

# Two lakes beneath the ice in Greenland, gone within weeks

January 21 2015, by Pam Frost Gorder

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In April 2014, researchers flew over a site in southwest Greenland to find that a sub-glacial lake had drained away. This photo shows the crater left behind, as well as a deep crack in the ice. Credit: Stephen Price, Los Alamos National Laboratory, courtesy of The Ohio State University.

Researchers who are building the highest-resolution map of the Greenland Ice Sheet to date have made a surprising discovery: two lakes of meltwater that pooled beneath the ice and rapidly drained away.

One [lake](#) once held billions of gallons of water and emptied to form a mile-wide crater in just a few weeks. The other lake has filled and emptied twice in the last two years.

Researchers at The Ohio State University published findings on each lake separately: the first in the open-access journal *The Cryosphere* and the second in the journal *Nature*.

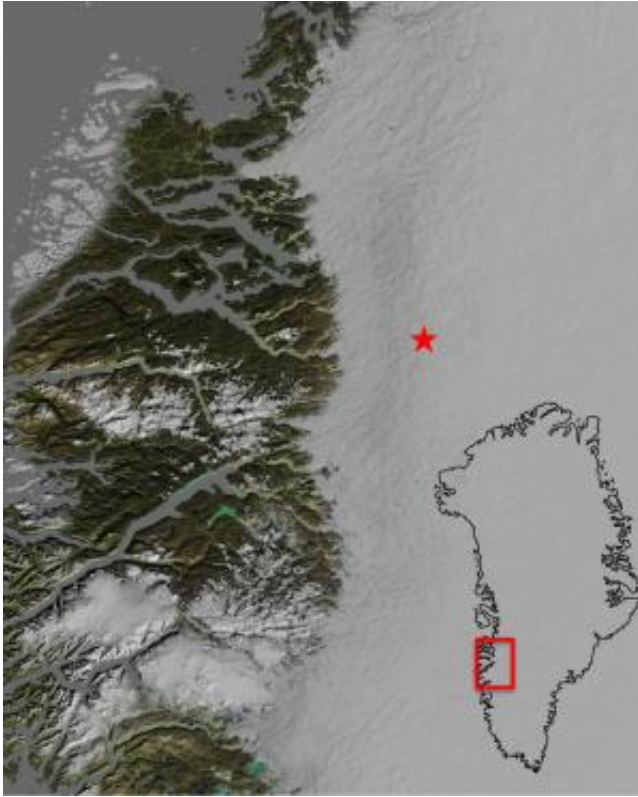
Ian Howat, associate professor of earth sciences at Ohio State, leads the team that discovered the cratered lake described in *The Cryosphere*. To him, the find adds to a growing body of evidence that meltwater has started overflowing the ice sheet's natural plumbing system and is causing "blowouts" that simply drain lakes away.

"The fact that our lake appears to have been stable for at least several decades, and then drained in a matter of weeks—or less—after a few very hot summers, may signal a fundamental change happening in the ice sheet," Howat said.

The two-mile-wide lake described in *Nature* was discovered by a team led by researcher Michael Willis of Cornell University. Michael Bevis, Ohio Eminent Scholar in Geodynamics and professor of [earth sciences](#) at Ohio State, is a co-author of the *Nature* paper, and he said that the repeated filling of that lake is worrisome.

Each time the lake fills, the meltwater carries stored heat, called latent heat, along with it, reducing the stiffness of the surrounding ice and making it more likely to flow out to sea, he said.

Bevis explained the long-term implications.



This is a map of a portion of southwest Greenland. The star marks the location of a drained subsurface lake discovered by Ian Howat of The Ohio State University and his team. Credit: Ian Howat, courtesy of The Ohio State University.

