

**Third JCOMM Workshop on Advances in Marine Climatology**  
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# Changes of the Thermohaline Circulation of the Nordic Seas and Climate

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**INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY**  
**POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**



# OUTLINE

## Structure of the West Spitsbergen Current; Variability of the WSC:

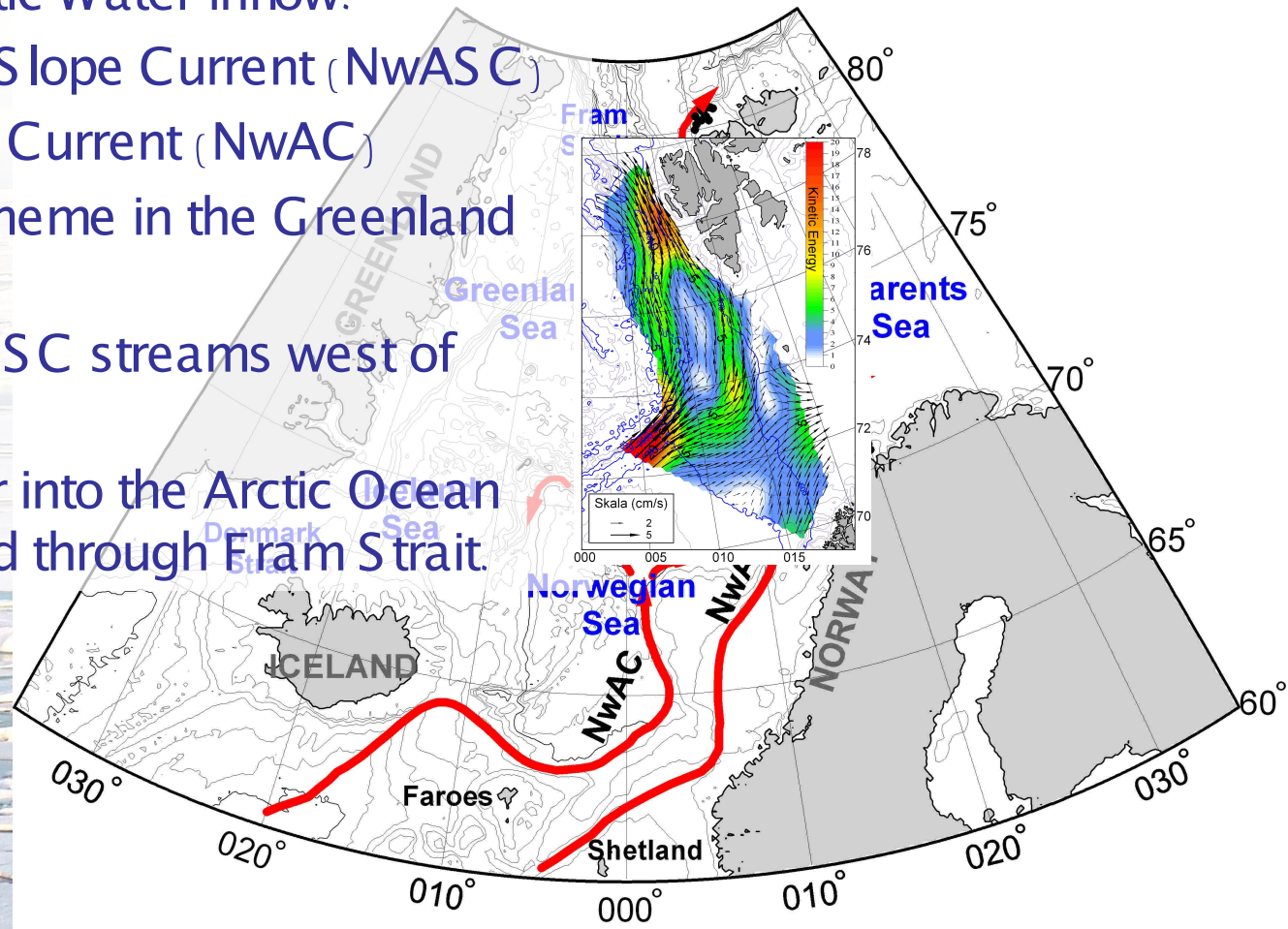
- Observed temporal variability of the AW properties;
- Volume and heat transports changes;
- Warming of the WSC;
- Spatial changes of the AW properties;
- Heat transport;

## Conclusions.

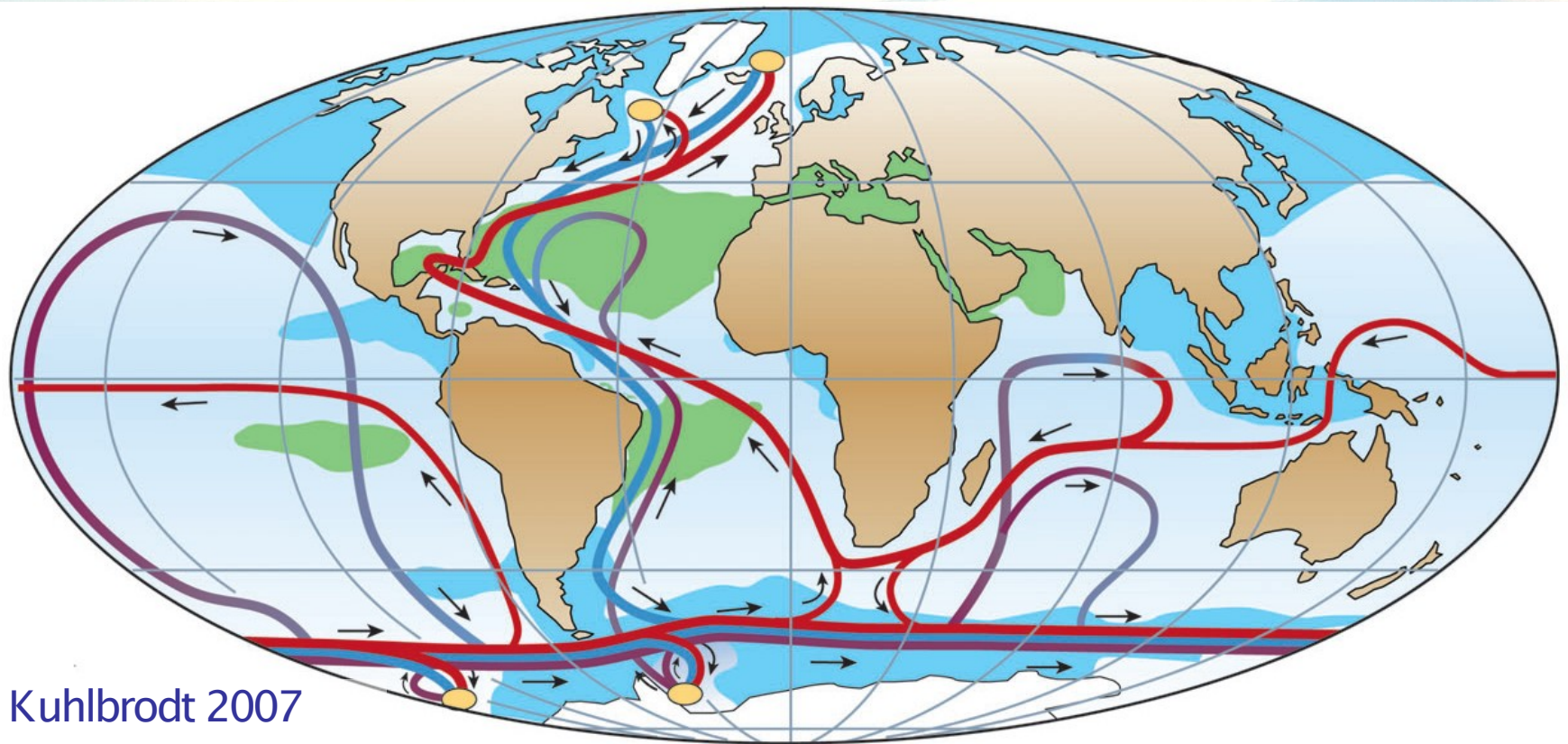


# STRUCTURE OF THE ATLANTIC WATER FLOW THROUGH THE NORDIC SEAS

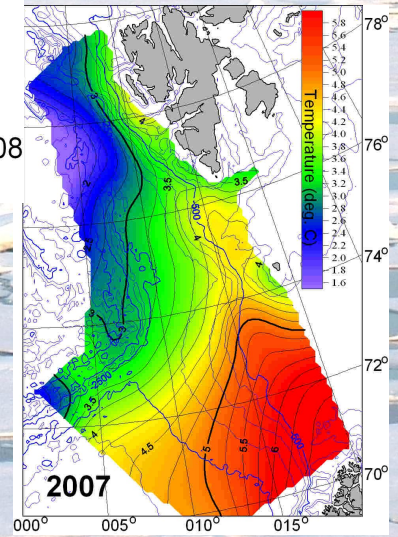
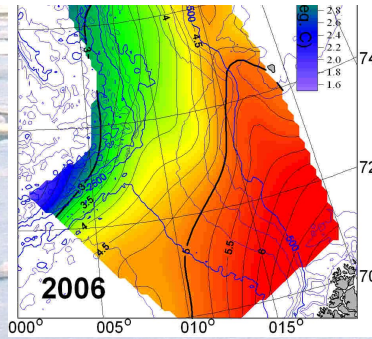
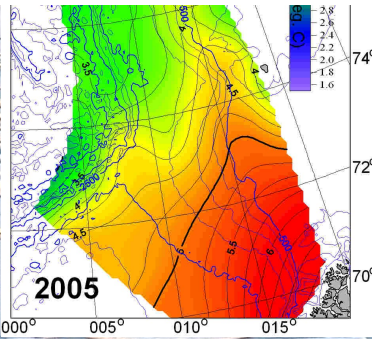
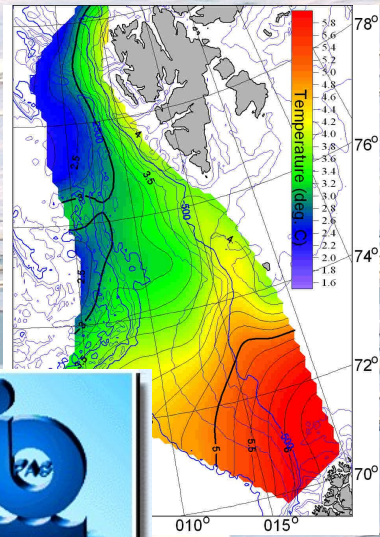
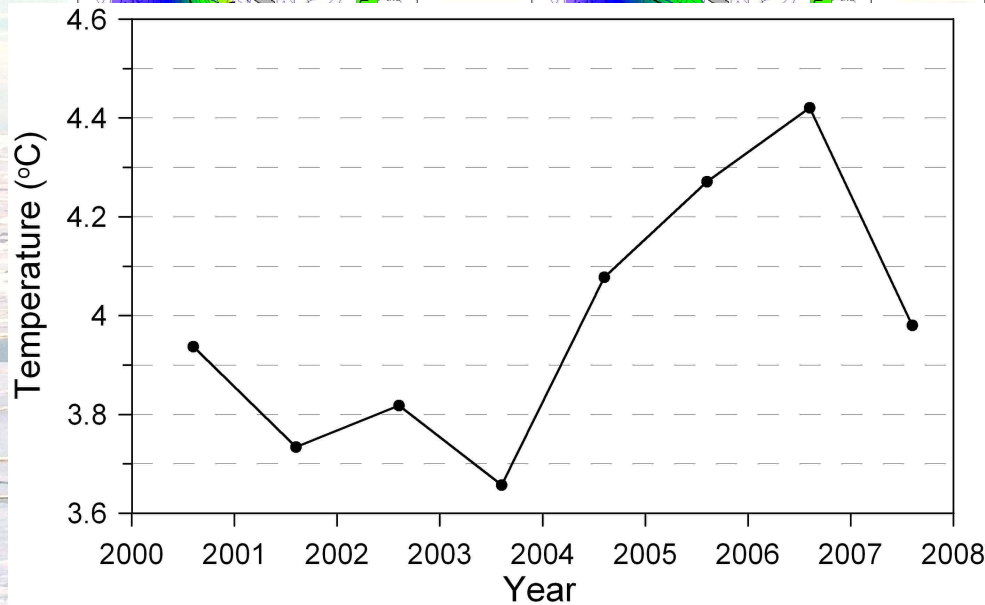
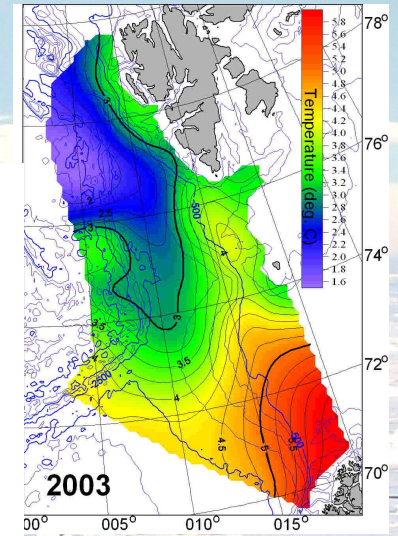
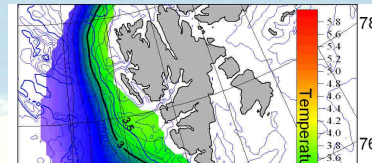
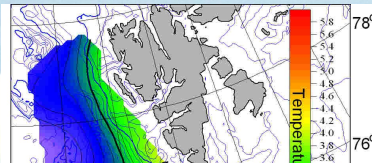
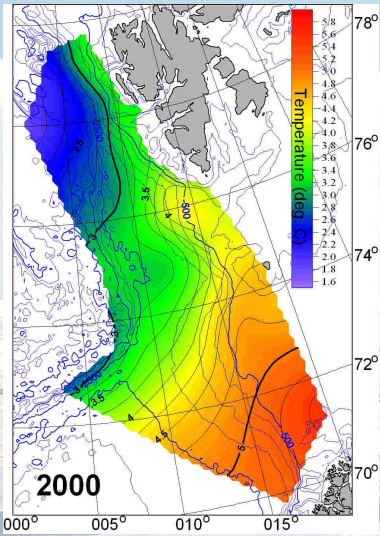
- Two branches of Atlantic Water inflow:
  1. Norwegian Atlantic Slope Current (NwASC)
  2. Norwegian Atlantic Current (NwAC)
- Continuation of this scheme in the Greenland Sea
- Convergence of two WSC streams west of Spitsbergen
- Inflow of Atlantic Water into the Arctic Ocean via Barents Sea and through Fram Strait.



