

Climate Crises and
Restoration of the Arctic Ice
Presented by
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Guadalupe Regional Group of the LPC of the
Sierra Club

11 March 2020

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Anthony Strawa, Ph.D., Steve Zornetzer, Ph.D.

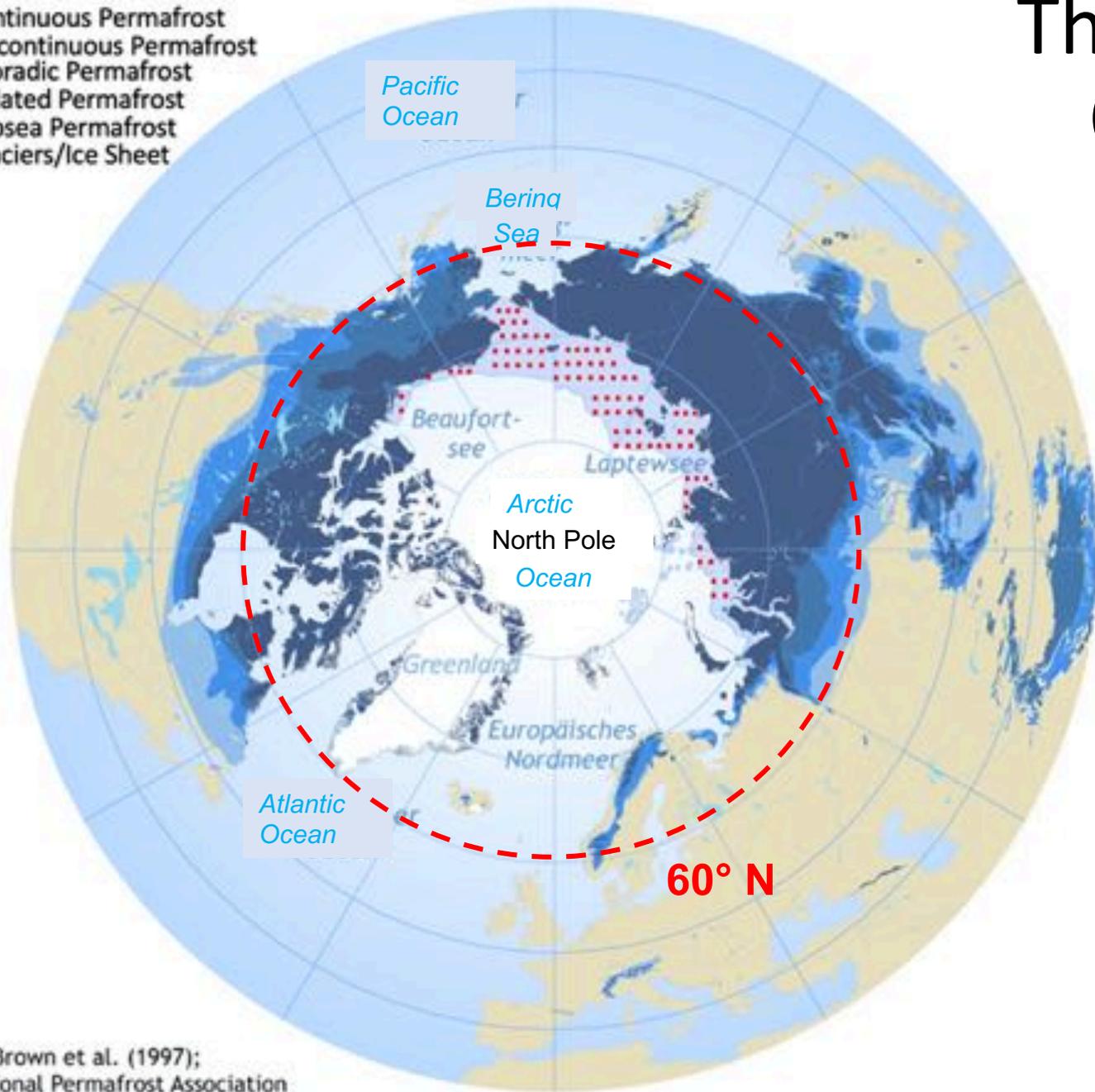
Securethefuture2100.org

Climate Crises and Restoration of the Arctic Ice

- The Arctic region
- The Arctic: near a tipping point
- Why is the Arctic sea ice disappearing
- How it impacts the ocean, land, atmosphere
- How it impacts the worlds people, society, and security
- The cost of doing nothing
- The need for an international program to restore the Arctic sea ice
- Potential restoration methods

The Arctic Region (North of 60°N Lat)

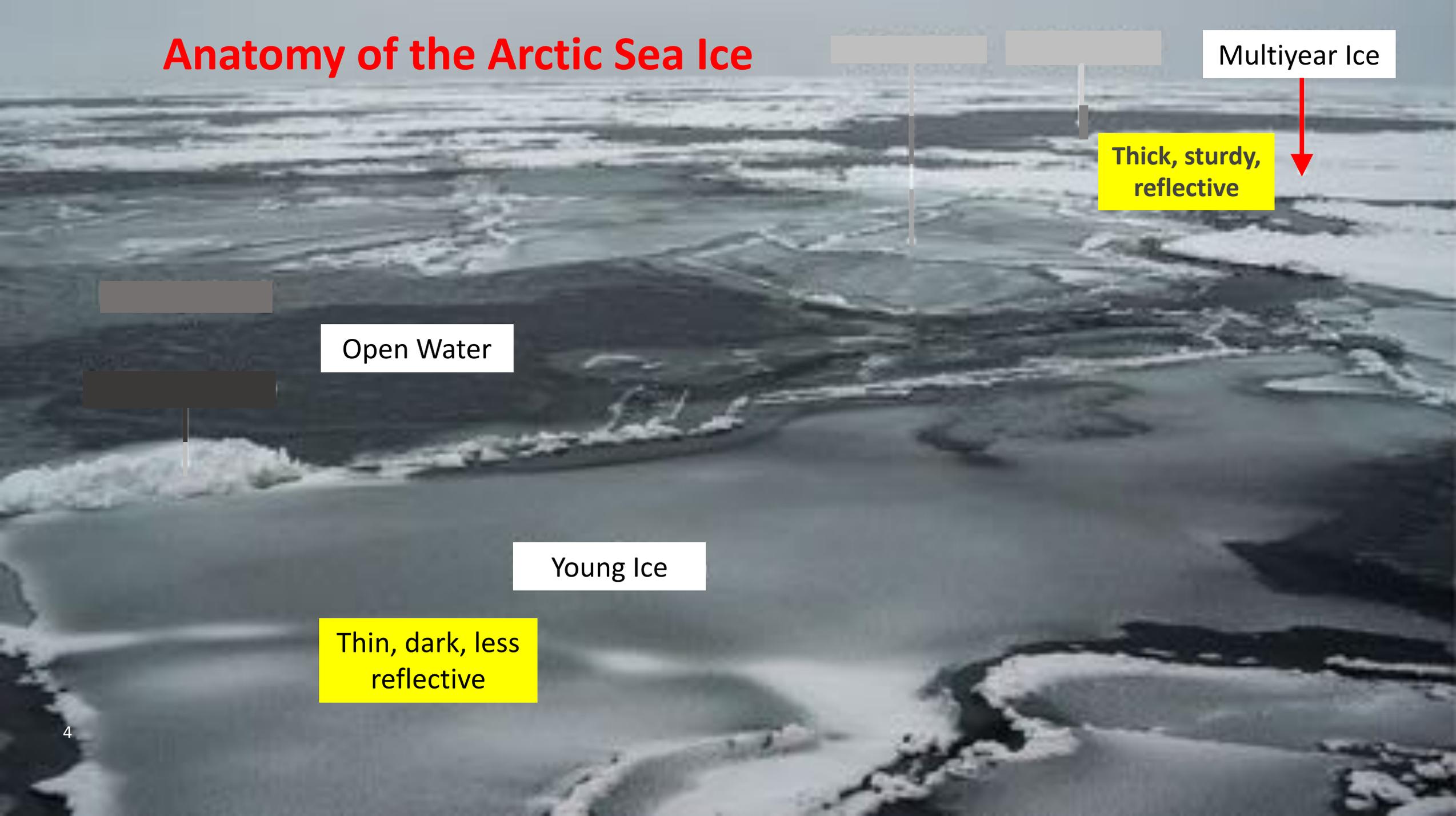
- Continuous Permafrost
- Discontinuous Permafrost
- Sporadic Permafrost
- Isolated Permafrost
- Subsea Permafrost
- Glaciers/Ice Sheet



Larger NP, etc
ID land mass

Quelle: Brown et al. (1997);
International Permafrost Association

Anatomy of the Arctic Sea Ice



Multiyear Ice

Thick, sturdy, reflective

Open Water

Young Ice

Thin, dark, less reflective

The Arctic is Close to a Tipping Point

- The Arctic is warming twice as fast as the global average temperature.
- The continued loss of Arctic Sea Ice is accelerating global warming.
- Reaching the tipping point of a total ice-free summer will result in a global cascade of drastic climate-related events.

RESTORATION OF ARCTIC SEA ICE IS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT A GLOBAL CLIMATE CRISIS

- The window for action is quickly closing
- By applying restoration technology, we can prevent the Arctic sea ice from total loss
- This will buy us time to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions and slow down climate change
- An international program will be needed to accomplish this effort

We Need To ASK...

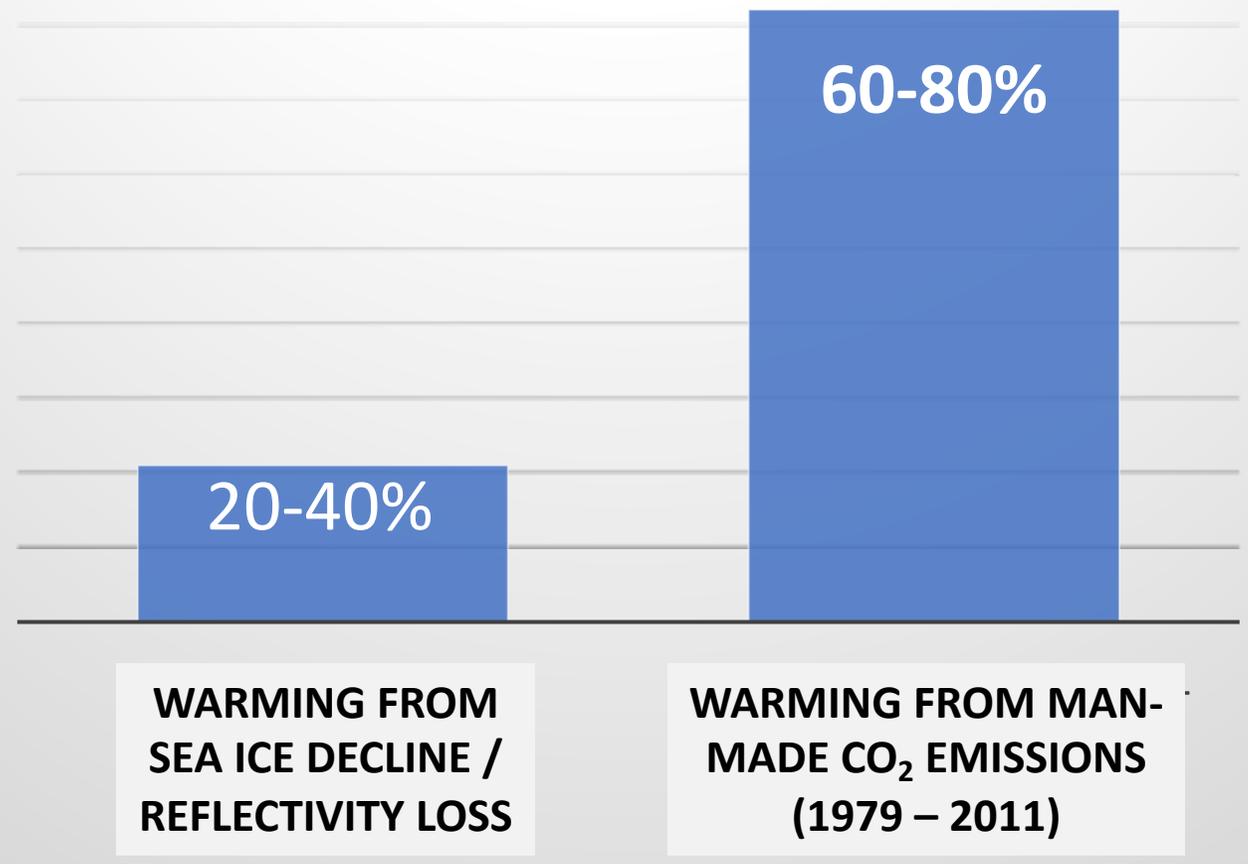
**The government of the United States to
implement a comprehensive, broad,
international program of
STRATEGIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT,
the**

National Arctic Ice Restoration Initiative (NAIRI)

**with the objective of
RESTORING THE ARCTIC SEA ICE**

LOSS OF SEA ICE: IMPACT TO GLOBAL WARMING

% DISTRIBUTION TO TOTAL GLOBAL WARMING 1979-2011



Arctic ice-free summers will further increase global warming

- Three times more that warming from current Loss of Arctic Ice

WHY IS ARCTIC SEA-ICE DISAPPEARING?

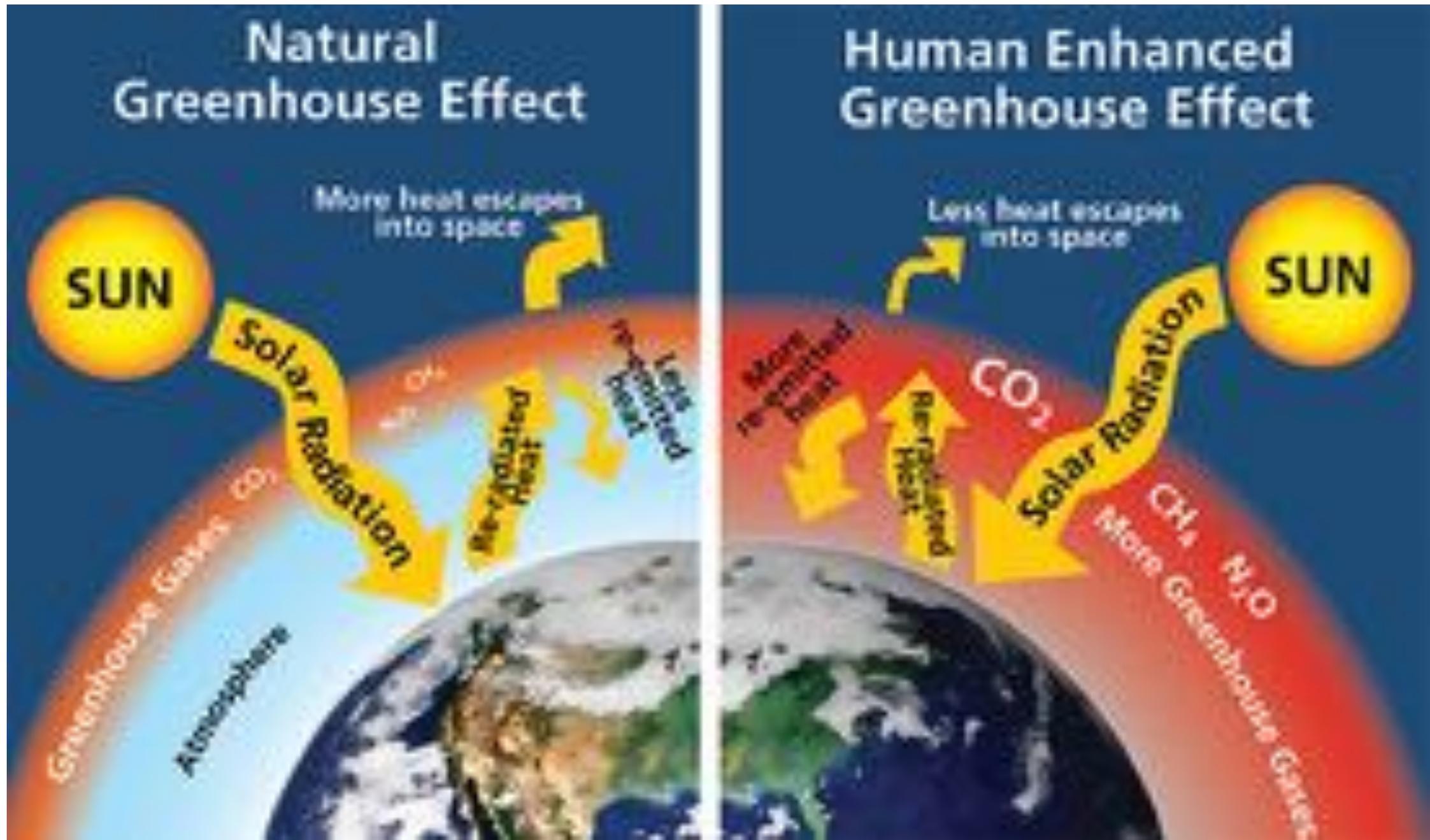
Burning fossil fuels amplify the greenhouse effect, increasing the melting of the ice

