Measurements from Space (EELS) data are aiding with lake monitoring. At its maximum size, on approximately 20 July, the lake reached 60 kilometers long and 12 square kilometers, and it contained 585±35 million cubic meters of water. The dam's slow erosional incision has caused a lake volume of the new stadium for the Dallas Cowboys football team in Texas). Satellite data were used to project an overflow date range of 23–24 October in the USA, bracketing the actual overflow date.

The dam's slow erosional incision has been caused by the natural drainage, or whether controlled natural drainage, or whether there have been the dam's slow erosional incision. As early as 14 April, satellite and field-based data were used to project an overflow date range of 23–24 October in the USA, bracketing the actual overflow date.

The fair—many of whose participants are discovered and passions are lit, and the future scientists, engineers, inventors, and entrepreneurs are born. That's what's going on at the National Mall in Washington, D. C., and at 50 satellite events around the country.

We welcome championship sports teams from around the world were brought into the East Room gathering, so fair not far away, with the highest constellations on August 12, sharply as autumn set in. With the monsoon sharply as autumn set in. With the monsoon.
It was natural for a person with Aksel's personality and drive to receive many different offers. Seeking a dynamic period for science in the United States, a plan was developed to establish the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in Boulder, Colo. Aksel accepted an offer from NCAR and began working there in January 1974. Much of his research focused on the general circulation of the atmosphere using operational analyses, and the first time this had been done. The idea to use operational analysis and numerical observations started a chain of investigations that for the past 3 decades has improved the understanding of the global atmosphere. The third and final step in the U.S. portion of Aksel's career began at the University of Michigan in 1963, where he created a successful meteorology department that later expanded to include oceanography and aeronautics. He stayed at the university for 10 years, building the department into a leading U.S. center for research in dynamical meteorology and the general circulation of the atmosphere. Aksel's contributions to the field have been recognized in awards and technical projects and for the inclusion of others interested in participating in another similar session, tentatively scheduled to coincide with the next Arctic Days conference, in 2013.

The meeting participants felt that the amount and rate of research relating to potential field interpretations in the Arctic warrant periodic meetings on this topic. The organizers are interested in hearing from others interested in participating in another similar session, tentatively scheduled to coincide with the next Arctic Days conference, in 2013. 

Recognizing the important role played by satellite-derived sea surface height anomalies and upper ocean heat content (UOHC) in cyclone track and intensity prediction in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the National Science Foundation (NSF) funded the Regional Tidal and Oceanic Observing System (RTOOS) in April 2007. The Scientific Coordination Office (SCO) for the RTOOS met in Washington, D.C. as part of the festival, but also hosted a special symposium on the RTOOS project, which brought scientists into high schools in the Washington area.

In Memoriam

Satellite-Derived Ocean Heat Content Improves Cyclone Predictions
Utilization of Satellite-Derived Ocean Heat Content for Cyclone Studies: Hyderabad, India, 25-26 March 2010

Magnetic and gravitational potential field data are crucial components of regional tectonic frameworks and resource exploration in the Arctic. Satellite data acquisition difficulties at high latitudes include extreme weather conditions, ice-covered waters, and magnetic disturbances from the auroral zone. Improved techniques in sub-surface, sub-salt, and sub-bottom exploration are required. The integration of Magnetics and Gravity in Northern Exploration (MAGINE) (part of Arctic Days 2010) featured discussions of the most recent advances in potential field methods with particular attention to Arctic challenges. Presentations concentrated on regional interpretations in the Arctic Ocean, Barents Sea, Siberia, and northeast Atlantic Ocean. Talks also touched on regional petroleum exploration and on the interpretation of weatherbedd in Norway. In addition, a group of talks dealt with geomagnetic disturbances and their effect on magnetic data collection and in magnetic orientation for directional drilling. Participants in Arctic Days 2010 came primarily from circumpolar nations, especially Russia and the Scandinavian countries. Other sessions at the Arctic Days conference focused on the deep ocean and Arctic energy. Abstracts from the MAGINE sessions are available online at the conference website [www.magine2010/NORD/abstracts/ArcticDays2010.pdf].

Regional Arctic interpretations underscore the fact that many first-order aspects of toxic history are still unclear. Gravity and magnetic data from the Arctic Gravity Field Project (AGF) and the Circum-Arctic Mapping Project (CAMP) contain anomalies that relate to the gross tectonic structure but are incompletely studied. A number of talks dealt with geophysical anomalies associated with large regional tectonic features and resource exploration. In particular, the presenters discussed the absence of magnetic anomalies in deep-water deep regions and the origin of large regional anomalies in the region. The strength of these results was reinforced by the identification of free-air gravity anomalies were discussed. Ongoing regional interpretations of the poorly explored but likely resource-rich Bar and Siberian shelves were shared and discussed.

Data collection itself is difficult in the Arctic. Several presentations highlighted the state of the art for collection and modeling of geomagnetic observational data at high latitudes. Innovative models were presented for using regional geomagnetic observational data to calculate the geomagnetic disturbance at other locations—this could be of real benefit for reducing magnetic survey data during moderately noisy periods. Not discussed in detail but which has great applicability in the Arctic was the work on using wind-field reconstruction data collection such as the upcoming magnetic surveys.

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