

Title: Observing the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation yields a decade of inevitable surprises

Authors: M.A. Srokosz & H.L. Bryden

Affiliations: National Oceanography Centre Southampton, SO14 3ZH, UK

E-mail: mas@noc.ac.uk

One Sentence Summary: A decade of measurements has revealed some surprising aspects of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC)

Abstract: The importance of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) heat transport for climate is well acknowledged. Climate models predict that the AMOC will slowdown under global warming, with significant impacts, but measurements of ocean circulation have been inadequate to evaluate these predictions. Observations over the past decade have changed that situation, providing a detailed picture of variations in the AMOC. These observations reveal a surprising degree of AMOC variability in terms of the intra-annual range, the amplitude and phase of the seasonal cycle, the inter-annual changes in strength affecting the ocean heat content, and the decline of the AMOC over the decade, both the latter two exceeding the variations seen in climate models.

Main Text:

In 2002 the US National Research Council Committee on Abrupt Climate Change published its findings in a book entitled *Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises?* (1) One process highlighted in that book, because it could possibly be subject to abrupt change in a warming climate, was the North Atlantic thermohaline circulation (THC). The work leading up to the publication of this book, together with the conclusions of the IPCC Working Group I Third Assessment Report (2) that most models showed a weakening of the THC over the 21st century, generated renewed efforts to make observations of the AMOC. In particular, it led to the establishment of the Rapid Climate Change program (RAPID) (3). A key element of RAPID was the proposal to monitor the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) (4, 5) at 26.5°N in the Atlantic. The observing system (see schematic in Fig. 1) was deployed in March 2004 and results from the first year of observations were published in 2007 (6, 7). In 2014 the observing system reached a major milestone by completing a decade

of operation. Here we provide an updated description of what is known about the AMOC from recent observations and highlight some of the surprises that these observations have produced.

Background

The major characteristics of the AMOC are a near-surface, northward flow of warm water, and a colder southward return flow at depth. As the ocean loses heat to the atmosphere at high latitudes in the North Atlantic the northward-flowing surface waters become denser. These waters then sink and so form the deep return flow of the overturning circulation (Fig. 1). The AMOC transports heat northwards across the equator, which makes the Atlantic different from the Indian and Pacific Oceans, where the ocean transports heat away from the equator towards the poles. The maximum northward oceanic heat transport in the Atlantic is 1.3 PW (1PW = 10^{15} Watts) at 24°-26°N, which is ~25% of the total (atmosphere and ocean) poleward heat transport at these latitudes (8, 9). Further north, at mid-latitudes, the strong transfer of heat from the ocean to the atmosphere contributes to the temperate climate of northwest Europe (10-12). In addition, changes in sea level around the periphery of the North Atlantic are related to changes in the AMOC (13-15). Therefore, future changes in the AMOC could have significant impacts (16, 17).

The importance of the AMOC for climate was highlighted by Broecker (18) with his “great ocean conveyor” picture, based on paleoclimatic evidence (19, 20). From the results of calculations using a simple two-box model, Stommel (21) suggested that the circulation could switch between “on” and “off” states under appropriate forcing, such as the addition of freshwater at high latitudes (22, 23). While this picture of the circulation is now acknowledged to be too simple, the possibility that the AMOC could switch between different states has been shown to occur in more complex climate models (24, 25), so that the AMOC could be bi-stable.

Given the importance of the AMOC, and its potential to decline and perhaps even switch off, the observing system deployed at 26.5°N in the Atlantic became the first attempt to continuously measure the strength and vertical structure of the AMOC. The measurements began on the last day of March 2004 and have continued since then (26). The key components of the AMOC (Fig. 1) and the methods by which they are quantified are: the Gulf Stream transport through the Florida Straits measured by seabed cable; the Ekman

transport calculated from wind stress; and the mid-ocean transport measured by an array of moorings at the western and eastern boundaries and mid-Atlantic Ridge (27-29). The first year of measurements established that the system was able to accurately measure the AMOC (30) and subsequent studies have confirmed this initial assessment (31-33). It is important to note that the measurements provide information not only on the AMOC strength itself but also on the major components of the circulation: Gulf Stream, Ekman, upper mid-ocean recirculation, southward flow of the Upper and Lower North Atlantic Deep Water (UNADW and LNADW) and the northward flow of the Antarctic Intermediate Water (AAIW). In addition to RAPID, there have been other on-going measurements of the AMOC, but these capture only part of the AMOC, or are not continuous, or are of much shorter duration. They include the MOVE array at 16°N (34), the Deep Western Boundary Current (DWBC) arrays at around 39°N (35) and 53°N (36), the 34.5°S array (37, 38), the use of altimetry and Argo at around 41°N (39, 40), and the OVIDE hydrographic sections (41). Recently, a new component of the AMOC, the so-called East Greenland spill jet, has been identified from a year of mooring observations (42), but its importance in the long-term for the overall AMOC remains to be confirmed.

The focus of this review is on observations of the AMOC (43) as models still show considerable differences in their representations of the overturning circulation (44). Figure 2 shows the full 10 year AMOC time series at 26.5°N obtained to-date by RAPID. These measurements provide insights into the changes occurring in the AMOC, which include a number of surprises on all time scales: intra-annual, seasonal, inter-annual and multi-annual.

Intra-annual and seasonal AMOC variability

The first surprise was the range of values found for the strength of the AMOC during the initial year of RAPID observations. While the annual average strength of 18.7 Sv (45) was not unexpected, the range from a minimum of 4 Sv (February) to a maximum of 34.9 Sv (September) was a surprise (6). Prior to the deployment of the 26.5°N observing system the five ship-based hydrographic measurements of the AMOC made at this latitude since the 1950s had shown a range of ~15 to 23Sv (46), so the first year's intra-annual variability exceeded the historical estimates of the AMOC. Subsequently a similar range of intra-annual variability (3 to 39 Sv) has been found in the 20 months of measurements of the AMOC made at 34.5°S (37).

