

On the nature of the 2006-07 cooling on the northern Gulf of Alaska shelf

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Observation:

Coldest ocean temperatures in 35 years on northern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) shelf in winter 2006/2007

Question:

How did it happen?

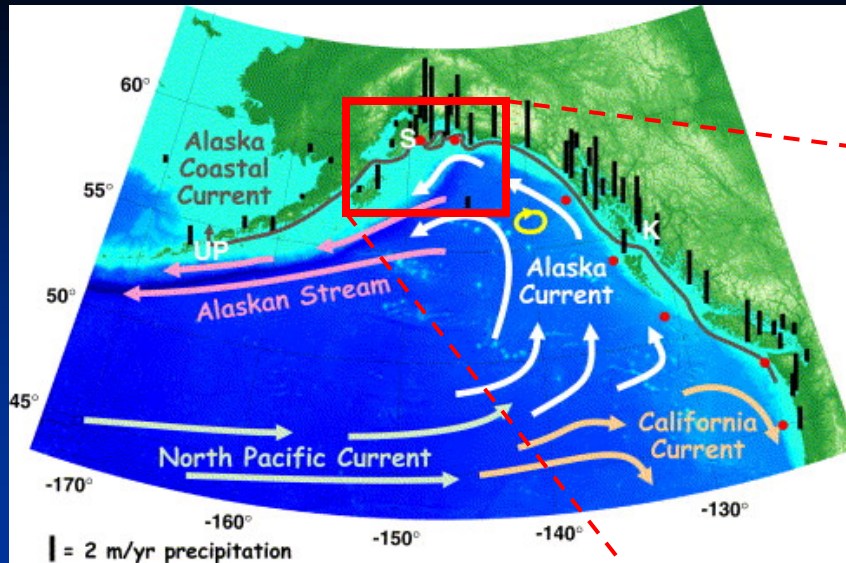
Data Sets:

NCEP

NDBC meteorological buoys

38-year GAK1 hydrographic record

Northern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) circulation



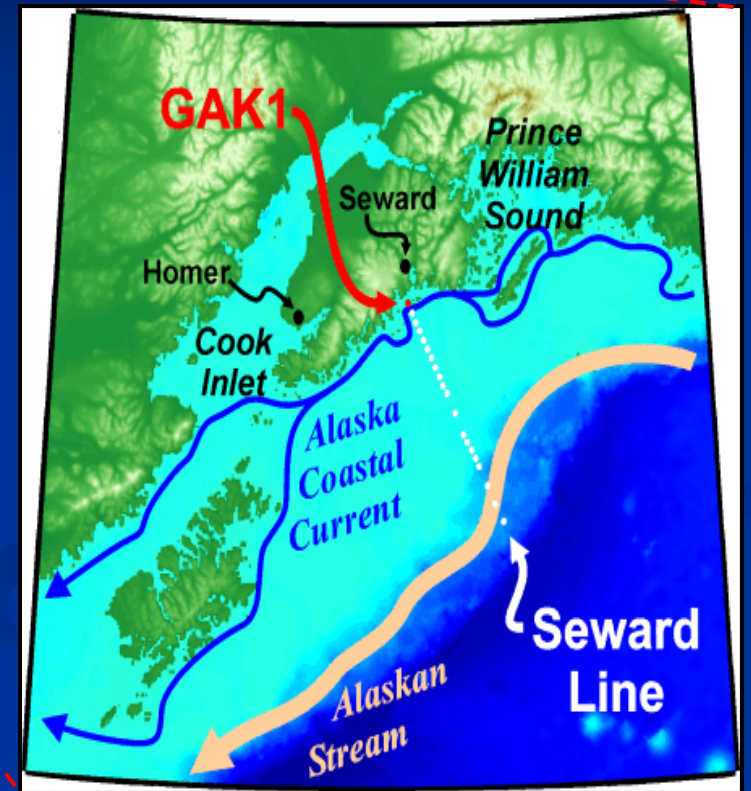
Weingartner et al. 2005

Shelf dominated by:

- Alaska Coastal Current
- Coastal freshwater runoff

GAK1

- 1970-present
- 38 years of CTD casts (~monthly)
- 9 years of moored T & S data



Weingartner et al. 2005

The trend has been:

Warming (0.8 °C) and freshening (0.1) of northern GOA during last 3 decades (Royer and Grosch 2005)

Consequences on:

Stratification, nutrients, timing of bloom, metabolism, etc.

