



J EarthSky

The Arctic hasn't been this warm for 3 million years

The last time CO2 concentrations reached today's level was 3 million years ago, during the Pliocene Epoch. Hear from geoscientists who see ... 2 days ago



Guardian

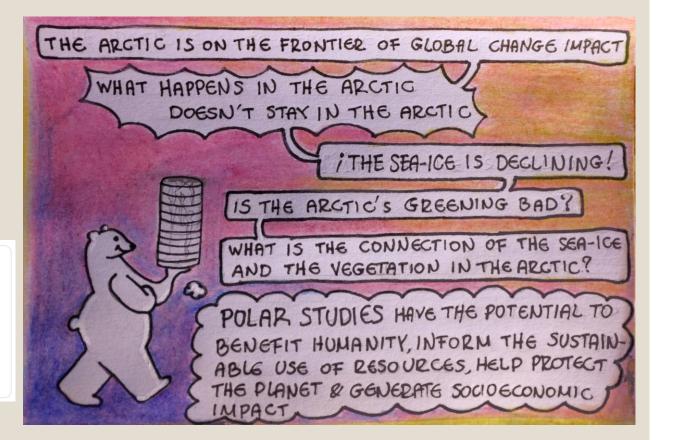
'Sleeping giant' Arctic methane deposits starting to release, scientists find

NS New Scientist

Arctic sea ice loss could trigger huge levels of extra global warming

Arctic sea ice vanishing in summers by 2050 could trigger 0.19°C of extra global warming – almost enough to wipe out any savings from China ... 17 hours ago







Earth Syst. Dynam., 11, 201–234, 2020 https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-11-201-2020 © Author(s) 2020. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

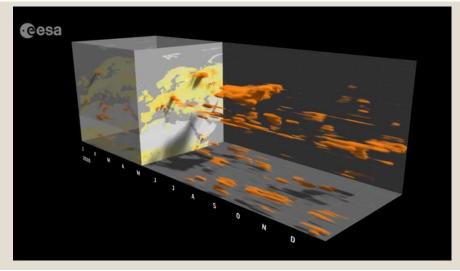


Earth system data cubes unravel global multivariate dynamics

Miguel D. Mahecha^{1,2,3,★}, Fabian Gans^{1,★}, Gunnar Brandt⁴, Rune Christiansen⁵, Sarah E. Cornell⁶, Normann Fomferra⁴, Guido Kraemer^{1,2,7}, Jonas Peters⁵, Paul Bodesheim^{1,8}, Gustau Camps-Valls⁷, Jonathan F. Donges^{6,9}, Wouter Dorigo¹⁰, Lina M. Estupinan-Suarez^{1,12}, Victor H. Gutierrez-Velez¹¹, Martin Gutwin^{1,12}, Martin Jung¹, Maria C. Londoño¹³, Diego G. Miralles¹⁴, Phillip Papastefanou¹⁵, and Markus Reichstein^{1,2,3} Earth Interactions • Volume 14 (2010) • Paper No. 8 • Page 1

Circumpolar Arctic Tundra Vegetation Change Is Linked to Sea Ice Decline

Uma S. Bhatt^{*,+} Donald A. Walker,[#] Martha K. Raynolds,[#] Josefino C. Comiso,[@] Howard E. Epstein,[&] Gensuo Jia,^{**} Rudiger Gens,⁺⁺ Jorge E. Pinzon,^{##} Compton J. Tucker,^{##} Craig E. Tweedie,^{@@} and Patrick J. Webber^{&&}



Eurographics Conference on Visualization (EuroVis) (2014), pp. 1–19 R. Borgo, R. Maciejewski, and I. Viola (Editors)

