



ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ КЛИМАТА НА ЭКОСИСТЕМЫ АРКТИЧЕСКИХ МОРЕЙ

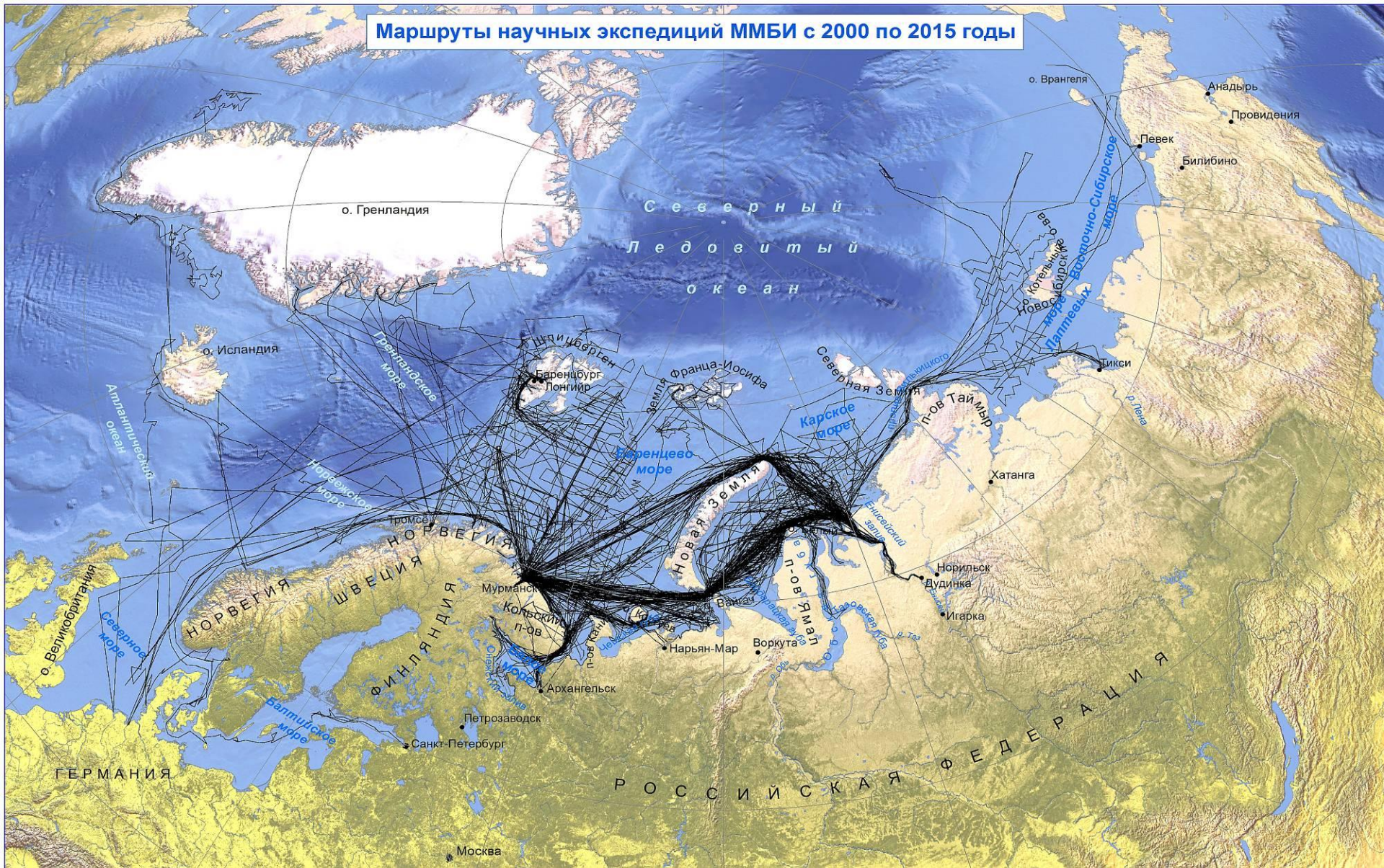
**МОИСЕЕВ Денис Витальевич
МУРМАНСКИЙ МОРСКОЙ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ**

***III Международная конференция
«Рыболовство в Арктике: современные вызовы,
международные практики, перспективы»
г. Мурманск, 16 марта 2016 г.***



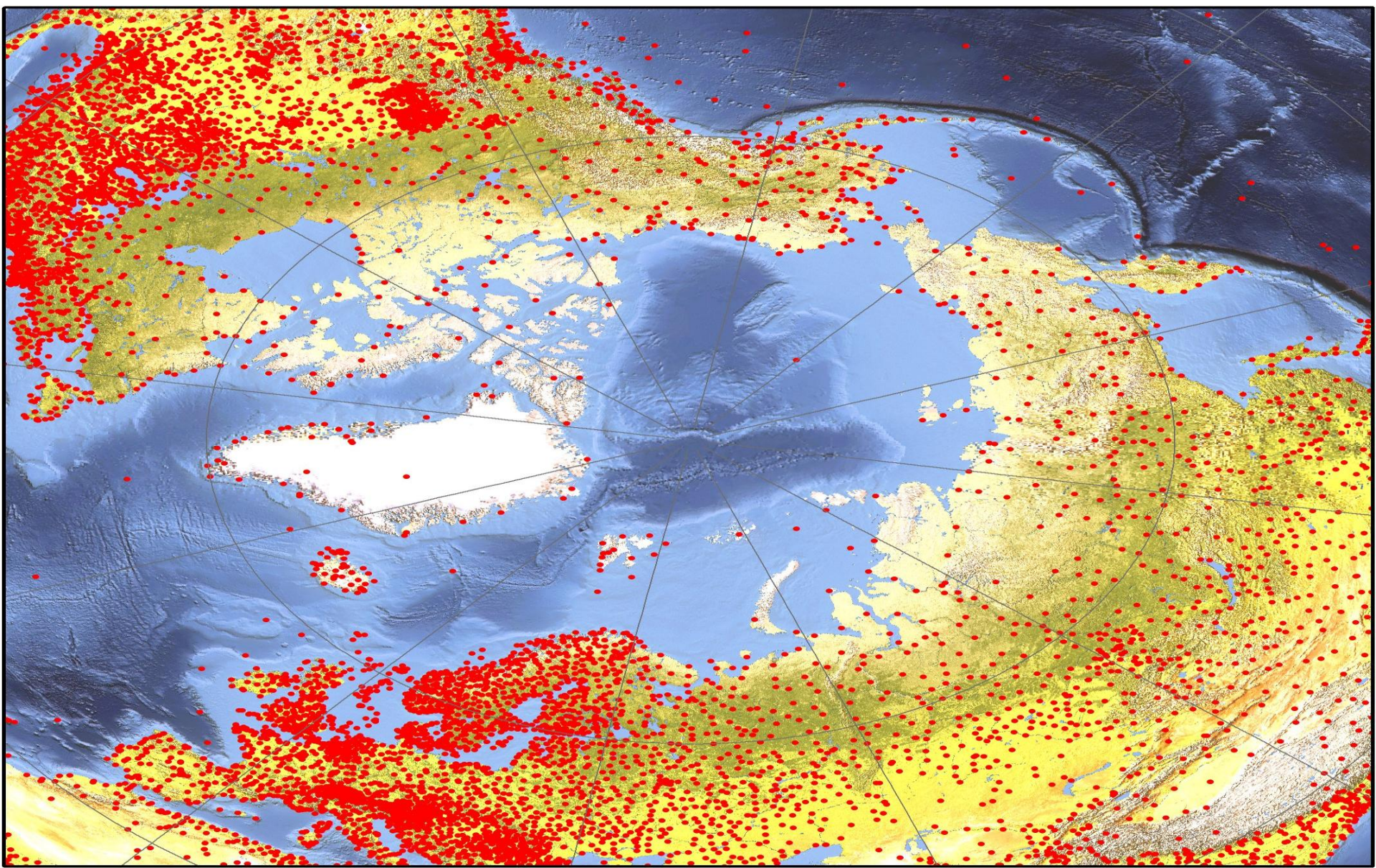
ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ МОНИТОРИНГ АРКТИЧЕСКИХ МОРЕЙ (2000–2015)

