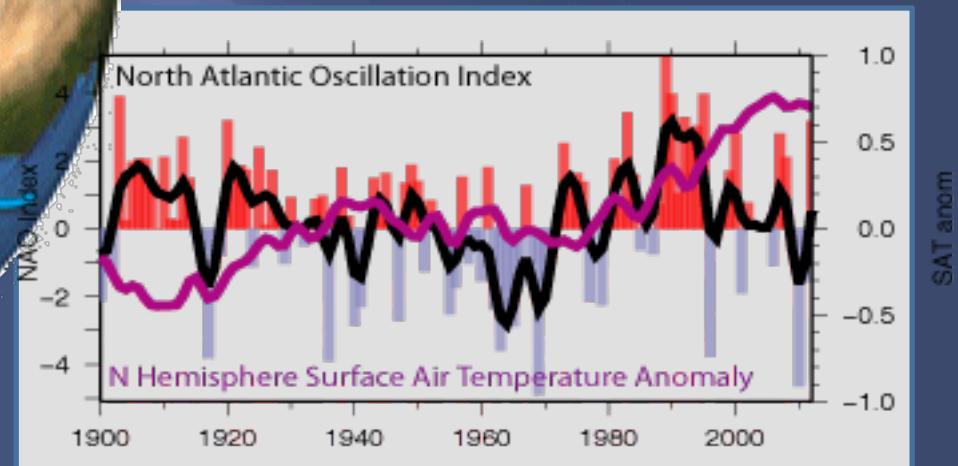
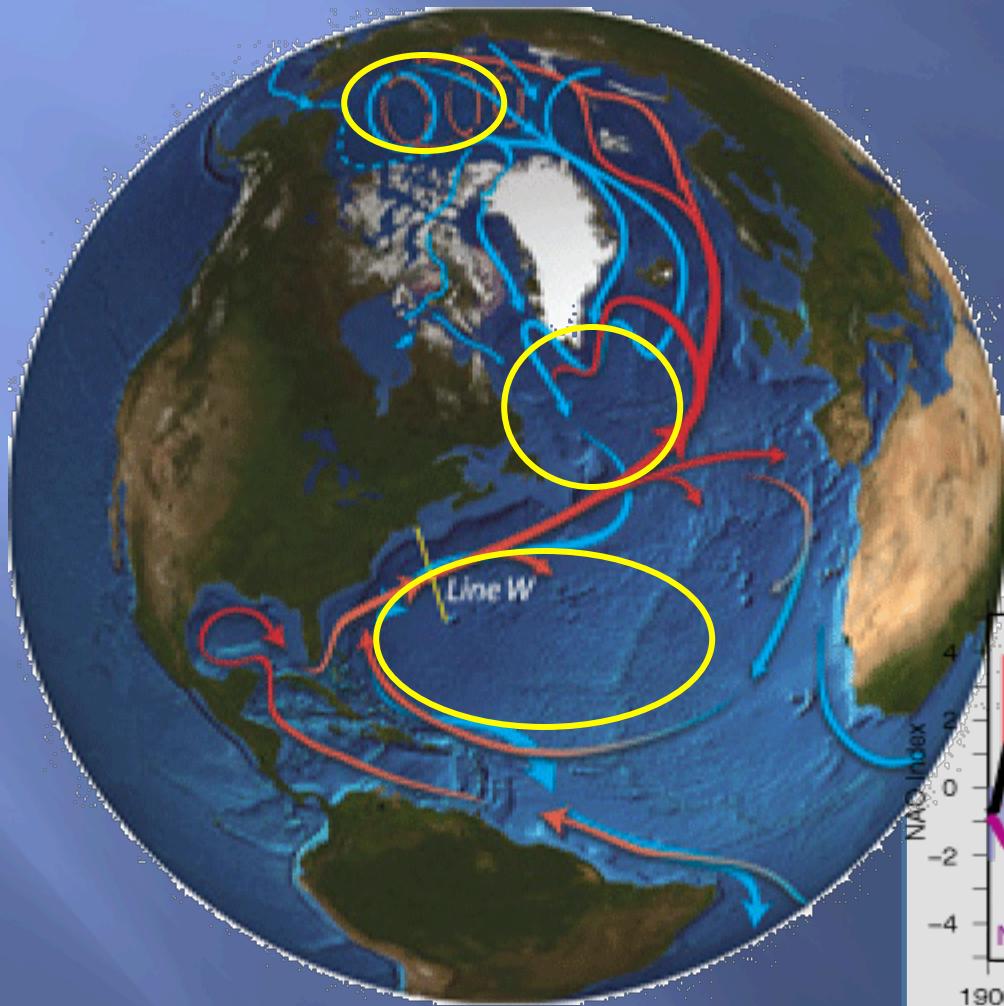
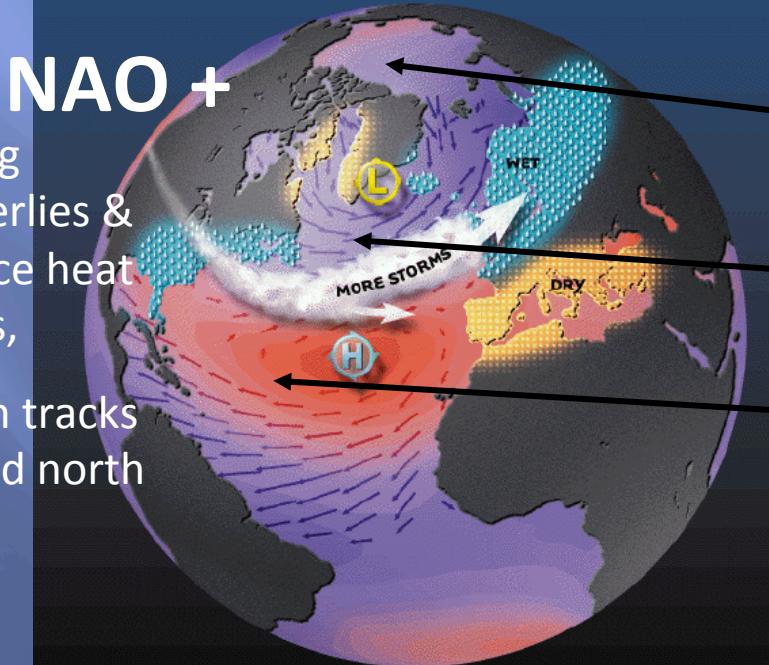
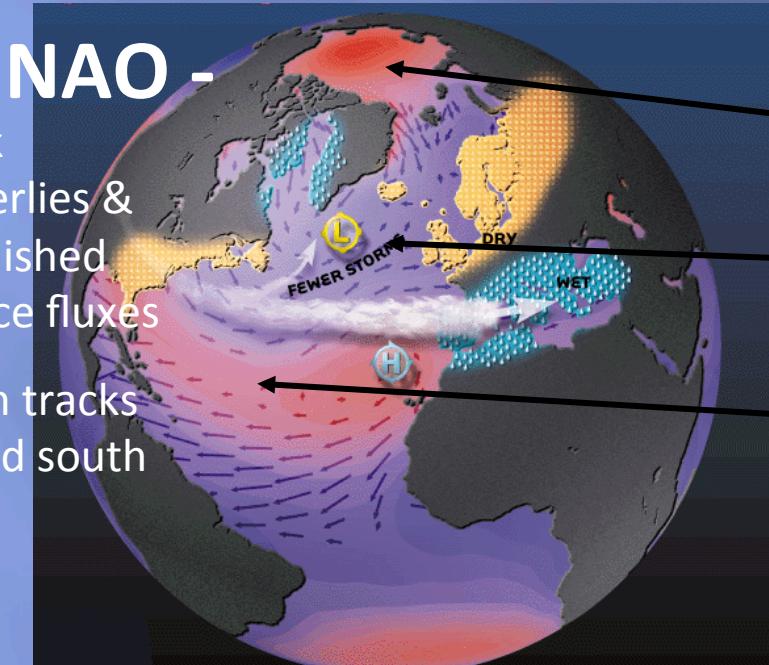


