

4th July 2025

ESA Climate Change Initiative (CCI+)

Permafrost project Phase 2.

'Monitoring high-altitude permafrost in the Dry Andes.' (and a bit more)

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Pontifical Catholic University Of Chile (PUC).



Bio

- Postdoc Project at **PUC**, Chile.
 - Part **PermaChile** field monitoring network and **PermaIntern/SEDNA** internship Project.
- High mountain hydrology focusing on periglacial environments.

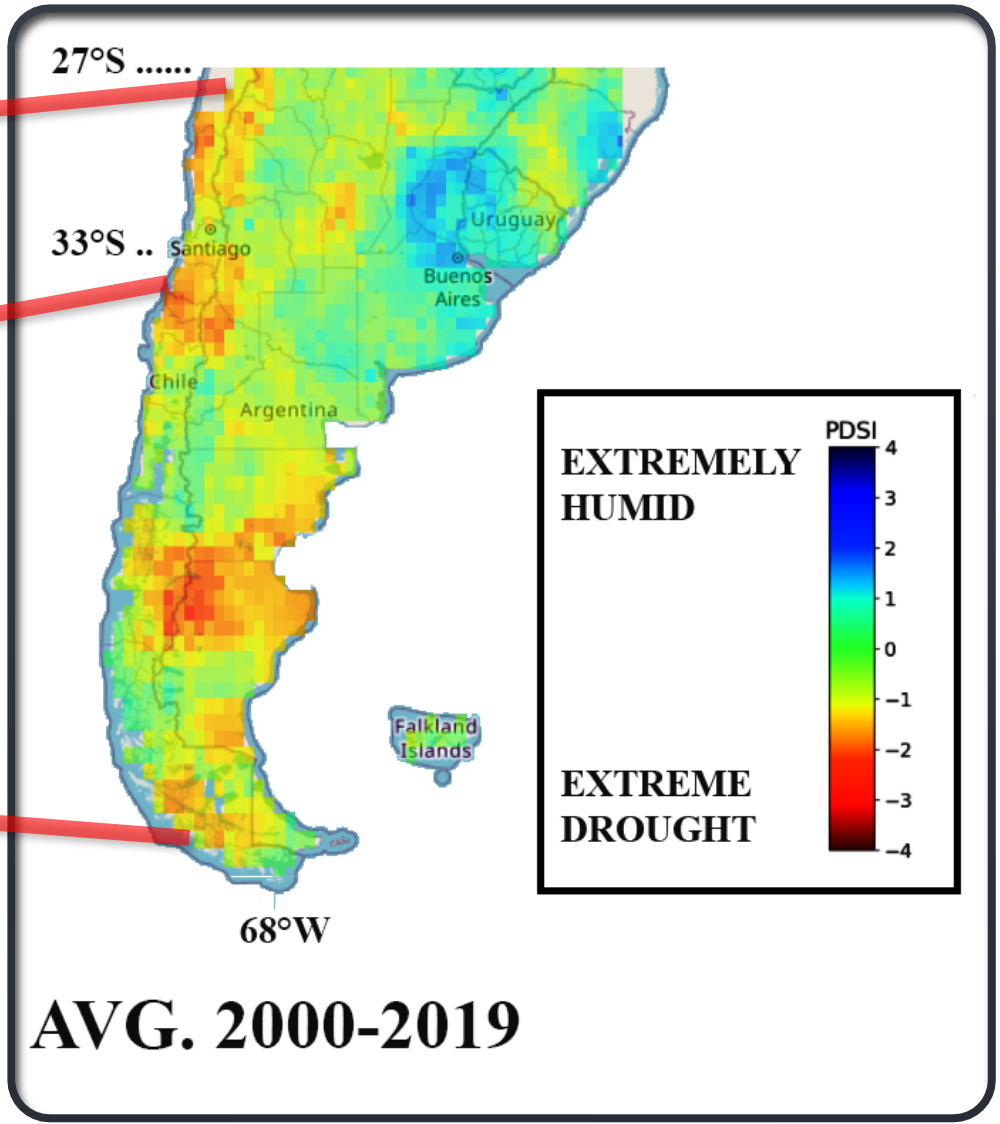
How will permafrost degradation affect headwater catchment hydrology?



Dry headwaters, **27°S**
>5000 m a.s.l.

Snow-dominated
Catchment, **33°S**
>3600 m a.s.l.

Wet tundras
at **51°S** and **54°S**
800 - 1,200 m a.s.l.



Comment from a user perspective.

- I require GT products to assess the thermal structure of mountain aquifers.
- Evolution of the thermal structure of aquifers to parameterize groundwater response times.
- I have used **GlobPermafrost** products to locate accessible field areas for further surveying.

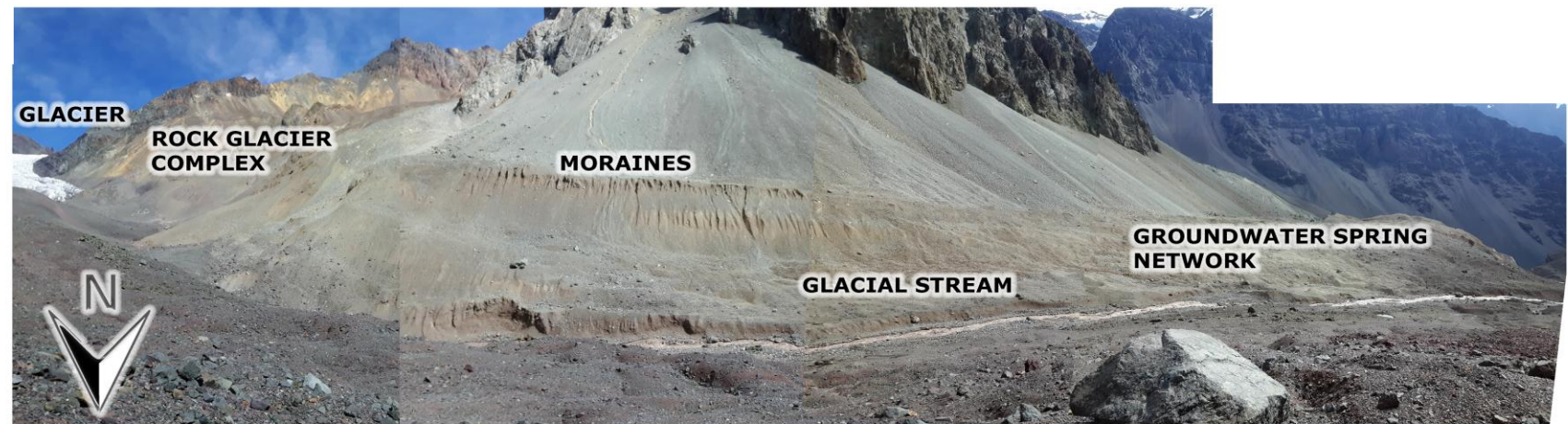
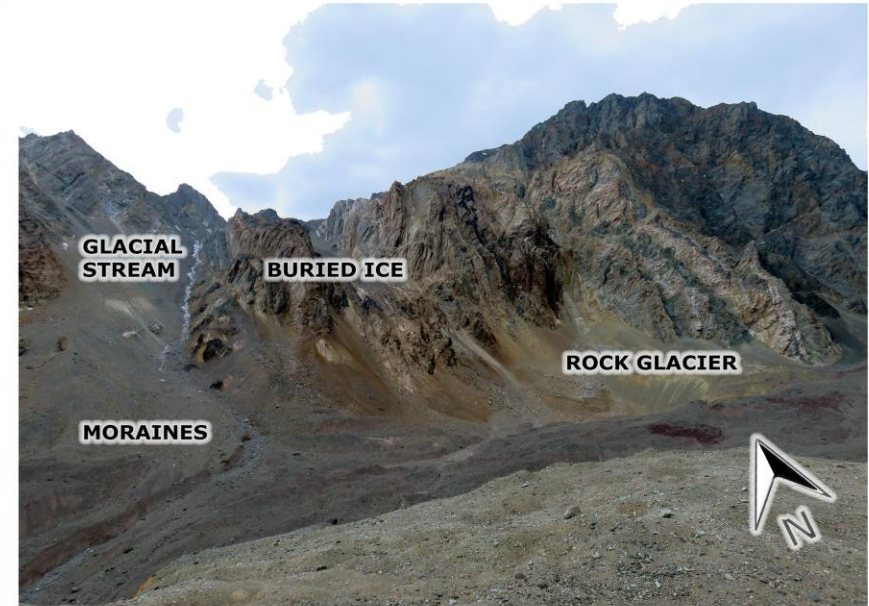
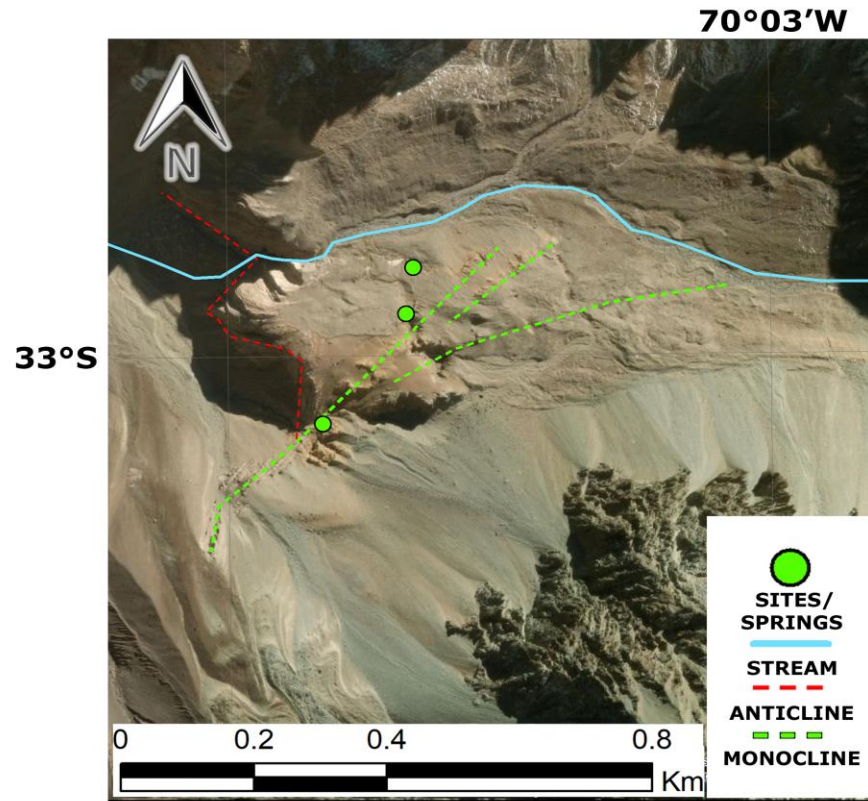
Central Andes, Chile.

- Mining operations above 4,000 m a.s.l.
- Water supply component connected to cryosphere concerns.
- Protected areas.
- Infrastructure related to winter sports above 3,000 m a.s.l.

Complex settings at 33°S, above 3,000 m ASL

Pereira et al., (2021). Permafrost evolution in a mountain catchment near Santiago de Chile. *Journal of South American Earth Sciences*, 109, 103293.

Pereira et al., (2023). Hydrological connections in a glaciated Andean catchment under permafrost conditions (33° S). *Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies*, 45, 101311.





