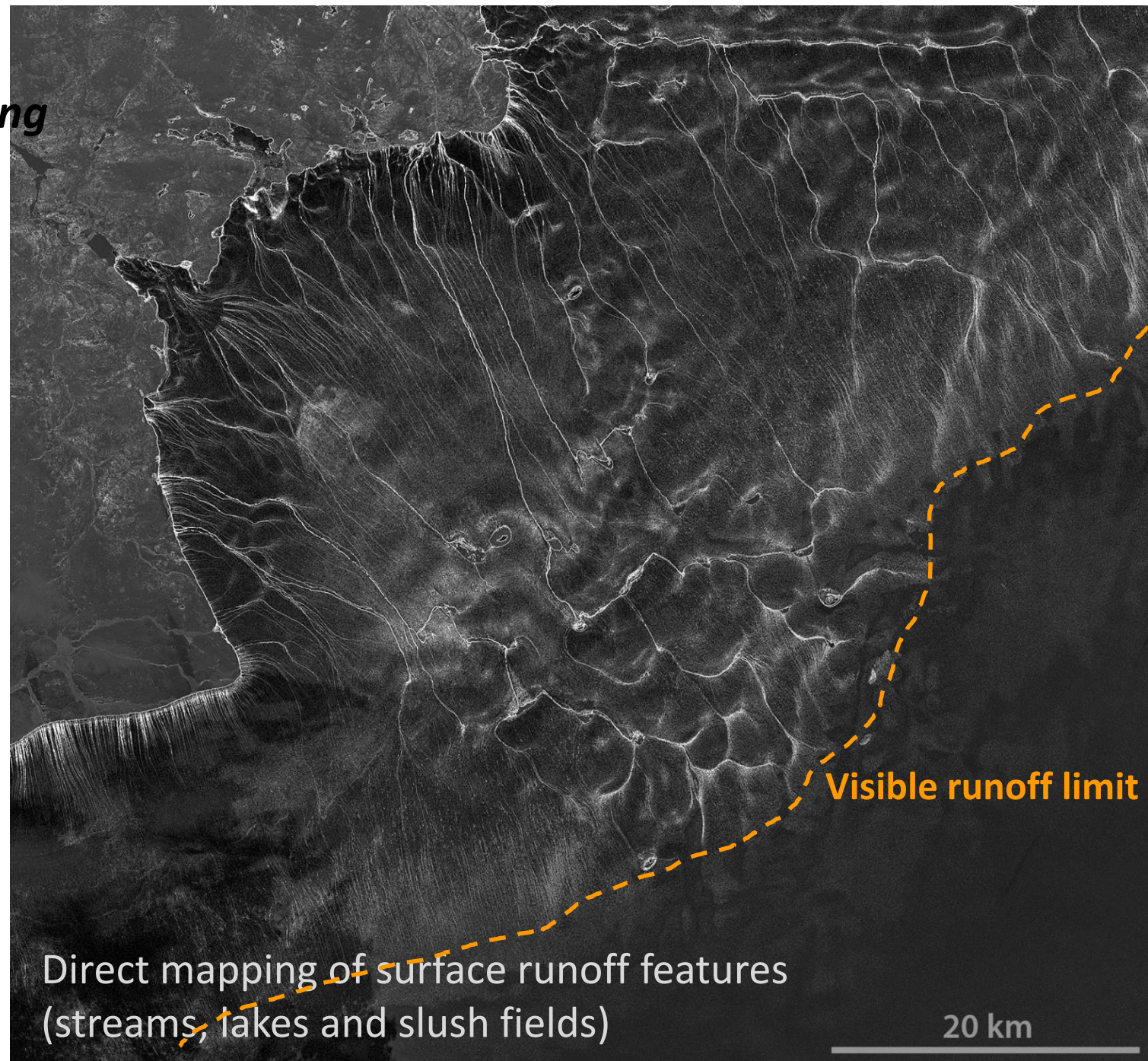
Landsat, Sentinel 1, 2, OiB Radar, MODIS

- Long-term changes of the runoff area
- Long-term firn evolution

*Unprocessed
Sentinel-2 image
(band 4)
Greenland ice
sheet margin,
Northwest
Greenland.*

