

Drivers & Products

Time Frame	Driver	Product
8 days- 2 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weather forecasters • Emergency management • Fishing fleet • Fuel resupply/ Public safety / Aviation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guidance for forecast • increased chance of storminess • ice edge; freezing spray • advance notice of prolonged cold/warm
3-4 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Forecast Center • Oil & Gas Regulators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • river ice breakup guidance • sea ice break-up/freeze-up
1-2 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire weather forecasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fuel condition/dryness/storminess/precipitation temporal distribution
3-6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry operational planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scheduling: site access probability/ ice road construction window
6-8 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry operational planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeze-up/Break up probabilities
Interannual & Beyond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishery managers • Engineers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sea ice/ocean condition for stock assessment • precipitation amount/type for design

Initialization data to improve predictions

- Considered “low hanging fruit” for improving predictions
 - Regarding initialization for sea ice forecasts,
 - better use of upper ocean information for ice freeze up forecasts
 - ice thickness information may also improve summer predictions
- More general challenges
 - Effectively using available observations
 - Obtaining new observations
 - encourage useful observations from “ships of opportunity”, industry, etc.?
 - new instrumentation for ice-covered waters?
 - Can we determine what data will be useful for predictions of other aspects of the Arctic system
- In longer term, we need a better understanding of where and what critical observations are needed for Arctic prediction
 - Design observing networks to fit these needs

Evaluating and Improving Predictions

- Low hanging fruit:
 - Assessment of existing systems (NMME) for high latitudes
 - Using NWP knowledge to inform evaluation metrics
 - Better capitalize on existing/ongoing research (synthesis efforts?)
- Longer term challenge of improving predictions
 - Need to understand (and communicate) inherent limits of predictability
 - Need for enhanced process understanding and improvements in models
 - Coupling across system components, Cloud microphysics