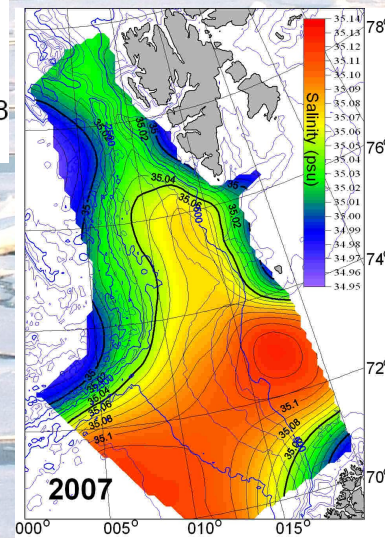
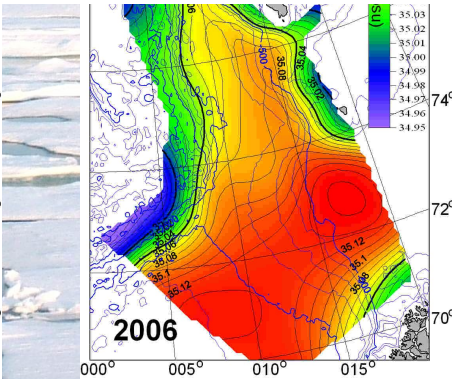
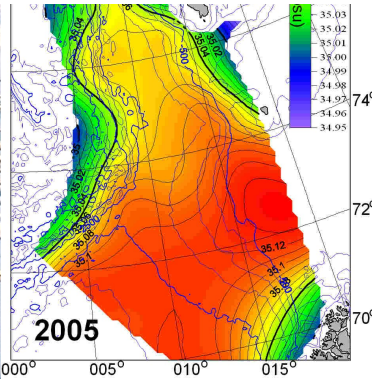
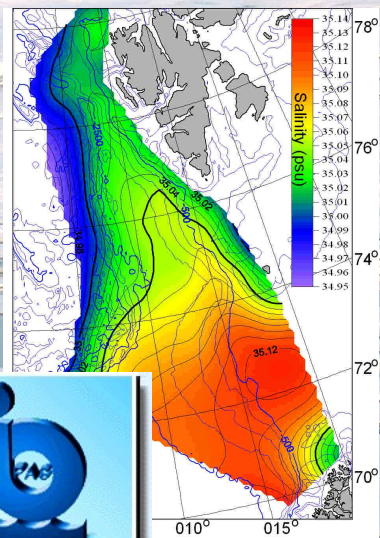
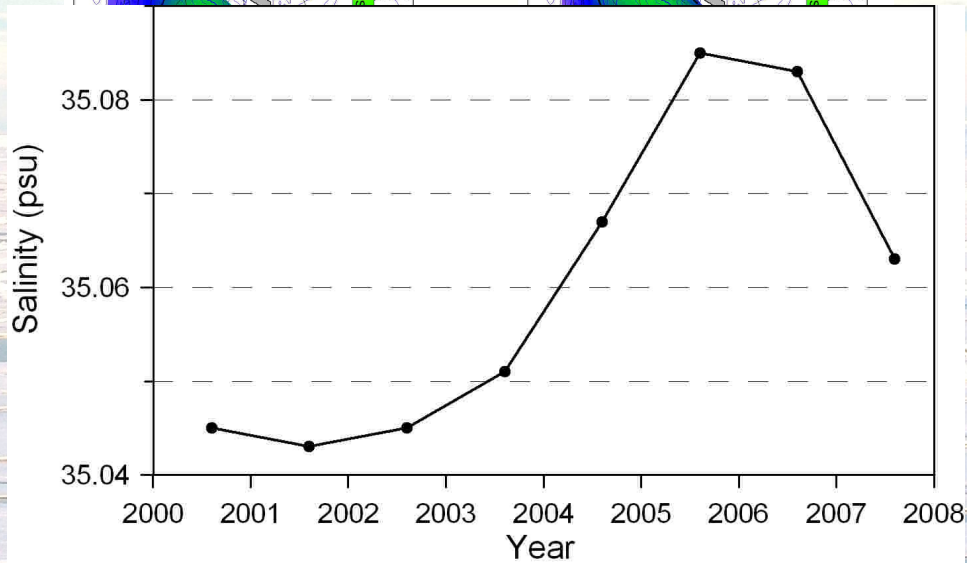
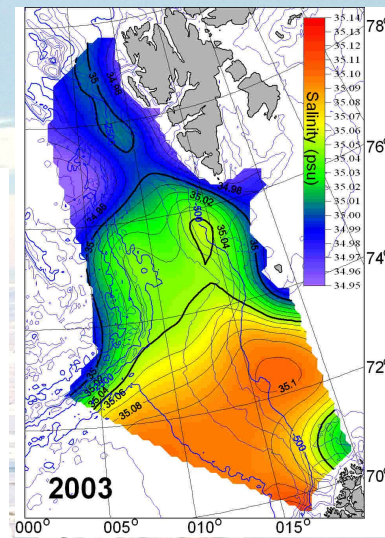
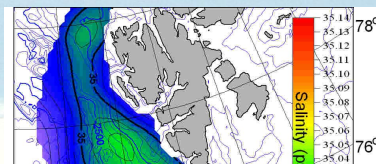
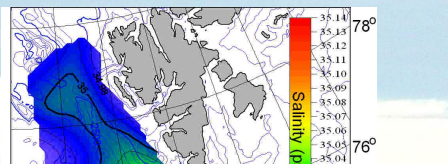
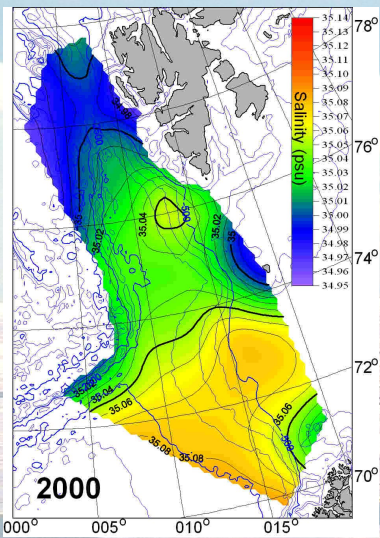
# SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE GLOBAL THERMOHALINE CIRCULATION



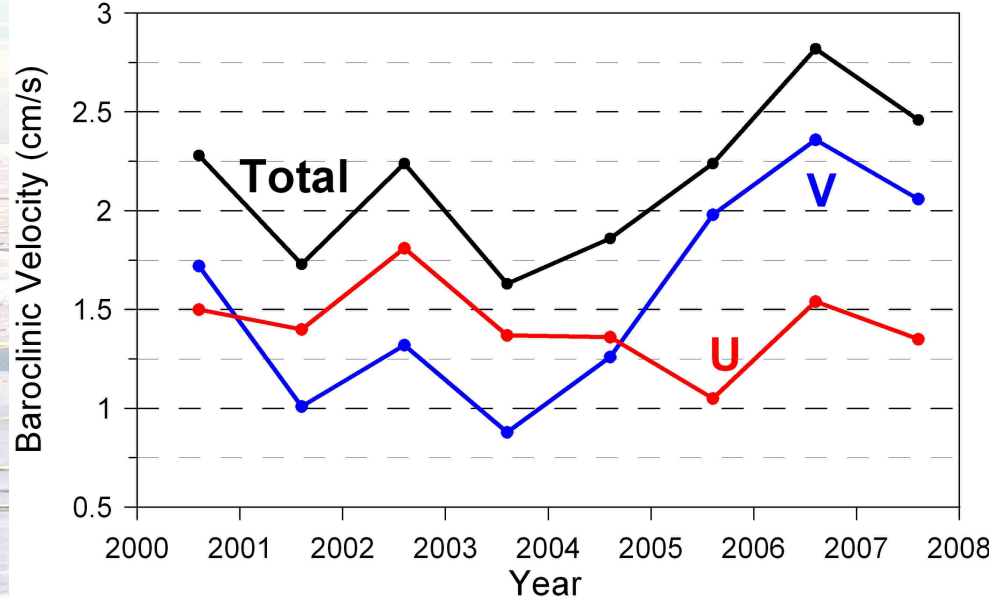
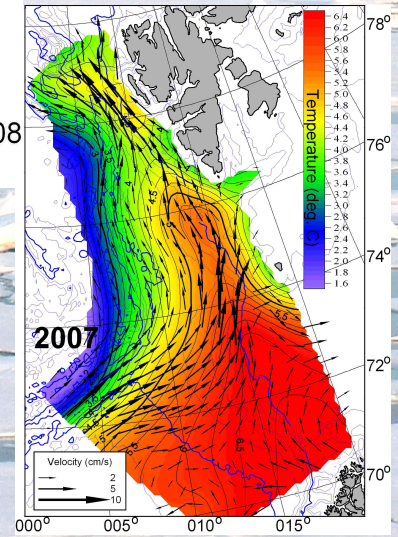
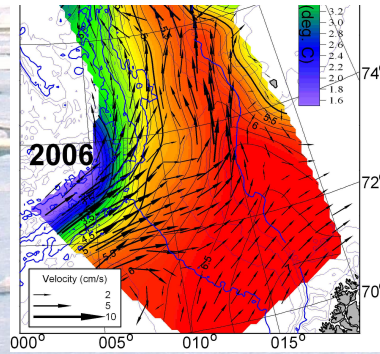
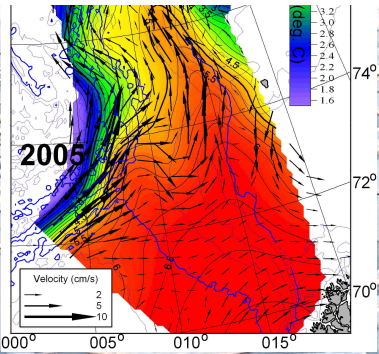
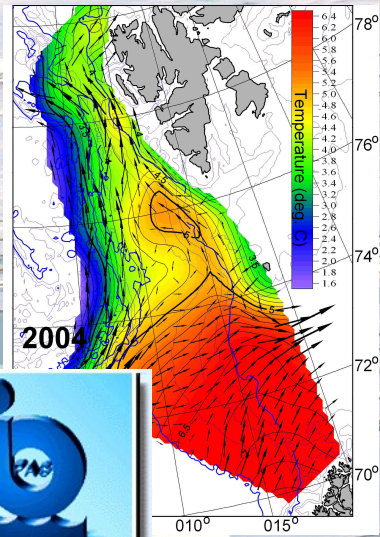
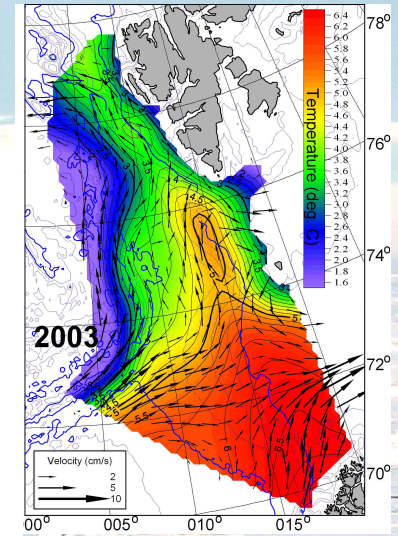
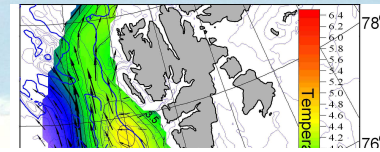
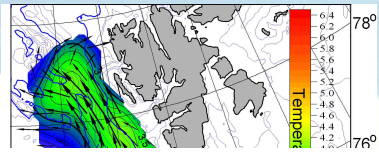
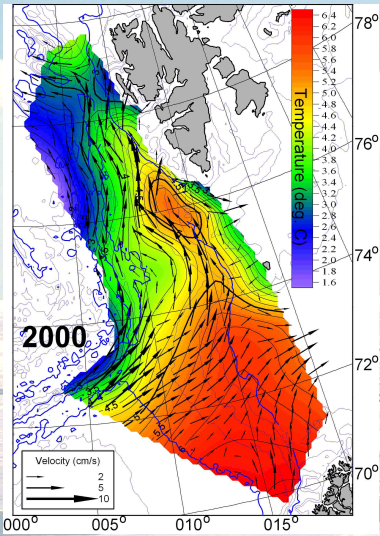
# OBSERVED TEMPORAL (SUMMER-TO-SUMMER) CHANGES of ATLANTIC WATER COLUMN TEMPERATURE