3,200 m ASL



3,600m ASL

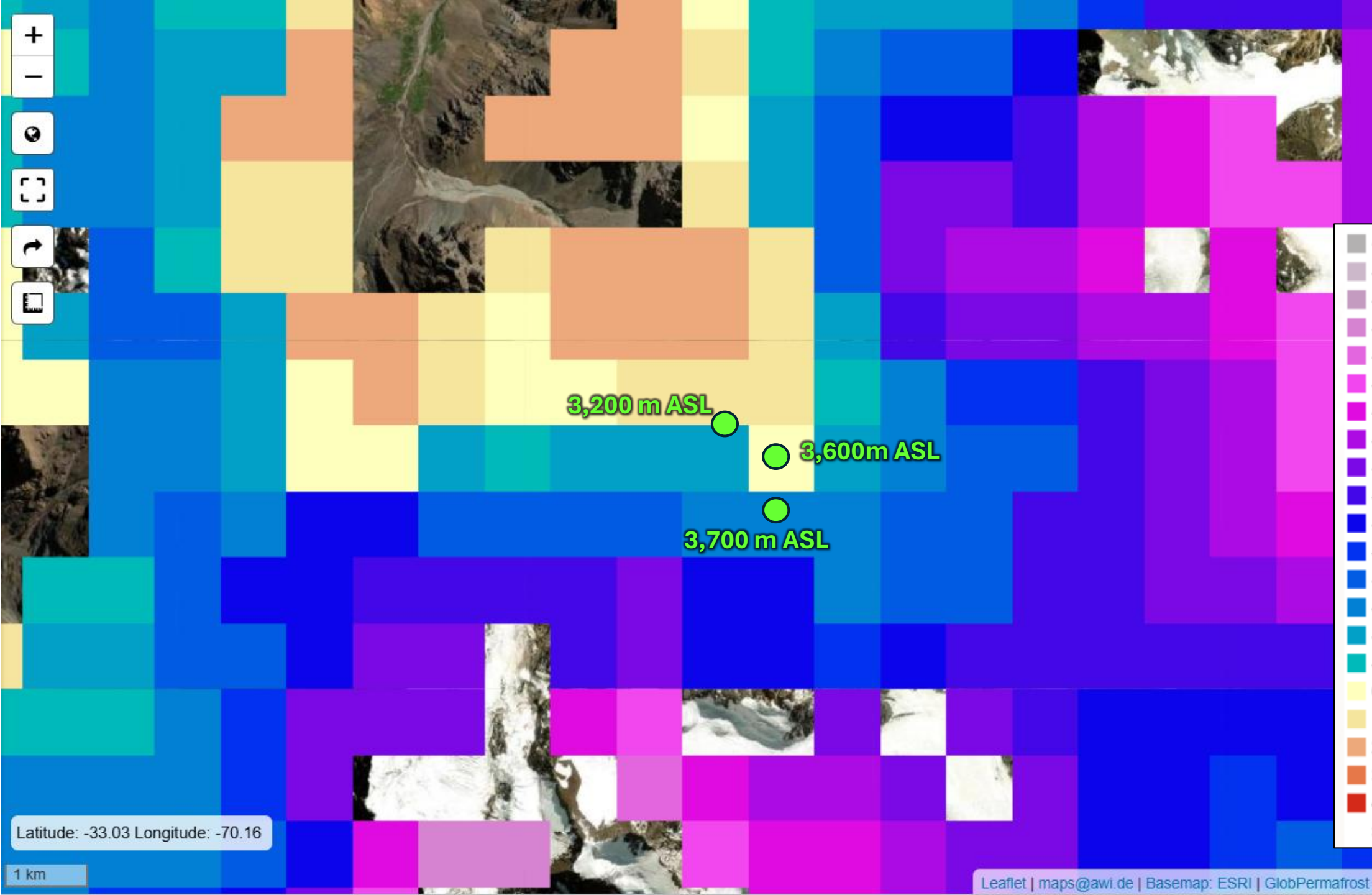


3,700 m ASL



Latitude: -33.01 Longitude: -70.15

1 km



Latitude: -33.03 Longitude: -70.16

1 km



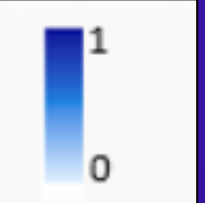
3,200 m ASL



3,600 m ASL



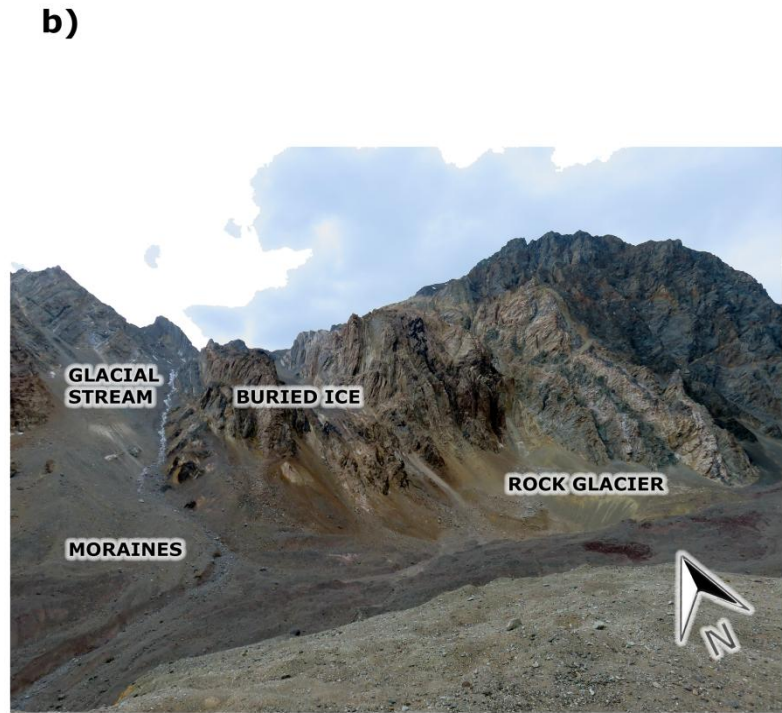
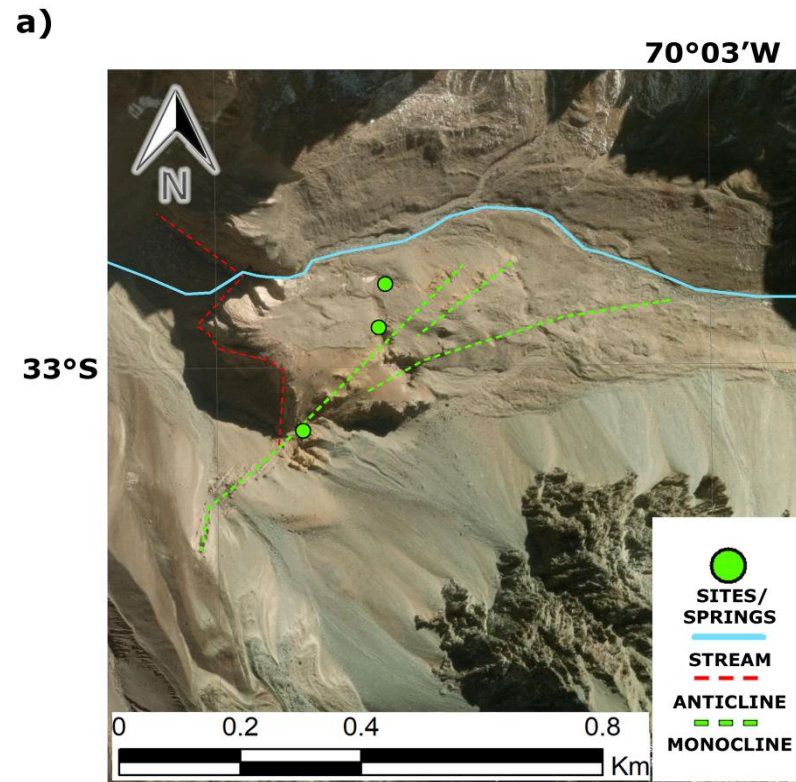
3,700 m ASL



Latitude: -33.05 Longitude: -70.13

1 km

Positive average temperatures at -15cm



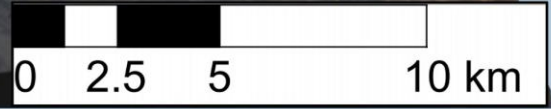
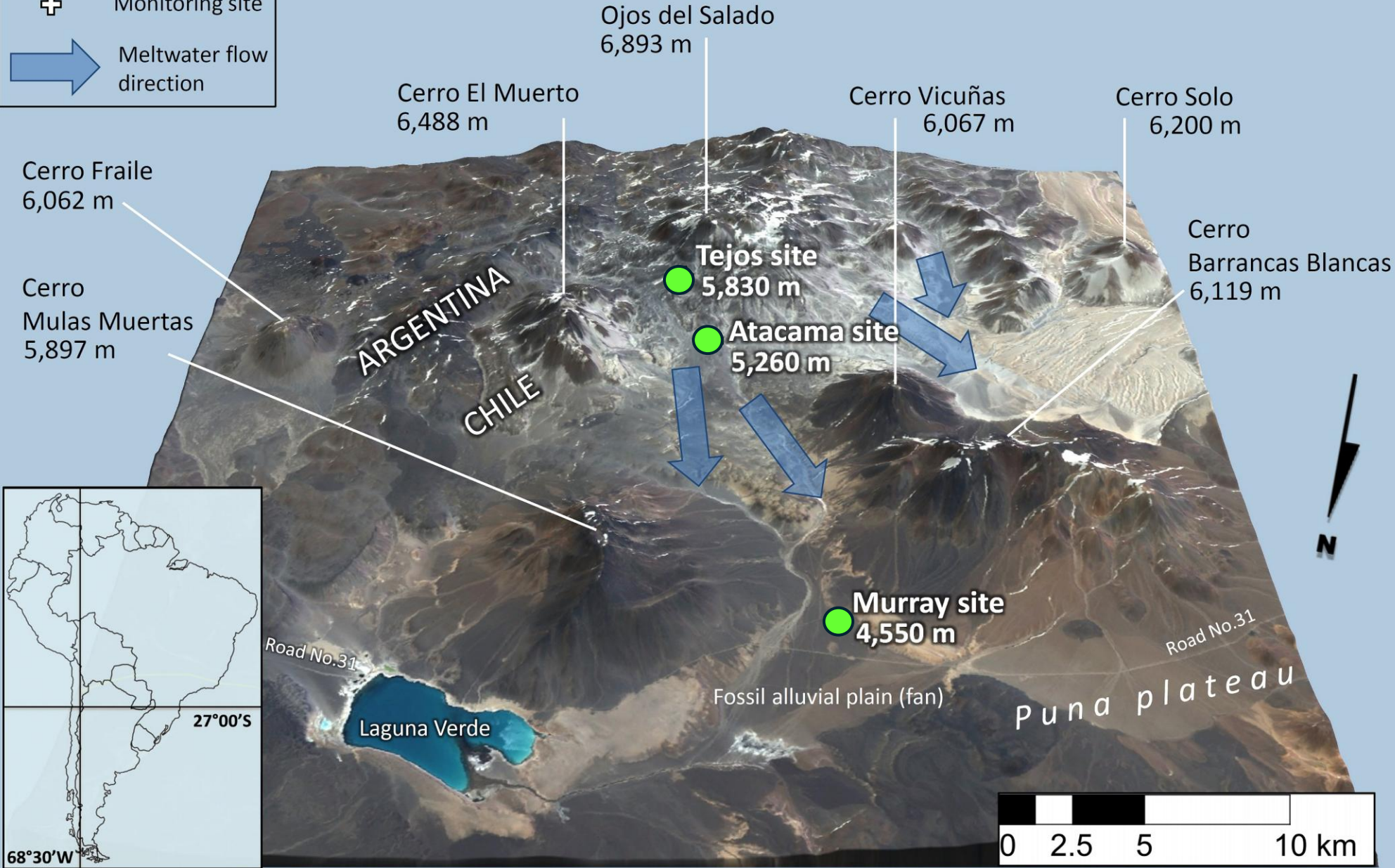
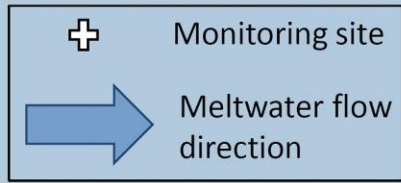
Ground surface temperature measurements (2018–2020). Freeze-thaw cycles constitute thermal weathering conditions of a periglacial environment.

