**Current Analysis for April 26 – May 2, 2022 (updated May 5th)**  
SST data is only available where there is no sea ice coverage, hence why the majority of the Arctic Ocean does not have data at this time of year and why there are no available data for the DBO sites. Within the next few weeks, the sea ice will begin to melt and some of the DBO sites will have SST values again. However, SSTs tend to be the coldest around the freezing point of seawater, often found near the sea ice edge. SSTs gradually warm towards lower latitudes. SSTs in the Barents Sea have increased to around 4-5 °C. SSTs in the Bering Sea are around 1-2 oC.

SST data is generally only available in the DBO Box sites during the summer months when there is minimal sea ice coverage and SSTs generally increase throughout the height of the summer as the ocean gains heat from solar radiation. In the fall, heat is lost to the atmosphere, which allows for sea ice to form. For DBO sites 4 - 8, the highest SST anomalies occur during the years of lowest September sea ice extent (2012 and 2007). This same phenomena is not seen in sites 1 - 3, as they tend to be sea ice free for longer portions of the year and are more prone to northern Pacific Ocean currents. All sites show increasing or warming trends in the SSTs between 0.2 - 0.4 °C per decade, except for site 8 which has no trend.

**Current Analysis for March 25 - 31, 2022 (updated April 8th)**  
SST data is only available where there is no sea ice coverage, hence why the majority of the Arctic Ocean does not have data at this time of year and why there are no available data for the DBO sites. However, SSTs tend to be the coldest around the freezing point of seawater, often found near the sea ice edge. SSTs gradually warm towards lower latitudes. SSTs in the Barents sea are around 3-4 °C.  
  
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