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*News from the*

## Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research

### February 2017

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## SCAR News

### [Abstract Deadline for SCAR Biology Symposium Extended until 28 Feb](#)

The [XIIth Biology Symposium](#) of the Scientific Committee of Antarctic Research (SCAR) with the general theme 'Scale Matters', will be held in Leuven, Belgium from Monday 10th to Friday 14th July 2017.



We would like to inform you that our **deadline for abstract submission has been extended**, to allow more time for researchers still returning from field expeditions. The local organizing committee (LOC) and the scientific committee (SC) will consider all abstracts submitted to the conference **until Tuesday, the 28th of February 2017**. Abstracts must be relevant to one of the Conference [sessions](#) and authors are requested to mark one of them, under which their abstract should be evaluated by the referees.

Furthermore, we are happy to announce following keynote speakers for the Symposium will be Renuka Badhe, Christophe Barbaud, Alexander Choukèr, Don Cowan, Karin Lochte, Irene Schloss, Scarlett Trimborn, Lily Simonson as artist in residence.

[Read More](#)

### [Call for Abstracts: Depths and Surfaces: Understanding the Antarctic Region through the Humanities and Social Sciences](#)

On 5-7 July 2017 the University of Tasmania is hosting the conference "[Depths and Surfaces: Understanding the Antarctic Region through the Humanities and Social Sciences](#)", at the IMAS and CSIRO waterfront buildings. The Conference is the third joint conference of the SCAR Humanities and Social Sciences Expert Group and the History Expert Group.



The organizers invite papers from a broad range of disciplines – including history, literary and cultural studies, creative arts, sociology, politics, geography and law – that engage with the Antarctic, sub-Antarctic and Southern Ocean. Contributions from scientists interested in engaging with the Humanities and Social Science community are encouraged. Both proposals for individual papers (20 minutes with 10 minutes question time) and interdisciplinary panels are welcome.

**Submission Deadline: 3 March 2017, with notification of acceptance by 31 March 2017.**

For more information, visit <http://antarctica-hasseg.com/biennial-conference-2017/>

### [Call for SCAR 2017 Visiting Professor Applications](#)

The [SCAR Visiting Professor Scheme](#) is designed to encourage the active involvement of scientists and academics in Antarctic research, and to strengthen international capacity and cooperation in Antarctic research. [Application submission for 2017 is open now until 31 May.](#)



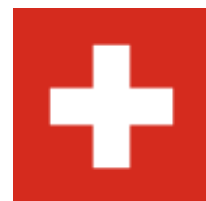
Thanks to the kind additional support of both Norway and Switzerland, who have each provided funds for an additional Visiting Professorship, we are able to offer up to 4 awards in 2017.

[Read More](#)

### [Norway and Switzerland contribute to SCAR's Visiting Professor Scheme](#)



As part of SCAR's efforts to increase the opportunities we provide for capacity development of Antarctic research in our member countries, the [SCAR Development Council](#) solicited voluntary contributions from our [National Committees](#) and [Delegates](#) last year to enhance our [Early Career Fellowships](#) and [Visiting Professorship awards](#).



We are pleased to report that Norway ([the Norwegian Polar Institute](#)) and Switzerland ([the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research, WSL](#)) have contributed funds to support two additional visiting professorships. SCAR's normal budget provides two \$2500 [Visiting Professor Awards](#) annually. The additional contributions from Norway and Switzerland will allow us to double the number of awards for 2017, providing we receive applications meeting our criteria.

For more information about the [Visiting Professorships](#) and the [Early Career Fellowships](#), [visit our website](#). If you are interested in contributing to these efforts, please [contact SCAR](#).

**Please join us in thanking Norway and Switzerland for their additional contributions to our capacity building efforts.**

## [SCAR Visiting Professor Report on Robert Larter's Visit to Norway](#)

2015 SCAR Visiting Professor Dr Robert Larter has completed his exchange to Tromsø, Norway. Dr Larter is the Deputy Science Leader of the Palaeoenvironments, Ice sheets and Climate Change (PICC) team at the British Antarctic Survey (BAS). He was hosted at the Department of Geology, University of Tromsø, by Dr Matthias Forwick. [Read the full report here](#).



