



# Changing Snow on Sea Ice

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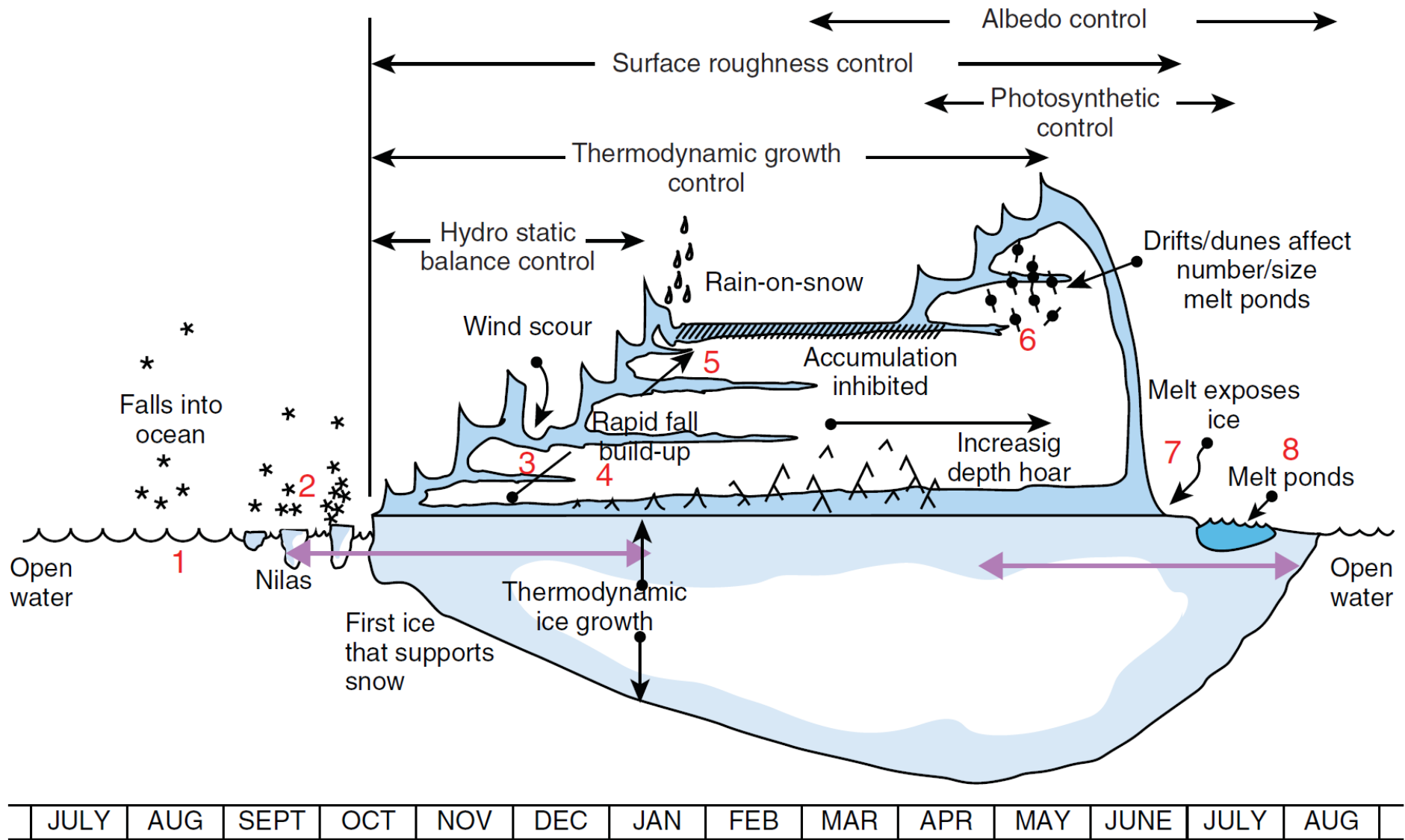
# Snow on sea ice:

- Why is it important?
- Where is it distributed?
- What's changed?
- Which key processes are driving these changes?
- What can we anticipate in the future?

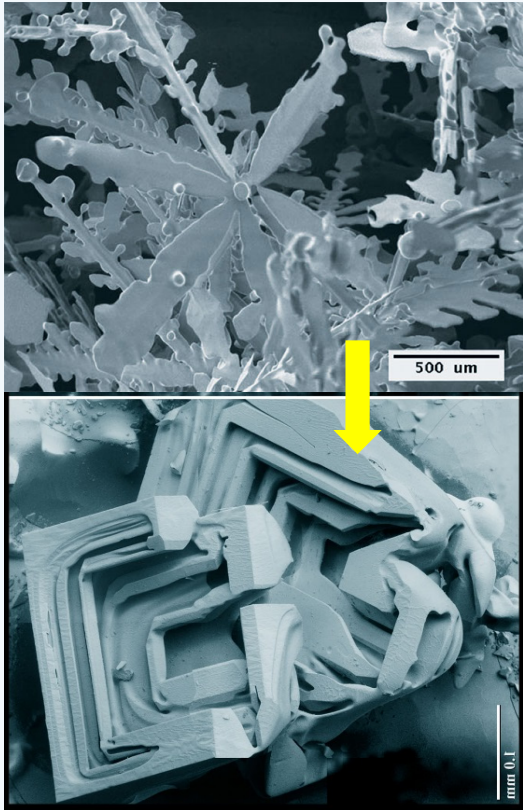


Bill Watterson

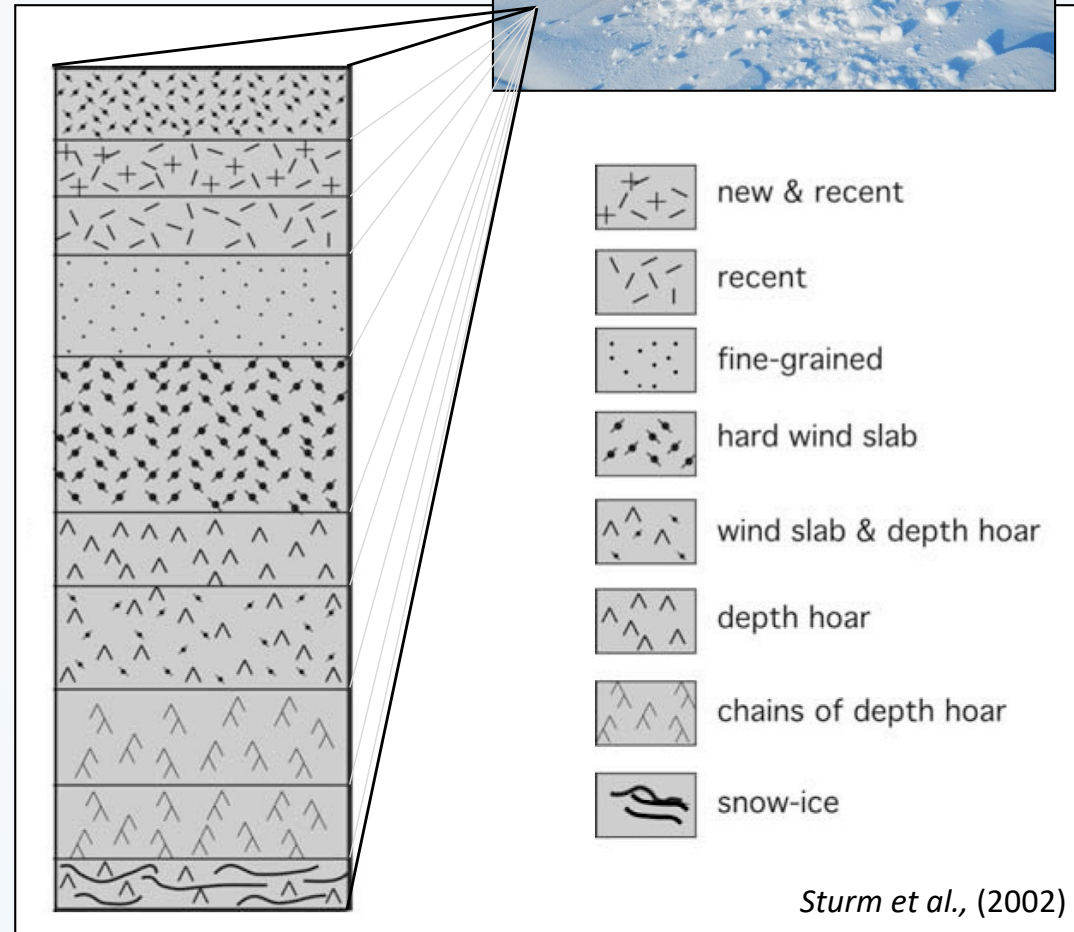
# Why is snow on sea ice important?



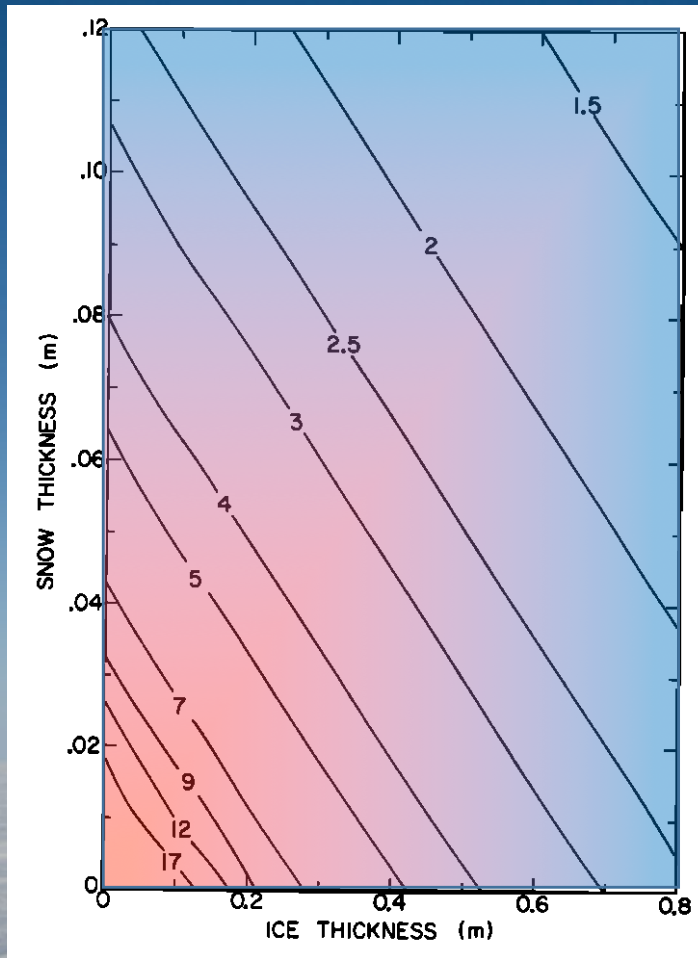
# Snow's a complex medium:



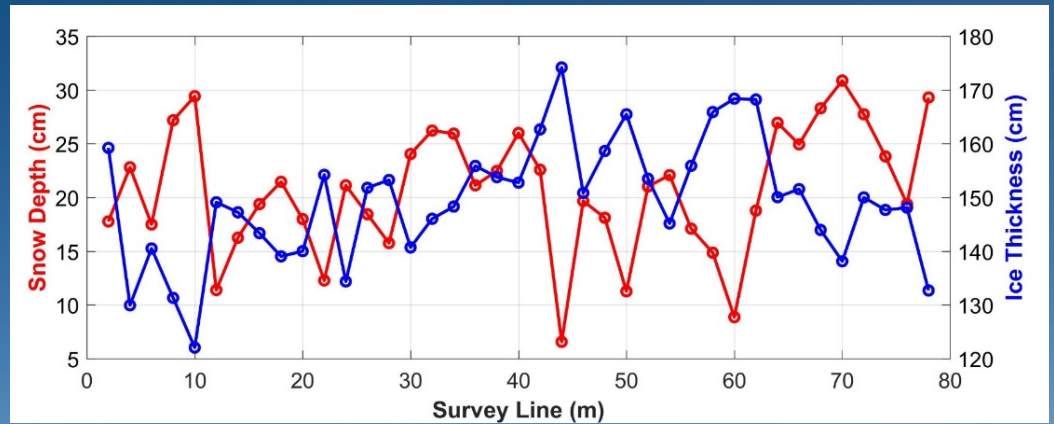
Left: ©Si Chen. Right: ©Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Electron and Confocal Microscopy Unit



