



<http://glaciers.us>

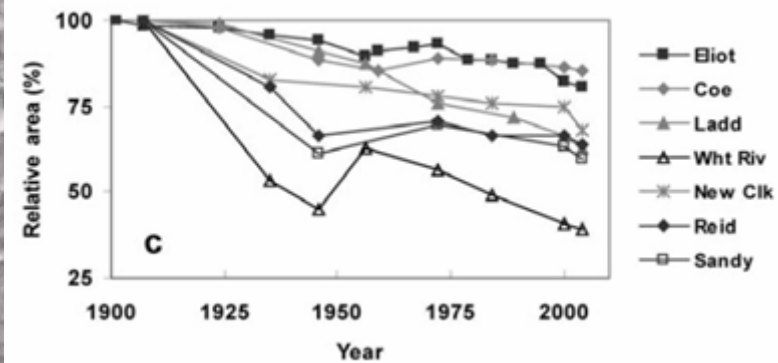
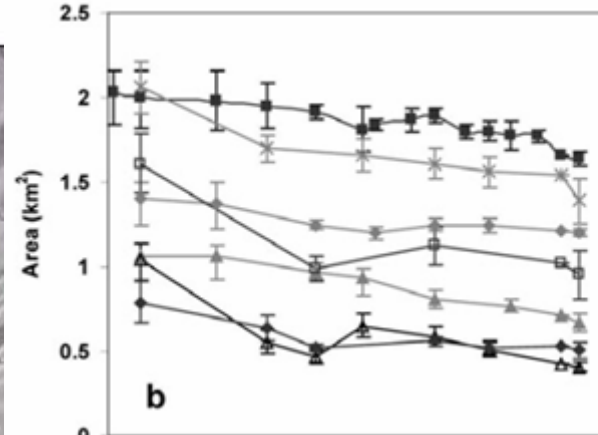
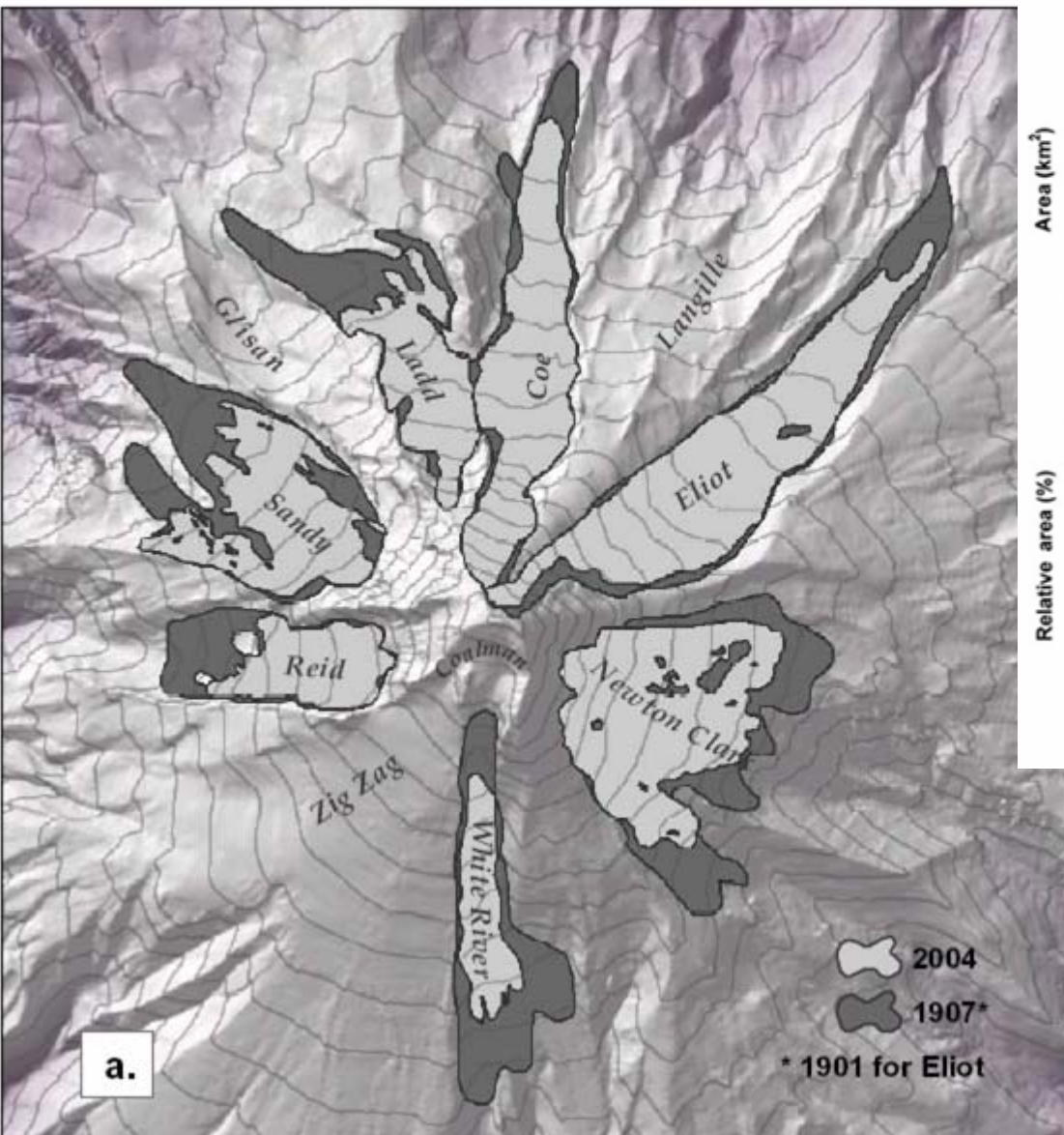


Eliot Glacier
 $A=1.8 \text{ km}^2$
 $V=0.1 \text{ km}^3$

Mount Hood
 $A=22 \text{ km}^2$
 $V=0.34 \text{ km}^3$







Spatial and morphological change on Eliot Glacier, Mount Hood, Oregon USA, Keith Jackson and Andrew Fountain, 2007, *Annals of Glaciology*

