

Bilag til spm. 279

MILJØMINISTERIET

By- og Landskabsstyrelsen

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"Thank you for your inquiry about a recent scientific presentation on protecting areas of the Arctic. The presentation (a poster, not an talk) took place on Monday, 15 December, at 1:40 pm at the 2008 Fall Meeting of the AGU in San Francisco. Below is information about that poster presentation, as given in the online scientific program of the meeting (the online program is available at: <http://www.agu.org/meetings/fm08/index.php/Program/HomePage>). The copy of the listing that you will see below includes names and emails for scientists involved in the presentation and a summary of what the presentation was about.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Regards,

Peter Weiss

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Here is the listing:

1340h
AN: U13C-0075
TI: Creating Arctic Sea Ice Protected Areas?
AU: * Pfirman, S
EM: spfirman@barnard.edu
AF: Barnard College, 3009 Broadway, New York, NY 10027, United States
AU: Hoff, K
EM: krista.hoff@gmail.com
AF: Barnard College, 3009 Broadway, New York, NY 10027, United States
AU: Temblay, B
EM: bruno.tremblay@mcgill.ca
AF: Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC H3A 2K6, Canada
AU: Fowler, C
EM: cflower@colorado.edu
AF: Colorado Center for Astrodynamic Research, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309, United States
AB: As Arctic sea ice retreats and the Northwest Passage and Northern Sea Route open, the Arctic will experience more extensive human activity than it has ever encountered before. New development will put pressure on a system already struggling to adapt to a changing environment. In this analysis, locations are identified within the Arctic that could be protected from resource extraction, transportation and other development in order to create refuges and protect remnants of sea ice habitat, as the Arctic transitions to ice-free summer

conditions. Arctic sea ice forms largely along the Siberian and Alaskan coasts and is advected across the North Pole towards Fram Strait, the Canadian Archipelago and the Barents Sea. In addition to the future loss of ice itself, contaminants entrained in sea ice in one part of the ocean can affect other regions as the ice drifts. Using observations and models of sea ice origins, trajectories and ages, we track sea ice from its origins towards marginal ice zones, mapping pathways and termination locations. Critical sea ice source areas and collection regions are identified with the goal of aiding in the protection of the remaining Arctic sea ice habitat for as long as possible.

DE: 0750 Sea ice (4540)

DE: 1621 Cryospheric change (0776)

DE: 4207 Arctic and Antarctic oceanography (9310, 9315)

SC: Union [U]

MN: 2008 Fall Meeting”