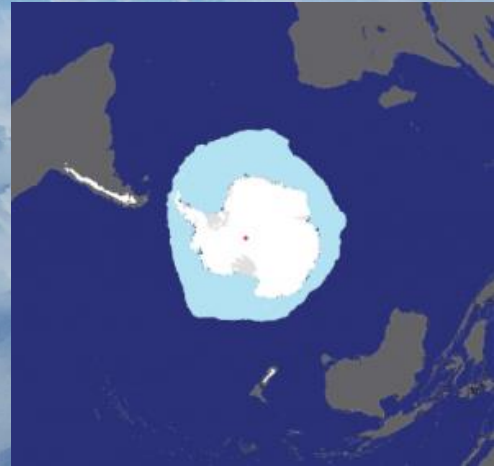


# CRYOSPHERE

## THE FROZEN EARTH



About **2/3** of the world's freshwater is **frozen** in ice sheets, glaciers, permafrost and sea ice.

# Cryosphere Components

## ICE SHEETS

(permanent ice caps of Antarctica and Greenland)

## PERMAFROST

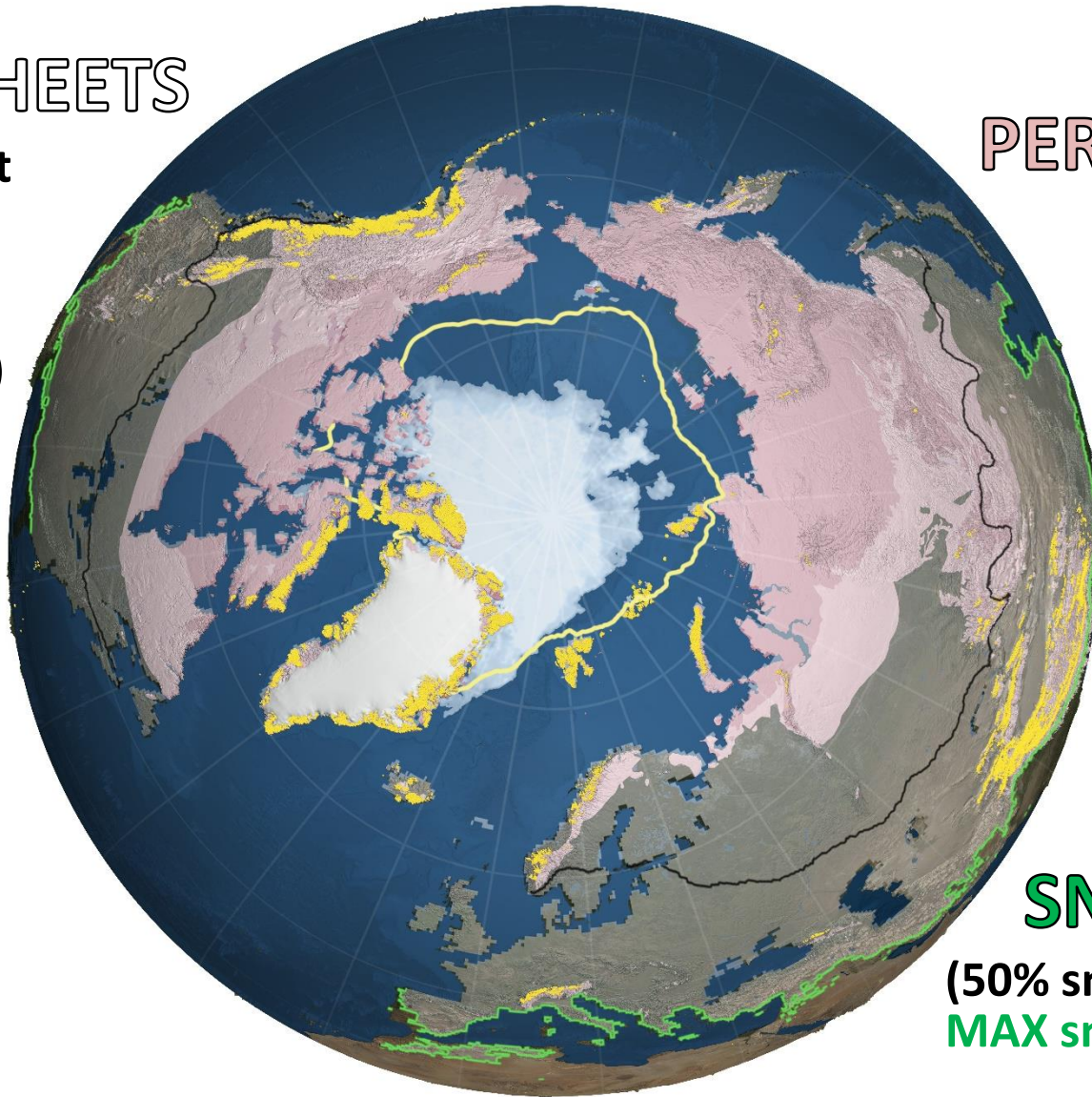
(frozen ground)

