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(3)

Study aims

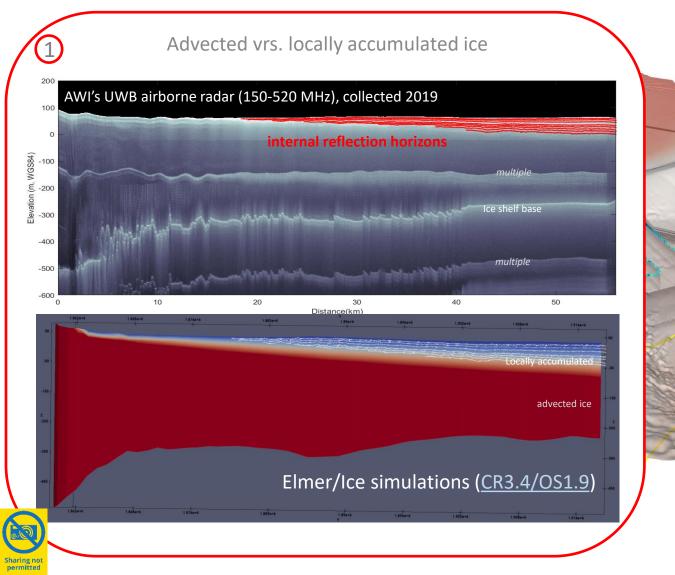
 Characterize locally accumulated versus advected ice shelf ice (different rheology)
Establish surface melt patterns and their geospatial and temporal variation
Establish surface accumulation patterns across ice rises and ice shelves







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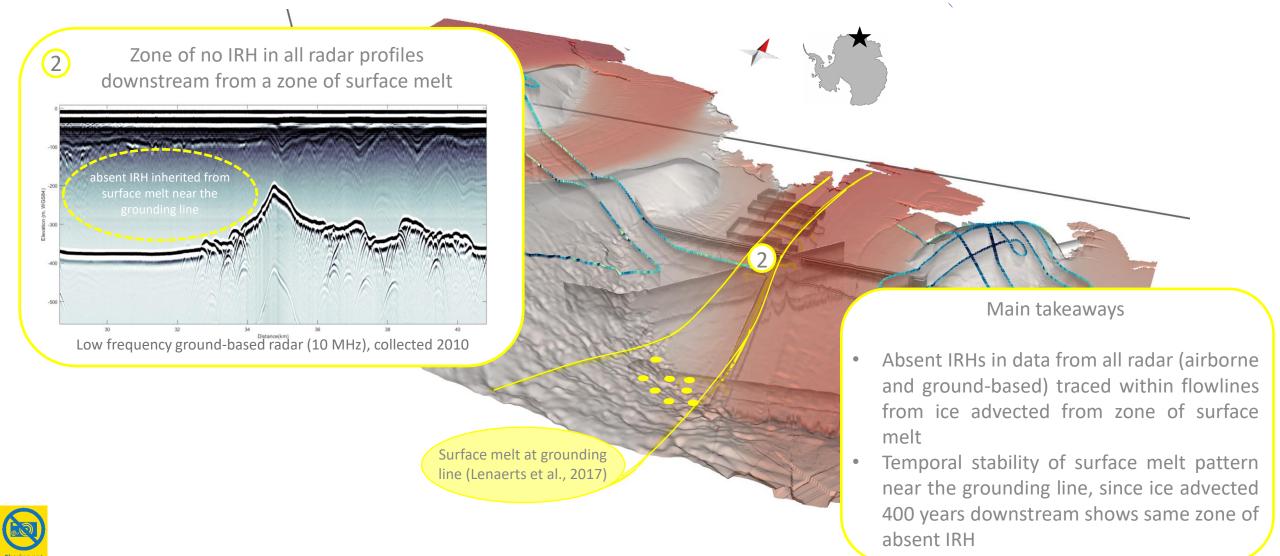
Main takeaways

- Internal reflector horizons (IRH) can be traced near the ice shelf surface where undisturbed by melting and refreeze.
- In one along-flow radar profile localized accumulation is preserved from the grounding line onwards (localized melting at the grounding line).
- Elmer/Ice simulations reveal that at the Roi Baudouin Ice Shelf (RBIS) the ratio between advected and accumulated ice is 3:1 – important implications for ice rheology.





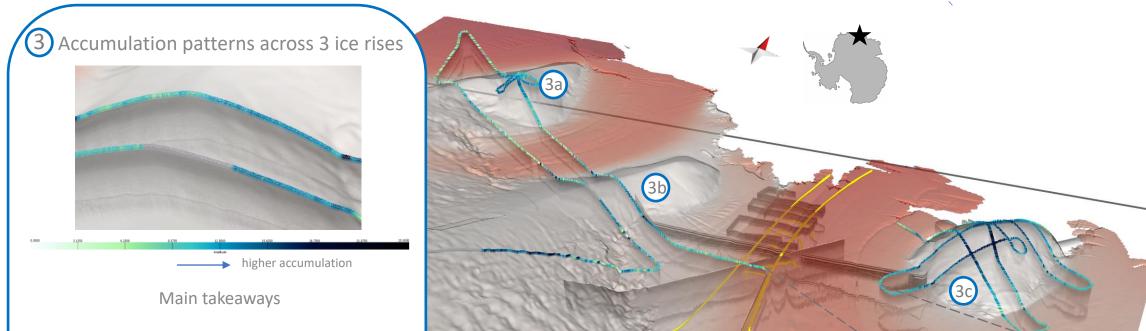
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- Depth of internal reflection horizons increases to the east of individual ice rises and also from 3a to 3c.
- Continuous near surface IRH are useful for cross-checking locally derived age-depth scales (e.g. through ice cores) providing new constraints for ice-rise evolution in this sector

Methods

Tracing of IRH using wavelets and local maxima (Xiong et al., 2017). Validation through crossing of traced layers at same depth.

