

**Be
Curious**

Make your own...

Goosey glacier



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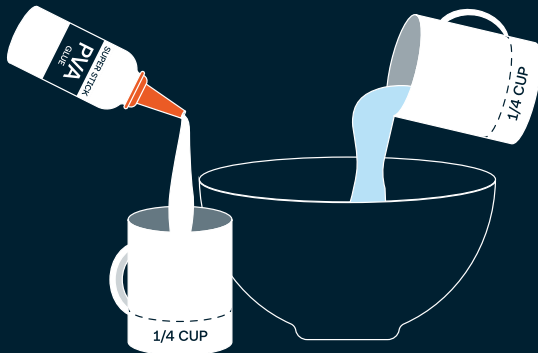
You will need:

- A mixing bowl
- A wooden spoon
- A cup for measuring
- Some tepid tap water
- PVA glue
- Cornflour
- Food colouring (optional)
- An apron

Instructions

Before you begin...

Make sure you have something to clean up spills - this might get a bit messy!

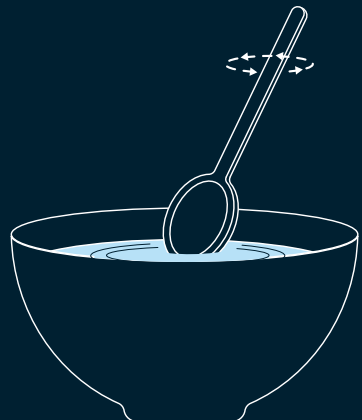


1. Measuring

Measure out 1/4 cup (60ml) water, 1/4 cup (60ml) PVA glue and add them to your mixing bowl.

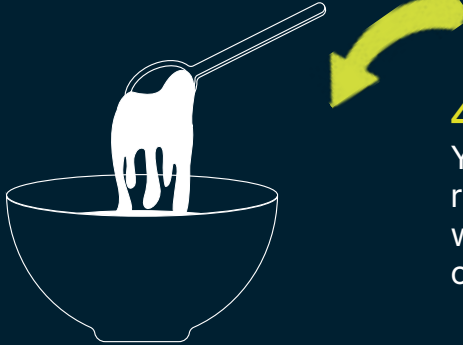
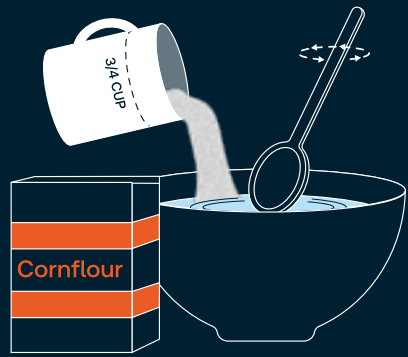
2. Mixing

Mix together your water and PVA glue until you have a liquidy paste.



3. Add the cornflour

Measure out 3/4 cup (180ml) of cornflour and gradually add it to the liquidy paste. Keep stirring until you get a nice smooth texture without lumps or bumps.

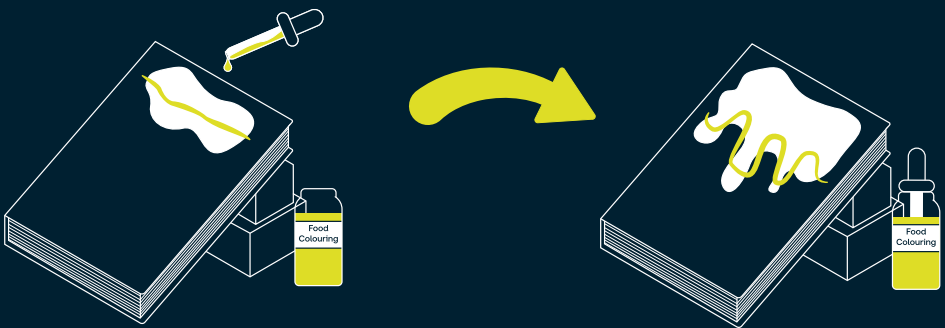


4. Perfect consistency

Your goo should be gloopy and run slowly. If it's too runny or watery, add a little bit more cornflour until it thickens up

5. Test your gooey glacier

When you're happy, place your goo on a sloping surface (e.g. an inclined book) and watch your glacier flow! If you have some available, place a line of food colouring across your goo. Watch how the line moves.



Now try this!

Do all parts of the goo flow at the same speed?
Why might the edges flow more slowly?



Inspired by research

Duncan Quincey is a glaciologist (that means he studies glaciers!). He works in high mountain places like the Himalayas and the Andes. These glaciers are really important because when they melt, the water (called meltwater) flows down to help people grow food and make electricity.

But like many glaciers around the world, they're melting too fast—faster than they have in hundreds of years! When glaciers melt, they often leave behind big lakes filled with meltwater. If the sides of the lake break, or if an avalanche crashes into the lake and makes it overflow, all the water can suddenly rush out and cause a big flood in the valley below.

Duncan uses satellite pictures and goes up mountains to check on these lakes. He's often in Nepal, measuring the lake water and studying the rocks and dirt that hold the water in place.

His big goal is to warn people before a flood happens. It's one way scientists are helping keep people safe from the changes happening in our climate.

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