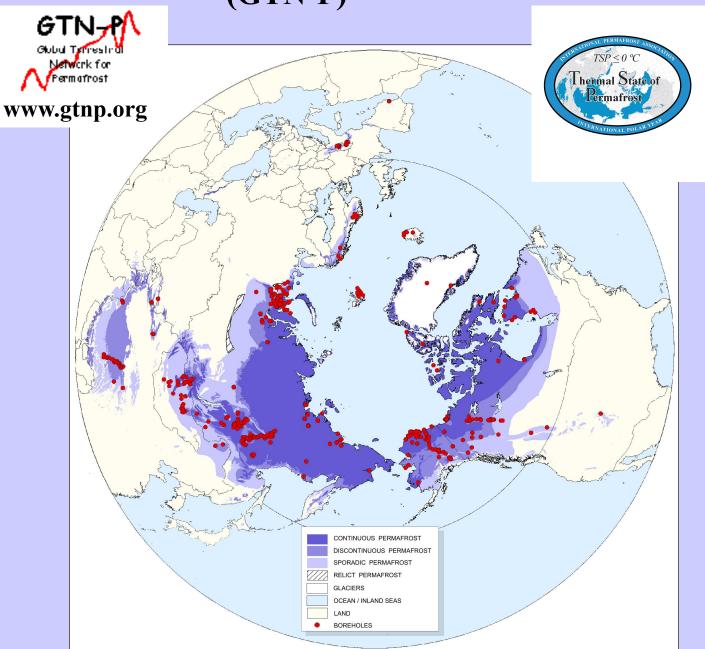
Permafrost and Active Layer Dynamics Vladimir Romanovsky, University of Alaska Fairbanks Nikolai Shiklomanov, University of Delaware



### Database boreholes: Global Terrestrial Network-Permafrost (GTN-P)

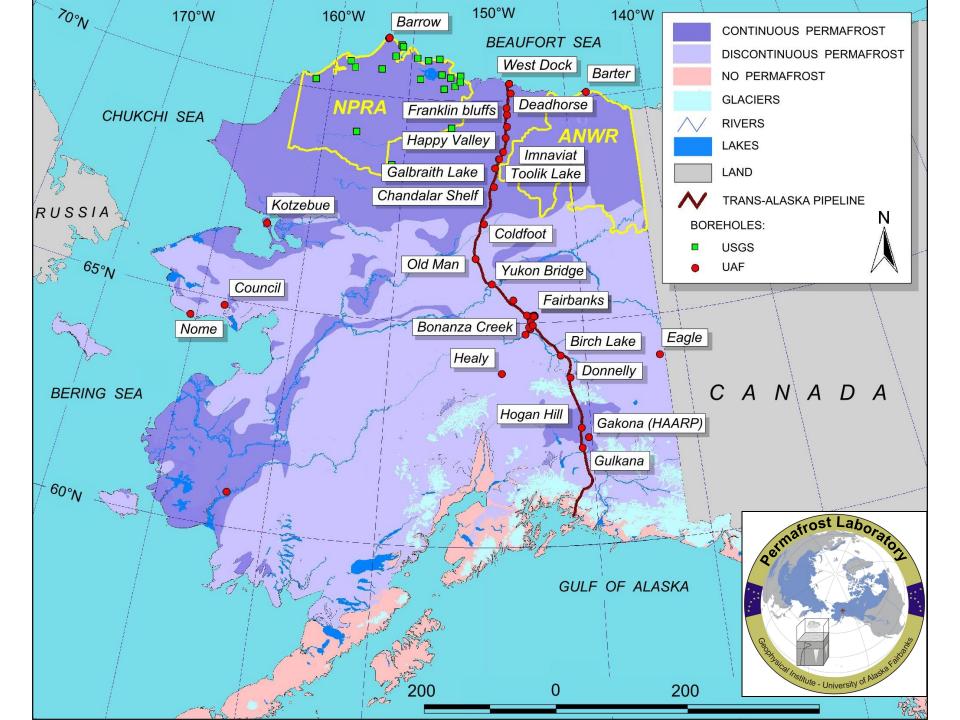
**TSP Countries** Canada China **Denmark (Greenland)** Germany (Russia) Iceland Italy Kazakhstan Mongolia **Norway (NORPERM)** Poland Russia Sweden **Switzerland (PERMOS)** USA

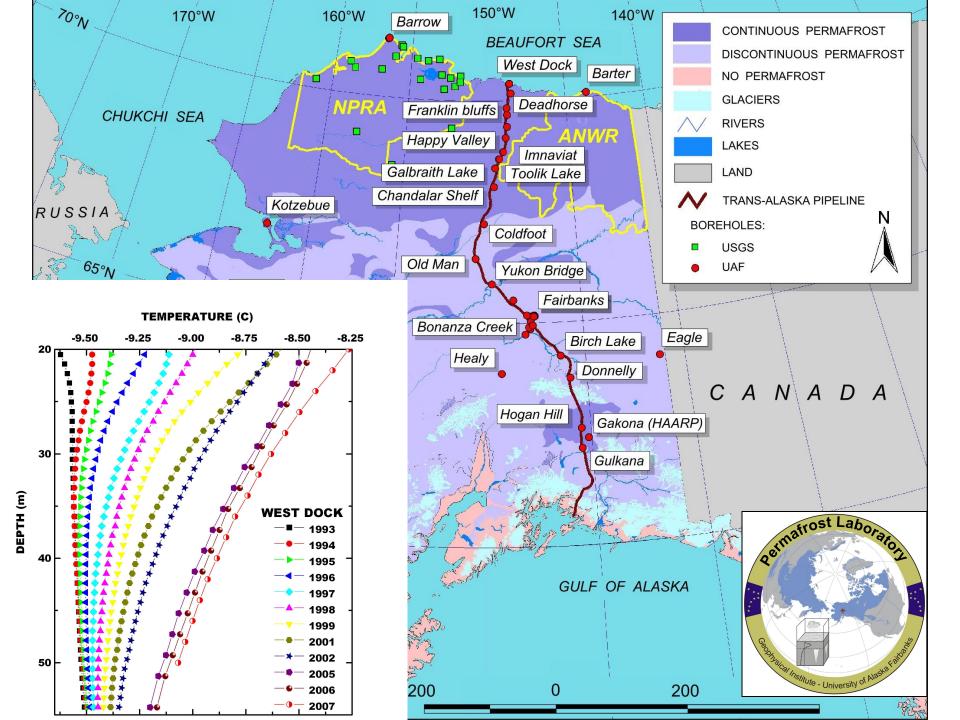
<u>Southern</u> <u>Hemisphere</u> Italy New Zealand Portugal-Spain Russia USA

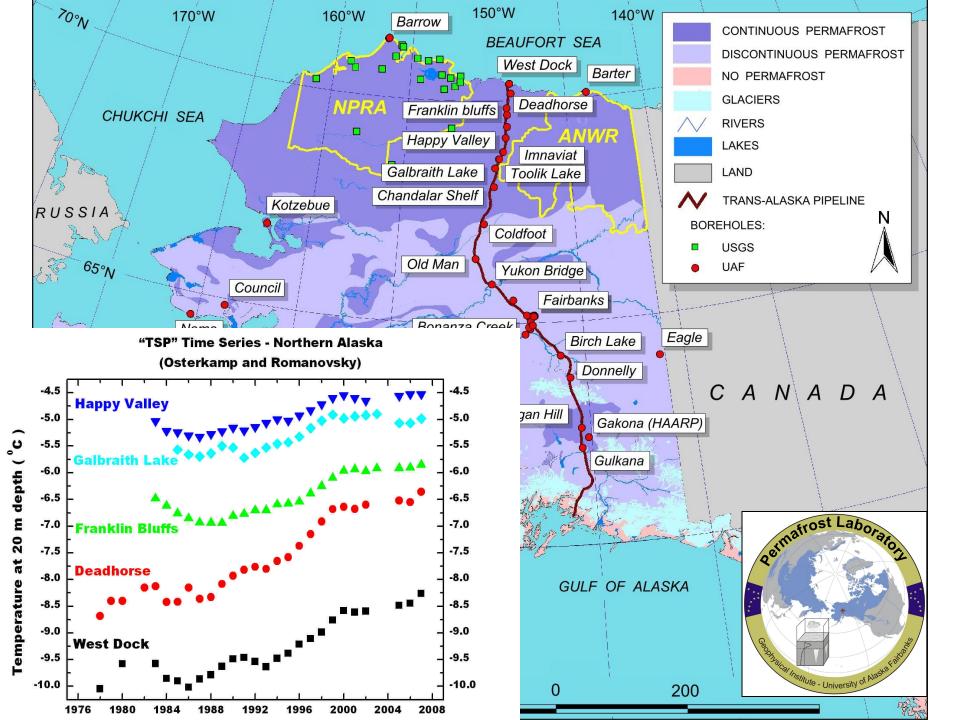


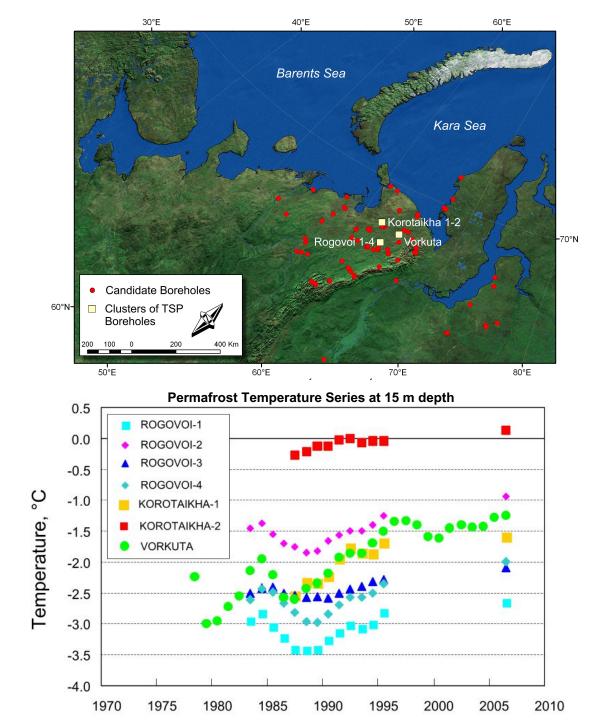
## **Recent (last 20 to 30 years) Trends in Permafrost**

- Permafrost temperature is increasing in most locations in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic
- There are some places where we don't see a noticeable increase, but there are no known sites where permafrost temperature is decreasing
- Typical increase in permafrost temperature is 1 to 2°C
- Active layer depth is increasing at some locations. There are some locations in the Interior Alaska where active layer doesn't re-freeze completely every year anymore
- The long-term permafrost thawing already started at some locations in natural undisturbed conditions

