

Marine heatwaves: What's happening and what can we expect?

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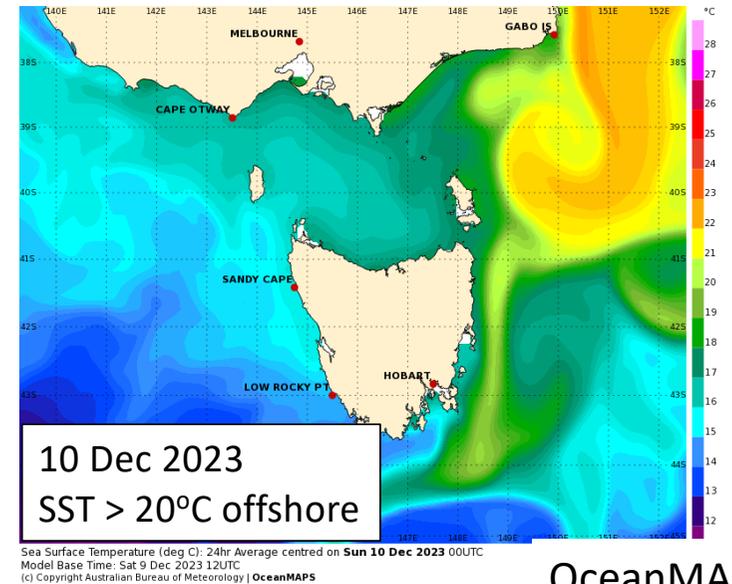
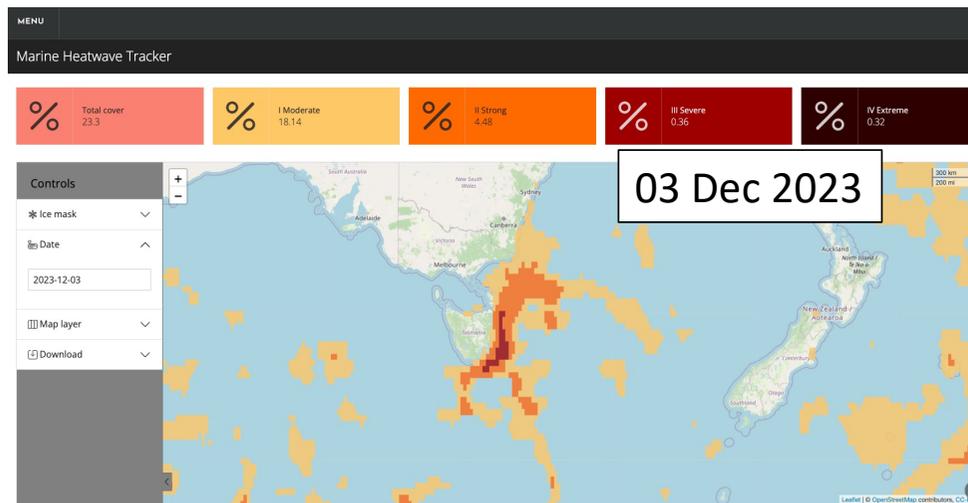
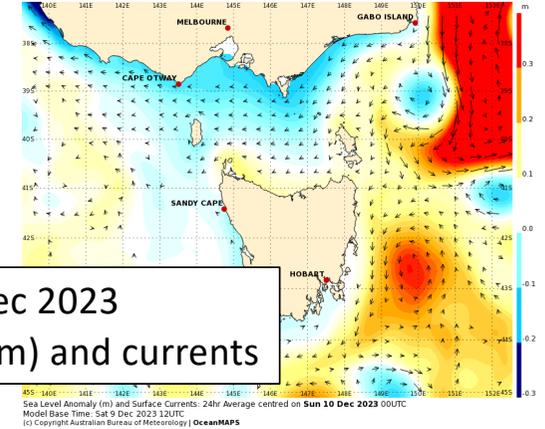
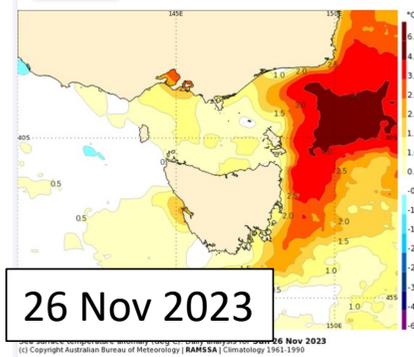
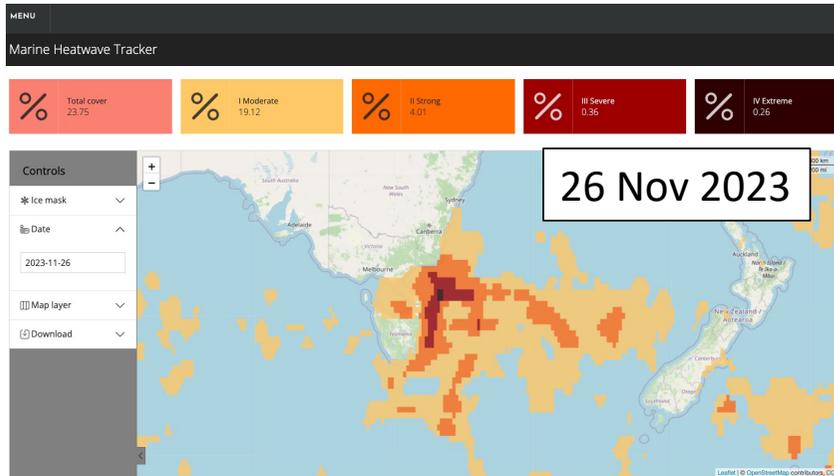
IMAS/CMS Special Online Webinar Series
Monday 11 December 2023, online briefing

The Long Hot Summer: Getting Ahead of the Heatwave
*Hot seas ahead: current and projected ocean and coastal
conditions for Tasmania*



