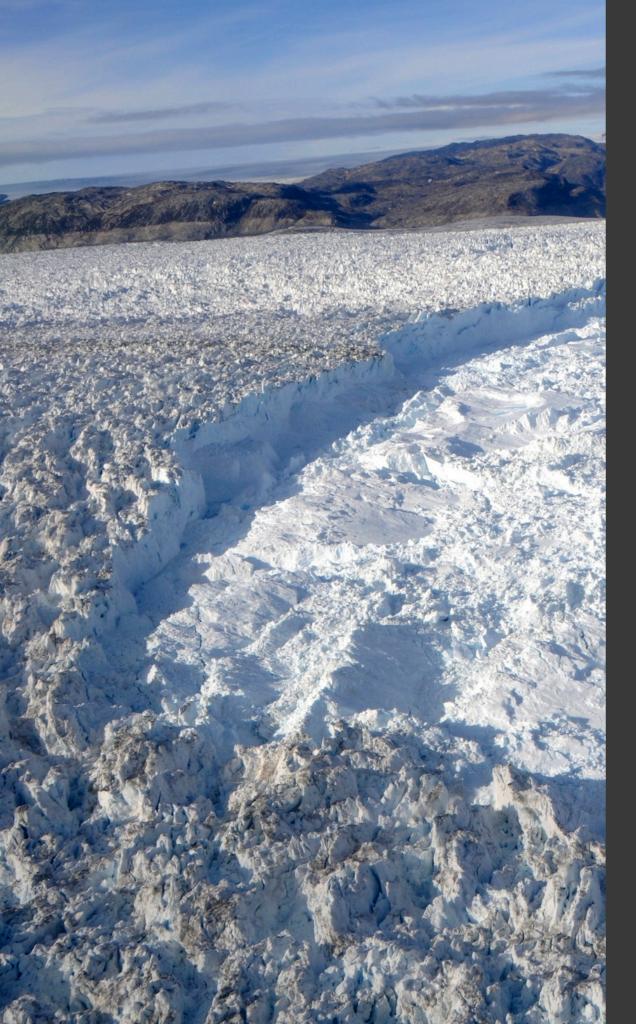
Marine-terminating outlet glaciers: How can modelers guide observationalists?

Gordon Hamilton University of Maine



Observationalists...

...use remote sensing observations or in situ measurement to:

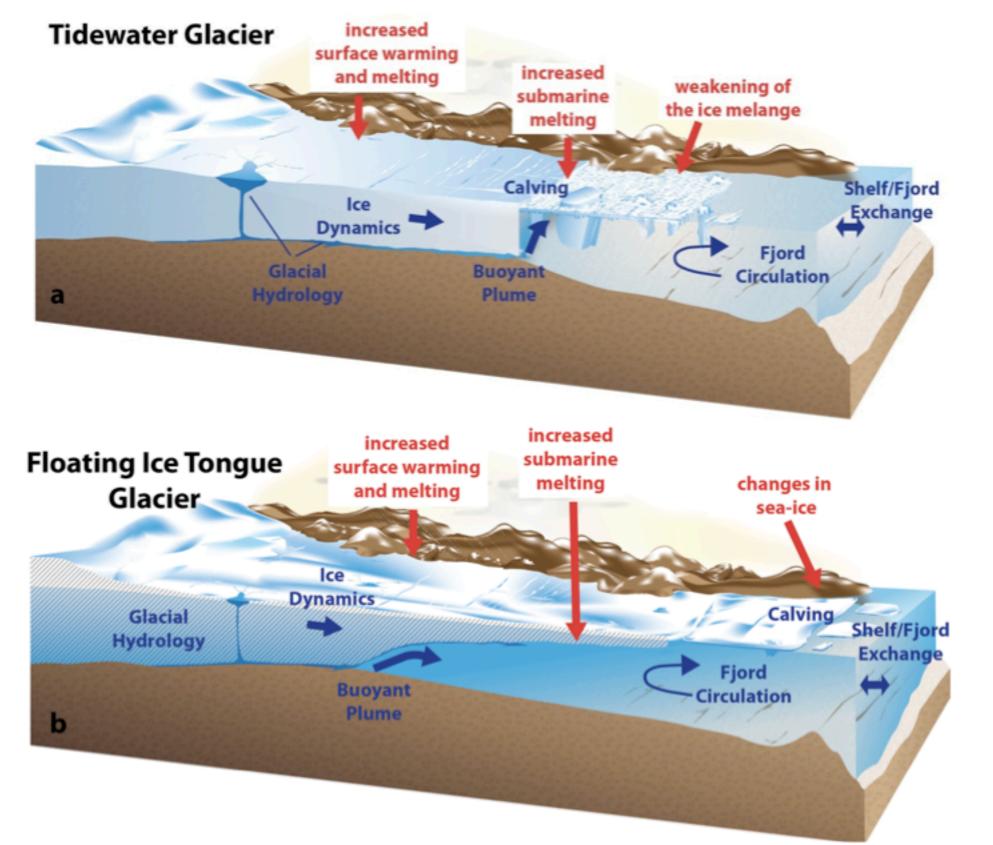
- Survey boundary conditions
 - geometry
 - climate
 - Survey kinematics
 - surface velocities, strain rates
 - rate of elevation change
 - rate of terminus change

