

# LONG TERM MONITORING OF AUSTRIAN GLACIERS AS KEY FOR MODELLING FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

A. FISCHER<sup>1</sup>, K. HELFRICHT<sup>1</sup>, M. STOCKER-WALDHUBER<sup>1</sup>, B. SEISER<sup>1</sup>, L. HARTL<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research, Austrian Academy for Sciences, Innsbruck, Austria,  
[andrea.fischer@oeaw.ac.at](mailto:andrea.fischer@oeaw.ac.at)



# Overview

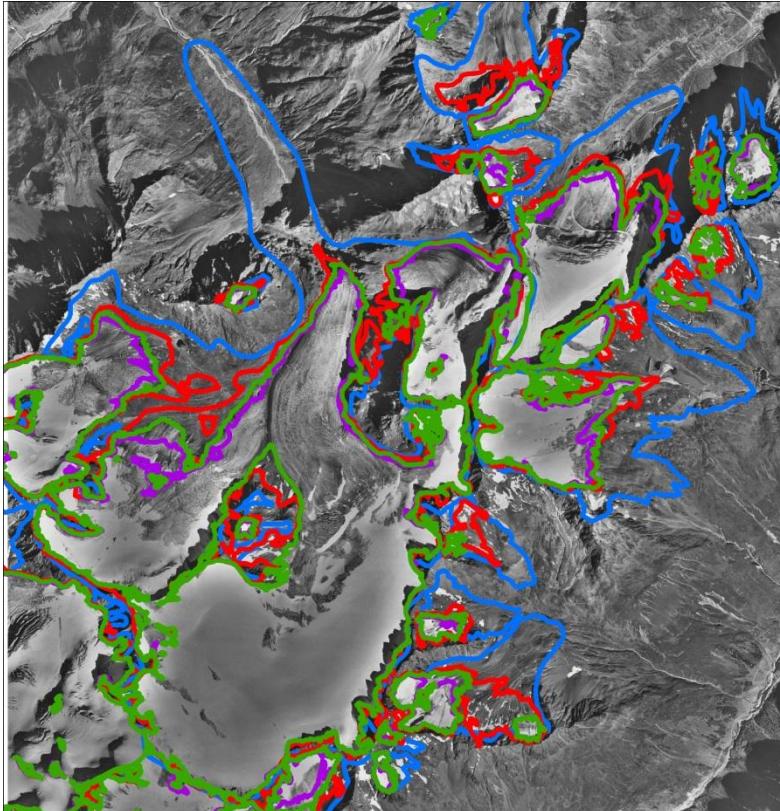
1. Motivation
2. Glacier inventories
3. Mass balance time series
4. Length changes
5. Ice volume
6. Modelling

# Motivation

- Climate = long term (min 30 a)
- Climate observations (mean, variability) = long term observations
- Climate changes = changes over long term periods
- Only continuous long term data can show off short term variabilities
- Model development (calibration, validation) requires long term observations

# Glacier inventories

- Glacier area (elevation) at time of surveys
- Total area changes (ice thickness, volume/mass changes) over the period between surveys



4 Austrian glacier inventories:

~1850	1969	~1998	~2006
G LIA	GI1	GI2	G3
moraines	photo	photo	ALS
941 km <sup>2</sup>	565 km <sup>2</sup>	471 km <sup>2</sup>	415 km <sup>2</sup>
100%	60%	50%	44%

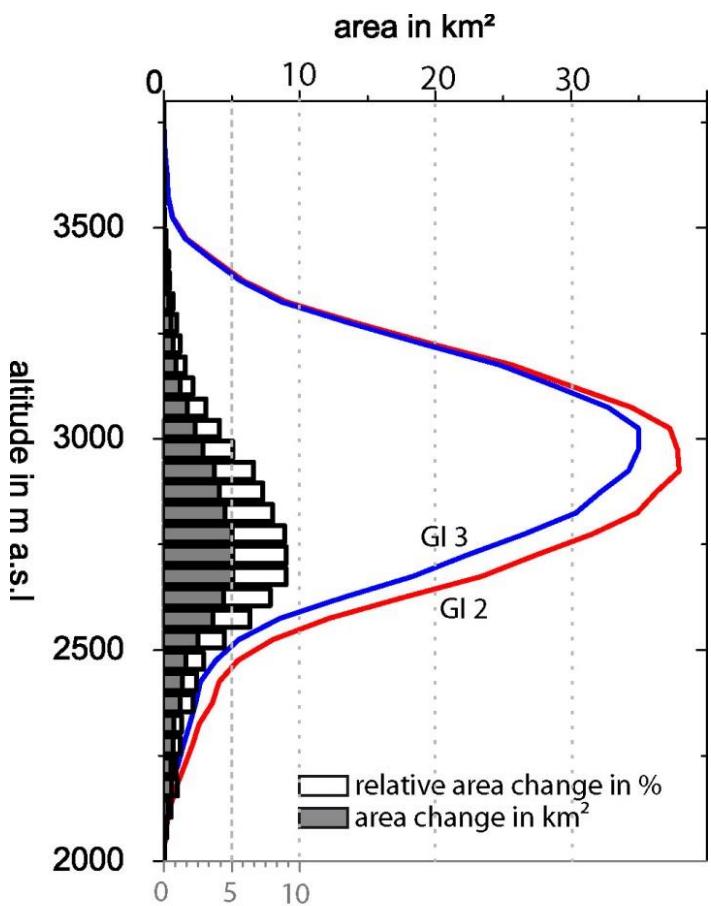
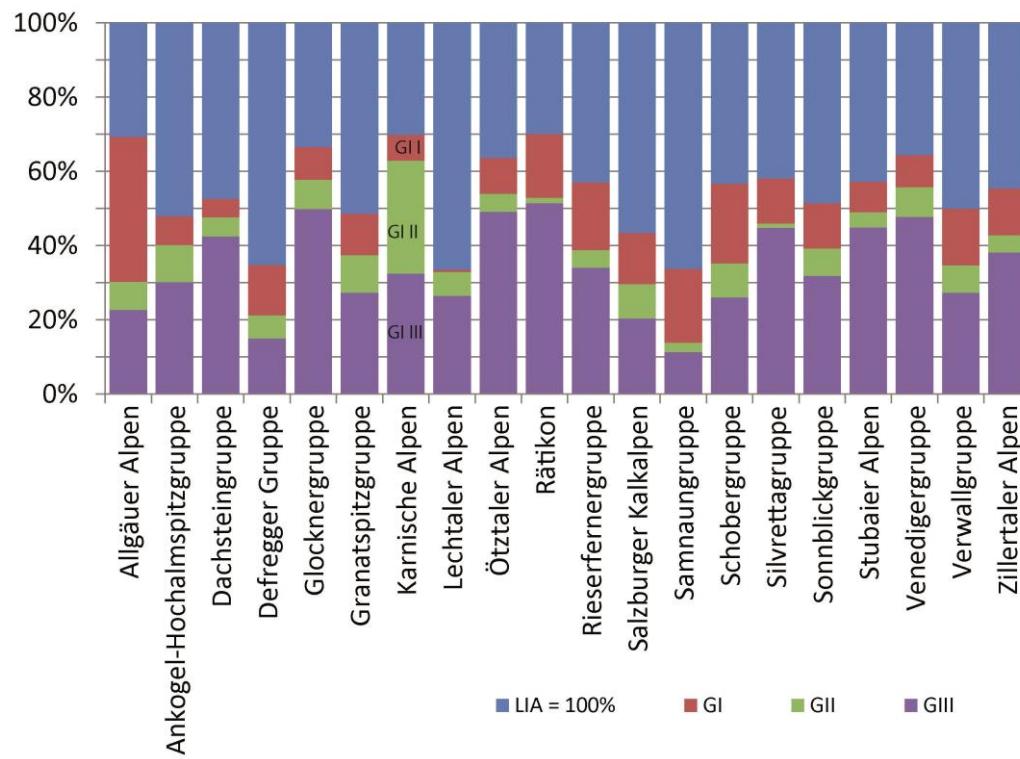
Fischer et al., 2015

<http://www.the-cryosphere.net/9/753/2015/>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.844988>

# Glacier inventories

- regional and temporal variability in area decrease
- elevation dependence of area decrease



