



Landcover changes in the Rwenzori Mountains: the glaciers retreat

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FAO Information Products for the Nile Basin, GPC/INT/945/ITA





East Africa and the Rift Valley

East Africa and the two arms of the Rift Valley enclosing Lake Victoria between them. The Eastern Rift has several volcanic mountains – Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Elgon, The Western Rift instead contains a block mountain – Rwenzori.





East Africa and the Rift Valley

Mt. Kilimangiaro

Detail showing the Eastern arm of the Rift Valley, with the volcanic mountains Kilimanjaro, Kenya and Elgon.

Mt. Kenya

Mt. Elgon





Mountain Rwenzori straddling the Uganda- DRC border

MODIS satellite image showing the Rwenzori Mountains. The Rwenzori Mountains lay in the Western arm of the East African Rift Valley, and is a block mountain (it is not a volcanic mountain)





Mountain Rwenzori straddling the Uganda- DRC border

TERRASTER satellite image showing the Rwenzori Mountains. The edges of the Rift valley can be seen in the upper part of the image.





Glaciers in the Rwenzori Mountains: a reinterpretation

Photograph by Sella taken the 12th of July 1906 from Stairs Peak, showing Mount Baker and Mount Stanley.



Satellite generated image of the peaks of the Rwenzori Mountains (2005), also showing glacial extents in 1906 and 1955.





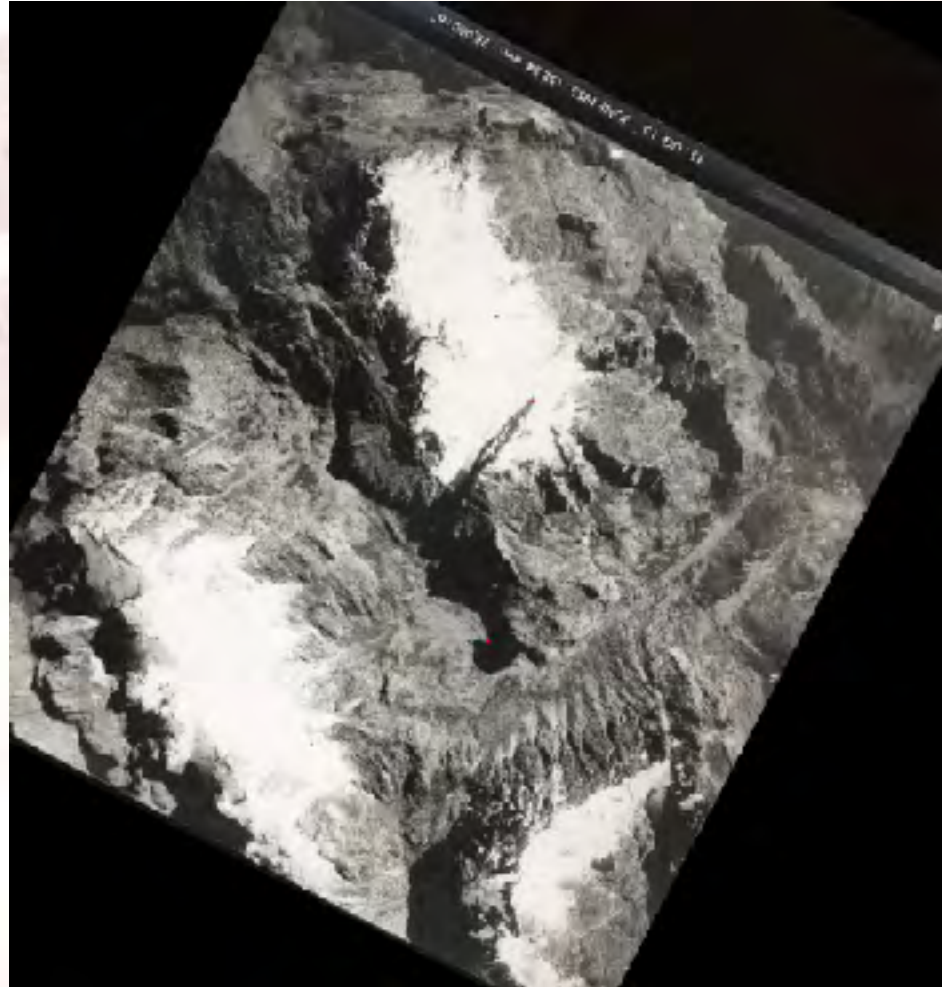
Duke of Abruzzi expedition peak map from 1906

Map published in
Geographical
Journal, 1907.
Reprint by A.A.
Michieli, Milan, 1937.





