# The Implications of Climate Change on Antarctic International Relations

Jiyoon Sophia Seol<sup>1</sup> and Matthew A. Lazzara\*1,2

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physical Sciences, School of Arts and Sciences, Madison Area Technical College, Madison, WI

<sup>2</sup>Antarctic Meteorological Research Center, Space Science and Engineering Center

University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI

## **Current Climate**

Table 1. Climate summaries for two sample locations. South Pole (Lazzara et al., 2012) and Lindsey Island AWS (Choi et al., in review)

Variable	South Pole Station (USA)	Lindsey Island AWS (South Korea)
Temperature	Minimum: -82.8 °C (-117.0°F)  Maximum: -12.3 °C ( 9.9°F)	Minimum: -24.8°C (-12.64°F)  Maximum: -0.3°C (31.46°F)
Pressure	Minimum: 660 hPa (19.50 inHg) Maximum: 719 hPa (21.20 inHg)	Minimum: 960.7hPa (28.40 inHg) Maximum: 993.9hPa (29.30 inHg)
Wind Speed	Summer: 2 ms <sup>-1</sup> (4.5mph) Spring, Autumn, & early and late Winter: 4.5 ms <sup>-1</sup> (10mph)	Average: 9.2ms-1 (20.6mph) Maximum: 44.9 ms-1 (100.4mph)
Albedo	Year round: 0.7 - ~0.9	Summer: 0.3 - ~0.4 Spring: 0.5 - ~0.6 Autumn: 0.5 - ~0.7

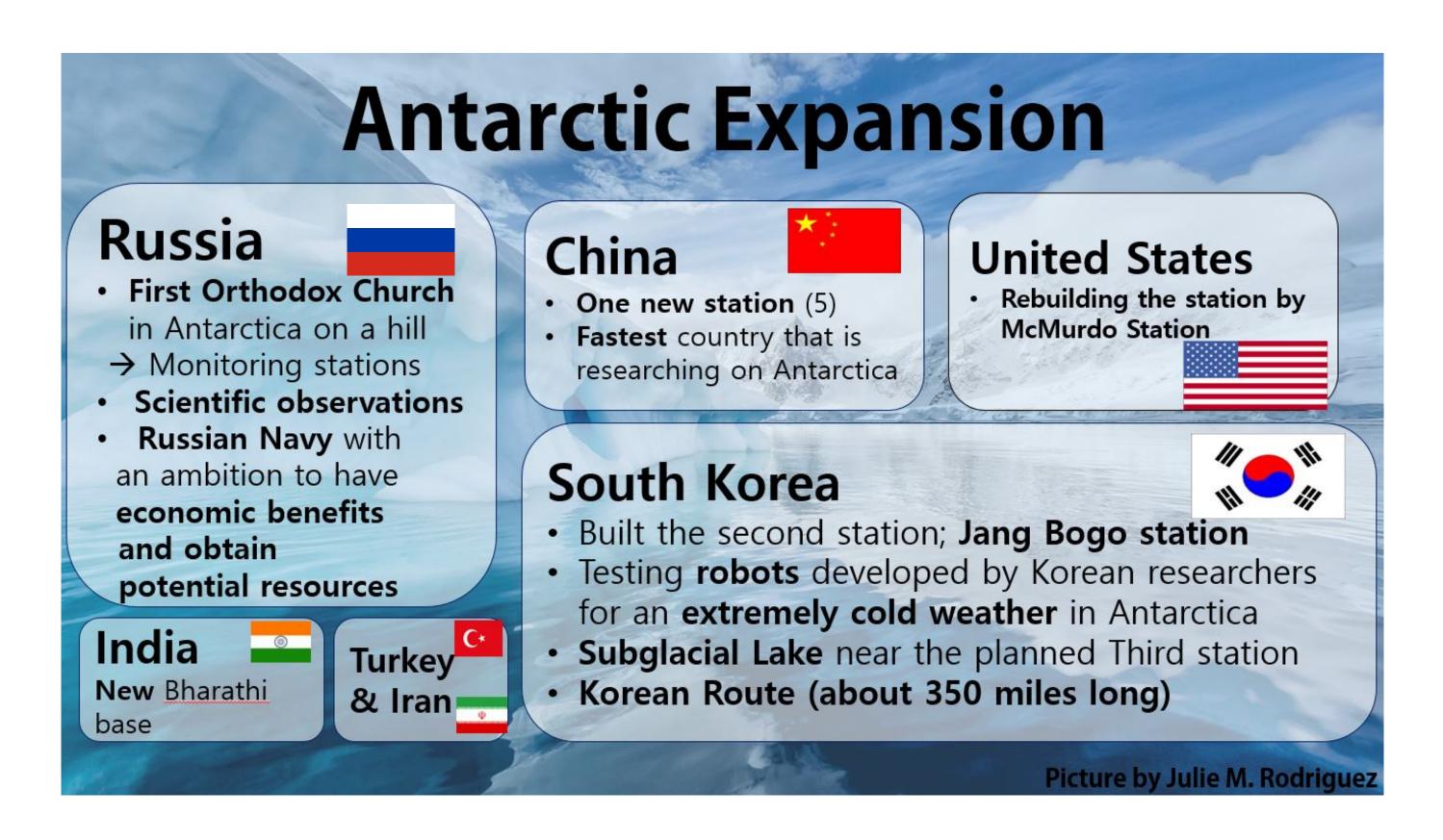
# International Relations

Antarctic Treaty stipulations:

- Freedom of scientific investigation
- Cooperation among countries
- Exchange of scientific observation results among nations

Further regulations have been added to protect the Antarctic environment via the Madrid Protocol. In addition, the International Whaling Commission has been imposing regulations to stop countries that are excessively hunting whales.

