



Documentation of the glacier retreat in the eastern part of the Granatspitz Mountains (Austrian Alps) using aerial photographs for the time period 2003-2009



### 2. Study area



Terrestrial view of Stubacher Sonnblickkees (29 August, 2011)

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## 2. Study area

- Stubacher Sonnblickkees is one of the best investigated glaciers in Austria.
- Glacier mass balance studies started as early as 1963 by Heinz Slupetzky.
- Most recent glacier map dates from 1998.
- Geodetic and photogrammetric projects at Stubacher Sonnblickkees:
  - a) Annual measurements of glacier length change by the Austrian Alpine Club
  - b) Mass balance measurements and other geodetic measurements
  - C) High resolution stereo mapping
  - Close-range photogrammetry d)

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3. Aerial photogrammetric surveys 2003, 2006, and 2009

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Survey flight in 2003

Aerial survey	Acquisition date	Focal length	Mean scale	Mean GSD	Number of photographs
2003	13 August	150 mm	1:17,600	21 cm	5
2006	22 September	300 mm	1:16,400	25 cm	10
2009	24 August	300 mm	1:16,000	22 cm	12

2003 ... Bildflug Fischer, Klagenfurt

- 2006 ... Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (BEV), Vienna
- 2009 ... Department of Geoinformation (TIRIS) of the Regional Government of Tyrol

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4.	Photogrammetric Mapping	3	
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#### 4.1 Georeferencing

- Photogrammetric work: PC using *ImageStation* of Intergraph
- The photographs of 2006 and 2009 had already been georeferenced to the Austrian Gauss-Krüger coordinate system.
- 122 well-defined natural points were measured in the stereopairs of 2006.
- Aerotriangulation of the 2003 data using these points as control points:
  - a) Cloud cover and shadows made the georeferencing of the 2003 image data difficult and also time-consuming.
  - b)  $RMS_x = \pm 2.0 \ \mu m$ ,  $RMS_y = \pm 2.5 \ \mu m$  $RMS_x = \pm 0.25 \ m$ ,  $RMS_y = \pm 0.16 \ m$ ,  $RMS_z = \pm 0.21 \ m$
- The accuracy of the stereomodel setup 2009 was checked by measuring the 122 control points:  $RMS_{x,y} = \pm 0.35 \text{ m}, RMS_7 = \pm 0.56 \text{ m}$

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## 4.3 Mapping of glacier outlines

- The glacier outlines were mapped interactively.
- Ambiguities in mapping in debris-covered areas and other areas of uncertainty were resolved by superimposing the interpolated contour lines of the three DEMs and already mapped glacier outlines onto the active stereomodel.



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#### 4.2 DEM Generation

- High resolution DEMs with a grid spacing of 2,5 m were determined for all three glacial stages:
  - a) Automatic computation of surface points using ImageStation Automatic Elevations (ISAE) of Intergraph
  - b) Interactive deletion of erroneous points (in cloudy areas, shadows, steep terrain, and bright and texture-less areas)
  - c) Interactive addition of height points in areas of insufficient point density
  - d) TIN using MGE Terrain Analyst of Intergraph
  - e) Raster-based DEMs with a grid-spacing of 2,5 m were interpolated.
  - f) SURFER grid files for further analysis

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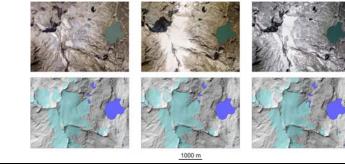
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# 4.4 Orthophoto generation

- Orthophotos were computed using *ImageStation OrthoPro* of Intergraph.
- The ground sampling distance (GSD) was selected at 0,25 m.
- Mosaicking of the 2003 image data was quite troublesome and tedious.
  Epoch 2003
  Epoch 2006
  Epoch 2009





