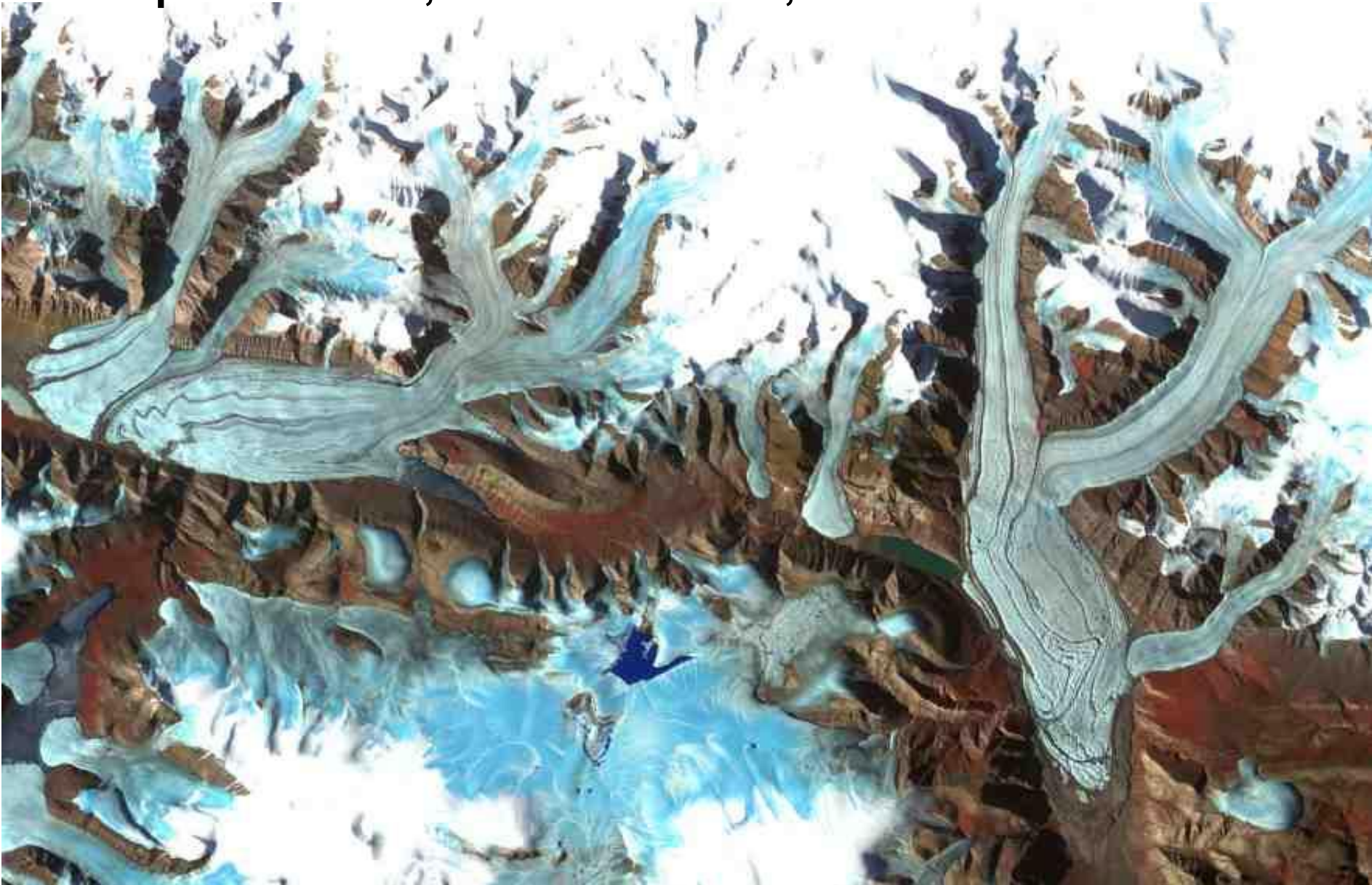
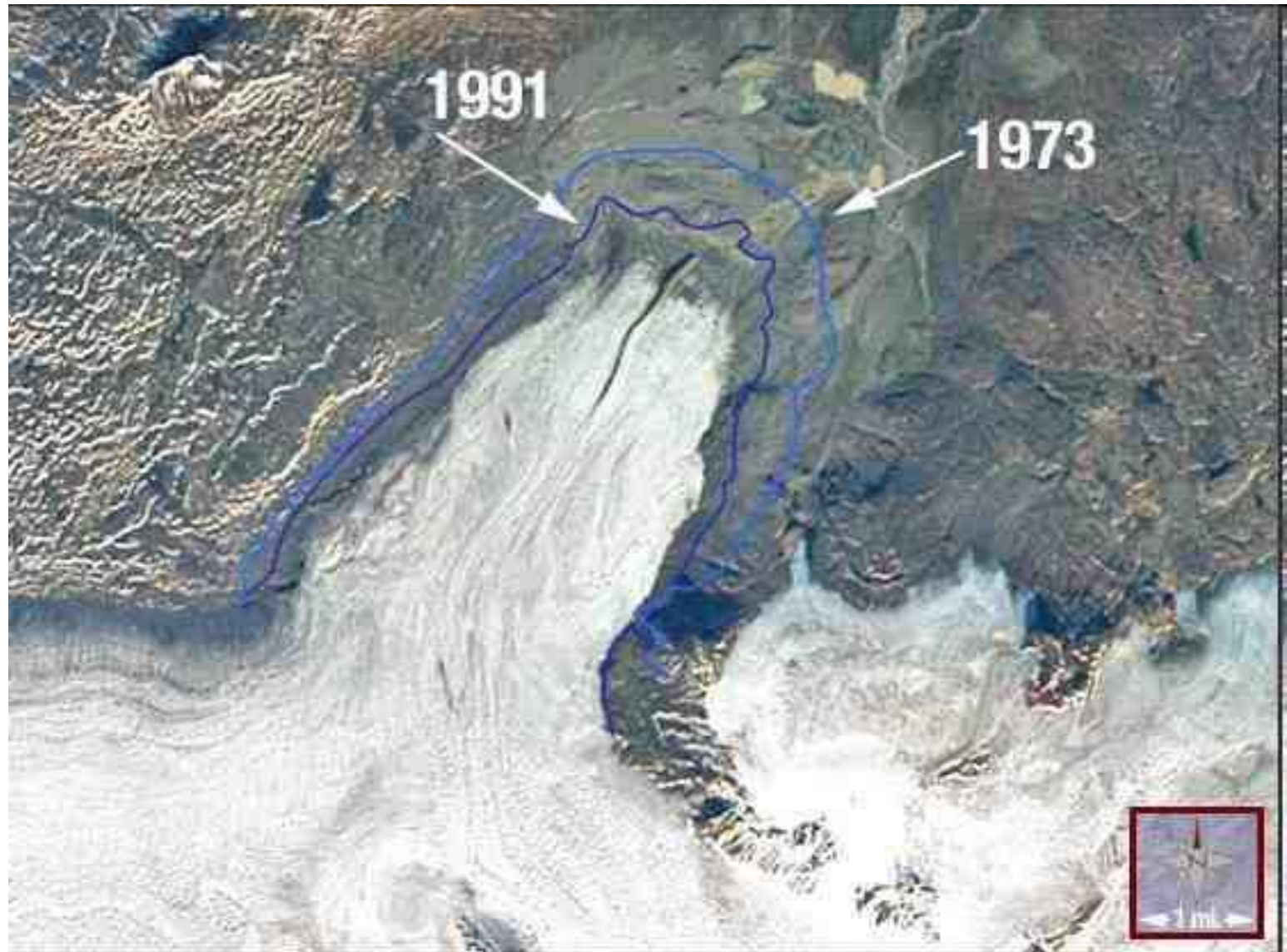


Remote Sensing of Glaciers

Chapman Glacier, Ellesmere Island, Nunavut – ASTER 2000



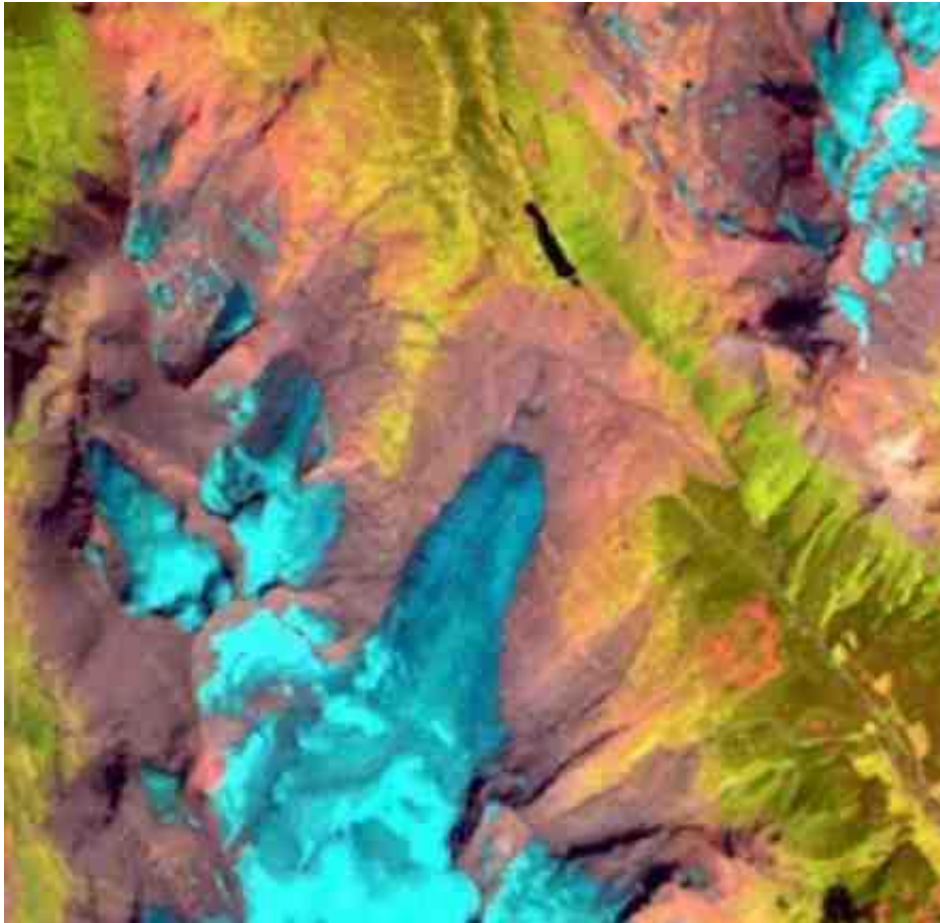
Digitised features: Eyjabakkajökull glacier, Iceland



Generated from maps, digital vectors, or image processing – all initially remote sensing

Landsat Images (since 1972 / 1984)
Most glaciers are remote

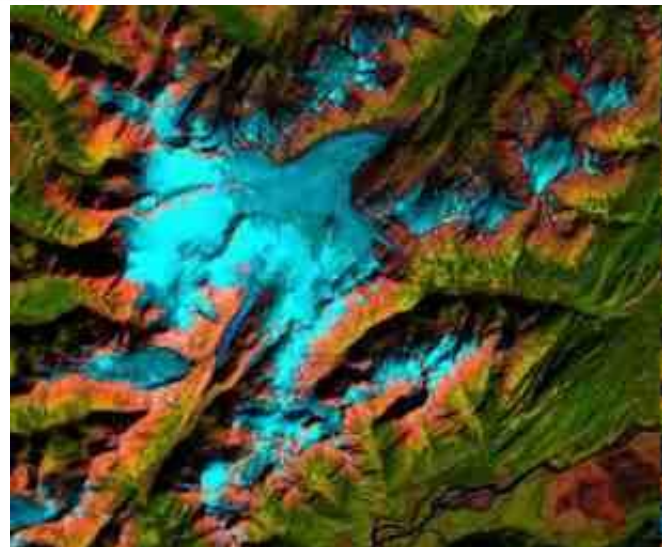
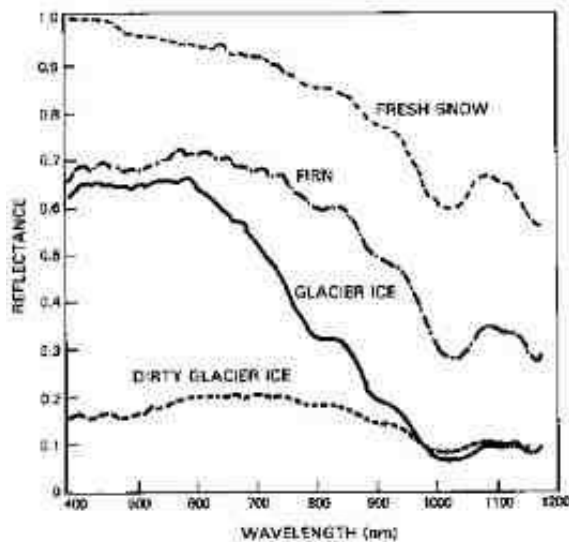
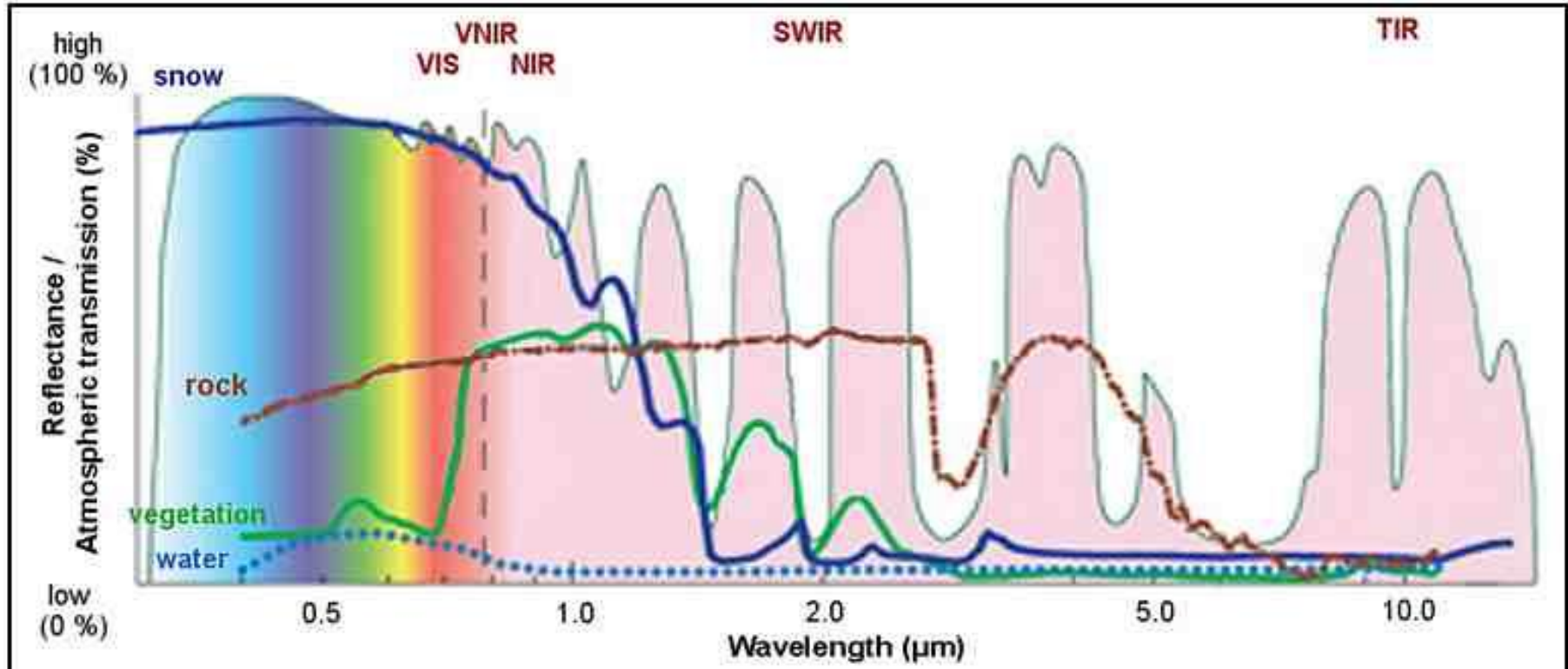
Note mark of Little Ice Age ~ 1850



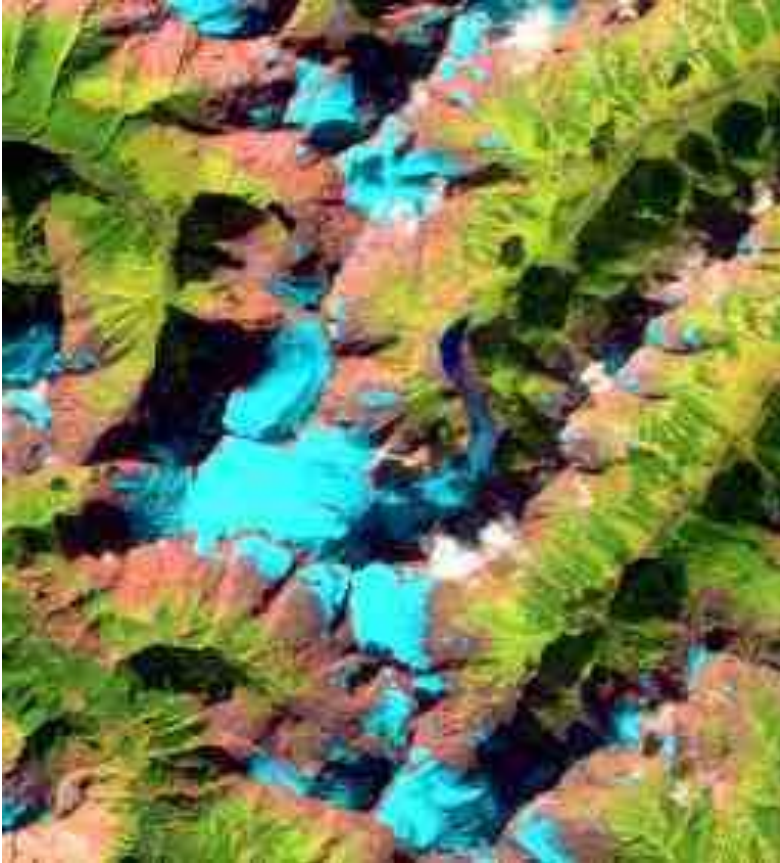
Note late lying snow cover



Spectral characteristics of snow and ice



The spectral curve explains why glaciers look blue-green on a 5-4-3 composite (why?) .. and enables distinguishing snow/ice from clouds compared to a normal composite.. (why?)