Decadal Variability in the North Atlantic 1950 - 2010





Sea ice accumulates, thickens

Subpolar $T^\circ, S \uparrow$ Density \downarrow

Subtropical thermocline shoals
 T°, S content \downarrow

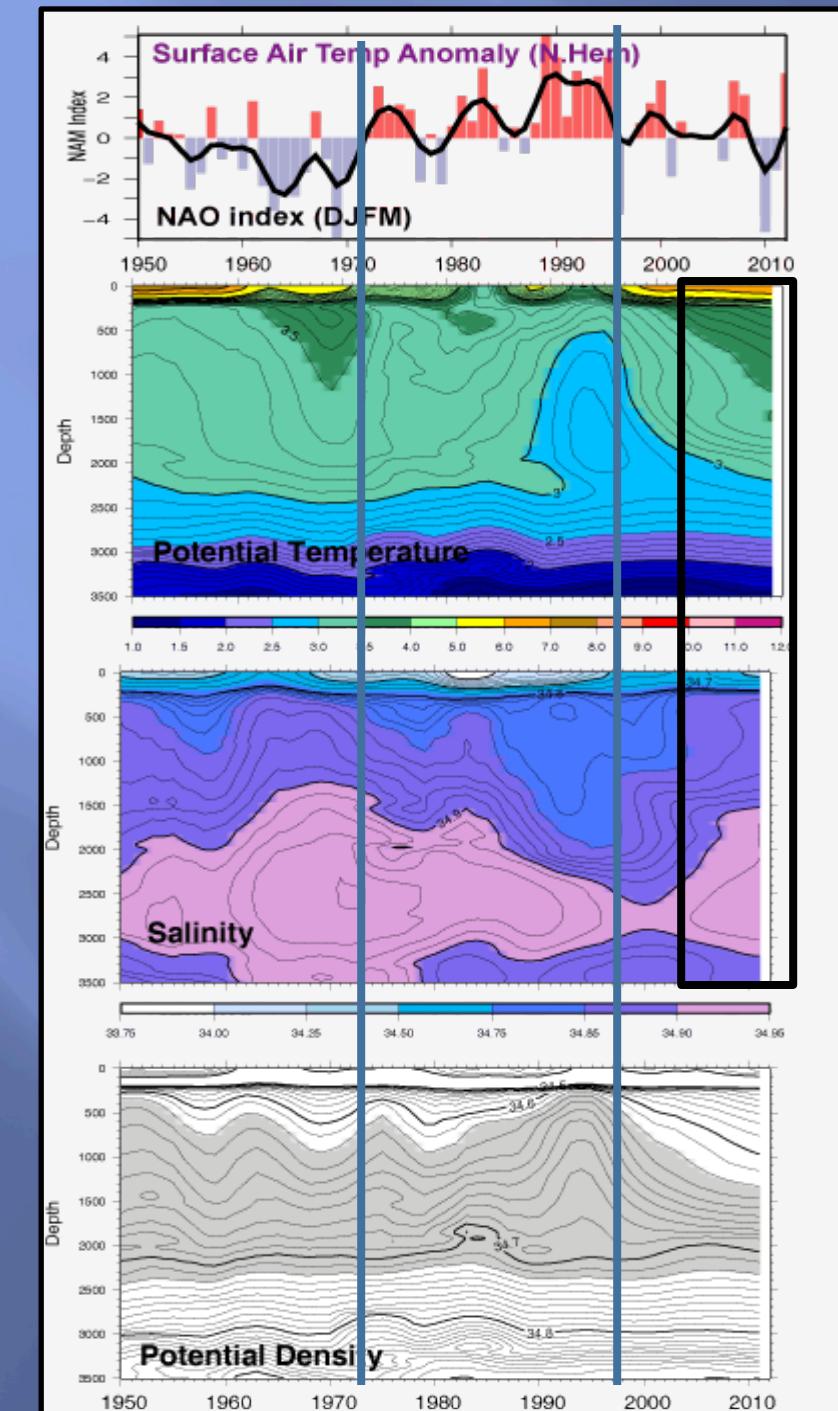
Enhanced cross gyre flows

Enhanced export, thinning of Arctic sea ice

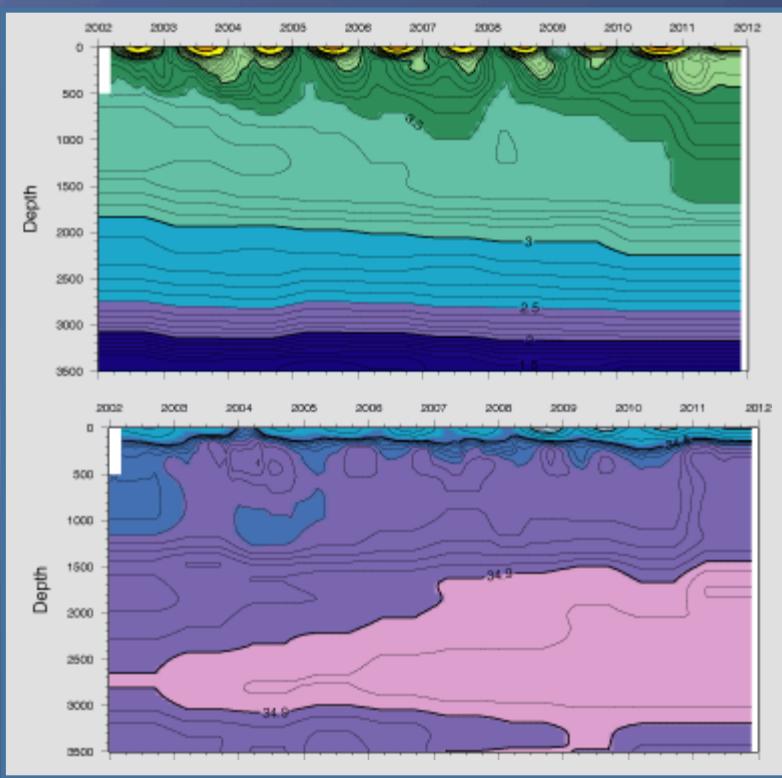
Subpolar $T^\circ, S \downarrow$ Density \uparrow