Transition in ecosystem:

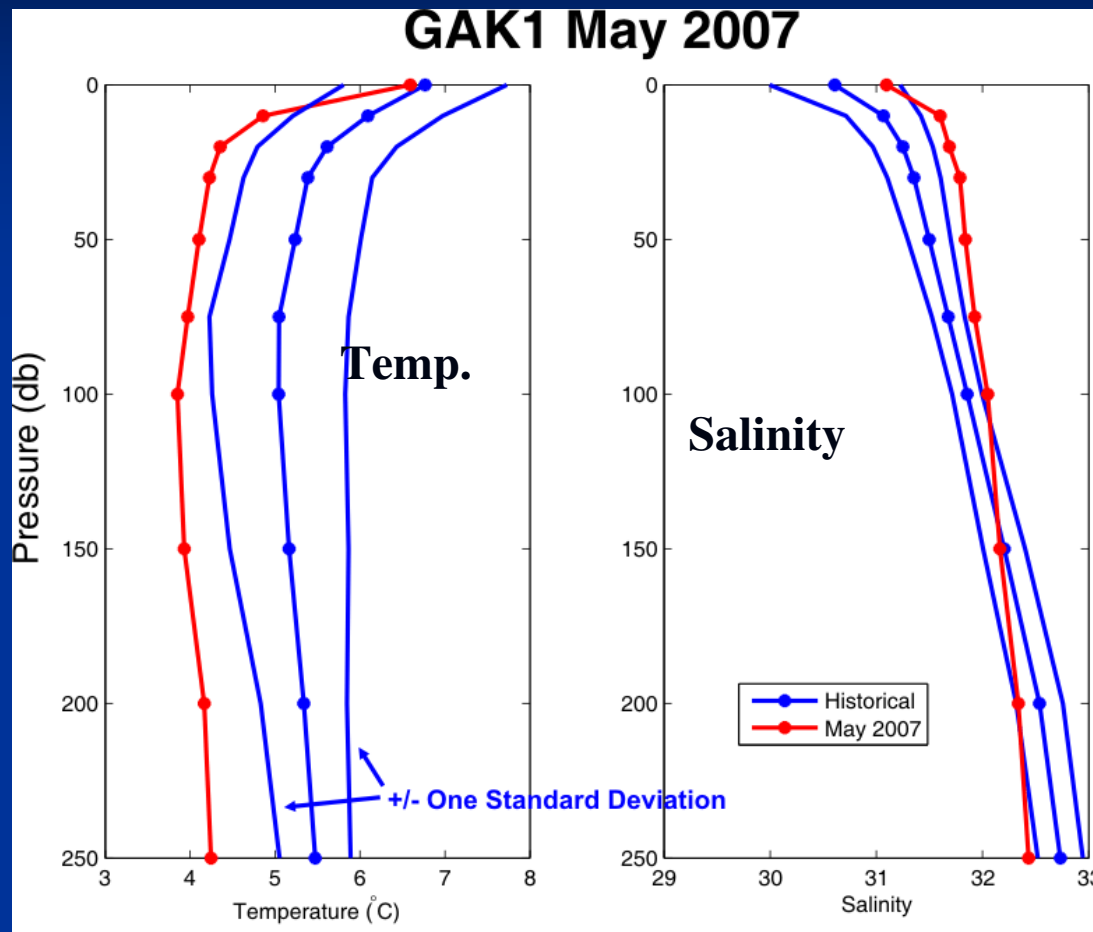
early 1970's



present

Anderson et al. 1997

Spring 2007: Lowest temperatures at GAK1 since the early 1970's

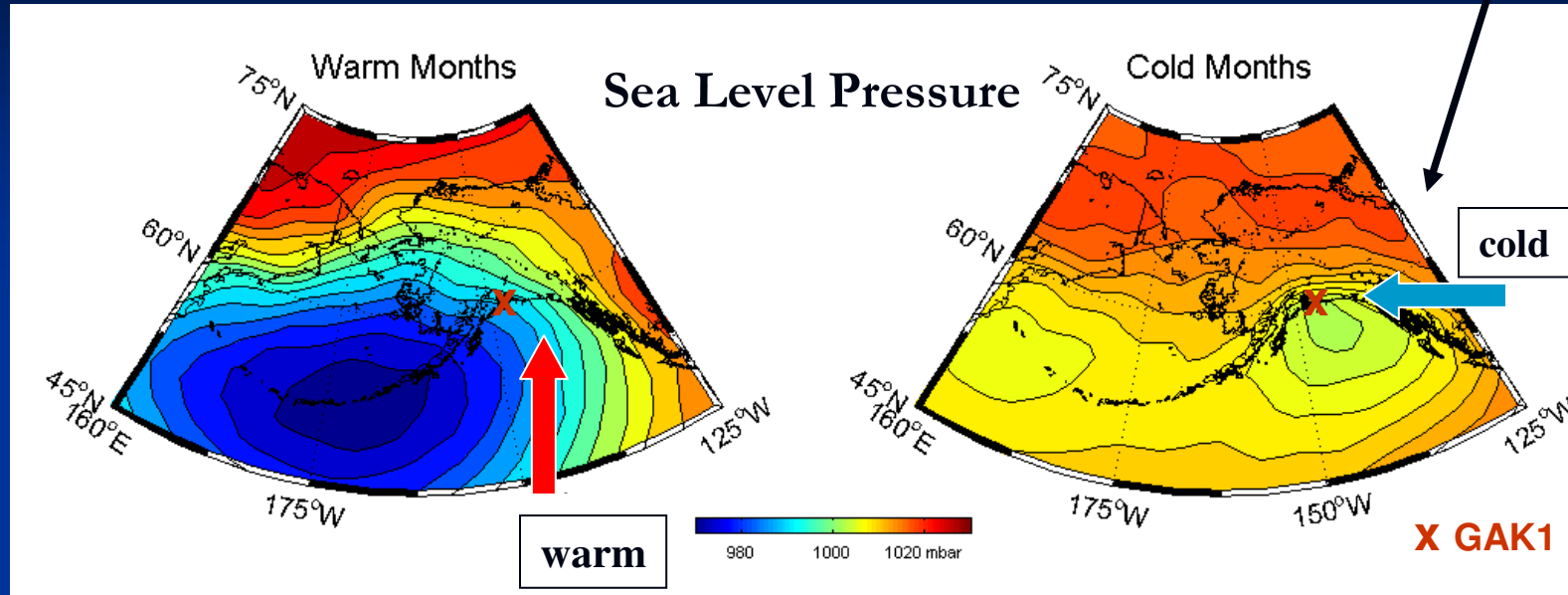


We ask:

- 1) How does this cooling compare with other years in the GAK1 record?
- 2) When and why did the cooling begin?
- 3) What were the main forcing mechanisms?
