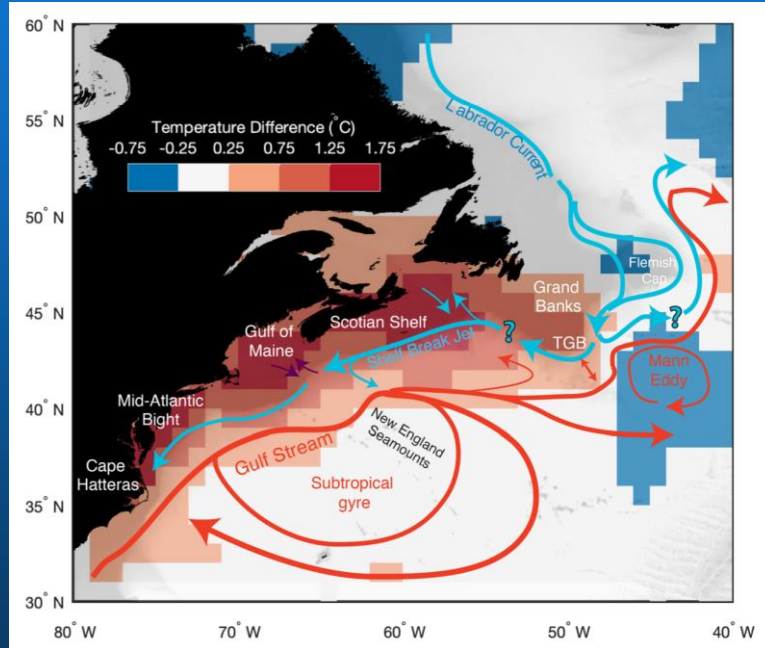


Marine Heatwaves and their depth structure on the Northeast US continental shelf

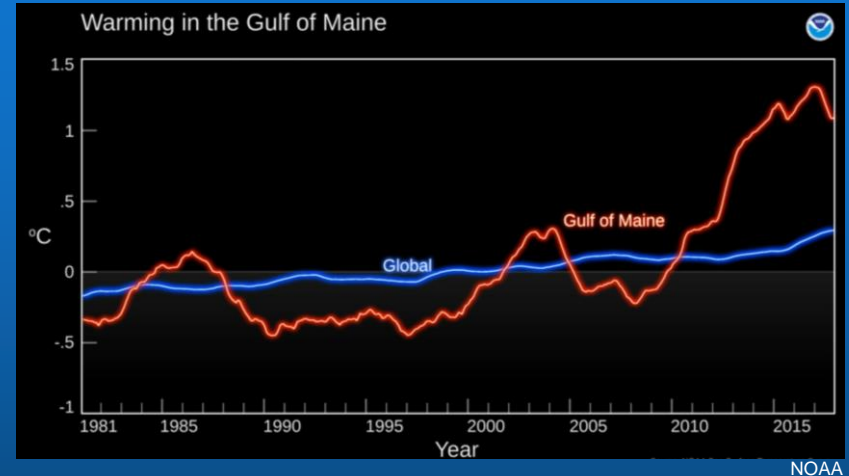
Hendrik Großelindemann¹, Svenja Ryan², Caroline Ummenhofer², Torge Martin¹, Arne Biastoch¹
¹ GEOMAR, ² WHOI

accepted in ‚Advances in Marine Heatwave Interactions‘ of Frontiers in Climate

- Motivation
 - Why this region?
 - Why Marine Heatwaves?
- Data & Methods
- Results
 - Impact of model resolution
 - MHWs and their depth structure
- Summary & future work

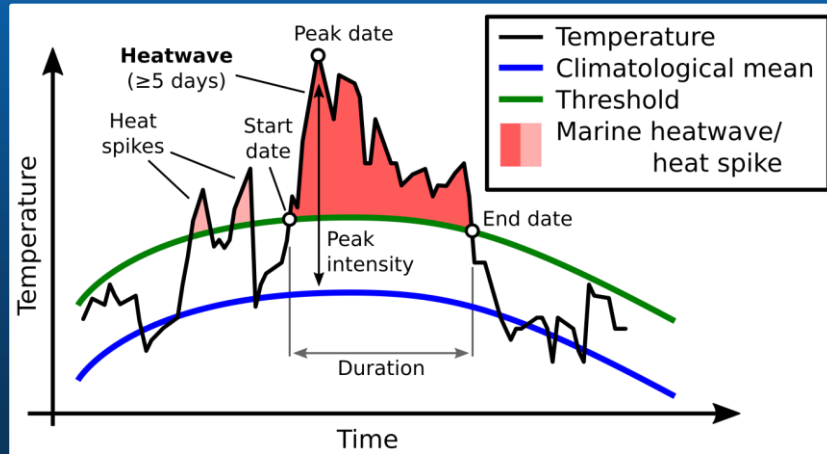


Gonçalves Neto et al. 2021

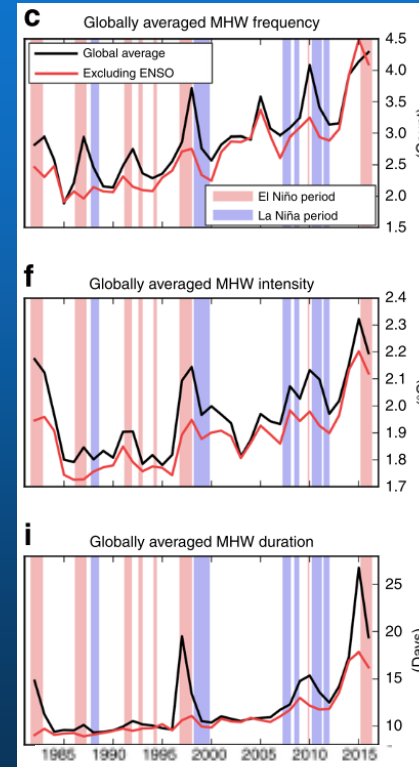


- Among the fastest warming regions globally
- Dynamical region on all scales
- Highly biologically productive

- Ocean extreme events
- Frequency, duration and intensity increase globally
- Can have devastating impacts
- Little knowledge about depth structure