The next surprise came from the analysis of the AMOC seasonal cycle after 4 years of RAPID observations had been acquired (47). As the longer-term observations of the Gulf Stream (27, 48) had shown that it exhibited a seasonal cycle of ~ 4 Sv with a maximum in summer, the seasonal cycle of the AMOC of ~ 6.7 Sv, with a minimum in the spring and a maximum in the autumn, came as a surprise. In addition, the perceived wisdom was that the seasonality in the AMOC would be dominated by wind-driven northward Ekman transport, but this was found to be small. The result that the seasonal cycle was dominated by the wind stress curl forcing at the eastern boundary came as further surprise (47). Results from the OVIDE analysis (41) of the Portugal to Greenland hydrographic section similarly show, from 1993 to 2010, a seasonal cycle with a peak-to-peak amplitude of 4.3 Sv mostly due to the geostrophic component, with a much weaker Ekman component. The Argo and altimeter estimates of the AMOC upper limb at around 41°N from 2002 to 2009 show a small and irregular seasonal cycle (39).

Characterization of the seasonal cycle allowed the previous five ship-based hydrographic estimates of the AMOC strength at the RAPID latitude (46) to be corrected for seasonal sampling bias, as they had been acquired at different times of the year. This resulted in a re-assessment of the apparent decline of the AMOC between 1957 and 2004 as partially being an artifact of the sampling (49).

The first 4 years of RAPID observations also confirmed the average strength of the AMOC at 26.5°N to be 18.7 ± 2.1 Sv, in agreement with the annual average for the first year. However, the result that the mean strength of the AMOC seemed to be unchanging, despite large seasonal and intra-annual fluctuations, seemed at odds with the expectation that the AMOC might decline, though the time series was acknowledged to be too short at that time to draw any strong conclusions. Nevertheless, the apparent stability of the seasonal cycle paved the way to the next surprise.

Inter-annual AMOC variability

After having observed 5 years of relatively stable seasonal cycles of the AMOC, when the data for 2009-10 were recovered from the 26.5°N array another surprise was in store. From Spring 2009 through Spring 2010 the AMOC was found to have taken a large $\sim 30\%$ dip in strength, before recovering later in 2010 (Fig. 2) (50). For the previous 5 years the average strength of the AMOC had been 18.5 Sv, whereas in 2009-10 it was 12.8 Sv (years are taken

to run from April to March, due the initial deployment of the observing array being in late March 2004). This dip in strength was also seen in the Argo and altimetry observations of the upper limb of the AMOC at 41°N but not in the 16°N observations of the deep western basin return limb of the AMOC (51). This raises the question of the meridional coherence of changes in the AMOC, a point to be discussed below.

The 2009-10 dip in strength can be partially attributed to an extreme negative North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) winter which affected the wind field reducing, and for a period reversing (December 2009 – March 2010), the northward Ekman transport component of the AMOC. In addition, the upper mid-ocean recirculation component of the AMOC strengthened starting in Spring 2009 prior to the negative NAO winter, leading to a reduction in the AMOC. Finally, the AMOC deep southward return limb flow, the so-called Lower North Atlantic Deep Water (LNADW) at 3000-5000m depth, weakened in concert with the upper ocean northward flowing limb. This change in AMOC strength was found to lie well outside the range of inter-annual variability predicted by coupled atmosphere-ocean climate models (52).

As the AMOC carries ~90% of the ocean heat transport at this latitude (with the gyre circulation carrying the remainder) (53), this AMOC reduction had a significant impact on the heat transport into, and the heat content of, the North Atlantic (54, 55). The heat transported north by the AMOC at 26.5°N in previous years was around 1.3 PW (53), and this transport was reduced by 0.4 PW, resulting in cooler waters to the north and warmer waters to the south. Observations showed that there was an abrupt and sustained cooling of the subtropical North Atlantic in the upper 2000m between 2010 and 2012 primarily due to the reduction of the AMOC. From late 2009 over a 12 month period the ocean heat content, between the latitudes of 26.5° and 41°N, reduced by $\sim 1.3 \times 10^{22}$ J (54, 56) and then increased again into 2011. Corresponding to this cooling of the subtropics was a warming of the tropics to the south of 26.5°N in 2010 (Fig. 3). This warming of the region of the Atlantic associated with hurricane genesis coincided with the strongest Atlantic hurricane season since 2005 (as measured by Accumulated Cyclone Energy) (57). The links between changes in the AMOC, upper ocean heat content and atmospheric response represent an active area of research. For example, the ocean has been implicated in the re-emergence of sea surface temperature anomalies from the winter of 2009-10 during the following early winter season of 2010-11, which contributed to the persistence of the negative winter North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO)

and wintry conditions in northern Europe (58). Such behavior may lead to improved predictions of the NAO and winter conditions (59, 60).

The origin of and explanation for the 2009-10 event remain uncertain. Various explanations have been proposed (61, 62), but so far have failed to explain the changes in LNADW (and the lack of change in the Upper North Atlantic Deep Water – UNADW – between 1000 and 3000m depth) (50). This, together with the fact that the event lies well outside the range of inter-annual variability predicted by coupled atmosphere-ocean climate models, poses a significant research challenge.

Multi-annual AMOC variability

Although the 26.5°N observing system has only just completed its first decade of observation and it is premature to comment on decadal change, there is one further surprise that the observations have provided on the multi-annual timescale over that decade. Analysis of the first eight and a half years of the observations has shown a decline in the AMOC over that period (April 2004 to October 2012; see also Fig. 2) (63). The estimated trend was a decline of ~ 0.5 Sv / year, which exceeds the decline predicted by IPCC-class climate models over the next 100 years, which is of the order of ~ 0.05 Sv / year (64, 65). This result is robust with respect to the inclusion / exclusion of the 2009-10 AMOC event described above (63).