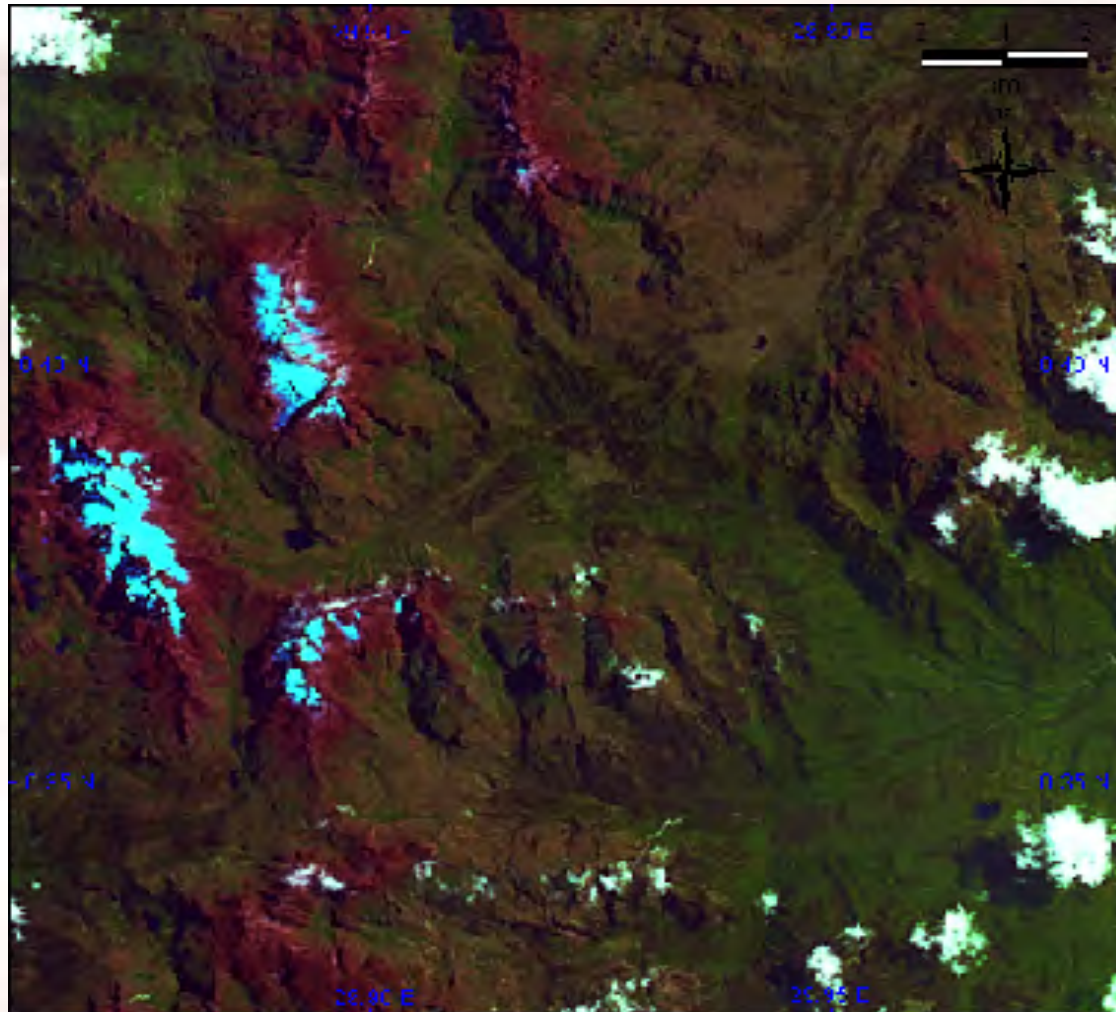
Aerial photograph acquired June 1955





Landsat TM satellite image acquired 7th of August 1987

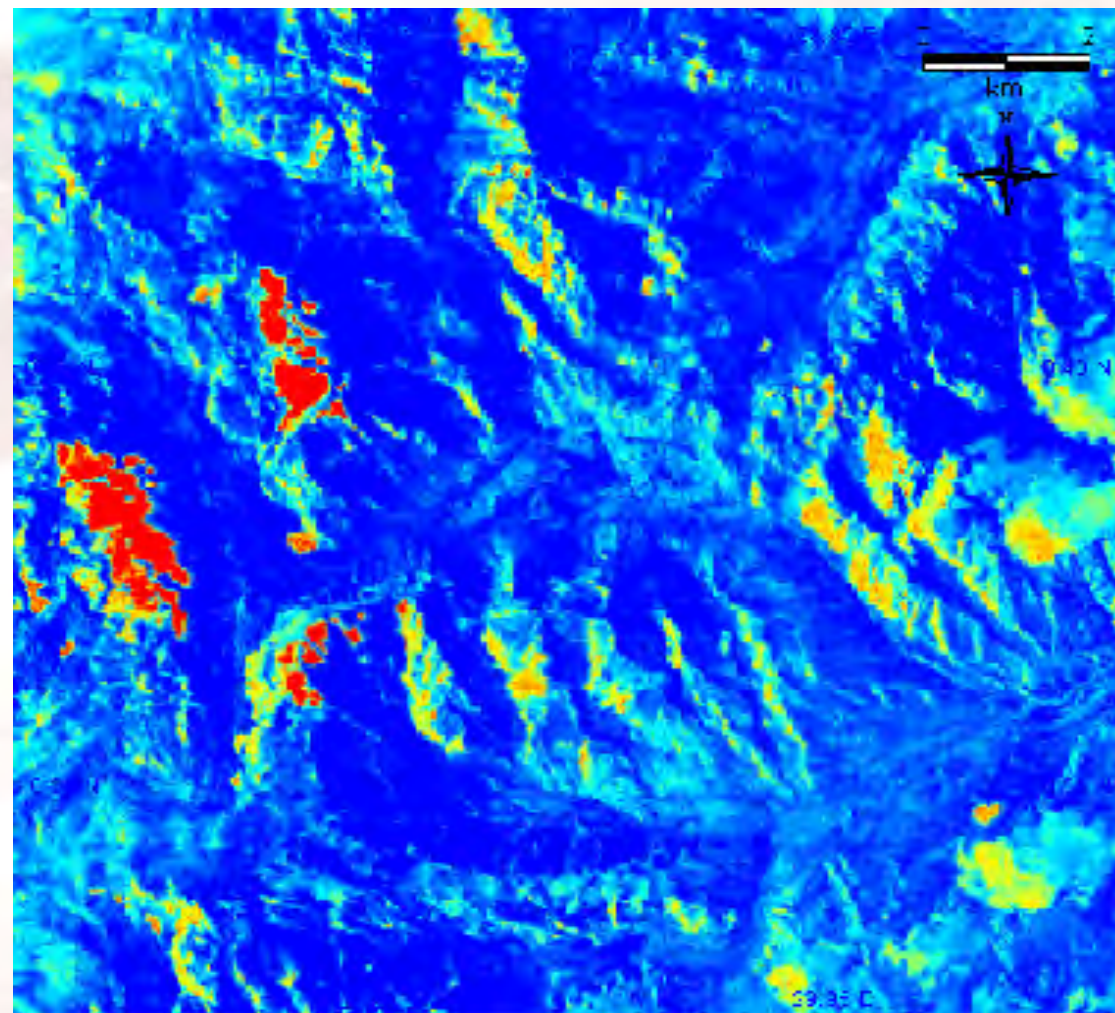
In this satellite image the glaciers stand out as light blue. Clouds are white.





Landsat TM satellite image acquired 7th of August 1987

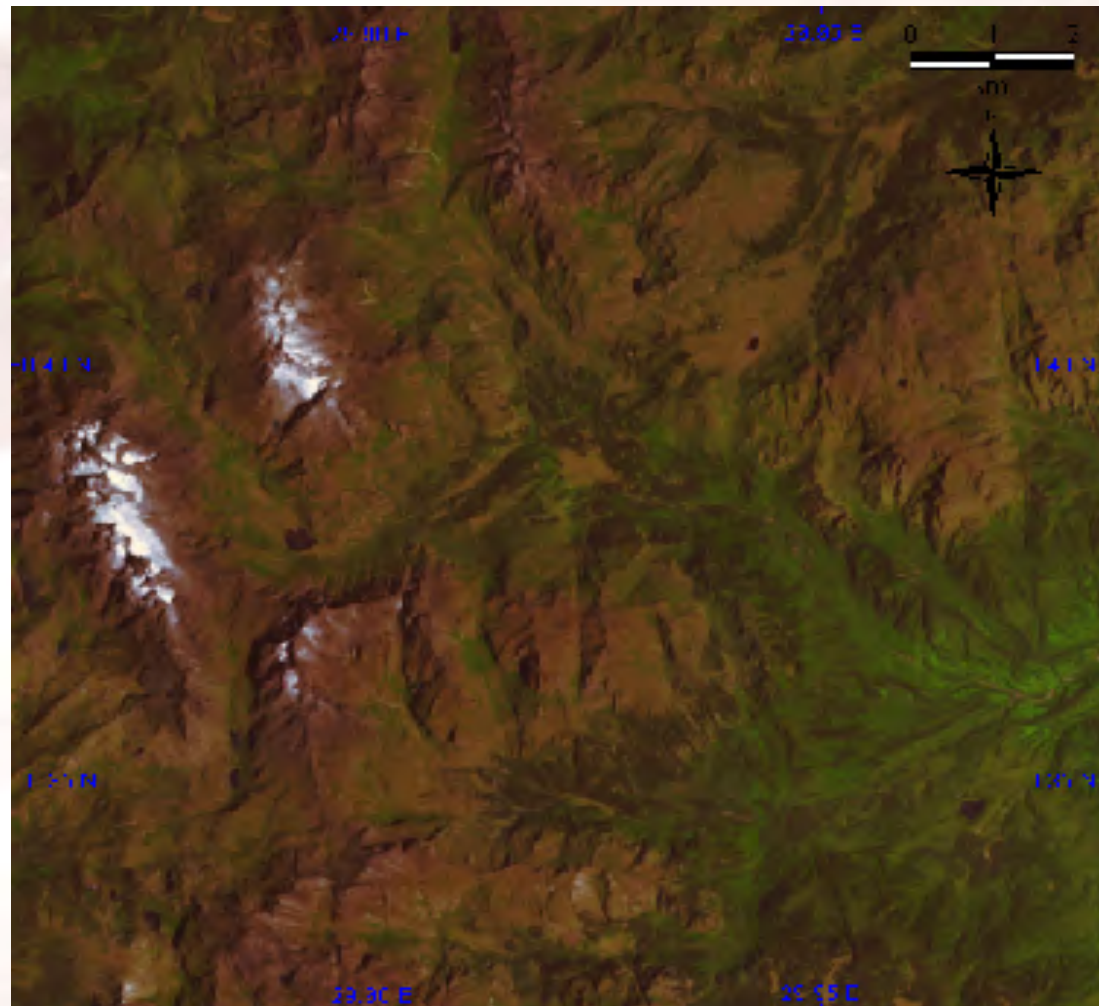
This image shows the snow content (red) in the satellite image.



*Normalised
Difference Snow
Index (NDSI)*
 $(\text{Band2} - \text{Band5}) / (\text{Band2} + \text{Band5})$



