







Khomutov A., Leibman M., Kizyakov A., Babkina E., Dvornikov Yu., Khairullin R.

ECI Tyumen Scientific Centre SB RAS
Tyumen State University
Lomonosov Moscow State University

Key site location







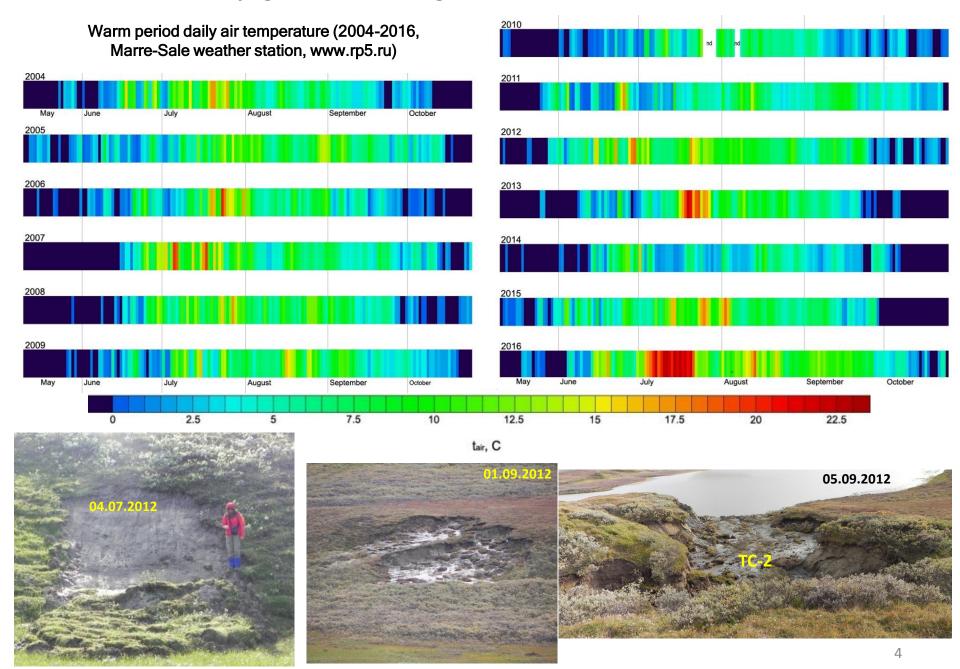
Thermocirques on Central Yamal



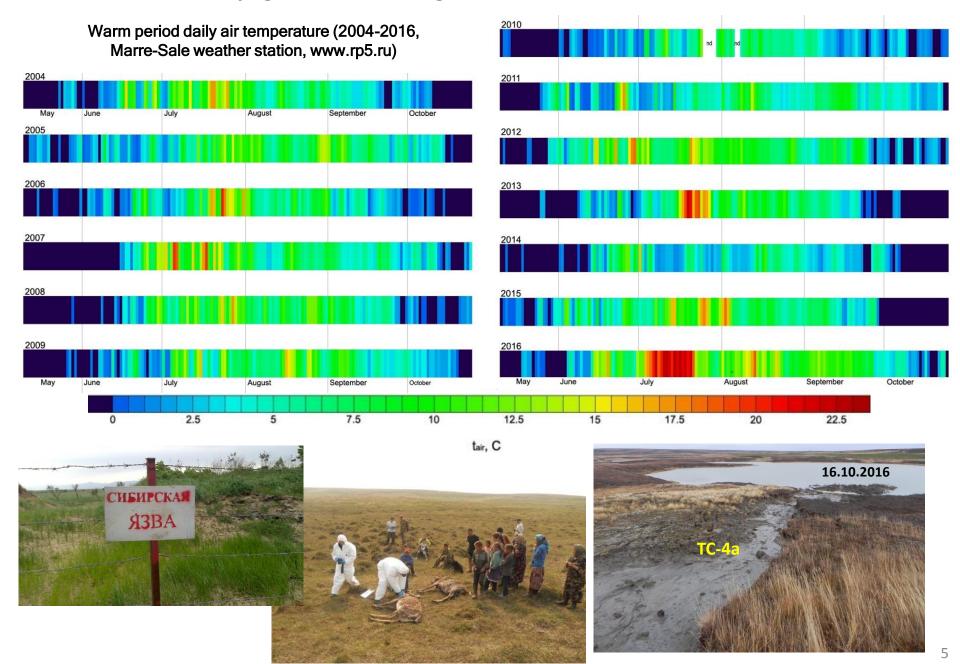




Climatic factors of cryogenic landsliding activation

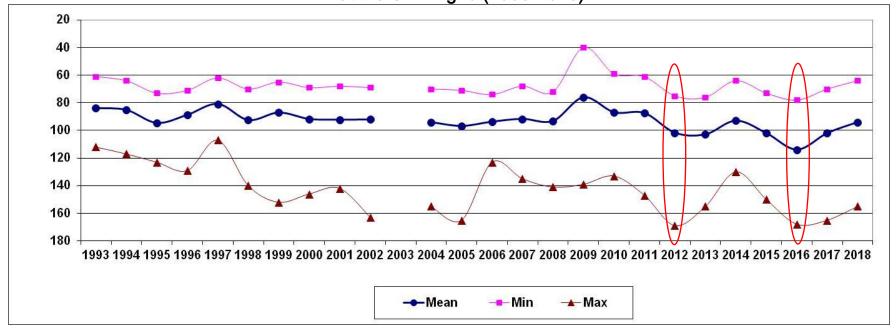


Climatic factors of cryogenic landsliding activation



Factors of thermal denudation activation

Summary of active-layer depth measurements at the CALM grid (1993-2018)