- 4) Interannual variability or will it persist?

General (NCEP) SLP distribution during warm and cold winter months

Winter 2006/07 dominated by cold pattern



(Similar figures found in Rodionov et al. 2008)

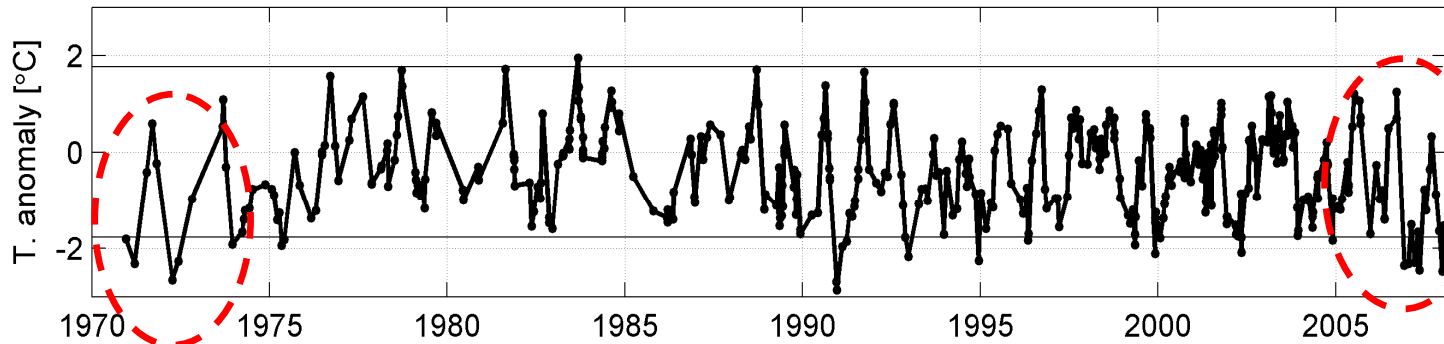
Warm periods:

- Strong Aleutian Low
- Northward advection of warm oceanic air (“Pineapple Express”)

