

Alex Gardner
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

- ice sheets
- ice shelves
- glaciers
- sea ice best effort
- terrestrial snow covered by hydrology

Guided by two overreaching Decadal Survey questions:

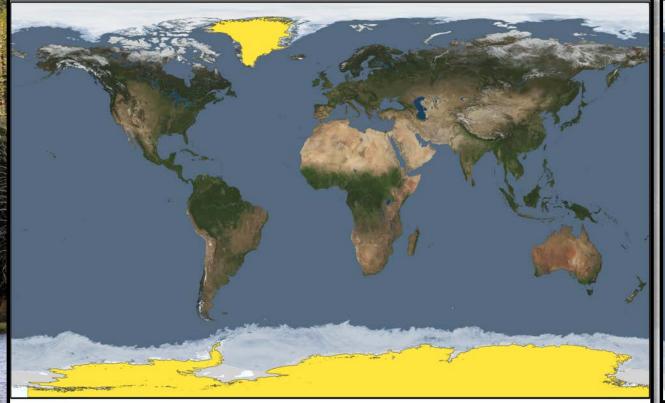
- 1. How will sea level change, globally and regionally, over the next decade and beyond? [S-3, C-1] [Most Important]
- 2. What will be the consequences of amplified climate change in the Arctic and Antarctic? [C-8] [Very Important]

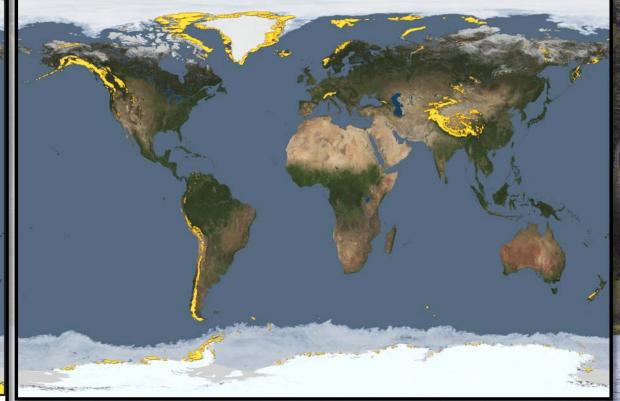
How will sea level change, globally and regionally, over the next decade and beyond?

- Sea level budget closer is necessary but not sufficient
- Requires advancement in understanding of key time-evolving processes that regulate ice sheet flow, and exchanges of mass and energy at boundaries between ice-and-ocean and ice-and-atmosphere
- It is your and my job to define the measurements needed to make these advancements

Land ice and sea level rise

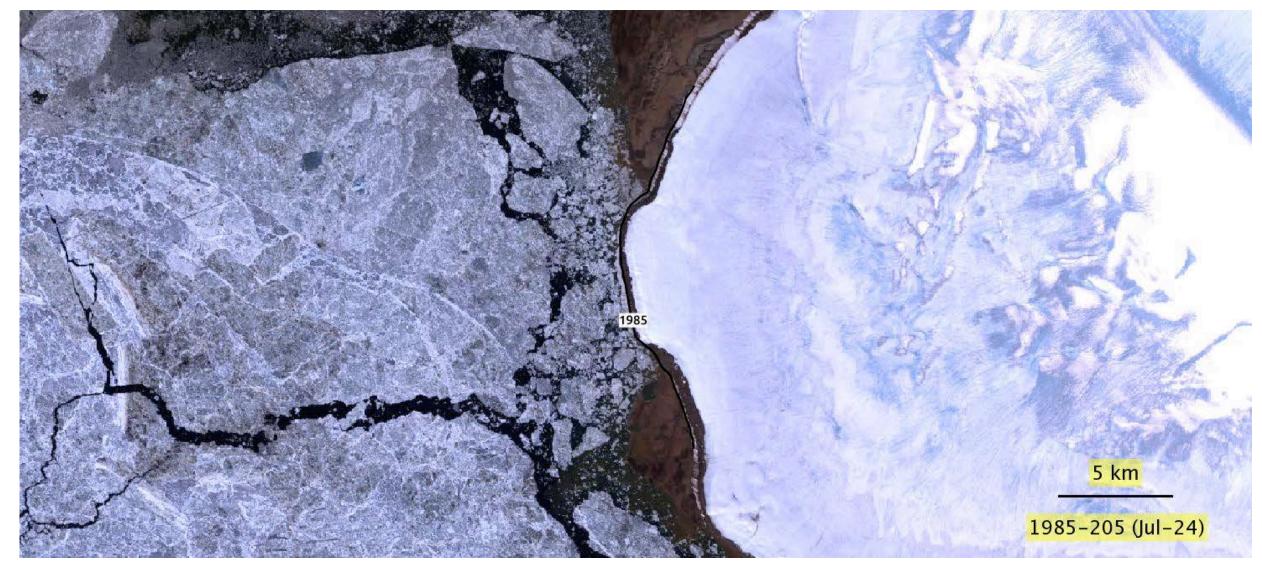
	Greenland IS	Antarctic IS	Glaciers
Sea Level Potential	7.4 m	57.2 m	0.3 m
Rate of SLE loss	0.6 mm/yr	0.3 mm/yr	0.8 mm/yr





