I had an opportunity to participate in the Arctic cruise of the CSIRO Aurora, a Canadian coast guard icebreaker, in September 2016. During this time I met Professor Ian Pottier, a leading authority in Arctic marine micropaleontology. Shocked to find out that attending the International Arctic Change Conference in Ottawa in December, I decided I would apply for a research position under Professor Ian Pottier at University of Ottawa.

I was selected for the fellowship without incident, and headed to Ottawa at the beginning of December. Ottawa was very cold and snowy, and the view from our hotel window was stunning. The conference was well organized, and we were invited to several social events, including a visit to a hockey game and a visit to the National Art Gallery. It was a great opportunity to meet new people and learn about the latest research in the field of marine micropaleontology.

After the conference, I spent about two weeks in Quebec City, Canada. The city was very beautiful, and the majority of the participants were from Quebec. I was able to attend many social events, including a visit to the National Museum of Natural History and a visit to the Saint Lawrence River.

My goal was to find out what impact climate change is having on the Arctic. I was also interested in learning more about the local wildlife, and I was able to see many different species, including birds, deer, and moose.

The conference was a great opportunity to meet new people and learn about the latest research in the field of marine micropaleontology. It was a great experience, and I hope to attend more conferences in the future.
The mechanisms of sea ice reduction

Toward Achieving Accurate Decadal Forecasts of Sea Ice Extent Into the Future

Resolving accurate decadal forecasts of sea ice distributions in the Arctic Ocean requires the prediction of currents, bends, and sea ice drift, which are an important factor in the Arctic Ocean climate. In addition to the atmosphere, which is undergoing large-scale changes, the Arctic Ocean is being affected by melting and increasing of sea ice, which cover a large area of the ocean in the winter, and by warming, of the ocean water, which is increasing the sea ice melting. We need to improve our models and understand the interactions between the atmosphere and the sea ice. In order to do this, we need to understand the mechanisms of sea ice reduction and the factors affecting them. Our research project uses observational and modeling studies to better understand and predict the behavior of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean. We are using both observational data and model simulations to improve our understanding of the mechanisms of sea ice reduction and to develop better forecasting tools. Our goal is to improve our ability to predict sea ice extent into the future, which is important for understanding the impact of sea ice on the climate and for addressing the challenges of climate change in the Arctic.