Volcanism generated ocean heat waves and biodiversity

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Presentation to the Creative Society on April 30th, 2022

Plan

Background information

Four regional examples of ocean heat waves studied –

2012 North Atlantic Blob

2013-2016 North Pacific Blob

2018-2019 Southwest Indian Ocean Blob

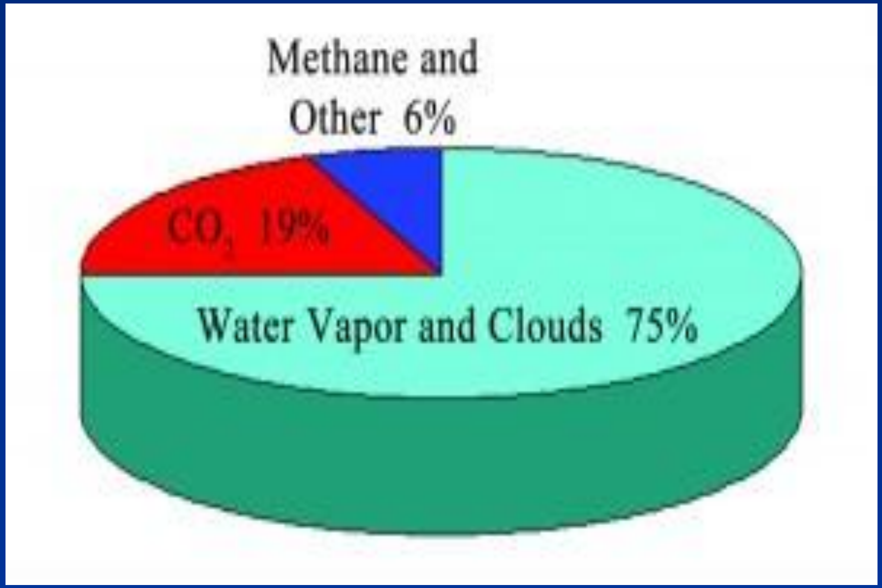
2019-2020 South Pacific Blob

Conclusions

Possible factors controlling ocean heat waves?

Air circulation/pressure changes (heat redistribution)

Greenhouse gases mainly –
- **Carbon dioxide CO_2**
- **Methane CH_4**
- **Water vapour H_2O (most important)**



Water/cloud/ice distribution
Vegetation distribution
Ocean circulation changes
Astronomical factors e.g. sun & orbital changes
Submarine volcanic eruptions/lava flows into oceans
Heat generation through human activities

What is the order of importance?

1st order

Astronomical forcing and the Sun e.g. glacial/interglacial cycles, solar cycles, monsoons and seasons

2nd order

Volcanism generated geothermal heat/plate climatology

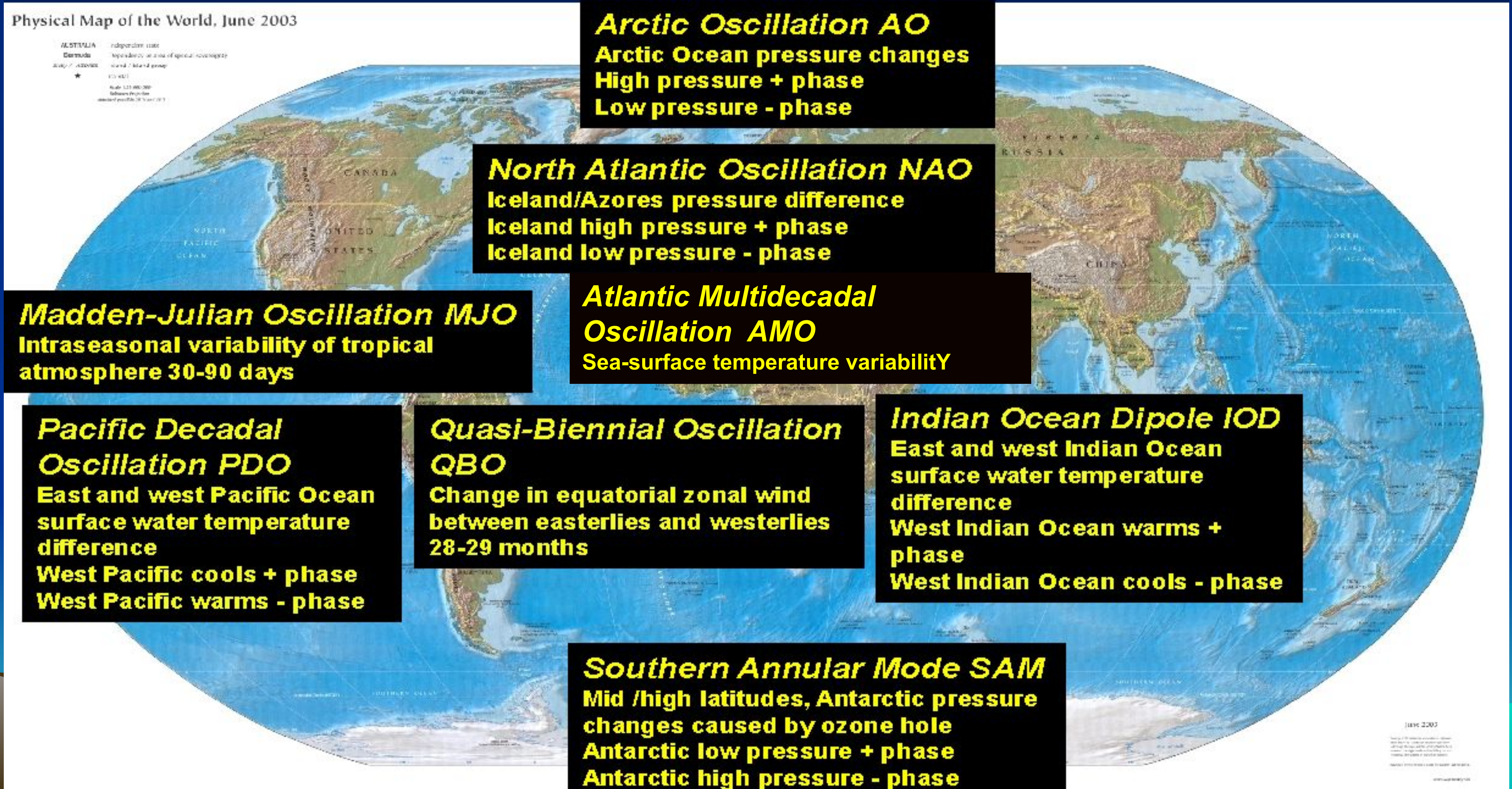
www.plateclimatology.com

How geological forces affect the hydrosphere and atmosphere including terrestrial and submarine volcanic eruptions, their associated circulation changes and the release of gases

3rd order

Human-induced changes including urbanization, water cycle changes and emissions of greenhouse gases

Known regional climatic variability additional to monsoons



Arctic Oscillation AO
Arctic Ocean pressure changes
High pressure + phase
Low pressure - phase

North Atlantic Oscillation NAO
Iceland/Azores pressure difference
Iceland high pressure + phase
Iceland low pressure - phase

Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation AMO
Sea-surface temperature variabilitY

Madden-Julian Oscillation MJO
Intraseasonal variability of tropical atmosphere 30-90 days

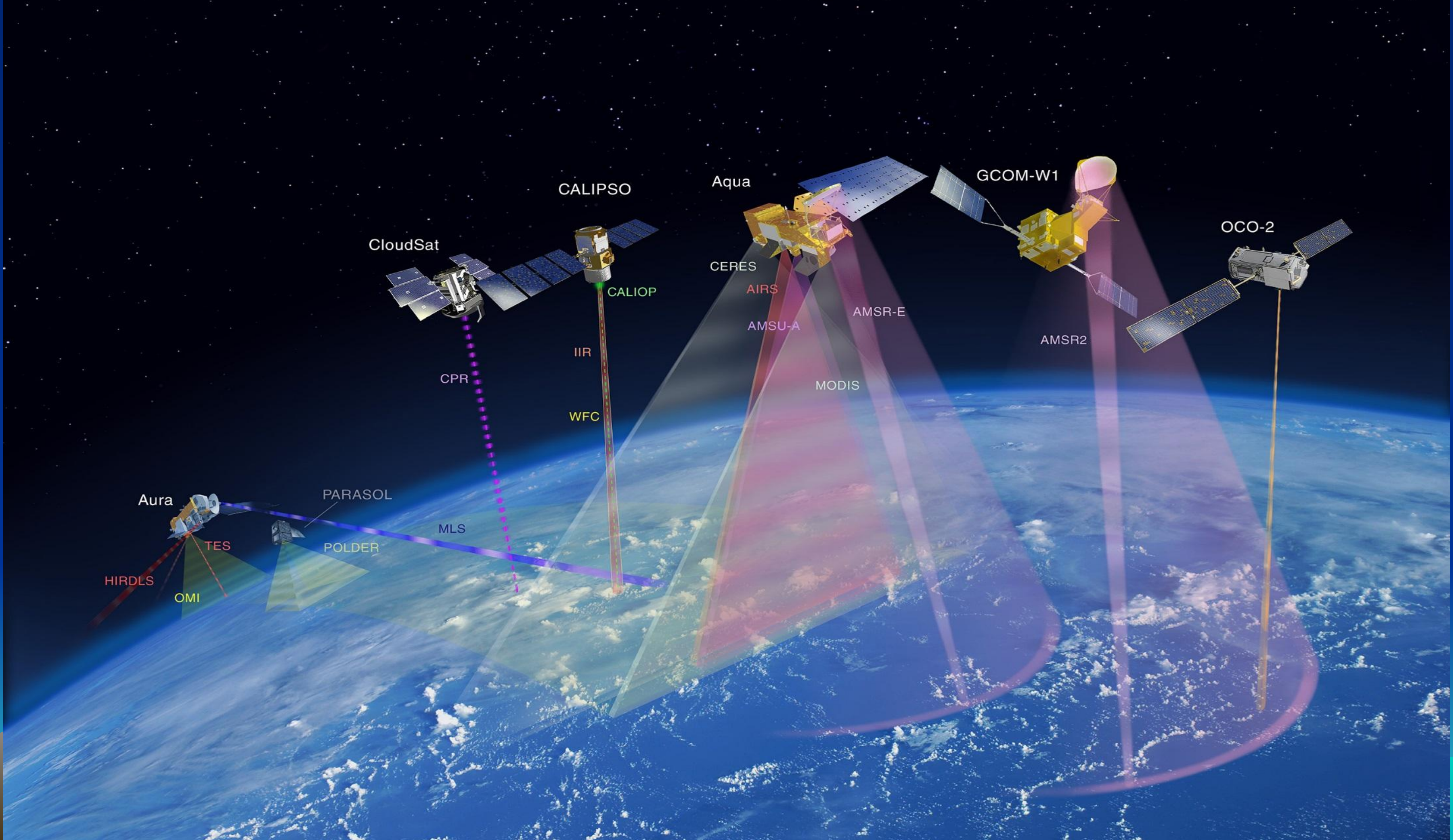
Pacific Decadal Oscillation PDO
East and west Pacific Ocean surface water temperature difference
West Pacific cools + phase
West Pacific warms - phase

Quasi-Biennial Oscillation QBO
Change in equatorial zonal wind between easterlies and westerlies 28-29 months

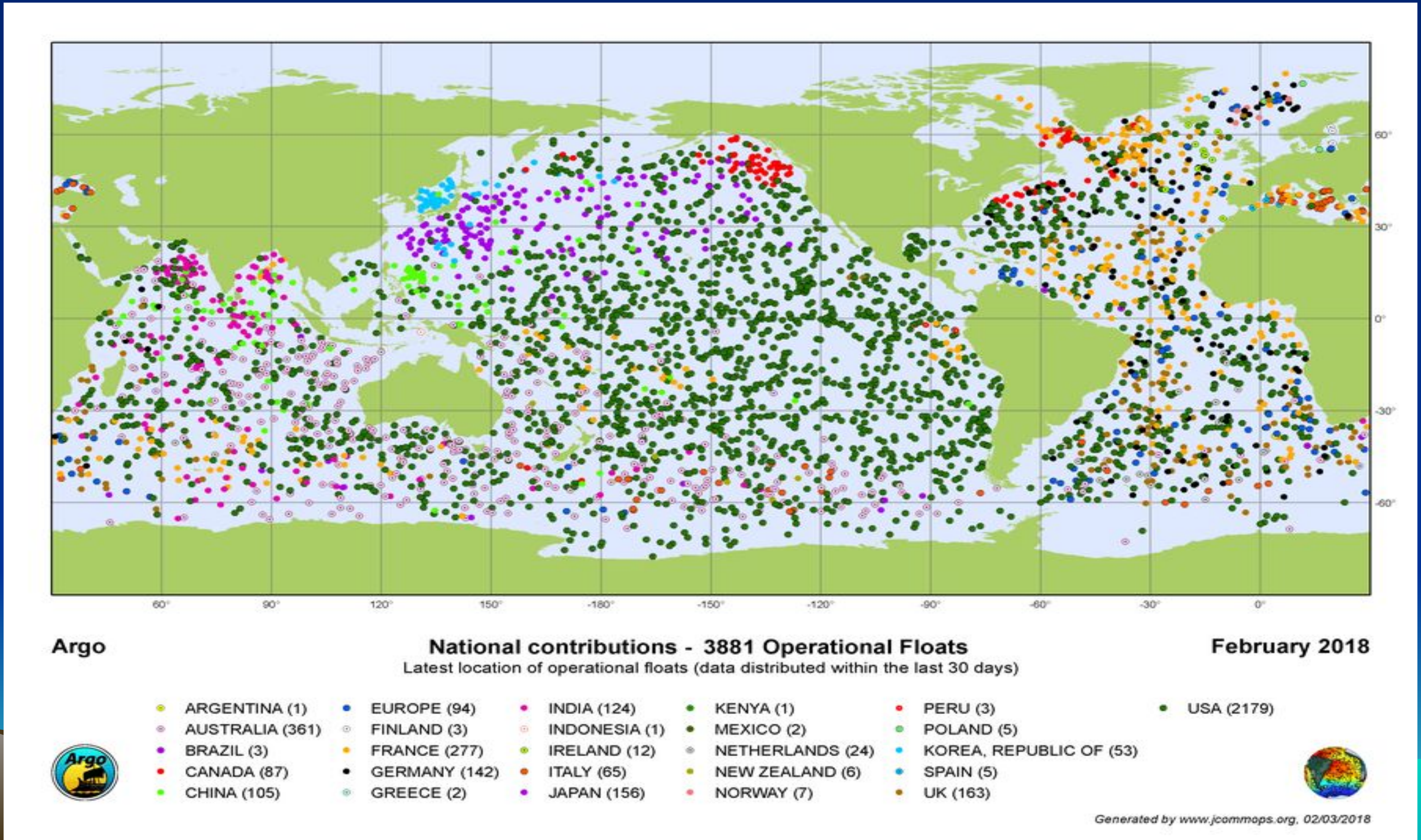
Indian Ocean Dipole IOD
East and west Indian Ocean surface water temperature difference
West Indian Ocean warms + phase
West Indian Ocean cools - phase

Southern Annular Mode SAM
Mid /high latitudes, Antarctic pressure changes caused by ozone hole
Antarctic low pressure + phase
Antarctic high pressure - phase

Satellite observations since the late 1970s
NASA's A-Train including CALIOP vertical profiles of aerosols



ARGO ocean network of operational floats since early 2000s

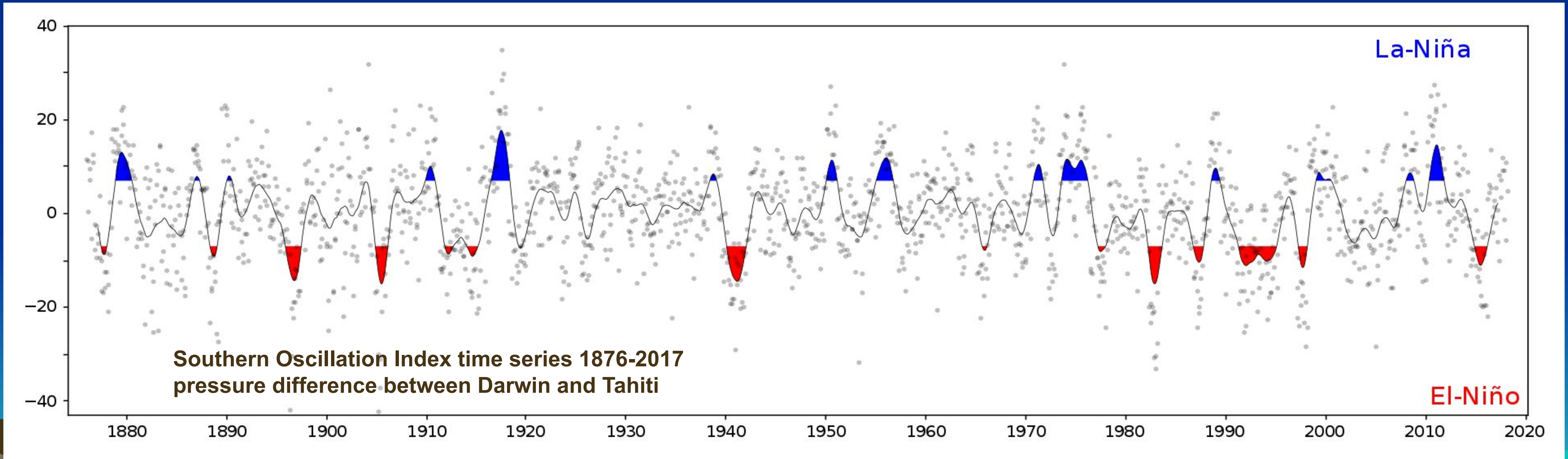


What is ENSO?

