

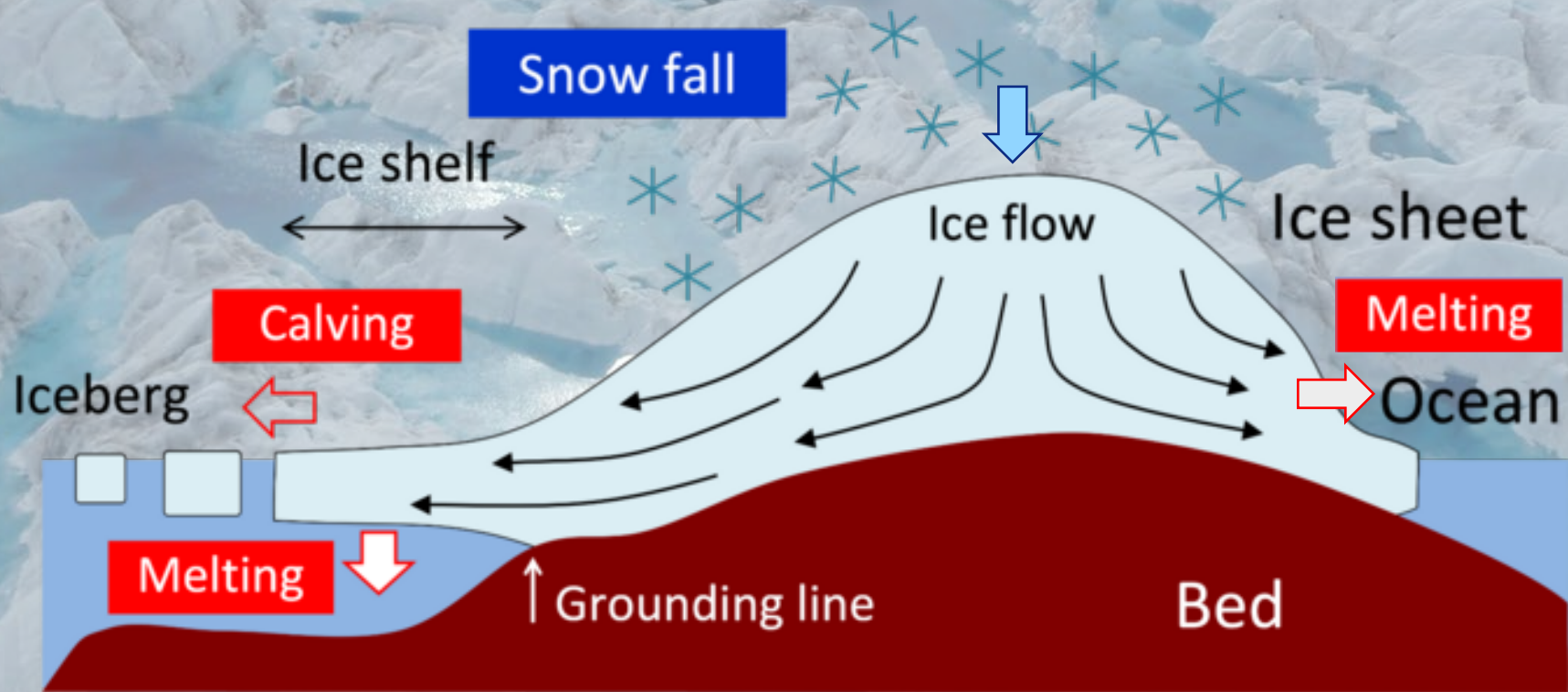
Monitoring the Greenland Ice Sheet

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What is ice sheet mass balance?



Mass balance of an ice sheet



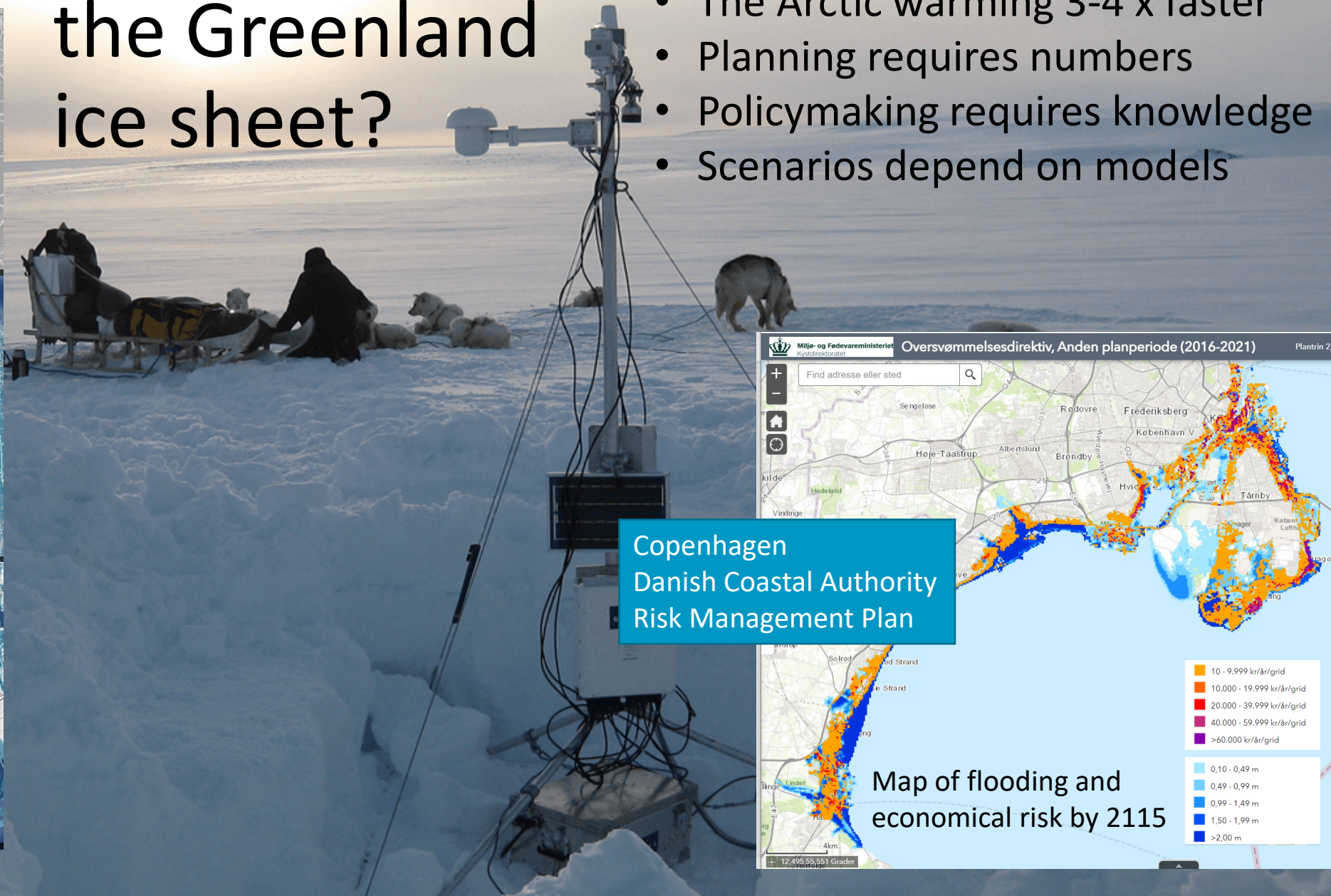
Scenarios (Strauss et al., 2015)

4 °C vs. 2 °C

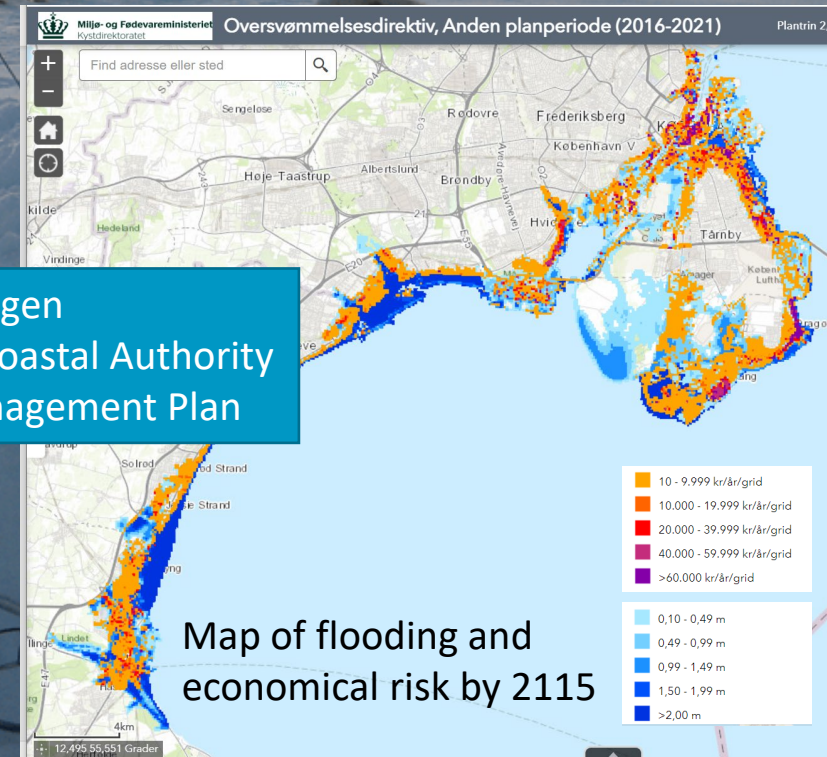


Why monitor the Greenland ice sheet?

- Sensitive to climate change
- The Arctic warming 3-4 x faster
- Planning requires numbers
- Policymaking requires knowledge
- Scenarios depend on models

