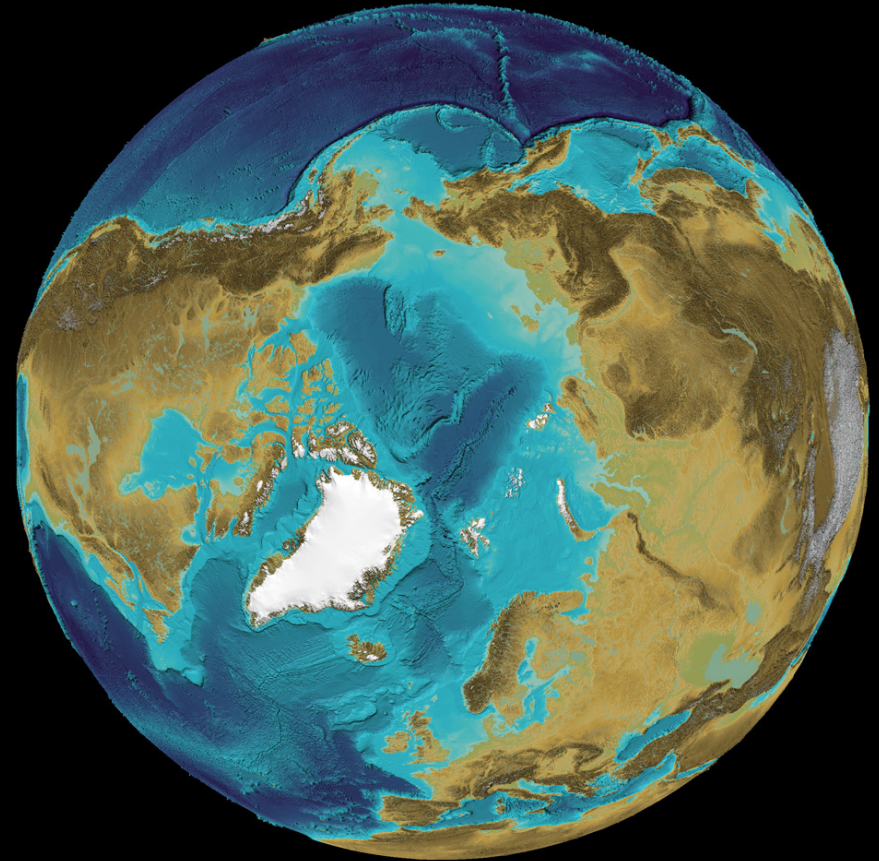




# Importance of Arctic Past Climate and Climate Change Studies

Marit-Solveig Seidenkrantz

Centre for Past Climate Studies  
& Arctic Research Centre  
Department of Geoscience,  
Aarhus University (Denmark)



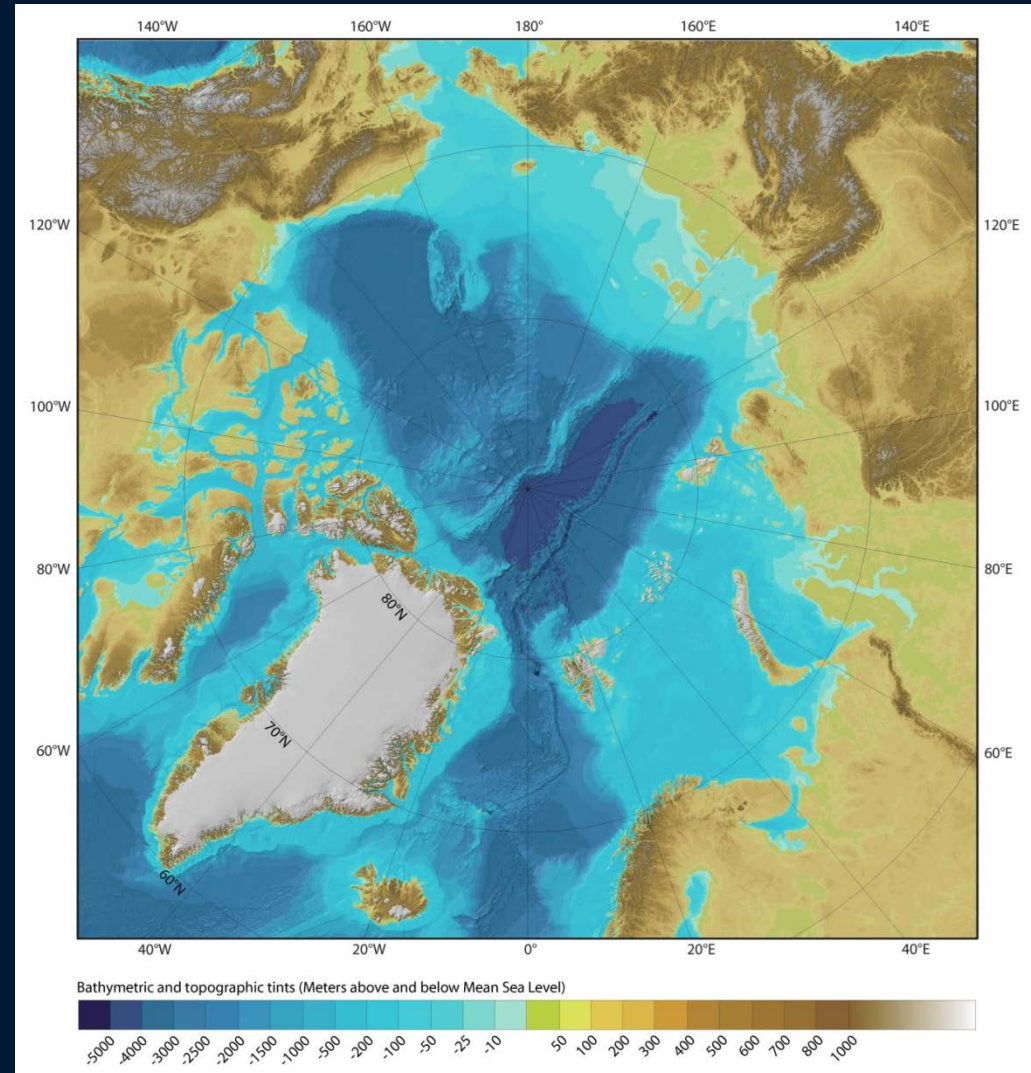




# The Arctic Ocean anno 2012

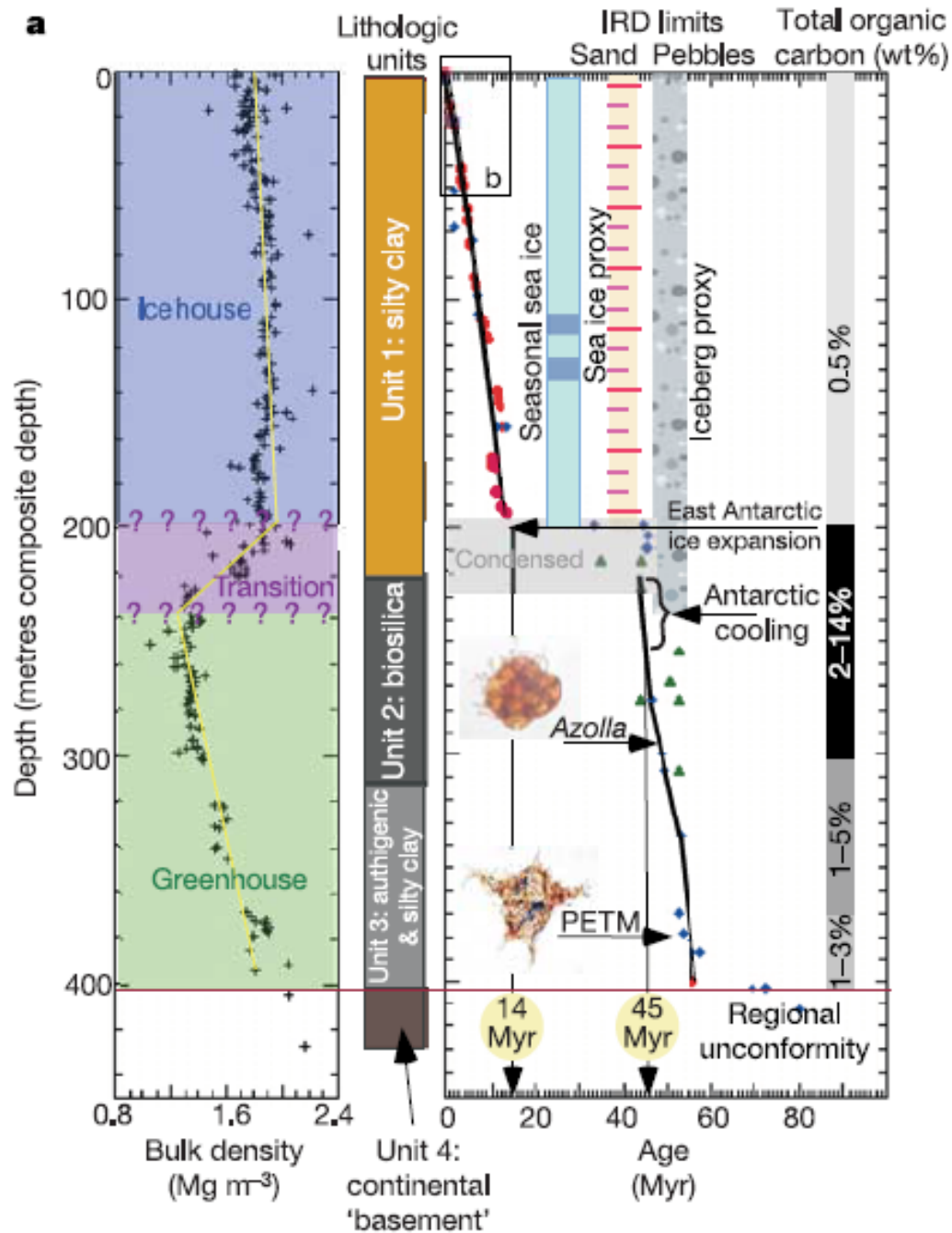
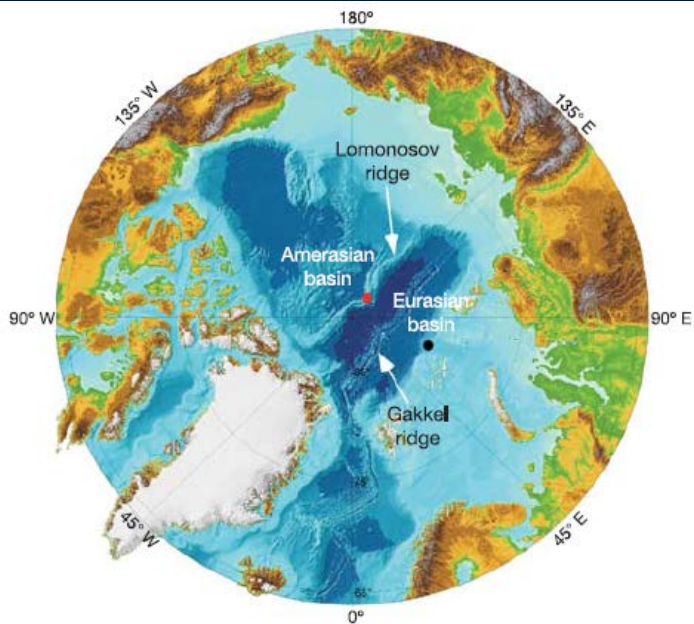


