



# **PRESS ROUNDTABLE:** **Health of mountain water towers around the world**

Thursday, 17 December  
11:00 am US Eastern Time

**AGU** FALL  
MEETING

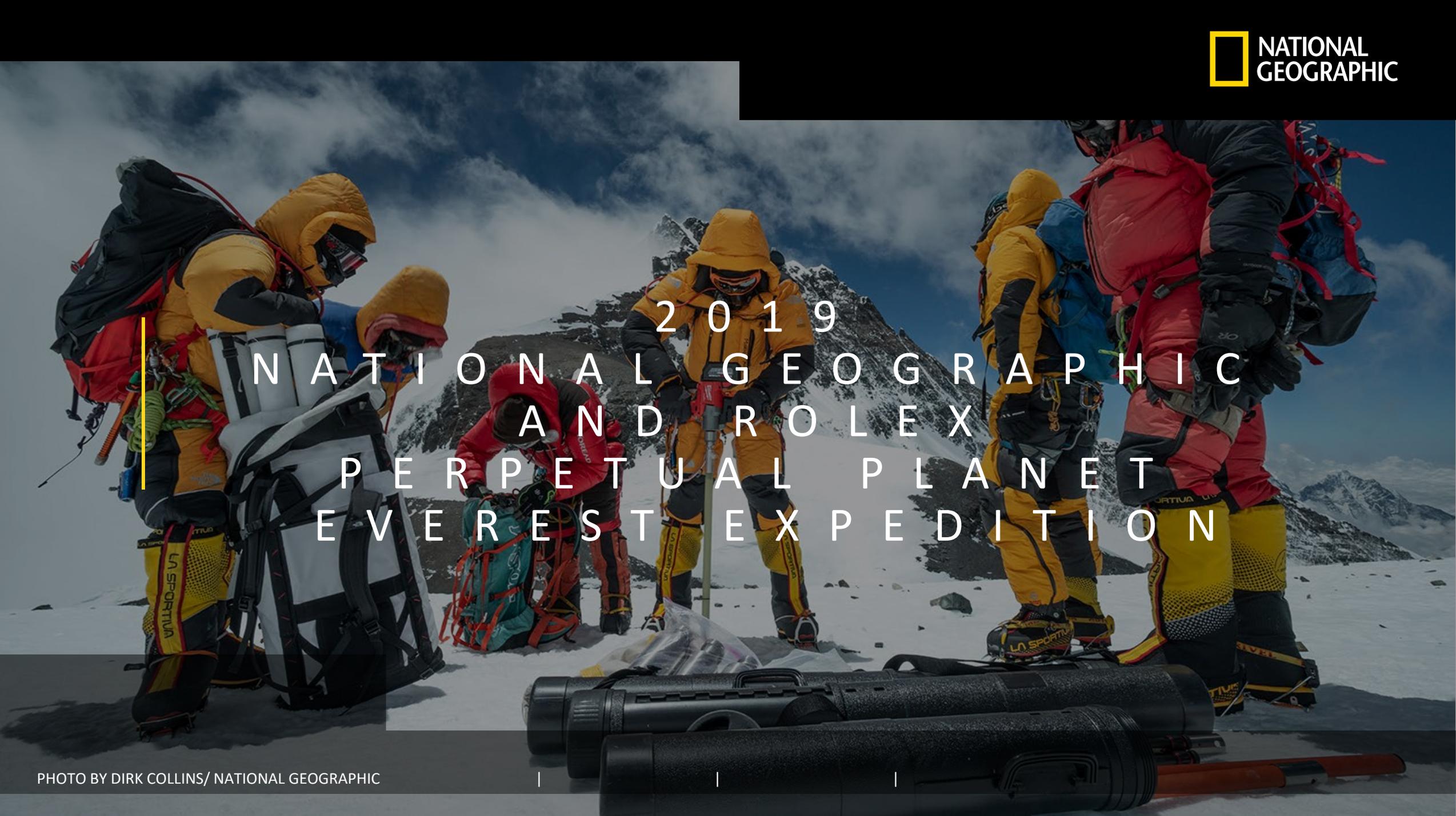
SHAPING  
THE FUTURE  
OF SCIENCE

# PANELISTS

- **Tenzing Chogyal Sherpa**, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
- **Lewis Collins**, *One Earth*
- **Paul Mayewski**, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine
- **Imogen Napper**, University of Plymouth
- **Baker Perry**, Appalachian State University

