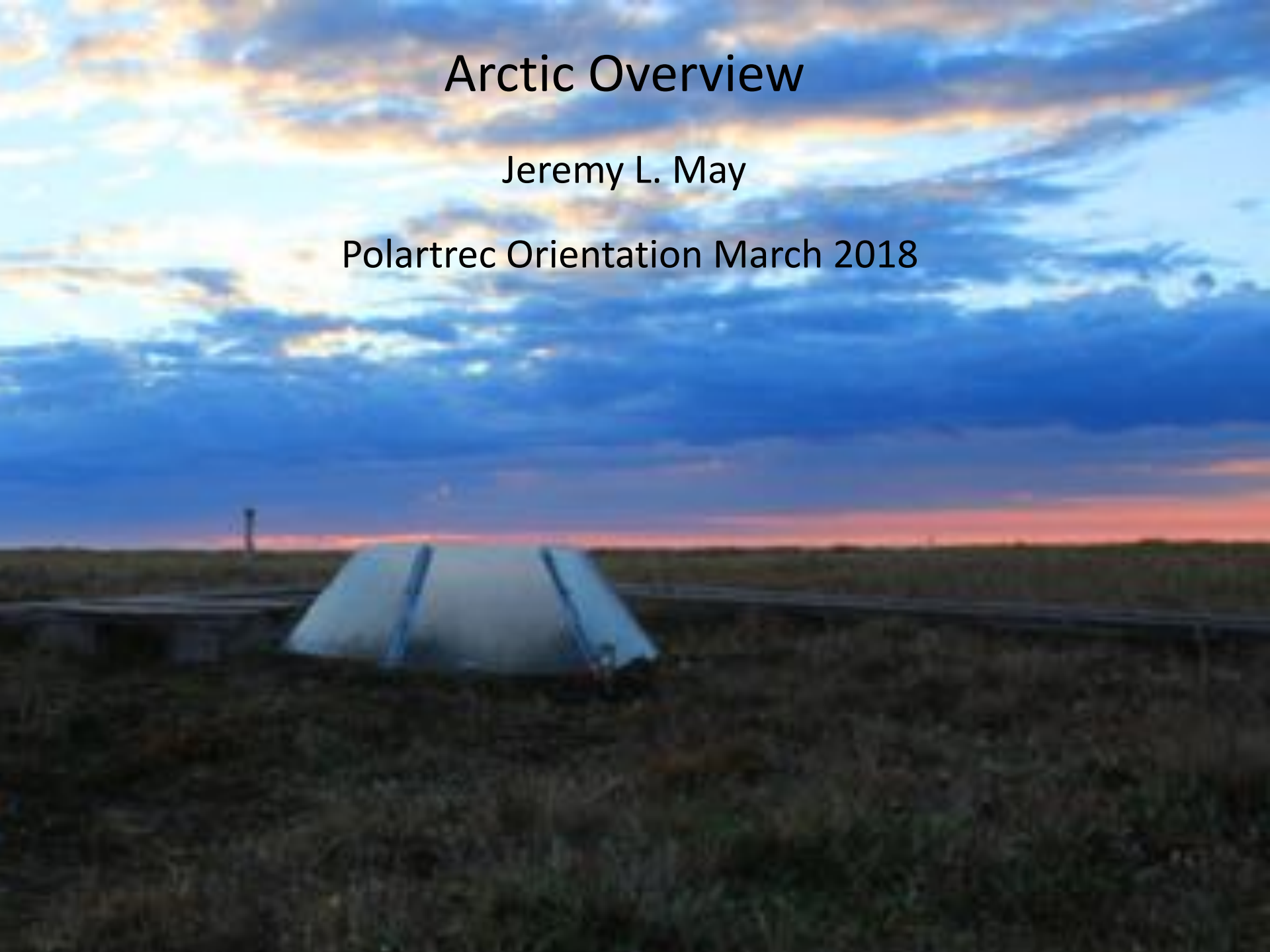


Arctic Overview

Jeremy L. May

Polartrec Orientation March 2018

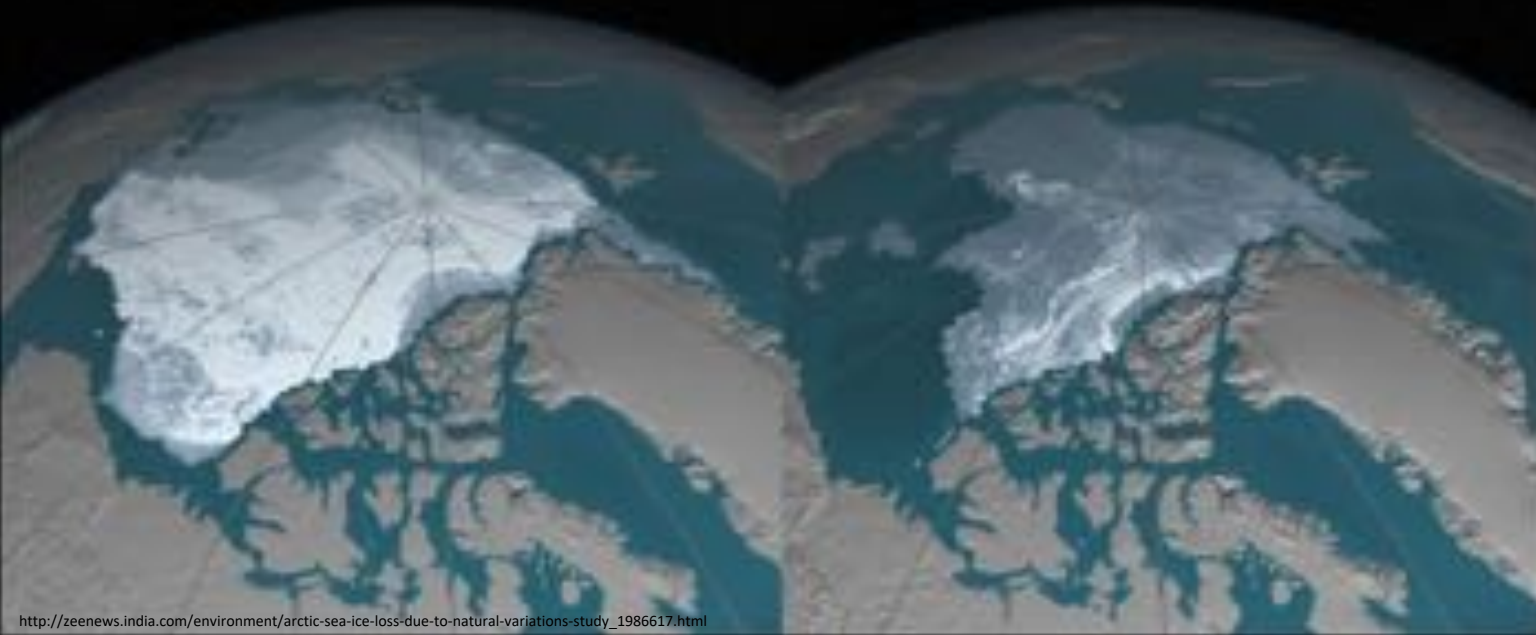




-66° 33' N latitude
-Tree line

Sep 1984

Sep 2016

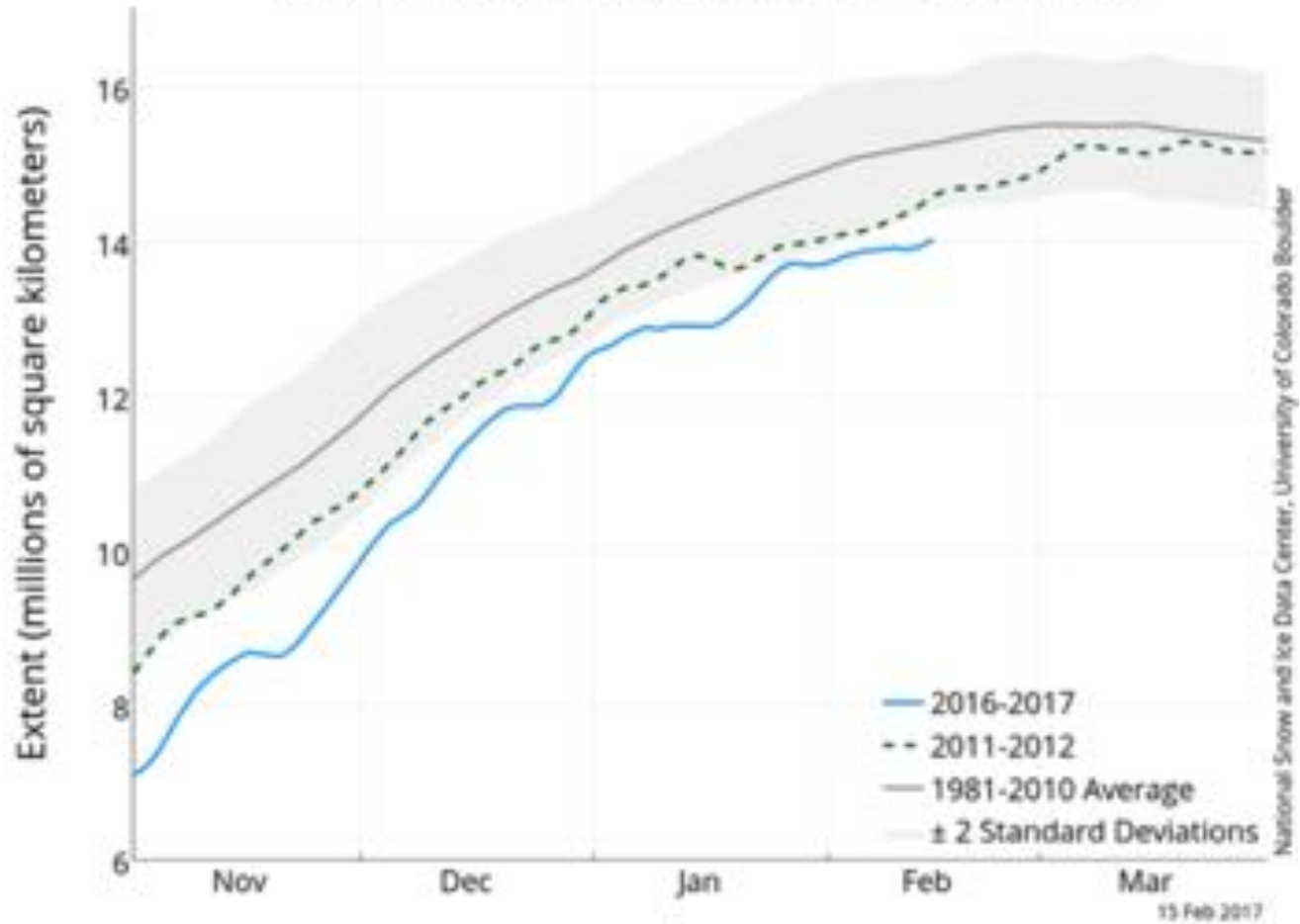


http://zeenews.india.com/environment/arctic-sea-ice-loss-due-to-natural-variations-study_1986617.html

