

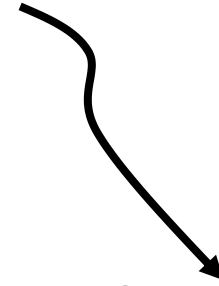
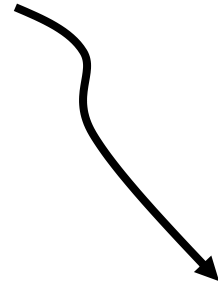
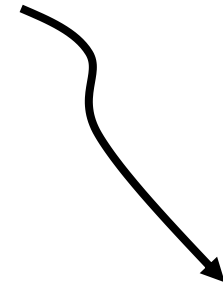
glacial geomorphology



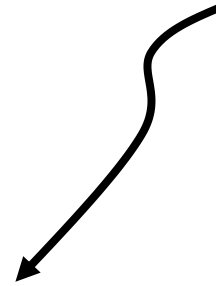
Lecture 01

Skaftafelljokull (glacier)

glacial geomorphology



glaciers Earth shape



how glaciers shape the earth

goals of the course

for you to be able to recognize signs of glaciation in the world's landforms

for you to be able to connect these landforms to the glacial processes that formed them

for you to be able to make inferences about climate conditions in the past

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Anyone want to propose any additional goals?

Teaching Staff



Bill Menke, (he/him), Instructor
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CD2477@COLUMBIA.EDU

please review my policies
on grading and other student
matters

www.ideo.columbia.edu/~menke/www_users_menke/gradingpolicy.html

Format of Class

Tuesdays: Lecture with some discussion

Thursdays: In-class group projects

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Tuesdays: Lecture with some discussion

Thursdays: In-class group projects

In Class Participation Required



SECOND EDITION

MATHEW BENNETT
NEIL GLASSER

GLACIAL GEOLOGY

ICE SHEETS AND LANDFORMS

 WILEY-BLACKWELL

Weekly readings
from the textbook

Assessment

Weekly:

Individual Project Report

(2/3 of grade)

End of Term:

Individual Term Paper

Glacial Geomorphology of the [region] and its implications

(1/3 of grade)

Assessment

Weekly:
Individual Project Report
(2/3 of grade)

End of Term:
Individual Term Paper
Glacial Geomorphology of the [region] and its implications
(1/3 of grade)

Regions pre-approved by me; no duplicates allowed, FCFS
10 minute in class presentations April 29 – May 1
PDF posted to Courseworks by 11:59 PM May 16, 2025

Assessment

Weekly:

Individual Project Report

(2/3 of grade)

Rubric

on Courseworks

End of Term:

Individual Term Paper

Glacial Geomorphology of the [region] and its implications

(1/3 of grade)

Rubric

on Courseworks

Collaboration

Encouraged

however

collaborations must be declared

and

all submitted writing must be your own

Mostly a “qualitative” course

But next Thursday (1/30) we will use Python-based glacial flow simulations. So please install Python on your Notebook computers (using instructions and with help of TA).

Why is Glacial Geomorphology Important?

Why is it important to you?

lets make a list

The Discovery of the Ice Age

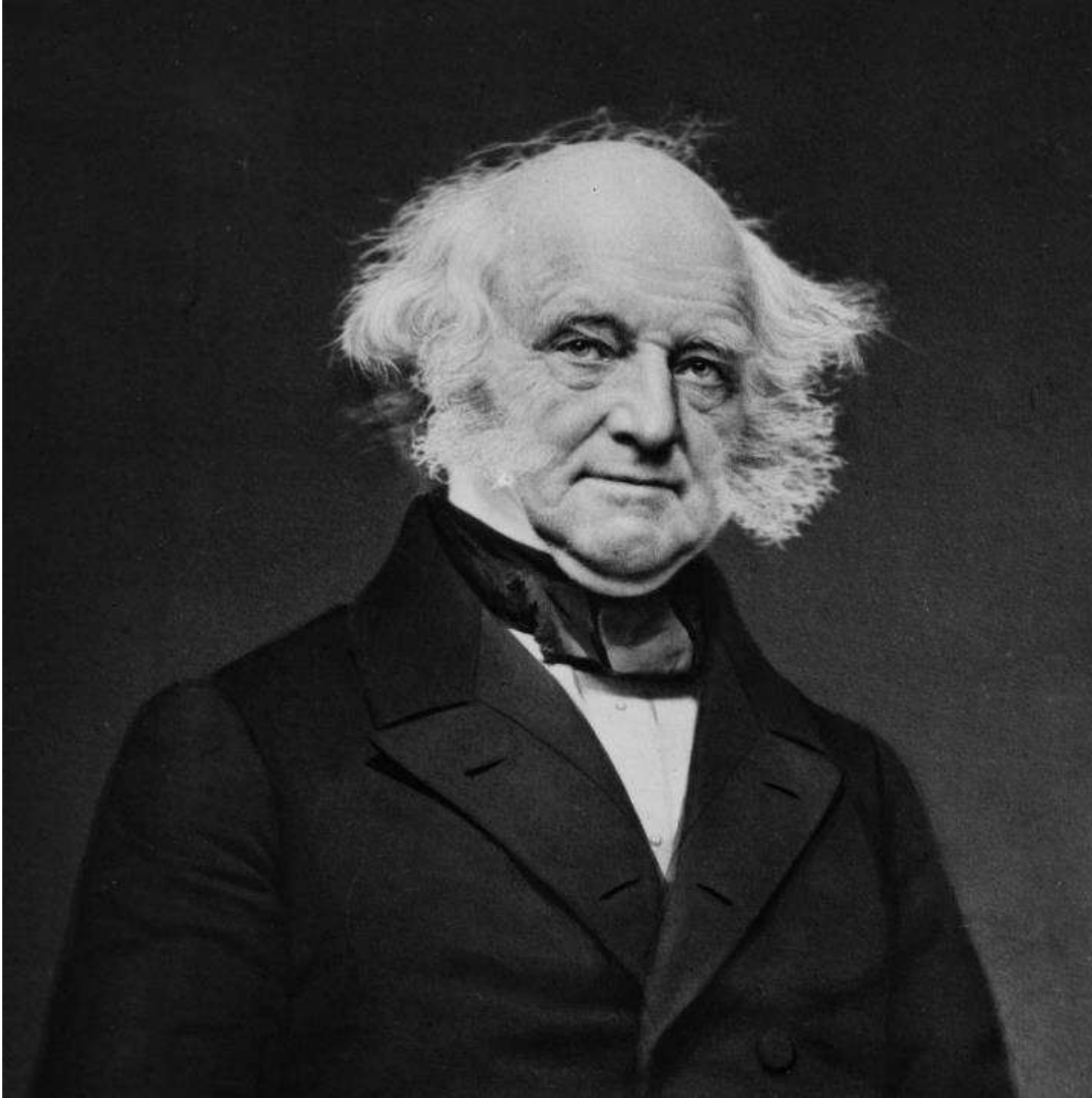
1837

Swiss naturalist Louis Agassis speaks at Swiss society of Natural Sciences. Replaces talk on fossil fishes with one proposing an 'ice age' in Europe and North America.



Louis Agassis

Who was US President in 1837?



Martin Van Buren

8th President
of the
United States

"There is a power in public opinion in this country—and I thank God for it: for it is the most honest and best of all powers".

Why 1837 ?

What Precursory Knowledge was necessary ?

What Cultural Factors were important ?

Suppose you were living in 19th Century

London

Paris

Vienna

Rome

where would you go to see a glacier?

The Alps



The Alps



here's a glacier

and how long would the trip take?

and how safe would the trip be?

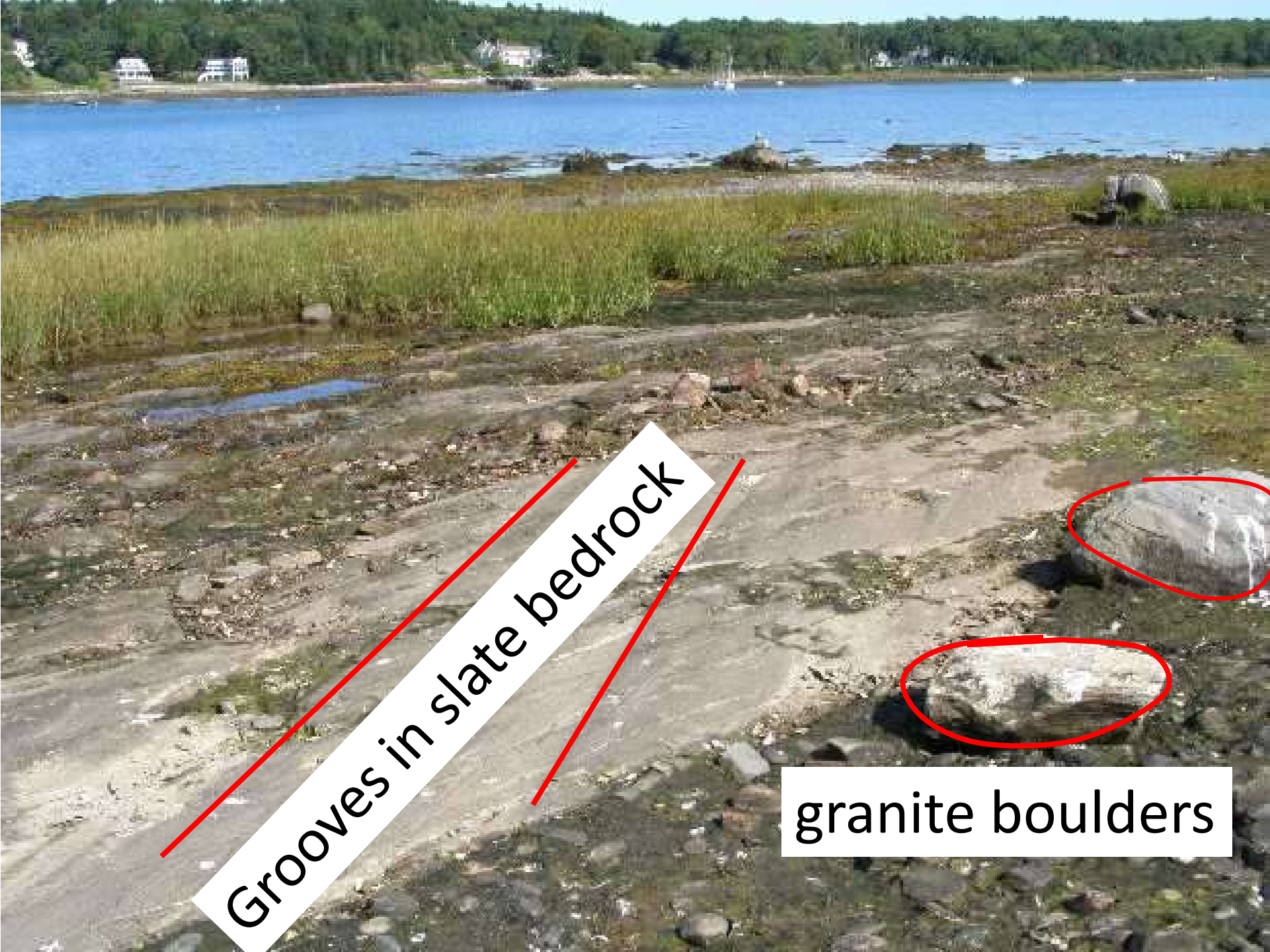
1815, Jean-Pierre Perraudin, Swiss Mountaineer.

“Having long ago observed marks and scars occurring on hard rocks which do not weather, I finally decided, after going near the glaciers, that they had been made by the pressure or weight of these masses, at which I find traces as least as far as Champsec. This makes me think that glaciers filled in the past the entire Val de Bagnes, and I am ready to demonstrate this fact to incredulous people by the obvious proof of comparing these marks with those uncovered by glaciers at present.”

1815, Jean De Charpentier, Swiss naturalist.

“Although Perraudin extended his glacier only [24 miles beyond its limit to Martigny], because he himself probably had never been beyond that town, and although I agreed with him on the improbability of transporting erratic boulders by water, I nevertheless found his hypothesis so extraordinary and even so extravagant that I considered it as not worth examining or even considering.”