Although changes in the Gulf Stream and Ekman contribute to the decline the major components of the AMOC that are changing are increasing southward transport in the upper mid-ocean, that is a strengthening of the subtropical gyre recirculation, and a corresponding decrease in the southward transport of LNADW (63). Earlier observations from the MOVE array at 16°N, which observes the deep western basin limb of the AMOC, found a decline in that flow of ~ 3 Sv over a decade (2000-2009) (34). In contrast, observations of the outflow from the Labrador Sea for 1997 to 2009 show no indication of a decline, but again these only measure one component of the AMOC (36). Another recent study, using a model and observations in the North Atlantic (though not direct measurements of AMOC) seems to confirm that the AMOC may be declining at the present time (66). Of course, it is possible that the decline may be part of a longer-term cycle such as the so-called Atlantic Multi-decadal Oscillation (AMO) or Variability (AMV) (67), or simply decadal variability, rather than a response to climate change. This underlines the need for continuing observations of the AMOC in order to be able to distinguish between the different mechanisms that might be responsible for the observed changes (52).

Given the lack of direct observations over multi-annual and longer times scales researchers have generally resorted to the use of proxies to try to understand longer-term changes in the AMOC. Until such proxies can be validated against direct measurement of the AMOC there will always be a question regarding their ability to capture the true behavior of the AMOC. Nevertheless, here we describe two recent attempts to study the AMOC using proxies (68). First, consider the study based on the so-called OVIDE hydrographic section from Portugal to Greenland (41). This makes use of six hydrographic sections from 1997 to 2010 and a proxy based on radar altimeter and Argo measurements from 1993 to 2010 to span the gaps between the sections and extend back in time to 1993. The analysis was carried out in density coordinates and shows an average AMOC strength of 18.1Sv with an overall decline of 2.5Sv over 1993-2010. Second, consider another recent study (69) that uses the difference between the surface temperature in the North Atlantic subpolar gyre and the whole Northern Hemisphere as a proxy for the AMOC. Based on temperature reconstructions for the past 1000 years, the study concludes that there has been an exceptional twentieth-century slowdown of the AMOC. Of course, how strong a conclusion this is depends crucially on the link between the proxy and the AMOC and over what timescales that link exists and whether it is robust.

AMOC bi-stability?

On a more speculative note, one possibility for future AMOC surprises is the issue of the bi-stability of the AMOC noted earlier. This is related to the transport of freshwater in and out of the South Atlantic (70). Observations (71) suggest that the AMOC transports freshwater southward in the South Atlantic implying that the AMOC could be bi-stable with on and off modes (72). Most climate models exhibit northward freshwater transport, seemingly at odds with the observations, implying that the AMOC is stable (73). Some recent climate model results show that their freshwater transports can match the southward freshwater transport in the observations, but in such climate models the AMOC does not shut down under green house gas forcing (64). In point of fact, most climate models do not include a dynamically interactive Greenland ice sheet so they are unlikely to correctly account for freshwater input into the Atlantic from Greenland melting (74, 75). In addition, the Arctic Ocean supplies freshwater to the North Atlantic which would affect the stability of the AMOC (76). If the rate of freshwater input were to be greater than currently anticipated, that could lead to unexpected changes in the AMOC. Thus there is a possibility that the ocean might respond in

a way that most climate models cannot. This point has been made previously from a paleoclimate perspective (77, 78), as paleoclimatic evidence suggests that the AMOC can undergo rapid changes which climate models find difficult to reproduce.

Recent impacts of AMOC variability

The possible impacts of AMOC variability have been discussed in previous reviews (5, 16, 43) so will not be detailed here. However, much recent work has focused on the impact of changes in the AMOC on sea levels on the eastern seaboard of the United States, so we will briefly discuss that work. As noted earlier, the AMOC affects the sea level around the periphery of the North Atlantic and specifically along the US east coast (13-15, 79), although this a point of some controversy (15, 80-83). A reduction in the AMOC leads to a rise in sea level along the east coast of North America. Recently, the major reduction in the AMOC in 2009-10, combined with an negative NAO event, has been shown to lead to an extreme sea level rise on the northeast coast of North America (84). Within a 2 year period the sea level was found to rise by 128mm, a one-in-850 year event. The authors state that the event caused persistent and widespread coastal flooding and beach erosion almost on a level with that due to a hurricane. This suggests that a longer-term downturn in the AMOC, which might be in progress, could have important impacts on the US east coast.

Another possible impact identified recently is the role that the AMOC may have in the present so-called “hiatus” in global warming (85). Here the AMOC is invoked to explain increased heat storage in the North Atlantic thus reducing the rate of global temperature rise. However, other explanations for the hiatus involving the oceans have been suggested (86), so the role of the AMOC in the hiatus is uncertain.

Unanswered questions and future surprises?

Despite the observational efforts over the last decade many questions remain unanswered. First, the AMOC is changing but will these changes persist or will the AMOC “bounce back” to its earlier strength? Second, are the changes being observed at 26.5°N coherent latitudinally in the Atlantic? Third, was the 2009-10 decrease in the AMOC unusual or not? Fourth, is the AMOC bi-stable? Could it “flip” from one state to another? (87) Finally, and perhaps most importantly, what are the impacts of changes in the AMOC?

The existence of the 26.5°N AMOC observations is stimulating the development of further

AMOC observing systems both to the north in the North Atlantic Subpolar Gyre and to the south in the South Atlantic. This is an acknowledgment that the 26.5°N observations, while providing many novel insights into the AMOC, cannot by themselves fully characterize the circulation from south to north in the Atlantic. As a result, in 2014 the Overturning in the Subpolar North Atlantic Program (OSNAP) (88) deployed instruments, along a line from Canada to Greenland to Scotland, to observe the AMOC in the subpolar gyre, complementing the 26.5°N observations in the subtropical gyre. At the same time a South Atlantic MOC observing system is being deployed gradually at 34.5°S. Known as the South Atlantic MOC Basin-wide Array (SAMBA) (89), this will observe the so-called Agulhas ring corridor (which is important for transfer of heat and salt from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean) and the eastern and western boundary currents. Another complementary measurement of the AMOC upper limb is that being made by combining data from Argo floats (which measure temperature and salinity down to 2000m) and radar altimeter sea surface height data (39-41). This approach is limited to regions where the main upper ocean flows are in water depths of 2000m or greater, thus allowing use of Argo.

