Arctic Climate Forum May 2020

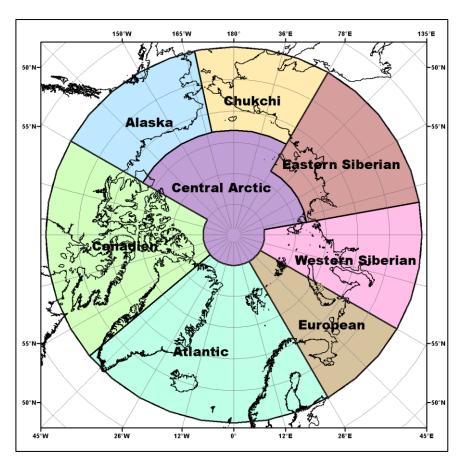


Non-Technical Review: Summary of Winter 2020 and Outlook for Summer 2020



Arctic Regional Climate Center

Temperature and Precipitation Terrestrial Regions



North America Node

- Alaska: Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories
- Canadian: Central and Eastern Canada and Western Greenland

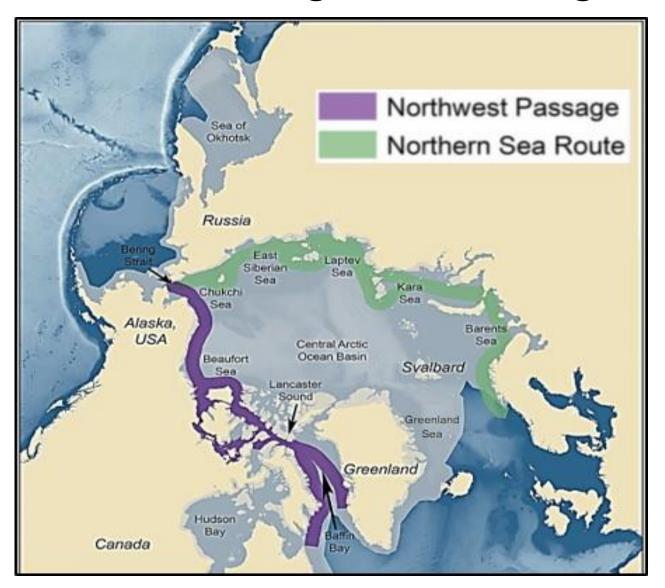
European Node

- Atlantic: Western Greenland, Iceland, Svalbard and Scandinavia
- European

Eurasian Node

- Western Siberian
- Eastern Siberian
- Chukchi
- Central Arctic

Sea-Ice Navigational Regions



Sea-Ice Regions. Map Source: Courtesy of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

How this summary was developed

- 1. Available observations +
- 2. State of the art modeling for temperature, precipitation and sea-ice +
- 3. Adjustments based on regional expertise at Arctic meteorological organizations =

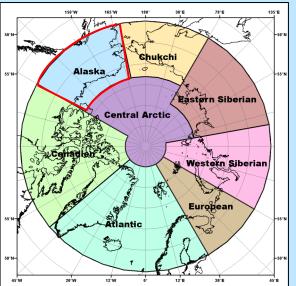
Information about potential impacts for regional users.

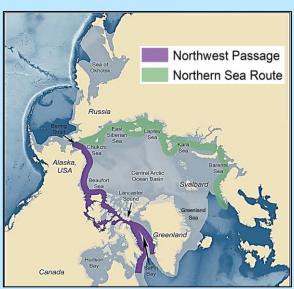
^{*}As a result, the regional outlooks may not always match the model output

North American Node

Alaska

Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories





Se	Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020					
	Observations above (+) a	nd below (-) norma				
Temperature	Temperature Near normal in Alaska, Yukon and Warmest year was Coldest years were					
Normal 1961-1990	the NWT	2004 (+2.9°C)	1945 & 1955 (-1.3°C)			
Precipitation Normal 1961-1990	Wetter in Alaska, Yukon and the NWT	Wettest year was 1951 (+65 %)	Driest year was 1968 (-46 %)			
Sea-Ice March maximum sea-ice extent: Normal for the Bering sea Chukchi and Beaufort seas were ice covered						