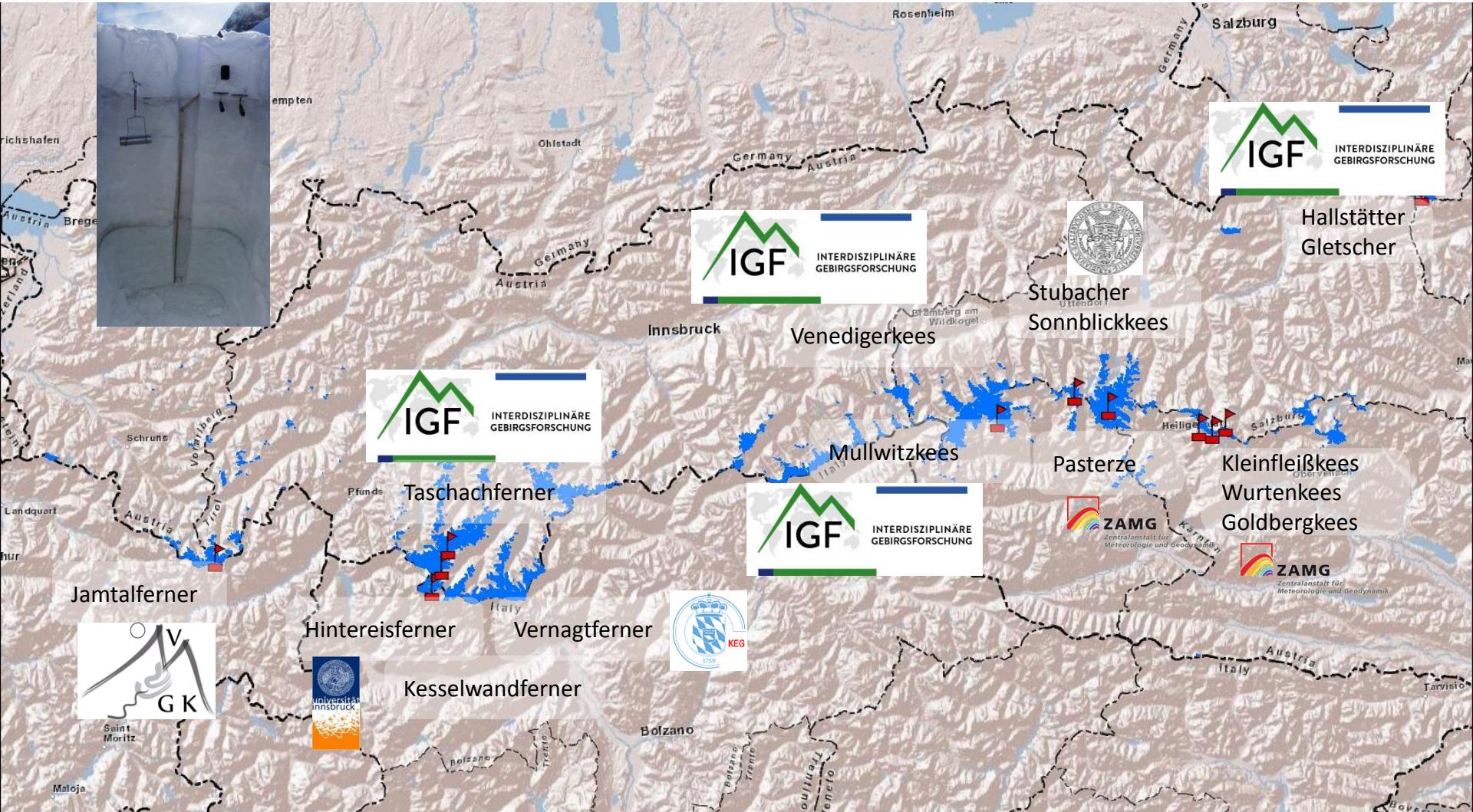
# Glacier inventories

- changes in size distribution

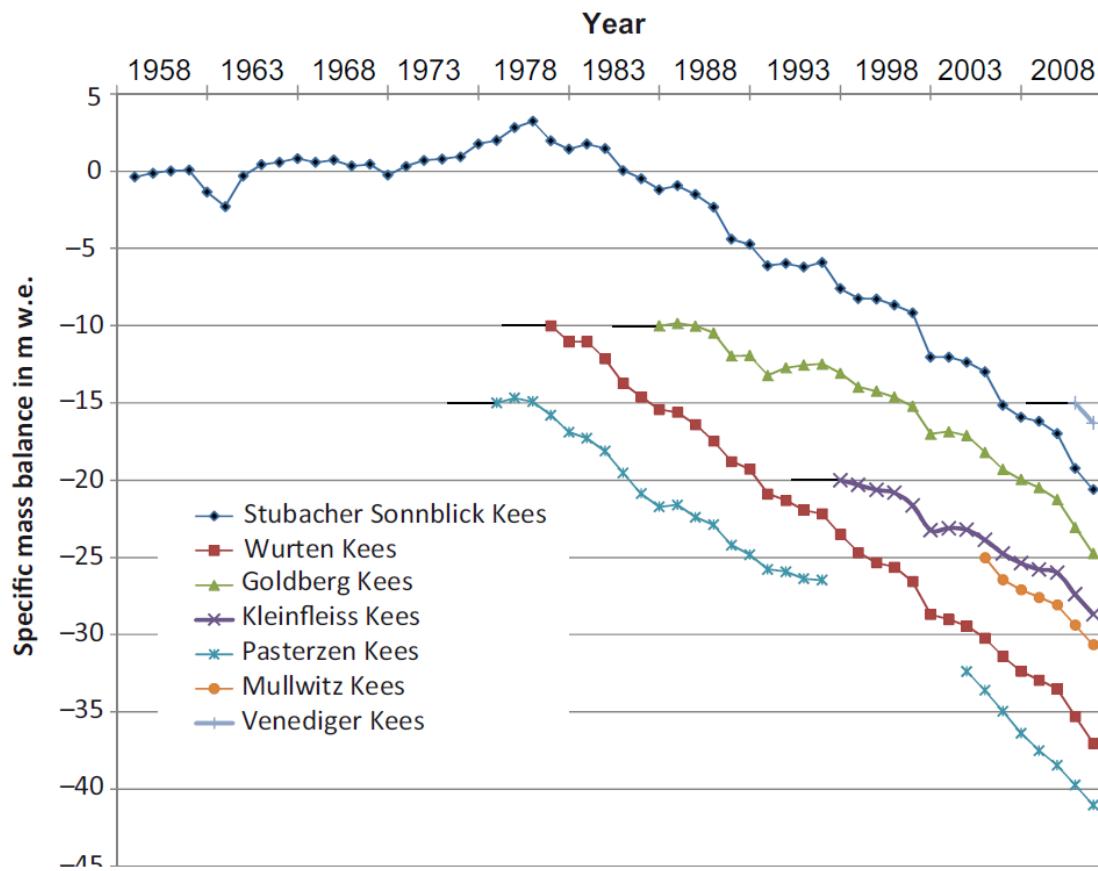
Size classes (km <sup>2</sup> )	< 0.1	0.1 to 0.5	0.5 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	> 10	Total
Number of glaciers							
in GI 1	177	401	116	99	11	5	809
in GI 2	401	343	92	79	7	3	925
in GI 3	450	307	77	77	8	2	921
Number of glaciers in %							
in GI 1	22	50	14	12	1	1	100
in GI 2	43	37	10	9	1	0	100
in GI 3	49	33	8	8	1	0	100
% of total area in class							
in GI 1	2	17	14	39	15	13	100
in GI 2	4	17	14	41	14	10	100
in GI 3	5	17	12	41	17	8	100
Area in class in km <sup>2</sup>							
in GI 1	11.30	96.03	79.08	220.30	84.73	73.43	564.88
in GI 2	18.83	80.01	65.89	192.97	65.89	47.07	470.67
in GI 3	20.77	70.63	49.86	170.34	70.63	33.24	415.47

