Svalbard and Jan Mayen ibm energy systems

What is MOSJ - environmental monitoring of Svalbard & Jan Mayen?
MOSJ (Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen) is an environmental monitoring systemand part of the Government's environmental monitoring in Norway. An important function is to provide a basis for seeing whether the political targets set for the development of the environment in the North are being attained.

How has the Svalbard glacier mass balance changed over time?
Since the first estimates of Svalbard-wide glacier mass balance were made in the early 2000s,there has been great progress in remote sensing and modeling of mass balance,existing field records have been extended,field records at new locations have been added,and there has been considerable environmental change.

Does Svalbard have a trend toward negative CMB?
Although there is agreement on a tendency toward more negative CMB,trend analysis reveals its significance is largest in southern Svalbard,contributing to a Svalbard-wide trend of -0.06 m w.e. a -1 decade -1 (Van Pelt et al.,2019).

Does the Svalbard archipelago have a negative mass balance?
However,the main conclusion one can reach from the body of GRACE analyses is that all find a negative total mass balancefor the Svalbard archipelago,with values ranging from -0.46 to -0.09 m w.e. a -1,or -15.5 to -3.0 Gt a -1 (Table 2),even if the error range for some of the estimates extends them into the positive territory.

Does Svalbard have internal accumulation?
Østby et al. (2017) are the only to report internal accumulation for all of Svalbard; their estimate for the years after 2000 is about 0.05 m w.e. a -1,about the same magnitude as the uncertainty of our SMB estimate.

Did Svalbard glaciers transition smoother than Greenland glaciers?
Although this presumably has happened on Svalbard glaciers,the transition may have been smootherthan that observed at the peripheral glaciers surrounding the Greenland ice sheet (Noel et al.,2017),and in addition,it may be masked by large year-to-year variability.

Jan Mayen ist eine 373 km² große Insel etwa 550 km nordöstlich von Island und rund 500 km östlich von Grönland [1] an der Grenze zwischen der Grönlandsee und dem Europäischen Nordmeer.Sie gehört politisch zu Norwegen, ist aber keiner der norwegischen Provinzen zugeordnet. Die Insel wird von der Provinz Nordland verwaltet; der zuständige Verwaltungssitz ...

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seeing whether the political targets set for the development of the environment in the North are being attained.

This paper emphasises on degradation of wood in cultural heritage structures at Svalbard. Nowhere else does global heating occur faster. Negative impacts of climate change will increase the strain on ... Expand

This is a list of mammal species recorded in Svalbard and Jan Mayen. There are seventeen mammal species in Svalbard and Jan Mayen, of which three are endangered and three are vulnerable. [1] The following tags are used to ...

The surrounding waters of Svalbard host a plethora of marine life, including walruses, beluga whales, various species of seals, and seabirds like puffins and guillemots. Research and Education. In recent years, Svalbard has emerged as a focal point for scientific research aimed at understanding the effects of climate change on Arctic ecosystems.

Bandera de Noruega, utilizada para representar a Svalbard y Jan Mayen Ubicación de Svalbard. Svalbard y Jan Mayen es una denominación utilizada por la ISO 3166-1 [1] con fines estadísticos, en el que se agrupan dos territorios de Noruega con jurisdicciones separadas: Svalbard y Jan Mayen.. Tanto Svalbard como Jan Mayen son "parte del Reino de Noruega", aunque no están ...

An assessment of MOSJ: the state of the marine climate system around Svalbard and Jan Mayen Renner, Angelika H.H.; Dodd, Paul A.; Fransson, Agneta : Tromsø: Norwegian Polar Institute, 2018 -51 pp (Report series / Norwegian ...

Projects include the research on mass and energy balance of glaciers, fluctuations and changes of their hydrothermal state, and dynamics of tidewater glaciers and their interaction with the ocean. Changes in marine and terrestrial ecosystems are systematically studied, including a strong ornithological component.

An assessment of MOSJ: the state of the marine climate system around Svalbard and Jan Mayen Renner, Angelika H.H.; Dodd, Paul A.; Fransson, Agneta : Tromsø: Norwegian Polar Institute, 2018 -51 pp (Report series / Norwegian Polar Institute ; no 048) (PDF 12,9 MB)

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This paper reviews the current state of Svalbard glacier mass balance, and updates the previous assessments by Hagen et al. (2003a, 2003b), who used the data available at that time and different approaches to assess the Svalbard-wide total glacier mass balance. More than 15 years have passed since these previous works, during which measurements ...

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Major engineering and technology firms Worley, ABB and IBM have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to collaborate on green hydrogen solutions, intending to create an "end-to-end" service ...

Area of use: Norway (offshore) and Svalbard and Jan Mayen (offshore). Transform coordinates | Get position on a map. ETRS89 / UTM zone 30N EPSG:25830 with transformation: 1149 ... Find a coordinate system and get position on a map. Powered by EPSG database 11.001

The species composition and biomass of zooplankton are covered by the Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen system (MOSJ) and the management plan for the Barents Sea. The latter also covers the species ...

Supporters of Norway"s decision argue that, while deep-sea mining is not without ecological consequences, it will also enable a more rapid transition to clean energy and, ultimately, generate fewer carbon emissions ...

Supporters of Norway"s decision argue that, while deep-sea mining is not without ecological consequences, it will also enable a more rapid transition to clean energy and, ultimately, generate fewer carbon emissions than land-based mining does.

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