Studies are beginning to be made to try to link observations of the AMOC at different latitudes, in order to understand its meridional coherence and so obtain a holistic picture of the circulation (90-92). For example, these suggest coherence between measurement of the AMOC between 26.5°N and 41°N on near-annual timescales, with 41°N leading 26.5°N by approximately a quarter of an annual cycle.

Each additional year of observations made by the AMOC observing systems contributes to a better understanding of climate variability and the ocean's role in that variability. Irrespective of whether the present decline in the AMOC continues, ends or reverses, the observations will provide a stringent test of different climate models' abilities and whether their projections will prove valid. Likewise another event similar to that which occurred in 2009-10, leading to ocean heat content changes with possible links to NAO winter weather, tropical hurricanes, or sea level rise could stimulate further advances in seasonal forecasting.

The AMOC observations over the last decade have provided both surprises and insights into the Atlantic circulation, but many questions remain unanswered. Perhaps it is not too much to expect that, together with the new observations being made at various latitudes, there are

likely to be further “inevitable surprises.” What these will be remains to be seen and we await them with interest.

FIGURES

Fig. 1: Schematic showing the components of the RAPID AMOC observing array at 26.5°N in the Atlantic. The flow through the Florida Straits is measured by underwater cable, the mid-ocean flow by the array of moorings at the eastern and western boundaries and the mid-Atlantic Ridge (using geostrophy), and the surface Ekman flow is obtained from ocean surface winds (28, 29).

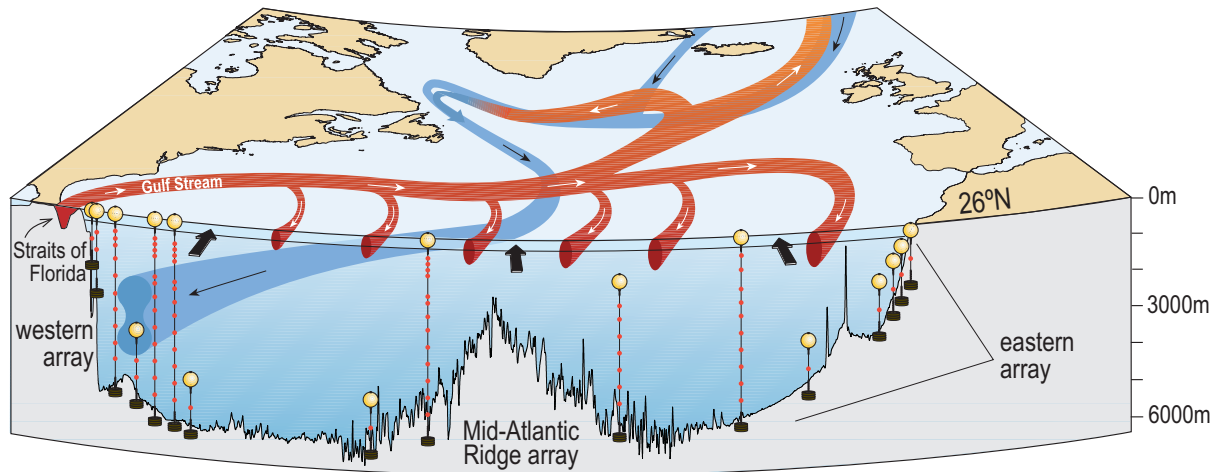


Fig. 2: The 10 year time series of the AMOC measured at 26.5°N (courtesy of David Smeed, NOC). The gray line represents the 10 day filtered measurements, while the red line is the 180 day filtered time series. Clearly visible are the low AMOC event in 2009-10 and the overall decrease in strength over the ten years.

