



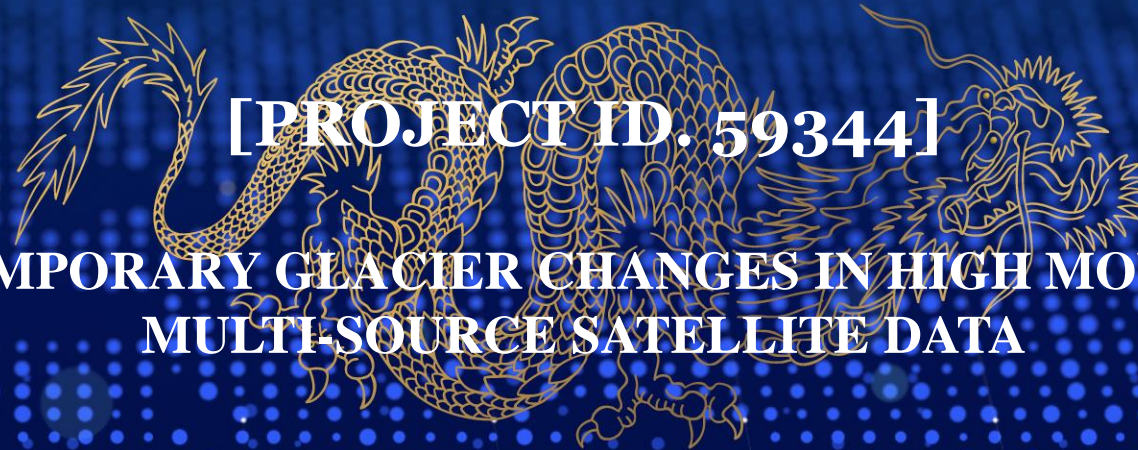
2022 DRAGON 5 SYMPOSIUM

MID-TERM RESULTS REPORTING

17-21 OCTOBER 2022

[PROJECT ID. 59344]

DETAILED CONTEMPORARY GLACIER CHANGES IN HIGH MOUNTAIN ASIA USING
MULTI-SOURCE SATELLITE DATA



<2020-2024>

ID. 59344

PROJECT TITLE: DETAILED CONTEMPORARY GLACIER CHANGES IN HIGH MOUNTAIN ASIA USING MULTI-SOURCE SATELLITE DATA

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: LEI HUANG,

CO-AUTHORS: TOBIAS BOLCH, XIN LI

PRESENTED BY: LEI HUANG



Main Contents



I. Background Introduction



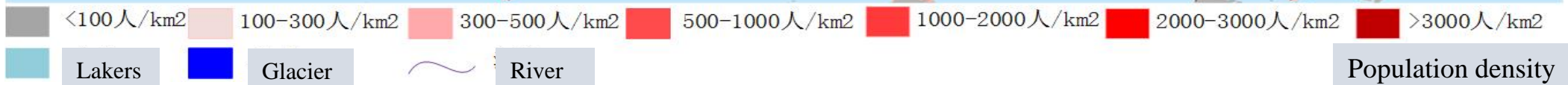
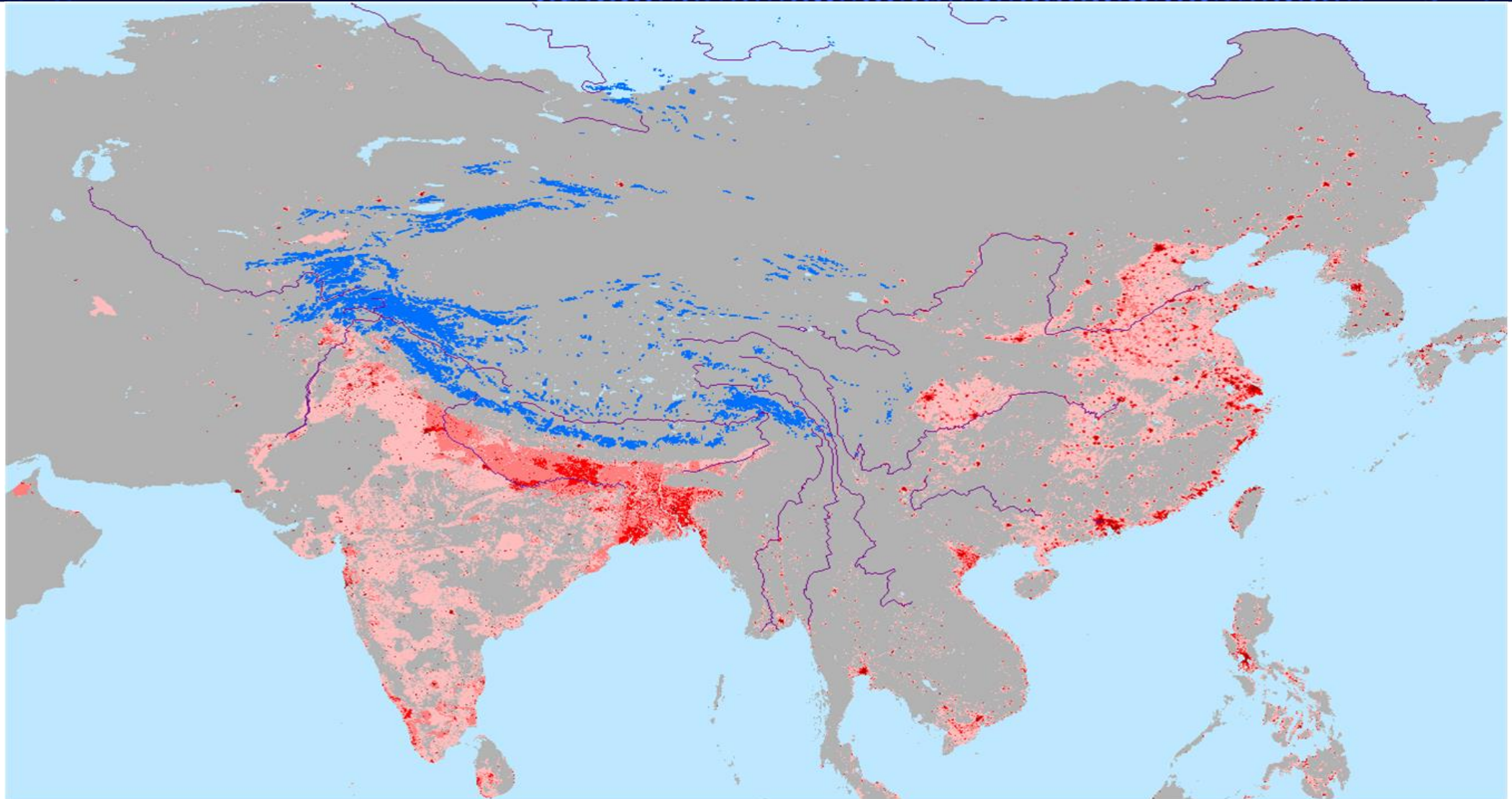
II. Objective and progress

