

Nonuniform warming of the North Atlantic from 1955-2012

James Reagan^{1,2}, Dan Seidov², Alexey Mishonov^{1,2}, and Rost Parsons²

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Contact E-mail: james.reagan@noaa.gov

¹UMD/ESSIC/CICS-MD
²NOAA/NESDIS/NCEI-MD



Cooperative Institute for Climate & Satellites-Maryland

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND and NOAA



Outline

1. What is Ocean Heat Content (OHC)?
2. Global changes in OHC
3. North Atlantic OHC and Temperature Changes

What is Ocean Heat Content (OHC)?

****The amount of heat stored within the ocean****

$$OHC = \rho * C_p * SA \int_{Z_1}^{Z_2} T(z)(dz)$$

ρ = Density of Seawater

C_p = Specific Heat Capacity of Seawater

Z_1 = Upper depth limit (i.e., 0m)

Z_2 = Lower depth limit (i.e., 700m)

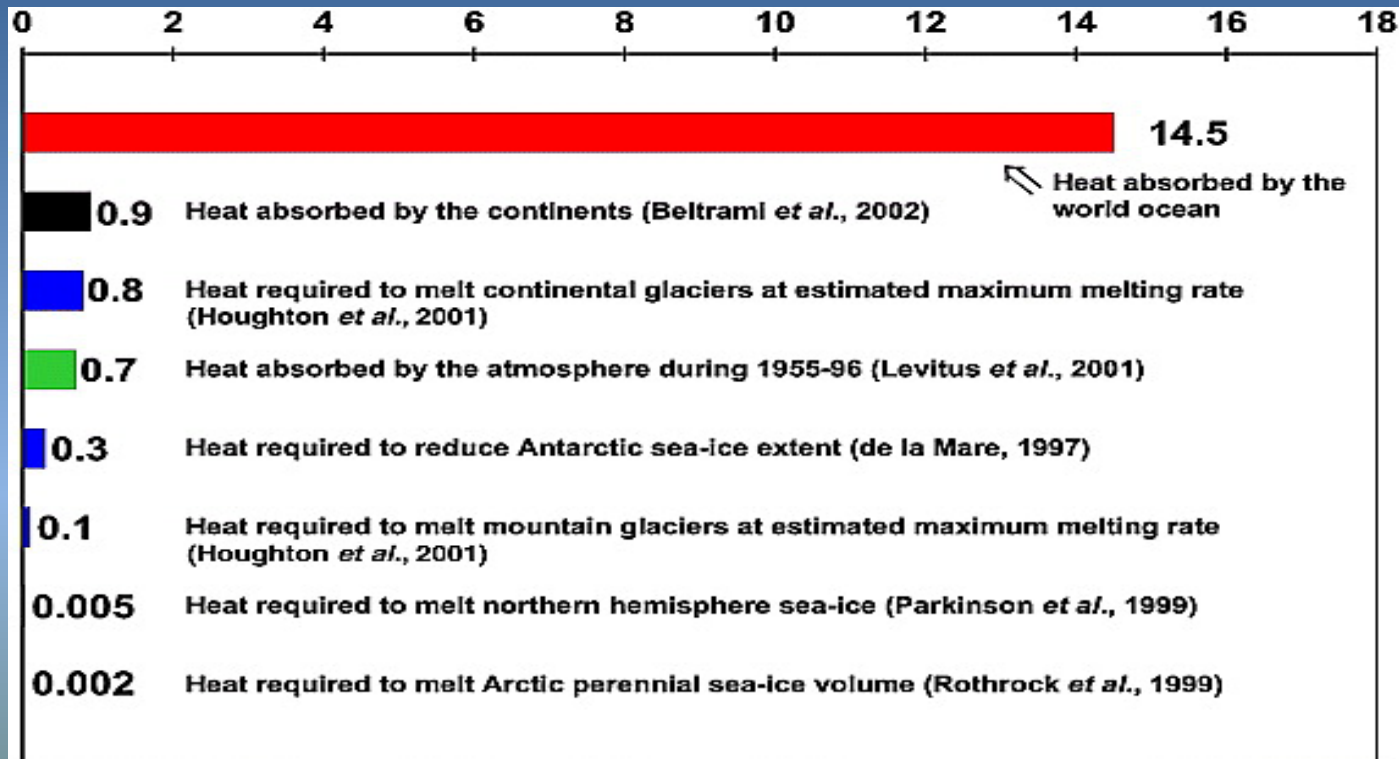
$T(z)$ = Mean temperature anomaly between Z_1 and Z_2

SA = Surface Area

OHC for our study is “OHC anomaly” as anomaly temperatures (long-term mean removed) are used in the OHC calculation rather than full temperature values

Why is OHC important?

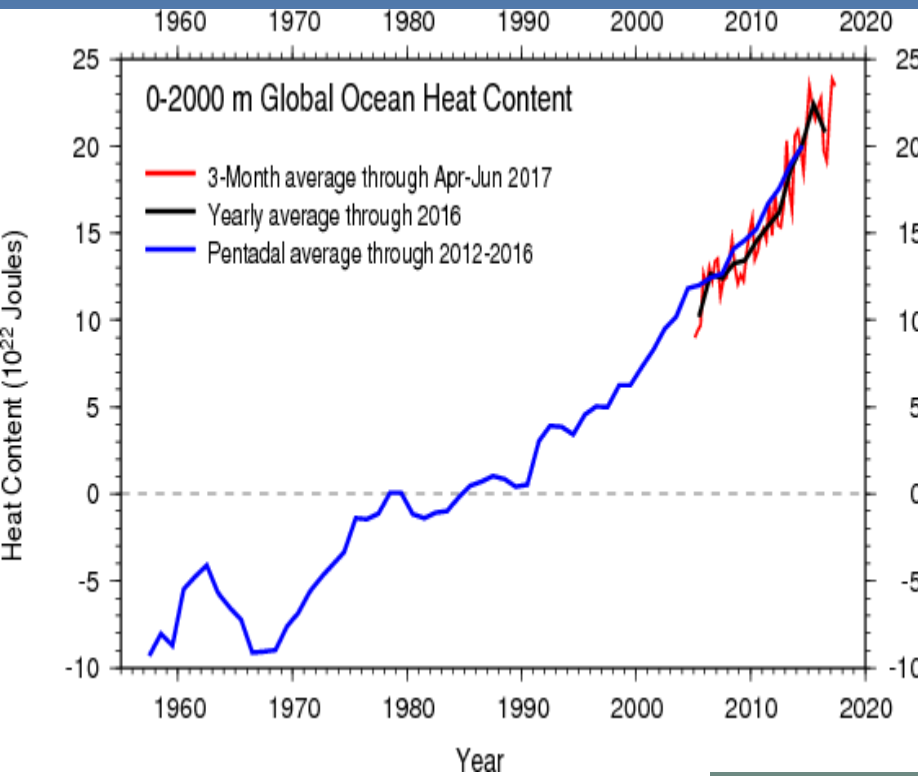
Global OHC



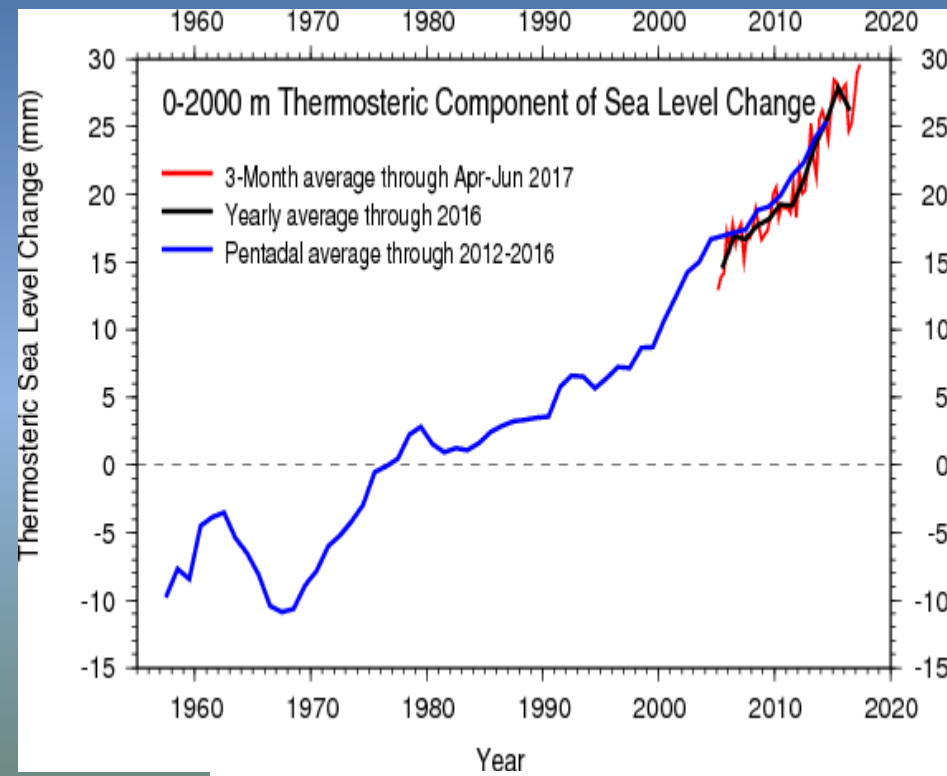
Earth's Heat Balance Estimates (10^{22} J) from Levitus *et al.* (2005)

