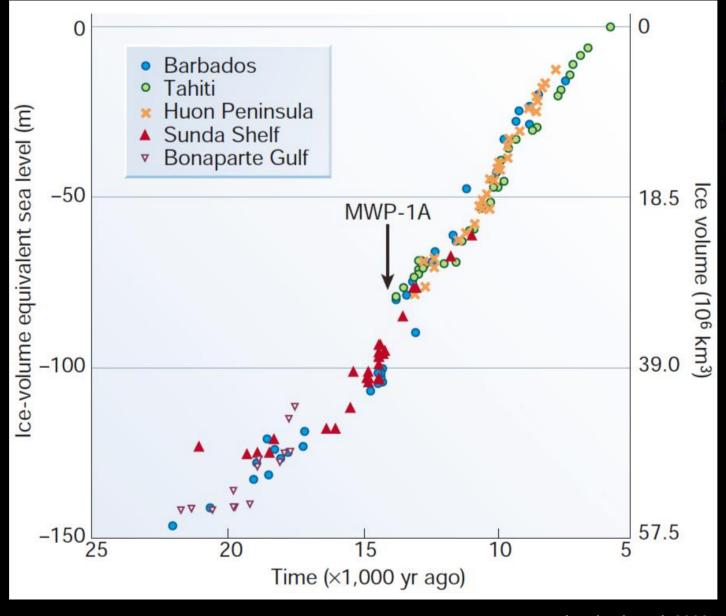
Polar ice sheets and sea-level rise: threats and uncertainties

