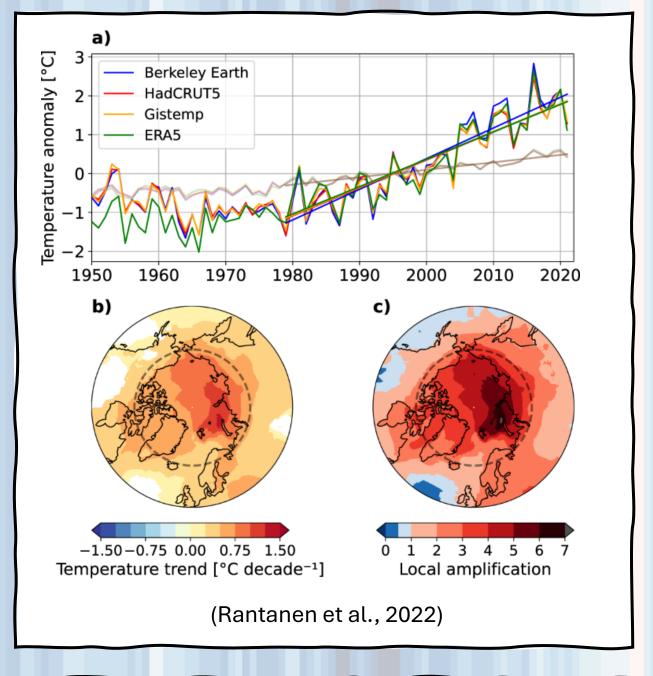
Monitoring Marine Heat Waves (MHW) around Iceland using Copernicus Marine Service products

Angel Ruiz-Angulo, Rakel María Ellingsen Óttarsdóttir, and Simon Van Gennip

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Atmospheric temperatures are rising, particularly in the **Arctic**



2020



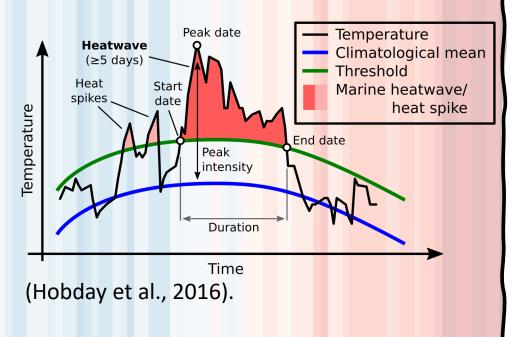
Sea surface temperatures have shown a remarkable increase

1850

What is a Marine Heat wave?

Definition: A marine heatwave is a period during which the water temperature is abnormally warm

- We specifically used:
 - Abnormal event where temperatures exceed the 90th percentile of 30-year historic values for five or more days in a row (Hobday et al., 2016).
 - Sea surface temperature
- Opposite for a marine cold spell.



Datasets Used



GLORYS12V1 [1993 – today]

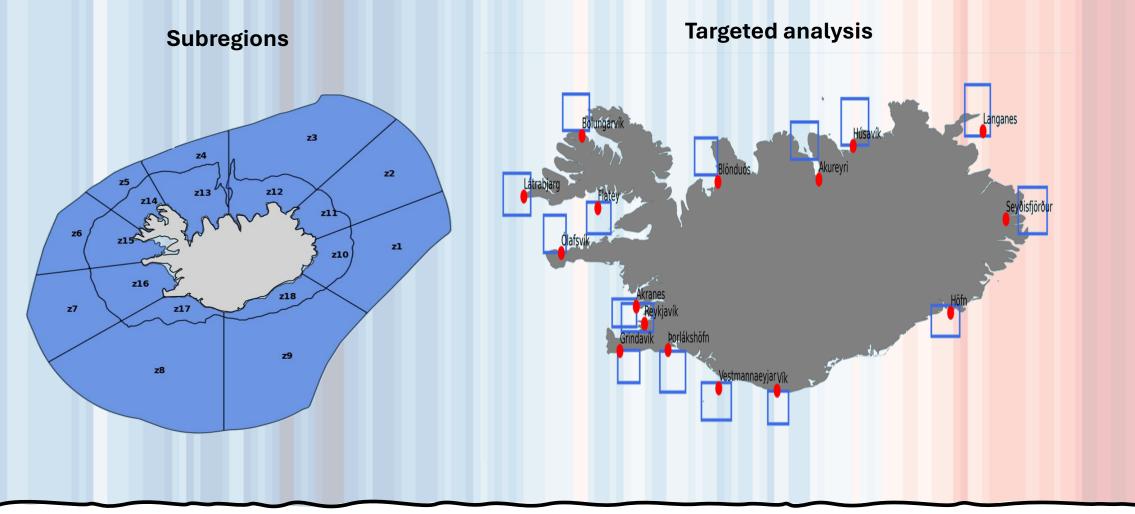
- Global circulation model with reanalysis
- 1/12° horizontal resolution and 50 vertical levels

