

Global Sea Ice Back to 1979 Levels ... Ice Has “Moved” from Arctic to Antarctic

By [Washington's Blog](#)

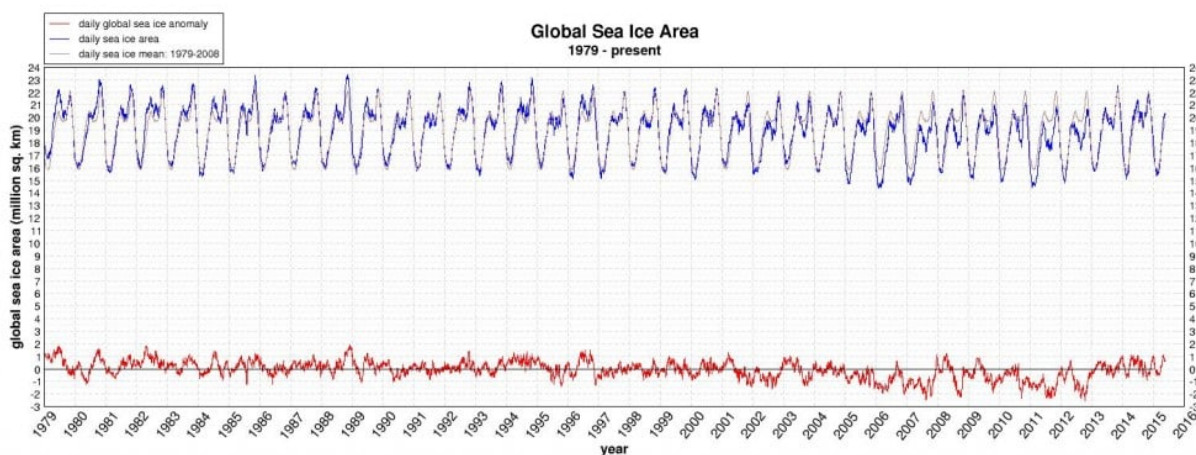
Theme: [Environment](#)

Global Research, May 21, 2015

[Washington's Blog](#)

