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Mosaic:

Antarctic survey

Preparatory documents for the
survey on Antarctic's ice melting

October 03, 2008

<https://demo-23.knowledgeplaza.net/mosaic/view/615>



Antarctic survey

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Antarctic survey: Chapter 1.1

Dutch rising sea levels

Low-lying Netherlands must spend more than 100 billion euros on dike upgrades and coastal expansion to avoid the ravages of rising sea levels due to global warming, experts warned Wednesday.



Antarctic survey: Chapter 1.2

Ice chunks

Overview

Over the past five years, studies have found that melting Antarctic ice caps contribute at least 15% to the current global sea level rise of 2mm (0.08in) a year.

It is not known whether the melting is the result of a natural event or the result of global warming.

Professor Rapley said that if this was natural variability, it might be expected to be taking place in only a handful of places. However, studies had shown that it was happening in all three major ice streams in West Antarctica, he added.

[134] - Impacts and costs of climate change

Situation in the Antarctic

Several major sections of Antarctic ice have broken off in the past decade.

[397] - La montée du niveau de la mer

The Larsen A ice shelf, which measured 1,600 sq km, broke off in 1995. The 1,100 sq km Wilkins ice shelf fell off in 1998 and the 13,500 sq km Larsen B dropped away in 2002.

[134] Impacts and costs of climate change

[397] La montée du niveau de la mer



Antarctic survey: Chapter 1.3

Rising sea level

Biography

Professor Chris Rapley, director of (Bas), told the conference that Antarctica could become a "giant awakened", contributing heavily to rising sea levels.

Issue overview

Melting in the Antarctic Peninsula removes sea ice that once held back the movement of glaciers. As a result, glaciers flow into the ocean up to six times faster than before.

The other region in the continent affected by the changes is West Antarctica, where warmer sea water is thought to be eroding the ice from underneath.

Information on IPCC

In 2001, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicted the average global sea level would rise by between 11cm (4.3in) and 77cm (30.3in) by 2100 - but forecast that Antarctic's contribution would be small.



Antarctic survey: Chapter 2

Websites



Expert Panel Discusses Potential Impacts of Future Sea-Level Rise on U.S. Mid-Atlantic Coast

soundwaves.usgs.gov

A monthly newsletter covering coastal and marine science in the U.S. Geological Survey.



Antarctic survey: Chapter 3

Resources index

You will find here the list of all files exported with the mosaic which are contained in the .zip file.

documents/CCIGReport08Web.pdf
(2006 Kb)
Shared by Jeremy Carter

**websites/Expert Panel Discusses
Potential Impacts of Future Sea-Level
Rise on U.S. Mid-Atlantic Coast.pdf**
(226 Kb)
Shared by Deborah Jackson

documents/actu02.fr.pdf (201 Kb)
Shared by Deborah Jackson

documents/final_report2.pdf (2856 Kb)
Shared by Hiro Yoshimura