Morphometric Characterisation of Eskers Associated with an Extant Mid-Latitude Glacier on Mars

Conference or Workshop Item

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Evidence for basal melting of modern putative debris-covered glaciers (DCGs) on Mars is extremely rare.

- Modern DCGs are likely frozen to their beds, but has this always been the case?
- Gallagher and Balme [1] identified sinuous ridges in the foreland of a late-Amazonian-aged (~150 Ma) DCG in Phlegra Montes (Figs 1-3).
- They interpreted these ridges as young eskers (Fig 4) – the first of their kind identified in association with a modern DCG on Mars.

Eskers are diagnostic of glacial melting.

- Eskers are ridges of sediment deposited by meltwater in ice-walled, typically subglacial drainage conduits, and subsequently exposed by glacier retreat (Fig 4).
- Their morphometry is strongly controlled by the geometry of their parent meltwater conduits which, in turn, is controlled by hydraulic conditions within them [e.g. 2].

We characterise candidate esker morphometry with new high-resolution 3D data

Plan-view geometry

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Cross-sectional morphology (Zone 2)

- Similar heights to Icelandic eskers (~1 – 14 m [6]) (Fig 8a).
- Widths more similar to terrestrial eskers (~10s m – 2 km [2,6]) than Dorsa Argentae [4] (Fig 8b).
- Intermediate side slopes between Icelandic eskers (~11-22° [6]) and Dorsa Argentae, Mars [4] (Fig 8c).
- Lower side slopes than terrestrial eskers could result from fundamental differences in subglacial hydrology between Earth and Mars, which should be explored further.

Ongoing work

Phlegra Montes candidate esker morphometry

- Tests for esker-like response of ridge height to longitudinal bed slope.

NEW DCG-linked candidate esker in a similar graben setting

- Abstract #1234, this conference.
- Supports the hypothesis that elevated geothermal heat was a prerequisite for recent basal melting of mid-latitude glaciers on Mars [1].

Modelling environmental conditions required for basal melting in Phlegra Montes

- Exploring atmospheric temperature and geothermal heat scenarios using the JPL/University of California Ice Sheet System Model (ISSM) [8].

References: