Response of the cryosphere to multiple drivers in the Baltic Sea region

Jari Haapala Finnish Meteorological Institute

With contributions by Anna Luomaranta, FMI Johanna Korhonen, SYKE Sirpa Rasmus, U. Lapland



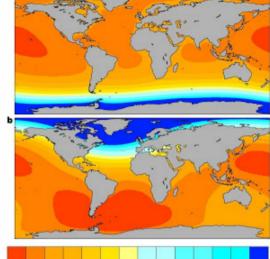
Components of Cryosphere

- Sea ice
- Lake and river ice
- Glaciers, ice sheets
- Frozen ground, permafrost
- Snow



Impact of Global Cryospheric Changes to the Baltic Sea

- Glacier and ice sheet melting
 - sea level rise
 - gravitational effect
- Arctic sea ice change is expected to impact on mid-latitudes weather

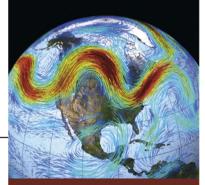




Surv Geophys (2014) 35:1175–1214 DOI 10.1007/s10712-014-9284-0

Effects of Arctic Sea Ice Decline on Weather and Climate: A Review

Timo Vihma



Linkages Between Arctic Warming and Mid-Latitude Weather Patterns

Summary of a Workshop

Snow and sea impacts on society

- Nuisance for traffic, energy production and distribution, buildings etc.
- Winter snow and ice conditions enable heavy traffic in forests and other remote areas
- Snow provides insulating blanket for habitats
- Essential for recreation activities and tourism





Live: Snökaos vid kusten

VÄDER. Vädervarningarna för kusten har utökats



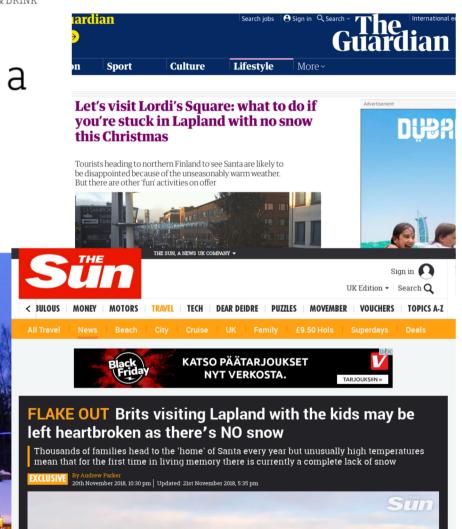




No snow in Lapland could spell a festive flop

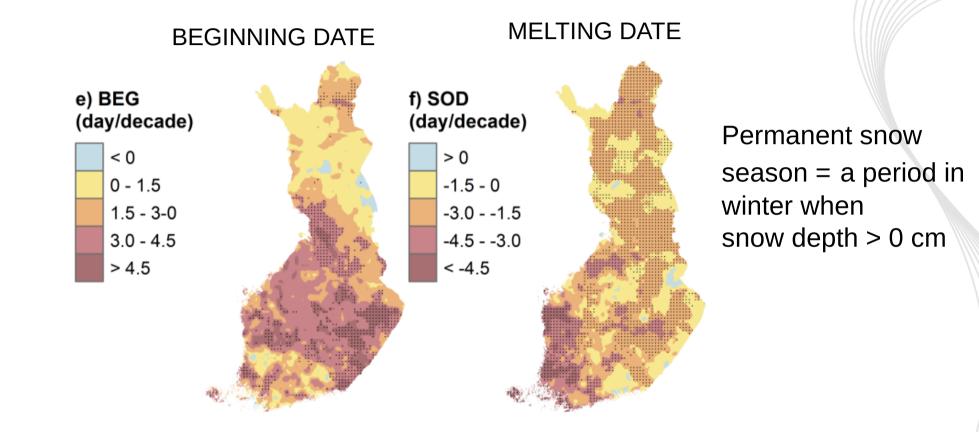
Matthew Robinson, CNN • Updated 22nd November 2018