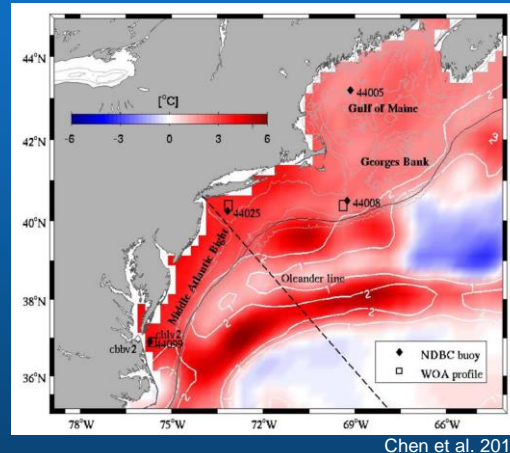


<http://www.marineheatwaves.org/all-about-mhws.html>

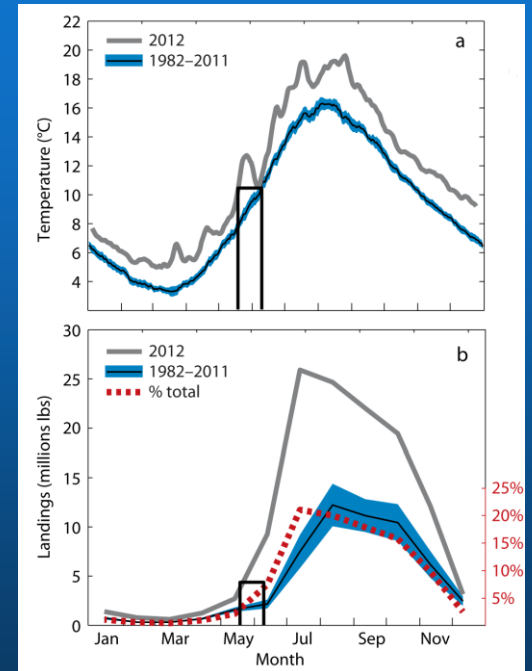


Oliver et al. 2019

- 2012
 - Driven by air-sea fluxes
 - Severe impacts on local fishery

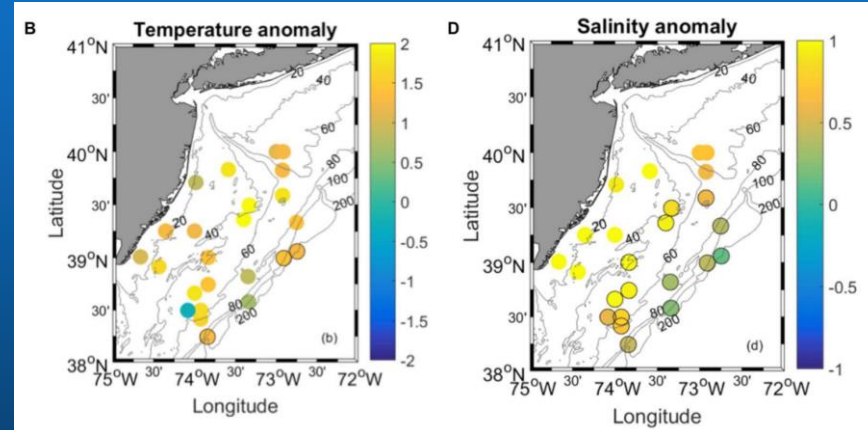


Chen et al. 2014



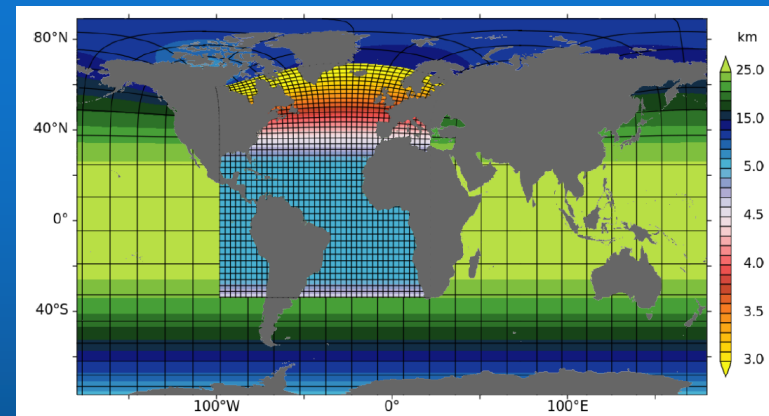
Mills et al. 2013

- 2012
 - Driven by air-sea fluxes
 - Severe impacts on local fishery
- 2017
 - Advective MHW
 - Likely by Warm Core Ring interaction

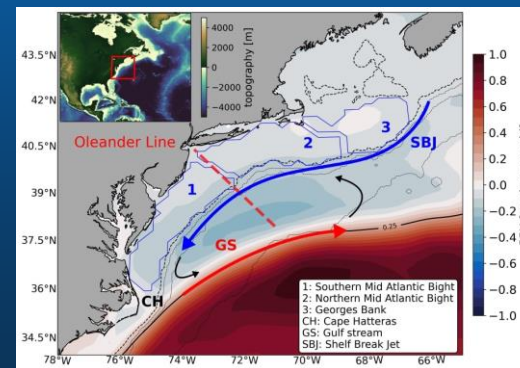


Gawarkiewicz et al. 2019

- Observations
 - Satellite SST, SSH, SSS
 - Oleander Line T, U
- Ocean Models (NEMO)
 - ORCA025
 - 1/4° global
 - JRA55-do forcing
 - 1958-2016
 - 46 levels
 - Start from rest
 - VIKING20X
 - 1/20° nest
- MHWs in Shelf Boxes

