

A large, textured glacier wall dominates the background of the slide. In the foreground, there's a body of dark water with several smaller icebergs floating on it.

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AS MAGAZIN

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Glaciologist

Das ~~ewige~~ Eis

Alfred Wegener Institute
Helmholtz-Centre for Polar and Marine Research
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USIAS – ITES/EOST
University of Strasbourg, France

Was passiert, wenn dieser gewaltige Gletscher
in der Antarktis schmilzt? Seite 12

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Exertenrat für Klimafragen



4. November 2023: Viele Sektoren verfehlten Vorgaben.
Zur Einhaltung der Klimaziele von Beschleunigung
notwendig:

- Verkehr: x 14
- Industrie: x 10
- ...



Das Ende zuerst

- **Frage:**

Warum uns das Eis unter den Fingern zerrinnt?

- **Antwort:** unbegrenzter Klimawandel, weil ...
 - **Lobbygruppen** der fossilen Industrie seit Jahrzehnten gegen wirksamen Klimaschutz agieren (merchants of doubt)
 - **Politik** profitiert (hat) und weiterhin populistisch agiert
 - **Medien** in der Aufklärung versagt haben
 - **Wissenschaft** zu zaghaft & redlich war
 - **Gesellschaft** über die Dramatik immer noch nicht im Bilde ist



Polar Research in the 21st Century



– new advances, remaining challenges –

It's cold.

It's dark.

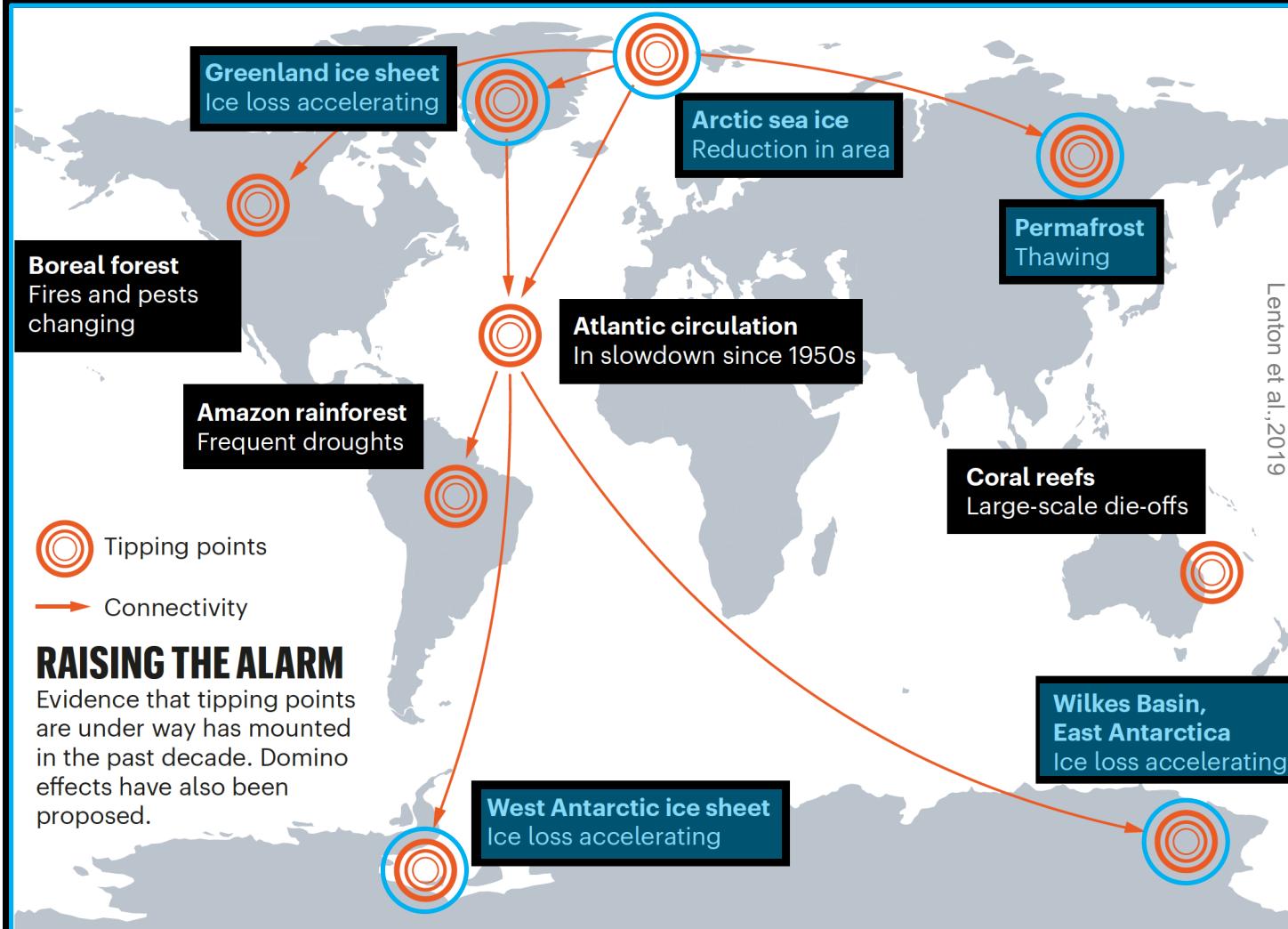
It's hostile.

It's far.

Why are we going there?

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Why? Climate tipping points



How much is it
to ensure the climate system?

$$\text{risk} = \text{probability} \times \text{damage}$$

$$\text{emergency} = \text{risk} \times \text{urgency}$$

$$= \text{risk} \times \frac{\text{reaction time}}{\text{intervention time}}$$

$$E = R \times U = p \times D \times \tau / T$$

If reaction time is longer than the intervention time left ($\tau / T > 1$),

we have lost control.

What means „losing control“?



Und nun?

- Inventory – where do we stand?
- Prognoses
- Solutions

(I will not talk about fires, floods, heat waves, droughts, marine heat waves, coral bleaching, ...)