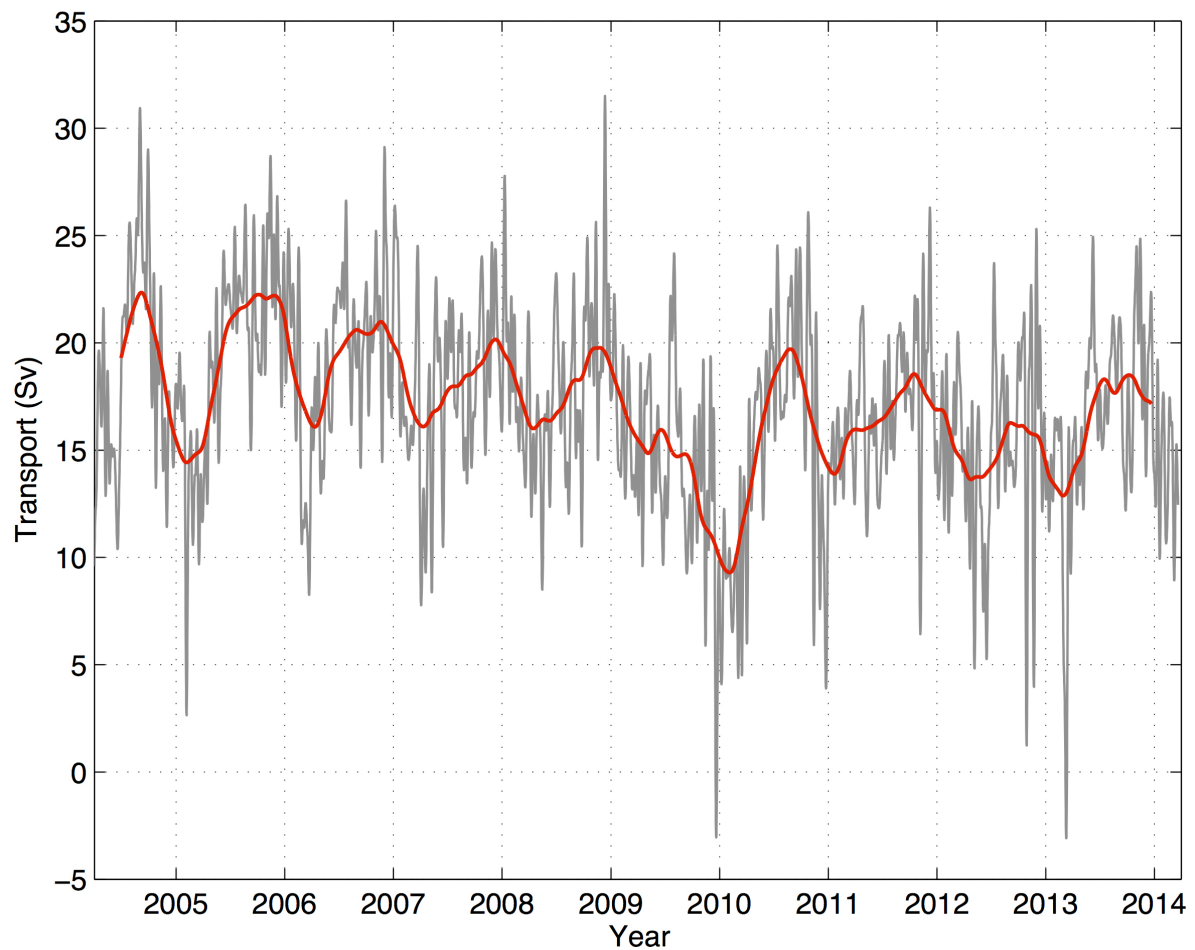
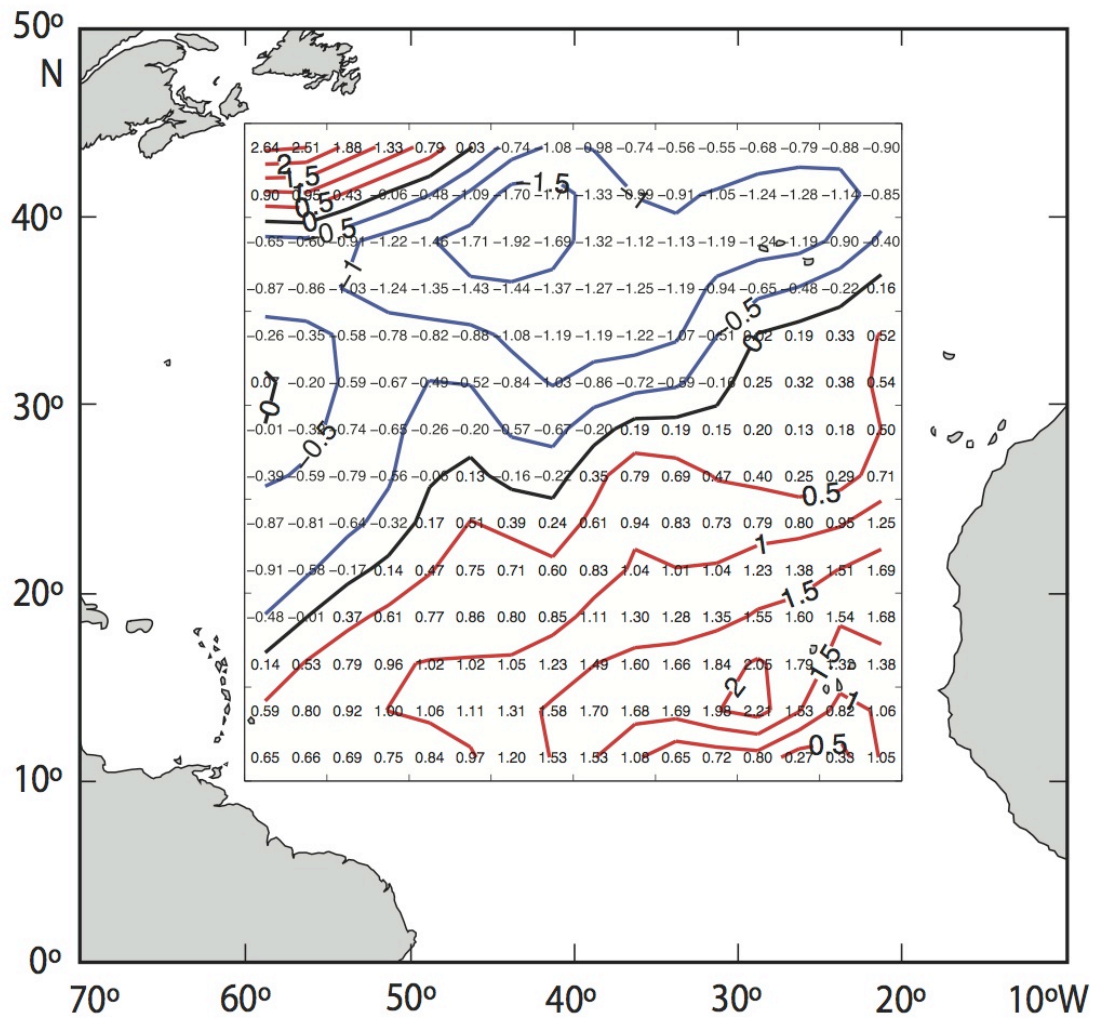


Fig. 3: North Atlantic temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at 50m depth averaged for May-July 2010 at the end of the 2009-10 AMOC slowdown event (93). Temperature data are from Argo floats and the anomaly is calculated relative to the Hydrobase seasonal climatology. Note the cooling (blue contours) of the upper ocean to the north and warming (red contours) to the south of 26.5°N , the latitude of the RAPID observations and of the maximum northward heat transport by the Atlantic.