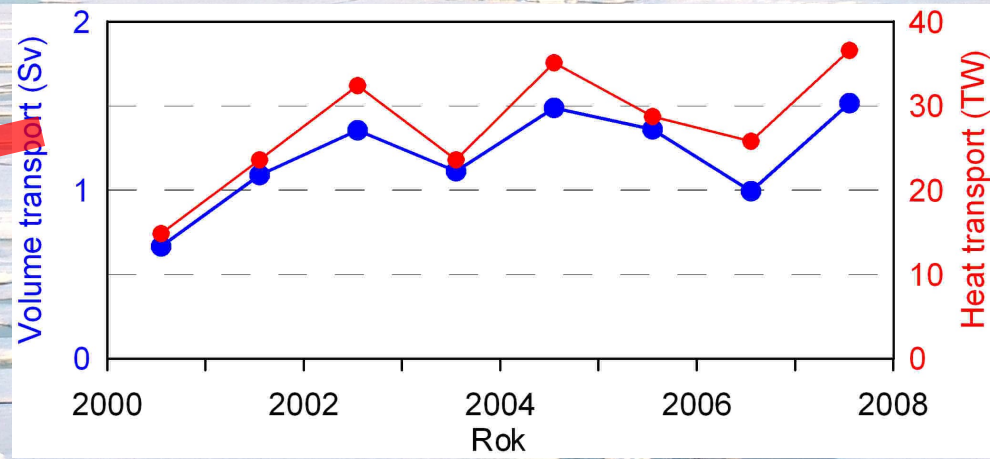
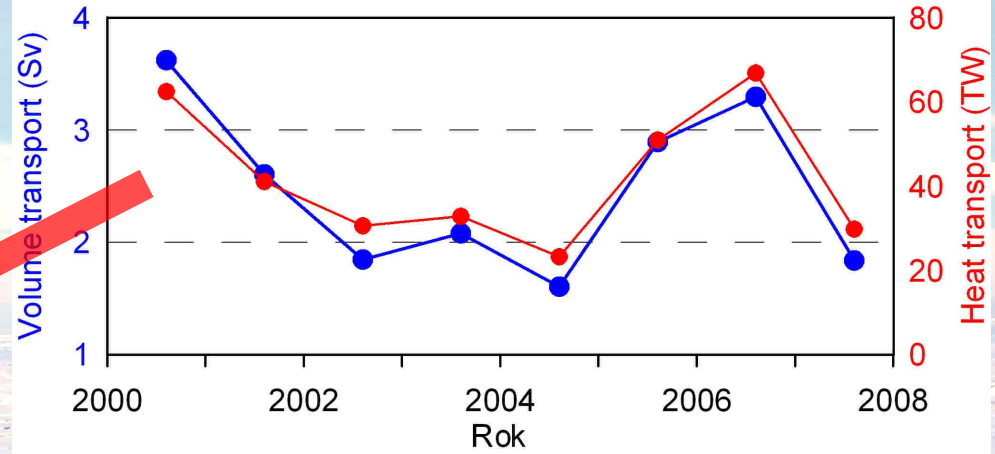
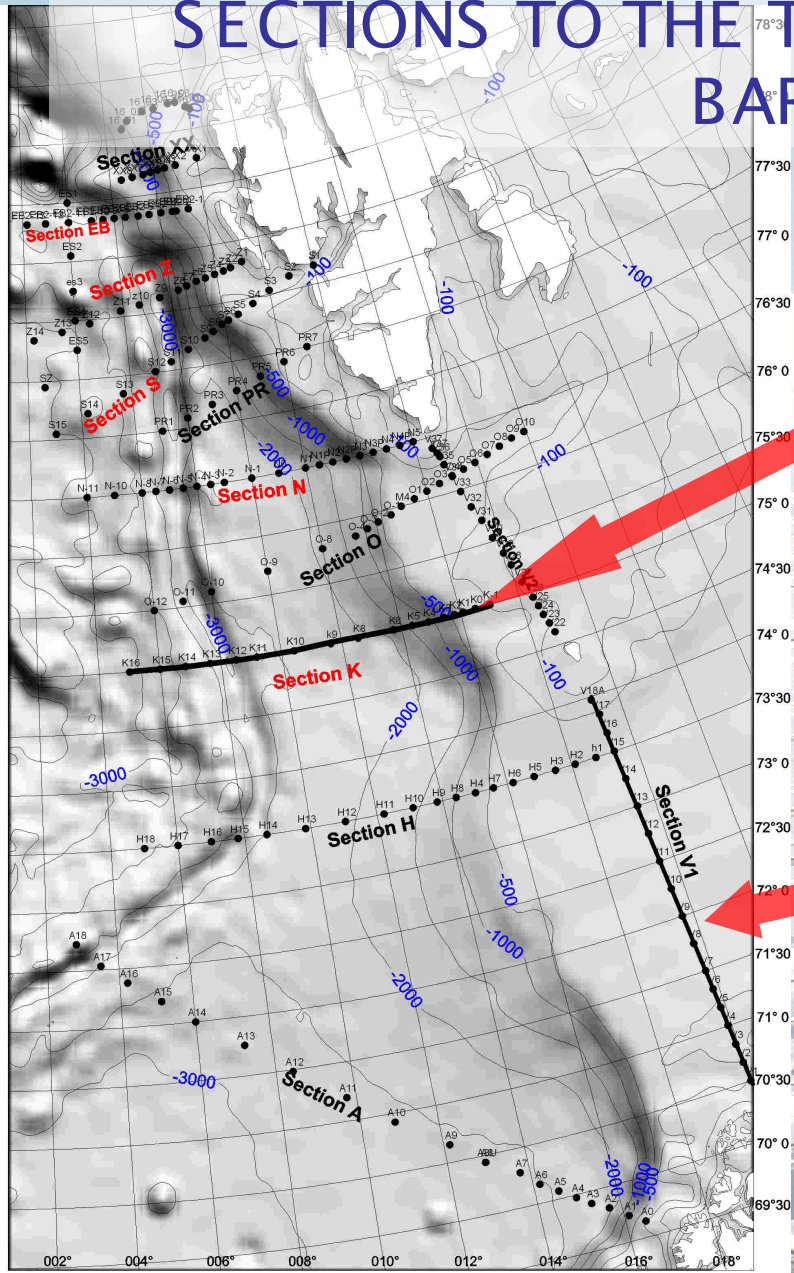
# OBSERVED TEMPORAL (SUMMER TO SUMMER) CHANGES AW COLUMN SALINITY



# CHANGES of TEMPERATURE AND BAROCLINIC CURRENTS AT 100 dbar

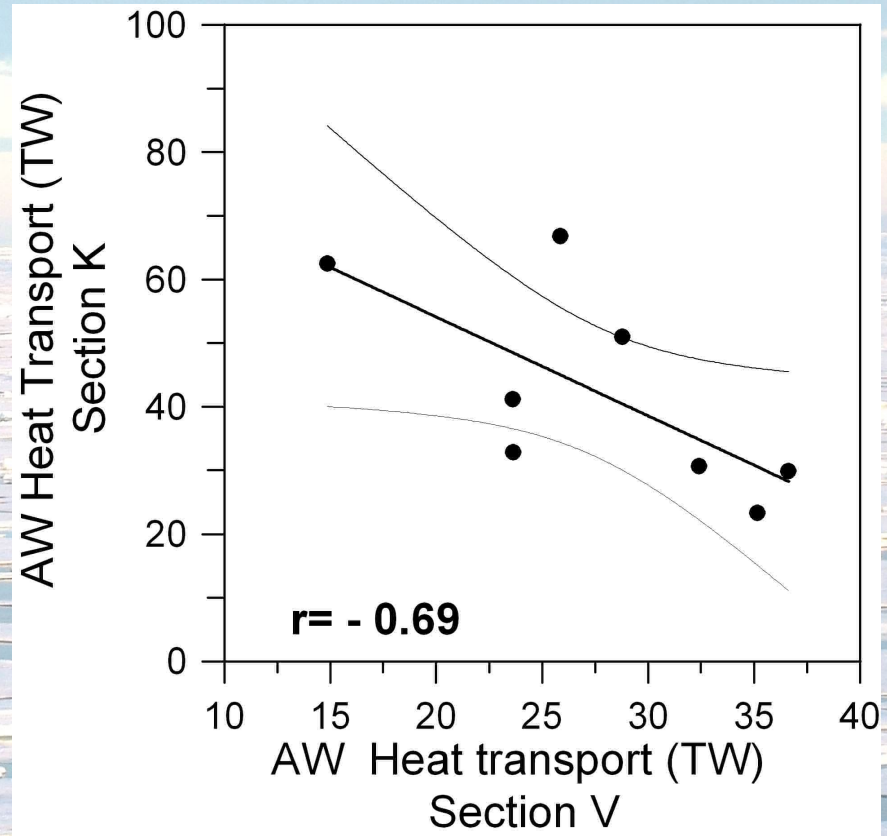
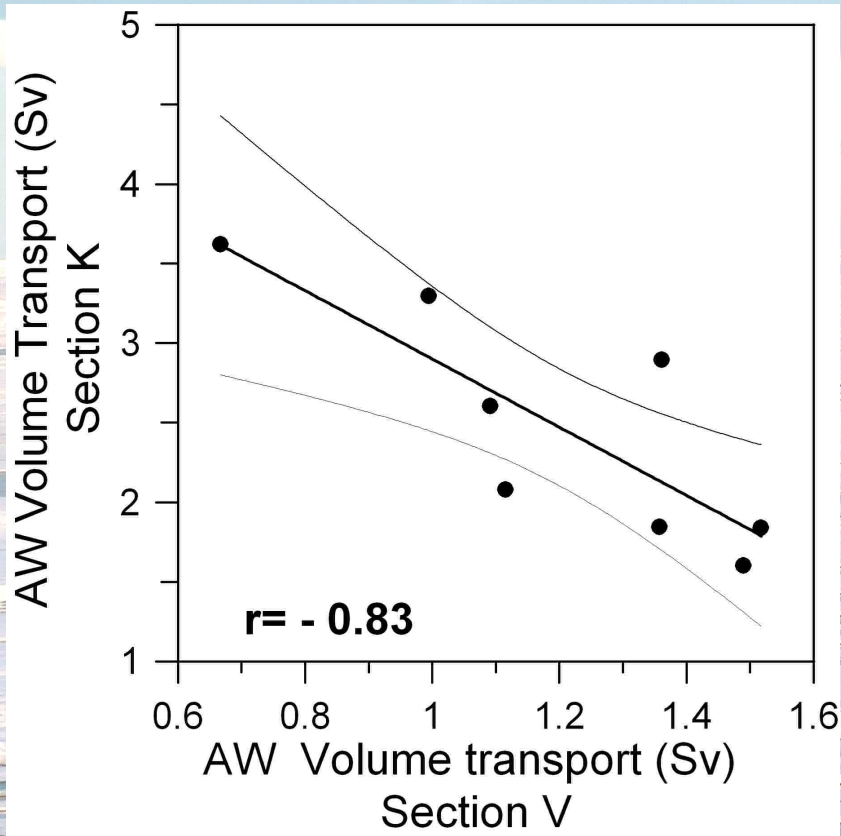