Mid-IR/Near-IR-Red

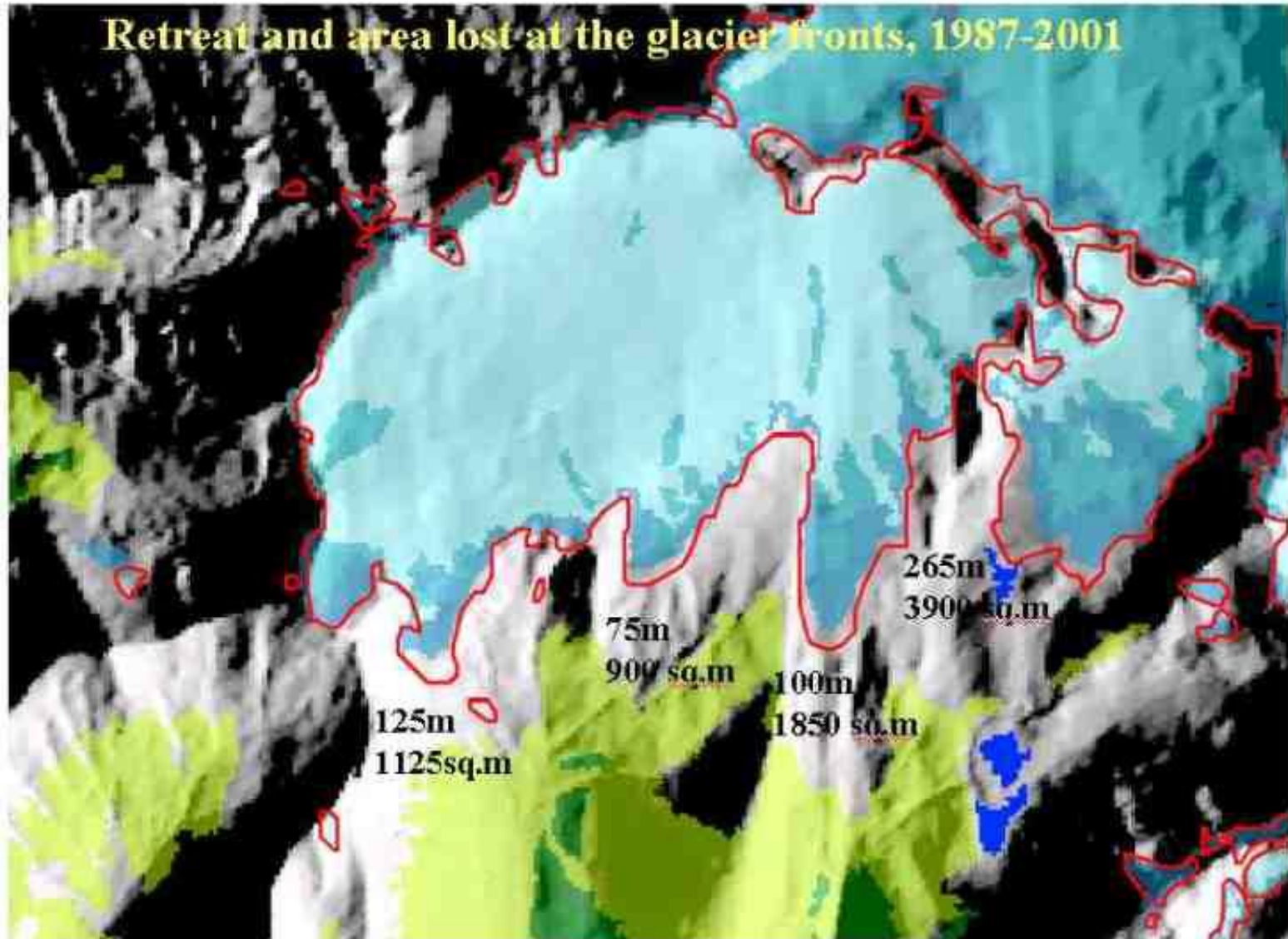


Red-Green-Blue

<http://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/gallery-detail.asp?name=Aletsch>

1. Image classification - supervised

Accumulation area (snow); Ablation (ice) ... and firn (wet snow)



Unsupervised classification: McBride OLI image including Kristi Glacier (SW corner)

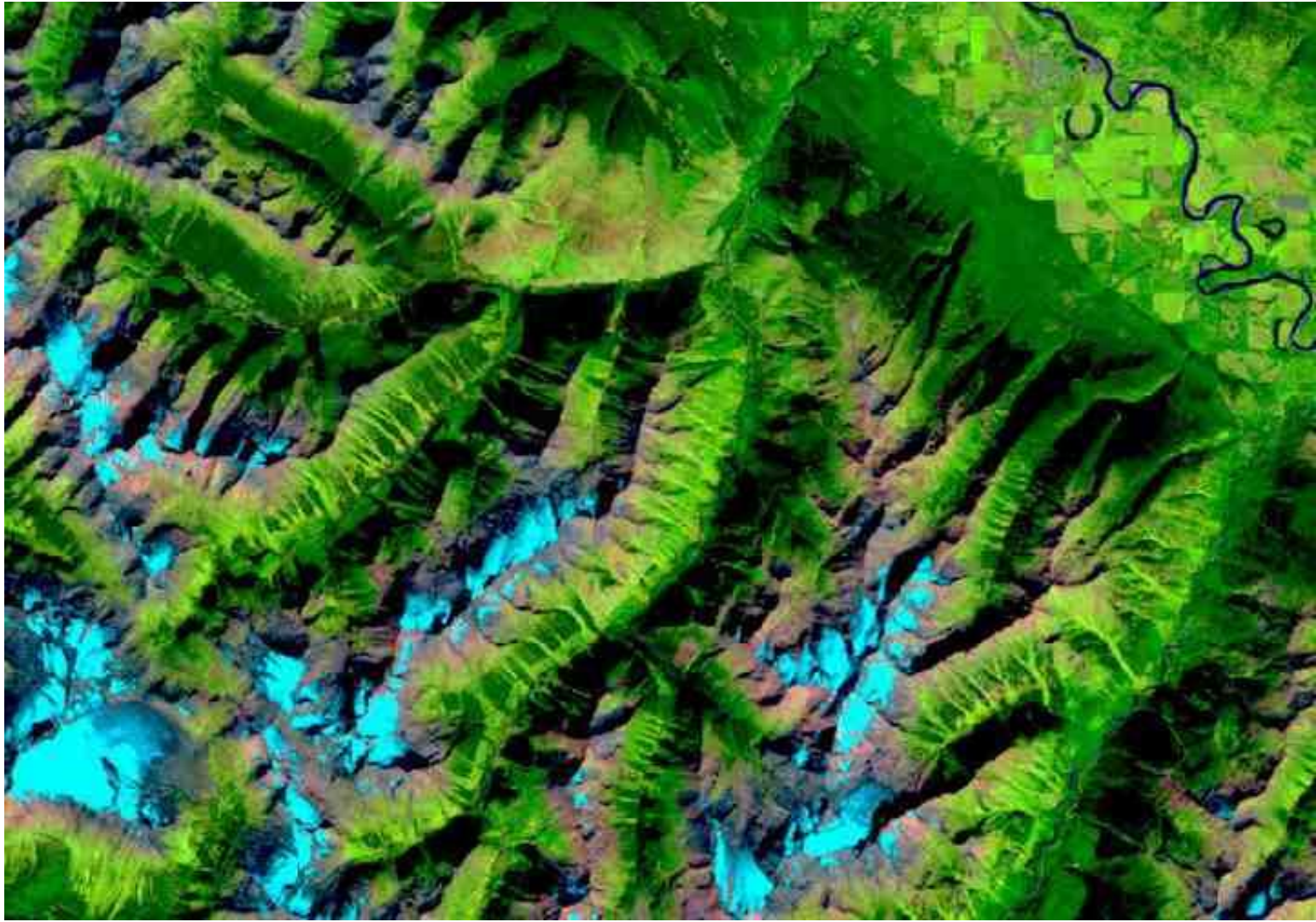
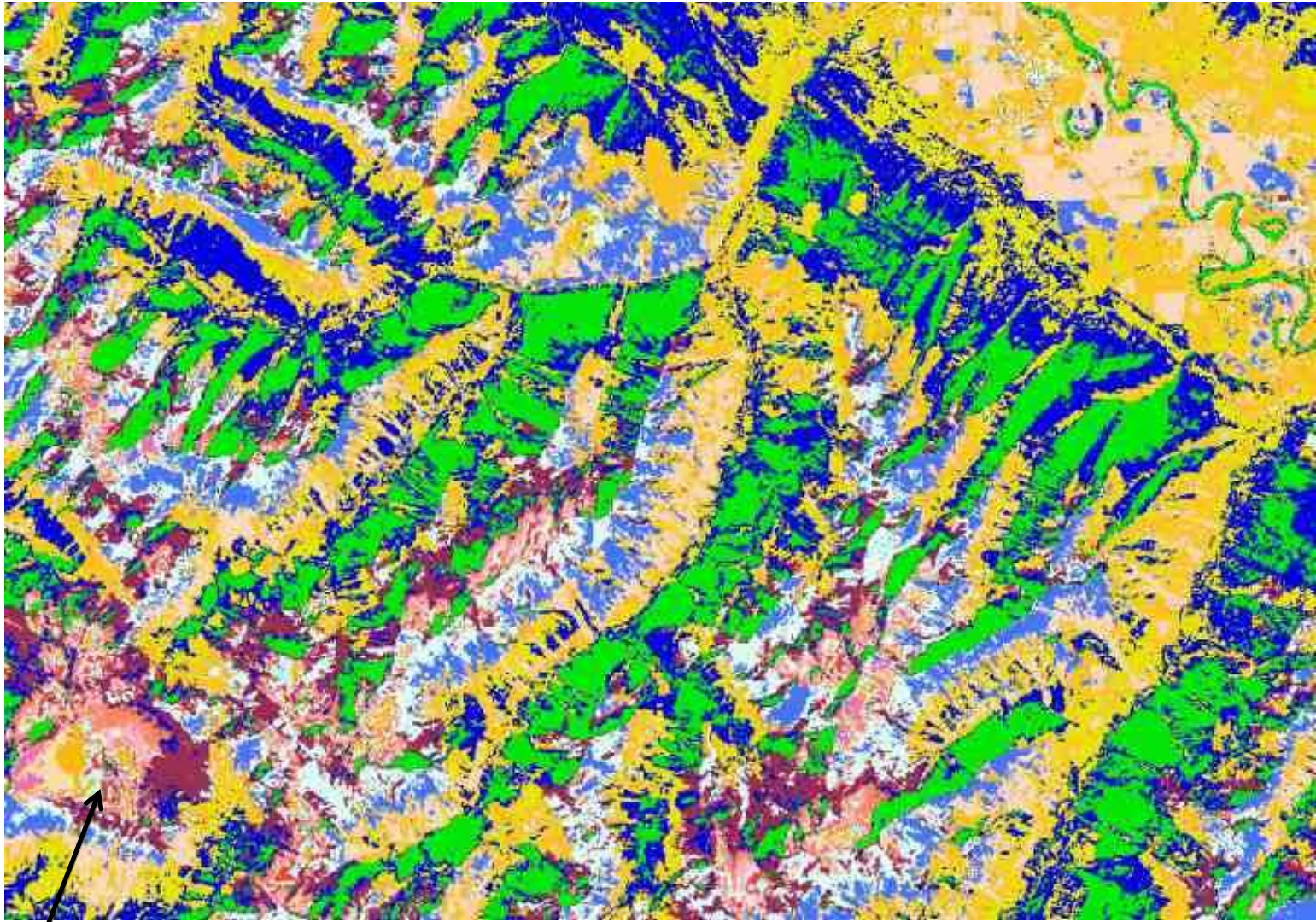


