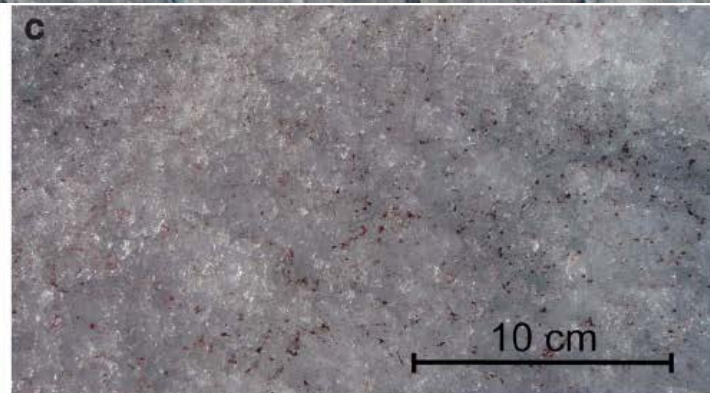
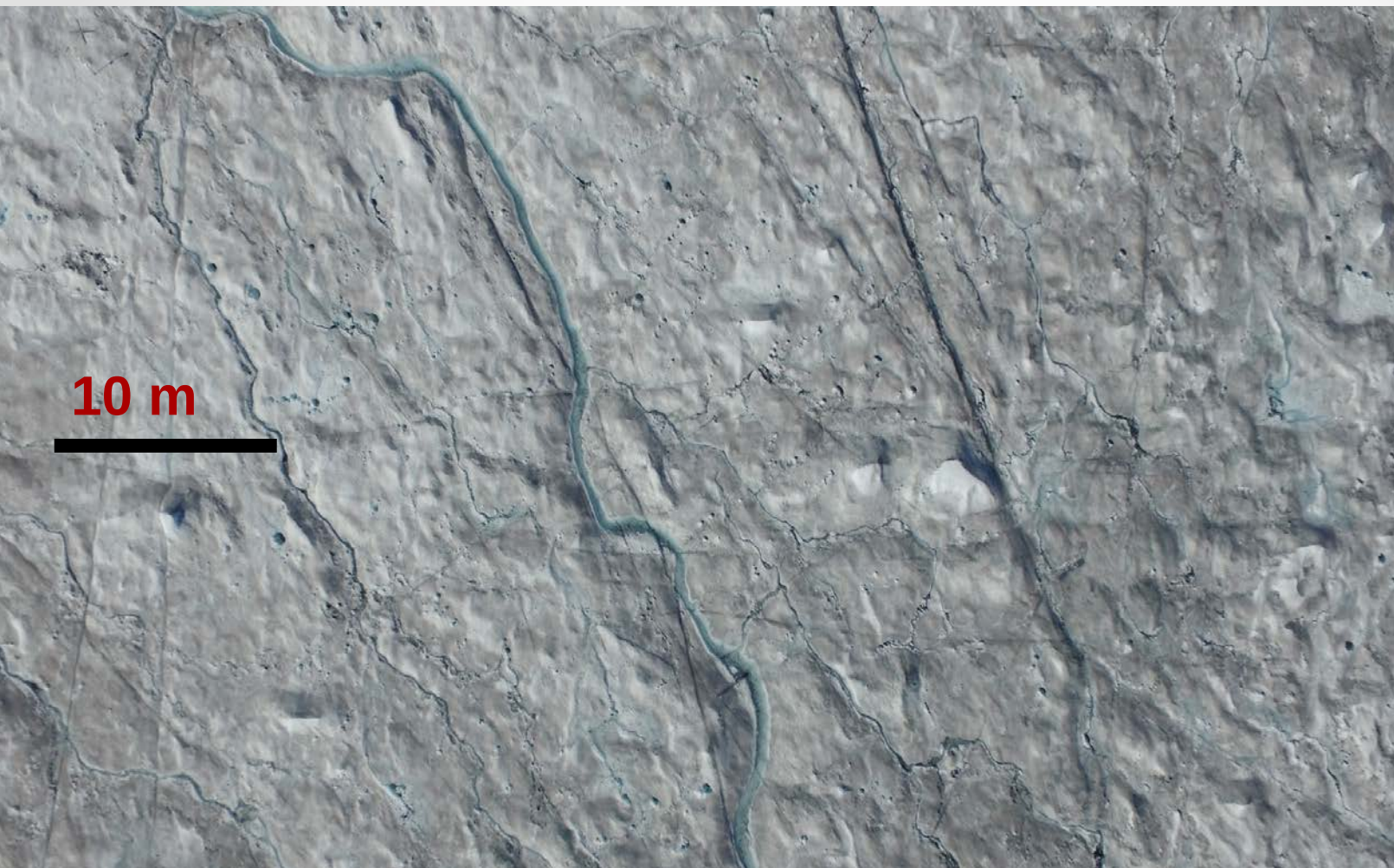