# VOLUME AND HEAT TRANSPORT THROUGH SECTIONS TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND BARENTS SEA



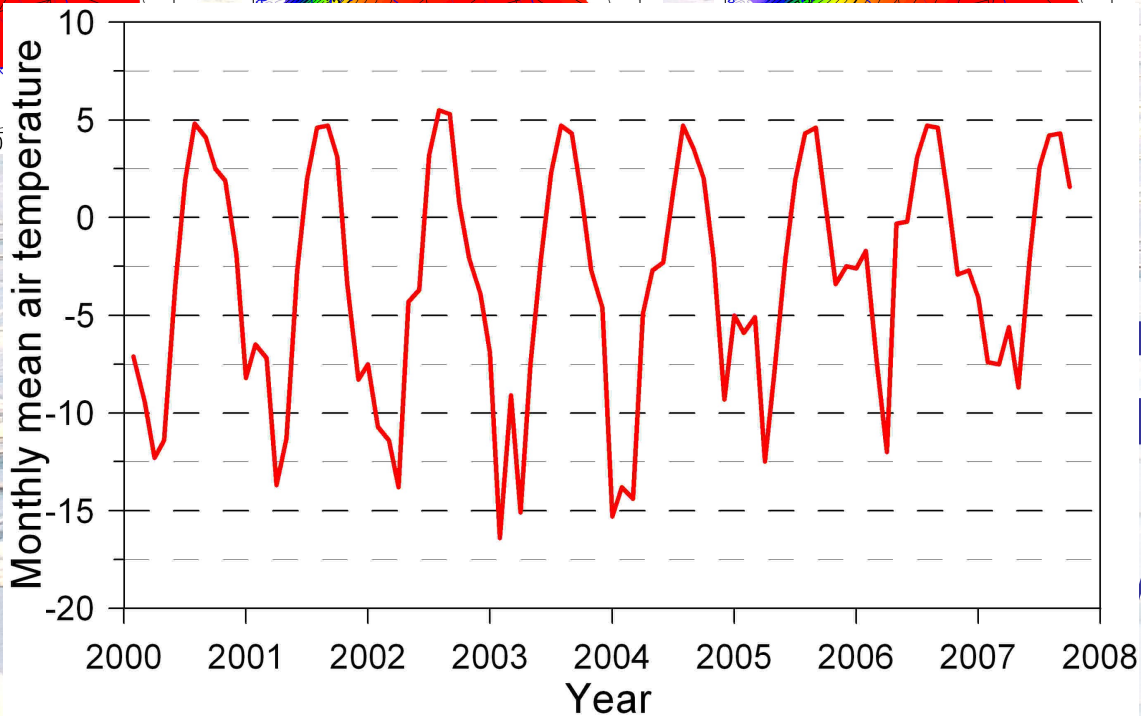
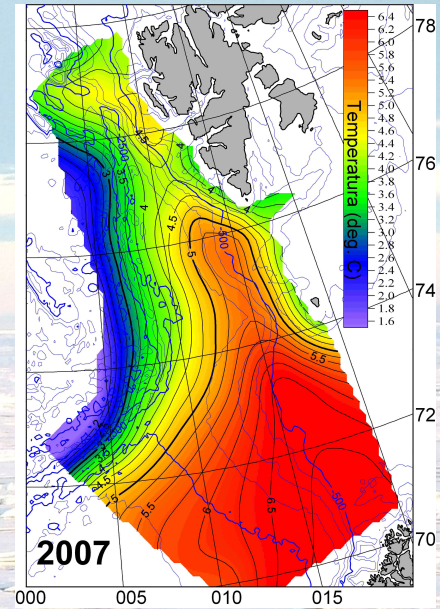
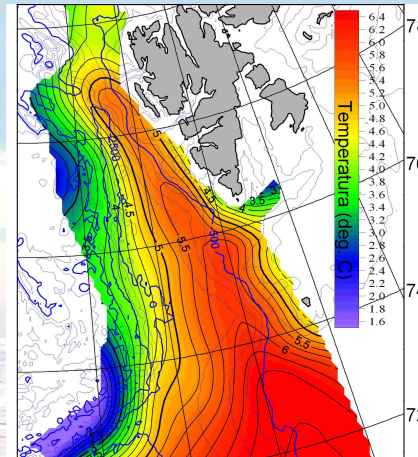
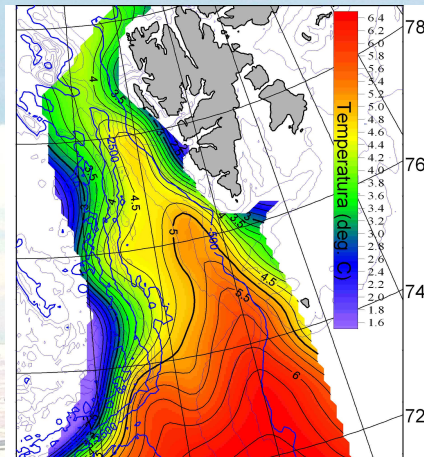
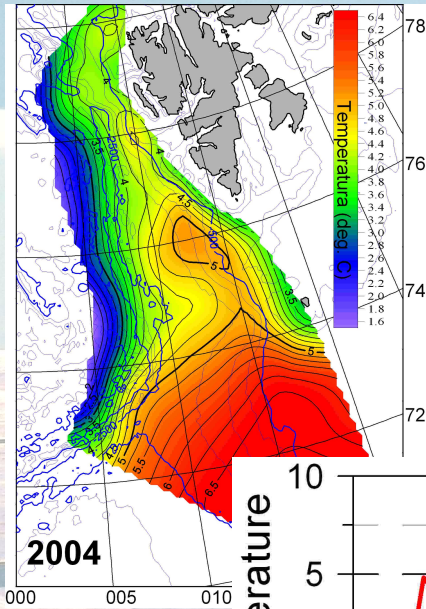


# CORRELATIONS BETWEEN EASTWARD AND NORTHWARD VOLUME AND HEAT TRANSPORTS



Confidence levels 95% marked

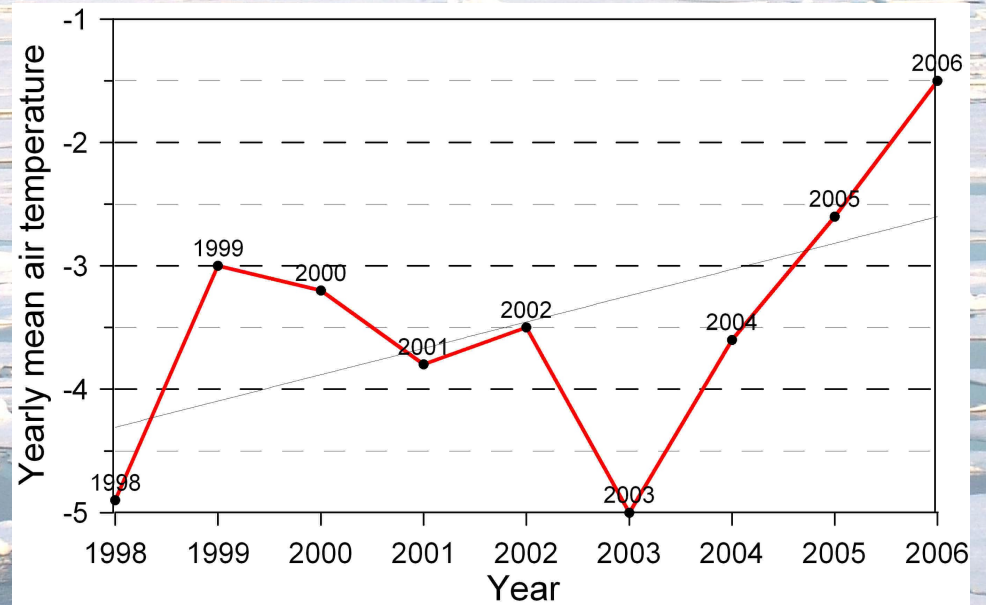
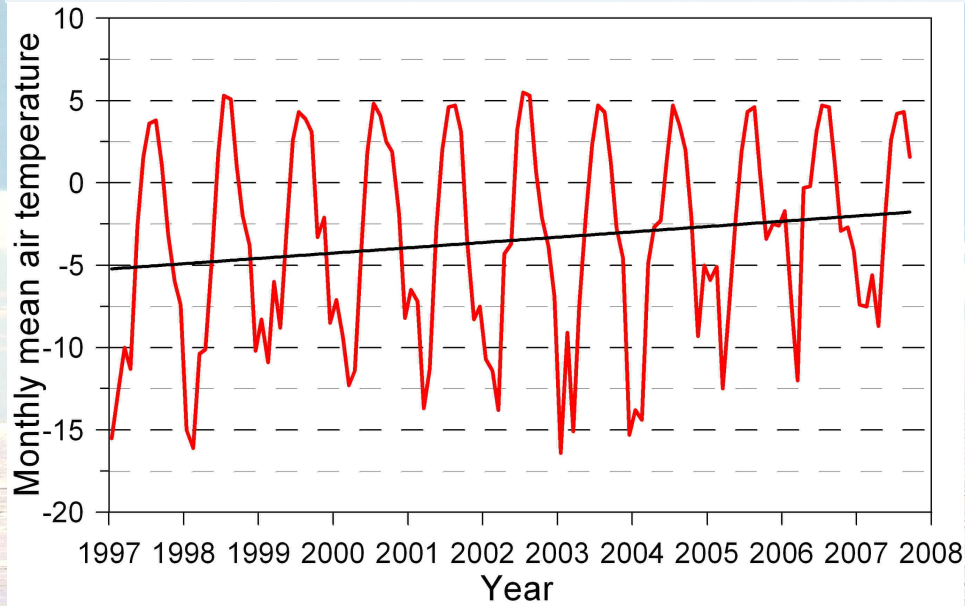
# CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE AT 100 dbar.



