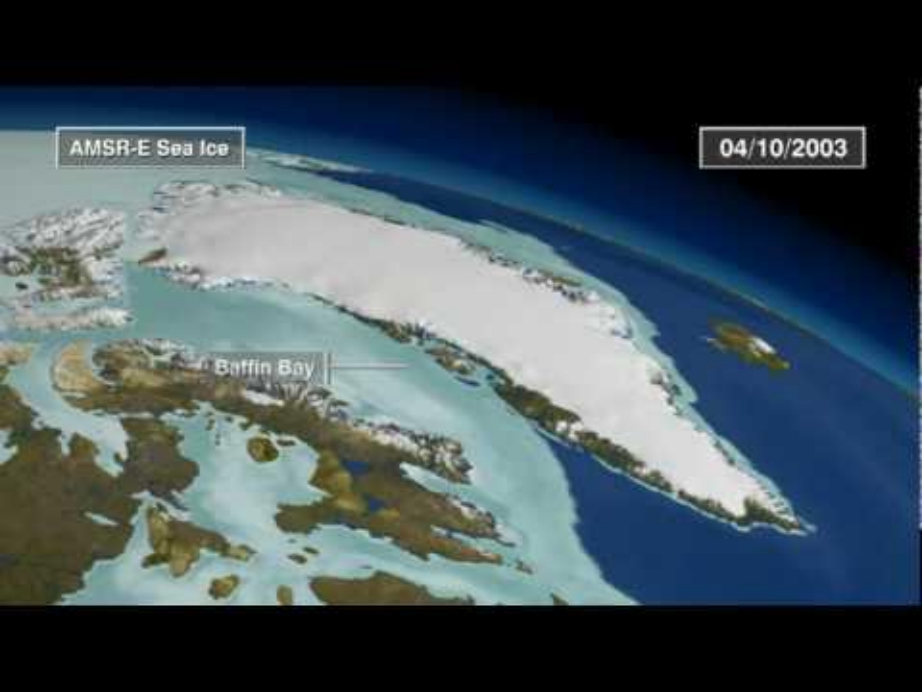


AMSR-E Sea Ice

04/10/2003

Baffin Bay

A satellite image showing a coastal region with a large body of water, Baffin Bay, and surrounding landmasses. The land is colored in shades of brown and green, indicating vegetation. The water is a deep blue. A large, irregularly shaped area of light blue and white is overlaid on the water, representing sea ice data from the AMSR-E satellite. The date '04/10/2003' is displayed in the top right corner. The text 'AMSR-E Sea Ice' is in the top left corner. A label 'Baffin Bay' with a white arrow points to the bay area.

1
00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:13,540
though cold and often remote the icy

