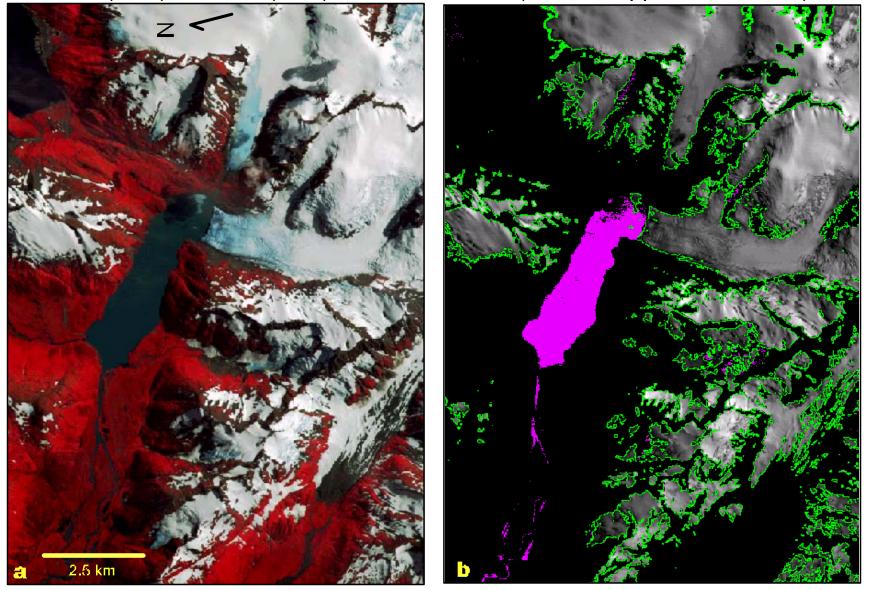
HIGH ICE, Continuation

Some glacier image analysis capabilities

Glacier mapping using simple ratios of ASTER

band 7 (2.25) / band 1 (0.56) - 0.25 threshold (Water mapped with NDWI)

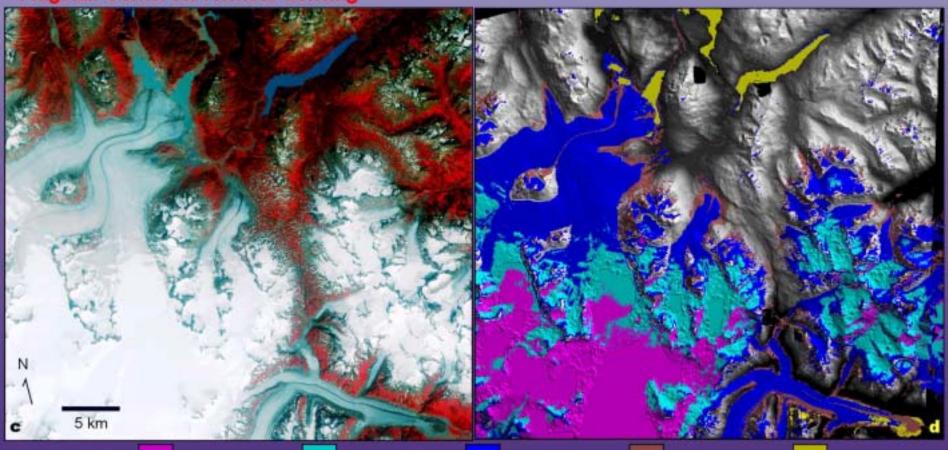


VNIR bands 321 RGB 2001, Sep. 6 -- GLIMS GAINS: 123 LOW, 456789 HIGH



Automated feature extraction

Flagstaff Center for Remote Sensing



snow (accumulation) firn / wet snow bare ice (ablation) moraine/debris water covered ice

Llewellyn and Tulsequah glaciers, British Columbia ASTER 321 RGB 2001 September 13, ASTER VNIR gains= LOW and SWIR = HGH. Water and glacier feature map from enhanced maximum likelihood supervised classification of three derivative bands (After Sidjak and Wheate, 1999)

ASTER DEM in shaded relief base image.

(Areas of no visible relief = null areas in standard ASTER DEM product).