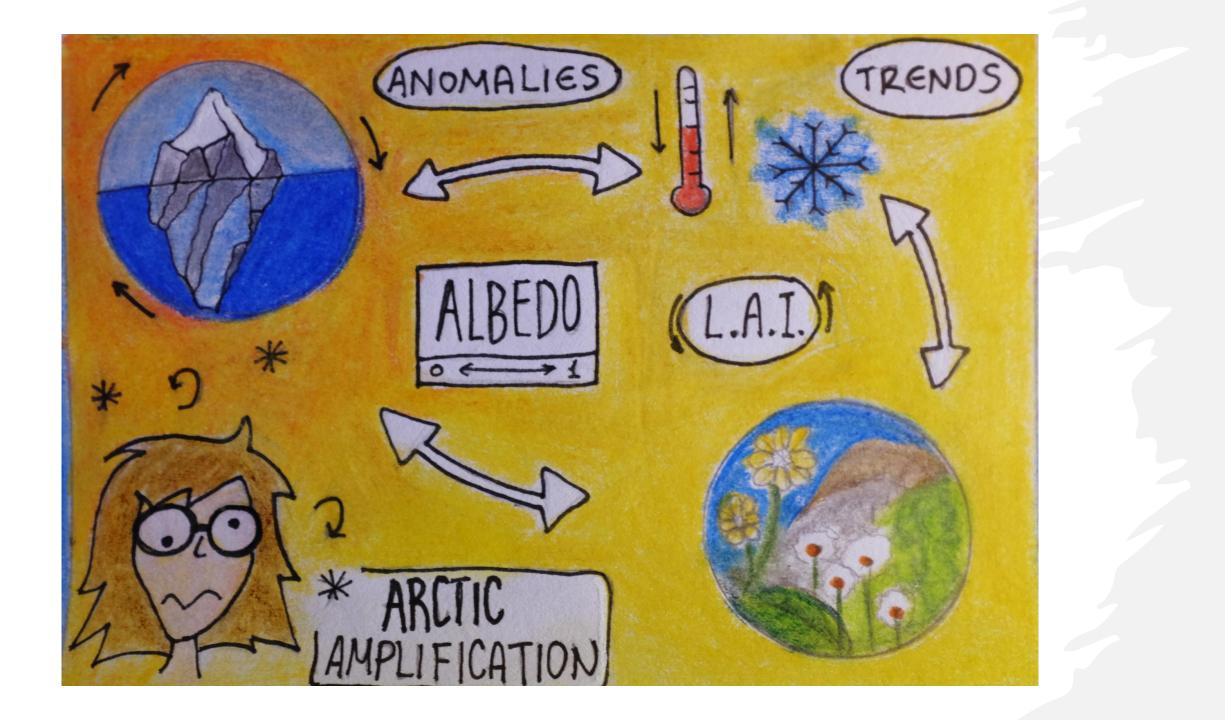
A Review of Temporal Data Visualizations Based on Space-Time Cube Operations

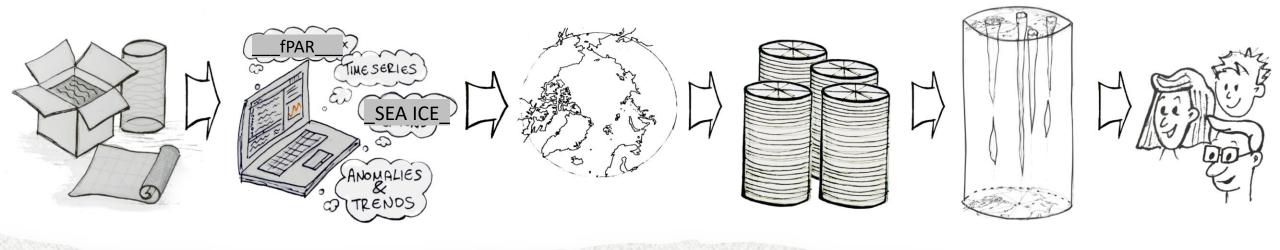
B. Bach¹, P. Dragicevic¹, D. Archambault², C. Hurter³ and S. Carpendale⁴



Research Questions

- Which are the changes of the sea ice concentration between 2002 and 2015?
- Which are the changes of the terrestrial vegetation between 2002 and 2015?
- Which is the most suitable way to visualize spatio-temporal environmental phenomena in the Arctic?
- Is the idea of Data Cylinders understandable enough by a broad audience?