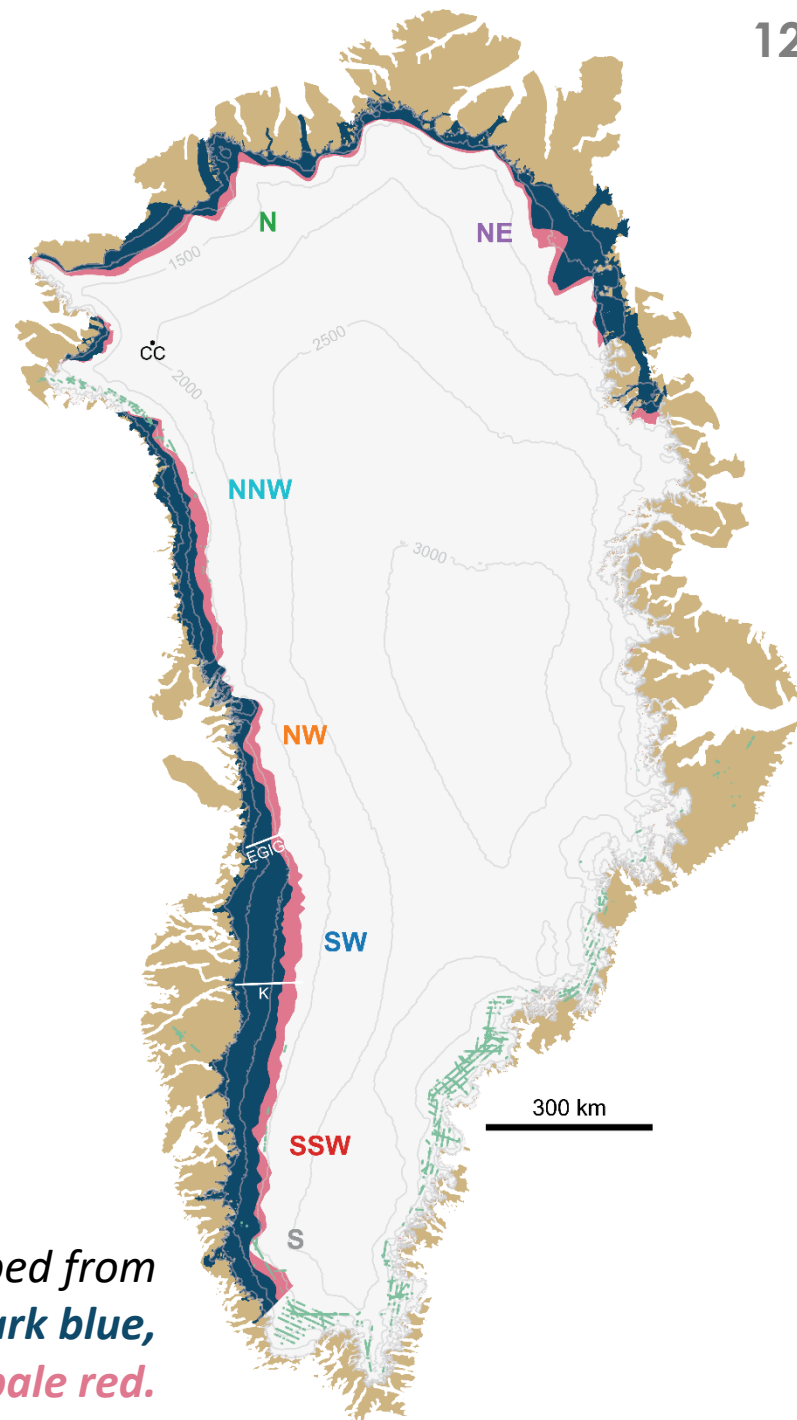
Remote sensing

*Gabor filtered
(Yang et al.,
2015) Sentinel-2
image
highlighting
melt rivers on
the Greenland
ice sheet,
Northwest
Greenland.*



