Stake	Elevation	10-metre temp.	Mean annual	Firn warming	Percentage ice	Percentage ice	Change of ice-percentage	Mass balance	Refrozen melt-water (m ice/y)		
	(m)	(°C)	air temp. (°C)	(K)	June 23	August 16		(m ice/y)	Observed	Modelled	
HT940451	506	–18.5	–17.0	–1.5						s=3 K	s= 4.5 K
HT940061	574	–17.5	–17.6	+0.1							
HT940075	776	–14.5	–19.2	+4.7	10	53	43	0.60	0.26	0.26	0.35
HT940085	883	–19.6	–20.0	+0.4	0	100	100	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
HT940105	1035	–18.3	–21.3	+3.0	47	72	25	0.36	0.09	0.13	0.22
HT940013	1318	–21.0	–23.5	+2.5	0	13	13	0.42	0.055	0.055	0.14

Table 2. Observed firn/ice 10-metre temperature, model-calculated mean annual air temperature, and observed and model-calculated amounts of refrozen melt water.

tween observed and modelled values, whereas the modelling with s = 4.5K overestimates the amount of refrozen melt water. In Fig. 8, the amount of refrozen melt water that remains after the summer melt season (expressed as a

of the Hans Tausen Iskappe requires generalisations of the parameterisations derived for the Hare glacier drainage basin.