

McFarland, John Walsh, Olivia Lee International Arctic Research Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, AK **Rick Thoman** NOAA/National Weather Service, Fairbanks, AK Matt Druckenmiller National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder, CO Zack Labe University of California Irvine, CA









ALASK FAIRBAN



- How unusual were ice conditions in the Bering Sea region in winter 2017/18?
- What are some of the causes of unusual ice conditions?
- What are future ice conditions likely going to be?
- How did ice conditions in winter 2017/18 matter to you?



- 100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%
- Arctic sea ice
   cover yesterday
- Much less ice than normal in the Bering Sea



#### Sea Ice Concentration Trends, Mar 2018



In past four decades less winter ice in many parts of the Arctic

ullet

decade

ber

- Bering Sea is more complicated
- More ice than normal in 1990s to early 2000s
- Much less ice in the past few years



## Ice conditions compared to recent years



Updated through April 6, 2018





# Historical perspective from ship logs



- Whaling ships kept detailed record of ice conditions back to 1850s
- Data has been
  analyzed and
  compiled with
  other
  observations
  into UAF
  Historical Sea
  Ice Atlas

# Long-term history of sea ice in the region











- How unusual were ice conditions in the Bering Sea region in winter 2017/18?
- What are some of the causes of unusual ice conditions?
- What are future ice conditions likely going to be?
- How did ice conditions in winter 2017/18 matter to you?

# Possible causes: Reduced Arctic ice



 More open water & thinner ice north of Alaska



## Possible causes: Reduced Arctic ice



Rick Thoman, NWS

Percent Basin

Data source: NSIDC Regional Sea Ice Index v3

# Possible causes: Warmer waters

#### Warmer sea water than normal

This map shows how much warmer than usual the surface sea water was during summer and fall 2017. Red and orange colors mean above normal temperatures.

![](_page_12_Figure_3.jpeg)

- Bering & Chukchi Seas have been warming
- Warmer waters brought from the South & through heating in the region

# Possible causes: South winds

#### More south wind than normal

This map shows where south winds were stronger than usual from December 2017 to February 2018. Green colors mean stronger south winds than normal.

![](_page_13_Figure_3.jpeg)

- Stronger south winds
  - push ice to the North
  - Bring warmer air from the South
- Position of Aleutian Low important

# Position of Aleutian Low pressure system: Helps or hinders ice growth in Bering Sea

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_2.jpeg)

- Aleutian Low further to West: Warmer air & winds from south keep ice extent low
- Aleutian Low further to East: Colder air & winds from North keep ice extent high

# Outcomes: Warmer temperatures in the region

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

And Arclic Research

![](_page_16_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

- How unusual were ice conditions in the Bering Sea region in winter 2017/18?
- What are some of the causes of unusual ice conditions?
- What are future ice conditions likely going to be?
- How did ice conditions in winter 2017/18 matter to you?

# What will future sea ice in the coastal Bering Sea look like?

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Climate models show continuing decline & continued variability of winter coastal Bering Sea ice
- Any lessons from today's observations?
- What about other parts of Arctic Alaska?

#### Key sea-ice cycle stages/variables

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Shifts towards later freeze-up & reduced ice stability in northern Alaska

![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

Billy Adams, Utqiagvik, 9 January 2018: "There is good ice till about 700 yards out then this young stuff that got left behind. So we will wait till it gets harder and thicker maybe in 1 week or so, then get back on and rebuild trails."

#### Key sea-ice cycle stages/variables

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Trend towards
  shorter ice
  season in
  coastal
  Chukchi &
  Beaufort Seas
- By mid-century only "transition season ice"?

![](_page_21_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_3.jpeg)

Johnson & Eicken, Elementa, 2016

# Summary

- Winter 2017/18 had the lowest winter ice cover in the Bering Sea since more than a century and a half.
- A warmer ocean, stormier conditions with more winds from the South, and delayed freeze-up in the Chukchi Sea all contributed.
- This year was extreme, but it is part of a long-term trend of reduced winter/spring ice cover.
- There will continue to be a lot of variations from year to year.

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

ALASI FAIRBA

![](_page_23_Picture_3.jpeg)

- How unusual were ice conditions in the Bering Sea region in winter 2017/18?
- What are some of the causes of unusual ice conditions?
- What are future ice conditions likely going to be?
- How did ice conditions in winter 2017/18 matter to you?

# Survey questions

- Was sea ice at your community this winter the lowest that you have ever observed (if you typically get sea ice in winter)?
- Did this winter's ice conditions (sea ice, river ice, lake ice) present challenges in your community, for example by making travel over ice more hazardous?

# **Broader questions**

- What have ice conditions been like at your community this year compared to the recent past? In particular, did you see any difference in the date of freeze-up, the date of formation and extent of land fast ice, and the type of ice near your community?
- Have there been impacts on subsistence activities, travel or safety from any differences in this year's ice conditions?
- Has the weather been similar to recent years this winter? Did you notice any difference in storm patterns, amount and type of precipitation (snow, rain), or air temperatures?
- Have there been any other unusual weather, ocean, or ice conditions or wildlife sightings and behavior at your community?