

International Sea Ice Prediction Research Network

Julienne Stroeve, Cecilia Bitz, Larry Hamilton, Helen Wiggins, Elizabeth Hunke, Adrienne Tivy, Jim Overland, Muyin Wang, Jenny Hutchings, Hajo Eicken

and dozens of international collaborators (Paul Kushnir CanSISE among them)

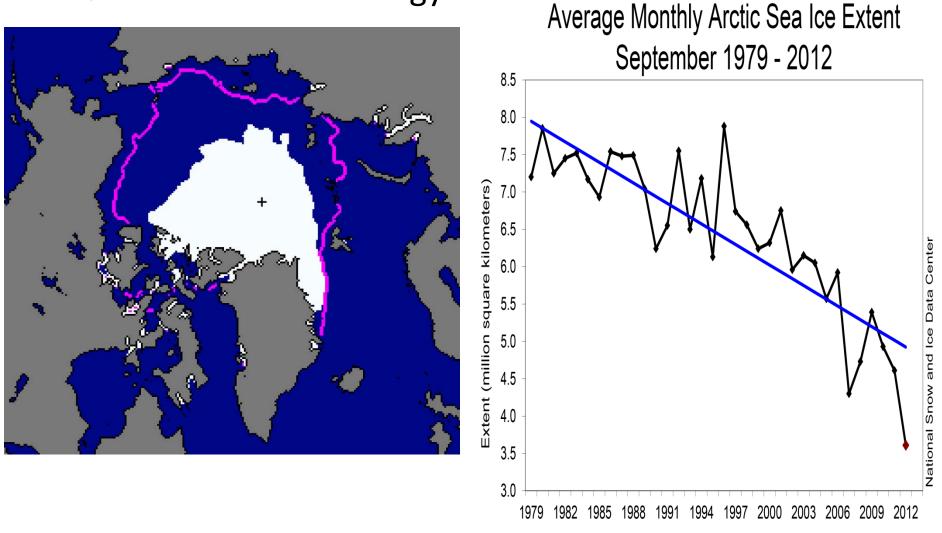


Prediction Network

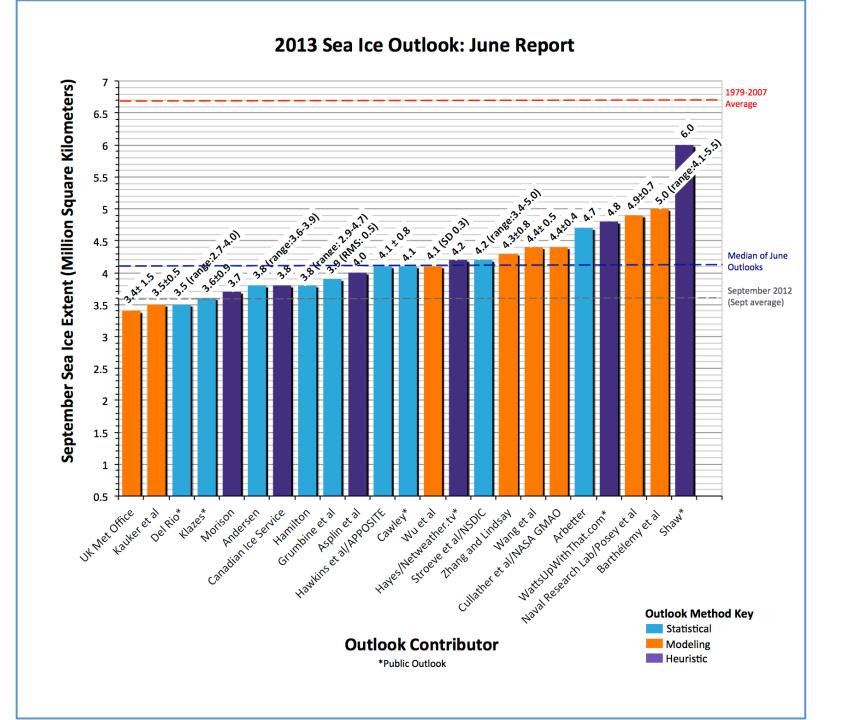
- •From the SEARCH Arctic Sea Ice Outlook to an International Sea Ice Prediction Network
- •Prediction at seasonal to interannual timescale, synergy with climate projections
- •Collaboration of observers, modelers, physicists, and social scientists
- •Focus on public engagement and advancing the science of sea ice prediction
- •Next steps & opportunities

