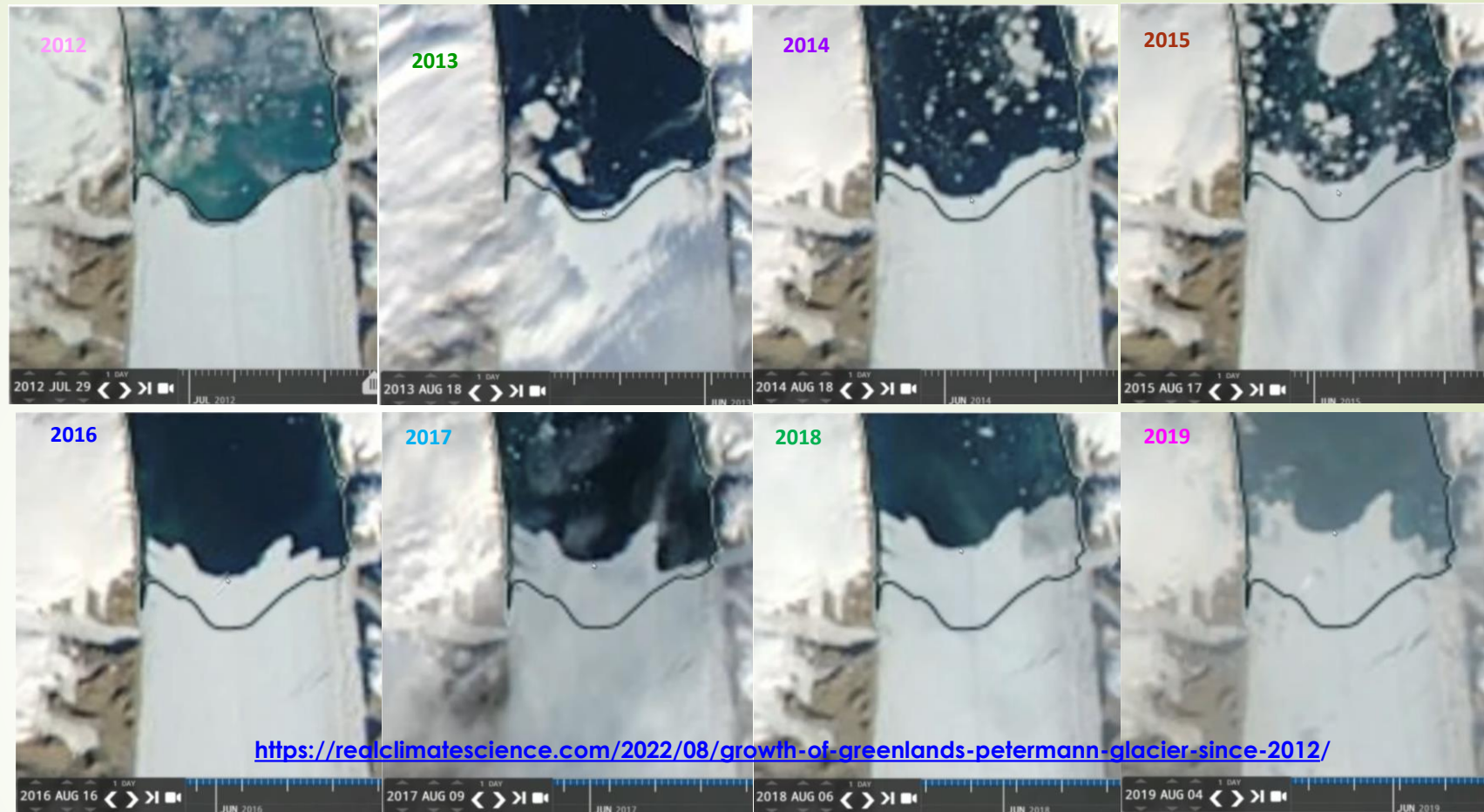
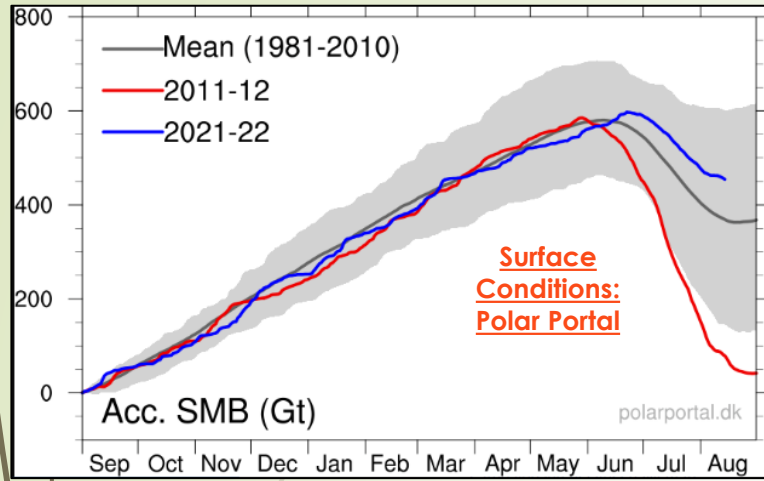