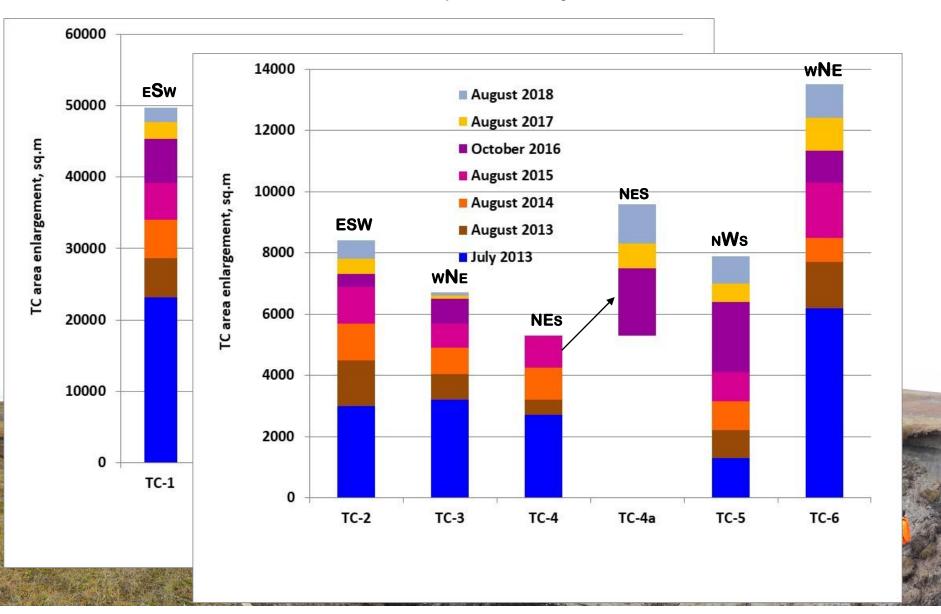


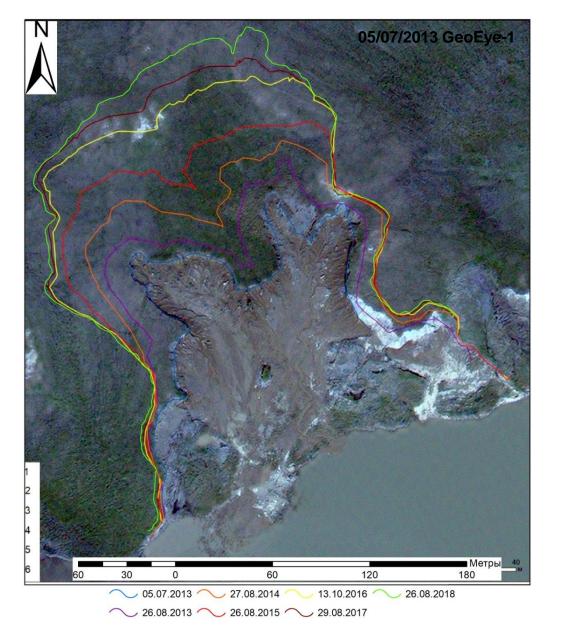






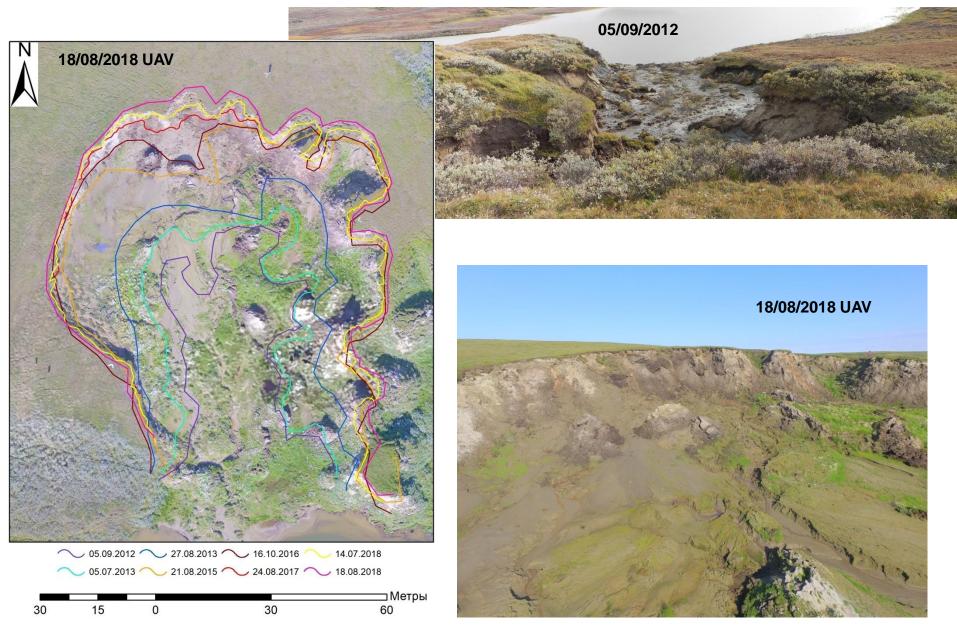
Thermocirque area enlargement

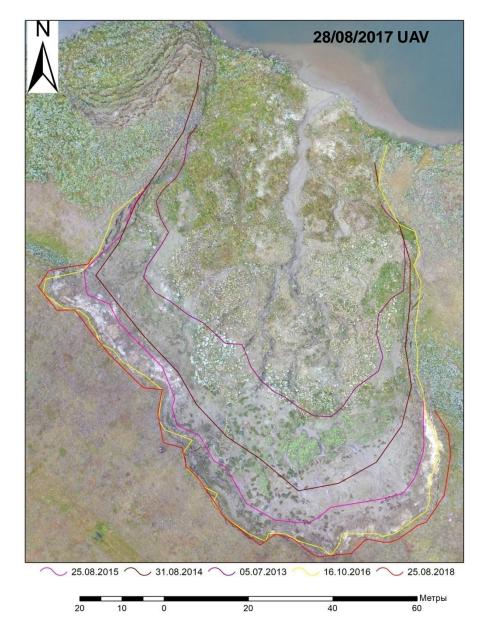






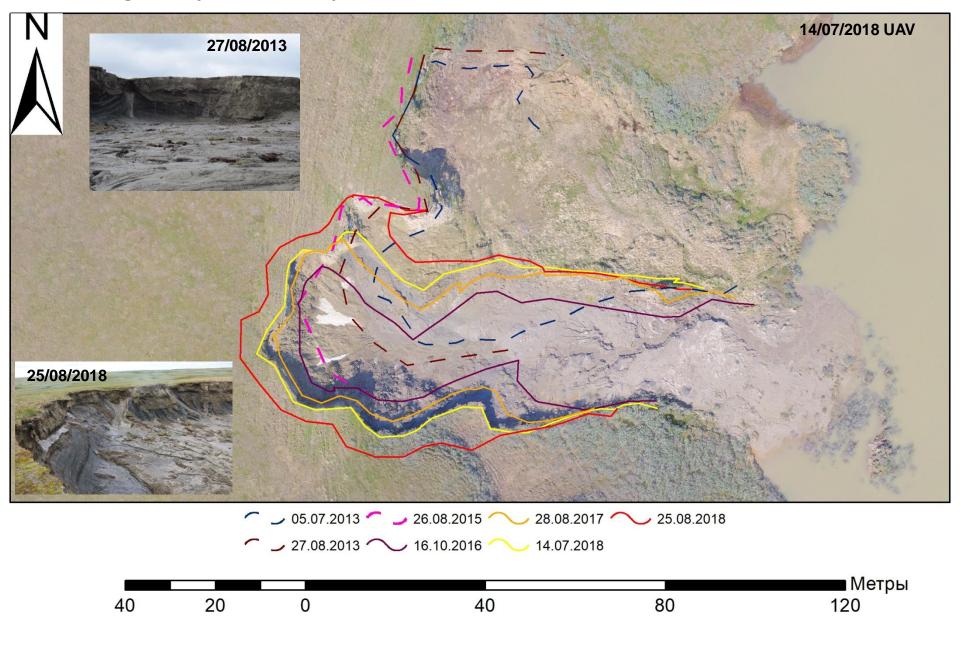


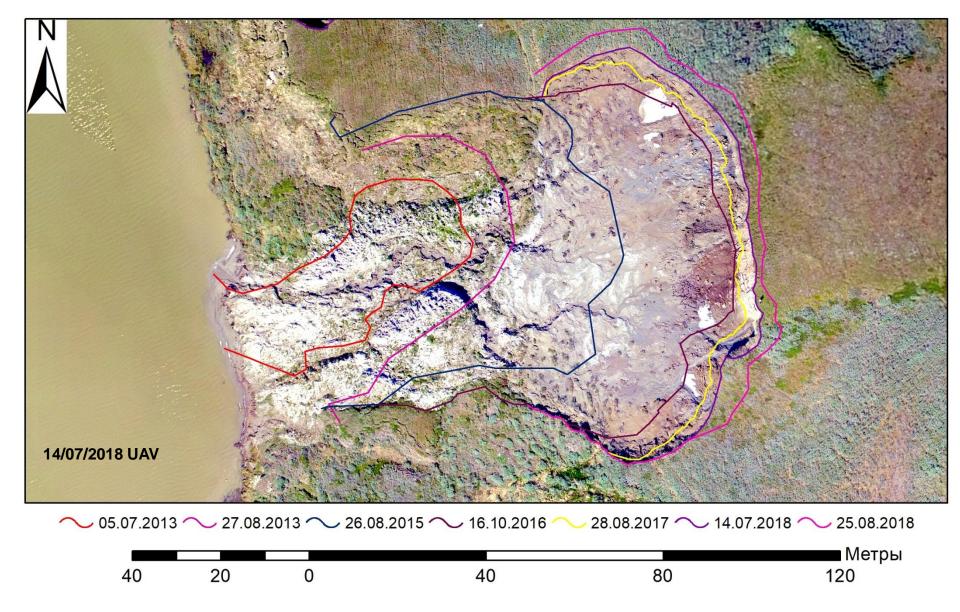


