

Global Sea Ice Narrative Changes Now "Summer Sea Ice is Normal"

[— ADAPT 2030 Video Link —](#)



You knew it was going to come, mainstream media would have to switch the narrative from “Global Warming” to Global Cooling admitting the Grand Solar Minimum, and I am trying to figure out how corporate is going to do it. Here's another example of the bread crumb is being dropped in front of you, Guardian - Arctic's Strongest Sea Ice Breaks Up for the First Time on Record, yet the very next statement, Usually Frozen Waters Open up Twice This Year in the Phenomenon, okay could be first, could be second. Now see what corporate media is showing here, the narrative before was “all the sea ice is melting, we're going down to less than a million square kilometers, and it's going to be a sea ice-free Arctic”. Now look at this shift, “Waters north of Greenland are Normally Frozen Even in the Summer”. Last year or two years ago, you would have never heard this statement from corporate media, they're now trying to now shift the narrative to explain more sea ice growth.

Arctic's strongest sea ice breaks up for first time on record

Usually frozen waters open up twice this year in phenomenon scientists described as scary

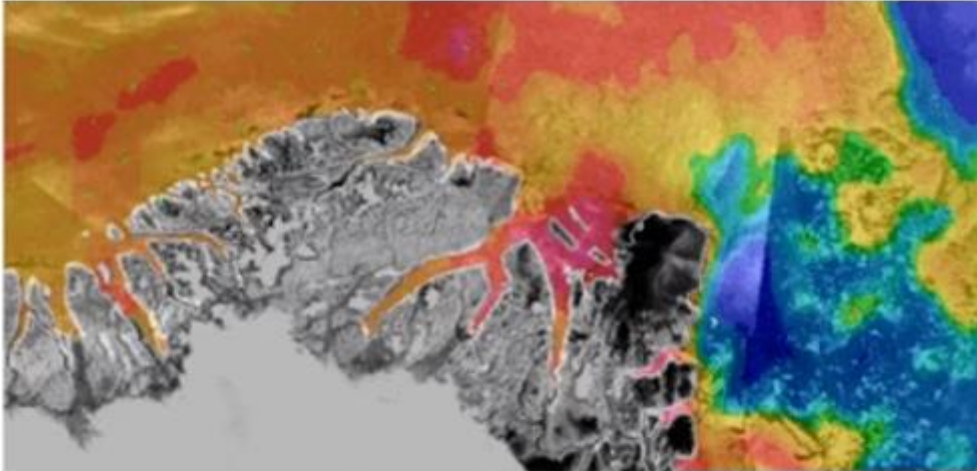


The oldest and thickest sea ice in the Arctic has started to break up, opening waters north of Greenland that are normally frozen, even in summer.

This phenomenon - which has never been recorded before - has occurred twice this year due to warm winds and a climate-change driven heatwave in the northern hemisphere.

It's not about the coverage amount anymore, it's about strange winds blowing ice away from some shoreline. Only 50 to 70 miles wide by a couple hundred miles long, it is such a sliver of what's happening in the Arctic that I can't even believe that corporate media is focusing on this. (ABOVE) I even highlighted in yellow, the ice is being pushed away from the coast by winds, it's not the gaining sea ice or the seventh / eighth least amount of ice in the melt season this year, contrary to what we were told. We were fed that Arctic Sea Ice totals will go lower and lower and lower and we'd come down to less than a million square kilometers, but the Arctic just gained an enormous amount of ice this year. What's funny is even in that first paragraph: Walt Meier, from the US National Snow and Ice Data Center otherwise known as NSIDC, says on average it's over 4 meters thick and can be piled up on ridges as high as 20 meters thick (60 feet). Wait a second, like I said two years ago you never would have heard main stream media claiming four meter thick ice in the summer, in the Arctic impossible, impossible, yeah right good switch on that one.

Arctic's strongest sea ice breaks up for first time on record



Walt Meier, a senior research scientist at the US National Snow and Ice Data Center, said: “The ice there has nowhere else to go so it piles up. On average, it’s over four metres thick and can be piled up into ridges 20 metres thick or more. This thick, compacted ice is generally not easily moved around.

“However, that was not the case this past winter (in February and March) and now. **The ice is being pushed away from the coast by the winds.**”

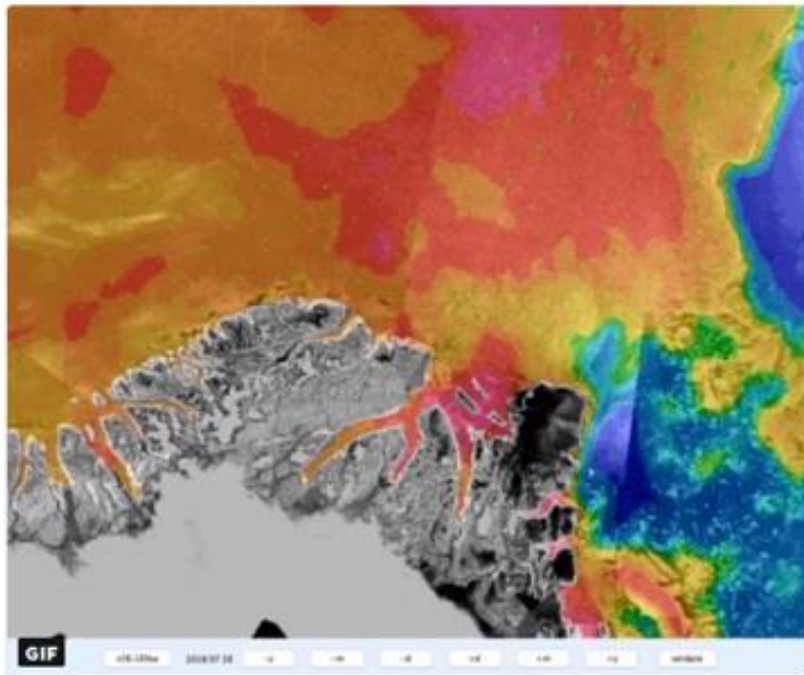
Anyway in the article, they do have some links out to some Twitter feeds showing you the animations, they're using the Sentinel Satellites.



