

Norwegian Meteorological Institute



Perspectives on Polar Tourism and Improved Collaborations with Citizen Science

Penelope Wagner

Researcher, Norwegian Ice Service

penelopew@met.no

Trond Robertson

Senior Ice Analyst, Norwegian Ice Service

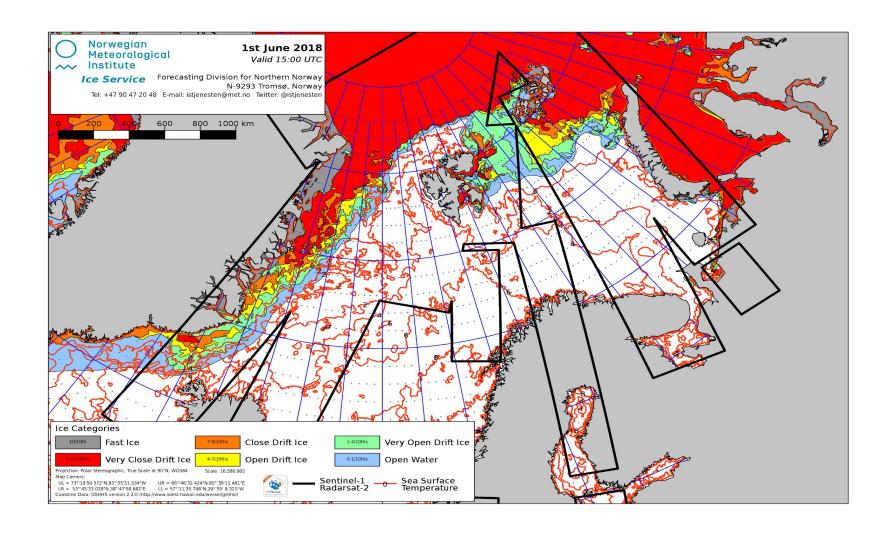
trondr@met.no





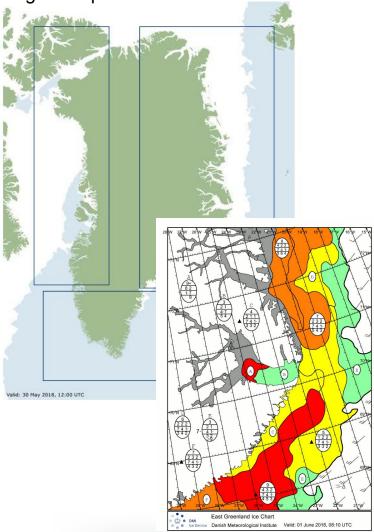
MODIS Terra image of the Antarctic Peninsula, 6 January 2016 [Data NASA 2016]

