

2024 Arctic Report Card

Walt Meier (NSIDC)
Sue Natalie (Woodwell)
Rick Thoman (ACCAP)



Alaska Center for Climate
Assessment and Policy
January 29, 2025

Today's Agenda

Webinar Introduction

Arctic Report Card Video

Background and 2024 Headlines (Rick)

Sea Ice (Walt)

Carbon Cycling (Sue)

Wrap-Up (Rick)





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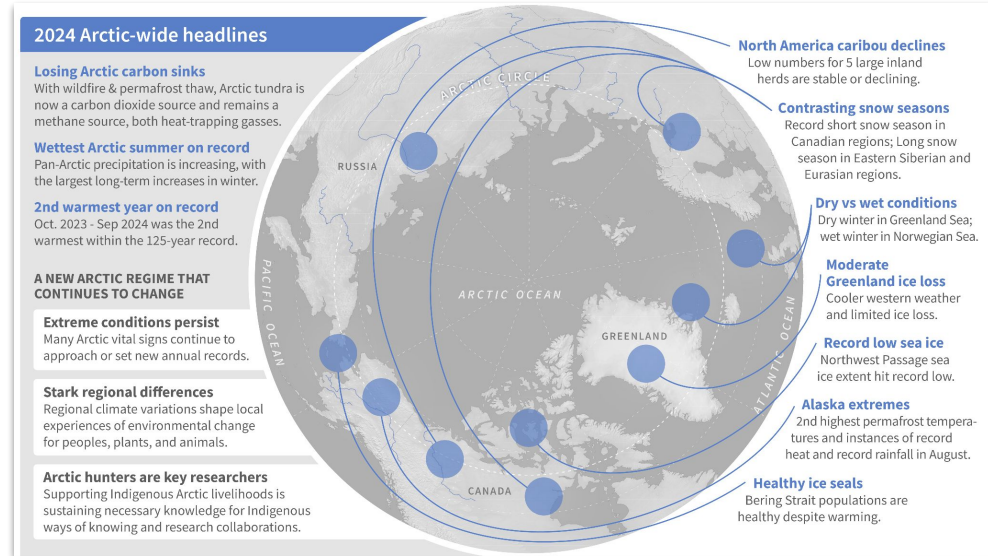


Arctic Report Card Basics

Timely & peer-reviewed source for clear, concise & reliable information on the current state of Arctic environmental system

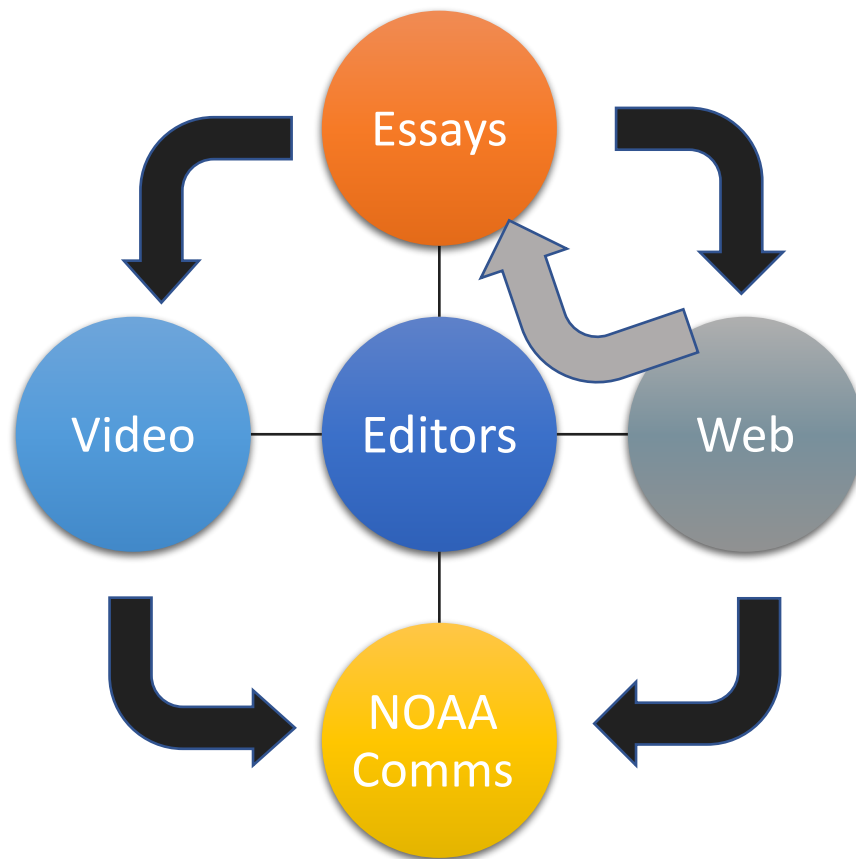
Intended for a wide audience: teachers, students, decision & policymakers and scientists

- Annually since 2006
- Supported by NOAA's Arctic Program Office...but NOT focused on NOAA activities
- Evolving content & format



Arctic Report Card Structure

- Authors
 - Diverse backgrounds
 - Volunteer their time
- Web and Video
 - Integral to today's Arctic Report Card
 - Led by NOAA experts
 - Help support essay author teams
- NOAA Communications
 - Coordinates AGU Rollout
 - Media
 - Agencies



2024 Arctic Report Card Editorial Team

- Coordinating Editor
 - Cindy Garcia (NOAA/Arctic Program Office)
- General Editors (2021-present)
 - Twila Moon (NISDC)
 - Matthew Druckenmiller (NSIDC)
 - Rick Thoman (UAF)



Arctic Report Card Content

- Vital Signs

- Annual updates on eight recurring topics

- Indicators

- Topics updated every 3-5 years
 - Glaciers, permafrost, marine & terrestrial mammals

- Frostbites

- New, emerging and newsworthy items

VITAL SIGNS

Surface Air Temperature

Precipitation

Terrestrial Snow Cover

Greenland Ice Sheet

Sea Ice

Sea Surface Temperature

Arctic Ocean Primary Productivity:
The Response of Marine Algae to
Climate Warming and Sea Ice
Decline

Tundra Greenness

OTHER INDICATORS

Migratory Tundra Caribou in a
Warmer Climate

Arctic Terrestrial Carbon Cycling

Ice Seals of Alaska

FROSTBITES

The Original Researchers: Hunters
are Scientists Deserving Sustained
Support



Arctic Report Card 2024



Arctic Report Card 2024

The rapid pace and complexity of Arctic change demand new and strengthened Arctic adaptation and global reductions of fossil fuel pollution.

- Vital signs focus: October 2023 through September 2024
- Released at AGU December 10, 2024
- 12 essays
- Rapid production
 - First drafts mid-Sept, internal & external reviews
 - Final essays by mid-November
- 82 authors from 13 countries



DOI: 10.25923/b7c7-6431

T.A. Moon, M.L. Druckenmiller and
R.L. Thoman; Eds.