Other

- ice-column temperature
- subglacial hydrology

Some things are easier to do than others

Calving vs ice-shelf margins



Hard to access Rapid changes

Easier to access

Things that observationalists (should) worry about... ...and where modelers can really help us

I) Are we observing things at the appropriate scale?

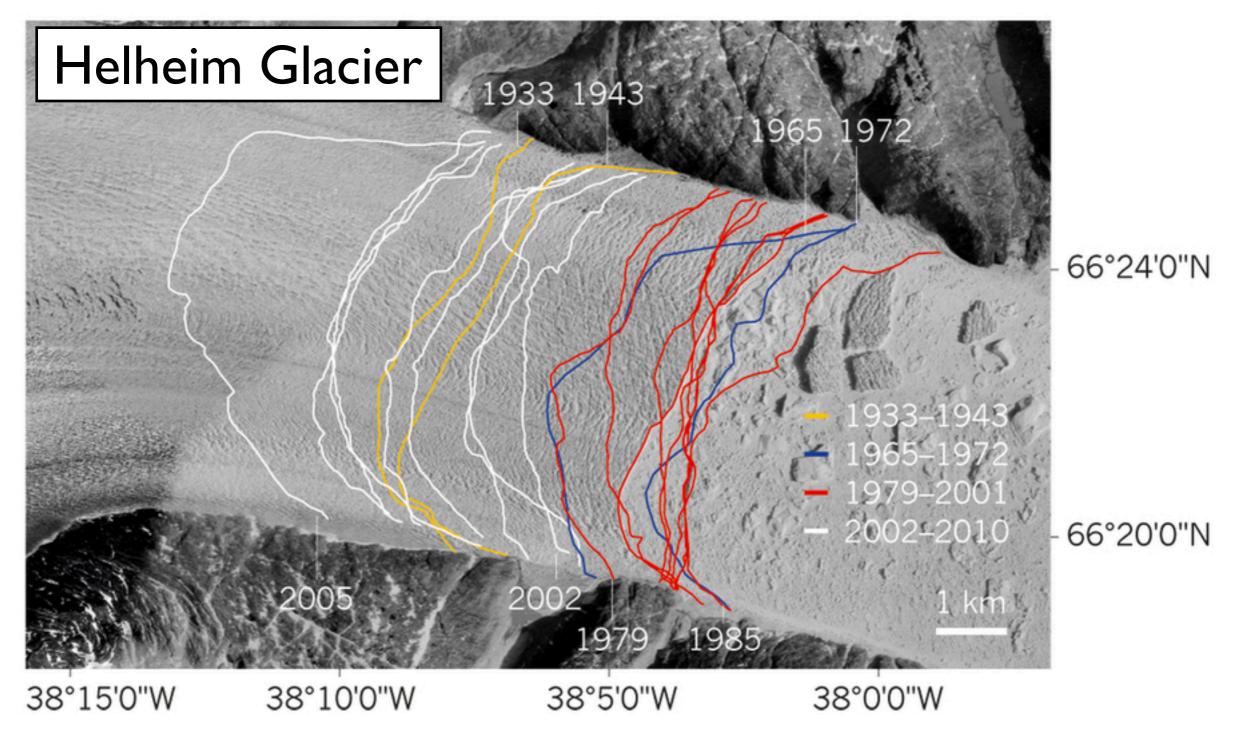
- spatial resolution
- temporal resolution