## SEA ICE

## ALPINE GLACIERS

## SNOW

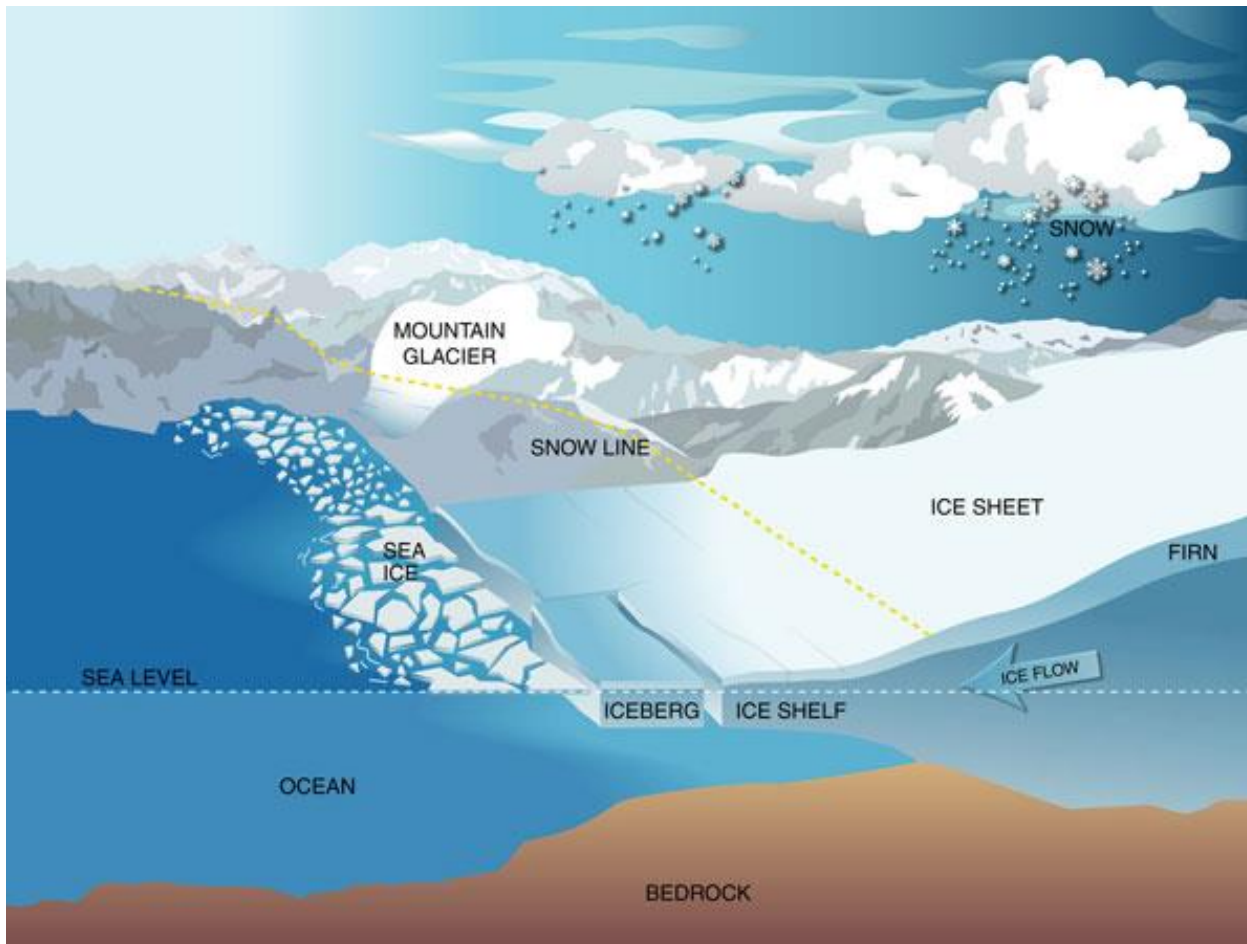
(50% snow extent line  
MAX snow extent line)





# Glaciers

A glacier is any large mass of ice that forms on land and moves (flows) slowly due to gravity and the internal deformation of ice.



