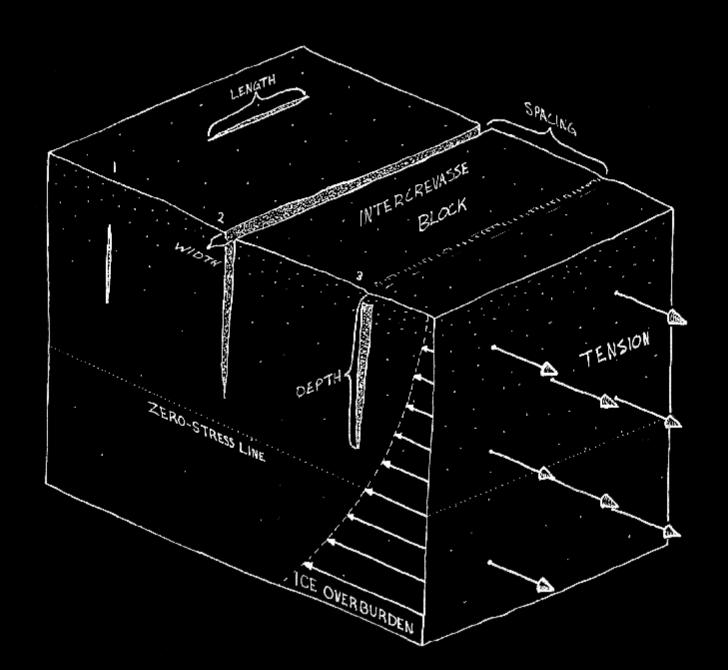
Crevasses Forming in Glazed Surfaces Across East Antarctica