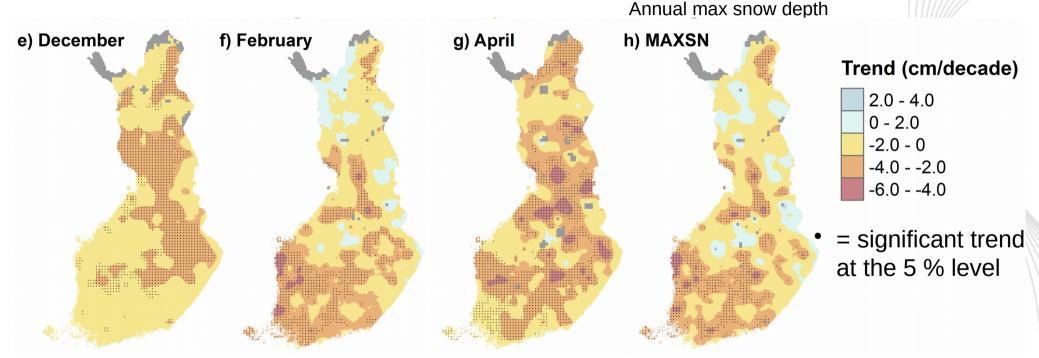


Permanent snow season has shortened everywhere



Luomaranta et al., Int. J. Climatology (in review)

Snow depth has decreased in wide areas

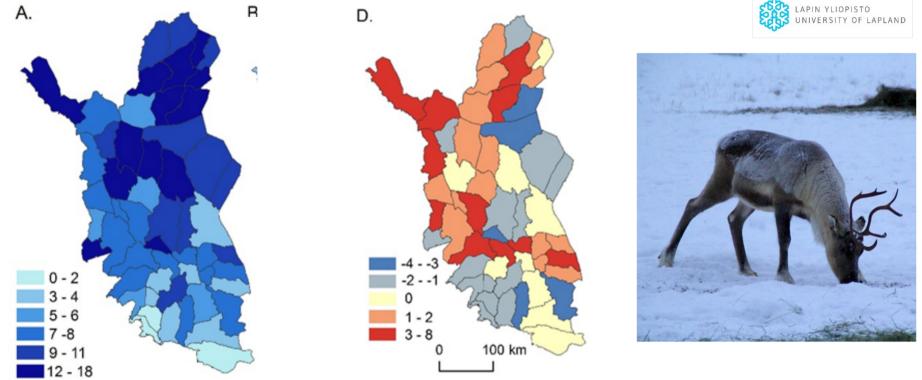


Luomaranta et al., Int. J. Climatology (in review)

- The strongest decrease in southern and western Finland in February and March
- The strongest decrease in central and northern Finland in April and May

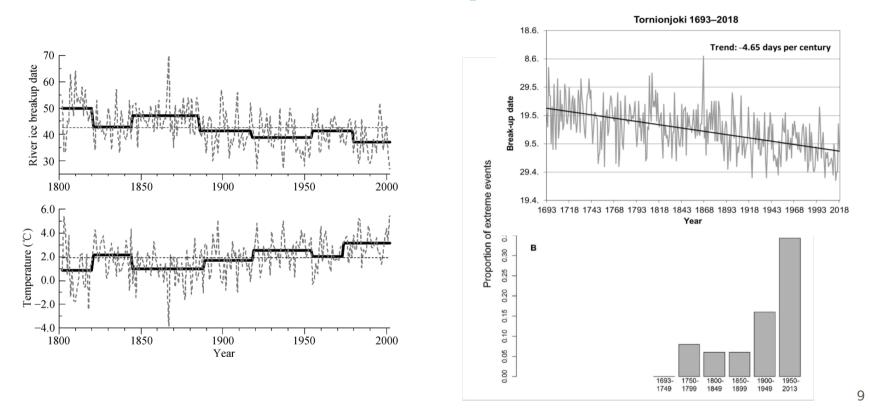
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Basal ice formation becoming more frequent



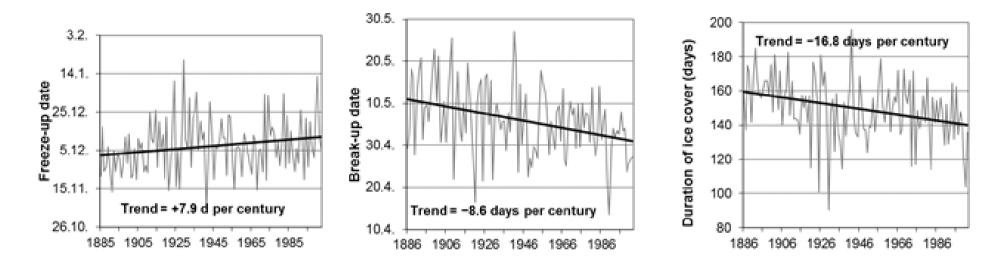
- Number of winters with basal ice formation (freezing of the bottom layer of the snow cover) during 68 year period (A)
- More basal ice winters in many regions, comparing 1983-2016 to 1948-1982 (D)
- Five of seven most extensive basal ice winters experienced during 1991-2016 Rasmus, S., Kivinen, S., Irannezhad, M. 2018. Basal ice formation in Northern Finland snow covers during 1948-2016. Environmental Research Letters.

