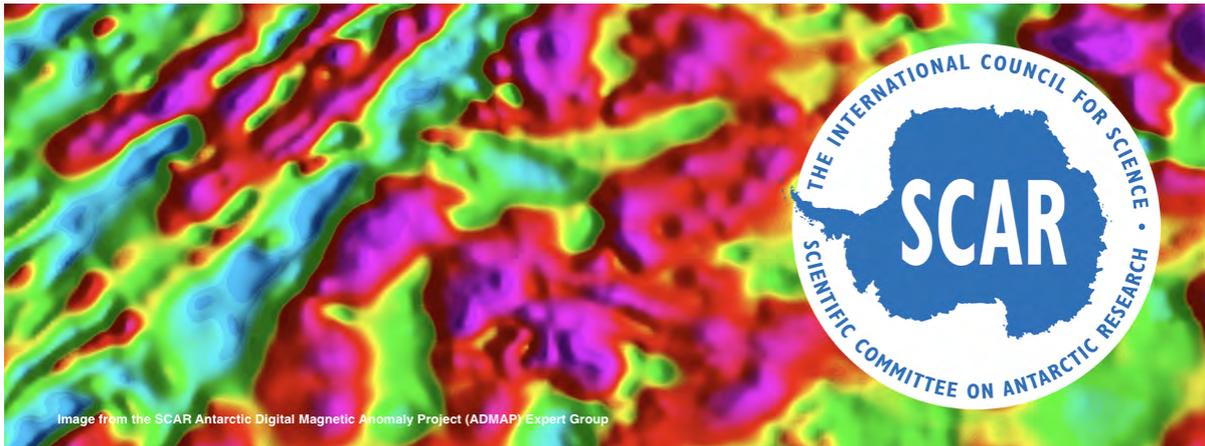


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News from the

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research

July/August 2017

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SCAR News

[Composite 100th Anniversary of Polish Polar Scientific Stations](#)

We are pleased to announce the [International Conference "Interdisciplinary Polar Studies in Poland"](#) to honour the 60th Anniversary of the Polish Polar Station in Hornsund, Svalbard, Arctic, and the 40th Anniversary of the Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station, South Shetland Islands. The conference will be held in Warsaw, Poland at the Staszic Palace (Polish Academy of Sciences) from 17 - 19 November 2017.



Registration has now opened and contributions are invited on any aspects of research of both the Arctic and Antarctic polar regions focusing on empirical, theoretical, and methodological topics, for a better understanding of the polar environment. Syntheses, reviews and case studies on the litho-, atmo-, hydro-, cryo-, and biosystem and their interactions are mostly welcome.

More information can be found on [the Conference website](#).

[Polar2018 Conference organizers seeking video bloggers](#)

The organizing committee for [Polar2018](#) is looking for three APECS members to create a video blog during the conference!

You are: A person with some science background and an interest in the polar topics and that has the slightest idea (or is willing to learn fast) how to handle a camera and use a video-making program :-)



What is expected from you:

To produce a daily highlight summary of the different talks/sessions and events taking place at the conference centre, which is then published and used in plenary sessions etc.

What you get!

Free registration to the conference and... a lot of fame :-)

If you're interested, please contact APECS Switzerland - email apecs.switzerland@gmail.com or saskia.qindraux@wsl.ch

[Report for SCAR from the WMO EC Panel of Experts on Polar and High Mountain Observations, Research and Services](#)

- Contributed by Steve Colwell, SCAR representative to EC-PHORS

The [World Meteorological Organisation's \(WMO\) Executive Council Panel of Experts on Polar and High Mountain Observations, Research and Services \(EC-PHORS\)](#) met from 21-24 March 2017 in Ushuaia, Argentina.

The meeting focused on Antarctic activities as well as broader matters of special interest such as the Global Cryosphere Watch (GCW) the Global Integrated Polar Prediction System (GIPPS), High Mountain activities and a review of the implementation plan for the Arctic Polar Regional Climate Centre initiative.



Steve Colwell represented SCAR at this meeting and [has provided a short report](#) that might be of interest to the SCAR Community.

For the [full meeting report from WMO, click here](#).

