

Representing icebergs and calving in a climate model

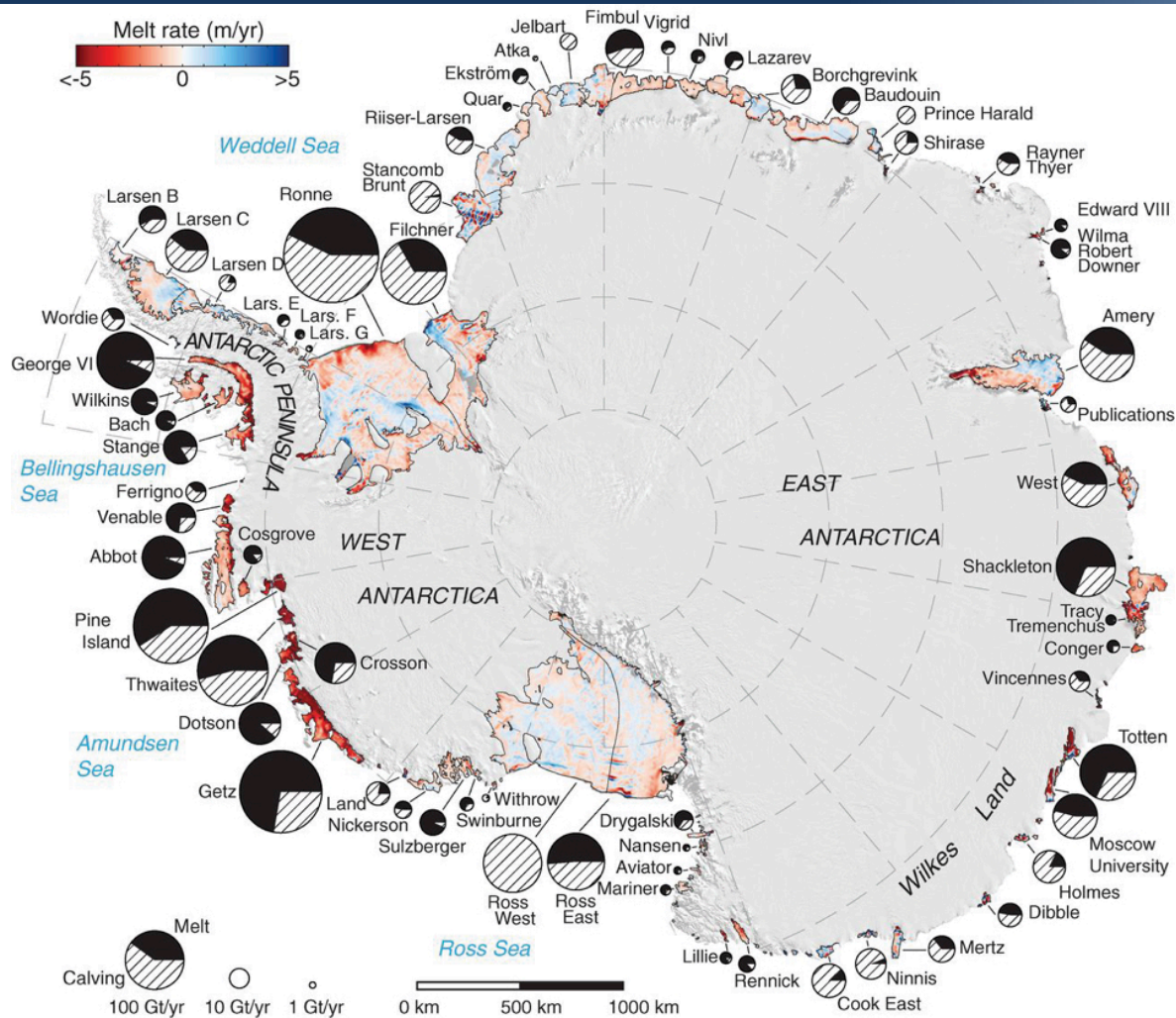


Presented by
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Antarctic mass loss