Rick Thoman • Alaska Center for Climate Assessment & Policy
International Arctic Research Center

2024 Arctic Report Card Headlines

Physical components

Second warmest year (Oct-Sep)

Summer 2024 wettest and second warmest

Above average snow but earlier than average spring melt

Sea surface temperatures late summer 4-7°F above normal...except Chukchi Sea

Primary productivity (plankton blooms) below average

Arctic Animals

Migratory caribou herds have declined dramatically recent decades but coastal herds steady or increasing

Ice seals near Alaska remain healthy although ringed seals show a shift in diet

People

Indigenous hunters are the original Arctic researchers —Ittaq Heritage and Research Centre



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ARCTIC SEA ICE: RECAP OF THE 2024 ARCTIC REPORT CARD +

ACCAP Seminar, 29 January 2025

Walt Meier

*National Snow and Ice Data Center, University of Colorado,
Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences*

2024 MINIMUM, 7TH LOWEST

near-real-time data

MISSING

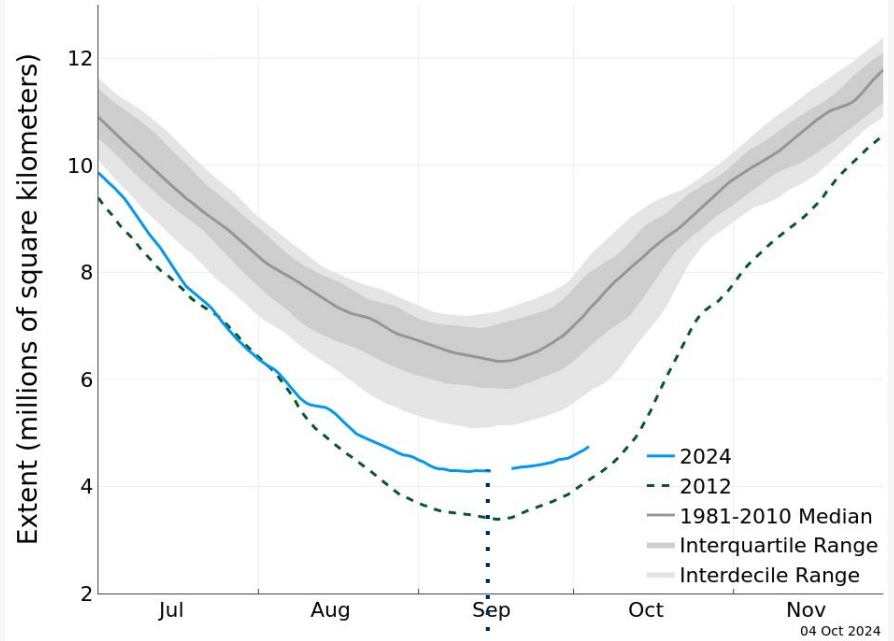
National Snow and Ice Data Center/NASA Earth Observatory



11 September 2024

median ice edge 1981-2010

Arctic Sea Ice Extent (Area of ocean with at least 15% sea ice)

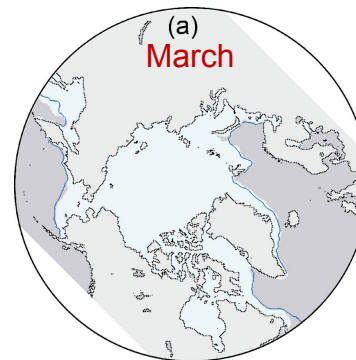
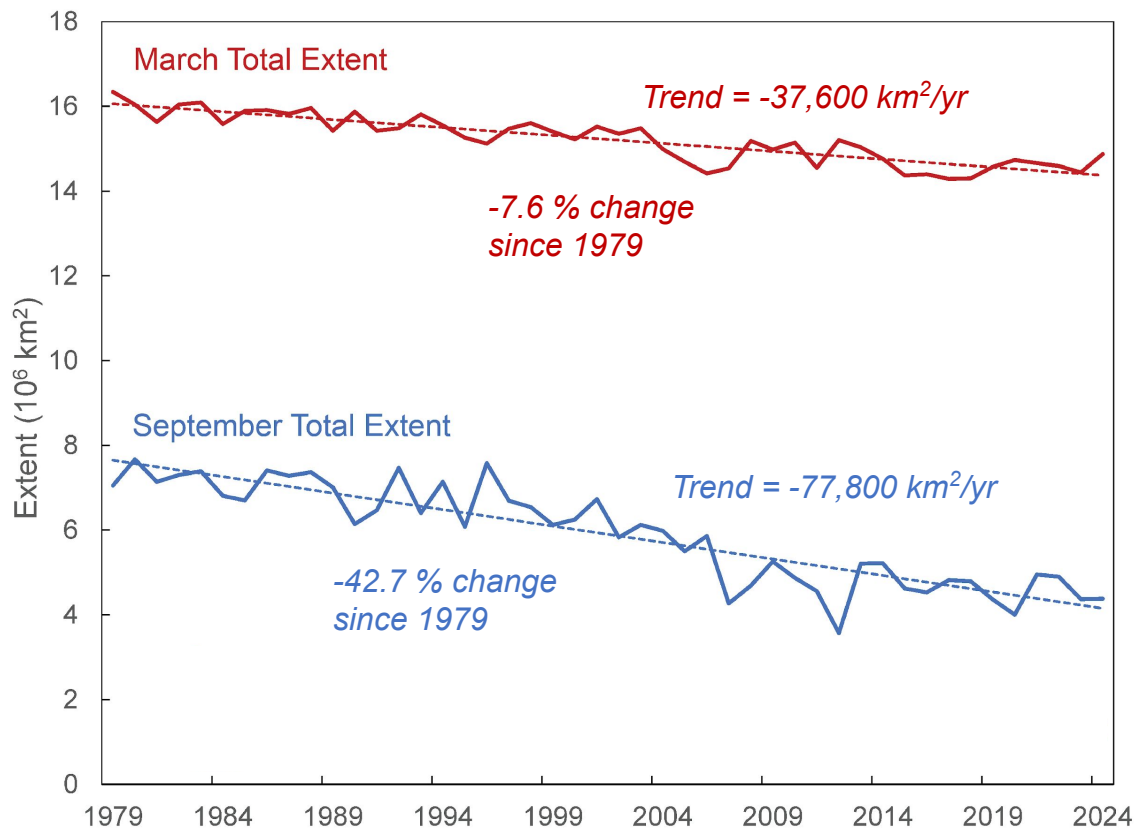


