The Secret Life of Lake Vostok

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Overview

• Life on Earth - Life on Ice -Life Elsewhere

Science as a Collaborative International Effort

A Story of Discovery

Next Steps Into The Unknown Subglacial Environment

Why Are We Motivated to Explore Life in Extreme Locations

How Life Began

Where Else May We Find Life in the Universe

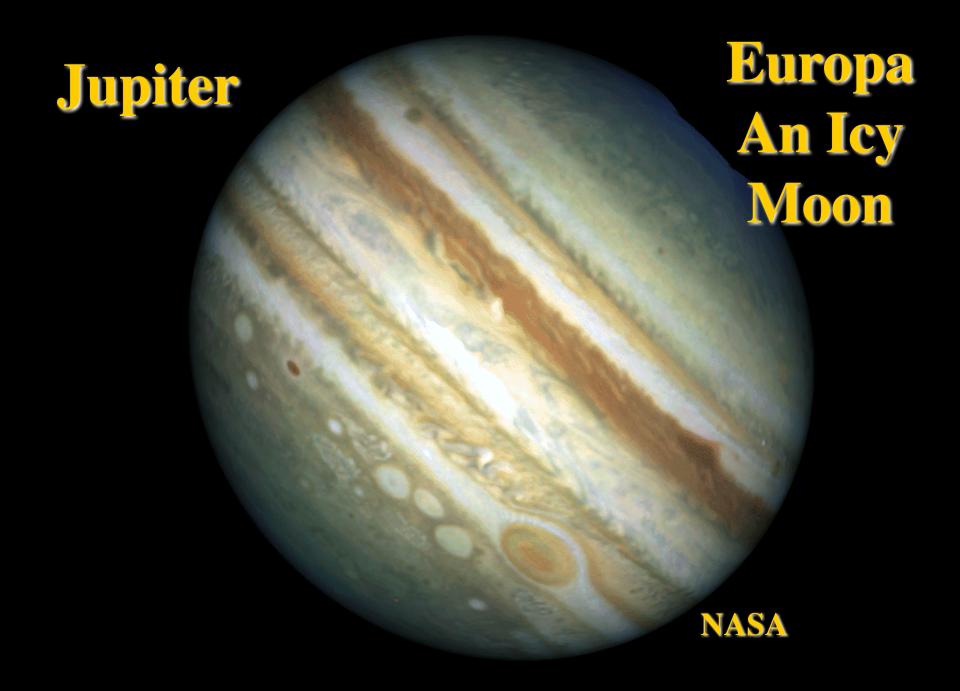
What Causes Major Changes in Life

Where Else May We Find Life

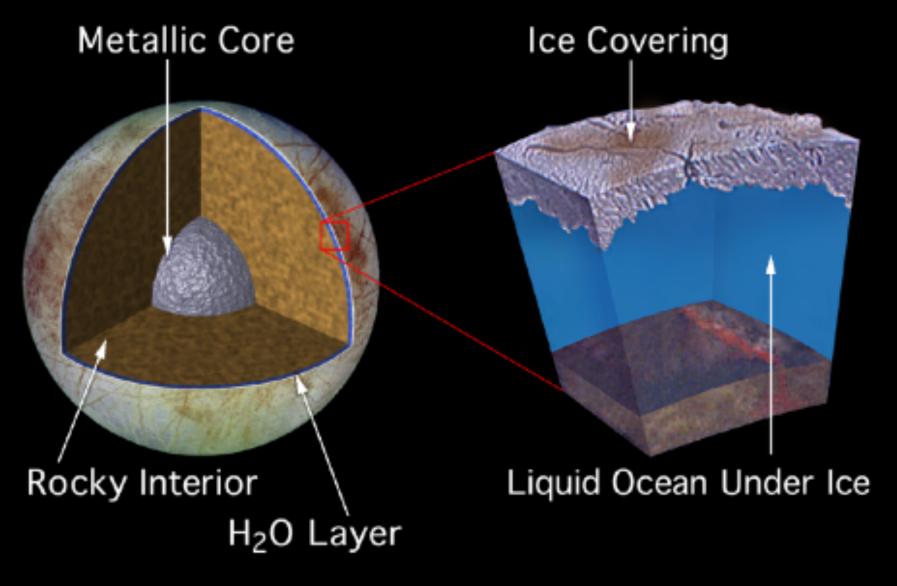
Life Needs Water and Energy

Europa - Moon of Jupiter