[Click Here to Learn More](#)

Arctic's strongest sea ice breaks up for first time on record

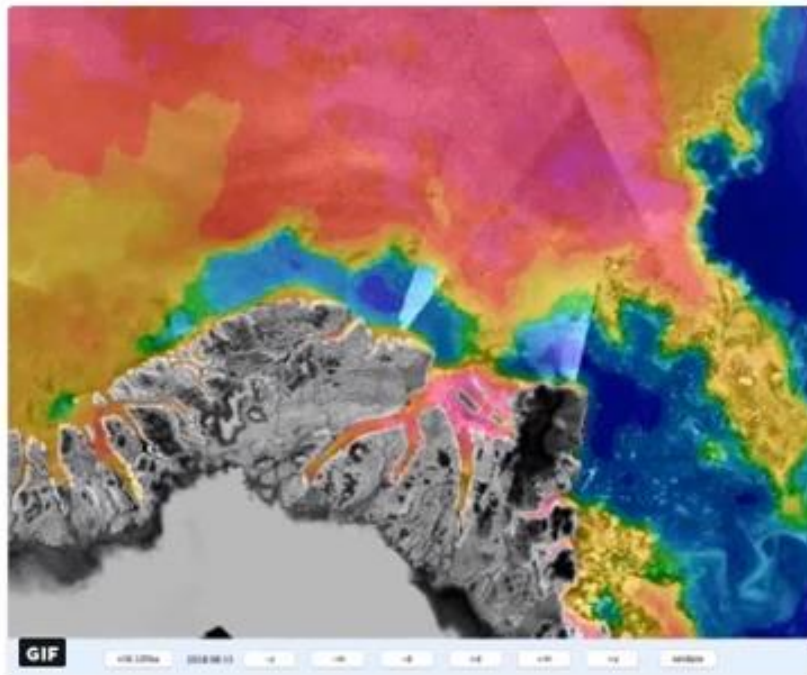
A small animation from [@DTUSpace](#) showing our combined [#Sentinel1](#) and [#AMSR2](#) images and our [@CMEMS_EU](#) [#Sentinel1](#) 1-day ice drift vectors. All from [seaice.dk](#)



They're trying to prove that the winds are strange and this ice is doing something strange.

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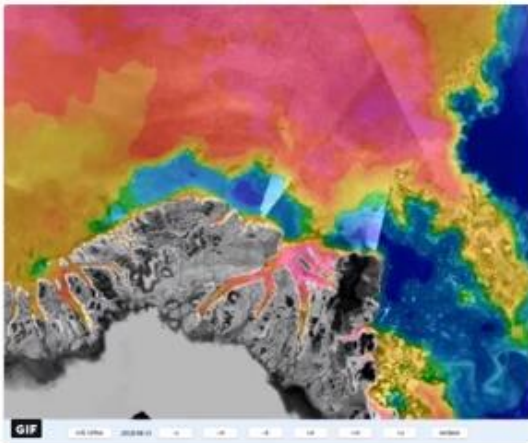
A small animation from [@DTUSpace](#) showing our combined [#Sentinel1](#) and [#AMSR2](#) images and our [@CMEMS_EU](#) [#Sentinel1](#) 1-day ice drift vectors. All from [seaice.dk](#)



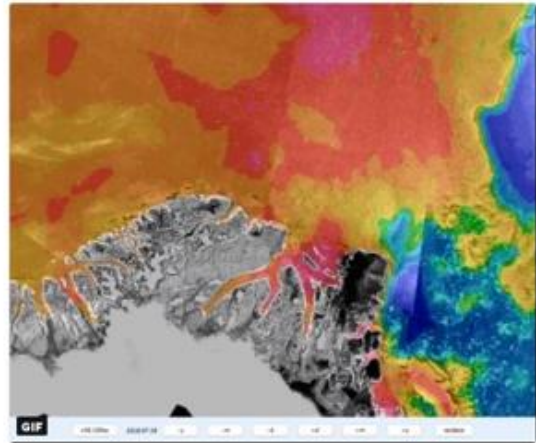
Full ice coverage, the winds have moved a couple hundred miles of ice along Greenland's coastline. Let's put them side-by-side to really see what they're trying to show you in this "scare article". The whole time in the article the authors are talking about Ice vectors, readings of the ice and which direction it's moving a vector.

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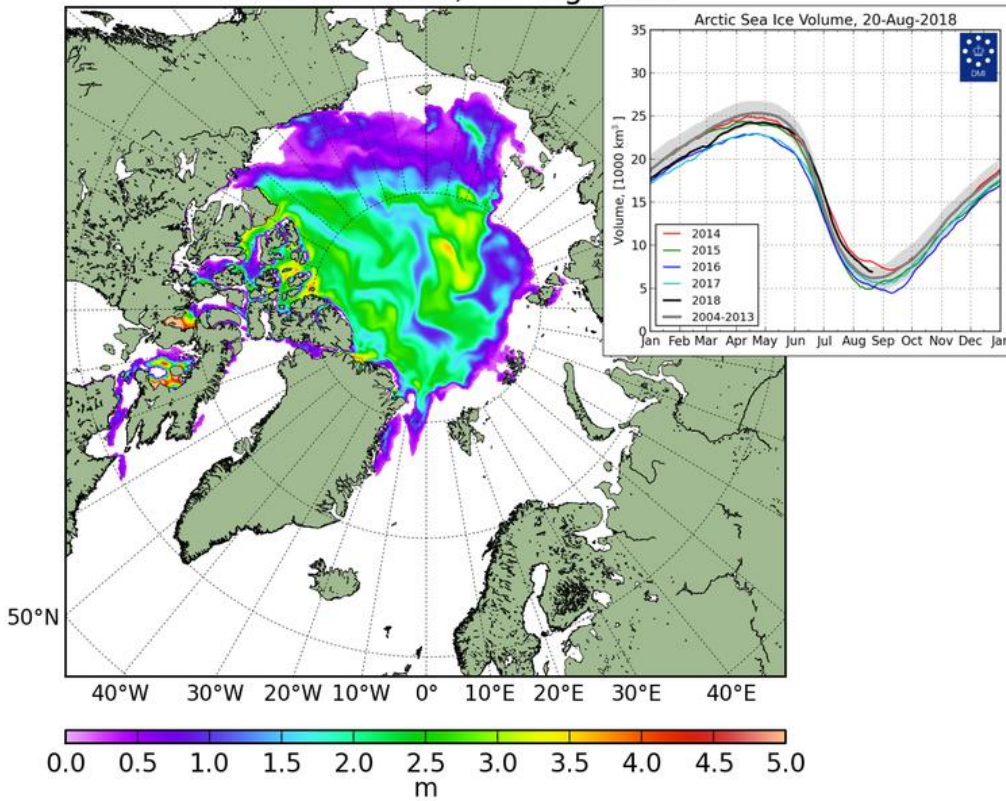
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Wideout on the map, because I really want you to get a glimpse of this. They're trying to blow completely out of proportion, like this little tiny sliver of the northern coast of Greenland is somehow proving the entire Arctic Circle from 70 North to the North Pole that you can barely even see registering on this full ice map. Speaking of which I want to take a look at August 20th 2018, notice how much green there is, where the extent of the purple is, the depths = colors, so the green is still two and a half to three meters which is almost 9 feet thick, yellow is approximately 12 feet thick. Remember just a rough estimate for those of you in the States, 3 feet is a meter, I know it's not exact but it's close, we can just get an easy baseline on that.

