

U.S. National Ice Center

PRESS RELEASE

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Iceberg Calves off Pine Island Glacier in the Amundsen Sea

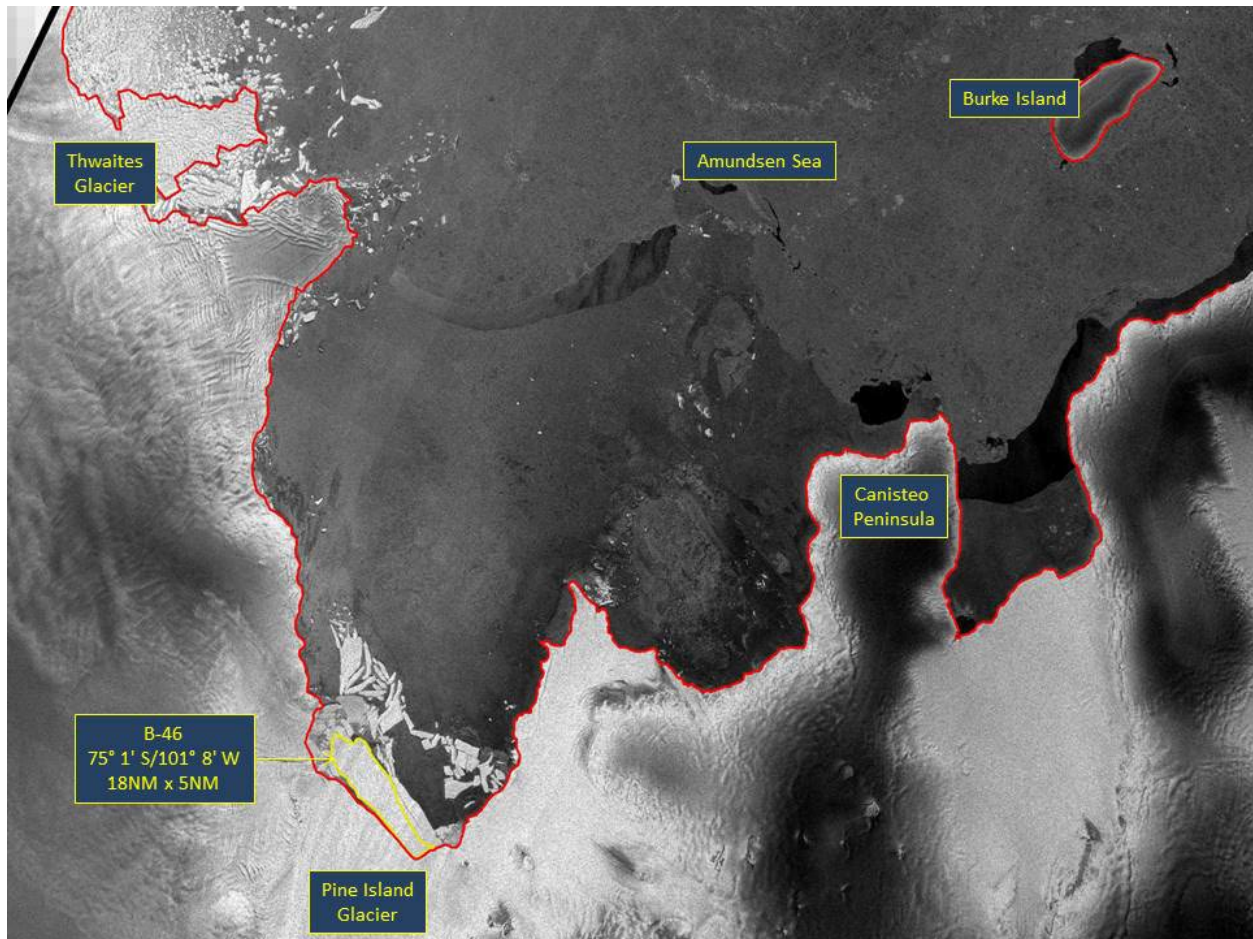
October 29, 2018, Suitland, MD— The U.S. National Ice Center (USNIC) has named a new iceberg that calved from Pine Island Glacier (PIG) in the Amundsen Sea and is another in a set of recent calvings from PIG. B-46 is located at 75°1' South, 101°8' West and measures 18 nautical miles on its longest axis and 5 nautical miles on its widest axis with an area of 66 square nautical miles. B-46 was first spotted by Rein Klazes of the Netherlands and was confirmed by U.S. Navy Ice Analyst Christopher Readinger in the Sentinel-1A image shown below. B-46 may be short lived as it appears to have already calved into several smaller pieces.

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-1A image of B-46, October 29, 2018

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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