Dr Larter was awarded the visit to Norway to mentor a new generation of marine geoscientists whose experience in the Arctic could be complemented by Dr Larter's expertise in Antarctic research. To date, Norwegian researchers have conducted little geoscience research in the Antarctic and thus the visit was timely as a major new opportunity for Norwegian researchers to develop Antarctic research initiatives will emerge when their new polar research vessel, the RV Kronprins Haakon, comes into service in 2018.

[Read More](#)

## [2nd Circular for the Airborne Geodesy and Geophysics with Focus on Polar Application](#)

[The International Workshop "Airborne Geodesy and Geophysics with Focus on Polar Application" will be held in Dresden from 19 to 21 April 2017](#). Submit your abstracts before 15 March 2017.



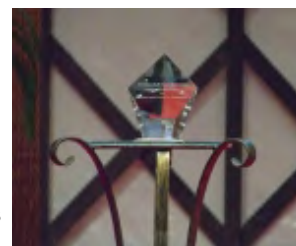
Detailed information is now given in the [2nd Circular](#): <https://tu-dresden.de/bu/umwelt/geo/ipg/gef/die-professur/ws-polar-airborne-geo>

[Read More](#)

## [Call for Nominations - 2017 Tinker-Muse Prize](#)

We are delighted to announce that the [2017 Tinker-Muse Prize is now open for nominations](#).

The "[Tinker-Muse Prize for Science and Policy in Antarctica](#)" is a USD \$100,000 unrestricted award presented to an individual in the fields of Antarctic science and/or policy who has demonstrated potential for sustained and significant contributions that will enhance the understanding and/or preservation of Antarctica. The Prize is inspired by Martha T. Muse's passion for Antarctica and is a legacy of the International Polar Year 2007-2008.



The prize-winner can be from any country and work in any field of Antarctic science and/or policy. The goal is to provide recognition of the important work being done by the individual and to call attention to the significance of understanding Antarctica in a time of change. A website with further details, including the process of nomination, closing date and criteria for selecting the prize recipients, is available at [www.museprize.org](http://www.museprize.org).

[Nominations close on 17 May 2017](#).

## [Past Antarctic Ice Sheet Dynamics \(PAIS\) Conference 2017](#)

The PAIS Geoscience SCAR Research Programme is hosting [a programmatic conference from September 10th-15th 2017 in Trieste \(Italy\)](#).



[The 1st Circular is now available and more information can be found on the conference website.](#) Abstract submission opens 1 March. Submission and early bird registration deadlines are the end of April.  
[Read More](#)

## Upcoming Events

***Submit your abstracts for the SCAR [Biology Symposium](#) and the [Humanities and Social Sciences Conference](#)!***

### **February 2017**

[International Symposium on the Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#)  
[3rd Snow Science Winter School](#)

### **March 2017**

[Ice Memory International Workshop](#)  
[Conservation of Marine Living Resources in the Polar Regions: Science, Politics and Law](#)  
[2017 Gordon Research Conference on Polar Marine Science](#)  
[4th Polar Prediction Workshop](#)  
[2nd Sea Ice Model Intercomparison Project \(SIMIP\) Meeting](#)  
[Arctic Science Summit Week 2017](#)

### **April 2017**

[BEPSII - Biogeochemical exchange processes at Sea Ice Interfaces Meeting](#)  
[2017 Polar Technology Conference](#)  
[3rd International Workshop of Polar Educators International \(PEI\)](#)  
[Airborne Geodesy and Geophysics with Focus on Polar Application](#)  
[EGU General Assembly](#)  
[IPICS Session at EGU](#)

### **May 2017**

[Past Global Changes \(PAGES\) Open Science Meeting](#)  
[SOOS West Antarctic Peninsula Regional Working Group Workshop](#)  
[23rd International Symposium on Polar Sciences](#)  
[International Conference on High Latitude Dust 2017](#)  
[ATCM XL - CEP XX](#)

### **June 2017**

[Year of Polar Predictions \(YOPP\) Special Session](#)  
[SOOS Scientific Steering Committee Meeting](#)  
[2017 Glacial Seismology Training School](#)  
[Forum for Research into Ice Shelf Processes \(FRISP\) Workshop](#)  
[27th International Ocean and Polar Engineering Conference](#)  
[12th Workshop on Antarctic Meteorology and Climate](#)  
[Year of Polar Prediction in the Southern Hemisphere \(YOPP-SH\) Meeting](#)  
[Southern Ocean Regional Panel \(SORP\) Meeting](#)

