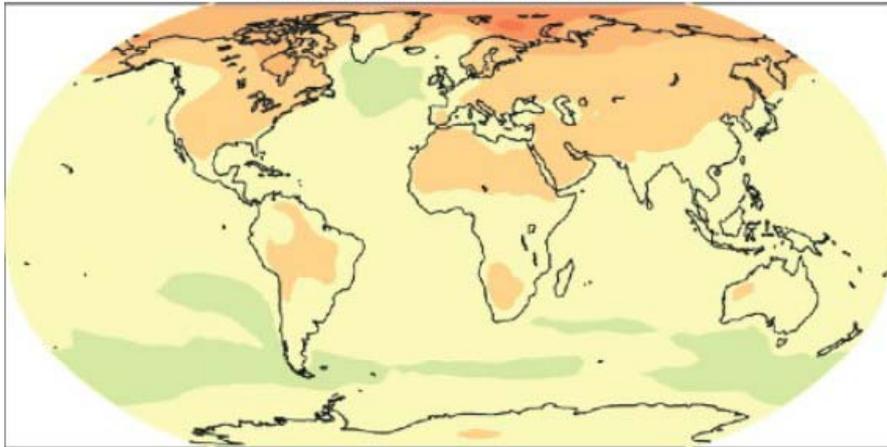
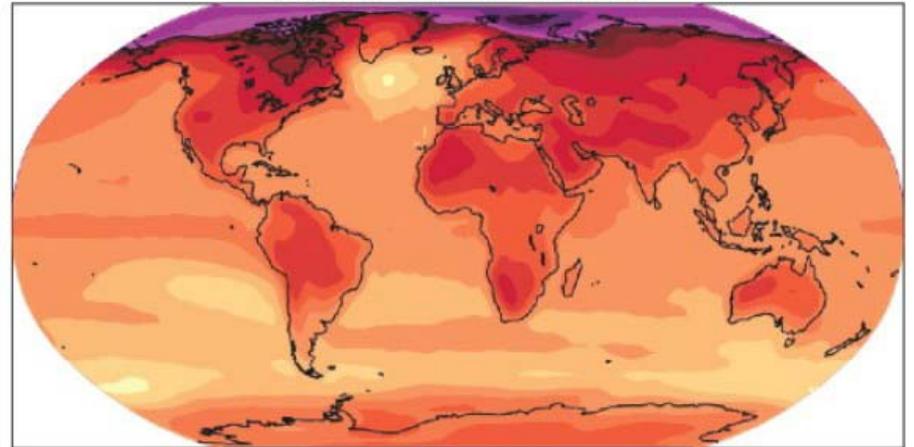


