

Sea-ice / ice-shelf interaction in the eastern Weddell Sea



by

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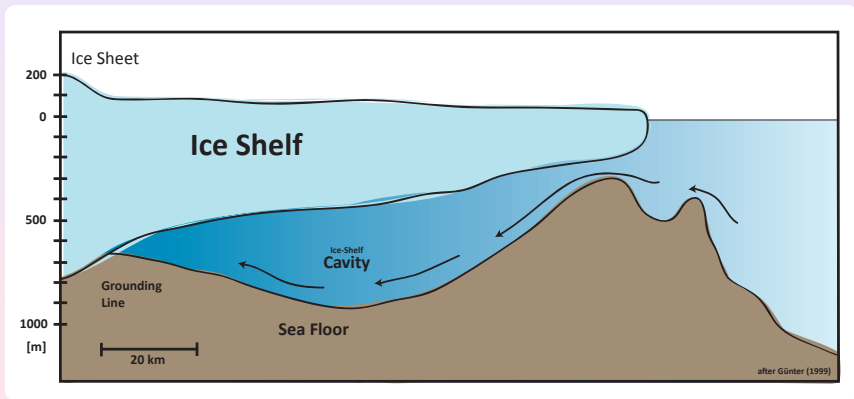


Climate change, the Antarctic kind'a way

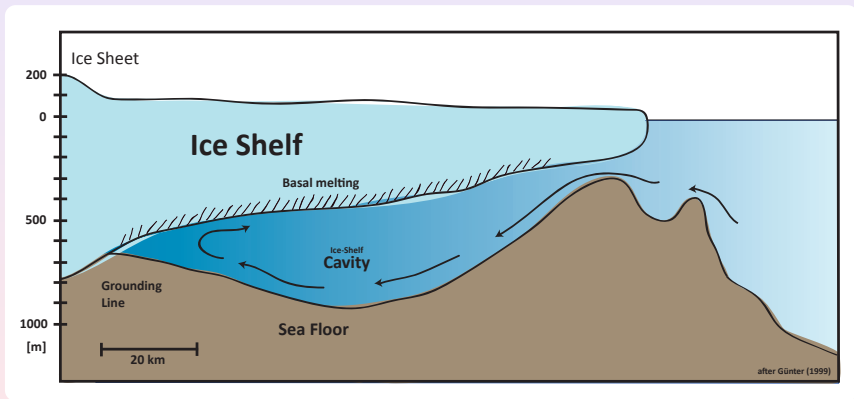


- Antarctica “behaves” strangely in a warming climate...
- We miss something!

