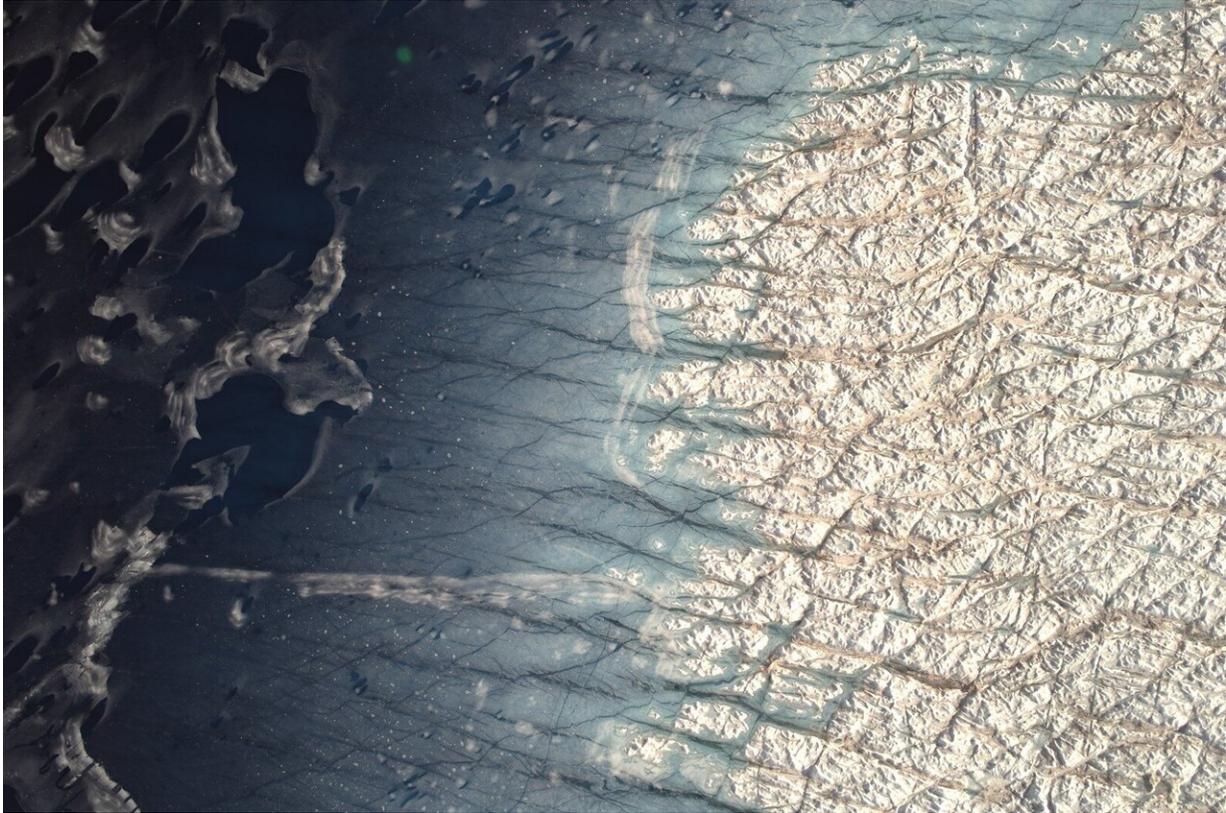


# Earth's cryosphere is vital for everyone

April 22 2021, by Roberto Molar Candanosa

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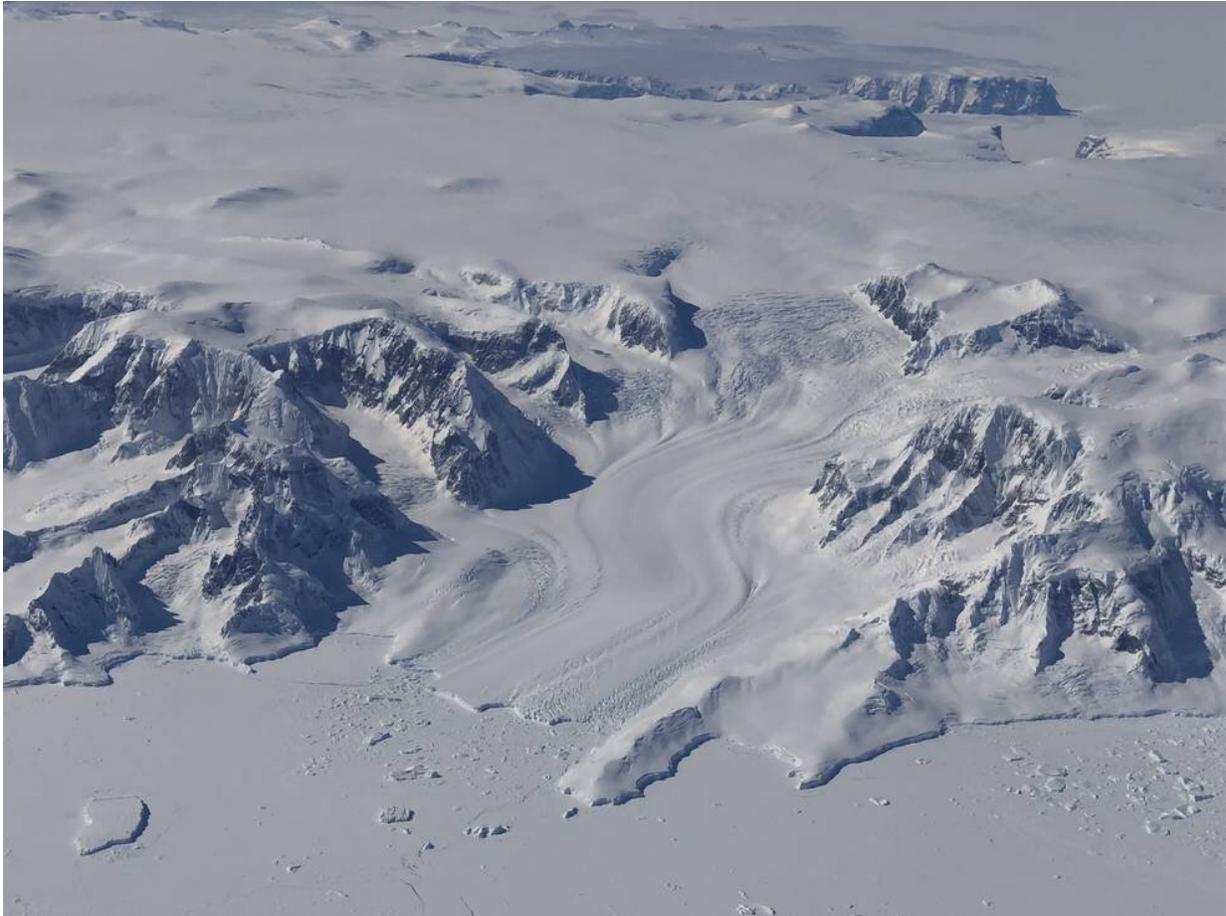
The shores of a refreezing lake on the surface of Zachariae Isstrøm in northeast Greenland. Credit: NASA/Jeremy Harbeck

Everything on our planet—the land, the water, the air, people—is connected by the various chemical, physical and biological processes that make up what we call the Earth system.

One of the key components of that huge system is the cryosphere, or all of Earth's frozen water. This important "sphere" includes frozen soils in Alaska, the snow on top of the Himalayas, as well as all the ice in the polar regions.

Nowhere is the role of the cryosphere as evident as it is at high latitudes, where the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets cover most of the land, and where sea ice caps enormous sections of the polar waters. The vastness of that bright, white ice—in addition to the huge areas covered by [winter snow](#) beyond polar regions—helps control the [global climate](#) by reflecting some of the Sun's radiation back into space.

Because of the importance of the cryosphere, NASA is committed to studying Earth's ice extensively. With the recently decommissioned Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment [satellite mission](#), and its successor, GRACE Follow-On, scientists have studied changes in ice sheet mass balance. The missions have measured variations in Earth's gravitational pull in response to surface mass and water changes.



Using data from the ICESat and ICESat-2 laser altimeters, scientists precisely measured how much ice has been lost from ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland between 2003 and 2019. The Antarctic Peninsula, seen here, was one of the fastest changing regions of the continent. Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center/K. Ramsayer

For more than a decade, Operation IceBridge took to the skies to survey the Arctic, Antarctica and Alaska. With more than 1,000 flights completed, scientists and engineers gathered data on the height, depth, thickness, and flow of sea ice, [glaciers](#) and ice sheets.

IceBridge ended officially in 2021, but its legacy will live through the

hundreds of terabytes of data on land and sea ice collected since 2009. The mission collected an array of data to bridge the data gap between NASA's two spaceborne laser altimeters built for studying the cryosphere, the Ice, Cloud, and land Elevation Satellites, or ICESat and ICESat-2.