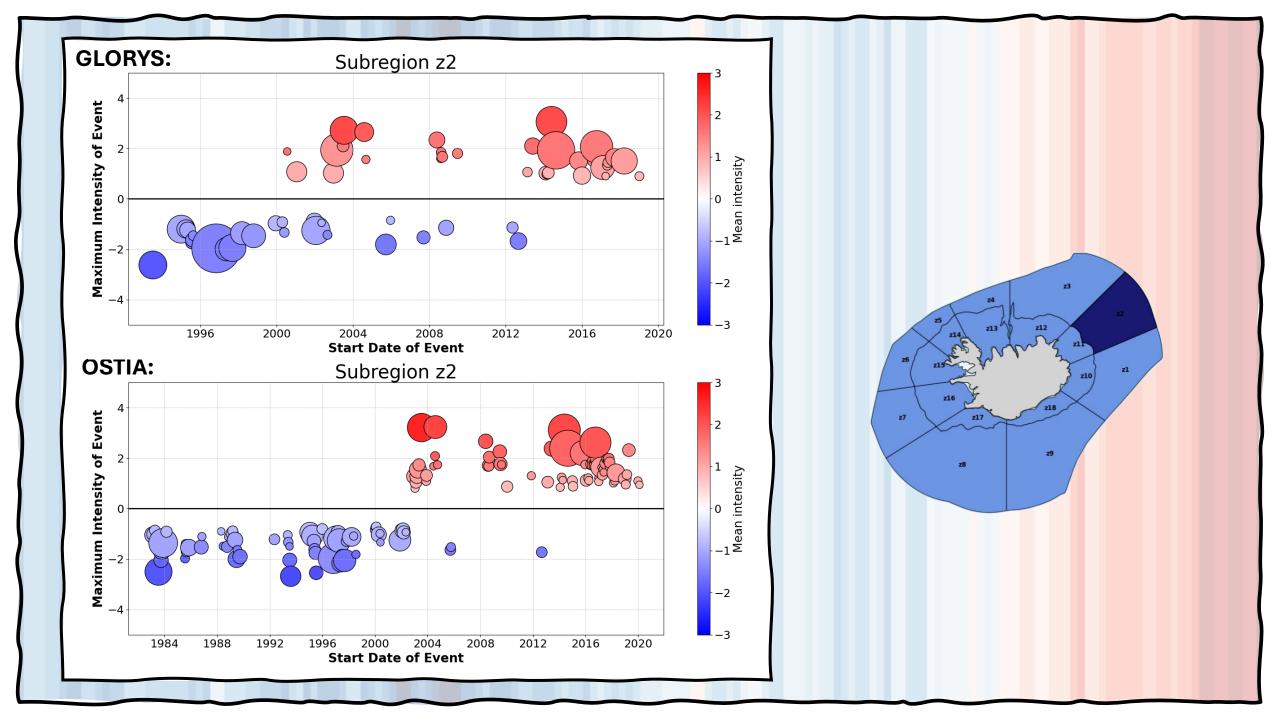
• OSTIA [1982-today]