Darkening of the Greenland ice sheet by microbes makes it melt faster

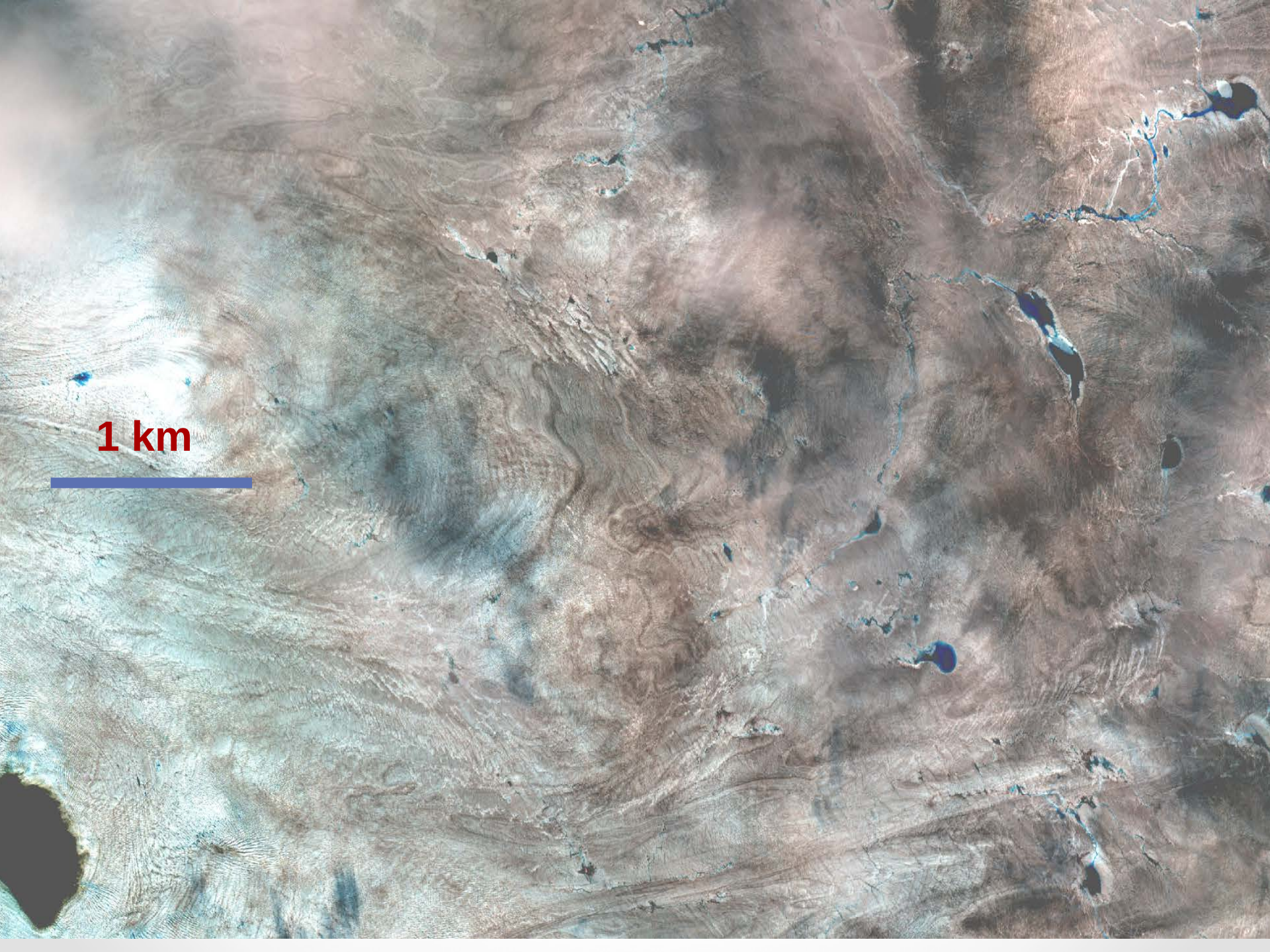


Alexandre Anesio

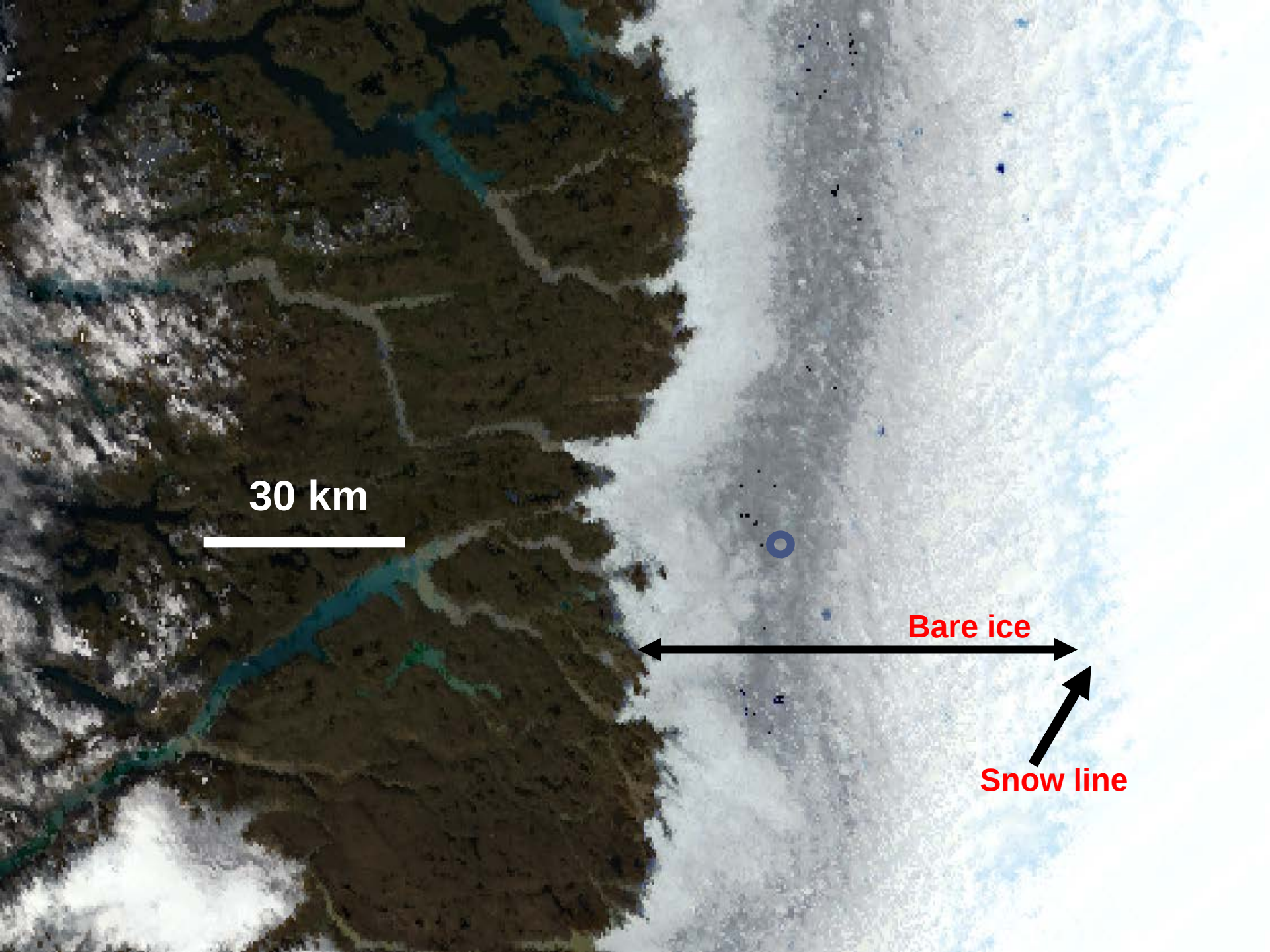


nal





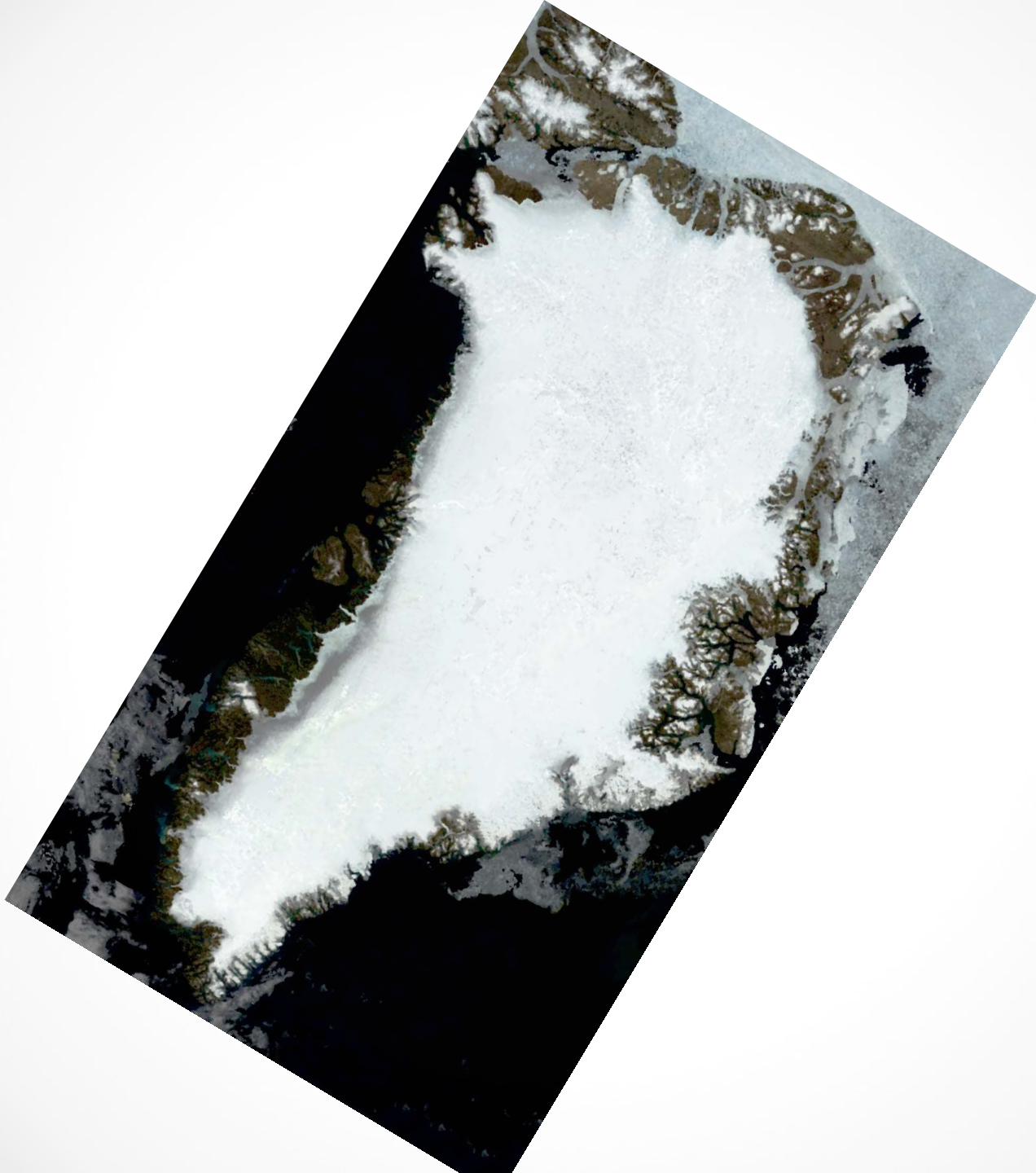
1 km



30 km

Bare ice

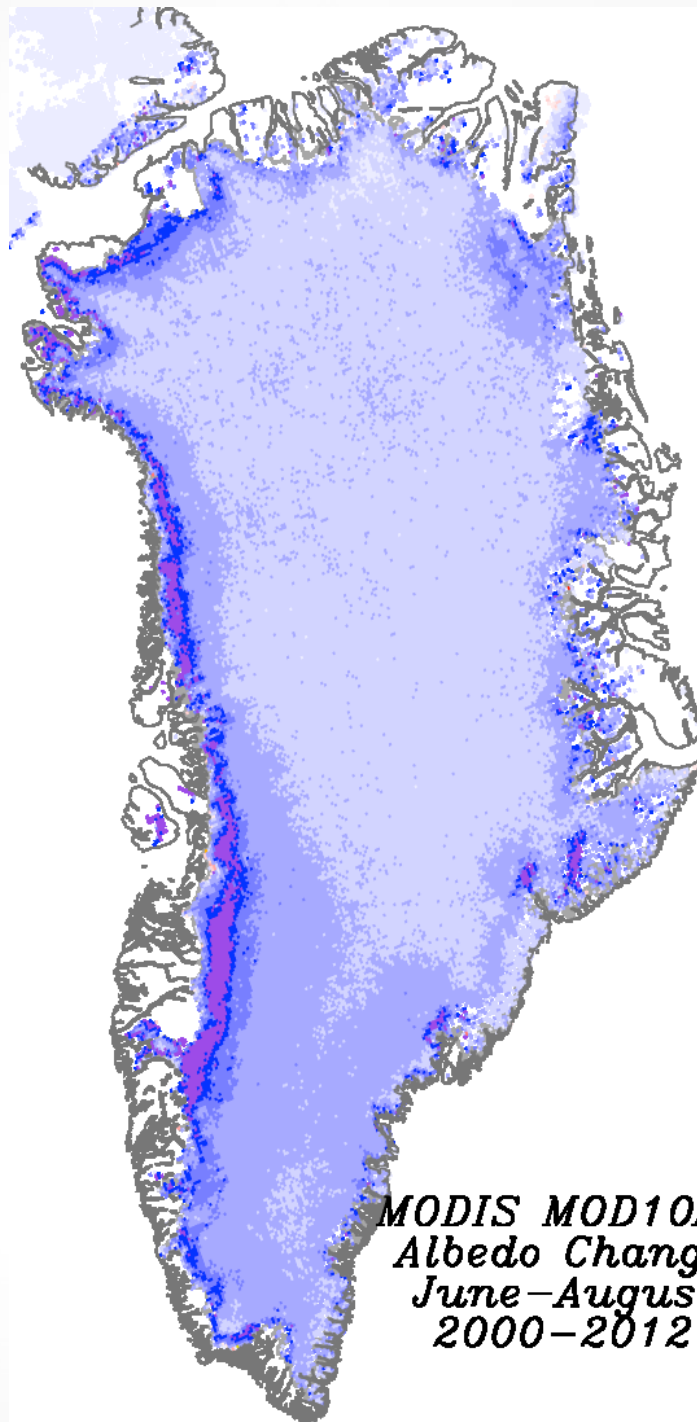
Snow line



Albedo has changed a lot over last 15 years.

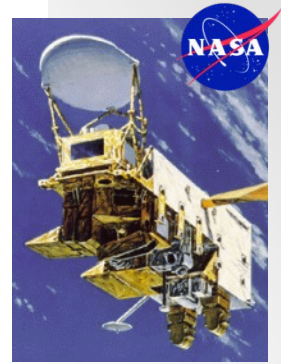
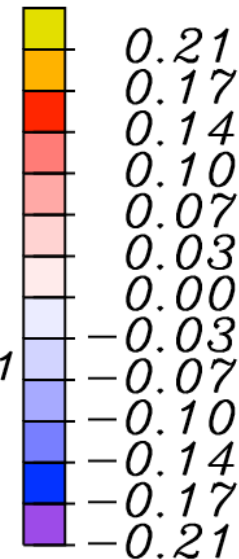
The SW is called the dark zone, and a range of reasons have been put forward to explain its origin.

Black carbon is one of them.