Area of Operations

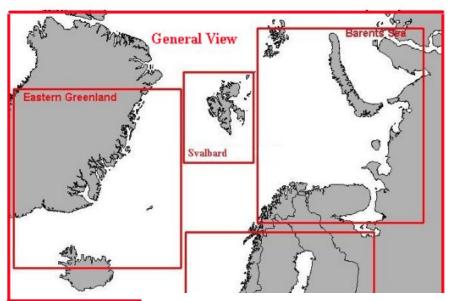


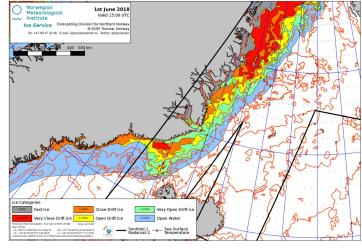
Area of Operations

Office staffed 7 days/week Regional updates: 2-4 times/week



Daily charts: Monday - Friday





Polar Expedition Cruise Participation and Assistance

MET Norway -

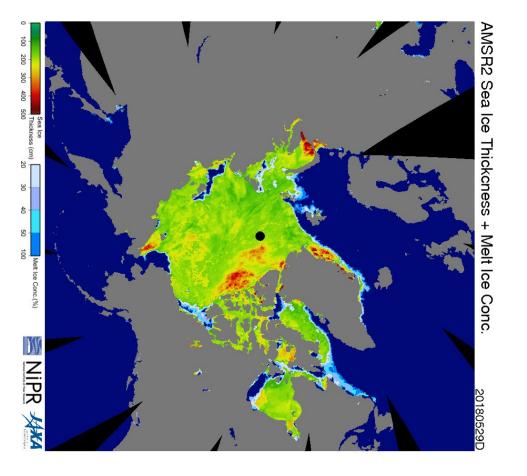
- 2017 Midnatsol Hurtigruten, Chilean Fjords and Antarctic Peninsula
- 2017 50 Years of Victory, Murmansk to the North Pole
- 2017 National Geographic, Svalbard and Greenland
- 2018 Seabourn, Antarctic Peninsula and Antarctic Sound

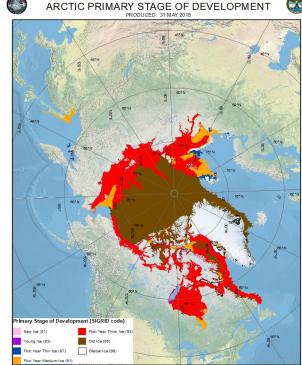
DMI -

- 2017 Contract on services to Greenland Pilot Service
- 2018 AECO / IAATO Collaboration
- 2018 Mary Arctica, Antarctica

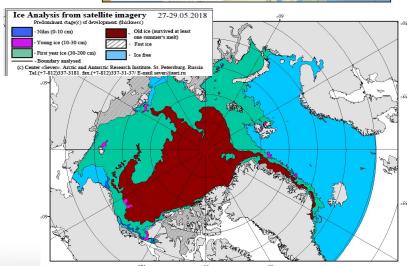


Importance of accurate sea ice info



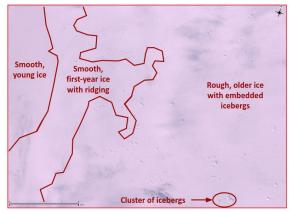


U. S. NATIONALICE CENTER



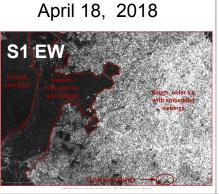
Case Study- NE Greenland Belgica Bank





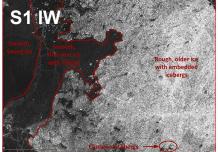
Winter

Summer

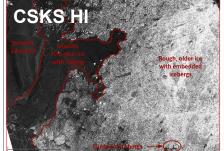




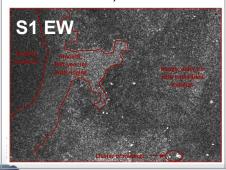
April 17, 2018



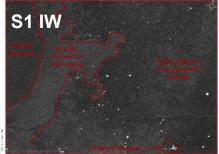
April 18, 2018



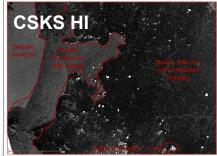
June 17, 2018



June 16, 2018



June 17, 2018

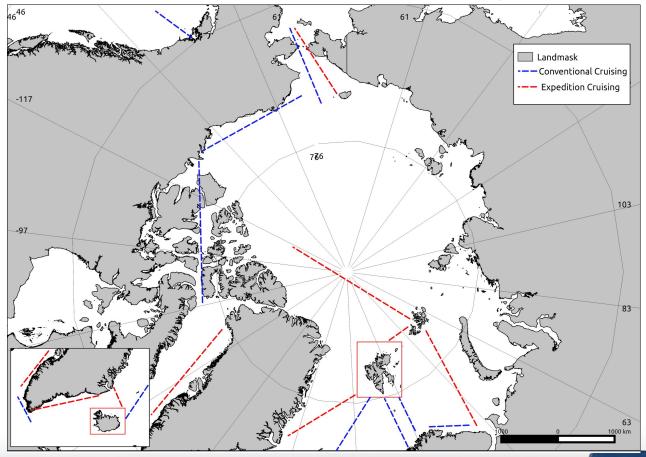


Sentinel-1 and Sentinel-2 © Copernicus 2018.

