# Surface freshening and salinification: decadal fluctuations vs secular trends

NADYA T. VINOGRADOVA MARTHA W. BUCKLEY CHRISTOPHER G. PIECUCH RUI M. PONTE

# CAMBRIDGE CLIMATE INSTITUTE





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## Trends in the ocean water cycle

Observed trend in E-P: 50 years



Projected trend in P: 100 years



Observations: E - OAFlux (Yu & Weller, 2007) P - NCEP (Kalnay et al., 1996) Projections: GFDL CM2.1 (IPCC, WG1, 2007)

## Trends in the ocean water cycle



Pattern amplification: 2% - 5% since 1993 (Vinogradova & Ponte, 2017)

See also Yu et al., 2017 for product review and uncertainties

## Trends in surface salinity

Observed trend in SSS: 50-years



Observed trend in SSS: 20 years



Observation: SSS - EN4 (Good et al., 2013)

#### Role of natural variability in modulating SSS trends



SSS - ECCO v4.r2 (Forget et al., 2015) IPO - NOAA (Hanley et al., 2015) SSS trend explained by IPO



Residual (non-IPO) SSS trend



Vinogradova & Ponte, 2017, JCLim (Julian's idea)

#### Decadal fluctuations opposing secular trends: example - subpolar North Atlantic



#### Decadal salinification event in the context of historical changes



Anomalies in the upper-ocean salinity are averaged over the subpolar North Atlantic [45-65N, 0-70W] and over the top 700 m

#### Likelihood of a strong, decade-long salinification in the presence of background freshening



Future events

Under the influence of internal variability, strong salinification is plausible (although rare):  $p \sim 0.1$ 

# Conclusions

- 1. The time of emergence for anthropogenic trends in the ocean water cycle might be substantially earlier than that for surface salinity.
- 2. While plausible under the influence of internal variability, strong decadal salinification in the presence of background freshening are rare events.