Remote sensing

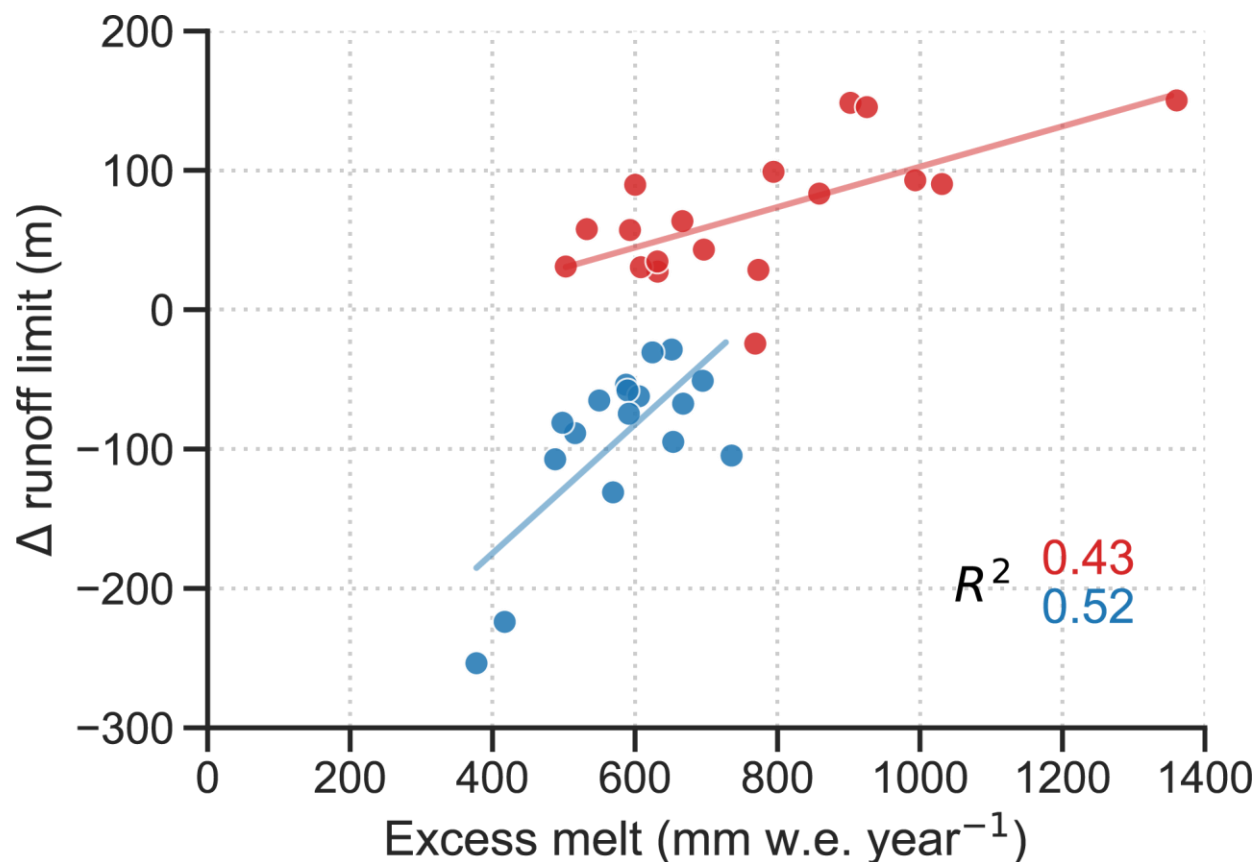
- Analysed **>25'000 Landsat scenes** (1985 to present) for surface hydrological features
- **Visible runoff area** of the ice sheet **expanded by ~29%** (1985-1992 vs. 2013-2020)