[Survey for the Antarctic Near-Shore and Terrestrial Observation System](#)

The SCAR Expert Group [ANTOS \(Antarctic Near-Shore and Terrestrial Observation System\)](#) is a continent-wide biologically-focussed initiative to assess responses to environmental variability and change. A first step in establishing ANTOS is gathering information about which locations in Antarctica and the subantarctic islands might be optimal for gathering these



measurements. The ANTOS Steering Committee is asking for your help. 

The survey below (see link) is intended to cast a broad net, capturing some of the general properties of each site. It is not intended to be exhaustive. Please provide as much information about each site as possible, but don't feel obligated to provide information beyond that with which you are familiar. While many questions are applicable to sites with established long-term datasets, we welcome proposals for new sites as well.

If you wish to provide information about more than one site, please fill out a different survey for each site.

We would like this survey to have the broadest distribution possible. Please forward this link as appropriate to others who may have an interest in this effort. The survey will close **30 September, 2017**.

https://byu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3ehgKVpAF7Ze6vr

[Matthew England awarded 2017 Tinker-Muse Prize](#)

The prestigious Tinker-Muse Prize for Science and Policy in Antarctica for 2017 has been awarded to University of New South Wales (UNSW) scientist Professor Matthew England in recognition of his outstanding research, leadership and advocacy for Antarctic science.



The US \$100,000 international prize, awarded by the Tinker Foundation and administered by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, is presented annually to an individual whose work has enhanced the understanding and/or preservation of Antarctica.

Scientia Professor England, of the UNSW Climate Change Research Centre, was honoured for his "sustained and seminal contribution to Antarctic science through profound insights into the influence of the Southern Ocean on the continent and its role in the global climate system".

He was also recognised for his significant leadership roles in international programs such as the Climate and Ocean – Variability, Predictability, and Change (CLIVAR) project and the Climate and Cryosphere (CliC) project of the World Climate Research Program, where he has demonstrated a strong commitment to collegiality, capacity building and the global impact of Antarctic science.

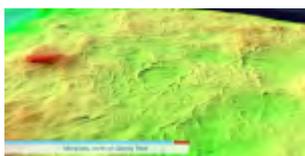
Read More

[Bathymetric survey reveals detailed seafloor morphology in East Antarctica](#)

- Contributed by Alix Post, on behalf of the International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (IBCSO) Expert Group



Over two consecutive summers, 2013-14 and 2014-15, a collaborative bathymetric survey, employing small science workboats (pictured), collected a high-resolution multibeam sonar dataset covering an area of ca. 33 km² in the vicinity of the Windmill Islands, East Antarctica, adjacent to the Australian Research Station, Casey. The survey was completed as a joint programme by the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD), Geoscience Australia (GA) and the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) to improve understanding of the shallow-water near-shore environment adjacent to Australia's research stations and to update maritime navigational charts of the region.



These new data permit visualisation of the seafloor morphology in unprecedented detail. A range of geomorphic features are evident, including linear bedrock fault sets, networks of sub-glacial meltwater channels, glacial lineations and sets of 'push moraines'. Minor post-glacial sedimentation is preserved in several small isolated basins. For further detail see the [accompanying flythrough](#) and the [recent paper published in Geomorphology](#).

The bathymetric data collected met or exceeded International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) order 1a specifications and a revised navigational chart has been published by the Australian Hydrographic Office (AUS 601, 4th edition, November 2015). The datasets from the survey can be downloaded from the [Geoscience Australia website](#).

For more information on bathymetric surveying in the Southern Ocean, visit the [IBCSO Expert Group's section](#).

[Climate change may expand Antarctic ice-free habitats](#)

A recent [research article](#) in Nature has quantified the impact of twenty-first century climate change on ice-free areas of Antarctica, using two climate forcing scenarios. Under the stronger of the two scenarios ice-free areas could expand by over 17,000 km² by the end of the century, close to a 25% increase. The study was in part prompted by the SCAR Cross Linkages workshop held in 2015 which investigated the use of climate model outputs to investigate potential ecological impacts.



Currently ice-free areas cover less than 1% of the continent, however Antarctic terrestrial biodiversity occurs almost exclusively in these areas. Most of the predicted expansion in ice-free areas will occur in the Antarctic Peninsula where a threefold increase in ice-free area could drastically change the availability and connectivity of biodiversity habitat. The authors hypothesize that they could eventually lead to increasing regional-scale biotic homogenization, the extinction of less-competitive species and the spread of invasive species.

Jasmine R. Lee, Ben Raymond, Thomas J. Bracegirdle, Iadine Chadès, Richard A. Fuller, Justine D. Shaw & Aleks Terauds, "[Climate change drives expansion of Antarctic ice-free habitat](#)", Nature, June 2017. Doi: 10.1038/nature22996

[Professor Bryan Storey reports on his visit to Tehran](#)

2016 SCAR Visiting Professor Bryan Storey completed his visit to Iran in May 2017. Professor Storey was Director of [Gateway Antarctica](#), and Professor of Antarctic Studies, at the [University of Canterbury](#) until June 2017 and a SCAR Vice President from 2012 to 2016. He was hosted by Dr Nasser Zaker, Director of the [Iranian National Institute for Oceanography and Atmospheric Science](#) (INIOAS) in Tehran from 12th to 18th May 2017. Read the full report [here](#).



The aims of Professor Storey's visit were to introduce Antarctic Research and SCAR to the relevant Institutions in Iran; broaden the knowledge base about Antarctica in Iran; help Iran make decisions about developing its own Antarctic research programme and create an Iranian road map for a new Antarctic research program.

Read More

[Report available on SCAR 2016 Meetings in Kuala Lumpur](#)

The [final report of the SCAR Meetings](#) in August 2016 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is now available. The events were attended by 955 delegates from 43 countries including scientists, researchers, policy makers representing scientific organisations, research institutes, universities and scientific bodies from all over the world. The Open Science Conference had 41 sessions with 434 oral presentations from 34 countries and 349 poster presentations from 34 countries.



The Opening Ceremony was officiated by the Honorable Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation of Malaysia, Datuk Seri Panglima Wilfred Madius Tangau in which he announced the ratification of Malaysia into the Madrid Protocol effective from 16 September 2016.

Read More

[Taking the Temperature of the Antarctic Continent](#)

The geothermal heat flux to the base of the Antarctic ice sheet is inherently difficult to measure, yet accurate estimates are necessary to better understand cryosphere dynamics. This is crucial to improve models of ice discharge and sea level change, and optimise site selection for ice core paleoclimate studies.



We are pleased to announce the First Circular for the TACTical Workshop is available. The meeting will discuss current efforts, collaborations and future directions in Antarctic heat flux research. It will be held 21-23 March 2018 at the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Australia.



This workshop will include presentations and discussion around a new generation of Antarctic heat flux measurements, derivations and models, combining efforts to characterise and couple both deep (mantle) and shallow (crustal) heat flux. We will also discuss possible future international heat flux measurement initiatives in Antarctica. We invite interested researchers from the solid Earth, cryosphere and ice sheet modelling communities to join us in Hobart in March 2018.

Organising committee: Jacqueline Halpin, Anya Reading (UTAS, Australia), Karsten Gohl (AWI, Germany), Weisen Shen (WashU, USA), Frank Pattyn (ULB, Belgium) We welcome expressions of interest, and suggestions for relevant topics for presentation and/or discussion. Contact: Jacqueline Halpin jacqueline.halpin@utas.edu.au or Anya Reading anya.reading@utas.edu.au

Supported by the ARC Antarctic Gateway Partnership & SCAR SERCE
[Early Career Researchers and/or attendees from nations with an emerging Antarctic program may be eligible to apply for a travel grant]

Get to Know SCAR

[Antarctic Climate Change and the Environment \(ACCE\) Expert Group](#)

The study of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean and their role in the global Earth system has never been more important as the region is experiencing dramatic changes that have global implications. The climatic, physical and biological properties of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean are closely coupled to other parts of the global environment by the oceans and the atmosphere. In 2009, SCAR published the landmark [Antarctic Climate Change and the Environment Report](#).

The Expert Group on Antarctic Climate Change and the Environment acts as an umbrella for SCAR activities and [produces the yearly update to the ACCE report](#).

