

Radar Studies on Kamb Ice Stream

– In the search for the mechanisms for the restart an Ice Stream

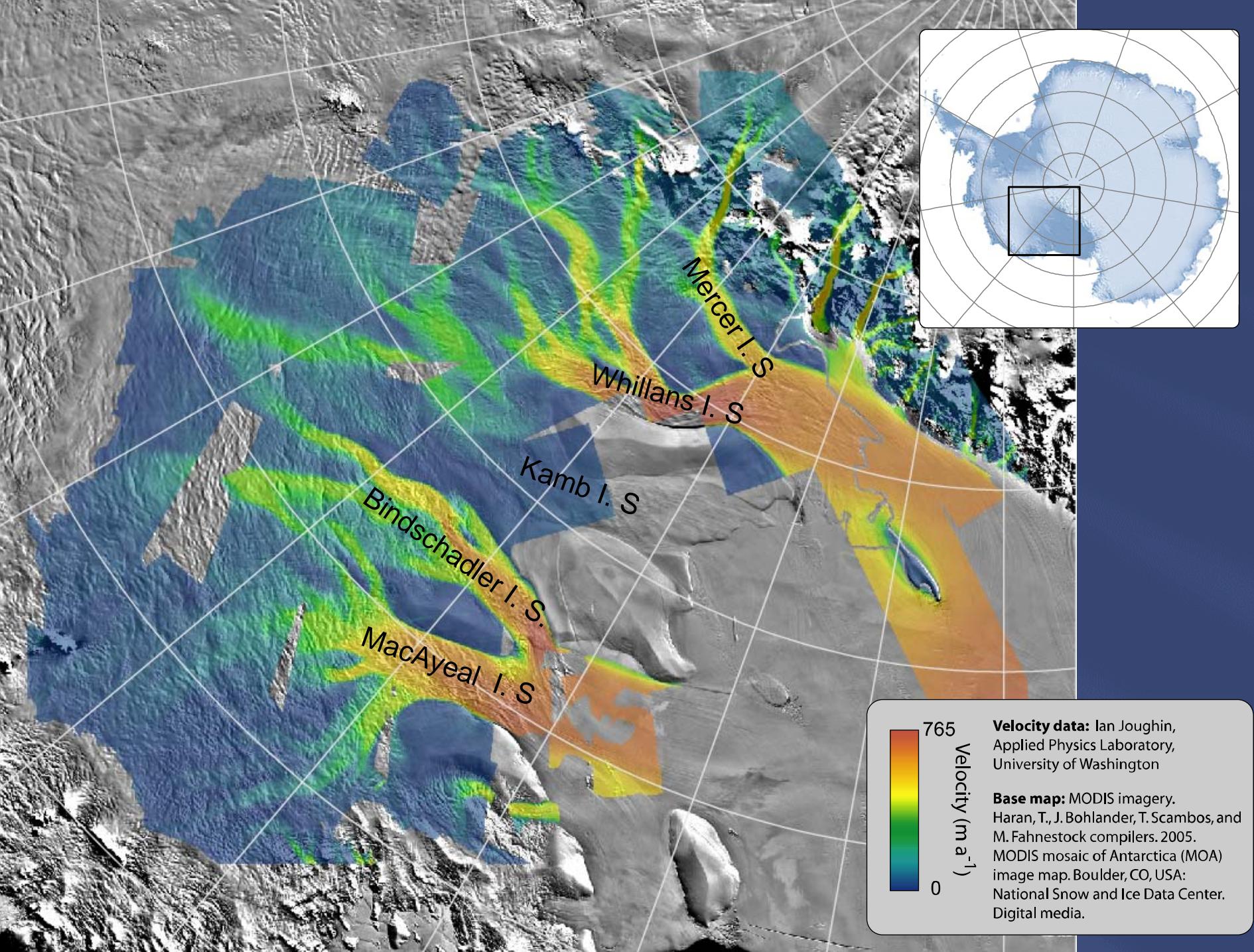
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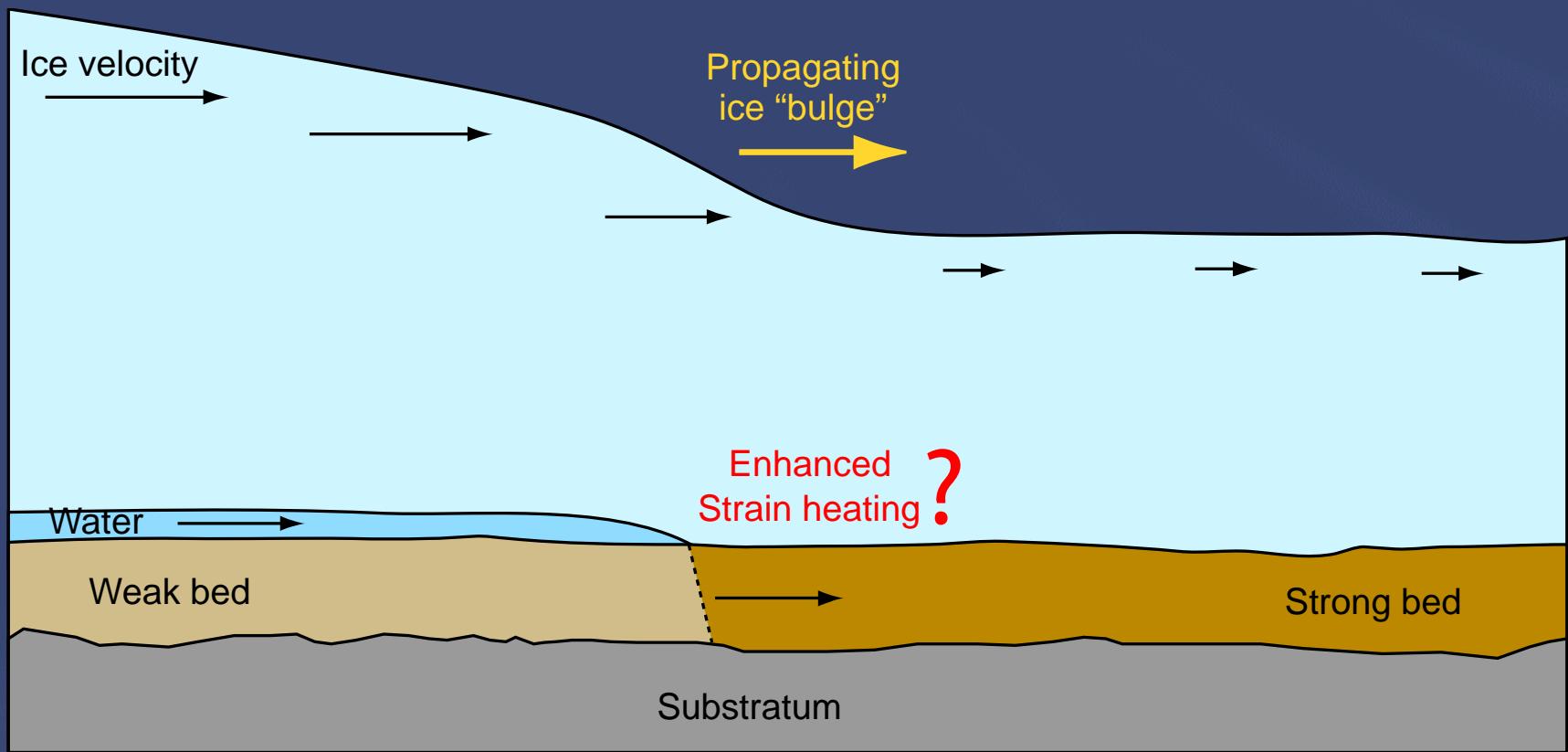


