Climate sensitivity of Tibetan Plateau glaciers past and future implications

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Outline

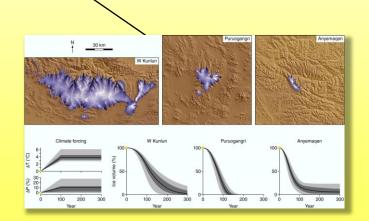


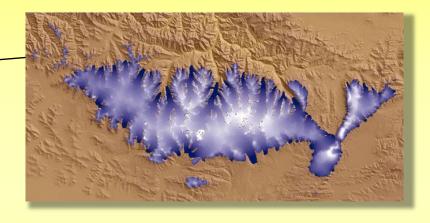
Introduction

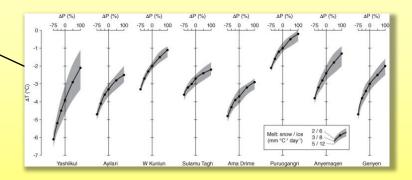
Methods

Glacial paleoclimate

Projection

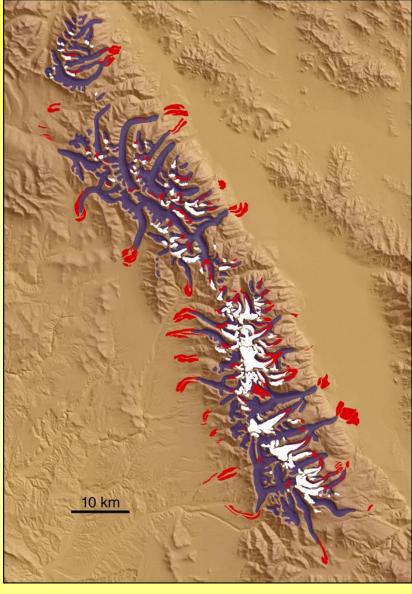






Limited glaciation of Tibet



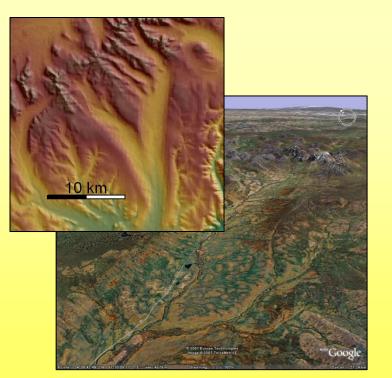


Paleo-climate implications?

Glacial landform mapping

Detailed mapping of glaciers, glacially eroded valleys, and moraines

- SRTM elevation model
- Landsat ETM+ images
- Google Earth



Glacier model

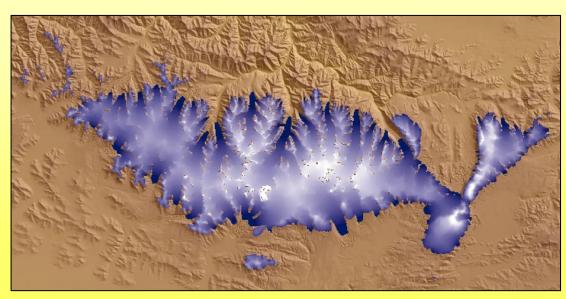
<u>Higher order 3D ice flow model</u> Resolution: 250 m