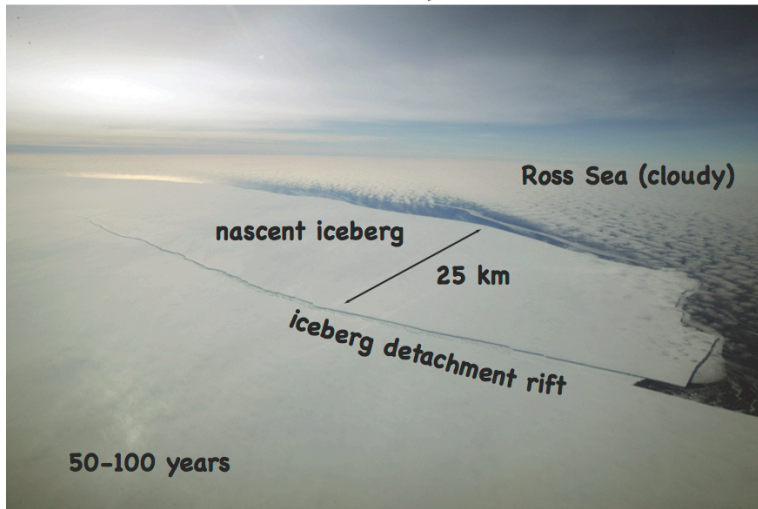


Melting 45% Calving 55%

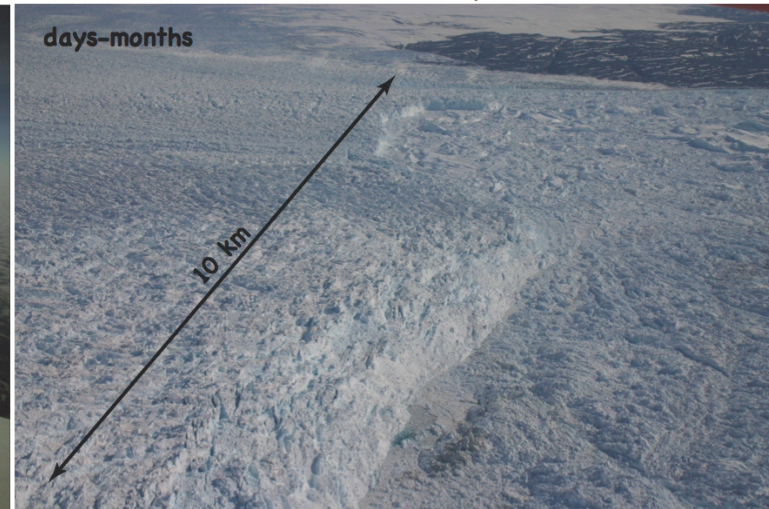
Rignot et al. (2013)

Calving and icebergs

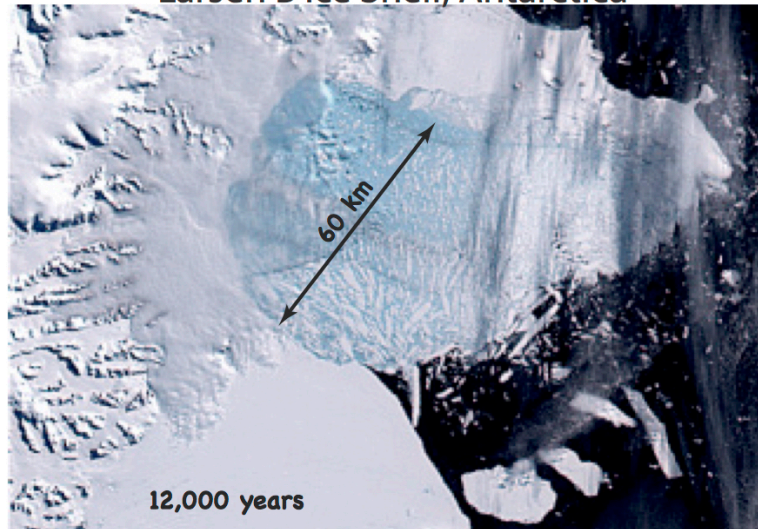
Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica



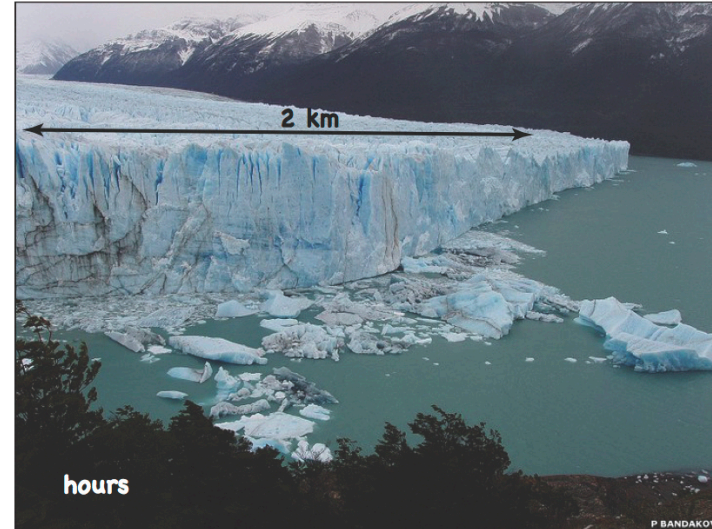
Jakovshavn Isbræ, Greenland



Larsen B Ice Shelf, Antarctica

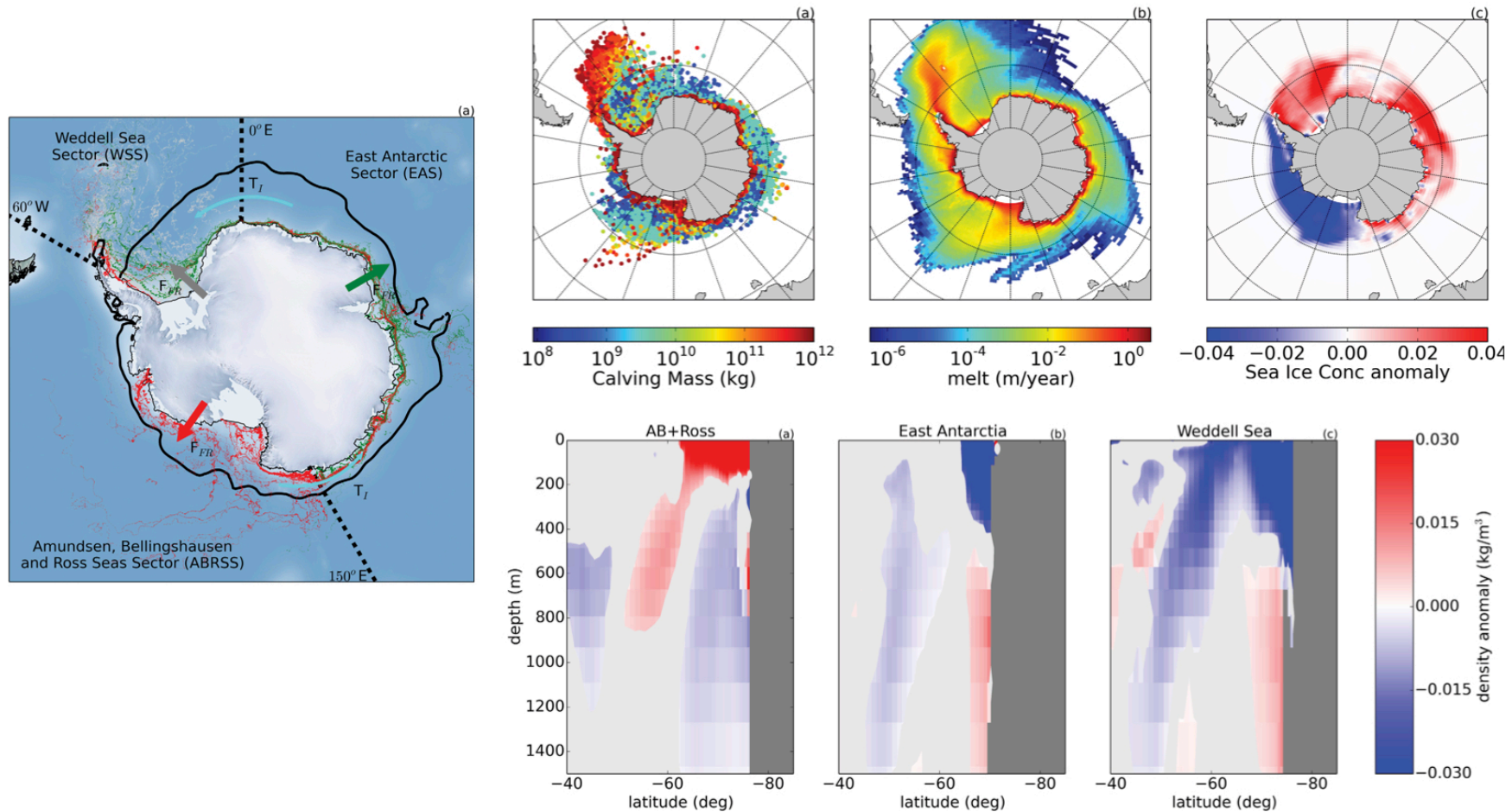