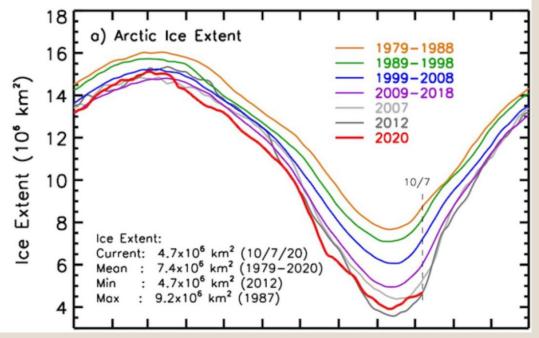


Methodology

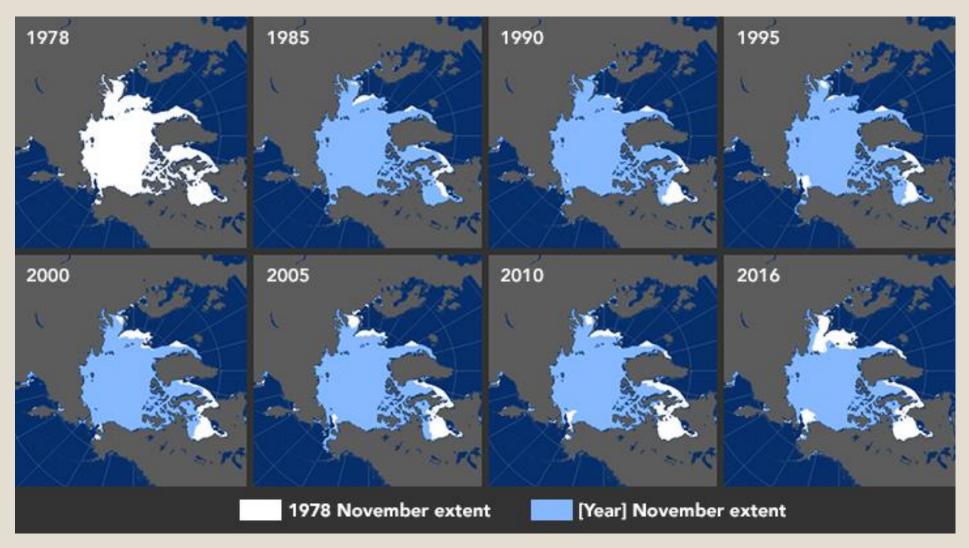
- Sea Ice Concentration
- fPAR
- Time Series
- Anomalies
- Development of the data cylinders
- Time Flattened and Juxtaposing Maps
- Web application

Sea Ice

- Sea Ice concentration is the ocean area fraction covered by sea ice, the values of which are given as a real number percentage (0-100%).
- Level 4 processed data used are derived from a medium resolution passive microwave satellite data-source from the Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer series (AMSR-E and AMSR-2).
- AMSR-E stopped rotating in October 2011. That causes a gap of 6 data-less months, between October 2011 and July 2012 until the AMSR2 got on board the Global Change Observation Mission-Water (GCOM-W1) satellite.
- The anomalies were computed as the difference of the absolute values from the mean monthly ones.



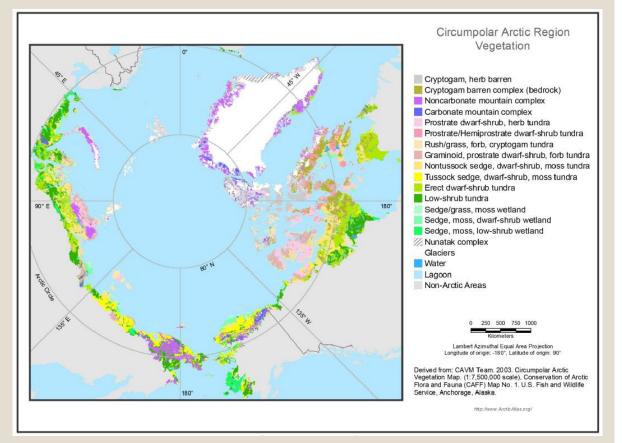
Arctic Ice Extent graph (Comiso et al., 2020)



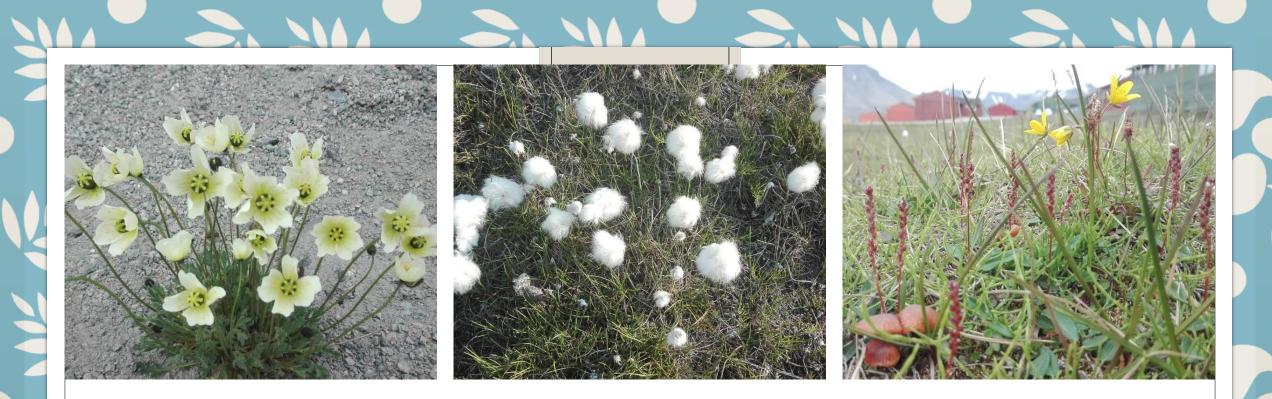
Maps of Arctic Sea Ice Concentration (Earth Observatory, 2016)

Arctic Vegetation

- The Arctic region supports plants such as dwarf shrubs, herbs, lichens and mosses.
- Warmer summer temperatures cause changes in the size, abundance and the variety of the plants.
- Plant activity can be measured remotely via satellite observations.
- Fraction of Photosynthetically Active Radiation absorbed by vegetation (fPAR) is defined as the fraction of incident photosynthetically active radiation (400-700 nm) absorbed by the green elements of a vegetation canopy (R. Myneni, 2015).
- The anomalies were computed as the difference of the absolute values from the mean monthly ones.

