

# U.S. National Ice Center

## PRESS RELEASE



### Iceberg B-36 Calves off of Pine Island Glacier

October 23, 2015, Suitland, MD — The U.S. National Ice Center (USNIC) named a new iceberg that calved from Pine Island Glacier in Pine Island Bay. In the span of 2 weeks, the NIC has named two new icebergs that have calved from Pine Island Glacier, the newest being B-36. The combined area of the new named icebergs and other smaller icebergs that calved in this event are estimated to be approximately equal to B-31.

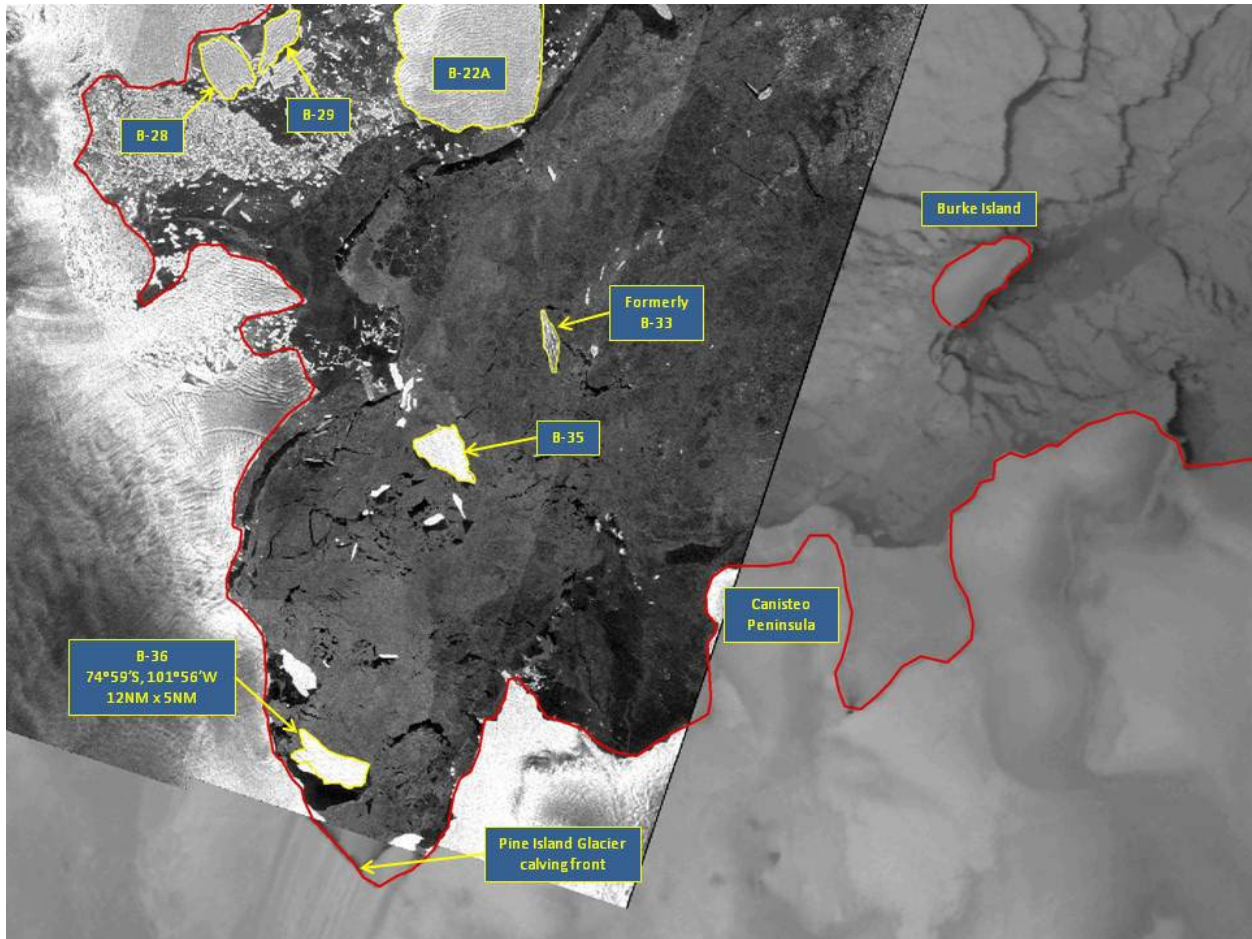
B-36 is located at 74°59'34" South, 101°55'52" West, in the Amundsen Sea. The iceberg measures 12 nautical miles on its longest axis and 5 nautical miles on its widest axis. Analyst Chris Readinger confirmed B-36 using Sentinel-1 and VIIRS images shown below.

Iceberg names are derived from the Antarctic quadrant in which they were originally calved. The quadrants are divided counter-clockwise in the following manner:

- A = 0-90W (Bellingshausen/Weddell Sea)
- B = 90W-180 (Amundsen/Eastern Ross Sea)
- C = 180-90E (Western Ross Sea/Wilkesland)
- D = 90E-0 (Amery/Eastern Weddell Sea)

When first sighted, an iceberg's point of origin is documented by USNIC. The letter of the quadrant, along with a sequential number, is assigned to the iceberg. For example, C-19 is sequentially the 19th iceberg tracked by USNIC in Antarctica between 180-90E (Quadrant C). Icebergs with letter suffixes have calved from already named icebergs, where the letters are added in sequential order. For example, C-19D is the 4th iceberg to calve off the original C-19 iceberg.

Iceberg positions are analyzed weekly and are available on the USNIC webpage at:  
<https://usicecenter.gov/Products/AntarcIcebergs>



SENTINEL/VIIRS images of B-36 dated August 23<sup>rd</sup> and August 19<sup>th</sup> 2015 respectively

USNIC is a multi-agency center—subordinate to Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command—operated by the Navy, NOAA, and Coast Guard which provides global to tactical scale ice and snow products, ice forecasting, and related environmental intelligence services for the United States government.

Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command directs and oversees more than 2,500 globally-distributed military and civilian personnel who collect, process and exploit environmental information to assist Fleet and Joint Commanders in all warfare areas to make better decisions faster than the adversary.

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