

# X-ECV Karakoram Anomaly

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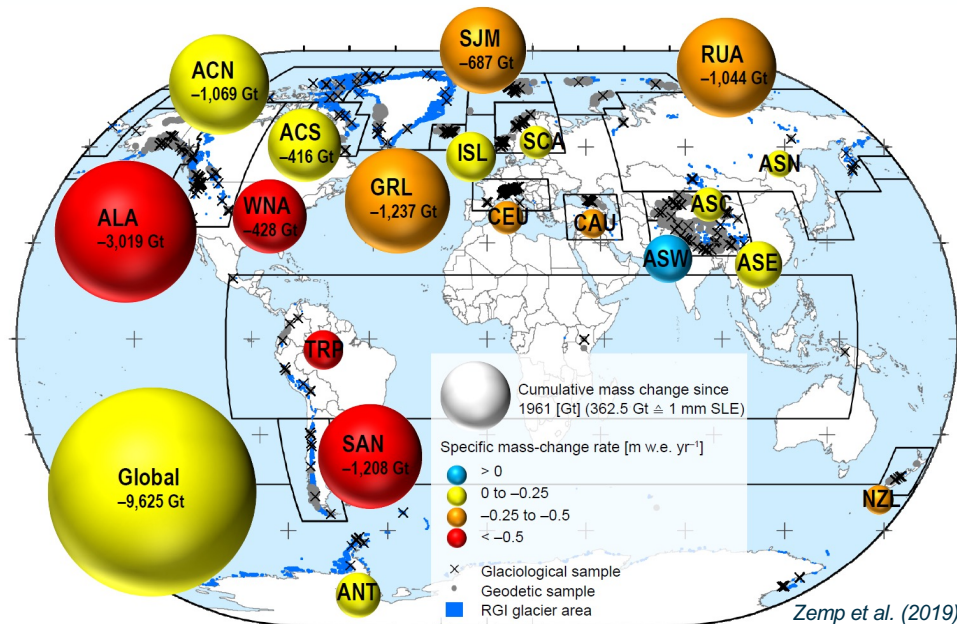
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# Objectives of the X-ECV Karakoram Anomaly Project

