

Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

Sea Ice Thickness in the Transpolar Drift in Summer 2007

Results from Ark XXII/2

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Retreat of Perennial Sea Ice



Ice Age from

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- Quickscat Backscatter
- Drift Model
- Retreat of perennial sea ice from 4.69 × 10⁶ km² (March 2005) to 3.61 × 10⁶ km² (March 2007) : -23% (Nghiem, 2007)
 - Most prominent retreat in the East Arctic



Nghiem, Rigor et al. GRL, 2007

Sea Ice Thickness Retrieval





Electromagnetic Induction

Sea Ice Physics AVVI



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EM Bird



Groundbased EM

Sea Ice Physics AVVI

Standard instrument: Geonics EM31





SPACE (Synoptic Pan-Arctic Climate and Environment Study)

Sea Ice Work • 22 flights ~ 4000 km • Ground EM on 12 ice stations

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ARK-XXII/2

• Drill hole measurements in Russian EEZ



Sea Ice : August









Sea Ice : End of September



September 2007



Transpolardrift - Summer 2007



Variability of Thickness Pdf's

- Modal Thickness : representation of level ice (thermodynamic growth)
- Modal Thickness < Mean Thickness because of ridges
- Except open water all distributions strictly monomodal
- All Modal Thickness values equal or below 1 meter



Multiyear Ice?



Comparison with Groundbased Methods



Recent Years



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Model Comparison



Conclusions



- Uniform sea ice thickness distribution in the Transpolar Drift in autumn 2007
- Modal thickness (< 1 m) suggests only first/second year ice
- No identifyable MYI sea ice thickness class
 - Surface roughness?
- Modal thickness decreased from 2.5 m (1991) to 0.9 m (2007) in the Transpolar Drift
 - Retreat of perennial sea ice
- Thin ice favors further ice retreat

Outlook Summer 2008





Thank you ...