Temperature index mass balance

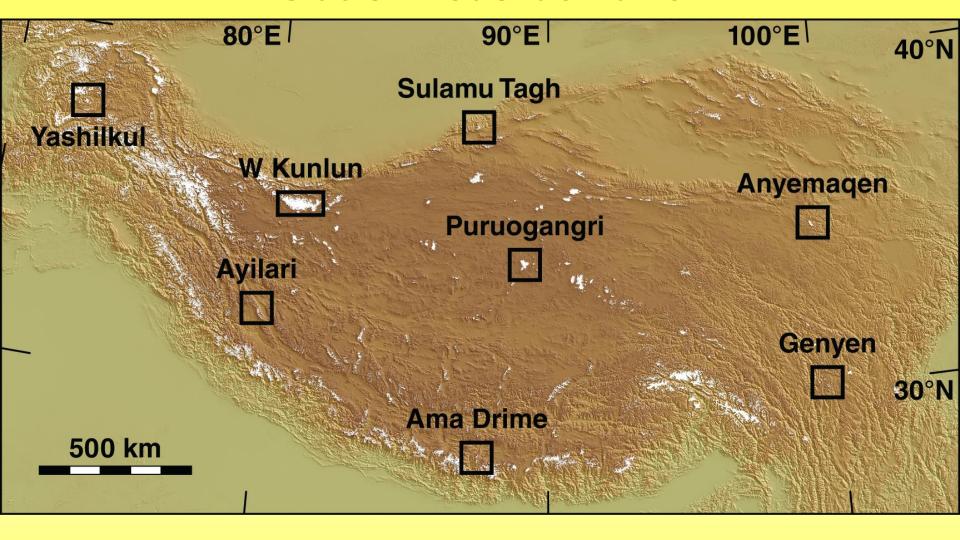
Snow melt: 3 mm °C⁻¹ day⁻¹ Ice melt: 8 mm °C⁻¹ day⁻¹

<u>Input</u>

SRTM topography
Mean monthly temperature and precipitation (WorldClim)



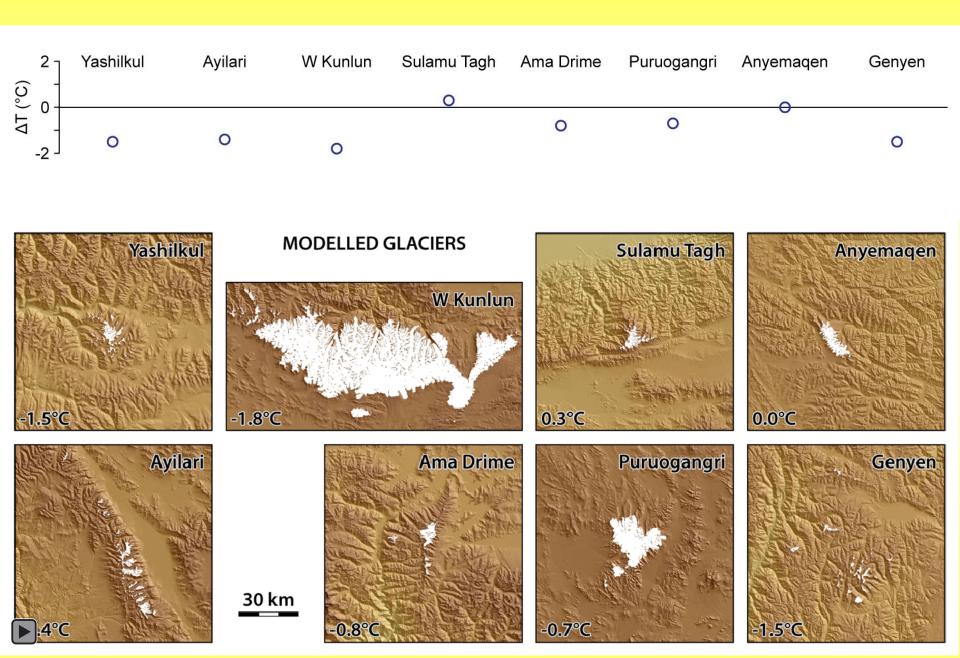
Glacier model domains



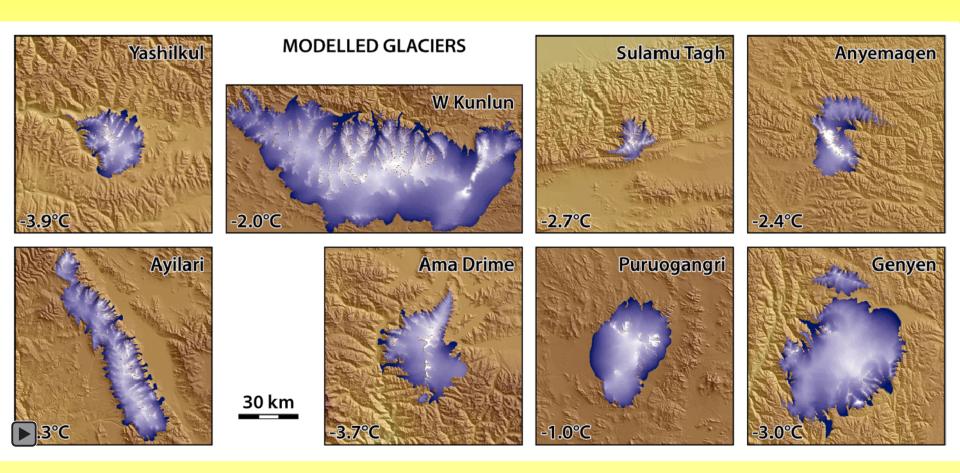
All model domains have present-day glaciers