Melting sea ice and warming temperatures are allowing countries and organizations increased access to Antarctica (including tourism). There are many countries that are coming to establish their scientific research and expand new stations and routes.



## **Future Climate**

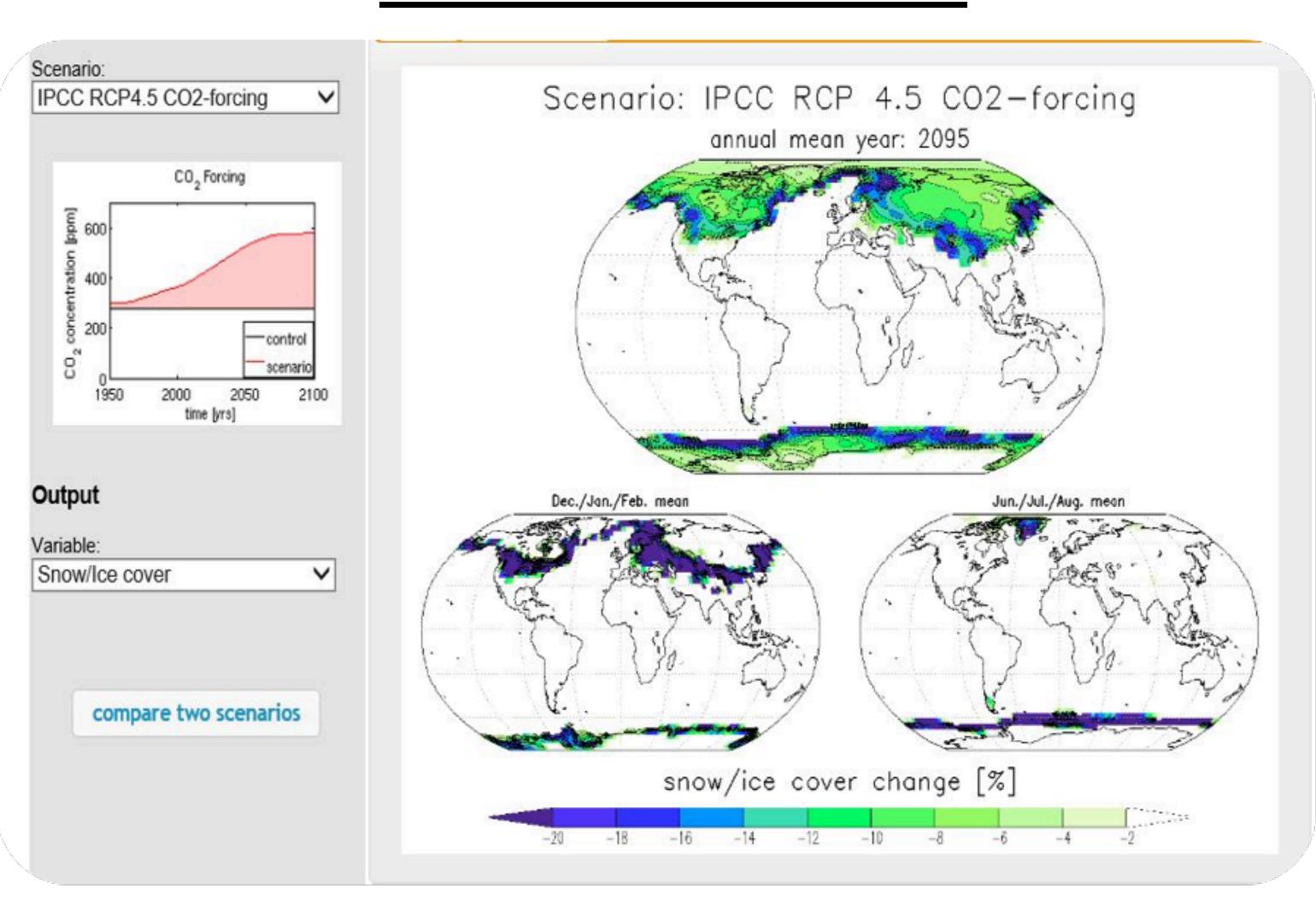


Figure 1. A sample output display of snow and ice cover change from the Monash University simple climate model driven with the IPCC RCP4.5 CO2 forcing.

# Examples: Tourism & Whaling

# International Whaling Commission

- Providing protection of certain species
- Designating whale sanctuaries
- Limiting the number & size of the whales harvested

### Two Sanctuaries

- The Indian Ocean: Established in 1979 in for ten years & extended three times since!
- The Southern Ocean: Established in 1994 & extended in 2004
   Many countries are still hunting...

### Rise in Tourism (courtesy IAATO):

Land-based: 757% in last 10 years Ship-based: 140% in last 14 years

Tourists: 2,500 in 1990-1991 & 37,000 in 2006-2007

#### The Uncertain Future

- ✓ After 2048, will the Antarctic Treaty Environmental regulations continue?
- **✓** Will renewable resources reduce CO₂ and thus, less Antarctic change?
- ✓ Will there be competition over Antarctic resources?
- **✓** Could relations among countries be impacted in the future?

# Acknowledgements

Lazzara, M. A., L. M. Keller, T. Markle, and J. Gallagher, 2012: Fifty-year Amundsen-Scott South Pole station surface climatology. *Atmos. Res.*, **118**, 240-259. doi: 10.1016/j.atmosres.2012.06.027

Choi, T., S.J. Kim, J.H. Kim, and M.A. Lazzara, 2016: Characteristics of surface meteorology at Lindsey Island, Amundsen Sea, West Antarctica from 2008 to 2014, *J. Geophysical Research*, in review.

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation grant number ANT-1245663.