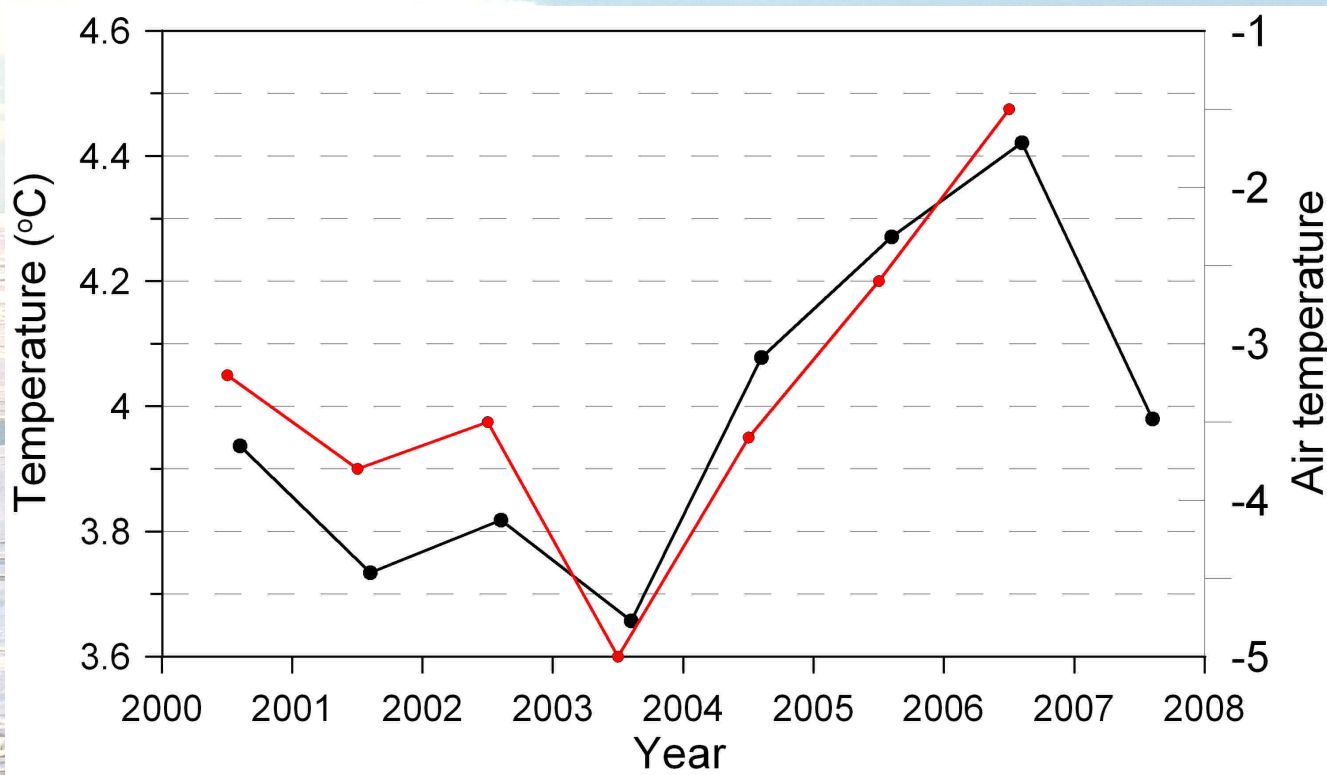
nsion of 5°C  
perature and  
creasing;  
warm tongue;



# CHANGES OF AIR TEMPERATURE IN HORNSUND.



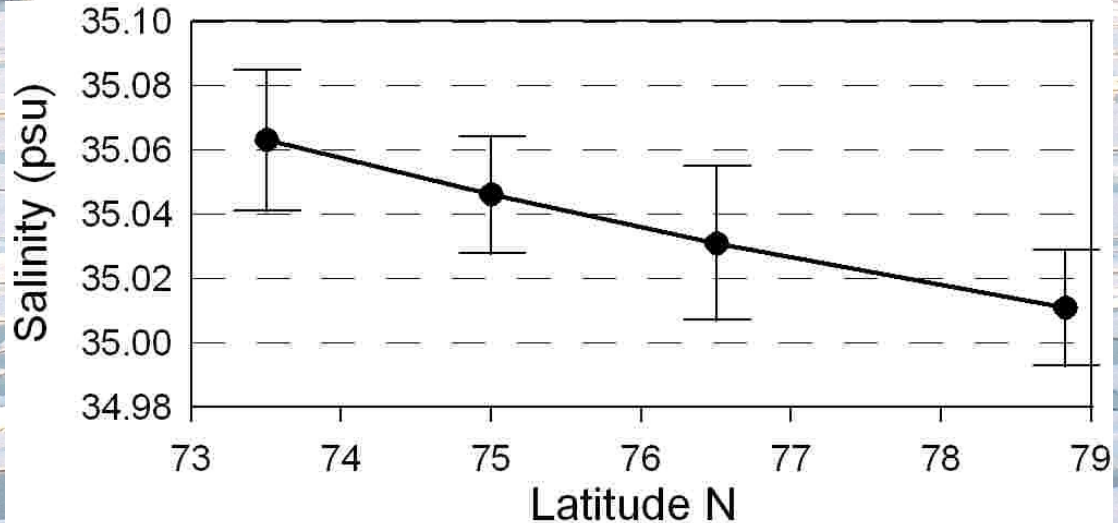
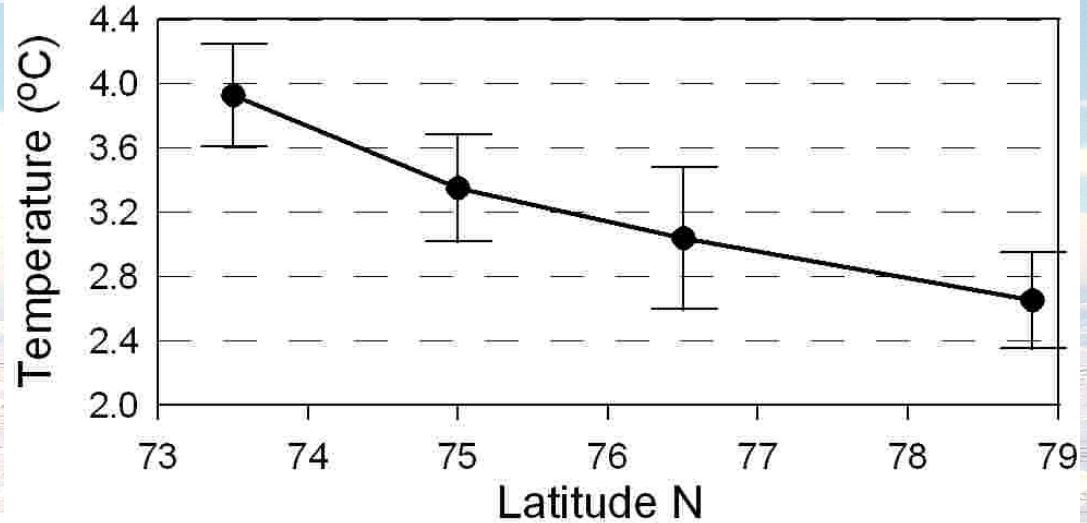
# CHANGES OF ATLANTIC WATER TEMPERATURE AND YEARLY MEAN AIR TEMPERATURE IN HORNSUND.



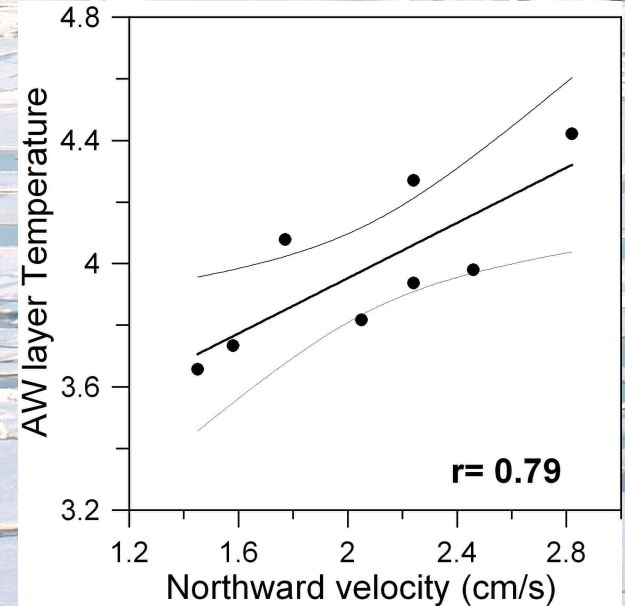
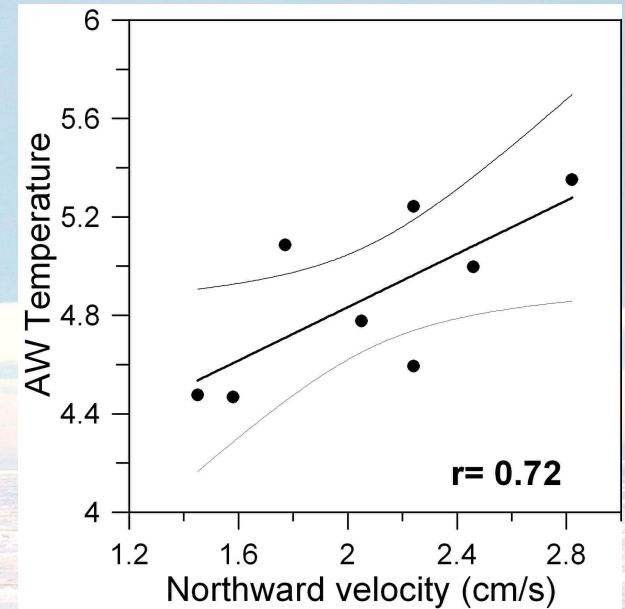
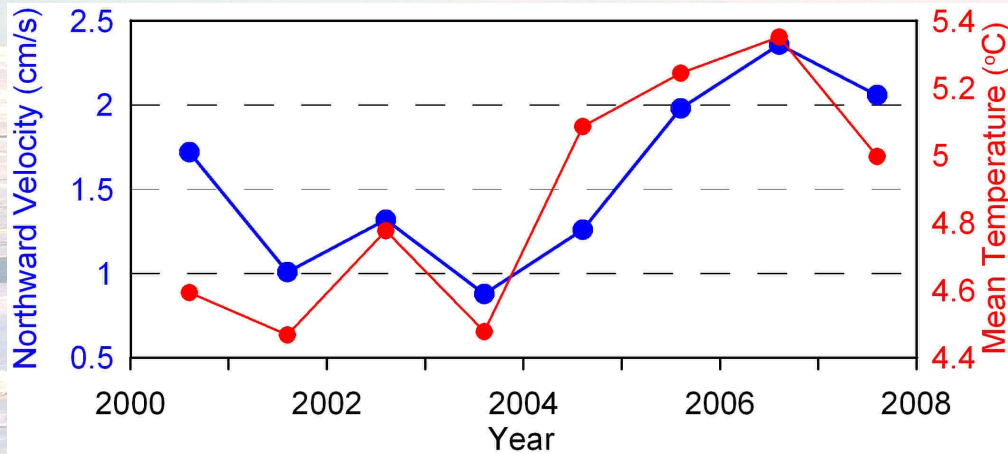
# ZONAL CHANGES OF THE AW PROPERTIES

(mean summers 2000–2006)