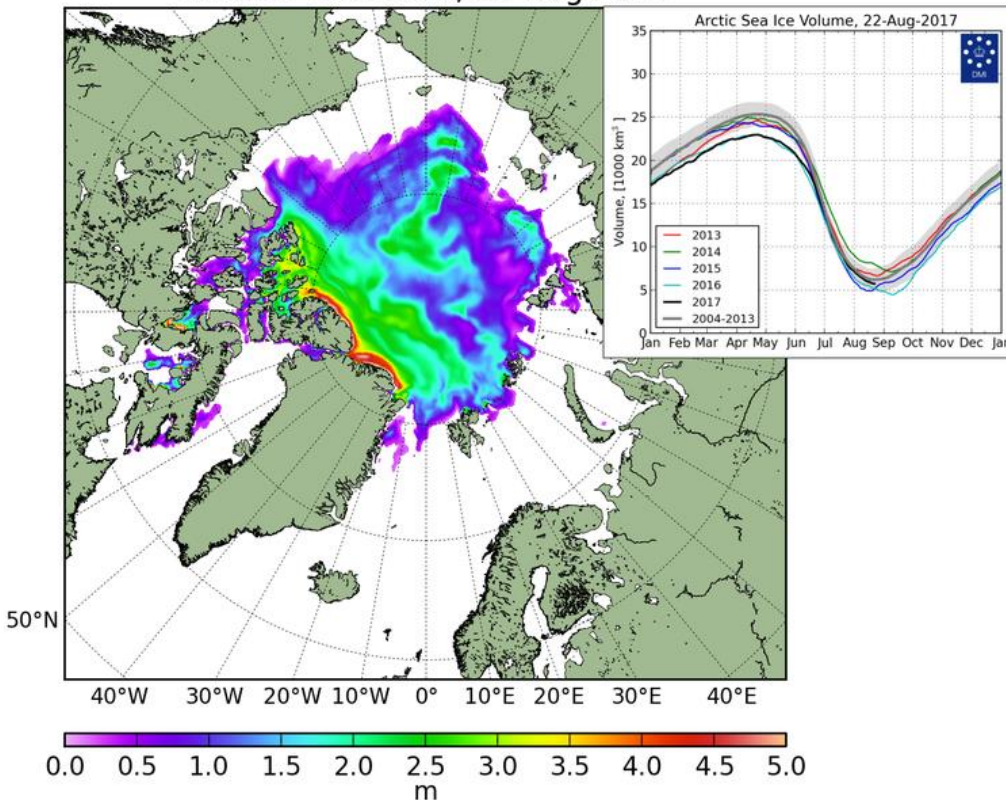
If you look at the Arctic Sea Ice Volume chart on the right, that black line is this year, corporate media needs to explain why we're so far above all these other years when they keep telling us it's going to go into all-time melt, but it hasn't it's reversed, it's actually flipped into gains. Keep your eye on how much green and yellow there is in the center, that's the thicker ice, Purple's the thinnest of the ice.

Sea Ice Thickness, 20-Aug-2018

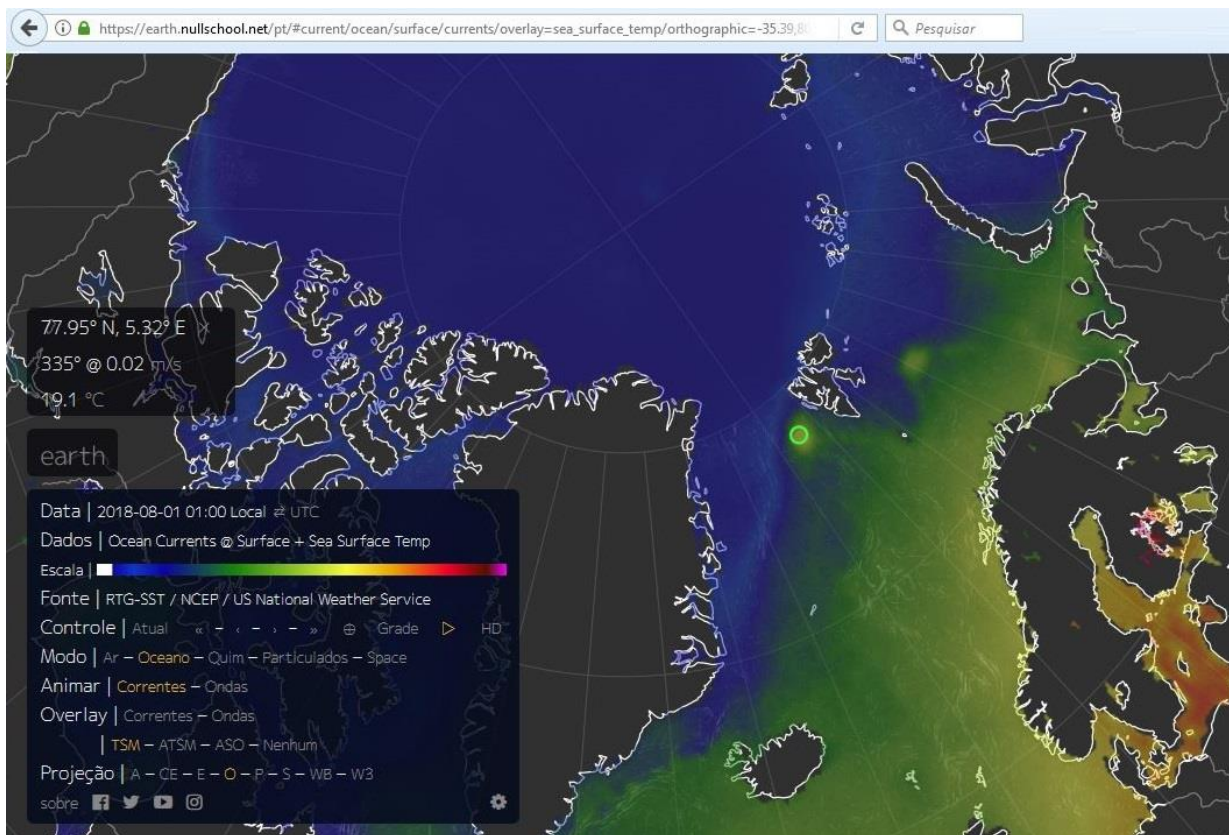


I'm going to bring you over here to last year's 22nd of August 2017, notice how much green there is over the North Pole, with that yellow that was not there last year. The density along the Greenland coast as well as the Canadian Coast heavier last year, notice where the ice had shifted right back up to the North Pole area.

