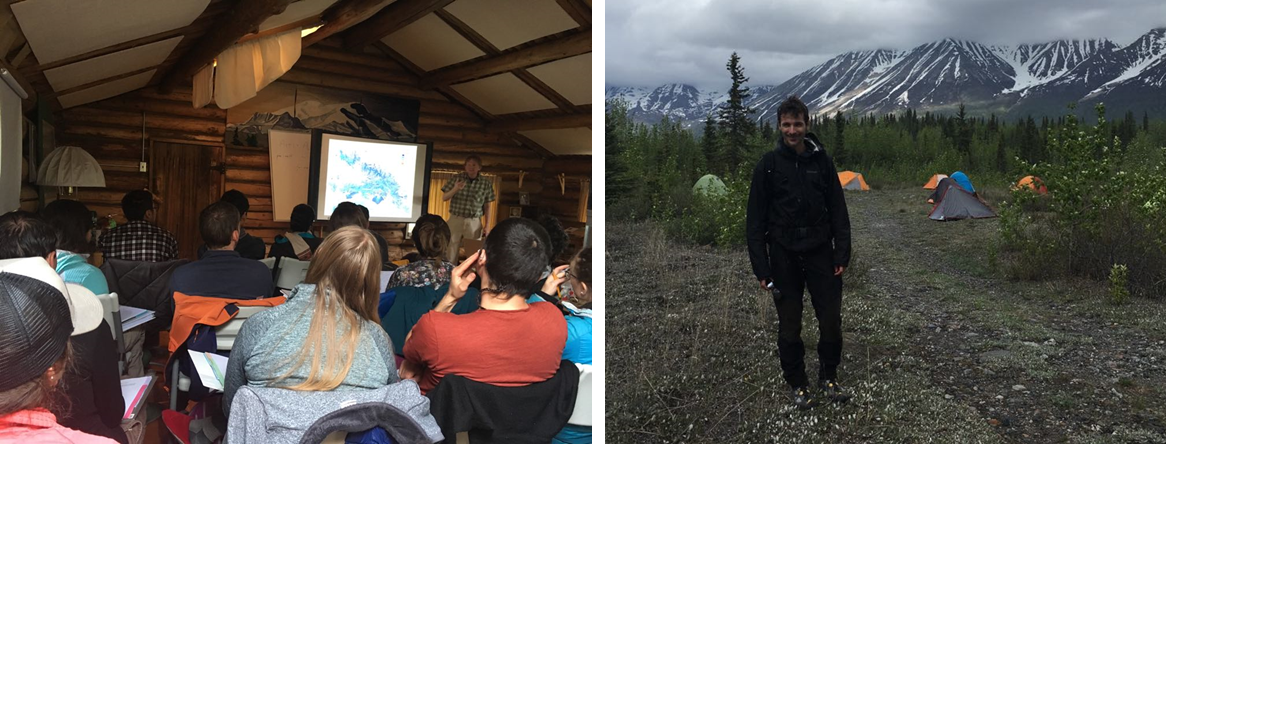
# McCarthy: big rivers, big glaciers, big mountains

Every second year, an [International Summer School in Glaciology]( https://glaciers.gi.alaska.edu/courses/summer-school/2018) is held in in McCarthy (see Map below). A summer school typically consists of a series of lectures, exercises and field excursions concentrated over a couple of days in a certain location, to give a deep introduction into a specific research field to for example graduate students. The summer school in McCarthy is unique in many ways: the location is literally thousands of kilometers away from any other University (out of Alaska), the students are simply camping for 10 days in a remote place without running water, and the lectures are held in a cozy block hut. In brief: since the first edition of the McCarthy summer school, this course is definitely a term for young glaciologists and a bunch of applications floods the organizers every time the course is announced.

The summer school is organized by the Glaciers Group at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, where Pascal is doing his Postdoc. That’s why we were invited to join the group for few days to meet people, attend lectures and join the excursion. Since Pascal plans to conduct research on one of the glaciers close to McCarthy, this was also a good chance to inspect the location in person, not only using maps or GoogleEarth (which is still very helpful anyway).