CSS-28a Greenland Glaciers Petermann Glacier



<https://realclimatescience.com/2022/08/growth-of-greenlands-petermann-glacier-since-2012/>

Petermann Glacier Visuals

shown to the right, has been growing since 2012 at roughly 1 km/year (roughly 10 km). A rather inconvenient fact. But not surprising since temperatures

have been colder in Greenland since the unusually warm melt year in 2012. Large icebergs calved off in August 2010 (260 km²) and July 2012 (according to Wikipedia, 130 km², although the accompanying video says 31 km² (?)), leaving the glacier front as shown in the upper left picture. At some point in the near future, another large iceberg will be calved off. These are natural processes and are not correlated to CO₂ concentrations. Scientists had been watching this particular crack develop since 2001. Wikipedia also mentions an iceberg calving in 2008 but does not provide detail.

Petermann Glacier

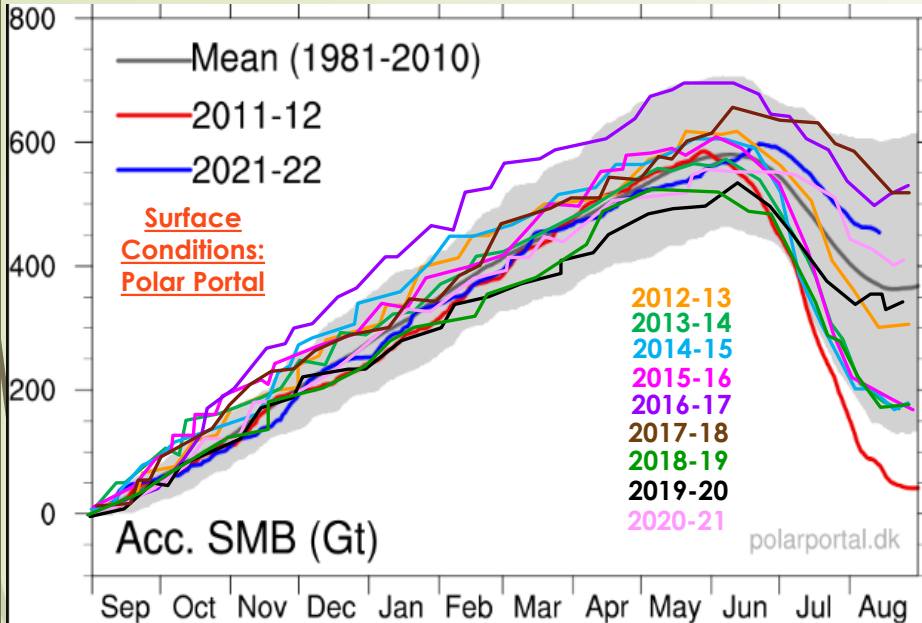


- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019
- 2018
- 2017
- 2016
- 2015
- 2014
- 2013
- 2012