# INFORMATION FOR REPORTERS

- Reporters: Please ask your questions directly to the panelists
- Slides from this presentation are available in the Fall Meeting Media Center: <https://www.agu.org/Fall-Meeting/Pages/Attend/Media-Center>
- This event will NOT be recorded
- Questions and technical issues: Email [news@agu.org](mailto:news@agu.org)

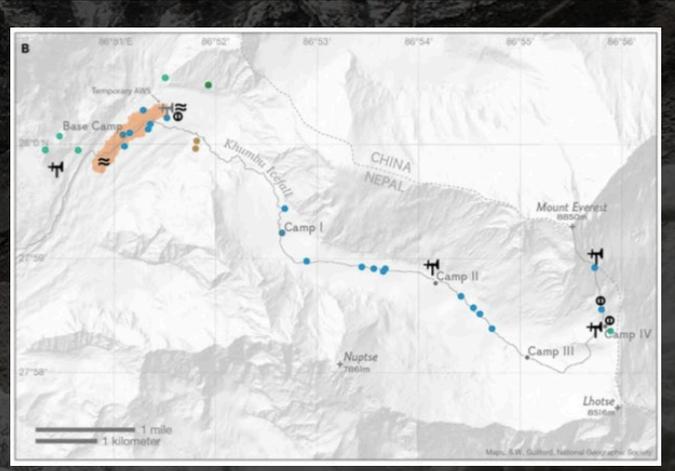
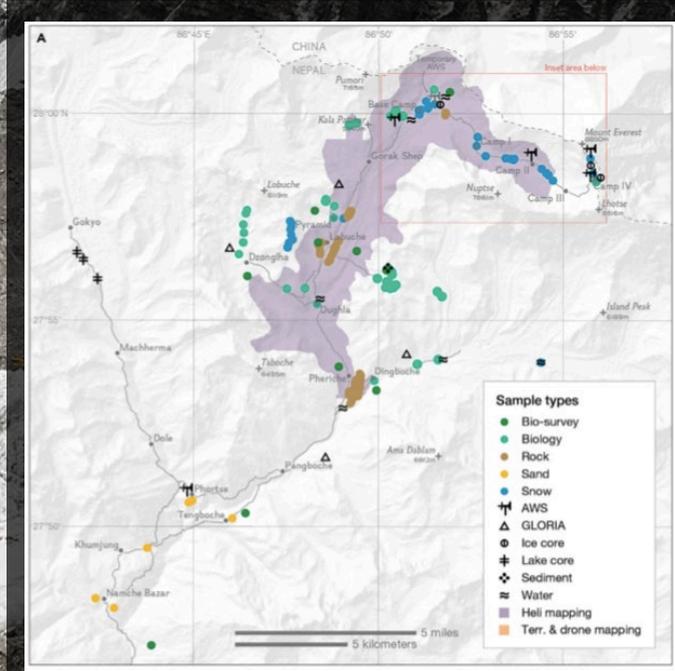