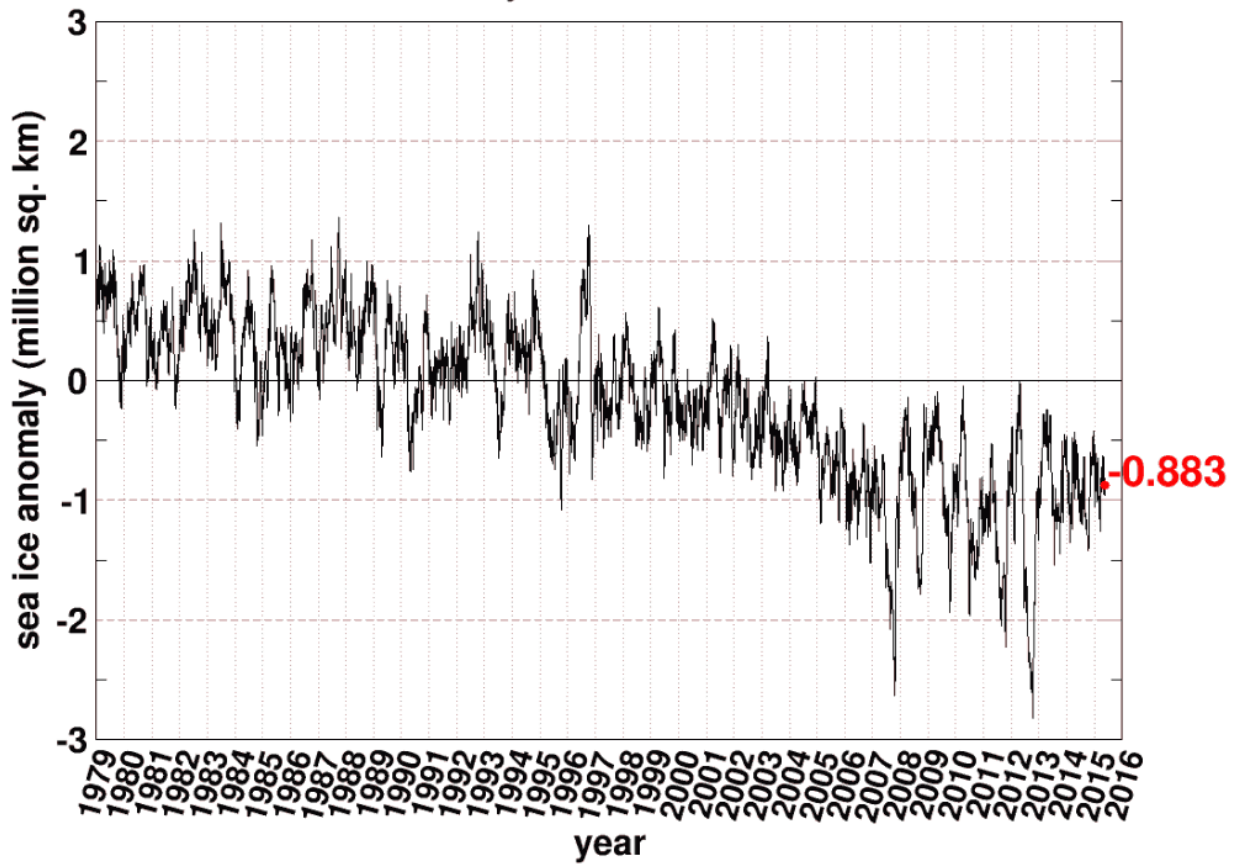
[New charts](#) from the University of Illinois' Department of Atmospheric Sciences (based upon data provided by NOAA's National Center for Environmental Prediction) show something odd.

Specifically, the new data shows that global sea ice is back to 1979 levels ... but that that sea ice has “moved” from the Arctic to the Antarctic (in the sense that sea ice has increased in the Antarctic but decreased in the Arctic):