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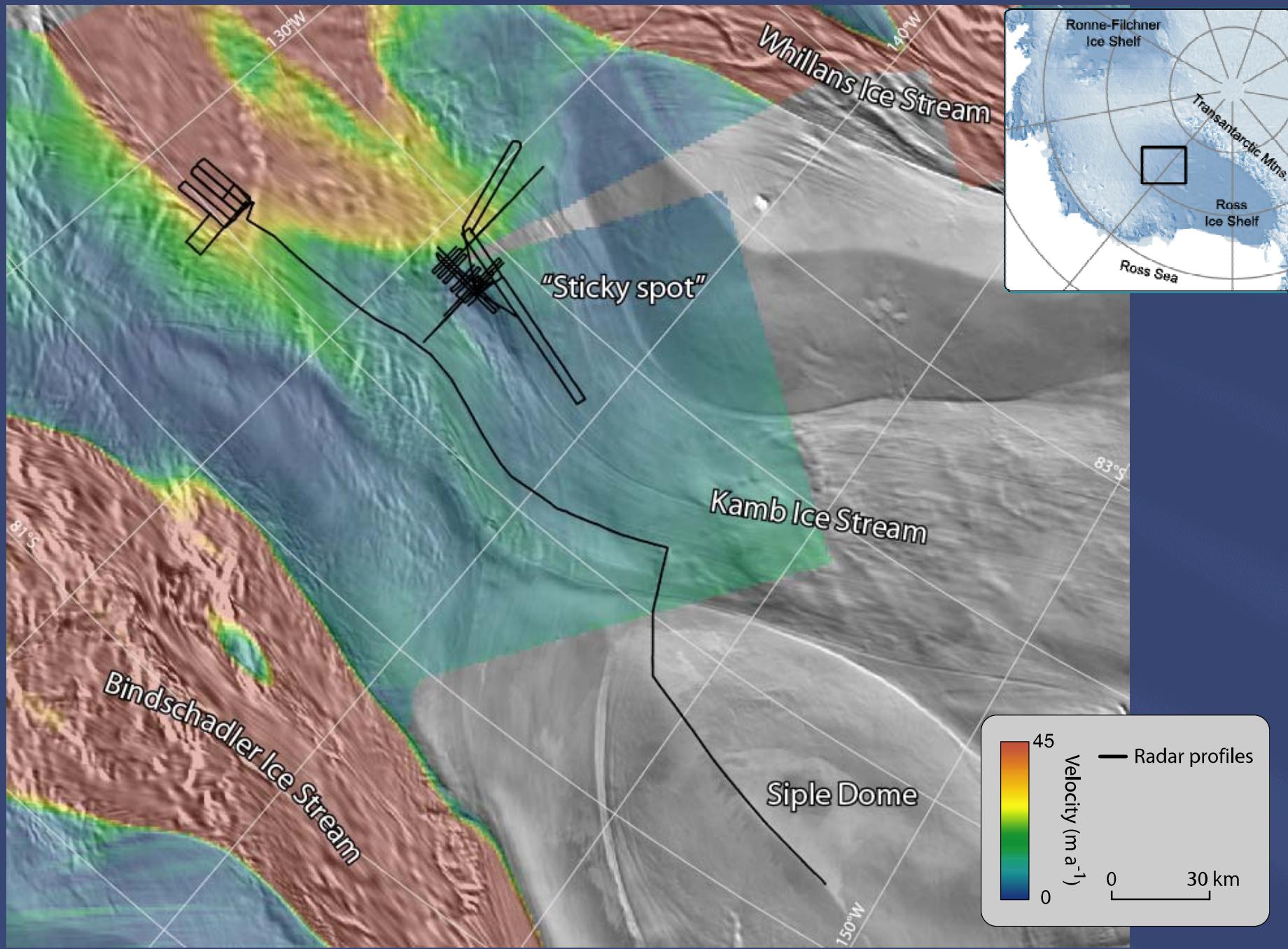
Restarting of an Ice Stream?

