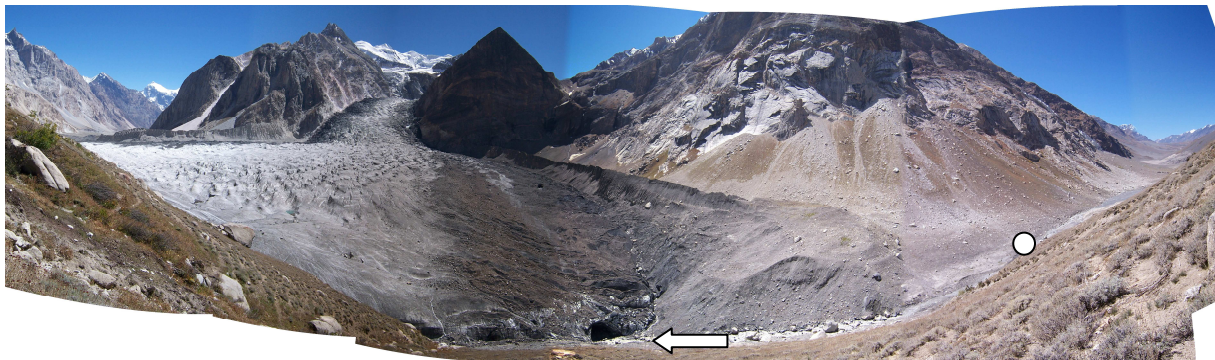




**Photo 1.** The morphology of the proglacial environment of the Karambar glacier tongue (□) evidences former glacier advances. Moraine remnants (↘), glacial trimlines (- - -) and rock failures (←) after the glacier retreat can be found at the right Karambar valley flank. During the glacier advances the glacier broke through its Little Ice Age moraine (↔). The Karambar lake (○) reached up to Matram Dan. Photo: L. Iturrizaga 09.09.2002.



**Photo 2.** View onto the glacier tongue of the Warghut glacier (□) which is only 4 km in length. The Warghut glacier tongue blocked in combination with a debris flow cone from time to time the Karambar river. In the foreground the former lake basin (○) is visible. The sediment cones downstream of the Warghut glacier were strongly undercut by the glacier floods with cliff heights of up to 100 m (✓). Photo: L. Iturrizaga 16.09.2002. **Photo 3.** As typical for the glacier dams in the Karambar valley, the Chillinji glacier is surrounded by up to 250 m high lateral moraine ramps. Photo: L. Iturrizaga 15.09.2002.



**Photo 4.** View from 4100 m towards the Chateboi glacier tongue, which presently blocks the Karambar valley. The Karambar river drains subglacially over 4 km (↔). Valley upstream the lake basin (○) is located and as well the Saklei Shuyinj glacier, which formed a further dam within the Chateboi lake basin (see next photo). Photo: L. Iturrizaga 18.09.2002.



**Photo 5.** View from the left Karambar valley side towards the confluence area of the Saklei Shuyinj and Karambar valleys. At present, the Saklei Shuyinj glacier terminates at the confluence step (↘), whereas 100 years ago, the glacier spread over the whole Karambar valley floor. Moraine ledges (✓) show the former glacier extent. Photo: L. Iturrizaga 18.09.2002.