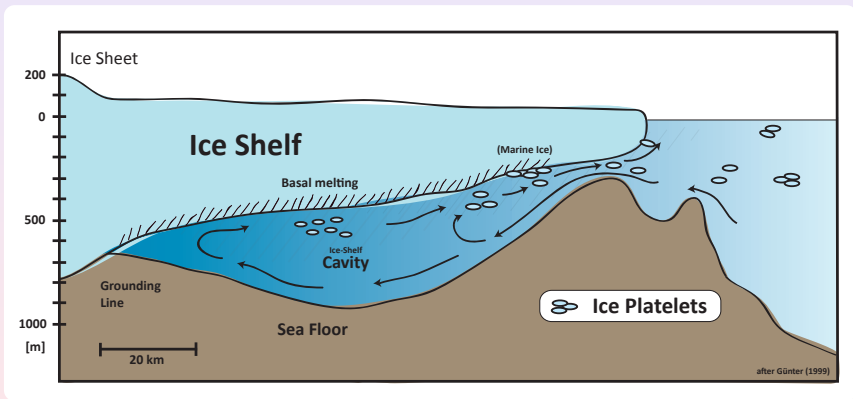
Ice shelf - sea ice interaction



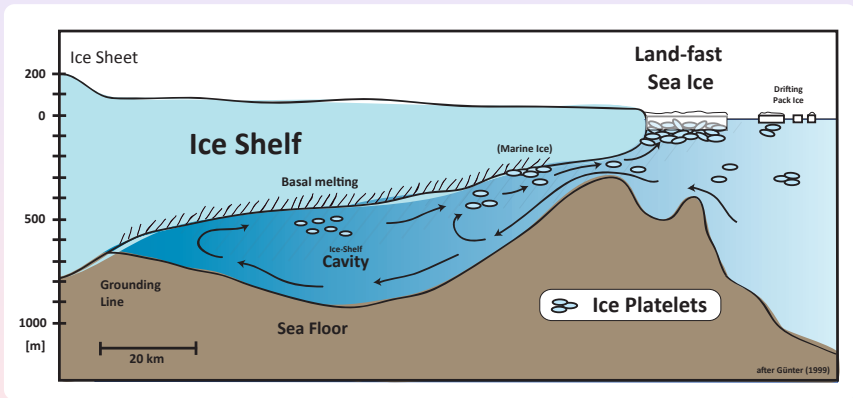
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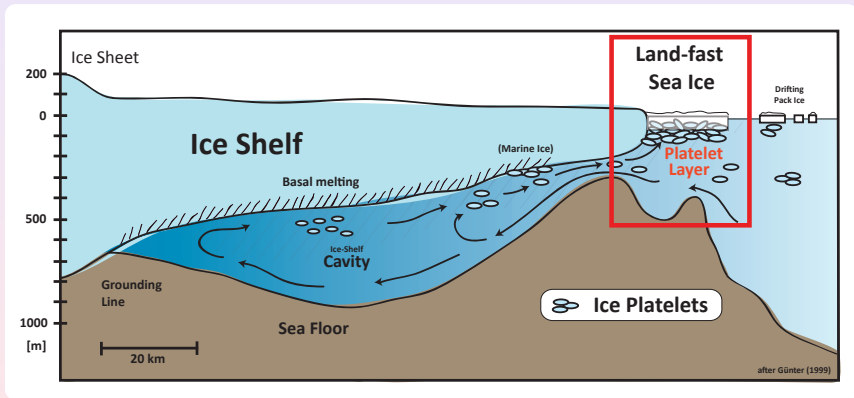
Ice shelf - sea ice interaction