More info
climatechangeandmusic.com

Greenland Glaciers

Petermann Glacier - History

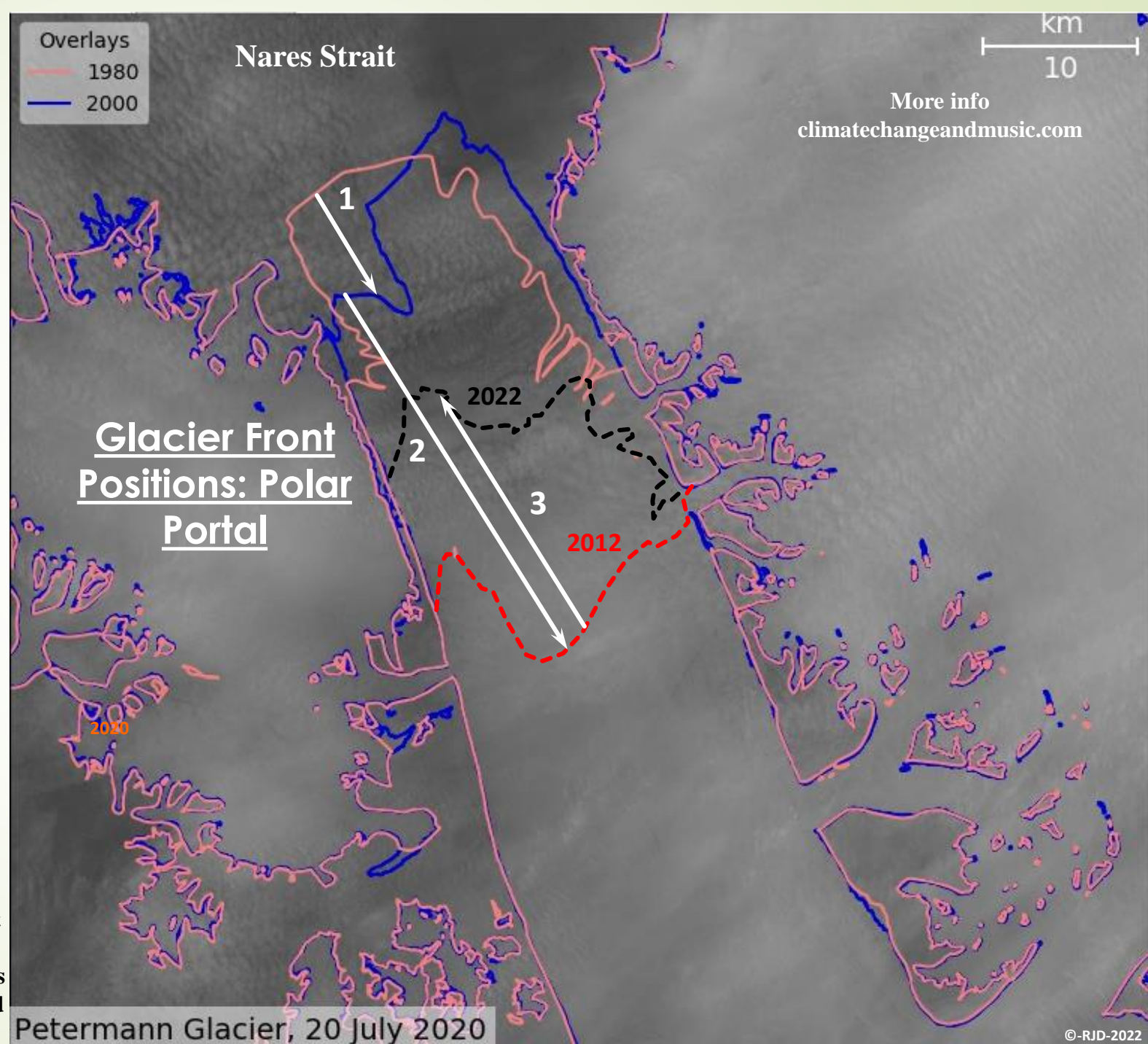


This slide adds some additional history to the Petermann Glacier story. This July 2020 photo (to the right) comes from the Denmark Meteorological Institute's (DMI) Polar Portal