# It's an excellent insulator:



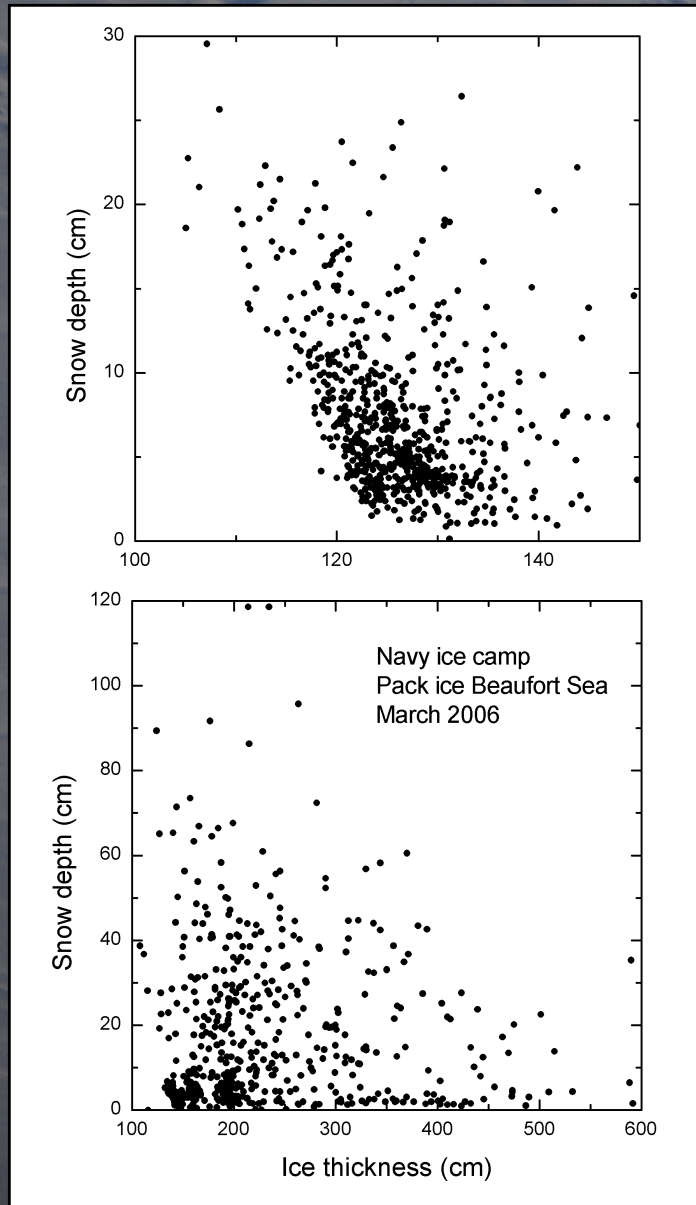
Maykut (1978)



Webster et al., (2012)



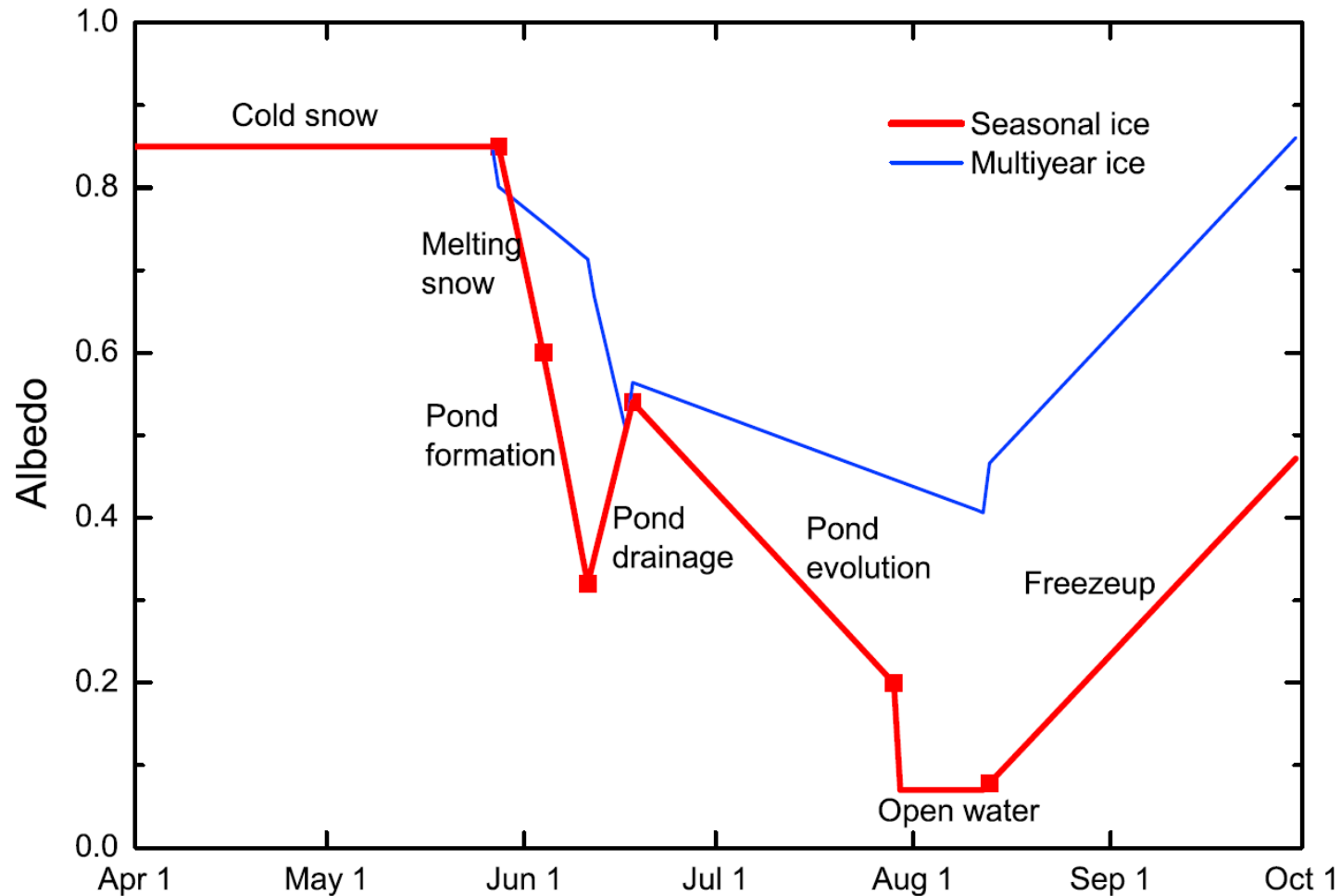
# Snow & sea ice affect one another:



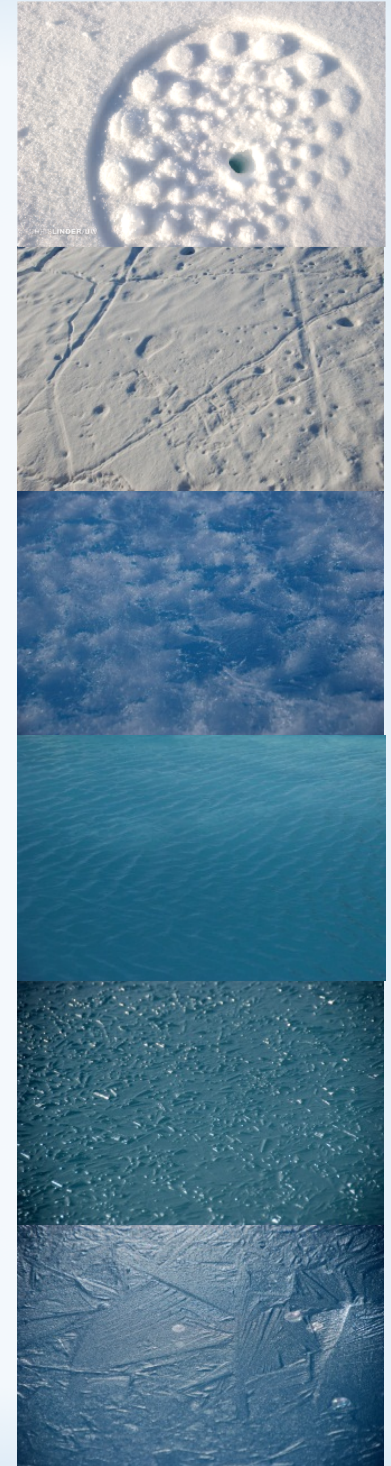
← Snow influencing sea ice thickness.

↗  
← Sea ice influencing snow thickness.

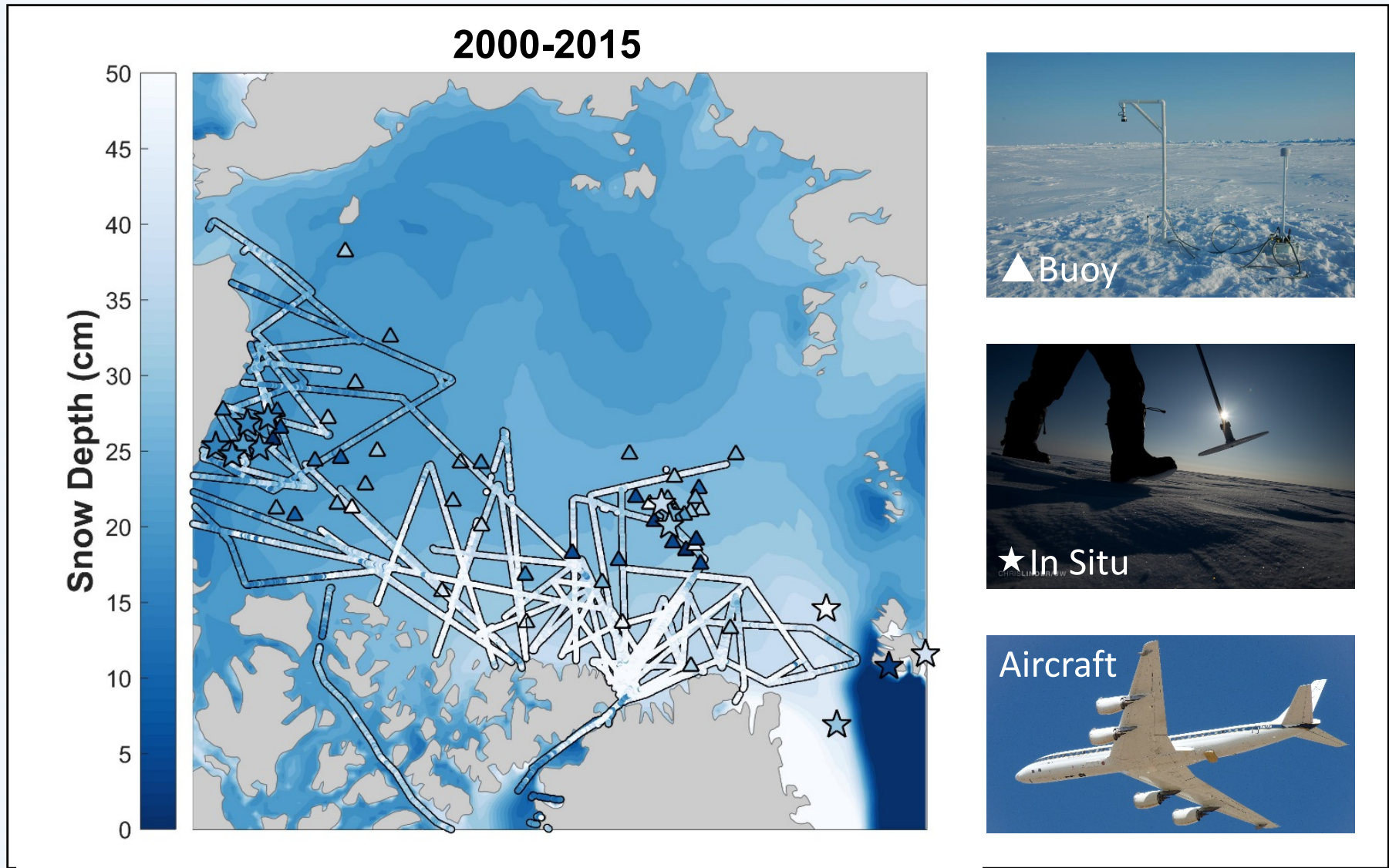
# Incredibly reflective!