# IPCC AR4 Future Temperatures

A1B: 2020-2029

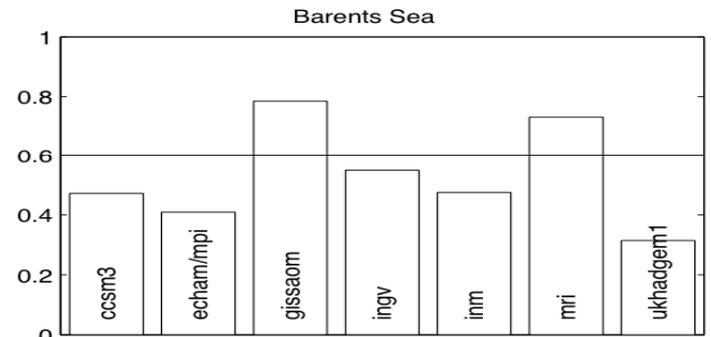
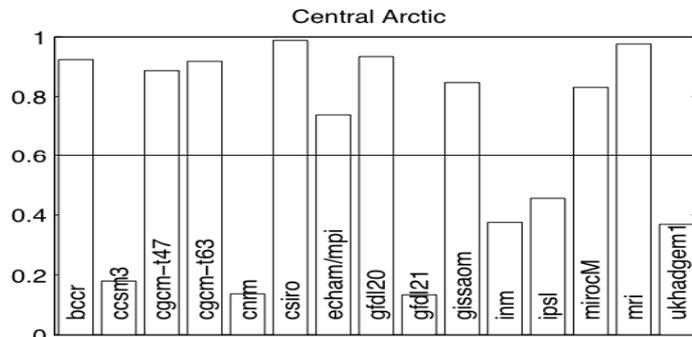
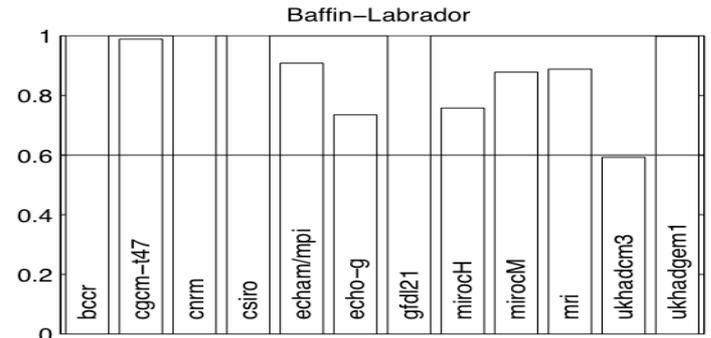
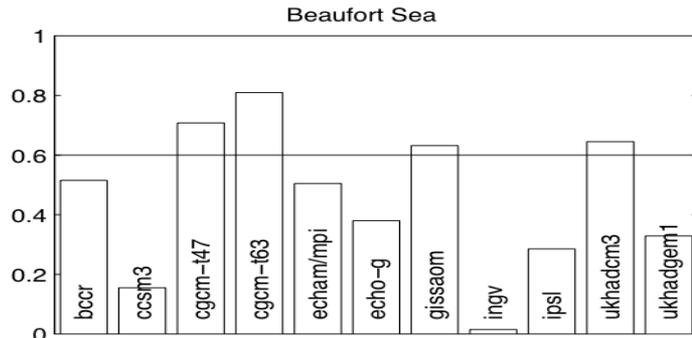
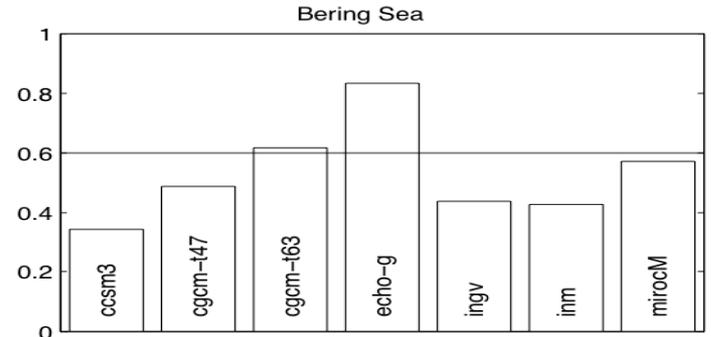
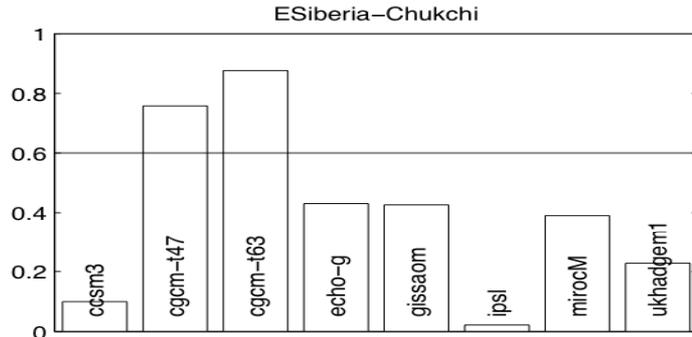
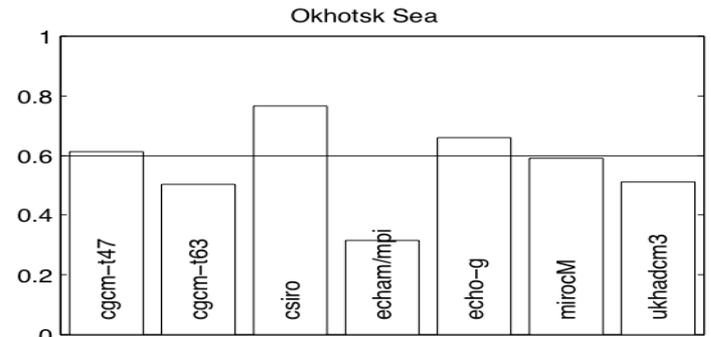
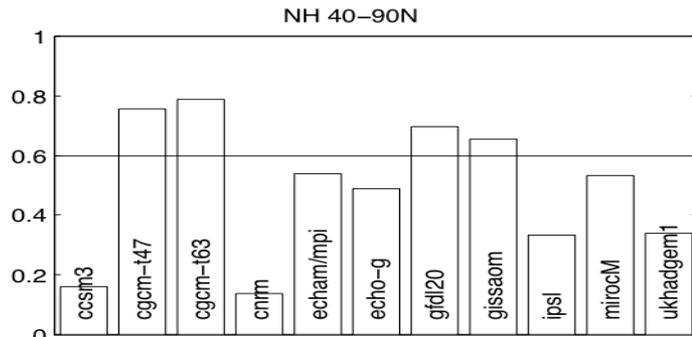