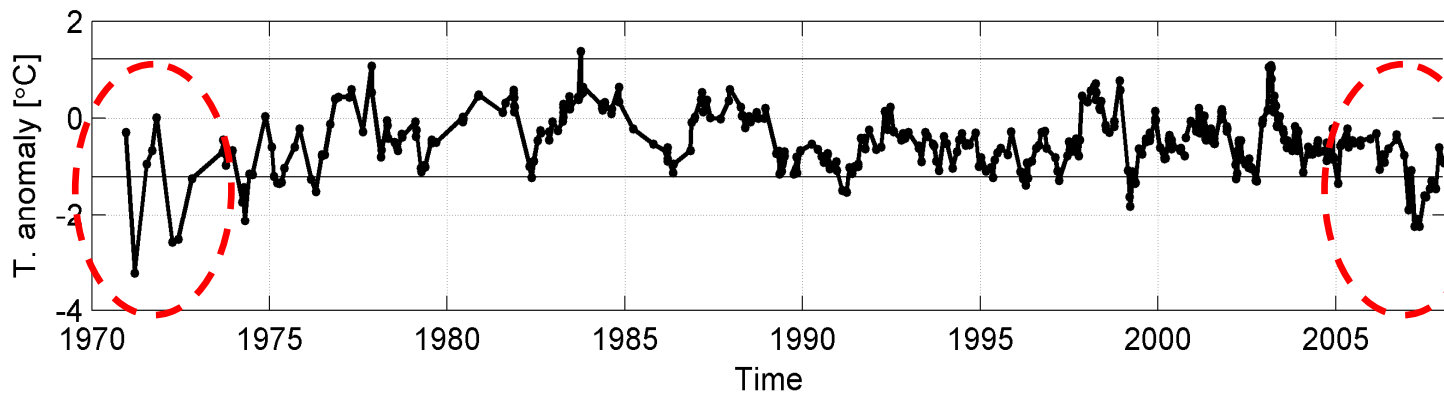
Cold periods:

- Two weak low pressure cells
- Advection of cold continental air

How do the 2007 ocean temperatures compare with previous years?



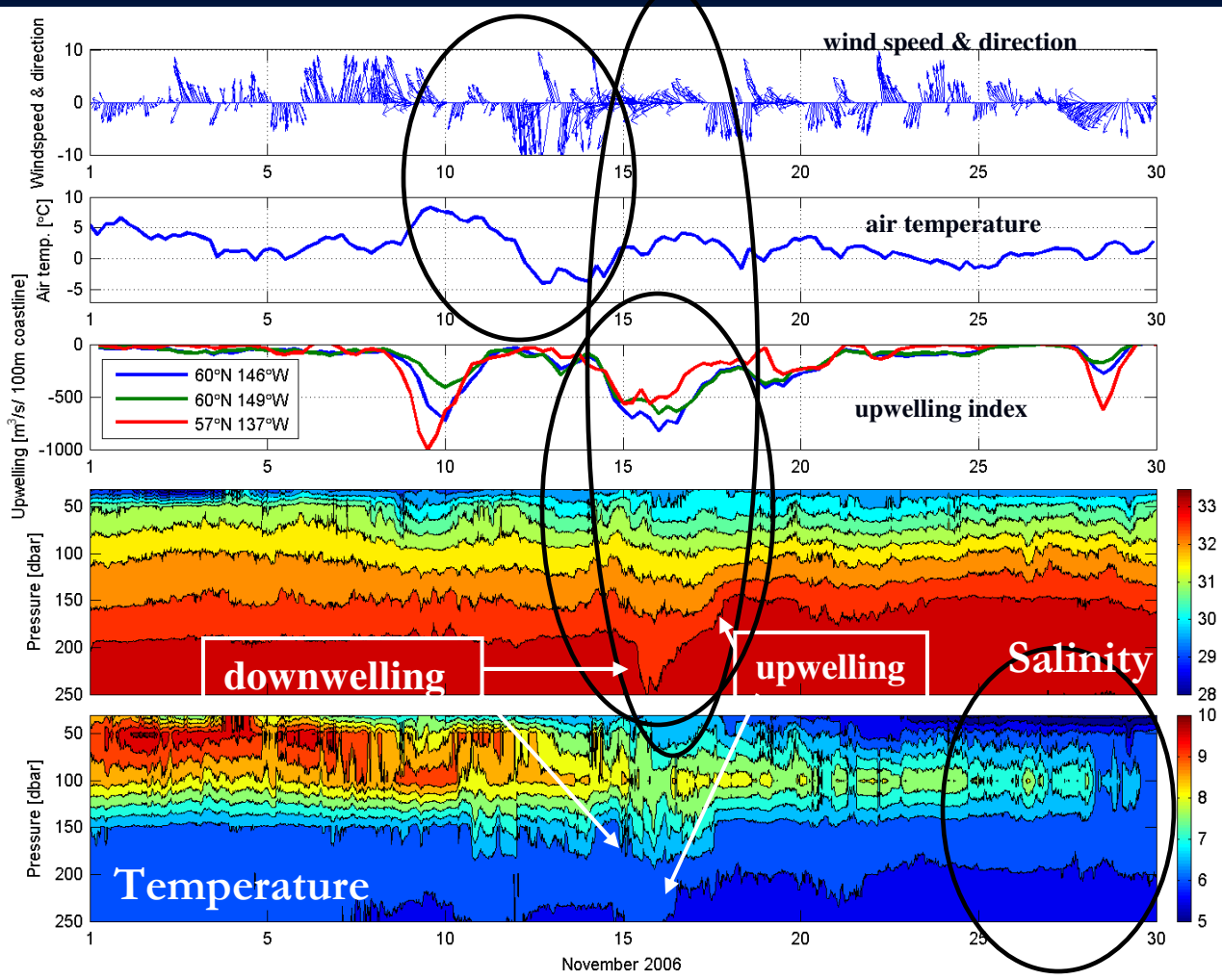
Upper layer
(0-100 m)



