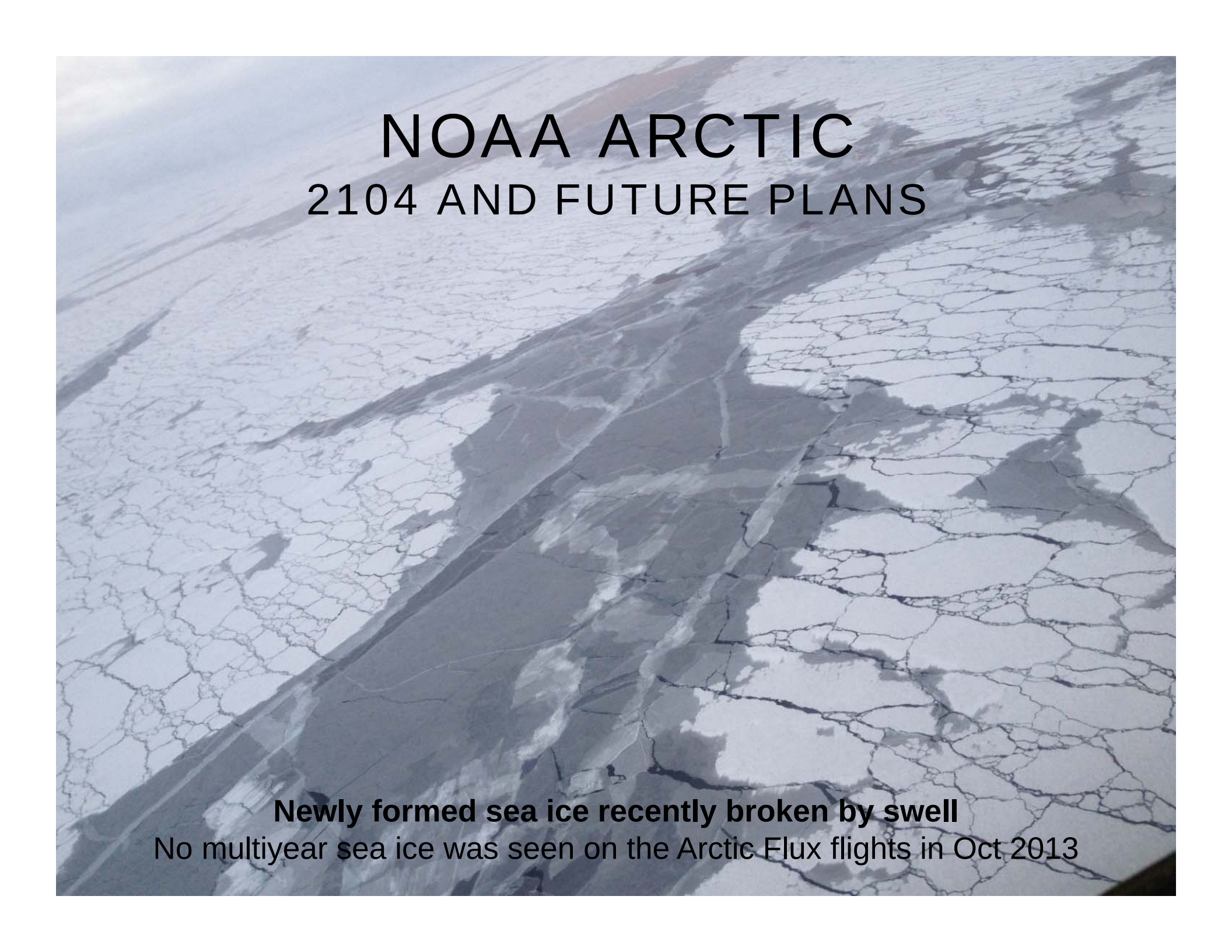


An aerial photograph of the Arctic sea ice. The ice is broken into numerous small, irregular floes of varying sizes, creating a mosaic-like pattern. Darker, open water channels are visible between the ice floes. The overall color palette is a mix of light blues, greys, and whites, with some darker patches indicating deeper water or older ice.