Columbia Glacier, Alaska



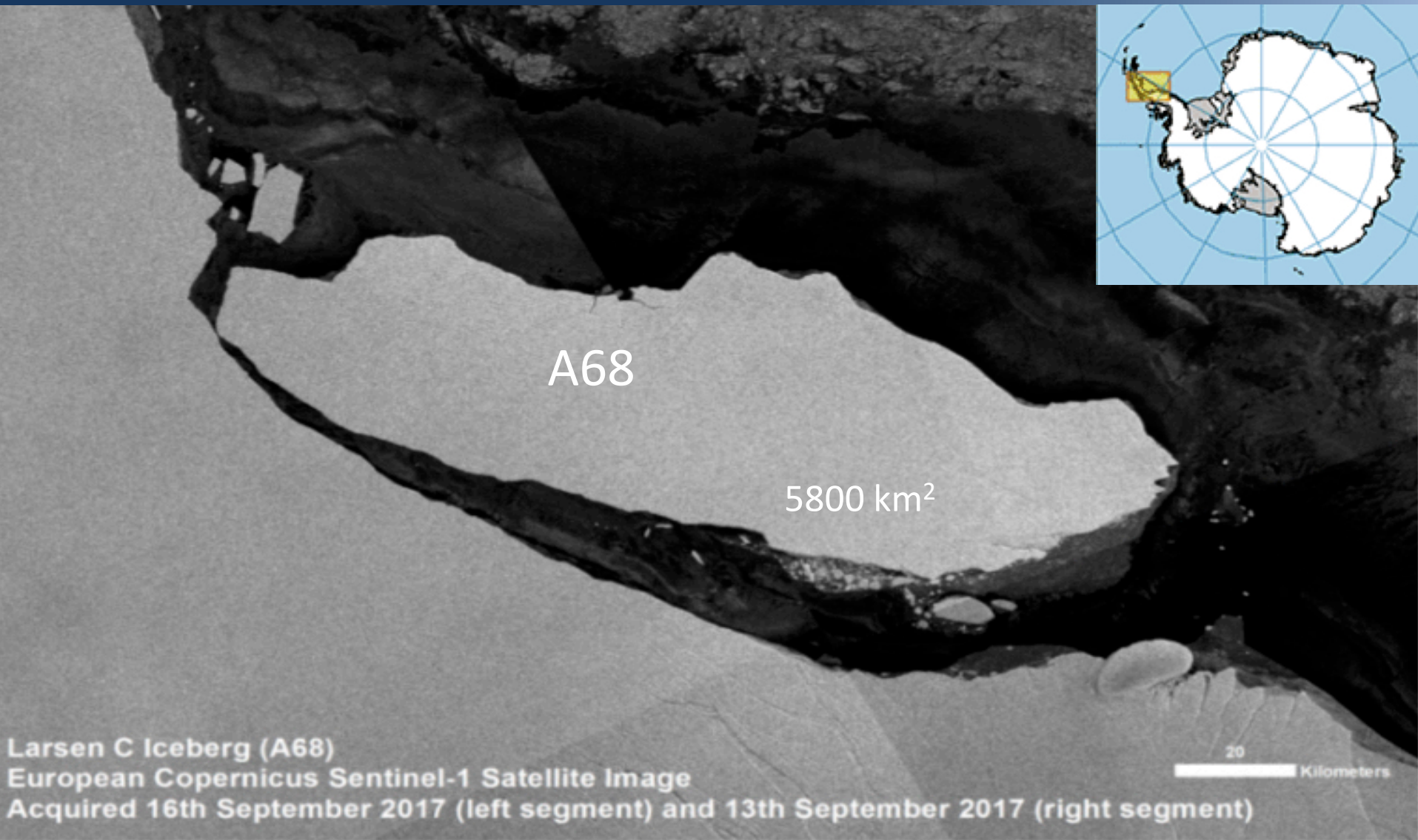
“Lagrangian point” icebergs in a climate model