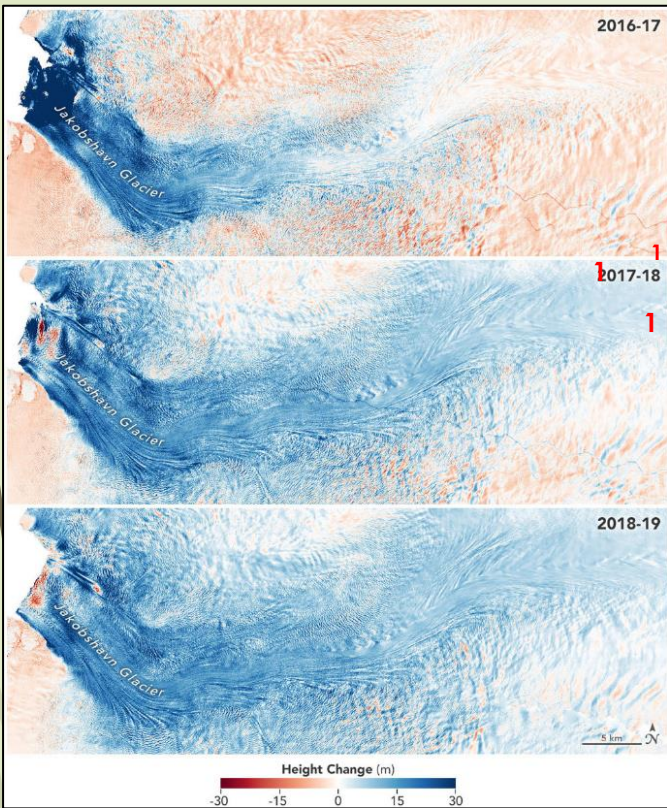
site. Unfortunately, cloud cover is obscuring the glacier front itself. The lighter haze may be the glacier front. The general glacial terminus will always be somewhere at or near the fjord's entrance

to the Nares Strait. The currents in the Nares Strait will place continuous stress on the floating ice in the fjord, initiating calving. The bigger picture in Greenland is also important. The plot above consolidates the yearly Surface Mass Balance (SMB) additions every year since the anomalously warm year of 2012. But even that year had a 40 Gt SMB add (accumulation less surface melt, the SMB does not include glacial calving). The Greenland temperatures cycle up and down for a variety of reasons (primarily the AMO and the ENSO, CO₂ not so much (CSS-26 and CSS-27)).

Petermann Glacier History



GSM - Grand Solar Minimum. You really should do the Research!