Remote sensing vs in situ

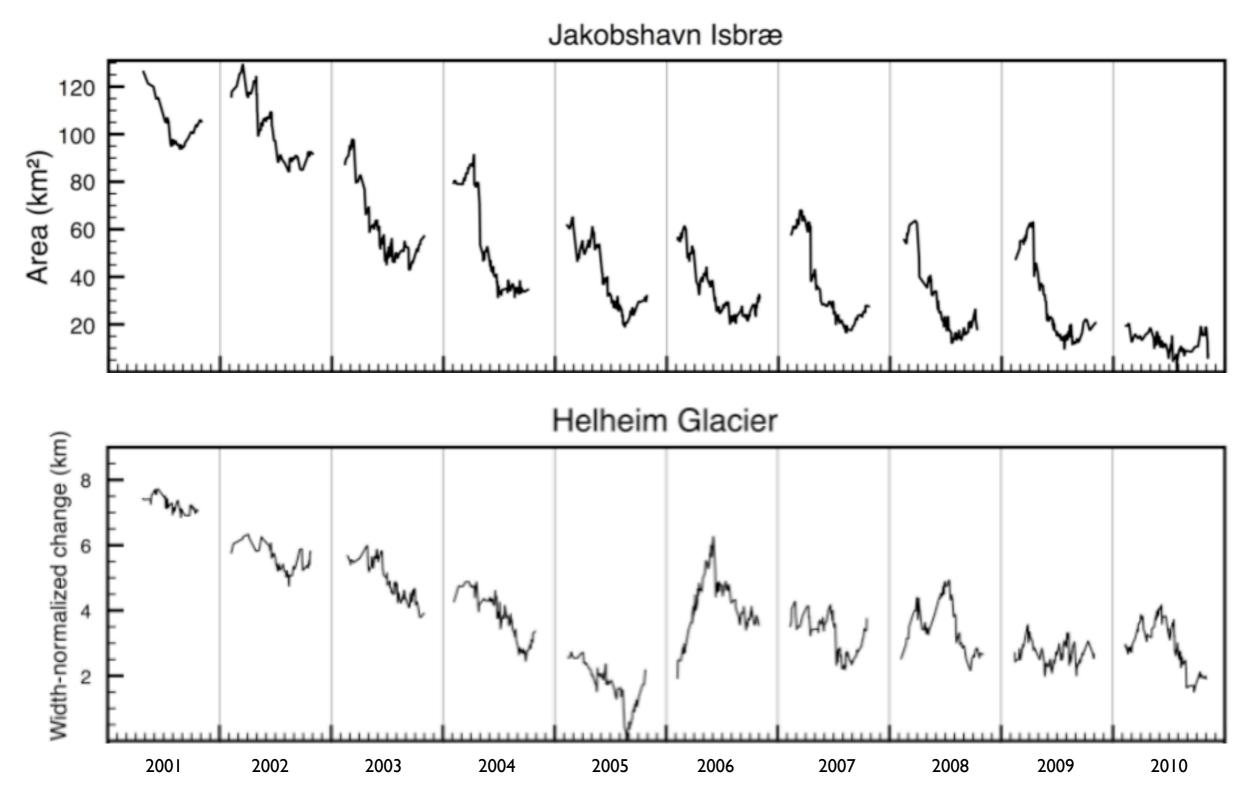


Annual...

