

NORTH AMERICAN ICE SERVICE (NAIS) – ICEBERG CHART

The North American Ice Service (NAIS), a partnership that includes the International Ice Patrol (IIP), the National Ice Center (NIC), and the Canadian Ice Service (CIS), distributes a joint iceberg chart to define the extent of the iceberg danger in the North Atlantic Ocean. The chart will be updated each day by 0000 UTC and when changing ice conditions require a revision. A brief description of the chart's features is provided below. For additional ice information or more information regarding products and services, please visit IIP at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/iip> or CIS at <http://ice-glaces.ec.gc.ca>. For more detailed information regarding iceberg conditions south of Greenland, visit the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) at <http://www.dmi.dk/en/groenland/hav/ice-charts/>.

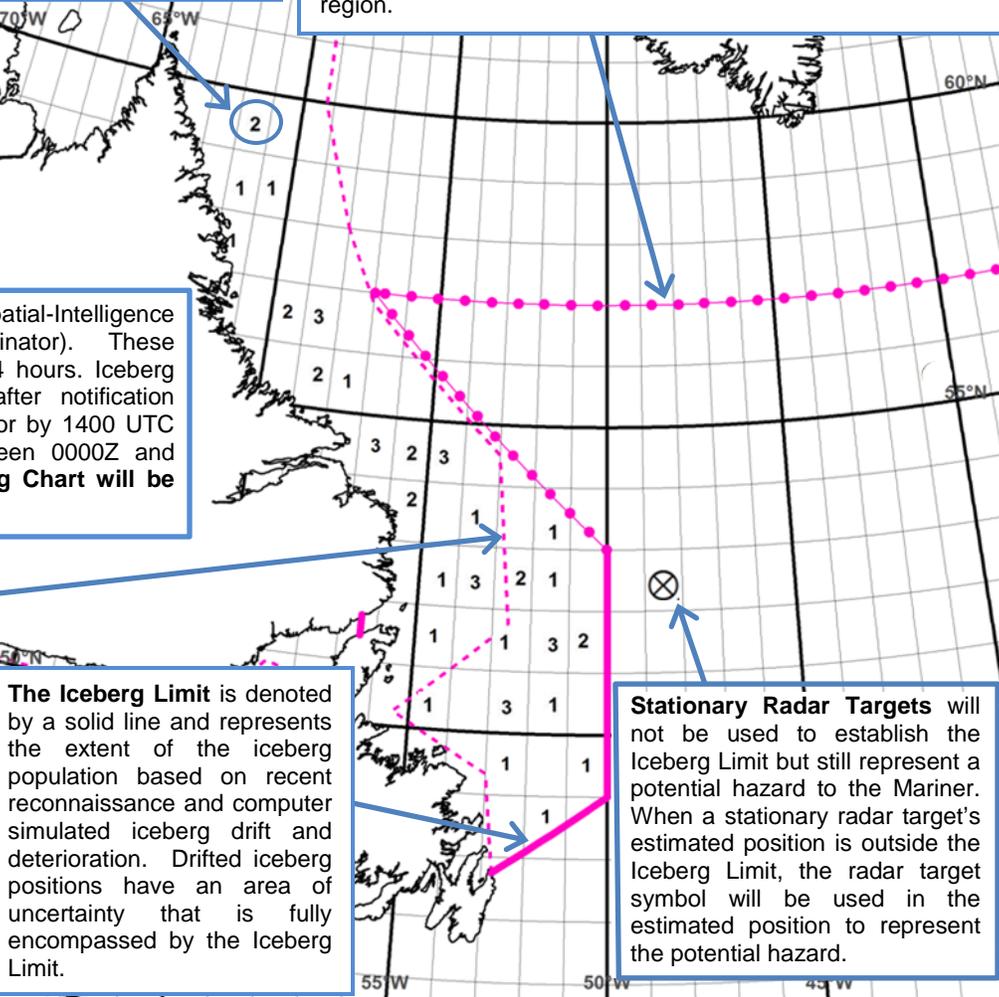
Numbers on the chart represent the total number of icebergs including growlers, bergy bits, and radar targets, whose estimated positions are within the respective area bounded by one degree of latitude and one degree of longitude.

If an iceberg is detected and reported outside the published NAIS Iceberg Limit, a Notice to Shipping (NOTSHIP) will immediately be sent by the Canadian Coast Guard Marine Communications and Traffic Service (MCTS) and an urgent NAVAREA IV message will be distributed over GMDSS by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (The NAVAREA IV Coordinator). These warnings will remain in effect for 24 hours. Iceberg products will be revised shortly after notification between 1200 UTC and 0000 UTC or by 1400 UTC the following day if reported between 0000Z and 1200Z. **No updates to the Iceberg Chart will be made between 0000Z and 1200Z.**

Sea Ice Limit is denoted by the dashed line and represents the estimated extent of at least 1/10 sea ice coverage. The Sea Ice Limit is valid for 1600Z on the day prior to the date on the chart. More recent and detailed sea ice info is available from CIS.

The **NOTE** block will be used to indicate if a special situation applies to the chart. Examples include a chart revision (when new information is received that affects the accuracy of the chart) and a significant expansion or reduction of the Iceberg Limit (defined as at least one degree of change in latitude or longitude from the previous Iceberg Limit).

NAIS reconnaissance is focused near the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and the east coast of Labrador. North of 53°N, NAIS uses climatology along with less regular flights and satellite data to develop an **Estimated Iceberg Limit** represented by a dotted line. This line represents a rough estimate of the current extent of the iceberg population in this region.



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06 JAN 2016

The Most Recent Reconnaissance is at the end of the NOTE block. It indicates what area was most recently surveyed (SW, S, SE, E, or W limit), whether the work was a dedicated iceberg flight, a general flight, or a satellite pass, and when the work was done. Northern Survey indicates reconnaissance focused on counting icebergs north of 50°N instead of delineating the iceberg extent. If a dedicated iceberg flight has flown in the last seven days, it will be considered the most recent reconnaissance.

NOTE: Significant reduction of iceberg limit due to modeled deterioration.
For more information:
www.navcen.uscg.gov/iip
www.ice-glaces.ec.gc.ca
Most Recent Reconnaissance:
Southern Limit Iceberg Flight 01JAN16

THE ESTIMATED ICEBERG POPULATION DENSITY PROVIDED WITHIN THE AREA BOUNDED BY THE ICEBERG LIMIT IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATION.