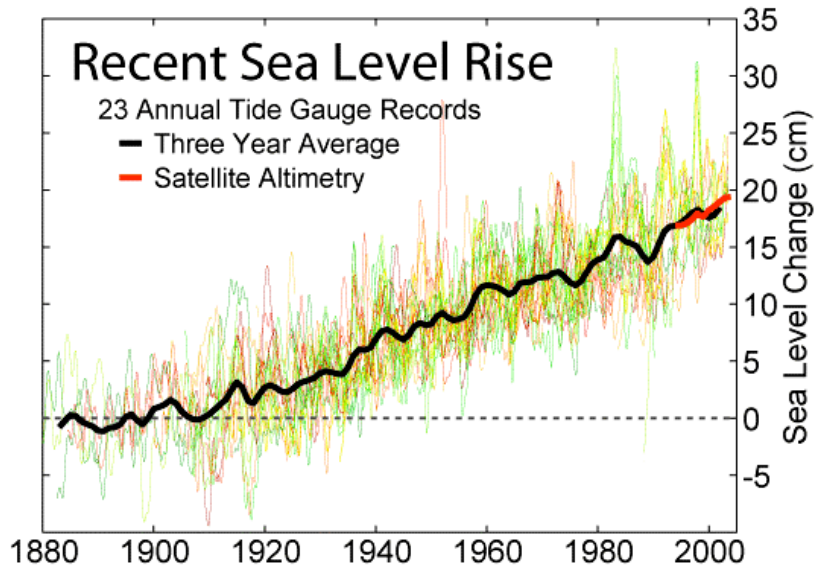


An aerial photograph of a vast, flat ice sheet. A prominent, winding meltwater channel, filled with dark blue water, cuts through the white ice. The channel starts from the bottom left and meanders towards the top right. The ice surface shows subtle textures and shadows, indicating its uneven topography. The sky is a clear, pale blue, meeting the horizon in the distance.

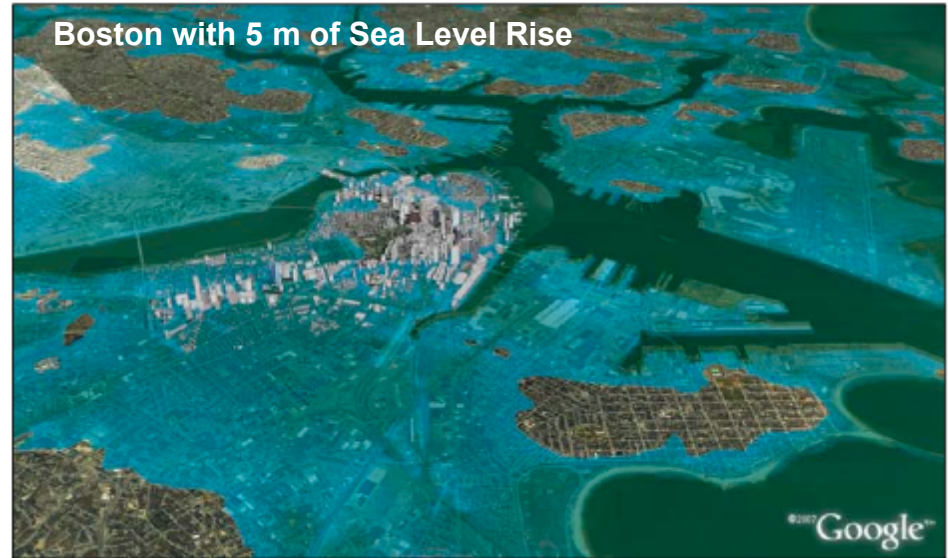
The West Antarctic Ice Sheet and Sea Level Rise

Dusty Schroeder

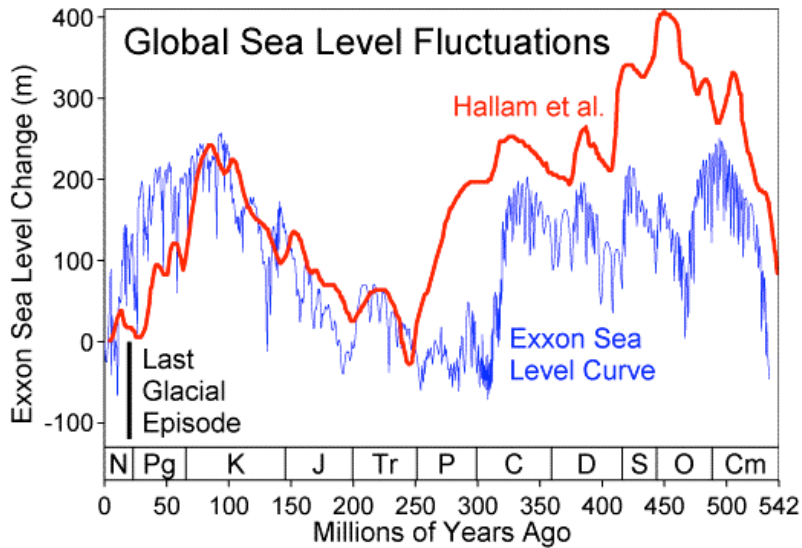
The Cryosphere and Sea Level



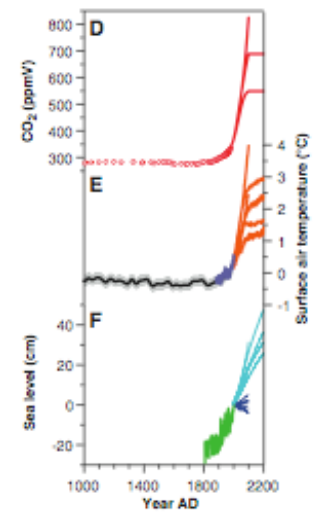
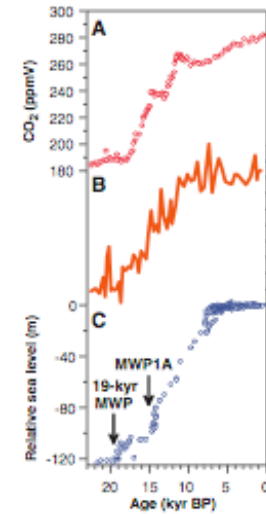
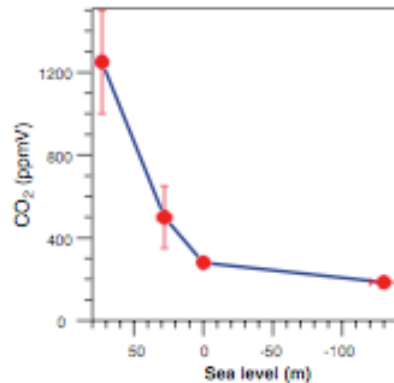
Douglas 1997