	Mean Temperature (°C)	Freeze-thaw cycles	Clear sky %
3700 m a.s.l.	2.23 ± 1.0	69	51 ± 13
3600 m a.s.l.	3.98 ± 2.14	48	50 ± 11
3200 m a.s.l.	7.78 ± 0.77	40	48 ± 10

Dry Andes, Ojos del Salado massif (6,800 m ASL)



From summit (6,800 m ASL) and at the crater...



**Ruiz-Pereira et al.,
 2025**
**Assessing
 permafrost
 structures in
 headwater aquifers**

Andean Geology 52-2

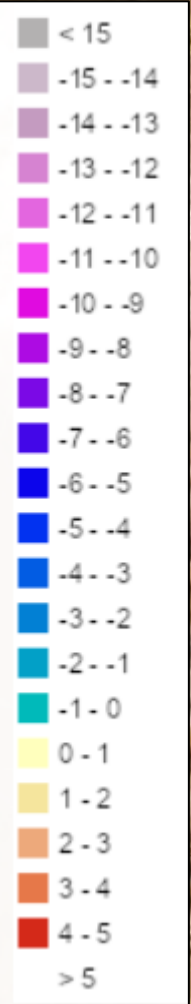
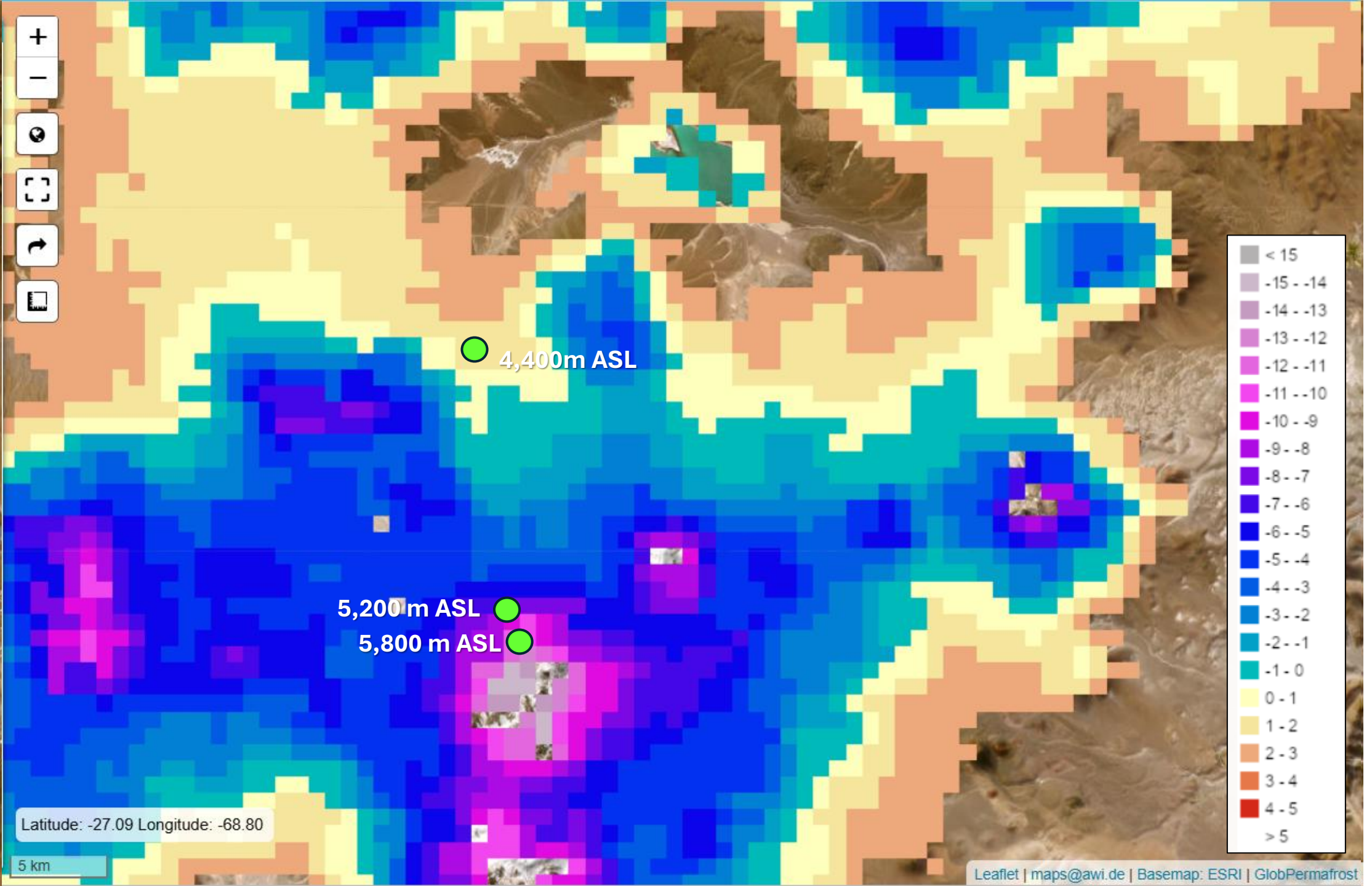


4,400m ASL

5,200 m ASL
5,800 m ASL

Latitude: -27.20 Longitude: -68.79

5 km



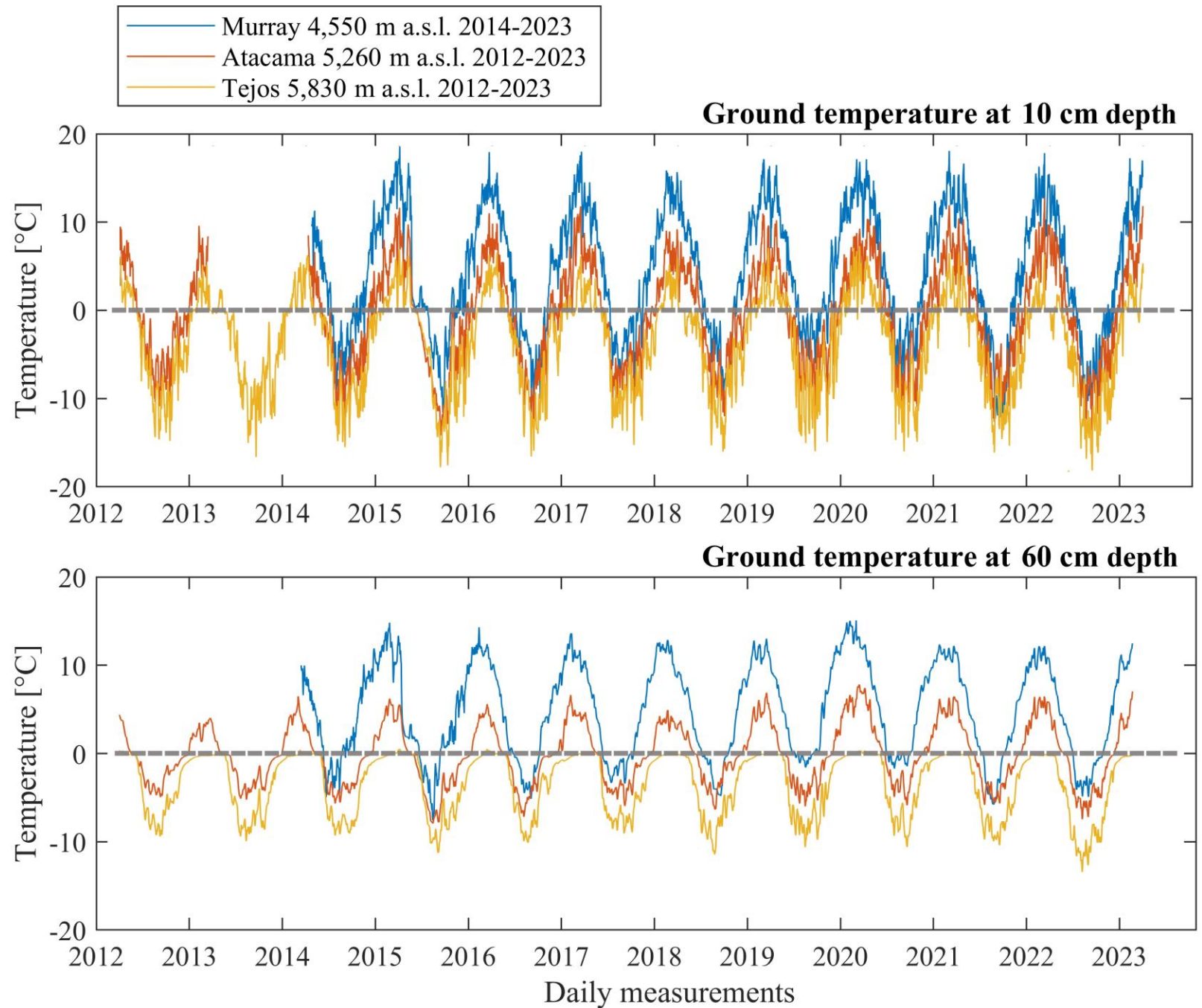
4,400m ASL

5,200m ASL

5,800m ASL

Ground Temps.

- 2012-2025.



Field temperatures 2012-2025.

	5,800 m ASL 10cm	5,800m ASL 35cm	5,800m ASL 60cm	5,200m ASL 10cm	5,200m ASL 35cm	5,200m ASL 60cm	4,400m ASL 10cm	4,400m ASL 35cm	4,400m ASL 60cm
Median temperature 2012-2025	-3.57	-3.51	-3.31	-0.2	-0.02	0.08	4.1	4.74	4.98
Deviation	6.04	4.77	3.88	6.59	4.90	3.80	8.02	6.66	5.62
MAGT 2000-2016 GlobPermafrost	(-9)			(-6)			(+1)		

PERMACHILE IN NUMBERS

2,873,871

Number of data

4,870

Days



+1.7°C

Temperature change

2012-2020
6,750m ASL





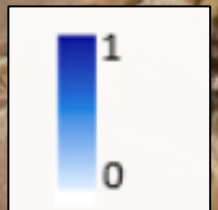
4,400 m ASL

5,200 m ASL

5,800 m ASL

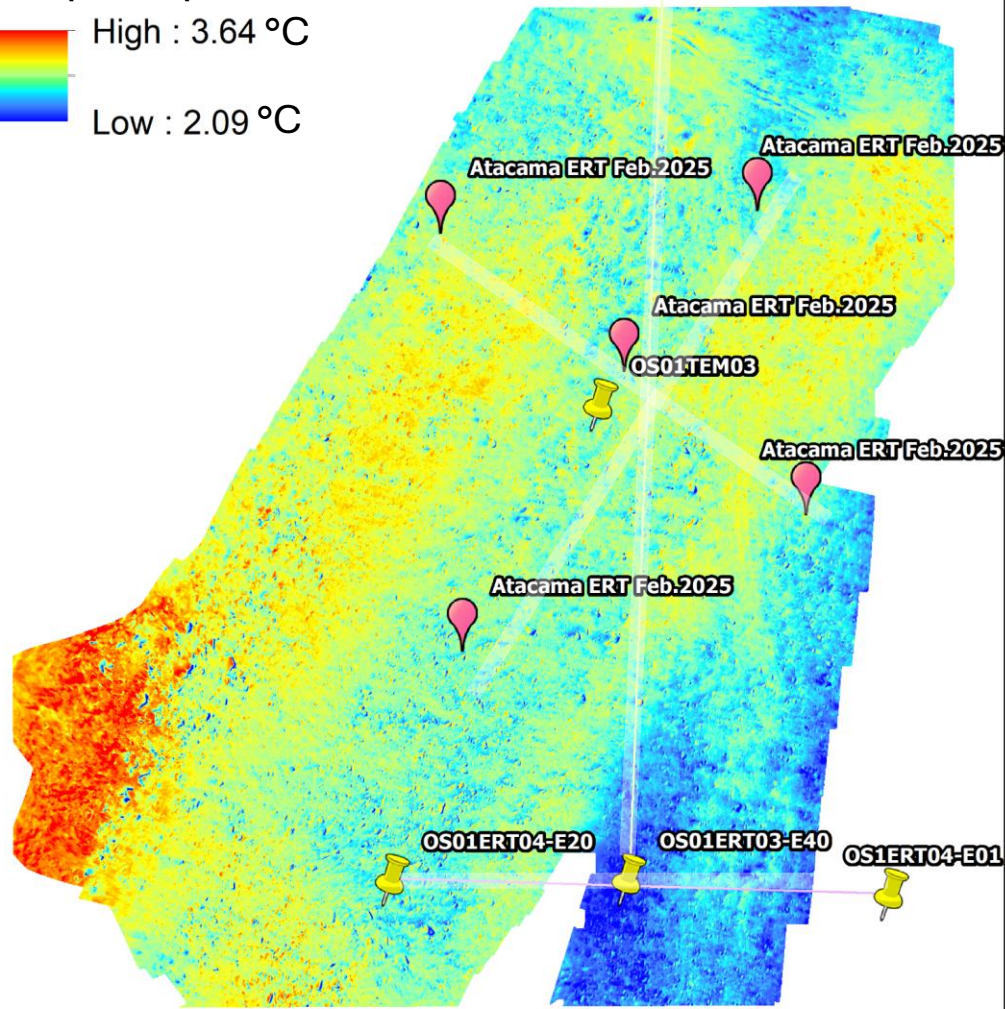
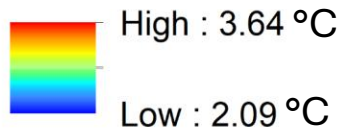
Latitude: -27.16 Longitude: -68.80

