

On Sea Ice

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A farewell to ice
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On Sea Ice

Sea ice is frozen seawater that floats on the ocean surface. It forms in both the Arctic and the Antarctic in each hemisphere's winter; it retreats in the summer, but does not completely disappear. This floating ice has a profound influence on the polar environment, influencing ocean circulation, weather, and regional climate.

Sea ice—NASA

The warm summer is only part of the explanation for this year’s unusual sea ice levels. Streams of warmer water from the Atlantic Ocean flow into the Arctic at the Barents Sea. This warmer, saltier...

Where's the sea ice? 3 reasons the Arctic freeze is...

Sea ice is found in remote polar oceans. On average, sea ice covers about 25 million square kilometers (9,652,553 square miles) of the Earth, or about two-and-a-half times the area of Canada. Because most of us do not live in the polar regions, we may live for several decades and never see sea ice. Although it may not directly affect us, it is a critical component of our planet because it influences climate, wildlife, and people who live in the Arctic.

All About Sea Ice
National Snow and Ice Data Center

The Arctic sea ice extent and thickness have been dropping for decades as global temperatures rise. This year, when the ice reached its minimum extent in September, it was the second lowest on ...

Where's the sea ice? 3 reasons the Arctic freeze is...

The Laptev Sea is known as the birthplace of ice, which forms along the coast there in early winter, then drifts westward carrying nutrients across the Arctic, before breaking up in the spring in...

Alarm as Arctic sea ice not yet freezing at latest date on...

Polar sea ice melts each summer and reforms each winter—a freeze-thaw cycle that in the Arctic has been dramatically altered by global warming. Not only is summer sea ice shrinking rapidly in the Arctic, but so is the average thickness of sea ice. Where in the past, some Arctic sea ice grew to 10 feet (3 meters) thick over multiple years, now much of the ice has only one year of growth, making it much more susceptible to melting in the summer.

Global Warming Effects on Sea Ice

Ice in the ocean around Iceland has mostly arrived from afar. It comes from the Denmark strait, which connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean, between Iceland and Greenland. Sometimes the ice comes directly from north to the northeast corner of Iceland, but all the ice comes from the same source: The East-Greenland current which flows from the Arctic Ocean due south along the east coast of Greenland, passing northwest Iceland.

Sea ice around Iceland
On sea ice
Icelandic...

Arctic sea ice normally reaches its low point in September and its highest in March after the winter. Mr Labe said September sea ice thickness was also below average across almost the entire Arctic...

'We have to pay attention': Warming as Arctic sea ice...

Examples include: The Louvain-la-Neuve Sea Ice Model is a numerical model of sea ice designed for climate studies and operational... The MIT General Circulation Model is a global circulation model developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology... The University Corporation for Atmospheric ...

Sea ice—Wikipedia

The ship spent a year in the polar north, much of it with its engines turned off so it could simply drift in the sea-ice. The point was to study the Arctic climate and how it is changing.

German ship completes historic Arctic expedition—BBC News

New research has shown that Arctic rivers are contributing much more to melting sea ice in the north pole than they used to. The study from an international team of scientists found that river ...

Climate change warning: Arctic rivers melting sea ice from...

Sea ice is frozen water that forms, expands, and melts in the ocean. It is different from icebergs, glaciers, ice sheets, and ice shelves, which originate on land. For the most part, sea ice expands during winter months and melts during summer months, but in certain regions, some sea ice remains year-round.

How does sea ice affect global climate?

This cute video footage of an otter munching on ice cubes is enough to melt anyone's heart. The adorable four-month-old male sea otter named Joey isn't just playing up to the camera either.

Orphaned sea otter Joey chomps on ice cubes at Canadian...

After a summer that saw record Siberian fires and polar temperatures topping 100 degrees Fahrenheit, along with near record low sea ice exten in September, the Arctic Ocean’s refreeze has slowed to a crawl. The Laptev Sea and East Siberian Sea are, at this point, failing to re-freeze as rapidly as in the past.

Brave New Arctic: Sea ice has yet to form off of Siberia...

Around 127,000 years ago, during the last interglacial period, temperatures in the Arctic rose to around 2 - 6C above what they are today, eventually melting all the sea ice at the planet’s North...

Climate crisis: Arctic could be free of sea ice by 2035...

On September 15, Arctic sea ice likely reached its annual minimum extent of 3.74 million square kilometers (1.44 million square miles). The minimum ice extent is the second lowest in the 42-year-old satellite record, reinforcing the long-term downward trend in Arctic ice extent.

Arctic Sea Ice News and Analysis
Sea ice data updated...

Scientists project ice losses from the Greenland and Antarctic Ice Sheets will play a large part in sea level rise in the upcoming century. Just like forests can grow and shrink over time, so do glaciers, ice shelves, and ice sheets. Sometimes, ice grows through snow accumulation. Other times, it loses mass from melting or from calving icebergs.

Taking a Measure of Sea Level Rise: Ice Height

The Arctic sea ice, in midwinter covering an area half again as big as the United States, is like a giant mirror reflecting the sun's heat back into space. Replace it with open water that absorbs the sun’s rays and you have created a giant new global warming engine that you cannot turn off.