The ocean is responsible for absorbing over 90% of the excess heat that the Earth System has gained since 1971! (Rhein *et al.*, 2013)

Global OHC



Updated from Levitus et al. (2012)

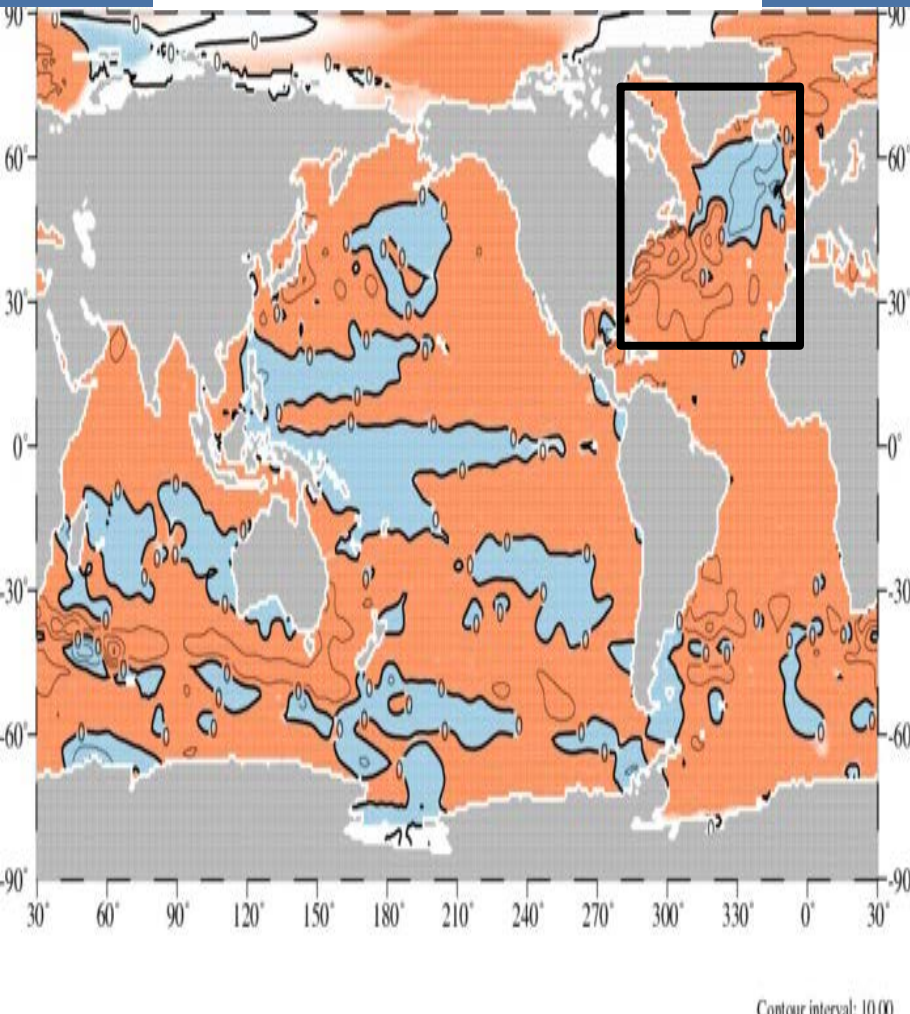


Updated from Antonov et al. (2005)

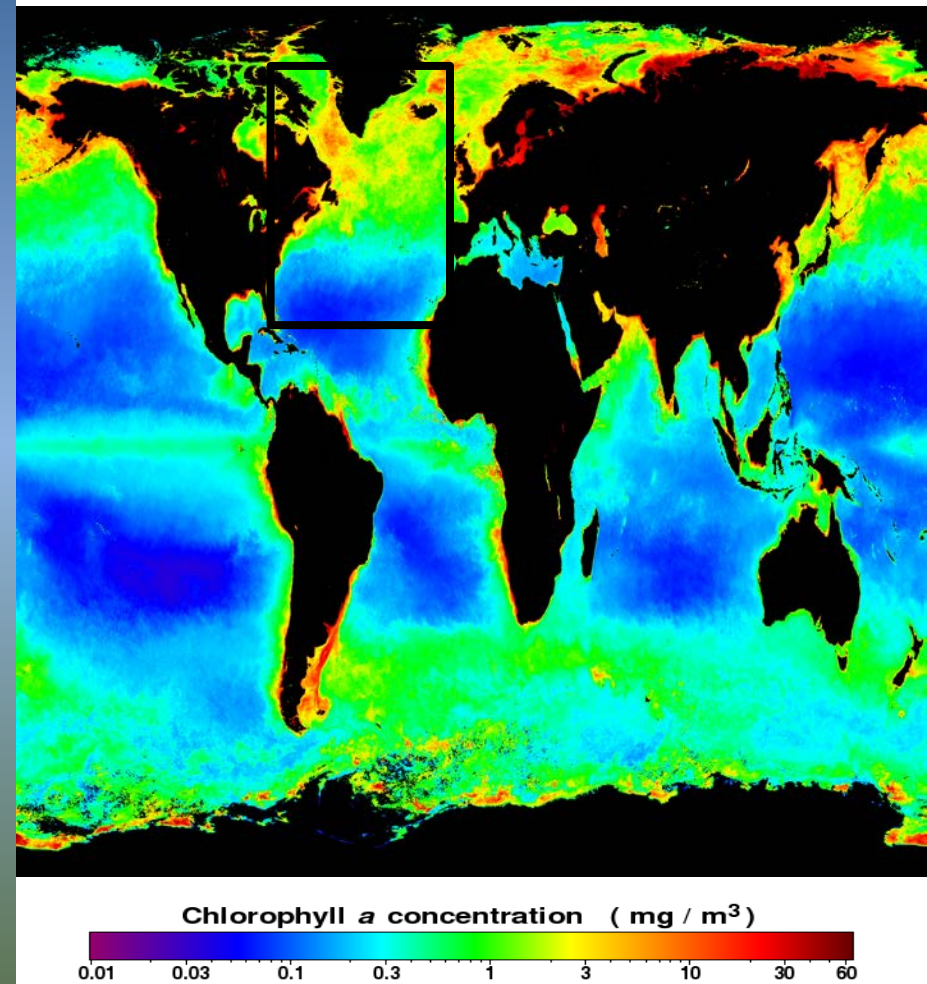
Source: https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/3M_HEAT_CONTENT/

Global OHC and Primary Production

2016 0-2000m OHC ($10^5 \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$)