Key processes relevant to STV

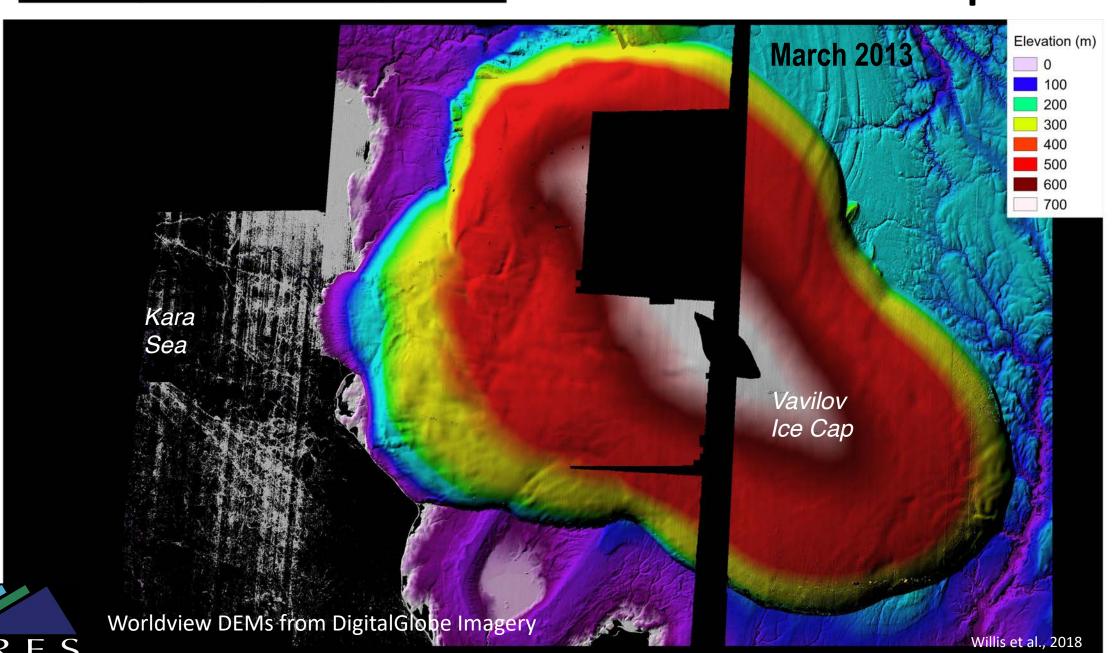
- Glacier sliding
- Ice shelf and glacier calving
- Ice shelf melting by ocean
- Pre-existing ice sheet imbalance
- Grounding zone mechanics
- Shear margin mechanics
- Surface mass balance
- Ice fracture
- Did I miss anything?