Маршруты научных экспедиций ММБИ с 2000 по 2015 годы





СЕТЬ МЕТЕОСТАНЦИЙ В СЕВЕРНОМ ПОЛУШАРИИ





ПОХОЛОДАНИЕ ПОСЛЕ 2030 Г. SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Heartbeat of the Sun from Principal Component Analysis and prediction of solar activity on a millenium timescale

Received: 28 April 2015
Accepted: 25 September 2015
Published: 29 October 2015

V. V. Zharkova^{1,2,3*}, S. J. Shepherd^{3*}, E. Popova^{4*} & S. I. Zharkov^{5*}

We derive two principal components (PCs) of temporal magnetic field variations over the solar cycles 21–24 from full disk magnetograms covering about 39% of data variance, with $\sigma = 0.67$. These PCs are attributed to two main magnetic waves travelling from the opposite hemispheres with close frequencies and increasing phase shift. Using symbolic regression analysis we also derive mathematical formulae for these waves and calculate their summary curve which we show is linked to solar activity index. Extrapolation of the PCs backward for 800 years reveals the two 350-year grand cycles superimposed on 22 year-cycles with the features showing a remarkable resemblance to sunspot activity reported in the past including the Maunder and Dalton minimum. The summary curve calculated for the next millennium predicts further three grand cycles with the closest grand minimum occurring in the forthcoming cycles 26–27 with the two magnetic field waves separating into the opposite hemispheres leading to strongly reduced solar activity. These grand cycle variations are probed by $\alpha - \Omega$ dynamo model with meridional circulation. Dynamo waves are found generated with close frequencies whose interaction leads to beating effects responsible for the grand cycles (350–400 years) superimposed on a standard 22 year cycle. This approach opens a new era in investigation and confident prediction of solar activity on a millenium timescale.

Solar activity is manifested in sunspot occurrence on the solar surface characterized by the smoothed sunspot numbers, which were selected as a proxy of solar activity (see, for example, the top plot in <http://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov/images/bfly.gif>). The sunspot numbers show quasi-regular maxima and minima of solar activity changing approximately every 11 years, with changing leading magnetic polarity in a given hemisphere (or 22 years for sunspots with the same polarity) reflecting changing magnetic activity of the Sun¹.

The longest direct observation of solar activity is the 400-year sunspot-number series, which depicts a dramatic contrast between the almost spotless Maunder and Dalton minima, and the period of very high activity in the most recent 5 cycles^{2,3}, prior to cycle 24. Many observations indicate essential differences between the activity occurring in the opposite hemispheres for sunspots⁴ and for solar and heliospheric magnetic fields⁵.

Prediction of a solar cycle through sunspot numbers has been used for decades as a way of testing accuracy of solar dynamo models, including processes providing production, transport and disintegration of the solar magnetic field. Cycles of magnetic activity are associated with the action of a dipole

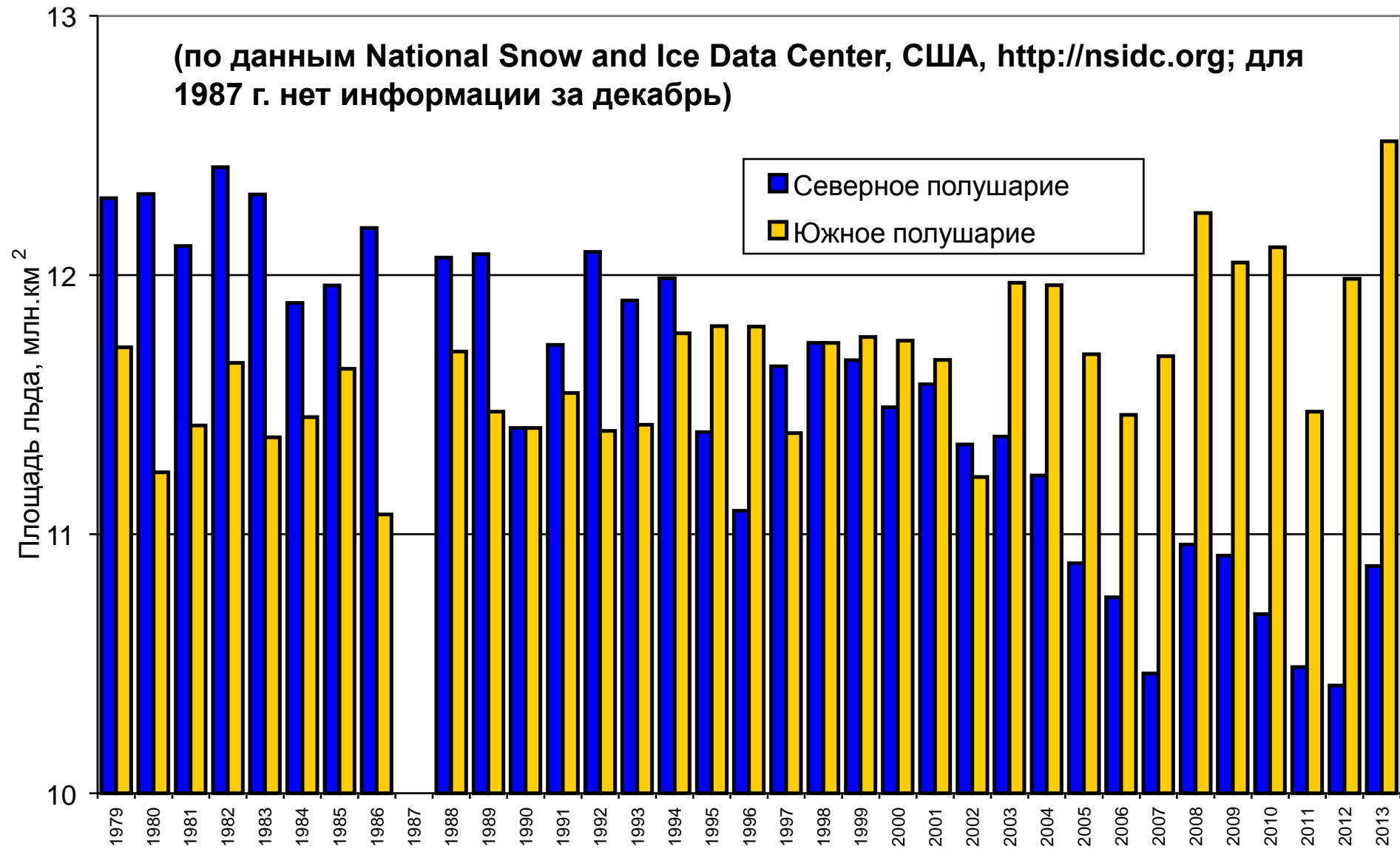
¹Northumbria University, Department of Mathematics & Information Sciences, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1XE, UK.

²Institution of Space Science Research, Space Physics Department, Kiev, 03022, Ukraine. ³University of Bradford, School of Engineering, Bradford, BD7 1DP, UK. ⁴Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow 119234, Russia.