<https://www.carbonbrief.org/arctic-sea-ice-hits-lowest-winter-peak-on-record>

Arctic Sea Ice Extent (Area of ocean with at least 15% sea ice)

Less sea ice=
more open water=
more humidity=
warmer
temperatures (NOAA)

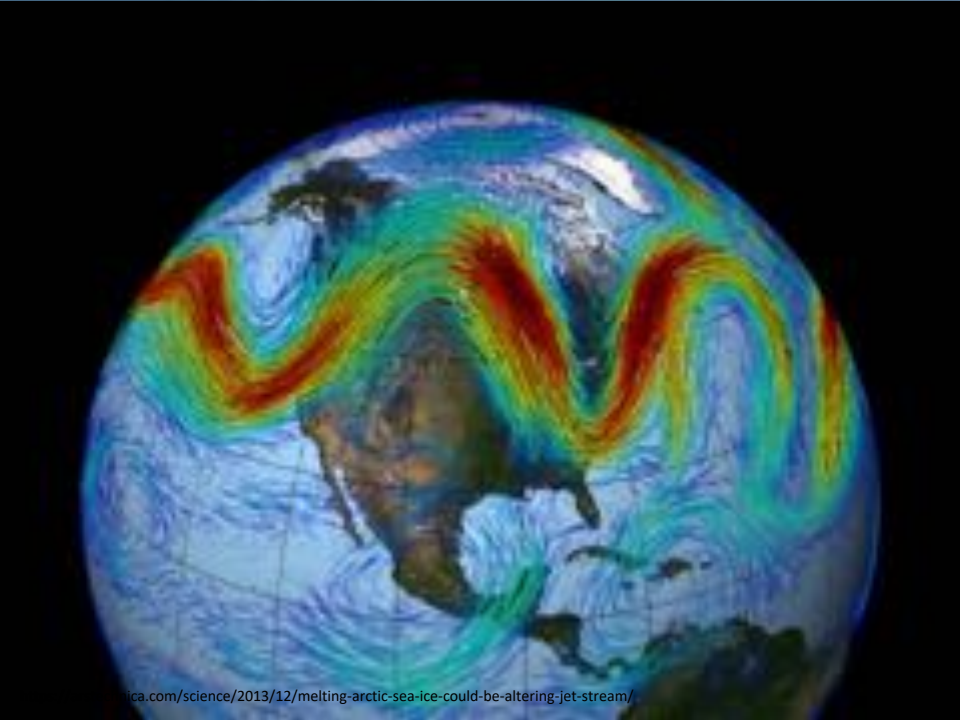




<https://www.ualberta.ca/newtrail/spring-2016/features-dept/beyond-the-polar-bear>



http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/news/The_Big_Melt



<http://www.nature.com/science/2013/12/melting-arctic-sea-ice-could-be-altering-jet-stream/>



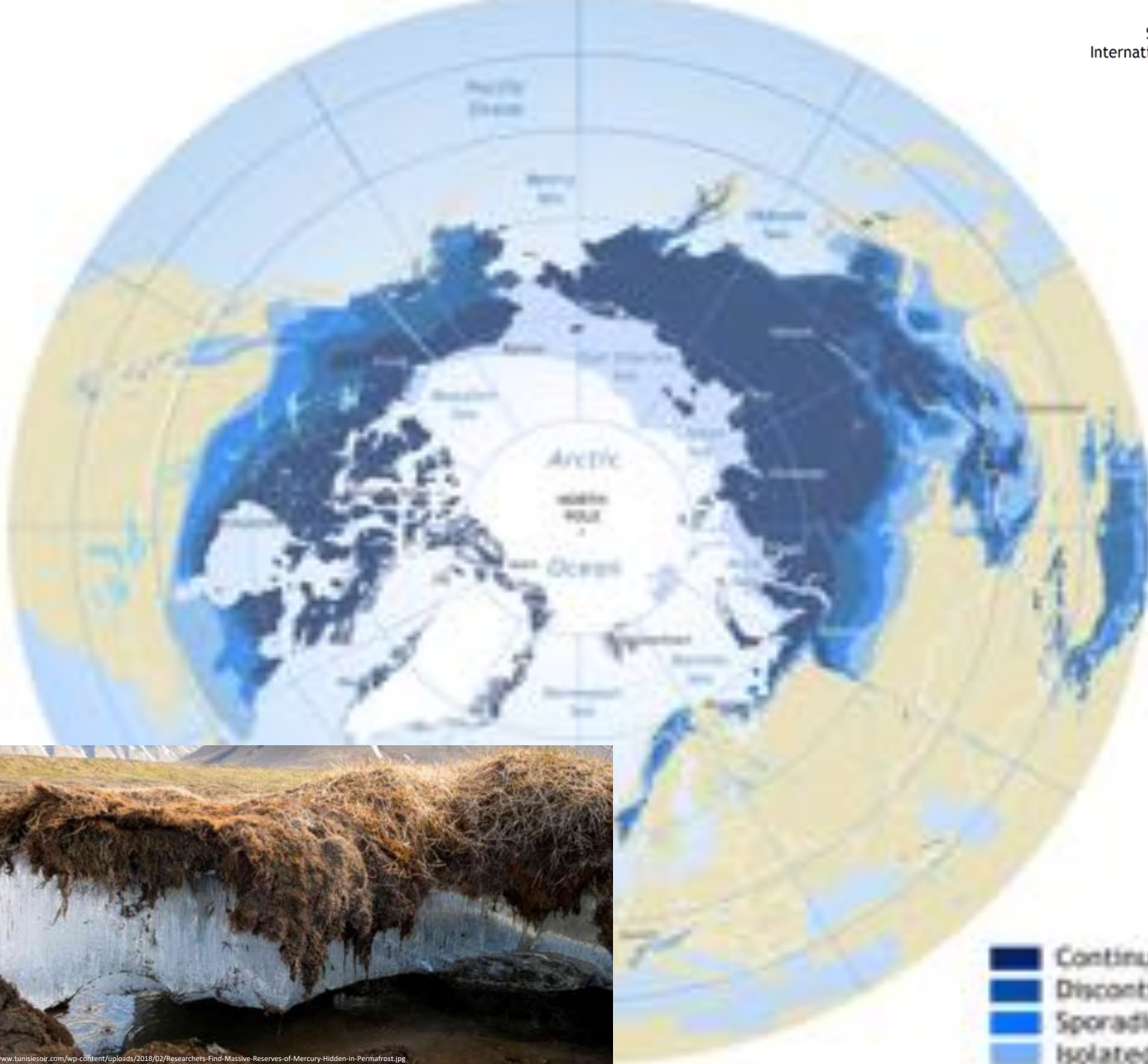
http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/news/The_Big_Melt

Long, cold winters and short, cool summers

24 hour daylight in summer (dark in winter)