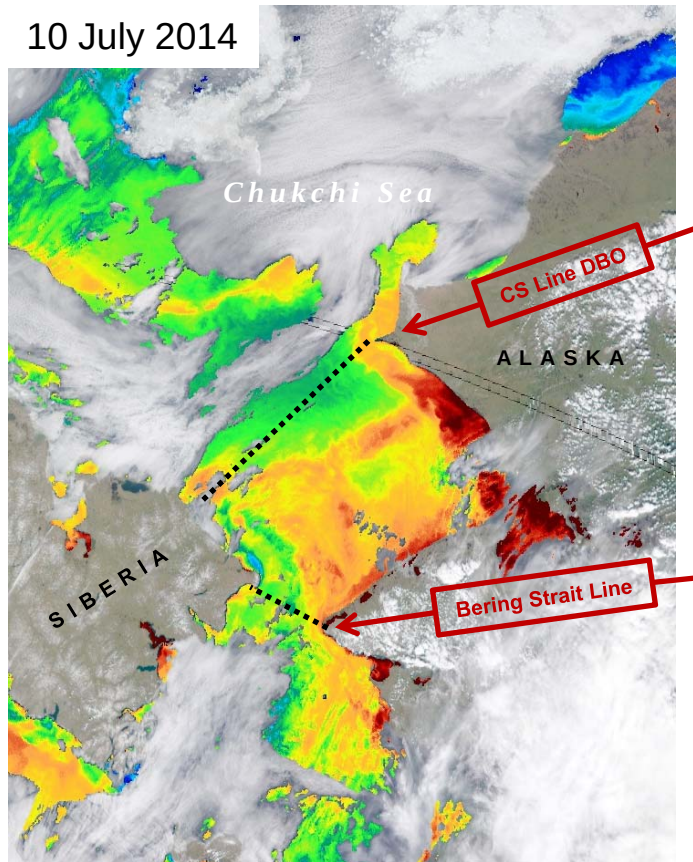
NOAA ARCTIC 2104 AND FUTURE PLANS

Newly formed sea ice recently broken by swell
No multiyear sea ice was seen on the Arctic Flux flights in Oct 2013



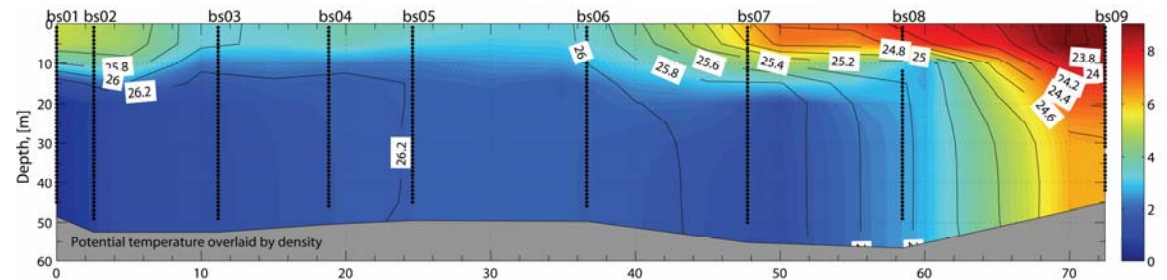
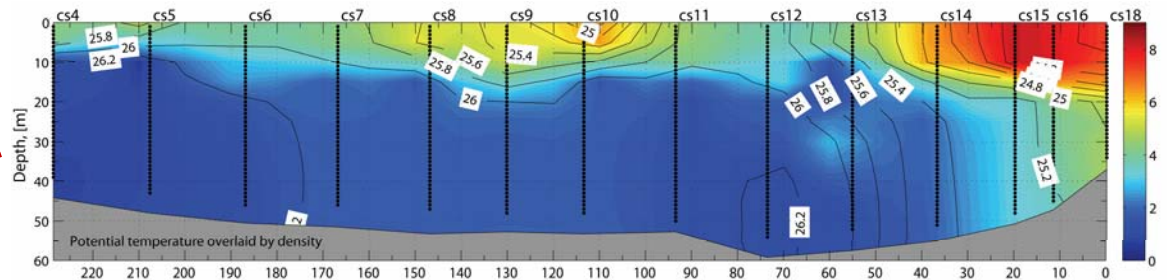
Russia-USA Long-term Census of the Arctic RUSALCA 2014