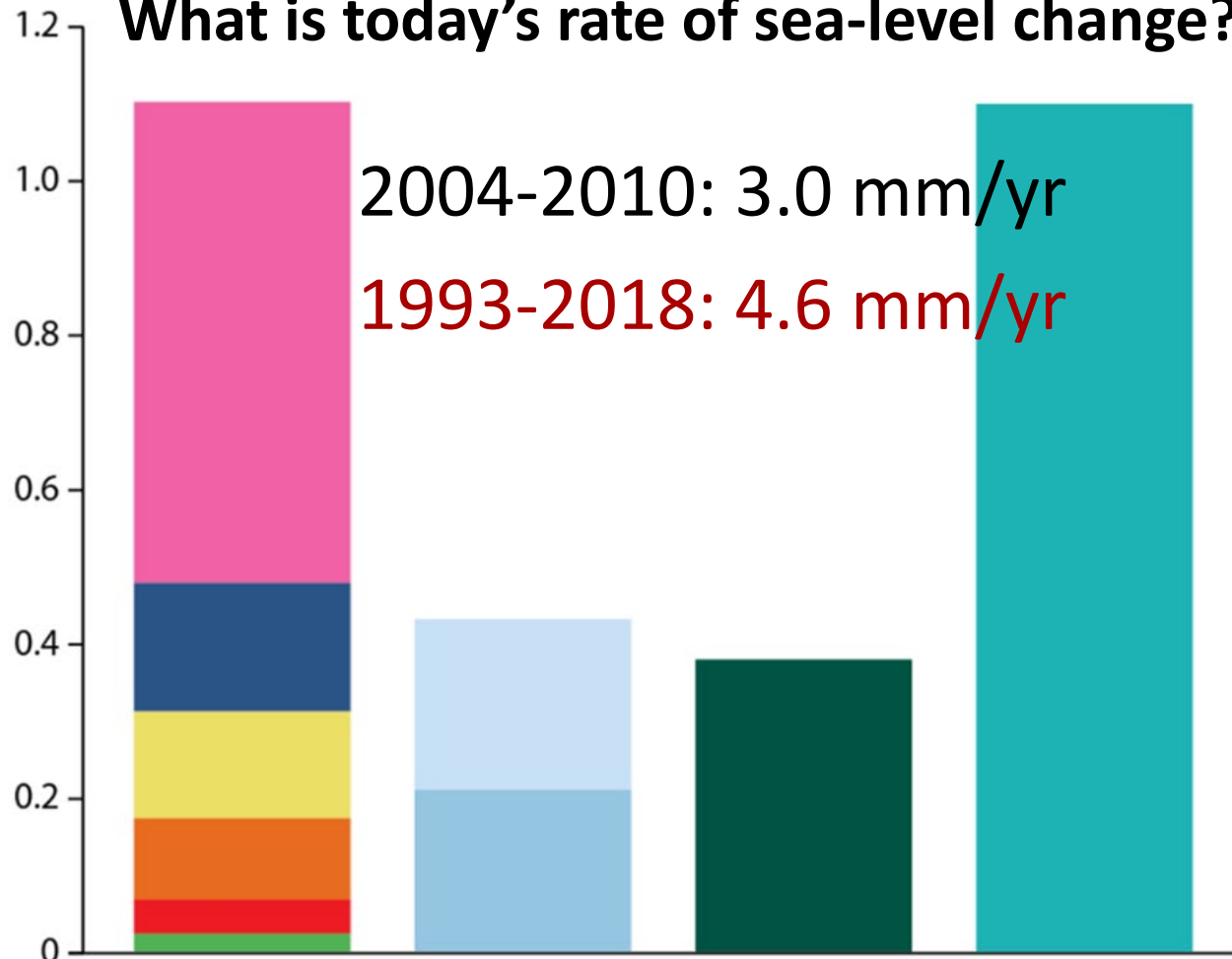


Copenhagen
Danish Coastal Authority
Risk Management Plan



Sea level contribution, mm/y

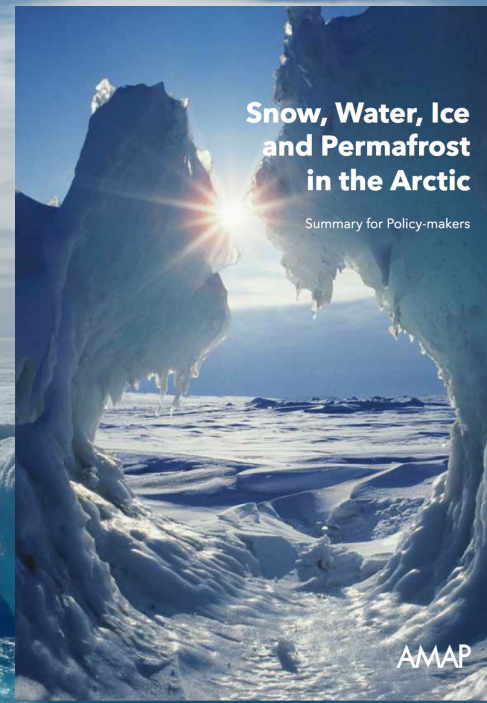
What is today's rate of sea-level change?



2004-2010: 3.0 mm/yr

1993-2018: 4.6 mm/yr

- Greenland ice sheet
- Canadian Arctic glaciers
- U.S. Arctic (Alaskan) glaciers
- Greenland glaciers
- Scandinavian glaciers
- Russian Arctic glaciers
- Antarctic land ice
- Other glaciers
- Terrestrial storage
- Thermal expansion