For six domains there are cosmogenic exposure ages for past glaciations (≥49 ka)

Temperature perturbations to reproduce present-day glaciers

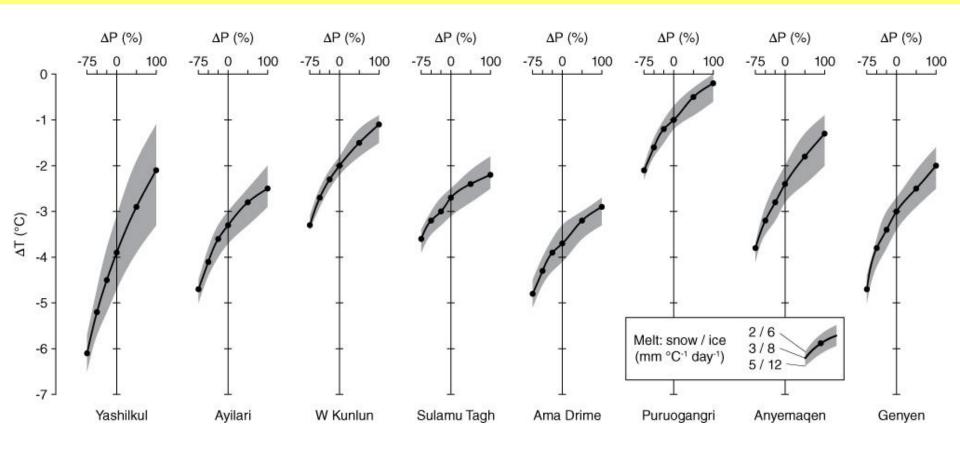


Modelling past maximum glacier extent

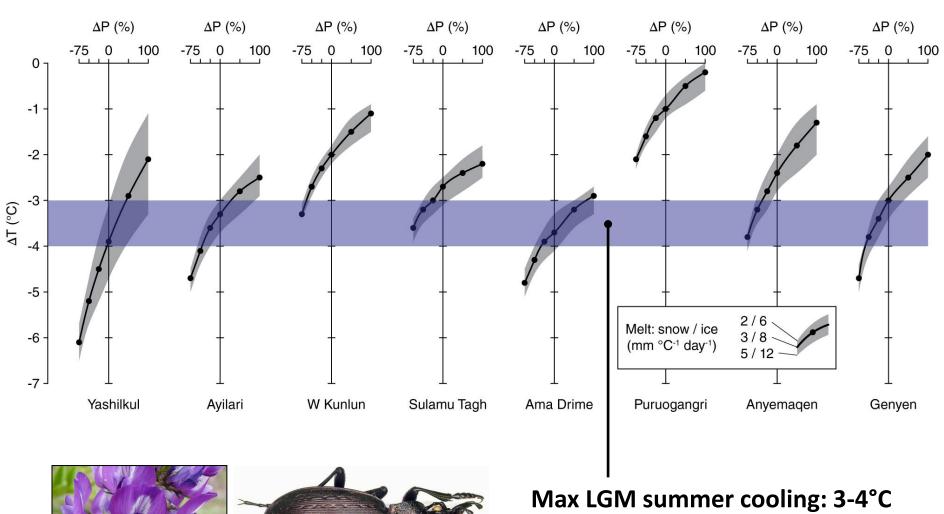


Modelling 5000 years forward with static temperature and precipitation perturbations

