

ANTARSTISA STATES

Booklet n°3 - World's Glaciers' Tour

Heidi Pace

SPECIAL EDITION

Antarctica 26 November 2025

At full speed!

AFTER A FEW DAYS OF THOUGH CONDITIONS, OUR EXPLORERS SPEED AHEAD. CARRIED BY THE WIND.

"We have already traveled more than 700 kilometers! Thanks to a favorable wind, we are able to move quick and keep progressing toward the Southern Pole of Inaccessibility..."



Heïdi checks the data quality of the ground-penetrating radar.



Heïdi and Matthieu are kite-skiing under the midnight sun.

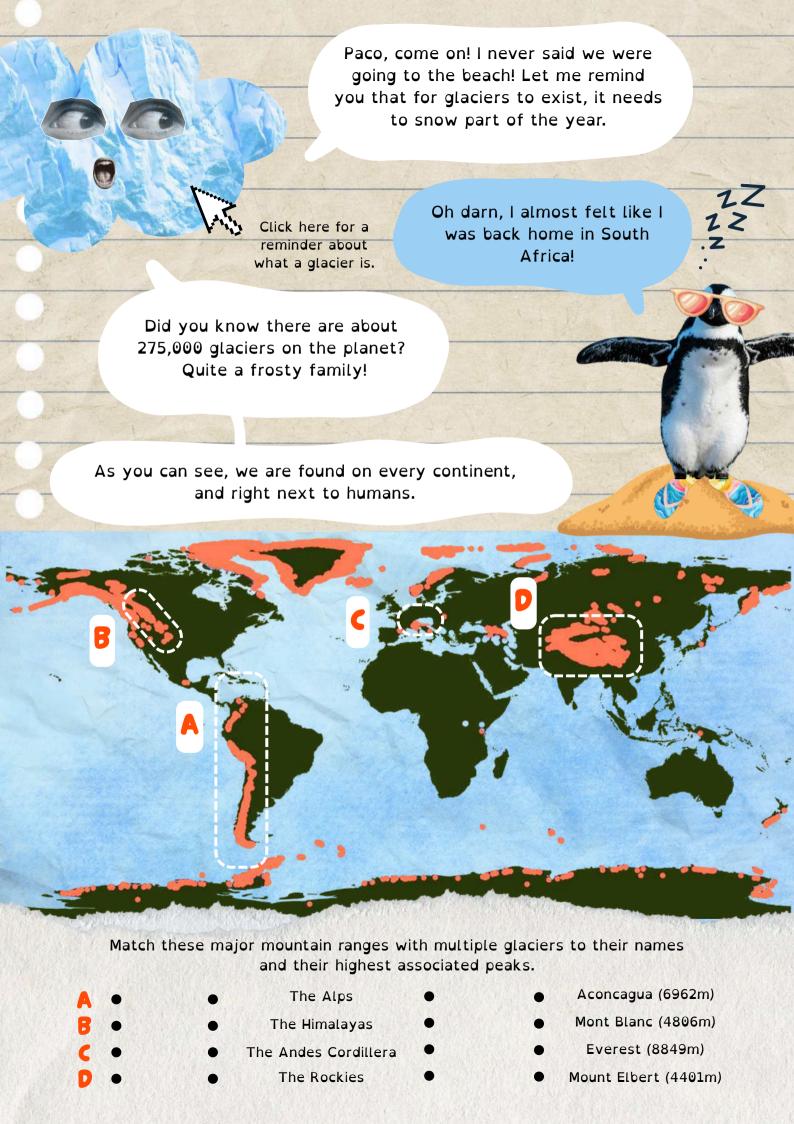
"After several days of intense kite-skiing, we were finally able to take a break on Friday. We needed to repair some equipment that had been damaged by the cold. We also managed to back up our scientific data, but above all to regain our strength. This was much needed!"





The scientific data is very precise and promising for the science team!





In our family, we come in different sizes, which give us different names.





Glaciers of all sizes!

My Swiss uncle is as big as a small town. He dwells among the rocks and nourishes the rivers. We call him a mountain glacier.



Jungfrau-Aletsch, Switzerland 🧰



My Icelandic niece, on the other hand, is much larger: she can cover the size of an entire region! We call her an ice cap.



* Jökull (prononced yeu-kutl) means glacier in Icelandic



Vatnajökull*, Iceland 🧰



The two largest ice caps in the world are Antarctica and Greenland. They are called ice-sheets.





Help Paco answer the questions

Using a globe or a world map, try to guess:

- → Which ice cap is 4 times the size of France?
- → Which ice cap is 27 times the size of France?





And here are my little cousins... they're really into rap right now!

THE RAPPING GLACIERS

Yo, I'm Kilimanjaro, they just call me Kili I'm a big volcano, but with ice I'm chilly I live in Tanzania, one of those high magical peaks Where wild animals roam below my three peaks





I'm Sermeq Kujalleq, live near Ilulissat
I move a lot each day, looking good, no ties, just like that
I make up 10% of Greenland's icebergs, it's true
But I'm losing lots of ice; I'm afraid I'll just be a legend one day too

I'm chillin' in Nepal, Khumbu Glacier's my name So high in altitude, the others don't feel the same I give cold sweats to climbers who dare On my slopes they dream, thinking I'm theirs to bear





I live in Tajikistan, I'm the Fedchenko Glacier Feeding mighty rivers, streams, and every water racer I'm a stylish mountain glacier, looking cool and fly So cold, I even have the longest ice tongue, oh my!



By the way, speaking of ice and tongues, I could really go for a strawberry ice cream...

Your turn!

Imagine a glacier with its own unique features and write a four-line rhyming paragraph to describe it!







