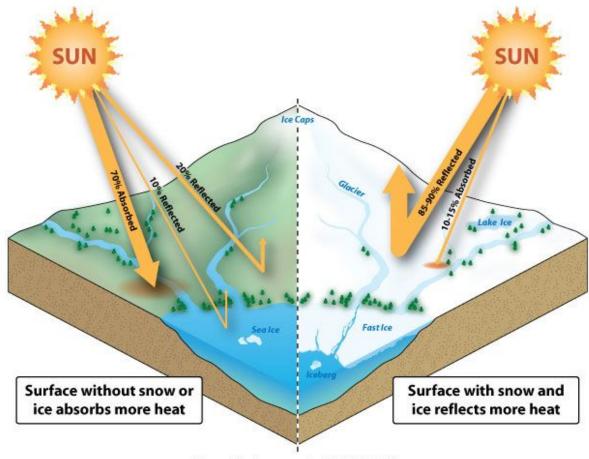


Still frozen, but how long?

by Aany, Katharina and Mila

Climatologist



- Arctic sea ice is an important indicator of global climate change
- Important input parameter for climate models (radiation balance)

Polar bears protection organization (Hudson Bay)



- The polar bear needs a platform of ice for hunting the seals
- They cannot easily switch to other prey because it doesn't provide enough calories

Fishermen (Sea of Okhotsk)

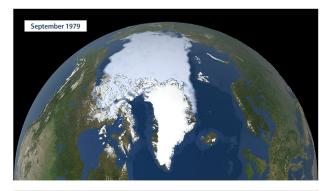


Ice fishing in winter



Fishing in summer

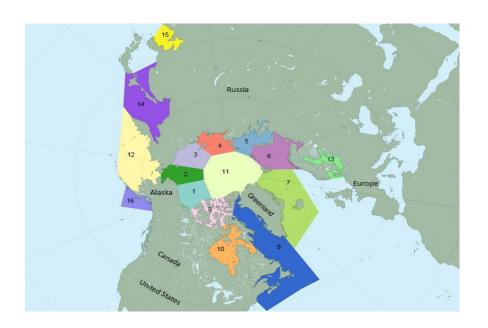
Data



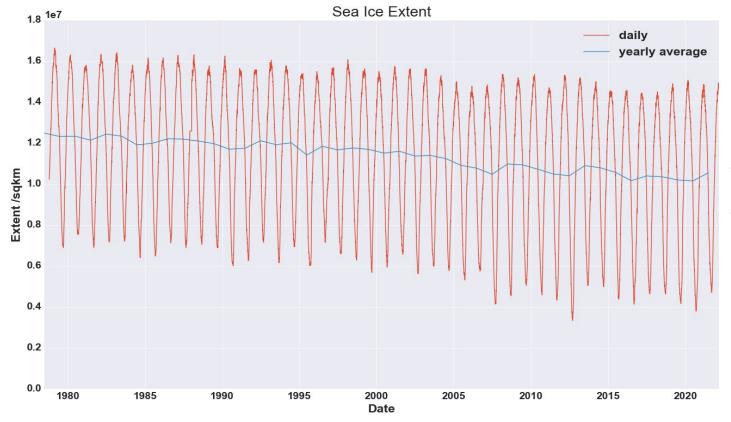


Citation:
Cavalieri, D. J., C. L. Parkinson, P. Gloersen, and H. J. Zwally.
doi: https://doi.org/10.5067/8GQ8LZQVL0VL

- The extent of sea ice around the polar regions since 1978
 for the whole northern hemisphere
- Data for single regions since 2006
- Generated from brightness temperature data from NASA

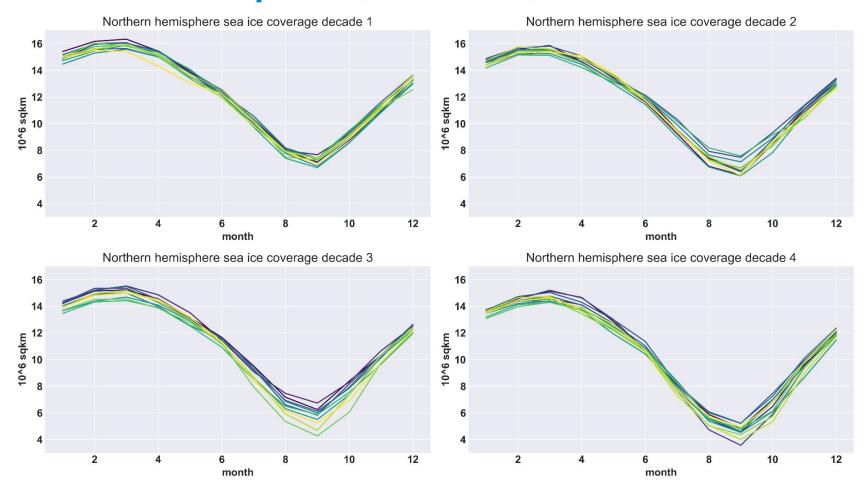


Northern hemisphere



- Seasonal variability
- Decreasing trend

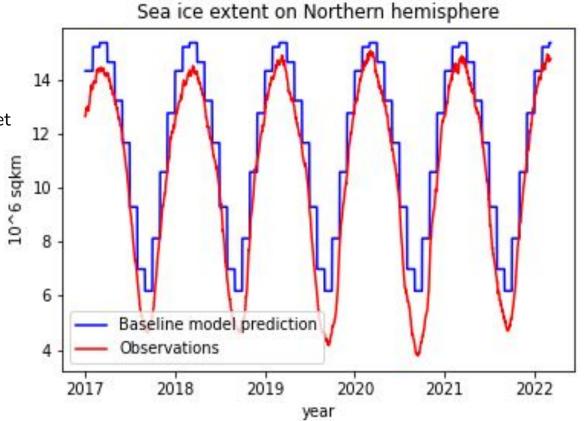
Northern hemisphere (4 decades)