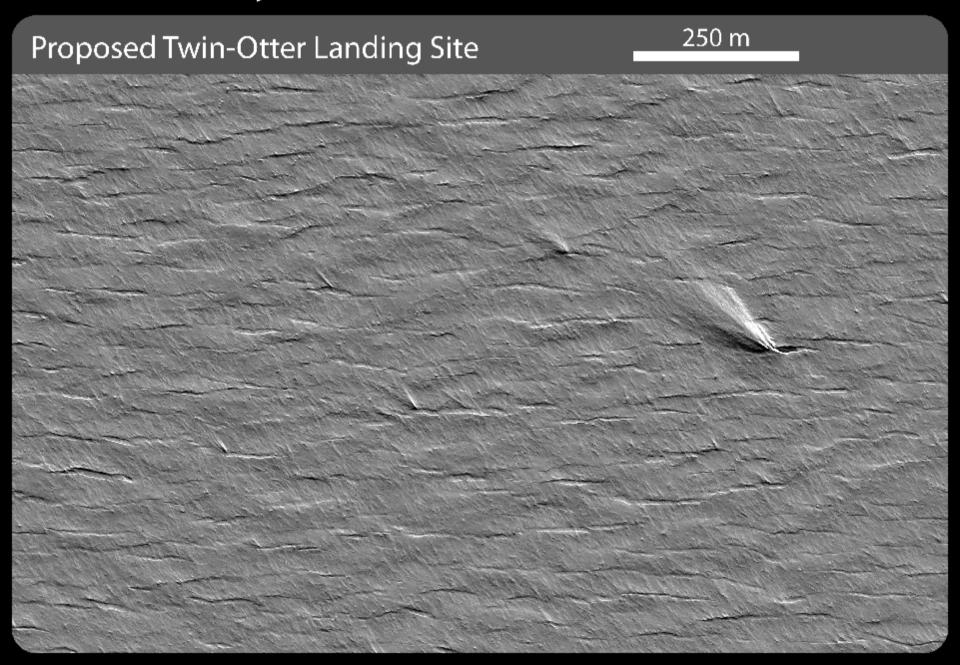


Logan C. Byers, Leigh A. Stearns, C. J. van der Veen The University of Kansas

Classical Model of Crevasses



Byrd Glacier, 200 km Inland

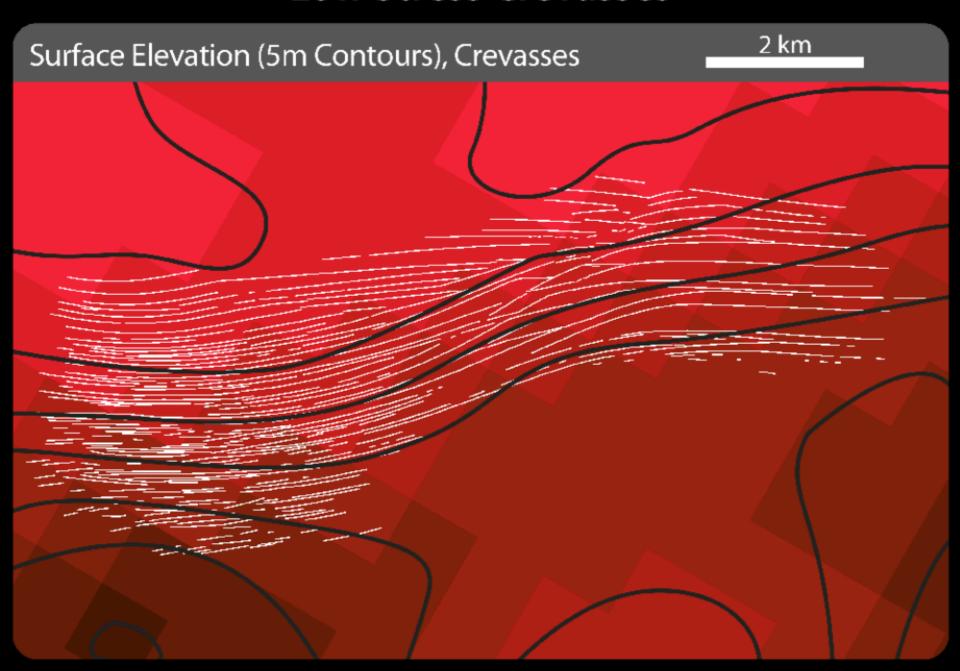


Research Questions

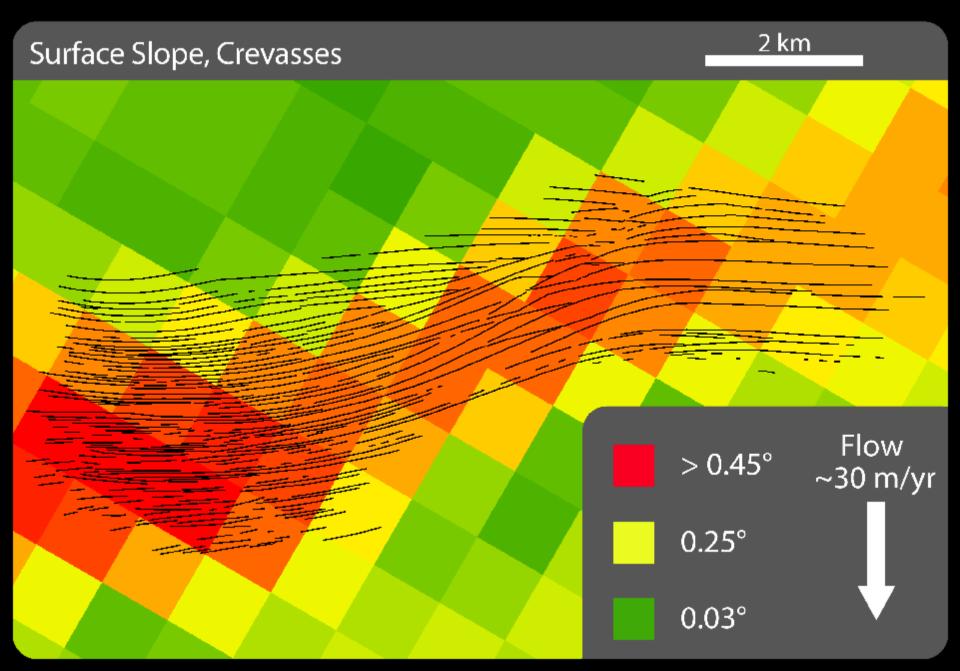
Do Byrd crevasses form with subglacial lake activity Where are crevasses forming in Byrd What are physical conditions controlling crevassing Why are crevasses present under low strain rates Are Byrd's crevasses unique in some way Does classical model of crevasse formation hold