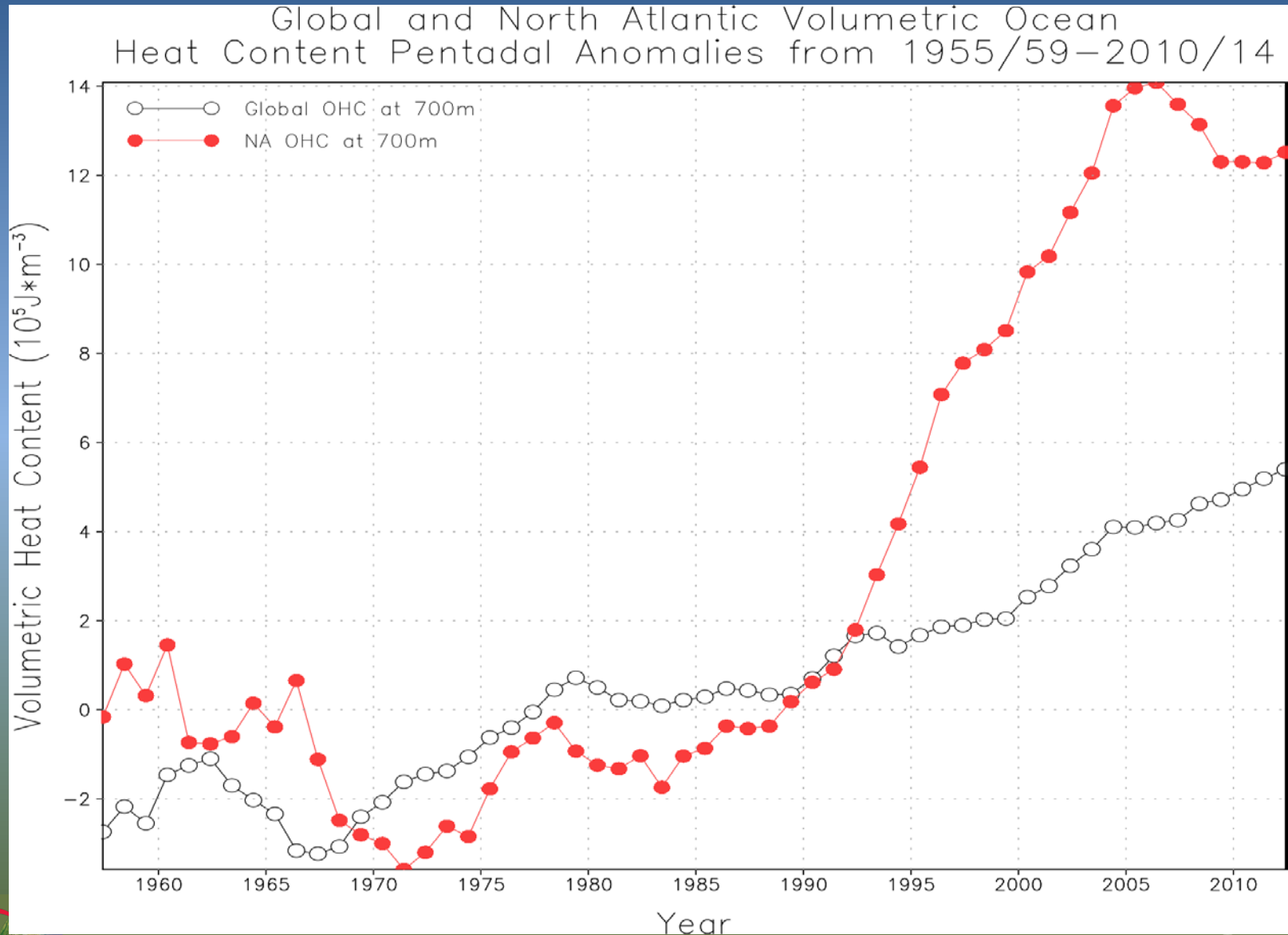
Terra MODIS 2016 Chlorophyll-a Concentration



Source: https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/3M_HEAT_CONTENT/

Source: <https://oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov>

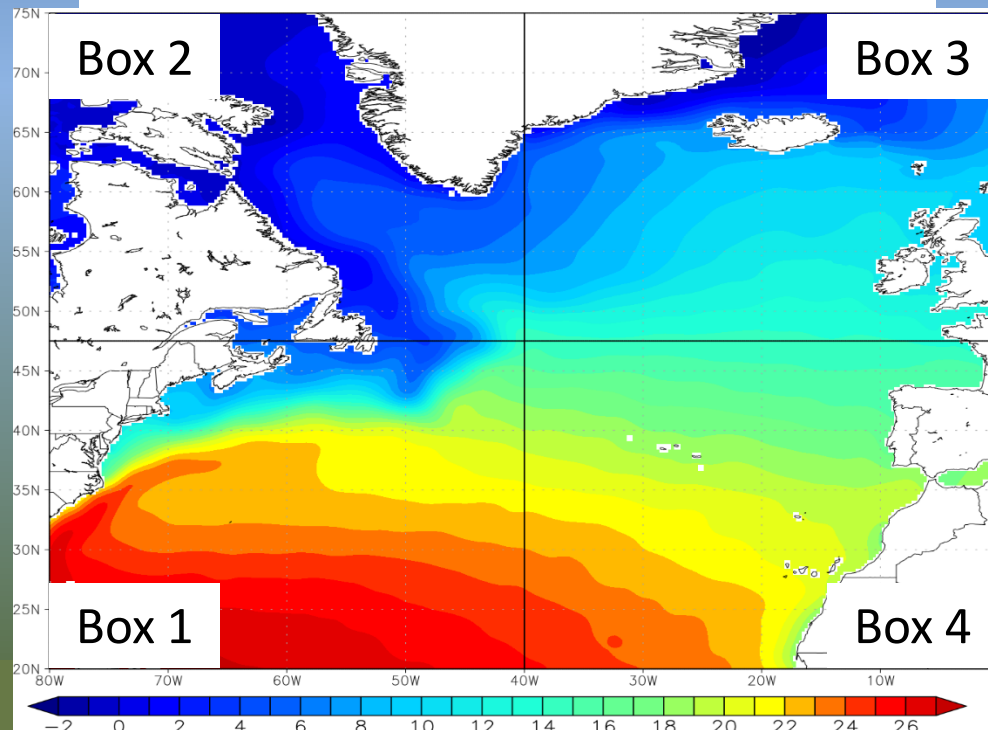
Global and North Atlantic Volumetric OHC



Why study North Atlantic (NA) OHC?

- Highly variable region
- Different regions of the NA exhibited warm and cold OHC anomalies in 2016
- Plays vital role in global thermohaline circulation
- Many marine ecosystems
- Sufficient data coverage allows confident computations of higher-resolution, both horizontally (1/4-degree and higher) and vertically (102 standard depth levels), temperature and OHC fields

