

An aerial photograph of a large glacier flowing through a valley. The glacier is a mix of white and grey, with visible longitudinal stripes of sediment. The surrounding landscape is rugged, with dark, rocky terrain and some green vegetation. In the background, there are snow-capped mountains under a cloudy sky. The overall scene is a dramatic, high-altitude landscape.

Seasonal progression of melt and snowlines in Alaska from SAR reveals impacts of warming

Northwest Glaciologists, October 17-18, 2025

Albin Wells

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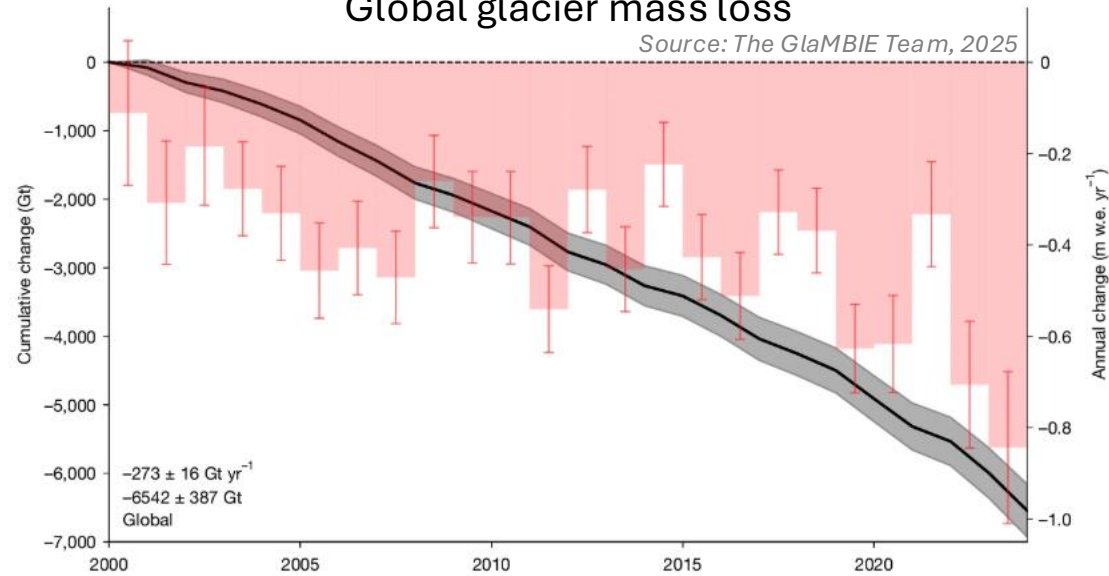
Carnegie Mellon University

David Rounce and Mark Fahnestock

Future advances in glaciology benefit from scalable (sub)seasonal observations

Global glacier mass loss

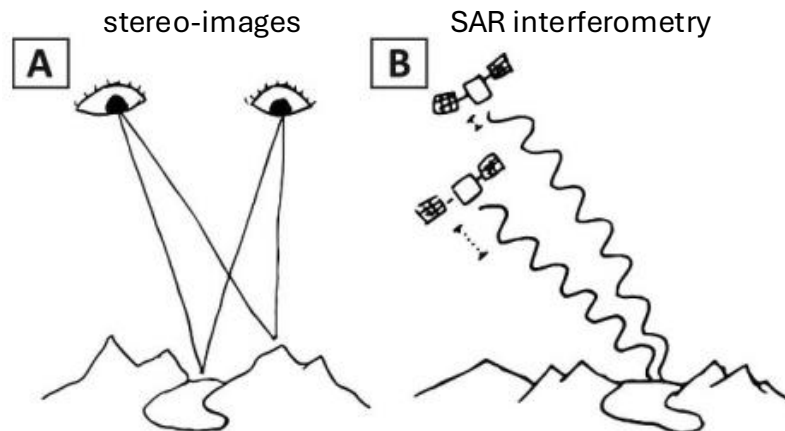
Source: The GlaMBIE Team, 2025



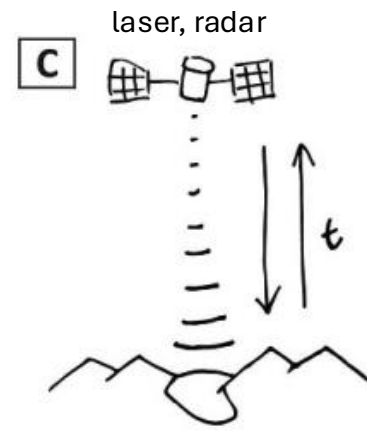
Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) has potential to reliably observe glaciers at weekly resolution, which is key towards understanding sub-seasonal glacier processes and as calibration for large-scale models

- Sentinel-1 SAR has a 12-day repeat (and two satellites)
- SAR penetrates clouds and doesn't require daylight
- SAR "backscatter" depends solely on physical properties of the surface

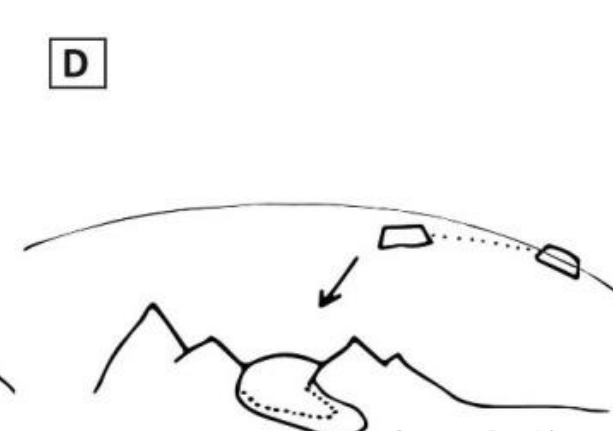
DEM differencing



Altimetry

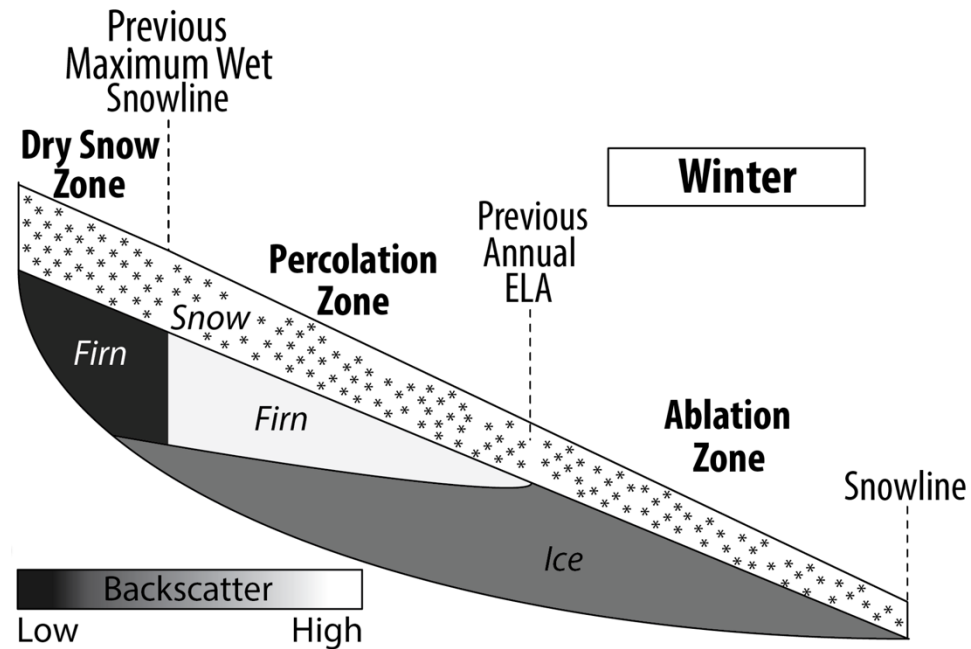


Gravimetry

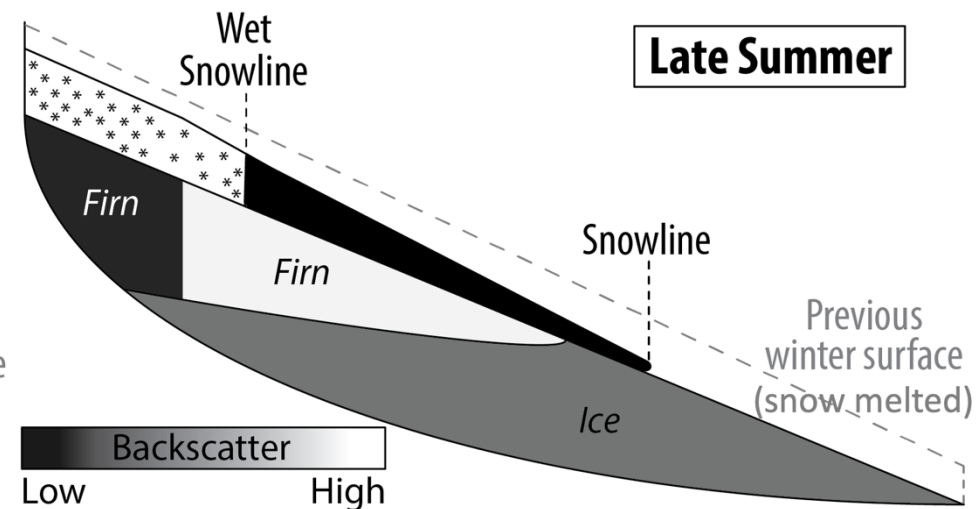
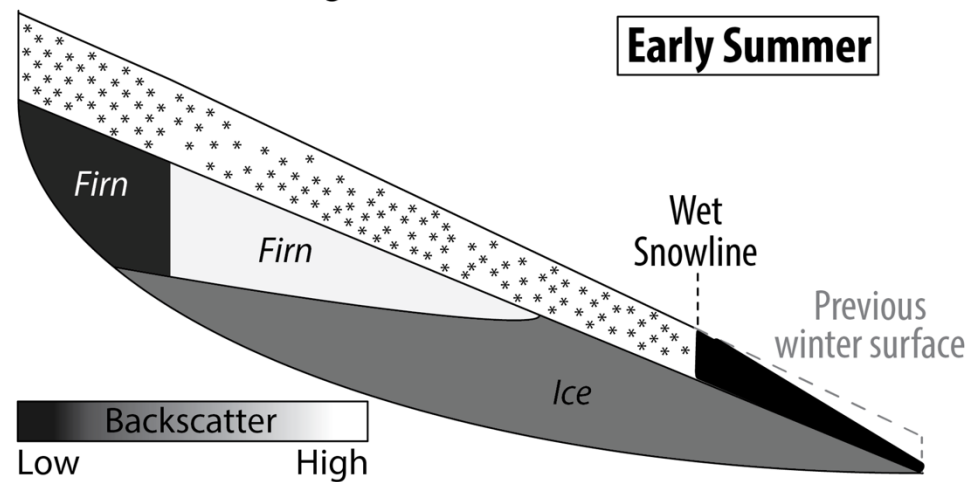


Source: Berthier et al., 2023

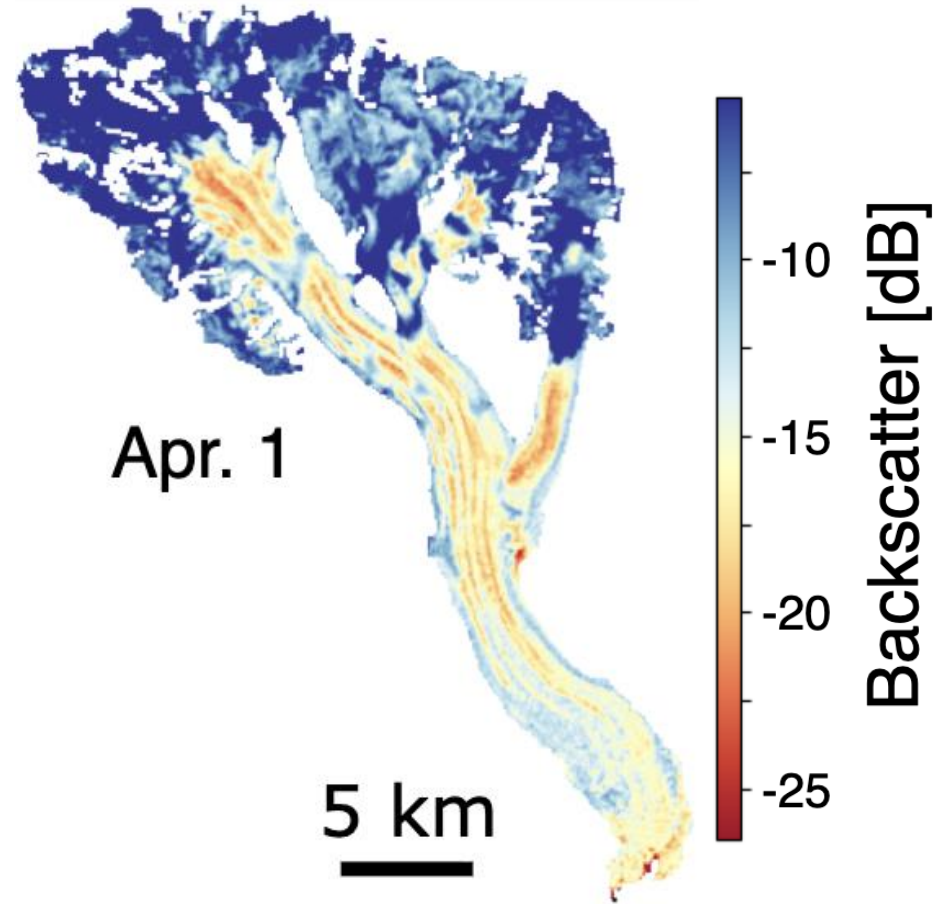
Backscatter indicates glacier surface properties