MODIS MOD10A1
Albedo Change
June–August
2000–2012

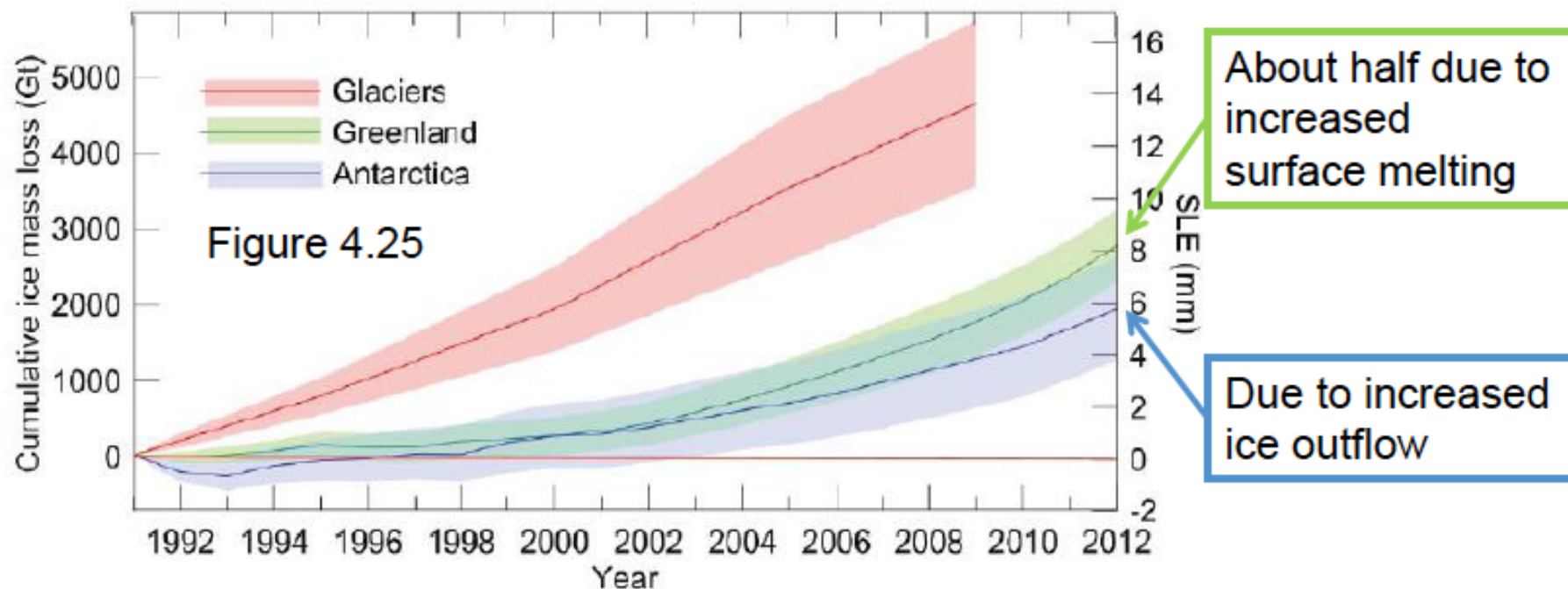
unitless



MODIS
on
Terra



Recent and projected mass loss from the ice sheets

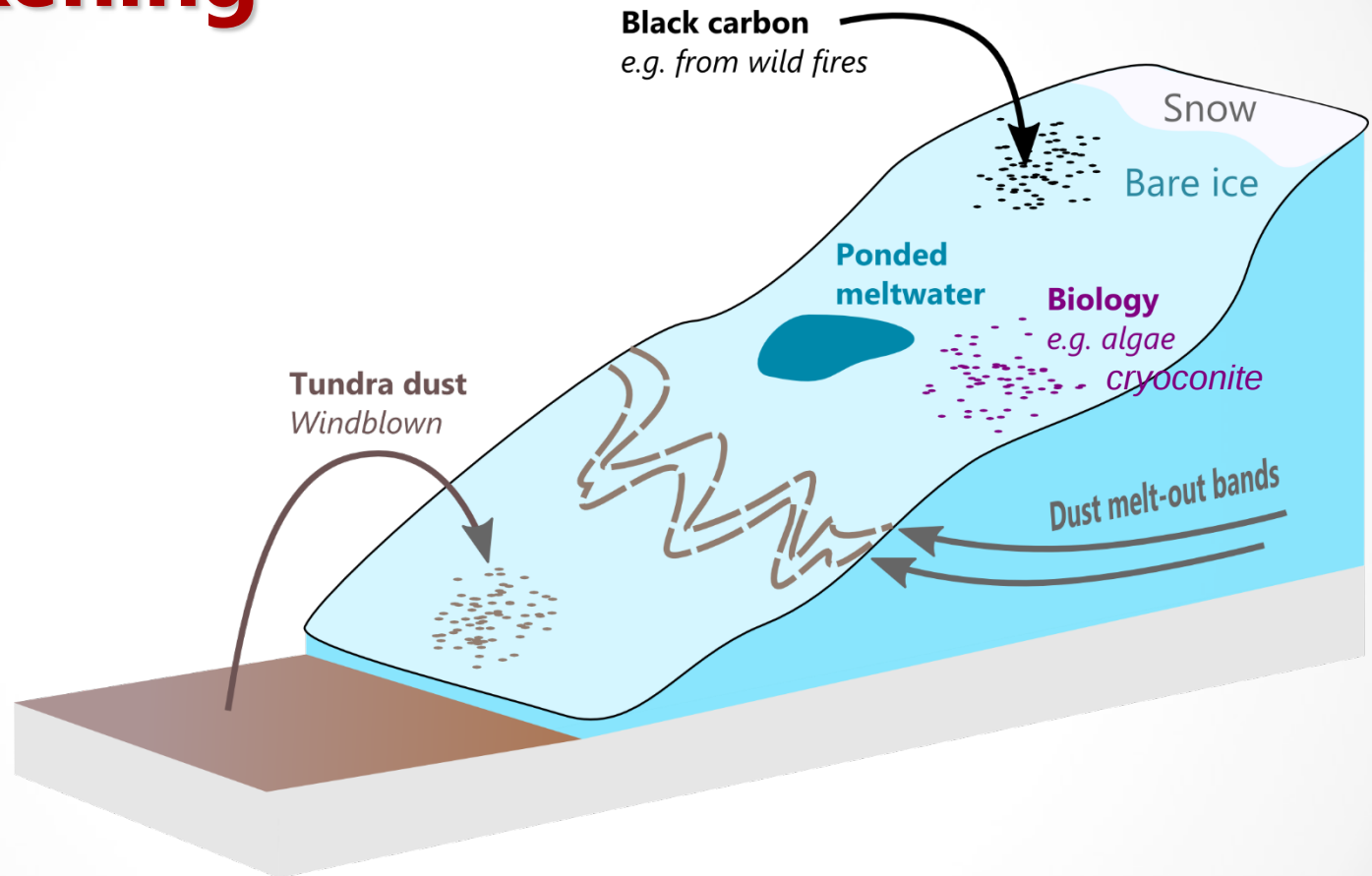


High confidence in projections of increasing Greenland surface mass loss.

Medium confidence in projections of increasing Antarctic snow accumulation.

Likely range (medium confidence) for the projected contributions from ice-sheet rapid dynamical change, estimated from a combination of process-based modelling, statistical extrapolation of recent trends, and informed judgement.

Sources of darkening





Dillingham, Alaska

<http://www.alaskapublic.org/2012/11/08/freezing-rain-snow-quells-dillingham-area-blaze/>

Anthropogenic aerosols as a source of ancient dissolved organic matter in glaciers

Aron Stubbins^{1*}, Eran Hood², Peter A. Raymond³, George R. Aiken⁴, Rachel L. Sleighter⁵, Peter J. Hernes⁶, David Butman³, Patrick G. Hatcher⁵, Robert G. Striegl⁴, Paul Schuster⁴, Hussain A. N. Abdulla⁵, Andrew W. Vermilyea², Durelle T. Scott⁷ and Robert G. M. Spencer⁸

