

# Ice Between Russia and Alaska Is At Record Lows, Scientists Warn

November 20, 2019



**Pixabay**

Arctic sea ice recovery between Russia and Alaska has slowed to record levels since bottoming out over the summer, according to research, as climate change clears ice quicker and for longer periods.

Frozen water vanished from Russia's Northern Sea Route in mid-August, [opening](#) up the Arctic shipping lane coveted by the Russian government. Arctic sea ice minimum in 2019 [tied](#) for the second-lowest in recorded history, according to NASA and the U.S. National Snow & Ice Data Center (NSIDC).

**Embed:**

Ice extent between Russia & Alaska this month is at its lowest since satellite records began 40 years ago. No coincidence this follows the 2nd least icy Arctic

summer ever--the more open water, the more heat retained. [@blkahn](https://twitter.com/@blkahn) [@EARTH3R](https://twitter.com/@EARTH3R)  
[@ZLabe](https://twitter.com/@ZLabe) [@NSIDC](https://twitter.com/NSIDC) <https://t.co/5naGUiAY6g> [pic.twitter.com/B1sYHQ7Qcw](https://pic.twitter.com/B1sYHQ7Qcw)

— Alec Luhn (@ASLuhn) [November 19, 2019](https://twitter.com/ASLuhn/status/1193311103110028800)

“Very slow sea ice growth continues in the Chukchi Sea,” [tweeted](#) Zack Labe, a University of California Ph.D. student studying sea ice, citing NSIDC data. The Chukchi Sea lies northwest of Alaska above the Bering Strait.

An attached chart showed November ice extent in the Chukchi Sea at its [lowest](#) level since records began. Melting in early spring and summer likely contributed to the record, Labe wrote last week.

“[E]xtensive open water remains in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas, resulting in unusually high air temperatures in the region,” NSIDC [said](#) in its latest update.

At the same time, the snow and ice data center noted that “freeze-up has been rapid along the coastal seas of Siberia.”

Low ice threatens coastal communities because open water increases the distance of wind and waves, The Associated Press [reported](#). Waves increase chances of erosion, winter flooding and longer distances for hunters to find seals and walruses, according to the agency.

**Related article:** [Ice on Russia's Northern Sea Route Has Disappeared, Opening Up Arctic Shipping Lanes](#)

“[Y]ou can't grow ice, even if you bring ice in, if the water temperature is above freezing,” Andy Mahoney, a sea ice physicist at the University of Alaska Fairbanks' Geophysical Institute, was quoted as saying.

“We've got a cold atmosphere. We've got a strong wind. You'd think we'd be forming ice, but there's just too much heat left in the ocean,” AP quoted Mahoney as saying.

NSIDC mapping in late summer [showed](#) that sea ice retreat was concentrated in the East Siberian Sea and along the ice edge in the northern Beaufort and Chukchi Seas.

2019 has been the second-hottest year so far since data collection began in 1880, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) [said](#).

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