⁵University of Hull, Department of Physics and Mathematics, Kingston upon Hull, HU6 7RX, UK. *These authors contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to V.V.Z. (email: valentina.zharkova@northumbria.ac.uk)

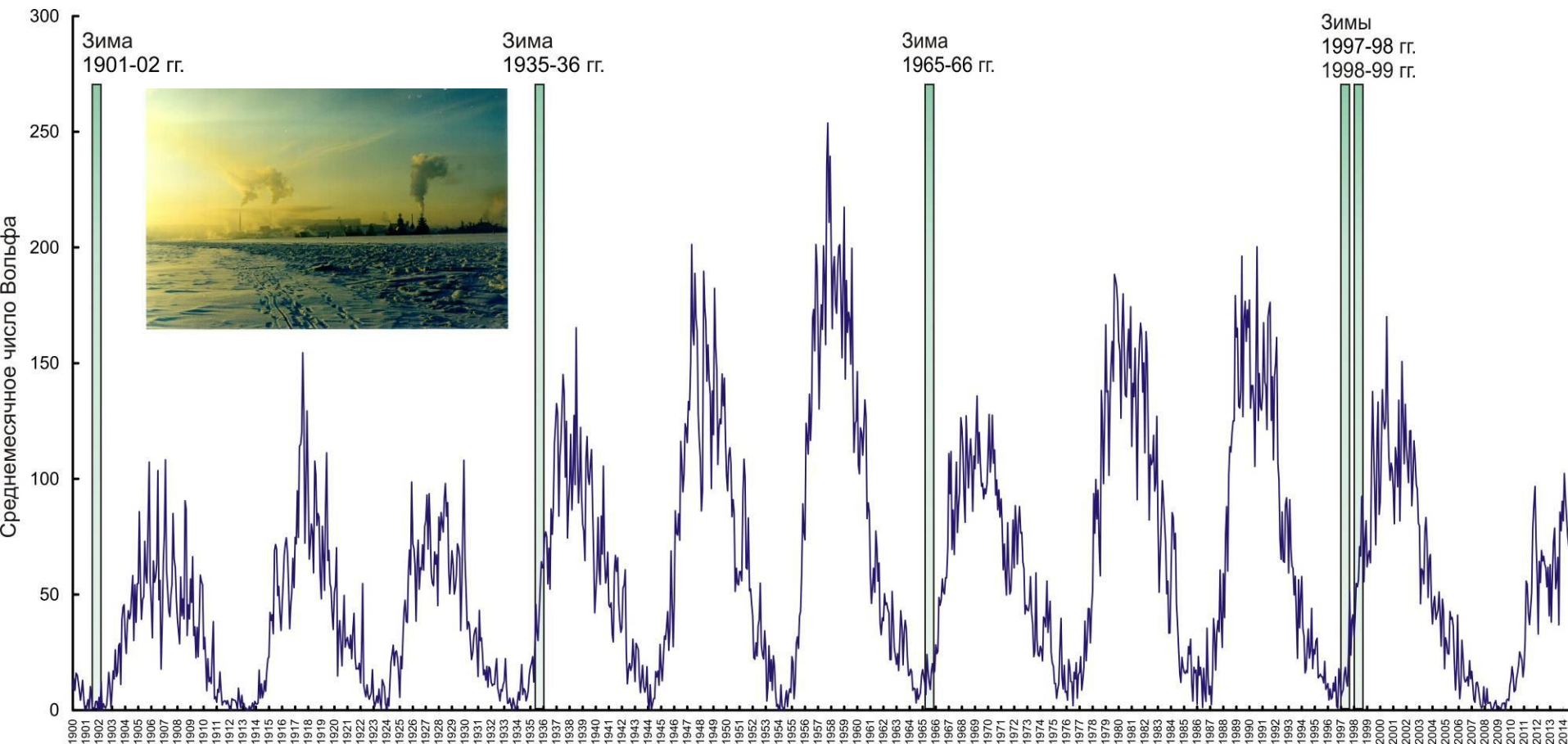


ДИНАМИКА СРЕДНЕГОДОВОЙ ПЛОЩАДИ МОРСКОГО ЛЬДА с 1979 по 2013 гг.





ПЕРИОДЫ ЗАМЕРЗАНИЯ КОЛЬСКОГО ЗАЛИВА* И СОЛНЕЧНАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ**



*Matishov GG, Matishov DG, Moiseev DV (2009) Inflow of Atlantic origin waters to the Barents Sea along glacial troughs. *Oceanologia* 51(3):293–312

**Monthly sunspot numbers are from SIDC: <http://sidc.oma.be/DATA/monthssn.dat>



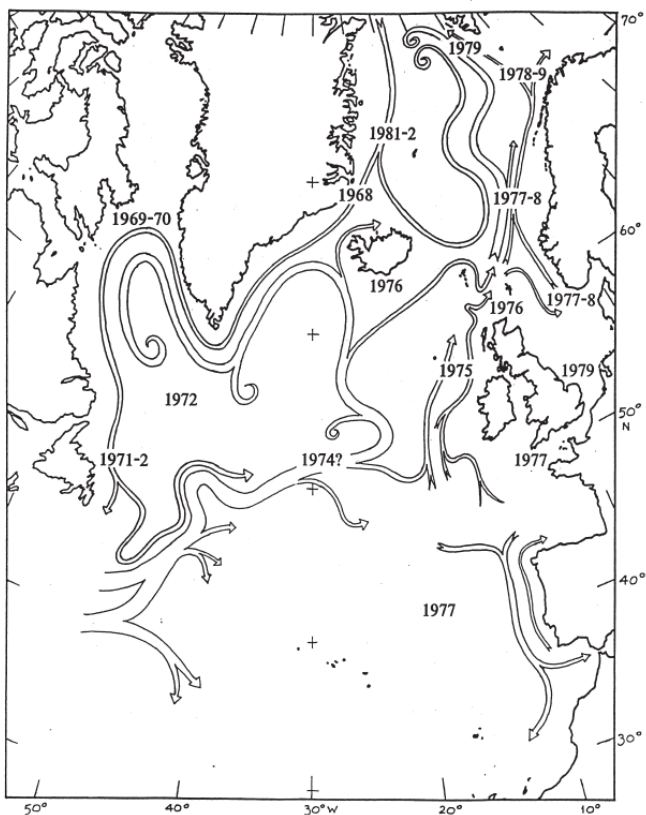
ВЕЛИКАЯ СОЛЕНОСТНАЯ АНОМАЛИЯ

Наблюдавшееся в северной части Атлантического океана в конце 1960-80 гг. явление, заключающееся в существенном (до 1 промилле) уменьшении солёности морской воды в прилегающем к поверхности 200-метровом слое