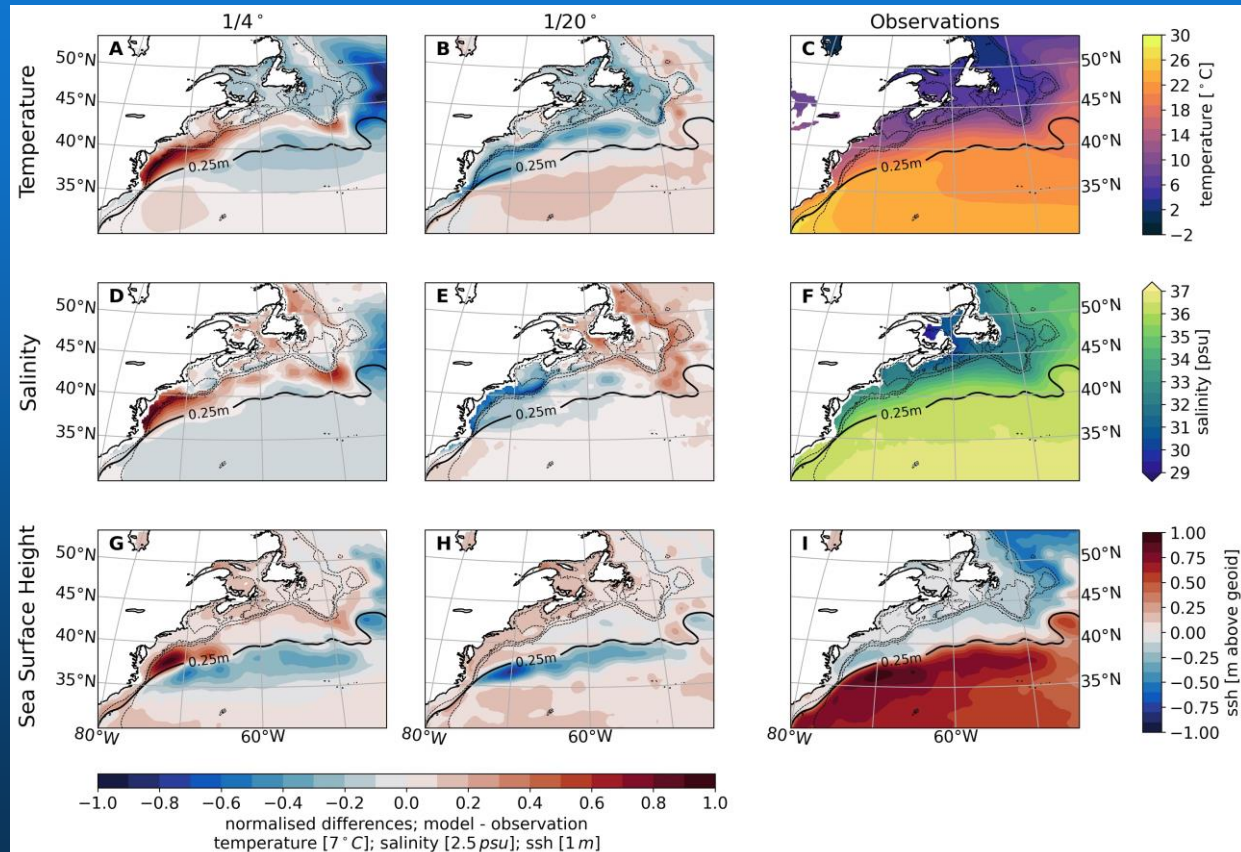


Biastoch et al. 2021

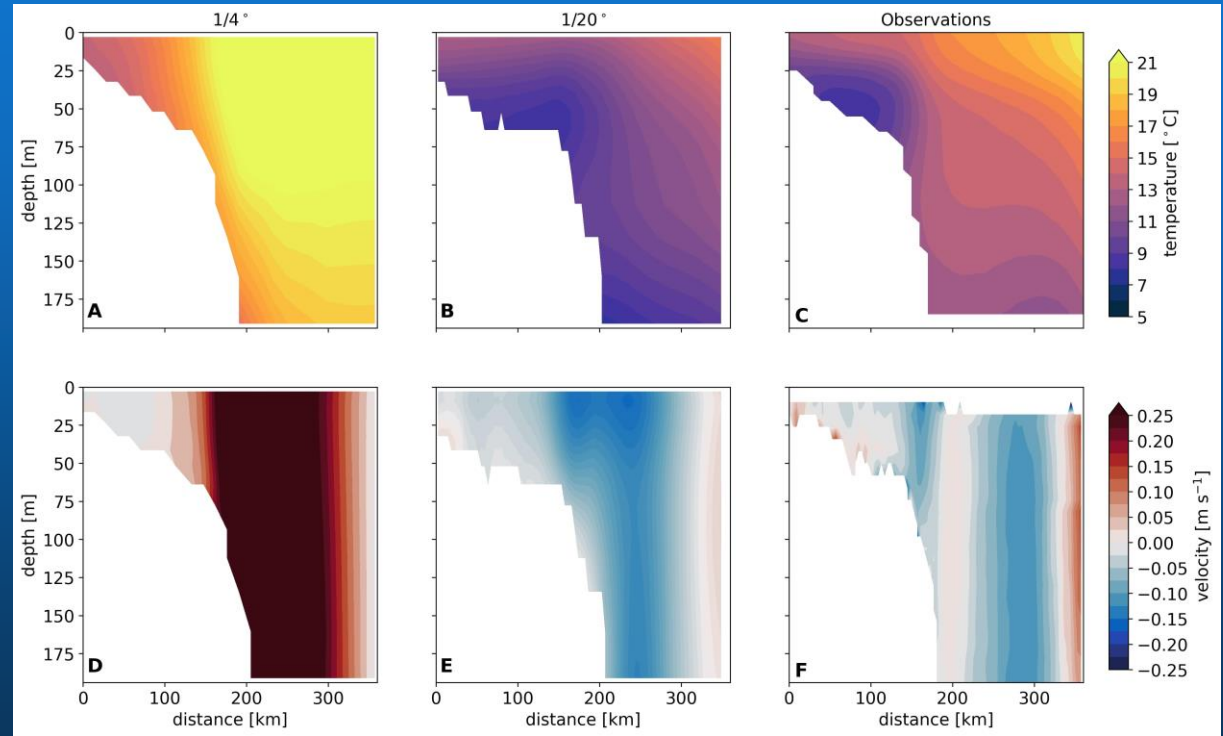


Gulf Stream representation depends on resolution

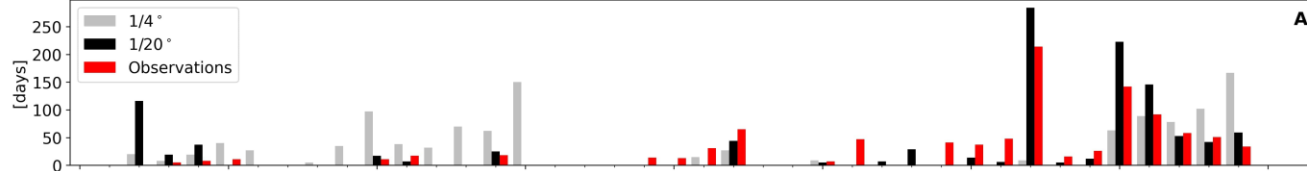
- Too far north GS separation in ORCA025
 - Too warm and saline shelf
- Flow around the grand banks
- VIKING20X way better
 - Only some caveats



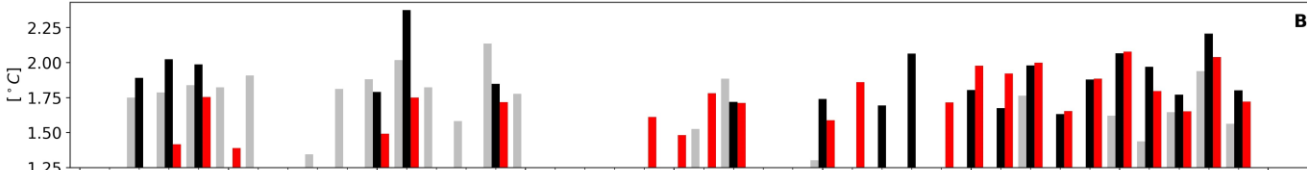
- Shelf in ORCA025 totally GS biased
- Cold pool
- Shelf Break Jet and Front