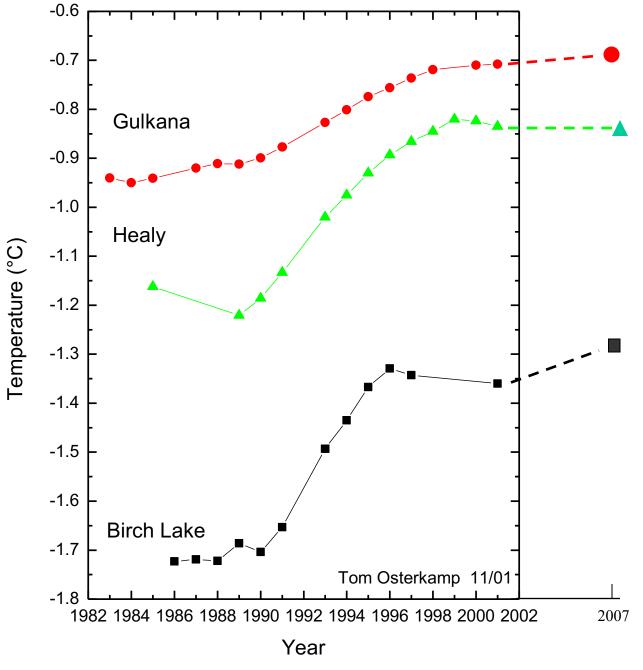








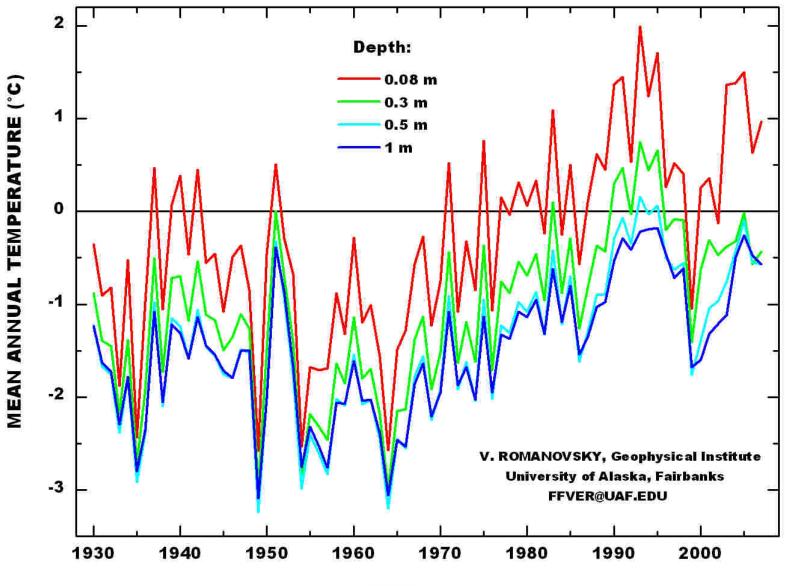




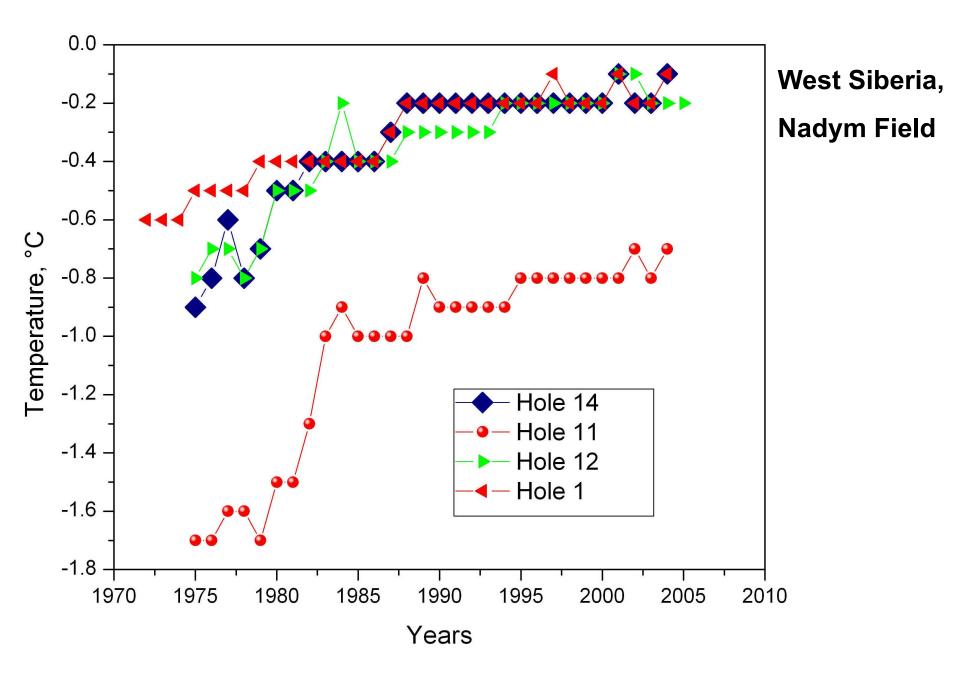
Temperatures at the 20 m depth in discontinuous permafrost in Interior Alaska.

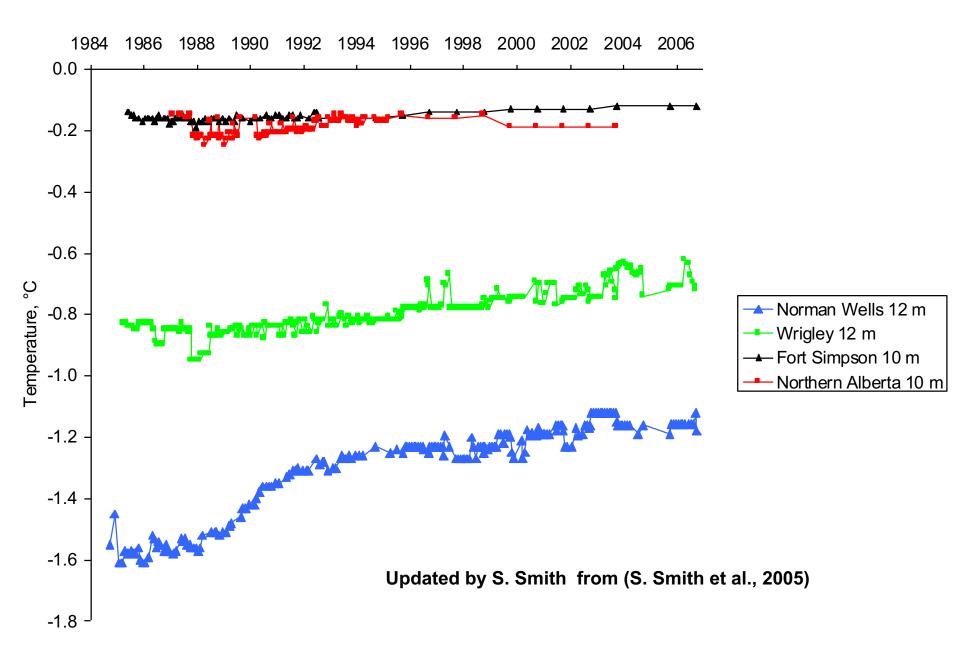
#### FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, 1930-2007

Mean annual ground temperatures

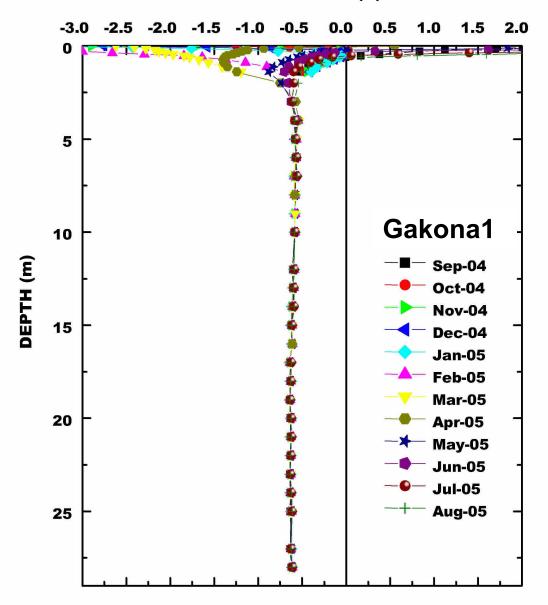


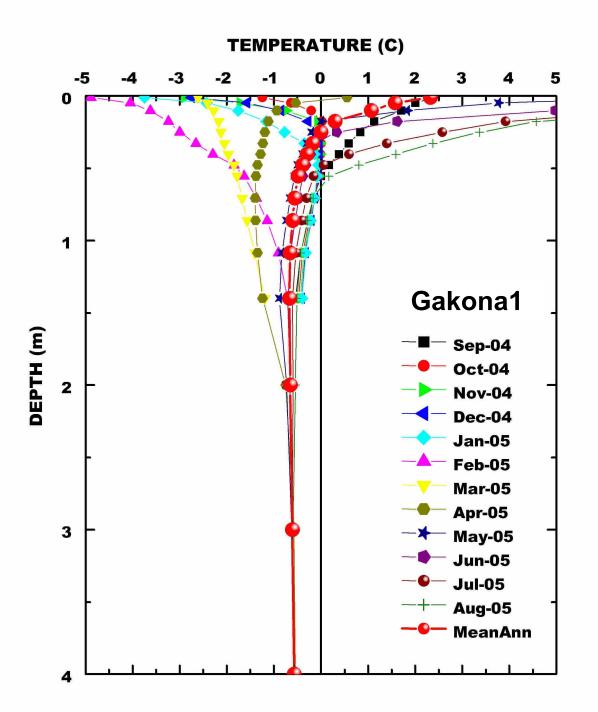
**TIME** (years)