Subtropical thermocline deepens
 T°, S content \uparrow

Reduced cross gyre flows



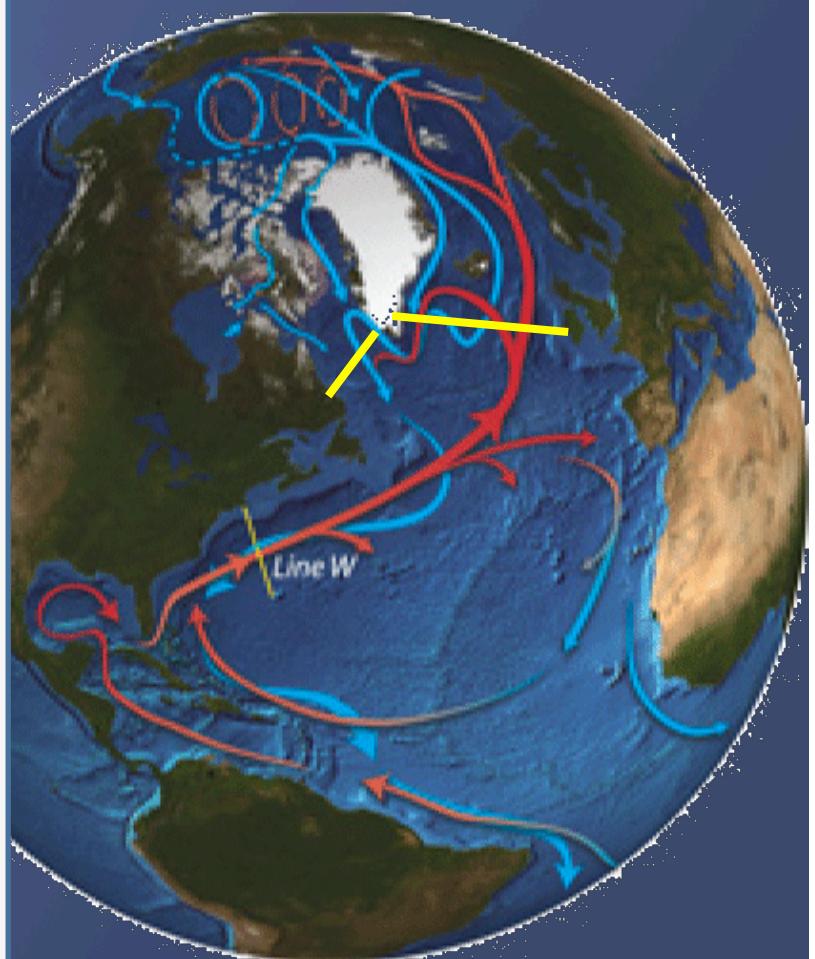
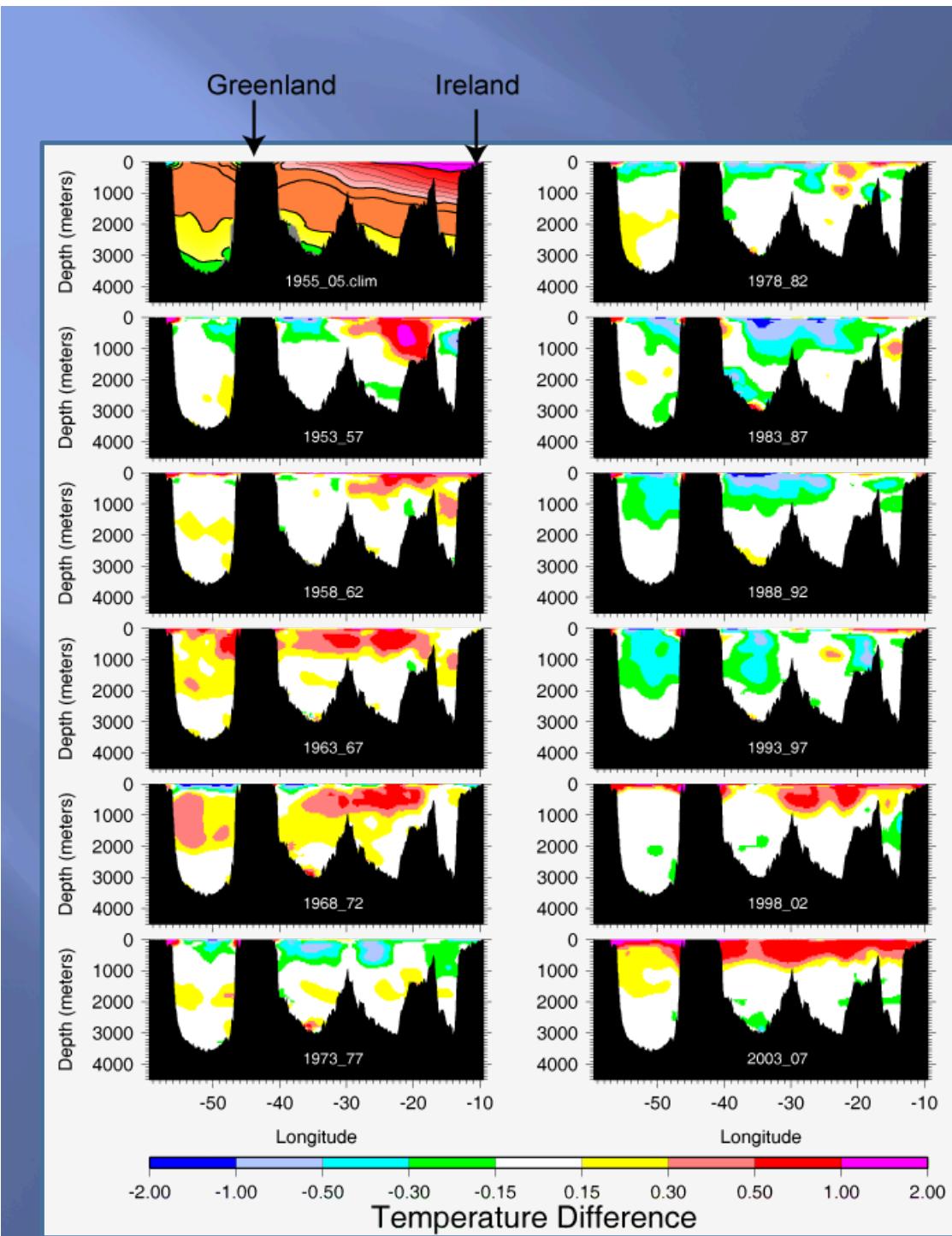
Subpolar Gyre Properties