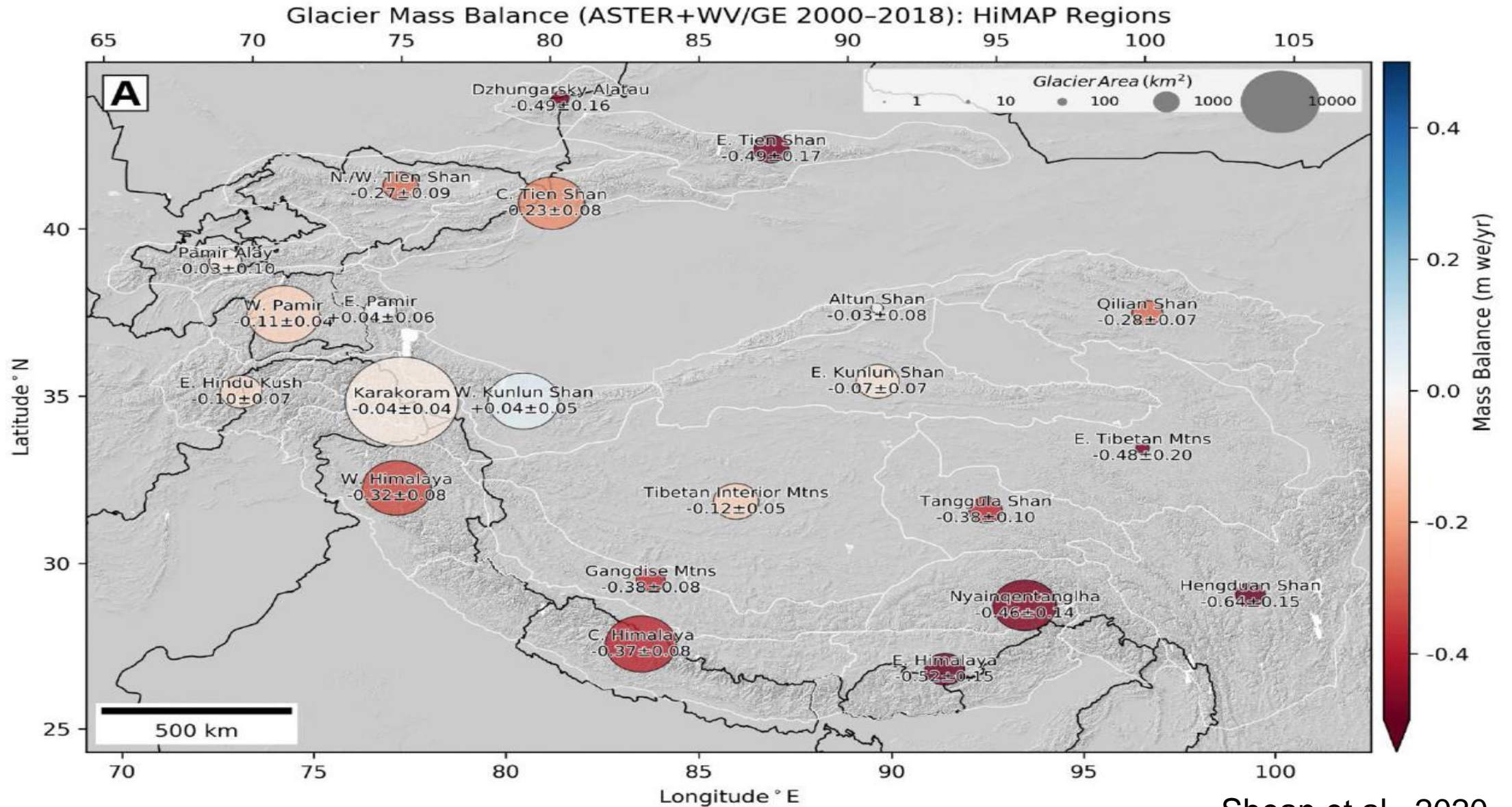


III. Summary and Outlook

The largest glaciers in temperate areas









Main Contents



I. Background Introduction



II. Objective and progress



III. Summary and Outlook

Objective: present comprehensive observation of the glacier mass balance state

- a. Glacier area change in HMA. **Done by Lei**
- b. Glacier velocity change observation. **Partly done by Tobias**
- c. Glacier thickness change observation and surface mass balance. **Done by Tobias**
- d. Glacier accumulation area ratio change observation. **Partly done by Lei**
- e. Development, calibration and validation of the results. **Delayed**
- f. New trend analysis of the glaciers in HMA. **Coming soon**

Using 30,000 Landsat images and the proposed pixel-collection method, the area change of the all glaciers in HMA during 1990-2018 are extracted.

The employed data for glacier extraction in different periods.

Period	Corresponding years	Satellite/Sensors
1990	1988–1993	Landsat 5/TM
2000	1998–2002	Landsat 5/TM
2010	2008–2012	Landsat 5/TM
2018	2016–2019	Landsat 8/OLI

Debris area change is not considered.