2019  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC  
AND ROLEX  
PERPETUAL PLANET  
EVEREST EXPEDITION

# ONE EARTH SPECIAL ISSUE



# G R O U N D B R E A K I N G I N T E R D I S C I P L I N A R Y R E S E A R C H



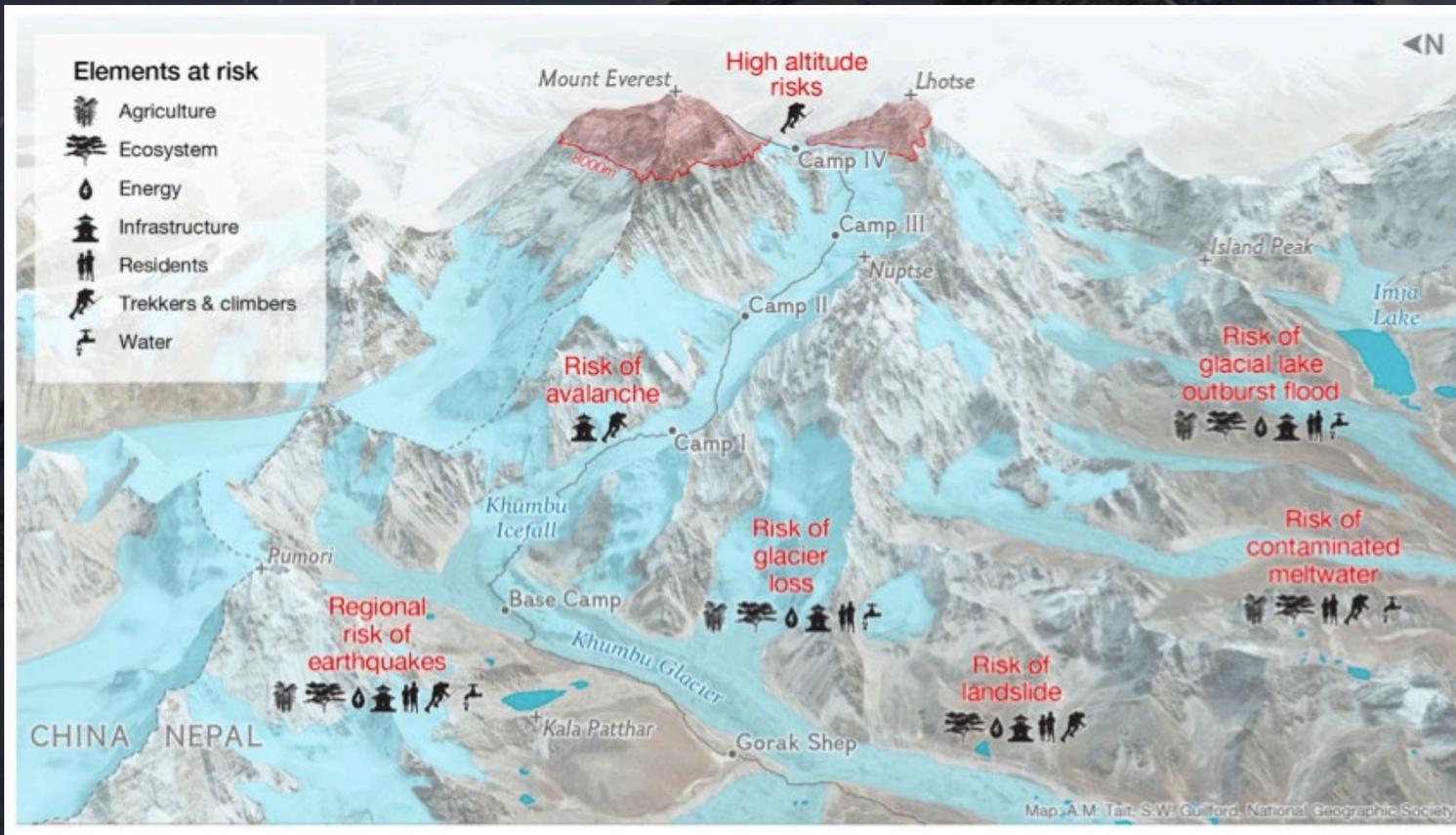
**CellPress** **One Earth**

**Backstory**  
**Behind the Scenes of a Comprehensive Scientific Expedition to Mt. Everest**

Sandra Ekin,<sup>1,2</sup> Pete Athans,<sup>3</sup> Paul Mayewski,<sup>4</sup> Jiban Ghimire,<sup>5</sup> Aurora C. Elmore,<sup>1</sup> and Valerie Gray<sup>1</sup>

Between April and June 2019, the National Geographic and Rolex Perpetual Planet Everest Expedition—ten research teams composed of 34 international and Nepali scientists—journeyed to the top of the world's tallest mountain in pursuit of new knowledge of these vulnerable and dynamic systems. This is our story.