10 °C isotherm in July



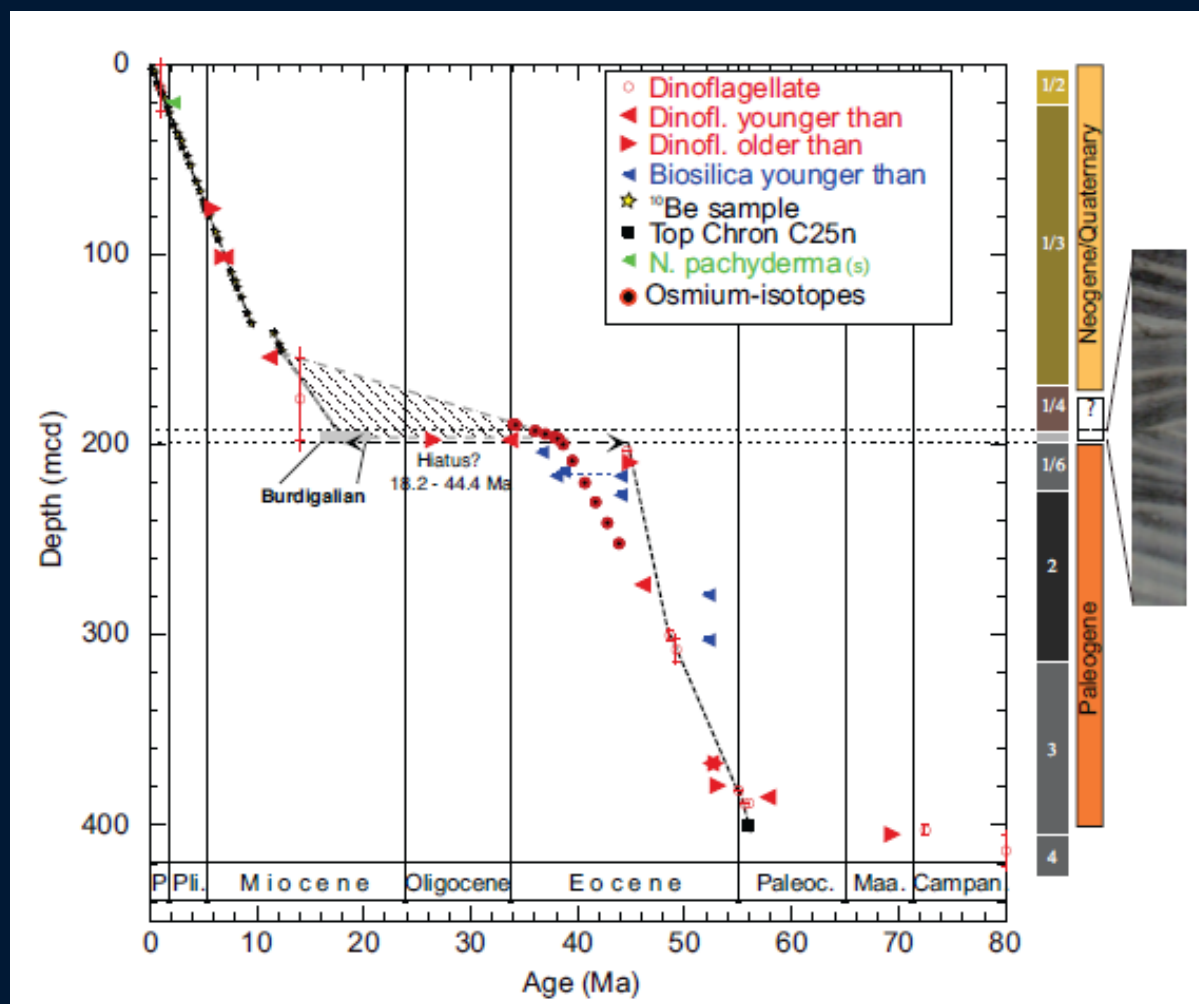


# ACEX-IODP core Lomonosov Ridge



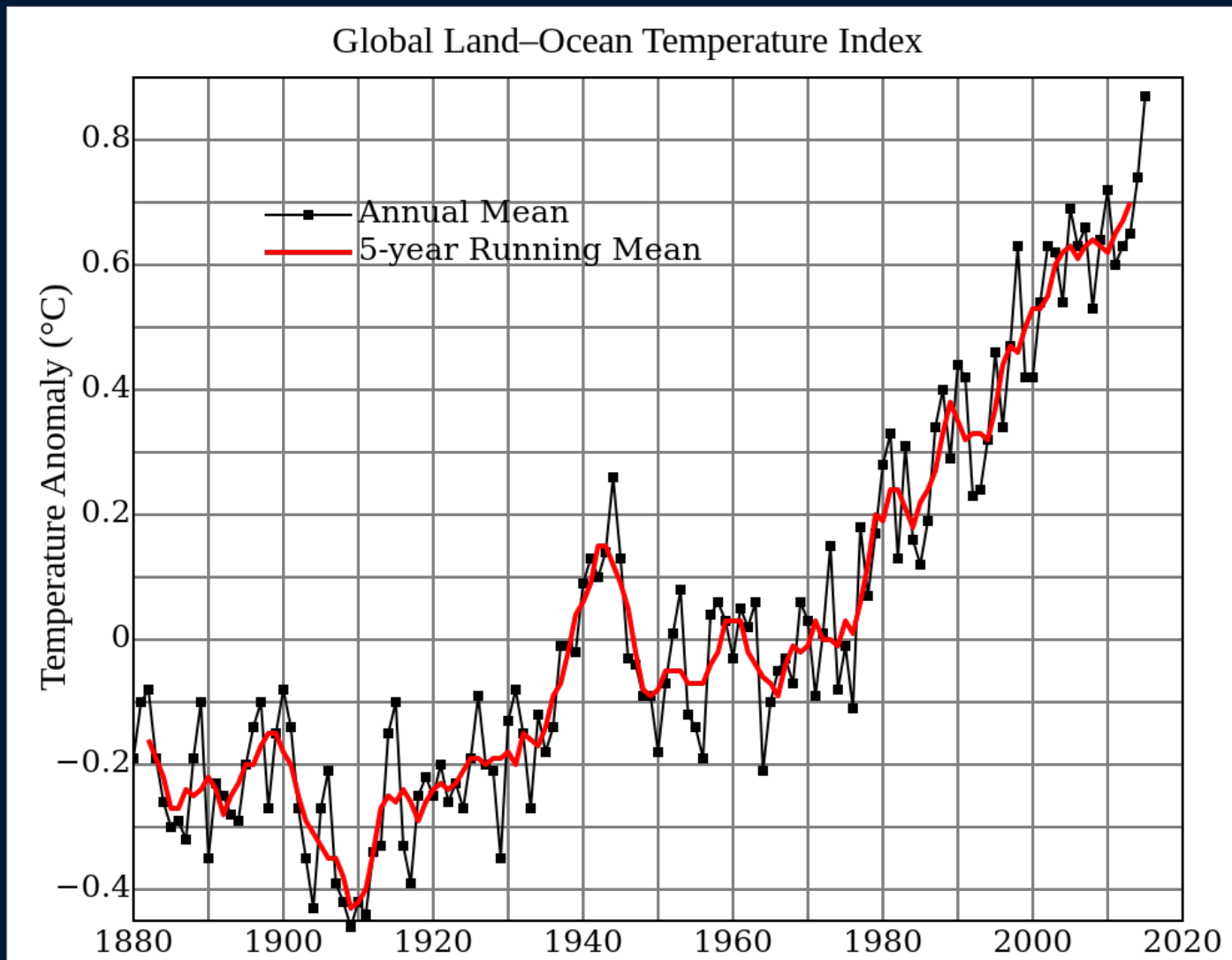


# CENOZOIC OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN





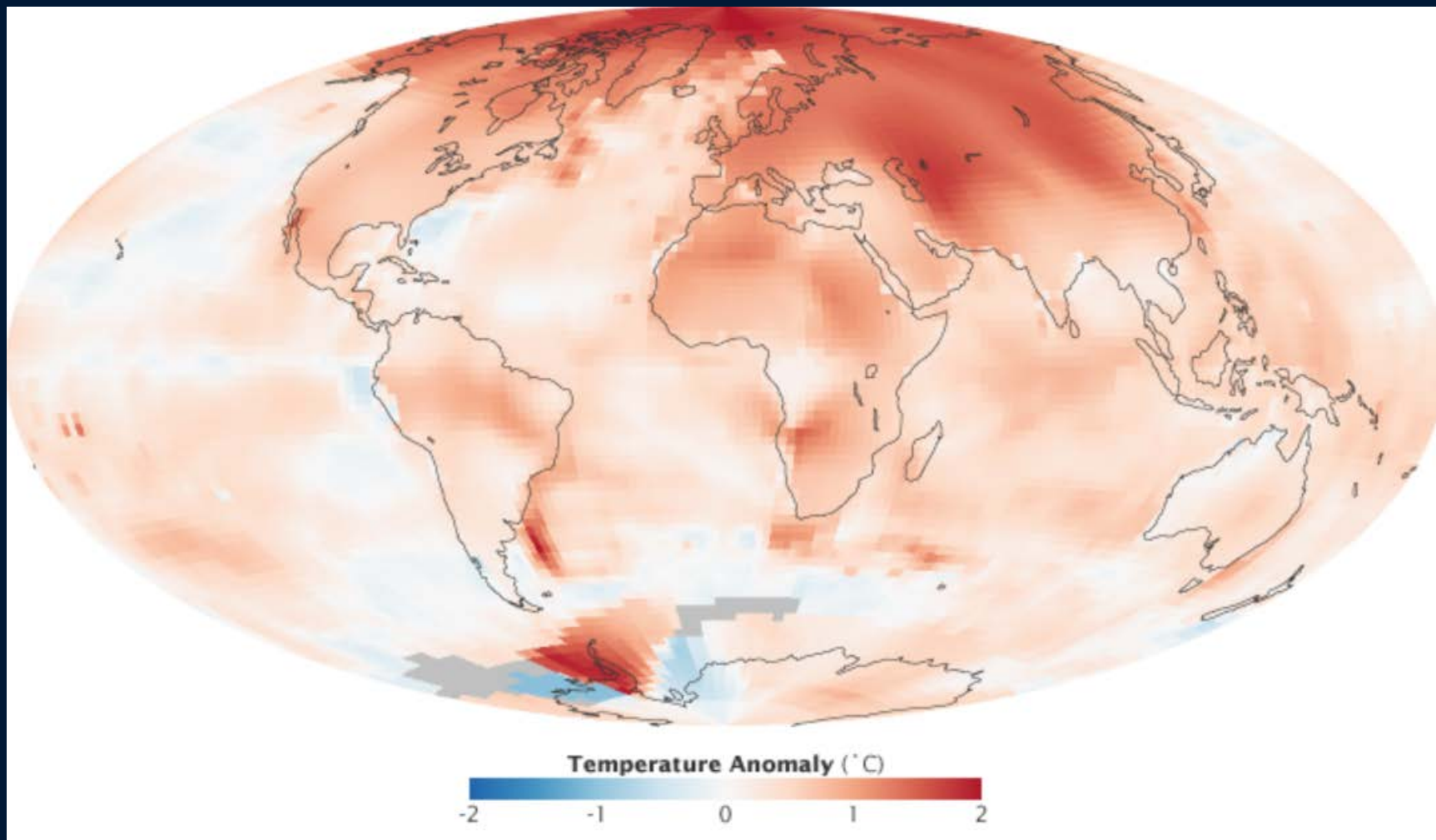
# Global temperature 1880-2015



NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, 2016



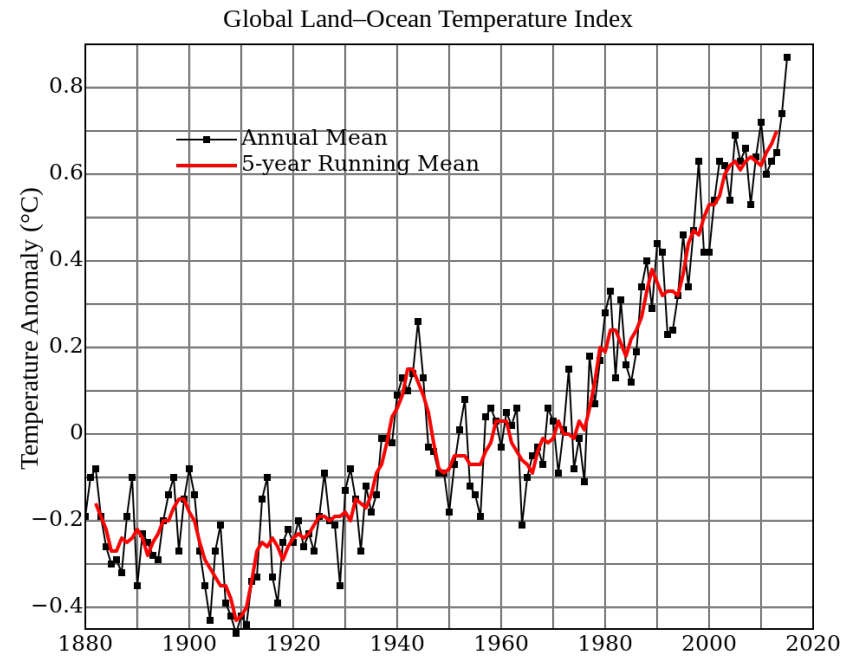
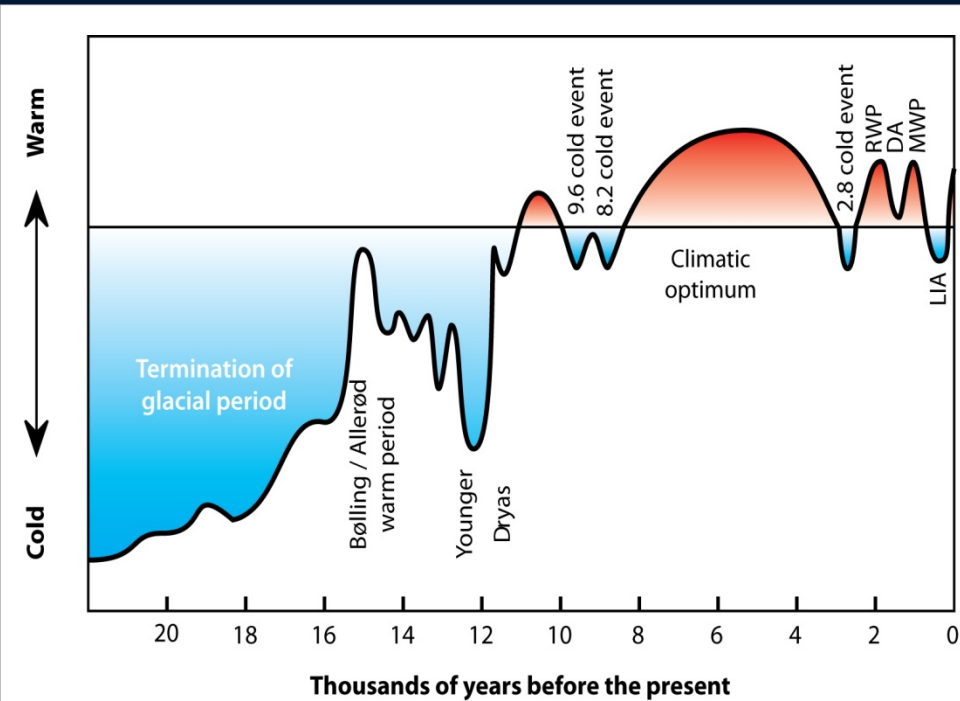
# Onset and magnitude of industrial-era warming in regional temperature reconstructions



NASA GISS temperature trend 2000-2009, showing strong Arctic amplification



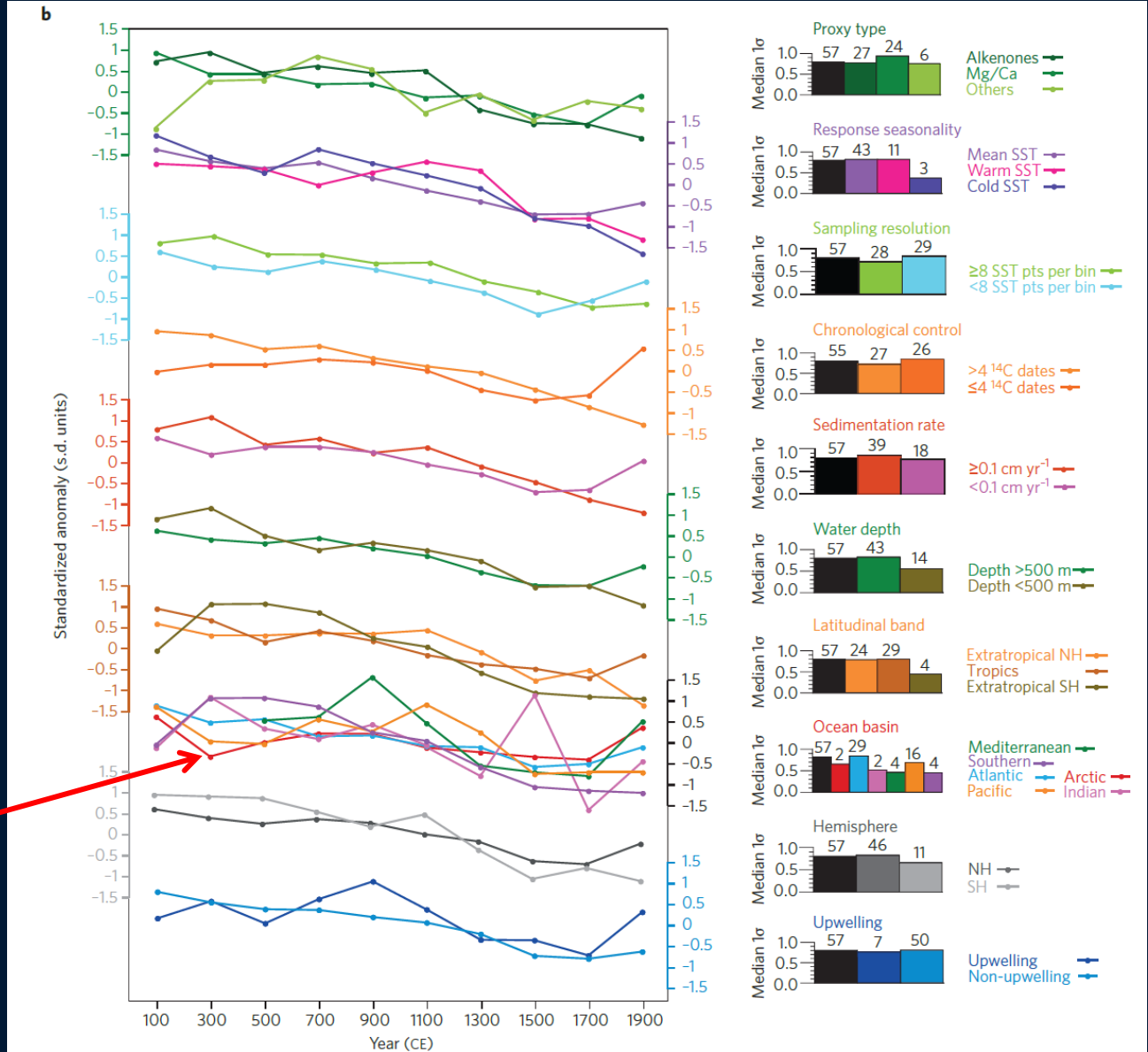
# Past analogues for present and future climate change





