

# Identifying key predictors for the susceptibility of Himalayan glacier lakes to sudden outburst floods

Melanie Fischer, Georg Veh, Oliver Korup, Ariane Walz

Correspondence to: [melaniefischer@uni-potsdam.de](mailto:melaniefischer@uni-potsdam.de)



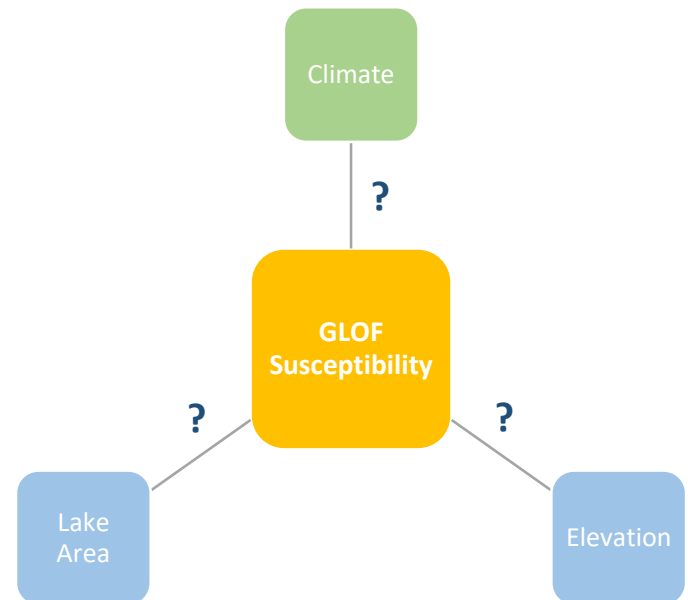
## IPCC 2019 Change Prognosis:

- Decay of **low-altitude** glaciers and permafrost
  - Increase in glacier **lake area**
  - Hypothetical **elevation** dependent **warming** effects
  - Increased frequency of **rain-on-snow events** at **higher altitudes**
- How are projected climate scenarios affecting future GLOF susceptibility in the Hindu-Kush Himalaya (HKH)?

Quantitative assessment of GLOF susceptibility across whole HKH using key **morphologic** and **climatic** predictors in a hierarchical statistical framework



Aftermath of the Kedarnath Disaster of June 2013:  
HKH's most destructive and sole recorded example of a  
hydrometeorologically-triggered GLOF (<https://www.indiatoday.in>).



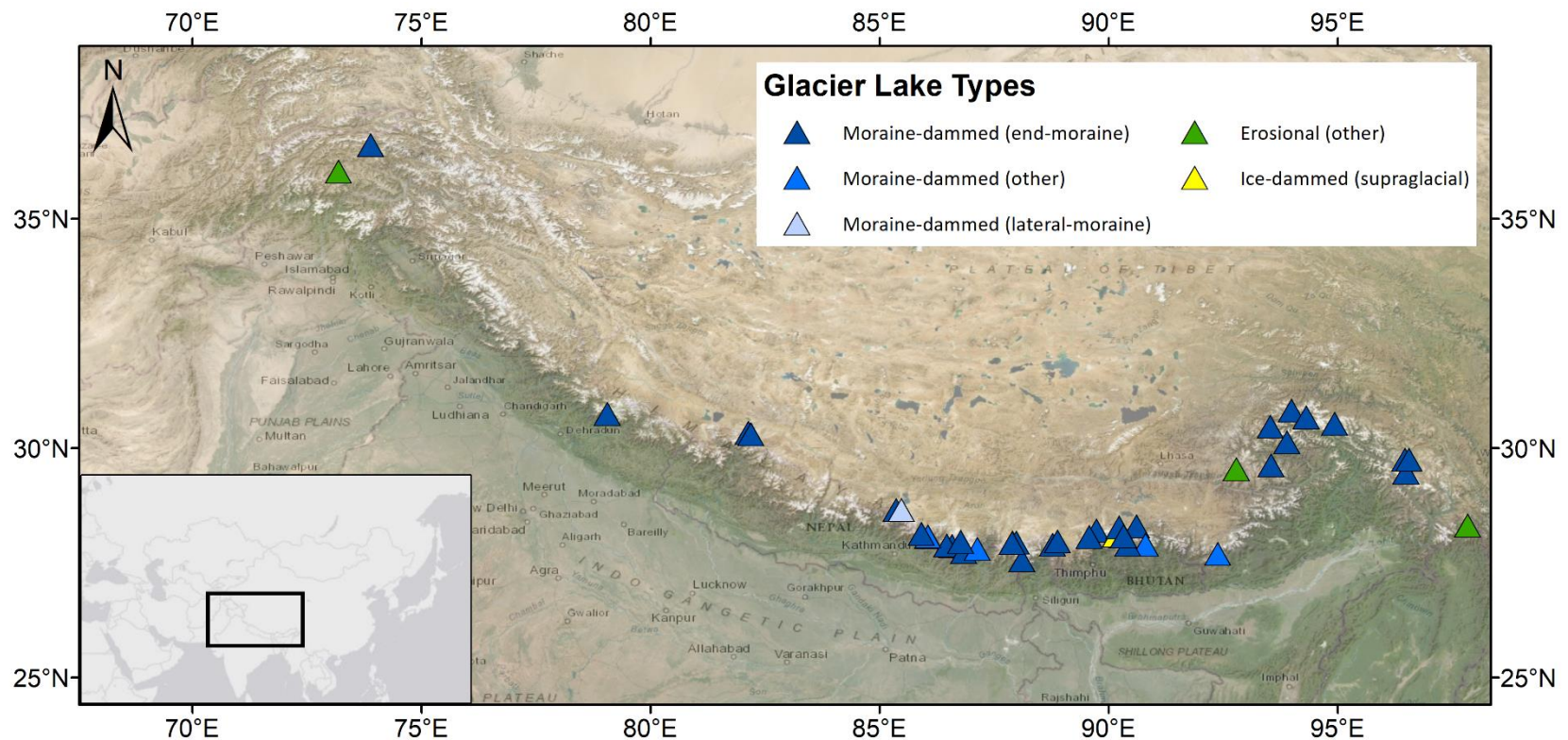


## HKH Glacier Lake Inventories

- Glacier lake inventory: 7284 moraine-dammed lakes (Maharjan et al. 2018)
- Inventory of glacier lakes that have released GLOFs since 1980's: 38 locations (Veh et al. 2019)

## Glacier Lake Parameters

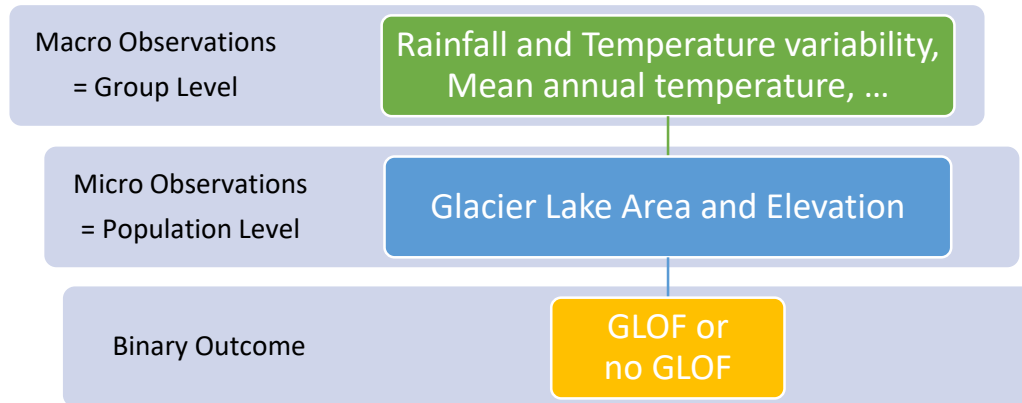
- CHELSA interpolated climate data (Karger et al. 2017)
- Topographic data derived from SRTM 30m DEM



Distribution and type of GLOF-generating glacial lakes along the Hindu-Kush Himalaya (1981 to 2017).