MOSAiC



– the largest Arctic research expedition in history –



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Arctic change is dramatic



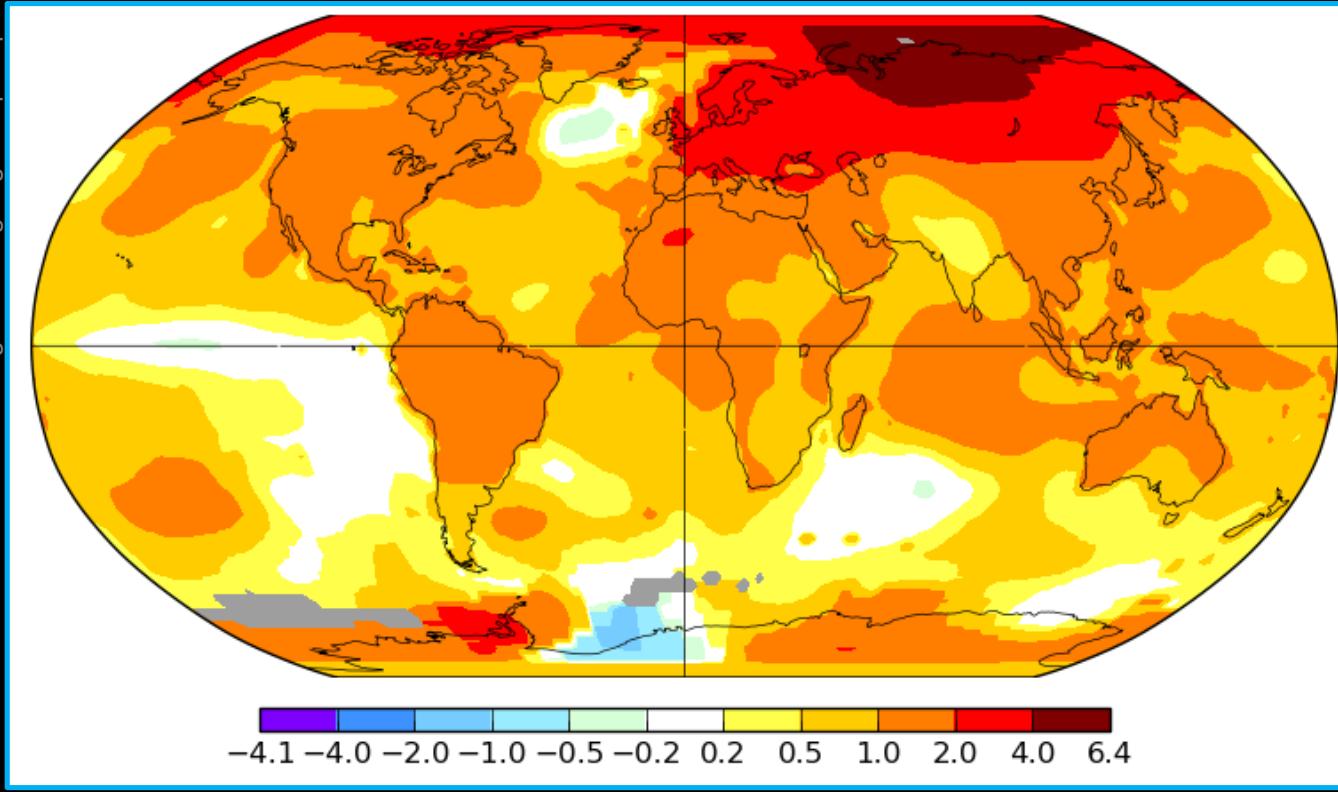
"What used to be skidoo or skiing trips are boat trips now"

March / April, Kongsfjord, Svalbard

Arctic change in global context

IPCC/GIEC AR6 WGI, Valerie Masson-Delmotte et al., 2021

Source: data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/maps/

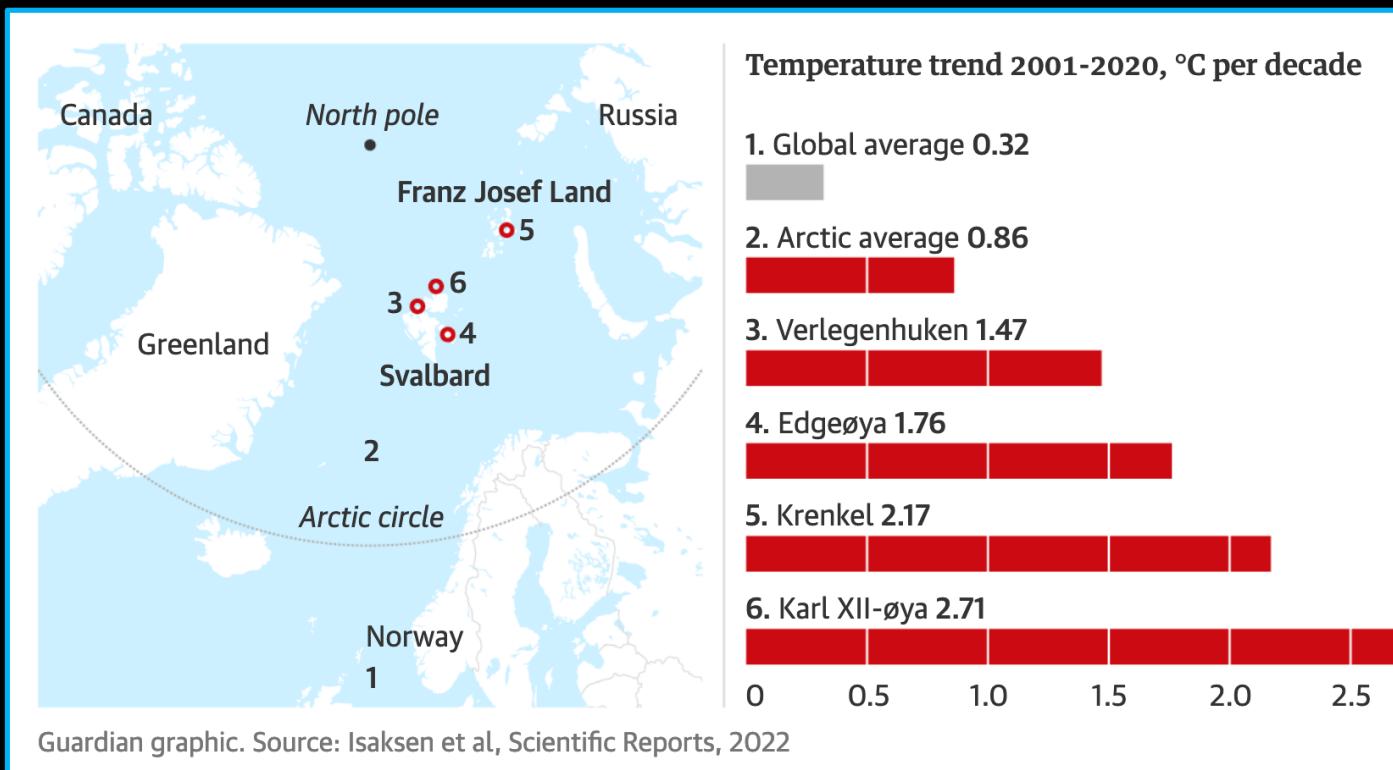


Observed temperature change in 2020 [°C]
(compared to 1951-1980)

Surface air temperature in the Arctic has ...
... increased by more than twice the global average,
... exceeded +2 °C already now,
... led to more extremes.