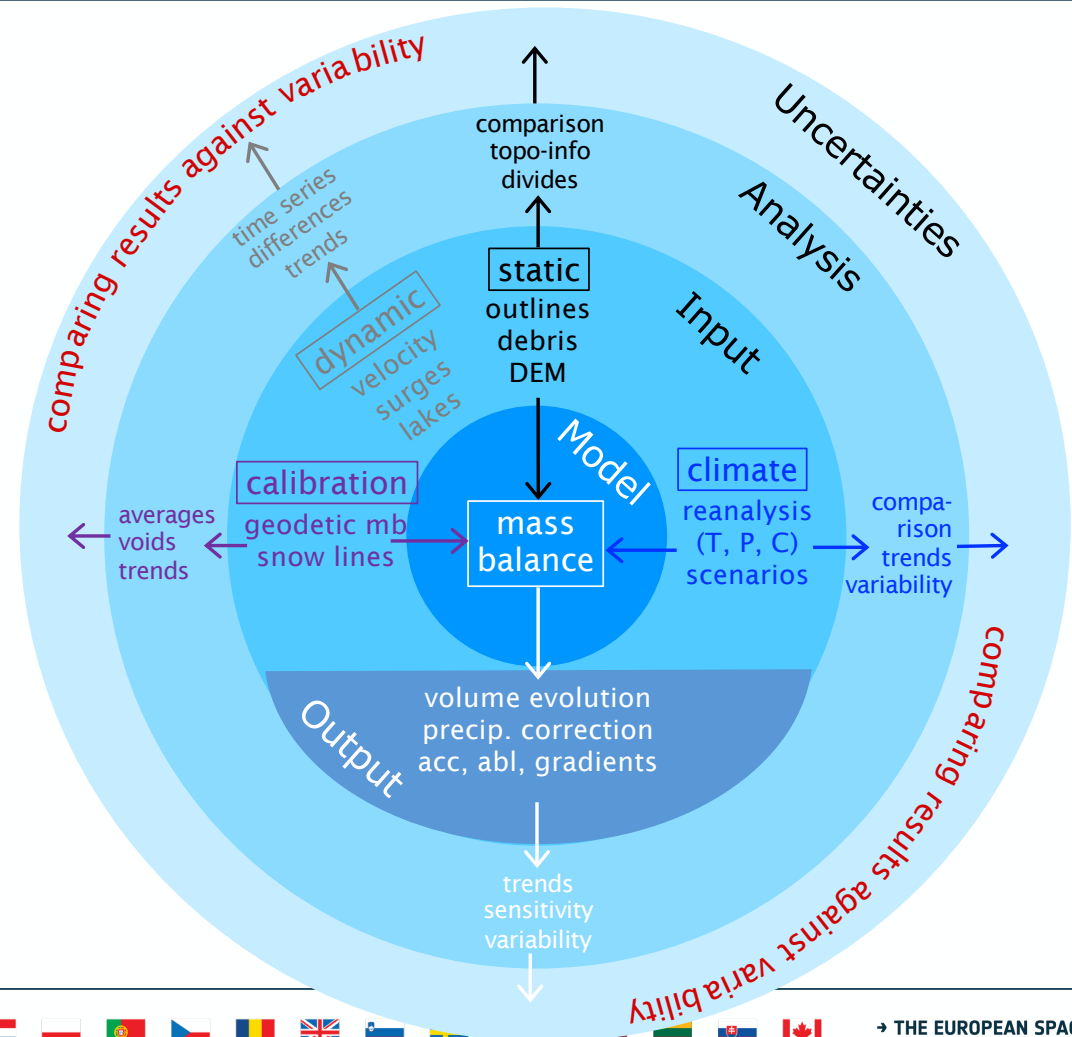


- **Framework:** Climate-Space Theme II: X-ECV Activities, <500 k, 3y duration (10/2024 – 9/2027)
- **Goal:** Improve understanding of the Karakoram Anomaly by combining EO with climate data and mb modelling
- **Connections:** Missing understanding of observed changes is a major research gap (literature, IPCC), quasi-periodic hazards due to GLOFs caused by surges, unknown precipitation and unsure future glacier evolution
- **Policy:** Glaciers feed Indus, good to know how glaciers will develop, but we miss baseline data (T/P, mb)



# Skeleton overview of the approach

- We use climate and EO data to feed and calibrate a glacier mass balance model
- The model will inform us about unknowns (precip., acc./abl., mb gradients)
- The input data will also be analysed statistically (variability/trends) and used to determine sensitivities & uncertainties
- Modelled future glacier volume evolution will be compared to previous studies
- Differences to surge-type glaciers will be analysed (mb, snow cover)
- The latter requires their separation from trunk glaciers in current inventories