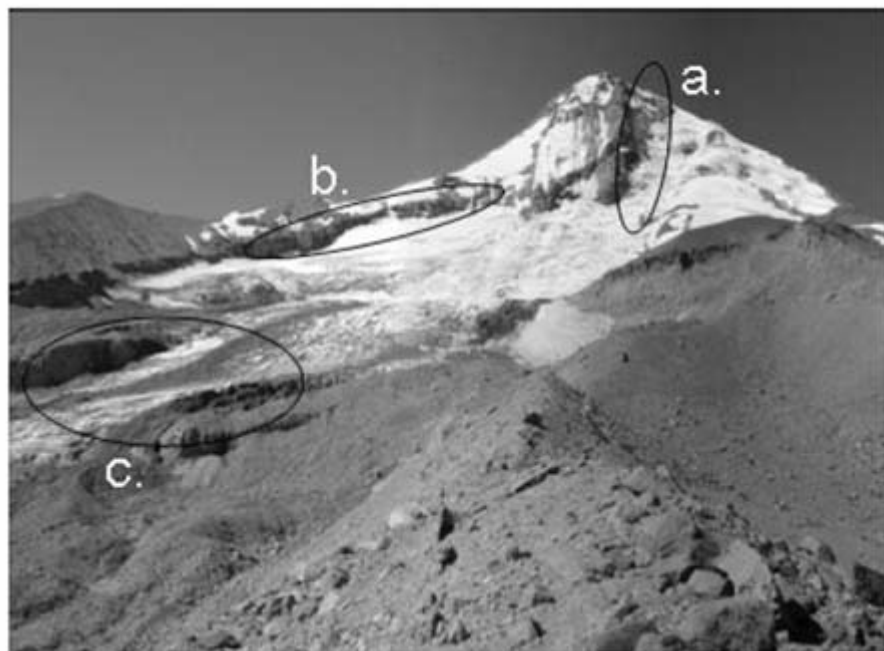
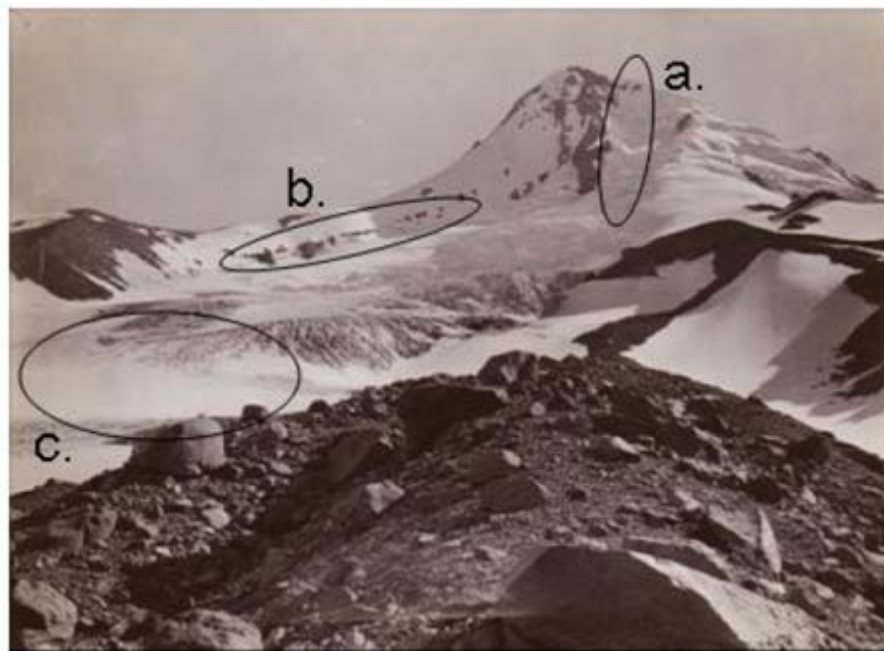


Figure 11. July 23, 1901 photograph (taken by Reid) on left (Mazamas reference # p17), July 22, 2005 photograph on right. The area to the west of the headwall (a), the large cliff-face of Cooper Spur (b), and two large bedrock humps have been exposed just down-glacier of the current ELA (c).