*Perovich and Polashenski (2012)*

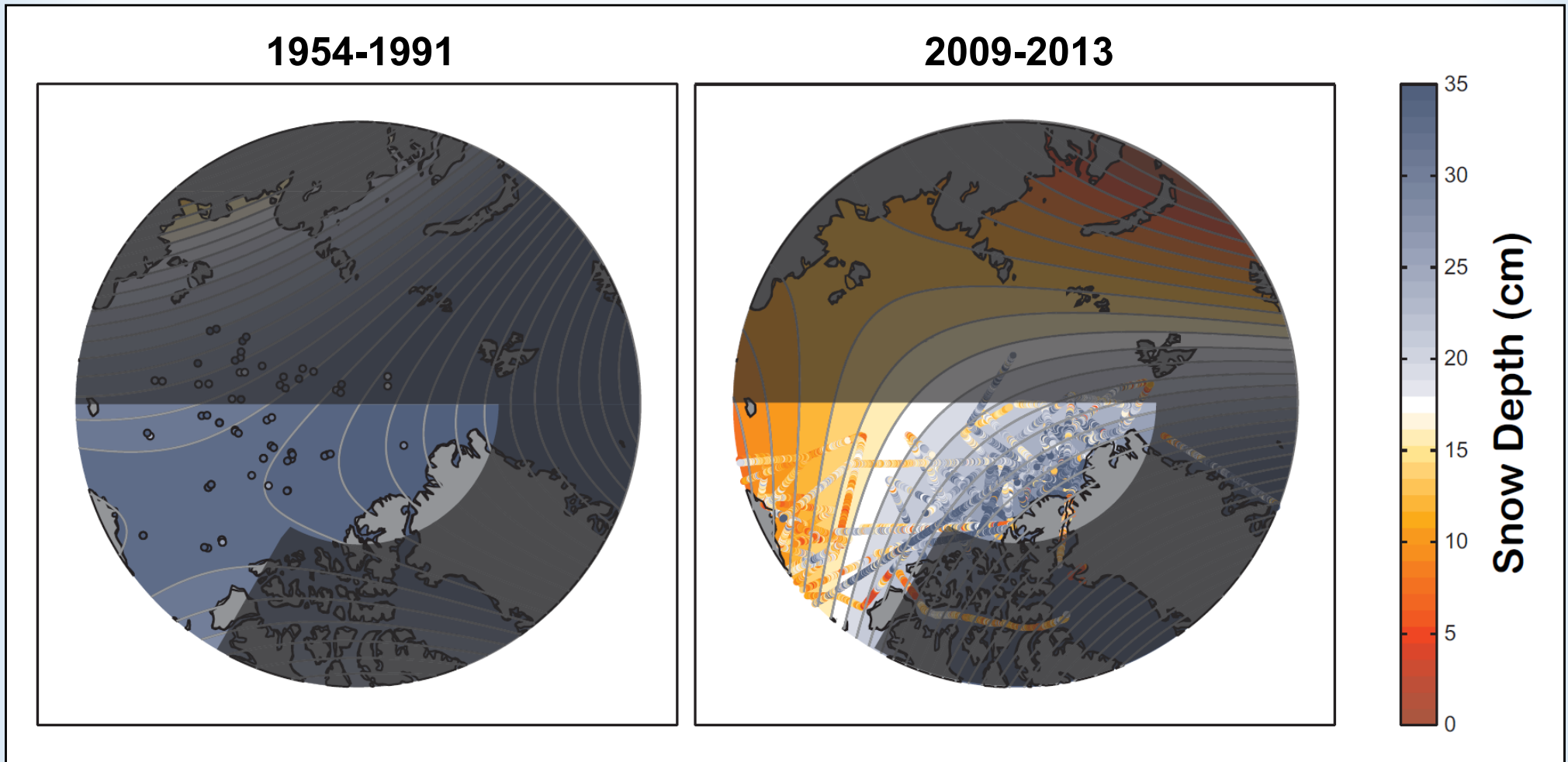


# Where is all the snow?

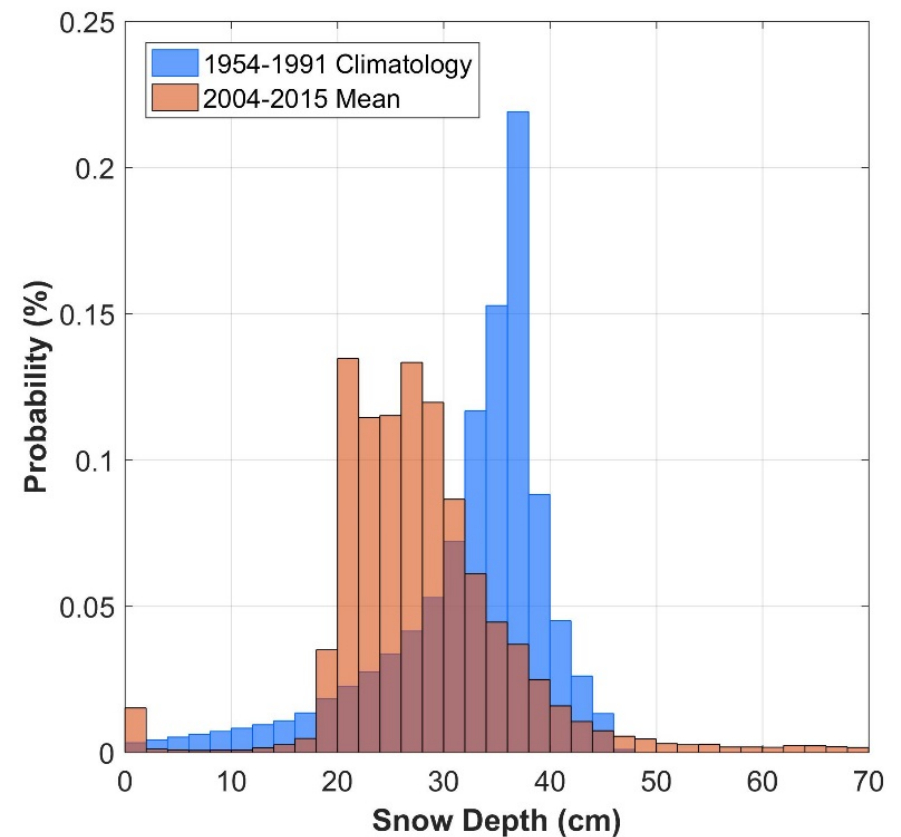
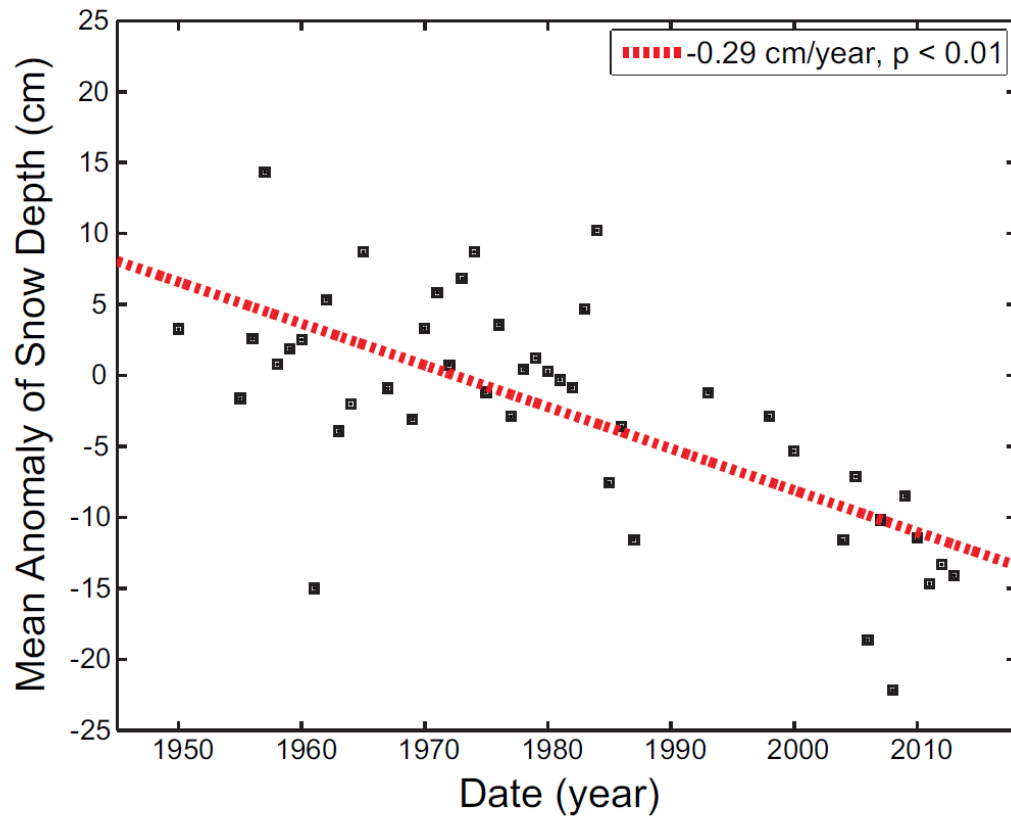




# Snow depth distributions have changed:

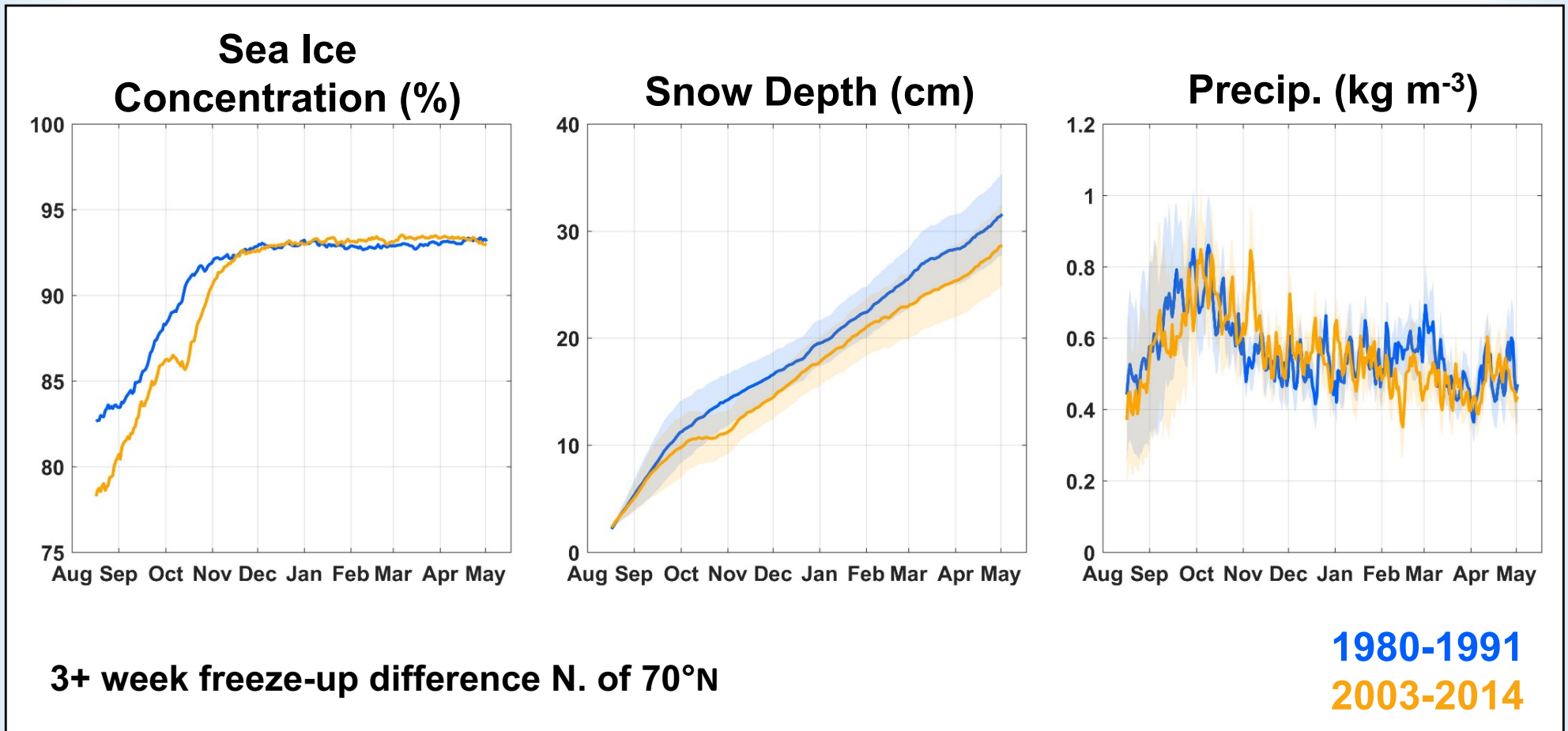


# Observations & models agree:

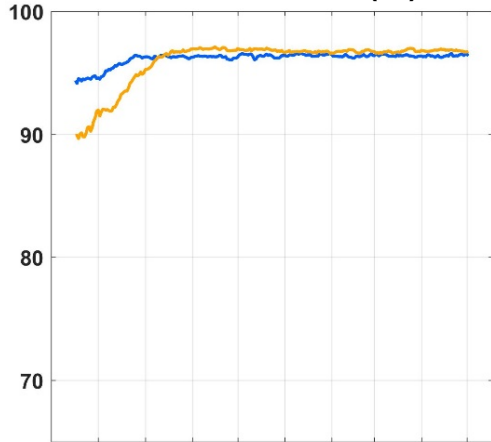


Which processes might be driving this trend?

