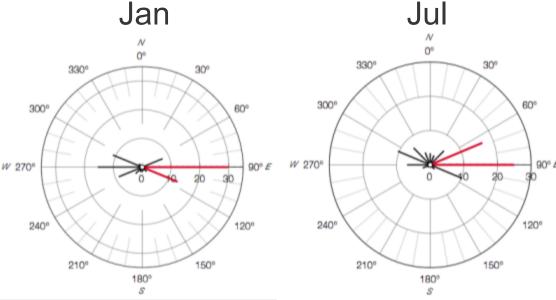


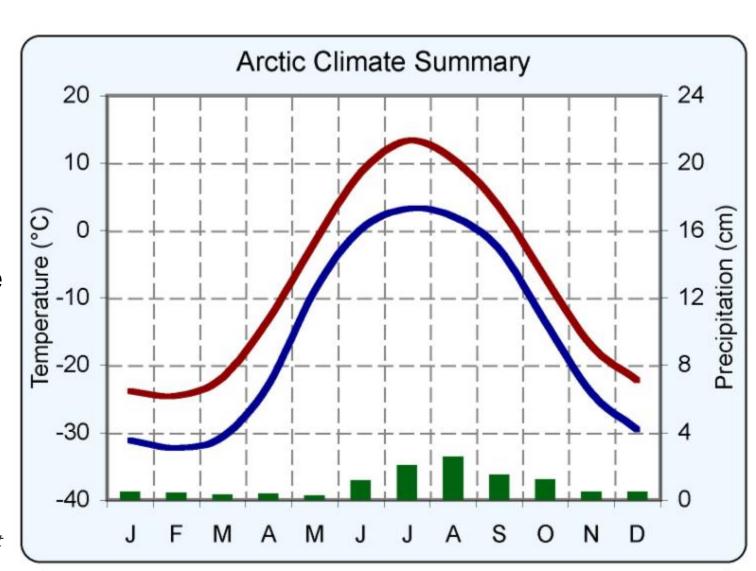
Calm: <2%

Speed: 5 m/s



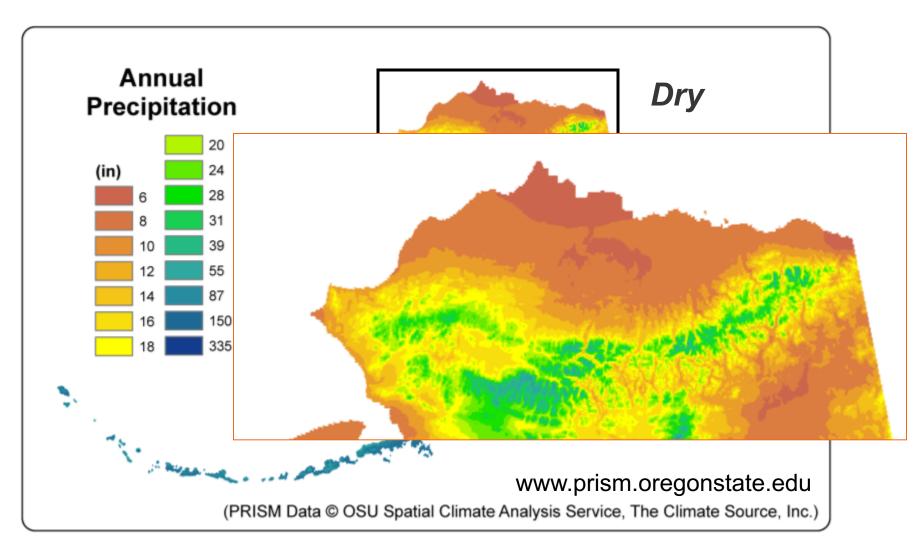
Prevailing winds

 $T = -12^{\circ} C$ P = 10 cm S = 86 cmSnowcover Sept - June

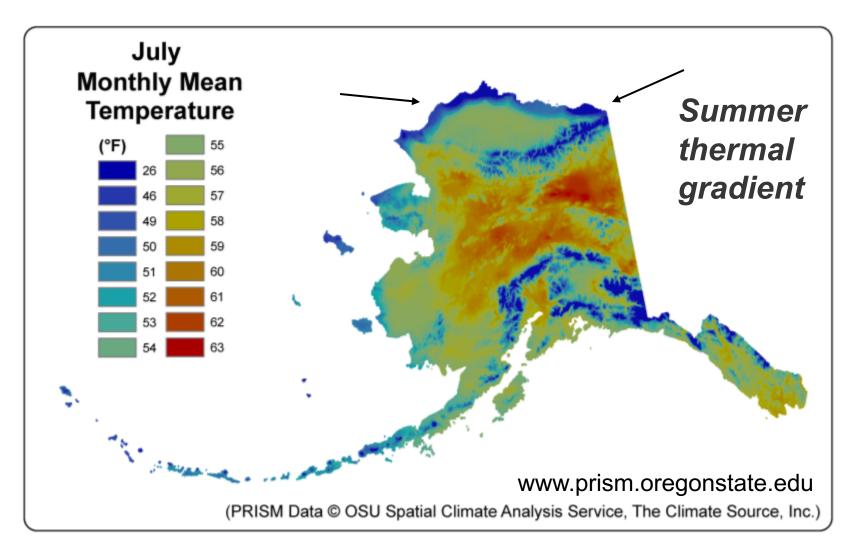


Barrow, Kuparuk Prudhoe Bay, Umiat

