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PHOTO: IVO BECK, PHD STUDENT AT THE EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS LABORATORY AT EPFL, SWITZERLAND.

The RV Polarstern moored on an ice flow during Leg 2 of the MOSAiC expeditition. It was polar night and darkness surrounded us for 3 Months. Location: Central Arctic Ocean, 87 % 24'N 96 % 30'E



INTERDISCIPLINARITY IASC

IASC promotes system-scale Arctic activities and encourages Arctic scientists to explore interdisciplinary questions, in particular across the natural and social sciences. This approach is emphasized by IASC "Cross-Cutting" activities, which are supported by at least two of the five IASC Working Groups. IASC issues a call for Call for IASC Cross-Cutting and Working Group Proposals around November every year. All the Arctic scientific community is encouraged to apply.

[iasc.info/activities/cross-cutting/]





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PHOTO: MARIASILVIA GIAMBERINI, RESEARCHER, INSTITUTE OF GEOSCIENCE AND EARTH RESOURCES, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF ITALY.

In remote places lighthouses are rare and extremely important for a safe navigation of people and goods and an essential support for researchers. Kvadehuken, Brøgger peninsula, Spitzbergen (NO).



PARTICIPATE IN THE ICARP IV SURVEY!

The goal of the Fourth International Conference on Arctic Research Planning (ICARP IV) engagement process is to ensure that the scientific priorities for the next decade are firmly grounded on the advice and needs of Arctic scientists and science organizations, Indigenous peoples and Arctic residents, stakeholders, and rights-holders. The purpose of the ICARP IV Survey is to gather input on research priorities for the next decade (2025–2035), it has been designed to be inclusive of diverse perspectives. The survey is one component of the ICARP IV community engagement process.

Please take the survey on the ICARP website and feel free to distribute it among your network.



[https://icarp.iasc.info/ engagement/icarp-iv-survey]



MAR

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PHOTO: YAO HUI

Edinburgh (Scotland, UK) will host ASSW2024 & Arctic Observing Summit 2024 (AOS2024).



ARCTIC SCIENCE SUMMIT WEEK (ASSW2024) & ARCTIC OBSERVING SUMMIT 2024 (A0S2024)

The Arctic Science Summit Week 2024 (ASSW 2024), including the Arctic Observing Summit, will be hosted in Edinburgh (Scotland, UK) from the 21 to 29 March 2024. The conference is being organised by a strong team of partners; led by the Scottish Arctic Network (ScAN), the University of Edinburgh; the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), Scottish Government; Scottish Alliance for Geosciences Environment and Society; Marine Alliance for Science and Technology for Scotland; UK Polar Network; and the NERC Arctic Office.

The theme of the ASSW 2024 Science Day will be "Arctic Coasts" and it will be held on 26 March 2024.

[assw.info]





APR

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A small white cabin blends into the landscape of Ny-Alesund, Svalbard. Korean arctic expedition



IASC 2023 STATE OF ARCTIC SCIENCE REPORT (SAS REPORT)

The IASC State of Arctic Science Report 2023 presents a cohesive synthesis of Arctic research activities and priorities with a large range of input and contributions touching upon all aspects of Arctic research. It is aimed at Arctic science agencies, managers, and users, including a wide range of decision-makers and policy-makers, to help all Arctic science stakeholders and rightsholders stay up to date on Arctic research.

[SAS Report Series: iasc.info/ about/publications-documents/ state-of-arctic-science]



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PHOTO: SUSAN CHRISTIANEN, OLYMPUS OM-D AMBASSADOR + EXTREME DESIGN LAB.

A magical evening in Ilulissat, where the sky looked like a volcanic eruption. Ilulissat, Greenland



IASC ATMOSPHERE WORKING GROUP

The scientific scope of the Atmosphere Working Group (AWG) includes scientific research towards understanding and prediction of Arctic change and considering the fate of perennial sea ice and the global atmospheric consequences of its disappearance. This includes past climate states, investigation of Arctic processes across data sets and approaches, and climate model projections. The scope includes local and regional impacts of Arctic change.

[iasc.info/our-work/working-groups/atmosphere]

The scientific core elements of IASC are its five Working Groups, which facilitate and support international, science-led programs.

ASC 2024



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IASC CRYOSPHERE WORKING GROUP

The Cryosphere Working Group (CWG) supports and promotes all scientific or engineering research related to the Arctic and subarctic cryosphere, including glaciers, sea ice, snow, permafrost, seasonally frozen ground, and lake and river ice. It encompasses cryospheric interactions with the atmosphere, ocean, biosphere, and terrestrial systems in the past, present and future, and the cryosphere's role in climate and human society.

[iasc.info/working-groups/cryosphere]

The scientific core elements of IASC are its five Working Groups, which facilitate and support international, science-led programs.

PHOTO: IGOR VASILEVICH

On the Gronfjordbreen moraine, Svalbard, Gronfjord





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PHOTO: TRINE LISE SVIGGUM HELGERUD, NORWEGIAN POLAR INSTITUTE

During our annual cruise in Fram Strait with RV Kronprins Haakon, scientists from Norwegian Polar Institute and CIRFA at UiT collected sea ice data and samples of the fast ice east of Greenland at 79N.The sampling is also used for validating radar images from ESA Earth Observation.