1955-2012 10m Temperature Climatology



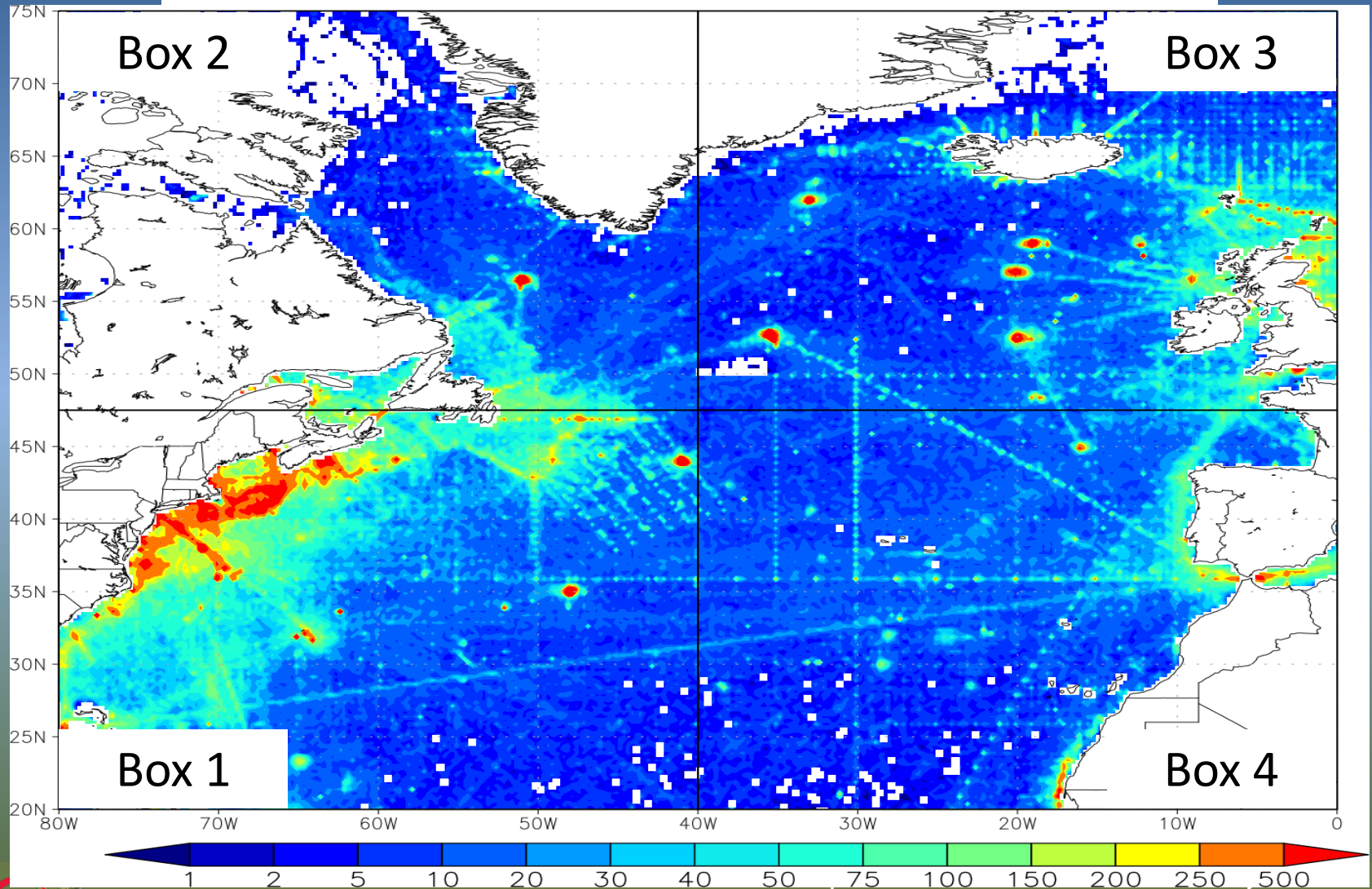
North Atlantic Circulation



Image courtesy of Igor Yashayaev (<http://www2.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/ocean/woce/climatology/naclimatology.htm>)

NA Data Coverage

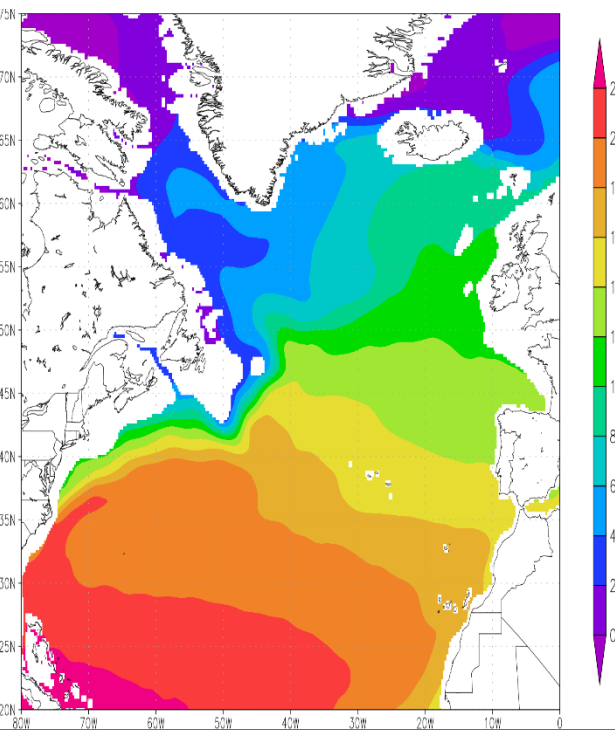
1955-2012 Number of Measurements in each ¼-degree Grid Box



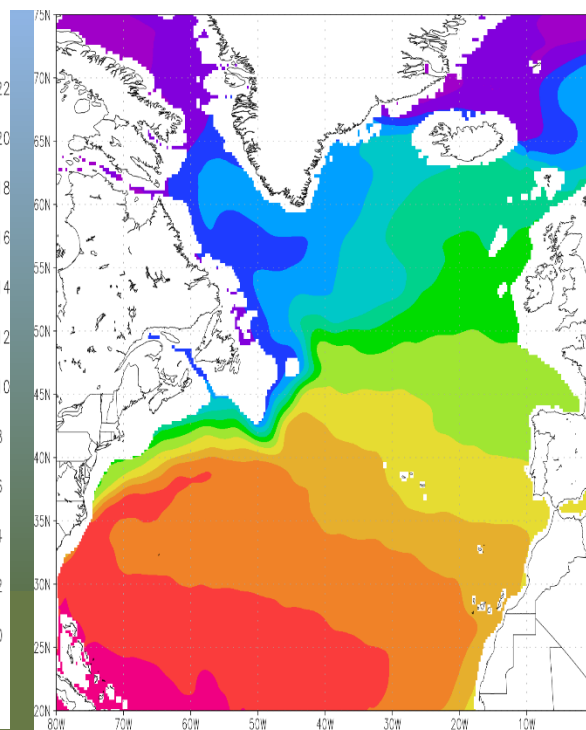
Creation of Temperature & OHC Fields

- Utilized World Ocean Atlas 2013 version 2 (Locarnini et al. 2013) Decadal Temperature Fields
 - Derived from World Ocean Database 2013 (Boyer et al. 2013)
 - Decades: 1955-1964, 1965-1974, 1975-1984
1985-1994, 1995-2004, 2005-2012
 - Grid Resolution: $\frac{1}{4}$ -Degree, 67 Standard Depth Levels (0-2000m)
 - Created six decadal temperature anomaly fields by subtracting off the six-decade average
 - Computed OHC for 0-300, 0-700, 300-700, and 700-2000m depth layers