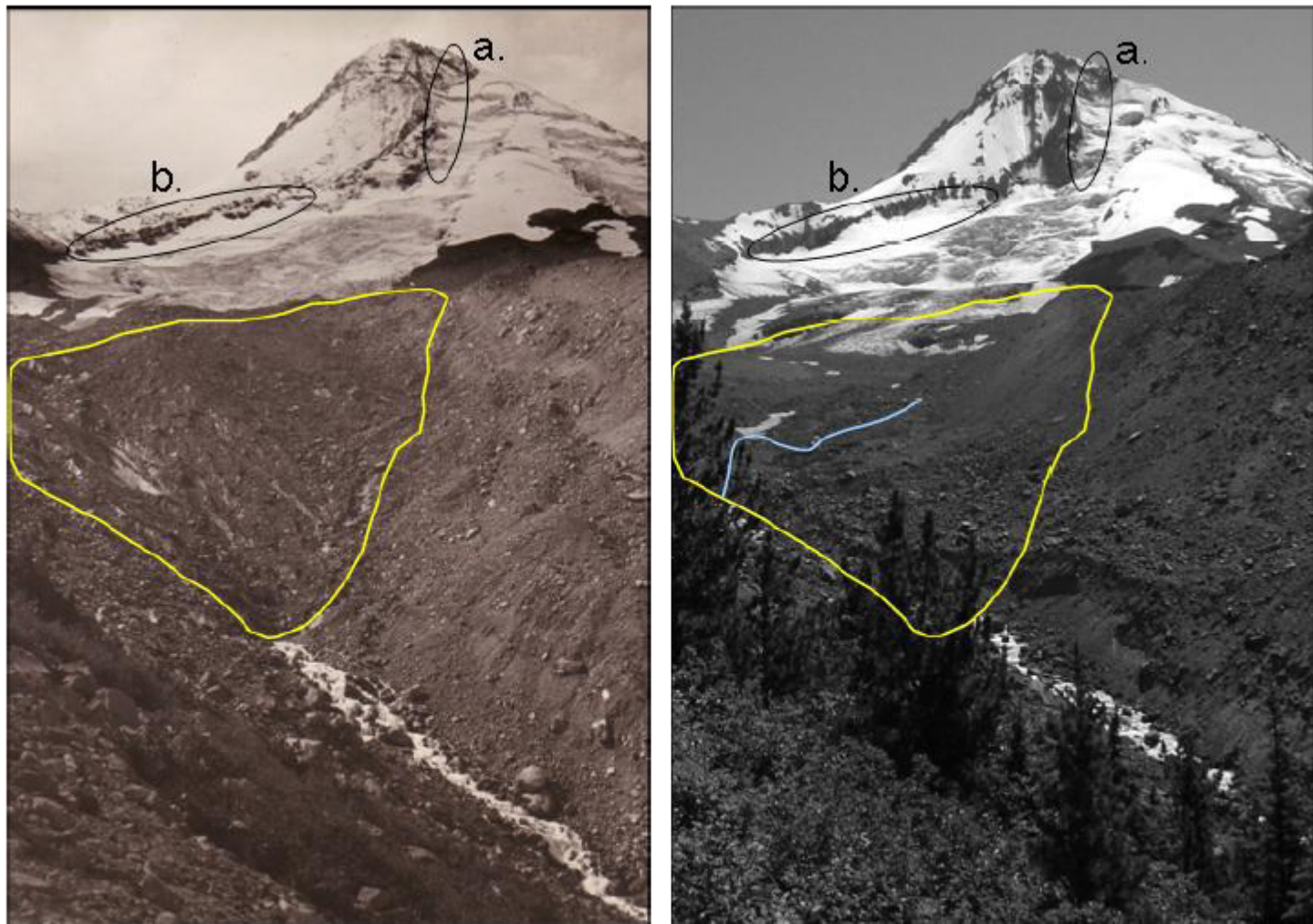
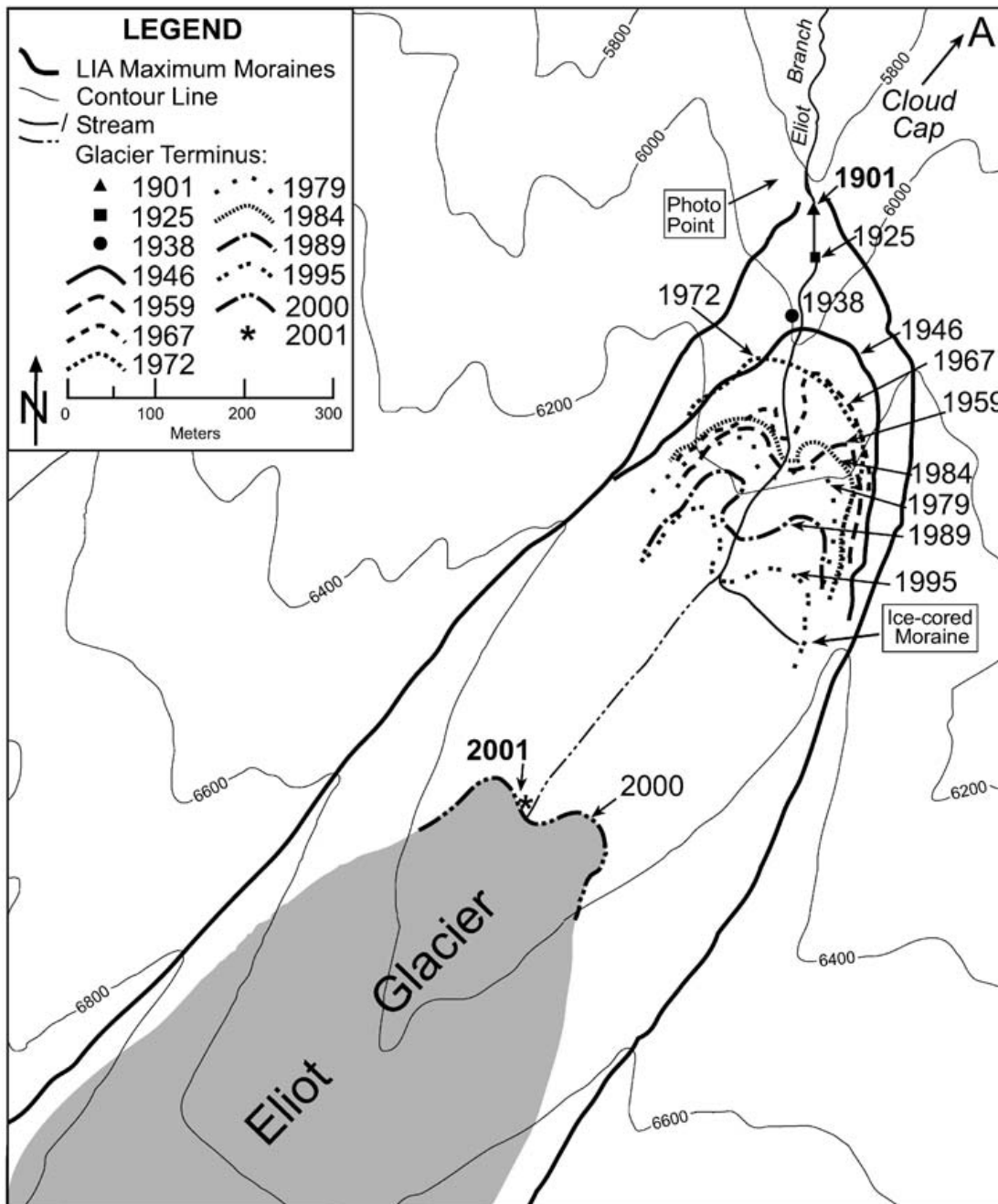
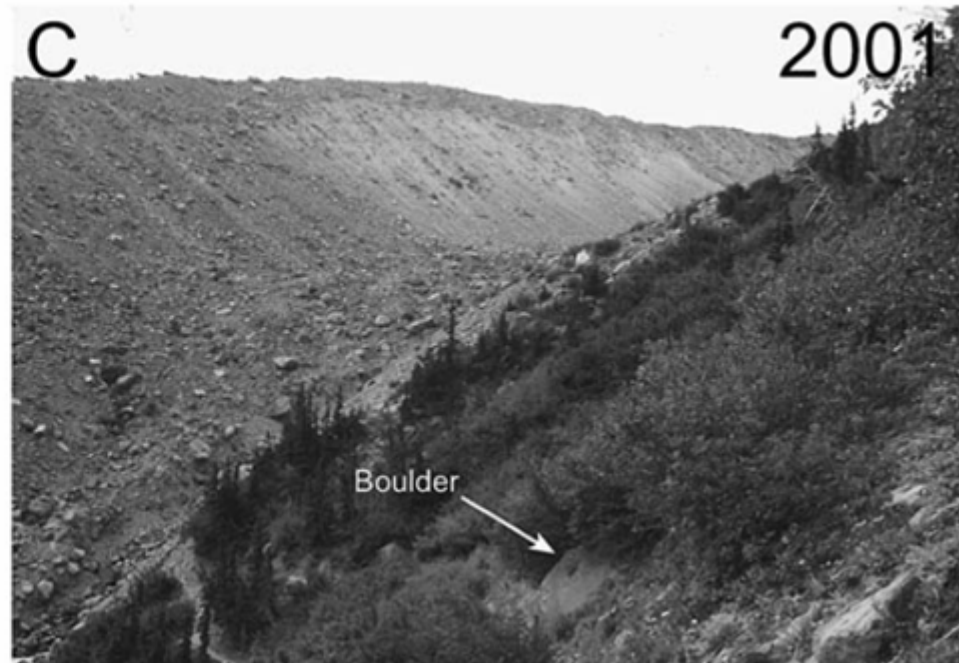
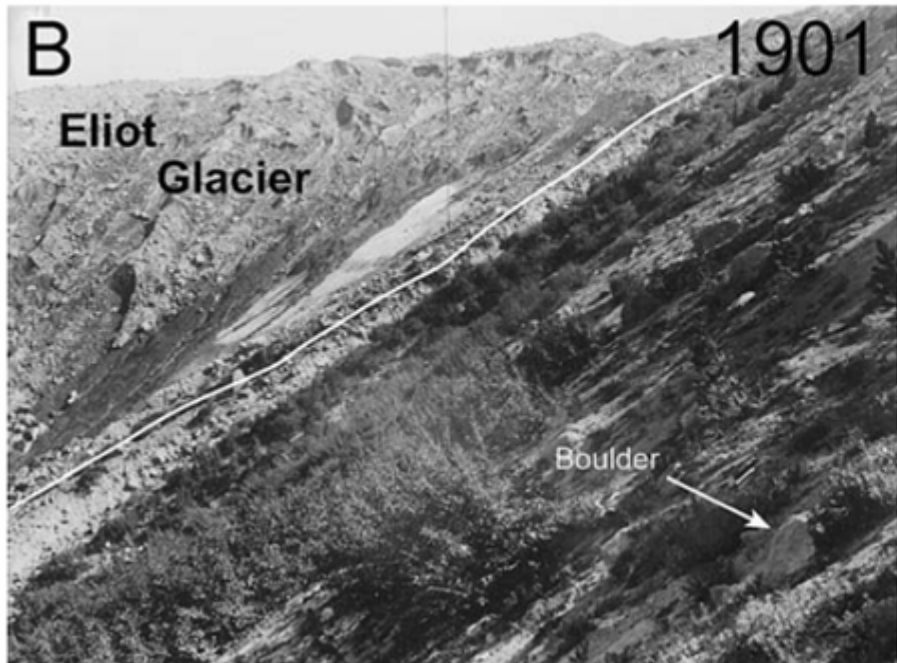


Figure 12. September 15, 1935 photograph (Gilardi) on left (Mazamas reference # p16), July 22, 2005 photograph on right. Terminus position traced on 1935 photo and superimposed on 2005 image to illustrate magnitude of thinning and retreat since 1935. Current terminus labeled in light blue on right image.