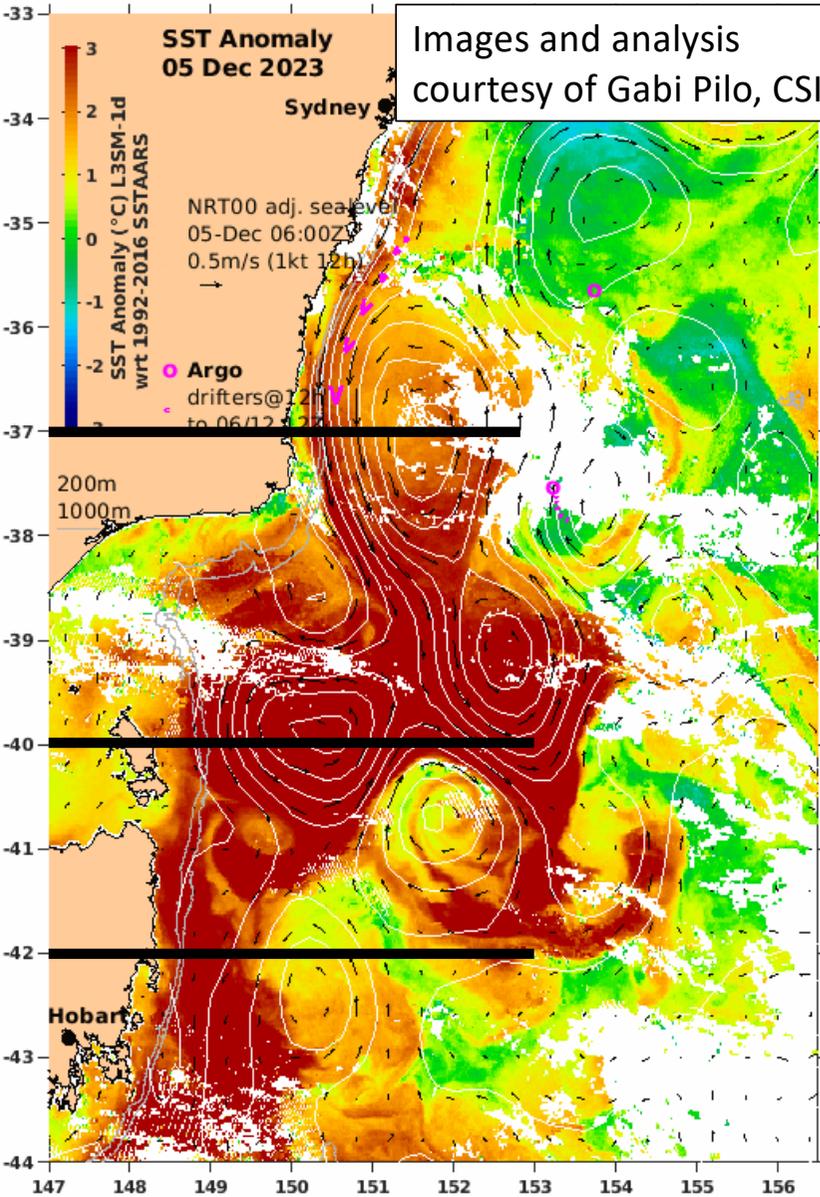
What's happening now?

SST 20-21°C east of Tasmania. Severe MHW conditions offshore.

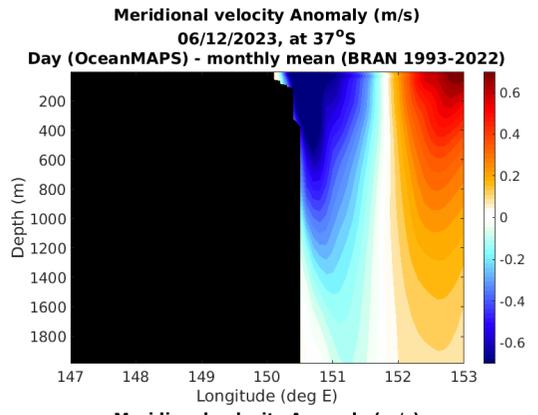
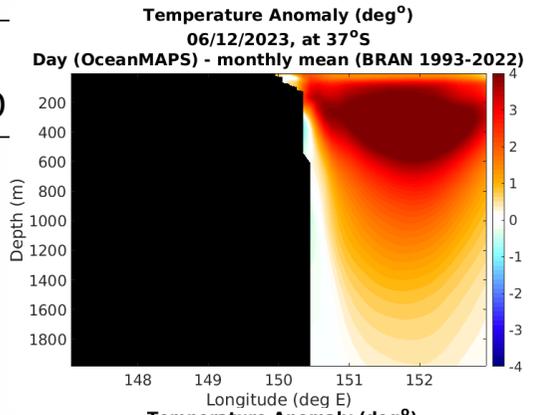


<https://www.marineheatwaves.org/tracker.html>

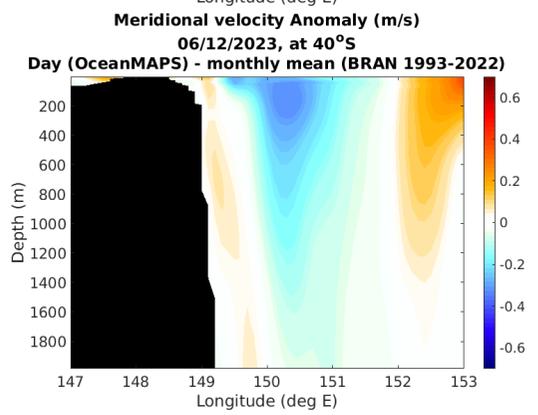
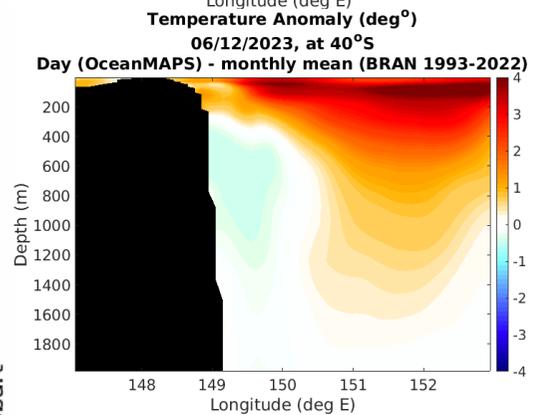
OceanMAPS