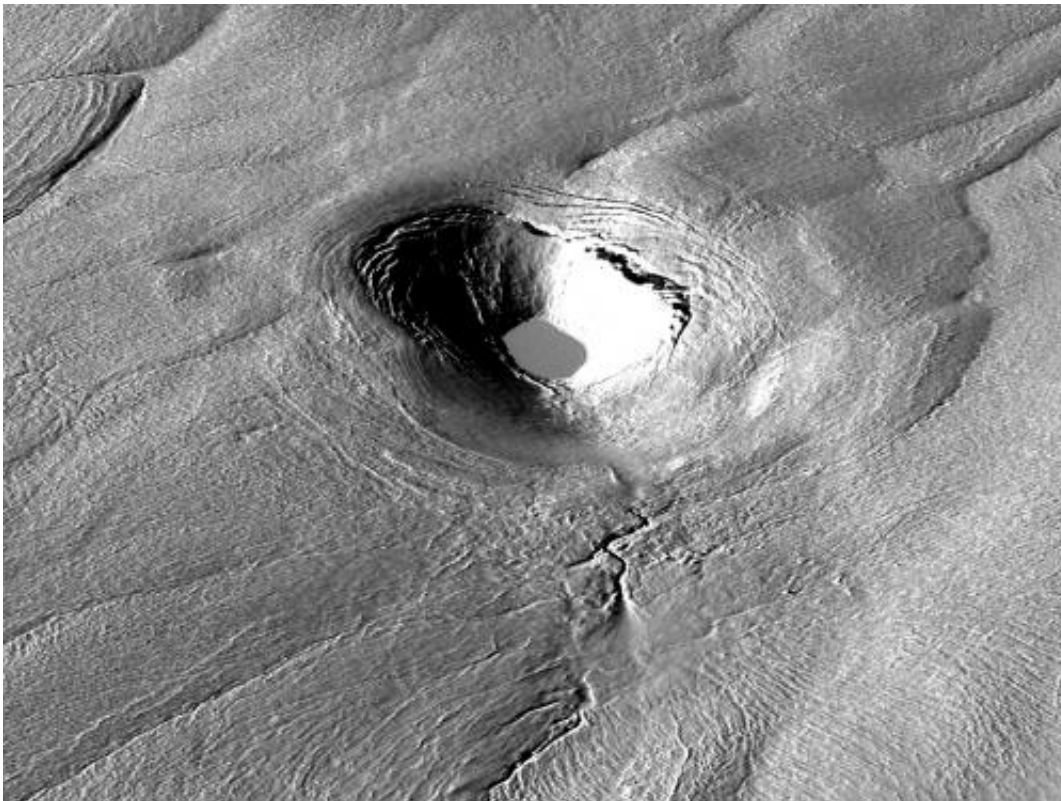
"If enough water is pouring down into the Greenland Ice Sheet for us to see the same sub-glacial lake empty and re-fill itself over and over, then there must be so much latent heat being released under the ice that we'd have to expect it to change the large-scale behavior of the ice sheet," he said.

Howat's team was first to detect the cratered lake described in *The Cryosphere*, on a spot about 50 kilometers (31 miles) inland from the southwest Greenland coast earlier in 2014. There, previous aerial and satellite imagery indicates that a sub-glacial lake pooled for more than

40 years. More recent images suggest that the lake likely emptied through a meltwater tunnel beneath the ice sheet some time in 2011.

The crater measures 2 kilometers (1.2 miles) across and around 70 meters (230 feet) deep. Researchers calculated that the lake that formed it likely contained some 6.7 billion gallons of water.

That's not a large lake by most reckoning, but it's roughly the same size as the combined reservoirs that supply water to the Columbus, Ohio metropolitan area's 1.9 million residents. And it disappeared in a single season—remarkably quickly by geologic standards. Howat characterized the sudden drainage as "catastrophic."