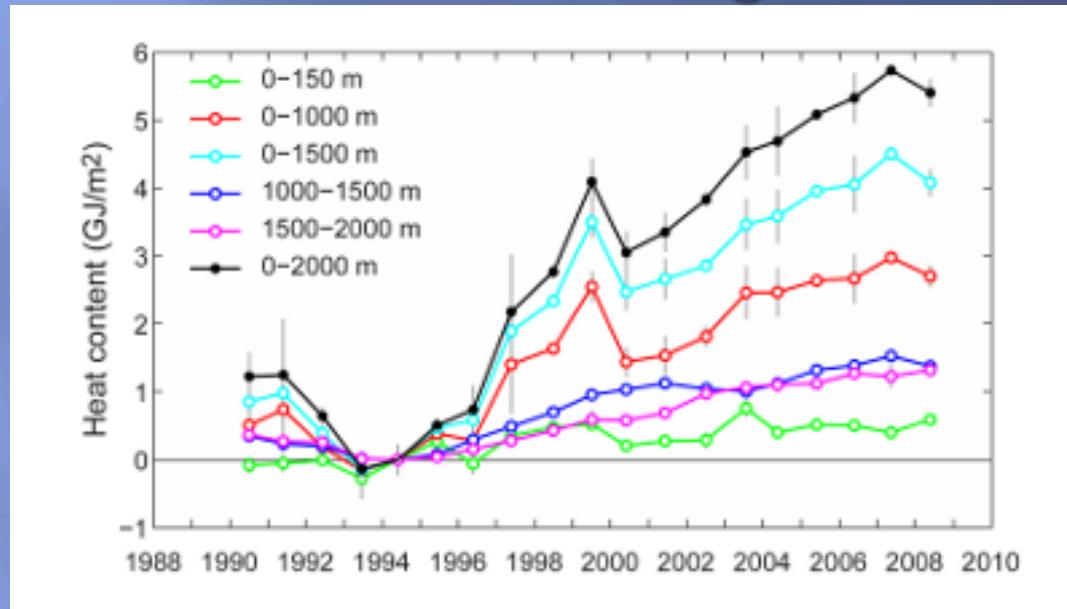
The last 10 years....



Subpolar Gyre Properties

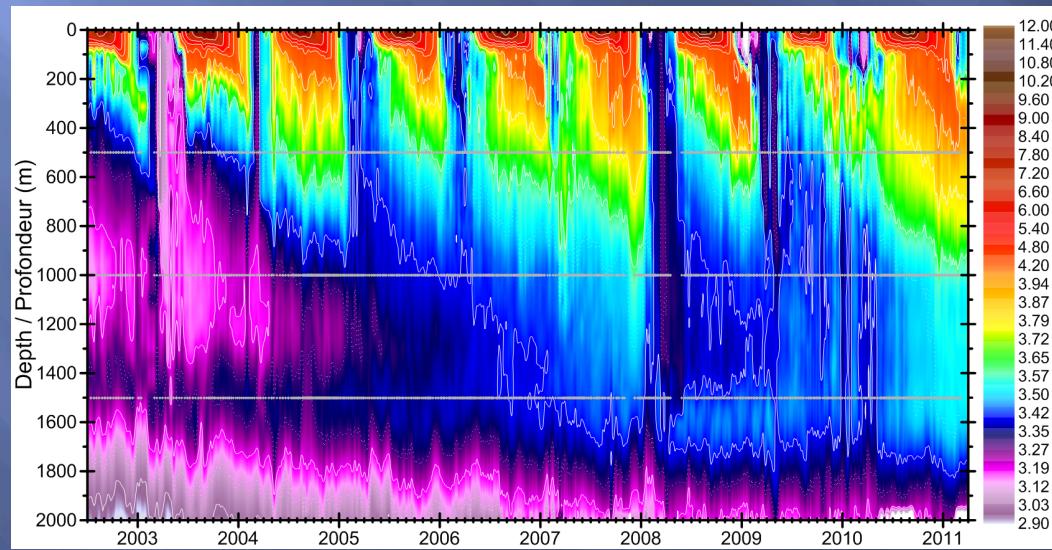


Heat content of the entire subpolar gyre's upper 2000 m has been rising since the mid 1990s

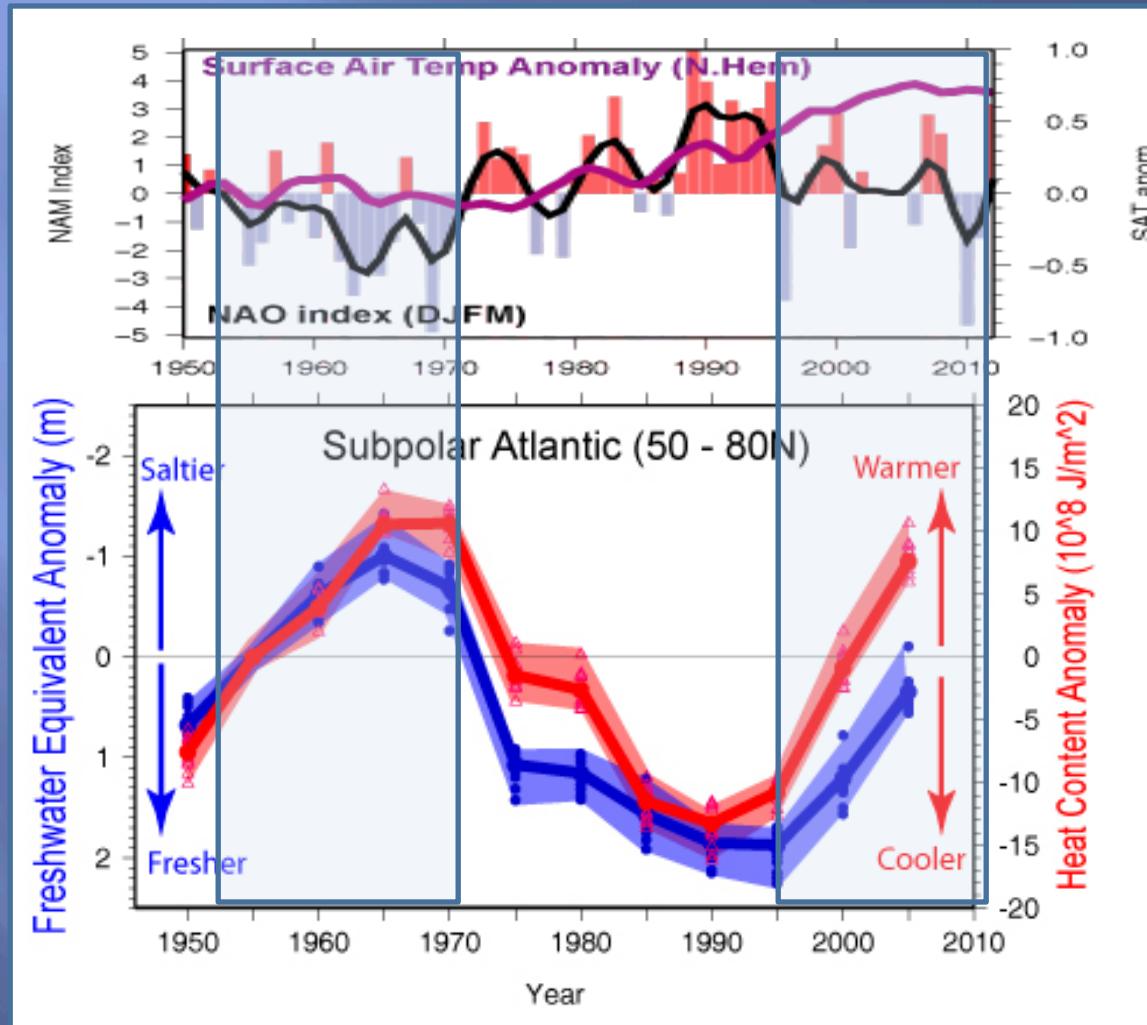


Argo floats now permit monthly resolution of temperature and salinity in regions where measurements are difficult

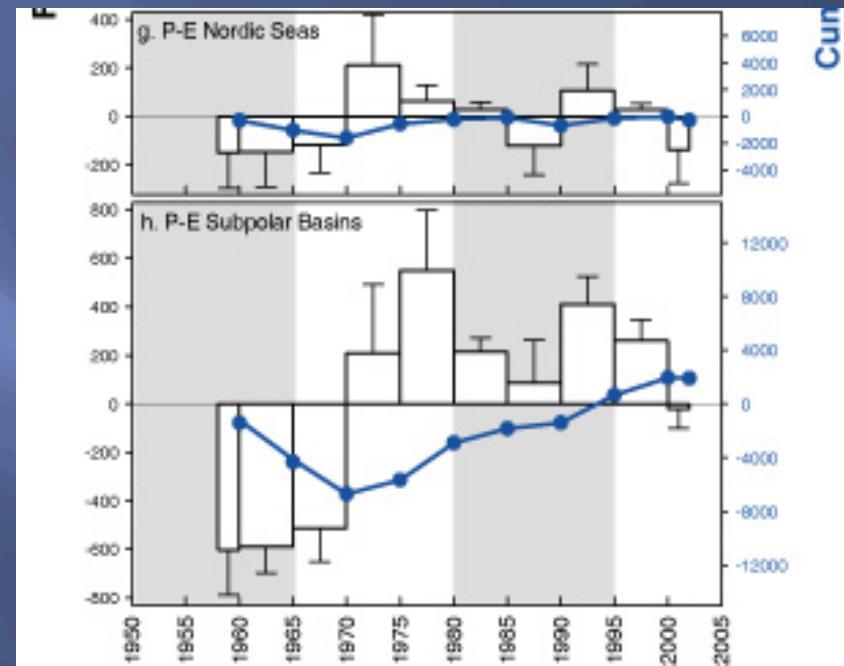
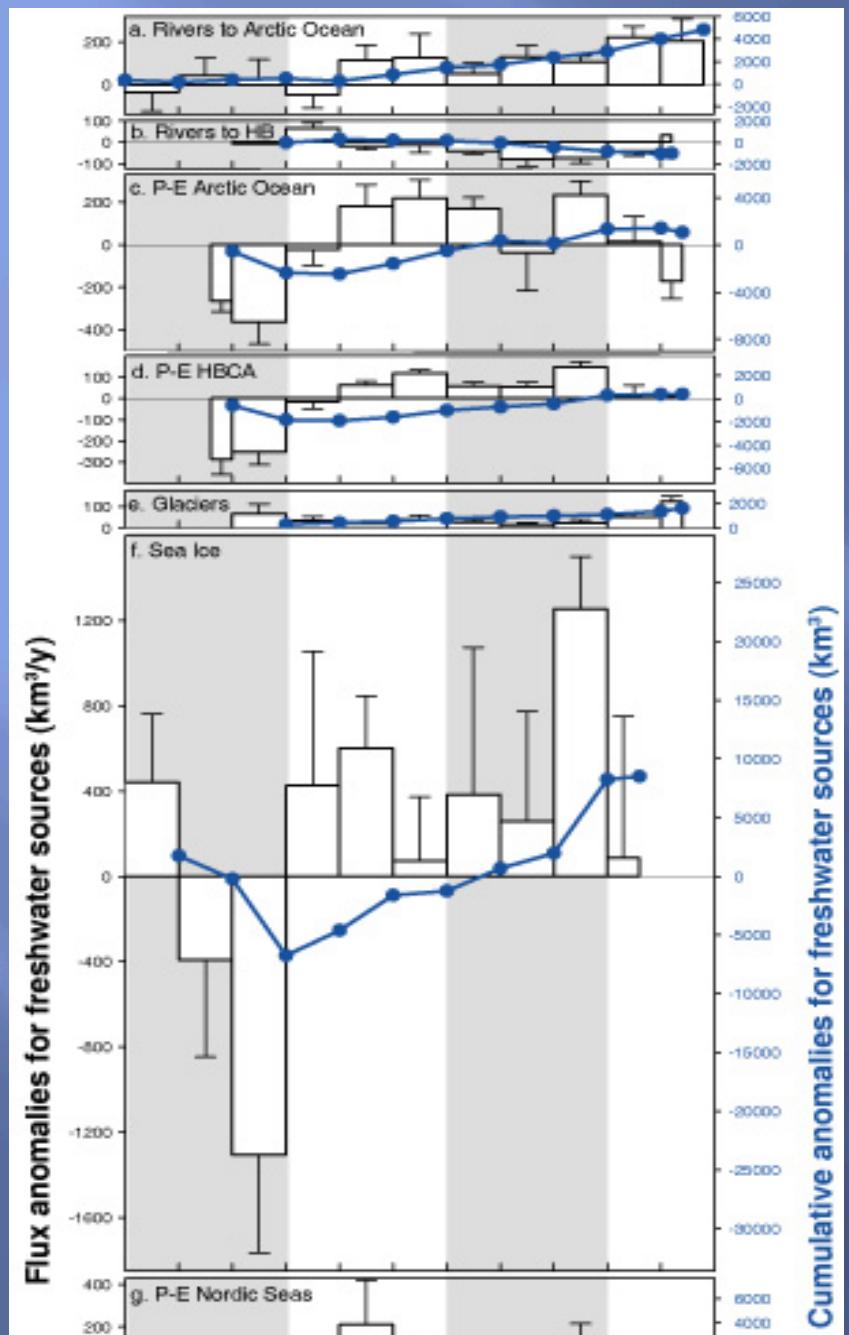
Courtesy of I. Yashayaev