Ice-melt is further accelerated as the Arctic atmosphere and ocean heat up

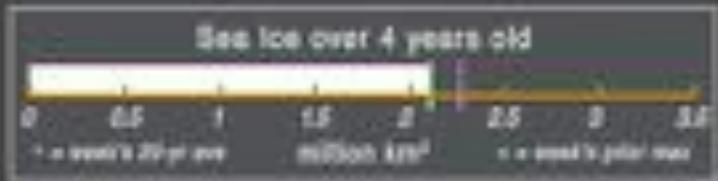
GREENHOUSE EFFECT



GREENHOUSE EFFECT



Sep 1984 – Sep 1985



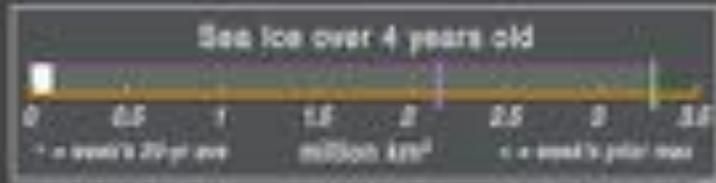
Sep 1984

1 yr old ice

4+ year-old ice



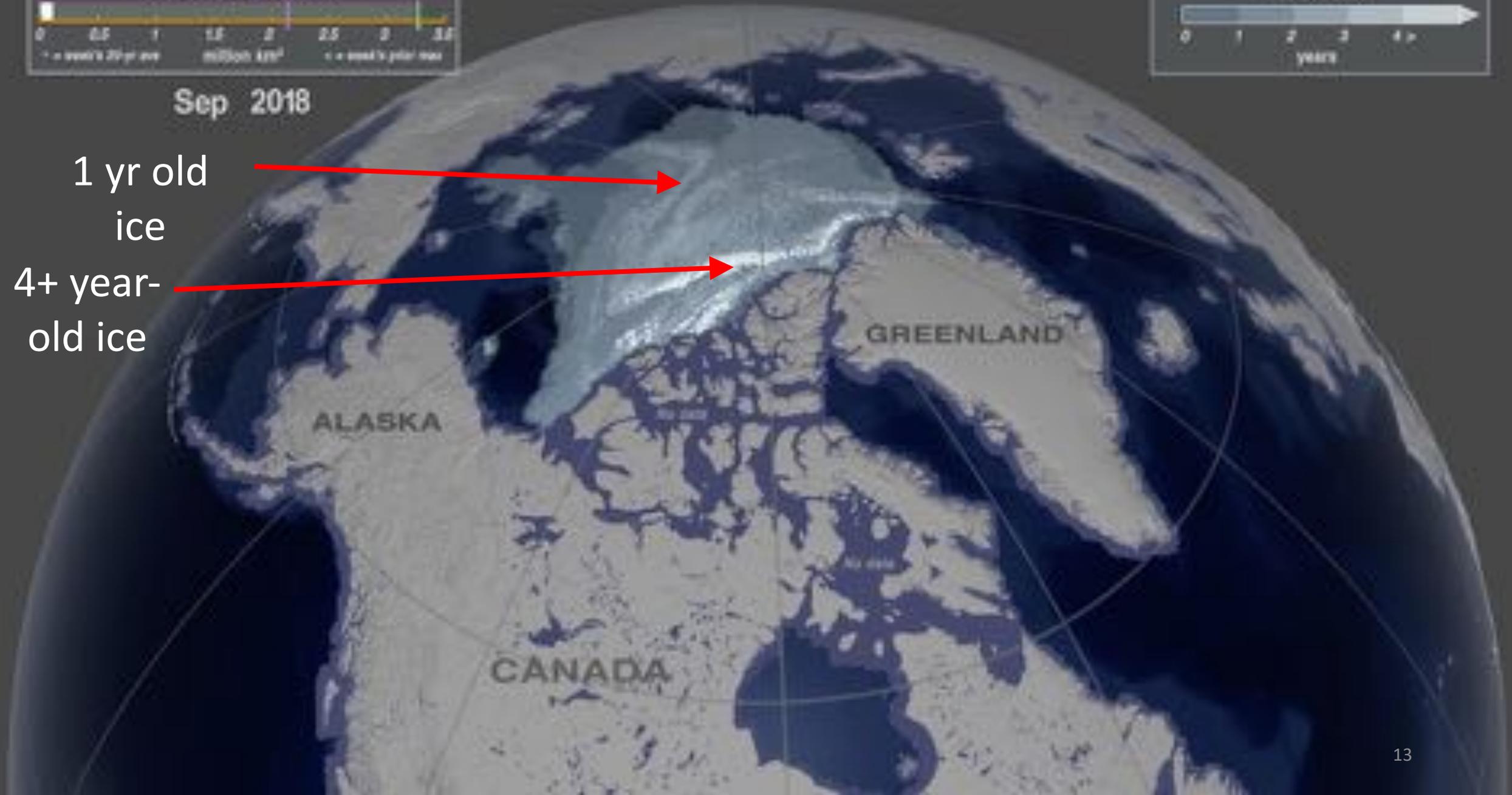
Sep 2018 – Sep 2019

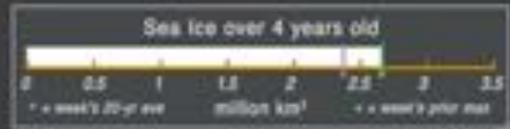


Sep 2018

1 yr old
ice

4+ year-
old ice

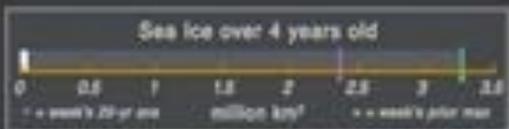




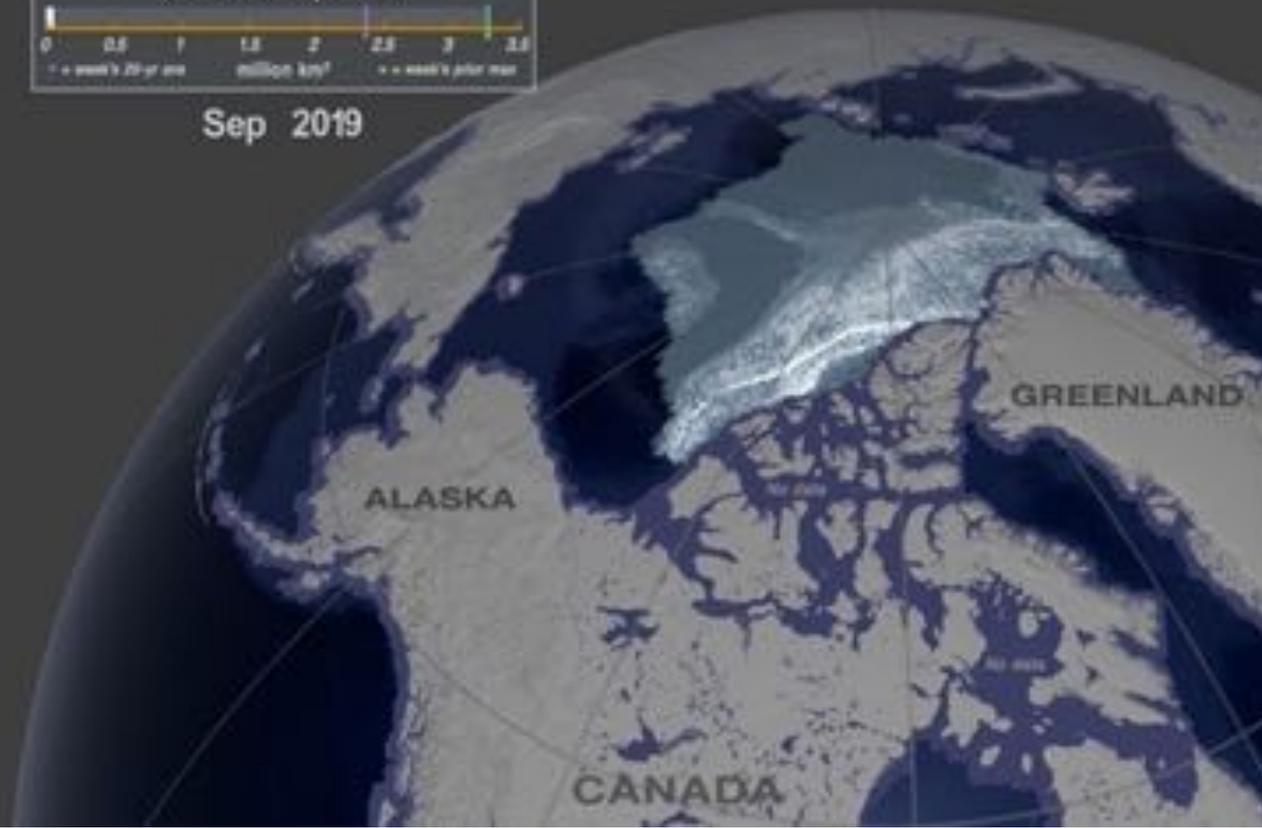
Sep 1984



SEA ICE MINIMUM
Sep 1984



Sep 2019



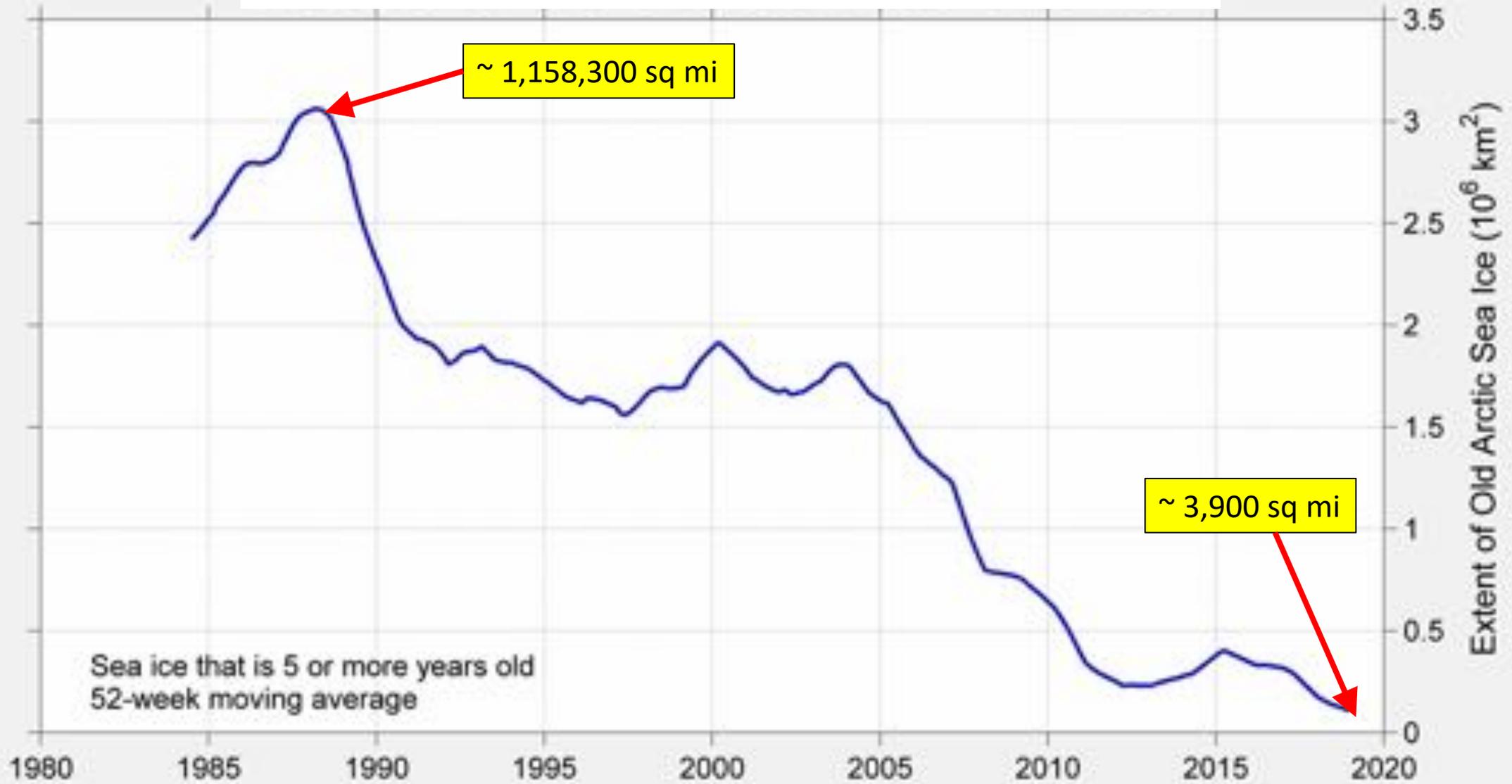
SEA ICE MINIMUM
Sep 2019

An aerial photograph showing a vast expanse of sea ice in the Arctic. The ice is broken up into numerous irregular, interconnected floes of varying sizes, creating a complex, textured surface. The color of the ice ranges from a pale, milky white to a deep, dark blue, indicating different thicknesses and possibly the presence of meltwater or thinning ice. The overall appearance is one of a fragmented and melting ice field.

Before 2018, the Arctic's oldest and thickest sea ice was never observed breaking up.

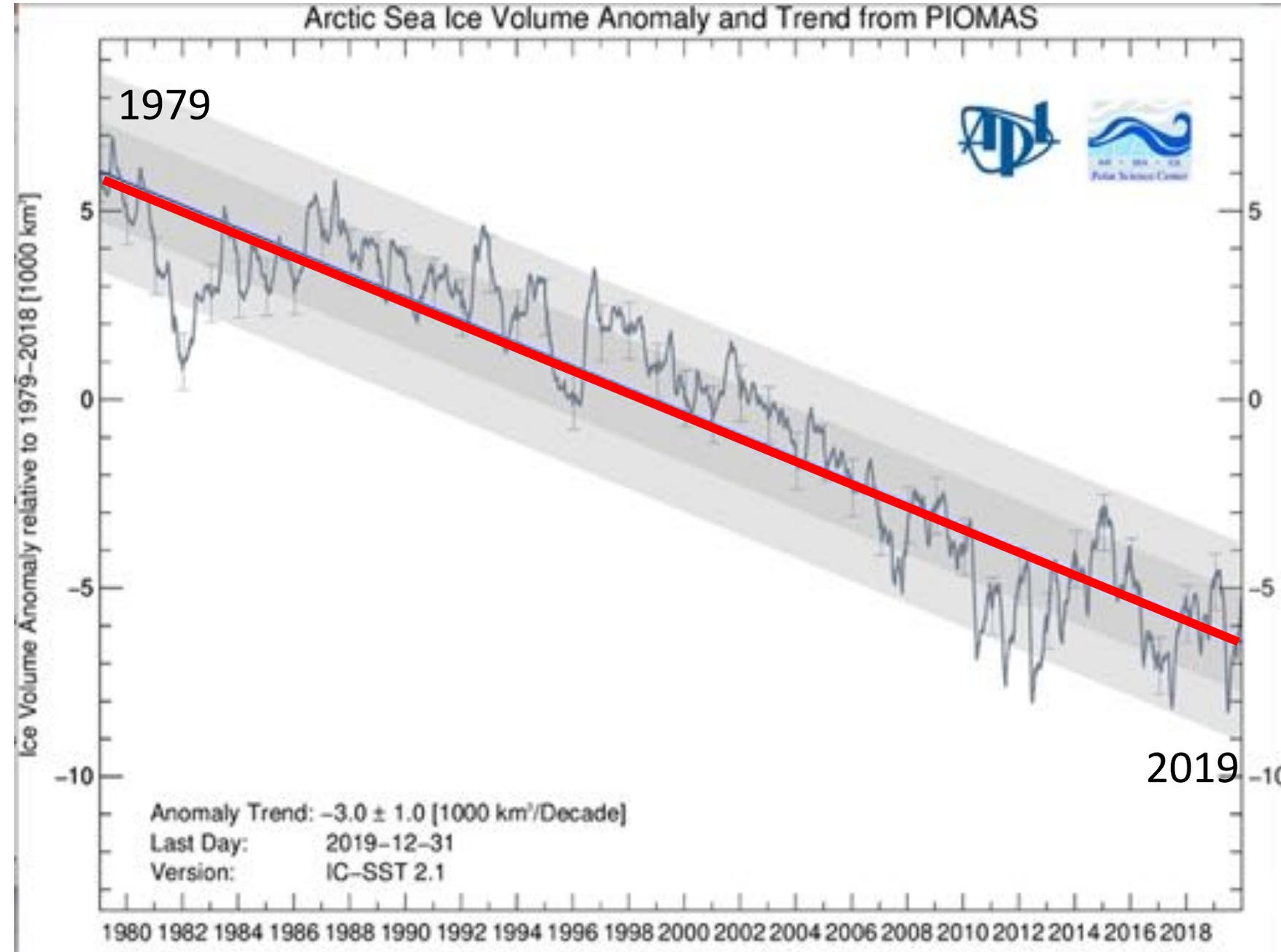
...but it happened twice in 2018!