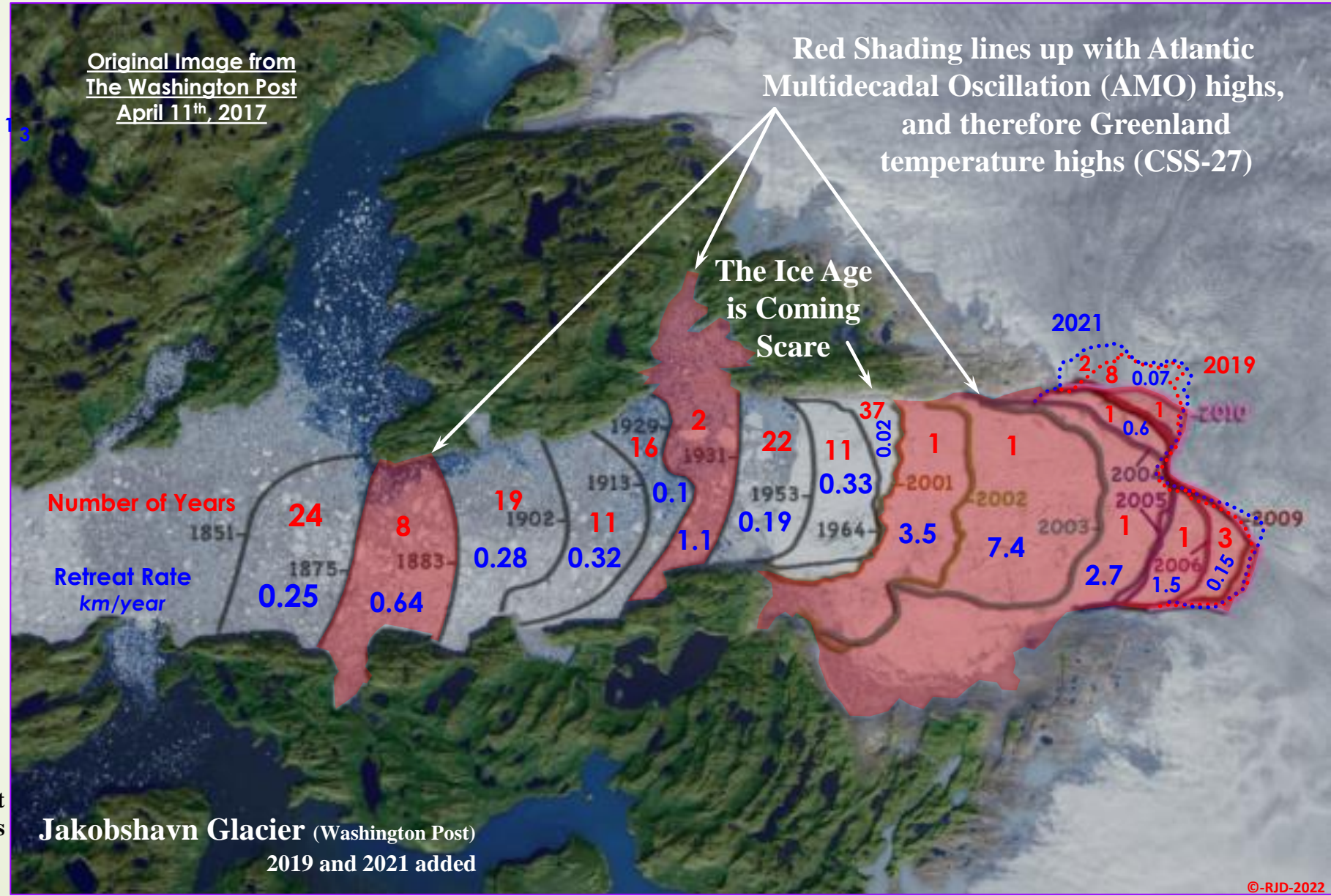
The Jakobshavn Glacier terminus has generally stabilized with only minor localized retreats since 2006. But the glacier is actively growing. The thicknesses (behind the terminus) have increased significantly (as shown in the NASA images to the left). The thickening is not surprising, given that global temperatures have declined noticeably since the El Niño peak in early 2016.