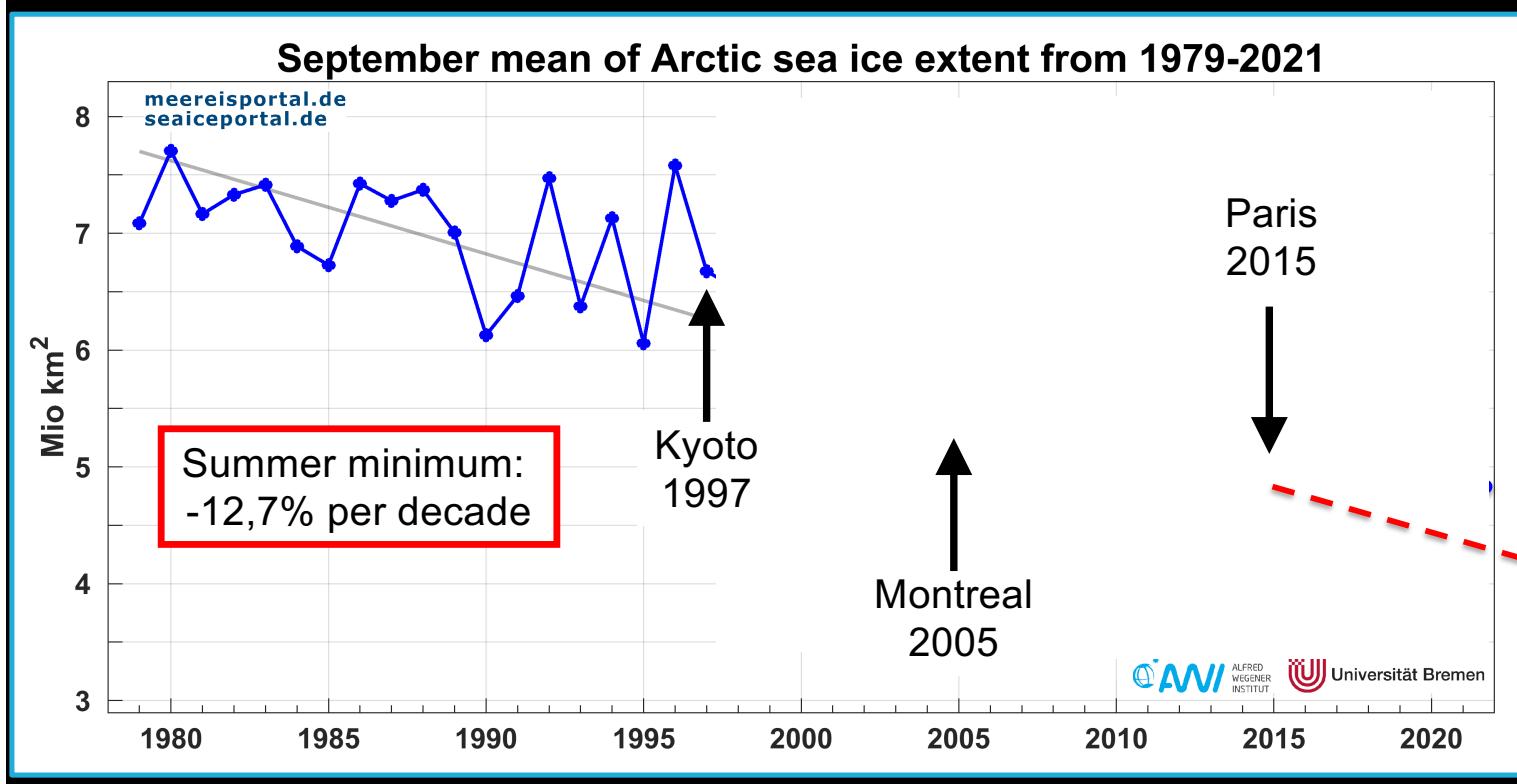
Arctic change in global context

Weather stations reveal extraordinary heating



- Spitsbergen/Svalbard:
- more rain-on-snow
 - more avalanches
 - warmer winters
 - longer summers
 - more extremes

The future of Arctic sea ice



IPCC 2021: Arctic is likely to be practically sea ice free in September at least once before 2050 under all scenarios

Changes also in sea ice volume, timing and properties

2050? 2070?