11 September, $4.28 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$

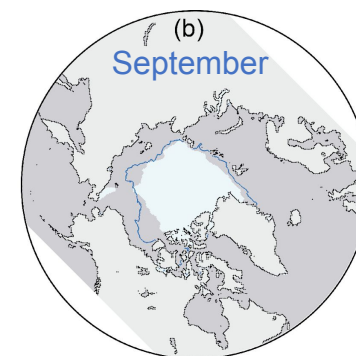
7th lowest extent



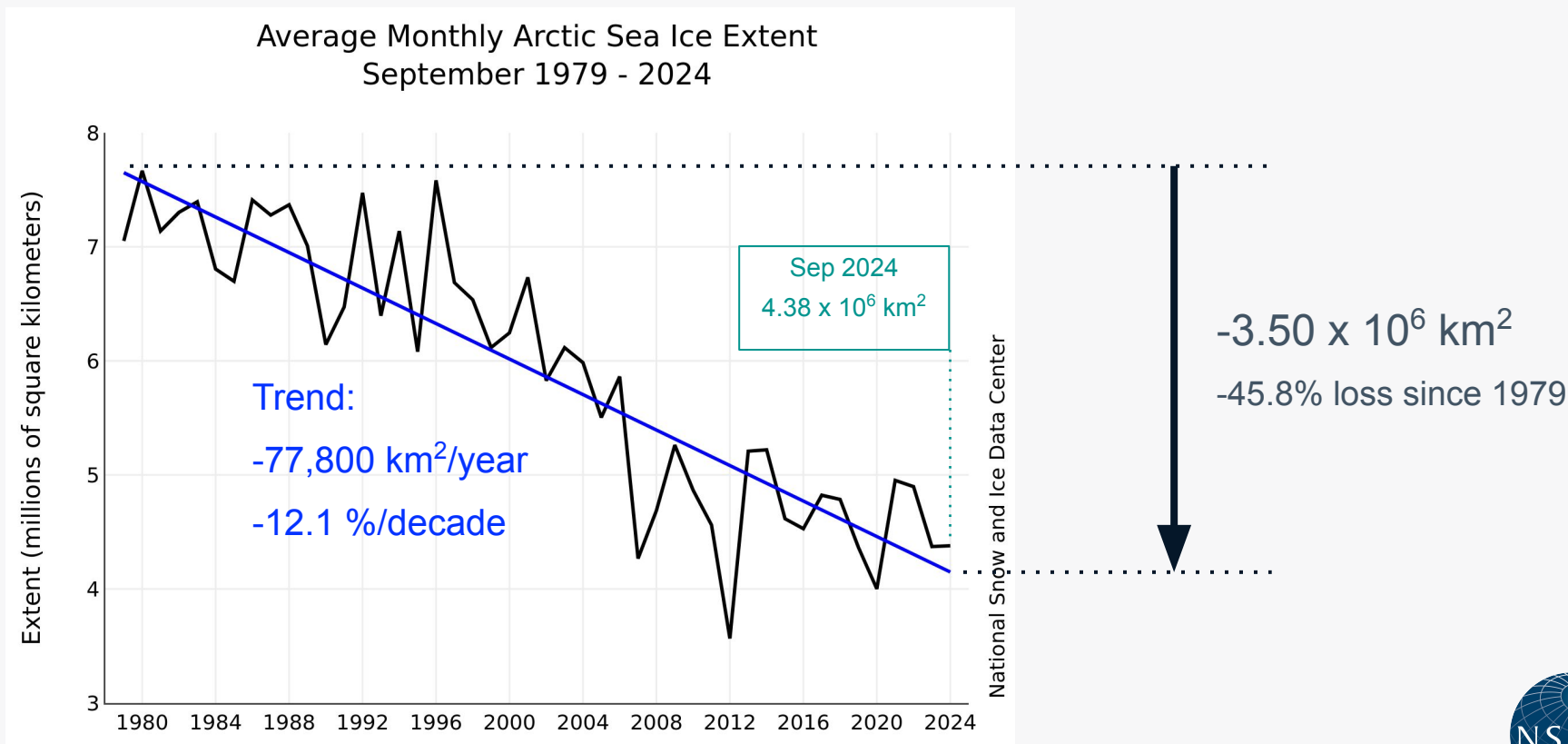
MARCH AND SEPTEMBER SEA ICE EXTENT



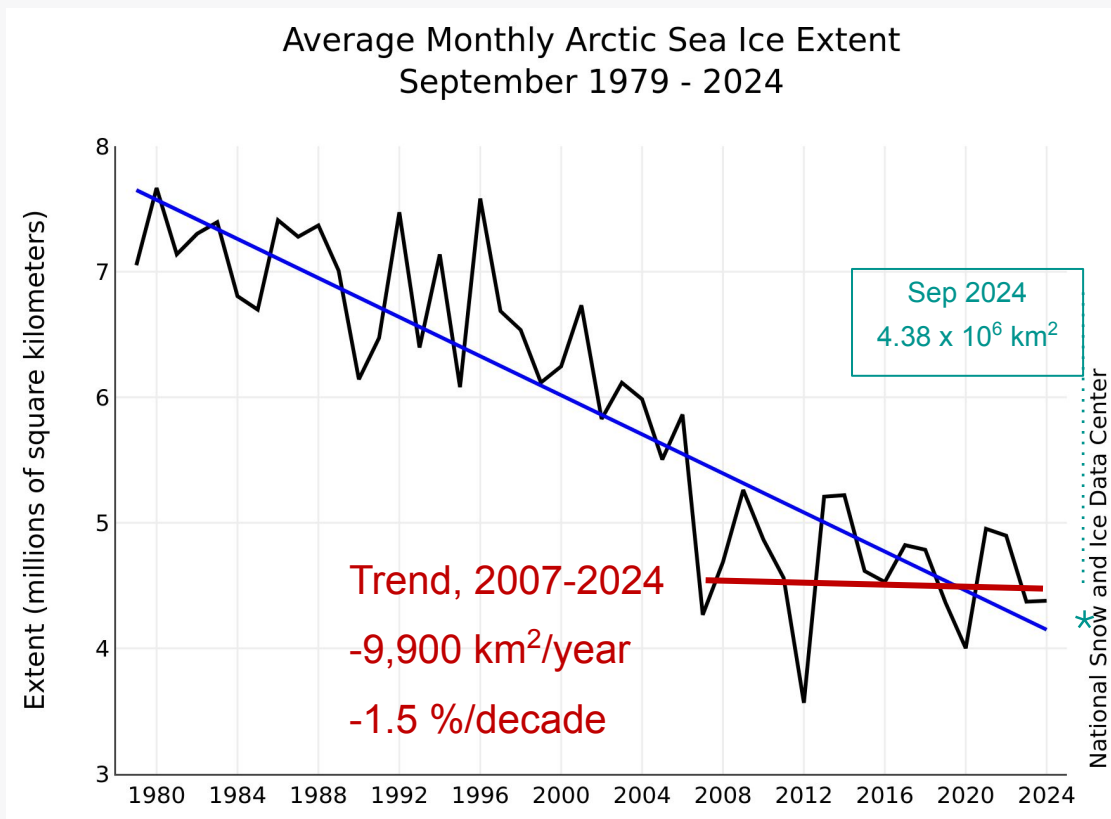
Sea Ice Extent
1991-2020 Median Extent



ARCTIC SEPTEMBER AVERAGE



ARCTIC SEPTEMBER AVERAGE



Since 2007, variability,
but no substantial trend.

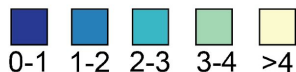
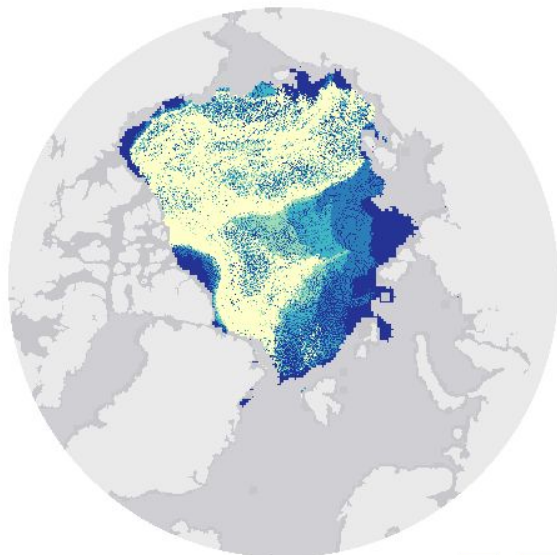
But no recovery!

2007 to 2024 are the 18
lowest Septembers in the
46-year satellite record

SEA ICE AGE — OLDER ICE IS GENERALLY THICKER ICE

September 1985

September 2024

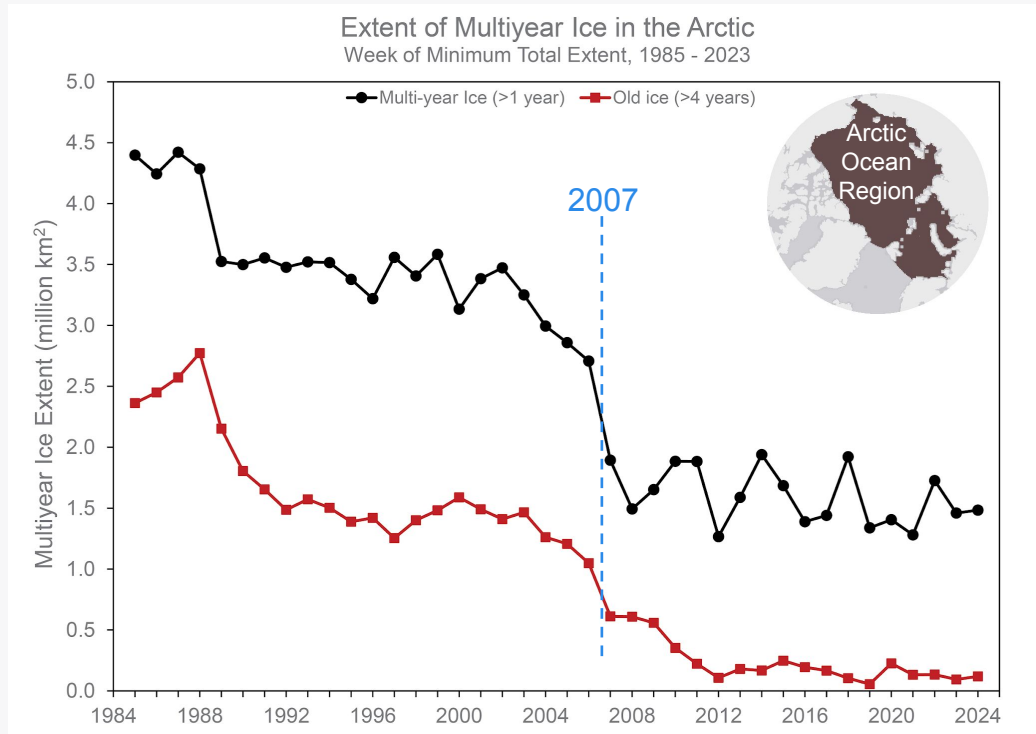


Age of Sea Ice (years)

Much less multi-year ice than in the 1980s.