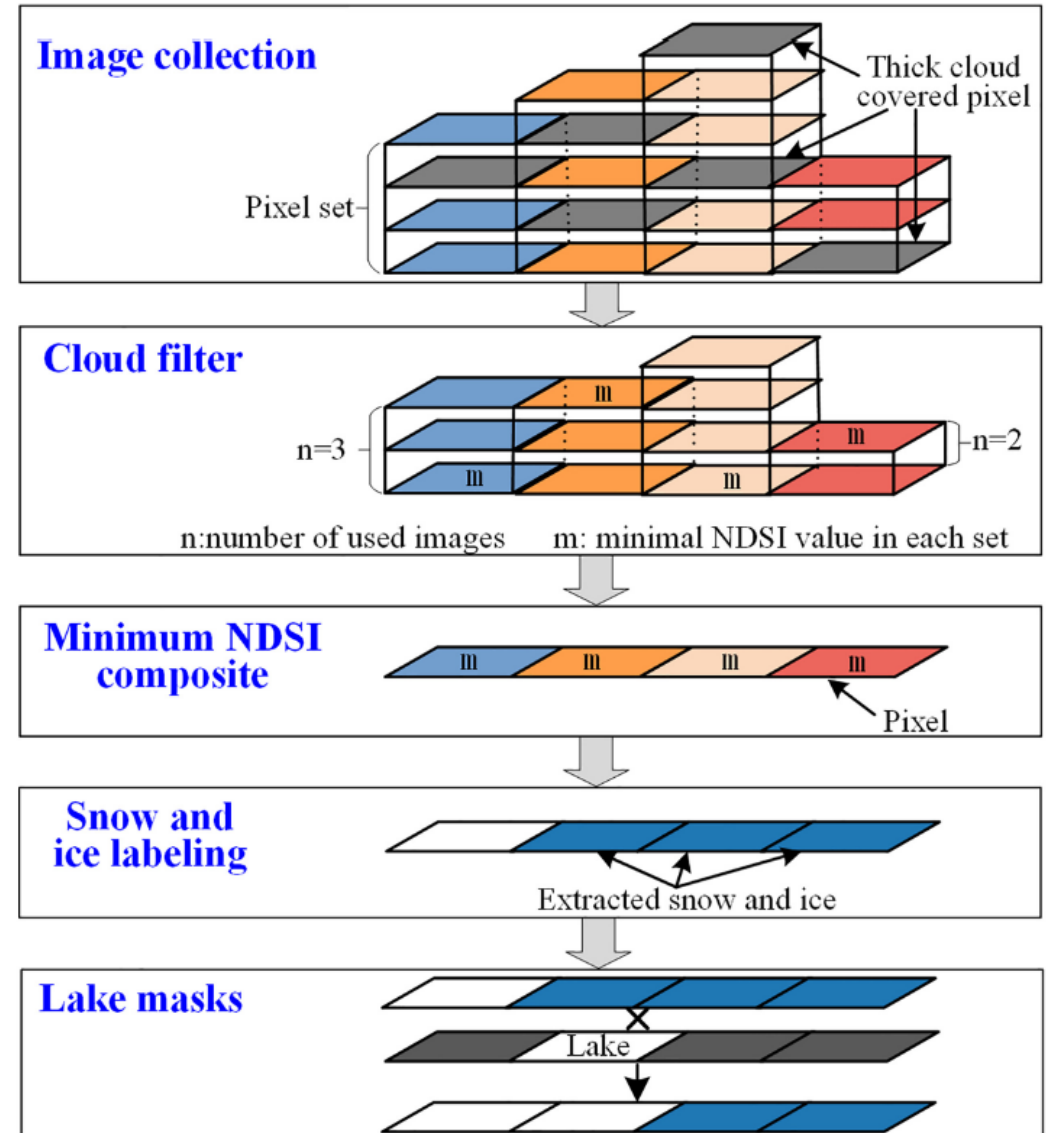
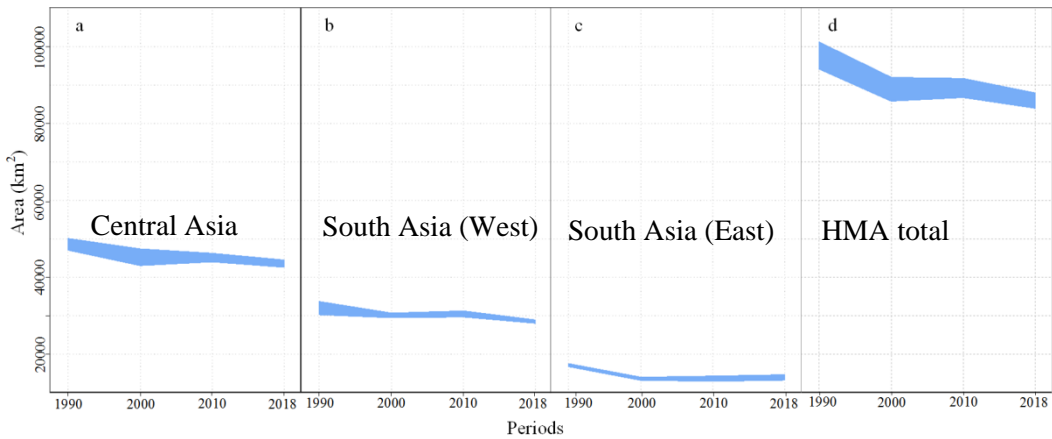
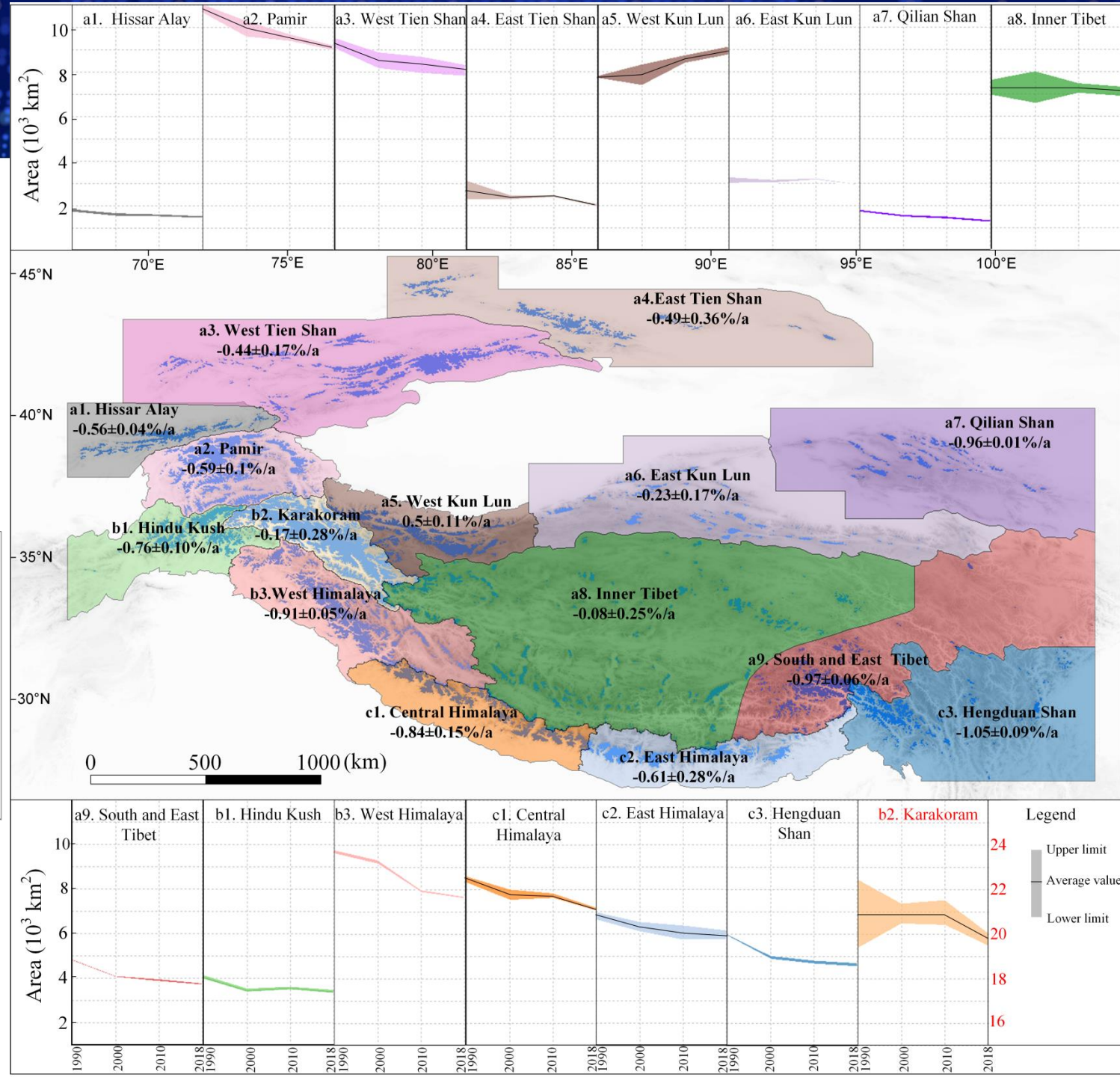


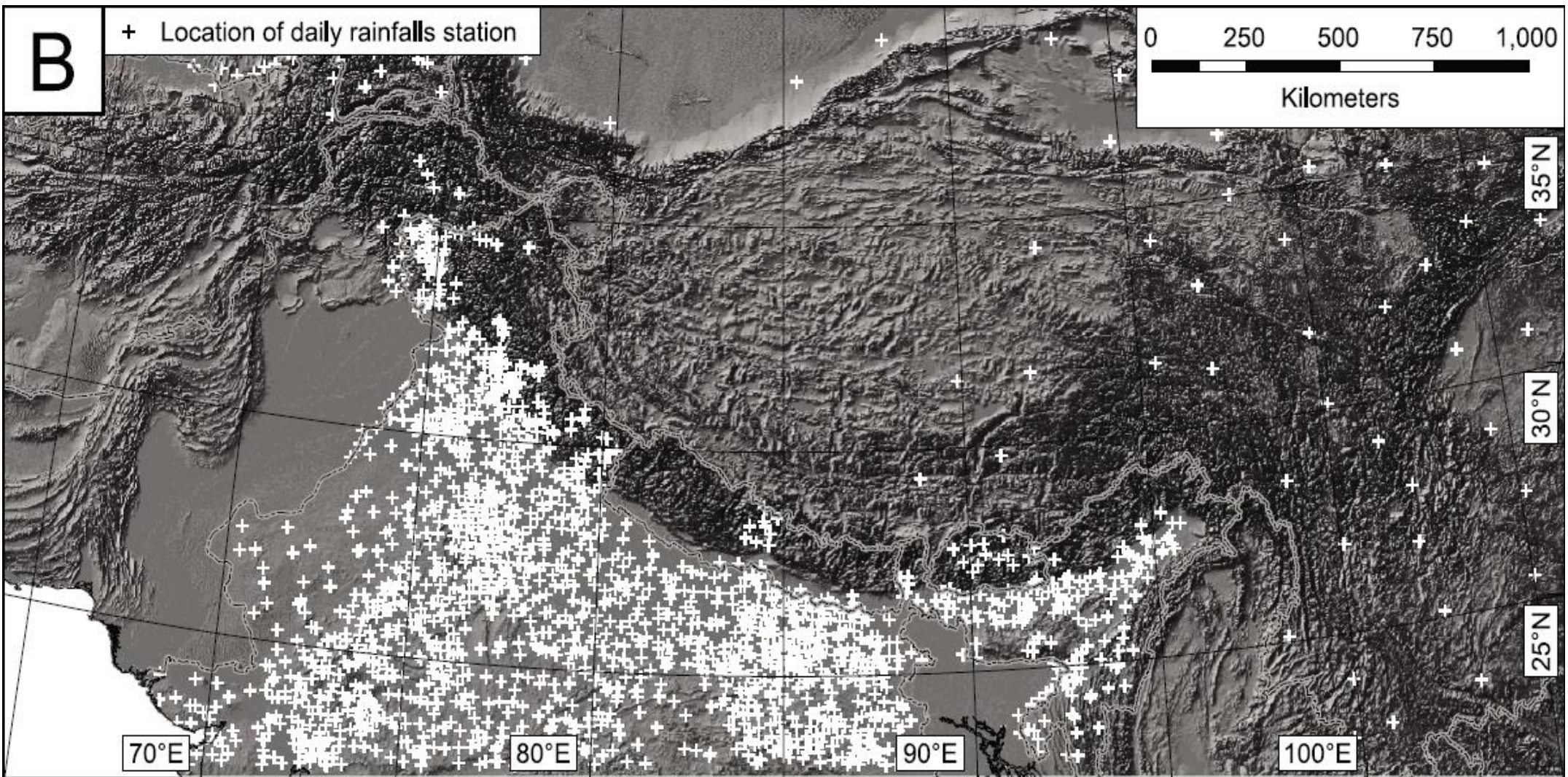
Fig. 1. Workflow of clean glacier and nonseasonal snow extraction.

