Himalayan glaciers are considered as the water towers of Asia. These water towers provide water to perennial rivers emanating from the Himalayas. In order to understand the process of the generation of glacier melt from a glacier and its appearance at the snout, a glacier discharge measurement was undertaken on Hamtah glacier, Lahaul & Spiti district, Himachal Pradesh. The highest and lowest average daily discharge values for three common observation fortnights, viz. August (II), September (I) and September (II), were found to be 0.25x106m3and 0.20x106m3 recorded in 2003 and 2002, respectively

Hourly melt water discharge data collected during the period between August – September spanning over eight years, from 2000 to 2007 was analysed to understand the role of meteorological parameters and surface ablation from the glacier. The studies indicate close linkages with temperature and surface ice ablation.

The day-night time discharge variations were also studied to understand the storage characteristics of the glacier. The study revealed that there is no significant lag between ice melt generation and its release into the glacier melt stream suggesting lack of any storage in the melt channel drainage network.