

Response of North Atlantic Ocean Chlorophyll a to the Change of Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation

Min Zhang (1,2,3), Yuanling Zhang (1,2,3), Qi Shu (1,2,3), Chang Zhao (1,2,3), Gang Wang (1,2,3), Zhaohua Wu (3,4), Fangli Qiao (1,2,3)

(1) First Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration,Qingdao, China (zhangmin@fio.org.cn), (2) Laboratory for Regional Oceanography and Numerical Modeling, Qingdao NationalLaboratory for Marine Science and Technology, Qingdao, China, (3) Key Laboratory of Data Analysis and Applications, State Oceanic Administration, Qingdao, China, (4) Department of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Science &Center for Ocean-AtmosphericPrediction Studies,Florida State University,Tallahassee, USA

Changes in marine phytoplankton are a vital component in global carbon cycling. Despite this far-reaching importance, the variable trend in phytoplankton and its response to climate variability remain unclear. This work presents the spatiotemporal evolution of the chlorophyll a trend in the North Atlantic Ocean by using merged ocean color products for the period 1997-2016. We find a dipole pattern between the subpolar gyre and the Gulf Stream path, and chlorophyll a trend signal propagated along the opposite direction of the North Atlantic Current. Such a dipole pattern and opposite propagation of chlorophyll a signal are consistent with the recent distinctive signature of the slowdown of the Atlantic MeridionalOverturning Circulation (AMOC). It is suggested that the spatiotemporal evolution of chlorophyll a during the two most recent decades is a part of the multidecadal variation and regulated byAMOC, which could be used as an indicator of AMOC variations.