5 km



5,200 m ASL

InfraRed
temp. map

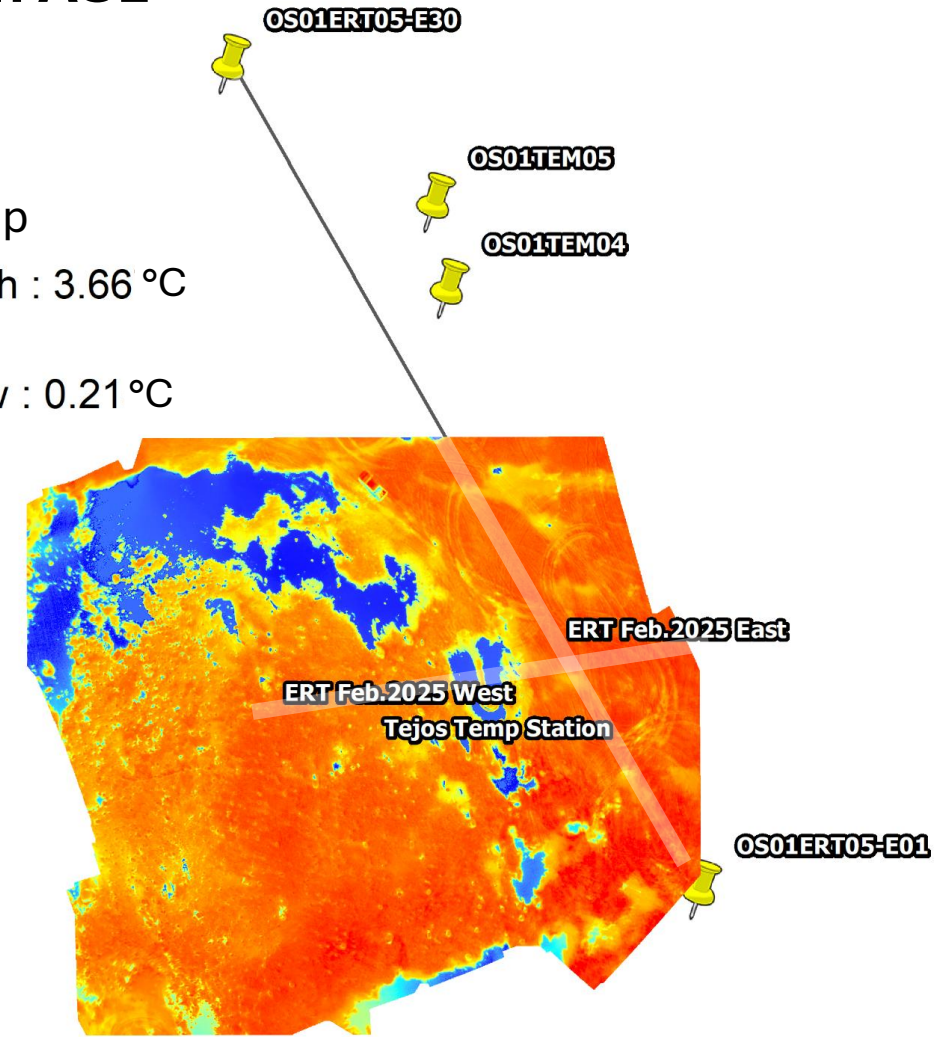
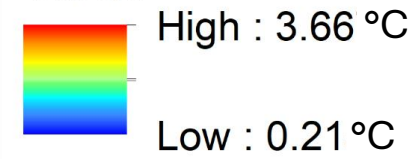


40 Meters



5,800 m ASL

InfraRed
temp. map

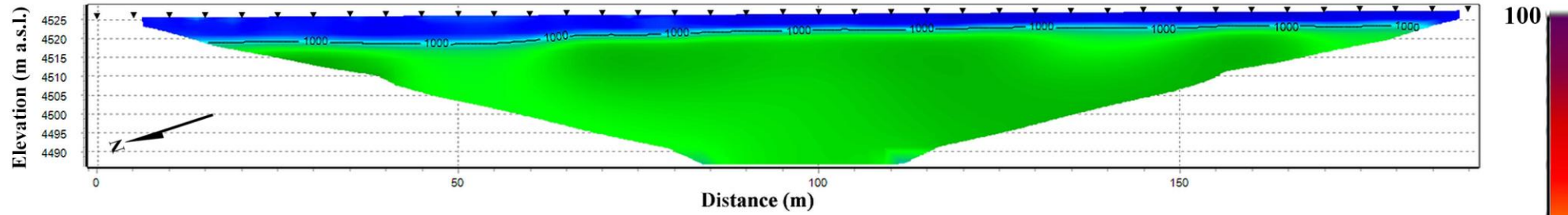


40 Meters

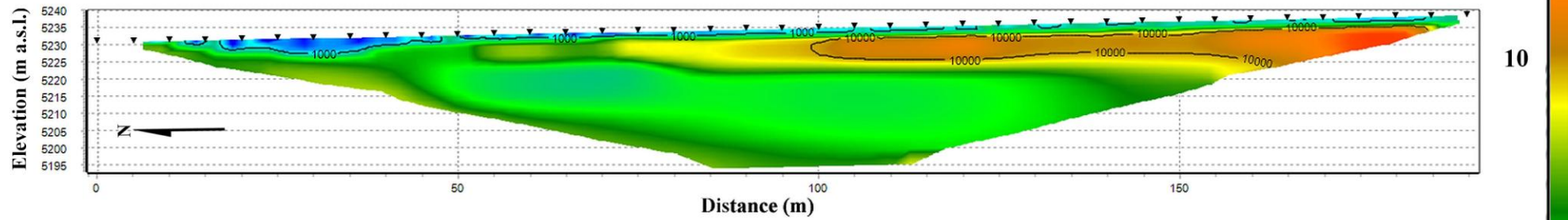


Electrical resistivity tomography.