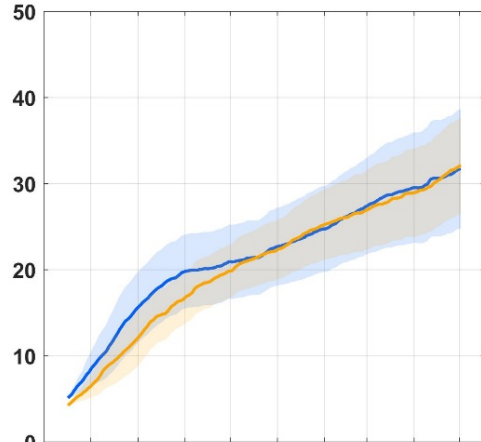
# Models can reveal insight into processes:



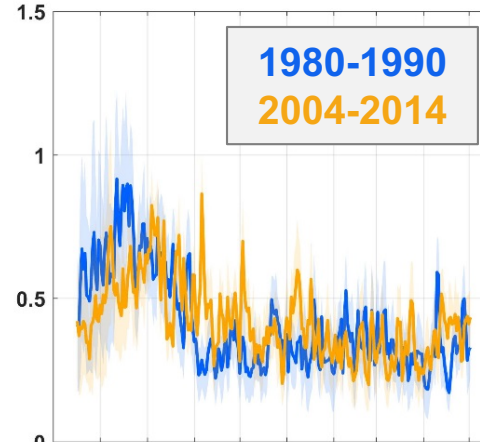
**Sea Ice Concentration (%)**



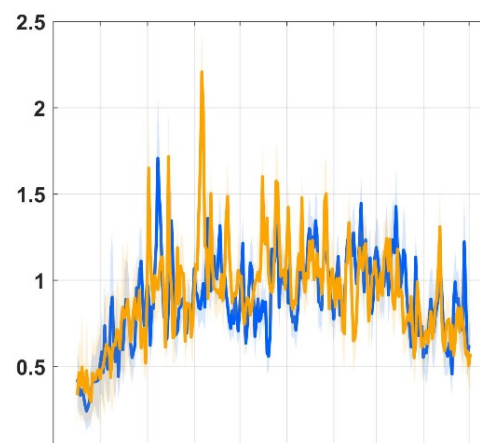
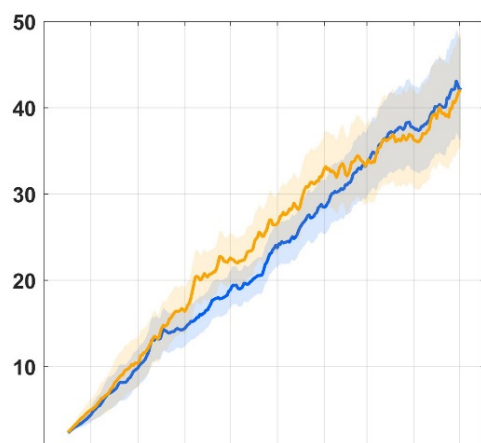
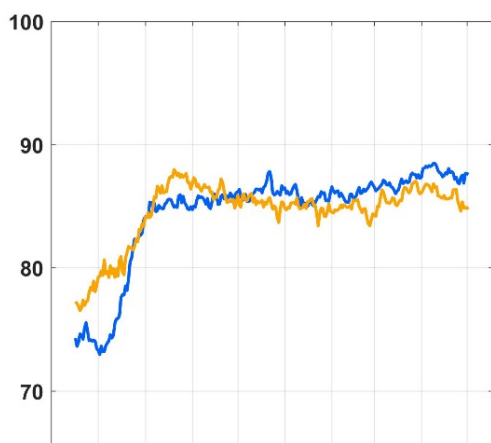
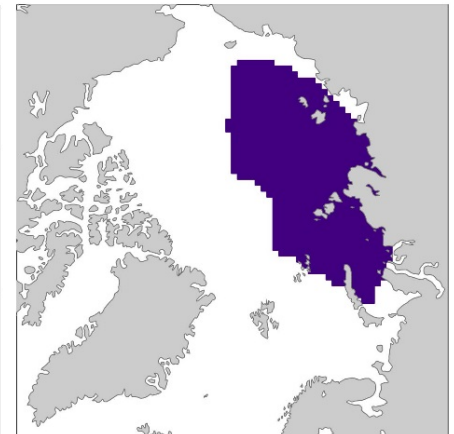
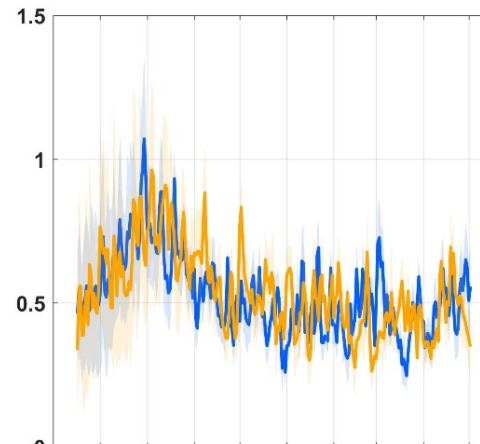
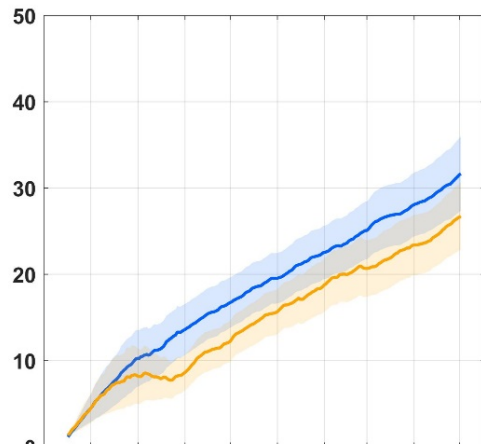
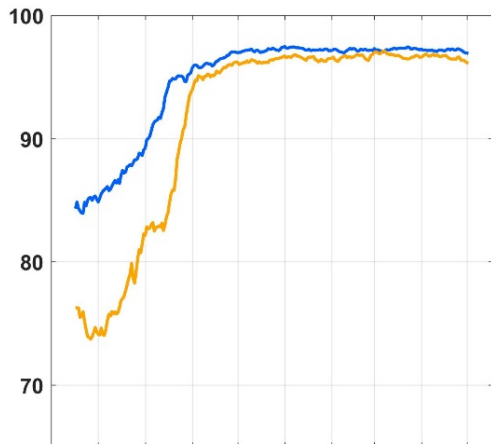
**Snow Depth (cm)**



**Precip. (kg m<sup>-2</sup>)**



**Region**



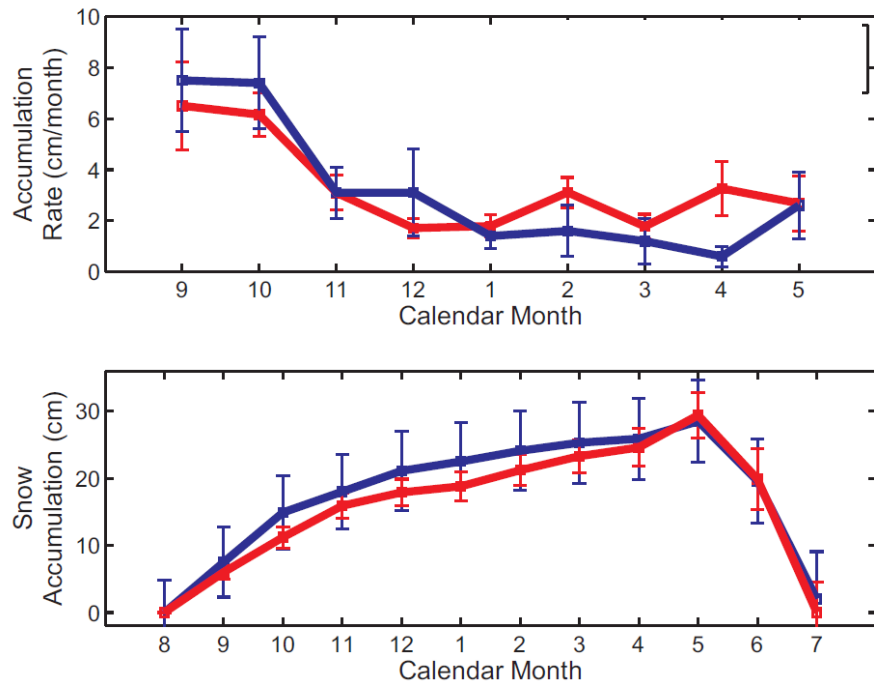
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May

Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May

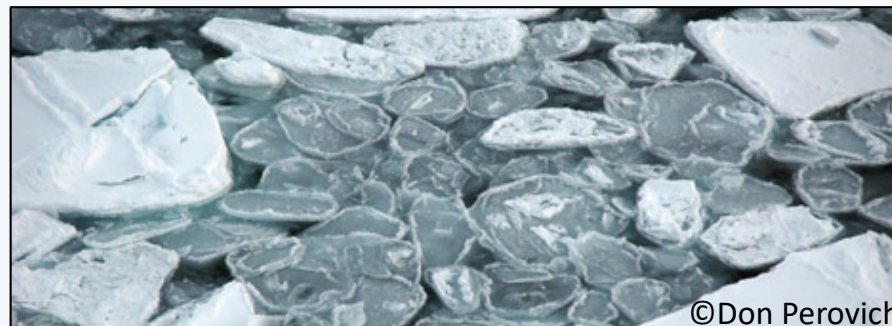
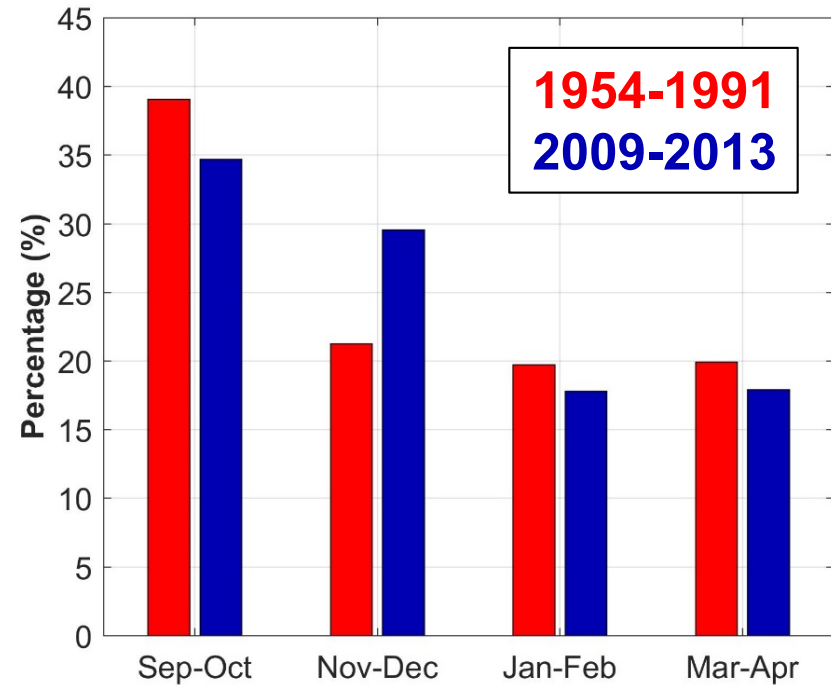
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May