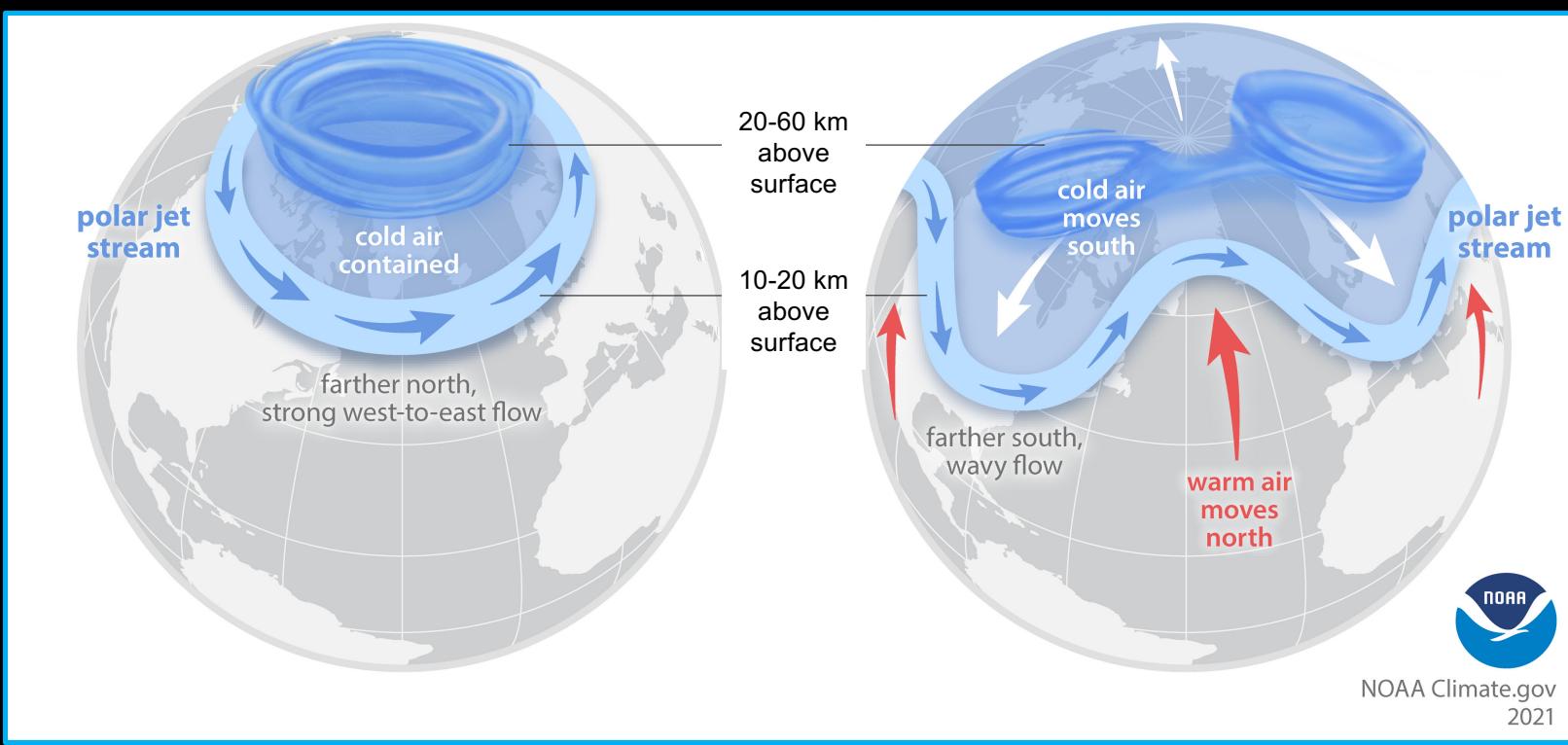
Consequences for lower latitudes

Warming Arctic = more extremes

stable
jet stream

meandering
jet stream

Source: www.climate.gov/media/11999



Potential for
cold air
outbreaks
=> Cold spells
in Europe and
N. America

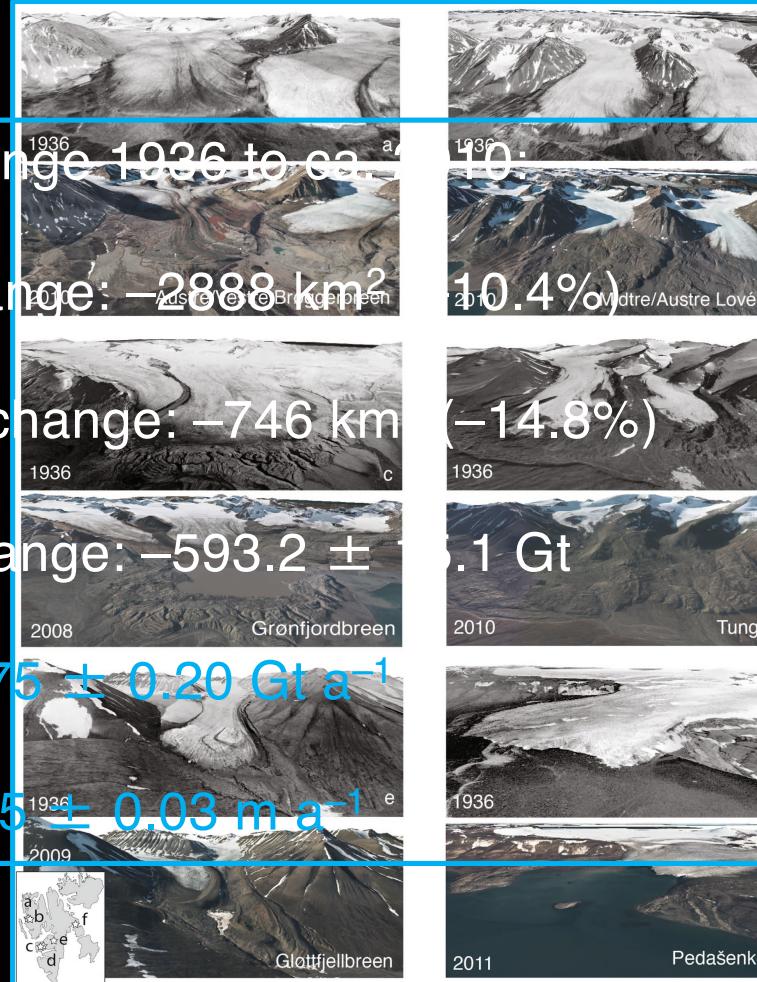
Warm and
humid air
advection into
the Arctic

Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System

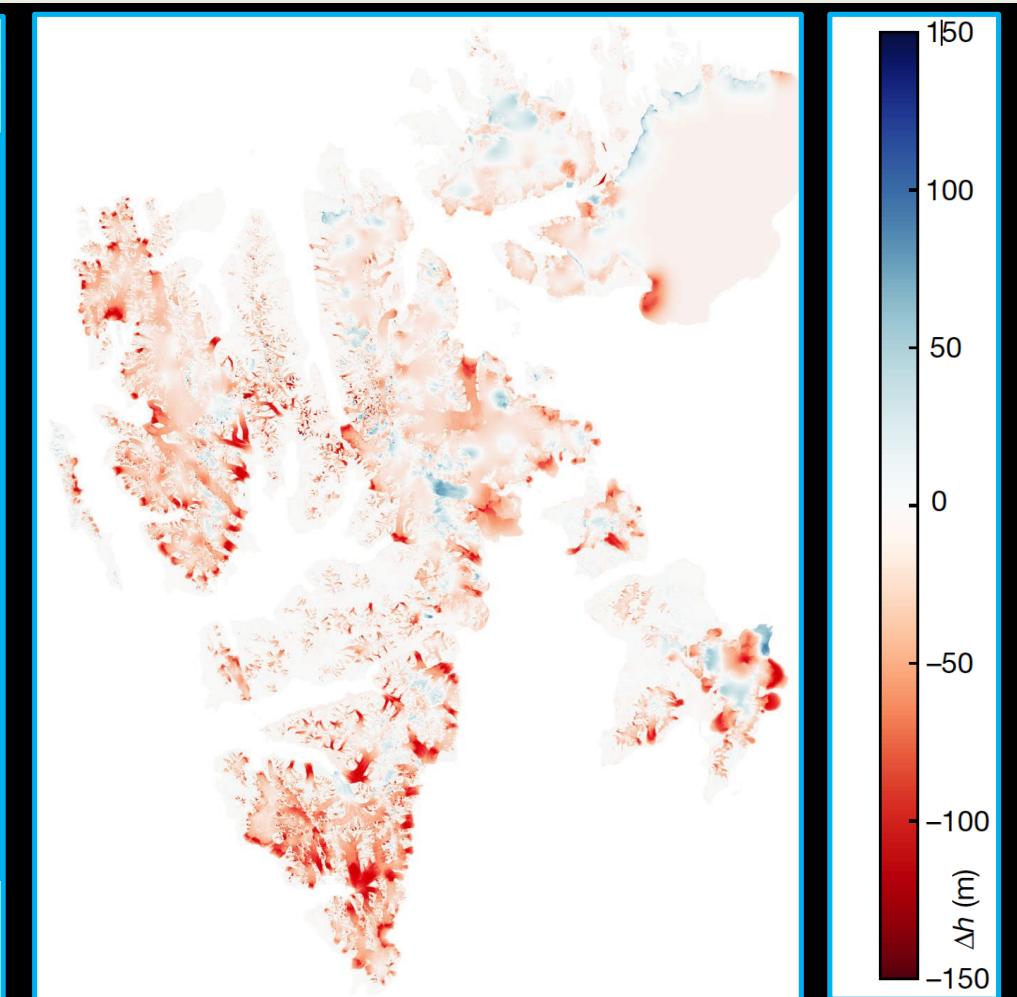
An international research infrastructure for Arctic Earth System Science

Glacier change 1936 to ca.

- Area change: -2888 km^2
- Volume change: -746 km^3
- Mass change: $-593.2 \pm 1.1 \text{ Gt}$
- M/t: $-7.75 \pm 0.20 \text{ Gt a}^{-1}$
- h/t: $-0.35 \pm 0.03 \text{ m a}^{-1}$