Intercomparison Activities Discussion

SEA ICE SEPTEMBER 2012 ~40 % loss from climatology



Year



from large-corporations

NOAA Cross-Line Office Response to Shell 2012 Sea Ice Season Request

Shell Oil Kulluk				No Data Sea Ice Fr Open Wa	ee	3-	3 Tenths 6 Tenths 10 Tenths		
Shell Oli	Years	June	July	August		Septembe	er October	November	December
	2011							17	
KUIIUK	2010							1	
	2009							20	
A CONTRACTOR OF	2008							7	
	2007							9	
	2006							20	
	2005							18	
	2004							8	
	2003							17	
	2002							14	
	2001						8		
	2000						23		
	1999						24		
	1998							21	
	1997								1
	1996						15		
	1995						2	7	
	1994						7		
	1993							19	
	1992							13	
	1991						18		
	1990							15	

slide from Jim Overland

Ice threat halts Shell's drilling in Arctic Ocean after one day

September 10, 2012 | By Kim Murphy | This post has been corrected, as indicated below.



Only a day after Shell Alaska began drilling a landmark offshore oil well in the Arctic, the company was forced on Monday to pull off the well in the face of an approaching ice pack.

With the ice floe about 10 miles away, the Noble Discoverer drilling rig was disconnecting from its seafloor anchor Monday afternoon in the Chukchi Sea, about 70 miles from the northwest coast of Alaska. With 2 Ships Damaged, Shell Suspends Arctic Drilling

LA Times above NY Times right

James Brooks/Kodiak Daily Mirror, via Associated Press

The drill ship Kulluk in January in Kiliuda Bay, Alaska, where it was towed after it ran aground.

By JOHN M. BRODER Published: February 27, 2013

to citizen scientists

http://forum.arctic-sea-ice.net



Watching Arctic Sea Ice

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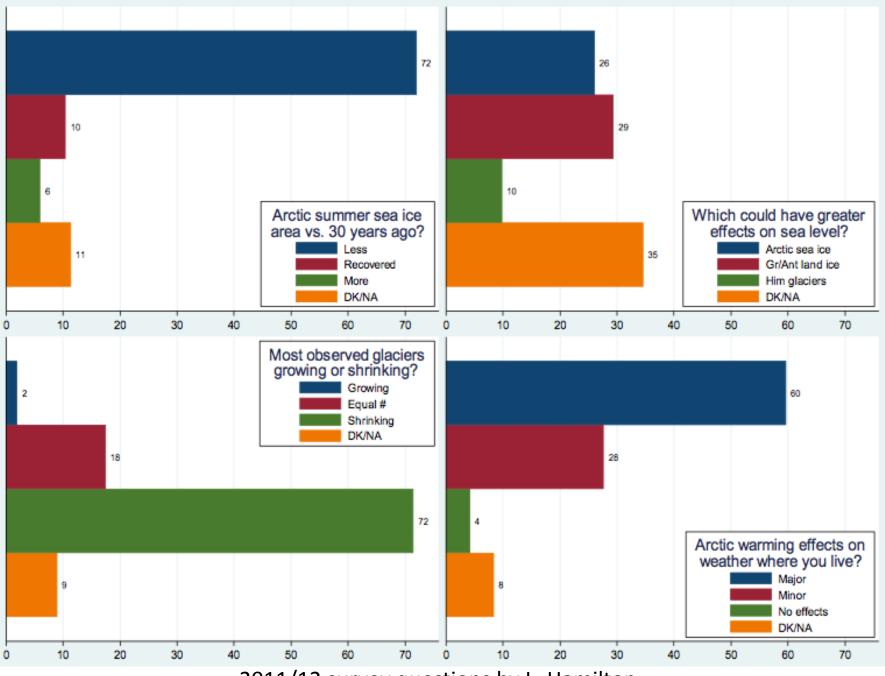
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2011/12 survey questions by L. Hamilton