# The seasonal cycle is shifting:

## Observations



## Model

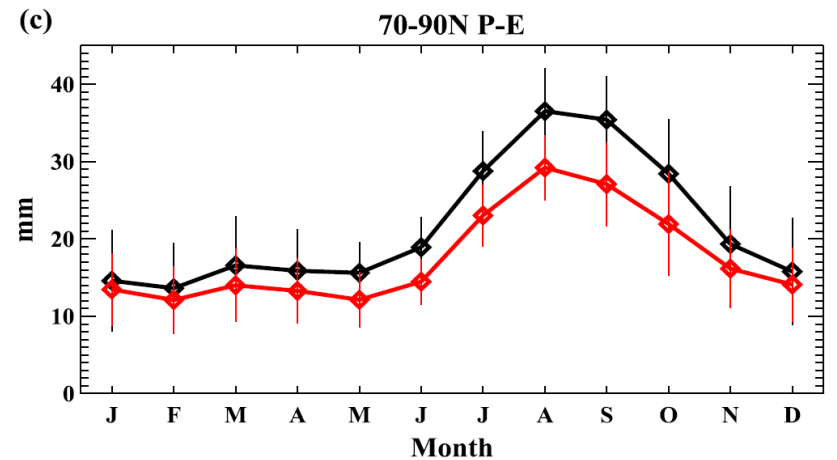
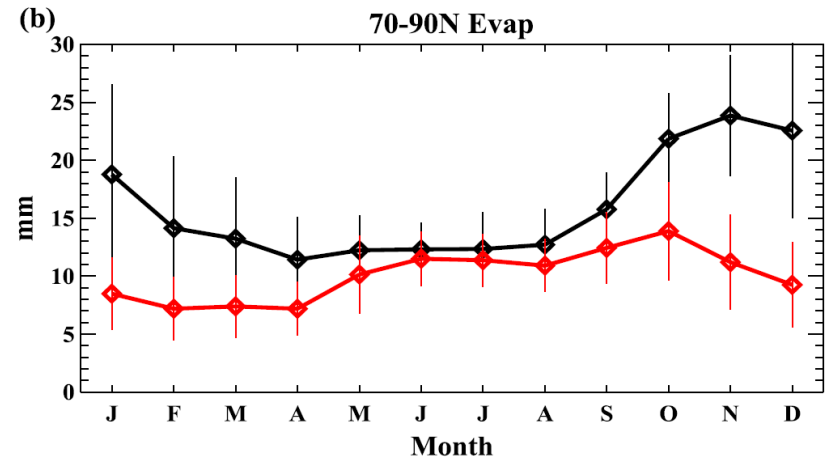
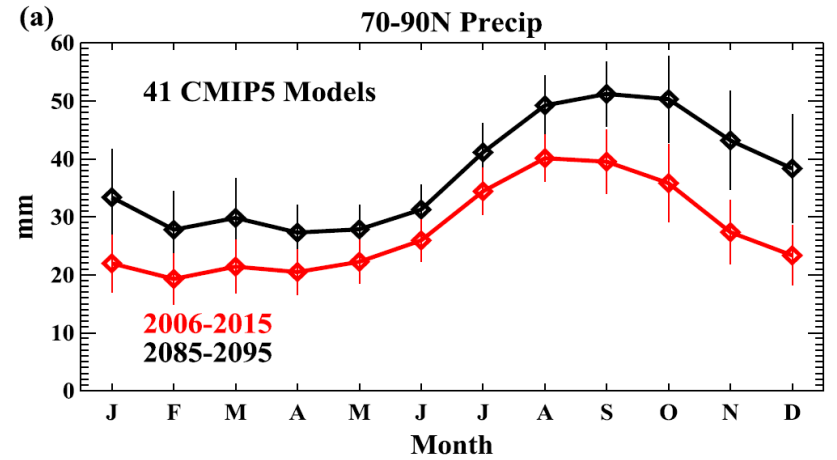
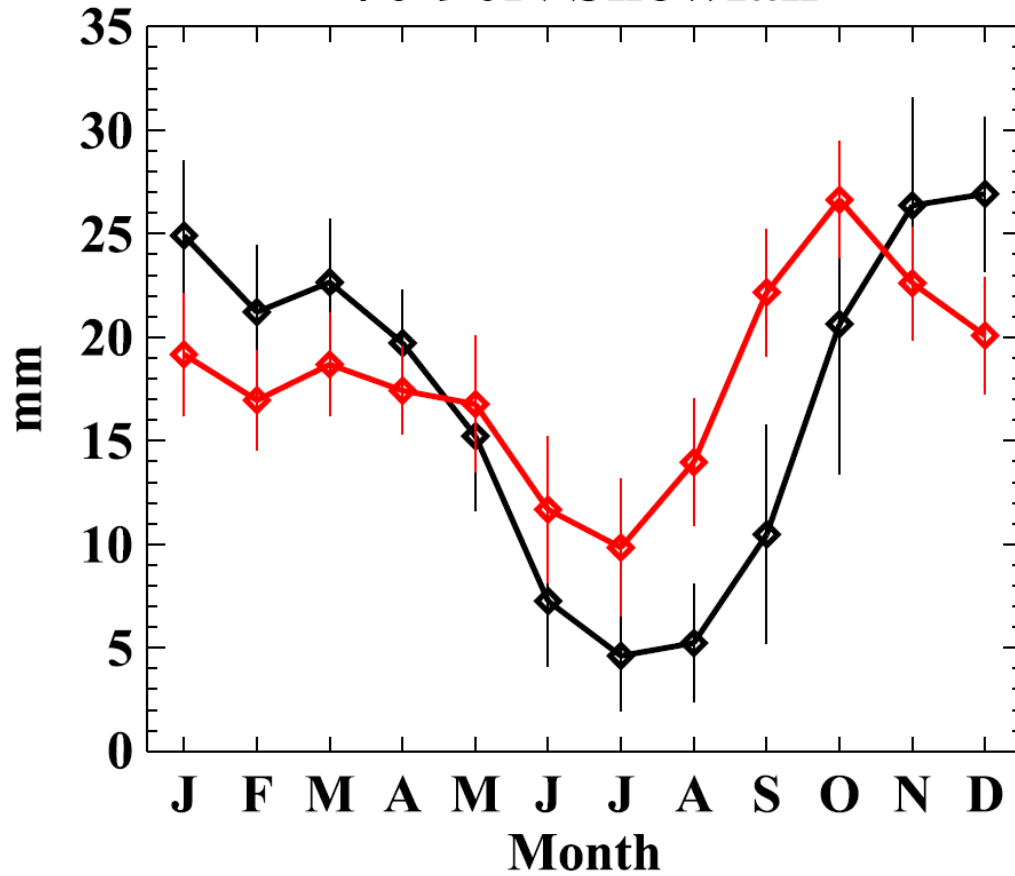


A photograph of a snowy, icy landscape. In the foreground, there are large, flat ice blocks and tracks in the snow. The background shows more ice blocks and a clear blue sky. The overall scene is cold and desolate.

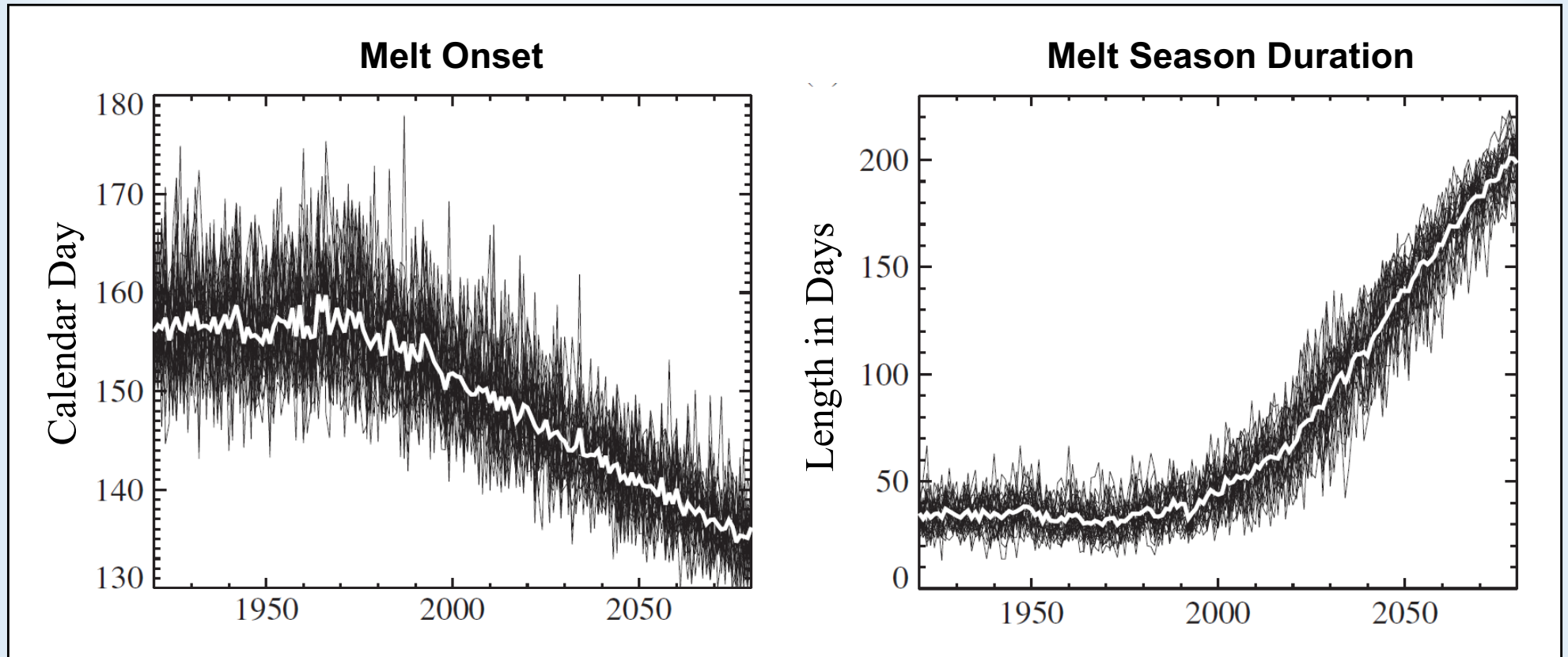
What can we anticipate as future scenarios?