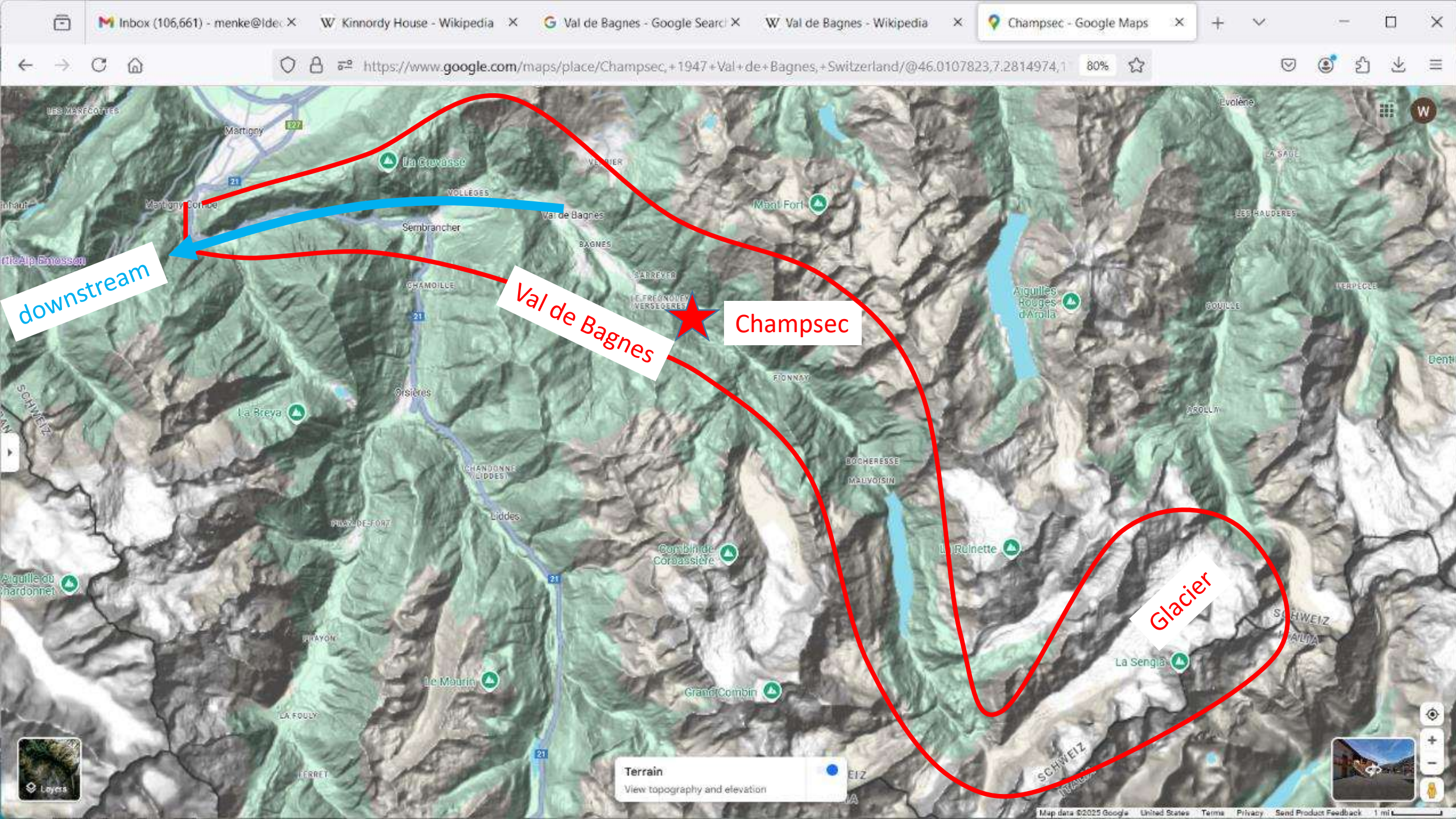


Grooves in slate bedrock

granite boulders

Val de Bagnes





Inbox (106,661) - menke@ide...

Kinnordy House - Wikipedia

Val de Bagnes - Google Search

Val de Bagnes - Wikipedia

Champsec - Google Maps



https://www.google.com/maps/place/Champsec,+1947+Val+de+Bagnes,+Switzerland/@46.0107823,7.2814974,1

80%



downstream

Val de Bagnes

Champsec

Glacier



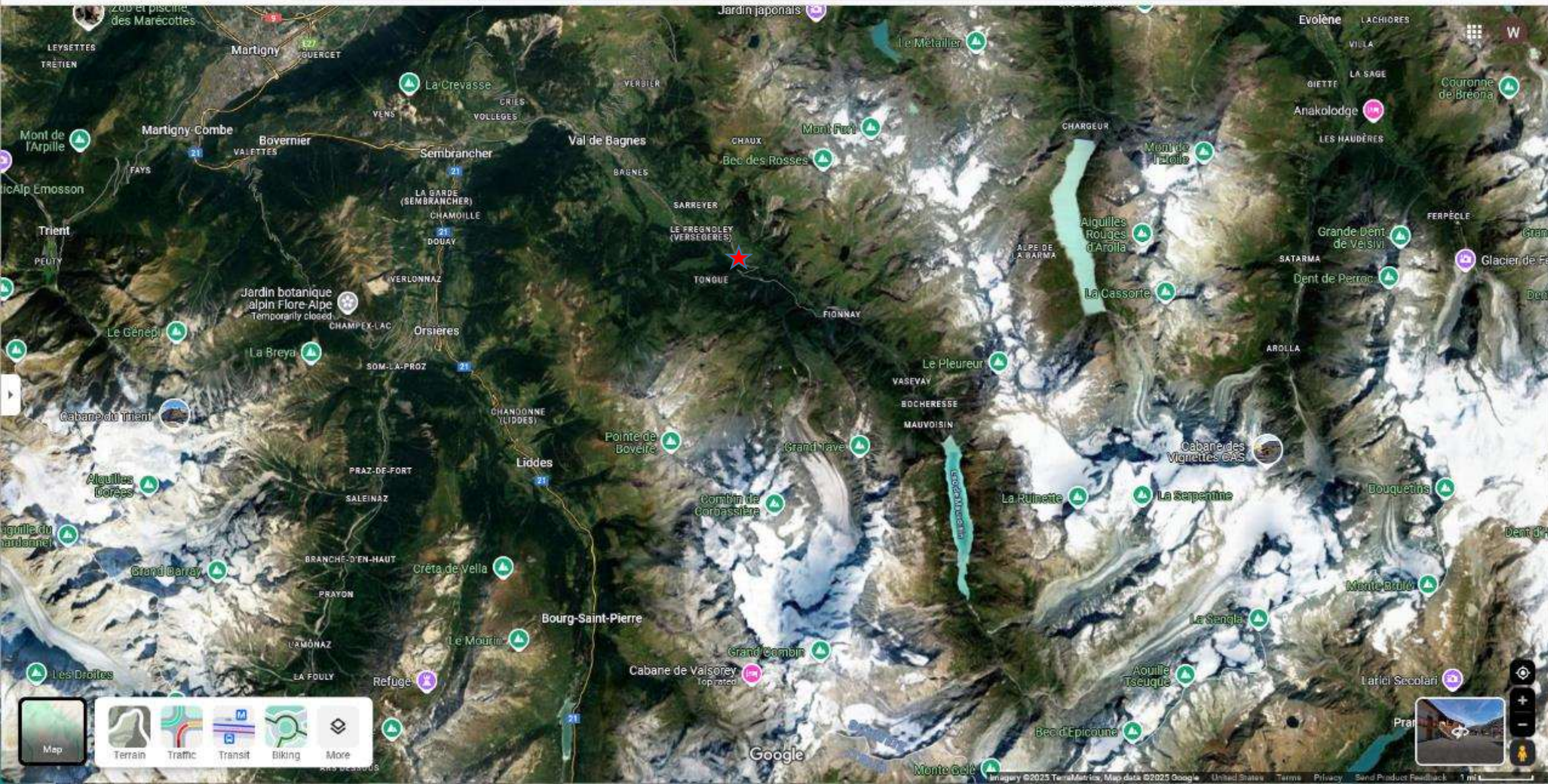
Terrain
View topography and elevation





Terrain
View topography and elevation







Inbox (106,664) - menke@ide...

