



**World
Meteorological
Organization**

Weather • Climate • Water

Vol. 56 (4) - October 2007

Bulletin

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International Polar Year 2007-2008

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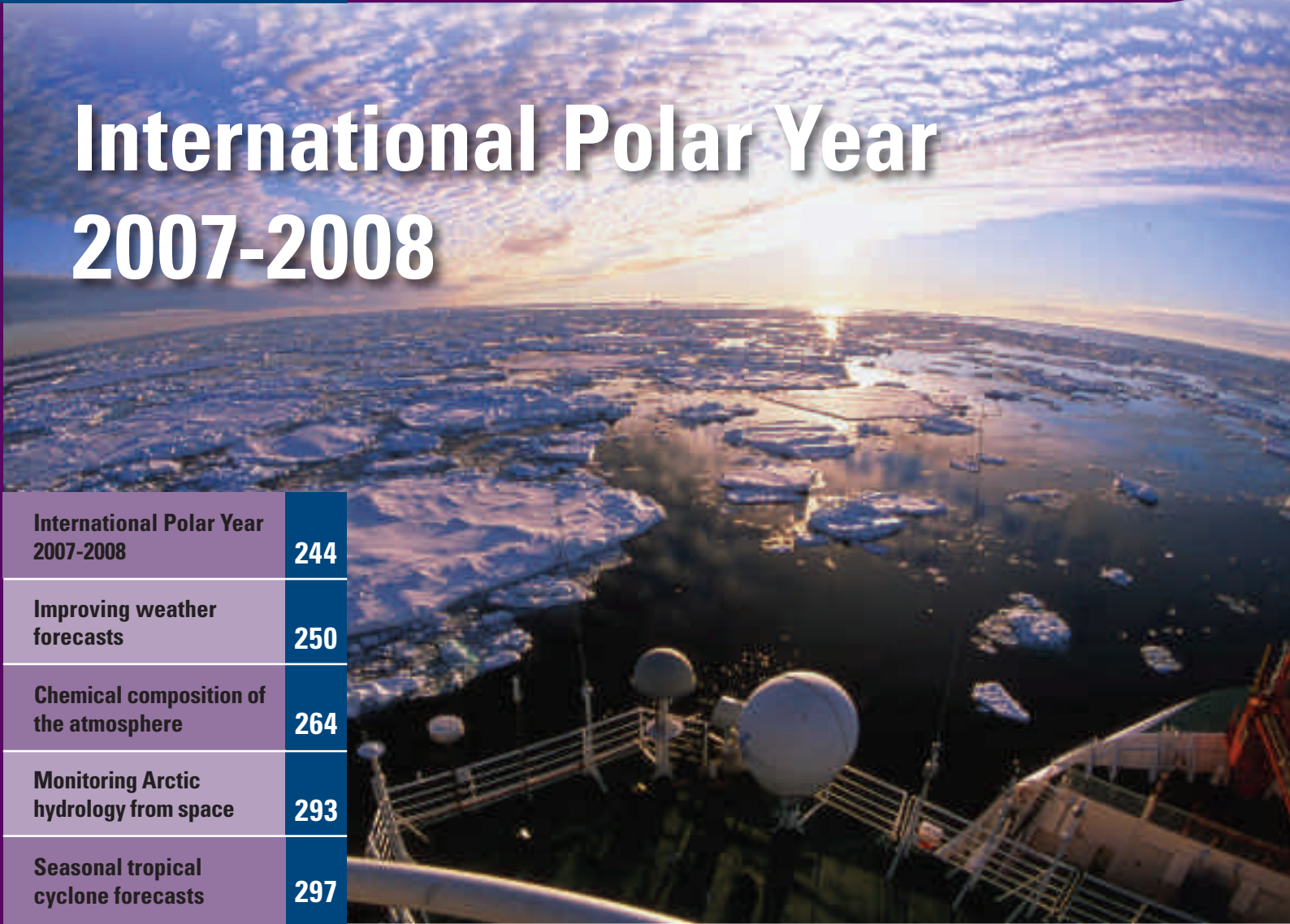
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This global focus on frozen regions simultaneously provides a test of our ability to understand the planet, a warning of our impact on the planet and an opportunity to develop a new science paradigm-public partnership that will act for the benefit of the planet and humanity.

Bulletin

The journal of the
World Meteorological
Organization

Volume 56 (4) - October 2007

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Deputy Secretary-General Hong Yan
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The *WMO Bulletin* is published quarterly
(January, April, July, October) in English, French,
Russian and Spanish editions.

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2 years	CHF 110	CHF 150
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WMO Bulletin

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In this issue

The International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008 was successfully launched by WMO and the International Council for Science on 1 March 2007.

The fundamental concept of IPY is an intensive burst of internationally coordinated, interdisciplinary, scientific research and observations focused on the polar regions. IPY provides the opportunity to obtain long-term series of observational data on the state of the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and other components of the climate system in polar regions. It will extend our knowledge of the variability of the processes in the polar environment and facilitate the development of sophisticated techniques for weather forecasting, operational oceanography and climate prediction and, therefore, offers an opportunity for the further improvement of hydrometeorological services worldwide in support of socio-economic development.

To intensify international attention on IPY and emphasize the role of polar regions in the global climate system, World Meteorological Day in 2007 was dedicated to the topic "Polar meteorology: understanding global impacts". Three prominent persons were invited to give lectures. Arthur Chilingarov, eminent Russian polar scientist, described IPY as a unique platform for international cooperation. Chris Rapley, President of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research, gave a presentation "Shrinking ice: the global impact of polar warming".