- Mars
 - Icy Soils
 - Polar Ice Caps





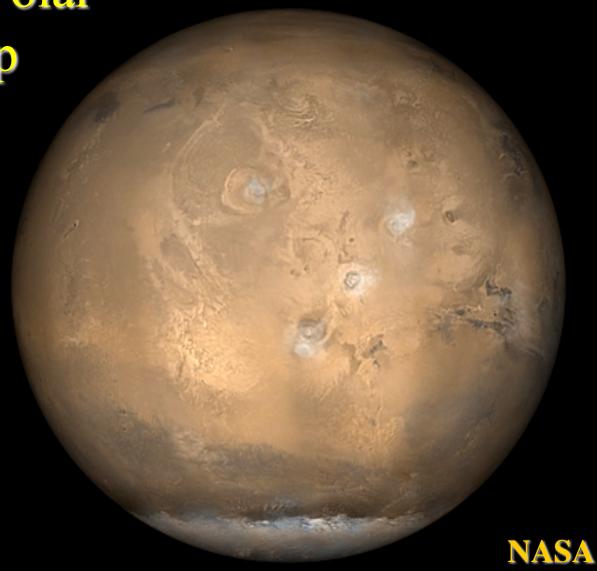


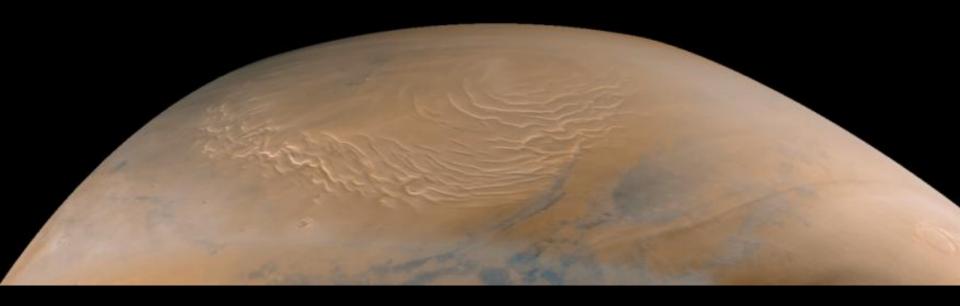
NASA

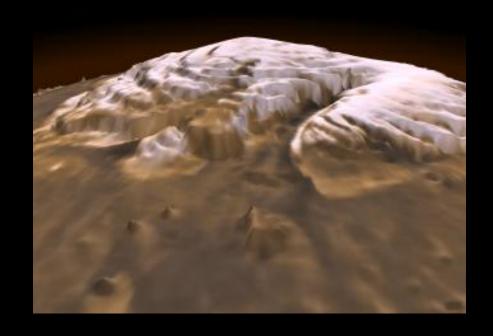


Mars Polar

Cap







What Triggers Changes in Life

Crises --- of Many Forms

Meteorite Impacts

Volcanic Eruptions

Change in Living Conditions - Climate

Icy Origin of Life

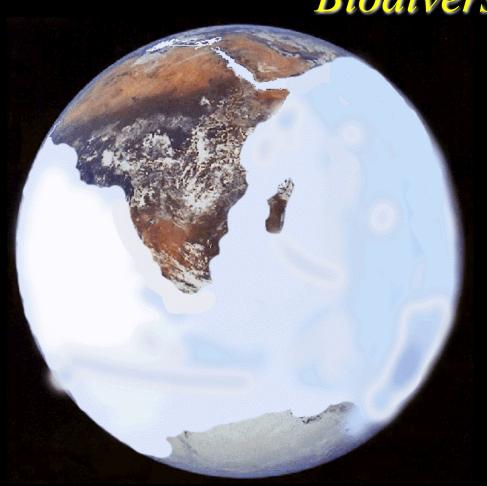
Snowball Earth



Major Glaciations Recorded in the Rock Record

Proposed Links to Increased Biodiversity

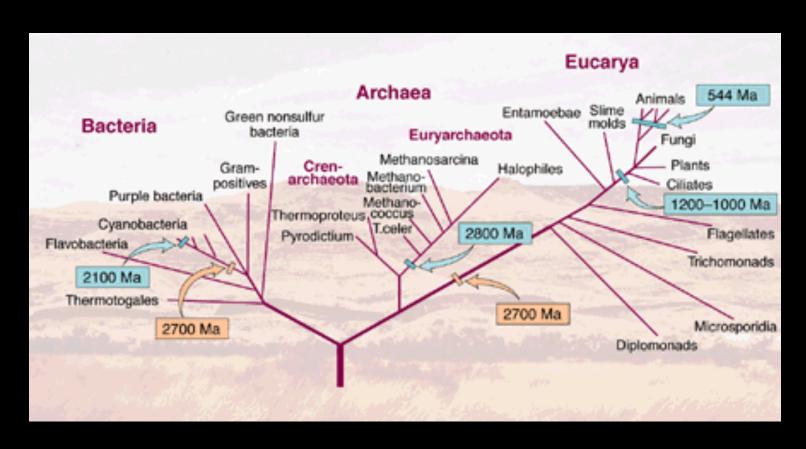
Snowball Earth - Triggers Exploding Biodiversity

