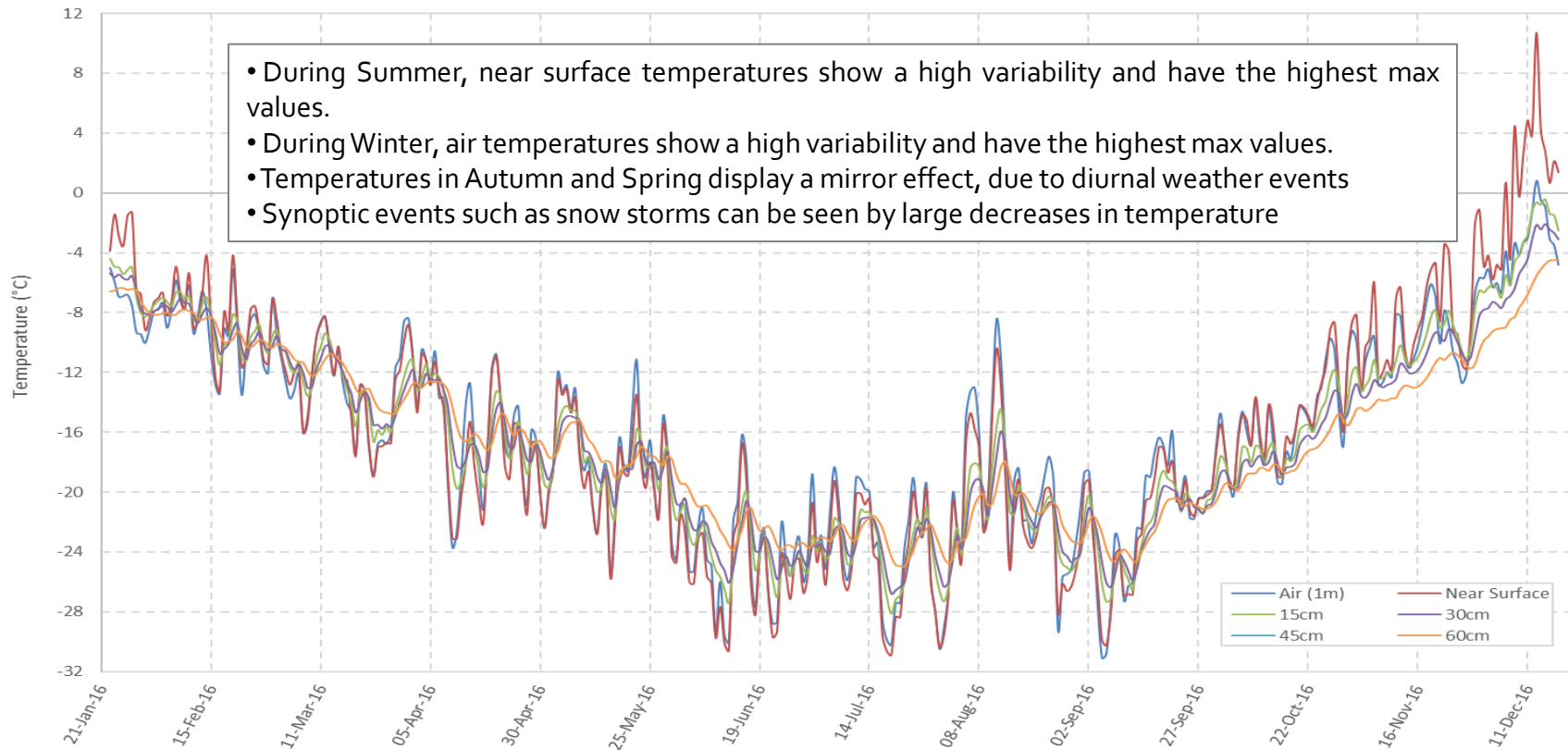
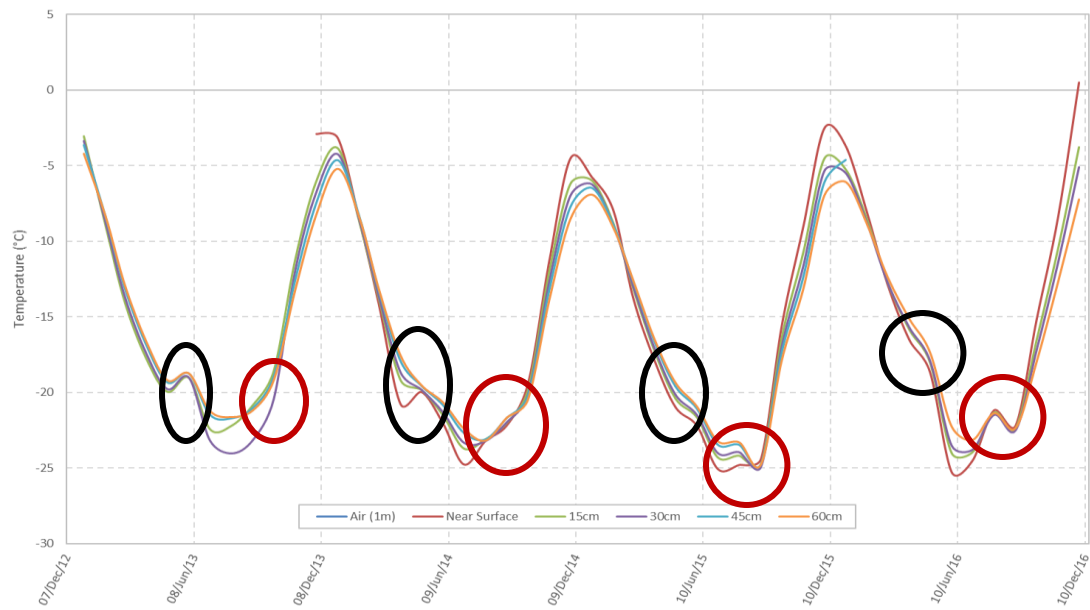


