

Metadata Details

Title

Glaciological Studies During 24th Indian Antarctic Expedition.

Science Keywords

Category	Cryosphere
Topic	Glaciers/Ice Sheets
Expedition Year	2004-2005
ISO Topic	Meteorology

Summary

Abstract

Dakshin Gangotri Glacier was identified in Schirmacher Range in 1983 by the Second Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica. Since then, its snout is being monitored every year. It was observed that the snout is persistently receding at an average rate of 65 to 70 cm per annum. With the quantification of data, now it is possible to decipher the behaviour of the glacier at each point separately. Most of the points showed a marked recession. The overall average annual recession within these years attained 71 cm per annum. The western polar ice margins showed greater recession than the actual snout. Snow accumulation/ablation observations showed that there is marked ablation of snow at some locations. The iceberg monitoring during the onward journey to Antarctica exhibits variety of icebergs having different shapes and sizes.

Purpose

The glacier snout has been monitored regularly by GSI teams during successive Indian Antarctic Expeditions. The measurement of snow accumulation/ablation on the ice shelf near Dakshin Gangotri Station, Central Dronning Maud Land, East Antarctica was started in February 1994 during the thirteenth Antarctica expedition as part of an ongoing programme of GSI.

Data Center