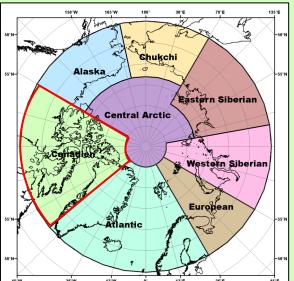
5°N	Outlook: June, July August (JJA) 2020				Multi Model Agreement		
5°N			Forecast		High	Moderate	Low
	Т	Bering Sea, North	ern Alaska		>		
i°N	e m p	Western, coastal and continental Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories		Warmer		✓	
	*	Beaufort Sea		No forecast		No agreement	
	Р	Chukchi and Beaufort seas Northern Northwest Territories		No forecast		No agreement	
	r e			Drier			\
	ci p	Bering sea					
	*	Yukon, Alaska		Wetter			✓
			Chukchi Sea		✓		
	S e	Break-up	Western Beaufort Sea	Earlier	✓		
	a		Bering Sea			✓	
	- Ic		Chukchi Sea	Below normal	✓		
	е	Min. Ice Extent Sept 2020	Beaufort Sea			√	

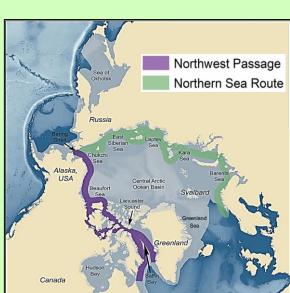
Alaska & Western Canada RISKS AND IMPACTS

- Wildfires: Above normal temperatures may increase the threat of larger than typical wildfires.
- River Flooding: Above normal precipitation may increase the threat of river flooding in Alaska and the Yukon.
- Coastal Erosion and Flooding: Below normal sea ice extent in the Chukchi Sea may result in longer open water fetch and will greatly enhance erosion and the increase the risk of coastal flooding from late summer storms on unprotected west facing coasts of Alaska.
- Wildlife: Warmer summer temperatures increases the chances of negative impacts on fish, especially salmon that can not tolerate warm water once they enter fresh water rivers.
- Hunting: Early sea ice loss may result in an a shorter seasons for sea ice-based subsistence hunting activities.
- Shipping:
 - Early observations are already showing minimal sea-ice in the Bering Sea earlier than normal shipping activities are expected.
 - Early sea-ice break-up in the Beaufort Sea region may result in areas of old ice becoming become mobile earlier in the season increasing shipping hazards.

Canada

Includes central and eastern Canada and Western Greenland





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Break-up

Min Ice Extent **Sept 2020**

		Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020 Observations above (+) and below (-) normal							
		perature al 1961-1990		Near to below normal		Warmest ; 2012 (+	year was	Coldest ye 1972(-1.	
2	Precipitation Normal 1961-1990		Q • D Ki	ear normal in Nunavut's ikiqtaaluk region rier in Nunavut's Kitikmeot an valliq regions, Nunavik and unatsiavut	d	Wettest year was 2005 (+23.5 %) Driest year w 1977 (-25 %			
z		1979	and	ch maximum sea-ice extent: Be Labrador sea. All other areas					
	Ou	ıtlook: Jur	ne, J	uly August (JJA) 2020			Multi	Model Agree	ment
	Forecast					High	Moderate	Low	
		Western Greenland				✓			
	Т	Nunatsiavut	t, Nunavik, Nunavut		١ ،	Narmer		✓	
z	e m	n Labrador Sea					✓		
2	р	Western Hudson Bay, Eastern Hudson Bay		Bay, Eastern Hudson Bay	_	older to Normal		√	
	P r			luk region, northern Hudson Western Greenland		Wetter			✓
	e ci	Northeast Nunavik and Nunatsiavut (Torngat Mountains region), Labrador			Drier			✓	
	р			ot and Kivalliq regions, Baffin Idson Bay, Labrador Sea	No	Forecast		No Agreement	
				Baffin Bay, Davis Strait,		Earlier	✓		