Mazira 2007

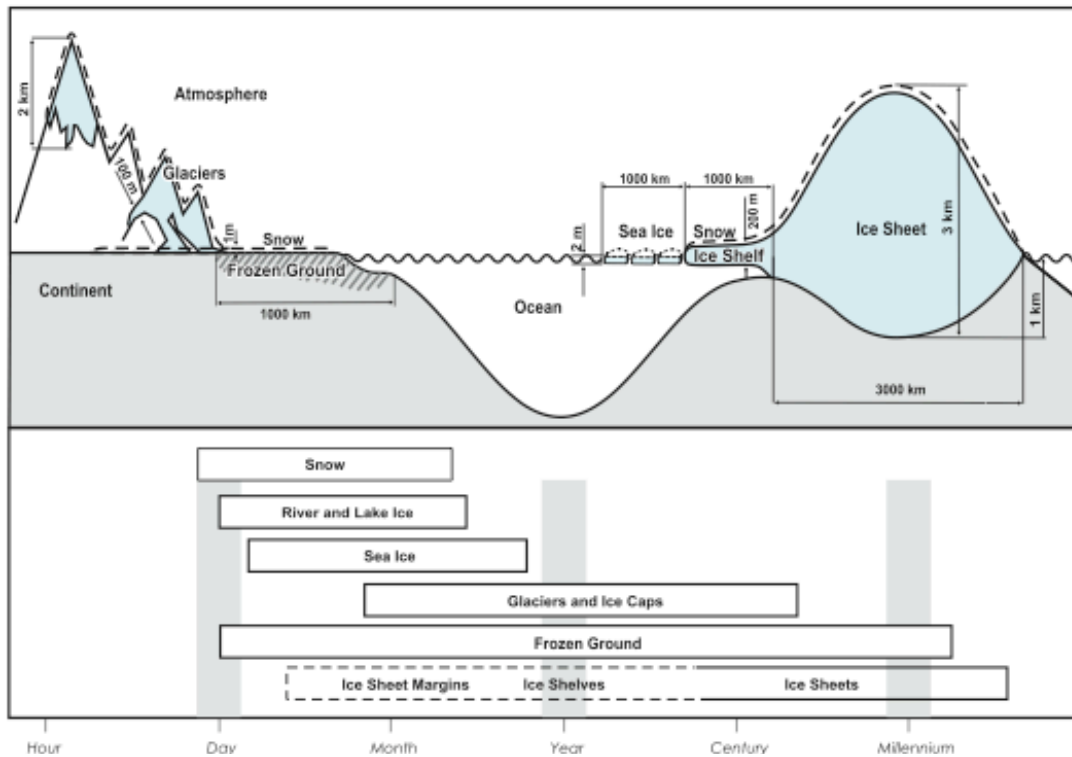


Hellam 1989

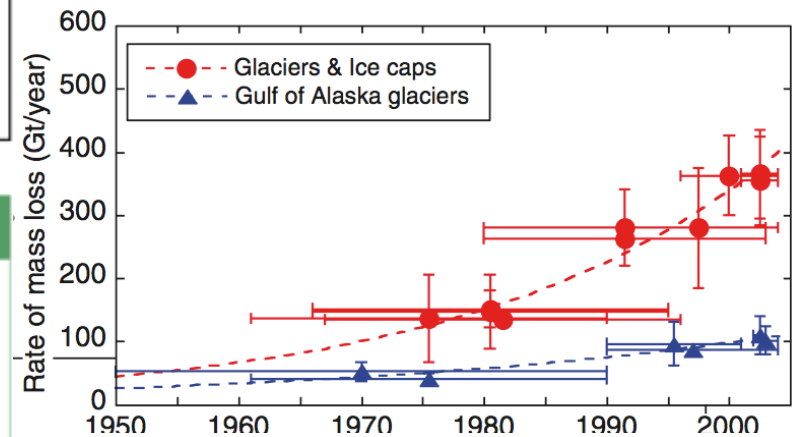
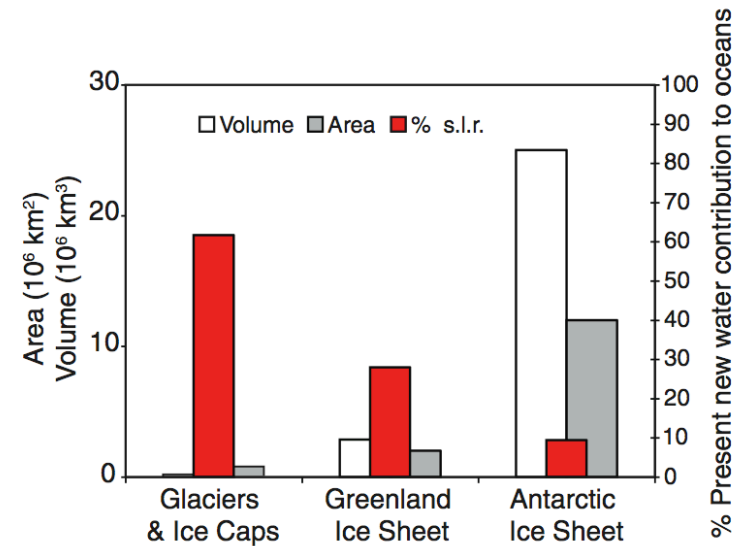


Alley 2008

Polar Ice Sheets and Climate Change

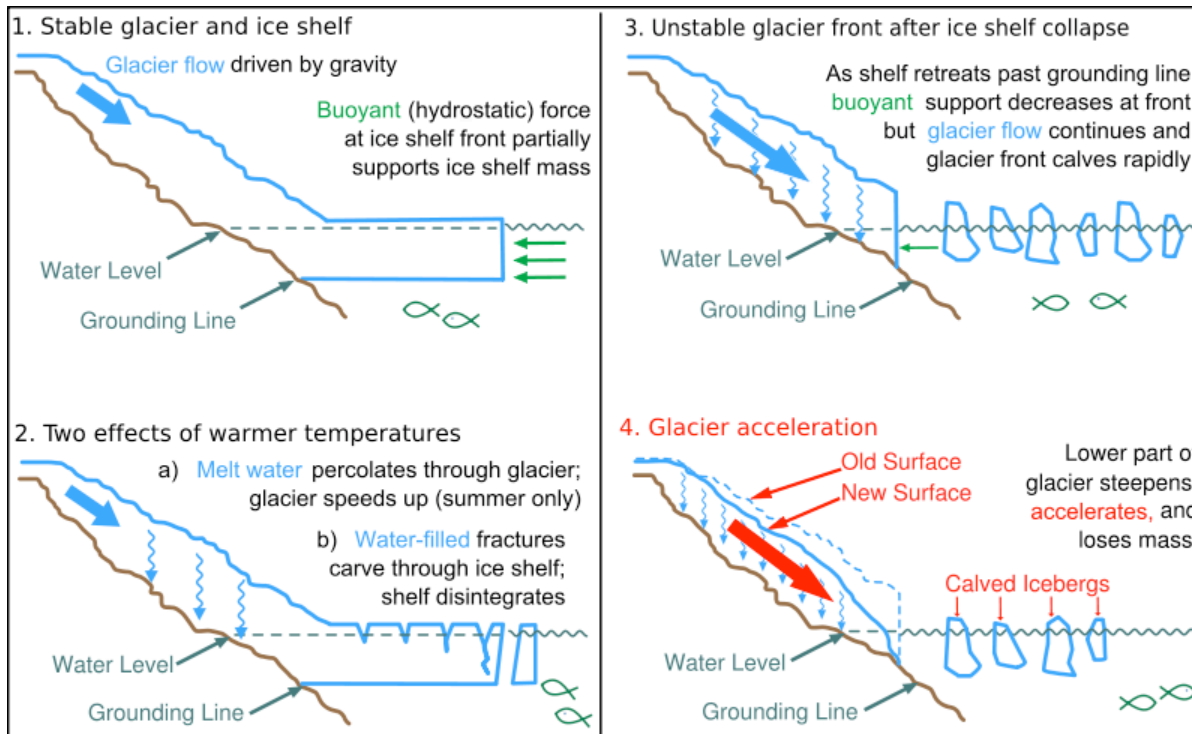


Cryospheric Component	Area (10 ⁶ km ²)	Ice Volume (10 ⁶ km ³)	Potential Sea Level Rise (SLE) (m) ^a
Snow on land (NH)	1.9–45.2	0.0005–0.005	0.001–0.01
Sea ice	19–27	0.019–0.025	–0
Glaciers and ice caps			
Smallest estimate ^b	0.51	0.05	0.15
Largest estimate ^b	0.54	0.13	0.37
Ice shelves ^c	1.5	0.7	–0
Ice sheets			
Greenland ^d	14.0	27.6	63.9
Antarctica ^d	12.3	24.7	56.6
Seasonally frozen ground (NH) ^e	5.9–48.1	0.006–0.065	–0
Permafrost (NH) ^f	22.8	0.011–0.037	0.03–0.10

