DEFINITIONS OF ICE STAGES

odified from Observer's Guide to Sea Ice, prepared by the University of Alaska Anchorage, School of Engineering for the National Oceanic d Atmospheric Administration. For copies of this document, send e-mail request to <u>library@hazmat.noaa.gov</u> or fax your request to 206-6-4442.

New: ice in one of the following stages of formation:

- a) Frazil: separate fine needles or plates suspended in water
- b) Grease: a thin soapy-looking surface layer of coagulated frazil ice
- c) Slush: snow mixed with water in a viscous surface layer
- d) Shuga: an accumulation of spongy white lumps

Nilas: a thin elastic crust of ice, less than 10 cm (4 in) thick; easily bends on waves, often has striped or chevron appearance

Young: Ice 10-30 cm (4-12 in) thick in one of the following stages:

a) Gray: young ice 10-15 cm (4-6 in) thick; less elastic than Nilas; breaks on swell and rafts (one layer over another) under pressure
b) Gray-White: young ice 15-30 cm (6-12 in) thick, that buckles to form ridges on its edges from pressure or collisions

First-year ice: sea ice that, in uniform level areas without ridges or other deformations, is 30 cm -1.2 m thick (12 in - 4 ft)

- a) First-year thin: Sea ice that, in uniform level areas without ridges or other deformations is 30-70 cm (12-27 in) thick
- b) First-year medium: sea ice 70-120 cm (27-48 in) thick
- c) First-year thick: sea ice over sea ice over 1.2 m (4 ft) thick

Old or multi-year: sea ice 3 m (10 ft) thick or more that has survived at least one melting season; characterized by undulating, weathered lges and a well-defined melt water drainage pattern.

DEFINITIONS OF ICE FORMS

New: small thin newly formed dinner plate-sized pieces

Brash: broken pieces less than 2 m (6 ft) across

Pancake: rounded floes 30 cm - 3 m (1-10 ft) across with ridged rims

Cake: level piece 3-20 m (6-65 ft) across

Floe Ice: level pieces ranging in size from 20 m to > 10 km

a) Small floe: level piece 20-100 m (65-328 ft.) across

b) Medium floe: level continuous piece 100-500 m (328-1640 ft) across

c) Big floe: level continuous piece 500 m 2 km (1/3-1 mi) across

d) Vast floe: level continuous piece 2-10 km (1-6 mi) across

e) Giant floe: level continuous piece greater than 10 km (6 mi) across

Strip: a linear accumulation of sea ice less than 1 km (0.6 mi) wide

Belt: a linear accumulation of sea ice from 1 km to over 100 km (0.6-60 mi) wide

Beach Ice or Stamukhas: irregular, sediment-laden blocks that are grounded on tidelands, repeatedly submerged, and floated free by spring les

Fast Ice: ice formed and remaining attached to shore

Appendix II. Ice map for September 19, 2001. Map taken from www.natice.noaa.gov.



ANALYST: CHRISTOPHER SZORC UNCLASSIFIED

FAST ICE (TEN TENTHS)

Appendix III. Ice map for September 26, 2001. Map taken from www.natice.noaa.gov.





ICE ANALYSIS BEAUFORT	
NATIONAL/NAV	AL ICE CENTER
ANALYSIS WEEK:	24-28 SEP 2001
DATA SOURCES	DATE
RADARSAT	22-24 SEP
ANALYST: CHRISTOPHER SZORC UNCLASSIFIED	









Appendix VI. Ice map for October 17, 2001. Map taken from www.natice.noaa.gov.