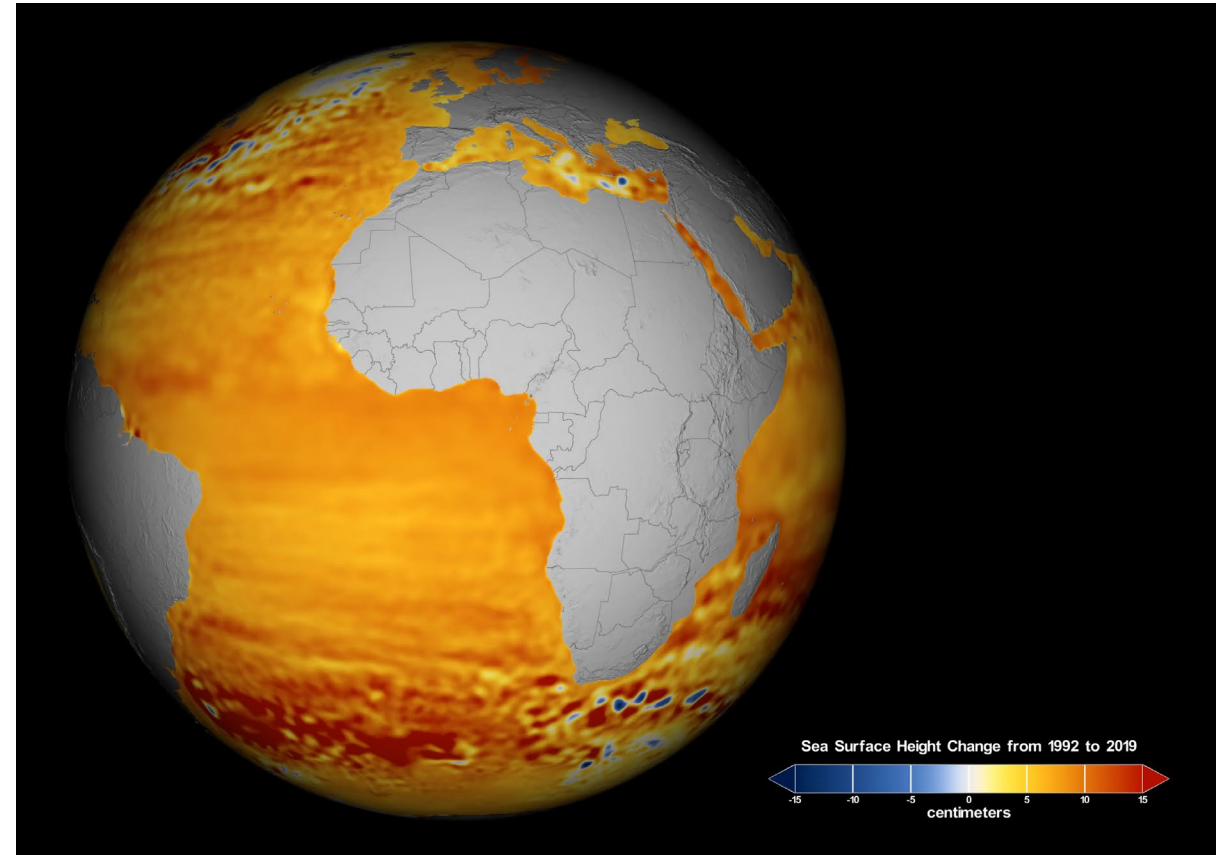
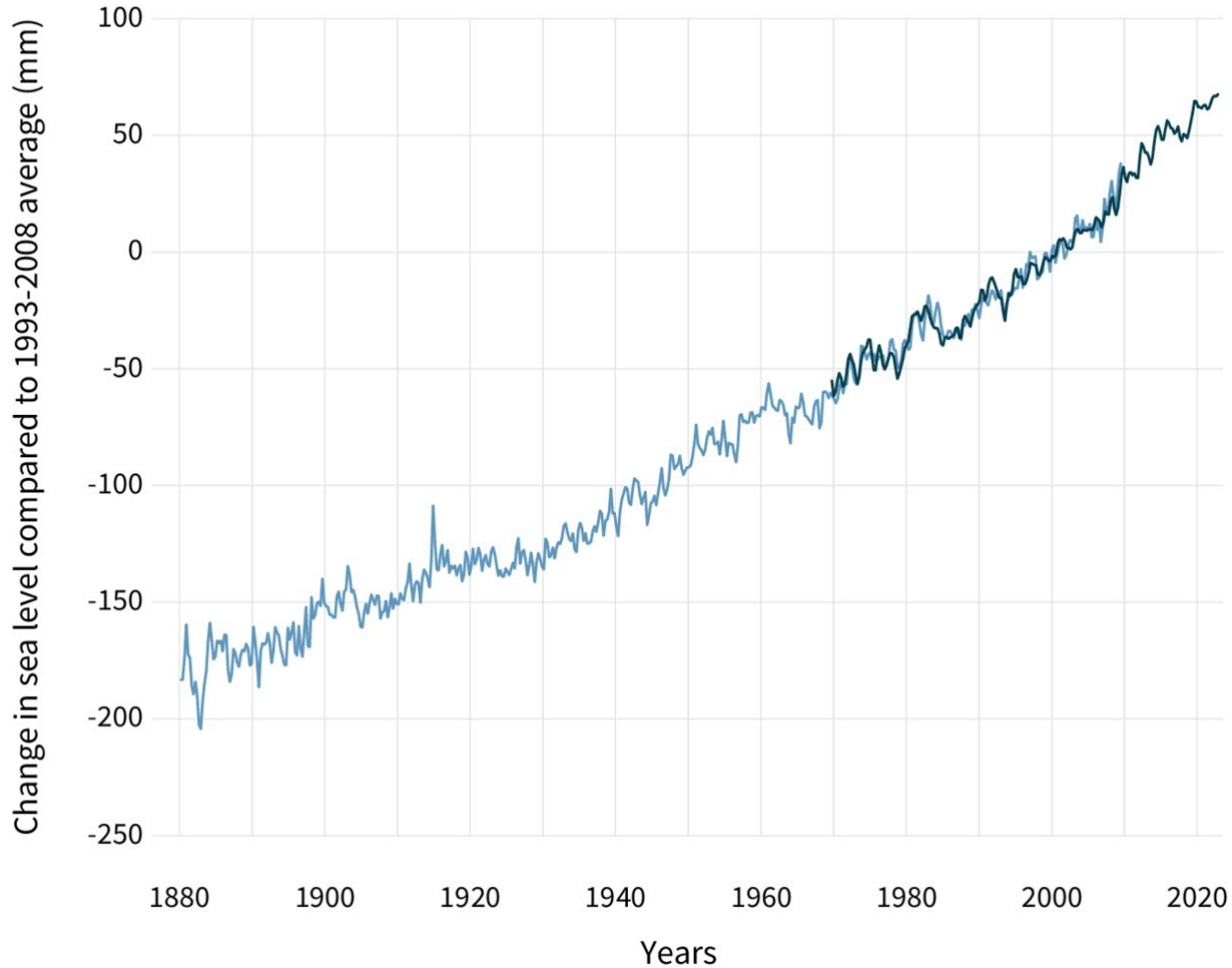
Comparison of Arctic sea level rates 2004–2010 with other global sea level components.

‘Scandinavian glaciers’ includes both Iceland and Svalbard. ‘Other glaciers’ includes, for example, Patagonian, Himalayan, African, and Indonesian land ice sources..