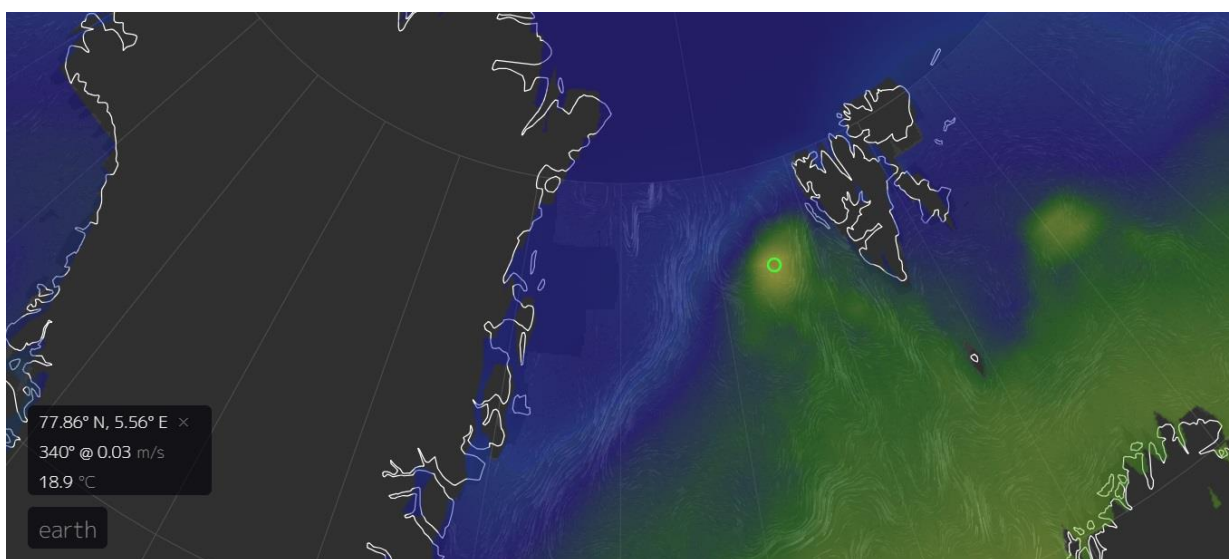
Sea Ice Thickness, 22-Aug-2017



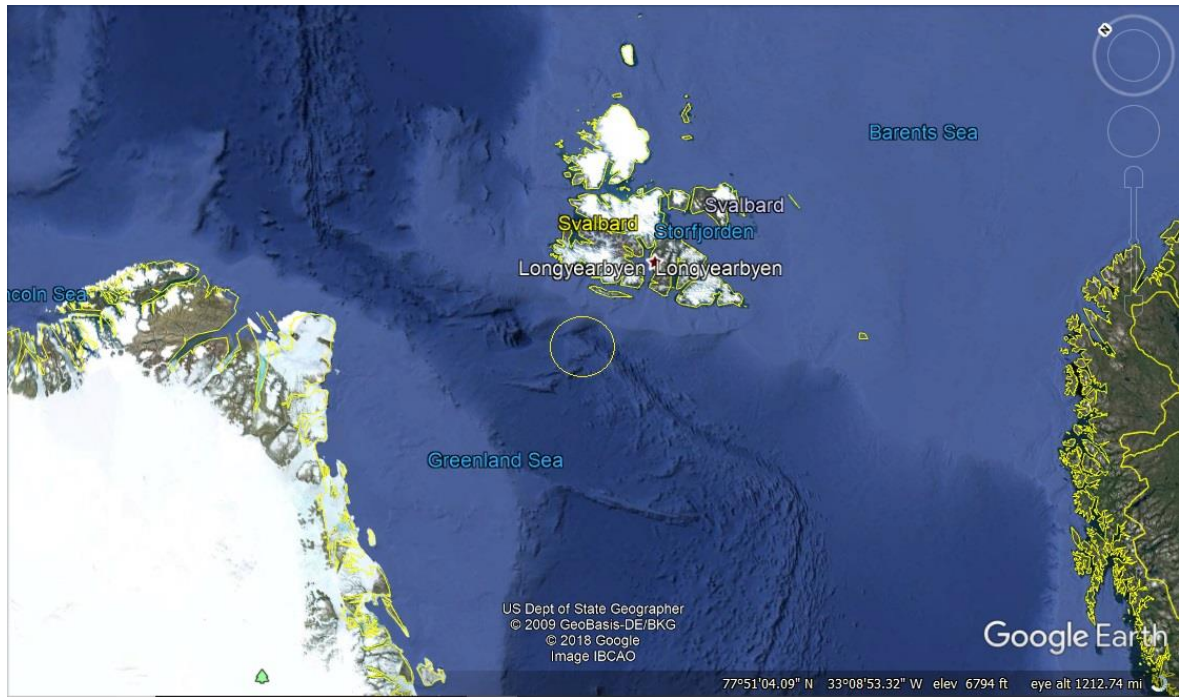
When I saw this area in northern Greenland, I thought I just did a video on the hot spots up there in the Arctic. Anomalous hotspots where the waters 19-20 degrees Celsius in the Arctic Circle, those are underwater volcanoes erupting.