### **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](#)  
[SCAR Astronomy & Astrophysics from Antarctica \(AAA\) Meeting 2017](#)

### **August 2017**

[XXXII International Union of Radio Science \(URSI\) General Assembly & Scientific Symposium](#)

### **September 2017**

[International Association of Geodesy/SCAR SERCE Workshop on "Glacial isostatic adjustment and](#)

[elastic deformation](#)

[2nd World Symposium on Climate Change Adaptation \(WSCCA- 2017\)](#)

[Past Antarctic Ice Sheet Dynamics \(PAIS\) Conference 2017](#)

### **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"](#)

[Polar-CORDEX 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](#)

## **Get to Know SCAR**

### **[Antarctic Climate Change in the 21st Century \(AntClim21\)](#)**

The goals of AntClim21 are to deliver improved regional projections of key elements of the Antarctic atmosphere, ocean and cryosphere for the next 20 to 200 years and to understand the responses of the physical and biological systems to natural and anthropogenic forcing factors. A primary form of data that are being used by AntClim21 are the global coupled atmosphere-ocean climate model simulations that form the basis of the major Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Palaeo-reconstructions of selected time periods, recognised as past analogues for future climate projections, will be used to evaluate model performances for the Antarctic region.



### **[Geodetic Infrastructure of Antarctica \(GIANT\) Expert Group](#)**

As interest in earth sciences and the effects of change within Antarctica have grown over the years, the need of earth monitoring observatories have increased. GIANT is an expert group established to oversee the development of geodetic infrastructure across the Antarctic Continent to facilitate the monitoring of its physical processes. The group has acted as an advisory committee to help coordinate various infrastructure associated with earth monitoring techniques such as GNSS, gravity meters as well as the installation of tide gauges to monitor sea level change.



### **[History of the Institutionalisation of Antarctic Research \(Expert Group\)](#)**



The original aim of the History Action Group was to obtain insight into the development of how Antarctic research was institutionalized within SCAR. The goal was to study to what degree research in the Antarctic has been driven by scientific criteria and to what extent compromises were made in the light of political barriers and logistical limitations. It is the only existing group offering the unique opportunity of sharing archival work referring to

Antarctic history with personal experiences of polar researchers from all continents. The group has held many workshops and its work has contributed directly to the work of several PhD students. The History Group plans to increase collaboration in terms of involving more nations and increasing participation of students and early career historians.



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## Humanities and Social Sciences Expert Group

The SCAR Humanities and Social Sciences Expert Group [HASSEG] brings together researchers in the humanities and social sciences with an interest in the Antarctic region. The group facilitates the exchange of news, publications and research ideas, and organizes regular conferences and workshops. We also organize research projects around different topics; the first was “Exploring Antarctic Values.”



## SCAR Featured Member Country - Norway

### Norway

Norwegian activity in the southern Polar Regions began in 1892 with ship owner Lars Christensen’s Jason expedition led by Captain C. A. Larsen. Norway was also particularly active during the heroic age of the explorers, in which the achievement of the Norwegian Roald Amundsen and his team in being the first people to reach the South Pole on 14 December 1911 is well-known to many. Norway has since continued its interests in the frozen continent through its engagement in assuring the preservation and protection of Antarctica. Norway was, due to its active participation in IGY, among the original signatories to the Antarctic Treaty and one of the first 12 countries to form the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research in 1958. Norway played an active and important role in the preparation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, signed by the Antarctic Treaty Parties on 4 October 1991.



Norway’s recent Antarctic facilities include Troll station in Dronning Maud Land, a year-round facility that was first established as a seasonal station in 1990, then upgraded to a year-round station in 2005, and the 3000-m-long Troll Airfield. A small additional field station, Tor, is used for ornithological studies. They have also reestablished their station on Bouvetøya, an island between South Africa and Antarctica, which is the base of operations for a CEMP seal, penguin and bird monitoring programme that started in the mid-1990s. The ice-strengthened vessel *Lance* has been used for research in polar waters since 1994. Norway is in the process of building a new national ice-strengthened research vessel, *Kronprins Haakon*, that will be operative both in the Arctic and the Southern Ocean from early 2018.