Straneo & Heimbach (2013) Nature



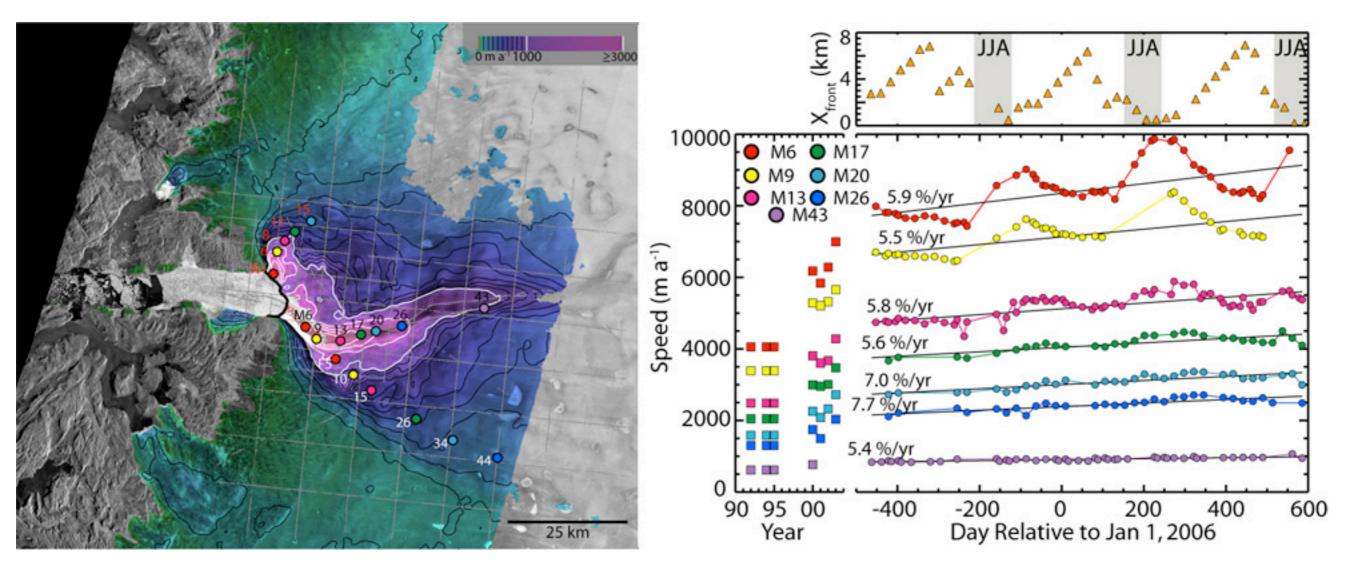




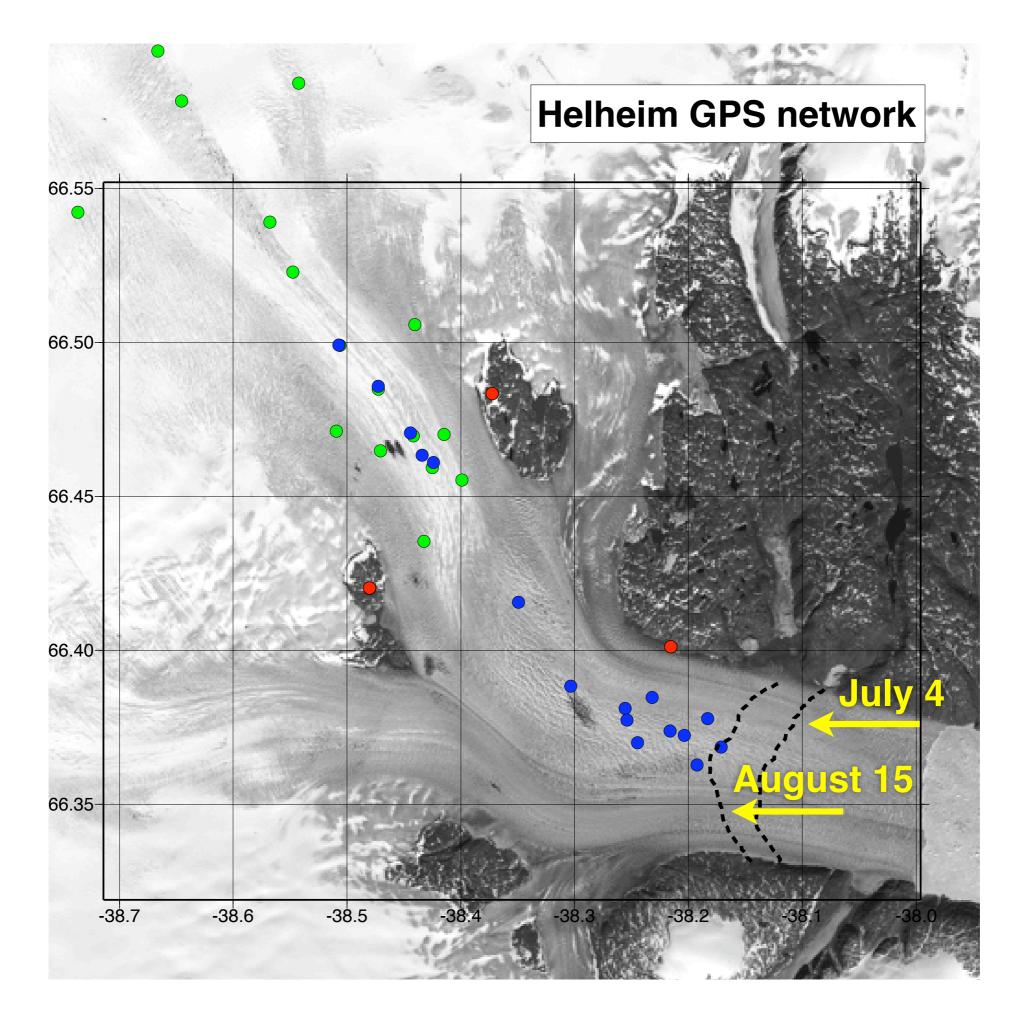
Schild and Hamilton, 2013 (J. Glaciol.)