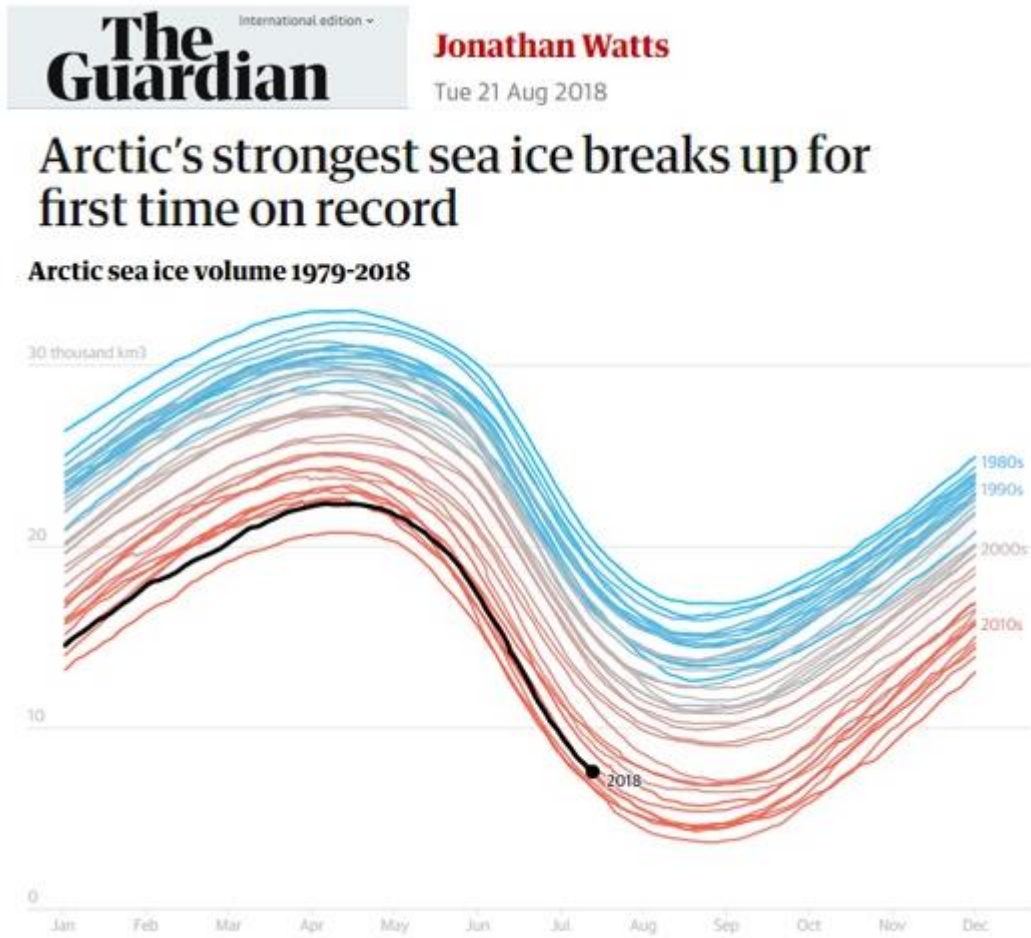
There are two prolific spots showing at the moment off Svalbard and that area on the map that they're referencing in The Guardian article to the west where Greenland is. Top right on that edge is where this ice article's location is, it's really close to where these volcanoes are erupting underwater.



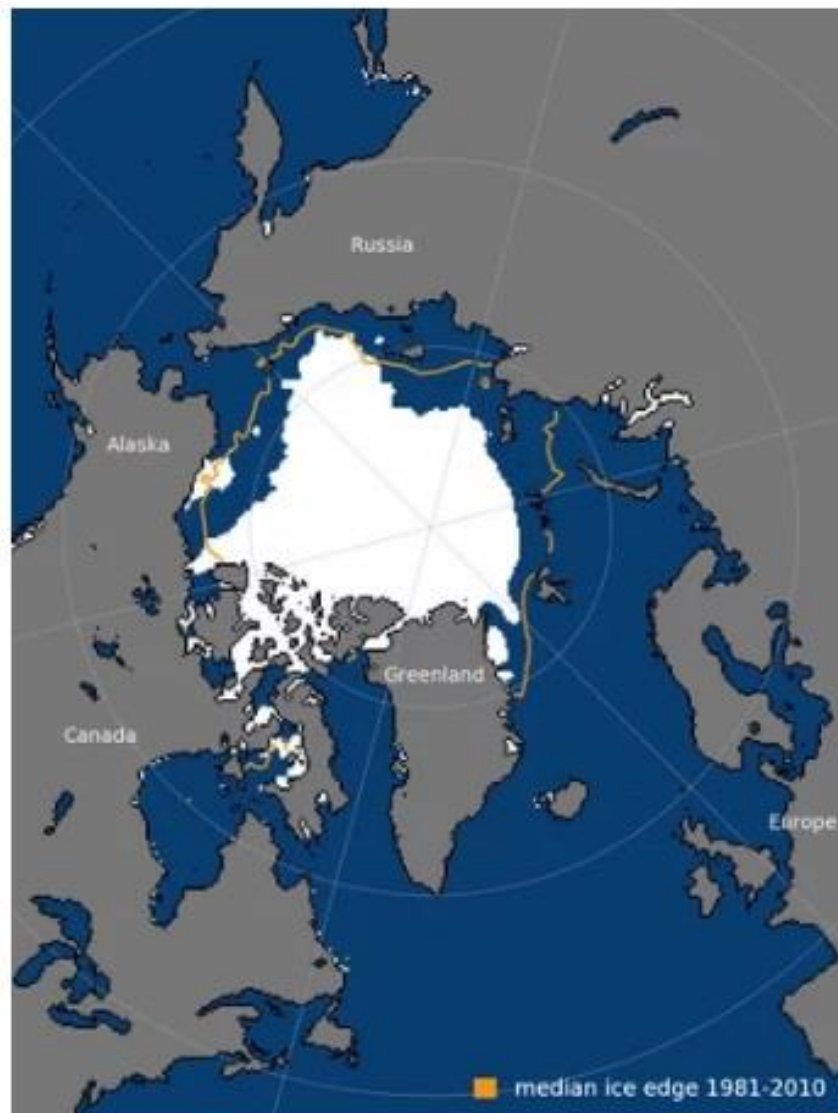
Interestingly when you look at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge where it dog legs off and goes left, that's exactly where the ice losses are they're referencing this Guardian article. They don't dare talk about these underwater volcanoes that could be the catalyst for the ice melt. Has to be wind, couldn't be anything else. You see how many volcanoes are awakening globally, the number of earthquakes. If that Mid-Atlantic Ridge starts to go off underwater, and there are several volcanoes, what do you think it's going to do to the water temperature?



Even in the Guardian article they had to reference how the Arctic is above any of the least melt years, they're switching the narrative in front of your eyes.



