Satellite Observations of the Arctic

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Pacific Arctic Group Meeting Inchon, Korea, 28-29 October 2015

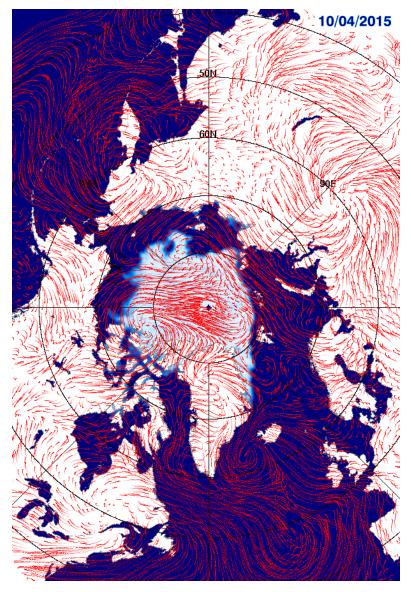
NASA/GSFC Polar Data Sets

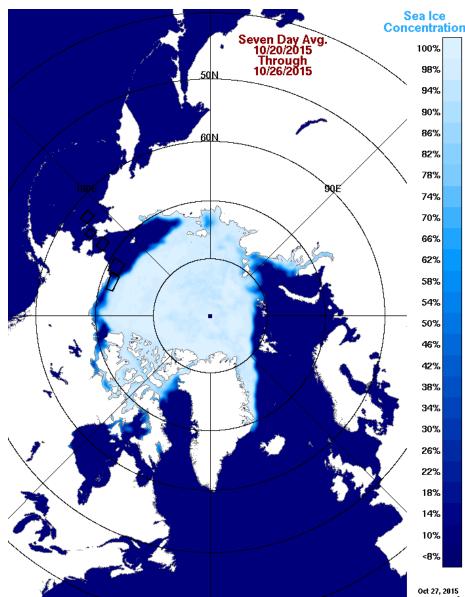
- Brightness Temperatures (ESMR, SMMR, SSM/I, AMSR)
- Radiances, Surface Reflectivity (AVHRR, MODIS, VIIRS)
- Ice Concentration, Ice Extent and Ice Area
- Ocean Color (CZCS, SeaWiFS, MODIS, VIIRS, Landsat8)
- Surface Temperature (THIR, AVHRR, MODIS, VIIRS, Landsat)
- NDVI/Arctic Vegetation (AVHRR, MODIS, Landsat)
- Cloud Fraction (AVHRR, MODIS, VIIRS, Landsat)
- Snow Cover (AVHRR, MODIS, SMMR, SSM/I, AMSR)
- Ice Freeboard (IceSAT1, CryoSat2, IceBridge, Others)
- Ice Sheet Topography (IceSat1, CryoSat2, etc.)
- Surface Salinity (Aquarius, SMOS, SMAP)
- High Resolution Data (Landsat, SAR, SPOT, IKONOS, Worldview, TerraSar, etc)
- Aircraft and Field Data

DBO Website at NASA www.neptune.gsfc.nasa.gov

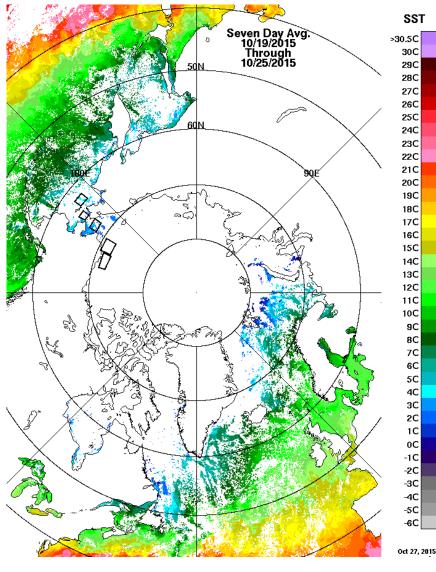
- Animated maps for current week on sea ice and winds, surface temperature, chlorophyll concentration
- Weekly averages for the most recent week of sea ice, SST, Chlorophyll, cloud fraction, winds and sea level presure
- Plots of the various parameters

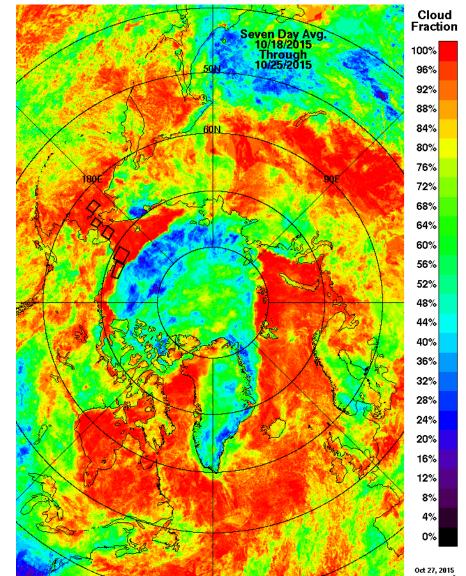
Animated sea ice and winds and weekly sea ice average