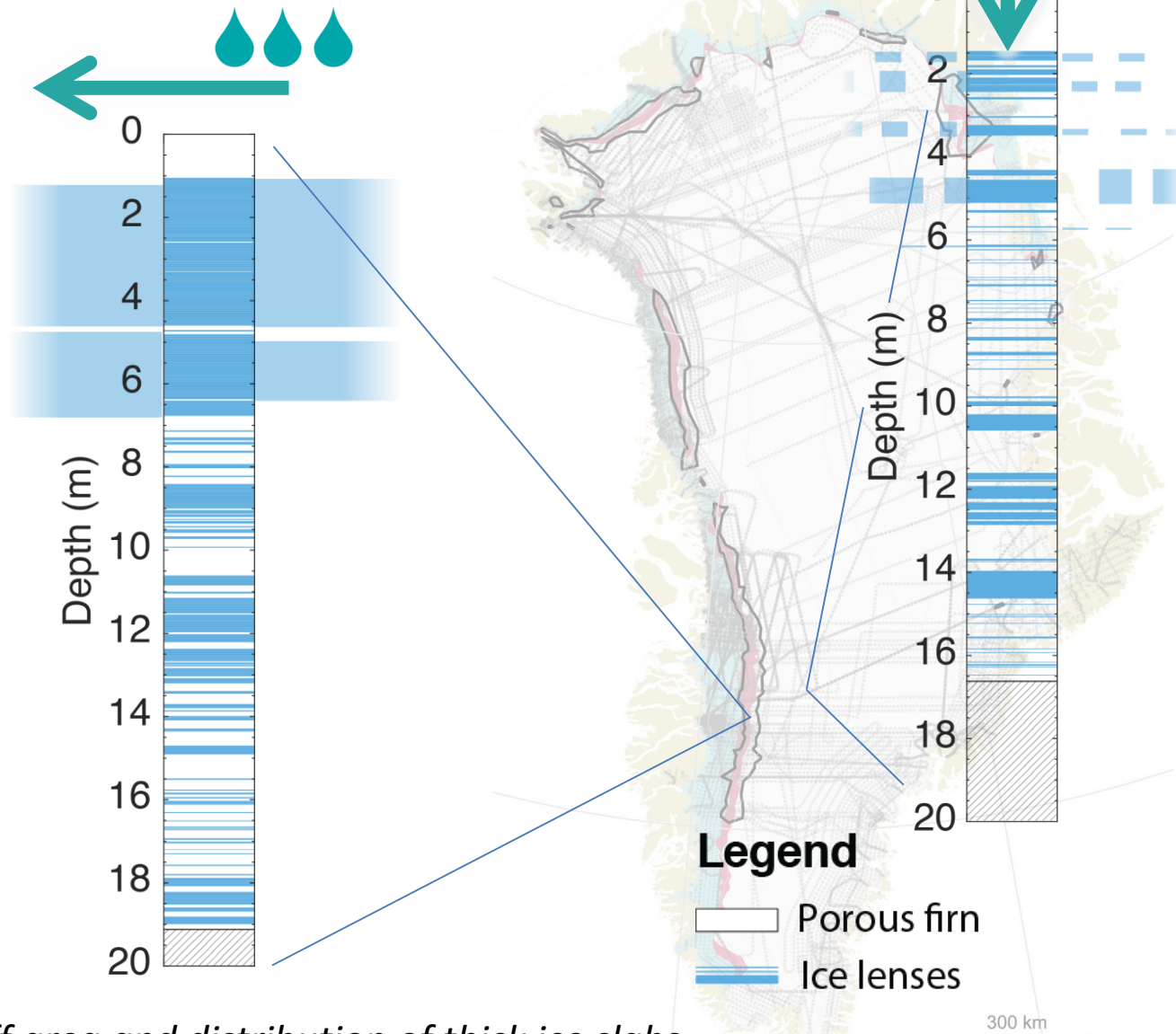
*Extent of visible surface runoff, as mapped from Landsat: Runoff area **1985-1992 in dark blue**, additional runoff area **2013-2020 in pale red**.*

Remote sensing

*Relationship between annual excess melt (\approx melt intensity) and annual Δ runoff limit. The latter denotes the deviation from the 1985 to 2020 average Greenland runoff limit. Linear regressions calculated for **1985-2003** and **2004-2020**.*



Remote Sensing



*Newly formed runoff area and distribution of thick ice slabs.
Firn stratigraphy in two firn cores.*

Fieldwork

*Cover of Greenland's
"Motoori" magazine, June
2021 issue, showing our
snowmobiles being slung off
the ice sheet. The title reads
"equipment for researchers".*