Decline in area of the the oldest Arctic Sea Ice



Heading in 10 years to an ice-free Arctic summer

2019:
Second greatest loss
in average sea ice
volume since 1979
(75% loss over 50 yrs)



THE ARCTIC IN CRISIS

Over the last 40 years:

50%

**LOSS IN ICE
THICKNESS
Since 1970's**

50%

**LOSS IN AREA
COVERAGE
Since 1980**

75%

**LOSS IN
VOLUME
Since 1980**

Sources: http://nsidc.org/data/seaice_index/
<http://psc.apl.uw.edu/research/projects/arctic-sea-ice-volume-anomaly/>
<https://www.the-cryosphere.net/9/269/2015/1c-9-269-2015.html>

 **ARCTIC
BASECAMP**
@ARCTICBASECAMP

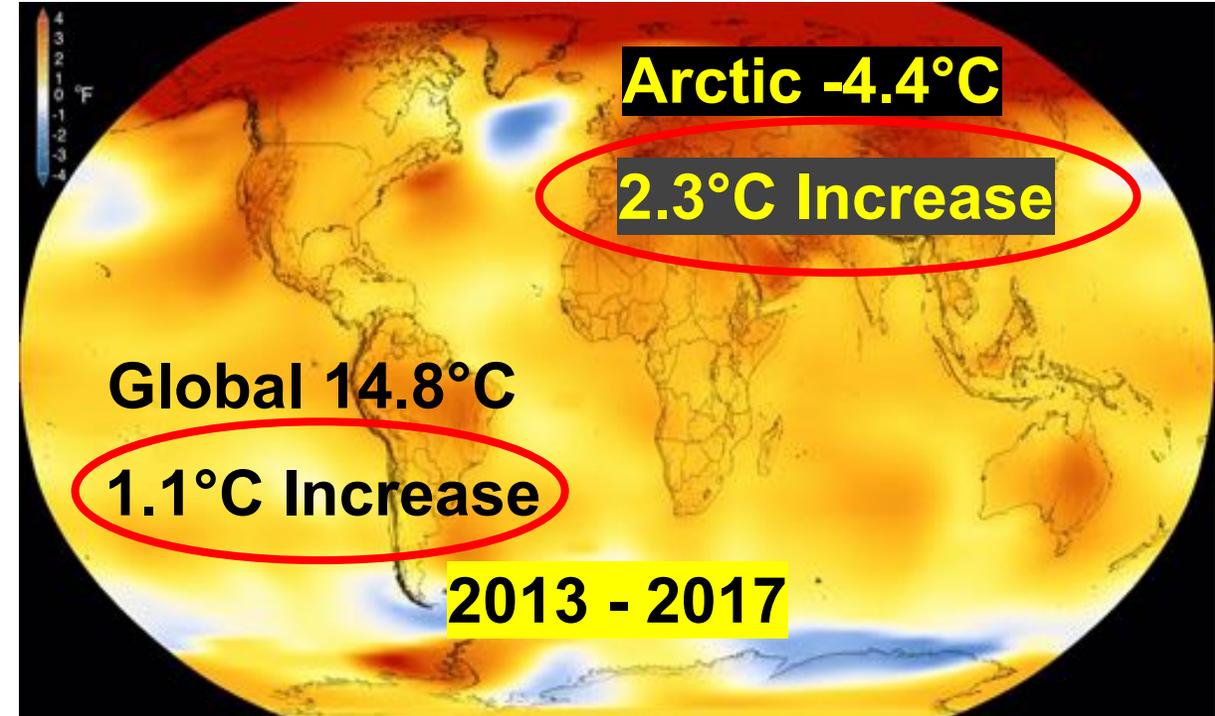
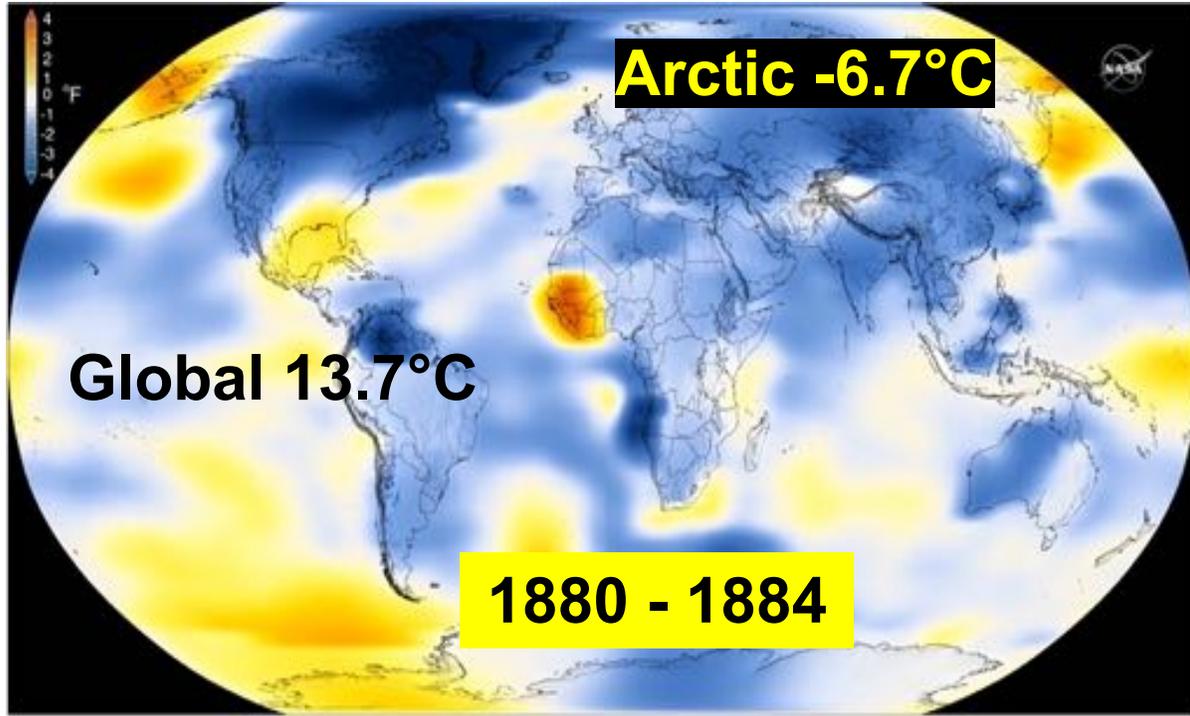
An aerial photograph of the Arctic region showing a vast expanse of fragmented sea ice. The ice consists of numerous small, irregular floes of varying sizes, separated by dark, open water. The overall color palette is a mix of light blues, whites, and greys, with some darker patches of water visible between the ice floes. The text is overlaid on this background.

RESTORATION OF THE ARCTIC SEA ICE
IS NEEDED IN **CONCERT** WITH
THE ELIMINATION OF FOSSIL FUELS

Arctic sea ice restoration will be applied to a limited area – just the ice

...this process will not have unintended consequences affecting a wider geographical area

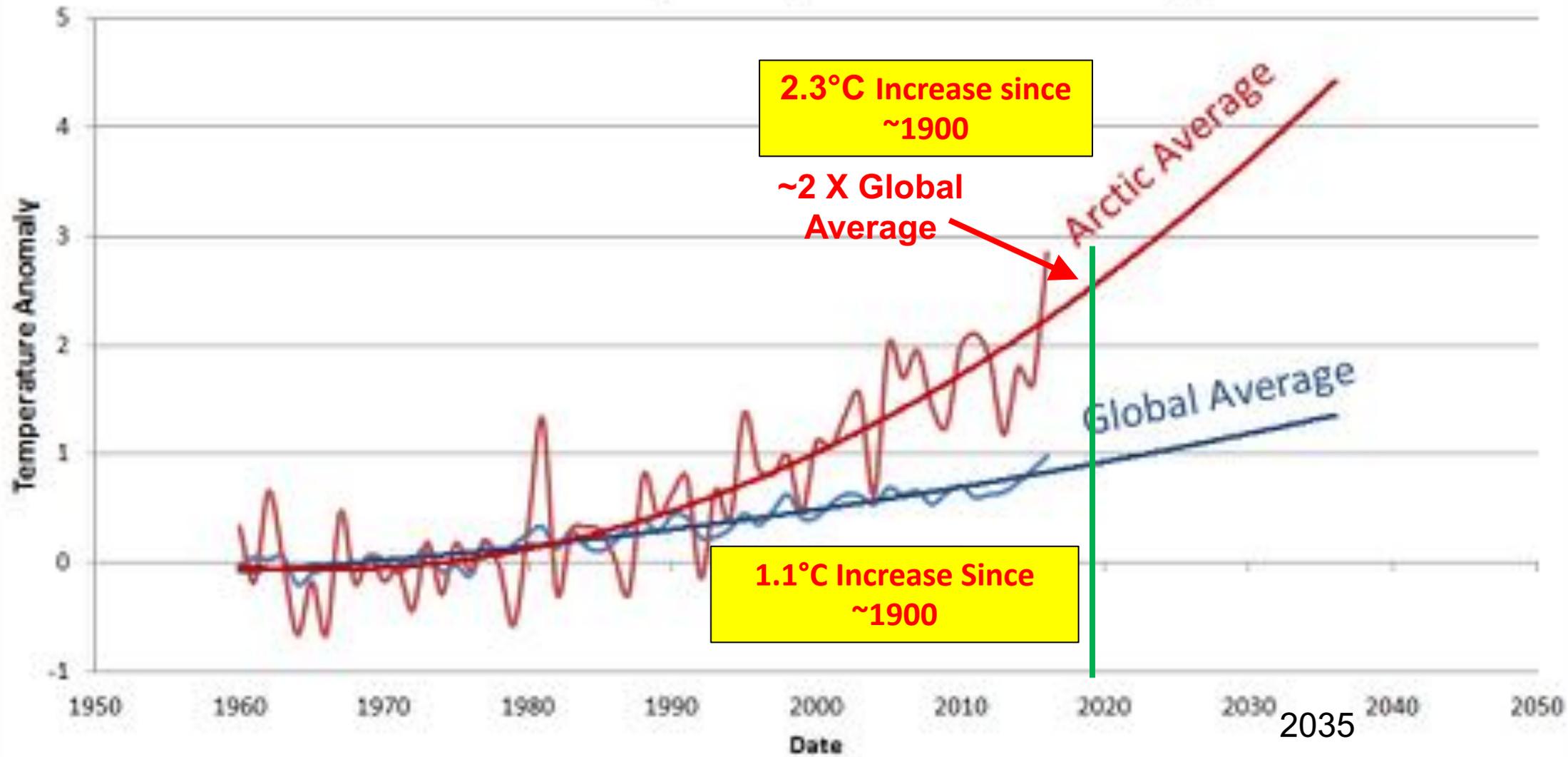
Arctic Warming 2X Faster than Average World Temperature - Arctic Amplification -



Surface Temperature Since 1880's

Arctic - Areas north of 60° N Lat
Baseline – Average 1951 to 1980

Temperature Anomaly Global Average and Arctic Average February 2017 (Base: 1901-2000 average)



— Global temperature anomalies
— Poly. (Global temperature anomalies)

— 64-90N temperature anomalies
— Poly. (64-90N temperature anomalies)

THE LOSS OF ARCTIC SEA-ICE AMPLIFIES

- **RISING ARCTIC OCEAN TEMPERATURE**
- **RISING ARCTIC ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE**
- **GLOBAL WARMING**
- **SEA LEVEL RISE**
- **CHANGES OF GLOBAL WEATHER PATERNS AND CLIMATE**

IMPACT TO OCEAN, LAND, ATMOSPHERE

**Amplified
Global
Warming**

**Amplified Sea
Level Rise**

**Reduced Sea-
Ice Albedo
Effect**

**Thawing
Subsea
Permafrost**

**Reduced
Land
Albedo
Effect**

**Thawing Land
Permafrost**

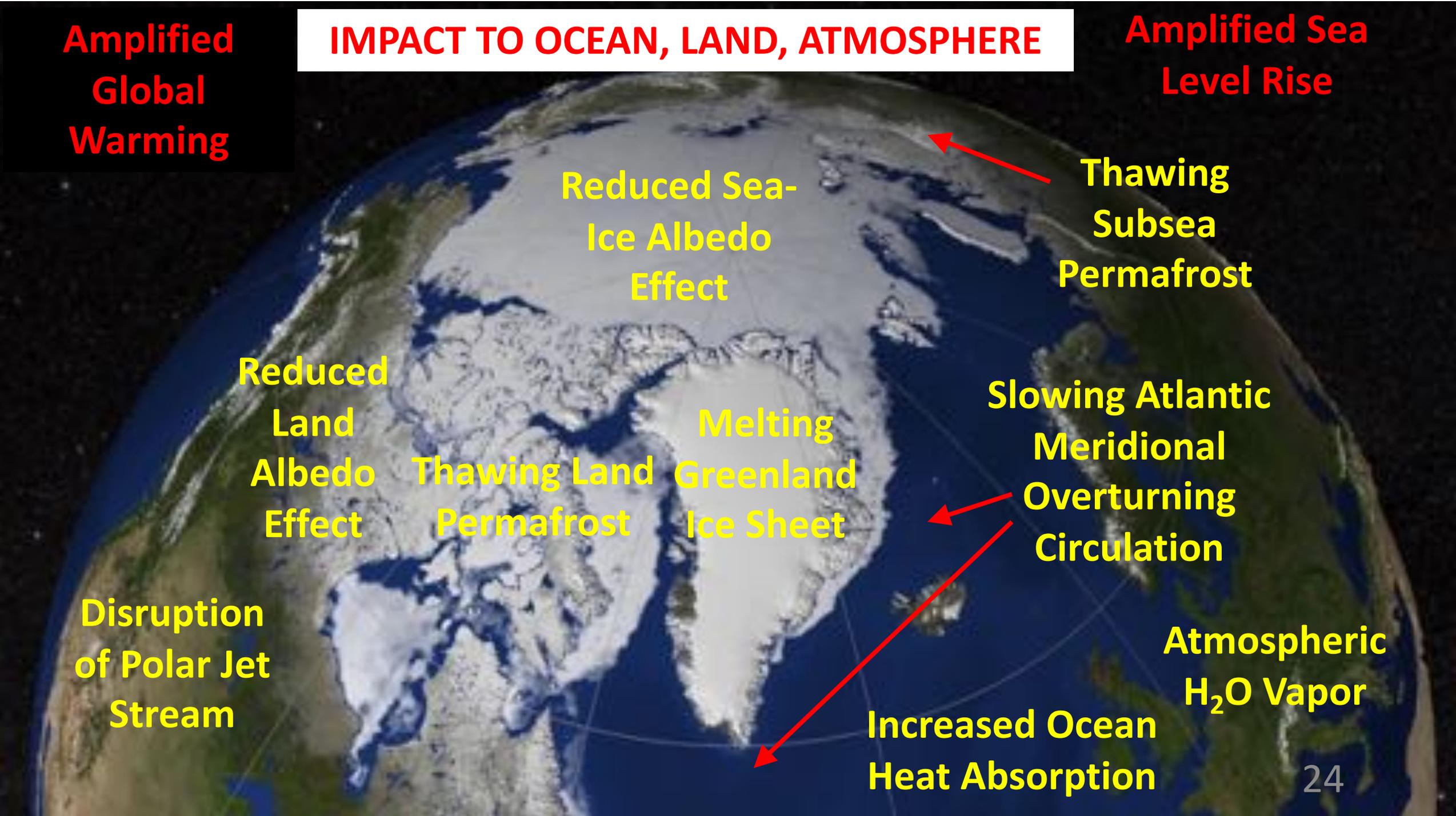
**Melting
Greenland
Ice Sheet**

**Slowing Atlantic
Meridional
Overturning
Circulation**

**Disruption
of Polar Jet
Stream**

**Atmospheric
H₂O Vapor**

**Increased Ocean
Heat Absorption**



REDUCED ALBEDO EFFECT

Arctic sea ice is rapidly disappearing

Open Arctic Ocean absorbs more energy from the sun

Heat is then transferred to the atmosphere and land

Arctic temperatures then rise twice as fast as the rest of the planet - Arctic Amplification