# More precipitation...

## 70-90N Snowfall

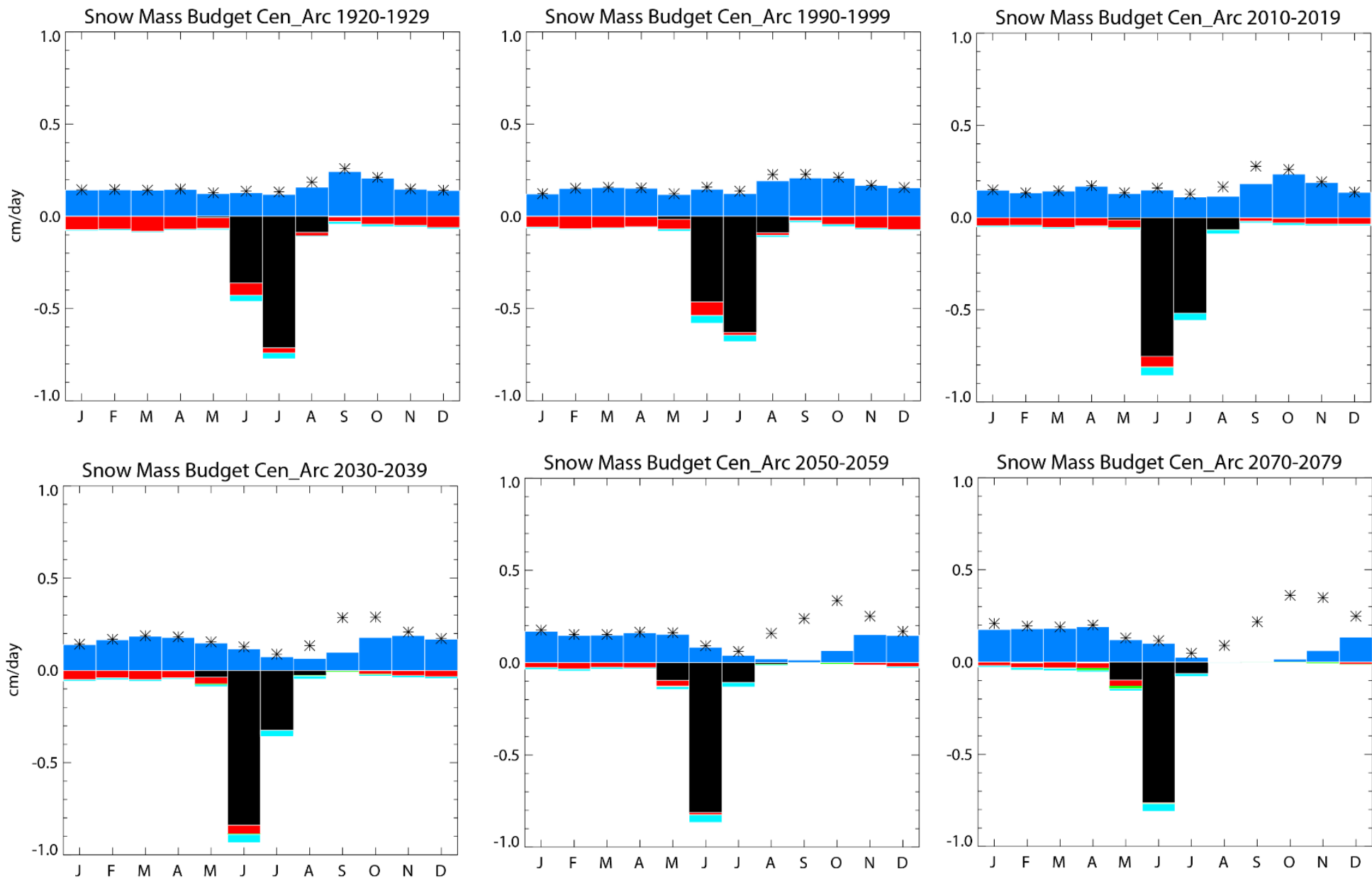


# An earlier and longer melt season...

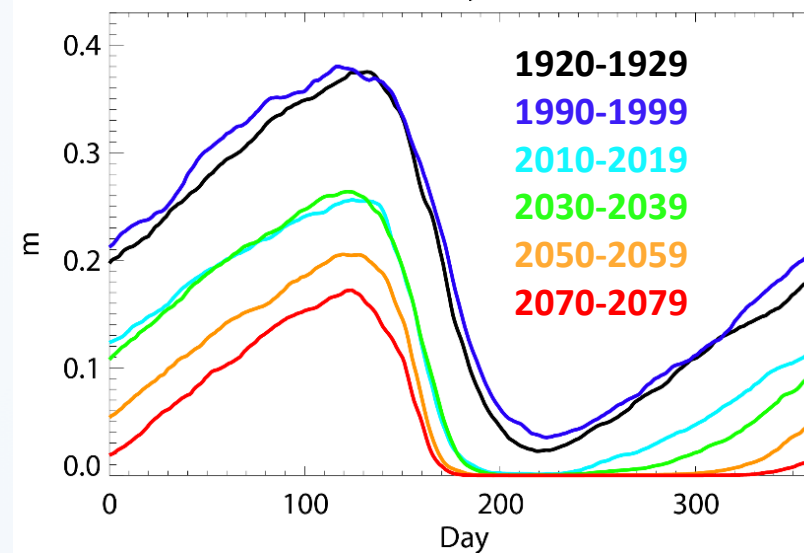
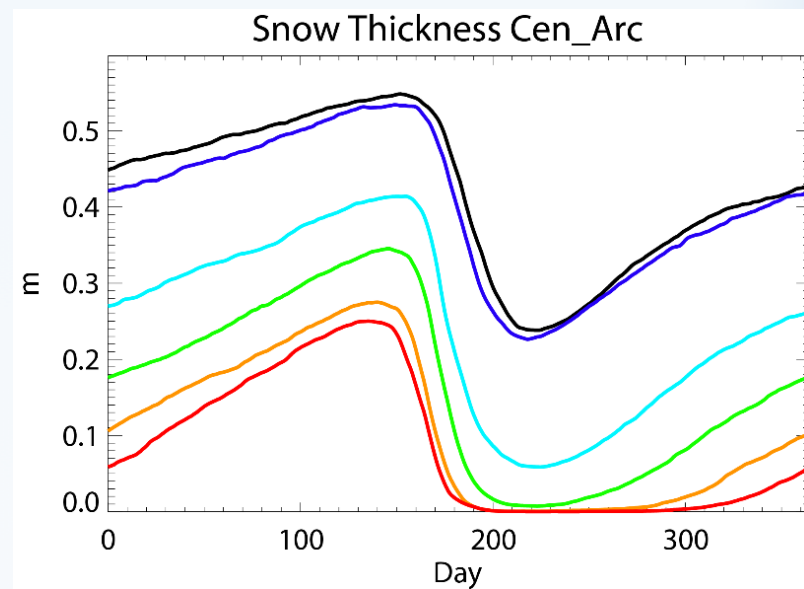
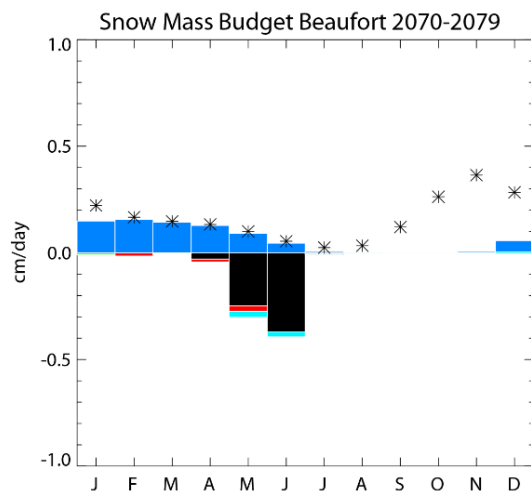
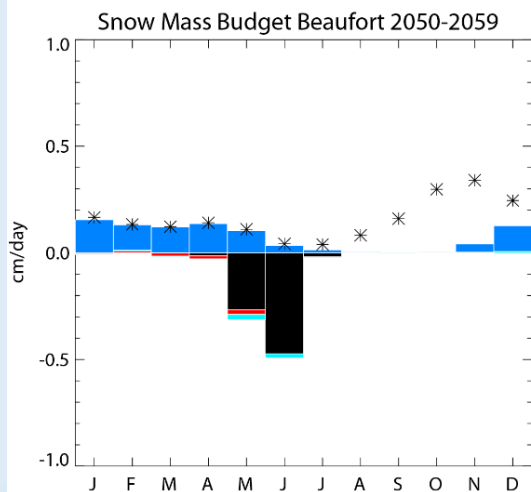
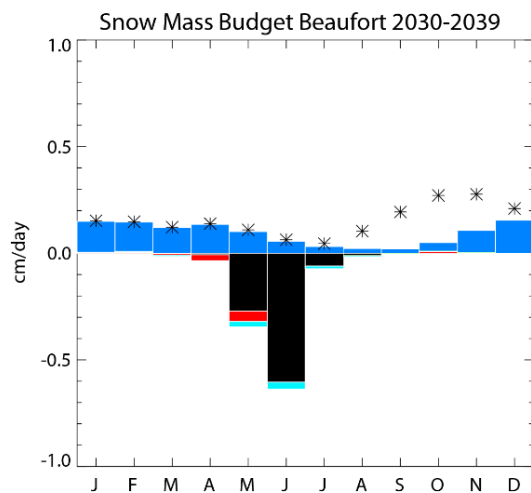
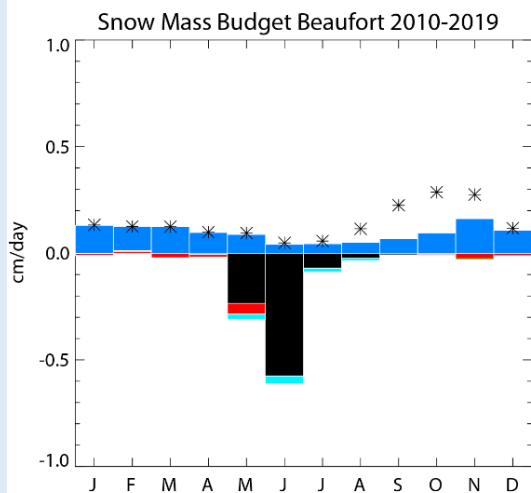
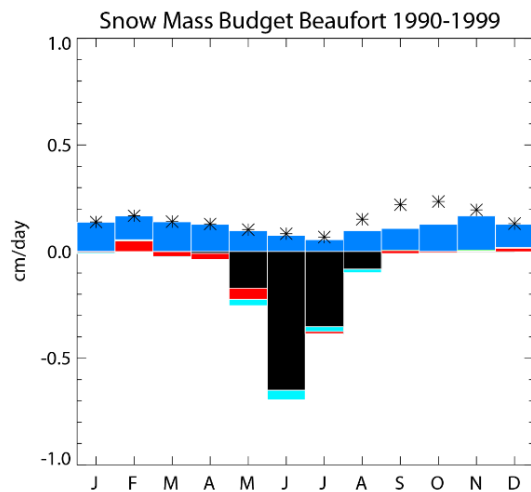
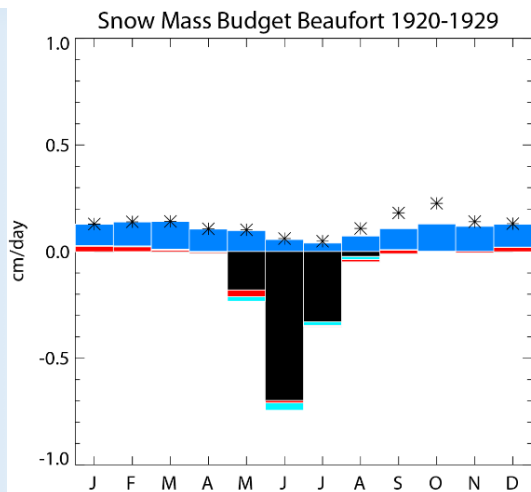


©Don Perovich





Snow accumulation, Melt, Ridging/Advection, Evaporation, Snow-ice formation, \*Snowfall