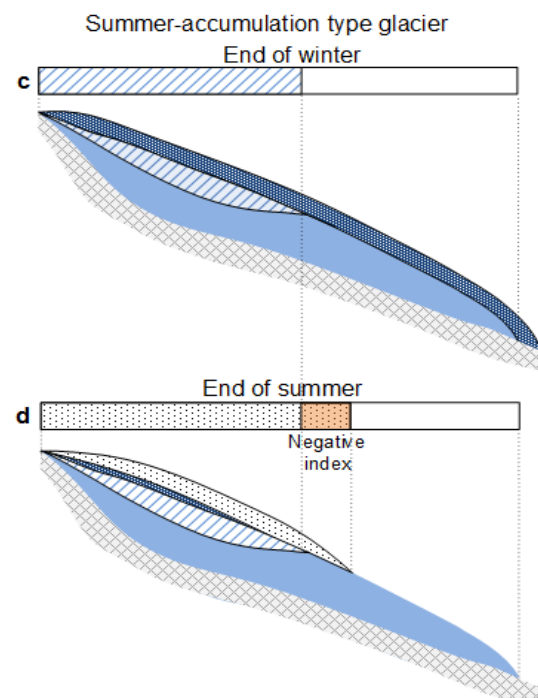
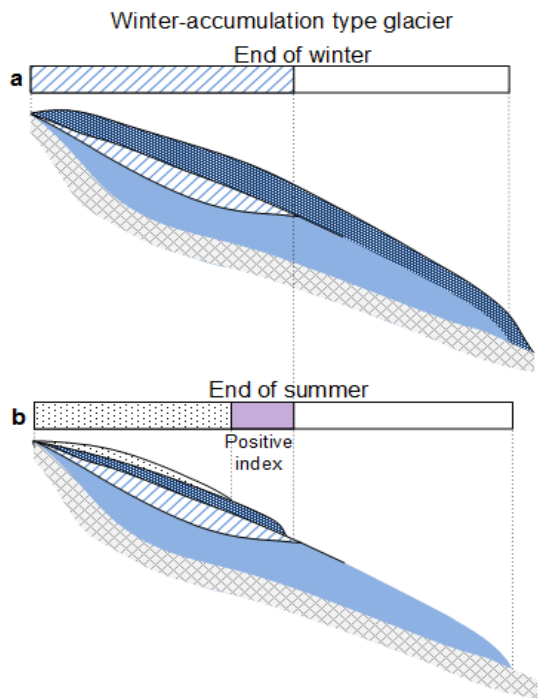
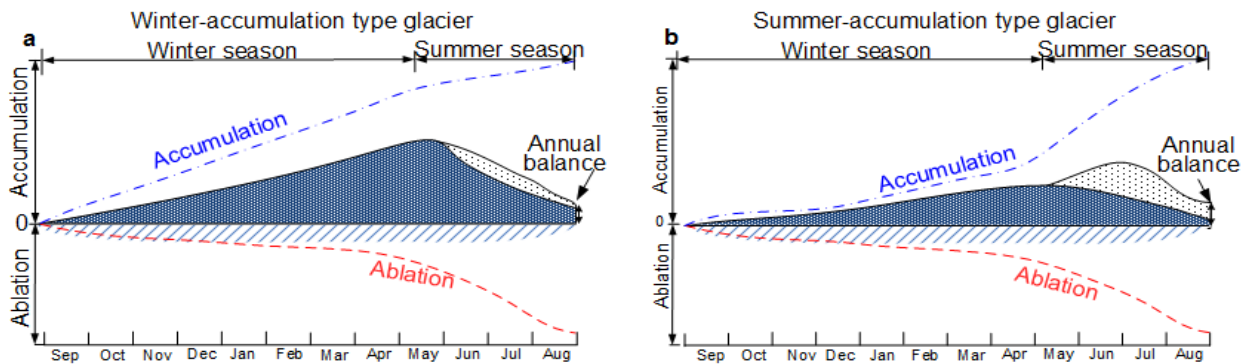
In the whole HMA, the clean glacier area decreased by $12,095 \pm 5084 \text{ km}^2$, i.e., $12.39 \pm 5.21\%$ of the total glacier area, at a rate of $0.43 \pm 0.18\% / \text{a}$ from 1990 to 2018.



Huang Lei, et al., An automatic method for clean glacier and non-seasonal snow area change estimation in High Mountain Asia from 1990 to 2018, Remote Sensing of Environment, 2021.



