



Drifting buoys tracked by satellite systems and deployed on or between ice floes allow the drift of the Antarctic pack to be measured.



Samples are taken from snow pits to analyse grain size, density, salinity and oxygen isotope composition.

SEA ICE MEASUREMENTS

Storing an ice core for transport to the ship's freezer laboratory.



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SEA ICE MEASUREMENTS



A typical
sampling site.

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SEA ICE MEASUREMENTS

Assessing the sea ice via the ship's crane.

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SEA ICE MEASUREMENTS

Coring sea ice alongside the
Aurora Australis.



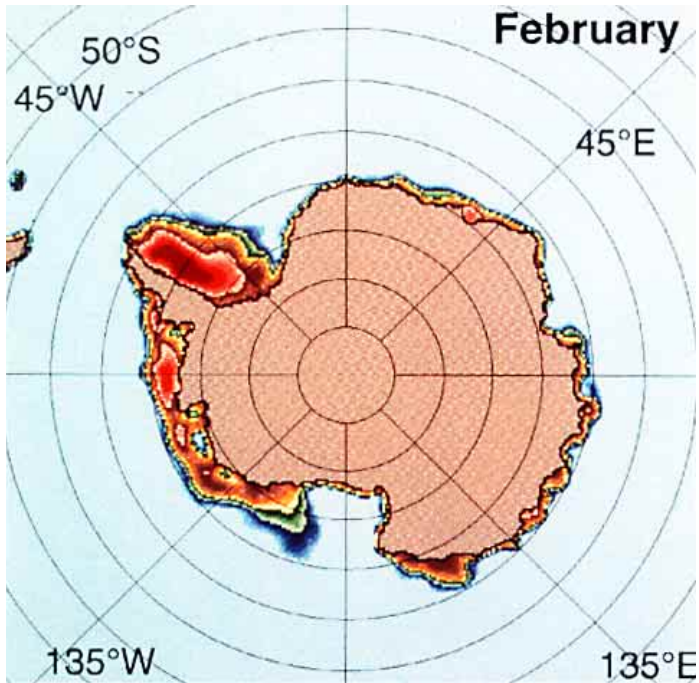
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SEA ICE MEASUREMENTS



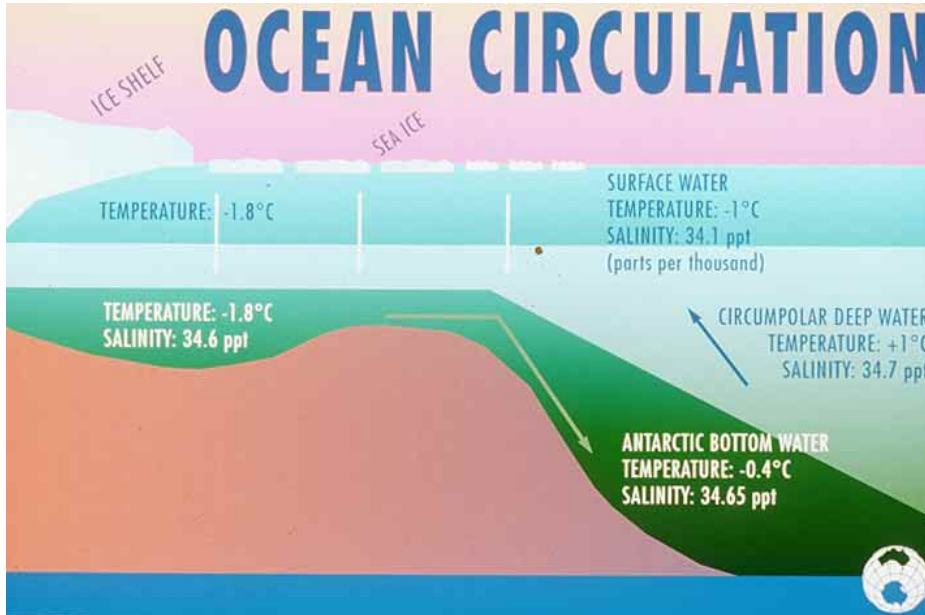
Snow
conductivity
measurements.