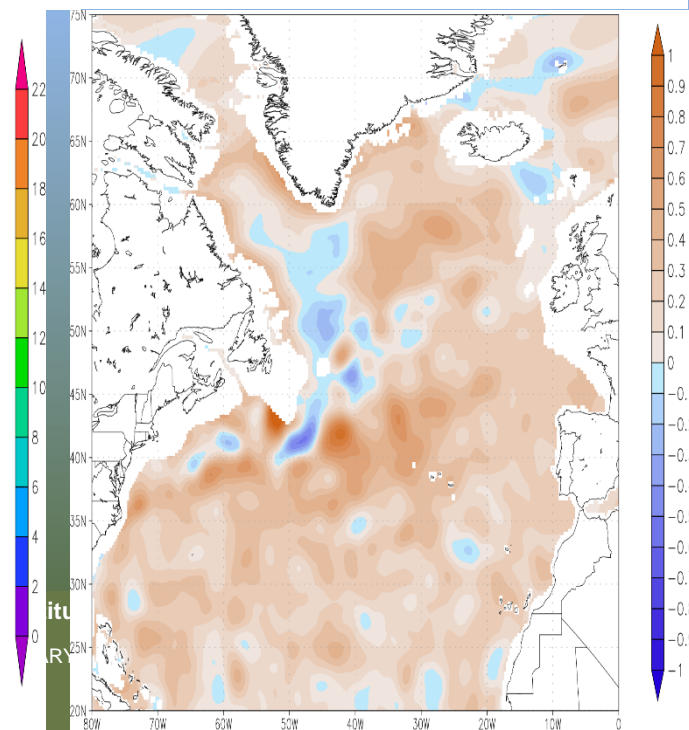
1955-2012 0-300 Mean Temperature



1995-2004 0-300 Mean Temperature



0-300 Mean Temperature Anomaly

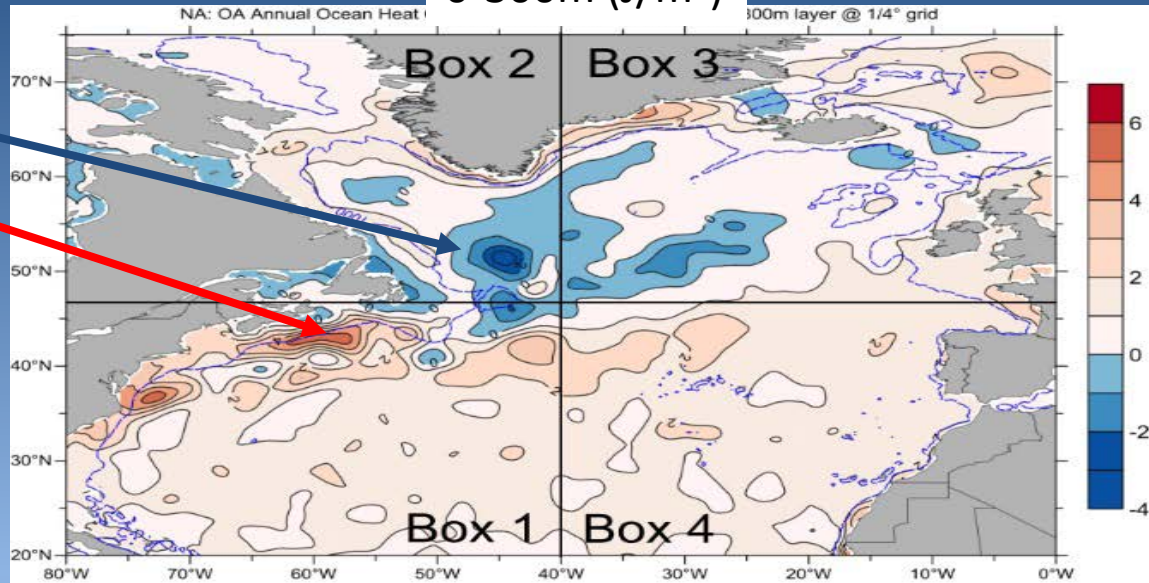
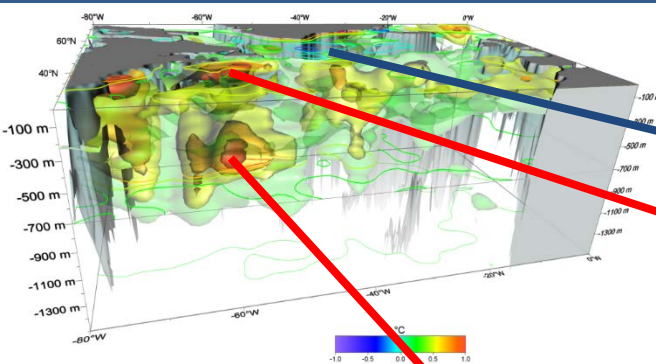


Temperature Difference Between 1985-2012 and 1955-1984



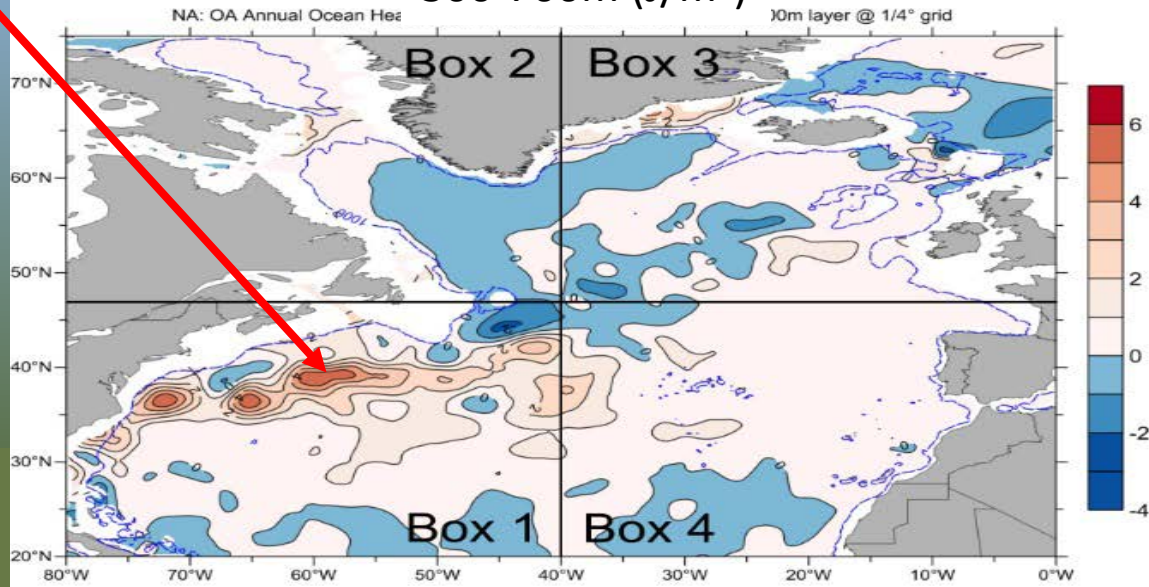
OHC Difference Between 1985-2012 and 1955-1984

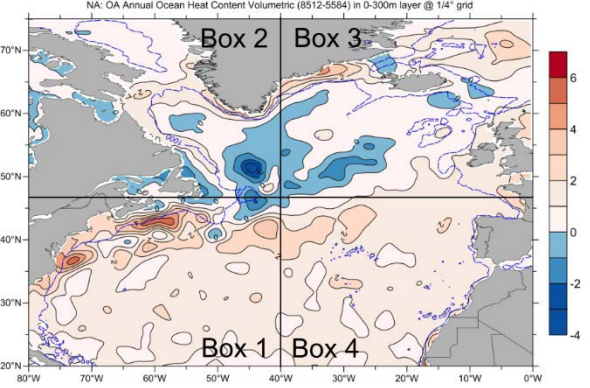
0-300m (J/m^3)



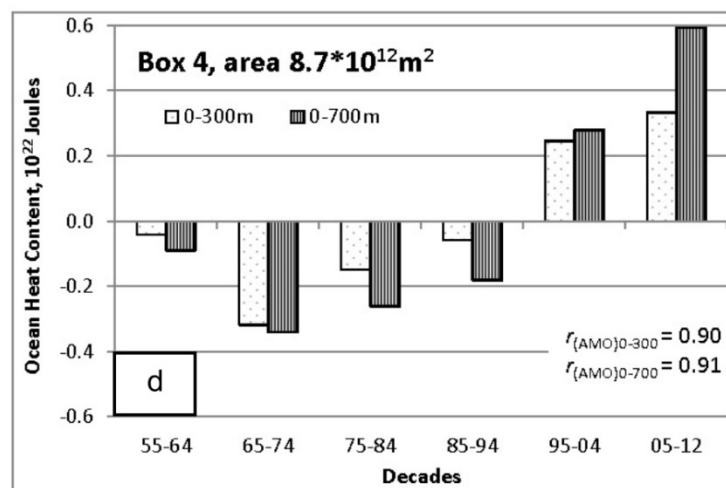
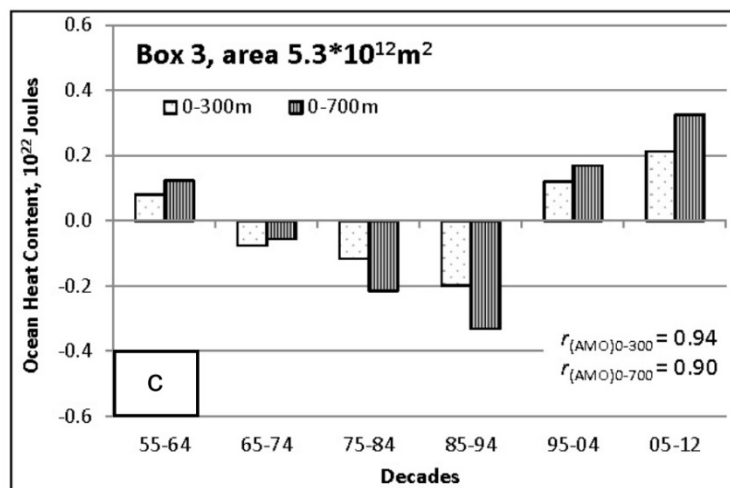
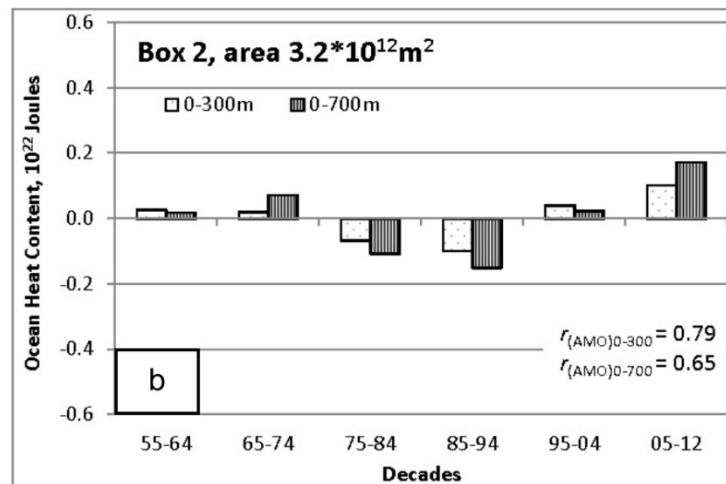
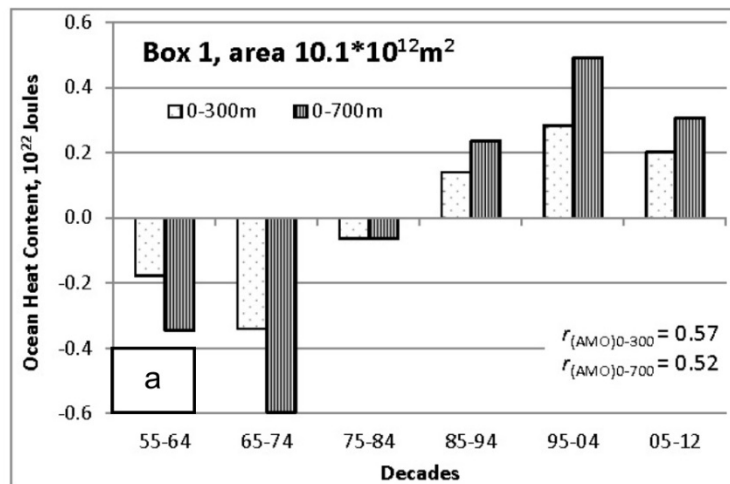
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300-700m (J/m^3)