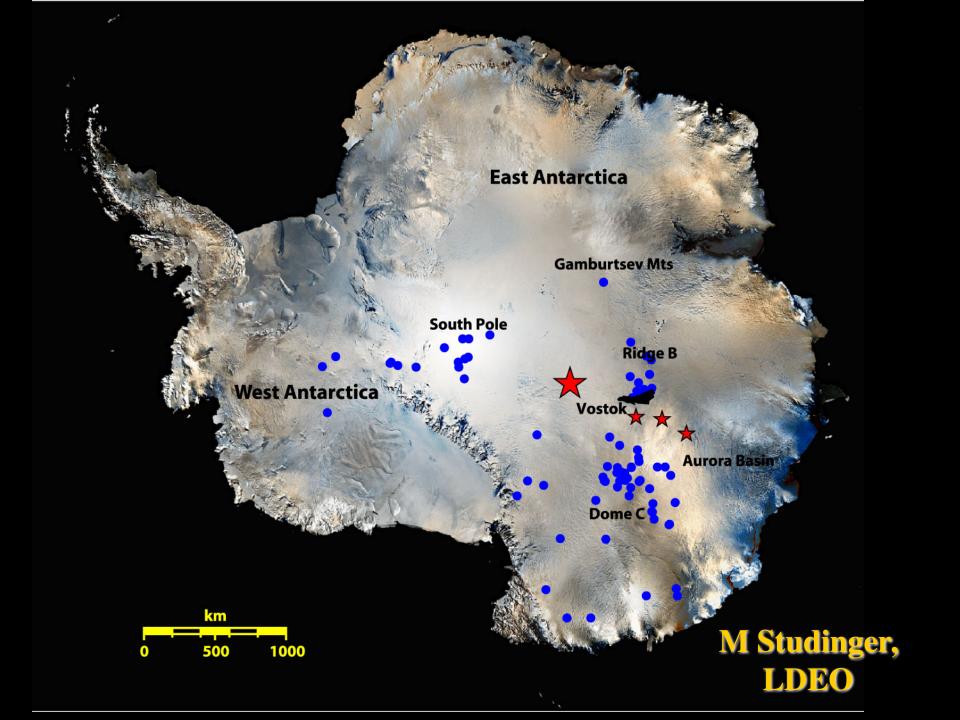


Joseph L. Kirschvink
California Institute of

Technology

Tree of Life





How Was Vostok Discovered?

- The Result of <u>International</u> Collaboration
- Merging of Diverse <u>International</u> Data Sets



Karl Weyprecht 1879

The Earth should be studied as a planet.

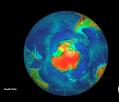
First Polar Year 1882-1883

- Karl Weyprecht
 - Argued in Imperative to Shift From Nationally Motivated Geographic Exploration to Understanding the Planet as a System Through Coordinated Observation
- International Meteorological Organisation
- 11 Nations 12 Arctic stations, 2 southern



International Geophysical Year 1957-1958

- Multiple Sponsors
 - International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
 - UNESCO
 - World Meterological Organization (WMO)
- 67 nations, 8000 stations (Antarctica 12 nations / 40 stations), ~80,000 scientists and volunteers
- In Shadow of the Cold War fostered High Level International Co-operation





IGY Outcomes

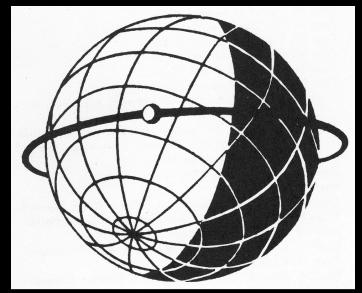
- Major advances in Polar Regions and Global Processes
 - discovery of Van Allen Belts
 - measurement of thickness of Antarctic Ice Sheet
- Establishment of Arctic and Antarctic permanent bases and insitu programs (South Pole, Vostok)
- Establishment of SCAR, World Data Centers, International Research Unions
- Antarctic Treaty System
- Major public impact