Labrador Sea

Western Hudson Bay

Eastern Hudson Bay

Canadian Arctic

Archipelago

Near

normal

Later

Below

normal

✓

Central and Eastern Canada, Western Greenland RISKS AND IMPACTS

- Wildfires: Above-normal temperatures and drier than normal conditions forecasted for Labrador may lead to an increased threat of wildfires
- River flooding:
 - Wetter conditions forecasted may increase the threat of river flooding in Nunavut's Qikiqtaaluk region.
 - Below-normal snowfall throughout the winter and spring should reduce the risk of flooding this year in Labrador.
- Wildlife: Wetter conditions forecasted may lead to increased freezing rain in the early summer affecting wildlife foraging in Nunavut's Qikiqtaaluk region.
- Hunting: Early sea-ice loss may result in a shorter season for sea icebased subsistence hunting activities.

Shipping

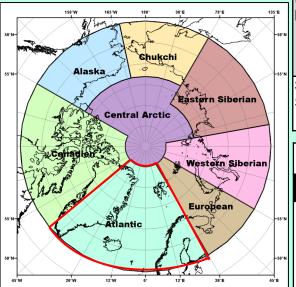
 Northwest Passage: light ice conditions may be experienced in the southern route of the Northwest Passage in August and in the northern route by early September. However, light ice conditions may allow old ice from the Canadian Arctic Archipelago to become mobile earlier in the season increasing navigation risks.

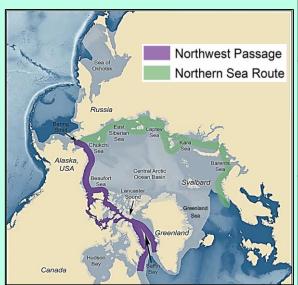
Hudson Bay:

- Faster than normal sea ice break-up is currently underway in Hudson Strait with significant areas of open water expanding in the northern portion of the strait.
- Near normal break-up is expected for western Hudson Bay.
- Later than normal break-up is expected for eastern Hudson Bay. Thicker ice coverage along with colder temperatures forecasted could lead to a more challenging navigation season in the eastern half of Hudson Bay.
- Baffin Bay: light ice conditions may be experienced in Baffin Bay and no specific hazards are anticipated. The presence of an ice bridge in Nares Strait well into the spring normally cuts off the inflow of old ice from the Arctic Ocean into northern Baffin Bay, limiting the import of old ice into the region.
- Labrador Coast: ice coverage along the Labrador coast has been normal throughout the winter and spring showing near normal ice extent but lower concentrations. Break-up in Lake Melville is expected to be normal.

Nordic Node

Atlantic





Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020 Observations above (+) and below (-) normal **Temperature** Warmer in Scandinavia Warmest year was 2003 Coldest year was Normal 1961-1990 All other regions normal (+1.9°C) 1965 (-0.7°C) **Precipitation** Wetter in Iceland and Norway Driest year was Wettest year was **Drier** eastern Greenland and Normal 1961-1990 1964 (+20.5%) 1968 (-24.9%) Svalbard All other regions normal Sea-Ice March maximum sea-ice extent: Greenland sea Since 1979 Below to near normal

	Ou	ıtlook: June, Jı	uly August (JJA) 2	020	Multi	i Model Agreen	nent
			Forecast		High	Moderate	Low
-55°N -50°N		Southern Greenlar	nd		✓		
50°N	Te	Svalbard, northern and continental Greenland and Baltic sea Iceland, Scandinavia		Warmer		✓	,
	m						V
ė	р	North Atlantic		Colder	✓		
		Greenland and No	rwegian seas	No Forecast		No Agreement	
	P r	P North Atlantic, North sea and southern Baltic sea		Drier			<
	e ci p	Norwegian and so continental Greenl Scandinavia	uthern Baltic seas, and, Iceland, and	No Forecast		No Agreement	
	S	Break-up		Later		✓	
	e a · Ic e	Min Ice Extent Sept 2020	Greenland Sea	Above Normal	√		

