AGAP: Exploring the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains with Aerogeophysical Surveys during the IPY

Michael Studinger¹, Robin Bell¹, Fausto Ferraccioli², Detlef Damaske³, Carol Finn⁴, David Braaten⁵, Mark Fahnestock⁶, Tom Jordan², Hugh Corr², Stefan Elieff⁷, Carl Robinson², Nick Frearson ^{1,2}, Dan Geue⁷, Chris McMinn⁵, Beth Burton⁴, Felix Goldmann³, Adrienne Block¹, Martin Bates⁷, Kathryn Rose²

¹Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, Palisades, New York, USA
e-mail: mstuding@ldeo.columbia.edu, +1 845 365 8598

²British Antarctic Survey, Cambrigde, United Kingdom

³Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, Hannover, Germany

⁴United States Geological Survey, Denver, USA

⁵Center for Remote Sensing of Ice Sheets, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas,

USA

⁶Complex Systems Research Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham,NH, USA

⁷Sander Geophysics Ltd., Ottawa, Canada

Exploring the history of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet and lithospheric structure of the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains have been primary goals of the International Polar Year. Scientists from seven nations have launched a flagship program to explore a major mountain range buried by a large continental ice sheet and bounded by numerous subglacial lakes. The AGAP umbrella is a multi-national, multi-disciplinary effort and includes aerogeophysics, passive seismology, traverse programs and will be complimented by future ice core and bedrock drilling. We have acquired a major new airborne data set including: gravity; magnetics; ice thickness; SAR images of the ice-bed interface; near-surface and deep internal layers; and ice surface elevation. In total, more than 120,000 km of aerogeophysical data have been acquired from two remote field camps during the 2008/09 field season. Our team will address four fundamental questions: 1) What role does topography play in the nucleation of continental ice sheets? 2) How are major elevated continental massifs formed within intraplate settings but without a straightforward plate tectonic mechanism? 3) How do tectonic processes control the formation, distribution, and stability of subglacial lakes? 4) Where is the oldest climate record in the Antarctic ice sheet? The AGAP education and outreach plans are closely linked to larger IPY education and outreach initiatives leveraging the excitement of "uncovering" a phantom mountain range, larger than the Alps but virtually unexplored since they were discovered during the International Geophysical Year in 1958.