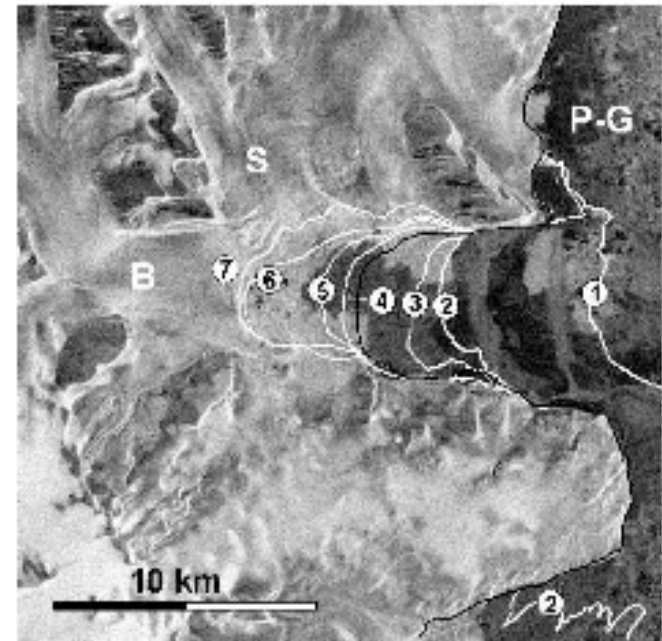


Meier 2007

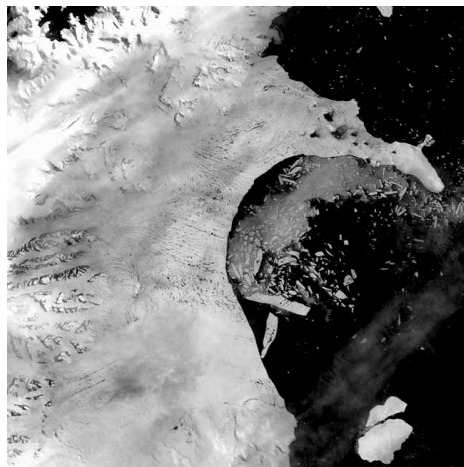
Marine Ice Sheets and Abrupt Change



Scambos 2008

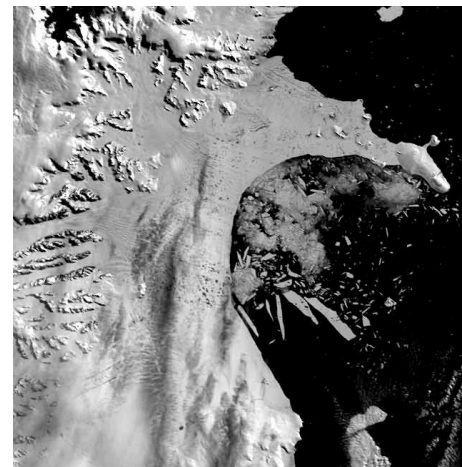


Rott 2002

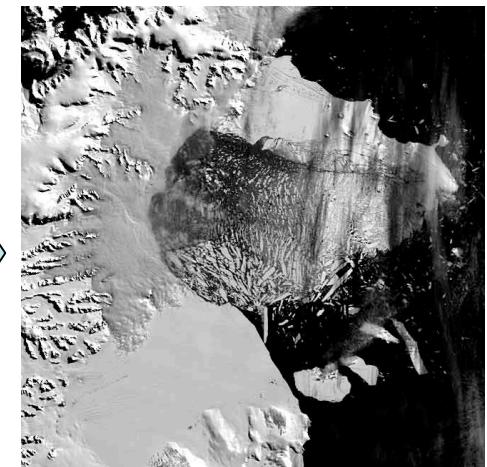


1 Week

NSIDC

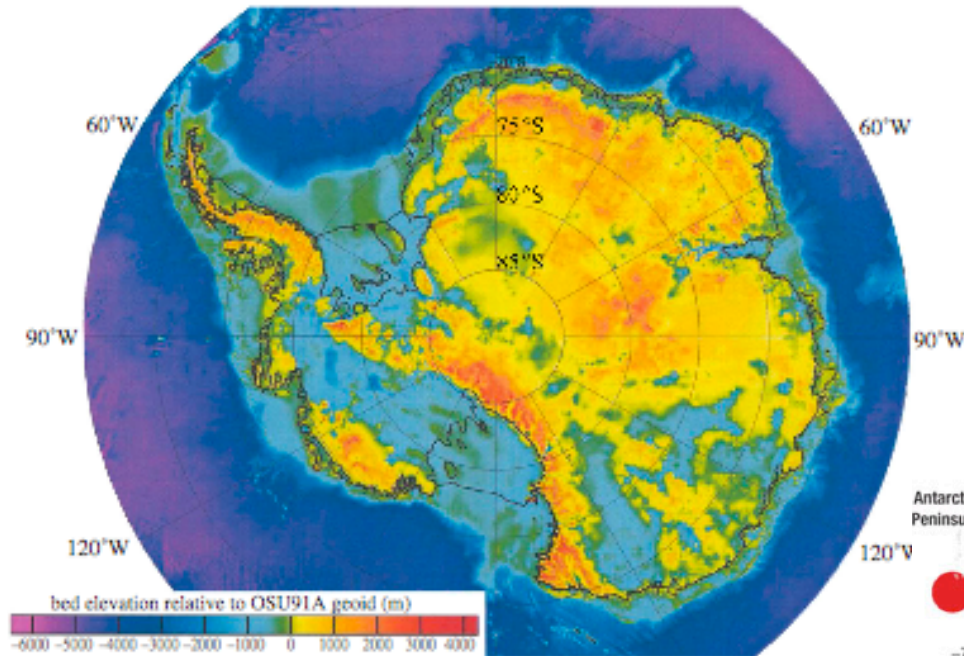


1 Week



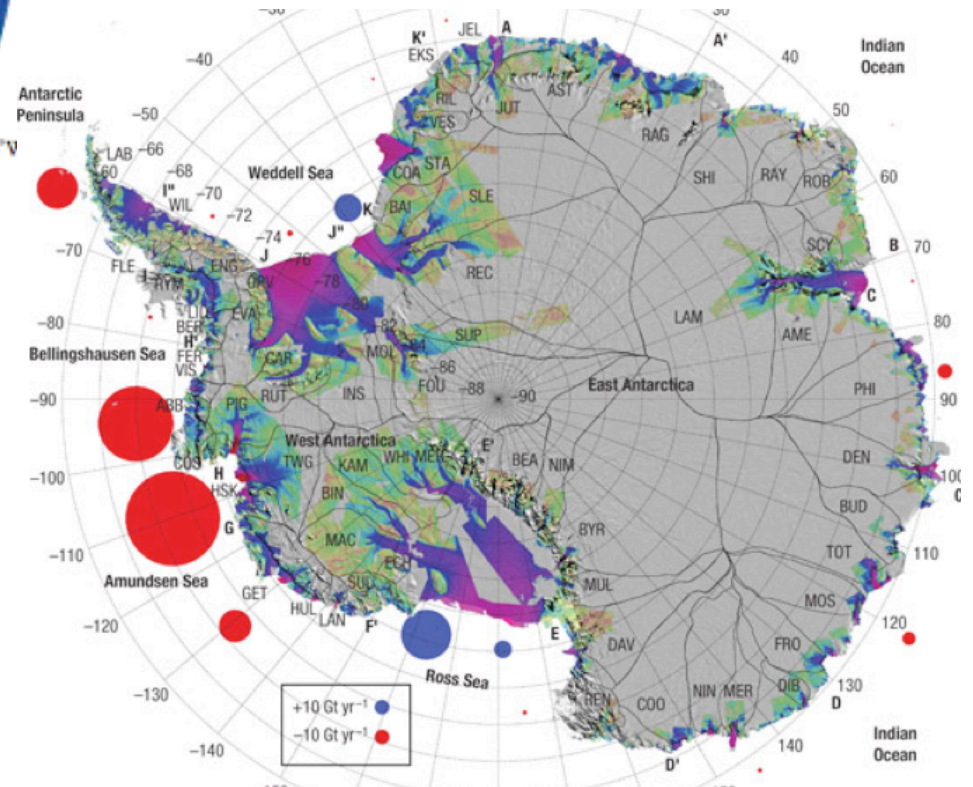
The Antarctic Ice Sheet