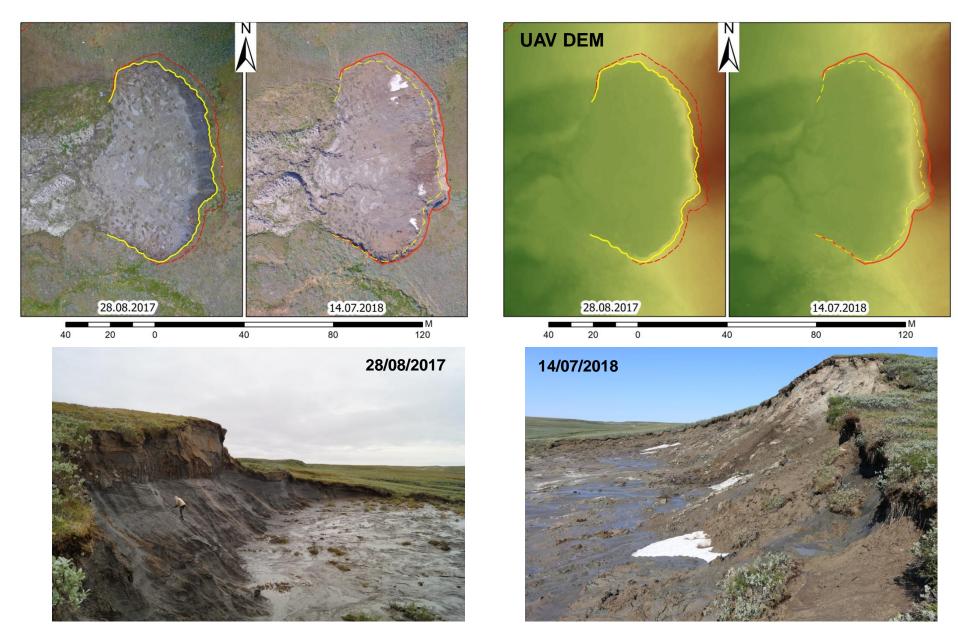


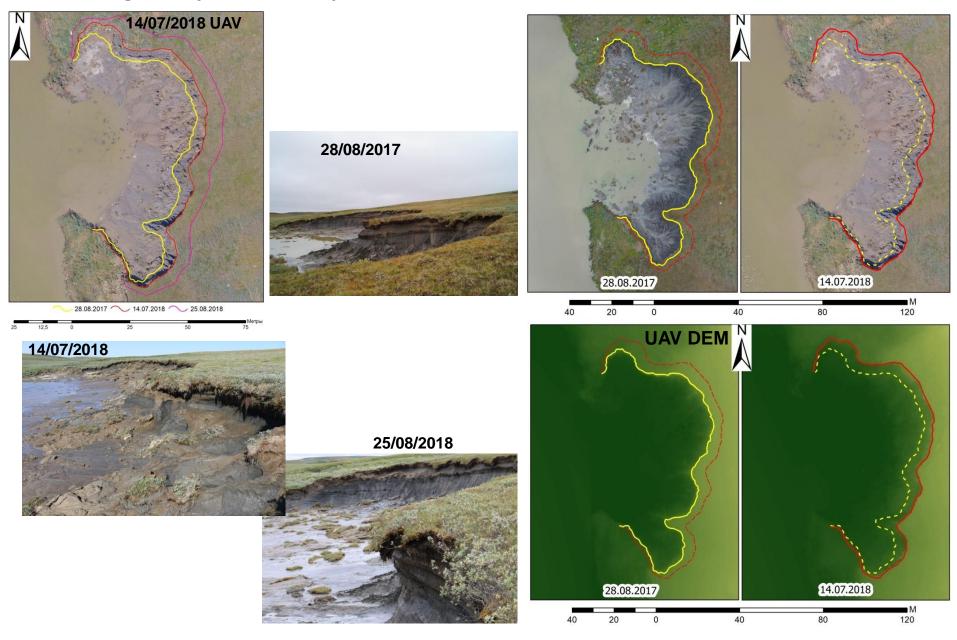




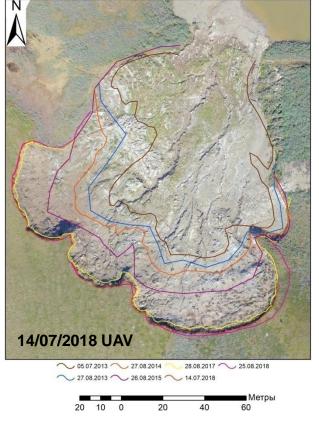