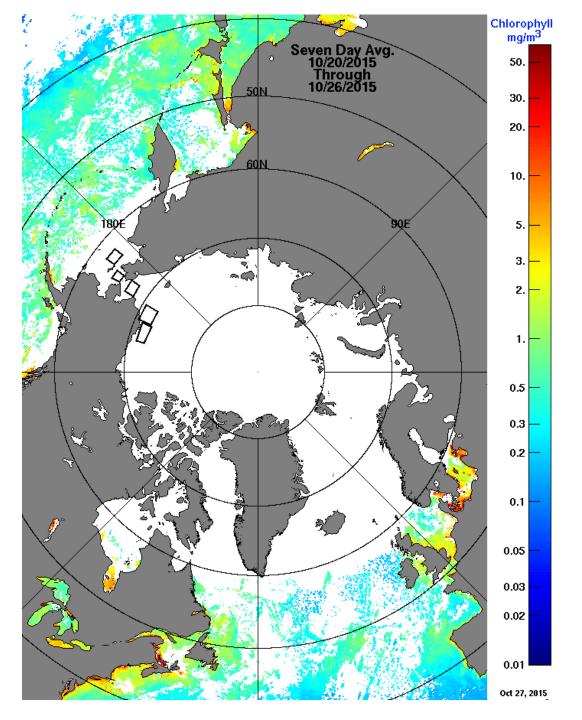


Weekly SST and Cloud Fraction 19-25 October 2015

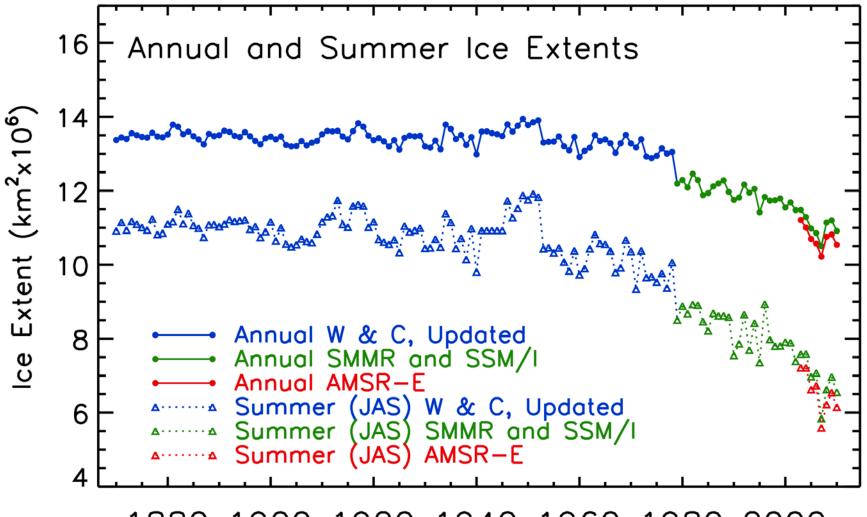




October 20-26, 2015 average of Chlorophyll Concentration



Historical In Situ and Satellite Data

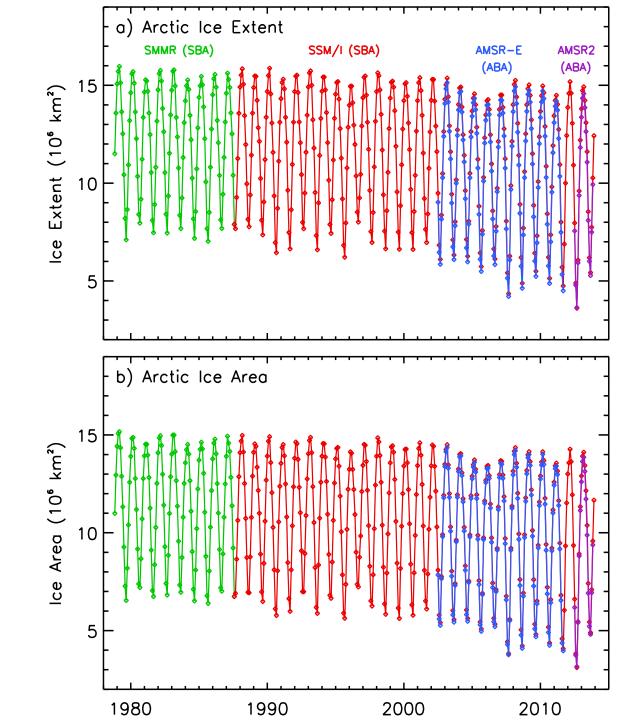