# G R O U N D B R E A K I N G I N T E R D I S C I P L I N A R Y R E S E A R C H



One Earth

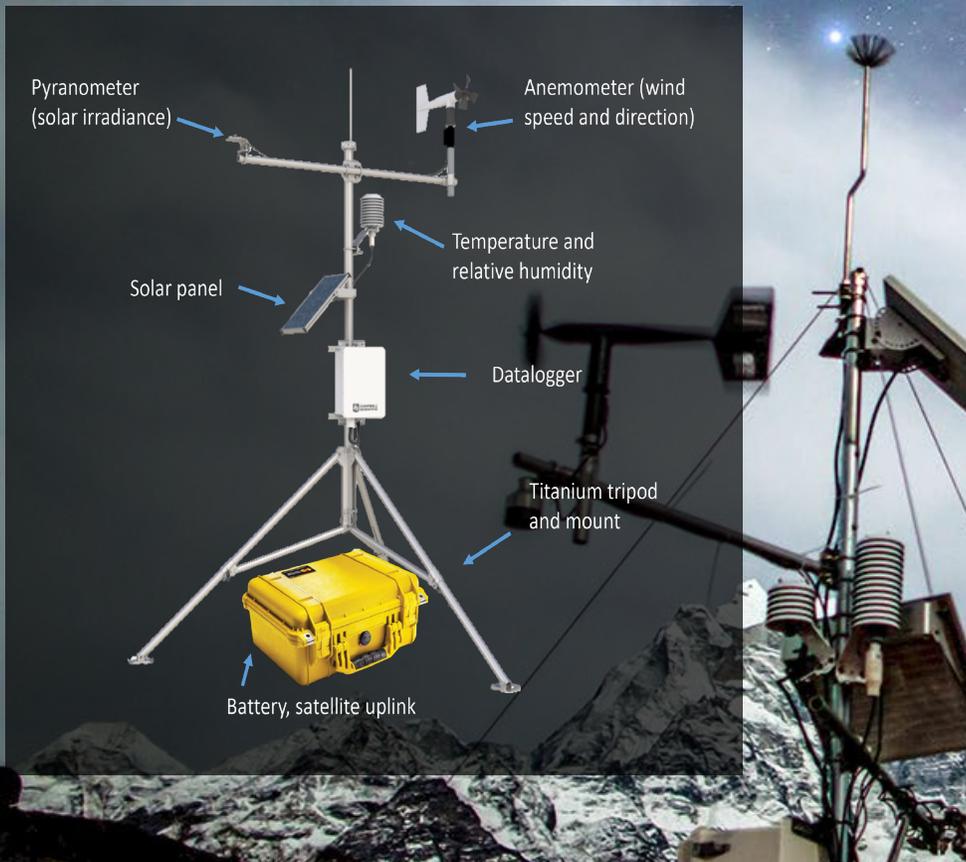
Gold Standard  
for the Global Goals  
1 ton of  
CO<sub>2</sub> offset

CellPress  
OPEN ACCESS

Primer  
**An Overview of Physical Risks  
in the Mt. Everest Region**

Kimberly R. Miner,<sup>1,2</sup> Paul A. Mayewski,<sup>1</sup> Sanju K. Baidya,<sup>10</sup> Kenneth Broad,<sup>11,12</sup> Heather Clifford,<sup>1,2</sup> Aurora Elmore,<sup>9</sup> Ananta P. Gajurel,<sup>3</sup> Bibek Giri,<sup>3</sup> Sam Guilford,<sup>3</sup> Mary Hubbard,<sup>3</sup> Corey Jaskolski,<sup>10</sup> Heather Koldewey,<sup>7</sup> Wei Li,<sup>12</sup> Tom Matthews,<sup>4</sup> Imogen Napper,<sup>6</sup> L. Baker Perry,<sup>2</sup> Matusz Potocki,<sup>1,4</sup> John C. Prisco,<sup>1,2</sup> Alex Tait,<sup>2</sup> Richard Thompson,<sup>6</sup> and Subash Tuladhar<sup>10</sup>

# G R O U N D B R E A K I N G I N T E R D I S C I P L I N A R Y R E S E A R C H



**One Earth** Article

## Precipitation Characteristics and Moisture Source Regions on Mt. Everest in the Khumbu, Nepal

**Graphical Abstract**

**Authors**  
L. Baker Perry, Tom Matthews, Heather Guy, ..., Anton Seimon, Ananta Gajurel, Paul A. Mayewski

**Correspondence**  
perryb@ppstate.edu

**In Brief**  
Precipitation is critical to the water towers of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya-Karakoram region, exerting an important control on glacier mass balance and the water resources for 1.65 billion people. Here, we investigate precipitation characteristics and moisture sources in Nepal's Khumbu region. Our findings demonstrate that the northern Bay of Bengal is an important moisture source during the monsoon period (June to August) and that westerly trajectories over land predominate for precipitation events during the post-monsoon, winter, and pre-monsoon seasons.