On Earth,  
**~99%** of glaciers  
are **ice sheets**  
**in the polar**  
**regions**  
(Antarctica  
and Greenland)  
and  
**~1%** is found  
in **mountain**  
**ranges** on  
every continent  
except  
Australia.

# Ice Cover of Greenland and Antarctica

~3 million km<sup>3</sup> of ice



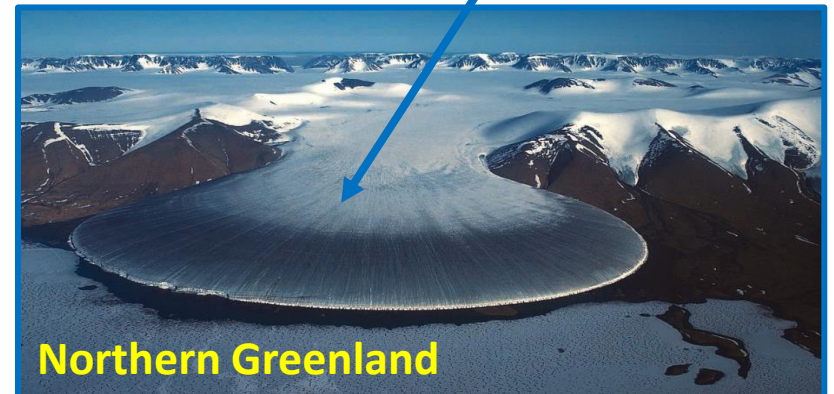
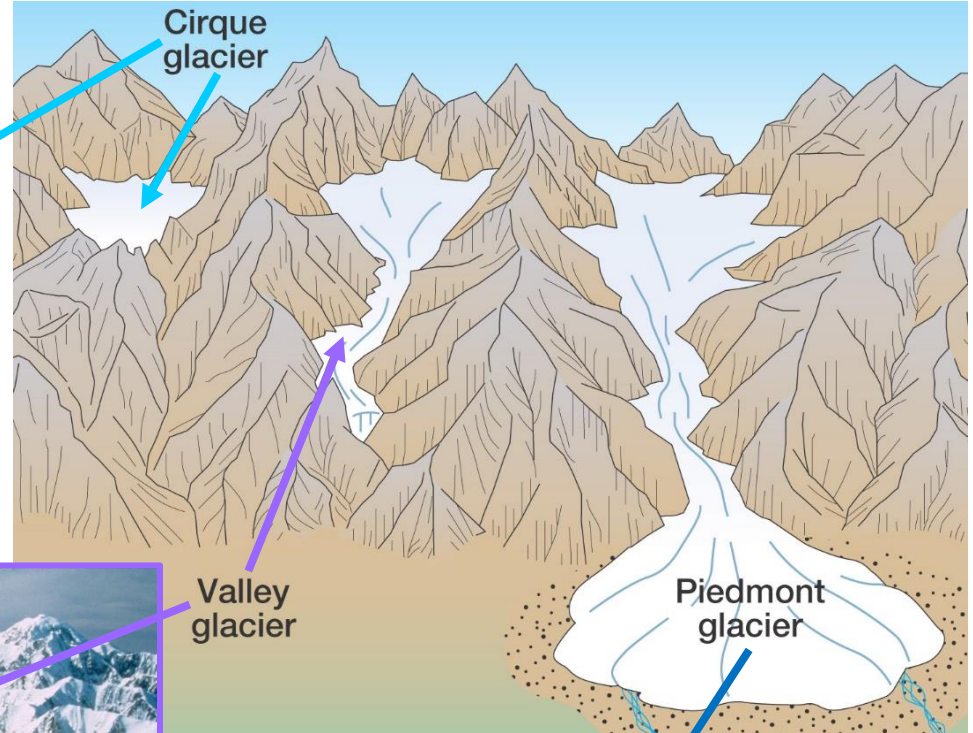
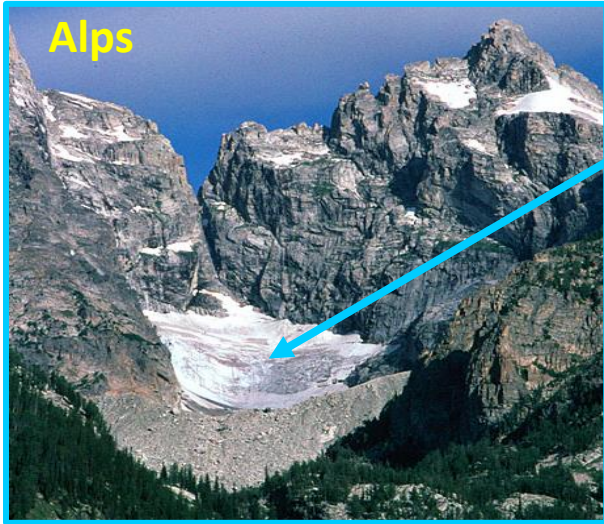
~30 million km<sup>3</sup> of ice