Bed Elevation



Lythe 2001

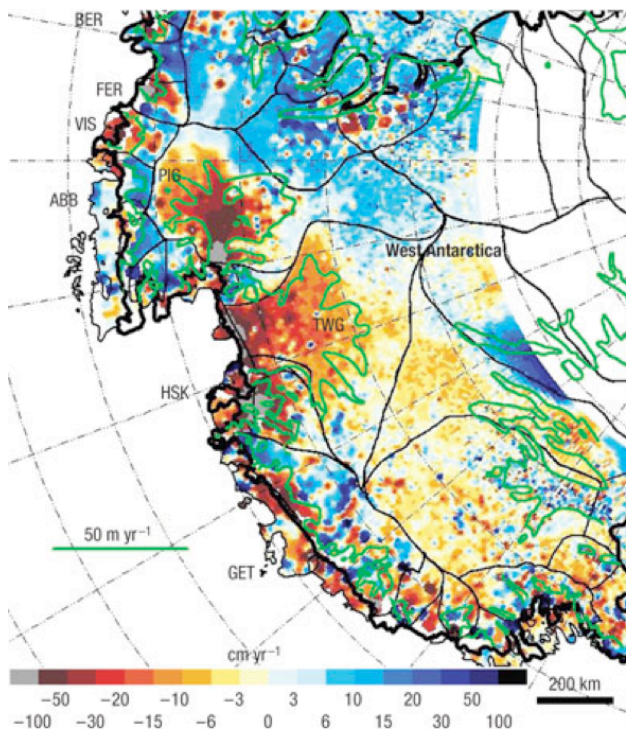
Mass Balance



Rignot 2008

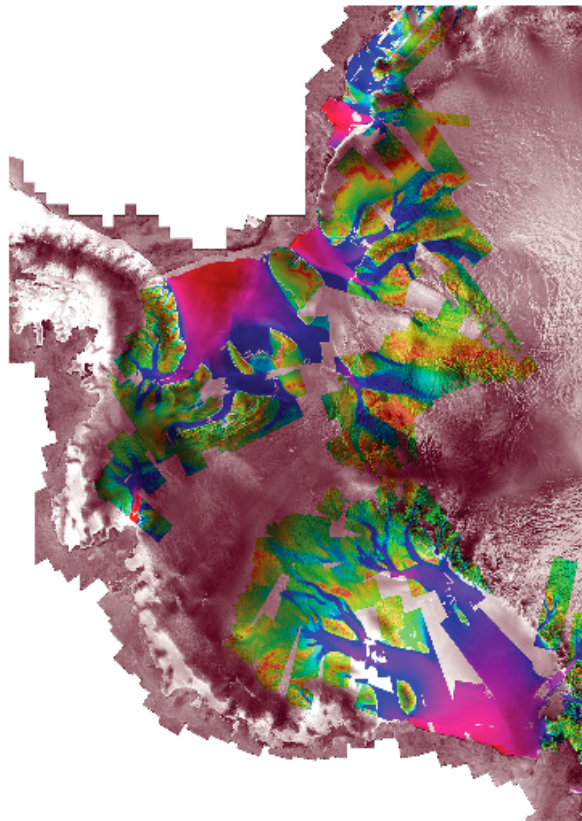
The West Antarctic Ice Sheet

Surface Elevation Change



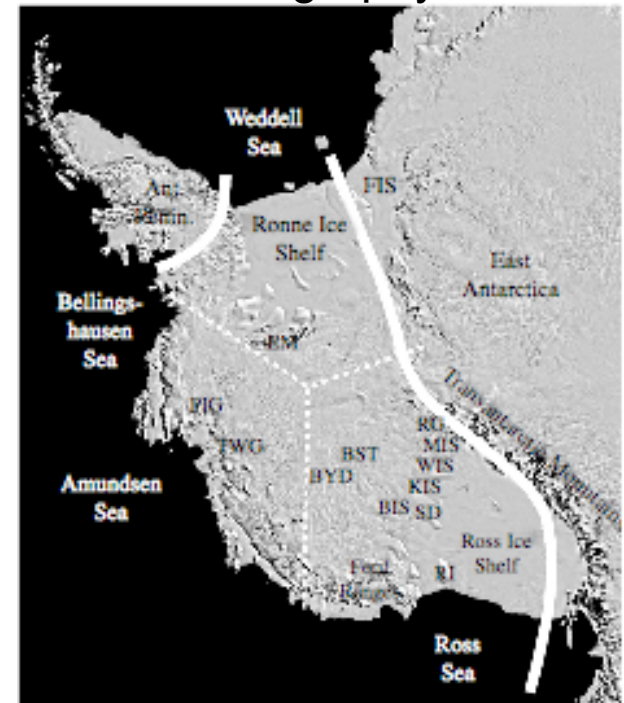
Rignot 2008

Surface Velocity



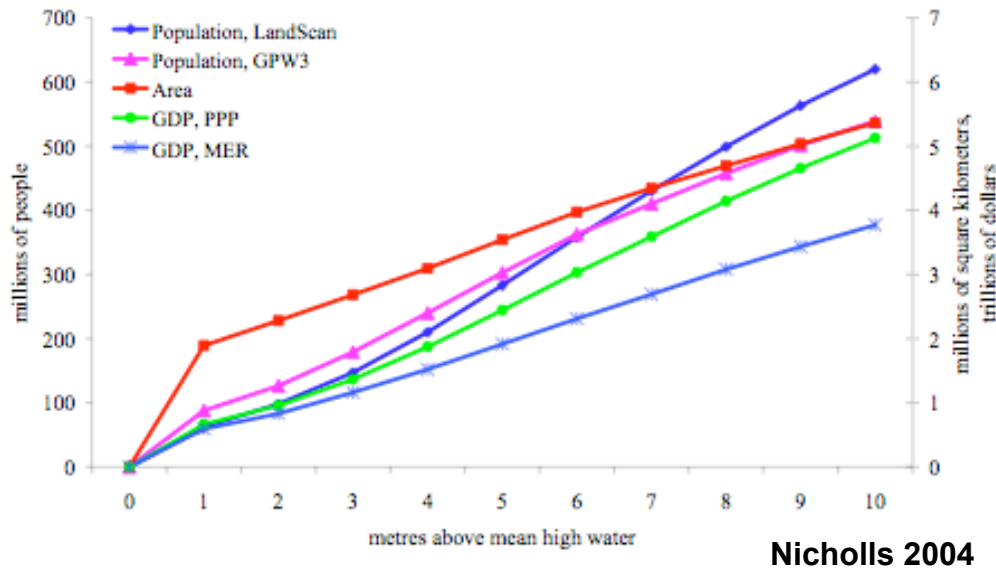
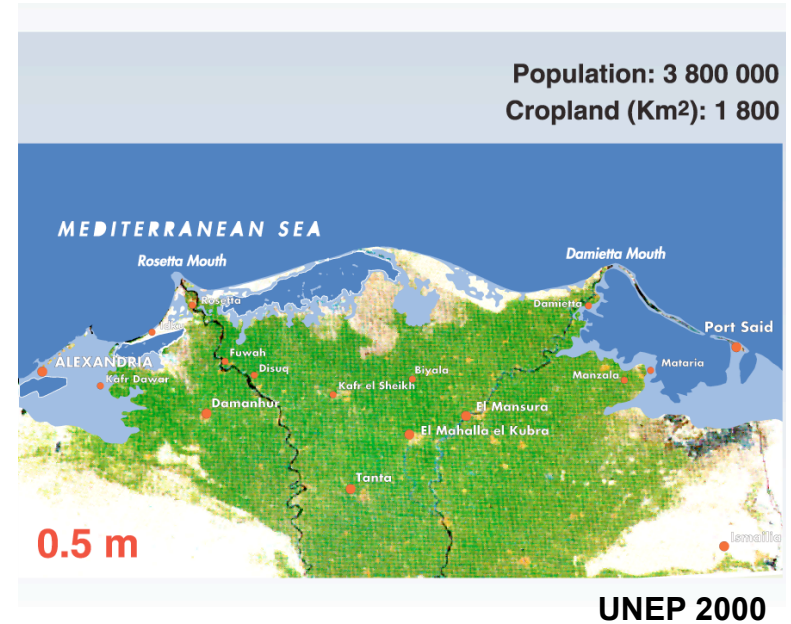