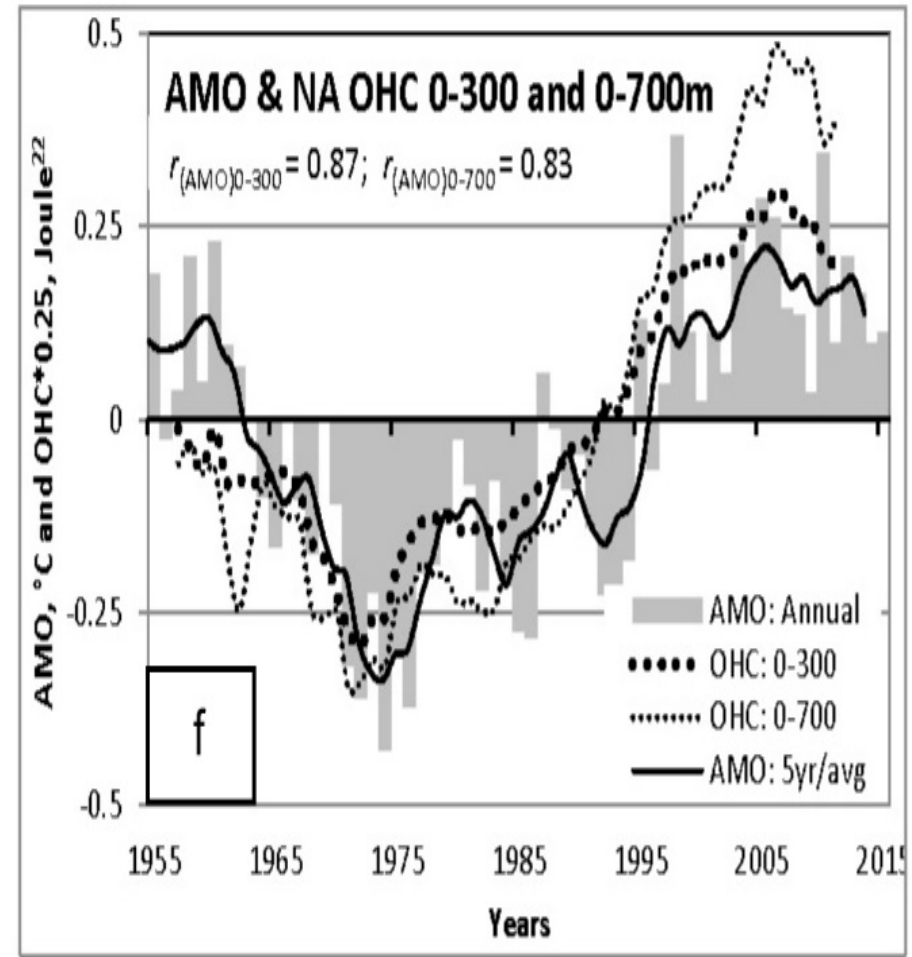
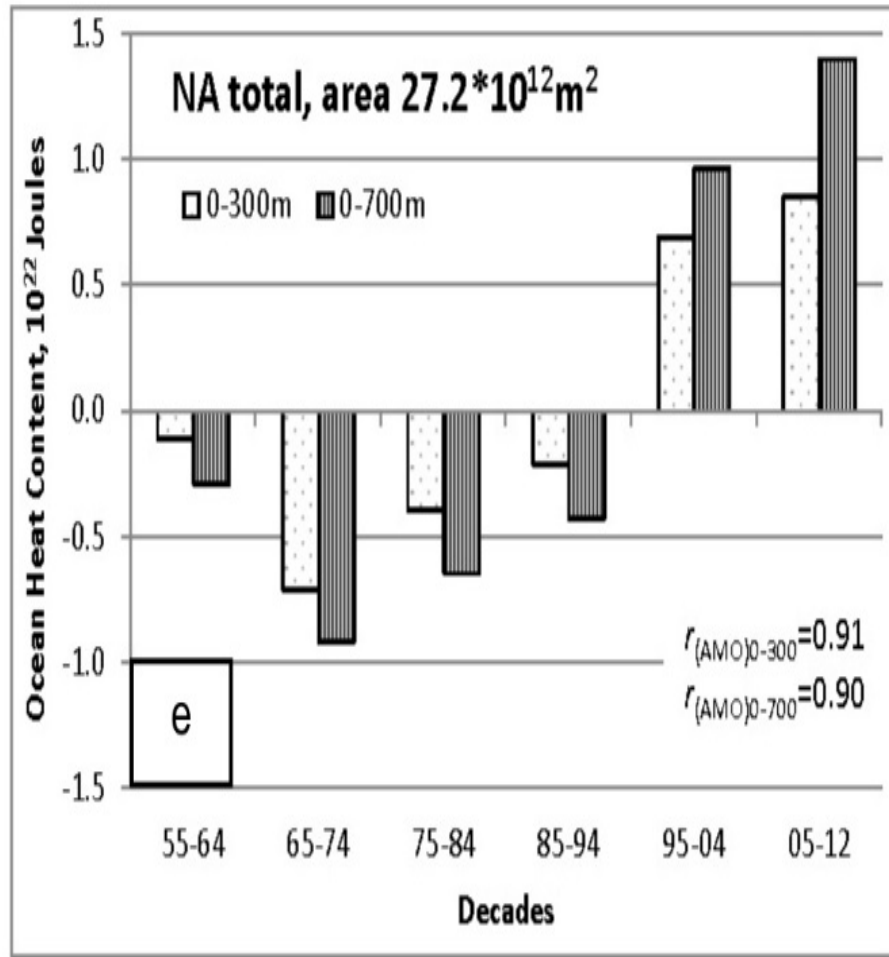