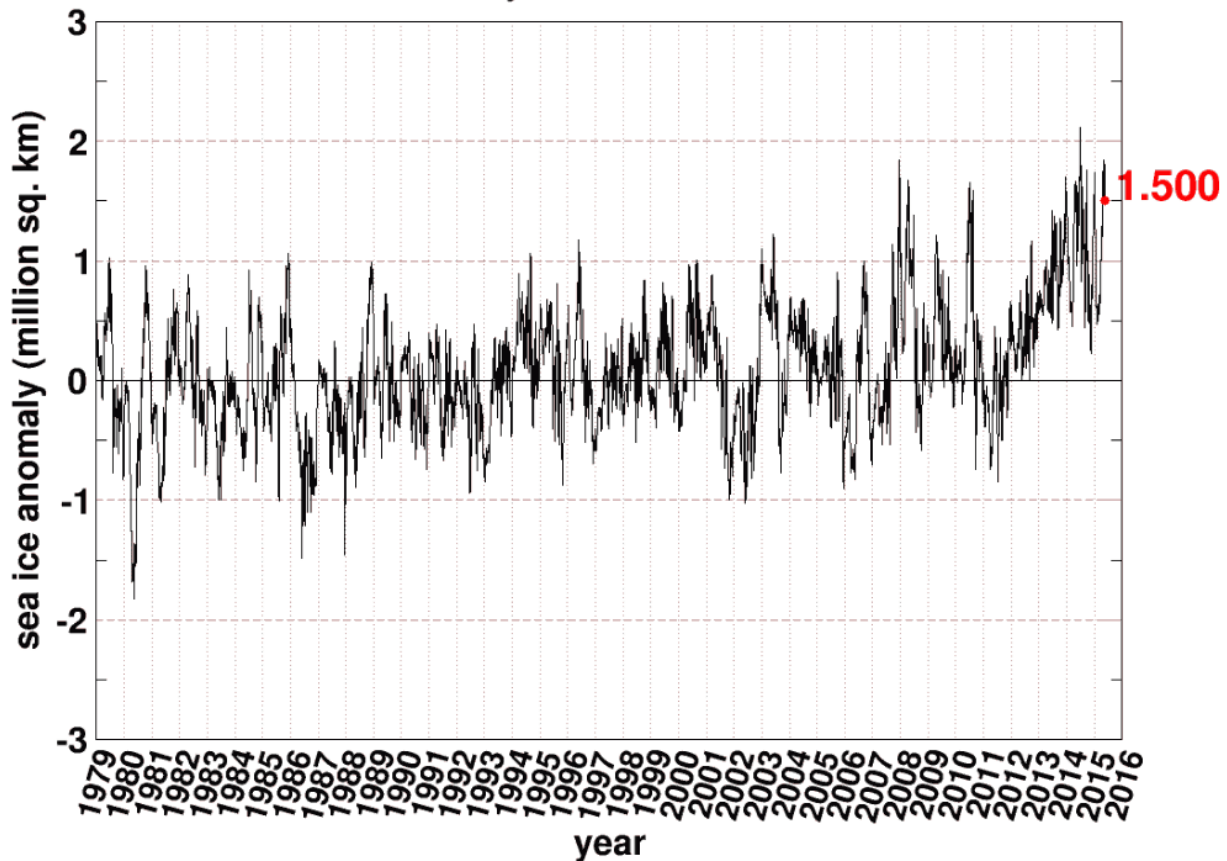
Northern Hemisphere Sea Ice Anomaly

Anomaly from 1979-2008 mean



Southern Hemisphere Sea Ice Anomaly

Anomaly from 1979-2008 mean



What does this mean?

We spoke with the head of Stanford University's Atmosphere and Energy Program (Mark Jacobson) last year, and asked him to explain. [Here's what he said](#) ...

WASHINGTON'S BLOG: [Why is] the Arctic is experiencing more ice loss than the Antarctic ... ?

JACOBSON: The Arctic is closer to the melting point, so you get feedbacks because - when that ice melts - then you're uncovering the dark surface below.

The Antarctic is harder to melt, so - even if you raise the temperature - it doesn't change the albedo [the ability to reflect sunlight]. So there's not this positive feedback.

WASHINGTON'S BLOG: Part of the debate between global warming believers and global warming skeptics is that Antarctic ice has *increased* during certain recent years recently.

Is that the explanation ... that it doesn't have the "warming feedback" you mentioned?

JACOBSON: There are two things operating. First, when you have global warming, you have a lot more water vapor in the air. And - in the polar regions - that water precipitates out as ice, if you're at freezing temperatures. So if you're not melting the ice, then you expect an **accumulation** with global warming.

You'd normally get an accumulation of ice at the North Pole. But since there's a lot of

melting there (because it's closer to the melting point than the Antarctic), and the ice is very thin – it's only one to three meters thick – compared to the Antarctic glaciers that are three kilometers thick.

So you've got this accumulation at **both** poles, but the accumulation in the Arctic is melting. Because you're evaporating all this water from the oceans, that's got to go somewhere, and once you get to subfreezing temperatures, it's going to deposit it as ice or snow at the Antarctic.

[Indeed, the mean summer temperature at the North Pole is right [at the melting point \(32 degrees Fahrenheit\)](#). In sharp contrast, the mean summer temperature at the South Pole is [negative 18 degrees Fahrenheit](#). So *any* extra temperature in the Arctic could melt a whole lot of ice during the summer; but you'd need almost 50 degree higher summer temperatures in the Antarctic to get up to the melting point.]

Postscript: Do you think Dr. Jacobson is right? Or do you think something else is going on?

The original source of this article is [Washington's Blog](#)
Copyright © [Washington's Blog](#), [Washington's Blog](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Washington's
Blog](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca