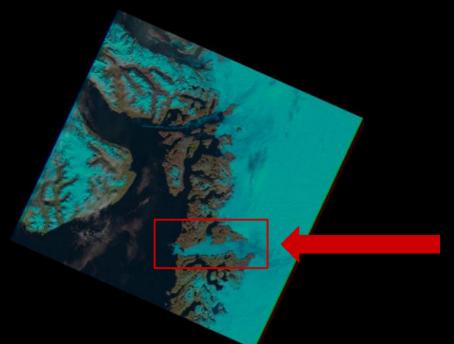
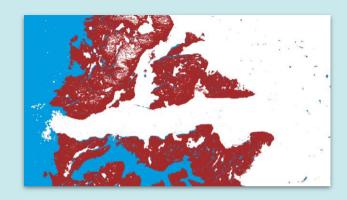


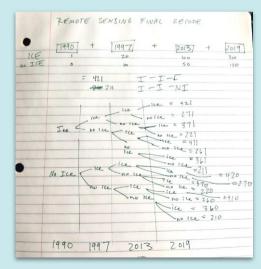
- Landsat series, dating back 20 years to 1990
 - All images from late June of given year



Procedure:

- Obtain and stack 4 images (1990, 1999, 2013, 2019)
- 2. Subset and AOI
- **3. Supervised classification** into 3 classes (land, water, ice) minimum distance
- 4. Merge classes into ice and non-ice
- Recode by year
- 6. Evaluate percentage ice (difficulties in pixel differences)
- 7. Change Trajectory Analysis





Ice Makeup of Jakobshavn Glacier, Greenland Over Time

1990: 48.34% ice

1999: 44.02% ice



2013: 38.01% ice

2019: 40.70% ice



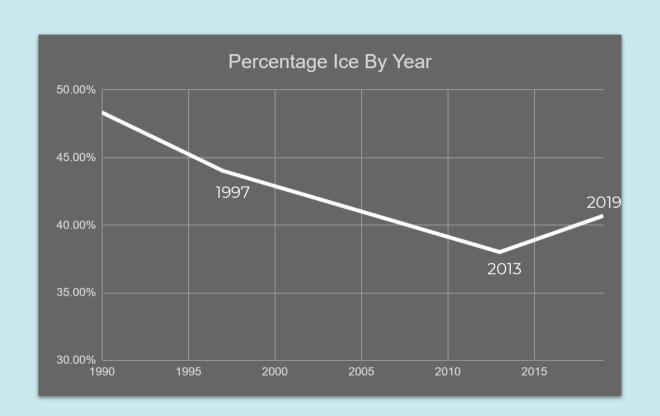
Map by Maggie Jaenicke using Landsat 5 TM and 8 OLI imagery of Greenland.

1990: 48.34%

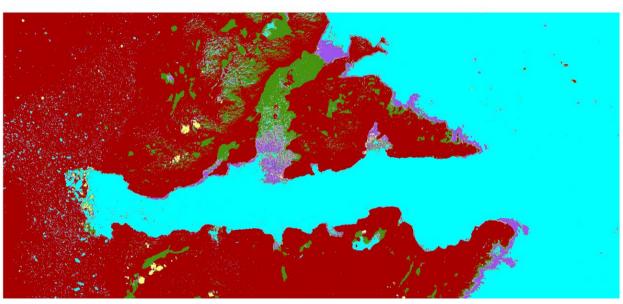
1997: 44.02%

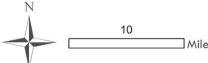
2013: 38.01%

2019: 40.70%



Change Trajectory Analysis of Jakobshavn Glacier, Greenland, 1990-2019





Why is Jakobshavn growing?

 Influx of cold water from the North Atlantic "Why is Jakobshavn growing? The scientists point to a recent influx of unusually cold water from the north Atlantic pushing into the Arctic. This has been particularly marked in Disko Bay, which spills over into the Illulisat Icefjord, the glacier's home. At a depth of 820 feet, temperatures have dropped two degrees Celsius since 2014. And that colder water has helped the glacier slow its melt and even grow slightly.

Switches about once every20 years

This influx of cold waters isn't an isolated event: Thanks to a natural cycle in the Atlantic Ocean that switches back and forth between warm and cold about once every 20 years, cooler waters are penetrating far up the western coast of Greenland. But the phase will switch again at some point and warmer waters will return."

 ${\tt https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2019/03/one-part-of-greenland-ice-growing/}$