El Niño Southern Oscillation

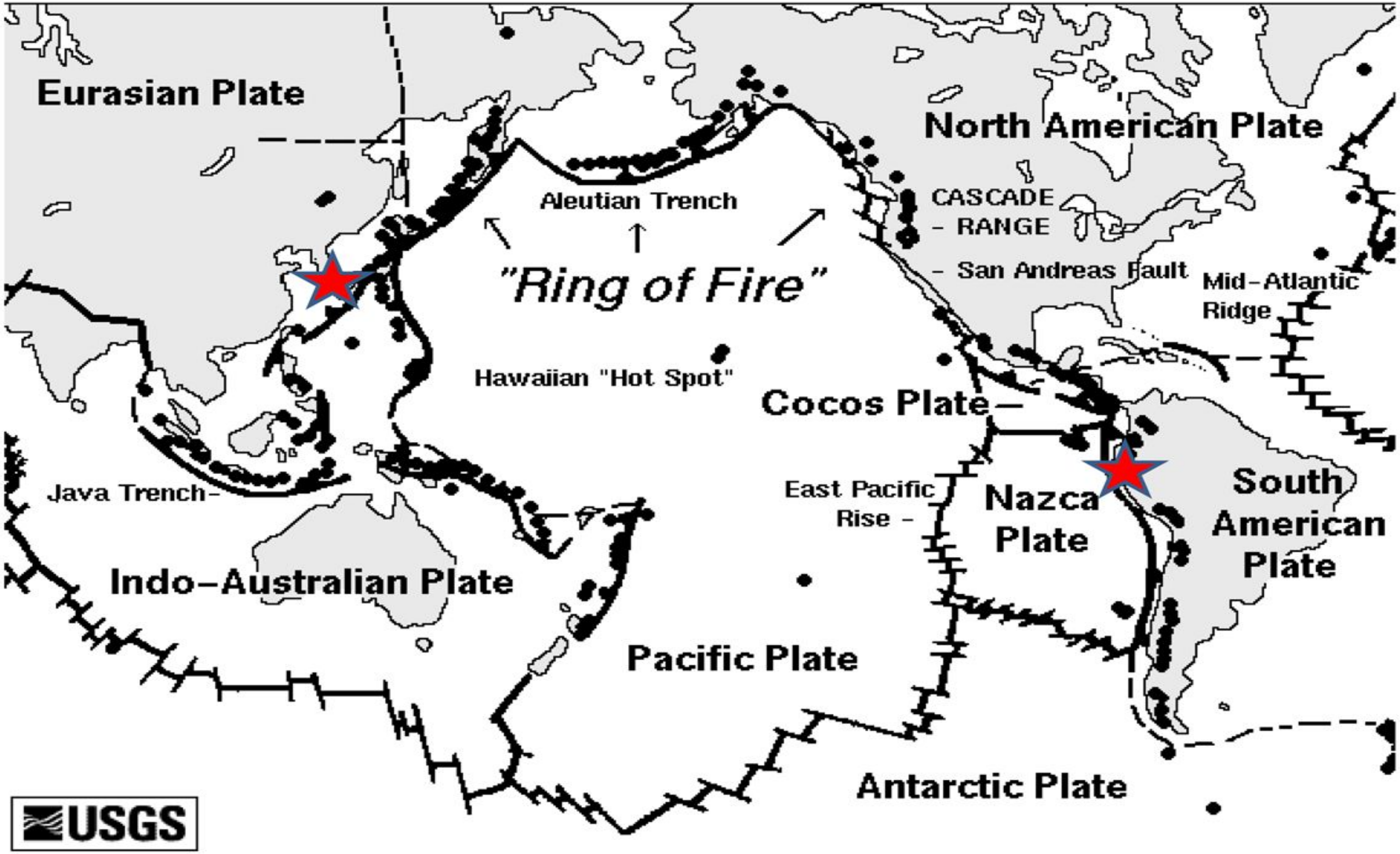
Note – Pre-industrial era existence shown by coral archives.

An irregularly periodic variation in winds and sea surface temperatures over the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean, affecting the climate of much of the tropics and subtropics. The warming phase of the sea temperature is known as *El Niño* and the cooling phase as *La Niña*. The *Southern Oscillation* is the accompanying atmospheric component, coupled with the sea temperature change: *El Niño* is accompanied by high air surface pressure in the tropical western Pacific and *La Niña* with low air surface pressure there.



Source: Wiki

Why ENSOs occur in the Pacific?



Topinka, USGS/CVO, 1997, Modifed from: Tilling, Heliker, and Wright, 1987, and Hamilton, 1976

Note – Volcanism within the ocean basins currently comprises 70% of Earth's magma output.

Classification of volcanic eruptions*

(1) Sub-aerial / terrestrial

- switches on hot air followed by cooling (atmospheric warming, injection of ash, gases and aerosols, blockage of shortwave radiation, cloud formation, pressure changes, moisture redistribution, continental cooling, ozone depletion, circulation changes, severe weather)

(2) Submarine / sea floor

- switches on hot seawater (cause of sea-surface temperature anomalies, pressure changes, circulation changes, moisture redistribution, continental warming, severe weather events including cyclones)

(3) Mixed

- initially submarine later sub-aerial (combination of 1 and 2).

* Magmatic composition also important.

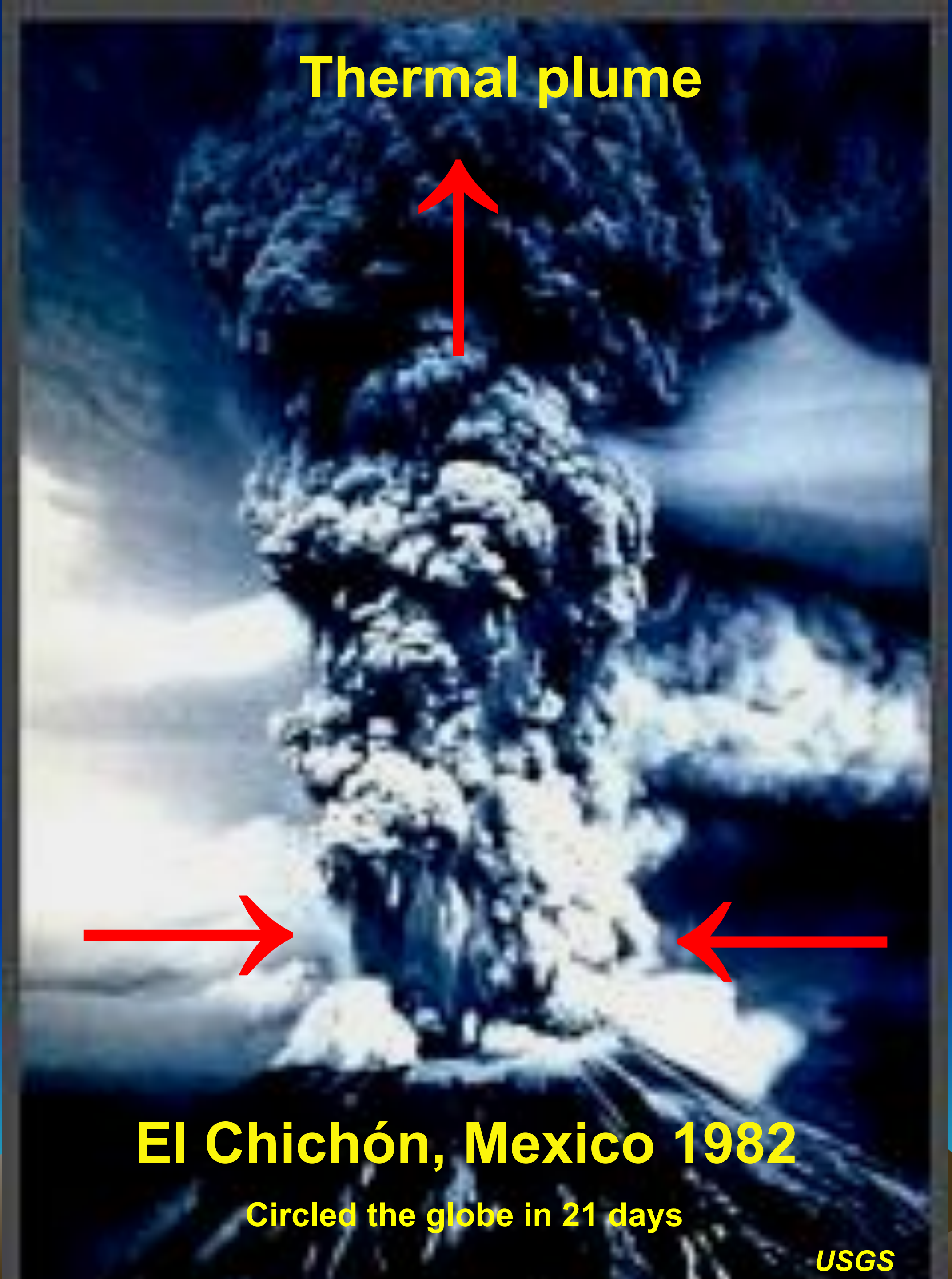
Sub-aerial volcano model

Ash & aerosols reduce solar radiation leading to cooling

Warm air stores more moisture – water vapour redistribution

Air pressure changes (low)

Cooling



Eruption changes normal air circulation / creats clouds / destroys O_3

SO_2, HCl CO_2 & H_2O degassing

Cool air stores less moisture

Cooler air

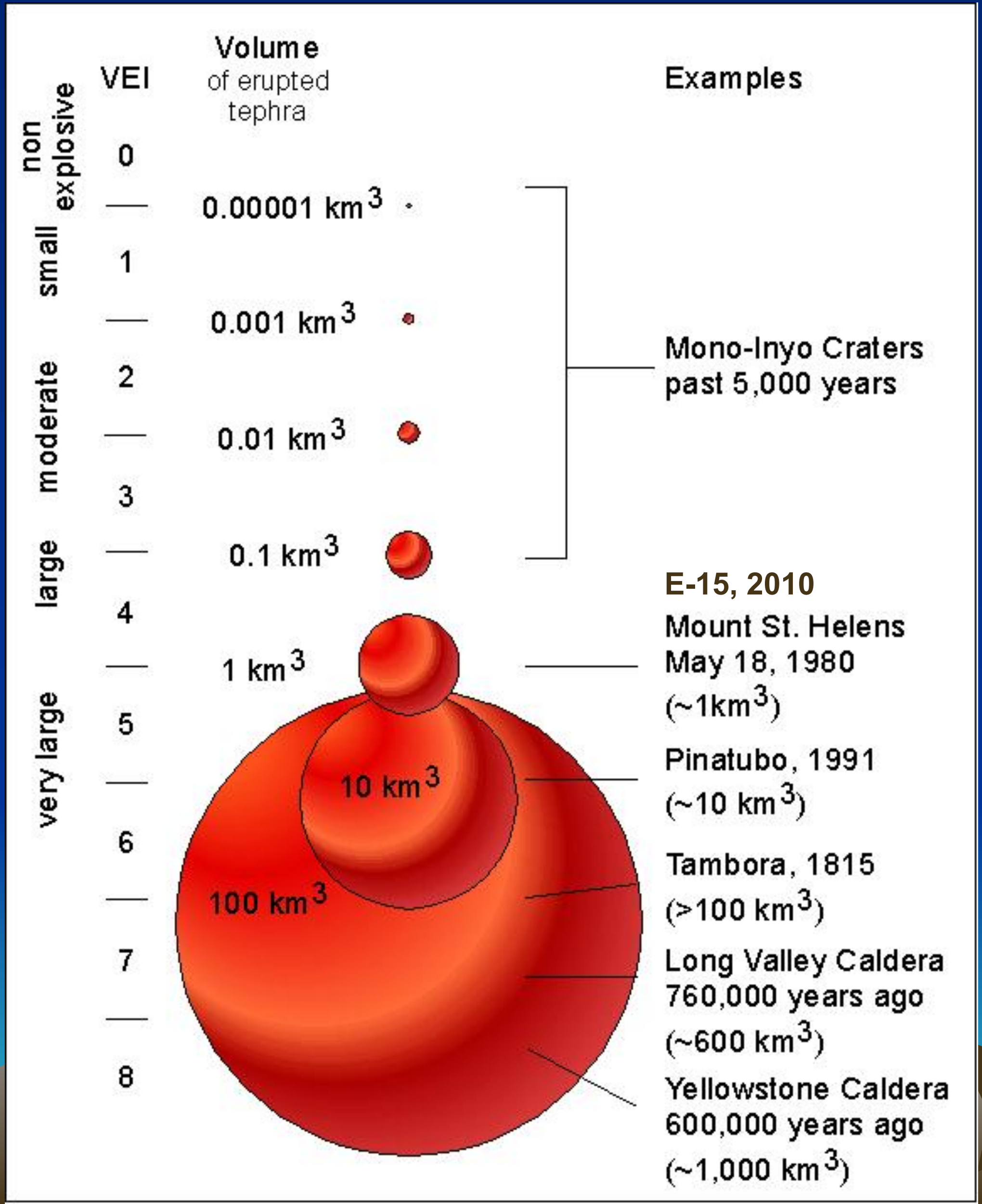
Impact longer lasting if higher VEI

Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI)

Used for the estimation of explosiveness of volcanic eruptions on land (subaerial)

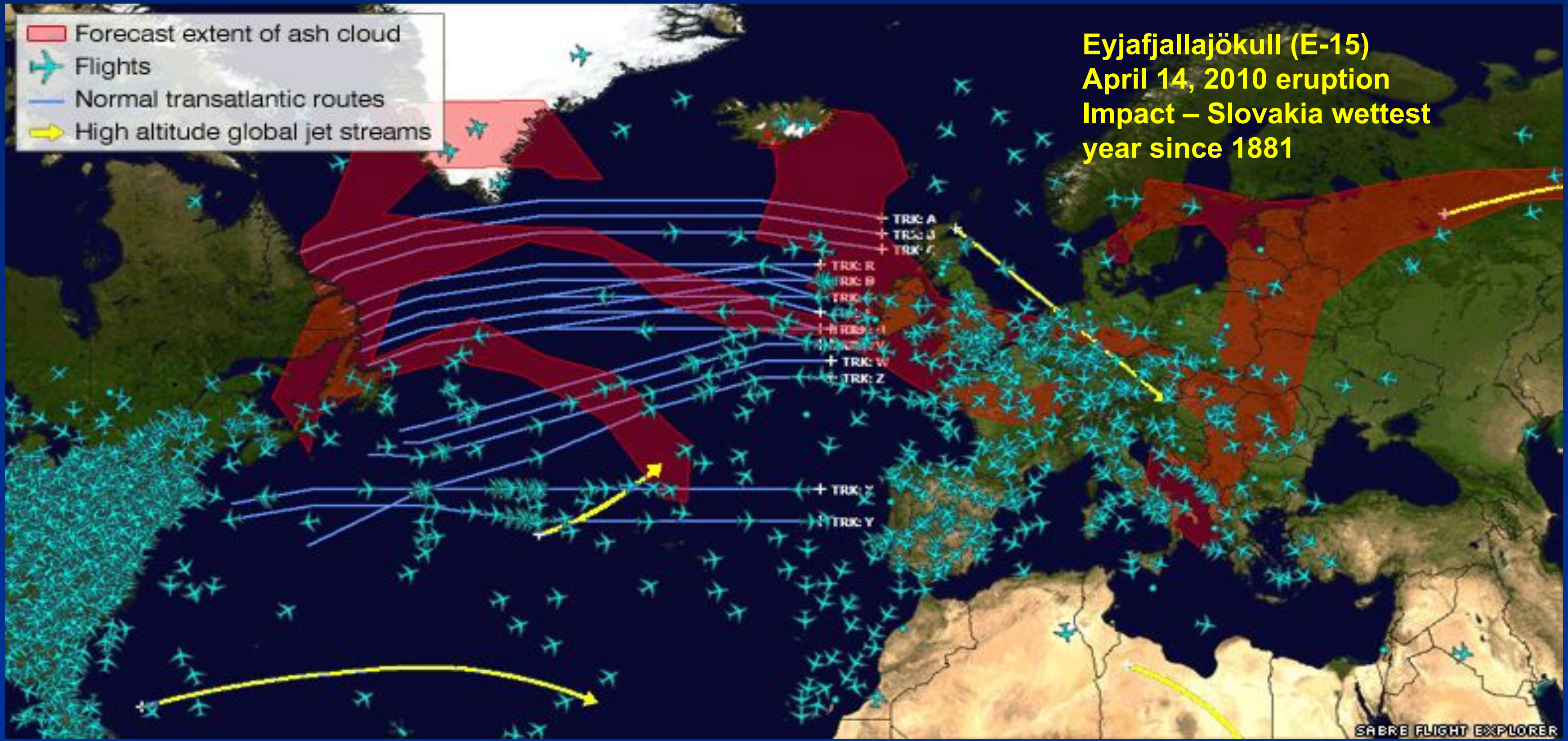
(Newhall and Self 1982)