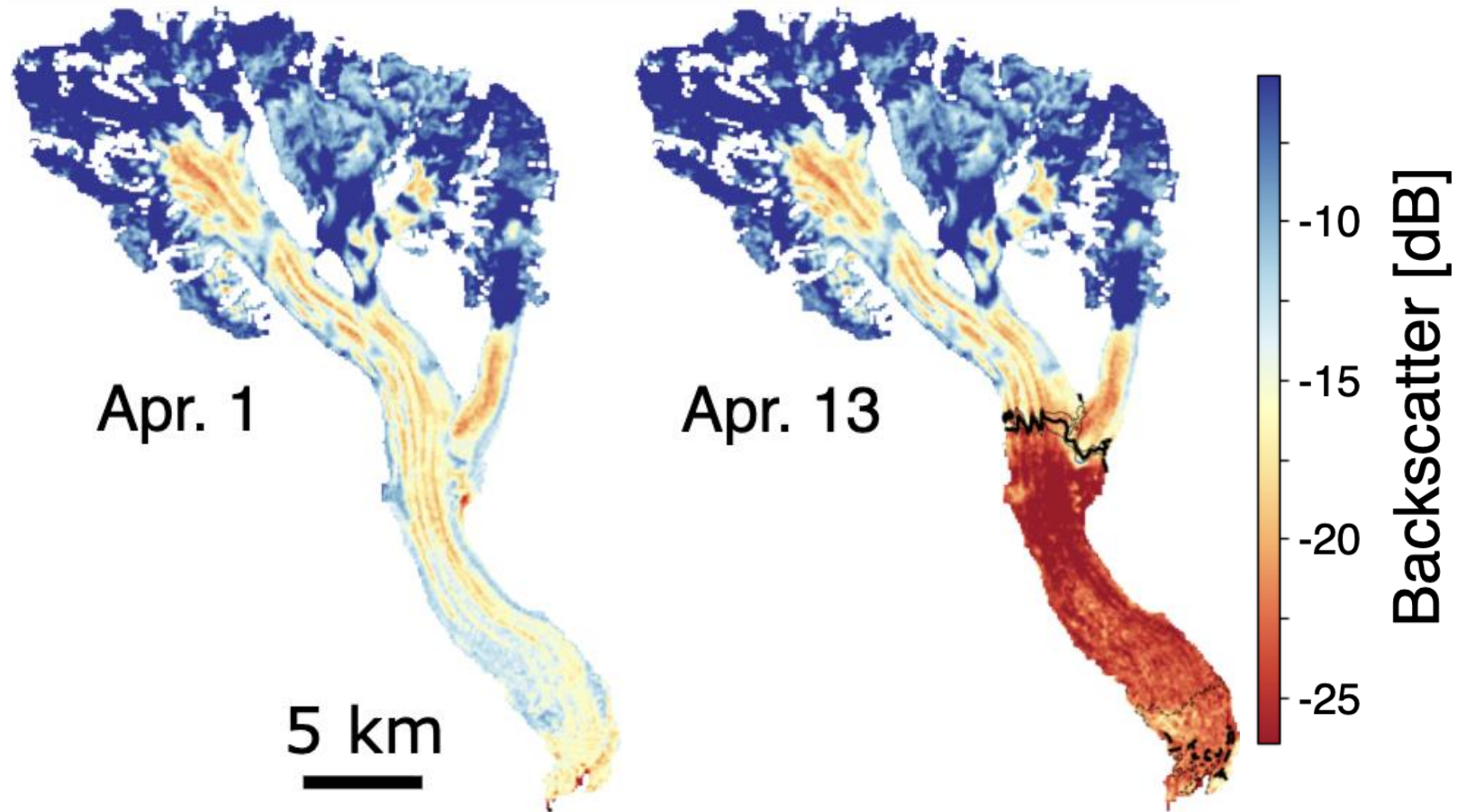
Dry snow allows microwave signal to penetrate surface several meters
Liquid water on surface absorbs signal causing low backscatter
Winter backscatter reveal glacier zones due to characteristic differences
Melt extents apparent from drop in backscatter as liquid is on surface



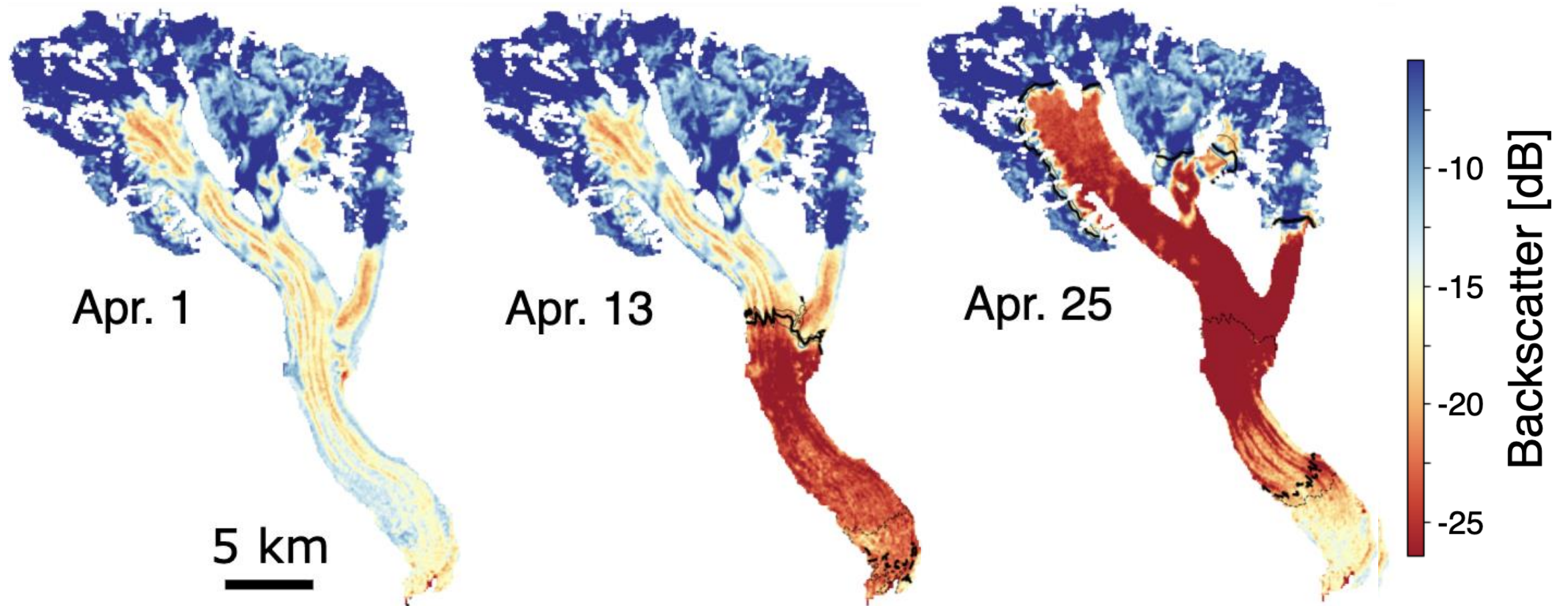
Spatially-distributed backscatter varies seasonally



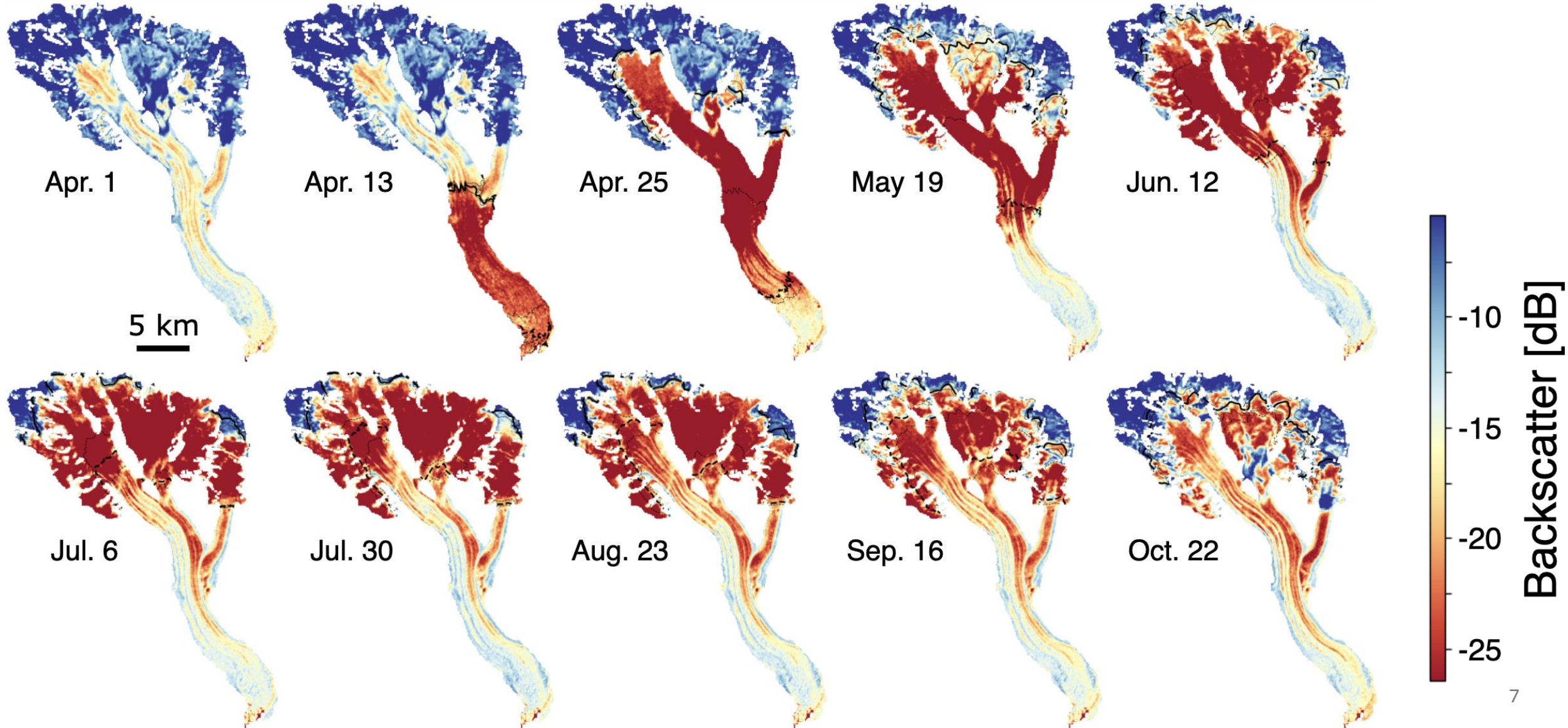
Spatially-distributed backscatter varies seasonally



