

U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire

USACRREL River Ice Guide

FRAZIL ICE

SHEET ICE

Frazil slush

Frazil pans

Anchor ice



i iazii paris



Border ice

Sheet ice cover

Candled ice



<u>JAMS</u>

Freezeup jam

Breakup jam



Shear walls (after jam)



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GLOSSARY

Anchor ice:

Submerged ice attached or anchored to the river bed, regardless of the nature of its formation.

Border ice:

Ice formed along and fastened to the shore. Border ice does not extend across the entire width of the river. Also called shore ice.

<u>Breakup jam</u>:

Accumulation of broken ice pieces that restrict the flow of water; may contain frazil ice or remnants of freezeup jam.

Candled ice:

Decayed sheet ice that assumes the appearance of thin vertical crystals shaped like candles.

Frazil ice:

Fine, small, needle-like structures or thin, flat, circular plates of ice suspended in water. In rivers and lakes it is formed in supercooled, turbulent water.

Freezeup jam:

Accumulation of frazil that restricts the flow of water; may contain some broken border-ice pieces.

Pancake ice:

Circular, flat pieces composed of frazil and slush ice with a raised rim; the shape and rim are due to repeated collisions.

Shear walls:

Ice left along shoreline when a freezeup or breakup jam fails and moves downstream.

Sheet ice:

A smooth, continuous ice cover formed by freezing in the case of lake ice, or by the arrest and juxtaposition of ice floes in a single layer in the case of river ice.

Slope change:

A change in the slope of the river. Typical examples occur where two rivers meet, and at the upstream end of a dam or reservoir pool.

<u>Slush ice</u>:

A floating agglomeration of loosely packed frazil ice that remains separate or only slightly frozen together.

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http://www.crrel.usace.army.mil/crrel-divisions/ice-eng/ice_guide/iceguide.htm

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