4

LM. Belkin et al./Progress in Oceanography 41 (1998) 1-68

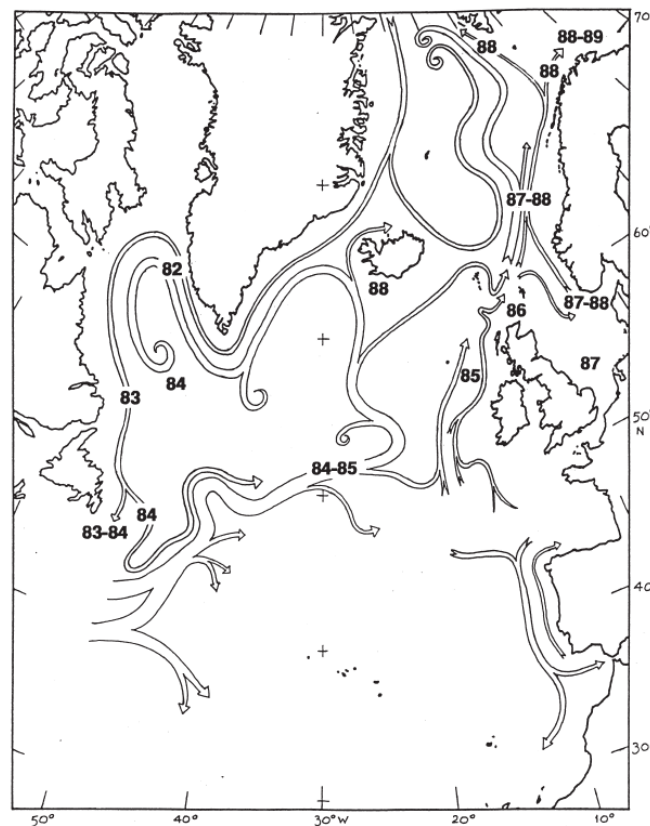
Propagation of the "Great Salinity Anomaly" of the 1970s



6

LM. Belkin et al./Progress in Oceanography 41 (1998) 1-68

Propagation of the "Great Salinity Anomaly" of the the 1980s





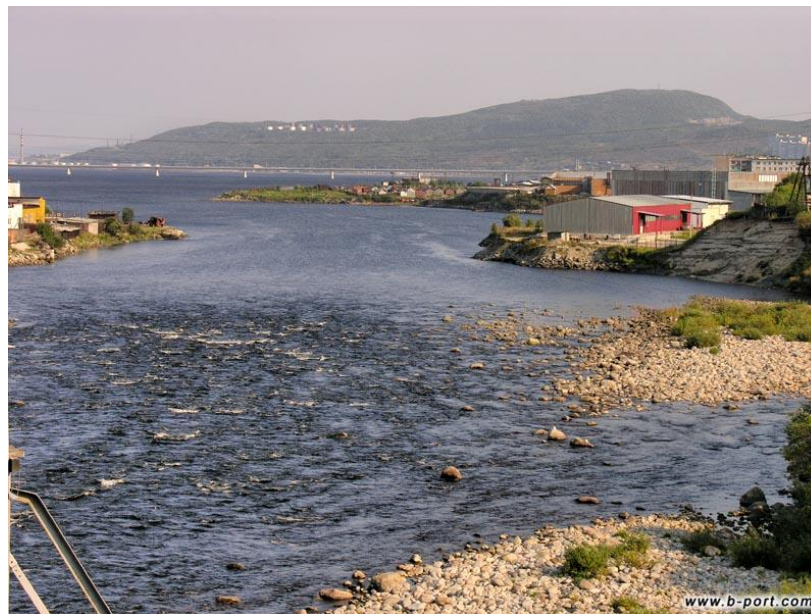
РЕЧНОЙ СТОК

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ГИДРОМЕТЕОРОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СЛУЖБЫ
ПРИ СОВЕТЕ МИНИСТРОВ СССР
МЕЖДУВЕДОМСТВЕННЫЙ КОМИТЕТ СССР ПО МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМУ
ГИДРОЛОГИЧЕСКОМУ ДЕСЯТИЛЕТИЮ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ОРДЕНА ТРУДОВОГО КРАСНОГО ЗНАМЕНИ
ГИДРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

П. С. КУЗИН
д-р геогр. наук

ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИЕ КОЛЕБАНИЯ
СТОКА РЕК
СЕВЕРНОГО ПОЛУШАРИЯ



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Таблица 20

Зональные изменения показателей $K_{ср}$ и $P\%$ многоводных и маловодных фаз годового стока на реках Европейской части СССР

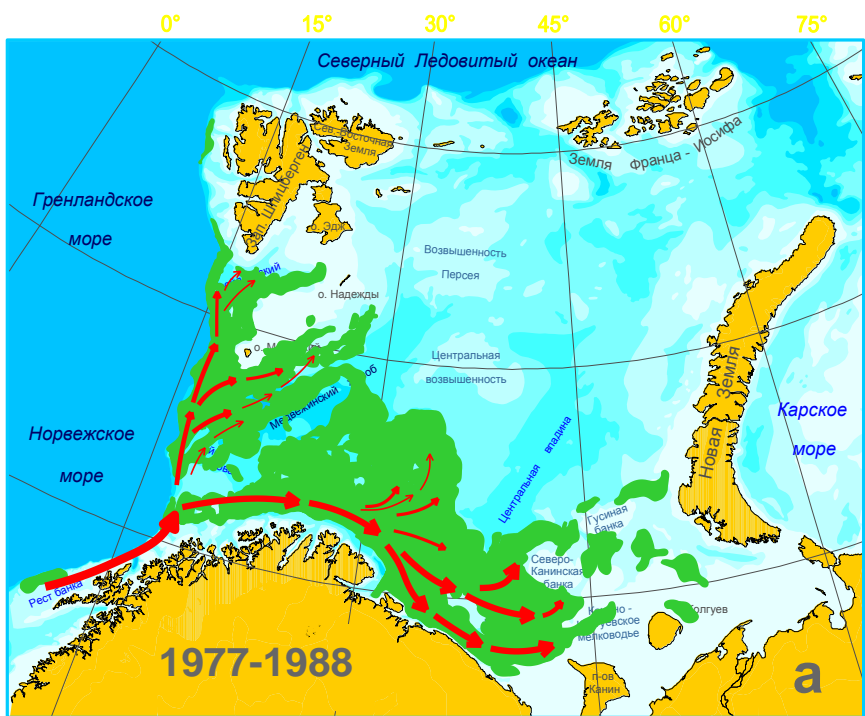
Река	Пункт	Многоводные фазы			Маловодные фазы		
		годы	$K_{ср}$	$P\%$	годы	$K_{ср}$	$P\%$

Профиль II

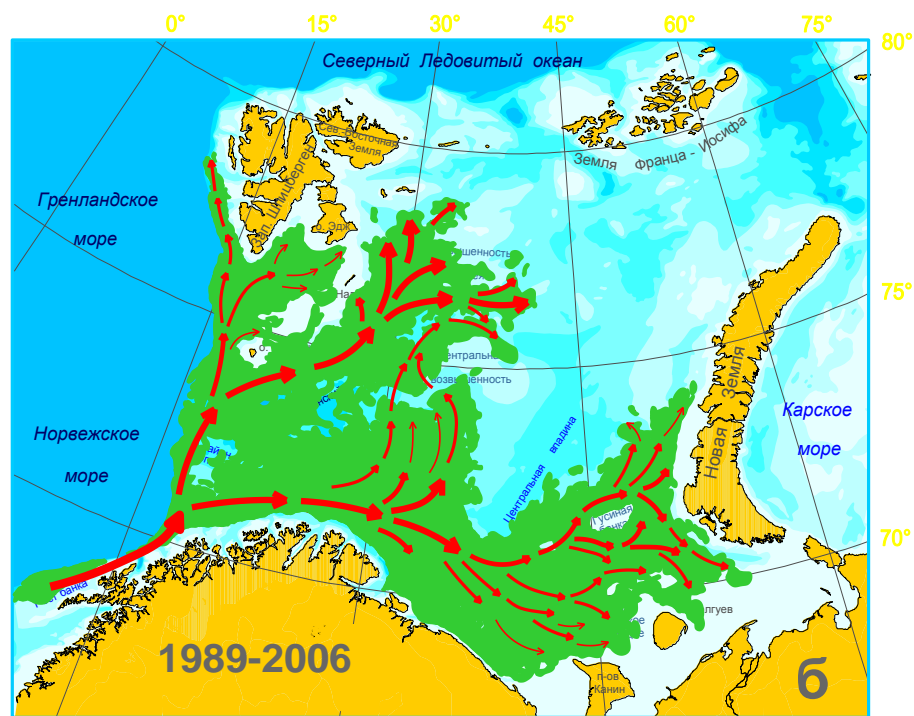
Кола	1429-й км Окт. ж. д.	1923—35	1,10	5	1936—47	0,89	95
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РАЗЛИЧИЯ В МИГРАЦИЯХ ТРЕСКИ В БАРЕНЦЕВОМ МОРЕ В ХОЛОДНЫЕ (а) И ТЕПЛЫЕ (б) ПЕРИОДЫ