Brief (but intense) growing season

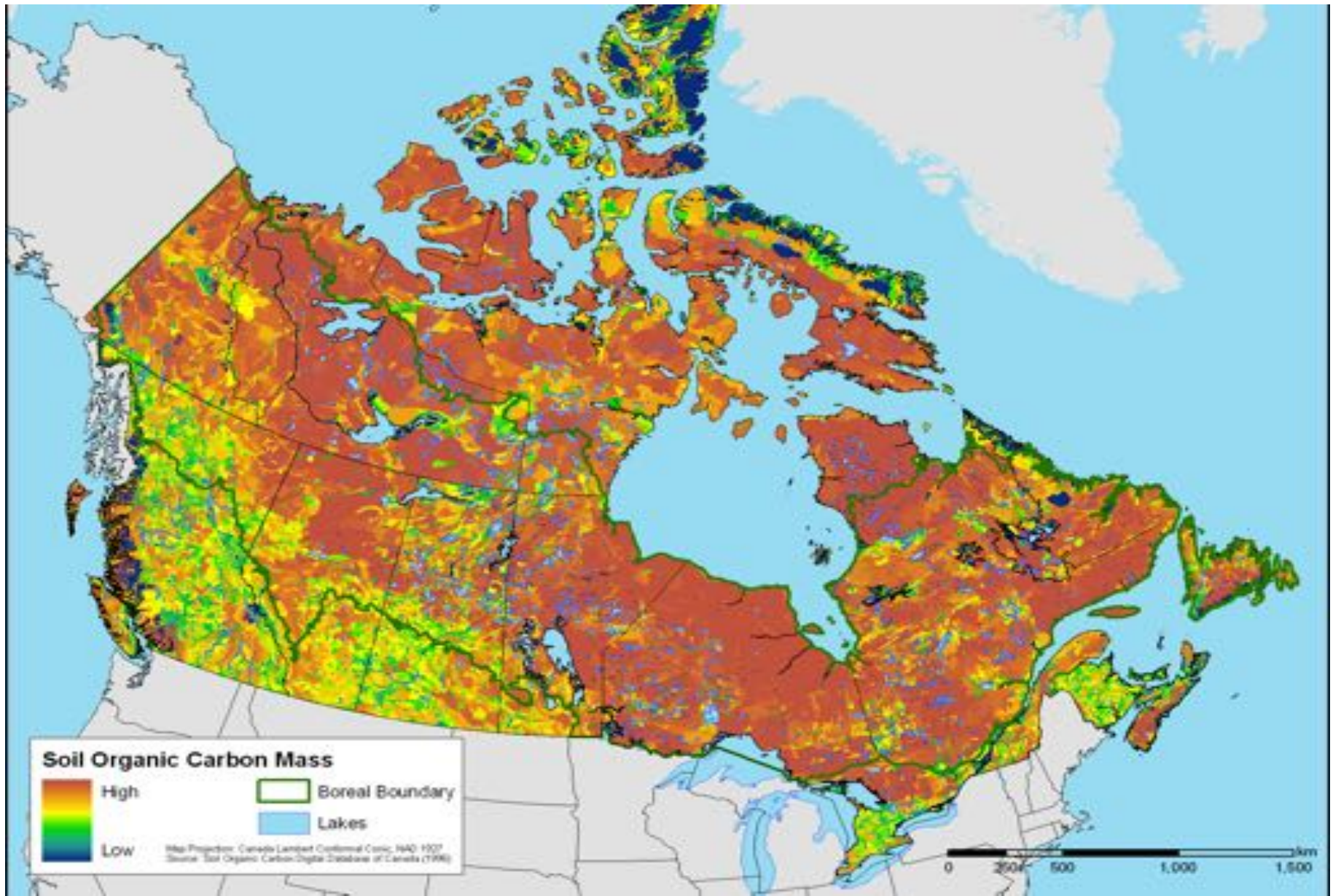




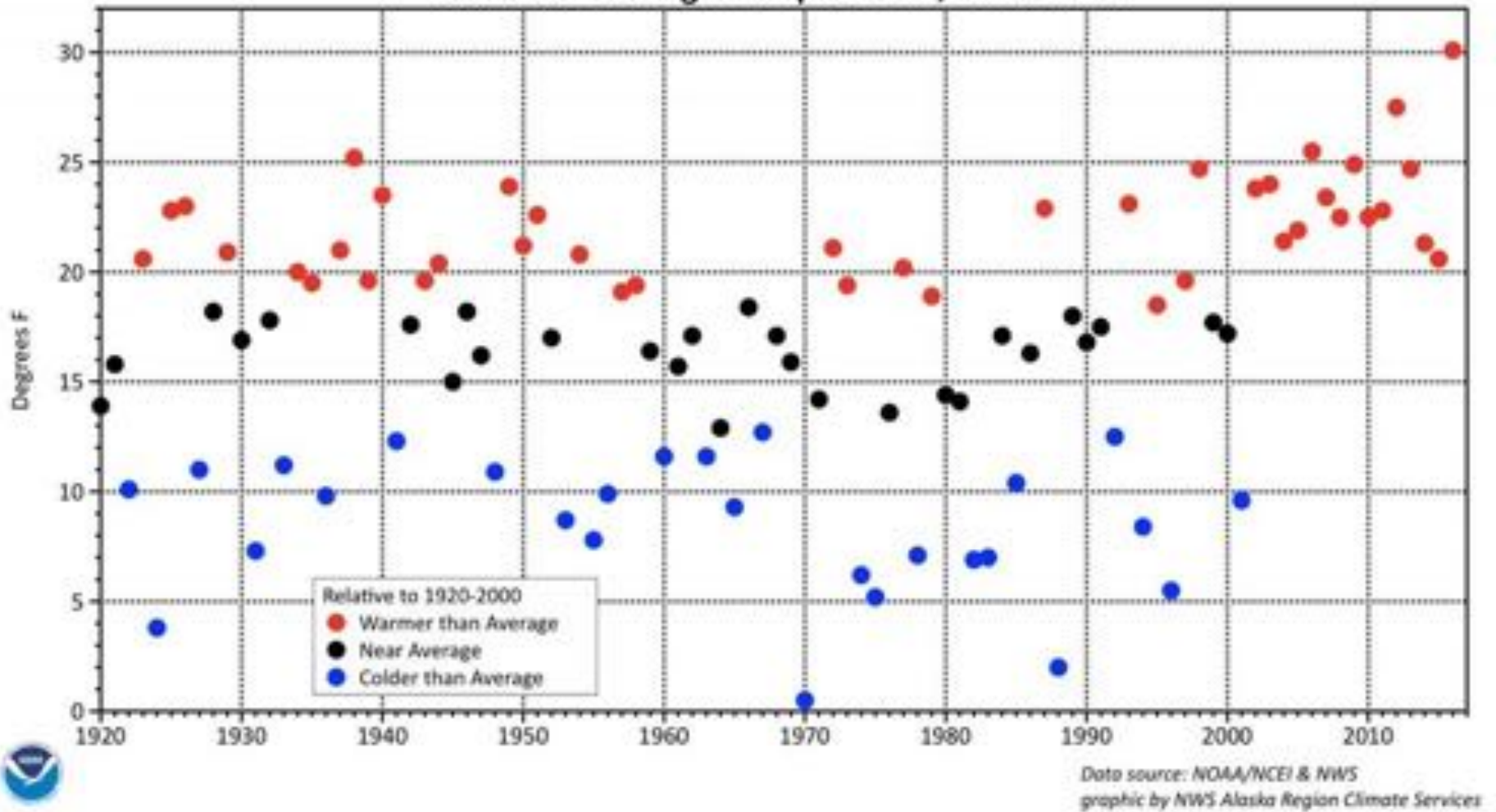
1672Pg of carbon stored in permafrost

(Tarnocai et al. 2009)

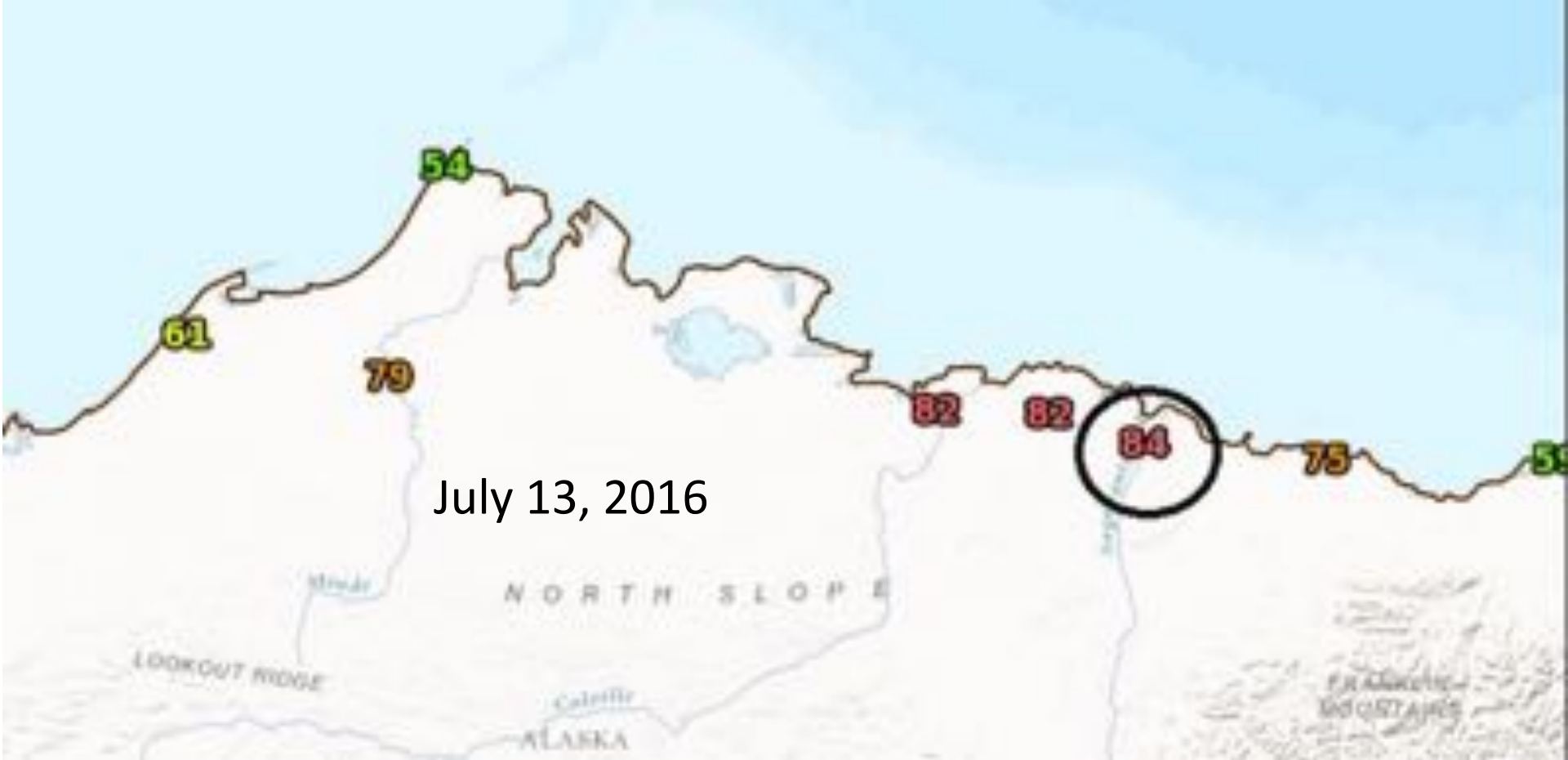
1,672,000,000,000mT!



Barrow, Alaska October Average Temperature, 1920-2016



Every October since 2001 has been above average



July 14, 2016 the Kuparuk station just west of Deadhorse hit 86°!!!!

Barrow broke a temperature record of 66 °!

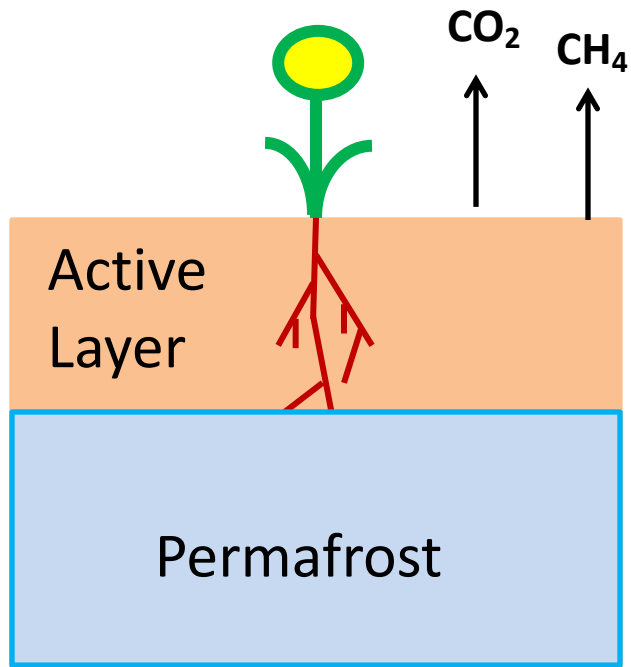




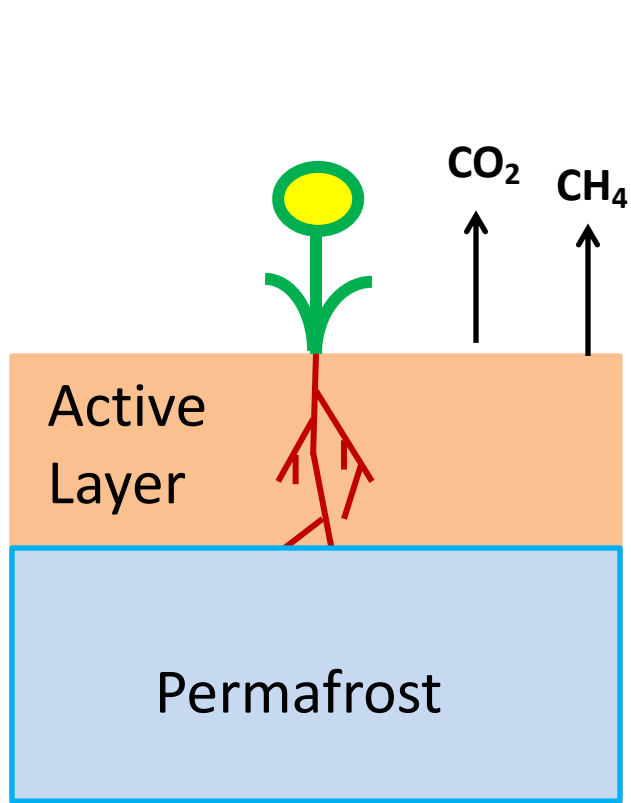
Earlier melt outs, Barrow was 46-47° on May 17-19, 2015 and had the earlier snowmelt on record at the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) station