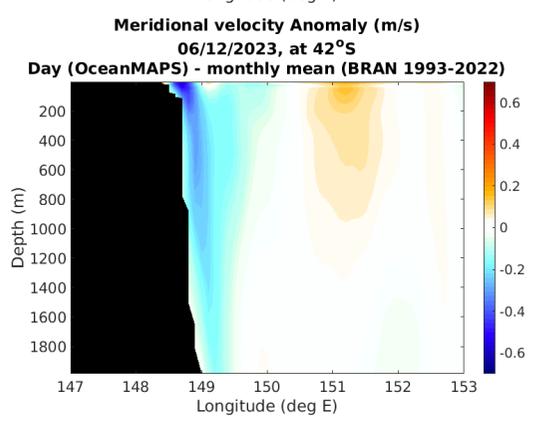
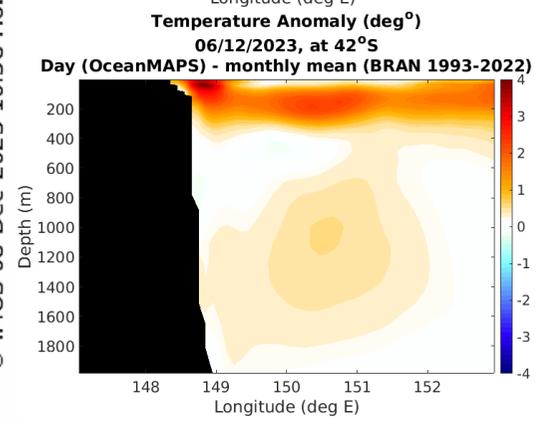
Images and analysis courtesy of Gabi Pilo, CSIRO



37°S



40°S



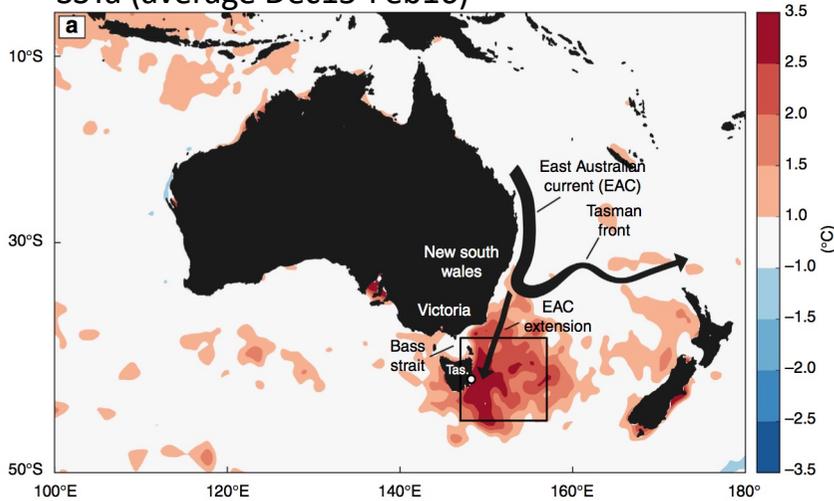
42°S

© IMOS 08-Dec-2023 10:58 Hobart

What have we seen before and what have we learned?

2015/16 Tasman Sea marine heatwave

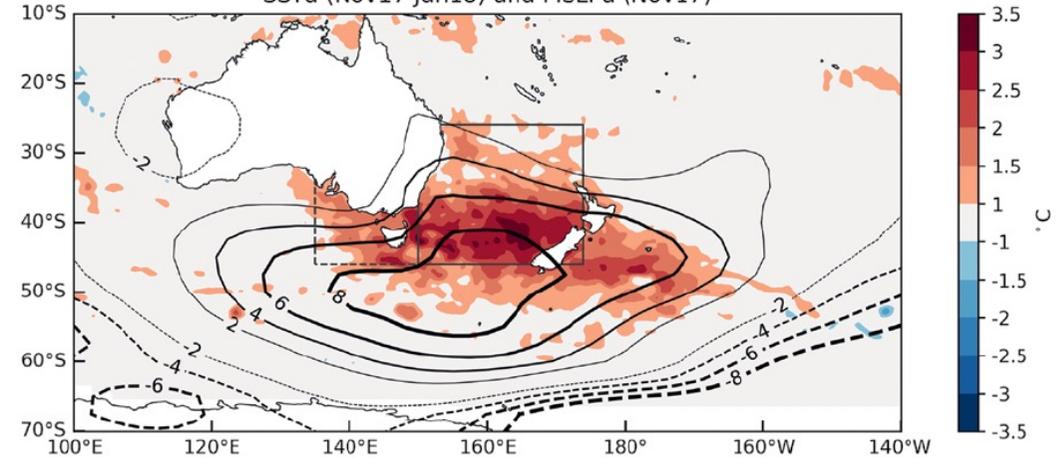
SSTa (average Dec15-Feb16)



Oliver et al. (2017)

2017/18 Tasman Sea marine heatwave

SSTa (Nov17-Jan18) and MSLPa (Nov17)



