



INTERNATIONAL GLACIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

International Symposium on
Maritime Glaciers



**IGS 2022
MARITIME
GLACIERS
JUNEAU
ALASKA**

University of Alaska Southeast
Juneau, Alaska, USA
19–24 June 2022

FIRST CIRCULAR
October 2021

<https://www.igsoc.org/symposia/2022/juneau2022/>

The International Glaciological Society will hold an International Symposium on 'Maritime Glaciers' in 2022. The symposium will be held at the University of Alaska Southeast in Juneau, Alaska, USA on 19–24 June 2022.

THEME

Glaciers in most parts of the world are located well above treeline. However, in maritime climates it's possible to stand on a glacier and look up at forested valley slopes. Maritime glaciers exist not because of especially cold temperatures, but because of high snow accumulation rates. In places like Southeast Alaska, snow accumulation rates often exceed 5 m per year at high elevations, melting can occur year round and can exceed 10 m per year at low elevations, and persistent rainfall is a significant component of glacier runoff. Temperate ice and wet snow are also characteristics of maritime glaciers. Due to their high mass turnover maritime glaciers respond quickly to climate change, and surging glaciers in maritime climates have shorter surge cycles than surging glaciers found elsewhere. A small percentage of maritime glaciers terminate in water, but these glaciers have outsized impacts on sea level rise due to their large size and susceptibility to rapid change.

The glacier-to-ocean distance is generally small for maritime glaciers, and as a result these glaciers constitute a large portion of their respective watersheds, with important consequences for stream temperature and chemistry and adjacent ecosystems. The short glacier-to-ocean distance also means that glacier runoff in these environments strongly affects the physical and chemical oceanography of near-shore waters, which serves as important habitat for fish, such as salmon, marine mammals, and sea birds. Glacier transition into or out of marine systems has profound impacts on fjord circulation, water properties, and ecosystem evolution. Deglaciation of these landscapes also increases the risk of landslides and landslide-generated tsunamis. The rich marine habitat provided in part by glaciers has sustained humans for centuries, and the peoples living along these coastal waters have important stories and legends related to glacier change. Glaciers continue to be an important component of maritime societies, although today the focus is shifting toward ecotourism.

SUGGESTED TOPICS

We seek papers and presentations that advance the understanding of maritime glaciers and their role in landscape and ecosystem change. Key focus areas include (but are not limited to):

1. Instruments and methods for observing high-accumulation, high-melt glaciers
2. Glacier hydrology and wet firn
3. Glacier runoff and sediment and nutrient export
4. Tidewater and lake-calving glaciers
5. Glacier–ocean–sediment interactions
6. Surging glaciers

7. Hazards associated with landscape change: outburst floods, landslides and tsunamis
8. Impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems
9. Social and indigenous perspectives.

PROGRAM

True to tradition, the symposium will include oral and poster sessions, interlaced with ample free time to facilitate the interactions of the participants. Additional activities will include an opening icebreaker, a banquet dinner and a boat trip to Tracy Arm during the mid-symposium afternoon break.

ABSTRACT AND PAPER PUBLICATION

Participants who wish to present a paper (oral or poster) at the Symposium will be required to submit an abstract by 10 January 2022. Accepted abstracts will be posted on the Symposium's website. The Council of the IGS will publish a thematic issue of the *Annals of Glaciology* on topics consistent with the Symposium themes. Participants are encouraged to submit manuscripts for this *Annals* volume.

VENUE

The symposium will be held at the University of Alaska Southeast, a small, public liberal arts university located 15 km from downtown Juneau, Alaska, USA. The university is situated between Auke Lake and Auke Bay, surrounded by old-growth temperate rainforest, and provides stunning views of the surrounding mountains.

LOCATION

Juneau, with a population of about 30 000, is a coastal community nestled in the Pacific Coastal Temperate Rainforest. The Juneau Icefield is accessible from several points along the Juneau road system, and Glacier Bay National Park is about 100 km to the west. The town has over 100 hiking trails of various lengths and difficulties and great access for sea kayaking and fishing. Black bears, deer and porcupines are commonly seen around town, and humpback whales, orcas, harbor seals and sea lions are regular visitors to the marine environment.

Juneau is the ancestral home of the Tlingit people. The modern town of Juneau was founded in 1880 by goldseekers and held three of the world's largest gold mines in the early 20th century. Now closed, traces of these gold mines can be still be found scattered throughout the forests and mountains. Although other nearby mines have opened and play an important role in Juneau's economy, the city also has strong fishing and tourism industries and, as the capital of Alaska, it is home to numerous federal and state agencies. As a result, Juneau is a vibrant community for its size.

SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZATION

Magnús Már Magnússon (International Glaciological Society)

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Jason Amundson (Chair; University of Alaska Southeast), Eran Hood (University of Alaska Southeast), Lynn Kaluziński (University of Alaska Southeast), Roman Motyka (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Tom Thornton (Alaska Coastal Rainforest Center), Jamie Womble (National Park Service), Andy Bliss (National Park Service)

SCIENCE STEERING AND EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Shin Sugiyama (University of Hokkaido, Chair), Brian Anderson (Victoria University of Wellington), Mark Hopwood (Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, China), Emily Eidam (University of North Carolina), Claudine Hauri (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Andy Aschwanden (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Martin Truffer (University of Alaska Fairbanks), Mike Loso (US National Park Service), Andrés Rivera (University of Chile), Michèle Koppes (University of British Columbia), Gwenn Flowers (Simon Fraser University), Etienne Berthier (LEGOS, Toulouse), Liss Andreassen (Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate), Thomas Schuler (University of Oslo), Guðfinna Aðalgeirsdóttir (University of Iceland), Adrian Jenkins (Northumbria University), Jun Uetake (Hokkaido University).

IMPORTANT DATES

Opening of online abstract submission	10 January 2022
Abstracts due	19 February 2022
Notification of acceptance	6 March 2022
Opening of online registration	6 March 2022
Early-bird registration deadline	5 April 2022
Deadline for full refund	6 May 2022
Late registration	22 May 2022
Deadline for refund on a sliding scale	22 May 2022
Symposium starts	19 June 2022

Annals of Glaciology volume 64, issue 87

Paper submission deadline	31 October 2022
Final revised papers deadline	31 March 2023

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you wish to attend the Symposium, please **express your interest online** at <https://bit.ly/3JETvSV>

The Second Circular will give further information about accommodation, the scientific programme, additional activities, preparation of abstracts and final papers. Members of the International Glaciological Society, as well as all those who have expressed an interest, will automatically receive notification of the Second Circular.

Information will also be updated on the IGS conference website, <https://www.igsoc.org/symposia/2022/juneau2022/> as it becomes available. A local website will open later in 2021.