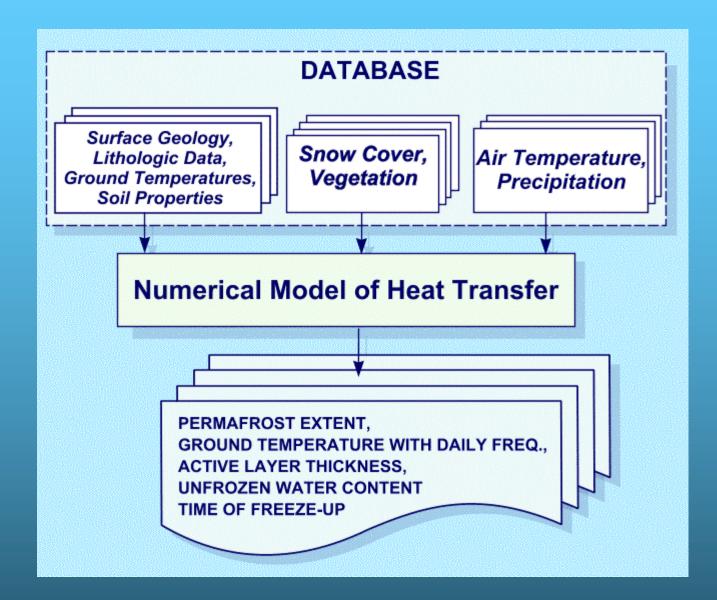


#### **TEMPERATURE (C)**

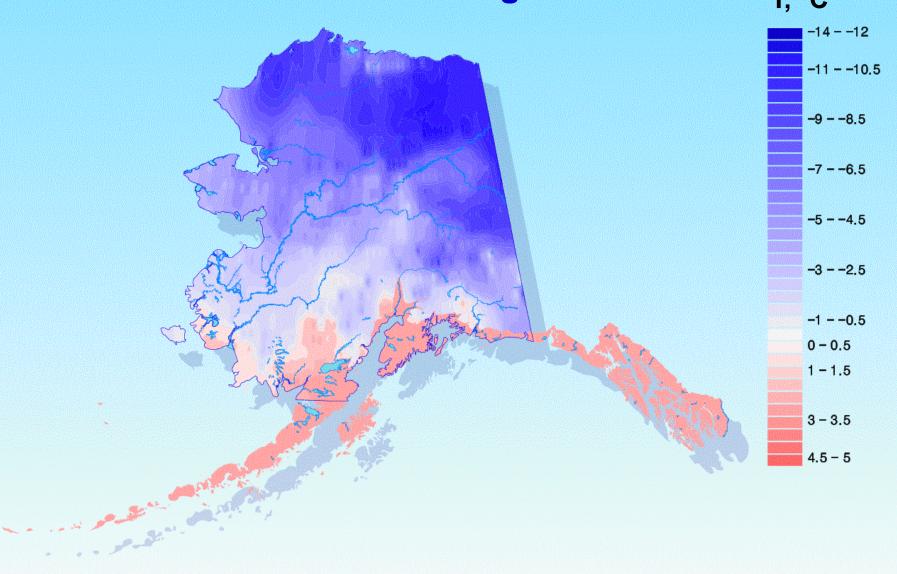


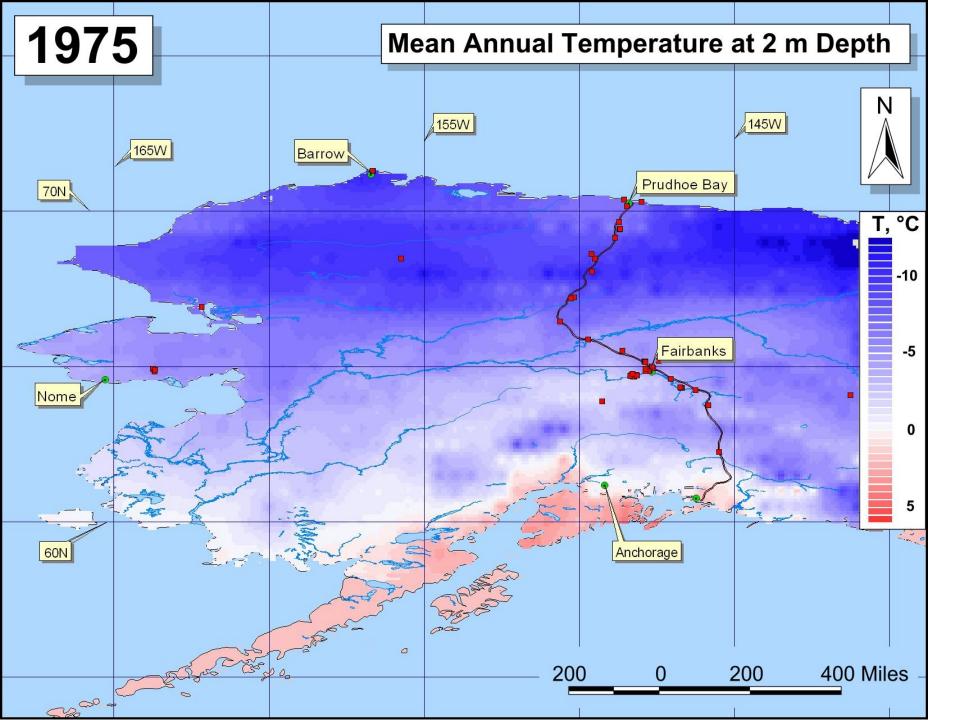


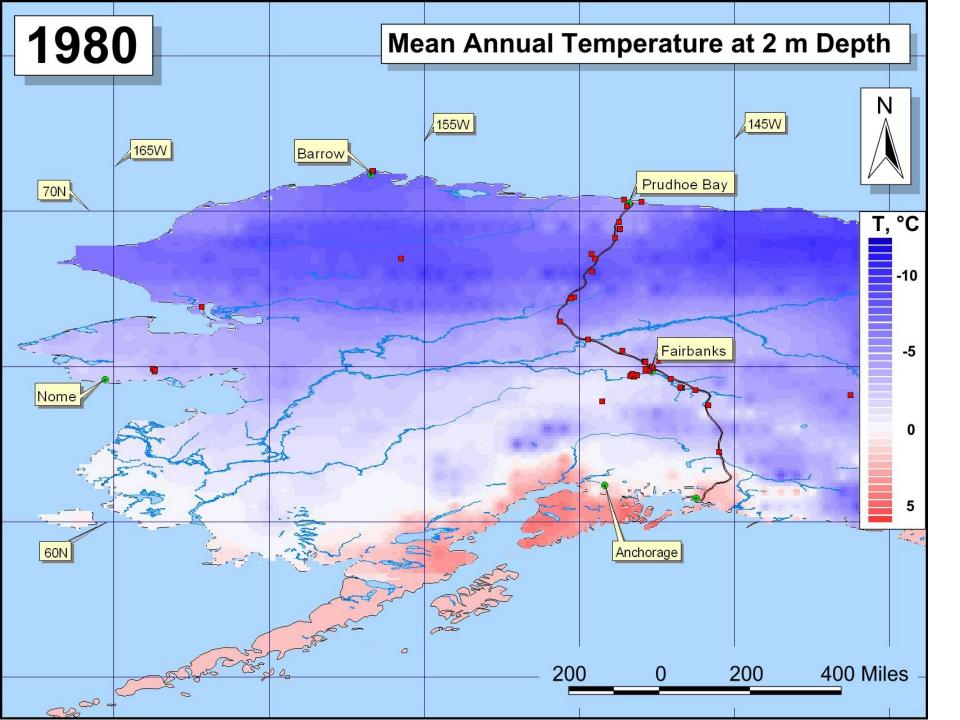
# **GIPL-2.0**

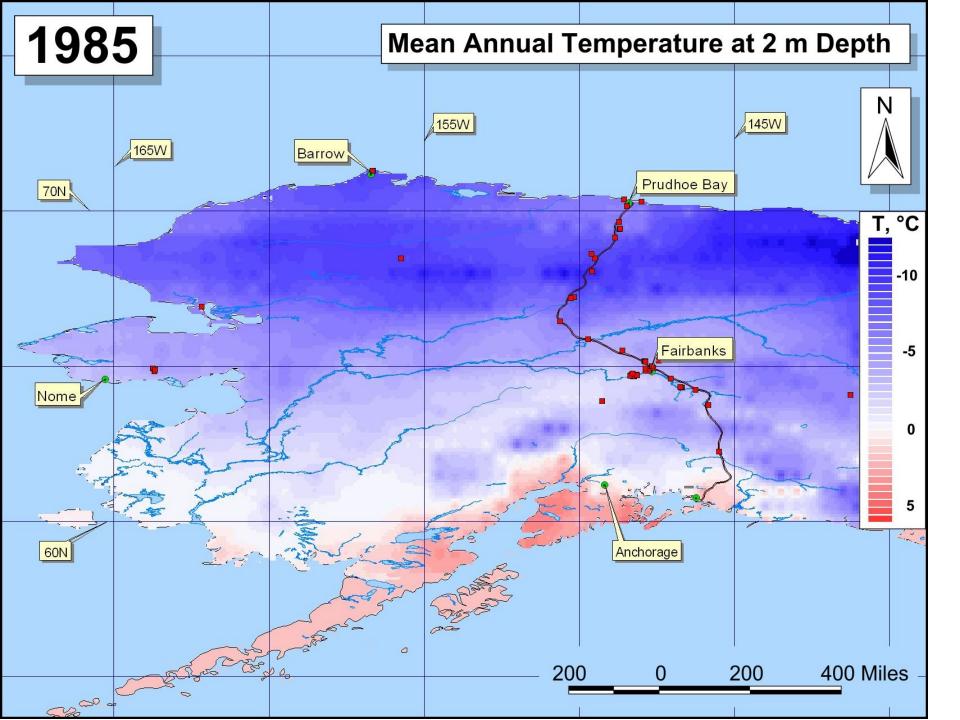


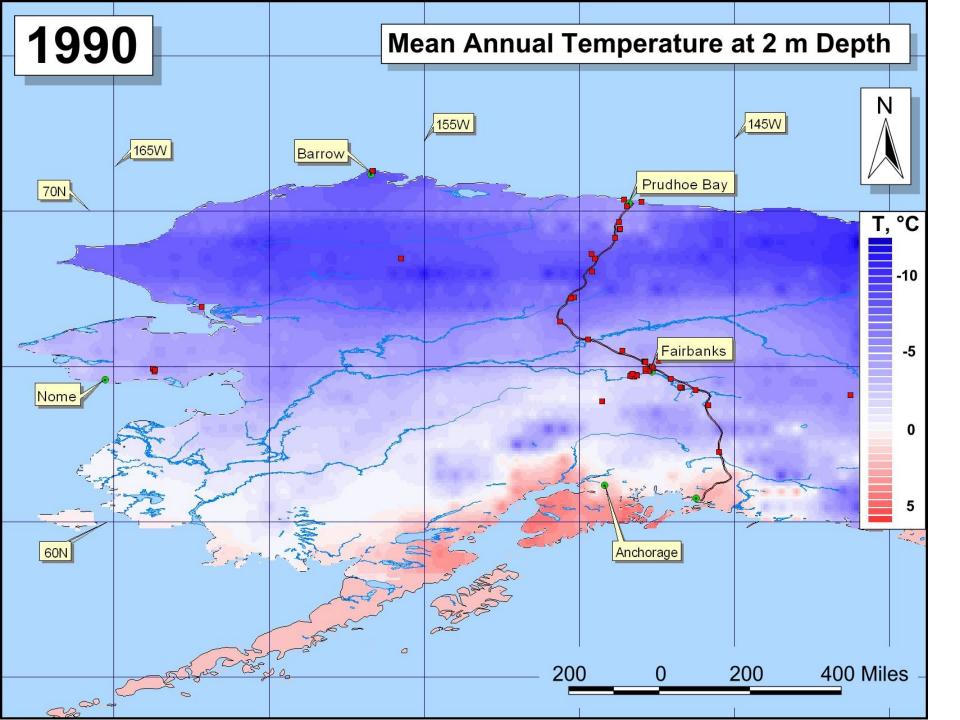
## Reconstruction and Projection of Permafrost Dynamics for 1950-2100 Using the HADCM2 Model's Climate Forcing T, °C

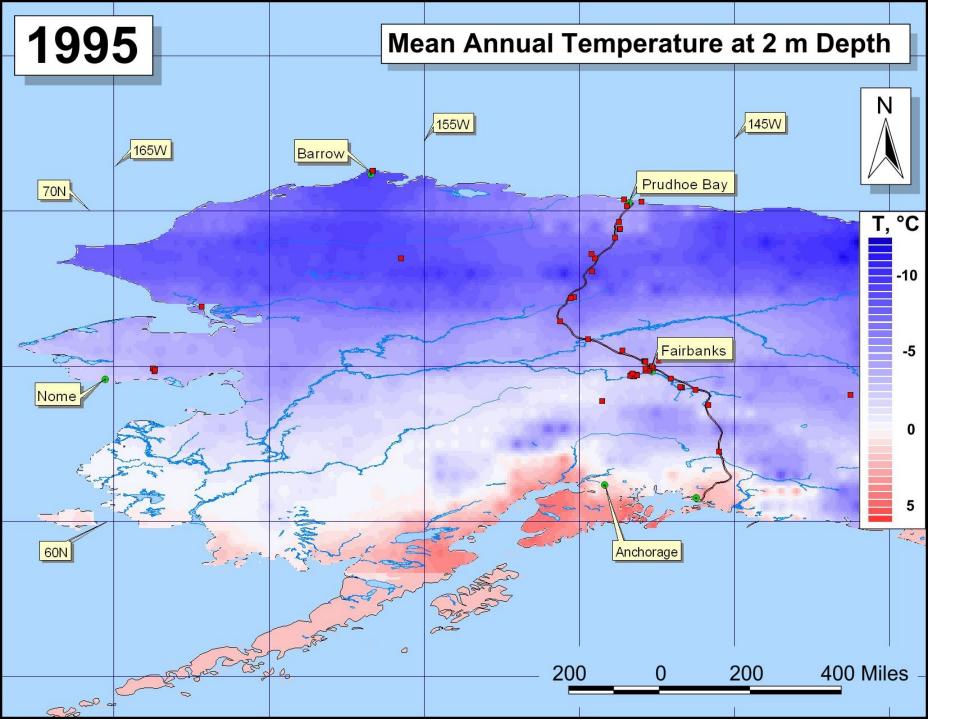


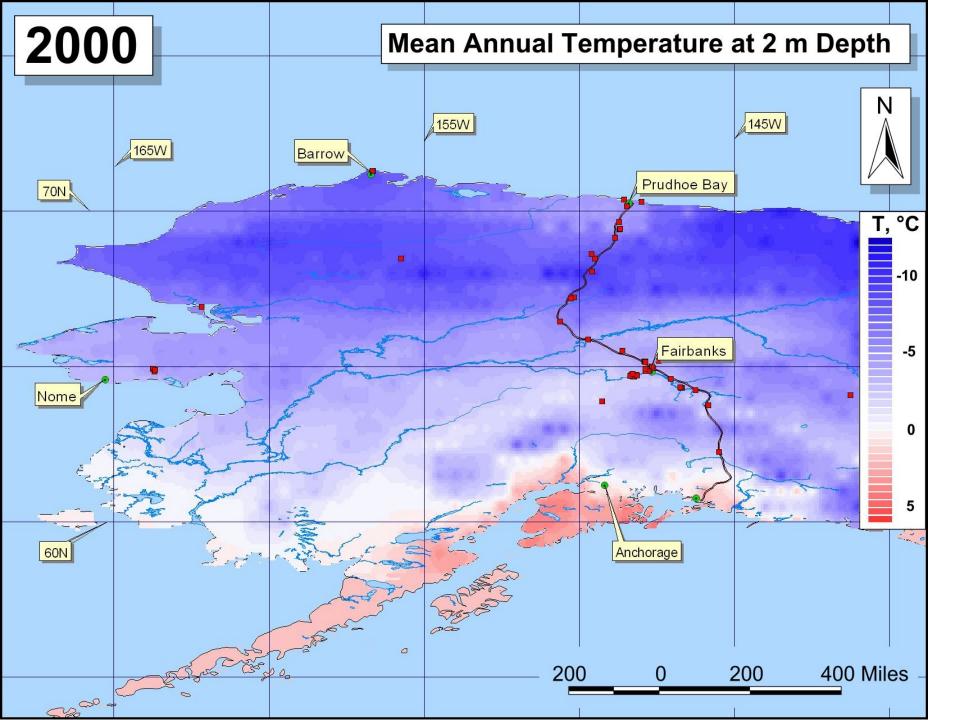


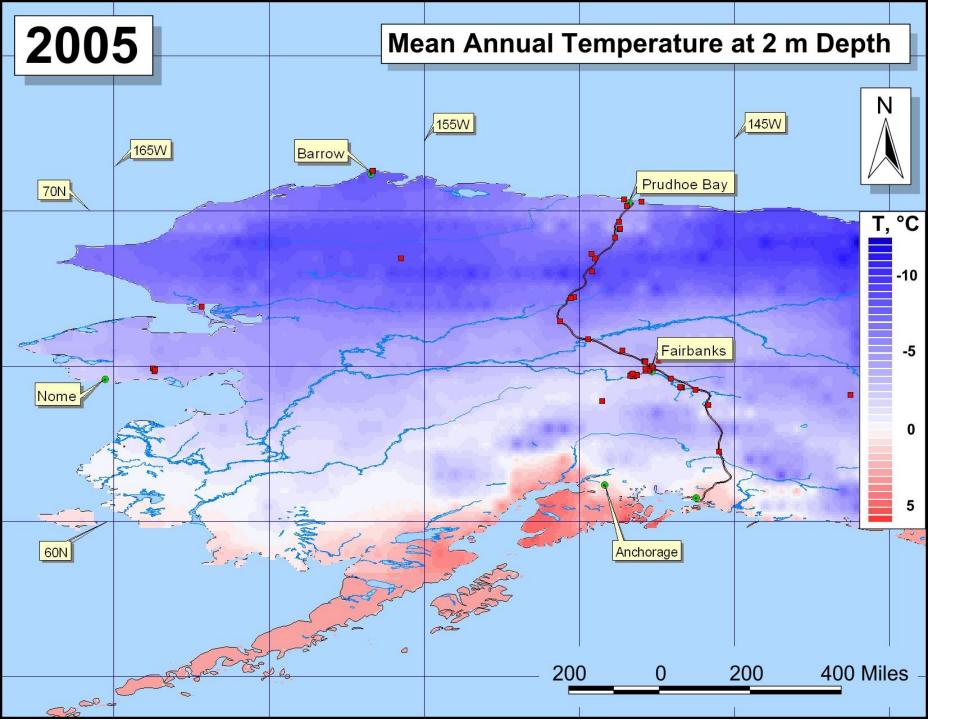


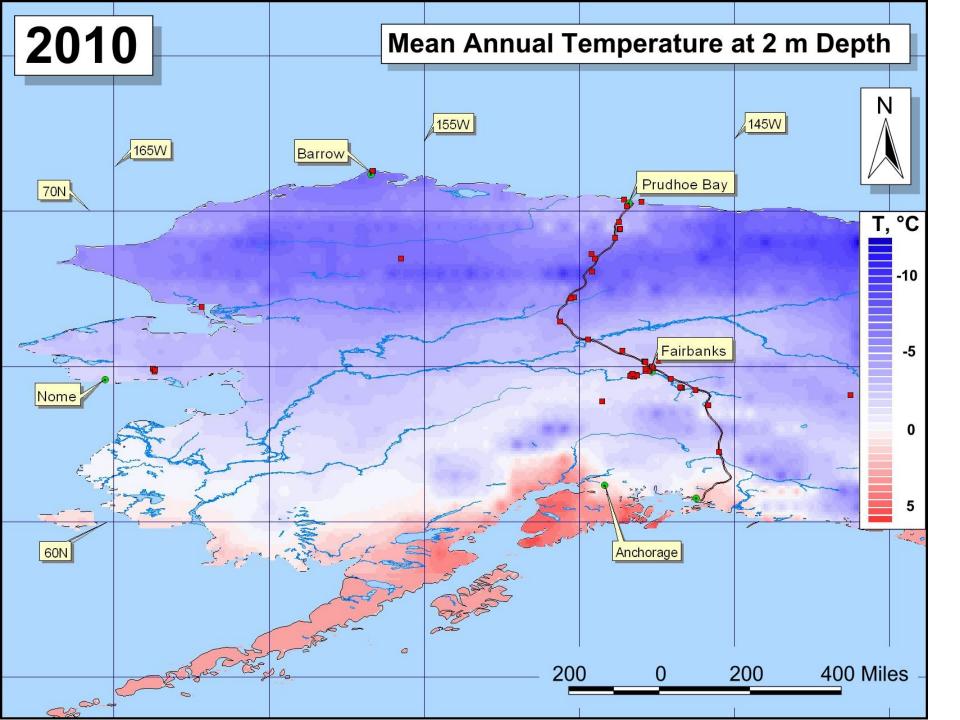


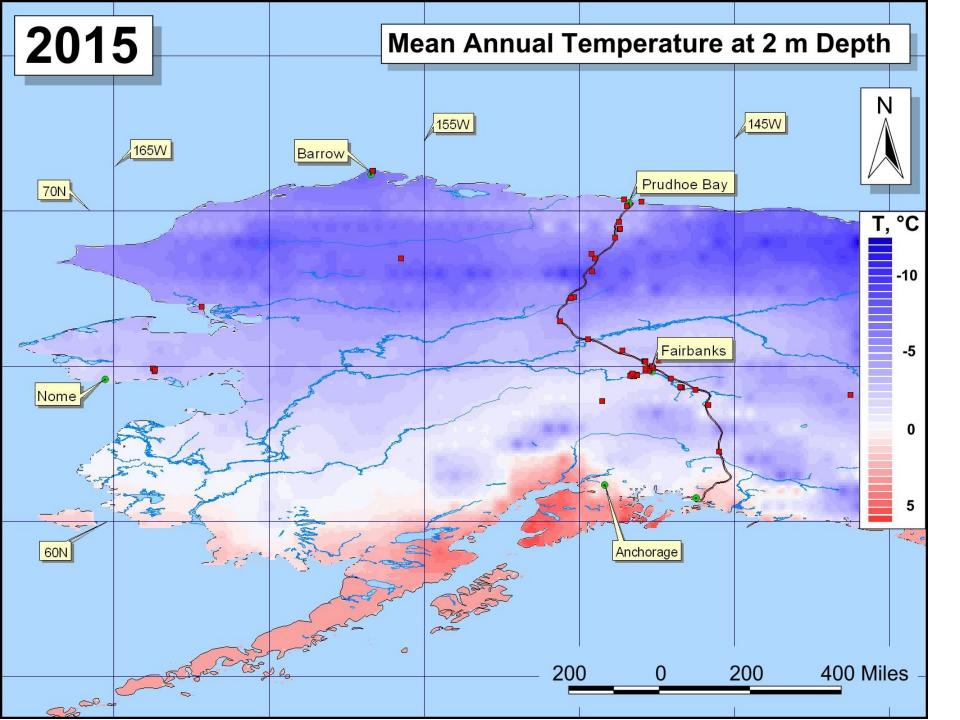


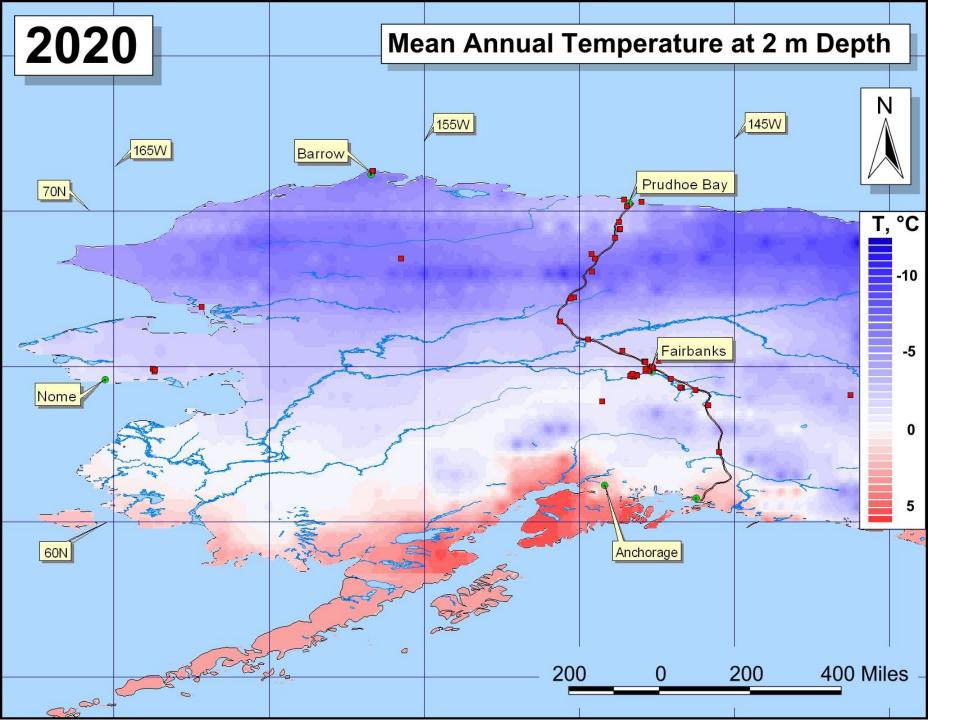


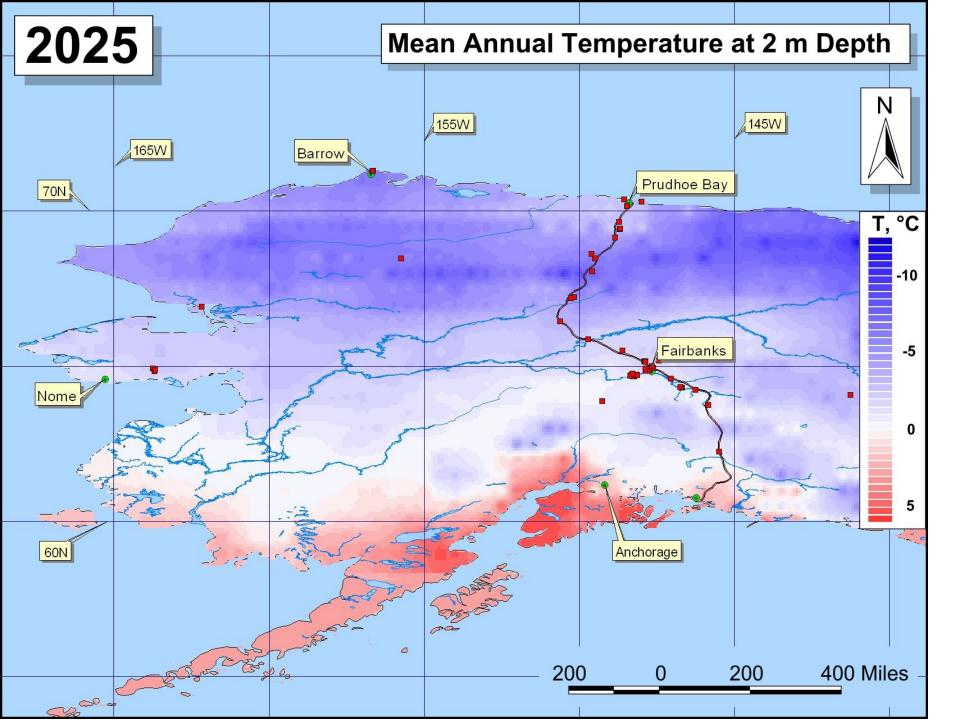


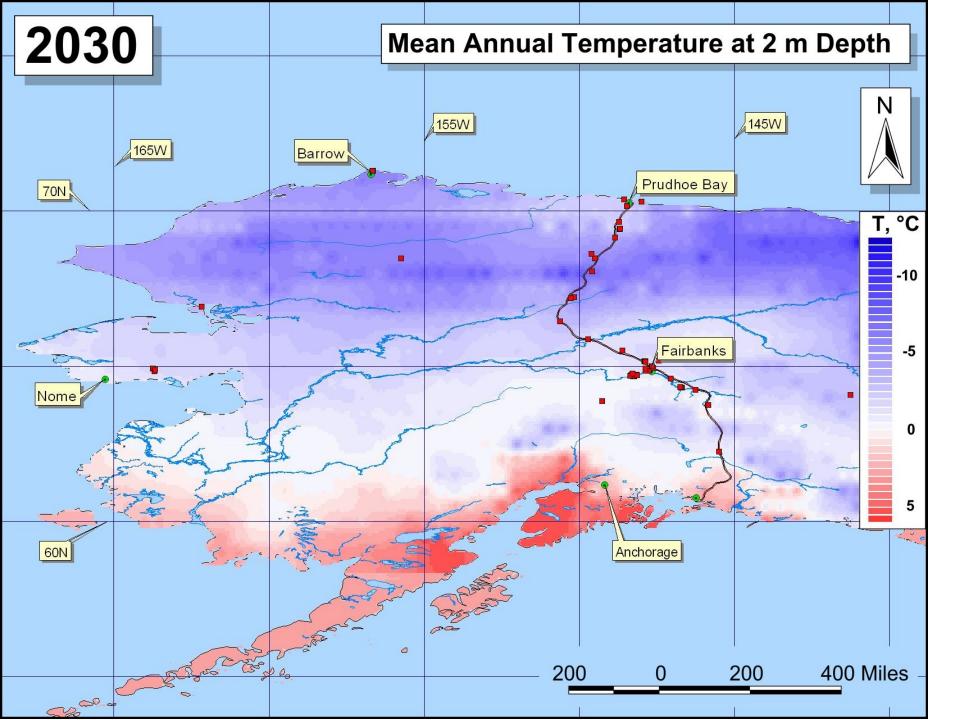


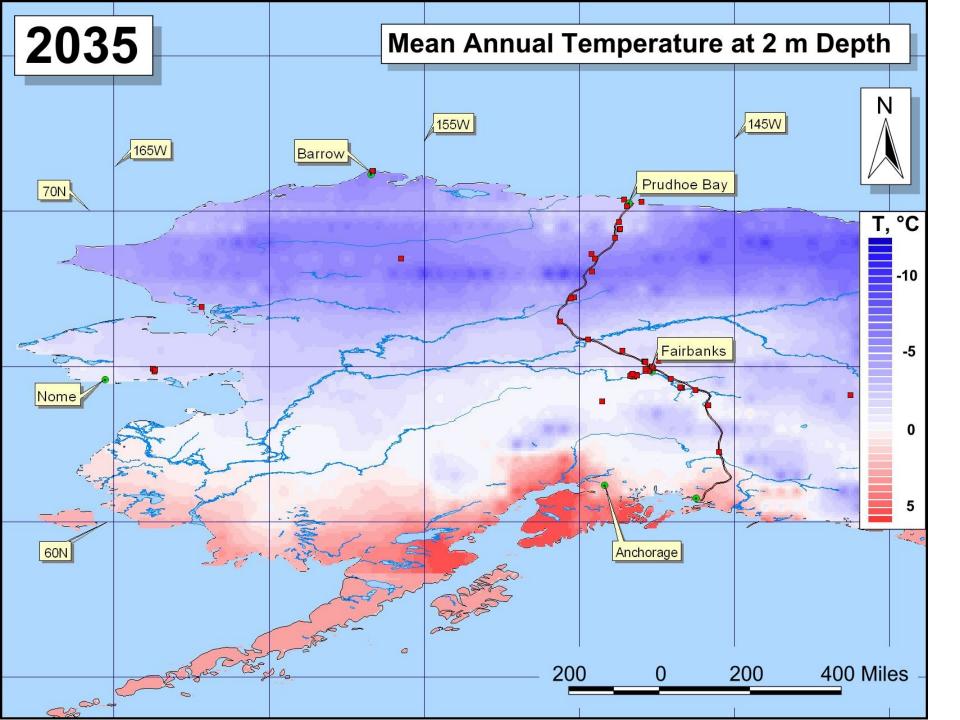


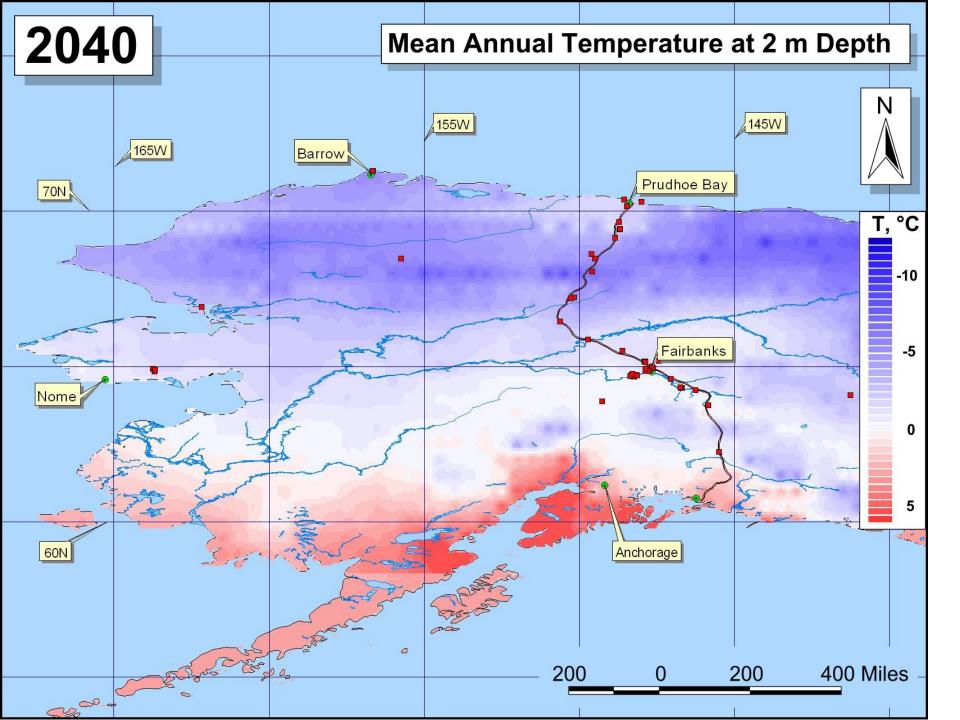