10 July 2014

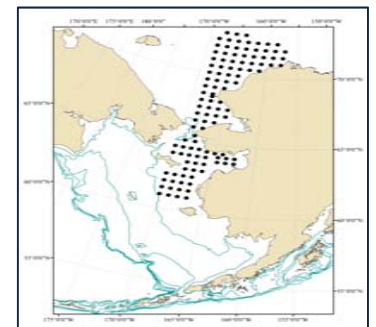


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 °C

MODIS true-color / SST composite



**Deployed new mooring
In the western strait**



Usual station plan

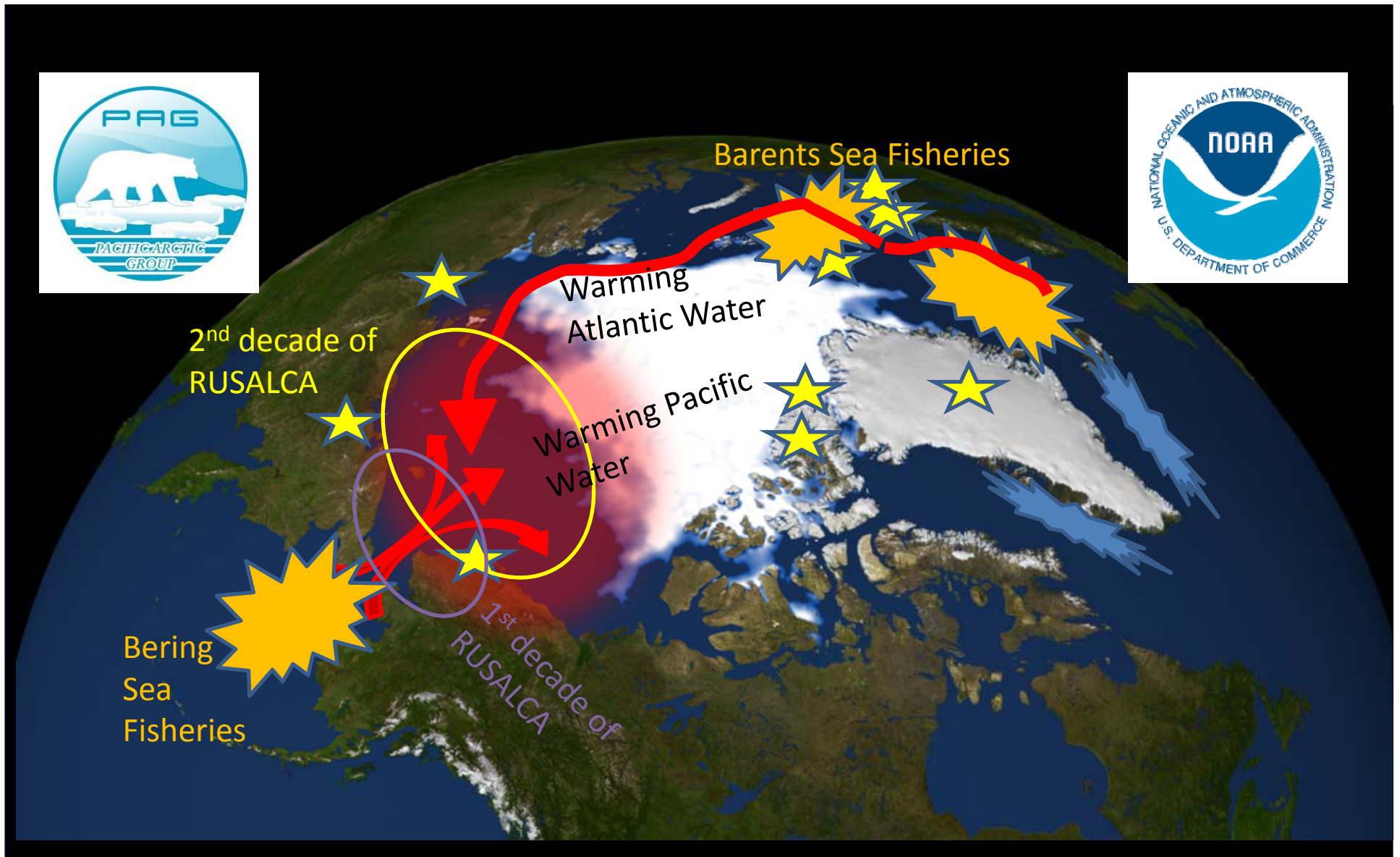
An underwater photograph showing a jellyfish swimming in deep blue water. The jellyfish has a yellowish-brown bell and long, thin tentacles. A diamond-shaped graphic overlay is positioned to the right of the jellyfish.

