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Physical Oceanographic Conditions on the Scotian Shelf and in the Gulf of Maine during 2020

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Foreword

This series documents the scientific basis for the evaluation of aquatic resources and ecosystems in Canada. As such, it addresses the issues of the day in the time frames required and the documents it contains are not intended as definitive statements on the subjects addressed but rather as progress reports on ongoing investigations.

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ABSTRACT

In 2020, the North Atlantic Oscillation index was above normal (+1.2, +2.0 SD [standard deviation]) but much smaller than in 2015, which had the largest value in the 71-year record. Mean annual air temperature anomalies were positive for all sites, with anomalies ranging from +0.6°C (+0.7 SD) for Sydney to +1.2°C (+1.8 SD) at Boston. Satellite-based Sea Surface Temperature (SST) annual anomalies were above normal (1982–2010 average temperature), except at the eastern Gulf, +0.7°C (+1.3 SD), for 4W, +0.5°C (+0.8 SD) and for 4Vs, +0.7°C (+1.2 SD). Long-term coastal monitoring sites at St. Andrews (New Brunswick) and Halifax (Nova Scotia) recorded annual SST anomalies of +1.3°C (+2.2 SD), the 3rd warmest temperature in the record and +0.9°C (+1.3 SD), respectively. At other selected sites across the region, annual water temperature anomalies were near normal to well above normal. Cabot Strait at 200–300 m depth range was a record high, +2.1°C (+6.3 SD); four of the last five years were the warmest on record. Emerald Basin at 250 m was the fourth warmest anomaly, +1.6°C (+1.9 SD); the last six years were the warmest on record with 2019 a high record. Georges Basin at 200 m was the sixth warmest year, +1.1°C (+2.2 SD) with 2018 as the warmest. Also, the last eight years were the warmest. The average bottom temperature anomaly in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Divisions 4Vn, 4Vs, 4W, and 4X were above the 1981–2010 average values. The anomalies ranged from +0.9°C (+1.2 SD) at 4X to +1.6°C (+2.1 SD) at 4W, fourth warmest, and +0.9°C (+2.3 SD) at 4Vn, third warmest. Stratification in 2020 was significantly lower than in 2019 due to the surface becoming saltier and warmer. Since 1948, the stratification has slowly been increasing on the Scotian Shelf due to half freshening and half warming of the surface waters. A composite index, consisting of 22 ocean temperature time series from surface to bottom across the region, indicated that 2020 was the 3rd warmest of 51 years of observations (2012 was the warmest; 2016, 2017, and 2018 were the 2nd, 4th, and 5th warmest), with an averaged normalized anomaly of +2.0 SD relative to the 1981–2010 period.

INTRODUCTION

This document discusses air temperature trends, ice cover, Sea Surface Temperatures (SST), and physical oceanographic variability during 2020 on the Scotian Shelf, Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of Maine (Figure 1), from observations and model results. It complements similar reviews of the conditions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Newfoundland-Labrador regions for the Atlantic Zone Monitoring Program (AZMP) (Cyr et al. 2021, Galbraith et al. 2020) which together serve as a basis for a zonal Science Advisory Report (DFO 2020). Environmental conditions are compared with the long-term monthly and annual means. These comparisons are often expressed as anomalies, which are the deviations from the long-term means, or as standardized anomalies; that is, the anomaly divided by the Standard Deviation (SD). If the data permit, the long-term means and SDs are calculated for the 30-year base period of 1981–2010. The use of standardized anomalies and the same base period allow direct comparison of anomalies among sites and variables.

Temperature and salinity conditions on the Scotian Shelf, in the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine regions, are determined by many processes: heat transfer between the ocean and atmosphere; inflow from the Gulf of St. Lawrence supplemented by flow from the Newfoundland Shelf; exchange with offshore slope waters; local mixing; freshwater runoff; direct precipitation; and melting of sea-ice. The Nova Scotia Current is the dominant inflow, originating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and entering the region through Cabot Strait (Figure 1). This current, whose path is strongly affected by topography, has a general southwestward drift over the Scotian Shelf and continues into the Gulf of Maine where it contributes to the counter-clockwise mean circulation. Mixing with offshore waters from the continental slope also modifies the water-mass properties of shelf waters. These offshore waters are generally of two types: Warm Slope Water, with temperatures in the range of 8°–12°C and salinities from 34.7–35.5; and Labrador Slope Water, with temperatures from 4°C–8°C and salinities from 34.3–35 (Gatien 1976). Shelf-water properties have large seasonal cycles, along- and across-shelf gradients, and vary with depth (Petrie et al. 1996).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

NORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION INDEX

The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) index was originally defined as the difference in sea-level atmospheric pressures between the Azores and Iceland (Rogers 1984), and is a measure of the strength of the westerly winds over the Northwest Atlantic. It represents the dominant, large-scale meteorological forcing over the North Atlantic Ocean. The NAO index is based on a Rotated Principal Component Analysis (Barnston and Livezey 1987) applied to the monthly-standardized 500 mb height anomalies (Hurrell et al. 2003), averaged over winter months of December through March. The anomalies are based on the 1950–2000 climatology mean and standard deviation. Monthly data was obtained from the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#).

A high NAO index corresponds to an intensification of the pressure difference between the Icelandic Low and the Azores High. Strong northwest winds, cold air and sea temperatures, and heavy ice in the Labrador Sea and on the NL shelf areas, are usually associated with a high positive NAO index (Colbourne et al. 1994; Drinkwater 1996). The opposite response occurs during years with a negative NAO index.

The NAO has been shown to strongly affect bottom temperature distributions throughout the region from the Labrador Shelf to the Gulf of Maine (Petrie 2007). The response is bimodal, the product of direct and advective effects, with positive (negative) NAO generally corresponding to colder- (warmer-) than-normal bottom temperatures over the Labrador-Newfoundland Shelf, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Eastern Scotian Shelf, and warmer- (colder-) than-normal conditions on the Central and Western Scotian Shelf and in the Gulf of Maine.

In 2020, the winter (December–March) NAO index was above the 1981–2010 mean, +1.2 (+2.1 SD), but smaller than in 2015 which had the largest positive value in the 71-year record (Figure 2A). The lower panels of Figure 2 show the sea-level atmospheric pressure conditions during the winter of 2020 compared to the 1981–2010 mean. The Icelandic low and Azores high were close to the long-term average.

AIR TEMPERATURES

Surface air temperature anomalies maps relative to the 1981–2010 means for the North Atlantic region are available from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s [interactive website](#). In 2020, the annual anomalies were above normal over the Scotian Shelf and the Gulf of Maine (Figure 3). The seasonal anomaly of these regions was normal during the spring, and above normal during winter, summer, and fall (Figure 4).

Monthly air temperature anomalies for 2019 and 2020 relative to their 1981–2010 means at six sites in the Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine region are shown in Figure 5. Monthly mean-temperature data for Canadian sites are from Environment Canada’s [Adjusted Homogenized Canadian Climate Data \(AHCCD\)](#) where available (Vincent et al. 2012). In cases where no data were available, observed monthly mean values from the Canadian Climate Summaries (CCS) at the [Environment Canada website](#) were used. Monthly means from the [Monthly Climatic Data for the World](#) (Menne et al. 2017) were used for Boston. In general, all sites show that 2020 has above- or near-normal temperatures for most of the year, with April and May being below or near normal for Saint John, Halifax, Yarmouth, and Boston.

In 2020, the mean annual air temperature anomalies were above normal at all sites with anomalies ranging from +1.6 to +2.3 SD (Table 1). The time series of annual anomalies indicates that all sites have increasing temperatures over the long-term with decadal-scale variability superimposed (Figure 6). Over decadal and shorter periods, there are times when there is no trend or a decreasing trend in the temperature. Linear trends from 1900 to present for Sydney, Sable Island, Halifax, Yarmouth, Saint John, and Boston correspond to changes (and 95% confidence limits) per century of +1.2°C (0.8°C, +1.5°C), +1.4°C (+1.0°C, +1.7°C), +1.9°C (+1.6°C, +2.3°C), +1.2°C (+0.8°C, +1.6°C), and +2.6°C (+2.3°C, +3.0°C), respectively (Figure 6).

The air temperature anomalies for the six Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine sites are summarized in Figure 7 as a composite sum that illustrates two points. Firstly, for most years the anomalies have the same sign; that is, the stacked bars coincide. Since 1900, when all sites were operating, 97 of the 121 years had five or more stations with the annual anomalies having the same signs; for 68 years, all six stations had anomalies with the same sign. This indicates that the spatial scale of the air temperature patterns is greater than the largest spacing between sites. Previous analyses yielded an e-folding decorrelation scale of 1800 km (Petrie et al. 2009). Secondly, the time scale of the dominant variability has been changing from longer periods for the first half of the record to shorter periods for the second half.

REMOTELY-SENSED SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE (SST)

The satellite-based sea surface temperature product used since last year's report blends data from Pathfinder version 5.3 (1982–2020), Maurice Lamontagne Institute (1985–2013) and Bedford Institute of Oceanography (1997–2020). Galbraith et al (2021) provides details on how these data products are merged to provide the time series presented here.

Starting last year, the averaging regions presented have changed from previous years of reporting on the Scotian Shelf. Weekly, monthly, and annual temperature anomalies are shown for five subareas in the Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine region based on the NAFO Divisions on the Scotian Shelf and eastern Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy (Figure 8). Sea surface temperatures were mostly near normal at the start of 2020 followed by a period of slightly above-normal temperatures during the summer, but up to +1.9°C in July in eastern Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy, then near normal in September (Figure 9). A storm passed through the area in late August and was observed to have mixed surface heat down to 50–60 m in parts of the southern Gulf (Galbraith et al., 2021). It appears likely that the same event led to surface cooling on the Scotian Shelf, reducing the summer anomalies to near normal. After below-normal temperatures in October on the Scotian Shelf (4X-SS and 4W), the year ended with December well above normal (Figure 9). Annual anomalies were calculated from monthly-averaged temperatures for the five subareas (Table 2 and Figure 10). The annual anomalies during 2020 ranged from +0.0°C (+0.1 SD) in 4Vn to +0.7°C (+1.3 SD) in eastern Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy. Over the lengths of the records, all areas show increasing temperature trends (Figure 10), based on a linear-least-squares fit, ranging from the lowest value of +0.2°C/decade (4Vn) to a highest value of +0.4°C/decade (4W and eastern Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy). A similar trend in SST from AVHRR measurements was found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Galbraith et al. 2012).

COASTAL TEMPERATURES AND SALINITIES

Coastal near-surface temperatures have been collected at Halifax (Nova Scotia) and St. Andrews (New Brunswick) since the 1920s (Figure 11). In 2020, the SST anomalies were +0.9°C (+1.3 SD) for Halifax (an increase of 0.8°C from 2019) and +1.3°C (+2.2 SD) for St. Andrews (an increase of 0.9°C from 2019) and the 3rd warmest temperature in the record.

Temperature and salinity measurements through the water column have been sampled monthly for the most part since 1924 at Prince 5, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy (Figure 1). It is the longest continuously operating hydrographic monitoring site in eastern Canada. Its waters are generally well-mixed from the surface to the bottom (90 m), except in the spring. COVID-19 affected the sampling of the station during 2020. The depth-averaged (0–90 m) temperature, salinity, and density time series are shown in Figure 11. In 2020, the annual temperature anomaly was +1.0°C (+1.9 SD) and the salinity anomaly was +0.2 (+1.1 SD). These represent changes of +0.6°C and +0.3 from the 2019 values. The below-normal density anomaly is accounted for by both positive temperature anomaly and negative salinity anomaly.

The 2020 annual cycle at Prince 5 shows above-normal temperatures throughout the year with not much depth dependence in the anomaly (Figure 12) when sampling was undertaken. The freshet in the spring was missed since there was no sampling due to COVID-19.

The 2020 annual temperature, salinity, and density cycles at Halifax 2, located at the mouth of Halifax harbour (Figure 1), are shown in Figure 13. COVID-19 limited the ability to collect data during the spring and summer. Lack of availability of a small vessel in the fall also limited sampling.

STANDARD SECTIONS

The sections across the Cabot Strait, Louisbourg, Halifax, and Browns Bank Lines (Figure 1) were sampled during the fall of 2020 (Figure 14). The occupation of the Cabot Strait section was in collaboration with the Maurice Lamontagne Institute (IML) as they normally sample it at this time. There was no sampling during the spring of 2020 due to COVID-19, resulting in cancelling the use of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution vessel, RV Neil Armstrong, as part of a collaborative agreement at the last minute. The Cabot Strait section showed above-normal October temperatures between 100 and 450 m. Lower-than-normal temperatures at the surface on the eastern half of the strait were observed (Figure 15). There was warmer, fresher water in the upper ocean on the western side of the strait where the outflow of the Gulf of St Lawrence occurs. Interestingly, there was not a salinity anomaly associated with the deep-temperature anomaly, except on the eastern side of the strait at 150 m.

In the fall of 2020, there was anomalously warm, salty water on the offshore portion of the Louisbourg section—evidence of slope water on the continental slope (Figure 16). On the shelf, conditions were near normal except close to the shore.

The Halifax section shows anomalously warm waters near the bottom of the outer shelf and slope below the surface layer in the fall (Figure 17). Associated with this water is above-normal salinity. Similarly, warm waters are also present in Emerald Basin.

During the fall of 2020, the Browns Bank section showed anomalous warm, salty water over the middle shelf and farther off the slope (Figure 18). Closer to shore, the warmer water has an associated lower-than-normal salinity, similar to what was found in Cabot Strait.

The Appendix contains sections in the region conducted by IML for Cabot Strait in winter (Figure A1), St. Anns Bank Marine Protected Area (Figure A2), and across the Northeast Channel (Figure A3). If there exists a sufficient number of historical occupations of the sections at the same time of year, anomaly sections are also shown. While these data are not discussed in this document, the data are used in the analysis presented here.

GLIDER OPERATIONS ON THE HALIFAX LINE

In 2018, glider operations were started along the Halifax Line as an enhancement to the normally tri-annual sections. The glider data provides higher temporal and spatial coverage than the vessel-based sampling (Figure 19). For ease of analysis, the glider data are averaged into hourly, 1-m bins. On regular missions, the glider attempts to follow the Halifax Line from approximately HL2 to HL7. Currents can, however, affect the actual trajectory of the glider (Figure 20). Thus, only glider data collected within 15 nm of the Halifax Line are considered, which explains some of the gaps in Figure 19. Station 2 (HL2) is sampled throughout the year from a small vessel and provides the highest temporal resolution of our stations (Figure 21). Glider data do not significantly add information at Station 2 except when vessel sampling is not available (see August/September 2019 in Figure 21). COVID-19 affected all field operations in the spring of 2020.

For this document, the variability in temperature, salinity, and chlorophyll fluorescence is shown for a few of the Halifax Line stations over the 2019–2020 period (Figure 22). This is only a small fraction of the data available for analysis. As this period was the initial operation period, the sampling rate and stations that were occupied varied, as experience with glider operations increased. At HL3 and HL4, the glider sampling was sufficient to resolve the seasonal cycle of temperature and the spring and fall phytoplankton blooms. For HL5 and HL6, the sampling was less frequent but there were more in 2019 than 2018 due to increased experience in glider operations, and missions extending further offshore. Due to battery limits, the glider cannot

reach HL7 consistently, especially in winter (Figure 19). Upgrade to the glider battery is underway and should allow more regular sampling in the future and inclusion of HL7.

SCOTIAN SHELF AND GULF OF MAINE TEMPERATURES

Drinkwater and Trites (1987) tabulated monthly mean temperatures and salinities from available bottle data for 35 areas on the Scotian Shelf and in the eastern Gulf of Maine that generally corresponded to topographic features such as banks and basins. Petrie et al. (1996) updated their report using these same areas and all available hydrographic data. An updated time series of annual mean and filtered (five-year running means) temperature anomalies at selected depths for six areas (Figure 23) is presented (Figure 24). The Cabot Strait temperatures represent a mix of Labrador Current Water and Warm Slope Water entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence along the Laurentian Channel (e.g., Gilbert et al. 2005); the Misaine Bank series characterizes the colder near-bottom temperatures on the Eastern Scotian Shelf, mainly influenced by either inshore Labrador Current water or cold intermediate layer water from the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Dever et al. 2016); the deep Emerald Basin temperature anomalies represent the warmer slope-water intrusions onto the Shelf that are subsequently trapped in the inner deep basins (note the large anomaly “events” in the Emerald Basin panel of Figure 24, for example, around 1980, 1998, and 2009, indicative of pulses of Labrador Slope Water); the Lurcher Shoals observations define the ocean climate in the southwest Scotian Shelf and the shallow waters entering the Gulf of Maine via the Nova Scotia Current; lastly, the Georges Basin series represents the slope waters entering the Gulf of Maine through the Northeast Channel. Annual anomalies are based on the averages of monthly anomalies; however, observations may not be available for all months in each area. For Cabot Strait, Misaine Bank, Emerald Basin, Georges Basin, Eastern Georges Bank and Lurcher Shoals, the 2020 annual anomalies are based on observations from one, five, five, three, three, and one month, respectively.

In 2020, the annual anomaly was $+2.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+6.3$ SD) for Cabot Strait at 200–300 m (the largest anomaly of the time series; four of the last five years were the warmest). For the shallow Misaine Bank on the eastern Scotian Shelf, the annual anomaly was $+0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+0.9$ SD) at 100 m. For the deep basins on the central Scotian Shelf and Gulf of Maine, the 2020 anomalies were $+1.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+1.9$ SD) for Emerald Basin at 250 m (4th highest value; 2019 was a record high; the last seven years were the warmest on record) and $+1.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+2.1$ SD) for Georges Basin at 200 m (6th warmest; 2019 was the 2nd warmest with 2018 the warmest; the last eight years were the warmest on record). For the shallow banks in western Nova Scotia, the anomalies were $+0.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+1.6$ SD) for Eastern Georges Bank at 50 m and $+1.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+2.0$ SD) for Lurcher Shoals at 50 m (2018 was the 2nd highest with 2012 having the record). These values correspond to changes of $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, $+0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$, -0.2°C , -0.6°C , $+1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$, and $+12^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively, from the 2019 values. The 2010 and 2011 NAO anomalies were well below normal and based on similar atmospheric forcing in the past, notably in the mid-1960s, cooler deep-water temperatures might have been expected on the Scotian Shelf in 2012 (Petrie 2007). Anomalies were highly positive for that year and started to return to normal in 2013, but increased to record or near-record values in 2014 and continued to remain high in 2020. Deep-water temperature anomalies continued to increase due to intrusions from offshore slope water. The correlation between the NAO and deep-water temperatures appears to have changed.

TEMPERATURES DURING THE ECOSYSTEM TRAWL SURVEYS

WINTER SURVEY

The 2020 winter survey took place between March 1st and March 20th. A total of 68 Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) stations were sampled (Figure 25). Sampling was on Georges Bank (NAFO Division 5Ze) and Western Scotian Shelf (NAFO Division 4X). For most of the areas, bottom temperatures were above normal (Figure 26). At the southeast and east side of the bank, the bottom temperatures were above normal.

SUMMER SURVEY

The 2020 summer survey took place between July 5th and August 8th. A total of 163 CTD stations were sampled (Figure 27). The survey covered the Bay of Fundy, Eastern George Bank, and east on the Scotian Shelf to Cabot Strait. The near-bottom temperature anomalies for 2020 were positive for most of the region except for Browns Bank in 4X (Figure 28). The anomaly was positive for all of NAFO Divisions on the Scotian Shelf in 2020: +0.9°C (+2.3 SD) for 4Vn, the 3rd warmest in the record (2019 was the warmest); +1.4°C (+2.0 SD) for 4Vs, the 4th warmest year; +1.6°C (+2.1 SD) for 4W, the 4th warmest year; and +0.9°C (+1.2 SD) for 4X (Figure 29). Except for Division 4X, the bottom temperatures are above normal from the mid-1970s to mid-1980s, followed by a period of below-normal temperatures until around 2000 (Figure 29). All regions, including 4X, show a steadily increasing temperature from approximately 2010.

The volume of the Cold Intermediate Layer (CIL), defined as waters with temperatures less than 4°C, was estimated from objectively mapped data using the full depth CTD profiles for the region, from Cabot Strait to Cape Sable (Figure 30). For the period 1970 to 1989, the number of CTD profiles per year was limited; therefore, five-year blocks of data, for example 1970–1974 (centre date 1972) were used as input for the procedure to map the irregularly spaced data onto a regular grid. This procedure is basically making a five-year running mean of the data for the 1970–1989 period. Thus, the long-term mean and particularly the SD (based on the 1981–2010 data in Figure 30) could be affected. It is expected that the true SD is higher than the one derived here. There is considerable variation in the volume of the CIL from 1998 until 2009 (Figure 30). In 2020, the CIL volume was slightly below normal. In the last six years, the CIL volume has been trending toward normal. The low-frequency variability of the area-weighted average minimum temperature mirrors the CIL volume.

DENSITY STRATIFICATION

Stratification of the near-surface layer influences physical and biological processes in the ocean such as the extent of vertical mixing, the ocean's response to wind forcing, the timing of the spring bloom, vertical nutrient fluxes, and plankton distribution. Under increased stratification, there is a tendency for more primary production to be recycled within the upper mixed layer and hence less available for the deeper layers. The variability in stratification was examined by calculating the density (σ_t) difference between the near-surface and 50 m water depth. The density differences were based on monthly mean density profiles calculated for several hydrographic areas on the Scotian Shelf (see Figure 33) as defined by Petrie et al. (1996). The long-term, monthly mean density gradients for 1981–2010 were estimated; these were subtracted from the individual monthly values to obtain monthly anomalies. Annual anomalies for each area were estimated by averaging all available monthly anomalies within a calendar year. These estimates could be biased if, in a particular year, most data were collected in months when stratification was weak, while in another year sampling was in months when

stratification was strong. However, initial results using normalized monthly anomalies obtained by dividing the anomalies by their monthly SDs were qualitatively similar to the plots presented here. The Scotian Shelf-wide average annual anomalies and their five-year running means were then calculated for an area-weighted combination of subareas 4–23 on the Scotian Shelf. A stratification of $0.01 \text{ (kg m}^{-3}\text{)/m}$ represents a difference of 0.5 kg m^{-3} over 50 m.

The dominant feature is the period from about 1950 to 1990 with generally below-average stratification in contrast to the past 25 years that are characterized by above-normal values (Figure 31). Since 1948, there has been an increase in the mean stratification on the Scotian Shelf, resulting in a change in the 0–50 m density difference of 0.33 kg m^{-3} over 50 years. This change in mean stratification is due mainly to a decrease in the surface density, composed equally of warming and freshening (Figure 32). Stratification in 2020 was significantly lower than in 2019 due to the surface becoming saltier and warmer. Examining the 2020 stratification anomaly for areas 4–23 on the Scotian Shelf shows that the near-normal anomaly for the Scotian Shelf (Figure 31) is due to an area-average of positive and negative on the Scotian Shelf (Figure 33).

SEA LEVEL

Sea level is a primary variable in the Global Ocean Observing System. Relative sea level is measured with respect to a fixed reference point on land. Consequently, relative sea level consists of two major components: one due to true changes of sea level and a second caused by sinking or rising of the land. In Atlantic Canada, Post-Glacial Rebound (PGR) is causing the area roughly south (north) of the Chaleur Bay to sink (rise) in response to glacial retreat; this results in an apparent rise (fall) of sea level. The PGR rates for Yarmouth, Halifax, and North Sydney have been obtained from Natural Resource Canada's gridded GPS-based vertical velocities (Phillip MacAulay, DFO, pers. comm. 2012; Craymer et al. 2011).