ice thickness in meters

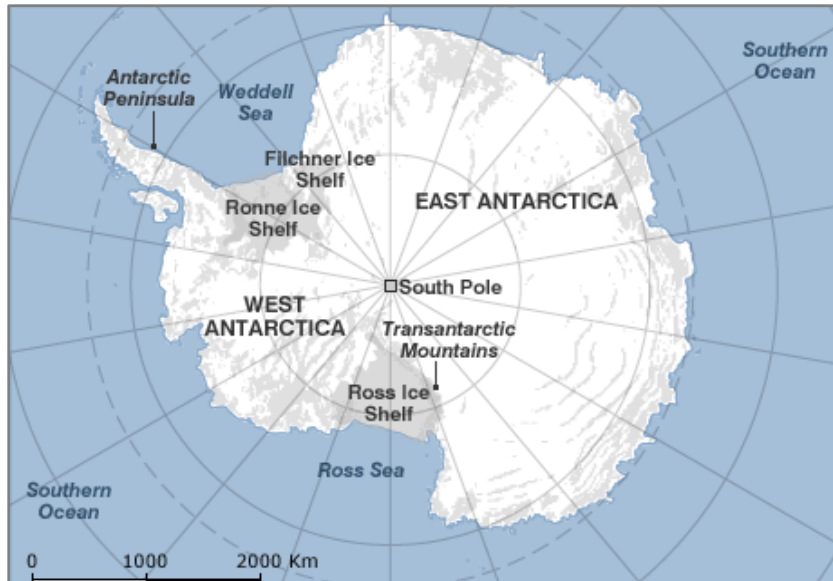


# Mountain (Alpine) Glaciers



# Permafrost in Land Areas

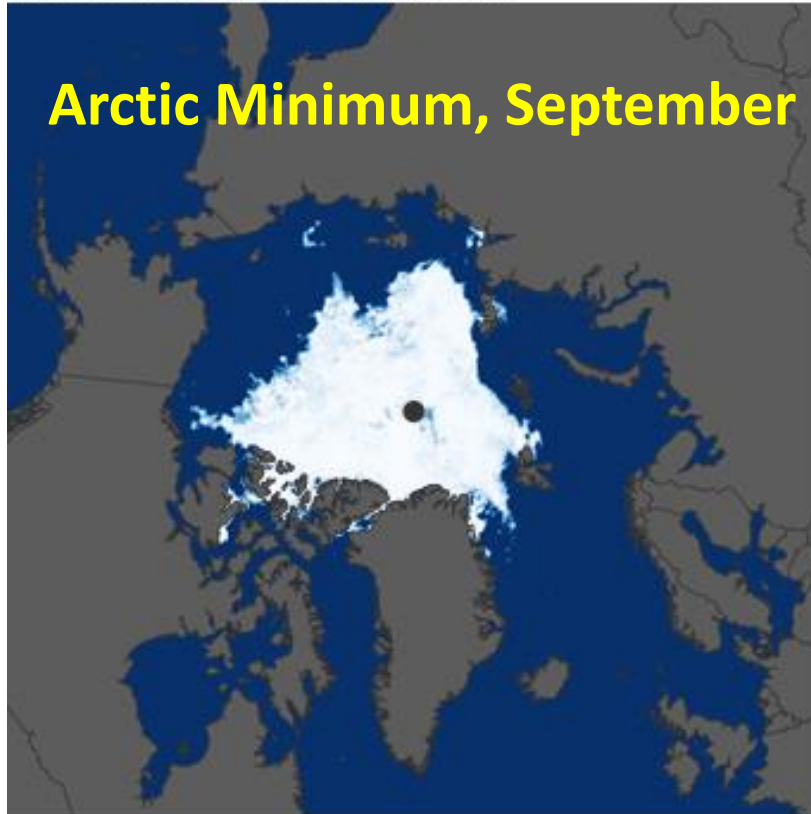
- Land areas in polar regions, such as Antarctica and Greenland, and the northern parts of Alaska and Siberia, have zones below their surfaces in which **ground water remains frozen year-round**.
- Those regions are known as **permafrost areas**.





