

Weddell Sea dense shelf water formation decrease linked to IPO shifts

Maurice F. Huguenin^{1,2,*}, Svenja Ryan³, Caroline C. Ummenhofer³ and Matthew H. England²



UNSW
SYDNEY

¹Centre for Marine Science and Innovation, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
²ARC Australian Centre for Excellence in Antarctic Science, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
³Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA, USA

*E-mail: m.huguenin-virchoux@unsw.edu.au



ACEAS
Australian Centre for Excellence in Antarctic Science
A Special Research Initiative of the Australian Research Council



- **Antarctic Bottom Water** (AABW) fills out the bottom 40% of the ocean and **almost half** is formed in the **Weddell Sea**
- Observations suggest that **since 1992**, formation of Weddell Sea Dense Shelf and AABW has **decreased by 40%** and the recent shift to a **negative phase of the Interdecadal Pacific Oscillation** (IPO) may have strongly **contributed** to this decline.
- Yet, it remains unclear how recent shifts in the IPO have influenced AABW formation.

Isolating the IPO signal in the Antarctic margin region

- **ACCESS-OM2-01** Kiss et al. (2020)
 - 1/10° global ocean-sea ice model with 75 z* levels
 - **forced** by JRA55-do, atmospheric reanalysis Tsujino et al. (2018)
 - investigate changes in dense shelf water formation rates during shifts in the IPO