CM2G climate model, MOM6 ocean component, 1° resolution

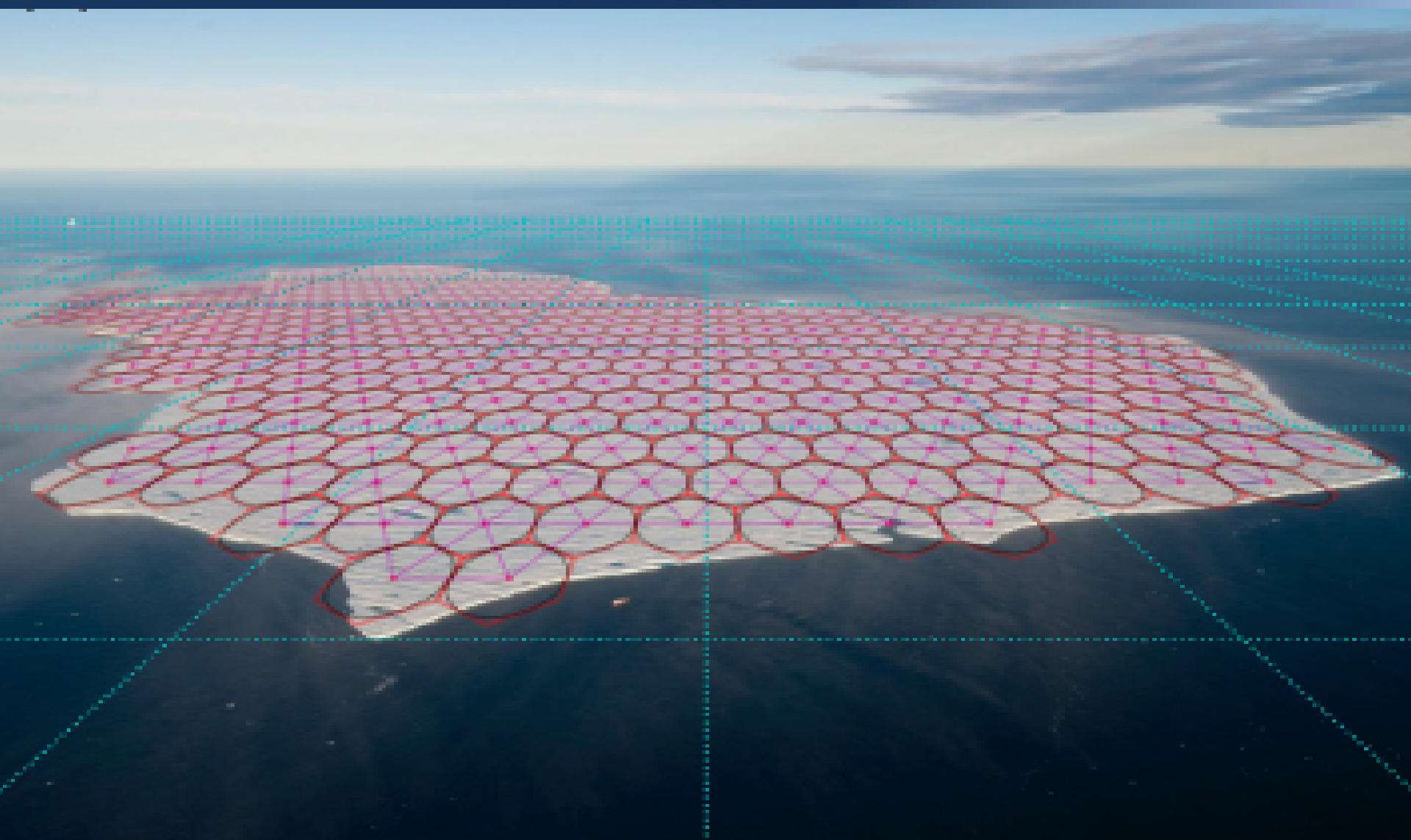


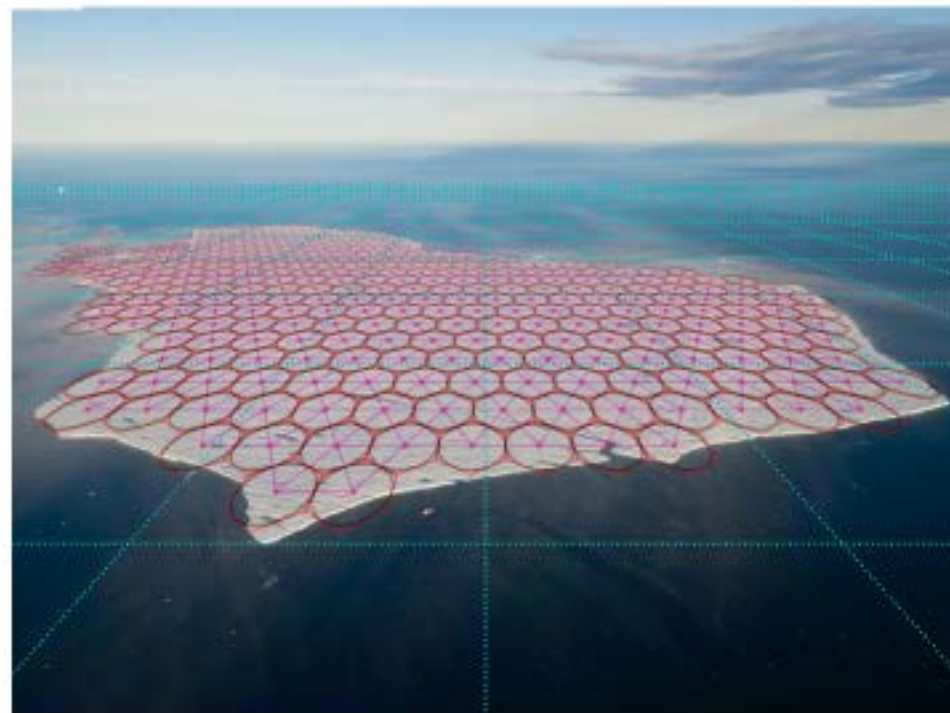
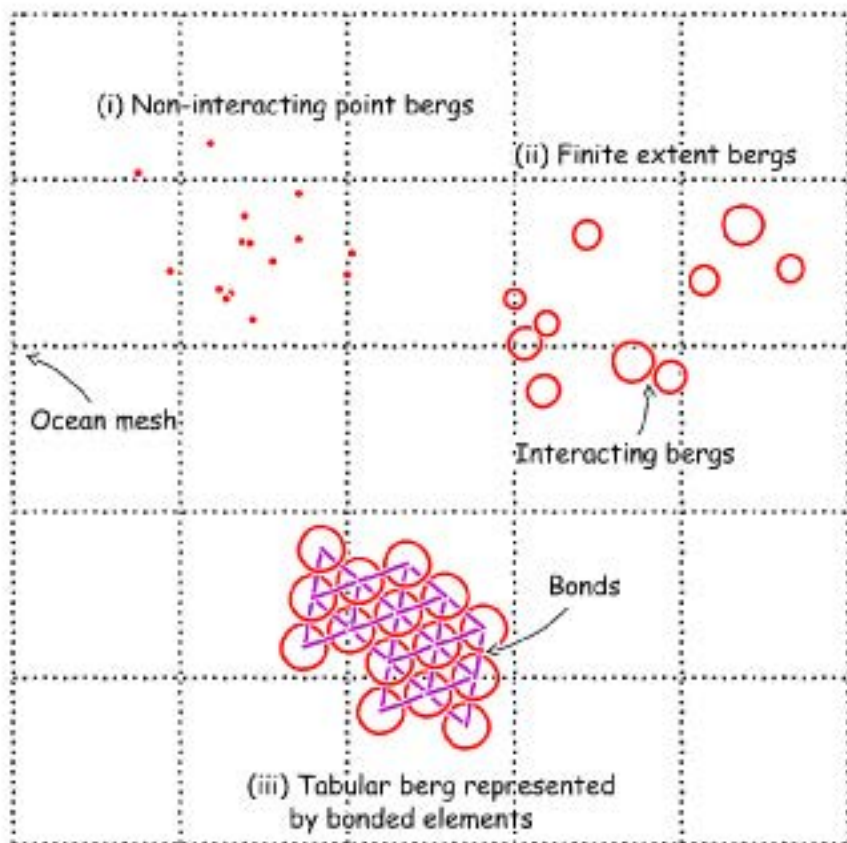
