

A Skull-Shaped Island Shows Signs of Antarctic Ice Loss

NASA images of Vega Island reveal bare ice, shrinking glaciers, and a spooky-looking lesson in climate science.



An icy Antarctic island seen from above has dark rock and bare ice that make it look like a skull in blue water.

NASA has shared new **satellite** images of Vega Island, an icy island near the Antarctic Peninsula, that looks a little like a skull in profile. According to NASA Earth Observatory, the strange face is made by real land and ice features: rock sticking through ice, piles of **glacier**-carried rocks, and a glacier that shapes what looks like a jaw.

The image is fun to look at, but the science behind it is serious. NASA compared a Landsat 9 satellite image from March 22, 2025, with one from October 10, 2026. Landsat is a series of satellites that take pictures of Earth so scientists can study land, water, ice, and plants over time. The 2026 image showed large areas of darker, bare ice where snow was missing.

That matters because snow and ice do not act the same way in sunlight. Fresh snow is bright, so it **reflects** a lot of sunlight back into the sky. Bare ice is darker, so it absorbs more solar energy. When ice absorbs more energy, it can melt faster as the days grow longer and warmer.

Glaciologist Mauri Pelto of Nichols College told NASA that above-average winter temperatures in 2026, especially in June, helped leave so much bare ice by October. A glaciologist is a scientist who studies glaciers, which are huge, slow-moving masses of ice. Pelto also pointed to limited new **snowfall**, plus sublimation and wind **scouring**. Sublimation means snow or ice changes straight into water vapor without melting into liquid first. Wind scouring means strong winds scrape loose snow away.

The spooky look comes from several landforms. A **nunatak**, which is a rocky peak that sticks up through ice, looks like an eye socket. A lateral **moraine**, which is a ridge of rocks and dirt pushed along the side of a glacier, forms a mouth shape. Devil's Bay Glacier makes the jawbone shape. These features are not alive, of course, but together they show how ice and rock can create patterns that the human brain quickly turns into faces.

Scientists have studied Vega Island's ice for decades. NASA says early Landsat images helped researchers make the first detailed map

of the island's ice in a study published in 1982. Those researchers identified 29 glaciers on the island. Devil's Bay Glacier has been watched closely since the austral summer of 1998-1999. Austral means southern, so austral summer is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, when Antarctica gets its warmest weather.

Measurements show that Devil's Bay Glacier has lost mass overall. Satellite images from recent decades also show ice loss from other glaciers on Vega Island and more exposed **bedrock**, which is solid rock under soil or ice. These changes do not prove everything about Antarcti-

ca from one island alone. But they do add one more piece to a larger scientific picture of how icy places are changing.

This story connects to skills used in science and social studies classes. The main **evidence** is not a speech or opinion. It is a **comparison** between images taken at different times. Scientists use those comparisons to ask better questions: What changed? What could explain it? What data are still missing? A skull-shaped island may be the hook, but the bigger lesson is that Earth's surface keeps records, and satellites help people read them.

Written from reporting by NASA.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. Does using a spooky image make climate science easier to understand, or can it distract from the evidence? Defend your view.

A strong answer: A strong answer should weigh public interest and attention against the risk of oversimplifying or turning evidence into entertainment.

2. If you were studying Vega Island, what other information would you want before making a strong claim about its future?

A strong answer: A strong answer should mention evidence such as temperature records, snowfall, wind, longer image timelines, and on-the-ground glacier measurements.

3. Satellite images show change from far away. What are the strengths and limits of studying Earth this way?

A strong answer: A strong answer should discuss how satellites reveal patterns across time and space while also needing local measurements and careful interpretation.

A Skull-Shaped Island Shows Signs of Antarctic Ice Loss

C T M S C D A T H I O S B A L V I O
A I A I A C O R T T N R P S I L O D
E R W I I M S E E E C E N W L E E D
B S C N E L C E H F R F I N U A R I
I K I I N T B O A L E L P G O U R L
A C E R B E R S A E V E E R R E P E
A N D T E N O C C E I C L E L L T N
A I L V D L L Z E F D T W N I N N C
I L O C R A T N T S E S W O V N G S
S G O A O E N R I A N C S N A P S E
I E I E C M O G E T C O I O N L P E
E R T I K F P L H E E U W D U I T L
I R B T C U N A F L F R A F N I E E
A O L K N I N C R L N I R S A L C U
L Q V O M L N I N I I N R K T L R R
S M O R A I N E E T S G E C A N L W
P Y C X O Z N R R E A O L H K S P W
E C L S H A O A S I E D N D G A E E

BEDROCK

COMPARISON

EVIDENCE

GLACIER

MORAINE

NUNATAK

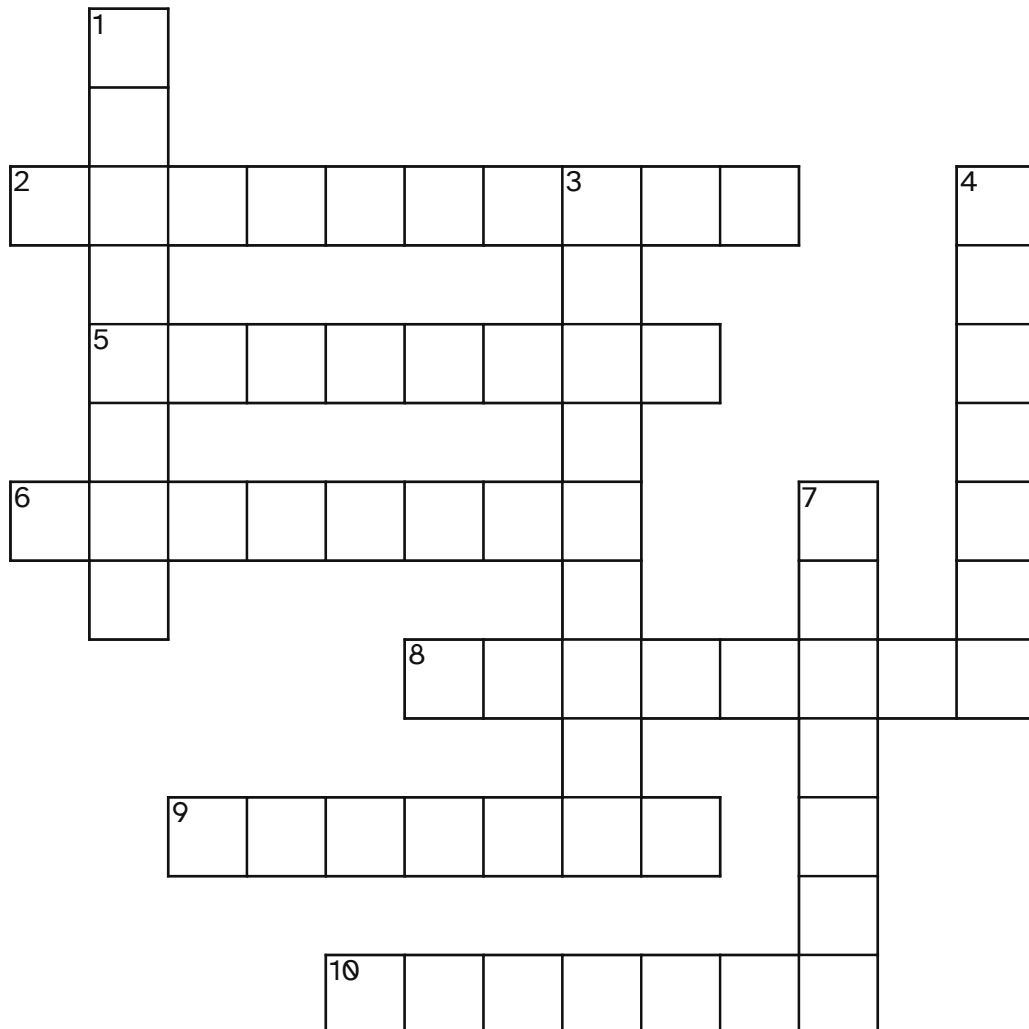
REFLECTS

SATELLITE

SCOURING

SNOWFALL

A Skull-Shaped Island Shows Signs of Antarctic Ice Loss



ACROSS

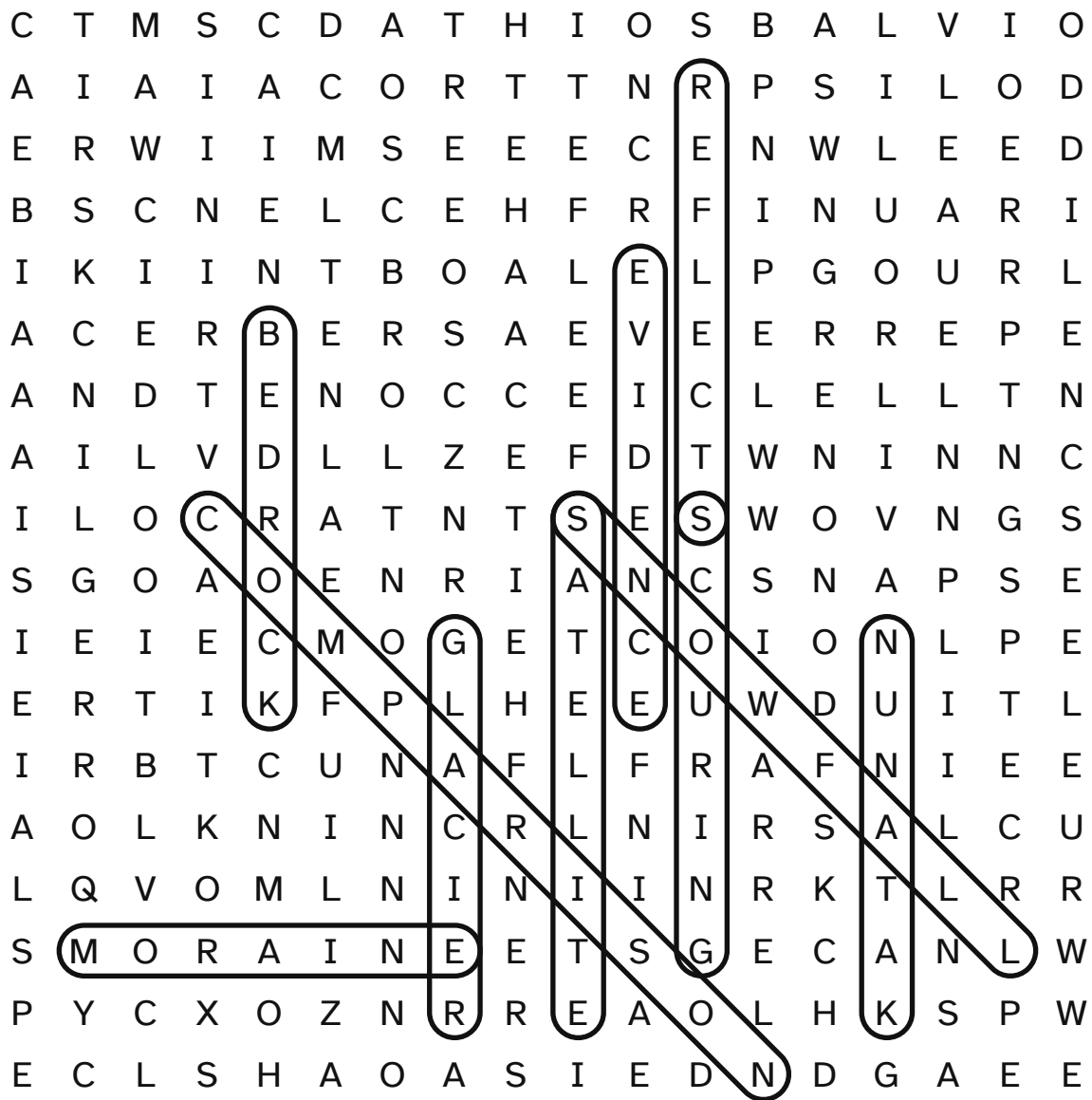
- 2 Examining two things for similarities and differences
- 5 Sends light or energy back
- 6 Snow dropping from clouds during a weather event
- 8 Facts or observations that support an idea or conclusion
- 9 Huge, slow-moving mass of ice on land
- 10 Solid rock beneath soil, loose material, or ice

DOWN

- 1 Wind-driven removal of loose snow
- 3 Space machine that gathers pictures and information about Earth
- 4 Ridge of rocks and dirt left by moving ice
- 7 Rocky peak rising through a broad sheet of ice

A Skull-Shaped Island Shows Signs of Antarctic Ice Loss

— answer key



BEDROCK

COMPARISON

EVIDENCE

GLACIER

MORaine

NUNATAK

REFLECTS

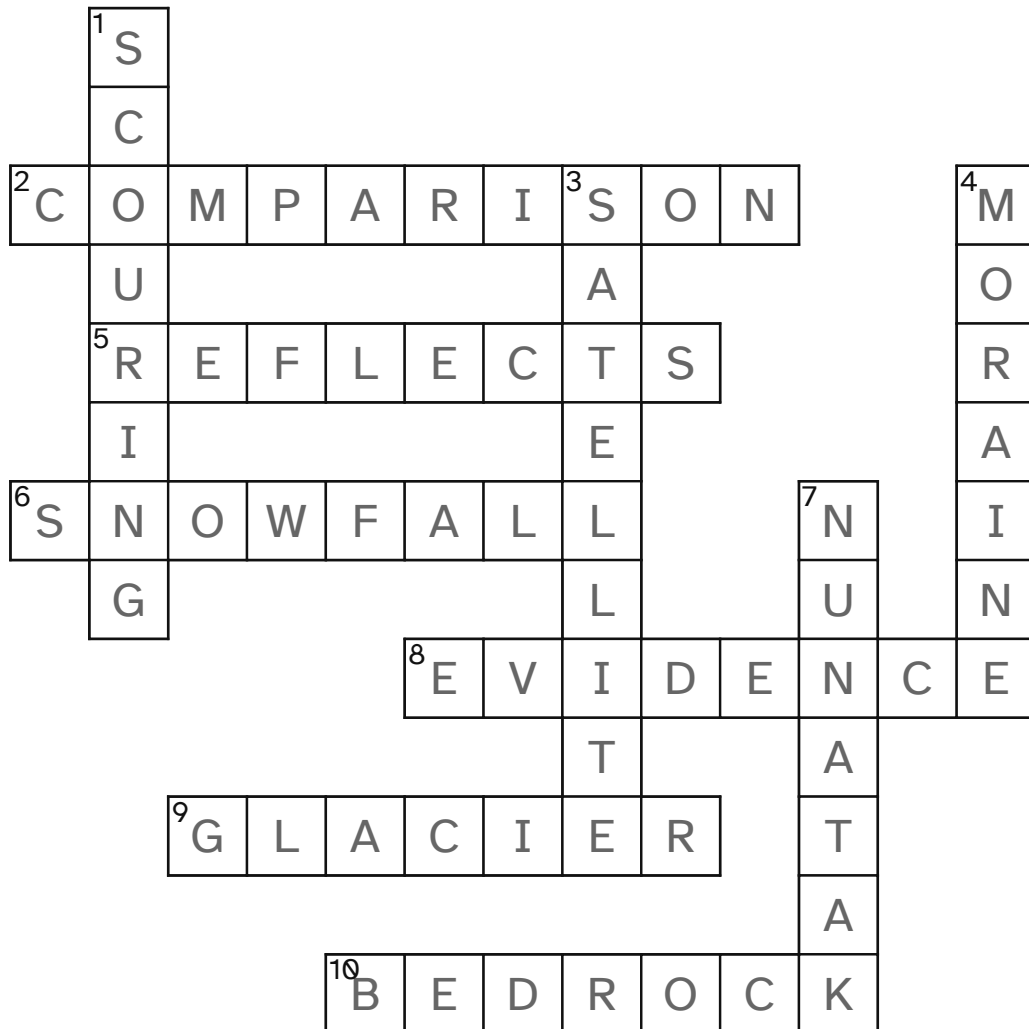
SATELLITE

SCOURING

SNOWFALL

A Skull-Shaped Island Shows Signs of Antarctic Ice Loss

— answer key



ACROSS

- 2 Examining two things for similarities and differences
- 5 Sends light or energy back
- 6 Snow dropping from clouds during a weather event
- 8 Facts or observations that support an idea or conclusion
- 9 Huge, slow-moving mass of ice on land
- 10 Solid rock beneath soil, loose material, or ice

DOWN

- 1 Wind-driven removal of loose snow
- 3 Space machine that gathers pictures and information about Earth
- 4 Ridge of rocks and dirt left by moving ice
- 7 Rocky peak rising through a broad sheet of ice

Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

NASA

“Vega Island Frozen in Fright”

Published Friday, October 30, 2026

Read by us on Friday, October 30, 2026

<https://science.nasa.gov/earth/earth-observatory/vega-island-frozen-in-fright/>

WHAT IS IN THIS PACKET

The article with a note on each question, a word search, a crossword, and the answer key to both.

COPYING AND REUSE

Free to print, copy and hand out for classroom use. Please keep this page with the packet, so the next teacher can see where the story came from.

More where this came from

If this short lesson worked for your class, our full workbooks go further with the same care:

- Complete units with student and teacher editions
- Worked solutions for every exercise
- Standards-aligned, classroom-tested, print-ready

See the full lessons at 3andB.com