Idealised IPO simulations

Repeat-year forcing[x,y,t] + IPO anomalies

3 experiments

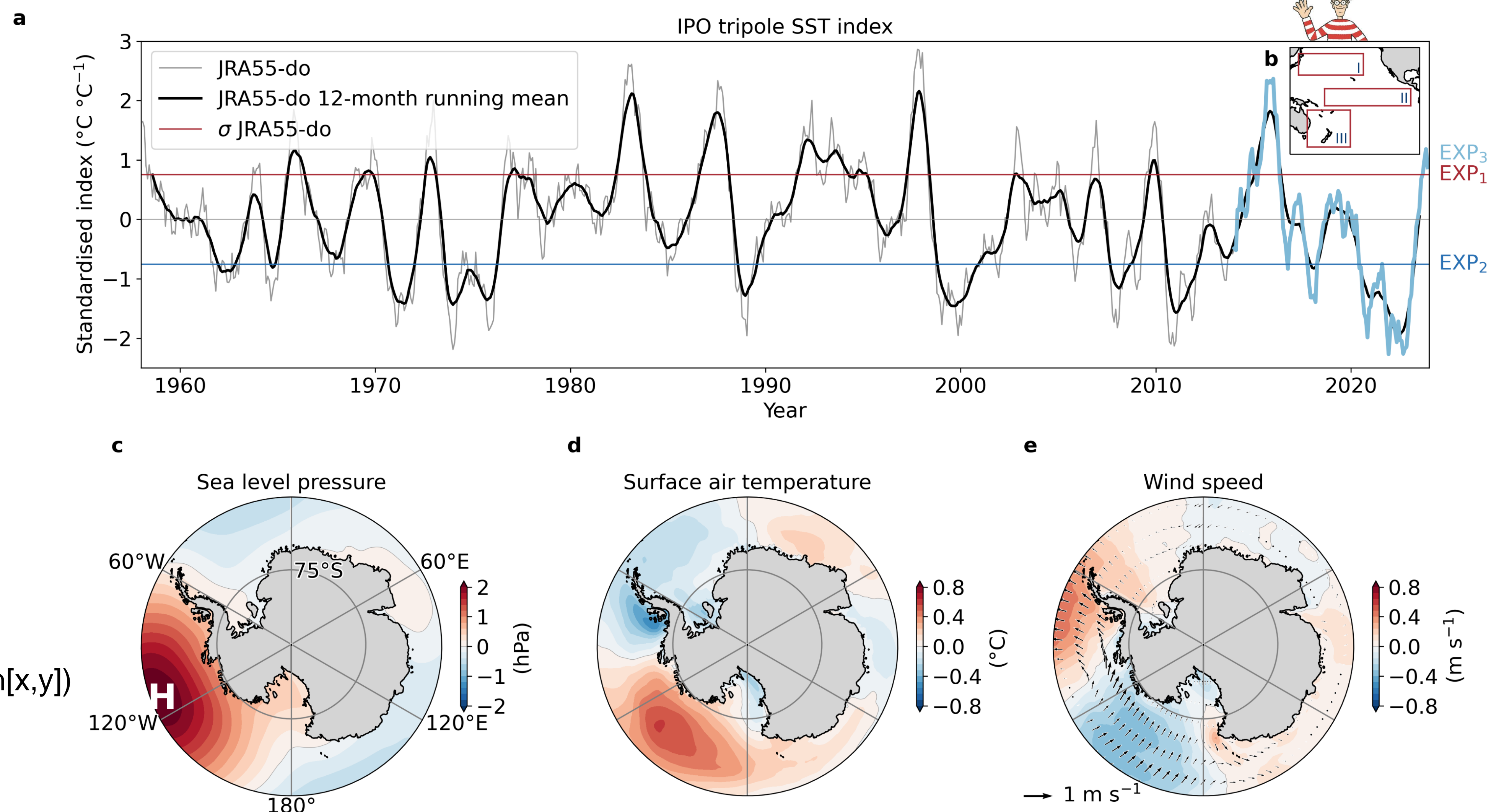
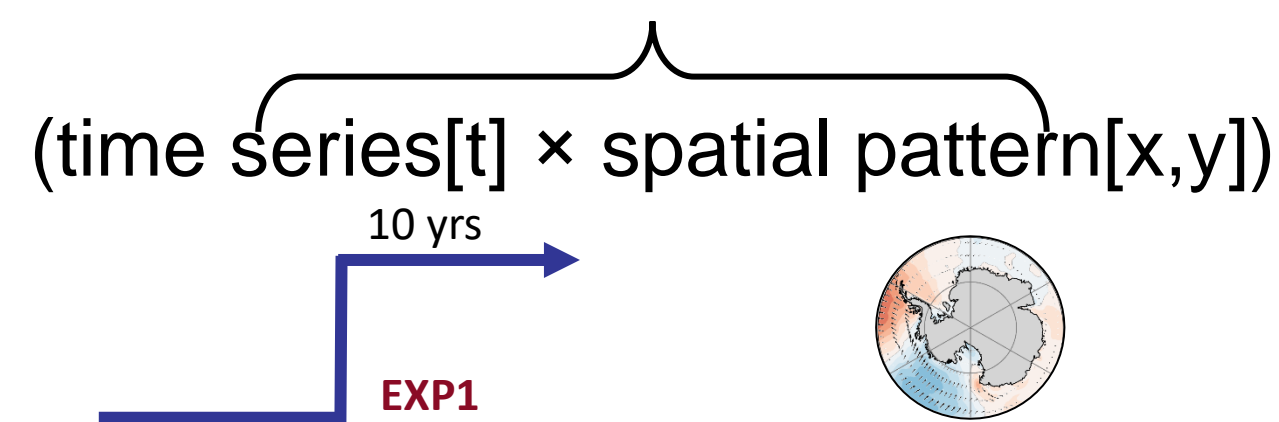


Fig. 1. Experimental design of the perturbation simulations. (a) Time series of the IPO tripole SST index (°C). (b) Inset of IPO tripole regions, the index is calculated as region II - I + III. (c) IPO regression maps of sea level pressure (hPa) surface air temperature (°C) and wind speed (m s⁻²).

How strongly does the IPO impact dense shelf water formation?