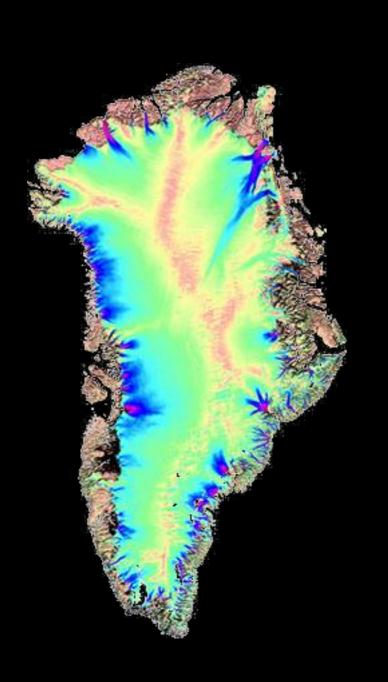


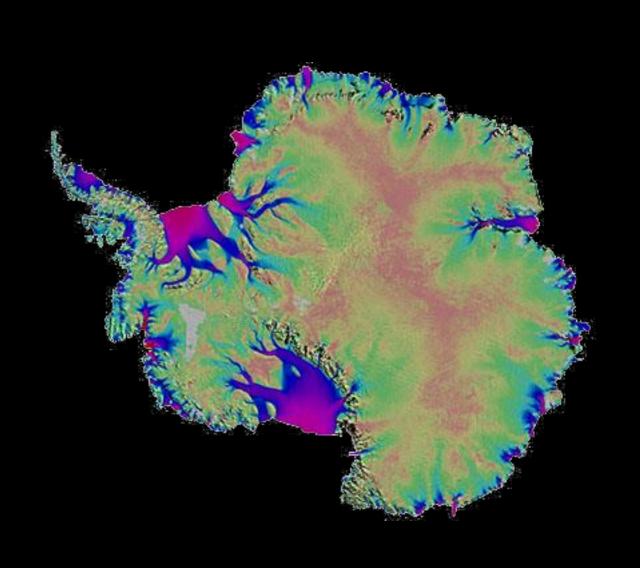
ice sheets: sea-level pacemaker



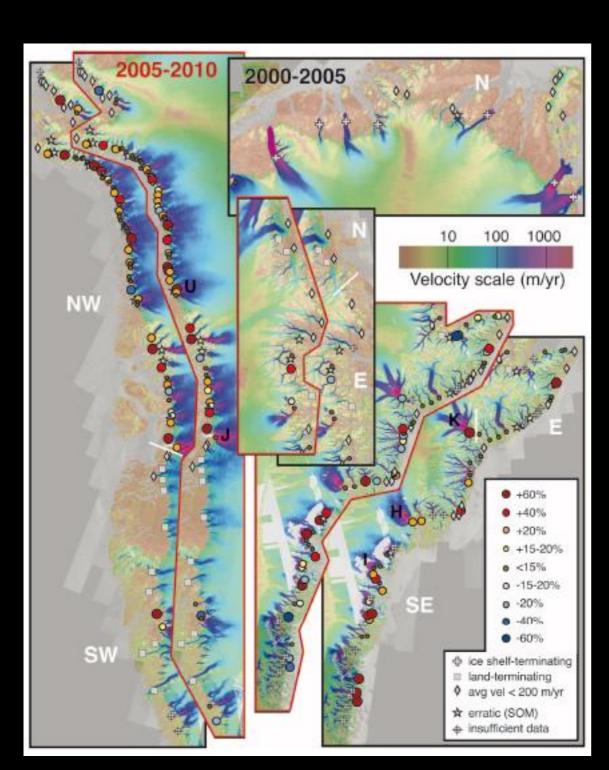


lce sheet flow

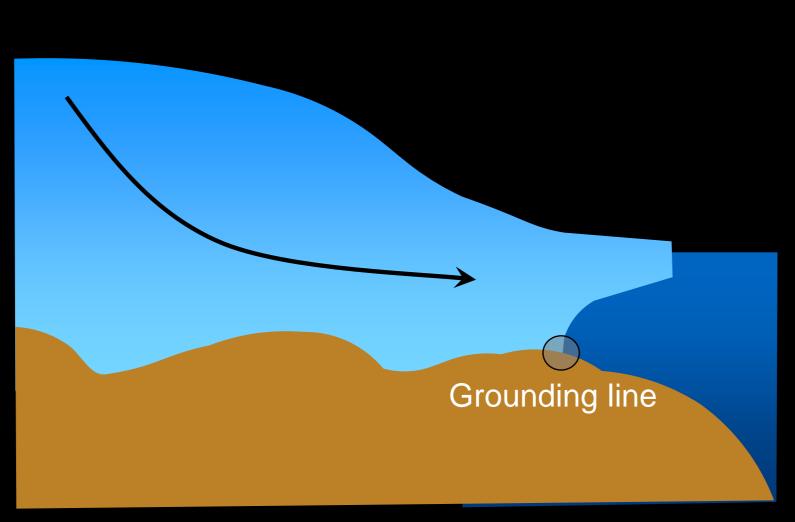




Greenland



- General pattern: acceleration N W & E
- Spatial and temporal variability