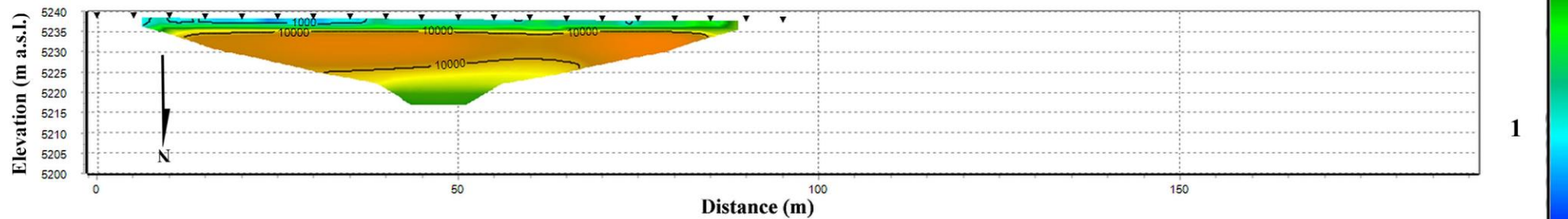
4,400m
NO PF



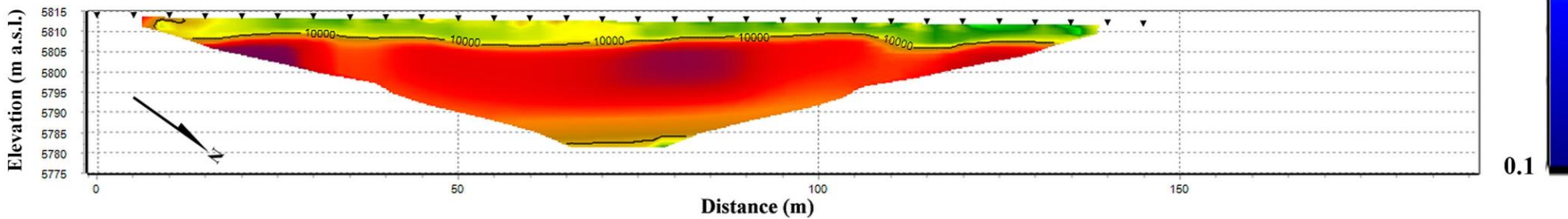
5,200m
PF ✓



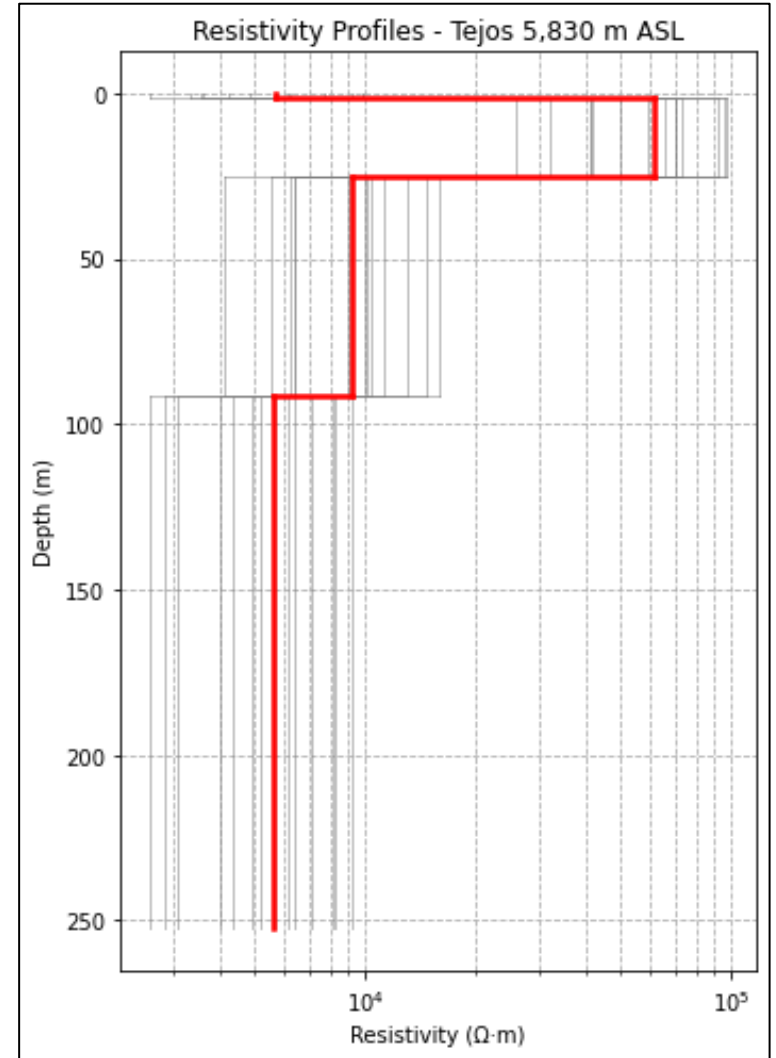
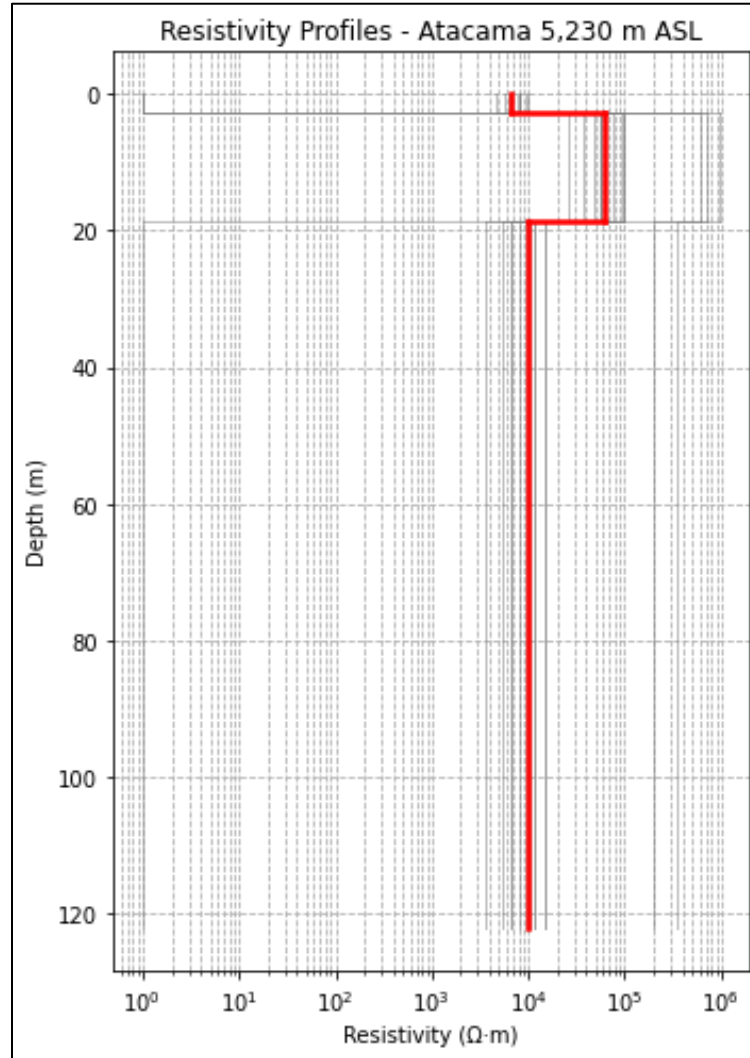
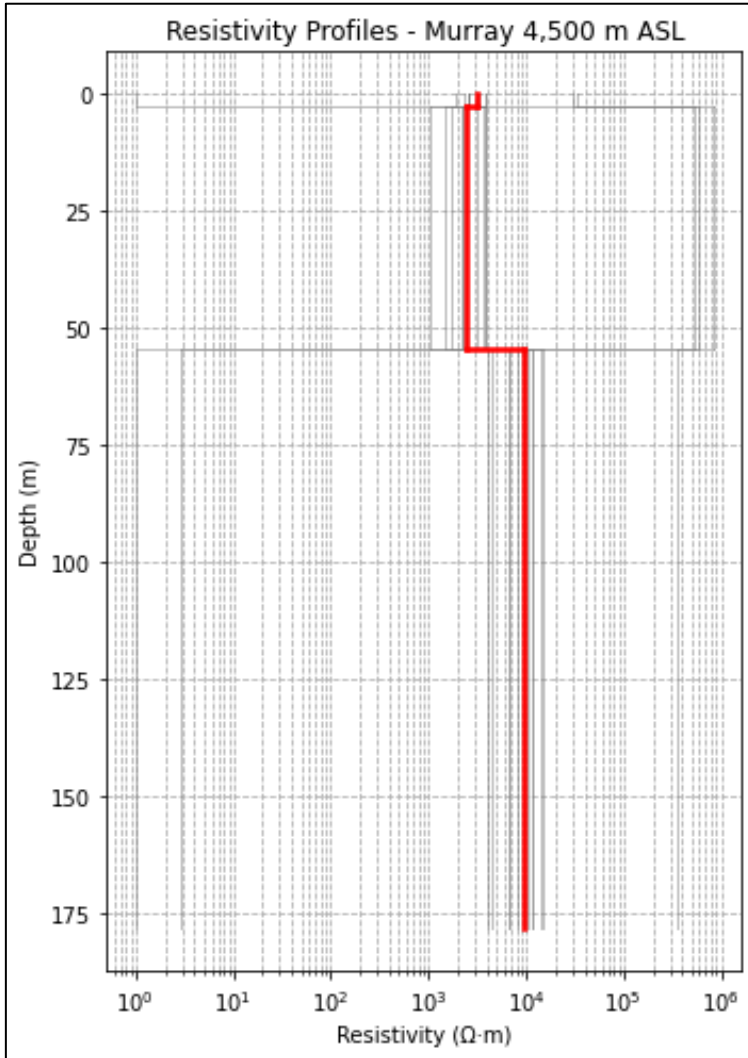
5,200m
PF ✓



5,800m
PF ✓



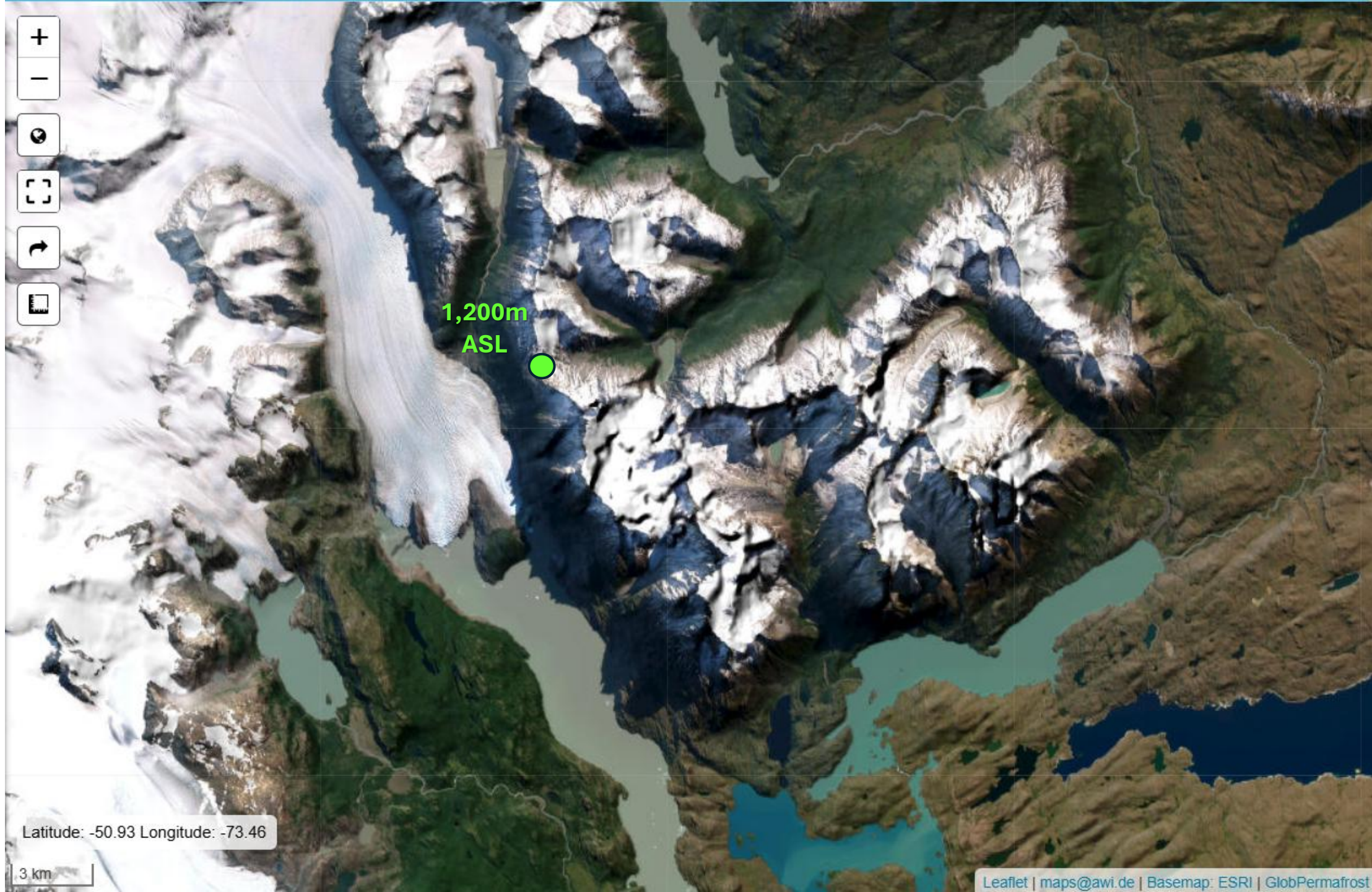
TEM subsurface surveys (50m loop)



Southern continental Patagonia.

- Ongoing monitoring at **1,200 m ASL**.
- MAGT 2020-2024: **0.55 ± 2.66 °C**
- Cryogenic depth around 2m.