[Click here for the 2017 ACCE report to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting](#).

[State of the Antarctic Ecosystem \(AntEco\)](#)

Biological diversity is the sum of all organisms in a system. These organisms collectively determine how ecosystems function and underpin the life-support system of our planet. The SCAR-Biology Programme - State of the Antarctic Ecosystem (AntEco) has been designed to focus on past and present patterns of biodiversity across all environments within the Antarctic, sub-Antarctic and Southern Ocean regions. The broad objectives of the programme are to increase the scientific knowledge of biodiversity, from genes to ecosystems that, coupled with increased knowledge of species biology, can be used for the conservation and management of Antarctic ecosystems.



Join the AntEco mailing list [here](#).

Research Features

[Solve Antarctica's sea-ice puzzle](#)

In a Nature Comment out today (20 July 2017), John Turner, Chair of [SCAR's Antarctic Climate Change and Environment Expert Group](#), and colleague Josefino Comiso “call for a coordinated push to crack the baffling rise and fall of sea ice around Antarctica.” The authors put forward some questions that are important keys to increasing our understanding of and ability to predict changes in Antarctic sea ice and suggest efforts that could help answer them.



The paper also goes on to mention the need for more coordination: “Some gaps in our knowledge can be filled through nationally funded research. More demanding cross-disciplinary work must be supported through international collaboration. Leading the way are organizations such as the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, the World Climate Research Programme’s Climate and Cryosphere project and the Past Global Changes project. But essential work remains to be done, including: more detailed model comparisons and assessments; more research cruises; and the continuity and enhancement of satellite observing programmes relevant to sea ice. These organizations should partner with funding agencies to make that happen.”

The paper is open access and can be downloaded here: <http://go.nature.com/2tjeebi>

Turner, J and J Comiso. Solve Antarctica's sea-ice puzzle. Nature 547, 275–277 (20 July 2017)
doi:10.1038/547275a

[History of Antarctic deglaciation reveals importance of ocean influence](#)

A [recent article](#) in Nature has demonstrated the dominant role of ocean forcing in driving West Antarctic Ice Sheet (WAIS) deglaciation. The evidence presented demonstrates this control both in records of past deglaciation (from 10,400 years ago until 7,500 years ago) and also in the deglaciation being observed at present, dating back to the 1940's.



The results from the study show that warm Circumpolar Deep Water (CDW) incursions cause melting of the underside of floating ice-shelves. This provides empirical evidence that is crucial for validating assumptions in numerical models. Such validation increases confidence in the predictive capability of current ice-sheet models, and points to the impact on future global sea-level rise from the Antarctic ice sheets.

Claus-Dieter Hillenbrand, James A. Smith, David A. Hodell, Mervyn Greaves, Christopher R. Poole, Sev Kender, Mark Williams, Thorbjørn Joest Andersen, Patrycja E. Jernas, Henry Elderfield, Johann P. Klages, Stephen J. Roberts, Karsten Gohl, Robert D. Larter & Gerhard Kuhn, “[West Antarctic Ice Sheet retreat driven by Holocene warm water incursions](#)”, Nature 547, 43–48, July 2017. DOI: 10.1038/nature22995

[Sea ice modelling improved by including effects of falling snow](#)

A [recent study](#) has demonstrated that including consideration of the radiative effects of falling snow can improve simulations of Antarctic sea-ice. These improvements can increase confidence in projected Antarctic sea level contributions and changes in global warming driven by long-term changes in Southern Ocean feedbacks.



To address common disagreements between observations and modelled sea-ice cover the authors included the radiative effects in the [CESM1](#) model. The results reduced differences between models and measurements mainly due to increased wintertime longwave heating restricting sea-ice growth and so reducing summer albedo.

Jui-Lin Li, Mark Richardson, Yulan Hong, Wei-Liang Lee, Yi-Hui Wang, Jia-Yuh Yu, Eric Fetzer, Graeme Stephens, Yinghui Liu, “[Improved simulation of Antarctic sea ice due to the radiative effects of falling snow](#)”, Environ. Res. Lett., 2017. DOI: 10.1088/1748-9326/aa7a17

[Not so good vibrations for Polar supply and research vessel crews](#)

A [new study](#) has investigated the levels of whole-body vibration exposure associated with open water and ice passage of a Polar Supply and Research Vessel. The authors found that in comparison with sailing in calm water, whole-body vibration exposure increased by 21 times in rough open water and up to elevenfold during ice-passage.