TERRA ASTER satellite image acquired 22nd of February 2005



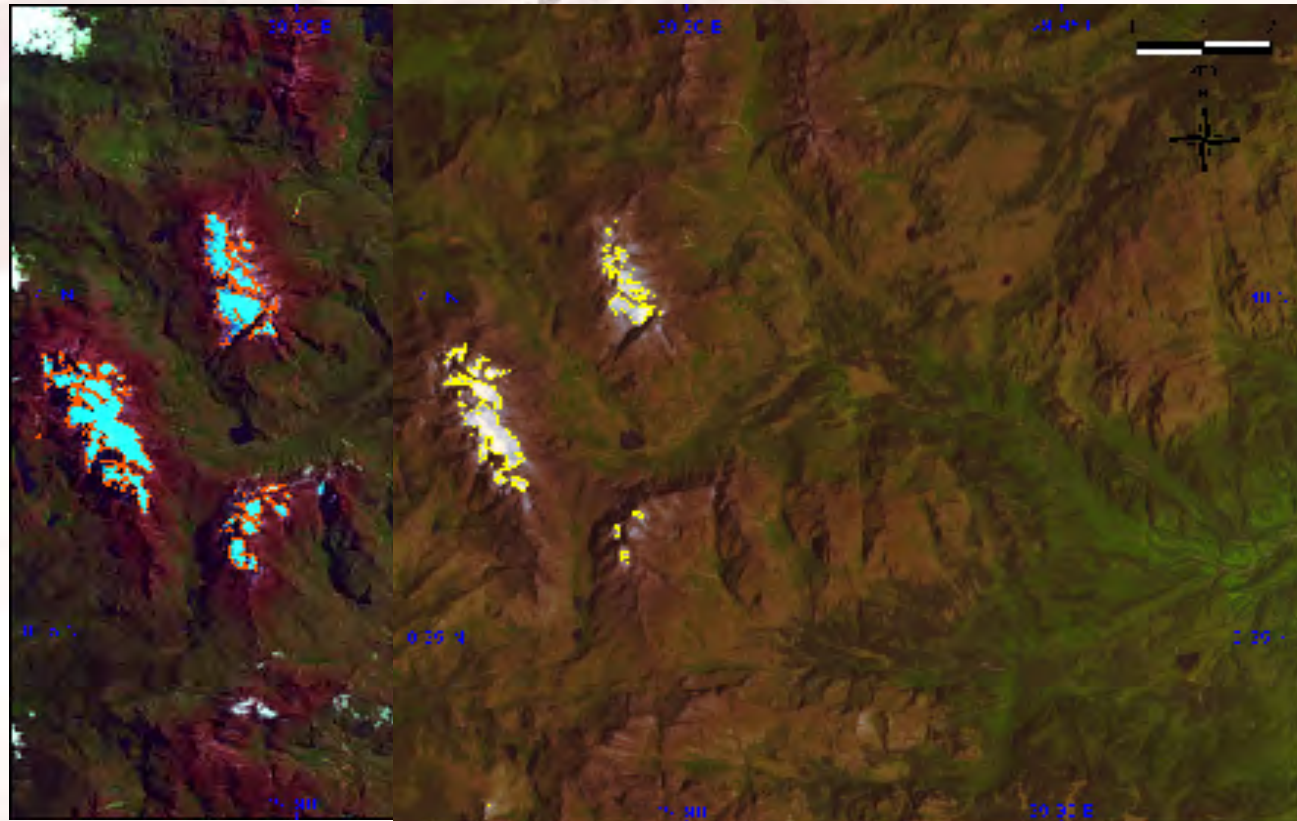
There are no clouds in this image and the glaciers stand out as white, with off-white probably representing newly fallen snow and exposed rock (glacial retreat)





Comparison Landsat TM 1987 and TERRA ASTER 2005

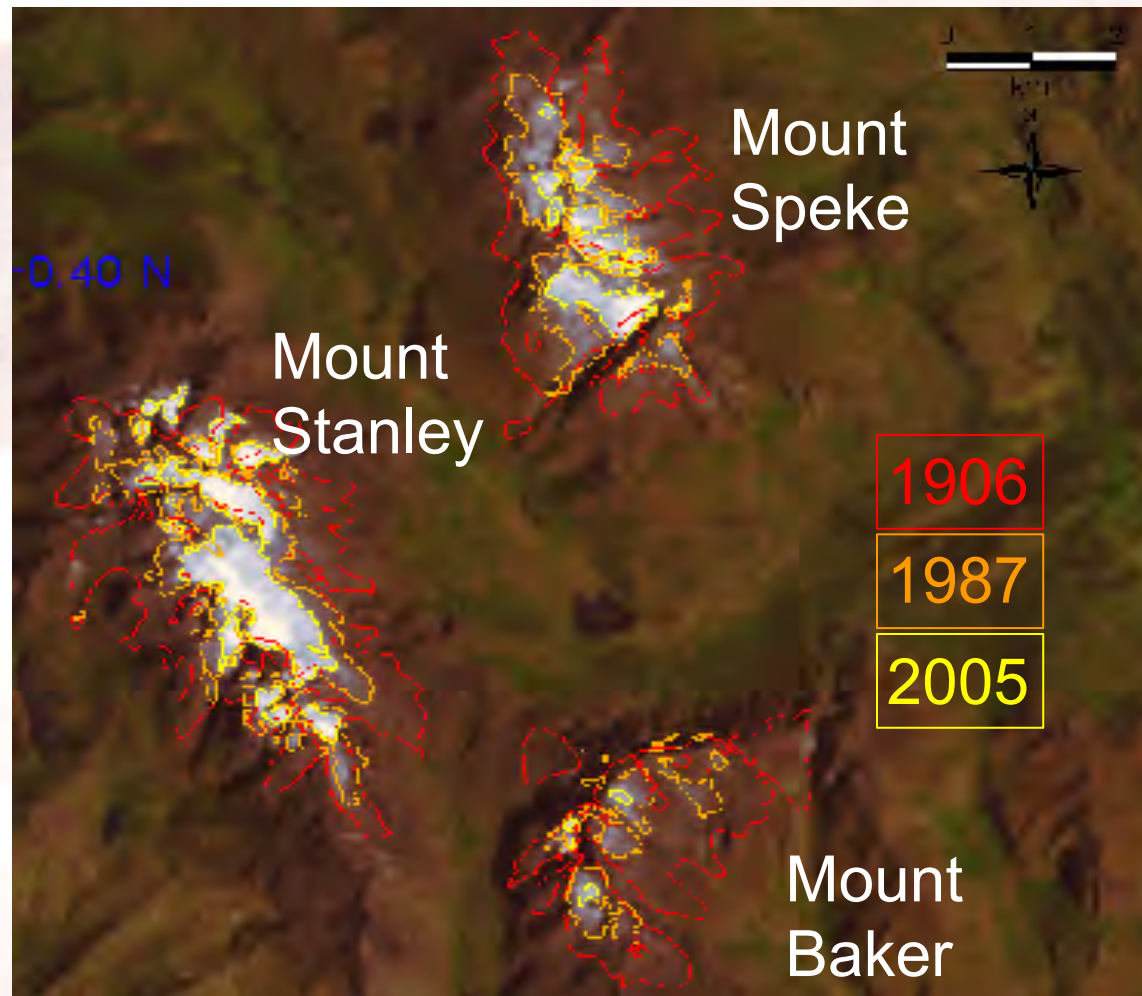
Comparison of extent of the glaciers in 1987 and 2005 interpreted from the backdrop satellite image.





Mountain Rwenzori Glacier Changes 1906-2005

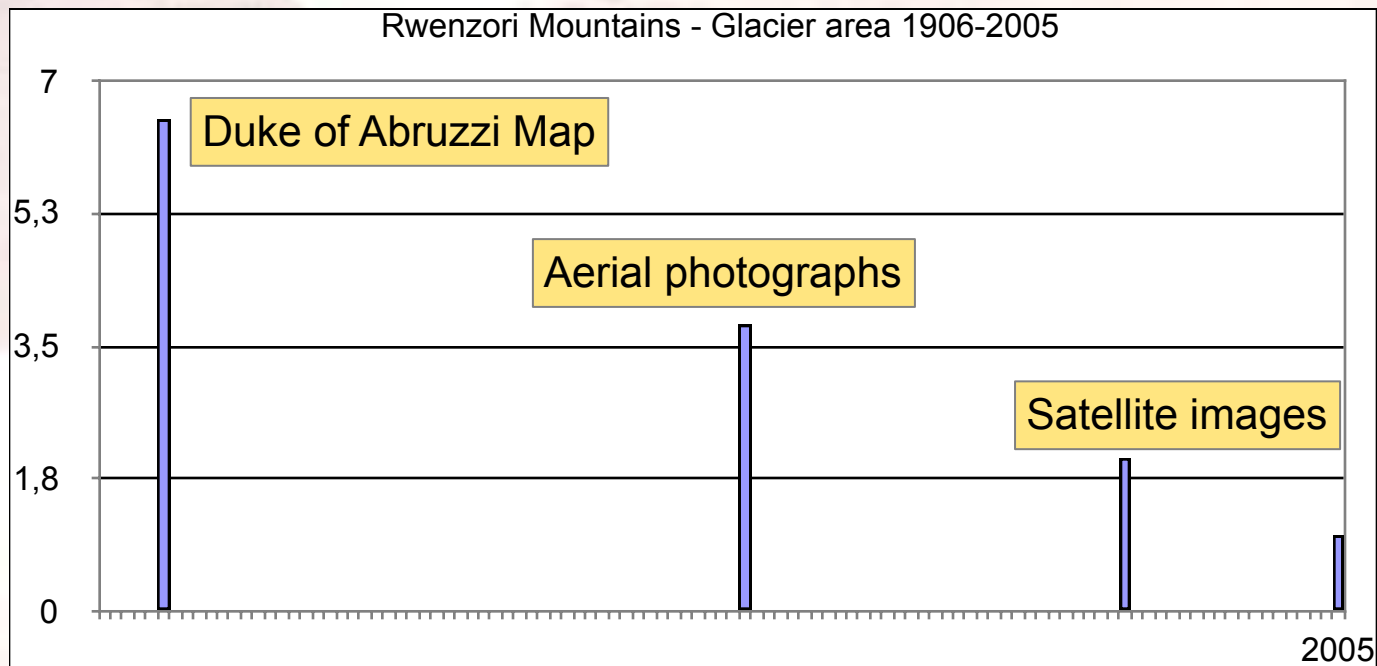
The extent of the glaciers of Mountain Rwenzori 1906, 1987 and 2005.





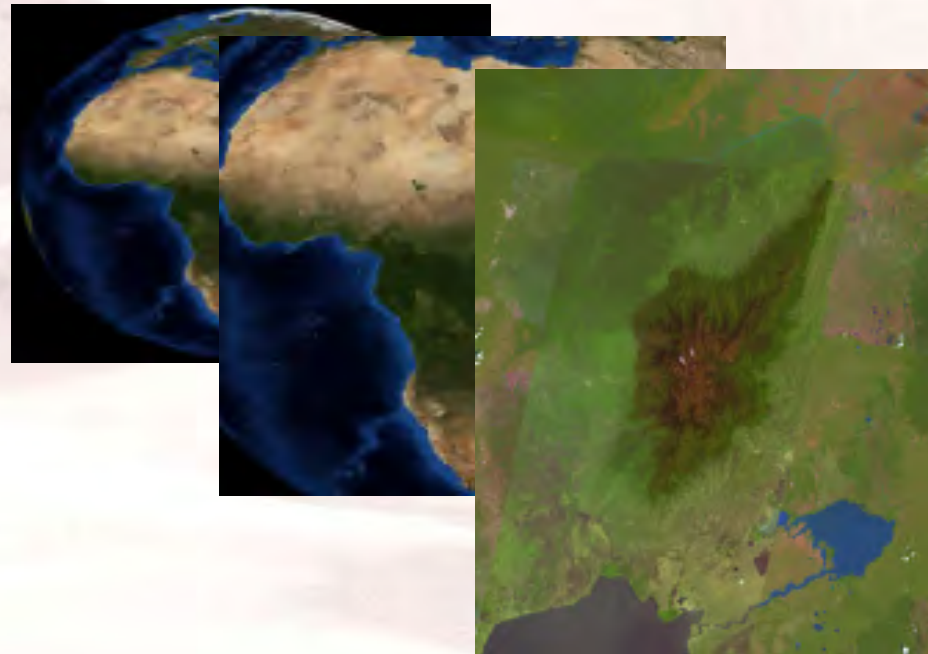
Duke of Abruzzi expedition peak map from 1906

Since 1906 the glaciers of the Rwenzori Mountains have decreased from around 6.5 km² to 1.0 km². If the trend continues the glaciers will disappear in 20 years.





Driving forces contributing to glacier retreat



- a) **Global changes in temperature and atmospheric circulation patterns.**
- b) **Continental drying (less precipitation and more sunshine)**
- c) **Local changes in land use and land cover** (documented in other Mountains in East Africa, but not the Rwenzoris)

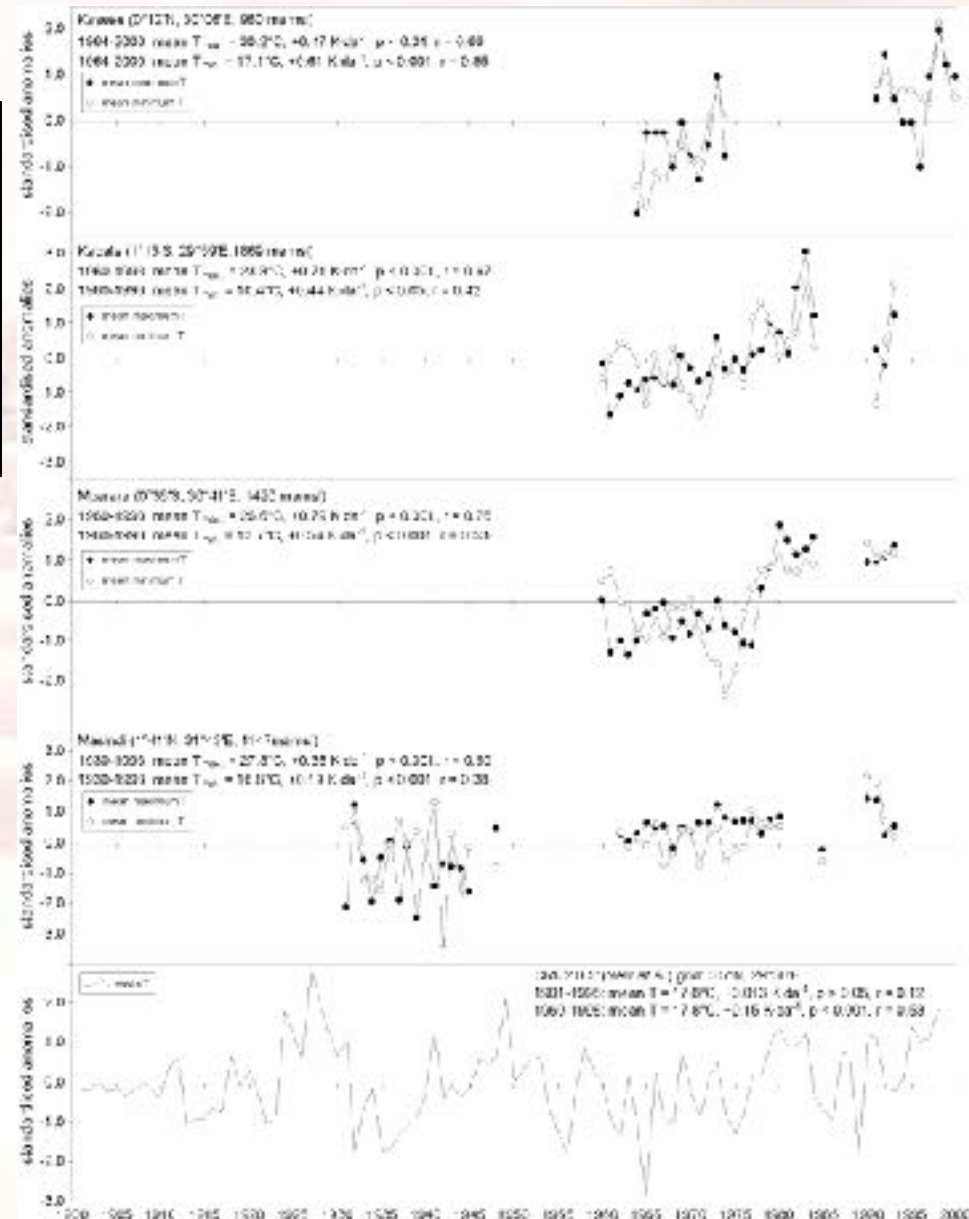


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Driving forces contributing to glacier retreat

Global changes in Temperature

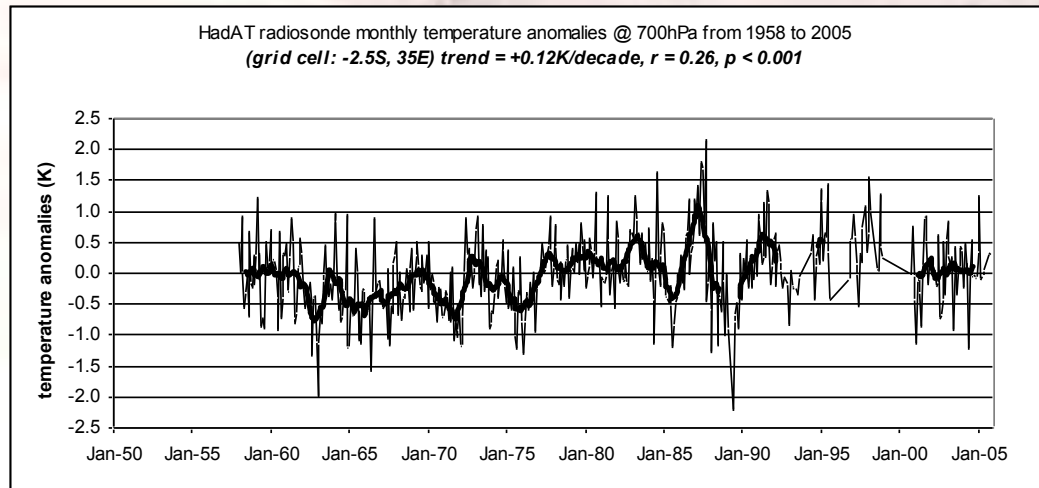
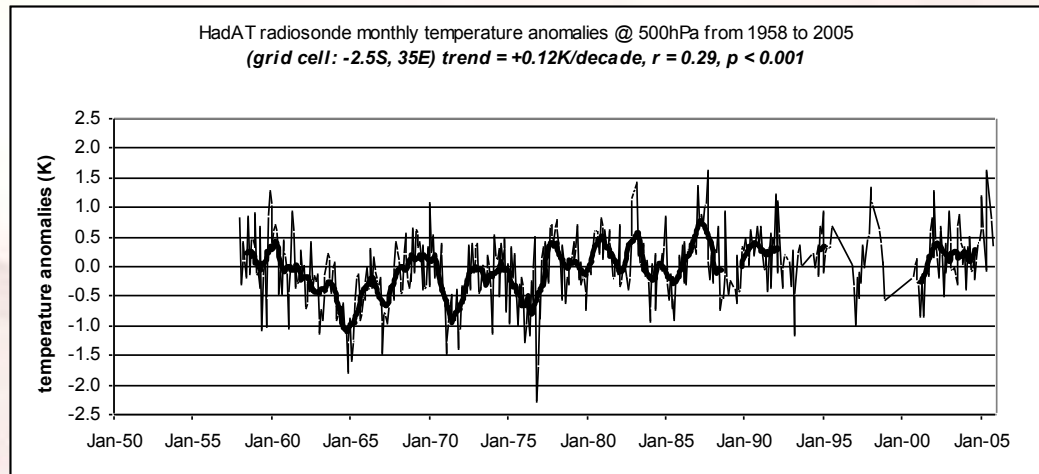
- Significant trends of increasing surface air Temperature
- But glaciers reside at elevations 3 to 4 km higher in the troposphere





