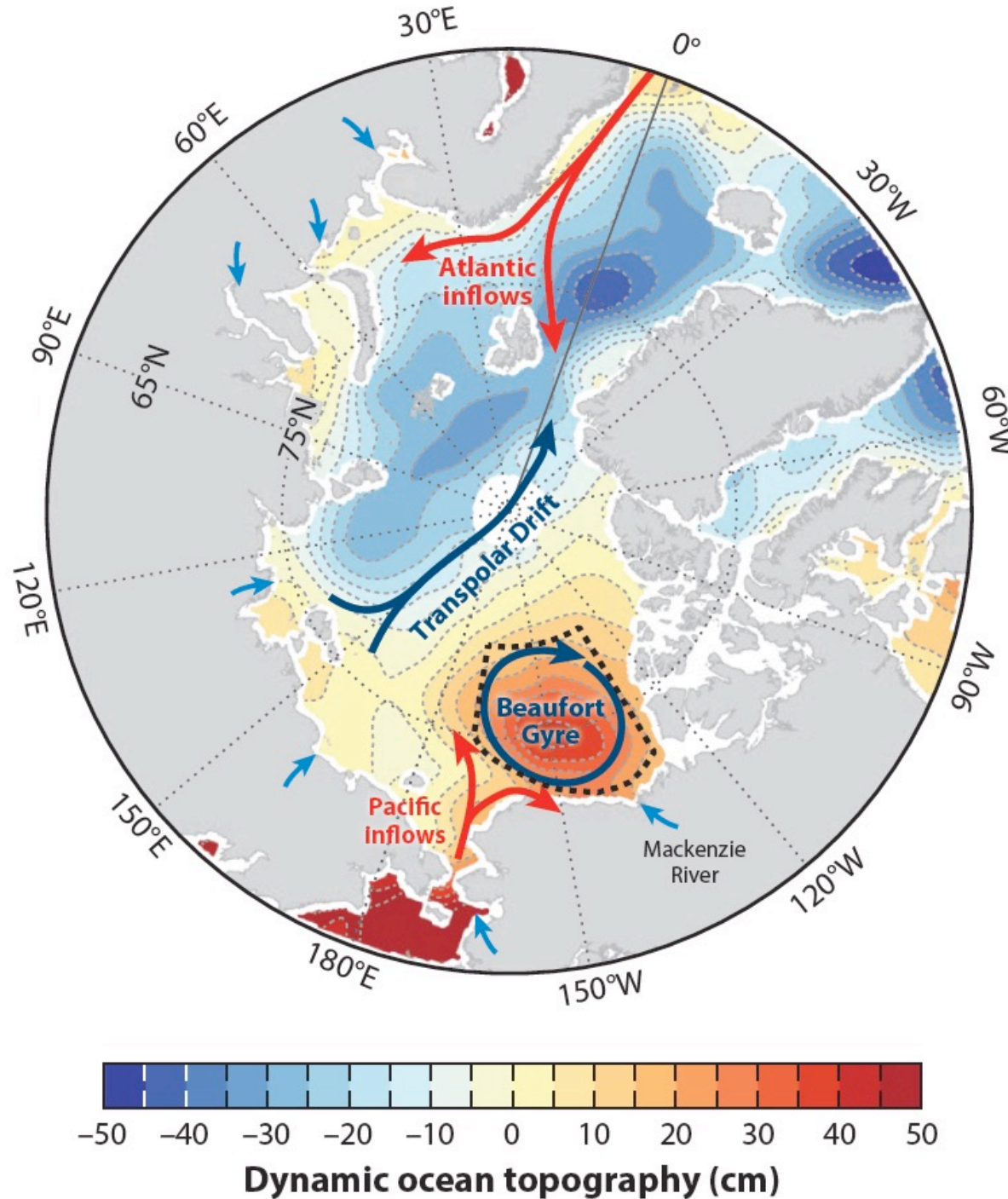


# The Arctic Ocean's Beaufort Gyre



Mary-Louise  
Timmermans  
**Yale**

Collaborators:  
Andrey Proshutinsky  
Rick Krishfield  
Isabela Le Bras  
John Toole  
Bill Williams  
Sarah Zimmermann

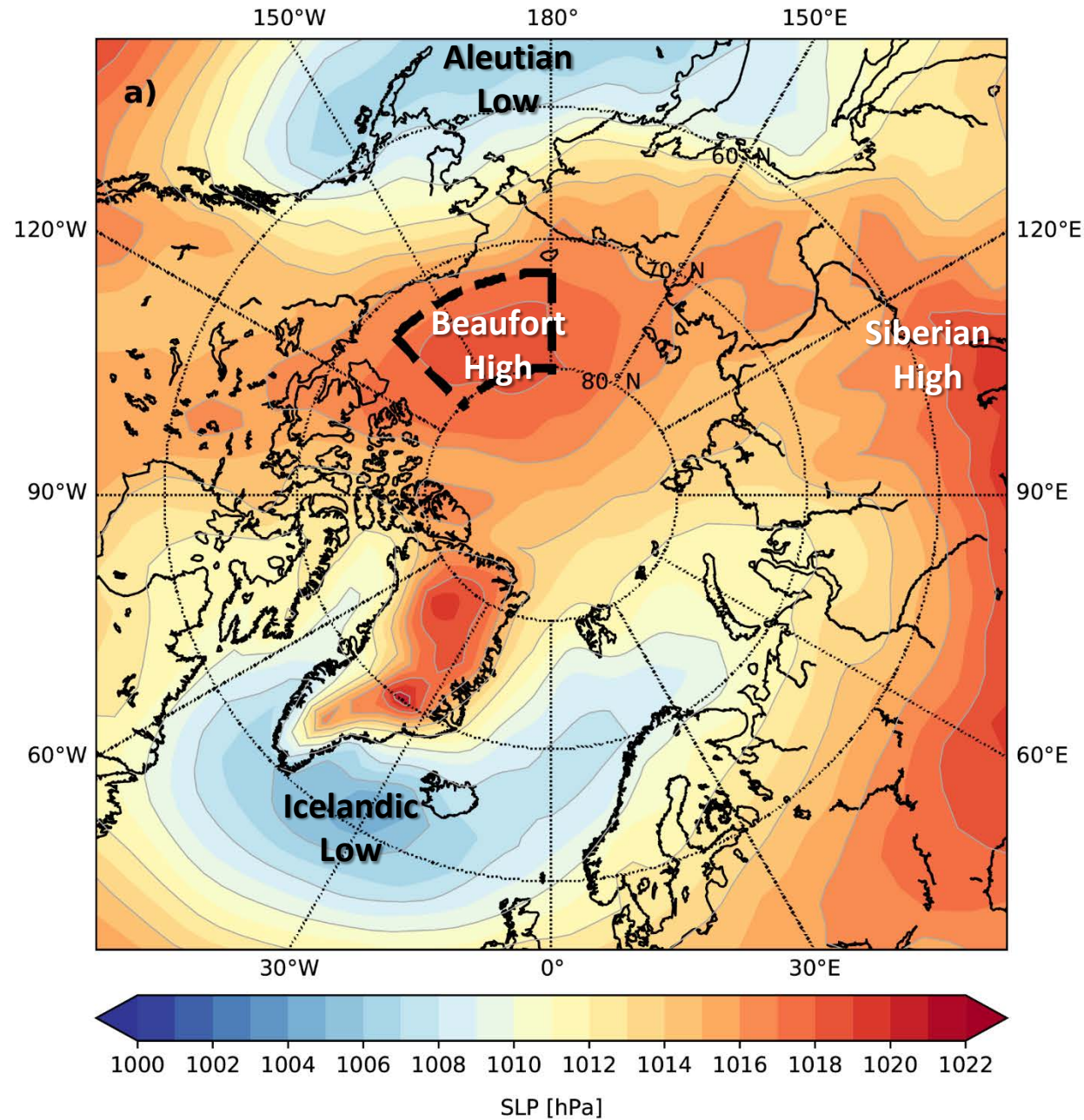


**Yale**

Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

Timmermans & Toole, 2022

# Atmospheric Centers of Action



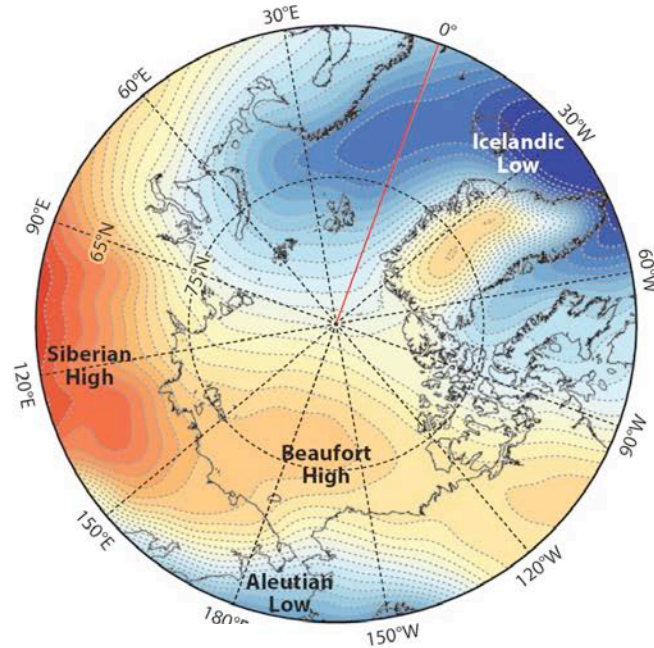


# Seasonality

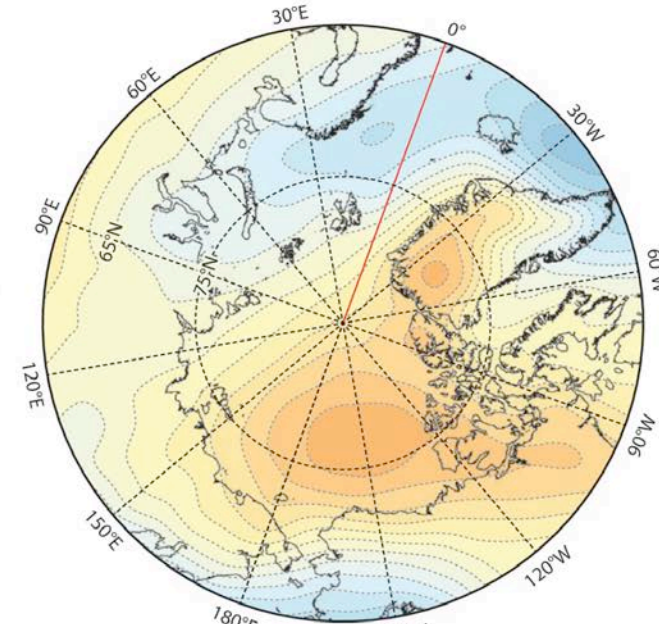
- Prominent Beaufort High in winter
- Weaker, contracted Beaufort High in summer