Acid magma most explosive



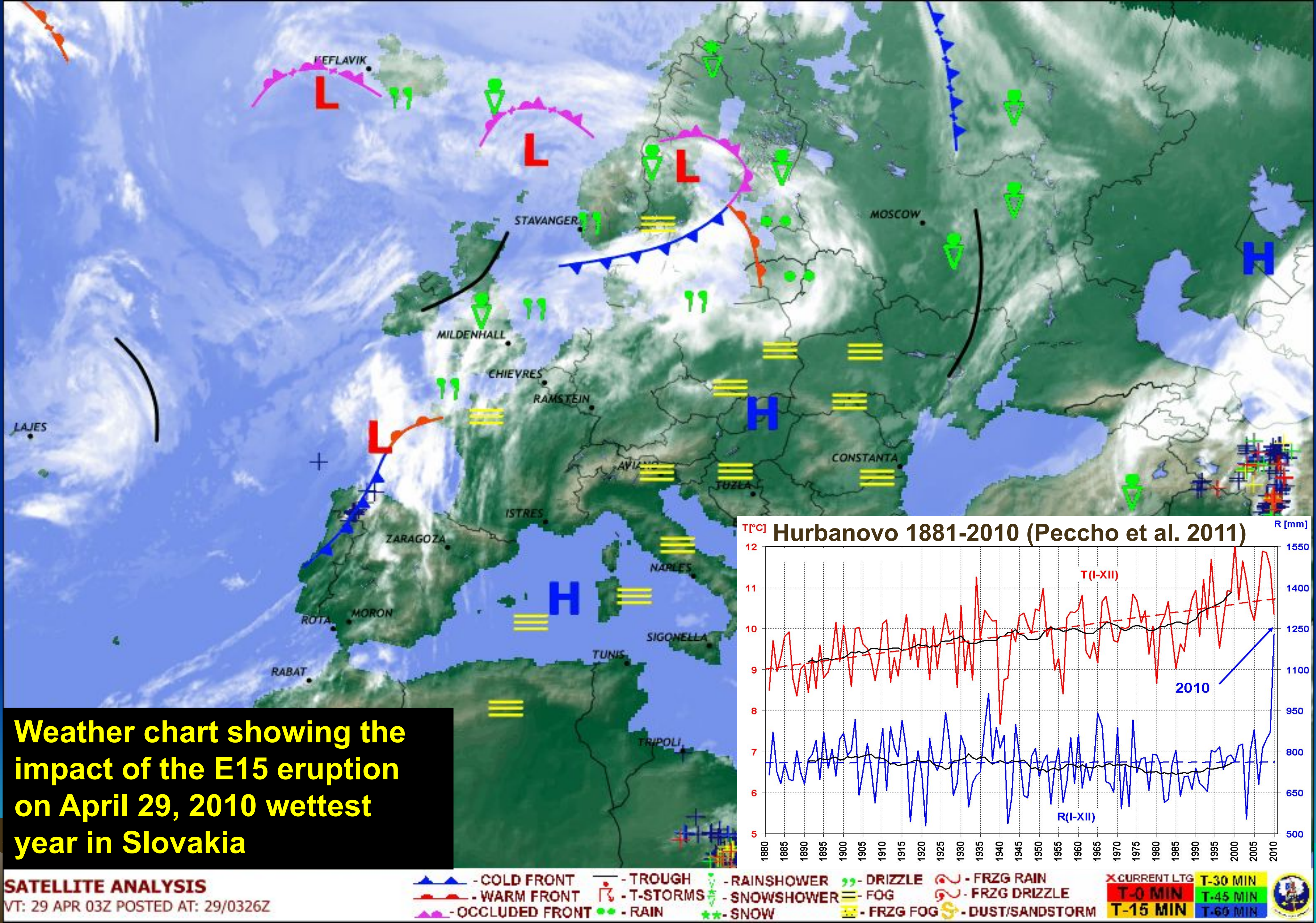
Above VEI 2 regional impacts on weather already detectable

Why study the present day? e.g. Iceland 2010 event



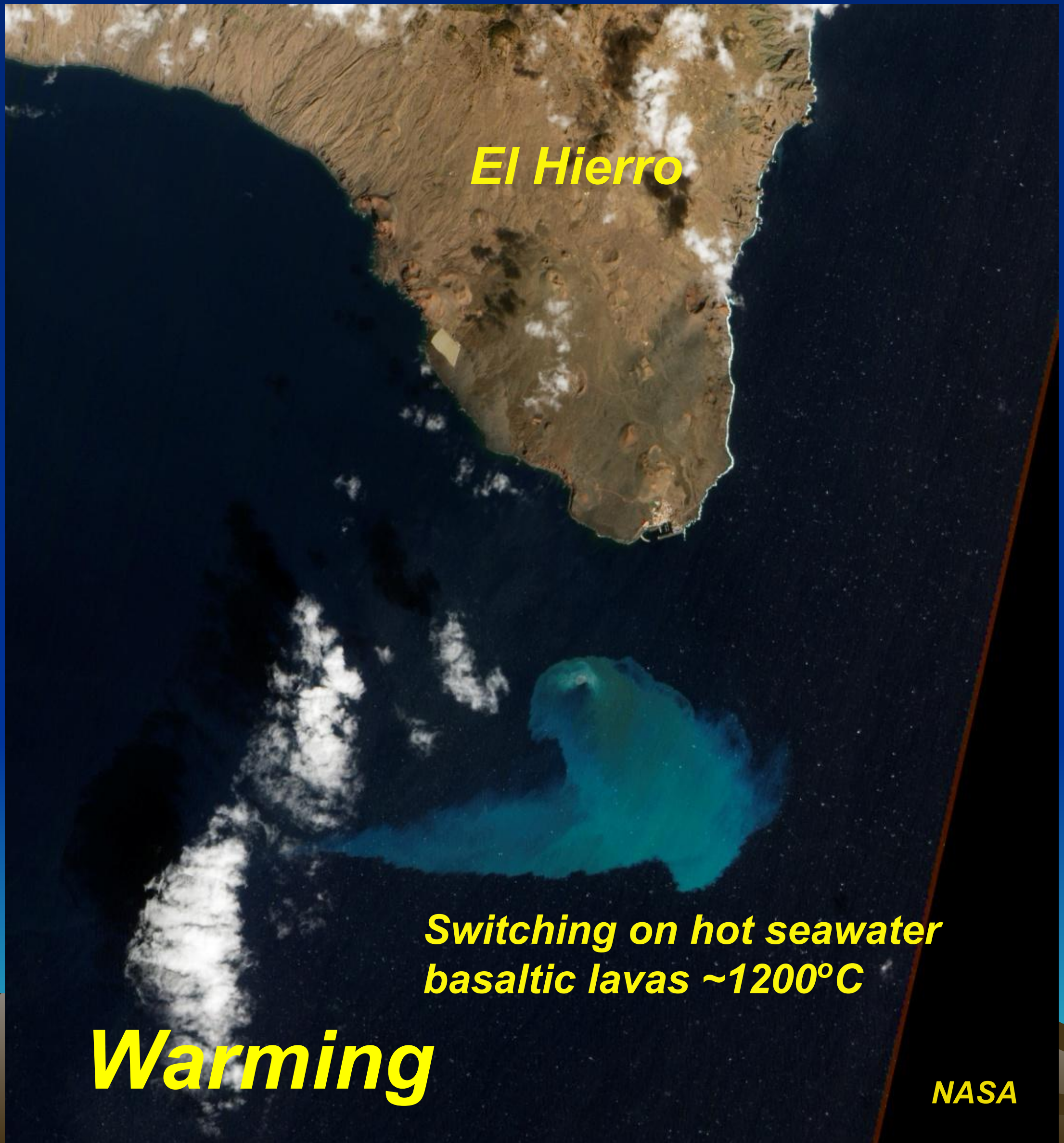
Most reliable record – Information age
Importance – societal e.g. farming, climate model testing

(Meteorological observations
(Satellite observations since ~1980
(Weather disaster media reports
(Aviation safety studies



Weather chart showing the impact of the E15 eruption on April 29, 2010 wettest year in Slovakia

Submarine volcano model



Examples –

El Hierro volcano, Canary islands
10/2011 – 3/2012

Nishinoshima, 940 km south of
Tokyo 3/2013-9/2015

Off Mayotte 11/2018-4/2019

Possible effects –
Heating up seawater
Pressure changes
Surface wind changes
Sea-level changes
Ocean current changes
Polar sea ice changes
Biodiversity changes

Statistics on submarine volcanoes

Total number	~1 million
Number rising 1 km from seabed	75,000
Magma output in oceanic ridges	75%
Active submarine volcanoes	~5000

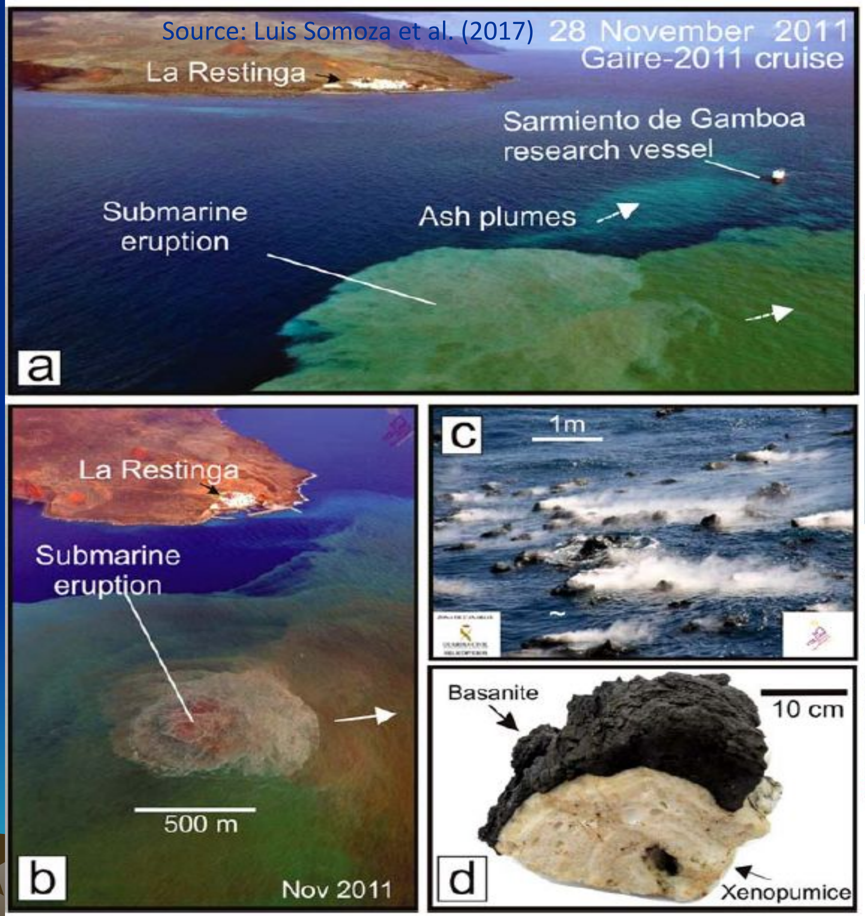
Important facts –

Geothermal heat is released during eruptions changing the ‘normal’ ocean circulation

Known for volcanic ecosystems

El Hierro submarine eruption, Canary Islands October 2011-March 2012

- The discoloured water was at least 20-30 km wide and 100 km long
- Spread southward



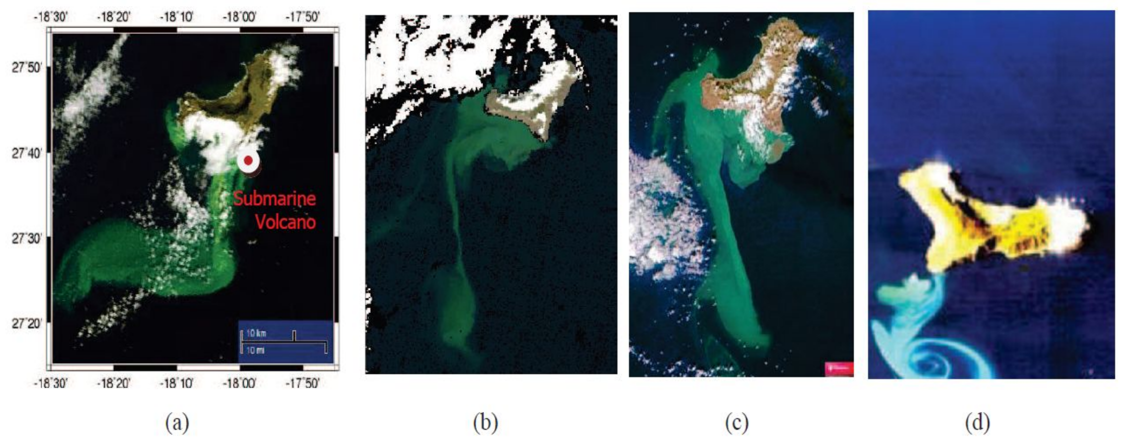


Figure 1. (a) MODIS image of El Hierro submarine volcano location (27.78N, -18.04W) and, (b)-(d) multisensorial MERIS ((ESA©), RAPIDEYE© and hyperspectral HYPERION remote sensing images of El Hierro volcanic plume.

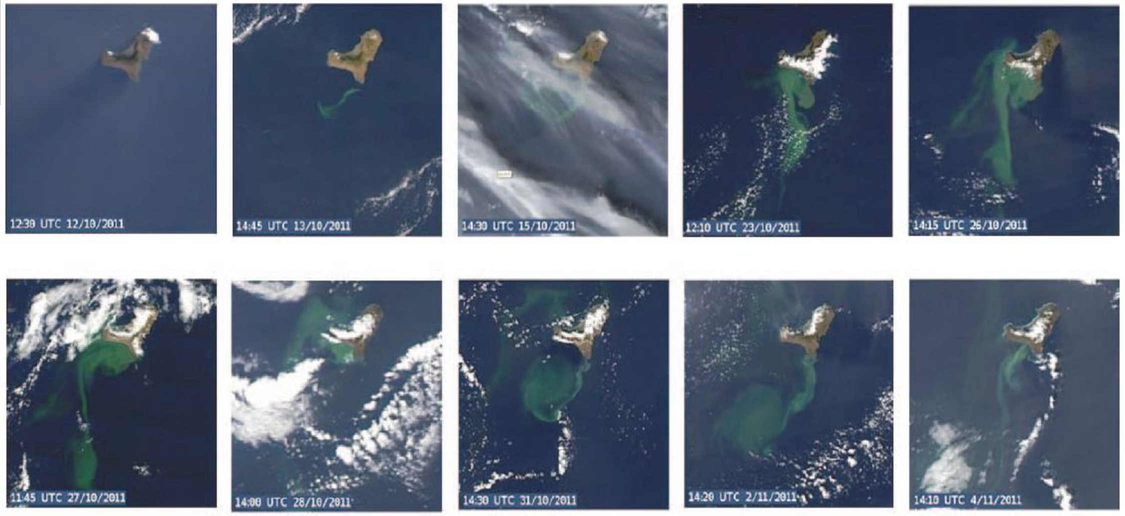


Figure 2. NASA MODIS RGB multitemporal images monitoring El Hierro submarine volcano.