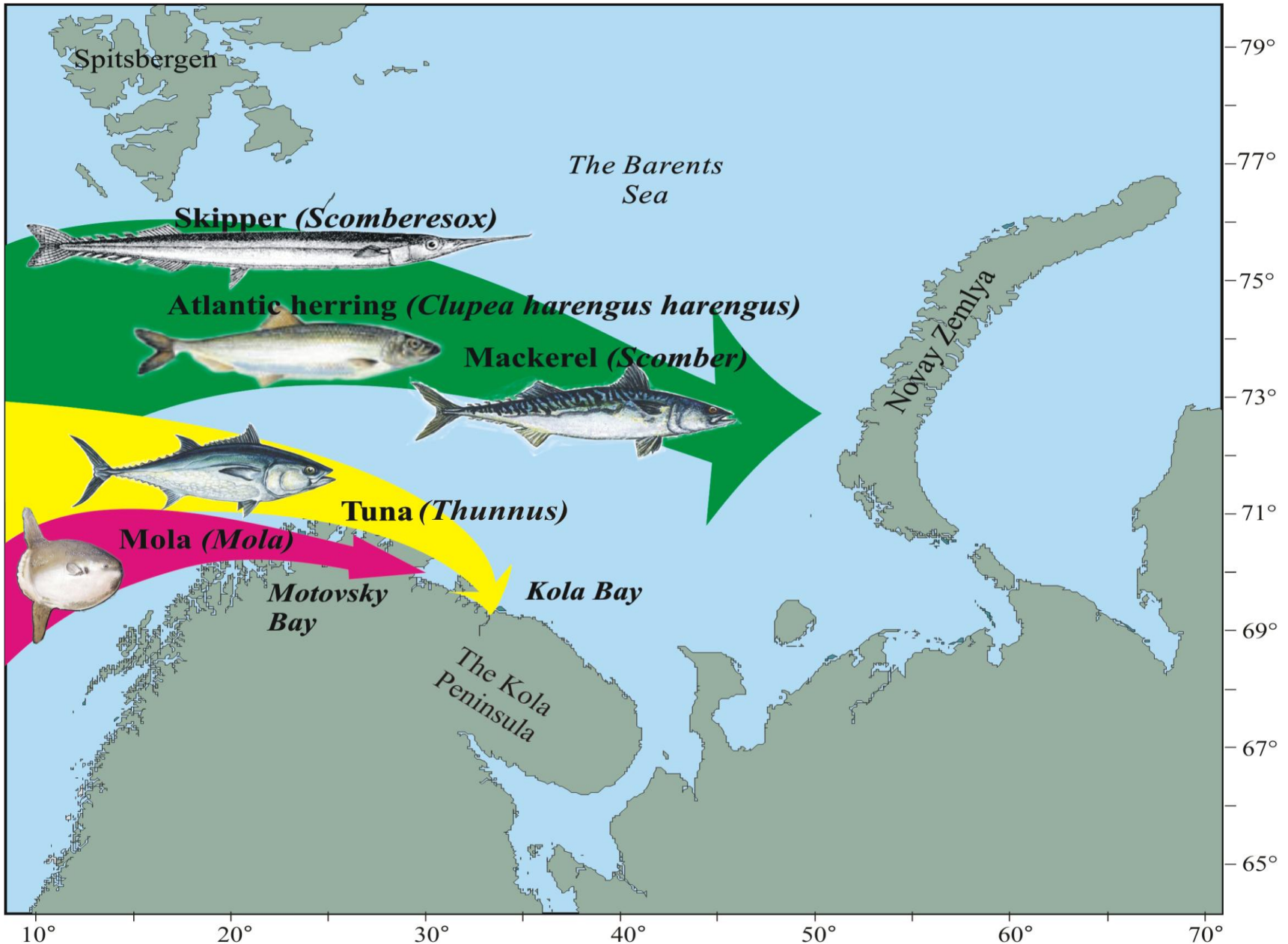


Общая площадь промысла – 26 %



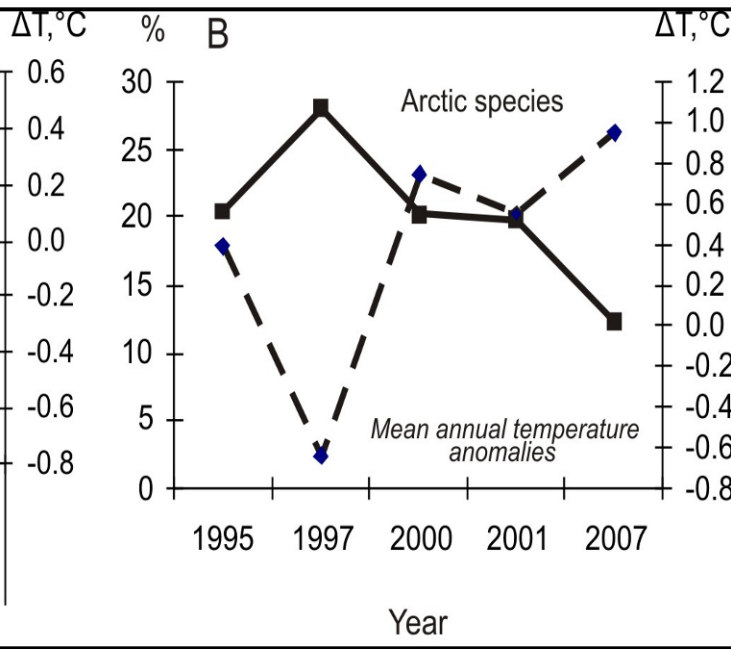
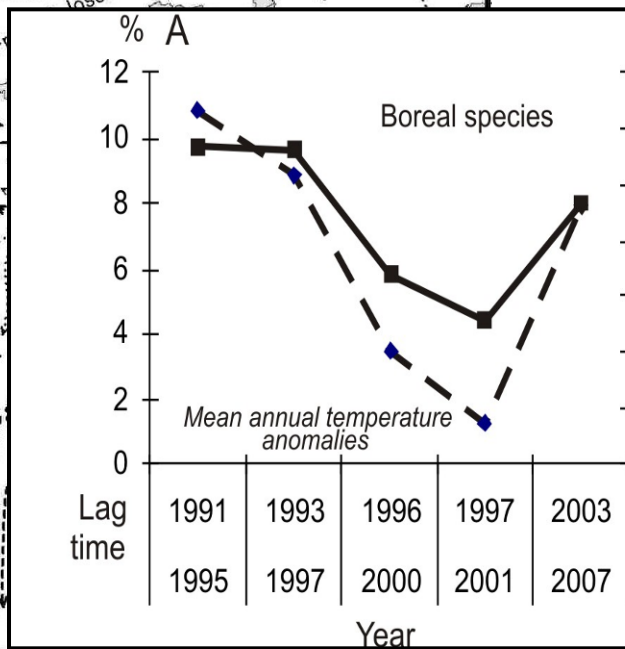
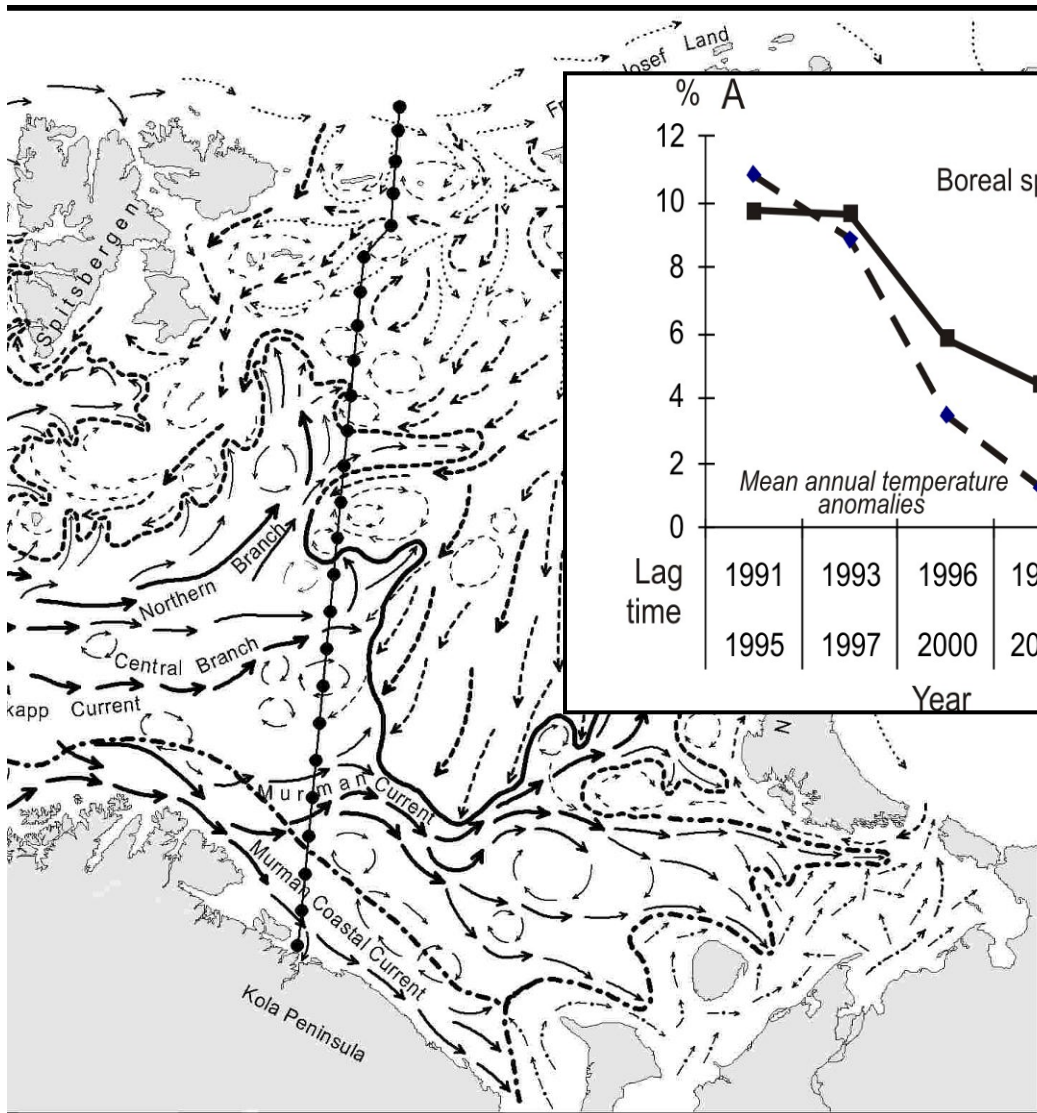
Общая площадь промысла – 47 %

PENETRATION OF SOUTHERN-BOREAL AND BOREAL FISH SPECIES INTO THE BARENTS SEA WATERS



ЗАВИСИМОСТЬ БИОМАССЫ БЕНТОСА БАРЕНЦЕВА МОРЯ ОТ ТЕМПЕРАТУРНЫХ АНОМАЛИЙ

В зависимости от вида организмов реакция биомассы на изменение температуры проявляется с задержкой в 3–8 лет



Polar Biol
DOI 10.1007/s00300-012-1237-9