International Geophysical Year 1957/8

Exploration Interior of Antarctica

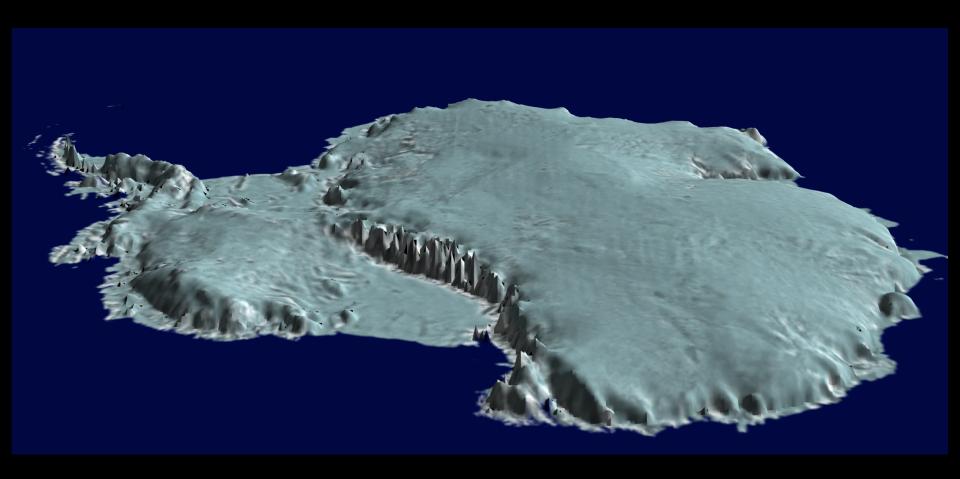






Establish Vostok Station

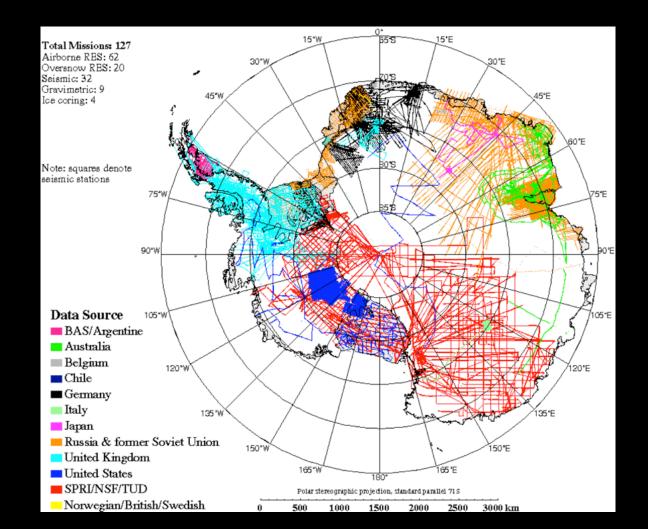
Evseev



Science Around the Edges for Decades

International Program of Airborne Exploration in 1970's Danish - British - American