- +
-
- 📍
- 📏
- ↶
- 📄

1,200m
ASL

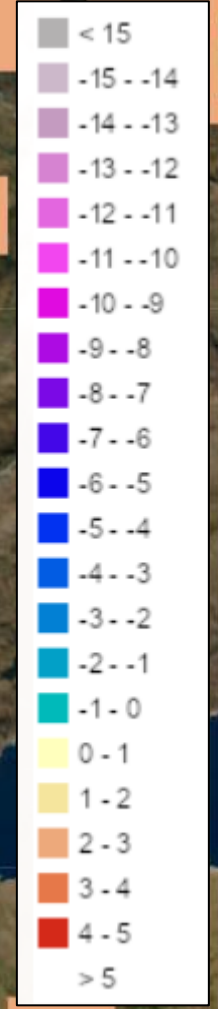


Latitude: -50.93 Longitude: -73.46

3 km



1,200m ASL



Latitude: -50.92 Longitude: -73.46

3 km



1,200m ASL



Latitude: -50.90 Longitude: -73.42

3 km

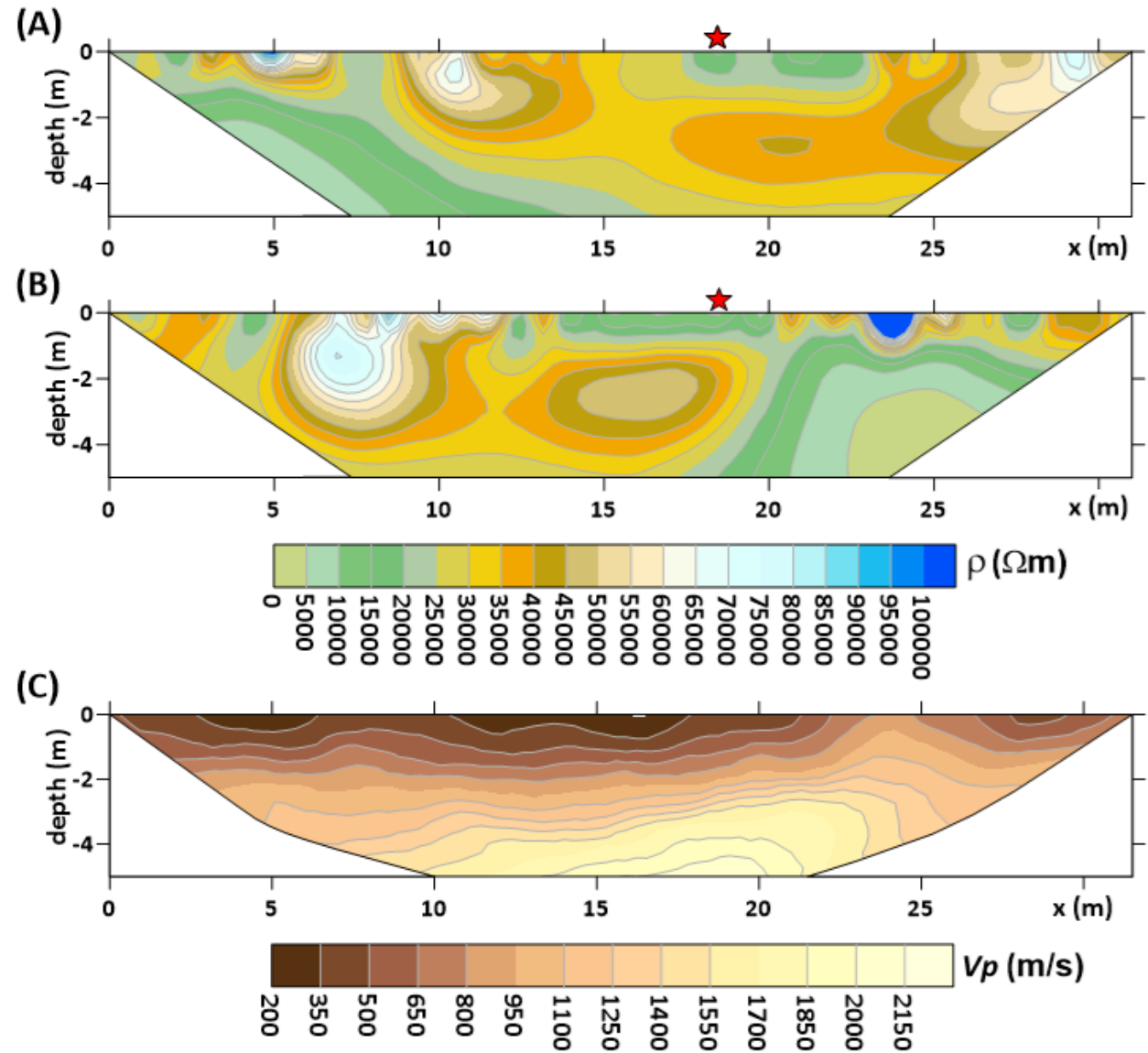
Gardner pass,
Torres del
Paine,
51°S, 1,200m
ASL

Work along with U. of Padova:

Mirko Pavoni

Alberto Carrera

Jacopo Boaga



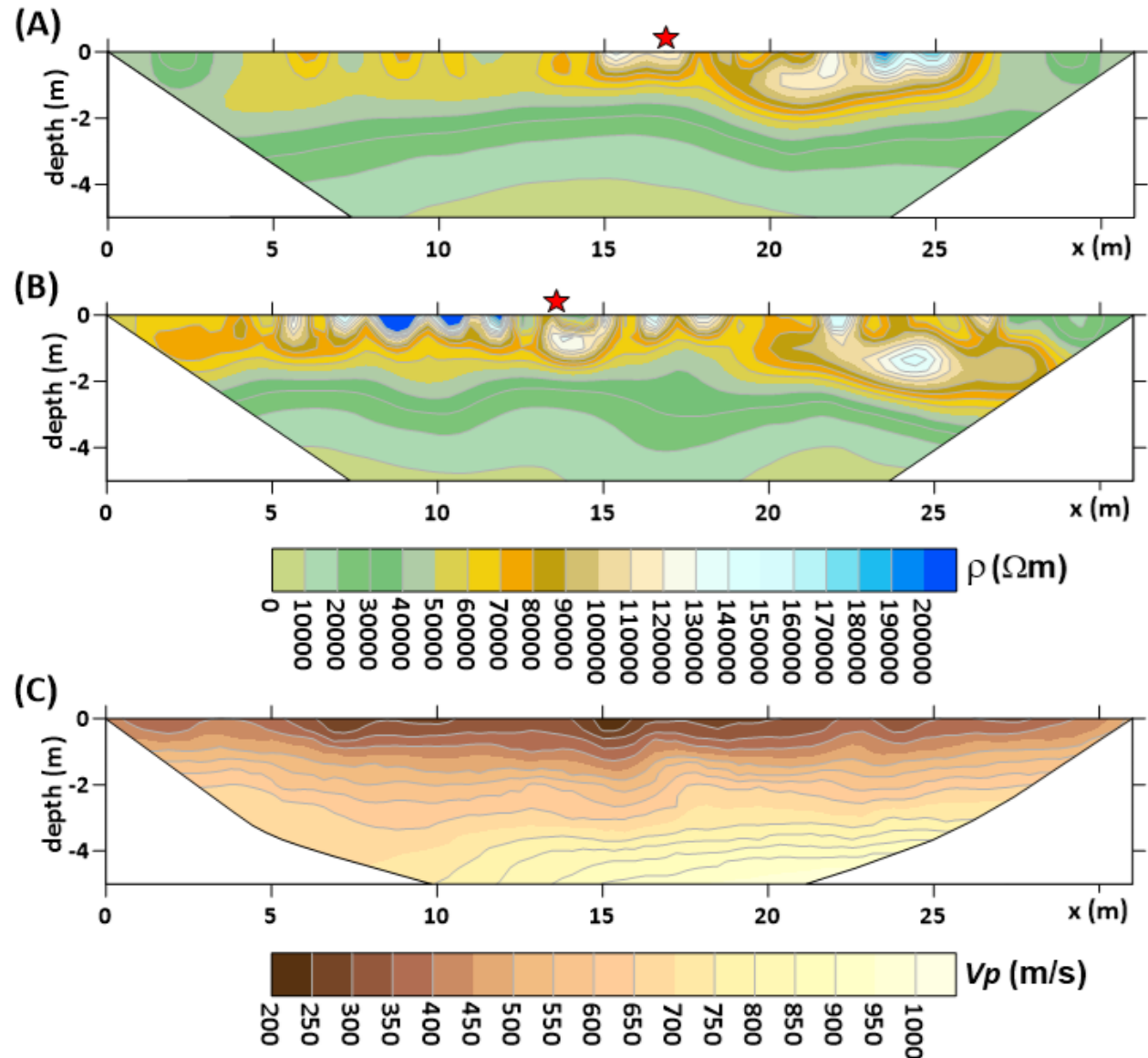
Gardner pass,
Torres del
Paine,
51°S, 1,200m
ASL

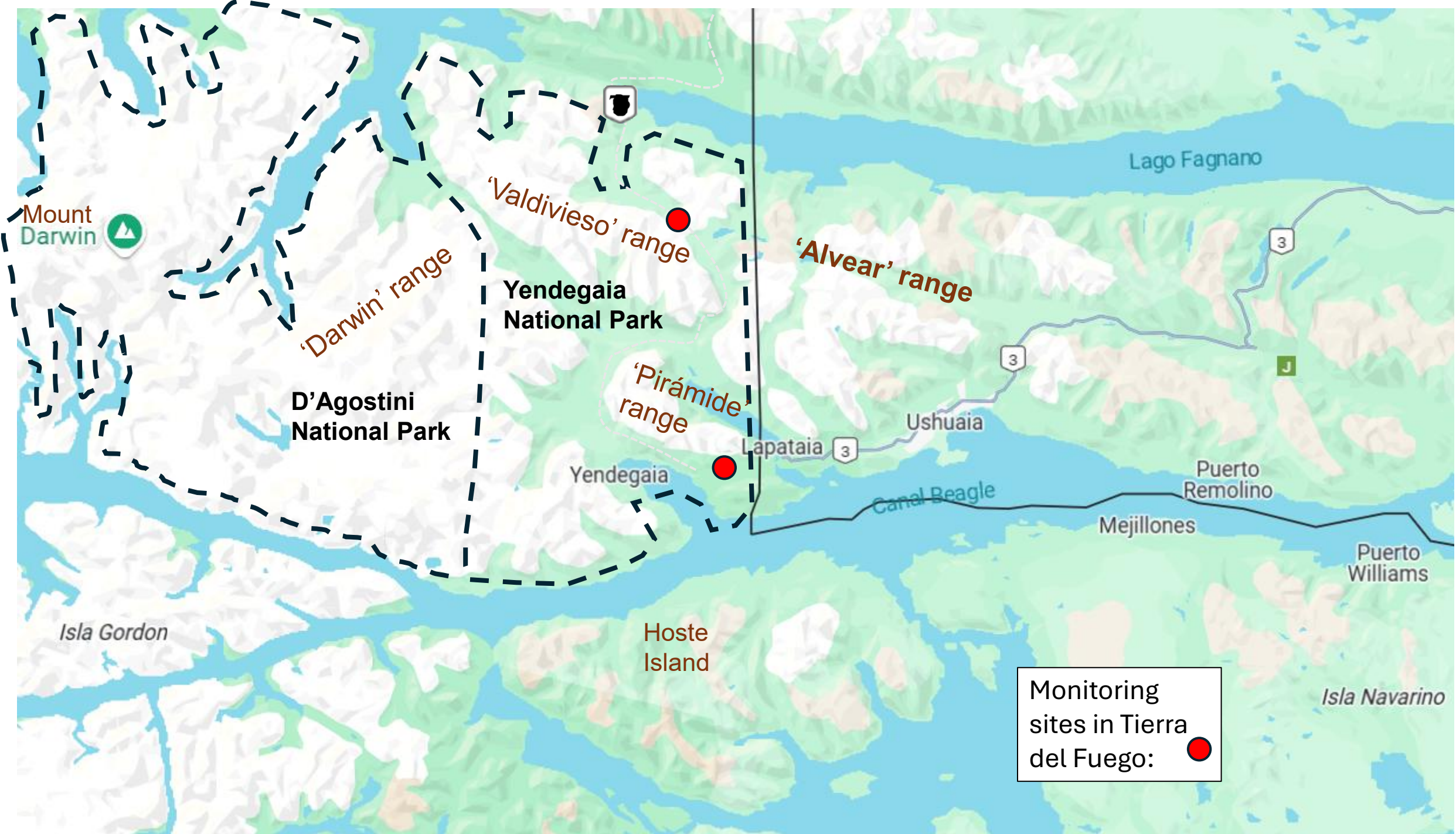
Work along with U. of Padova:

Mirko Pavoni

Alberto Carrera

Jacopo Boaga





Monitoring sites in Tierra del Fuego: ●



Tierra del Fuego island, 54°S >800 m ASL.



Clear indications of periglacial processes.