Atlantic RISKS AND IMPACTS

Wildfires:

- Warmer temperatures and drier than normal conditions forecasted for Scandinavia indicates a potential for Wildfires, although the forecast agreement is low.
- Trends in land cover in Iceland resulting from long term warming are increasing the risk of wildfires associated with droughts, with one large event so far this spring.

Flooding:

- Late warming and large amounts of snow accumulation indicates a high risk of floods for inland Norway.
- A combination of above normal snow accumulation and a late melt season in the highlands of northern Iceland may result in a greater risk for flooding in the coming weeks.
- Permafrost: The continued trend of warmer temperatures in Svalbard leads to the thawing of the permafrost, resulting in a greater risk of landslides which may impact stability of some structures. In general this risk is also increasing in Iceland and Scandinavia due to recent warming trends

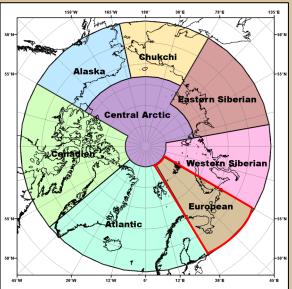
Atlantic RISKS AND IMPACTS CONTINUED...

 Wildlife / Hunting: Prolonged thick snow cover in Northern Scandinavia / Lapland may impact Reindeer not reaching the lichen that is under the snow cover.

Shipping:

- Svalbard: Warmer conditions and generally near normal sea-ice around the Svalbard region may indicate normal shipping activities in this region.
- Iceland: Sea-ice concentrations are unusually low in the Denmark Strait even though the marginal ice zone (MIZ) extent is near normal. The extent of the MIZ extent may pose a risk to shipping.

European



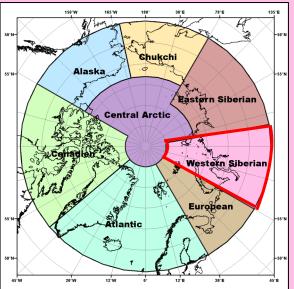


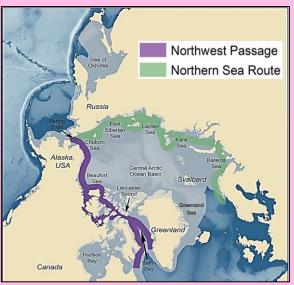
Sea	Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020					
	Observations above (+) and	d below (-) normal				
Temperature Normal 1961-1990 Warmer for the entire region Warmest year was 2013 (+2.8°C) 1969 (-1.6						
Precipitation Normal 1961-1990	•					
Sea-Ice Since 1979						

5°N	Ou	ıtlook: June, Jı	uly August (JJA) 2	020	Mult	i Model Agreen	nent	
°N		Forecast			High	Moderate	Low	
)°N	Т	I Murmansk/White Sea/Continent		Monne	✓			
	e m			Warmer			\	
	р	Northern Barents	Sea	No forecast		No agreement		
	P r e ci p	Entire Region		No forecast		No agreement		
	Se	Break-up Min Ice Extent Sept 2020 Northern Barents sea		Later	>			
	a - Ic e			Above Normal			✓	

