## Sea Ice for Walrus Outlook Partners Workshop Appendix

Current sea-ice terminology and guidelines used by the National Weather Service for the Sea Ice for Walrus Outlook. Contributed by M. Schreck.

When describing sea ice concentration:
Use World Meteorological Organization nomenclature as listed below:

| Compact Pack Ice | $10 / 10$ concentration, no water visible |
| :--- | :--- |
| Consolidated Ice | $10 / 10$ concentration $\&$ floes are frozen together |
| Very Close Pack Ice | Concentration $>=9 / 10$ |
| Close Pack Ice | $7 / 10$ to $8 / 10$ concentration |
| Open Pack Ice | $4 / 10$ to $6 / 10$ concentration |
| Very Open Pack Ice | $1 / 10$ to $3 / 10$ concentration |
| Open Water | $<1 / 10$ concentration |

## When describing sea ice floes:

Use World Meteorological Organization nomenclature as listed below:

| Giant floes | over 10 km across |
| :--- | :--- |
| Vast floes | 2 to 10 km across |
| Big floes | 500 to 2000 m across |
| Medium floes | 100 to 500 m across |
| Small floes | 20 to 100 m across |
| Ice cake | $<20 \mathrm{~m}$ across |
| Small ice cake | $<2 \mathrm{~m}$ across |
| Brash ice | fragments of sea ice $<2 \mathrm{~m}$ across |

## When describing weather:

- Use miles for distance (not nm), as well as km.
- Wind speeds should be given in mph and kt.
- Make sure you describe the day with the date (i.e., Saturday June 1st) in the outlook.
- Use area descriptions for where the low or high is located and will move over the next time frame
- Describe the temperatures as well with an above normal or below normal phrase as well (and how much) if warranted.
- Use a range for wind speed in mph (example: 10 to 20 mph ). Write out the wind direction as a word, no abbreviations (example: Southwest not SW).
- Do not go through each day; only when there are changes in wind direction or significant temperature or wind speed changes.

