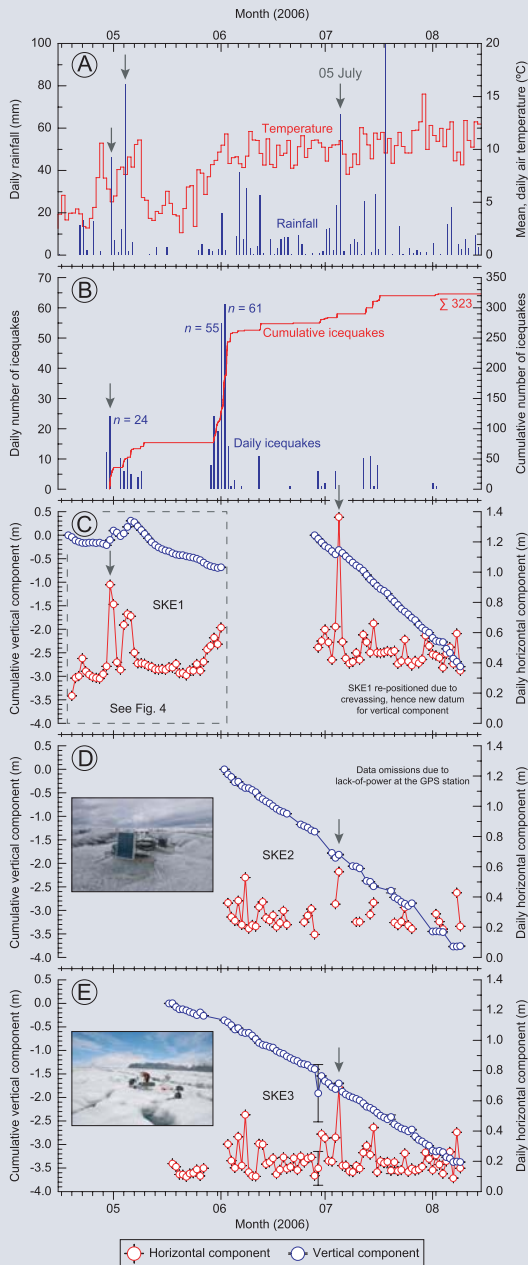


# Meltwater dynamics beneath Skeiðarárjökull from continuous GPS measurements

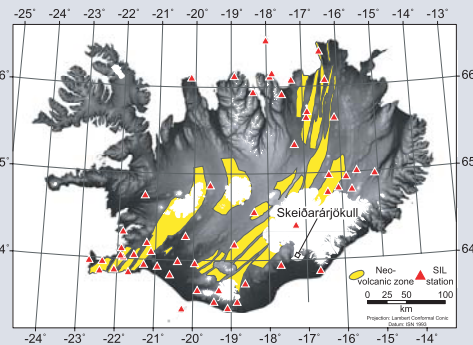


SKE1: 16 September 2006; see Figure 2 for location

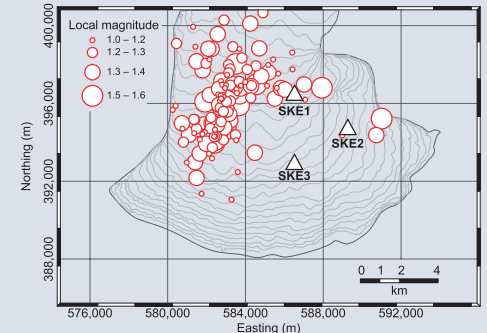
Here we present results from ongoing measurements of surface movement in the lower ablation zone of Skeiðarárjökull (Figure 1). In April 2006, motivated by frequent floods and regional-scale seismicity from the glacier, we deployed three continuous, high-accuracy global positioning systems (Figure 2); our preliminary results are outlined in Figures 3 to 5.



**Figure 3:** Stacked, time-series plots of rainfall and air temperature data from Skaftafell (A); icequake activity in Skeiðarárjökull (B); and movement of the three GPS stations (C–E). Geodetic data were processed relative to CGPS station HOFN, sited 100 km east of Skeiðarárjökull. Each GPS data-point represents a 24-hour solution based on satellite data collected continuously at 15-second intervals. Note the interdependence between intense rainfall and increased displacement rates.

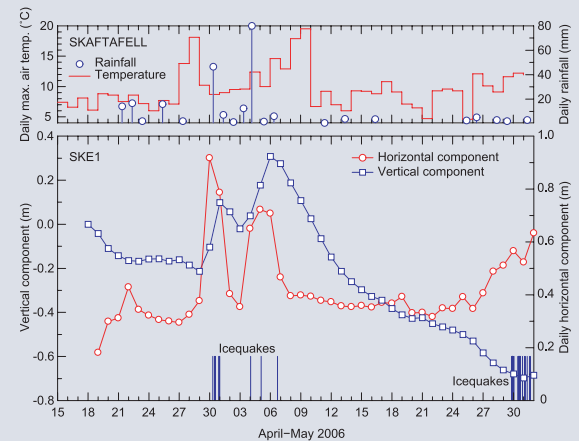


**Figure 1:** Skeiðarárjökull (~1,380 km<sup>2</sup>) and the SIL seismic network, which is utilised to monitor seismicity from glacier (see Fig. 2).



**Figure 2:** Location of GPS stations on Skeiðarárjökull and nearby icequake epicentres registered during the study (see Fig. 3B).

**Figure 4:** Increased horizontal movement at SKE1 (~450 m a.s.l.) and subsequent vertical uplift of the ice surface. Note the period of sustained ice-surface uplift in association with increasing temperature and intense rainfall in Skaftafell (~120 m a.s.l.). The return – 18 days later – to the vertical datum from 29 April implies that meltwater was released slowly from beneath the glacier.



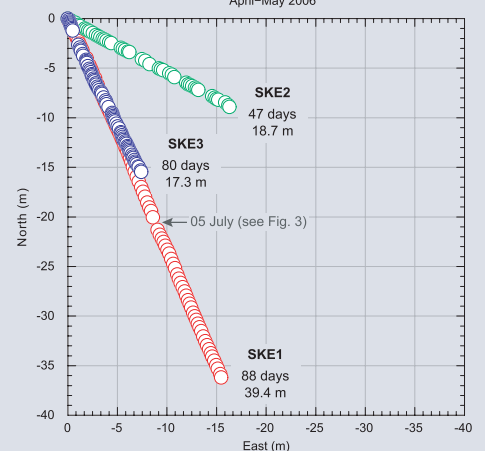
**Figure 5:** Total horizontal vector for each GPS station, yielding the following displacement-rate averages:

**SKE1:** 0.45 m d<sup>-1</sup>  
(18/04 – 09/08/2006)

**SKE2:** 0.40 m d<sup>-1</sup>  
(02/06 – 09/08/2006)

**SKE3:** 0.22 m d<sup>-1</sup>  
(17/05 – 09/08/2006)

The largest horizontal displacement occurred on 05 July, when SKE1 moved 1.36 m over 24 hours.



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