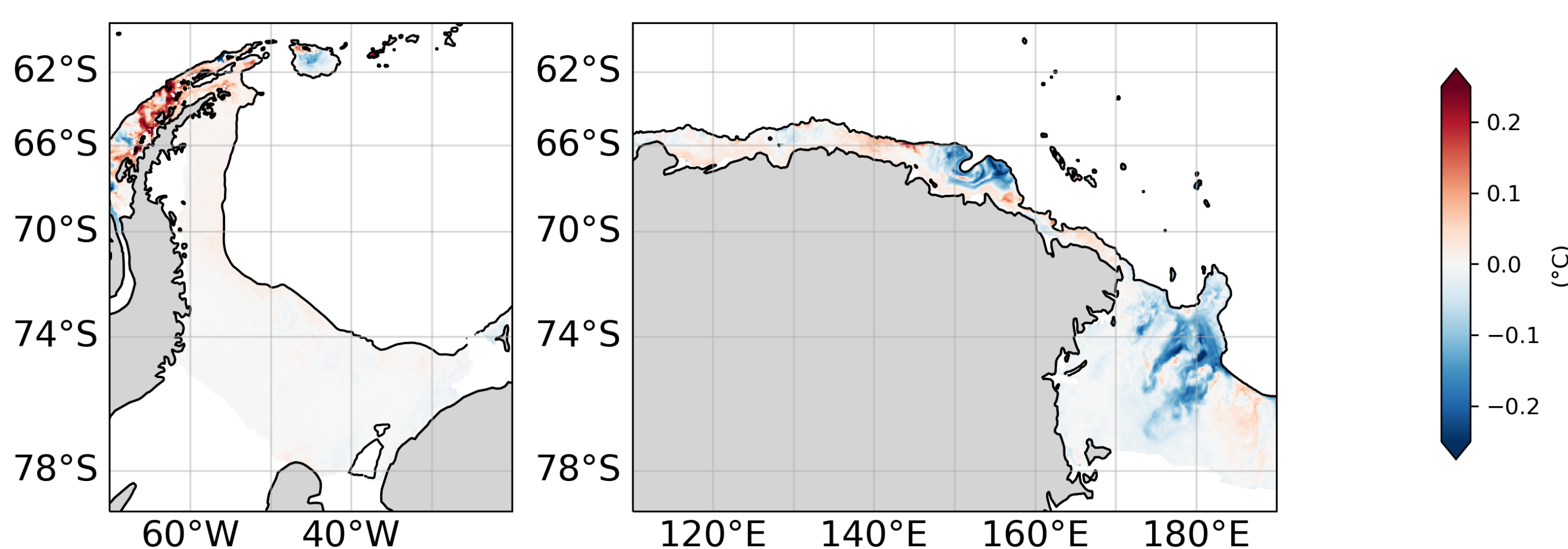


Fig. 2. Subsurface (a) Weddell and (b) Ross Sea temperature anomalies in 2021-2022 in the interannual IPO simulation (°C) averaged over 100 m to the shelf bottom.

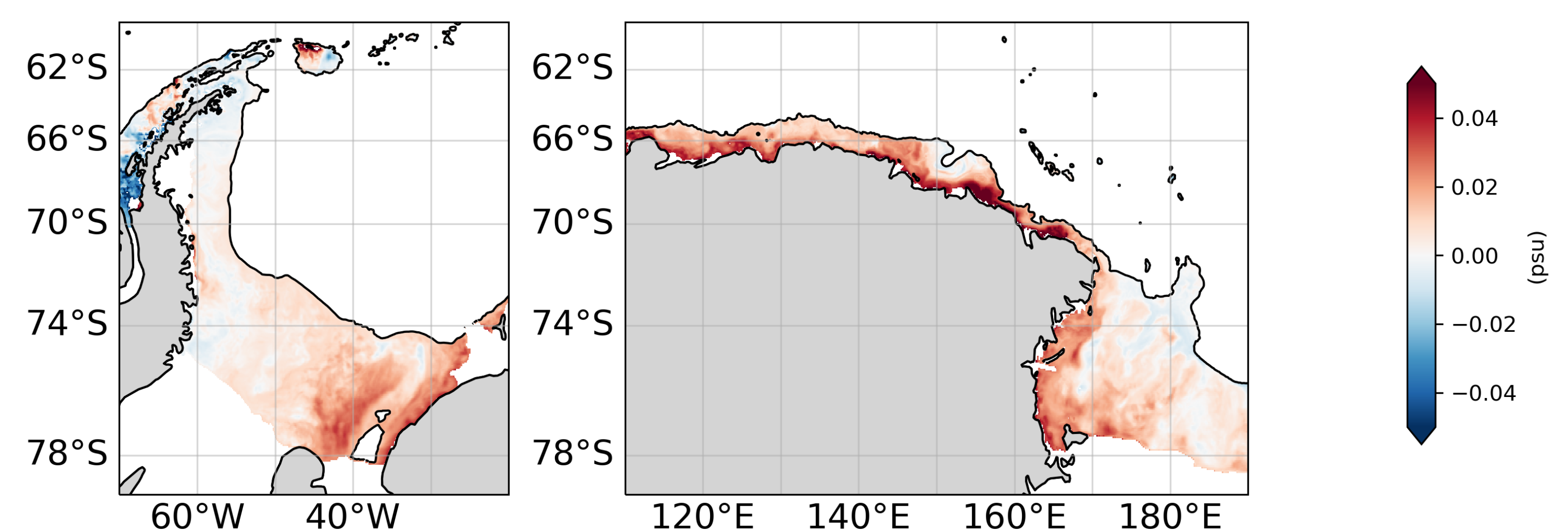


Fig. 3. As in Fig. 2. but for salinity (psu).