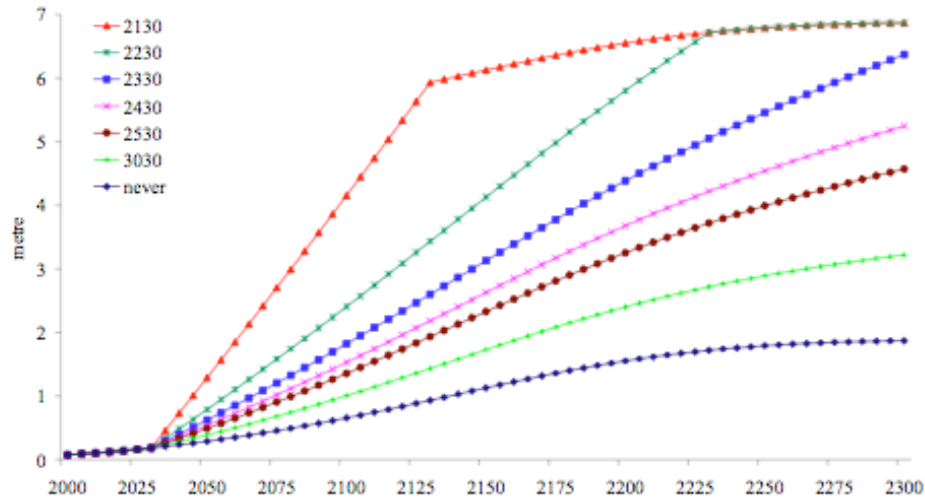
Rignot 2008

Geography



Bindschadler 2006

Impact of WAIS Collapse

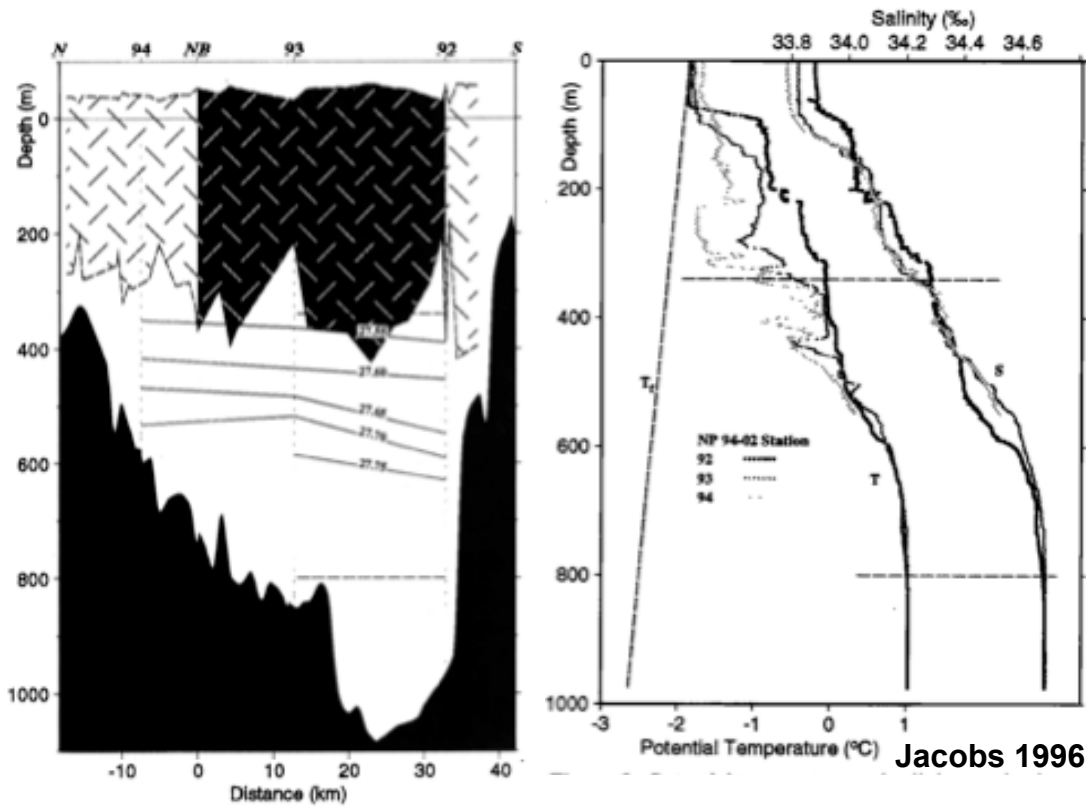


GALVESTON, TEXAS - 1.5-meter sea level rise
Population: 57,247 Data Source: NOAA NGDC

Mazira 2007

Nicholls 2004

Oceans and Ice Sheet Forcing



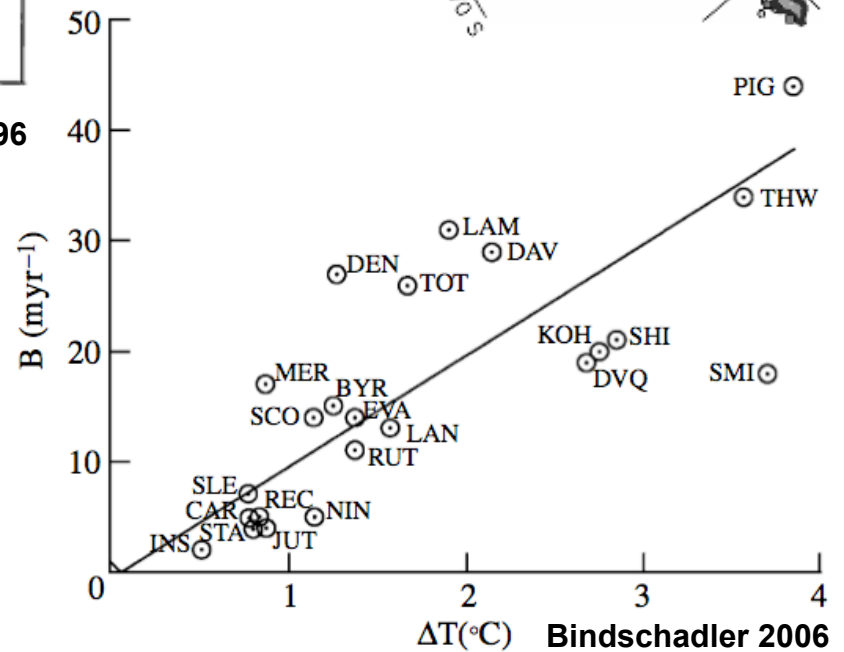
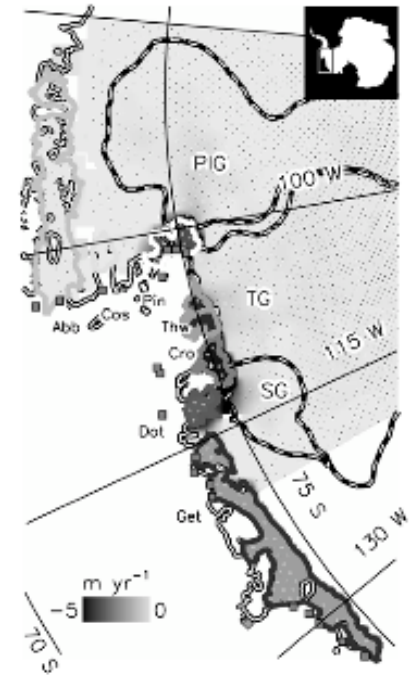
Jacobs 1996

