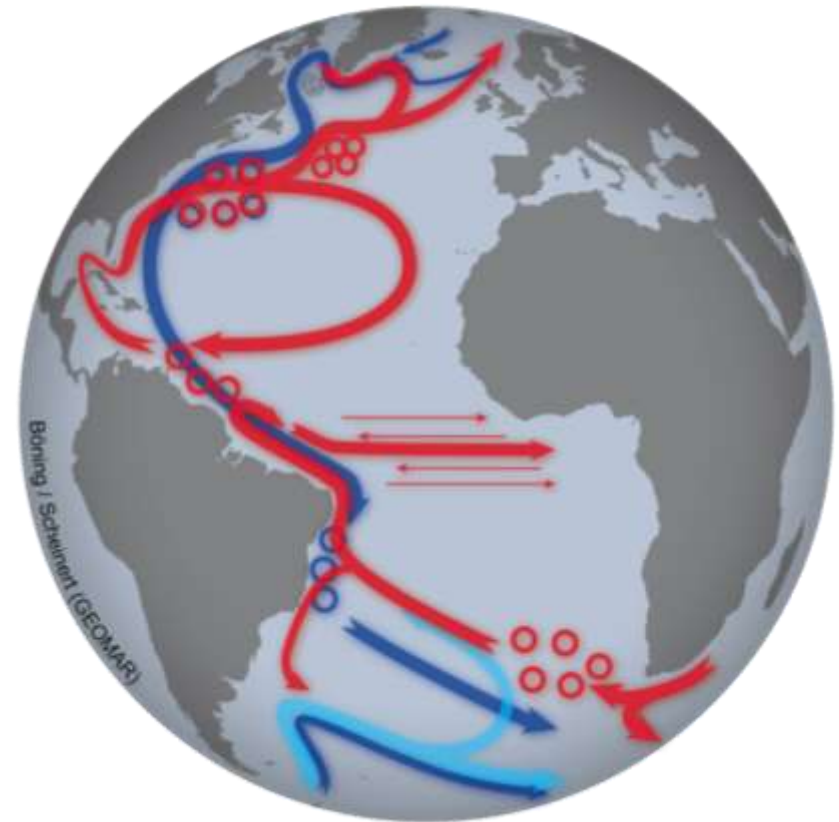
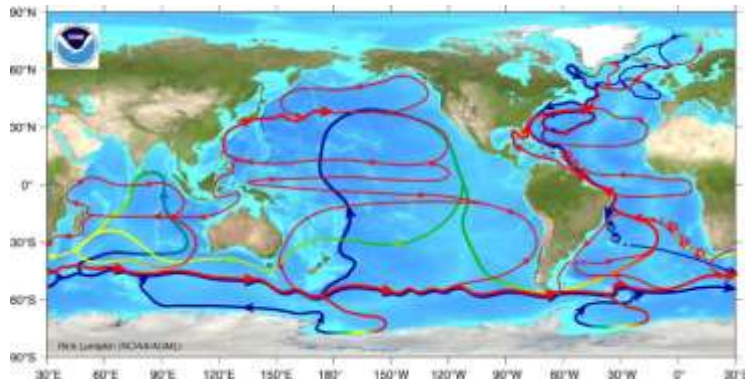
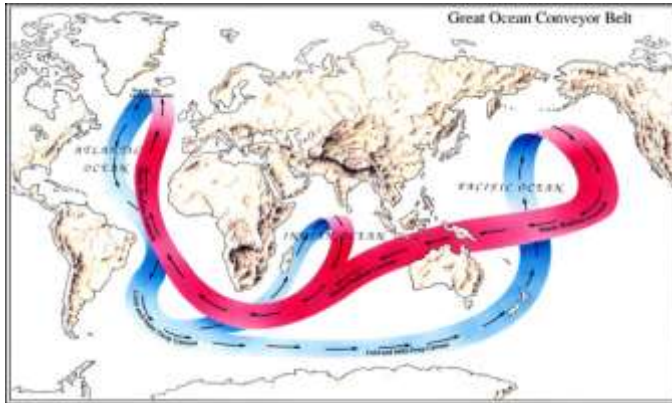


Understanding Ocean Variability

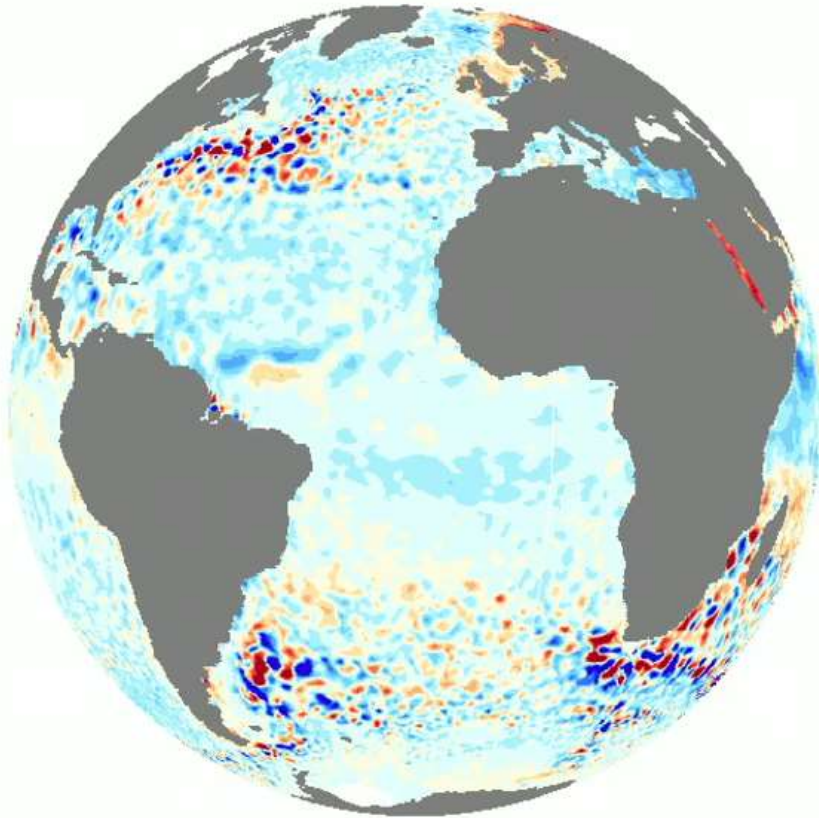
Using OGCMs and satellite data to understand the
Atlantic meridional overturning circulation

The global overturning circulation

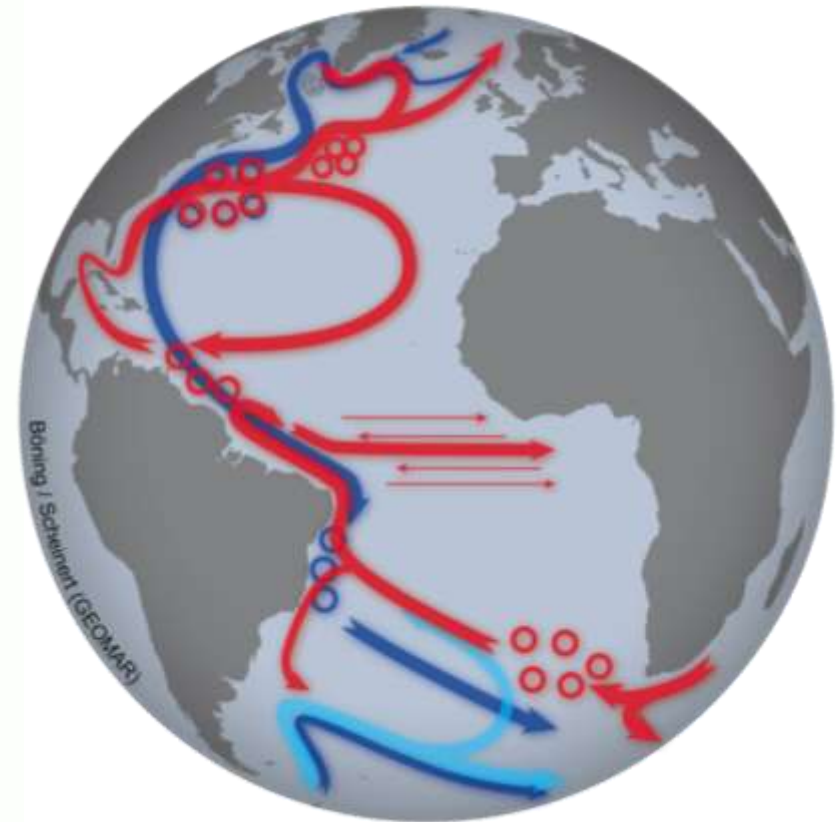


Large-scale circulation in the Atlantic
(cold and warm flows)

The global overturning circulation



Mesoscale variability in the Atlantic
(from satellite altimetry)