THAWING PERMAFROST

Thawing
Subsea
Permafrost

Thawing
Subsea
Permafrost

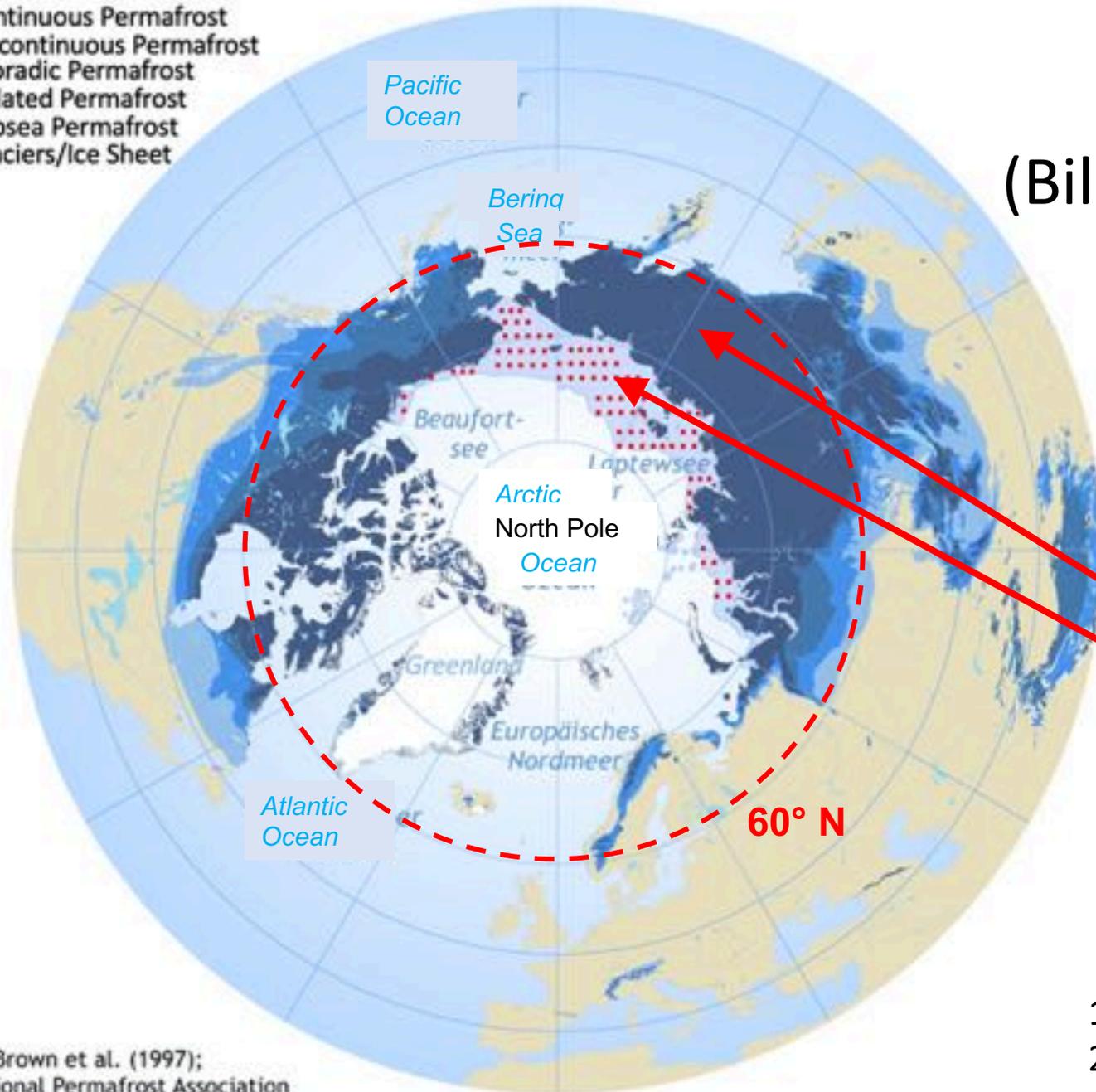
Defrosting
Land
Permafrost

24% of the land in the
Northern Hemisphere
is Permafrost

Global Stored Organic Carbon

(Billion Tons in CO₂ equivalent)

- Continuous Permafrost
- Discontinuous Permafrost
- Sporadic Permafrost
- Isolated Permafrost
- Subsea Permafrost
- Glaciers/Ice Sheet



Oceans = 139,460

Atmosphere = 3,200

Plants = 2,020

Soil (minus Permafrost) = 2,200

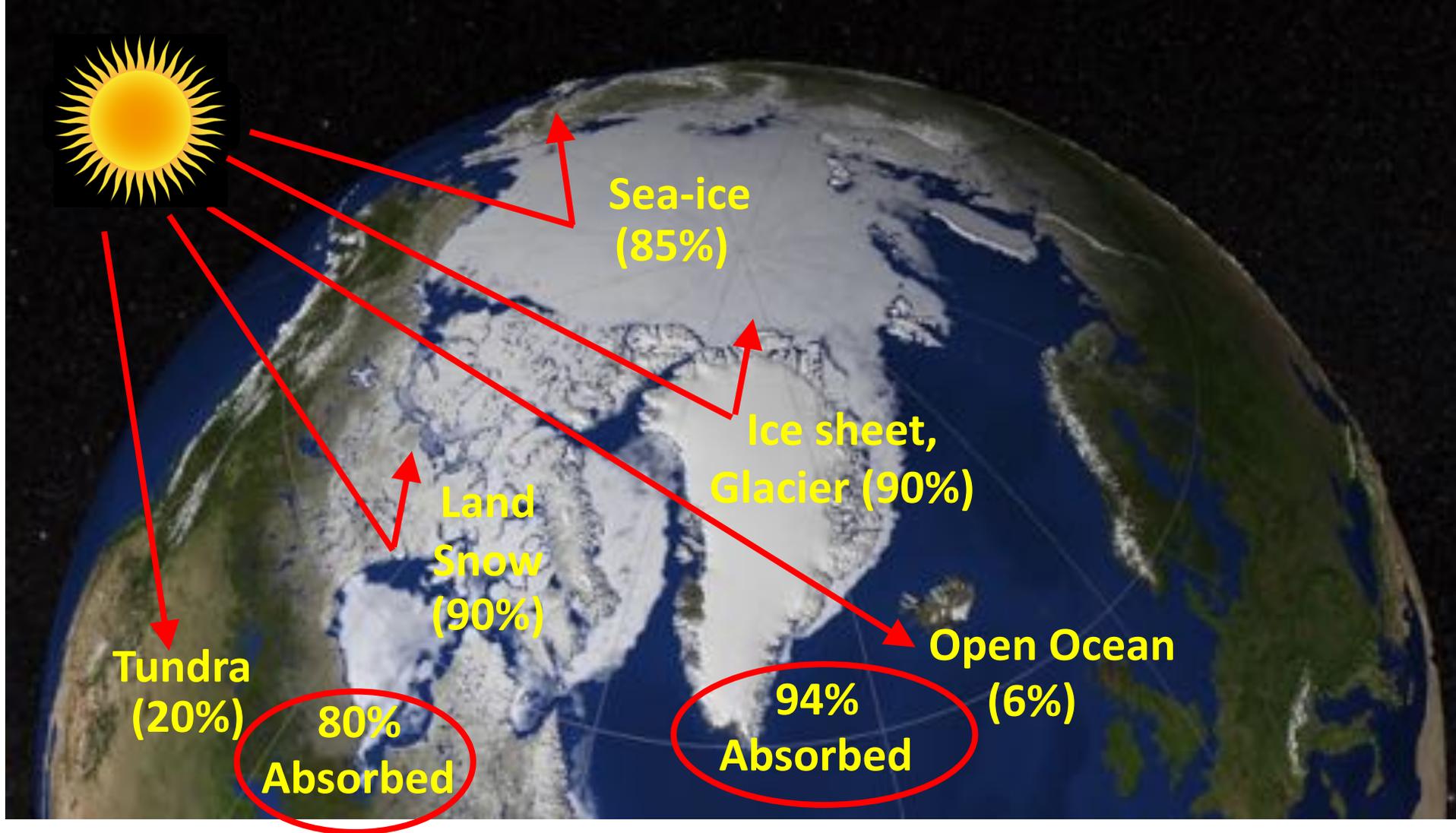
Permafrost = 6,240

**Subsea Permafrost = 400 BT Methane
(86 x more potent than CO₂
over 20 yrs = 34,400 BT CO₂)**

Depth of thawing could increase by 30-50% by the year 2080 (United Nations Environmental Program)

120 ML mercury in Permafrost

2 x that of total in soil, oceans, atmosphere²⁷



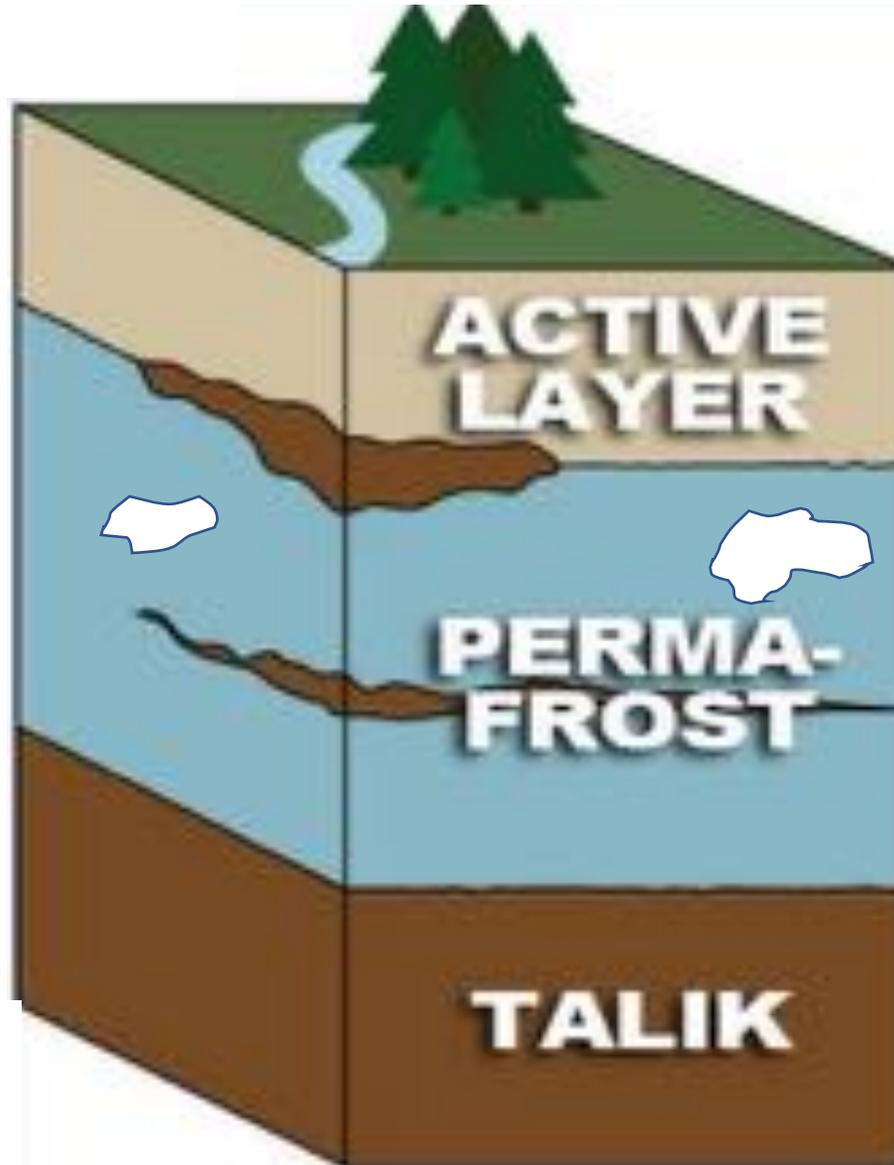
SEA-ICE, OPEN OCEAN & LAND ALBEDO EFFECT

- Global warming melts Arctic Ocean sea-ice, land snow
- White reflective surfaces turn to dark heat-absorbing surfaces

THAWING PERMAFROST

Land Permafrost

- 10.5 million km² in Northern Hemisphere
- Formed when ground remains frozen: since last ice age
- CO₂ is produced with microbial decomposition under aerobic conditions
- Methane is produced under anaerobic conditions (in mud or stagnant water)

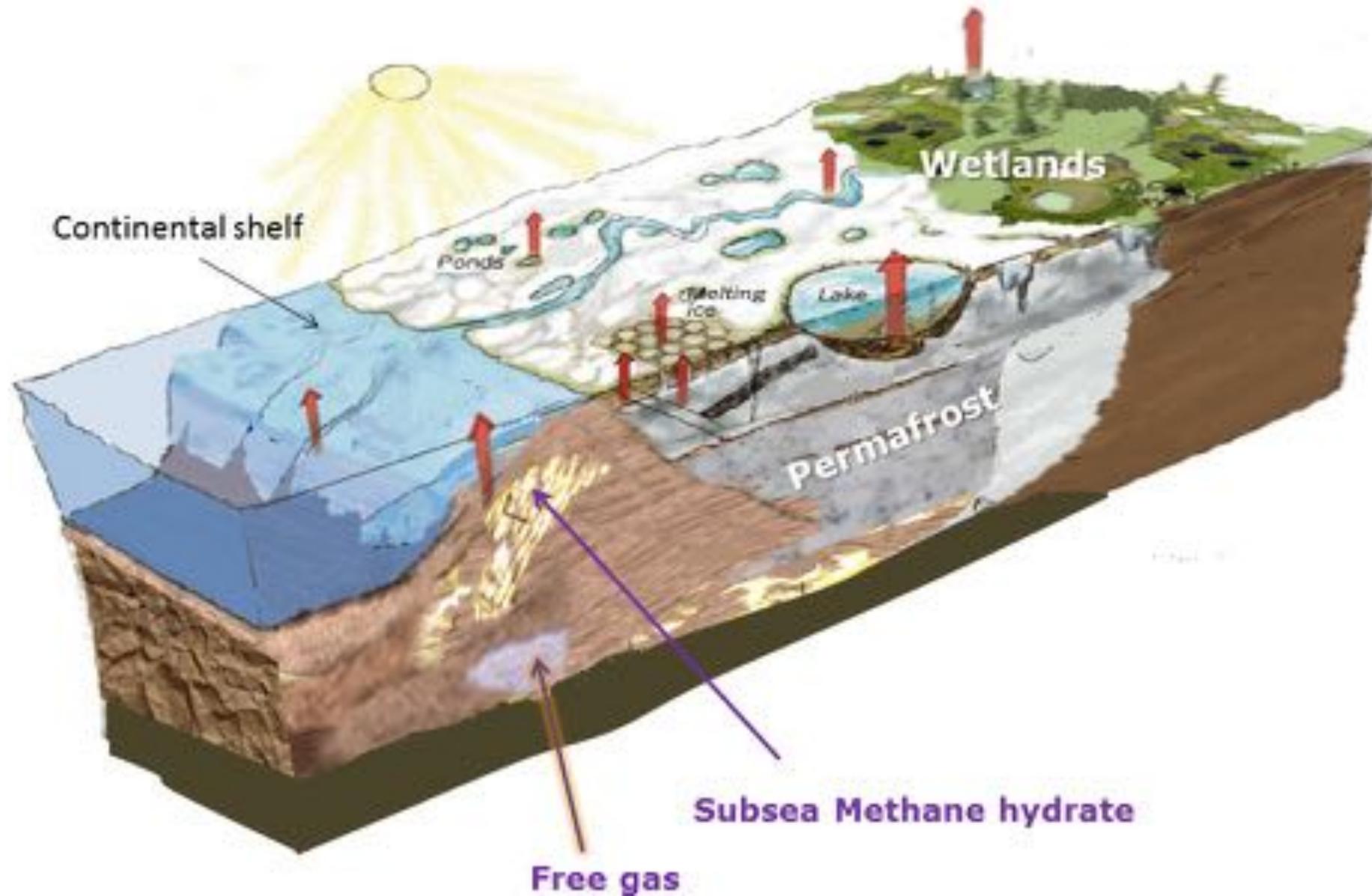


Organic material freezes and thaws each year producing methane and CO₂ < 1m thick