Arctic now dominated by thinner seasonal sea ice.

SEA ICE AGE – SEPTEMBER TREND



Variability in multiyear ice since 2007, but no substantial trend

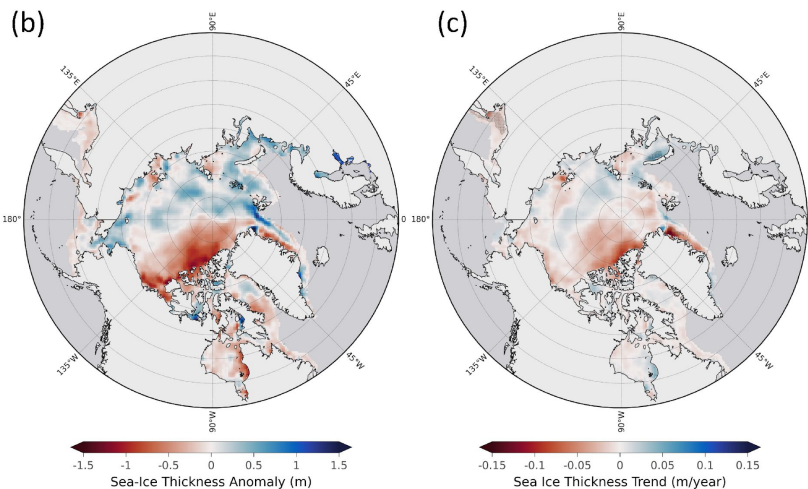
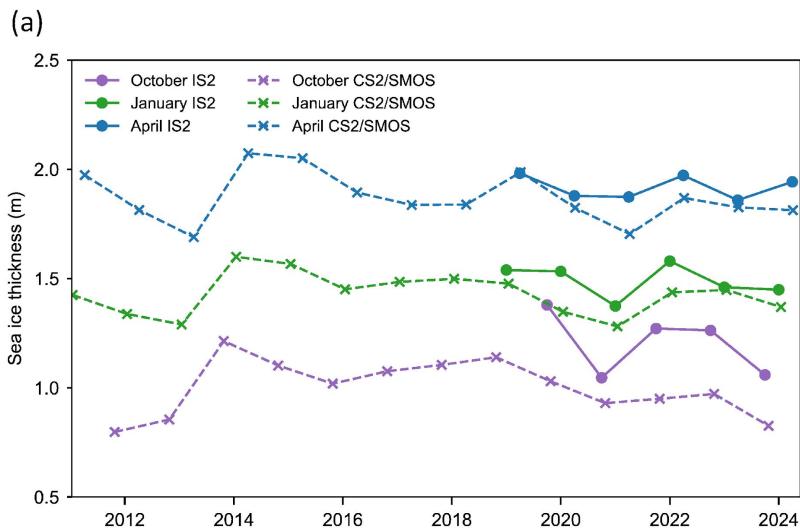
But no recovery!

Almost no “old” ice (>4 years) remaining in the Arctic

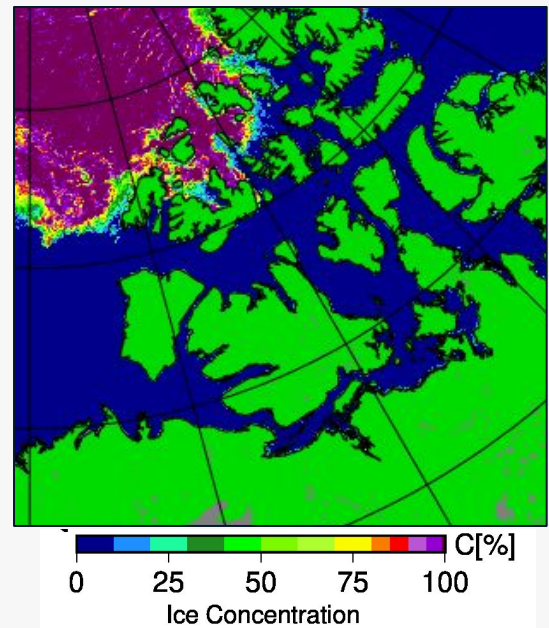
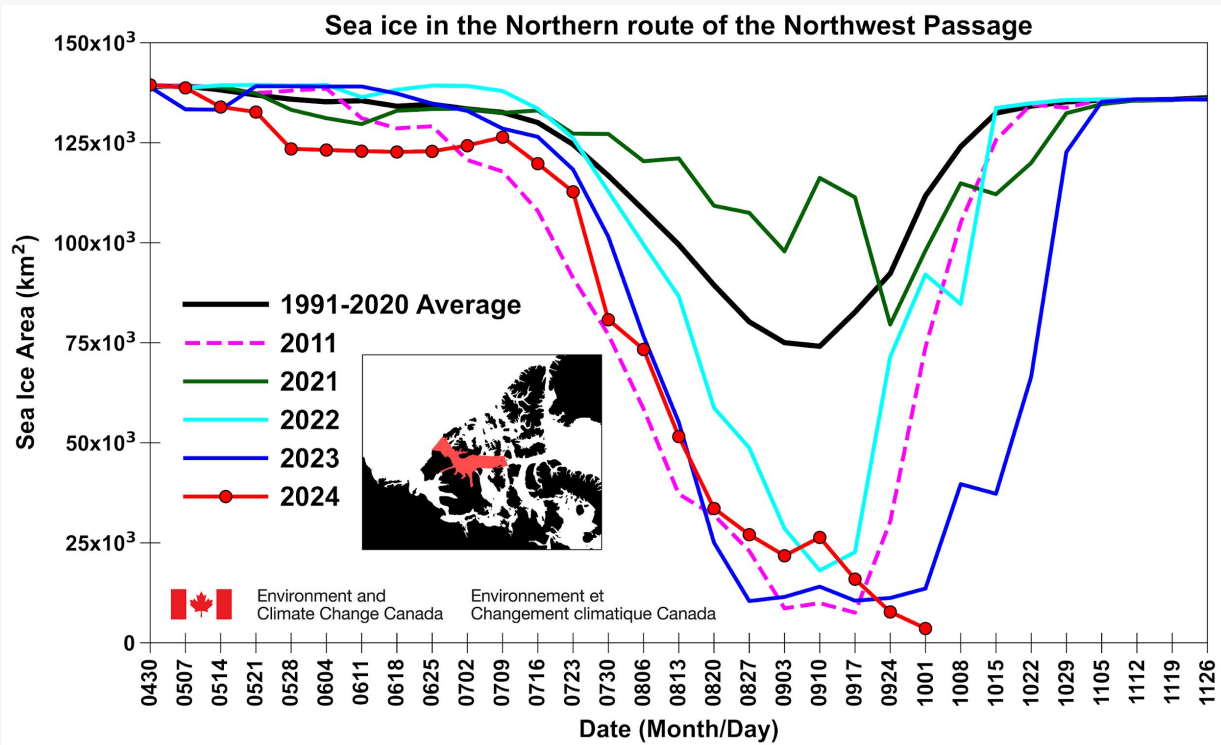
SEA ICE THICKNESS

- Less comprehensive thickness data; shorter timeseries - consistent data mostly from satellite altimeters.
- Variability in thickness ice since 2010, no substantial trend. **But no recovery!**
- Earlier data from submarine and early satellite data indicate 2010-2024 period is ~50% thinner than the 1980s and earlier decades.