# Mass balance

- Direct glaciological method



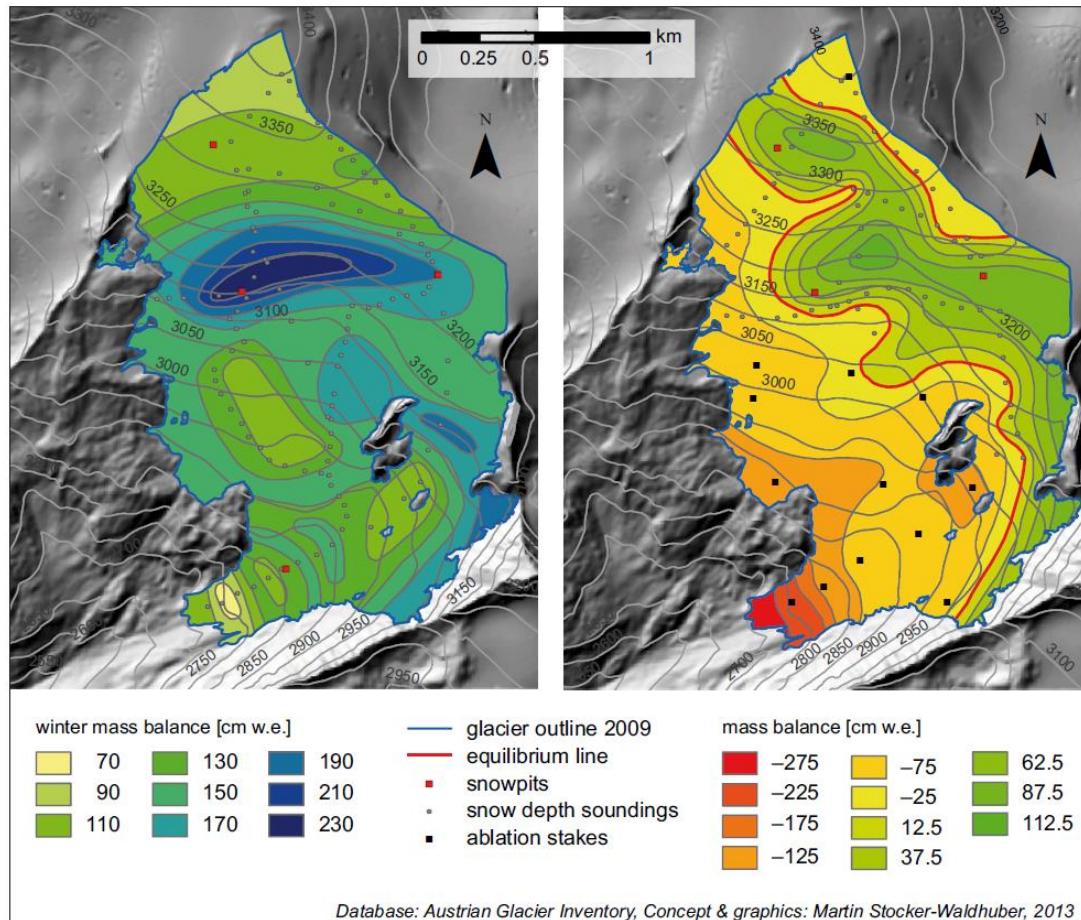
# Mass balance



Fischer A., M. Stocker-Waldhuber, B. Seiser, B. Hynek and H. Slupetzky (2014):  
Glaciological monitoring in Hohe Tauern National Park. Eco.mont. 6/1, 49-56

# Mass balance

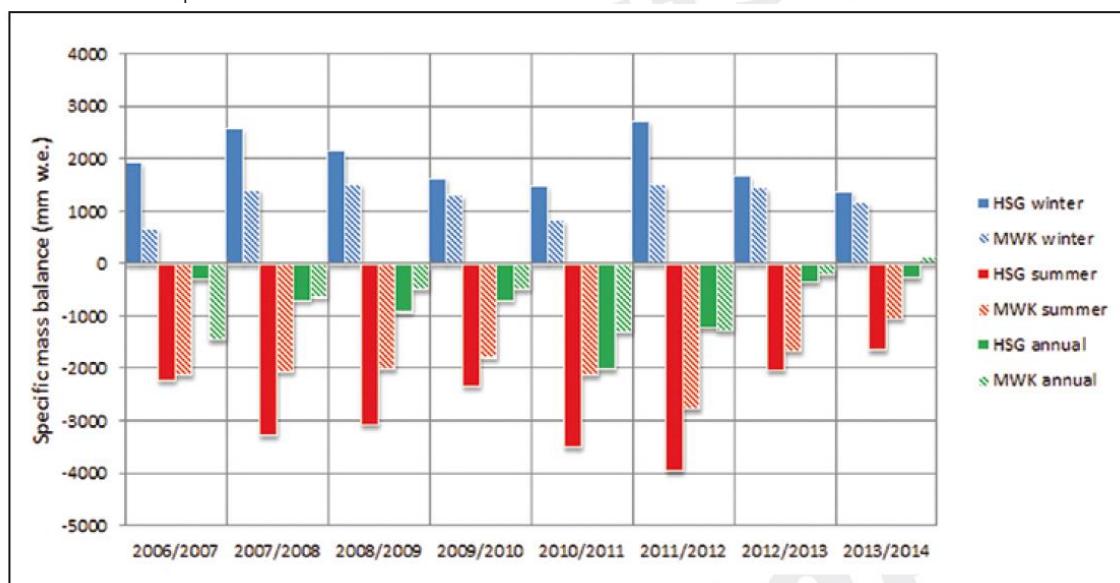
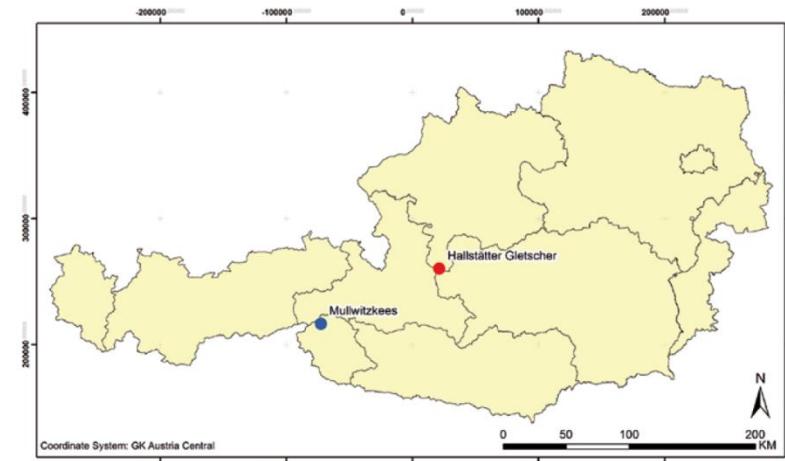
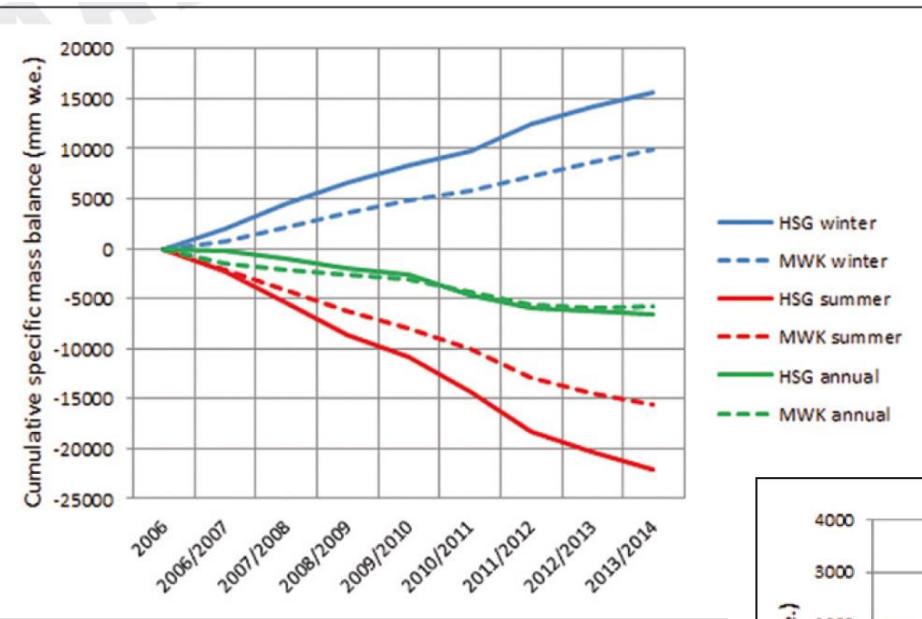
- Winter and summer balance



e.g. Fischer, Andrea; Stocker-Waldhuber, Martin; Reingruber, Klaus; Helffricht, Kay (2015): Glacier mass balances and elevation zones of Hallstätter Gletscher, Dachstein, Austria, 2006/2007 to 2013/2014. *Institut für Interdisziplinäre Gebirgsforschung der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Innsbruck*, doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.806609