References and notes

- ¹ National Research Council Committee on Abrupt Climate Change, *Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises* (National Academy Press, Washington DC, 2002).
- ² IPCC, *Climate Change 2001: the scientific basis, Contribution of Working Group I to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001).
- ³ One of the authors (MAS) is the science coordinator of the RAPID programme in the UK, more details of which can be found at www.rapid.ac.uk.
- ⁴ The MOC has at times been referred to as the thermohaline circulation (THC); that is, that part of the ocean circulation determined by changes in temperature and salinity – the two are not synonymous. The MOC is what can be determined in practice, as a zonal integral of the meridional velocity, whereas the THC is not directly measurable, but is related to one of the mechanisms involved in the overturning (5).
- ⁵ T. Kuhlbrodt *et al.* On the driving processes of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation. *Rev. Geophys.* **45**, doi:10.1029/2004RG000166 (2007).
- ⁶ S. A. Cunningham *et al.*, Temporal variability of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation at 26.5°N. *Science* **317**, 935–938 (2007).
- ⁷ T. Kanzow *et al.* Observed flow compensation associated with the MOC at 26.5°N in the Atlantic. *Science* **317**, 938–941 (2007).
- ⁸ M. M. Hall, H. L. Bryden, Direct estimates and mechanisms of ocean heat transport. *Deep-Sea Res.* **29**, 339–359 (1982).
- ⁹ K. E. Trenberth, J. M. Caron, Estimates of meridional atmosphere and ocean heat transports. *J. Clim.* **14**, 3433–3443 (2001).
- ¹⁰ R. T. Sutton, D. L. R. Hodson, Atlantic Ocean forcing of North American and European summer climate. *Science* **309**, 115–118 (2005).
- ¹¹ D. J. Brayshaw, T. Woollings, M. Vellinga, Tropical and extratropical responses of the North Atlantic atmospheric circulation to a sustained weakening of the MOC. *J. Clim.* **22**, 3146–3155 (2009).
- ¹² T. Woollings, J. Gregory, J. G. Pinto, M. Reyers, D. G. Brayshaw D.G. 2012 Ocean-atmosphere interaction in the Atlantic storm track response to climate change. *Nature Geosci.* **5**, 313–317 (2012).
- ¹³ A. Levermann, A. Griesel, M. Hofmann, M. Montoya, S. Rahmstorf, Dynamic sea level changes following changes in the thermohaline circulation. *Clim. Dyn.* **24**, 347–354 (2005).
- ¹⁴ J. Yin, M. E. Schlesinger, R. J. Stouffer, Model projections of rapid sea level rise on the northeast coast of the United States. *Nature Geosci.* **2**, 262–266 (2009).
- ¹⁵ T. Ezer, Sea level rise, spatially uneven and temporally unsteady: Why the U.S. East Coast, the global tide gauge record, and the global altimeter data show different trends. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **40**, 5439–5444 (2013).
- ¹⁶ For more on impacts see M. Srokosz *et al.* Past, present and future changes in the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation. *Bull. Am. Meteorol. Soc.* **93**, 1663–1676 (2012).
- ¹⁷ For recent results from a high resolution model see L.C. Jackson *et al.* Global and European climate impacts of a slowdown of the AMOC in a high resolution GCM. *Clim. Dyn.* doi:10.1007/s00382-015-2540-2 (2015).
- ¹⁸ W.S. Broecker, The great ocean conveyor. *Oceanography* **4**, 79–89 (1991).
- ¹⁹ S. Rahmstorf, Ocean circulation and climate during the past 120,000 years. *Nature* **419**, 207–214 (2002).
- ²⁰ P. U. Clark, N.G. Pisias, T. F. Stocker, A. J. Weaver, The role of the thermohaline circulation in abrupt climate change. *Nature* **415**, 863–869 (2002).

-
- ²¹ H.M. Stommel, Thermohaline convection with two stable regimes of flow. *Tellus* **13**, 224–230 (1961).
- ²² R.B. Alley, Wally was right: Predictive ability of the North Atlantic “Conveyor Belt” hypothesis for abrupt climate change. *Ann. Rev. Earth Planet. Sci.* **35**, 241–72 (2007).
- ²³ M. Vellinga, R. Wood, Global climatic impacts of a collapse of the Atlantic Thermohaline Circulation. *Clim. Change* **54**, 251–267 (2002).
- ²⁴ E. Hawkins *et al.* Bistability of the Atlantic overturning circulation in a global climate model and links to ocean freshwater transport. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **38**, doi:10.1029/2011GL047208 (2011).
- ²⁵ S. Rahmstorf *et al.* Thermohaline circulation hysteresis: A model intercomparison. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **32**, doi:10.1029/2005GL023655 (2005).
- ²⁶ UK and US funders confirmed in 2013 that funding for the observations would be extended until 2020. At each stage when continuation of funding has been considered the RAPID programme has been reviewed by an independent international committee of scientists. Reviews have taken place in 2007 and 2012 and the next review will be in 2018
- ²⁷ M.O. Baringer, J. C. Larsen, Sixteen years of Florida Current transports at 27°N. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **28**, 3179–3182 (2001).
- ²⁸ D. Rayner *et al.* Monitoring the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation. *Deep-Sea Res. II* **58**, 1744–1753 (2011).
- ²⁹ G. D. McCarthy *et al.* Measuring the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation at 25°N. *Prog. Oceanogr.* **130**, 91–111 (2014).
- ³⁰ One of the most remarkable results in (7) is their Figure 2 which shows that the different flow components compensate, to within the measurement accuracy, so confirming the validity of the observational approach.
- ³¹ T. Kanzow *et al.* Basin-wide integrated volume transports in an eddy-filled ocean, *J. Phys. Oceanogr.* **39**, 3091–3110 (2009).
- ³² H. L. Bryden, A. Mujahid, S. A. Cunningham, T. Kanzow, Adjustment of the basin-scale circulation at 26N to variations in Gulf Stream, deep western boundary current and Ekman transports as observed by the RAPID array. *Ocean Sci.* **5**, 421–433 (2009).
- ³³ (31) and (32) are in part responding to C. Wunsch, Mass and volume transport variability in an eddy-filled ocean. *Nature Geosci.* **1**, 165–168 (2008), who had concluded that detection of AMOC changes by regional measurements “is probably a mirage.”
- ³⁴ U. Send, M. Lankhorst, T. Kanzow, Observation of decadal change in the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation using 10 years of continuous transport data. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **38**, doi:10.1029/2011GL049801 (2011).
- ³⁵ J.M. Toole, R.G. Curry, T.M. Joyce, M. McCartney, B. Peña-Molino, Transport of the North Atlantic Deep Western Boundary Current about 39°N, 70°W: 2004–2008. *Deep-Sea Res. II*, **58**, 1768–1780 (2011).
- ³⁶ J. Fischer, M. Visbeck, R. Zantopp, N. Nunes, Interannual to decadal variability of the outflow from the Labrador Sea. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **37**, doi:10.1029/2010GL045321 (2010).
- ³⁷ C. S. Meinen *et al.* Temporal variability of the meridional overturning circulation at 34.5°S: Results from two pilot boundary arrays in the South Atlantic. *J. Geophys. Res.* **118**, 6461–6478 (2013).
- ³⁸ S. L. Garzoli, M. O. Baringer, S. Dong, R. C. Perez, Q. Yao, South Atlantic meridional fluxes. *Deep-Sea Res. I* **71**, 21–32 (2013). This study uses XBT data for 2002–211 so does not directly measure the AMOC.
- ³⁹ J. K. Willis, Can in situ floats and satellite altimeters detect long-term changes in Atlantic Ocean overturning? *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **37**, doi:10.1029/2010GL042372 (2010).