Kinnordy House - Wikipedia

Val de Bagnes - Google Search

Val de Bagnes - Wikipedia

Champsec - Google Maps

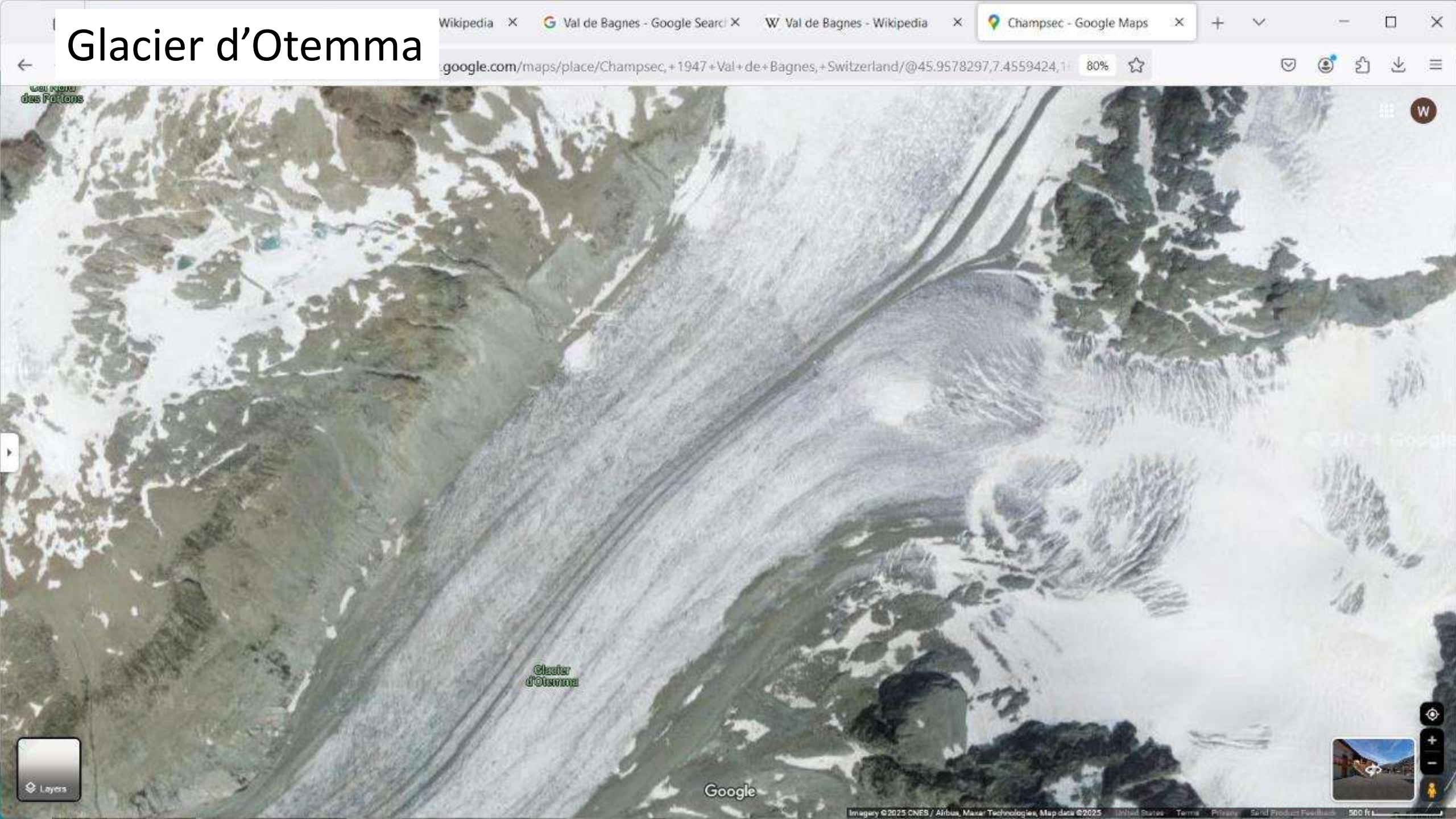


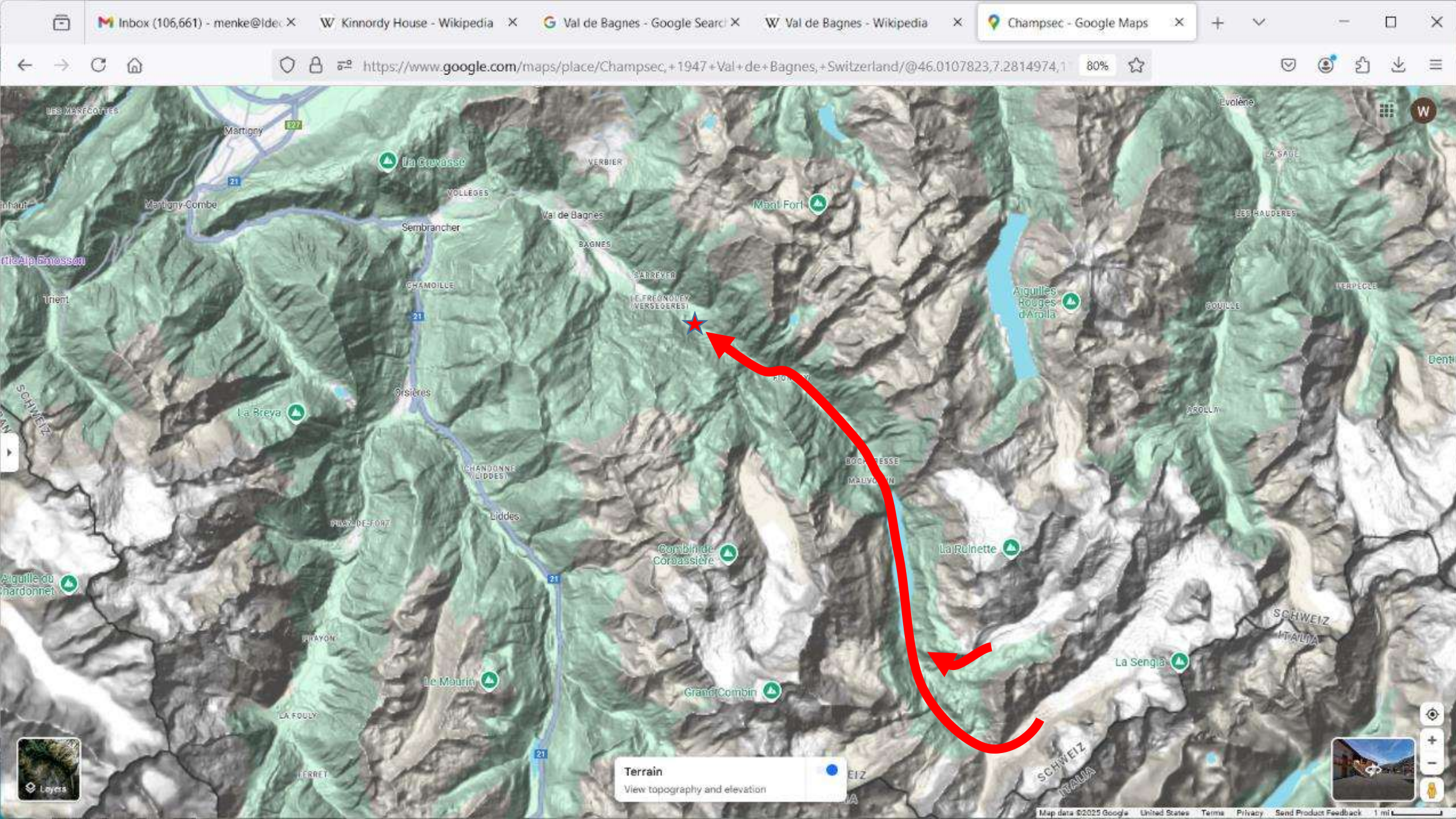
https://www.google.com/maps/place/Champsec,+1947+Val+de+Bagnes,+Switzerland/@45.9512135,7.4309161,68z,80%



Layers

Glacier d'Otemma







Glacier



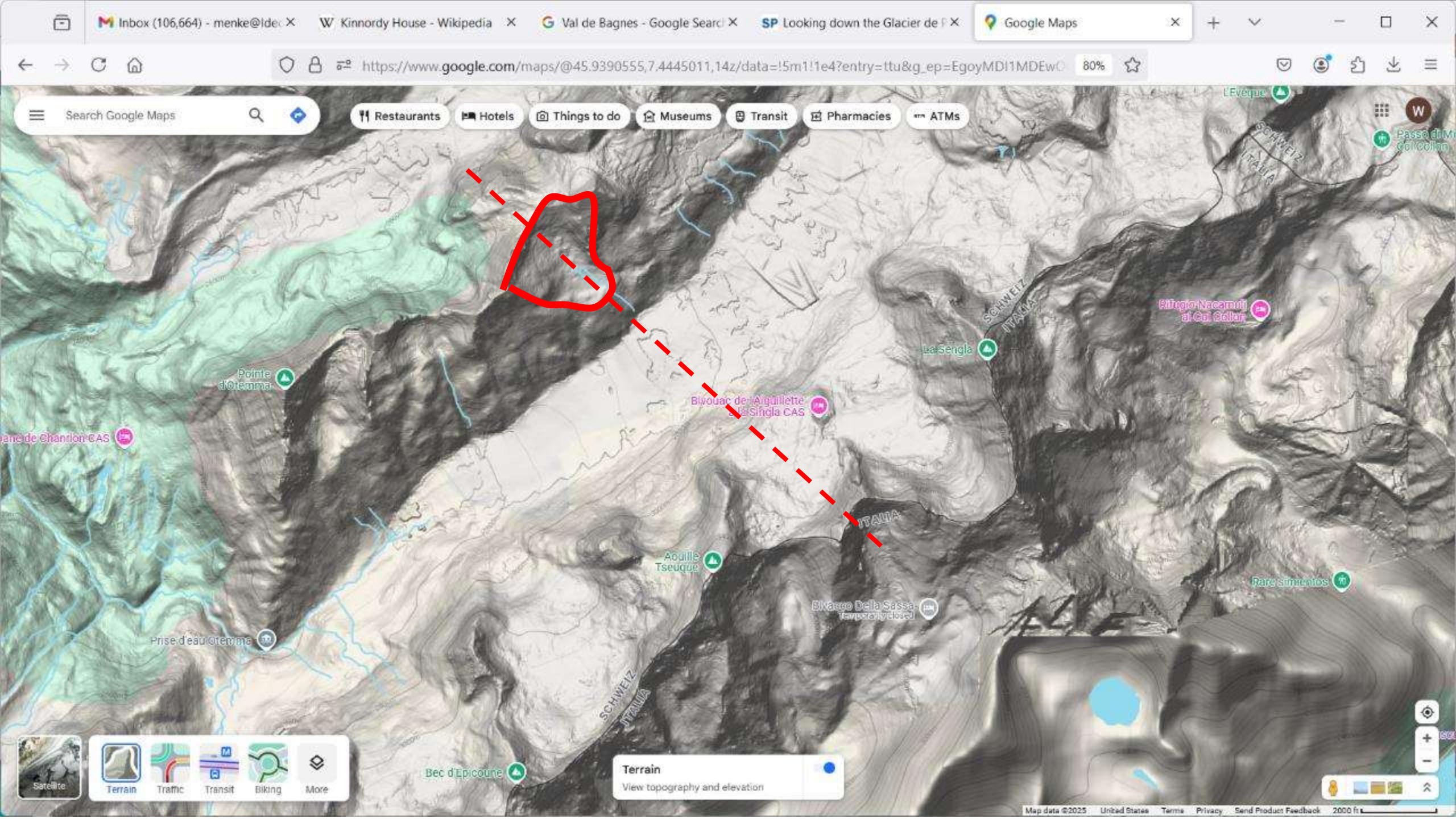


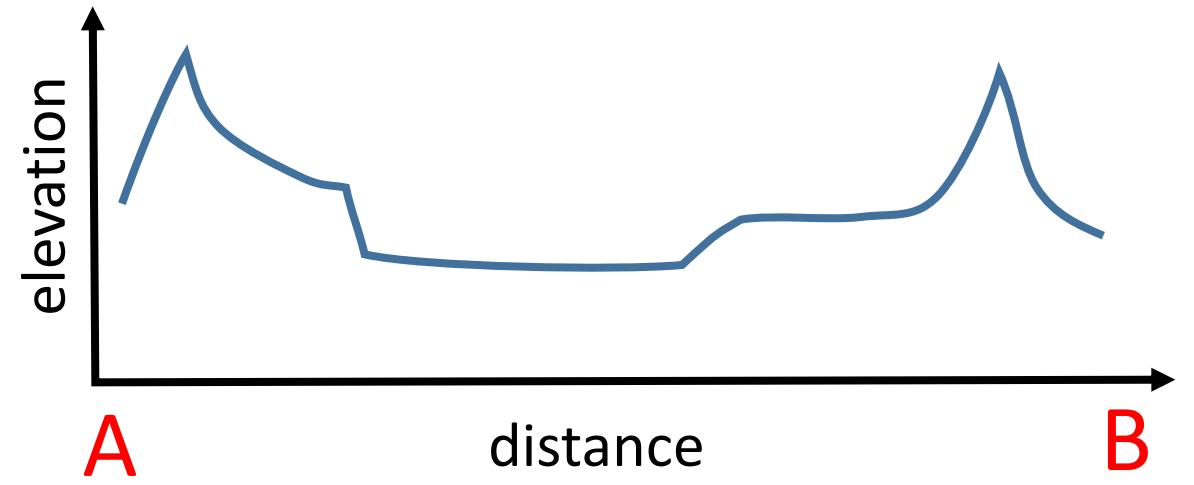
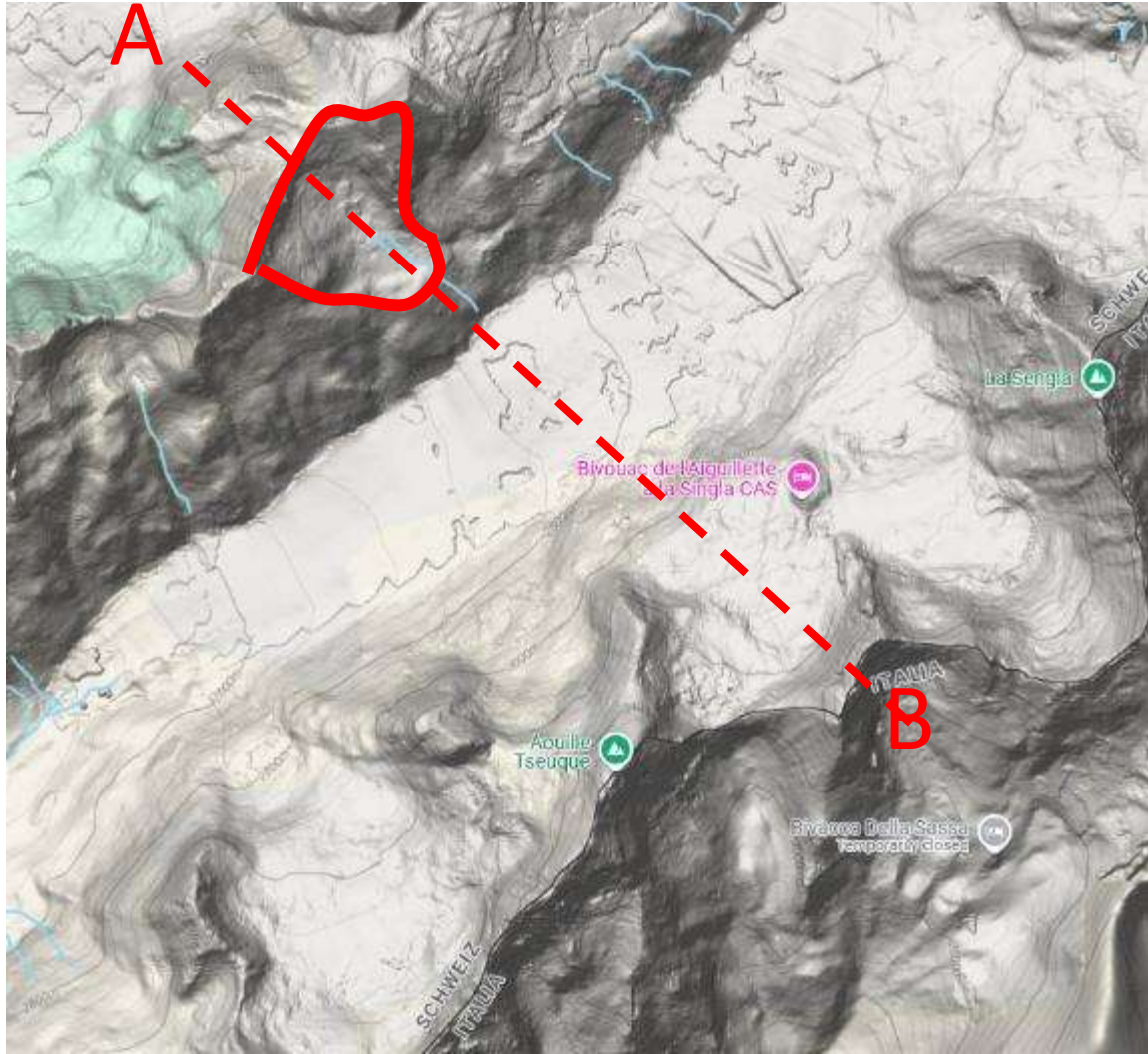
Evidence for the Ice Age here. Do you see it?

