

# Welcome

## Sea Ice Prediction Network (SIPN) Webinar Series

The 2016 Sea Ice Outlook (SIO) Post-Season Discussion



**Presented by:**

Larry Hamilton, University of New Hampshire  
Edward Blanchard-Wrigglesworth, University of Washington

**11 October 2016**

**#SIPN**

## Questions

- Questions will be addressed at the end of the presentation.
- Type your question in the chat window at any time throughout the presentation.
- A facilitator will ask your question for you during the presentation Q&A.

# 500 Predictions Looking back on the Sea Ice Outlook, 2008 – 2016

Larry Hamilton, University of New Hampshire

Julienne Stroeve, National Snow and Ice Data Center

October 11, 2016

# The SEARCH/SIPN Sea Ice Outlook

- Summer ice cover on the Arctic Ocean declining since the 1970s, as Arctic warmed. In 2007 the decline steepened abruptly to reach a new record low. Scientists were surprised by the sudden drop, which focused attention on need for better prediction. **Where was Arctic change heading, and how fast?**
- Responding to this need, the Study of Environmental Arctic Change (SEARCH) organized the Sea Ice Outlook (SIO), to which **any group or individual could contribute their prediction** of how many square kilometers of ice would remain in September.
- Sea Ice Prediction Network (SIPN) inherited and expanded SIO in 2014.
- SIO has been highly successful: **589 predictions contributed over 2008–2016.**

# Several papers have analyzed SIO skill

AGU PUBLICATIONS

## Geophysical Research Letters

### RESEARCH LETTER

10.1002/2014GL059388

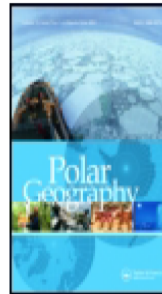
#### Key Points:

- Analysis of Sea Ice Outlook contributions 2008-2013 shows bimodal success
- Years when observations depart from trend are hard to predict despite preconditioning
- Yearly conditions dominate variations

## Predicting September sea ice: Ensemble skill of the SEARCH Sea Ice Outlook 2008–2013

Julienne Stroeve<sup>1,2</sup>, Lawrence C. Hamilton<sup>3</sup>, Cecilia M. Bitz<sup>4</sup>, and Edward Blanchard-Wrigglesworth<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder, Colorado Building, University College London, London, UK, <sup>3</sup>De New Hampshire, USA, <sup>4</sup>Department of Atmospheric S



Polar Geography

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2008–2015  
in *Polar  
Geography*  
(2016)

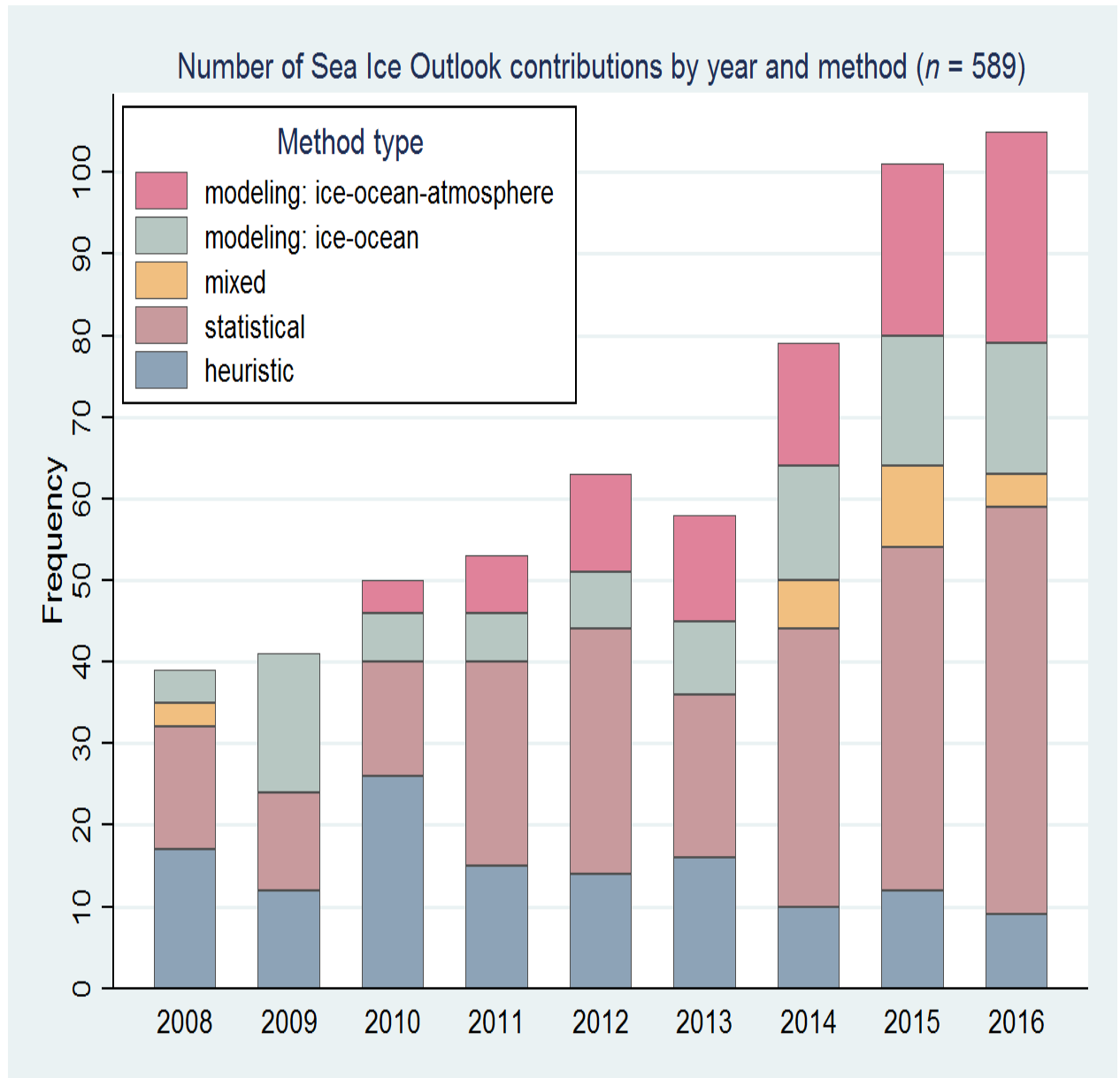
400 predictions: the SEARCH Sea Ice Outlook  
2008–2015

Lawrence C. Hamilton & Julienne Stroeve

2008–2013 in  
*Geophysical  
Research  
Letters* (2015)

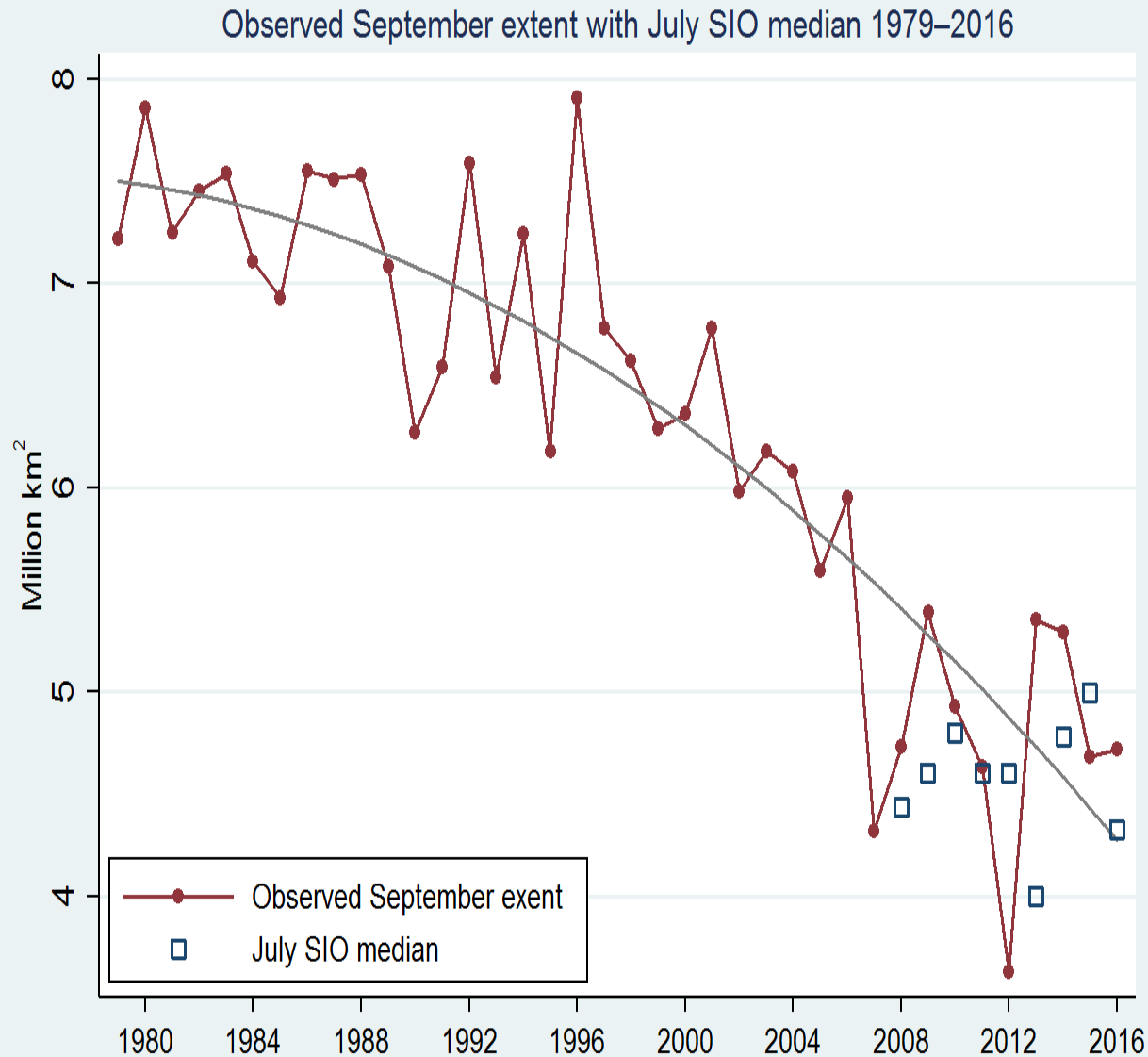
# Number of contributions to the Sea Ice Outlook over 2008 to 2016, by type of method

updated from Hamilton and Stroeve 2016



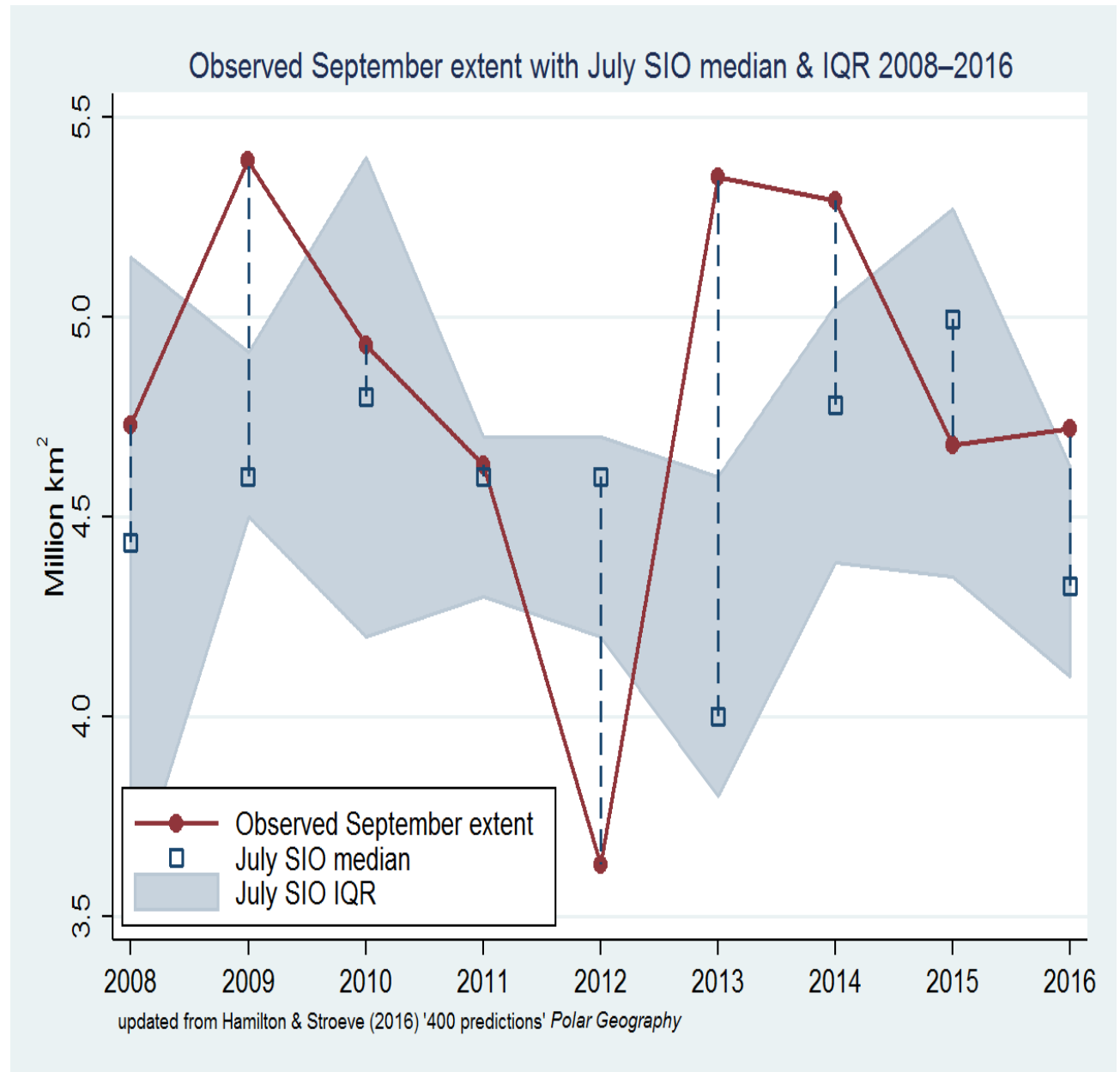
# Observed September sea ice extent, with median SIO predictions over 2008–2016