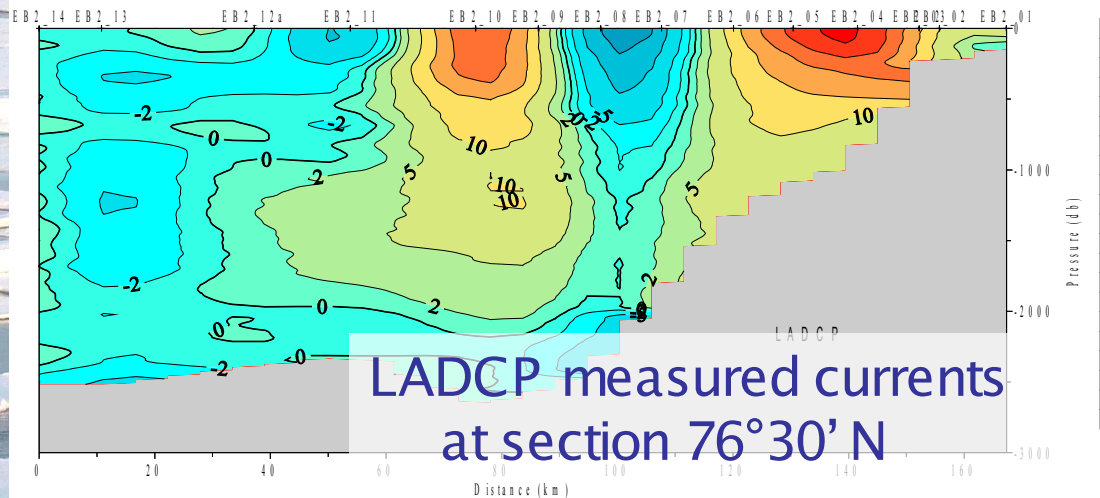
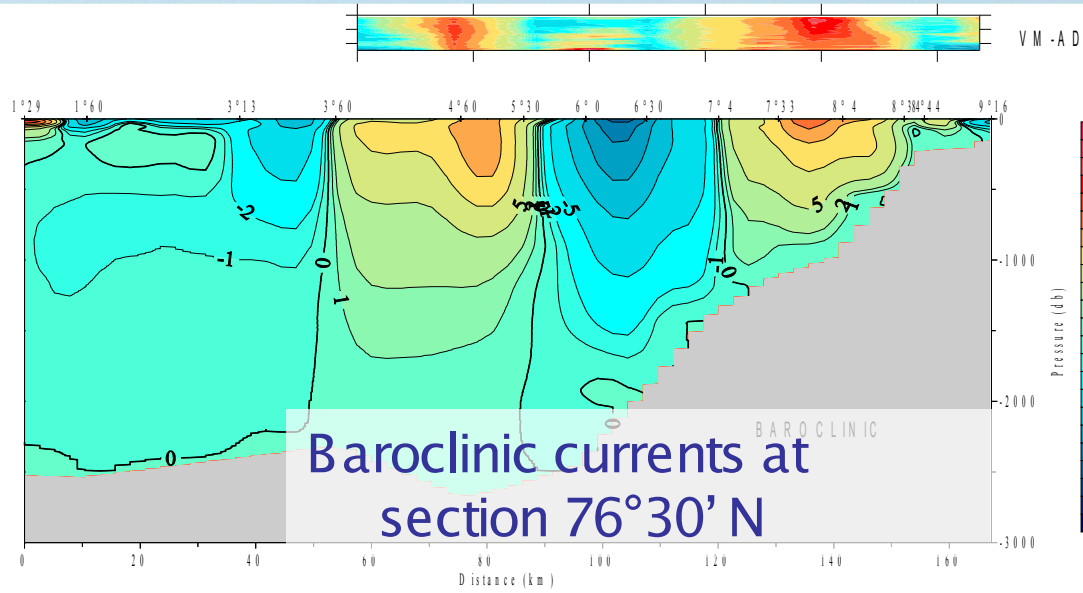
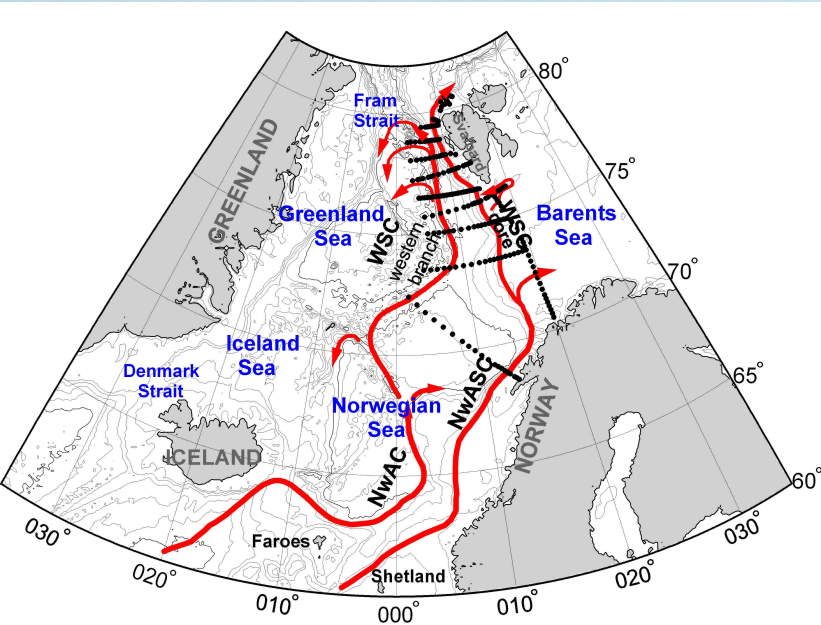
Meridional AW properties changes due to ocean – atmosphere heat exchange and lateral mixing



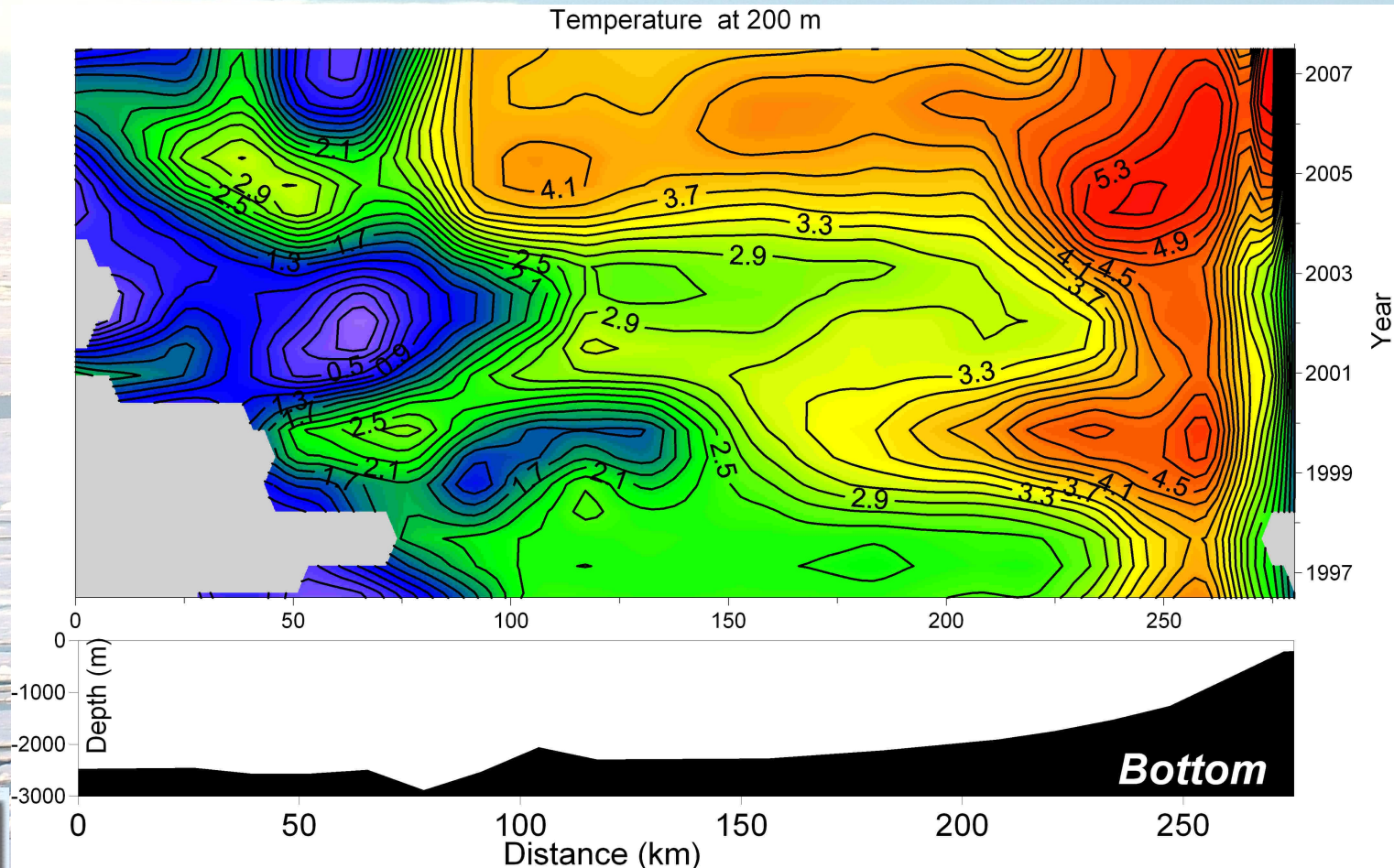
# Northward baroclinic velocity and AW temperature at 100 dbar



# STRUCTURE OF THE ATLANTIC WATER FLOW THROUGH THE NORDIC SEAS

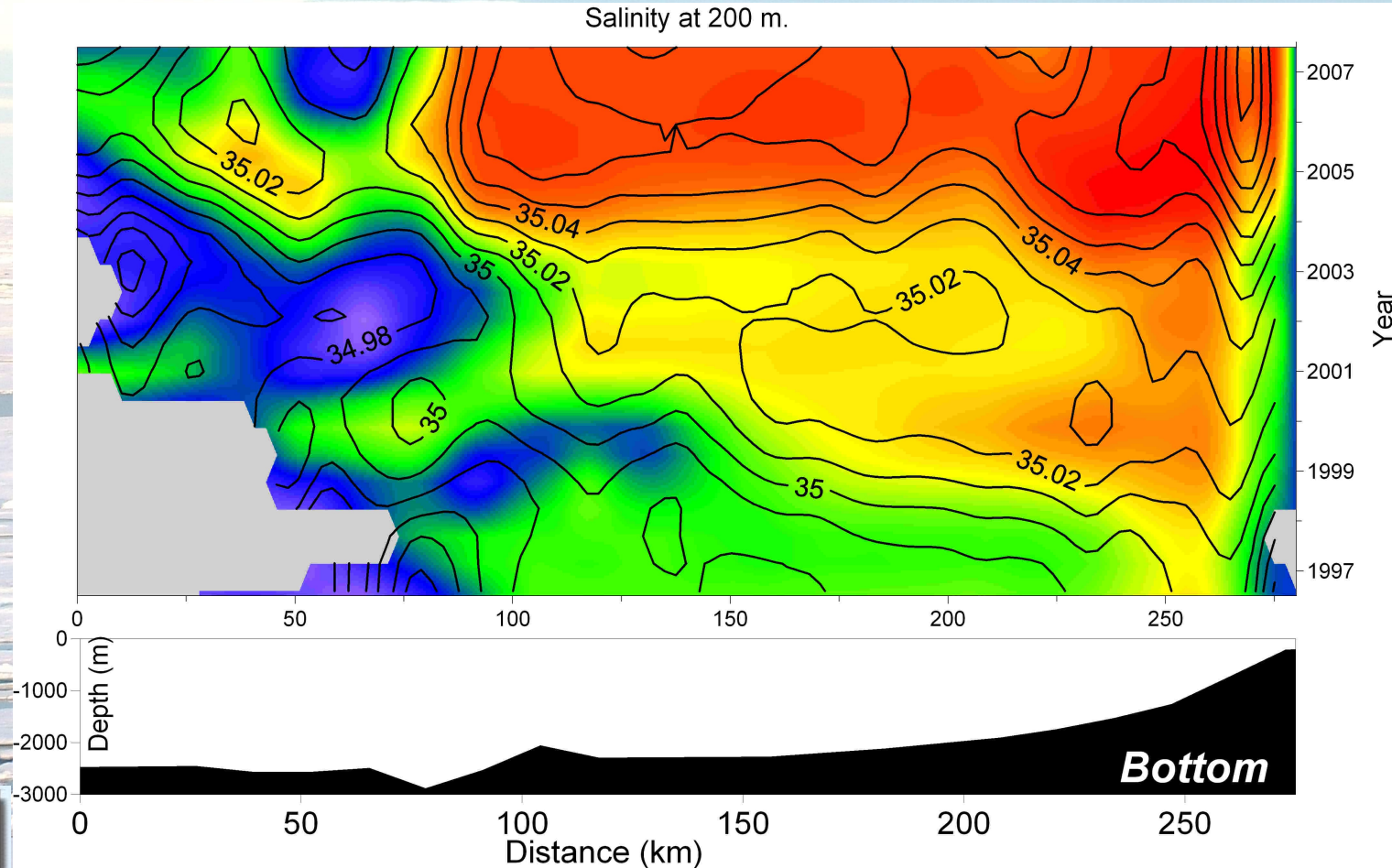


Section along 76°30' parallel, between 04°E -15°E.  
Hovmoeller plot of the temperature at 200 m 1996-2007.