# Mass balance

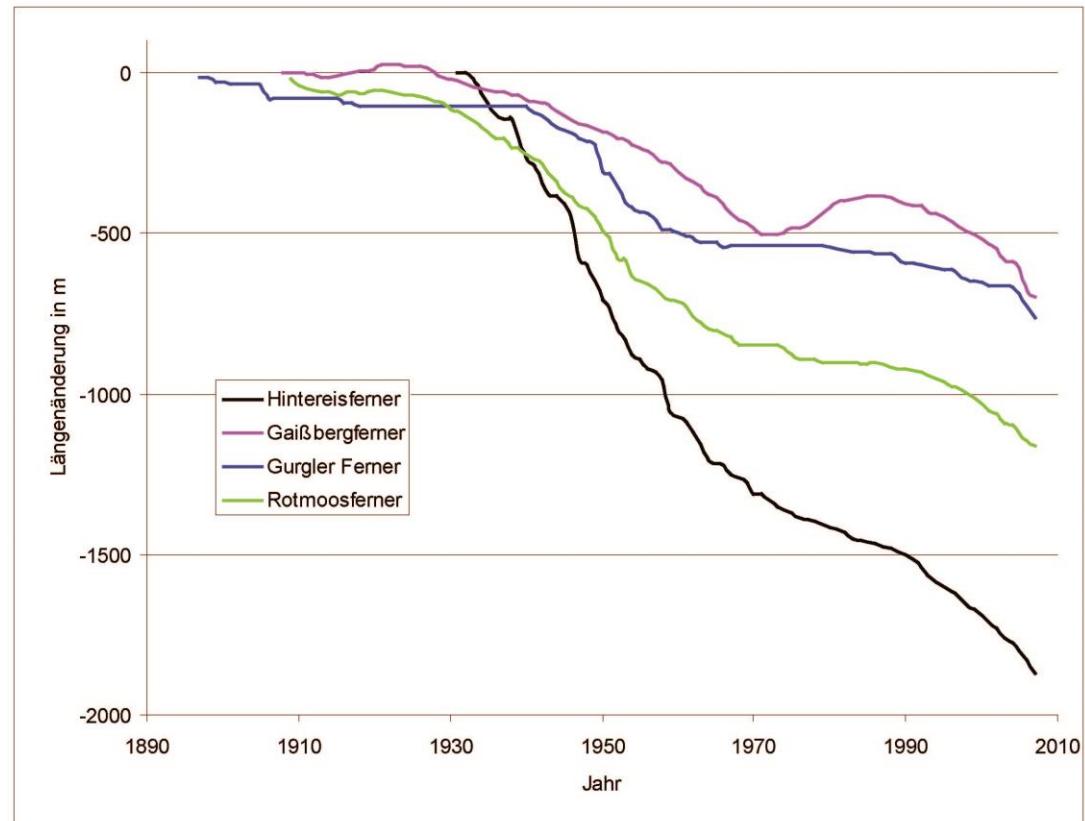
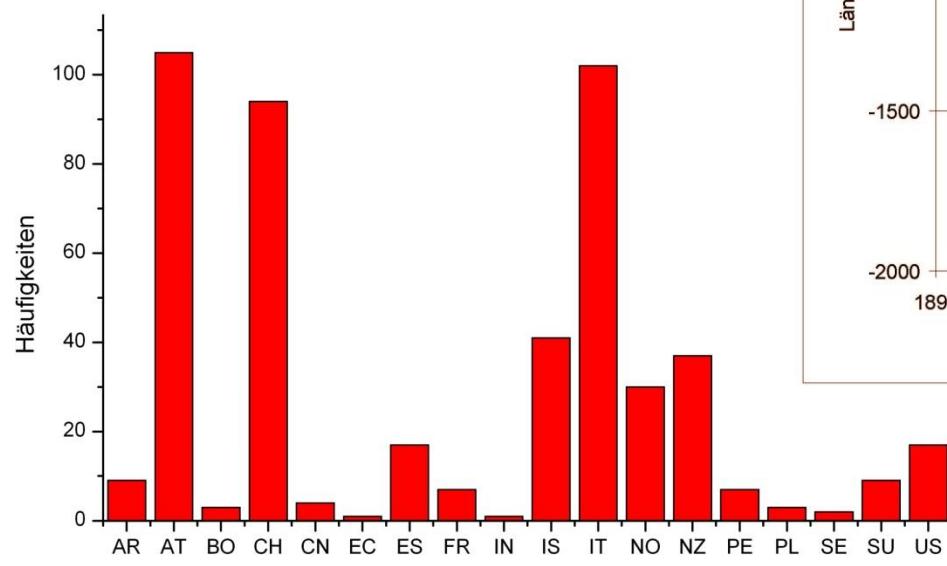
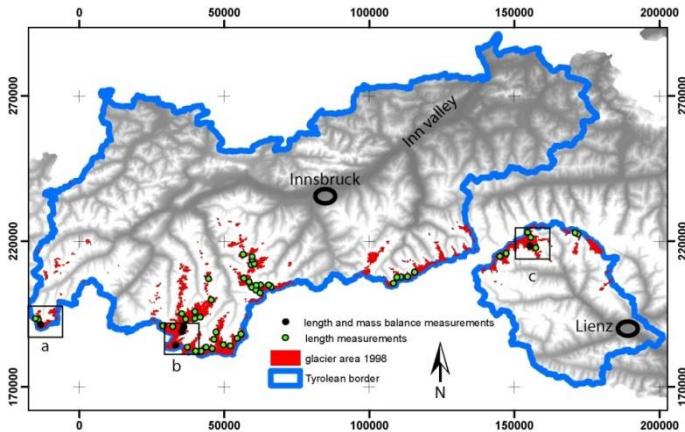
## ○ Regional differences



Stocker-Waldhuber, M., K. Helfricht, L. Hartl and A. Fischer (2015): Glacier surface mass balance 2006–2014 on Mullitzkees and Hallstätter Gletscher, Austria, Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie, 47, 101-119