(Gudkovich, 1961)

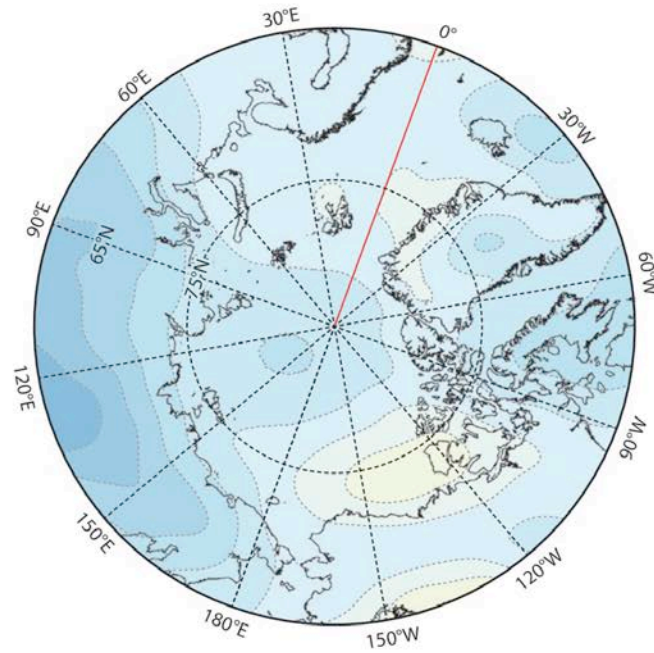
December-February



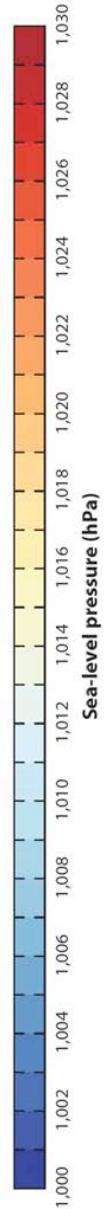
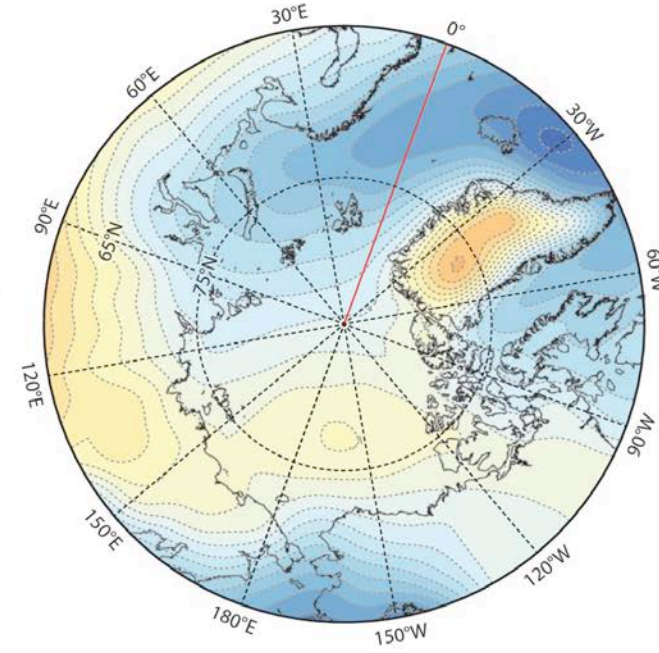
March-May



June-August



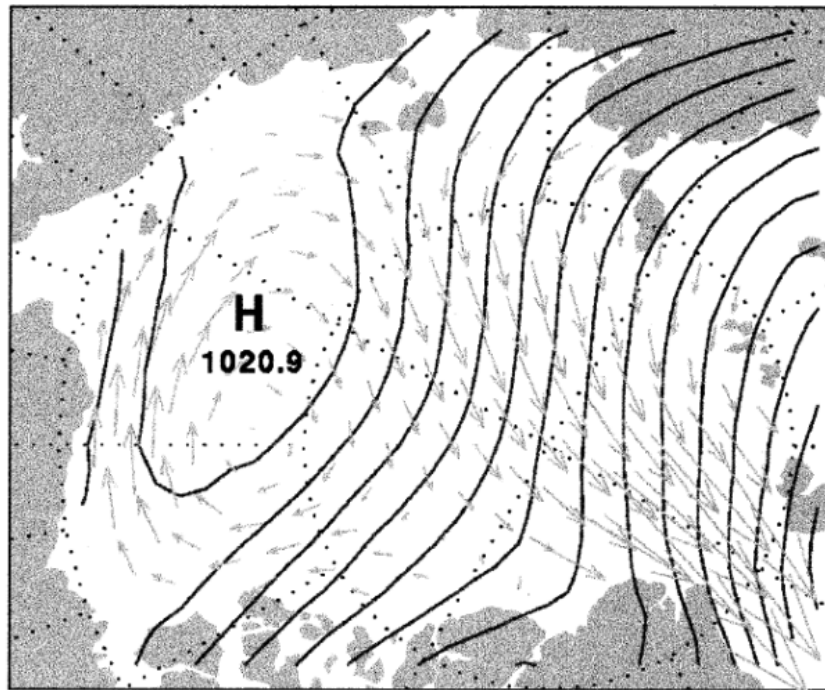
September-November



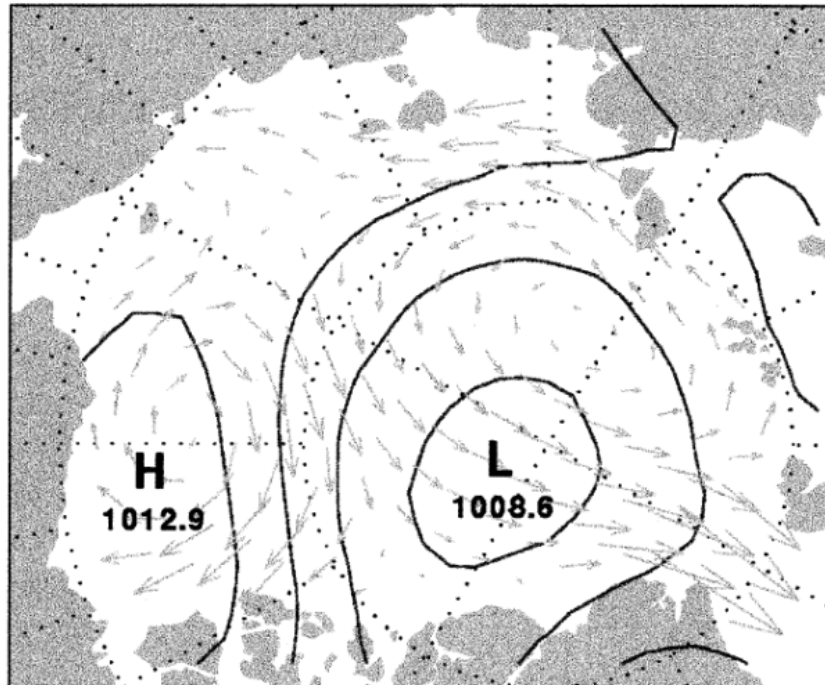
# Seasonality

- Prominent Beaufort High in winter
- Weaker, contracted Beaufort High in summer

(Gudkovich, 1961)



**WINTER**  
**January-March 1979-98**



**SUMMER**  
**July-September 1979-98**



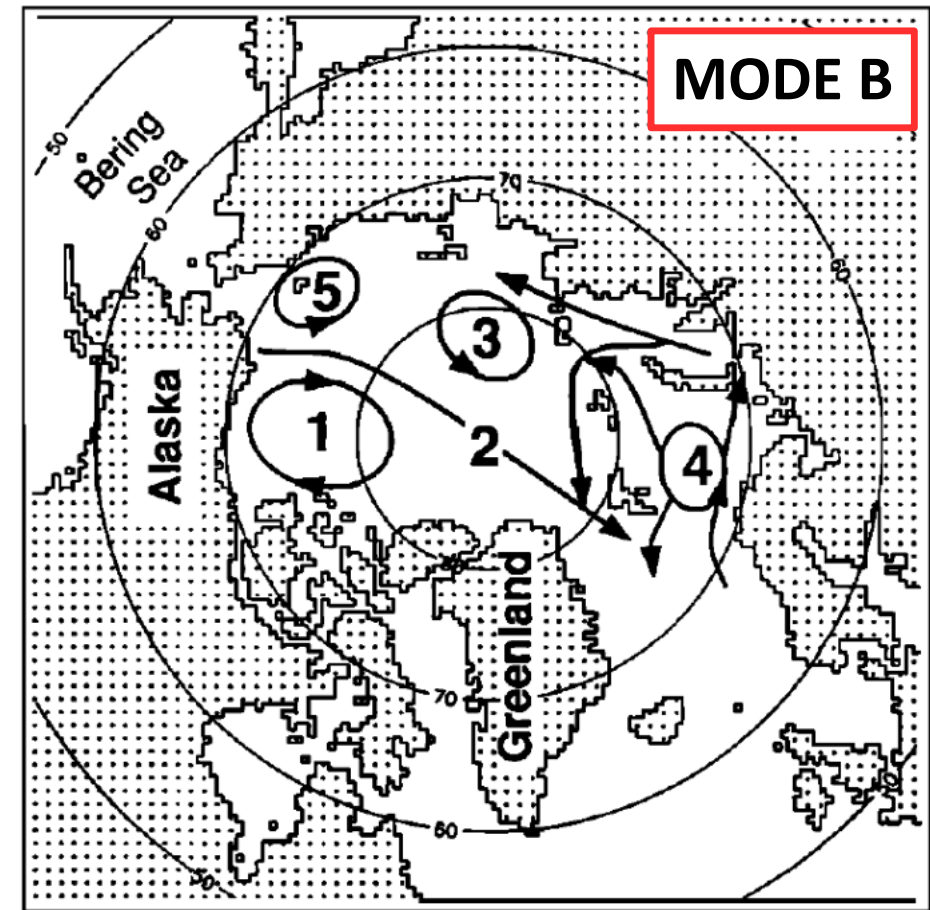
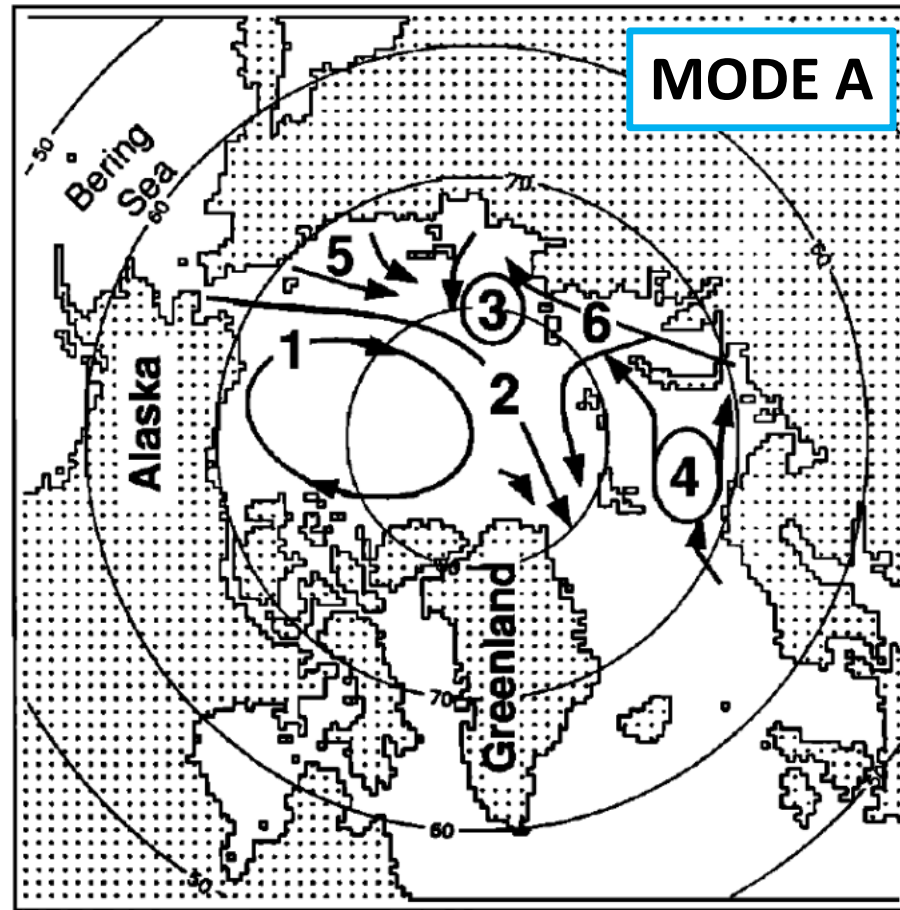
# Regimes of circulation