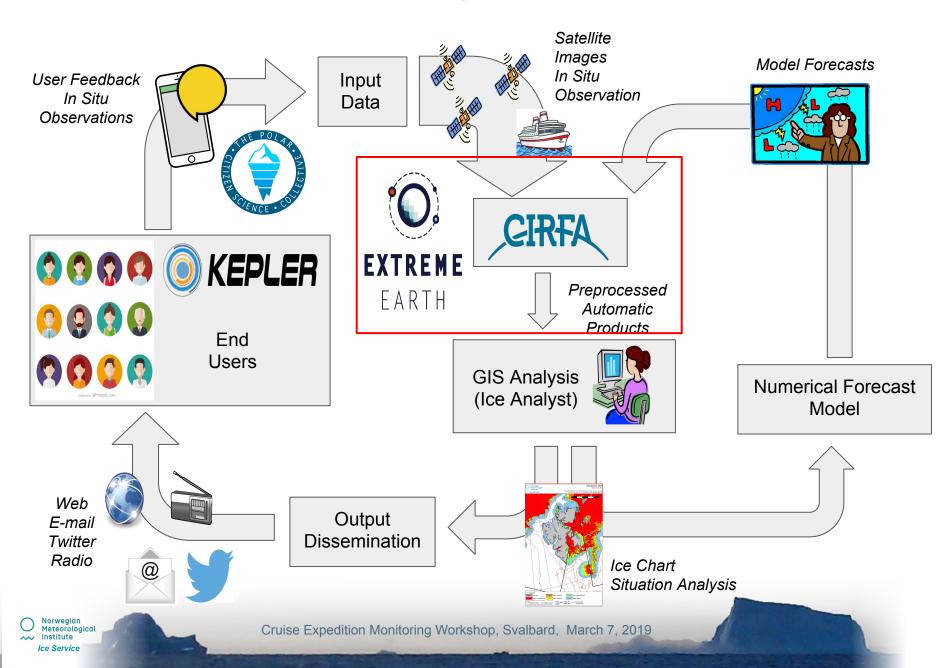
COSMO SkyMed © ASI 2018 processed under license from ASI - Agenzia Spaziale Italiana. All rights reserved. Distributed by e-GEOS/FMI.

Research Opportunities and Citizen Science

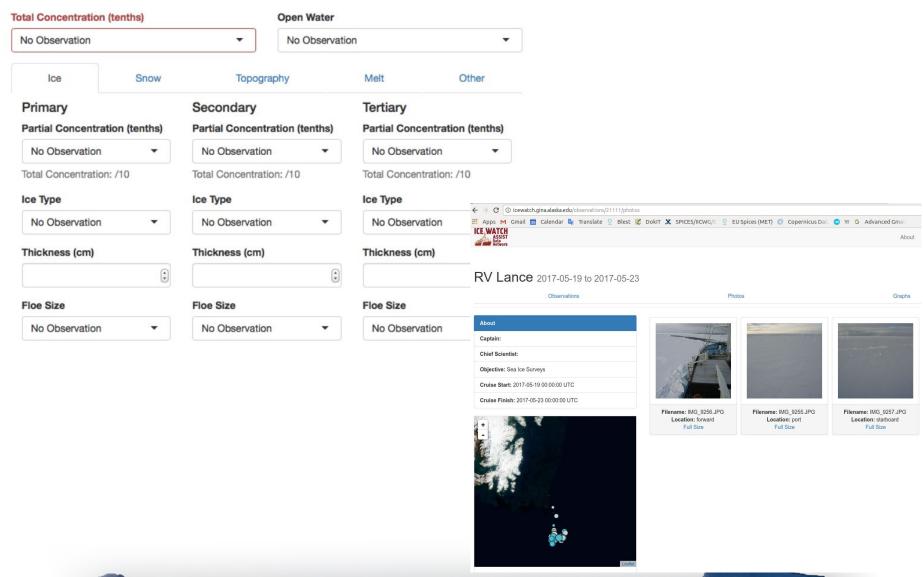
- Polar tourism are one of the best sources for in situ ice observations for operations because:
 - Travel on routine transects to our areas of interest
 - Passengers who go on these ships are interested in these extreme environments and want to understand how we connect science observations with the big picture



