

Sea Ice Outlook
2017 August Report
Individual Outlook

Name of contributor or name of contributing organization:

NMEFC (Li & Li)

Is this contribution from a person or group not affiliated with a research organization?

Name and organization for all contributors. Indicate primary contact and total number of people who may have contributed to your Outlook, even if not included on the author list.

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**Do you want your June contribution to automatically be included in subsequent reports?
(If yes, you may still update your contribution via the Google form.)**

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What is the type of your Outlook projection?

Statistical

Starting in 2017 we are accepting both pan-Arctic and pan-Antarctic sea ice extent (either one or both) of the September monthly mean. As in 2016, we are also collecting Alaskan regional sea ice extent. To be consistent with the validating sea ice extent index from NSIDC, if possible, please first compute the average sea ice concentration for the month and then compute the extent as the sum of cell areas > 15%.

a) Pan-Arctic September extent prediction in million square kilometers.

4.69

b) same as in (a) but for pan-Antarctic. If your method differs substantially from that for the Arctic, please enter it as a separate submission.

c) same as in (b) but for the Alaskan region. Please also tell us maximum possible extent if every ocean cell in your region were ice covered.

"Executive summary" of your Outlook contribution (using 300 words or less) describe how and why your contribution was formulated. To the extent possible, use non-technical language.

We predict the September monthly average sea ice extent of Arctic by statistic method and based on monthly sea ice concentration and extent from National Snow and Ice Data Center. The result shows that the Sep. ice extent will be less slightly in 2017 than in 2016.

Brief explanation of Outlook method (using 300 words or less).

A simple statistical model is used to predict September monthly Arctic sea ice extent. We find that the sea ice extent of September is well related with the sea ice extent of Jan. to Apr. in the same year, and the ice decreasing trend during Jan. to Apr. of 2017 is similar to the trend of 2016, so we assume that the ice extent will decreasing with the same rate of 2016 .Combined the multiple regression method and optimal climate normal method, the predicted September sea ice extent in 2017 is 4.69 million square kilometers.

Tell us the dataset used for your initial Sea Ice Concentration (SIC). Include name and date (e.g., "NASA Team, May 2017"). We also encourage you to submit initial fields to the dropbox, see <https://www.arcus.org/sipn/sea-ice-outlook/2017/june/call> in the section on "Submitting Figures and Gridded Data of Full Spatial Fields (Optional) of Forecasts and Initial Conditions" for detailed instructions. Required if sea Ice concentration is used.

Sea Ice Index - Daily and monthly sea ice concentration and extent from National Snow and Ice Data Center.

Dataset of initial Sea Ice Thickness (SIT) used (include name and date):

If you use a dynamic model, please specify the name of the model as a whole and each component including version numbers and how the component is initialized:

If available from your method for pan-Arctic extent prediction, please provide

a) Uncertainty/probability estimate such as median, ranges, and/or standard deviations (specify what you are providing).

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b) Brief explanation/assessment of basis for the uncertainty estimate (1-2 sentences).

c) Brief description of any post processing you have done (1-2 sentences).