Image classification - Unsupervised



These orange-pink ones, not the brown one (forefield) – why so many 6?

2. Normalised Difference Snow Index (NDSI)

$$\text{NDSI (TM)} = (2-5)/(2+5)$$

$$\text{NDSI (OLI)} = (3-6)/(3+6)$$

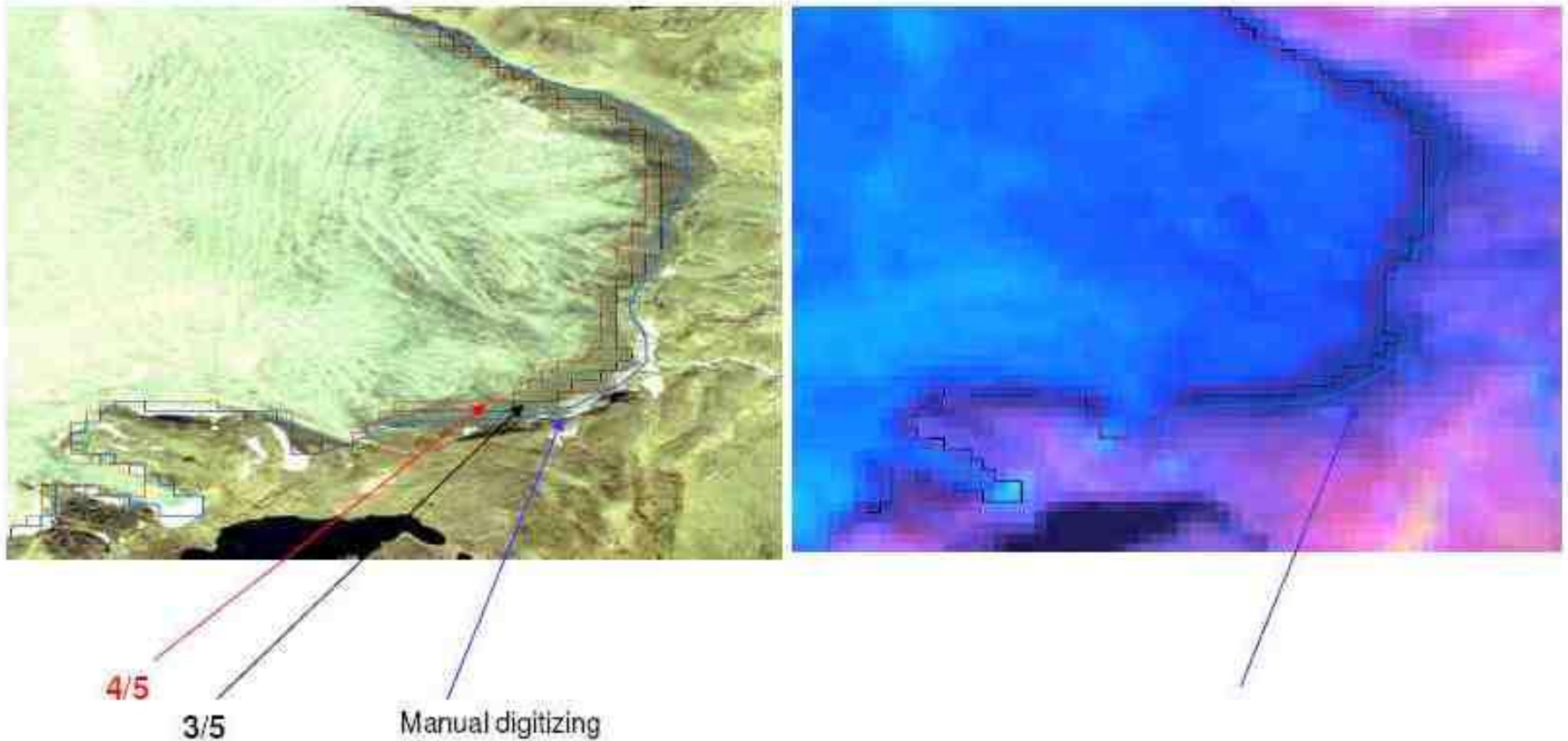
Method: use as threshold or input in classification

Note: its impossible to distinguish between snow covering glaciers and late lying snow on land except by size (sieve) and perhaps modelling from location

3. Ratio image - thresholding

.... NIR/MIR band ratio TM 4 / 5 (snow/ice >1.0)

Red/MIR TM 3/5 (snow/ice > 2.0) ... 'better' for shadow areas



Snow and ice: very high in visible, very low in Mid-Infrared ('SWIR')

Ratio - Visible (Red) to SWIR captures snow/ice almost exclusively

- Some issues with silt-laden water, shadowed glaciers and debris cover

Puncak Jaya, Indonesia 4°S, 137°E elevation m. asl: 4884m



This is the highest peak in Asia, using distance from the centre of the Earth .