Is Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics valid

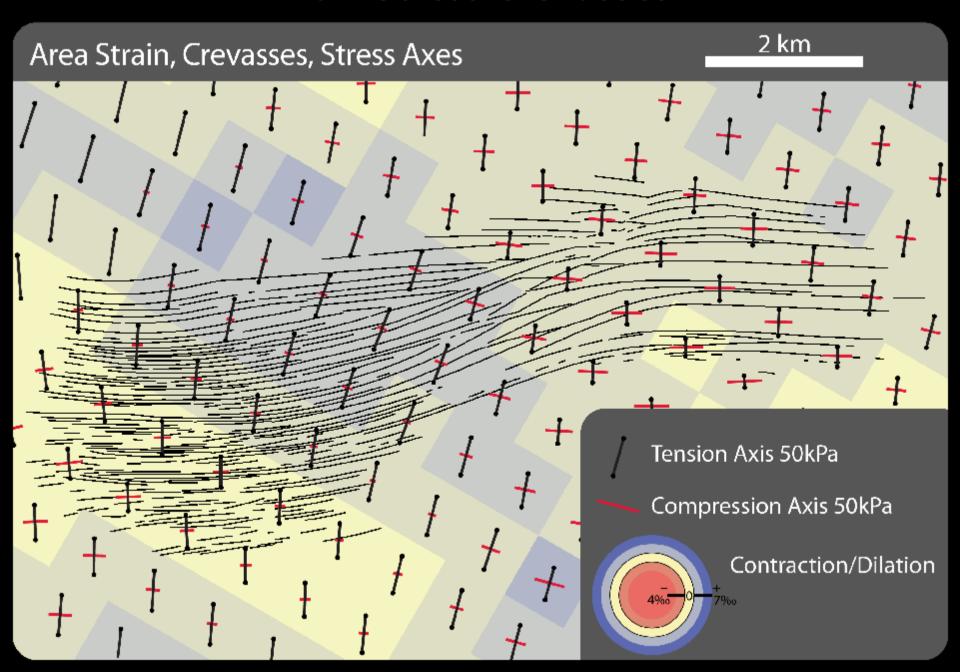
Low Stress Crevasses



Low Stress Crevasses

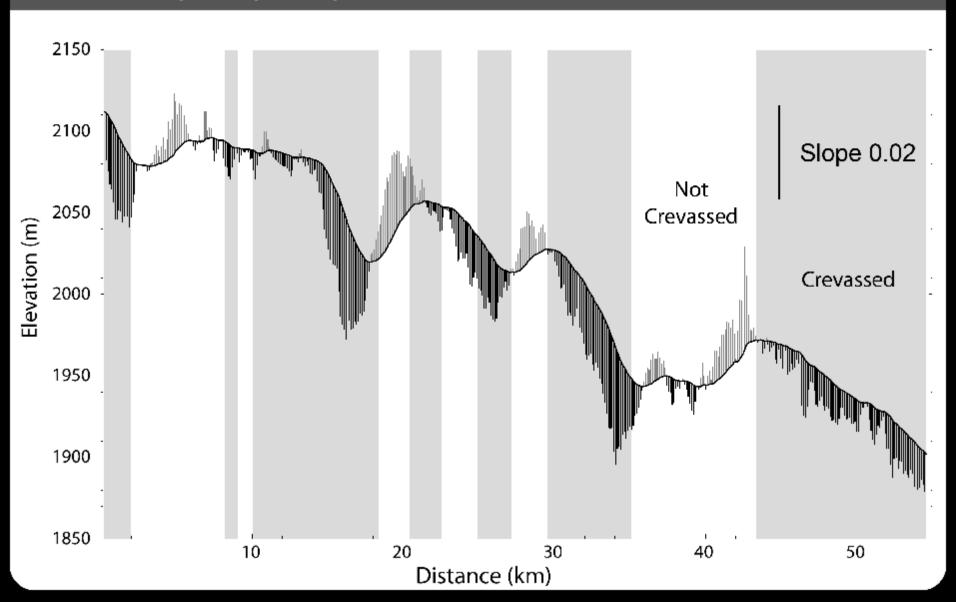


Low Stress Crevasses

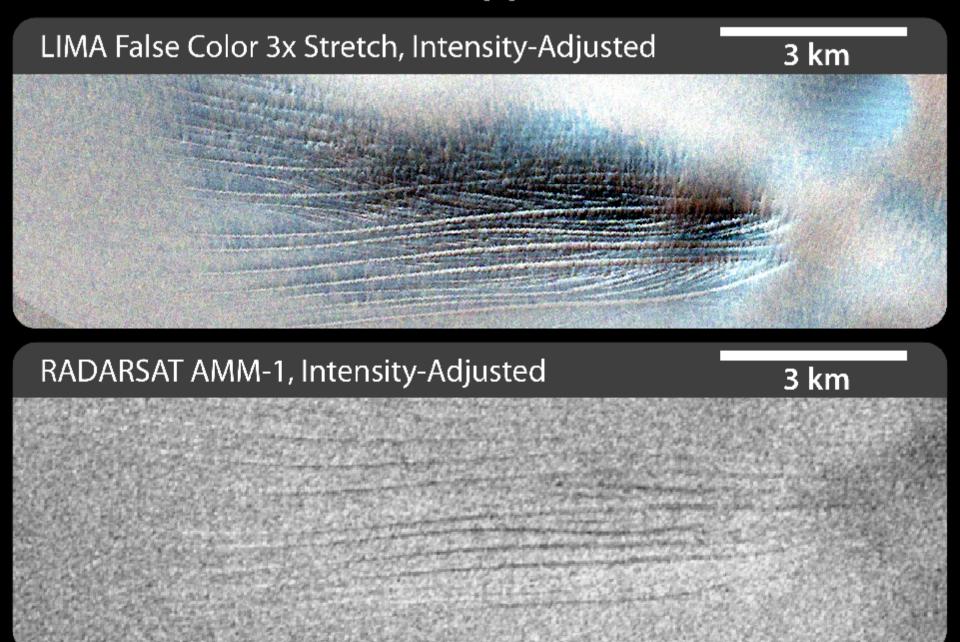


Along Flow Surface Topography

Surface Slope Superimposed, 64x V.E., 250 km Inland