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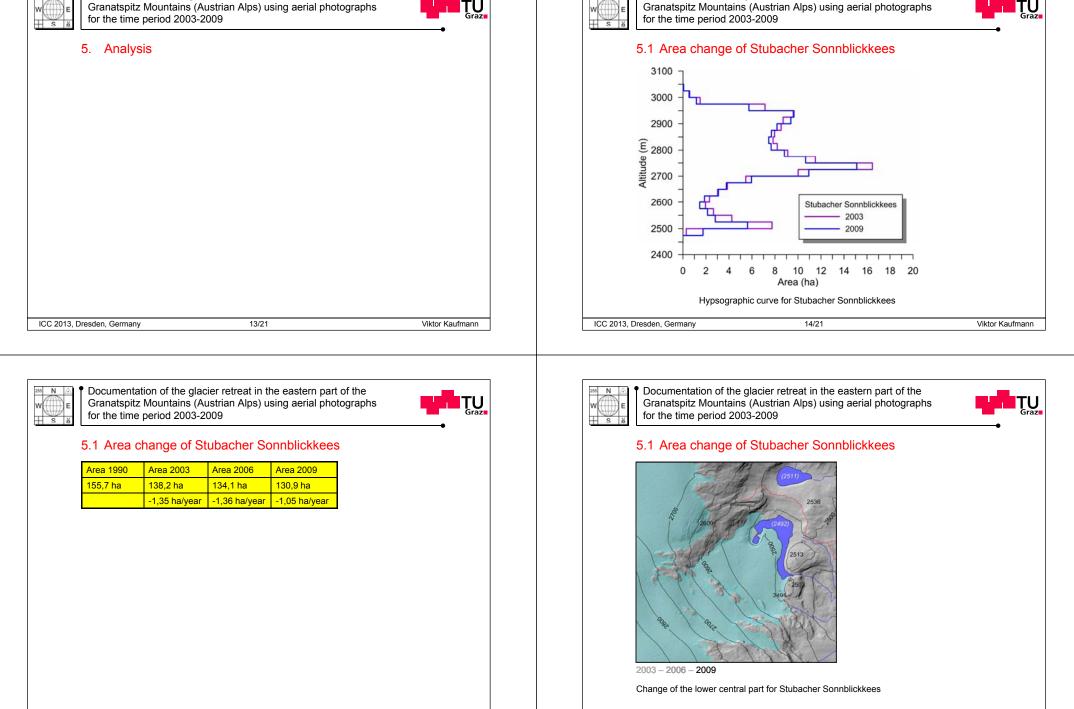
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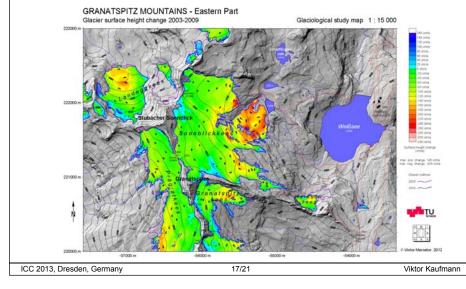
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#### 5.2 Glacier mass balance of Stubacher Sonnblickkees





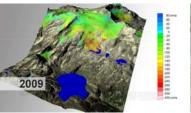
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## 6. Visualization of glacier change

- Final result is computer generated video film (3 min 32 sec).
  - a) 3D animation software Autodesk Maya
  - b) Video editing software Apple Final Cut Pro
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiOdUcIIIek





Two different frames of the computer generated video film

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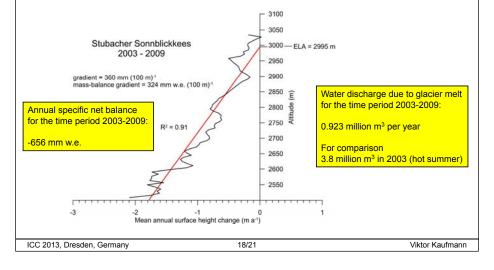


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# 5.2 Glacier mass balance of Stubacher Sonnblickkees

Mean equilibrium-line altitude (ELA):





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# 7. Conclusion and outlook

- Glacier retreat in the eastern part of the Granatspitz Mountains for the time period 2003-2009 was verified.
- Glaciers had almost no accumulation area for gaining glacier mass.
- Development of proglacial lakes
- Development of new rock outcrops in areas with relatively thin ice coverage (disintegration of glaciers)
- Division of larger glacier areas into separate smaller areas
- Further work: Homogenization of the results obtained (corrections due to snow and firn areas, and observation date)



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