SCHETSKAART VAN HET NASSAU GEBERGTE (CARSTENSZ-GROEP)

NIEUW-GUINEA

VOOR ZOOVER VERKENN DOOR DE CARSTENSZ-EXPEDITIE

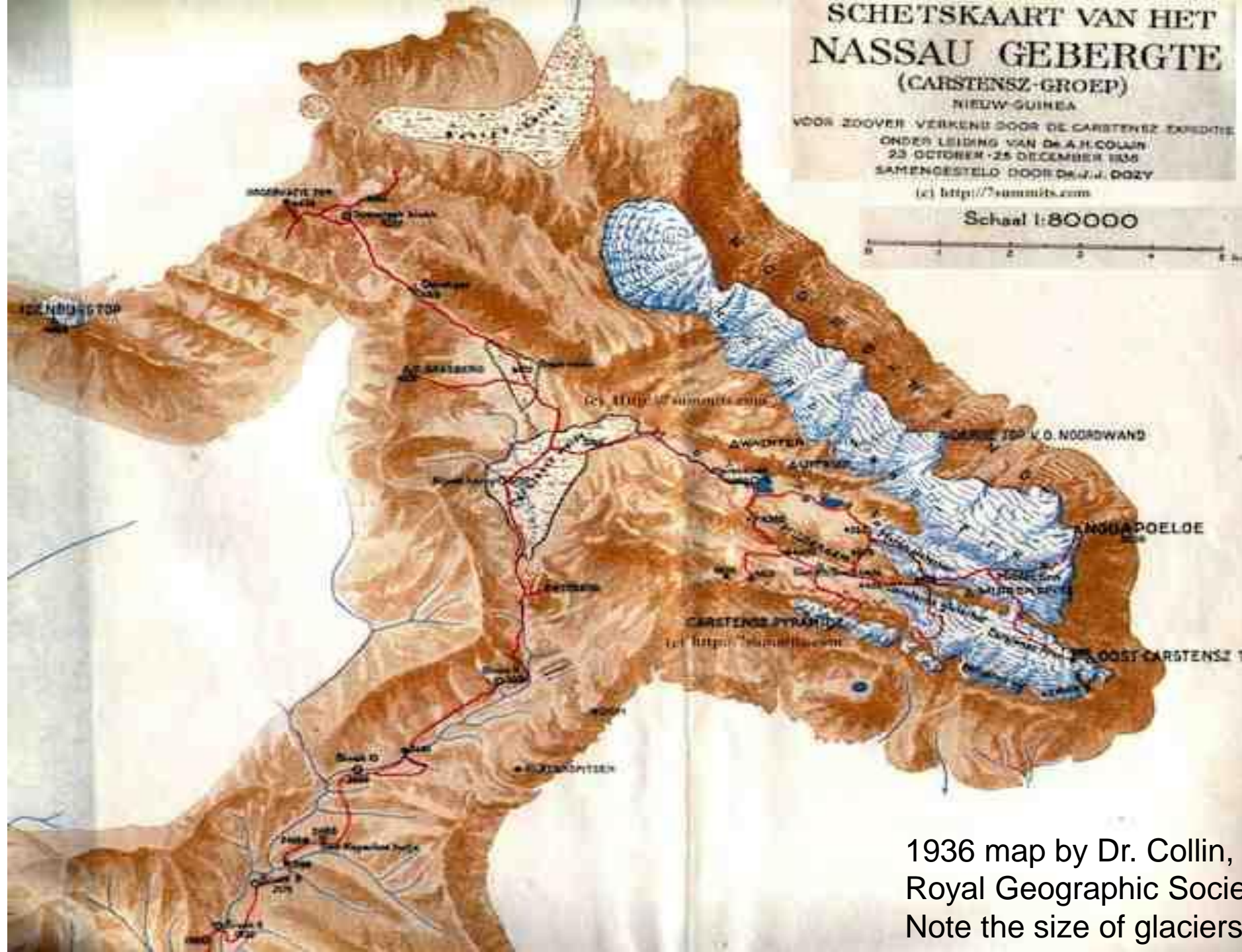
ONDER LEIDING VAN DR. A. H. COLLIN

23 OCTOBER - 25 DECEMBER 1935

SAMENGESTELD DOOR DR. J. J. DOZV

(c) <http://7summits.com>

Schaal 1:80000



1936 map by Dr. Collin,
Royal Geographic Society
Note the size of glaciers

Landsat 5, 1988



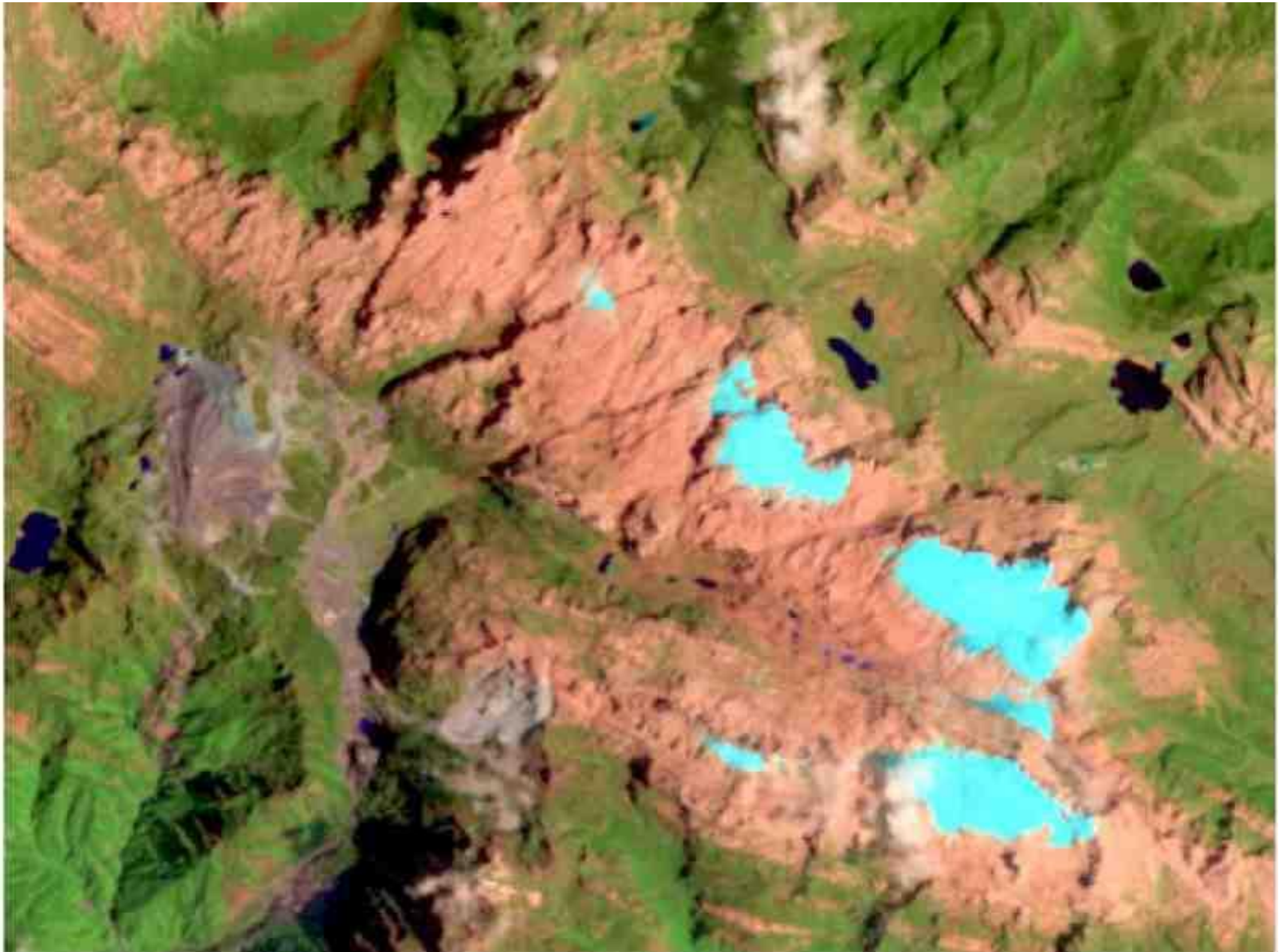
Landsat 8, 2017



Grasberg gold Mine – largest in the world, diameter 2.3 km

Landsat 1992

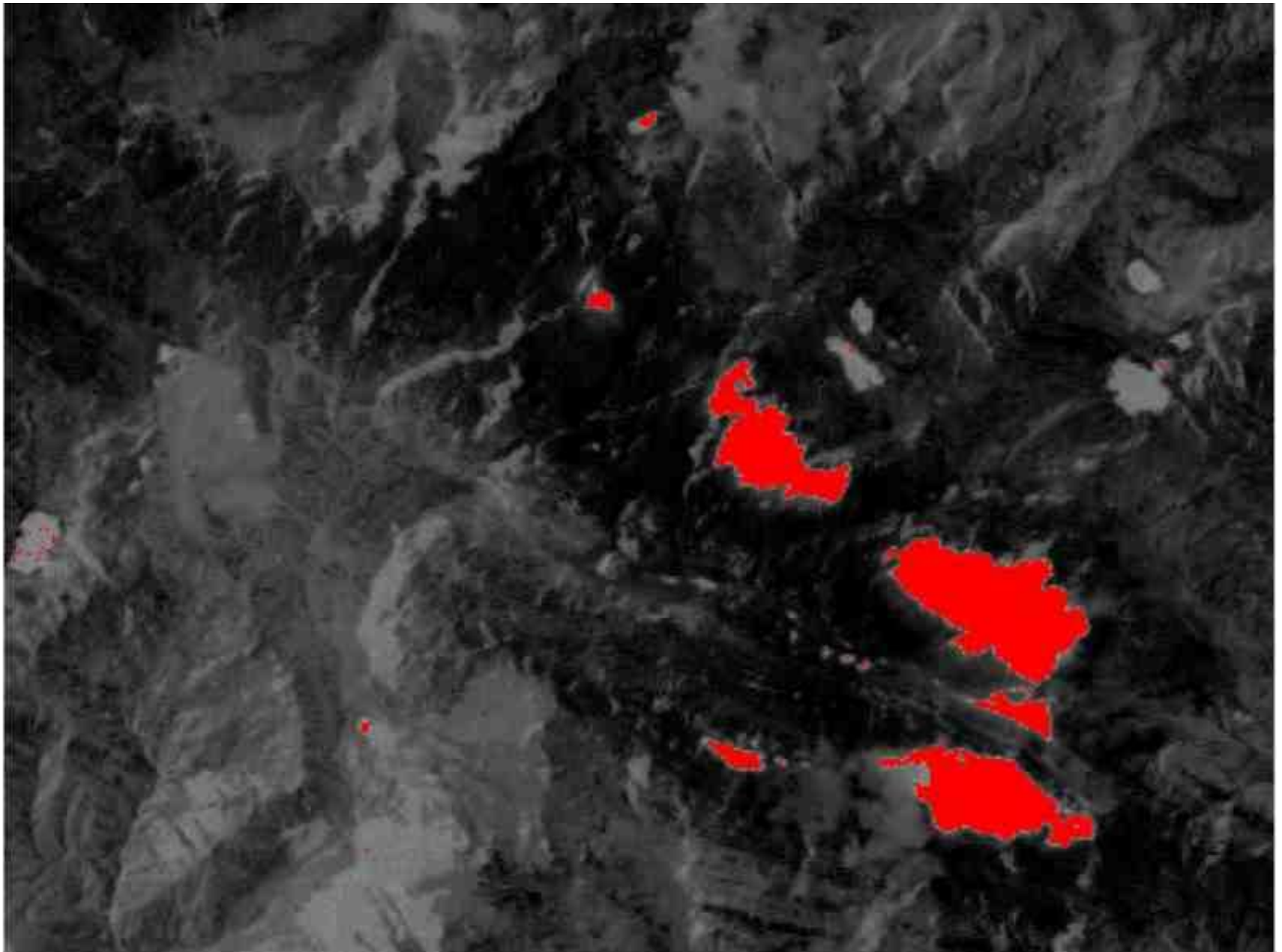
2 km



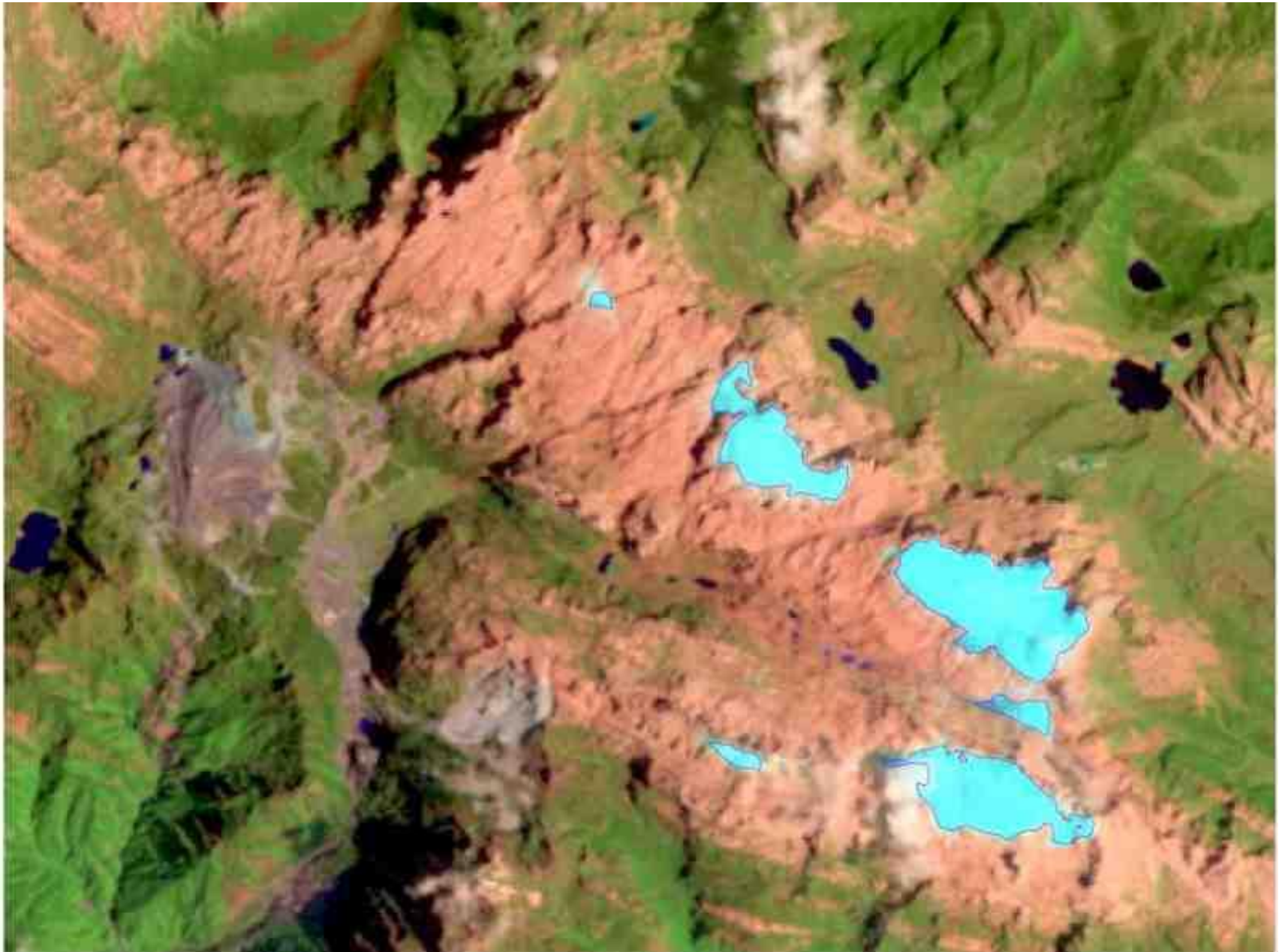
Red/Mid-IR ratio



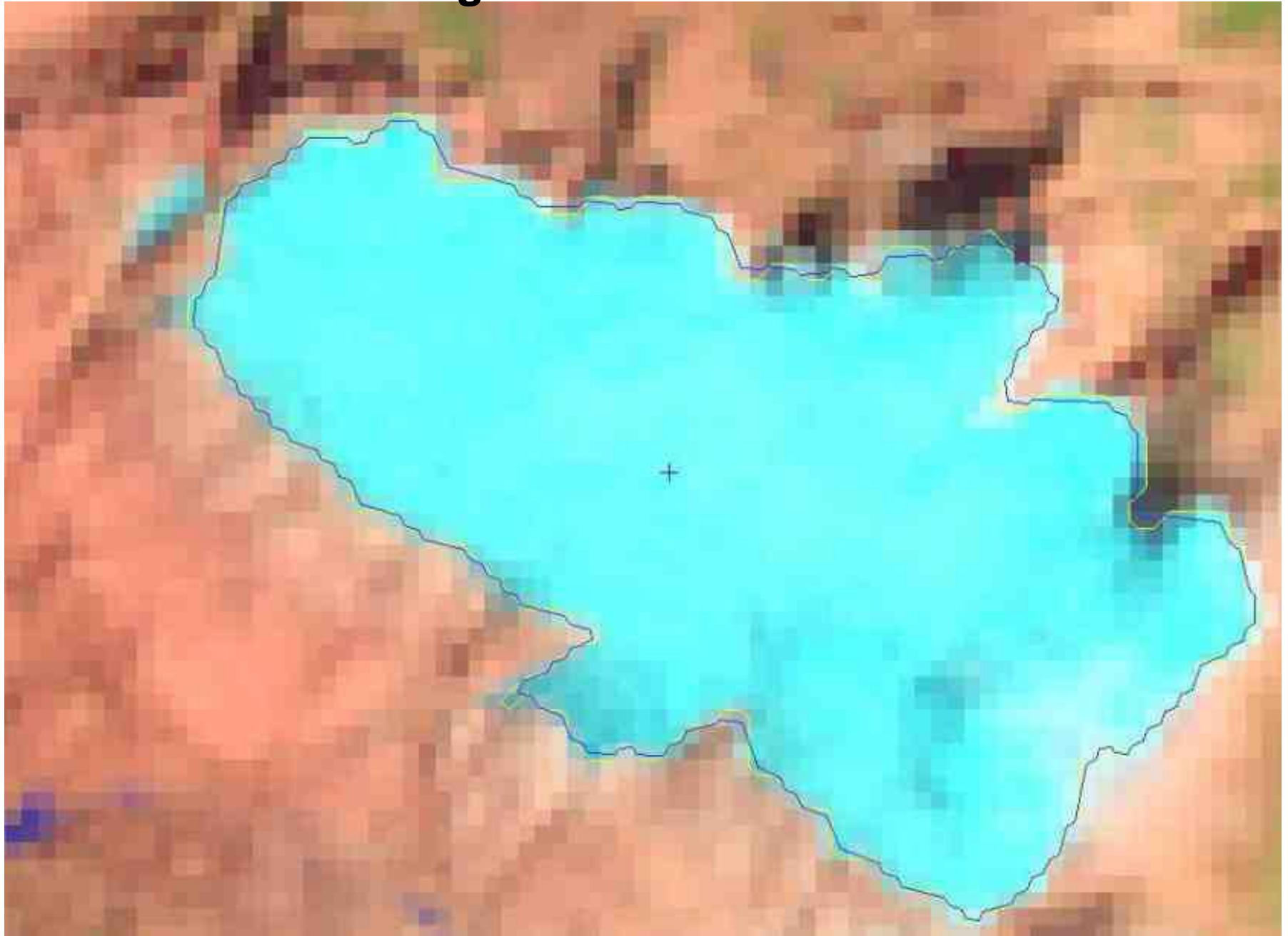
Threshold value 2.0



