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Title: *Polar Urals glaciers due to climate change*

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High-latitude alpine glaciers are sensitive climate indicators and the most greatly they respond on the Arctic's climate changing. Existing at the limit of possibility glaciers of the Polar Ural mountains are reliable object for monitoring of nature fluctuations. Modern climatic changes lead to warming in the Urals, which stimulates melting of glaciers. Analyzing the plot of the mean monthly air temperature one can trace the increase in temperature for the last decade. On Salekhard station, the mean yearly air temperature 2001-2011 increased by 1°C, the mean monthly from October to May increased from -14.2°C to -13.3°C, and the mean monthly temperature from June to September increased from 9.6°C to 10.5°C. Owing to this increase in air temperature, the precipitation increased during the last decade, especially in the winter. The maximum total amount of annual precipitation based on the data measured at the meteorological station on the IGAN plateau is 740 mm on the average and can reach 1500 mm, which is confirmed by the data on the discharge of the B. Khadata river. Winter precipitation (which approximately amounts to one half of annual precipitation) in Salekhard in 2001-2011 increased by 50 mm; the mean precipitation in winter is 240 mm (up to 700 mm on B. Khadata), as compared with the long-term standard value of 192 mm in 1891-2011. The increase in winter precipitation enhances the avalanche danger and exerts a favorable effect on the glacier mass balance because more than 10 m of snow are accumulated during the winter period on glaciers. If the current rate of climate changing is retained, solid precipitation can decrease owing to the longer warm period; as a result, precipitation in the form of rainfall is expected to prevail, and ablation is expected to become more intense. Based on aerial photographs and ground-based studies, 91 glaciers were found in the Polar Urals by 1964. In 2009, the author revealed five previously unaccounted glaciers and found that more than 20 glaciers disappeared. Contraction and vanishing of glaciers are observed under conditions of enhanced ablation. The analysis of satellite images and field studies showed that 75 glaciers can be identified in the Polar Ural as of 2011: among them, there are 40 kar glaciers and 35 slope glaciers; the area of each glacier is smaller than 1 km². The glaciation area decreased since 1964 till 2012 by 5 km² (25%) and now reaches approximately 15 km²