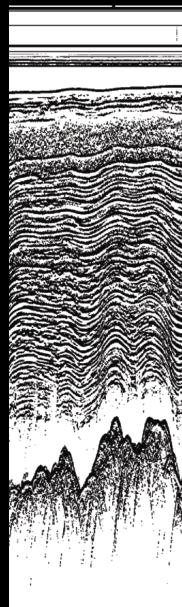


Imaging 4 Km of Ice With Radar

Ice Surface

Internal Layers _____

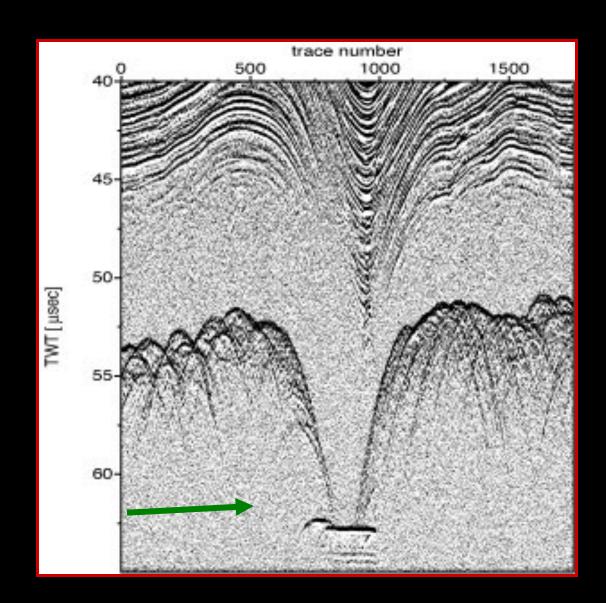
Rugged Topography



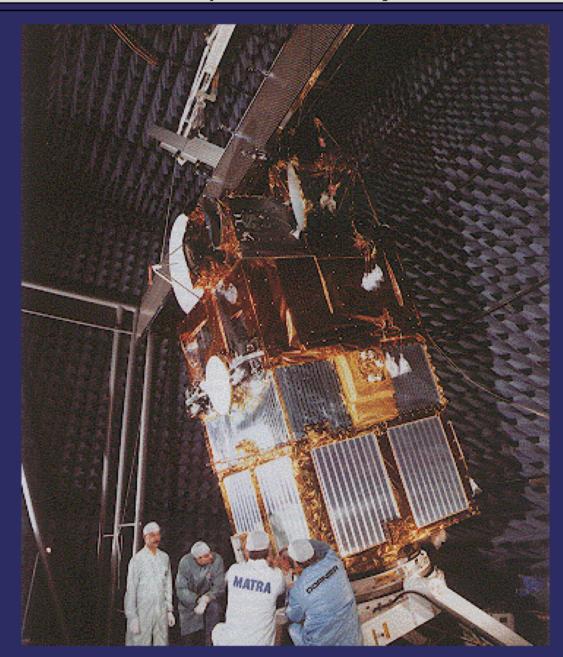
Radar Evidence

Some Small Pools of Water

• 1970's



ERS-1 inside the Interspace Test Facility

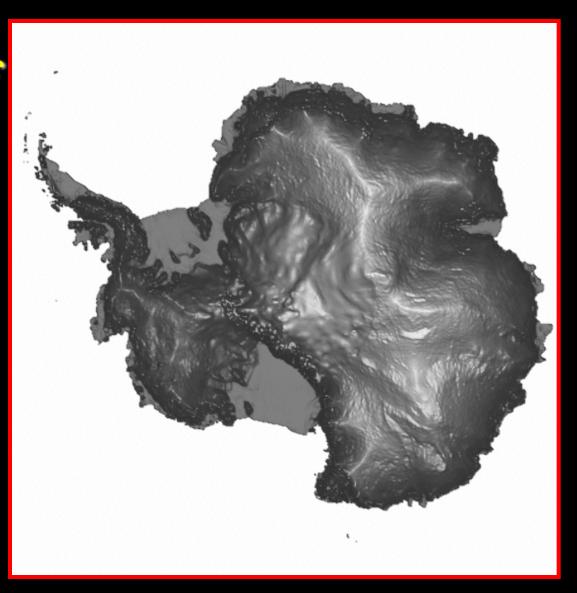


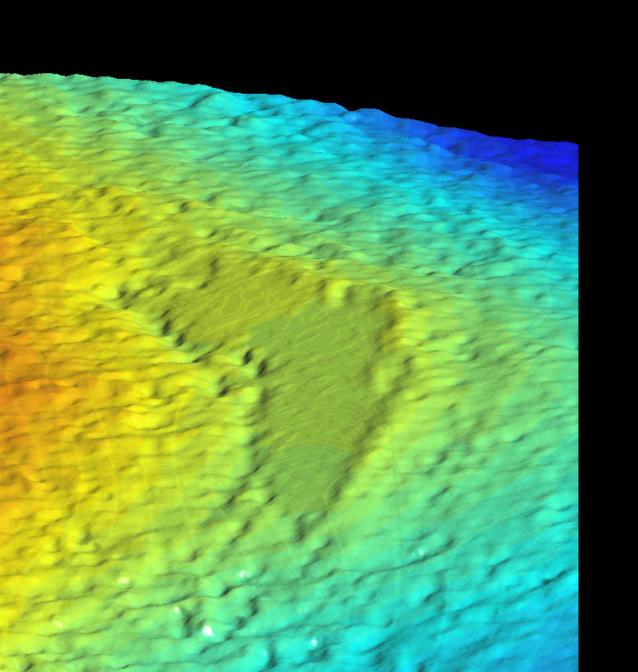
ERS-1 fully deployed inside the Interspace Test facility, Toulouse, France.

Satellite Mapping of Continent

• 1990's

Ice Surface
Elevation
ERS-1





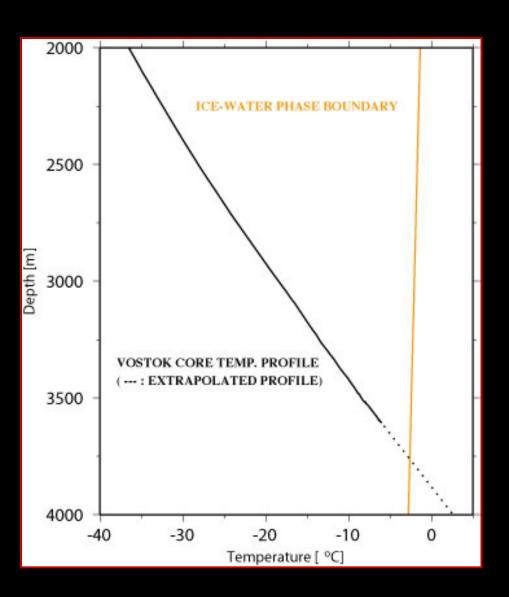
View of Vostok from Space

Ice
Surface
Elevation

M Studinger, LDEO

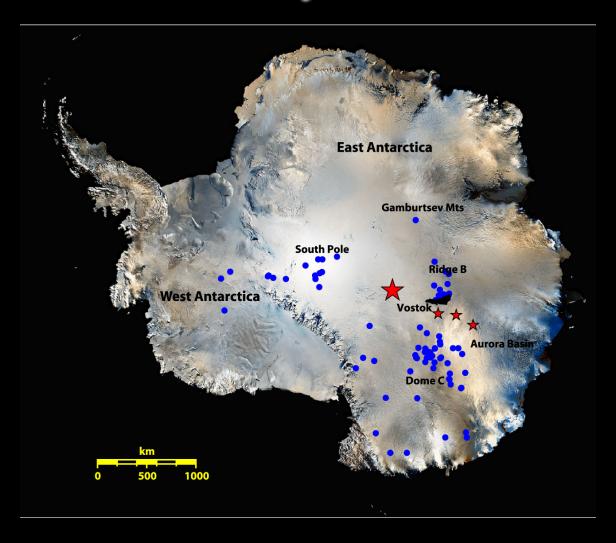
Why Is There a Lake at ALL?