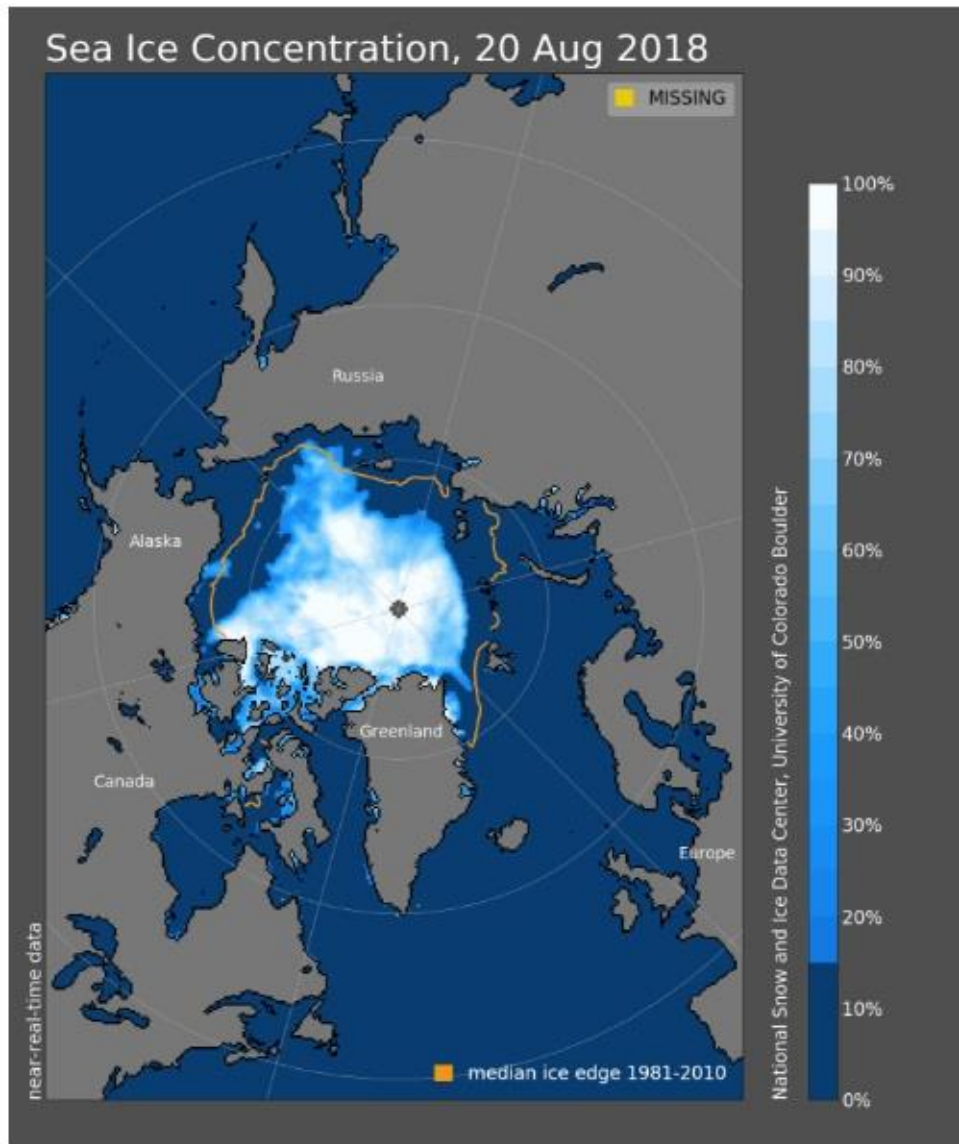
Take a look here so far 5.7 million square kilometers or 2.2 million square miles. Melt season ends in about two weeks or less, see where we go when we start to gain ice again.



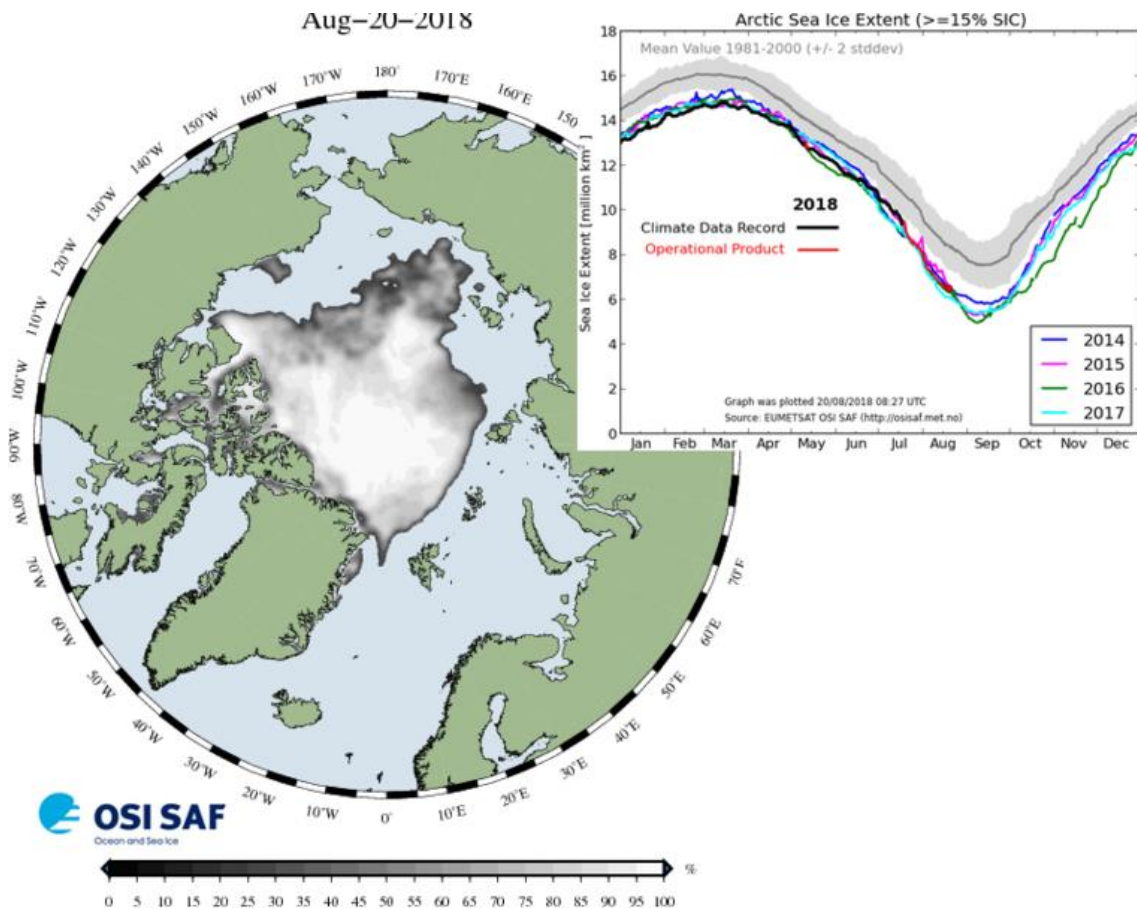
▲ Arctic sea ice extent for 15 August 2018 was 5.7m sq km (2.2m sq miles). The orange line shows the 1981 to 2010 average extent for that day. Photograph: NSIDC