updated from Hamilton and Stroeve 2016



# Observed September extent compared with median and IQR of July SIO predictions, 2008–2016

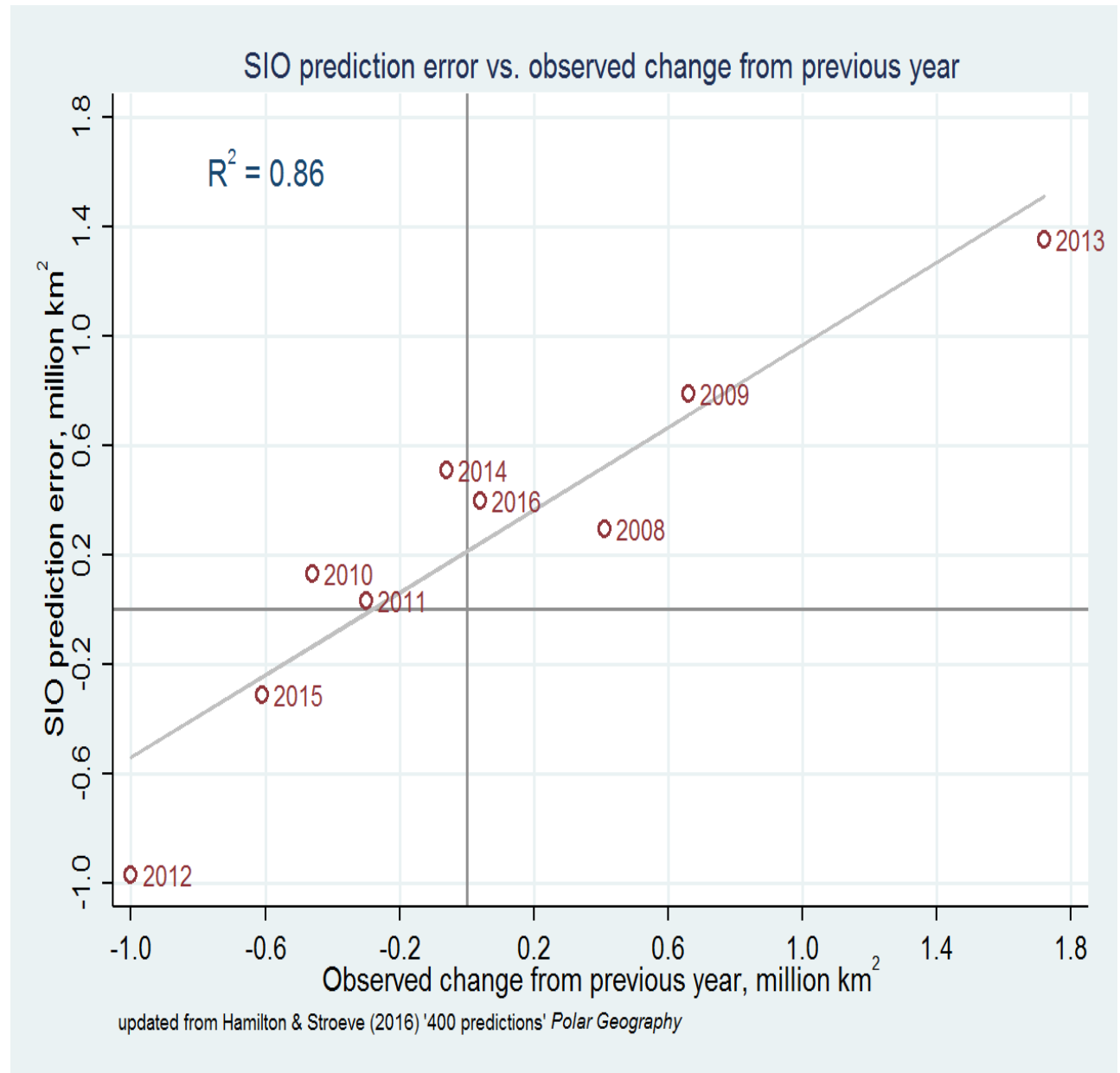
updated from Hamilton and Stroeve 2016





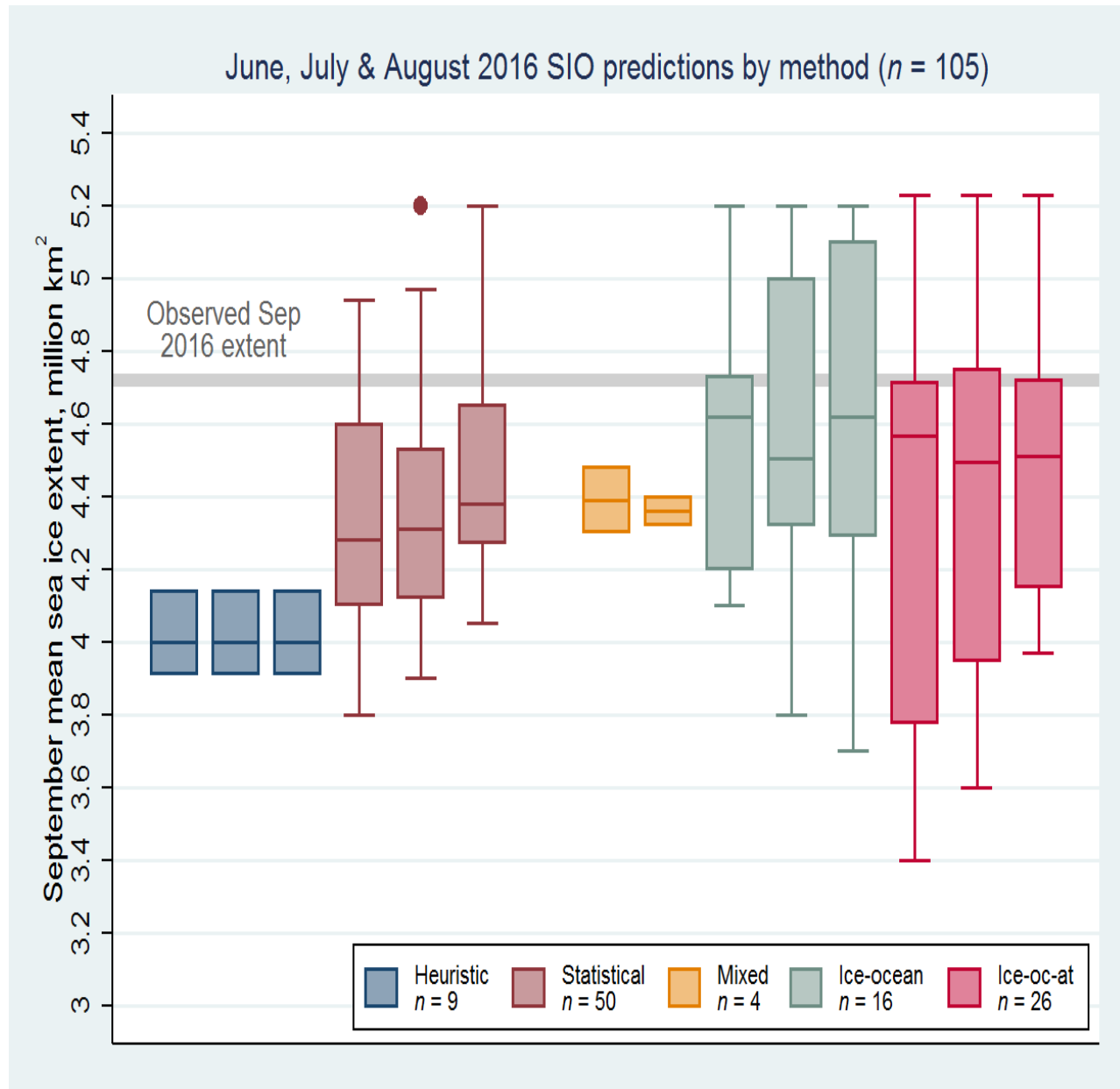
# SIO prediction error versus observed change from September the previous year, 2008–2016

updated from Hamilton and Stroeve 2016

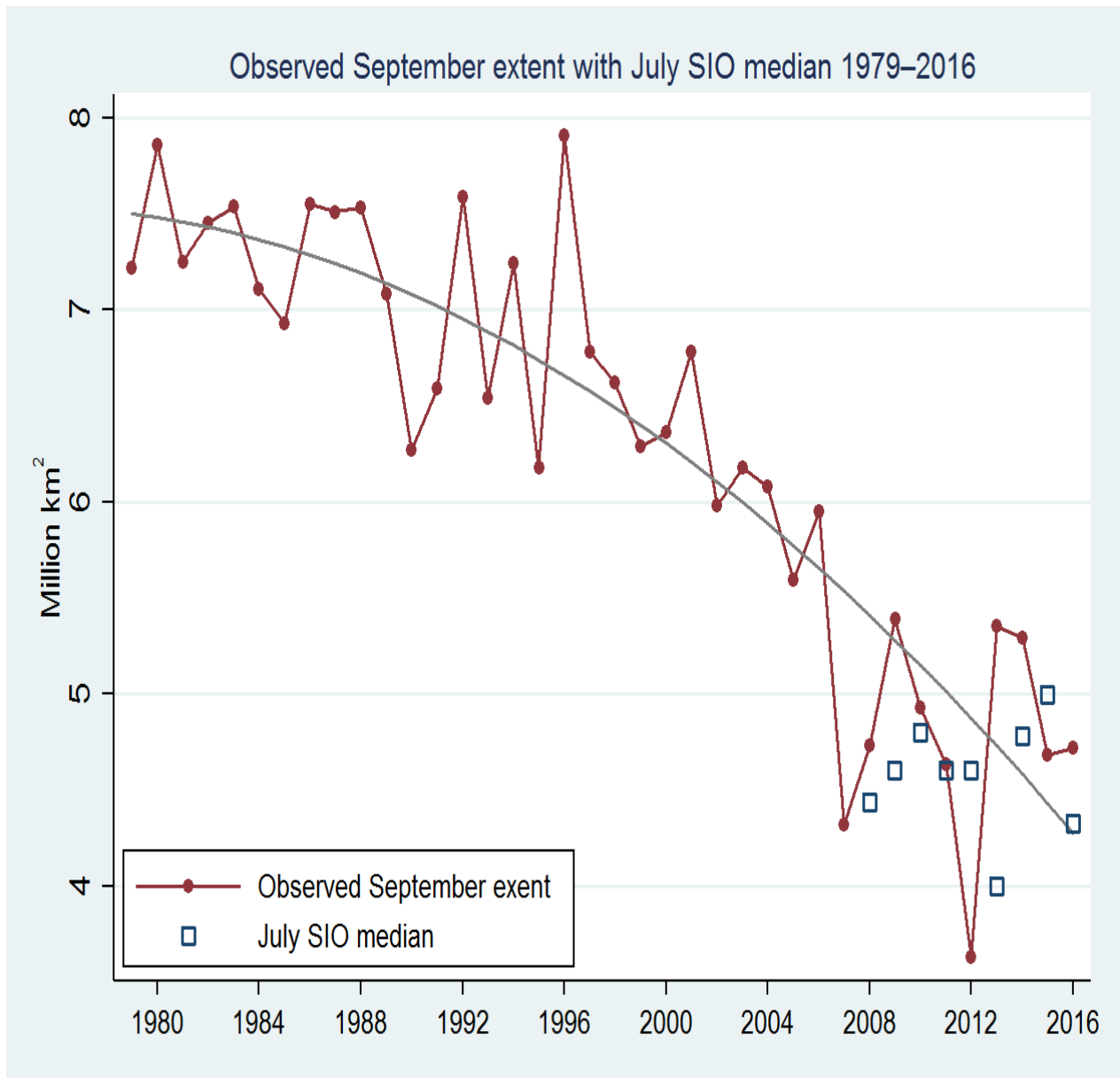


June, July, and August 2016 SIO contributions as box plots, by type of method.

Boxes show medians and interquartile ranges.