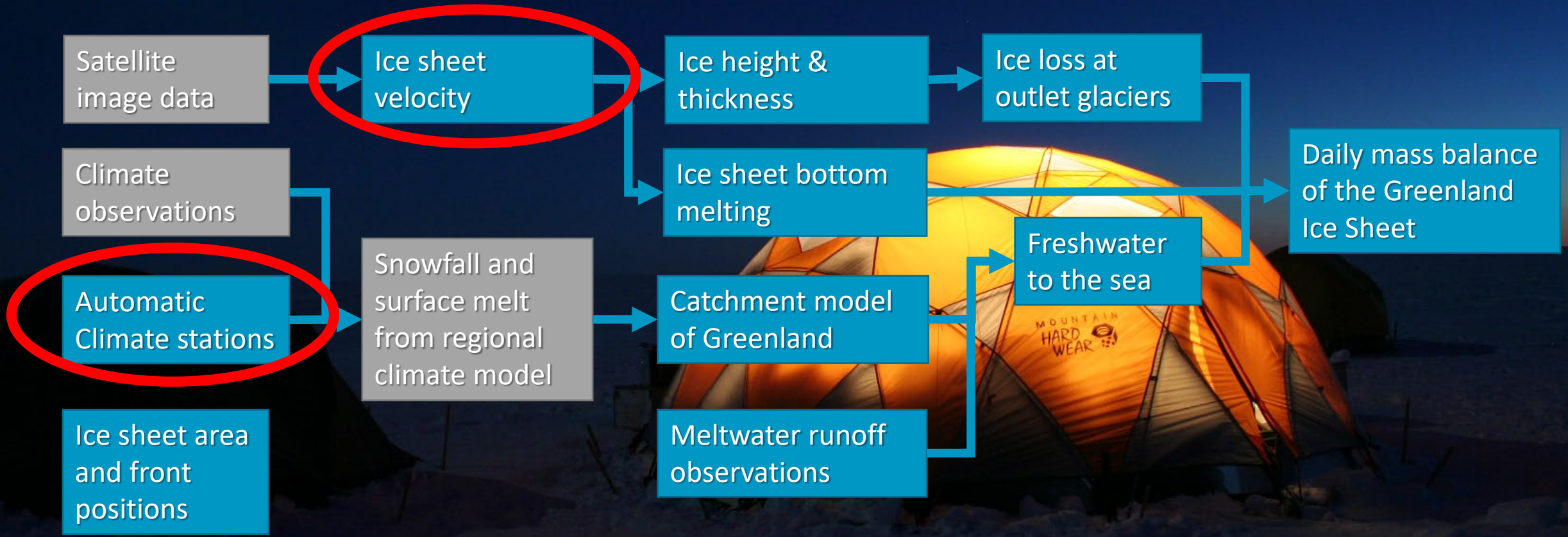
Figure 9.3 SWIPA 2017

Global (and local) sea level rise

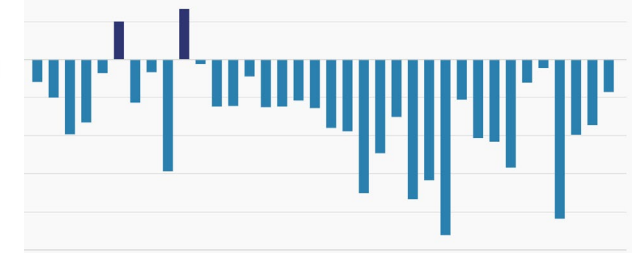
GLOBAL SEA LEVEL



How we derive ice sheet mass balance

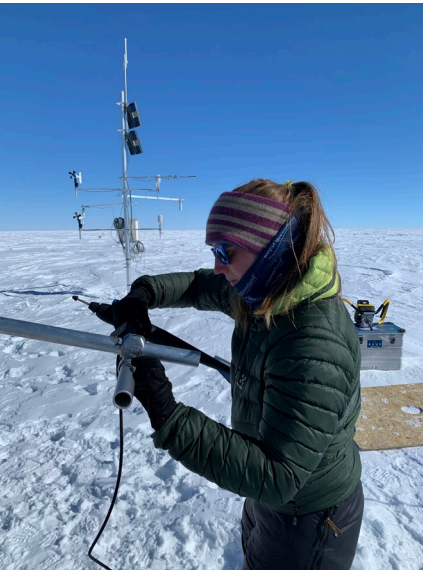


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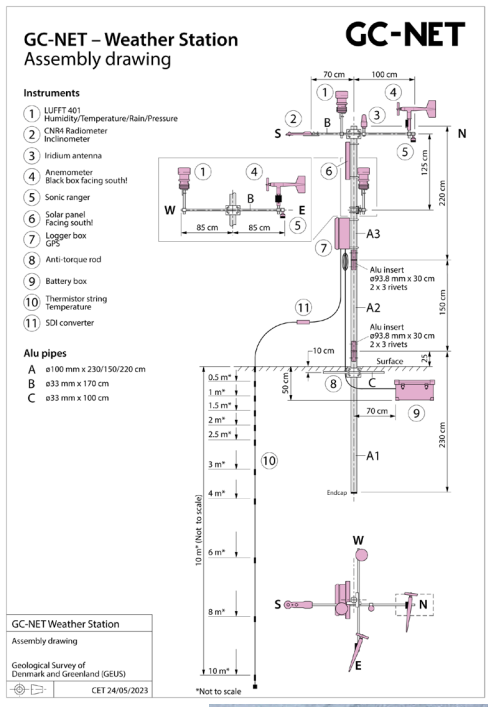
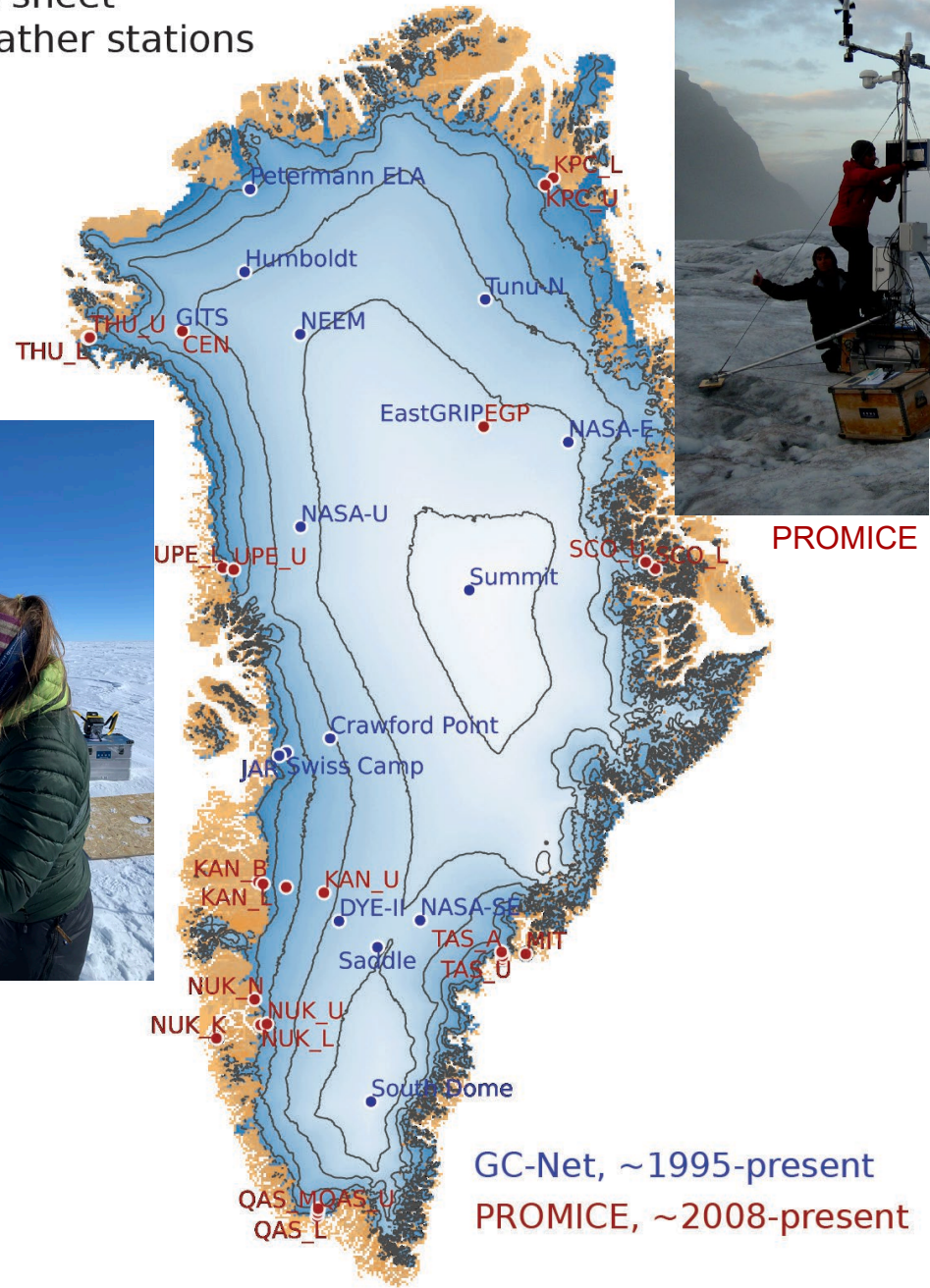