1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000

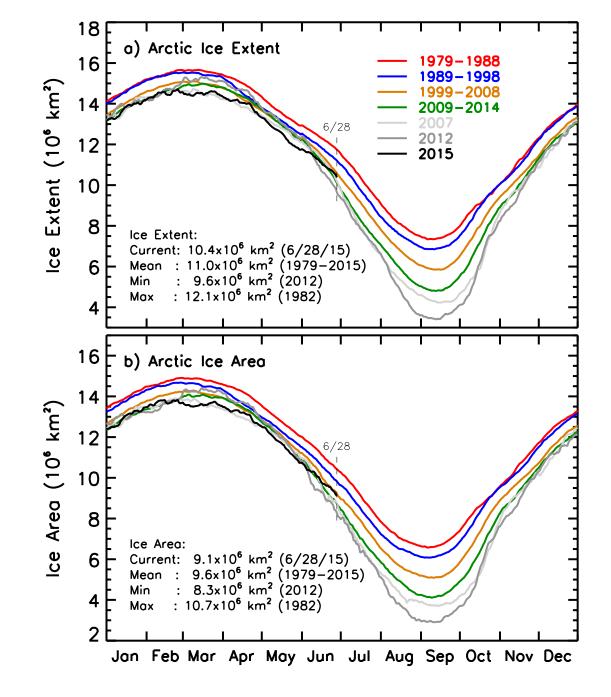
Ref.: IPCC-2014/WG1/AR5

Historical Satellite Ice Extent and Ice Area in the Arctic

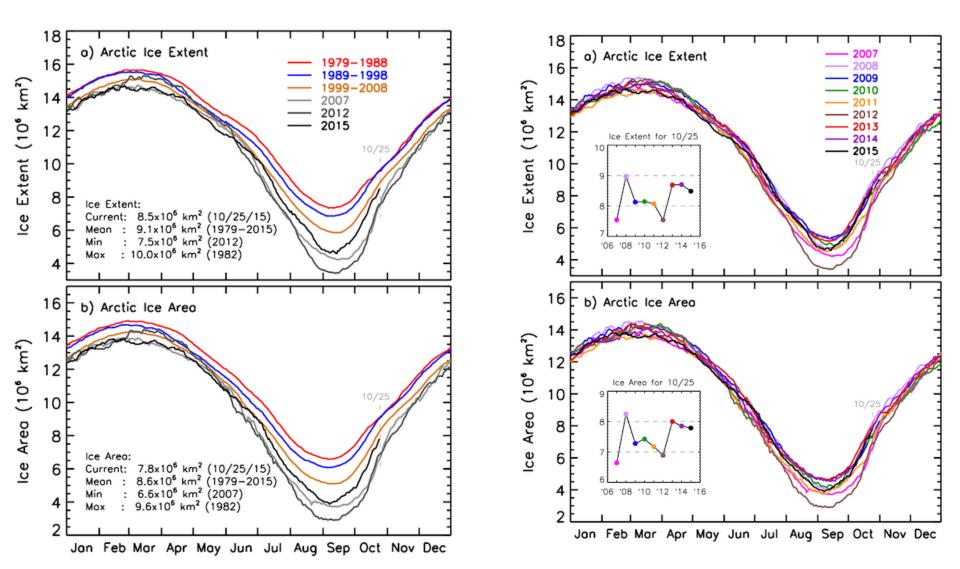
Source: Passive Microwave sensors: SMMR, SSM/I, AMSR-E and AMSR2



Decadal changes in ice extent and area

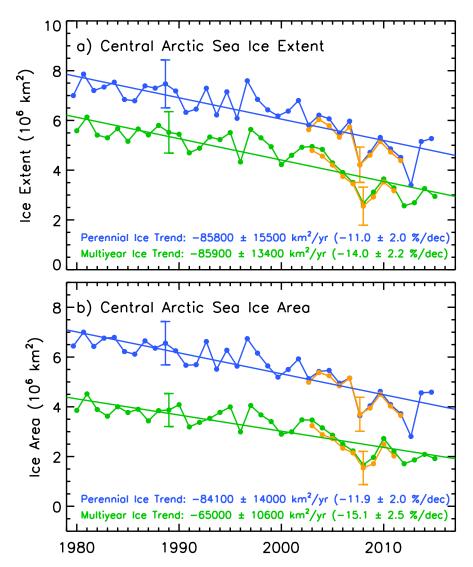


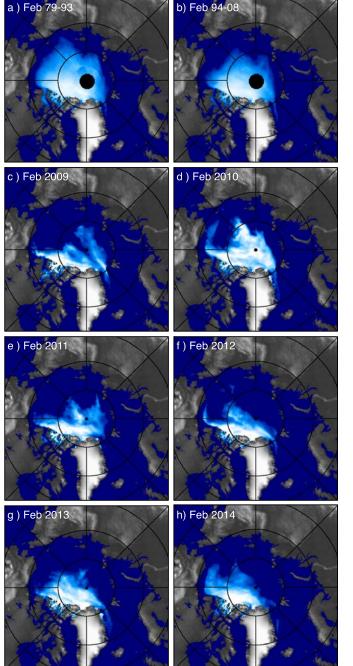
Decadal and yearly changes in seasonality



Rapid decline of Arctic Thick Ice

Comiso, J (2002) A rapidly declining perennial ice cover, Geophy Rev Letts. 29(20), 1956, doi:10.1029/2002 GL015650, 2002.
Comiso, J (2011) Large decadal decline of the Arctic multiyear ice cover, J Climate, 25, 1176-1193.





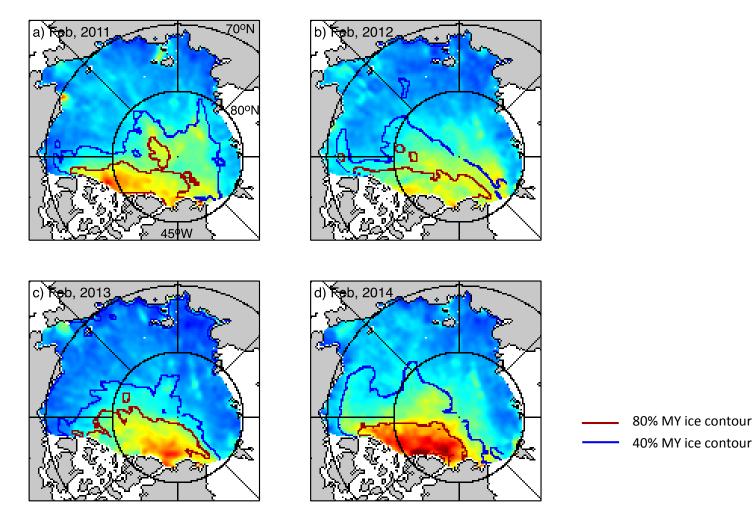
100%

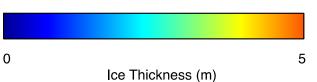
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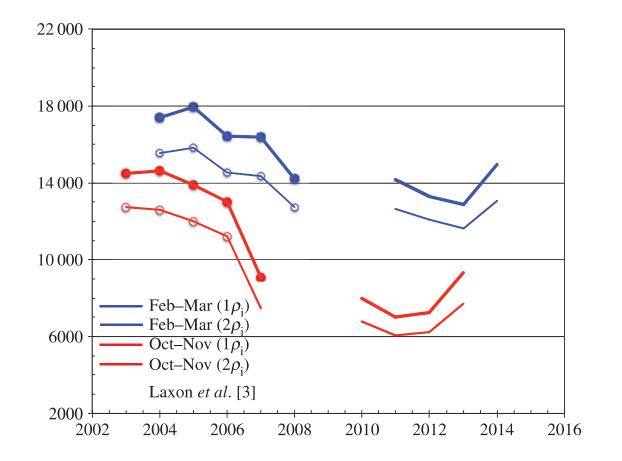
Multiyear Ice Concentration

Cryosat2 Ice Thickness and PM Multiyear Ice Contours

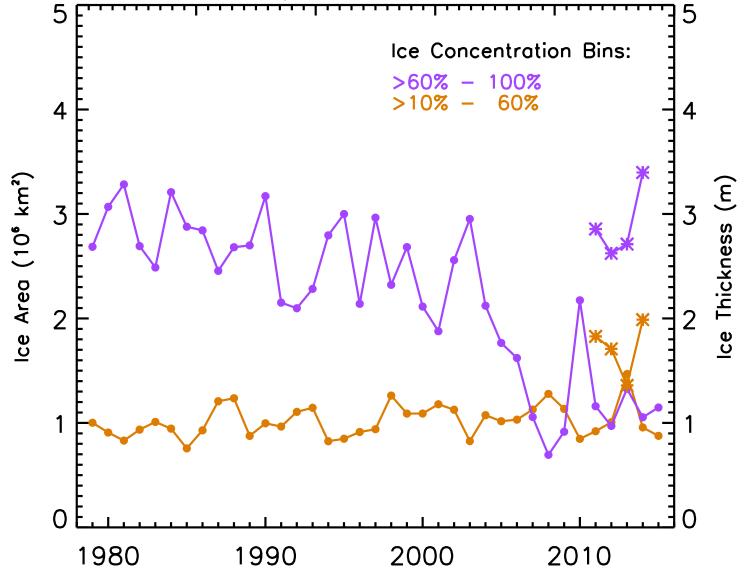




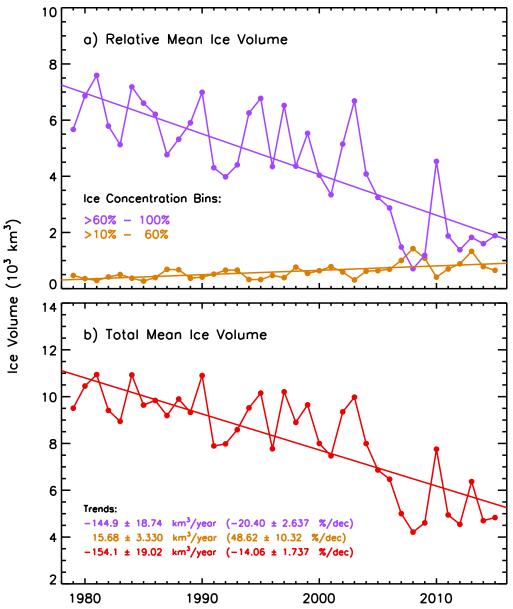
Change in Ice Volume from 2003 to 2013



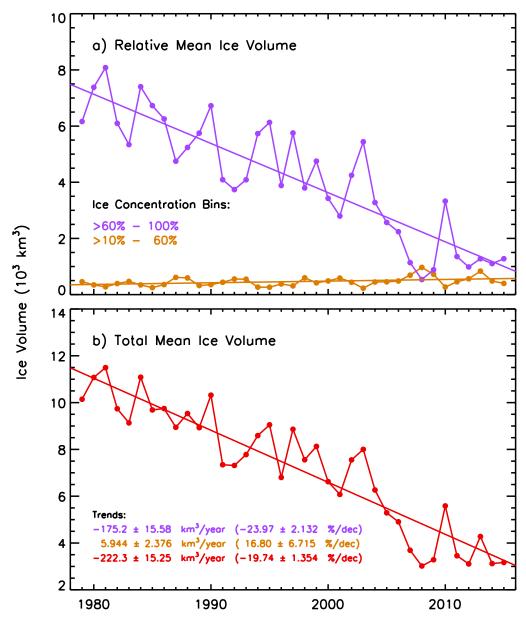
Arctic Multiyear Ice Area and Cryosat 2 Thickness



Decadal change in ice volume with no change in thickness

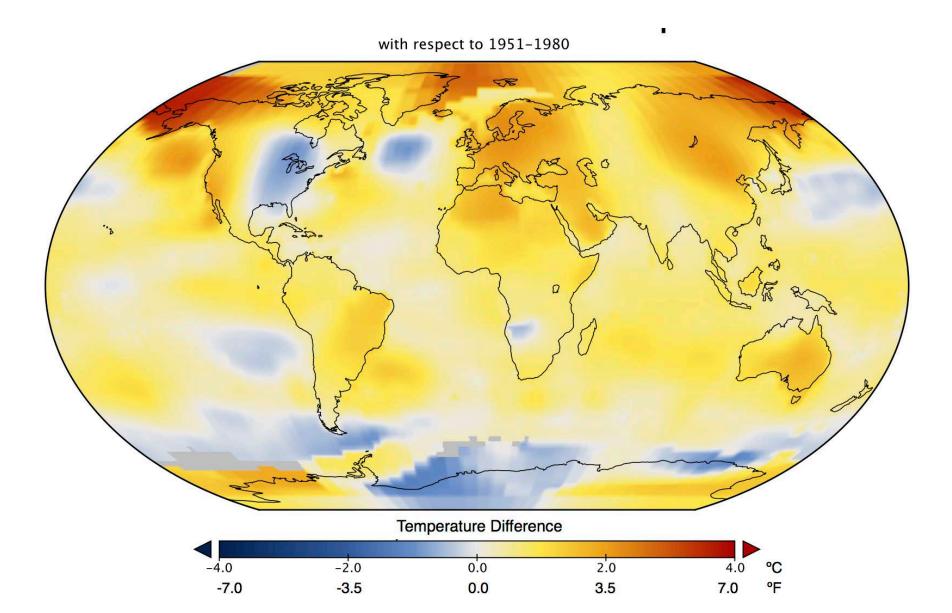


Change in ice volume, using satellite trends in thickness



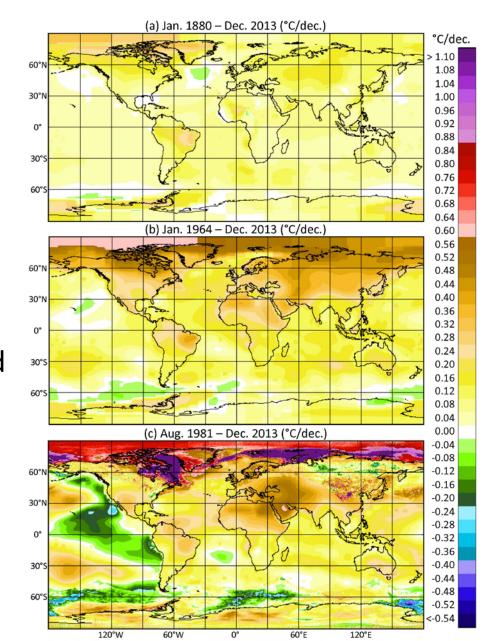
Record High Temperature in 2014:

Temperature Anomaly in a non-ENSO year with respect to 1951-1980 (from GISS)

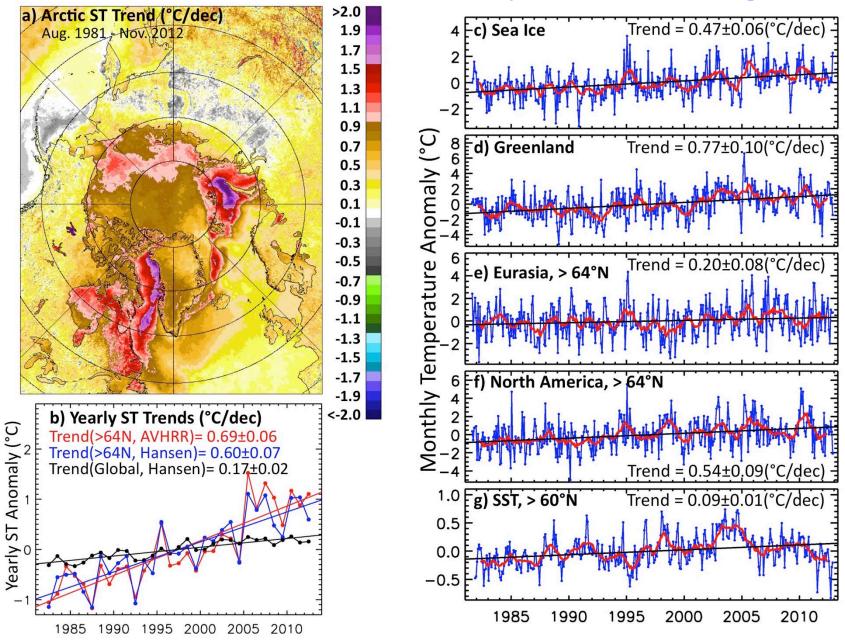


Global Temperature Trends:

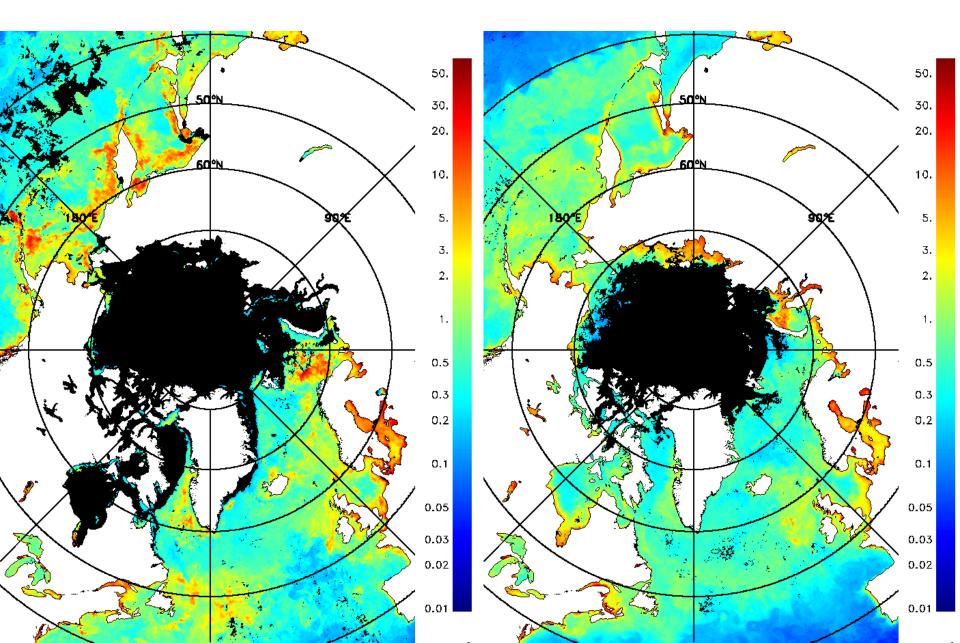
- (a) 1880-2013
- (b) 1964-2013
- (c) 1981-2013 Large
 spatial variability and
 accelerated
 warming.