Ice Shelf	Area (km ²)	Ice thickness ^a (m)	Elevation rate (cm year ⁻¹)	Thinning rate (m year ⁻¹)
Abbot	30,827	419	-6 ± 4	0.6 ± 0.4
Cosgrove	2,553	729	-8 ± 3	0.7 ± 0.4
Pine Island	2,365	657	-42 ± 4	3.9 ± 0.5
Thwaites	1,687	698	-59 ± 7	5.5 ± 0.7
Crosson	3,843	776	-49 ± 4	4.5 ± 0.5
Dotson	3,433	469	-36 ± 2	3.3 ± 0.4
Getz	31,186	899	-17 ± 6	1.6 ± 0.6

^aDerived from the empirical relationship of [Faugher et al., 1995].

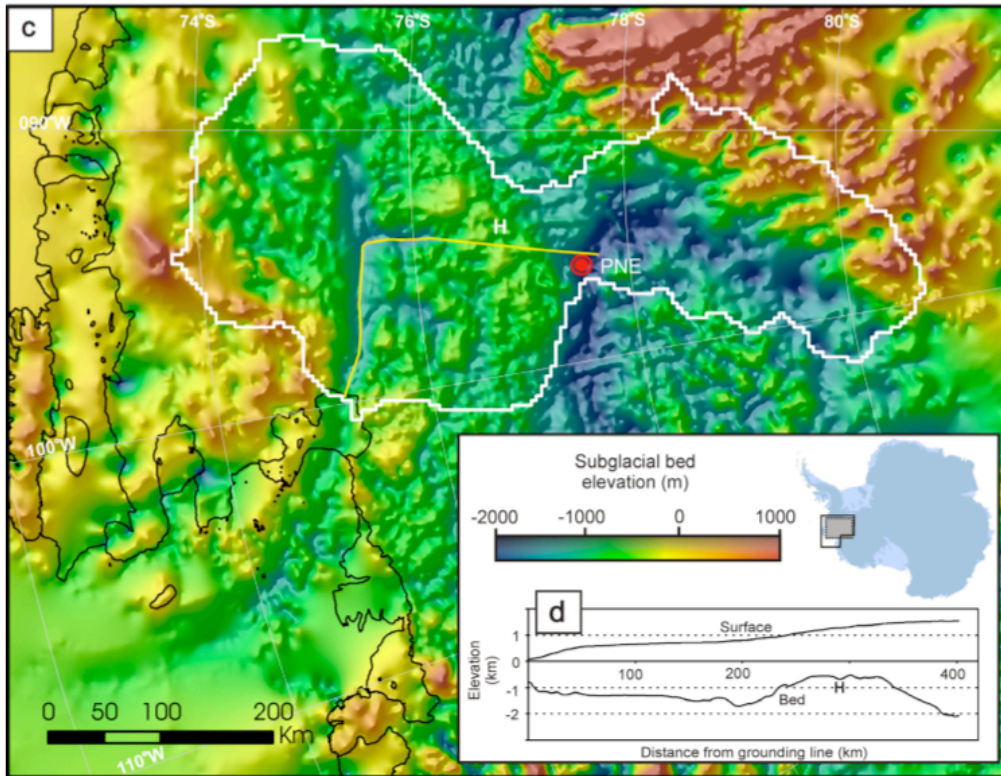
Shepard 2004

Shepard 2004



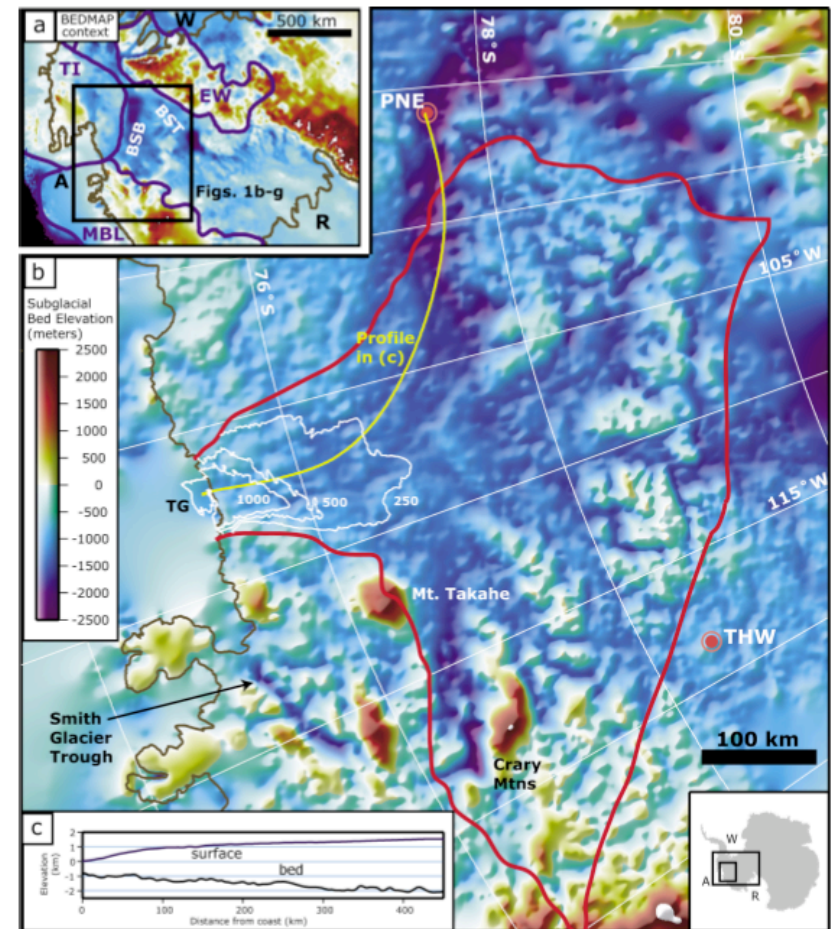
Morphology and Ice Sheet Response

Pine Island Glacier



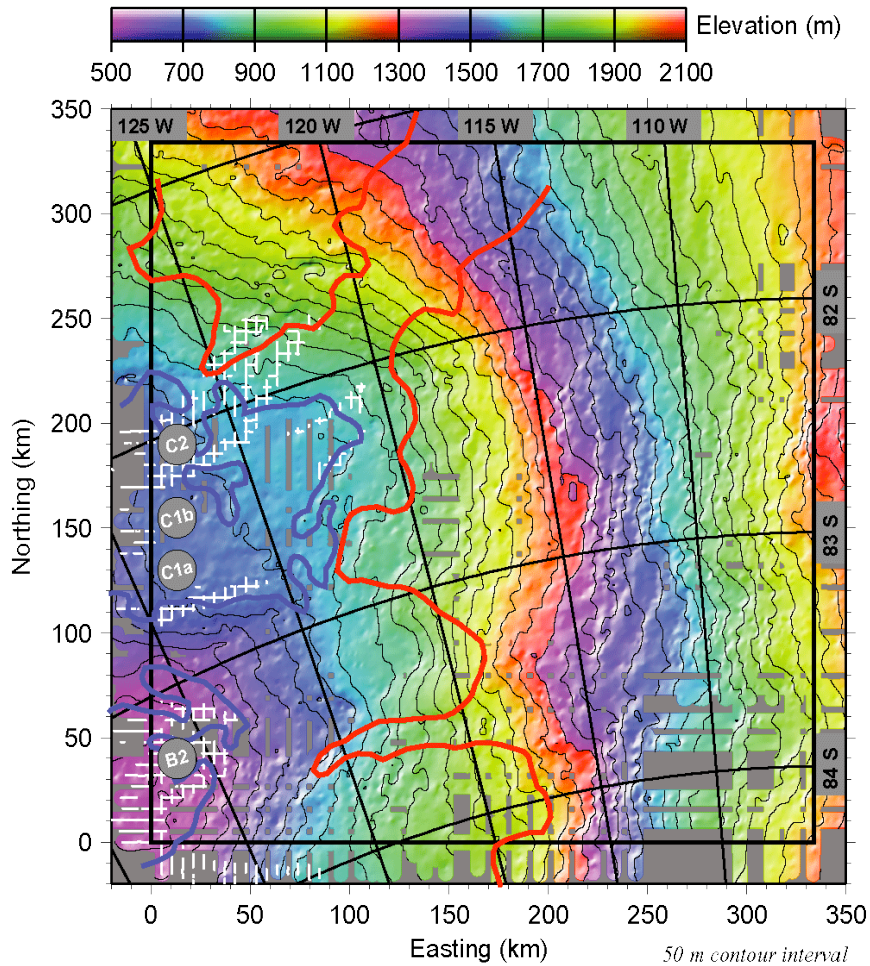