Historical glacier and climate fluctuations at Mount Hood, Oregon, Karl Lillquist and Karen Walker, 2006, AAAR



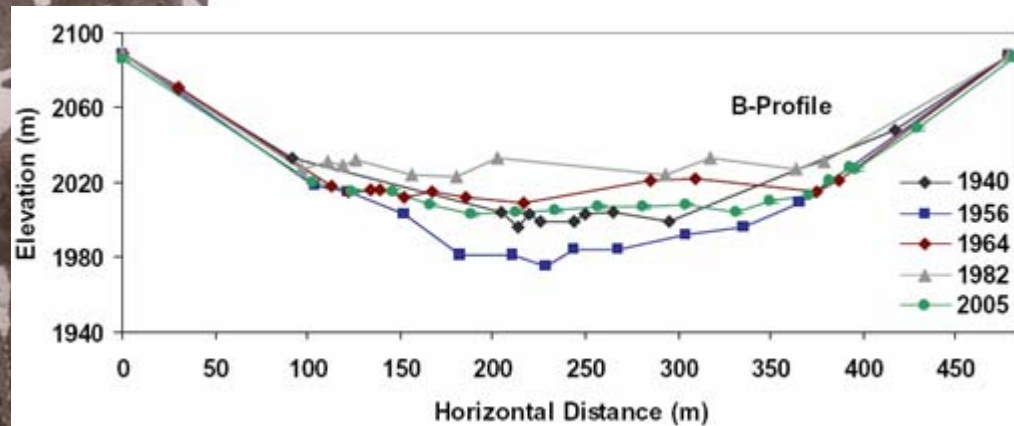
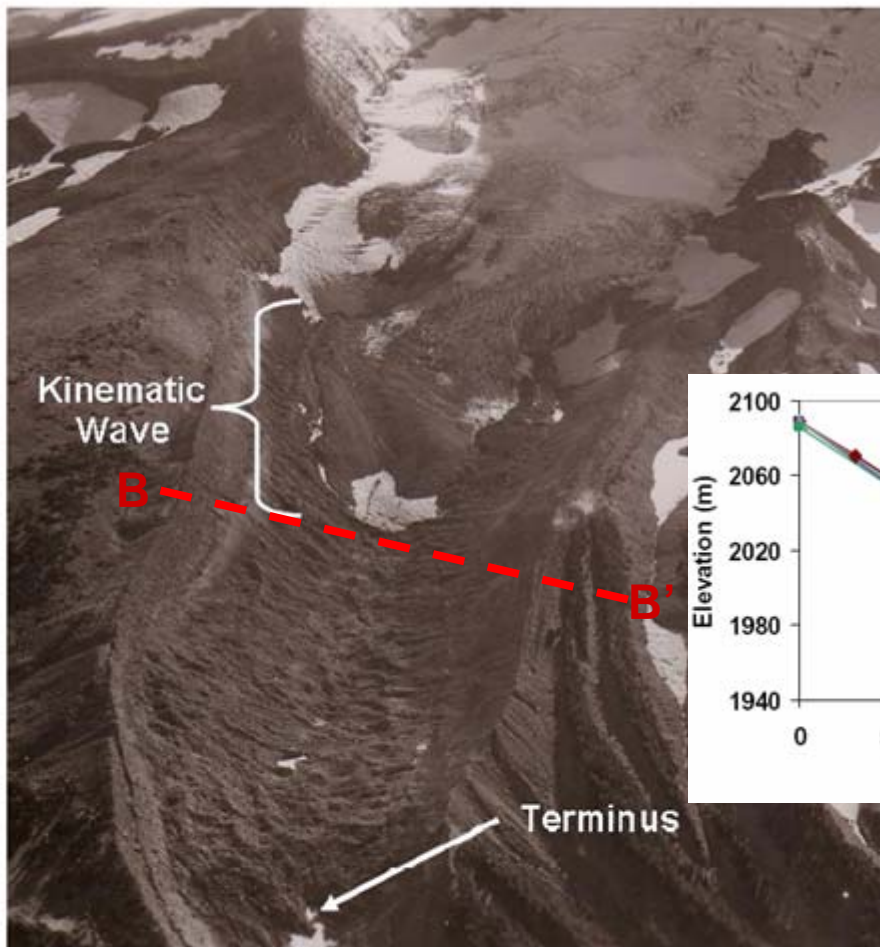


Figure 26. 1956 oblique aerial photograph of Eliot Glacier showing the kinematic wave that resulted from the decrease in temperatures and increase in accumulation season precipitation in the early 1940s (H. Ackroyd photo, courtesy Mazamas).