Supraglacial Lakes

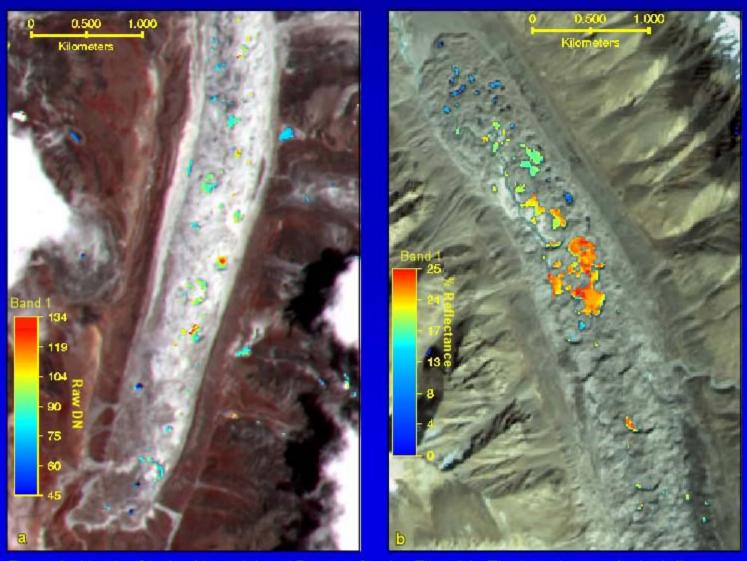


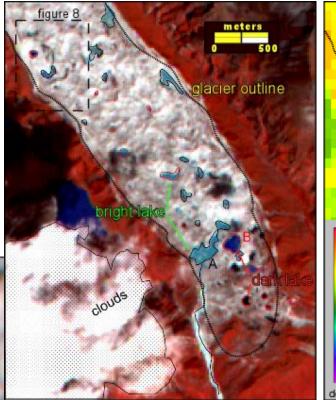
Figure 3. Kumbu Glacier, Nepal (a) and Rongpu Glacier, Tibet (b). The base images for both figures are false color composites of ASTER bands 321 in RGB. Band 1 values for supra-glacial ponds are represented by the pseudocolor scales shown in the left of each image.

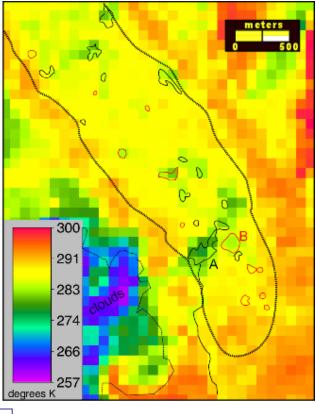
Monitoring Supraglacial and Proglacial Lakes

Ngozumpa Glacier, Nepal

Use ASTER data for:

- Measure lake turbidity
- Measure temperature for larger lakes
- Monitor changes in lake location and size





2000 Sept. 28 ASTER L1B

Image shows that lake has receded back to 1998 levels in year 2000.

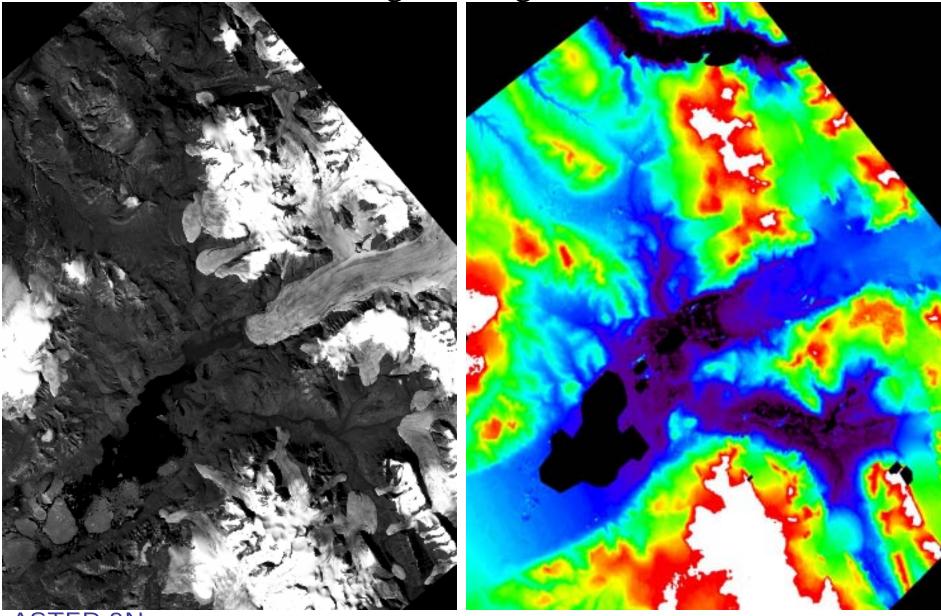
Lower brightness temperatures over lakes with higher turbidity

Small lakes prone to temp error because of large TIR pixel size.

Pre-2000 lake outlines from Benn and others, 2000

ASTER Level 2 relative DEM over western Axel

Heiberg Island glaciers



ASTER 3N

Western British Columbia - ASTER RGB draped over ASTER derived DEM

View from top of Llewellyn Glacier

Destriped ASTER L1A version 2

VNIR bands 321 RGB August 8, 2001

GLIMS GAINS: 123 LOW, 456789 HIGH