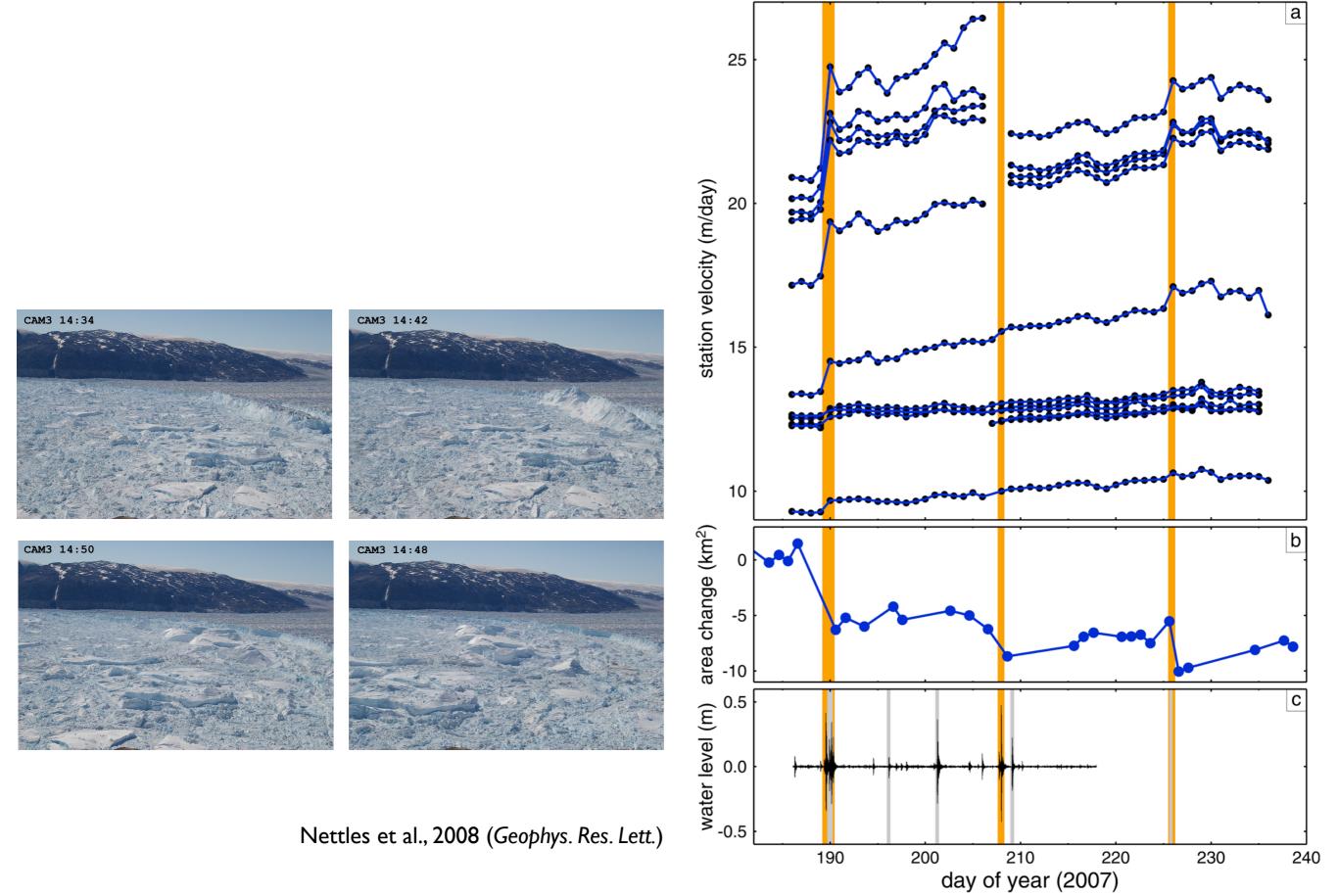
Sub-hourly...