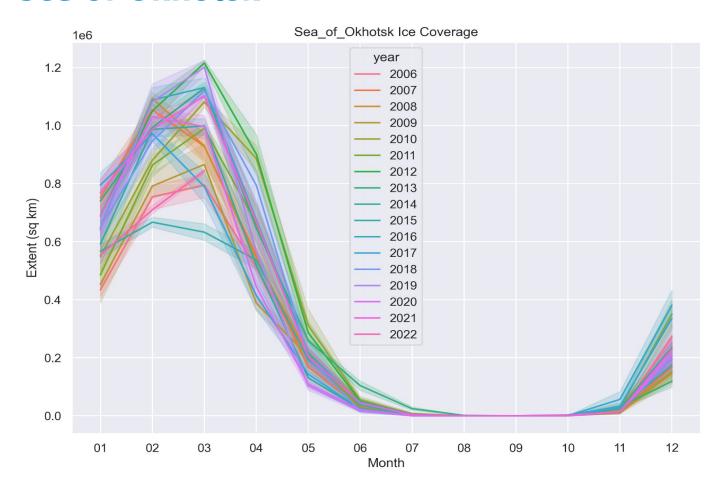
Baseline model

 Monthly average for the train dataset (until 2016) as annual variation

• RMSE 1,361 (in 10^6 sqkm)



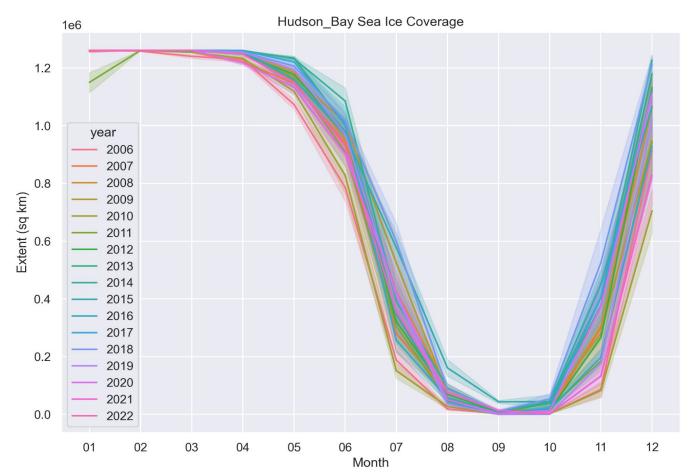
Sea of Okhotsk





- Year-dependent deviation
- 2012 highest and2015 lowest extent in winter
- Ice free in summer (July/August to October)

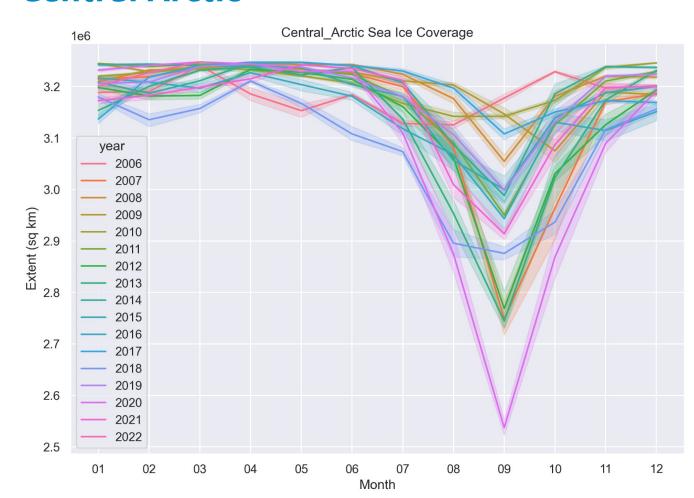
Hudson Bay

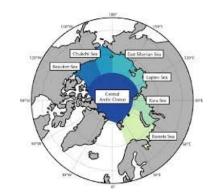




- Year-dependent deviation
- Nearly ice free in summer (August to October)
- Plateau in winter (February -March/April)

Central Arctic

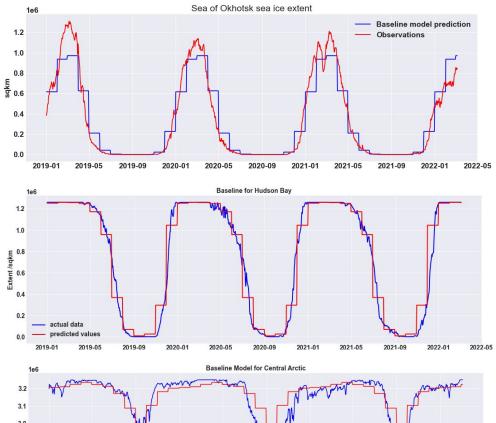




- High variation of ice coverage in summer
- Lowest sea ice in september 2020

Baseline models for regions

- Monthly average for the train dataset (until 2018) as annual variation
- RMSE (Sea of Okhotsk): 121600 sqkm
- RMSE (Hudson Bay): 120400 sqkm
- RMSE (Central Arctic): 100200 sqkm





Outlook

SARIMAX

Prophet (ice free northern hemisphere)

• (LSTM (Long Short Term Memory Network)) if there is time

Visualization of data