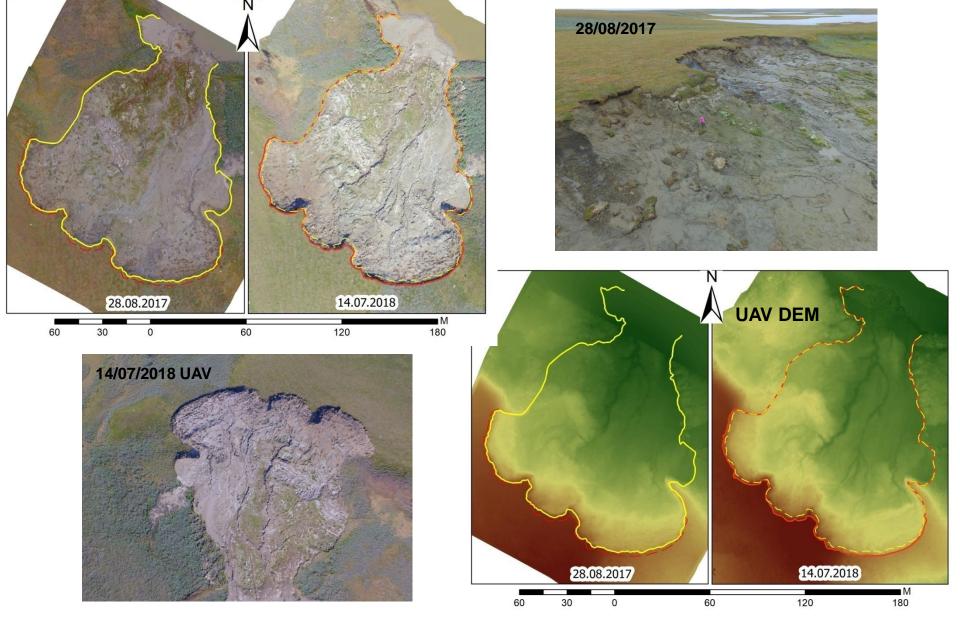




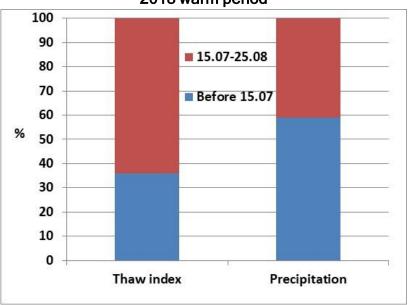




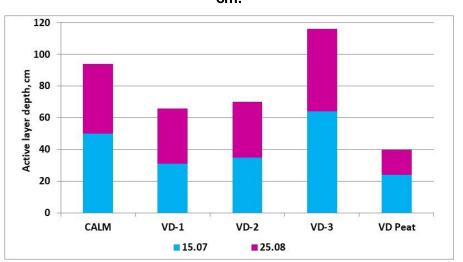


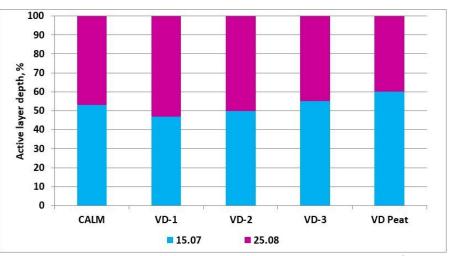


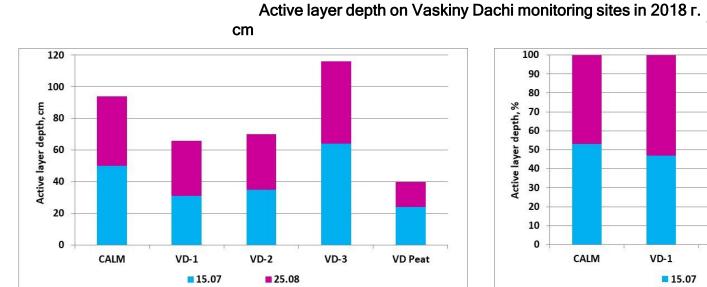
Proportion of thaw index and precipitation during 2018 warm period