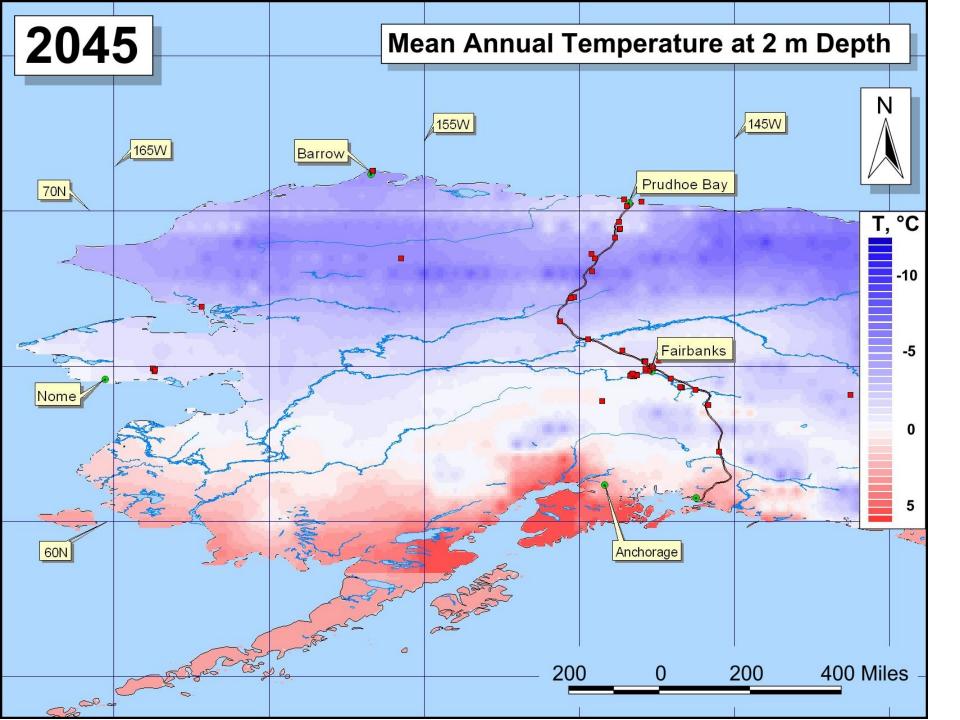


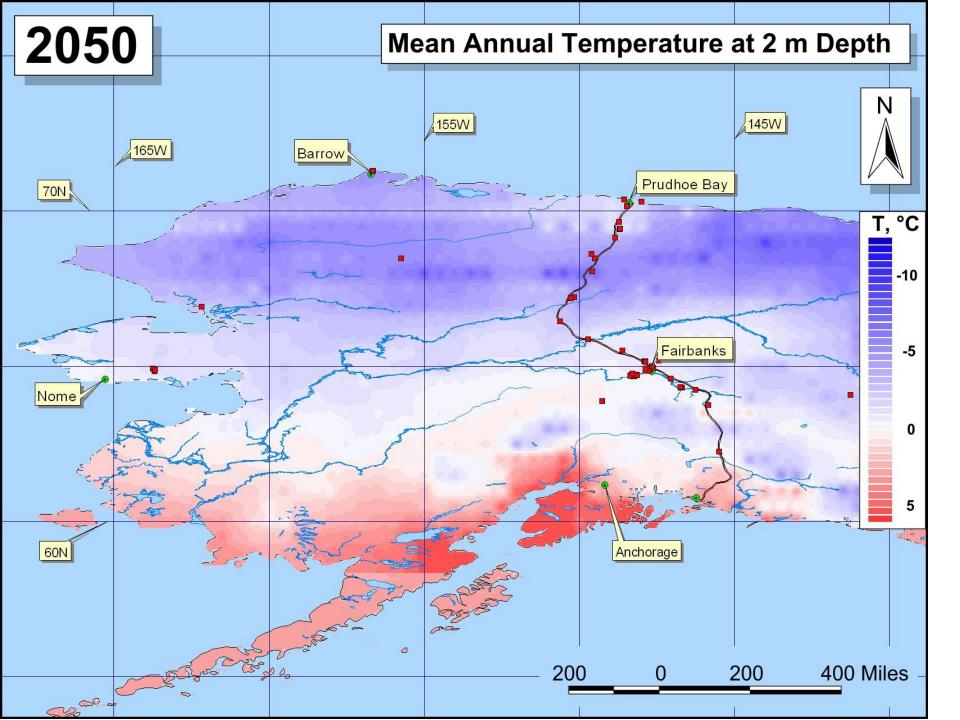


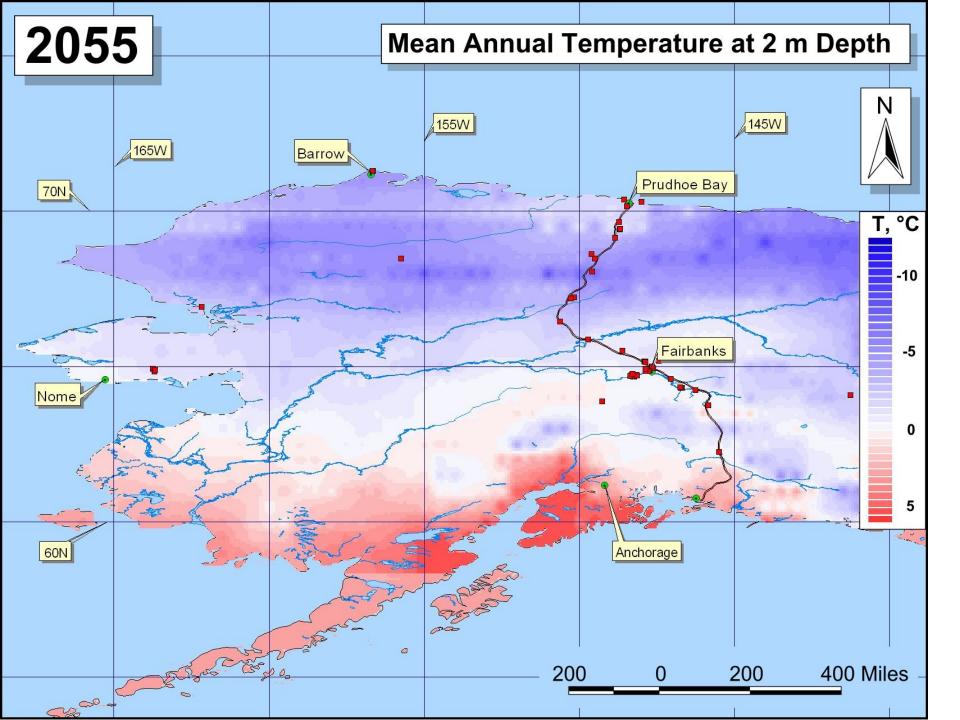


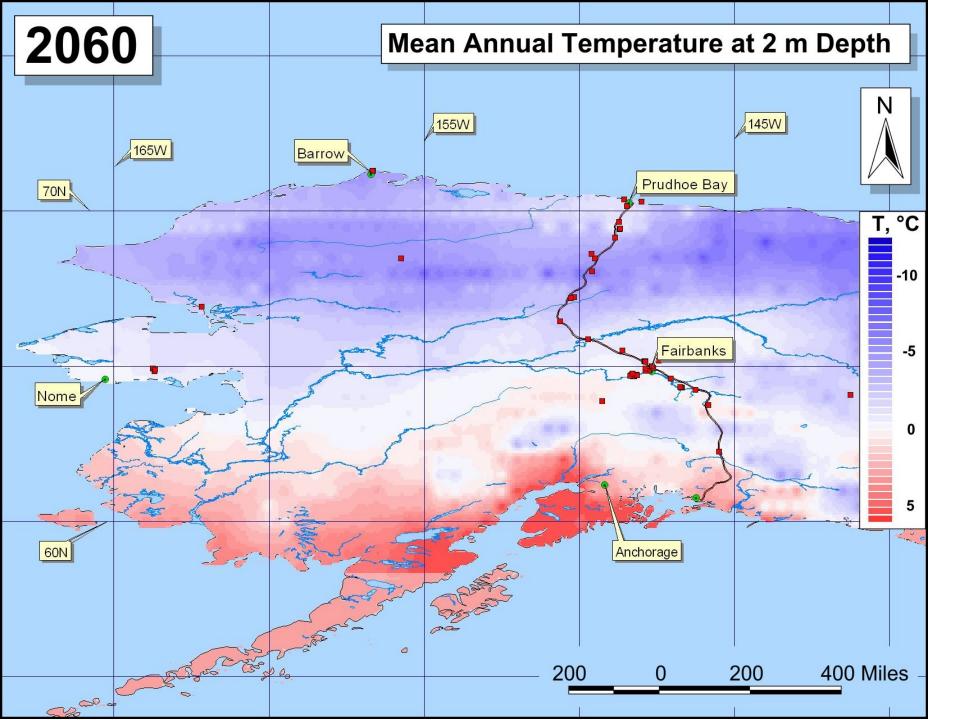


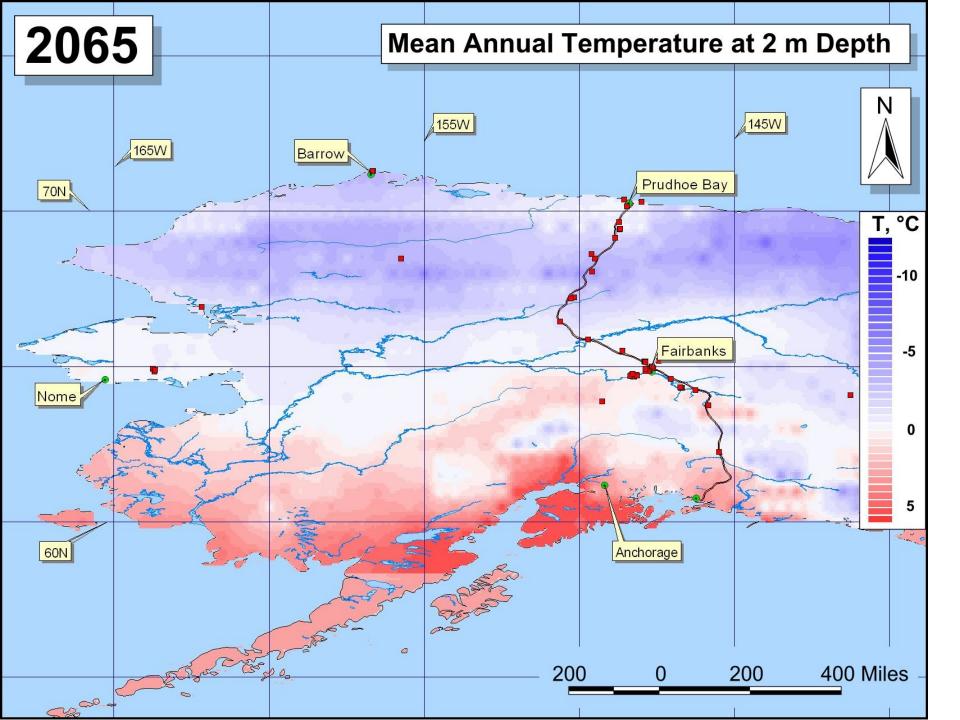


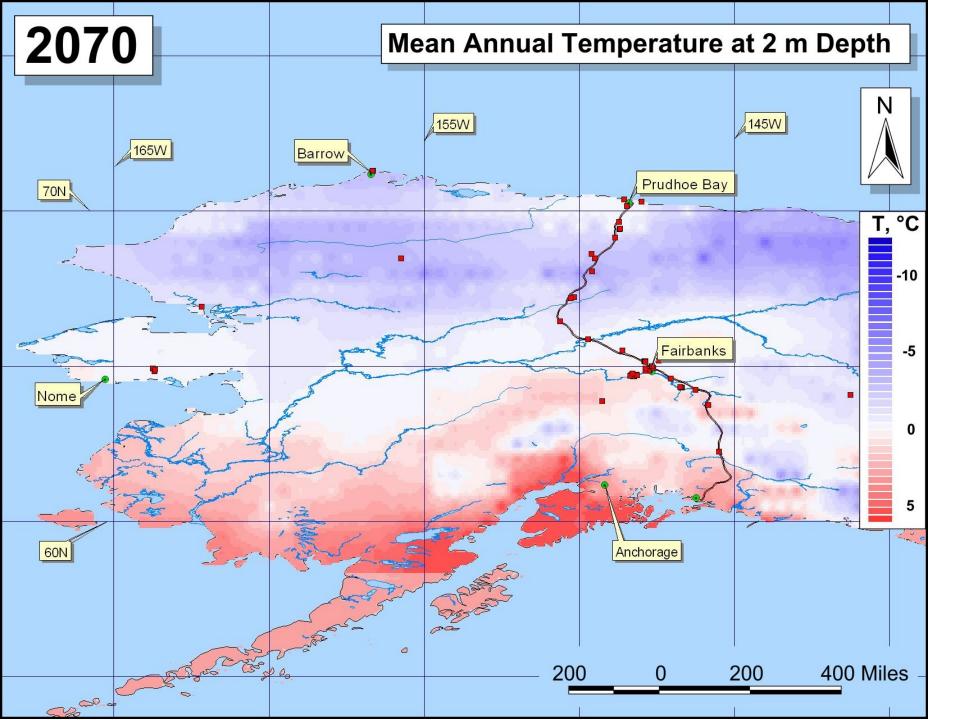


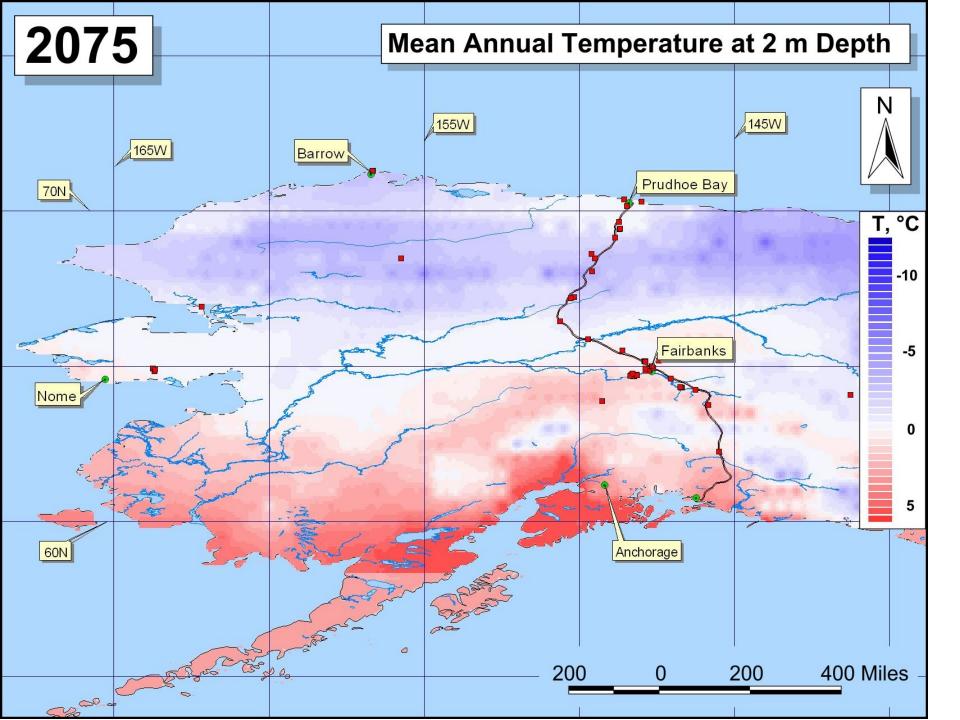


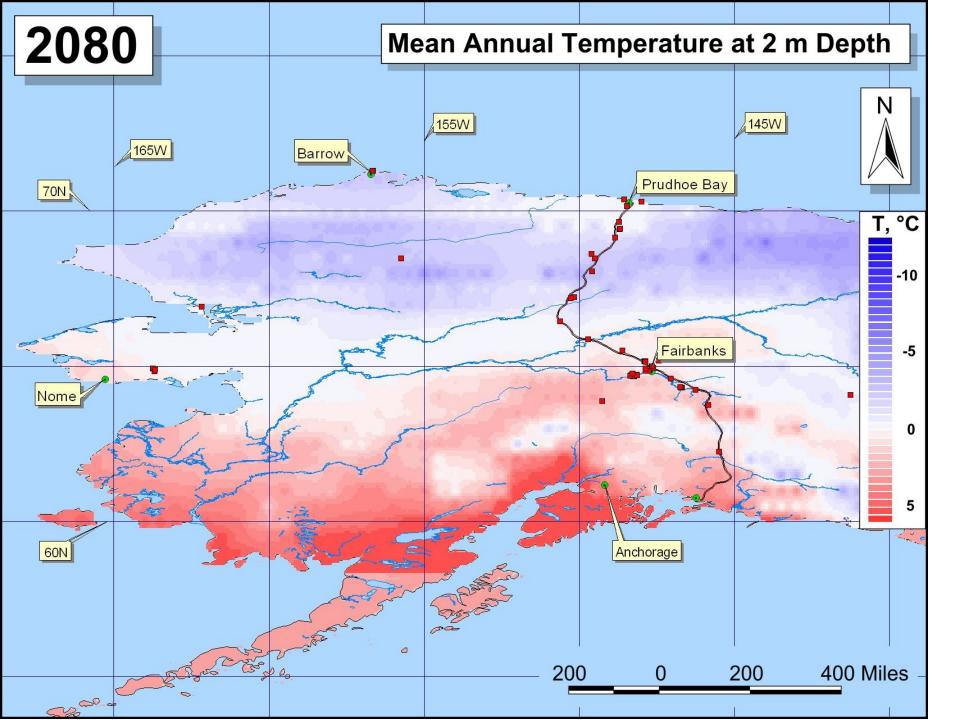


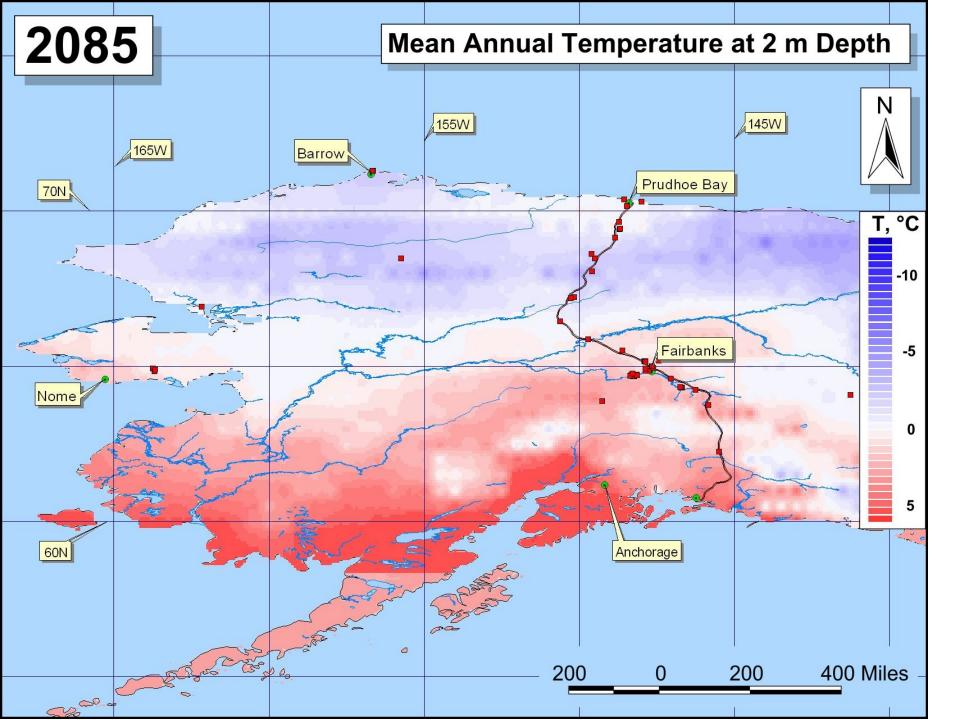


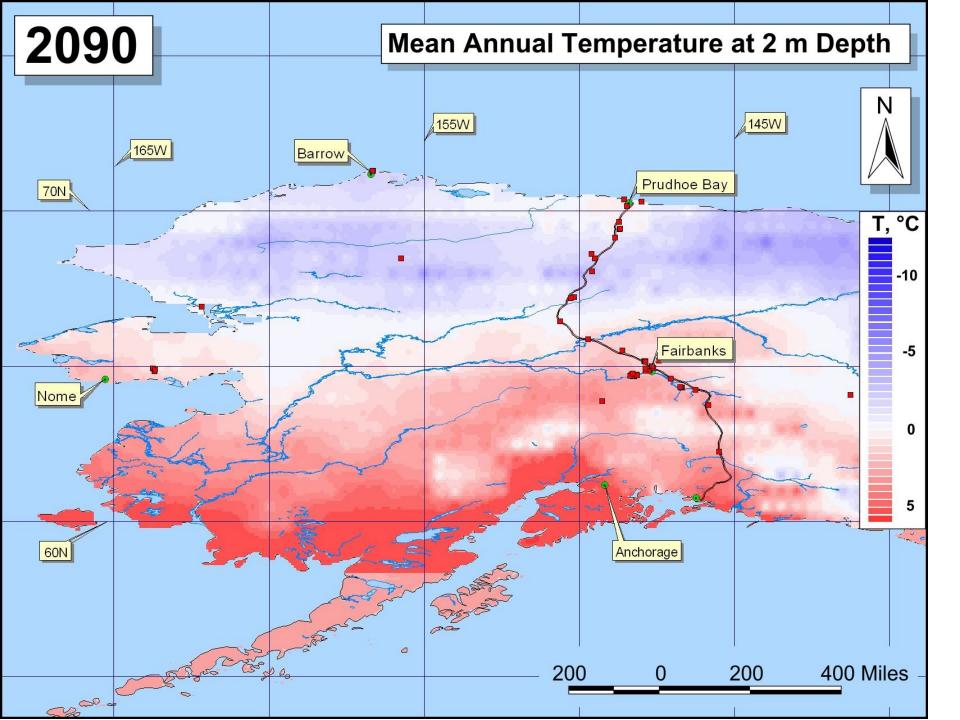


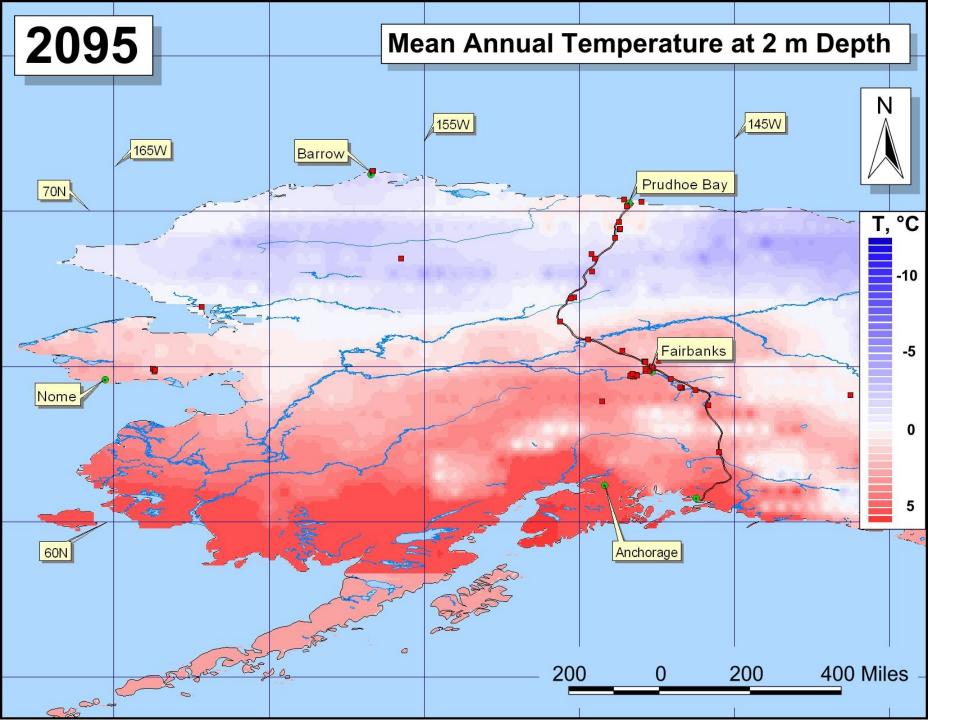