Temperature Cold at Surface "Warm" at Base



Is Vostok the Only Lake?

NO



Dome Concordia - The Lake District



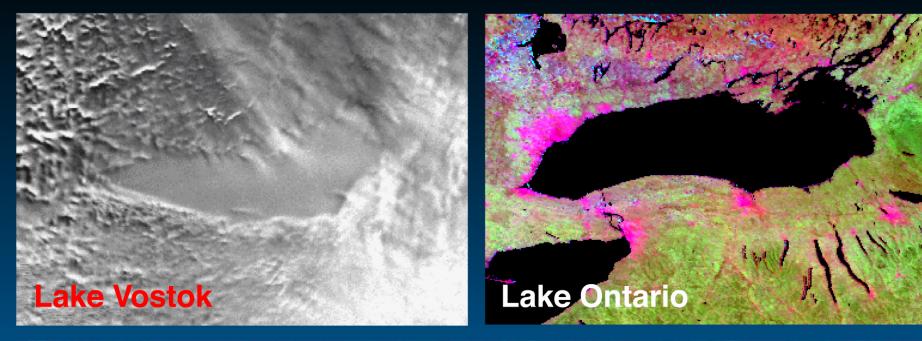


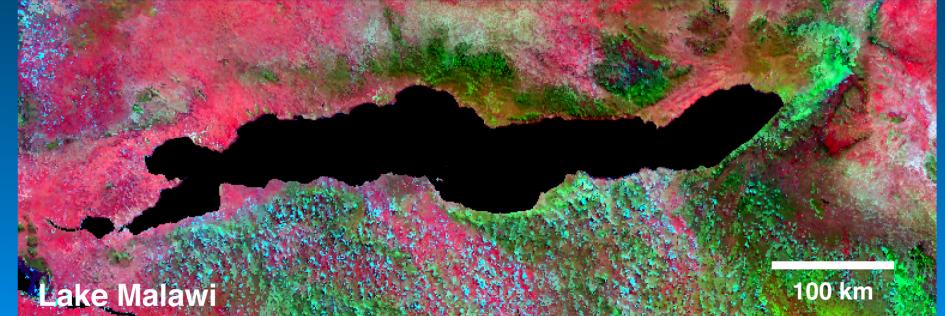




How Does Lake Vostok Compare to Familiar Lakes

Similar in Size But ISOLATED





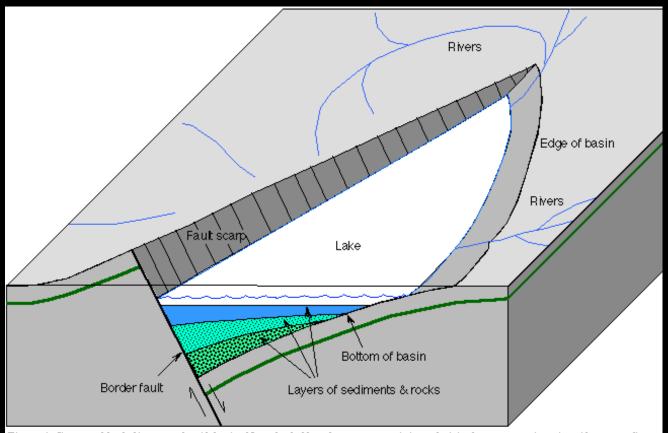


Figure 4: Cutaway block diagram of a rift basin. Note the half-graben geometry (triangular) in the cross section view (front panel).

• Schlische et al

Ice Cores

Insights Into Climate











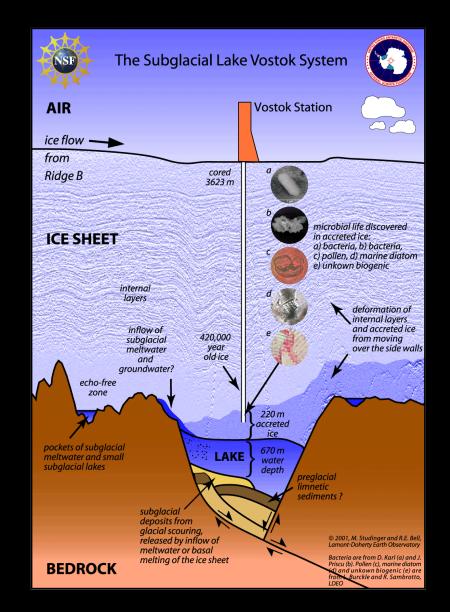
Russian Antarctic Program

Vostok Ice Core

- Insights Into Climate
- Insights into Subglacial Life

Russian Antarctic Program

Lake Vostok



Ice From Lake Shoreline

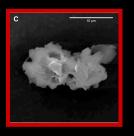




Pollen (Burckle)