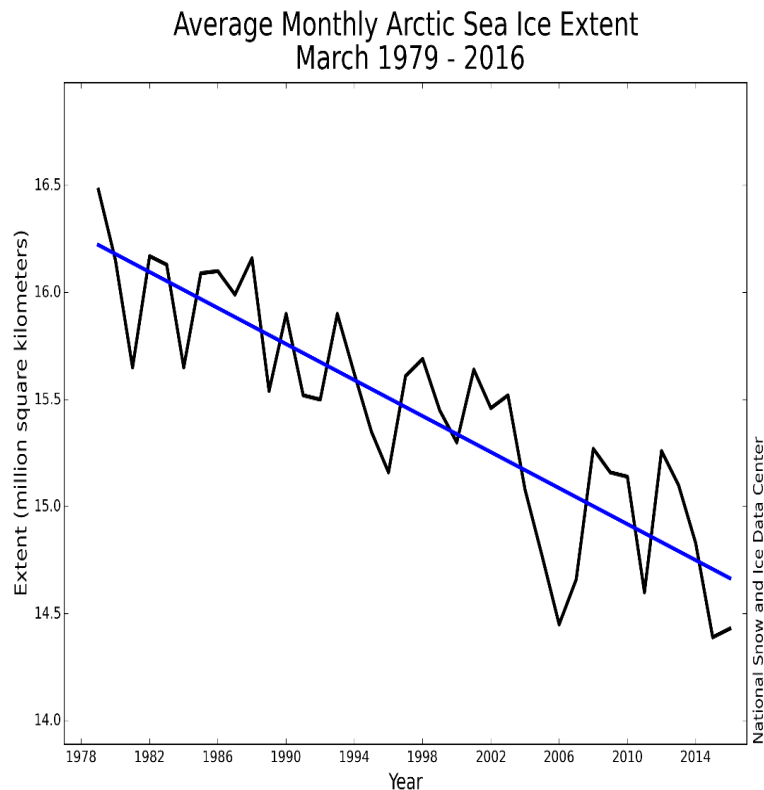


Despite reaching 2<sup>nd</sup>-lowest minimum point on September 10, the mean September extent for 2016 was above its longer-term because of rapid refreezing

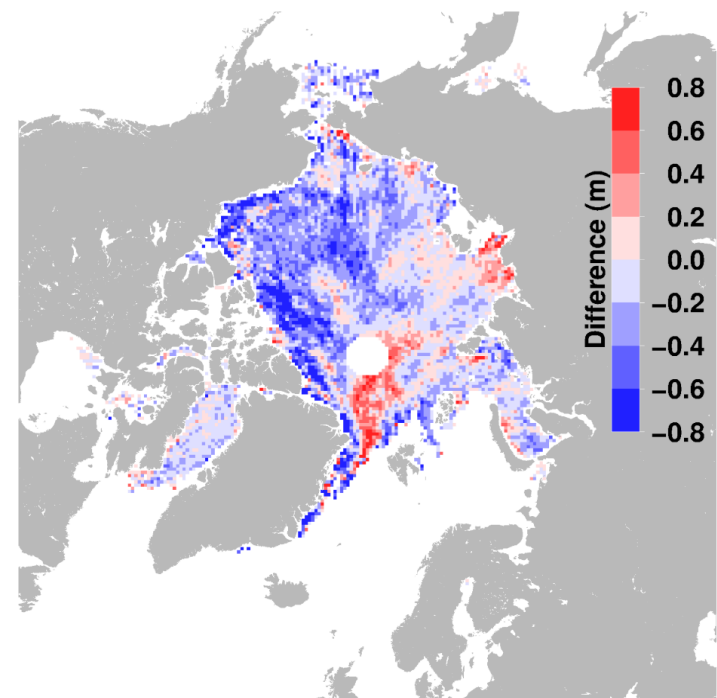


# Several record lows reached this year

- Sea ice extent reached its lowest maximum extent in 2016, as well as record low extents in January, February, April, May and June.

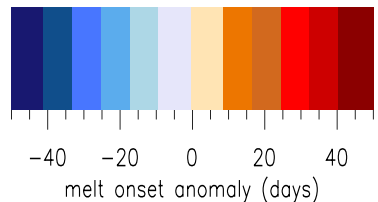
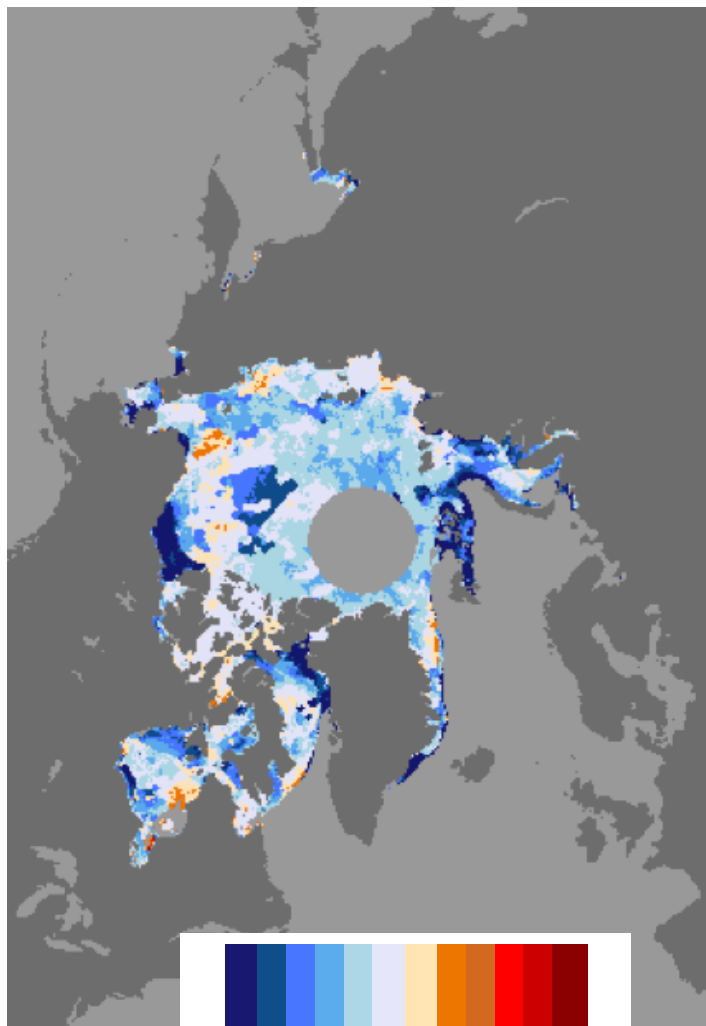


CryoSat-2 Sea-Ice Thickness: March 2016 -  
Mean(March(2011-2016))



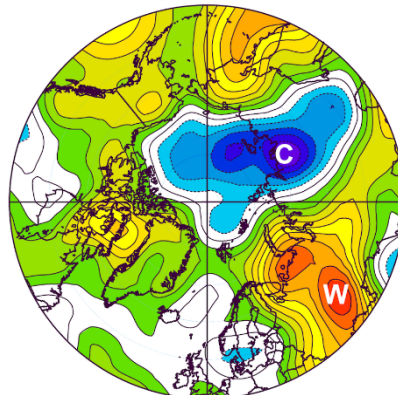
# Melt season started early, but then a cold summer

## Melt Onset Anomaly



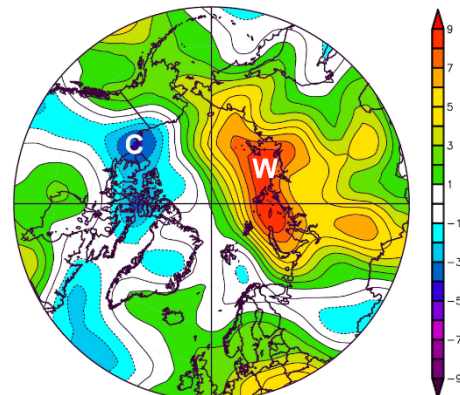
## Air Temperature Anomaly

July and August



925mb Air Temperature (K) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
7/1/16 to 8/31/16

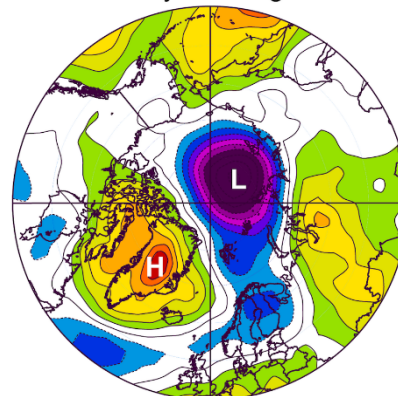
Sept. 1 - Sept. 11



925mb Air Temperature (K) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
9/1/16 to 9/11/16