[Read More](#)

## Research Features

### [Southern Ocean observations demonstrate continued changes in salinity, temperature and density with significant global consequences](#)

A recent publication by Viviane V. Menezes and colleagues ([Science Advances, Jan 25 2017](#)) has shown that Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW) has continued to become fresher, warmer and less dense. The results are based on repeat observations (1994, 2007, 2016) from the same hydrographic line in the Southern Ocean. They show a particularly striking acceleration in AABW freshening between 2007 and 2016. The authors suggest one factor in the freshening may be linked to the Mertz Glacier Tongue calving event in 2010. Because AABW is a key component of the global overturning circulation, changes from continued warming and freshening have important consequences beyond the Southern Indian Ocean.



[Viviane V. Menezes, Alison M. Macdonald and Courtney Schatzman, “Accelerated freshening of Antarctic Bottom Water over the last decade in the Southern Indian Ocean”, Science Advances 25 Jan 2017: Vol. 3, no. 1, e1601426 DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.1601426](#)

[Antarctic ice shelf instability due to meltwater linked to wind-](#)

## [Antarctic ice shelf instability due to meltwater linked to wind-albedo interaction](#)

Writing in *Nature Climate Change*, Jan Lenaerts and colleagues report on accumulations of meltwater on an East Antarctic Ice Shelf and attribute the discovery to winds flowing from the Antarctic Interior to the coast. These katabatic winds, a density-driven flow of air from the high altitude Antarctic interior to the coast, warm as they descend. The katabatic flow also scours the surface snow, exposing glacier ice. As glacier ice is darker than snow, it acts to absorb rather than reflect solar radiation, producing lower surface albedo and causing further melting. These processes identify greater vulnerability of the ice shelves than previously thought.



[J. T. M. Lenaerts, S. Lhermitte, R. Drews, S. R. M. Ligtenberg, S. Berger, V. Helm, C. J. P. P. Smeets, M. R. van den Broeke, W. J. van de Berg, E. van Meijgaard, M. Eijkelboom, O. Eisen & F. Pattyn, "Meltwater produced by wind-albedo interaction stored in an East Antarctic ice shelf", \*Nature Climate Change\* 7, 58–62 \(2017\) doi:10.1038/nclimate3180](#)

## [AntEco Update: Surface-to-deep-water biology of the Sabrina Seafloor, East Antarctica](#)

Researchers aboard the Australian research vessel *Investigator*, operated by the Marine National Facility, departed Hobart for the Sabrina Coast, East Antarctica on 14 January to explore the continental slope of this little known region. The voyage is a multidisciplinary programme comprised of geologists, geochemists, geophysicists and biologists with 22 scientists aboard from universities and research institutes in Australia, Italy, USA and Spain.

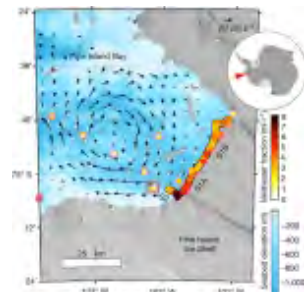


Microbiologists on board, Linda Ambrecht and Amaranta Focardi from Macquarie University, Sydney, are investigating phytoplankton, bacteria and virus populations from surface water samples and plankton tows, they are culturing organisms to conduct single-cell genomics on each species, and analysing ancient DNA from phytoplankton in sediment cores as a new way of determining which species thrived or didn't thrive during past climate shifts. Alix Post, from Geoscience Australia, is using a deep-tow camera to characterise the seafloor environments and community composition at depths <2000 m. Multibeam bathymetry is being used to target communities in a range of seafloor environments, particularly within and adjacent to slope canyons, to understand how these changes in morphology may influence benthic community composition. Understanding the surface and seafloor communities, and their resilience to past changes, will help us to better manage and protect these organisms into the future.

For further information and to follow the survey go to [the Sabrina Seafloor Survey website](#).