Stern *et al.* (2016)

Giant tabular icebergs



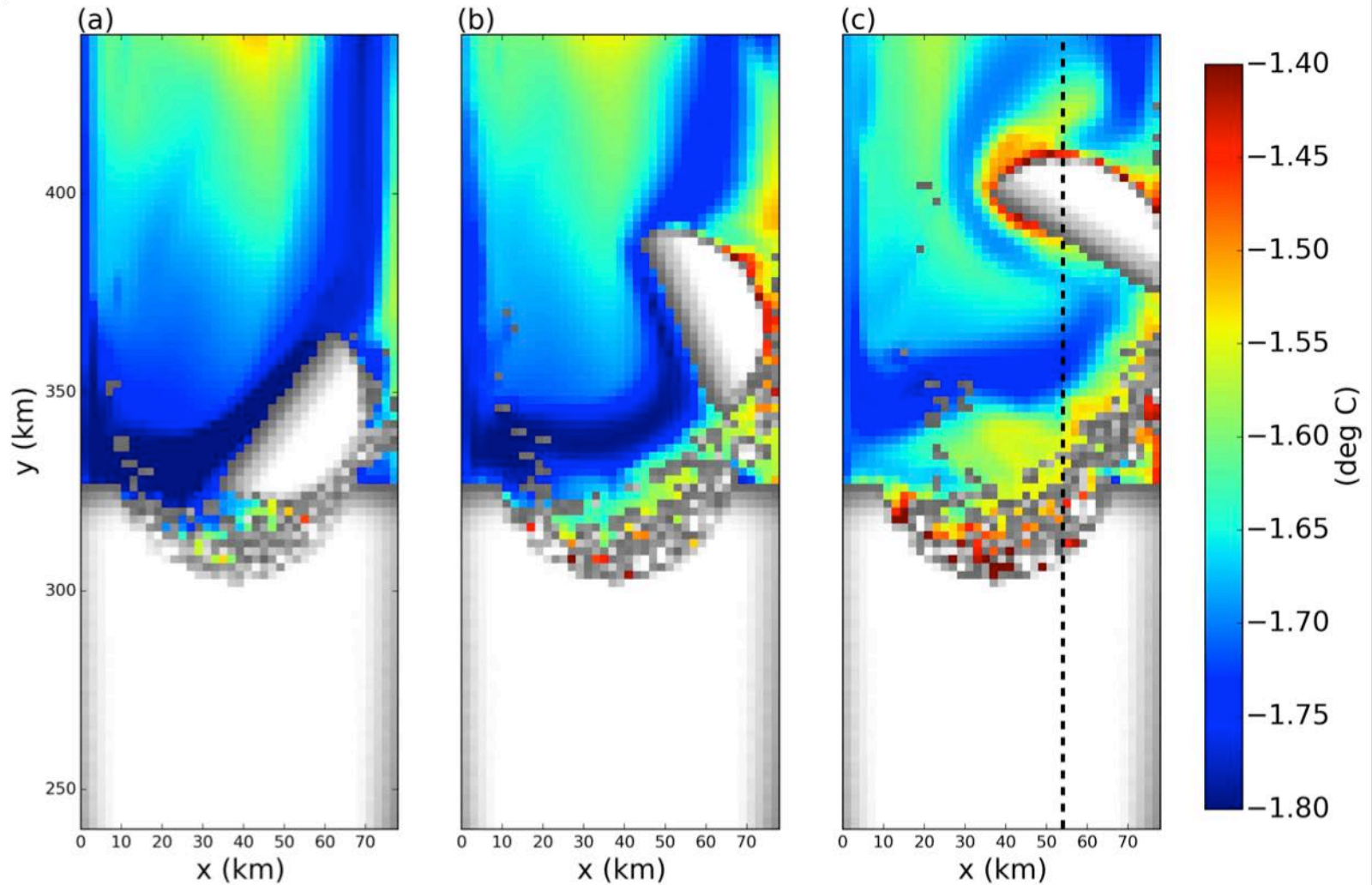
Representing giant icebergs in a climate model