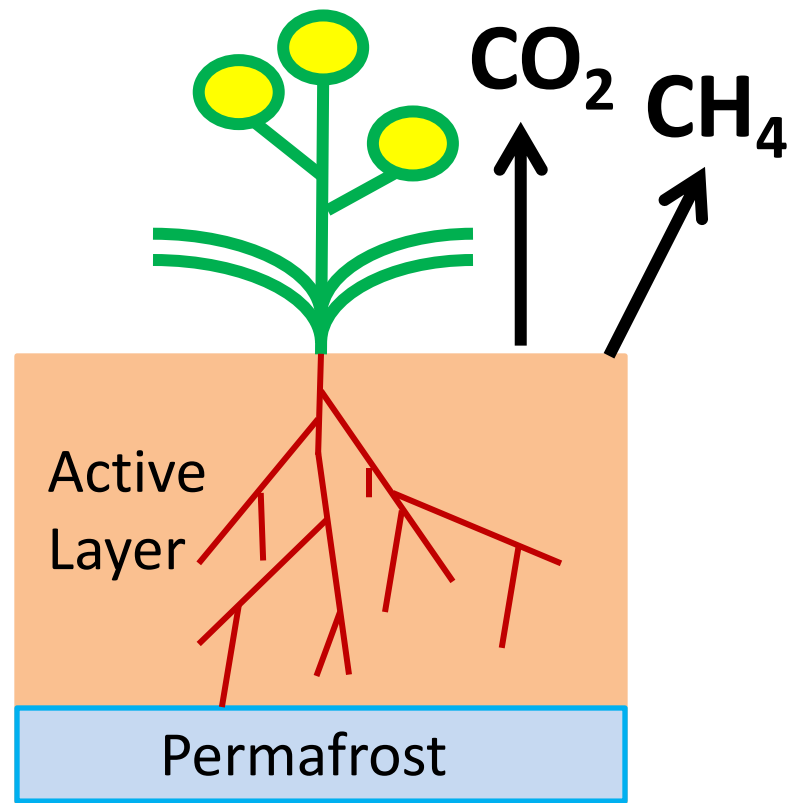
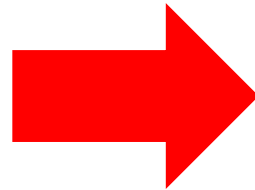
Speed and timing of the melt caused flooding
....and spring to start early!



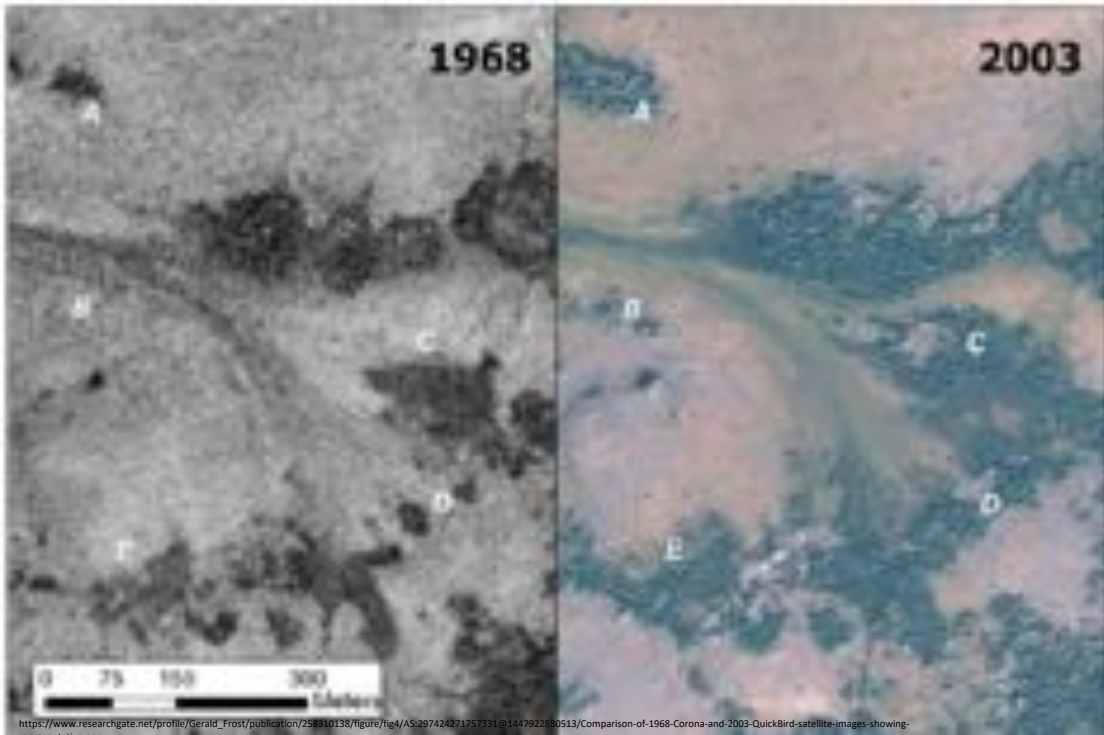
Background



Background



Warming

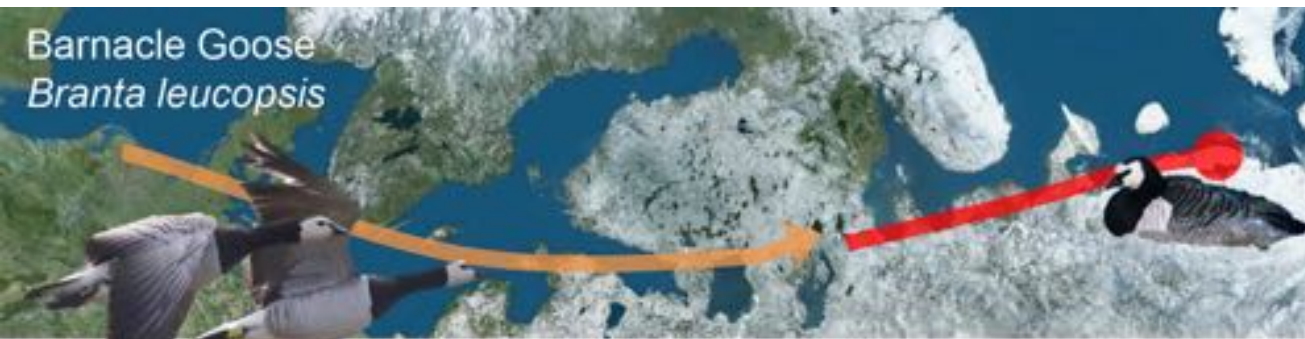


1987



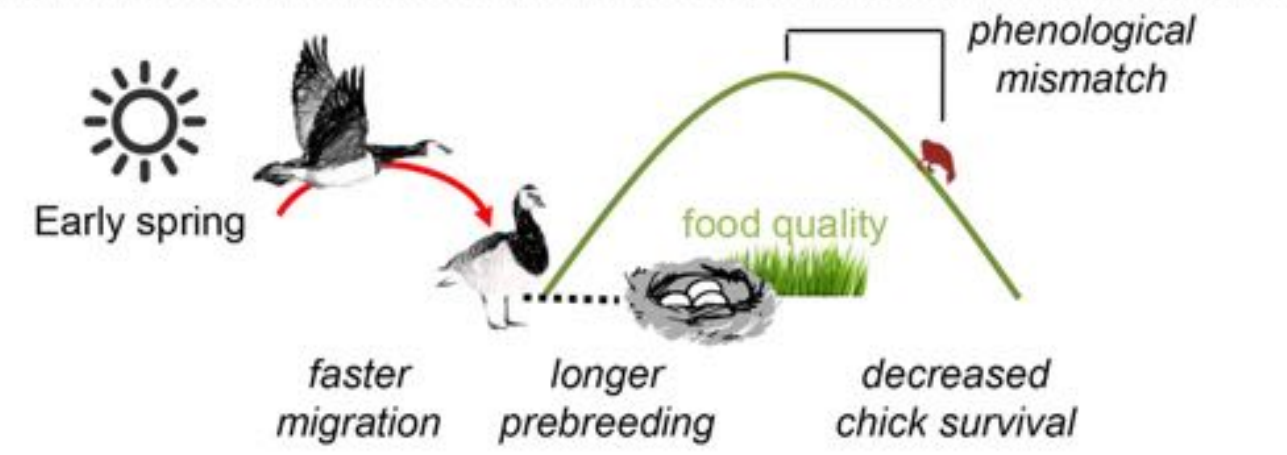
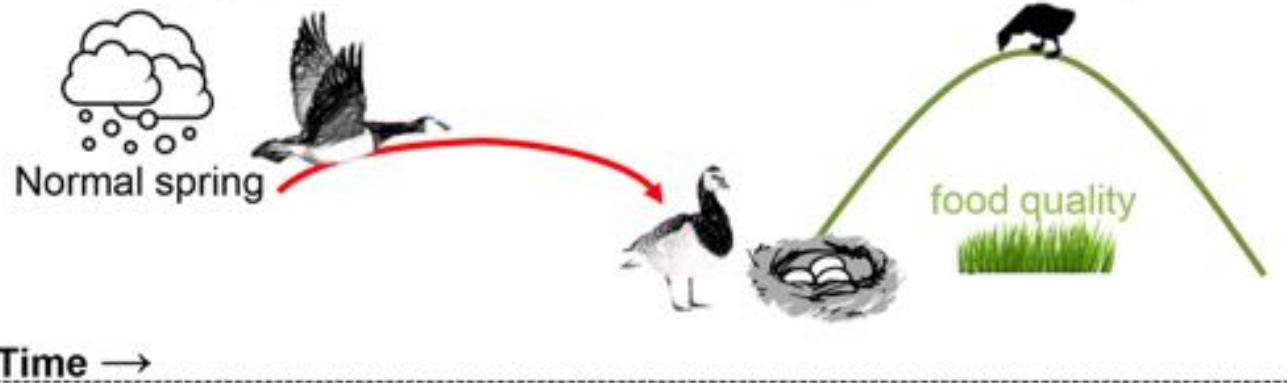
2013