Explorer Mike Horn, who, in 2006, with Borge Ousland, was the first to walk to the North Pole in the sunless Arctic winter gave a presentation entitled "On site—visual impact: acting for the future". These lecturers ensured that World Meteorological Day 2007 was an interesting and significant element in promoting IPY.

This issue of the *WMO Bulletin* is a significant input to the education and outreach aspects of IPY. The range of scientific topics and specialities covered by IPY is enormous. The IPY projects address challenging issues driven by the need to understand recent and rapid changes in the polar regions. Four key issues stand out as requiring urgent attention: shrinking snow and ice; interactions of the poles and the rest of the planet; individual well-being and polar community resilience in the face of extraordinary environmental and social change; and attaining new scientific frontiers. WMO, through the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), will be offering substantial contributions to the IPY in the areas of polar meteorology, oceanography, glaciology and hydrology in terms of scientific research and observations.

Although the polar regions are generally distant from population centres, there is great need for reliable weather forecasts in these areas. In the Arctic, forecasts are needed for the protection of indigenous communities,

as well as in support of maritime operations, tourism and oil and gas exploration. In the Antarctic, reliable forecasts are required for logistical operations in the air and at sea in support of scientific research and the tourism industry. Weather forecasting in both polar regions presents unique challenges. The development of new weather and environmental prediction systems through WMO's World Weather Research Programme-THORPEX IPY projects will be a step forward in the generation of hydrometeorological information needed to monitor and forecast the state of the polar environment on a wide range of scales, from a few hours to weeks. These improvements will, in turn, generate socio-economic benefits for polar communities.

IPY provides the opportunity to organize an international study of the chemical composition of the polar atmosphere in both hemispheres. Of importance are the exchange mechanisms and drivers of exchange of chemical trace species between the atmosphere, land surfaces, the oceans and snow and ice surfaces, which depend on the physical, chemical and biological state of the Earth system components. Attention is required concerning the coupling mechanisms between climate, ozone depletion in the stratosphere and the boundary layer and the environmental changes linked to the long-range transport of pollutants. There is a need to understand the system well enough

that the effects of future changes in climate and the relative proportions of snow, land and ocean surfaces on the atmosphere—with associated feedbacks—can be quantified.

One key element of IPY atmospheric research are studies addressing stratospheric polar ozone depletion—one of the strongest anthropogenic signals in the global climate system. Much research activity in the polar stratosphere during IPY is based on the Match method, which was developed to measure precisely the rate of loss of ozone in the polar stratosphere. Multi-annual data from the Match campaigns allowed the sensitivity of Arctic ozone loss on changes in climate—a key parameter for future projections of polar ozone loss—to be established.

The need for sustained and integrated observing systems in the polar regions, especially in poorly sampled polar oceans, has been recognized for well over a century. The IPY has great potential to establish observing systems in the polar oceans. In

the Arctic, the idea is to develop and sustain an integrated Arctic Ocean Observing System, while, in the Antarctic, a Southern Ocean Observing System is planned. Both systems will provide knowledge, understanding and prediction skill and will contribute directly to the Global Ocean Observing System.

In recent decades, some significant changes were detected in the polar environment, such as a decrease in perennial sea ice, a reduction in the amount of snow cover, the melting of glaciers and permafrost and a decrease in river and lake ice. The timing of IPY for observing and increasing our knowledge about the rapid change in the polar cryosphere could not have been more appropriate. Satellite data are critical for the derivation of new high-latitude cryosphere products, as *in situ* data are sparse or non-existent in these remote regions. A project entitled the Global Interagency IPY Polar Snapshot aims to obtain high-resolution, broad spectral snapshots of the polar regions. In addition, a system of satellites on a highly

elliptical orbit—called Arctica—is planned by the Russian Federation in four years' time to observe wind speed and direction, clouds, ice cover and other parameters in the Arctic.

International, long-term, multi-disciplinary observing networks should be a particularly significant legacy of IPY 2007-2008. The establishment of a Global Cryosphere Watch would be an important part of this. These observing systems would provide scientists and decision-makers with real-time information on the evolving state of the polar environment for decades to come.

Lastly, statistical seasonal tropical cyclone forecasting has come a long way since the early 1980s. As well as predictions of total seasonal activity, several forecasts now include individual monthly forecasts and predictions of probability of landfall. As the availability of global datasets such as the various re-analysis products continues to be improved, so will statistical forecasts of tropical cyclones.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) wins Nobel Peace Prize

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), co-founded and co-sponsored by WMO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Al Gore, former Vice-President of the USA and environmental campaigner. They were chosen “for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change”. The scientific assessments of the IPCC provide the international community with a better understanding of what causes climatic shifts and what can be done to address them to better manage land and water resources, thereby reducing poverty and vulnerability and contributing to sustainable socio-economic development.

When the announcement was made on 12 October 2007, the Secretary-General of WMO, Michel Jarraud, said that the Prize recognized, at the highest level, the role that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change—and through it the international scientific community—plays in raising awareness and understanding of the impact of human activities on the Earth's climate. He expressed his confidence that the award would inspire everyone, from individuals to decision-makers, to make the best use of the scientific knowledge about changing climate to take the necessary actions to protect the planet.

