

Arctic ice loss link to severe weather

Above-average air temperatures and record losses of Arctic summer sea ice could contribute to wide-swinging deviations in the polar jet stream, triggering extreme winter weather in North America and Europe

1. November air temperatures above Barents Sea up to 6 degrees Celsius higher than average

Polar jet stream:
River of air 10,000m above sea level.
Speeds of 160km/h

1979-2010: Average annual minimum ice cover

Nov 2012: Ice cover 1.38 million square kilometres below average

(H) High pressure or anticyclone

(L) Low pressure or depression