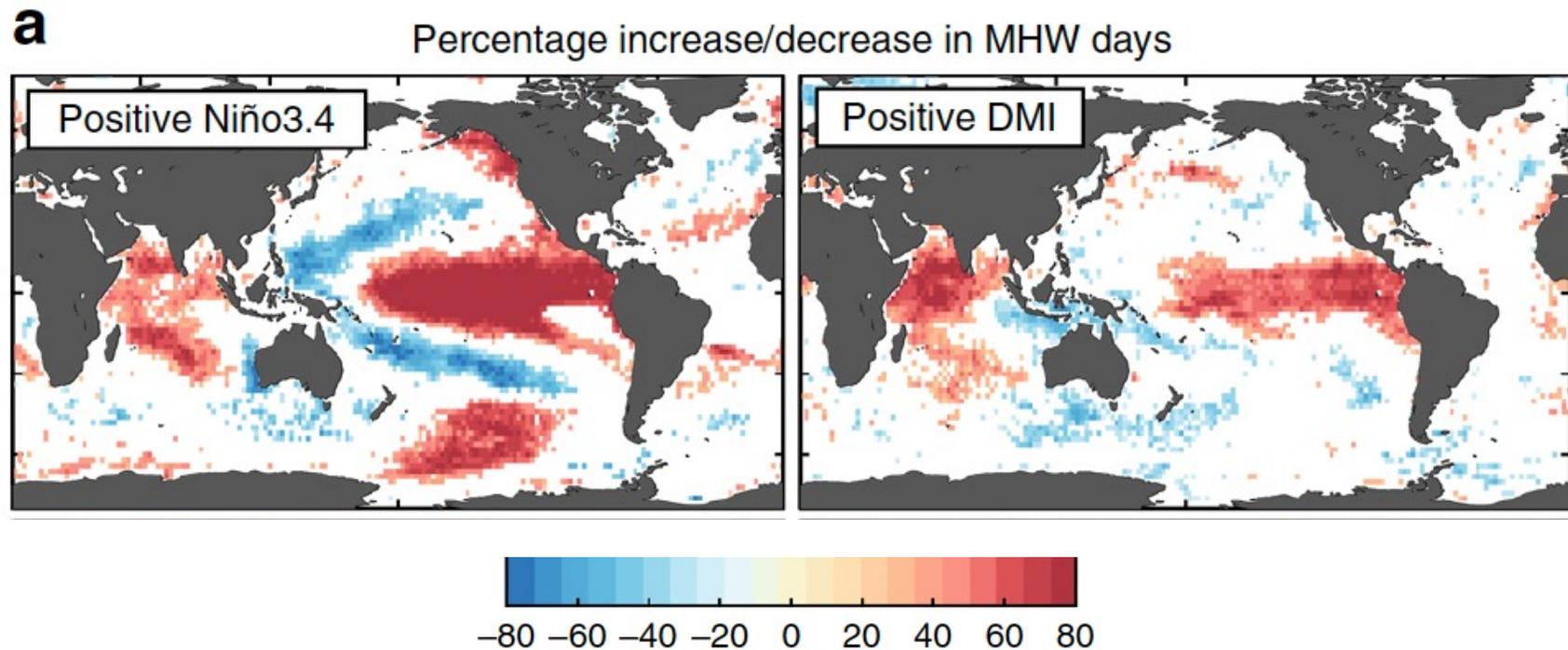
Perkins-Kirkpatrick et al. (2019)

- Narrower horizontal spatial scale
- Relatively deep to >200 m depth
- Long duration 251 days (>8 mths!)
- Dominant process => **ADVECTION**



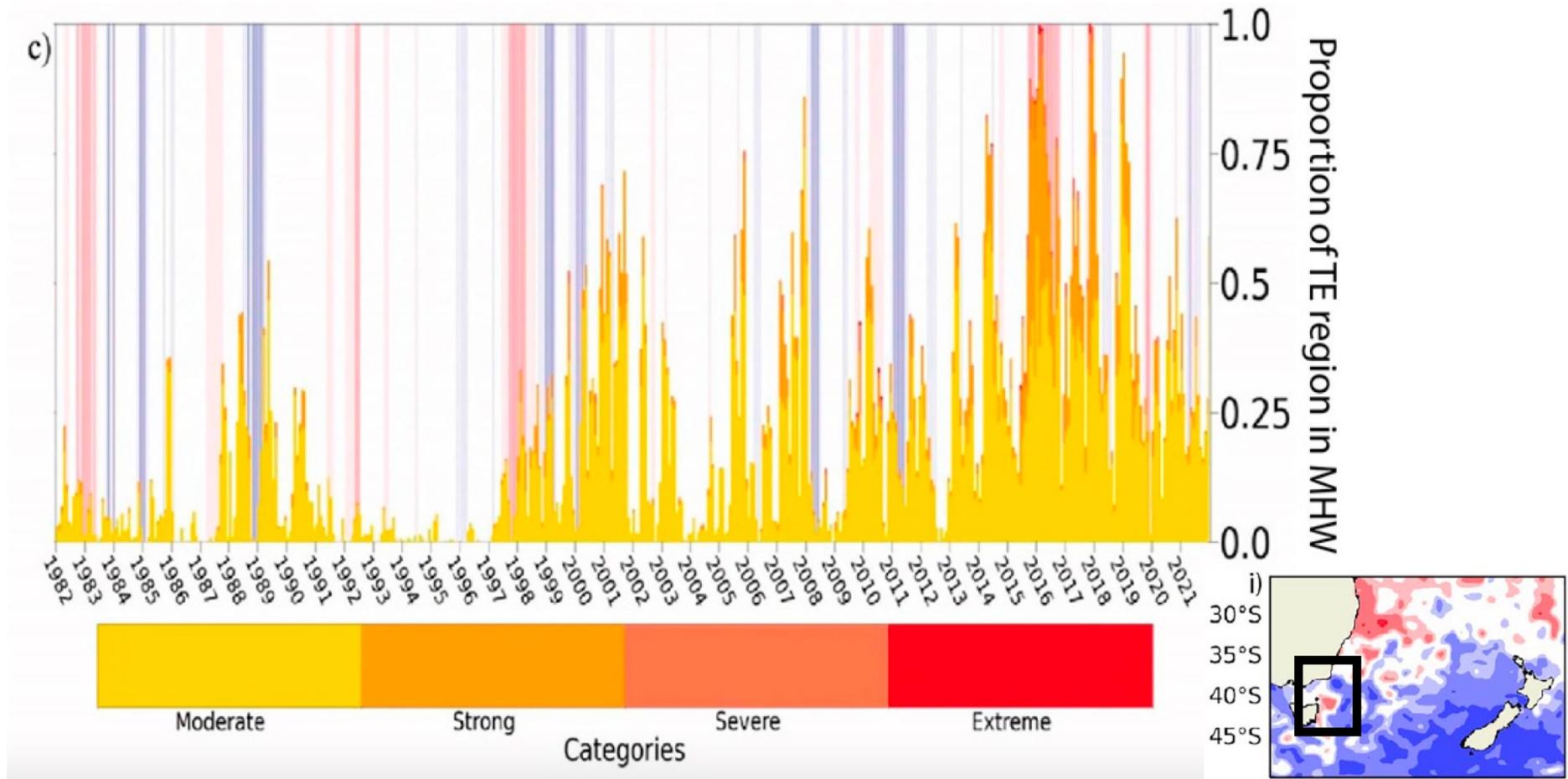
- Much broader horizontal spatial scale
- Relatively shallow to ~20 m depth
- Shorter duration (~2-3 mths)
- Dominant process => **SURFACE HEAT FLUX**