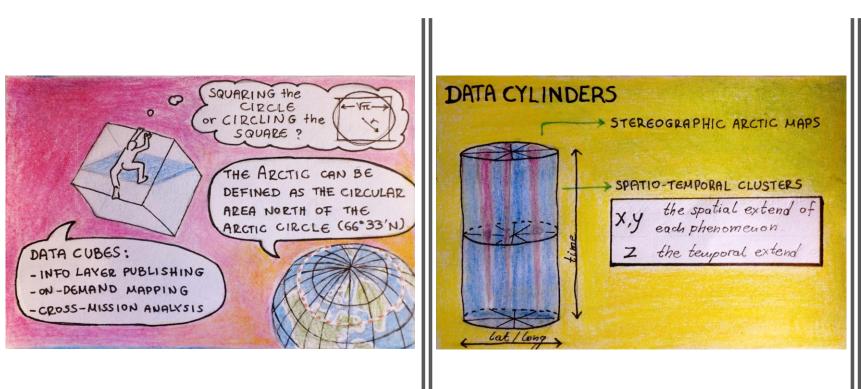


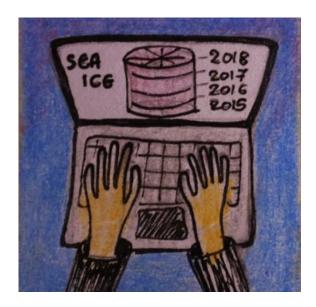
Map of Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation (Walker et al., 2005)



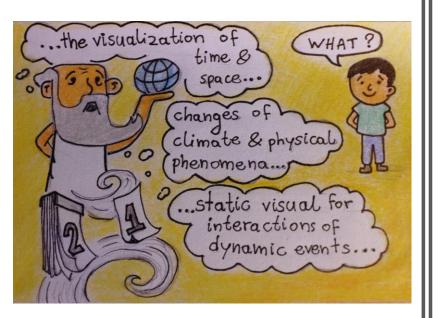
ARCTIC VEGETATION

Examples of plants in Svalbard, photos by Danai-Maria Kontou

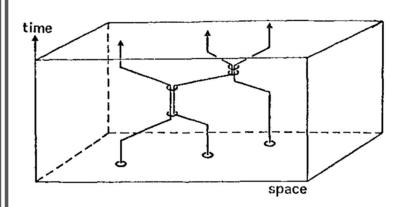




Data Cylinders

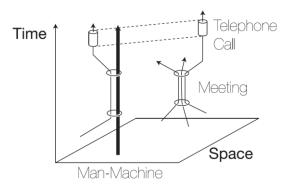


- In the 1970s Hagerstrand placed the fundamentals of time geography, which was revolutionary in social geography.
- The space-time theme is a sum of phenomena, physical or man-made.

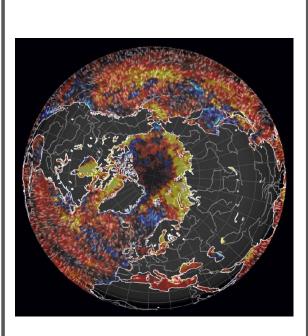


Space Time Aquarium, after Hagerstrand (Thrift, 1977)

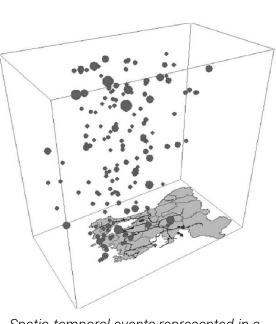
Time geography



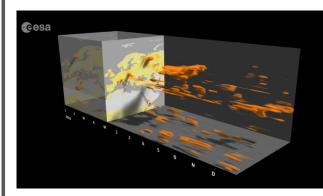
Space Time Aquarium, after Hagerstrand (Bach et al., 2014)



Screenshot, Arctic Centrered Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly & Peak Wave Period, for 1/09/2020, earth.nullschool.net



Spatio-temporal events represented in a SpaceTime Cube. (Andrienko et al., 2003)