## [Observations of Antarctic Ice-shelf Meltwater outflow point the way to improvements in climate modelling](#)

A team led by Alberto C. Naviero Garabato have identified an important mechanism responsible for lateral export of meltwater at depth from an ice shelf. Using observations of the turbulent properties of the meltwater outflows from beneath a rapidly melting Antarctic ice shelf, the findings demonstrate that the mechanism is a dynamically robust feature of Antarctic melting. Current climate models use a simplified approximation resulting in ice shelf meltwater being delivered near the surface. A key uncertainty in assessing and predicting the impacts of Antarctic Ice Sheet melting concerns the vertical distribution of the exported meltwater. The authors propose the mechanism should be incorporated into the models as instability and accelerated melting of the Antarctic Ice Sheet are among the foremost elements of contemporary global climate change.



[Alberto C. Naveira Garabato, Alexander Forryan, Pierre Dutrieux, Liam Brannigan, Louise C. Biddle, Karen J. Heywood, Adrian Jenkins, Yvonne L. Firing & Satoshi Kimura, "Vigorous lateral export of the meltwater outflow from beneath an Antarctic ice shelf", \*Nature\* 542, 219–222 \(09 February 2017\). doi:10.1038/nature20825](#)

## [Ice core and climate reanalysis analogs to predict Antarctic and Southern Hemisphere climate changes](#)

- contributed by Thomas Bracegirdle, AntClim21 Chief Officer

A new paper has just been published by Mayewski et al. which contributes to one of the primary goals of the [SCAR initiated AntClim21 \(Antarctic Climate in the 21st Century\) Scientific Research Programme](#) to apply understanding of past and present climate as analogs for future Antarctic and Southern Hemisphere climate. The emphasis, in this paper, is on changes in atmospheric circulation because the atmosphere rapidly transports heat, moisture, momentum, and pollutants, throughout the middle to high latitudes. The resulting climate analog examples include: a continuation of the current trend in Antarctic and Southern Ocean climate characterized by some regions of warming and some cooling at the surface of the Southern Ocean, Antarctic ozone healing, a generally warming climate, increases in meridional versus zonal winds, and natural variability. The [SCAR Physical Sciences Group](#) are thanked for their generous support in publishing this paper.



Full reference: P.A. Mayewski, A.M. Carleton, S.D. Birkel, D. Dixon, A.V. Kurbatov, E. Korotkikh, J. McConnell, M. Curran, J. Cole-Dai, S. Jiang, C. Plummer, T. Vance, K.A. Maasch, S.B. Sneed, M. Handley, **Ice core and climate reanalysis analogs to predict Antarctic and Southern Hemisphere climate changes**, Quaternary Science Reviews, Volume 155, 1 January 2017, Pages 50-66, ISSN 0277-3791, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2016.11.017>.

## Educational Resources

### [ROV Design Challenge](#)

- Contributed by Nell Herrmann, Science Teacher, Blue Hill Consolidated School, Blue Hill, Maine

Remotely-operated, underwater vehicles are complementing ship based science to aid long-term ocean exploration over a wide range of temporal and spacial-scales. These instruments survey regions and collect information by providing data and high definition visualizations of areas hard-to-explore by humans. Given the importance of the ocean in human history and its role in regulating climate, utilizing technology has become indispensable in providing valuable information to solve some of the most complex environmental issues around the world.



This activity involves building small Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs) from [Sea Perch kits](#), produced and distributed by the Office of Naval Research. The activity describes the differences between an ROV and an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) and explains the scientific applications of each. This link also has a brief background on the use of underwater vehicles in Antarctica.

<http://pal.lternet.edu/sites/default/files/files/Engineering%20Design%20Challenges%20over%204.pdf>

[Read More](#)

### [The History of Antarctic Exploration from 1810-1917 Resource](#)

- Contributed by Victoria Chase on behalf of Hurtigruten

Following in the footsteps of the great Antarctic explorers, [The History of Antarctic Exploration 1810 - 1917](#) is a timeline of the discovery of the continent. Hurtigruten (a Polar Tourism company) have taken an in-depth look at the Golden Age of Antarctic Exploration and the heroic explorers who strived to be the first to reach the South Pole. This in-depth content piece lets the reader explore the discovery of the Antarctic coast at their own pace. This content was created to celebrate the epic expeditions of ground-breaking explorers Scott, Shackleton, Amundsen and Mawson, and encourage readers to learn more about them.