Comparison to rest of Alaska



Comparison to rest of Alaska



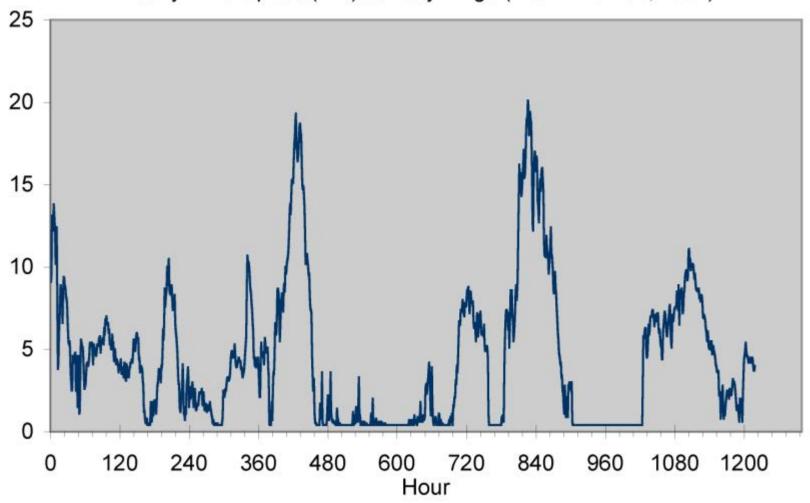
Meteorological observing stations





Data Problems anemometer icing

Hourly Wind Speed (m/s) at Petty Pingo (1 Jan - 20 Feb, 2002)



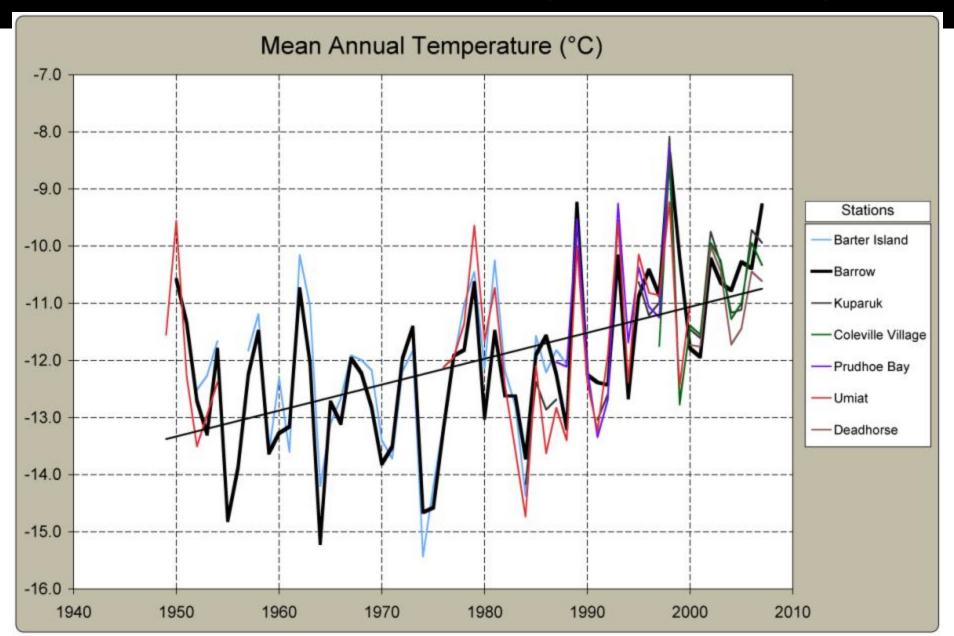
Data Problems measuring precipitation accurately