McCarthy, a tiny back-country village with roughly two dozens of inhabitants, lies in the Wrangell-St. Elias Mountains, a mountain range shared by the states of Alaska and Yukon Territory (Canada) confined by a National Park, bigger (>53’000 square kilometers) than the size of Switzerland. The Wrangell-St. Elias Mountains are located southeast of Fairbanks, fairly close to the Pacific coast to the south and the border to Canada to the east. It is about a 9-11 hour drive (depending on the stops to enjoy the amazing views) of which the last two hours are on a dirt road from Chitina to McCarthy. If we, having just arrived and settled in Alaska 10 days ago, were not fully aware yet of being in a remote, wild and astonishing country, the last 60 miles on this gravel road entirely engulfed us in the wilderness. We saw a huge river, free to flow without any restriction, a vast flood plain, lots of rabbits and few moose. Not only. From the car, we saw our first two bears: bear number one, a grizzly running into the woods, and bear number two, a baby black bear quietly crossing the road. In the safety of our car, free from fear, we were able to fully admire these facinating creatures. In addition a sequence of heavy rain, sunshine, and dust from the river banks. Chitina River (see below) is the main tributary of Copper River, which flows into the Gulf of Alaska east of Cordova. The picture helps to understand, that sometimes Copper River is able to transport as much sediments into the Ocean as does Mississippi during an entire year.

The village of McCarthy has the spirit of a goldrush village in the middle of nowhere. Wooden cabins, one or two hostels, no asphalt streets, no cars allowed. It seems like McCarthy was frozen for at least half of a century, sort of a ghost town. And so is Kennecott, 5 miles away and a bit closer to the mountains. McCarthy co-existed with Kennecott, raised and fell with its neighbor village. Kennecott was a mill town, erected in the early 20th century when copper ore was found in huge quantities in the mountains above. The *Kennecott Copper Corporation* processed the ore extracted in the mines high up above the village, used gravity to process it to high-grade copper material in the village (see picture below), and finally transported it via railroad to the Ocean. The company run the village for about 30 years until 1938, when the copper prices fell and the business in such a remote place not economically [advantageous](https://it.pons.com/traduzione/inglese-italiano/advantageous) anymore. All of a sudden the company left Kennecott. All the buildings where left untouched during most of the century.

Nowadays tourists can visit Kennecott and its mining infrastructure. : T*the impressive structures and artifacts that remain represent an ambitious time of exploration, discovery, and technological innovation. They tell stories of westward expansion, World War I politics and economy*” . We did a guided 3h-tour and can say it is definitely worth the price of the ticket.

During our three full days in McCarthy we mainly explored Kennicott Glacier (the village is spelled in a different way, probably due to a mistake). This glacier is quite big, about 293 square km, similar to the size of Canton Schaffhausen in Switzerland or roughly the Altipiano of Asiago in Italy. If one walks up more than 40km from McCarthy where we camped to the beginning of the glacier, one would face the impressive southeast-flank of Mount Blackburn, which misses only a flagpole to reach 5000m a.s.l. More interestingly, especially for Pascal’s work, the entire glacier tongue is covered with debris. Therefore, predictibg how the glacier responds to climate change is rather complex. We will talk more about debris-covered glaciers and its implications in coming posts. Together with the Summer School class, we went on a glacier excursion on Root Glacier, a tributary glacier nourishing Kennicott Glacier. This was the first time Anna stepped on a glacier, it was a perfect day out there. Some fellows even took a bath on a glacier lake – on the ice. The water temperature was not much above the melting point, but it doesn’t seem to represent a barrier for crazy glaciologists.

We are impressed by the massive dimensions of the landscape and the glacier that we have seen during these days. We can almost not imagine that there are way bigger glaciers just over the ridge towards north or towards south in the Chugach Mountains. We have to adapt to the sizes and distances in Alaska. But maybe we don’t, and we just keep feeling amazed.