Last year, scientists using ICESat-2 reported dramatic ice sheet losses in Greenland and Antarctica. Equipped with the most advanced laser altimeters ever flown in space, the spacecraft enabled scientists to create elevation maps to measure the loss of ice with unprecedented detail.

Between 2003 and 2019, the Greenland Ice Sheet lost an average of 200 gigatons of ice per year, the researchers concluded. Antarctica's ice sheet lost an average of 118 gigatons of ice per year. The combined ice losses caused sea levels to rise by 0.55 inches (14 millimeters) over those 16 years.



Grand Mesa in the Colorado Rockies is NASA and its partners' testbed for

figuring out how much water content is in snow. Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center/Joy Ng

By studying changes observed between the ICESat and ICESat-2 missions, scientists also reported substantial thinning of Greenland's coastal glaciers—another important aspect of the cryosphere that NASA scientists investigate.

As part of NASA's Oceans Melting Greenland mission, which surveys glaciers with aircraft and ships, scientists want to gain a better understanding of how ocean warming affects coastal glaciers. Greenland's melting glaciers are a significant contributor to the rising sea levels that already pose concerns for coastal communities worldwide.

In 2020, the mission's scientists completed an extensive survey of Greenland's fjords and glaciers, shedding more light on the ways in which warming seas accelerate glacier retreat. Their research showed that warming ocean water in fjords erodes the base of glaciers, causing the ice above it to break away. Bigger glaciers melt faster because of that undercutting process, the scientists concluded.

Scientists expect climate change to amplify the ocean warming and the undercutting of those Greenlandic glaciers. But the interaction between the ocean and other types of polar ice extends beyond glaciers.

For example, last year NASA scientists found that rapid sea ice melt led to a more turbulent ocean current in the Arctic called the Beaufort Gyre. Like other currents in the world's oceans, the Beaufort Gyre plays an important role in regulating massive exchanges of water around the globe with different temperatures and salinity. Through this process, known as the thermohaline circulation, ocean currents interact with the

many other components of the Earth system to control temperatures across the globe.

The NASA study, which included 12 years of satellite data, showed the gyre has gained a massive amount of cold fresh water since the 1990s. Because some of that freshwater is slowly picked up by another system of currents known as the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation, the far-reaching effects of the changing currents could also influence the climate of Western Europe and North America.

Even though the [polar regions](#) hold most of Earth's ice, snowpacks and alpine glaciers at lower latitudes are important parts of ecosystems around the world. In [mountain ranges](#) such as the Sierra Nevada in California, snowpacks that release water gradually during warmer months serve as the primary source of drinking and irrigation water. This water also provides an important source of hydroelectric power.

Alpine snow can be difficult to study with satellites from space, as [snow cover](#) often hides under forest canopy and other types of complex terrains. To complement satellite observations of snow in Western U.S. states, NASA's SnowEx campaign has been surveying snowpacks since 2017. The campaign is an effort to characterize snow depth, density and other detailed properties of snow that scientists need to accurately estimate how much water will melt and flow into mountain streams, rivers and reservoirs.

In order to expand these local measurements to global observations, scientists need to perform some complex calculations to combine airborne and ground observations of snow with satellite data. NASA funds efforts that help determine the best ways to combine observations from various satellites and study snow depending on ground conditions.

Climate change can also influence the amount of freshwater available

from melting winter snow. Where climate change results in less snow fall, droughts can follow in the warmer months. Additionally, changes in alpine glaciers and snow can also lead to natural hazards. As warming causes more precipitation in the form of rain instead of snow, water can overwhelm rivers and cause floods.

To study vulnerability to flooding, landslides and other types of natural hazards, NASA's High Mountain Asia Team is completing the most comprehensive ice and [snow](#) survey ever made of the region where mountain ranges such as the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush provide fresh water for millions of people. There, glacial melt and changes in precipitation patterns have become more common. As meltwater lakes form on top of these glaciers, the surrounding glaciers can become unstable and eventually lead to lake bursting, flooding and debris flows downstream.

By combining expertise about the cryosphere with field campaigns and an extensive fleet of operational and upcoming satellites, NASA and its partners can help communities worldwide to predict the effects of climate change and to potentially mitigate natural hazards and disasters that are deeply connected to our planet's cryosphere.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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