Jakobshavn Glacier Visuals

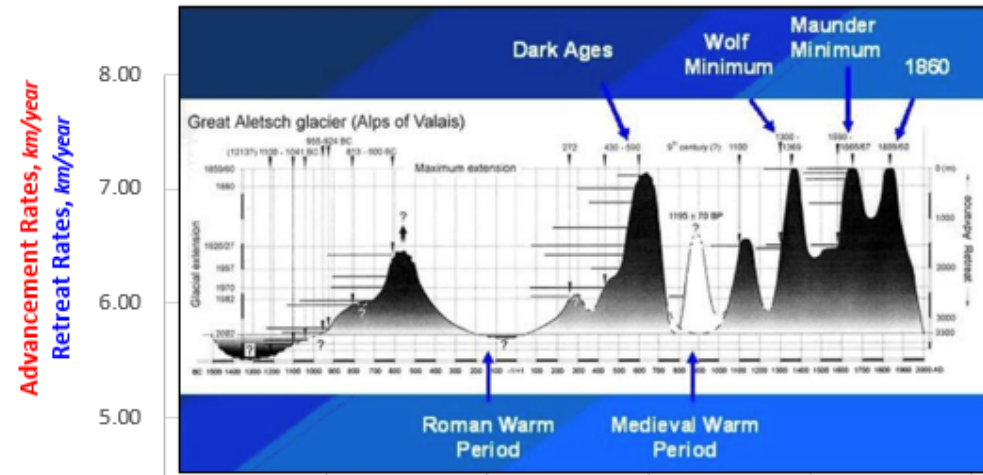
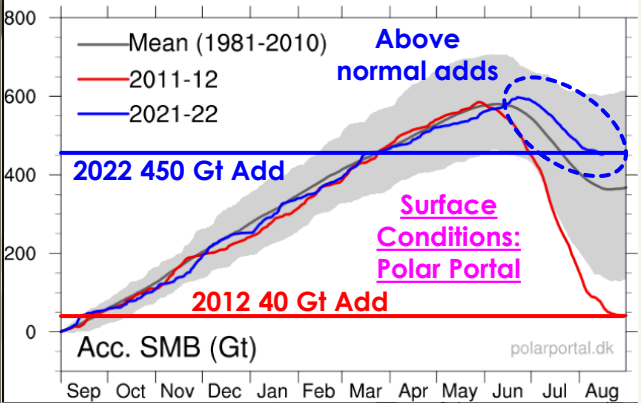
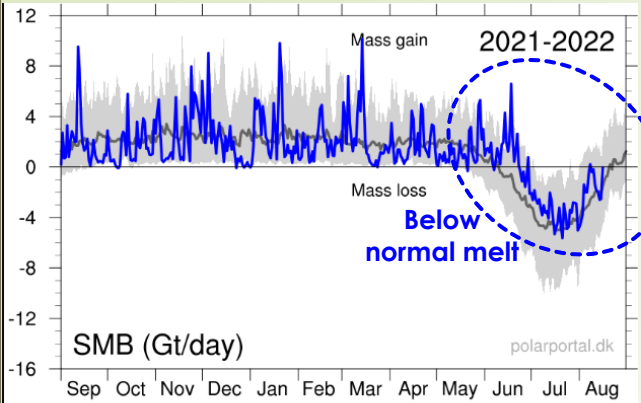
[Jakobshavn Glacier Grows for Third Straight Year - \(nasa.gov\)](http://nasa.gov)

The Jakobshavn Glacier has more history (going back to 1851). But most

Of the glacial retreat, 27.8 of the 49.1 kilometers occurred pre-1950. Since 86%+ of human emissions occurred post-1950, that early retreat was not our fault. Most of the remaining retreat took place from 2001 to 2006. CO₂ changed very little over that period. The faster periods of retreat (shaded red) correlate to the peaks in the AMO (as do Greenland's temperatures). The much wider fjord might be also be a factor (i.e. stresses).