-
- ⁴⁰ W. R. Hobbs, J. K. Willis, Midlatitude North Atlantic heat transport: A time series based on satellite and drifter data. *J. Geophys. Res.* **117**, doi: 10.1029/2011JC007039 (2012).
- ⁴¹ H. Mercier *et al.* Variability of the meridional overturning circulation at the Greenland–Portugal OVIDE section from 1993 to 2010. *Prog. Oceanogr.* doi:10.1016/j.pocean.2013.11.001 (2015).
- ⁴² W.-J. von Appen *et al.* The East Greenland Spill Jet as an important component of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation. *Deep-Sea Res. I* **92**, 75–84 (2014).
- ⁴³ For reviews of other aspects of the AMOC see (5, 16) and M. S. Lozier, Overturning in the North Atlantic. *Ann. Rev. Mar. Sci.* **4**, 291–315 (2012).
- ⁴⁴ See, for example, Figures 3 and 5 of G. Danabasoglu *et al.* North Atlantic simulations in Coordinated Ocean-ice Reference Experiments phase II (CORE-II). Part I: Mean states. *Ocean Mod.* **73**, 76–107 (2014).
- ⁴⁵ Sv = Sverdrup = $10^6 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ the standard measurement unit for ocean circulation.
- ⁴⁶ H. L. Bryden, H. L. Longworth, S. A. Cunningham, Slowing of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation at 25°N . *Nature* **438**, 655–657 (2005).
- ⁴⁷ T. Kanzow *et al.* Seasonal variability of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation at 26.5°N . *J. Clim.* **23**, 5678–5698 (2010).
- ⁴⁸ Atkinson C.P., Bryden H.L., Hirschi J.J.-M. & Kanzow T. 2010 On the seasonal cycles and variability of the Florida Straits, Ekman and Sverdrup transports at 26°N in the Atlantic Ocean, *Ocean Sci.* **6**, 837–859.
- ⁴⁹ (47) revising the estimates in (46).
- ⁵⁰ G. McCarthy *et al.* Observed interannual variability of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation at 26.5°N . *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **39**, doi: 10.1029/2012GL052933 (2012).
- ⁵¹ See Figure 4 of (16).
- ⁵² See Figure 1(c) in C. D. Roberts, L. Jackson, D. McNeill, Is the 2004–2012 reduction of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation significant? *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **41**, 3204–3210 (2014).
- ⁵³ W.E. Johns *et al.* Continuous, array-based estimates of Atlantic ocean heat transport at 26.5°N . *J. Clim.* **24**, 2429–2449 (2011).
- ⁵⁴ Cunningham S.A. *et al.* Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation slowdown cooled the subtropical ocean. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **40**, 6202–6207 (2013).
- ⁵⁵ H. L. Bryden, B. A. King, G. D. McCarthy, E. L. McDonagh, Impact of a 30% reduction in Atlantic meridional overturning during 2009–2010. *Ocean Sci.* **10**, 683–691 (2014).
- ⁵⁶ (55) estimate is slightly higher at $1.45 \times 10^{22} \text{ J}$ for the somewhat different area of $10\text{--}45^\circ\text{N}$, $60\text{--}20^\circ\text{W}$.
- ⁵⁷ NOAA 2014 The Atlantic hurricane database re-analysis project, on-line at: http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/hurdat/comparison_table.html (accessed 18-11-14)
- ⁵⁸ S. L. Taws, R. Marsh, N. C. Wells, J. Hirschi, Re-emerging ocean temperature anomalies in late-2010 associated with a repeat negative NAO. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **38**, doi:10.1029/2011GL048978 (2011).
- ⁵⁹ A. Maidens, *et al.* The influence of surface forcings on the prediction of the North Atlantic Oscillation regime of winter 2010/11. *Mon. Weath. Rev.* **141**, 3801–3813 (2013).
- ⁶⁰ A. A. Scaife *et al.* Skillful long-range prediction of European and North American winters. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **41**, 2514–2519 (2014).
- ⁶¹ C. Roberts *et al.* Atmosphere drives recent interannual variability of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation at 26.5°N . *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **40**, 5164–5170 (2013).
- ⁶² A. Ducheze *et al.* A new index for the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation at 26°N . *J. Clim.* **27**, 6439–6455 (2014).