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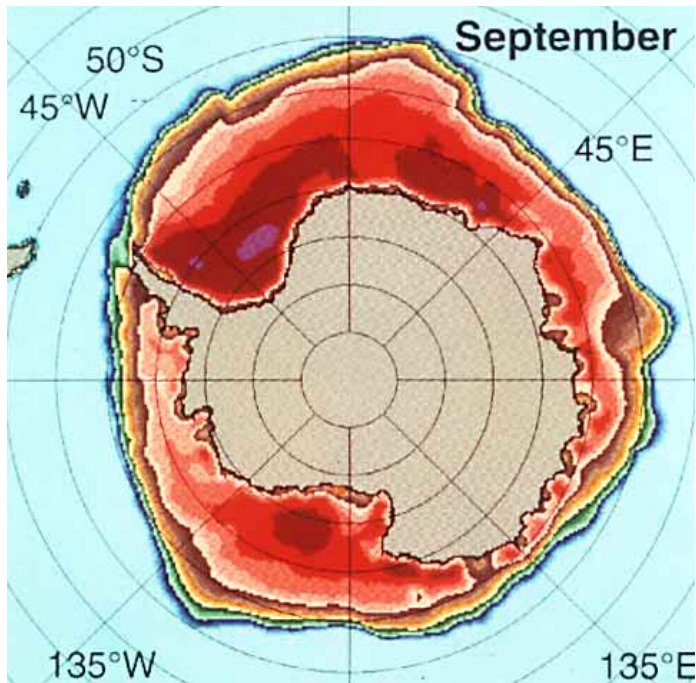
February is the month of minimum sea ice extent around Antarctica. This is a composite SSM/I image for February.

SEA ICE AND CLIMATE



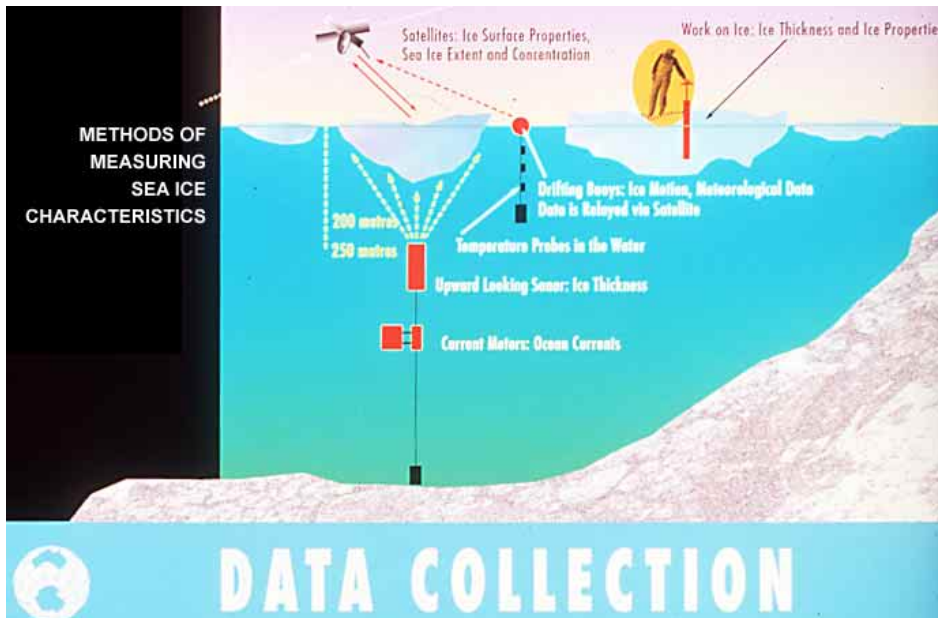
Schematic of ocean circulation in the Antarctic sea ice zone.

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September is the month of maximum sea ice extent around Antarctica. This is a composite SSM/I image for September.

SEA ICE AND CLIMATE



Data
collection
methods

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