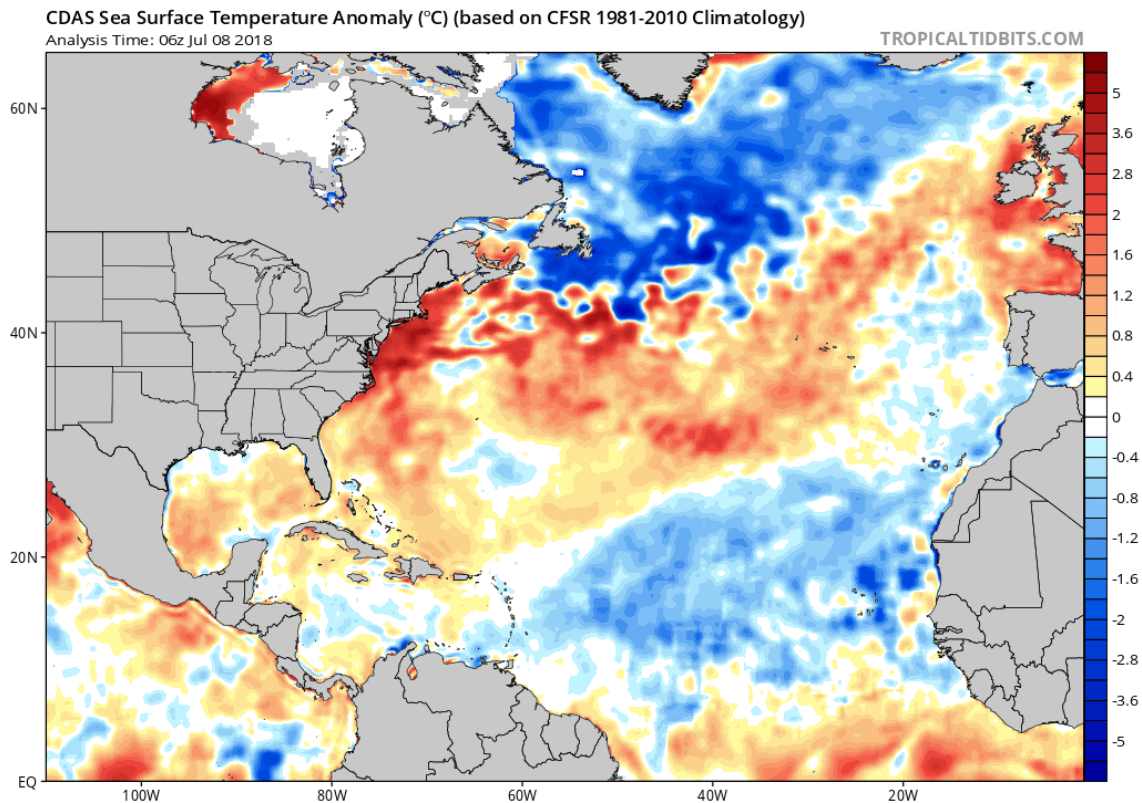
Sea Ice Concentrations from NSIDC, the person that was referenced for the Guardian article, take a look through the site I've linked everything below, they have a lot of interactive charts, daily ice coverage. I see a lot of white and white indicates a hundred percent ice coverage. Look how much white density there still is around the North Pole exactly at 90 North. Those other spots that are hot white, that's a hundred percent ice coverage, and you were totals going to be an Ice-Free Arctic.



Bring you over here to Polar Portal as well, this is off the OSI, linked below you can check out their coloration, it gives you a different view in the density compared to what you saw from the NSIDC charts, two different ways to look at the same information.



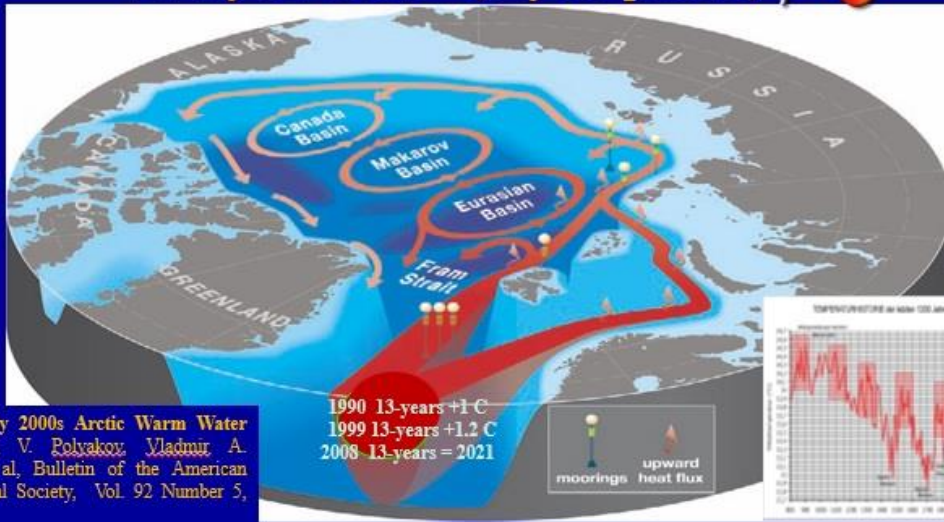
I will explain it to you as David Dilly explained it to me. The Atlantic water temperatures are cooling; this is where the water originates from that gets pushed into the Arctic Circle on nine year cycles.



(BELOW) They call it an Arctic Water Pulse, and this happens every nine years it's on a cycle as well. You see the dark red, it is the artery and that's where the water originates from which gets pushed up in below the ice across the Arctic Circle. If the water is cooler, significantly cooler, three to four degrees Celsius cooler, what do you think is going to happen with the ice?

It's not going to melt, because a lot of that melt during the 1990s was because these water pulses were much warmer. The 1999 pulse was 1°C warmer than today's temperatures, then to realize just a small 1.2°C drop has brought us right back into seventh or eighth least amount of ice, and then next year we're going to blow through everything in the ice loss narrative. We'll have totally shifted and we'll be right back into the 30-year median baseline. The Atlantic water temperatures continue to cool, and this water going up under the Arctic ice is going to continue to be cooler, which means more ice.

Arctic Warm Water Pulse Every 72 Years – (9 year pulses)



Fate of Early 2000s Arctic Warm Water Pulse Aigor V. Polyakov, Vladimir A. Alexeev et al, Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, Vol. 92 Number 5, May 2011

1990 13-years +1 C
1999 13-years +1.2 C
2008 13-years = 2021

During the 1998 Global Warming Peak, the warm pulse occurred from 1990-93 and again 2004-07, Warms the Arctic waters below the ice caps

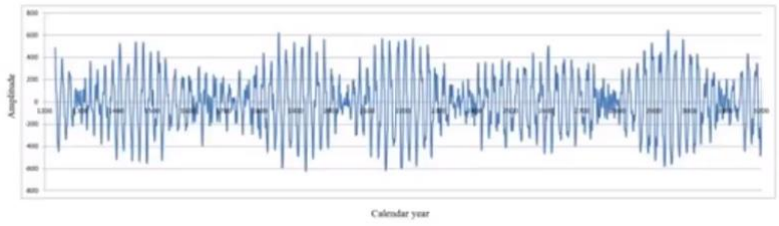
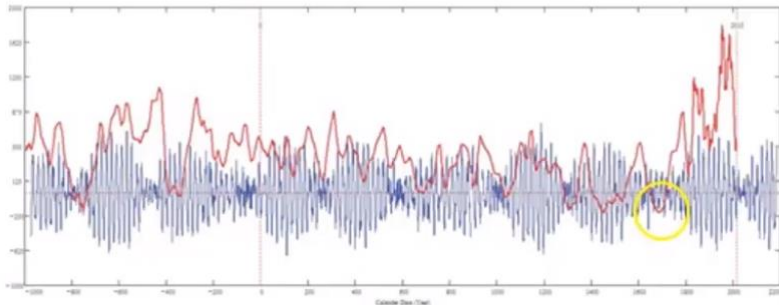
Up to 1 Degree Celsius above normal Arctic Boundary Current from the Atlantic...provides the largest input of water, heat, and salt into the Arctic Ocean; the total quantity of heat is substantial, enough to melt the Arctic sea ice cover several times over.