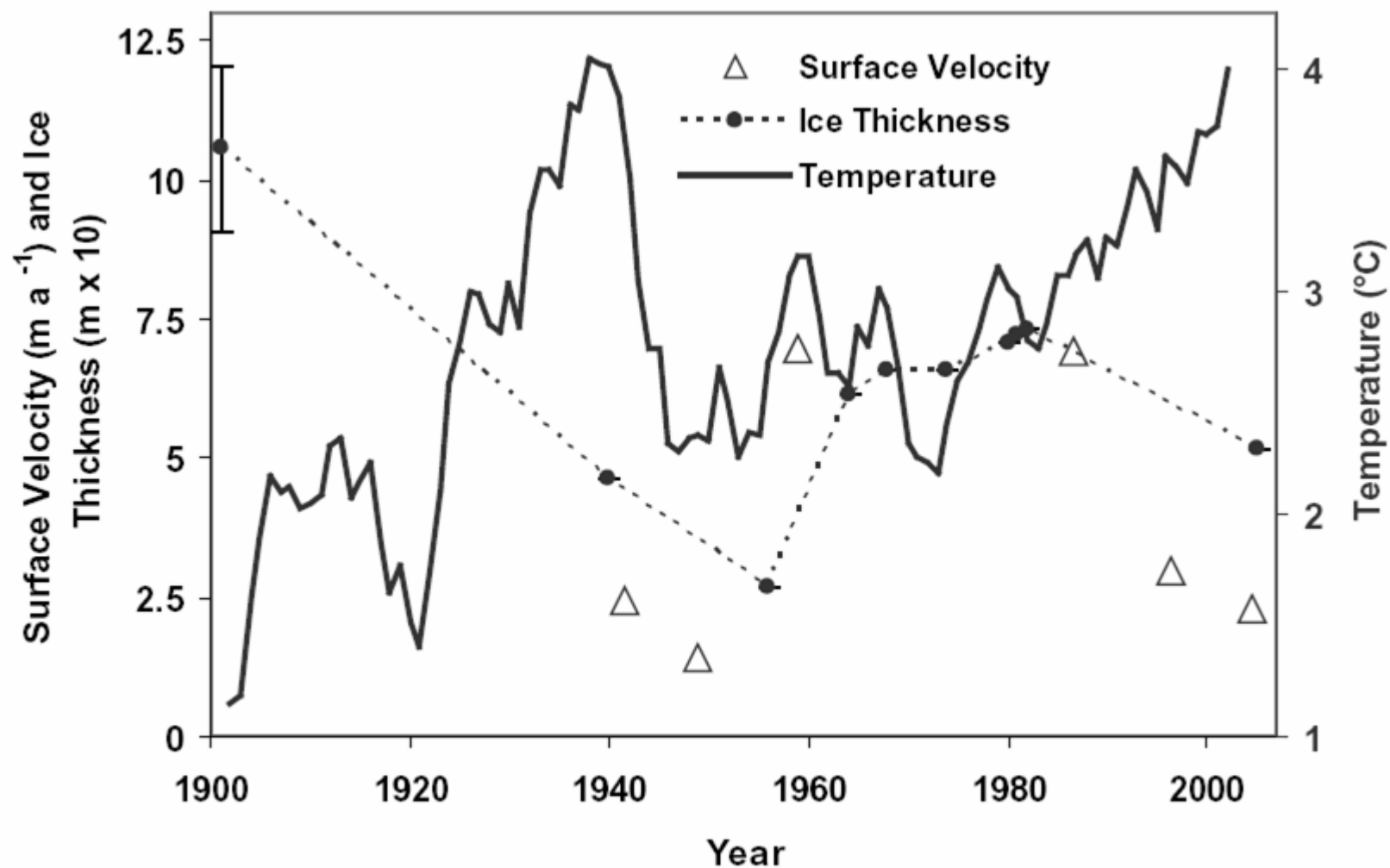


Figure 42. Ice thickness and surface velocity over time compared to 5-year running average temperature.





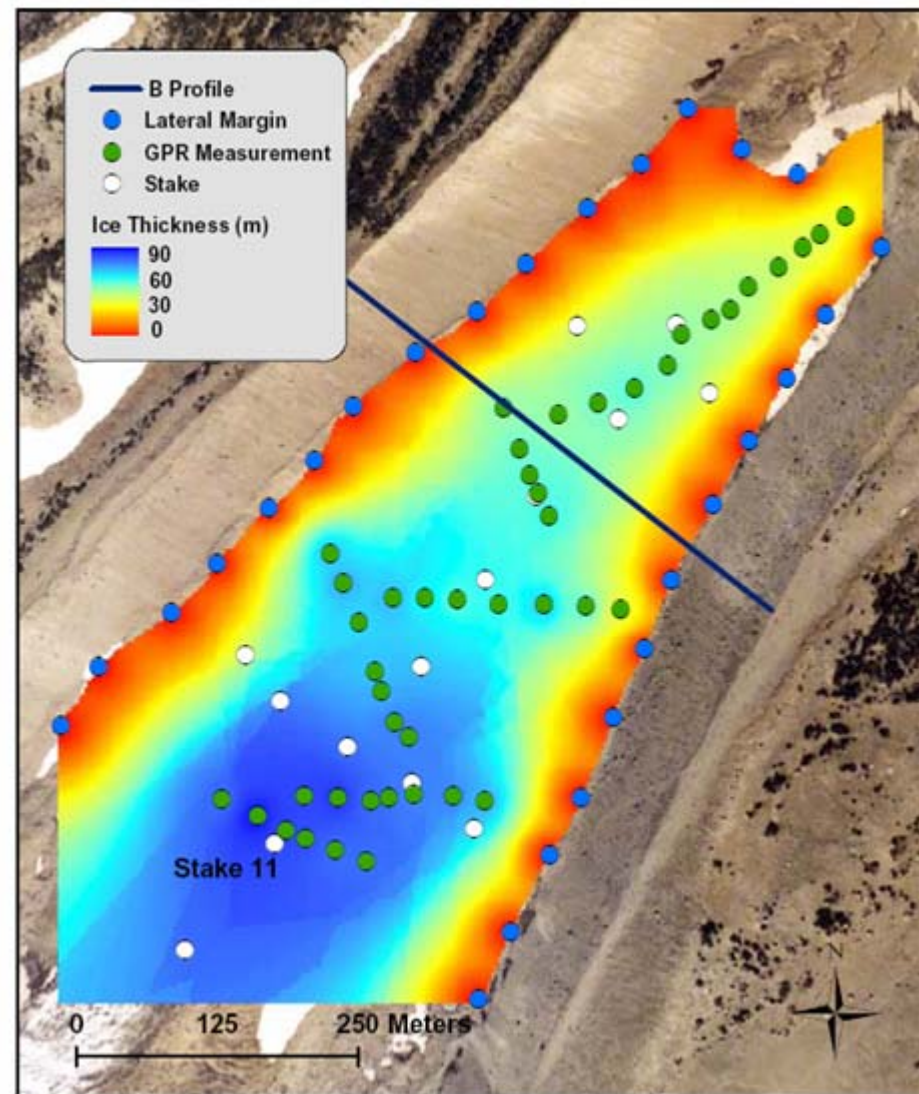
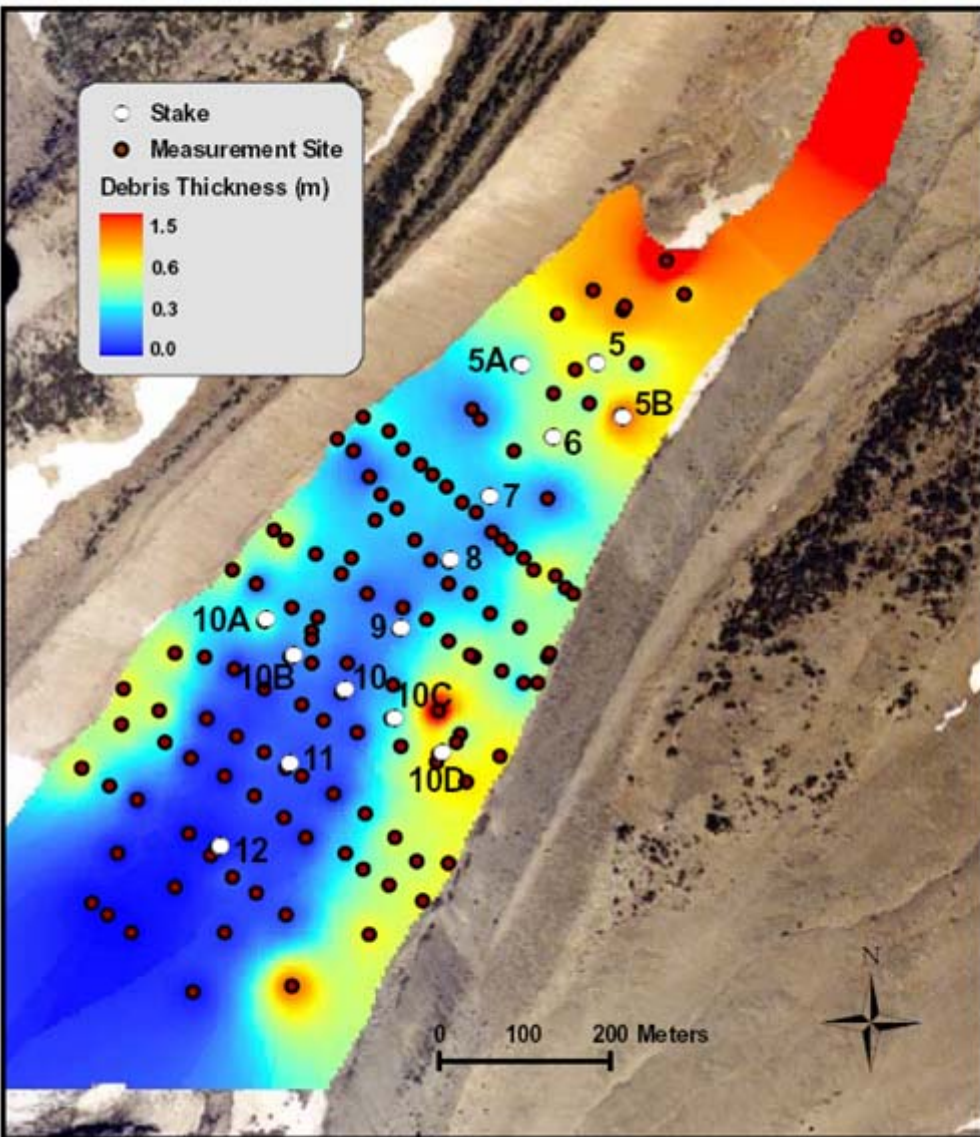