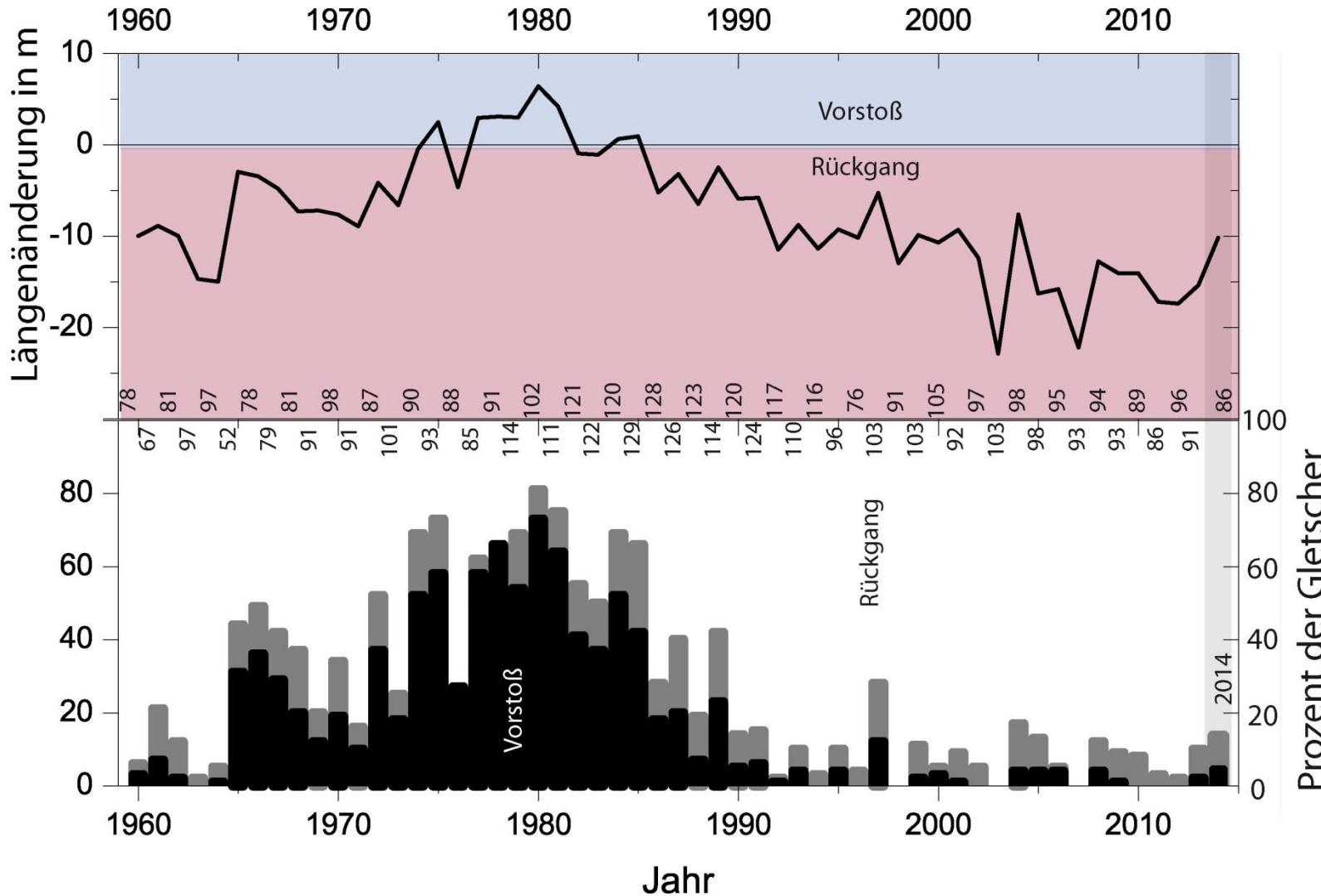
# Length Changes

- glacier survey of the Austrian Alpine Club
- more than 100 glaciers in Austria



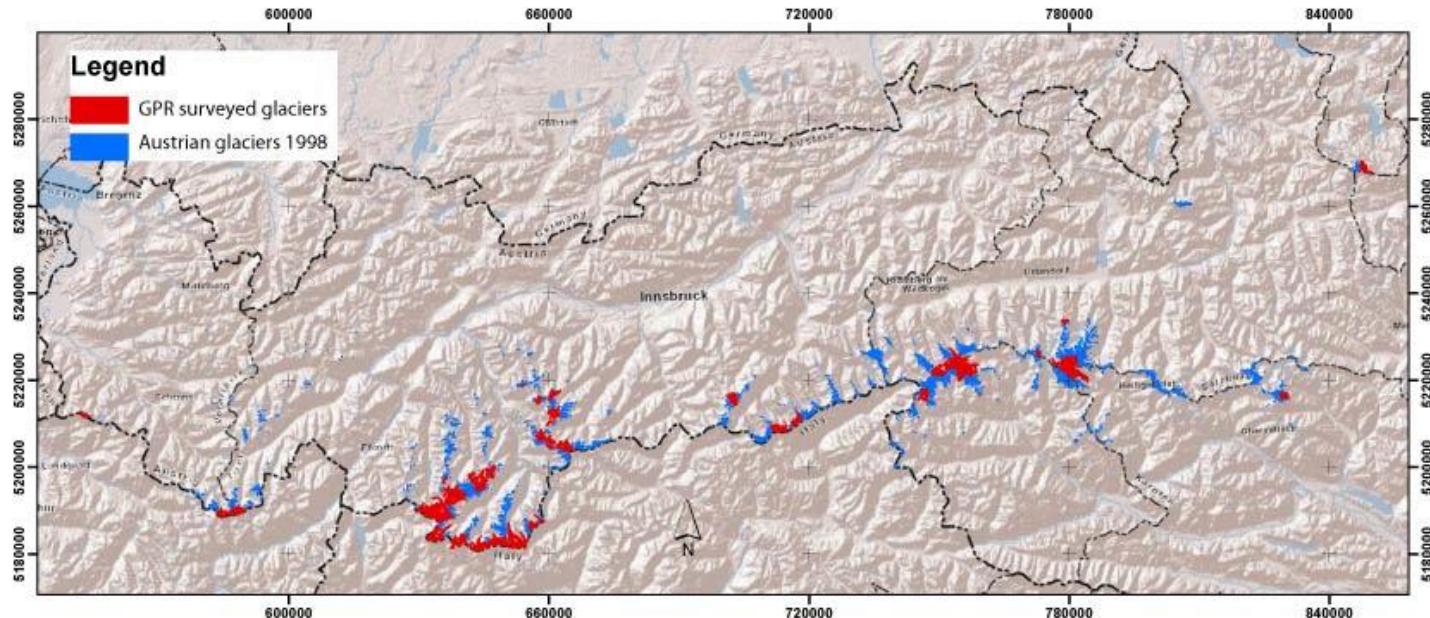
# Length Changes

○ Continuous information



# Ice volume

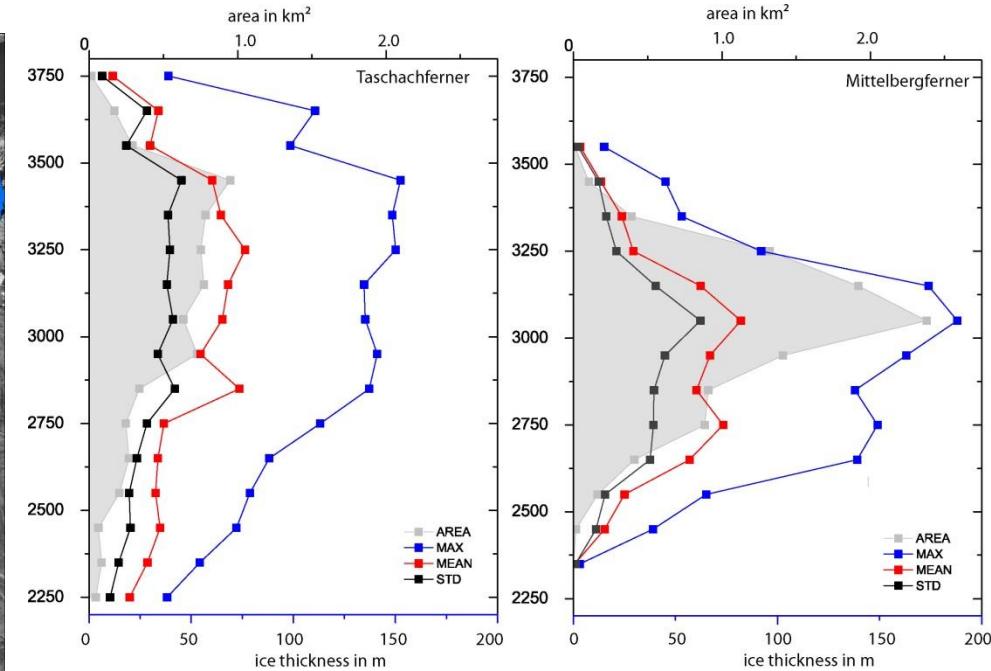
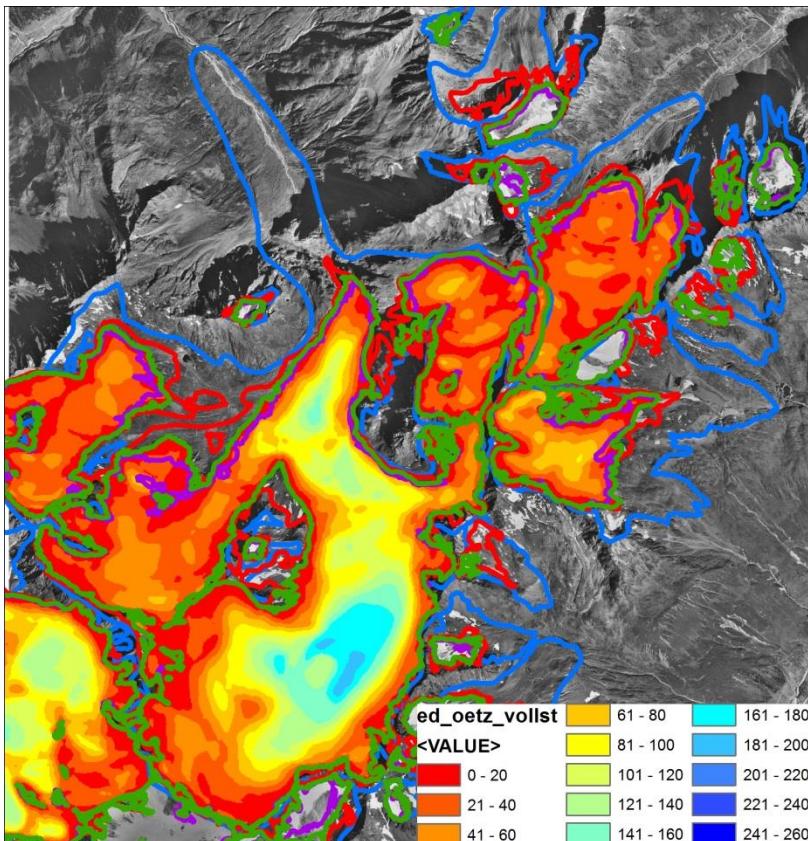
- 64 GPR measured glaciers covering ~ 50% of the total glacier area in GI 2 ( $225 \text{ km}^2$ )



Fischer, A., M. Kuhn (2013): GPR measurements of 64 Austrian glaciers as a basis for a regional glacier volume inventory, *Annals of Glaciology*, 54(64), 179–188.