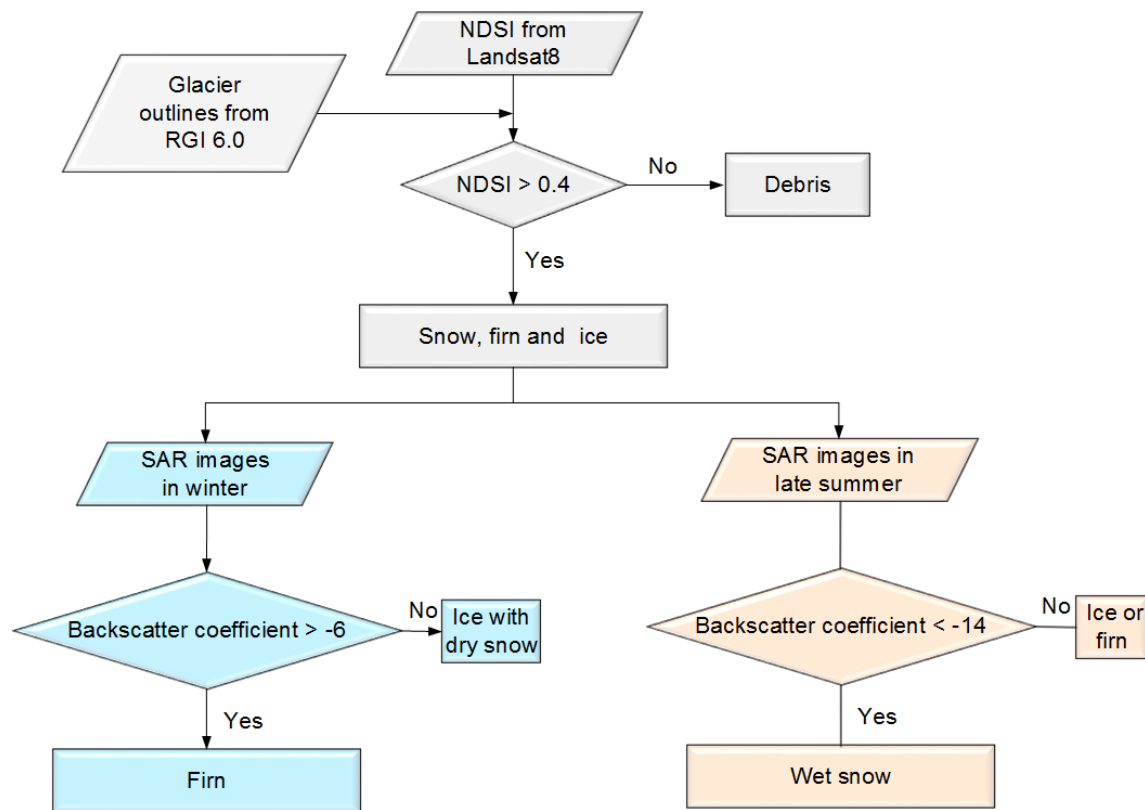




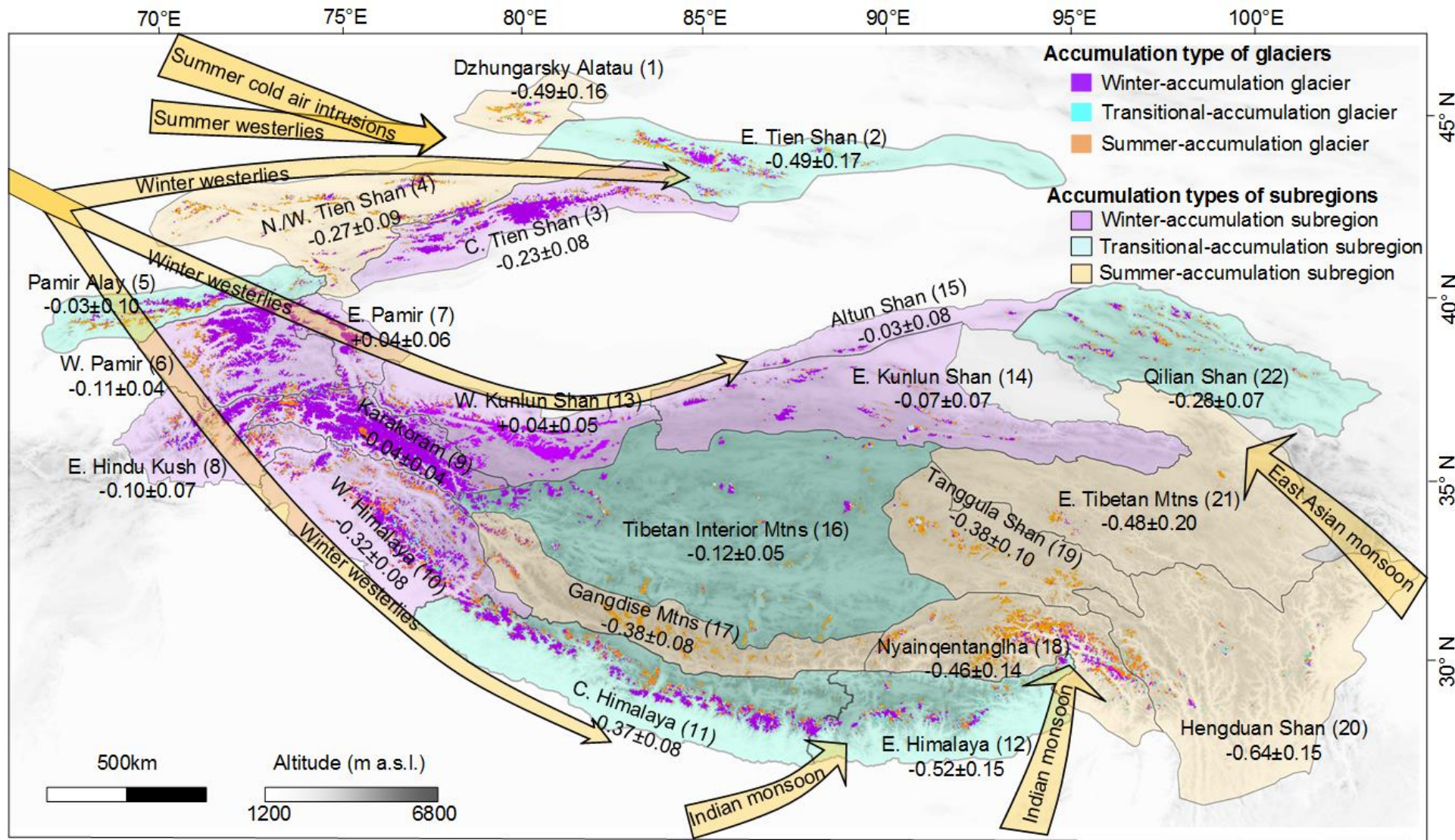
Summer snow
 Winter snow
 Firn
 Ice
 Bedrock