Relative sea level at Yarmouth (1967–2020), Halifax¹ (1920–2020) and North Sydney (1970–2020) are plotted as monthly means and as a filtered series using a five-year-running-mean filter (Figure 34). The linear trend of the monthly mean data has a positive slope of 37.5 cm/century (Yarmouth), 33.3 cm/century (Halifax), and 39.1 cm/century (North Sydney). Barnett (1984) found a slightly higher sea-level rise for Halifax (36.7 cm/century) for the period 1897–1980. This is due to the decrease in sea-level rise after 1980 as discussed below. With the removal of the PGR for Yarmouth (-10.3 cm/century), Halifax (-14.7 cm/century), and North Sydney (-16.8 cm/century), sea-level rise is $+27.2 \text{ cm/century}$, $+18.6 \text{ cm/century}$, and $+22.3 \text{ cm/century}$, respectively. An interesting feature of the data is the long-term variation that has occurred since the 1920s (Figure 35). It is apparent that from the 1920s to the early 1970s, the sea-level-rise trend at Halifax was greater than the 1981–2010 trends. The residual sea-level data for the common period 1970–2019 shows that the variability has a large spatial structure given the coherence between the three sites. Several potential causes of this decadal-scale variability have been examined; however, the cause of these changes is still not understood. Further south, near Delaware, USA, variations in the wind stress in the subtropical gyre appears to be responsible for the low-frequency variation in sea level (Hong et al. 2000); yet, 20 years of observed Gulf Stream transport does not show a significant decrease (Rossby et al. 2014).

¹ The historical station in Halifax failed in early-2014. The nearby tidal station at Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, was used for 2014. For the common operating period, there was no significant difference in the two tide gauges.

RESULTS FROM A NUMERICAL SIMULATION MODEL

Currents and transports are derived from the BNAM (Bedford Institute of Oceanography North Atlantic Model) ocean circulation model (Wang et al. 2018). The model has a spatial resolution of $1/12^\circ$ with 50 z-levels in the vertical (22 in the top 100 m), and partial cells in the bottom layer to adapt to the bathymetry. The model is prognostic, that is, it allows for evolving temperature and salinity fields. Atmospheric forcing is derived from NCEP/NCAR reanalysis forcing (Kalnay et al. 1996). The model is run in various configurations. The analyses in this report come from a version of the model that has been used to study various phenomena in the Atlantic monitoring zone (Wang et al. 2016; Brickman et al. 2015, 2018). This version has a simple representation of the major river systems in the Atlantic region and no tidal forcing. The simulation runs from 1990 to the present, with the latest year updated annually when the surface forcing is available. The model domain is shown in Figure 36.

Some calculations intended to help interpret data collected by the AZMP are presented. Results are presented in terms of standardized anomalies to facilitate comparison to other AZMP analyses. The reader is cautioned that the results outlined below are not measurements, and simulations and improvements in the model may lead to changes in them.

VARIATION IN TRANSPORTS IN THE SCOTIAN SHELF/GULF OF MAINE REGION

The general circulation on the shelf seas of the Maritimes Region of Canada can be characterized as a general northeast-to-southwest flow from the Strait of Belle Isle, through Cabot Strait, and along the Scotian Shelf toward the Gulf of Maine (Figure 37). Part of the water that flows out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the western side of Cabot Strait follows the Nova Scotia coastline as the Nova Scotia Current, which ultimately flows into the Gulf of Maine. Another part follows the shelf break and contributes to the Gulf of Maine inflow at the Northeast Channel. Variations in these currents may influence the distribution of various fish and invertebrate larvae from the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence westward to the Gulf of Maine. As well, the currents that stream past Cape Sable Island and through Northeast Channel bring on-shelf and off-shelf water properties into the Gulf of Maine, and the partitioning of the transports is potentially important to processes occurring in the Gulf of Maine.

Monthly mean transports for the 1999–2020 period were extracted from the model simulation for four Maritime sections: Cabot Strait (CS), Halifax (HFX), Cape Sable Island/Browns Bank (CSI) and Northeast Channel (NEC) (Figure 37). From these data, standardized anomaly plots (based on a 1999–2010 averaging period) were constructed to illustrate transport variability. The results for the near-shore regions at CS, HFX, and CSI (where near-shore is taken as the subsection between the 100 m isobath and the coastline), the shelf break at HFX, and the inflow at NEC are displayed in Figure 38. From the inflows through the CSI and NEC sections the Gulf of Maine (GoM), the inflow ratio $CSI/(CSI + NEC)$ was computed (see below). Note that for all sections except NEC, positive transport denotes a flow direction through CS towards the GoM. For NEC, positive transport denotes flow into the GoM.

Transport variability on the Scotian Shelf shows a fairly coherent pattern of annual anomalies for CS, HFX (near-shore and shelf-break), and CSI (Figure 39). On a monthly basis, on average, the near-shore series (CS, HFX near-shore, and CSI) and the transport into the GoM at NEC exhibit a seasonal cycle with mid-to-late-year transport minima, while the shelf-break transport along the Halifax section shows no clear seasonality (Figure 38, although note interannual variability).

For a qualitative comparison with the numerical model transport estimates, the monthly transport of the Nova Scotia Current off Halifax was calculated using bottom-mounted Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers (ADCP). Three upward looking ADCPs had been deployed for six-

month periods from July 2008 to April 2015 on the 100 m (T1), 170 m (T2), and 180 m (T3) isobaths to monitor the velocity field associated with the Nova Scotia Current along the Halifax Line. Located 12 km east of station 2 (Figure 1 and Figure 37) is T2. T1 and T3 are approximately 15 km to the northwest and southeast of T2, respectively. The observations start from 5 m above the bottom to approximately 10 m below the surface, with a 4 m vertical resolution. The horizontal spacing between ADCPs is about 16 km, with T2 located close to the current maximum. The velocity components are rotated by 58° relative to True North to obtain the velocity field with the maximum variance along the major axis. Daily averages of the alongshore velocity were gridded using linear interpolation and multiplied by the cross-sectional area between T1 and T3 to provide monthly estimates of the Nova Scotia Current transport in $10^6 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$. When data are available from all three stations, these periods are used to establish a linear relationship between the transport estimated using all stations and the transport estimated using only one or two ADCP stations. These relationships have been used to extrapolate the transport estimations to periods where one of the ADCP has failed during the deployment. As of May 2015, only the mooring at T2 has been deployed. Work by Dever (2017) showed a high correlation ($r^2 = 0.87$) between the depth-integrated current at T2 and the total transport. Transport anomalies are based on the mean for each month using all data available for that month. Red anomalies denote an increase in transport toward the Gulf of Maine, while blue anomalies indicate decreased transport². The data indicate a period of negative anomalies (stronger south-westward flow) starting in mid-2010 and extending to mid-2011, followed by average or weaker flow that persists until summer 2016 (Figure 40). For the fall of 2016 and winter of 2017, the flow was above normal, followed by mostly near-normal transport until September 2018 where above-normal transport was observed until the end of the year. Transport has been near normal since 2019, with a suggestion of higher transport in the latter half of 2020. These trends are overall well simulated by the model, although differences exist, particularly during the last few years (see HFX near-shore panel of Figure 38).

The fraction of transport into the Gulf of Maine through the Cable Sable Island section (GoM inflow ratio of Figure 41) exhibits a seasonal cycle with a minimum during the summer months. On average, the model predicts that about one half of the transport into the Gulf of Maine enters through the CSI section. Inter-annually (Figure 39) the GoM inflow ratio was near neutral from 1999–2007 (with only 2001 and 2004 above normal), mostly negative from 2008–2019 (with near-neutral values from 2015–2019), and strongly negative in 2020. From the model simulation, the general warming trend over the last decade, seen in many data series, is evident as increased transport into the GoM at NEC and a reduced GoM inflow ratio.

An overall annual composite transport index was computed (Figure 42) by summing the standardized anomalies (Figures 38 and 39) for five of the six transport variables (the inflow through NEC was omitted as this metric is not independent of the GoM inflow ratio). If one considers this summation as a measure of the on-shelf flow-through in the system from the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Maine, it is found that the model hindcasts strong negative anomalies in 1999–2000, generally weak positive anomalies from 2001–2007, alternating stronger negative and positive anomalies until 2015, followed by positive anomalies until 2019, with a return to neutral conditions in 2020.

² These anomalies are based on a different averaging period than used for the model simulations.

SUMMARY

In 2020, the North Atlantic Oscillation index was above normal (+1.2, +2.0 SD), but much smaller than in 2015, which had the largest value in the 71-year record. The analysis of satellite data indicates that sea-surface temperatures were above normal except for 4Vn.

A graphical summary of selected time series already shown indicates that the periods 1987–1993 and 2003–2004 were predominantly colder than normal, and 1999–2000 and 2010–2020 were warmer than normal (Figure 43). The period 1979–1986 also tended to be warmer than normal. It is apparent that 2012 was an exceptional year based on these series with 17 values above 2 SD. In 2020, 22 of the 22 series shown had positive anomalies; 19 variables were more than 1 SD above their normal values. Of these, 9 were more than 2 SD above normal and two were more than 3 SD (Cabot Strait was a record value and Eastern Georges Bank, the 2nd highest value). In 2020, the average (median) normalized anomaly was +2.0 (+1.9 SD), the 3rd highest in the 51-year series. 2016, 2017 and 2019 were the 2nd, 4th, and 5th highest values, respectively.

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TABLES

Table 1. The 2020 annual mean air temperature anomaly in degrees and normalized anomaly (relative to the 1981–2010 climatology) and SD of the monthly anomalies for Scotian Shelf and Gulf of Maine.

Site	Annual Anomaly		1981–2010 Climatology	
	Observed (°C)	Normalized (SD)	Mean (°C)	SD (°C)
Sydney	+1.0	+1.3	5.87	0.81
Sable Island	+1.1	+1.6	7.88	0.68
Shearwater (Halifax)	+1.2	+1.5	6.99	0.74
Yarmouth	+1.3	+2.3	7.16	0.62
Saint John	+1.4	+1.8	5.19	0.74
Boston	+1.4	+2.0	10.91	0.60

Table 2. 2020 SST anomalies and long-term SST statistics including 1982–2020 temperature change based on the linear trend.

Site	2019 SST Anomaly (°C)	2019 SST Anomaly Normalized	1981–2010 Mean Annual SST (°C)	1982–2020 Temperature Trend (°C/decade)
4Vn	+0.0	+0.1	6.4	0.2
4Vs	+0.6	+1.1	7.4	0.3
4W	+0.5	+0.8	8.4	0.4
4X SS	+0.2	+0.5	8.0	0.3
4X eGoM+BoF	+0.7	+1.3	7.8	0.4

FIGURES

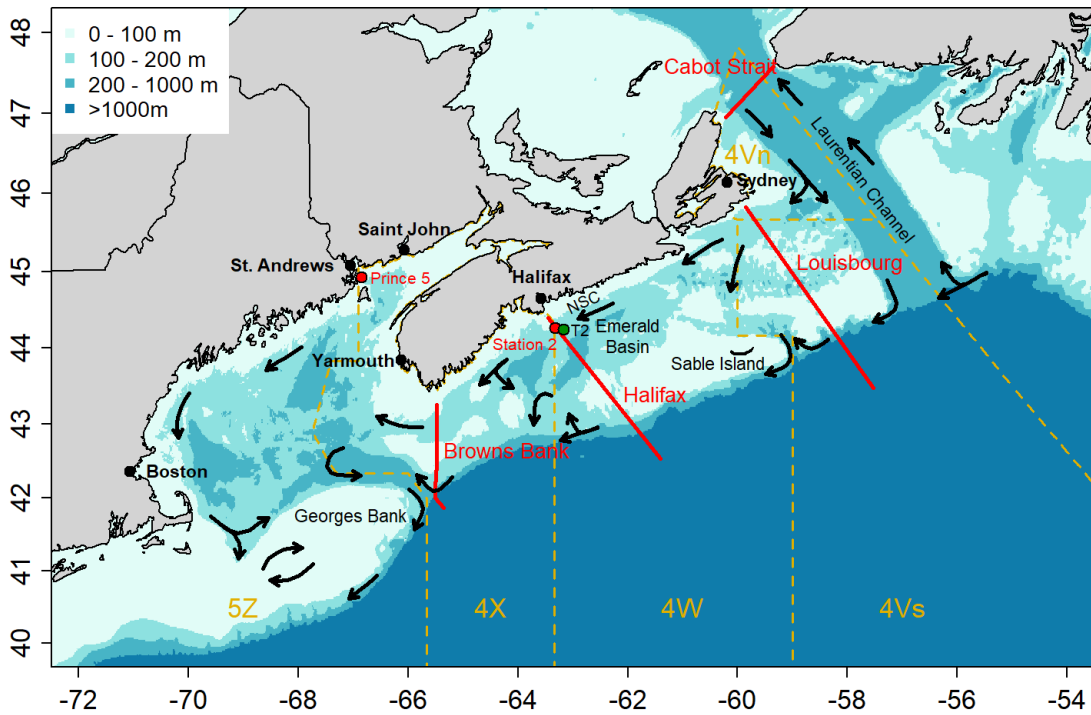


Figure 1. Map of the Scotian Shelf and the Gulf of Maine showing hydrographic stations (red circles), standard sections (red lines), current meter mooring (green), and topographic features. The Nova Scotia Current (NSC) is shown. The dotted lines indicate the boundaries of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Divisions.

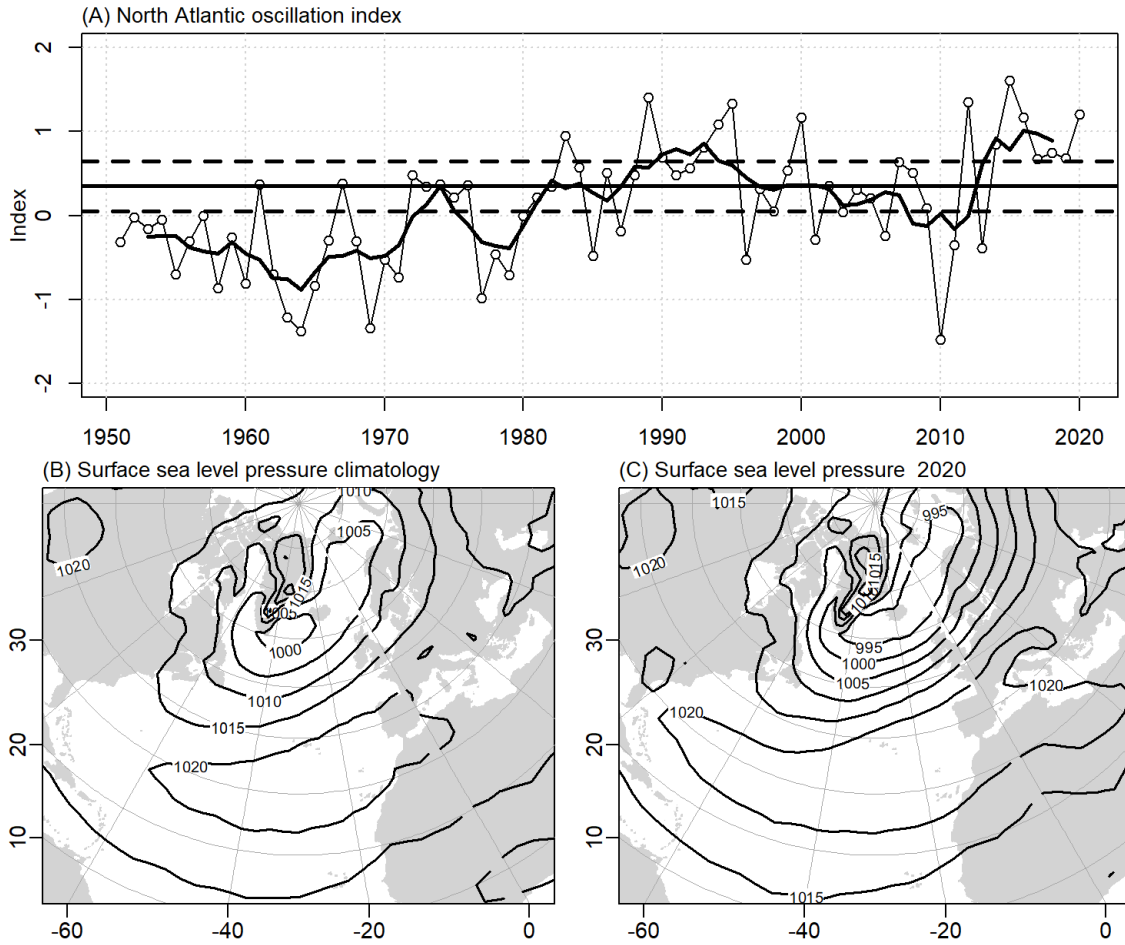


Figure 2. (A) The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) index, defined as the winter (December, January, February, March) 500 mb pressure Principal Component Analysis which is representative of the difference between the Icelandic low and Azores high. Thick line is a 5-year moving average. Climatological mean is shown as the solid line. Dashed lines are ± 0.5 standard deviation (SD). (B) The 1981–2010 December–March mean and (C) December 2019–March 2020 mean sea-level atmospheric pressure over the North Atlantic. (Images provided by the [NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division, Boulder, Colorado](#).)

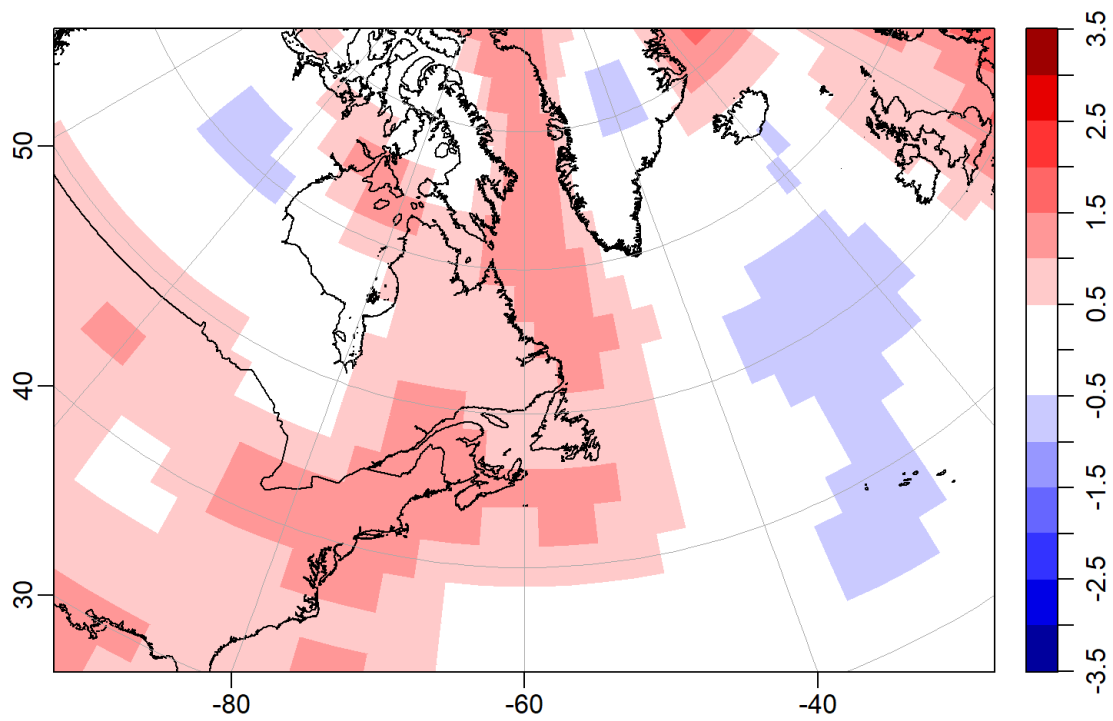


Figure 3. Annual air temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) over the Northwest Atlantic relative to the 1981–2010 means; data were obtained from [NOAA Internet site](#) (accessed 1 February 2021).

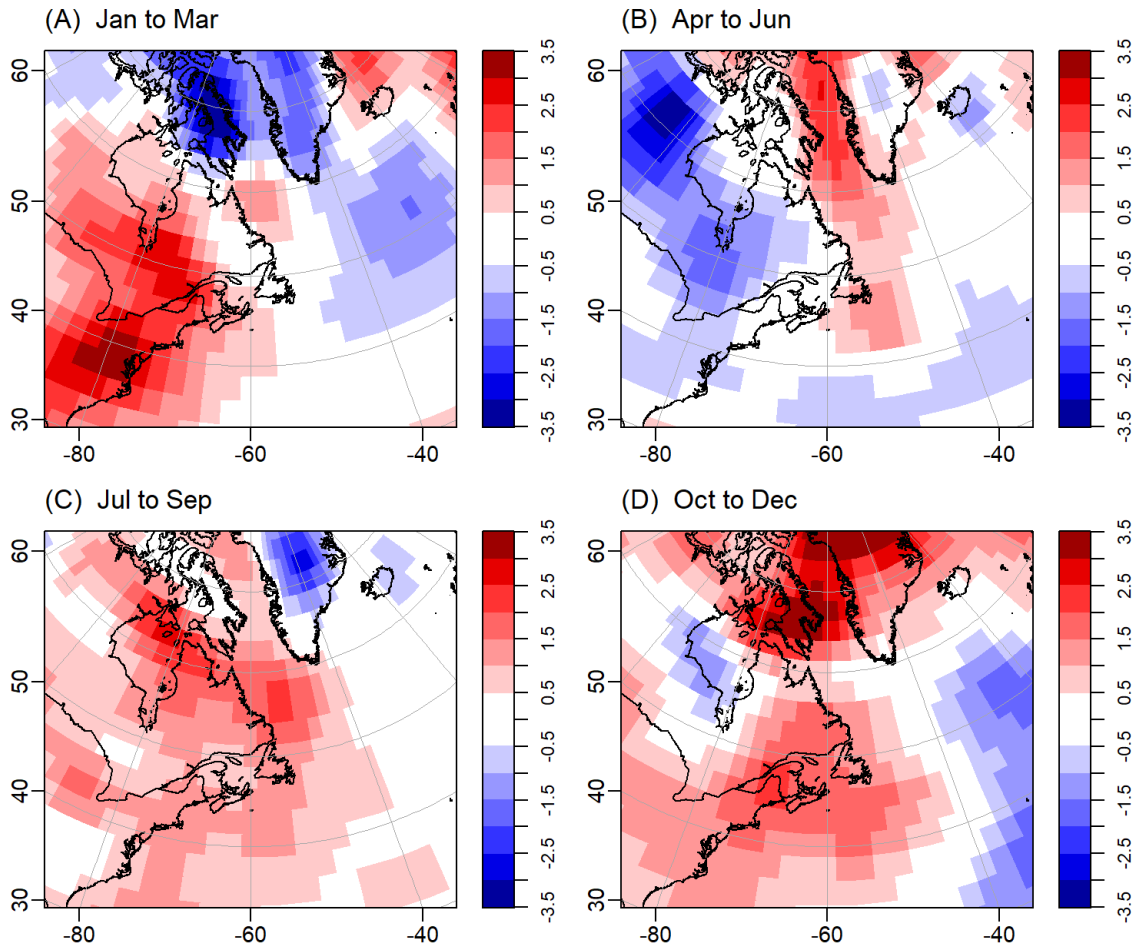


Figure 4. Seasonal air temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) over the Northwest Atlantic relative to the 1981–2010 means; data were obtained from [NOAA Internet site](#) (accessed 1 February 2021).