Eurasian Node

Western Siberia





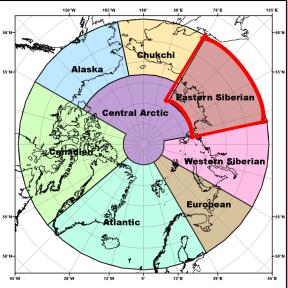
Se	Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020					
	Observations above (+) and below (-) normal					
Temperature Normal 1961-1990	Coldest year was 1968 (-1.6°C)					
Precipitation Normal 1961-1990	Wetter for the entire region	Wettest year was 2002 (+ 22.6 %)	Driest year was 1946 (- 27.6 %)			
Sea-Ice Since 1979 March maximum sea-ice extent: Kara Sea, ice covered						

i°N	Οu	ıtlook: June, 、	July August (JJA) 2	020	Multi Model Agreement		
°N			Forecast		High	Moderate	Low
	Т	T Western Kara Sea e Continent p Eastern Kara Sea			✓		
_				Warmer		✓	
							√
	Р	Continent		Wetter			√
	e ci p	Barents sea, Murmansk coast		No forecast	No agreement		
	P						
	S		Kara Sea West	Early	✓		
	a	Break-up	Kara Sea East	Near normal		✓	
	Ic e	Min Ice Extent Sept 2020	Kara Sea	Below Normal	✓		

Western Siberia RISKS AND IMPACTS

- Wildfires: A risk of forest fires is possible in the State reserve "Verkhne-Tazovsky" region at the beginning of the summer due to above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation forecasted in the north of West Siberia.
- Flooding: The threat of river flooding in Ob' and Yenisei is uncertain.
- Coastal Erosion: Forecasted high temperatures may lead to continued permafrost degradation and coastal erosion.
- Wildlife/Hunting: The reduction in the sea-ice extent and permafrost degradation in tundra may create difficulties for "keystone" species, e.g. polar bears, caribou, whales etc.
- Shipping: Shipping in the Northwest Passage from west to east is expected to start earlier than normal with safe and easy ice conditions for independent navigation of large-capacity tankers, gas carriers and bulk vessels. However, above normal temperatures may increase the number of icebergs due to glacier calving in the Islands Novaya Zemlya and Severnaya Zemlya, creating navigation hazards.

Eastern Siberia





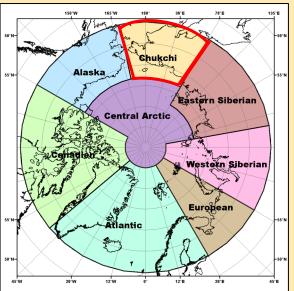
Se	Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020					
	Observations above (+) and below (-) normal					
Temperature Normal 1961-1990	Warmer for the entire region	Warmest year was 2019 (+2.9°C)	Coldest year was 1989 (-1.2°C)			
Precipitation Normal 1961-1990	Wetter for the entire region	Wettest year was 1988 (+25.2%)	Driest year as 1967 (-21.6%)			
Sea-Ice Since 1979 March maximum sea-ice extent: Laptev sea, ice covered						

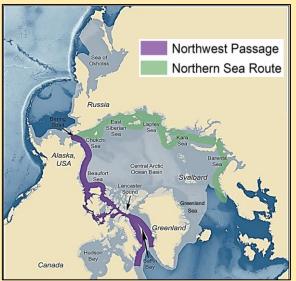
i5°N	Ou	ıtlook: June, .	July August (JJA) 2	020	Multi	Model Agreen	nent
			Forecast		High	Moderate	Low
10°N	Temp	Laptev sea and	continental regions	Warmer		>	
	Precip	Laptev Sea and	Continent	Wetter			>
	S	Break-up		Early			>
	S e a - Ic e	Min Ice Extent Sept 2020	Laptev Sea	Below Normal	>		

Eastern Siberia RISKS AND IMPACTS

- Wildfires: A risk of forest fires is possible for the northwest of Yakutiya region at the beginning of the summer due above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation forecasted.
- Flooding: The threat of flooding of main Arctic rivers (Lena, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma) is uncertain.
- Coastal Erosion: Forecasted high temperatures may lead to continued permafrost degradation and coastal erosion.
- Wildlife/Hunting: The reduction in the sea-ice extent and permafrost degradation in tundra may create difficulties for "keystone" species, e.g. polar bears, caribou, whales etc.
- Shipping: Shipping across the Northern Sea Route is expected to be start earlier than normal with safe and easy ice conditions for the independent navigation of large-capacity tankers, gas carriers and bulk vessels. The navigation season on estuaries of main Arctic rivers (Lena, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma) for cargo delivery by vessels type "river-sea" will start earlier.