Researchers at The Ohio State University were creating the highest-resolution maps of the Greenland Ice Sheet made to date, when they discovered a crater, shown here, which had once been the site of a sub-glacial lake. Credit: Ian

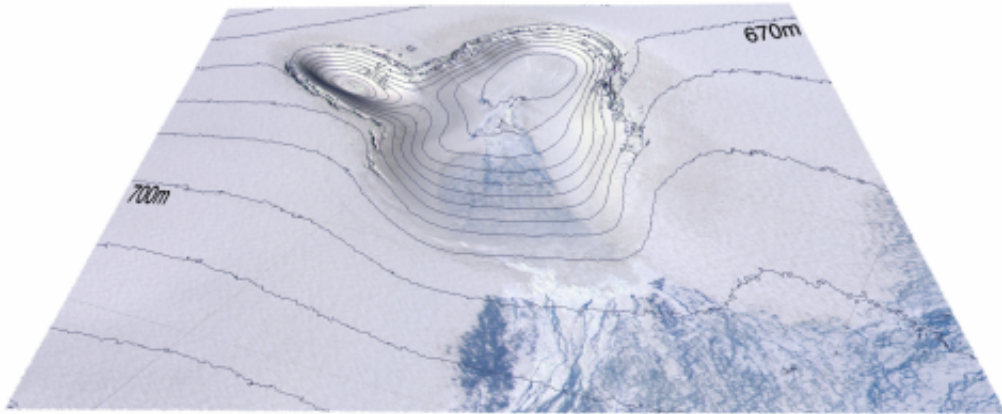
Howat, using a Worldview image copyright DigitalGlobe Inc.

Researchers suspect that, as more meltwater reaches the base of the ice sheet, natural drainage tunnels along the Greenland coast are cutting further inland, Howat explained. The tunnels carry heat and water to areas that were once frozen to the bedrock, potentially causing the ice to melt faster.

"Some independent work says that the drainage system has recently expanded to about 50 kilometers inland of the ice edge, which is exactly where this lake is," he added.

It's possible that the lake was tapped by one of the invading tunnels. It's also possible that thousands of such lakes dot the Greenland coast. They are hard to detect with radar, and researchers don't know enough about why and how they form. In contrast to Antarctica, researchers know much less about what's happening under the ice in Greenland.

"Until we get a good map of the bed topography where this lake was, we have no idea whatsoever how many lakes could be out there," Howat said. "There may be something really weird in the bed in this particular spot that caused water to accumulate. But, if all you need is a bumpy surface a bit inland from the coast, then there could be thousands of little lakes."



A 70 m deep basin formed near the summit of the Flade Isblink Ice Cap in the fall of 2012 when a lake 540 m beneath the ice surface suddenly emptied. Summer meltwater streams on the ice cap surface (blue) enter crevasses near the bottom of the image. Simulated 3-dimensional view from the south made using WorldView-2 Satellite imagery. Scale changes due to perspective, but the basin is about 4 km north-south and 2 km east-west. Credit: WorldView-2Imagery (c) 2014, DigitalGlobe, Inc.

Howat and his team flew over the site in southwest Greenland in April 2014, after they realized that detection of the crater, nestled in the midst of a flat ice expanse, was not just an error in the high-resolution surface data they've been collecting. Using European Space Imaging's Worldview satellites, they're assembling a Greenland ice map with 2-meter (approximately 6.5-feet) resolution.



Bevis and his colleagues discovered the lake described in *Nature* under similar circumstances in March 2013. They were gathering data to supplement their long-standing efforts to weigh the Greenland Ice Sheet with GPS and spotted the mitten-shaped lake by accident.

Using DigitalGlobe Inc.'s Worldview satellites and NASA's Operation IceBridge, the Cornell-led team calculated that the lake filled and emptied twice since 2012, at one point experiencing a sub-surface blowout that drove water from the lake at a volume of 215 cubic meters (nearly 57,000 gallons—close to the volume of a 30-foot-by-50-foot backyard swimming pool) every second.

Though researchers have long known of the existence of sub-glacial lakes, never before have they witnessed any draining away. The sudden discovery of two—one of which seems to be refilling and draining repeatedly—signals to Bevis that Greenland ice loss has likely reached a milestone.

"It's pretty telling that these two lakes were discovered back to back," he said. "We can actually see the [meltwater](#) pour down into these holes. We can actually watch these lakes drain out and fill up again in real time. With melting like that, even the deep interior of the [ice sheet](#) is going to change."

**More information:** Recharge of a subglacial lake by surface meltwater in northeast Greenland, *Nature*, [DOI: 10.1038/nature14116](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature14116)

Provided by The Ohio State University

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