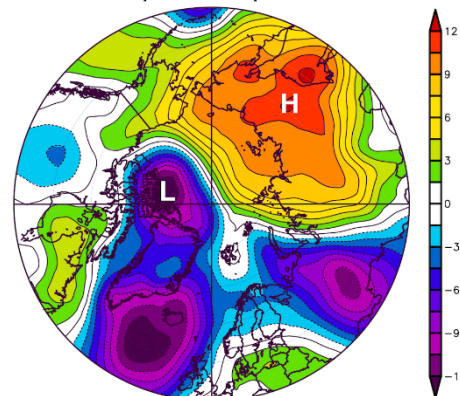
## Sea Level Pressure Anomaly

July and August



Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
7/1/16 to 8/31/16

Sept. 1 - Sept. 11

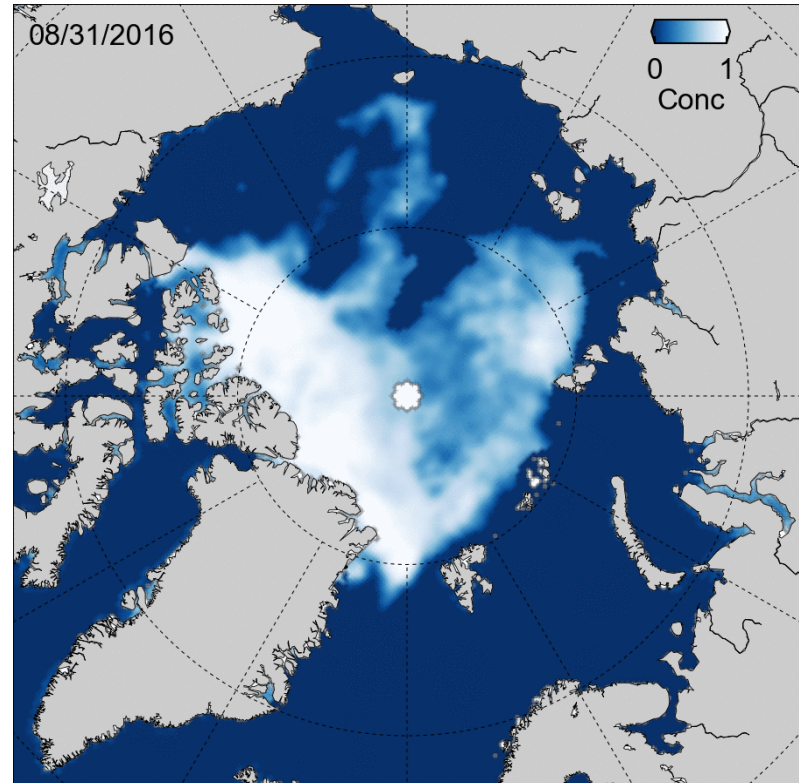
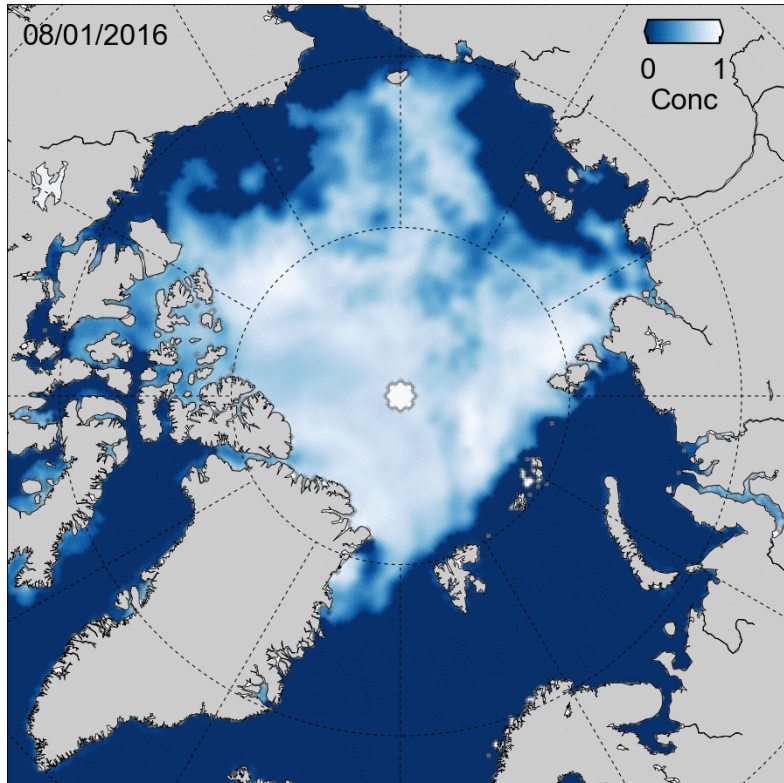


Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
9/1/16 to 9/11/16



# *Impacts of August Cyclone?*

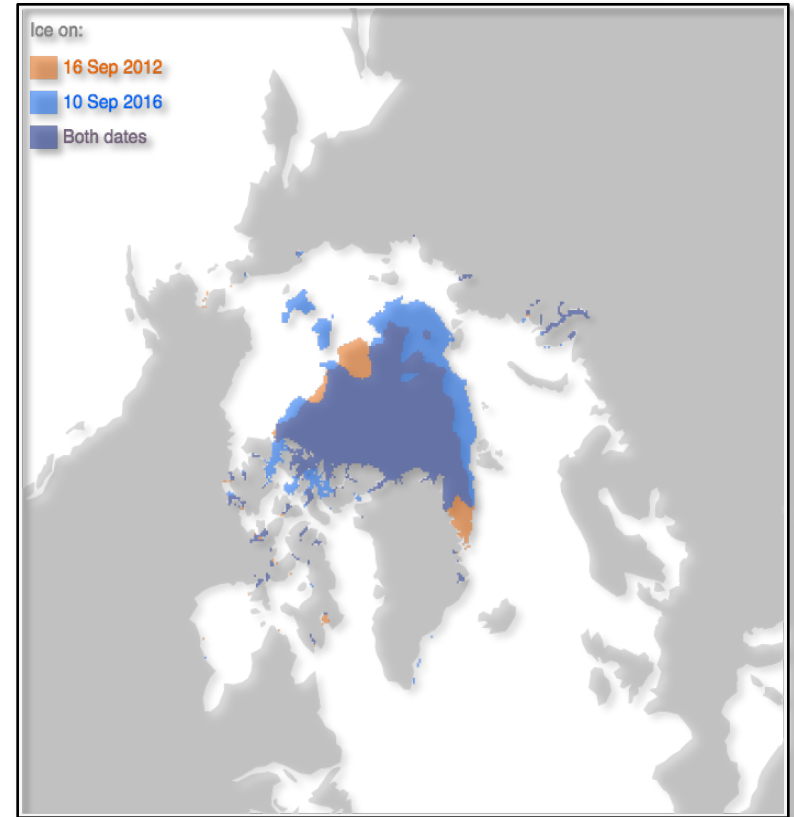
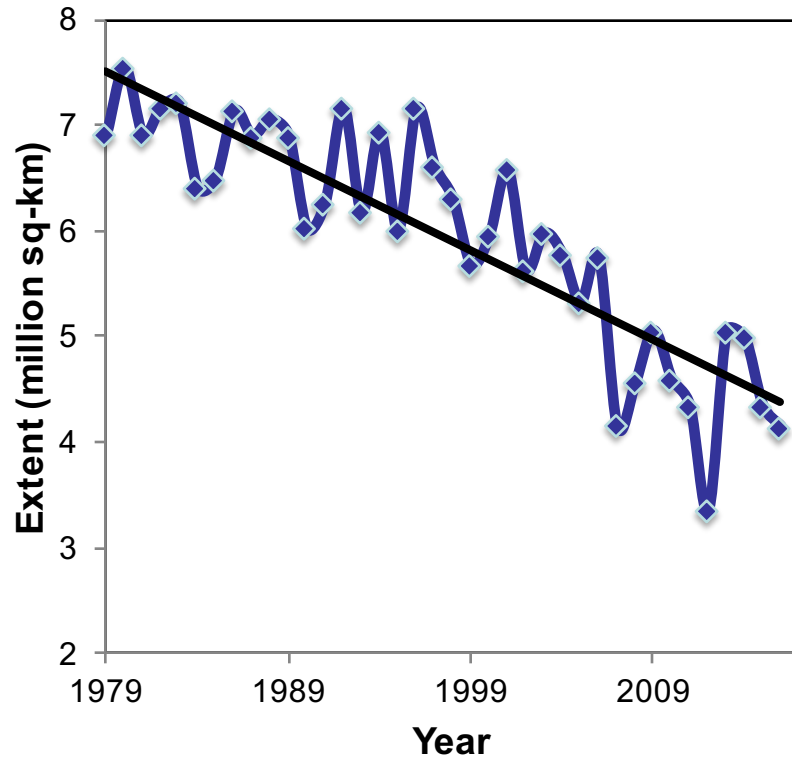
- Historically, summer cyclones are associated with larger sea ice extents.
- For a thinner ice regime, this is no longer the case.