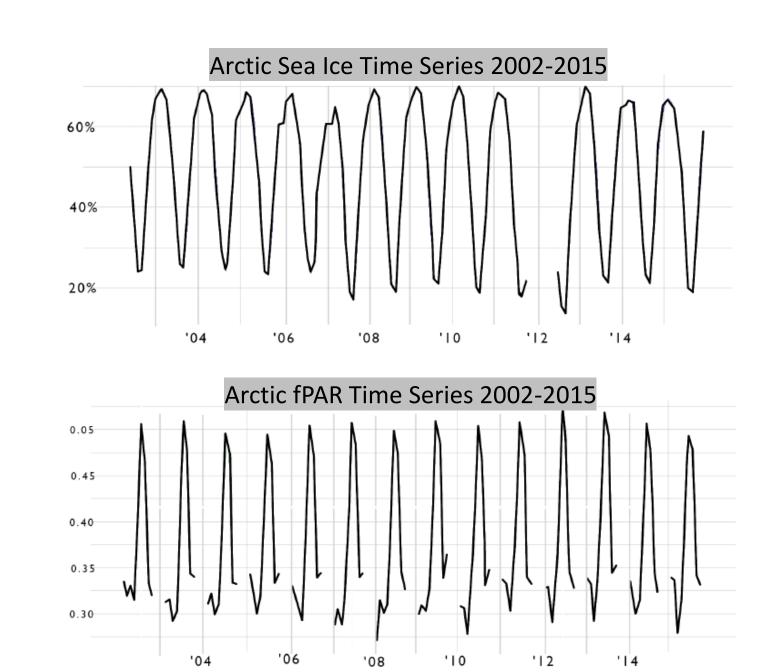
Video Snapshot of the ESA's datacube showing extreme events of temperature

Time-space visualizations

Results

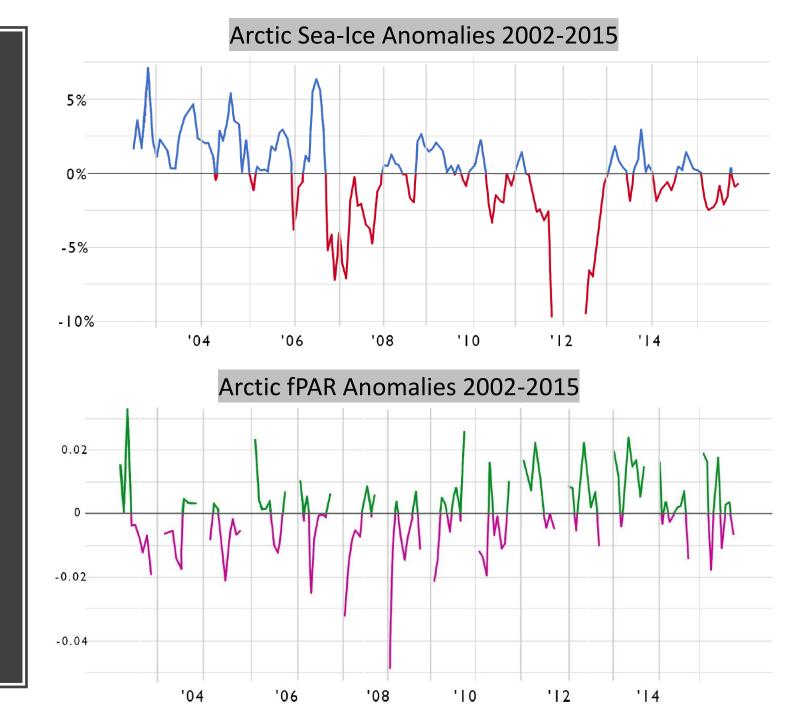
- Time Series & Anomalies graphs
- Table maps aka time juxtaposing maps
- Heat maps aka time flattening maps
- Data Cylinders
- Web application
- Poster

Time Series (for all the Arctic)

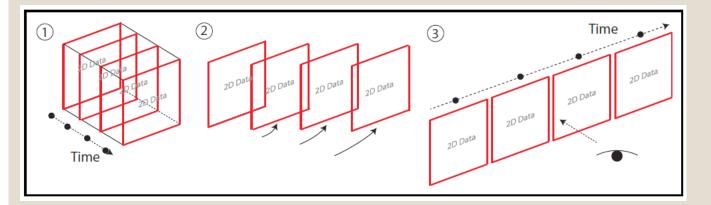


Anomalies (for all the Arctic)

The anomalies were computed as the difference of the absolute values from the mean monthly ones.