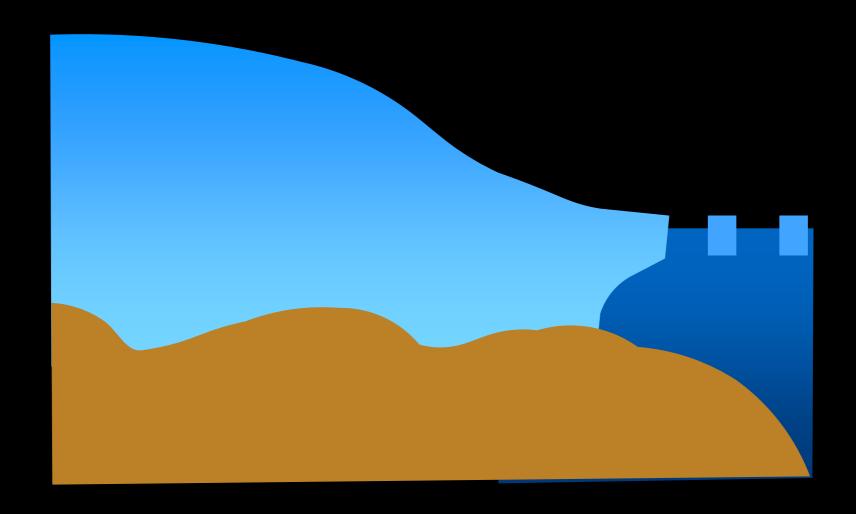




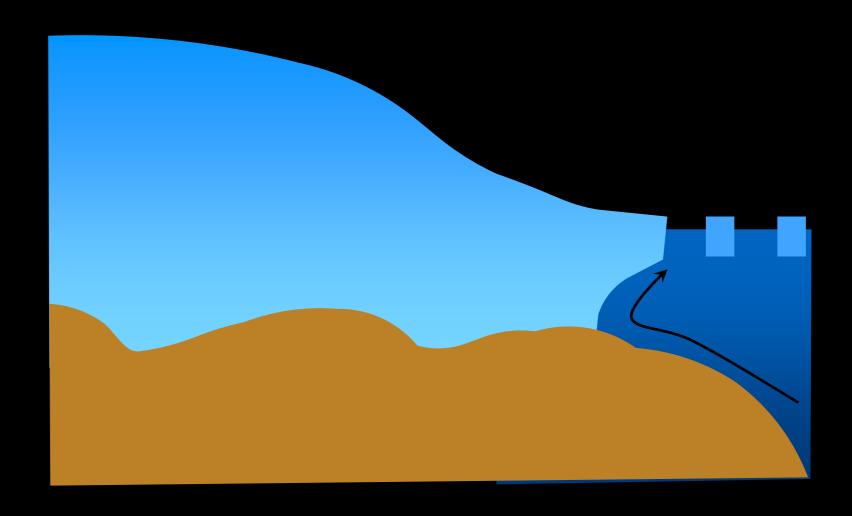


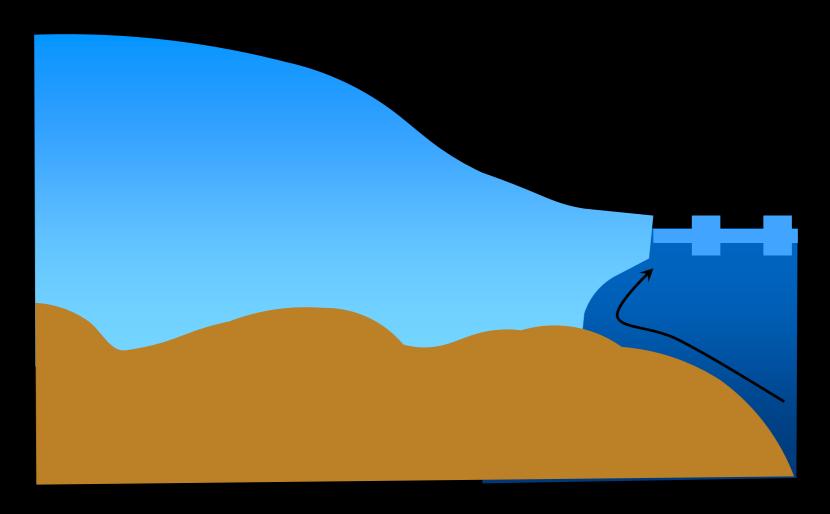
Buttressing

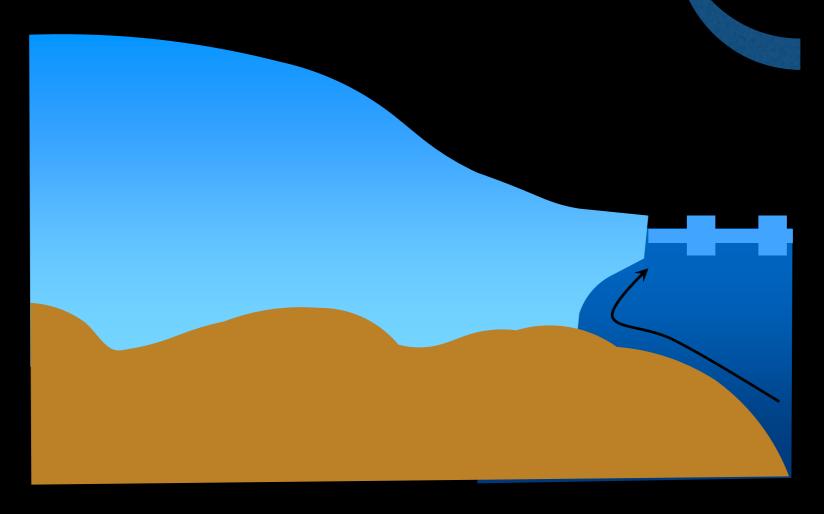
Calving



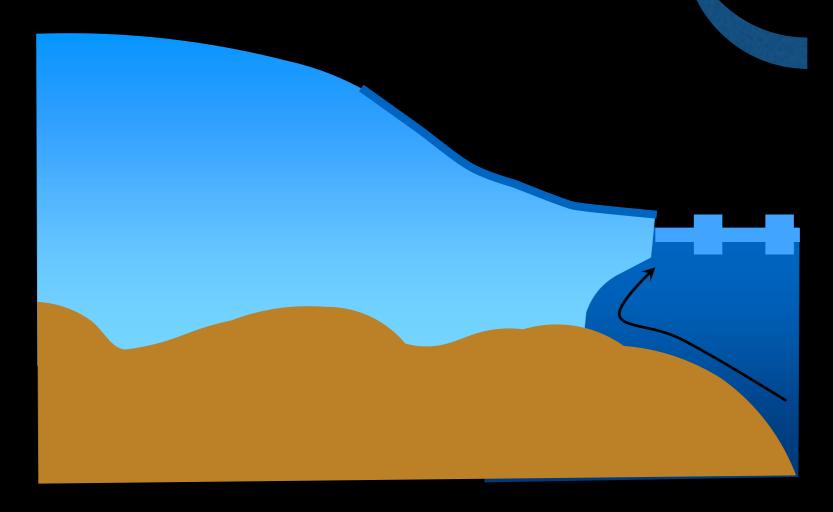
Calving Frontal melting







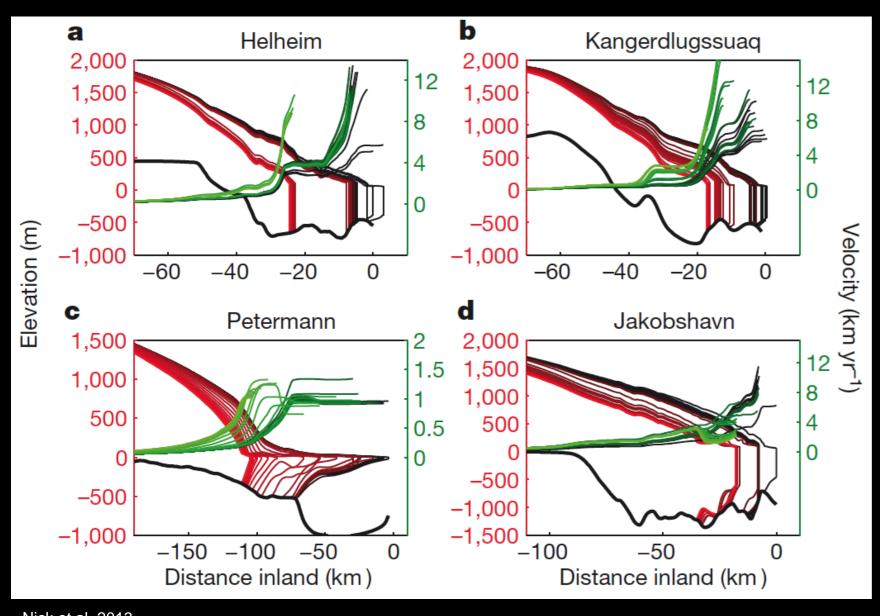
Surface Mass Balance