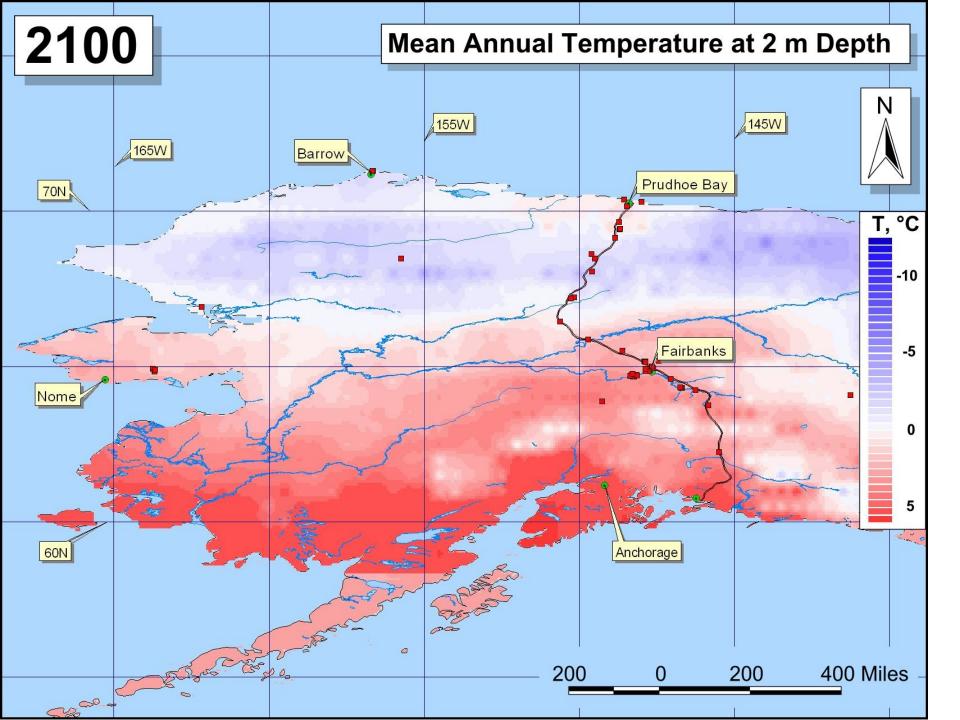












The nature and rate of permafrost degradation are different for regions with continuous and discontinuous permafrost

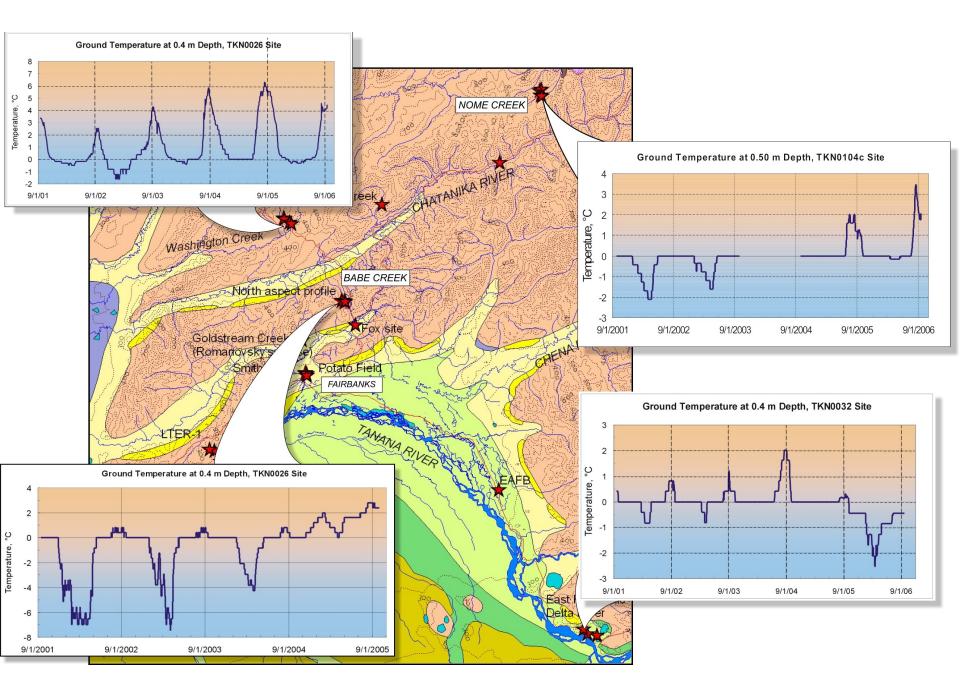
## **Permafrost Degradation**

Date 9/14/2007 9/14/2010 9/14/2013 9/14/2016 9/14/2019 9/14/2022 9/14/2025 0 0.5 1.5 2 2.5 -\_\_\_\_\_i 3 m 3.5 -Positive ground temperatures

Negative ground temperatures