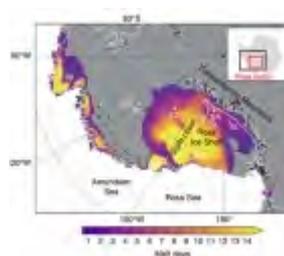


64 days of vibration data were recorded on the Bridge and in the Operations Room of the S.A. Agulhas II Polar Supply and Research Vessel during a relief voyage for the South African National Antarctic Programme. The measurements provide a comfort benchmark for the design and evaluation of future polar research vessels in operational conditions.

A. Bekker, K.I. Soal, K.J. McMahon, "[Whole-body vibration exposure on board a Polar Supply and Research Vessel in open water and in ice](#)", Cold Regions Science and Technology, June 2017. DOI: 10.1016/j.coldregions.2017.06.008

[Surface melting in West Antarctica linked to the influence of a strong El Niño event](#)

A [recent report](#) in Nature has presented evidence for a link between an extended period of surface melt on the Ross Rea sector of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet (WAIS) and a strong [El Niño event](#) which resulted in warm marine air being directed to the sector.



The authors point to the importance of understanding the mechanisms involved to be able to gauge the future impacts on WAIS. Currently model results are inconclusive as to whether surface melting will make a significant contribution to WAIS instability in the twenty-first century. However, the number of strong El Niño events is projected to increase through the century. Studies of this type could therefore be a precursor to the future climate of West Antarctica.

Julien P. Nicolas, Andrew M. Vogelmann, Ryan C. Scott, Aaron B. Wilson, Maria P. Cadetdu, David H. Bromwich, Johannes Verlinde, Dan Lubin, Lynn M. Russell, Colin Jenkinson, Heath H. Powers, Maciej Ryczek, Gregory Stone & Jonathan D. Wille, "[January 2016 extensive summer melt in West Antarctica favoured by strong El Niño](#)", Nature Communications 8, 2017. DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15799

Educational Resources

[Comparing the Arctic and Antarctic](#)

- Contributed by PEI member Megan Gunderson, Dillingham, Alaska

I want you to escape your current adult body for a minute, and think back to your childhood. How did you learn about the polar regions? Personally, it was never really covered in school that I can recall. Most of what I knew about Antarctica came from watching The Pebble and the Penguin, and most of what I knew about the Arctic included Santa Claus. My understanding of the difference between Arctic and Antarctic was piecemealed over the years by my own developing brain, which often made incorrect assumptions based on poor information and child logic. To further confuse the issue for kids, mass marketing continues to print advertising and packaging that includes penguins and polar bears inhabiting the same icy area.



Common misconceptions concerning polar region comparison:

- Polar bears and penguins occupy the same habitat.
- Both poles are similar in temperature.
- Both the Arctic and Antarctic are solid ice, with snow on top.
- Antarctica is quite a small continent that nobody can visit.

- Humans cannot live in the Arctic.
- Polar oceans are too cold for most life.

Read More

[Which type of polar ice melt increases sea level?](#)

- Contributed by PEI member Megan Gunderson, Dillingham, Alaska

The melting polar ice issue is ubiquitous; even kindergarteners have heard about it. However, most people (both child and adult alike) are not aware of the difference between sea ice and land ice melt, or even that there is a very important distinction between two as it concerns sea level rise.



The best way to present this to students is through a demonstration, or better yet let them team up and do the experiments themselves! Run them through the scientific process (the classroom teacher will adore you for this). Ask them to make predictions, document observations, and finally explain the results. For grades 4-8, Antarctic Geological Drilling (ANDRILL) has a great [experiment](#) with printables all ready for you to use! Younger students could do this experiment as well, but will need you to walk them through the directions more explicitly (some of those little guys can't read, but they can understand the science concept you want to convey!).