Surface Mass Balance **Basal Iubrication**

Surf-Elevation feedback

Process-based projections



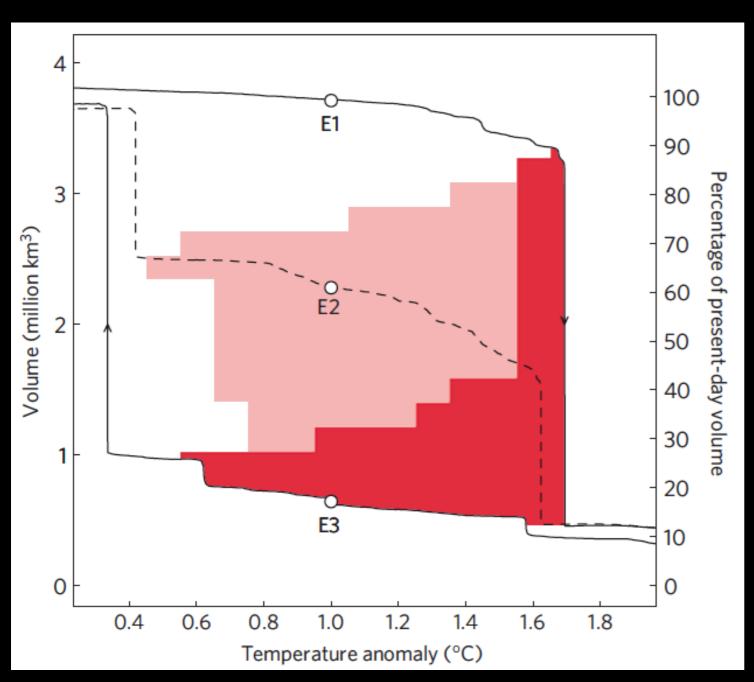
14 – 85 mm in 2100

+15% surf-elevation Feedback

Basal lubrication: negligible contribution

Nick et al. 2013

Greenland – multistability