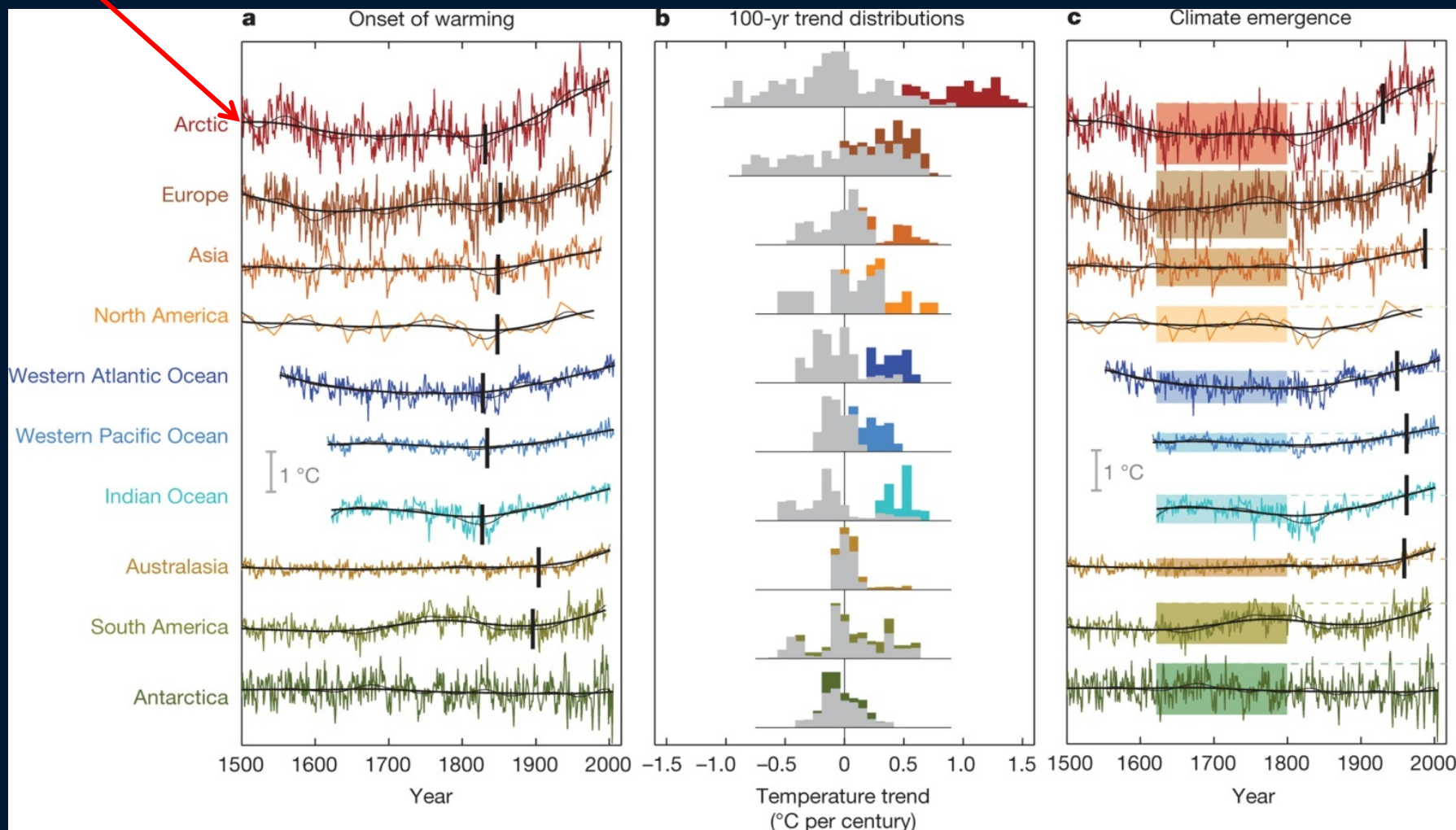


# 2000 years of cooling



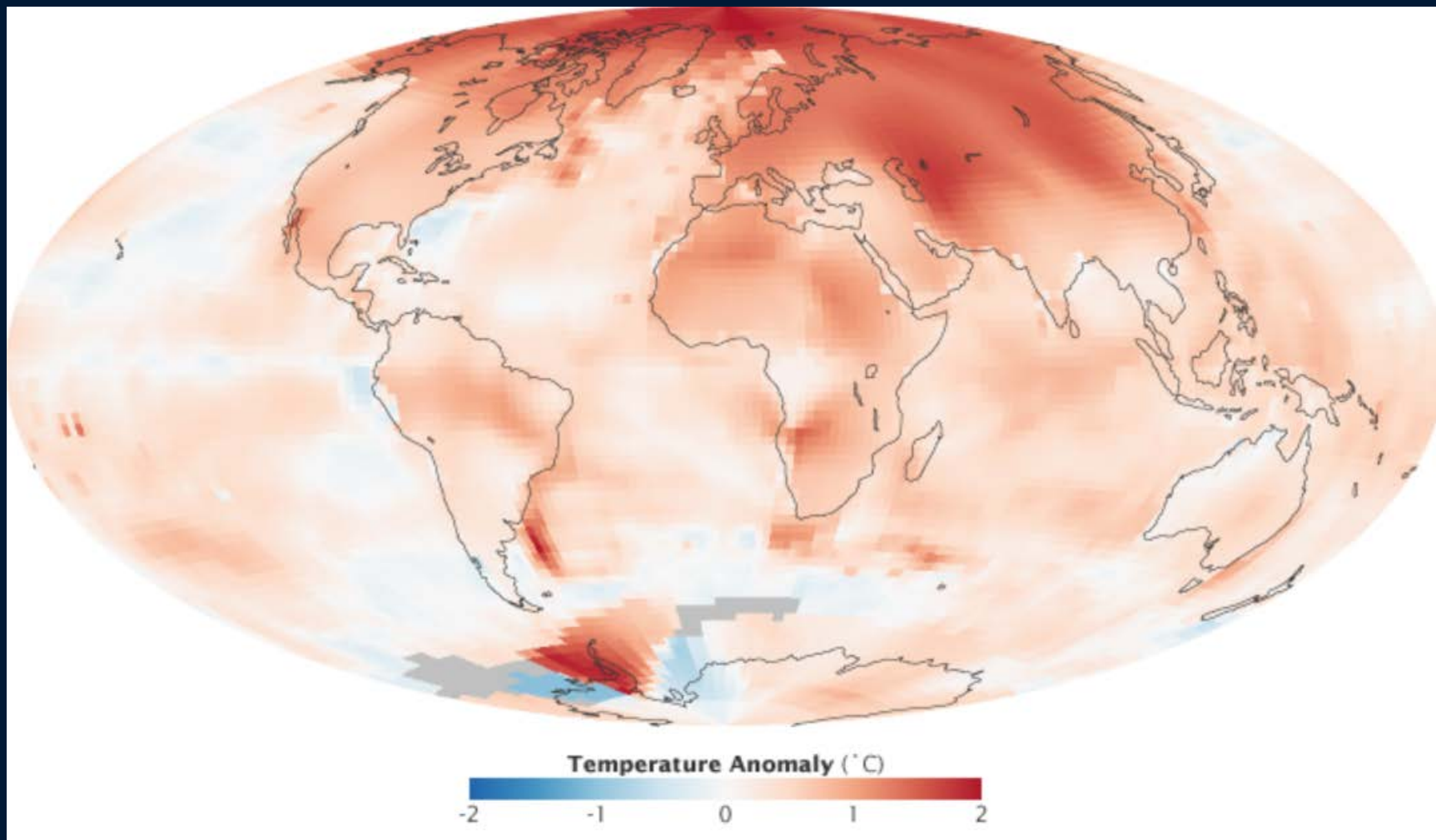


# Onset and magnitude of industrial-era warming in regional temperature reconstructions

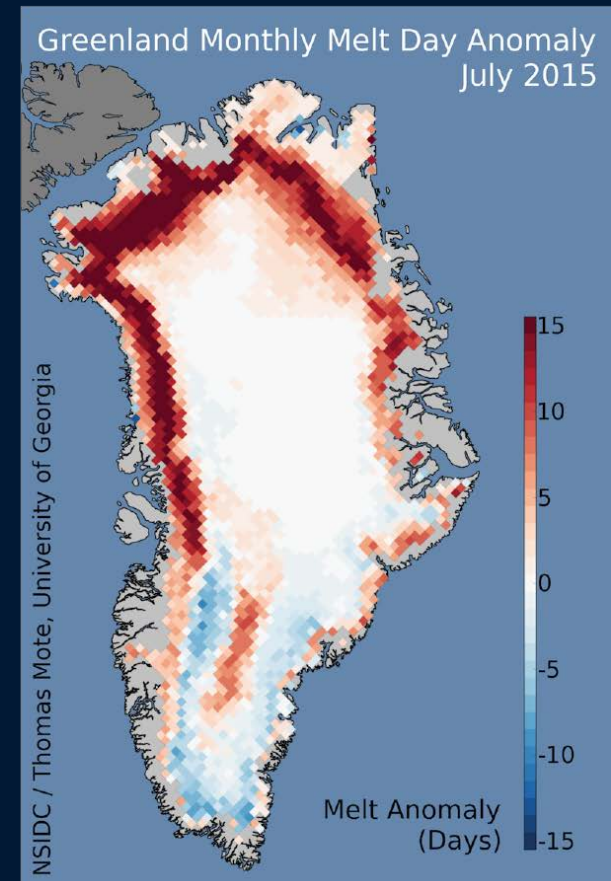
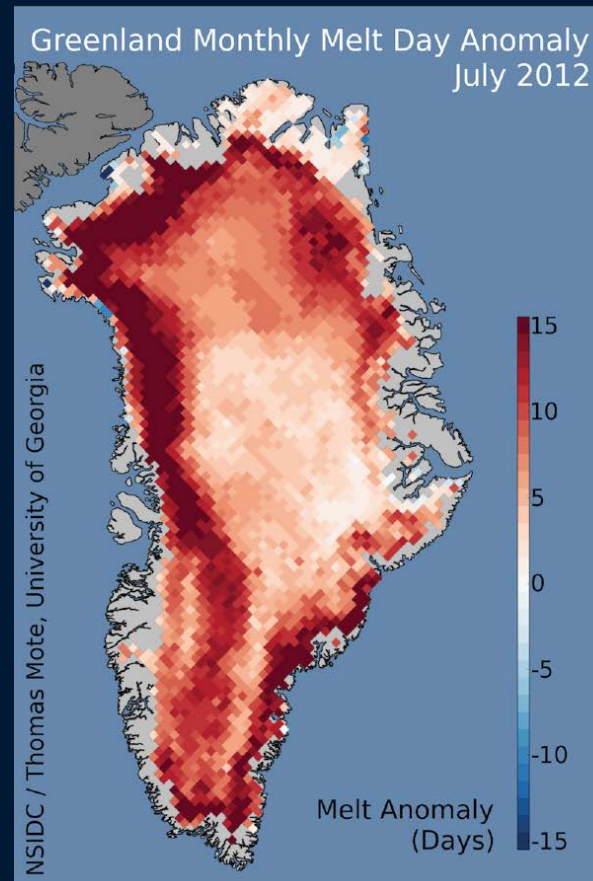
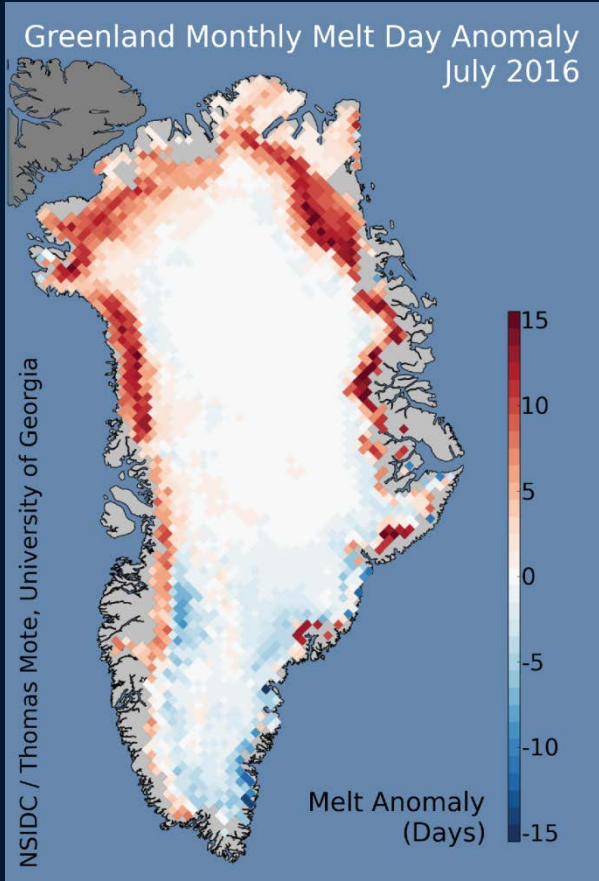




# Onset and magnitude of industrial-era warming in regional temperature reconstructions



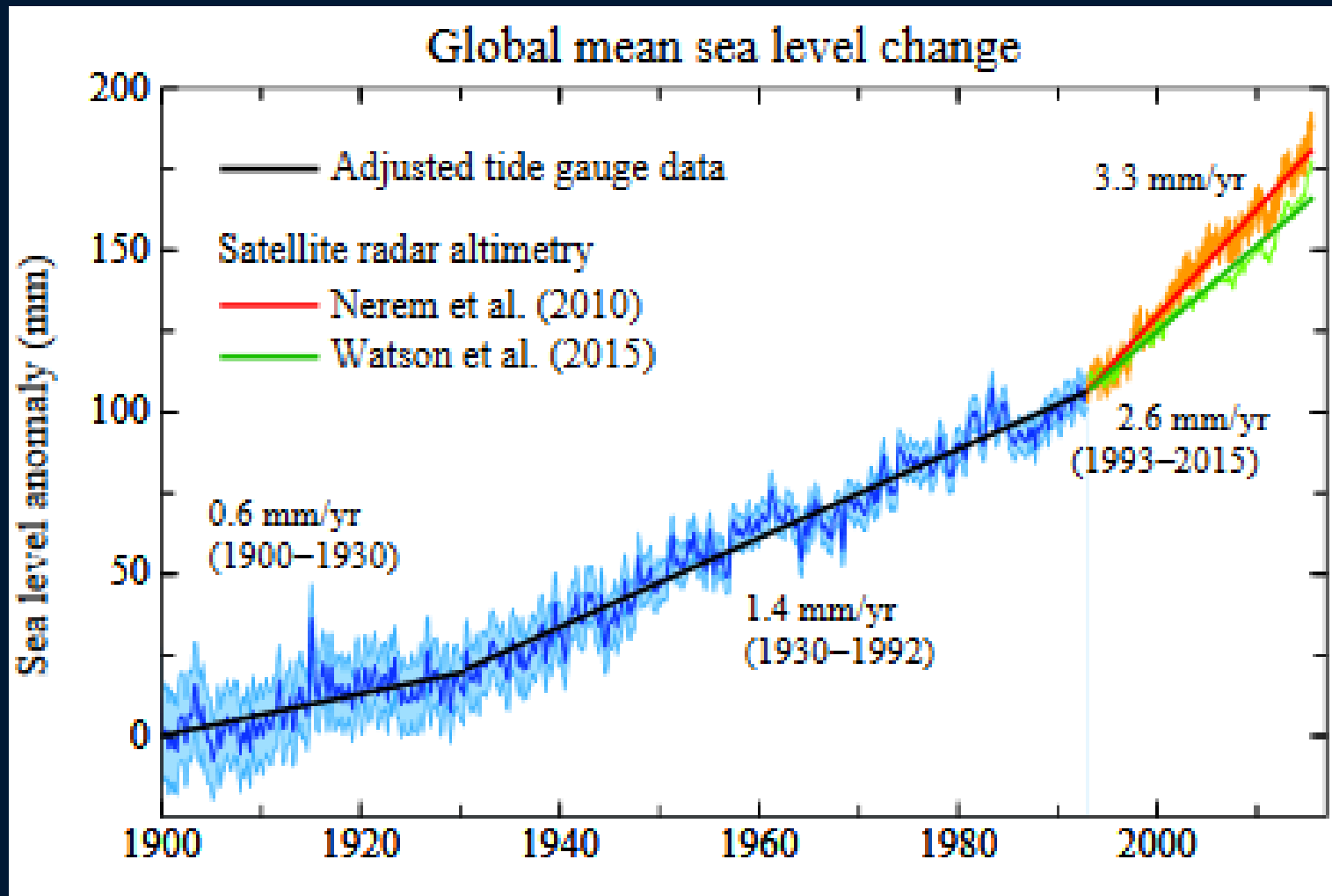
NASA GISS temperature trend 2000-2009, showing strong Arctic amplification



