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Title: Satellite Observation of sea ice growth and transport in the Sea of Okhotsk

Abstract: The dominant pattern of sea ice drift was analyzed in the Sea of Okhotsk using microwave remote sensing data. Sea of Okhotsk is considered to be sensitive to the climatic change, because of its thin and dynamic sea ice characteristics. RADARSAT SAR data shows ice type variations in the Sea of Okhotsk and passive microwave radiometers DMSP SSM/I and ADEOS-II AMSR, Aqua AMSR-E data reveals successive ice transport. Daily NOAA AVHRR image (http://snow.civil.kitami-it.ac.jp/) and composite image with microwave signals are available to determine ice extent and weather conditions. Dominant ice drift along the Sakhalin Island was apparent in the satellite derived ice drift map in the Sea of Okhotsk. The flow pattern was indicated by the trace lines adopted on the vector field of ice drift. The flow pattern shows a dominant stream along the east coast of Sakhalin. Many flow path of sea ice were converged in the coastal zone of Sakhalin. Recurring polynya area in the northeast of Sakhalin was indicated as absence of steady flow lines. There appears

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