## Active layer dynamics in Fairbanks

When temperature on the surface is getting warmer, the active layer does not freeze up during the winter, and permafrost degradation starts.





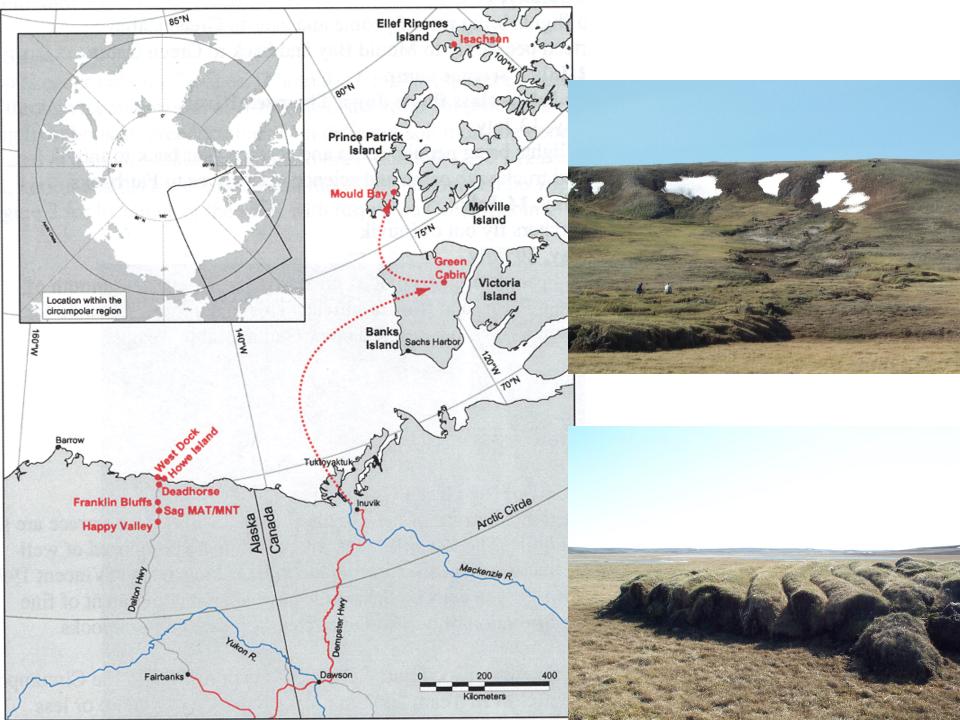
Photograph by T. Jorgenson

In the area of "wet thermokarst" formation, new and significant sources of CH<sub>4</sub> production will be developing. There will be a considerable difference in greenhouse production from degrading permafrost depending on a different type of substrate and soil carbon quantity and quality.





Photo by Ken Tape













Examples for Arctic landscapes affected by massive permafrost degradation (thermokarst)

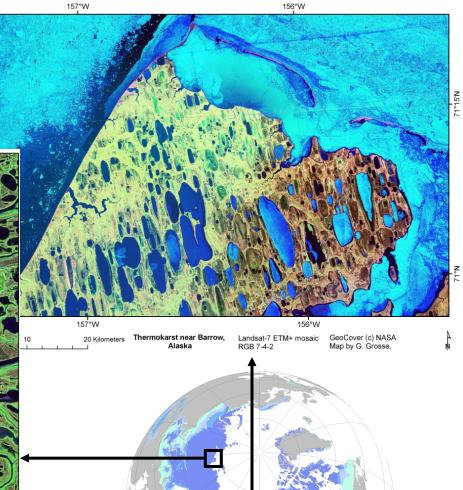


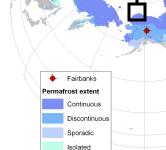
RGB 7-4-2

Thermokarst types in the Lena Delta

Map by G. Grosse

71°15'N





## Thank you very much !

## www.gi.alaska.edu/snowice/Permafrost-lab