Timescale depends strongly on magnitude and duration of the temperature overshoot

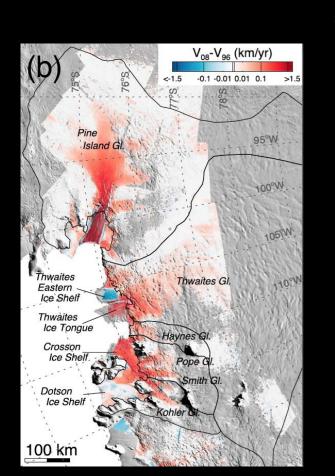
Robinson et al. 2012



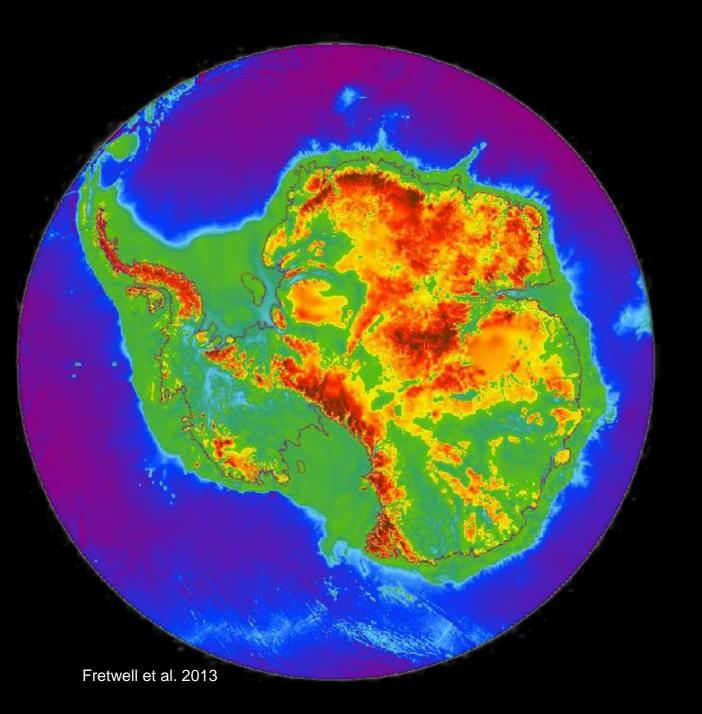
Antarctica

Successive iceshelves collapses in Peninsula

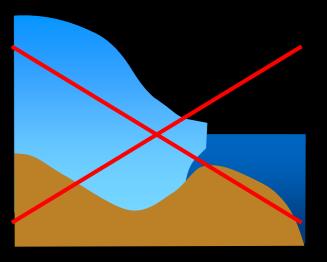
Amundsen Sea: acceleration and grounding line retreat