2
00:00:19,210 --> 00:00:16,010
reaches of the Arctic Antarctic and

3
00:00:25,840 --> 00:00:19,220
other frozen places affect the lives of

4
00:00:31,530 --> 00:00:25,850
everyone on earth we start our tour in

5
00:00:35,020 --> 00:00:31,540
Antarctica where they meet the sea

6
00:00:41,760 --> 00:00:35,030
mountains of ice crack and crumble the

7
00:00:48,100 --> 00:00:45,040
ice shelves surround half the continent

8
00:00:51,160 --> 00:00:48,110
they slow the relentless march of ice

9
00:00:54,360 --> 00:00:51,170
streams and glaciers like dams hold back

10
00:00:57,280 --> 00:00:54,370
rivers but the region is changing as

11
00:01:00,700 --> 00:00:57,290
temperatures increase we see a growing

12
00:01:03,850 --> 00:01:00,710
number of melt ponds as this heavy

13
00:01:06,219 --> 00:01:03,860

meltwater forces its way into cracks ice

14

00:01:10,450 --> 00:01:06,229

shelves weaken and can ultimately

15

00:01:14,109 --> 00:01:10,460

collapse after 12,000 years

16

00:01:17,309 --> 00:01:14,119

the Larsen B Ice Shelf collapsed in just

17

00:01:24,279 --> 00:01:21,130

offshore sea ice forms when the surface

18

00:01:27,730 --> 00:01:24,289

of the ocean freezes pushing salt out of

19

00:01:30,880 --> 00:01:27,740

the ice the cold salty surface water

20

00:01:31,809 --> 00:01:30,890

starts to sink pumping deeper water out

21

00:01:35,440 --> 00:01:31,819

of the way

22

00:01:40,600 --> 00:01:35,450

powering global ocean circulation these

23

00:01:46,130 --> 00:01:43,580

most ice exists in the cold polar

24

00:01:50,210 --> 00:01:46,140

regions but we see glaciers like these

25

00:01:56,150 --> 00:01:50,220

in the Andes all over the world most are

26
00:01:58,250 --> 00:01:56,160
shrinking here in North America millions

27
00:02:01,310 --> 00:01:58,260
of people experience the cryosphere

28
00:02:04,690 --> 00:02:01,320
every year eastward moving storms

29
00:02:08,690 --> 00:02:04,700
deposits snow like thick paint brushes

30
00:02:10,969 --> 00:02:08,700
Mountain snow packs store water snowmelt

31
00:02:28,920 --> 00:02:10,979
provides three-quarters of the water

32
00:02:34,720 --> 00:02:31,270
substantial winter snows produced a

33
00:02:37,449 --> 00:02:34,730
green Colorado in 2003 but drier

34
00:02:40,149 --> 00:02:37,459
conditions the previous year limited

35
00:02:46,270 --> 00:02:40,159
vegetation growth and increase the risk

36
00:02:51,220 --> 00:02:48,670
in the Rocky Mountains there are patches

37
00:02:54,790 --> 00:02:51,230
of frozen ground called permafrost that

38
00:02:57,400 --> 00:02:54,800

never thaw these regions are unusual in

39

00:02:59,950 --> 00:02:57,410

the mid-latitudes but farther north

40

00:03:02,620 --> 00:02:59,960

permafrost is more widespread and

41

00:03:04,150 --> 00:03:02,630

continuous covering nearly a fifth of

42

00:03:09,160 --> 00:03:04,160

the land surface in the northern

43

00:03:15,130 --> 00:03:09,170

hemisphere sea ice varies from season to

44

00:03:16,960 --> 00:03:15,140

season and from year to year data show

45

00:03:19,410 --> 00:03:16,970

that Arctic sea ice has shrunk

46

00:03:23,140 --> 00:03:19,420

dramatically in the last few decades the

47

00:03:26,050 --> 00:03:23,150

effects could be profound as polar ice

48

00:03:29,350 --> 00:03:26,060

decreases more open water could promote

49

00:03:32,650 --> 00:03:29,360

greater heating more heating could lead

50

00:03:36,160 --> 00:03:32,660

to faster melting reinforcing the cycle

51
00:03:38,830 --> 00:03:36,170
if this trend continues the Arctic Ocean

52
00:03:45,280 --> 00:03:38,840
could be ice-free in the summer by the

53
00:03:48,750 --> 00:03:45,290
end of the century these changes in ice

54
00:03:51,640 --> 00:03:48,760
cover are not limited to oceans

55
00:03:55,780 --> 00:03:51,650
Greenland's ice sheet contains nearly

56
00:03:58,690 --> 00:03:55,790
10% of the Earth's glacial ice glaciers

57
00:04:02,560 --> 00:03:58,700
in western Greenland produce most of the

58
00:04:04,210 --> 00:04:02,570
icebergs in the North Atlantic after

59
00:04:07,090 --> 00:04:04,220
decades of stability

60
00:04:09,039 --> 00:04:07,100
Greenland's Jakob saw an ice stream one

61
00:04:12,310 --> 00:04:09,049
of the fastest flowing glaciers in the

62
00:04:14,530 --> 00:04:12,320
world has changed dramatically the ice

63
00:04:19,900 --> 00:04:14,540

has thinned and the front retreated

64

00:04:22,900 --> 00:04:19,910

significantly between 1997 and 2003 the

65

00:04:30,330 --> 00:04:22,910

glaciers flow rate nearly doubled to 5

66

00:04:35,490 --> 00:04:33,000

these are just some of the cryosphere ik

67

00:04:38,210 --> 00:04:35,500

processes that nasa satellites observe

68

00:04:41,219 --> 00:04:38,220

from space continued observation

69

00:04:44,010 --> 00:04:41,229

provides a critical global perspective

70

00:04:48,870 --> 00:04:44,020

as our home planet continues to change