# *10 lowest extents all within the last decade*

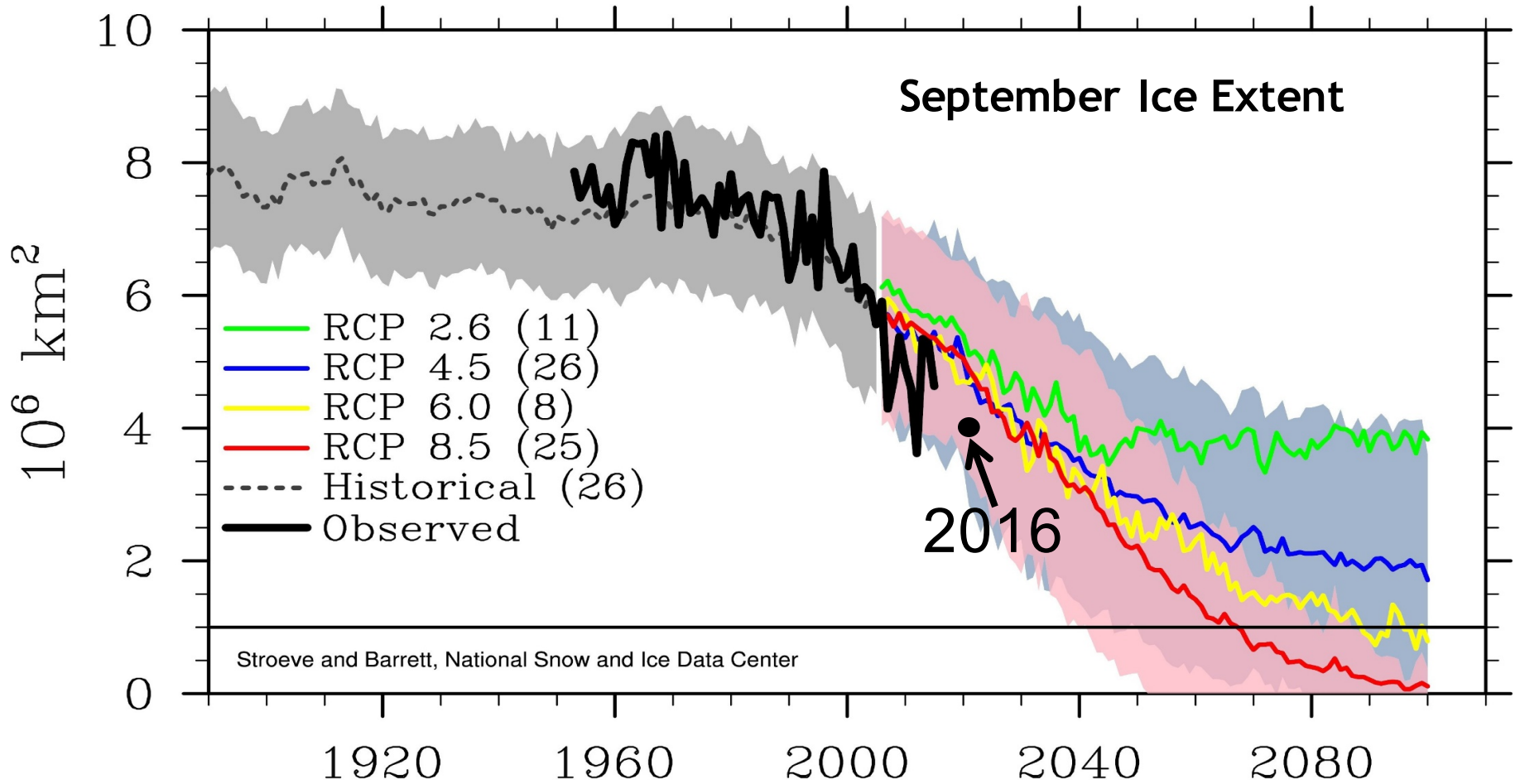
## Arctic Minimum Extent

## Comparison with 2012



Trend =  $-84,400 \text{ km}^2$  per year

# On track towards no ice in summer



Comparison of CMIP5 and observed September Sea Ice Extent for different emission scenarios





## References

Hamilton, L.C., C.M. Bitz, E. Blanchard-Wrigglesworth, M. Cutler, J. Kay, W. Meier, J. Stroeve & H. Wiggins. 2014. "Sea ice prediction has easy and difficult years." *Witness the Arctic* <http://www.arcus.org/witness-the-arctic/2014/2/article/21066>

Hamilton, L.C. & J. Stroeve. 2016. "400 predictions: The SEARCH Sea Ice Outlook 2008–2015." *Polar Geography* doi: 10.1080/1088937X.2016.1234518

Stroeve, J., L.C. Hamilton, C.M. Bitz & E. Blanchard-Wrigglesworth. 2014. "Predicting September sea ice: Ensemble skill of the SEARCH Sea Ice Outlook." *Geophysical Research Letters*. doi: 10.1002/2014GL059388

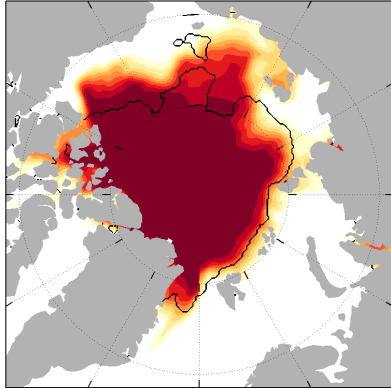
# Local sea ice forecasts: **S**ea **I**ce **P**robability

For the 2016 SIO, we had 7 different models contribute a total of 16 SIP forecasts (both all-time records)

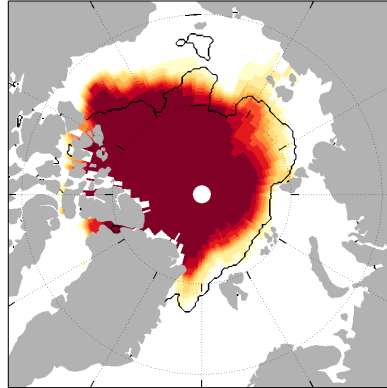
Here we consider SIP forecast evolution and skill, and compare with 2015

# SIP for June SIO with observed sea ice extent edge (black contour)

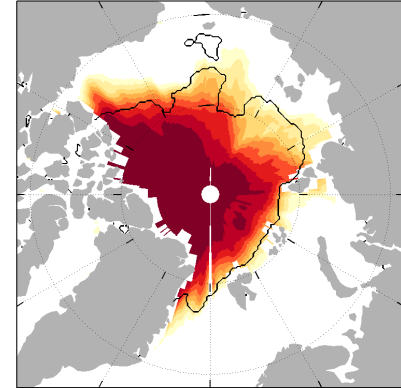
NRL IO



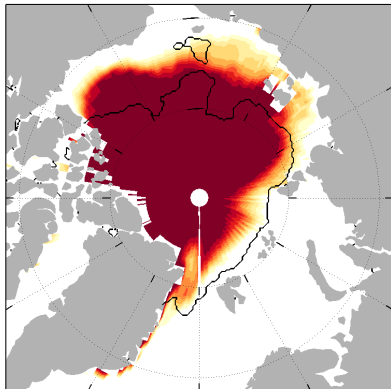
GFDL



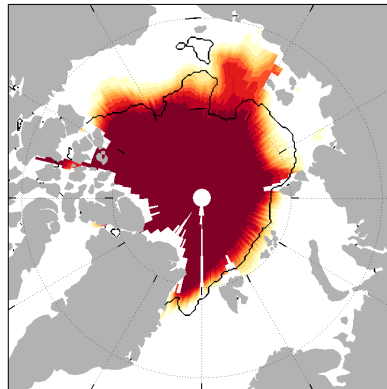
MetOffice



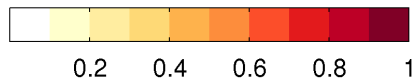
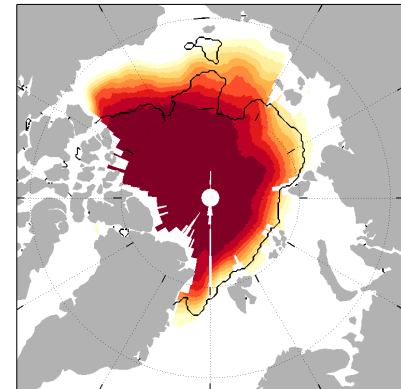
NASA



AWI (Kauker)

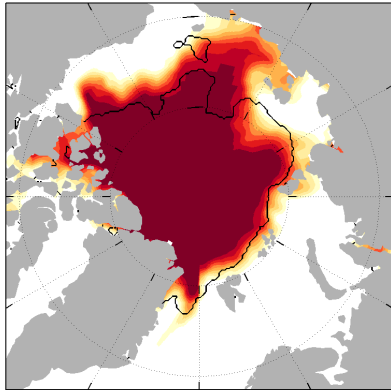


Model mean

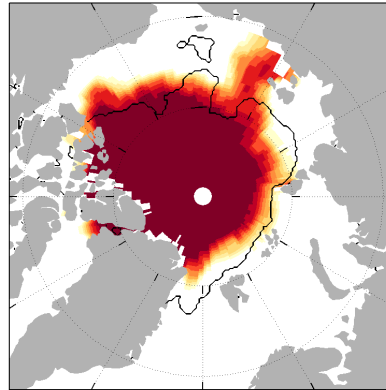


# SIP for August SIO with observed sea ice extent edge (black contour)

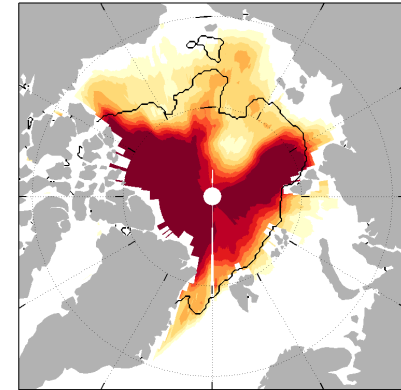
NRL IO



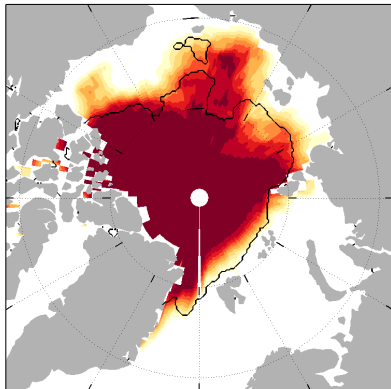
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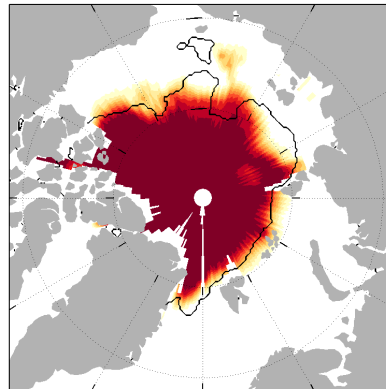
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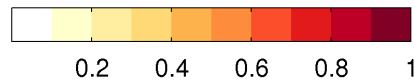
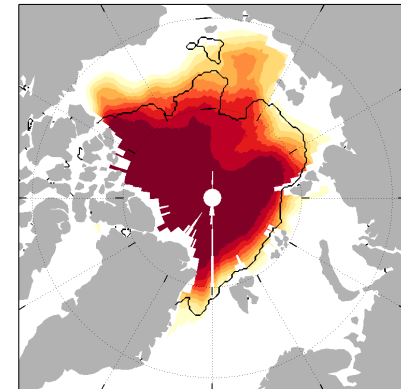
NOAA