Fieldwork

***Snowpit on July 29
2020, 1760 m a.s.l.
Depth of pit 62 cm,
thereof 42 cm water
filled.***



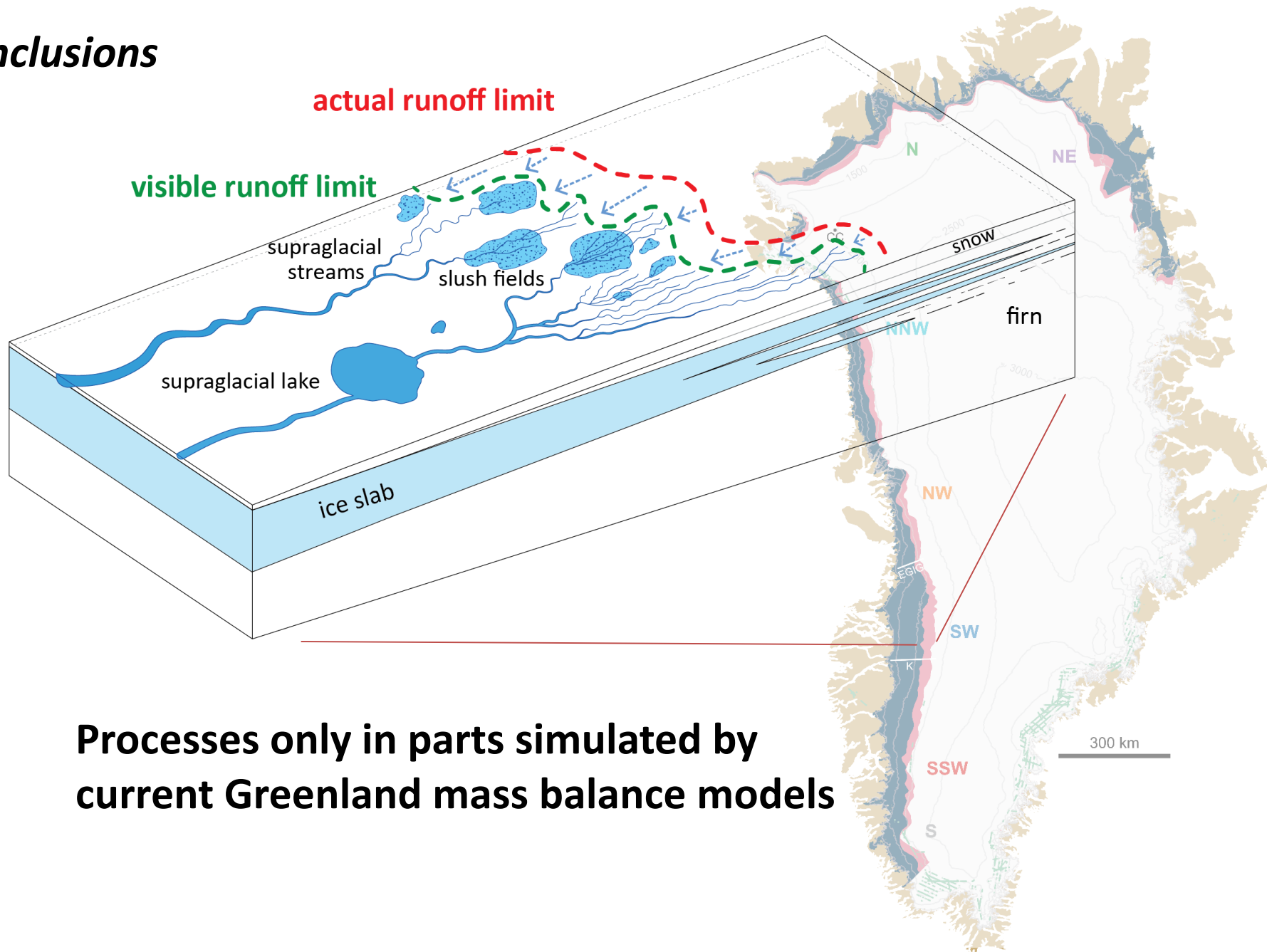
Fieldwork

- Meltwater percolates laterally inside the snow, directly on top of the ice slab, at **7 ± 3 m/hr.**