Stern et al. (2017)

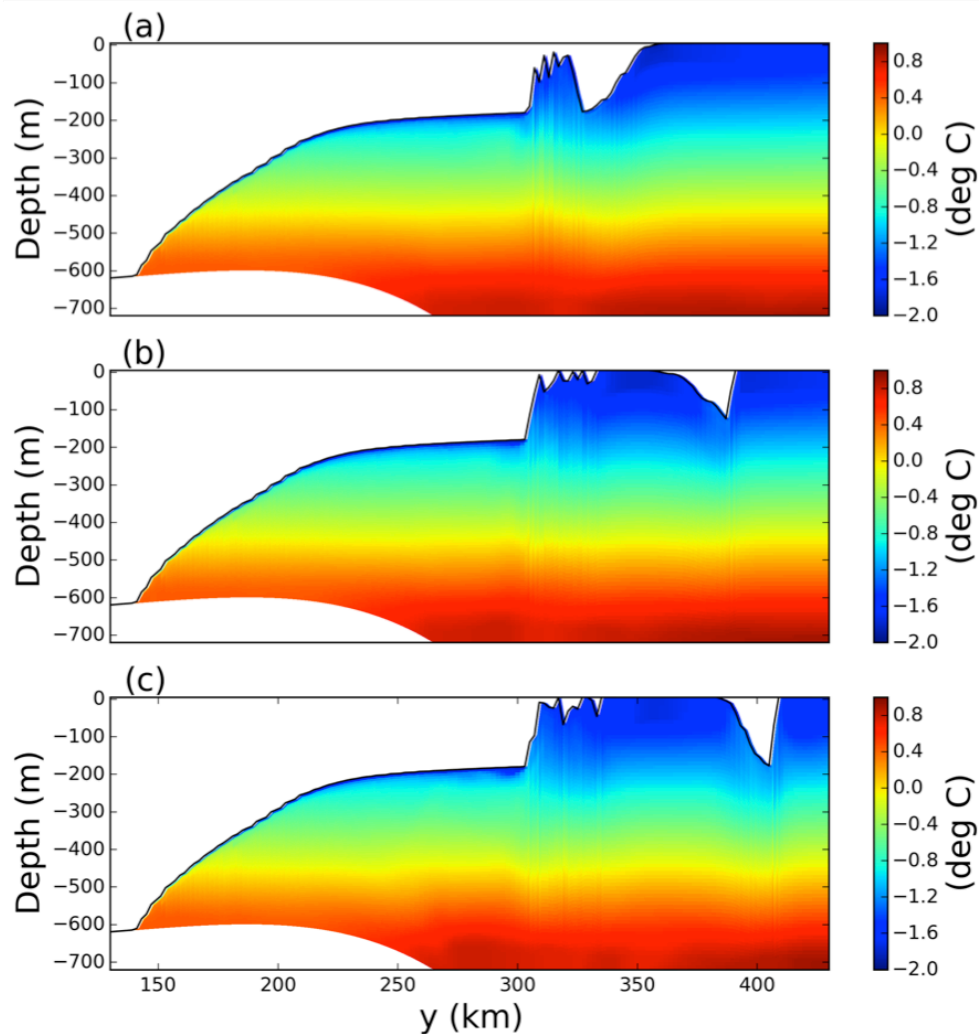
Iceberg calving and breaking



Sea Surface Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Stern et al. (2017)

