Multi-decadal link between Arctic Ocean and subpolar North Atlantic freshwater anomalies

Horn, M., Schauer, U., and Rabe, B. (in prep.)













Why do we care about freshwater?

Ocean's salinity changes only due to the addition or removal of freshwater by

- Precipitation/evaporation
- Continental run-off
- Sea ice melting/formation

Arctic Ocean

Insulation effect of the fresh surface layer

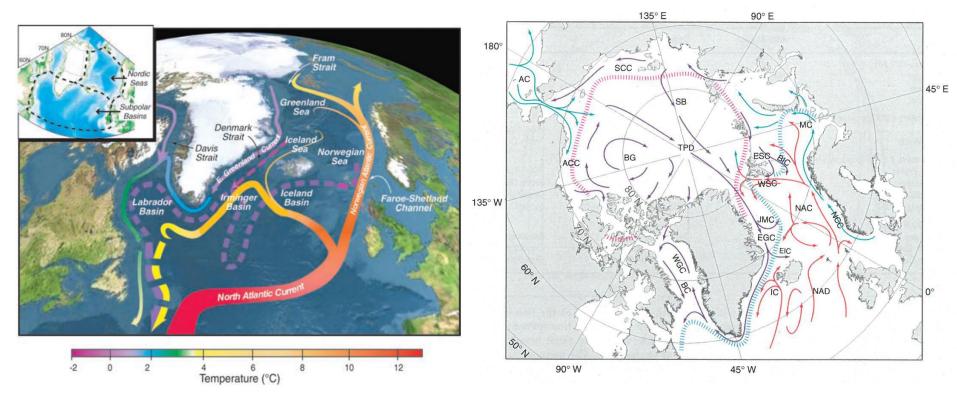
Subpolar North Atlantic and Nordic Seas

 Deep water formation (Meridional Overturning Circulation)

Circulation

Subpolar North Atlantic and Nordic Seas

Arctic Ocean



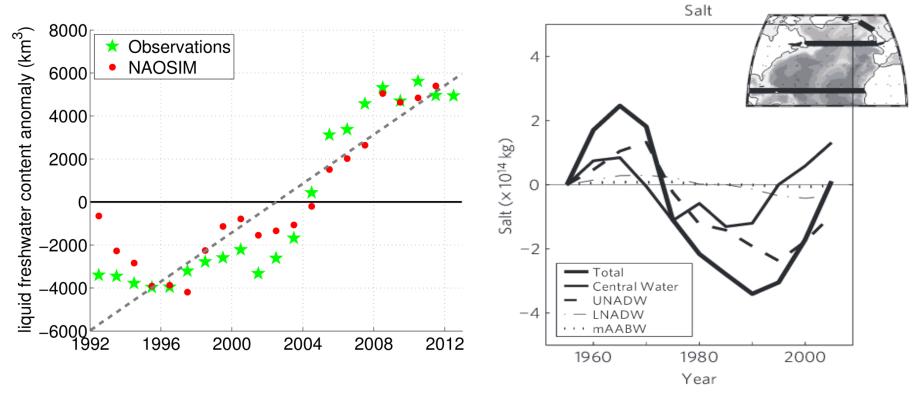
Curry and Mauritzen (2005)

Rudels (2009)

Recent freshwater changes

Arctic Ocean

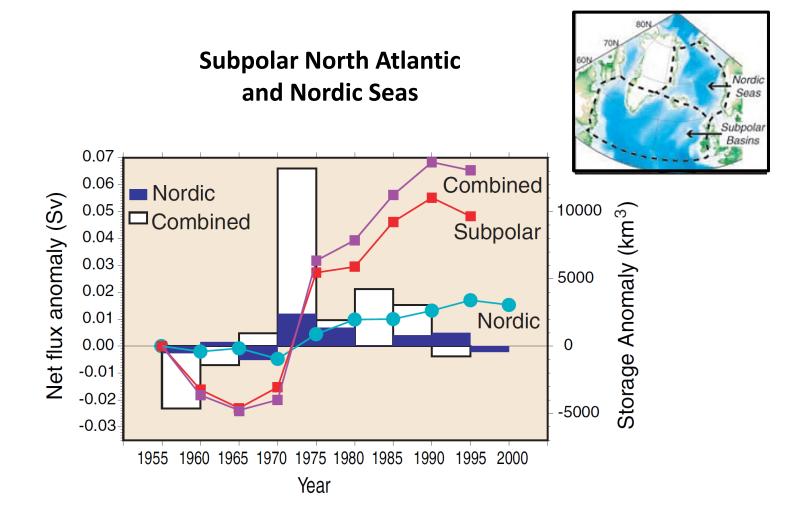
Subpolar North Atlantic



Rabe et al. (2014)

Mauritzen et al. (2012)

Recent freshwater changes II



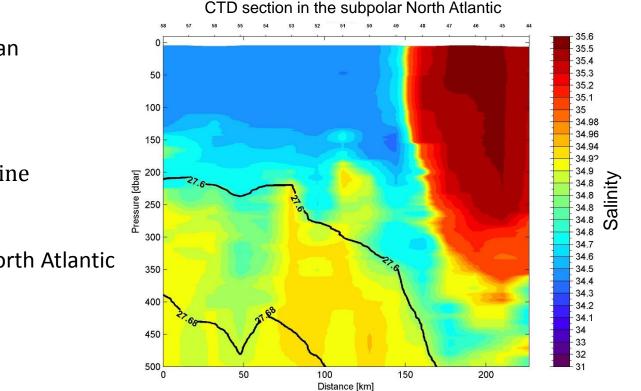
Curry and Mauritzen (2005)

Liquid freshwater content

Inventory of liquid freshwater

$$LFWI = \int_{z=0m}^{h} \frac{S_{ref} - S}{S_{ref}} dz \quad [m]$$

Liquid freshwater content $LFWC = \oint LFWI \, dA \quad [km^3]$





Arctic Ocean

 $S_{ref} = 35$

h = depth of 34 isohaline



Subpolar North Atlantic

 $S_{ref} = 35$

h = 2000 m

Objective

How do the liquid freshwater contents of the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic covary over the past two decades?

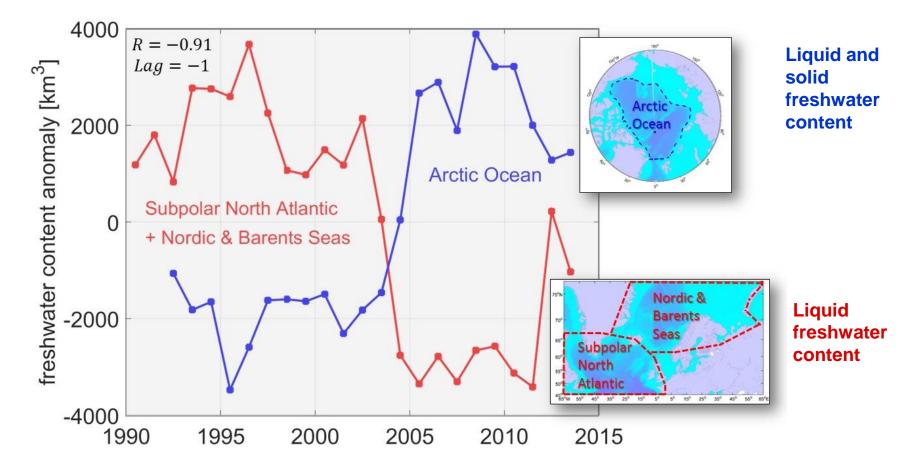


→ Total freshwater content of the Arctic Ocean
> including liquid and solid freshwater contents



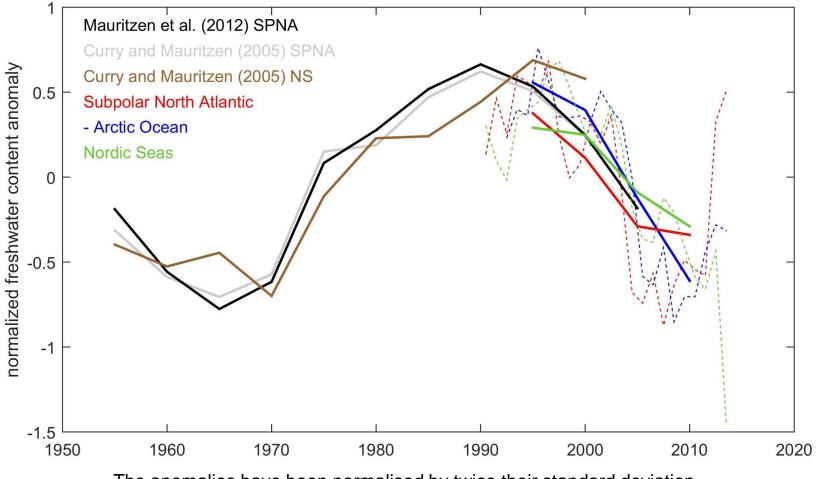
 \rightarrow Liquid freshwater content of the subpolar North Atlantic

Freshwater variability



- > The freshwater contents are **significantly anti-correlated**.
- The amount of the anomalies are of the same size.
- Freshwater anomalies suggest an oscillation.