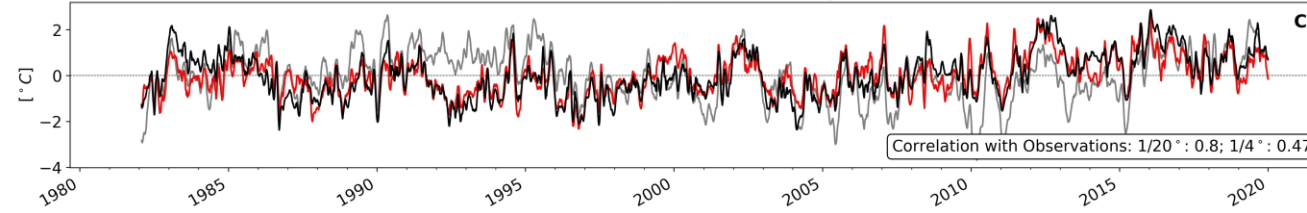
total MHW days per year



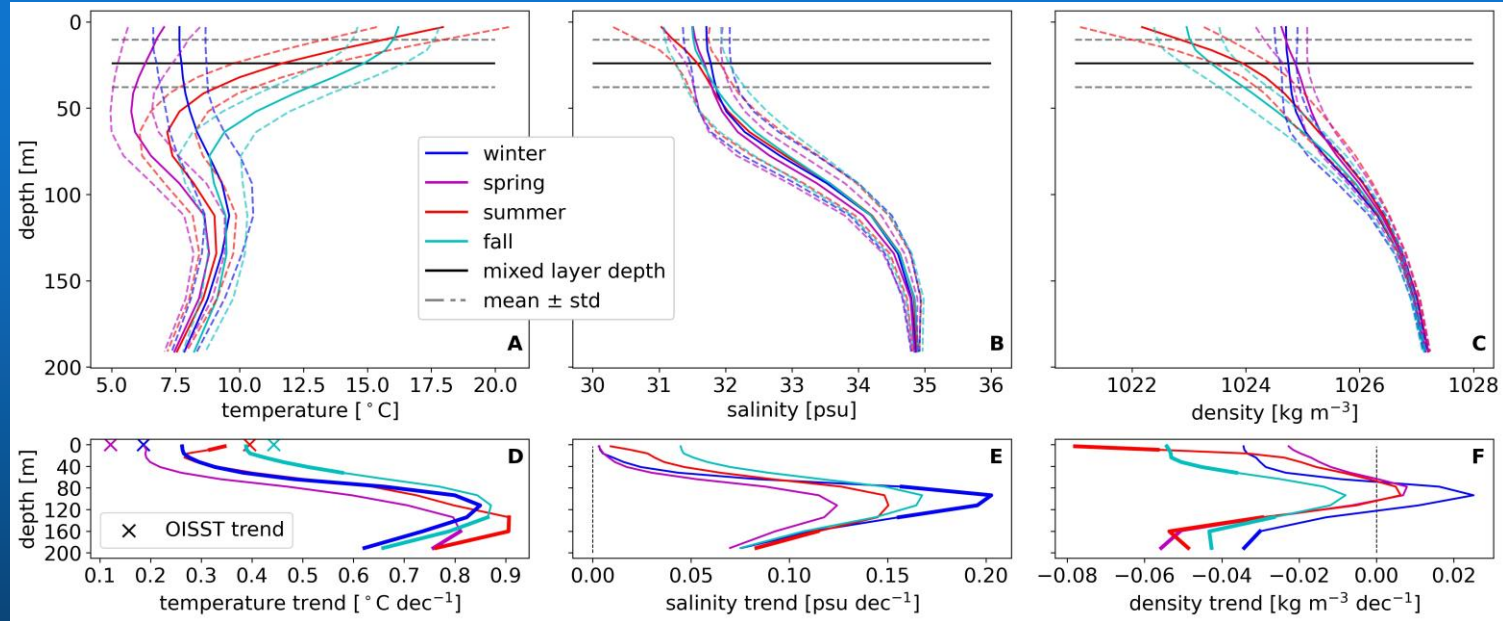
average mean MHW intensity per year



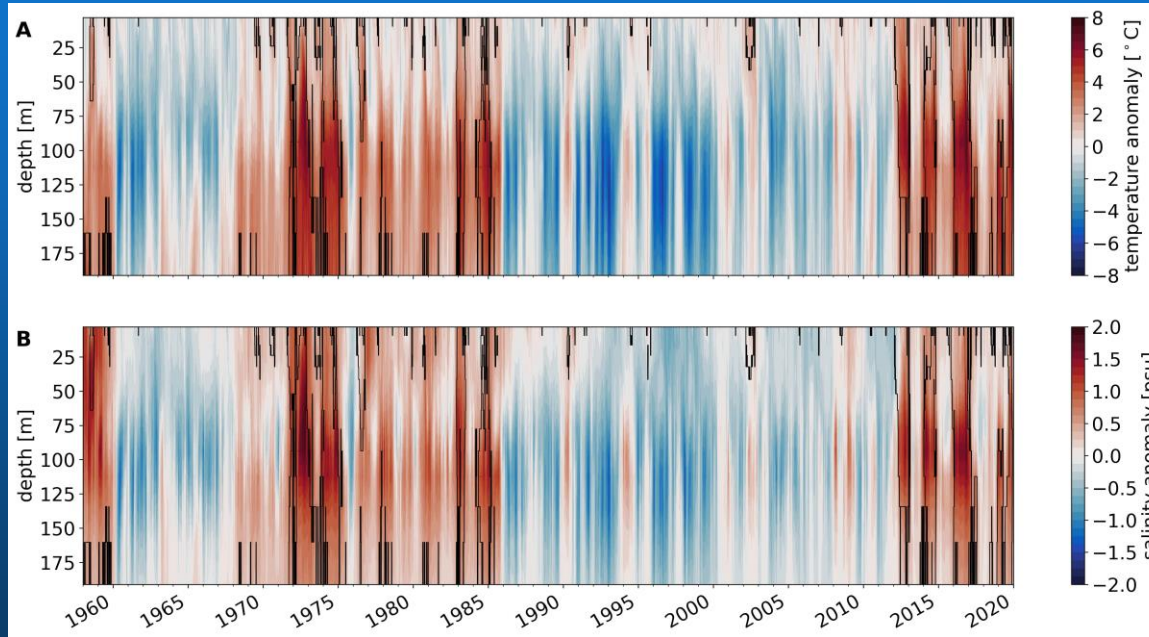
surface temperature anomaly



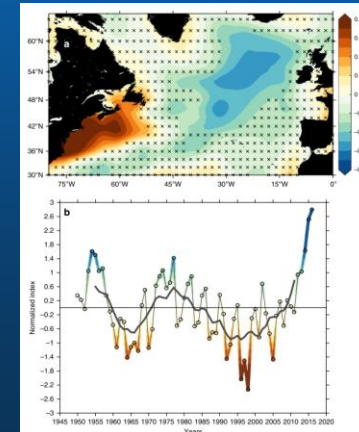
- MHWs align better in VIKING20X
- Surface forcing but also internal variability
- Exceedance of threshold or not?
- Correlation better in VIKING20X as well