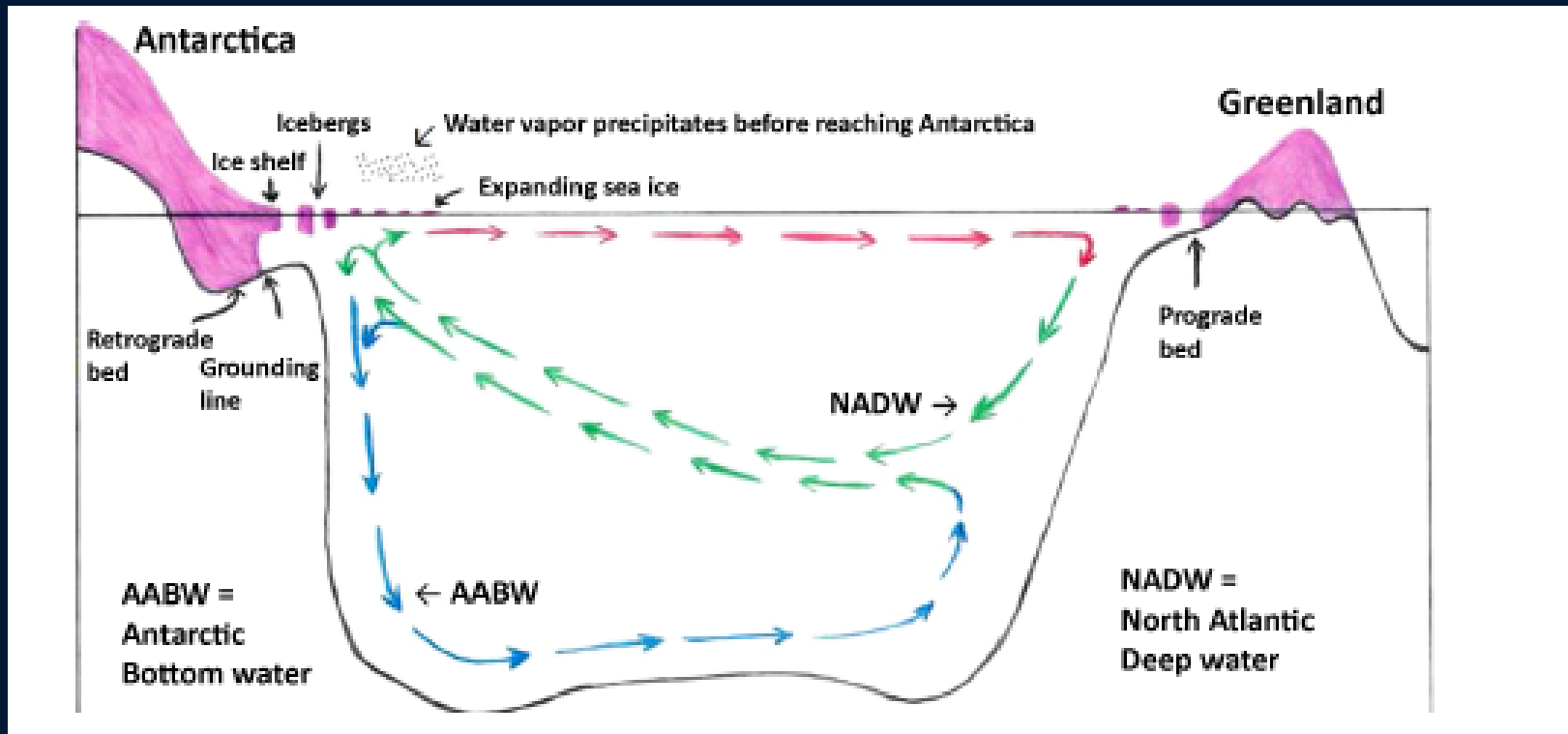
The Greenland Ice Sheet's cumulative melt day anomalies for July 2016, July 2012 and July 2015 relative to the July average for 1981 to 2010.



# Global sea level change



# Impact of glacier melt on ocean circulation

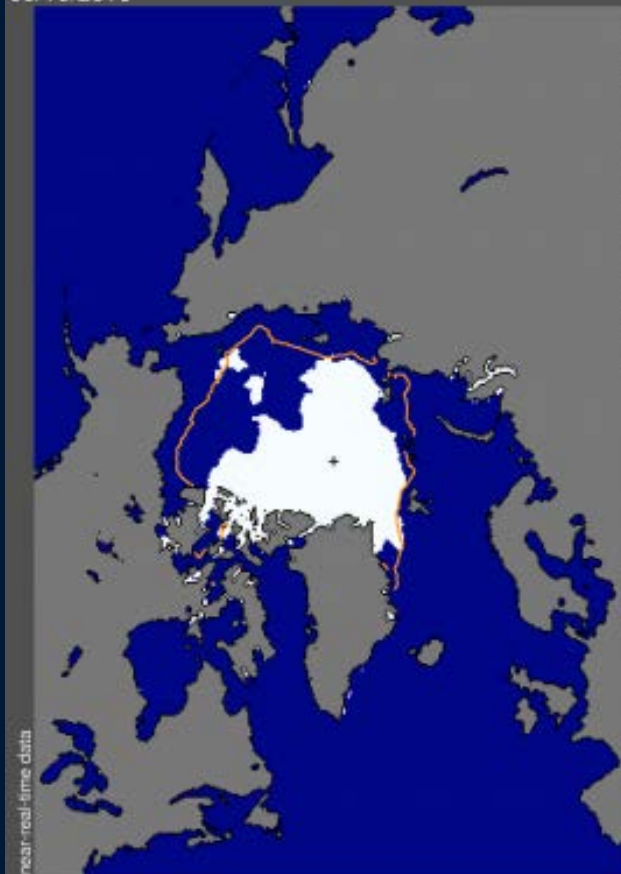




# Arctic sea ice

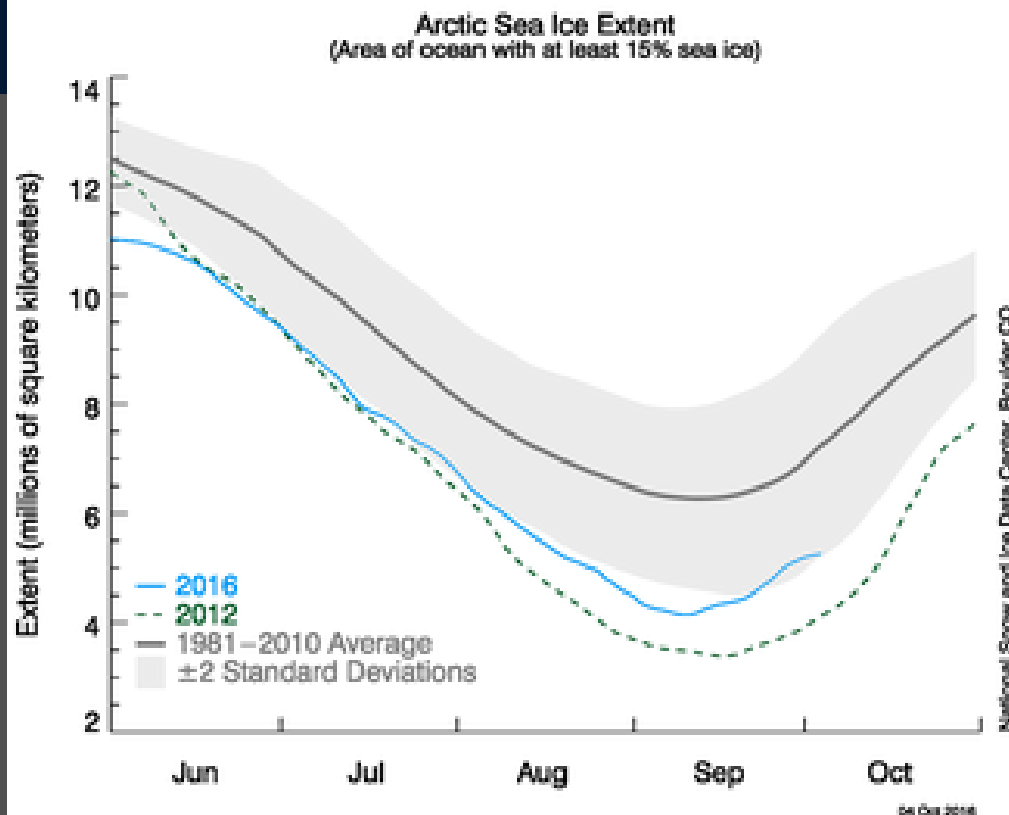
September 10, 2016

Sea Ice Extent  
09/10/2016



National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder, CO

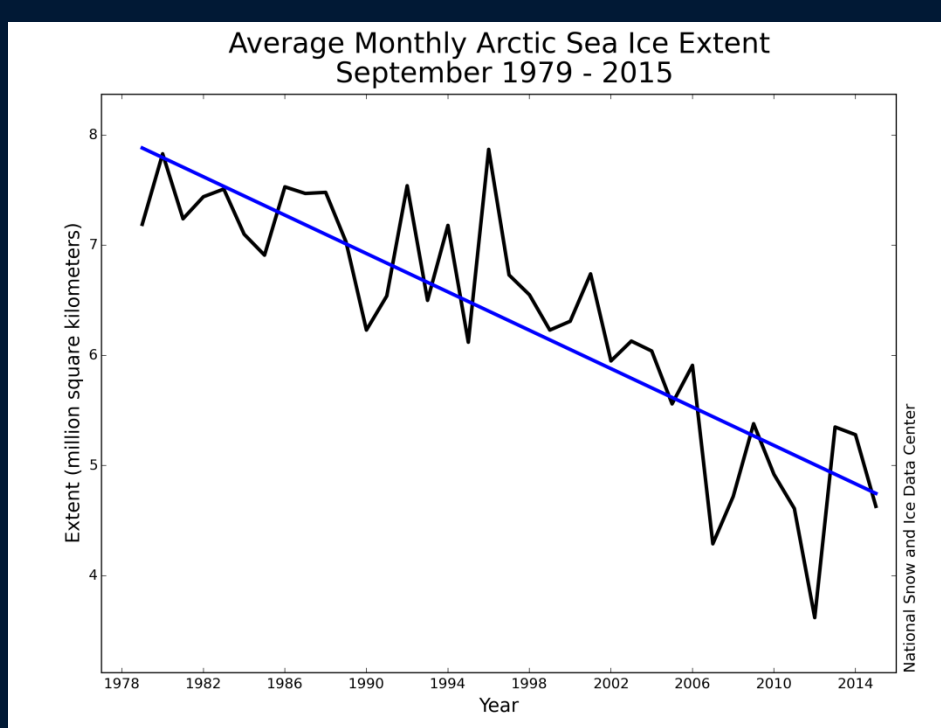
median  
1981-2010



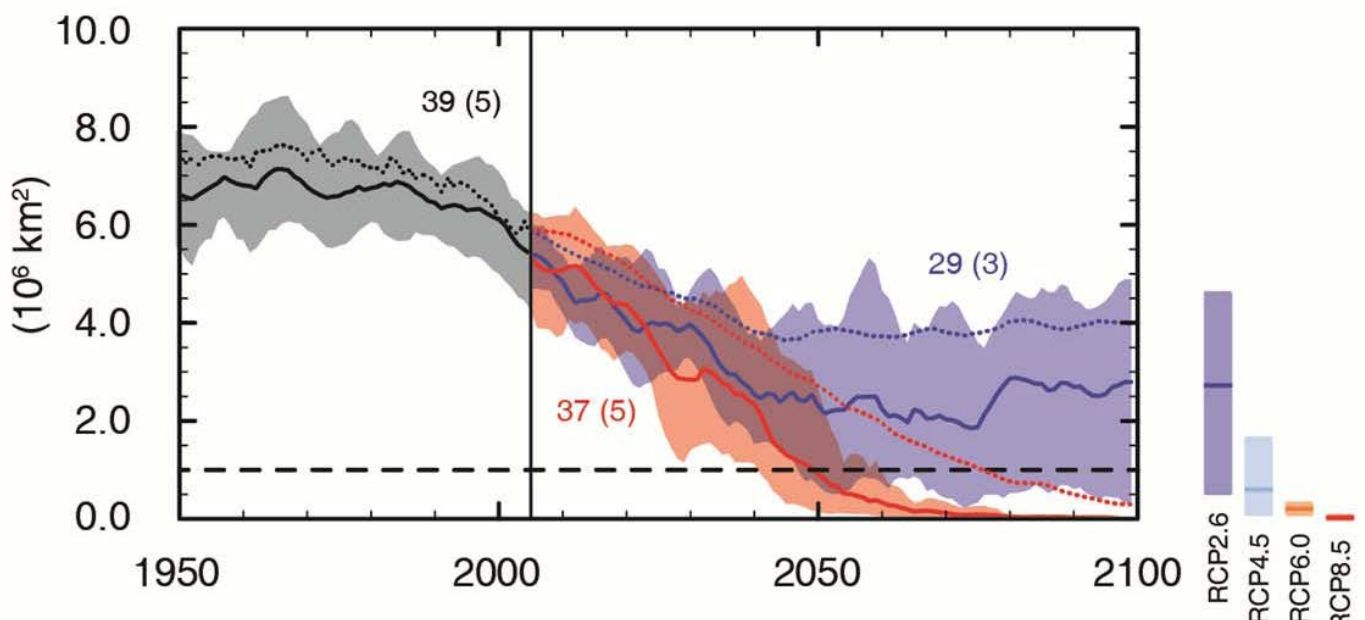
National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder, CO