Greenland ice sheet automatic weather stations

Automatic climate stations

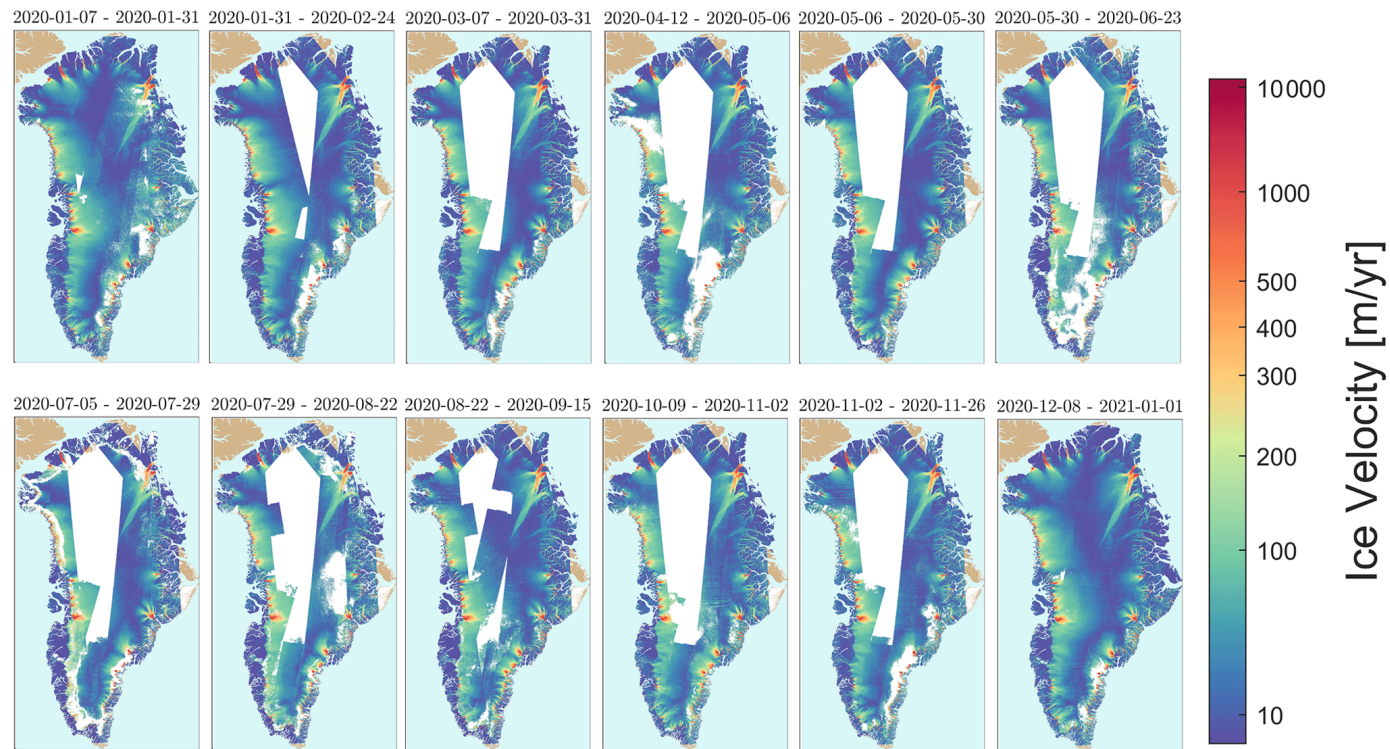
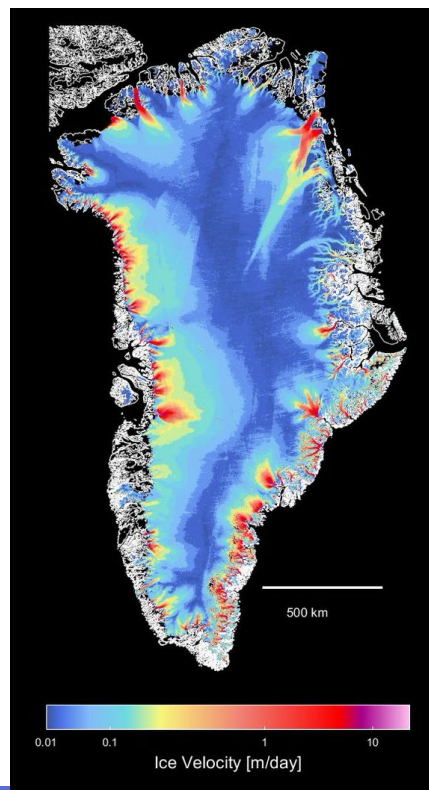