- To use high frequency data to determine the impact of seasonal, synoptic and diurnal events on ground thermal regimes.
  1. To establish seasonal, diurnal and synoptic influences on air and ground thermal regimes.
  2. To determine the extent to which synoptic data measured at Vesleskarvet (SANAE IV base) can be used regionally to evaluate ground thermal regimes.
  3. To determine the extent (depth) of synoptic events on ground thermal regimes.

Observed Temperatures over a one-year period at Vesleskarvet



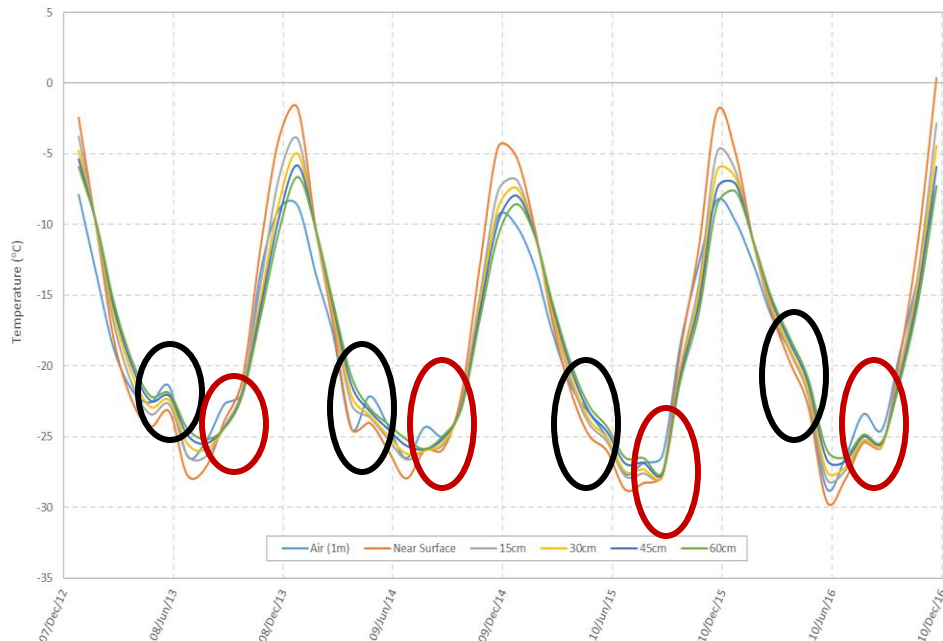
Monthly Average Temperatures for Vesleskarvet



