

Underwater volcanoes could be melting West Antarctic Ice Sheet -- study

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Underwater volcanoes under the West Antarctic Ice Sheet are helping melt the ice formation already under stress from rising air and water temperatures, according to research released yesterday.

The study, published in the journal *Nature Geoscience*, found evidence of two major seismic events in the West Antarctic Ice Sheet in 2010 and 2011. The events, known as "earthquake swarms," indicate tectonic plates are moving in the crust beneath the underwater volcanoes.

The movement could be releasing heat that's contributing to melting of the underside of the ice sheet, said Sarah Lough, a Ph.D. candidate at Washington University in St. Louis and lead author of the study.

Lough added that the ocean around the ice sheet has probably been adapting to the heating for millions of years. "Ice sheet ablation could lead to additional heat stress that causes faster melting," she said.

"It's not an immediate danger, but every time you have an eruption you're going to have an increase in heat," Lough said.

"We still see magma movement underneath the ice sheet, and that means it could erupt sometime in the future, probably will."

Study 'not' but threatening

Lough stumbled upon the finding while trawling through Antarctic seismological data for one of her research projects.

"As I went through the data, I kept finding earthquakes located in the exact same spot," she said.

Lough focused on those areas using two years of data from a set of instruments located nearby. Seismic activity is fairly normal in the Antarctic, but Lough was surprised by the frequency.

"The location she studied usually experienced around 40 seismic events each day, but from the end of January to the beginning of February 2010, it saw hundreds each day. Another location, which would normally see 10 events each day, had 10 times that number in March 2011."

"Underwater volcanoes are 'quiescent' Lough said, meaning they're not extinct but they're also not actively erupting."

cano, possibly of many

dy is one of the first pieces of hard evidence of active volcanism in the region, according to John Lough, a senior research associate at the University of Colorado, Boulder, who has been researching volcanism in Antarctica for years.

While he said he believed the volcanism is contributing to melting of the underbelly of the ice sheet, Lough, who wrote an accompanying commentary article on the study, still thinks rising ocean temperatures are the principal cause.

"The ice sheet is already melting, as it appears to be in some places in West Antarctica," he added. "Volcanic activity could have some bearing on that and accelerate it, possibly."

Moreover, Behrendt said, it is likely there are many more of these formations under the West Antarctic ice sheet.

"It's curious that maybe they just happened to find some in this area," he said. "If you had an array [of sensors] at that spacing across the whole West Antarctic Ice Sheet, you'd probably find clusters in many other places."

Antarctica's overall contribution to global sea-level rise is still unclear. In its fifth assessment report released last year, the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change projected that Antarctica's contribution to sea-level rise in the 21st century could even be negative because of a projected widespread increase in snowfall offset by melting of ice shelves and glaciers with rising air temperatures.

While Lough acknowledged that volcanic ocean warming is probably a factor in Antarctic deglaciation, she said the activity of her formation, at least, is unlikely to be a defining one.

"The ice sheet is huge and it has so many things contributing to it," she said. "One volcano is not going to melt the ice sheet."