I had a strange dream about Mr. Glacier; after introducing me to his family, he started melting...

Yes, this is the case for most glaciers today.

But isn't there a doctor for glaciers?

Yes! Those "doctors" are called glaciologists, like me. We have a great technique to find out how a glacier is doing.

I'm gonna show you how we do it: you have to compare the snow accumulated at the end of winter with the melting during summer.

If more snow accumulates in winter, the glacier grows.

If there is more melting during summer, the glacier shrinks.





2025 health report



Name: Ossoue Place of birth: Pyrenees, FRANCE

Snow in winter (m) 3

Melting in summer 6
(m)

2025 summary (m) -3

Remaining thickness: 30 m



If the glacier continues to lose 3 meters of thickness per year, how much longer does it have to live?

☐ 10 years ☐ 50 years ☐ 100 years

Oh dear, we can't take it easy. I'm prescribing you a few tons of snow to take morning, noon, and night throughout the whole winter.



I think I've found what makes me tick: glaciers. And you, Heidi, how did this passion begin for you?

Since I was very young, this subject has touched me deeply. Where I was born, in the French Alps, the glaciers supply the Rhone River. When they melt during summer, they release precious water that flows from the mountains to the sea. Thanks to them, the local people can drink, farm, and live.

The Rhône begins at the Rhone Glacier in Switzerland.
This glacier has lost 1.7 km in length since 1880.

Geopolitics

The Rhone River is half Swiss, half French, which can lead to some tensions regarding its use.

Energy

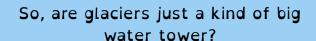
It enables electricity to be produced through hydroelectric dams and cools the nuclear power plants in the valley.

Biodiversity

It supports life in the Camargue, a natural site with exceptional biodiversity.



But if the glaciers disappear, the rivers' flow in summer, like the Rhone, will decrease. Worldwide, nearly two billion people depend on glaciers for their water supply.



In many cultures, glaciers are not only landscape elements; they are seen as living entities, ancestors, or spirits, witnesses to the deep connection between humans and their environment.



I'm going to tell you a story that both fascinates and saddens me: about the Conejeras Glacier in Colombia. It's a tropical glacier: fragile, threatened, and above all sacred to some Indigenous peoples, such as the Koguis.

I understand, the glacier disappearance also means the ancestors' memories and the Indigenous people's culture will fade away.



CHAPTER III: THE CONEJERAS AND THE KOGUIS

For more than five centuries, this people have watched over the Conejeras. They honor this glacier every day, seeing it as alive, almost like a deity.



For the Koguis, glaciers are like the "heads" of the Earth. When they melt, it's as if the Earth itself is getting sick. According to them, everything is a great balance, which humans are disrupting.



Hi friends,

Thanks to my encounter with Mr. Glacier and his family in my dream, I discovered that there are many types of glaciers on Earth! And then, revelation: I want to become a glaciologist! Yes, yes, a penguin glaciologist, ready to do health check-ups on glaciers! I'm sure Heidi will be able to help me make a name for myself in the field. Well, I understand that global warming is not good for them... nor for the humans who love them or depend on them. However, I still haven't figured out the cause of their melting; I have a few steps left to untangle the truth in this complicated investigation. Matthieu told me that next week, we're going to discover the link between glaciers and the climate.





Materials needed:

A stack of papers (small sheets or index cards) A pencil and colored pencils (blue, white, gray, brown) A rubber band or a stapler to hold the sheets together



Flipbook example!

Steps to follow:

Prepare the flipbook Number the sheets from 1 to 20 (or more if you want the glacier to move more slowly).

Keep the sheets aligned and secured on one side with a rubber band or clips.

Draw the glacier formation

Sheets 1–5: Draw a mountain and snow falling on it.

Sheets 6-10: Show the snow accumulating and turning into ice.

Sheets 11–14: The glacier begins to slowly slide down into the valley (the ice moves a little more on each page)

Draw the glacier melting

Sheets 15-18: The glacier shrinks; you can see melted water flowing downward.

Sheets 19-20: Less ice remains, and you can see a river in its place.

Try your flipbook

Hold your flipbook tightly in one hand and quickly flip through the pages with your thumb.

Watch the glacier form, move, and then melt.

Any questions?

Got a question or a kind word for Heïdi and Matthieu? Send it through their mailbox. They'll reply as soon as possible!



Lexicon



Camping stove: a small device used to cook or heat food outdoors or in places without a permanent kitchen, such as during an expedition.



Freeze-dried: refers to a food that has been dehydrated under vacuum (without air), which makes it lighter and less bulky. It has a long shelf life and must be rehydrated before being eaten.



Glacier tongue: a long, narrow extension of a glacier that slowly flows into a valley or the sea under the force of gravity.

Ice cap: a type of glacier that forms a large expanse of ice and is not confined by the terrain. If the area exceeds 50,000 km², it is called an ice sheet.



Iceberg: A block of ice that breaks off from a glacier and falls into the water. It floats on the surface of the ocean, with only a small part (about 10% of its volume) visible above the water.

Ice sheet: An ice cap so large that it covers entire continents or islands. Its size must be more than $50,000 \text{ km}^2$. There are only two on Earth today: Greenland (2.1 million km²) and Antarctica (14 million km²).



UNESCO World Heritage: a list of exceptional natural or cultural sites protected for their universal value and importance to humanity. Among them, 50 natural sites contain glaciers, representing around 18,600 glaciers in total: nearly 10% of the planet's total glacier area.

To go further

Glaciers play mysic!



A film to watch without moderation



GAMES SOLUTIONS





Page 8

Life expectancy = Remaining thickness =
$$30 = 10$$
 years

Health check-up 3

Cut out the images

















