



Conclusion

The basal succession comprises of a frozen lattice upheld diamict overlain by garbage poor scattered facies ice. The grid upheld diamict is deciphered as a frozen sub-frigid footing till which has been profoundly soaked. The overlying scattered facies has a structural beginning, identifying with strain-initiated transformation of englacial ice because of shearing near the bed. The development of both facies is steady with a warm-based warm system and the accessibility of subglacial melt water. Both the basal arrangement and glaciological structures are reliable with Tellbreen having encountered more-unique ice stream previously, portrayed by warm-based conditions, structural twisting and the accessibility of compressed subglacial meltwater.

Almost certainly, these conditions agreed with the LIA greatest degree of Tellbreen, when it was essentially bigger and thicker than today.

References

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