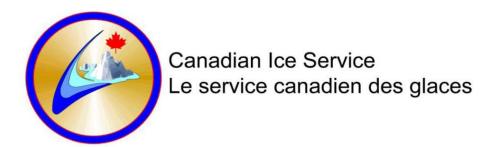


2023 Annual Arctic Ice Atlas Winter 2022 – 2023





Foreword

The 2022-2023 Annual Arctic Ice Atlas is part of a continuing series, prepared each year by the Canadian Ice Service (CIS) since 1990. This collection of atlases documents Canadian Arctic winter sea-ice conditions to provide a comparison from year to year.

In this edition of the atlas, the Arctic is represented by five geographical areas: Canadian Arctic (full overview), Northwest Passage, Eastern Arctic (EA), Hudson Bay (HB), and Western Arctic (WA). Image mosaics are provided for each region while an analysis of the data is included for the latter three regions.

The mosaics are graphical depictions of ice conditions based on Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data. The SAR data used in the compilation of the image mosaics in this year's atlas came from the RADARSAT Constellation Mission (RCM). The data were captured between the 28th and the 30th of January 2023.

The production of the mosaics in this year's atlas involved an automated algorithm developed by CIS staff that was utilized to: apply radiometric enhancements to the input images; stitch the overlapping images into a seamless mosaic; and then colourbalance the final output. The mosaicked images now display "dual-polarization" imagery consisting of horizontal transmit / horizontal receive ("HH") as well as horizontal transmit / vertical receive ("HV").

Generally speaking, and for discussion purposes here, varying polarizations in SAR data are akin to the spectral bands in an optical image. In order to display the dual-polarized imagery, the mosaicked imagery is presented in colour. The output consists primarily of yellow and purple hues by assigning the following polarization combinations to the RGB colour spectrum: Red = HH, Green = HV, and Blue = HV. During the winter months the horizontal transmit / vertical receive (HV) tends to highlight areas of second-year / multi-year ice as well as areas of roughness.

For all areas, the SAR data were captured at a resolution of 50 meters per pixel, the data were analyzed at approximately 100 meters per pixel and the published image mosaics were resampled to approximately 500 meters per pixel.

The regional ice analysis component of this year's Atlas consists of two Regional Ice Analysis Charts that depict sea ice conditions in two different World Meteorological Organization (WMO) colour-coding formats: Total Concentration and Stage of Development. Both of these charts are provided for the EA, HB, and WA regions.

The regional ice analysis charts are the product of Environment and Climate Change Canada's (ECCC) CIS personnel who used additional supporting information (including ice thickness reports, climatological data and optical imagery) in their preparation. An explanation of the nomenclature on the analysis charts can be found on the Sea Ice Symbols pages. A more detailed explanation of the nomenclature on the analysis charts can be found in the Revised Ninth Edition of MANICE (Manual of Standard Procedures for Observing and Reporting Ice Conditions), published by the CIS of ECCC.

All the RCM images contained in this atlas were processed by and are the property of the Government of Canada © 2023. RADARSAT is an official mark of the Canadian Space Agency.

The successful completion of this project was made possible with the able assistance of CIS staff.

The following contributions should be noted:

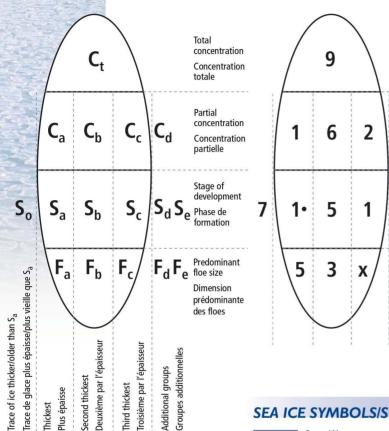
- Project Manager: Todd Collings
- Mosaic production and algorithm: Yi Luo
- Image analysis: Daniel Beauchamp (EA), Todd Collings (HB), and Gilles Langis (WA)

Environnement Canada

FACT SHEET / FICHE D'INFORMATION

SEA ICE SYMB

SYMBOLES DE LA GLACE DE MER



Total concentration: the ice coverage of an area determined by its concentration and expressed in tenths (in this example, 9/10).

Concentration totale : l'étendue de la couverture de glace, exprimée en dixièmes de la superficie du secteur (dans cet exemple, 9/10).

Partial concentration: the break-down of the total ice coverage expressed in tenths and graded by thickness. The thickest starting from the left and in this example, 1/10 is the thickest.

Concentration partielle : les concentrations respectives, exprimées en dixièmes, des glaces de différente épaisseur, par ordre décroissant. La plus épaisse commence à la gauche du diagramme, c'est-à-dire, 1/10 est le plus épais.

Stage of development: the type of ice in each of the grades, determined by its age, that is 1/10 is medium first-year ice (1•), 6/10 is grey-white ice (5) and 2/10 is new ice (1). Trace of old ice is represented on the lefthand side (outside the egg) by the number 7.

Stade de développement : le type de glace de chacune des catégories déterminé par son âge, c'est-à-dire, 1/10 est de la glace moyenne de première année (1•), 6/10 est de la glace blanchâtre (5), et 2/10 est de la nouvelle glace (1). Une trace de vielle glace est représentée à gauche (à l'extérieur de l'oeuf) par le chiffre 7.

Floe size: the form of the ice determined by its floe size for each section. In this example, big floes (5) for medium first-year ice (1.); small floes (3) for grey-white ice (5); and undetermined, unknown or no form floes (x) for new ice (1).