AWI (Kauker)



Model mean

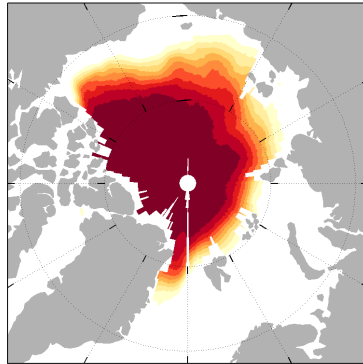


# Model-mean SIP forecasts and model spread

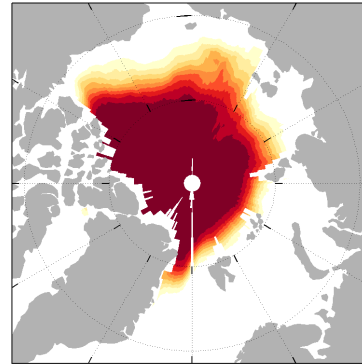
East Siberian uncertainty increased throughout summer

Mean SIP

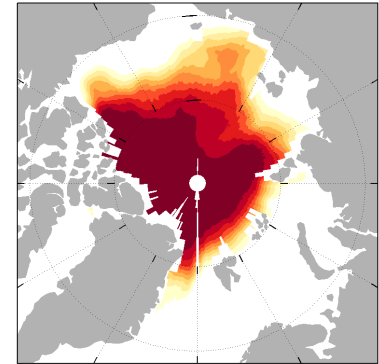
June mean



July mean

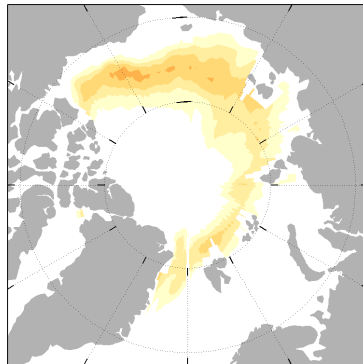


August mean

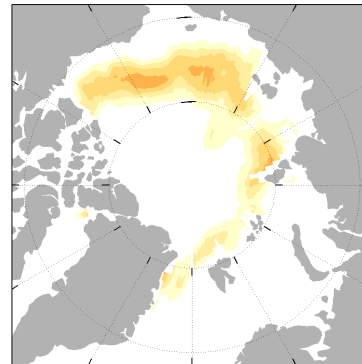


Across-model  
SIP  
uncertainty

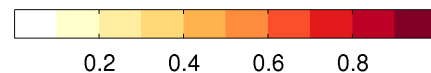
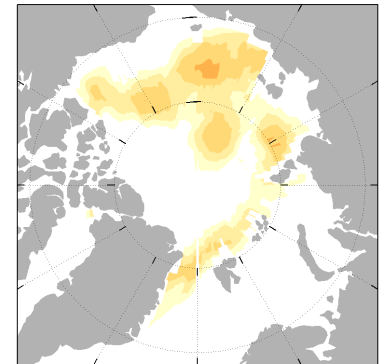
June  $\sigma$



July  $\sigma$

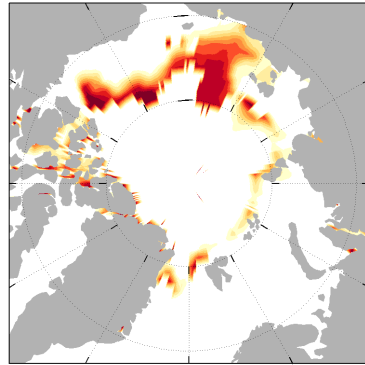


August  $\sigma$



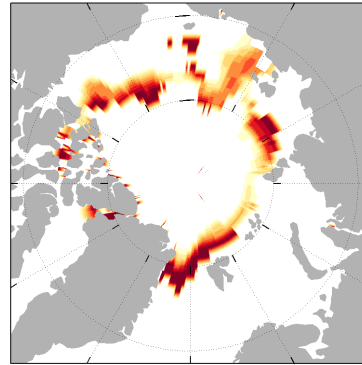
Brier scores for August SIO SIPs (measure of SIP accuracy: 0=perfect forecast, 1=erroneous forecast)

NRL IO



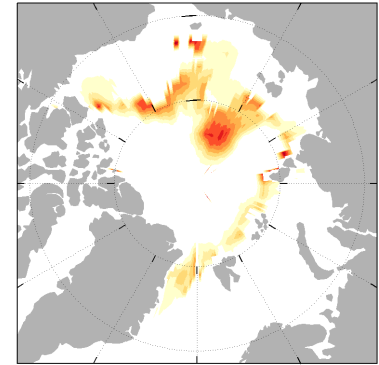
0.124

GFDL



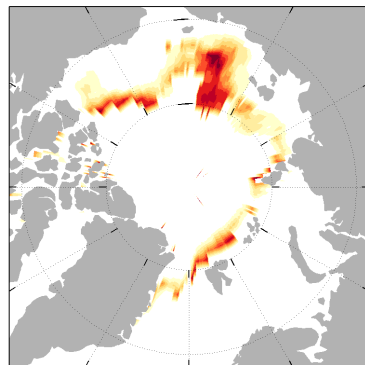
0.131

MetOffice



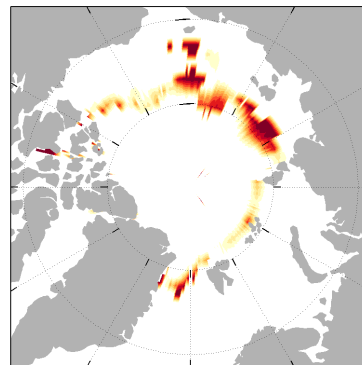
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NOAA



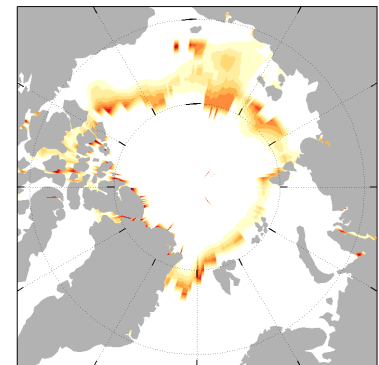
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AWI