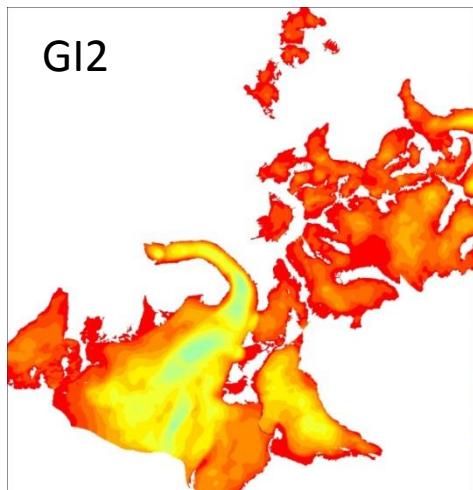
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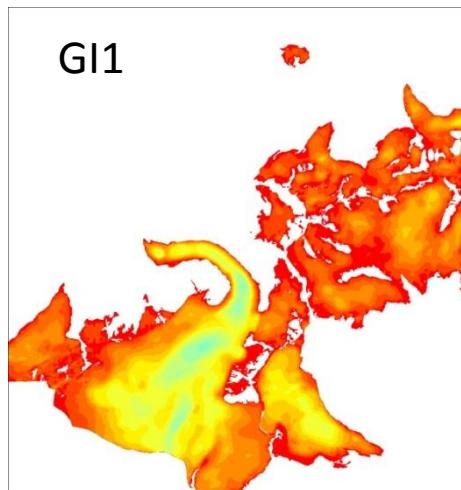


# Ice volume

- time series of glacier volume between LIA and today as model test playground



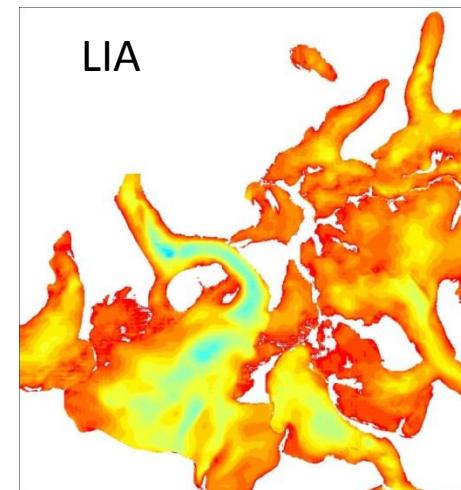
ice thickness GI 2



ice thickness GI 2

+

Surface elevation  
change GI1-GI2



ice thickness GI 2

+

Surface elevation  
change LIA-GI2

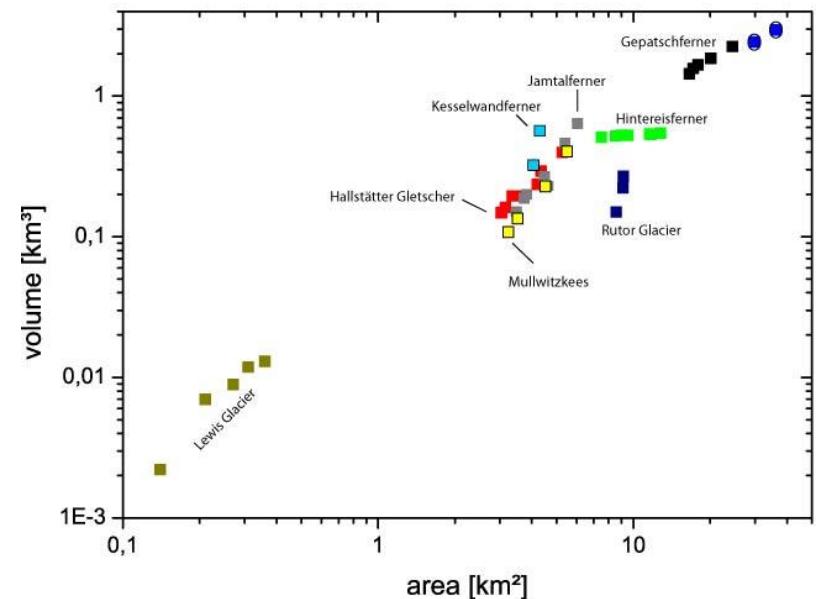
Ice thickness  
(m)



# Ice volume

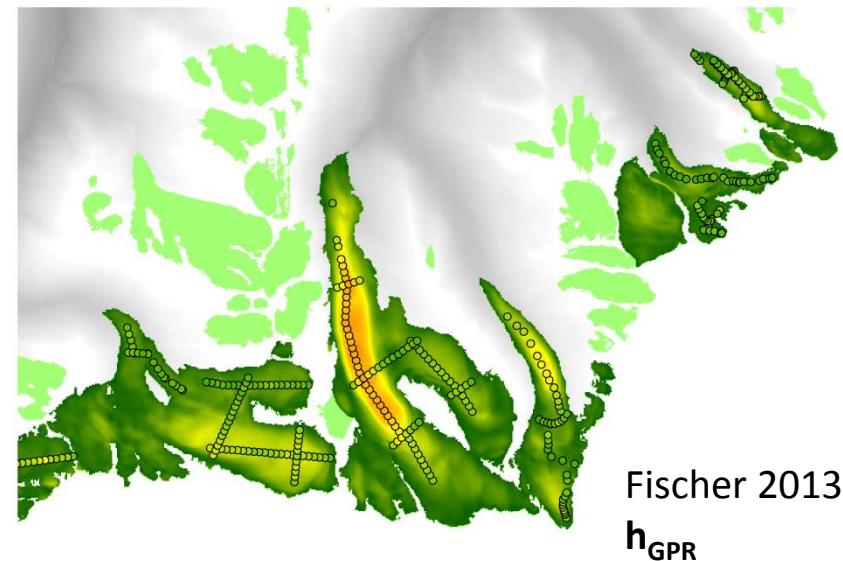
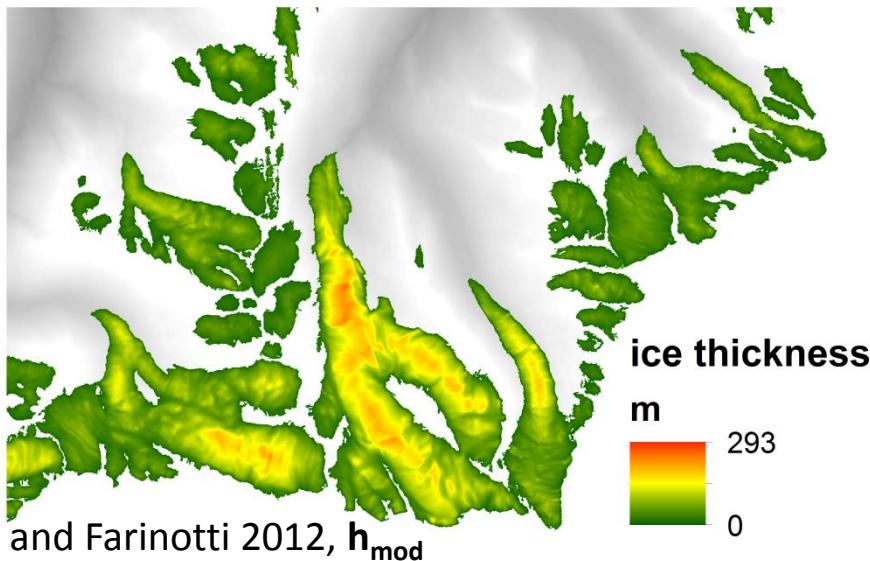
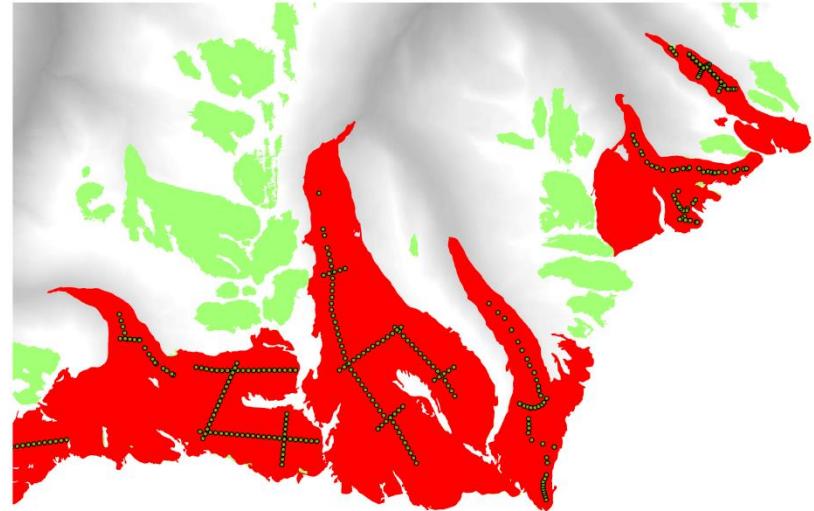
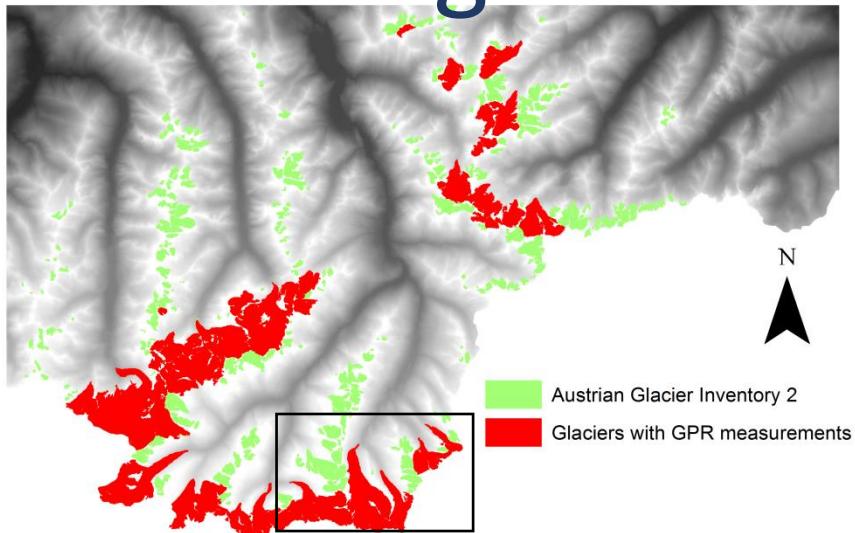
- ice thickness, volume and area do not show the same course of decrease