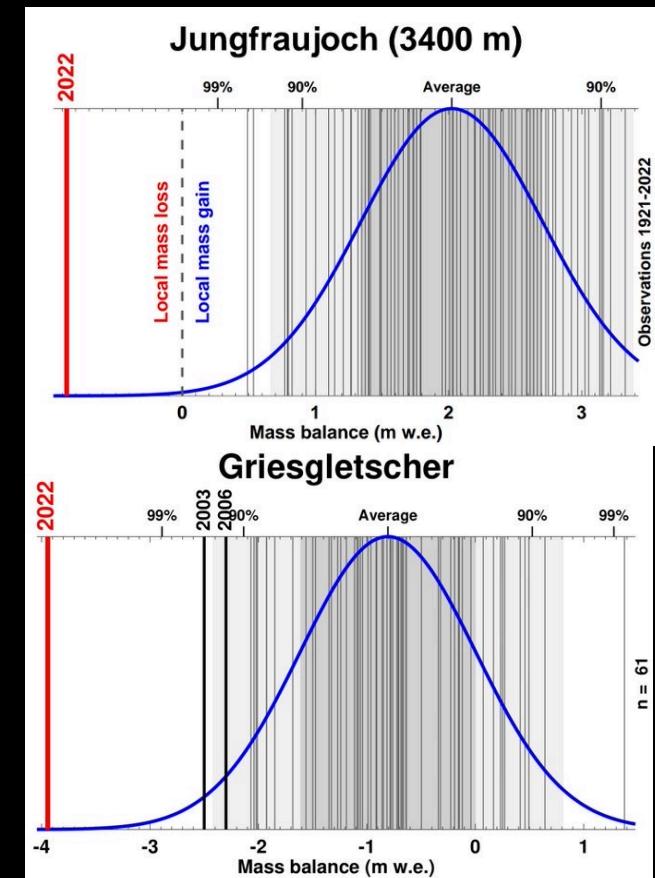


Geyman et al., 2022

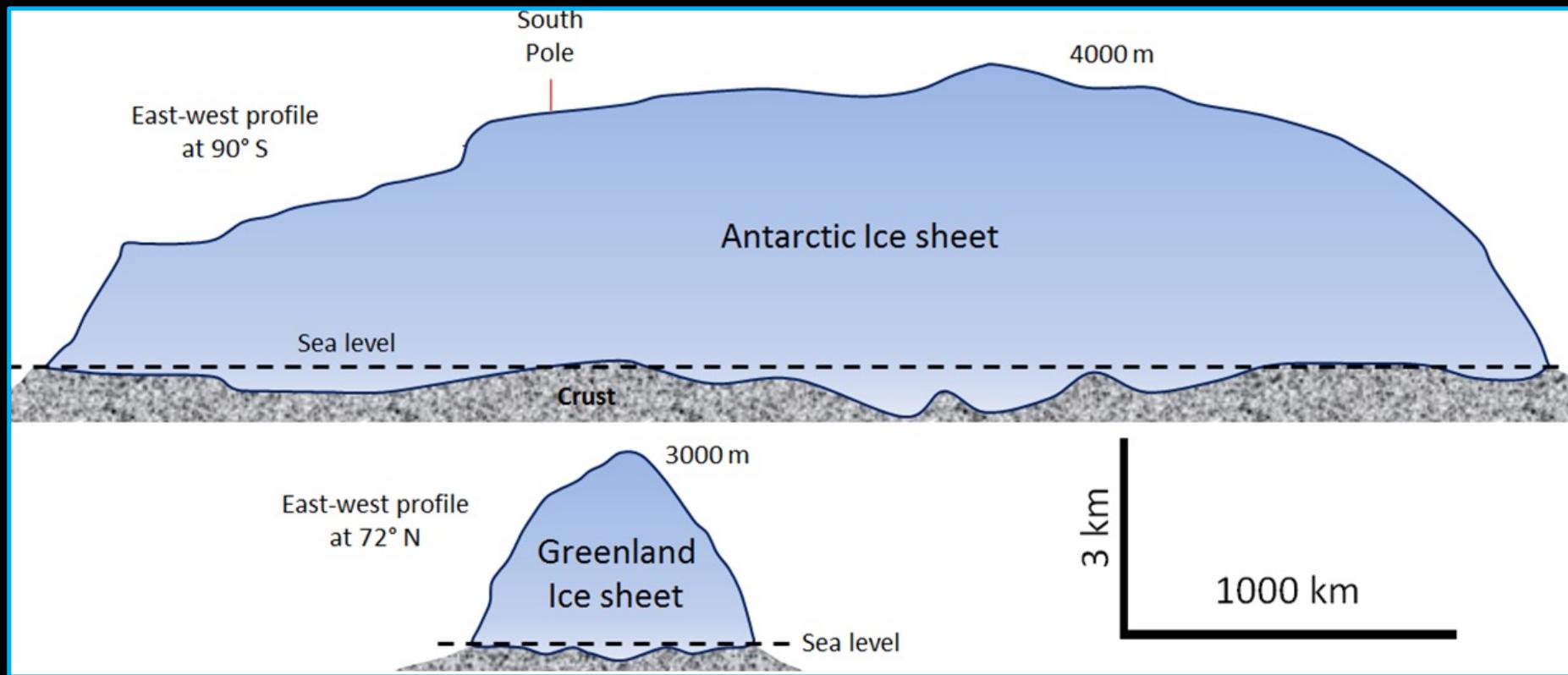


Alps: mass balance year 2022

- ~4.5-Sigma event = at constant climate 1x in 15000 a
- Melt of this extent expected only in 10-20 years = reality overtakes prognoses
- Main cause: climate warming in Europe (ca. 2K above reference)
- Germany: 5 => 4 glaciers ...



From sea ice and glaciers to ice sheets

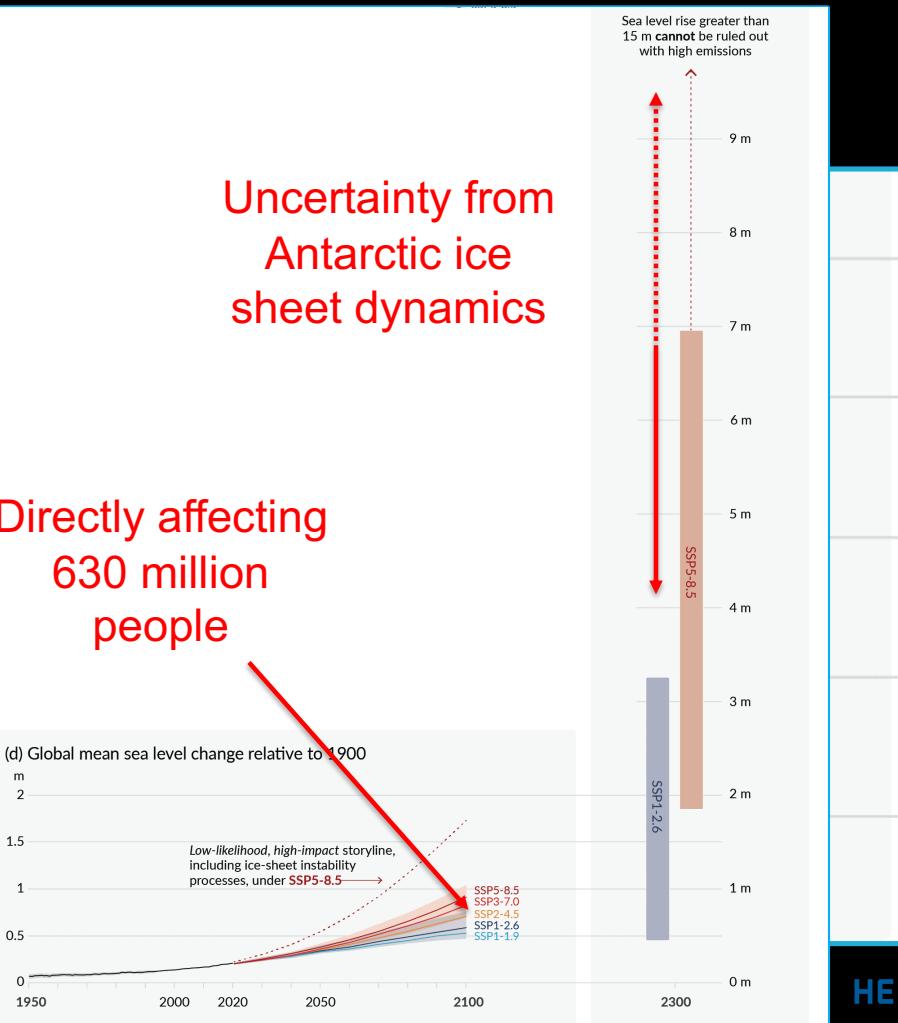
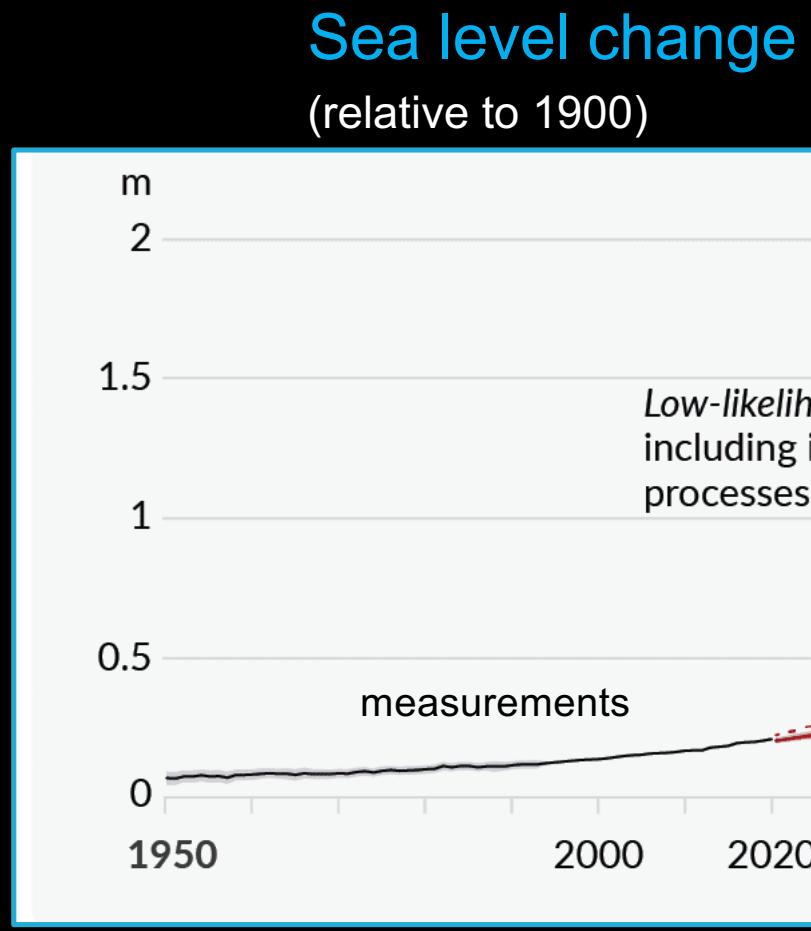