# The future of Arctic summer sea ice



(b) Northern Hemisphere September sea ice extent



NSIDC 2016

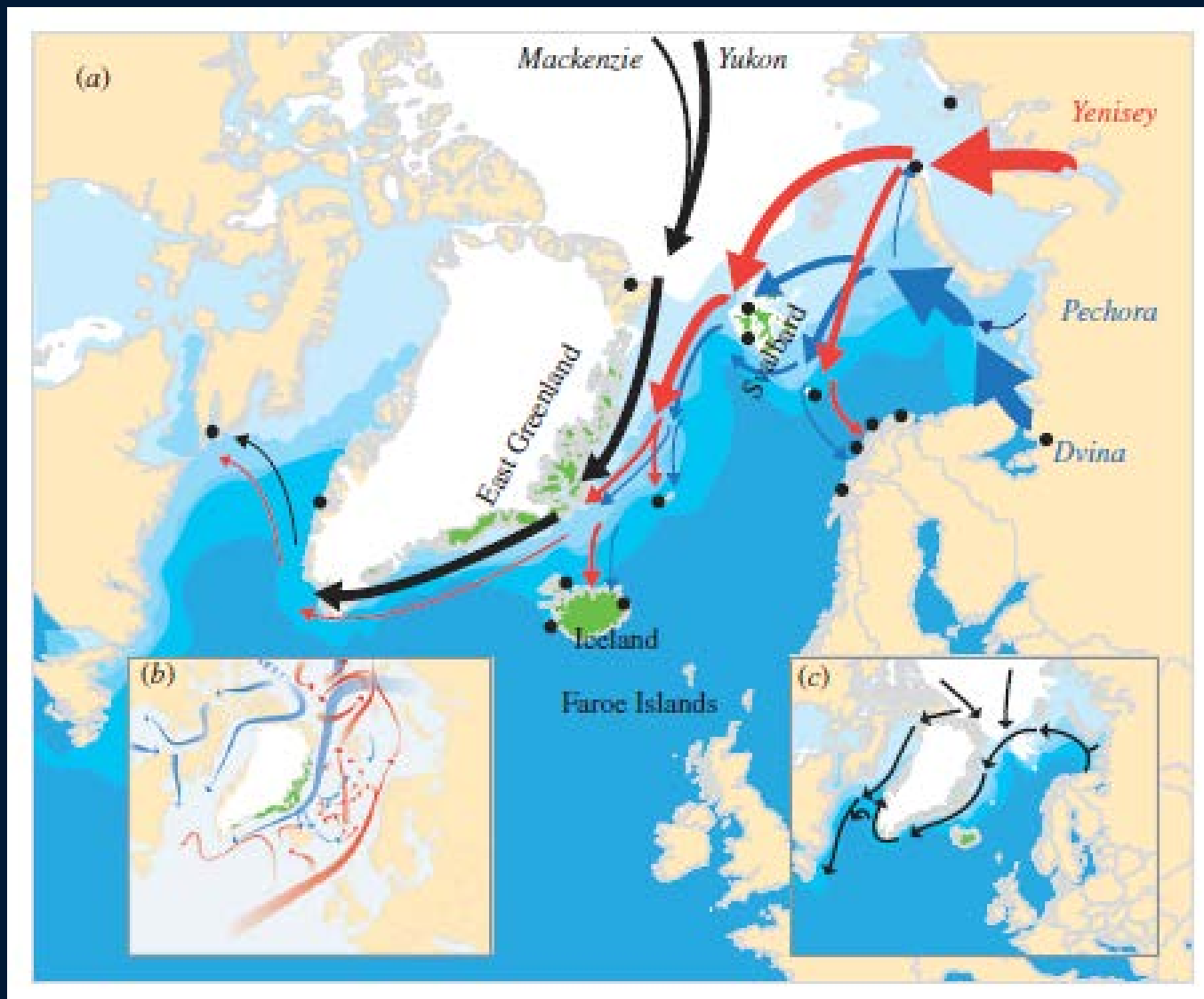
IPCC 2013







# Impact on diversity and spread of plants in the Arctic

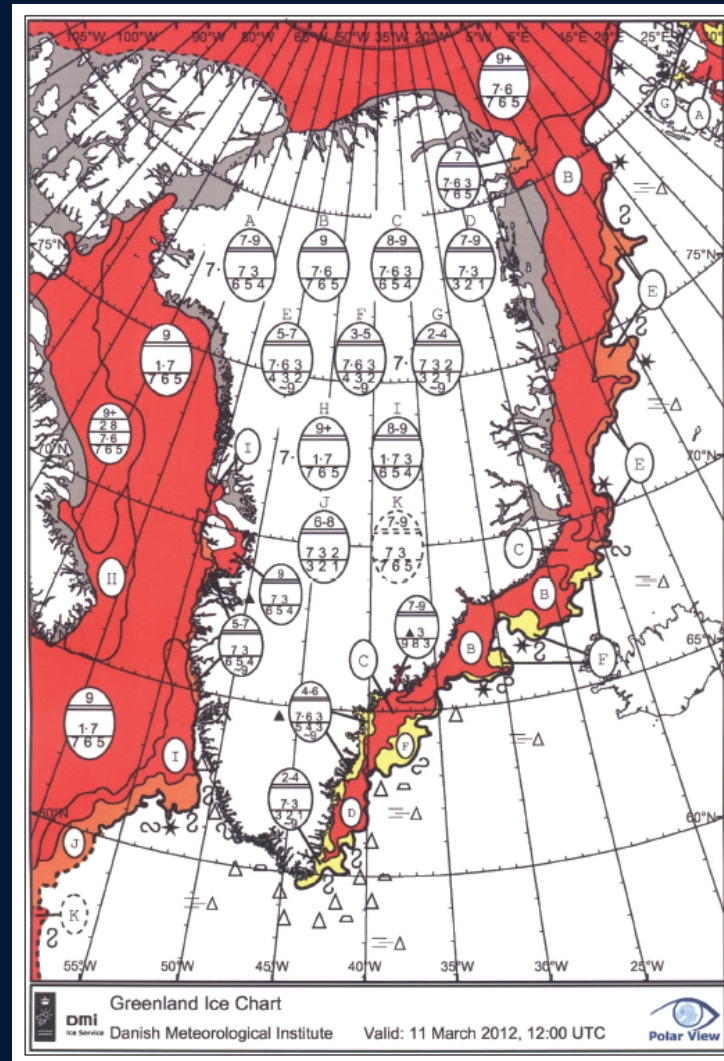




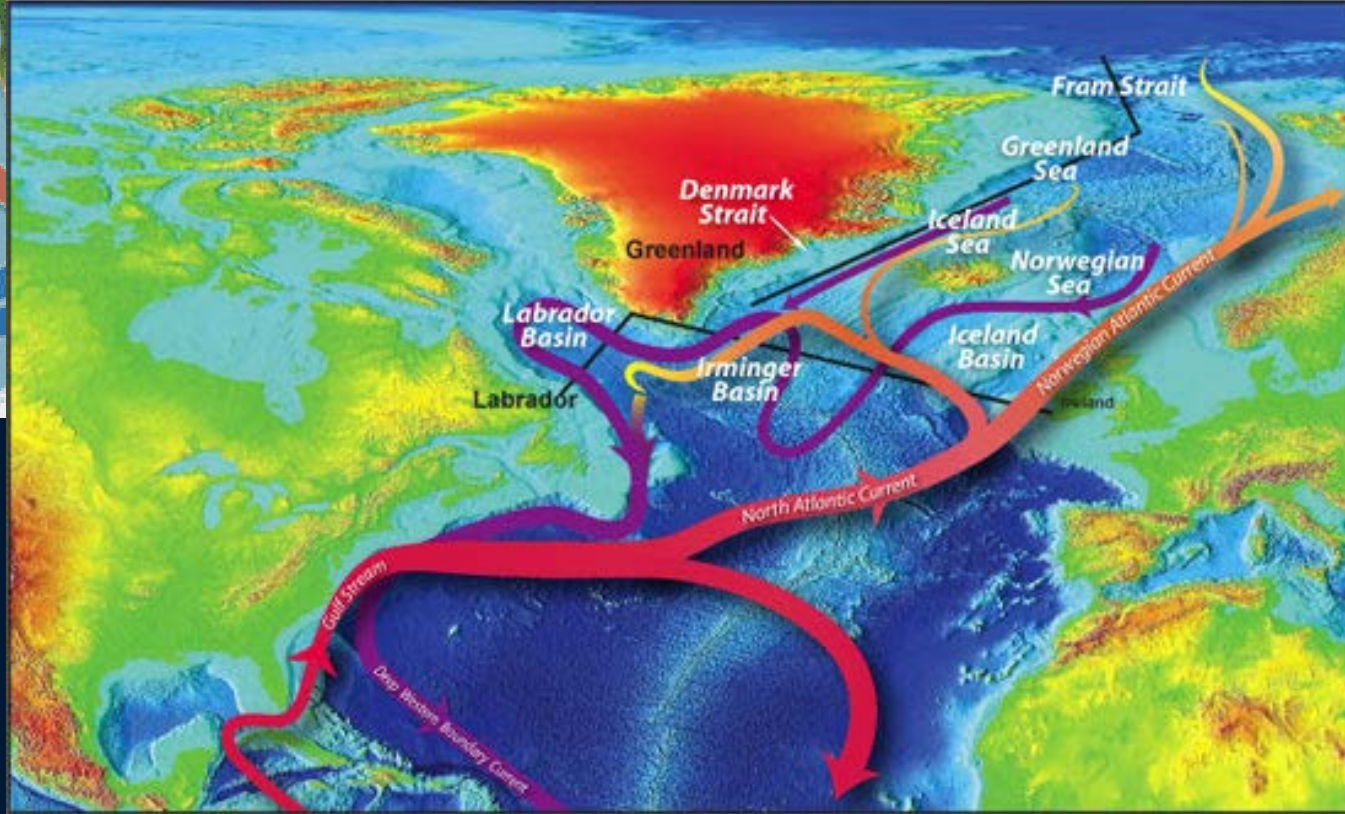
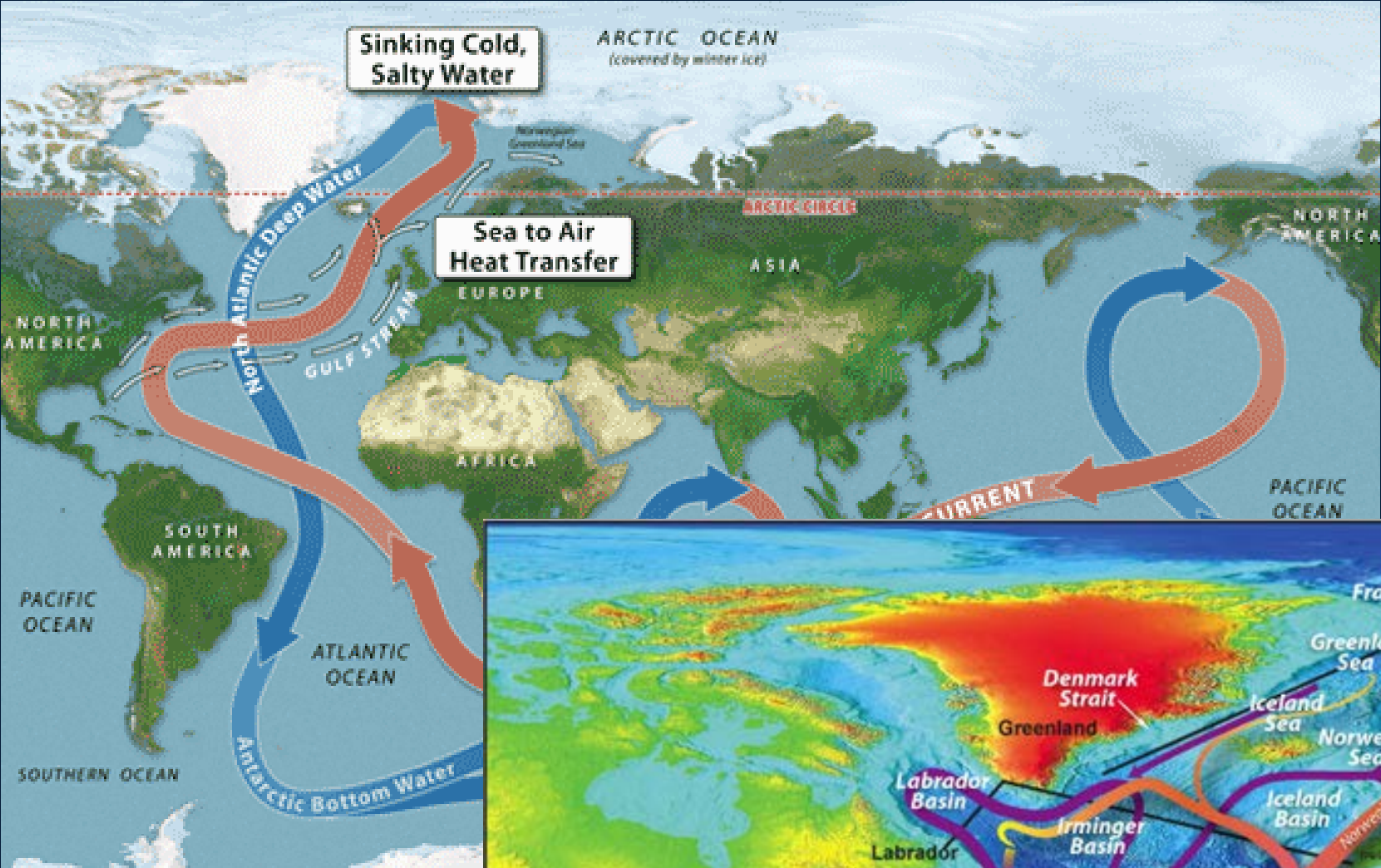
# Logistics of Transportation