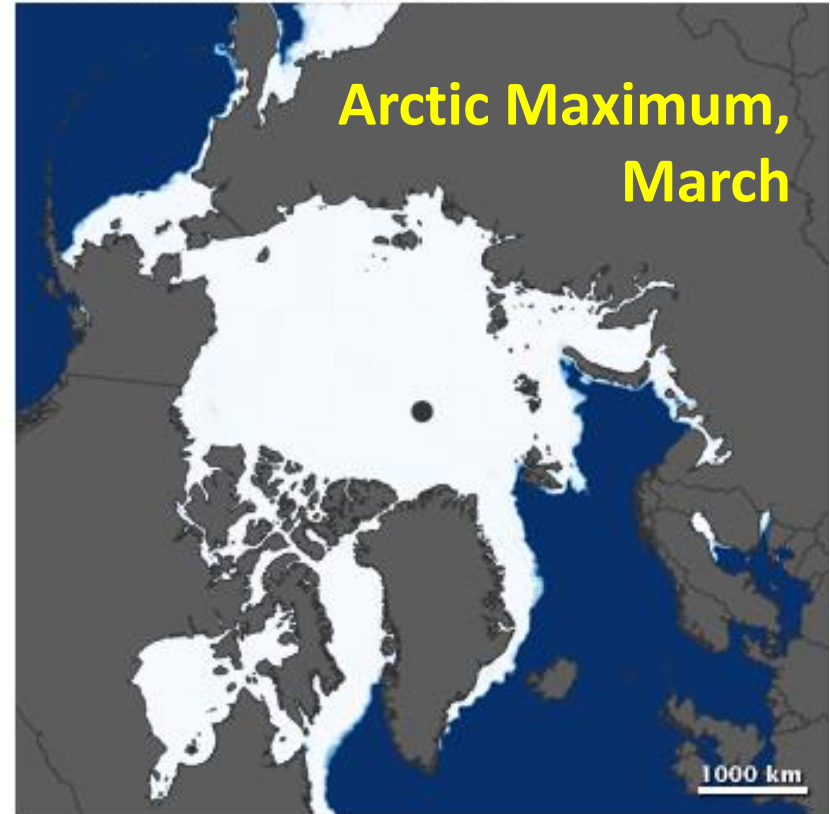
# Arctic Sea Ice: rapidly shrinking

Arctic Minimum (September 14, 2008)



**Before 1990: ~7 million km<sup>2</sup>  
or ~2.7 million square miles**  
**2009-2018: ~5 million km<sup>2</sup>  
or ~2 million square miles**