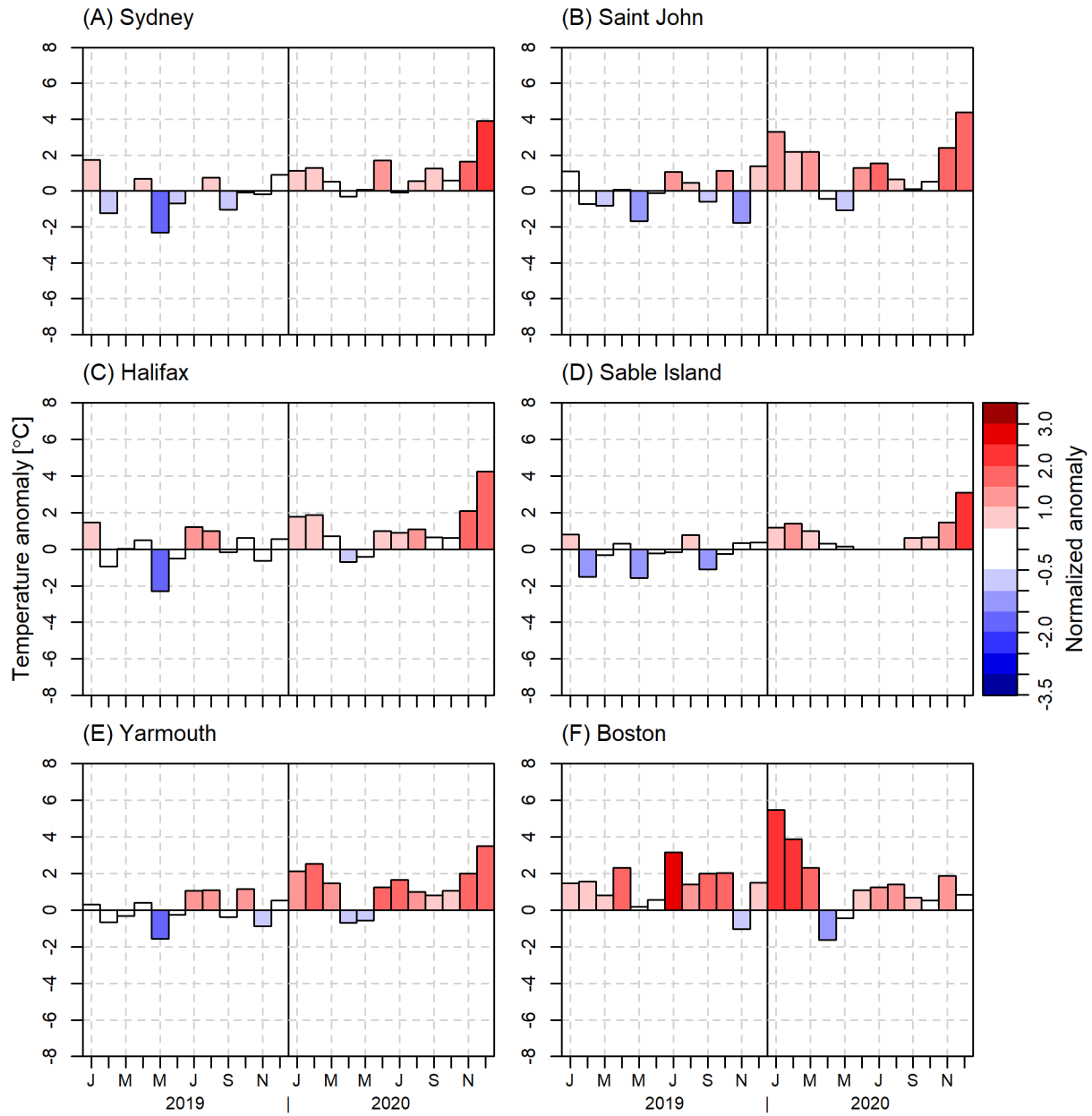


Figure 5. Monthly air temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) at several sites in Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine region for 2019 and 2020. See Figure 1 for locations. JMMJSN on x-axis represent January, March, May, June, September, and November. Anomalies are colour coded in terms of the numbers of SD above or below normal relative to monthly statistics.

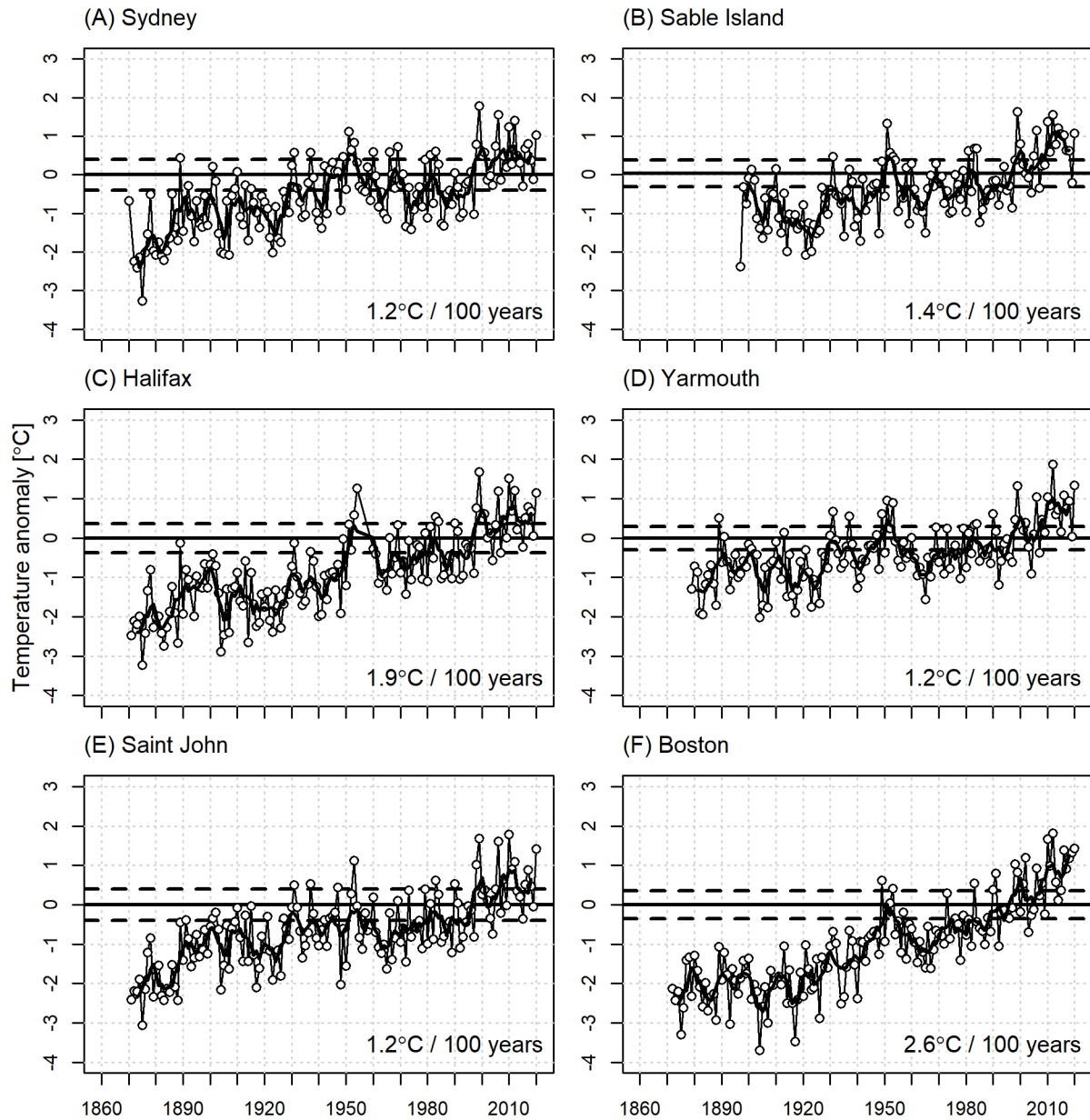


Figure 6. Annual air temperature anomalies in °C (dashed line) and five-year running means (solid line) at selected sites (Sydney, Sable Island, Halifax (Shearwater), Yarmouth, Saint John, and Boston) in Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine region (years 1860 to 2020). Horizontal dashed lines represent plus or minus 0.5 SD for the 1981–2010 period. Linear trends for 1900–present are shown.

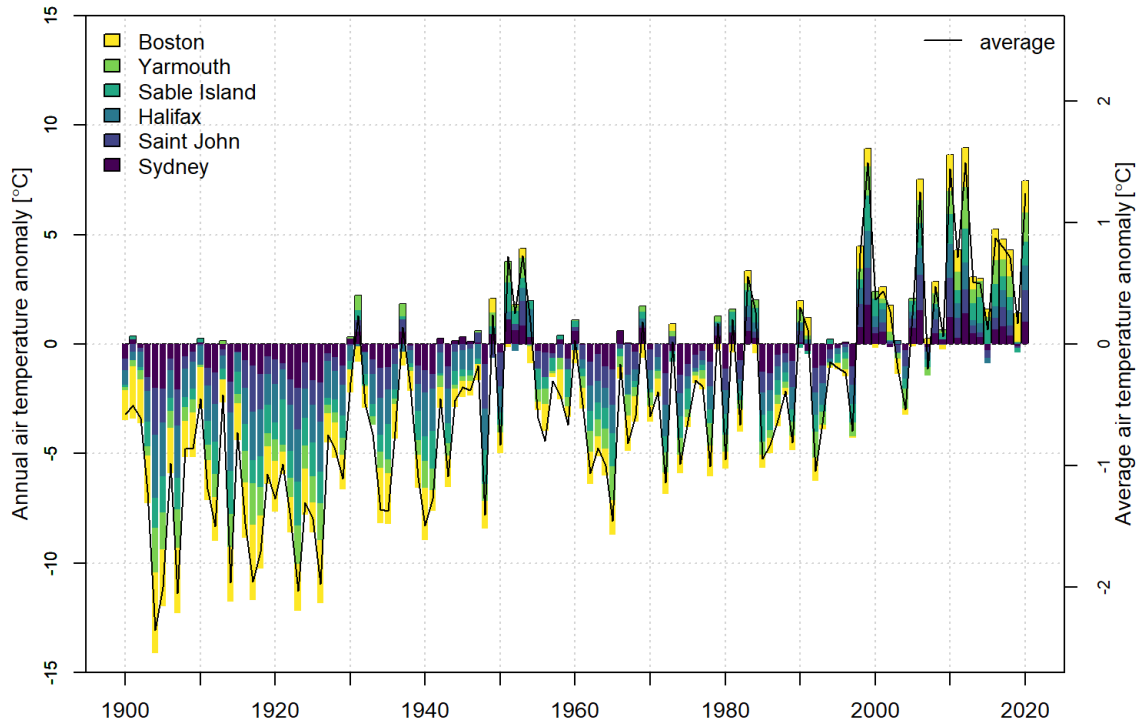


Figure 7. The contributions of each of the annual air temperature anomalies for six Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine sites (Boston, Saint John, Yarmouth, Halifax (Shearwater), Sable Island, and Sydney) are shown as a stacked bar chart. Anomalies referenced to 1981–2010.

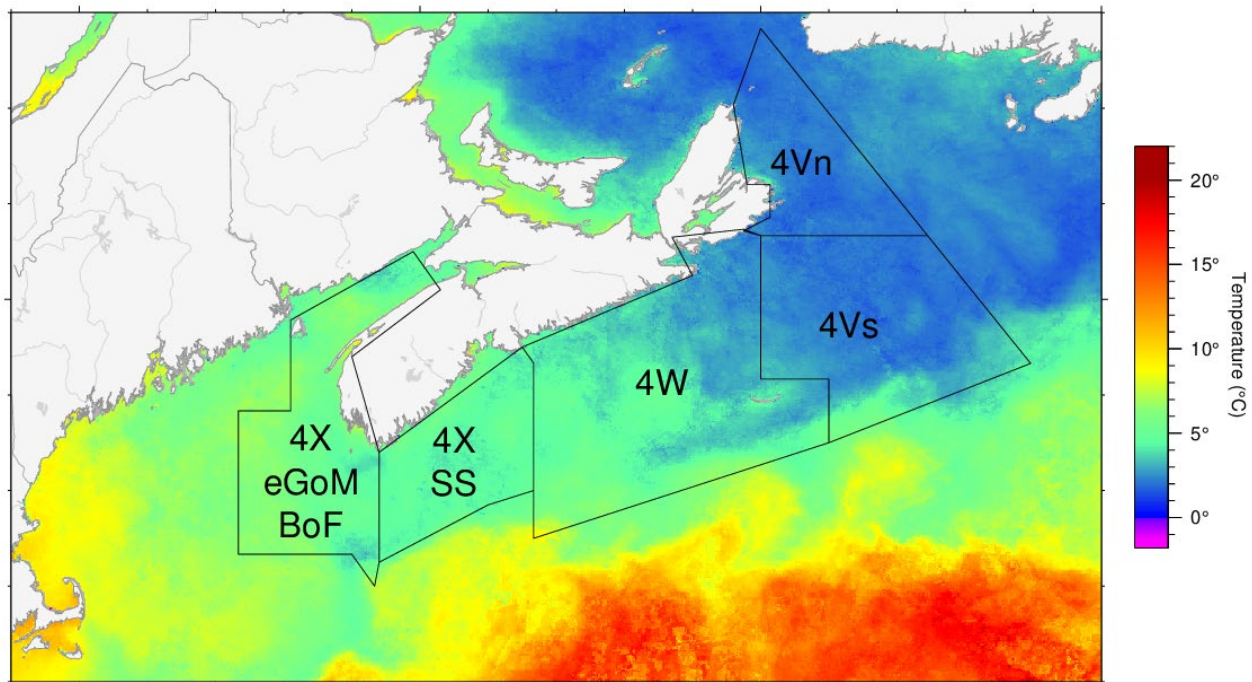


Figure 8. Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine areas (4Vn, 4Vs, 4W, 4X SS, and 4X eGoM-BoF) used for extraction of sea surface temperature.

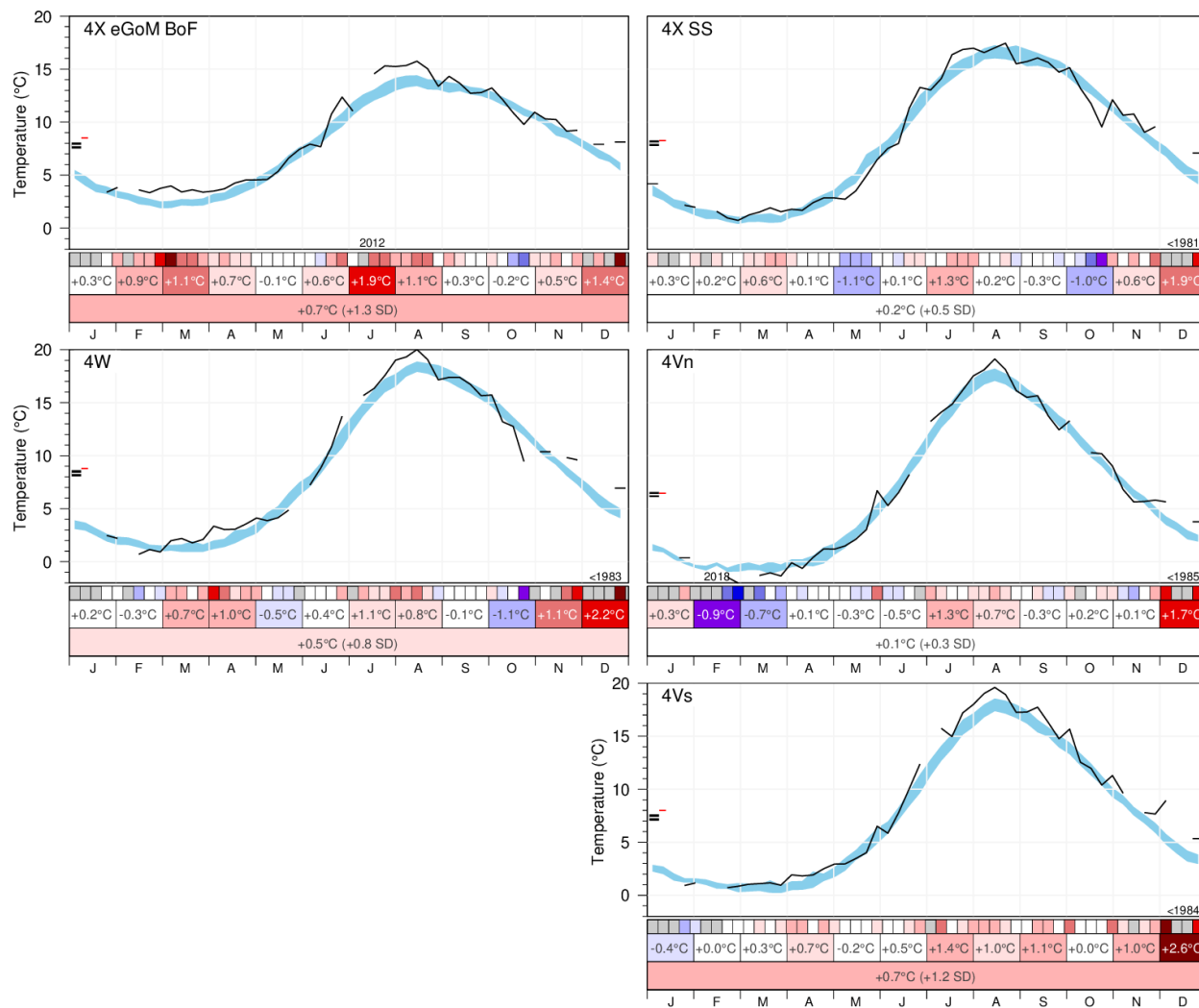


Figure 9. AVHRR SST weekly, monthly, and annual averages over the five regions of the Scotian Shelf and Gulf of Maine. The blue area represents the 1981–2010 climatological weekly mean ± 0.5 SD. The scorecards are colour-coded according to the normalized anomalies based on the 1981–2010 climatologies for each week (top row), month (middle row), or for the year (bottom row).

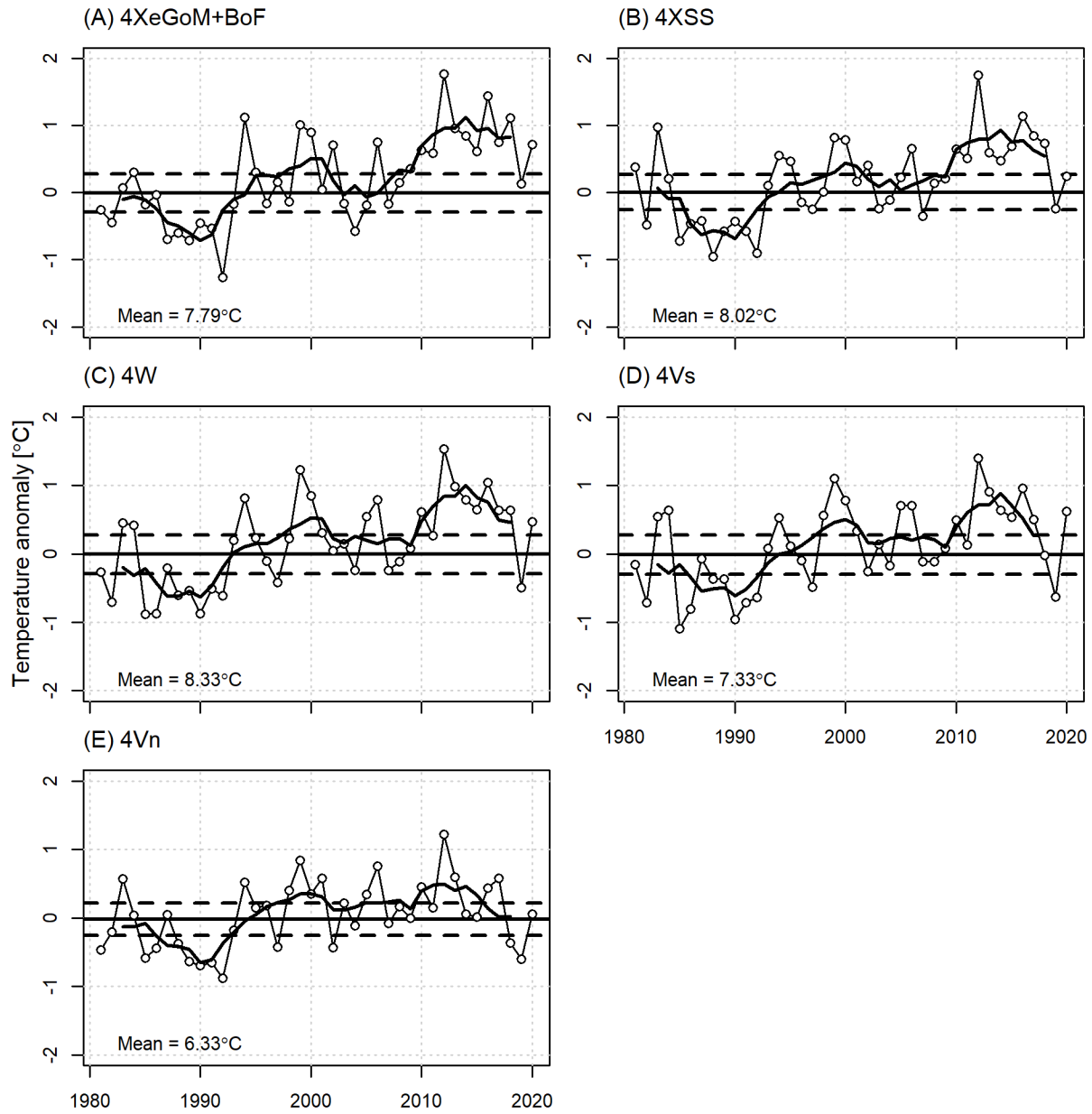


Figure 10. The annual sea-surface-temperature normalized anomalies derived from satellite imagery compared to their long-term monthly means (five Scotian Shelf and Gulf of Maine regions—4Vn, 4Vs, 4W, 4X Scotian Shelf, and 4X eastern Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy—Figure 8).