Trends- Arctic and adjacent Regions

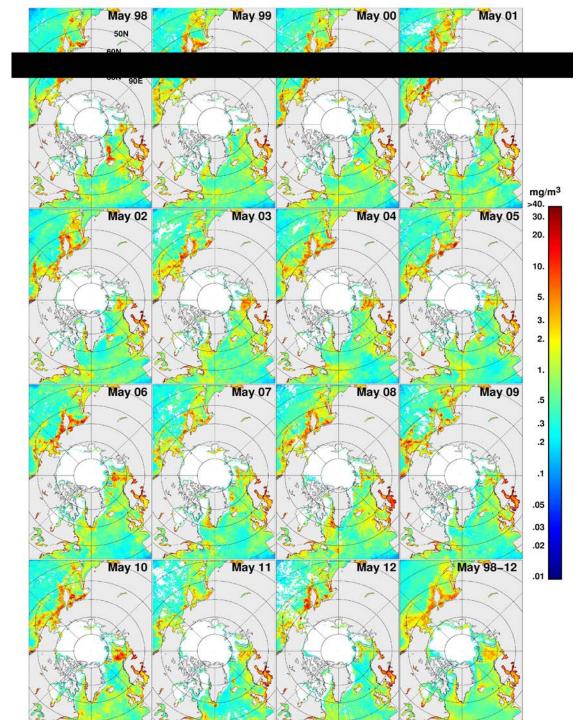


Chlorophyll concentrations in May and September 2004



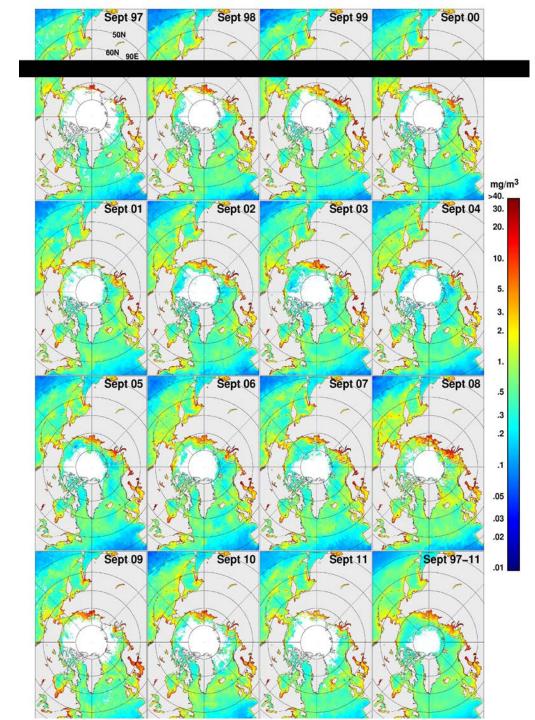
Monthly average plankton concentrations in May

(1998 to 2012)