Time Juxtaposing

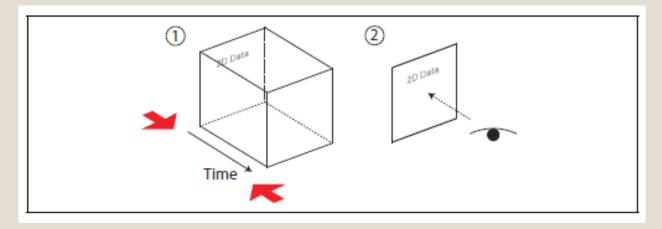


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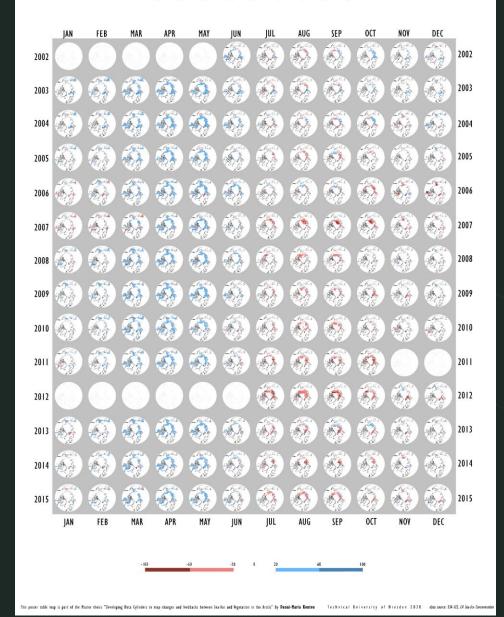
A Review of Temporal Data Visualizations Based on Space-Time Cube Operations

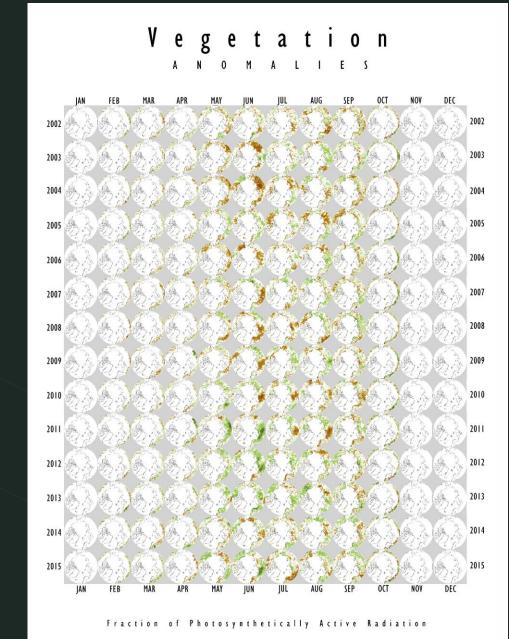
B. Bach¹, P. Dragicevic¹, D. Archambault², C. Hurter³ and S. Carpendale⁴

& Time flattening



Sea Ice Concentration





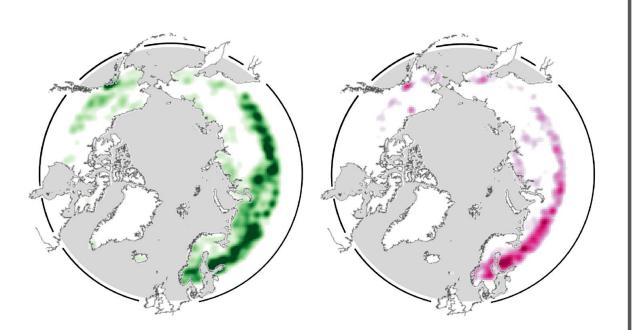
-0.1 0 0.1 0.3

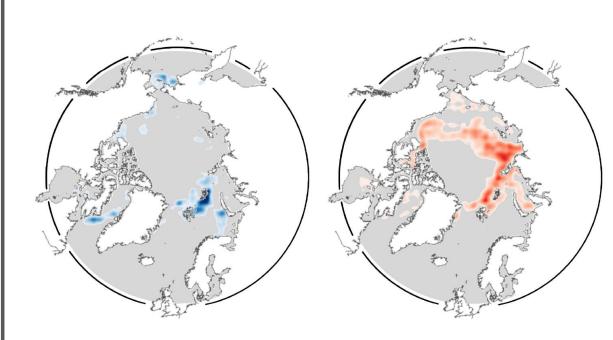
This poster table map is part of the Master thesis "Developing Data Cylinders to map changes and feedbacks between Sea-les and Vegetation in the Arctic" by Danal-Maria Contou Technical University of Dresiden 2020 data survers X454, HODIS fpar