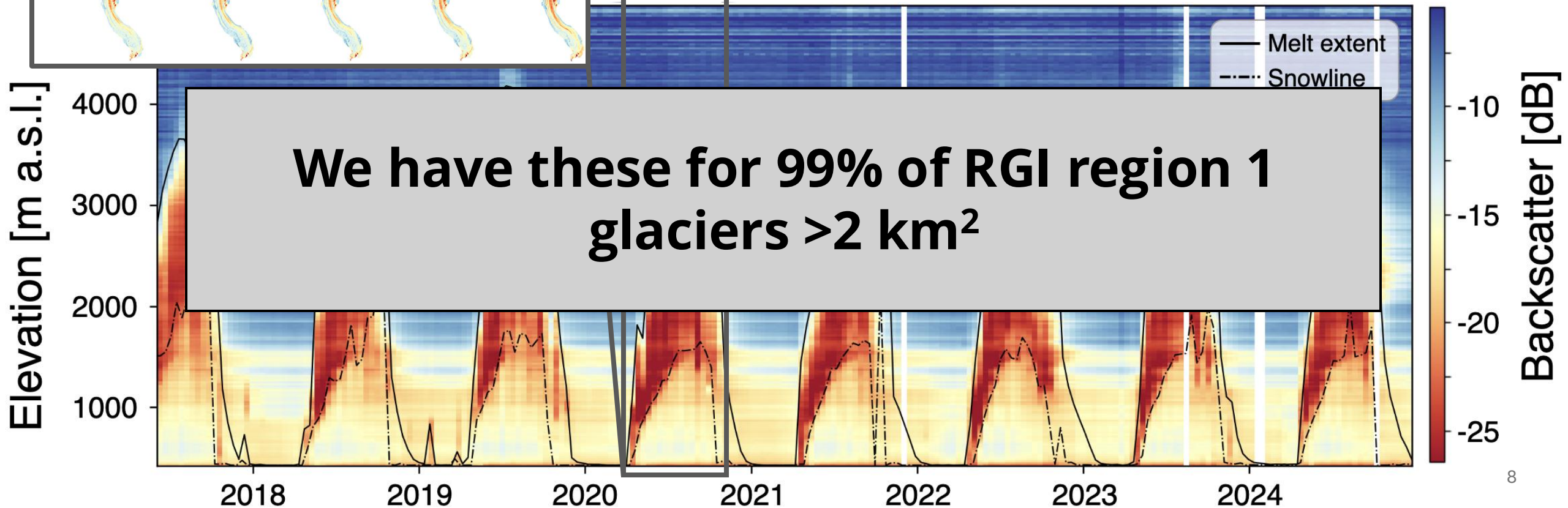
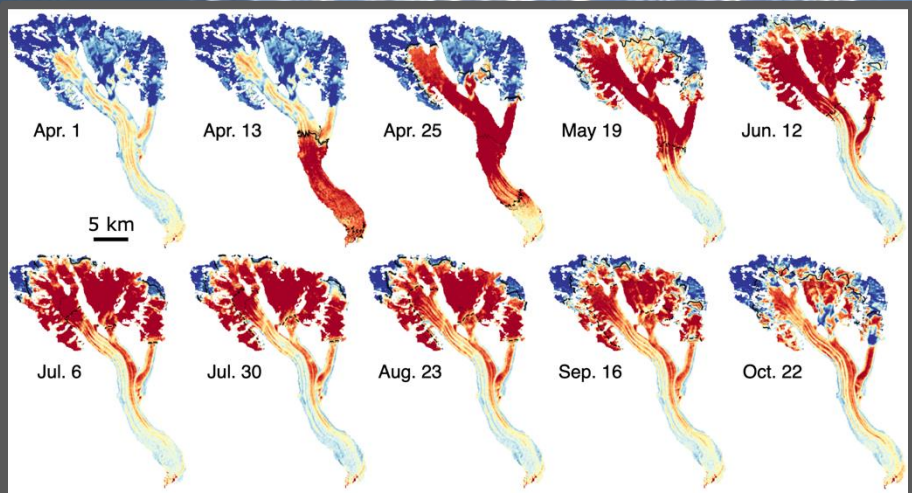
Spatially-distributed backscatter varies seasonally



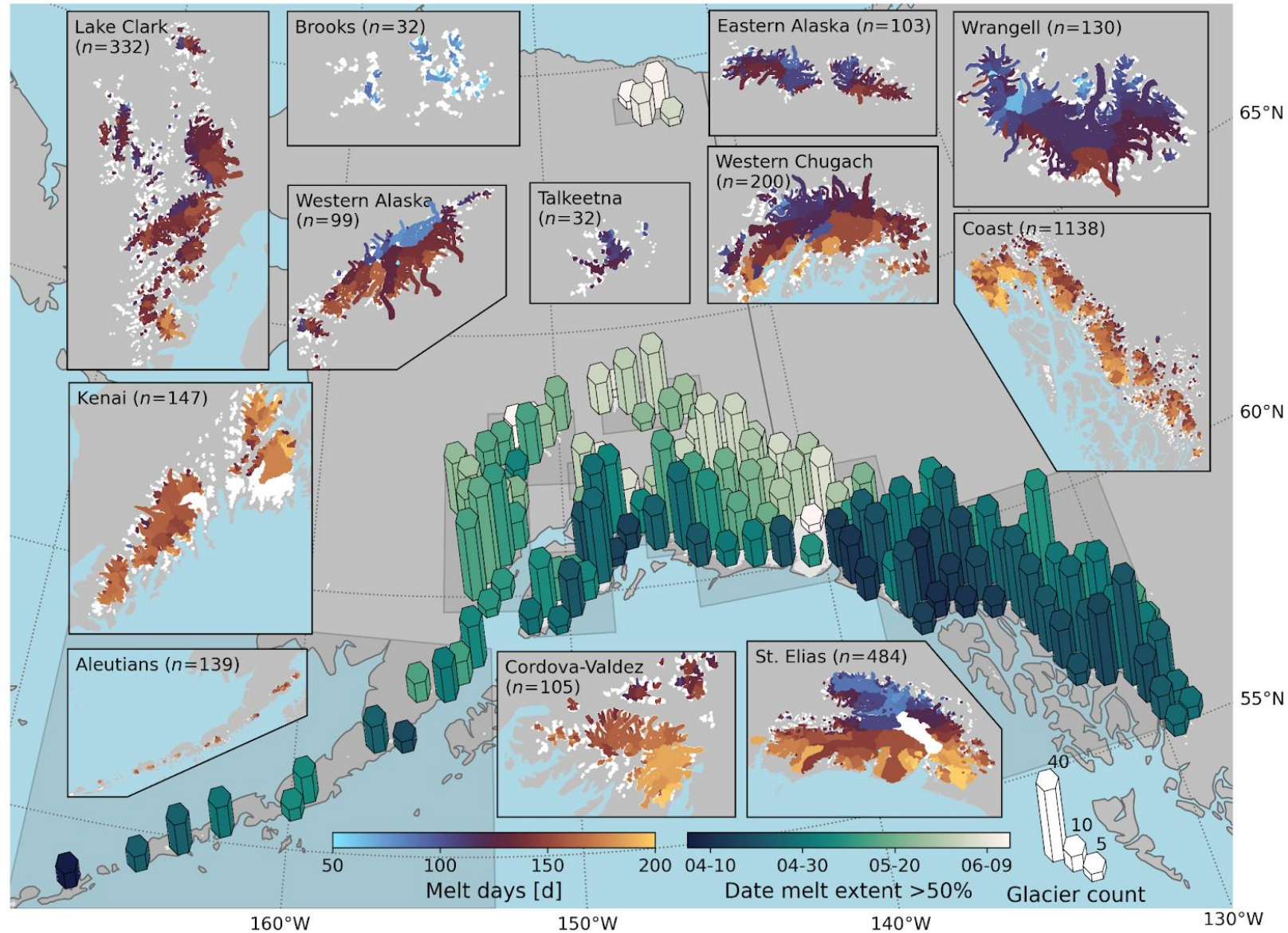
Spatially-distributed backscatter varies seasonally



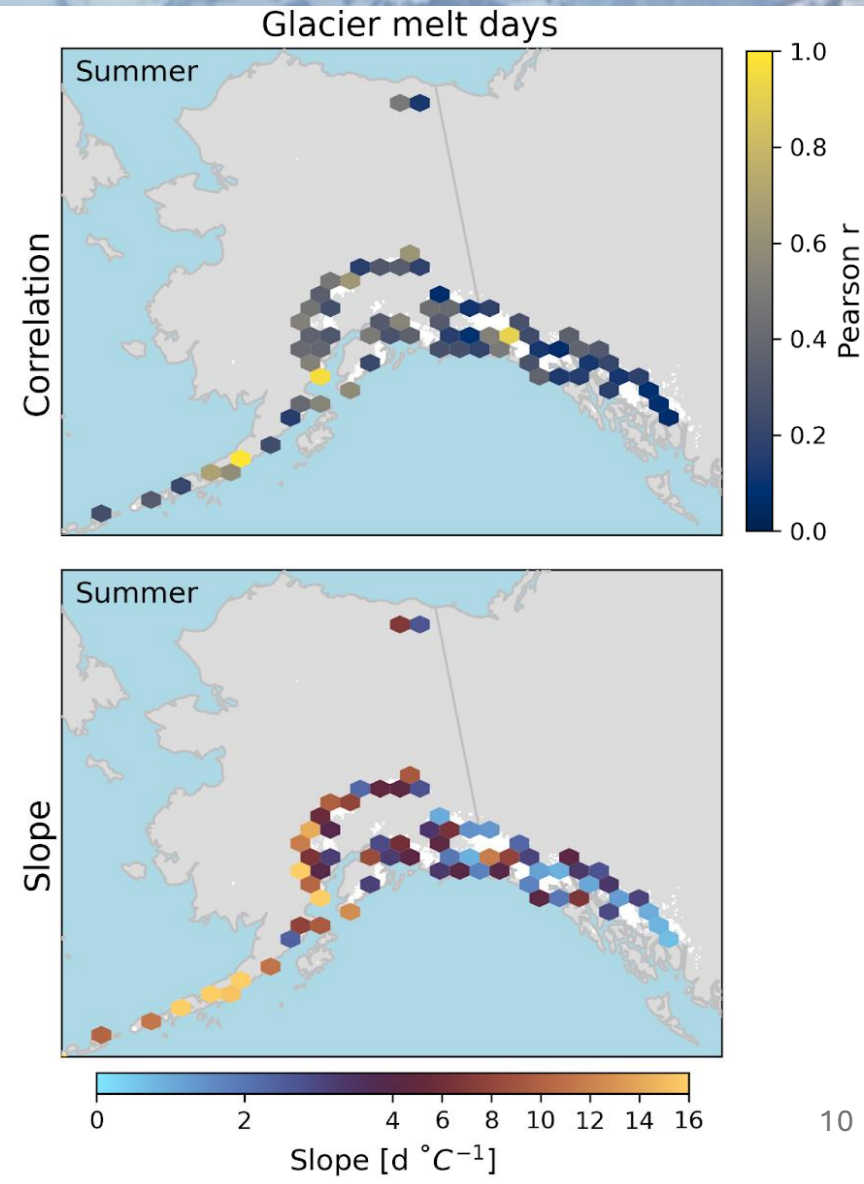
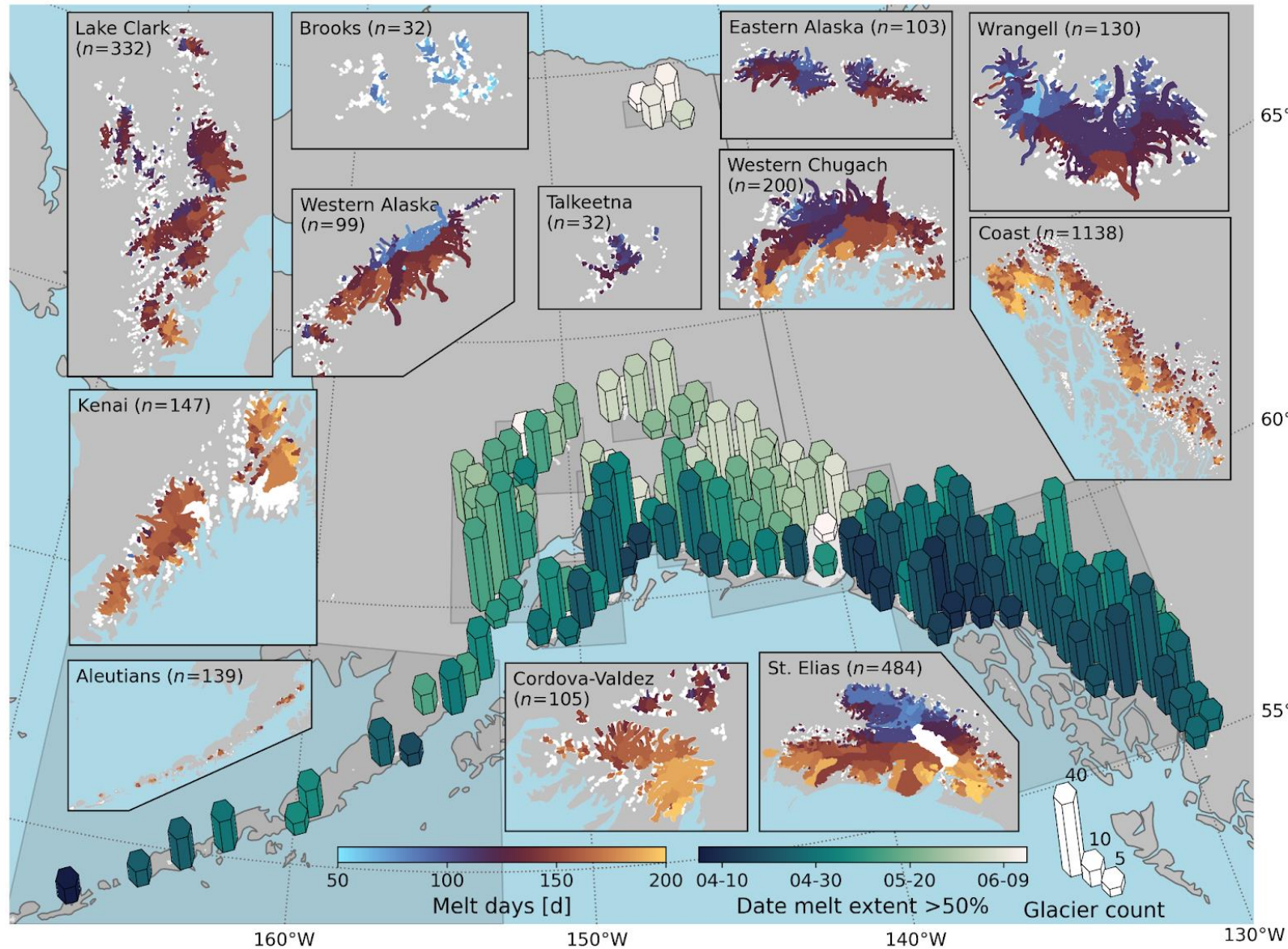
SAR automatically delineated melt and snowlines