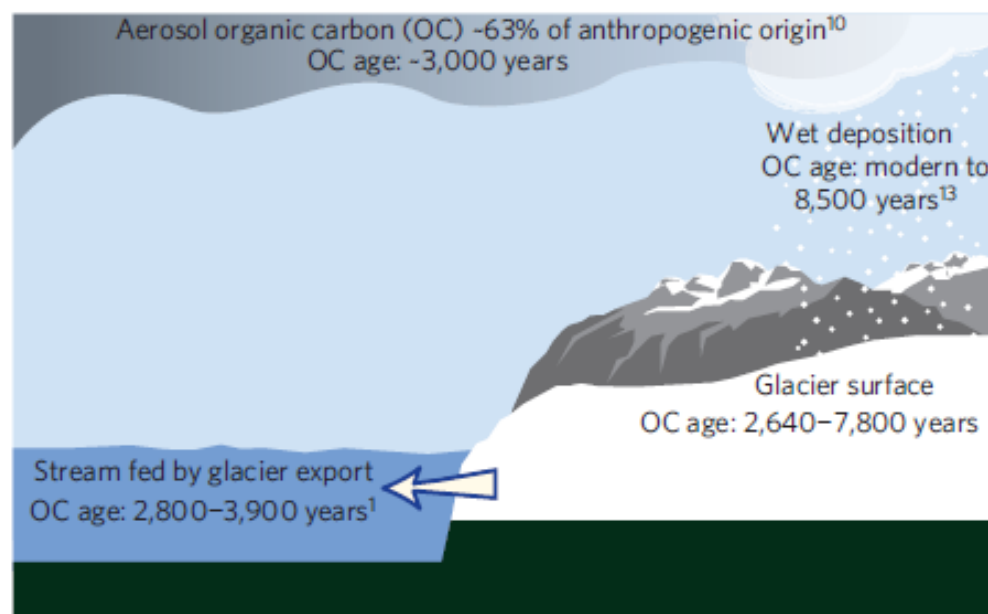
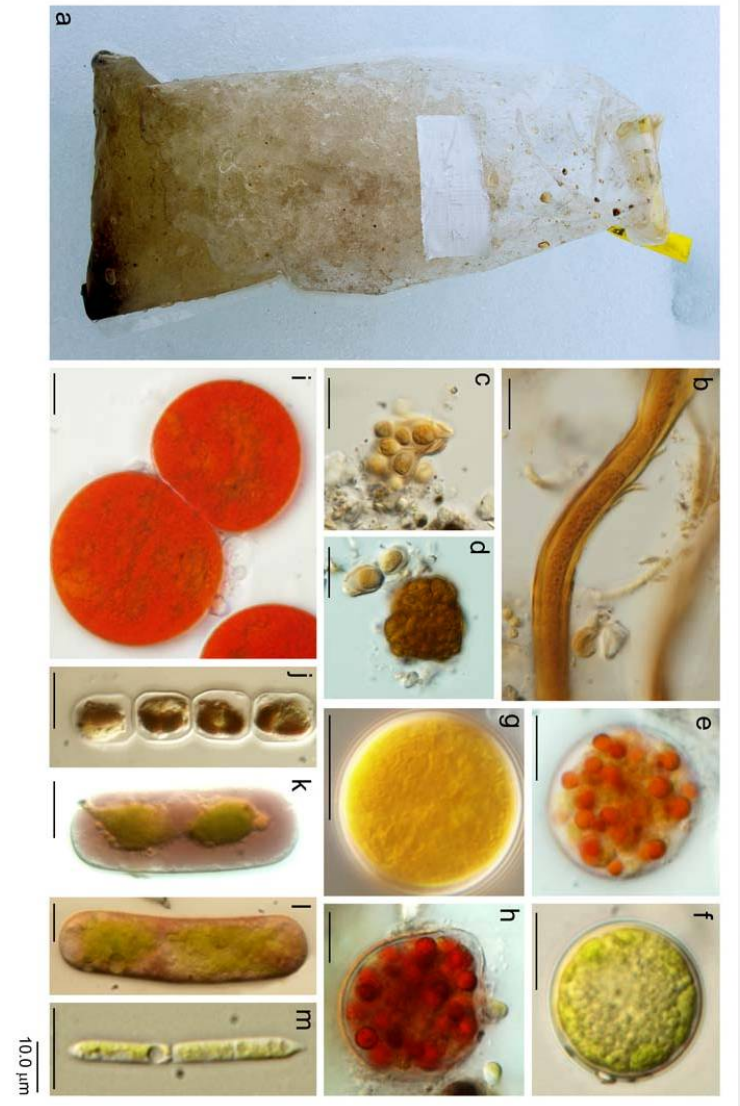
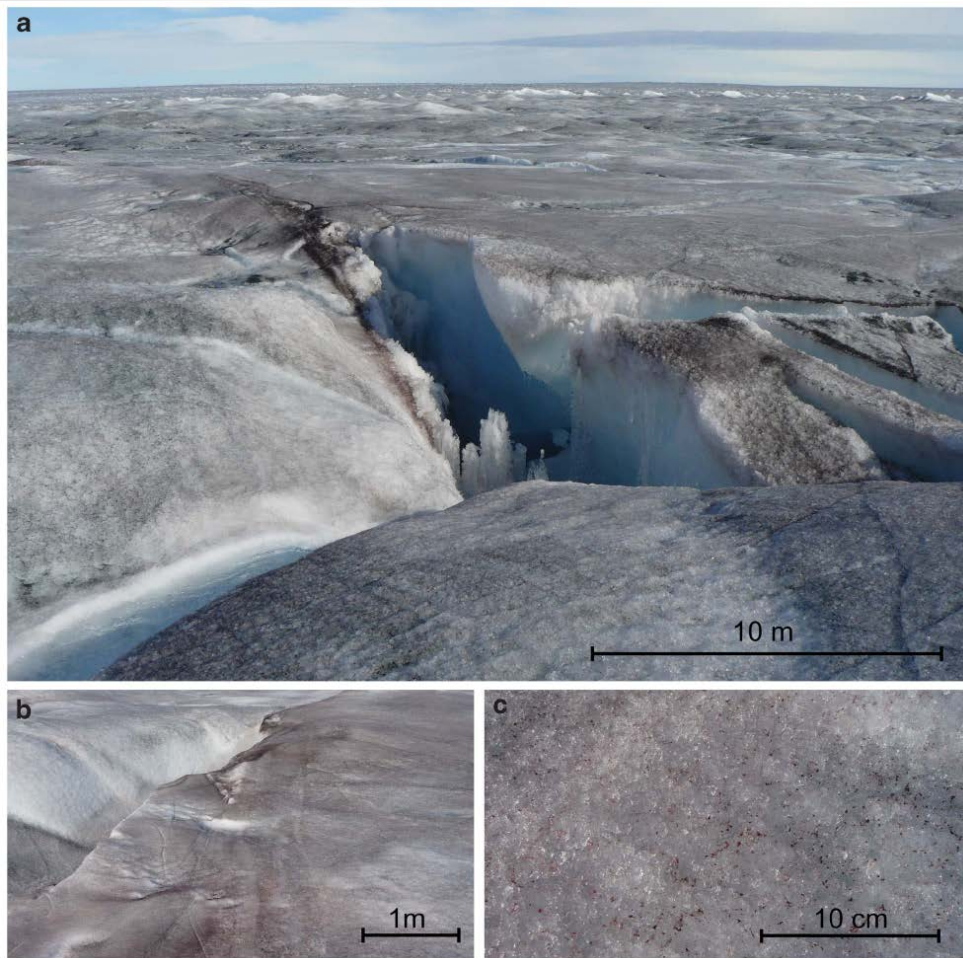


Figure 1 | The glacier organic carbon cycle, including apparent radiocarbon ages associated with the organic carbon fluxes.







Darkening of GrIS driven by photo-inhibition of ice algal communities

What regulates ice algal biomass and pigment content on the GrIS??

- The magnitude of bio-albedo reduction is dependent on **algal biomass** and **pigment content**

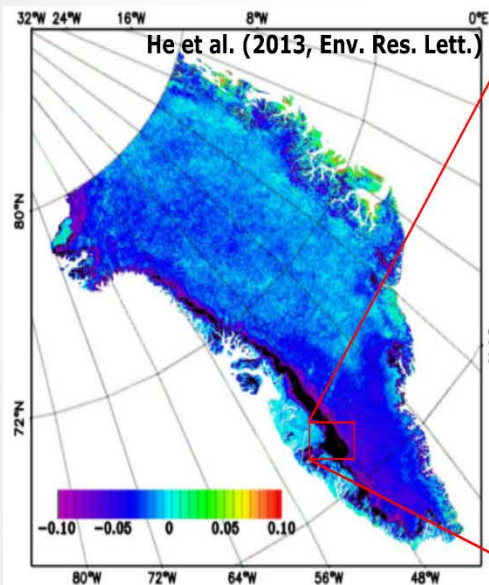


Fig. 1: Decadal rate of change in July albedo of GrIS from 2000 - 2012 shows obvious darkening along the west



Fig. 2: Western GrIS surface habitats show highly-visible loadings of albedo-reducing impurities

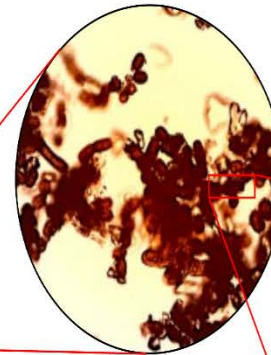


Fig. 3: Impurities include inorganic particles and heavily pigmented ice algal communities

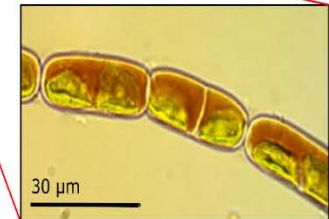
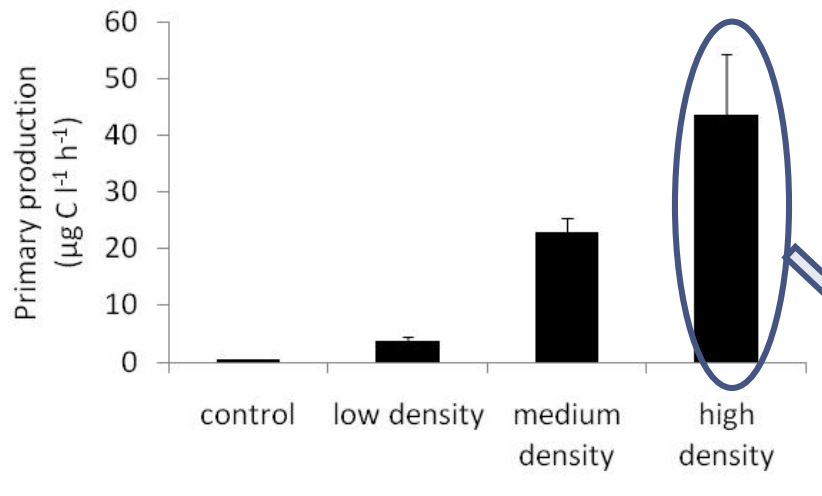
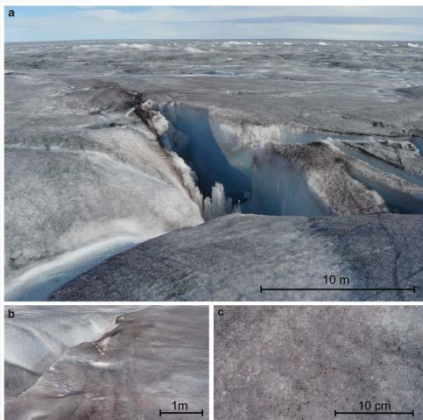
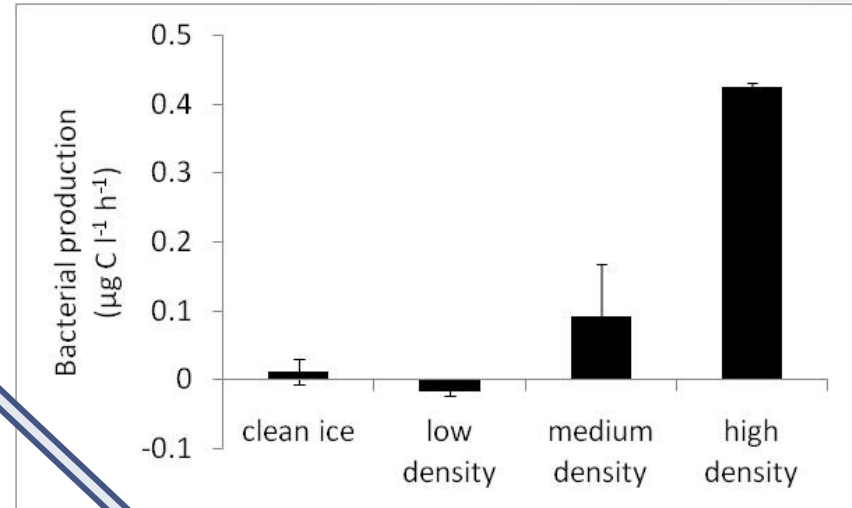


Fig. 4: Ice algae produce a suite of albedo-reducing carotenoid and purpurogalin pigments to protect chloroplasts from excessive irradiance

Primary production



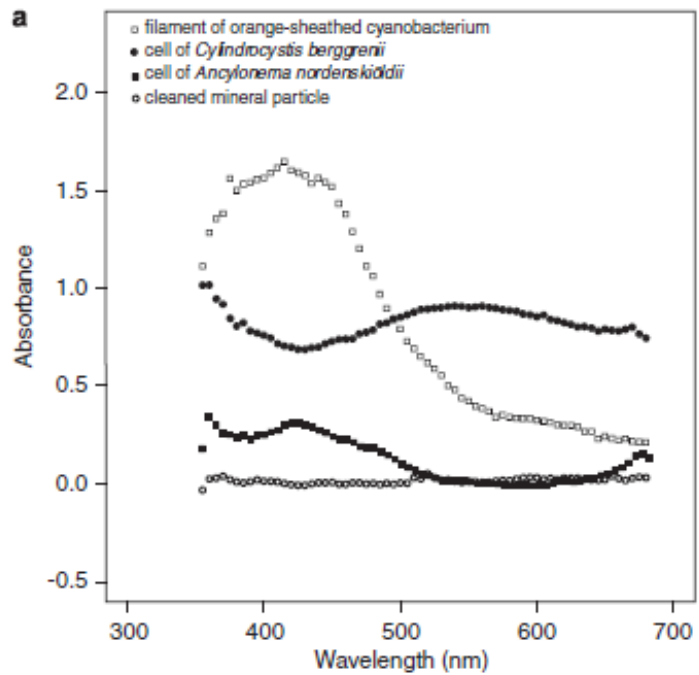
Bacterial production



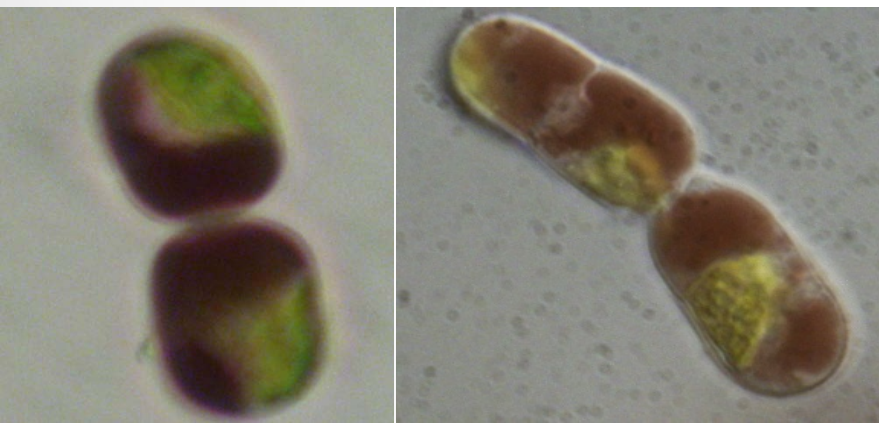
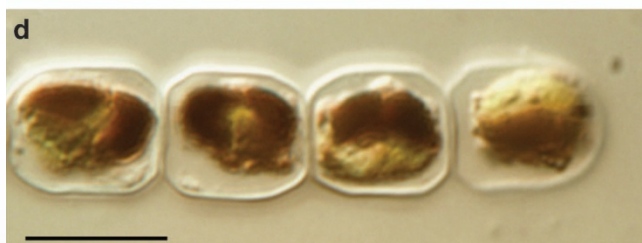
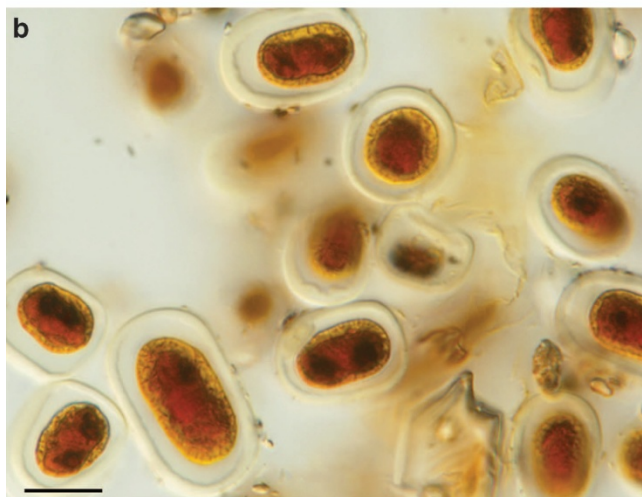
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Wintergreen lake - eutrophic - Michigan