Prediction Network Goals for Modeling

- To determine the predictability of Arctic sea-ice at regional and local level
- To create a community of modelers (statistical and physical) to advance sea ice prediction methods
- To improve sea ice models for prediction
- To determine how we can best observe the Arctic system to inform sea ice prediction
- To make sea ice forecasts with uncertainty estimates
- Link research and operation efforts

Prediction Network Modeling Activities – led by Bitz/Hunke

- Organize community action teams to coordinate and evaluate seasonal-to-interannual predictions
 - Design intercomparison projects of hindcast and other experiments to improve understanding of sea ice prediction and identify model deficiencies
 - Develop skill metrics tailored to evaluate sea ice predictions in collaboration with observers
 - Design experiments that investigate how best to initialize models
 - Design experiments that can identify and evaluate types of observations that improve prediction

continued modeling activities

- Organize an action team to synthesize predictions and observations to assess the state of Arctic sea ice
 - Review the Sea Ice Outlooks in previous years
 - Analyze available model output and observations to determine if the last five years in the Arctic are the new normal
 - Evaluate strengths and weaknesses of different prediction approaches
 - Explore how to combine methods to improve predictions

NSIDC Component of Network

- Define, assemble and disseminate all data sets needed for model hindcast evaluation and sea ice forecasting;
- Produce data sets in near-real-time for seasonal forecasting;
- Develop integrated data sets (remote sensing, aircraft, in situ, local knowledge);
- Evaluate existing data sets (i.e. sea ice concentration) for improving model performance.

Observational Products

- Sea ice concentration (NASA Team, Bootstrap, others?)
- Sea ice thickness (ICESat, IceBridge, Cryosat)
- Sea ice motion and ice age
- Melt onset and freeze-up
- AVHRR Polar Pathfinder surface albedo and temperature (can we get this in near-real-time?)
- Snow depth (IceBridge, others?)
- In situ ice observations
- Others?

Enhancement of current products

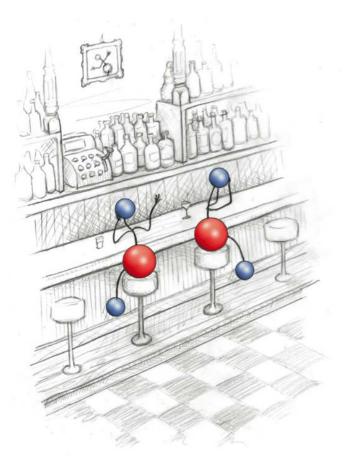
- Develop integrated data sets;
- Standardize ship-based observations: IceWatch;
- Integrate local and traditional knowledge;
- Include uncertainties;
- Provide key products in near-real-time;
- Provide products in resolutions and formats needed by modelers (e.g. netCDF4)

Action Team Mechanism

- Kick-off meeting in late-winter/spring 2014
- Monthly virtual meetings
- Web resources
- Email lists
- Meet in Breckenridge next year in evening/extra day?
- suggestions?

We want your input! Prediction experiments and methods, observations, metrics, communication styles, etc

Questions?



From The Fourth Phase of Water by G. H. Pollack

Observer-Modeler Specific near-term tasks

- Action teams to identify and evaluate the types of observational data needed by forecasters, and on what spatial and temporal scale needed.
- Prioritize observations that bring about the most measureable improvements and can be made available in near-real-time.
- Second Action team to provide guidance on observing system needs – standardize ice observations