# Impact on human habitation: the Norse





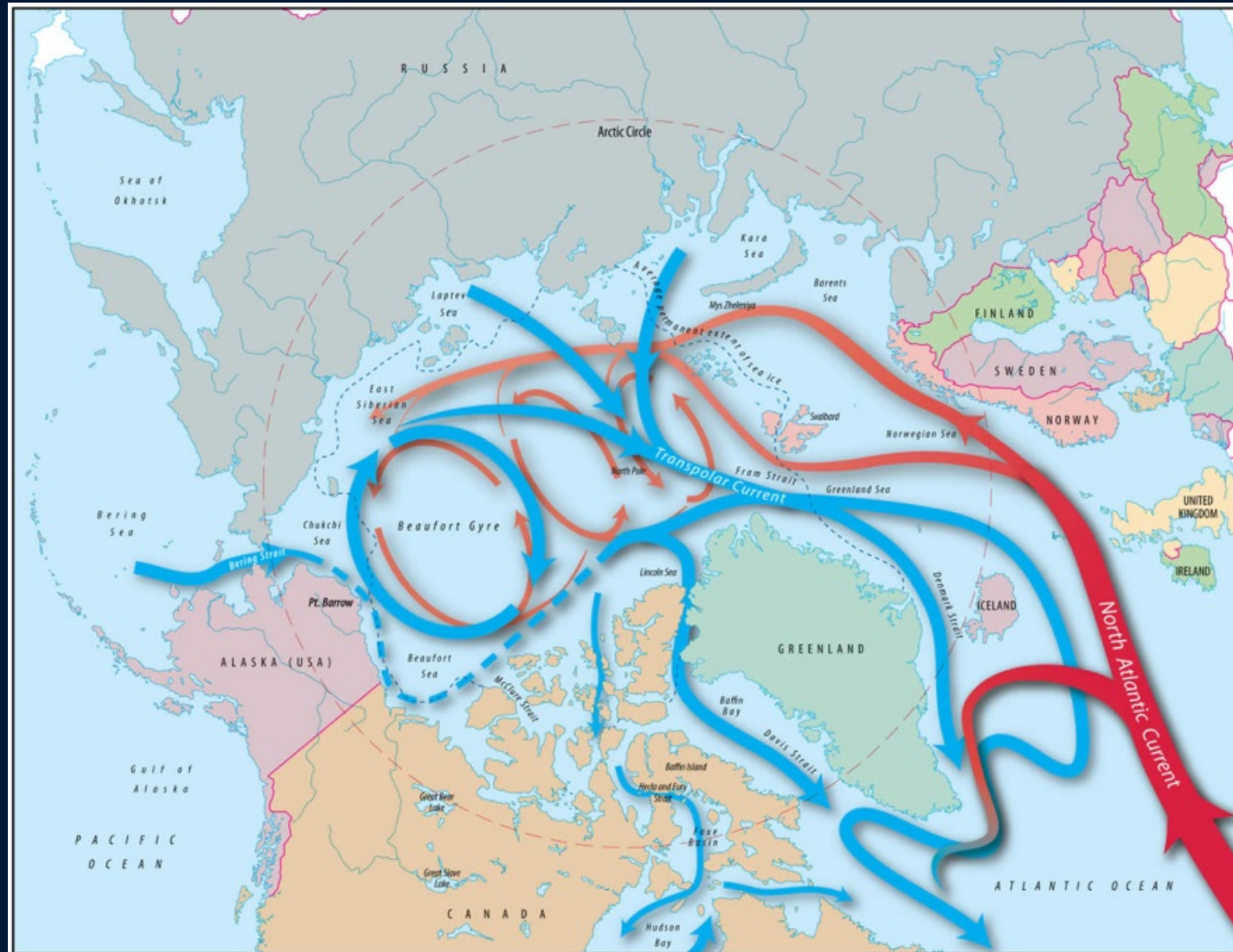




# Arctic ocean currents

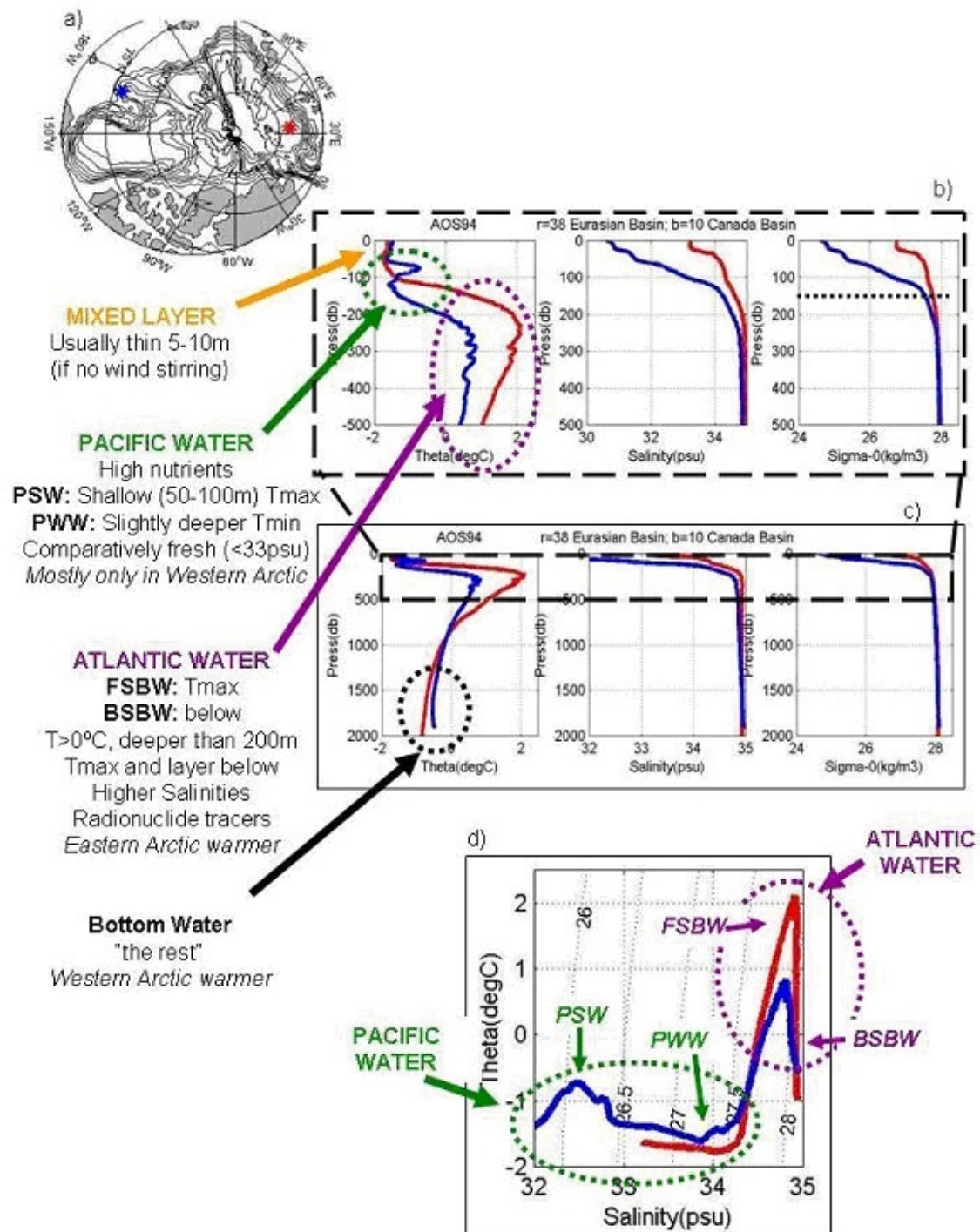
Blue arrows = cold, relatively fresh water.  
Red arrows = warm, salty water from the North Atlantic