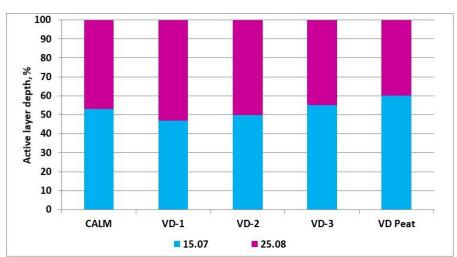


Active layer depth on Vaskiny Dachi monitoring sites in 2018 r. cm. 9

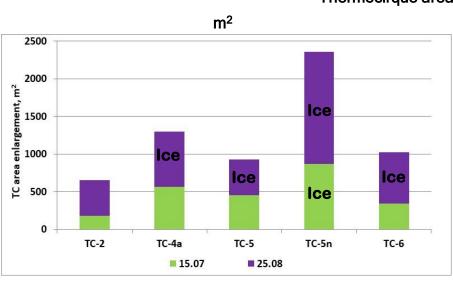


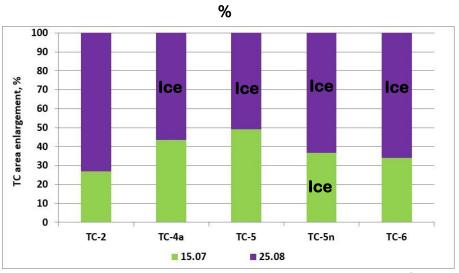


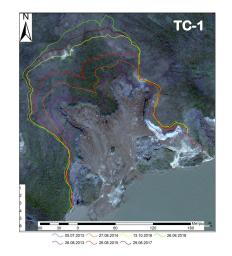


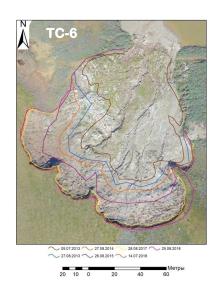


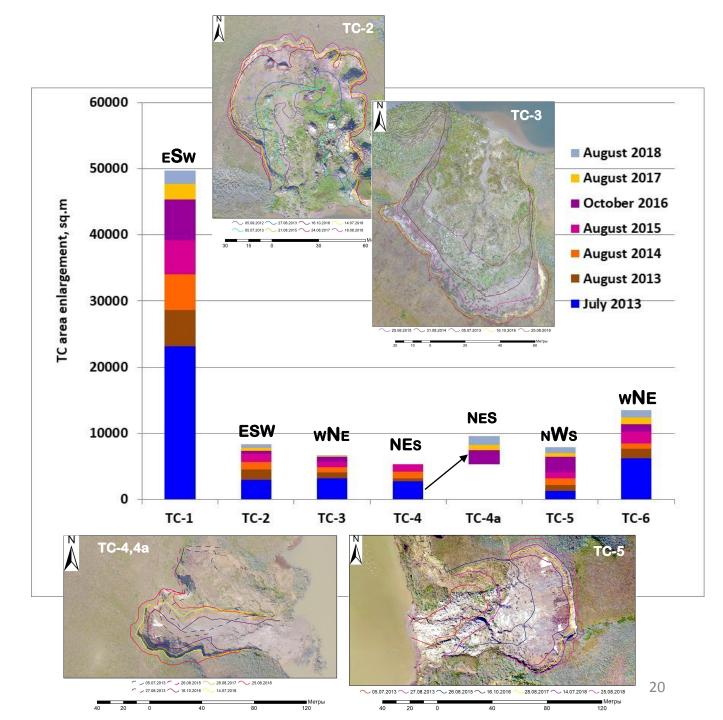
Thermocirque area enlargement in 2018











Conclusions

According to direct observations in Central Yamal thermocirques activated in 2012 triggered by extremely warm summer of 2012-2013, and expanded at a various rate. The annual rates of thermocirque area enlargement for 7 years of monitoring since 2012-2013 vary from less 1 to 6 thousand sq.m, and depend in part on climatic features of each year. Those kept stable after 2012, activated or re-activated in even warmer 2016.

Other controls of thermocirque growth are: slope aspect (southern-facing slopes are retreating faster), size and position of tabular ground ice in the section (the thicker is the layer and the closer to the surface, the faster growth rate).



While the coastal thermocirques grow under the additional action of the waves, inland thermocirques may rely only on the warming trend and amount of available water to help sediment flow away from thermocirque bottom. If the summer temperature rise is not accompanied by significant atmospheric precipitation, then sediment yield and removal are slowed down by landslide bodies in the transition zone. In this case thermocirque may stabilize in a short time and reactivate due to occasional exposure of tabular ground ice at the next extreme air temperature event and possible manmade effect.