The NAO strongly influences heat and FW content in the subpolar seas

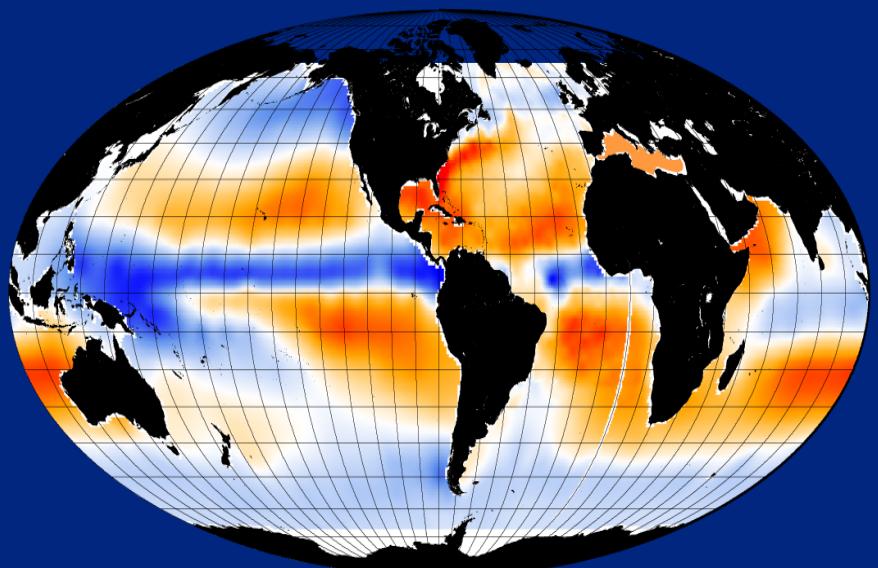
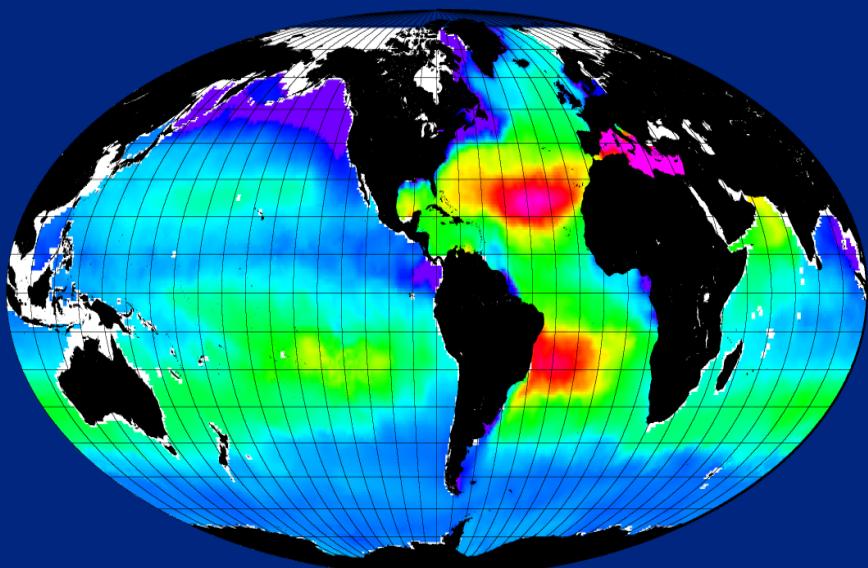


High latitude FW sources



Peterson *et al.* (*Science*, 2006)

Subtropical gyre is source of warm, saline waters

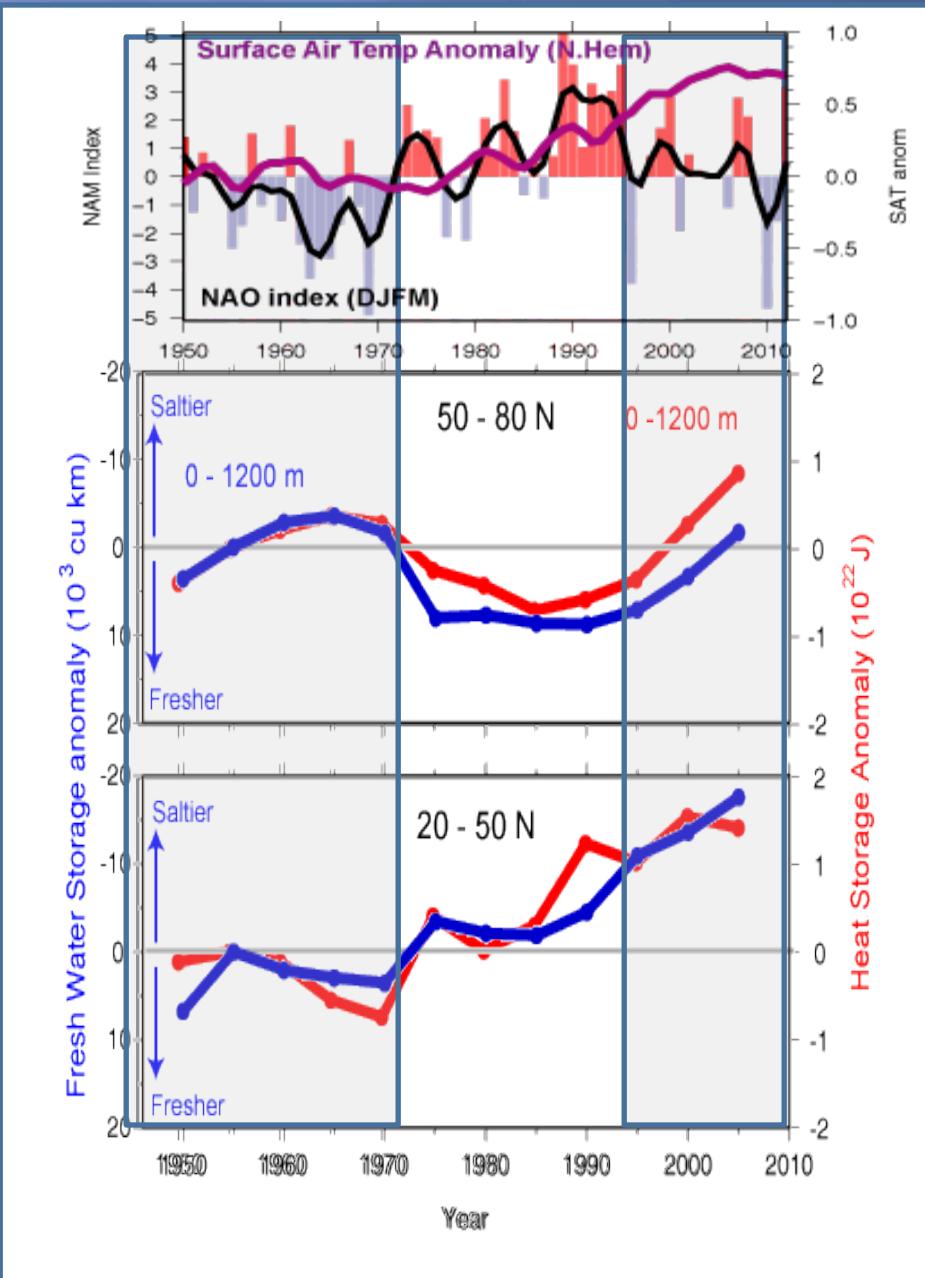


Evaporation minus Precipitation (E-P)