Source: Eugenio et al. (2014)

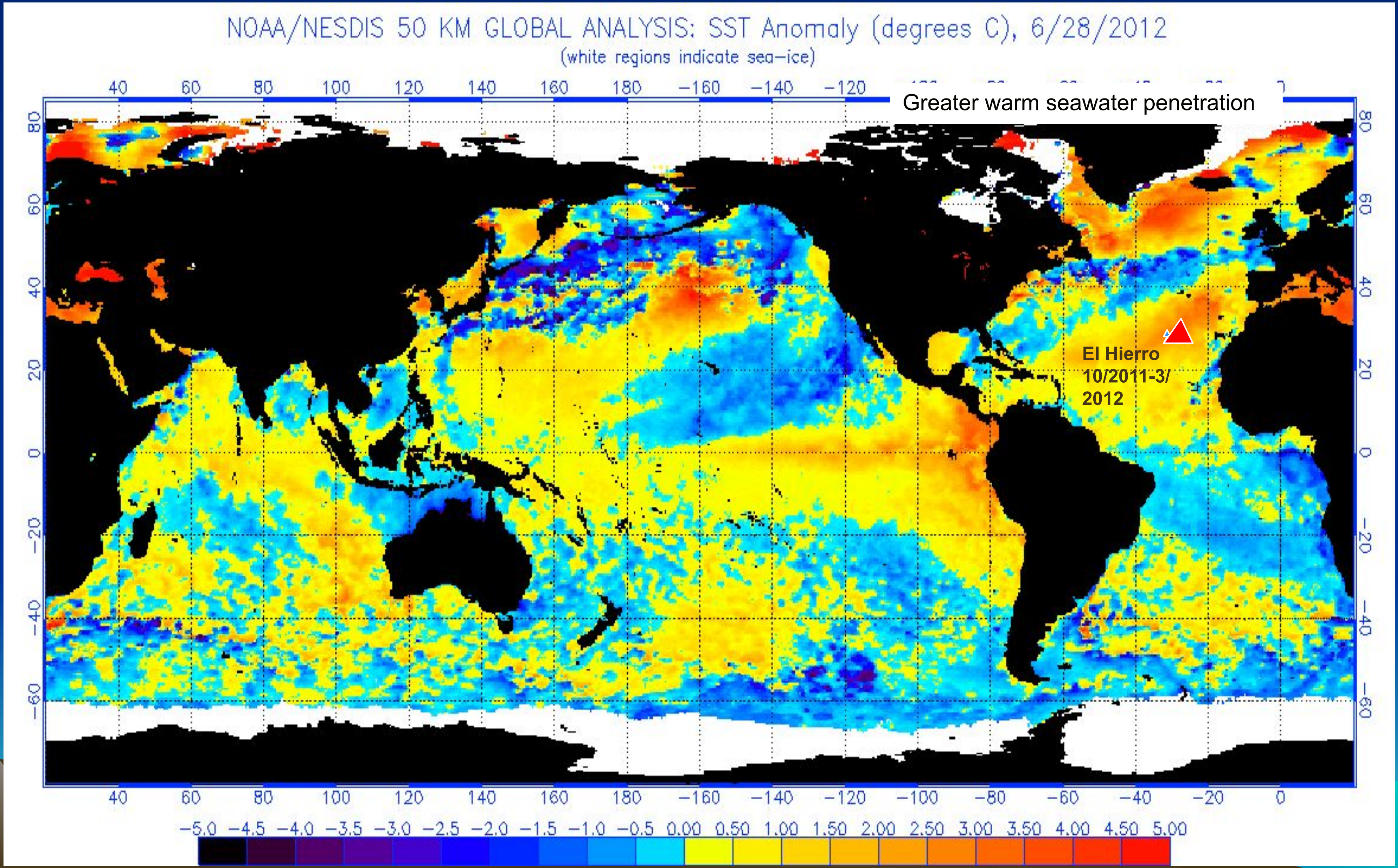
What was the observed impact of the hot seawater in the North Atlantic Basin overlooked by atmospheric scientists?

Brownish plume created

Source: Daily Mail

A new island emerged briefly from the sea along the coast of Restinga, Canary Islands

North Atlantic Blob – combined effect of the Sun and El Hierro on SST on 28 June 2012



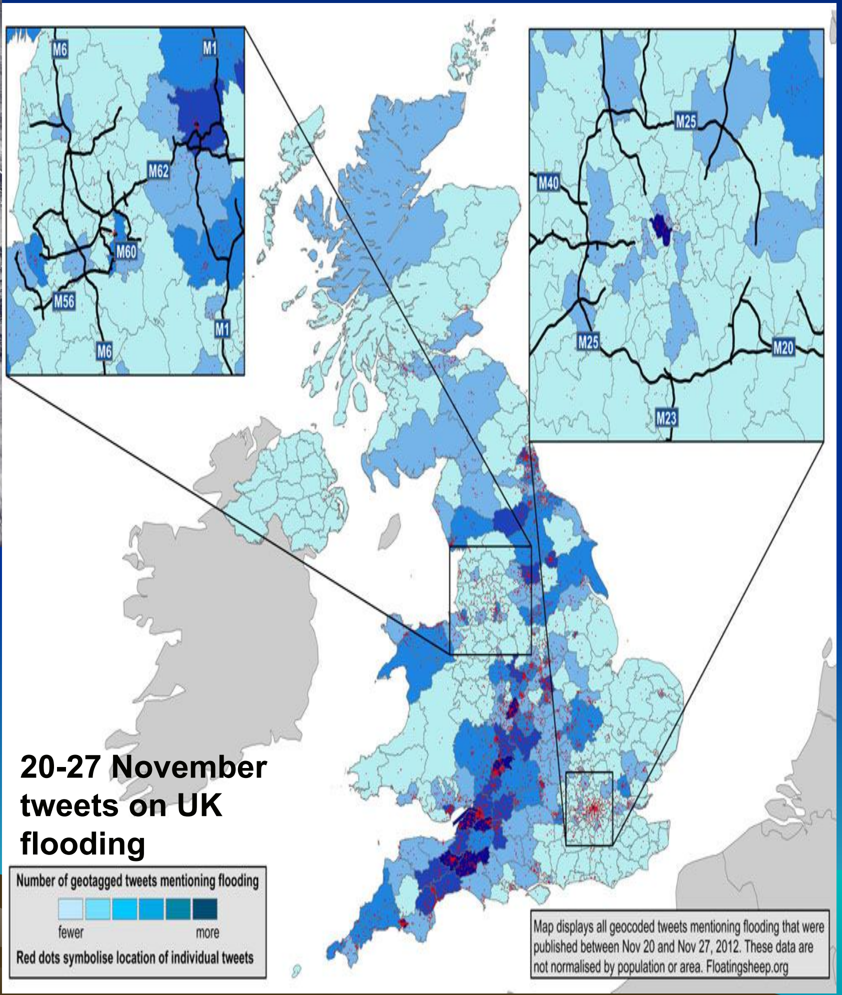
Weather-related events or pattern in the North Atlantic Basin during 2012

Date	Affected region	Events or pattern
April-July	*England and Wales*	*Wettest summer in 100 years with annual rainfall of 1331 mm (115% above average) and severe flooding*
May-August	*Central North America*	*Drought estimated damage US$30 billion; most severe since 1895*
Summer	*Arctic Ocean*	*Record low sea ice*
Summer	*Northern/central Europe*	*Abnormally wet summer with moisture able to penetrate the continental interiors*
June-November	*US east coast*	*Extremely active hurricane season, tied with 1887, 1995, 2010 and 2011 for having the third-most named storms on record but few made landfall*
July	*Virginia*	*Hottest on record*
July	*Greenland*	*Period of extended surface melting across almost the entire ice sheet*
July-October	*Western/central Africa*	*Abnormally wet with flood conditions*
October	US east coast	Hurricane Sandy estimated damage US$65 billion; 147 fatalities
October	North Atlantic	Tropical storm Nadine tied record for the longest lasting Atlantic storm
November	England	Wettest week in last 50 years with severe flooding
Winter	US east coast	Abnormally cool and wet due to the active polar airstream
Winter	British isles	Abnormally cold due to the active polar airstream

Notable severe weather events in 2012

Hurricane Sandy October 2012
147 fatalities; estimated damage US$65 billion

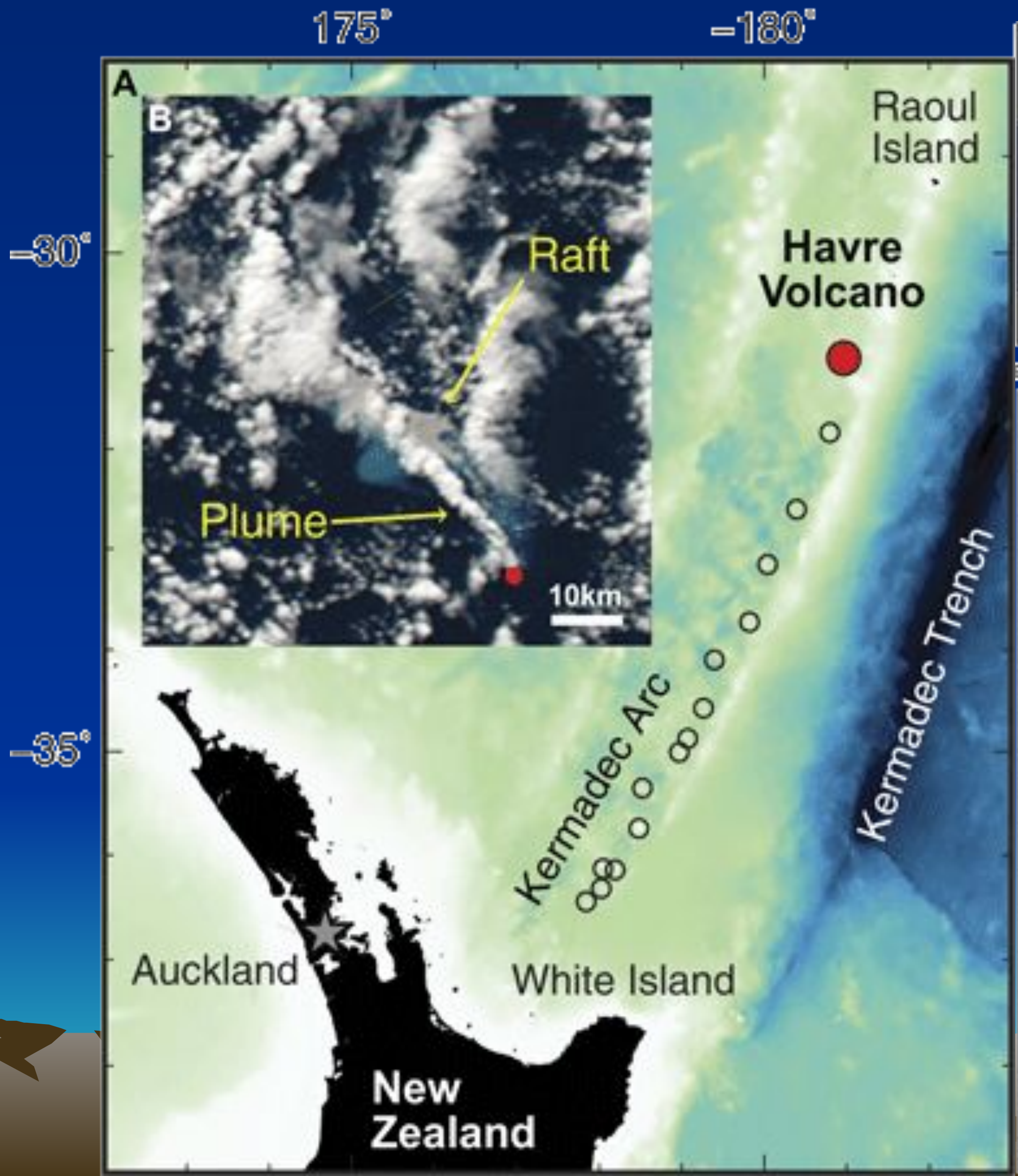
New records for England & Wales –
wettest summer in 100 years
wettest week in last 50 years
explained by increase in storms

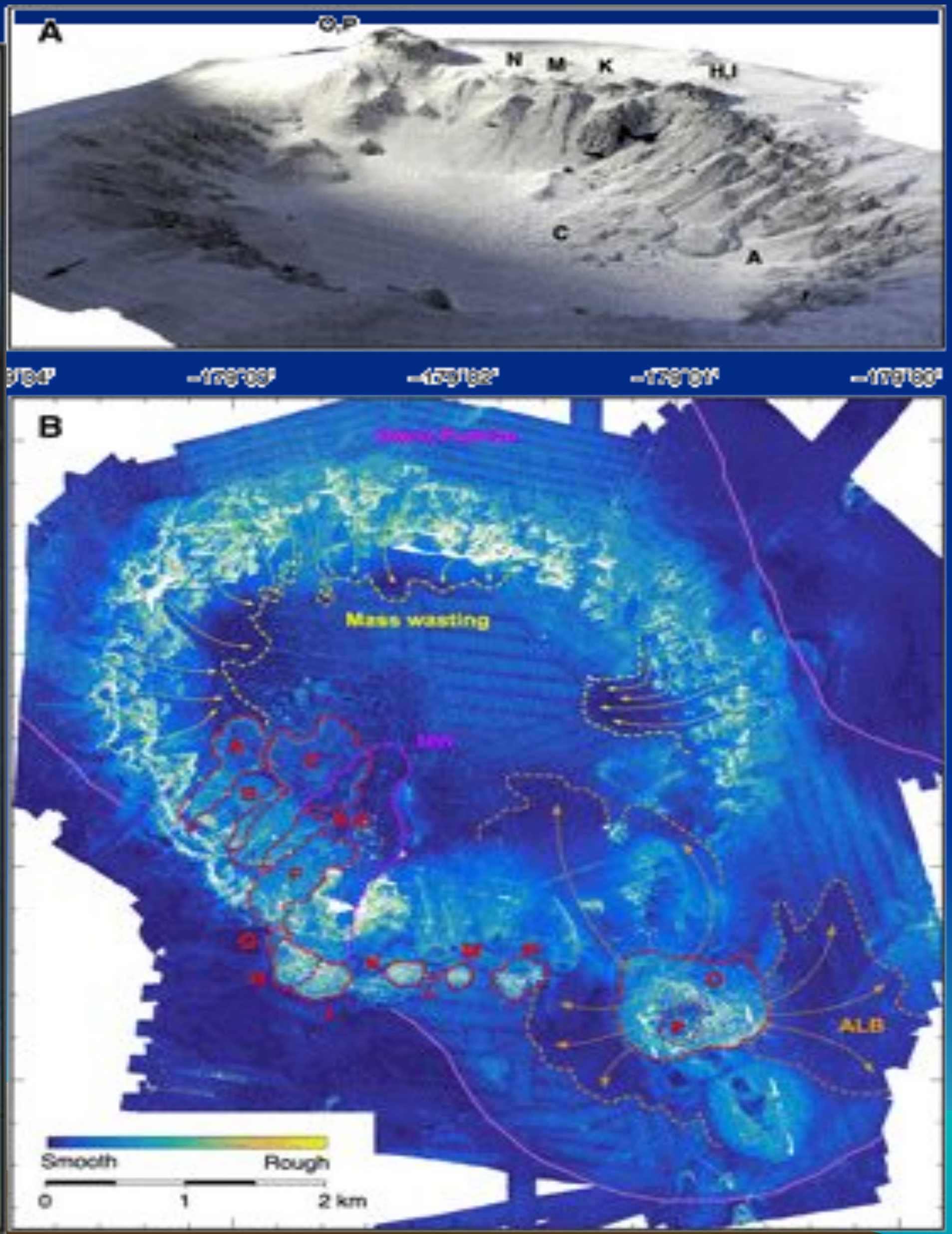


2012-2016 volcanic eruptions in the Pacific

Date	Volcano	Activity
7/2012	Havre, north of New Zealand	Largest deep-ocean silicic eruption of the past century with a 400 km^2 pumice raft, lava sourced from 14 vents 900-1220 m depth
3/2013-9/2015	Nishino-shima, 940 km South of Tokyo	Eruption was initially submarine until a new island appeared in November 2013
12/2014-1/2015	Hunga, Tonga	Initially submarine until a new island was created
5/2015-6/2015	Wolf, Galapagos	Basaltic lava flows into the Pacific Ocean
7/2016-onwards	Kilauea, Hawaii	Basaltic lava flows into the Pacific Ocean

Havre July 18-19, 2012 - largest silicic submarine eruption of the past century 14 vents 900 to 1220 m depth (Carey et al. 2018)