River ice break-ups earlier



Helama, S., Jiang, J., *Korhonen, J.*, Holopainen, J. & Timonen, M. 2013. Quantifying temporal changes in Tornionjoki river ice breakup dates and spring temperatures in Lapland since 1802. *Journal of Geographical Sciences* **23(6)**, 1069–1079. Sharma, S., Magnuson, J.J., Batt, R.D., Winslow, L.A., *Korhonen, J.* & Aono, Y. 2016. Direct observations of ice seasonality reveal changes in climate over the past 320–570 years. *Scientific Reports* **6**, 25061.

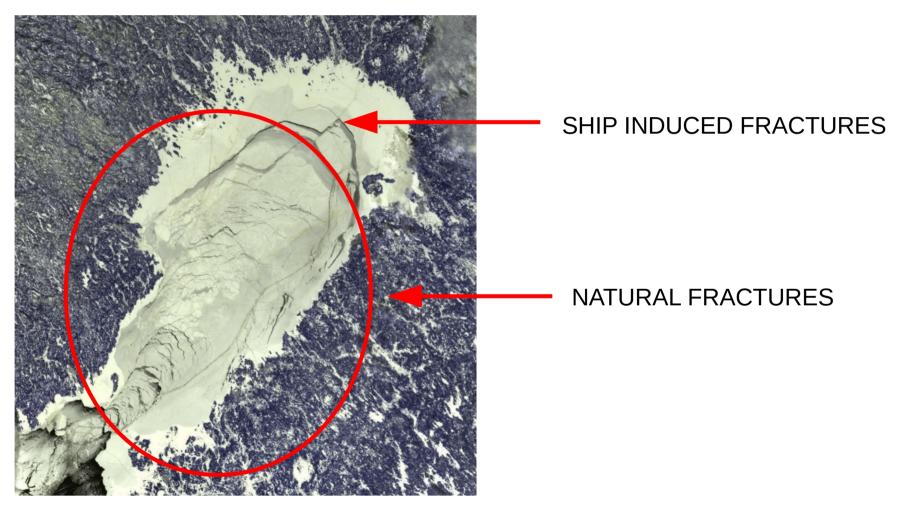
Lake ice duration and thickness have decreased



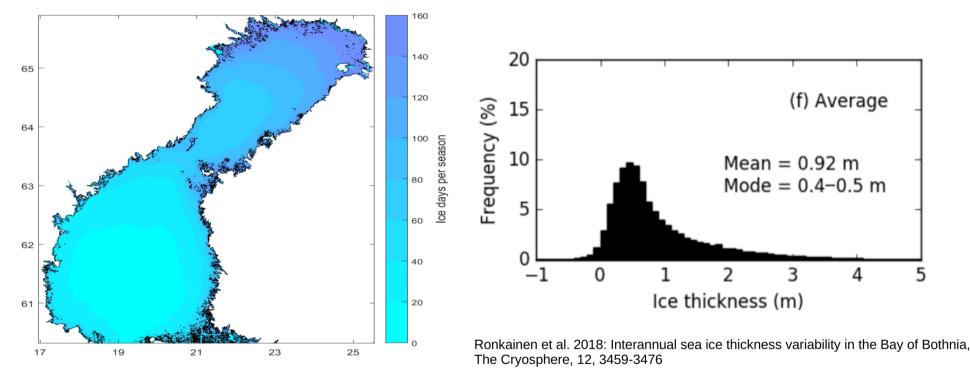
- Ice freeze-ups have become later, ice break-ups earlier and ice cover duration shorter, many new records for the 21st century (mild winters)
- Maximum ice thickness have decreased in the southern Finland



IMPACT OF SHIPPING ON SEA ICE ?

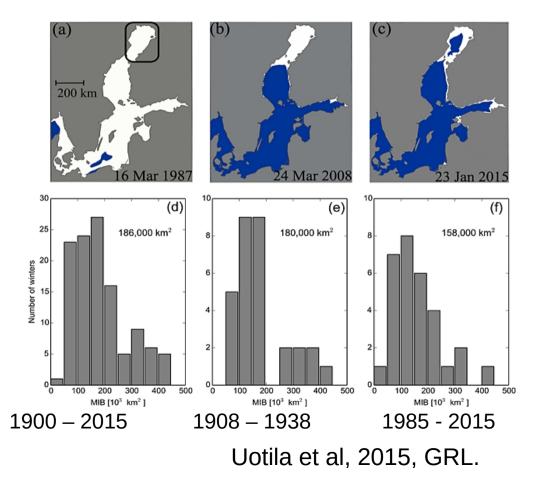


PRESENT SEA ICE CHARACTERISTICS



- Average Ice covered period from 10 to 160 days, max ~ 200 days
- Average level ice thickness 5 50 cm, max ~120 cm
- Ridged ice thickness 3-30 meters
- Large inter-annual variability driven by large scale atmospheric circulation

Bay of Bothnia was only partially ice covered on winter 2015 No hard evidences that it has occurred before

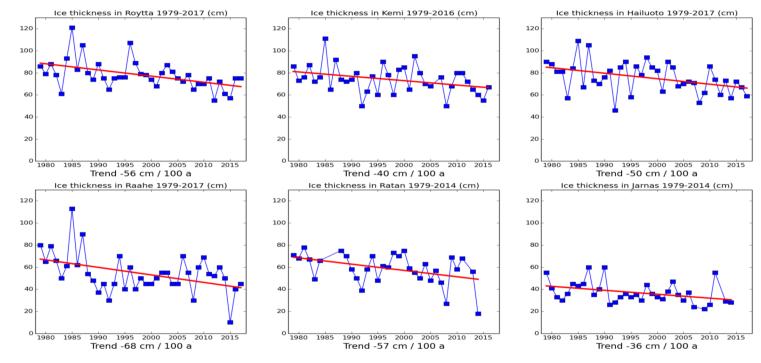


Probability distribution of ice extent is now statistically significantly different than any other 30 years period since 1720.

Extreme severe winters has become even more uncommon.

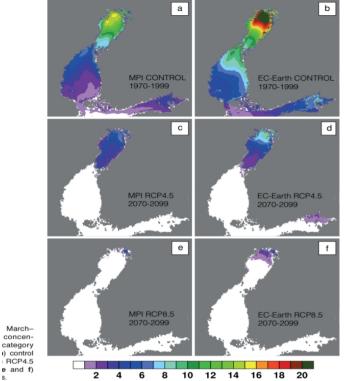
OBSERVED CHANGES IN SEA ICE THICKNESS

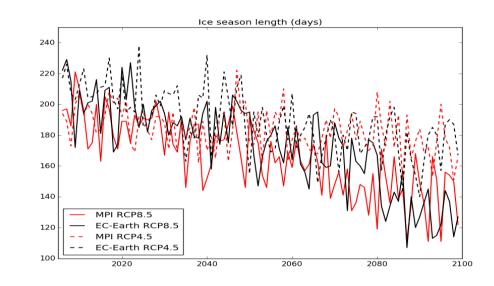




- Ice thickness has decreased during the last 30+ years in all stations
- Winter 2015 was the first year when the central BoB was certainly ice free

PROJECTED CHANGES





Höglund et al. 2017: Ice conditions for maritime traffic in the Baltic Sea in future climate, Boreal Environmen Research 22

- Ice covered period will be shorter and thickness smaller, but sea ice will be formed still every winter in the Bay of Bothnia.
- Clear differences between RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios
- Inter-annual variability remains large

IMPACTS OF SEA ICE CHANGES

Physical environment

- More waves, mixing and turbulence in winter period
- Increased sea level variations in winter
- Increased coastal erosion

Ecosystem

- Ice dependent species loosing environment to live
- Fast ice region provides a non-turbulent environment, how important that is for the ecosystem ?
- Does the timing of spring bloom change ?

Traffic

- Reduced need for icebreakers assistance
- Lesser possibilities to establish ice roads during winters

Tourism and wellbeing

• Longer period for boat fishing and shorter for ice fishing