IASC MARINE WORKING GROUP

The scientific scope of the Marine Working Group (MWG) shall include but not be limited to any marine natural science or engineering research. The geographic scope of the Marine Working Group shall be the Arctic Ocean and the Subarctic Seas. Scientific Foci of the MWG include predicting and understanding rapid changes to the Ocean system, understanding biological and and ecosystem processes in the Arctic and sub-arctic seas, understanding sea ice structure dynamics and the Arctic system, understanding geochemical processes in the Arctic and sub-arctic seas, and enhancing and improving access to the paleo record of the Arctic Ocean through scientific drilling

[iasc.info//working-groups/marine]

The scientific core elements of IASC are its five Working Groups, which facilitate and support international, science-led programs.



AUG

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ASC 202



IASC SOCIAL AND HUMAN WORKING GROUP

The scientific scope of the Social and Human Sciences Working Group (SHWG) shall include all aspects of social sciences and humanities research in the Arctic, as well as their connections with other IASC Working Groups. The actual work of the Social & Human Sciences WG is determined by a dynamic list of scientific focus areas.

The geographic scope of the Social and Human Sciences Working Group shall be the Arctic as defined in the map accompanying the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR). The geographic scope can be extended south where it is appropriate for an understanding of Arctic social and human processes.

[iasc.info/working-groups/social-human]

The scientific core elements of IASC are its five Working Groups, which facilitate and support international, science-led programs.

PHOTO: FEDERICA SCARPA

Føroyar - The Faroe Islands



SEP

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PHOTO: VENDY HAZUCOVÁ

Kangerlussuaq, Greenland. Photo taken during the TWG-funded activity "Co-creating research agendas: toward a holistic, community-led terrestrial-monitoring transect in SW Greenland."



IASC TERRESTRIAL WORKING GROUP

The scientific scope of the Terrestrial Working Group (TWG) shall include any scientific research on Arctic terrestrial and freshwater environments, landscapes and biota, and their responses to, and interactions with, other components of the Earth system. The remit encompasses the dynamics of the Arctic system; past, present and future.

Geographically, the main area of interest of the IASC Terrestrial Working Group encompasses lands and fresh water within the area north of the latitudinal treeline with Arctic climate and Arctic vegetation. Several adjacent areas are included where highly relevant for certain disciplines and projects.

[iasc.info/working-groups/terrestrial]

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PHOTO: TRINE LISE SVIGGUM HELGERUD

the yellow highlight is part of the photograoher affiliation (like for the month of July) MSS Zoe Koenig NPI ARCTIC OCEAN CRUISE2022



IASC CAPACITY-BUILDING

The IASC Fellowship Program was established in 2014 and is meant to engage early career researchers in the work of the IASC Working Groups (WGs). Each year, at least one Fellow per WG is chosen. In addition, since 2020, at least one early career Arctic Indigenous Scholar or Knowledge Holder is selected per year. Applications for IASC Fellowship usually open in October each year.

[iasc.info/capacity-building/fellowship-program]

The IASC Medal is awarded each year in recognition of exceptional and sustained contributions to the understanding of the Arctic. The whole IASC community, from all countries, backgrounds, and career stages, is invited to submit nominations to the IASC Secretariat (until 31 October each year). IASC supports inclusivity and diversity and therefore particularly encourages nominations which take these values into consideration.

[iasc.info/capacity-building/medal]



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PHOTO: JACKSON SETO // WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

One of the validation datasets wanted for the lake models was ice thickness, which is important for the hydrology modelling that is planned for the project. In order to measure this, we need to drill a hole through the ice and measure the depth. Pictured is Alexander Fogal (drilling).



INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR (IPY) 2032-2033

A 5th International Polar Year (IPY) will provide a vital opportunity to close outstanding major knowledge gaps through targeted attention and globally-coordinated action enabling polar researchers, knowledge holders, rights holders and stakeholders to achieve major breakthroughs in the knowledge required to protect the global environment, develop effective national and local strategies to mitigate and adapt to environmental changes, and accelerate progress towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals

[iasc.info/cooperations/international-polar-year-2032-33]



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PHOTO: JULIA ASPLUND

Mother and cub pictured during ARTofMELT 2023 expedition on Swedish icebreaker Oden, May/June, in pack ice between Svalbard and Greenland (latitudes 79-81 degrees North). Expedition focused on studying Arctic sea ice melt onset during winter/summer transition, exploring changing processes in a warming climate.



IASC SECRETARIAT

The IASC Secretariat is responsible for the daily operations of IASC. Among its tasks, the Secretariat provides support for the IASC Working Groups, Council, and Executive Committee; is responsible for IASC communications, coordinates with IASC partners; and administers IASC finances. Currently the Secretariat is based in Akureyri, Iceland and is supported by Rannís, the Icelandic Centre for Research, through the end of 2026. Get in contact with the IASC Secretariat if you have any questions regarding IASC or Arctic Science!

[info@iasc.info]







COVER PHOTO: ISAK ERIK LYBERTH Eqi Glacier, Greenland

ASC 2024

THE INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENCE COMMITTEE (IASC)

The International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) is a non-governmental, international scientific organization. IASC encourages and facilitates cooperation in all aspects of Arctic research, in all countries engaged in Arctic research, and in all areas of the Arctic. IASC promotes and supports leading-edge interdisciplinary research in order to foster a greater scientific understanding of the Arctic and its role in the Earth system.

[iasc.info]

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