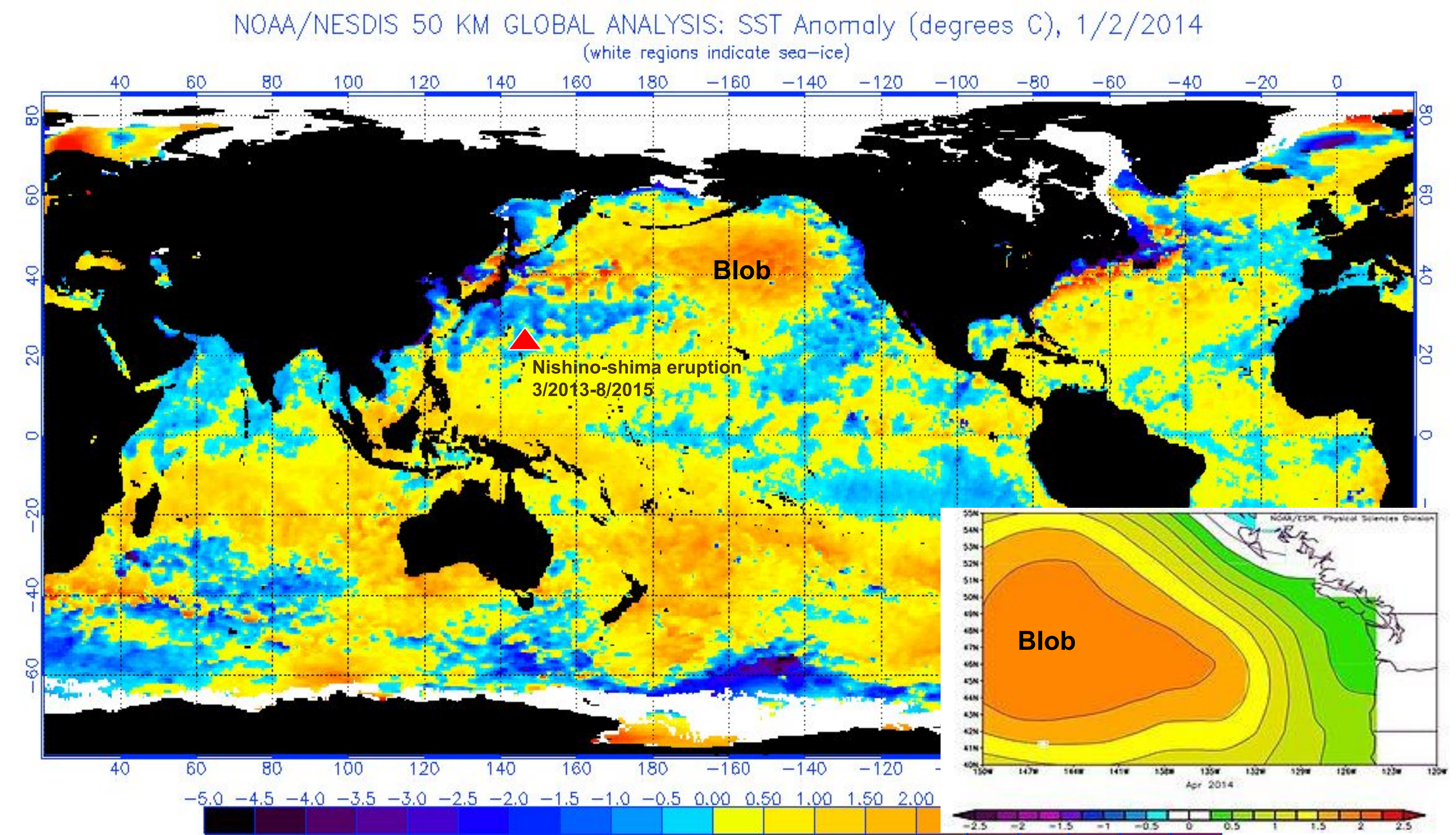


Nishino-shima submarine/terrestrial eruption
940 km south of Tokyo
March 2013 to August 2015

Image on November 13, 2013: Japan Coast Guard
Submarine eruption began in March 2013

Image on December 8, 2013: NASA

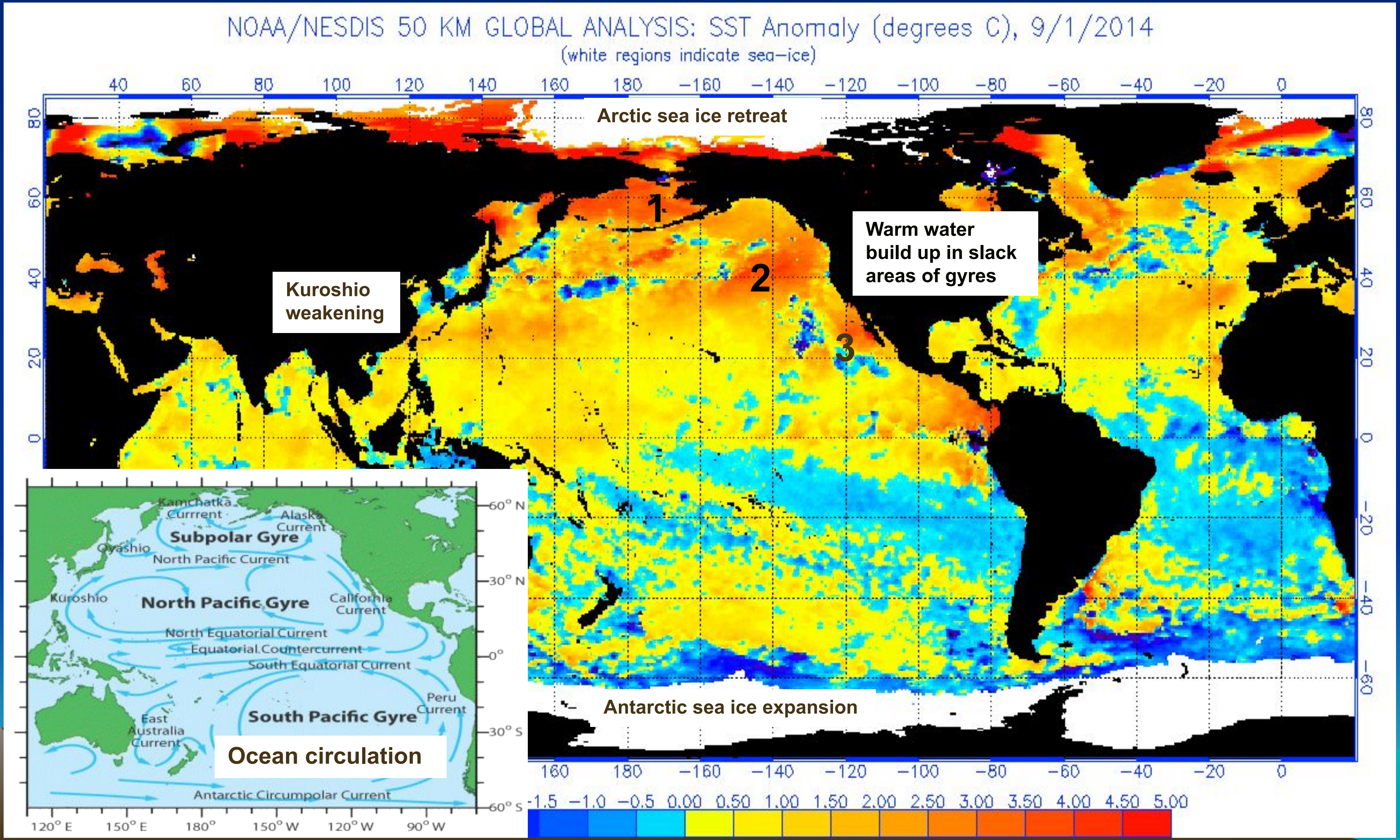
Main trigger of 2014-2016 ENSO sea-surface temperature anomalies created the North Pacific Blob on January 2, 2014



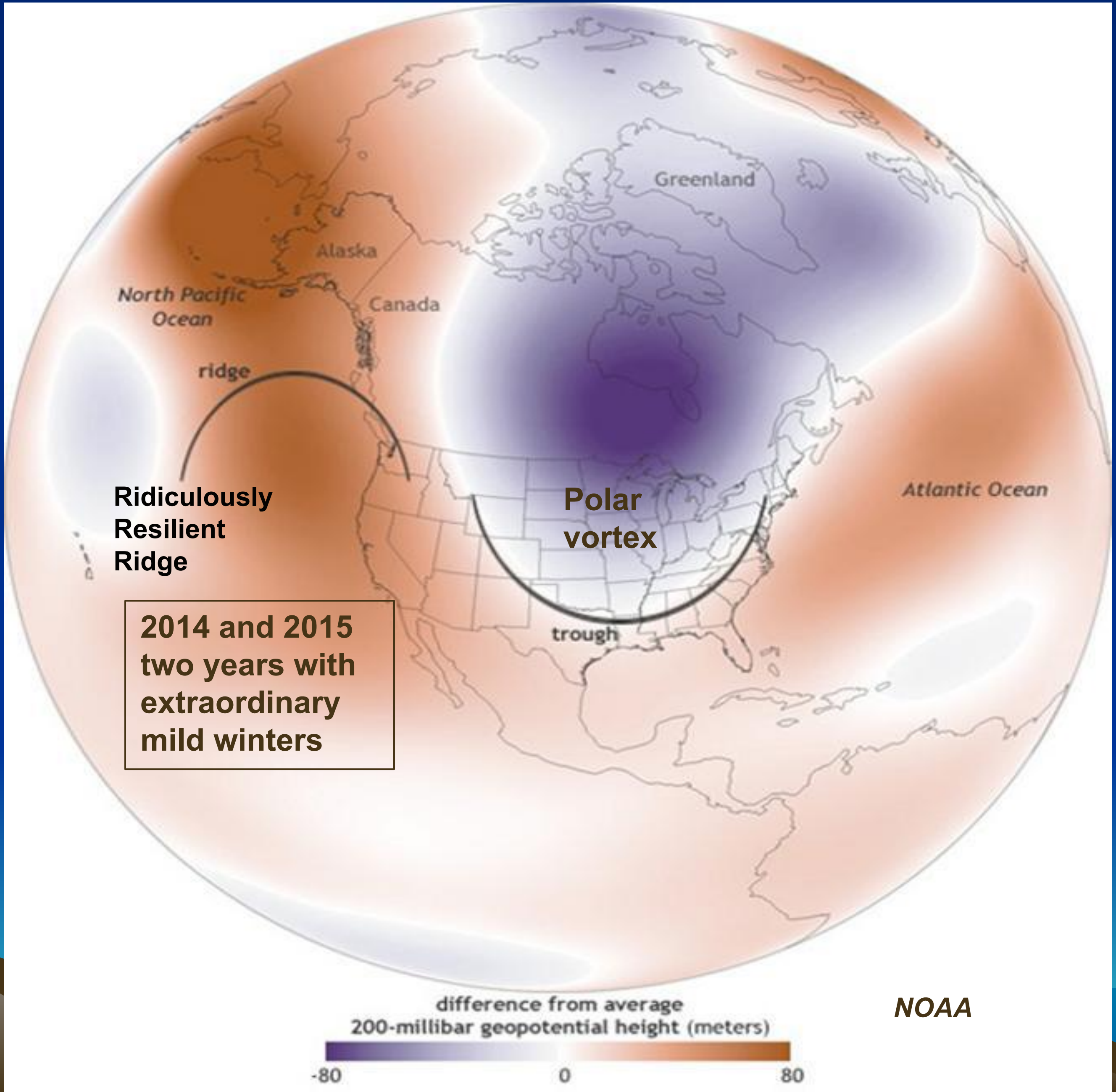
Events linking the Blob to the Nishino-shima eruption

Date	Nishino-shima eruption activity	Northern Pacific Blob
March 2013	Hot seawater first appeared	Initial warming in the northwest Pacific
November 2013	Appearance of a new island	Initial Blob 800 km wide and 91 m deep
December 2013	Island rose 20 to 25 m above sea level with an area of 5.6 km^2	-
February 2014	-	Temperature was around 2.5ºC above normal
June 2014	-	Name ‘Blob’ coined by Nicholas Bond, Blob size reached 1600 km x 1600 km and 91 m deep spread to coastal North America with three patches off Alaska, Victoria/California and Mexico
December 2014	Island nearly 2.3 km in diameter and rose to about 110 m above sea level	2014 year without winter western Pacific coast major biodiversity impacts including algal bloom
January-August 2015	Volcanic eruption continued with episodic lava flows	Continuation of biodiversity impacts with sustained toxic bloom in Monterey Bay
Early 2016	-	Blob persisted and ended

The Blob separated into three parts on September 1, 2014



Pressure distribution during the North Pacific Blob




Heat wave
National Geographic
September 2016
Dead sea lion


Dying sea otter


Starving sea lion pups


Mass mortal ty of sea otters


Carcass of orca


Food pattern change
for octopus


Dying eel


Mass mortality of crabs


Spawning squids off Alaska


Beached sperm whale


Jellyfish mass mortality


Humpback whale in Monterey Bay


Sunfish migration

Ecosystem changes

Warm seawater much less nutrient rich than cold seawater

Impacts –

Reduction in coastal upwelling

Reduction in phytoplankton productivity with knock on effects on zooplankton

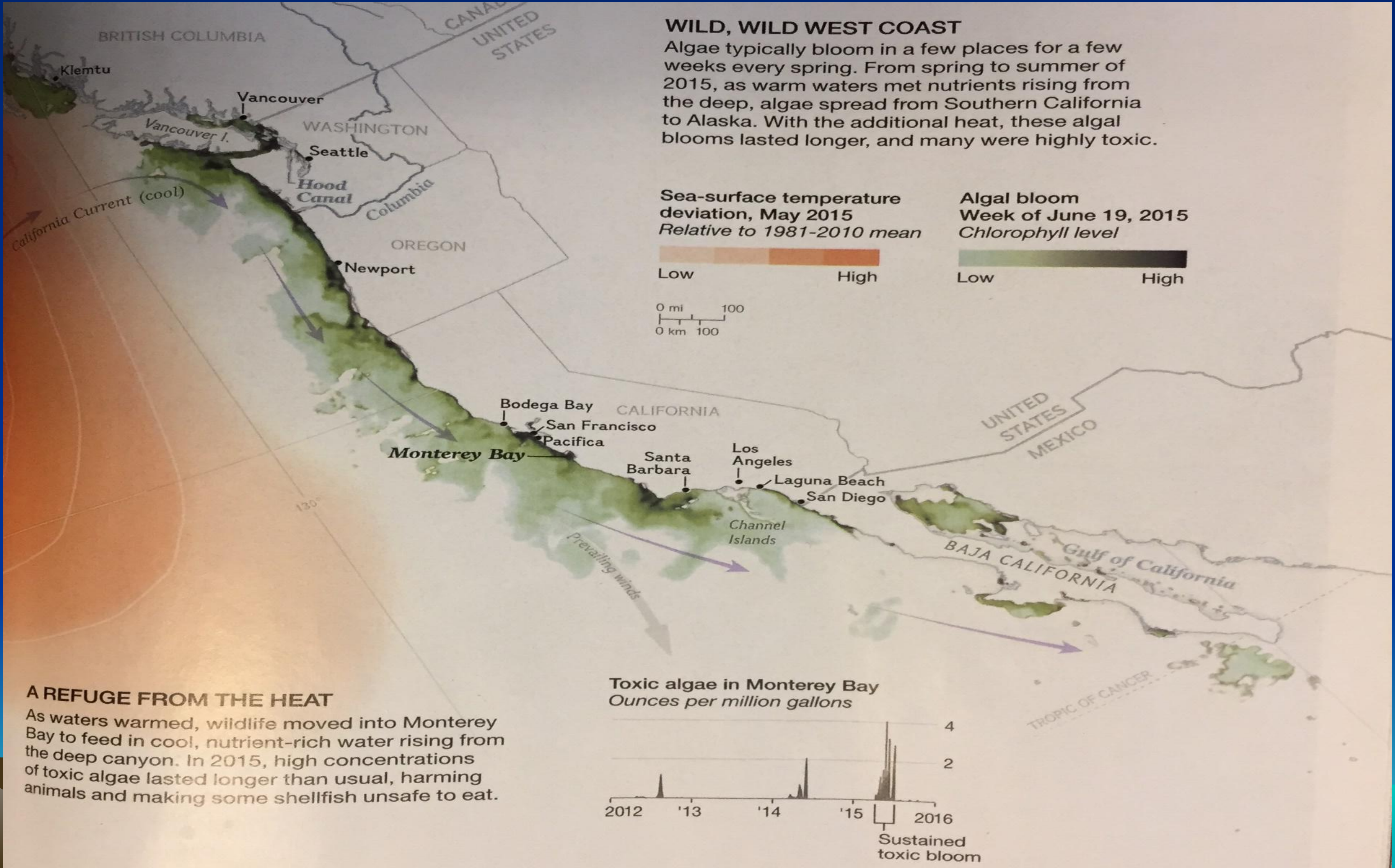
Food chain effect

Salmon catches dropped drastically

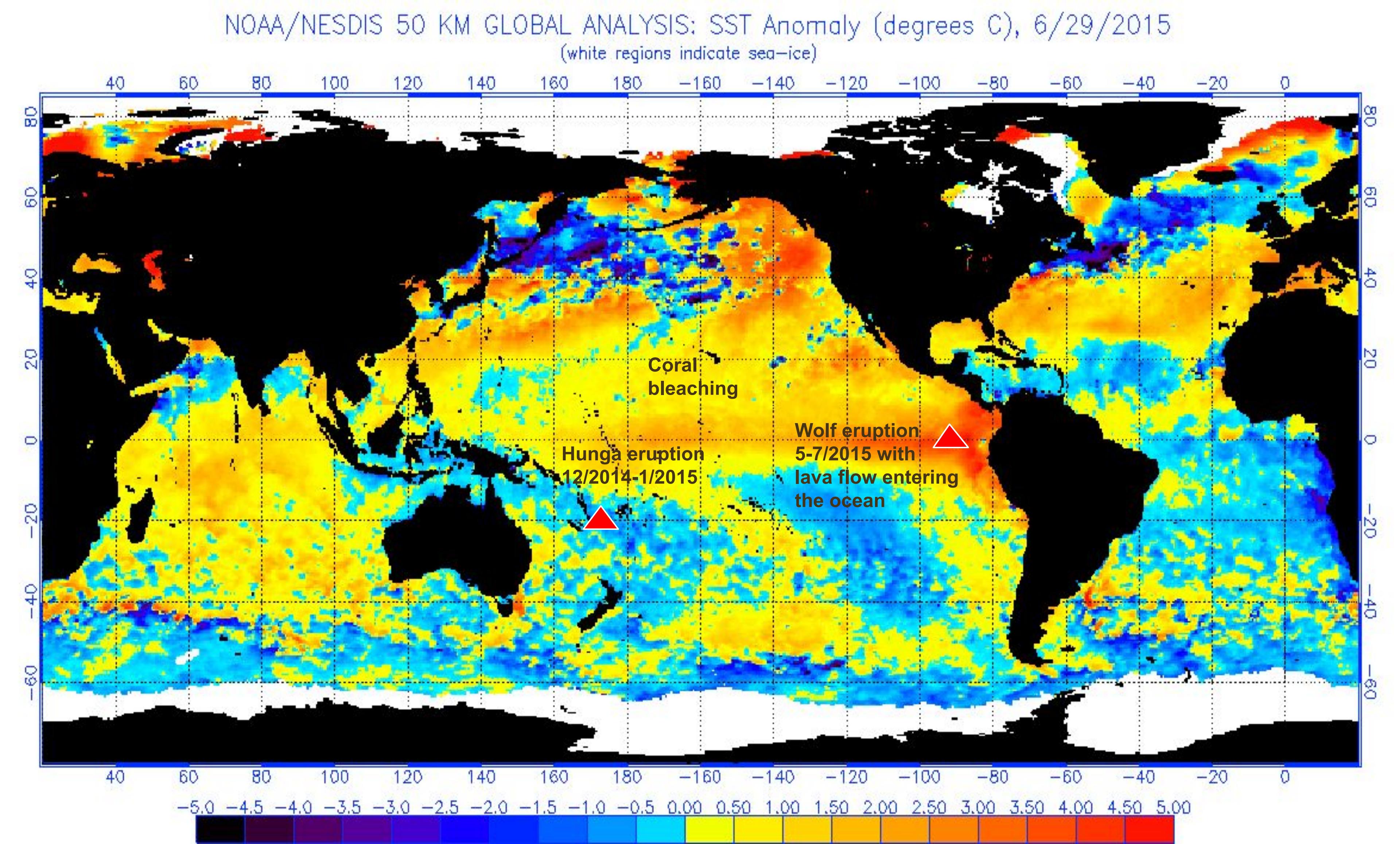
Death of almost 1 million birds between summer 2015 to Spring 2016 (reported by the Guardian on January 16, 2020)