Data from NASA ICESat-2, ESA CryoSat-2, and ESA SMOS
Image by Alek Petty, NASA Goddard, and Stefan Hendricks, AWI



ARCTIC, RECORD LOW NORTHWEST PASSAGE



1 October 2024
AMSR2 Sea Ice Concentration
Univ. Bremen

Northern route extent (M'Clure Strait), through 1 October 2024
Steve Howell, Env. Climate Change Canada; Data from Canadian Ice Service analyses



HUDSON BAY – EARLY OPENING IN THE EAST

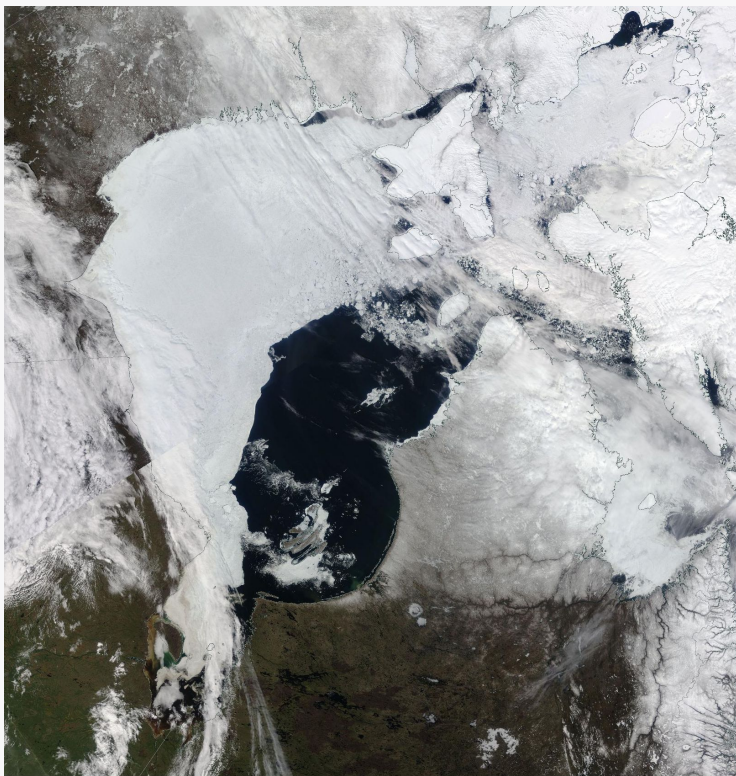


Hudson Bay, May 26, 2024

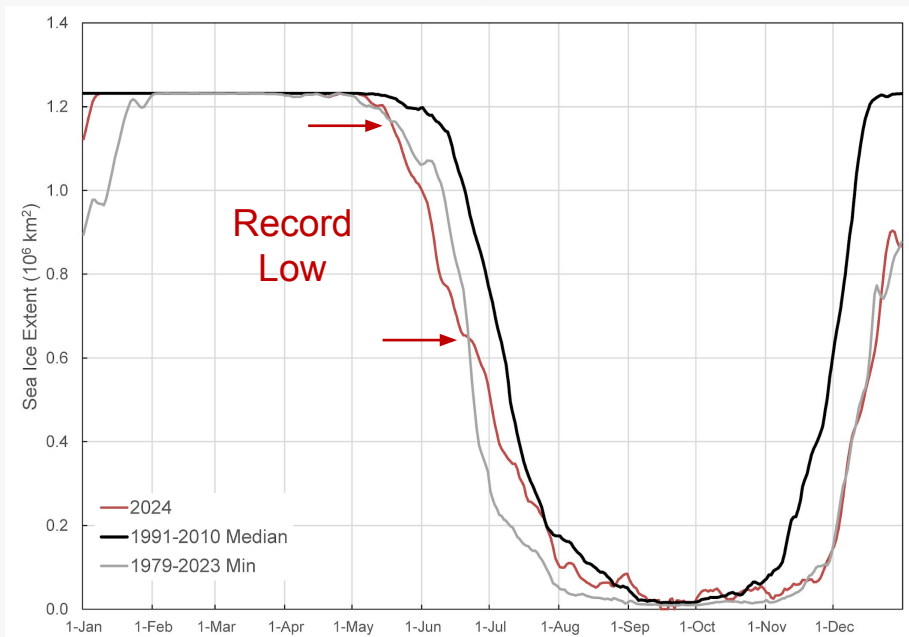
NASA Worldview, MODIS True Color mosaic

- Eastern Hudson Bay open water starting in early May □ record low Hudson Bay extent
- Hudson Bay normally opens in June from the west.
- Main reason was strong easterly winds push ice across the bay.
- Thick, deformed ice lasted longer than normal into the summer in the west.

HUDSON BAY – EARLY OPENING IN THE EAST



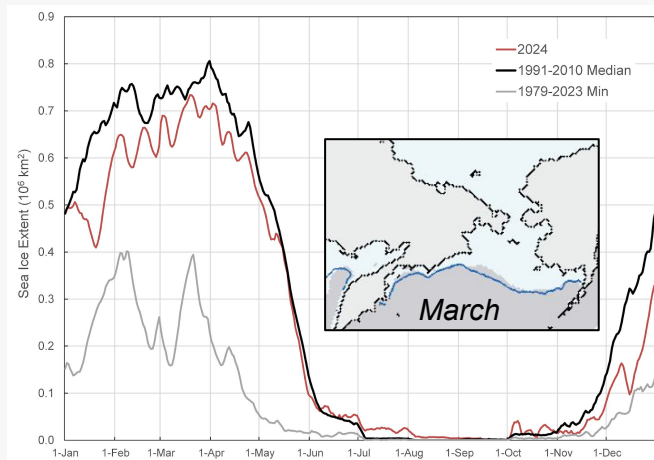
Hudson Bay, May 26, 2024
NASA Worldview, MODIS True Color mosaic



- Record low Hudson Bay extent from mid-May through most of June.
- Late freeze-up, near-record low in November and December

ALASKA REGION SEA ICE EXTENTS

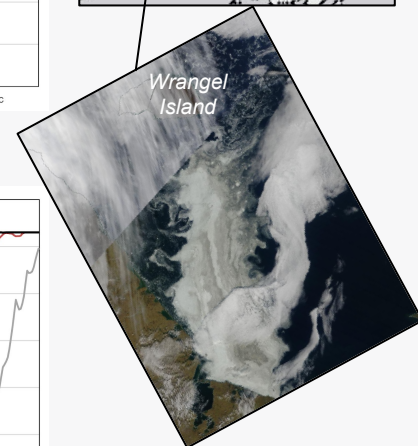
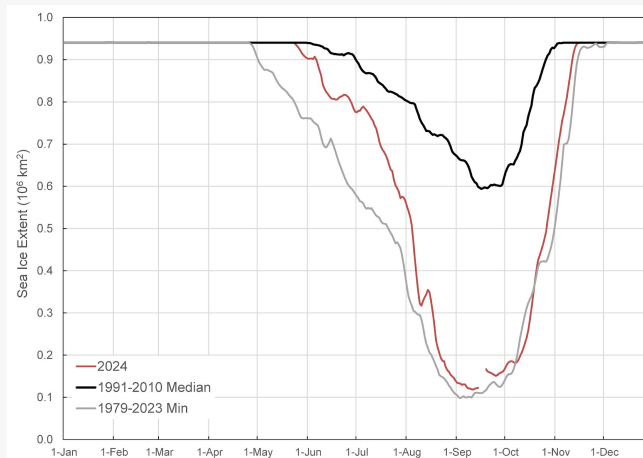
Bering Sea



Bering – near-normal winter
Beaufort – low summer
Chukchi – near-normal* summer

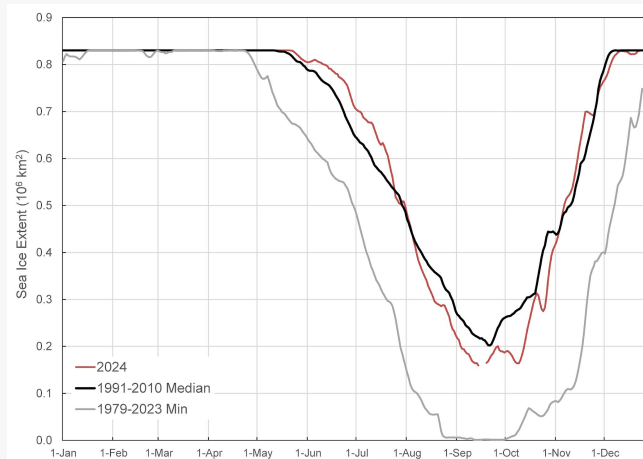
**persistent “dirty” ice near Wrangel Island*

Beaufort Sea



MODIS, 1 Sep 2024

Chukchi Sea



THANKS TO:

- NASA Cryospheric Sciences Program
 - NASA Snow and Ice Distributed Active Archive Center
 - NOAA@NSIDC Program
 - Steve Howell for NWP data and figures
 - Alek Petty, Stefan Hendricks for thickness figure
-
- Extent data from the NSIDC Sea Ice Index
https://nsidc.org/data/seaice_index
 - NSIDC Sea Ice Today
<https://nsidc.org/sea-ice-today>



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ARCTIC TERRESTRIAL CARBON CYCLING 2024 ARCTIC REPORT CARD

S. M. Natali, B. Rogers, E. A. G. Schuur, V. Romanovsky, H. Alcock, K. Arndt, E. S. Euskirchen, G. Falvo, G. Fiske, G. Hould-Gosselin, J. Hung, A. Kholodov, S. Potter, O. Sonnentag, and A. -M. Virkkala

Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy Seminar





29 January 2025

Sue Natali
Woodwell Climate Research Center

PERMAFROST
PATHWAYS

Woodwell
Climate
Research
Center

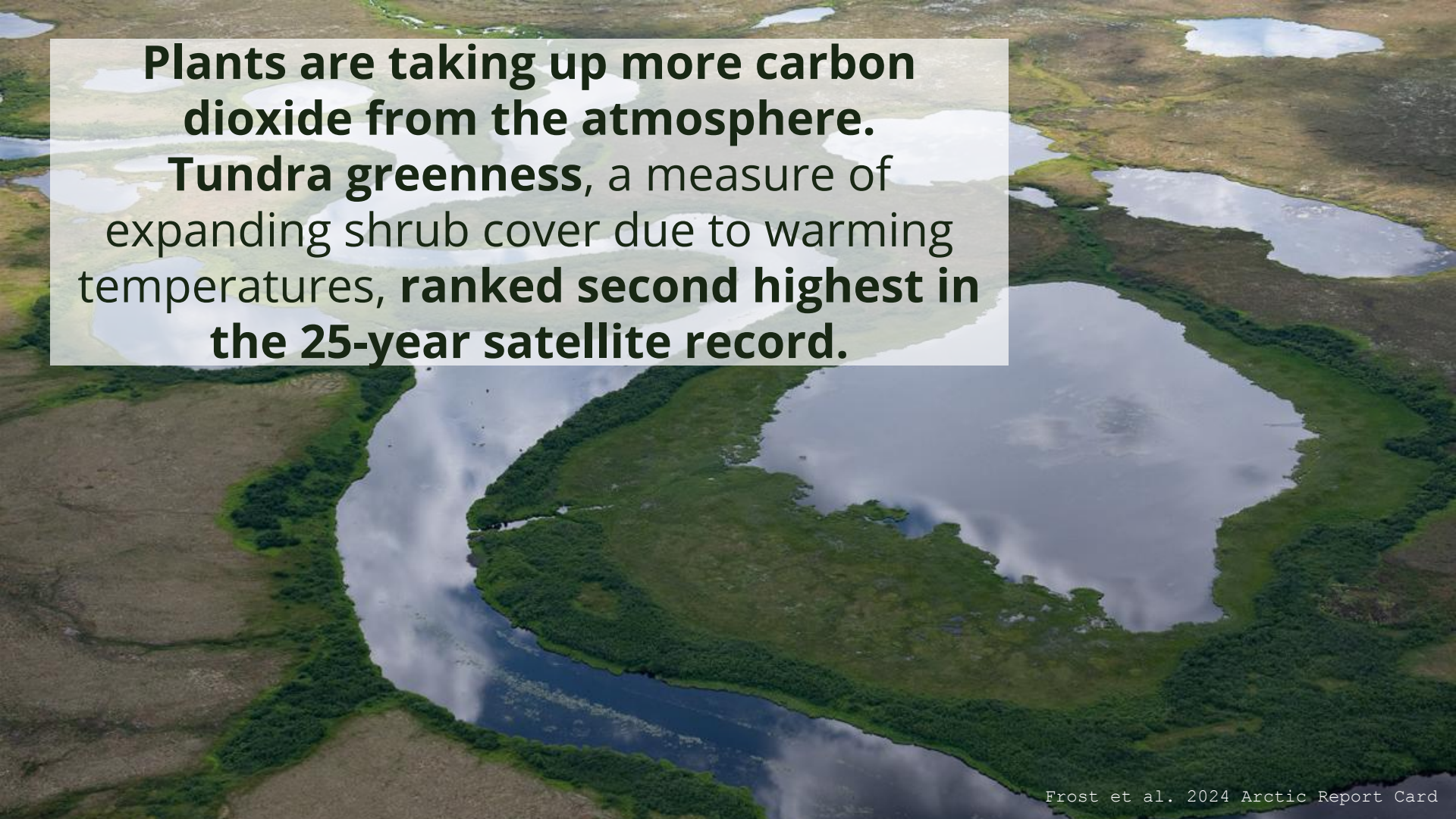
Flux Sites

-  Tundra
-  Boreal
-  Wetland
-  Entire Network

Biome

-  Tundra
-  Boreal Forest

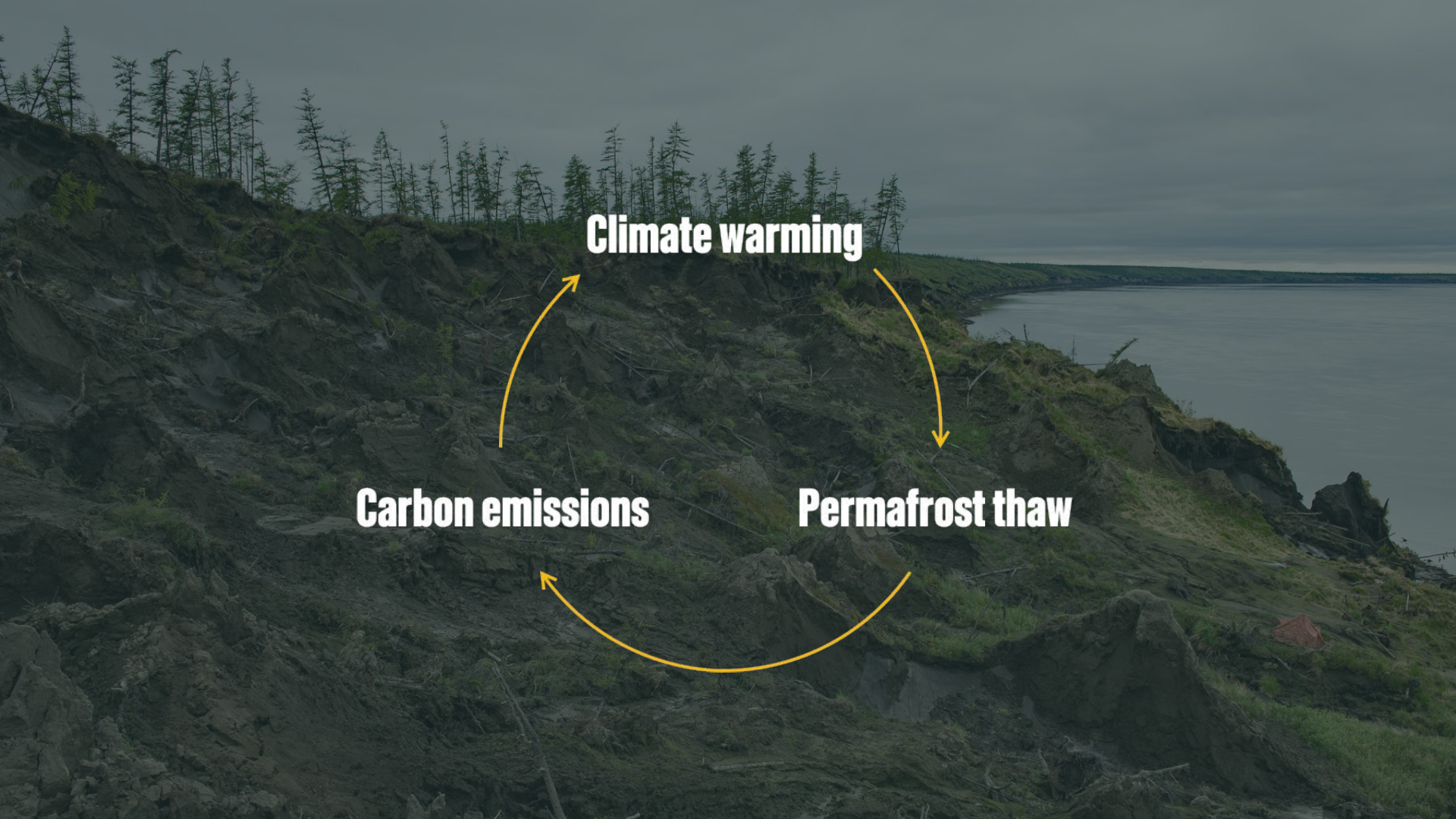




Plants are taking up more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
Tundra greenness, a measure of expanding shrub cover due to warming temperatures, **ranked second highest in the 25-year satellite record.**

A person wearing a green hooded jacket, brown pants, and a backpack stands on a rocky ledge in the lower-left foreground. The background is a towering, dark brown to black rock face with distinct horizontal layering and vertical fissures. The top of the rock face is covered with green grass and small white flowers. The overall scene is outdoors, likely in a mountainous or high-altitude region.

~1.5 trillion tonnes of carbon



Climate warming

Carbon emissions

Permafrost thaw

Alaskan permafrost temperatures in 2024 were the **second warmest on record.**

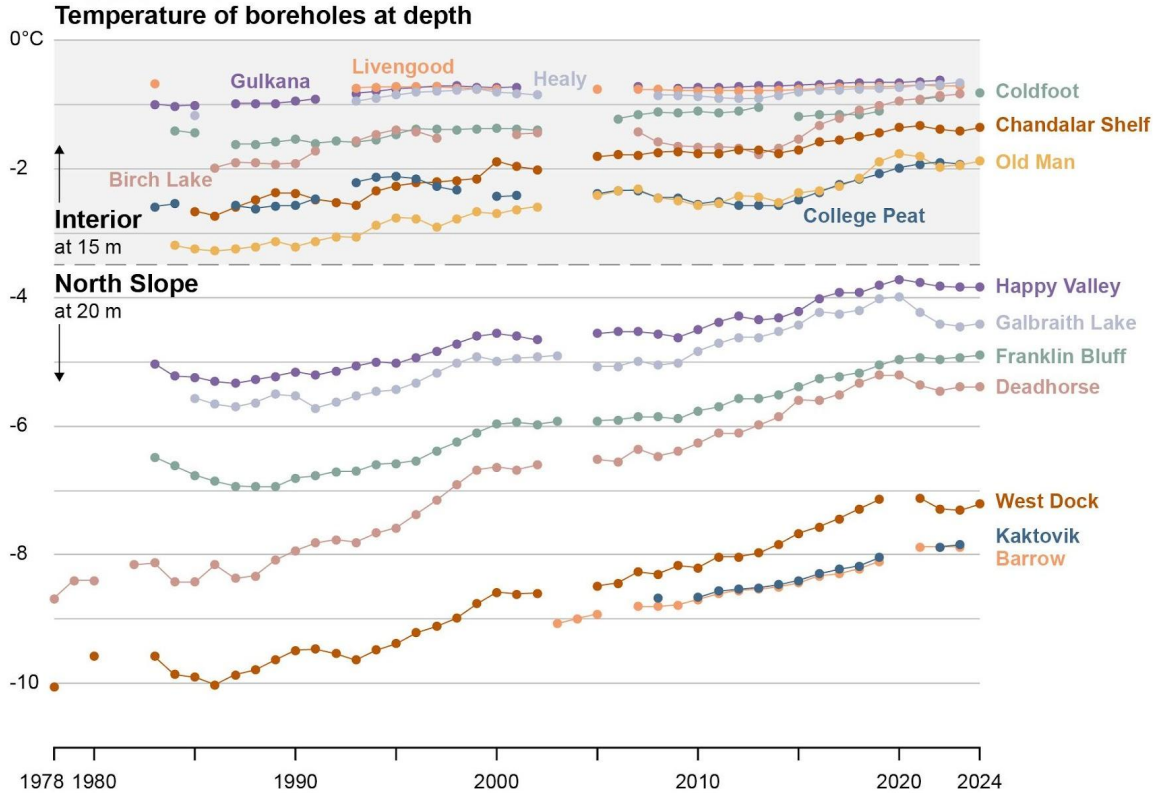
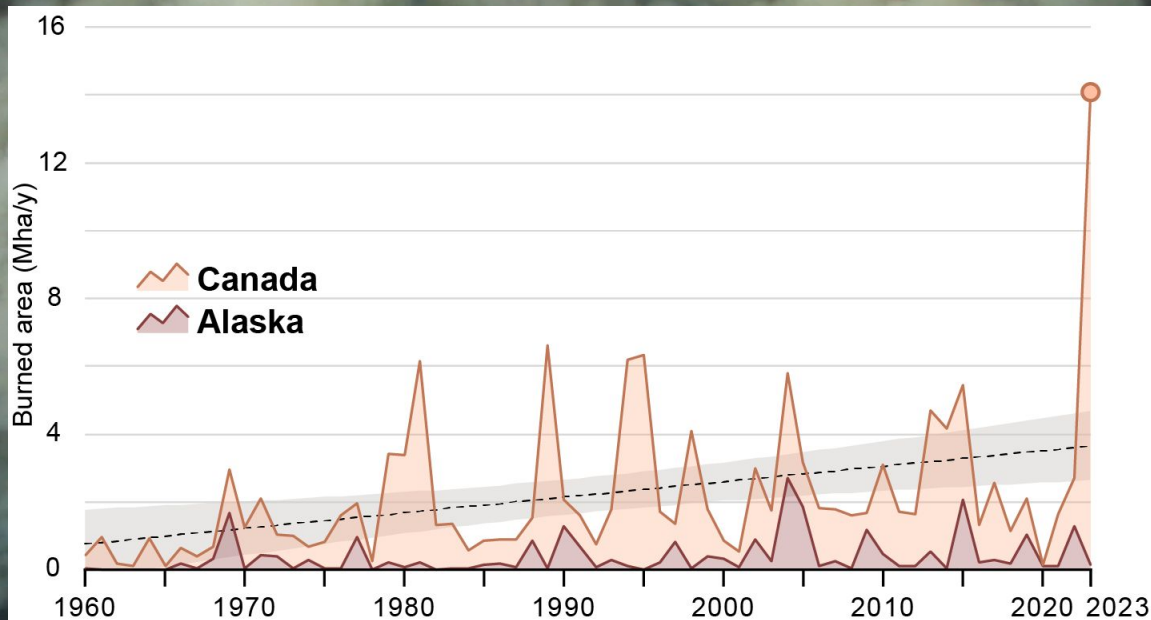


Photo: Scott Zolkos

Circumpolar **wildfire** emissions averaged **207 million tons of carbon per year** since 2003.