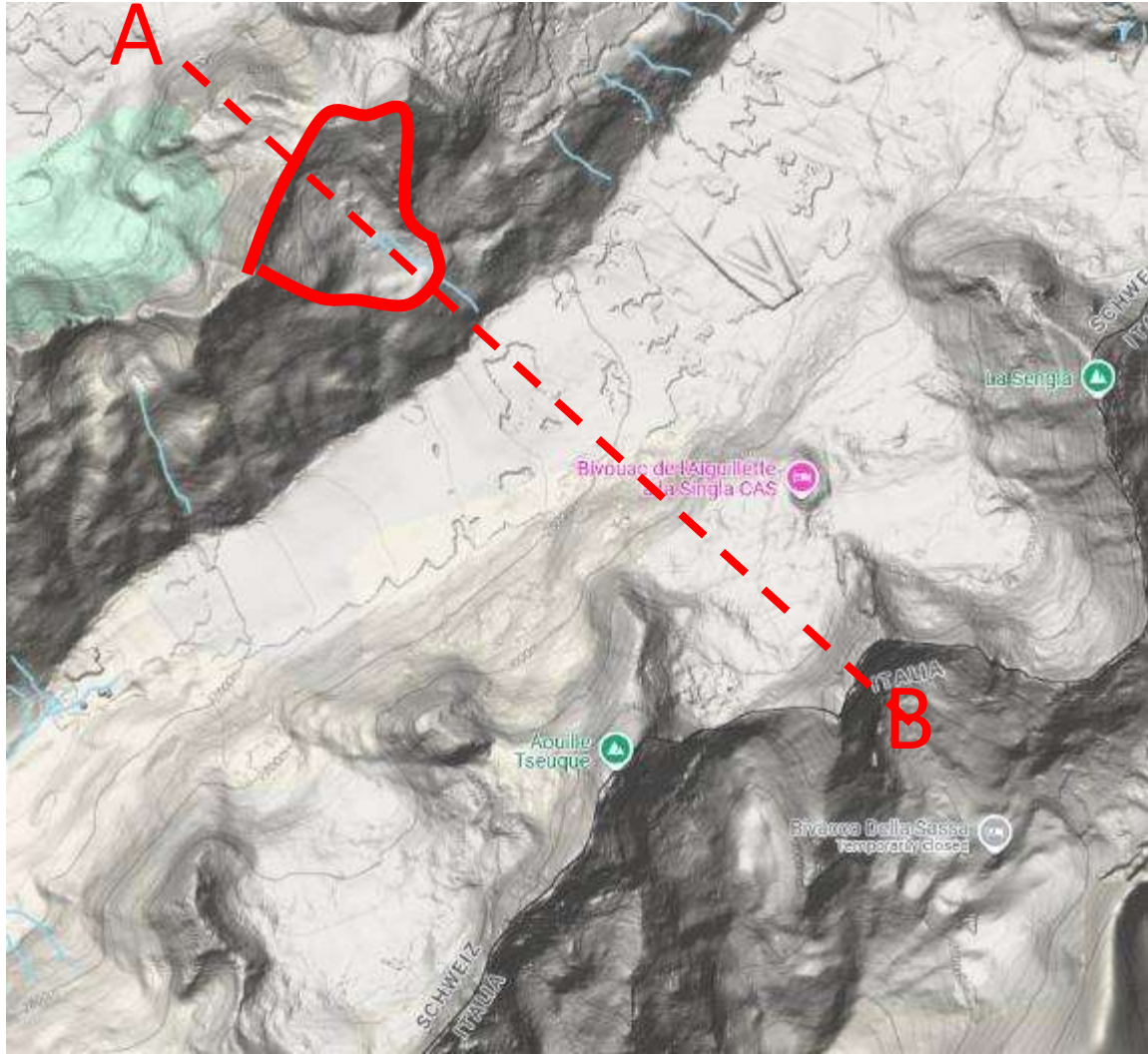


Evidence for the Ice Age here. Do you see it?

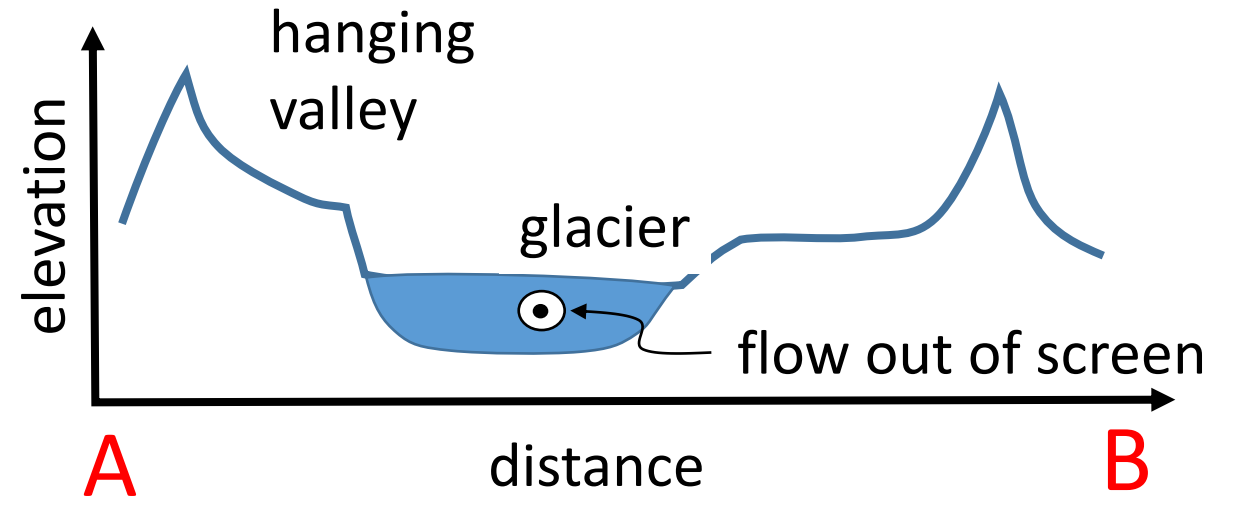


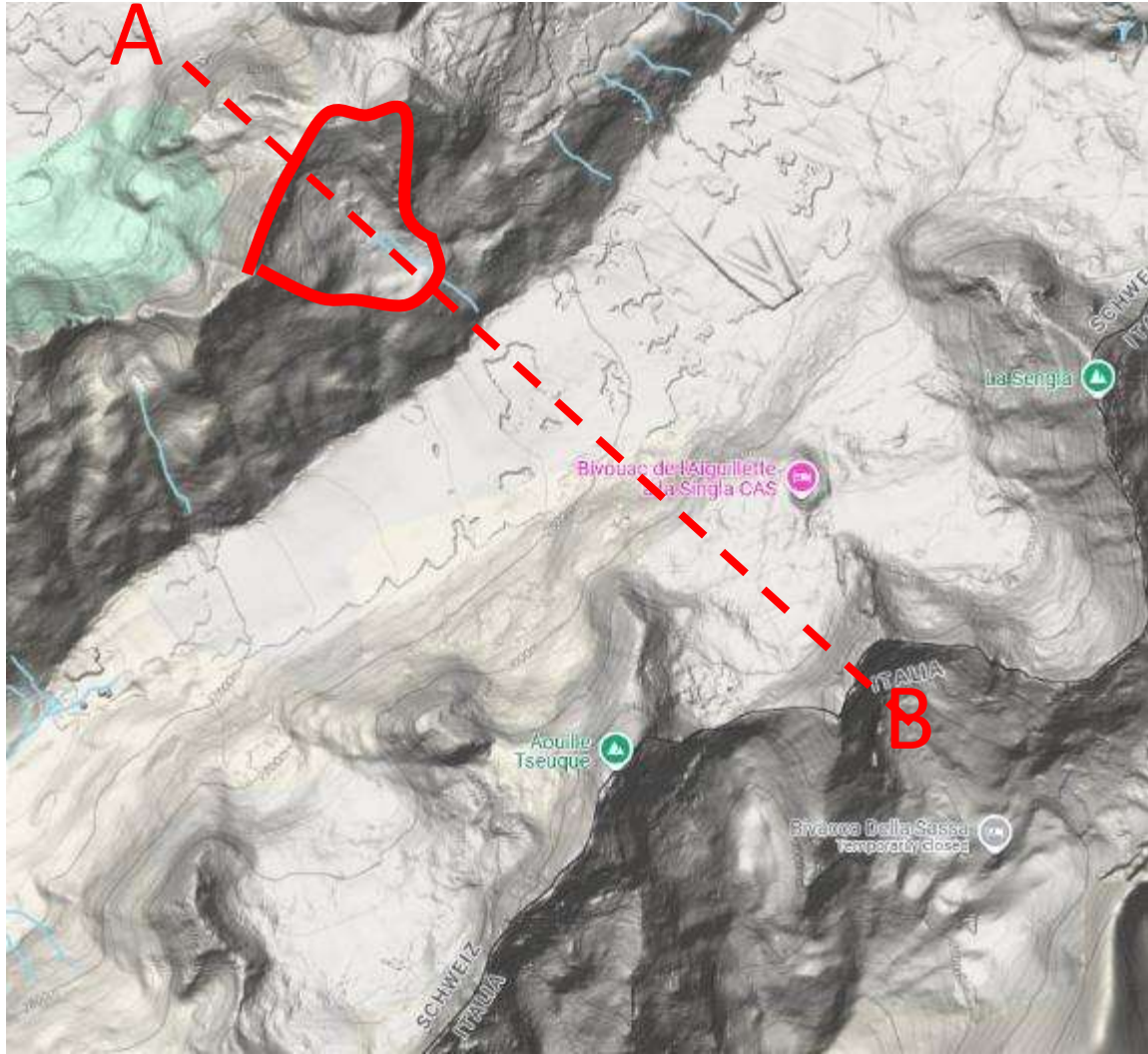




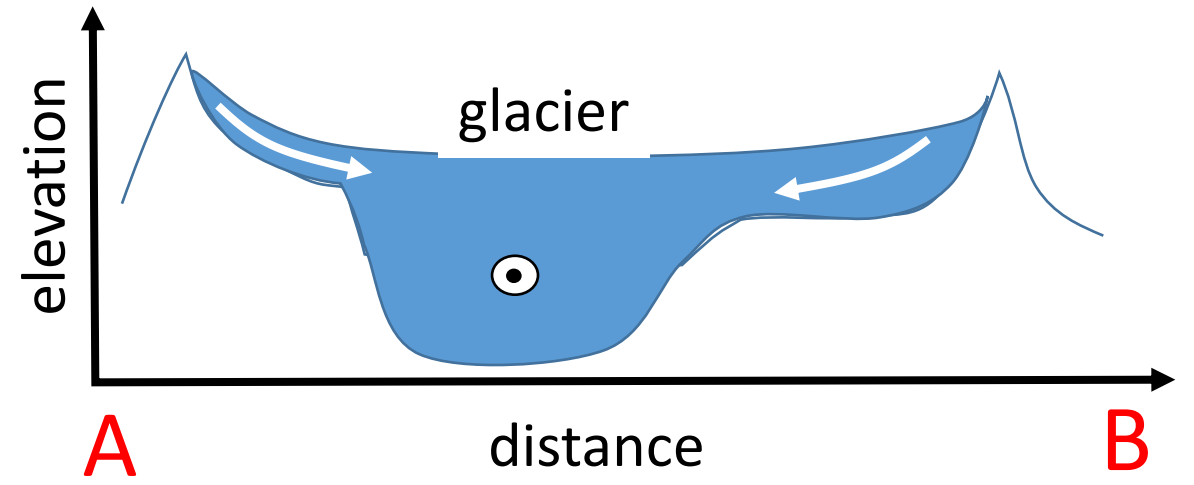


Now





During the Ice Age



1821-1833, Ignace Venetz, highway engineer, studies glaciers, characterizes their movements.