**Highlights**

- Specific humidity and freezing level height have increased since 1981
- Bulk of precipitation falls during monsoon and at night
- Westerly trajectories predominate during post-monsoon, winter, and pre-monsoon
- Northern Bay of Bengal is an important moisture source during the monsoon period

Perry et al., 2020, *One Earth* 2, 1–4  
November 20, 2020 © 2020 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Inc.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.10.011>

CellPress

**iScience** Article

## Into Thick(er) Air? Oxygen Availability at Humans' Physiological Frontier on Mount Everest

**Weather controls O<sub>2</sub> availability on Mt. Everest by affecting air pressure**

Pressure - O<sub>2</sub> =  
Mt. Everest summit fields higher Virtual elevation increases  
Pressure - O<sub>2</sub> =  
Mt. Everest summit fields lower Virtual elevation decreases

9,387 m - highest virtual elevation (climb)

1,949 m - highest virtual elevation (climb)

8,650 m (actual elevation)

8,201 m - lowest virtual elevation (climb)

8,649 m - lowest virtual elevation (climb)

**Warming (climate change) means Mt. Everest summit may feel lower**

Climate warming is increasing air pressure/oxygen availability on Mt. Everest

Tom Matthews, L. Baker Perry, Timothy F. Lane, ..., Ananta Gajurel, Marusz Potocki, Paul A. Mayewski

10.1016/j.isci.2020.101718  
10.1016/j.isci.2020.101718  
Mt. Everest's perceived elevation changes by almost 200 m depending on the weather

Air pressure on Mt. Everest summit plings down to physiological levels in winter

Climate warming is increasing air pressure/oxygen availability on Mt. Everest

Matthews et al., 2020, *iScience* 11, 101718–101728  
November 20, 2020 © 2020 The Author(s).  
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2020.101718

# G R O U N D B R E A K I N G I N T E R D I S C I P L I N A R Y R E S E A R C H

One Earth

Article

## Reaching New Heights in Plastic Pollution—Preliminary Findings of Microplastics on Mount Everest

Graphical Abstract

### First Microplastics Found at 8,440 m Elevation on Mt. Everest Balcony

5 microplastic fibers were found at the Balcony  
 - 1 clear acrylic fiber  
 - 1 red polyester fiber  
 - 3 blue polyester fibers



### Highlights

- Microplastics were found in snow and stream water samples on Mt. Everest
- The highest microplastics were discovered in a sample from 8,440 m.a.s.l.
- Most microplastics were polyester fibers, likely from clothing and equipment
- Technological advances could minimize microplastic pollution from exploration

Napper et al., 2020, One Earth 2, 1-10  
 November 20, 2020 © 2020 Published by Elsevier Inc.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.10.026>

CellPress

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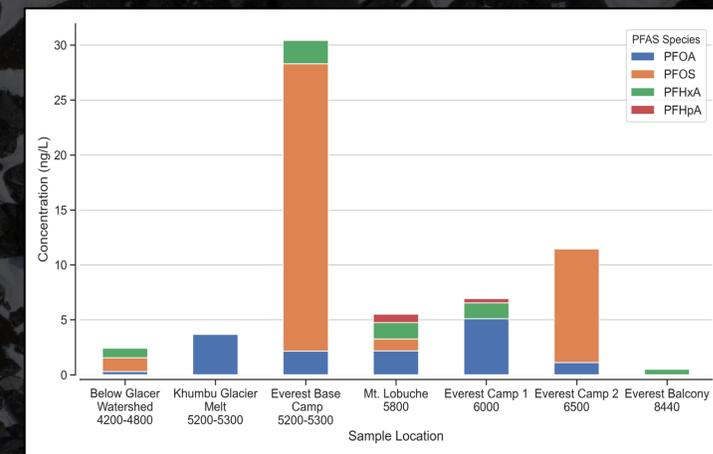
### In Brief

An analysis of snow and stream water on Mt. Everest up to 8,440 m.a.s.l. found microplastics (<5 mm) that were more concentrated near high human presence. Most of these microplastics were polyester fibers, likely to come from clothing and equipment. Exploration of extreme, remote environments requires appropriate stewardship, including progressing technological advances in gear design and minimising specific sources of plastic pollution.



## DEPOSITION OF PFAS 'FOREVER CHEMICALS' ON MT. EVEREST

(MINER ET AL., SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT, IN PRESS)



# VOICES: IMPORTANCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE KHUMBU REGION



T H A N K Y O U



NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC



ROLEX

COMMITTED TO A PERPETUAL PLANET

Y 2017

Y 2018

Y 2019

Y 2020

Y2021

# UP NEXT

Powering a renewable  
future through lithium  
extraction from  
unconventional sources

Thursday, 17 December  
1:00 pm US Eastern Time

**AGU** FALL  
MEETING

SHAPING  
THE FUTURE  
OF SCIENCE