Freshwater variability

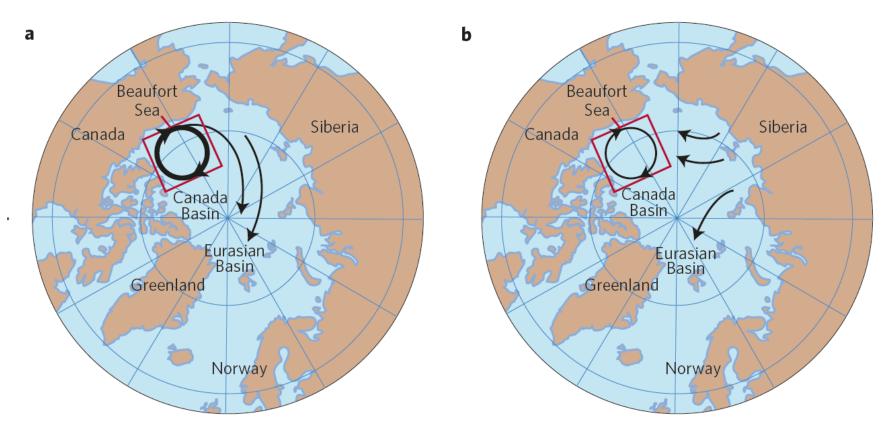


The anomalies have been normalised by twice their standard deviation

> Time series hint at **multidecadal oscillations**.

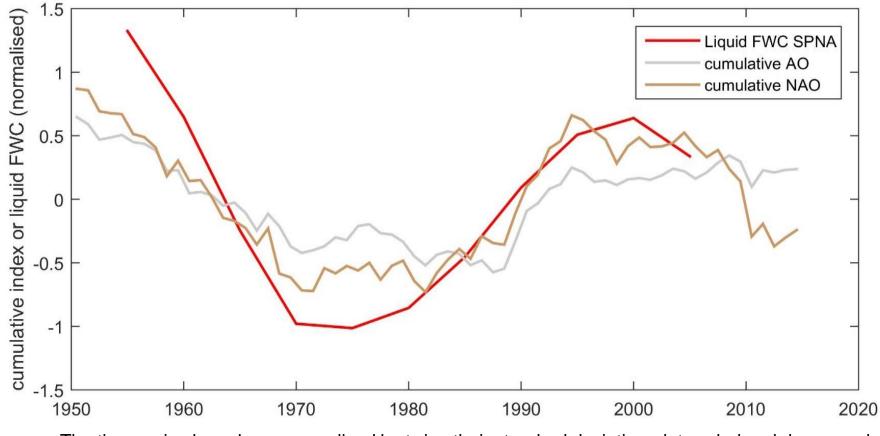
Possible mechanisms underlaying

The freshwater might be redistributed as a response to frequent changes in athmospheric pressure patterns



Mauritzen (2012)

North Atlantic and Arctic Oscillation Index



The time series have been normalised by twice their standard deviation, detrended and demeaned.

The cumulative oscillation indices and the liquid freshwater content of the subpolar North Atlantic are significantly correlated.

Conclusions

Freshwater changes of the Arctic Ocean and of the subpolar North

Atlantic and the Nordic & Barents Seas has been anti-correlated during

the last 20 years.

Decadal scale changes of the freshwater content in the subpolar Seas

are likely to originate in the Arctic Ocean.

Thank you for your attention

References

Curry, R. & Mauritzen C. Dilution of the Northern North Atlantic Ocean in Recent Decades. *Science* **308**, 1772-1774 (2005).

Rabe, B. et al. Arctic Ocean basin liquid freshwater storage trend 1992-2012. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **41**, 961-968 (2014).

