



ICIMOD



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Cryosphere and related hazards in High Mountain Asia in a changing climate

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Permafrost dynamics and its risk to downstream infrastructure over north-western Himalayas



Presentation Outline Knowledge Background-Study are KNOWN LST variations and Rock Glaciers

- In situ observations
- Vulnerable glacial lakes and settlements
- Preliminary findings/Conclusions

Existing knowledge

- ✔ Landscapes that remain frozen for at least two consecutive years.
- Least researched component of Himalayan cryosphere (especially contribution to stream flows).
- Remote sensing, modeling and in situ observations
- Destabilization can lead to potential hazards:
 - Rock ice avalanches
 - Debris/Mud flows
 - Associated cascading hazards





Study area





Rock glacier and rock glacier complexes (Left) Permafrost+Road infrastructure in Jammu and Kashmir (Right)

Land surface temperature variations





Rock glacier mapping



Contribution to streamflows

unknown



In situ temperature observations



Vulnerable glacial lakes and settlements







Conclusions

- LST data indicates that around 25% of the area is under permafrost, however, satellite derived LST may need bias-corrections to come up with more reliable estimates of permafrost in the region.
- While rock glacier have been comprehensively mapped from high-resolution satellite data more information is needed about understanding their dynamics using other remote sensing techniques like InSAR.
- The ice content is rock glaciers is not known. Glaciohydrological and isotopes based studies can help better understand the contribution of melt waters from rock glaciers.
- Permafrost dynamics and its degradation should be mandatory part of any EIA process in mountain regions to avoid damages to infrastructure and loss of lives.











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