REVIEW

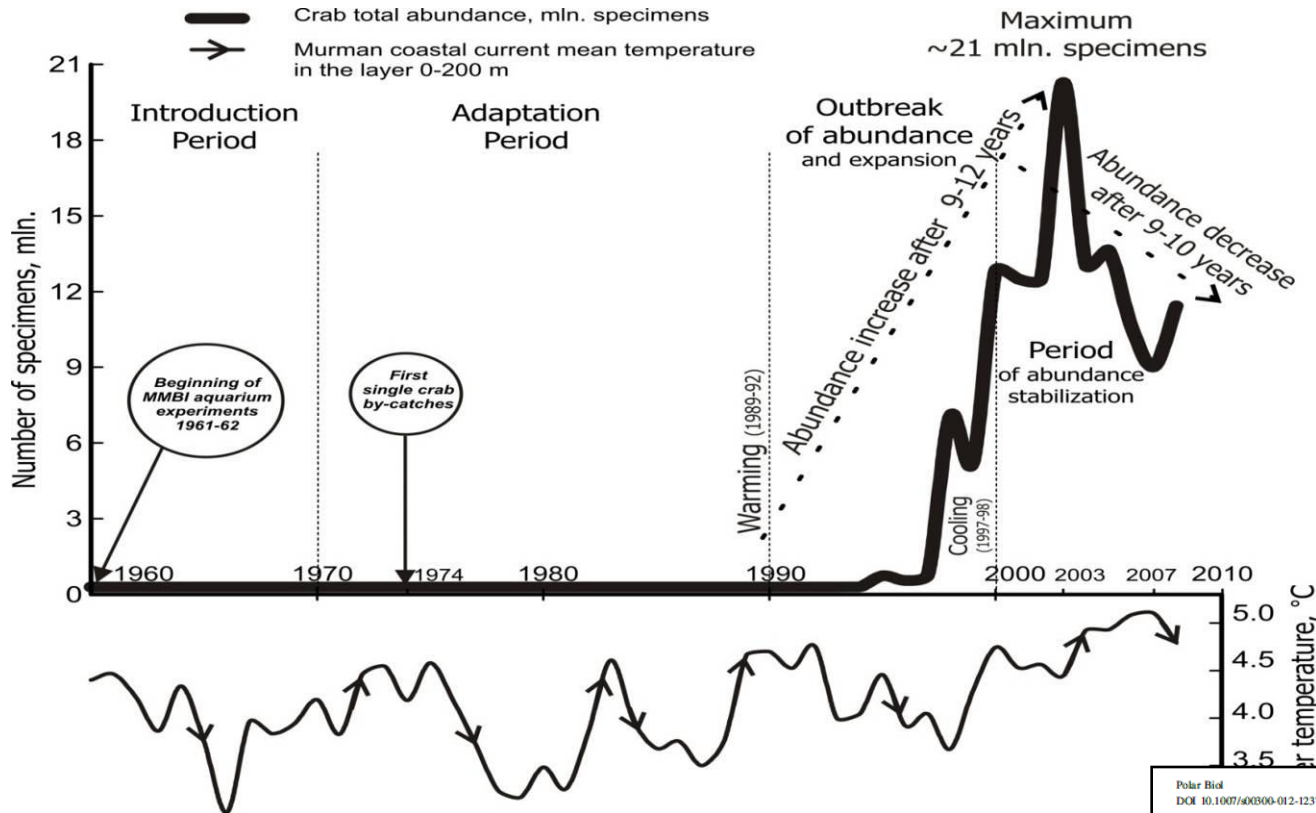
Climate and cyclic hydrobiological changes of the Barents Sea from the twentieth to twenty-first centuries

Gennady Matishov · Denis Moiseev · Olga Lyubina ·
Aleksandr Zhichkin · Sergey Dzhenyuk ·
Oleg Karamushko · Elena Frolova

Received: 10 April 2012/Revised: 4 August 2012/Accepted: 14 August 2012
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Abstract The Barents Sea is a transition zone between abundance, biomass, and migration of marine organisms.