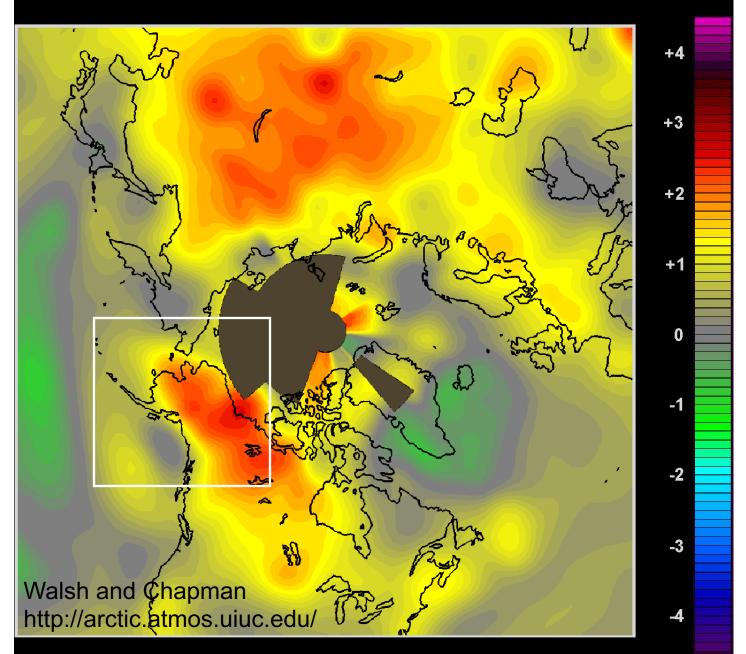
US NWS 8" non-recording gauge Photo by S. Berezovskaya (UAF)

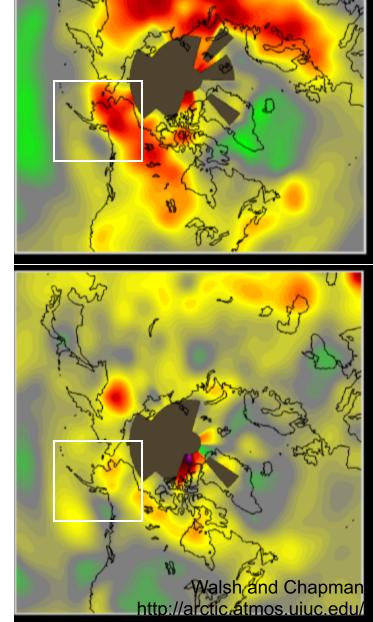


Double Fence Intercomparison Reference (DFIR) Photo by D.Yang (UAF)