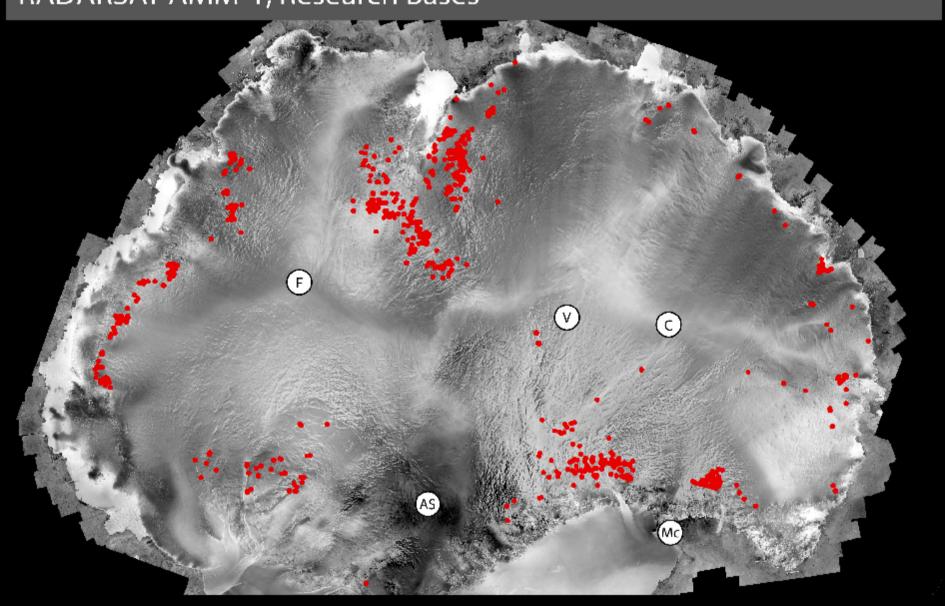


Crevasse Appearance



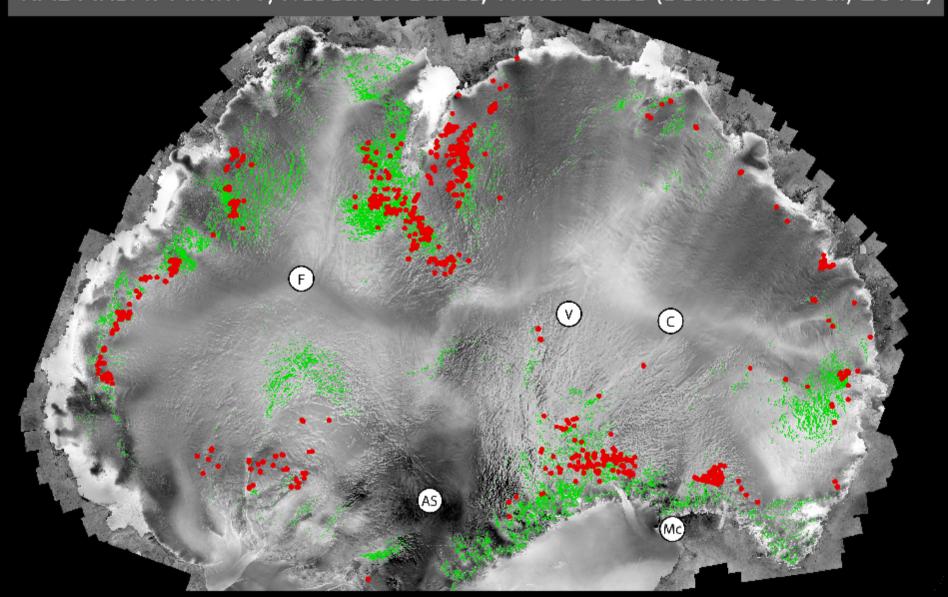
Crevasse Map of East Antarctica

RADARSAT AMM-1, Research Bases



Crevasse Map of East Antarctica

RADARSAT AMM-1, Research Bases, Wind-Glaze (Scambos et al, 2012)

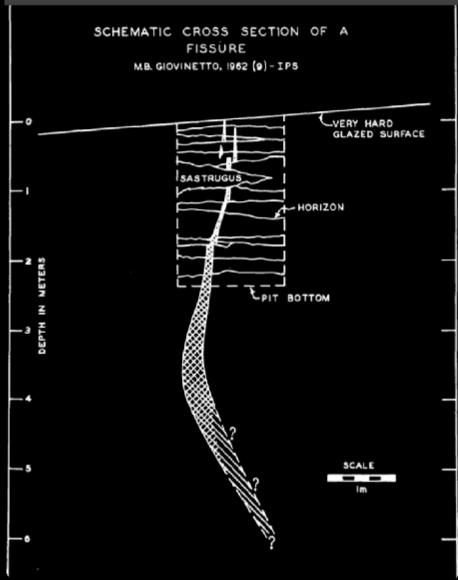


Surface Cracks

Macro-crack: Severinghaus et al, 2010