Negative phase of Arctic Oscillation (AO): **Mode A**

Positive phase of AO: **Mode B**

can alternate on timescales of a few years to decades  
see Rigor et al. 2002

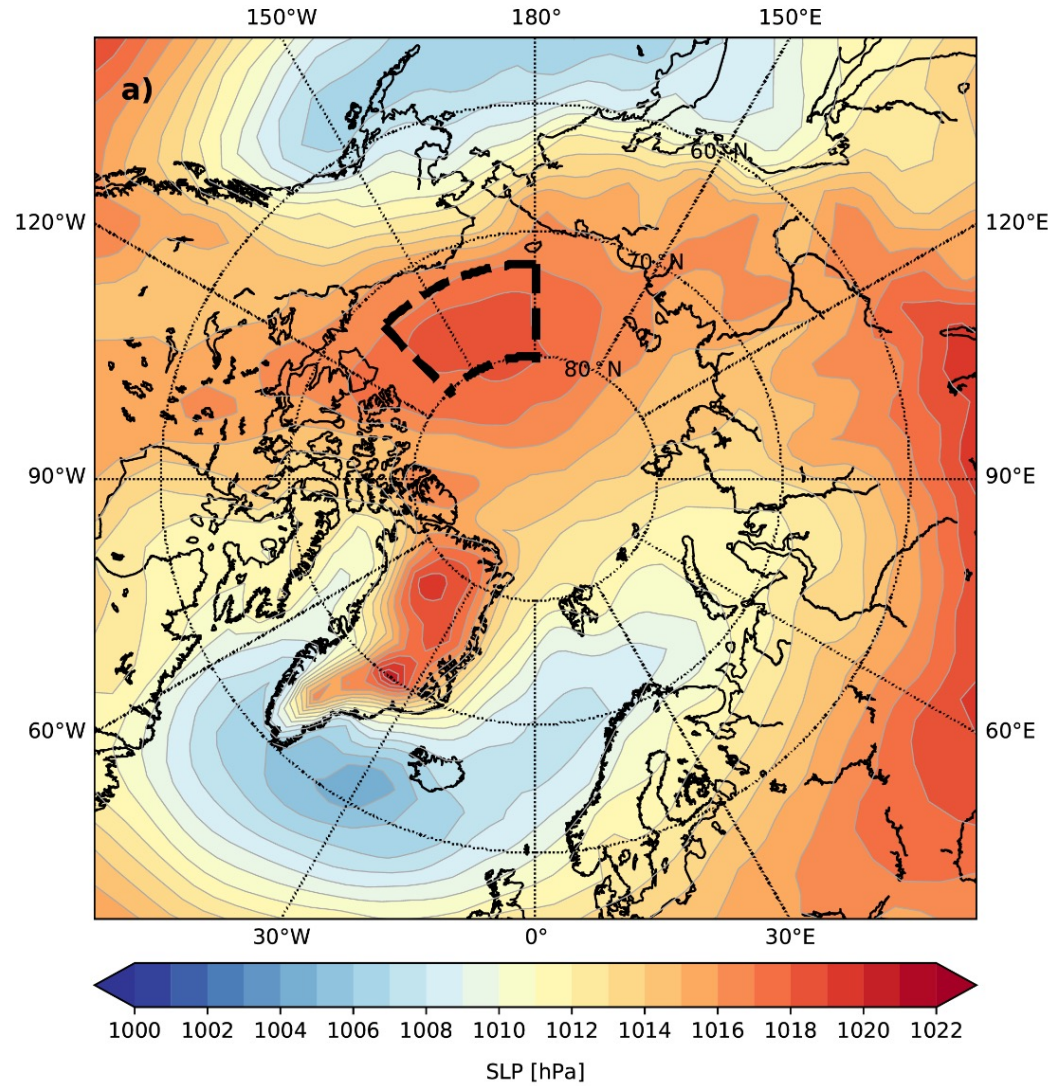
## Surface currents and ice drift



Proshutinsky & Johnson, 1997, & see Sokolov 1962

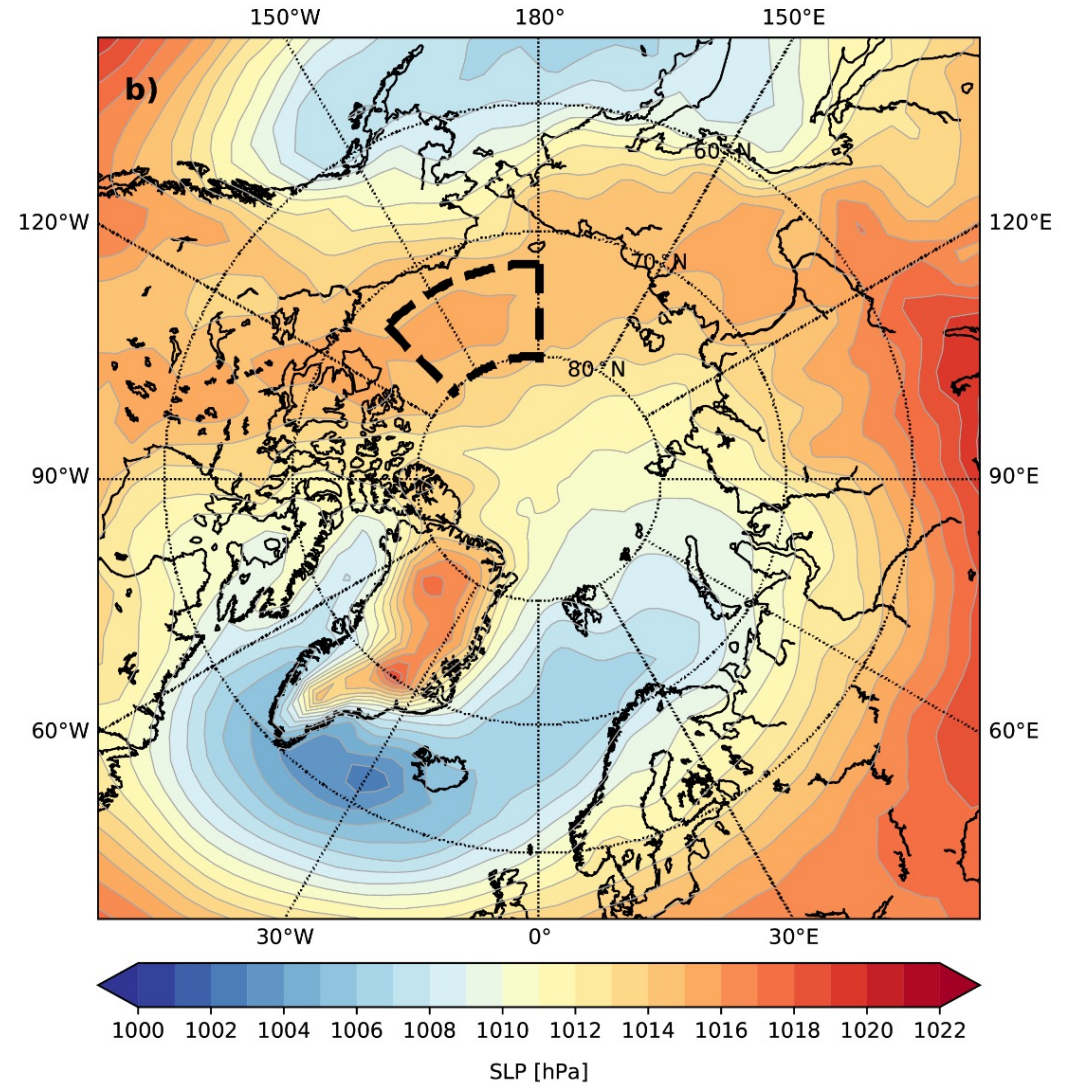