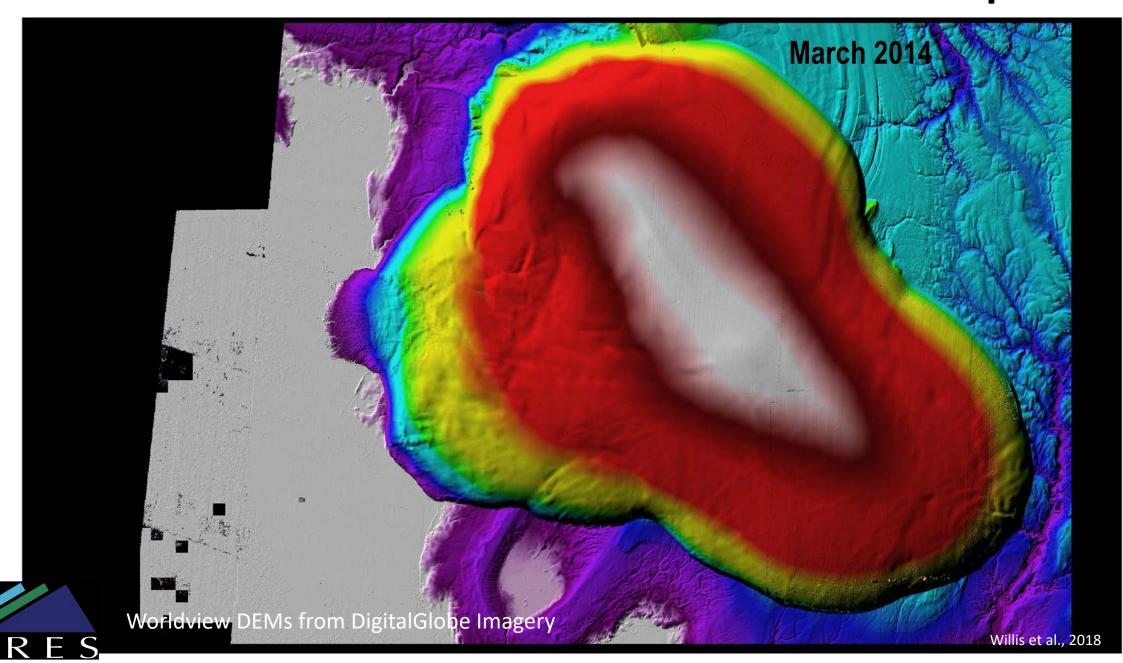


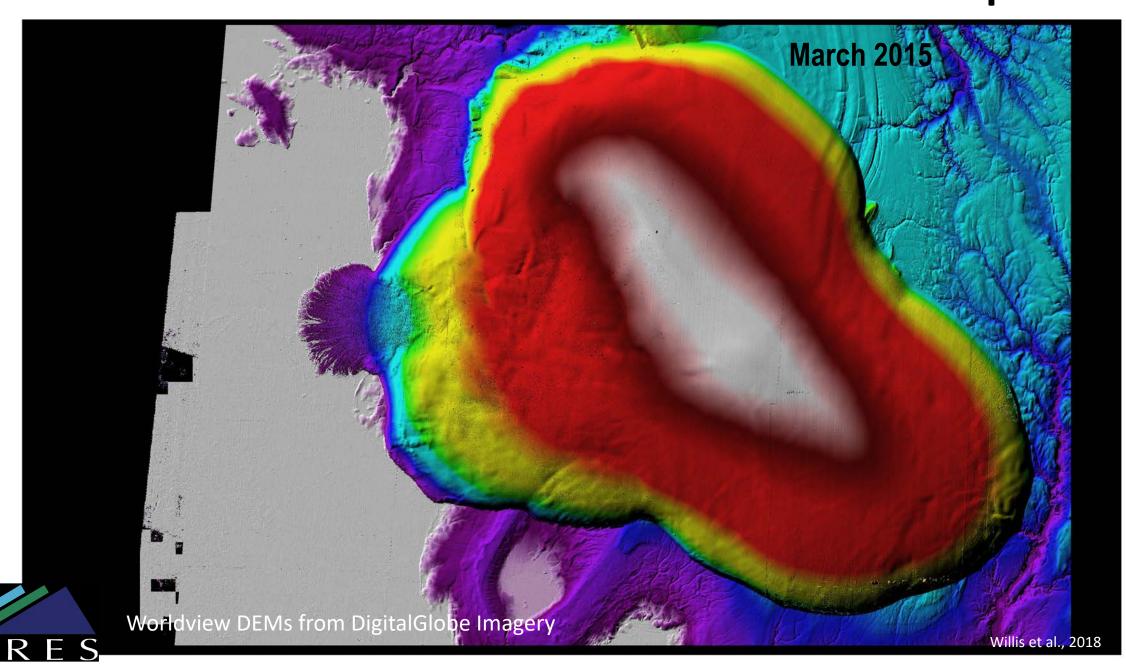
Video by Whyjay Zheng, Cornell.

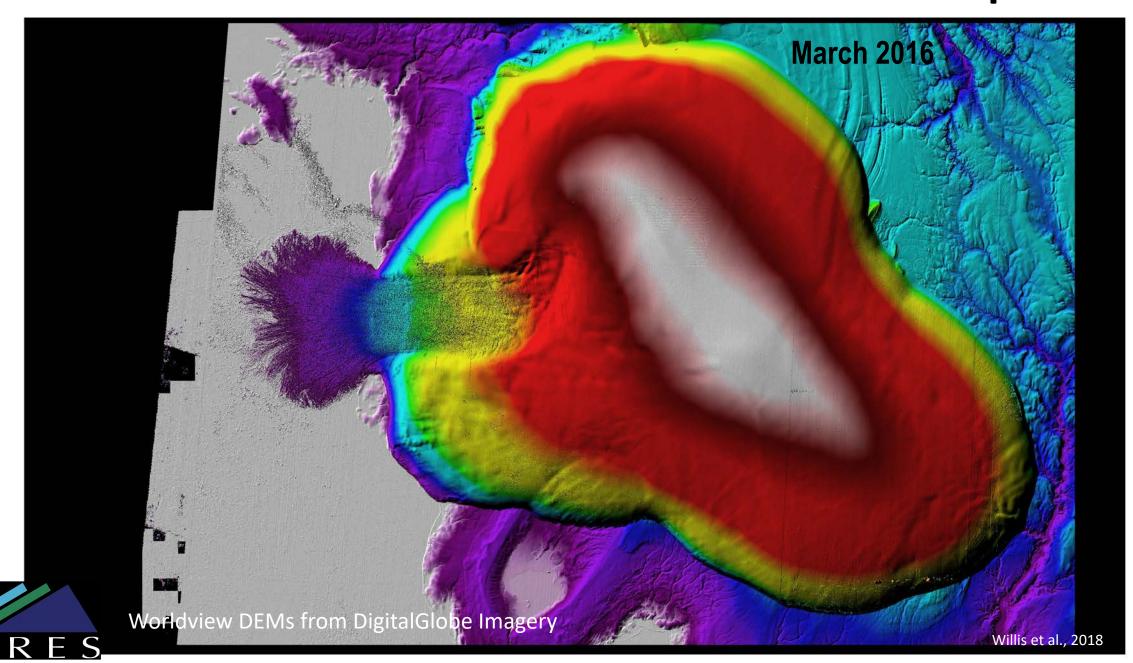
Willis et al. "Massive destabilization of an Arctic ice cap." Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 2018 DOI: 10.1016/j.epsl.2018.08.049