Organic Material Ice Remains Frozen

Unfrozen layers underneath or sometimes within permafrost layer

Arctic Sources of CO₂ and Methane



Threat From Deteriorating Arctic Ocean Continental Shelf

400 Billion tons of Methane is Estimated to be Stored in Arctic Ocean Continental Shelf

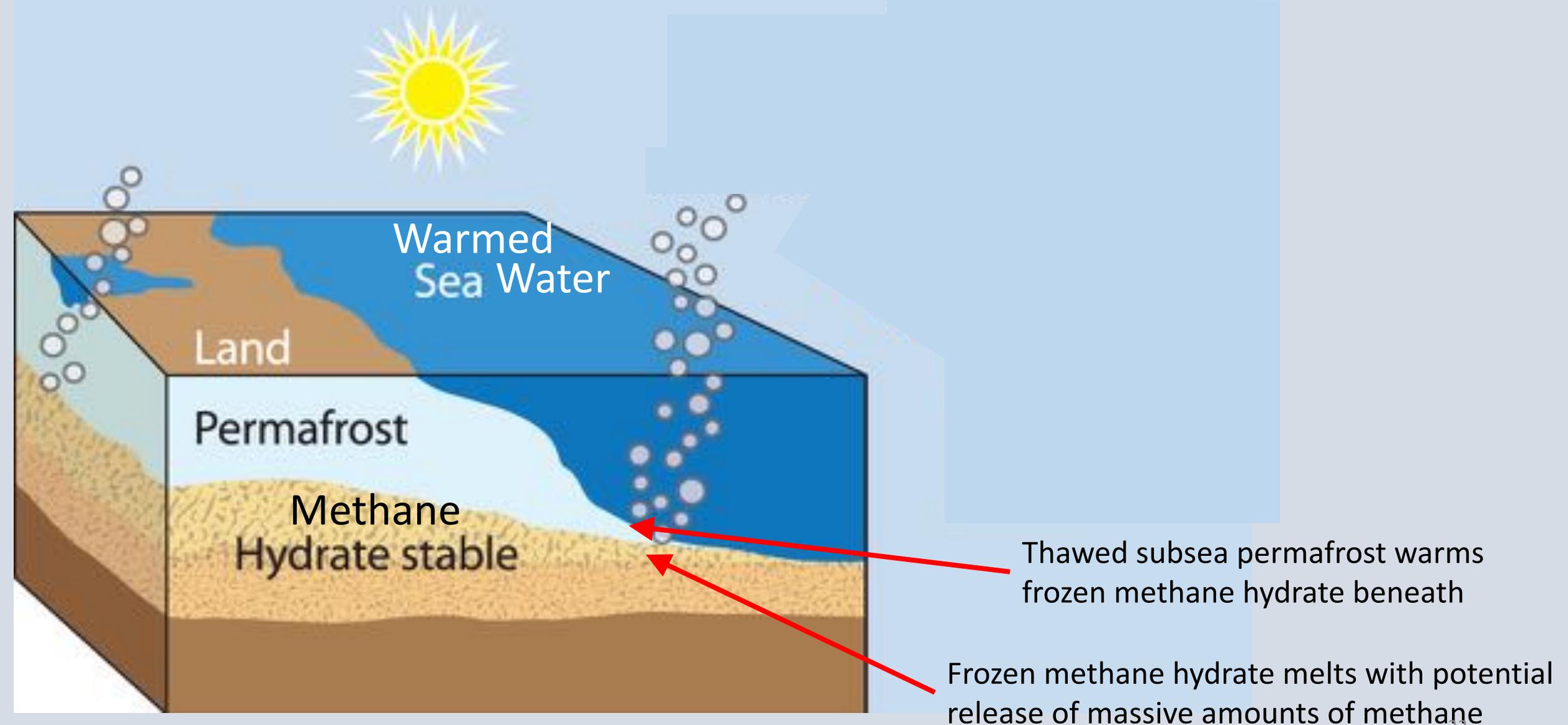
Methane's half life in the atmosphere is 7 yrs but is 84 x more potent as a greenhouse gas over a 20 yr period than CO2

Potential of a 50 Billion ton release of Methane over 10 yrs

- 0.2 - 0.4°C increase in global temperatures within ~10 yrs
- 0.6°C within ~25 yrs

SUB-SEABED PERMAFROST ON Continental Shelf

- Release of Frozen Methane Hydrate -







Source: University of Alaska - Fairbanks/INE, 2007

RAPID THAWING PERMAFROST

- Thermokarst Lakes -

Maximum thaw depths for Thermokarst lakes has already exceeded what was expected by 2090.

- 15m in last 50 yrs

Methane from Thermokarst Lakes not factored into existing global climate models



Thermokarst Lakes

Canadian High Arctic



Consequences of Permafrost Thaw to Infrastructure

Aprox 70 percent of infrastructure in the global Arctic region is built on permafrost.



Consequences of Permafrost Thaw to Infrastructure

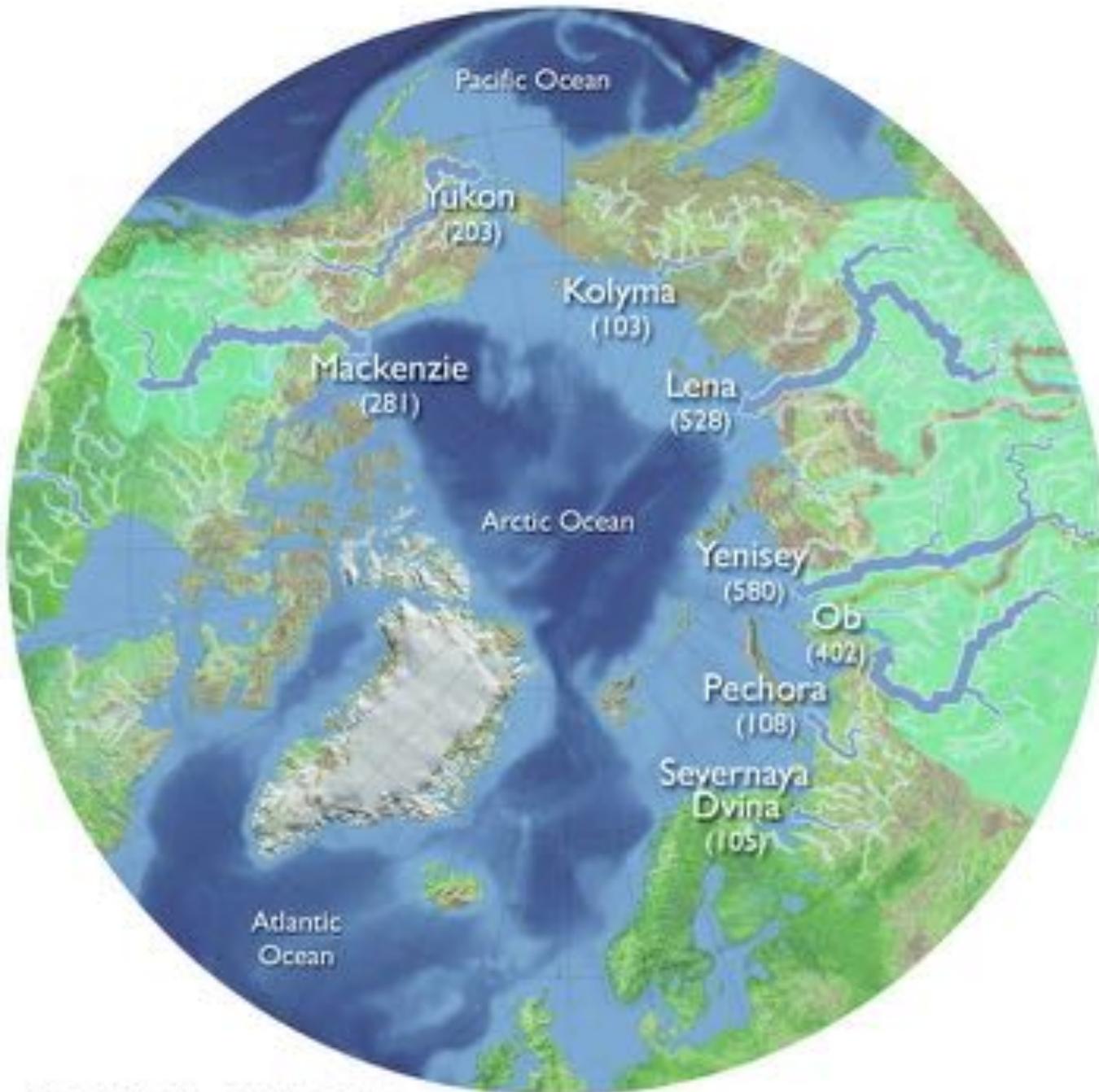
Damage could cost
100's of billions



Consequences of Permafrost Thaw to Infrastructure

Designing, construction, and maintenance of infrastructure in the Arctic is and will be a technical, engineering, and economic challenge

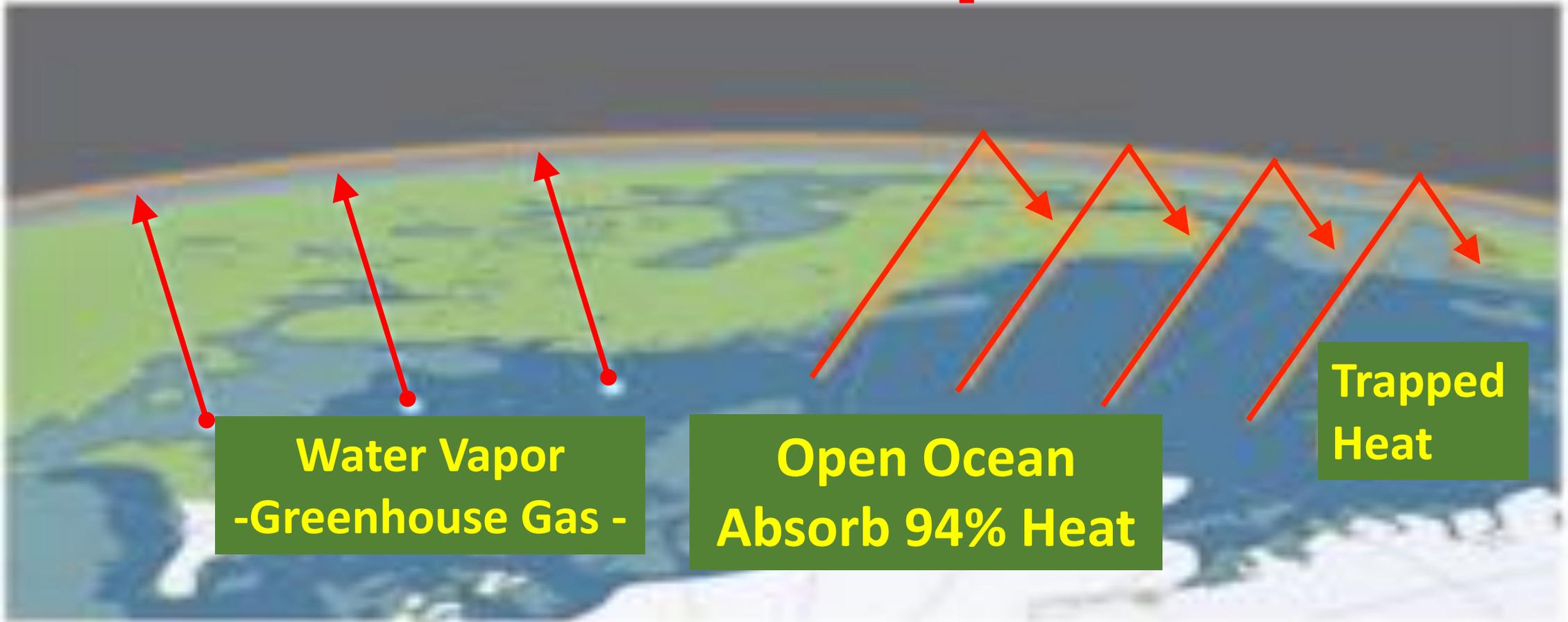




WARMING ARCTIC RIVERS

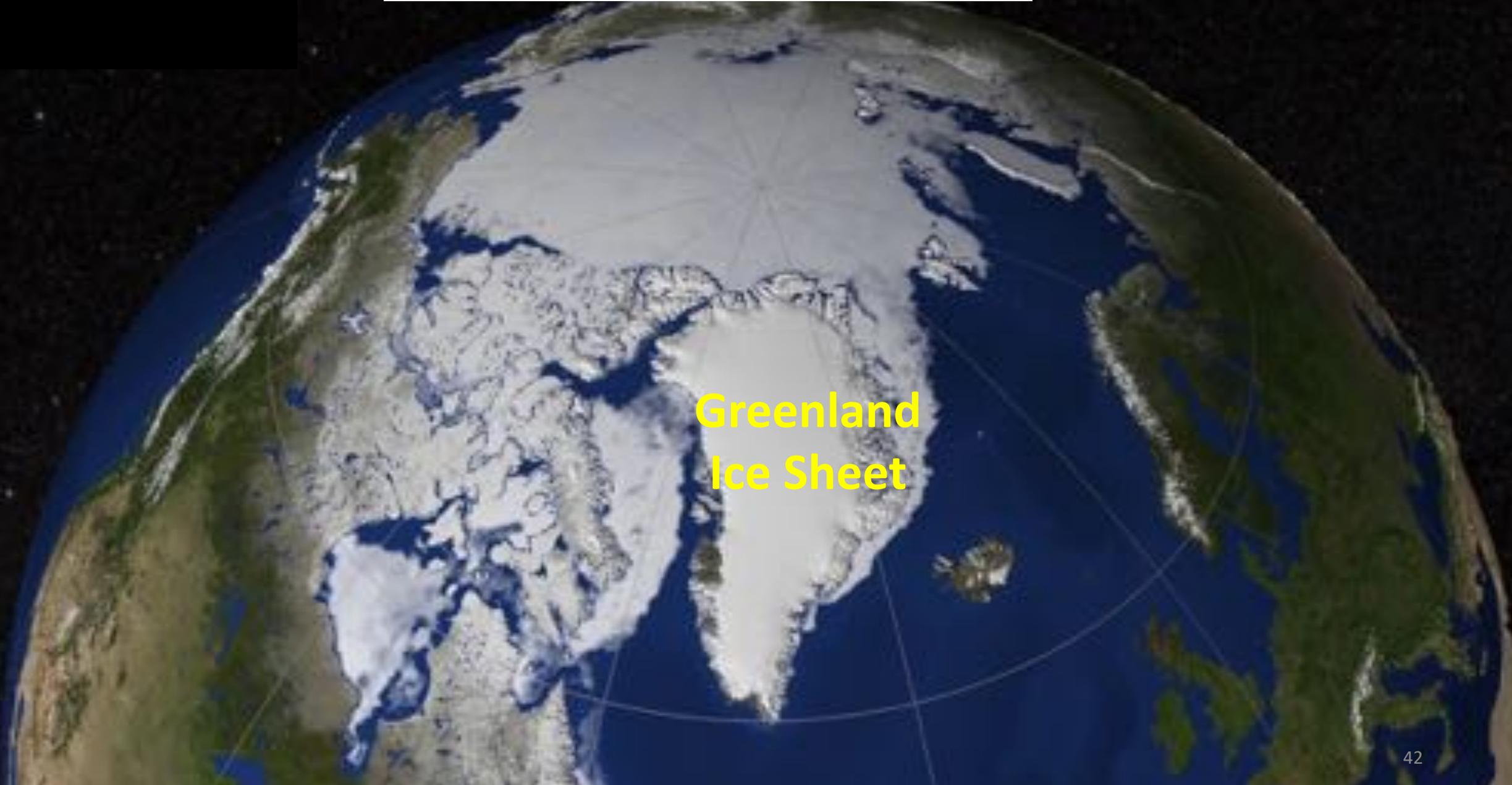
- Eight major river basins in the Arctic
- Runoff and snow melt from waterways flow through warmer land
- Warmed land increases temperature of large north-flowing rivers in Canada and Siberia
- Outflow provides additional heat to Arctic Ocean