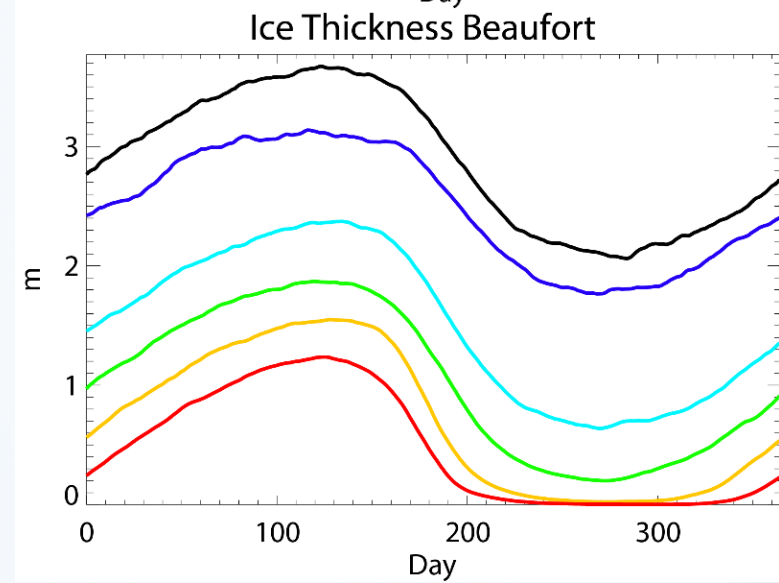
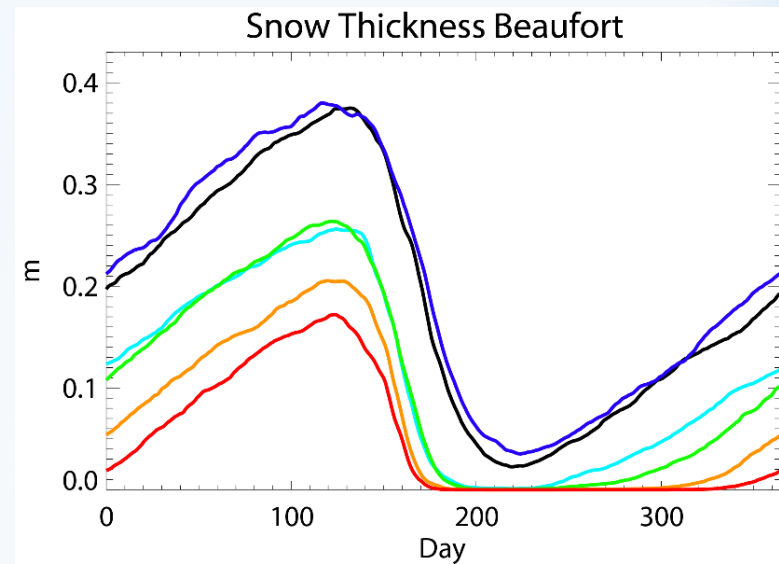
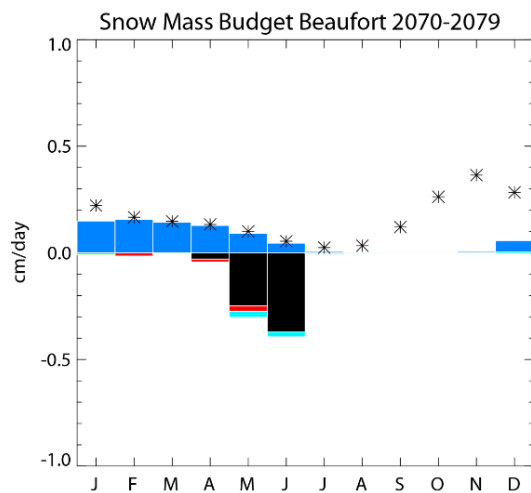
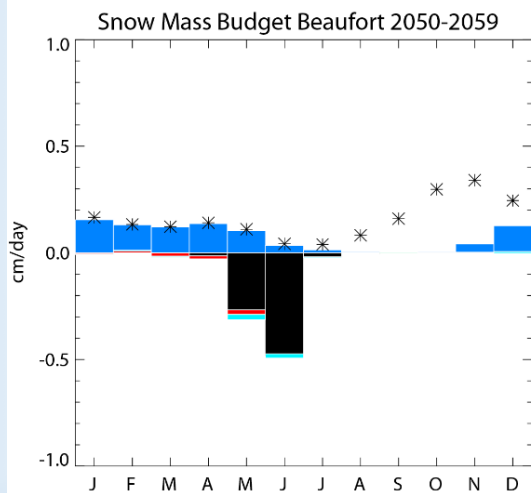
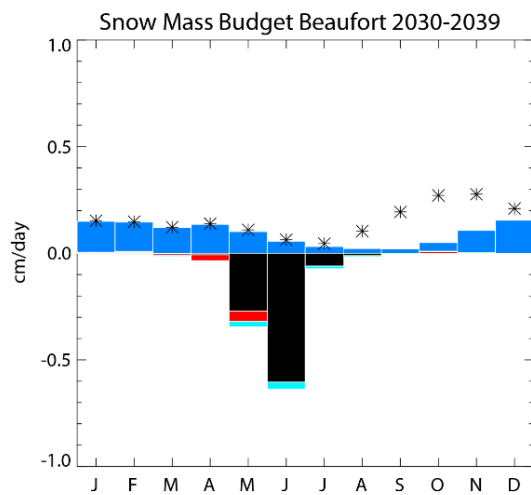
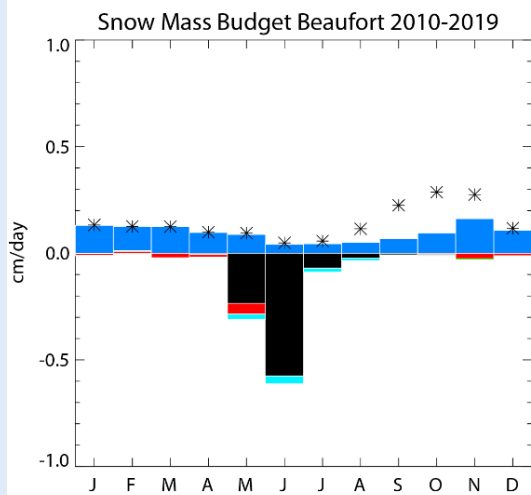
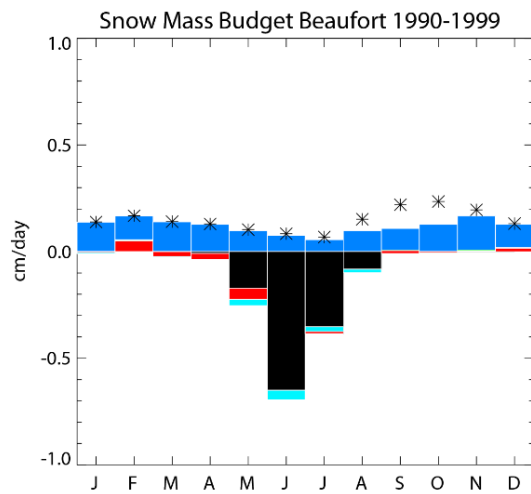
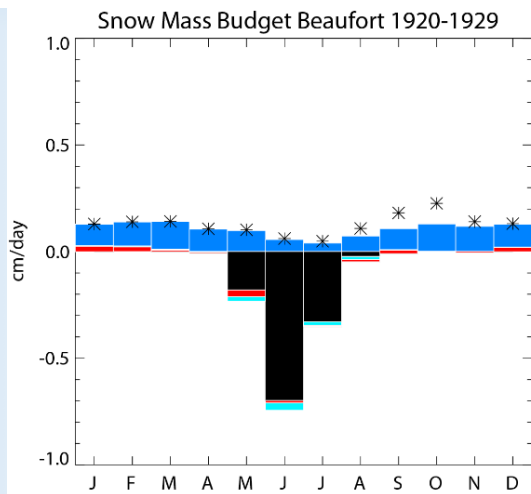


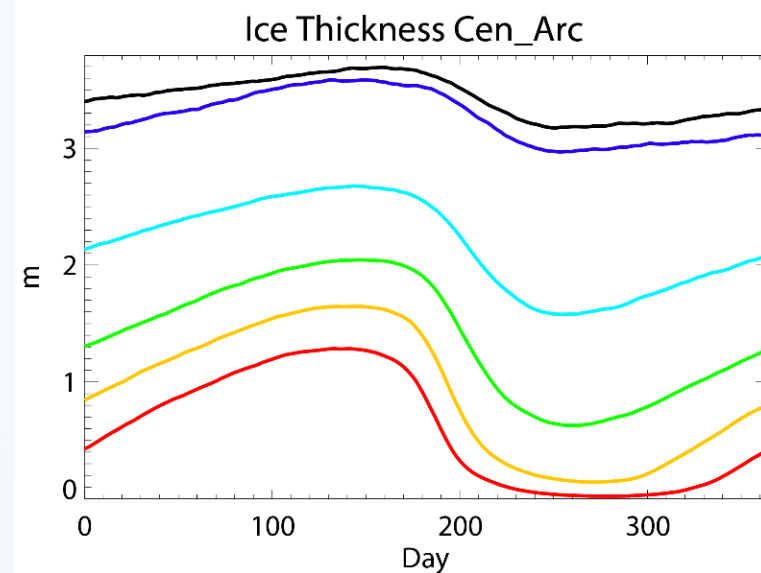
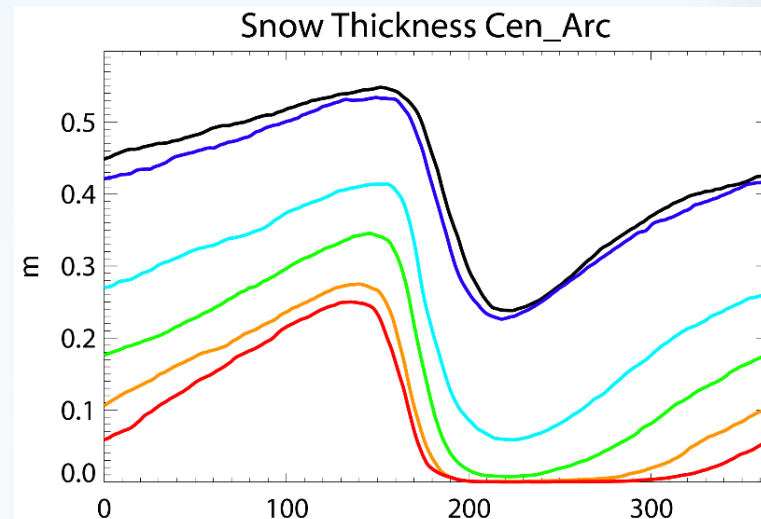
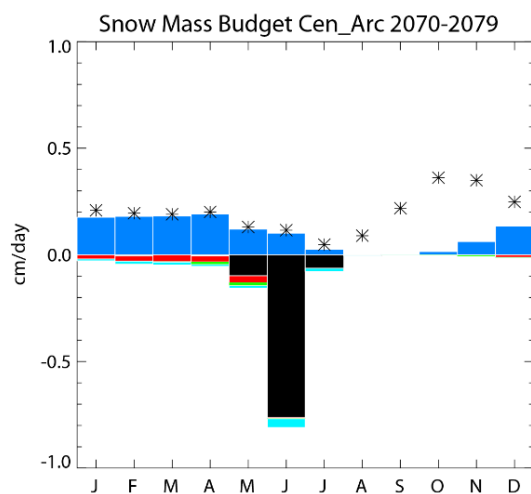
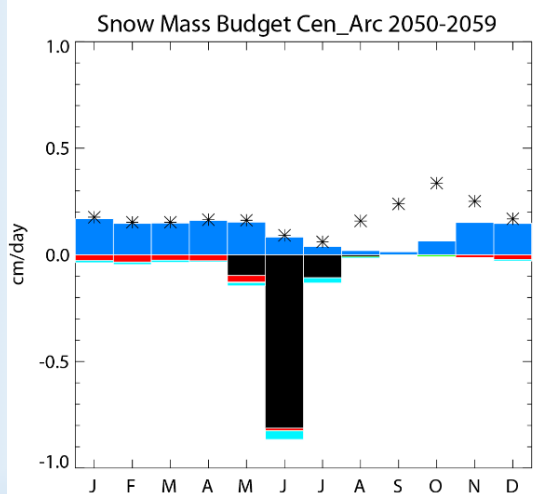
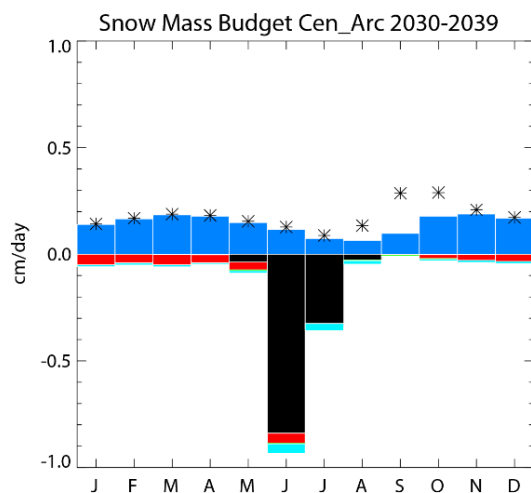
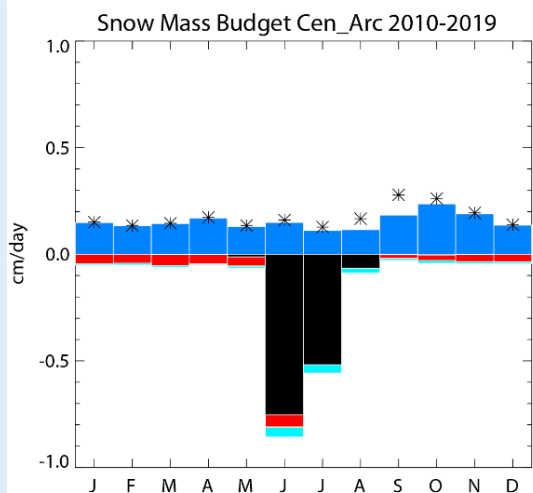
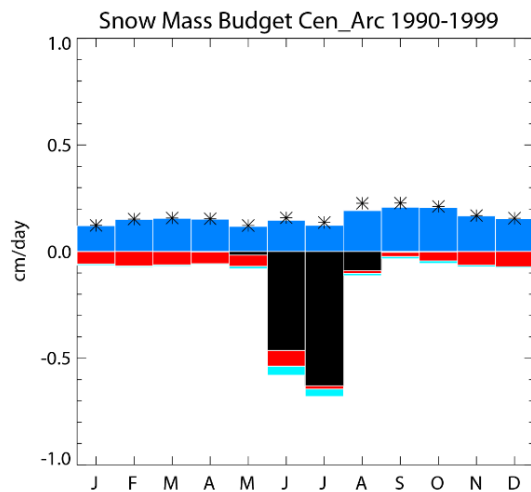
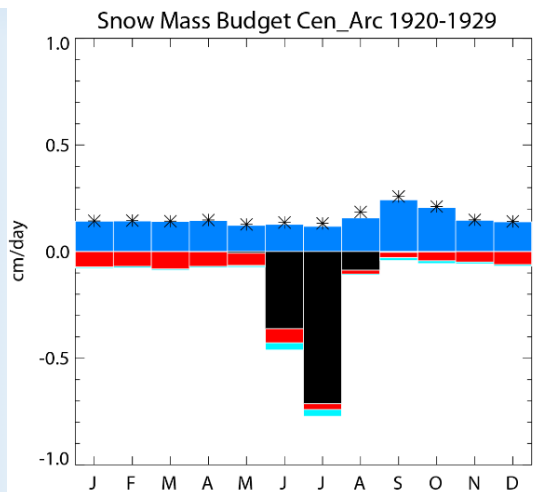