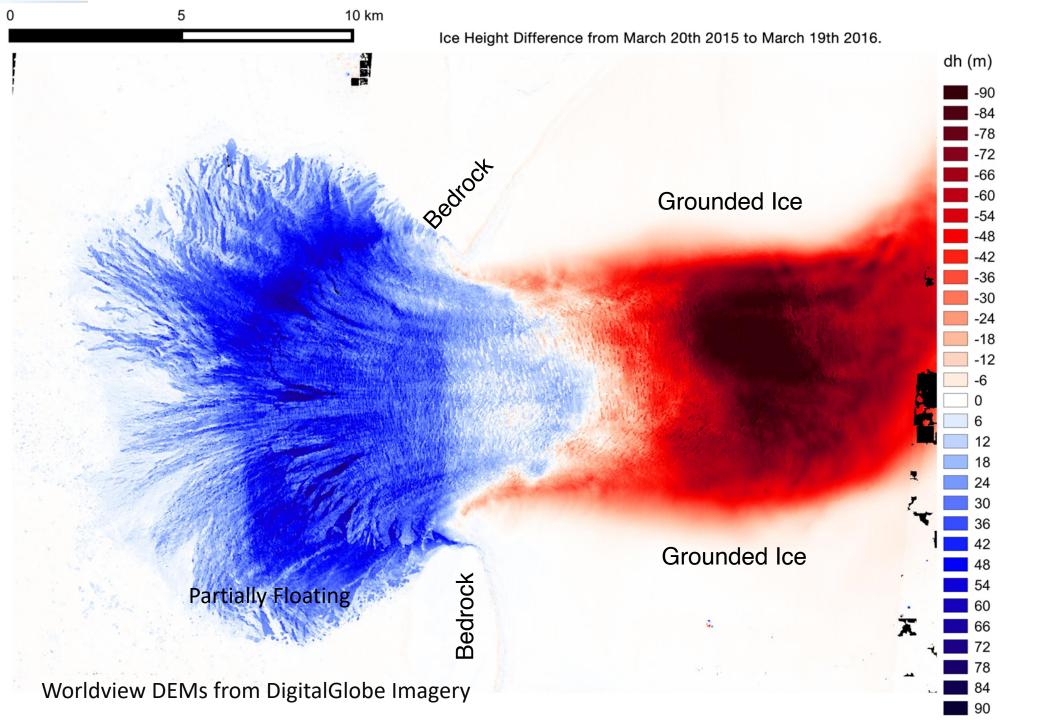
0 10 20 30 40 km











What will be the consequences of amplified climate change in the Arctic and Antarctic? [C-8] [Sea Ice - Very Important]

- How will sea ice change (thickness and coverage) in response to changes in ocean and atmosphere conditions
- ** Need more input from the broader sea ice community **

Measurement needs

Can be broken down into five target surfaces:

- 1. Fast Moving portions of Ice Sheets and Ice Caps
- 2. Slow Moving portions of Ice Sheets and Ice Caps
- 3. Ice Shelves
- 4. Mountain glaciers (larger than 50 km sq.)
- 5. Arctic and Southern Ocean Sea Ice Cover

Measurement needs

For each surface we need to define

- 1. Spatial scales*
- 2. Temporal repeat*
- 3. Measurement accuracy and precision*

How good is good enough?

- What is the ideal STV measurement needed for rapid advancement in the understanding of identified cryosphere processes?
- What is the sufficient measurement needed to make substantive progress in our understanding identified cryosphere processes?
- How do we objectively make these decisions with sufficient traceability that they will stand up to inter-discipline / inter-observation competition in a resource limited environment and will be realized for the next generation of cryosphere researchers that will work to answer some of societies most pressing questions.