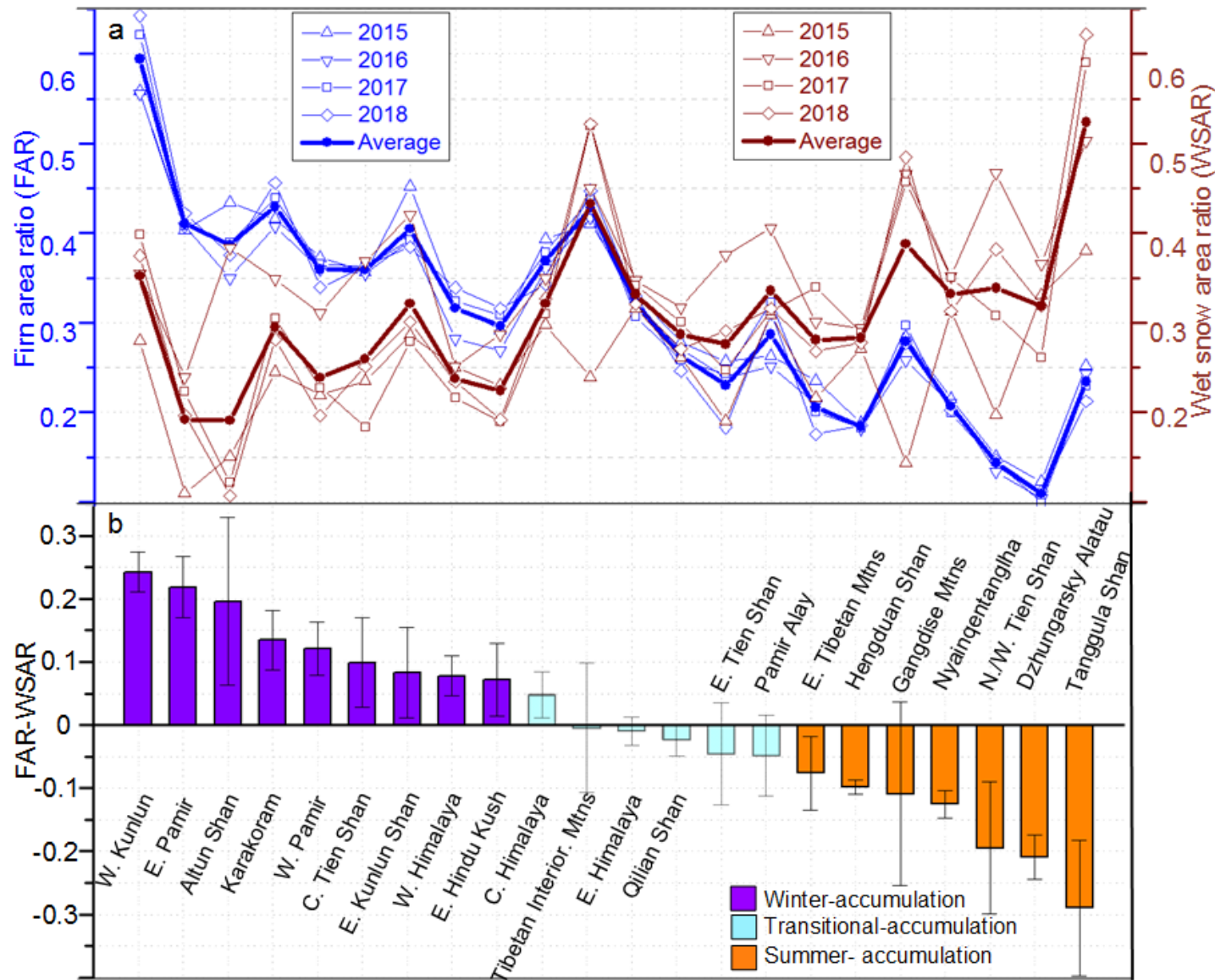
Index

$$I = \frac{A_{firn}}{A_{total}} - \frac{A_{wet\ snow}}{A_{total}}$$



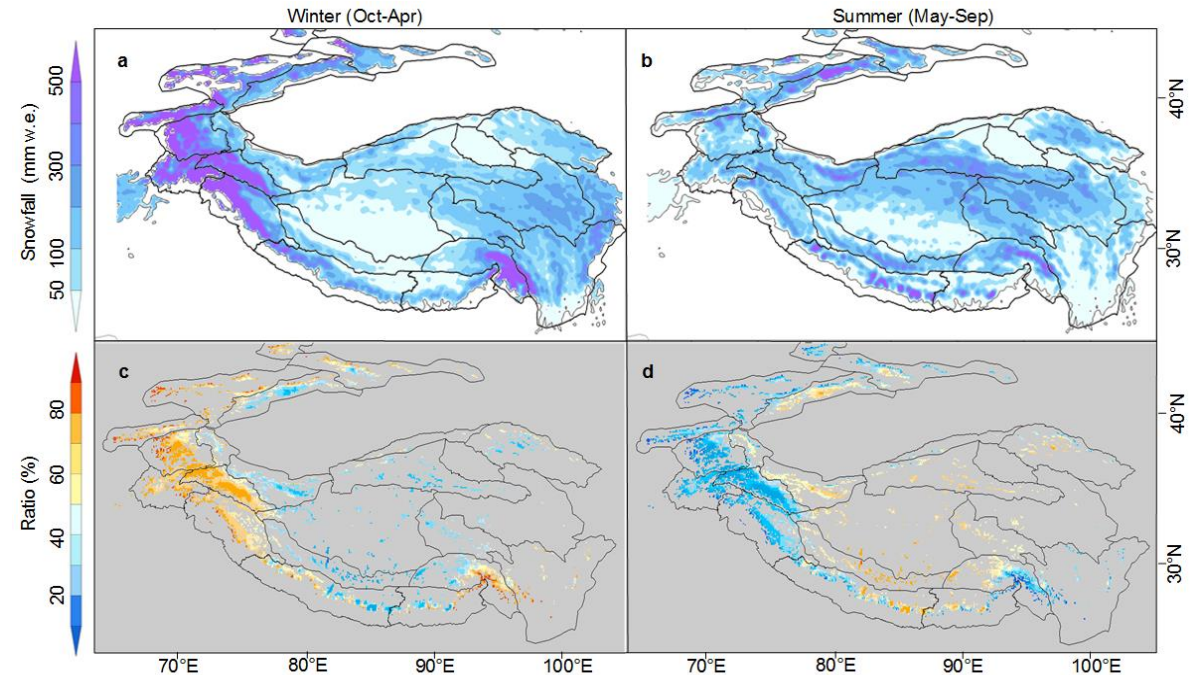
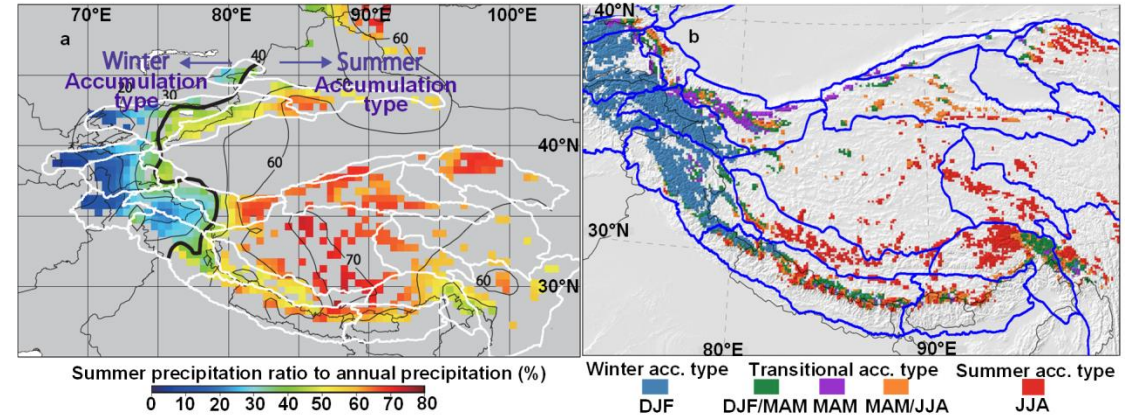
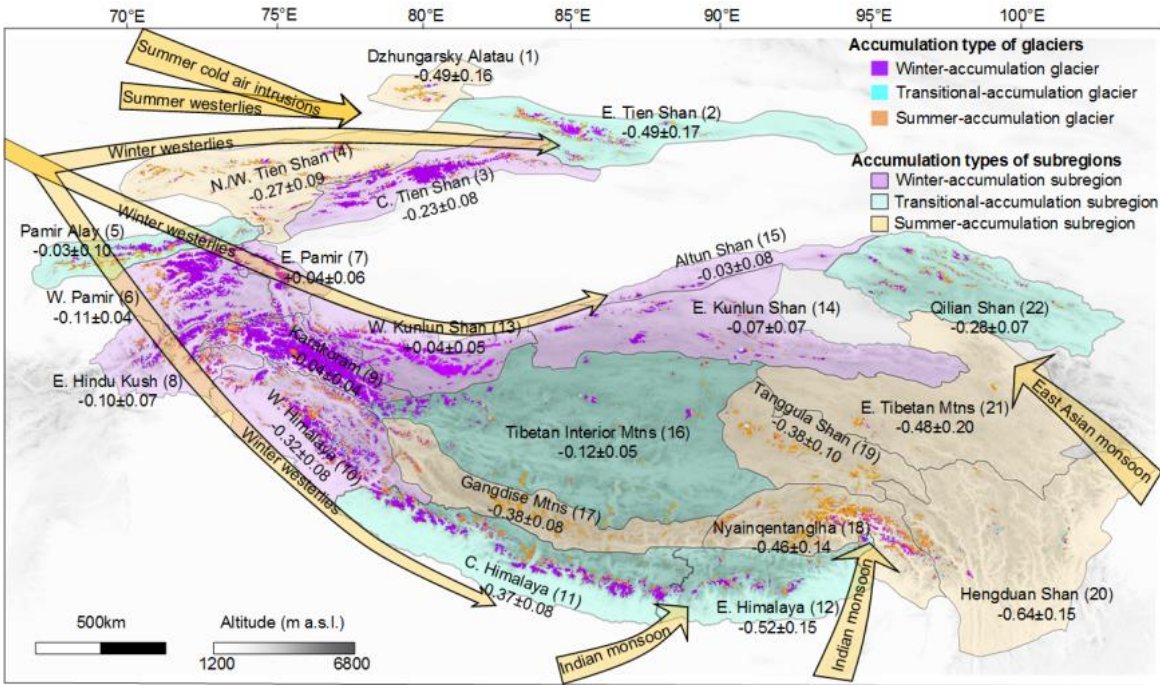
2. Glacier seasonal accumulation in HMA







