

Public Lecture

Second International Symposium on the Arctic Research (ISAR-2)

Organized by

Committee on Earth and Planetary Sciences, Subcommittee for International Affairs (National Committee for IASC),
Science Council of Japan, and International Organizing Committee of ISAR-2

How is the Arctic climate change understood?

6 December, 2010 18:00-20:00

Hitotsubashi Memorial Hall, Hitotsubashi 2-1-2 Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

The lecture are proceeding in simultaneous interpretation system. Entrance fee is free. The application will be closed with the first 400 peoples. Show your ID card at the entrance.

Program

Dr. Atsumu Ohmura (Professor Emeritus of Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, ETH)

Climate warming controversy in the Arctic

There are two widely voiced opinions in the Arctic concerning the global warming. The opinions are that a part of the Arctic is presently cooling, and that glaciers in the Arctic are advancing. Therefore, sometimes Arctic is used to disprove the ongoing climate warming. These statements will be examined in light of the most up-to-date observational data and be rebuttal to the two opinions. Further, a possible cause of the ongoing climate change will be presented.

Dr. Larry Hinzman (Director of International Arctic Research Center, IARC, professor of University of Alaska, Fairbanks)

Permafrost and hydrological systems in the changing Arctic

This presentation will include a discussion of the unique aspects of hydrology in permafrost regions and an examination of the role of hydrology in the arctic climate system. I will discuss the important hydrological feedbacks to the climate system and speculate on how these feedbacks will change with a warming climate. I will also discuss the role of hydrology in the arctic ecosystem.

Dr. David Hik (President of International Arctic Science Committee, IASC, and professor of University of Alberta)

Observing terrestrial ecosystems in changing Arctic environments

Changes in temperature, snow and ice-cover, and nutrient availability exert major influences on terrestrial ecosystems in the Arctic. The recently concluded 4th International Polar Year facilitated a short-term boost for international research, providing detailed new information about the responses of plants, animals and people living in the Arctic. Foreseeing and mitigating the ecological consequences of future climate warming will require continued intensive, multidisciplinary and international monitoring.

Access: Jimbocho Station by Hanzomon-line, Shinjuku-line, Mita-line and Takebashi Station by Tozai-line

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<http://www-arctic.nipr.ac.jp/isar2/publiclec>