With a long history sailing polar waters, Hurtigruten launched their first voyage to Antarctica in 2002. Their ship the MS Fram is named after the original [Fram used by Roald Amundsen](#) on his successful journey to be the first to reach the South Pole.

## Community News and Updates

[2017 Call for SCOR Working Group Proposals](#)



The 2017 SCOR Annual Meeting will take place in Cape Town, South Africa on 4-6 September 2017. Details about the meeting will be posted on the [meeting website](#) as they become available.

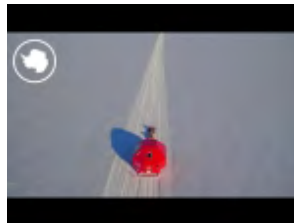


The [SCOR Secretariat](#) will accept proposals for new working groups from now **until 15 April 2017**. The guidelines, a template, and word limits are available at [http://www.scor-int.org/SCOR\\_WGs\\_Proposal\\_Instructions.htm](http://www.scor-int.org/SCOR_WGs_Proposal_Instructions.htm), including a PowerPoint presentation explaining the proposal process.

[Read More](#)

## [Halley VI Research Station slides to its new home](#)

The [British Antarctic Survey \(BAS\)](#) has successfully relocated its [Halley VI Research Station](#) to a new home on the Brunt Ice Shelf. The move was required to position the station upstream of a previously dormant ice chasm that began to show signs of growth in 2012. The base was designed to be relocatable, with a hydraulic leg and ski system, and operational teams have recently spent 13 weeks [moving each of the station's eight modules 23 km](#) to the new location. The UK has operated a research station on the Brunt Ice Shelf since the late 1950s. The [discovery in October 2016](#) of a new and unpredictable ice crack on the Brunt Ice Shelf, some 17km to the north of the original station location, meant the Director of BAS, Dame Jane Francis, took the decision not to winter a team at Halley VI in 2017 as a safety precaution. Halley will be re-opened in November - the start of the next Antarctic summer season.



Video of the large red living module being towed to its new location

## [Call for Abstracts: International Symposium on Polar Science](#)

[Life at the Extremes: Resilience, Adaptation and Application Potential](#)



The Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI) is pleased to announce that registration and abstract submission for the [23rd International Symposium on Polar Sciences](#) in Incheon, the Republic of Korea on May 17-18, 2017 is now open. Abstracts submission will be closed on March 17th and registration will be closed on April 17th 2017.

[The 2nd circular can be downloaded here.](#)

[Read More](#)

## [ICSU, GenderInSITE and the ISSC join forces towards applying a gender lens to international scientific research production and coordination](#)

- *Contributed by ICSU*



On the occasion of the International Day of Women and Girls in Science, GenderInSITE organized a workshop with the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the International Social Science Council (ISSC) at the UNESCO ICTP Campus (7-8 February 2017). The workshop aimed to discuss ways to develop a gender-lens for large international scientific research production and coordination initiatives within the context of new modalities for producing and coordinating scientific research. The workshop looked at conceptual frameworks such as the Pathways approach to applying a gender lens to international research initiatives. Also discussed were current best practices by international organizations and individual experiences of women scientists in leadership positions.

Highlighted among these best practices were the activities of the ICSU Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) including the [2016 Women in Antarctic Research Wikibomb](#), the [INASP GenderMainstreaming in Higher Education Toolkit](#), and SciDevNet's free online course [Integrate gender into your scientific research](#) and [GenPort](#).

[Read More](#)

## [Summer School on “Antarctic Climate Variability and Ice Dynamics”](#)

The [National Center for Antarctic and Ocean Research \(NCAOR\)](#) and [Norwegian Polar Institute \(NPI\)](#) are organizing a summer school on “*Antarctic climate variability and ice dynamics*” at NCAOR, Goa, during 08-11 May 2017. The targeted participants of the summer school are early-career scientists (MS/MTech/PhD students and postdoctoral scholars) who are studying earth science as a subject in any disciplines, who are at an early stage in glaciology and climate change studies.



The proposed summer school is organized in conjunction with the project workshop of the Indo-Norwegian research project “[MADICE](#)”, which just successfully completed its first field campaign to investigate mass balance, dynamics, and climate of the coastal Dronning Maud Land, East Antarctica (<https://www.facebook.com/MADICEproject/>). **Apply by 20 March 2017!**

[Read More](#)

## [IAATO seeks applicants for Executive Director](#)

The [International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators \(IAATO\)](#) is currently recruiting a new Executive Director and invite all interested parties to please [download the job description here](#) and [employment application here](#). The position closes February 24, 2017.