Melt varies greatly across mountain ranges

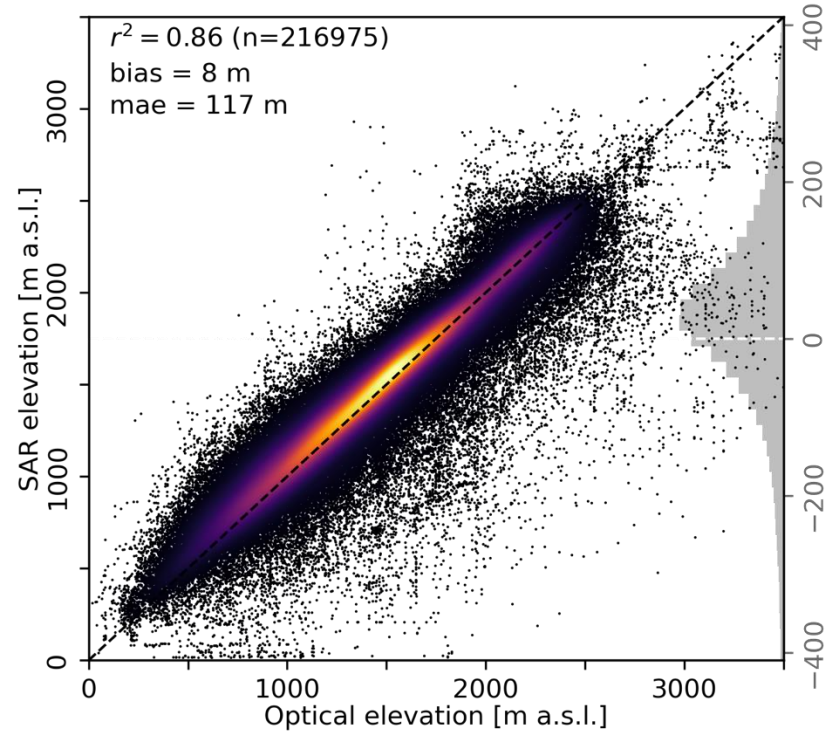


Melt correlates with summer temperature

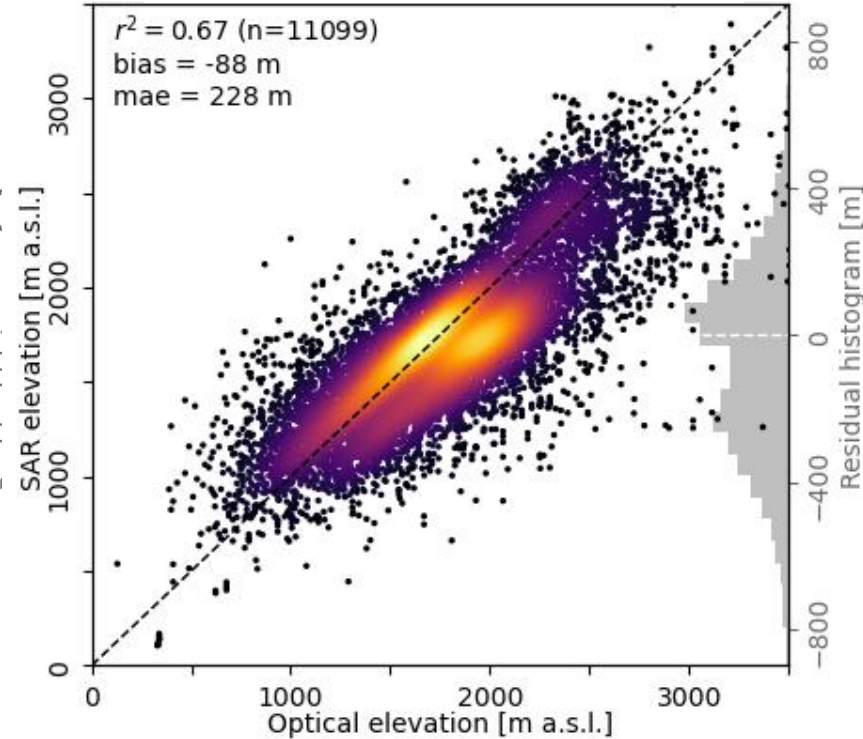


SAR snowlines are as accurate as optical

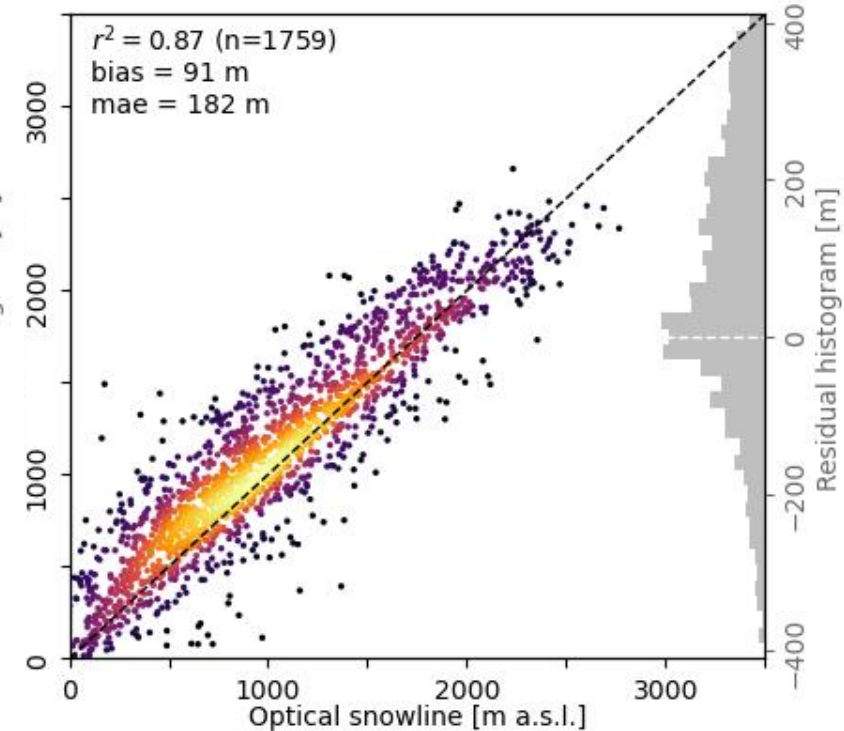
Bevington & Menounos, 2025
2017-2024



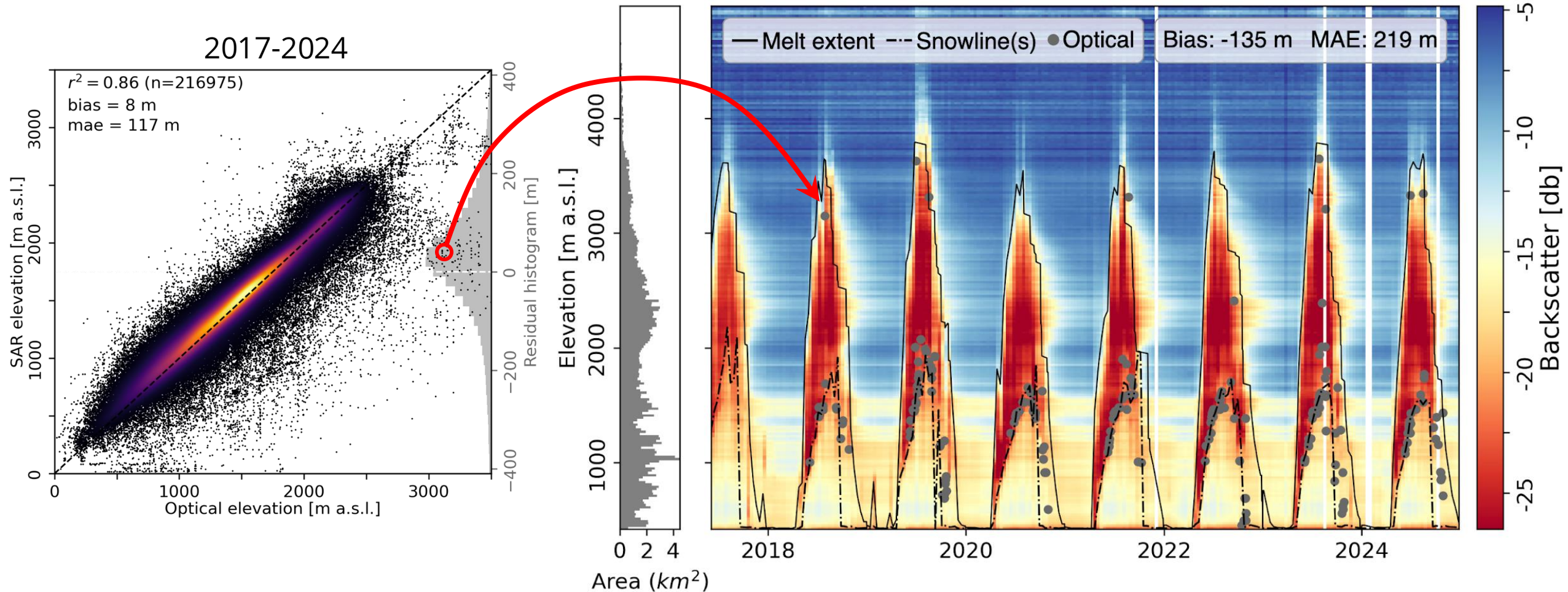
Zeller et al., 2025
2018-2022



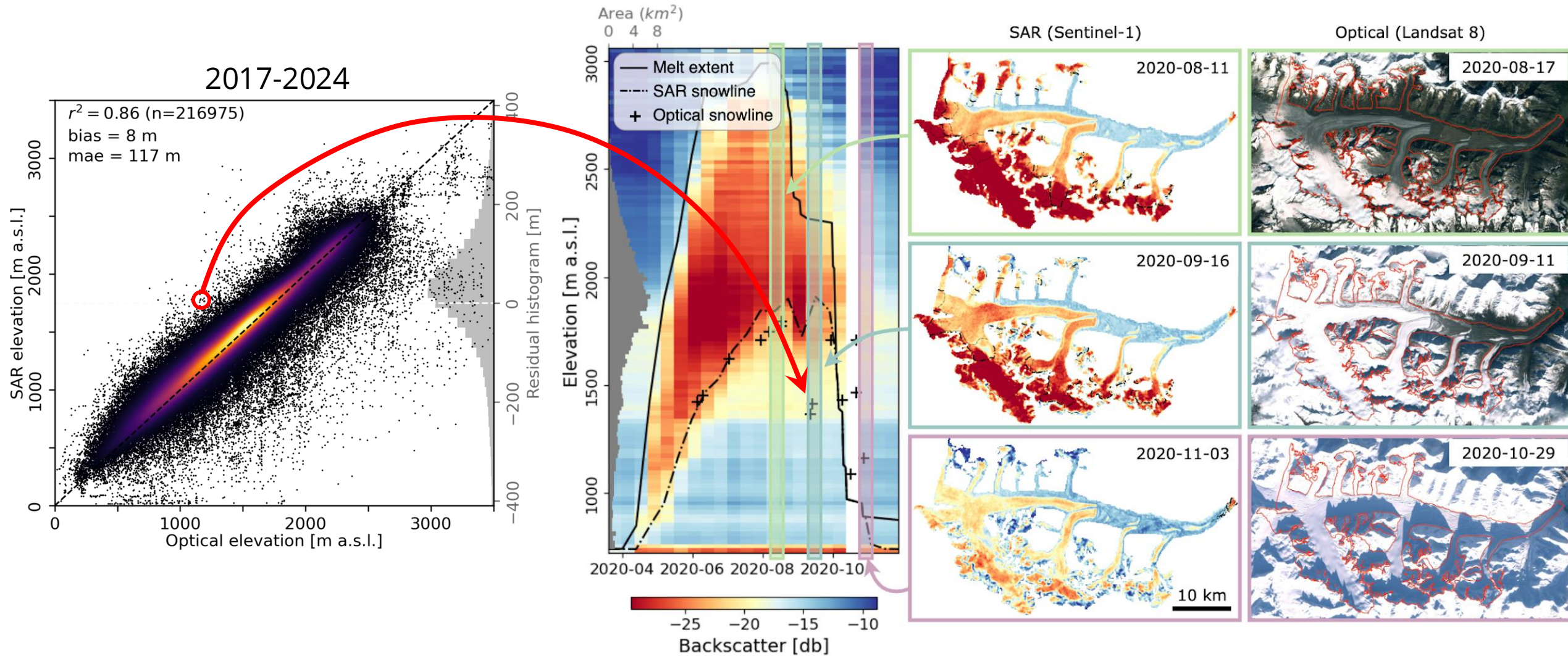
Aberle et al., 2025