150 n	
140 n 130 n	Start: 08/20 00:00:00 Stop: 08/22 18:05:21 132 Scans Total time: 66 hours
	Terminus rate: 1.5 m/hour
110 n	
100 n	
90 m	
	90 n 400 n



Joughin et al., 2008 (JGR)

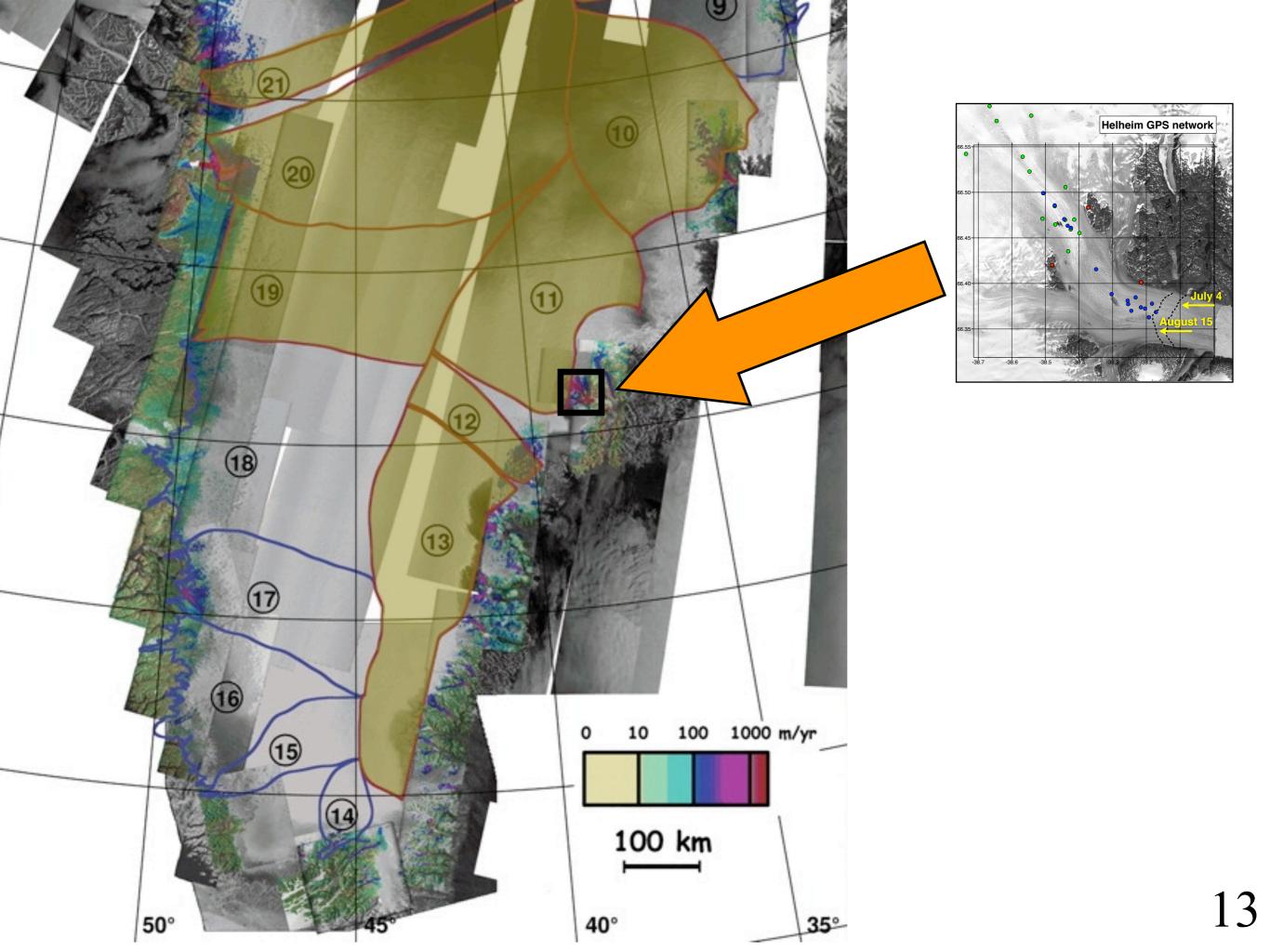


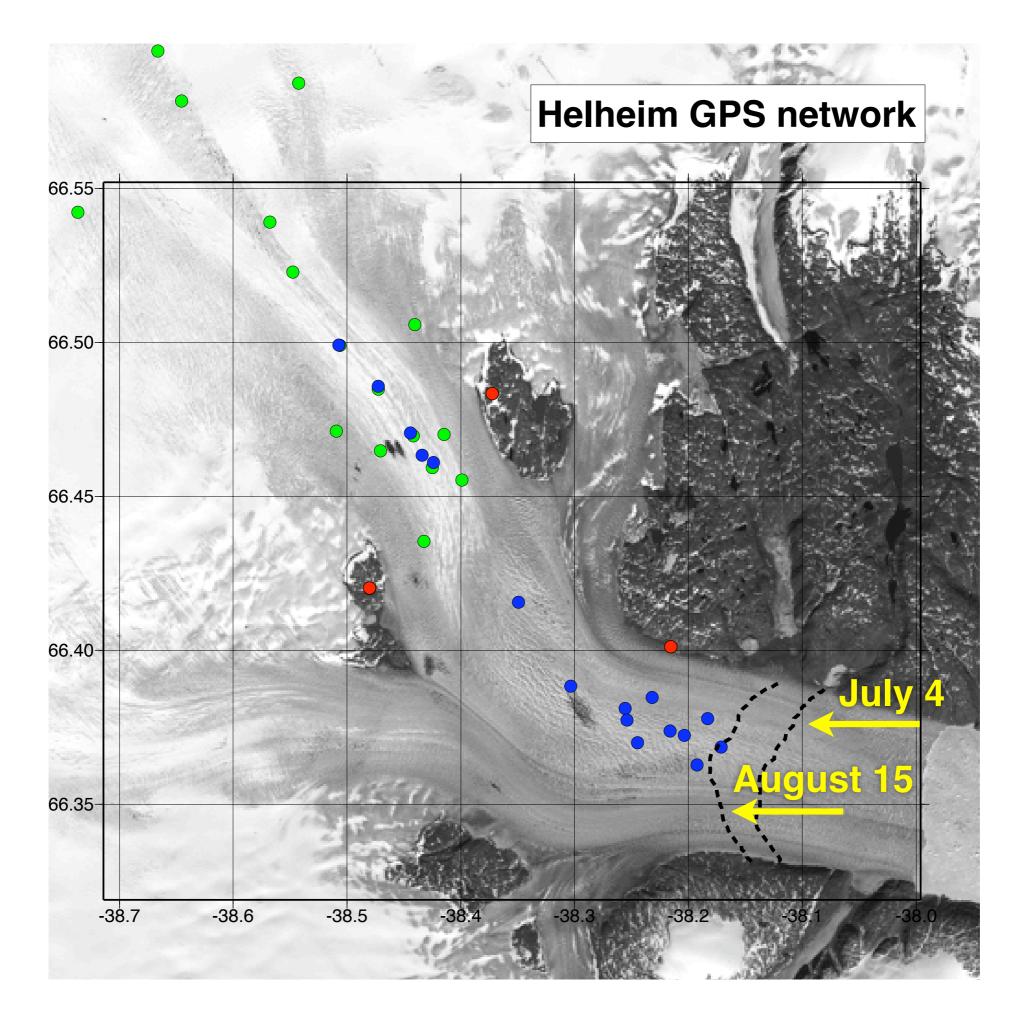


Things that observationalists (should) worry about... ...and where modelers can really help us