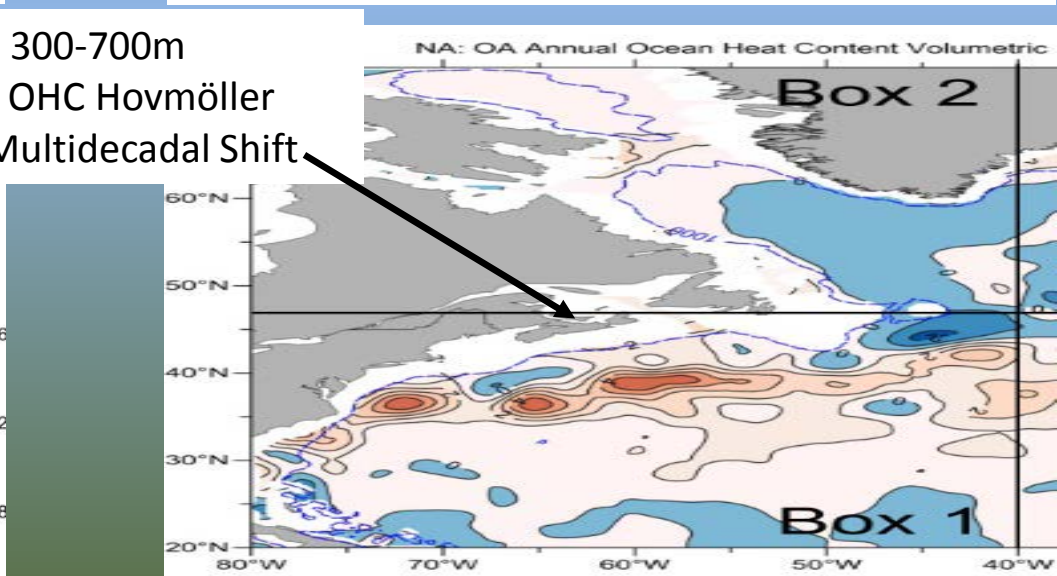
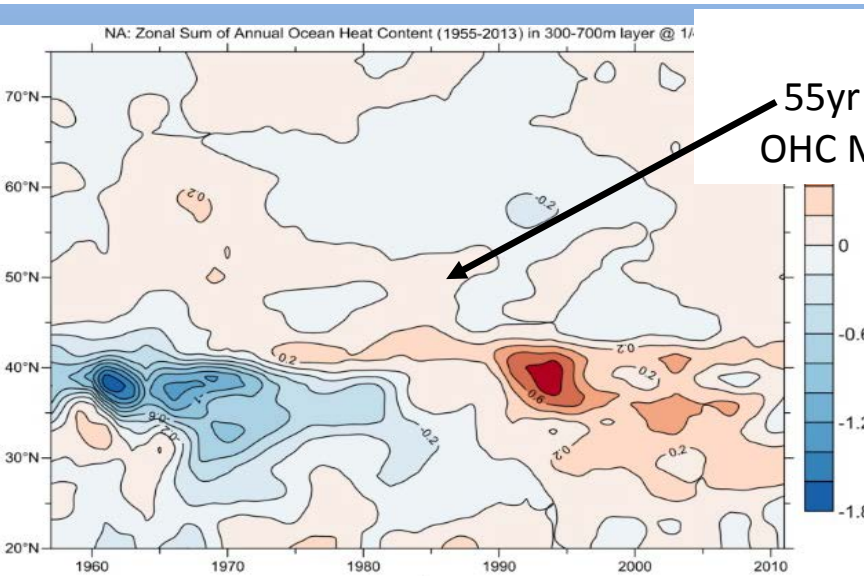
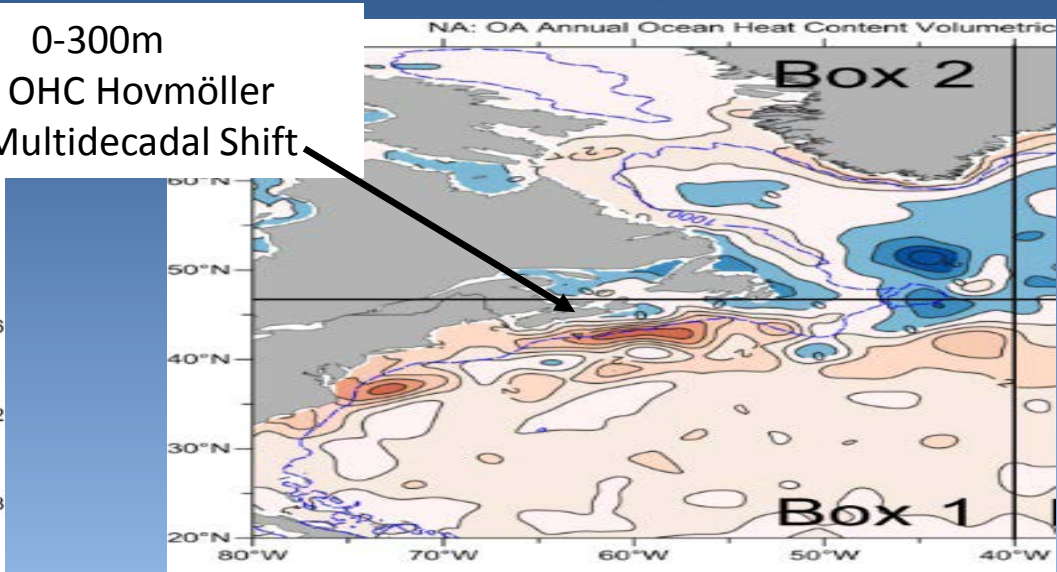
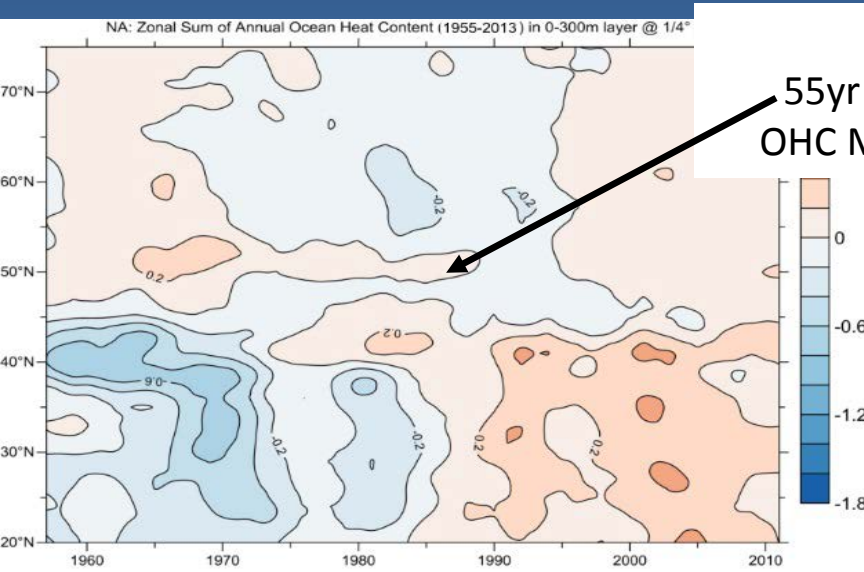
OHC Time Series in NA