INCREASE OF ATMOSPHERIC H₂O VAPOR



- Rising Arctic air temperatures increases moisture content of regional atmosphere
- Resulting water vapor, a greenhouse gas, traps outgoing heat (long-wave radiation) – further heating Arctic region

MELTING GREENLAND ICE SHEET



Greenland
Ice Sheet



GREENLAND ICE SHEET

- 2,900,000 km³ of Ice
- Melting 7 x faster than the 1990s
 - 50% from warming ocean
 - 50% from warming atmosphere
- **~50 melt events at Summit Research Station in past 10,000 years.**
 - **4 events in past 7 yrs.**

Greenland Glaciers

- As Greenland's ice sheet flows to its shore it continues as glaciers or rivers of ice.
- There are approximately 200 glaciers on Greenland and 28 that are monitored are shrinking.

Greenland Ice Sheet Melting

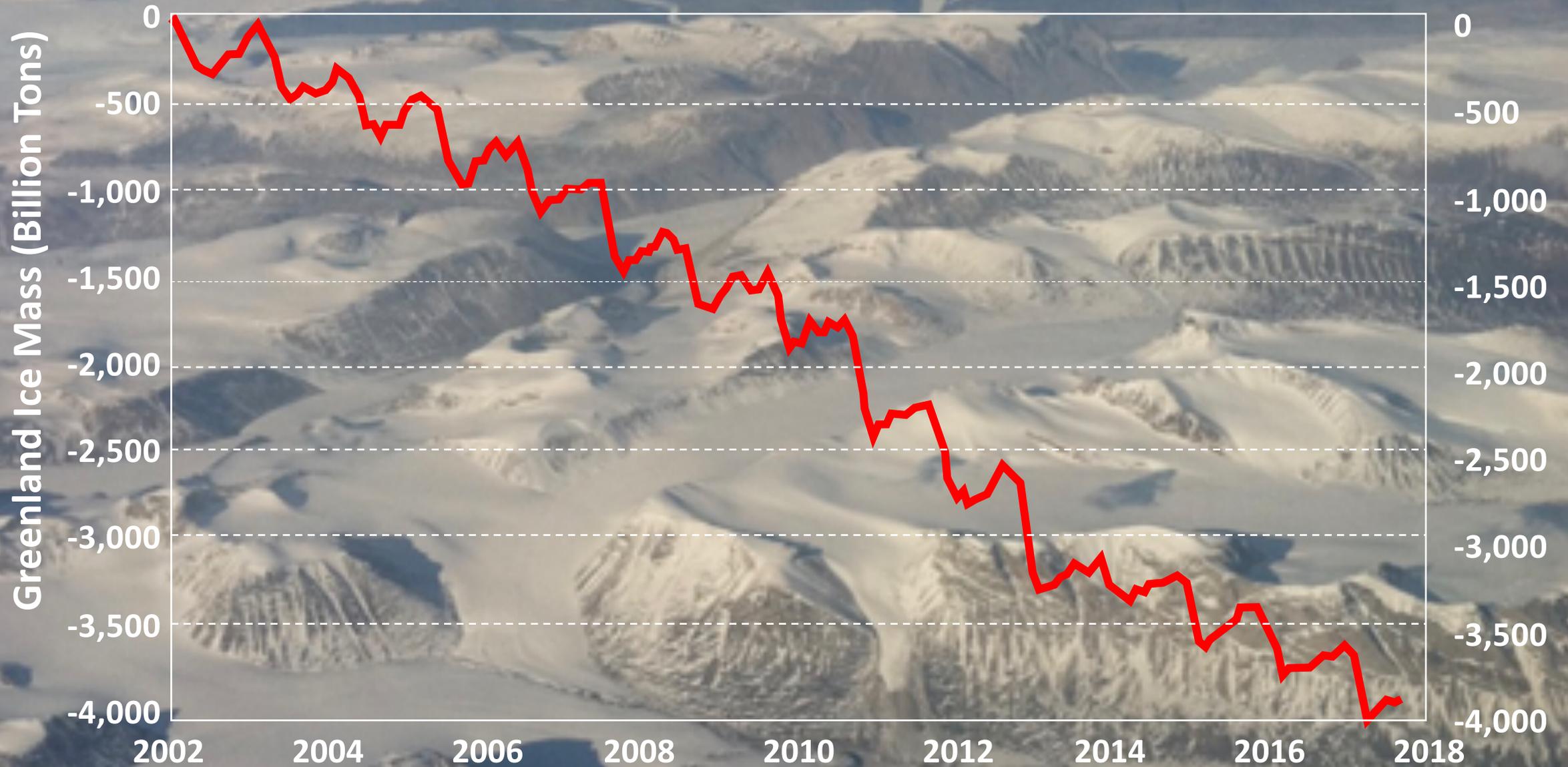
With Continued
Emissions of
Greenhouse Gases

Year: 2008

Ice Sheet Velocity Magnitude



CHANGE IN GREENLAND ICE MASS



Data from NASA GRACE Satellites

MELTING GREENLAND ICE SHEET

Greenland Rivers

- Meltwater creates a 18 meter deep canyon in the polar ice sheet
- Drains down to base of ice sheet or flows over edge into sea
- Greenland ice loss alone could add **0.3 to 1 meter to global sea level rise by 2100**



Image courtesy of Ian Joughin, University of Washington

MELTING GREENLAND ICE SHEET

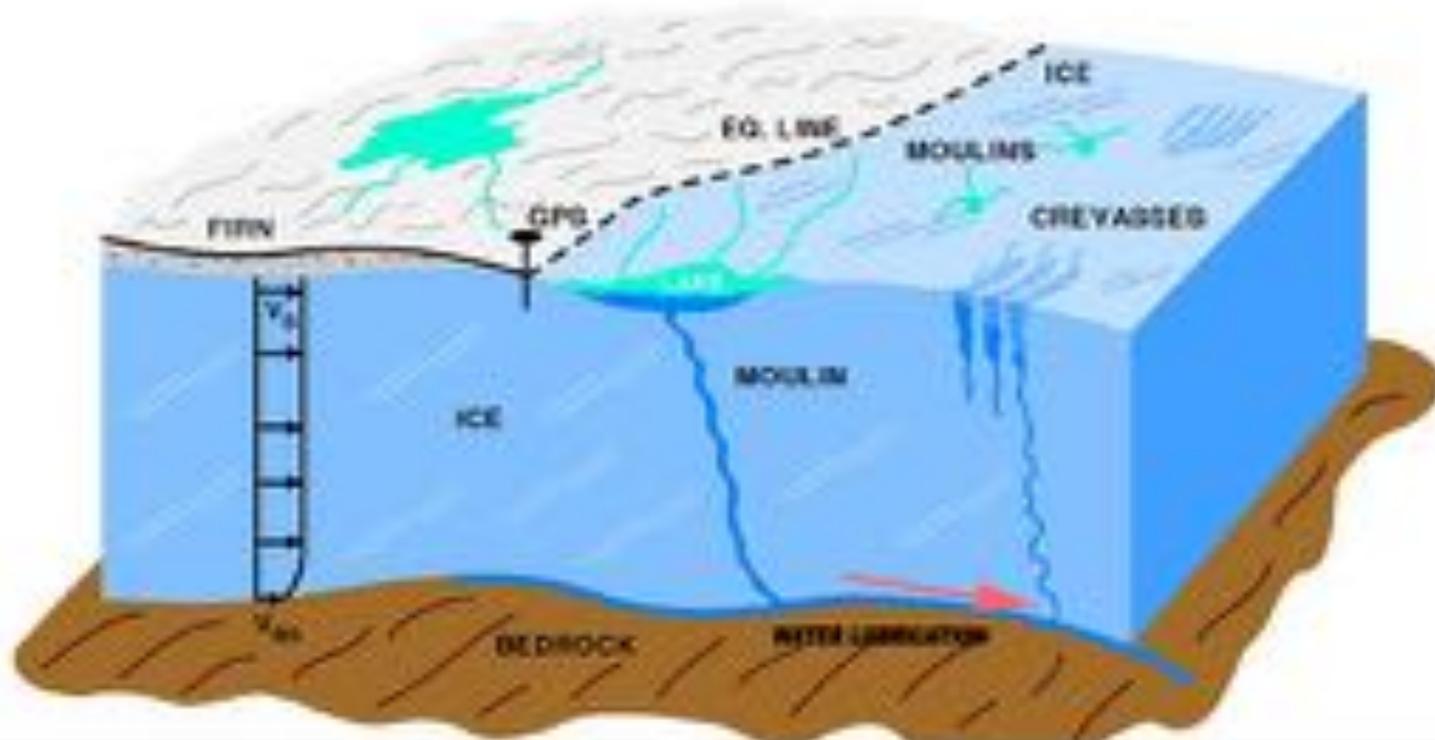


Record 197 billion tons of ice lost to the ocean

July 2019

MELTING GREENLAND ICE SHEET

- Melt water flowing down Moulins from the surface to the base of the ice sheet / glacier
- Up to 100s of meters deep



GLACIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF A MOULIN



PHOTO COURTESY: ROGER BRATHWAITE, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