Tropical organisms including squids migrated to Alaskian coast

Toxic algal bloom along the west coast of North America



Sea-surface temperature anomalies on June 29, 2015 after the Wolf eruption ended

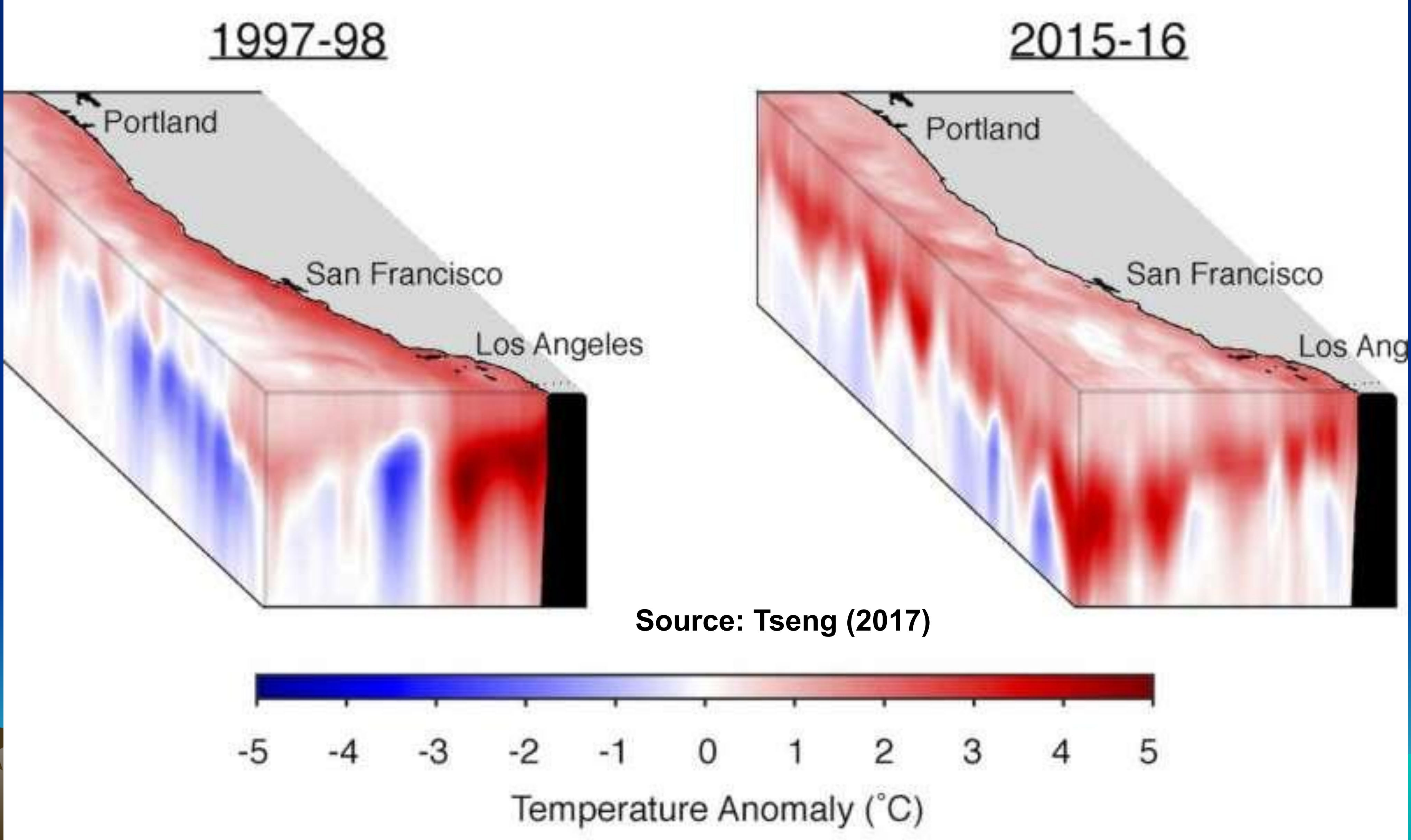


A natural cause of Great Barrier Reef coral bleaching in January 2015

Note - Rise in ocean acidity caused by SO_2 degassing may also be at work.

ENSO 2014-2016 was stronger because of the Blob

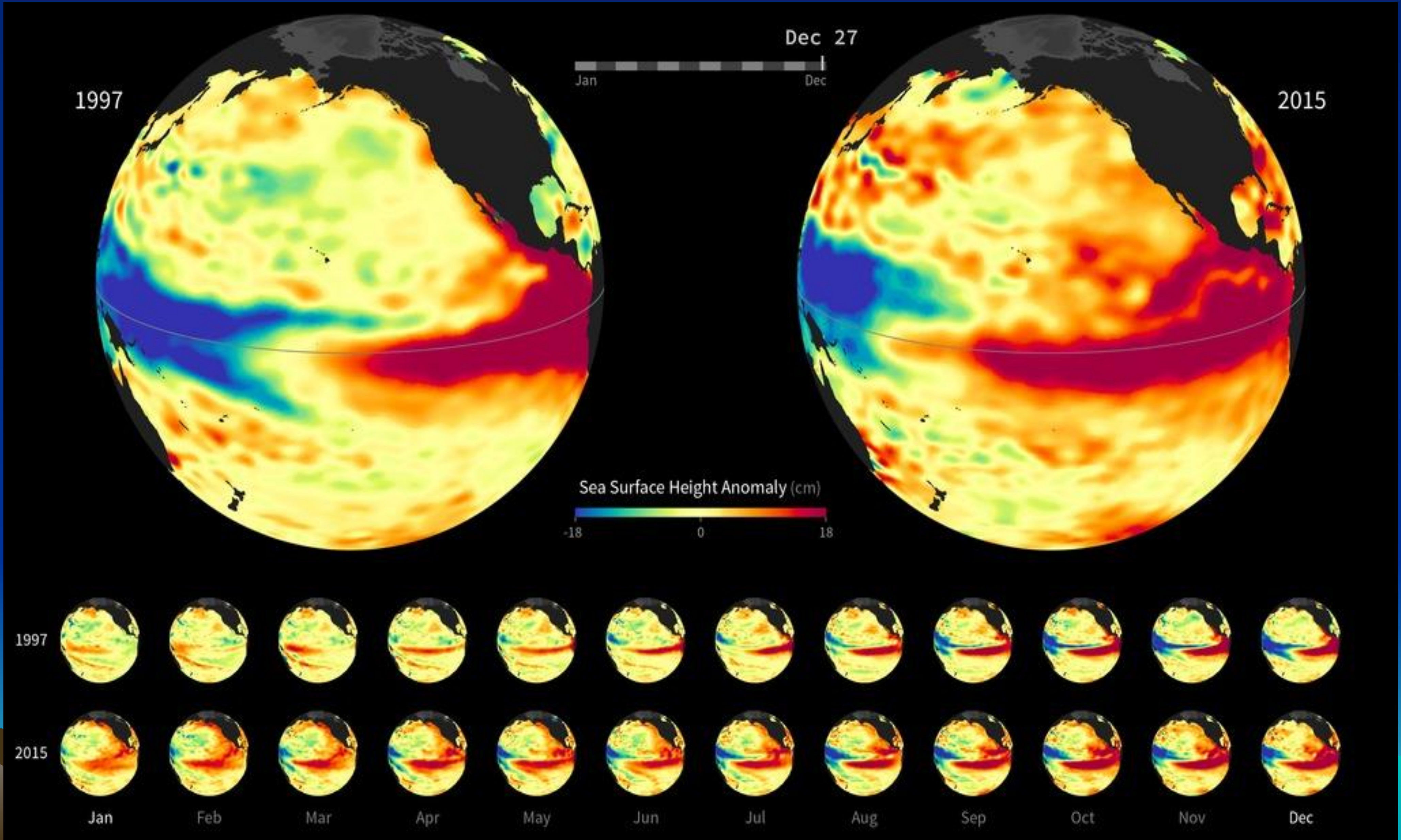
comparison of seawater temperature anomaly US west coast



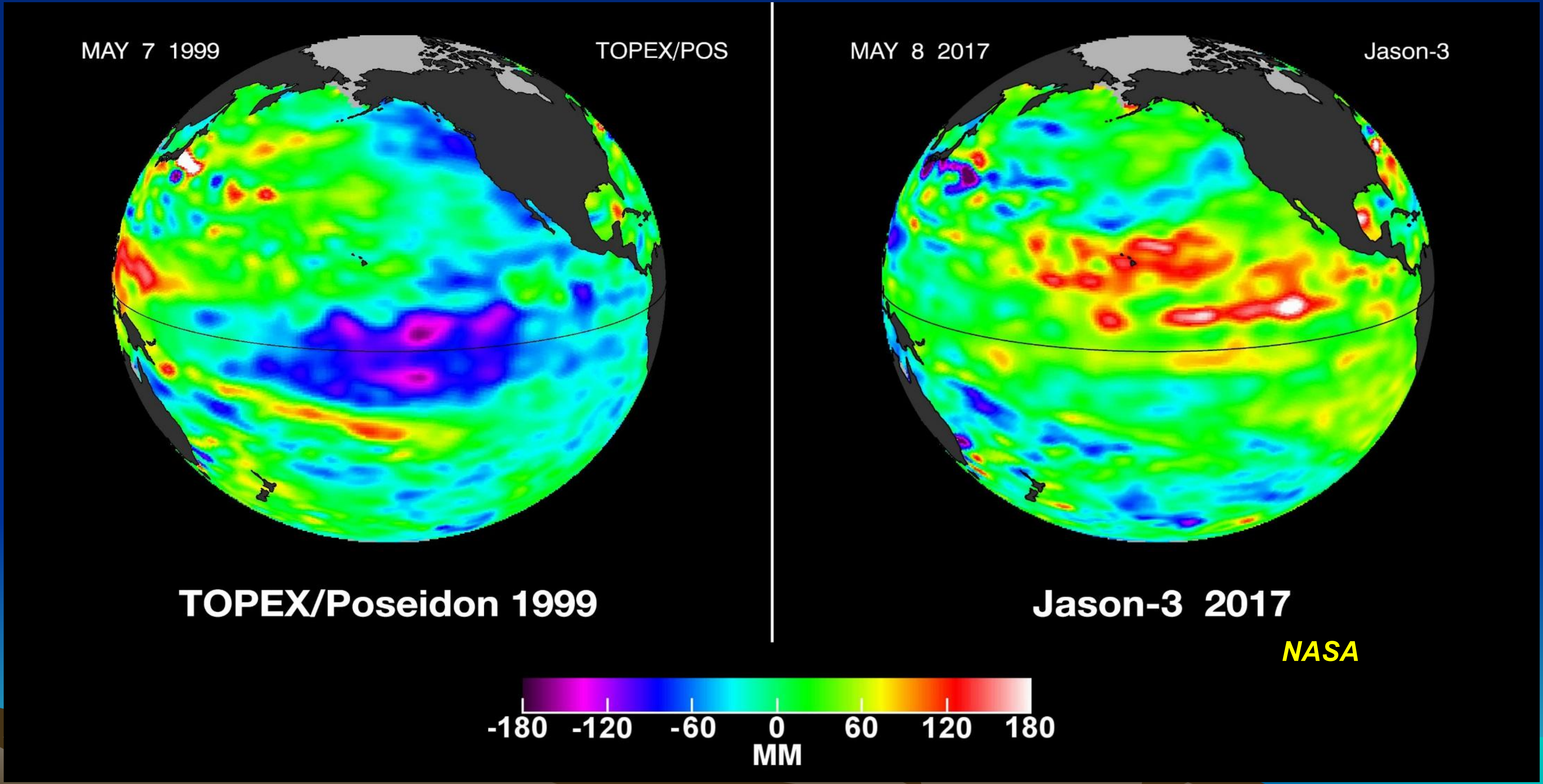
Source: Tseng (2017)

Comparison of sea-level anomaly 1997 and 2015

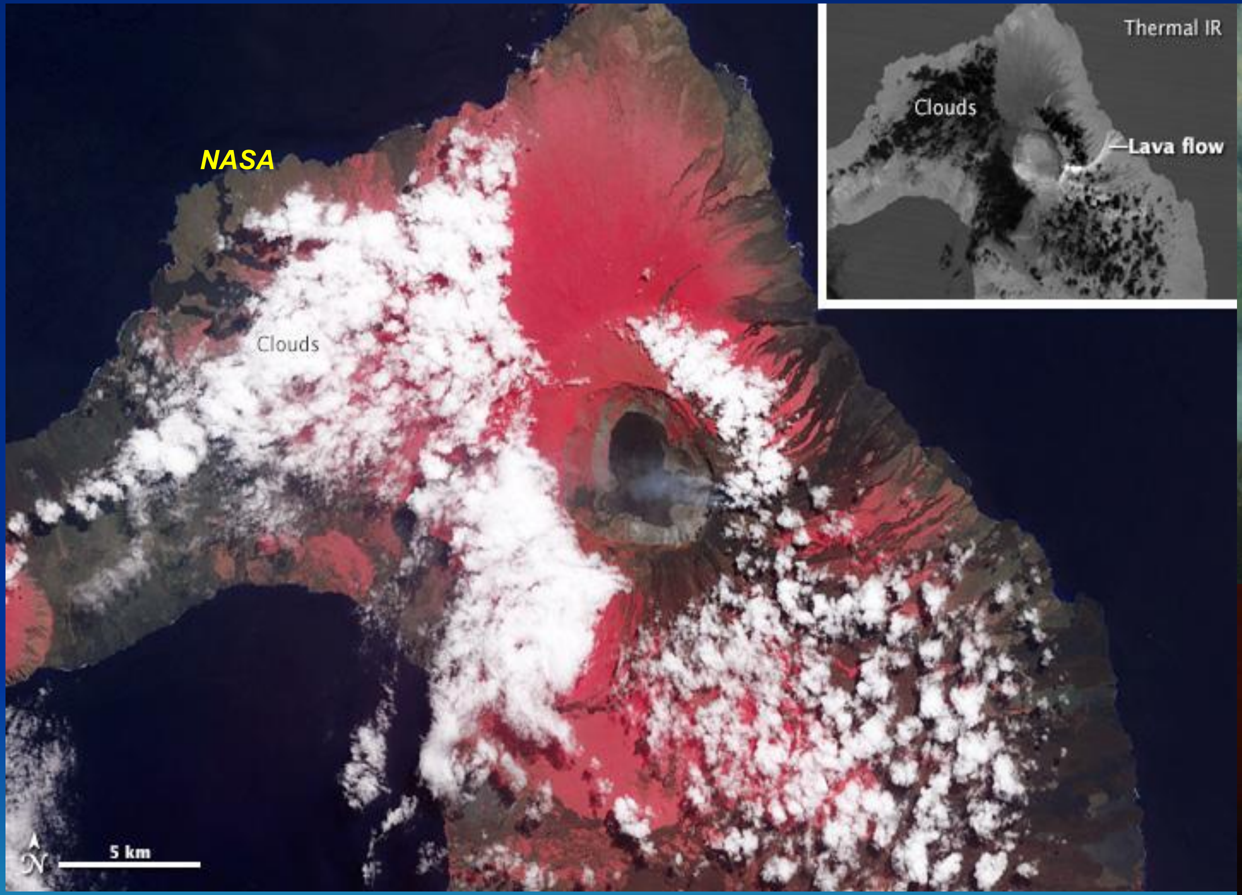
Source: Jentoft-Nilsen (2015)