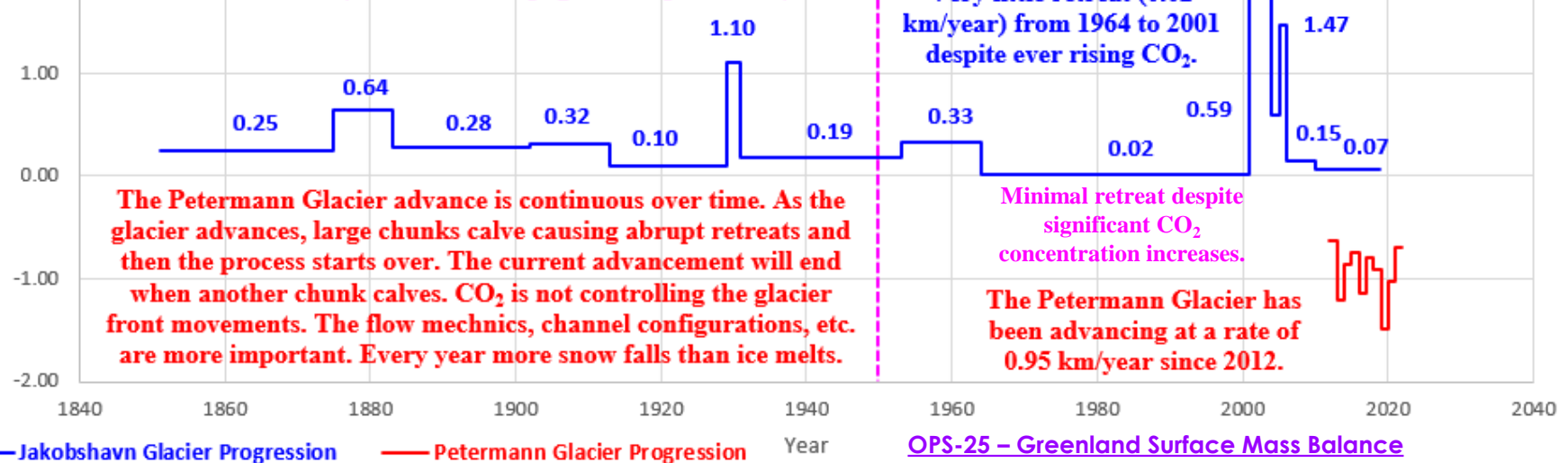


GSM - Grand Solar Minimum. You really should do the Research!



Over longer periods, the glaciers of the world have retreated and advanced many times (as in the example shown above). The temperatures have warmed since the mid-1800s. So, not surprisingly, glaciers have retreated. Temperatures have started to cool and will cool further as we move deeper into the Grand Solar Minimum (GSM). As those temperatures drop further, the glacier growth (already showing) will accelerate (despite rising CO₂ levels).

Natural retreat (minimal anthropogenic CO₂ influence).



Jakobshavn/Petermann Glacier - Progression Rates

86%+ of human emissions have occurred post-1950. No correlation with CO₂.

The Jakobshavn glacier has thickened significantly in recent years along with the reduced retreat rate. Not exactly playing along with the CAGW alarmist narrative.

Rapid breakdown (likely related to flow mechanics (not CO₂)) from 2001 to 2006 then back to very little retreat despite ever rising CO₂.

Very little retreat (0.02 km/year) from 1964 to 2001 despite ever rising CO₂.

Minimal retreat despite significant CO₂ concentration increases.

The Petermann Glacier has been advancing at a rate of 0.95 km/year since 2012.