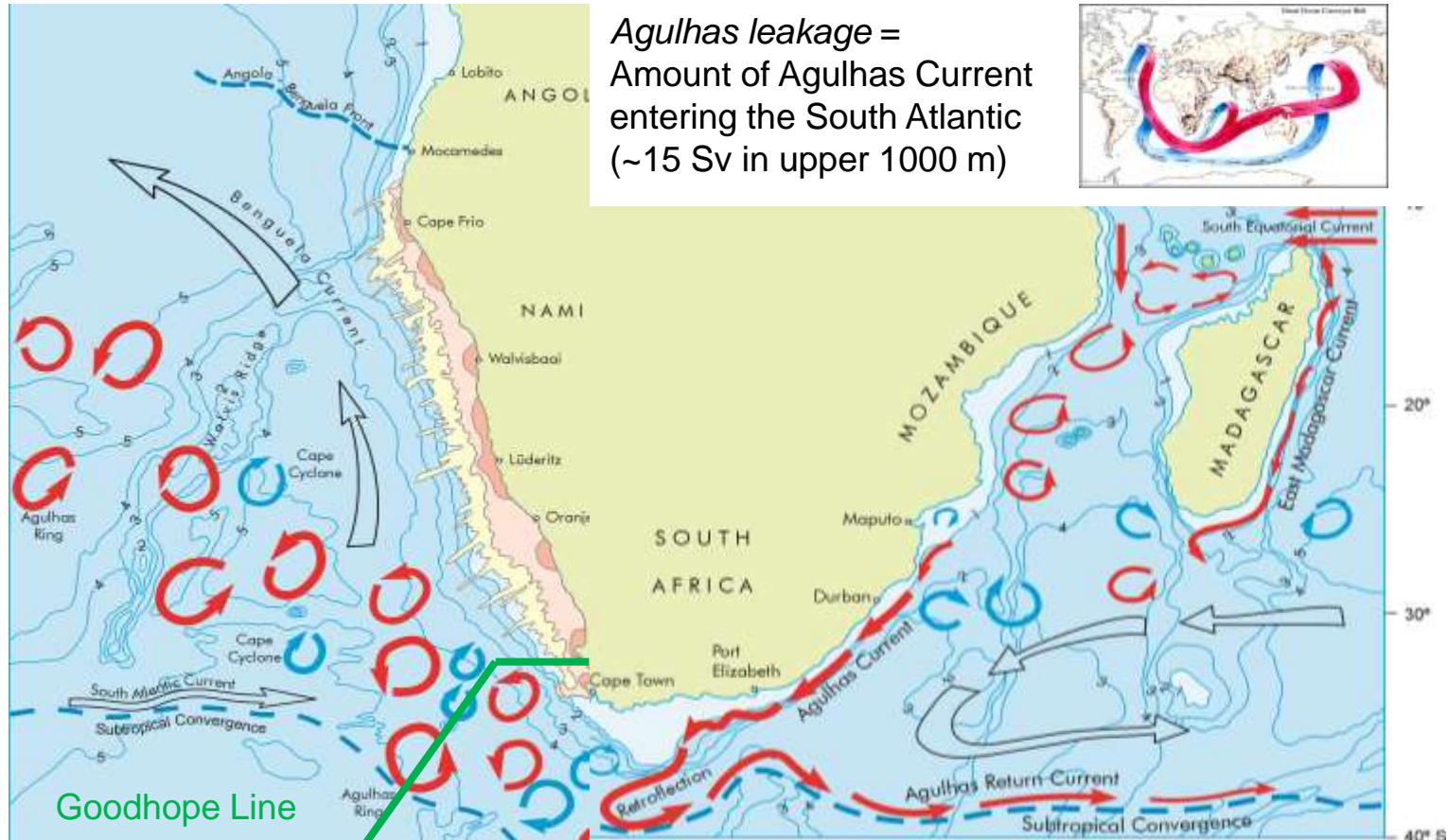
Large-scale circulation in the Atlantic
(cold and warm flows)



The Agulhas Current System

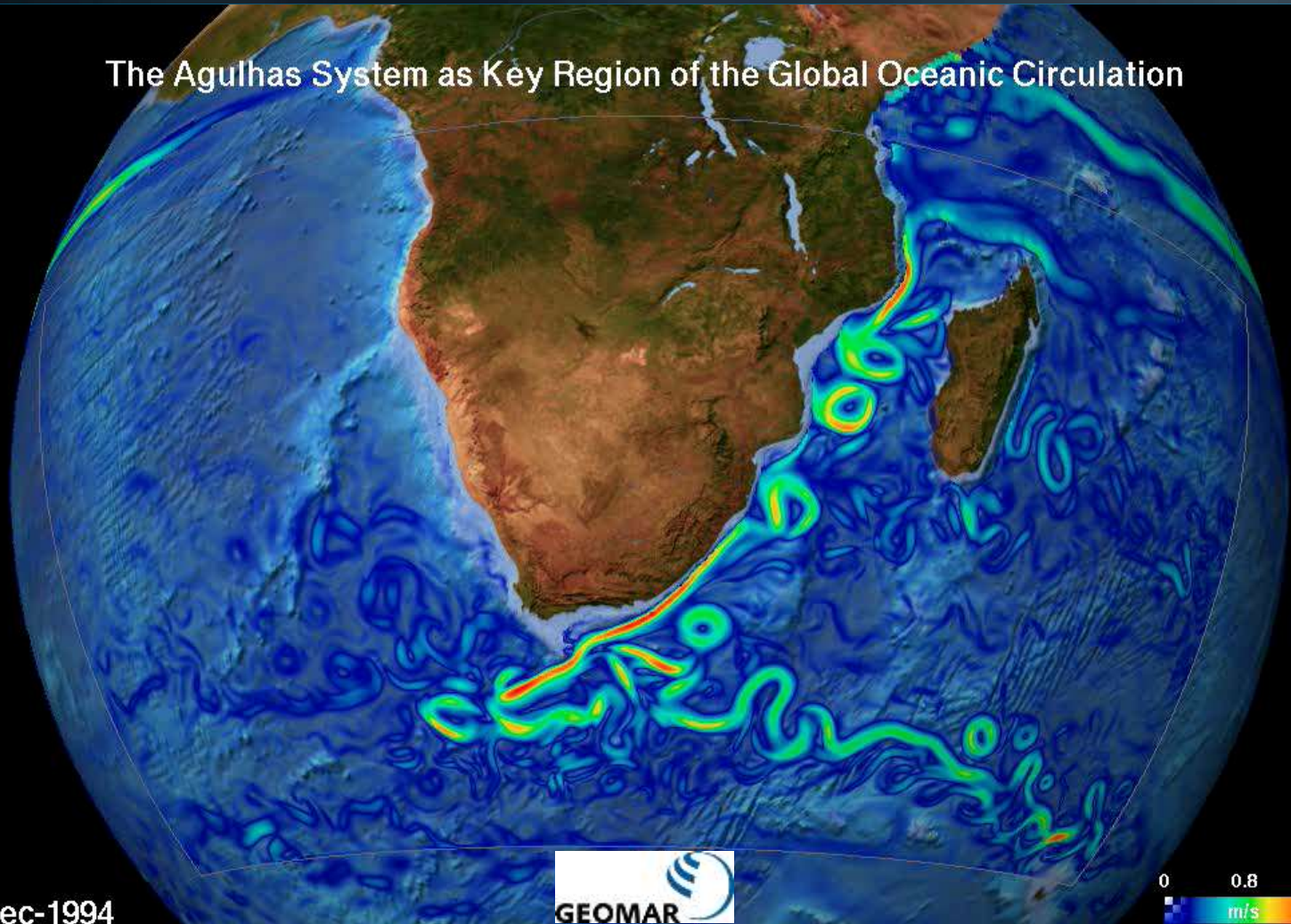
...and its embedding in the large-scale circulation

The Agulhas Current System

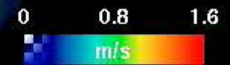


Modelling the Agulhas Current System

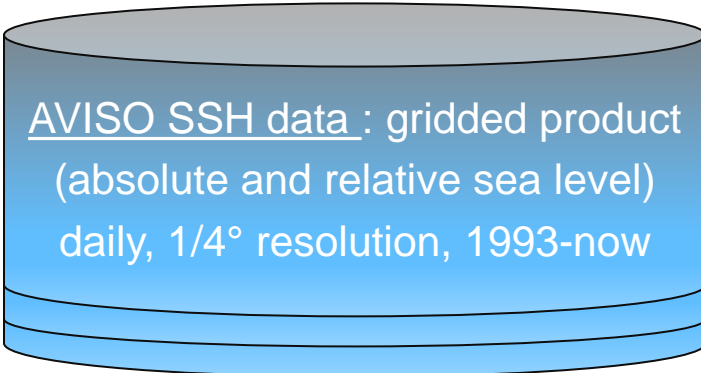
The Agulhas System as Key Region of the Global Oceanic Circulation



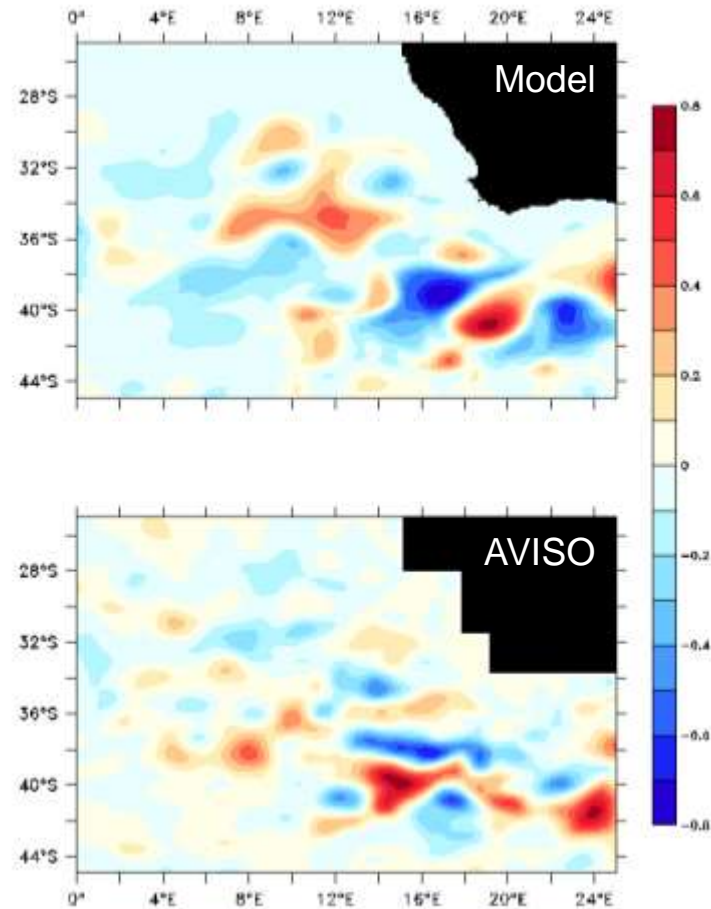
31-Dec-1994



Sea surface height (SSH) of modelled and observed for 1 July 2000

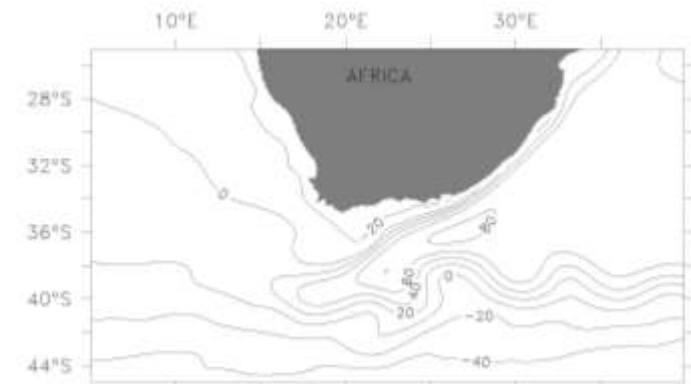
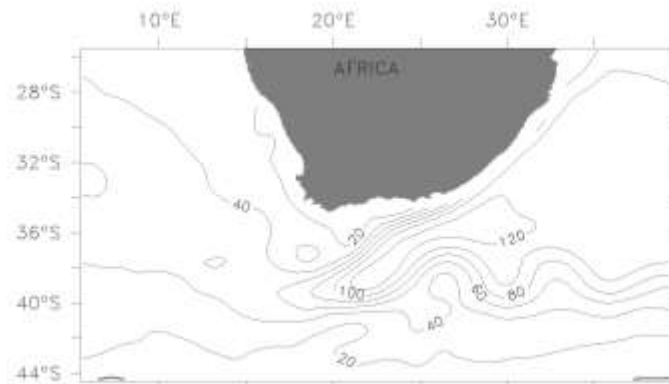


AVISO SSH data : gridded product
(absolute and relative sea level)
daily, 1/4° resolution, 1993-now

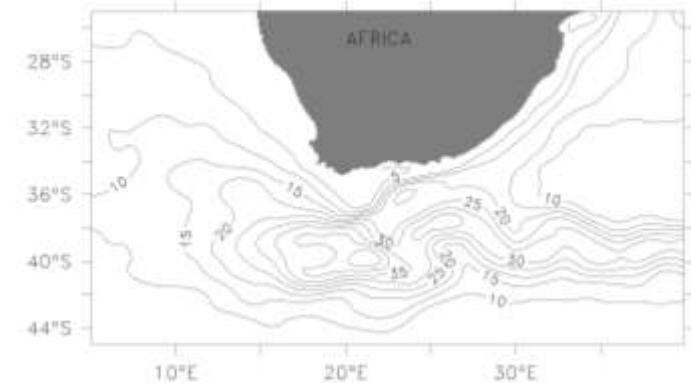
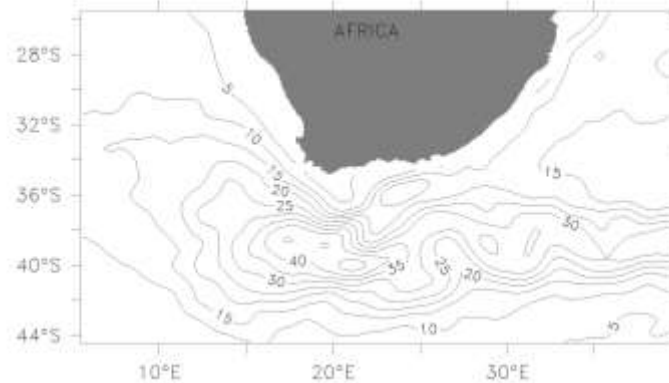


Verification through Sea Surface Height

Time-mean SSH [cm]



SSH s.t.d. [cm]

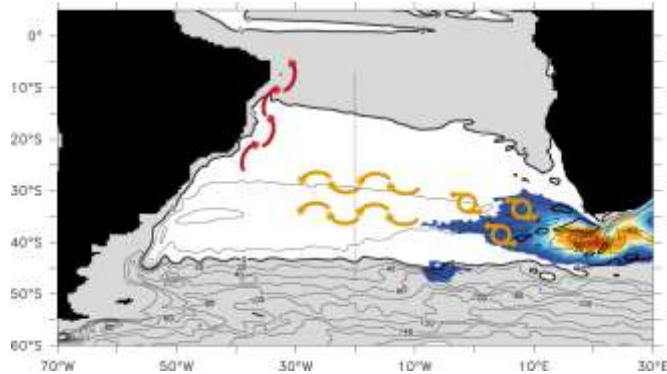


Observed SSH (AVISO)

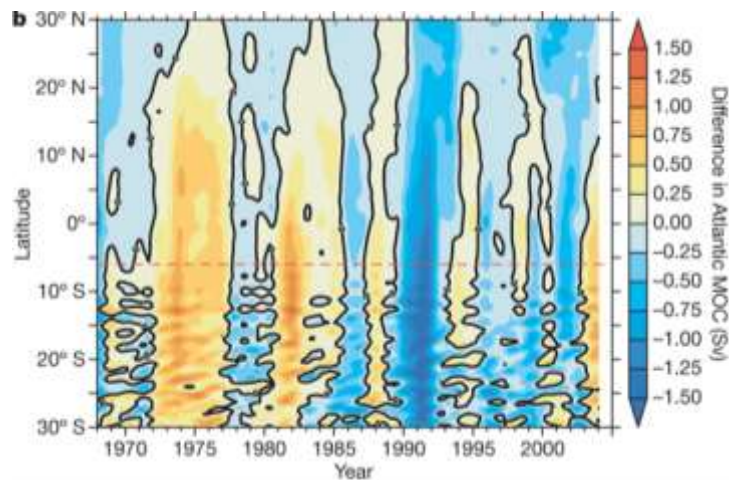
Modelled SSH (INALT01)

Caution: different scales for absolute and relative SSH

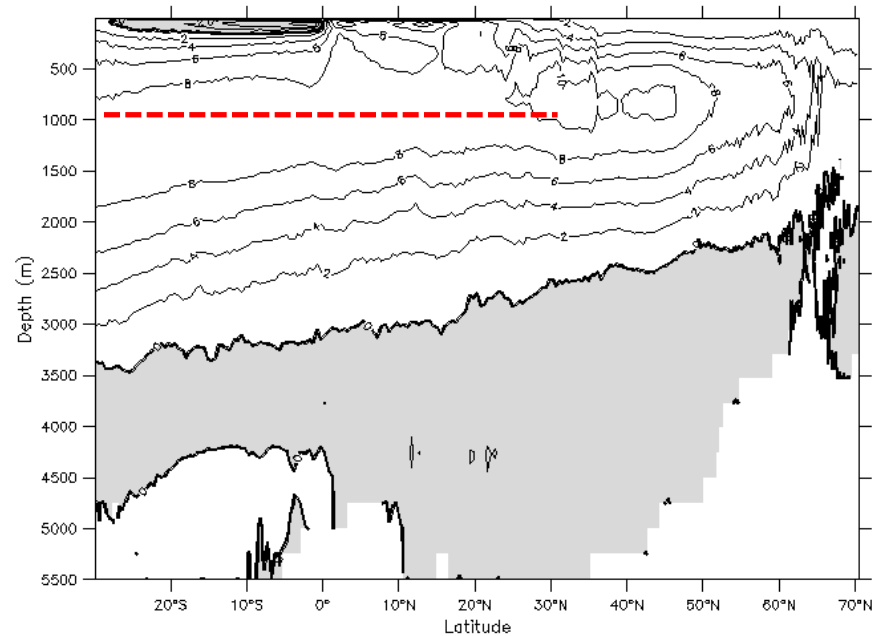
Large-scale impact from the Agulhas System: wave processes



Propagation by Rossby and Kelvin waves

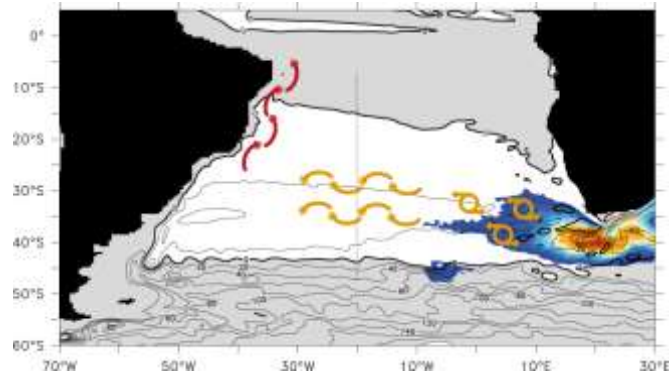


AMOC response due to Agulhas mesoscale

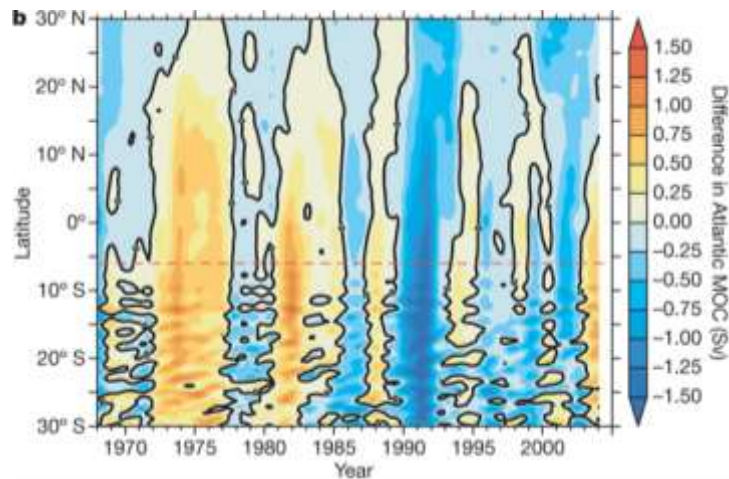


Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC)

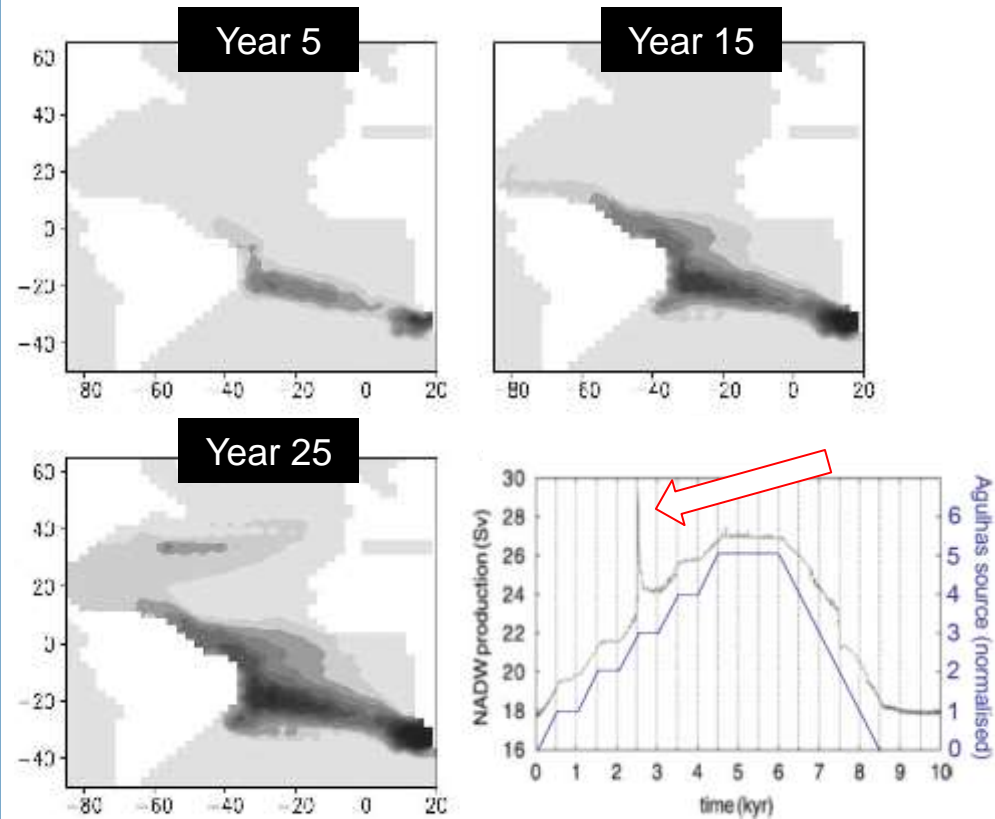
Large-scale impact from the Agulhas System: wave and advective processes



Propagation by Rossby and Kelvin waves

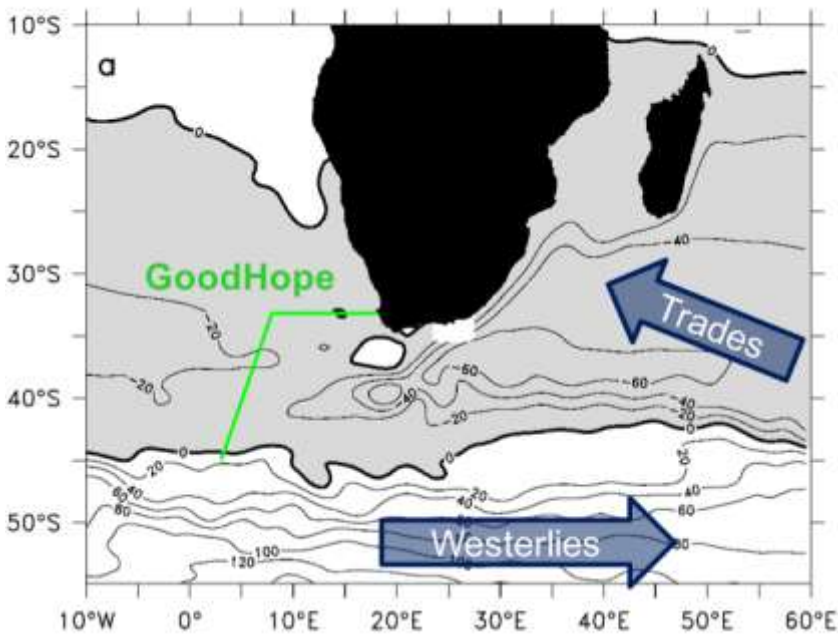


AMOC response due to Agulhas mesoscale

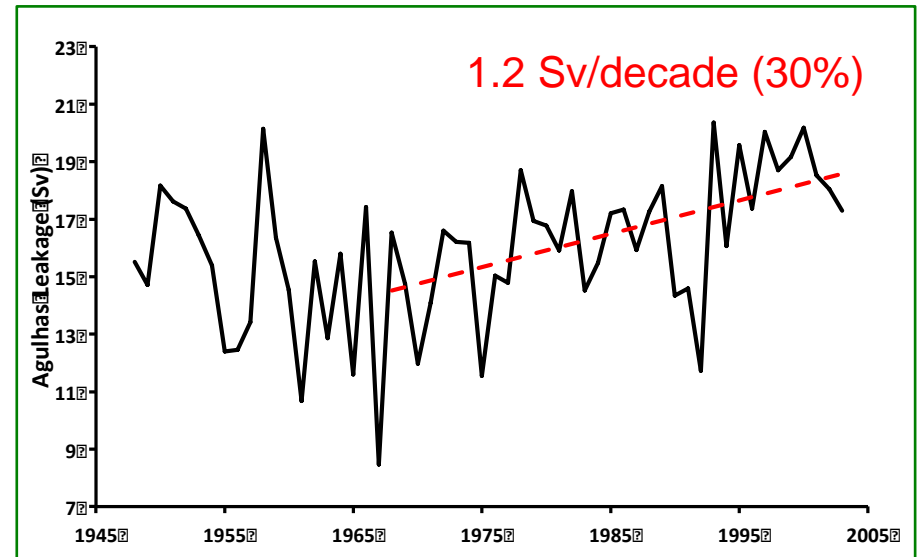


Salt anomaly (250 m depth) and AMOC response

Increase of Agulhas leakage in the past decades



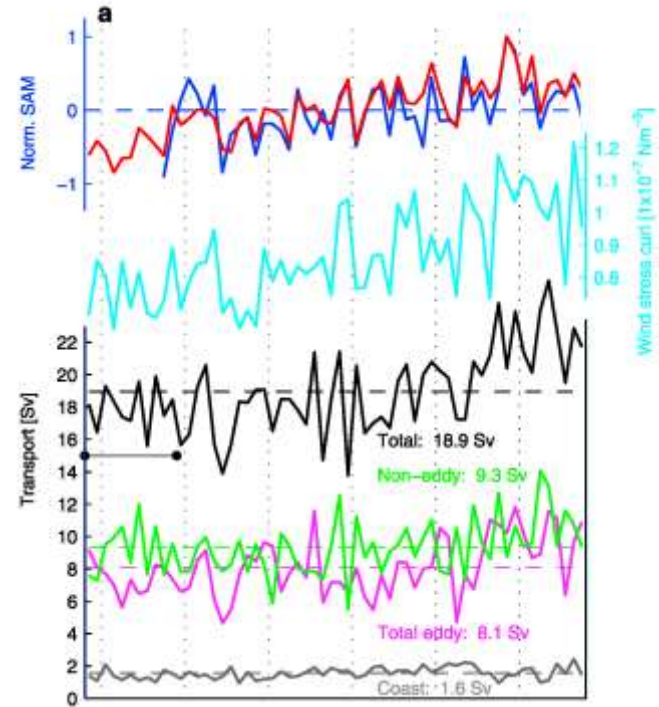
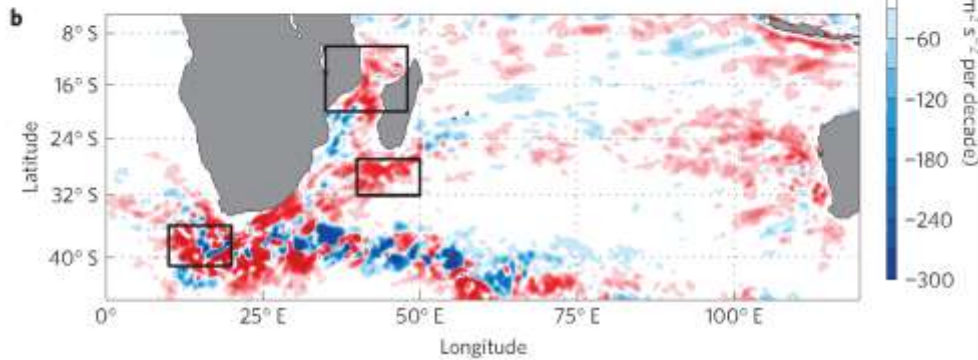
Atlantic-Indian Ocean *Supergyre*
(indicated by horizontal streamfunction)



Modeled increase in Agulhas leakage
(Agulhas transport crossing **GoodHope** section)

Increase of Agulhas leakage in the past decades

Observational evidence:
Increase in eddy kinetic energy
(AVISO, 1993-2009)



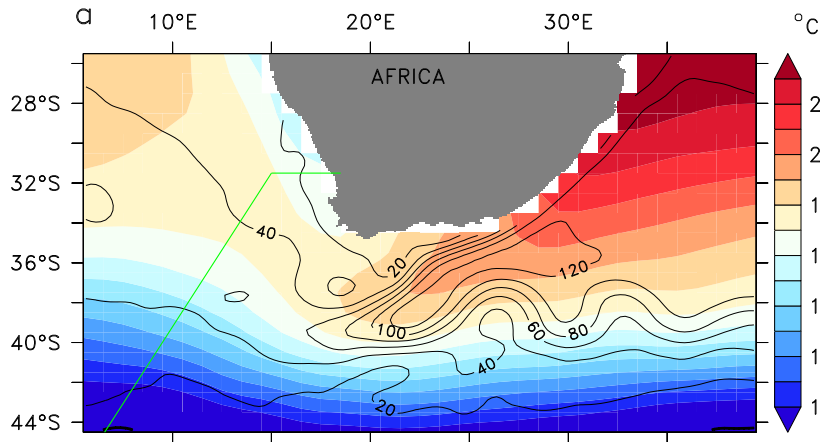
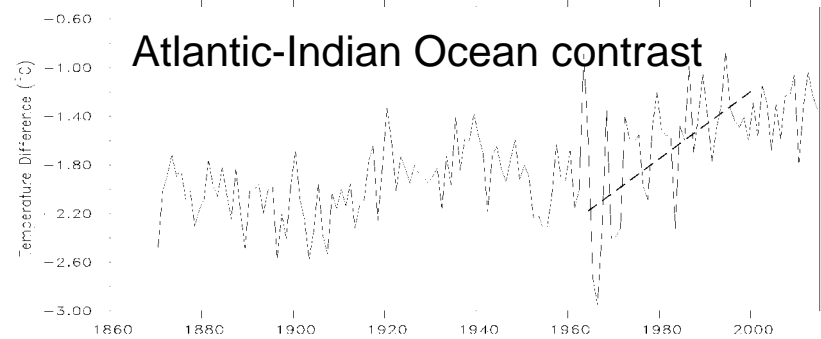
Southern Annular Mode (SAM) and
contributions to Agulhas leakage in a 1/12° model



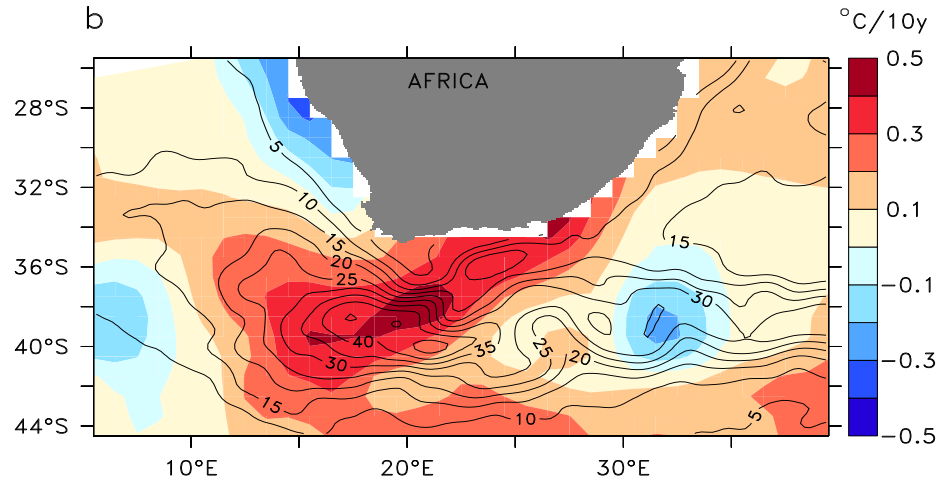
A 145-year long timeseries of Agulhas leakage

Biastoch, Durgadoo, Morrison, van Sebille, Weijer, and
Griffies (*Nature Commun.*, 2015)

HadISST data set: compilation
(simple buckets to satellite data)
monthly, 1° resolution, 1870-2015



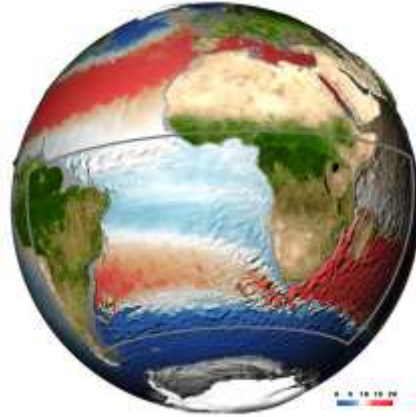
Time-mean SST and SSH



Linear SST trend (1965-2000) and SSH s.t.d.

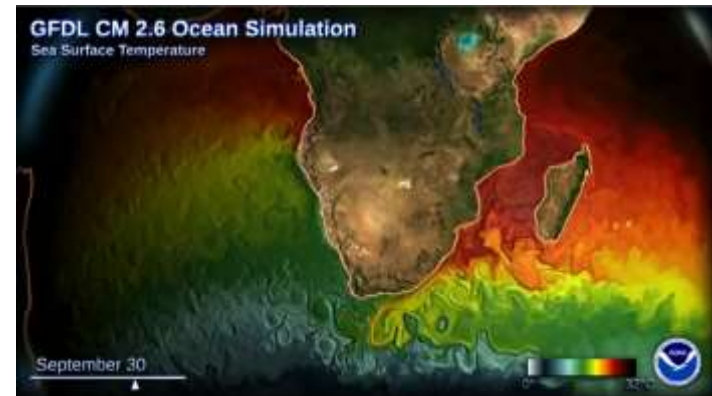
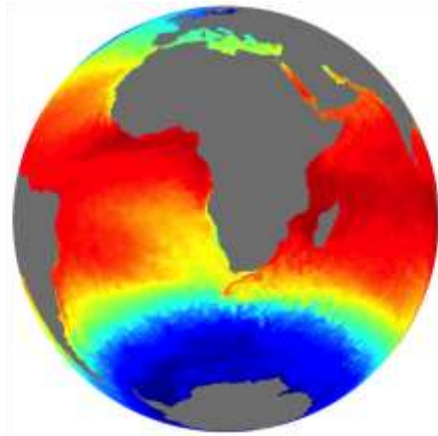
High-resolution models to simulate Agulhas leakage

1/10° INALT01 nested ocean model with CORE forcing

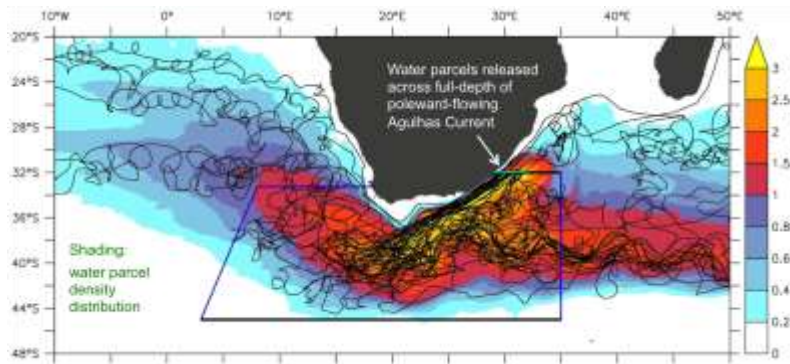


Global coupled model CM 2.6 with 1/10° ocean and 50-km atmosphere/land

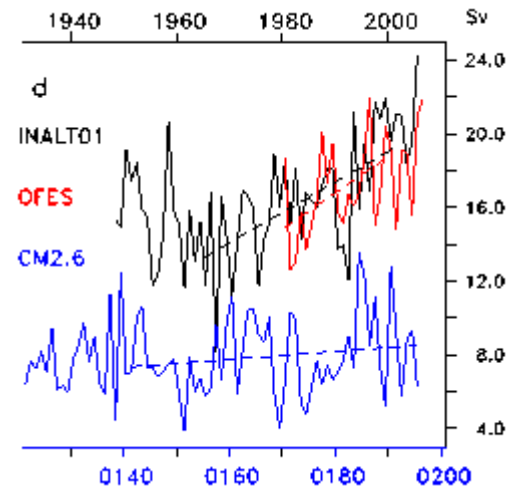
1/10° quasi-global ocean model OFES with NCEP/NCAR forcing



Lagrangian quantification of Agulhas leakage

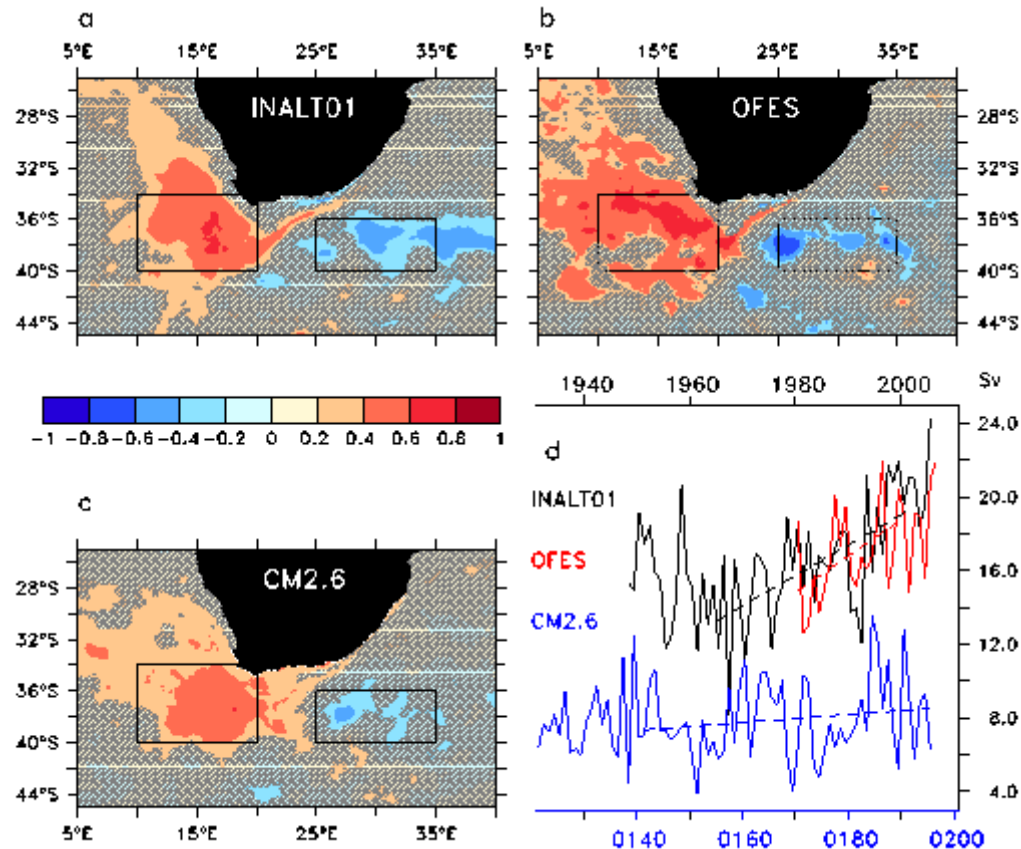


Lagrangian particles (example trajectories) to quantify Agulhas leakage



Agulhas leakage

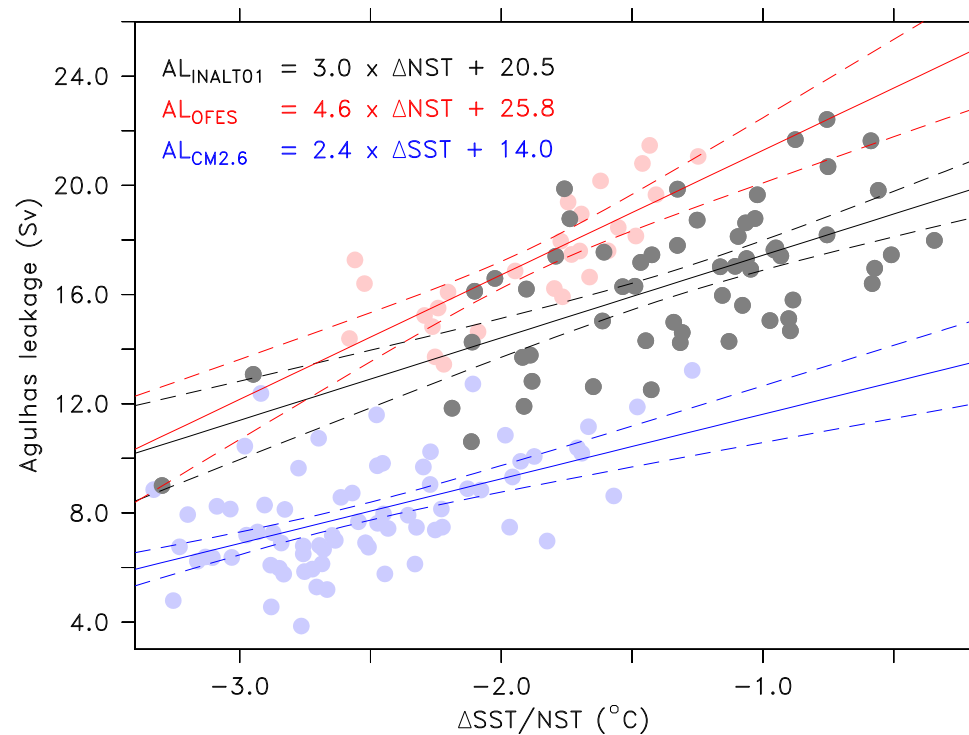
Correlation of Agulhas leakage and Indian Ocean – Atlantic SST gradient



Agulhas leakage

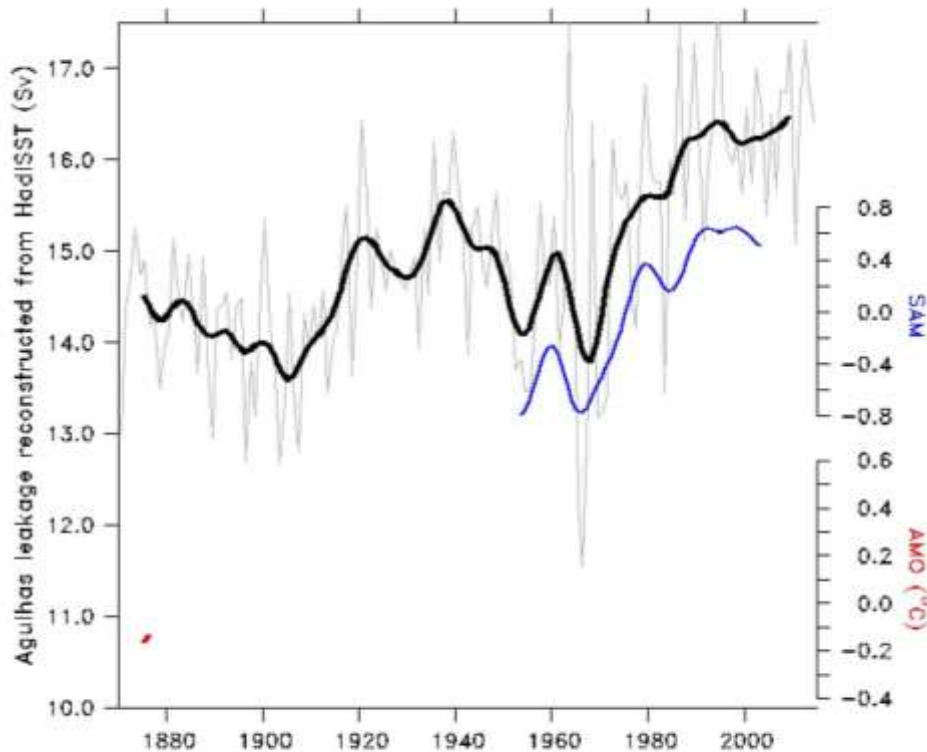
Correlation between Agulhas leakage and NST* in the high-resolution ocean models INALT01 and OFES, and SST in the coupled climate model CM 2.6

Correlation of Agulhas leakage and Indian Ocean – Atlantic SST gradient



Annual Agulhas leakage vs. SST/NST (Atlantic Ocean minus Indian Ocean) for INALT01, OFES and CM2.6

A 145-year long historic time series of Agulhas leakage



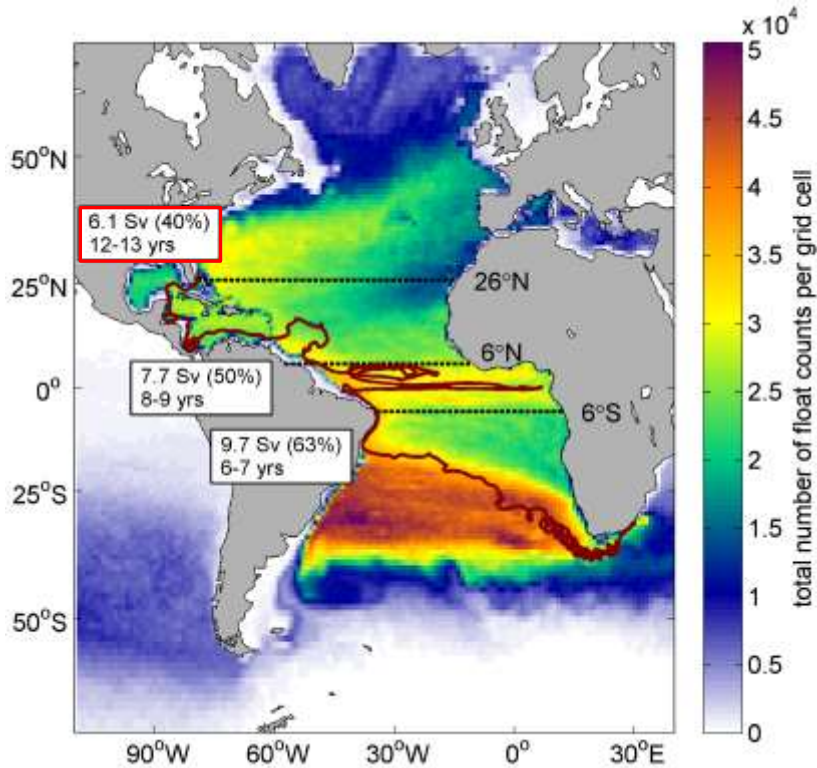
Agulhas leakage at annual resolution and decadal filtered

Southern Annular Mode (SAM)
(decadally correlated, $r = 0.9^*$)

Atlantic Meridional Oscillation (AMO)
(multi-decadal lag correlation, 15 yrs, $r = 0.75^*$)

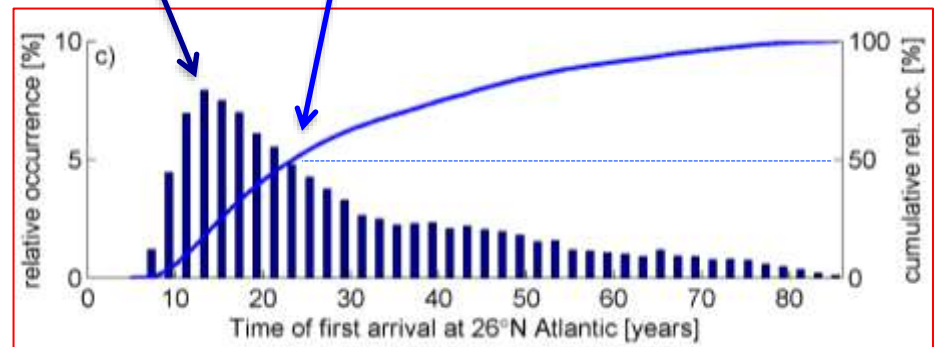
* All trends are performed on detrended data and are statistically significant

Spreading of Agulhas leakage



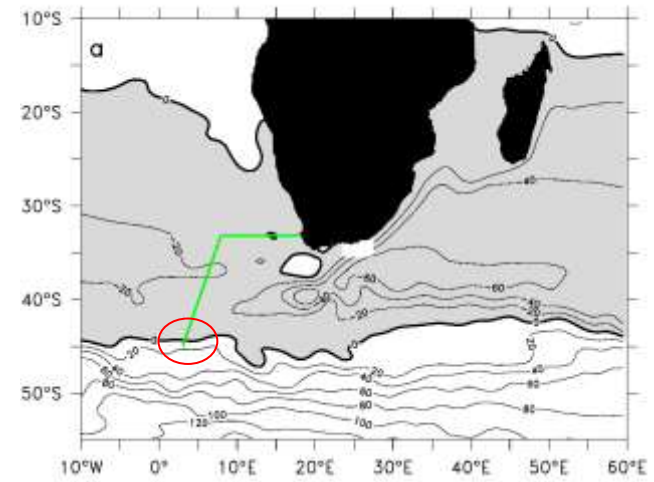
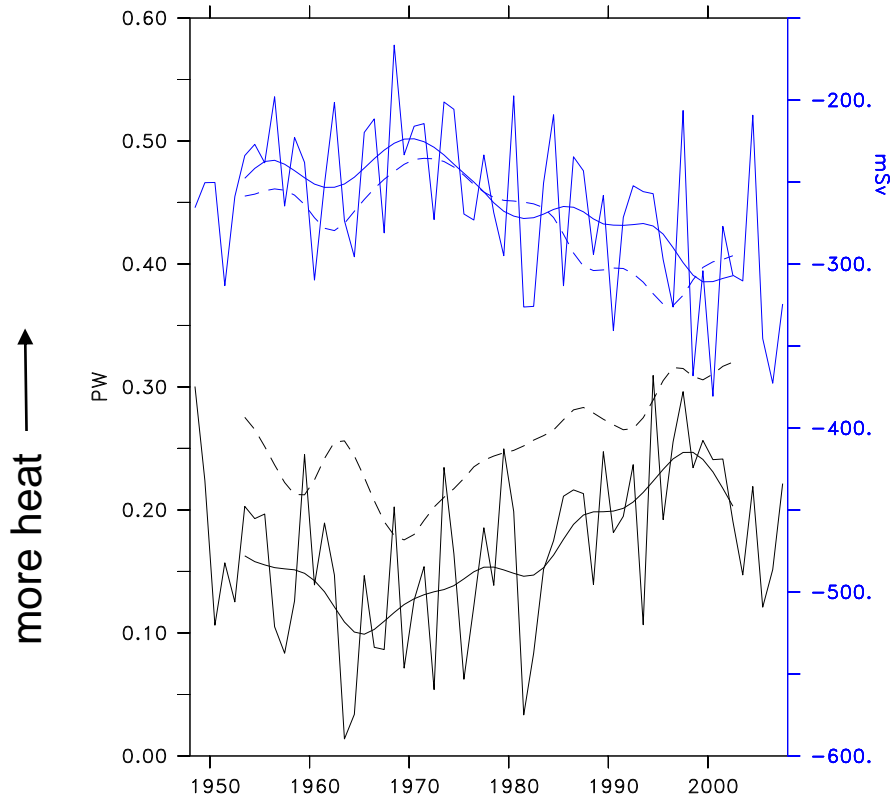
Probability density map of Agulhas leakage floats

40% of Agulhas leakage arrives at 26°N, most probable after 12-13 years, half of the water after 23 years



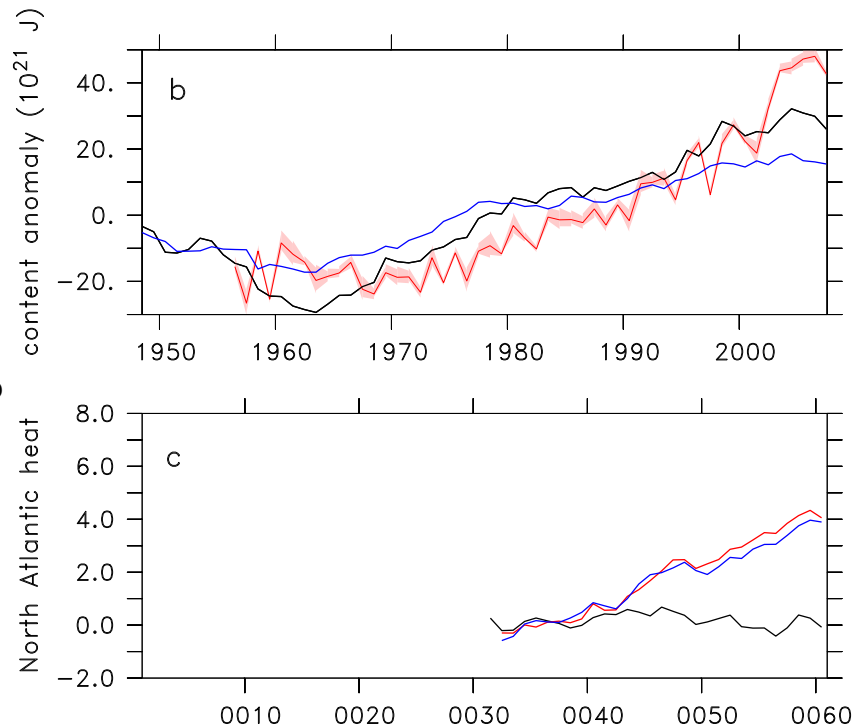
Transit time distributions at 26° N

Import of heat and salt through Agulhas leakage



$$H(t) = \rho c_p \int_{\psi(t)=0}^{Africa} \int_{-H}^0 u_{\leftarrow}(x, z, t) \theta(x, z, t) dz dx$$

Heat and **Freshwater** transports through Agulhas leakage
and as Atlantic meridional transports (10°-5°S)



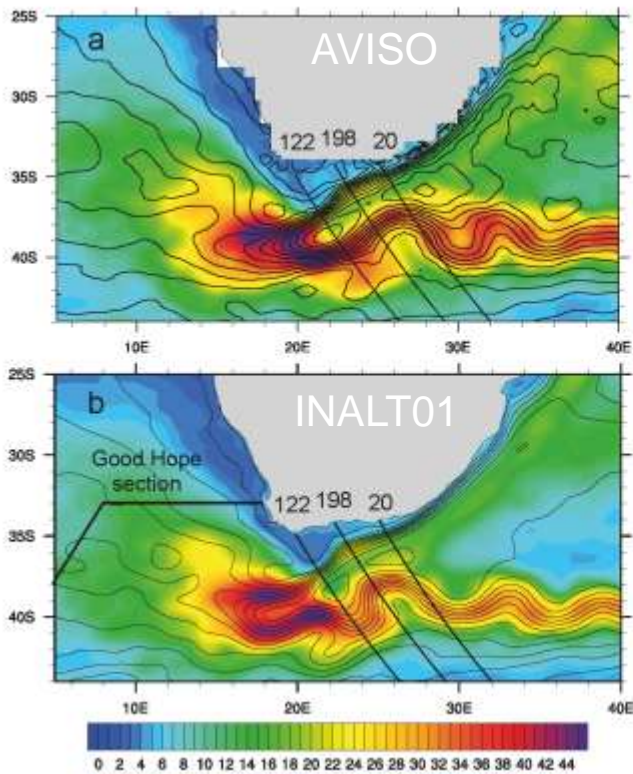
North Atlantic heat content anomaly in INALT01 (0-700 m, 200-700 m) and in observations (0-700 m)

North Atlantic heat content anomaly (0-700 m, 200-700 m) in a sensitivity experiment with **increased Agulhas leakage (2.5 Sv)**

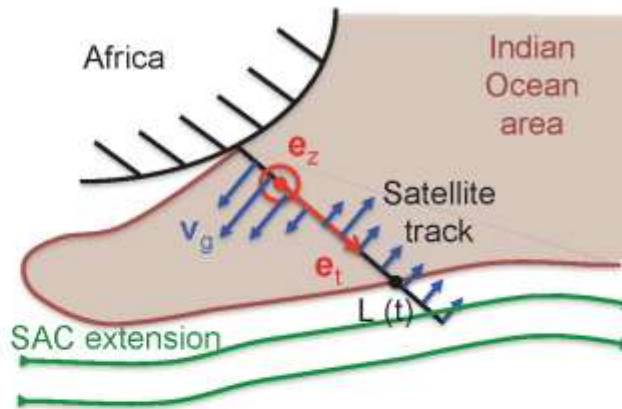


Current and future evolution of Agulhas leakage

Agulhas leakage in the past decades



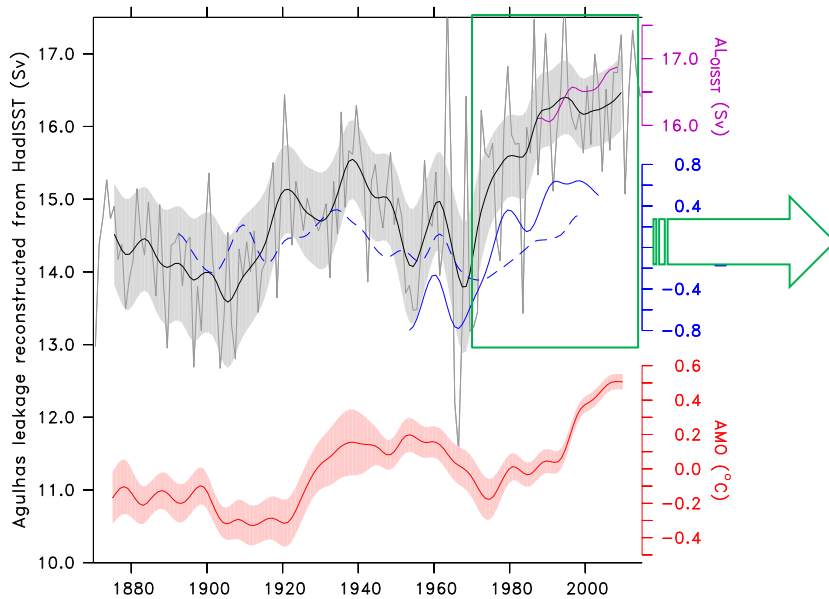
Mean and s.t.d. of SSH
in observations and model



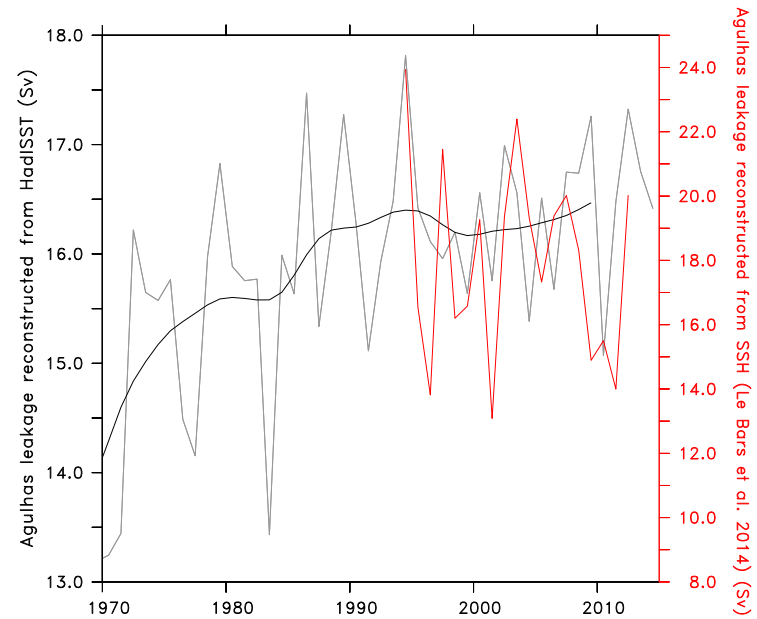
Schematic of vectors along satellite track used to separate Indian Ocean from South Atlantic Current (SAC)



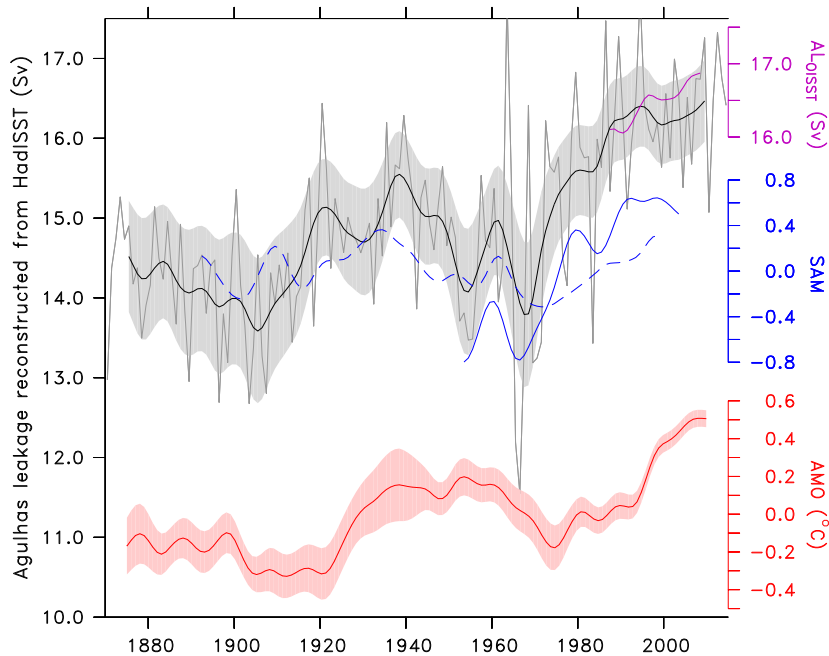
Agulhas leakage in the past decades



Agulhas leakage regressed from HadISST, SAM and AMO



Annual and decadally filtered Agulhas leakage regressed from HadISST, and derived through a dynamical criterion from SSH



Biastoch, Durgadoo, Morrison, van Sebille, Weijer, and Griffies, 2015, Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation covaries with Agulhas leakage, *Nature Commun.*, 6:10082

The strength of the global over-turning circulation south of Africa, 'Agulhas leakage'

is linked with Southern Hemisphere winds (SAM) on decadal timescales

is lag-correlated with North Atlantic variability (AMO) on multidecadal timescales (15 yrs lag)

Satellite data sets (SSH and SST):

- Model and observations decoupled because of oceanic mesoscale
- SSH statistics used for verification
- Satellite record too short for decadal timescales → combination with *in situ* data