Most of the lessons online are written or funded by polar science organizations. In a fun twist, the Everglades National Park in Florida has published its own lesson on Antarctic ice melt. It actually does make sense that they are seeking to educate the public about increased polar ice melt . . . they have the most to lose in from an increase in sea level! Check out their lesson and materials at [Sea Level Change: Climate Change](#) on the NPS Everglades website.

Read More

[Antarctic or Antarctica? An online course designed for elementary school teachers who speak Portuguese](#)

- contributed by Silvia Dotta

This online course is a forty hour distance learning course and is designed for elementary school teachers who speak Portuguese. There are two synchronous classes, and all mediated by Moodle, and should be finished in ten weeks. It is structured in 4 modules (Ice, Convergence, Environment and Life) and is composed by texts, video lessons, puzzles, images, etc..

All the teaching materials were prepared in an accessible language for different audiences and can be used by teachers to teach their classes as well as other educators. The course participants have to perform some learning activities: discussion forums, sharing news about Antarctica through Facebook, create didactical sequences, create a Polar Project that will be performed in the classroom of teacher students, and after the project takes place, the course participants must present an experience report.



Registration is FREE and the deadline is August 21. Classes begin on September 25th. For more information [contact Silvia Dotta](#) or visit the [course website](#).

Community News and Updates

[Asian Polar Science Fellowship Program 2017 launched](#)

The Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI) is now accepting the Second Round of Applications for the Asian Polar Science Fellowship Program 2017.

The program is to encourage both early-career and already established polar scientists to actively engage in polar research,



and provides them with the opportunity to utilize KOPRI's expanding infrastructure and capacity. The Call for Second Round of applicants is open for those who wish to participate in the 2017 Field Research Program.

Please refer our English webpage for the details of the program and application guidelines - item number 22 on the [KOPRI English News page](#).

The deadline for applications is 31 July 2017.

[WCRP/WWRP International Prize for Model Development](#)

As the demand for more accurate regional weather and seasonal predictions as well as climate projections increases, the need to improve the weather and climate models that underpin those predictions and projections becomes more urgent.

In recognition of the essential role model development plays to weather and climate science, the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and the World Weather Research Programme (WWRP) are seeking nominations for the "[WCRP/WWRP International Prize for Model Development](#)". The prize is awarded annually to an early- to mid-career researcher for an outstanding contribution to model development of the Earth System, of its components and their coupling. Nominations are due 1 October 2017. For more information, visit the [Model Development Prize website](#).



[2017 APECS International Mentorship Award Recipients: Dr. Hugues Lantuit and Dr. Renuka Badhe](#)

APECS is thrilled to announce our 2017 APECS International Mentorship Award recipients - Dr. Hugues Lantuit and Dr. Renuka Badhe! These awards were established as a meaningful way to recognize and honor the efforts of mentors within the international polar science community who have devoted significant time and energy towards building a supportive community for early career researchers (ECRs).



This year, we received several deserving nominations for both categories and it was difficult for our award committee to select the winners in both award categories:

Dr. Hugues Lantuit (Alfred Wegener Institute, Germany) is the 2017 recipient in the "APECS category", where APECS committees were encouraged to nominate a mentor who has made an outstanding contribution to the success of APECS.

Dr. Renuka Badhe (European Polar Board, Netherlands) is the 2017 recipient in the "member category", where we encouraged APECS members to nominate someone who has been an outstanding personal mentor to them in their career. Renuka served as the Executive Officer for SCAR from 2010-2014.

[Read more about these great mentors on the APECS webpage.](#)

[TWAS Research and Advanced Training Fellowship: 2017 Call for Applications](#)

TWAS, the academy of sciences for the developing world, www.twas.org, is now accepting applications for the TWAS Research and Advanced Training Fellowship programme.



The fellowships are offered to scientists from developing countries and are tenable at centres of excellence in various developing countries.

Eligible fields include one or more of the following: agricultural and biological sciences, medical and health sciences, chemistry, engineering, astronomy, space and earth sciences, mathematics and physics.

Please see <http://www.twas.org/opportunity/twas-fellowships-research-and-advanced-training> for the

latest information regarding the above programme, including eligibility criteria, guidelines, etc.

Women scientists are especially encouraged to apply. The closing date is 1 October 2017.