Landcover changes in the Rwenzori Mountains: the glaciers retreat

Data are very limited but significant trends of increasing air temp also observed in the troposphere.



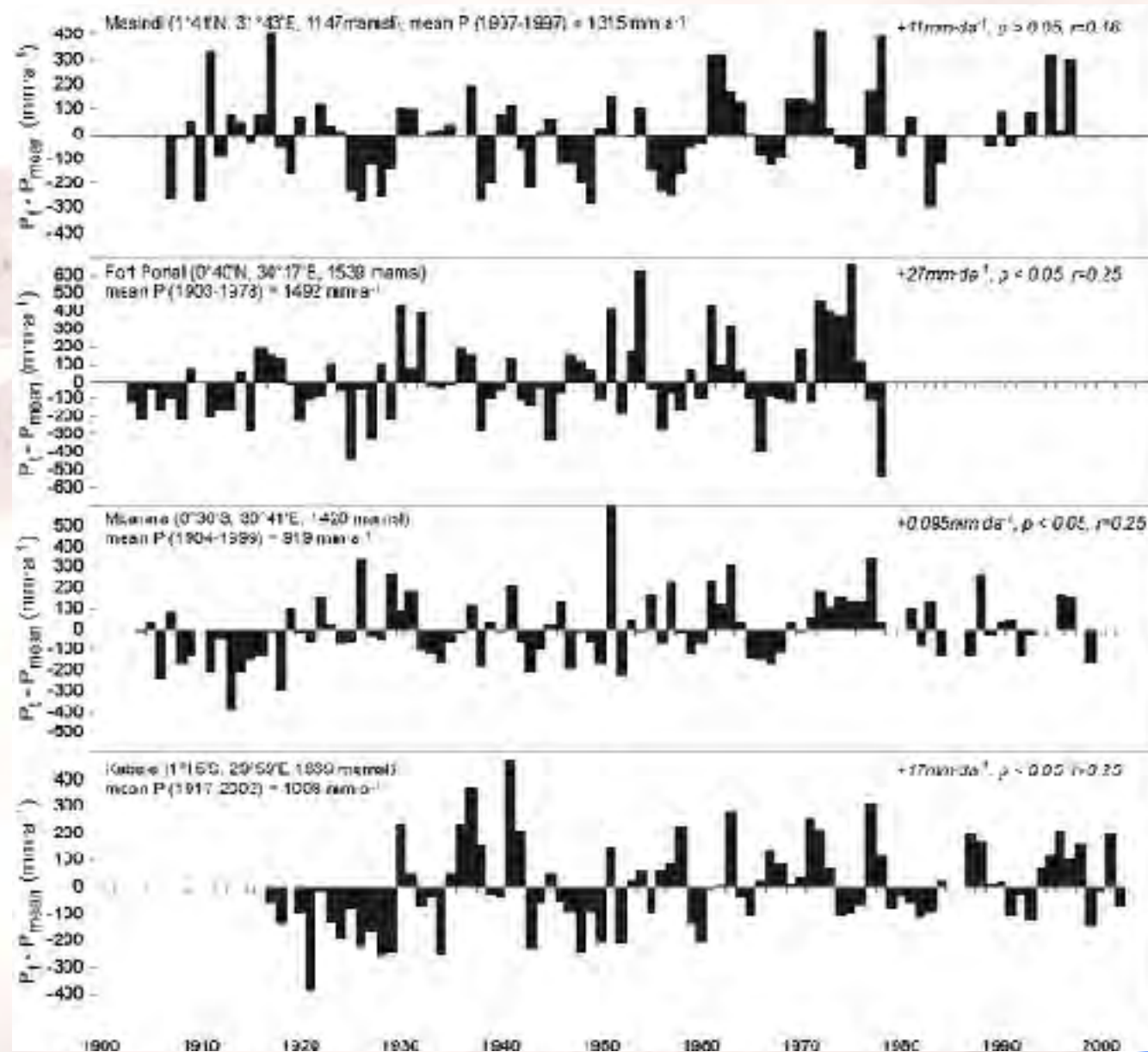


Landcover changes in the Rwenzori Mountains: the glaciers retreat

Driving forces contributing to glacier retreat

Continental drying

- no evidence of decreasing humidity in western Uganda from station rainfall records.





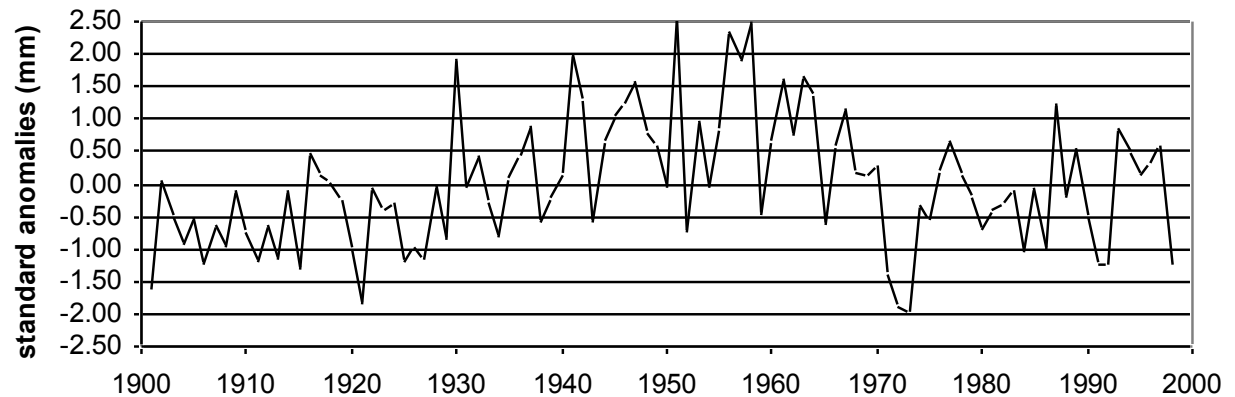
Landcover changes in the Rwenzori Mountains: the glaciers retreat

Driving forces contributing to glacier retreat

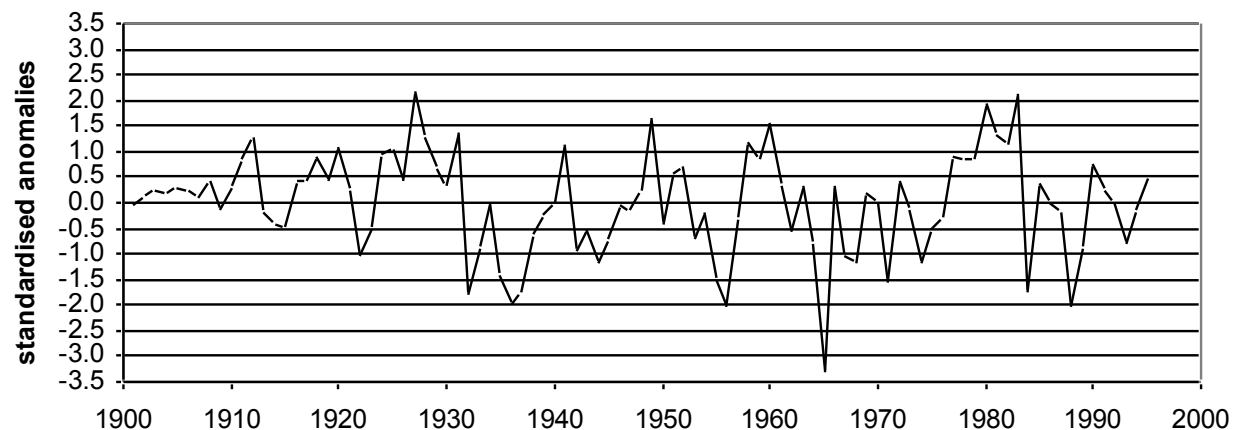
Continental drying

- no evidence of decreasing humidity in western Uganda from gridded climate datasets (CRU2).