Vaughn 2006

Thwaites Glacier

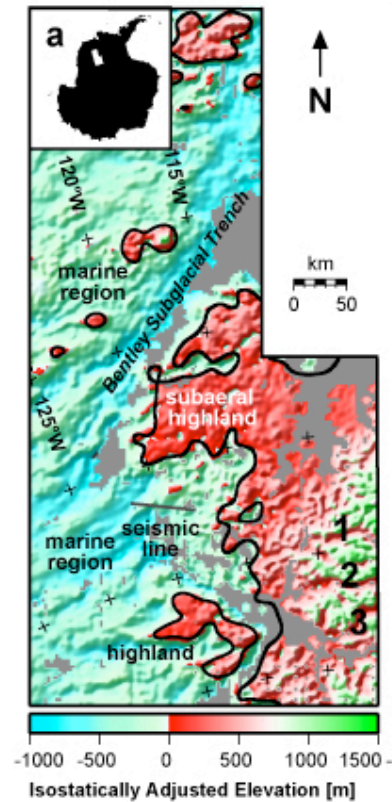


Holt 2006

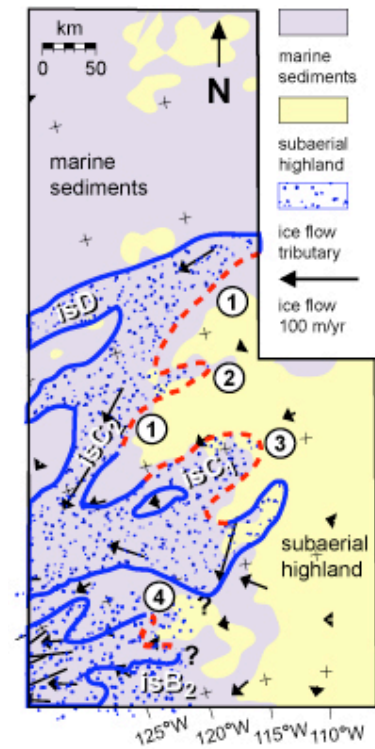
Sediment and Ice Sheet Response



Blankenship 2001



Studinger 2001



Hydrology and Ice Sheet Response

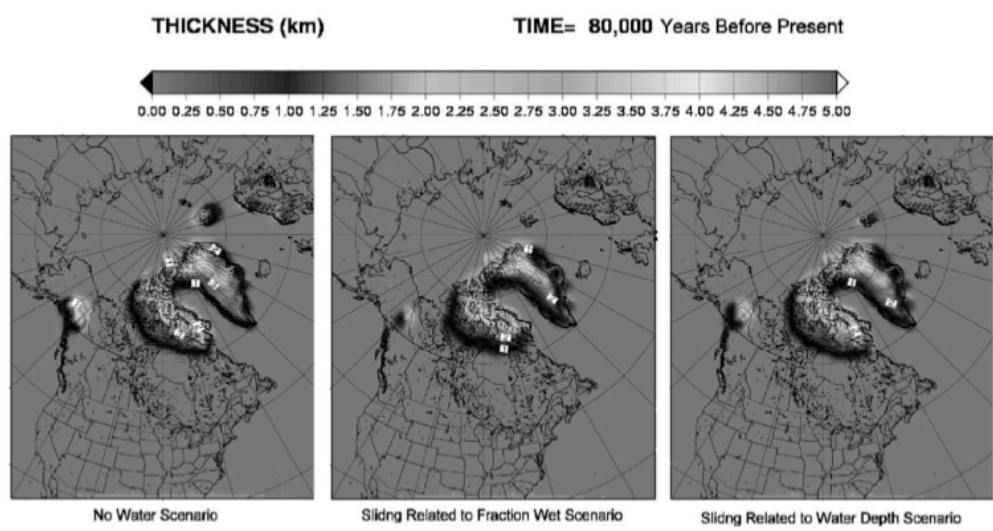


Fig. 2. Ice sheet thickness for three different sliding models. Inception phase of glaciation.

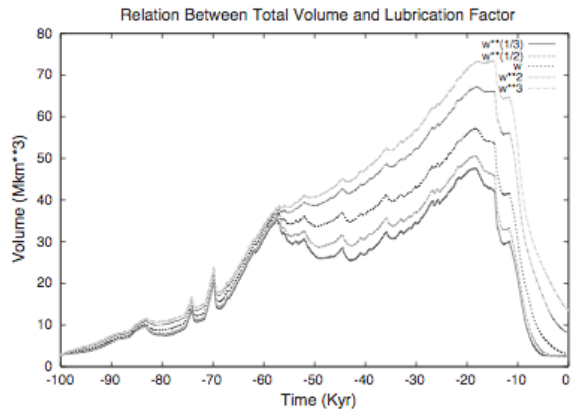


Fig. 13. Sensitivity of total volume to sliding law exponent.

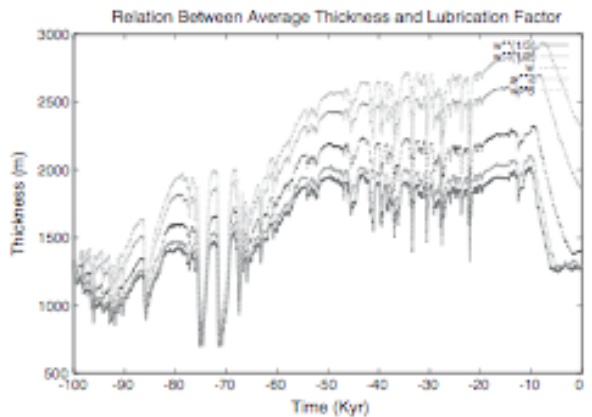
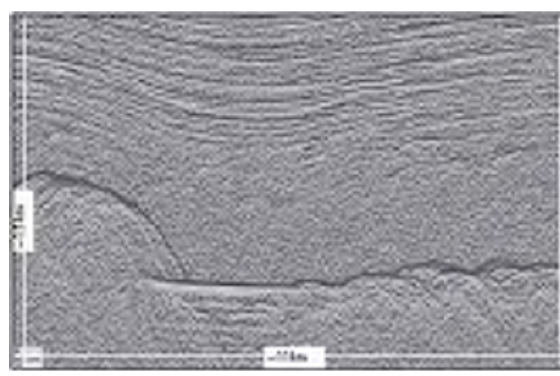
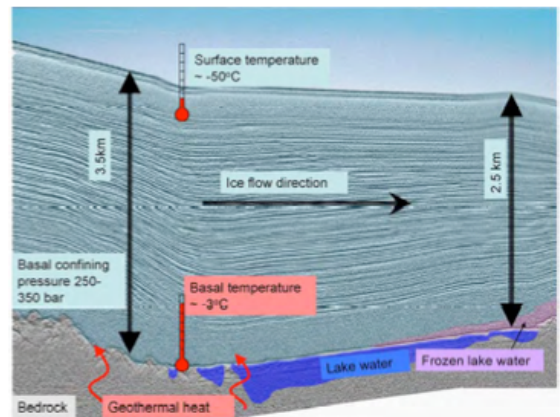
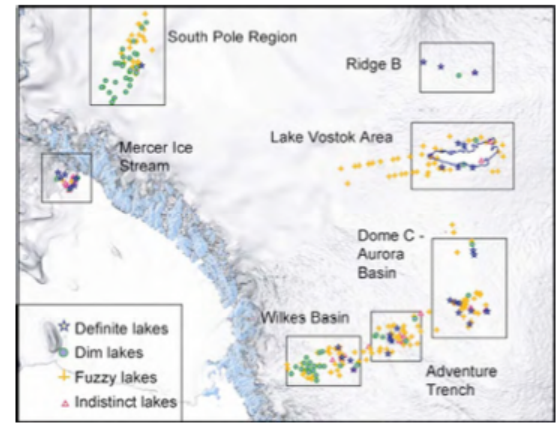