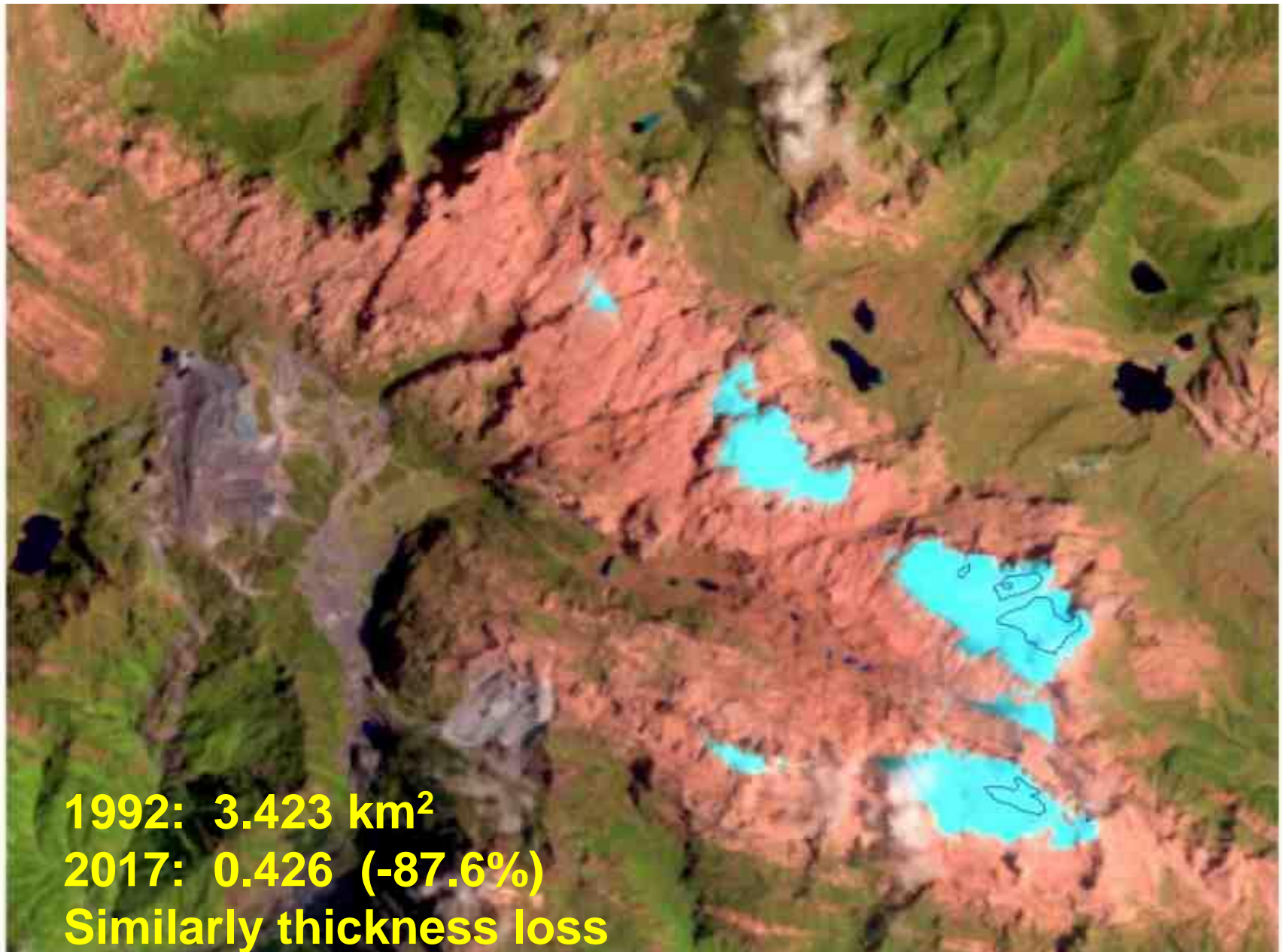
Convert bitmap to polygon



Vector smoothing



Overlay of 2017 polygons on 1992 image showing ice loss

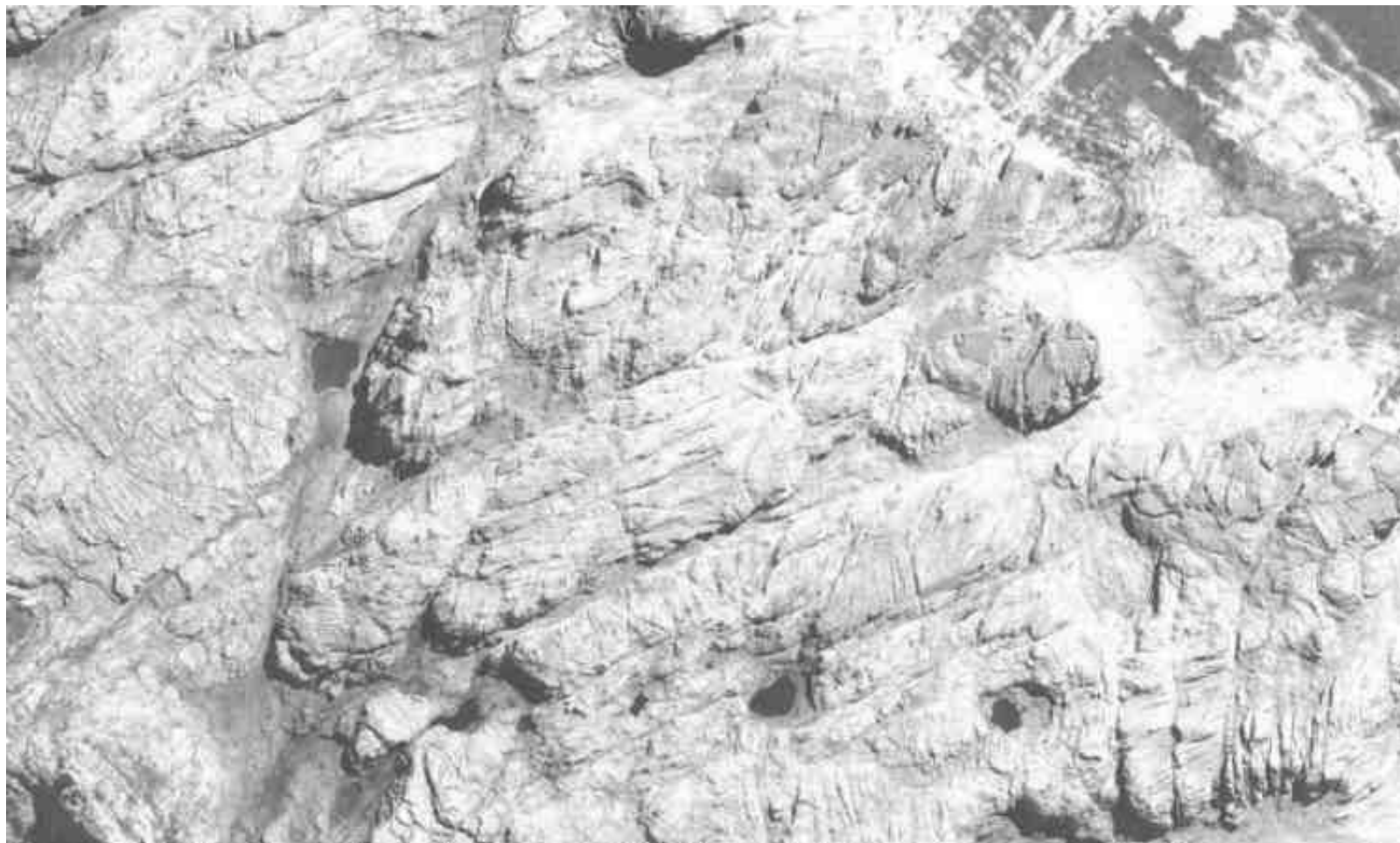


2 km

Carstenz Glacier sample, 2002 High resolution 1m Digital Globe



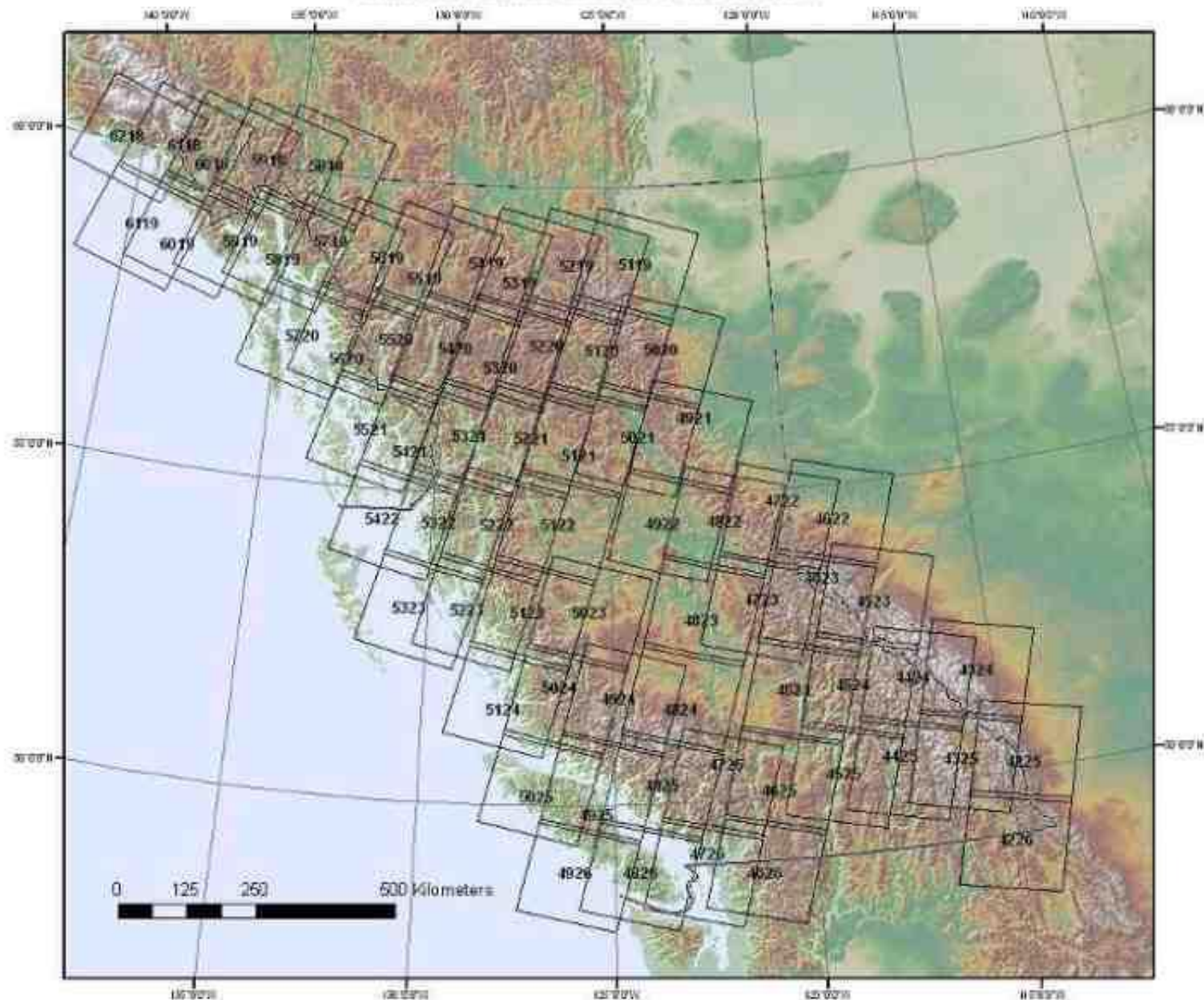
Carstenz Glacier, 2015 Pleiades



The cordilleran glaciers of western Canada

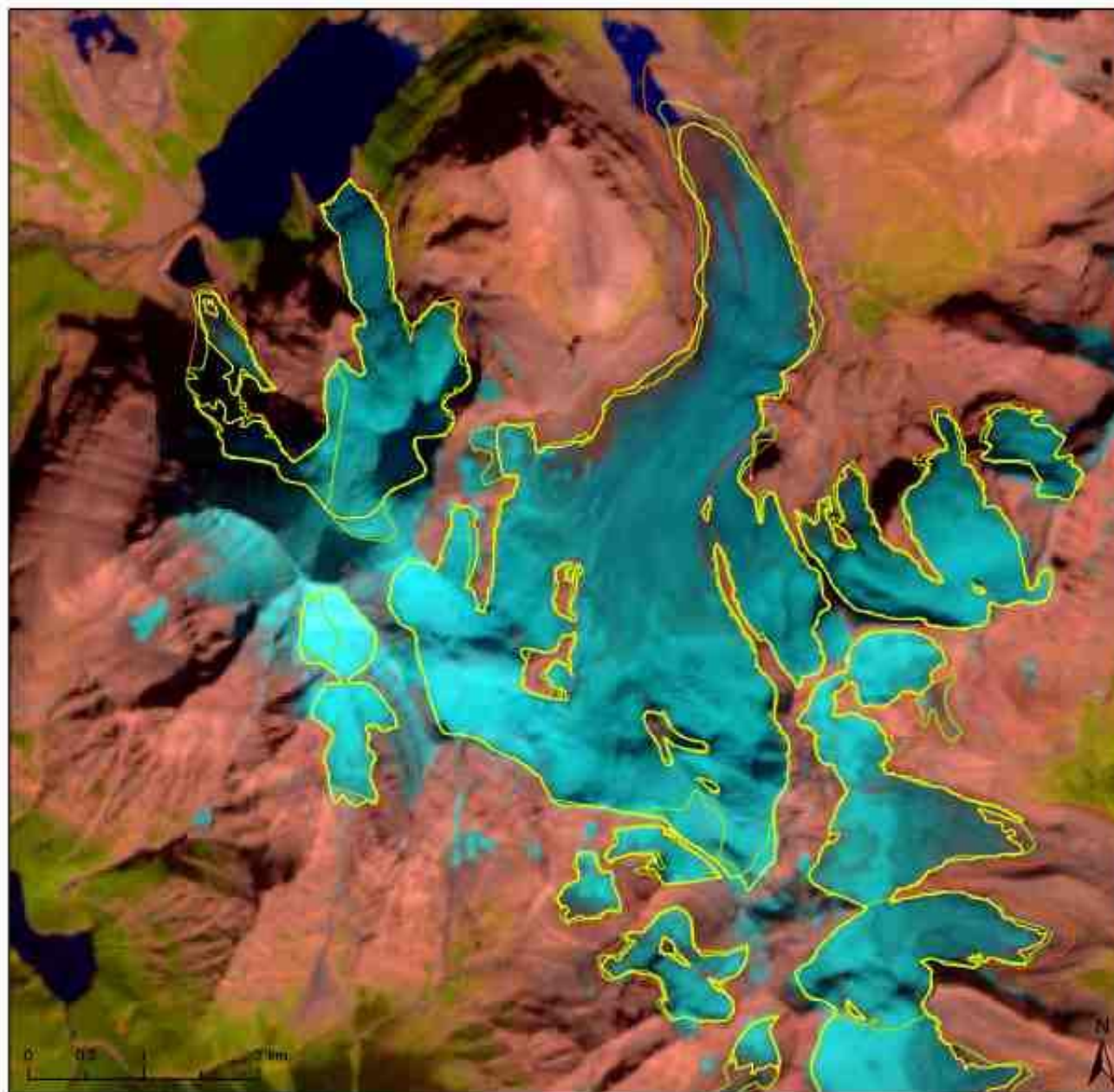


British Columbia: Landsat Path and Row



2007-08: We used 50 Landsat scenes and applied the 3/5 ratio, with threshold >2.0
 ~15,000 glaciers covering ~ 25,000 km²

Glacier retreat 1985 - 2015 at Mount Robson



Glacier outlines

- 2015
- 2005
- 1985

Image data: Landsat 8 (NASA)
Outline data: T. Bolch (2005)