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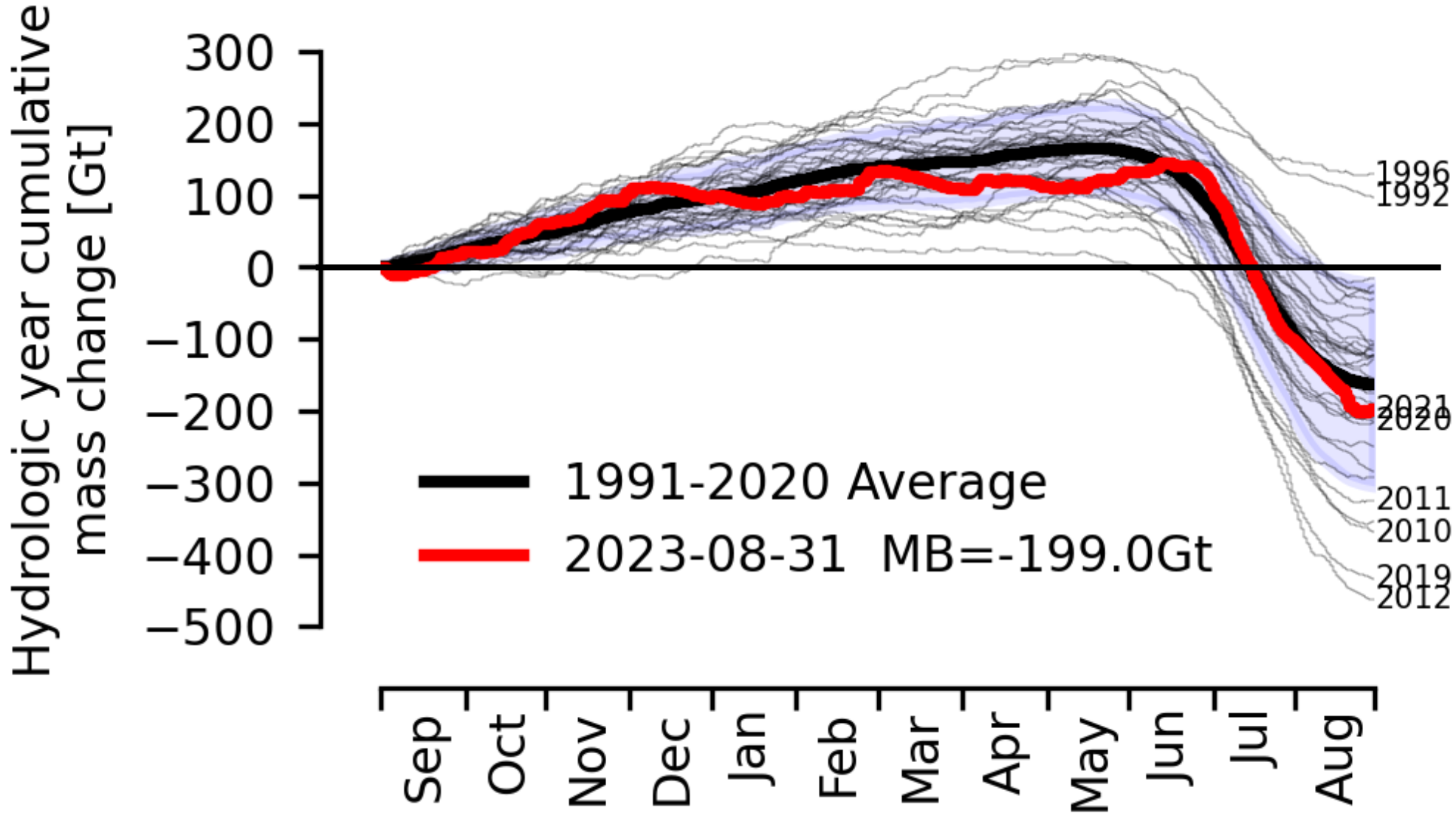