2) Are we making measurements in the right place(s)?

- at/near the terminus? or farther inland?
- along the centerline? or closer to the margins?





Things that observationalists (should) worry about... ...and where modelers can really help us

3) Are we missing key observations?

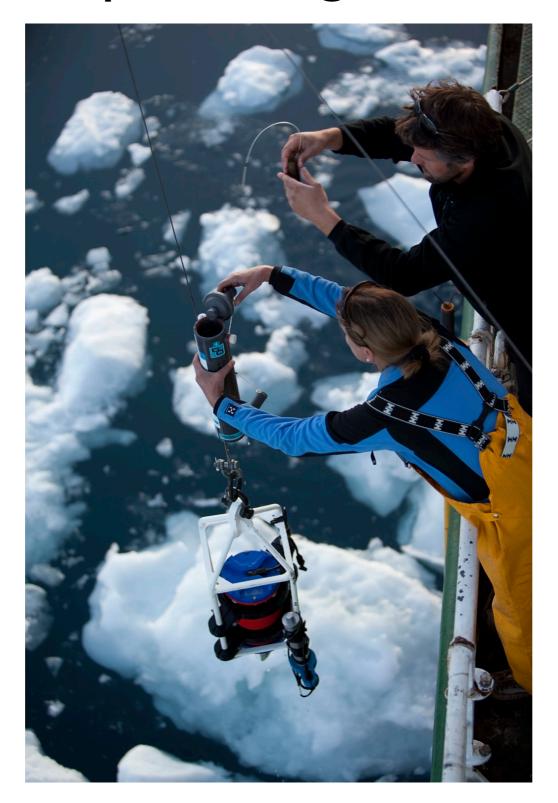
