Greenland is home to the second largest ice cap in the world containing 8% of the world's ice.

With Global warming, temperatures in Greenland have risen more than five degrees Fahrenheit in the last decade, causing the ice to recede 4.5 miles from the coastline.

Greenland is melting thin, by more than 130 feet since 2001. Not only is the ice receding but it is also growing thinner. With the melting of the ice the weight of the land then decreases. Greenland will soon rise even higher above sea level.

The melting snow and sea-level increase, communities are not only afraid of the loss of their homes but of the local animals like Oxen, reindeer, polar bears, wolves and birds that would begin to disappear because of the loss of their natural habitats.

The fear is that if sea levels rise enough, they could cause floods and displace millions of people in the process.

Along with the melting glaciers and increasing temps, the ice melts and naturally expanding the water making the oceans rise even more.

The irreversible meltdown could cause a possible sea level rise of over 20 feet.

If all of Greenland's ice sheet were to melt it would raise the worldwide sea level by 23 feet. The Greenland ice sheet has experienced record melting and is likely to contribute to rising sea levels as well as possible changes in ocean circulation in the future. For more information please visit the Center for Remote Sensing Ice Sheets (CReSIS) website at:

https://www.cresis.ku.edu/