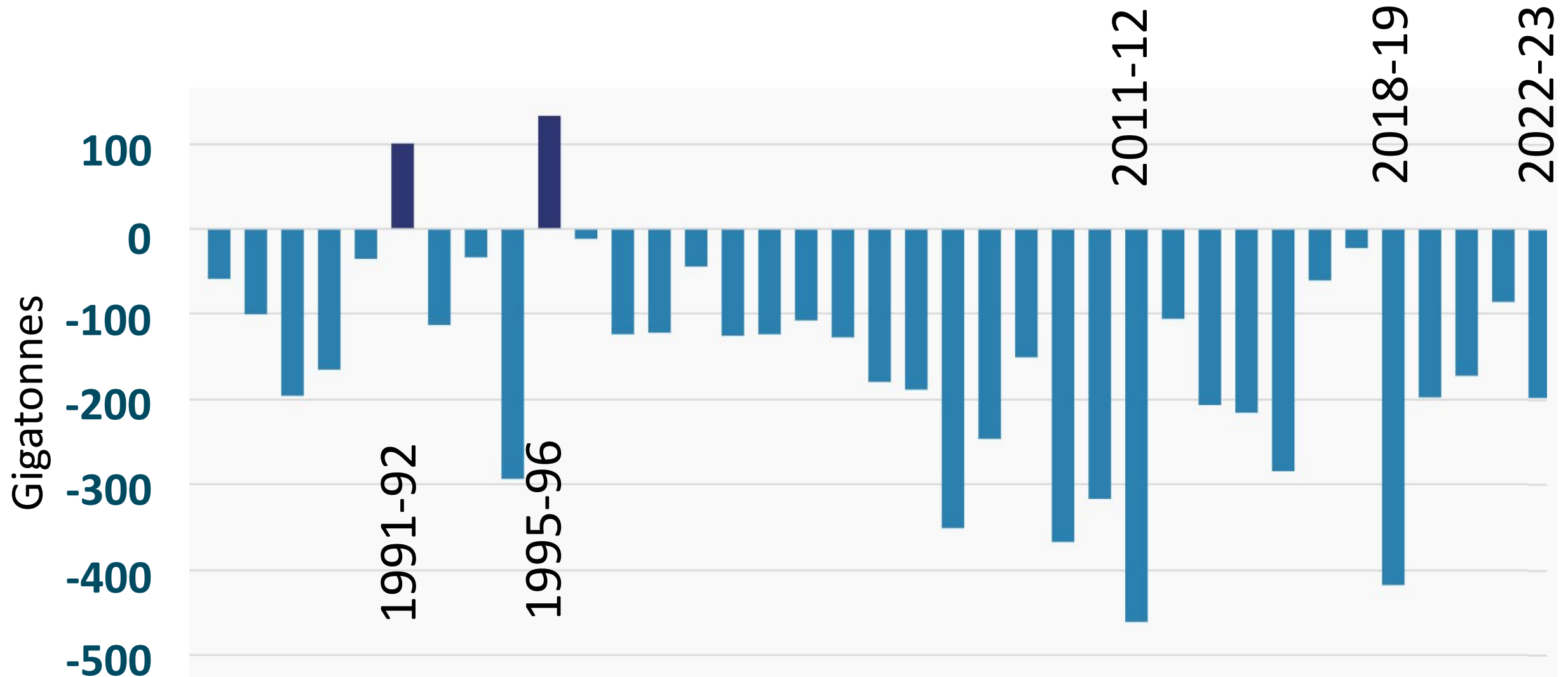
Mapping ice sheet velocity

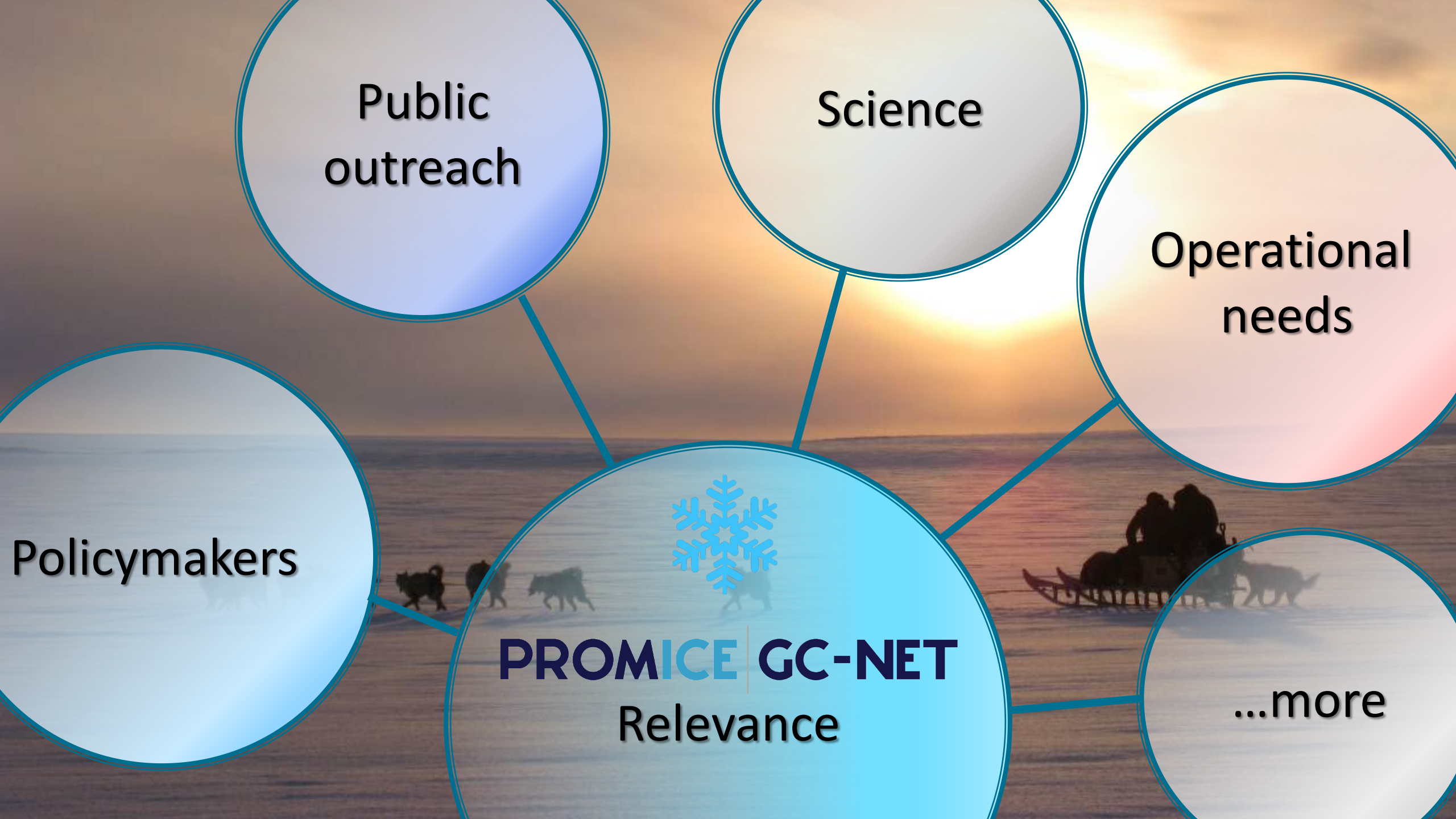


Total mass balance



Total mass balance 1986-2023





Synergies - examples

- International climate research
- Weather forecasting
- Hydropower feasibility
- Marine ecosystem modelling
- Monitoring permafrost geohazard
- Mineral exploration – green transition
- Accident Investigation Board
- Export of Greenlandic drinking water



