A checklist for assessing the hazard potential of glacier lakes

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Background & motivation

Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) have the farthest potential reach of glacier hazards and typically are parts of chain reactions, for instance when a mass movement hits a lake and causes an impact wave that leads to a rupture of the lake dam. Assessments of glacier-lake related hazards should thus not exclusively focus on lake and lake-dam properties itself, but include a comprehensive evaluation of potentially interacting processes in the lake surroundings, both up- and downstream.



The S:GLA:MO (Slope Stability and Glacial Lake Monitoring) project, funded by the European Space Agency (ESA), aims at assessing the hazard potential of glacier lakes based on Earth Observation (EO) data and products, in-situ data, and flow modeling (see poster from Strozzi et al.). In order to provide these hazard assessments as objective and transparent as possible, a generic checklist-like structure is developed according to which the analyses are conducted for each case.

Aim of the checklist

- Reflect the state-of-the-art
- Provide a reference document that is supported by 'the scientific community'
- Provide a tool for assessing the hazard potential of glacier lakes

Cheklist structure

The checklist has four columns (see below for an example)

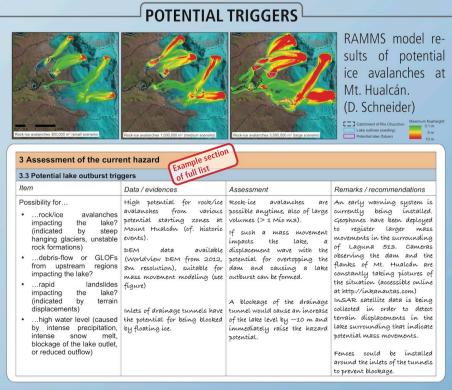
- 1. Description of checklist item (e.g., landform, process), cf. annexed document [TO BE FILLED FOR EACH ITEM]
- 2. Data and evidences
- 3. Assessment of the hazard potential, possibly under varying circumstances.
- 4. Recommendations, remarks, possibilities for monitoring

Example: Laguna 513, Peru

To demonstrate the concept, the checklist was applied to Laguna 513, a proglacial lake in the Cordillera Blanca, Peru, which burst out in April 2010 after a rock-ice avalanche hit the lake.

Please note that only two excerpts from the list (potential triggers and dam properties) are shown here. See attached document or the project website for the full checklist.





DAM PROPERTIES



Assessment Remarks / recommendations Dam considered as stable. However, overtopping is possible in case of an impact wave (cf. past events and traces) tunnel planned by the municipality. This would further increase the freeboard

Photos: Rock dam of Laguna 513, \sim 25 m high, morainic material on top. Drainage tunnels have drilled trough the bedrock in the 1990s, indicated by the red arrows in the right photo. The lake level is therefore constant. The right photo was taken two after the outburst in 2010 (note the avalanche ice still floating on the lake).

Potential & limitations

Material

Formation

Data / evidences

Rock dam with

breach exists in the moraine.

stable lake level (controlled tunnels in the bedrock).

High freeboard (> 25 m)

Blocking of the lowest outle tunnel possible (-> increase

- This list helps experts to not overlook known processes and potential developments.
- It is not a method (e.g., there is no weighting of the items or similar).
- →Does not replace the expertise needed for a hazard assessment!
- Allows for a systematic assessment and comparison between sites.
- Could be extended to other glacier and permafrost hazards.
- Could be published on the GAPHAZwebsite after community feedback (reference in potential lawsuits)

Scan this QR code to get a PDF of the draft of the checklist:





We want your feedback!

Any comments and suggestions are welcome!

Feedback can be given by...

- ... writing directly into the copy in this envelope
- ... sending an email to holger.frey@geo.uzh.ch

To get a copy of the draft of the checklist...

- ... take one of the copies provided
- ... go to http://sglamo.gamma-rs.ch/ index.php/publications and download a PDF
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