ABUNDANCE INCREASE OF THE RED KING (KAMCHATKA) CRAB IN THE BARENTS SEA DUE TO THE WARMING IN THE EARLY 21st CENTURY (BY MMBI KSC RAS AND PINRO DATA)



Polar Biol
 DOI 10.1007/s00300-012-1237-9

REVIEW

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Abstract The Barents Sea is a transition zone between abundance, biomass, and migration of marine organisms,

Научно-исследовательские суда организаций ФАНО

России водоизмещением свыше 300 тонн

(примерная стоимость судосутки, водоизмещение, т)

~0.25 МЛН.РУБЛЕЙ / СУТКИ

«Дальние Зеленцы»

1136



«Профессор Гагаринский»

1157



«Рифт»

1265



~0.4 МЛН.РУБЛЕЙ / СУТКИ

«Профессор Штокман»

1684



«Профессор Богоров»

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«Николай Страхов»

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«М.А. Лаврентьев»

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«Академик Борис Петров»

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«Академик Иоффе»

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«Академик Сергей Вавилов»

6718





БАЗЫ ДАННЫХ

International Ocean Atlas and Information Series, Volume 14

NOAA Atlas NESDIS 78

doi:10.7289/V5Q52MK5



Atlas of Climatic Changes in Nine Large Marine Ecosystems of the Northern Hemisphere (1827-2013)



Silver Spring, MD
December 2014

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

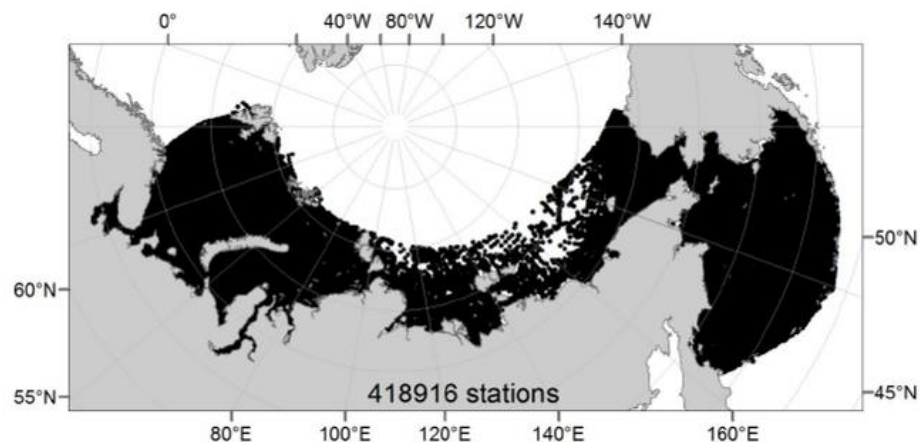


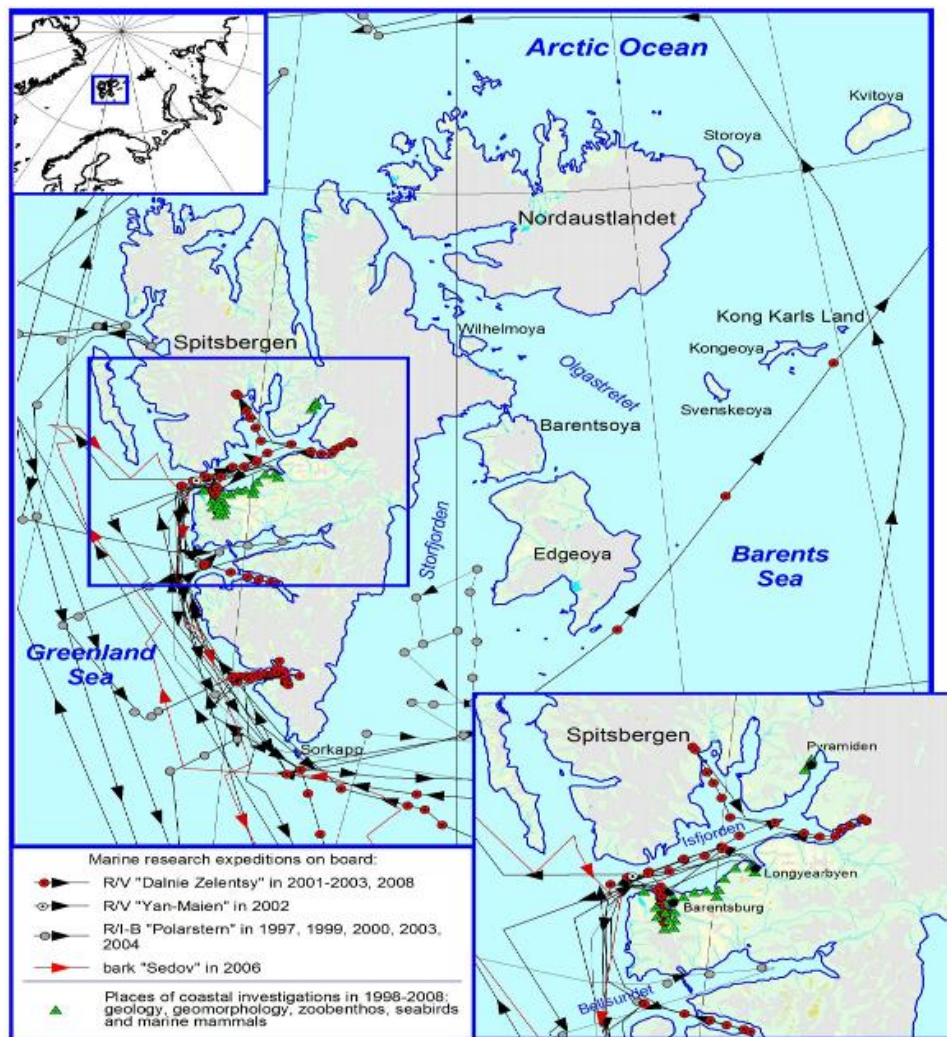
Figure 2.2. Distribution of stations in the Eastern Arctic seas in 1827-2013.

Table 2.1. Distribution of stations by the Eastern Arctic Large Marine Ecosystems

Large Marine Ecosystems	Number of stations	Period
Barents Sea (including the White Sea subarea)	238,286	1870-2013
Kara Sea	38,445	1870-2013
Laptev Sea	6,570	1878-2009
East Siberian Sea	3,459	1878-2008
Chukchi Sea	50,858	1849-2012
Bering Sea	81,298	1827-2012
Total	418,916	



ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ШПИЦБЕРГЕНА





СЕМИНАР ПО ШПИЦБЕРГЕНУ



“Svalbard, a Hub for International Research Cooperation”

You are cordially invited to a workshop on the further development of Svalbard as a hub for International Research Cooperation. In cooperation with the Research Council of Norway (RCN), Arctic Frontiers will establish an annual Svalbard Symposium as an integrated element of Arctic Frontiers beginning in 2017. This workshop is a first step and will help define the scope and structure of the Symposium and will take place at UiT the Arctic University of Norway on Thursday 28.01.2016 at 14:00.