# Strong Beaufort High

**Positive**



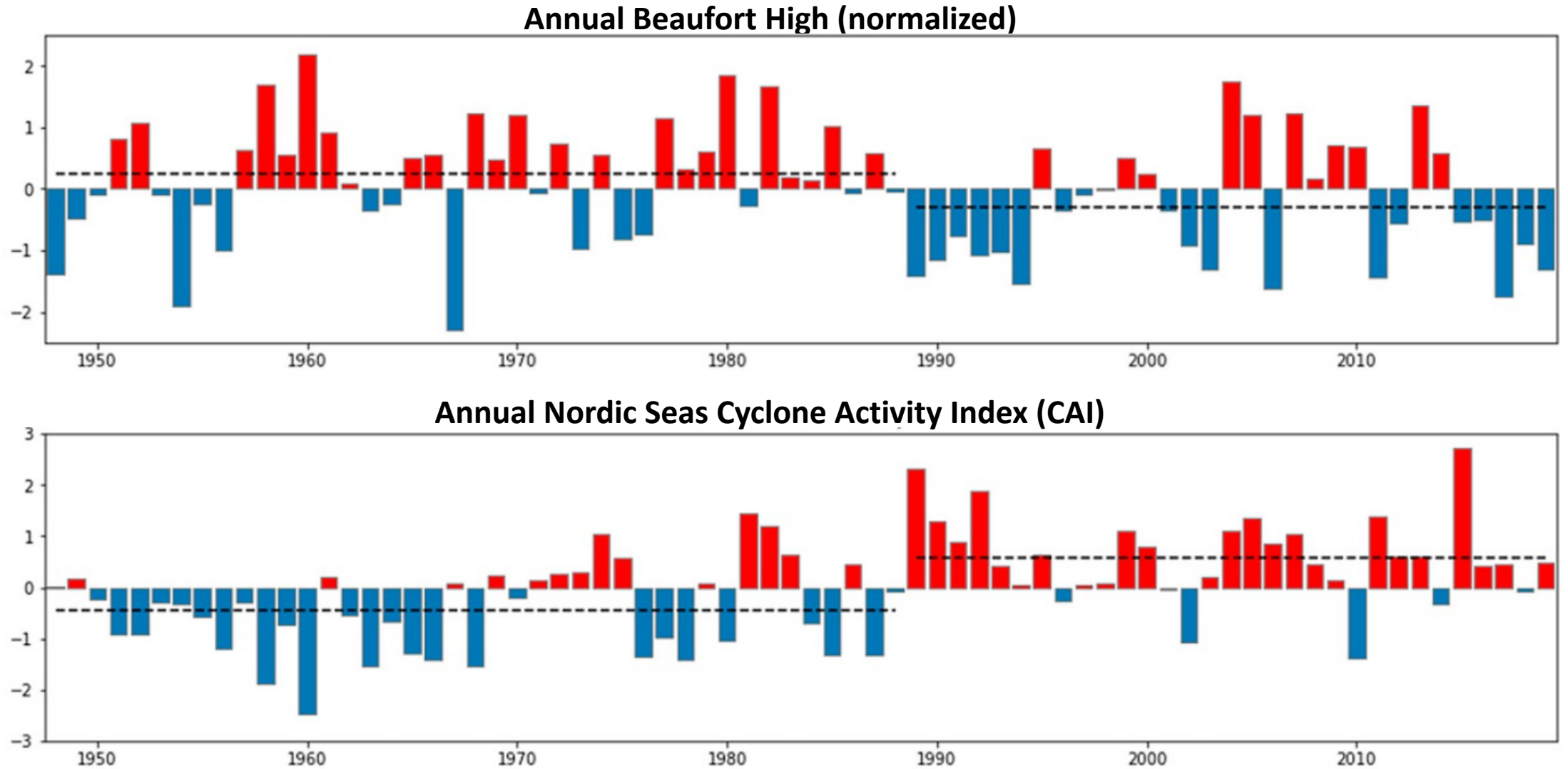
# Weak Beaufort High

**Negative**





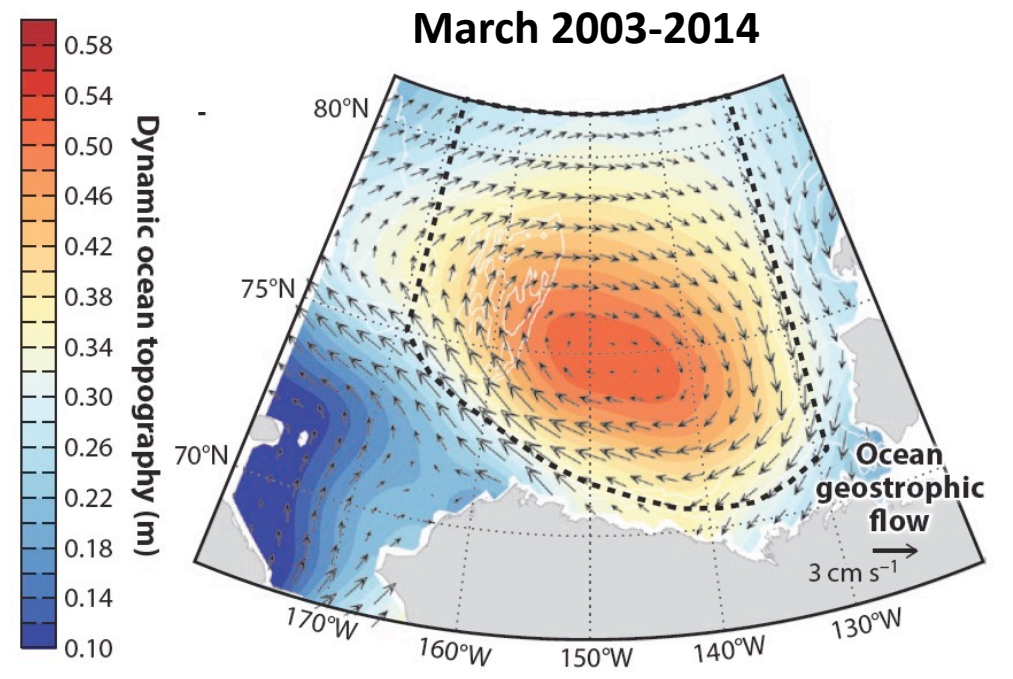
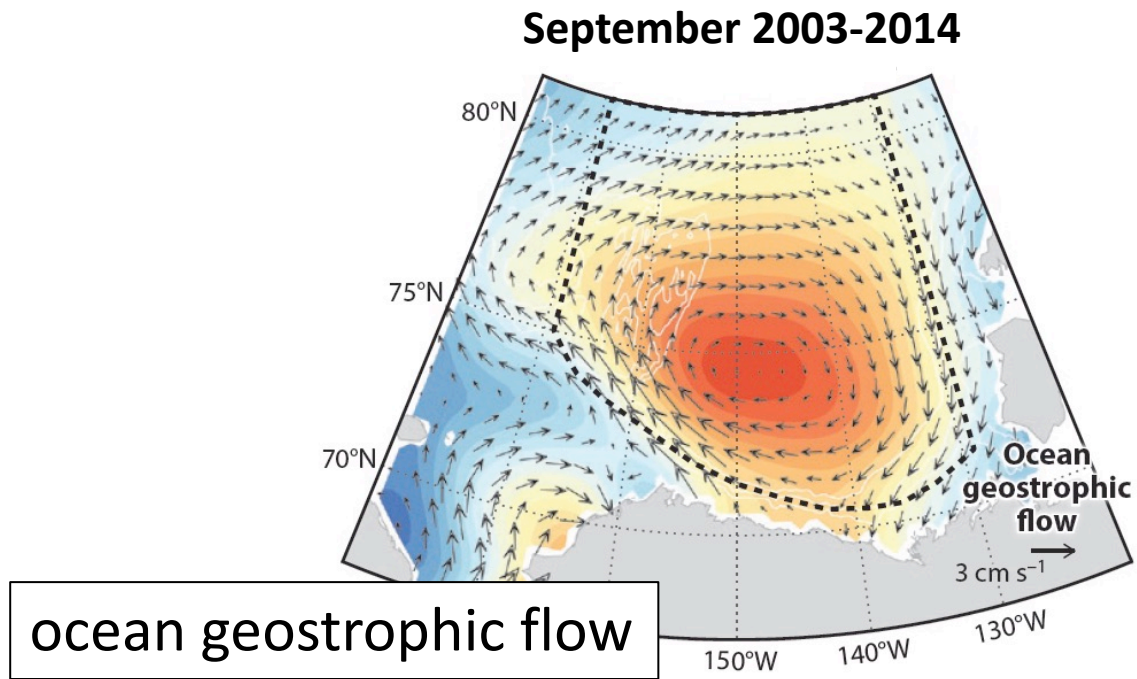
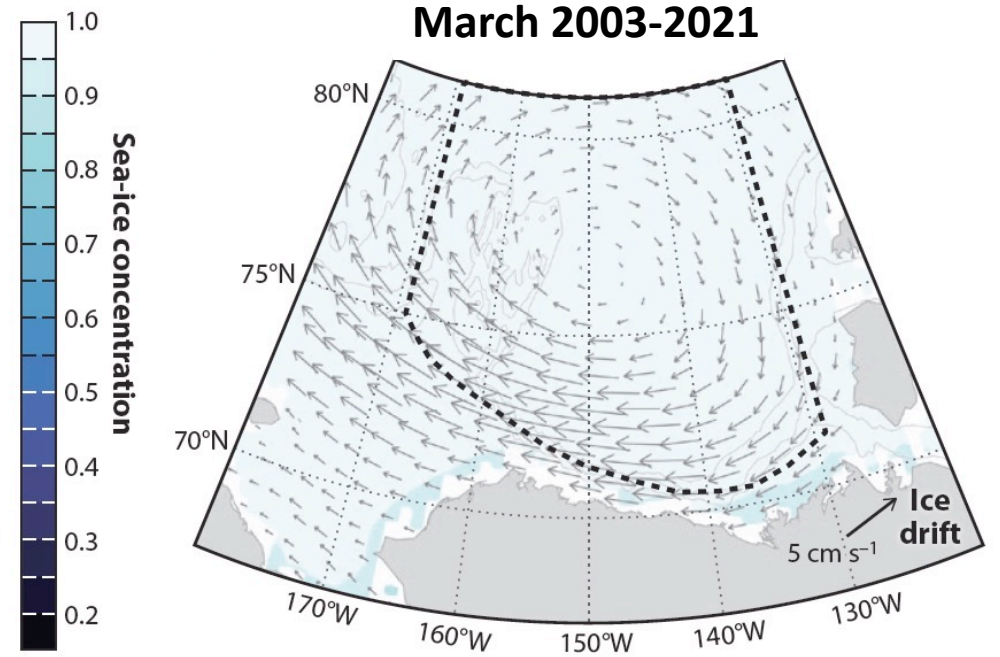
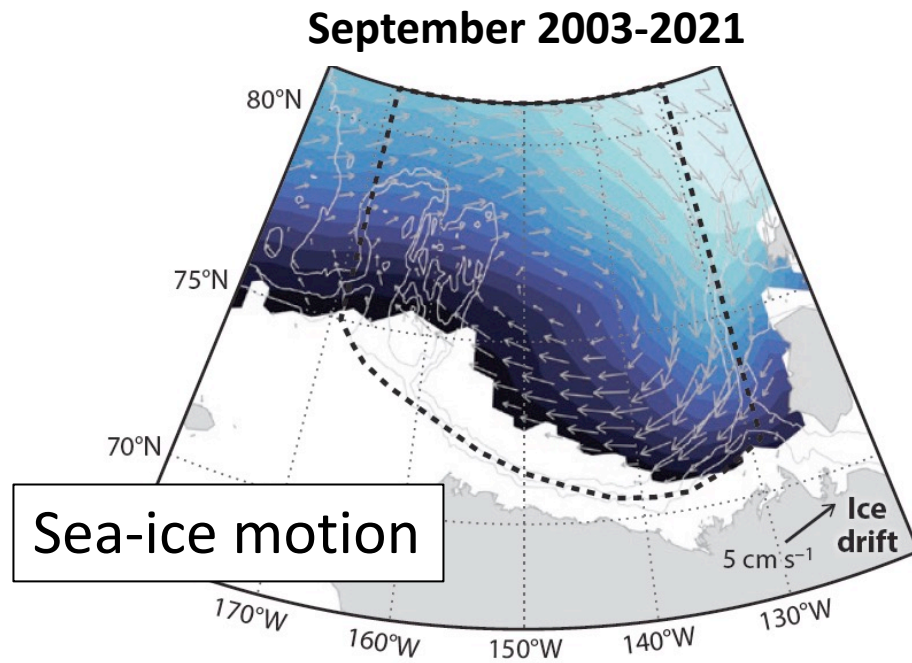
# Transition from stronger BH in 1948-88 to weaker BH in 1989-2019