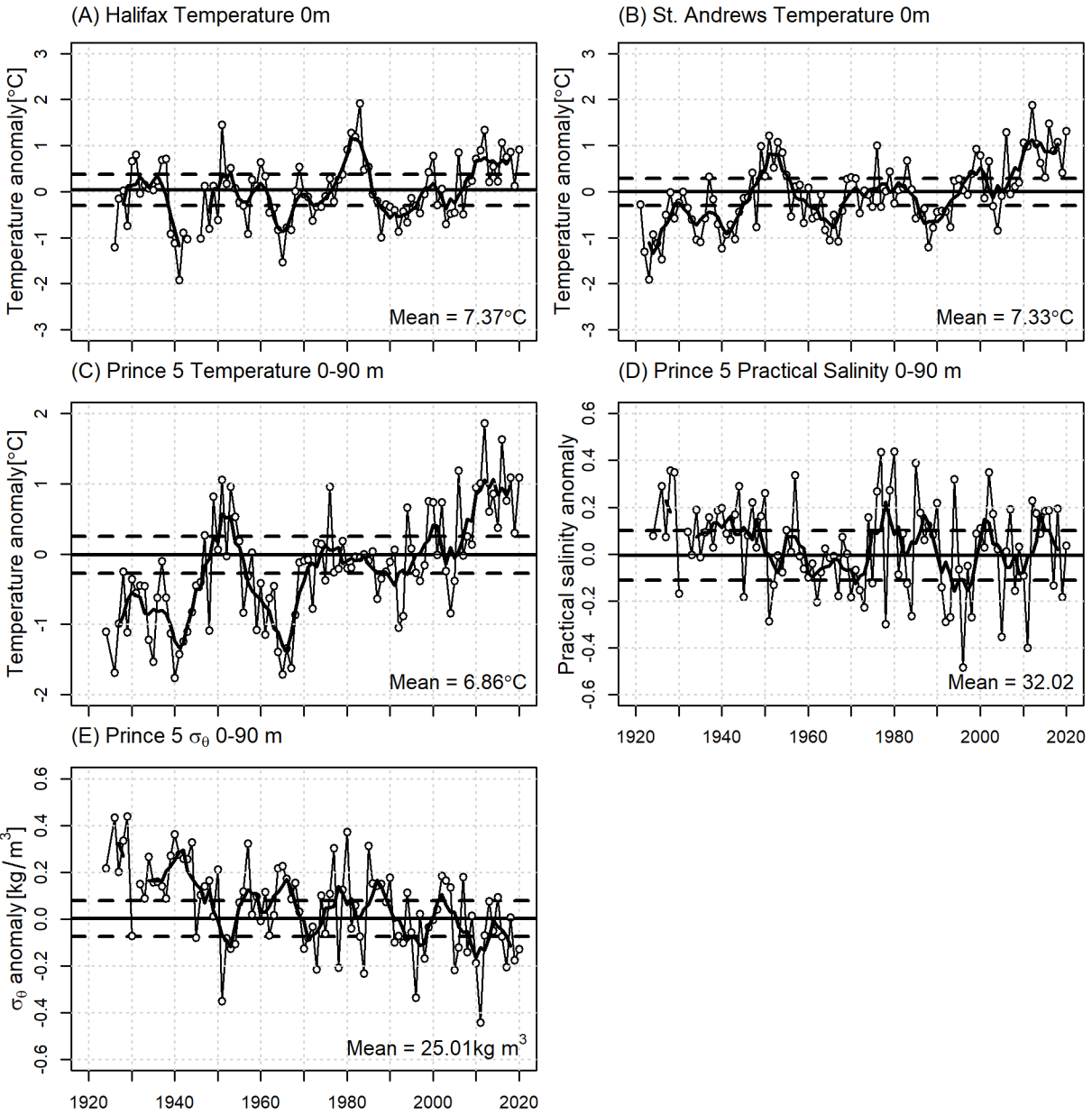


Figure 11. The annual surface-temperature anomalies (dotted line with circles) and their five-year running means (heavy black line) for (A) Halifax Harbour and (B) St. Andrews; and annual depth-averaged (0–90 m) temperature (C), salinity (D), and density (E) anomalies for the Prince 5 monitoring station at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Horizontal dashed lines represent the mean ± 0.5 SD.

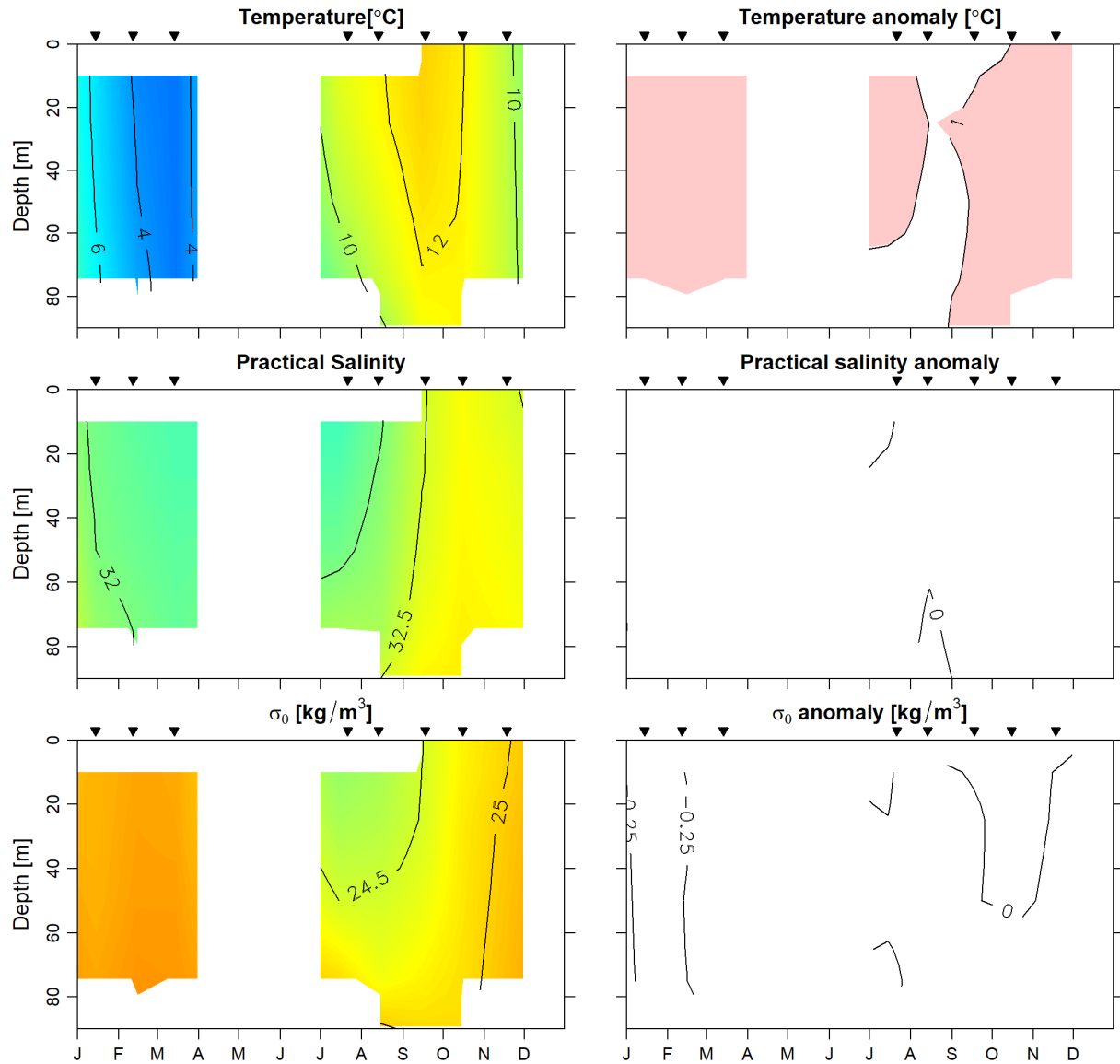


Figure 12. The 2020 annual cycle of temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels) for the Prince 5 monitoring station at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Triangles indicate periods of sampling.

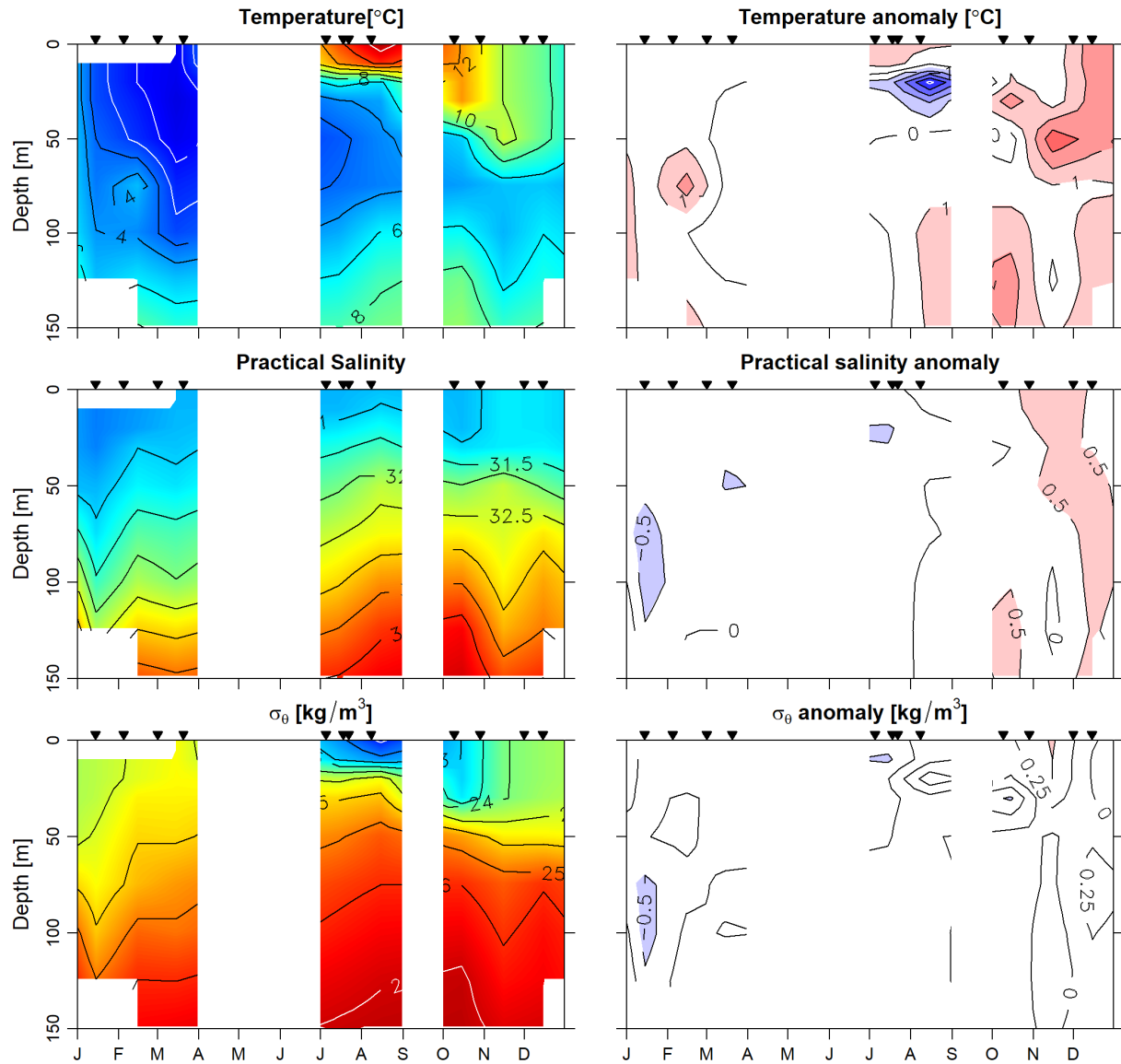


Figure 13. The 2020 annual cycles of temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels) for Halifax station 2. Triangles indicate periods of sampling.

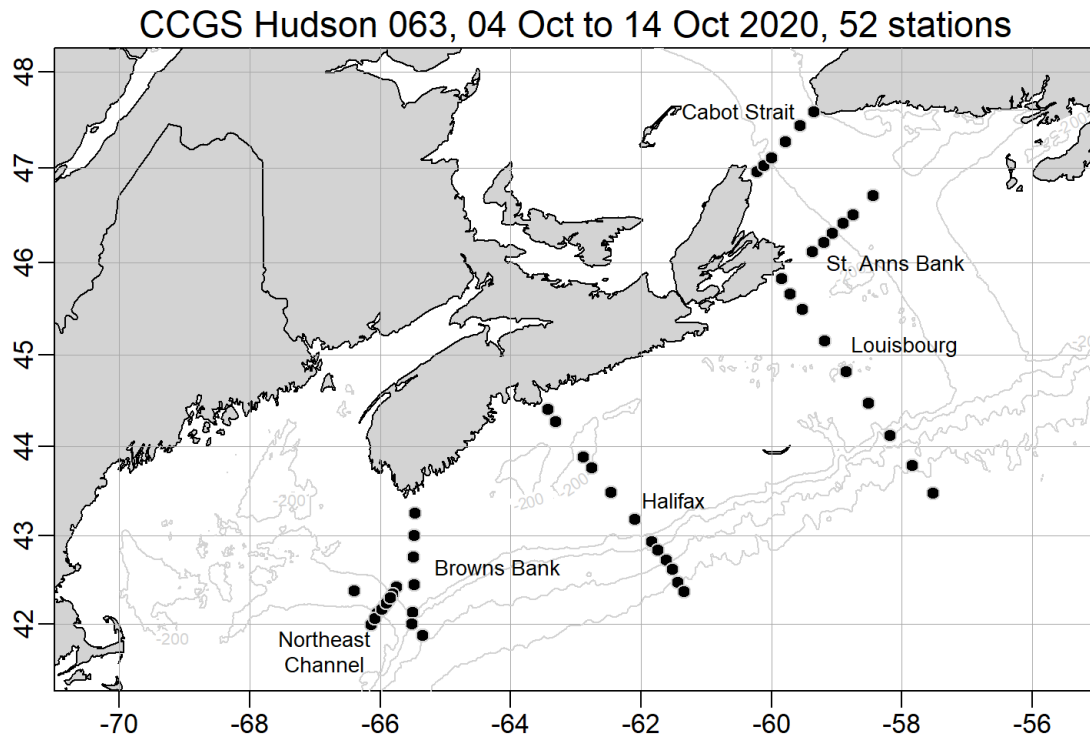


Figure 14. The 2020 sampling of the Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine for the fall survey. There was no spring survey due to COVID-19.

Cabot Strait: 13 Oct 2020

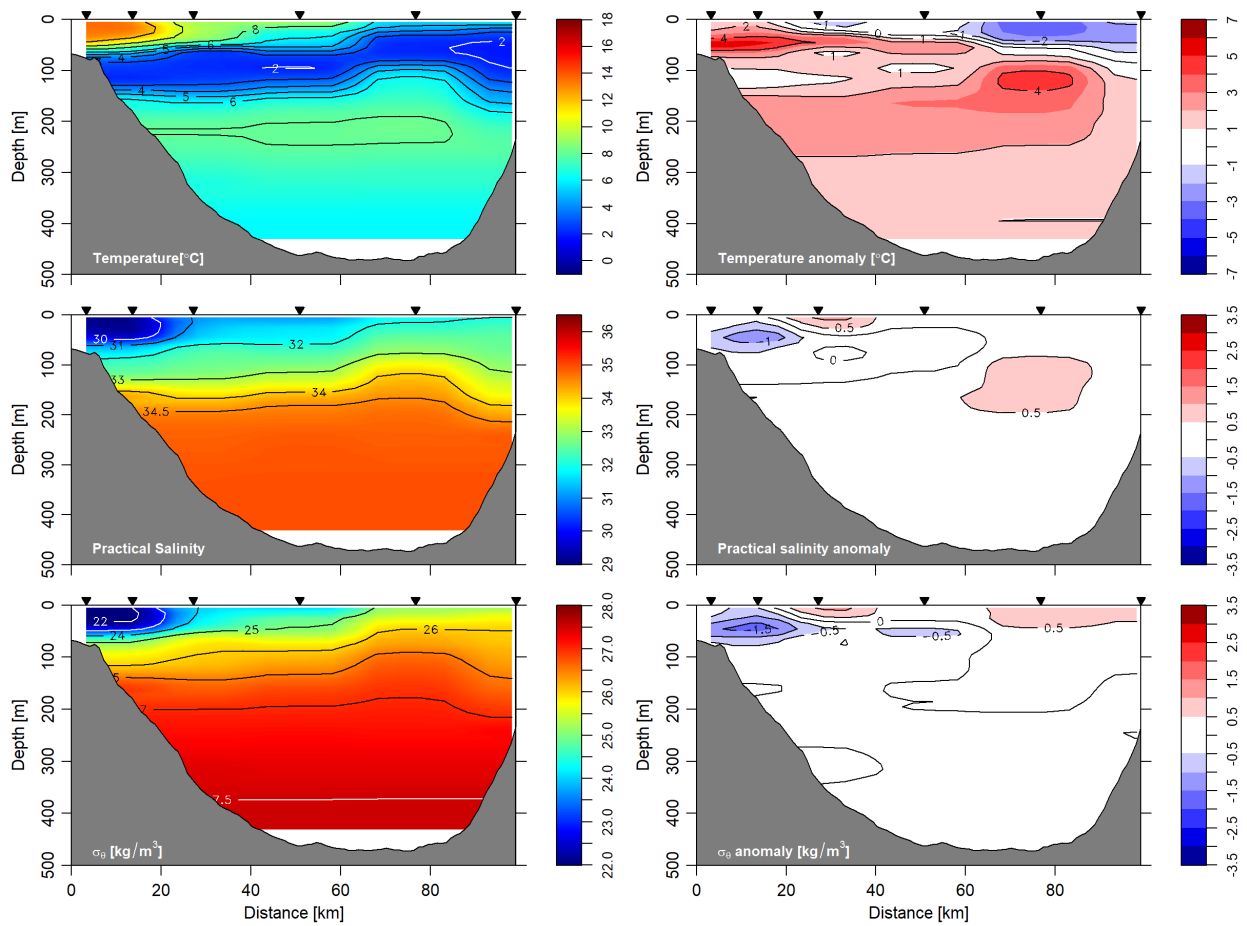


Figure 15. The 2020 sampling of the Cabot Strait Section for fall. Temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels). Triangles indicate locations of sampling.

Louisbourg: 11 Oct to 12 Oct 2020

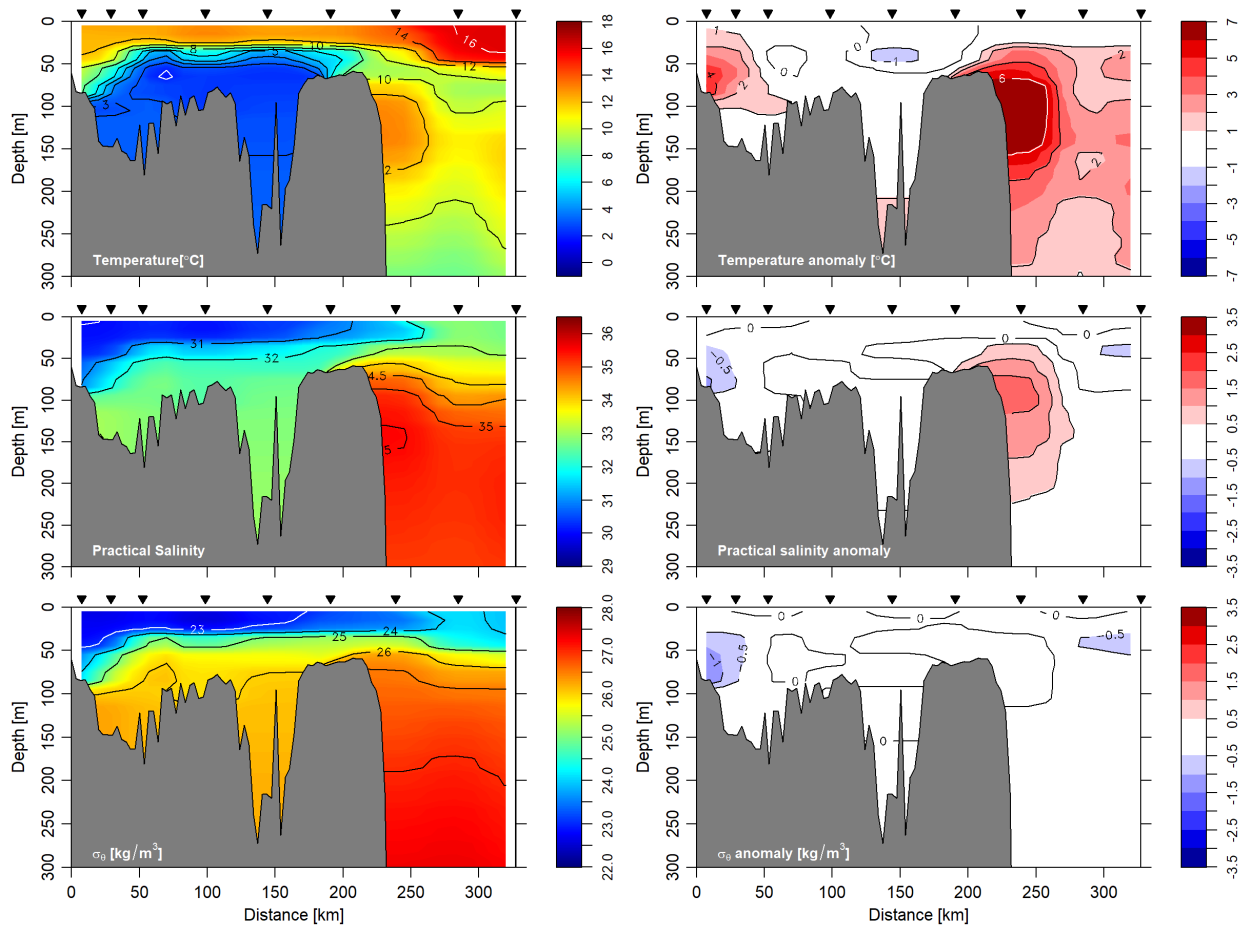


Figure 16. The 2020 sampling of the Louisbourg Section for fall. Temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels). Triangles indicate locations of sampling.

Halifax: 09 Oct to 10 Oct 2020

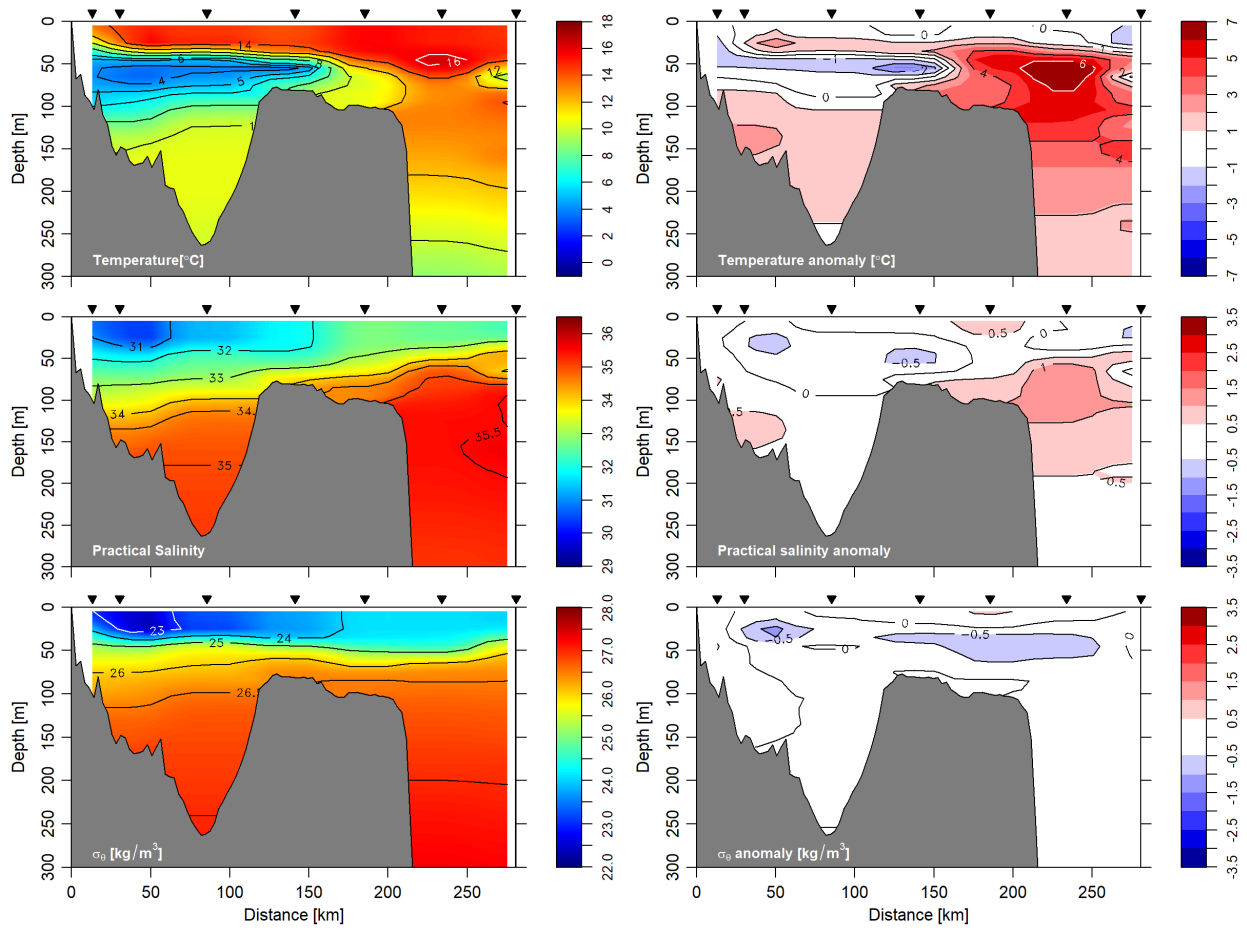


Figure 17. The 2020 sampling of the Halifax section for fall. Temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels). Triangles indicate locations of sampling.