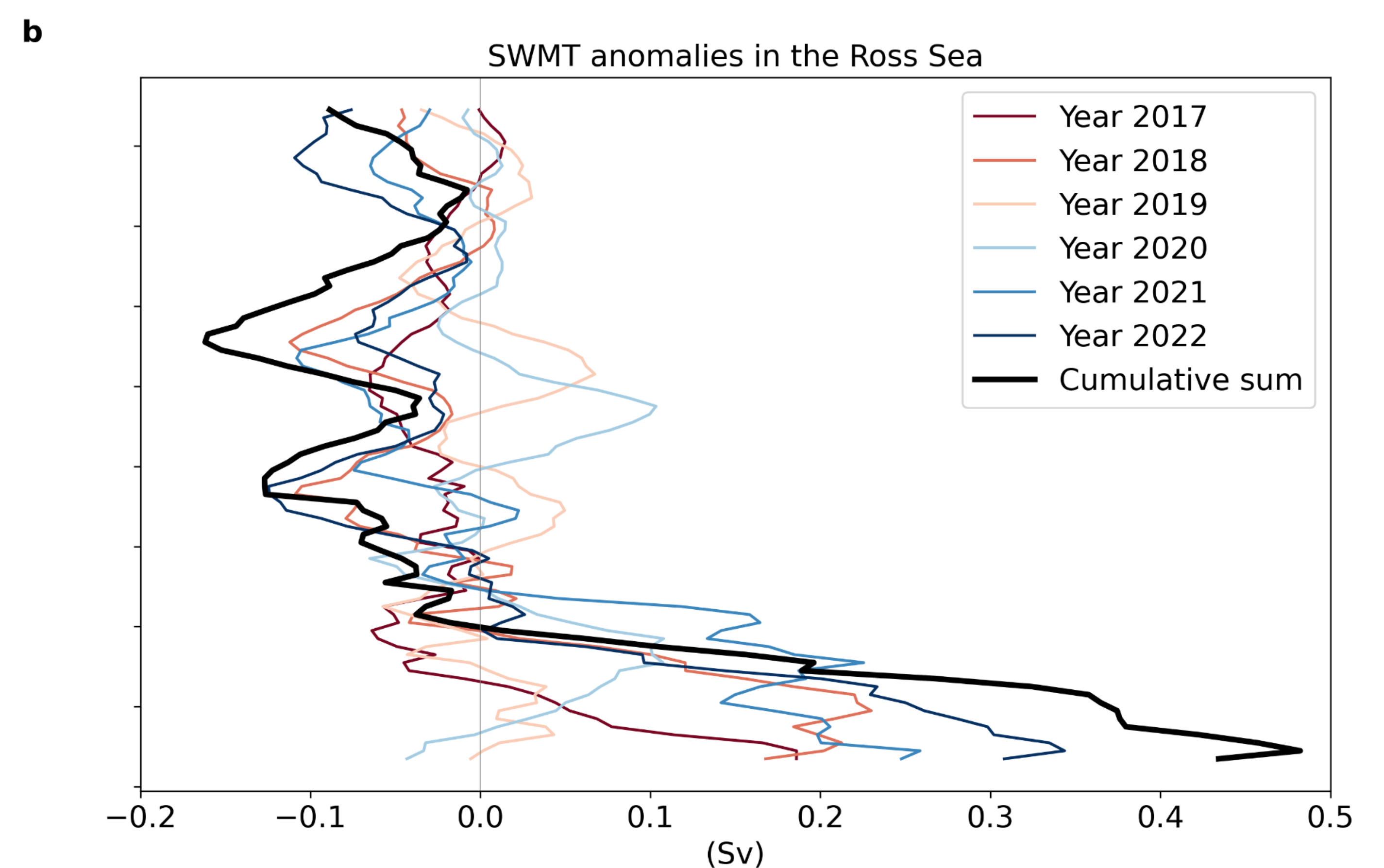
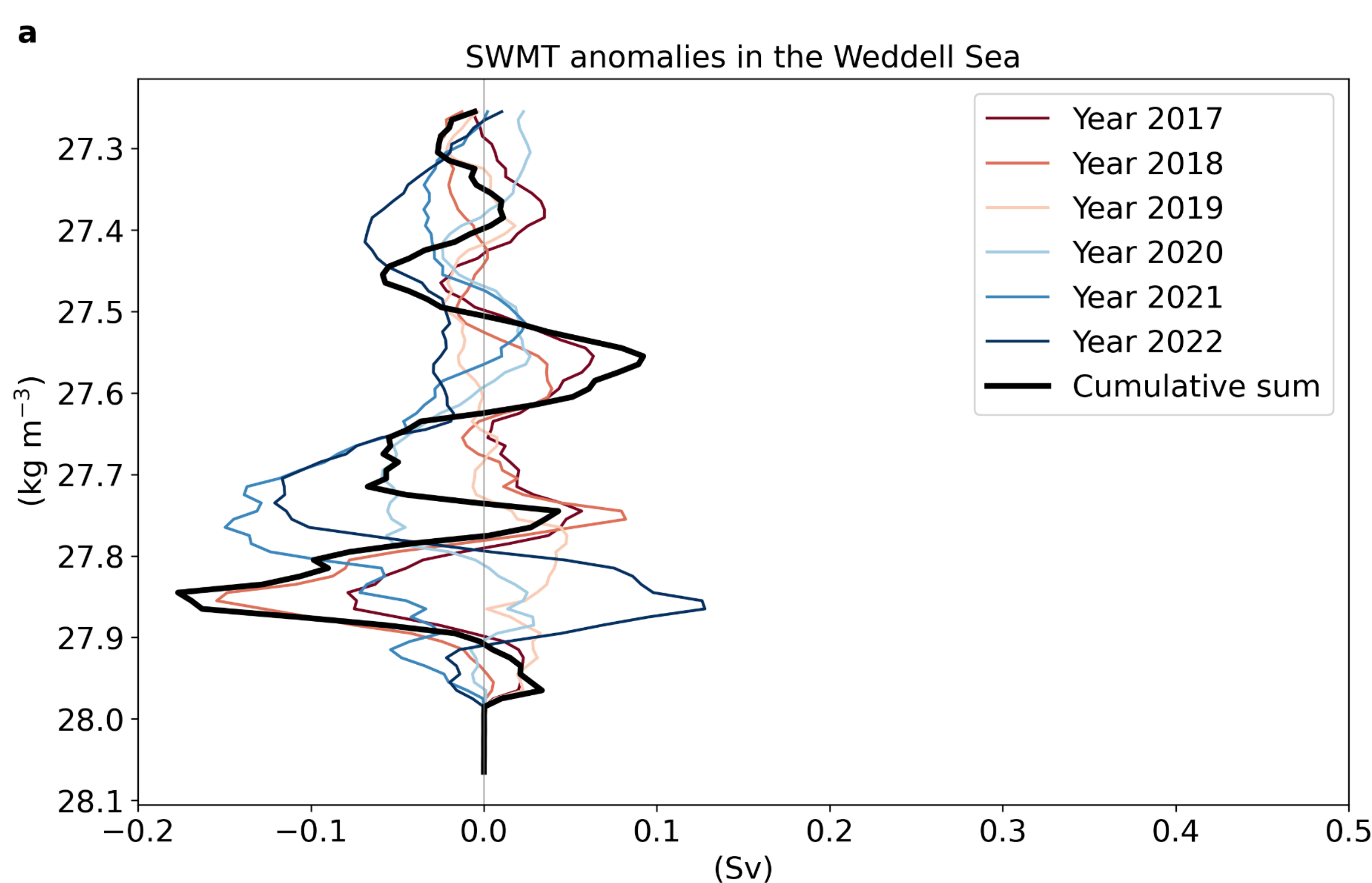


Fig. 3. a, b, Time series of mean shelf temperature responses (10^{20} J). **c, d,** Poleward Ekman anomalies at the 1000 m isobath location (Sv). **e, f,** Main West Antarctic subsurface heat budget terms (10^{19} J).