Zhang et al. (2019): BH weakening since late 1980s  
linked to Northern Hemisphere ozone depletion

Kenigson & Timmermans, 2021

# Seasonally changing surface stresses

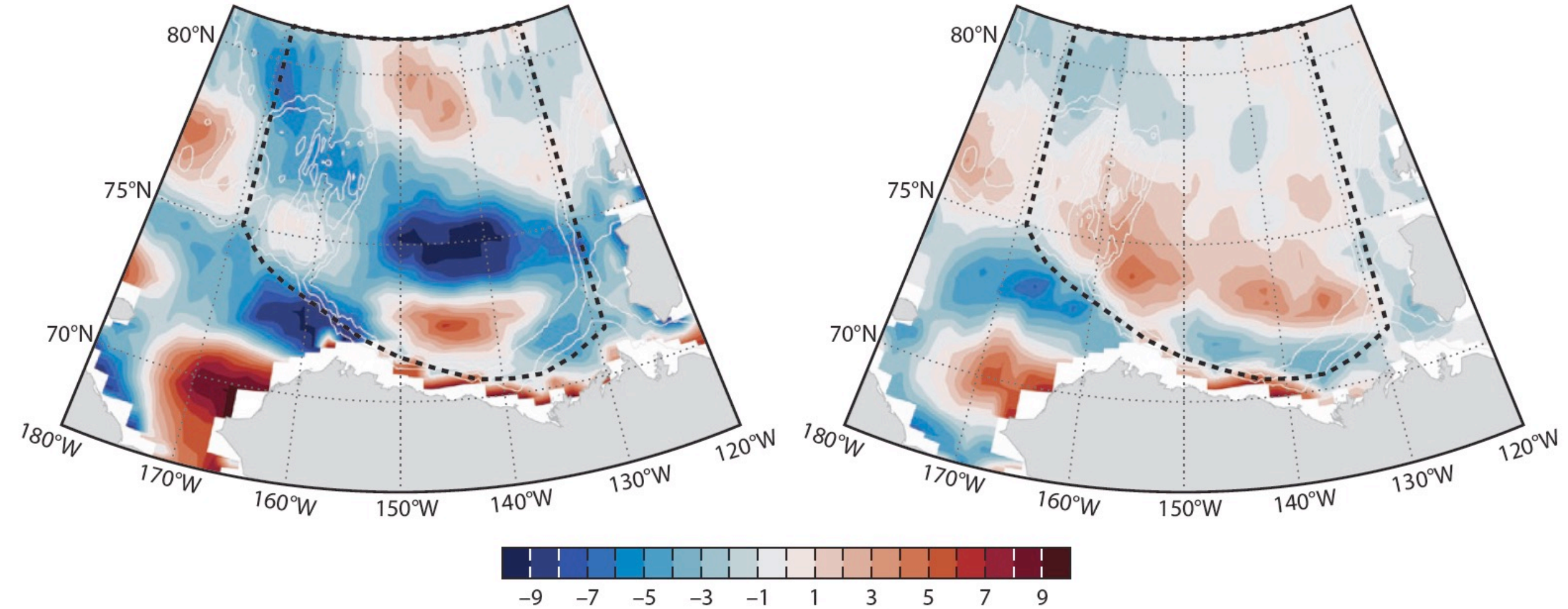




# Seasonally changing surface stresses

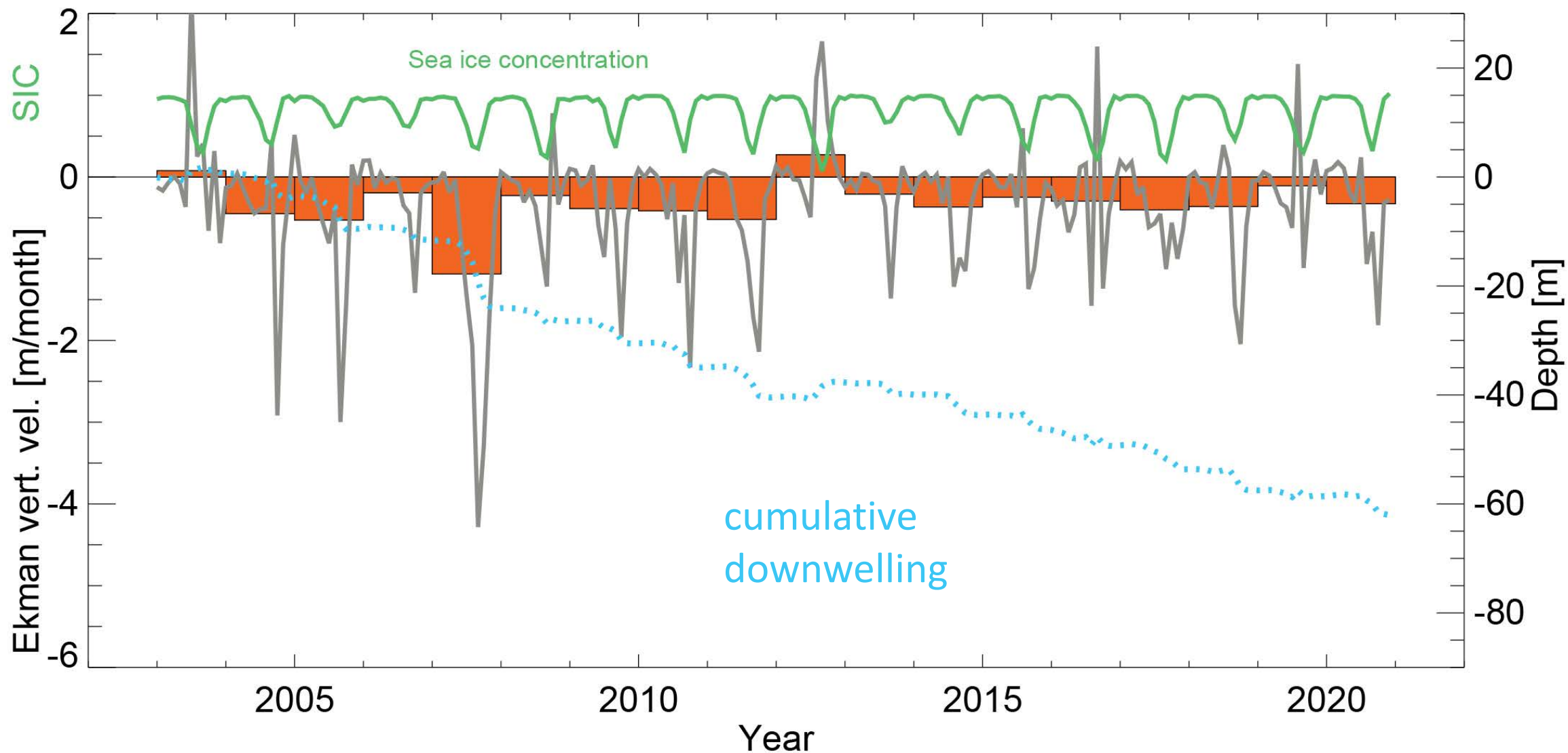
September 2003–2021

March 2003–2021



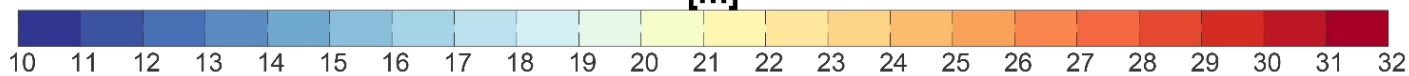
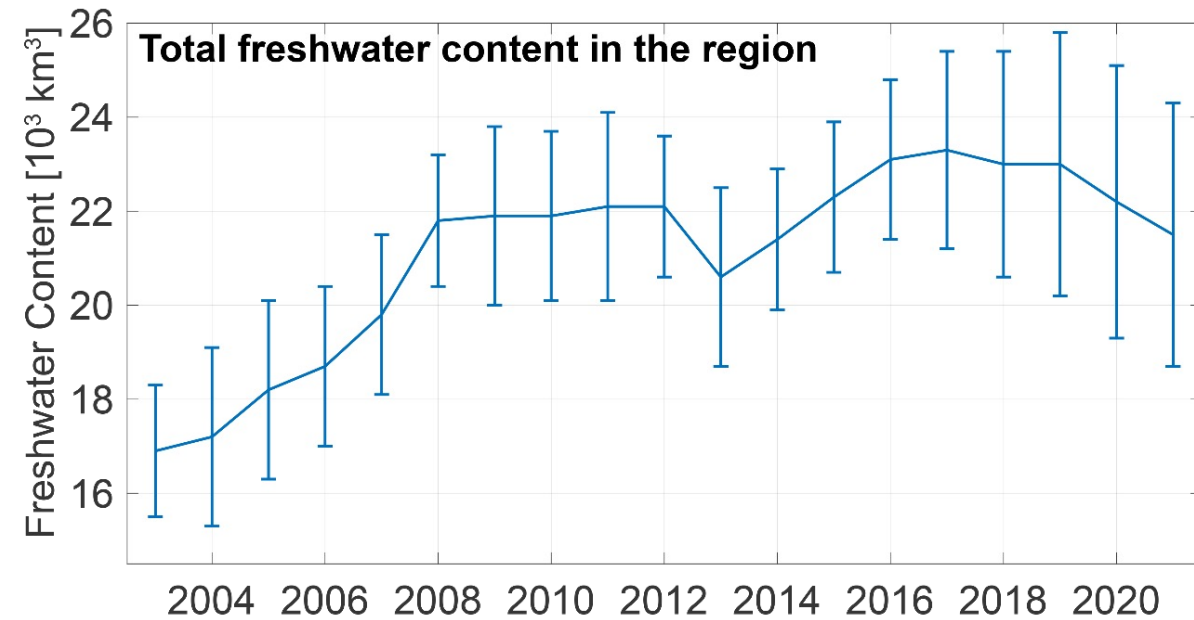