Antarctic sea ice:
3–18 million km² (summer–winter)

Arctic sea ice:
7–15 million km² (summer–winter)

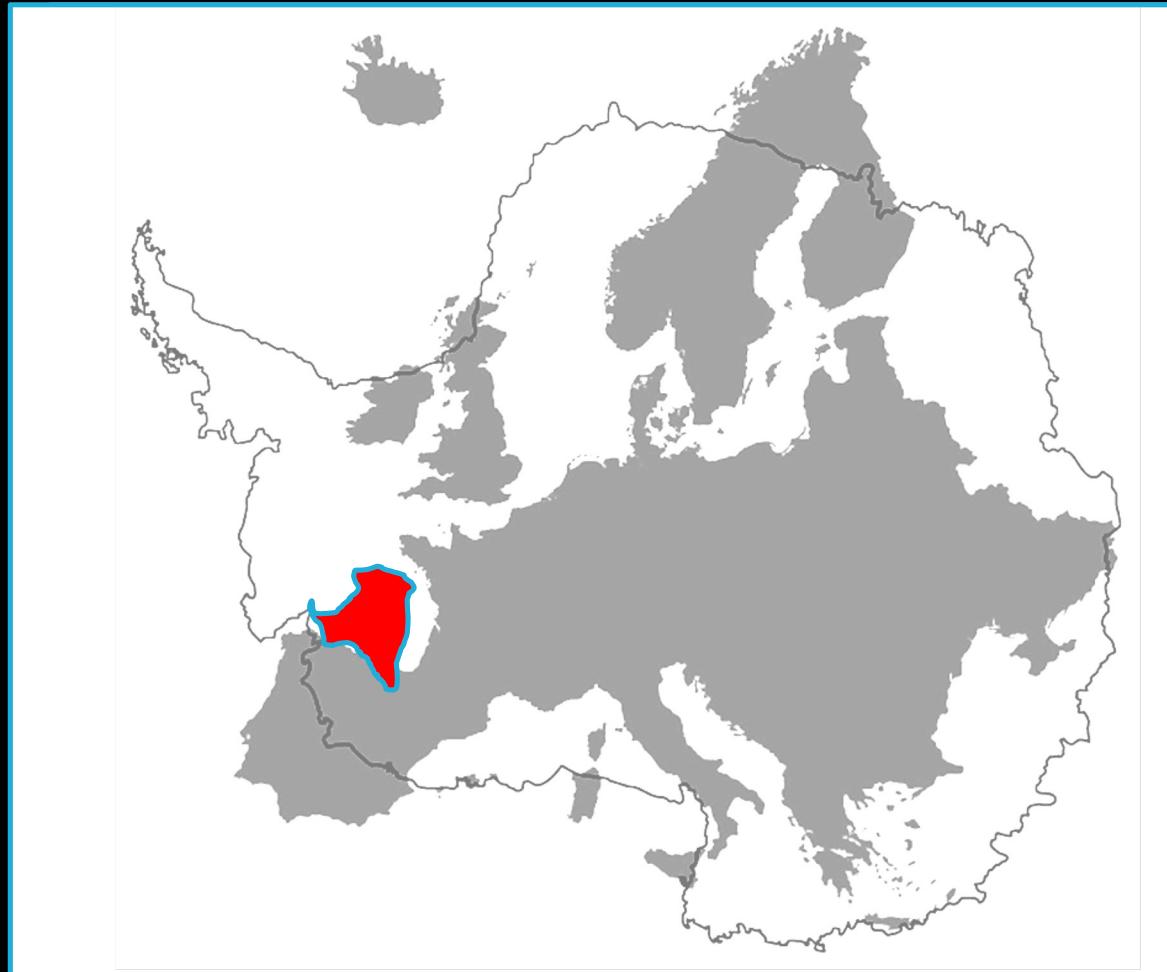
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Why are ice sheets important?