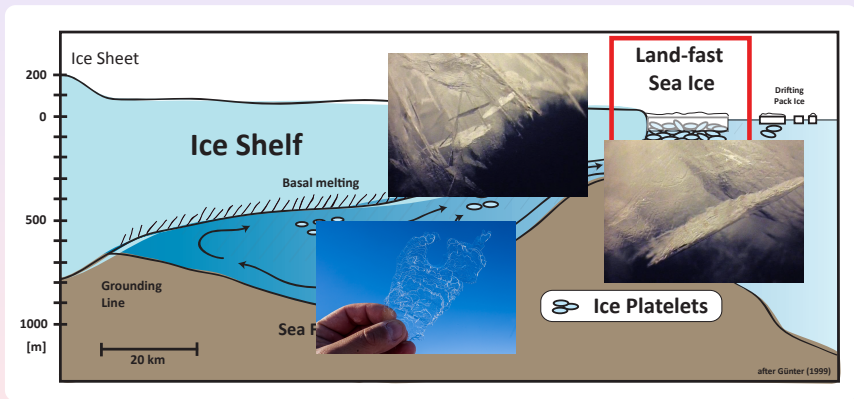
Ice shelf - sea ice interaction



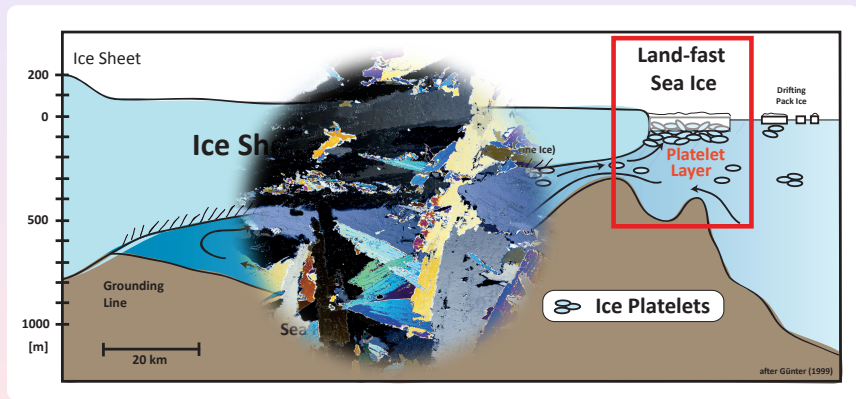
Ice shelf - sea ice interaction



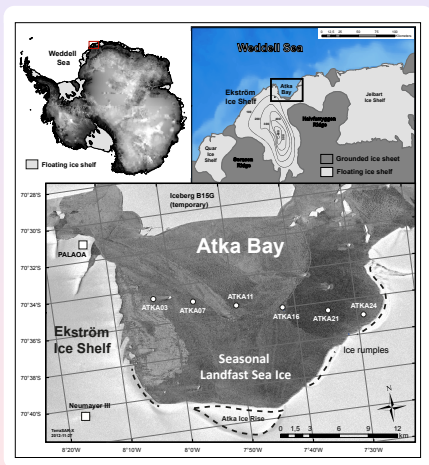
Ice shelf - sea ice interaction



Ice shelf - sea ice interaction



Study area: fast ice at Atka Bay, eastern Weddell Sea



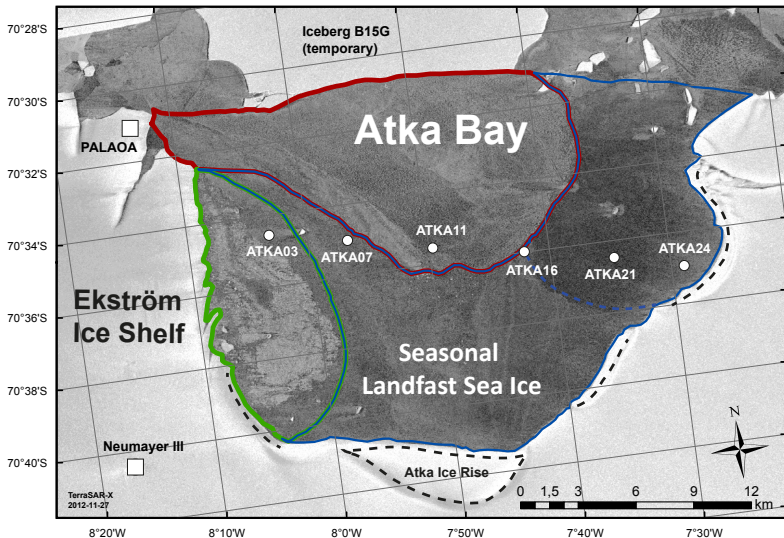
- Sea ice attached to Ekström Ice Shelf
- Near the German Antarctic station Neumayer
- Kipfstuhl (1991):
Discovery of ice platelets at Atka Bay
- Günther (1999):
Algal communities in platelet layers
- Fast-ice monitoring since 2010
(Antarctic Fast Ice Network)

Field work

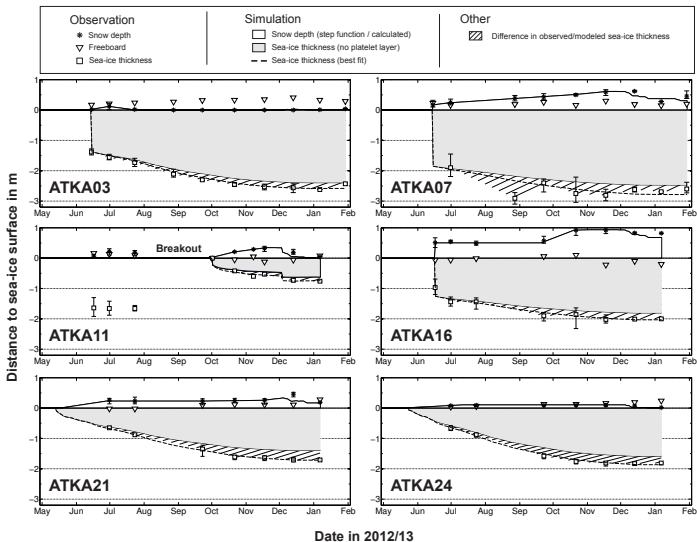


- Drill-hole measurements
- Sea-ice cores
- Oceanographic data
- Automated stations: meteorology, eddy covariance, spectral albedo/transmission
- Under-ice light field, albedo transects
- Electromagnetic induction sounding
- Mass balance- and snow buoys
- Snow properties, satellite remote sensing

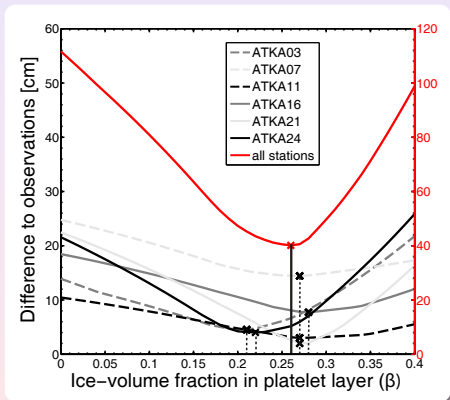
Field setting in 2012



Sea-ice thermodynamic growth



Platelet-layer ice-volume fraction



- Modification of growth rate
- Ice-volume fraction: **0.26 (0.21 - 0.28)**
- Selected studies:

Atka Bay:

0.2 (Kipfstuhl 1991)

0.46 (Günther 1999)

0.29 - 0.43 (Hunkeler et al.

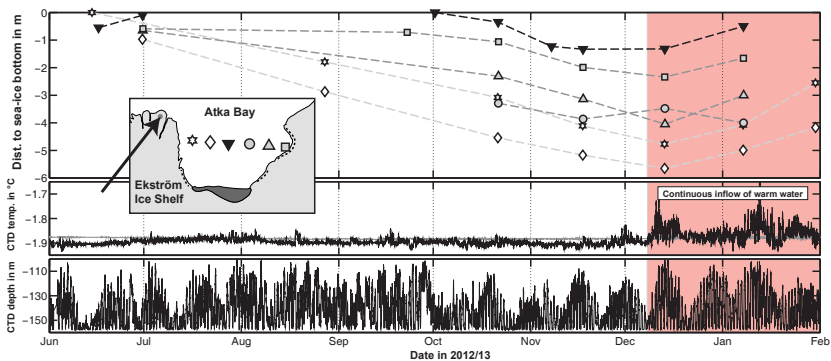
submitted)

McMurdo:

0.25 ± 0.07 (Gough et al. 2012)

0.16 ± 0.07 (Price et al. 2014)

Seasonal evolution of platelet-layer thickness



- First platelet accumulations in June.
- Maximum thickness of platelet layer in December.
- Thinning due to warmer water entering Atka Bay.
- Minimal fast-ice bottom melt due to shielding effect.

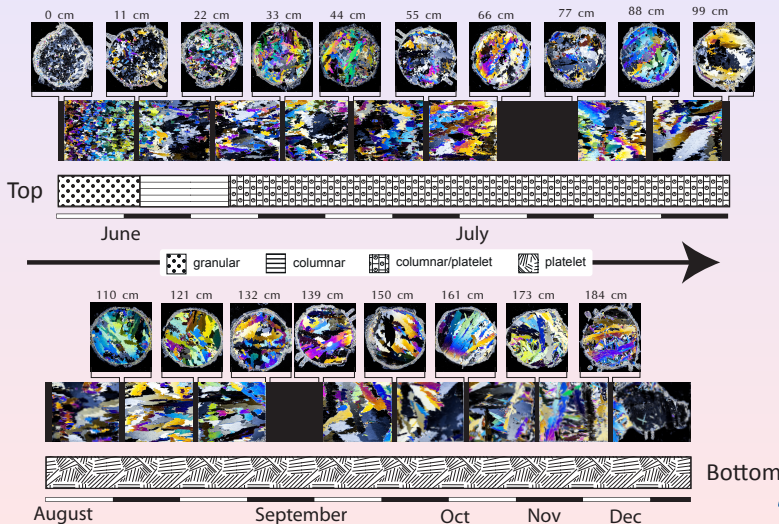
Episodic Accumulation



Rising ice platelets (4x), courtesy of Ilse v. Opzeeland

- Episodic events of high ice-platelet flux from depth.
- Low continuous flux.
- Platelets already relatively large.
- Main mechanisms: **platelet advection** and/or growth below solid sea ice?