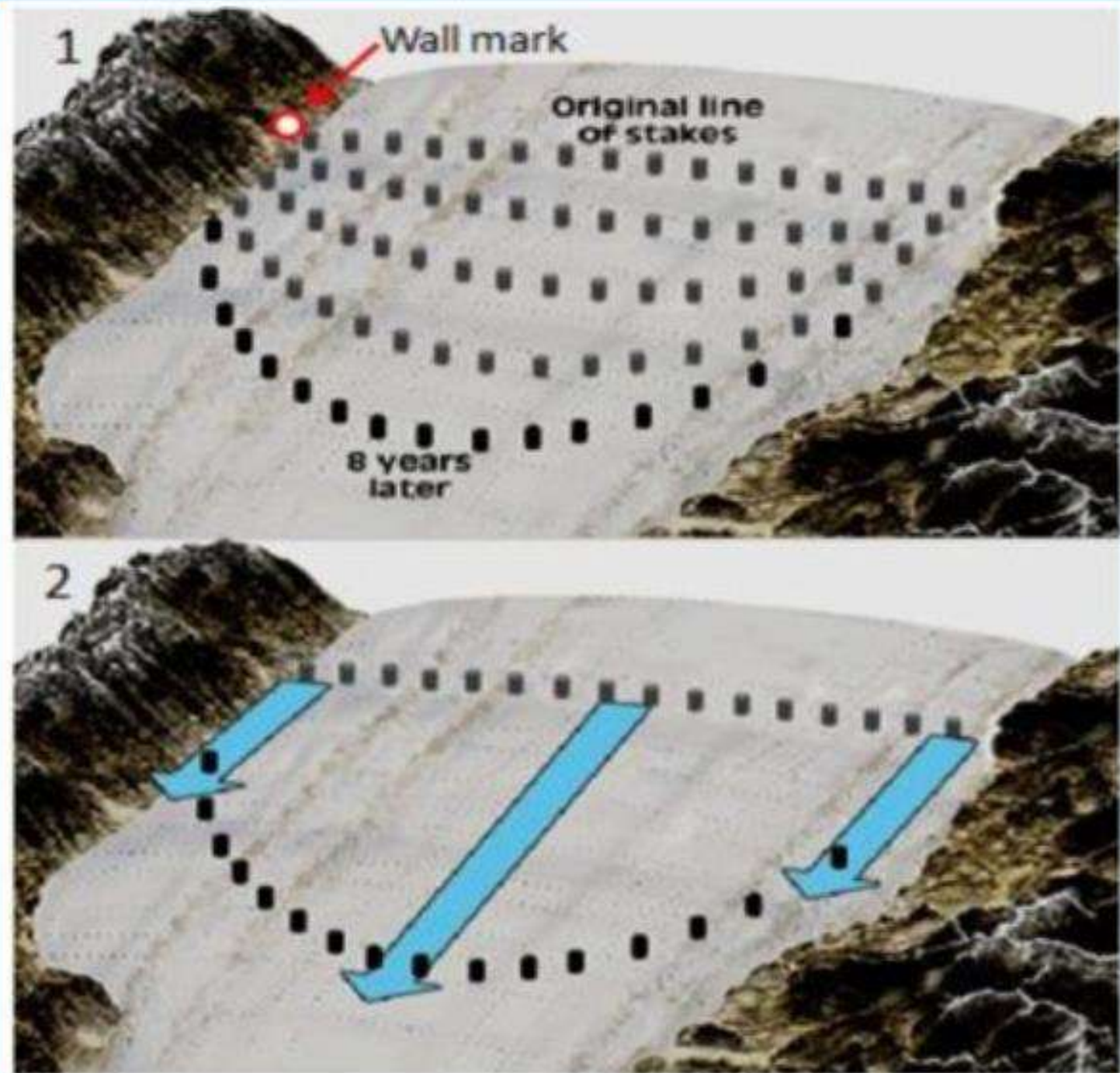
Can you see a glacier move?

have *you* ever seen a glacier move?

time lapse of glacial movement

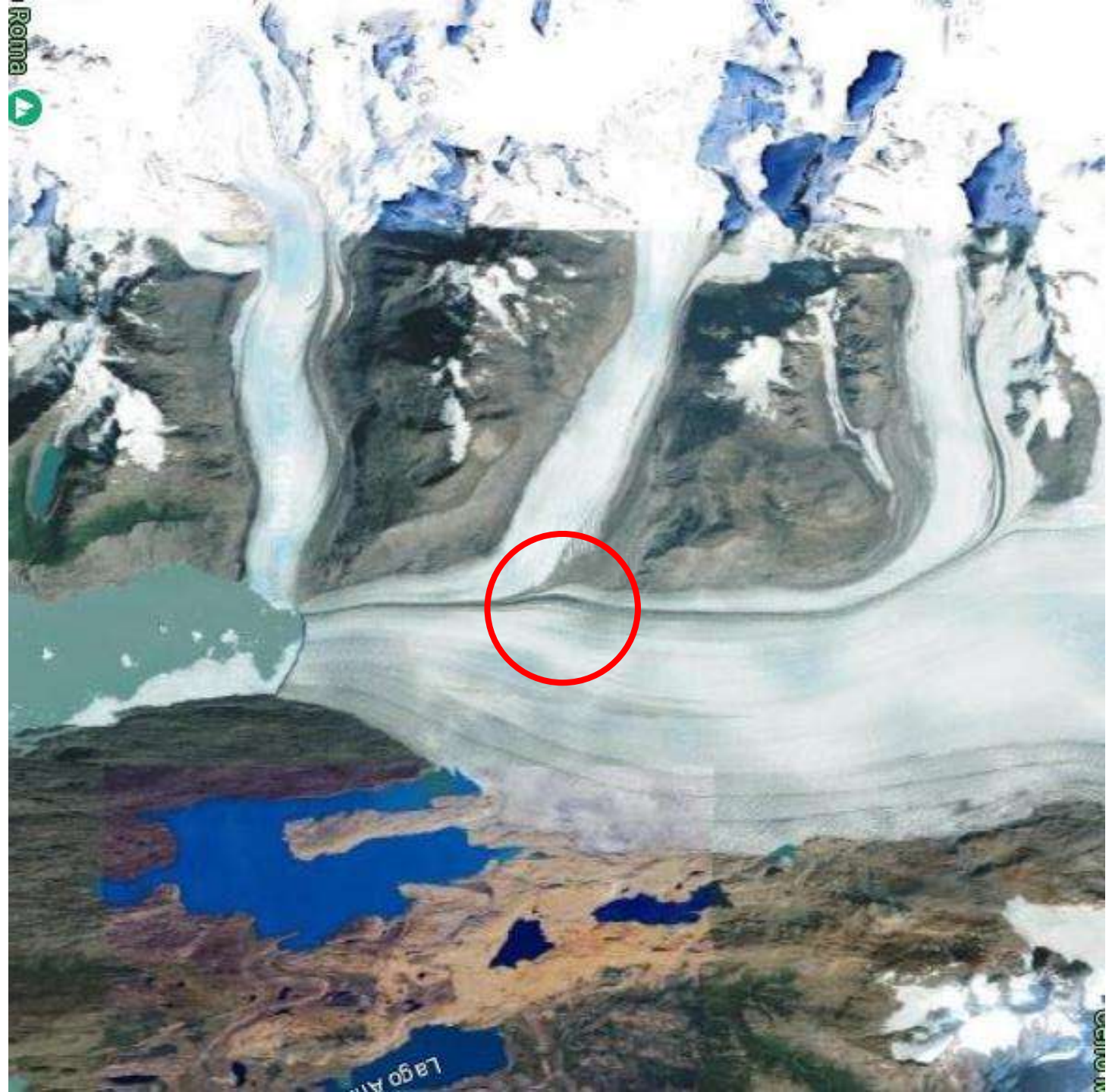
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hRhnlLtFZxso>

Venetz
used
a line
of stakes



Indirect
evidence of
moving
ice.

What's
happening
here?



Close-up



1829, De Charpentier systematically characterizes evidence of glaciation.

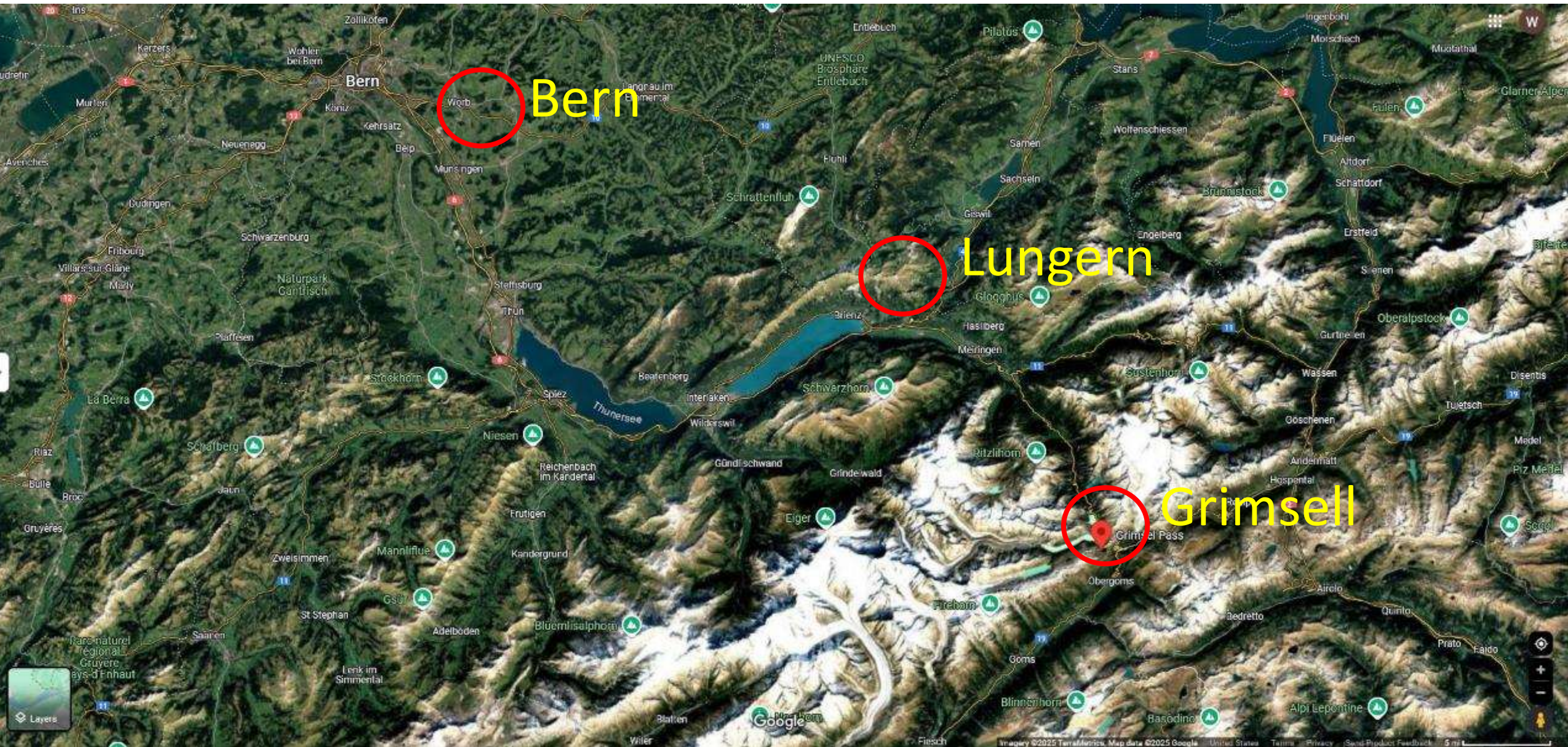
1834, De Charpentier.