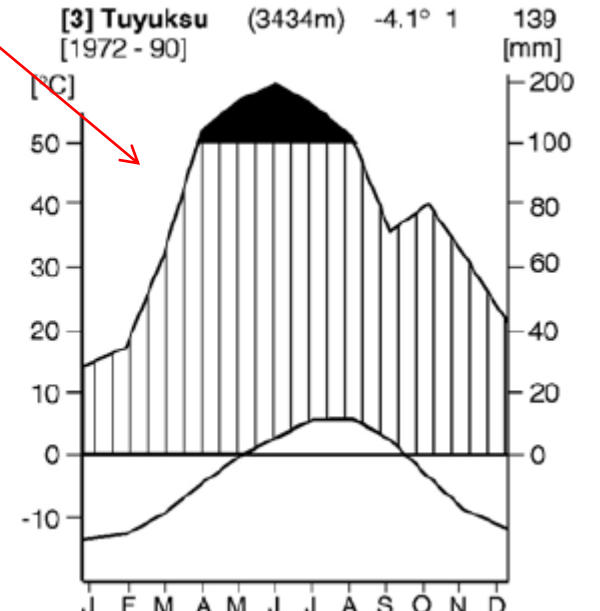
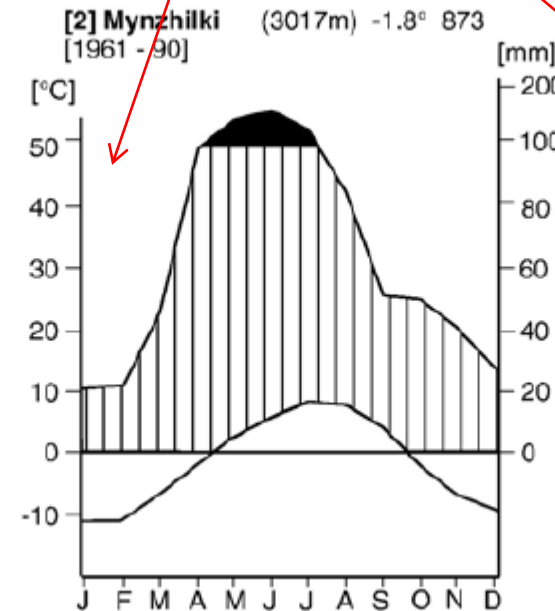
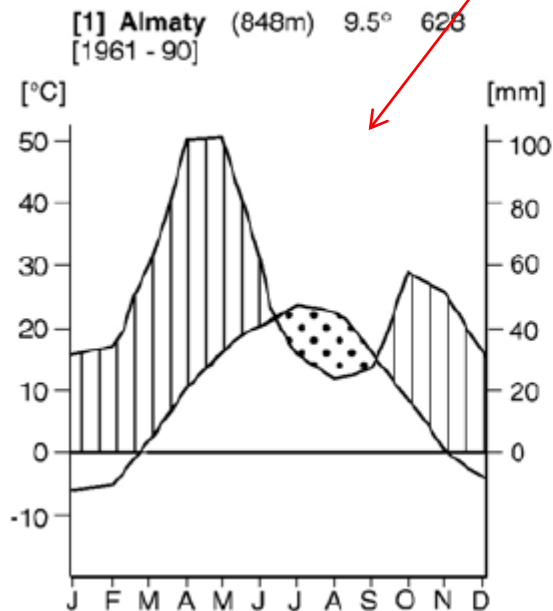
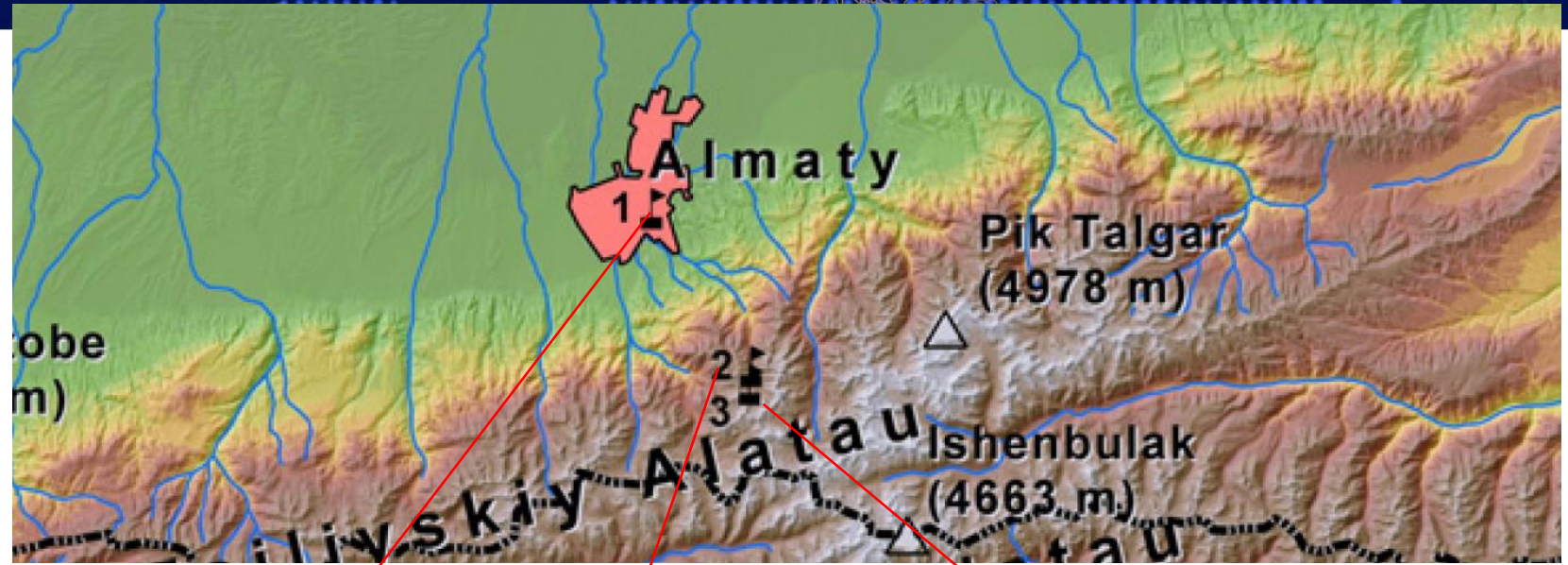
Accumulation type comparison with precipitation data



Field Validation 1

In Northern/Western Tianshan
 In SAR derived results: summer
 accumulation type

In re-analysis precipitation type,
 winter accumulation type

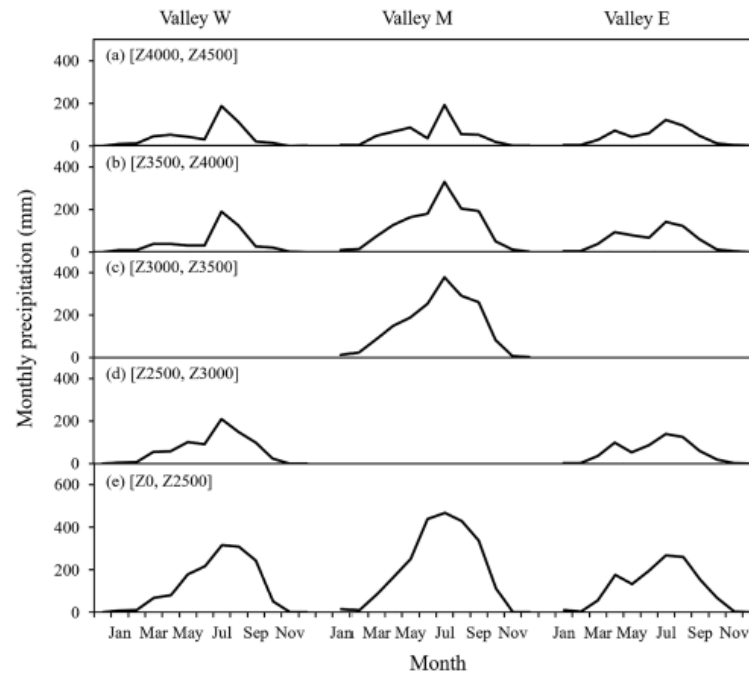
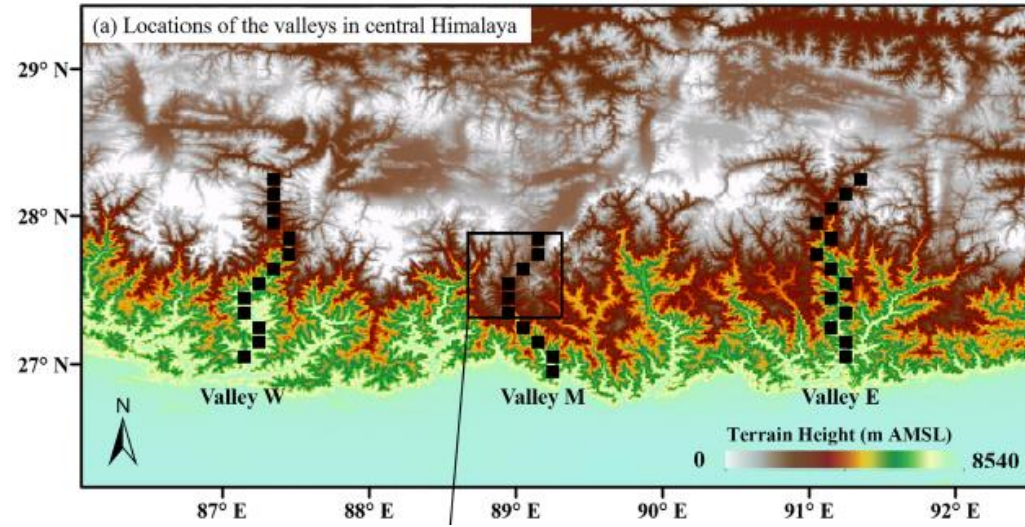


