

Mystery Solved for Mega-Avalanches in Tibet, and Perhaps on Mars

by Alan Fischer

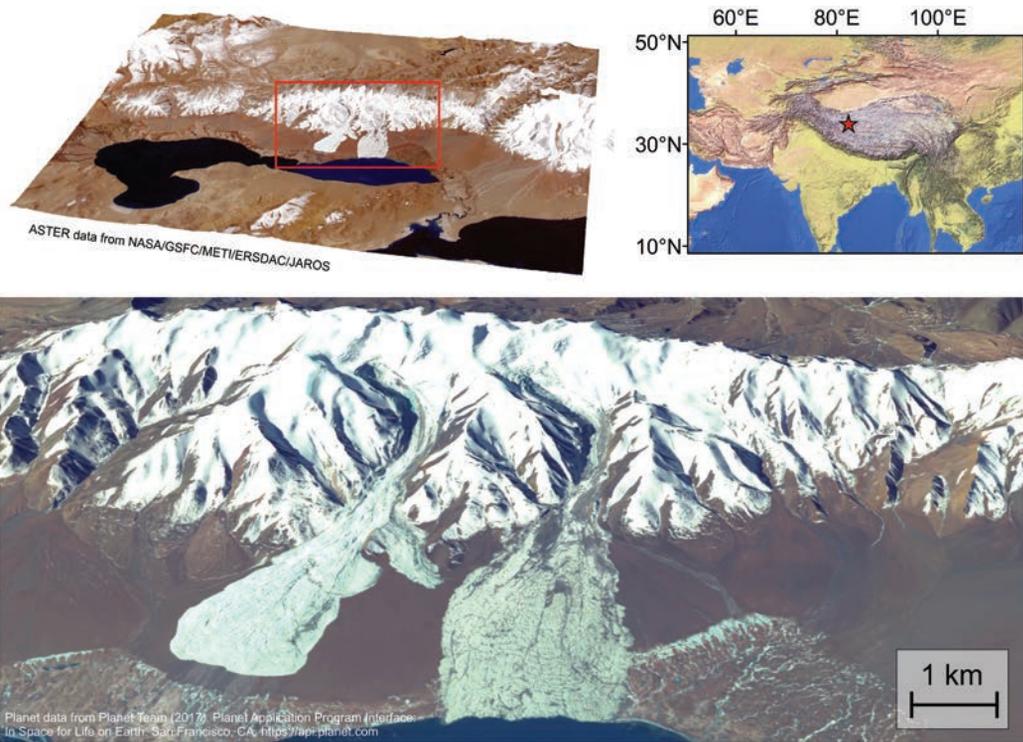
An international scientific effort determined the cause of a highly unusual and deadly glacier avalanche in Tibet in 2016, a new *Nature Geoscience* paper says.

PSI Senior Scientist Jeff Kargel is a co-author on “Massive collapse of two glaciers in western Tibet in 2016 after surge-like instability.” Andreas Kääh, Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, is lead author on the paper, which was published Jan. 22, 2018.

In July 2016, a glacier in Tibet — inconspicuous among thousands of others — did something documented on Earth only once before: Almost the entire ice mass slipped off its bed, careening at high speed in a mighty avalanche, down slopes so gentle that ordinarily not even a small avalanche could occur, Jeff said. The mega-avalanche, one of the largest ever documented worldwide, killed nine herders and hundreds of their animals.

“What happened next was truly remarkable. A neighboring glacier did the same thing! It slipped off its bed, down a similar low slope, just two months after the first, creating another giant ice avalanche,” Jeff said. “Fortunately, no other people perished.”

A six-nation team of satellite remote sensing sleuths looking closely at the first glacier’s demise were dumbfounded by the second event. The team found that both glaciers exhibited similar precursory slippage over their beds in the months and years preceding collapse, a behavior that indicated the penetration of meltwater to the bottom of the glaciers. This was a significant clue, because the glaciers occur at permafrost elevations between 17,000 and 19,000 feet above sea level, where the ice had been thought to be frozen solid to the ground. The fact that melting and basal sliding had appeared to be underway might be related to climate warming or increased summer rains.



Two glaciers in the Aru Mountains, western Tibet (location shown in the upper right panel), slipped off their beds in 2016 creating giant ice avalanches. The upper left panel shows a thermal image draped onto a topographic model of the mountains. The panel at the bottom shows a commercial Planet image, highlighting the relatively low slopes of the two glacial valleys, which nevertheless dumped these enormous ice avalanches onto the barren plain. Credit: C. Scott Watson, University of Arizona.

Another key finding was made by Jeff and Gregory Leonard (University of Arizona) — first based on satellite images, then confirmed by samples collected by other team members — that the bed is made of fine-grained sedimentary rocks, such as siltstone, sandstone, and clay. This is a rare type of bed for glaciers, where ordinarily mountains made of such soft rocks would be ground to mud in short order.

The team thinks that the glaciers had been almost completely

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