Chukchi





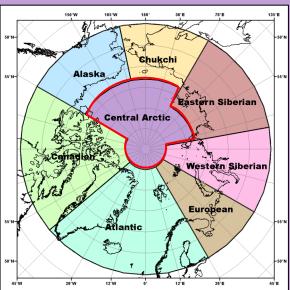
S	Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020						
	Observations above (+) and below (-) normal						
Temperature Normal 1961-1990	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
Precipitation Normal 1961-1990normal normalWettest year was 1954 (+39.6 %)Driest year 							
Sea-Ice Since 1979							

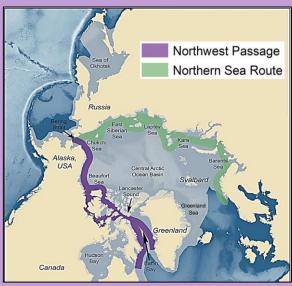
	Ou	ıtlook: June, .	July August (JJA) 2	2020	Mult	i Model Agreen	nent
°N			Forecast		High	Moderate	Low
'n		Bering sea			✓		
	e m	Eastern and Southern continental regions		Warmer		✓	
	р	Eastern Siberian Northern contine	Sea, Chukchi sea, ntal regions				>
	Р	Bering Sea and continental regions		Wetter			✓
	r e ci p	Eastern Siberian	Sea, Chukchi sea	No forecast		No agreement	
	S	Brook up	Chukchi Sea	Forty	✓		
	e a	Break-up	East Siberian	Early			√
	- Ic	Min Ice Extent	Chukchi Sea	Below Normal	✓		
	e	Sept 2020	East Siberian			✓	

Chukchi RISKS AND IMPACTS

- Wildfires: Due to above normal precipitation forecasted wildfires are not expected
- Flooding: Above normal precipitation may increase the threat of river flooding in Indigirka and the Kolyma.
- Coastal Erosion: A possible increase of storm activity may negatively impact coastal erosion. Forecasted high temperatures may lead to continued permafrost degradation and coastal erosion.
- Wildlife: Possible increase of storm activity at the end of summer may impact migratory birds and fish passages.
- Hunting: Possible increase of storm activity may negatively impact hunting and fishing.
- Shipping: Shipping across the Northern Sea Route is expected to be start
 earlier than normal with safe and easy ice conditions for the independent
 navigation of large-capacity tankers, gas carriers and bulk vessels. Cargo
 navigation for all vessel classes to the Chukchi sea from the Pacific Ocean will
 start earlier.

Central Arctic





Seasonal Summary: Winter 2019 & Spring 2020									
Observations above (+) and below (-) normal									
Temperature Normal 1961-1990	Warmer	Warmest year was 2012 (+2.0°C)	Coldest year was 1963 (-0.7°C)						
Precipitation Normal 1961-1990	n/a	Wettest year was 1989 (+27%)	Driest year was 1998 (-16%)						
Sea-Ice Since 1979	March maximum sea-ice extent: Region is covered in sea-ice								

'N	Ou	Outlook: June, July August (JJA) 2020			Multi Model Agreement		
N			Forecast		High	Moderate	Low
	T e		skan, Chukchi, Eastern Siberian regions	Warmer		>	
	m North pole, European and pregions		uropean and Atlantic				>
*	P r e ci p	r e ci All regions		No forecast	No agreement		
	Sea · Lce	Break-up	No Forecast				



Discussion on regional impacts



Arctic Regional Climate Center