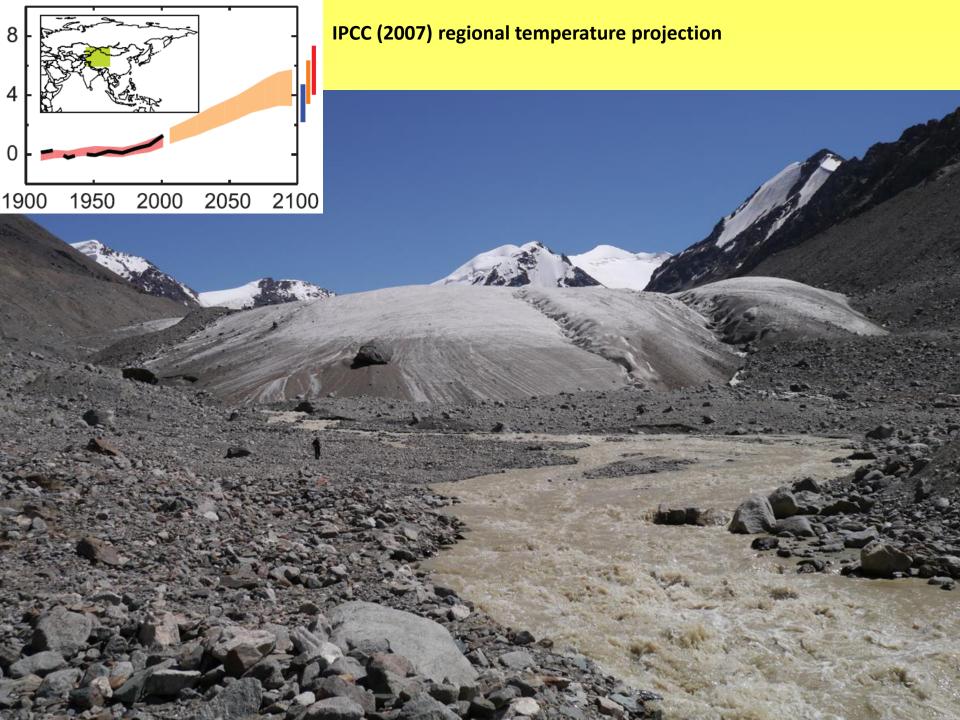
Climate perturbations for paleo-glaciation targets



Climate perturbations for paleo-glaciation targets

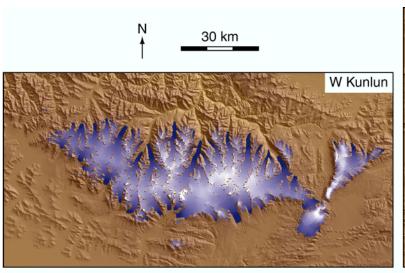


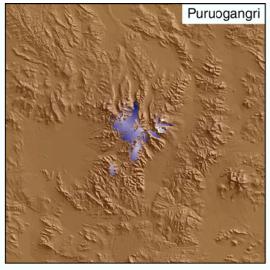
Schmidt et al. (2011): QSR Miehe et al. (2011): QR



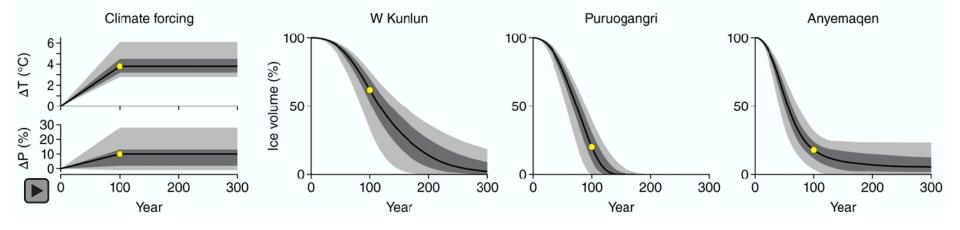
Glacier evolution in a warming climate











Conclusions

- The Tibetan Plateau has experienced only limited cooling during the last few glacial cycles (<6°C)
- Future warming of projected IPCC magnitude (2.8-6.1°C)
 would result in dramatic glacier reduction