NOAA's Future Pacific Arctic Group Collaboration 2015-2025



Arctic Research Program
Kathleen Crane,
NOAA

EXPAND RUSALCA NORTHWARD

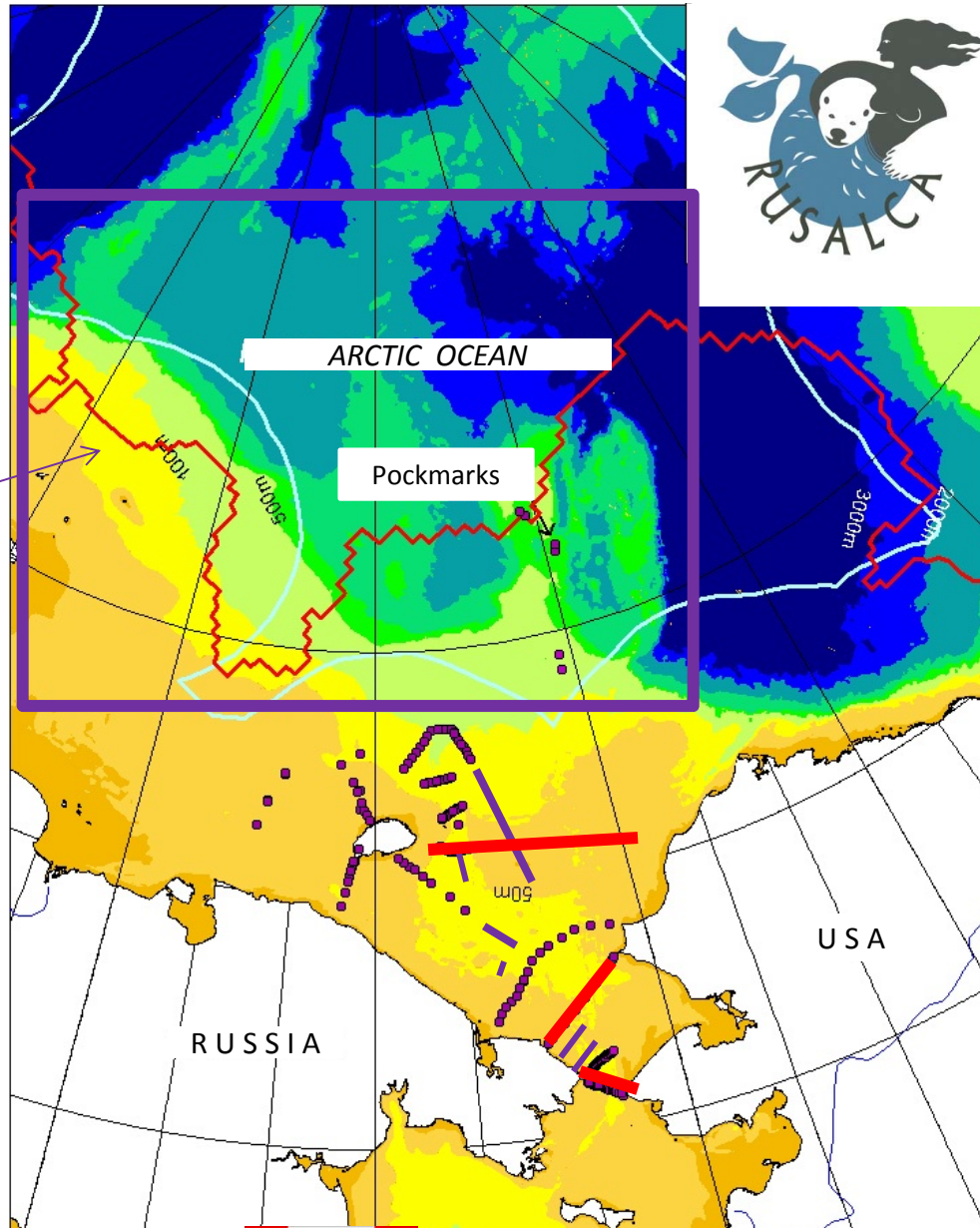


