The International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) released its first gridded bathymetric compilation in 1999. The IBCAO bathymetric portrayals have since supported a wide range of Arctic science activities, for example, by providing constraints for ocean circulation models and the means to define and formulate hypotheses about the geologic origin of the Arctic Ocean underwater features. IBCAO Version 3.0 comprises the largest improvement since 1999 taking advantage of new data sets collected by the circum-Arctic nations, opportunistic data collected from fishing vessels, data acquired from US Navy submarines and from research ships of various nations. Built using an improved gridding algorithm, this new grid is on a 500 meter spacing, revealing much greater details of the Arctic seafloor than IBCAO 1.0 (2.5 km) and 2.0 (2.0 km). The area covered by multibeam surveys has increased from ~6% in Version 2.0 to ~11% in Version 3.0.

Summary

The International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) was first released in 2000 as a Beta version with an accompanying article in EOS. This release was preceded by a presentation at the AGU Fall Meeting in San Francisco 1999.

A Schematic illustration of the IBCAO compilation procedure. The main difference from the procedure used to compile IBCAO 2.0, is the final step consisting of adding multibeam, single beam (including Olex), and land data using the remove/restore method. Only single beam soundings with dense spatial coverage (close to or less than 500 m between soundings) are added in this final process, i.e. sparse random tracklines are omitted.

Comparison between IBCAO 3.0 (A) and 2.0 (B) in the area of northwestern Norwegian continental margin where the MAHEANO multibeam data makes a significant difference. Note the difference in portrayal of canyons along the slope; even the large Andøya Canyon (AC) and Malangen Canyon (MC) are barely visible in IBCAO 2.0 (D) compared to in IBCAO 3.0 (C). MSGL=Mega Scale Glacial Lineations.