Taille des floes : la forme de la glace, déterminée par la taille des floes dominants de chaque section. Dans cette exemple, grands floes (5) pour la glace moyenne de première année (1•); petits floes (3) pour glace blanchâtre (5)et floes indéterminée, inconnue ou sans forme (x) pour la nouvelle glace (1).

Note: When an ice type has a dot (•) every other value to the left of it is also considered

Remarque: Lorsqu'un nombre est suivi d'un point (•), toute autre valeur apparaissant à sa gauche est également pointée.

SEA ICE SYMBOLS/SYMBOLES DE LA GLACE DE MER

Fast Ice Libre de glace Banquise côtière

Stage of Development/Stade de développement (SoSaShScSdSe) Floe Size/Grandeur des floes (FaFbFc)

stage of sereiopinents tade at descrippent (50545056)			Tioc bize, Granacar acb nocb	
Description/Élément	Thickness/Épaisseur	Code	Description/Élément	
New ice/Nouvelle glace	<10 cm	1	Pancake ice/Glace en crêpes	
Nilas; ice rind/Nilas glace, vitrée	<10 cm	2	Small ice cake, brash ice/Petit glaçons, sar	
Young ice/Jeune glace	10-30 cm	3	lce cake/Glaçons	
Grey ice/Glace grise	10-15 cm	4	Small floe/Petits floes	
Grey-white ice/Glace blanchâtre	15-30 cm	5	Medium floe/Floes moyens	
First-year ice/Glace de première année	30 cm	6	Big floe/Grands floes	
Thin first-year ice/Glace mince de première année	e 30-70 cm	7	Vast floe/Floes immenses	
Medium first-year/			Giant floe/Floes géants	
Glace moyenne de première année	70-120 cm	1•	Fast ice/Banquise côtière	
Thick first-year ice/Glace épaisse de première ann	née >120 cm	4•	Icebergs	
Old ice/Vieille glace		7•	Undetermined, unknown or no form/	
Second-year/Glace de deuxième année		8•	Indéterminée, inconnue ou sans forme	
Multi-year/Glace de plusieurs années		9•	Strips (concentration = C)/	
Ice of land origin/Glace d'origine terrestre		▲•	Glace en cordons (concentration = C)	
Undetermined, unknown or no form/				
Indéterminée, inconnue ou sans forme		Χ		

Description/Élément	Width/Extension	Code
Pancake ice/Glace en crêpes		0
Small ice cake, brash ice/Petit glaçons, sarrasins	<2 m	1
Ice cake/Glaçons	2-20 m	2
Small floe/Petits floes	20-100 m	3
Medium floe/Floes moyens	100-500 m	4
Big floe/Grands floes	500-2000 m	5
Vast floe/Floes immenses	2-10 km	6
Giant floe/Floes géants	>10 km	7
Fast ice/Banquise côtière		8
Icebergs		9
Undetermined, unknown or no form/ Indéterminée, inconnue ou sans forme		X
Strips (concentration = C)/		^
Glace en cordons (concentration = C)		တင



Canadian Ice Service/Service canadien des glaces (CIS/SCG)

Client Services/Service à la clientèle

Email/Courriel: cisclients-scgclients@ec.gc.ca Web site/Site web: https://iceweb1.cis.ec.gc.ca



SEA ICE SYMBOLS SYMBOLES DE LA GLACE DE MER

WMO Concentration Colour Code – Sea Ice Code de couleurs de l'OMM – Concentration – Glace de mer

Ice Free Libre de glace 7-8/10

< 1/10 9-10/10

Fast Ice
Banquise côtière
7/10
New Ice
Nouvelle glace

Very Undefined Non-définie 9+-10/10 Nilas, Grey Ice Glace grise**

Optional/Facultatif

Colour is based on total ice concentration.

1-3/10

4-6/10

La couleur utilisée est établie en fonction de la concentration totale de la glace.

* The optional colour indicating 9/10+-10/10 of nilas or grey ice indicates level ice, mainly on leads; it is not used for ice broken into brash or ice cakes or for concentrations less than 9/10+.

La couleur optionnelle désignant 9/10+-10/10 de nilas ou de glace grise indique de la glace uniforme se retrouvant surtout dans les chenaux; elle n'est pas utilisée pour désigner des sarrasins, des glaçons ou des concentrations de glace inférieures à 9/10+.

Concentration of Ice Concentrations de glace

<1/10 Open water/ Eau libre

Very open drift/ Banquise très lâche

4–6/10 Open drift/ Banquise lâche

7–8/10 Close pack/Drift Banquise serrée

9/10 Very close pack/ Banquise très serrée

9+/10 Very close pack/ Banquise très serrée

10/10 Compact/Consolidated ice Banquise compact/consolidée

WMO Stage of Development Colour Code – Sea Ice Code de couleurs de l'OMM – Stade de développement – Glace de mer

Ice Free
Libre de glace
Grey-White Ice
Glace blanchâtre

Thick First-Year Ice
Glace épaisse de première année

Open Water
Eau libre

First-Year Ice
Glace de première année

de première année Vieille glace

Fast Ice Banquise côtière

New Ice Nouvelle glace < 10 cm

Thin First-Year Ice Glace mince de première année Second-Year Ice Glace de deuxième année ? Undefined Ice Glace non-définie

Grey Ice
Glace grise

10-15 cm

Medium First-Year Ice
Glace moyenne de première année
70-120 cm

Multi-Year Ice Glace de plusieurs années Icebergs

Colour is based on stage of development of predominant ice.

La couleur utilisée est établie en fonction du stade de développement de la glace prédominante.



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