A1B: 2090-2099



°C

# Fractional Ice Area in 2050 Relative to 1990



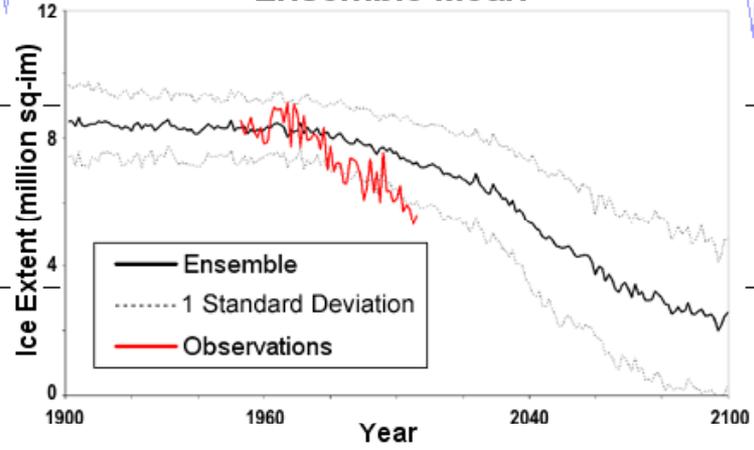
Overland and Wang  
GRL  
In review

# September Arctic Sea Ice

- BCCR BCM2.0
- CCCMA CGCM3.1 (T63)
- GISS AOM\*
- MIROC3.2 MEDRES\*
- MPI ECHAM5\*
- NCAR CCSM3\*
- UKMO HadCM3
- CCCMA CGCM3\*
- CNRM CM3
- IPSL CM4
- MUJB ECHO\*
- MRI CGCM2.3.2\*
- UKMO HadGEM1
- Observations

Ice Extent (million sq-km)

Ensemble Mean



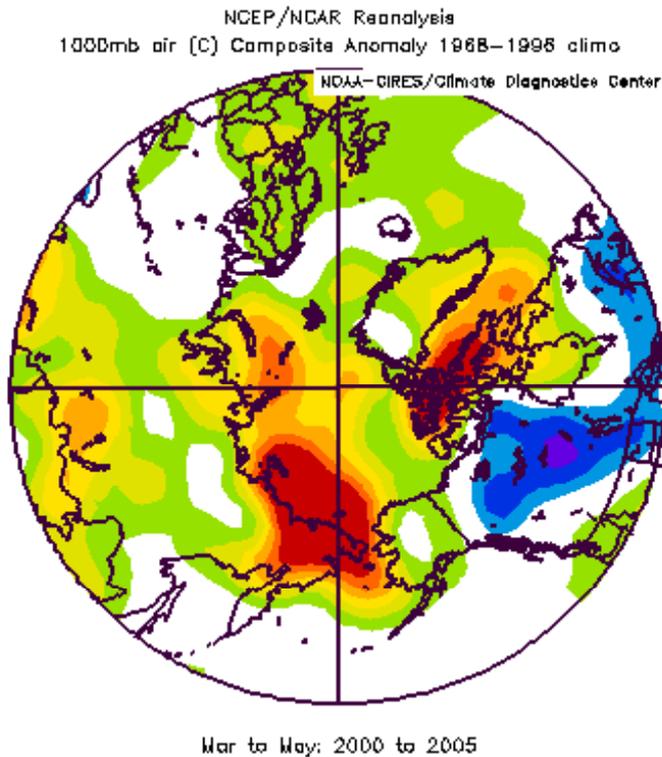
Stroeve et al  
2007, GRL  
also  
Holland et al.  
2006, GRL

Year

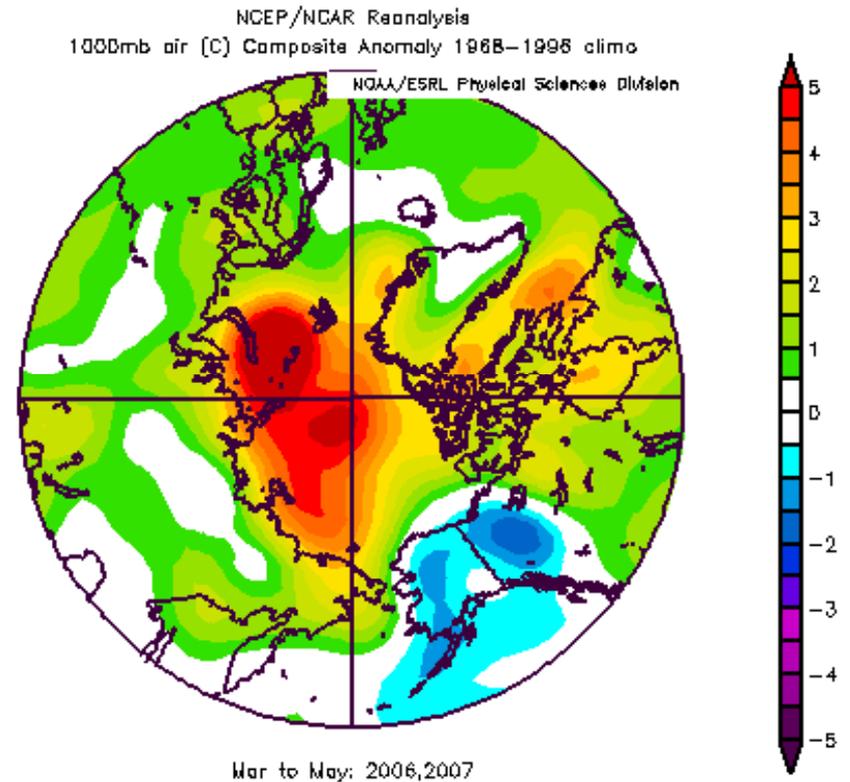
1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 2020 2040 2060 2080 2100