CRU2 annual precipitation from 1901 to 1998
(grid cell: 0.5N, 29.5E), $+0.06\text{mm/decade}$, $r = 0.17$, $p = 0.077$

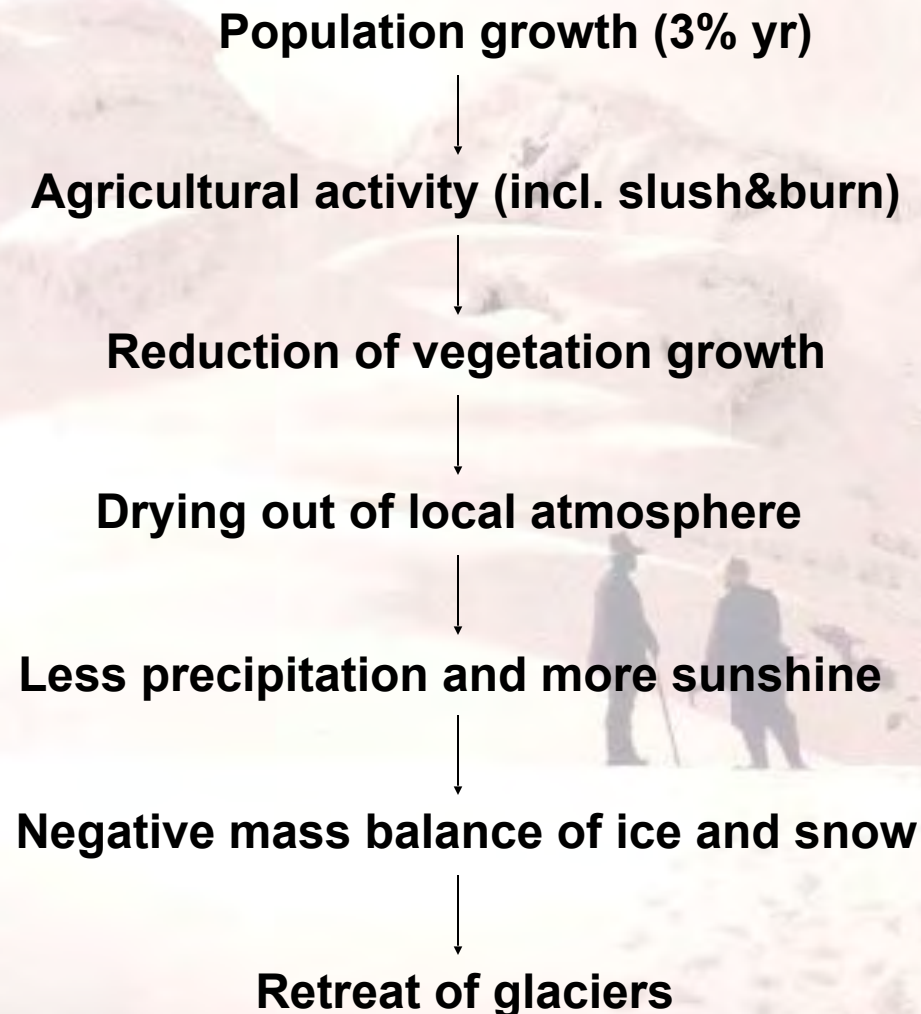


CRU2 anomalies in mean annual vapour pressure from 1901 to 1995
(grid cell: 0.5N, 29.5E), $r=0.099$, $p=0.34$



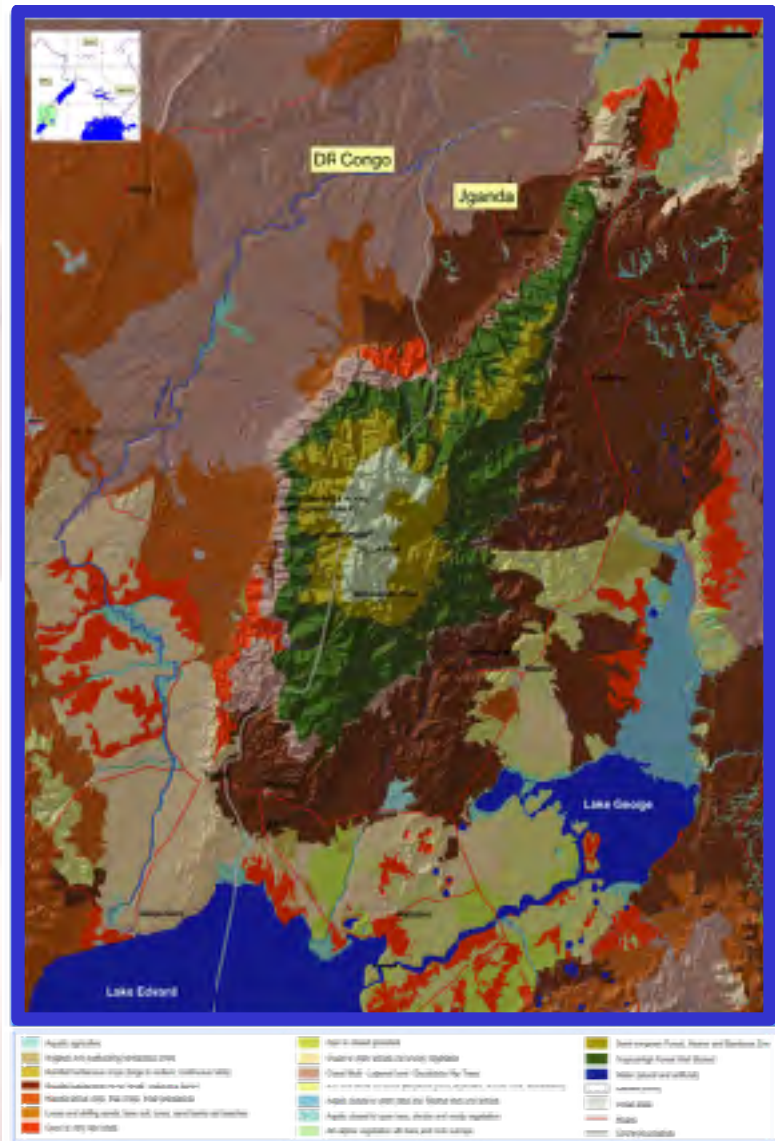


Driving forces contributing to glacier retreat
Local changes in land use and land cover



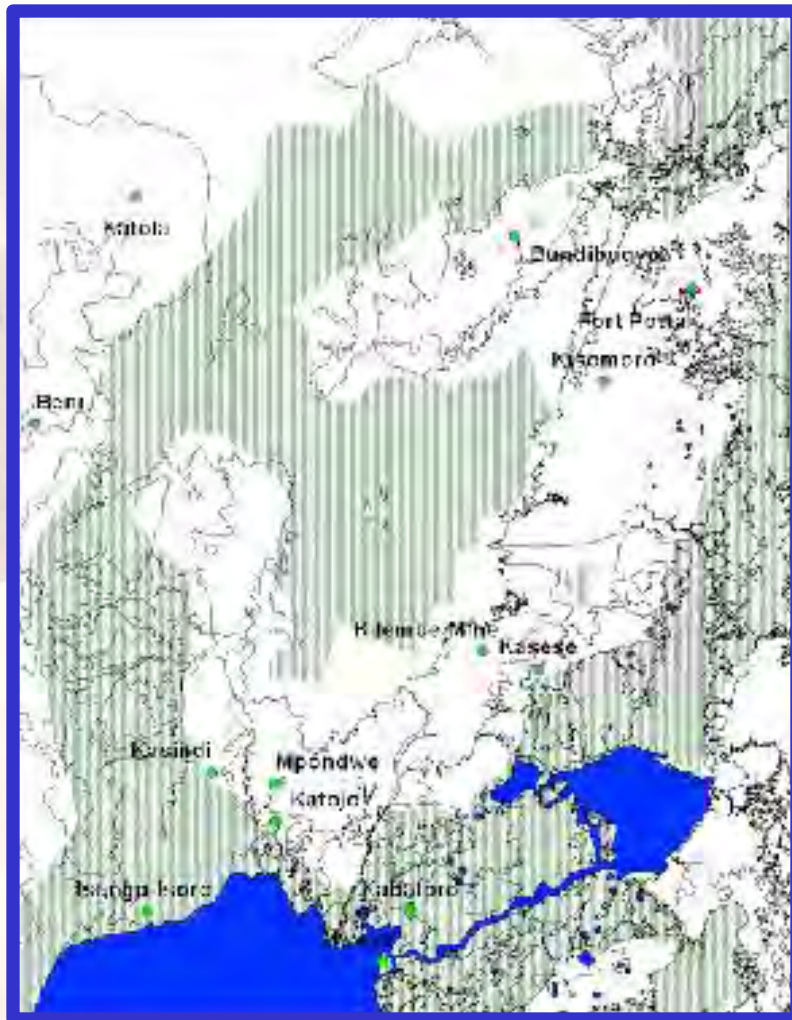


Landcover and vegetation (Africover and National Biomass project)





