Determining sediment fluxes and processes in glaciated catchments

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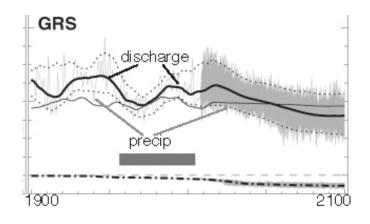


glacier change



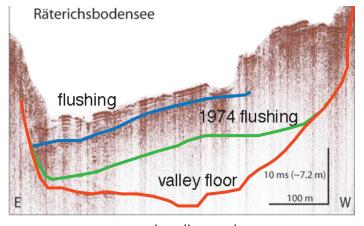
Griesgletscher from: G. Kappenberger

glacier change: hydrology



modeled runoff from the Griesgletscher from 1900 to 2100 from Farinotti et. al., 2012

glacier change: landscape change (sedimentation)



reservoir sedimentation seismic section from Anselmetti et. al., 2007

sediment sources: where does it come from?

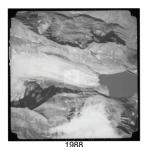


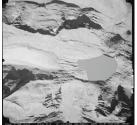
from around the glacier?



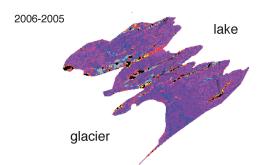
...or from below the glacier?

periglacial: analysis of the Griesgletscher's proglacial area over 28 years

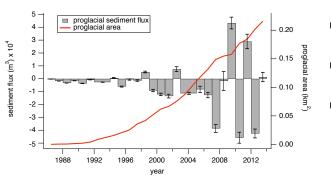




- photogrammetry to create digital surface models
- ▶ begin analysis in 1986 when glacier retreats beyond the reservoir
- subtract digital surface models for volume change



periglacial: analysis of the Griesgletscher's proglacial area over 28 years



- increase in recent years
- 6 years experience deposition
- some hydrological differences between years with erosion and deposition

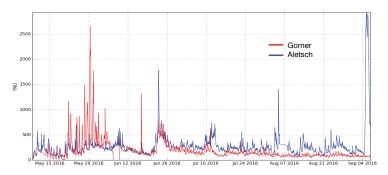
which matters more: erosion rates from bathymetry of the proglacial reservoir

Timespan	sediment from PGA	eff. erosion PGA	eff. erosion catch
		${ m cm~a^{-1}}$	${ m cm~a^{-1}}$
1976 - 2014	38 %	-6.6	-0.2

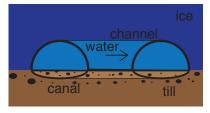
Subglacial erosion produces more sediment... but periglacial erosion is more effective per unit area.



subglacial: seasonal analysis of Gorner and Aletsch catchments to constrain subglacial processes



- ▶ determine sediment flux...
- difference between meteorological signal and glaciological signal (i.e. Jökulhlaup, spring speed-ups)...
- can this be modeled?



some final thoughts:

- ▶ the **periglacial** area can erode faster...
- ▶ ... but the **subglacial** environment can expell more sediment.
- modeling subglacial erosion on short time scales is needed to forecast sediment fluxes.
- ► however, the contributions of the sediment sources will change as **periglacial** areas grow and **subglacial** areas shrink.