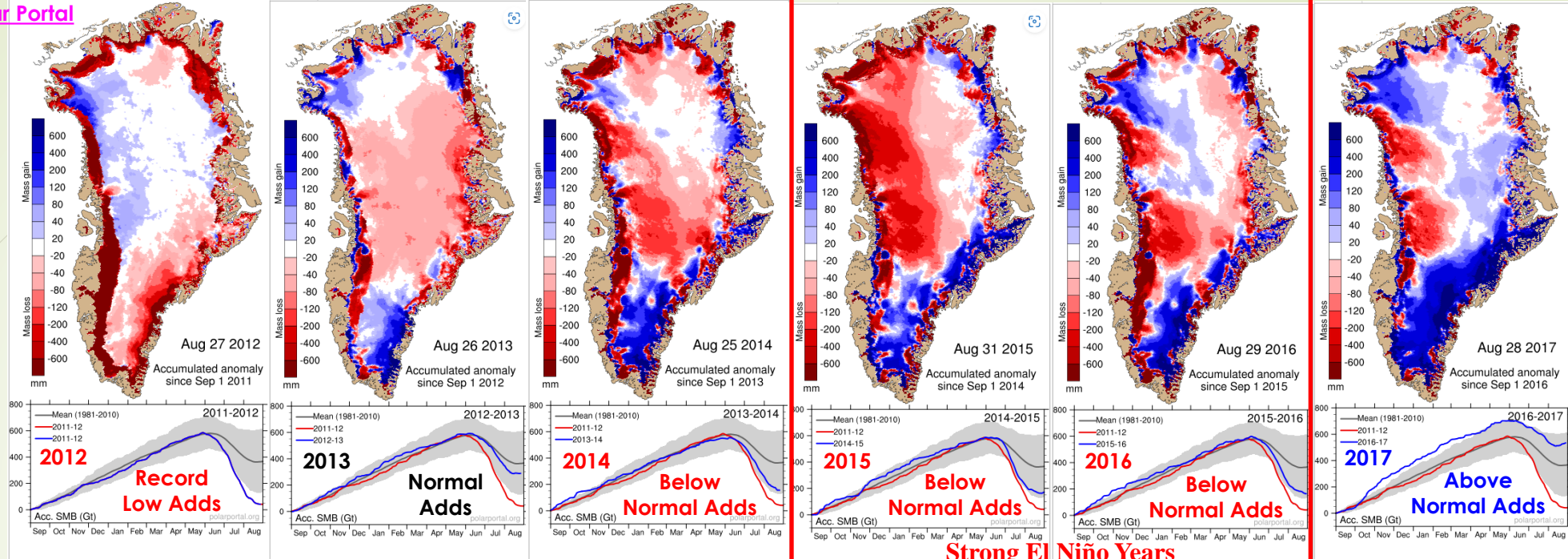
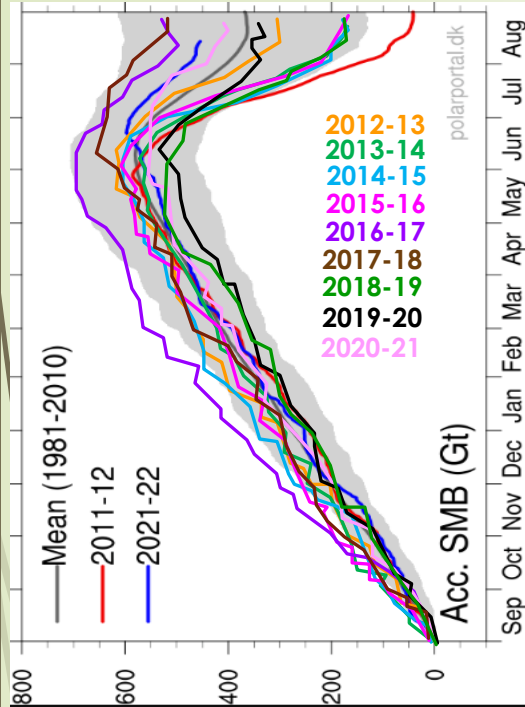
Jakobshavn Petermann Graphics

The graphical representations of the images on the previous slides are shown to the right. The Jakobshavn glacier began retreating

retreating long before CO₂ concentrations ever became a factor. Through most of the post-1950 period (1964 to 2001, corresponding to 86%+ of human emissions), the glacier front was very stable. The rapid retreat from 2001 to 2006 was likely related to ice flow dynamics within the much wider channel beginning at the current glacier front. Greenland's Surface Mass Balance (SMB) (above), the difference between land melt and accumulation) has increased every year since recording began (even the anomalously warm year of 2012. More detail.

CSS-5 - Snow and Ice - September 2020, CSS-11 - Snow and Ice - July 2021, CSS-22 - Snow and Ice - June 22

Greenland Glaciers Surface Mass Balance



The Greenland SMB detail (2012 to 2022) is laid out here. The data starts in 2012 (an

Greenland Surface Mass Balance

anonymously warm year (not a trend). Since then 4 years have been above normal, 2 years have been close to normal (but below) and 4 years have been significantly below Normal. Of those 4 years significantly below normal, 3 of them were strongly influenced by El Niños. So, once again, we find that global temperatures can change quickly and significantly without any help from CO₂. And those temperature changes can cause dramatic events (large iceberg calving, droughts, fire, hurricanes, etc.) that are not indicative of climate change. Focusing on CO₂, ignores the much more dangerous cooling that will develop as we move further into the AMO cooling phase and the GSM. Wake Up!