ERT and SR

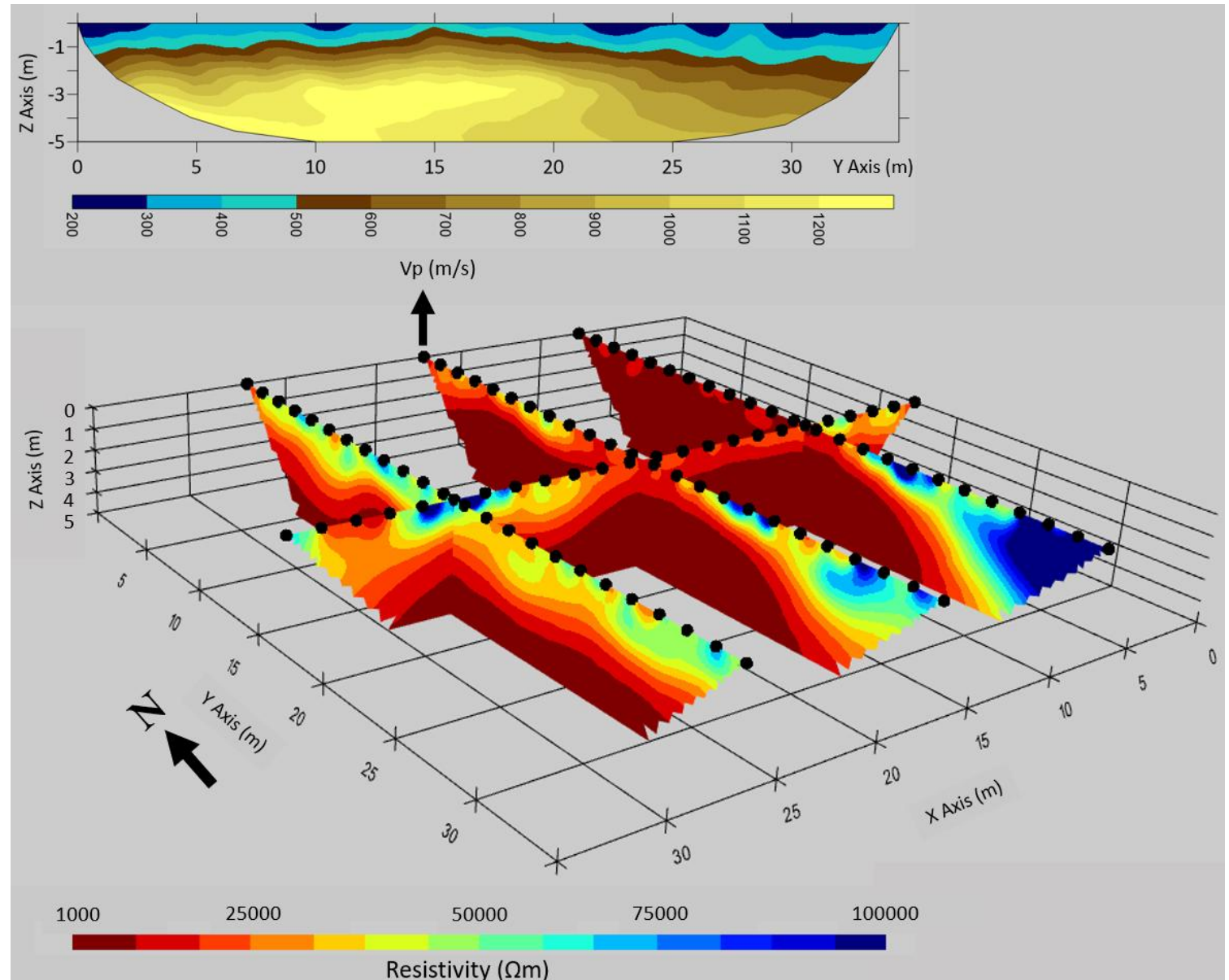
- Shallow, high resistivity bodies.
- Compatible with frozen sediments.

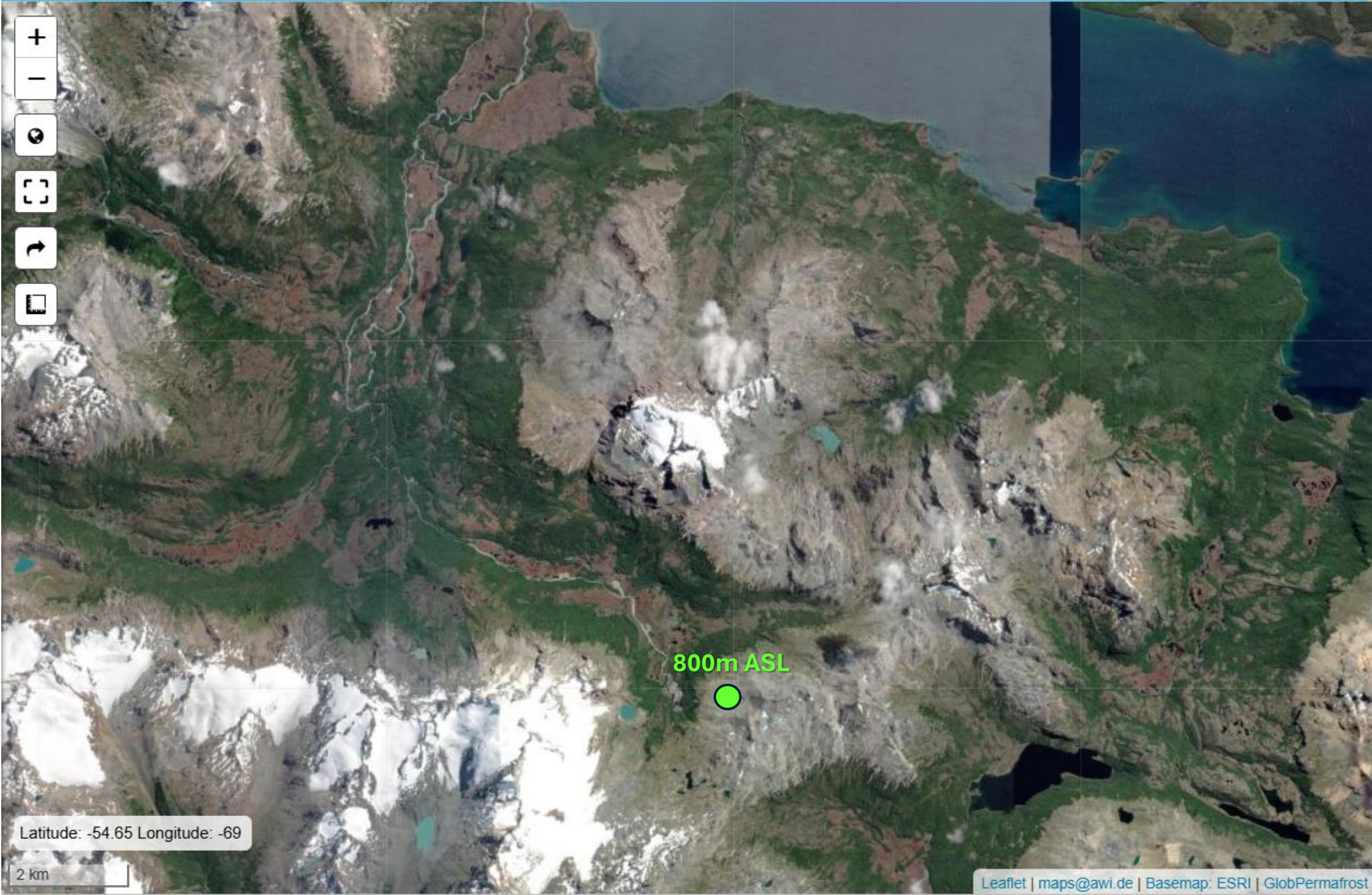
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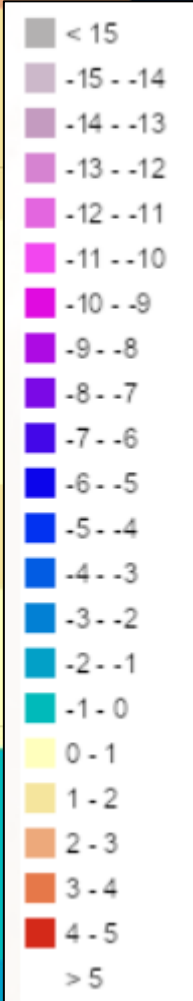
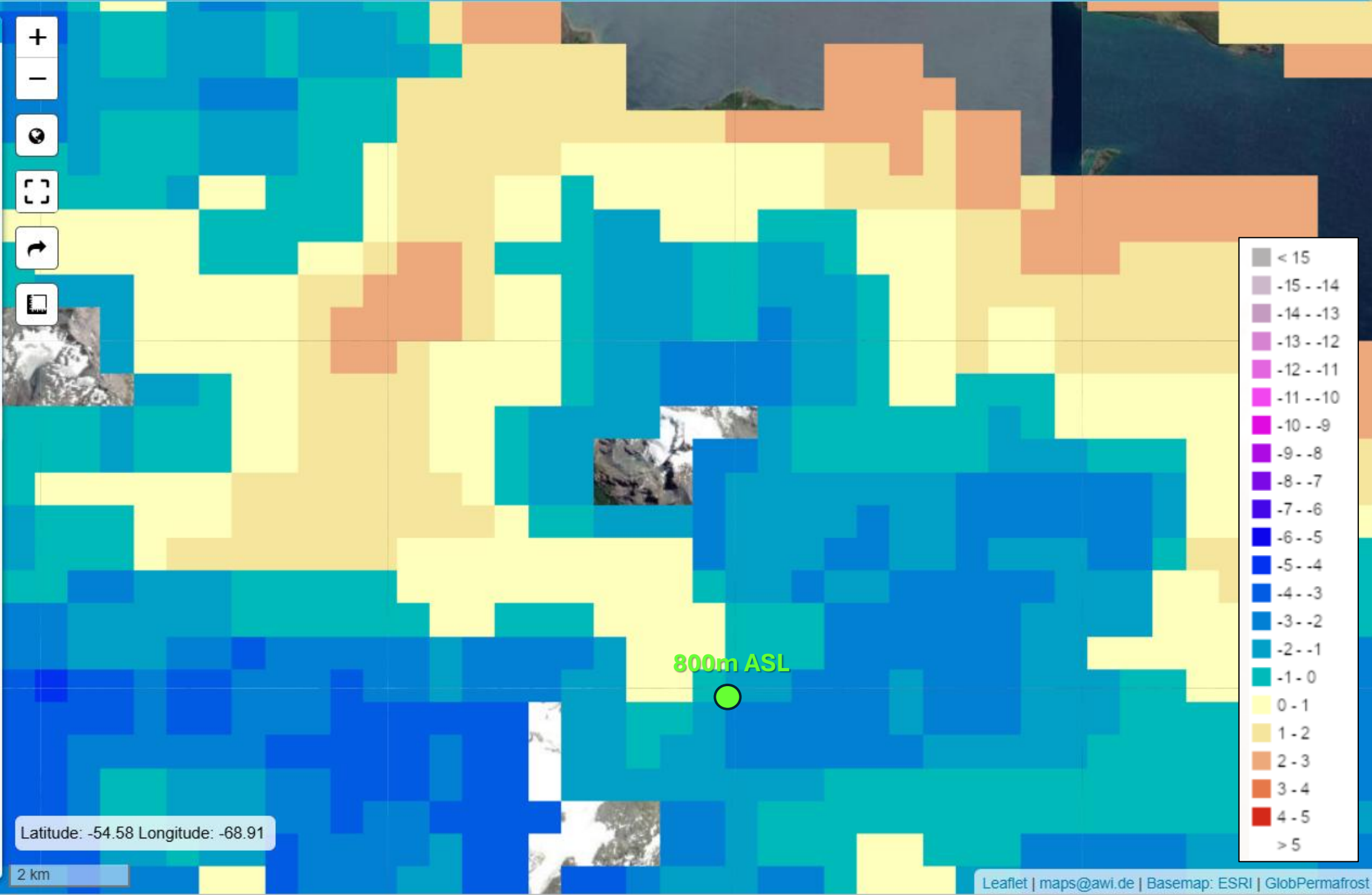
Jacopo Boaga





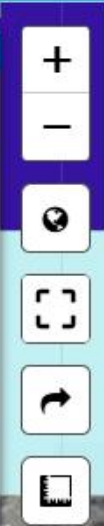
Latitude: -54.65 Longitude: -69

2 km



Latitude: -54.58 Longitude: -68.91

2 km

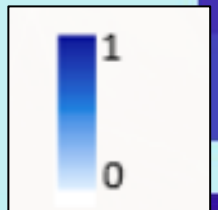


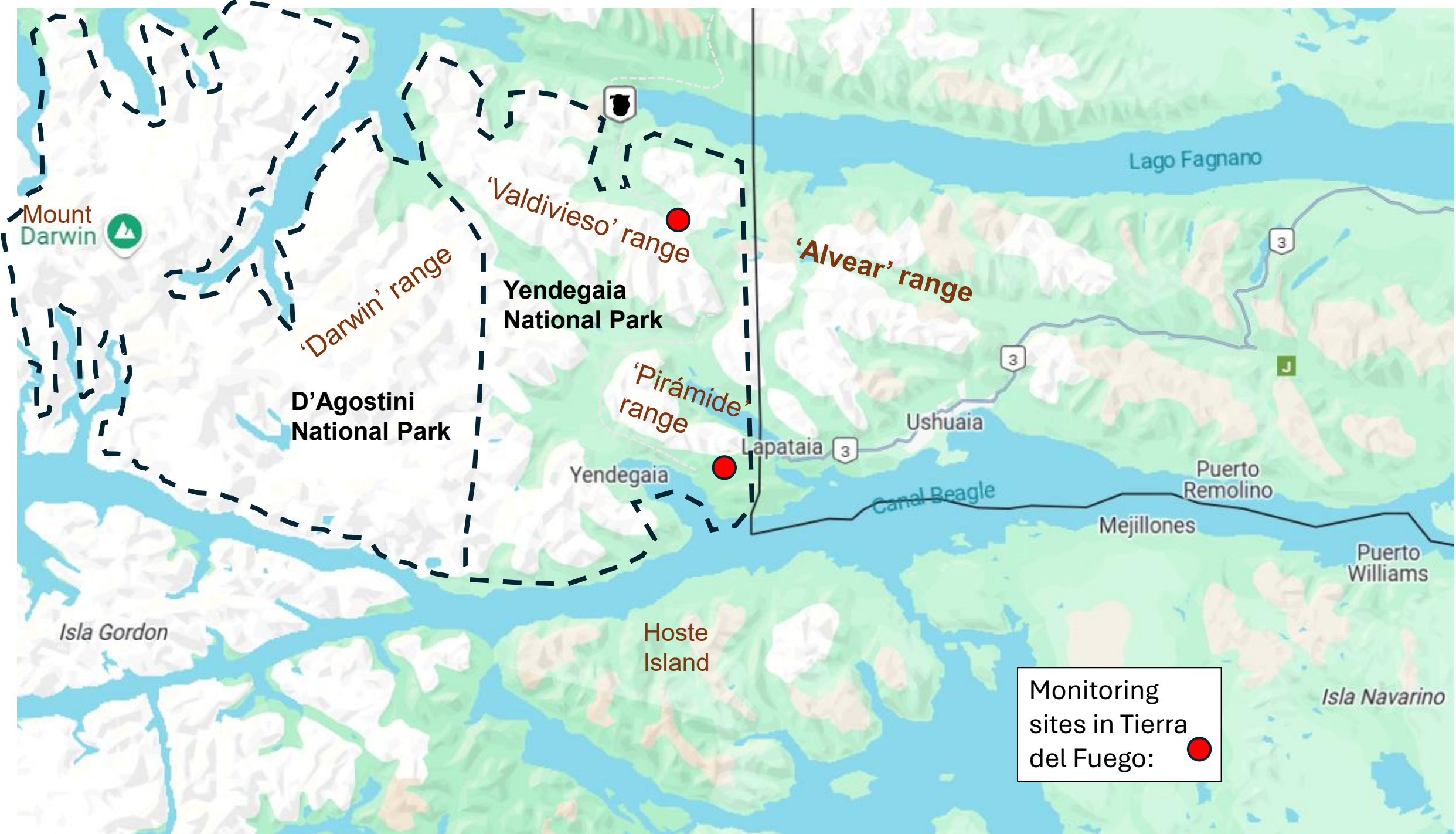
800m ASL



Latitude: -54.52 Longitude: -68.95

2 km





Monitoring sites in Tierra del Fuego: ●

Cóndor mountain: post-glacial cirque



Credit: Bá-lazs Nagy, ELTE, Hungary

Cóndor in 1945.

AI 'reimagination' from
Trimetrogon image





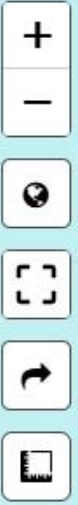
850m ASL



Latitude: -54.90 Longitude: -68.88

2 km





850m ASL

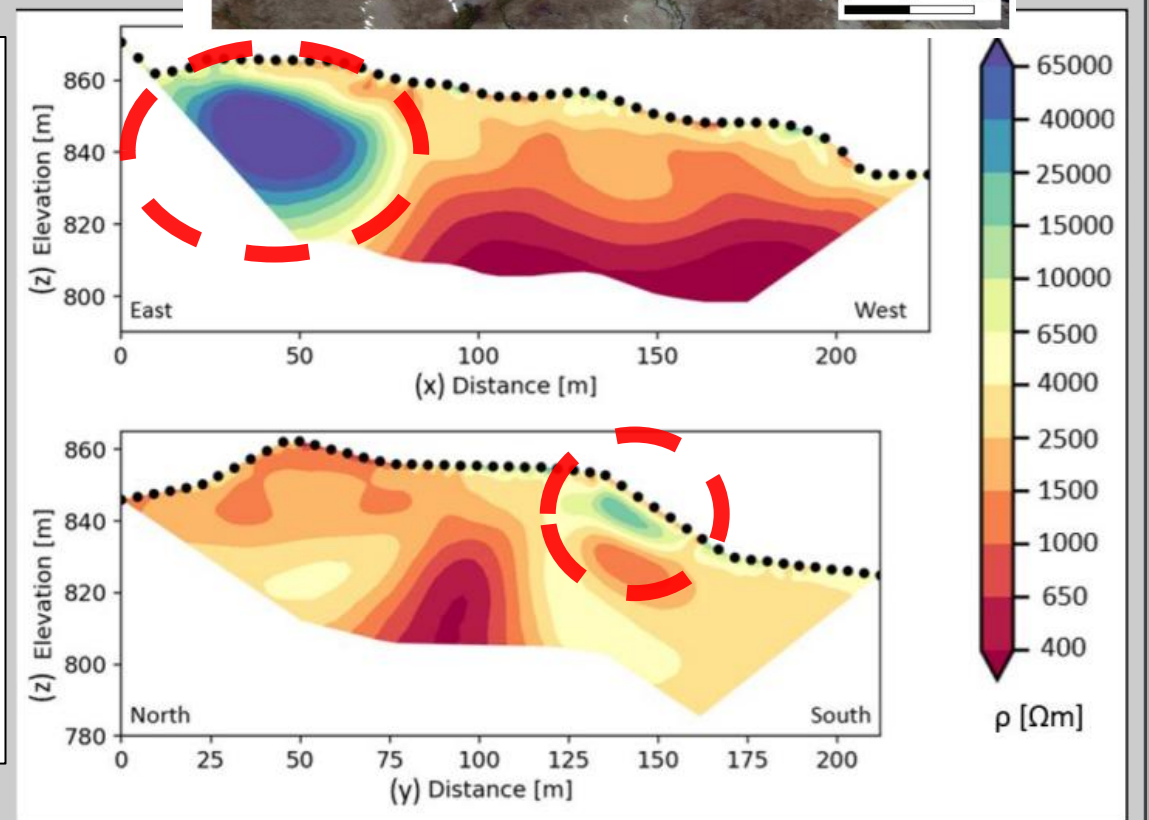
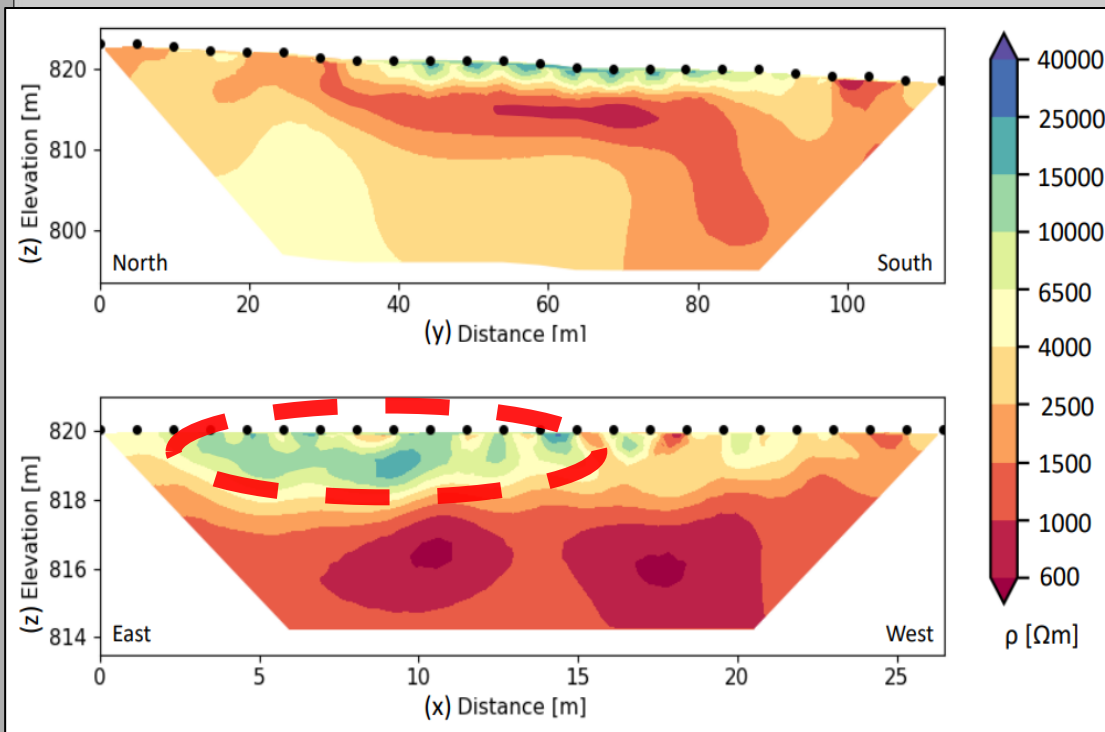
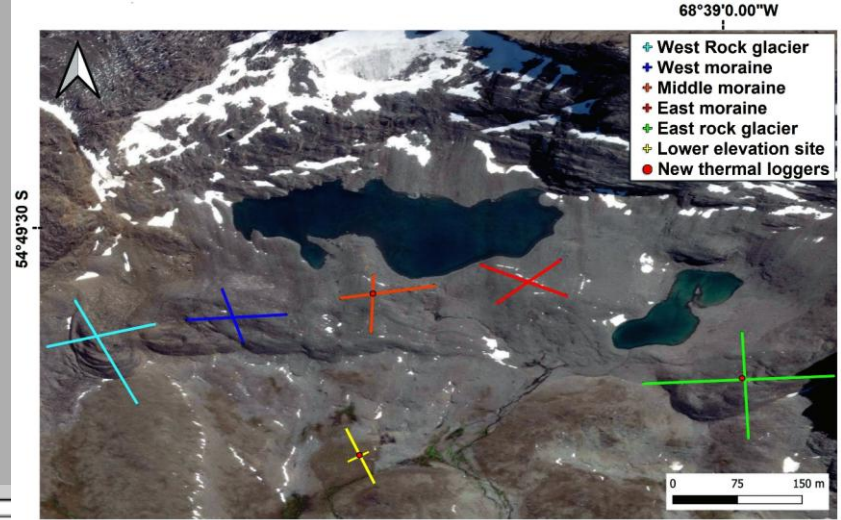


Latitude: -54.80 Longitude: -68.81

2 km



Subsurface evidence: *rock glaciers, moraines and sediment slopes.*



Credit: Mirko Pavoni & Jacopo Boaga, University of Padova.

Comment & outlook.

Does the MAGT deliver a good output compared to local measurements?

Yes, but at moderate elevations. Added effect of radiation and extreme aridity can change the estimation.

In very windy locations, like mountain passes, probability may underestimate cold intensity.

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- **27° dry tundra:** Overestimation of T° , good P(permafrost) prediction.
- **33°S dry tundra:** Overestimation of T° , *worse* P(permafrost).
- **51°S wet tundra:** good P(permafrost) prediction.
- **54°S wet tundra:** good P(permafrost) prediction.

Thanks.

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[**www.permachile.com**](http://www.permachile.com)