2017-2023



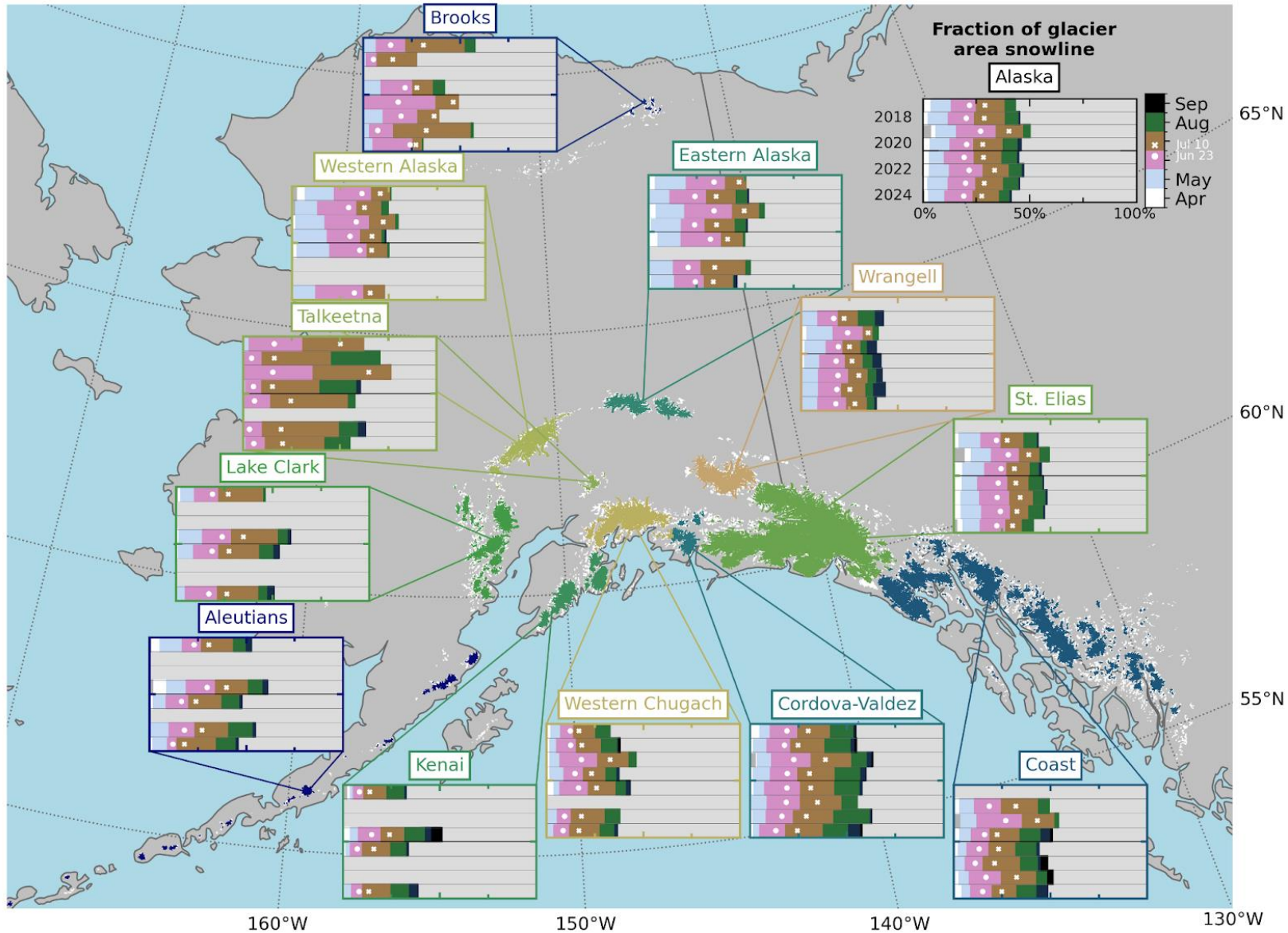
SAR snowlines are as accurate as optical datasets



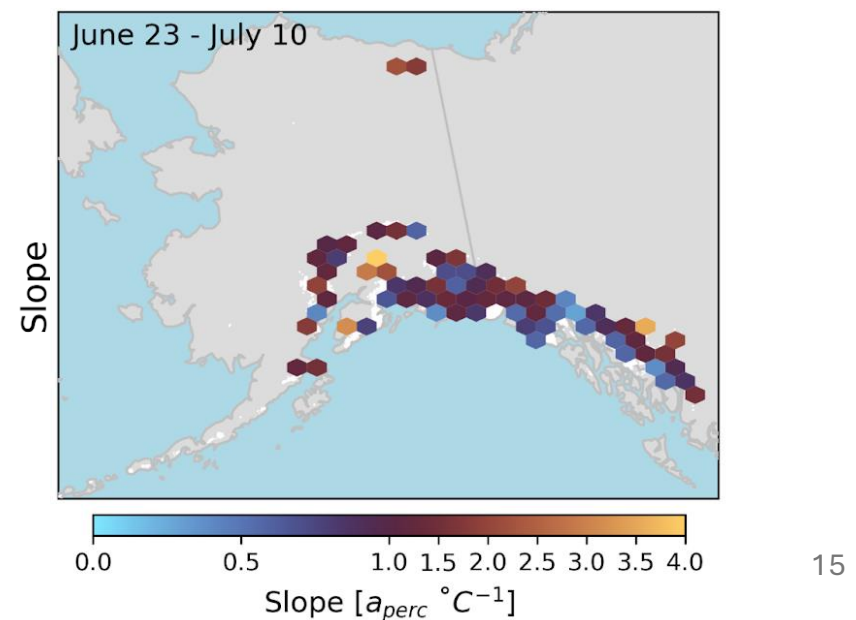
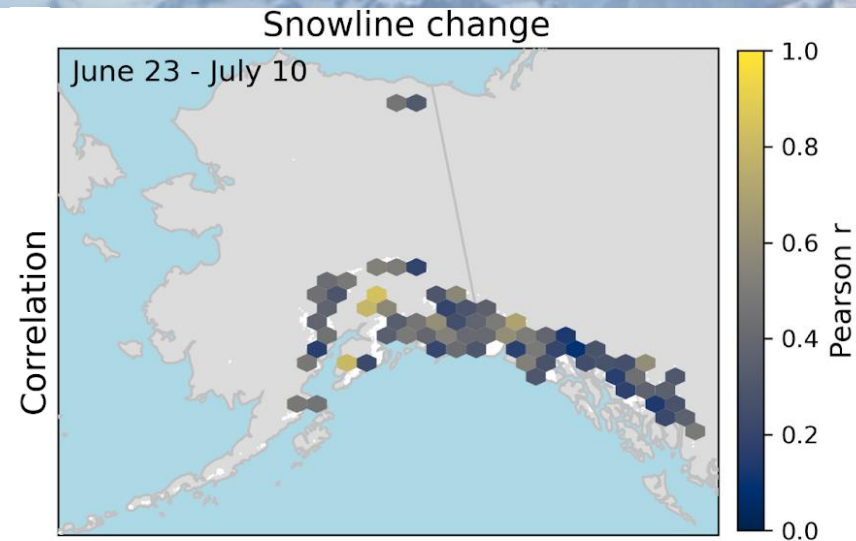
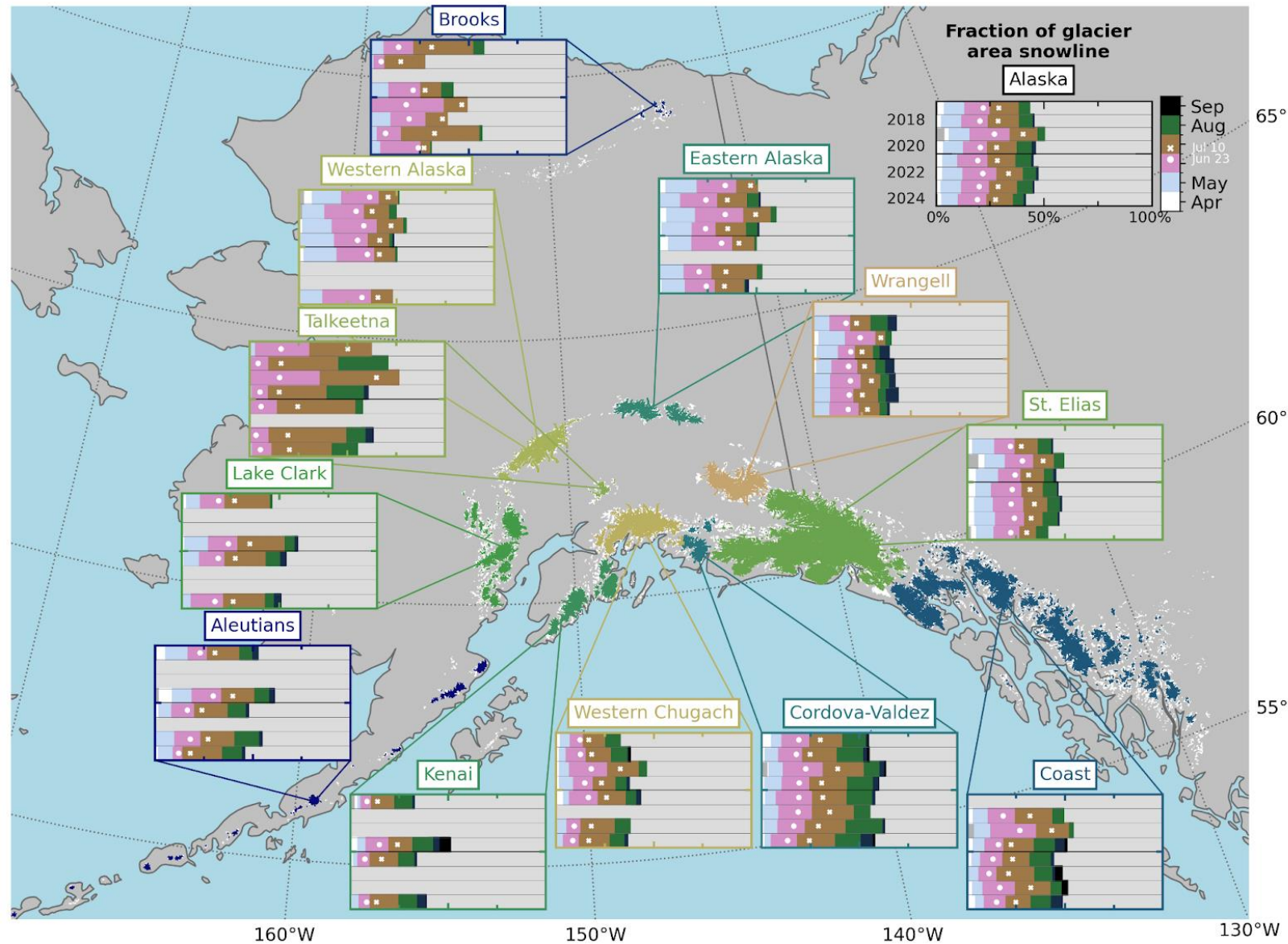
SAR snowlines are as accurate as optical datasets




Regional snowlines impacted by heat waves



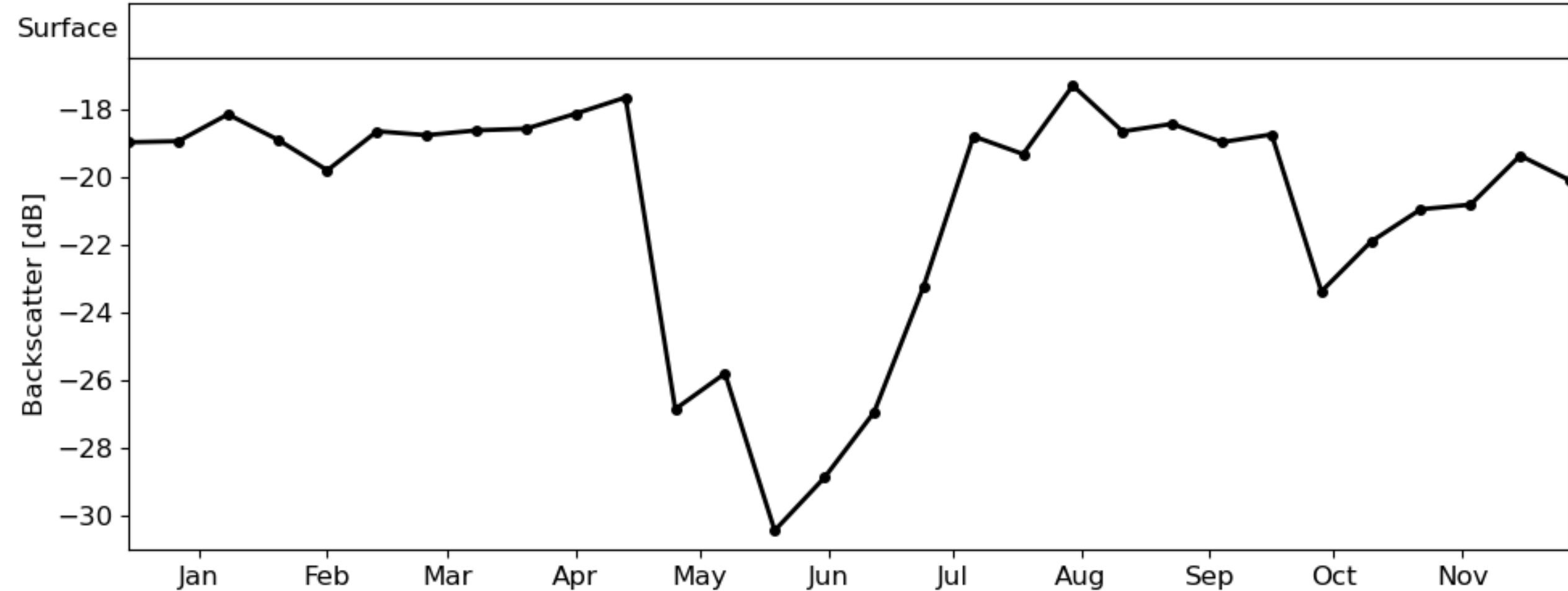
Regional snowlines impacted by heat waves