# Colder in Bering Sea in 2006 and 2007 Europe Warm Arctic still warm overall

## Surface Air Temperature Anomalies



2000-2005



2006-2007

# SUMMARY

Greater than 40 % sea ice loss in summer Arctic seas and winter marginal seas by 2050 (except Baffin Bay)

Arctic: 3 degree temperature increase by 2050

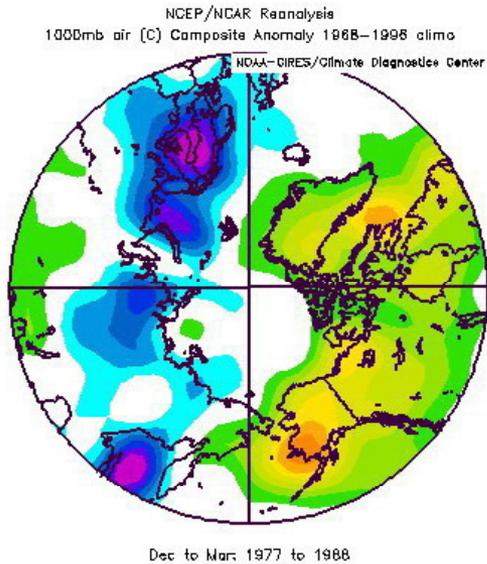
Must consider large natural variability in near term climate projections

More confidence in Arctic Basin summer (multiple models)

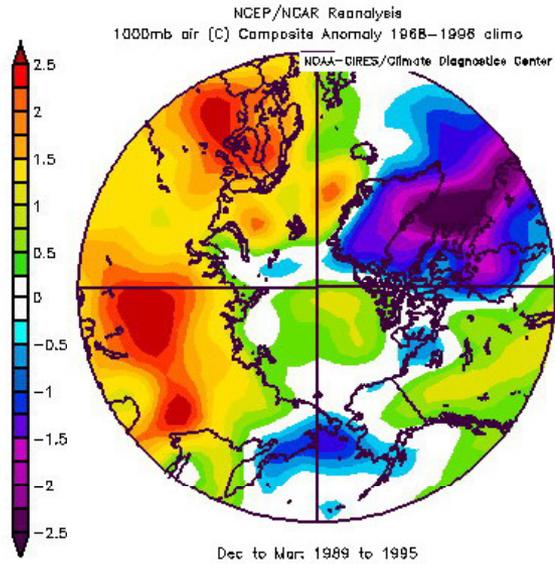


# Climate Patterns

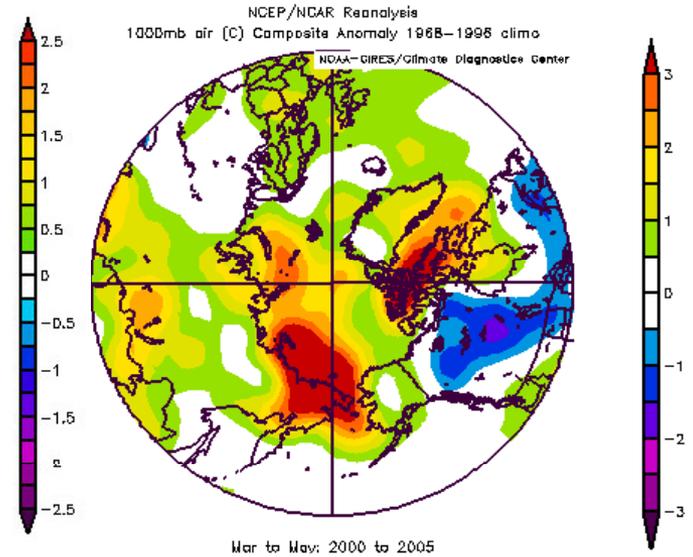
## Temperature Anomalies



1977-1988 (NP-)  
North Pacific



1989-1995 (AO+)  
Arctic Oscillation



2000-2005 (Arctic Warm)

Overland and Wang 2005