Myers-Smith et al. *Ambio* 2011



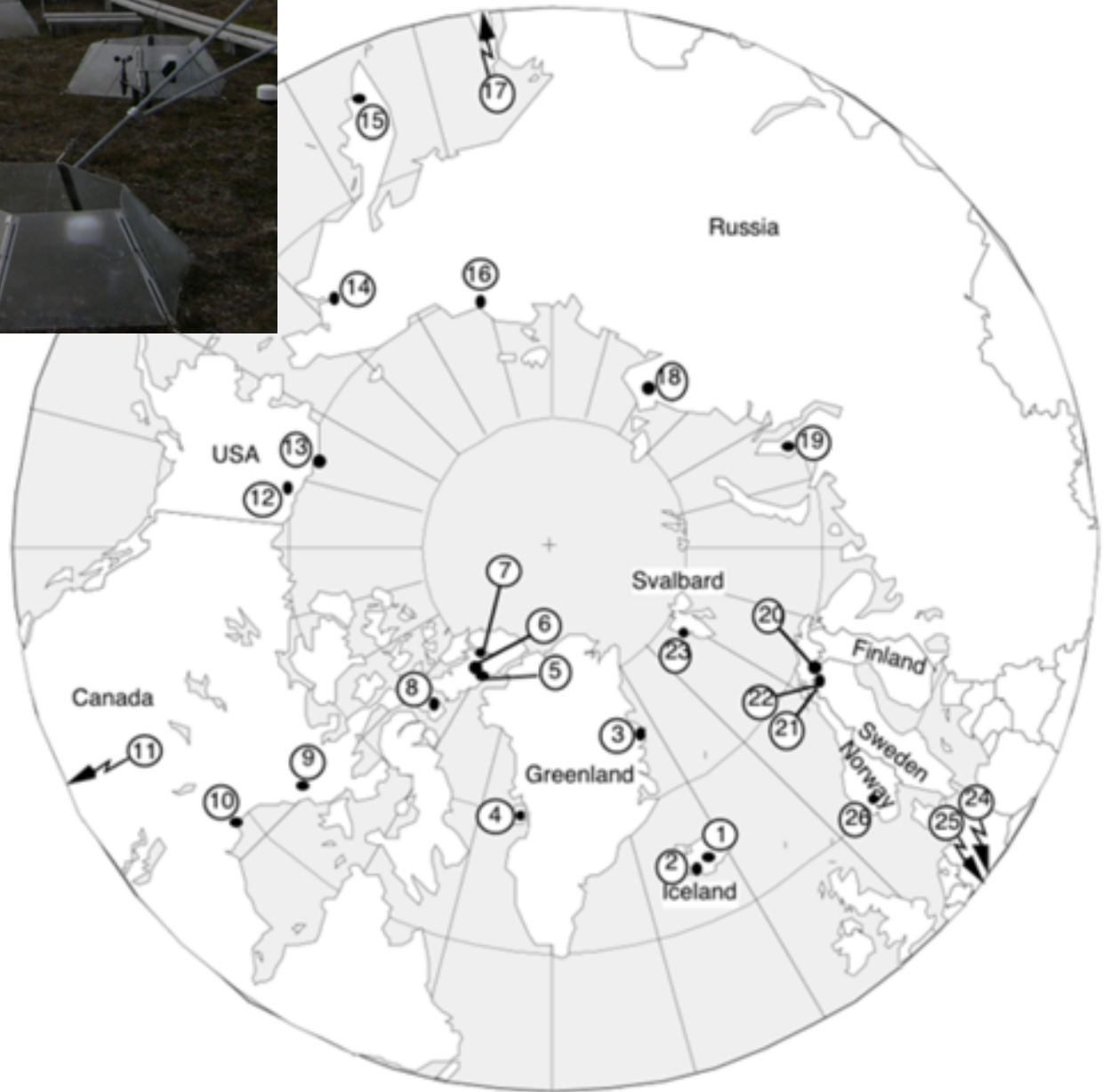
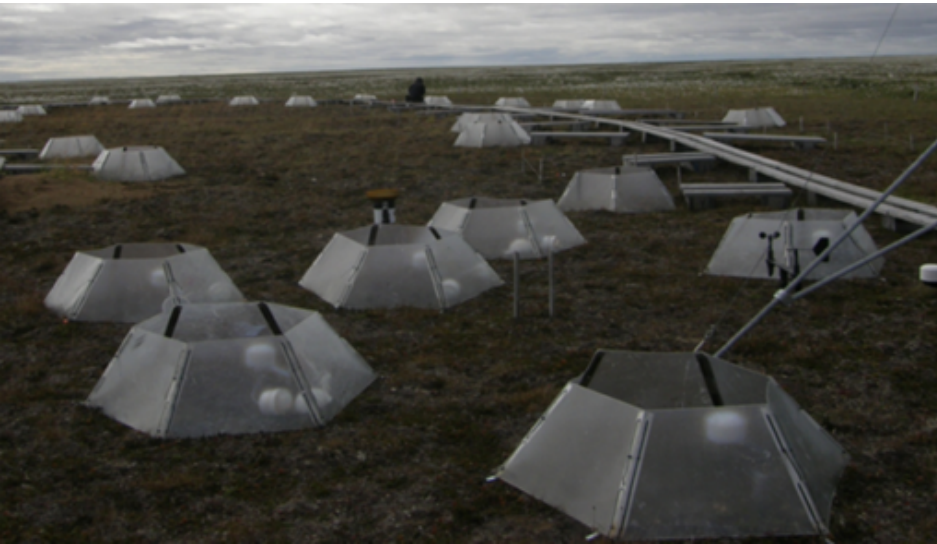
Barnacle Goose
Branta leucopsis

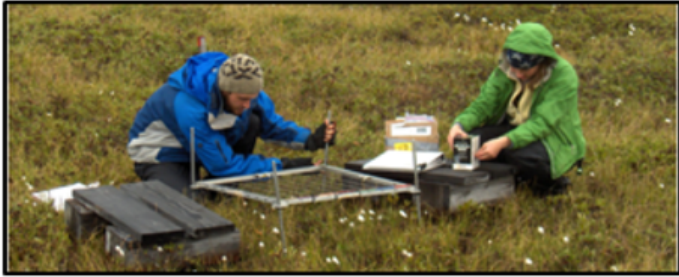
Timing of spring migration and reproduction



Phenological Mismatch

Changes in plant cover and phenology have ripple effects across tropic levels

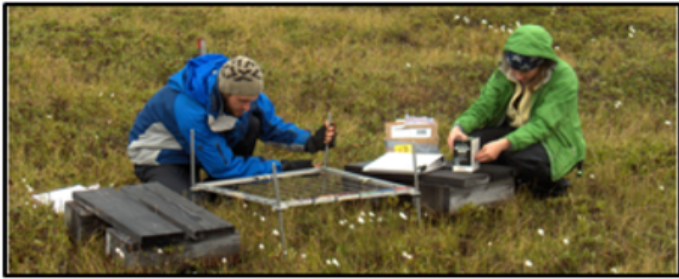




Plot scale vegetation assessment

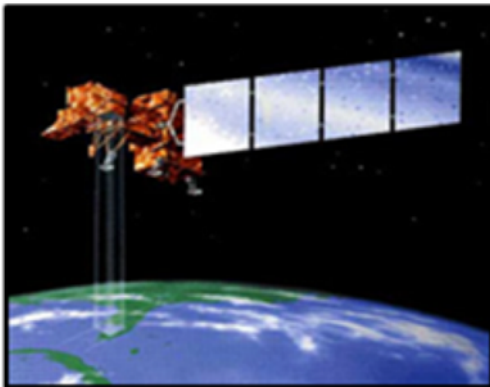
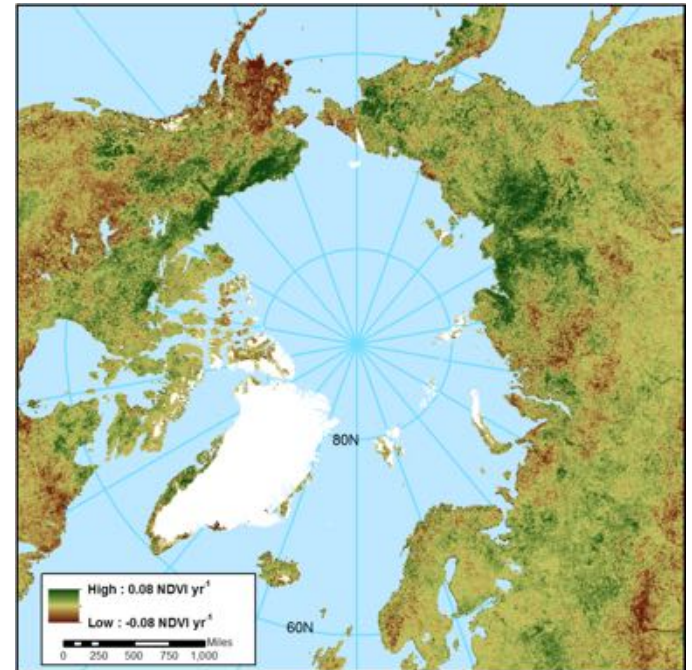
- Highly precise