[Deadlines extended for CODATA 2017 Abstracts and Early Bird Registration](#)

The [Committee on Data for Science and Technology \(CODATA\) 2017 conference](#) will be held in St Petersburg, Russia from 8-13 October 2017.

The conference will explore the fundamental issues relating to the availability, (re-)use and scientific analysis of data that relate to the most significant contemporary global challenges.



The organisers have extended the deadline for session and abstract submission. The new deadline is **28 July 2017** and session and abstract submissions may be made online at: <http://conference.codata.org/2017/submit/>

The deadline of the early bird registration fee has been also extended to **28 July 2017**. The organisers note that there will be no further extension of this deadline.

Register online and find participation details on the Conference website: <http://codata2017.qcras.ru/>

[The National Institute of Polar Research \(NIPR\) launches Polar Data Journal](#)

The [National Institute of Polar Research \(NIPR\)](#), which serves as Japan's key institution for scientific research and observation in Polar Regions, launched [Polar Data Journal, a new data journal](#), this January. Polar Data Journal is a free-access and peer-reviewed online journal. It is dedicated to publishing original research data/datasets, furthering the reuse of high-quality data for the benefit to polar sciences.

[Read More](#)

Upcoming Events

July 2017

- [2nd Asian Conference on Permafrost \(ACOP2017\)](#)
- [2017 HASSEG/History Groups Biennial Conference](#)
- [Workshop on Priority Threat Management for Antarctica](#)
- [SCAR Biology Symposium](#)
- [Conference on Regional Sea-level Changes and Coastal Impacts](#)
- [Climate Impacts on Glaciers and Biosphere in Fuego-Patagonia / Antarctica](#)
- [SCAR Astronomy & Astrophysics from Antarctica \(AAA\) Meeting 2017](#)

August 2017

- [2017 Polar Geospatial Center Boot Camp](#)
- [GLIMS \(Global Land Ice Measurements from Space\) Workshop](#)
- [The future of biogeochemical cycling in the polar regions \(session at Goldschmidt Conference\)](#)
- [The future of biogeochemical cycling in the polar regions \(session at Goldschmidt Conference\)](#)
- [XXXII International Union of Radio Science \(URSI\) General Assembly & Scientific Symposium](#)
- [GEOTRACES Summer School](#)

September 2017

- [International Association of Geodesy/SCAR SERCE Workshop on "Glacial isostatic adjustment and elastic deformation"](#)
- [2nd World Symposium on Climate Change Adaptation \(WSCCA- 2017\)](#)
- [7th International Conference on Polar & Alpine Microbiology](#)
- [Past Antarctic Ice Sheet Dynamics \(PAIS\) Conference 2017](#)

[The cryosphere and its interactions with meteorology and the climate system at EMS 2017](#)
[Summer School on Ice Sheets and Glaciers in the Climate System](#)
[Workshop on Cryosphere and Hydrosphere for Global Change Studies](#)
[Ice Core Analysis and Techniques \(*ICAT*\) PhD school](#)

October 2017

[IX Congreso Latinoamericano de Ciencia Antártica / IX Latin American Congress on Antarctic Science](#)
[1st International ANTPAS Workshop on Antarctic permafrost, periglacial processes and soils](#)
[CODATA 2017 Conference, "Global Challenges and Data-Driven Science"](#)
[The #GreatAntarcticClimateHack](#)
[Workshop on improved satellite retrievals of sea-ice concentration and sea-ice thickness for climate applications](#)
[Polar-CORDEX Meeting](#)
[32nd ICSU General Assembly](#)

November 2017

[8th Workshop on Sea Ice Modelling, Data Assimilation and Verification](#)

January 2018

[NSF Advanced Training Program in Antarctica for Early-Career Scientists](#)

February 2018

[2018 Ocean Sciences Meeting](#)

March 2018

[International Symposium on the Cryosphere and Biosphere](#)

April 2018

[International Conference on Marine Ecosystem Assessment for the Southern Ocean](#)

June 2018

[POLAR2018 - XXXV SCAR Meetings and SCAR/IASC Open Science Conference](#)
[5th European Conference On Permafrost \(EUCOP5\)](#)

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<http://www.scar.org>