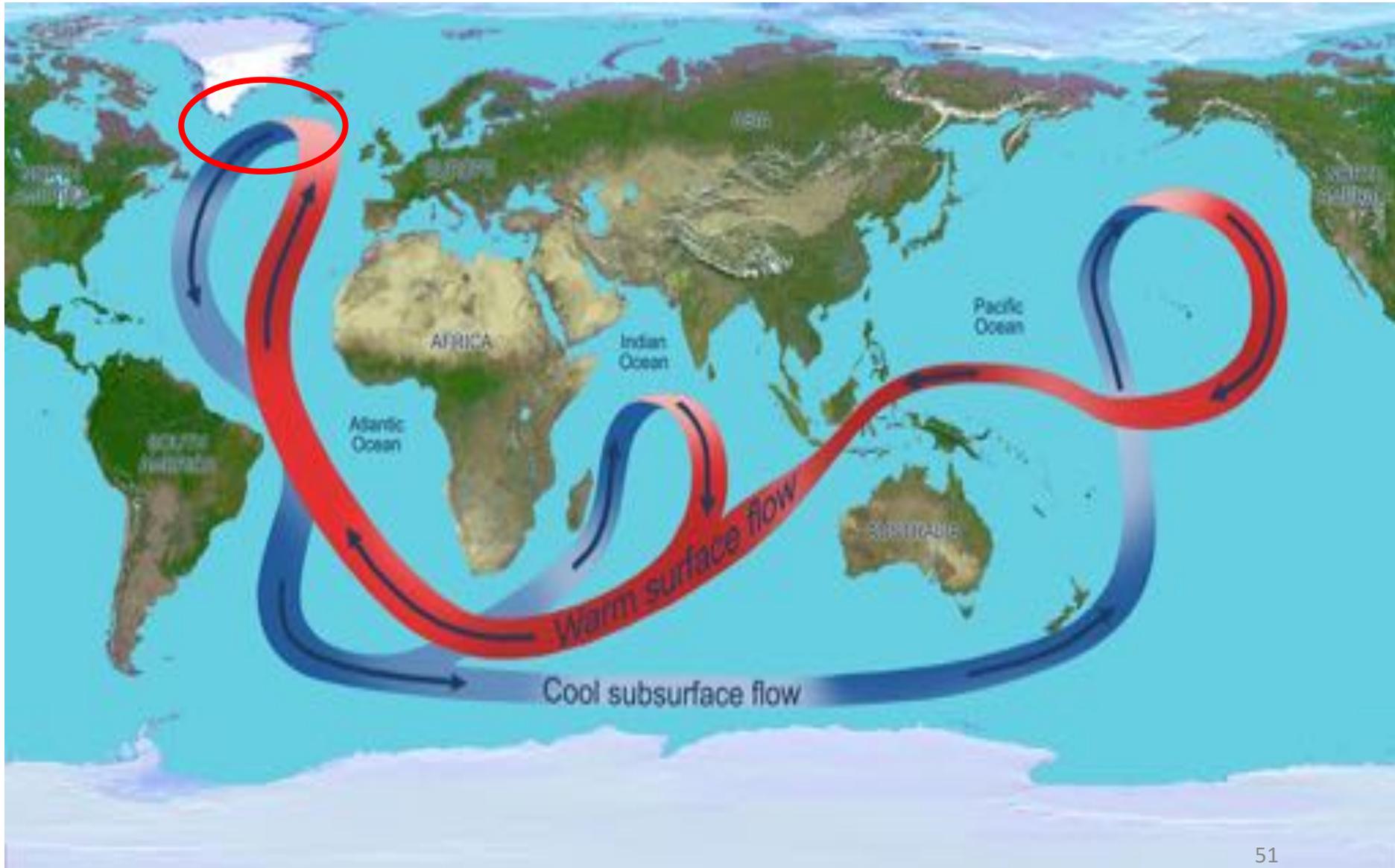
MELTING WATER FLOWING INTO A HUGE MOULIN
IN THE GREENLAND ICE SHEET

Northwest Greenland
June 13, 2019



Slowing Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

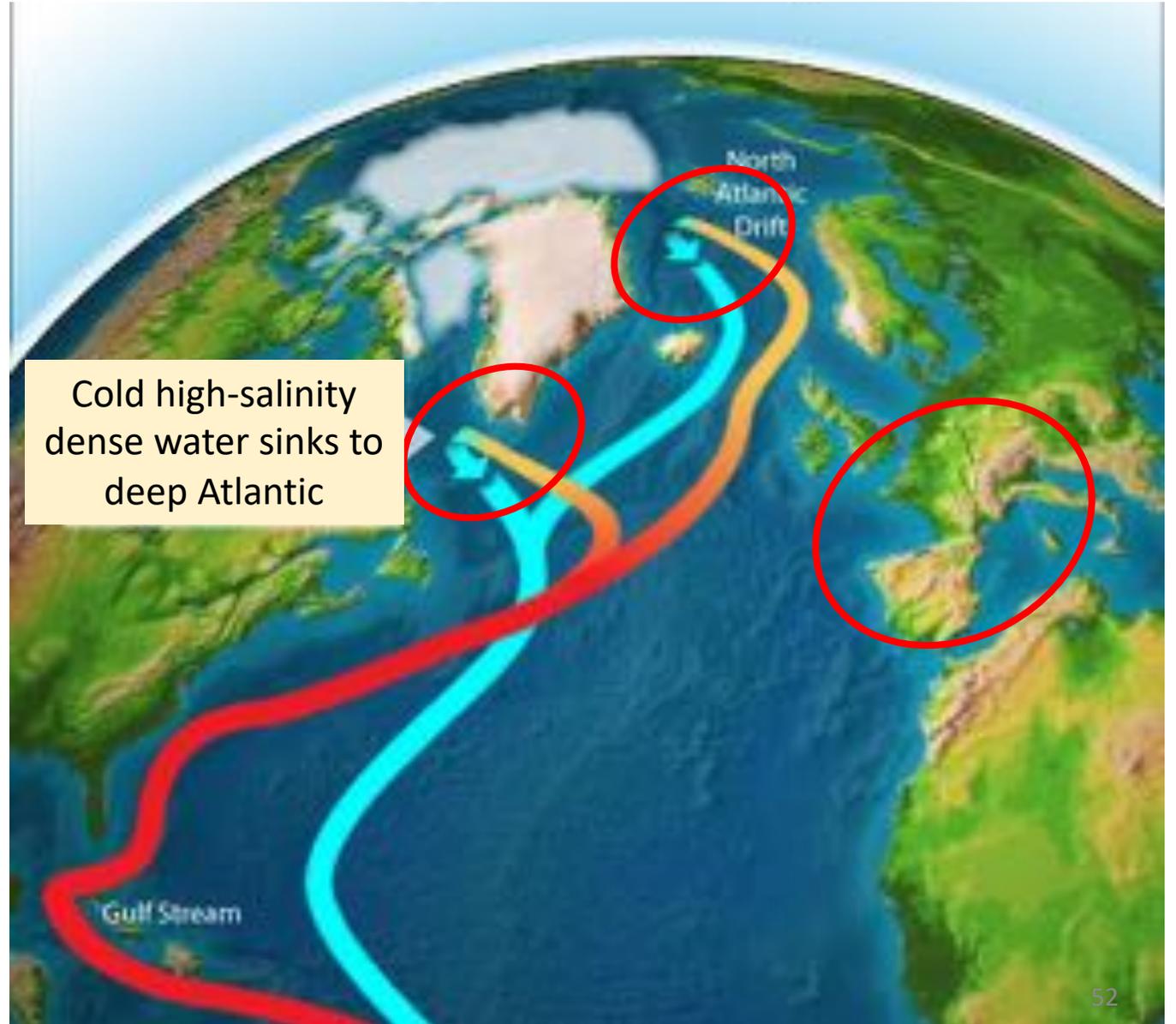
Ocean currents driven by the cooling of the Arctic waters which Sinks in North Atlantic



Slowing Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

The Gulf Stream transports heat from tropics:

- Major contributor to maintaining temperature of US East coast and Europe



Slowing Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

With Arctic warming and Greenland warming:

Fresh water flowing off Greenland slows sinking :

- Slows global ocean circulation
- Weakest in 1,600 years

Impacts weather in US East coast and Europe.



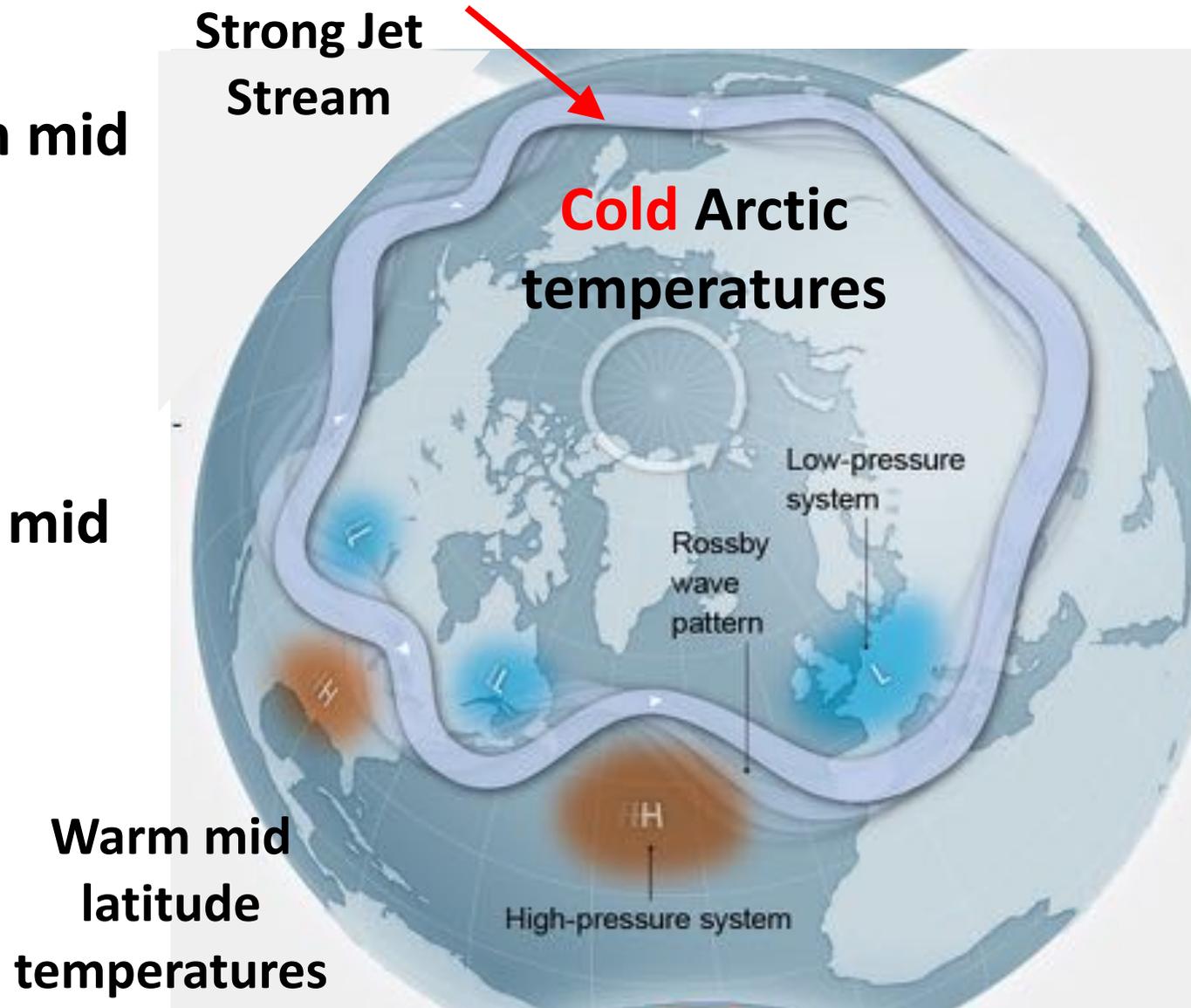
ARCTIC OSCILLATION

- SUMMER POLAR JET STREAM -

Large difference in temperature between mid latitudes and Arctic

Jet stream confines:

- Arctic air to arctic
- Mid latitude air to mid latitude



ARCTIC OSCILLATION

- DISRUPTION OF POLAR JET STREAM -

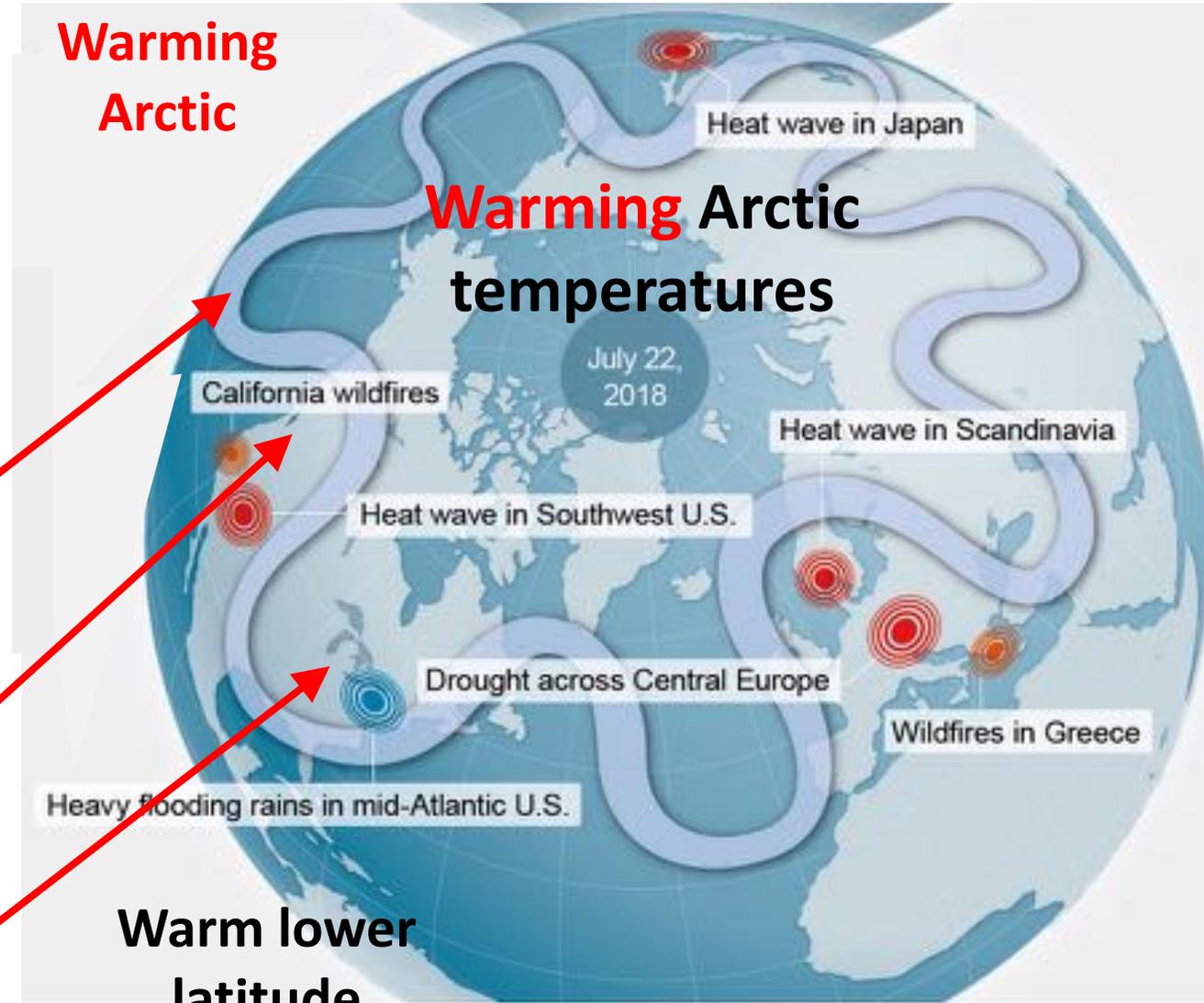
Decrease difference in temperature between mid latitudes and Arctic as the Arctic warms,

The jet stream weakens and becomes loopier

Warm mid latitude air pushes into Arctic

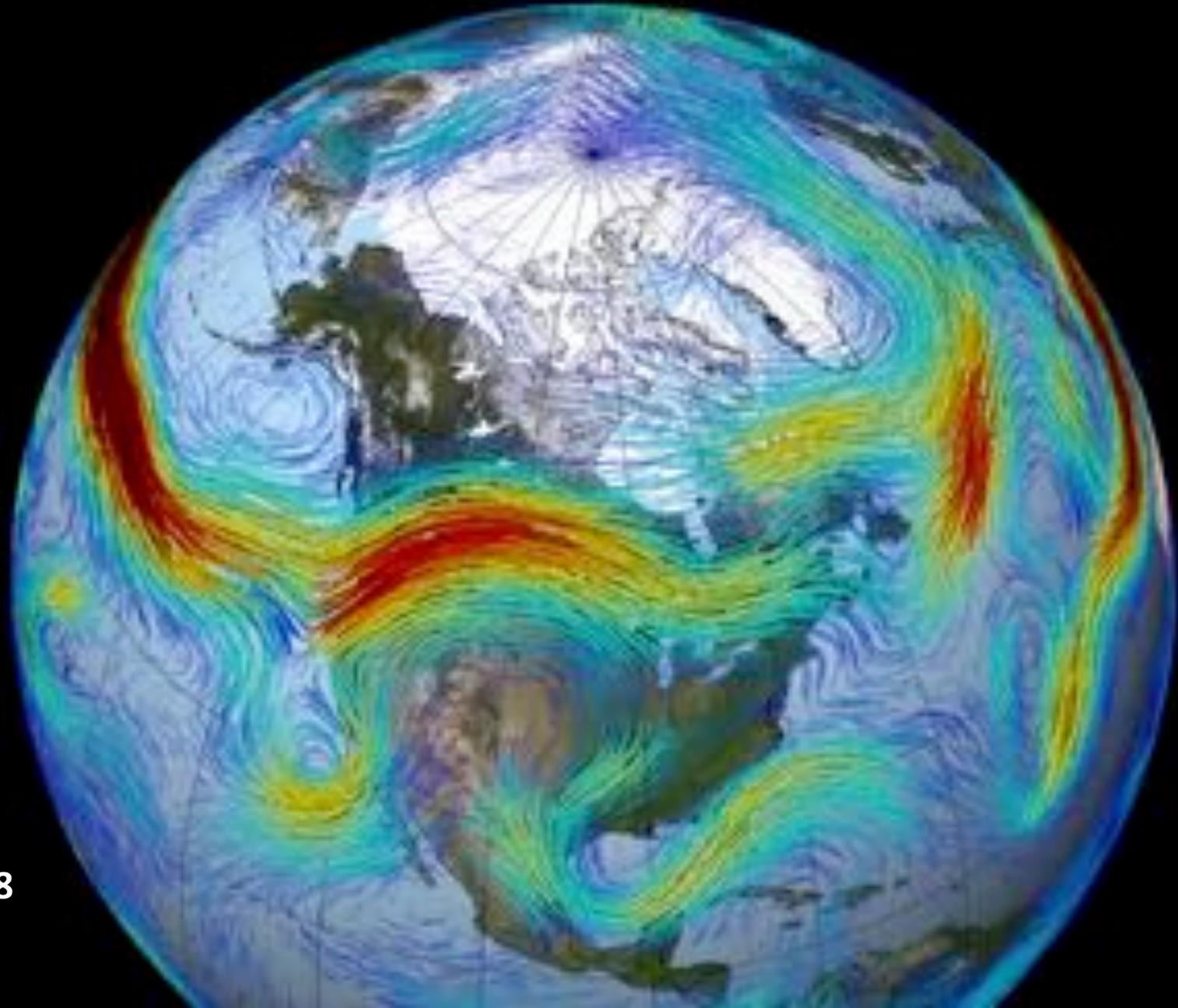
Cold Arctic air pushes into mid latitudes

Disruption becoming prevalent in winter



More severe and unpredictable weather

POLAR JET STREAM



10 June – 8 July 1988

**Amplified
Global
Warming**

DISAPPEARING ARCTIC SEA ICE

**IMPACTS TO WORLDS PEOPLE,
SOCIETY, AND SECURITY**

**Amplified Sea-
Level Rise**



AMPLIFIED GLOBAL WARMING



Modification of Storms & Weather Extremes. Changes in:

- Intensity
 - Frequency
 - Longevity
 - Timing
 - Geographical Distribution
 - Precipitation type (snow, rain, hail)
- Any one of these changes could have an impact on the capability of a nation to feed itself and survive.

- A WATER CRISES FOR 3 BILLION -



10 major river basins fed by Himalayan Glaciers and supplemented by monsoons, snow melt and ground water provide food, water, and energy for 3 billion people in 12 nations: 40% of the world's population.

Global warming augmented by Arctic warming is already causing glacier retreat, reduction of ground water, and changes to the timing and intensity of storms and monsoons:

- 1/3 of glaciers will be melted by 2050 with increased flooding
- 2/3 will be melted by 2100 with increased water shortages
- Weather is becoming unpredictable for food production

China controls the head-waters of 3 major river basis that also serve India, Pakistan, Bangladesh: sets up a scenario for conflict over water rights.