- Time and labor intensive



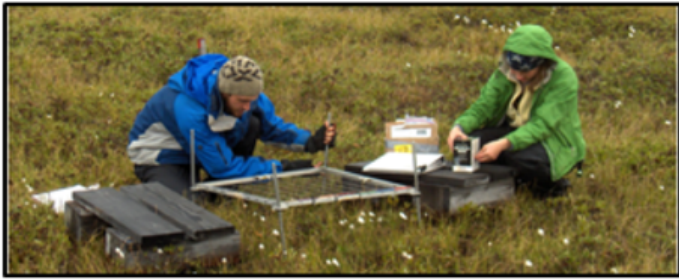
Plot scale vegetation assessment

- Highly precise
- Time and labor intensive

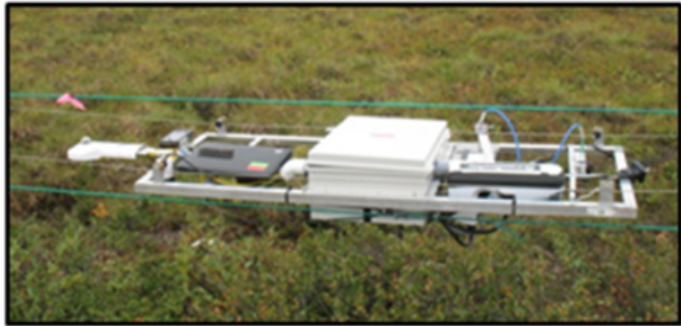


Satellites imagery

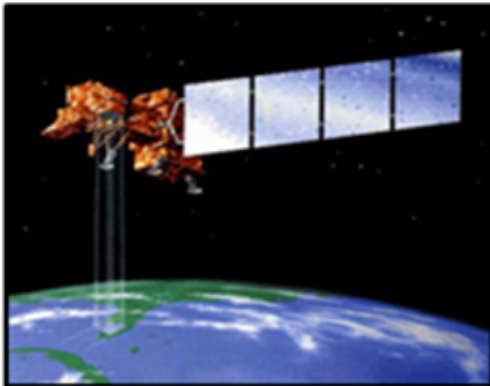
- Large scale monitoring
- Lower spatial and temporal resolution



- ## Plot scale vegetation assessment
- Highly precise
 - Time and labor intensive



- ## Mobile Instrumented Sensor Platform (MISP)
- Highly precise, less intensive
 - Higher resolution than satellite



- ## Satellites imagery
- Large scale monitoring
 - Lower spatial and temporal resolution

Atqasuk, Alaska

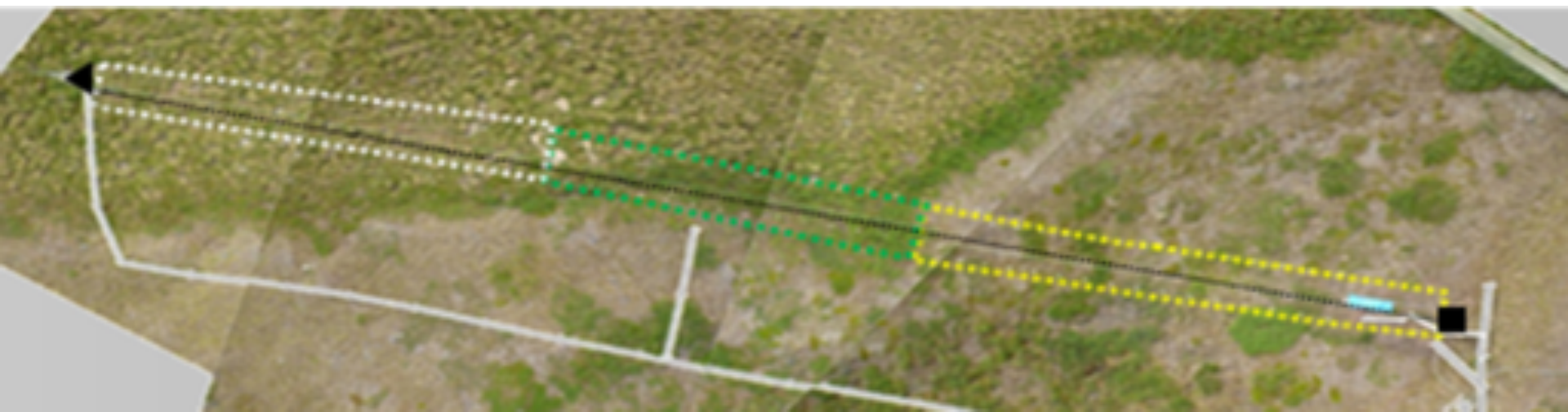
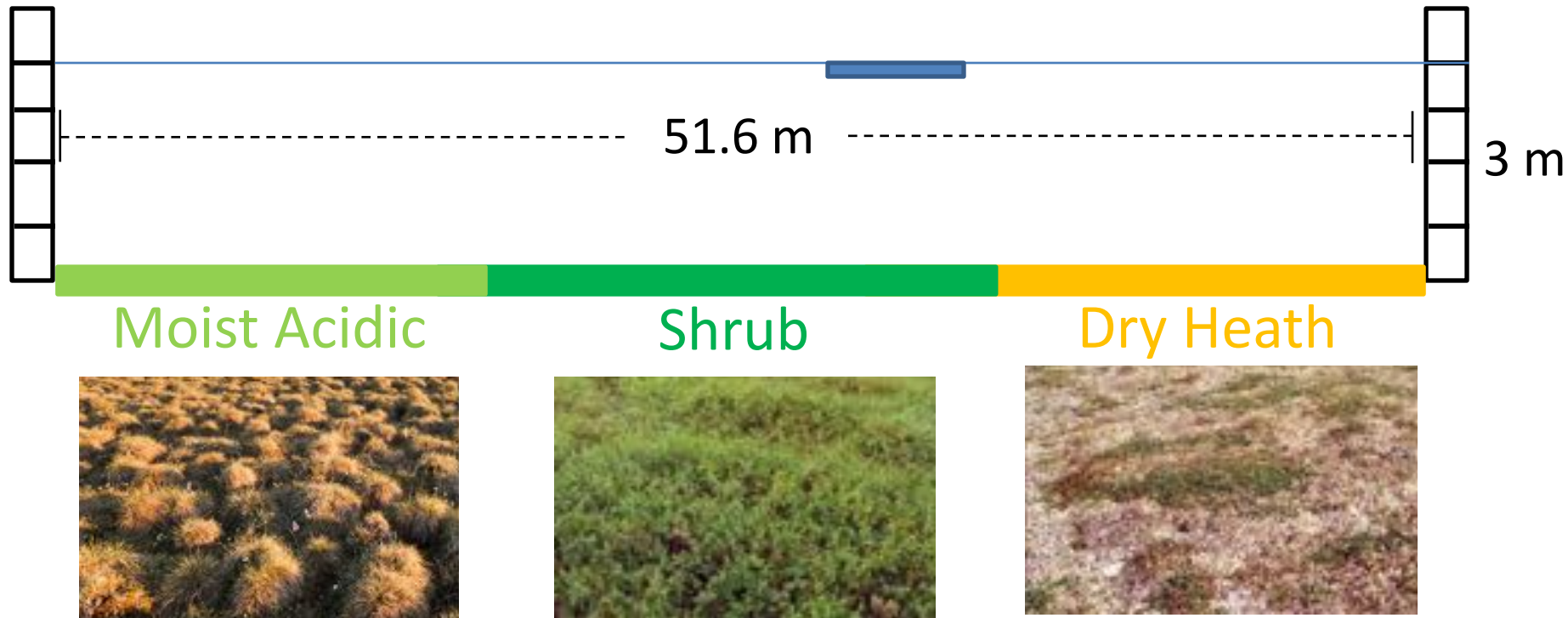
Barrow, Alaska

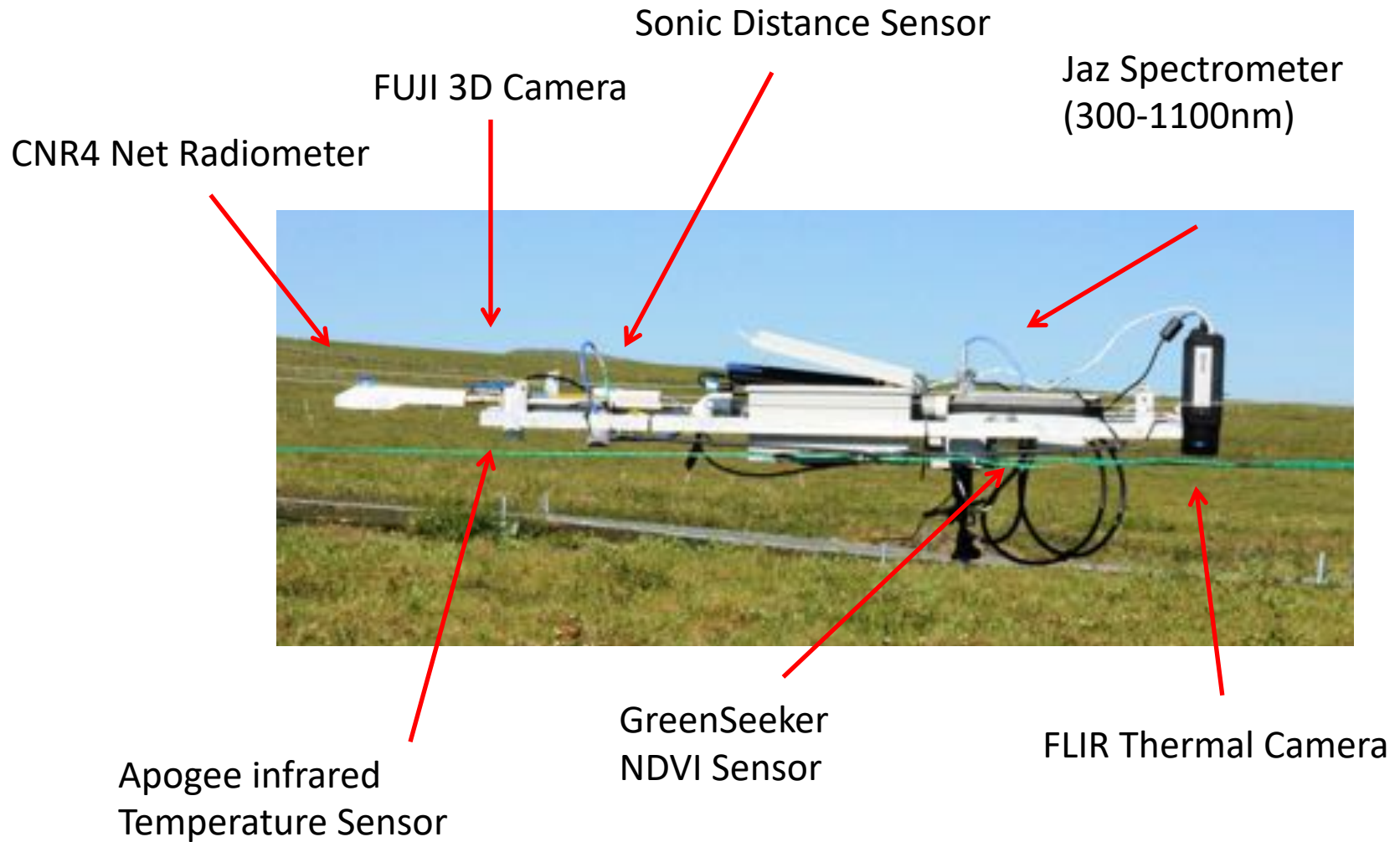
Imnaviat Creek, Alaska

Toolik Lake, Alaska



Toolik Lake Transect





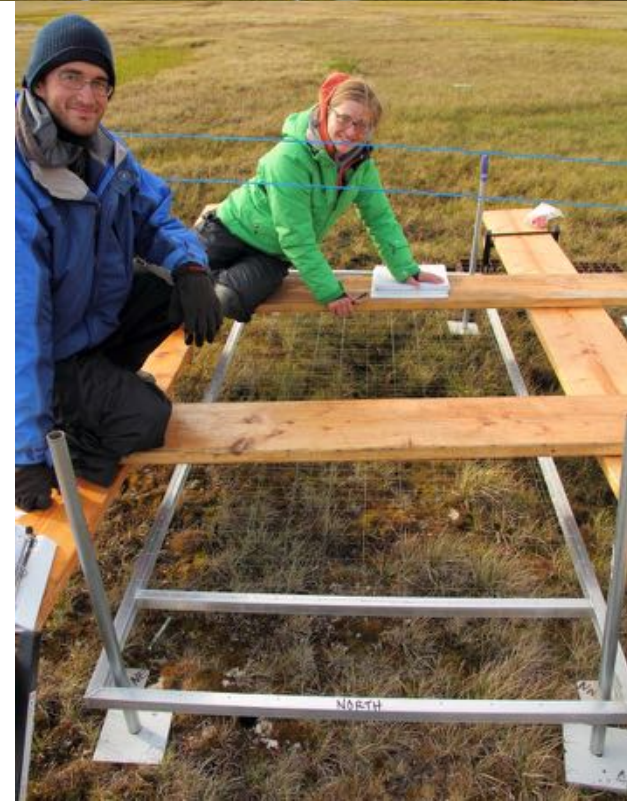
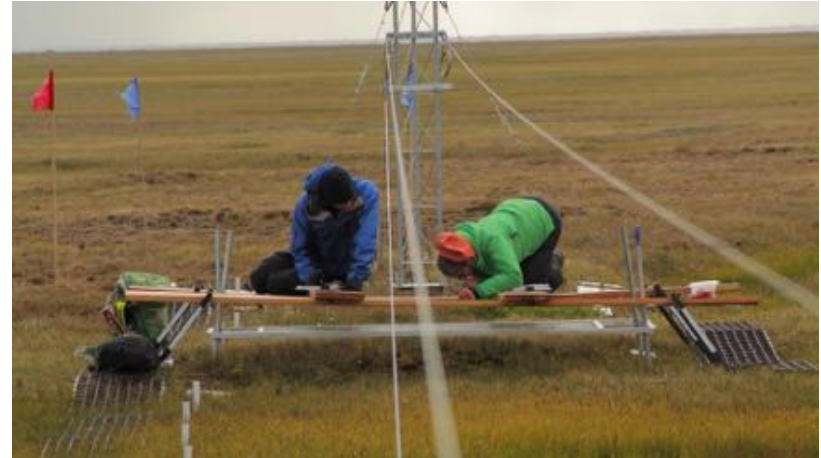
Visually assessed at 10cm² scale

Peak season (mid-late July)

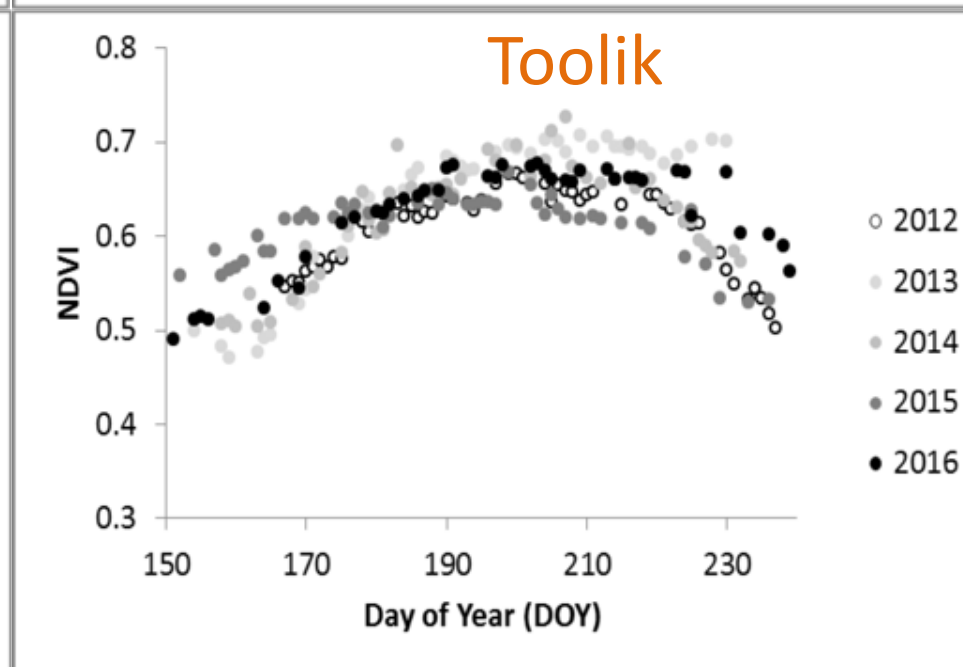
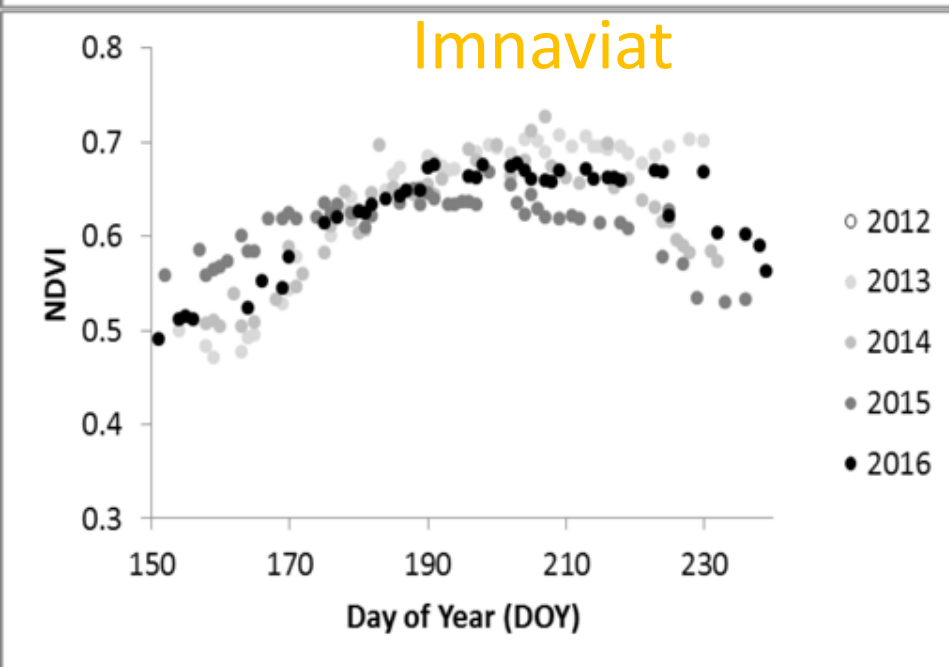
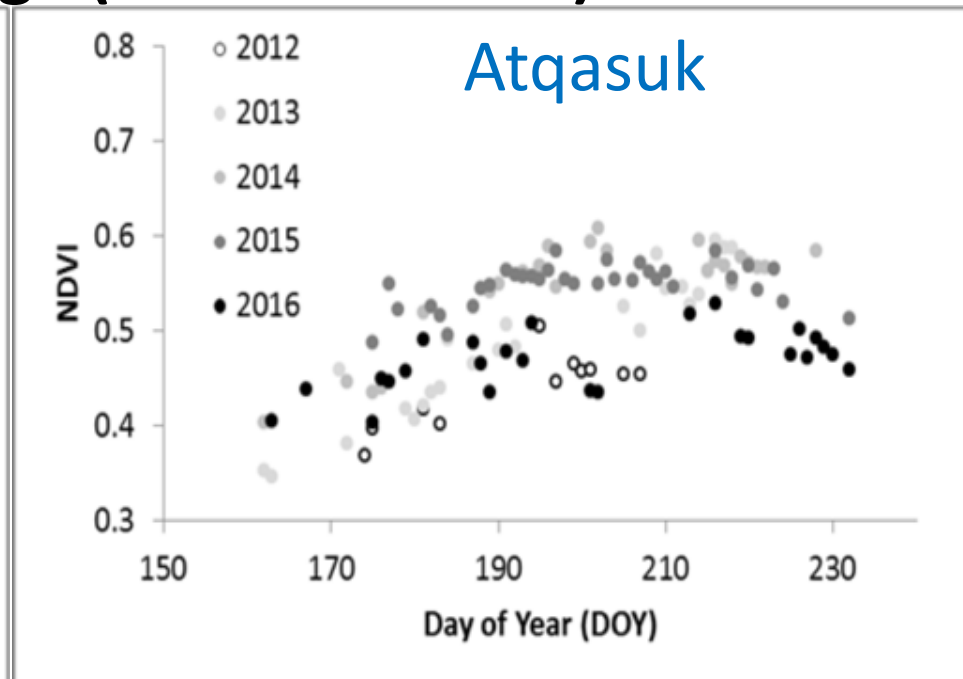
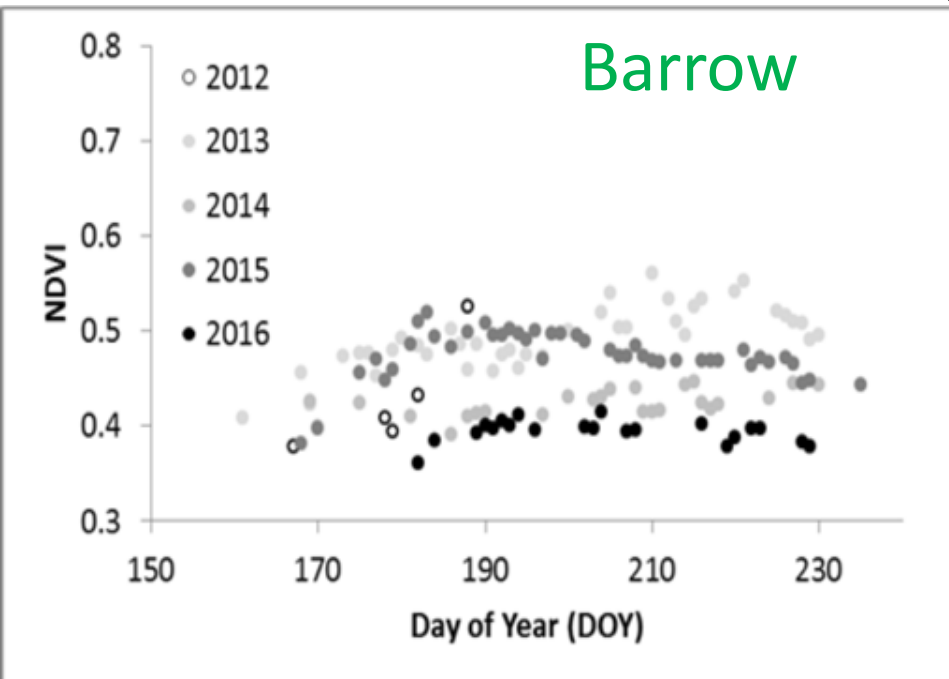
Vascular Plants

