

ISAC: International Study of Arctic Change

A long-term, international, cross-disciplinary, pan-arctic program to document and understand changes in the Arctic

Michael Tjernström ISAC Science Steering Group Arctic Forum, Washington DC, May 23 – 24, 2007





Why ISAC?

- The Arctic has in recent decades been characterized by a complex of *interrelated*, *pan-arctic changes*, *occurring across the terrestrial*, *oceanic*, *atmos-pheric and human systems*
- Observed changes have large impacts on arctic ecosystems and society
- Anthropogenic activities are a cause of observed changes.
- An international program required to address the scientific challenge to understand these changes

ISAC Objectives

- To take a system approach to facilitate expansion and deepening of our knowledge base of the arctic system
- To document changes in the Arctic with respect to spatial and temporal patterns.
- To project changes into the future
- Study options for response to changes

Meeting the objectives requires:

- To collect, analyze and disseminate data from an integrated arctic system observing network
- study natural variability in the arctic region (separate from secular changes)
- quantify current environmental changes and predict future changes in the arctic system in the context of past changes

ISAC Hypotheses

- The complex of interconnected changes is driven by global change but also influenced by regional Arctic feedbacks.
- (2) Amplification of climate signals in high latitudes, especially in the Arctic, lead to amplitudes of observed changes that are larger than those observed in lower latitudes.
- (3) The observed changes are expected to continue and possibly accelerate in the future.
- (4) The observed changes in the Arctic have a large impact on ecosystems and societies.





- ISAC established under the umbrella of IASC and AOSB end of 2003
- Interim Science Planning Group formed spring 2004
- Science Overview Document published January 2005
- Science Steering Group formed in 2006
- ISAC Project Office will have its home in Stockholm (Royal Swedish Academy of Science)
- ISAC will have national and regional programs. Examples are the U.S. SEARCH and European DAMOCLES programs.
- ISAC has been endorsed as an IPY Project
- ISAC Science Plan is under development





Observing plans: Example from SEARCH



- This requires integrated observing systems alongside activities targeted at understanding of and responding to Arctic change.
- ISAC needs strong national and regional programs to accomplish its goals (examples: SEARCH, DAMOCLES)

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