RUSALCA 2nd Decade

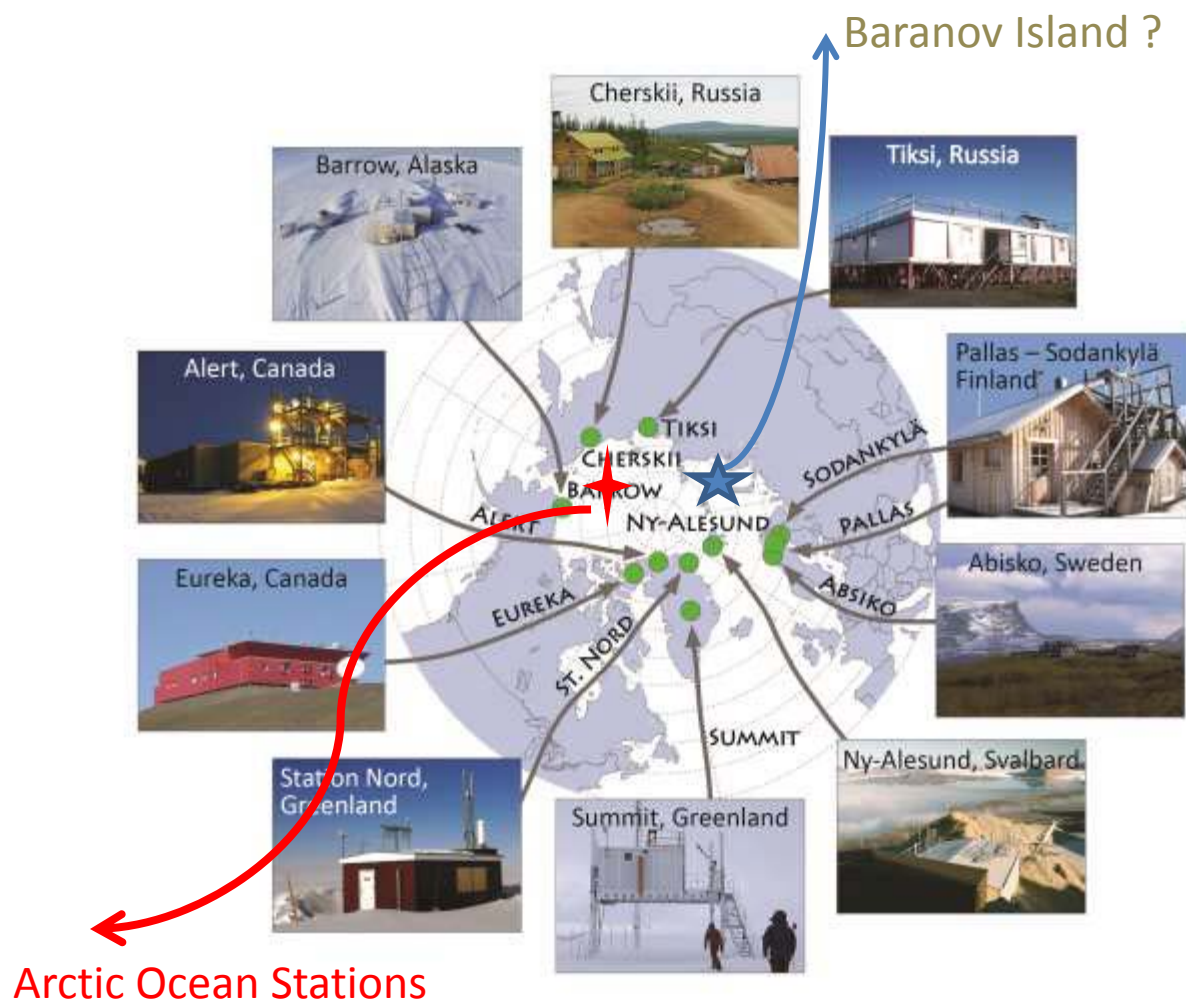


RUSALCA-PAG
Proposed survey
area 2016-2020

Broaden
international
collaboration



FACILATE NEW ATMOS. OBS.



