

Things You Might Have Forgotten
(because I forget them!—Why can't
the whole course be chemistry, physics
and genetics?! 😊)

Pack Ice: (Sea Ice) They are large sheets of ice found in the oceans around Antarctica and in the Arctic Ocean. Smaller ones are called *ice floes*.





Ice floes are frozen masses of seawater (saltwater) that float on the surface of the sea. The term is applied to any relatively flat piece of sea ice that is free moving – unlike [pack ice](#).

The tracking of ice floes is important to both understanding critical environmental issues such as [global warming](#), and to aid in [Arctic navigation](#).

B-Glaciers: These persistent sheets of ice at least 50 m thick are found on land, on mountaintops at mid or high latitudes and elsewhere on continents. Large glaciers are known as **ice sheets or ice caps.**

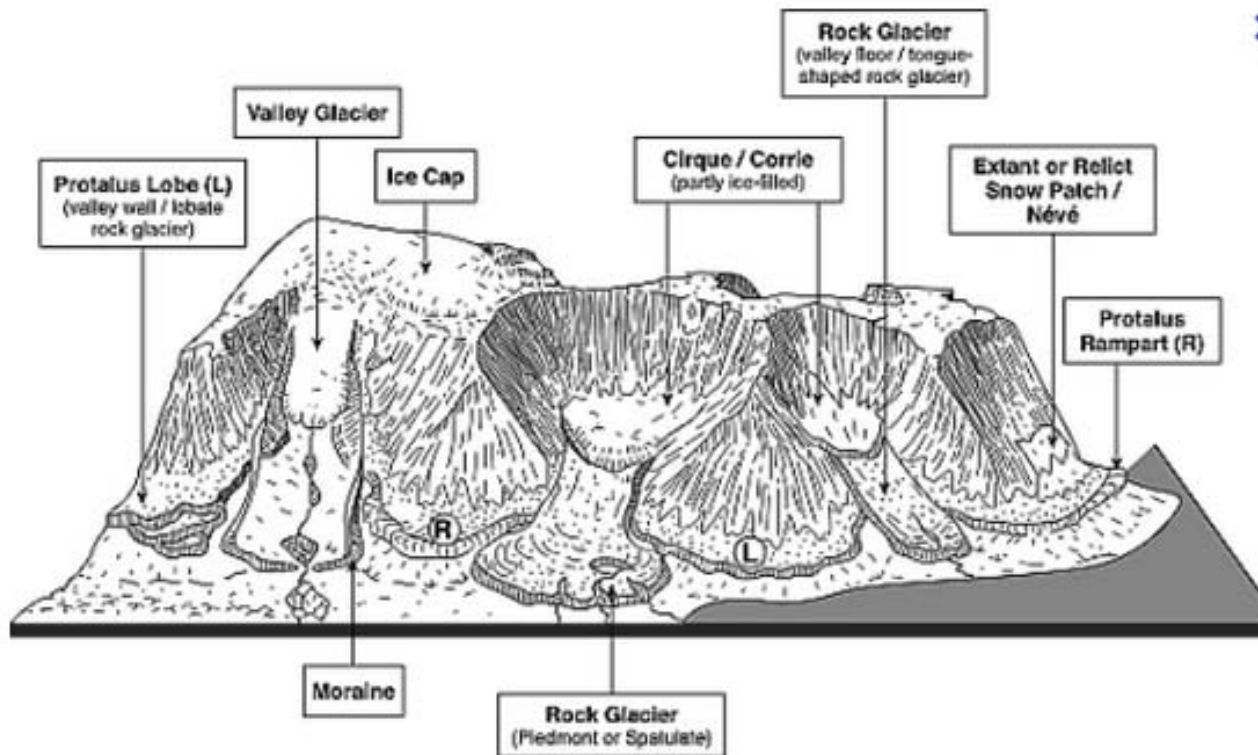
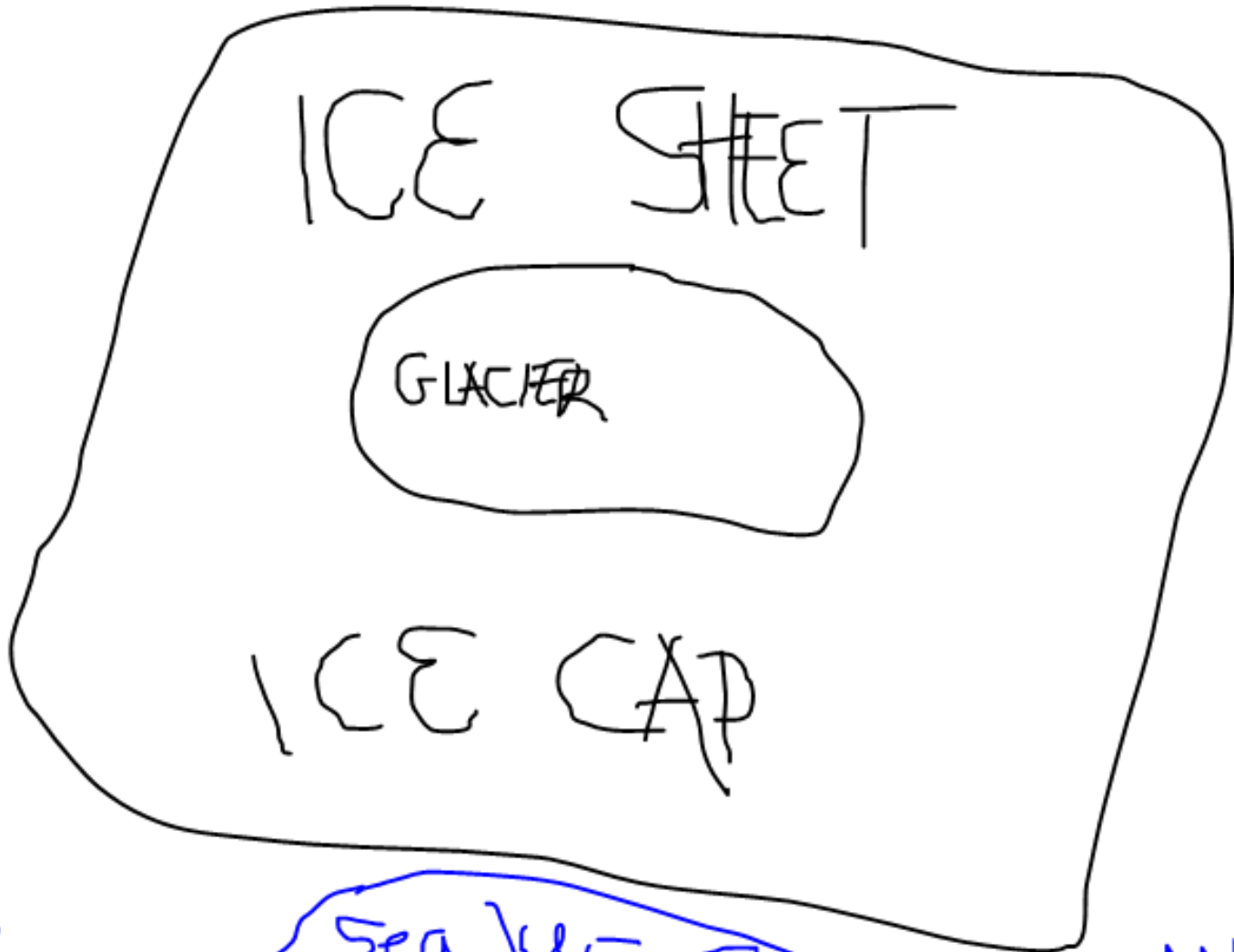




Image IBCAO
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2010 TerraMetrics
© 2010 Cnes/Spot Image