Cryptogams

Non-living objects



Season NDVI Change (whole transect)

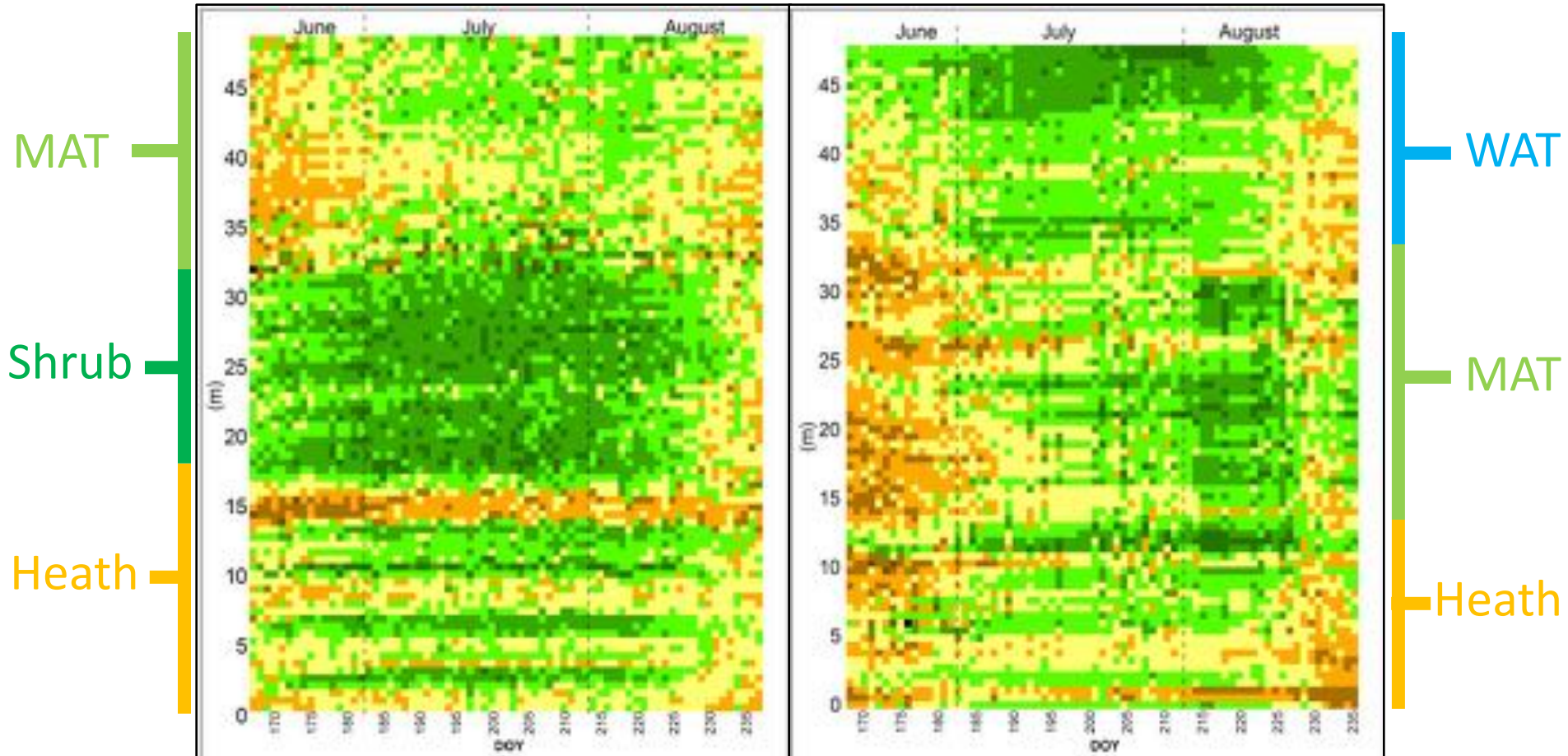


NDVI mapping through time



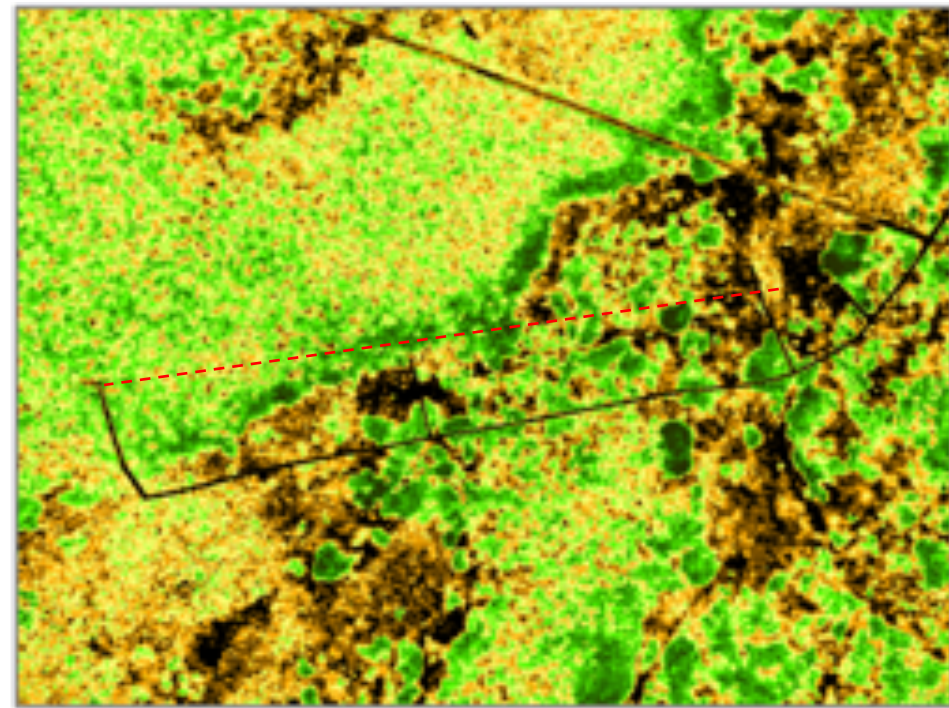
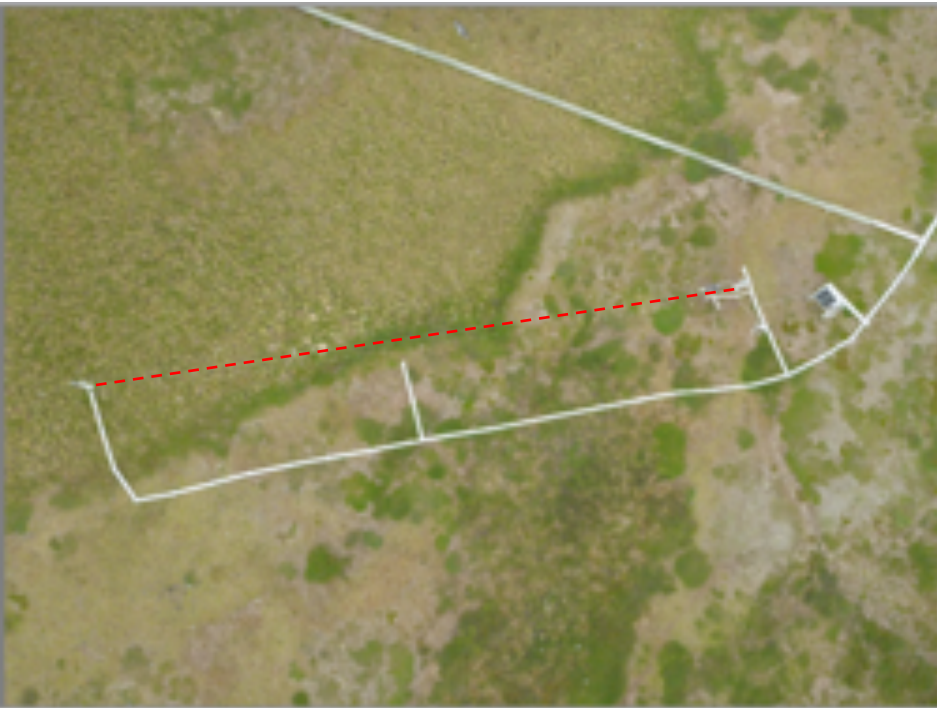
Toolik Lake

Imnaviat Creek











GreenSeeker data 2014

NDVI Transect Map Credit: Dr. Nathan Healey



$$2GRBi = (2G - (R + B))$$

-  -86 - 15
-  16 - 26
-  27 - 38
-  39 - 52
-  53 - 66
-  67 - 81
-  82 - 99
-  100 - 180

*2GRBi analysis of the image to the left.
Image date: July 11, 2014*

$$2GRBi = (2 * green) - (red + blue)$$

Questions?