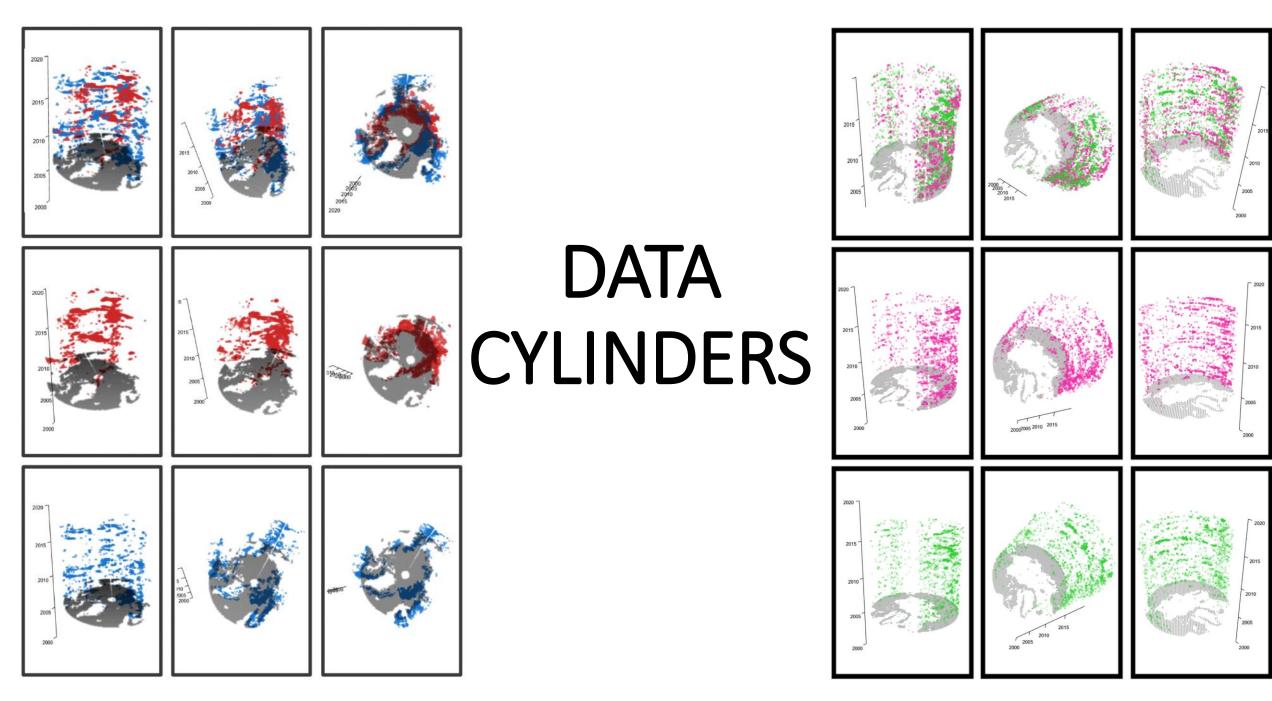
Time flattening Anomalies

Vegetation

Sea Ice

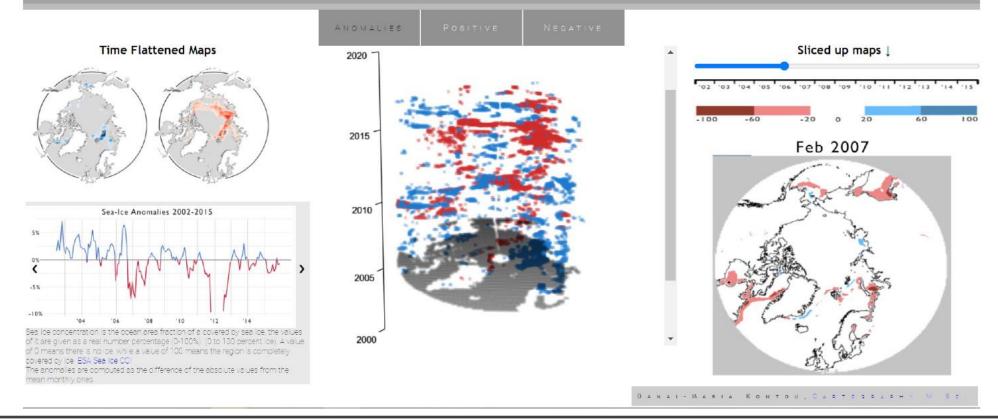




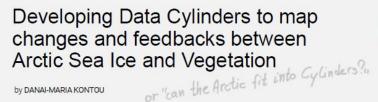


ARCTIC DATA CYLINDERS

| VEGETATION || SEA-ICE || ABOUT |







Living on a planet which is facing a global climate change, the understanding and the communication of those vast environmental changes have great importance. The objective of this thesis is the development of a 3d spatio-temporal visual, in a cylindrical shape due to the circularity of the Arctic region, depicting the analysis of the changes of the sea ice and vegetation in the Arctic. The context of the "Data-Cylinders" includes the visualization of the changes of climatic and physical phenomena in the form of time-series. A cylinder in this case could be described as many circular maps on top of the other in chronological order. 'Space' in this scenario is placed across cycles, while 'time' is given along the height of the cylinder

