

frosts of an Arctic winter, gathers at the foot of the cliffs. It is more or less completely broken up in summer, but forms again with the early frosts of the ensuing autumn. (b) The surface of the open sea likewise freezes over into a continuous solid sheet, which, when undisturbed, becomes in the Arctic regions about eight feet thick, but which in summer breaks up into separate masses, sometimes of large



Fig. 163.—Disrupted Floe-ice of Arctic Seas.

extent, and is apt to be piled up into huge, irregular heaps (Fig. 163). This is what navigators term Floe-ice, and the separate floating cakes are known as *floes*. Ships fixed among these floes have been drifted with the ice for hundreds of miles, until at last liberated by its disruption. (c) In the Baltic Sea, off the coast of Labrador and elsewhere, ice has been observed to form on the sea-bottom. It is known as Ground-ice or Anchor-ice. In the Labrador fishing-grounds, it forms even at considerable depths.