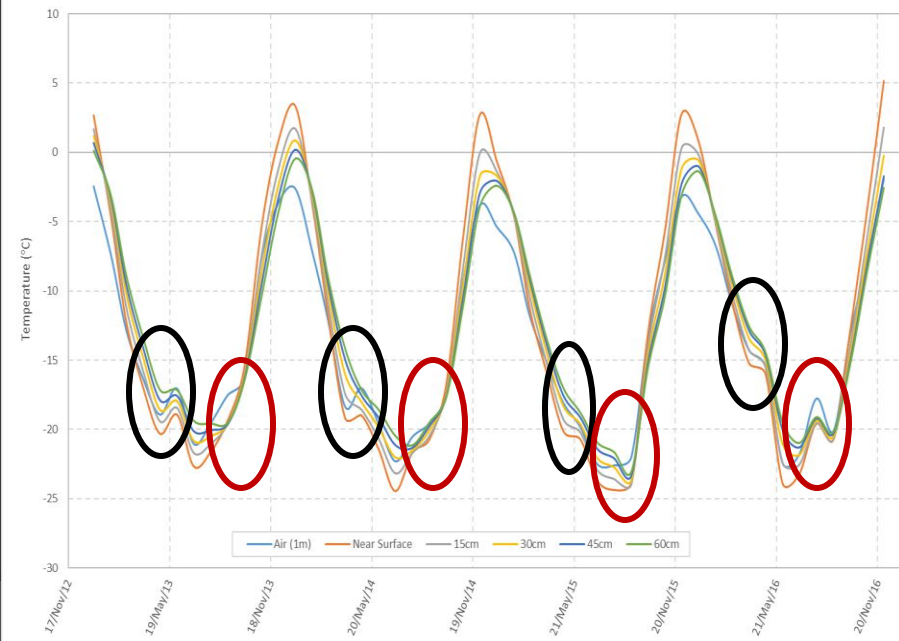
- Annually around April, temperatures increase and then decrease again. In August, a reversal occurs.

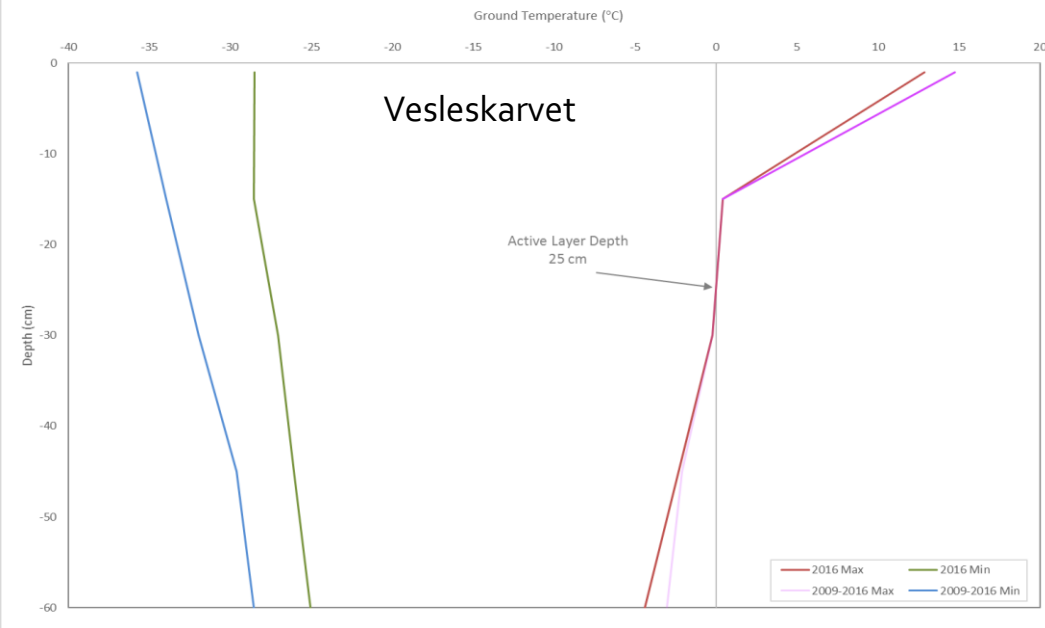
- Changes are synchronous with the SAO and the SAM which are also synchronous with the sea ice regime.

Monthly Average Temperatures for Grunehogna



Monthly Average Temperatures for Robertsollen





- Min ground thermal regimes show a large inter-annual variability compared with the max regimes due to the great fluctuations of air temperatures during the winter months compared to summer months.

- The deep active layer of Robertsollen is because it is a maritime site compared to Veslekarvet and Grunehogna and it has the lowest altitude.