Enhanced or suppressed MHW occurrence likelihoods according to climate mode phase



Holbrook et al. (2019), Nature Communications

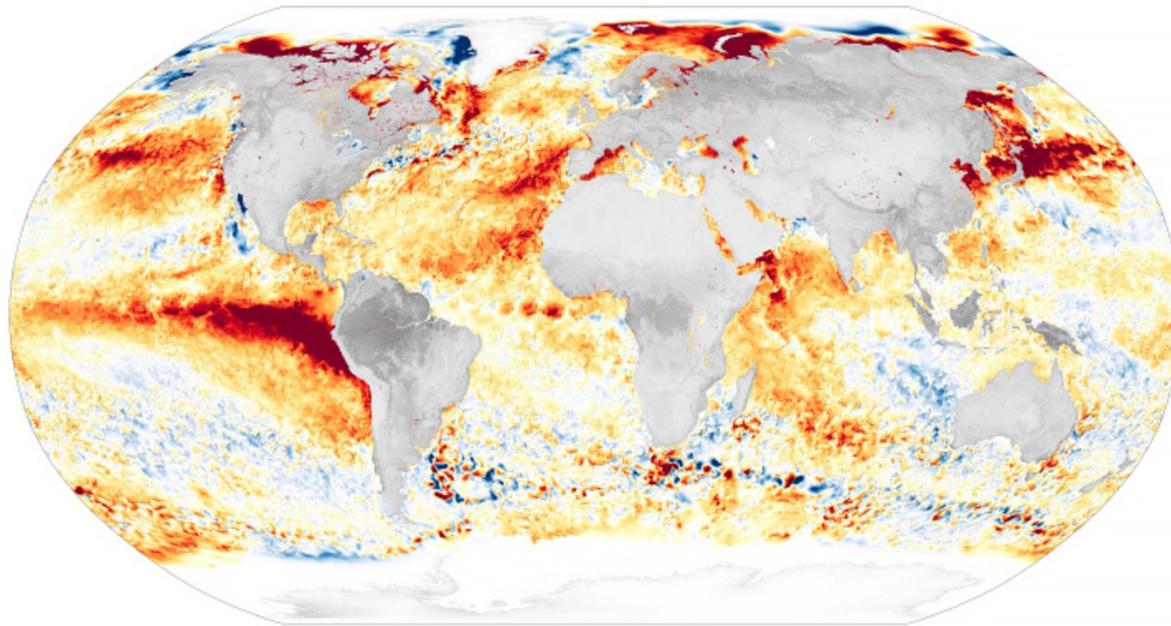
Proportion of SW Tasman Sea in marine heatwave conditions 1982-2021



Gregory et al. (2023), Journal of Climate



The Ocean Has a Fever



Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (°C)
≤-3 0 ≥3

August 21, 2023

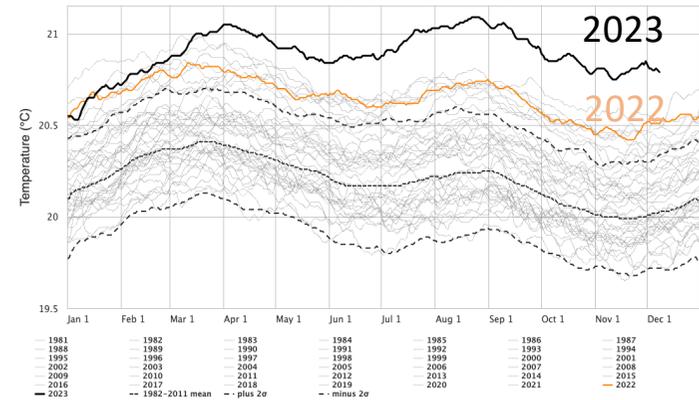
[relative to baseline average day 2003-2014]

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/151743/the-ocean-has-a-fever>

Sea surface temp (°C) (60°S-60°N)

SST World (60S-60N)

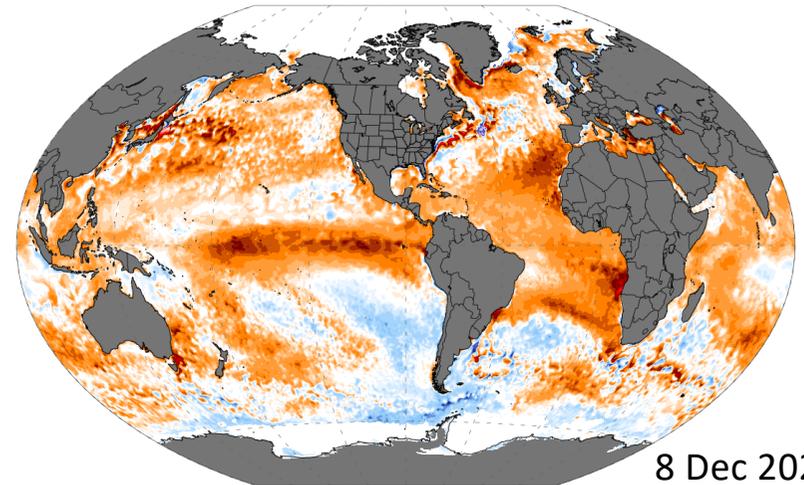
Data Source: NOAA OISST V2.1 | ClimateReanalyzer.org, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine



https://climaterenalyzer.org/clim/sst_daily/

NOAA OISST V2.1 SST Anomaly (°C) [1971-2000 baseline]
Fri, Dec 08, 2023 | preliminary

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine

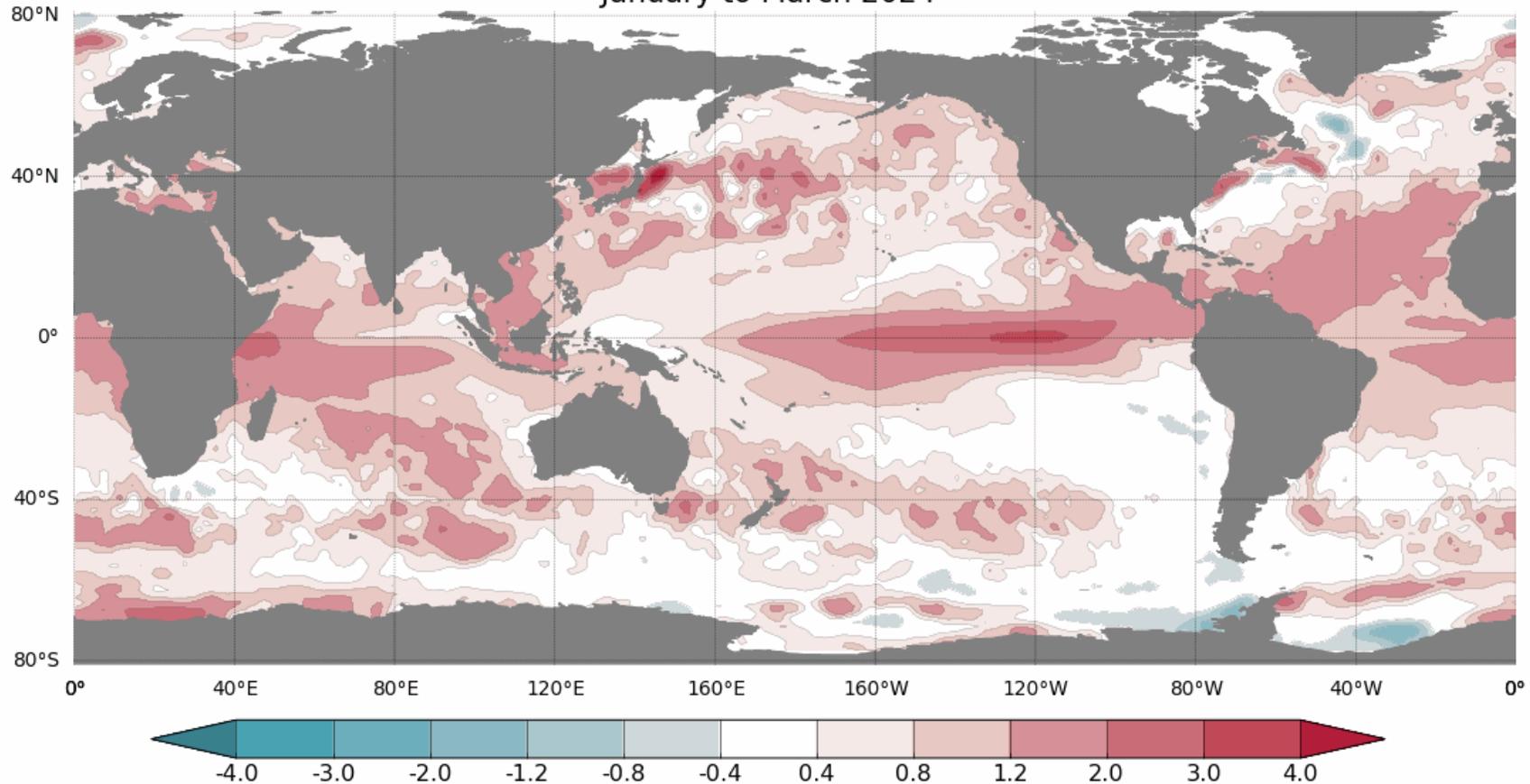


8 Dec 2023

-9 -7 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 7 9

BoM Seasonal Forecast: January–March 2024

Difference from average sea surface temperature forecast for
January to March 2024



www.bom.gov.au/climate

www.bom.gov.au/climate
© Commonwealth of Australia 2023, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Difference from average (°C)

Baseline: 1981-2018

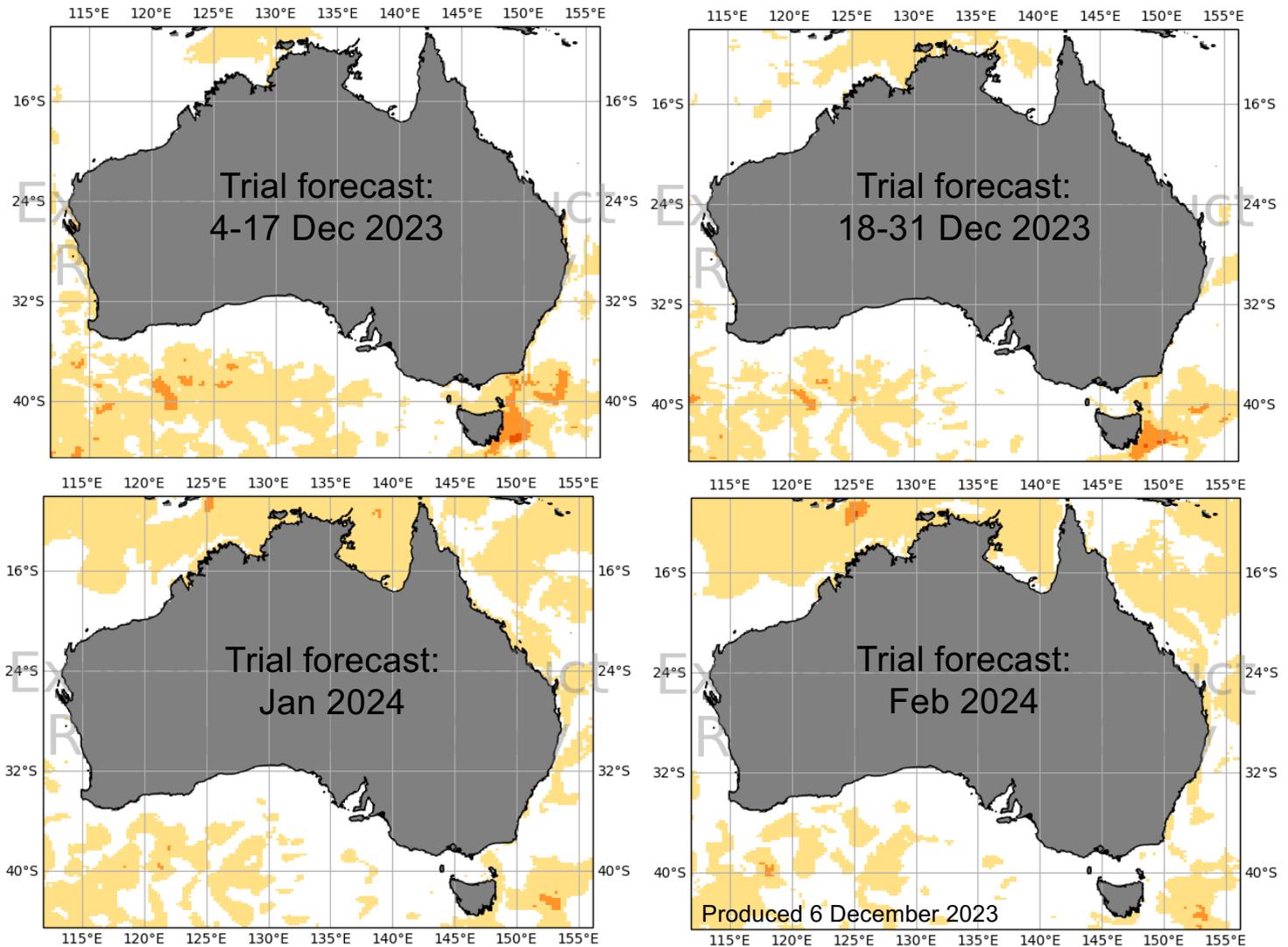
Model: ACCESS-S2
Base period: 1981-2018

Model run: 02/12/2023
Issued: 04/12/2023

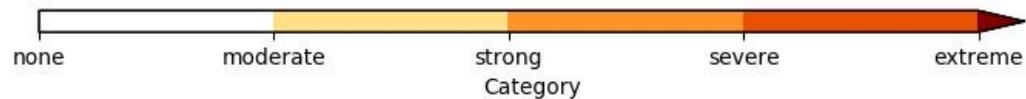
Trial marine heatwave outlook

Moderate heatwave conditions forecasted to develop across northern Australia.

Strong heatwave conditions in eastern TAS for December, easing in January-February.

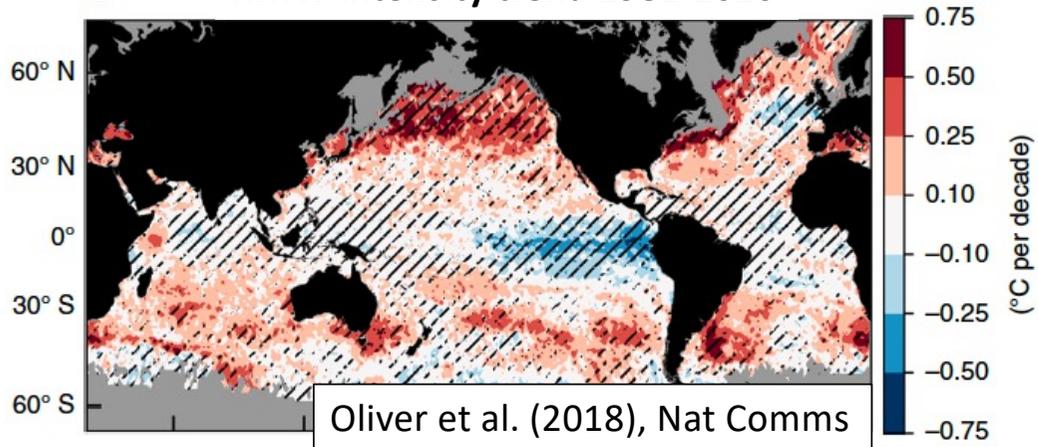


Courtesy: Claire Spillman and Alistair Hobday



Historical marine heatwave trends and future projections

b MHW intensity trend 1982-2016



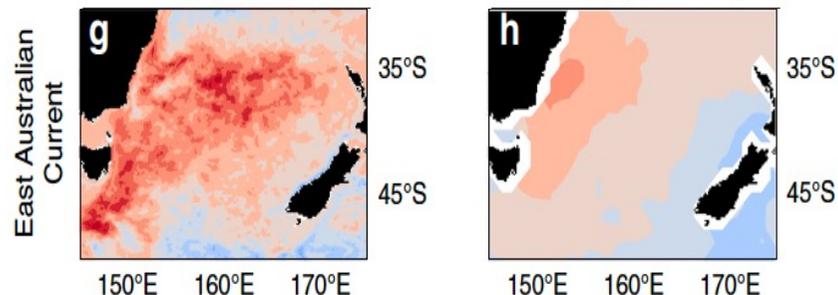
Projected change in MHW intensity

Δ Mean MHW intensity (2021-2050 minus 1982-2018) [°C]