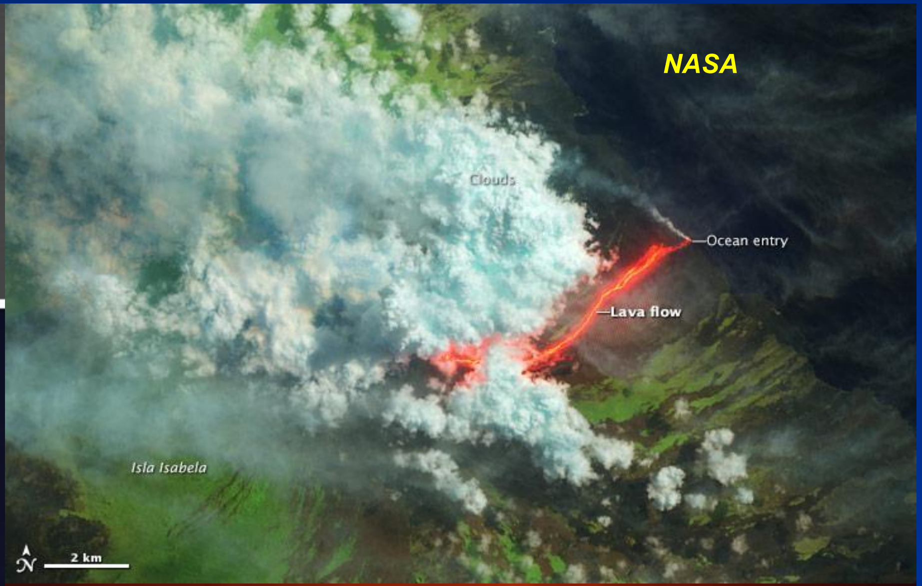


Comparison of ocean surface topography during El Niño 1997-1998 and 2015-2016

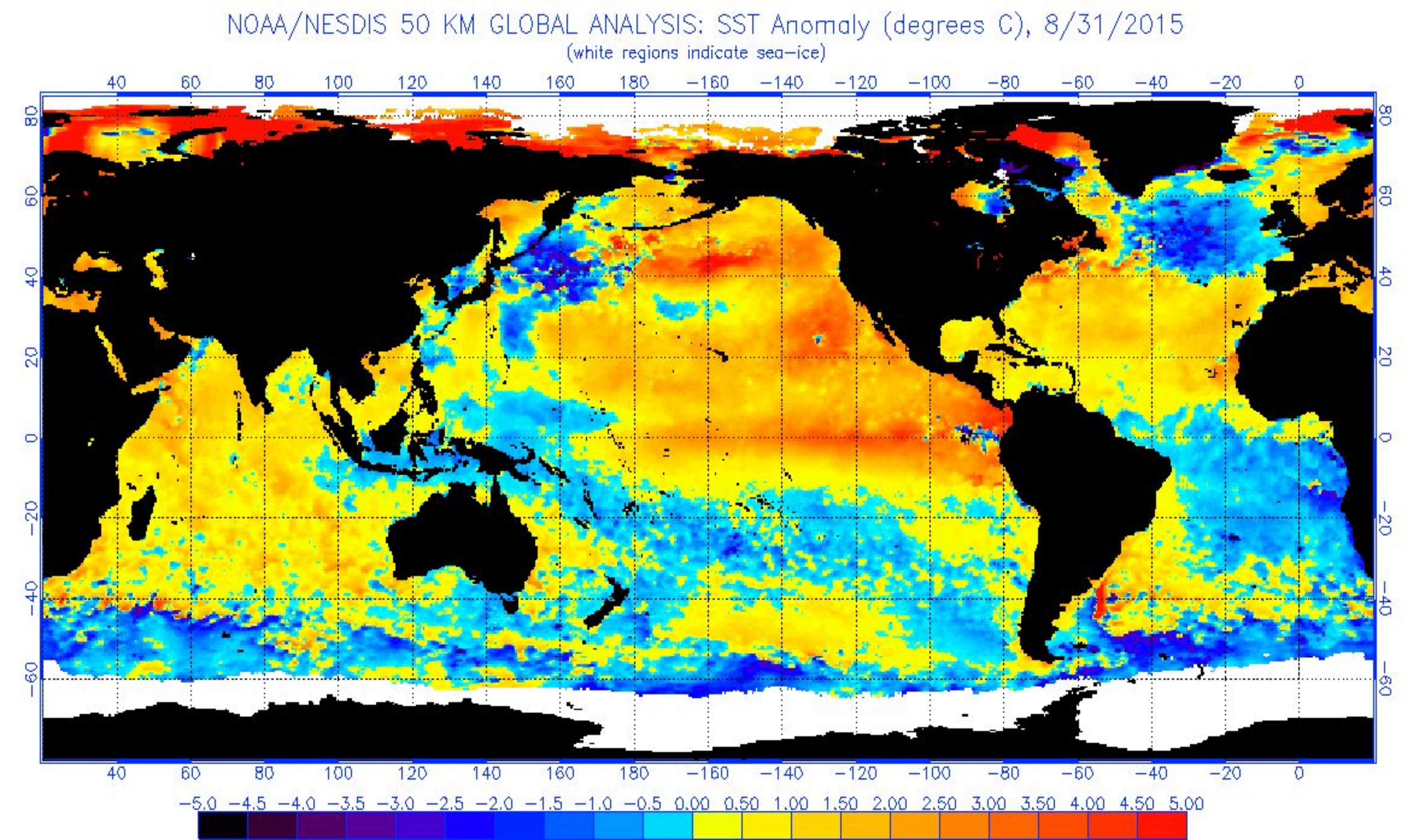


Eruption of Wolf volcano, Galapagos late May to June 2015 VEI 4





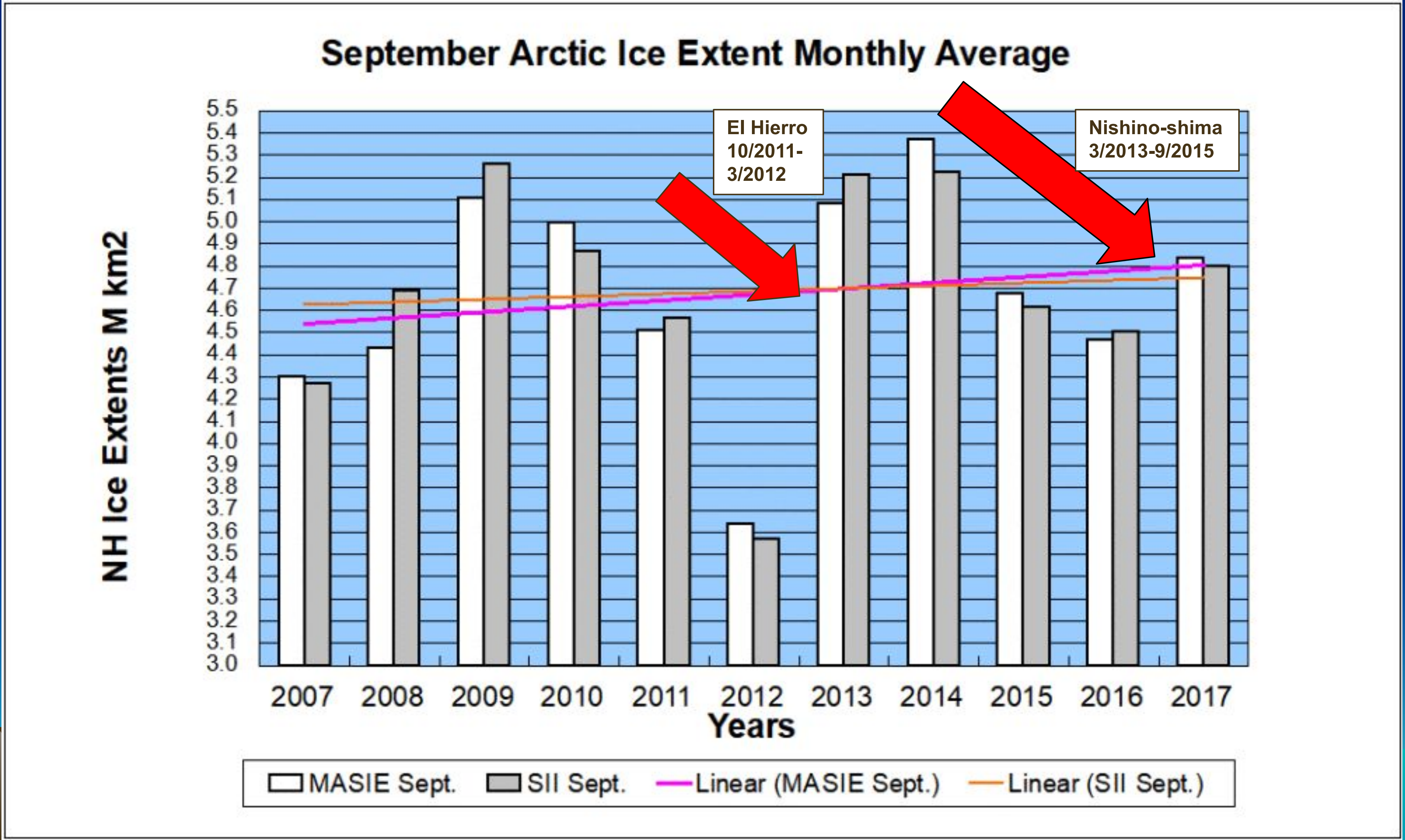
Establishment of the strong and long-lasting 2014-2016 El Niño August 31, 2015



Arctic sea ice changes 2007-2017

Explained by the release of geothermal heat through volcanism

(Source: Clutz 2017)

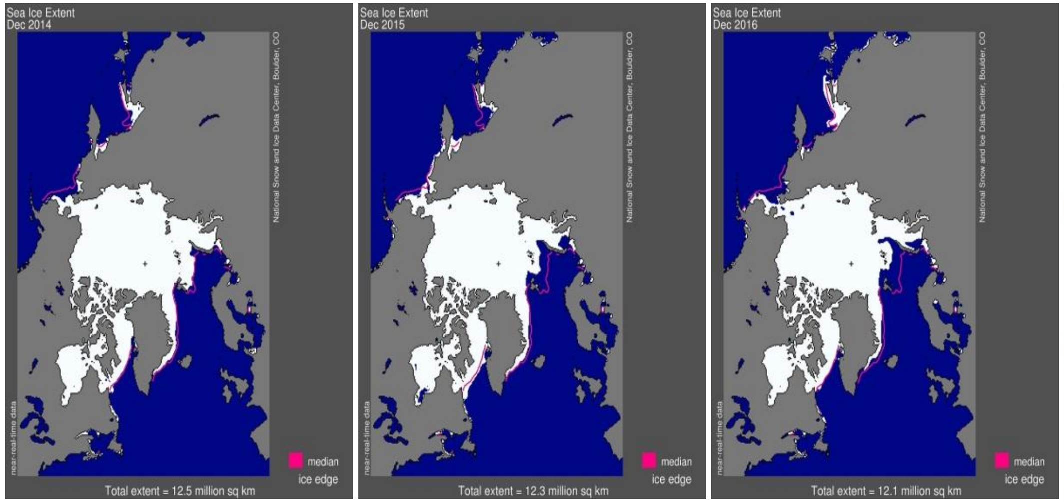


Arctic sea ice extent 2007-2016
Source: National Snow & Ice Data Centre

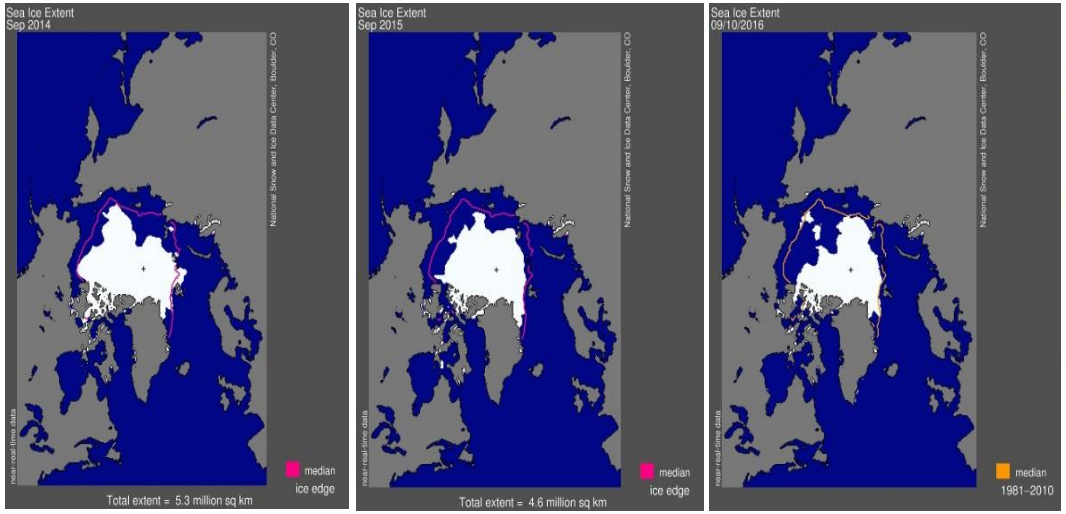
YEAR	MINIMUM ICE EXTENT IN MILLIONS OF SQUARE KILOMETERS	MINIMUM ICE EXTENT IN MILLIONS OF SQUARE MILES	DATE
2007	4.15	1.6	Sept. 18
2008	4.59	1.77	Sept. 20
2009	5.12	1.98	Sept. 13
2010	4.62	1.78	Sept. 21
2011	4.34	1.67	Sept. 11
2012	3.39 Record minimum	1.31	Sept. 17
2013	5.06	1.95	Sept. 13
2014	**5.03**	**1.94**	**Sept. 17**
2015	**4.43** Gradual decline	**1.71**	**Sept. 9**
2016	**4.14**	**1.6**	**Sept. 10**
1979 to 2000 average	6.7	2.59	Sept. 13
1981 to 2010 average	6.22	2.4	Sept. 15