Figure 13. Measuring a stake for ablation (timer photo by author)



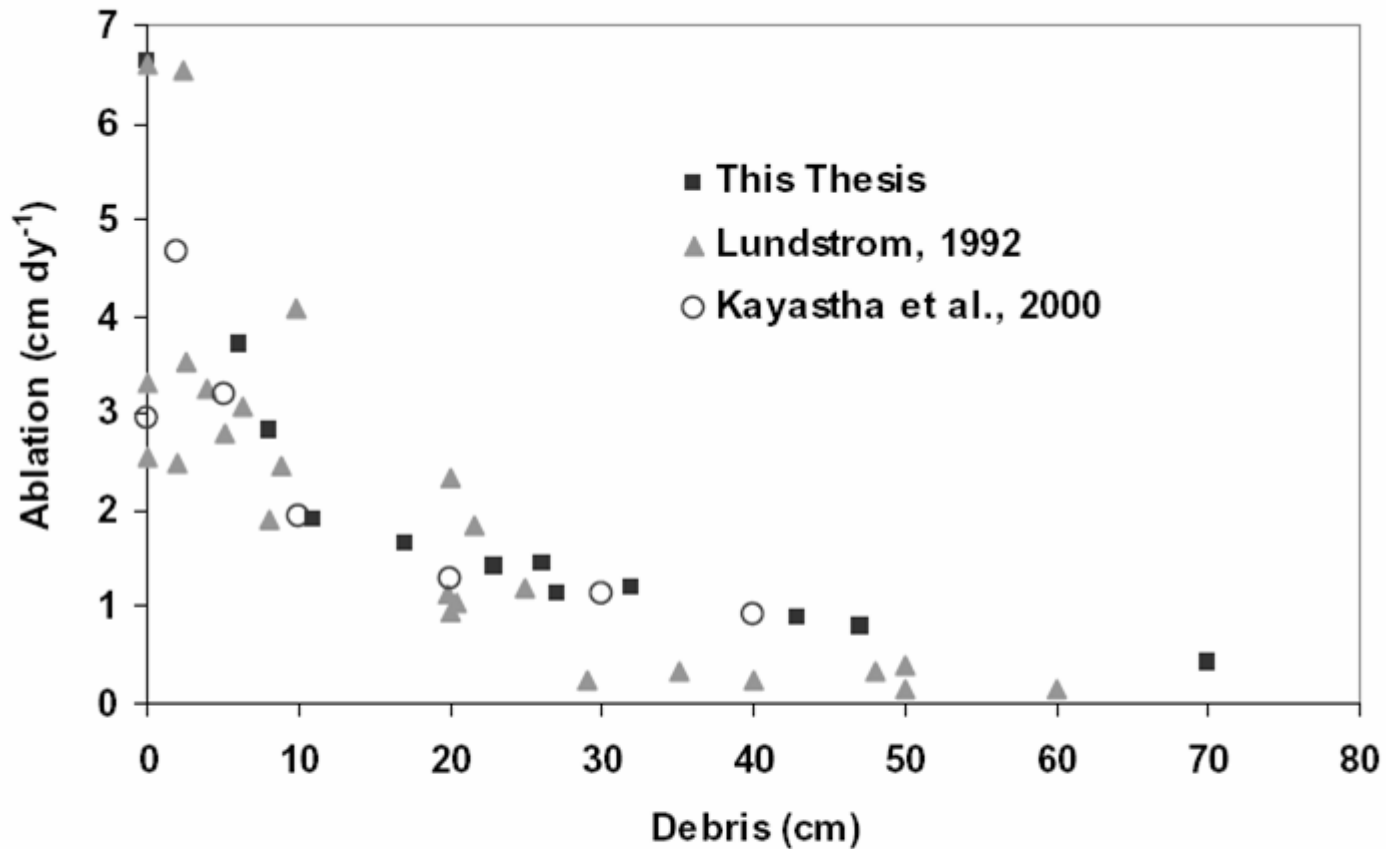
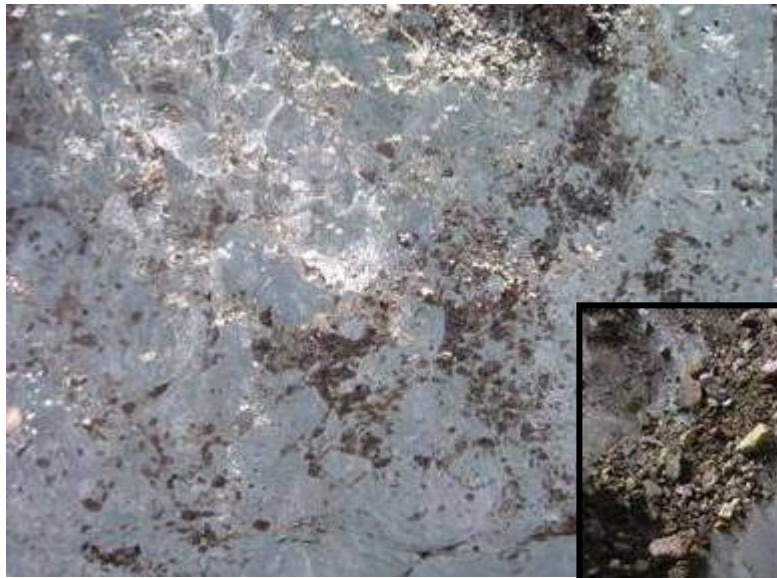


Figure 20. Ablation rates from this study, Lundstrom (1992) at Eliot Glacier, and Kayastha et al. (2000) at the Khumbu Glacier, Nepal, in relation to debris thickness.