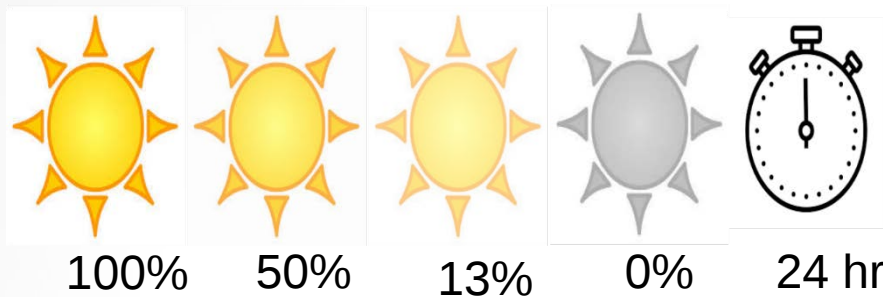


Yallop, et al. 2012. *ISME Journal*



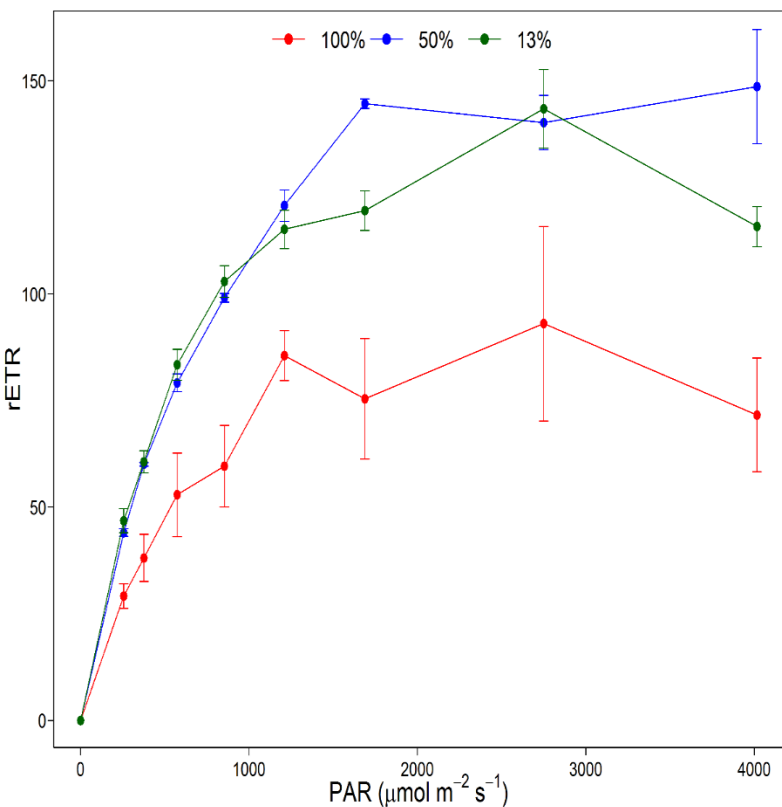


- In-situ* manipulative incubations 2: Ambient Nutrients - Irradiance**



- Incubated *in-situ* using neutral density filters

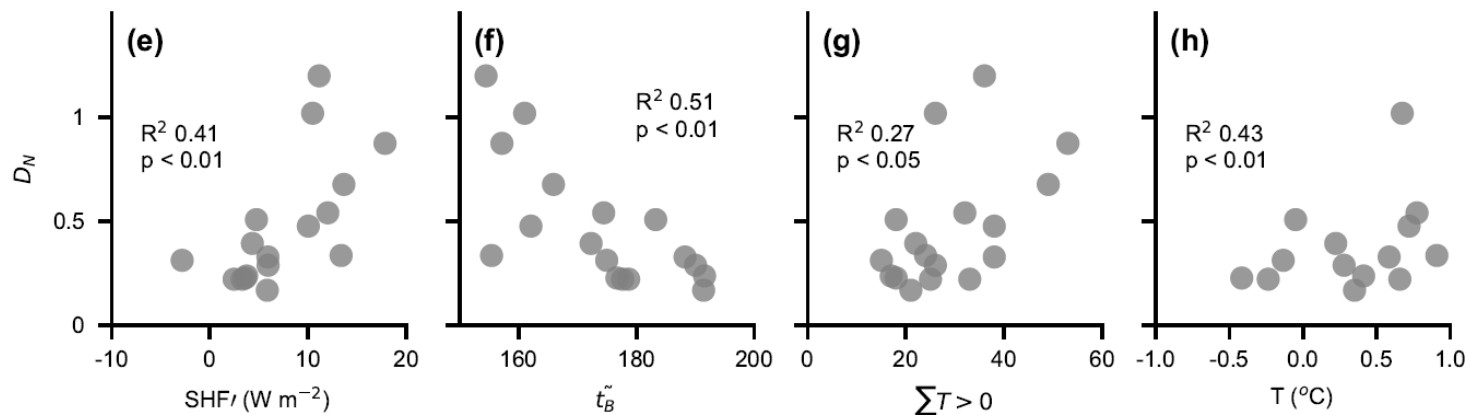
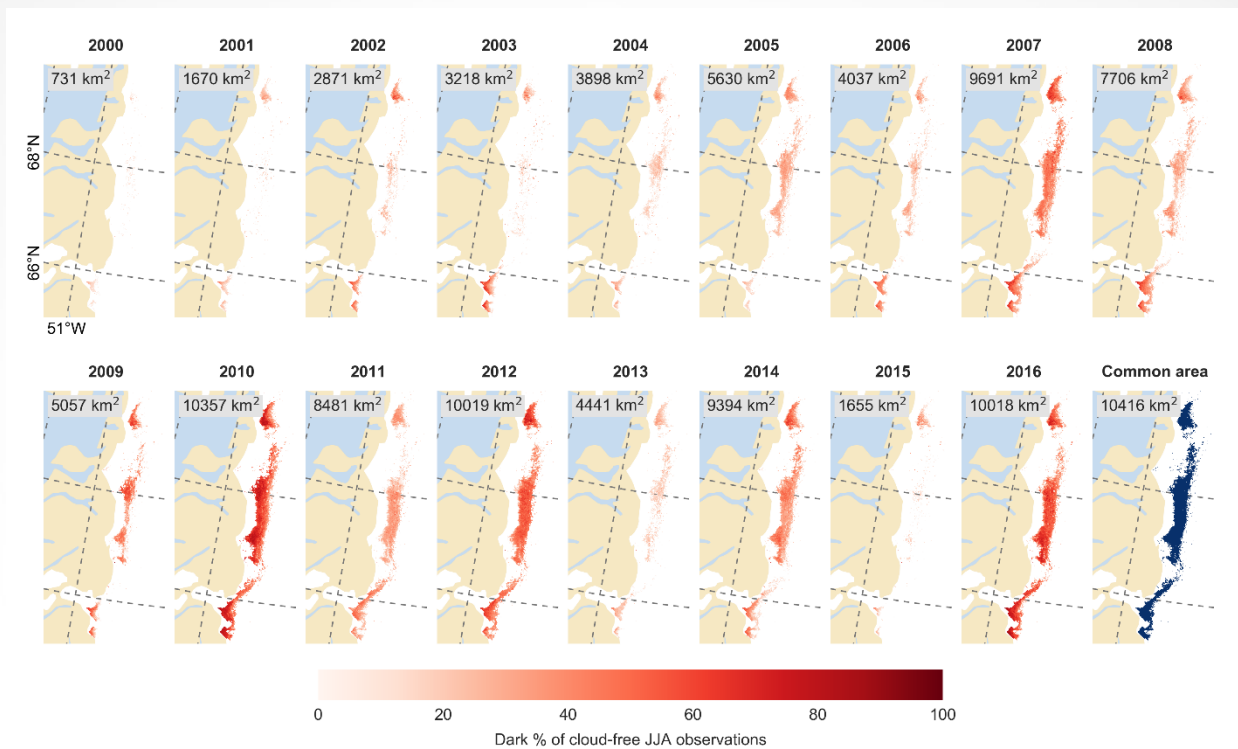
Rapid light response curves @ 24 hr



Treatment	Fv/Fm	rETR _{max}	α	E _k
13 %	0.49 ± 0.02	131 ± 5.6	0.21 ± 0.02	608 ± 62
50 %	0.49 ± 0.08	165 ± 16.5	0.22 ± 0.03	748 ± 104
100 %	0.35 ± 0.03	100 ± 10.7	0.10 ± 0.01	938 ± 86