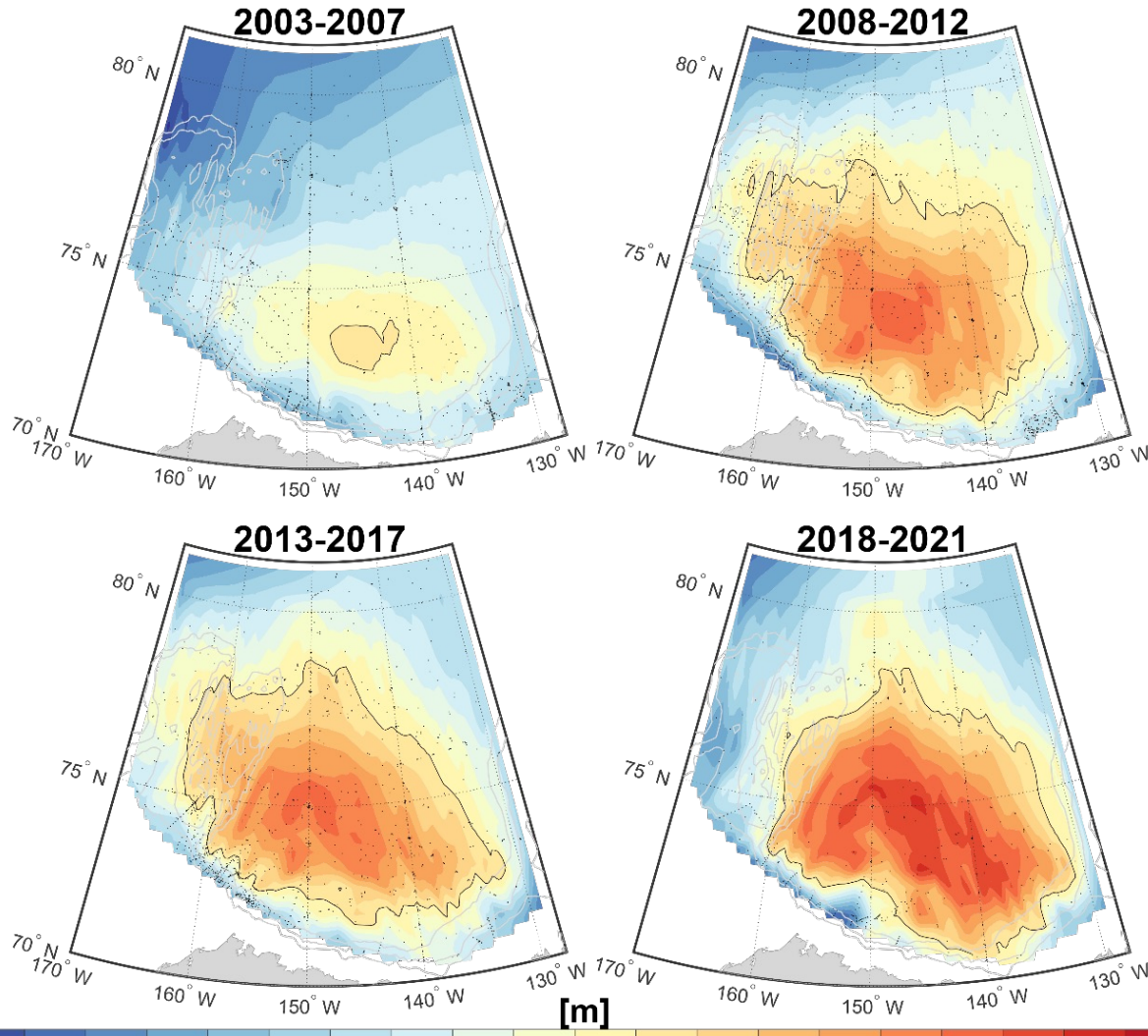
**WINTER:** friction at ice-ocean interface  
drives broad Ekman upwelling  
e.g., Meneghello et al. 2018; Dewey et al. 2018

# Ekman vertical velocity **monthly** and **annual** from winds, ice motion and concentration, and ocean geostrophic currents

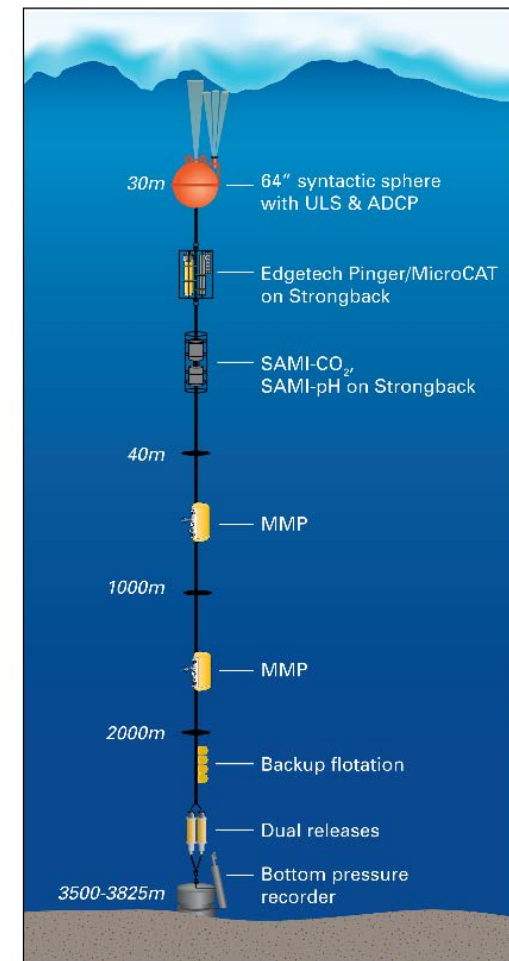
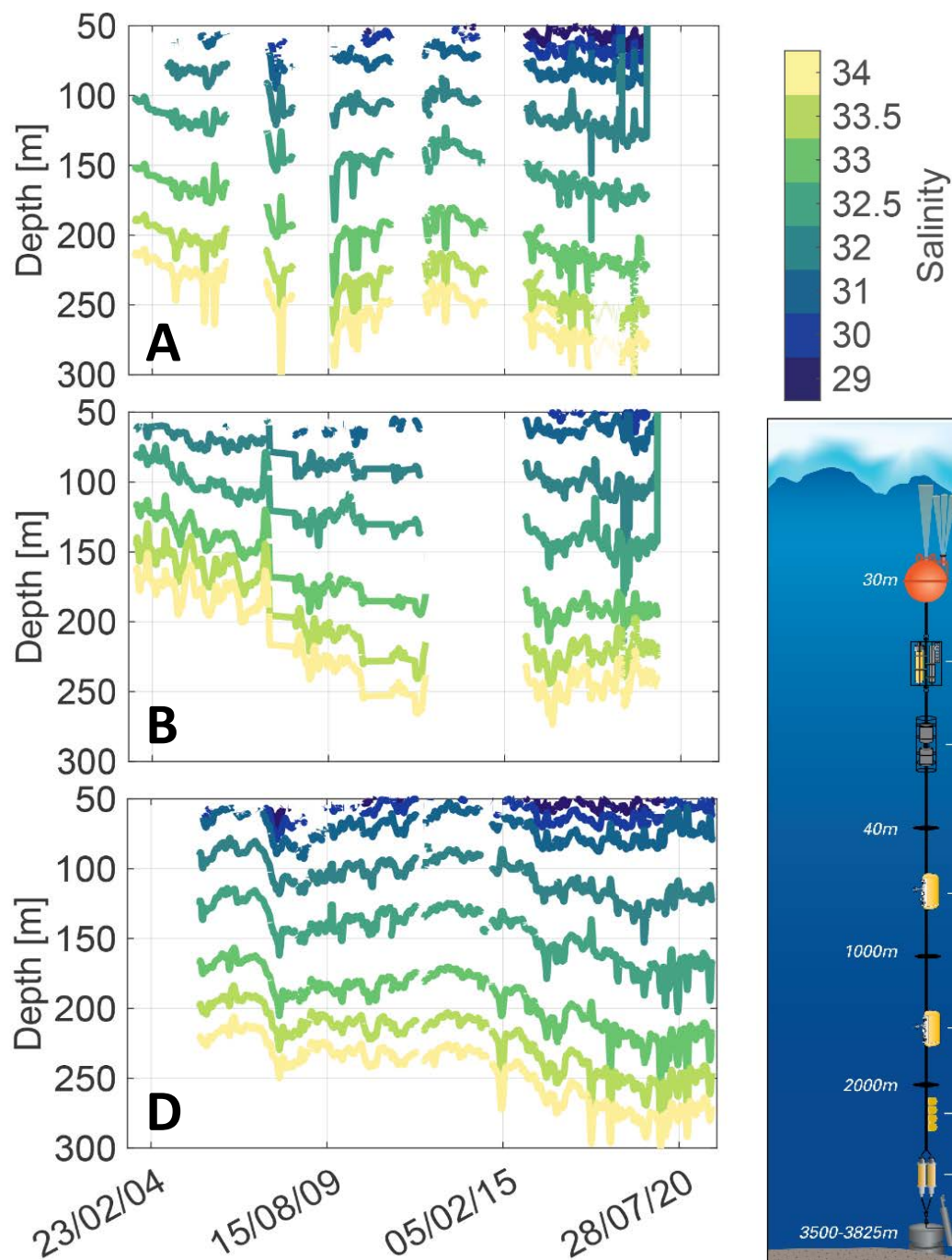
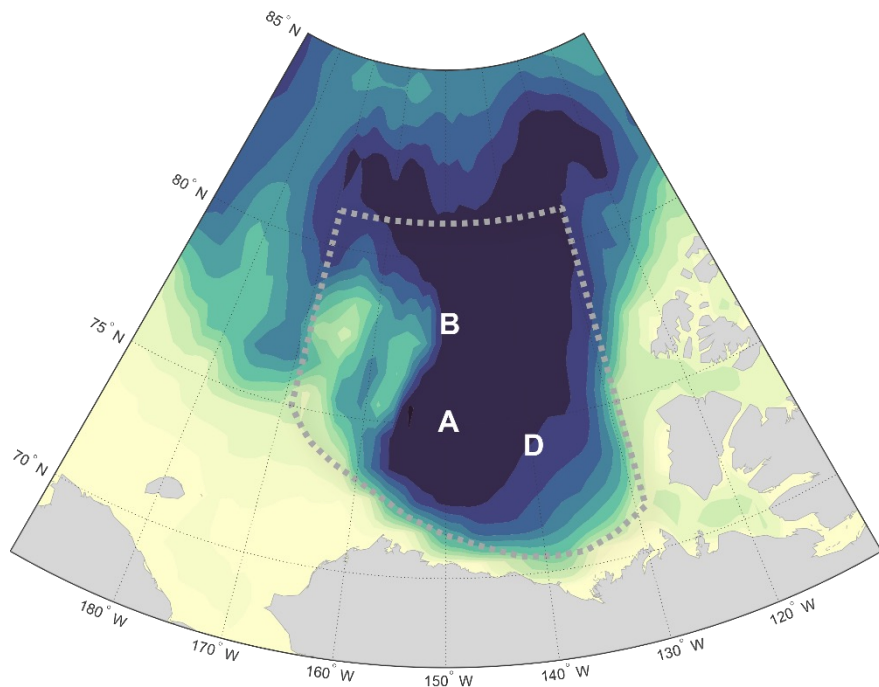