$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -S\nabla v - \frac{\dot{b}C}{(1-\Phi)} + D,$$

S = debris thickness (m)

v = velocity (m a⁻¹)

strain rate

b = net ice mass balance (m a⁻¹)

C = englacial volumetric conc. of debris (unitless)

Φ = porosity of supraglacial debris (unitless)

D = subaerial deposition rate of debris (m a⁻¹)

Upper

Lower

0.1 m

0.7 m

7 m/a

1 m/a

0.3 mm/a

4 mm/a

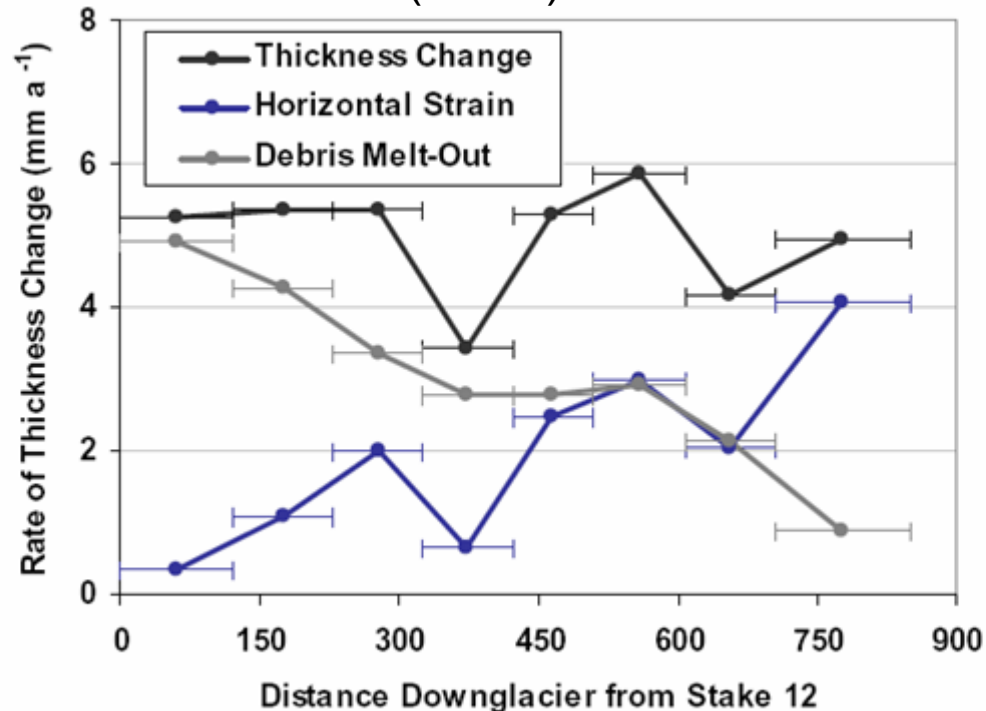
-3.0 m/a

-0.3 m/a

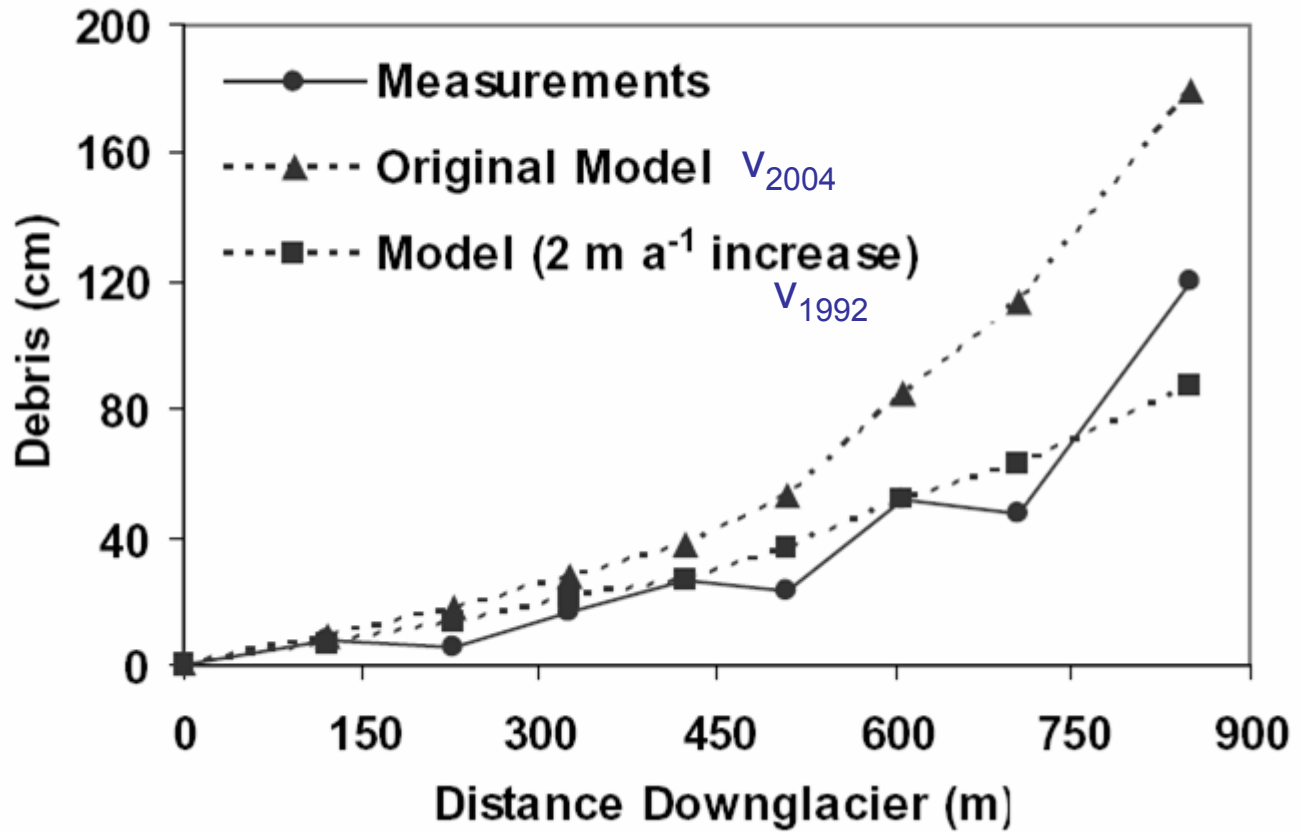
0.1%

40%

0



$$S = \int_0^L \frac{S'(x)}{v(x)} dx$$



November 2006 moraine failure / debris flows



January 2007



September 2007



Gnarl Ridge Photos