Iceberg calving and breaking

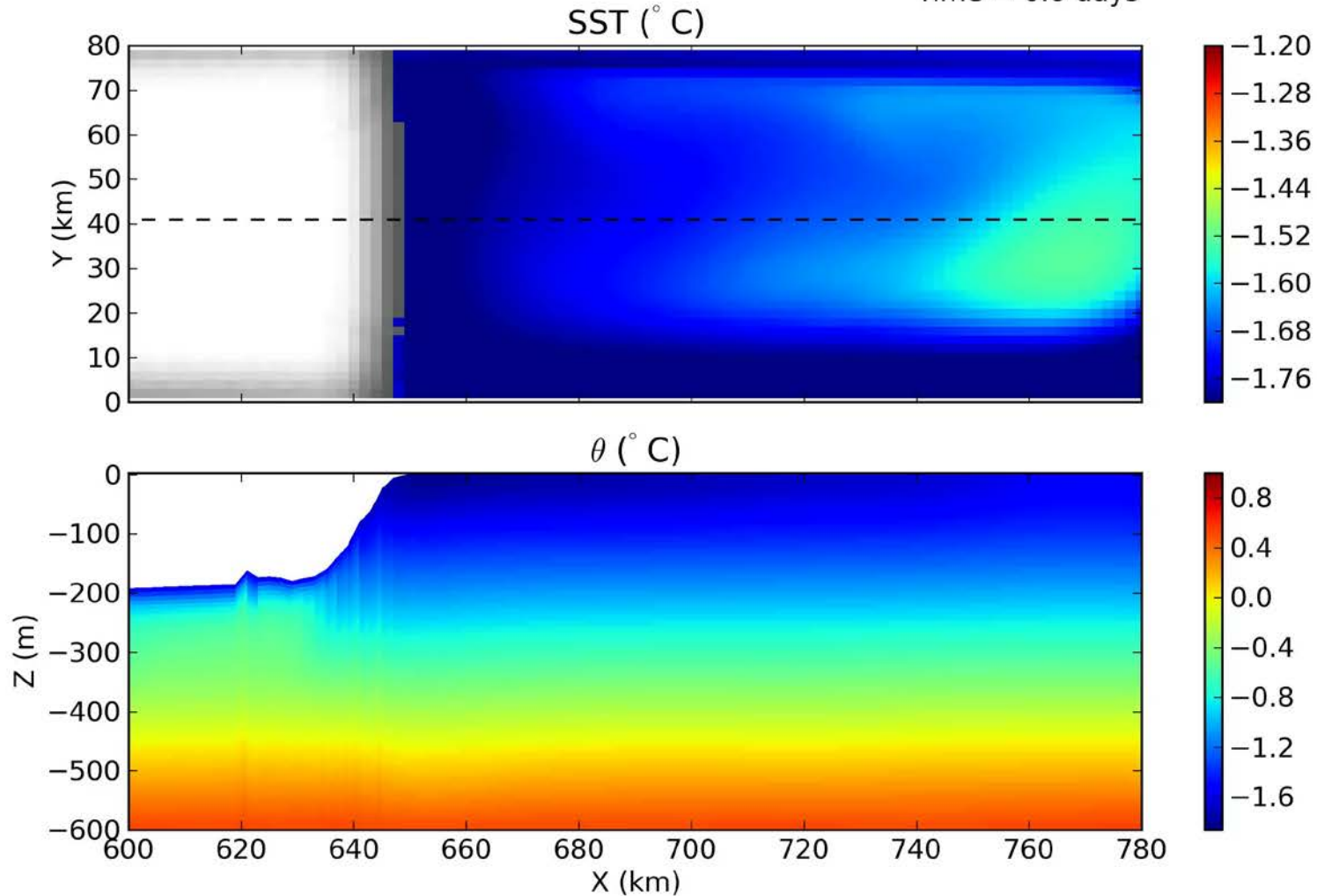


Sea Surface Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Stern et al. (2017)

Iceberg calving and breaking

Time = 0.0 days



Summary

- Icebergs have local, regional and global effects on the state of the ocean.
- Large tabular icebergs are represented as collection of elements connected by bonds
- Breaking bonds allows to simulate calving and iceberg break-up events