

Melting Giants:
How Polar Ice Sheet
Shape Our Future Sea
Levels

11 June 2025







sea level rise

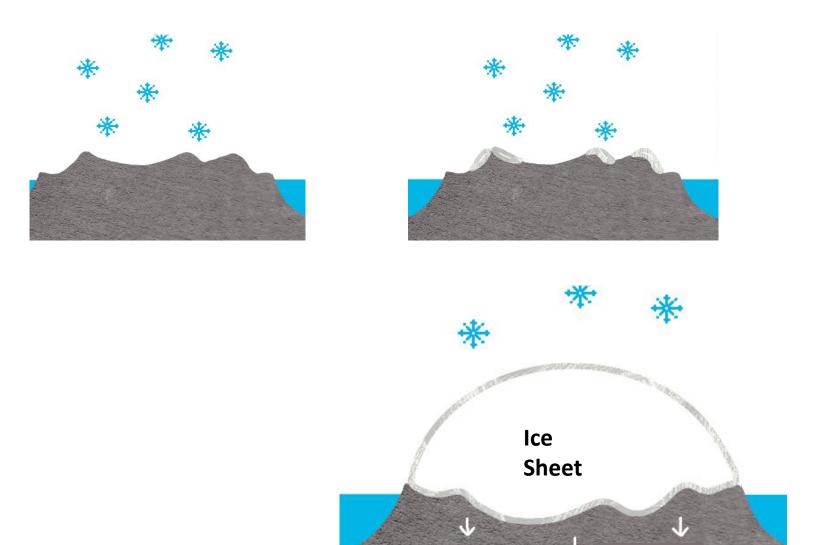


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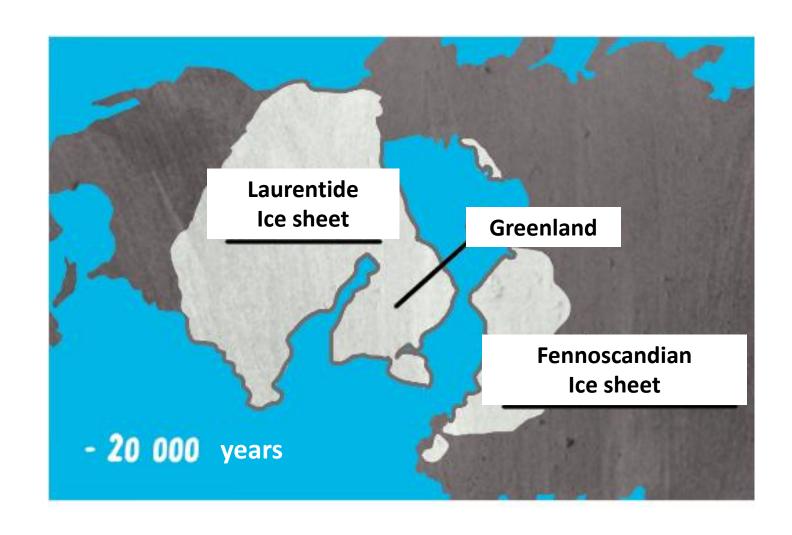
Polar Ice Sheets and Their Role in Global Sea-Level Change

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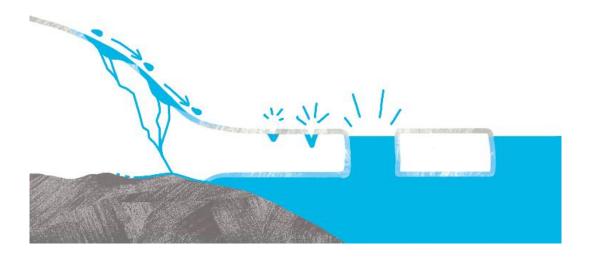
Ice sheets set the pace for long-term sea-level change

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Surface melting

Iceberg Calving



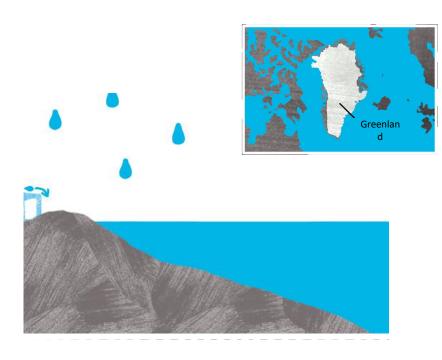
From Ice to Ocean: The Contributors of Today's 4mm/year Rise