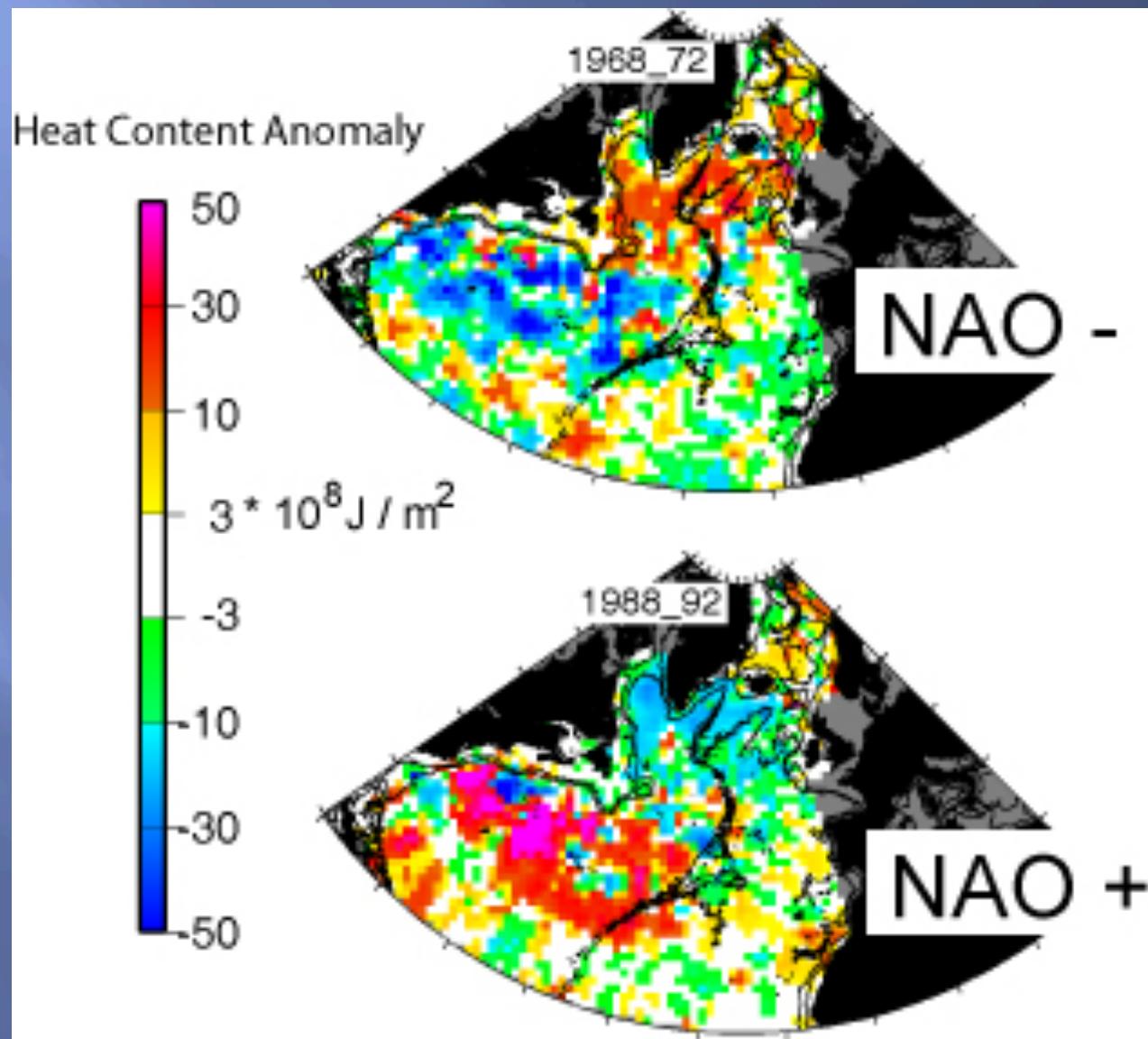
Volumetric heat and fresh water content anomalies