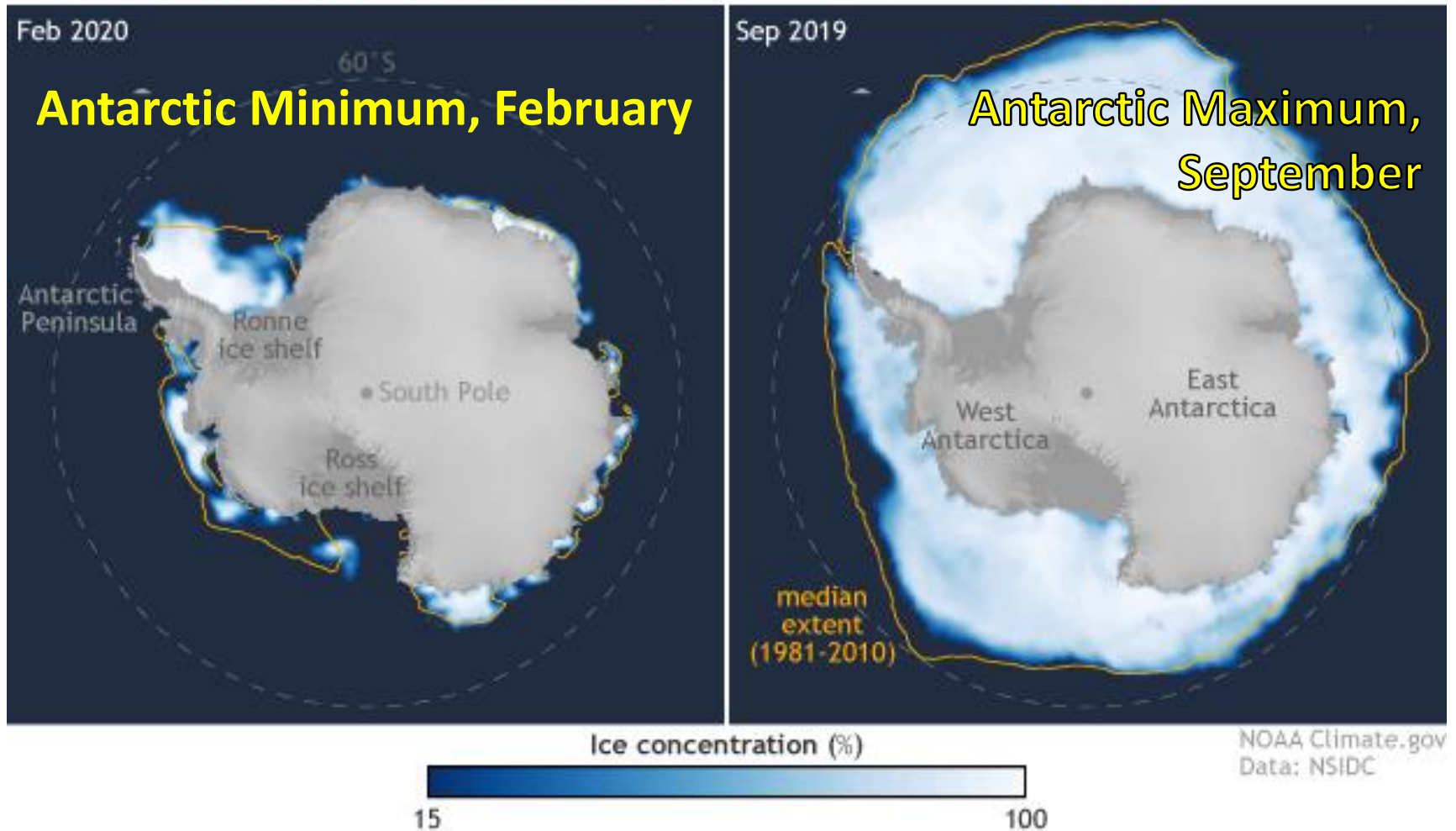
Arctic Maximum (February 28, 2009)



**Before 1990: ~16 million km<sup>2</sup>  
or ~6 million square miles**  
**2009-2018: ~14.5 million km<sup>2</sup>  
or ~5.5 million square miles**