-
- ⁶³ D. Smeed *et al.* Observed decline of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation 2004–2012. *Ocean Sci.* **10**, 29-38 (2014).
- ⁶⁴ A.J. Weaver *et al.* Stability of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation: a model intercomparison. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **39**, doi:10.1029/2012GL053763 (2012).
- ⁶⁵ IPCC, *Climate Change 2013: the physical science basis, Working Group I contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2013), see section 12.4.7.2.
- ⁶⁶ J. Robson, D. Hodson, E. Hawkins, R. Sutton, Atlantic overturning in decline? *Nature Geosci.* **7**, 2-3 (2014).
- ⁶⁷ See, for example, J. Ba *et al.* A multi-model comparison of Atlantic multidecadal variability. *Clim. Dyn.* doi: 10.1007/s00382-014-2056-1 (2014) and references therein.
- ⁶⁸ A further proxy has been developed recently by (62) using models and is presently in the process of being applied to observations.
- ⁶⁹ S. Rahmstorf *et al.* Exceptional twentieth-century slowdown in Atlantic Ocean overturning circulation. *Nature Clim. Change* **5**, 475-480 (2015).
- ⁷⁰ P. de Vries, S. L. Weber, The Atlantic freshwater budget as a diagnostic for the existence of a stable shut down of the meridional overturning circulation. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **32**, doi:10.1029/2004GL021450 (2005).
- ⁷¹ H. L. Bryden, B. A. King, G. D. McCarthy, South Atlantic Overturning Circulation at 24°S. *J. Mar. Res.* **69**, 38-55 (2011).
- ⁷² On bi-stability see (70) and from a paleo perspective (22).
- ⁷³ S. S. Drijfhout, S. L. Weber, E. van der Waluw, The stability of the MOC as diagnosed from model projections for pre-industrial, present and future climates. *Clim. Dyn.* **37**, 1575-1586 (2011).
- ⁷⁴ J. Bamber, M. van den Broeke, J. Ettema, J. Lenaerts, E. Rignot, Recent large increases in freshwater fluxes from Greenland into the North Atlantic. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **39**, doi:10.1029/2012GL052552 (2012). (64) suggest Greenland meltwater will have little effect on the AMOC even though it is not accounted for dynamically in the models that they analyze.
- ⁷⁵ S. V. Nghiem *et al.* The extreme melt across the Greenland ice sheet in 2012 *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **39**, doi:10.1029/ 2012GL053611 (10.1029/ 2012GL053611).
- ⁷⁶ For example, on the effects of future increases in Arctic precipitation (freshwater addition) on the AMOC see under Methods in R. Bintanja, F. M. Selten, Future increases in Arctic precipitation linked to local evaporation and sea-ice retreat. *Nature* **509**, 479-482 (2014).
- ⁷⁷ R. B. Alley, Palaeoclimatic insights into future climate challenges, *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London Ser. A* **361**, 1831-1849 (2003).
- ⁷⁸ P. Valdes, Built for stability. *Nature Geosci.* **4**, 414-416 (2011).
- ⁷⁹ Most recently, on the link between sea level and AMOC, see G. D. McCarthy, I. D. Haigh, J. J-M. Hirschi, J. P. Grist, D. A. Smeed, Ocean impact on decadal Atlantic climate variability revealed by sea level observations. *Nature* **521**, 508-510 (2015).
- ⁸⁰ R. E. Kopp, Does the mid-Atlantic United States sea level acceleration hot spot reflect ocean dynamic variability? *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **40**, 3981-3985 (2013).
- ⁸¹ J. Yin, P. B. Goddard, Oceanic control of sea level rise patterns along the East Coast of the United States. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **40**, 5514-5520 (2013).
- ⁸² T. Rossby, C. N. Flagg, K. Donohue, A. Sanchez-Franks, J. Lillibridge, On the long-term stability of Gulf Stream transport based on 20 years of direct measurements. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **41**, 114-120 (2014).

-
- ⁸³ T. Ezer, Detecting changes in the transport of the Gulf Stream and the Atlantic overturning circulation from coastal sea level data: The extreme decline in 2009–2010 and estimated variations for 1935–2012. *Global Planet. Change* **129**, 25-36 (2015).
- ⁸⁴ P.B. Goddard, J. Yin, S. M. Griffies, S. Zhang, An extreme event of sea-level rise along the Northeast coast of North America in 2009-2010. *Nature Comm.* doi:10.1038/ncomms7346 (2015).
- ⁸⁵ X. Chen, K-K. Tung, Varying planetary heat sink led to global-warming slowdown and acceleration. *Science* **345**, 897-903 (2014).
- ⁸⁶ K. E. Trenberth, J. T. Fasullo, G. Branstator, A. S. Phillips, Seasonal aspects of the recent pause in surface warming. *Nature Clim. Change* **4**, 911-916 (2014).
- ⁸⁷ Note that a “flip” would take a few years not a few days as in the film *The Day After Tomorrow*!
- ⁸⁸ See <http://www.o-snap.org/> and <http://www.ukosnap.org/> with US and UK contributions funded by NSF and NERC as for RAPID. OSNAP has initial funding for 4 years of observations.
- ⁸⁹ I.J. Ansorge *et al.* Basin-wide oceanographic array bridges South Atlantic. *Eos* **95**, 53-54 (2014).
- ⁹⁰ S. Elipot, C. Hughes, S. C. Olhede, J. M. Toole, Coherence of western boundary pressure at the RAPID WAVE array: boundary wave adjustments or deep western boundary current advection? *J. Phys. Oceanogr.* **43**, 744-765 (2013).
- ⁹¹ S. Elipot, E. Frajka-Williams, C. W. Hughes, J. Willis, The observed North Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation: Its meridional coherence and ocean bottom pressure. *J. Phys. Oceanogr.* **44**, 517-537 (2014).
- ⁹² C. Mielke, E. Frajka-Williams, J. Baehr, Observed and simulated variability of the AMOC at 26°N and 41°N. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **40**, 1159-1164 (2013)
- ⁹³ Reproduced after (55) where further details may be found.

Acknowledgements: This review would not have been possible without the outstanding work of those who have been involved in making the AMOC observations at 26.5°N for the last decade, together with continuing funding from NERC, NSF and NOAA. We would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all the scientists, technicians and crew involved in the many UK and US cruises that have taken place to deploy and recover the observing array, and in the subsequent analysis of the data acquired. We are grateful to the editor Jesse Smith and two anonymous reviewers whose comments helped to improve this review.