Courtesy...Fate of Early 2000s Arctic Warm Water Pulse Aigor V. Polyakov, Vladimir A. Alexeev et al, Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, Vol. 92 Number 5, May 2011

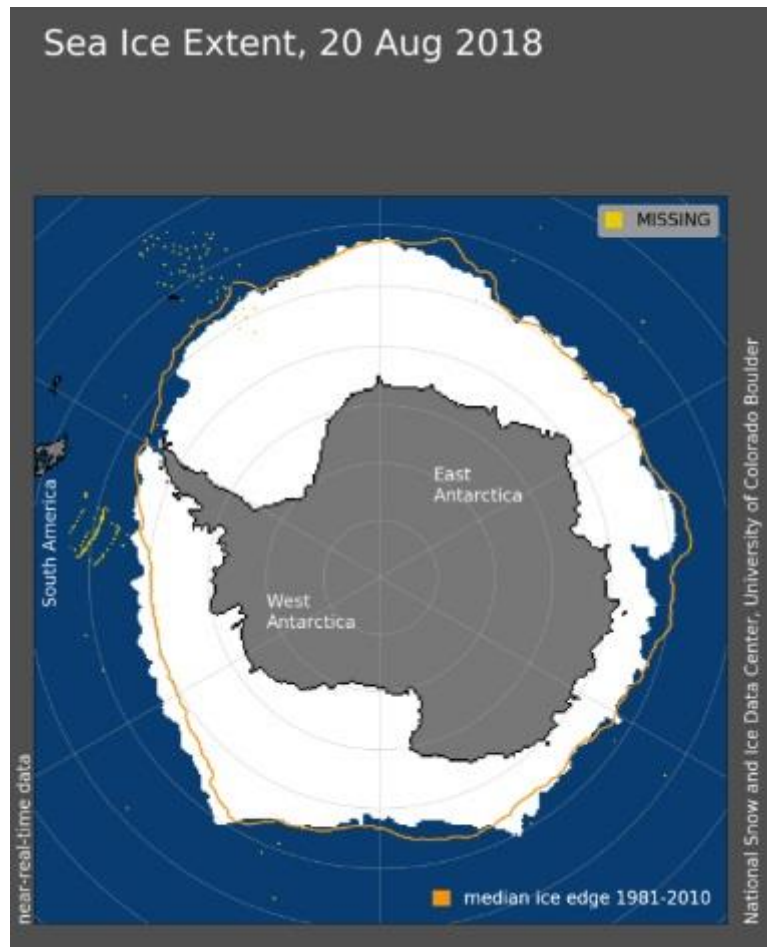
When the Arctic freezes faster you're going to get blasting Arctic fronts coming down across North America, and it's really going to have an effect. Look for an extremely brutally cold winter this year and we're going into a Grand Solar Minimum at this same time. The cycles, it's all about the cycles, these Grand Solar Minimums are on 400 year cycles, this Arctic water pulse is on a nine-year cycle.

Reinforcing the double dynamo model with solar-terrestrial activity in the past three millennia

Zharkova, Popov, Zharkov & Shepherd



“Scientists” have no explanation for the return of all the sea ice down in Antarctica and it's nearly a baseline again. If you're looking at this chart, and you go to the West there's an enormous amount of ice on the Western quadrant of Antarctica. If you take all that ice that's growing above the baseline and start to fill in all those other little areas around down at the Northeast. These sections will fill in breaking through the 30-year average, 1981 to 2010. Main Stream Media wont explain why, they'll just keep pushing the global warming narrative, you see another switch in front of you right now.



Thanks for reading, hope you got something out of the article. For more in-depth analysis, the Tri-Weekly Podcast, Mini Ice Age Conversations, thirty minutes on these same issues that you can take with you on the go.

*** Today's Story Links ***

Sea Ice Extent Arctic <http://polarportal.dk/en/sea-ice-and-icebergs/sea-ice-extent0/>

Arctic's strongest sea ice breaks up for first time on record

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/21/arctics-strongest-sea-ice-breaks-up-for-first-time-on-record>

Ice Vectro and coverage near Greenland Coast

https://twitter.com/elmltp/status/1028938934473109504?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1028941687903662080&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.theguardian.com%2Fworld%2F2018%2Faug%2F21%2Farctics-strongest-sea-ice-breaks-up-for-first-time-on-record

<http://mallemaroking.org/north-greenland-sea-ice/>

Ice Concentrations 1987-2014 <https://youtu.be/FDRnH48LvHQ>

Sea Ice Concentrations Aug 20, 2018 <http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/>

Arctic sea ice thickness and volume <http://polarportal.dk/en/sea-ice-and-icebergs/sea-ice-thickness-and-volume/>

Antarctic Sea Ice News <https://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/>

ADAPT 2030



[ADAPT 2030 Mini Ice Age 2015–2035 Series on YouTube](#)

*** ADAPT 2030 Social Media Links ***

1.) PATREON www.patreon.com/adapt2030

2.) BITCHUTE <https://www.bitchute.com/hashtag/adapt2030/>

3.) STEEM <https://steemit.com/@adapt2030>



ADAPT 2030 (36)
Covering Grand Solar Minimum Intensification, Crop Losses, Cold
Weather Anomalies & Stories the MSM Refuses to Discuss
400 followers | 120 posts | 5 following
oilseedcrops.org | Joined August 2016

<https://steemit.com/@adapt2030>

*** Stories also on STEEMIT ***

4.) *** ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link ***



*** ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link ***

5.) **Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast**

Libsyn: <http://adapt2030.libsyn.com/>

iTunes: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/adapt-2030-mini-ice-age-conversations/id1200142326>

6.) FB <https://www.facebook.com/Miniiceage>

7.) TWITTER <https://twitter.com/adapt2030>

8.) YOUTUBE www.youtube.com/user/MyanmarLiving



Medium

*** Stories also on Medium ***

9.) MEDIUM <https://medium.com/@globalcooling>

Weekly Podcast



Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast is available on [iTunes](#), [Soundcloud](#), [Stitcher Radio](#) and [Libsyn](#)