# Antarctic Sea Ice

2020 Antarctic sea ice minimum and 2019 maximum

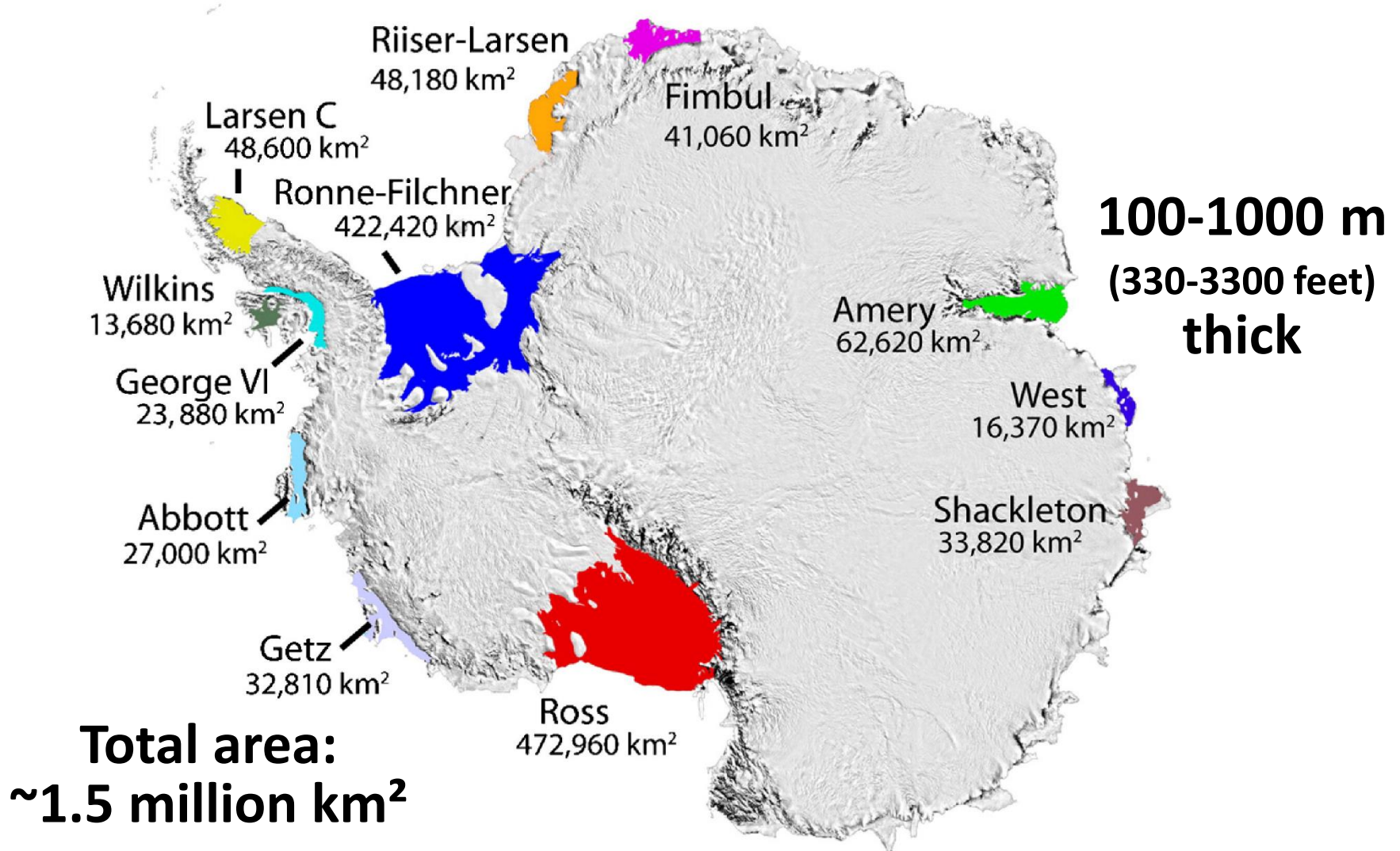


Antarctic sea ice reaches its **maximum extent each September** of **~18 million square kilometers** or **~7 million square miles**.