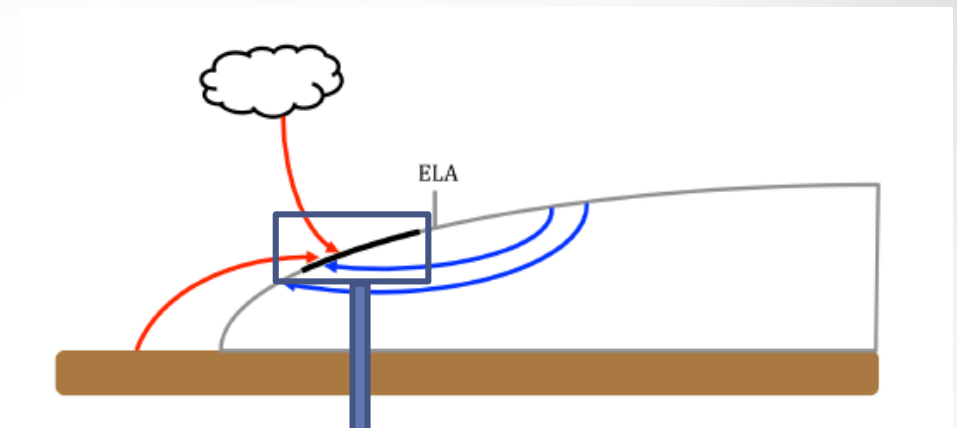
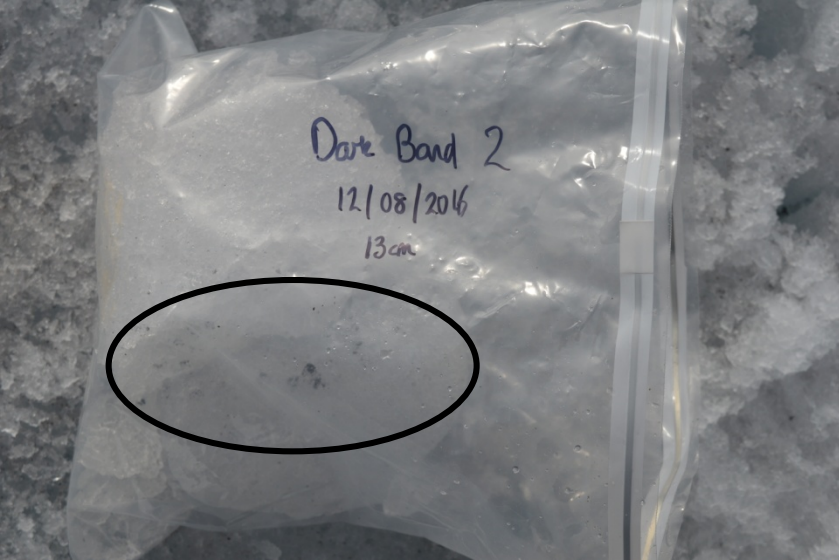
Increased stress
 Reduced electron transport
 Alteration in pigment content
 High-light acclimation

Significant limitation of electron transport and down-regulation of photochemistry under ambient irradiance conditions

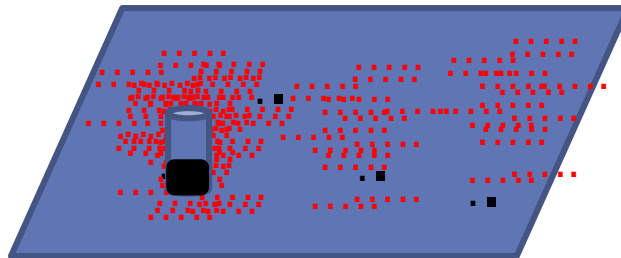


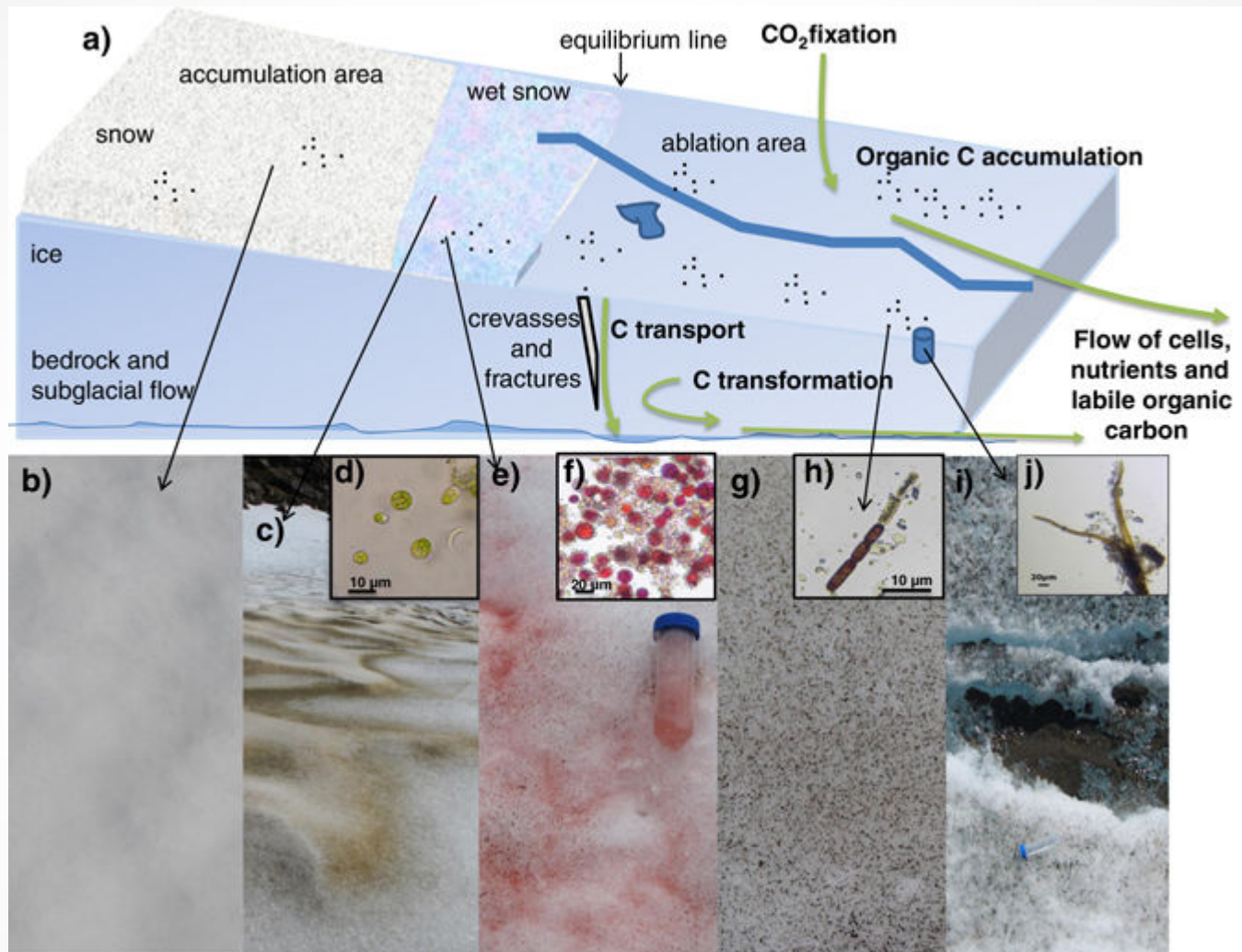


Bio-albedo is a combination of
inorganic impurities
(nutrients)
and **biological growth**
in response to weather and
climate



Wientjes et al. 2011. *The Cryosphere*





Opportunities

- Links with ocean productivity



Thank you



THE ROYAL SOCIETY



The Leverhulme Trust