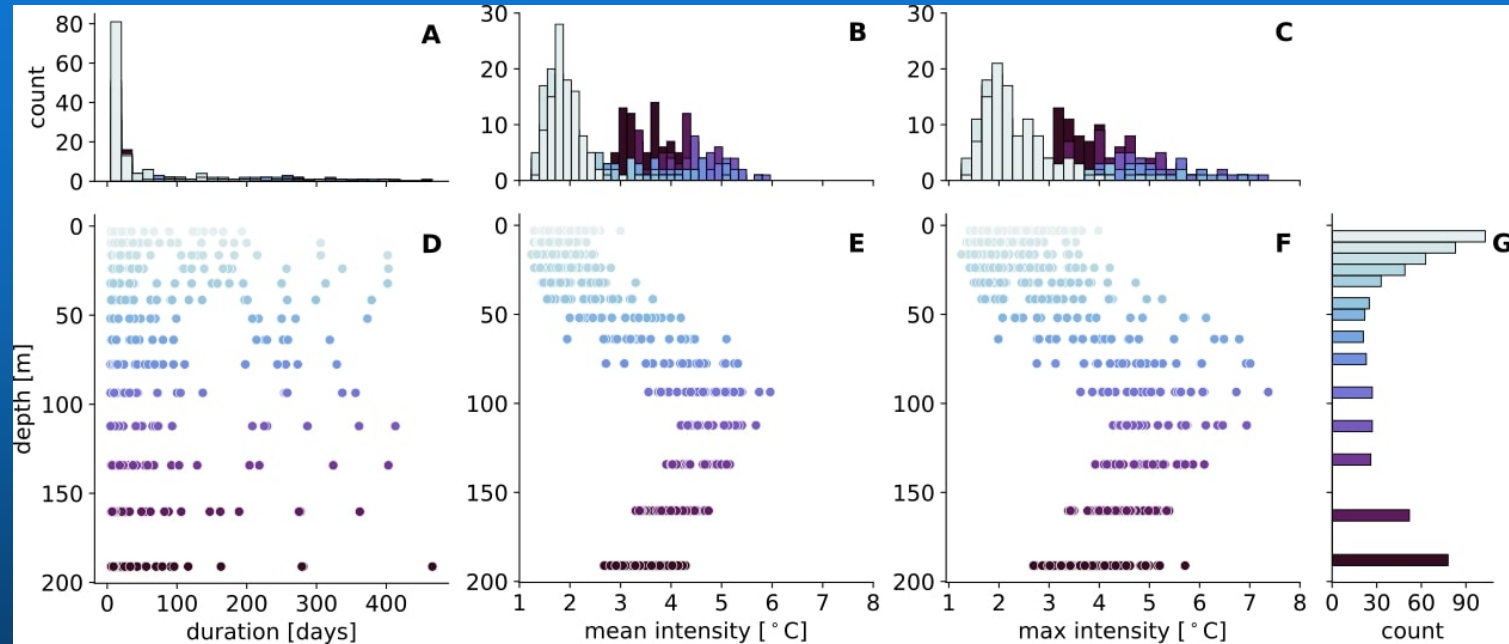
- Salinity stratified
- High seasonality
- Depth intensified trends



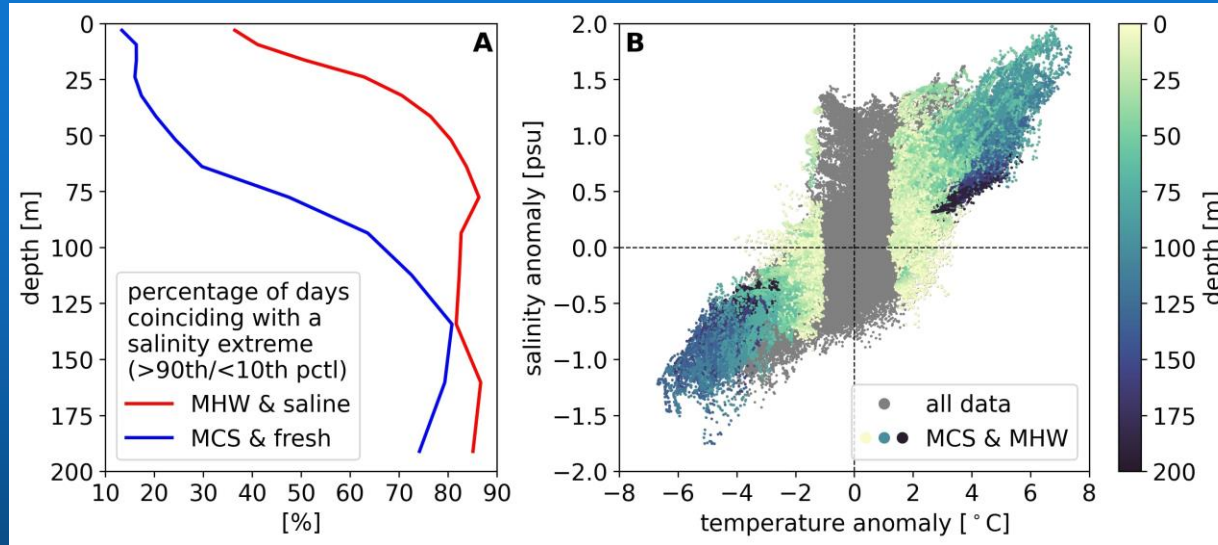
- All types of depth structures
- Highest anomalies at 100m
- Connection of temperature and salinity?
- Multi-decadal variability