SEA ICE CONCENTRATION ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT Arctic Sea toe Time Series 2002-2015 Sea loe concentration is the ocean area. The Arctic is the northernmost region fraction covered by sea ice, the values of enclosing the North Pole. It consists of a 🚕 which are given as a real number large ocean surrounded by land. Due to the percentage (0-100%) (Toudal Pedersen et Arctic Ocean, its special location, climate and al., 2017). land is having a unique ecosystem. The sea ice in the polar regions is influencing the global climate due to its bright surface. Even N N 10 11 11 a small change in this chain has a big impact 10 Arctic fPAR Time Series 2002-2015 on the sensitive polar regions (NSIDC, 2020). 57 SPACE-TIME VISUALS The spatio-temporal representation of YEAR climate data allows the user to look at the timing, shape and/or dynamics of individual 19 10 10 2020 events through space and time. In order to B Arctic Sea ice Anomalais 3000-3010 visualize an understandable 3d spatiotemporal visual on climate and environmental changes, the extreme events are selected. The aim of extreme event repre-21 MAU sentation can be achieved by calculating and visualizing the anomalies on specific indices and fractions (Zscheischler et al., 2013). Antis PAR Assession JULT-2015 10 ANOMALIES 2 The anomalies of the Sea Ice Concentration and fPAR were computed as the difference of the absolute values from the mean monthly ones. ARCTIC VEGETATION CONCLUSION Vegetation can also be measured by The interdisciplinary focus of this thesis coordinating it with its photosynthesis via allowed to the analysis of remote sensing the Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthe allowed to the analysis or remute sensing data, the creation of innovative visuals, and (1) Bach, B. Dragicevic, P. Antambaut, D., Hurter, the development of an interactive web application. The analysis of sea ice con-time cube Operations. 20. tically Active Radiation (fPAR). The fPAR is used for calculating surface photosynthesis, evapotransipation, and net pricentration and fPAR and their correlation, centration and FAR and their correlation, cannot be studied independently of other climate phenomena taking place in the Arctio, such as temperature above sea and above land, snow and firse (fhatt et al. 2010). mary production (R. Myneni, 2015). All About Sea ice. National Snow ARCTIC DATA CYLINDERS

Institute of Cartography Department of Geosciences Technische Universität Dresden TECHNISCHE

THESIS CONDUCTED AT

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Reviewer: Dr. Paulo Raposo (University of Twente)

tol.org/10.1175/2010E1315.1

and Ice Data Center. https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/sealce/index.html

R. Mymeni, Y. K. (2015). MOD16A2H MODIS 'Terra-Aqua Leaf Area Indev/FFAR 6-day L4 Global 500m SIN Grid V006. https://doi.org/10.5067/MOD16/MCD15A2H.006

Toudal Pedersen et al. (2017). ESA Sea los Climate Change initiative (Sea, Ice, col): Sea los Concentration Climate Data Record from the AMSR-2 and AMSR-2 instruments at 25km grid spacing, version 2.1 (3.1) (Applicationhimit). Centre for Environmenta Data Analysia (CEDA).

https://doi.org/10.5285/F17F146A31B14DFD960 CDE0874236EE5

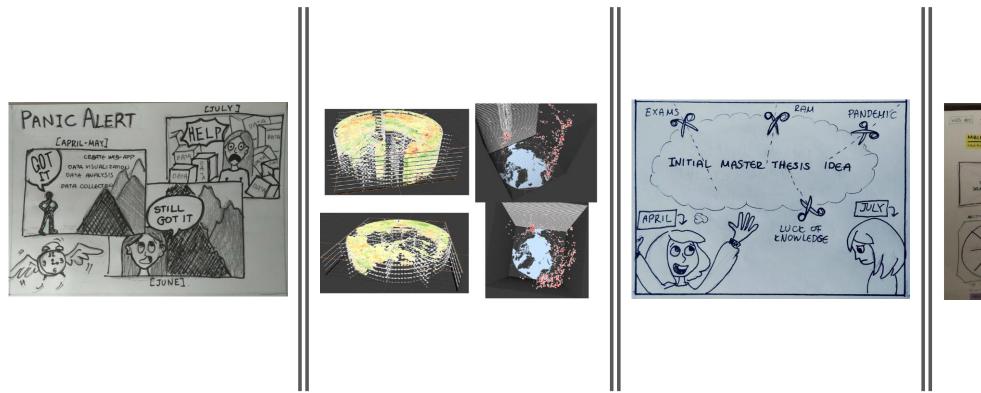
(6) Zscheischier, J., Mahecha, M. D., Harmeling, S., & Reichstein, M. (2013). Detection and attribution of large spatiotemporal extreme events in Earth observation data. Ecological Informatics, 16, 66-73. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoinf.2013.03.004

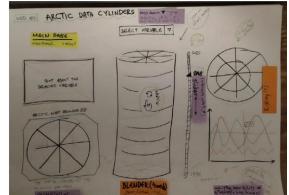
cartographymaster.eu

This master thesis was created within the Cartooraphy M.Sc. programme - proudly co-lunded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.









Thank you for your attention...

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