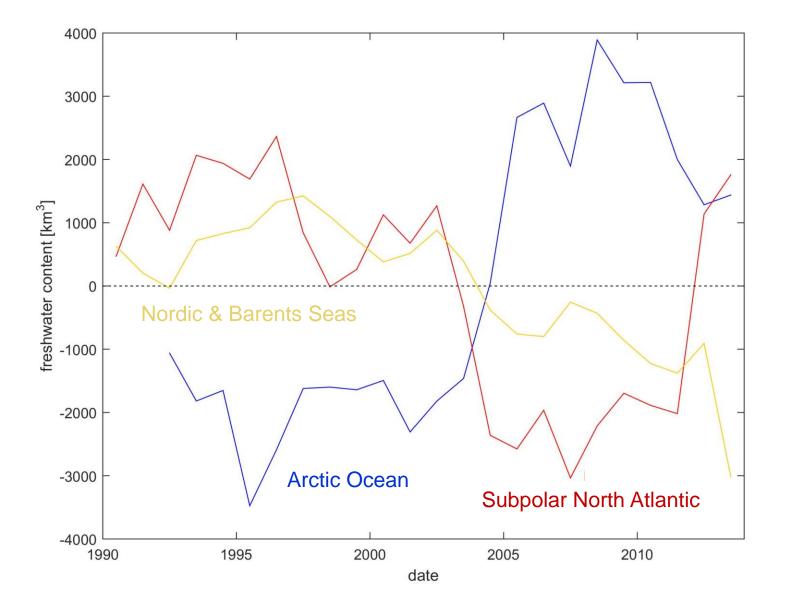
Mauritzen, C., Melsom, A. & Sutton, R. T. Importance of density-compensated temperature change for deep North Atlantic Ocean heat uptake. *Nat. Geosci.* **5**, 905-910 (2012).

Haine, T. W. N. et al. Arctic freshwater export: Status, mechanisms and prospects. *Global Planet Change* **125**, 13-35 (2015).

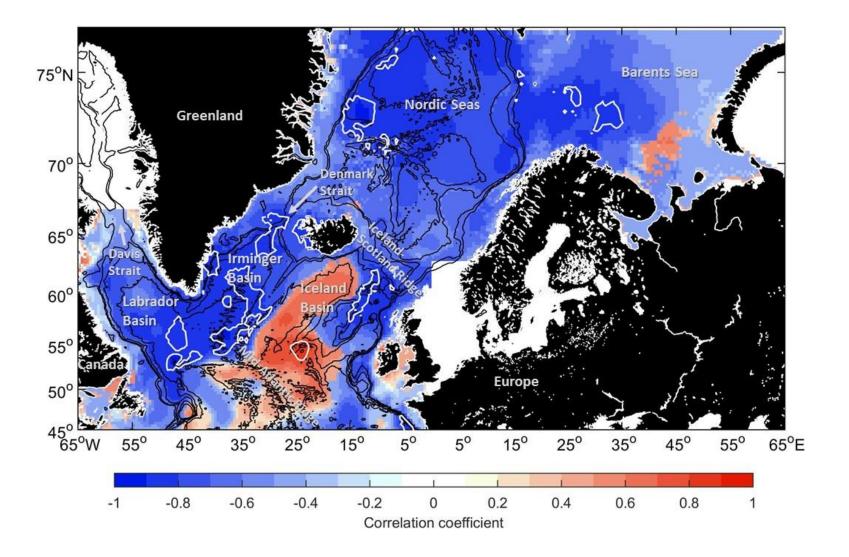
Mauritzen, C. Arctic freshwater. Nat. Geosci. 5, 162-164 (2012).

Rudels, B. Arctic ocean circulation. Encyclopedia of Ocean Sciences. Elsevier, 211-225 (2009).

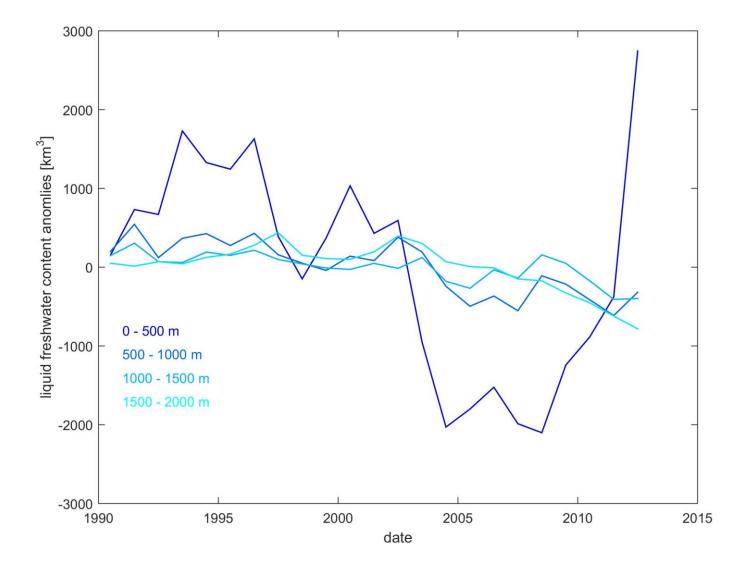
Freshwater variability



Correlation with the freshwater content of the Arctic Ocean



Freshwater variability of the subpolar North Atlantic



Freshwater variability of the subpolar North Atlantic