- water routing, subglacial hydrology
- ice rheology (column temperature, fabric)

Hydrology is difficult... does it have to be done in situ?

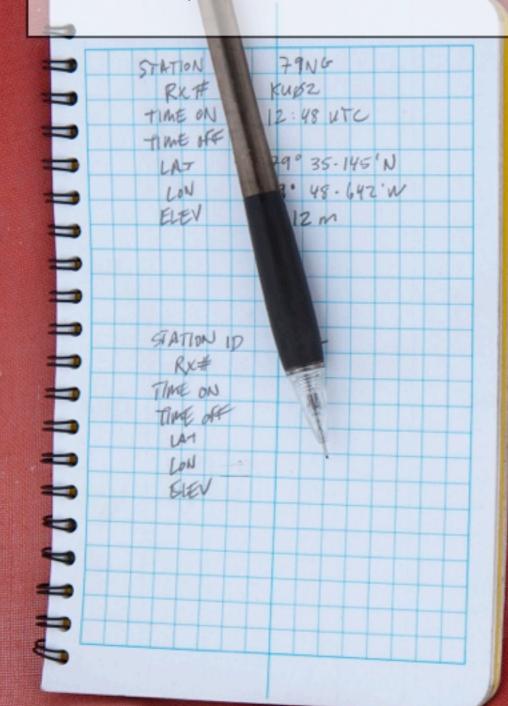


Joel Harper, Neil Humphrey

Hydrology is difficult... or are far-field proxies 'good enough'?



Questions? Discussion...



OUTO OUTO OUTO OUTO CONT CONT