

Tuesday PM Poster Highlights

- Satellite Observation Requirements for Global Trends in Extreme Wind Speed and Wave Height
Jason Keefer (COAPS, Florida State University), and Dr. Mark A. Bourassa
- A 15-year multiyear/first-year Arctic sea ice climate record from OSCAT and QuikSCAT
David Long (Brigham Young University) David B. Lindell
- OSCAT Sea Ice Extent Product
David Long (Brigham Young University) Jordan Hill
Waves



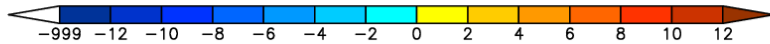
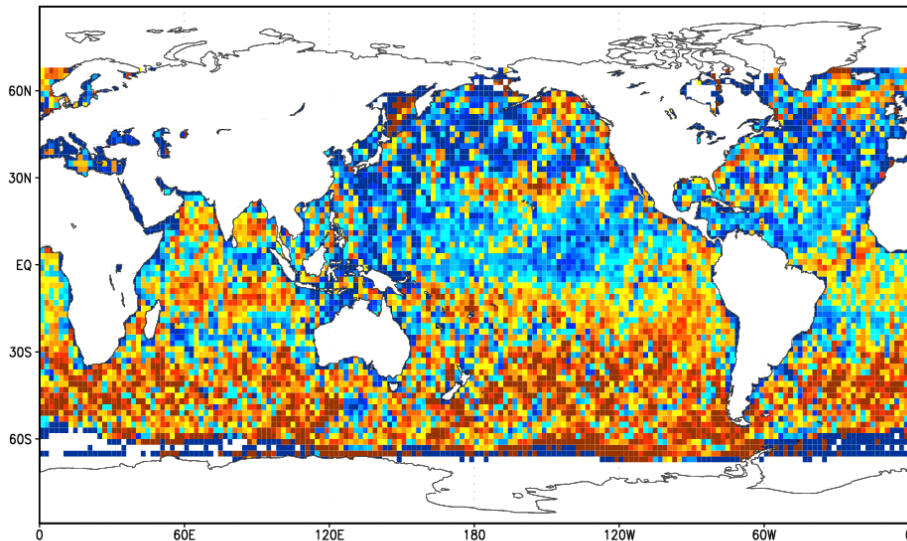
Satellite Observation Requirements for Global Trends in Extreme Wind Speed and Wave Height

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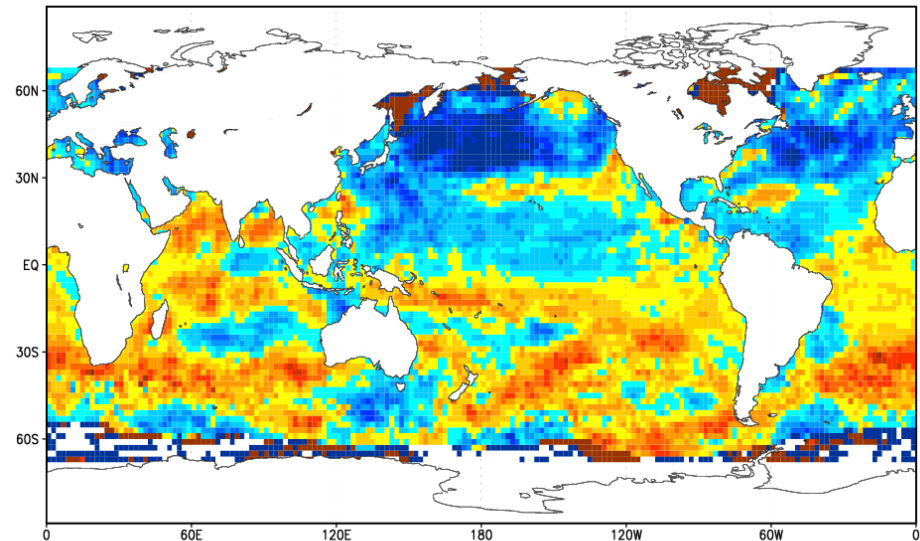


Altimetry 90th percentile wind speed trend (1999–2009)



Wind speed trend (cm/s/yr)

QuikScat 90th percentile wind speed trend (1999–2009)