Lower layer
(100-250 m)

Early 1970's and 2007: cold upper *and* lower layers

November 2006: The beginning of the cooling



-Cold north winds

-Downwelling winds

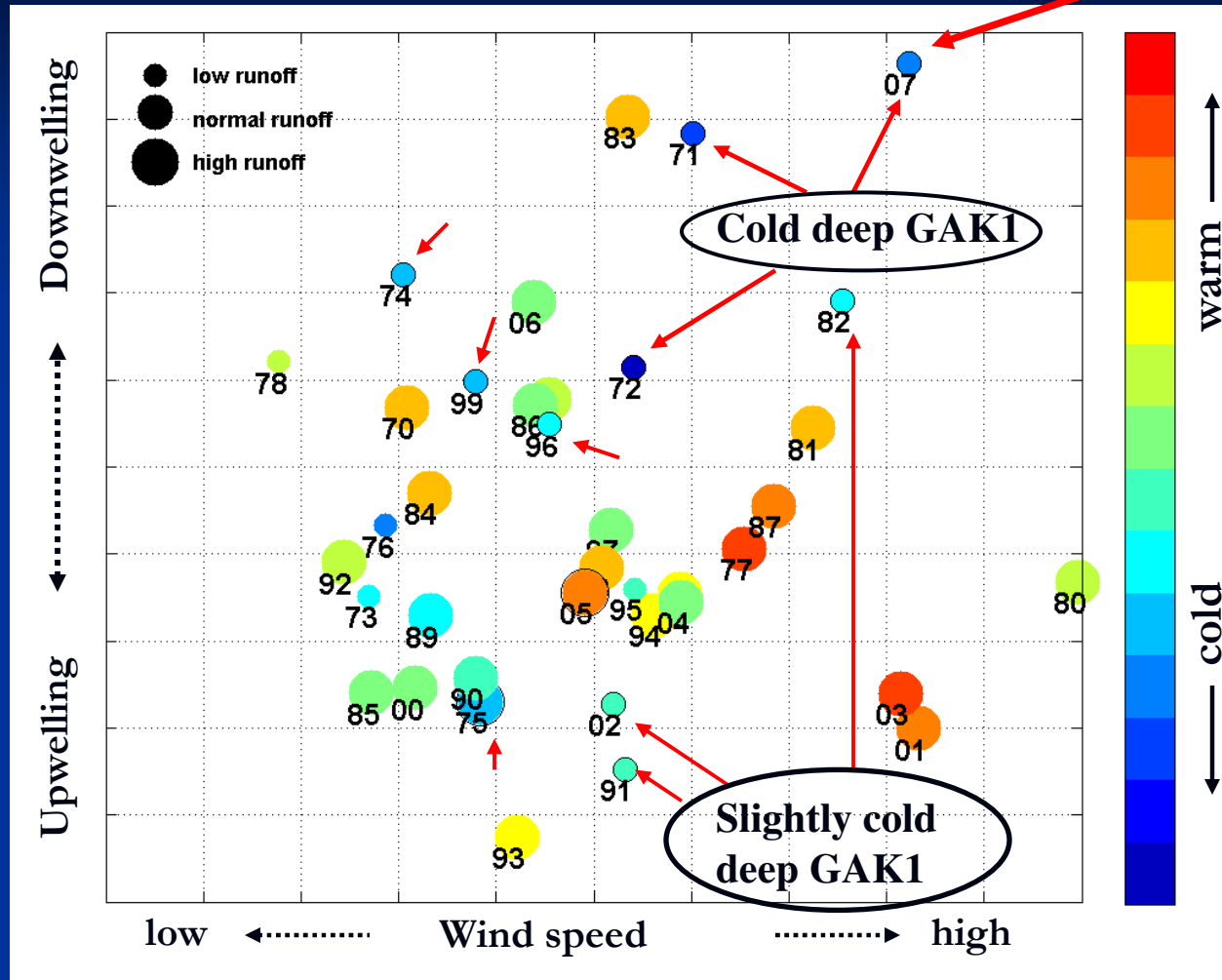
-Downwelling lowers deep salinity

-After downwelling stops, inflow (upwelling) of cold, saline water

-GAK1 cooled from top *and* bottom by end of November

- 1.) **Nov:** Preconditioning
- 2.) **Dec-Feb:** “normal” winter cooling
- 3.) **March:** renewed strong cooling (3rd coldest March on record)

Mean winter (Nov-Mar) conditions 1970-2007



Common features for cold water winters (1970's & 2007):

Strong heat loss

Strong downwelling

Strong wind mixing

Low coastal runoff

Combination of several forcing variables important

Coastal runoff regulator for deep water temperatures

What did we learn?

- Coastal runoff impacts GOA's T and S
- Deep mixing of cold signal combined effort of downwelling and weak stratification
- Extreme and late events important for spring cooling (November '06 and March '07)