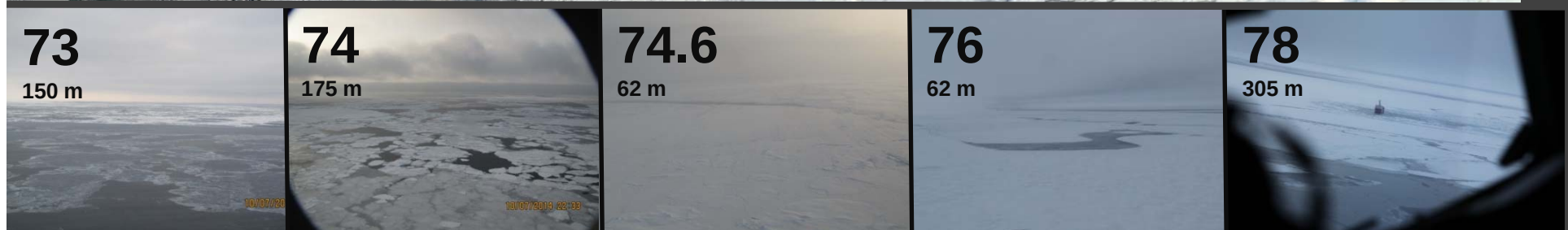
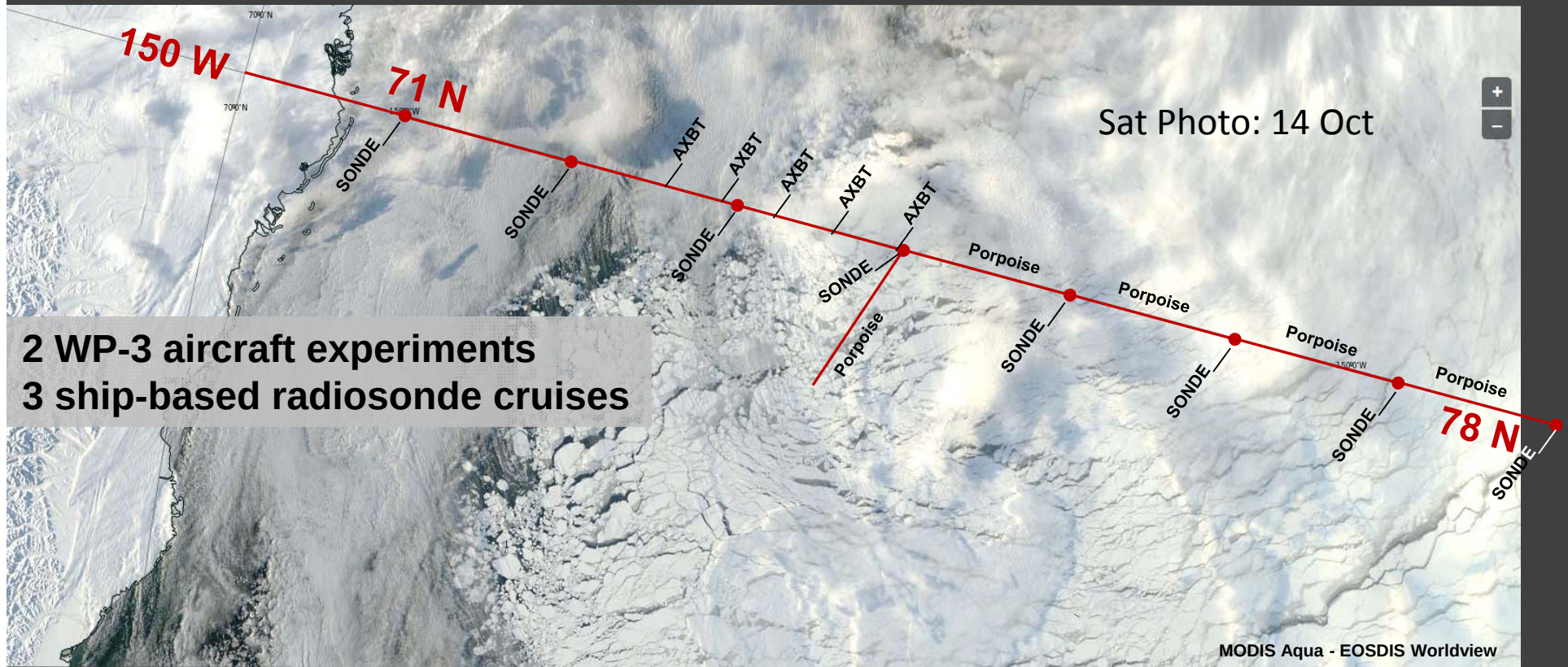
Taneil Uttal, Lead, ESRL



