1
00:00:00,020 --> 00:00:04,190
The crack is growing.

2
00:00:04,210 --> 00:00:08,340
In Western Antarctica, on one of the continent’s largest and fastest-moving glaciers,

3
00:00:08,360 --> 00:00:12,500
an iceberg as big as New York City slowly breaks away.

4
00:00:12,520 --> 00:00:16,700
It's been four months since NASA's Operation IceBridge

5
00:00:16,720 --> 00:00:20,860
surveyed the Pine Island Glacier, and performed the first detailed airborne measurements

6
00:00:20,880 --> 00:00:25,000
of the genesis of such a massive iceberg.

7
00:00:25,020 --> 00:00:29,150
By draping aerial photography over laser altimetry data,

8
00:00:29,170 --> 00:00:33,330
IceBridge team members have created this 3D virtual flythough of the crack in the ice.

9
00:00:33,350 --> 00:00:37,460
[music]

10
00:00:37,480 --> 00:00:41,580
The nearly 20 mile long rift

11
00:00:41,600 --> 00:00:45,680
is 50 to 60 meters deep, but that’s just down to the waterline.

12
00:00:45,700 --> 00:00:49,770
Since this is a floating ice shelf,

13
00:00:49,790 --> 00:00:53,820

there’s approximately 8 times as much ice under the water.

14
00:00:53,840 --> 00:00:57,860
Upstream from the rift, a separate research team studying

15
00:00:57,880 --> 00:01:02,040
flow has installed GPS devices that may be able to detect

16
00:01:02,060 --> 00:01:06,240
whether Pine Island Glacier speeds up after the iceberg splits off.

17
00:01:06,260 --> 00:01:10,430
In the meantime, NASA satellites have been watching as the rift

18
00:01:10,450 --> 00:01:14,620
spreads a few more meters each day.

19
00:01:14,640 --> 00:01:18,760
But just when will this iceberg be born? It's hard to say, but if it doesn't split off