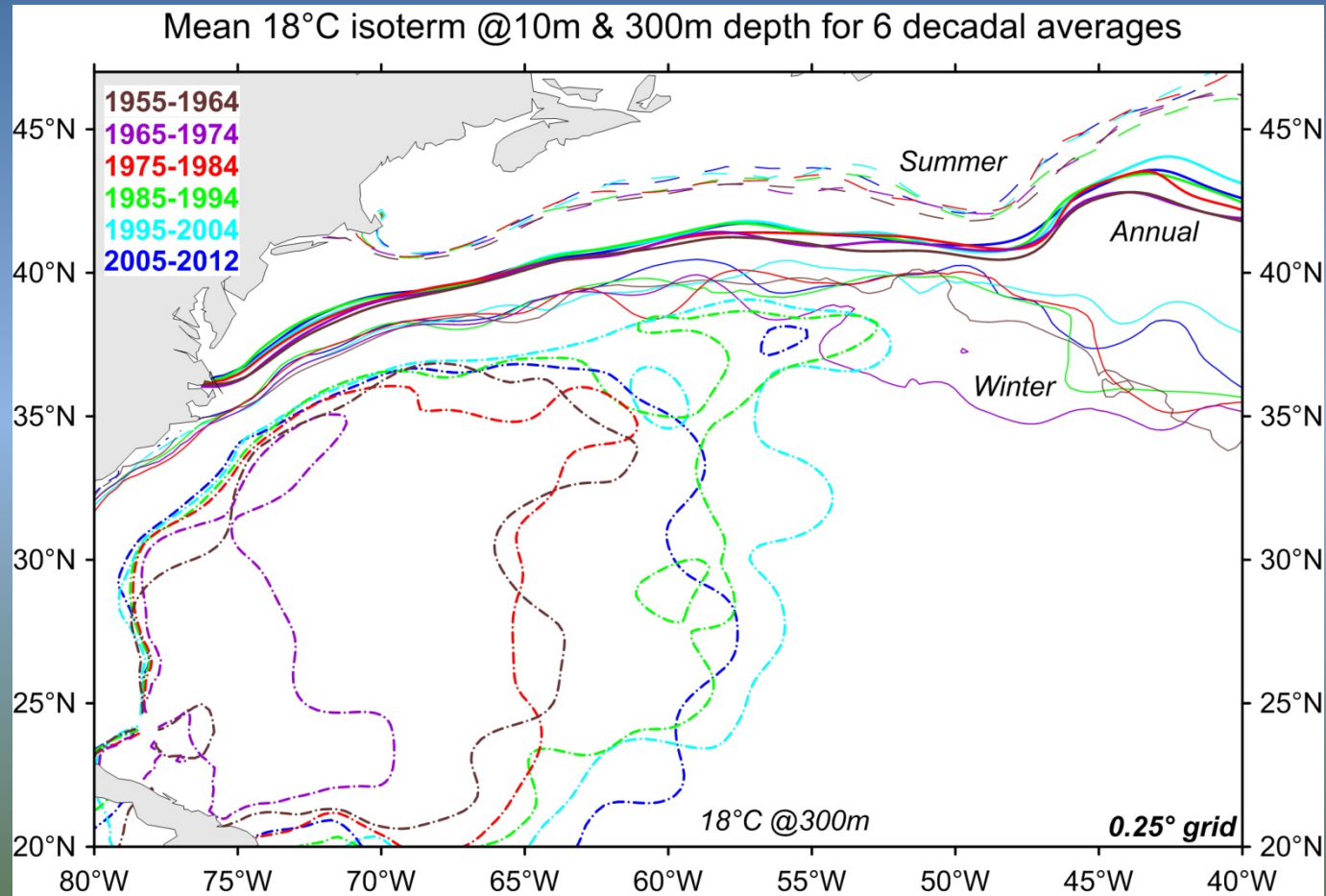
OHC Time Series in NA and Possible Relation to AMO



Time Evolution of OHC Changes

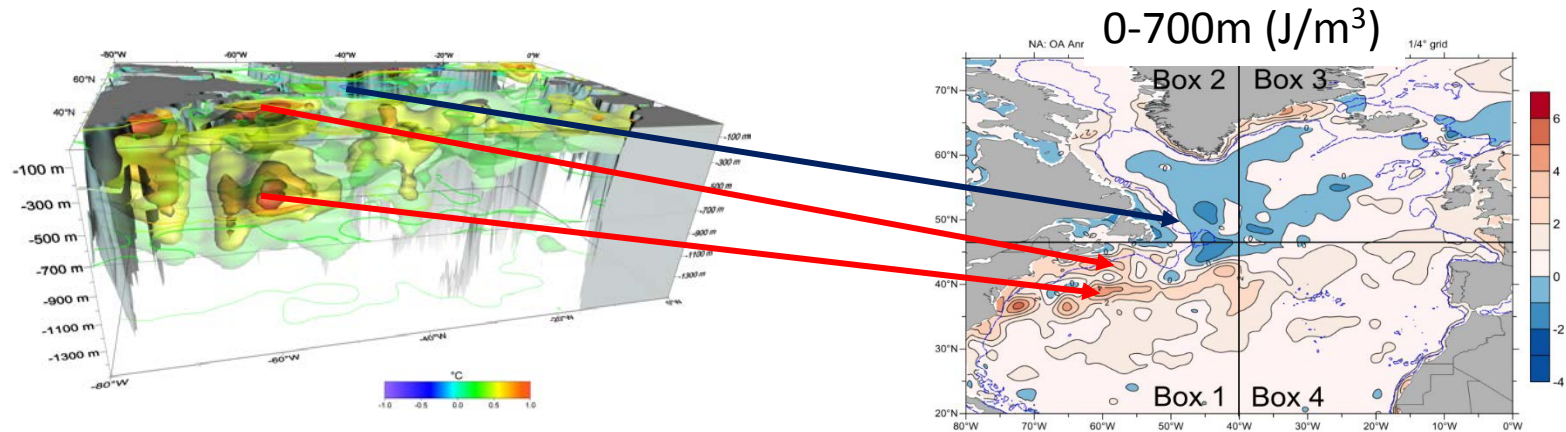


Changes in the Gulf Stream Path?

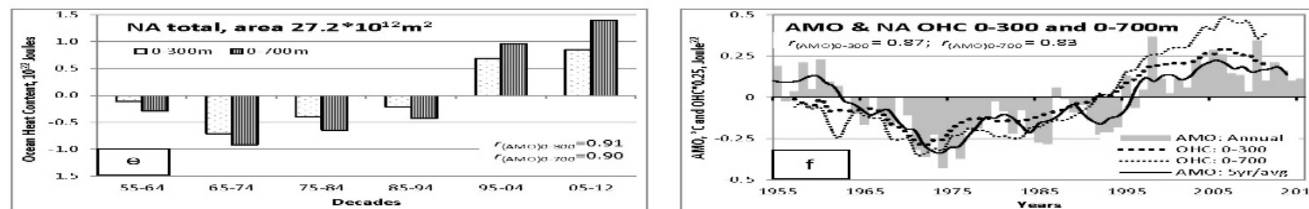


Conclusions

1. North Atlantic warming has been inhomogeneous in both time and space over the 1955-2012 time period.



2. Decadal OHC variability in the North Atlantic is consistent with changes in the AMO. There could be a 60-80 year OHC quasi-cyclicity.



3. Meridional migration of the Gulf Stream does not appear to contribute to the warming near the Gulf Stream path.

- Contributions from both the heaving of 18°C water near the Gulf Stream path (Huang, 2015) and changes (namely slowing, Bryden et al., 2005; Smeed et al., 2014) of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) are likely causes.

Acknowledgement

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Thank You

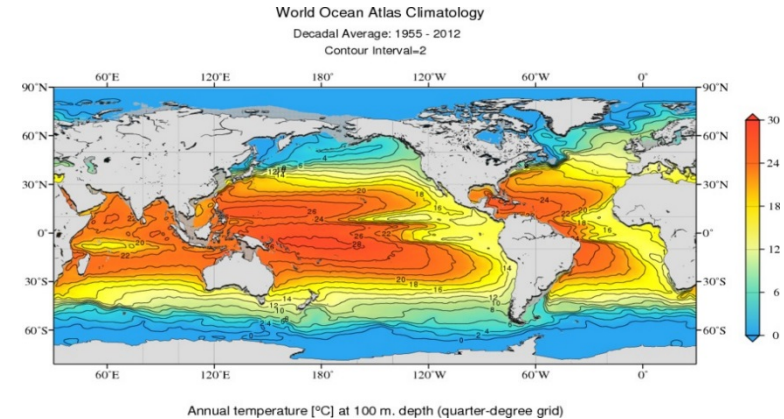
Questions?

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1. Levitus, S., J. I. Antonov, T. P. Boyer, 2005: Warming of the World Ocean, 1955-2003. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 32, L02604, doi:10.1029/GL021592.
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4. Antonov, J. I., S. Levitus, and T. P. Boyer, 2005: Thermosteric sea level rise, 1955-2003. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 32, L12602, doi:10.1029/2005GL023112.
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9. Bryden, H. L., et al. (2005), Slowing of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation at 25 degrees N, *Nature*, 438, 655–657.

Data

- World Ocean Atlas 2013 (Locarnini et al. 2013)
– <https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/woa13/>



- World Ocean Database 2013 (Boyer et al. 2013)
– https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/WOD/pr_wod.html
- Ocean Heat Content
– https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/3M_HEAT_CONTENT/
- Regional Climatologies
– https://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/regional_climate/

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Contact: james.reagan@noaa.gov

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