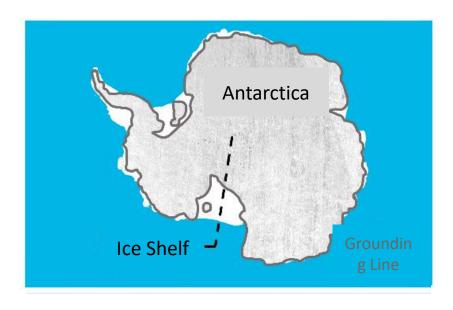
From Melt to Collapse: Greenland's Vulnerability to Warming

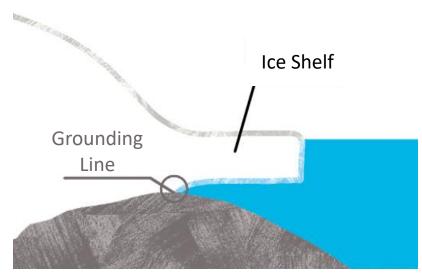






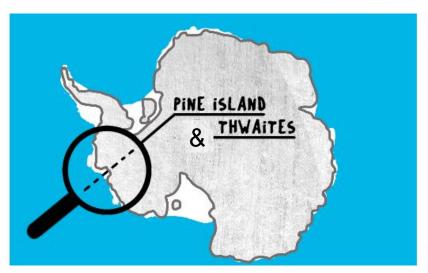
Ice Shelves: Gatekeepers of Antarctic Ice Loss



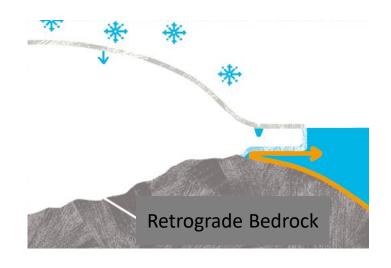


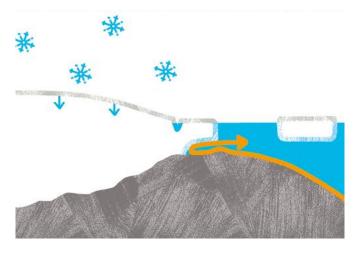


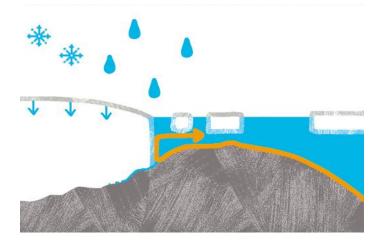
Retreat Without Return: The Fate of West Antarctic Glaciers



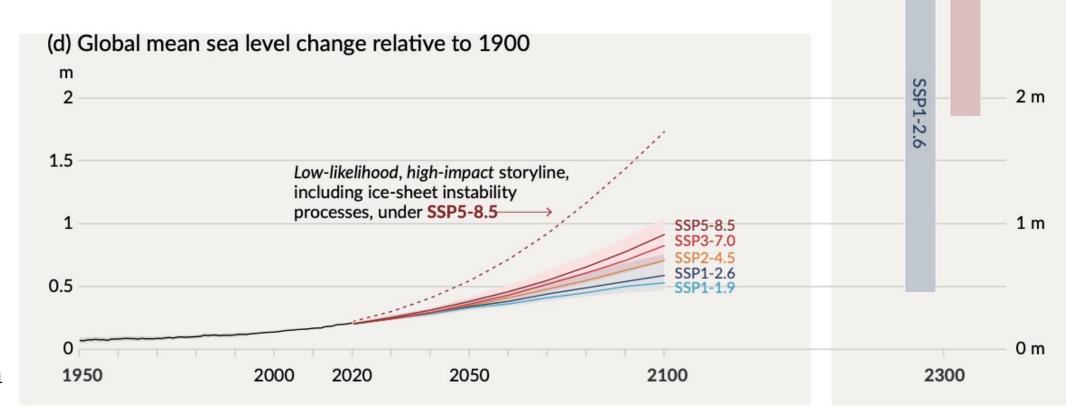








Rising Waters Ahead: Not If, But When



5 m

4 m

3 m



Take-Home Messages

Ice sheets are powerful drivers of long-term sea level change

They store vast amounts of water — enough to raise sea levels by over 65 meters — and their stability is sensitive to even moderate warming.

Greenland and West Antarctica are approaching critical thresholds

Tipping points around +1.5 to +2°C of global warming could lead to irreversible ice loss, accelerating sea-level rise for centuries to millennia.

Sea level rise is already underway — and accelerating

Currently rising ~4 mm/year, driven by melting ice sheets, glaciers, and thermal expansion. This is more than twice the rate of the 20th century.

Extreme sea-level rise cannot be ruled out

By 2300, sea levels could rise over 10 meters in worst-case scenarios. Even 1 meter by 2100 is possible under rapid ice sheet retreat.

The future depends on what we do now

Reducing emissions and preparing for change are both essential. Mitigation and adaptation must go hand-in-hand.