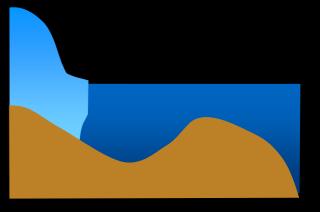


Antarctica

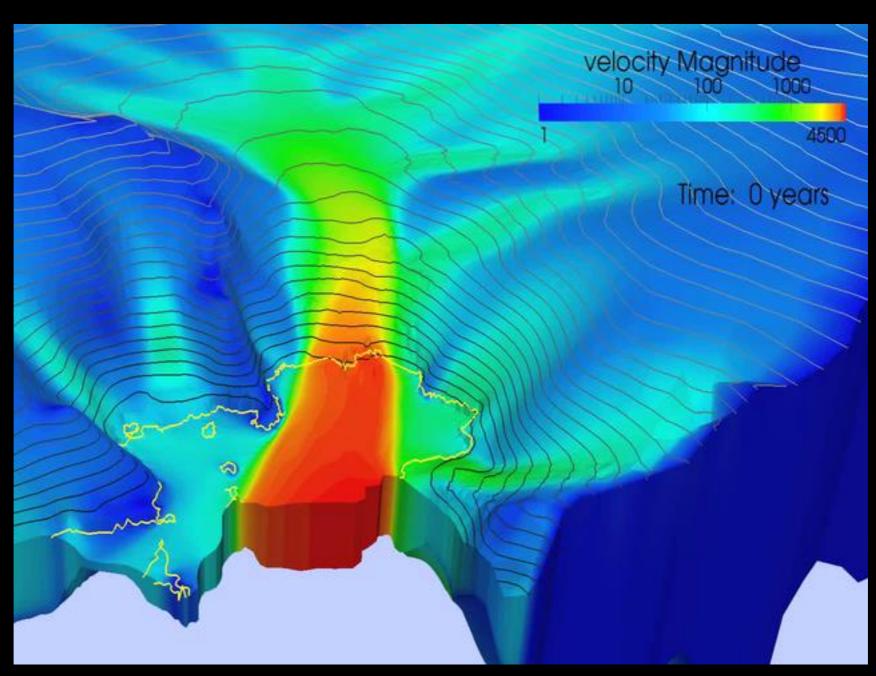


Marine based icesheet: Potential instability (MISI)