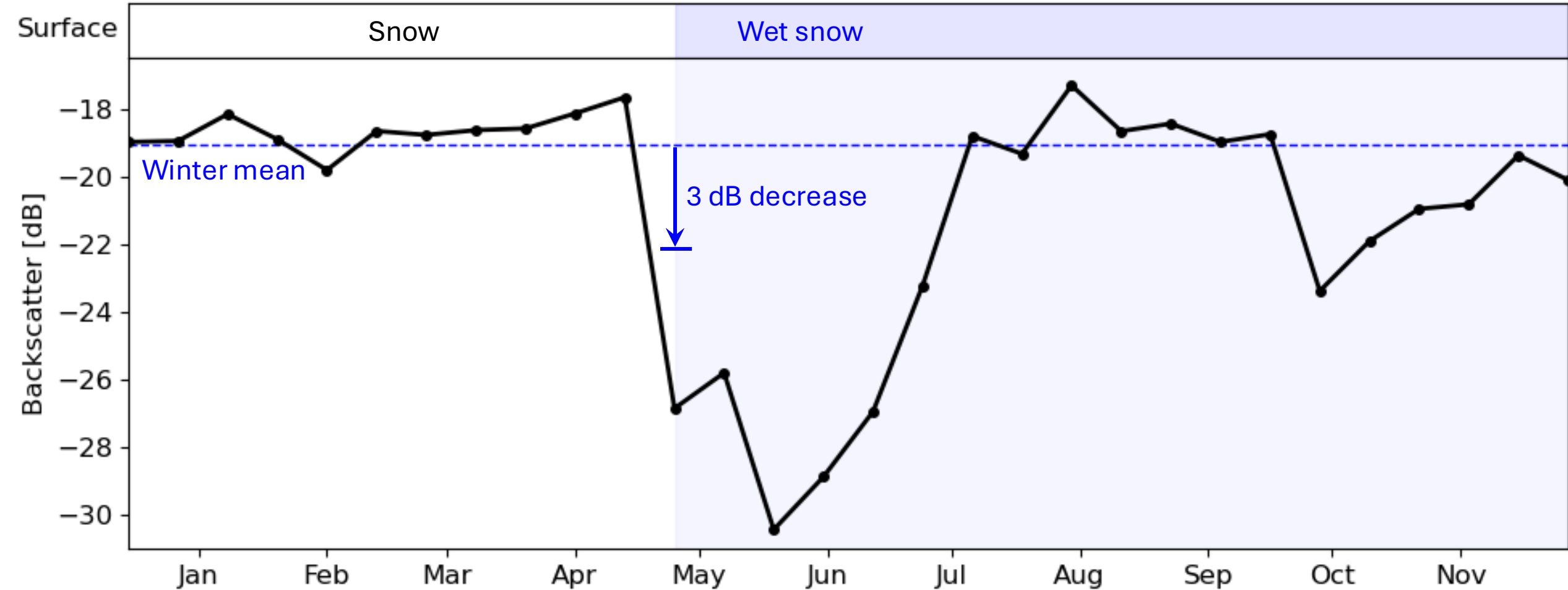


Thank you! Questions?