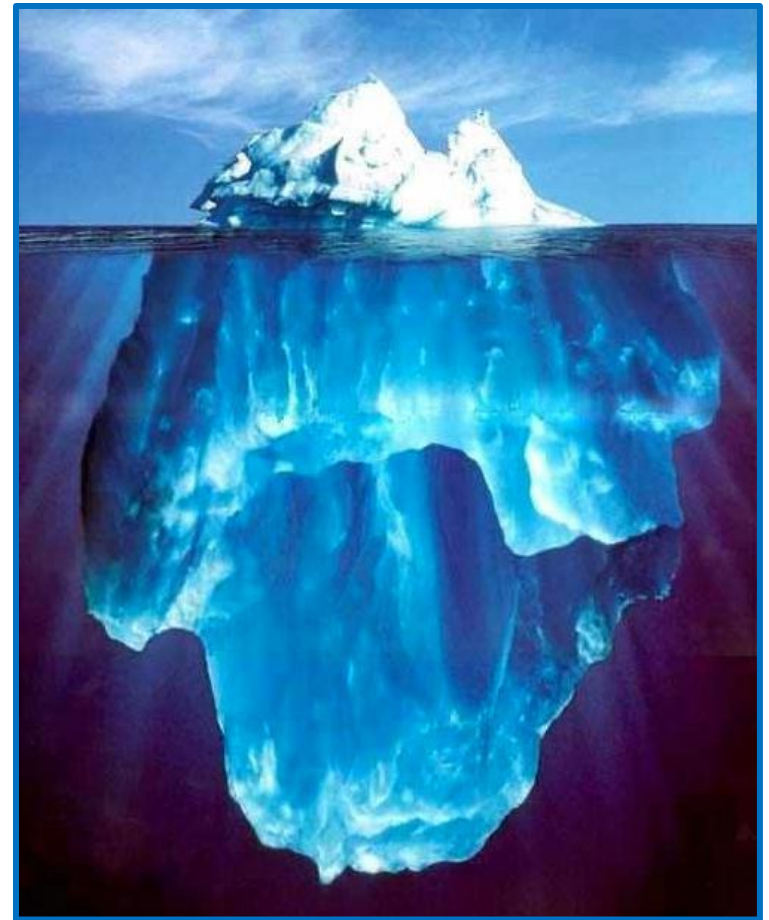
# Antarctic Ice Shelves

Ice shelves are attached to ~44% of the Antarctic coastline.



# An iceberg (Dutch for “ice mountain”)

is a large piece of freshwater ice that has broken off a glacier or an ice shelf and is floating freely in open water.



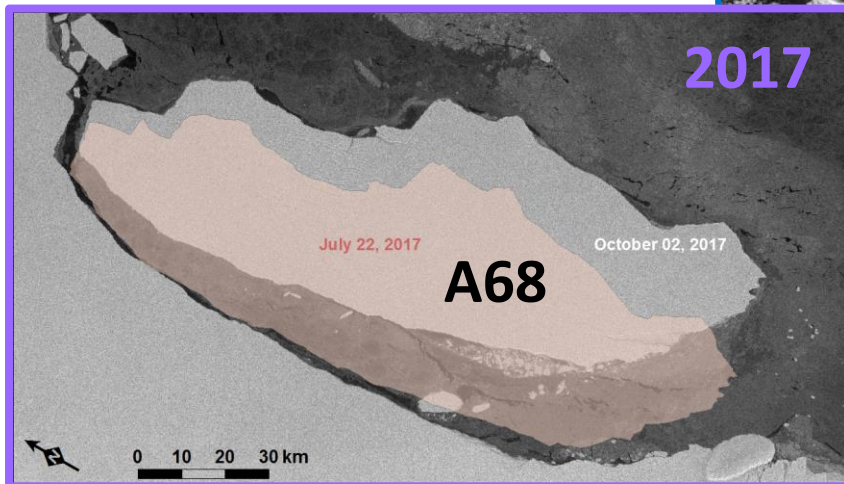
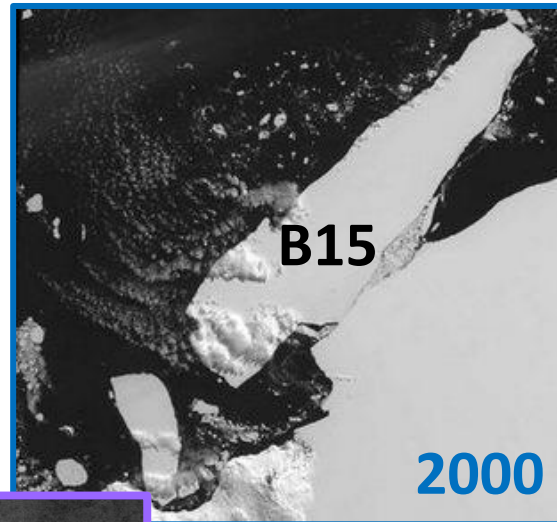
Typically, only **one-tenth** of the volume of an iceberg is **above water**.



# How large can an iceberg be?

Formation of an iceberg, as it separates from an ice shelf or a glacier, is termed “calving”. The largest icebergs recorded have been calved from the Ross Ice Shelf of Antarctica.

- **B15**, calved in March 2000, holds an **absolute record ever** with an area of 11,000 sq km (4,200 sq mi, about **the size of Connecticut**). B15 has since broken up, but small parts of it still exist around the Antarctic today.



- The most recently formed major iceberg is **A68**, measuring about 2,400 square miles (about **the size of Delaware**) and weighing over one trillion tons. It calved from the Larsen C Ice Shelf in **July 2017**, and has since completely disintegrated.