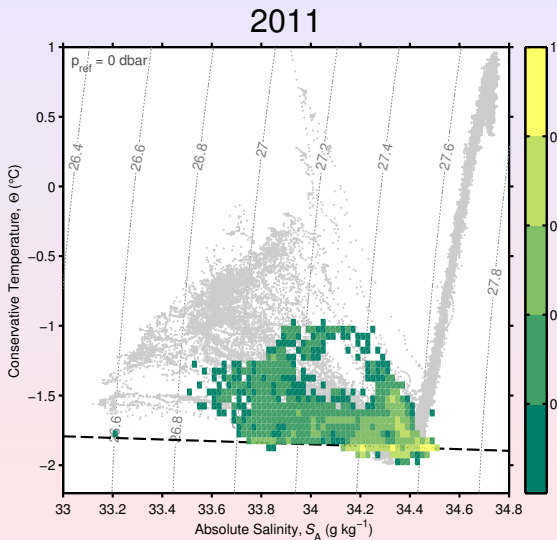
Sea-ice structure



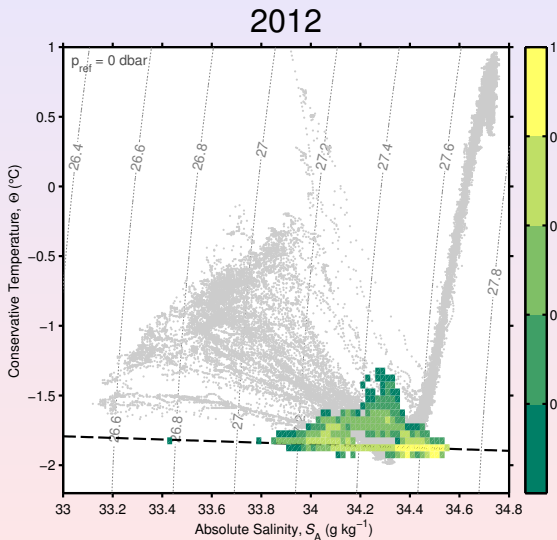
Main findings

- Platelets accumulate between June and December in episodic events.
- Average platelet layer thickness 4m, measured maximum 10m.
- Solid volume fraction of 0.26.
- Modified crystal structure in 80 % of the cores.
- No fast-ice bottom melt due to shielding effect.
- Less flooding due to additional buoyancy.
- Ice shelf-ocean interaction contributes up to 50 % to solid+loose sea-ice mass.
- Appr. 20 % of Ekström Ice Shelf annual basal melt volume accumulates below Atka Bay fast ice as ice platelets.

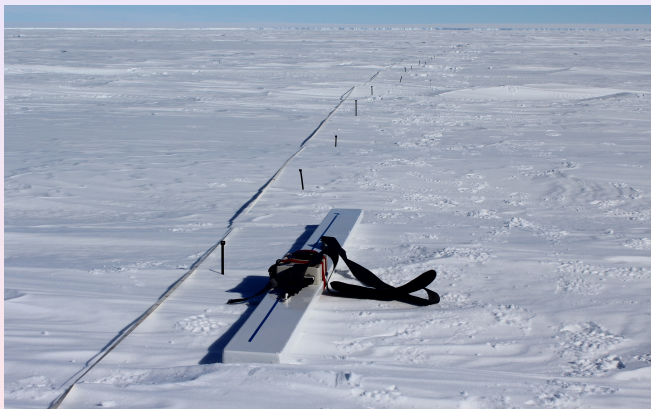
Ongoing work: Oceanography



Ongoing work: Oceanography



Ongoing work: Multi-frequency EM induction sounding



Conclusion

Wake up! Take-home messages!

- 1 Sub ice-shelf processes heavily influence sea-ice properties in the eastern Weddell Sea.
- 2 Fast ice is an accessible indicator of ice-shelf melt processes, which become increasingly important.
- 3 More monitoring sites and improved methods are needed to establish this link.

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- Gough, A. J., Mahoney, A. R., Langhorne, P. J., Williams, M. J. M., Robinson, N. J. & Haskell, T. G. (2012), 'Signatures of supercooling: McMurdo Sound platelet ice', *Journal of Glaciology* 58(207), 38–50.
- Günther, S. (1999), Jahreszeitliche Entwicklung von Festeis-Lebensgemeinschaften und ihrer Umwelt, PhD thesis, Universität Bremen.
- Hunkeler, P., Hendricks, S., Hoppmann, M. & Paul, S. (submitted), 'Towards an improved estimation of sea-ice thickness with multi-frequency induction sounding', *Annals of Glaciology* submitted.
- Kipfstuhl, J. (1991), 'On the formation of underwater ice and the growth and energy budget of the sea ice in Atka Bay, Antarctica (mostly in German)', *Reports on Polar and Marine Research* 85, 88p.
- Price, D., Rack, W., Langhorne, P. J., Haas, C., Leonard, G. & Barnsdale, K. (2014), 'The sub-ice platelet layer and its influence on freeboard to thickness conversion of Antarctic sea ice', *The Cryosphere Discuss.* 8(1), 999–1022.