## Bayesian Hierarchical Logistic Regression

- Assumption: GLOF susceptibility of HKH glacier lakes is structured
- Glacier lakes embedded within context (e.g. synoptic regime)
- Prior probabilities and random effects on population and group level

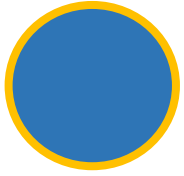


## Model Comparison

- Iterative process of model building with different variants
- Predictive performance assessed and compared with leave-one-out cross-validation

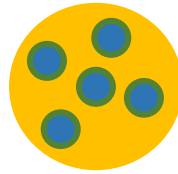
Predictors	Unit
Annual mean temperature	°C
Temperature seasonality	-
Mean temperature of wettest quarter	°C
Mean temperature of coldest quarter	°C
Annual precipitation	mm
Precipitation seasonality	-
Precipitation of warmest quarter	mm
Precipitation of coldest quarter	mm
Elevation	m asl
Lake area	m <sup>2</sup>

## Global Model



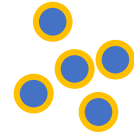
- One logistic regression of all data

## Hierarchical Model



- One logistic regression of grouped data

## Many Models



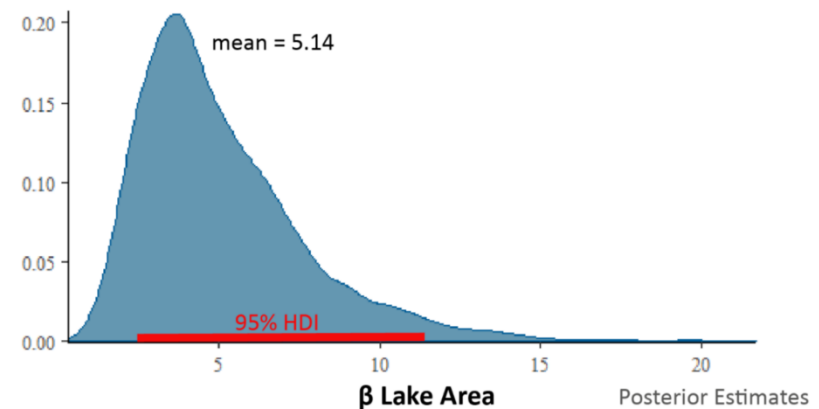
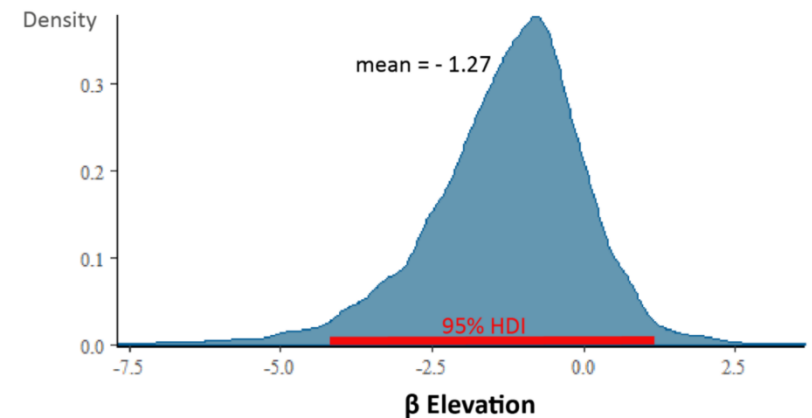
- One logistic regression of data per group

**Predictors**

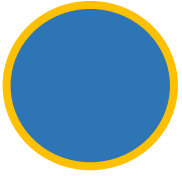
- Elevation and lake area
- Larger and lower-lying glacier lakes were more credibly prone to sudden outburst
- Lake area has greater influence than elevation