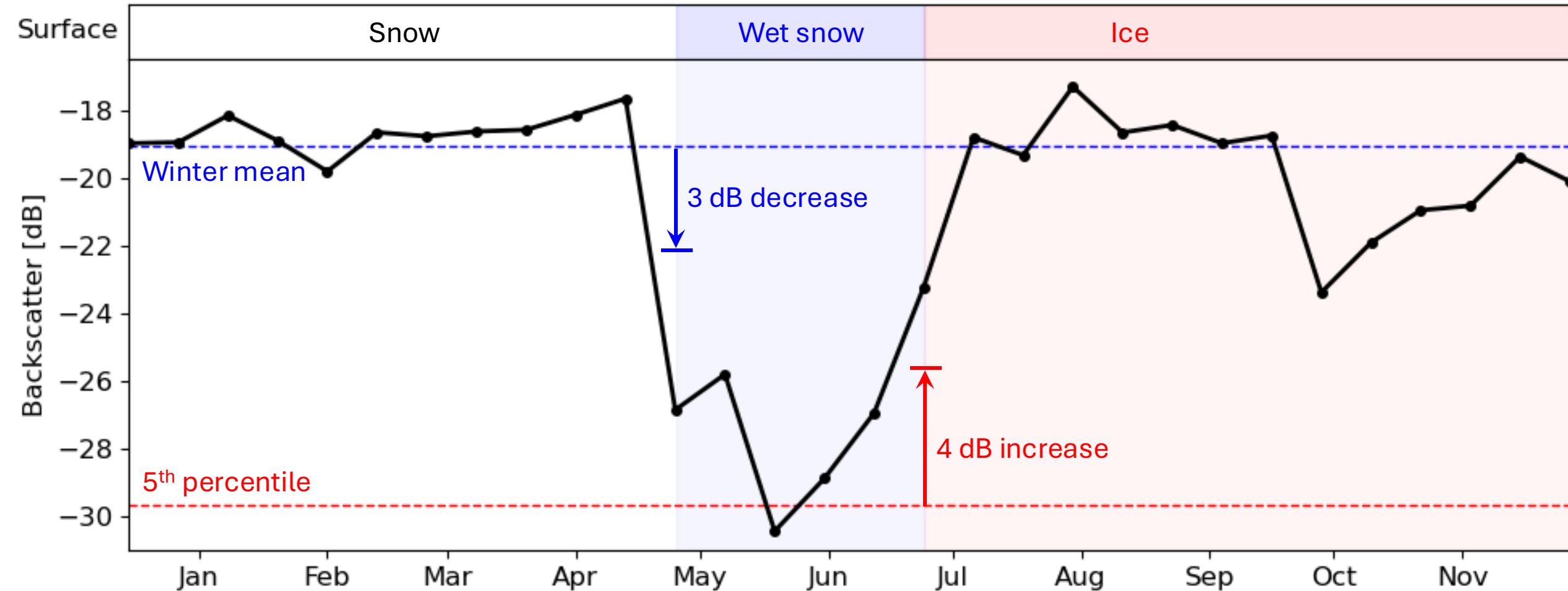
Automated surface delineation per pixel



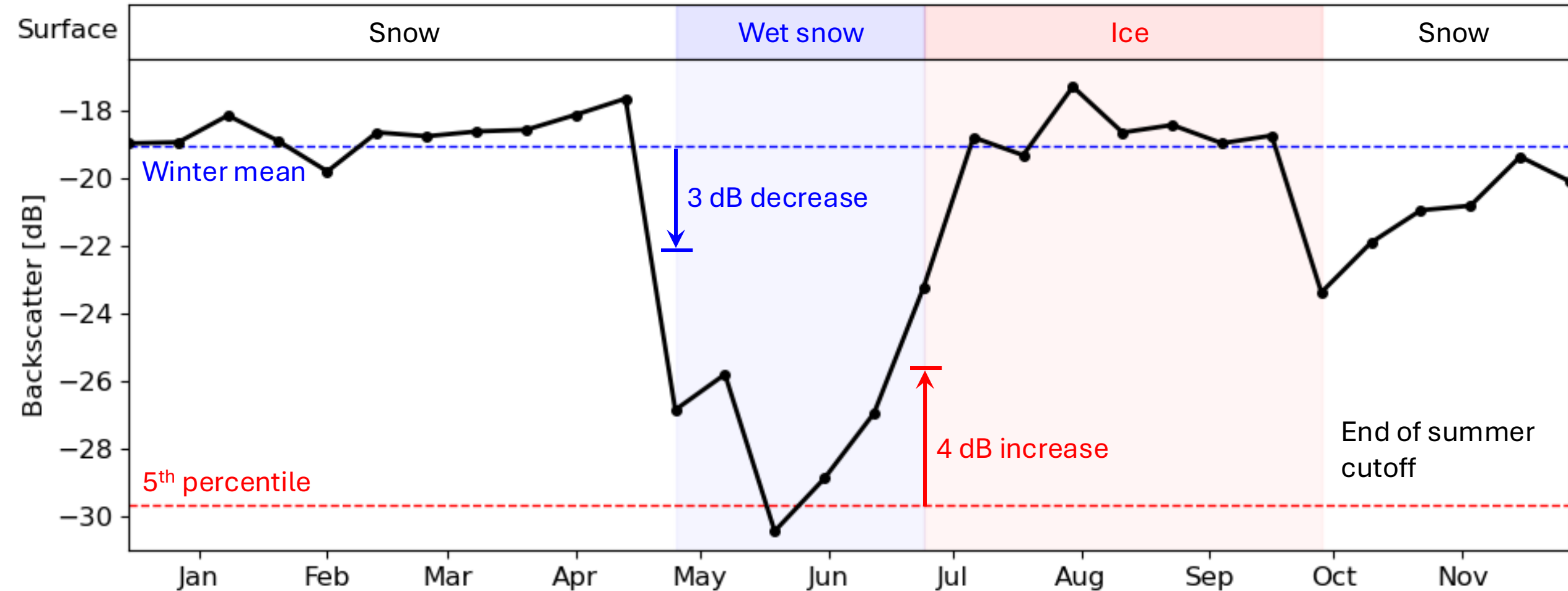
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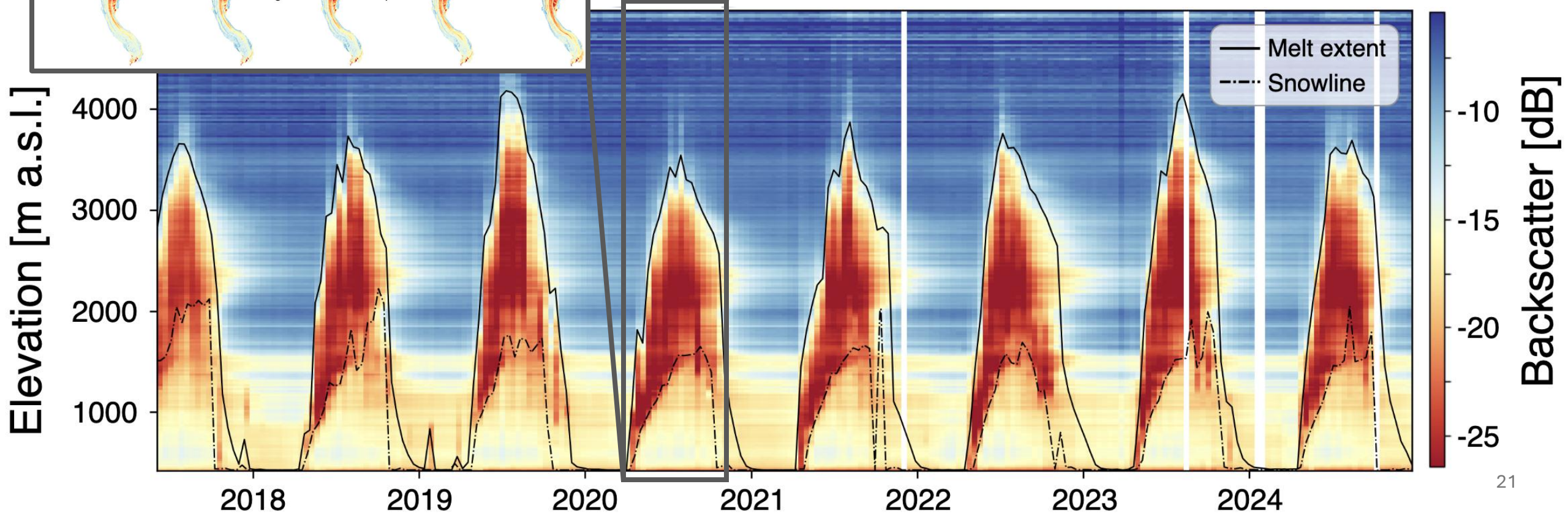
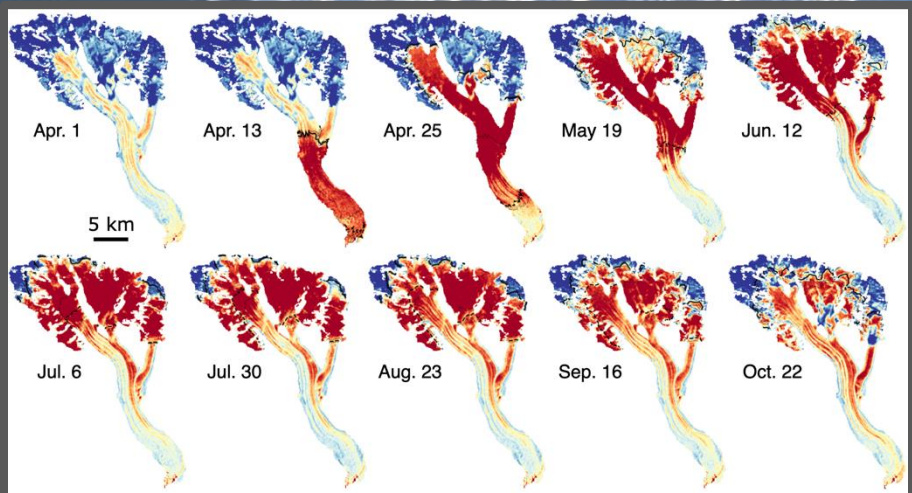
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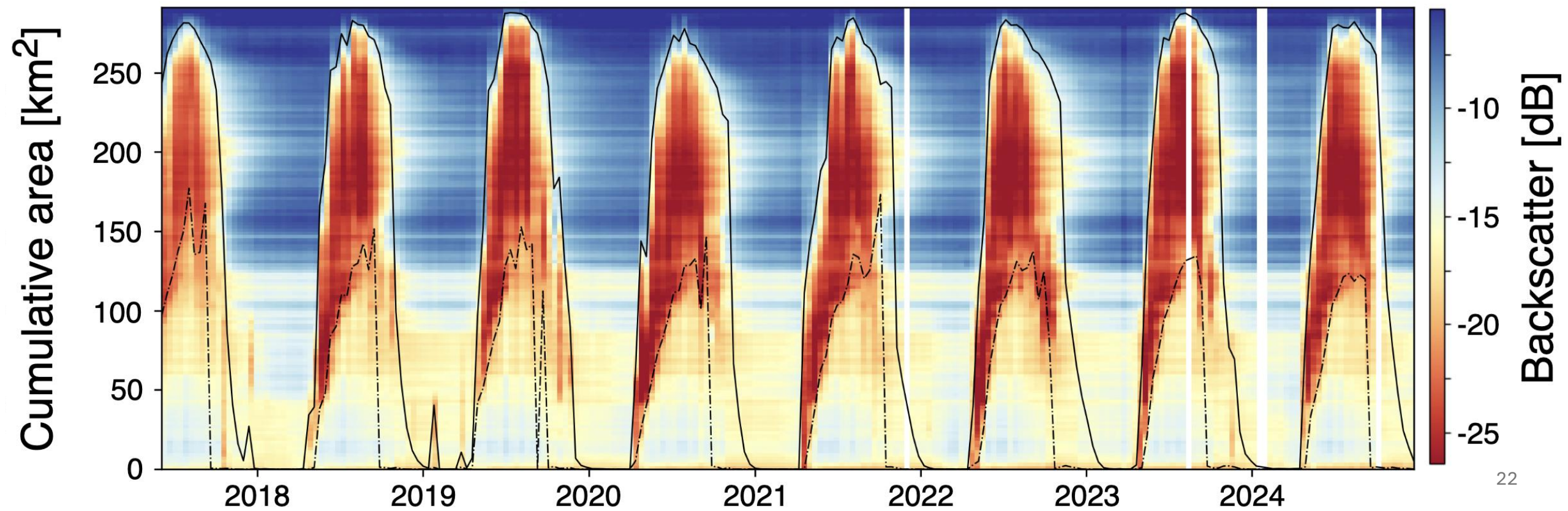
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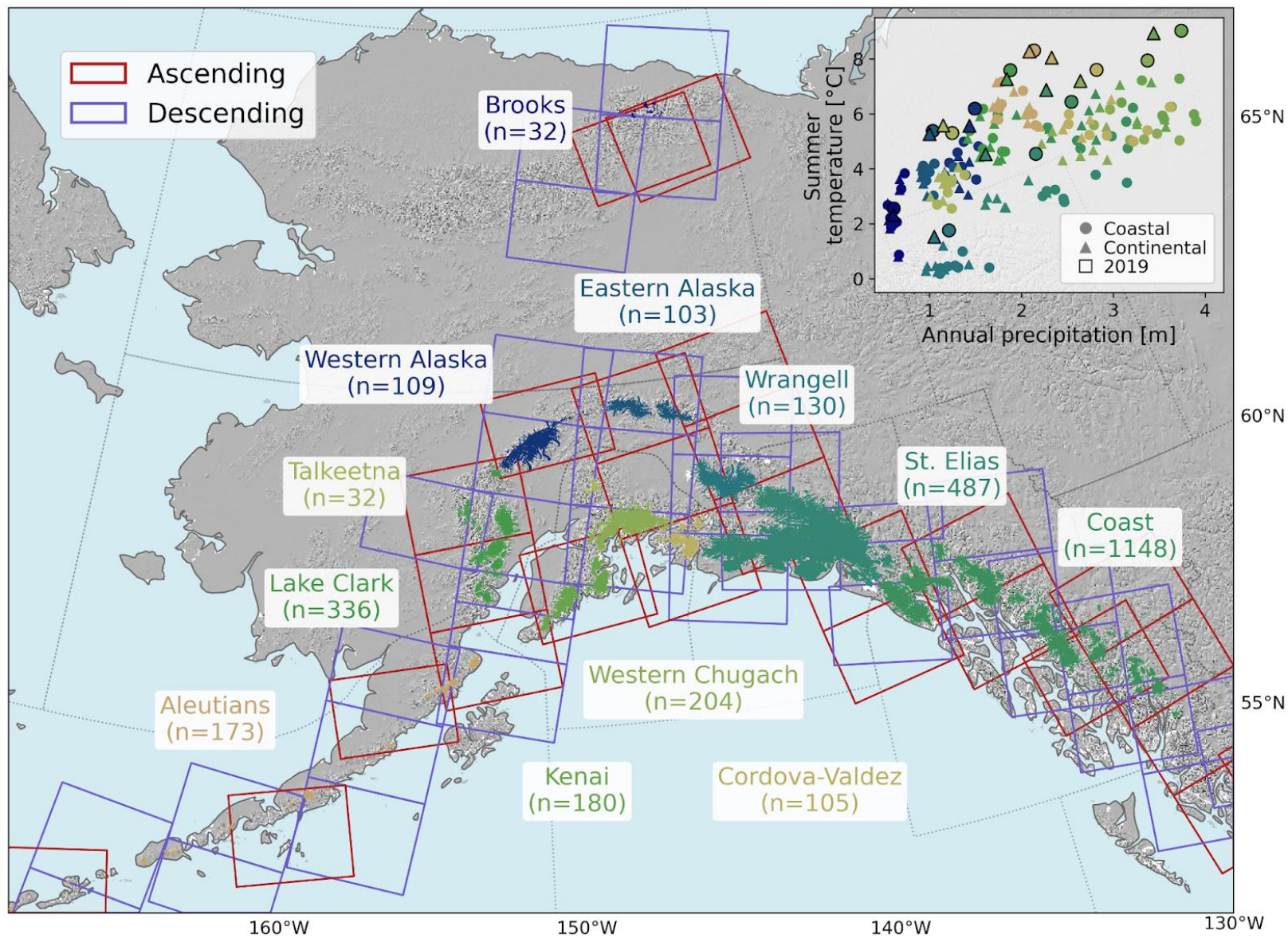
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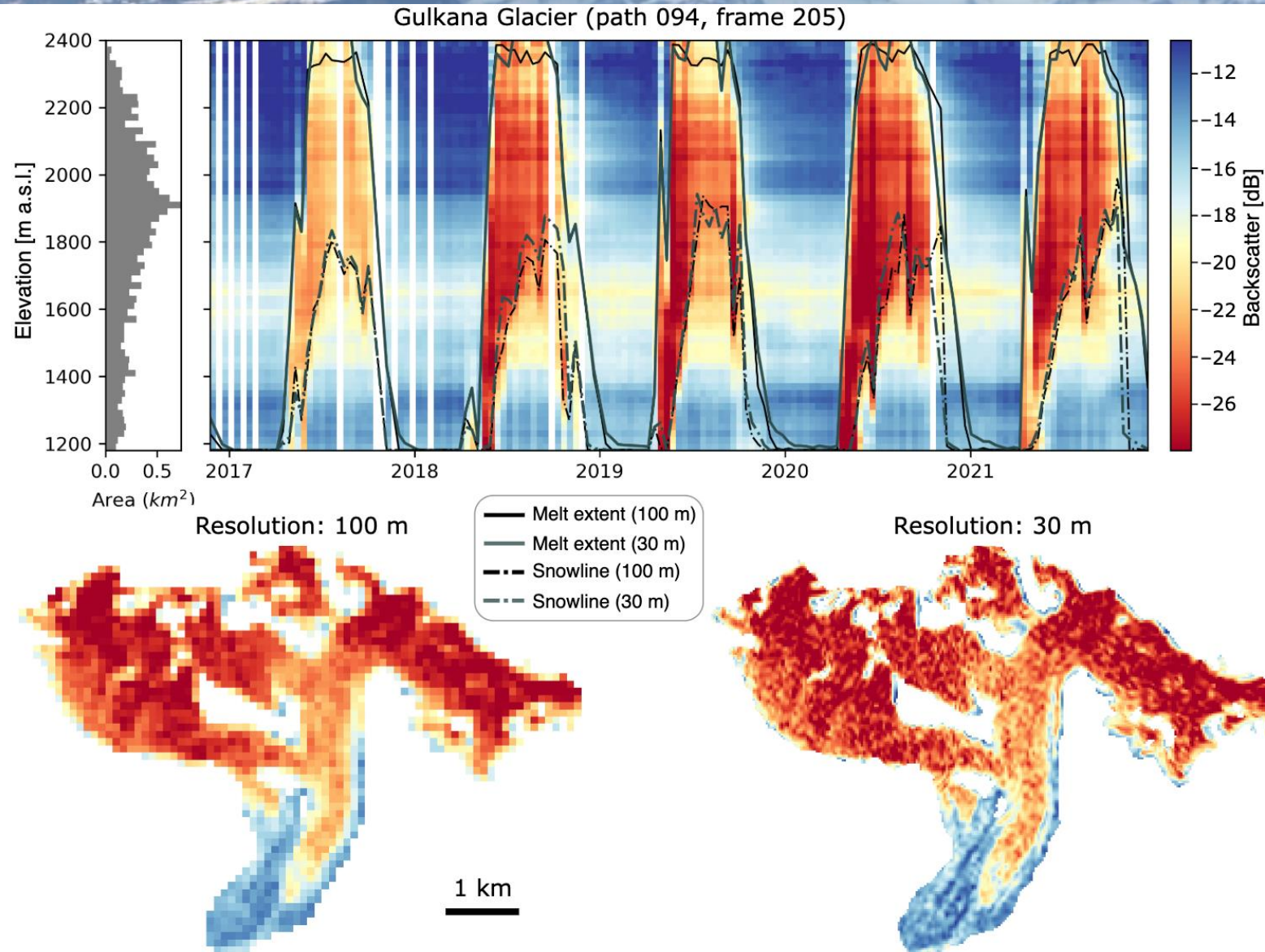
SAR automatically delineated melt and snowlines



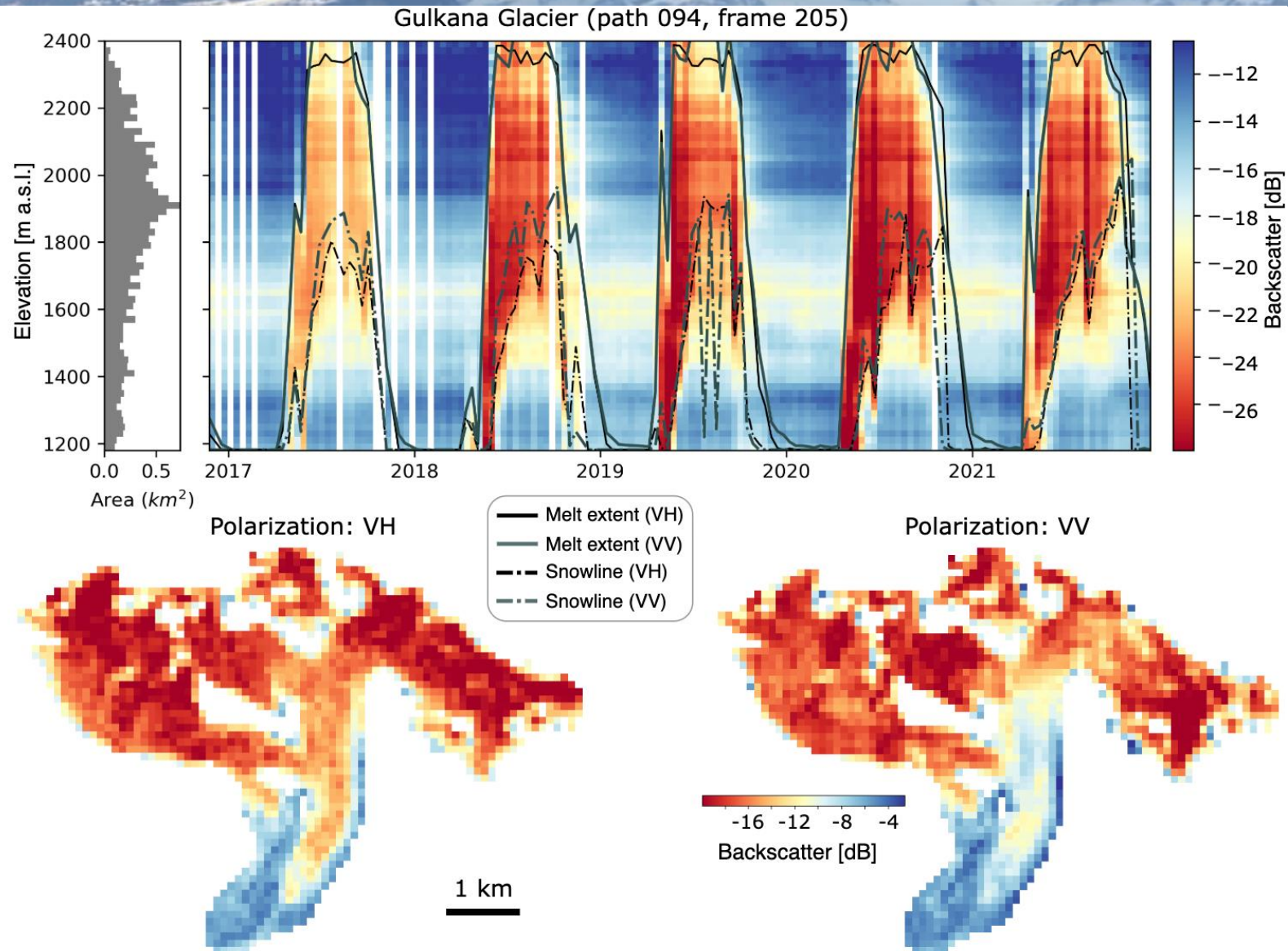
Sentinel-1 SAR coverage spans Alaska subregions