IAATO is a member organization founded in 1991 to advocate and promote the practice of safe and environmentally responsible private-sector travel to the Antarctic. To learn more about the history of Antarctic tourism and IAATO, check out [their commemorative booklet \(3.3MB\)](#) or [this short historical film](#), courtesy of Lindblad Expeditions.

## [Update from the Polar Cyberinfrastructure Research Coordination Network on Antarctic Needs](#)

- Contributed by Heather Lynch, Stony Brook University, Polar RCN Co-PI

The [Polar Cyberinfrastructure Research Coordination Network \(Polar RCN\)](#) aims to connect the Polar Science, Data and High-Performance and Distributed Computing (HPDC) communities to enable deeper penetration of computing methods and cyberinfrastructure into the polar sciences.



On August 21, 2016, the [Polar Cyberinfrastructure RCN](#) held a side meeting on polar cyberinfrastructure at the SCAR Open Science Conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. As elsewhere in science, the availability of 'big data' in Antarctic science is proving to be both a blessing and a curse, and requires advances in cyberinfrastructure to effectively manage the ever increasing requirements for data storage, transmission, and processing. Our discussion focused on the following main areas: computing, storage, networking and transmission of data, training, and metadata standards.

[Read More](#)

## [Call for Guest Scientists on Antarctic Expedition](#)

Quixote Expeditions has a Guest Scientist Program where scientists can join any of the regularly-scheduled trips in order to help carry out research.



This can be anyone working on a master's or PhD thesis, professors and researchers at universities, and scientists associated with non-profits. Quixote offers free space onboard any of their scheduled trips for scientists to perform their research. They sail in remote places that are often hard for scientists to get to and for those with limited funding, impossible due to the expensive nature of working in remote areas. They hope that by offering these spaces – one per trip, that amazing and interesting science can be continued here at the end of the world.

**\*\*\*Application are now open for Jan 27 – Feb 27 2018 Trip to ANTARCTICA.\*\*\***

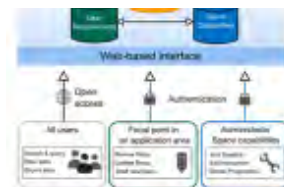
**Applications due: April 3, 2017. Scientists will be informed of a final decision by May 1 2017.**

## [WIGOS and OSCAR - two acronyms that you might want to know more about...](#)

We all know that observations and sharing data are very important to our work in Antarctica - and beyond. SCAR is working to strengthen our



partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to help make long term observations of, in and from Antarctica more sustainable. Our partnership can help to make national programs responsible for operationalizing Antarctic observations more aware of the importance of our scientific needs and their global relevance. To this end, we would like to call your attention to the [WMO Integrated Global Observing System \(WIGOS\)](#).



An important building block of [WIGOS](#) is [OSCAR \(Observing Systems Capability Analysis and Review Tool\)](#) - a resource developed by WMO in support of Earth Observation applications, studies and global coordination. It contains quantitative user-defined requirements for observation of physical variables in application areas of WMO (i.e. related to weather, water and climate). [OSCAR](#) also provides detailed information on all earth observation satellites and instruments, and expert analyses of space-based capabilities.

[Learn more about these topics and many other issues in the latest WIGOS newsletter.](#)

## [EU-PolarNet January Newsletter](#)

The [EU-PolarNet](#) team would like to wish you a happy new year and hope that it will bring you interesting challenges, successful projects and valuable new encounters! They are looking forward towards an exciting 2017 and would like to share their overview on what this new year will bring to the [EU-PolarNet consortium](#) - and you! Stay tuned for high-level events, new extensive deliverables and the preparation of their first white papers!

[Main topics of the January 2017 EU-PolarNet newsletter:](#)



- The year of [infrastructures](#)
- Joint forces: [Co-creation of polar white papers](#)
- [Four new polar projects](#) to keep an eye on
- A glimpse on: [Austrian Polar Research](#)
- [Upcoming conferences and events](#)

[You can also download the entire newsletter as a pdf file.](#)

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