- Three of these nations have nuclear capability

SEA LEVEL RISE - US

- 12 million people on coastline live within 9ft of sea level



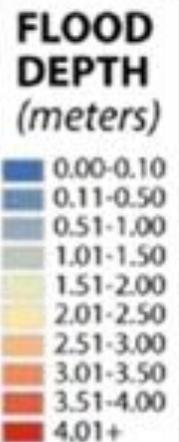
King Tide in South Florida

Miami	New York City
New Orleans	San Diego
San Francisco Bay Area	Other Cities of the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf States

Naval Station Norfolk

Willoughby Bay

1/8 mile



4 meters flood depth with an average once-a-year storm

SEA LEVEL RISE 2.0 meters

SEA LEVEL RISE - US MILITARY BASES -

128 domestic and international US Military Bases are threatened by sea level rise – Naval Station Norfolk included

SEA LEVEL RISE – INTERNATIONAL



- By 2050 - Up to 340 million projected to be below annual flood levels
- By 2100 – It's Over 500 million
- Migration of 100s of millions in-land or to attempt to migrate to neighboring countries.
- Setting for conflict within or between nations

Bangladesh	South East Asia
India	China
Pakistan	African Coastal Nations
Vietnam	Pacific Island Nations

ARCTIC GEOPOLITICS: ADVANTAGES OF OUR ADVERSARIES

Russia and China are extending their influence to control and exploit the Arctic

Russia has the worlds largest icebreaker fleet with 40 including nuclear

China has 2 with plans for a nuclear

US has 2



GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE AT RISK



- Fresh Water Supply
- Agriculture
- Energy
- Spread of Tropical Vector Borne Diseases
- Transportation
- Ecosystem

IMPACTS TO WORLDS PEOPLE, SOCIETY, AND SECURITY



THE COST OF DOING NOTHING

- From 2016 through 2018 climate-related disasters cost the world \$650 billion
- By 2100 the global cost could be in the 100's of Trillions
- **It is economically beneficial to rectify the problem than simply suffer the fate of man-made climate change.**

We Need To ASK...

**The government of the United States to
implement a comprehensive, broad,
international program of
STRATEGIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT,
the**

National Arctic Ice Restoration Initiative (NAIRI)

**with the objective of
RESTORING THE ARCTIC SEA ICE**

National Arctic Ice Restoration Initiative (NAIRI)

- A Strategic International R & D Program -

Potential Restoration Methods

- Small Spheres (microspheres) spread on the ice to increase reflectivity (albedo)**
- Flooding ice with cold sea water to Thicken the sea ice**
- Just a Start – Others to be ID with Proposals**

Microspheres Spread on Ice - ice911.org -

Lake Elmo, Minnesota

Test done at Lake Elmo,
MN

Toxicology studies
show that there are no
effects on several
species of ocean fish.



Treated, March 5, 2016.



Untreated, March 5, 2016.



Treated, March 11, 2016.



Untreated, March 11, 2016.

On Jan 31, 2020 Ice911 Research announced that they will begin testing on sea ice in February utilizing the University of Manitoba's Sea-ice Environmental Research Facility (SERF) in Winnipeg, Canada.

Microspheres Spread on Ice - ice911 -

Under rigorously controlled conditions in a contained experimental site, these tests will provide the highest quality data to date about the performance of Ice911's Arctic sea ice albedo modification solution.

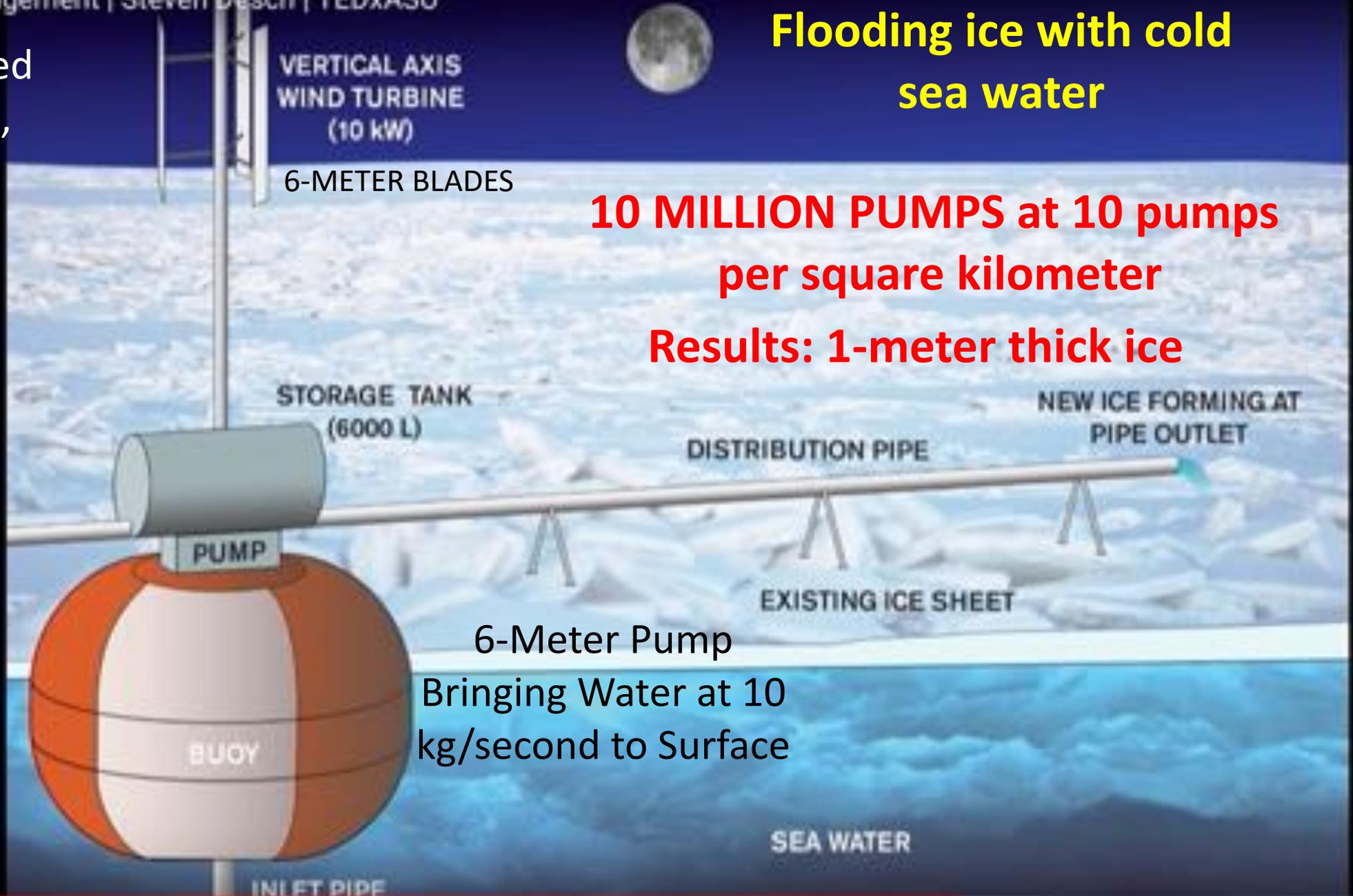
From this work, ICE911 will further quantify the albedo-enhancing effect of its approach under various conditions, and its effect on ice preservation.

The Sea-ice Environmental Research Facility (SERF) in Winnipeg, Canada. Photo credit: Dr. Fei Wang.

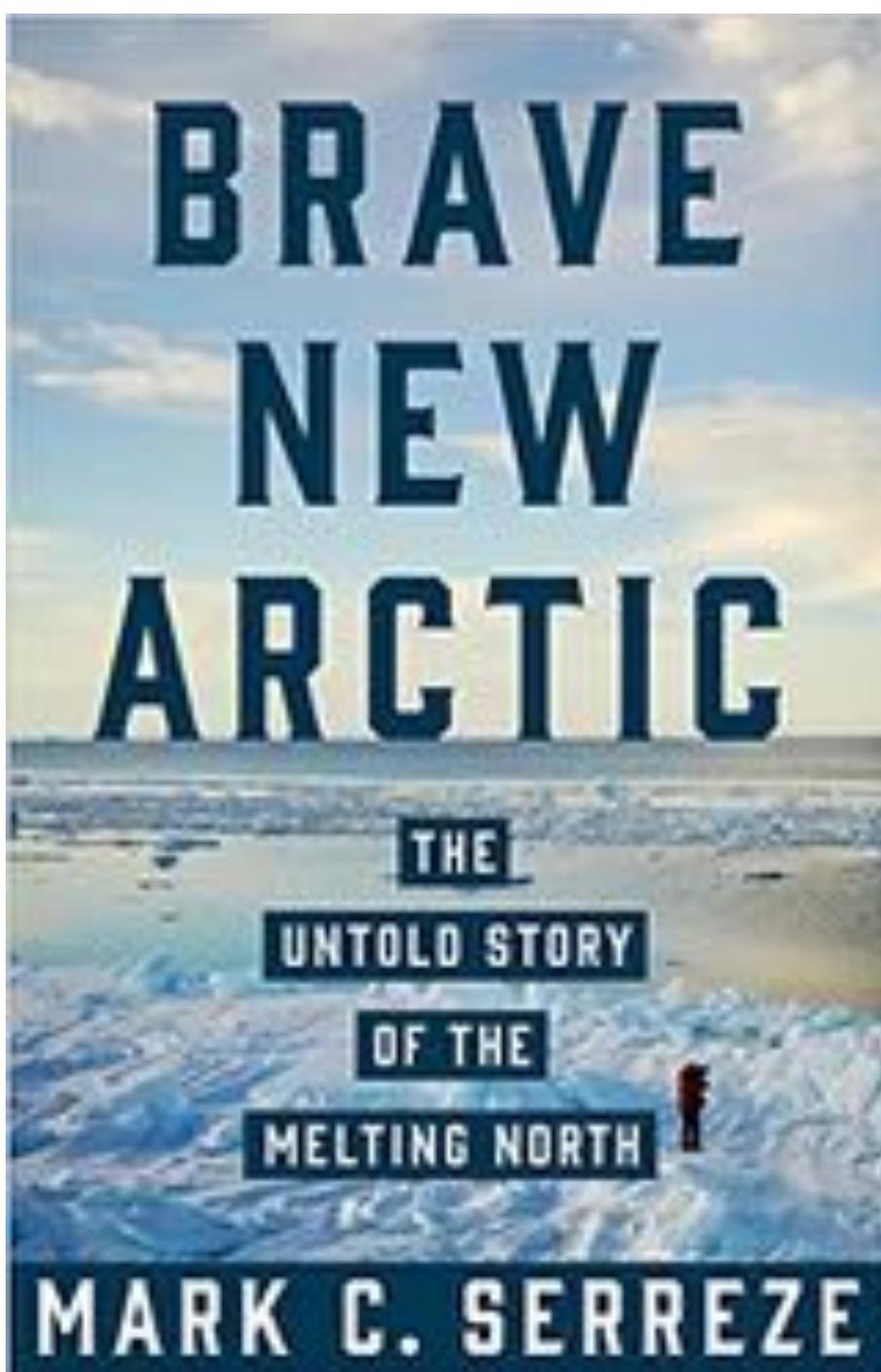
Method proposed by Steve Desch, Arizona State University

Flooding ice with cold sea water

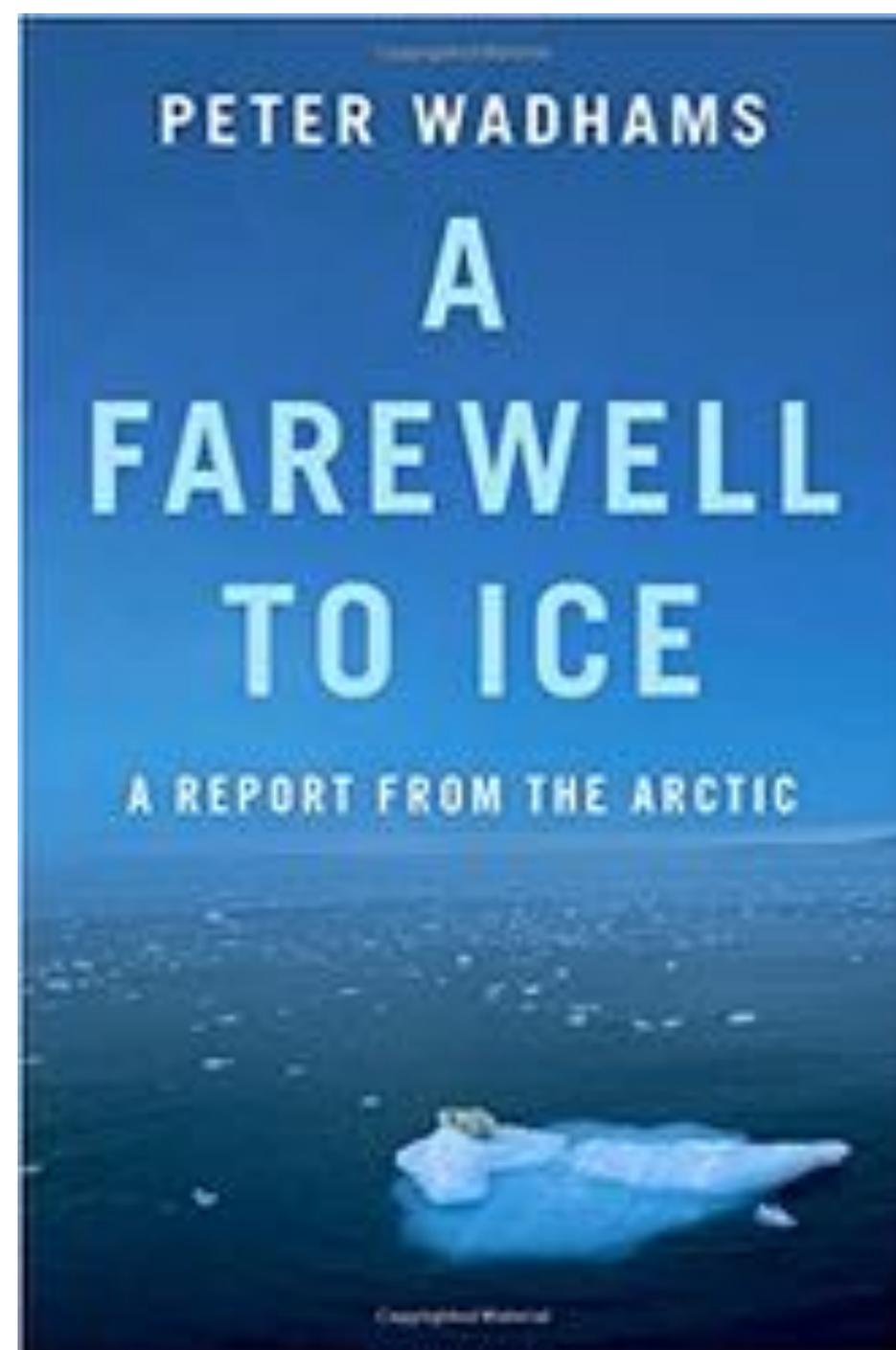
10 MILLION PUMPS at 10 pumps per square kilometer
Results: 1-meter thick ice



6-Meter Pump
Bringing Water at 10 kg/second to Surface



Suggested
Readings.....



We Need To ASK...

**The government of the United States to
implement a comprehensive, broad,
international program of
STRATEGIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT,
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HOW CAN YOU HELP? Sign Our Petition To Ask

The government of the United States to
implement a comprehensive, broad,
international program of
STRATEGIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT,
the

National Arctic Ice Restoration Initiative (NAIRI)

with the objective of
RESTORING THE ARCTIC SEA ICE

Securethefuture2100.org

A group of dedicated and passionate Scientists and Engineers with ranging fields of expertise with the objective of providing elected officials and their staffs with unbiased judgements on issues related to Climate Change.

Stanley Farkas, Ph.D., Gary Latshaw, Ph.D., Philip Russell, Ph.D.,
Anthony Strawa, Ph.D., Steve Zornetzer, Ph.D.

Climate Crises and Restoration of the Arctic Ice

Questions?

References and Credits

Background image of Sea Ice

"Sea Ice melting, North of Dickson , Taimyr, Russia (July 1991)", Photographer: Peter Prokosch , www.grida.no/resources/3575

The Arctic Region

- <https://ipa.arcticportal.org/products/gtn-p/ipa-permafrost-map>
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