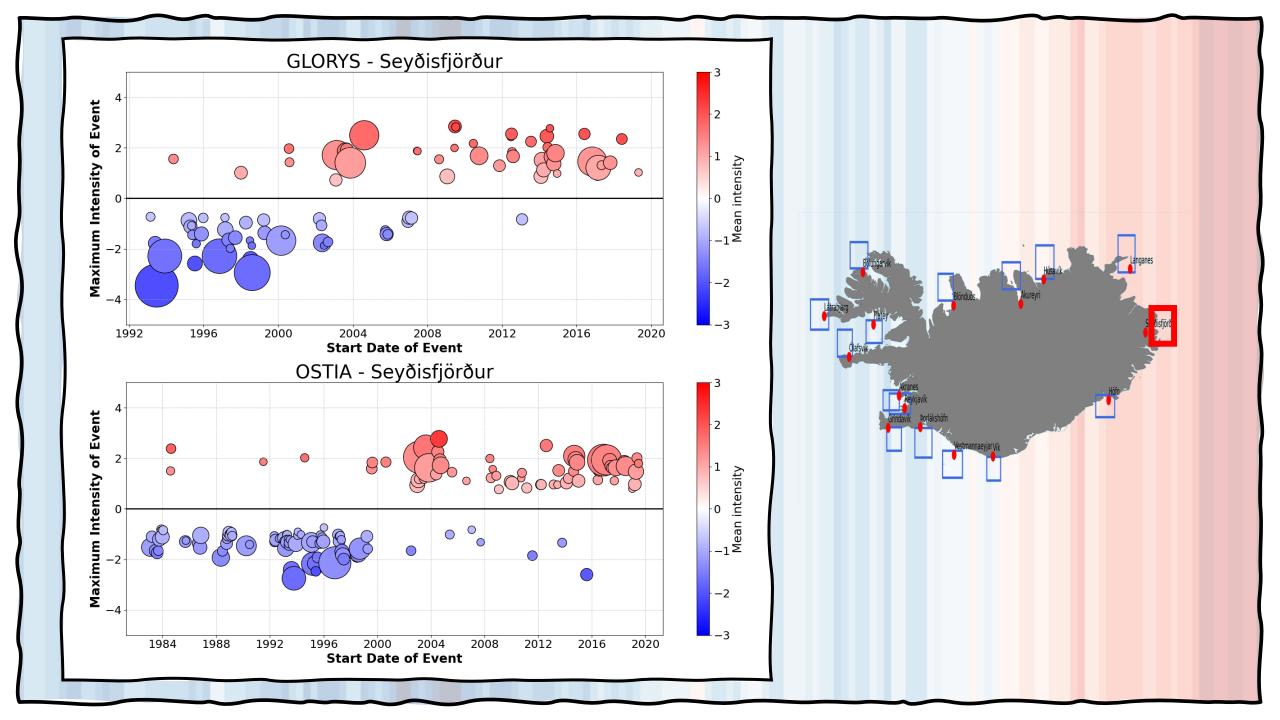
- Observational satellite based-data
- 0.05° x 0.05° horizontal grid resolution.
- The climatology is calculated for both datasets.
 - It has the 90th percentile for detecting MHWs, the seasonal average and the 10th percentile for detecting MCSs

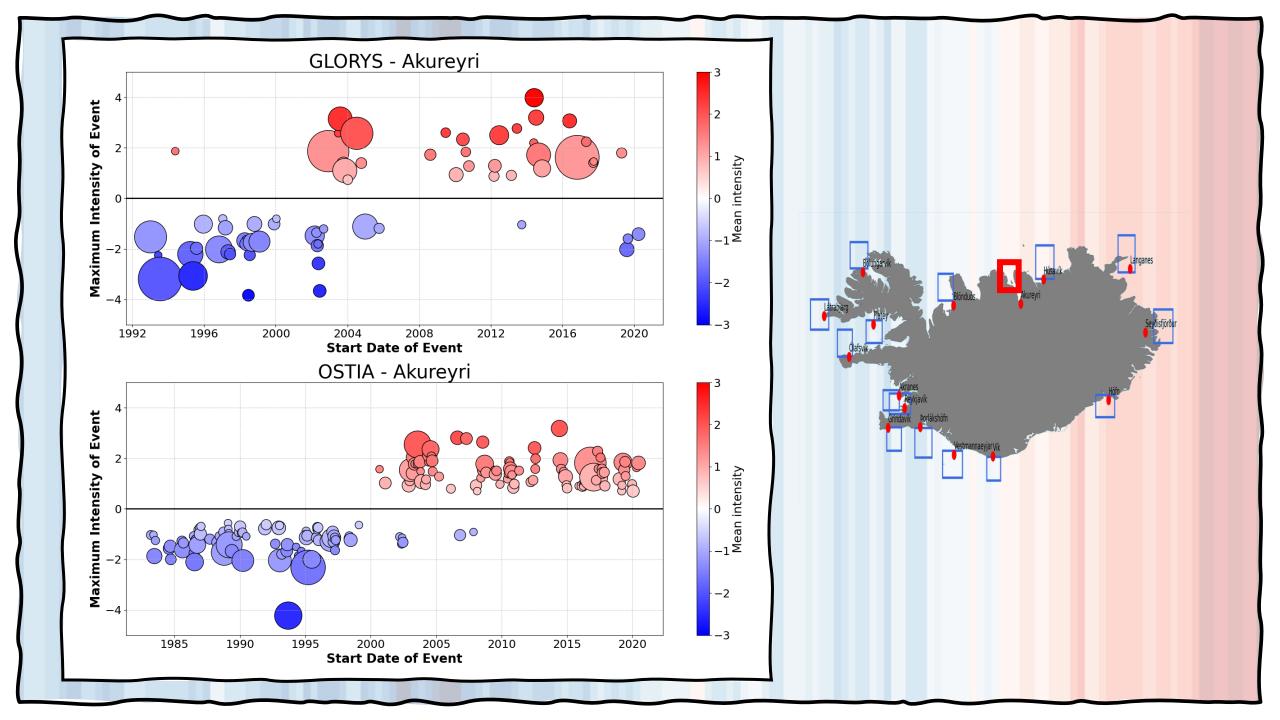
Process

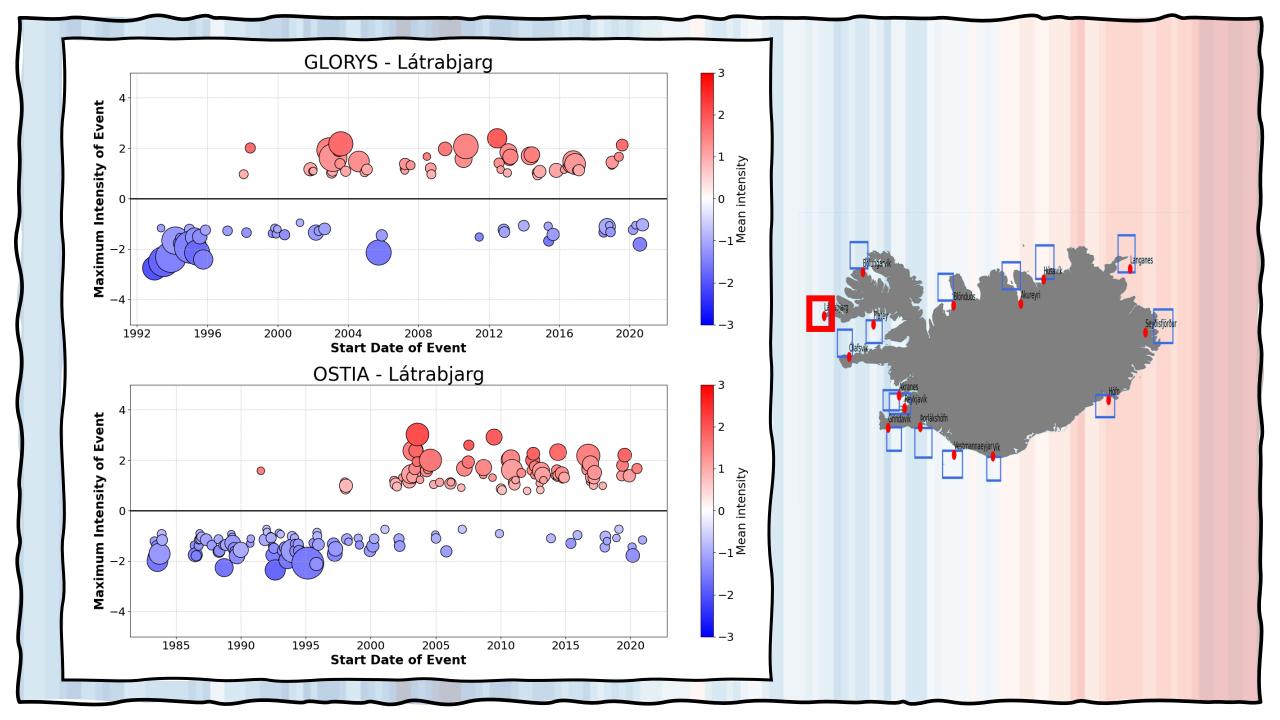
• Two different approaches:

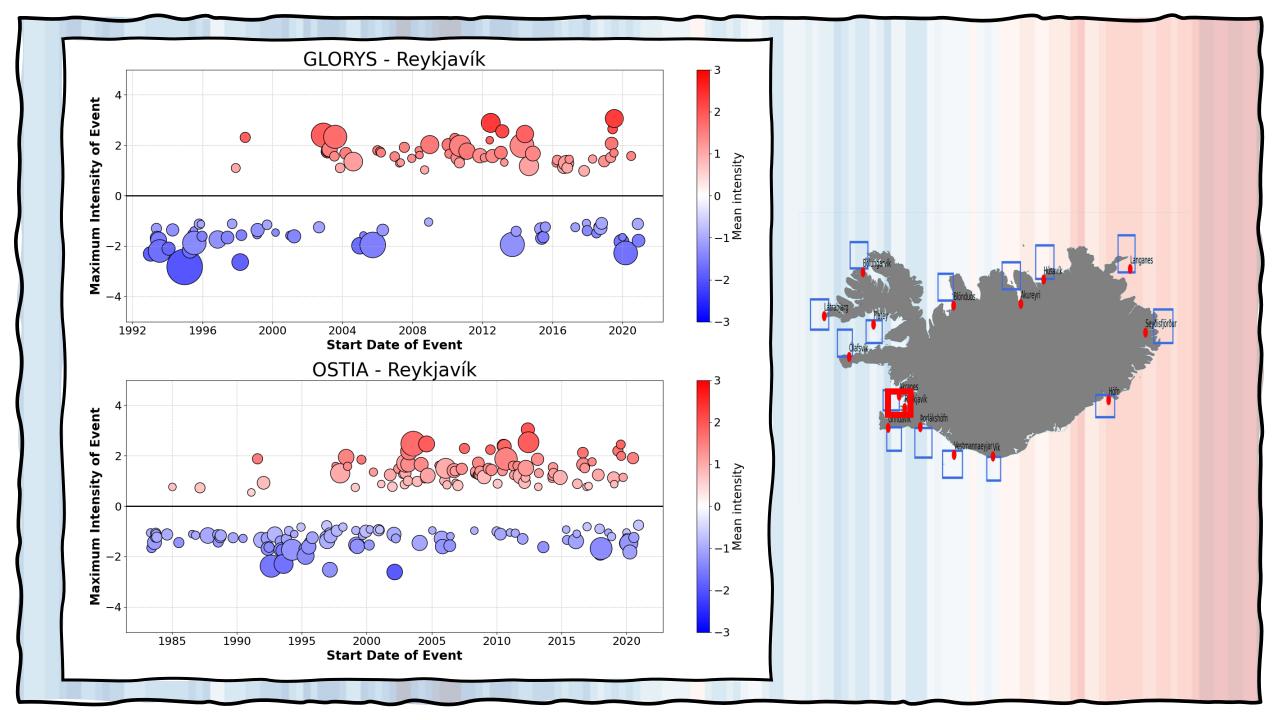


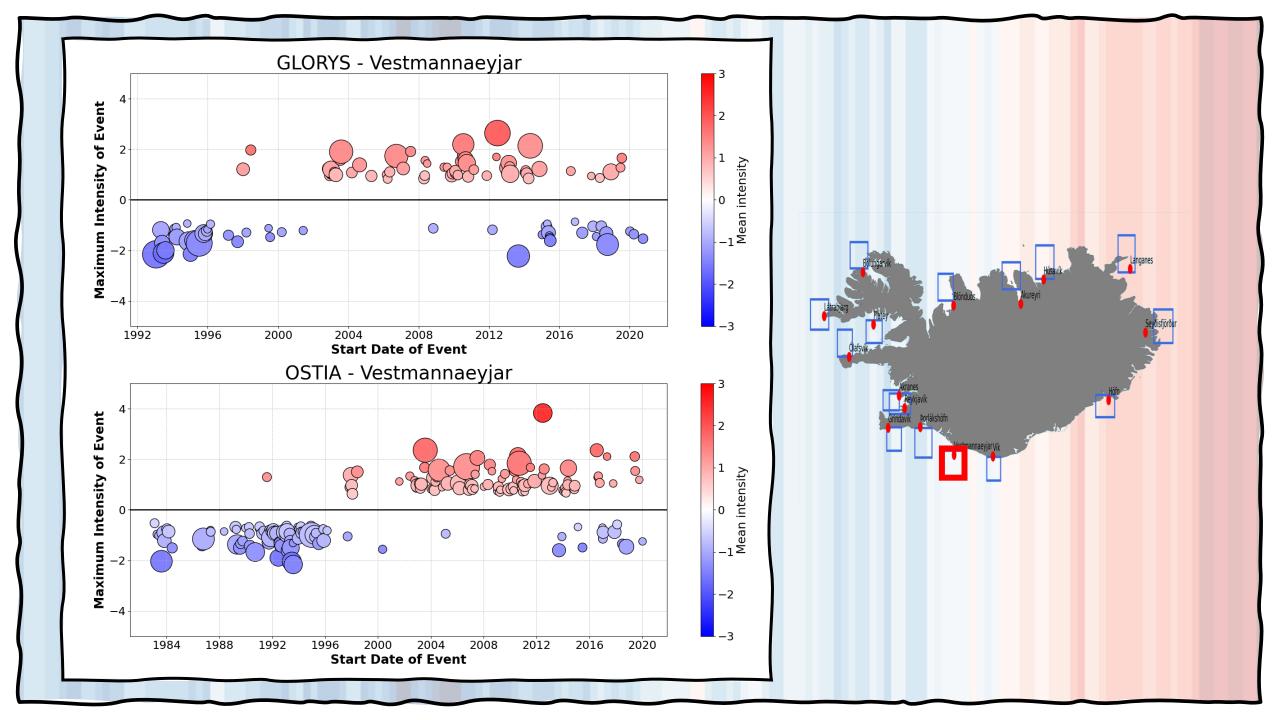












Overview

- For all cases, there has been a transition from MCS regime to a MHW regime with a tendency of long-lasting MHWs.
- The Heat waves start in the southwest of Iceland
- Recurrences of marine cold spells is intriguing
- GLORYS and OSTIA