Protected Areas (PA)





Ag + PA





Population distribution (Landscan 2002)



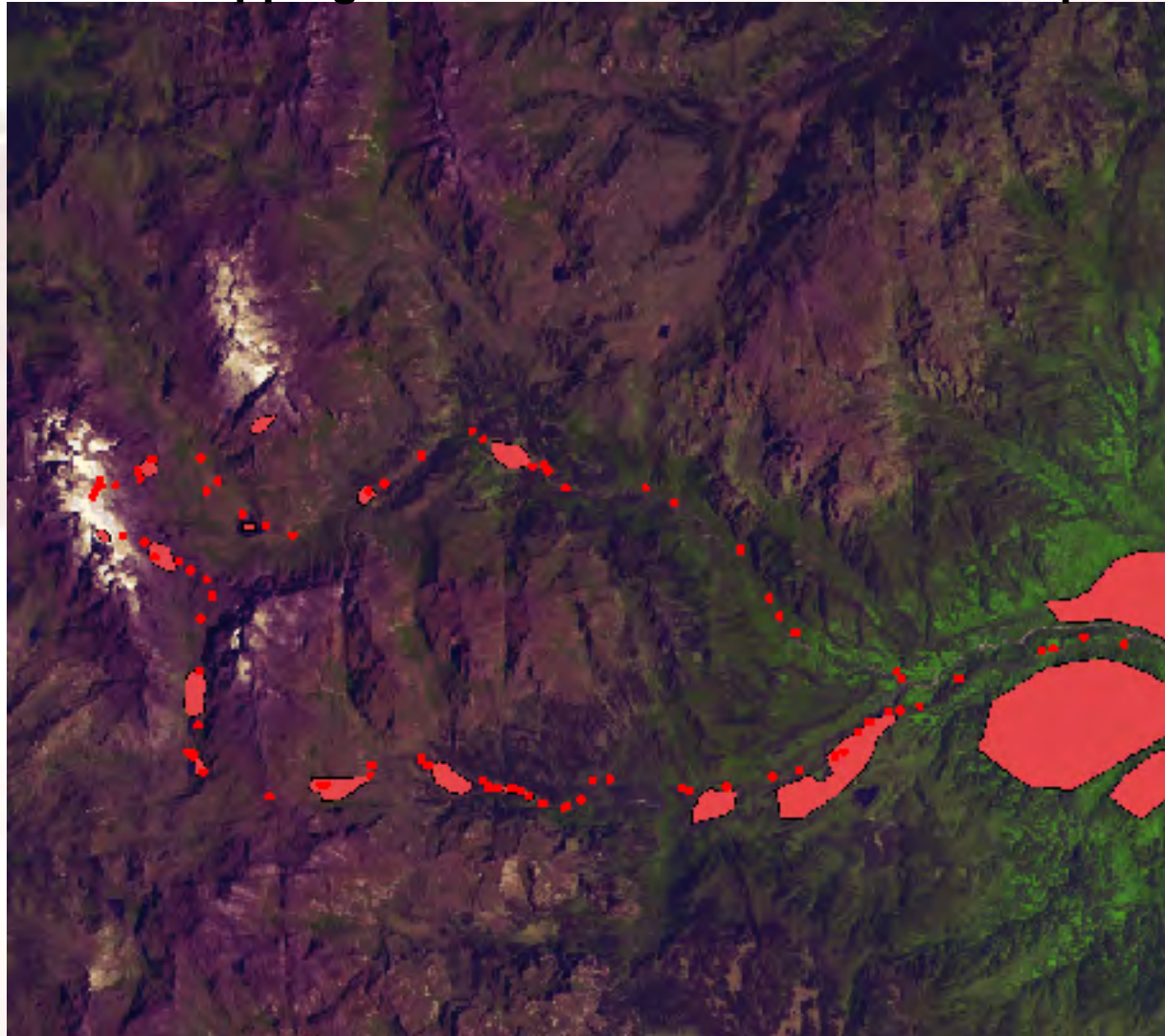


Field data collection June 2006 – 100 years after the Abruzzi expedition



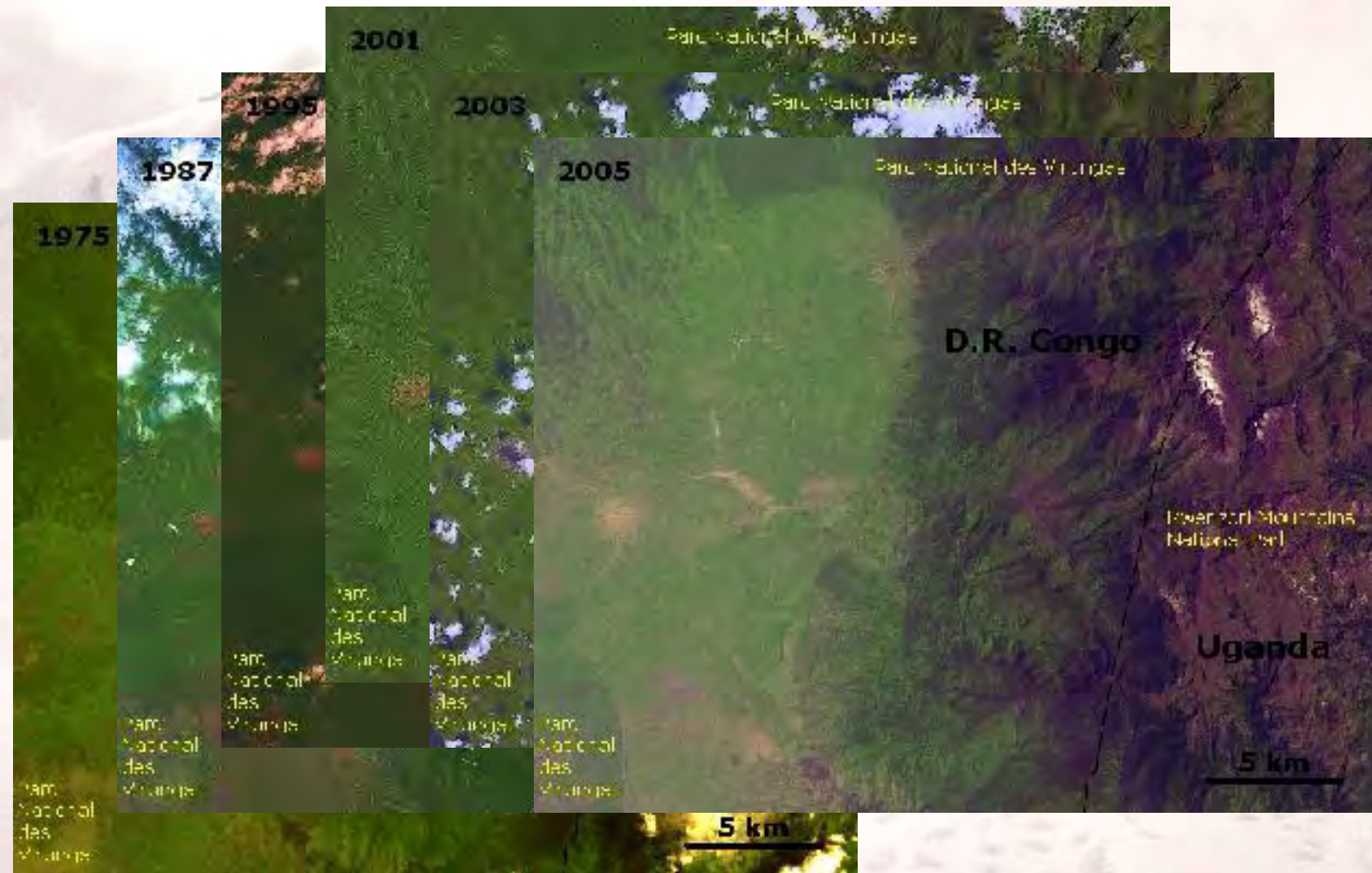


Landcover mapping from ASTER data – a first attempt



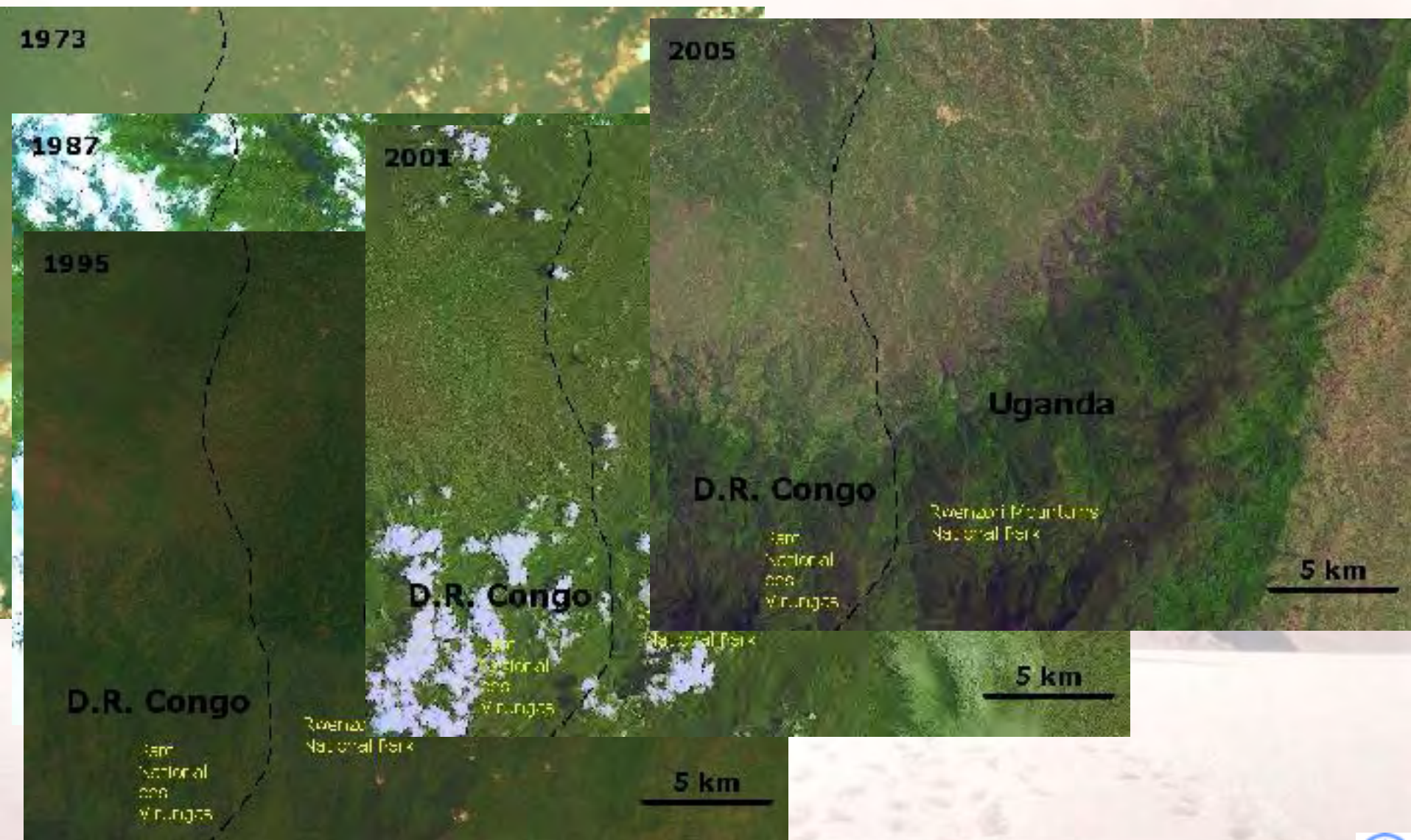


Landcover changes - high resolution satellite imagery 1975-2005





Landcover changes - high resolution satellite imagery 1973-2005





Landcover changes – Adjusted NDVI trend 1973-2005

Landsat MSS

Path 185: row 60: date 19730204

Path 186: row 60: date 19730205

Path 186: row 60: date 19750312

Landsat TM

