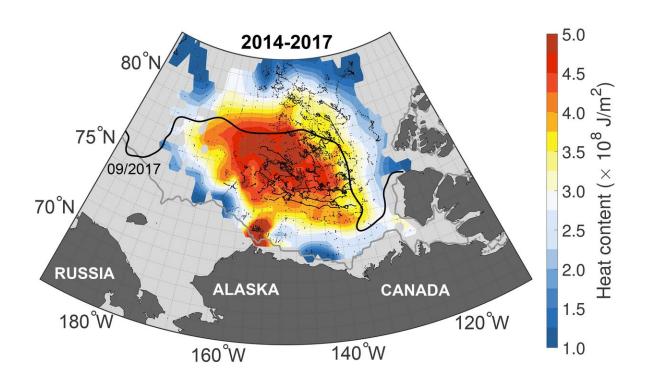


## 'Archived' heat has reached deep into the Arctic interior, researchers say

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Heat currently trapped below the surface has the potential to melt the Arctic region's entire sea-ice pack if it reaches the surface, according to researchers. Credit: Yale University

Arctic sea ice isn't just threatened by the melting of ice around its edges, a new study has found: Warmer water that originated hundreds of miles away has penetrated deep into the interior of the Arctic.



That "archived" <u>heat</u>, currently trapped below the surface, has the potential to melt the region's entire sea-ice pack if it reaches the surface, researchers say.

The study appears online Aug. 29 in the journal Science Advances.

"We document a striking <u>ocean</u> warming in one of the main basins of the interior Arctic Ocean, the Canadian Basin," said lead author Mary-Louise Timmermans, a professor of geology and geophysics at Yale University.

The upper ocean in the Canadian Basin has seen a two-fold increase in heat content over the past 30 years, the researchers said. They traced the source to waters hundreds of miles to the south, where reduced sea ice has left the surface ocean more exposed to summer solar warming. In turn, Arctic winds are driving the warmer <u>water</u> north, but below the surface waters.

"This means the effects of sea-ice loss are not limited to the ice-free regions themselves, but also lead to increased heat accumulation in the interior of the Arctic Ocean that can have climate effects well beyond the summer season," Timmermans said. "Presently this heat is trapped below the surface layer. Should it be mixed up to the <u>surface</u>, there is enough heat to entirely melt the sea-ice pack that covers this region for most of the year."

**More information:** "Warming of the interior Arctic Ocean linked to sea ice losses at the basin margins" *Science Advances* (2018). advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/8/eaat6773

Provided by Yale University



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