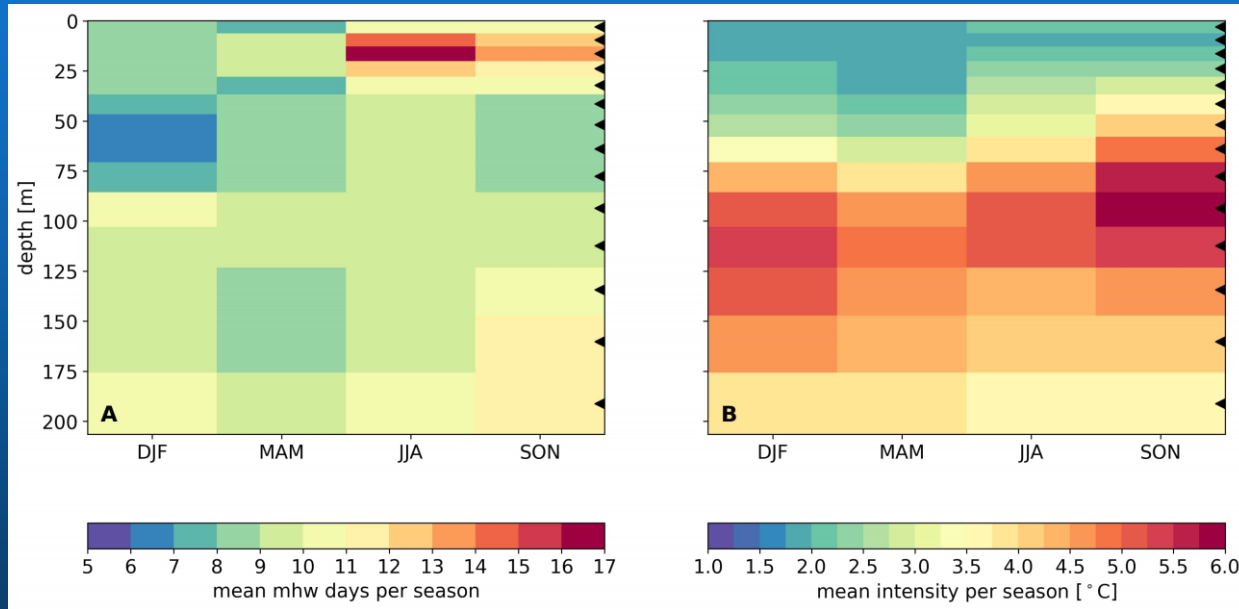
Holliday et al. 2020



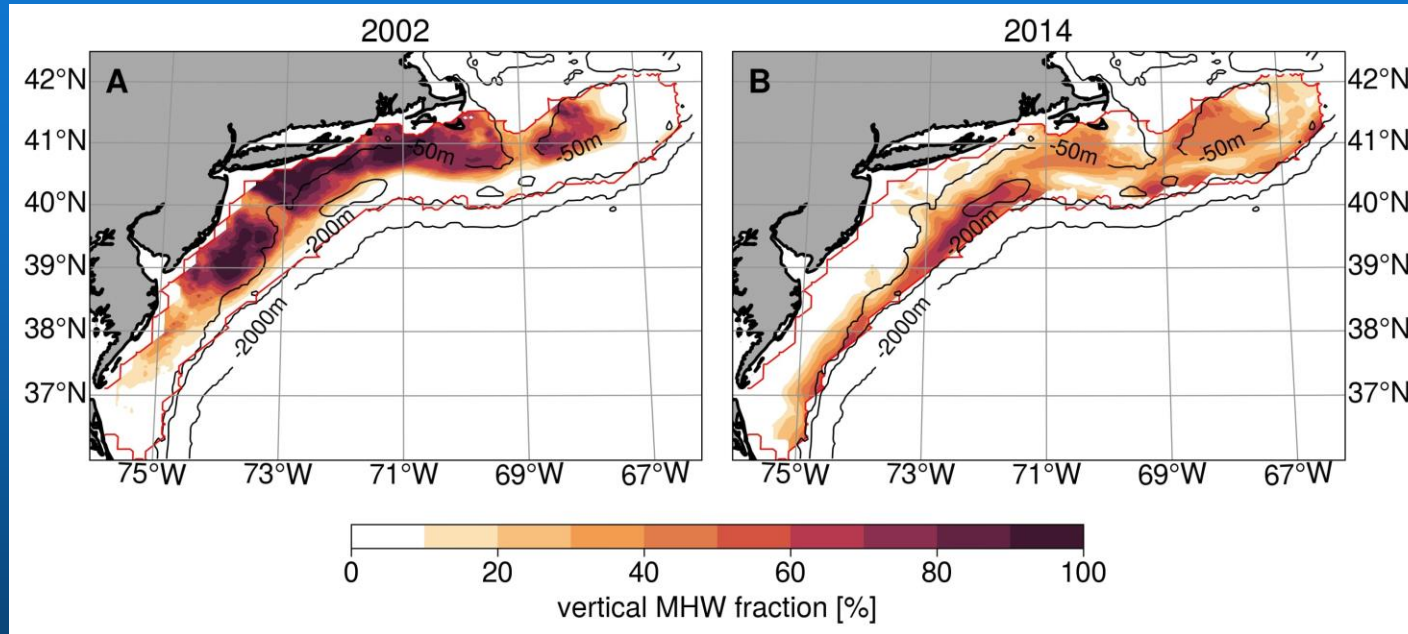
- Most events are short, some very long
- Highest intensity at depth



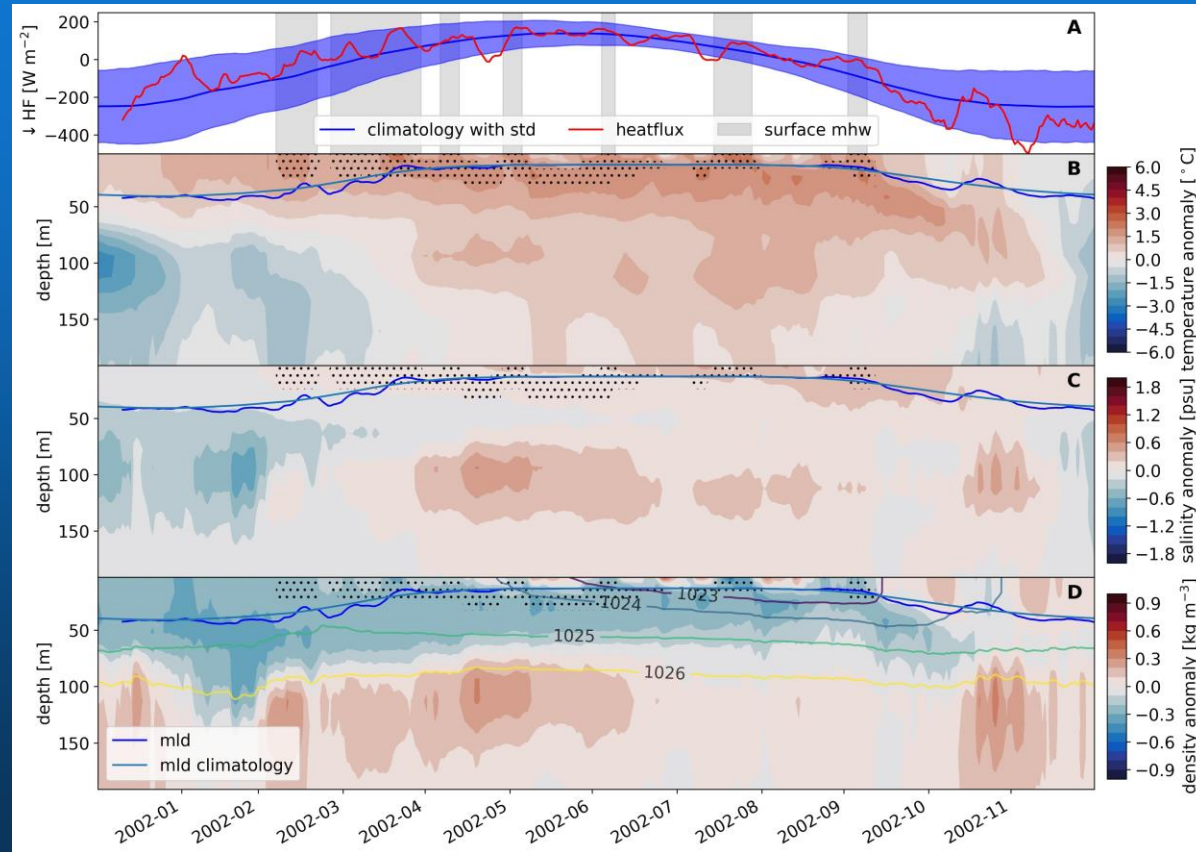
- MHWs co-occur with salinity extremes at depth
- Marine cold spells show similar structure
- Surface MHWs with fresh anomaly