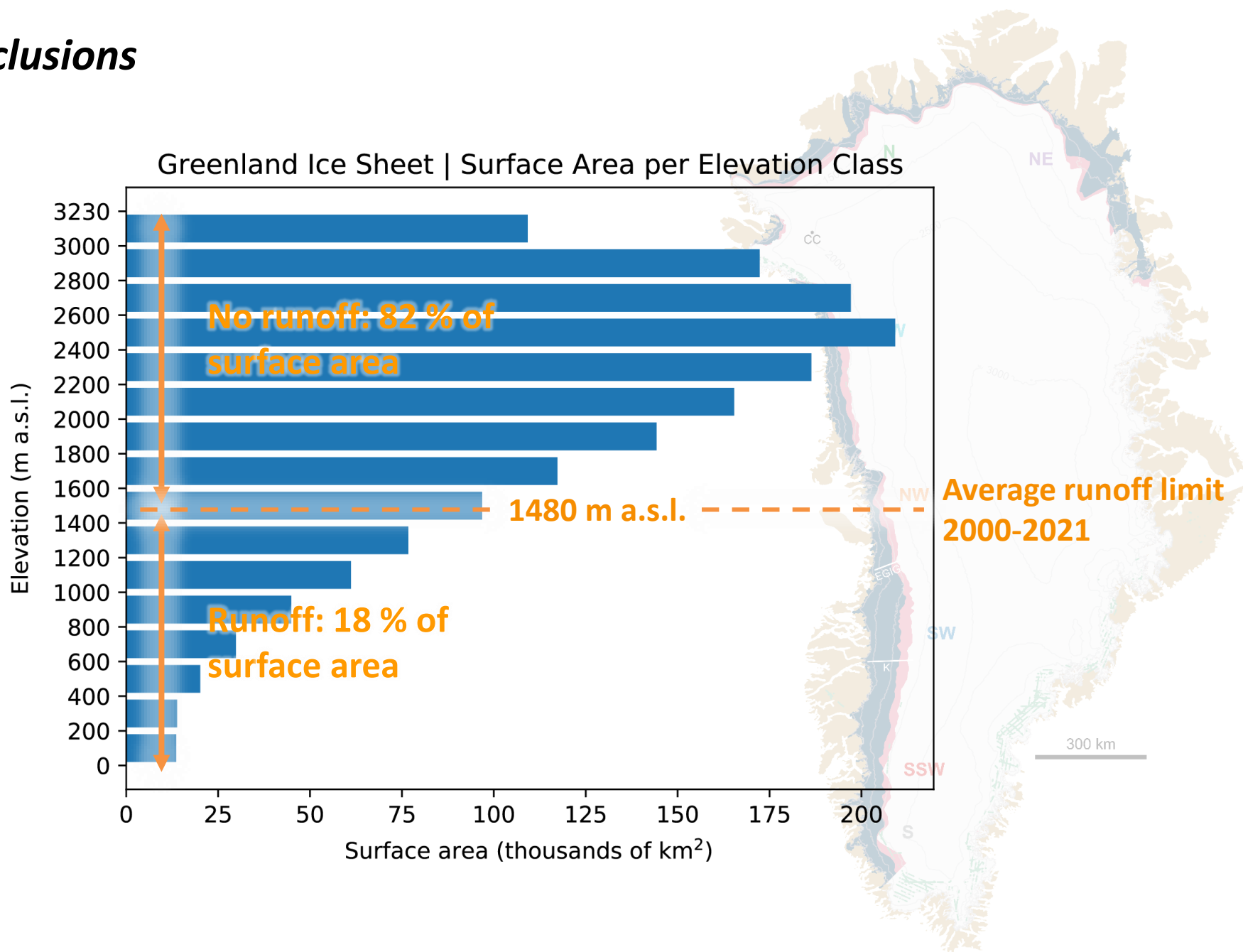
**July 21 2020,
1760 m a.s.l.:**
*salt-dilution
experiment to
measure
velocity at which
water flows
laterally through
saturated snow
matrix.*



Conclusions

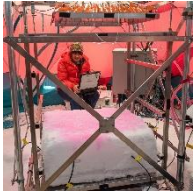


Conclusions





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■



Thank You!

Appendix

**Western slope of the
ice sheet: *low* annual
accumulation**



**Eastern slope of the
ice sheet: *high* annual
accumulation**

