Combining terrestrial and marine glacial archives – a geomorphological map of Nordenskiöldbreen forefield, Svalbard

L. Allaart^{1,2*}, N. Friis^{1,3}, Ó. Ingólfsson^{1,4}, A. Schomacker², L. Håkansson^{1,2} and R. Noormets¹

¹ Arctic geology department, University Centre in Svalbard, Norway (*correspondence: lis.allaart@unis.no) ² Department of Geology and Mineral Resources Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway ³ Department of accelerate and entered accelerate to the term of a content of the term of term of the term of the term of term of the term of term

 s Department of geosciences and natural resource management, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

 4 Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland

Nordensköldbreen is a polythermal, tidewater glacier located in inner Billefjorden, central Spitsbergen, where it terminates in Adolfbukta bay. This on-going MSc project aims to produce a high-resolution geomorphological map of the recently deglaciated area in front of Nordenskiöldbreen and a landsystem model for a polythermal tidewater glacier, with descriptions and interpretations of sediment-landform associations.

A holistic approach is taken, and the map is created in ArcGIS software based on analysis of aerial images (2009) and high-resolution swath bathymetry (2009) from the fjord. Ground-thruthing was carried out through field campaigns in August 2014 and 2015. Glacier front position lines are reconstructed from historical data, aerial imagery and satellite images.

The study contributes to an improved understanding of Svalbard glaciers and their response to climate fluctuations and is a part of the larger research project: "Holocene history of Svalbard Ice Caps and Glaciers" (see Research in Svalbard (RIS) database at: http://www.researchinsvalbard.no/project/7567).