*(Jack Cook, WHOI)*

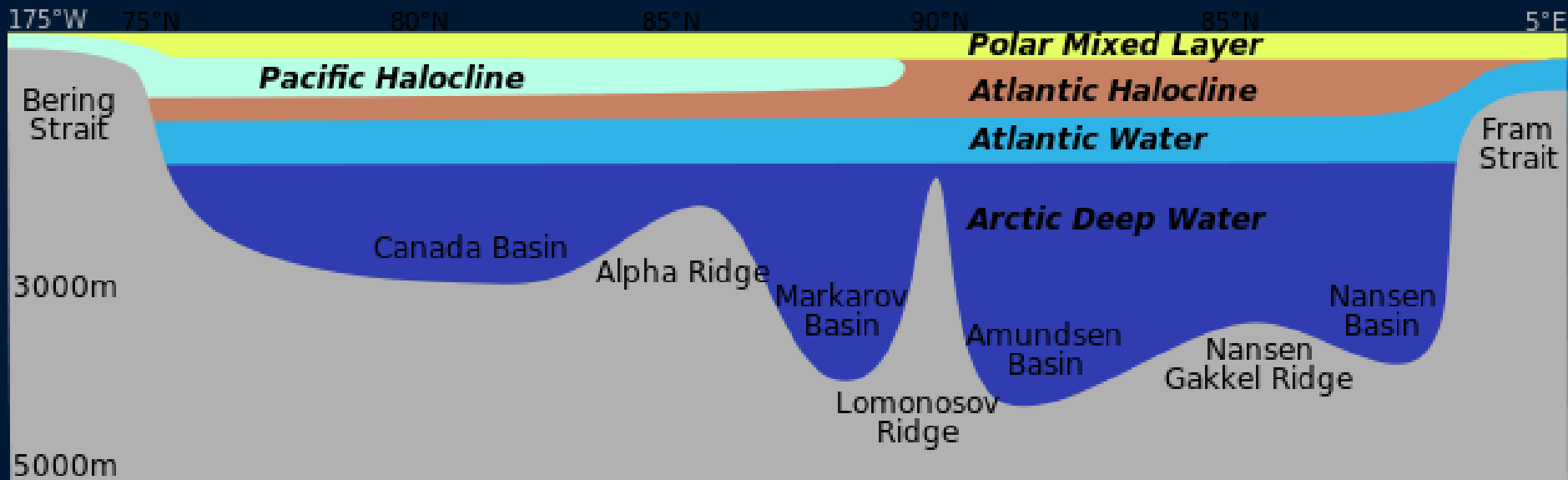




# Arctic Ocean water masses









# The basis for our work



N/R OGS Explora





# Archives of past climate change



Gravity corer



Sediment core



# Archives of past climate change



Gravity corer



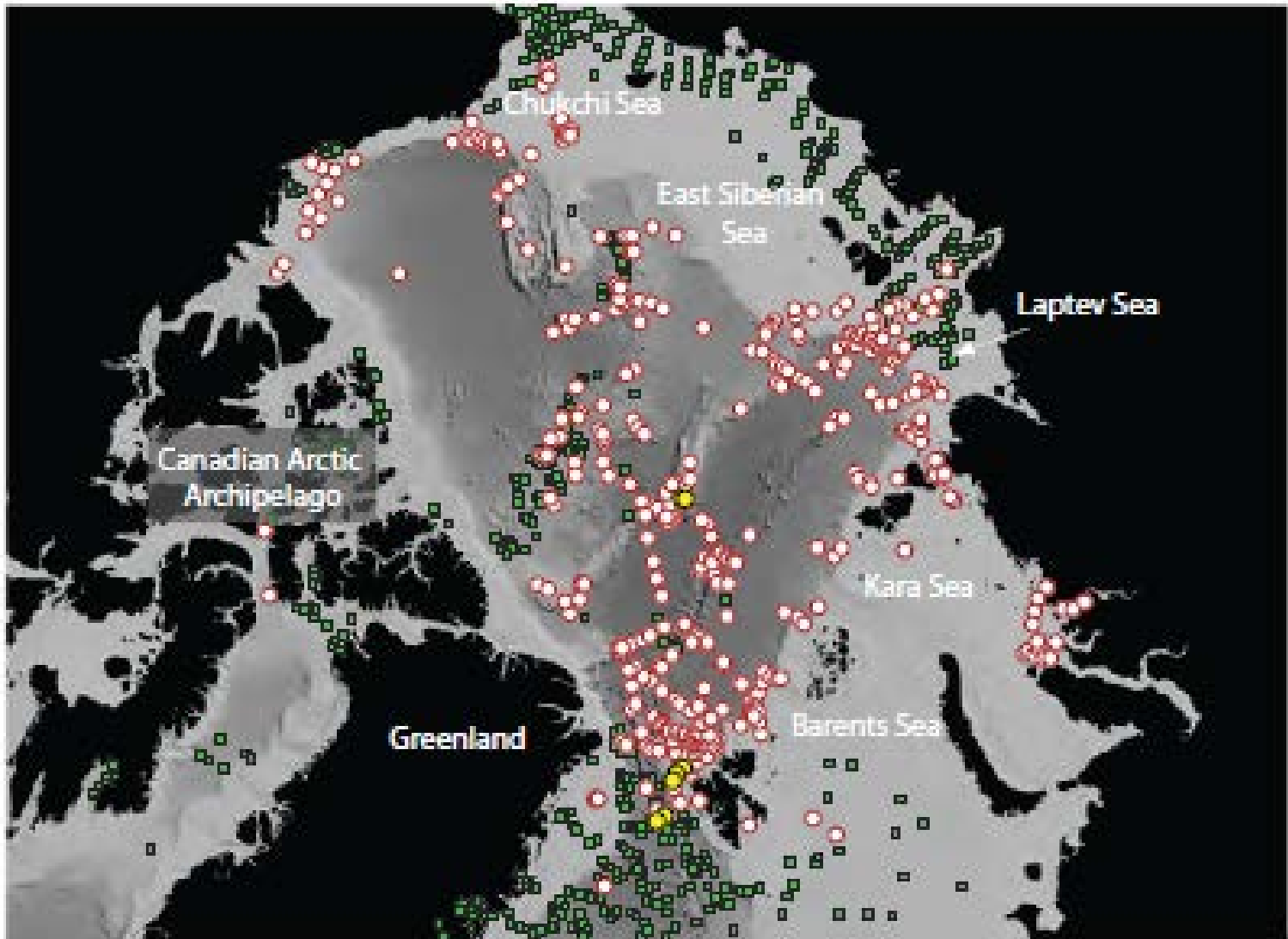
Foraminifera



Sediment core

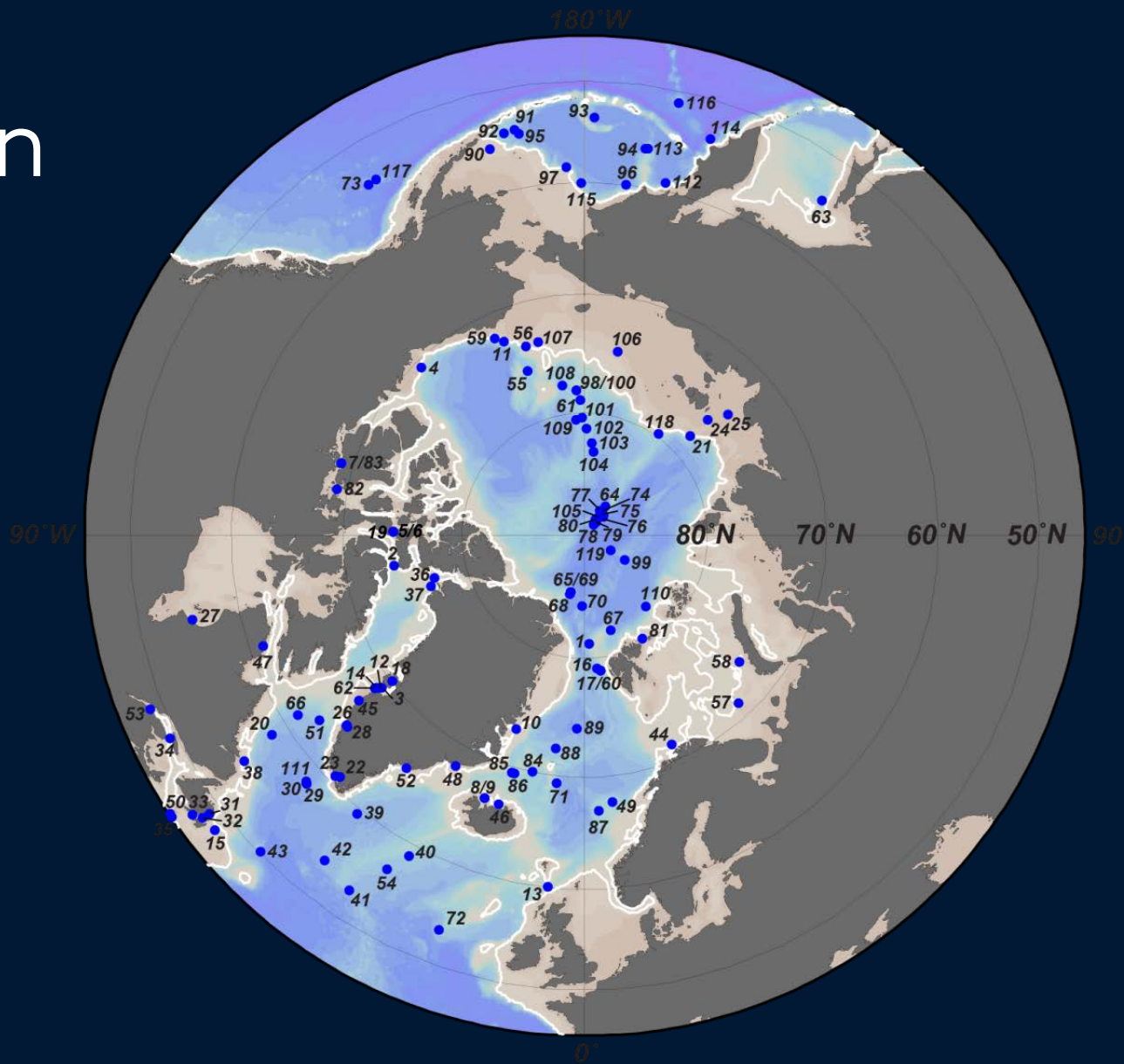


# ARCTIC OCEAN CORE SITES



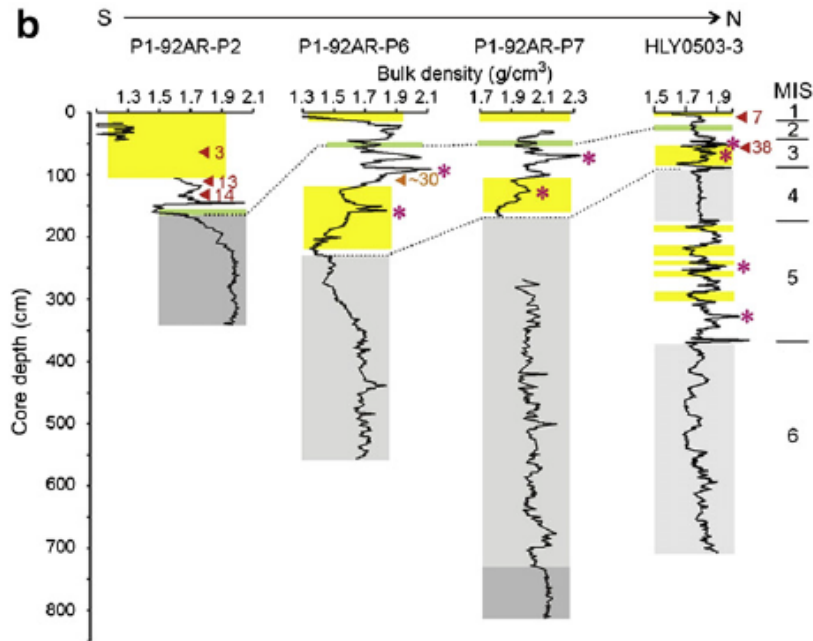
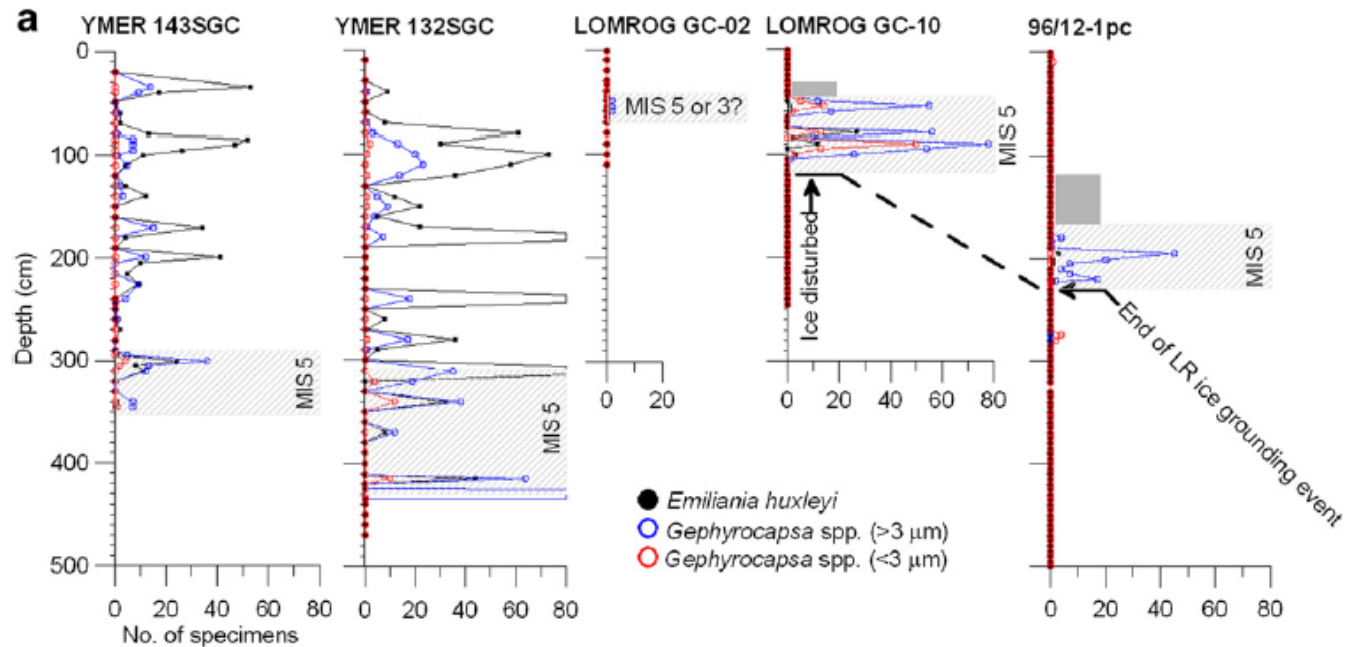


# Arctic Ocean Holocene sediments

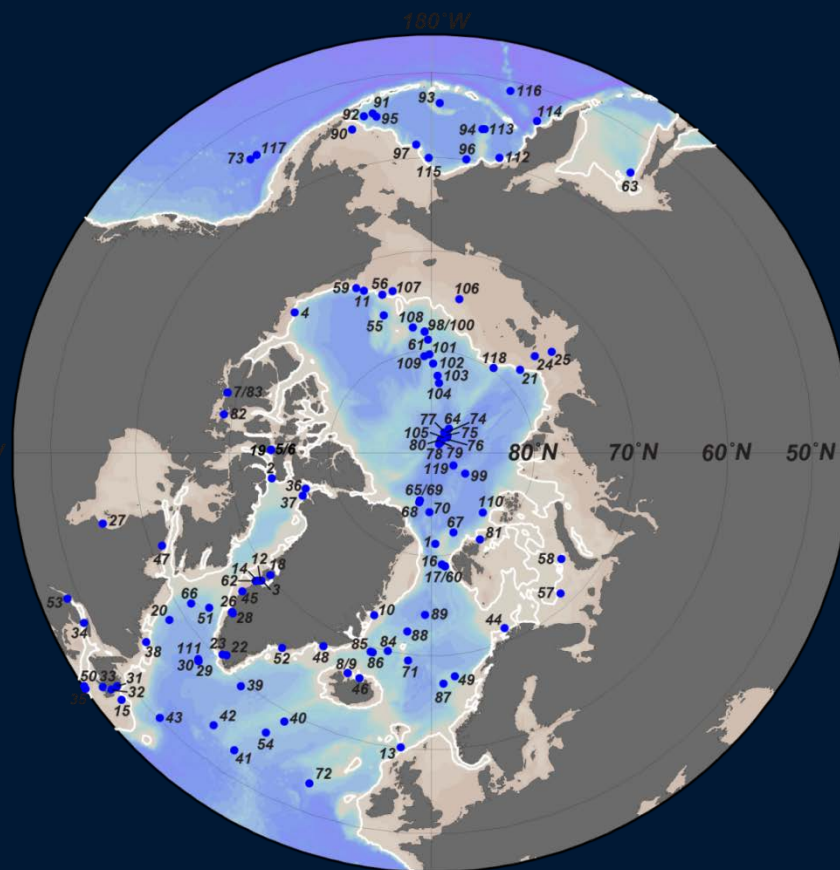
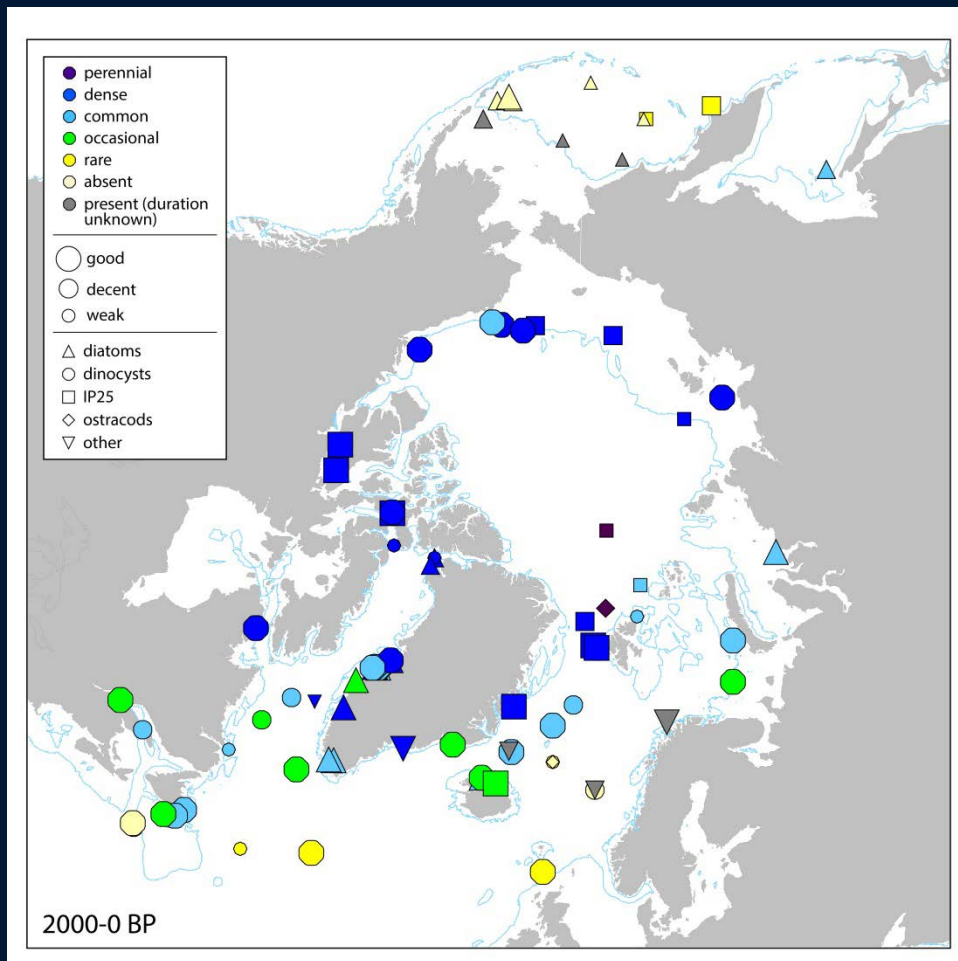




# Arctic Ocean cores



# Sites with centennial to millennial-scale resolution



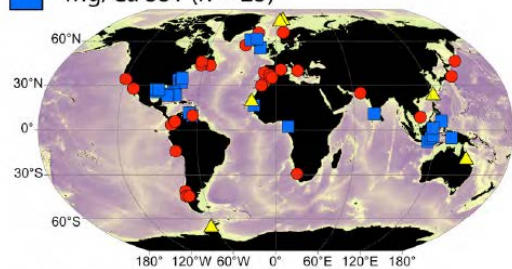




# Arctic high-resolution sites

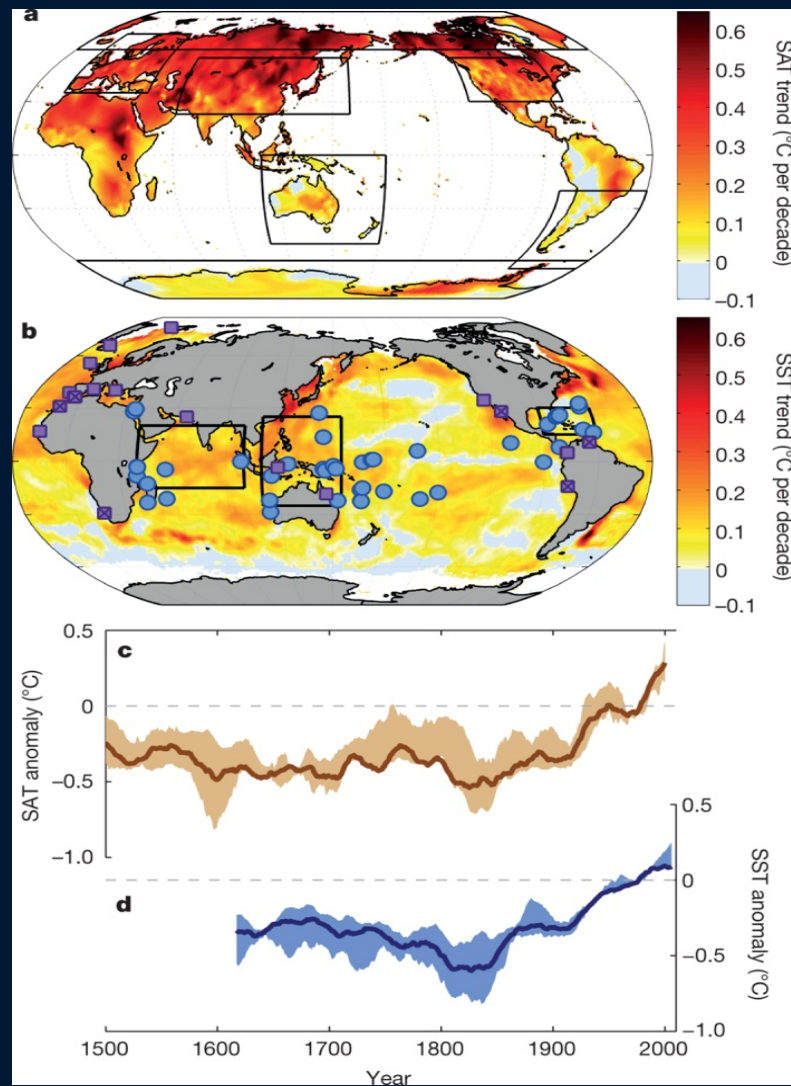
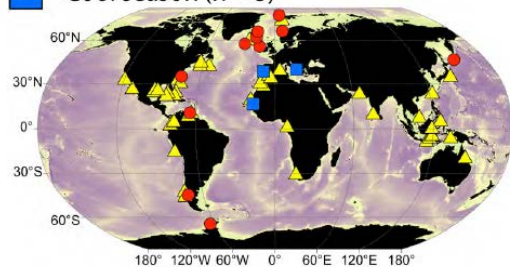
## Proxy SST type

- Alkenone SST (n = 28)
- ▲ Other SST (n = 6)
- Mg/Ca SST (n = 23)



## Seasonality of SST

- Warm season (n = 11)
- ▲ Mean annual (n = 43)
- Cool season (n = 3)

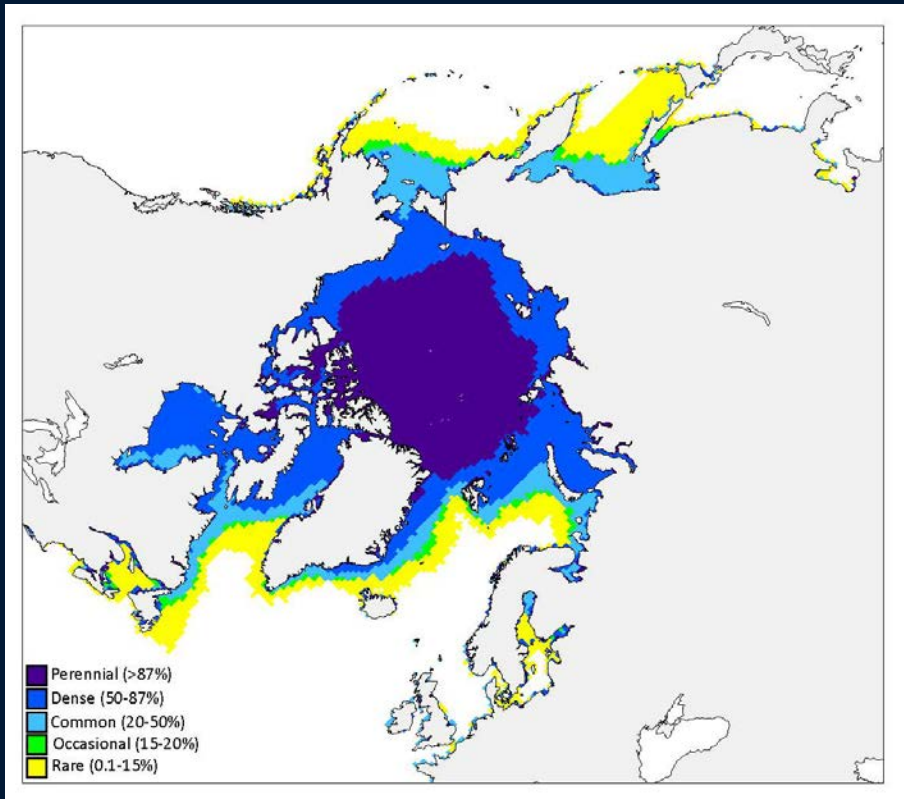




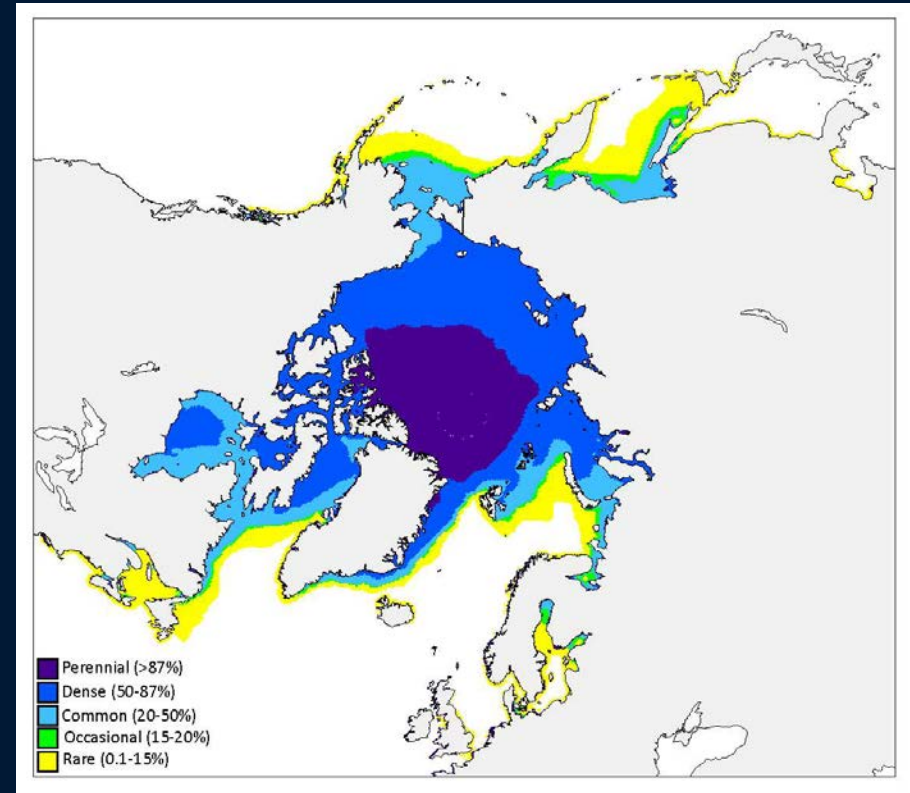
What to do?



