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Chapter 1 : Sea ice in Canada - calendrierdelascience.com

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Related Historical Sea Ice Atlas: This value-added dataset was developed by compiling the below historical data sources into spatially and temporally standardized datasets. Gaps in temporal or spatial resolutions were filled in with spatial and temporal analog month approaches. Note the monthly values from January - December are the week 2 values from the weekly time series. They are provided in the monthly time series for ease of use in monthly midpoint analyses. It involved initially warping the polar stereographic data to a pacific centered WGS84 crs, converting the sea ice concentration values to points and performing a spline interpolation across the entire domain. This interpolated raster was then filled further around the land-sea divide where there was a mismatch between the NSIDC mask and the Sea Ice Atlas mask. The filling was performed by taking the average of the surrounding sea ice concentration pixels and filling the missing locations. These locations have been flagged in the source band band 2 to keep track of what was modified from the NSIDC for this purpose. These data are a compilation of data from many sources integrated into a single gridded product. Temporal and spatial gaps within observed data are filled with analog month approaches. Please note that large portions of the pre, and almost all of the pre data, are either analog or interpolated data and the user is cautioned to use these data with care. The temporal and spatial inhomogeneities in the data sources that went into the construction of this dataset require that any historical analysis of the data is done with caution and an understanding of the limitations of the data. Methods of data compilation varied by data source, but included visual interpretation of hard copy map notation and legends, scanning, digitization, geo-rectification into digital geospatial products, reprojection, and also resampling into a common resolution. For example, for the month of May, our data would be a best estimate for the week including May 1, May 8, May 15 or May So, for May 15, the data could have come from May 12 - May We have indicated if the source applies to the weekly, monthly, or to both time series. These charts provide observed and inferred sea ice extent for each summer month May to September. Additionally, Kelly et al. Sea ice maps for Alaska and Greenland sectors were compiled into yearbooks for the period â€” In , ice charting was transitioned to the predecessor of the National Ice Center see 6. Kelly digitized only the inferred ice edge and only to a spatial resolution of about km, depending on the distance of the ice boundary to the pole. He chose not to improve the resolution because of the low accuracy of the inferred ice edge itself. Early version of pan-Arctic digital database of Arctic sea ice concentrations. Grids cover the pre-satellite passive microwave period and are synthesized from various sources. Resolution is 60 nautical miles in space and monthly in time. Walsh and Johnson, , J. Three separate microwave sensors. An activity of the World Climate Research Program. Includes digitized ice edge positions for the north Atlantic. When available, ice edge data are provided monthly. The data include more than 52, daily observations in an unbroken 65 year record from cruises. Errant sea ice exists in some months from the NSIDC, we have removed these by looking back through the record to see if sea ice existed in that location for all other years in that month, and if it did not, the pixels were set to zero.

Chapter 2 : Formats and Editions of Sea-ice atlas of arctic Canada [calendrierdelascience.com]

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Sea,

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Note: Sea ice is measured during the summer season. For the Northern Canadian Waters, the summer season is defined as the period from June 19 to November 19 for the Hudson Bay domain and from June 25 to October 15 for the Canadian Arctic domain. A statistically significant trend is reported when the.

Chapter 5 : Free Arctic atlas highlights effects of changing environment

Sea-ice atlas of arctic Canada. -- Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Format: Journal/Magazine Atlas of suitable grape growing locations in the Okanagan.

Chapter 6 : | National Snow and Ice Data Center

Geographical distribution, extent and features of sea ice in the Arctic region. Historical records and sequential observations. Over color maps show ice concentration, coverage, types, and forms for specific areas and periods.

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6. Sea-ice atlas of Arctic Canada, Prepared in Ottawa under the Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources. 6. Sea-ice atlas of Arctic Canada, Prepared in Ottawa under the Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources. Sea-ice atlas of arctic Canada

Chapter 8 : Arctic Region â€“ OceanCanada

Lindsay, D. G.: , , Sea Ice Atlas of Arctic Canada ; Sea Ice Atlas of Arctic Canada, ; Sea Ice Atlas of Arctic Canada, , Dept. of Energy Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 3 Vols. Google Scholar.

Chapter 9 : News - Here's why Canada's new official map has more Arctic sea ice - The Weather Network

Canada's Arctic Marine Atlas, published jointly with Ducks Unlimited Canada and World Wildlife Fund Canada, offers a comprehensive look at an environment undergoing dramatic shifts due to climate change.