# Freshwater Content

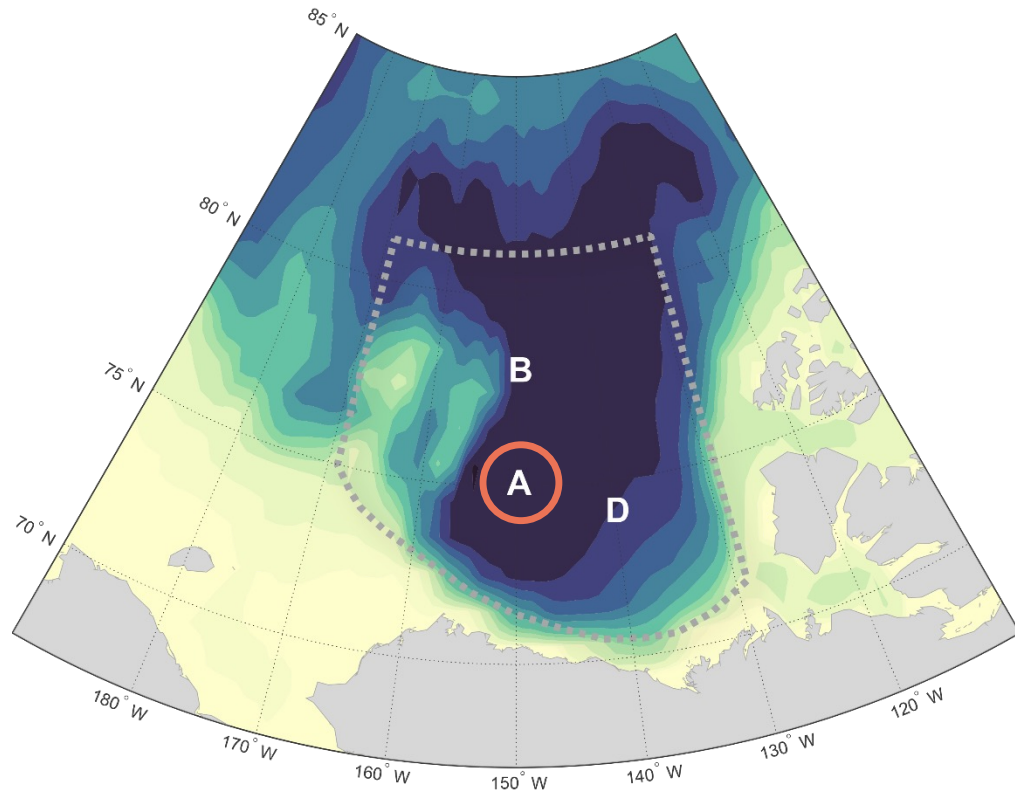


# Isohaline displacements sampled by **Beaufort Gyre Observing System** moorings (2003- 2021)



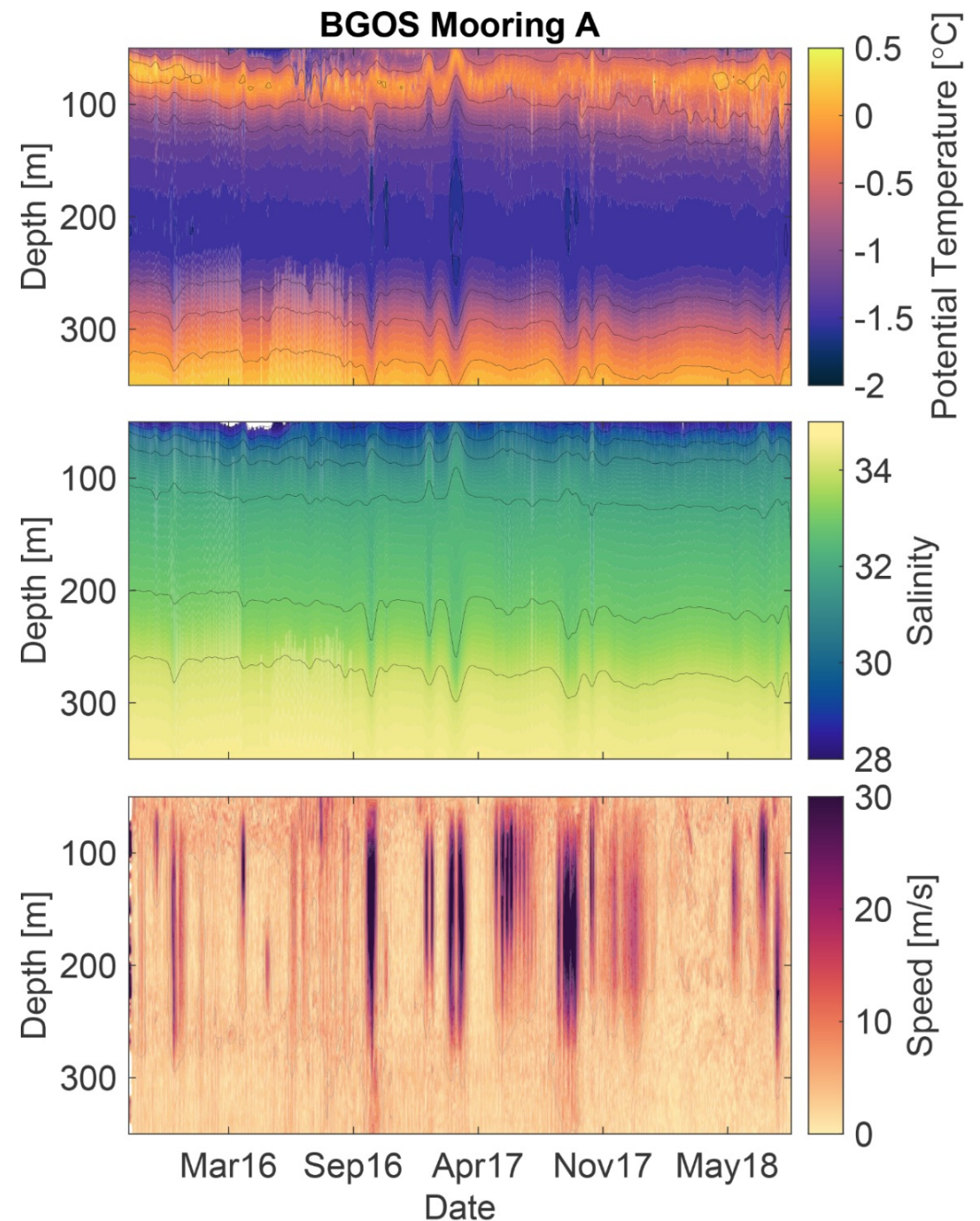


# Eddy fluxes balancing wind-energy input

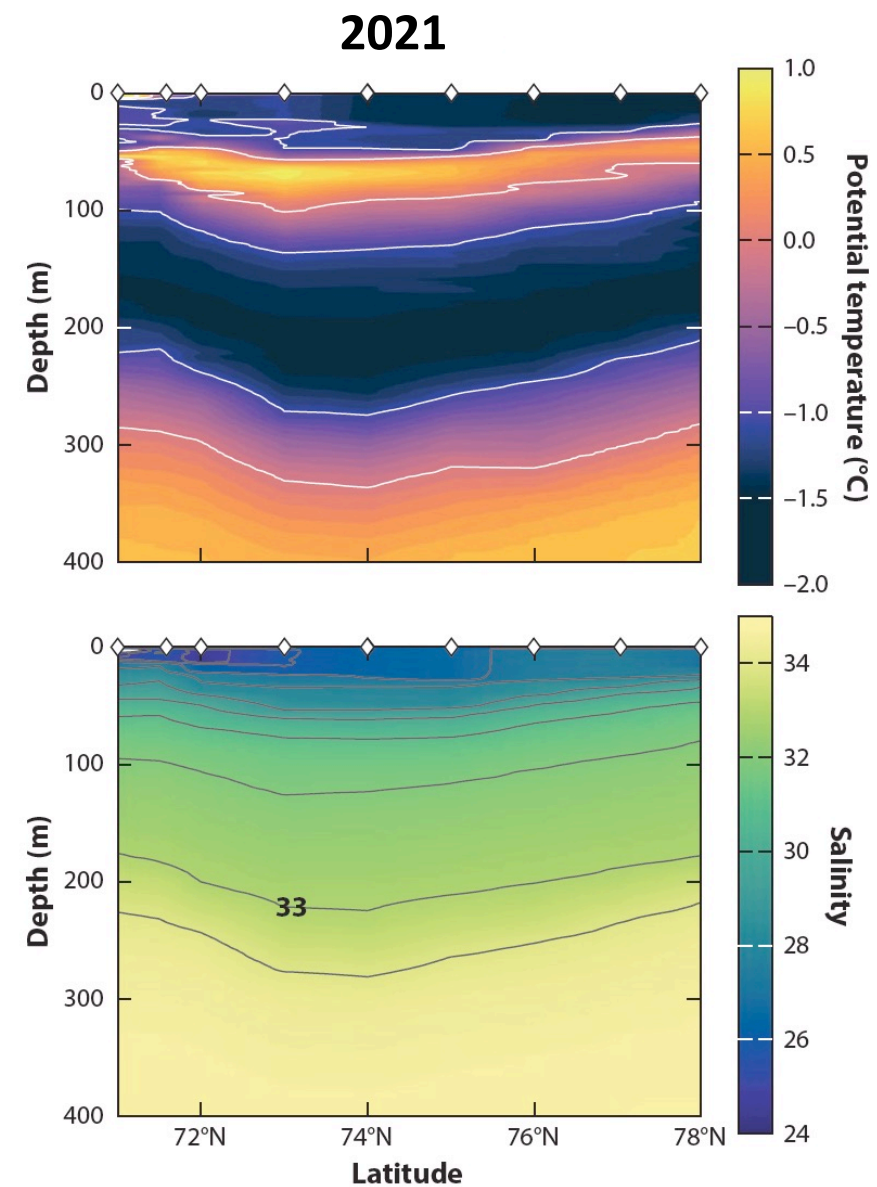
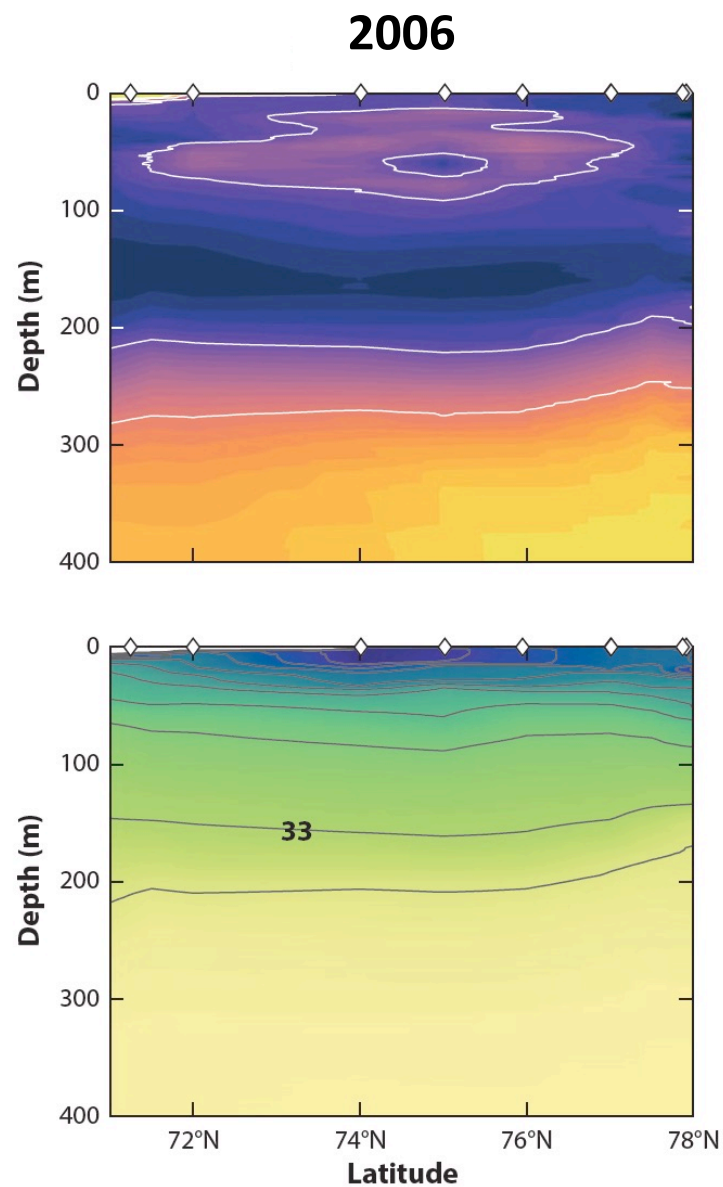
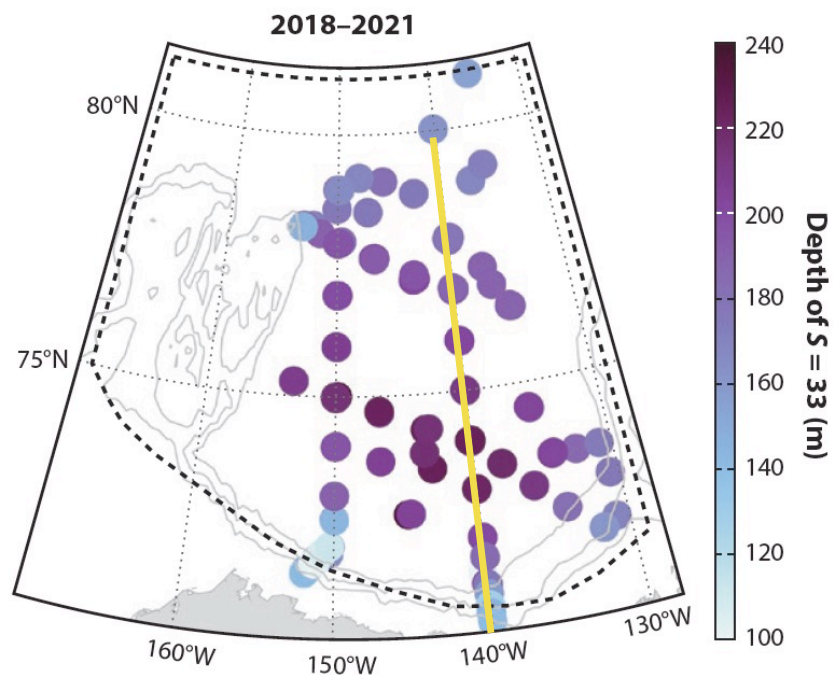


Eddies from baroclinic instability act as one balance on the wind's momentum flux.

e.g., Davis et al. 2014; Manucharyan et al. 2016; Dewey et al. 2018; Meneghello et al. 2017; Armitage et al. 2020

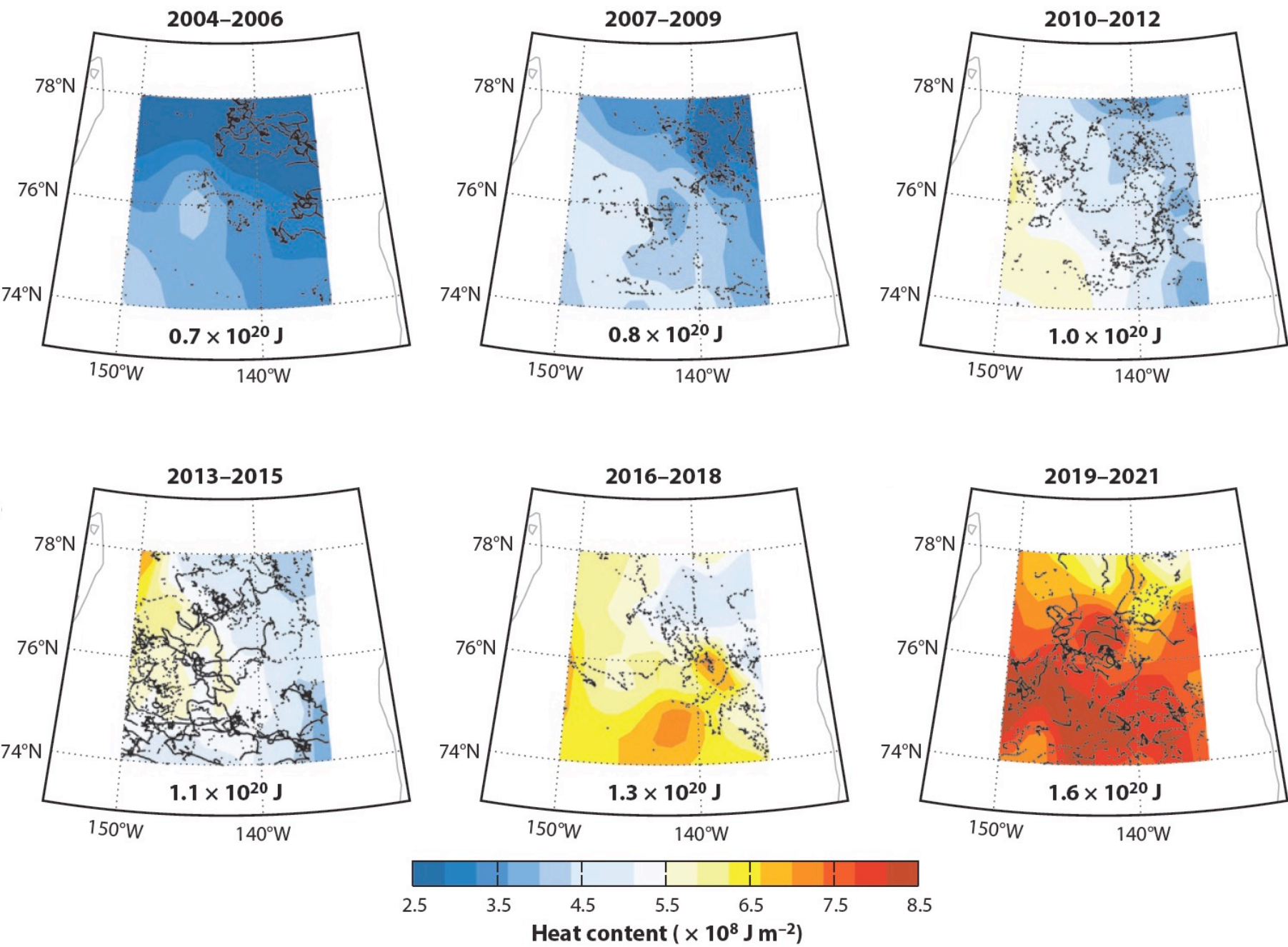