	area	mean ice thickness	volume
	km <sup>2</sup>	m	km <sup>3</sup>
LIA	358	90	32
1969	248	60	15
1998	225	53	12
	%	%	%
LIA	100	100	100
1969	70	66	46
1998	63	59	37

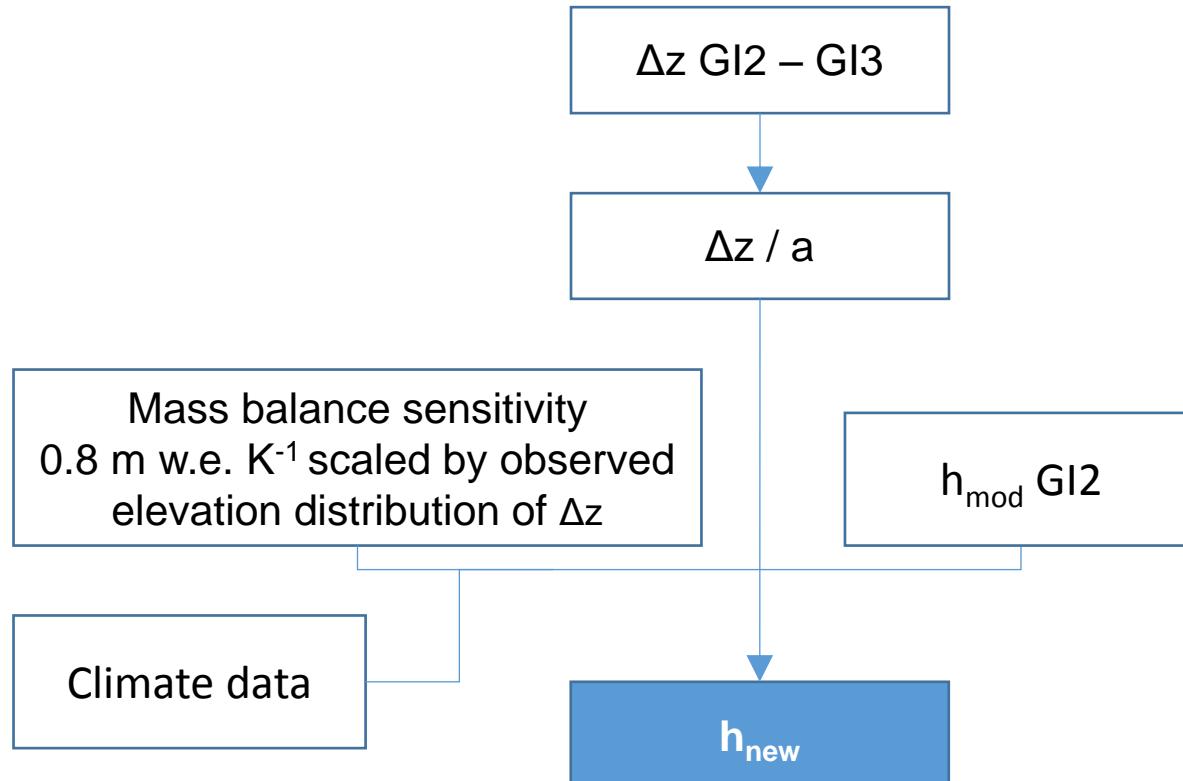


# Modelling

- Distributed ice thickness for GI2

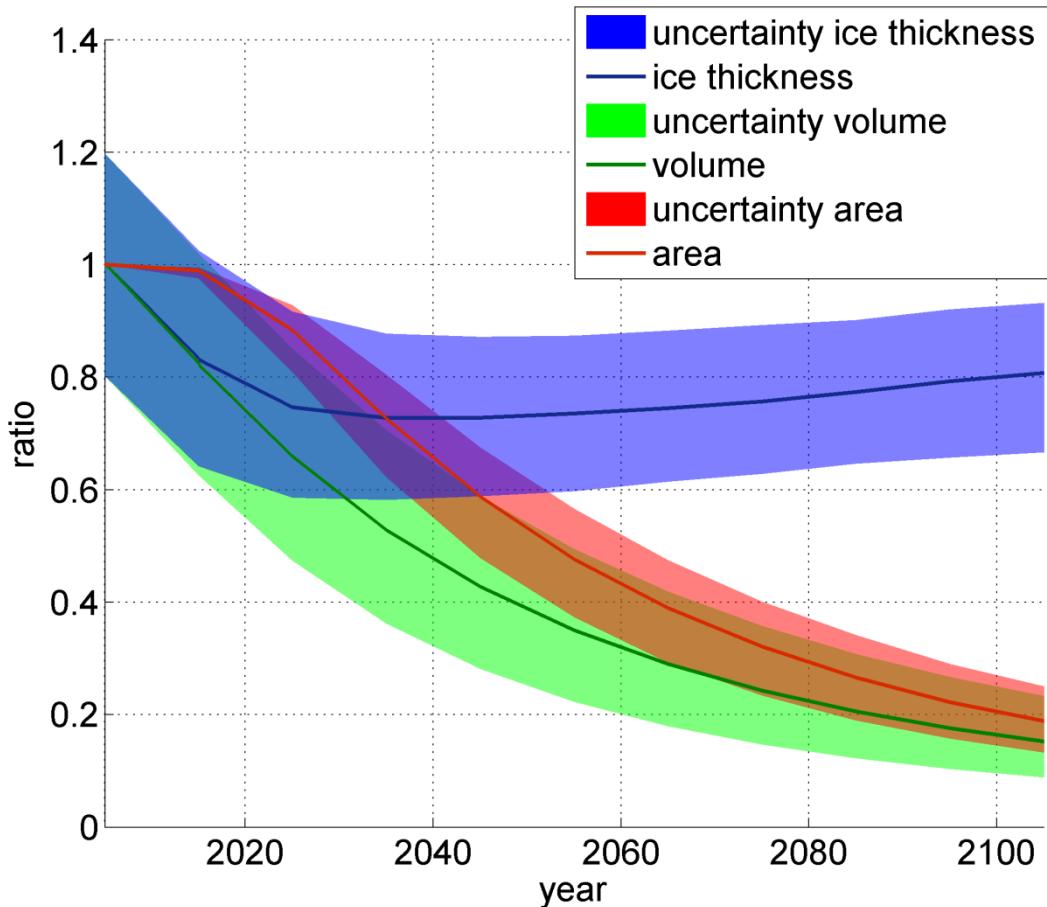


# Modelling



# Modelling

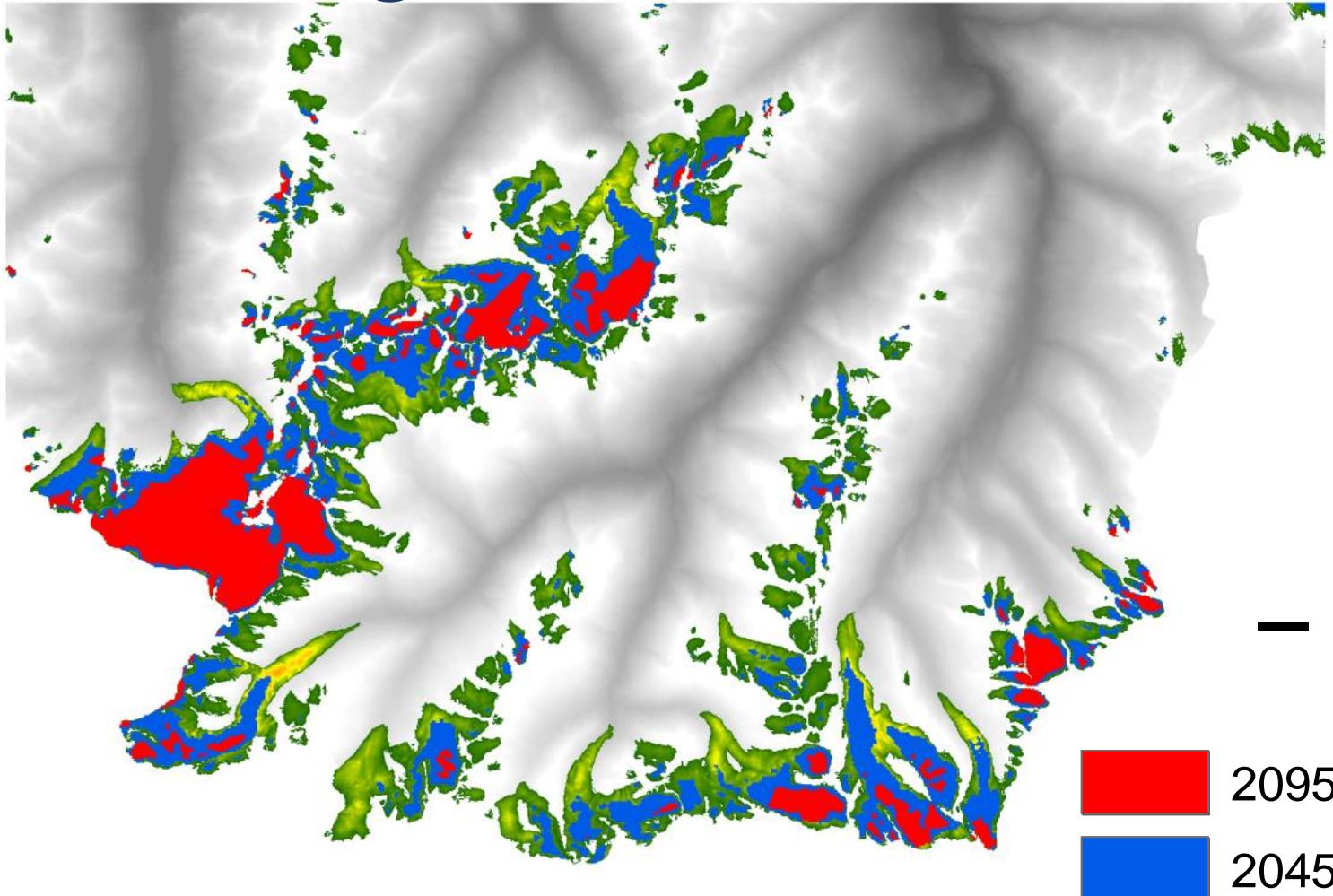
## ○ Total changes



- Uncertainty range initial ice thickness +/- 20%

# Modelling

- distributed changes



# Data availability

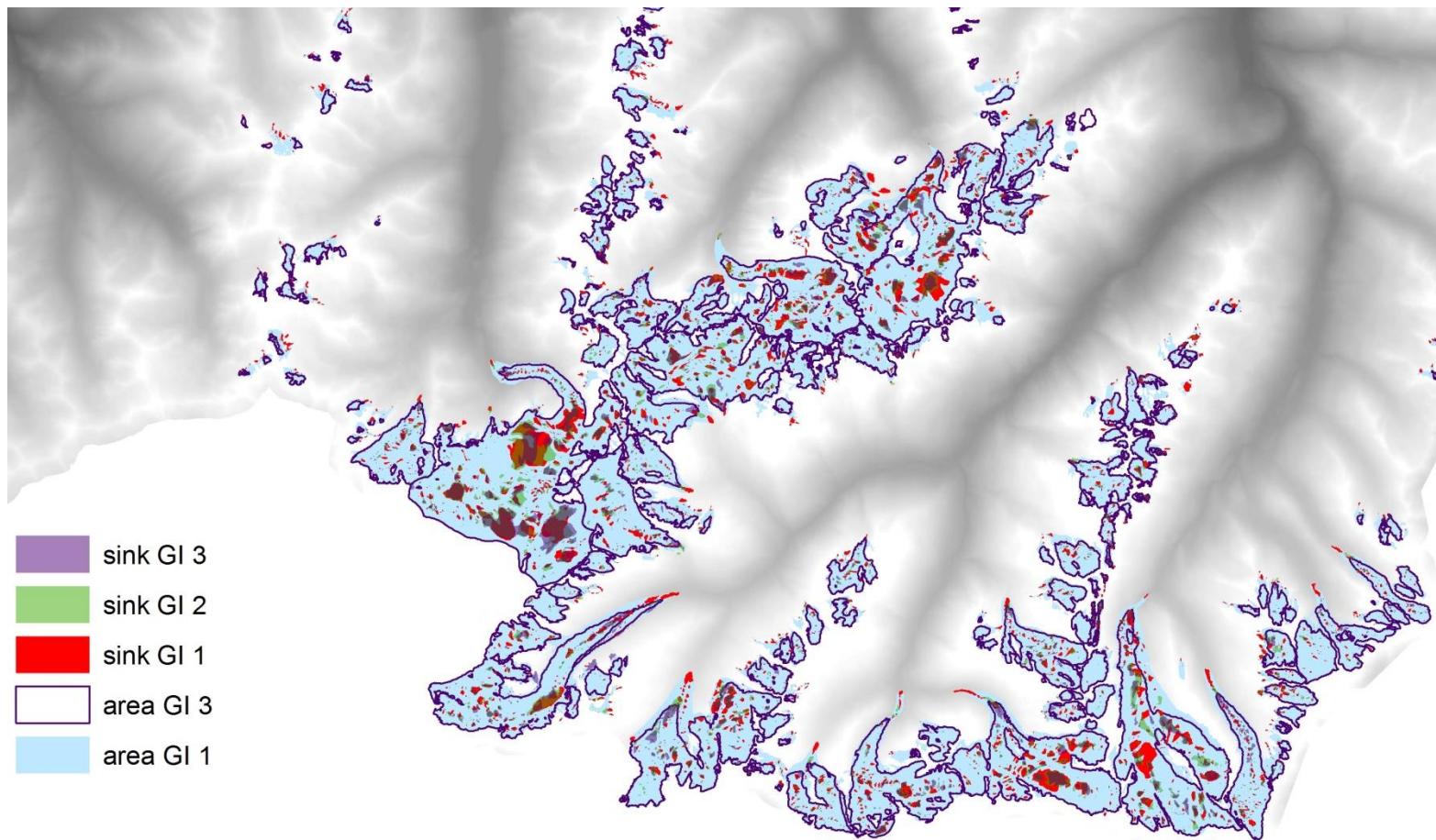
- <http://www.pangaea.de/>
  - Glacier outlines G LIA, GI1, GI2, GI3, doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.844985
  - Glacier length changes, doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.821823
  - Mass balance, e.g. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.829950
  - Ice thickness measurements, doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.849497
- <http://wgms.ch/>
  - Annual reports
  - Fluctuations of glaciers
  - Meta data Browser, <http://wgms.ch/metadatabrowser.html>
- [Österr. Alpenverein](#)
  - [http://www.alpenverein.at/portal/news/aktuelle\\_news/2015/2015\\_04\\_03\\_gletscherbericht.php](http://www.alpenverein.at/portal/news/aktuelle_news/2015/2015_04_03_gletscherbericht.php)
  - Annual reports on glacier length changes

# Summary

1. Continuous data of glacier length ( $n \approx 100$ ) and mass balance ( $n \approx 10$ ) show historically unprecedented glacier melt in last decades
2. Four inventories of glacier area and surface elevations ( $n \approx 900$ ): main area changes at 2750 m a.s.l., high regional variability
3. Measurements of ice thickness and calculated volume at certain time ( $n=64$ , , 50% of the total area ): mean ice thickness decreases from 90 to 56 m (LIA-today)
4. Modelled ice thickness based on inventories
5. Model development based on long term observations

# Modelling

- Filled depressions in glacier bed
- Based on different GI surface conditions



- Project FutureLakes: <http://www.geomorphology.at/futurelakes.html>