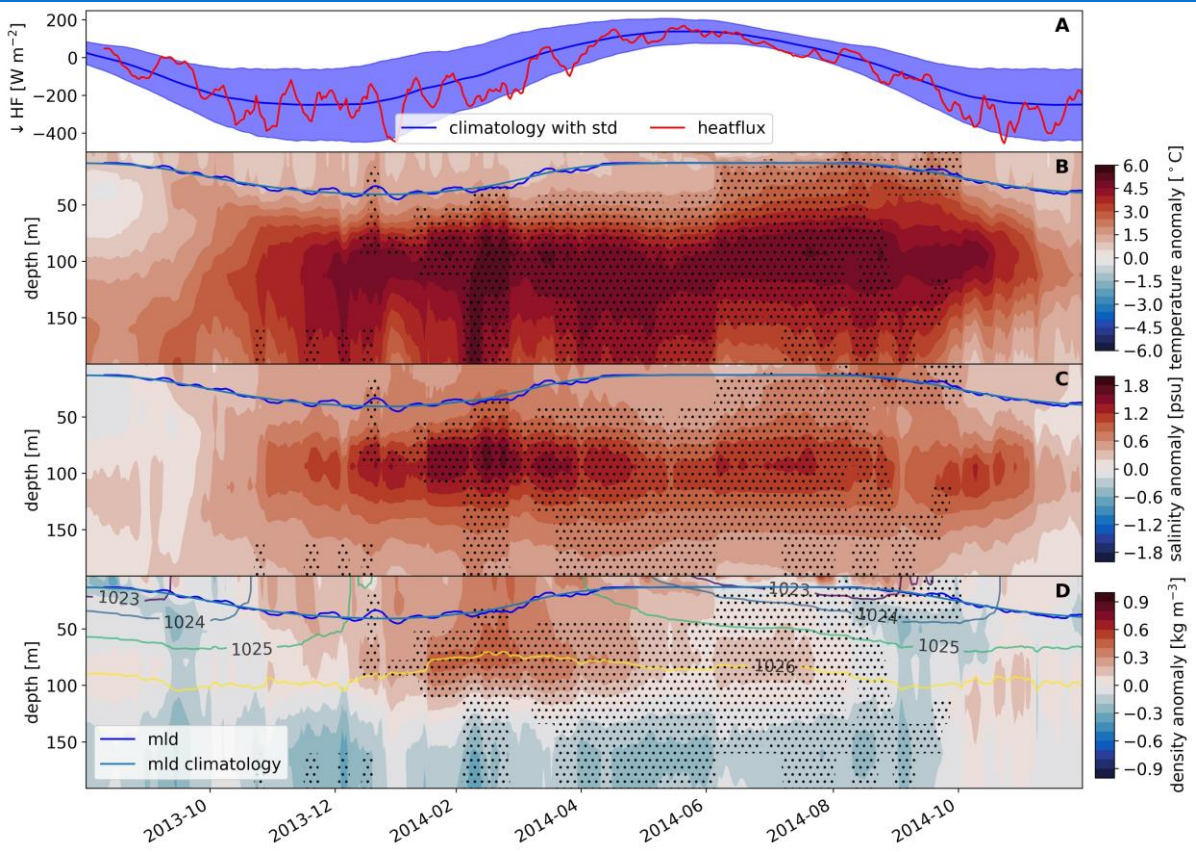
- Highest seasonality of occurrence at the surface
 - Air-sea flux influence
 - Shoulder season onset
- Strongest intensity in fall at depth
 - Warm core ring activity



- Percentage of water column in MHW state
- Shallow and shoreward surface MHW in 2002
- Subsurface MHW at shelf break in 2014

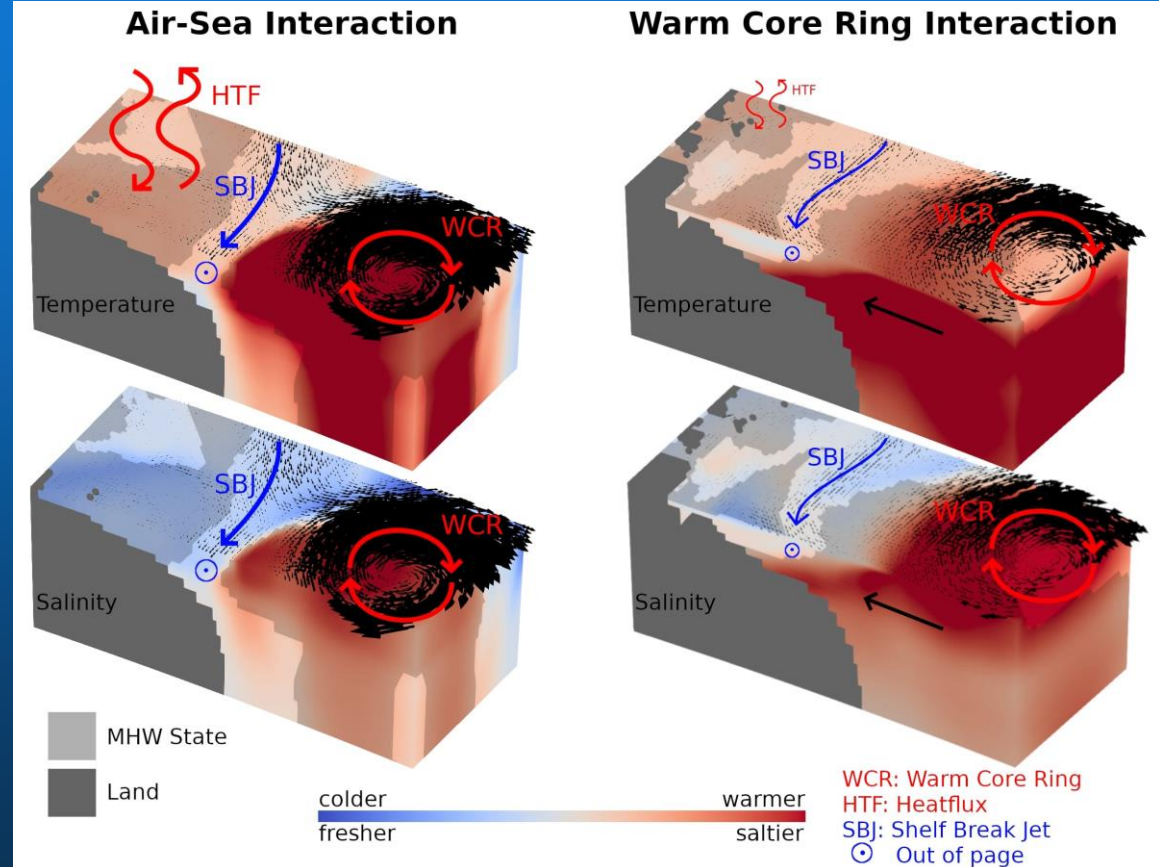


- Only upper 30m
- Moderate anomalies
- Heatflux forced
- Multiple short events
- No salinity signal