Fig. 12. Sensitivity of average thickness to sliding law exponent.



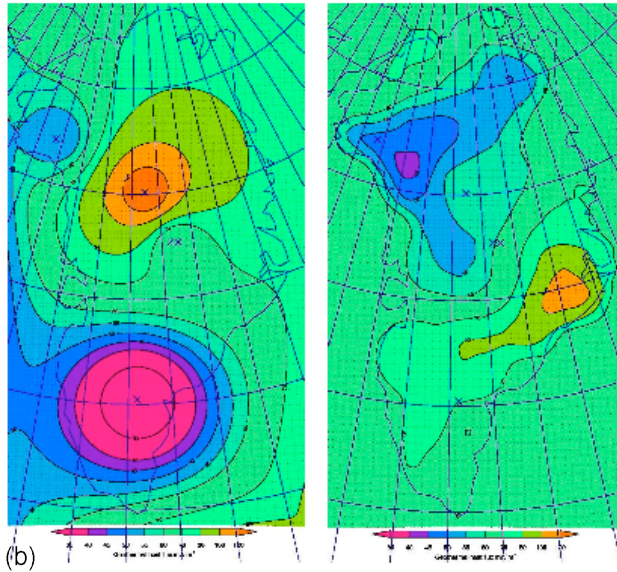
Carter 2008

Johnson 2002

Geothermal Flux and Ice Sheet Response

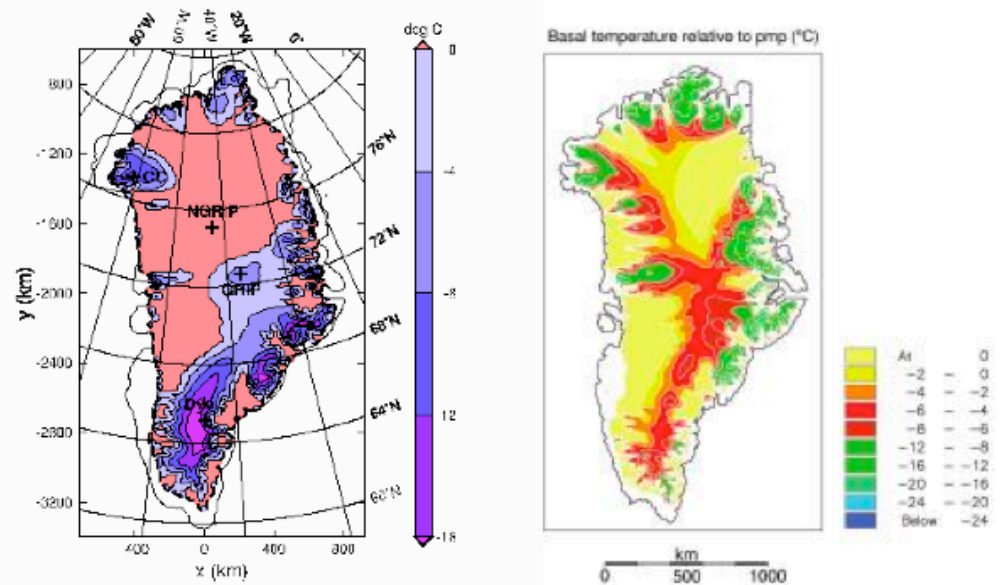
Model Fit

Satellite Mag

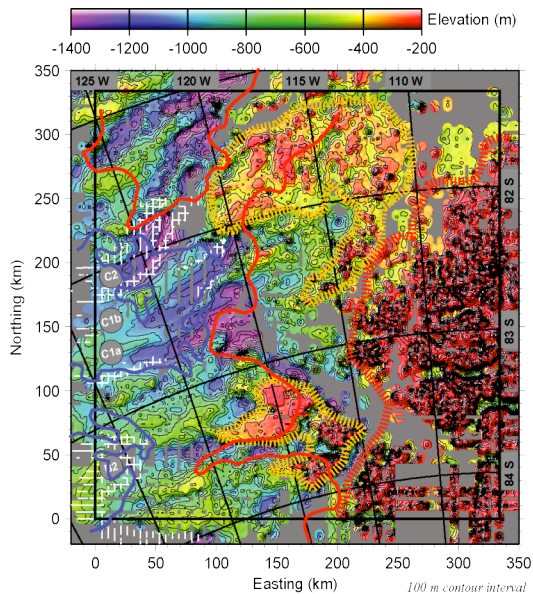


Fit Result

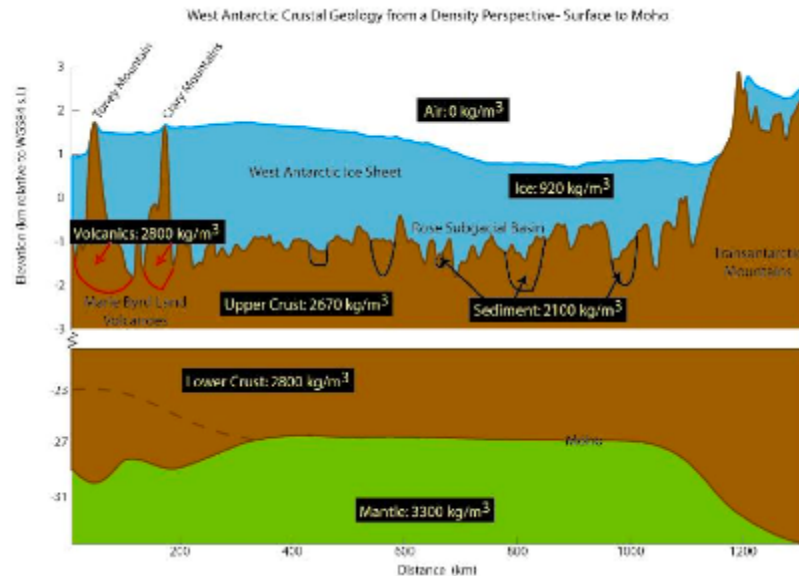
Uniform Result



Greve 2005



Blankenship 2001



Diehl 2008

Challenges in Modeling the Ice Sheet

1) Poor(or Missing) Key Physical Processes:

- Ice Sheet/Ocean Interaction
- Grounding Line Migration
- Production and Flow of Basal Water
- Ice Stream Dynamics and Basal Processes
- Iceberg Calving
- Higher Order Physics

2) Conflicting Predictions for Ice Sheet Stability

3) Non-uniform Boundary Condition Data

4) No Systematic Analysis Model/Data Uncertainty