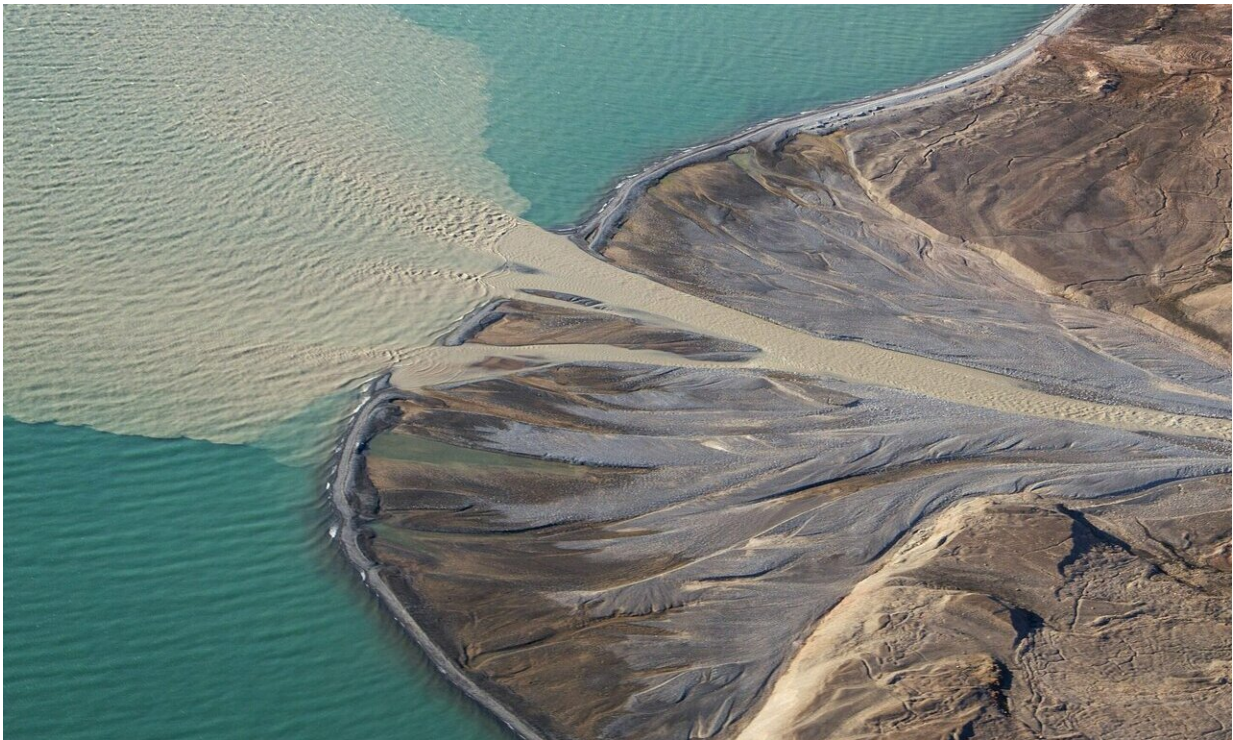


# Sand from glacial melt could be Greenland's economic salvation

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Eight percent of the of the annual sediment contribution delivered to the global oceans comes from the Greenland Ice Sheet. Credit: Nicolaj Kroeg Larsen

As climate change melts Greenland's glaciers and deposits more river sediment on its shores, an international group of researchers has identified one unforeseen economic opportunity for the Arctic nation: exporting excess sand and gravel abroad, where raw materials for

infrastructure are in high demand.

The unconventional, yet potentially lucrative solution was developed by scientists from CU Boulder, the University of Copenhagen, Arizona State University and the Rhode Island School of Design. Their findings were published today in the journal *Nature Sustainability*.

"The melting Greenland Ice Sheet delivers an enormous amount of sediments to the coast," said Mette Bendixen, a researcher at CU Boulder's Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR) and a Carlsberg Foundation research fellow. "Eight percent of the annual sediment contribution delivered to the global oceans comes from the Greenland Ice Sheet and with continued [global warming](#), this number is expected to increase."

Arctic nations such as Greenland struggle with the ongoing effects of climate change, particularly an overreliance on now-vulnerable commercial fisheries and few other large industries. Greenland has sought to diversify its economy for years through mining, oil extraction and tourism, but progress has been slow; the country still reports a 10 percent unemployment rate and persistent revenue shortfalls.

Simultaneously, global [sand](#) reserves have been rapidly depleted in recent decades while demand has only increased thanks to global urbanization and infrastructure investments. The study estimates that the amount of sand delivered to Greenland's coast each year has a market value equivalent to more than half of the Greenland [gross domestic product](#) (\$2.22 billion in 2015) and this value is expected to double within the next 25 years if the global sand prices continue to increase.

"With this work, we present a rare example of economic opportunity brought to life by [climate change](#)," said Irina Overeem, a CU Boulder associate professor and INSTAAR research fellow.

Sand exploitation could be controversial, however, as it would potentially interfere with the pristine Arctic landscape. The study recommends a careful assessment of the environmental impact and implementation in collaboration with the Greenlandic society.

"If Greenland is to benefit from sand extraction, we must raise awareness about the resource both locally and globally," said Minik Rosing, a professor at the University of Copenhagen's Natural History Museum of Denmark. "The Greenlandic people must be part of this. Greenland has rigorous resource legislation and authorities and industry must collaborate to minimize potential negative impacts of extraction on the environment."

"When we started our research, we had no idea that our results would foster the idea of establishing a sand mining industry in Greenland," said Lars L. Iversen, a research fellow at Arizona State University's Julie Ann Wrigley Global Institute of Sustainability. "It just shows how unpredictable science can be and how we constantly have to think about how our work contributes to solve the global challenges that we face."

**More information:** Promises and perils of sand exploitation in Greenland , *Nature Sustainability* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41893-018-0218-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-018-0218-6) , [www.nature.com/articles/s41893-018-0218-6](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-018-0218-6)

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