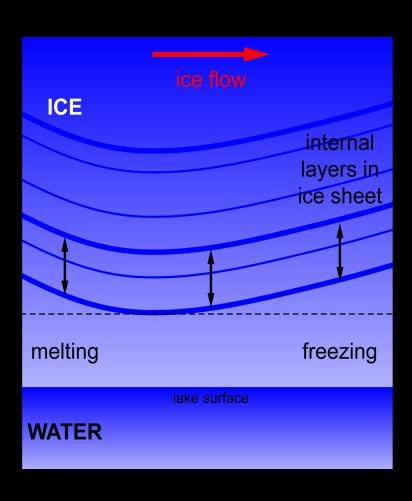




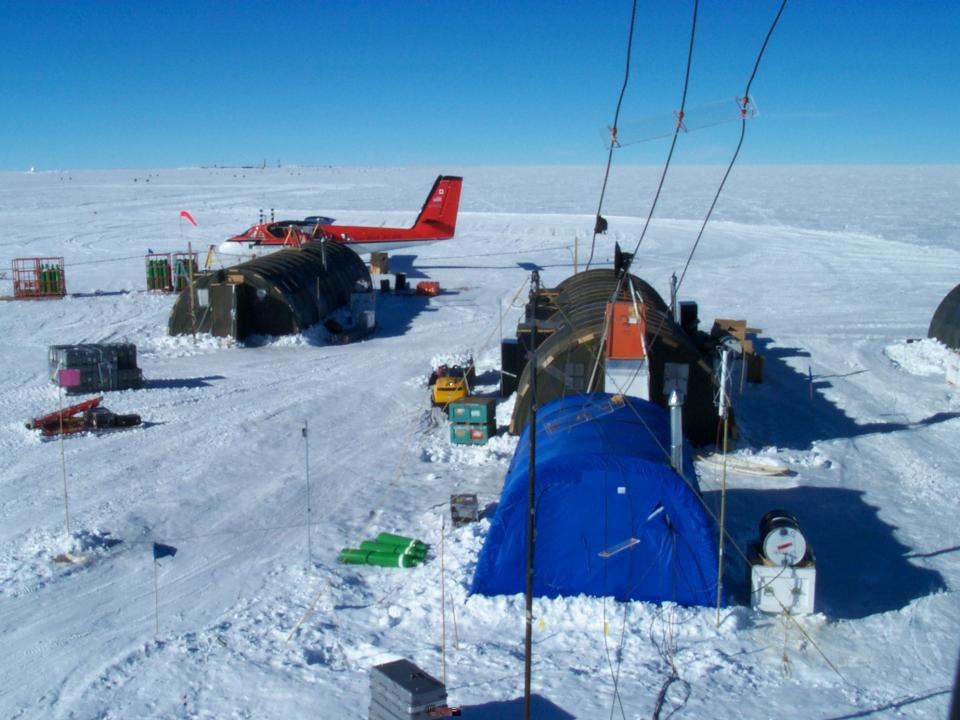


Bacteria (Karl et al)