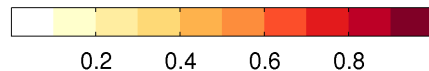


0.0719

Model mean

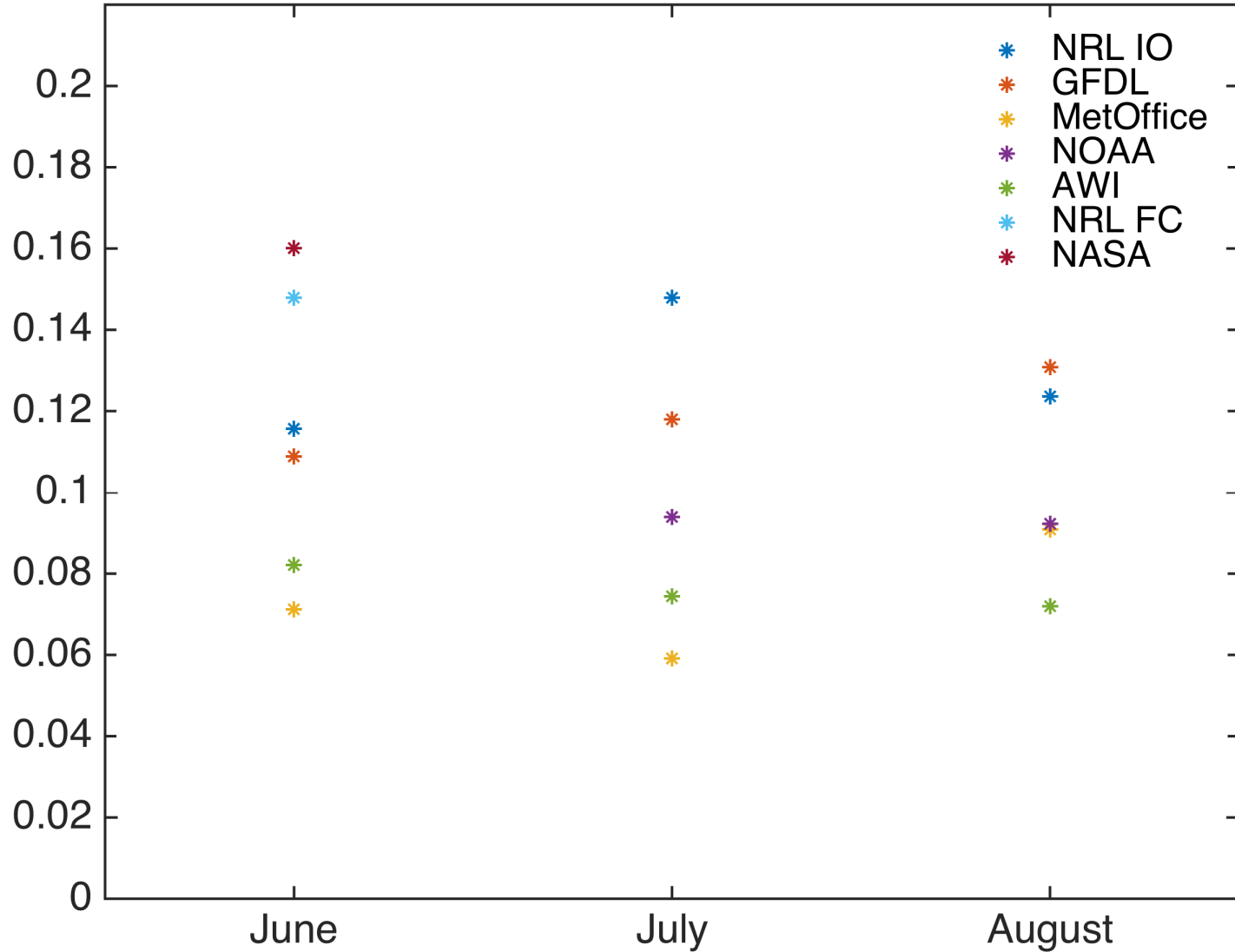


0.0841

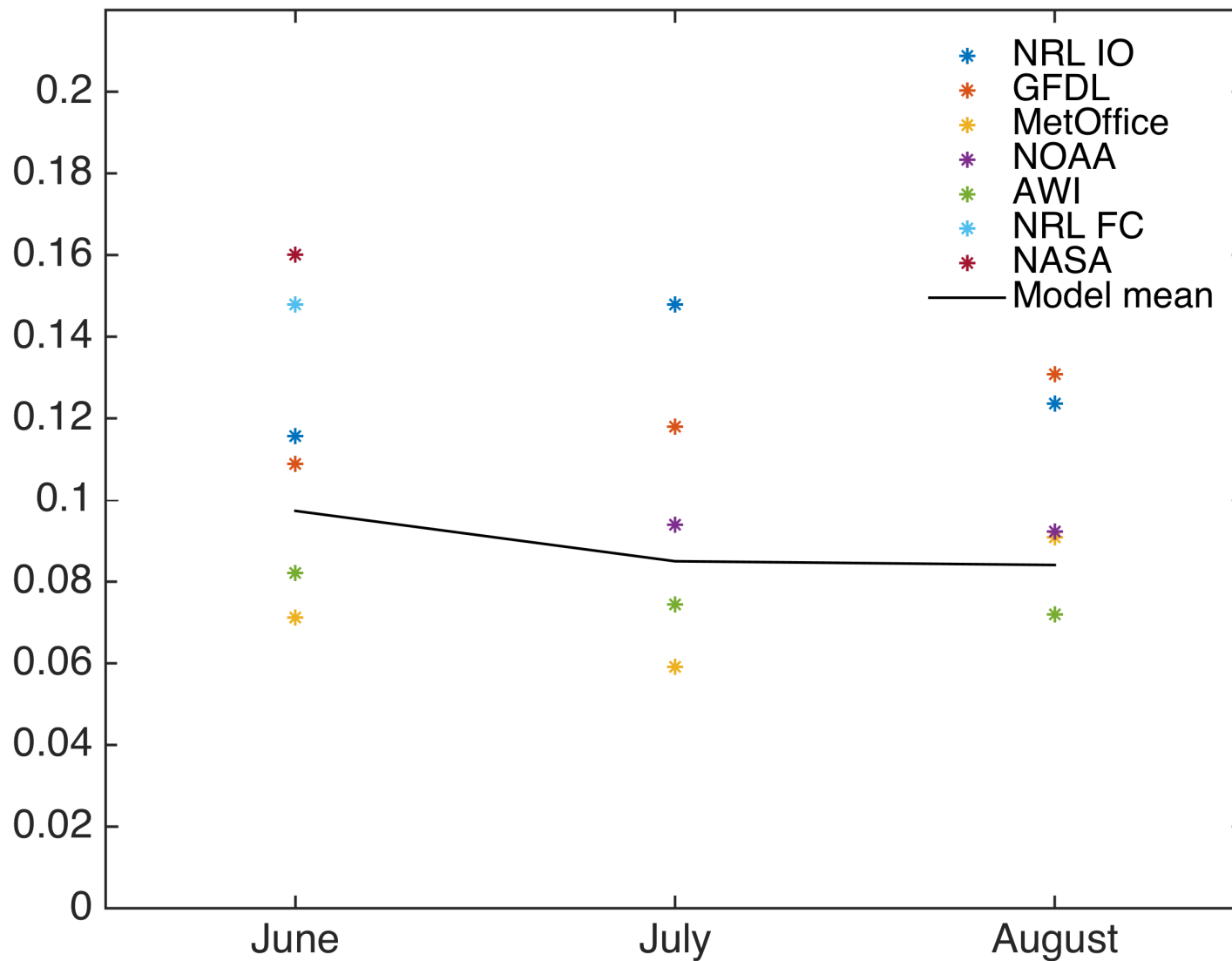


x-labels:  
Arctic-mean  
Brier scores

# Mean Arctic Brier scores

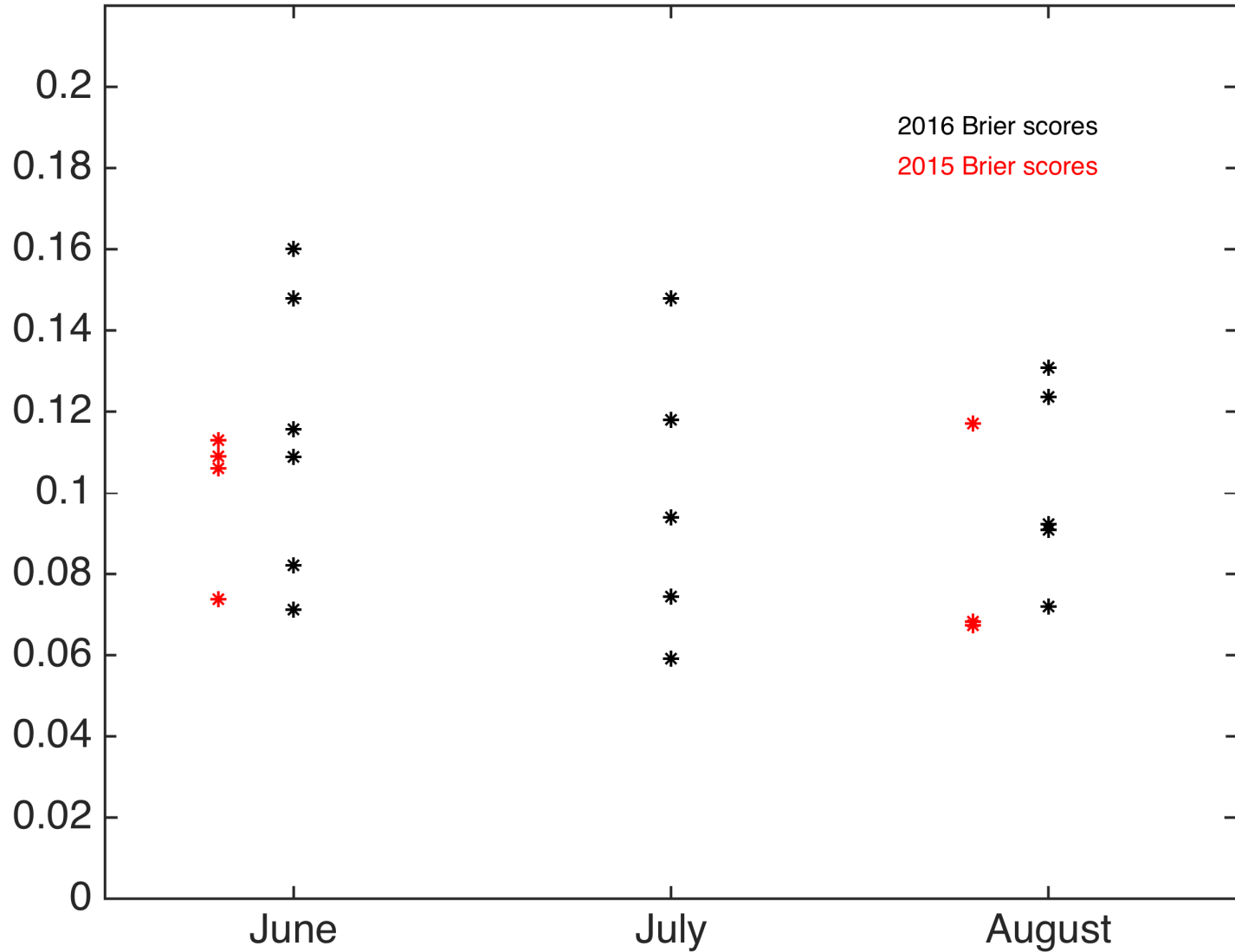


# Mean Arctic Brier scores with model mean





# Mean Arctic Brier scores 2016 vs 2015



## Thank You!

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