

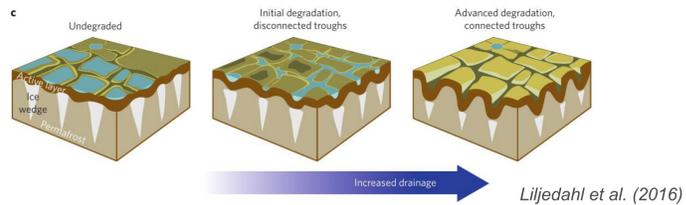
Confining the evolution of ice wedges in a warming climate

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Introduction

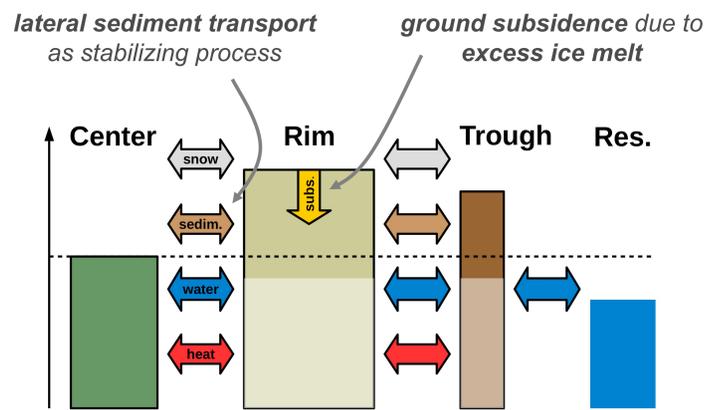
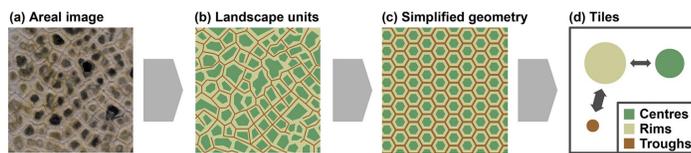
- Ice-wedge degradation is increasingly reported throughout the Arctic permafrost region and affects water, energy, and carbon fluxes



- We projected the future evolution of ice wedges.

Methods

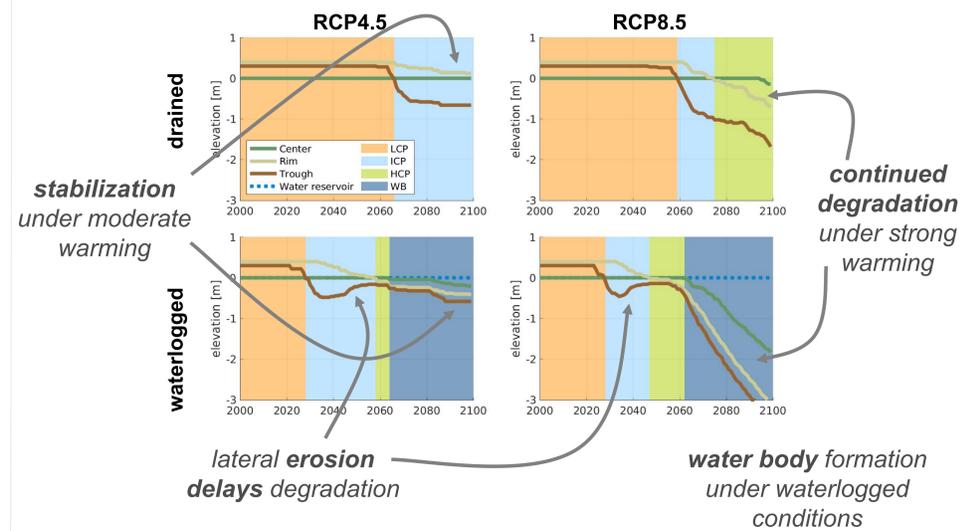
Laterally coupled tiles, representing landscape units of polygonal tundra



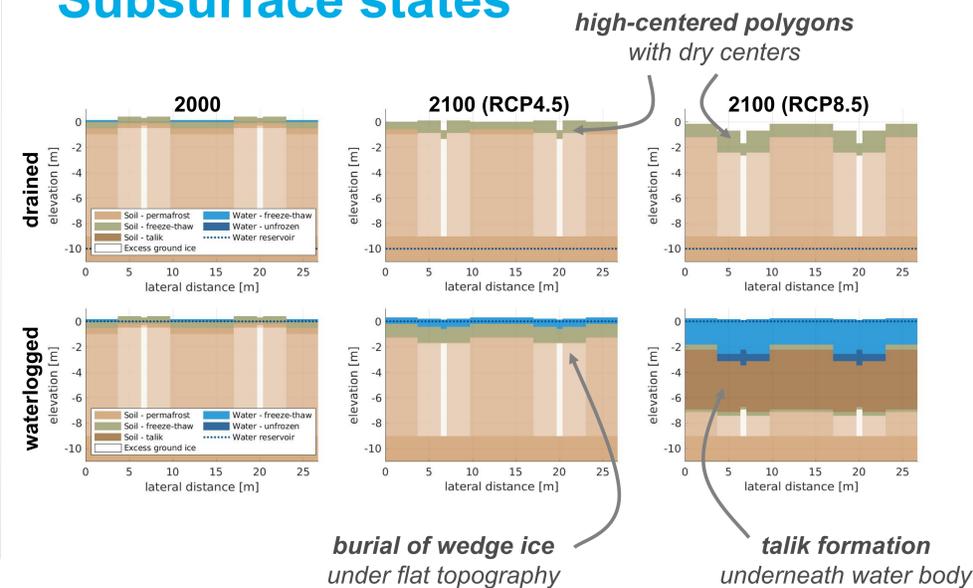
- Simulations for different hydrologic conditions and warming scenarios

Results

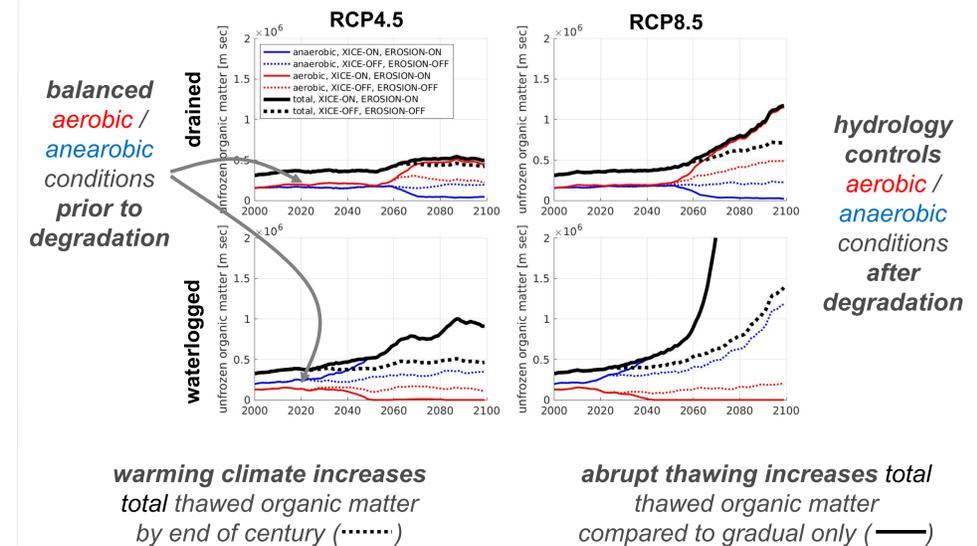
Evolution of surface topography



Subsurface states



Thawing of organic matter



Conclusions

- Ice wedges melt due to Arctic warming, but stabilize under moderate warming.
- Abrupt thaw processes significantly increase the yearly amount of thawed organic matter.
- Small-scale processes in ice-rich permafrost require improved representation in large-scale models.

References

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Westermann, S. et al. (2016). Simulating the thermal regime and thaw processes of ice-rich permafrost ground with the land-surface model CryoGrid 3. *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 9(2), 523–546.