# MODERN SEA ICE



1953-2003



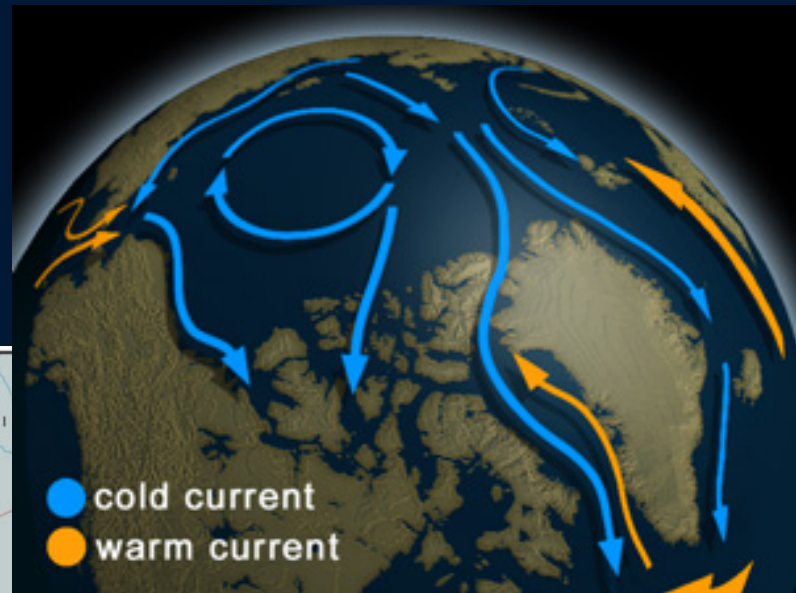
2003-2013



# Arctic ocean currents

Blue arrows = cold, relatively fresh water.  
 Red arrows = warm, salty water from the North Atlantic

*(Jack Cook, WHOI)*



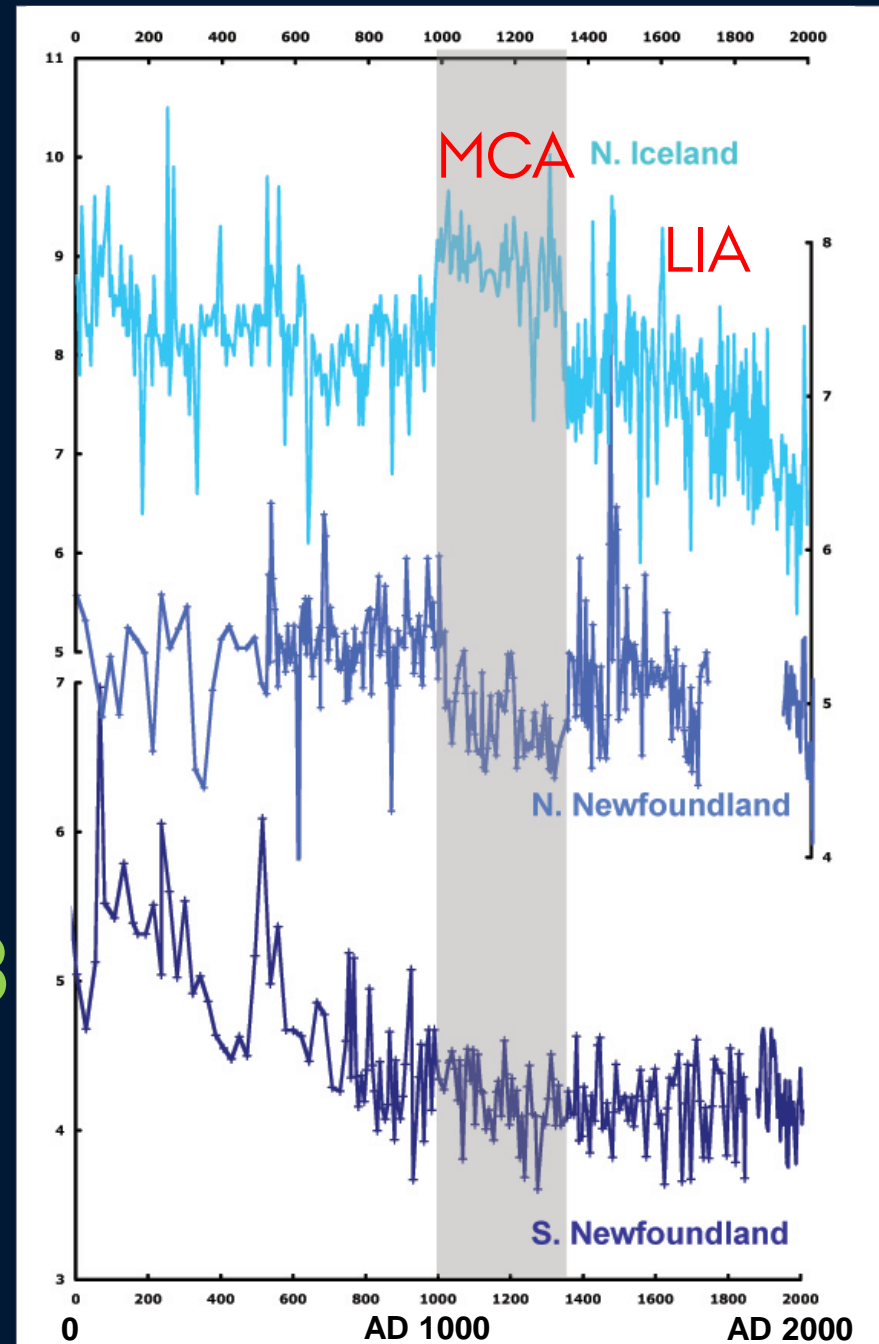
# Geographical Differences Explain Mechanisms



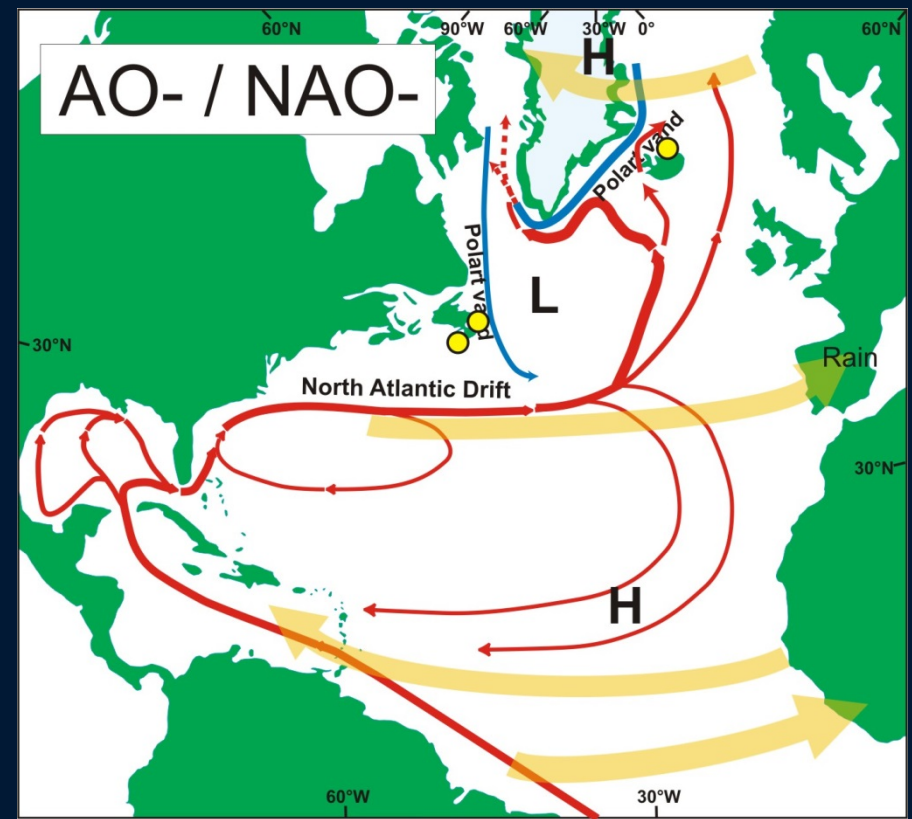
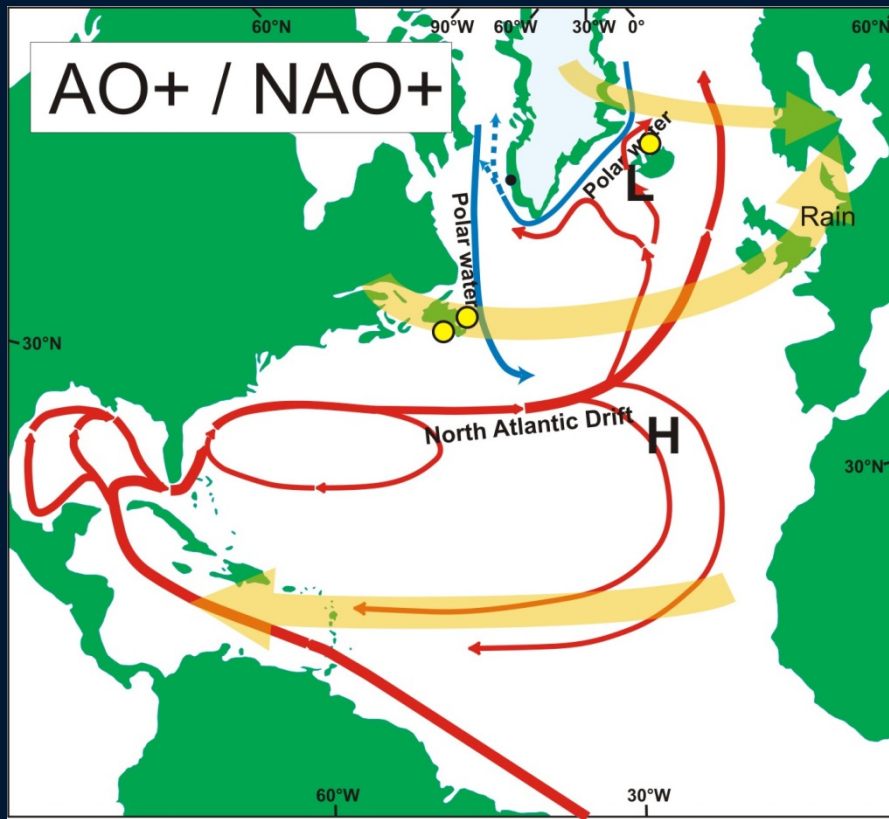
1

2

3



# Catching the Arctic Oscillation in the North Atlantic



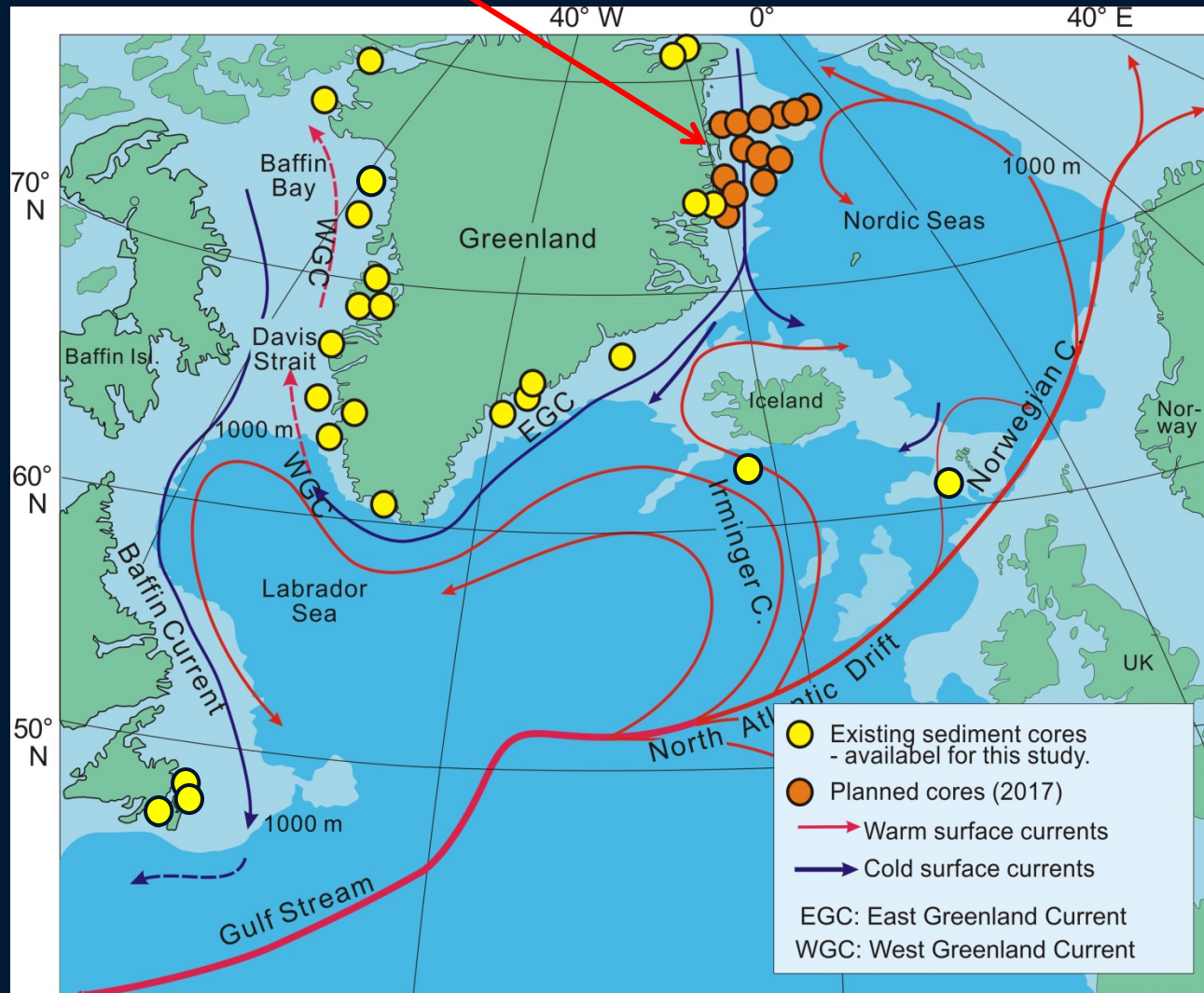


# CONCLUSIONS

- The Arctic exerts a major control on global climate.
- However, we actually know very little about Arctic climate – especially its variability and “natural state”.
- Select key (climate sensitive) sites for study.
- Further development of methods
- International collaboration.



# NorthGreen2017







# Thank you!

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- Danish Council for Independent Research, Natural Science
- Villum Kann Rasmussen Foundation
- European Union FP7 programme
- Geocenter Danmark
- ... and many more

09/24/2007