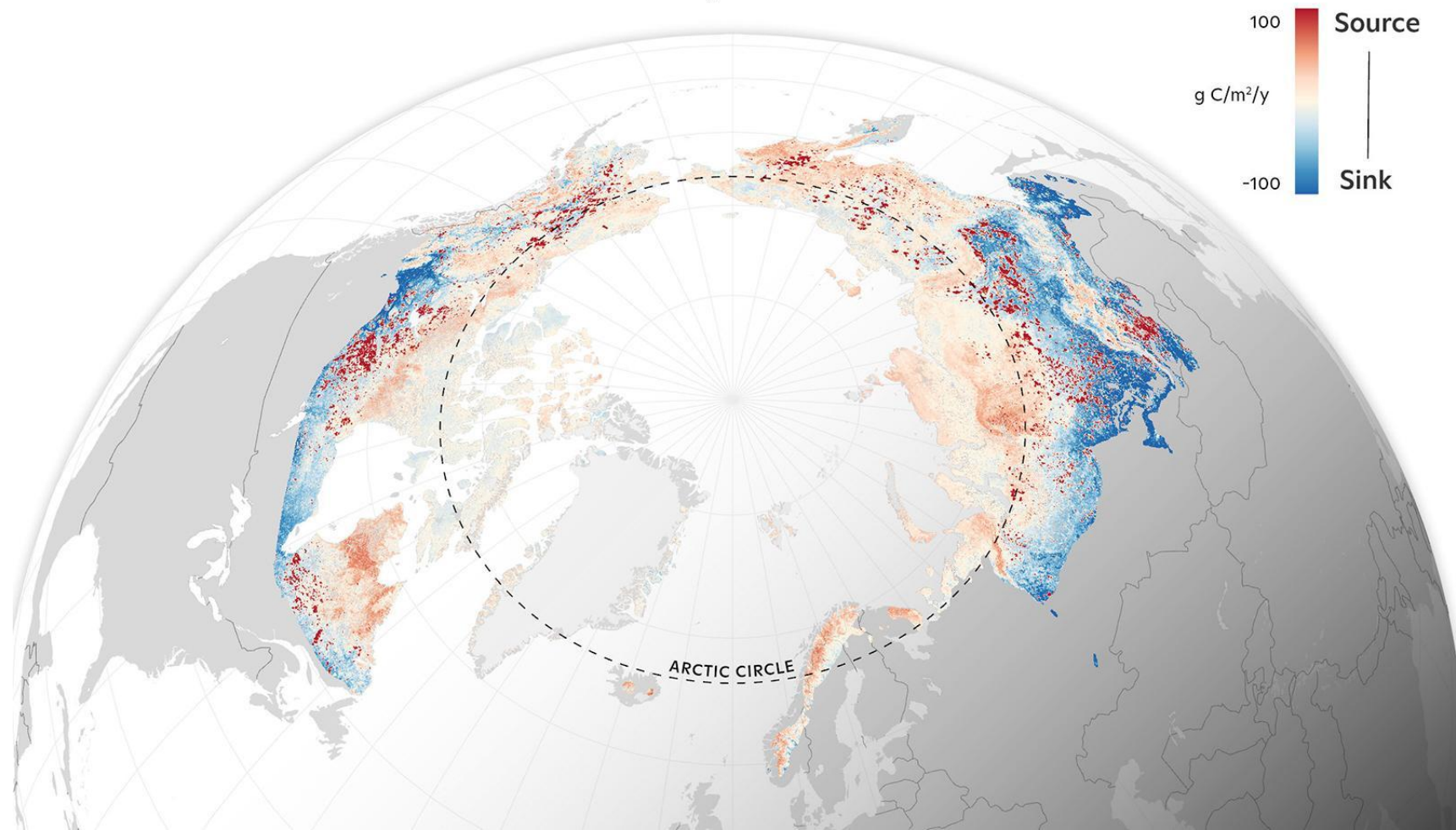




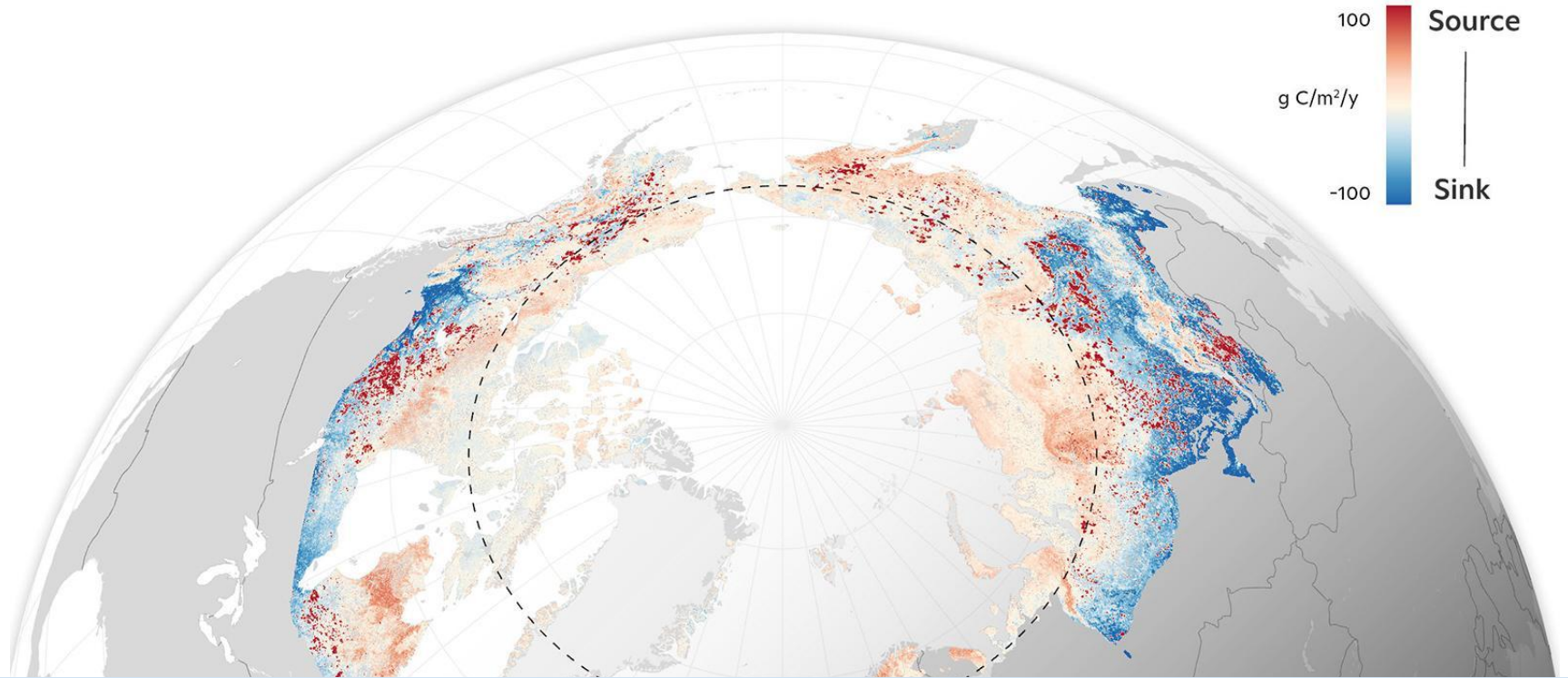
CO₂
CH₄

Photo: Chris Linder

Terrestrial ecosystem CO₂ balance



Terrestrial ecosystem CO₂ balance



The **Arctic tundra region** has shifted from a carbon dioxide sink to a **source** and remains a **consistent methane source**.

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Get the Arctic Report Card

Arctic Report Card Landing Page

<https://arctic.noaa.gov/report-card/>

2024 Arctic Report Card

<https://arctic.noaa.gov/report-card/report-card-2024/>

2024 Arctic Report Card video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0yqGquGQbqA>



Go to the 2024 Arctic Report Card