## Summary:

- Snow is a complex medium, excellent insulator & reflector.
- The deepest snow is on multiyear ice; thinner snow is on younger ice.
- Less multiyear ice → less snow.
- We can anticipate shift in seasonal snow accumulation & less total snow.
  - Snow-albedo feedback?
  - Better ice growth conditions?

Extra:





# Seasonal Contributions (%) to total depth

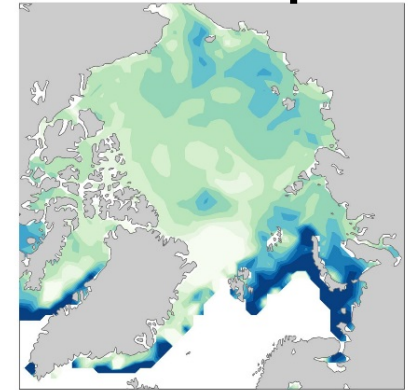
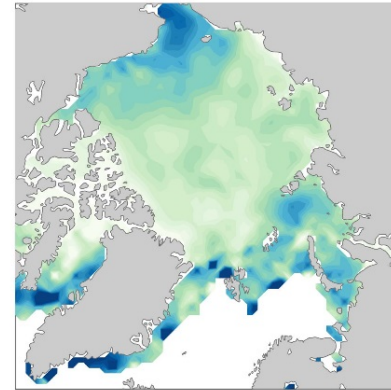
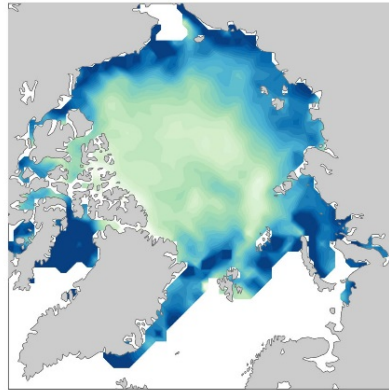
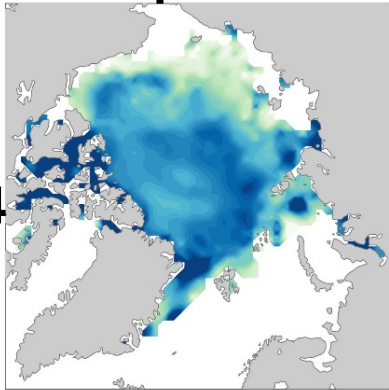
Sep-Oct

Nov-Dec

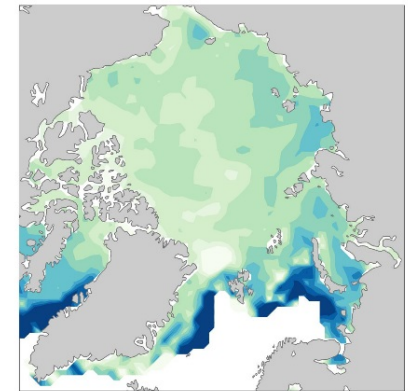
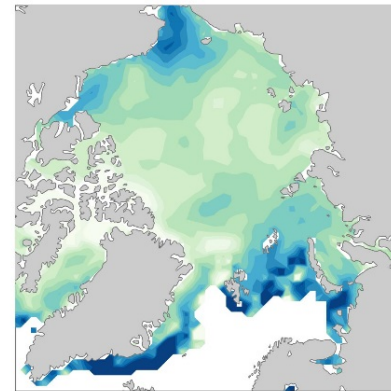
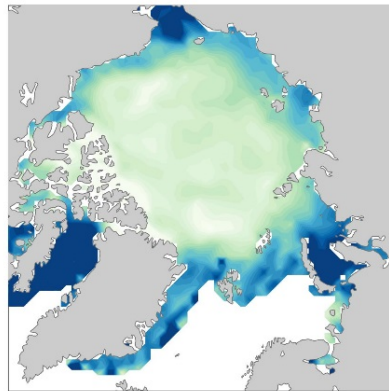
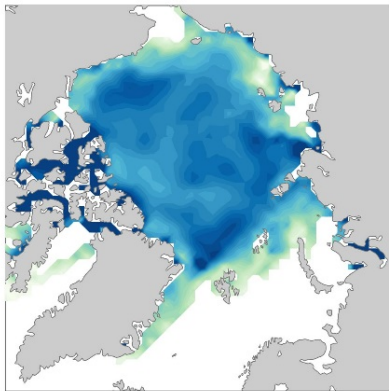
Jan-Feb

Mar-Apr

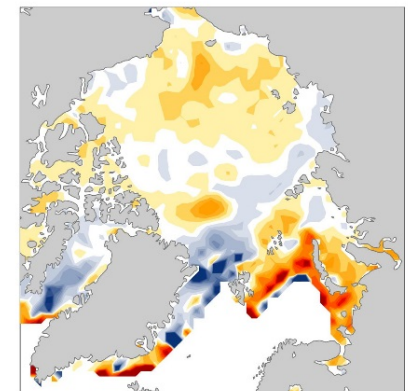
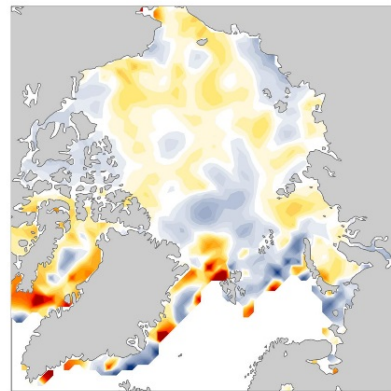
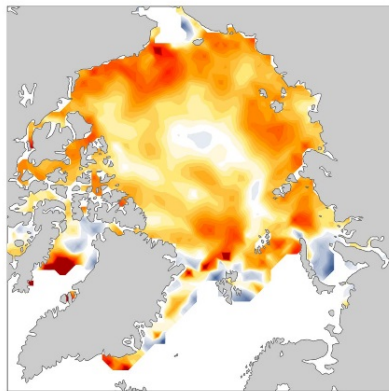
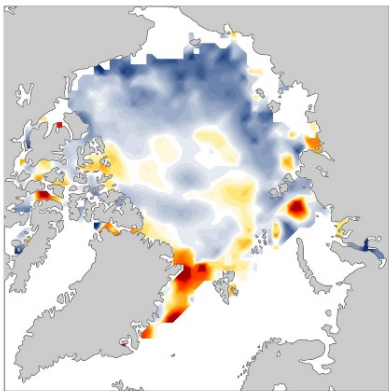
1914



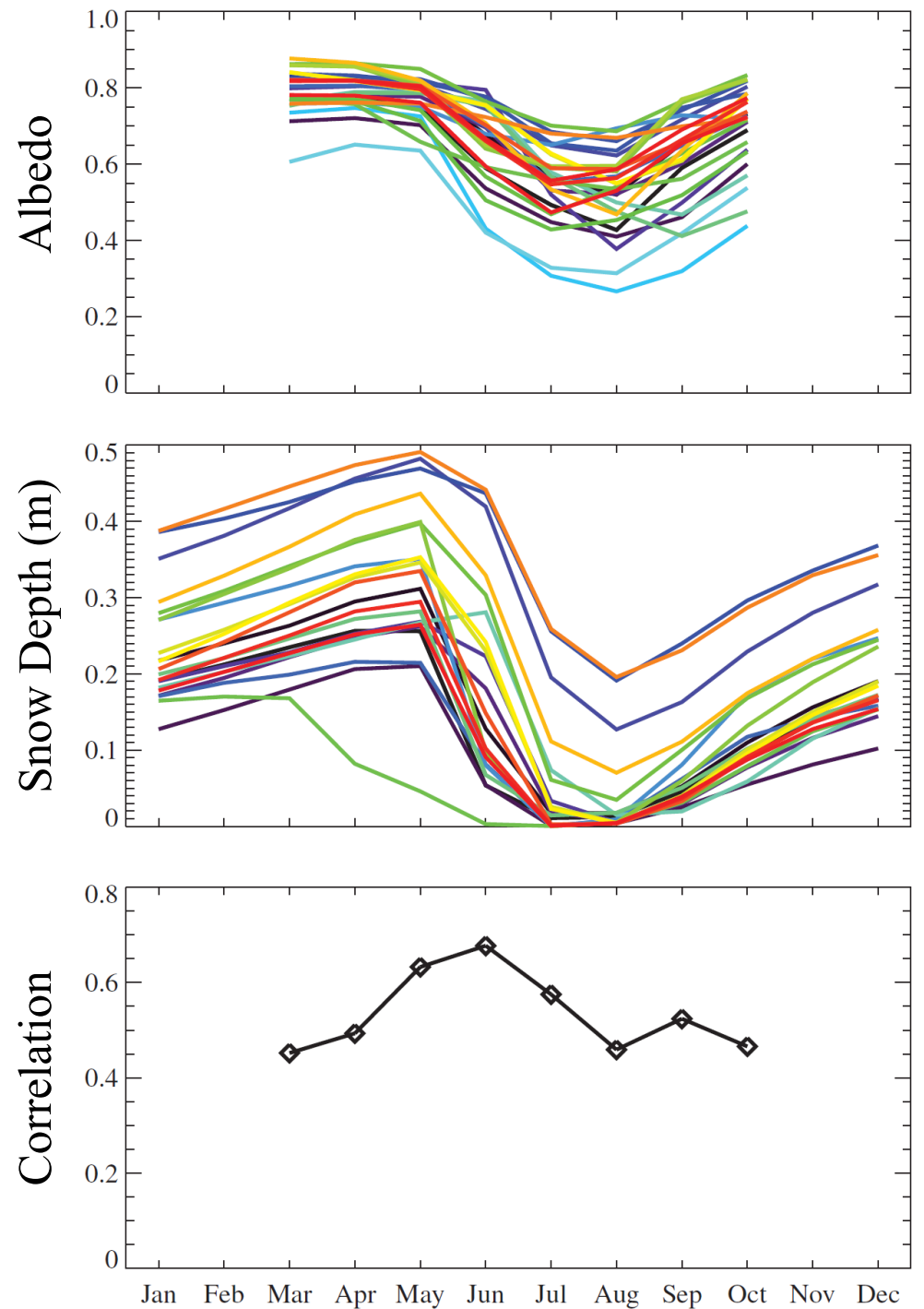
1911



2014



...more solar absorption...



*Holland and Landrum (2015)*