and TRIM (BC Govt.) (1985)
Projection: WGS 84 UTM Zone 10N
Cartography: Sophie Goertz
Date: 10.09.2018

Robson Glacier 1911-2011



Challenges

1. mixed pixels → lower threshold

1. shadows → lower threshold

1. Misclassified lakes → higher threshold

1. Debris Cover

DEM? Thermal?



Bear Glacier, Kenai Fjords, Alaska Ikonos



RGBNIR + Pan ... no mid-IR

Selected New millennium High resolution sensors

Launched by corporations, not always countries

Date	Sensor	Bands*	Pixel (m)	Swath (km)	Orbit (km)	Data
1999	Ikonos	RGBN	1 / 4	11.3	681	11 bit
2001	Quickbird	RGBN	0.6/2.4	16.5	450	11
2003	Orbview 3	RGBN	1 / 4	8	470	11
2007	Worldview 1	RGBN	0.5 / 2	17.6	496	11
2008	GeoEye 1	RGBN	.41 / 1.65	15	681	11
2009	Worldview 2	8 bands	.46 / 1.85	16.4	770	11
2014	Worldview 3	Vis-MIR	.31 / 1.24	13.1	617	11
2016	Worldview 4 = GeoEye2 = same as Worldview 3				617	11

* and higher resolution Panchromatic band

<https://www.satimagingcorp.com/satellite-sensors/other-satellite-sensors/>

Other New millennium High resolution sensors - selected by geog357 - this class

Date	Sensor	Bands	Pixel (m)	Swath (km)	Orbit (km)	Country
2009	Deimos 1	GRN	22	600	625 8-10 bit	Spain/UK
2011	Pleiades	RGBN	0.5/2.0		?	France
2012	Kompsat	RGBN	0.7/2.8		14 bit	S.Korea
2017	Formosat	RGBN	0.5/2.0		14 bit	Taiwan

Also: Gokturk, DubaiSat, KoreaSat, KazeoSat , CartoSat, Gaofen

<https://www.satimagingcorp.com/satellite-sensors/other-satellite-sensors/>