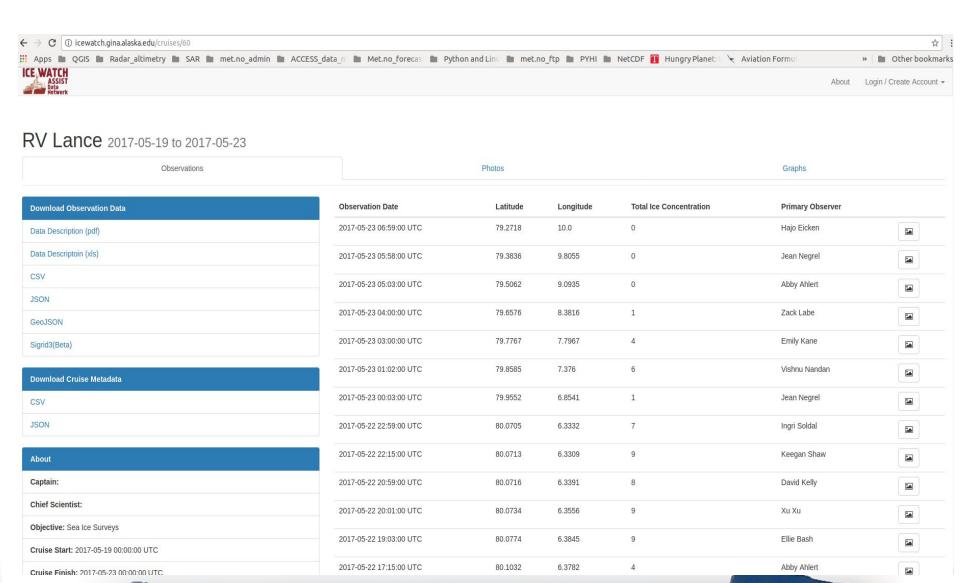
Improved Configuration



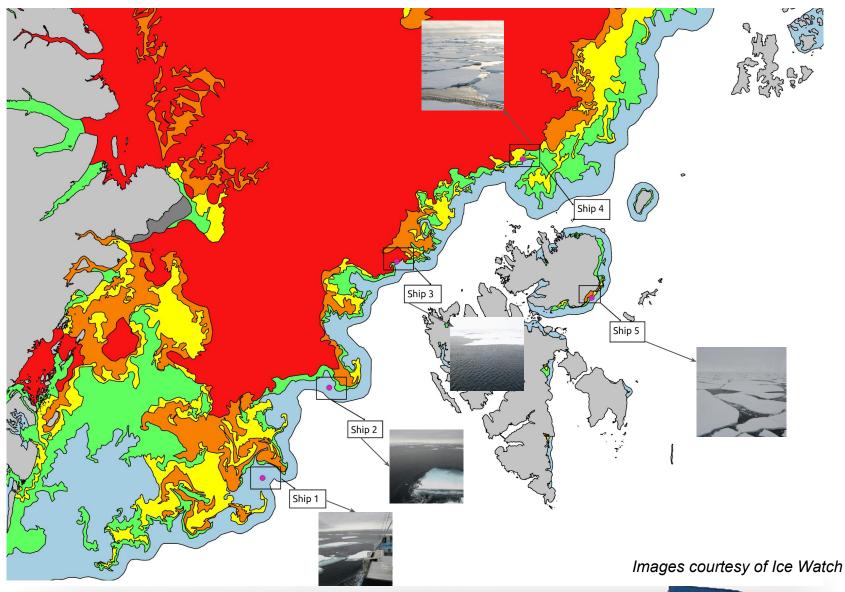
Ice Watch - Assist



Ice Watch - Assist



Sea Ice Observations and Ice Charts





Challenges

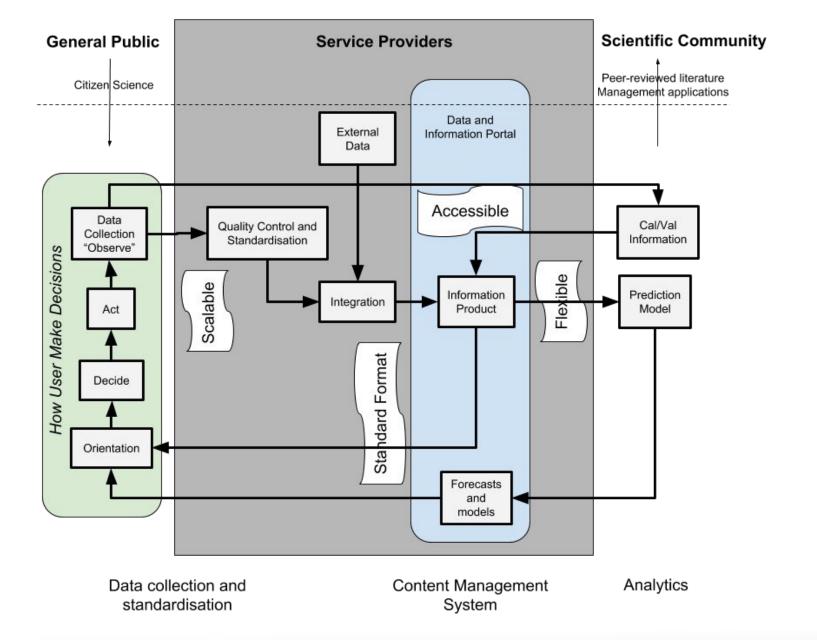
- Challenges with the use of satellites for sea ice
 - Limited SAR coverage (space/time), resolution not sufficient for smaller ice and icebergs (size/shape)
 - Useful to have some information going back to Ice Services
- Coordination of citizen science activities with ice services
- Quality control of ice information from shipboard observations
 - Need for standardization in images
- Frequency of observations for ice services
 - Ice charts need to be available at a specific time of the day
 - Ship may not be in or near ice all the time so it's difficult to plan for acquisition
- Resources available to support citizen science initiatives
 - Little resources from ships during short trips for efficient data exchange
- Provision of tailored support
 - Problem with timing of ships location, data acquisition and bandwidth issues at high latitudes or in fjords
- Lack of time from crew/expedition personnel



Example of observations for ice thickness



Figure 5: Painted pole used to aid eye in estimating ice thickness. Thanks Lauren Farmer and Alex Cowen.





COPERNICUS Services



EXPLORE THE COPERNICUS IN SITU COMPONENT

Copernicus is the European Union's revolutionary Earth Observation and monitoring programme. Copernicus offers a world of insight about our planet to European and global citizens, public authorities, policy makers, scientists, entrepreneurs and businesses. Copernicus is openly and freely available to everyone at no cost.

Copernicus transforms information from multiple sources, including satellites, into operational services for keeping watch over the planet Earth's land, ocean and atmosphere, monitoring climate change, supporting European emergency management and safeguarding civil security.

The Copernicus Services rely on many environmental measurements collected by data providers external to Copernicus, from ground-based, sea-borne or air-borne monitoring systems, as well as geospatial reference or ancillary data, collectively referred to as "in situ" data.

The Copernicus In Situ Component maps the landscape of in situ data availability, identifies data access gaps or bottlenecks, supports the provision of cross-cutting data and manages partnerships with data providers to improve access and use conditions.















Marine

Atmosphere

Land

Security

Emergenc

Climate

Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

The End

Amy questions?