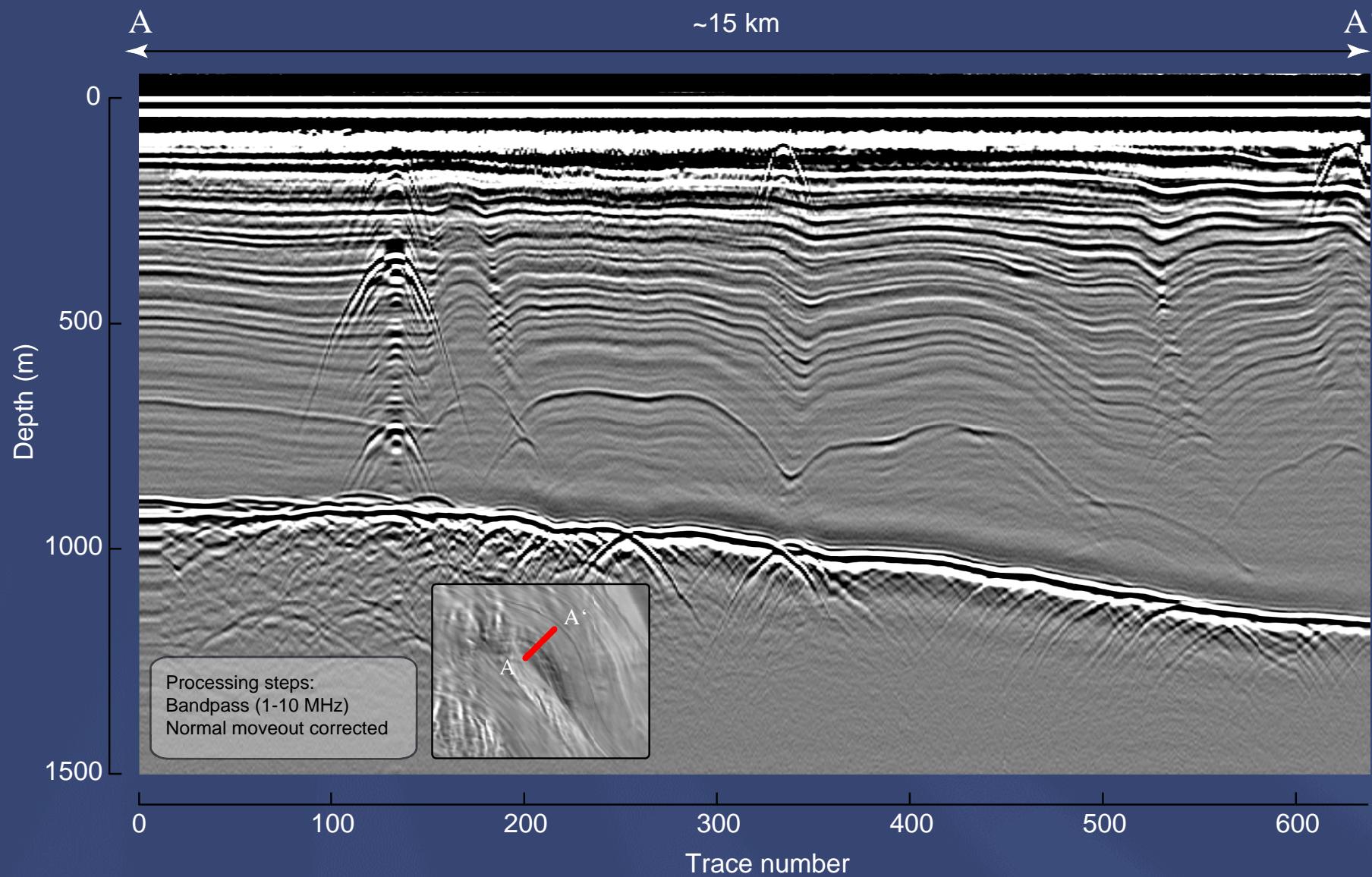


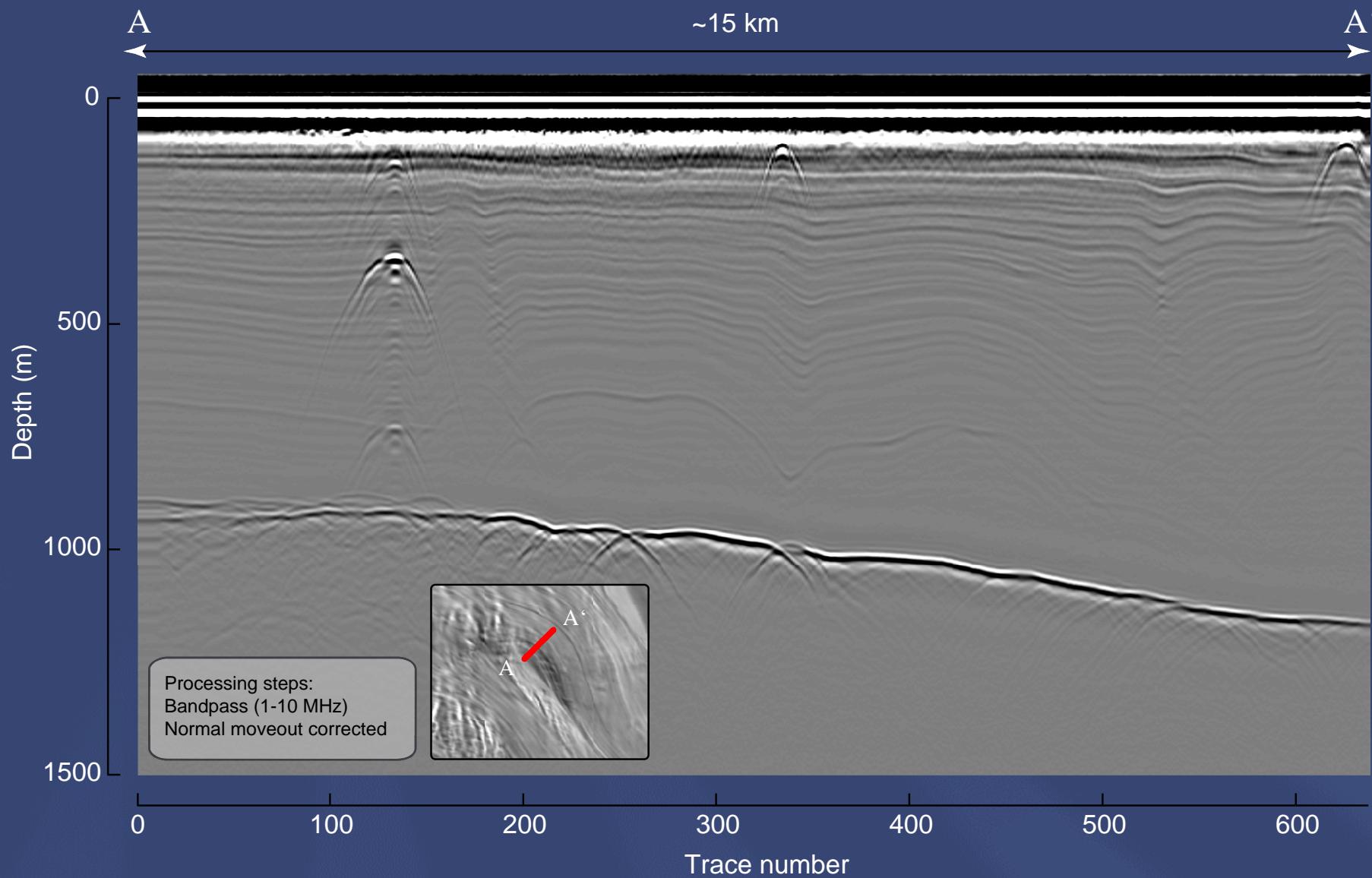
Collected data

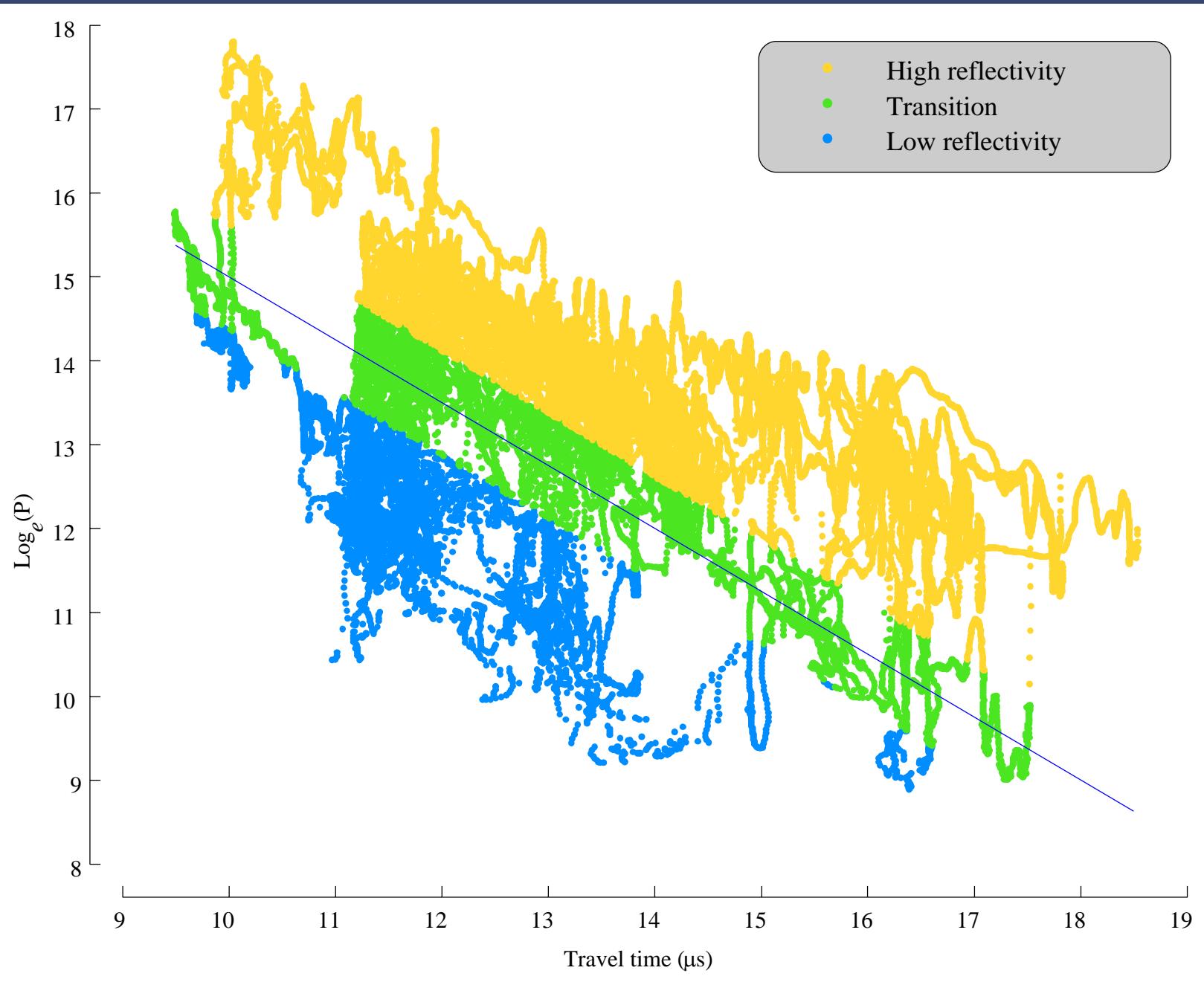
- GPS measurements
 - Velocity measurements in strain grids
- Radio-echo common mid-point (CMP) gathers
 - EM-wave speed and attenuation
- Radio-echo common offset (profiling) surveys
 - Detailed bed topography
 - Radio-echo reflectivity studies