Surface air temperature change : 1954 - 2003 annual - °C

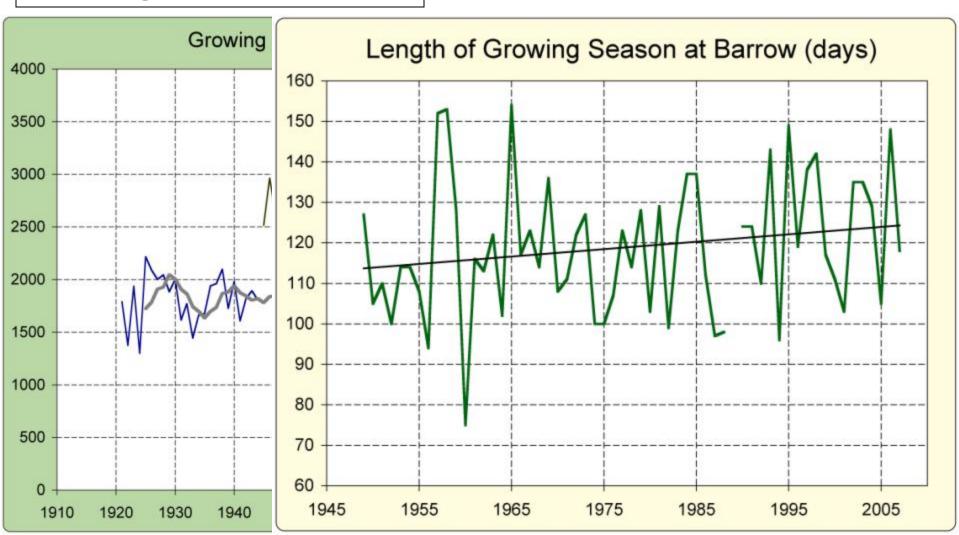




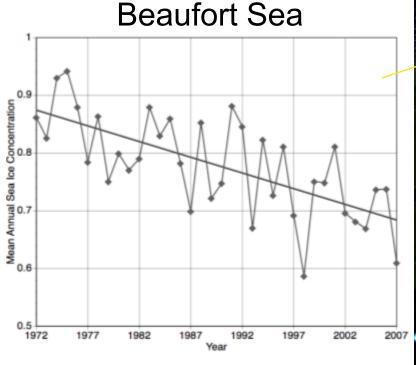
spring

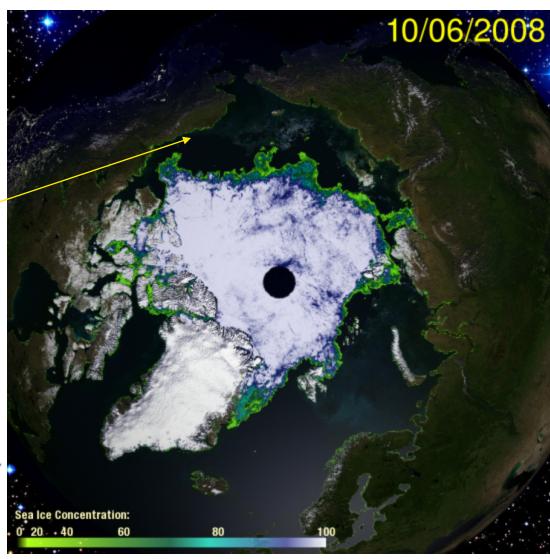
autumn

Growing season increase

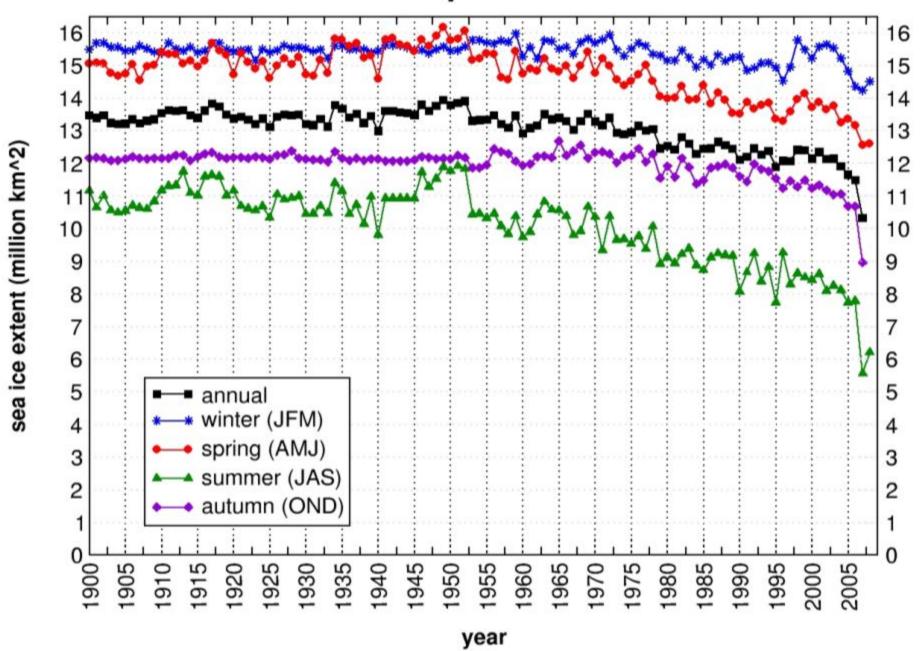


Sea ice decrease



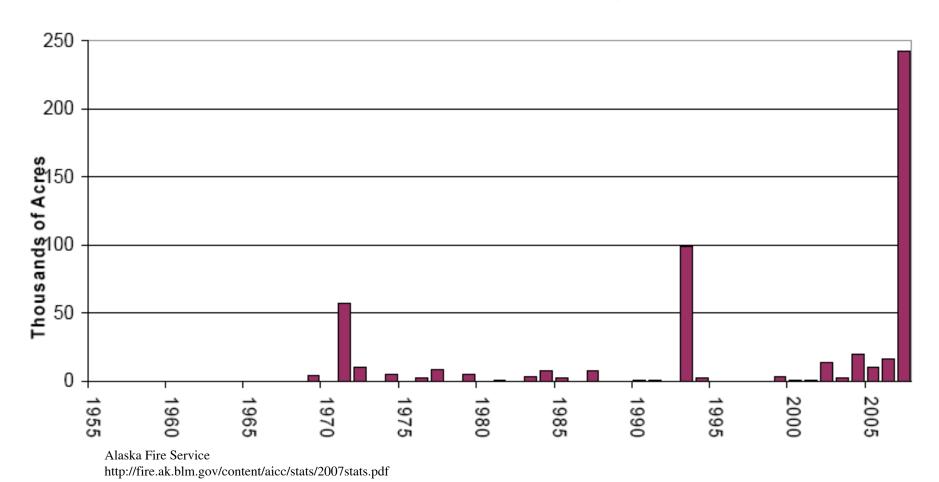


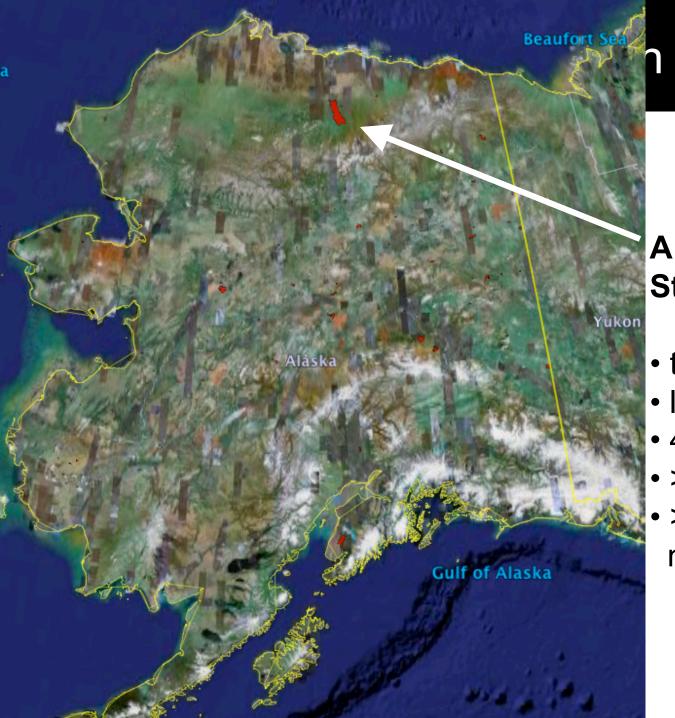
Northern Hemisphere Sea Ice Extent



Wildfire increase

Total Tundra Fire Area (Acres) Burned North of 68 deg. North Lat 1956-2007*





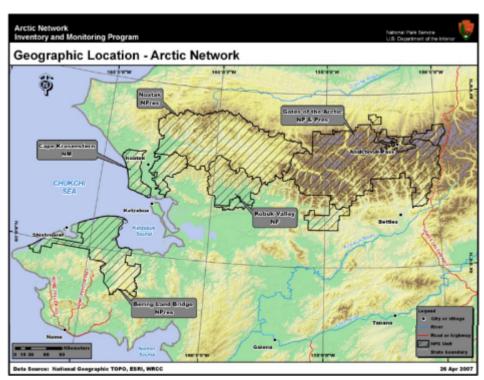
n the Region

Anaktuvuk Fire Statistics

- tundra
- limited protection
- 40% of total area
- > 200,000 acres
- > all historical fires north of 68°

Alaska's Arctic: Upcoming products

- >> New PRISM data (1971 2000)
- >> Environmental data for the Arctic Network parks
- >> New plant hardiness maps (USDA)



http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/nps/reports/2007_04_23_arcninventory_final.pdf

Climate Change in Northern Alaska

- **Temperature Increase**: Warming most pronounced in winter and spring
- GGD increase, lengthening of growing season
- Precipitation decrease seen in observations
- Sea ice extent decrease
- Wildfire increase