Browns Bank: 04 Oct 2020

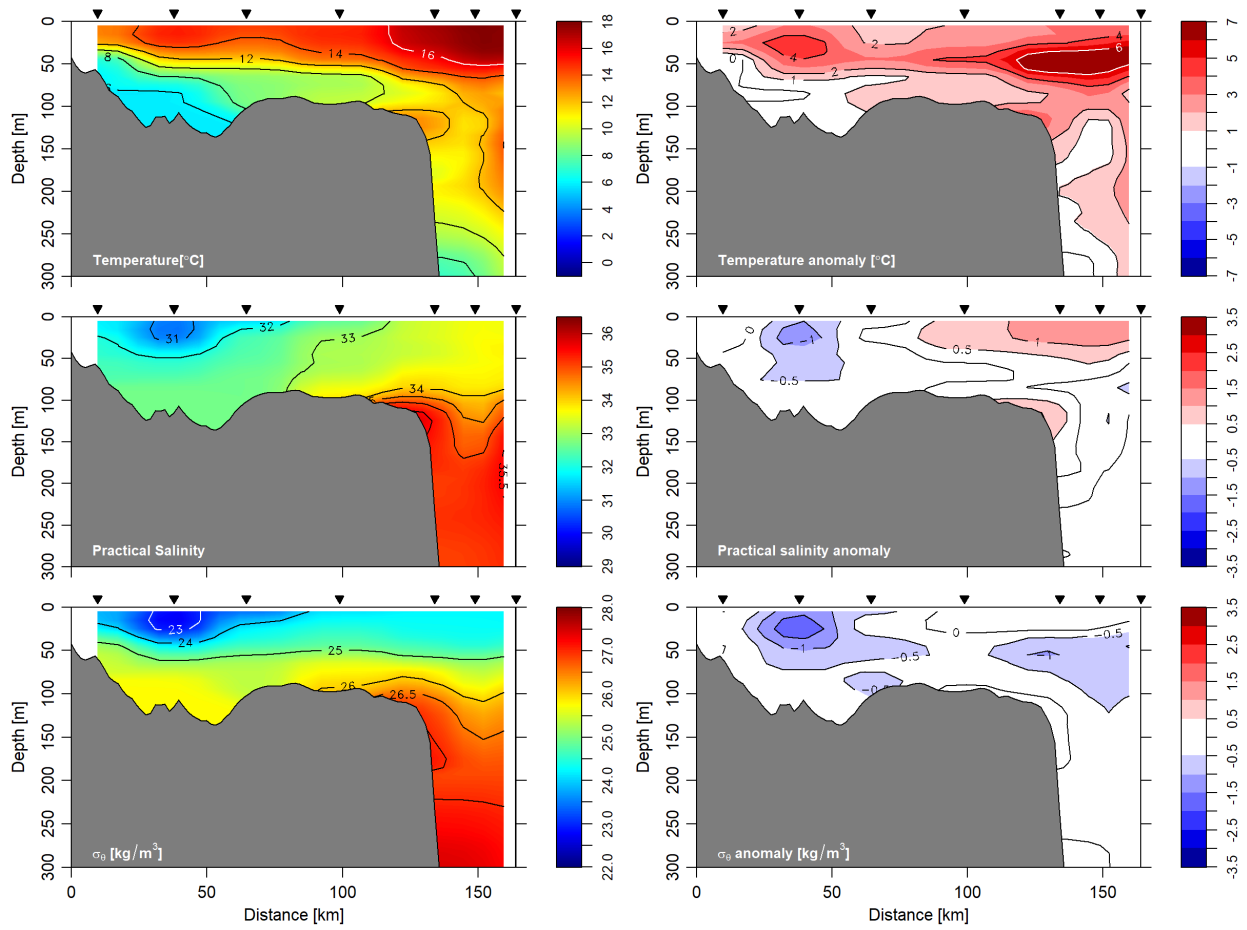


Figure 18. The 2020 sampling of the Browns Bank Section for fall. Temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels). Triangles indicate locations of sampling.

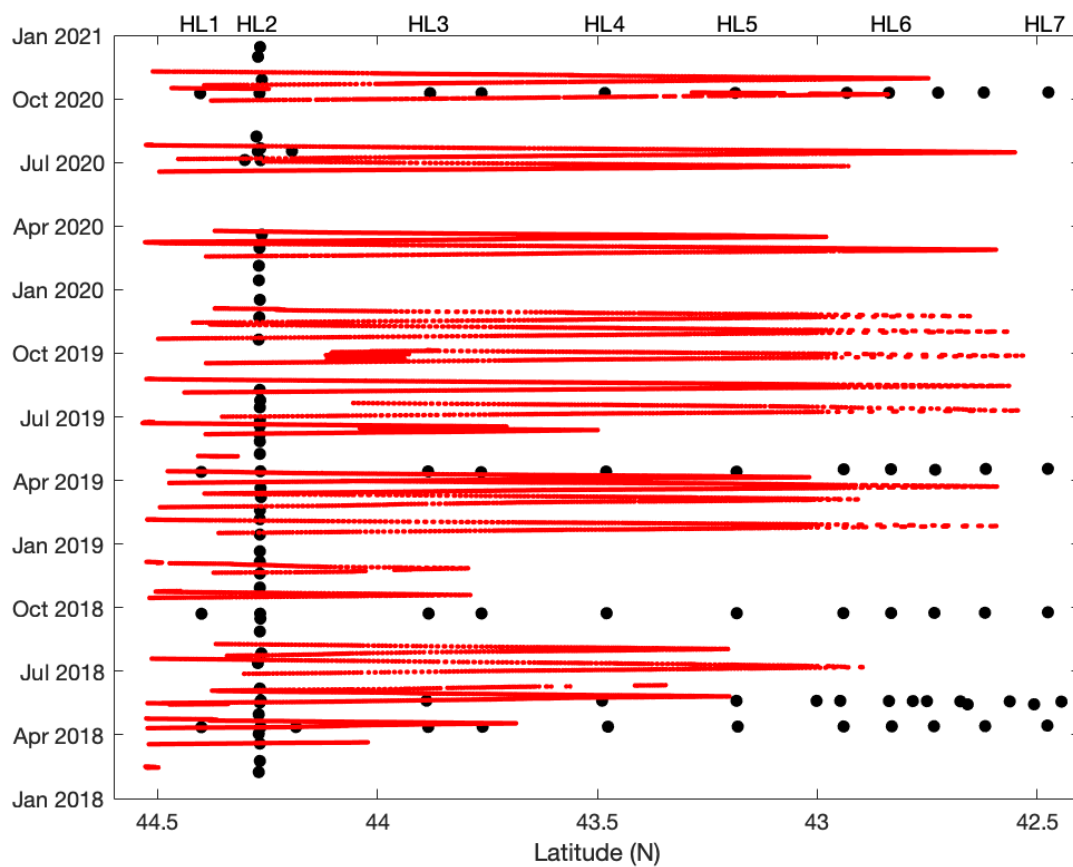


Figure 19. Hodograph of sampling on the Halifax Line for 2018-2021. Black dots represent the sampling by a vessel. Red dots represent sampling by the gliders.

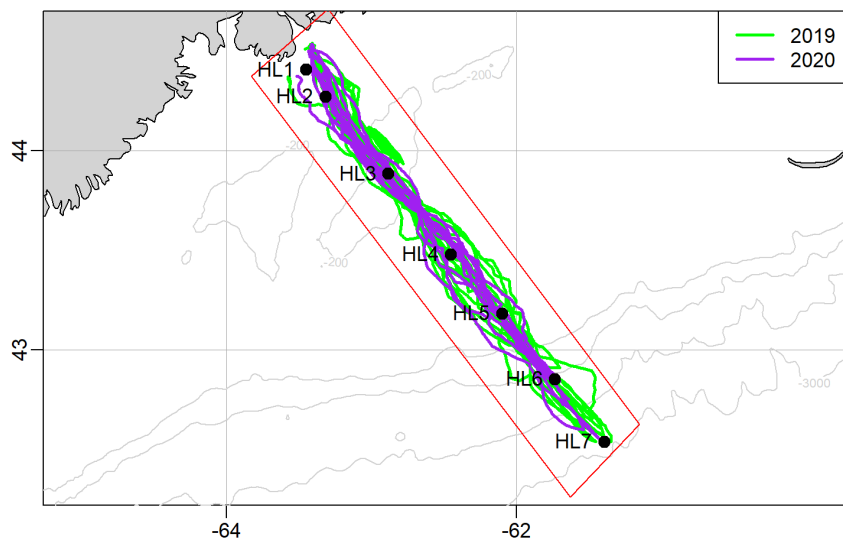


Figure 20. Glider trajectories on the Halifax Line (HL) for 2019 and 2020. Locations of the HL stations are shown by the black dots. Red box shows the limitations applied to glider data to be considered on HL.

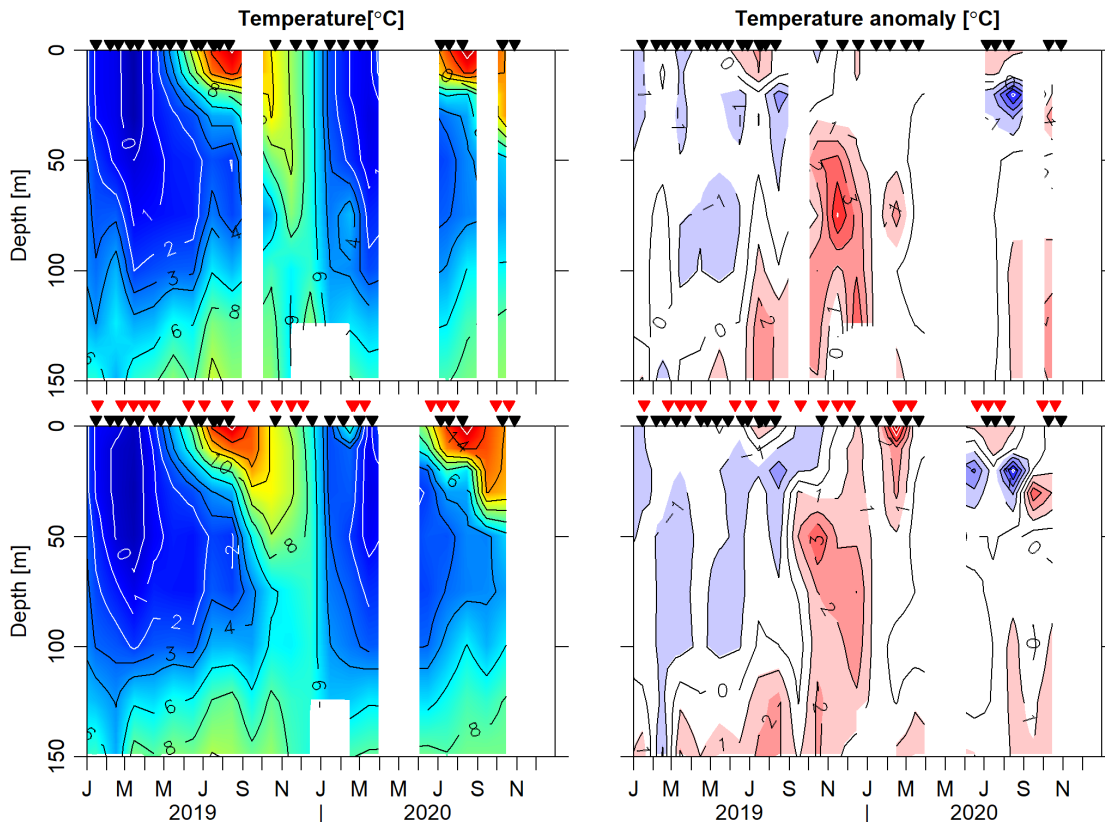


Figure 21. Top panels for temperature (left) and temperature anomaly (right) with standard vessel sampling at Station 2. Bottom panels include the additional glider data that has been averaged hourly. Times of vessel sampling (black triangles) and glider sampling (red triangles) are shown for each panel.

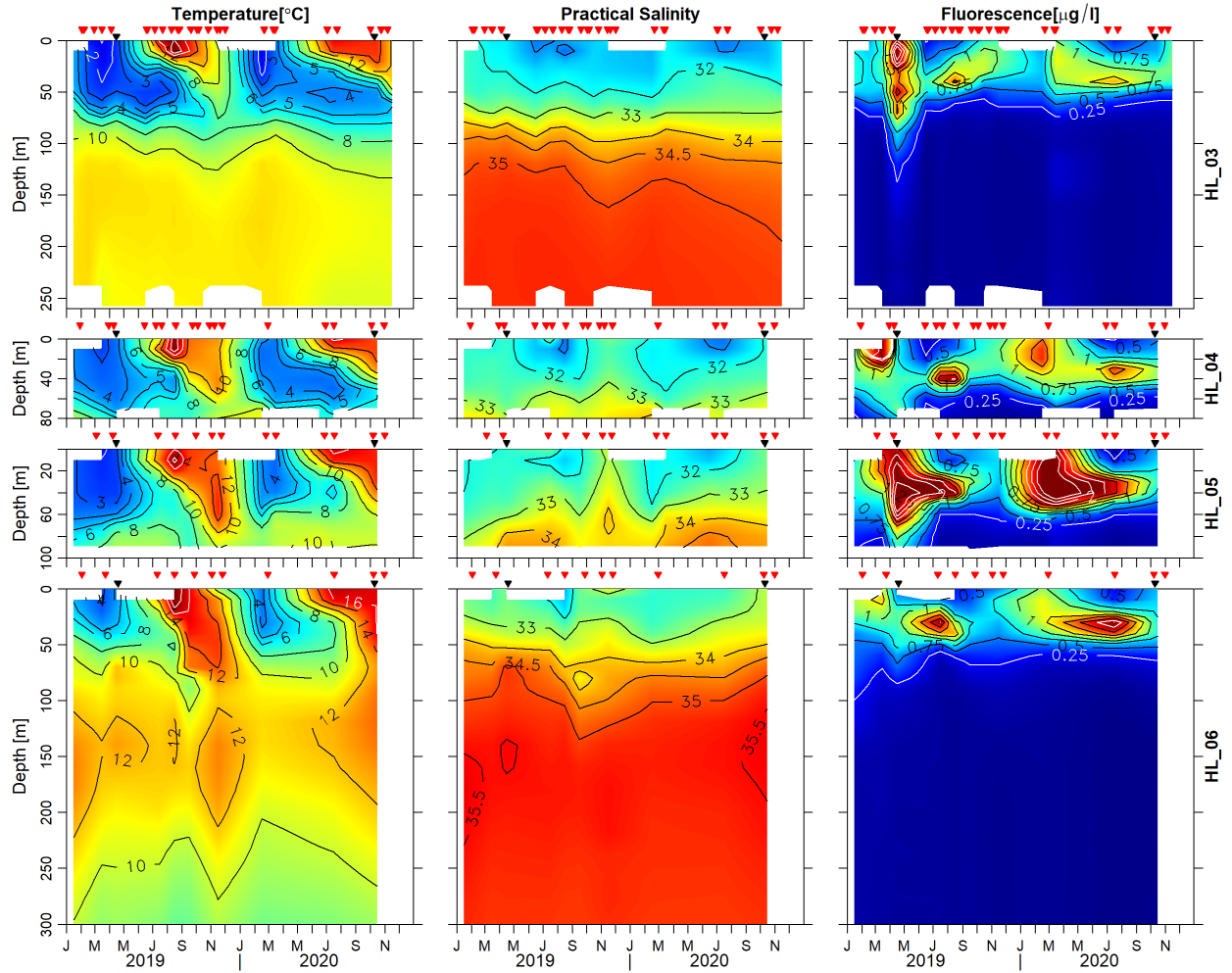


Figure 22. Temperature (left), salinity (middle), and chlorophyll fluorescence (right) for the standard hydrographic stations on the Halifax Line: HL3 (top panel), HL4 (second panel from the top), HL5 (third panel from the top), and HL6 (bottom panel). Only the top 300 m of HL data is shown. Times of vessel sampling (black triangles) and glider sampling (red triangles) are shown for each panel.

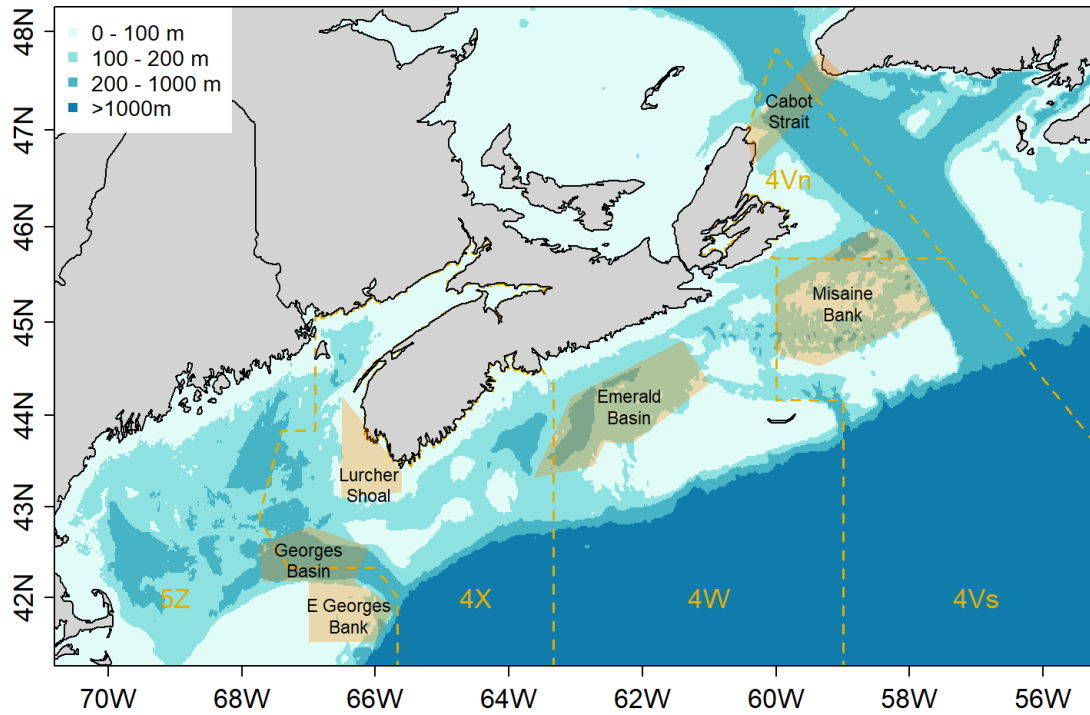


Figure 23. Areas on the Scotian Shelf and eastern Gulf of Maine depicting the different water masses: Cabot Strait; Misaine Bank; Emerald Basin; Lurcher Shoals; Georges Basin; and Eastern Georges Bank.

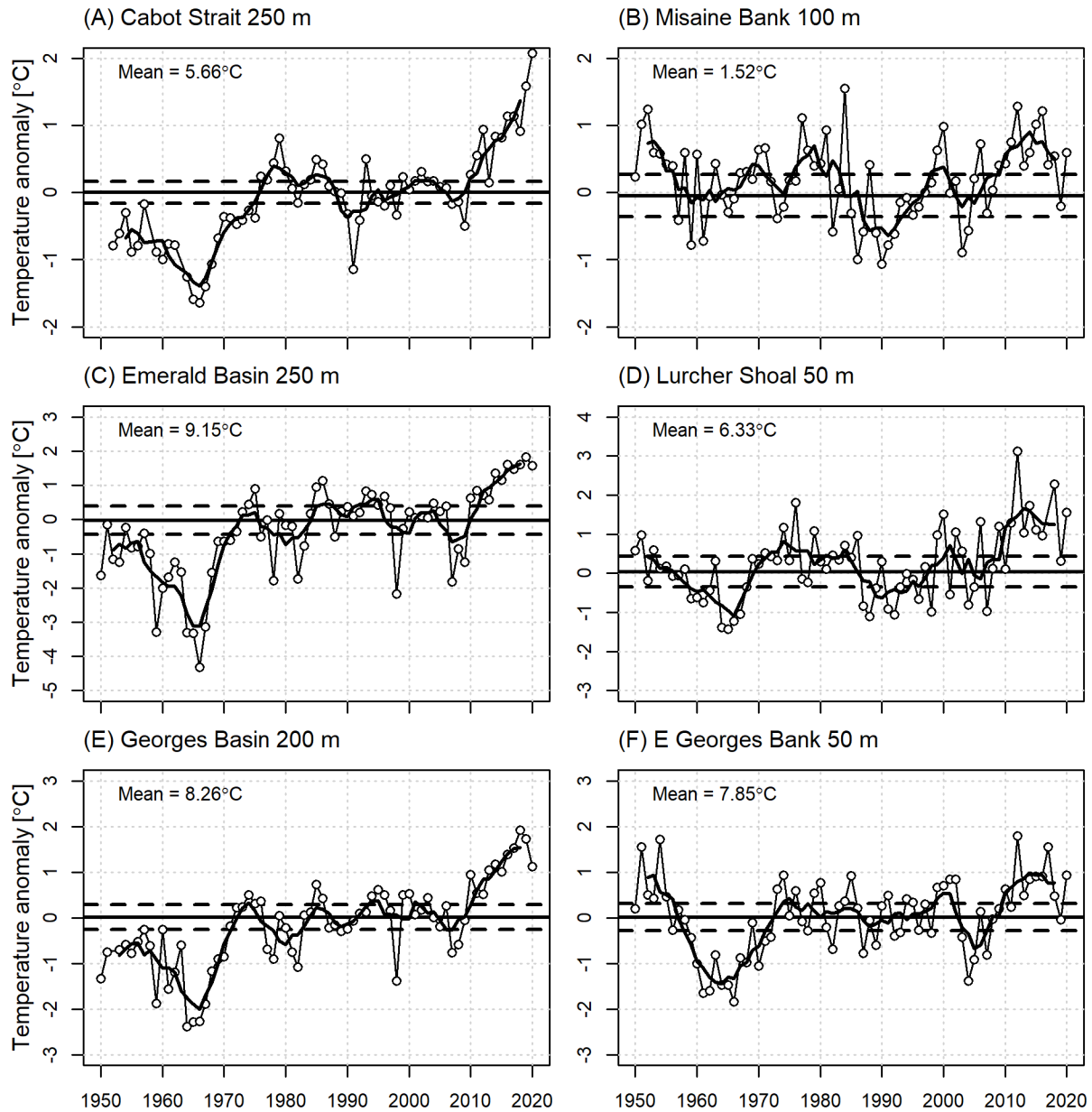


Figure 24. The annual mean temperature-anomaly time series (line with circles) and the five-year-running-mean filtered anomalies (heavy solid line) on the Scotian Shelf and in the Gulf of Maine at: (A) Cabot Strait at 200–300 m, (B) Misaine Bank at 100 m, (C) Emerald Basin at 250 m, (D) Lurcher Shoals at 50 m, (E) Georges Basin at 200 m, and (F) Eastern Georges Bank at 50 m (see Figure 23 for locations of regions). Horizontal dashed lines represent the mean ± 0.5 SD.