Path 173: row 060: date 19870807

Path 173: row 060: date 19950117

Landsat ETM

Path 173: row 059: date 20010109

Path 173: row 060: date 20010314

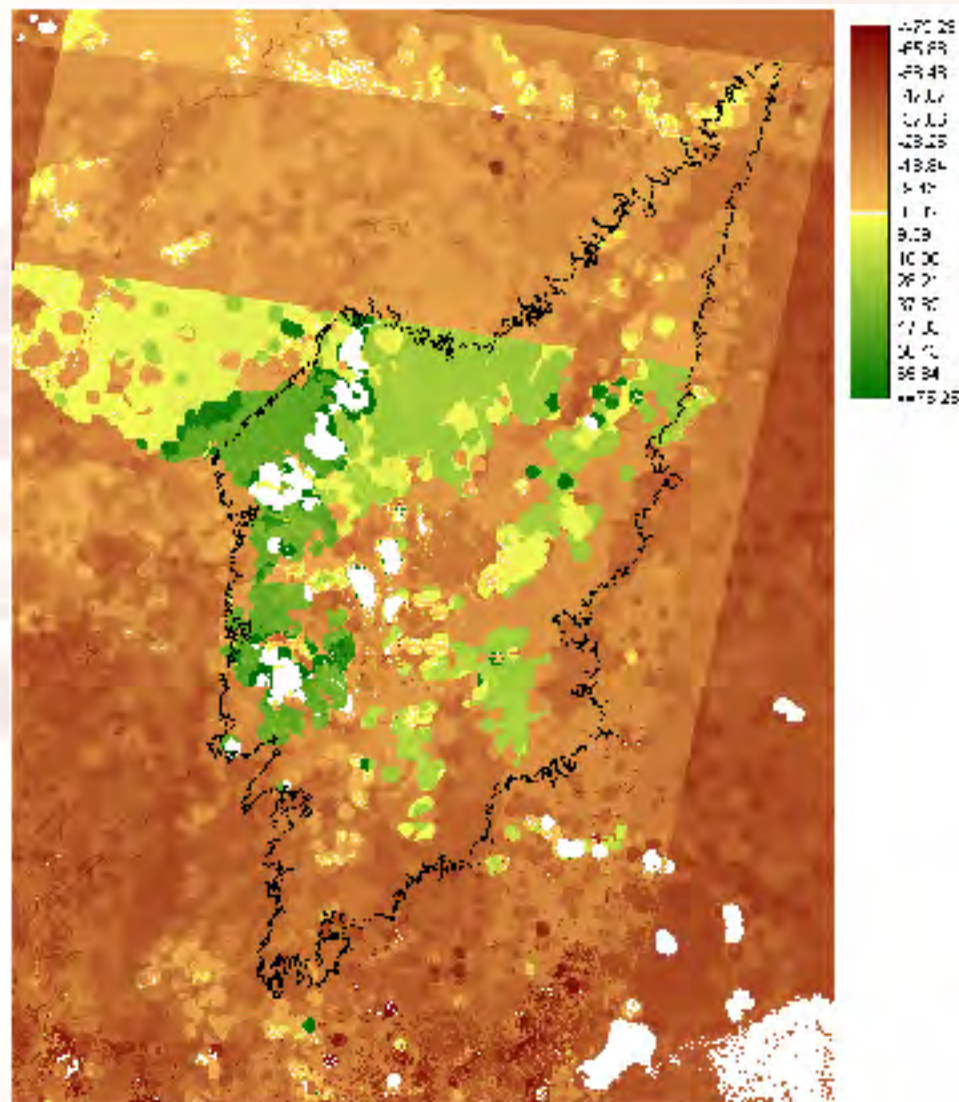
Path 173: row 060: date 20011211

Path 173: row 060: date 20030131

ASTER

AST_L1B_00302212005083011_02282005091034

AST_L1B_00302212005083003_02282005090940





Results

- Glaciers reduced from **6,5 Km²** to **1 Km²** in 100 years
- Glacier retreat dependent on several factors
- If the trend continues the glaciers will disappear in 20 years





Thank you



Introduction to Image Analysis in ArcView 3 – Land Cover Changes in the Rwenzori Mountains 1973-2005.

By Thomas Gumbrecht, July 2016

