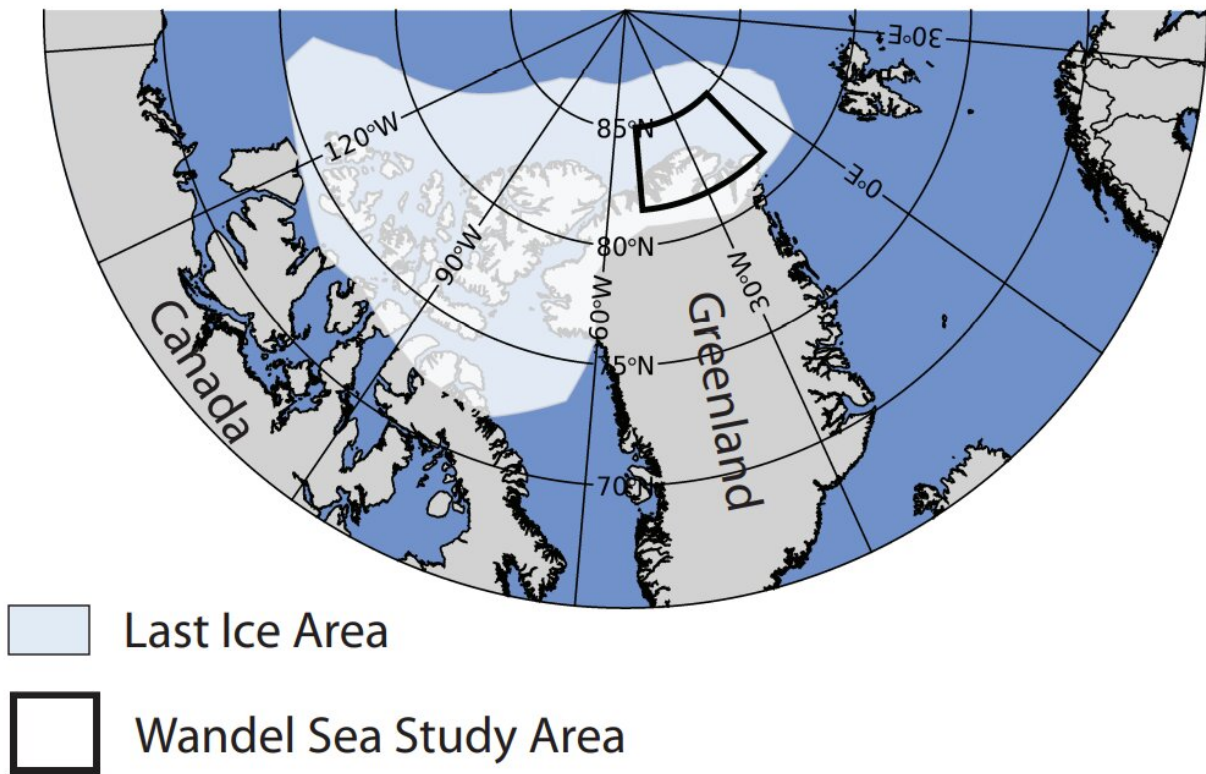


Last ice-covered parts of summertime Arctic Ocean vulnerable to climate change

July 1 2021



The study looked at the Wandel Sea north of Greenland, which is inside what's known as the "Last Ice Area" of the Arctic Ocean. Credit: Schweiger et al./Communications Earth & Environment

In a rapidly changing Arctic, one area might serve as a refuge—a place

that could continue to harbor ice-dependent species when conditions in nearby areas become inhospitable. This region north of Greenland and the islands of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago has been termed the Last Ice Area. But research led by the University of Washington suggests that parts of this area are already showing a decline in summer sea ice.

Last August, sea ice north of Greenland showed its vulnerability to the long-term effects of climate change, according to a study published July 1 in the open-access journal *Communications Earth & Environment*.

"Current thinking is that this area may be the last refuge for ice-dependent species. So if, as our study shows, it may be more vulnerable to climate change than people have been assuming, that's important," said lead author Axel Schweiger, a polar scientist at the UW Applied Physics Laboratory.

How the last ice-covered regions will fare matters for polar bears that use the ice to hunt for seals that use the ice for building dens for their young, and for walrus that use the ice as a platform for foraging.

"This area has long been expected to be the primary refuge for ice-dependent species because it is one of the last places where we expect summer sea ice to survive in the Arctic," said co-author Kristin Laidre, a principal scientist at the UW Applied Physics Laboratory.

The study focused on sea ice in August 2020 in the Wandel Sea, an area that used to be covered year-round in thick, multi-year ice.



A polar bear is perched on a thick chunk of sea ice north of Greenland in March 2016. These thicker, older pieces of sea ice don't fully protect the larger region from losing its summer ice cover. Credit: Kristin Laidre/University of Washington

"Sea ice circulates through the Arctic, it has a particular pattern, and it naturally ends up piling up against Greenland and the northern Canadian coast," Schweiger said. "In [climate models](#), when you spin them forward over the coming century, that area has the tendency to have ice survive in the summer the longest."

Like other parts of the Arctic Ocean, the ice here has been gradually thinning, though last spring's sea ice in the Wandel Sea was on average slightly thicker than previous years. But [satellite images](#) showed a record

low of just 50% sea ice concentration on Aug. 14, 2020.

The new study uses [satellite data](#) and sea ice models to determine what caused last summer's record low. It finds that about 80% was due to weather-related factors, like winds that break up and move the ice around. The other 20%, or one-fifth, was from the longer-term thinning of the sea ice due to global warming.

The model simulated the period from June 1 to Aug. 16 and found that unusual winds moved sea ice out of the area, but that the multiyear thinning trend also contributed, by allowing more sunlight to warm the ocean. Then, when winds picked up, this warm water was able to melt the nearby ice floes.

The record-low ice concentration in 2020 was surprising because the average ice thickness at the beginning of summer was actually close to normal.



This photo of sea ice on the Wandel Sea north of Greenland was taken Aug. 16, 2020, from the German icebreaker Polarstern, which passed through the area as part of the year-long MOSAiC Expedition. This area used to remain fully covered in ice throughout the year. Satellite images show that Aug. 14, 2020, was a record low sea ice concentration for this region, at 50%. Credit: Felix Linhardt/Kiel University

"During the winter and spring of 2020 you had patches of older, thicker ice that had drifted into there, but there was enough thinner, newer ice that melted to expose open ocean," Schweiger said. "That began a cycle of absorbing heat energy to melt more ice, in spite of the fact that there was some thick ice. So in years where you replenish the ice cover in this region with older and thicker ice, that doesn't seem to help as much as you might expect."

The results raise concerns about the Last Ice Area but can't immediately be applied to the entire region, Schweiger said. Also unknown is how more open water in this region would affect ice-dependent species over the short and long terms.

"We know very little about marine mammals in the Last Ice Area," said Laidre, who is also an associate professor in the School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences. "We have almost no historical or present-day data, and the reality is that there are a lot more questions than answers about the future of these populations."

More information: Accelerated sea ice loss in the Wandel Sea points to a change in the Arctic's Last Ice Area, *Communications Earth & Environment*, [DOI: 10.1038/s43247-021-00197-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-021-00197-5) , www.nature.com/articles/s43247-021-00197-5

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