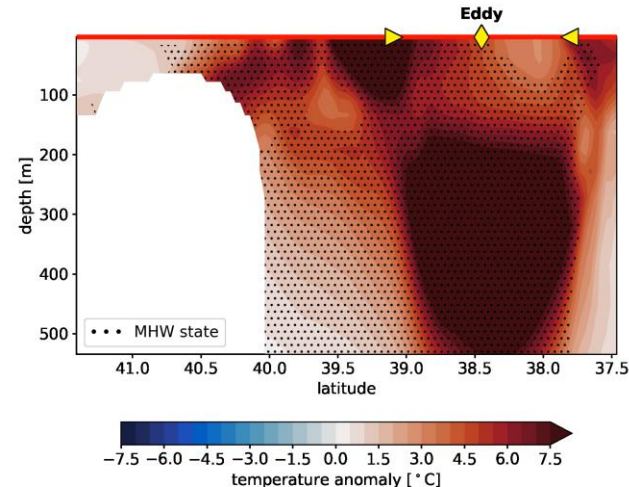
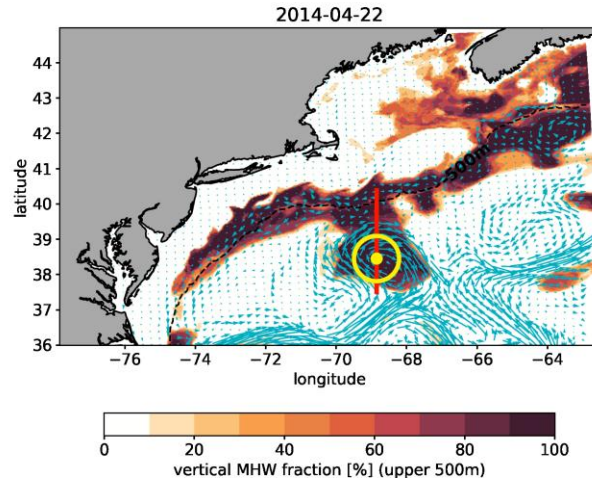


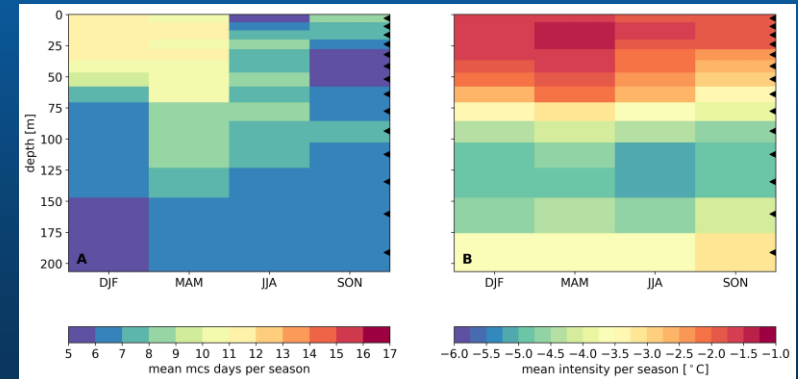
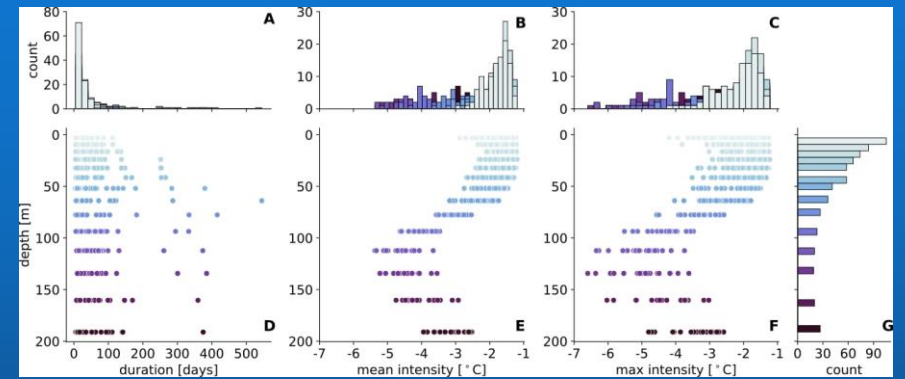
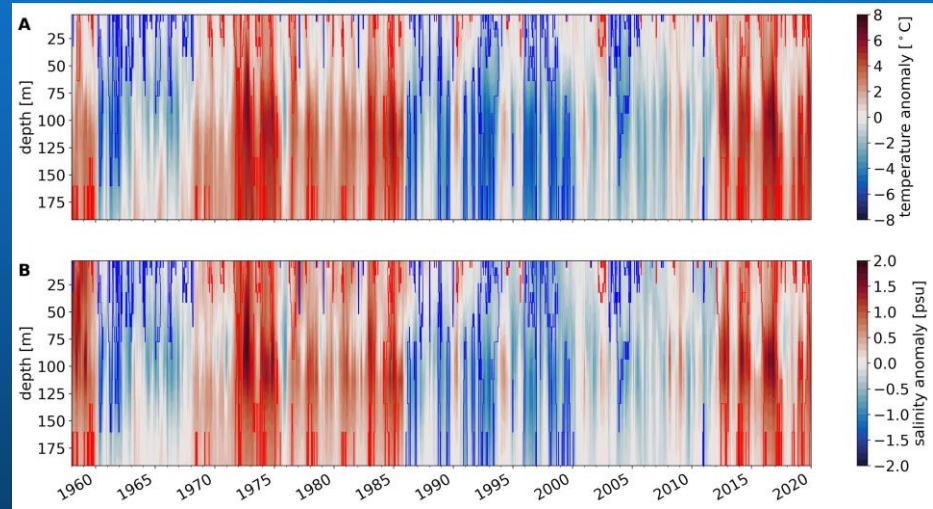
- Only subsurface signal
- Extreme anomalies
- Peak at 100m depth
- No strong heatflux deviations
- Very long-lasting
- Salinity with same signal
- WCR interaction

- MHWs can show various depth structures
 - Different impacts on different ecosystems
- Subsurface measurements are needed
- Dynamics of the region highly important
 - Longterm Trends and variability
- Model resolution is key



- Eddy tracking
 - Investigate dynamical processes for MHW formation
 - Model validation/statistical comparison to observations





2002 & 2014 spatio-temporal evolution