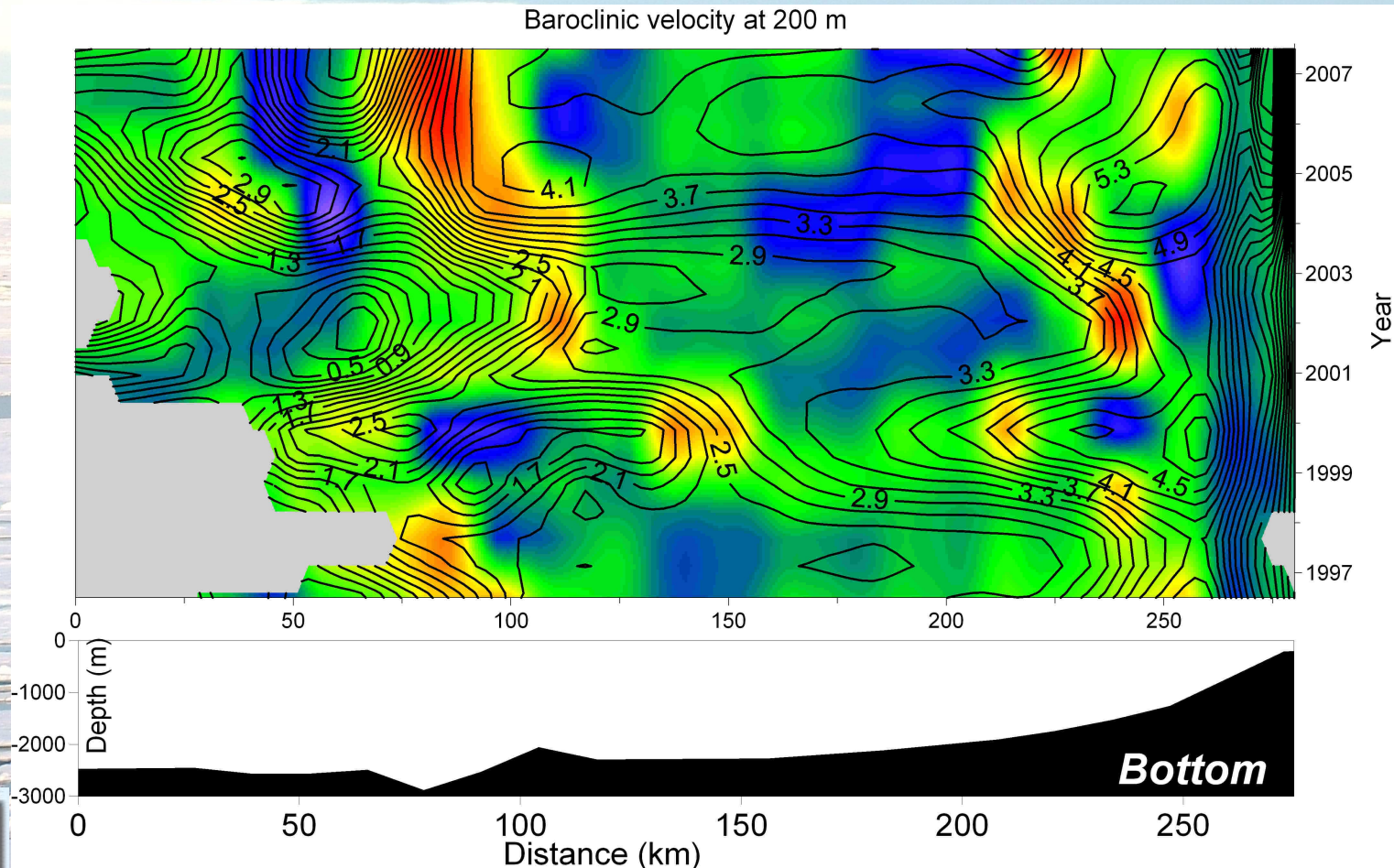




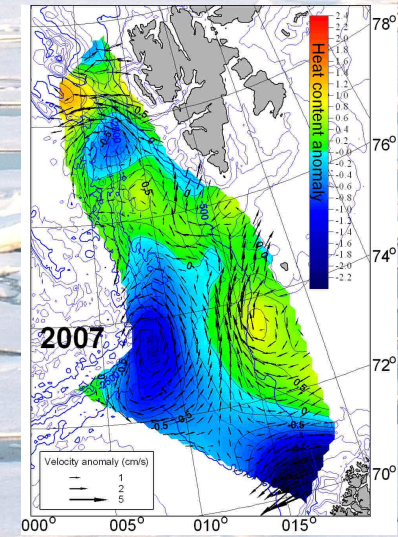
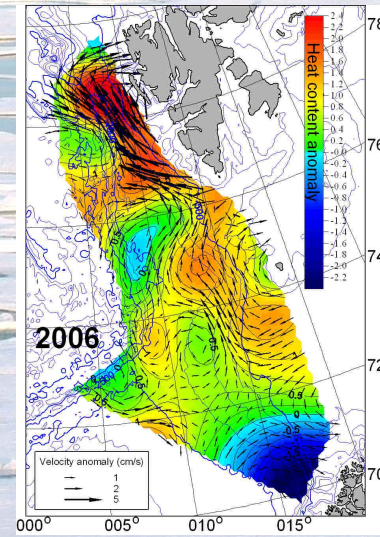
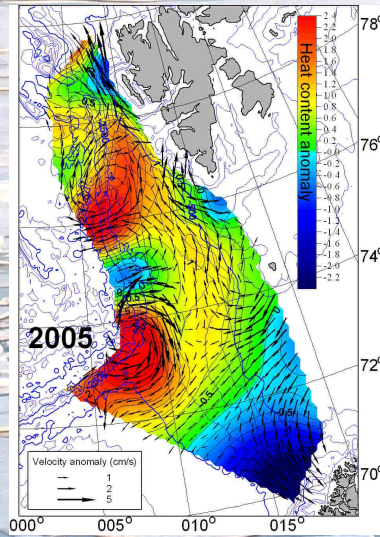
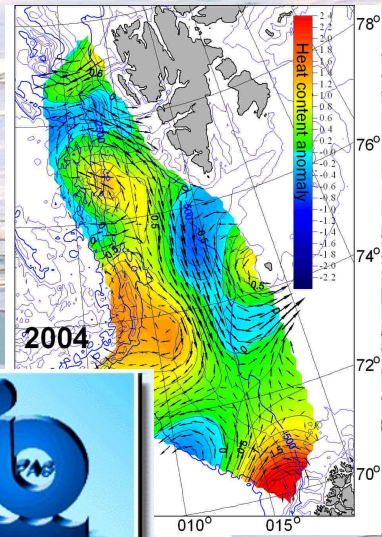
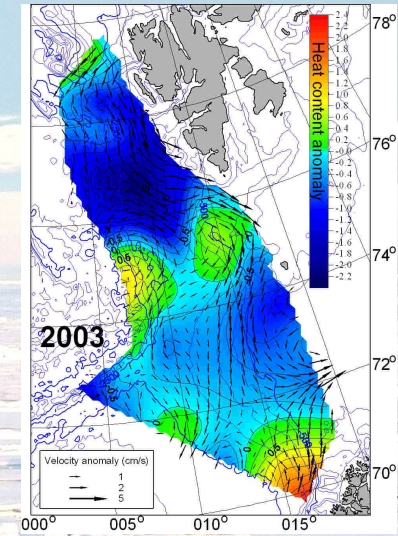
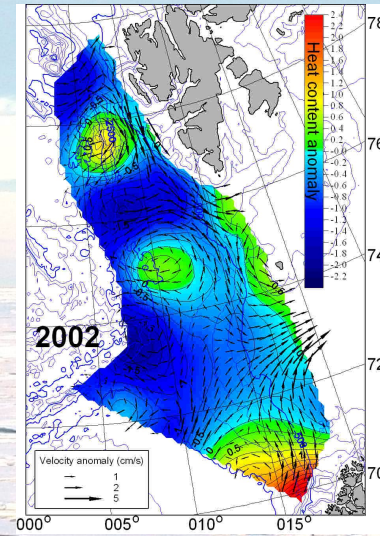
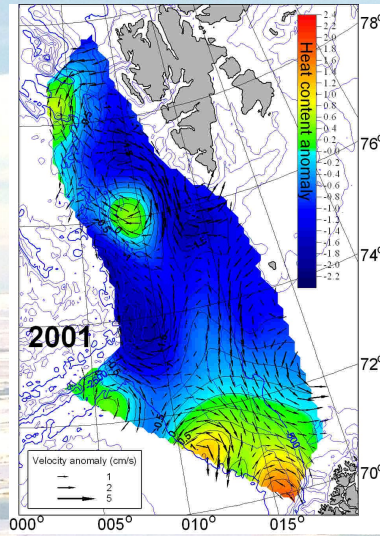
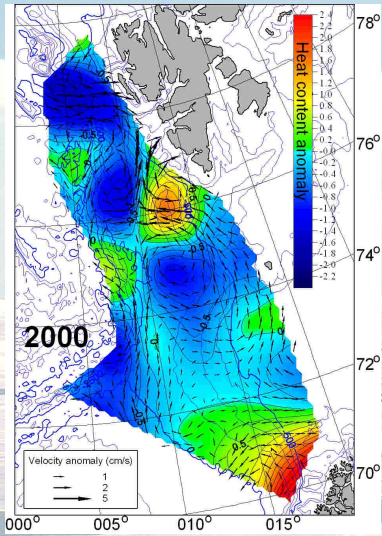
Section along 76°30' parallel, between 04°E -15°E.  
Hovmoeller plot of the salinity at 200 m 1996-2007.



Section along 76°30' parallel, between 04°E -15°E.  
Hovmoeller plot of the baroclinic velocity at 200 m 1996-  
2007.