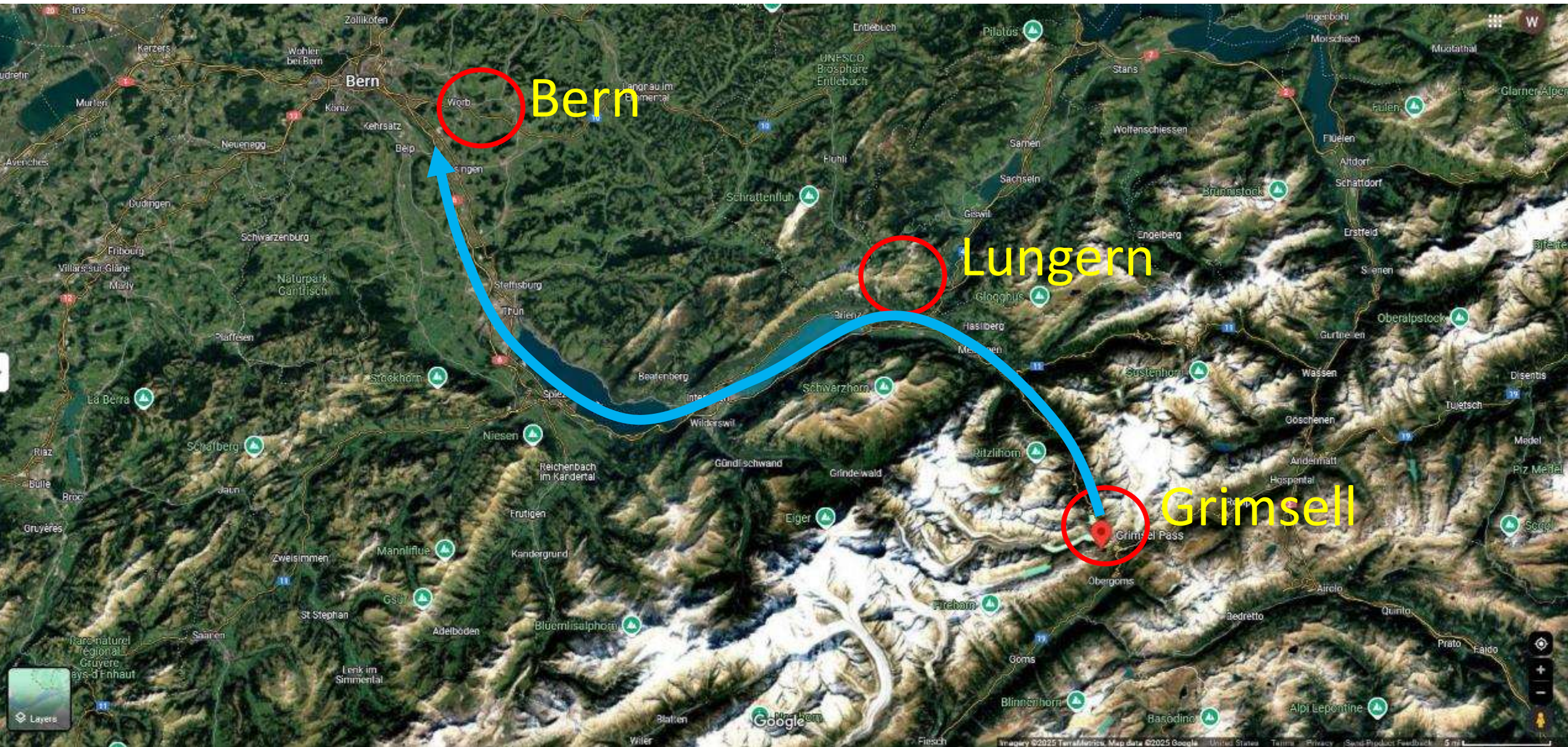
Traveling through the valley of Hasli and Lungern, I met on the Brunig road a woodcutter from Meiringen. We talked and walked for a while. As I was examining a large boulder of Grimsel granite, lying next to the path, he said: 'There are many stones of that kind around here, but they come from far away, from the Grimsel, because they consist of Geisberger [granite] and the mountains of this vicinity are not made of it.

When I asked him how he thought that these stones had reached their location, he answered without hesitation, 'The Grimsel glacier transported and deposited them on both sides of the valley, because that glacier extended in the past as far as the town of Bern, indeed water could not deposit them at such an elevation above the valley bottom, without filling the lakes.

This good old man would never have dreamed that I was carrying in my pocket a manuscript in favor of his hypothesis. He was greatly astonished when he saw how pleased I was by his geological explanation, and when I gave him some money to drink to the memory of ancient Grimsel glacier and to the preservation of the the Brunig boulders.







1833, Charles Lyell, English geologist & author of *Principles of Geology*. Recognition of 'erratic boulders' (or 'erratics') as geological enigma. Charles Lyell published ice rafting theory of erratics, transport occurred during Noah's flood.



Lyell

1833, Rev. William Buckland, British geologist, recognizes a sea level problem with ice rafting theory. Where did all the water come from?



Buckland

1834, Louis Agassiz hears de Charpentier's talk, but not impressed with it.

1836, Agassiz visits de Charpentier, ostensibly to study fossil fishes. Becomes acquainted with evidence of extensive past glaciation.

1837, Agassiz speaks at Swiss sachtet of Natural Sciences. Replaces talk on fossil fishes with one proposing an 'ice age' in Europe and North America. Met with complete disbelief.



Charpentier

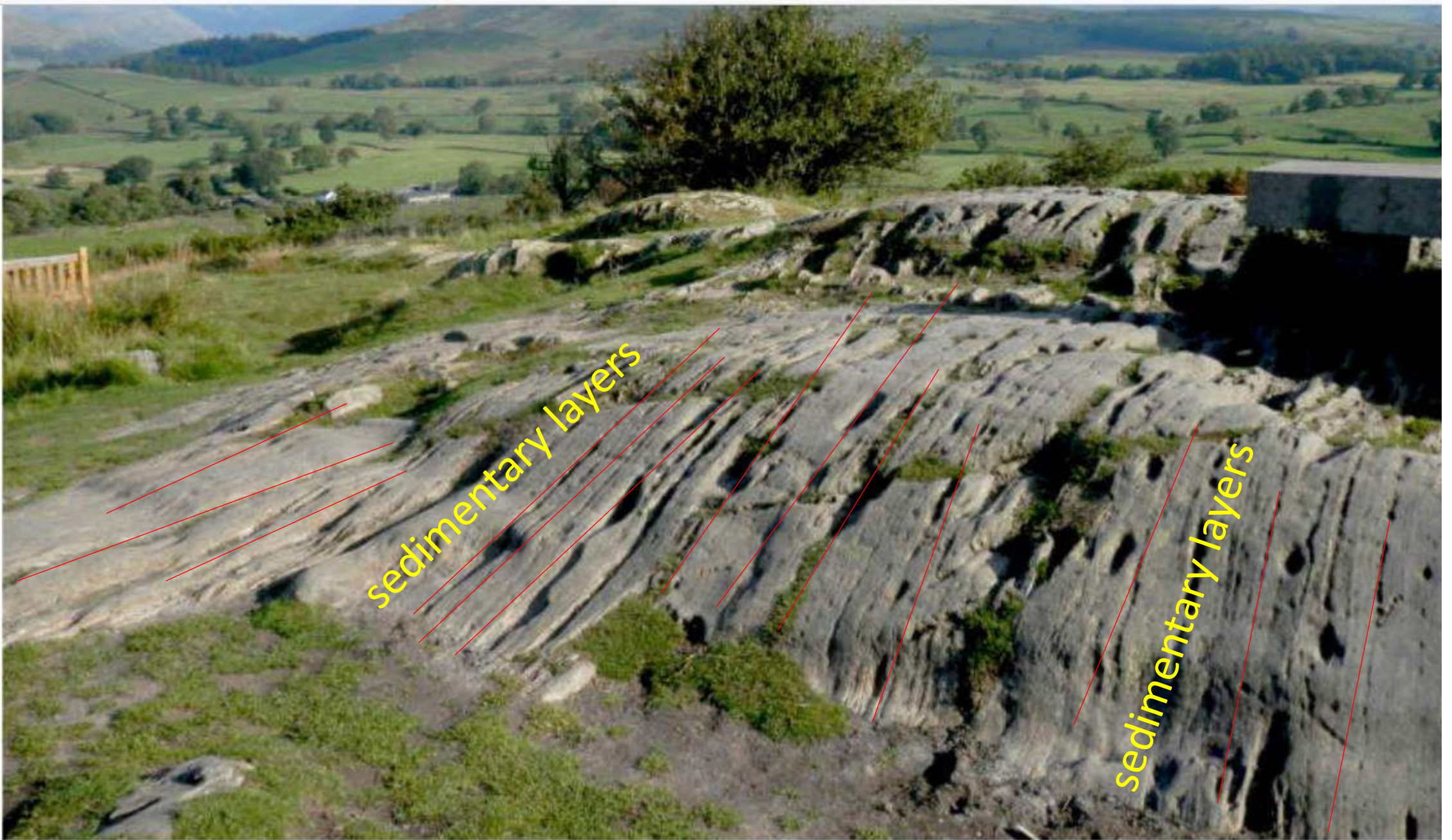
1838, Buckland visits Agassiz in Alps, sees glaciers, but is unconvinced that they were once larger.

1840, Agassiz published Study on Glaciers, which includes theory of the ice age

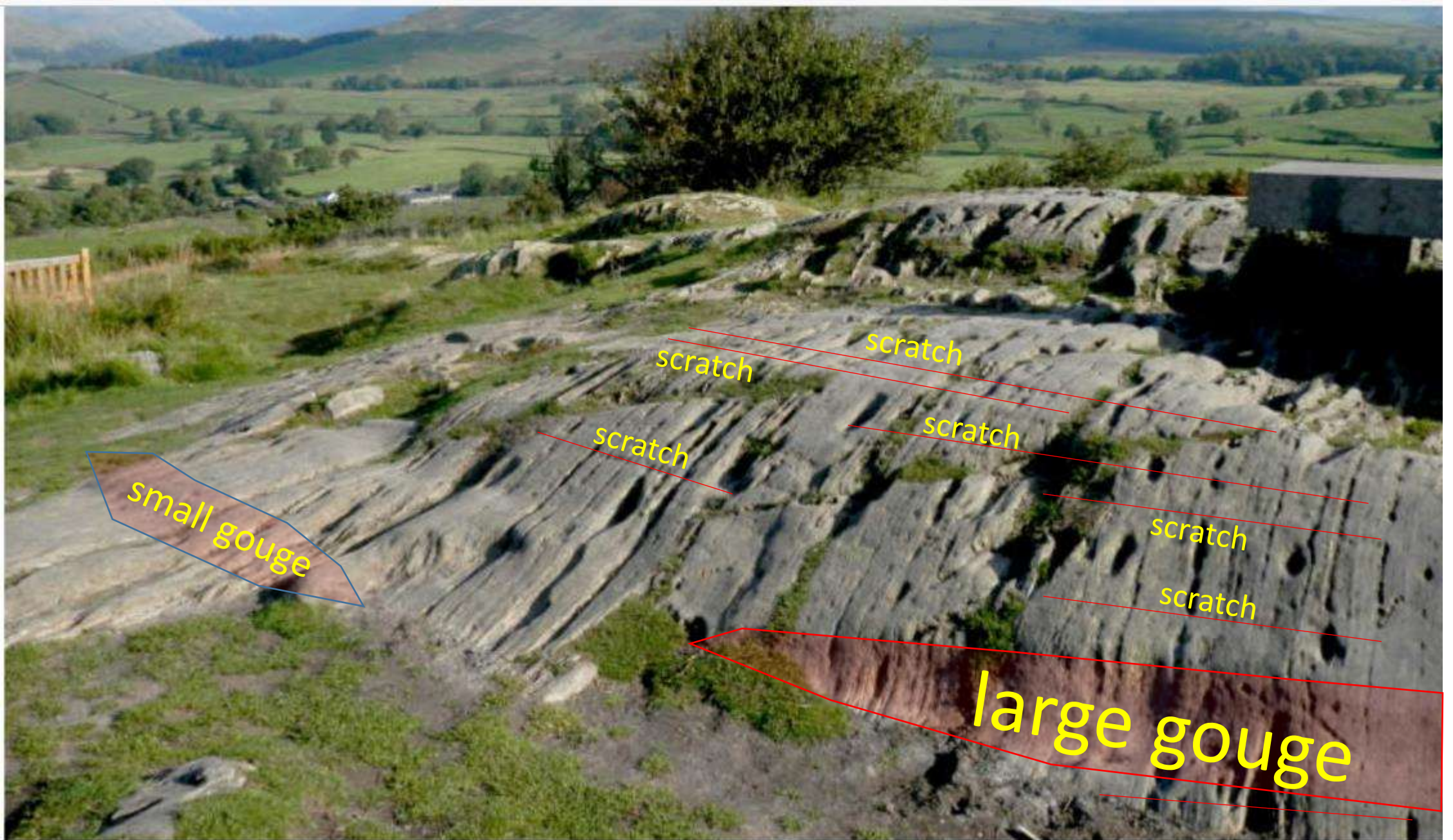
1840, Agassiz visits Buckland, shows him **evidence of glaciation in England.**



Rock ledge (shale with glacial scratches) atop Orrest Head (hill)



Rock ledge (shale with glacial scratches) atop Orrest Head (hill)



Rock ledge (shale with glacial scratches) atop Orrest Head (hill)

1840, Buckland convinces Lyell.