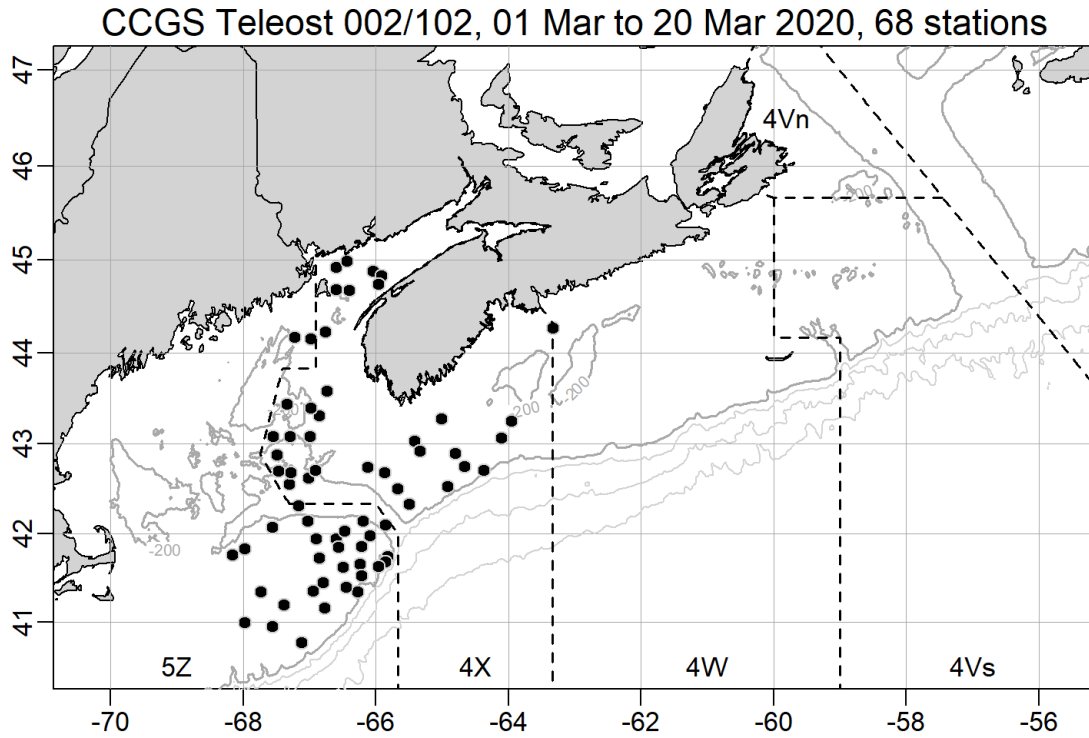


Figure 25. Locations of CTD sampling during the 2020 winter survey. The 200 m isobath is shown as a darker line.

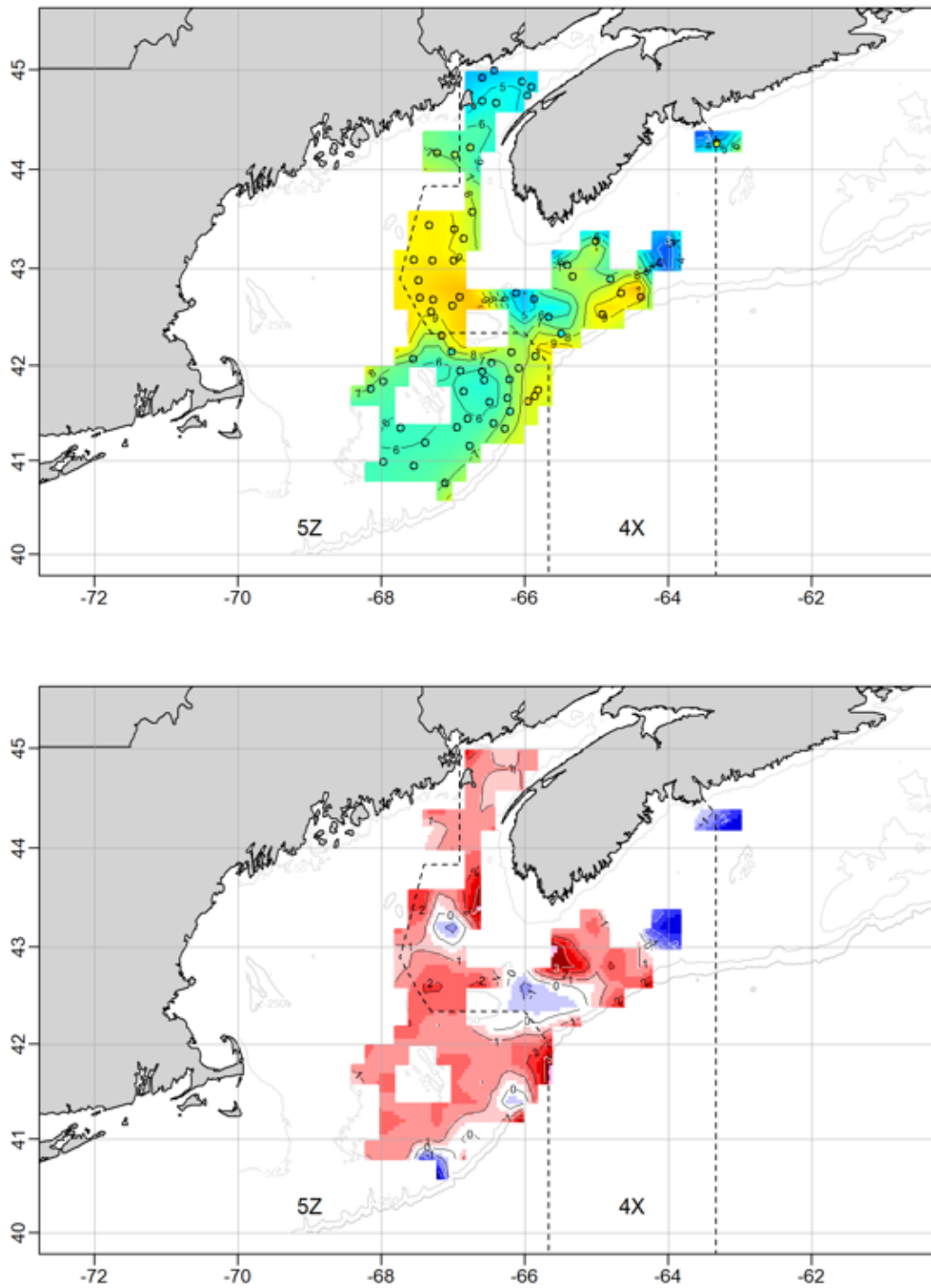


Figure 26. Winter bottom-temperature (upper panel) and anomaly (lower panel; relative to 1981–2010) maps for 2020. NAFO Divisions 4X, 4W, 5Ze, 5Y, and 5Zw are shown.

CCGS Alfred Needler 025, 05 Jul to 08 Aug 2020, 163 stations

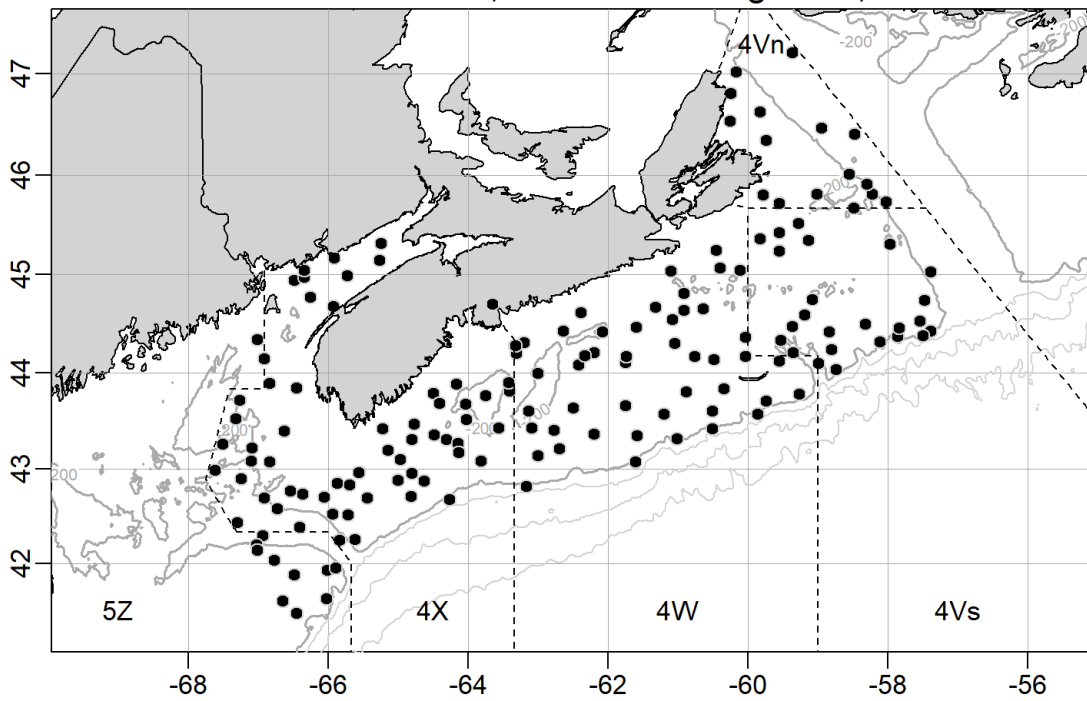


Figure 27. Locations of CTD sampling during the 2020 summer survey. The 200 m isobath is shown as a darker line.

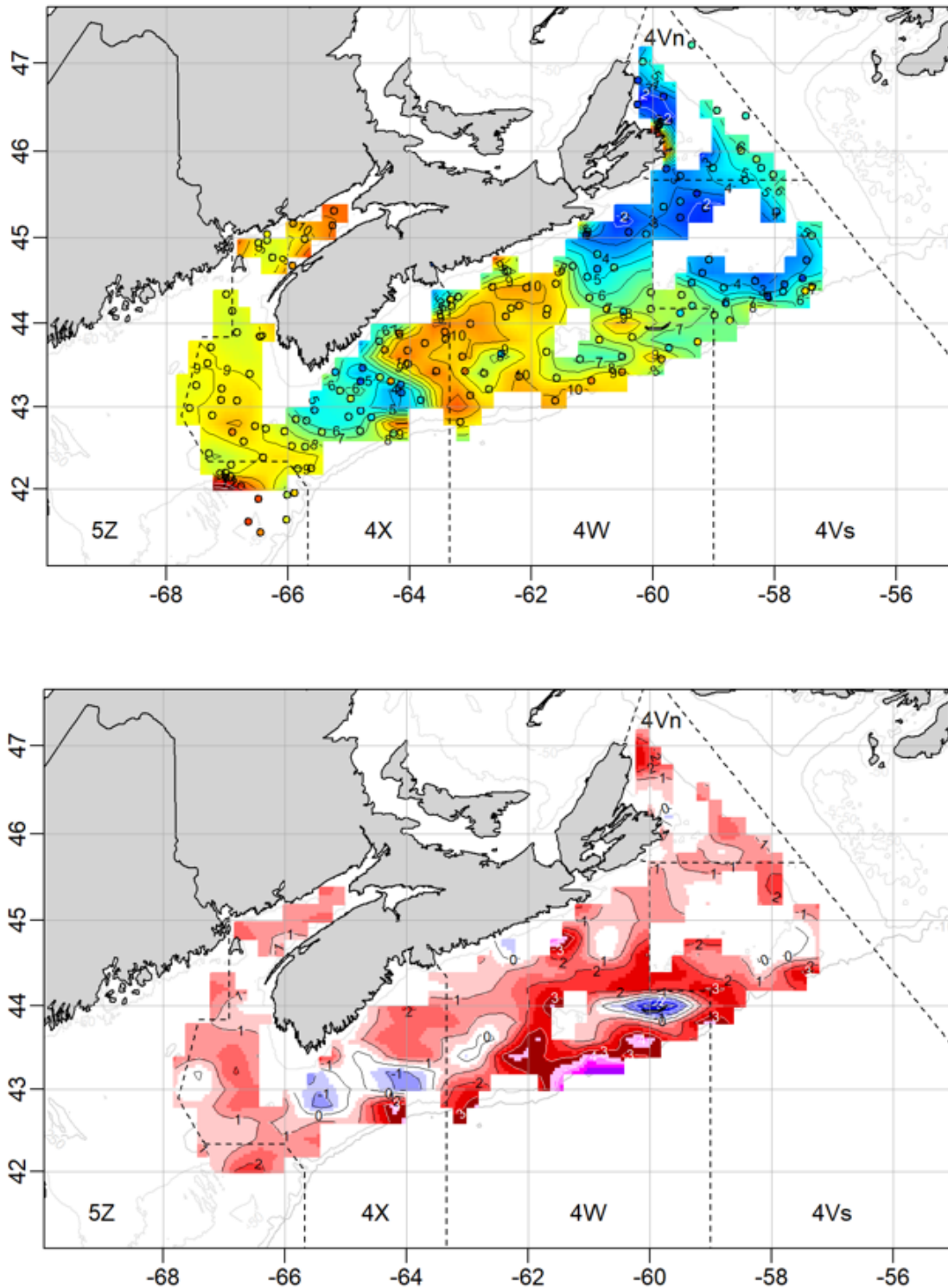


Figure 28. Summer bottom-temperature (upper panel) and anomaly (lower panel; relative to 1981–2010) maps for 2020. NAFO Divisions 4Vn, 4Vs, 4X, and 4W are shown.

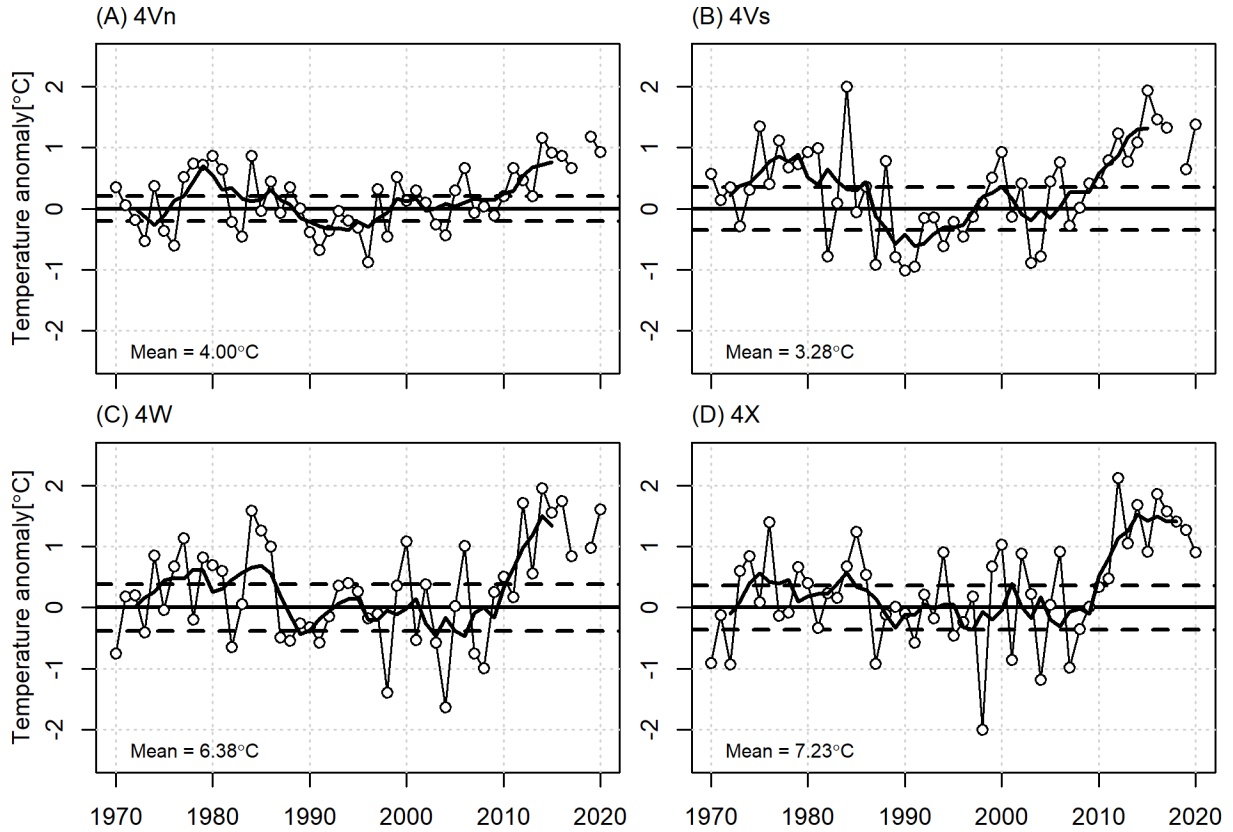


Figure 29. Time series of July bottom-temperature anomalies (thin lines with circles) and five-year-running-mean filtered series (heavy line) for NAFO Divisions: 4Vn, 4Vs, 4W, and 4X. In 2018, only 4X was sampled sufficiently to calculate bottom temperatures. The solid horizontal line is the 1981–2010 mean and dashed lines represent ± 0.5 SD.

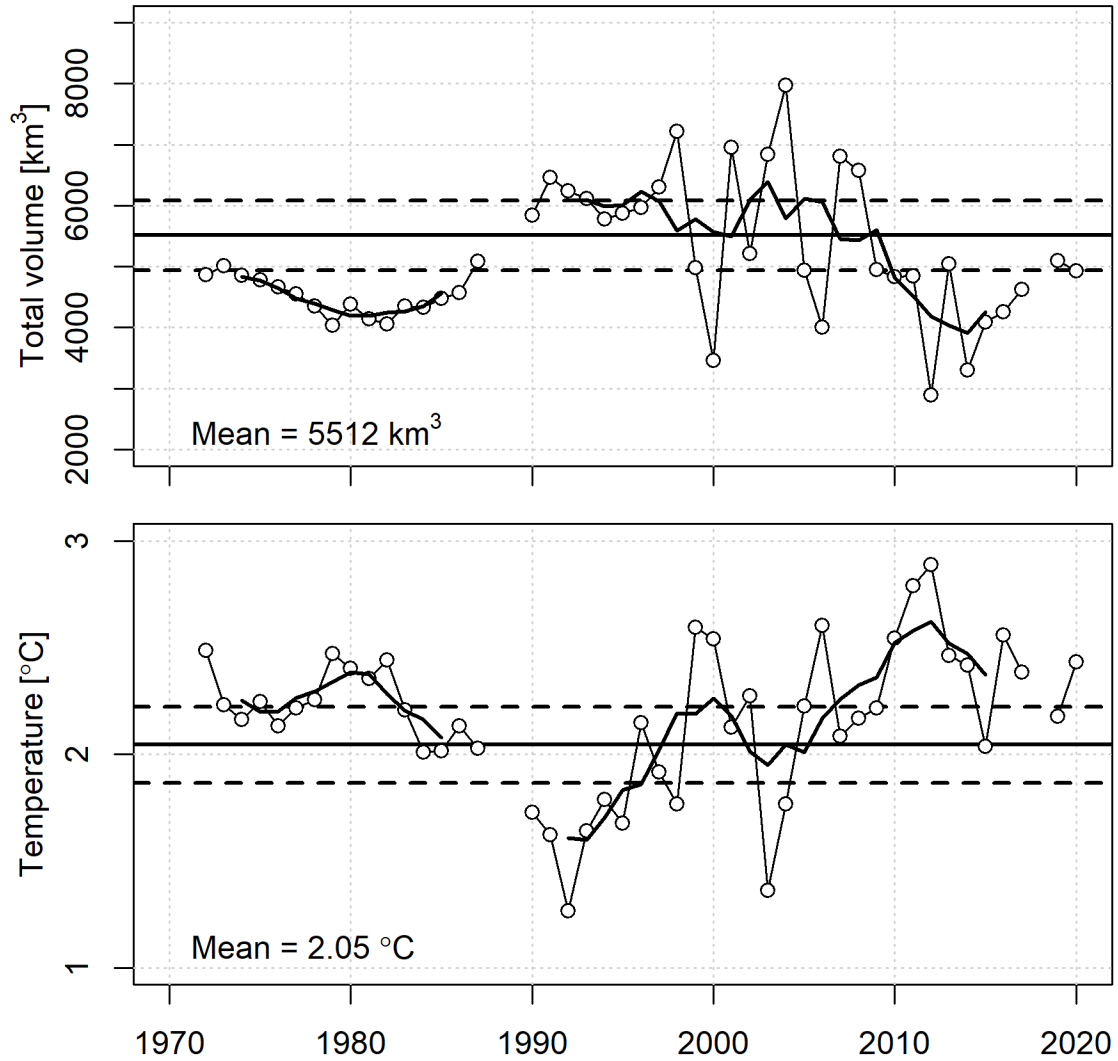


Figure 30. Time series of the Cold Intermediate Layer (CIL; defined as waters with temperature < 4°C) volume on the Scotian Shelf based on the DFO RV summer trawl survey (top pane). The area-weighted average minimum temperature in the CIL (bottom panel). The solid horizontal lines are the 1981–2010 means and dashed lines represent ± 0.5 SD.

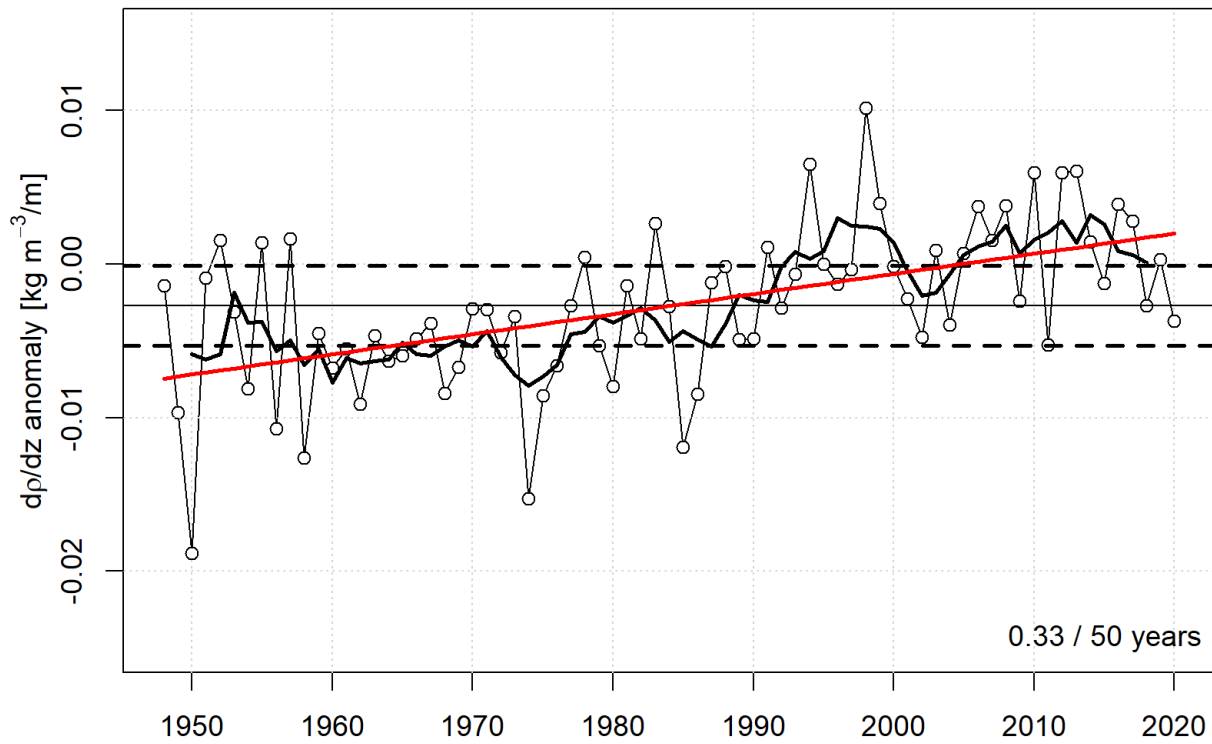


Figure 31. Stratification index (0–50 m density gradient) mean annual anomaly (black line with circles) and five-year running mean (black heavy solid line) averaged over the Scotian Shelf. The linear trend (red line) shows a change in the 0–50 m density difference of 0.33 kg m^{-3} over 50 years.