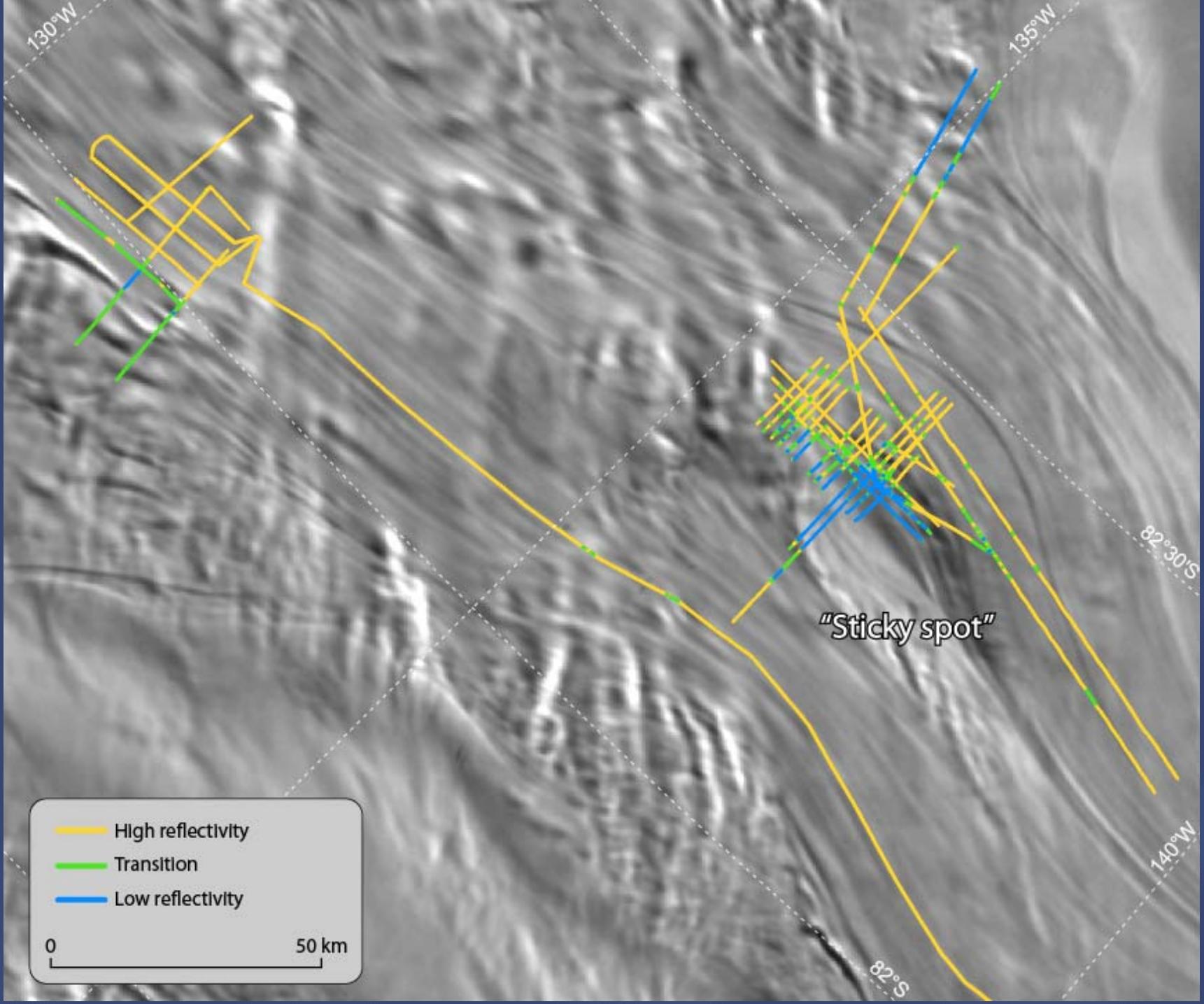












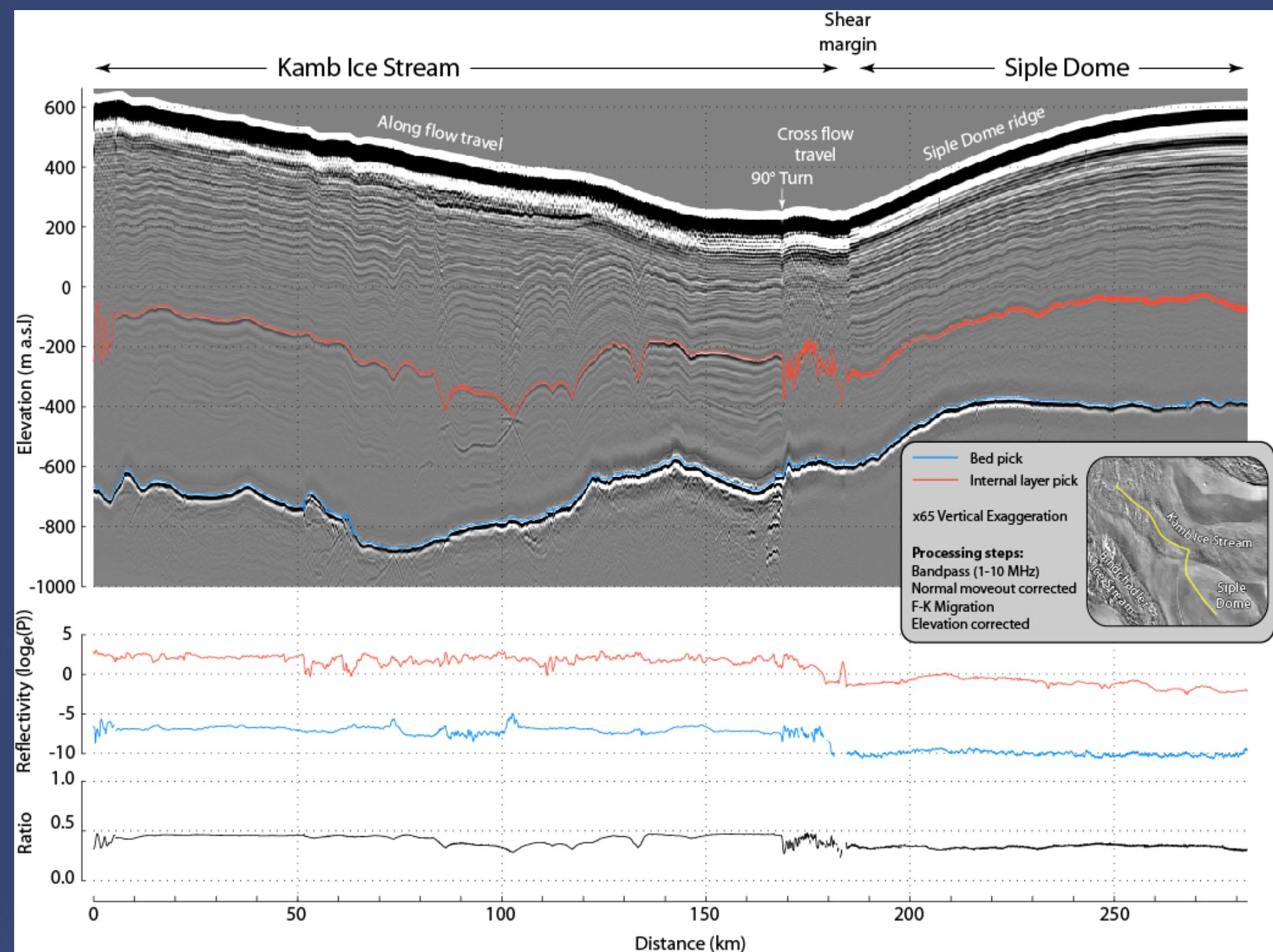
High reflectivity

Transition

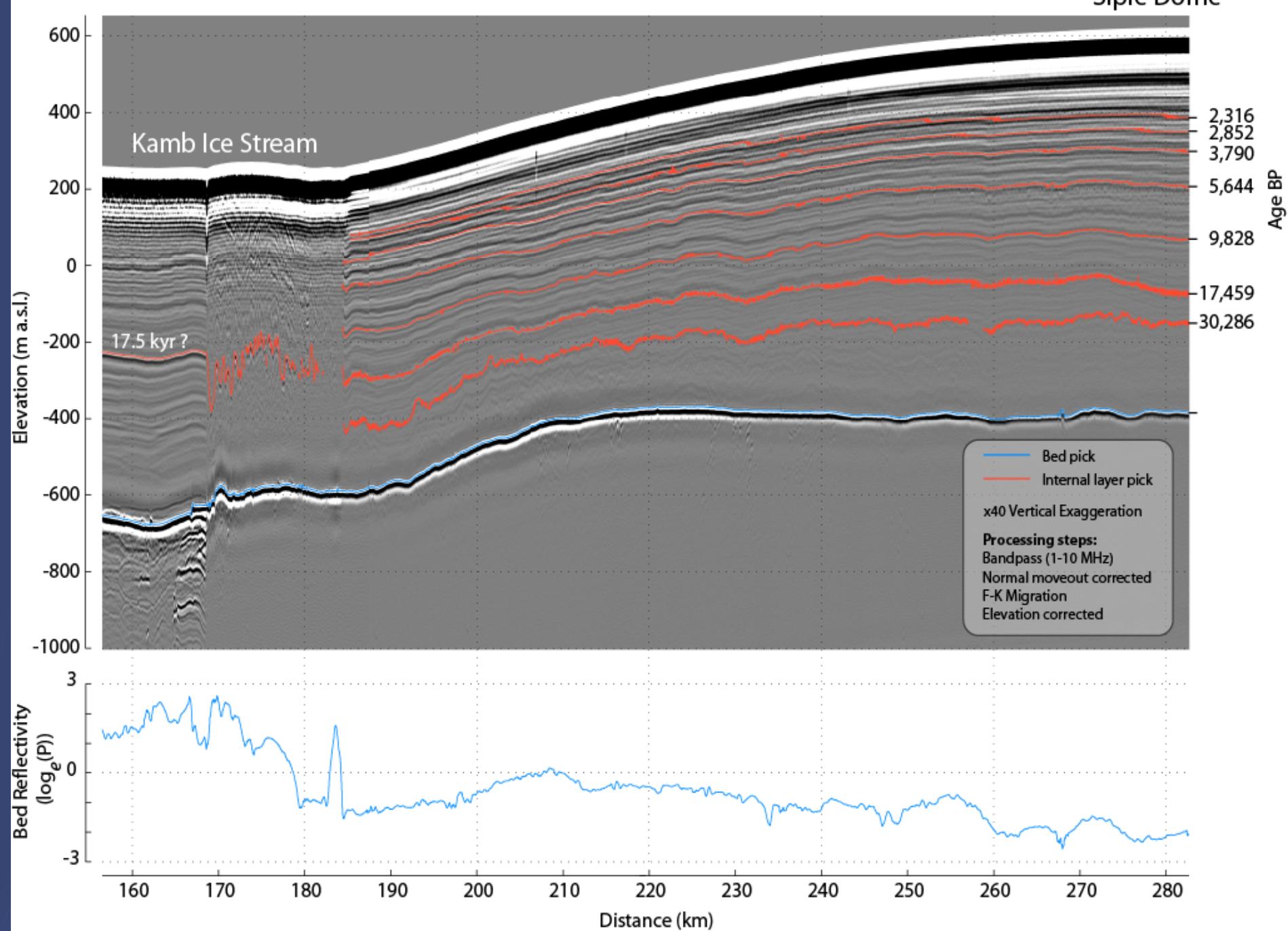
Low reflectivity

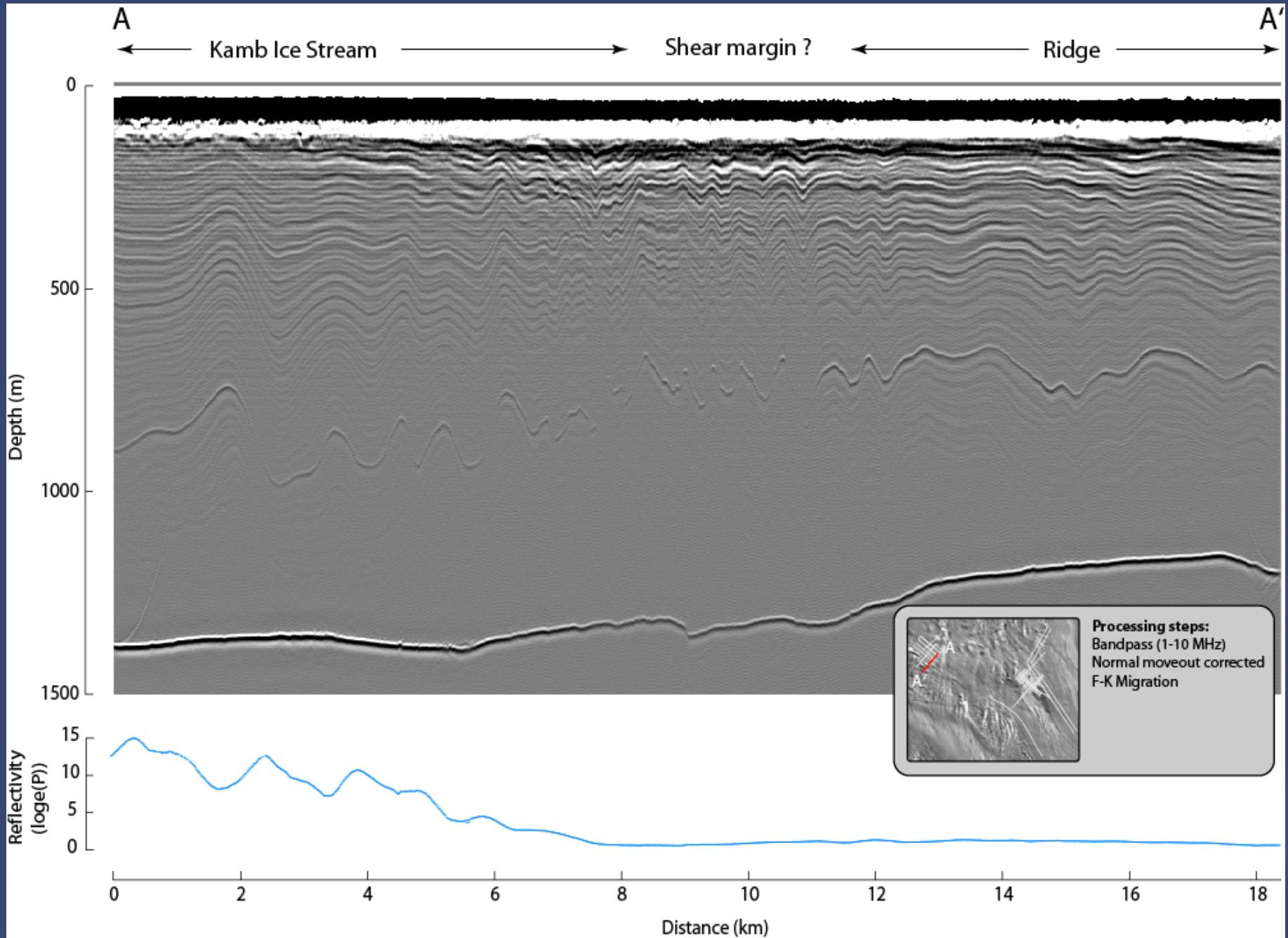