“Lyell has adopted your theory in toto!! On my showing him a beautiful cluster of moraines within **two miles of his father's house [in Scotland]**, he instantly accepted it, as solving a host of difficulties which have all his life embarrassed him.”









How well did Agassiz do in proving a
Global Ice Age ?

What attributes does a
Global Ice Age Have

Global

Contemporaneous

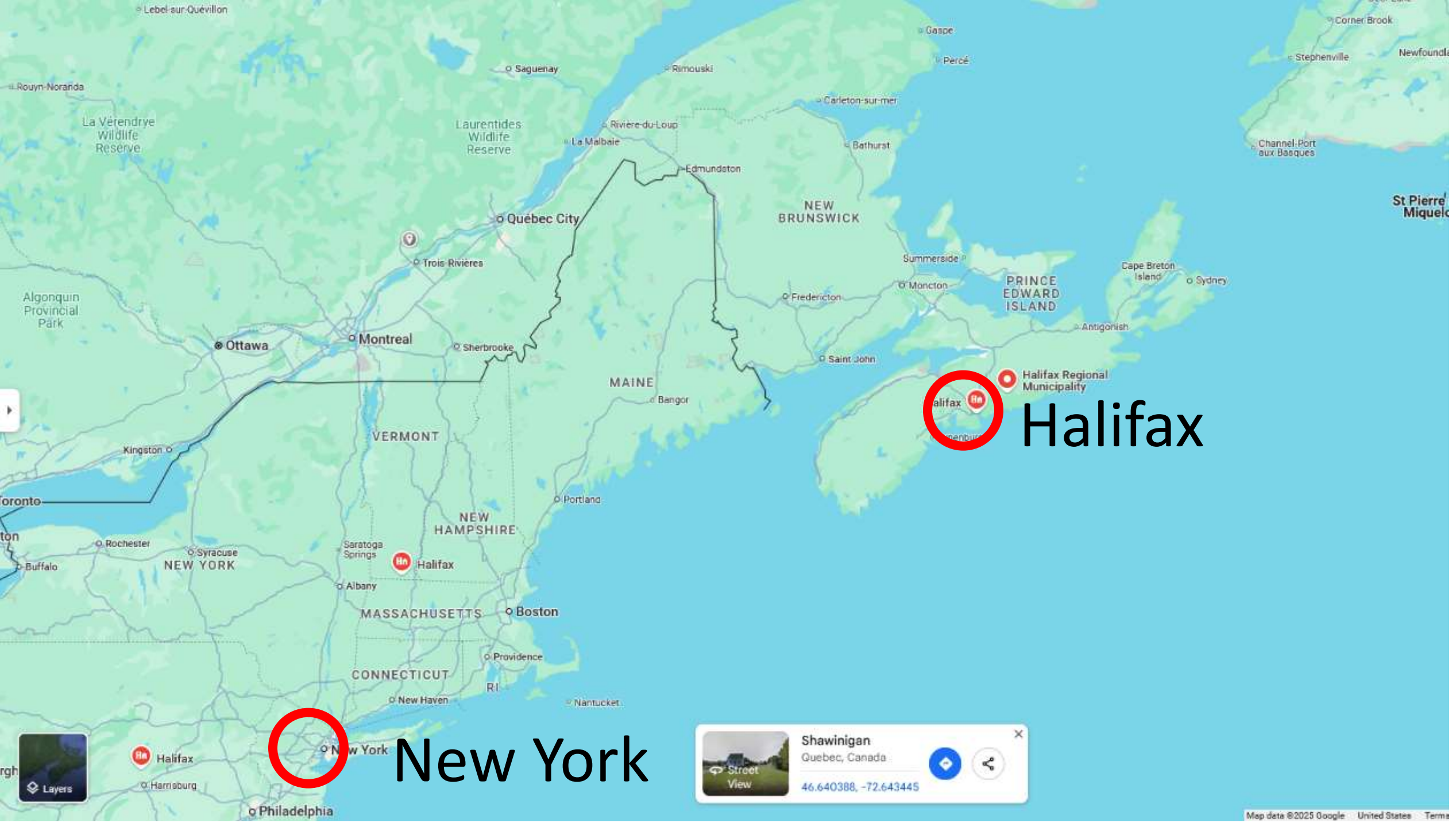
What technologies were available
in the 1840's to address them?

Global ... relatively easy

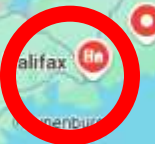
Contemporaneous ... much harder

1846, Agassiz visits North America:

“I sprang on the shore [at Halifax] and started at a brisk pace for the heights above the landing.... I was met by the familiar signs, the polished surfaces, the furrows and scratches, the line engravings of the glacier ... and I became convinced that here also this great agent had been at work.”



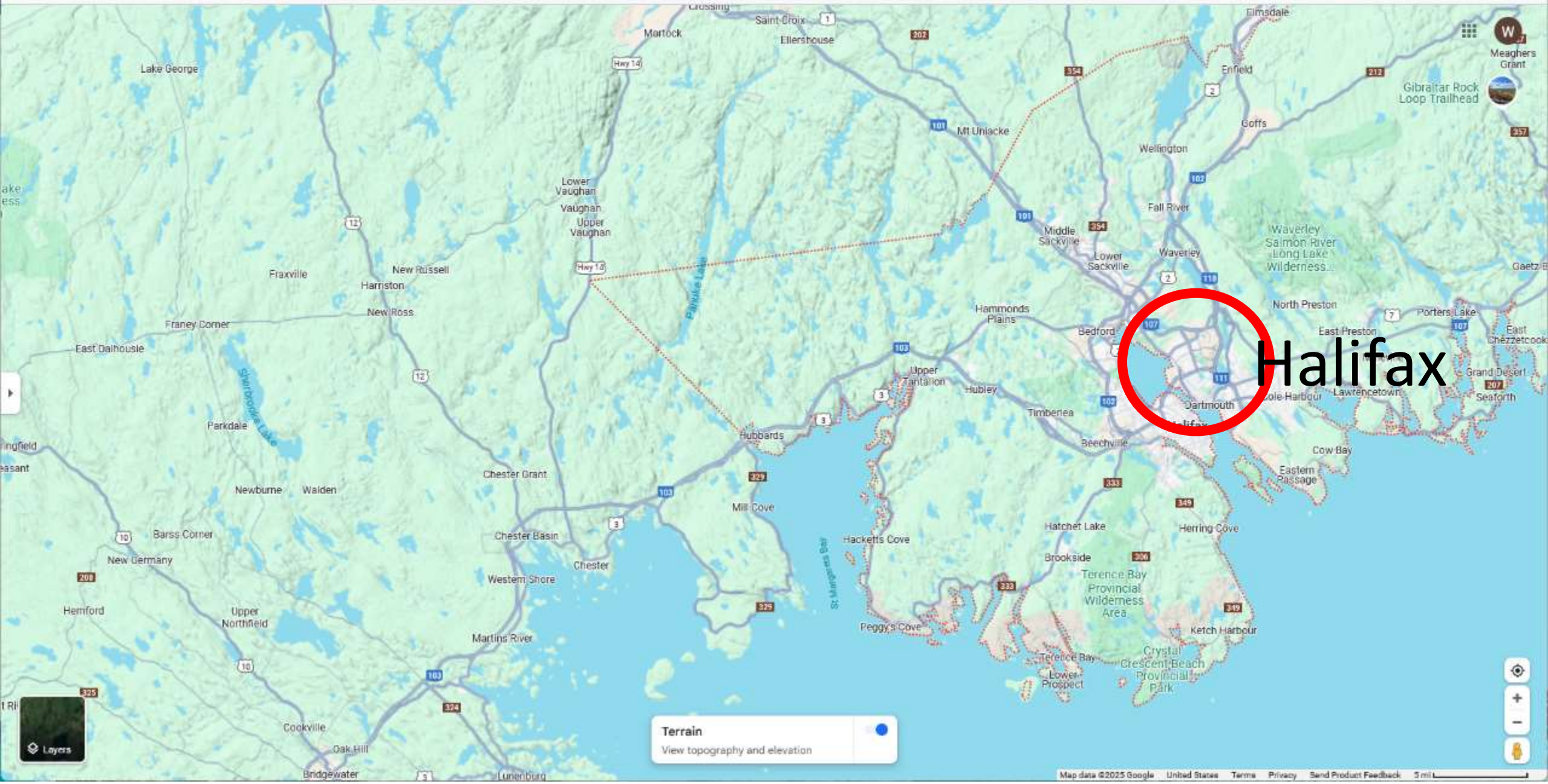
New York



Halifax



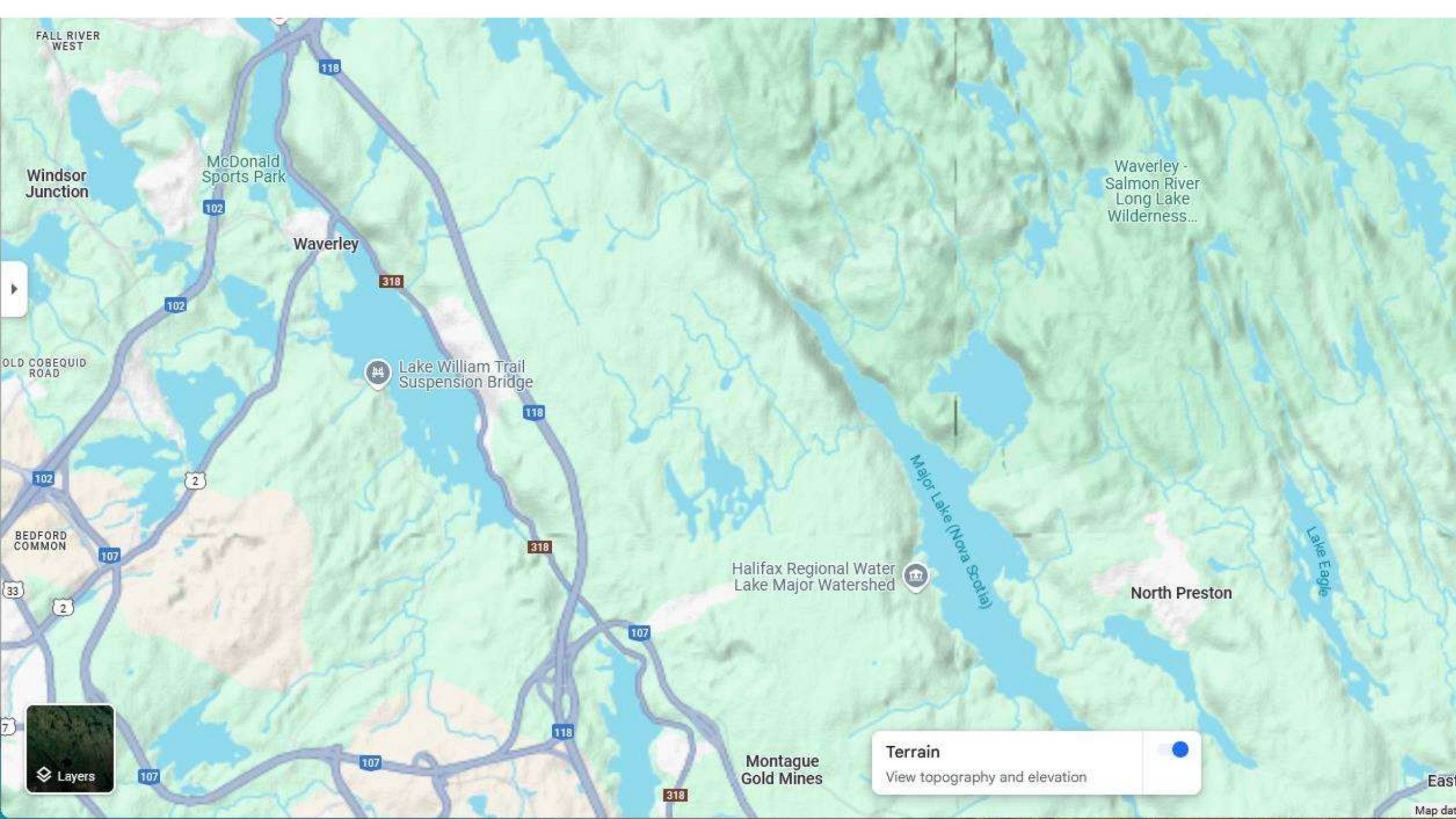
Shawinigan
Quebec, Canada
46.640388, -72.643445



Halifax

Terrain
View topography and elevation





FALL RIVER
WEST

Windsor
Junction

McDonald
Sports Park

Waverley

Waverley -
Salmon River
Long Lake
Wilderness...

