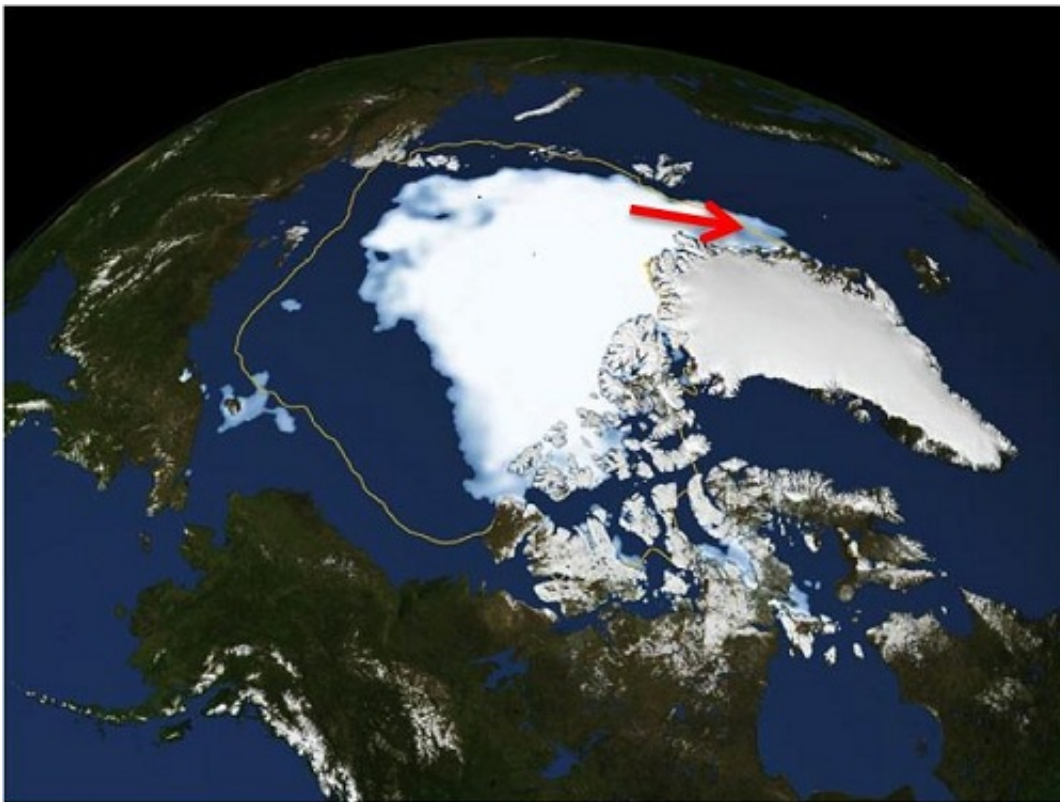


New study uses CMIP5 historical simulations to find out more about Arctic sea ice decline and ice export

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Current Arctic sea ice (bluish white) compared with the 1979-2010 average sea ice minimum (outlined in orange). The red arrow is superimposed to indicate the southward export of sea ice through the Fram Strait. Credit: SVS/NASA

The Arctic sea ice is shrinking, both in extent and thickness. In addition

to the manmade contribution to the sea ice loss, there are also natural factors contributing to this loss. In a new study from the Bjerknes Centre we focus on one of these factors: the ice export through the large gateway between Greenland and Svalbard—the Fram Strait.

Larger than the United Kingdom

Most of the sea ice that leaves the Arctic, exits through the Fram Strait. In recent years, this ice export has been higher than in any decade between the late 1950s and up to today. The area of the ice floating through the Fram Strait is now about 200 thousand km² larger than in the late 1950s, which is similar to the total area of the [United Kingdom](#).

This increase in the export contributes to the Arctic sea ice loss, as shown in a recent study (Smedsrud et al., 2008). Our climate models also show that the Arctic is losing sea ice, but it is not known how they represent the ice export in the Fram Strait.

Reproduces a realistic seasonal cycle of the ice export

We have therefore investigated the ice export in 6 current [climate models](#) that provides 24 different simulations. Perhaps surprisingly, most of these coarse resolution models manage to reproduce a realistic seasonal cycle of the ice export, with more ice floating through the strait during winter than summer.

On the other hand, not all simulations show an increase in the ice export from the late 1950s and up to today. Some simulations actually show a decrease in the ice export.

Not governed by external forcing

Because the simulations do not show similar behaviour, we interpret that changes in the ice export is not governed by external forcing, such as changes in the CO₂ [concentration](#) or changes in the [incoming sunlight](#). The ice export is rather controlled by internal climate variability within each model, for instance, variability in the wind pattern over the Arctic. The spread in the simulations from one model indicate the extent of the internal climate variability in that model.

Because the models show different outcomes for the ice export, it is possible to investigate how the Arctic sea ice responds to an increase or decrease in the export. According to the model with the largest number of simulations (10), we find that a thinning of the Arctic sea ice is associated with an increase in the ice export, whereas a decrease in the ice export is related to a smaller thinning. All simulations underestimate the thinning of the [Arctic sea ice](#) compared to observations. This means that the simulations would have been closer to the reality today if they were able to reproduce the increase in the Fram Strait ice export.

More information: Langehaug, H., et al., Arctic sea ice decline and ice export in the CMIP5 historical simulations. *Ocean Modelling* (Arctic Ocean Special Issue), [doi: 10.1016/j.ocemod.2012.12.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemod.2012.12.006), In Press.

Smedsrud, L., et al., 2011. Recent wind driven high sea ice area export in the Fram Strait contributes to Arctic sea ice decline. *The Cryosphere* 5, 821-829.

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