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# Natural hazards in the Arctic

Observations of natural hazards are essential to prepare for and assess the likelihood of future hazardous events. Comprehensive risk assessment of natural hazard events requires interdisciplinary data. In the arctic region, remote sensing, meteorological and oceanographic modeling, together with in situ observations play a key role.

Ocean bottom seismometers (OBS) have been deployed in the Arctic during three campaigns. This has allowed us to demonstrate how OBS monitoring in the region can close monitoring gaps and provide important insight to the potential for natural hazards. Data will be made available through <https://eida.geo.uib.no/webdc3/>

Figure 1. Map of earthquakes and seismometers in the Arctic region from the INTAROS earthquake catalogue.

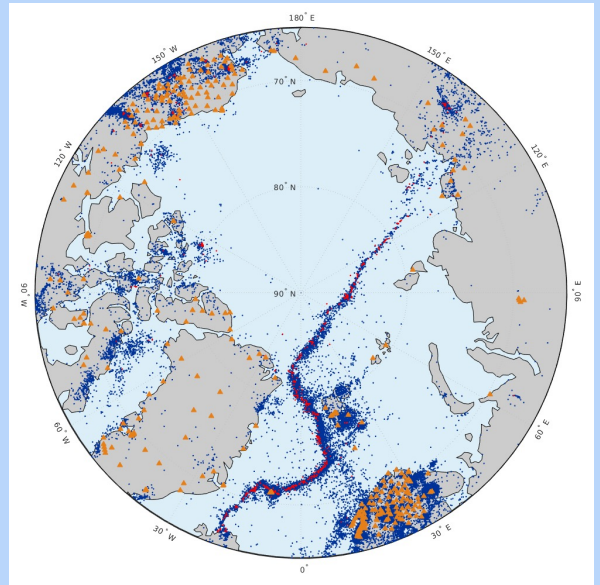


Figure 2. The orange OBS is recovered from the ocean floor after almost one year of autonomously measuring seismic and acoustic signals traveling through the earth and ocean.

UiB and GEUS have collected a catalogue of seismic events in the Arctic region, that consists of earthquakes, glacial events, landslides and snow avalanches:  
[http://nnsn.geo.uib.no/intaros\\_eqcat/](http://nnsn.geo.uib.no/intaros_eqcat/)

The collected data will help us understand how natural hazards are affected by climate change. Data will feed into future hazard and risk assessments, and thus contribute to increased safety in the region. This is of interest to the local communities and to anyone operating in the Arctic