Fissure: Giovinetto, 1969



Future Work

Continued Research

Basal Hydrology & Topography

Controls on Glazed Surfaces

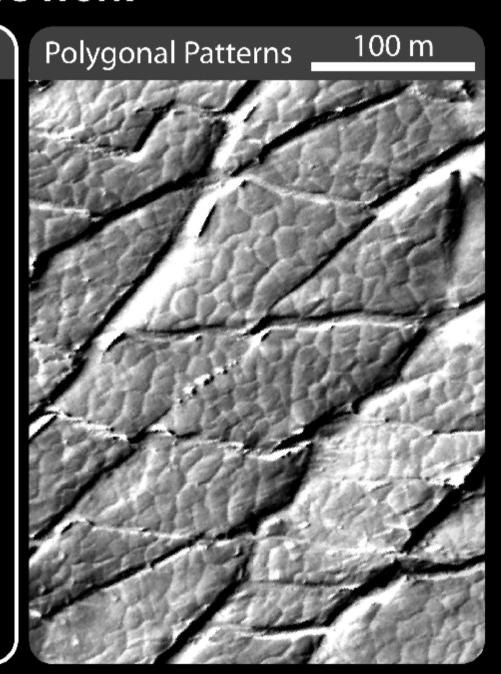
Acquire New Velocity Maps

Polygonally Patterned Ice

Internal Firn Mass Balance

Feedback Loops

Cold Firn Strength



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