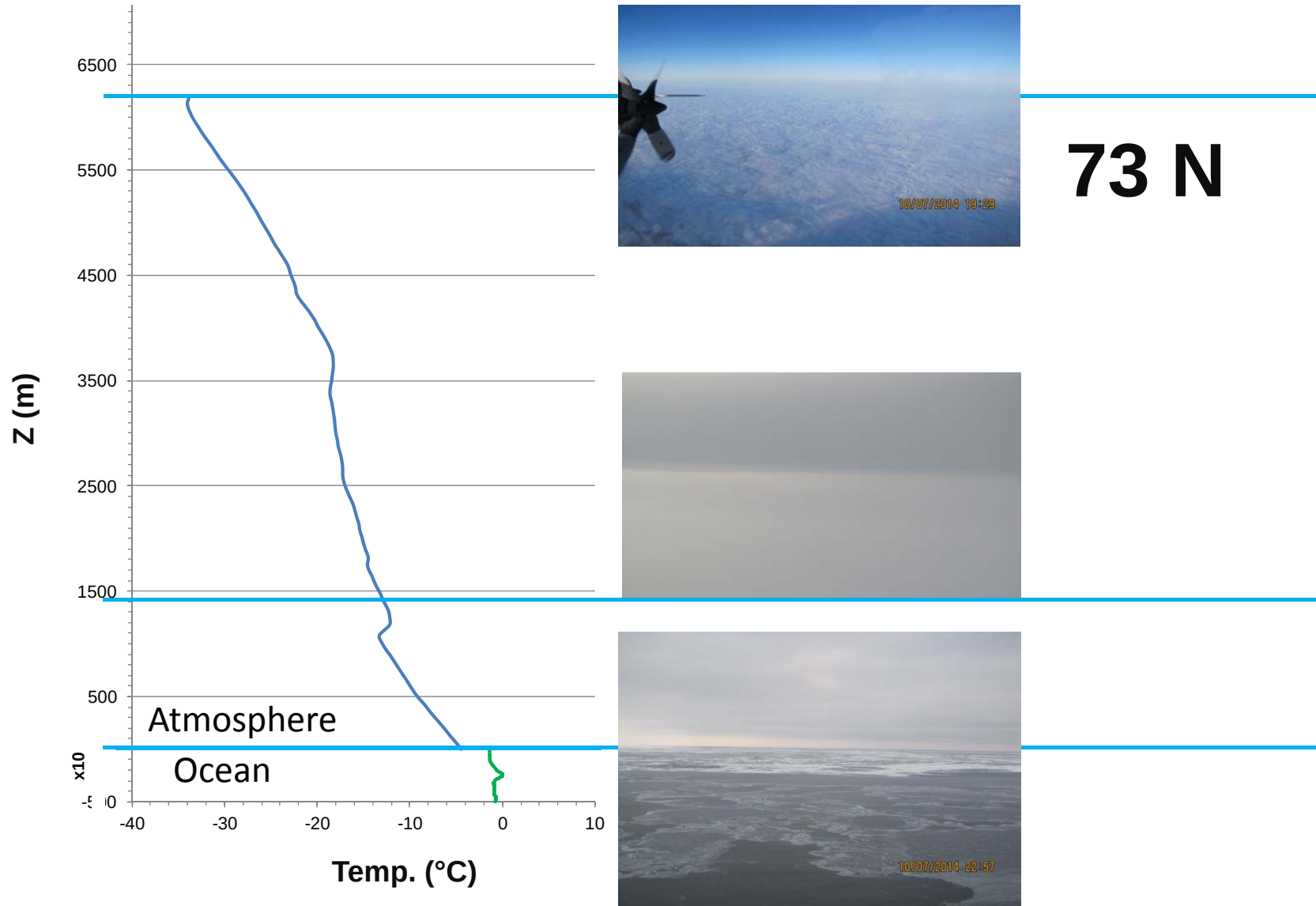
TIKSI



NOAA-ONR ARCTIC FLUX

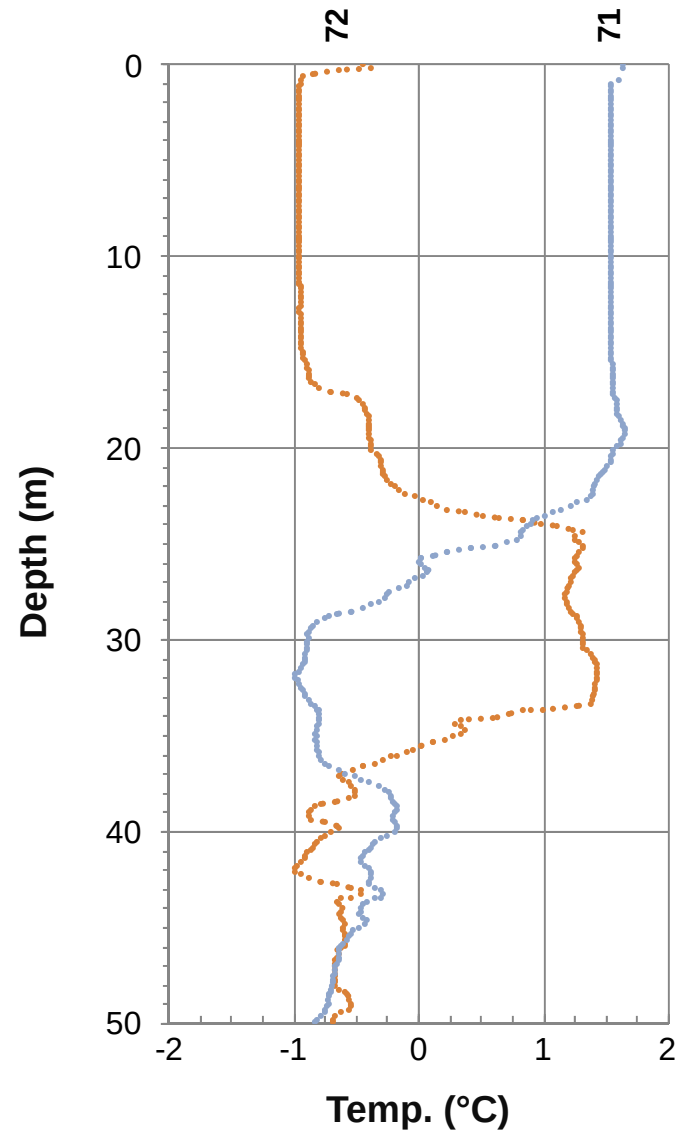


Flight 3 – 150 W – 7 October 2014



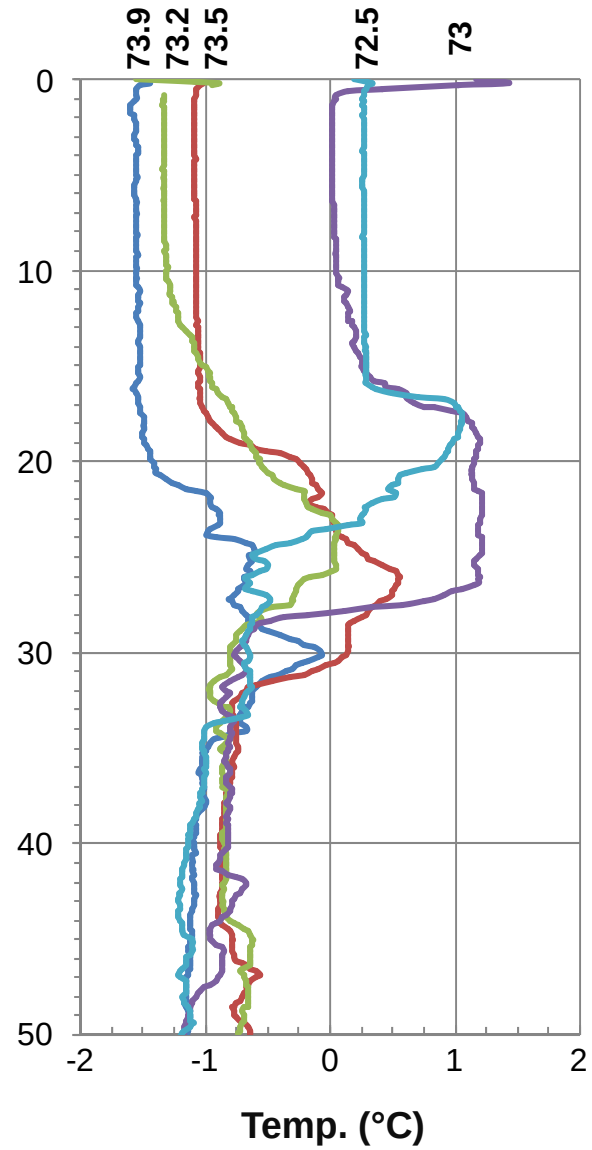
Flight 2 – 141 W

4 October 2014



Flight 3 – 150 W

7 October 2014



FUTURE AIR-SEA COORDINATED EXPERIMENTS

Re-equipped NOAA Twin Otter
Radiosonde-weather-radiation