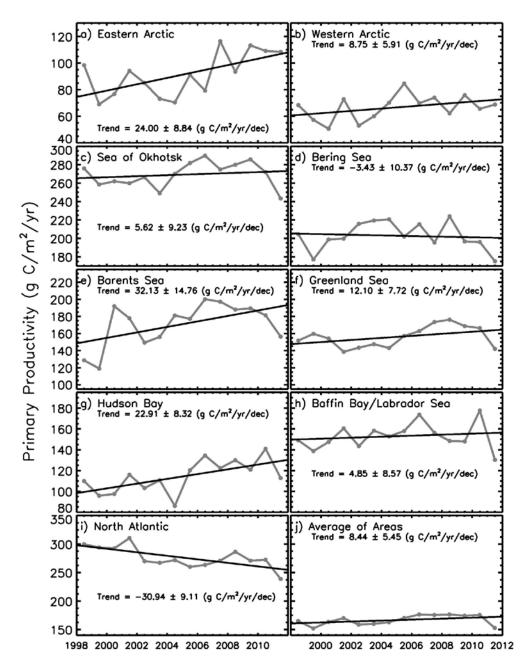


Monthly Average plankton concentrations in September

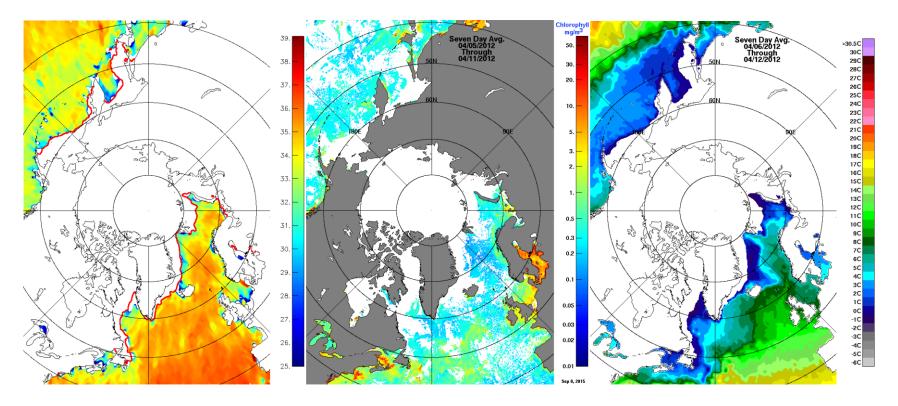
(1998 to 2012)



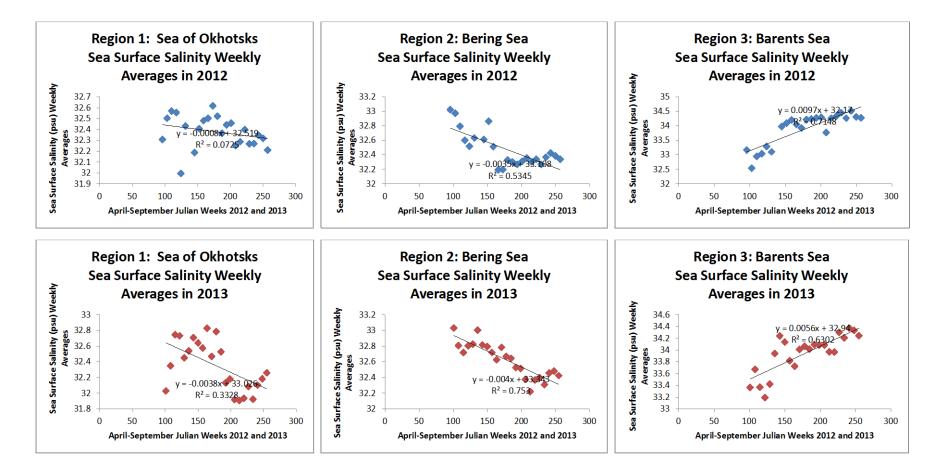
Yearly Primary Productivity and Trends

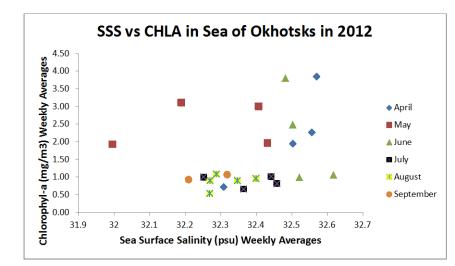


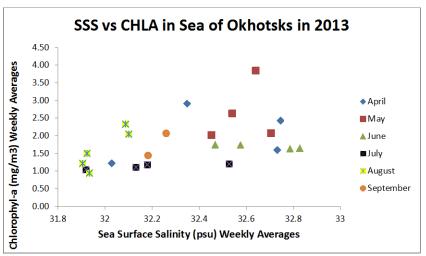
Surface salinity, chloropyll conc and SST

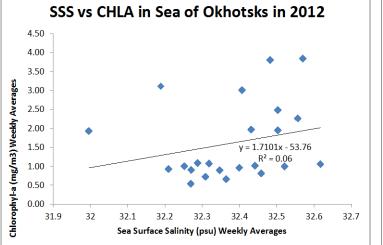


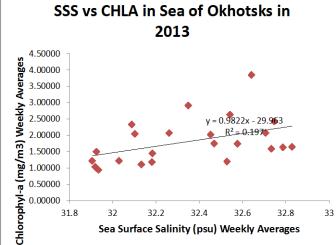
Temporal changes in SSS











Statistics	Sea of Okhotsks		
	20 12	20 13	
Mean	32.38	32.35	32.36
SD	0.15	0.31	0.23
Max	32.62	32.83	32.72
Min	32.00	31.91	31.95
p-value	0.26	0.03	
slope	1.71	0.98	
R	0.24	0.44	
y- intercept	-53.76	-29.96	

Summary

- Satellite observational data provides the temporal and spatial coverage needed for a complete understanding of processes in the Arctic.
- GSFC has had a long history of research and quality assessment of satellite data.
 Continuation of such activities is needed.
- As new or improved sensors are launched by many countries there should be a sharing of data sets for optimum utilization of capabilities.

Arctic Storm- affected 2012 Per Ice