Subpolar Basins

Subtropical Basins



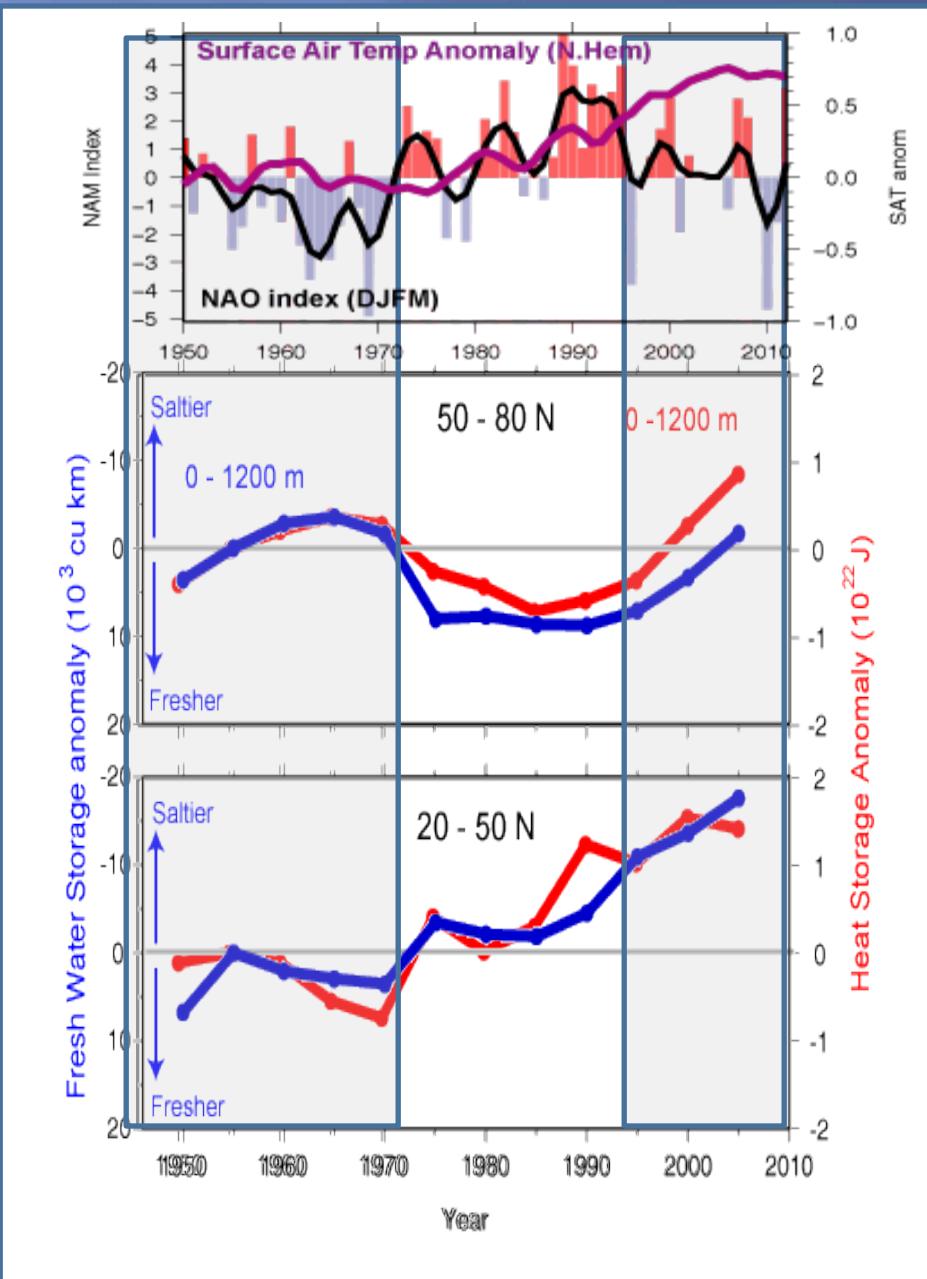
Subpolar / Subtropical NAO dipole



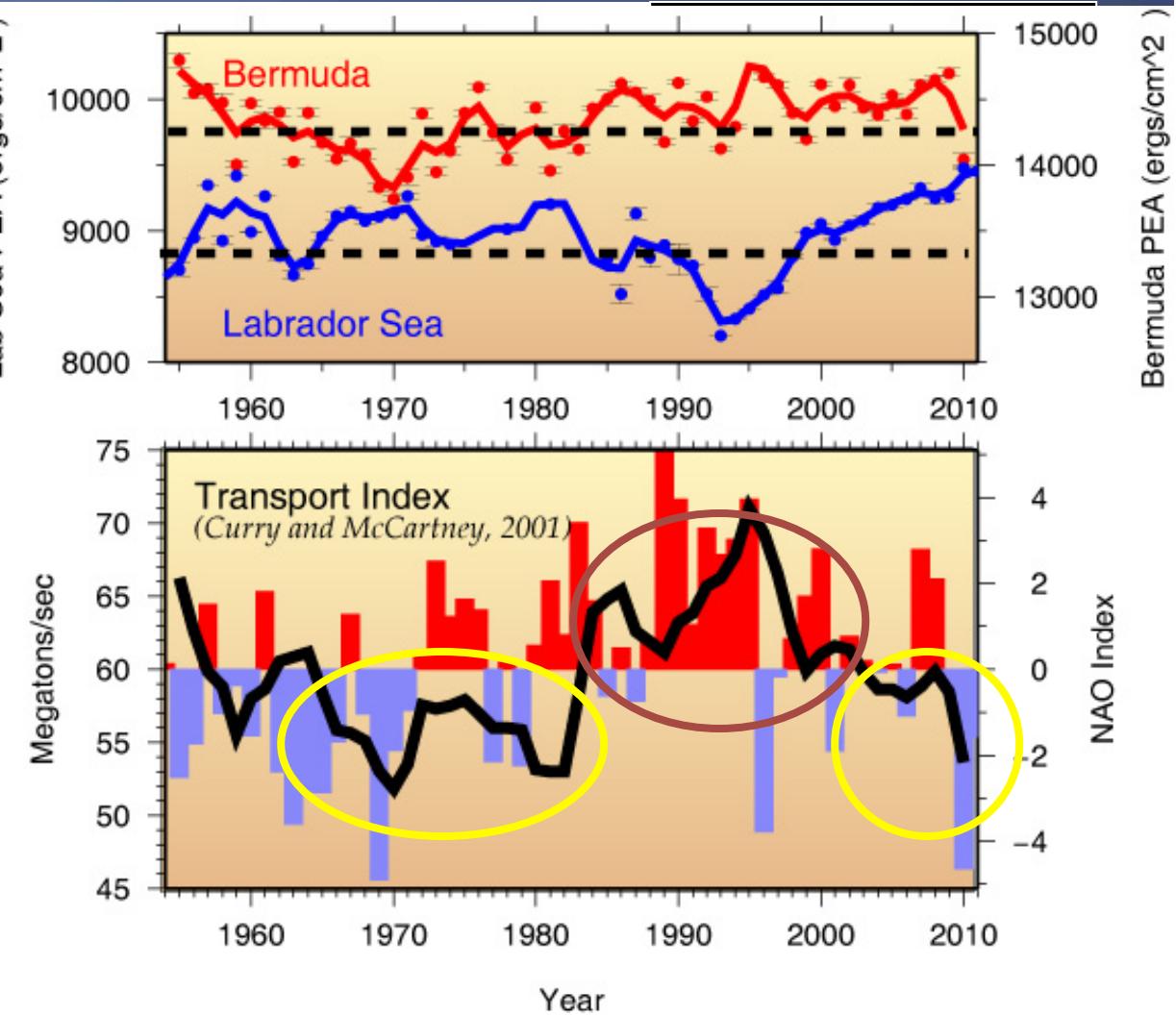
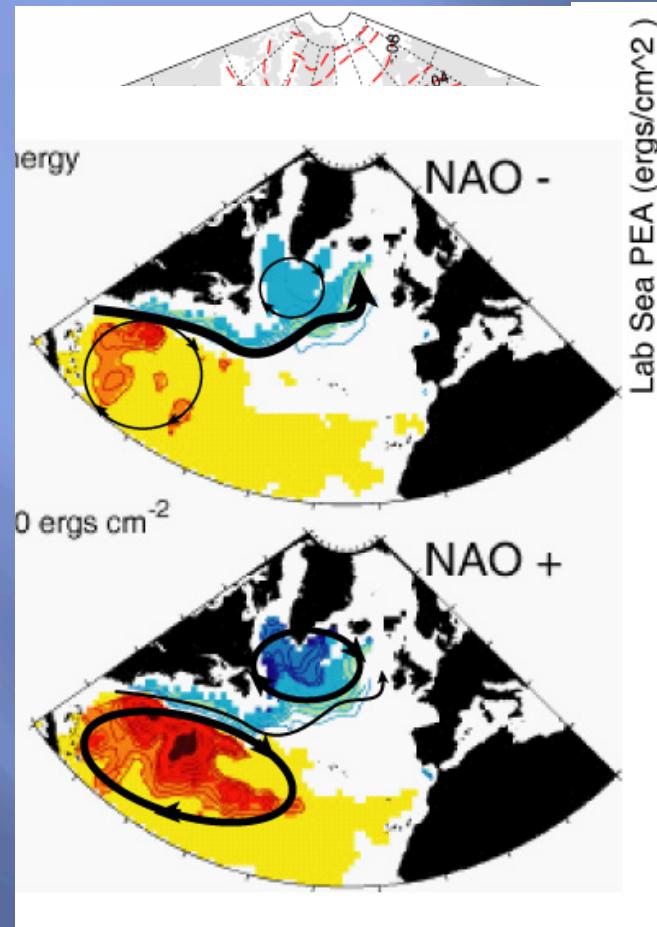
Volumetric heat and fresh water content anomalies

Subpolar Basins

Subtropical Basins



NAO modulates strength and geography of the subpolar and subtropical gyres.



The Arctic's Beaufort Gyre has alternately accumulated and released FW into the North Atlantic. It has exhibited a persistent anticyclonic phase (accumulating FW) since the mid 1990s, even though the NAM has not been particularly pronounced.