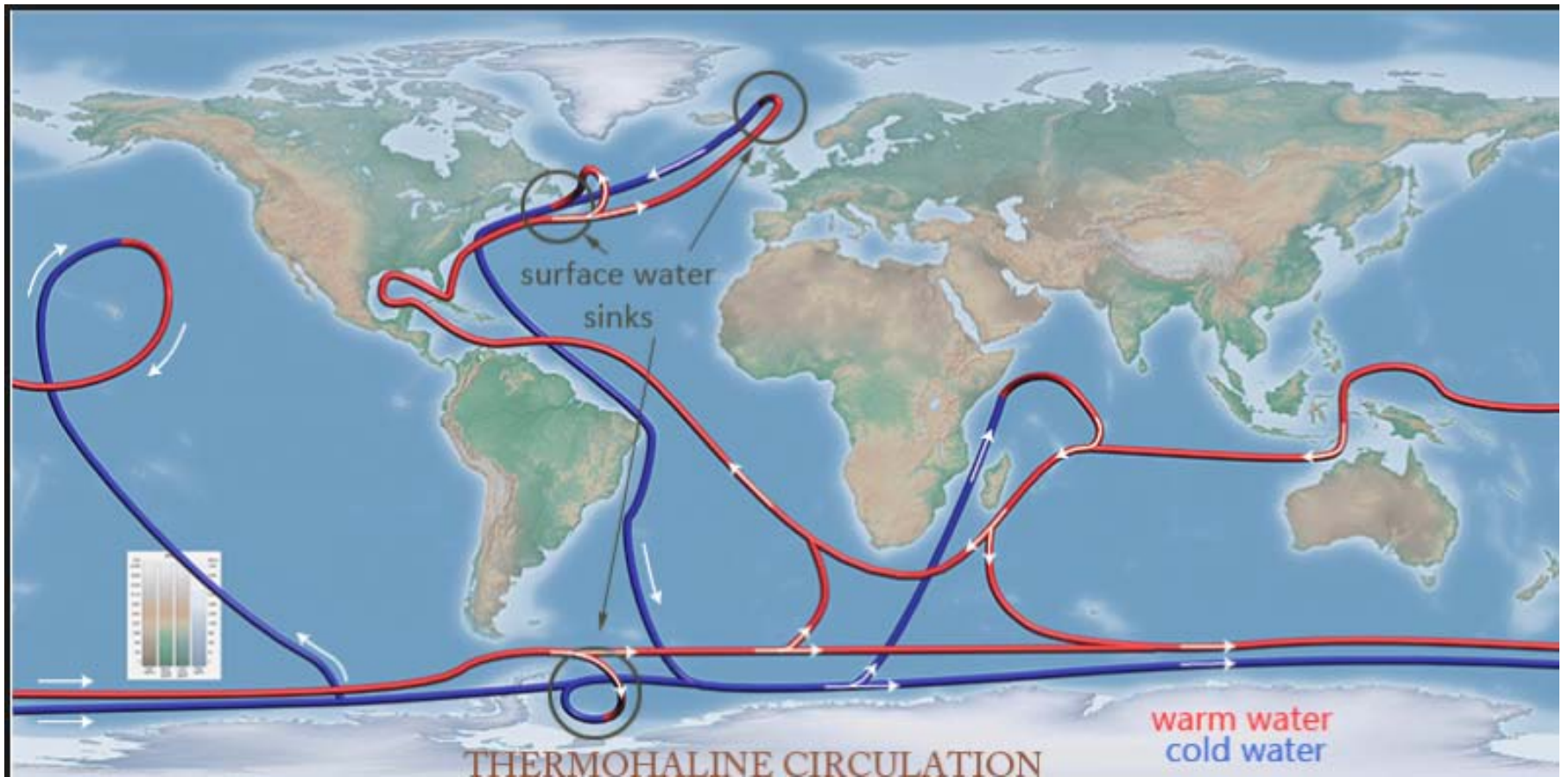
2013 Gigggle

Ice Sheet or Ice Cap= large glacier



•Factors Affecting Currents

1. rise and fall of the tides
2. Winds drive currents that are at or near the ocean's surface.
3. thermohaline circulation occur at both deep and shallow ocean levels and move much slower than tidal or surface currents



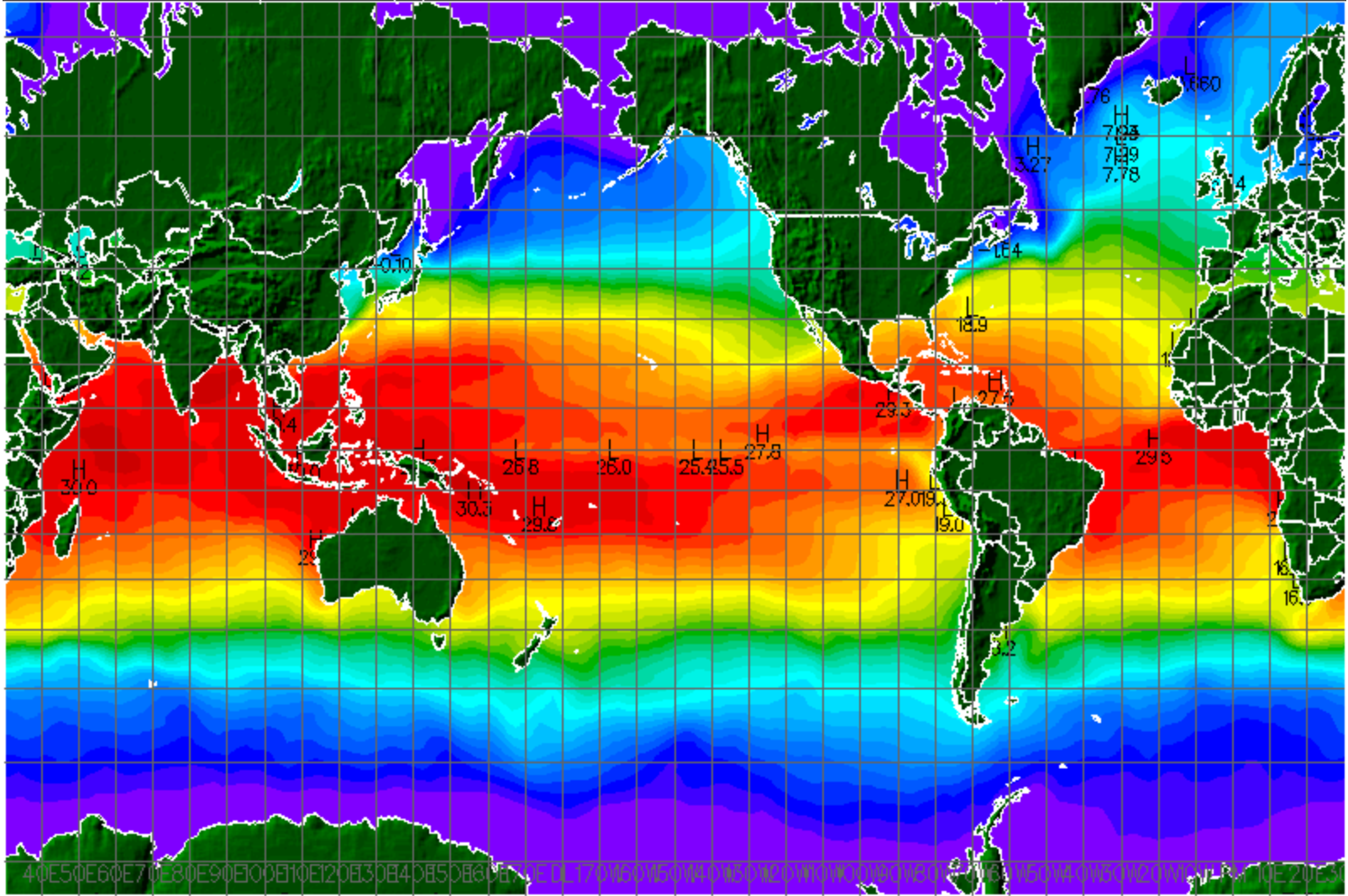
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermohaline_circulation

Three factors affect ocean temperatures:

- Depth
- Season
- Latitude

Sea Surface Temperature (C)

SST analysis for 00Z 22 APR 99



I don't forget this. Do you?

- Non-renewable energy: oil, coal, natural gas(takes millions of years to reform)
- Renewable energy: oil from algae, wind, solar, geothermal,
- Renewable resources: forest, fish(except when overfished, water (unless ground water is overtapped or if surface water is polluted))