

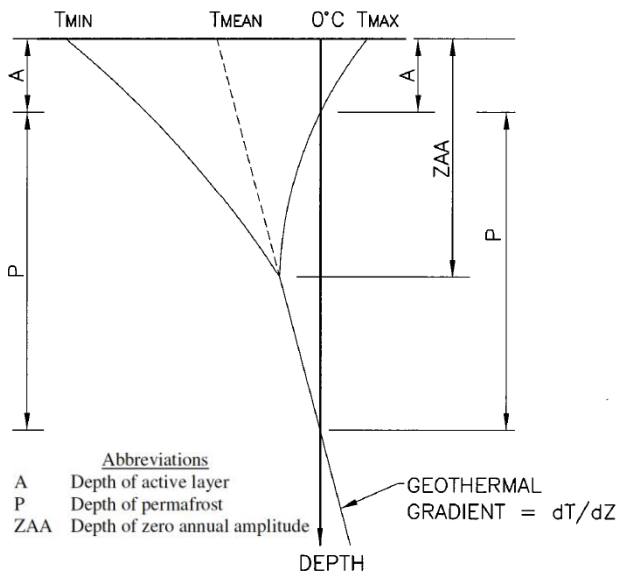
SIO 115 Homework 4 (due Friday 7 February): Permafrost

You will be graded on your writing style as well as the content of your answer. The marks for each answer are in parentheses. When submitting homework, please stick to the naming convention **SIO115_Hw04_Lastname_Firstname.pdf**. Please email your answers to parndt@ucsd.edu with subject line **SIO115 Homework 4 Lastname Firstname** by the appropriate deadline.

1. Permafrost.

- What are the three main types of permafrost zones found in the northern hemisphere? [3]
- What are the following: (i) talik; (ii) thermokarst; (iii) yedoma? [3]
- What is the “active layer” and what factors govern its thickness? [2]
- What are the implications of thawing of permafrost on global climate? [2]
- Once a thermokarst lake starts to form, what are the processes that accelerate permafrost thawing? [2]

2. Permafrost temperature profiles. The figure shows a generic “trumpet plot” which shows the annual extremes of T-profiles (T_{\min} to T_{\max}) taken at various depths a location where permafrost exists.



- Why do the T-profiles change shape throughout the year? [1]
- How do you obtain the depth of the active layer from this plot? [1]
- Why is there no range in temperature at the depth ZAA? [1]
- How do you obtain the depth of the permafrost from this plot? [1]
- How might you expect the shape of these plots to change as surface temperatures rise? [2]

3. Permafrost monitoring.

- Why is monitoring permafrost challenging from a satellite-based instrument? [2]
- What remote sensing instruments exist to monitor permafrost at present? [2]
- What other features of a landscape can be monitored to infer changes in permafrost? [2]