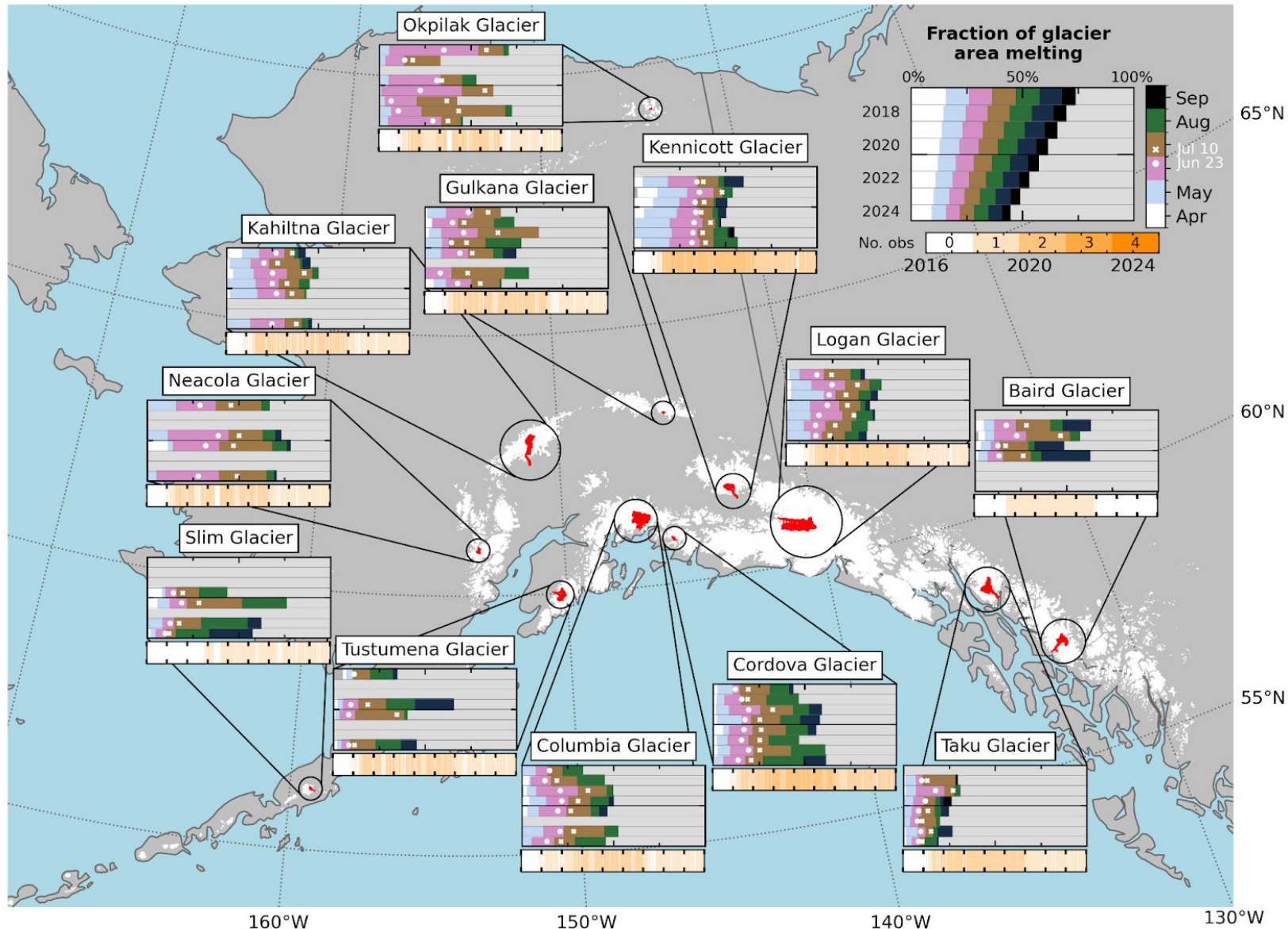
Impact of SAR spatial resolution



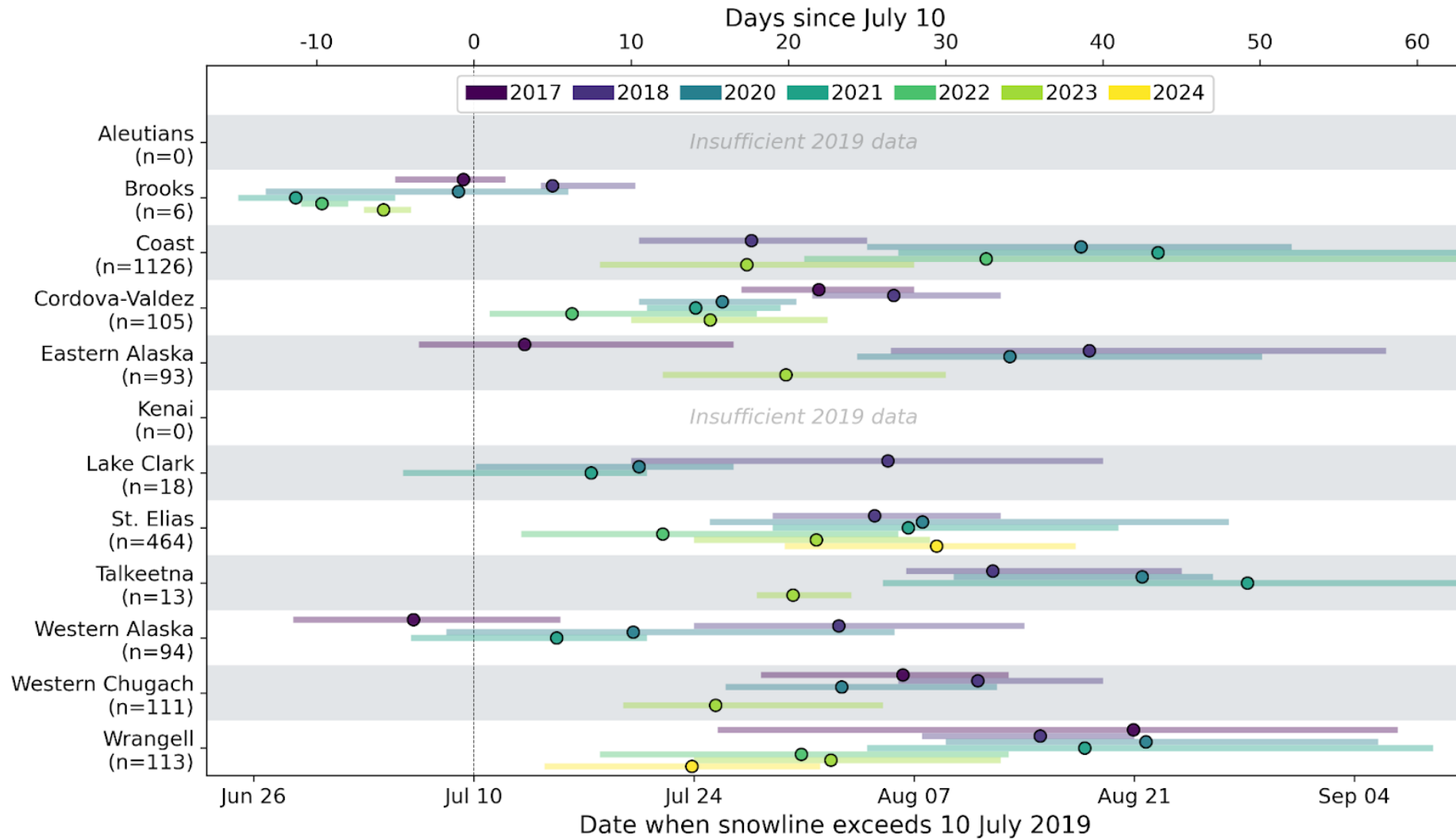
Impact of SAR polarization



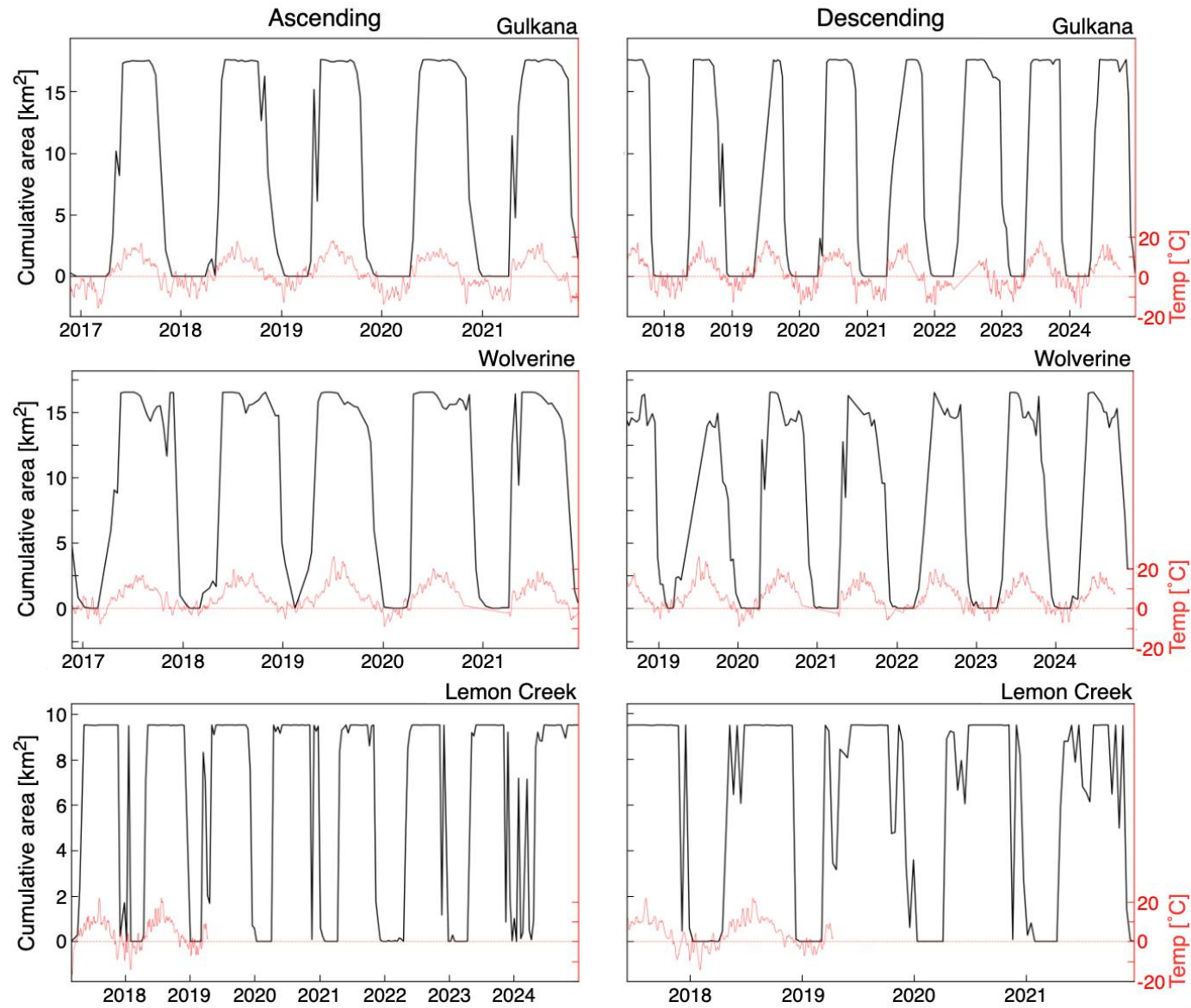
Transient snowlines for select Alaska glaciers



Impact of 2019 heat wave on snowline retreat



Melt onset coincides with temperature



Projected temperature across Alaska subregions