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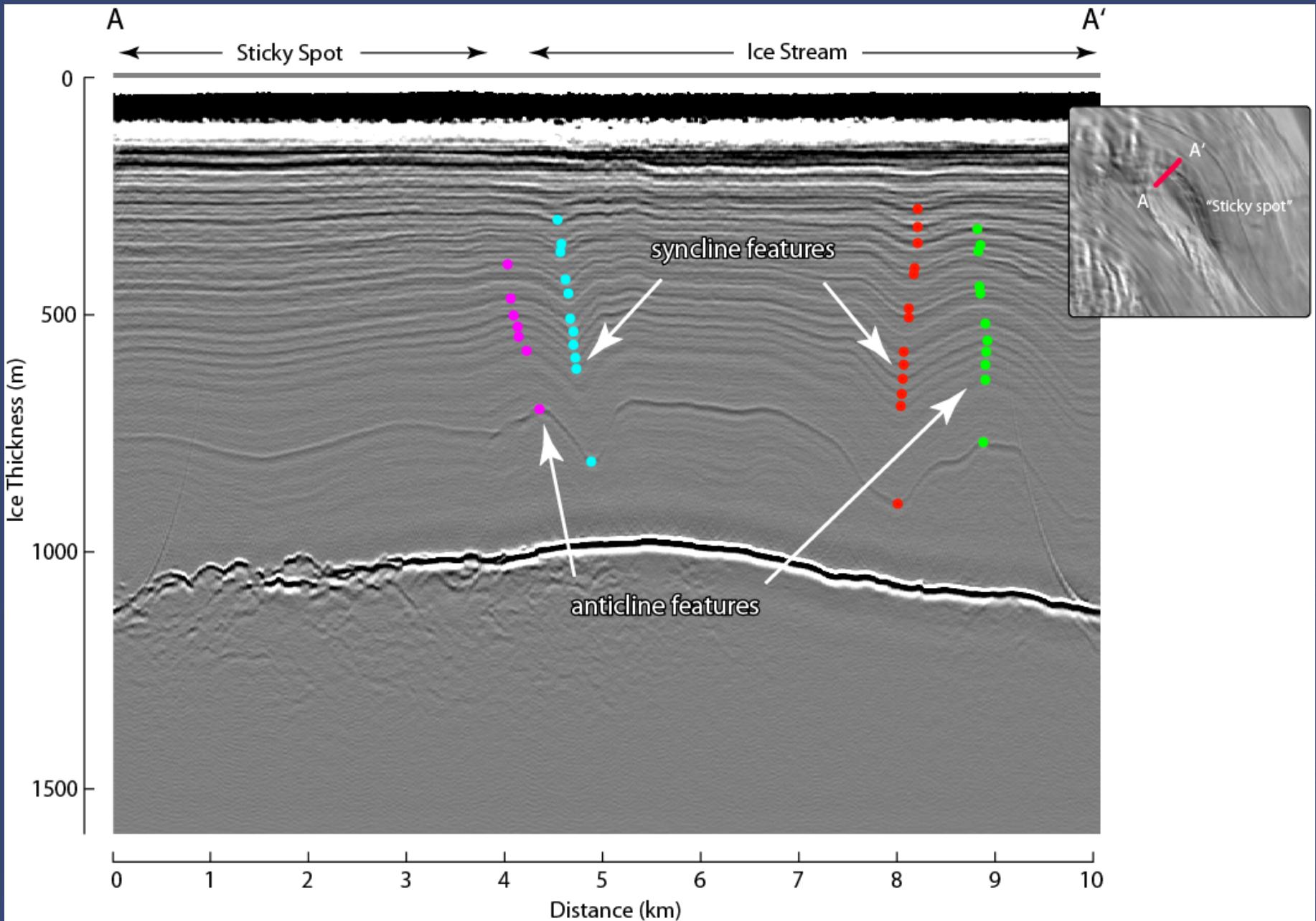
50 km



Siple Dome







Anticline curving
to North of Sticky Spot

Direction of flow

Fold compressing together

Fold curving
to South of "Sticky Spot"

"Sticky Spot"

0 5 10 km

Summary

- ~1600 km of radio-echo sounding data and four CMPs.
- Bed reflectivity is generally high in the ice stream and low at the “sticky spot” and beyond margins.
- Not able to convincingly tie the internal stratigraphy in the ice stream to the dated Siple Dome ice core.
- 3D mapping of internal folds around the “sticky spot”. Comparison with older data will allow us to depict strain history at these sites.