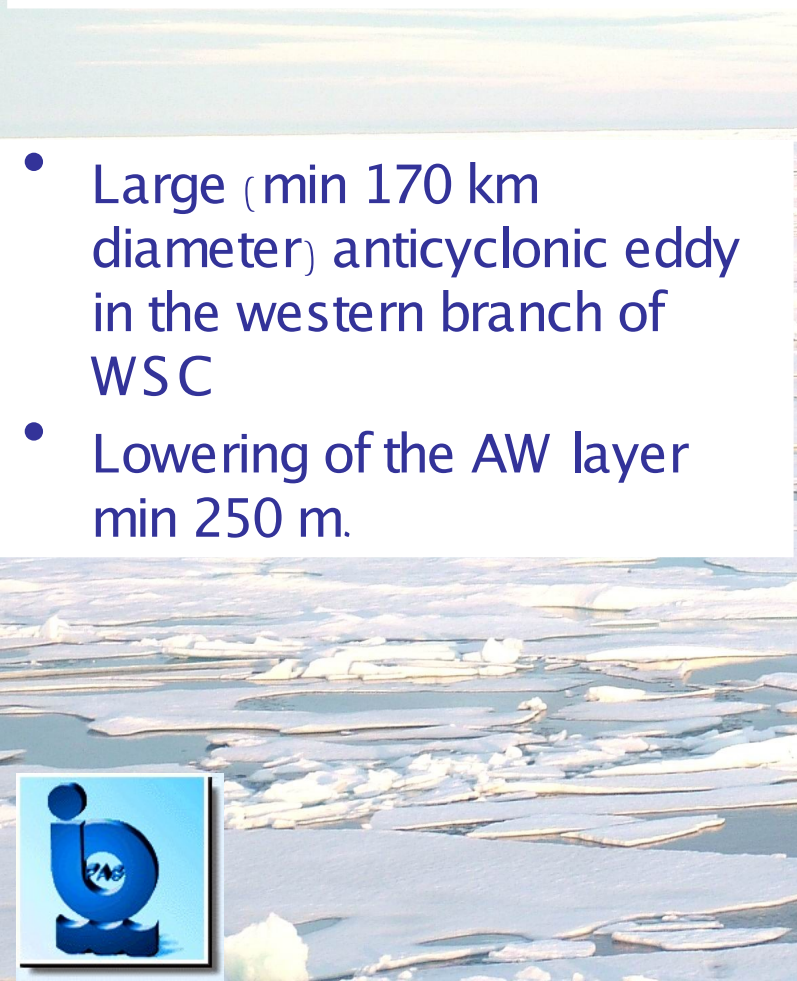
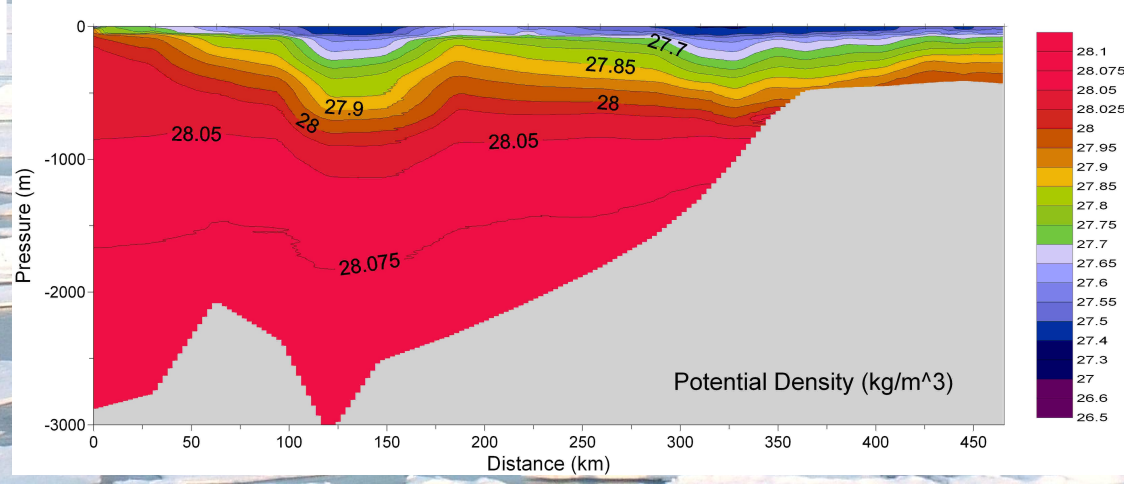
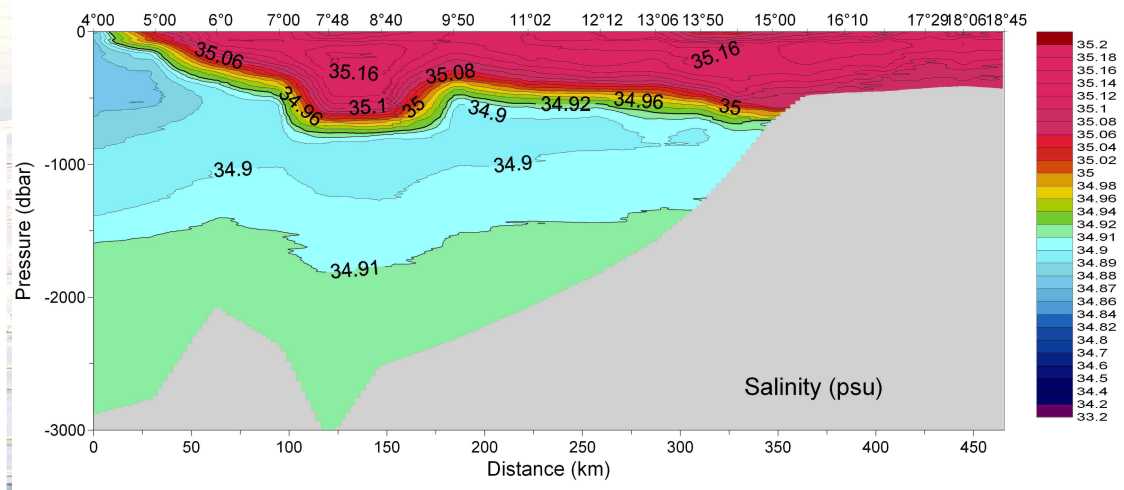
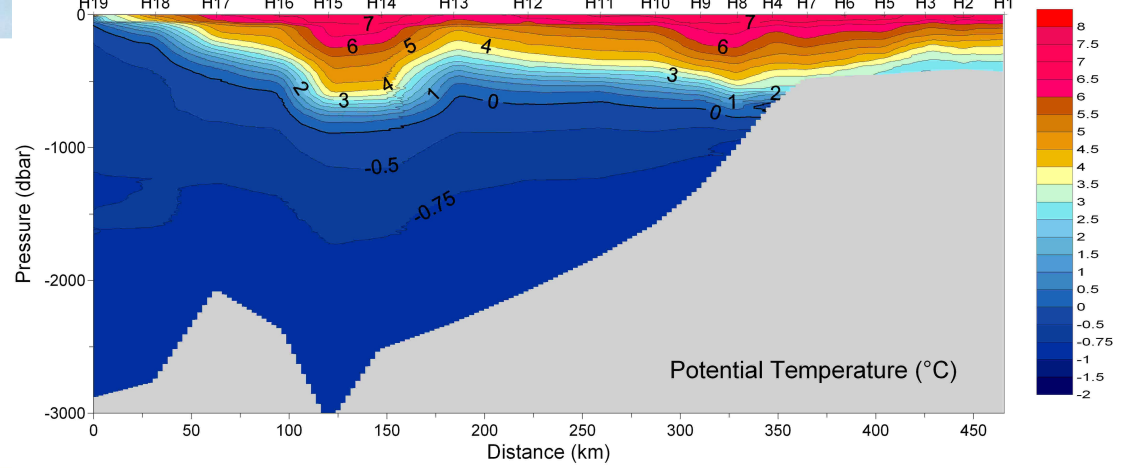


# Summers 2000-2007 mean Atlantic Water layer heat content anomalies and baroclinic currents anomalies

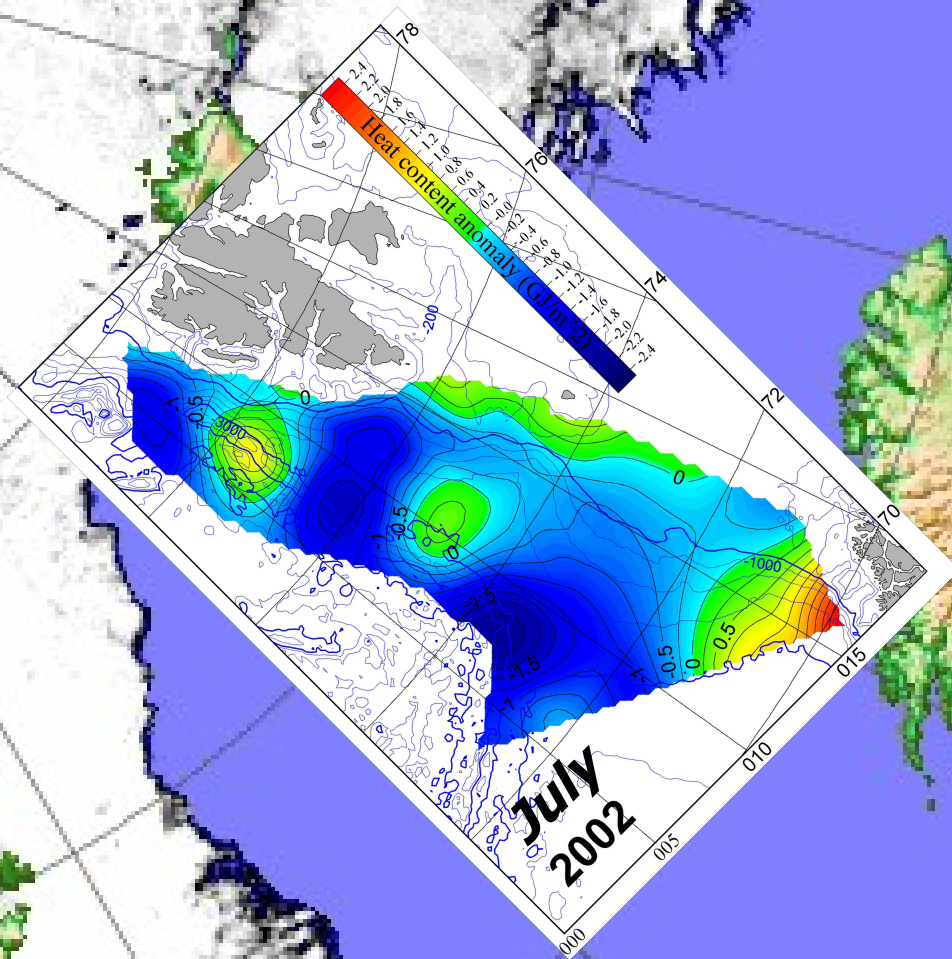


# Summer 2005 Section along the 73°30' parallel

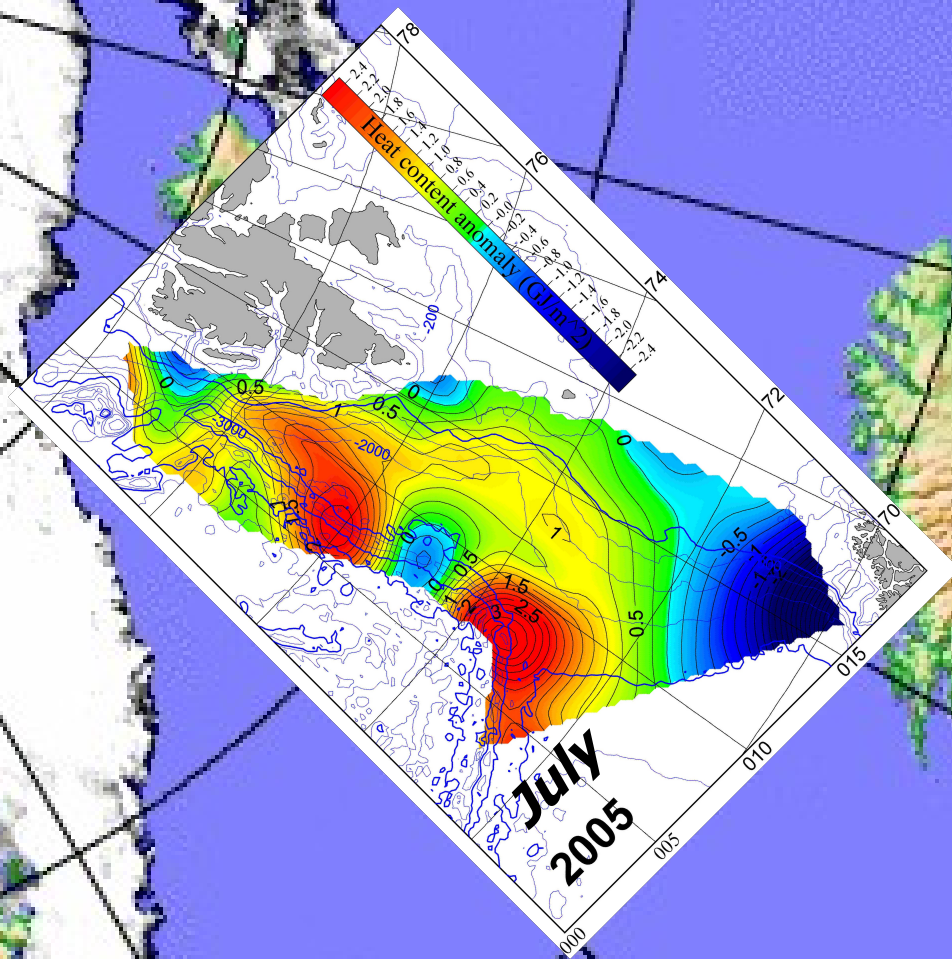
- Large (min 170 km diameter) anticyclonic eddy in the western branch of WSC
- Lowering of the AW layer min 250 m.



**January 2003**



**January 2006**



# CONCLUSIONS

- Complex WSC structure ;
- Convergence of the WSC streams west of S pitsbergen, in the Fram S trait vicinity
- High temporal AW variability;
- Rapid warming of the WSC in 2004-2006 period;
- Cooling of the WSC in 2007;
- Advective nature of the observed warming;
- Negative correlations between northward and eastward volume and heat transports;
- Intensification of the western branch activity during warming;
- Important role of the huge baroclinic eddies in northward heat transport;
- Coincidence of the winter sea ice extend north of S valbard with in the previous summer Atlantic Water temperature
- The end of the warming trend ?

A wide expanse of broken sea ice under a blue sky with light clouds. The ice consists of numerous small, irregular floes of varying sizes, some appearing as thin sheets and others as larger, more substantial chunks. The water between the ice floes is a deep, dark blue, contrasting with the lighter, almost white ice. The horizon is visible in the distance, where the ice meets the sky. The overall scene is serene and expansive, capturing a vast, cold landscape.

Thank You