**Seasonal Groups**

- Seasonal patterns are credible controls on GLOF susceptibility
- Increase in summer precipitation considerably raises GLOF history probability

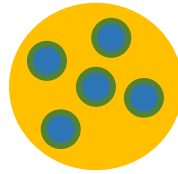


## Global Model



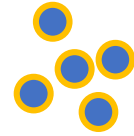
- One **logistic regression** of all **data**

## Hierarchical Model



- One **logistic regression** of **grouped data**

## Many Models



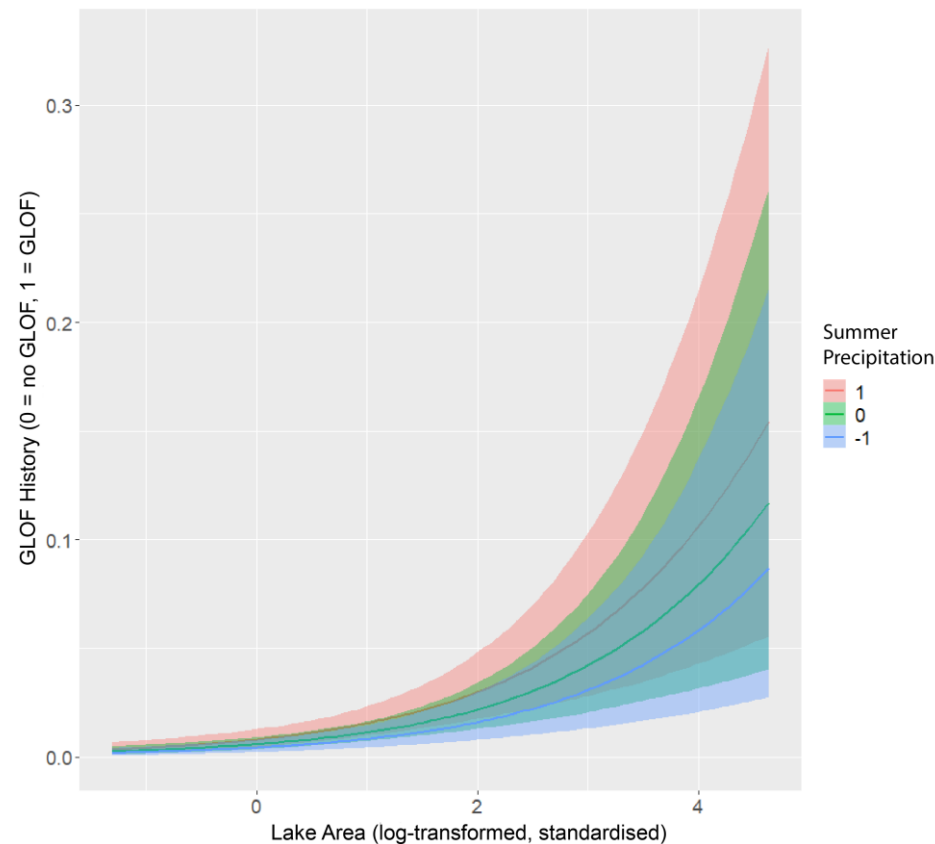
- One **logistic regression** of **data** per **group**

**Predictors**

- Elevation and lake area
- Larger and lower-lying glacier lakes were more credibly prone to sudden outburst
- Lake area has greater influence than elevation

**Seasonal Groups**

- Seasonal patterns are credible controls on GLOF susceptibility
- Increase in summer precipitation considerably raises GLOF history probability



## Sources of External Figures:

- Slide 1: Hovden, A. 2012: Glacial Lake Outburst Flood in Halji, Limi VDC 30 June 2011. <https://www.asianart.com/articles/halji2/index.html>
- Slide 2: India Today 2013: Kedarnath survivors tell horrific tales about disaster. <https://www.indiatoday.in/mail-today/story/kedarnath-survivors-tell-horrific-167313-2013-06-19>