Will the cooling persist? ---

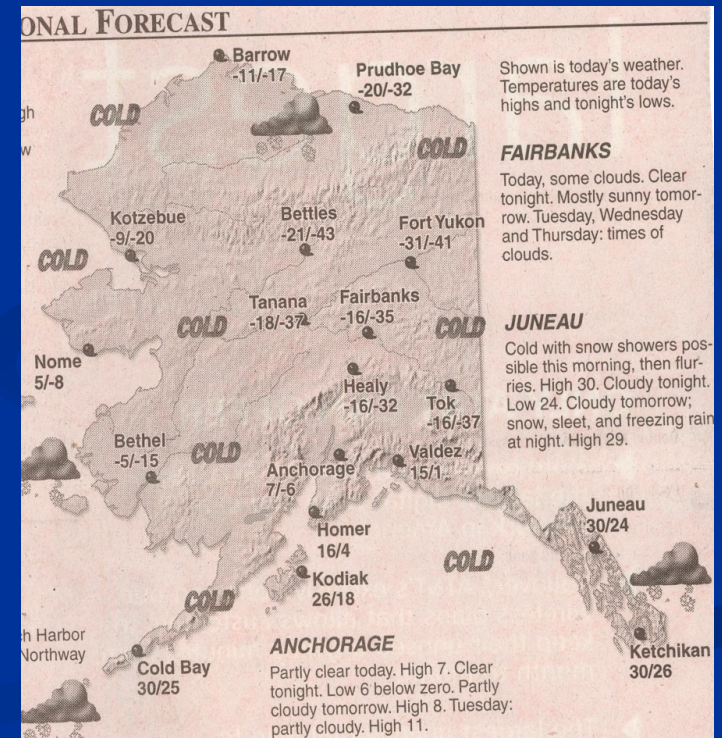
What should we expect for GAK1 in spring 2008 ?

Present conditions
this winter ...
... suggest another
cold spring in 2008

- GAK1 already cold at beginning of winter
- Moderate/strong downwelling
- Developing La Nina
- Extreme cooling events in January/February

FAIRBANKS 5-DAY FORECAST				
TODAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY
COLD	COLD	COLD	COLD	COLD

Fairbanks Daily News Miner, 1 February 2008





Questions?

Acknowledgments

- Center for Global Change/
International Arctic Research Center
- NEP GLOBEC (NOAA-NSF)
- Alaska Ocean Observing System
- North Pacific Research Board
- Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council
- NCEP data (NOAA-CIRES Climate Diagnostics Center,
<http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/>)

More questions or comments:

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For info and data on GAK1:

<http://www.ims.uaf.edu/gak1/>