Field Validation 2

In Eastern Himalaya

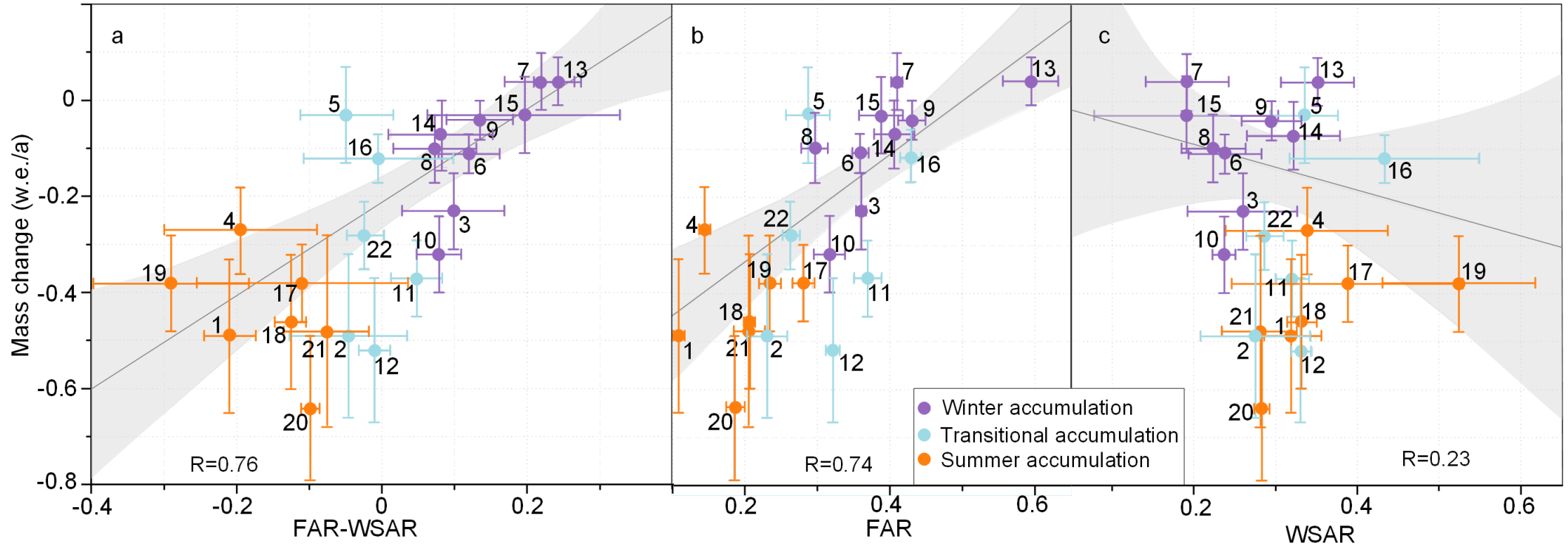
In SAR derived results:
transitional accumulation type

In re-analysis precipitation type,
summer accumulation type



2. Glacier seasonal accumulation in HMA

	Subregion	Accumulation type						
		SAR-based data	Gridded climate data				In situ observations	
			APHRODITE	HAR	HAR v2	ERA5	Weather stations off the glacier	Records of the glacier
1	Dzhungarsky Alatau	Summer	Transitional	Not covered	Winter	Winter		
2	Eastern Tien Shan	Transitional	Transitional	Not covered	Transitional	Transitional		
3	Central Tien Shan	Winter	Transitional	Not covered	Summer	Summer	Summer (Kronenberg et al., 2016)	
4	Northern/Western Tien Shan	Summer	Winter	Not covered	Winter	Winter	Winter (Kononova et al., 2015)	
5	Pamir Alay	Transitional	Winter	Not covered	Winter	Winter		
6	Western Pamir	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter (Aizen et al., 2009)	
7	Eastern Pamir	Winter	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Winter (Seong et al., 2009)	
8	Eastern Hindu Kush	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter		
9	Karakoram	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter		
10	Western Himalaya	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter (Azam et al., 2016)	
11	Central Himalaya	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Summer (Wagnon et al., 2013)	
12	Eastern Himalaya	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional (Ouyang et al., 2020)	
13	Western Kunlun Shan	Winter	Summer	Transitional	Transitional	Summer		
14	Eastern Kunlun Shan	Winter	Summer	Transitional	Summer	Summer		
15	Altun Shan	Winter	Summer	Transitional	Transitional	Transitional		
16	Tibetan Interior Mountains.	Transitional	Summer	Transitional	Summer	Summer		
17	Gangdise Mountains	Summer	Transitional	Summer	Summer	Summer		
18	Nyainqentanglha	Summer	Summer	Summer	Summer	Transitional	Summer (Zhang et al., 2013)	
19	Tanggula Shan	Summer	Summer	Summer	Summer	Summer		
20	Hengduan Shan	Summer	Summer	Summer	Winter	Transitional	Summer and transitional (Yang et al., 2013)	
21	Eastern Tibetan Mountains	Summer	Transitional	Summer	Transitional	Transitional		
22	Qilian Shan	Transitional	Summer	Summer	Transitional	Summer		



Huang Lei, Regine Hock, Xin Li, Tobias Bolch et al., Winter snow drives the spatial variations in glacier mass balance in High Mountain Asia, Science Bulletin, 2022.



Data access (list all missions and issues if any). NB. in the tables please insert cumulative figures (since July 2020) for no. of scenes of high bit rate data (e.g. S1 100 scenes). If data delivery is low bit rate by ftp, insert “ftp”

ESA Third Party Missions	No. Scenes	ESA Third Party Missions	No. Scenes	Chinese EO data	No. Scenes
1. Sentinel-1	100	1.		1. Gaofen-1	10
2.		2.		2.	
3.		3.		3.	
4.		4.		4.	
5.		5.		5.	
6.		6.		6.	
Total:		Total:		Total:	
Issues:		Issues:		Issues:	



Name	Institution	Poster title	Contribution
Yushan Zhou	Institute of Tibet Plateau Research, CAS.	Evolution of geodetic mass balance over the largest lake-terminating glacier in the Tibet Plateau based on multi-source high-resolution satellite data	High resolution mass balance of glaciers.



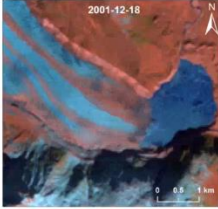
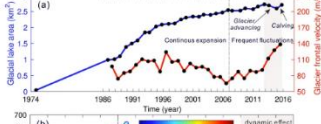
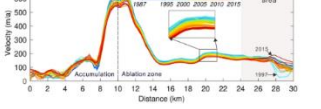
Thanks Dragon 5 for providing a chance to our cooperation!



Team discussion in 2019

Discussion

□ Influence of ice dynamics on glacier thinning

□ Phenomena

- The proglacial lake experienced rapid expansion
- The front of the Yanong Glacier was in a state of rapid motion, and the velocity exhibited an apparent increase during the fluctuating phase of the proglacial lake (i.e., for 2007–2015).
- In areas within 6 km of the glacier terminus, the glacier velocity fluctuates greatly in both space and time
- An apparent increase in glacier velocity can be seen for 2011–2015, with a tendency for upward propagation, especially for a range of 2 km from the front of the glacier (Fig. 11 (b)).

□ Speculations

- The proglacial lake has indeed had a pronounced influence on the dynamics of the Yanong Glacier.
- The contribution of dynamic thinning to glacier mass loss is important but not dominant.

人员 ×

共享邀请

正在参加此会议 (5)

- LH Lei Huang (CAS) (来宾)
- H hikocoo (来宾)
- TB Tobias Bolch 组织者
- Y ying (来宾)
- YZ Yushan Zhou (来宾)



Team discussion in 2022