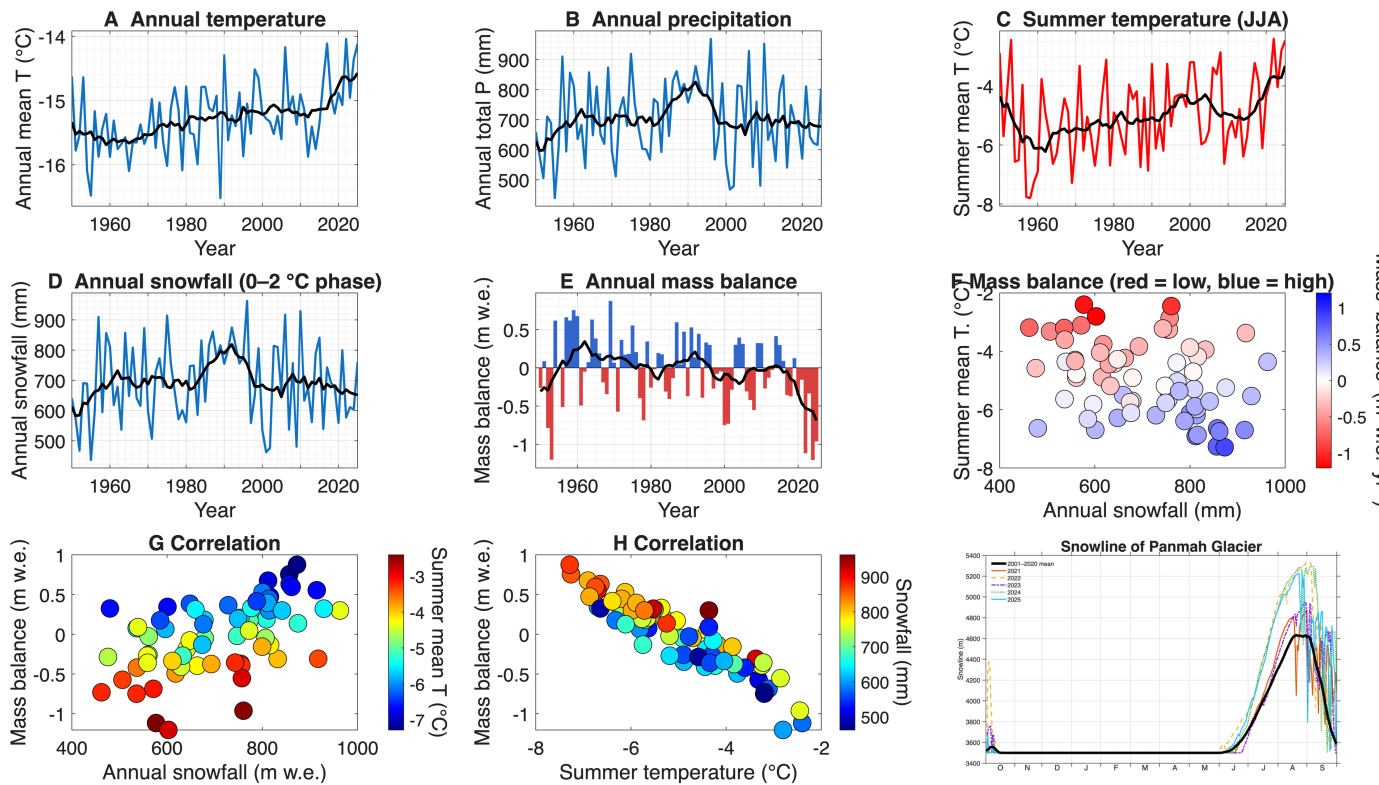
# ECVs being used

- We use products created by Glaciers\_cci to inform (glacier extent) and calibrate (elevation change & snow cover) a mass balance model that is forced by daily means of T / P from reanalysis data (ERA-5, ERA5-L)
- ECVs include: glaciers, snow cover, cloud cover and lakes as well as T / P, topography being key aux. data
- Observations of snow cover and geodetic mb have uncertainties, but modeled climate data can be unrealistic
- By calibrating a model with observed EO data, also the climatic input data (T/P gradients) can be adjusted
- Surge-type glaciers can only be analysed when they are disconnected from a main glacier (revised inventory)
- We only look at what happens at the surface, equally important are basal properties & ice temperatures
- Improvements: Field measurements of T/P and mass balance gradients would be most important (=> Pakistan)
- Development of techniques to interpolate ECV data gaps created by clouds (e.g. snow cover)

# Results & relevance to the CCI community



- We have sorted out what we would like to do science-wise with all the datasets :)
- We have first results of the mass balance model for our test region and the first two publications (see poster)



nature reviews earth & environment <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43017-025-00757-9>

Review article [Check for updates](#)

## Glacier surging and surge-related hazards in a changing climate

Harold Lovell<sup>1</sup>, Douglas I. Benn<sup>2</sup>, Hester Jiskoot<sup>3</sup>, Chris R. Stokes<sup>4</sup>, Gwenn E. Flowers<sup>5</sup>, Gregoire Guillet<sup>6</sup>, Erik Schytt Mannerfelt<sup>7</sup>, Daniel Falaschi<sup>8</sup>, Andreas Kääb<sup>9</sup>, Owen King<sup>9</sup>, Ivar Örn Benediktsson<sup>10</sup>, Rakesh Bhambrri<sup>11</sup>, Mingyang Lv<sup>12,13</sup>, Sher Muhammad<sup>14</sup> & Adrian Luckman<sup>15</sup>

=> Everything we know about glacier surges

communications earth & environment **Article**

A Nature Portfolio journal

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-025-03125-z>

## Recent giant detachment of a glacier on the Tibetan plateau provoked by its frozen tongue

Andreas Kääb<sup>1</sup>, Juditha Aga<sup>2</sup>, Désirée Treichler<sup>3</sup>, Luc Girod<sup>4</sup> & Wei-An Chao<sup>5,6</sup>

=> Dense time-series of satellite data reveal poly-thermal characteristics of a glacier