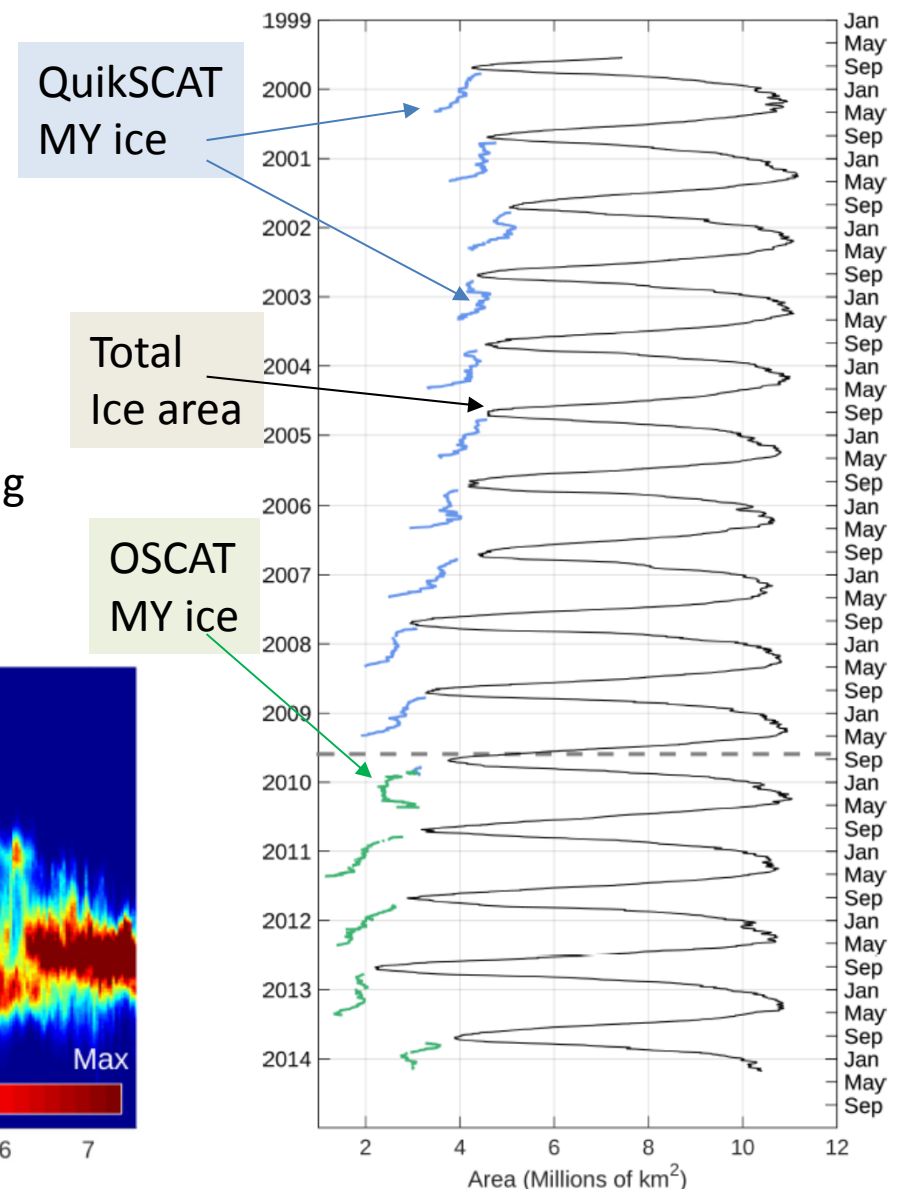
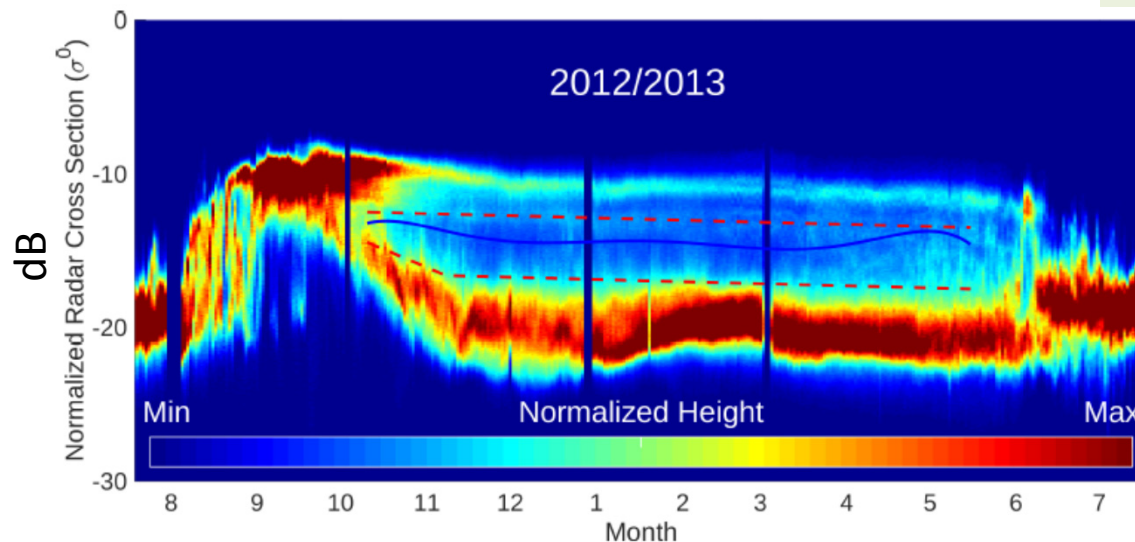
Wind speed trend (cm/s/yr)



A 15-year Climate Record of Multiyear Arctic Sea Ice Classification using OSCAT and QuikSCAT

BYU D. Lindell and D. Long

- Differing sigma-0 of first-year (FY) and multiyear (MY) sea ice enables classification of ice age from Ku-band scatterometer data
 - Extended QuikSCAT algorithm for use with OSCAT
 - QuikSCAT and OSCAT provide a 15 year long climate record
 - Paper in review

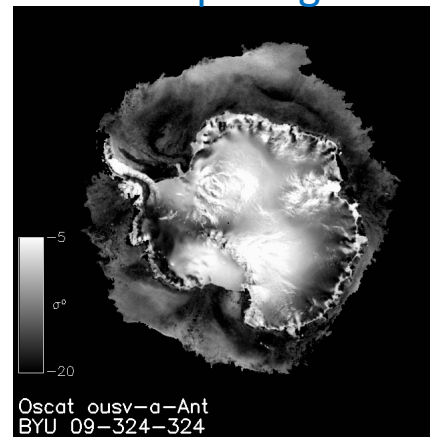




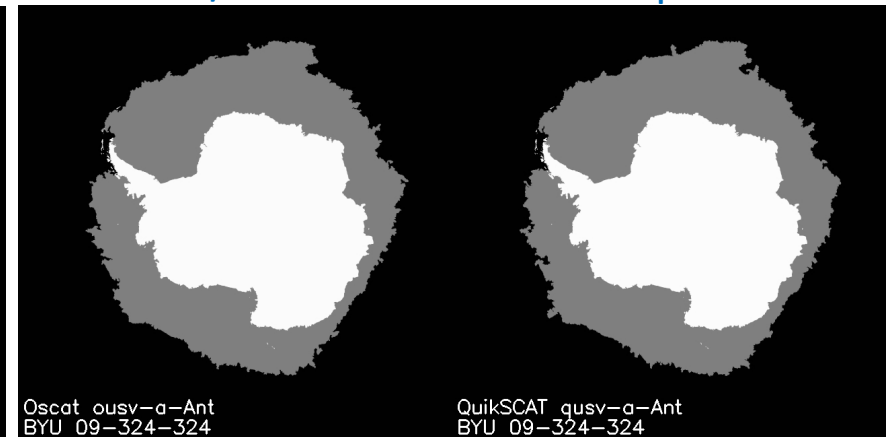
OSCAT Sea Ice Extent Product

- OSCAT sea ice extent product continues the NRT QuikSCAT sea ice extent product (1999-2010) resulting in 15 year climate record
- Validated against the NASA Team (SMMR and SSM/I) sea ice extent product
- “Natural” edge in scatterometer product differs somewhat from seasonal radiometer edge

OSCAT Vpol sigma-0



OSCAT / QuikSCAT extent comparison



Antarctic Sea Ice Area