Highest Risk: Thwaites Glacier



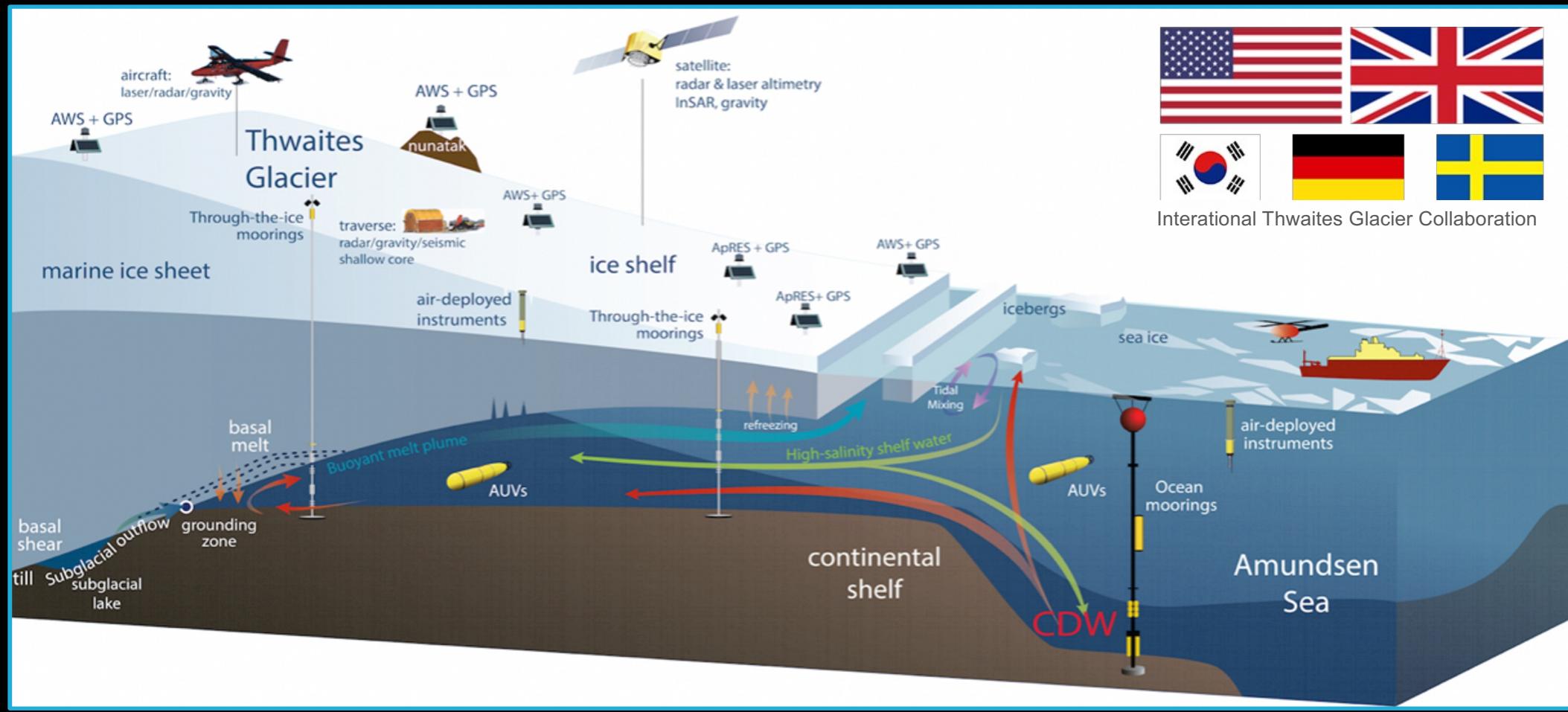
Source: Tom Slater, CPOM

BBC

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Highest Risk: Thwaites Glacier Marine Ice Sheet Instability