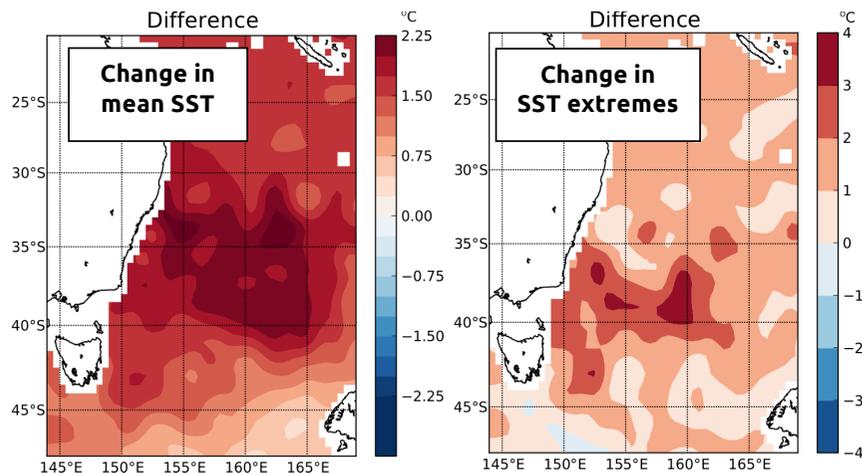
OFAM3

CMIP5

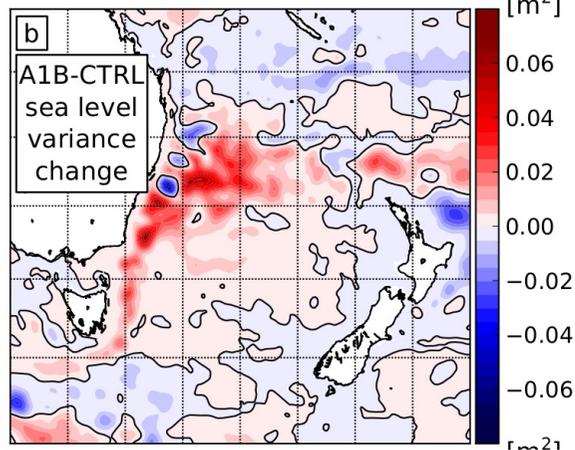


Hayashida et al. (2020), Nat Comms

Projected change in mean SST and SST extremes by 2060s



Oliver et al. (2014), J Climate

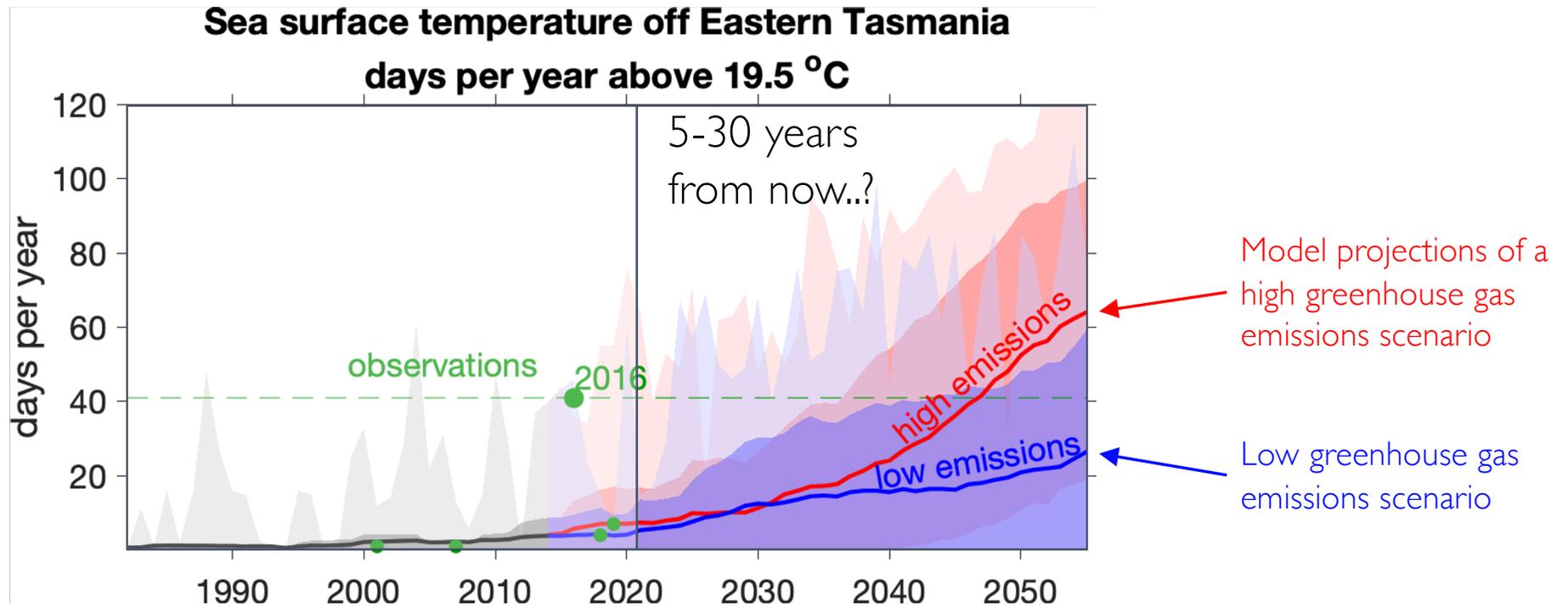


Oliver et al. (2015), JGR Oceans

Other historical evidence

- Holbrook & Bindoff (1997), J Climate
- Ridgway (2007), Geophys Res Lett
- Wu et al. (2012), Nature

The Future Hazard (leading to => Risk)



Kajtar et al. (in review, Climatic Change)

The Future Hazard (leading to => Risk)