Thickness Change Along Flow Lines

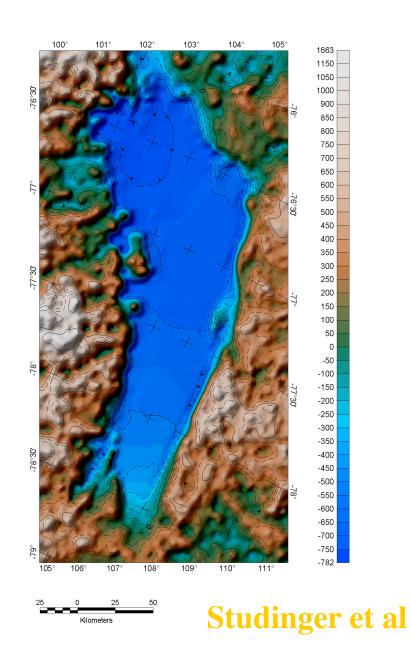




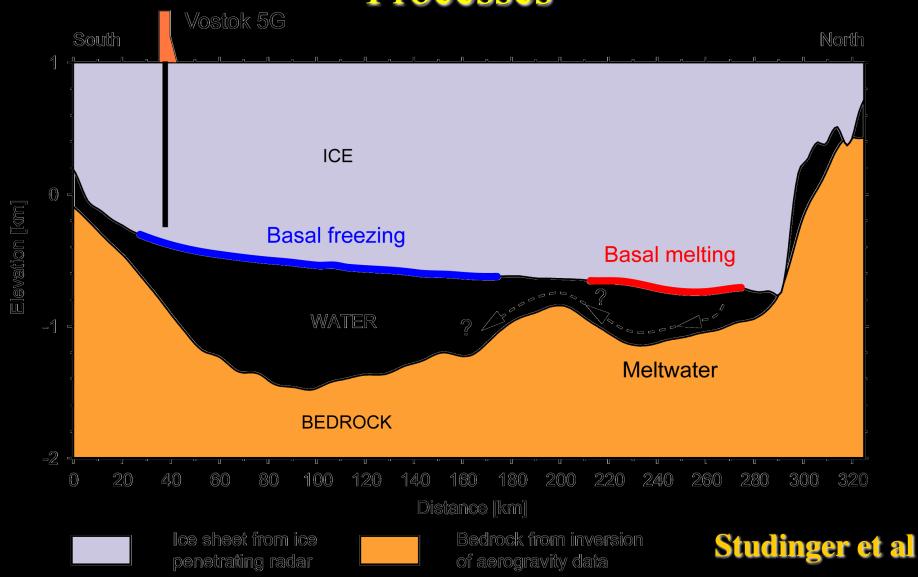




Subglacial Topography Lake Elevation



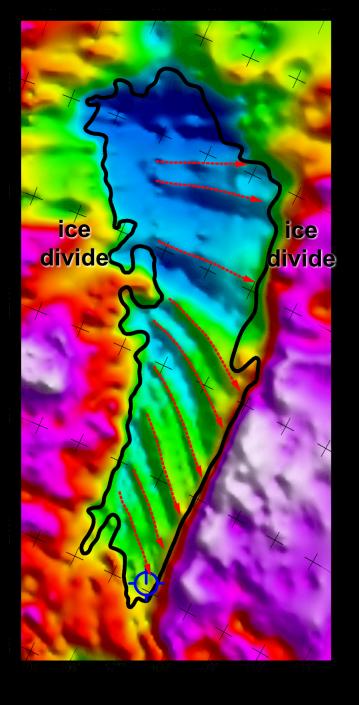
The Shape of the Lake - Dynamic Processes



Interesting Water Characteristics:

Maximum Melt Rate: 20 ± 2 Cm/yr Maximum Freezing Rate: 7 ± 2 Cm/yr

- Water Residence Time 37,000 Years
- Age of Water Entering Lake ~400,000 Years



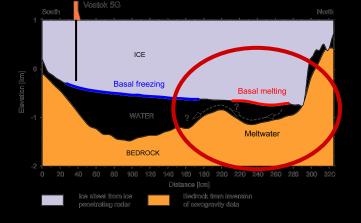
Ice Flow Important to Understanding Water Sources and Fluxes

Calculate Budgets for Lake

Tikku et al

Ice From Lake Shoreline



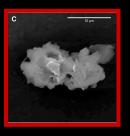




Pollen (Burckle)



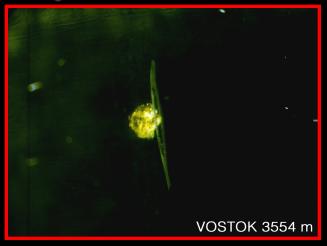


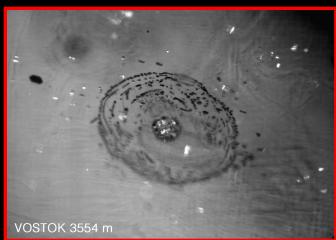


Bacteria (Karl et al)

Melting In

Releases Sediments and Hydrates





Freezing Out

No Gases -- No Sediments in Accretion Ice



What Happens When Open Pathway to Gas Saturated Lake??

A Large Bottle of Coke

Carbon Dioxide in Cameroon Lakes





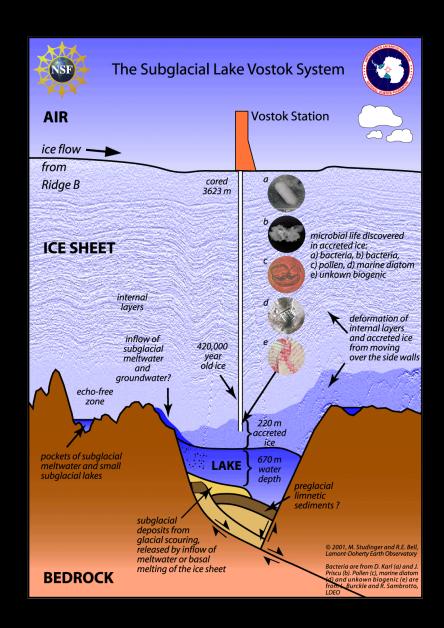
Lake Vostok

Gases in Vostok
 Accumulating for
 Possibly 35 my

Form Hydrates

 Gas Fountain if Open for Over 3 months

 Requires Careful Engineering



WHAT NEXT??

International Plans to Explore Subglacial Lakes

- Group of Experts from SCAR
 - French, British, Russian, Italian, American

Target International Polar Year





Steps in Exploration Defined by International Group of Experts SCAR - SALE

Site Selection (Where to Look)
Observatories (What's Happening)
Recover Water & Shallow Sediments (Who
Lives There)
Recover Long Cores (How It Evolve)

International Collaboration Is Crucial to the Preservation of the Subglacial Environment and Building New Knowledge



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