Area where winds generated by extreme fire behavior on 9/17 blew over trees

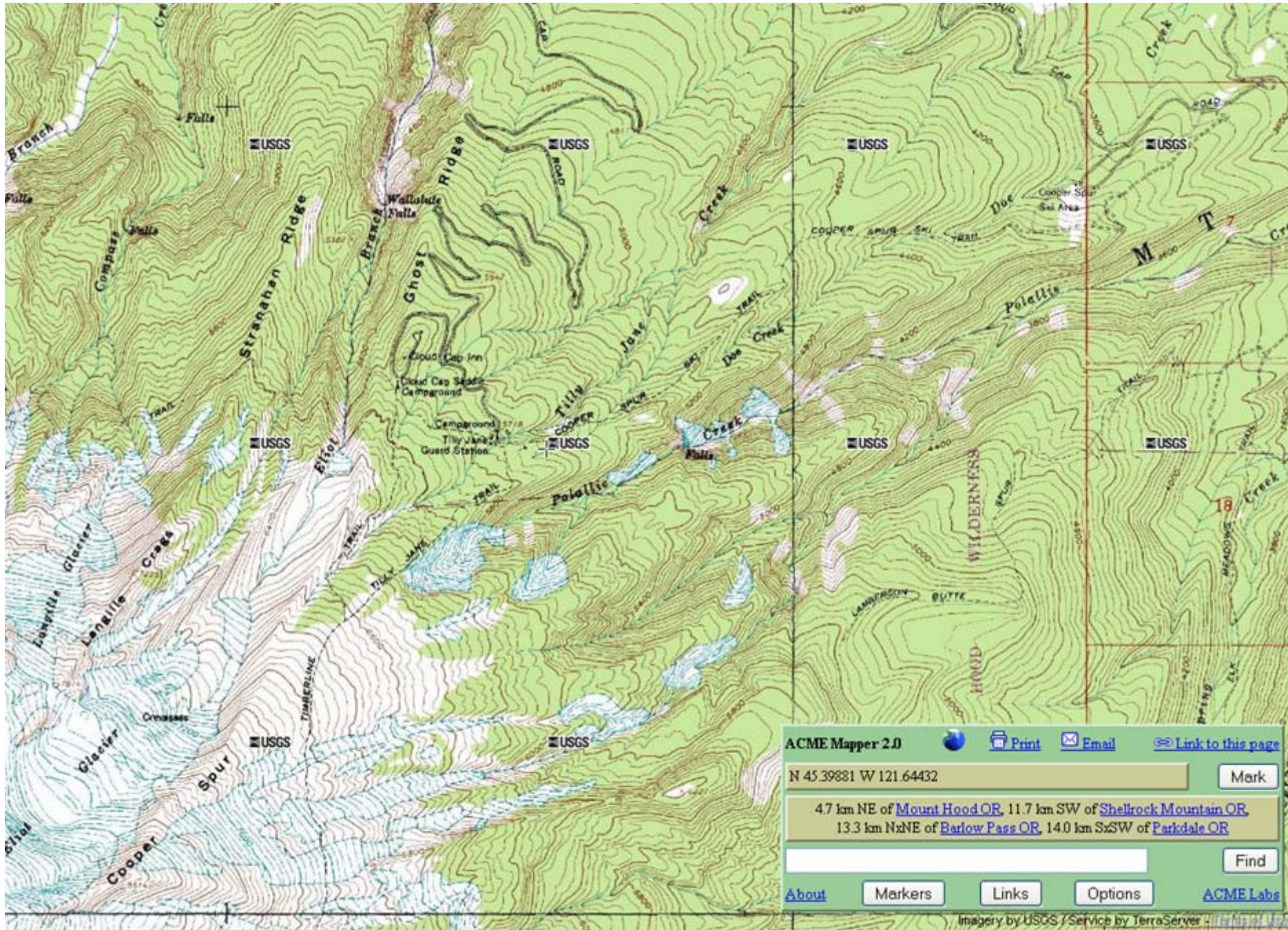



Aerial view looking northeast from above Cloud Cap (9/23/08)



How close the fire actually came





ACME Mapper 2.0  [Print](#) [Email](#) [Link to this page](#)

N 45.39881 W 121.64432

4.7 km NE of [Mount Hood OR](#), 11.7 km SW of [Shellrock Mountain OR](#),
13.3 km NNE of [Barlow Pass OR](#), 14.0 km SSW of [Parkdale OR](#)

[About](#) [ACME Labs](#)

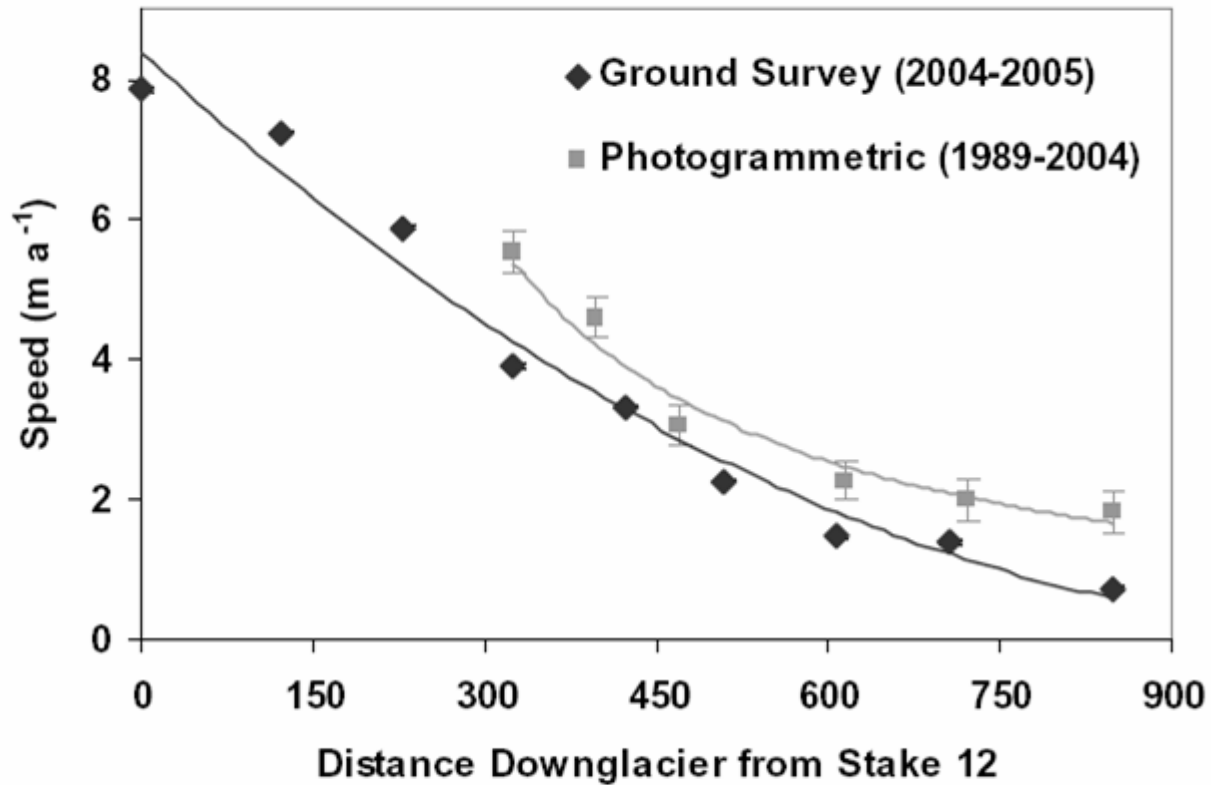


Figure 35. Annual speeds for ground and photogrammetric surveys. No photogrammetric measurements were made in the upper 300 m of the glacier. Error bars on the annual ground survey are encompassed by the size of the dots.