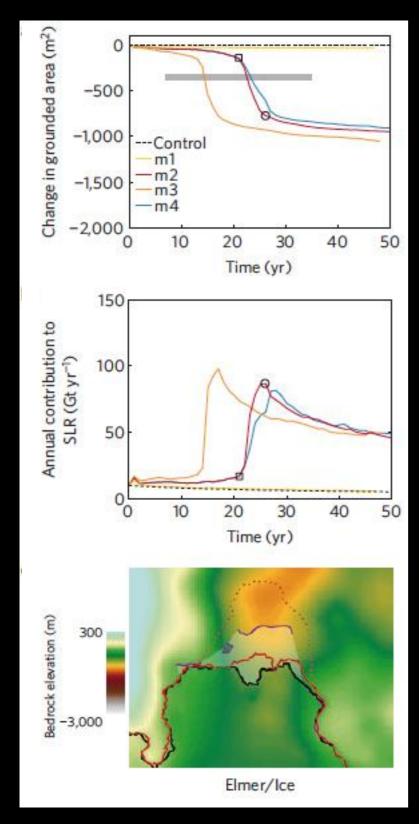


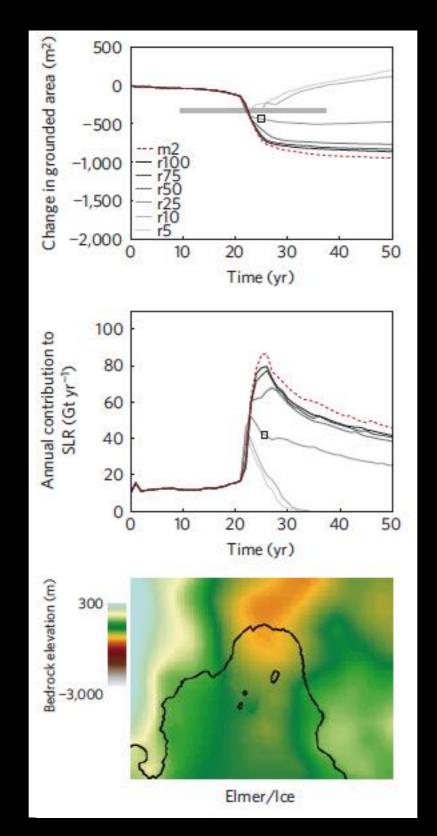
Pine Island Glacier



Favier et al. 2014

Pine Island Glacier





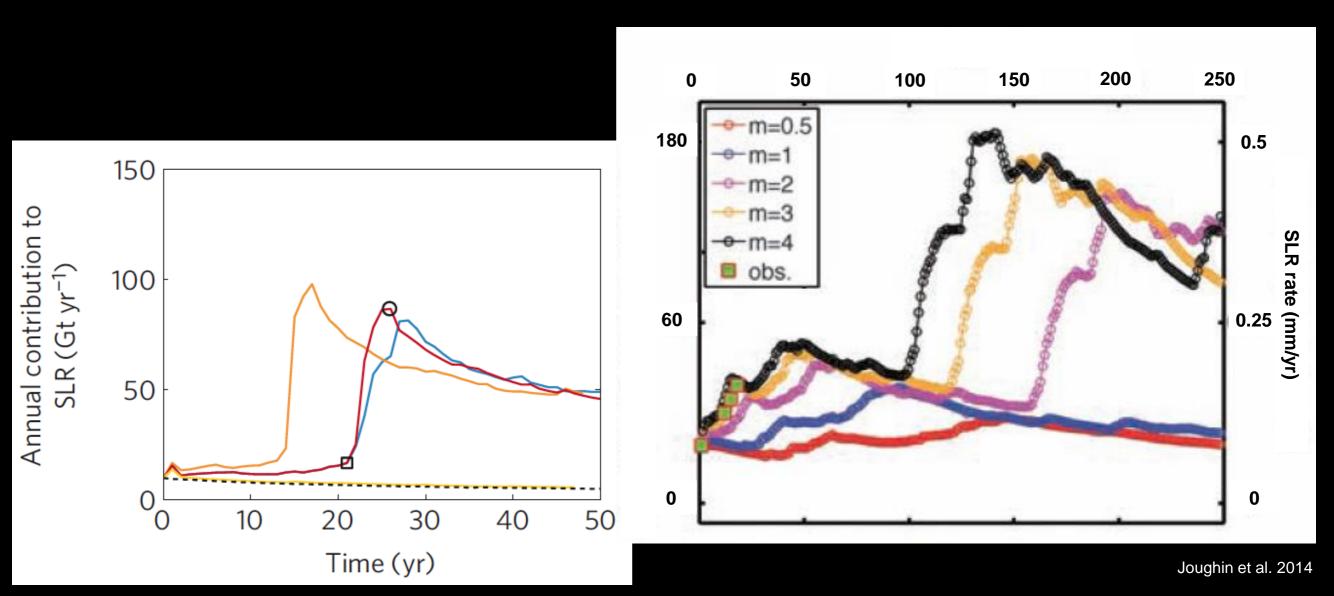
Engaged in a MISI

Outflow roughly independent of perturbation

Melt Perturbation

Reversibility

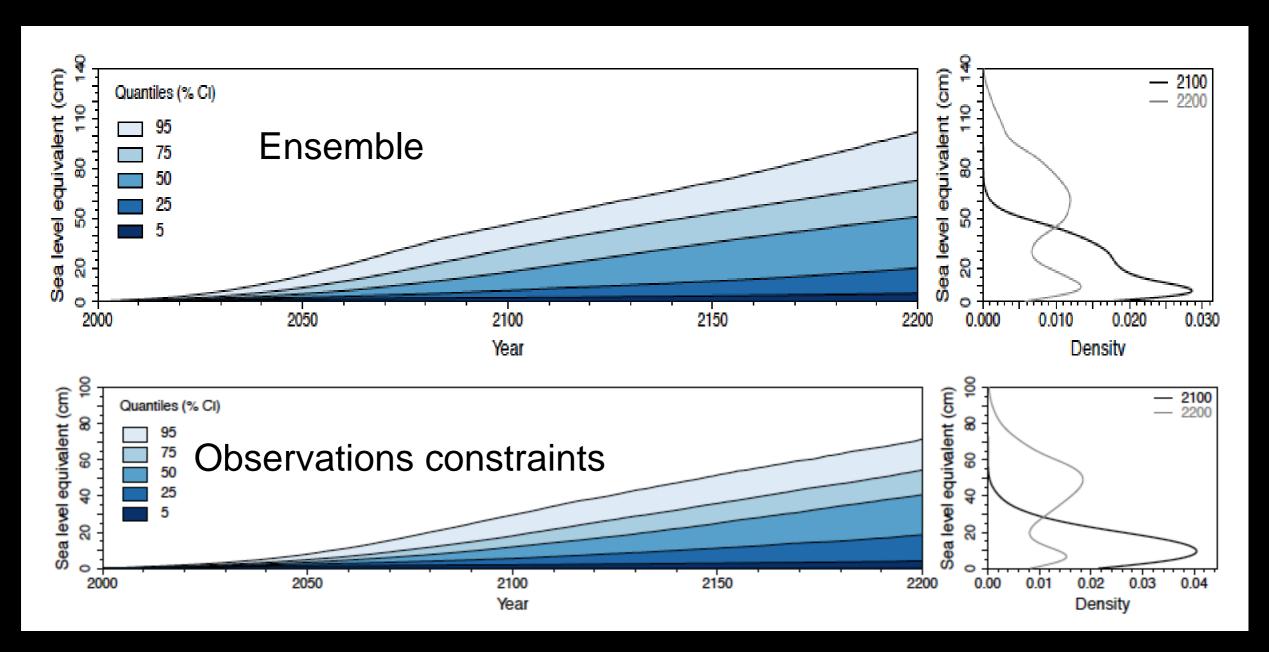
Thwaites Glacier



Favier et al. 2014

Early-stage collapse may have began

Ensemble & observational constraints

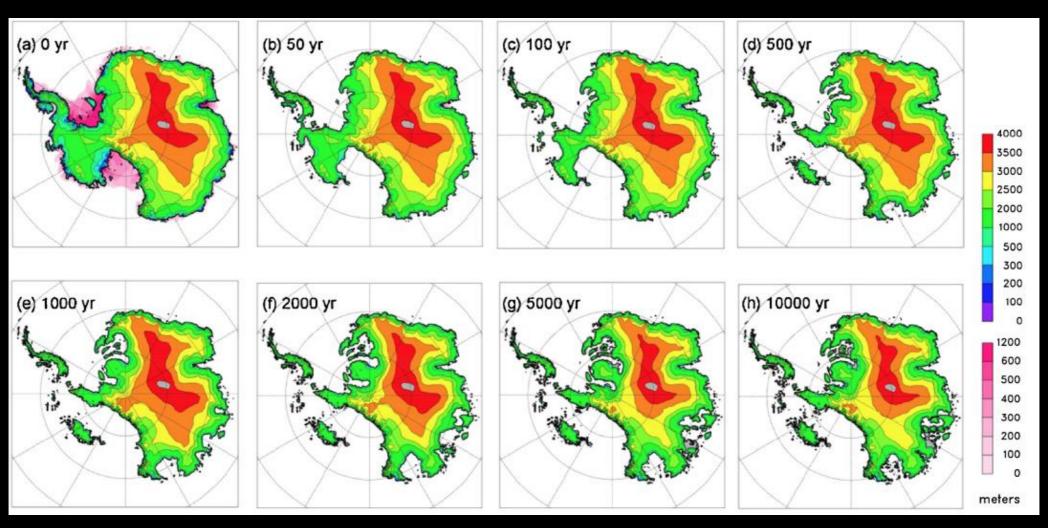


Ritz et al. 2015

Current understanding + Obs -> below 30 cm SLR in 2100

Forgotten processes?

Hydrofracturing and ice cliff failure



Pollard et al. 2015

Few m/century 17 m in 5000 years

Take home message

- ✓ Greenland + Antarctic SLR contribution likely limited to 50 cm sleq in 2100
- ✓ Greenland and Antarctica close to tipping points
- ✓ To improve projections:
 - atmosphere ocean ice sheet coupling
 - ice sheet processes (calving, basal friction...)