Background

Svalbard, situated on the border between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean, is a natural laboratory in which to study ongoing changes in the physical and ecological systems of the Arctic. In addition, it is a unique observational platform for atmospheric and meteorological studies, and a key location for satellite communication. Further, the archipelago is already a hub for research activities and logistic operations in the Arctic and into the Polar Ocean.

Svalbard is already a key site for international education and research on Arctic issues. The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) in Longyearbyen, serves 500 students from all over the world each year. UNIS has also become one of the world's main centers in Arctic research. Institutes from more than 10 countries have research bases in Ny-Ålesund, while scientists from Russian research institutions work out of Barentsburg, and Polish research institutions work from Hornsund.

The recently established Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System (SIOS) coordinates research infrastructure to promote more openness, better access, data sharing and knowledge management for the international research community.

The workshop

The Arctic Frontiers Conference is an annual international arena for dialog on development of business and society in the Arctic based upon the latest and best scientific research.

It is proposed to establish an annual Svalbard Symposium as a side event during Arctic Frontiers focusing on how Svalbard can be strengthened as a hub for international research, and how the research results may contribute to the overall goals of Arctic Frontiers.

The institutes having research activities on or out of Svalbard are invited to the workshop. During the workshop, we will discuss the need for establishing an organizing committee for development of the program for later Svalbard Symposiums, and take notes of interested parties to be represented in the committee.

The workshop this January will focus on how research at Svalbard can contribute to international research on Environmental and Climate Change challenges. Questions to be discussed include:



- What does it take to make Svalbard an even better place for research?
- How can the international research teams collaborate in order to increase the impact?
- How can UNIS be an even more successful research and educational hub on Svalbard?
- Are there any research topics that should be developed to complement the ongoing research in Svalbard?

Programme

Venue: UiT the Arctic University of Norway, Room 1343 (same place as Arctic Frontiers Science, but two floor up)

Time: Thursday 28.01.2016 at 14:00 – 16:30.

Introduction by Director Camilla Schreiner, Research Council of Norway

Moderator: Salve Dahle, Akvaplan-niva and Arctic Frontiers Speakers

(10 min each)

- UNIS, Director, Ole Arve Misund: *The future of UNIS as an international education and research hub for the Arctic.*
- NTNU, Professor Asgeir Sørensen: *Svalbard and Longyearbyen as Environmental technology hub for future Arctic environmental research*
- UiT, Professor Paul Wassmann: *The new Arctic Ocean: possibilities and opportunities*
- NPI, International Director Kim Holmen: *SIOS and the future*
- Germany. AWI, Head of International Cooperation Unit, Dr. Nicole Biebow: *German research on Svalbard: current and future perspectives*
- Russia. Academician Gennady G. Matishov, Director of Murmansk Marine Biological Institute, Academy of Science.
And Director Sergei Priamikov, international Department, Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute
- European Commission, DG Research & Innovation. Climate Action and Earth Observation Head of Unit, Andrea Tilche: *The European perspective on development of Svalbard as a hub for international research cooperation in the Arctic*
- Poland. Professor Piotr Glowacki, Institute of Geophysics Polish Academy of Sciences. *Polish current research activity at Svalbard*
- UNI Research, Dr Aud Larsen: *The importance of the marine laboratories in marine research*
- Norwegian Space Center, Director Bo Andersen: *Svalbard as hub for satellite and rocket based science*

Discussion (30 minutes) moderated by Anne Husebakk, Rector at UiT

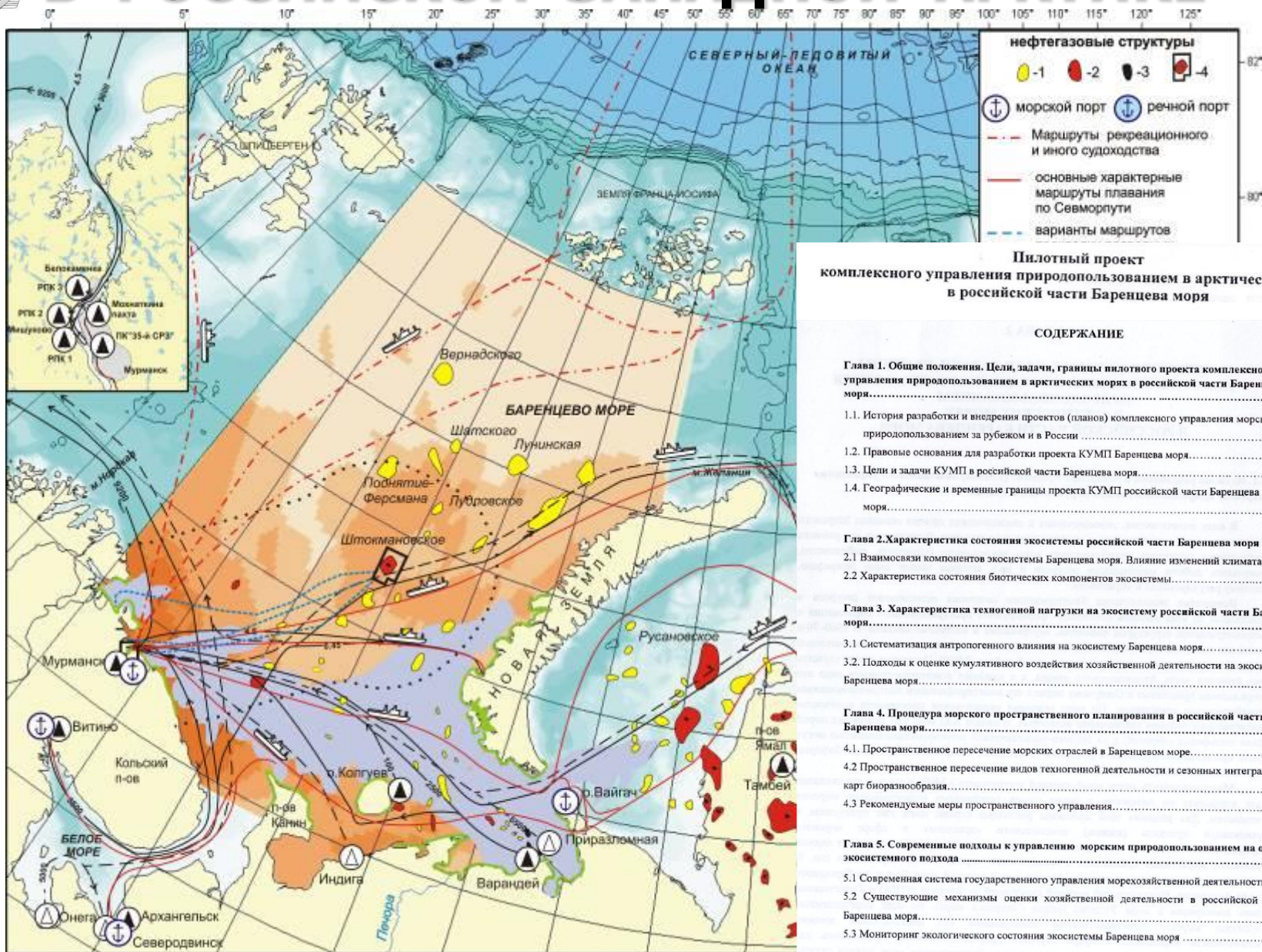
Tromsø, 28th January 2016

On behalf of Arctic Frontiers

Salve Dahle, chairman of the board



МОРСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ЗАПАДНОЙ АРКТИКЕ



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