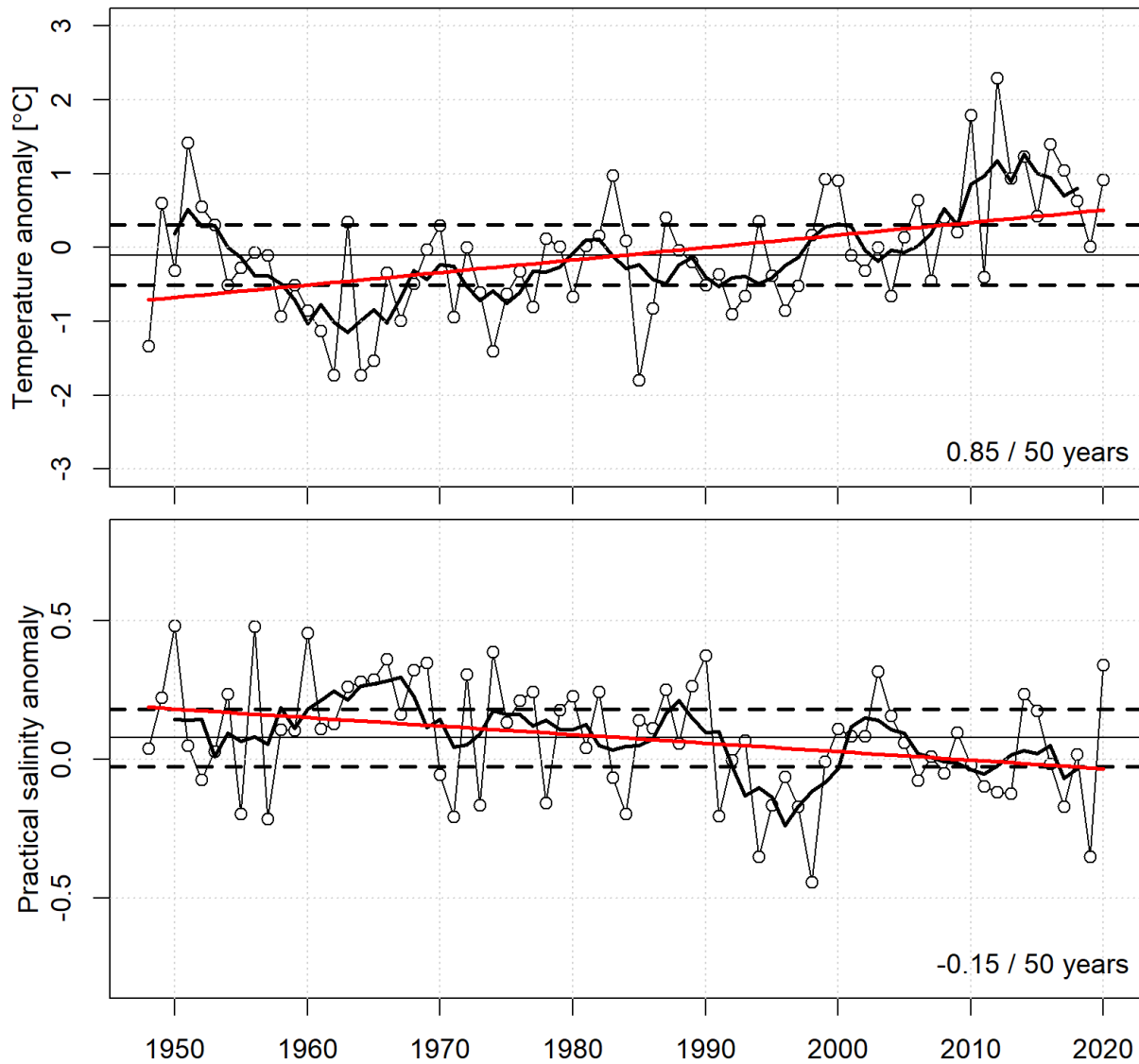


Figure 32. The mean-annual-surface-temperature (top panel) and salinity (lower panel) anomalies (black line with circles) and five-year running mean (black heavy solid line) averaged over the Scotian Shelf. Standard error estimates for each annual anomaly value are also shown. The linear trend (red line) shows a warming of 0.85°C and a freshening of 0.15 over a 50 year period.

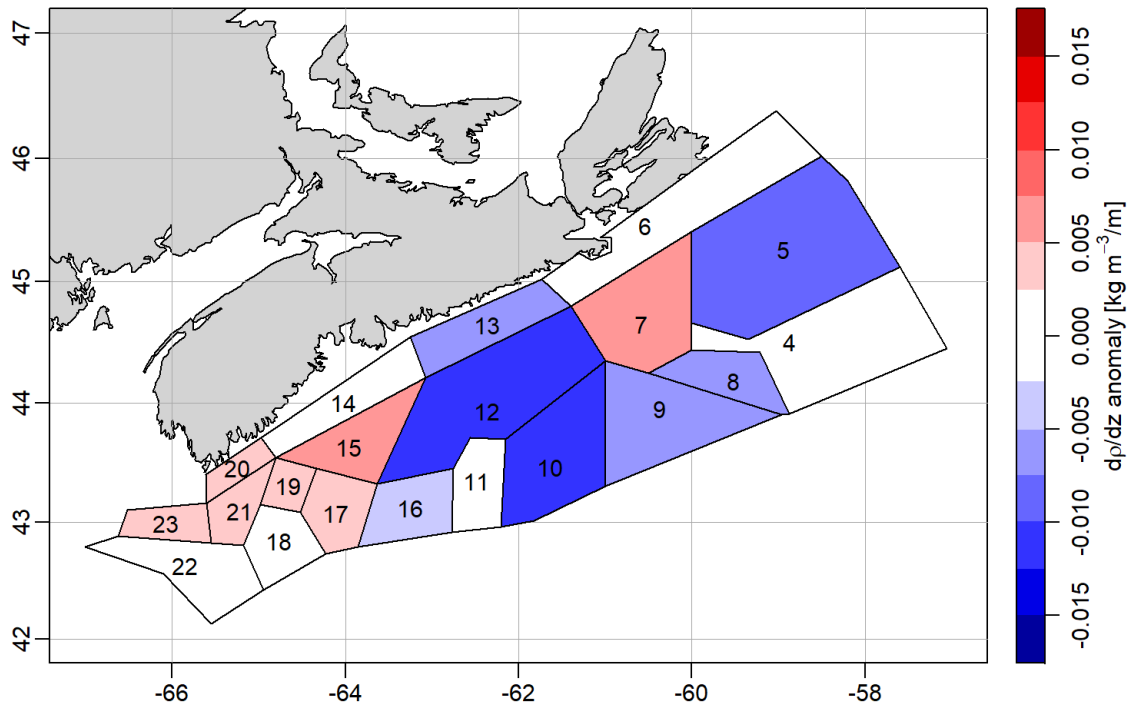


Figure 33. Stratification index (0–50 m density gradient) mean 2020 annual anomaly over the Scotian Shelf. The different areas were defined by Petrie et al. (1996).

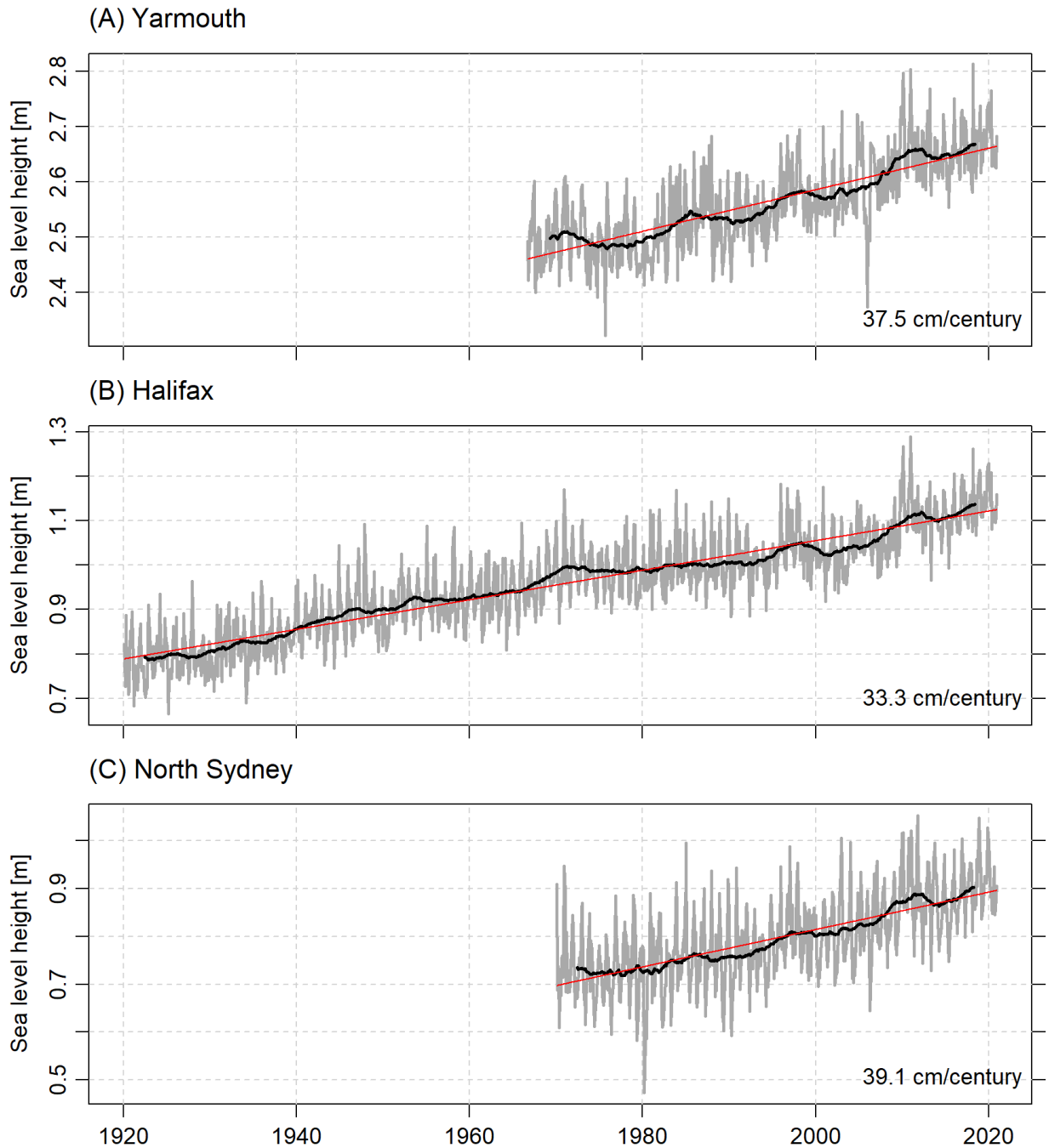


Figure 34. The time series of the monthly means (grey line) and a five-year running mean (black line) of the relative sea-level elevations at Yarmouth (top panel), Halifax (middle panel), and North Sydney (bottom panel), along with the linear trend (red line) over the observation period.

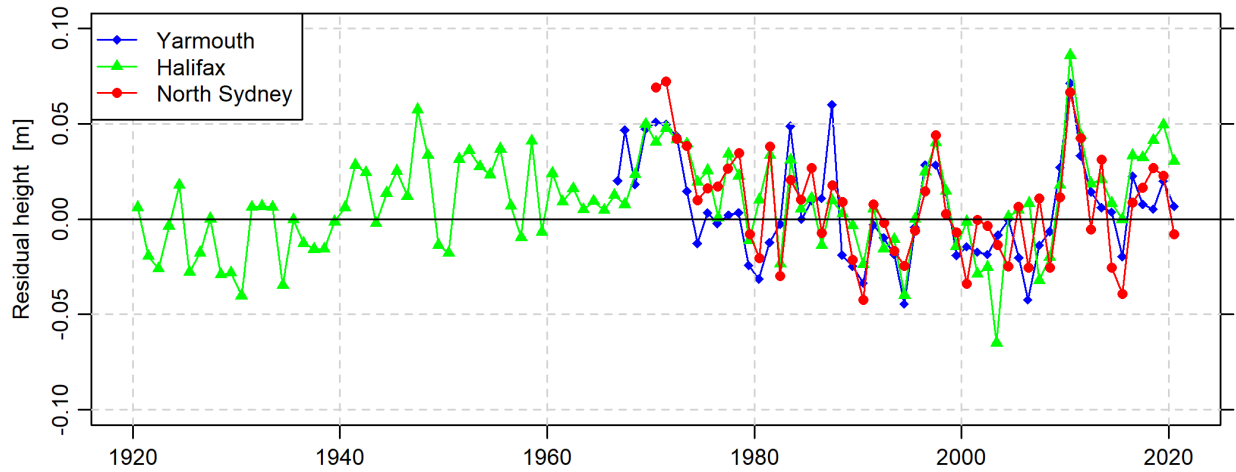


Figure 35. Residual relative sea level (annual observed values—linear trend based on annual values) for Yarmouth (blue line with diamonds), Halifax (green line with triangles), and North Sydney (red line with circles).

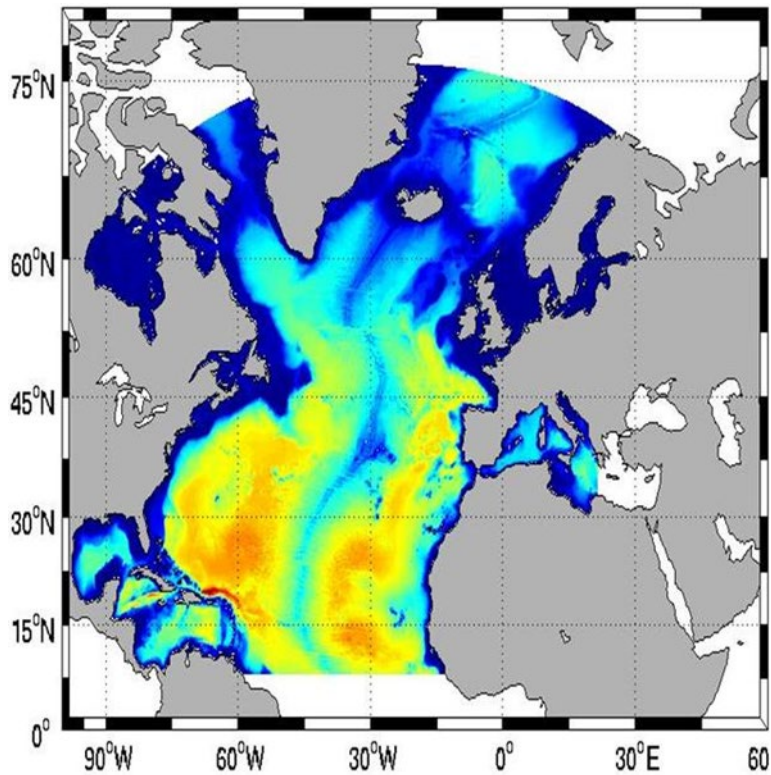


Figure 36. The BIO North Atlantic Model (BNAM) domain Bathymetry coloured from red (deep) to blue (shallow).

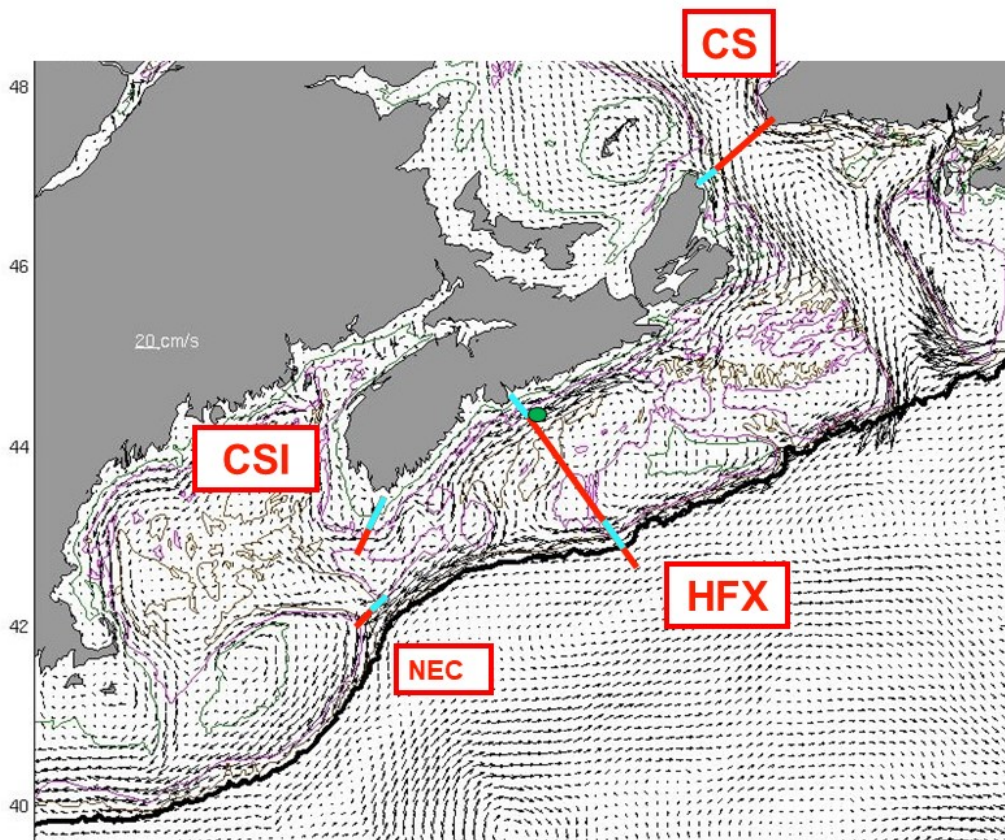


Figure 37. Climatological-annual and depth-averaged circulation illustrating the principal flow pathways from the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Maine and the subsections where transport calculations were made (cyan). CS = Cabot Strait; HFX = Halifax; CSI = Cape Sable Island/Browns Bank; NEC = Northeast Channel. Green circle shows the location off T2.

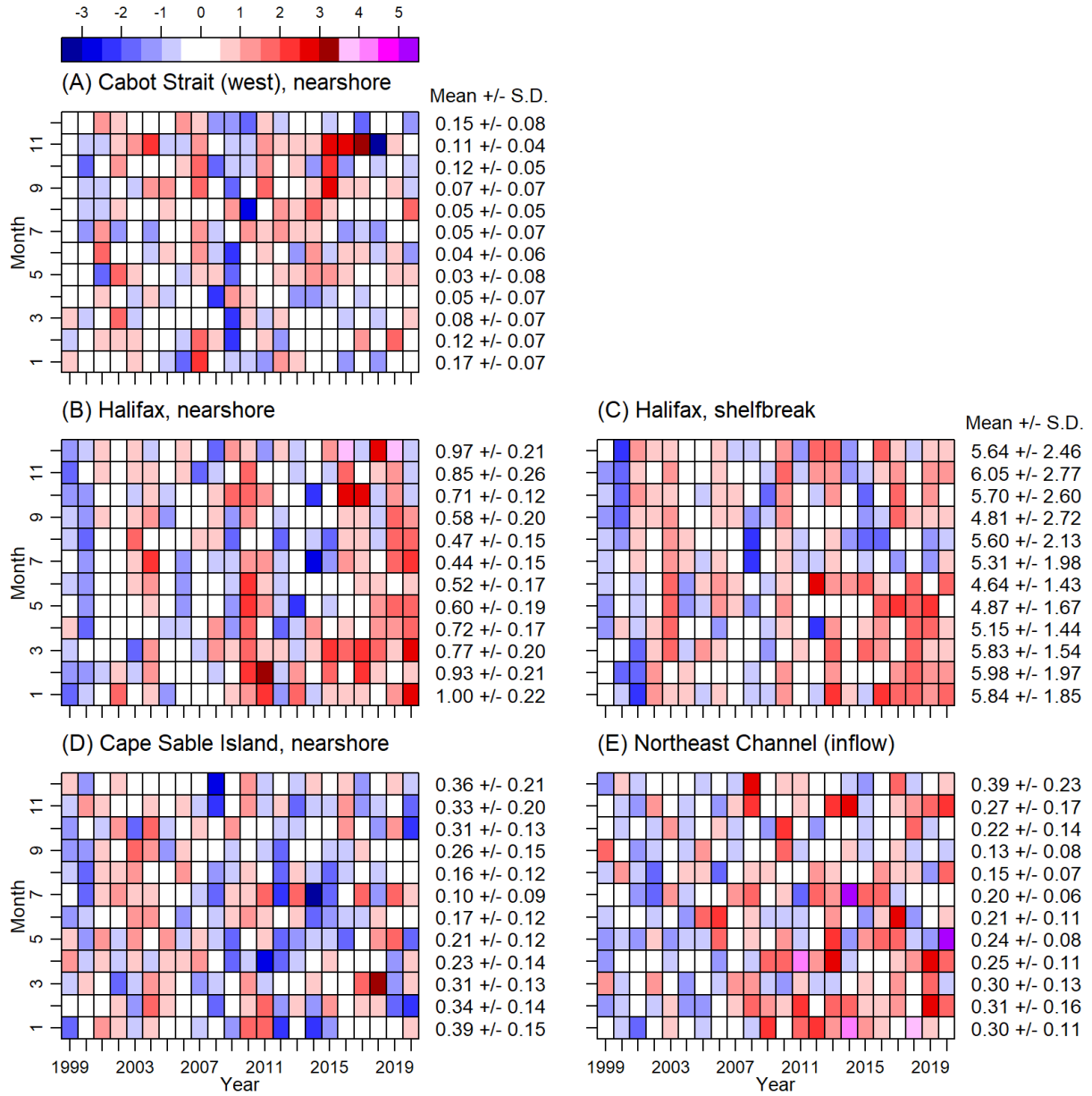


Figure 38. Standardized anomalies of the monthly transport for years 1999–2020 for four Maritime sections: (A) Cabot Strait (CS) west nearshore; Halifax (HFX) (B) nearshore and (C) shelf break; (D) Cape Sable Island (CSI) nearshore; and (E) the Northeast Channel (NEC). Numbers to the right are monthly means and standard deviations in Sverdrups ($1 \text{ Sv} = 10^6 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$).

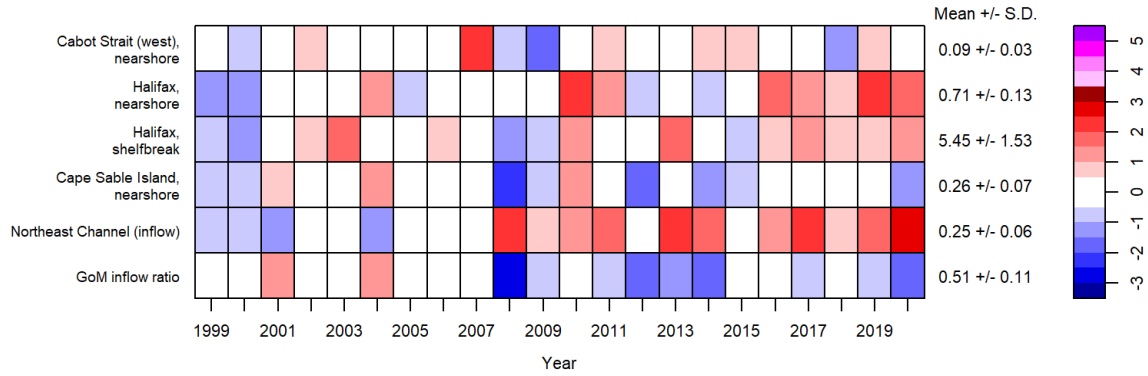


Figure 39. Annual transport anomalies scaled by the standard deviation for the monthly values shown in Figure 38 and Figure 41 for years 1999–2020. Numbers to the right are annual means and standard deviations (in Sverdrups).

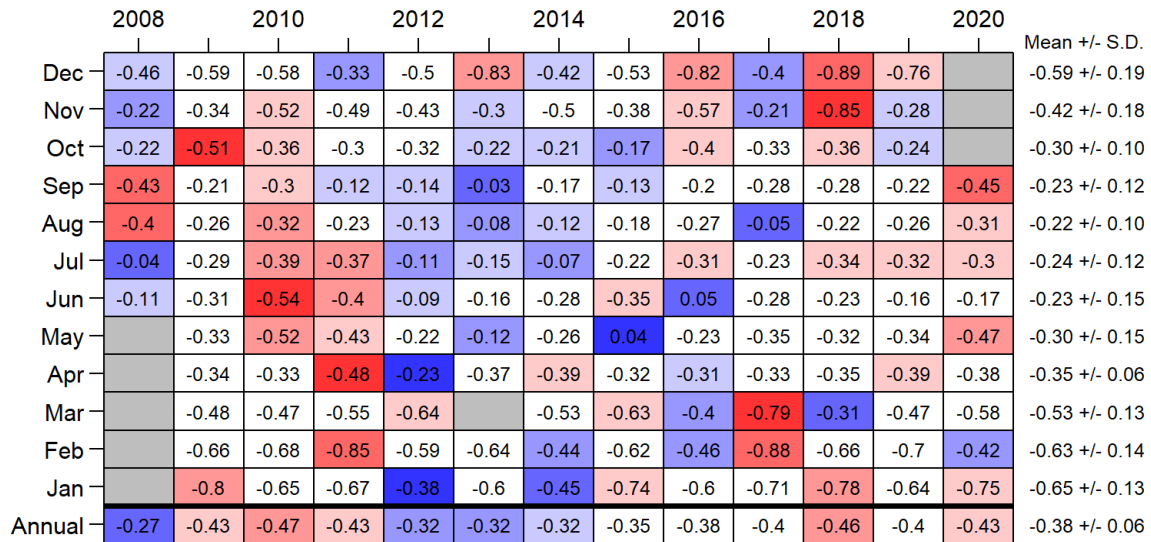


Figure 40. Monthly transport (Sv) for years 2008–2020 for the Nova Scotia Current south of Halifax from ADCP measurements. Negative transports are to the southwest. The monthly transports are colour-coded for whether they are above, less southwestward (blue), or below, stronger southwestward (red), than the monthly average for the observation period (numbers to the right) by more than one-half standard deviation.

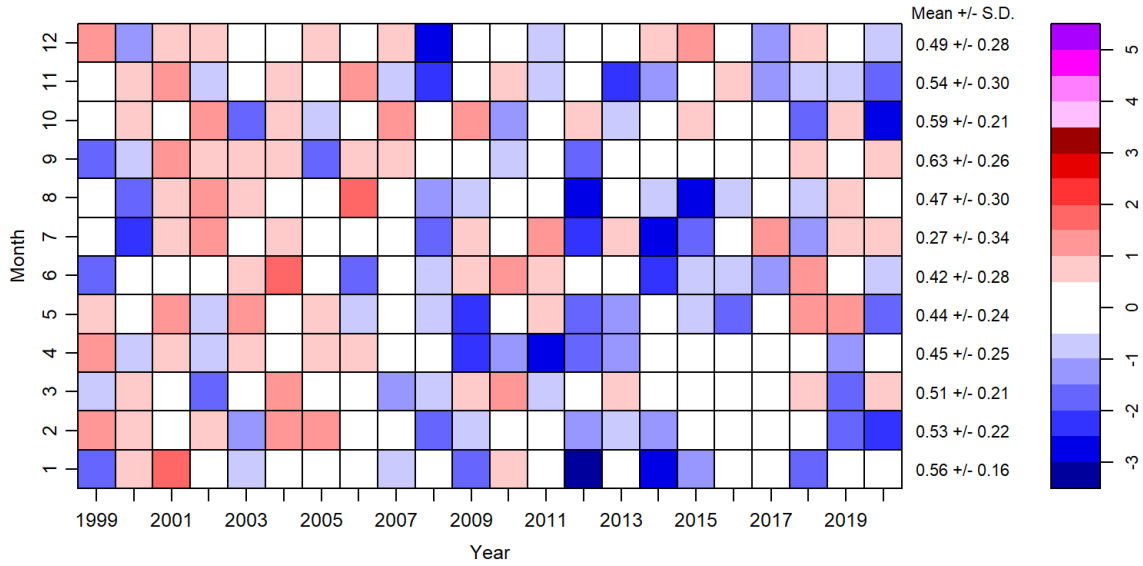


Figure 41. Standardized anomalies of the Gulf of Maine inflow ratio for years 1999–2020. Numbers to the right are monthly means and standard deviations.

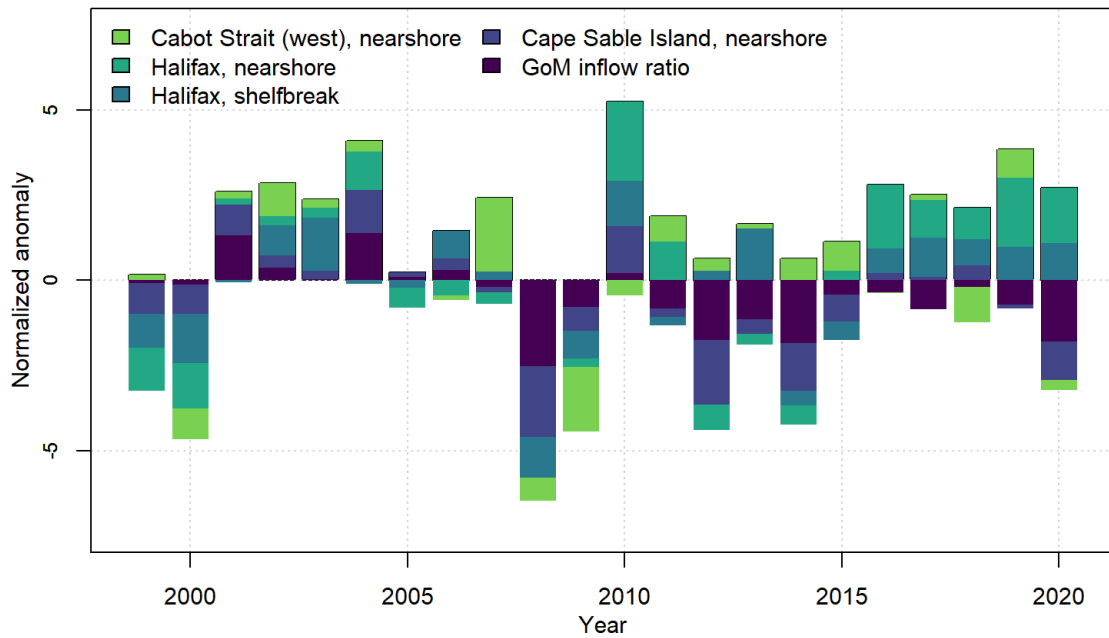


Figure 42. Sum of standardized transport anomalies for 1999–2020, for the variables in Figure 39.

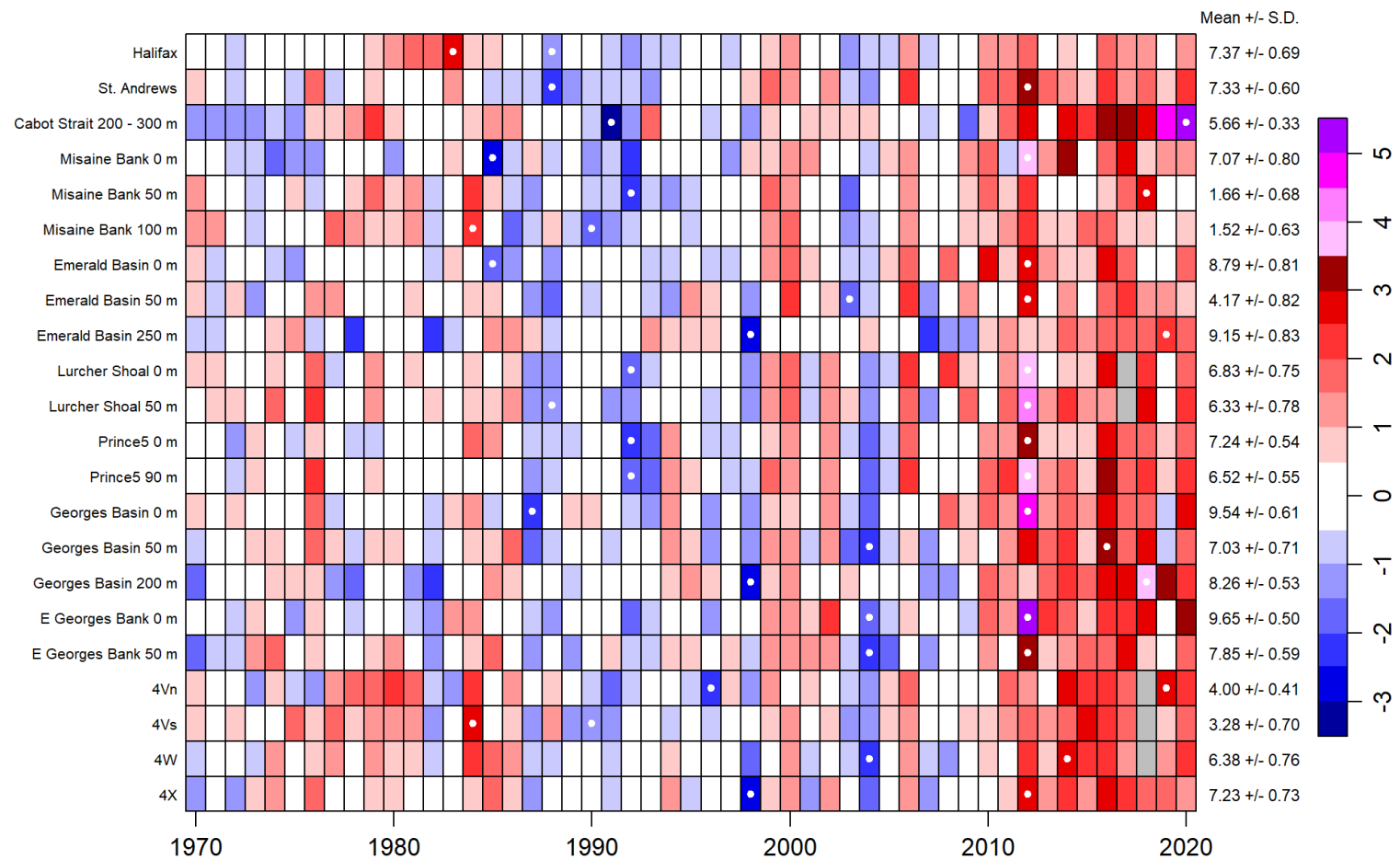


Figure 43. Normalized annual anomalies of temperatures at the bottom and discrete depths for the Scotian Shelf/Gulf of Maine region. These anomalies are based on the 1981–2010 means divided by the standard deviation. Blue colours indicate below-normal anomalies. Red and purple (for 2012, the colour scale had to be increased above +3.5° SD and is shaded in purple) colours indicate above-normal anomalies. White dots represent record minimum and maximum years for each parameter. Gray represents lack of data.

APPENDIX

Cabot Strait: 09 Mar 2020

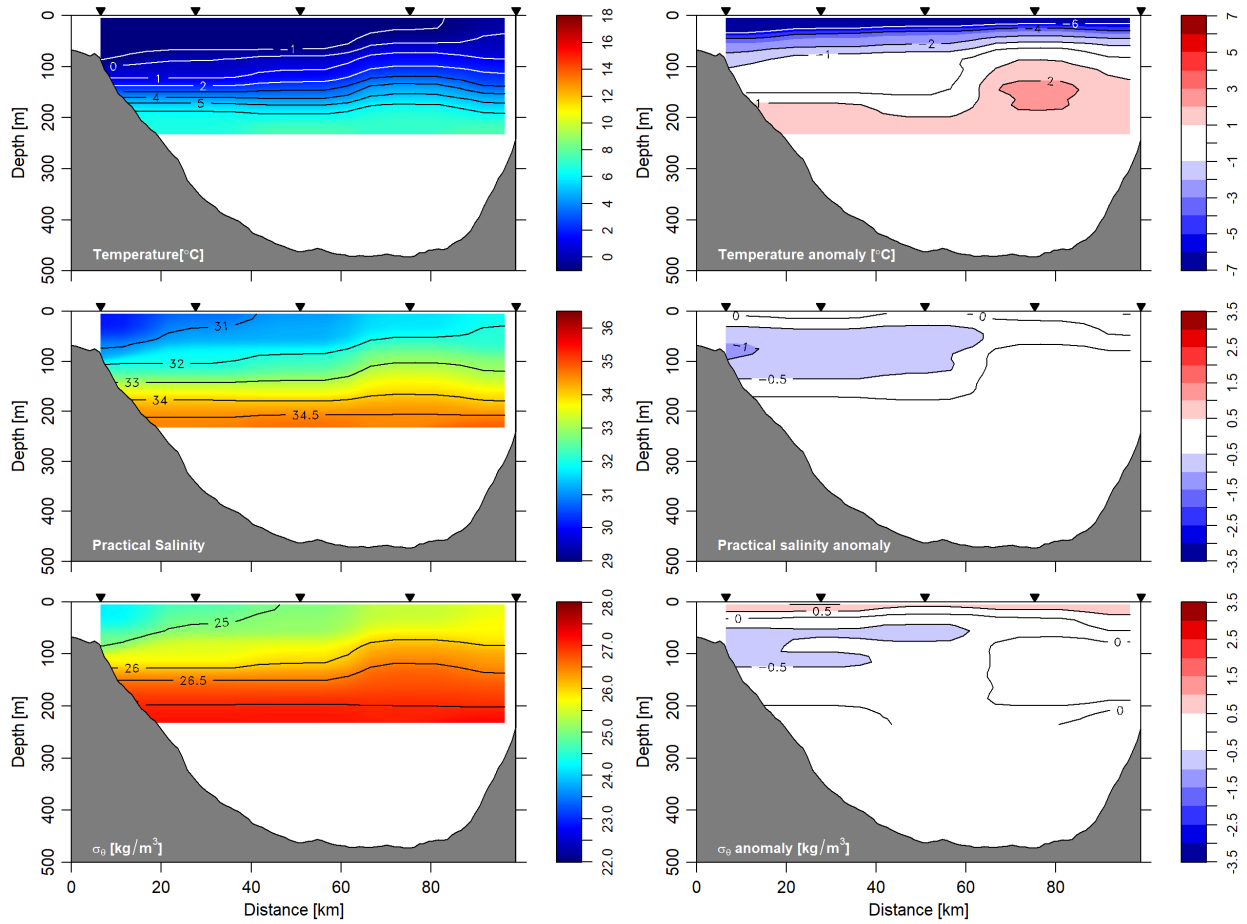


Figure A1. The 2020 sampling of the Cabot Strait Section for Winter collected by the Quebec Region AZMP. Temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels). Triangles indicate locations of sampling.

St. Anns Bank: 12 Oct to 14 Oct 2020

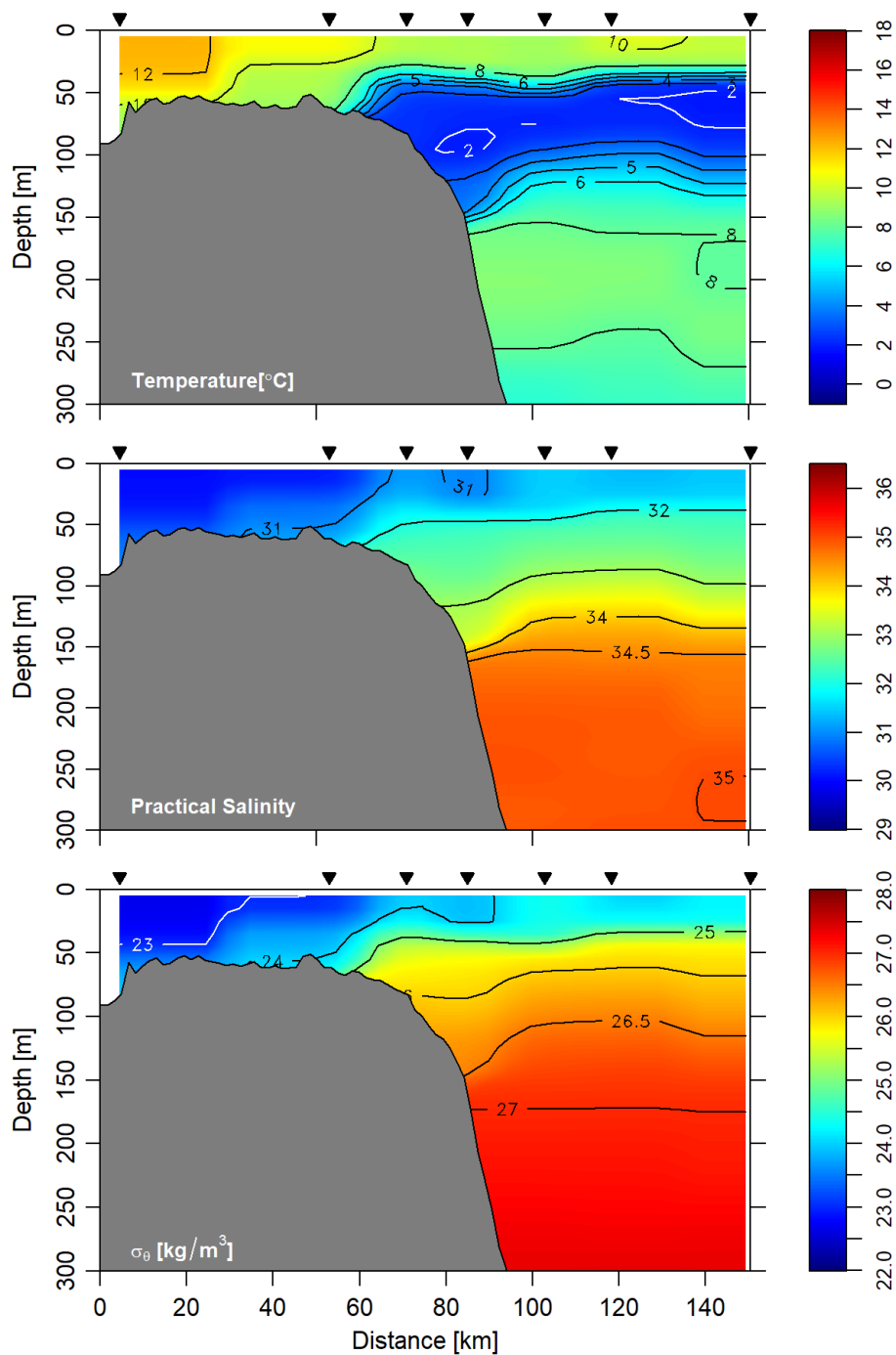


Figure A2. The 2020 sampling of the St Anns Bank Section for fall collected by the Maritimes AZMP. Temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel). Triangles indicate locations of sampling.

Northeast Channel: 05 Oct 2020

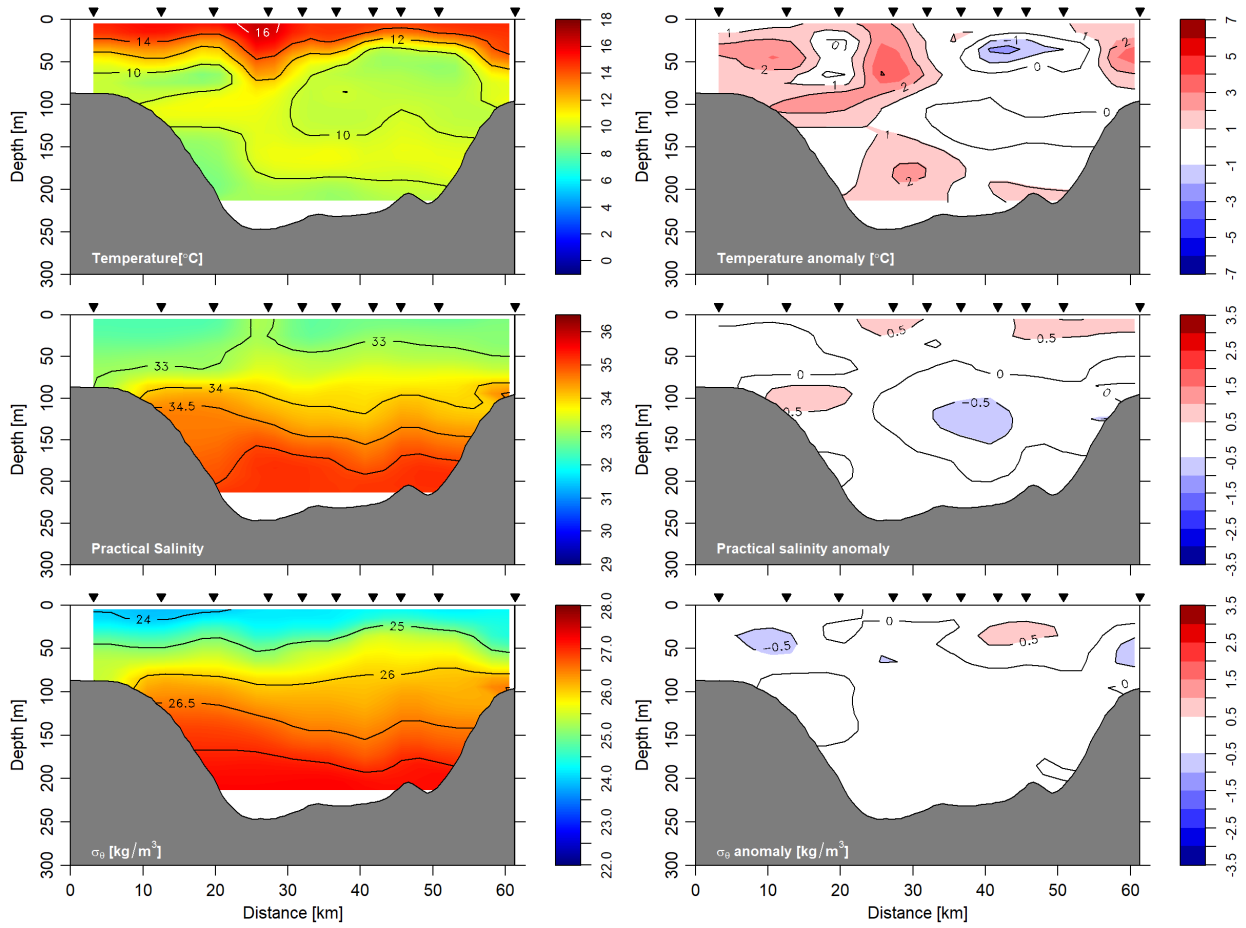


Figure A3. The 2020 sampling of the Northeast Channel Section for fall collected by the Maritimes AZMP. Temperature (top panel), salinity (middle panel), and density (lower panel) and their anomalies with respect to 1981–2010 monthly means (right panels). Triangles indicate locations of sampling.