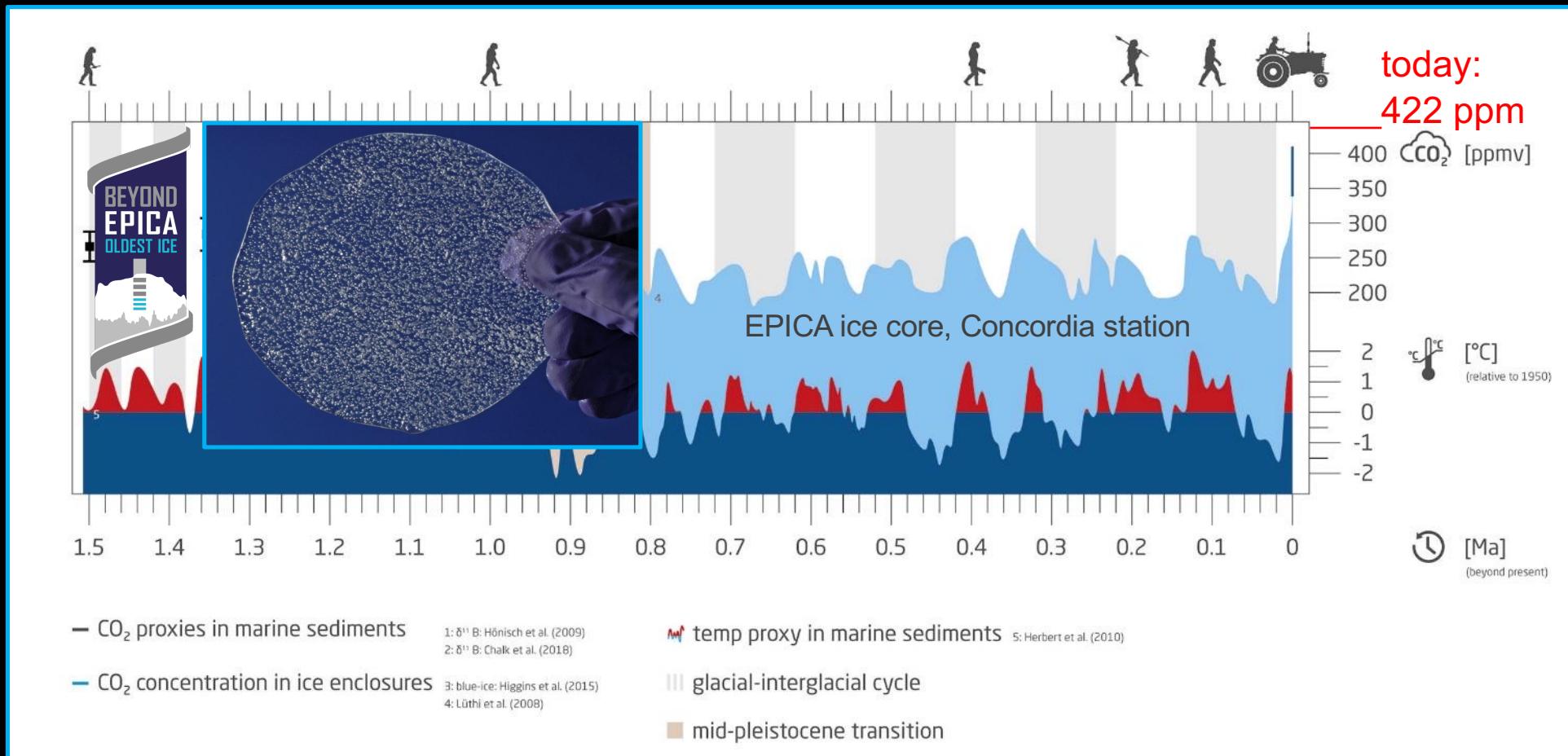
Highest Risk: Thwaites Glacier

Marine Ice Sheet Instability

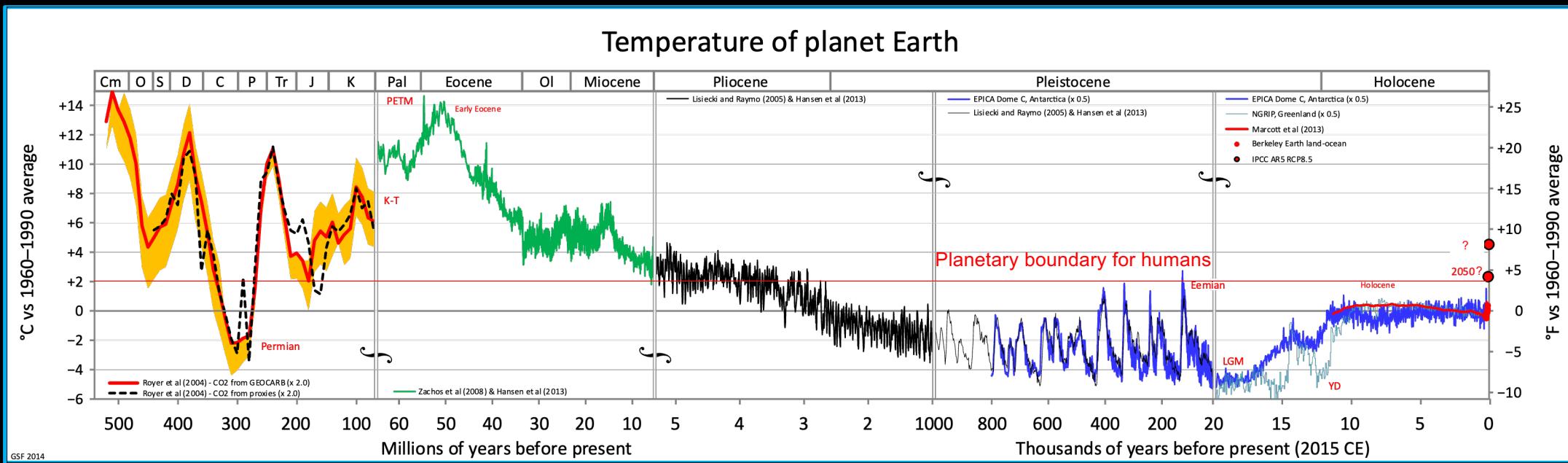


- Retreat in pre-observational period >5 times faster than observed
⇒ possibility for faster retreat not accounted for in models
- 60 cm global mean sea level rise from Thwaites alone
- 3.5 m from West Antarctic ice sheet (Thwaites = door)
- Time scale of retreat after tipping point uncertain

Why are ice sheets important? Unique paleo-climate archive



A brief history of Earth's climate



Fergus, 2021

Solutions



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON *climate change*

Climate Change 2022
Mitigation of Climate Change
Summary for Policymakers



Working Group III contribution to the
Sixth Assessment Report of the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

WGIII

WMO **UNEP**

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Climate Change = Climate Crisis



10 word-summary on recent knowledge

(Anthony Leiserowitz, Yale University, Co-Author IPCC/GIEC AR6 WGI)

It's real.

It's us.

Experts agree.

It's bad.

There's hope.

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In the future



Climate Change ...

will determine *how* we will live

Biodiversity Loss ...

if

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We have to bring the message across.



IUGG BERLIN 2023



THE 28TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS

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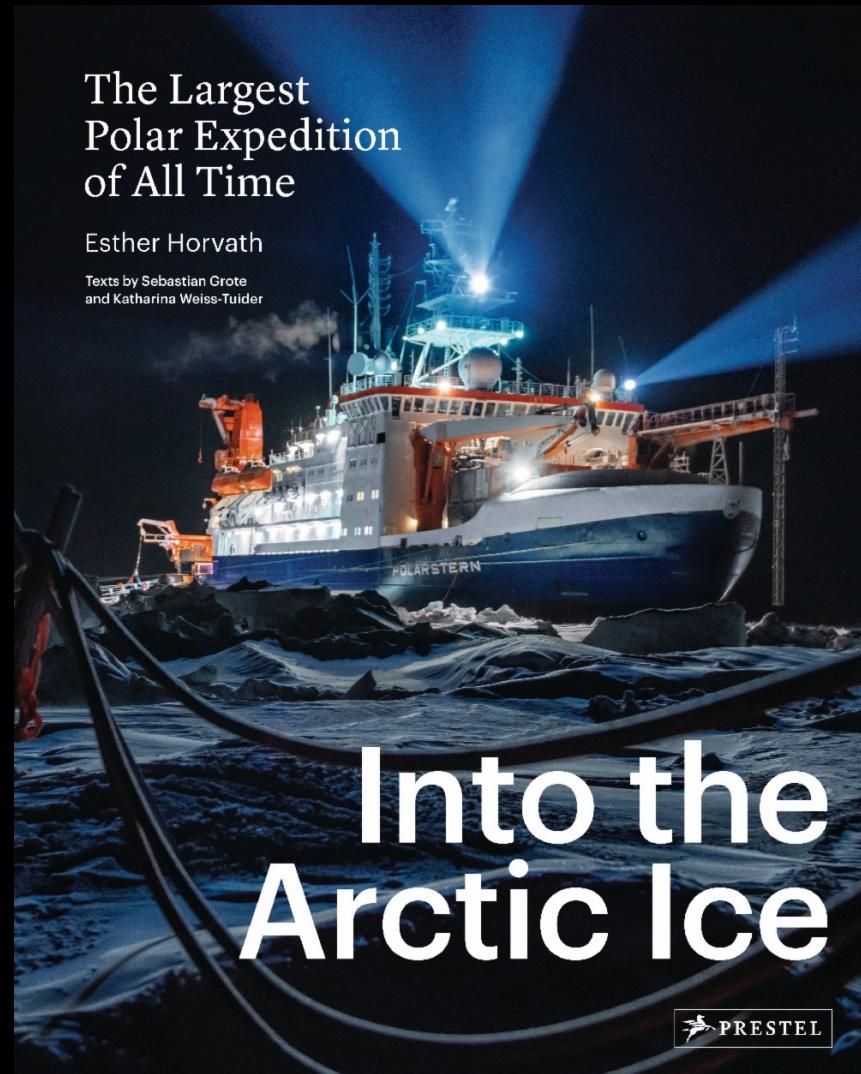
Remaining & New Challenges

It's cold.
It's dark.
It's hostile.
It's far.
It's urgent.

($r/T > 1$)

Available Solutions

Collaborate.
Multidisciplinarily.
Globally.
Act now!
To protect.





Milestones



-
- A map of the Arctic region showing the path of the MOSAiC expedition. The path is highlighted in blue and shows a clockwise loop starting and ending in Tromsø, Norway, and passing through the North Pole, the Canadian Archipelago, and the Greenland Sea. The map includes labels for "Greenland" and "Russia".
- 1 SEP 19** | Expedition start in Tromsø
 - 2 OCT 19** | Floe search and start of drift
 - 3 NOV 19** | Polar night
 - 7 AUG 20** | Expedition reaches North Pole
 - SEP 20** | Floe 2.0
 - 6 JUL 20** | End of the floe
 - 4 FEB 20** | Record: farthest North in winter
 - 5 MAY 20** | Corona pandemic requires interruption of the drift
 - 8 OCT 20** | Welcome Back in Bremerhaven

Thanks to all MOSAiC
participants & crew members,
topic leads and
teams on land





Ak. Fedorov



Cap. Dranitsyn



Cap. Dranitsyn
& Cap. Makarov



Maria S. Merian



Ak. Tryoshnikov



2x Twin Otter

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