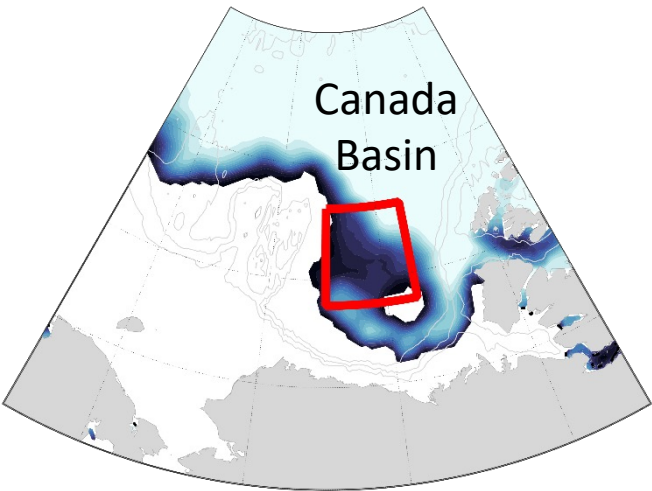


# Changing Beaufort Gyre water column





# Halocline heat content



## Some Future Questions

- Which atmospheric circulation patterns may be preferred in a warming Arctic?
- Under continued sea-ice losses, will sea ice still stabilize the Beaufort Gyre, or will eddy fluxes be the sole balance for wind driving?
- What will be the consequences of a seasonally-ice-free Arctic Ocean to Beaufort Gyre freshwater?
- How will the surface ocean warming (and feed backs to atmospheric forcing) influence pathways and dynamics of warm water ventilating the Beaufort Gyre?