OLD COBEQUID
ROAD

Lake William Trail
Suspension Bridge

Major Lake (Nova Scotia)

Lake Eagle

Halifax Regional Water
Lake Major Watershed

North Preston

Montague
Gold Mines

Terrain

View topography and elevation

Layers

East

Map data



Glacial valley

Terrain

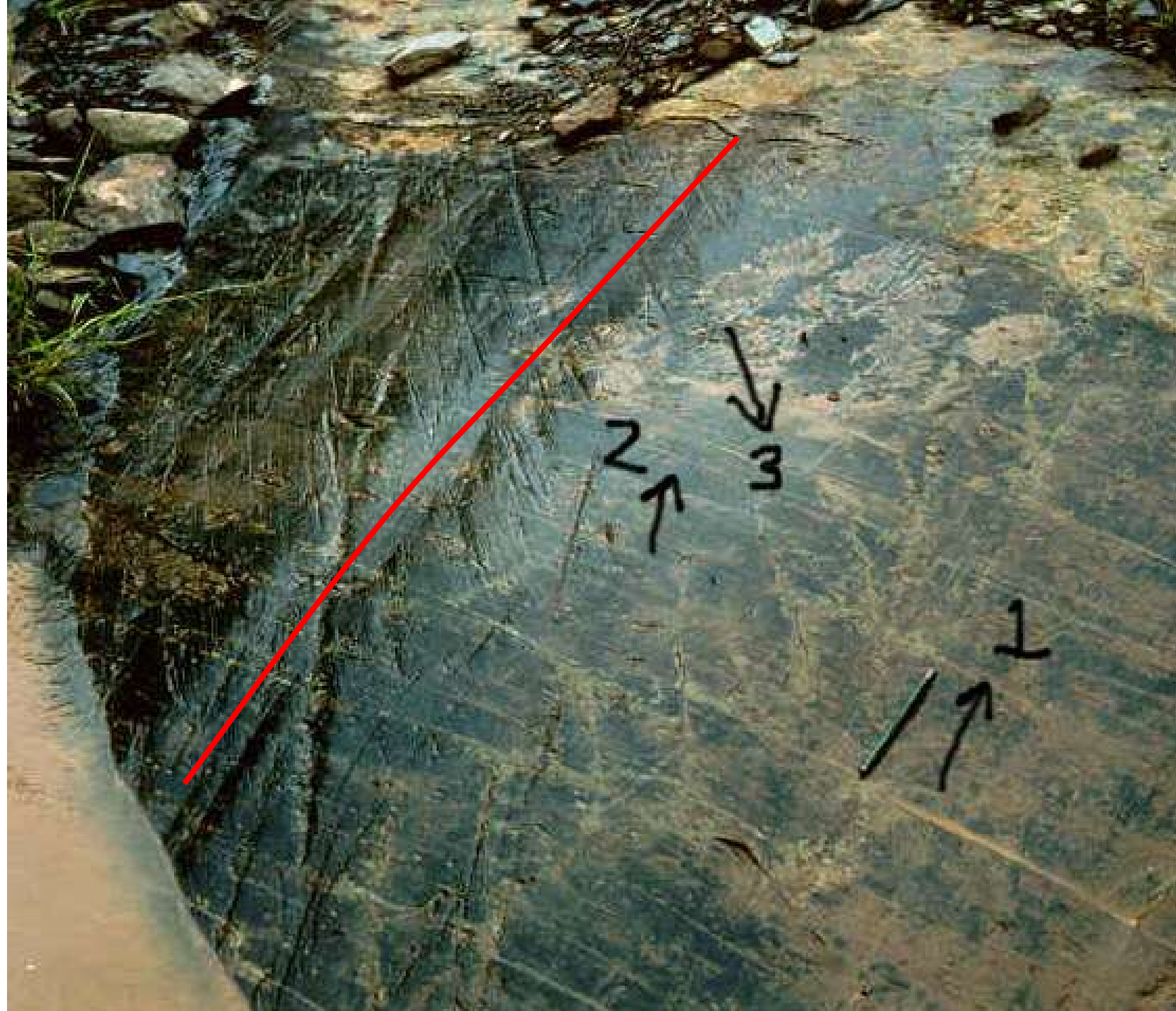
View topography and elevation



Map data







Global ... relatively easy

Contemporaneous ... much harder

requires precise dating

Global ... relatively easy

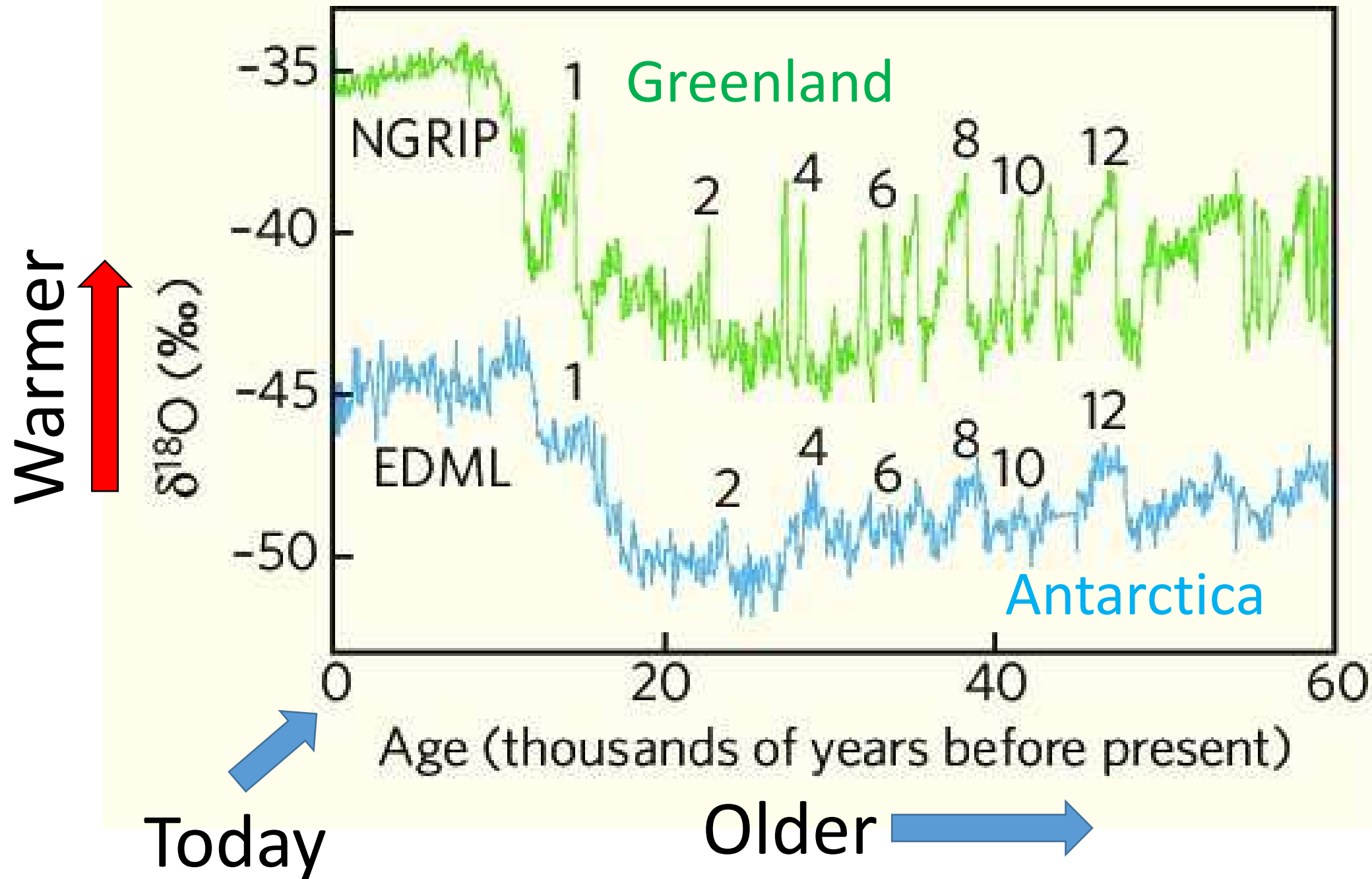
Contemporaneous ... much harder

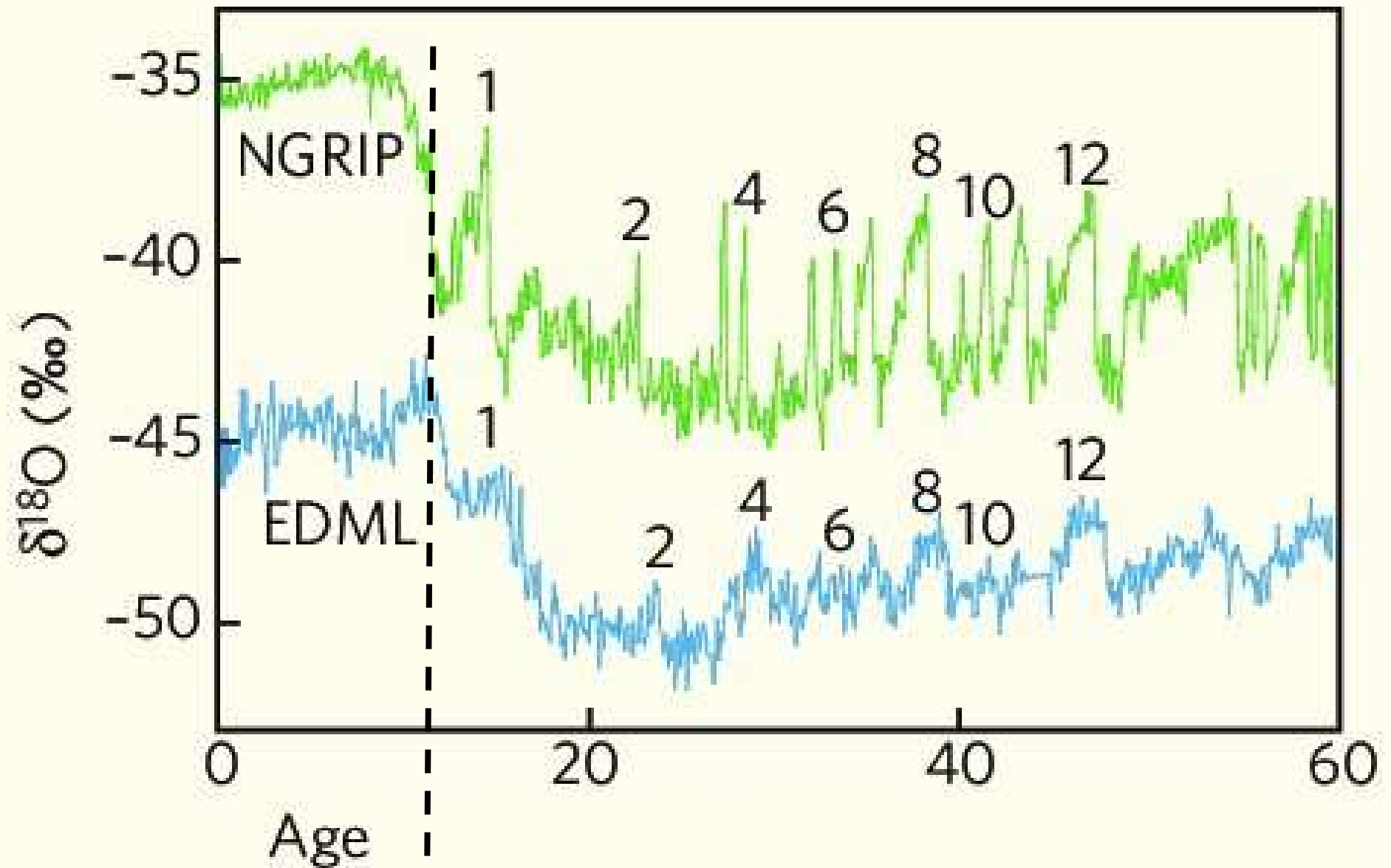
Ice cores ... just count annual ice layers

Global ... relatively easy

Contemporaneous ... much harder

Ice cores ... but you have to have a way of estimating the temperature when the ice formed





11.7 end of the Ice Age