Influence on minimum Arctic sea ice extent

Winter 2014-2016



Summer 2014-2016



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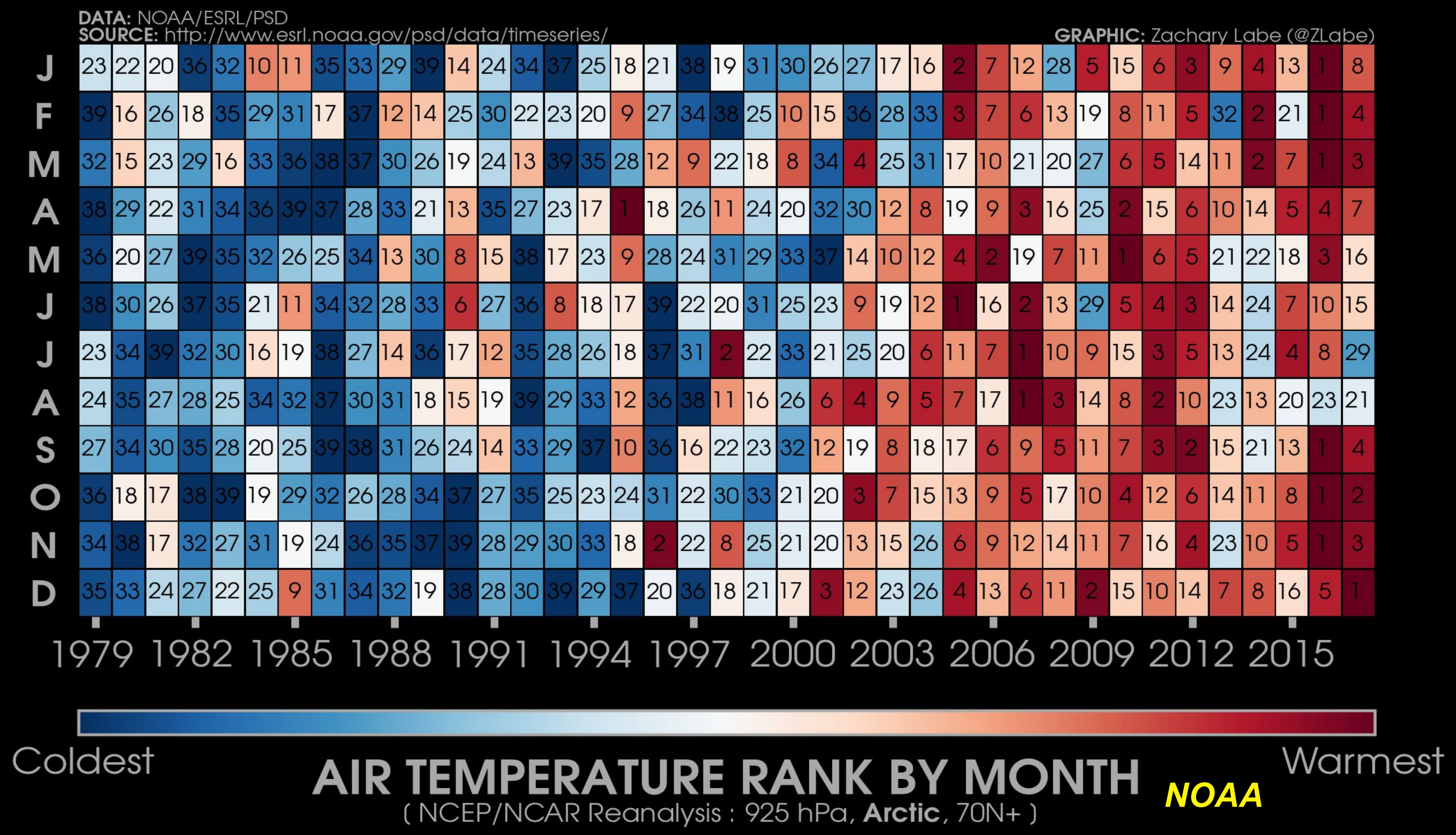
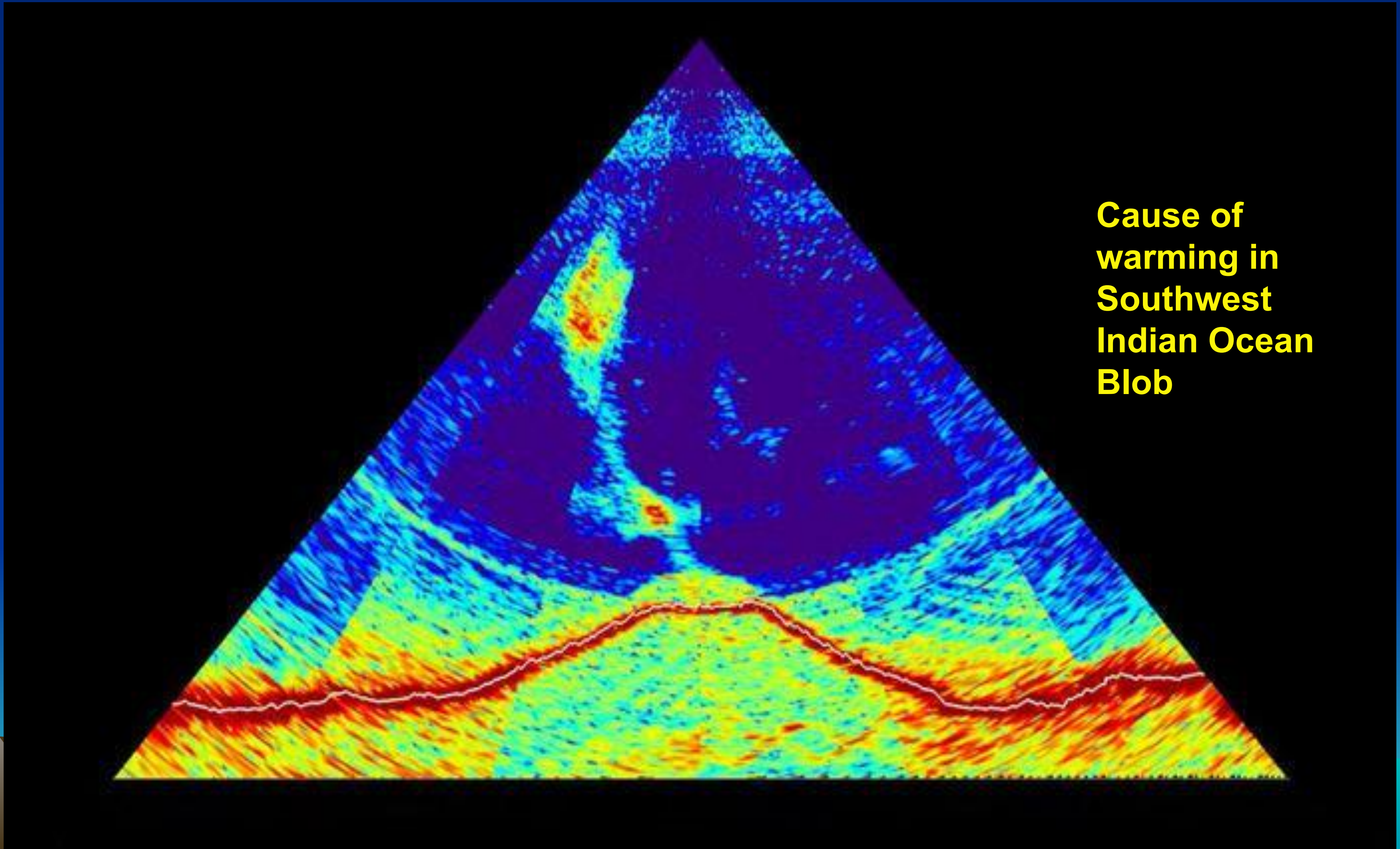
Source: NISDC.org

Ranking of Arctic monthly air temperatures 1979-2017



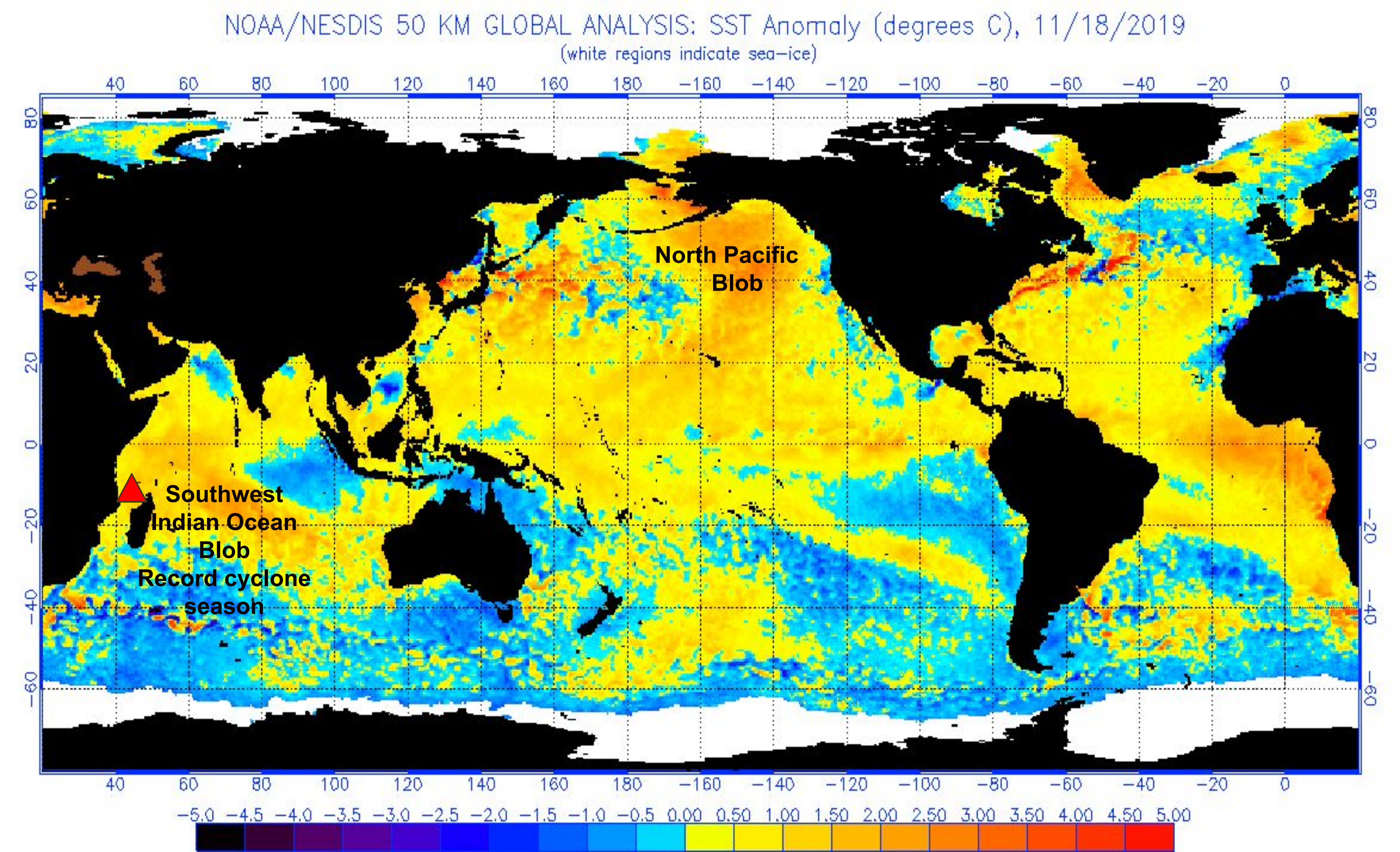
New submarine volcanic eruption discovered in the Mozambique Channel November 2018-May 2019

Multibeam sonar waves, reflecting off the sea floor southeast Mayotte, showing an 800-m-tall volcano with a 5 km diameter anda rising gas-rich plume

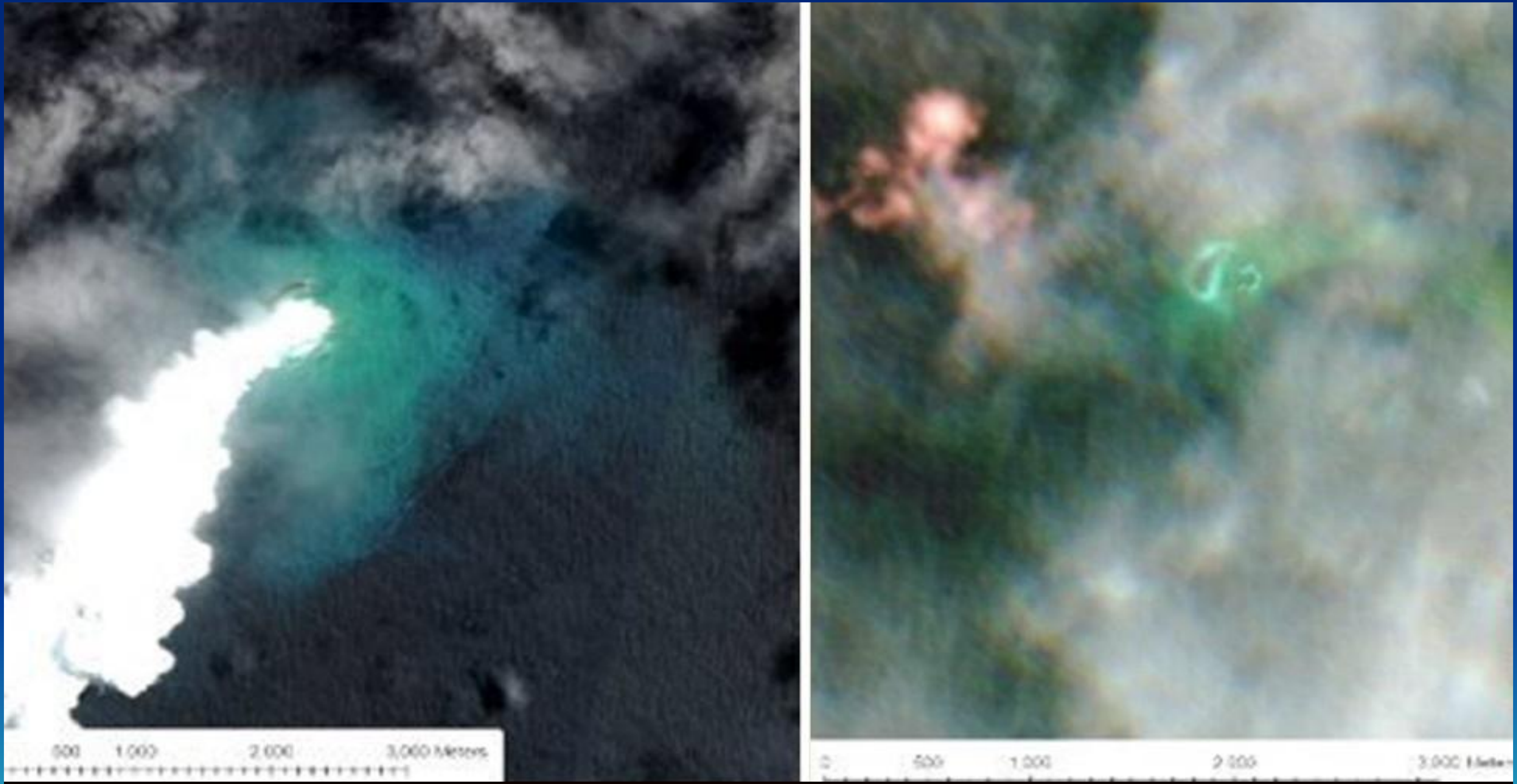


Cause of warming in Southwest Indian Ocean Blob

Global map of sea-surface temperature anomalies on November 18, 2019

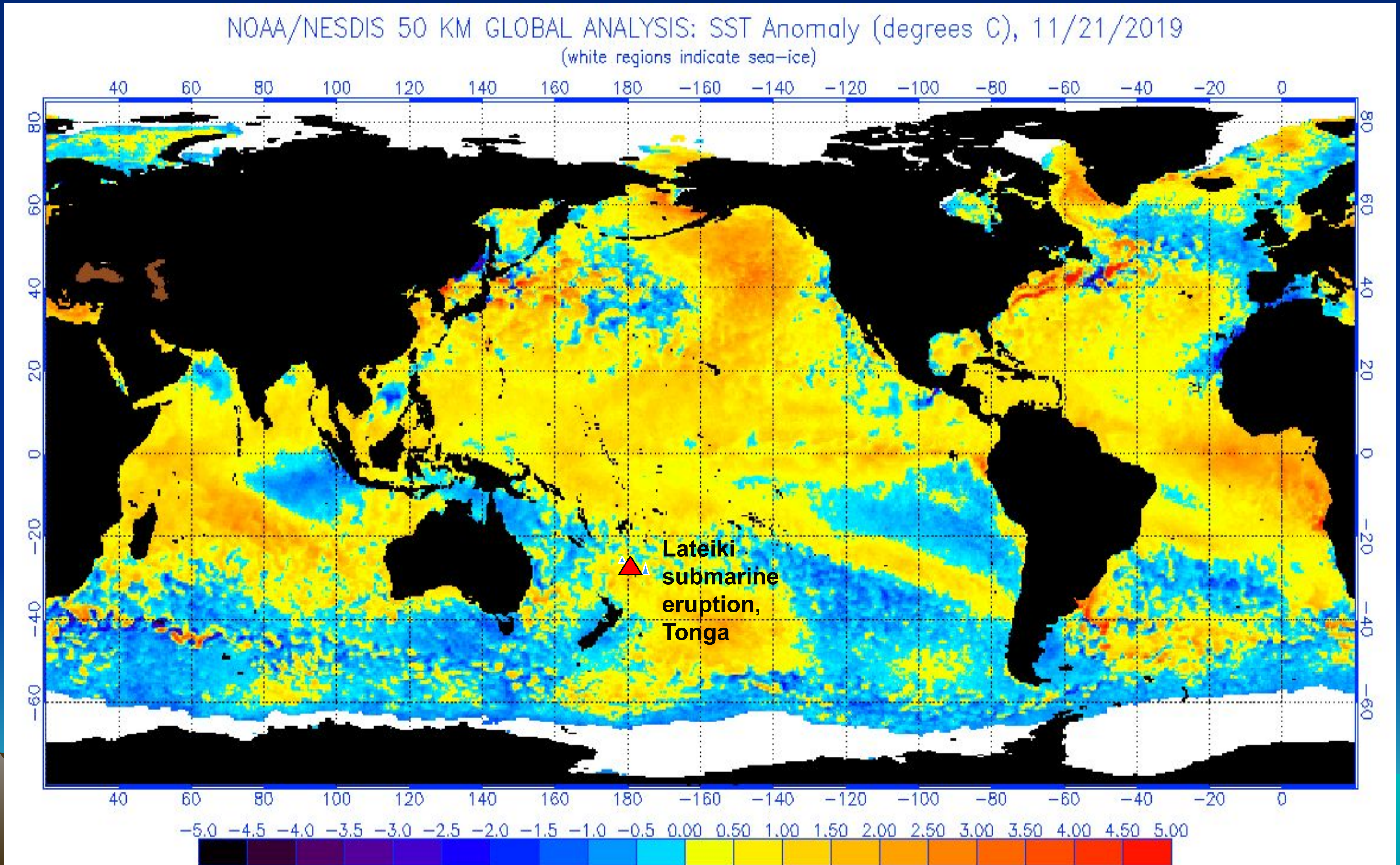


Lateiki submarine eruption, Tonga new island created November 7, 2019

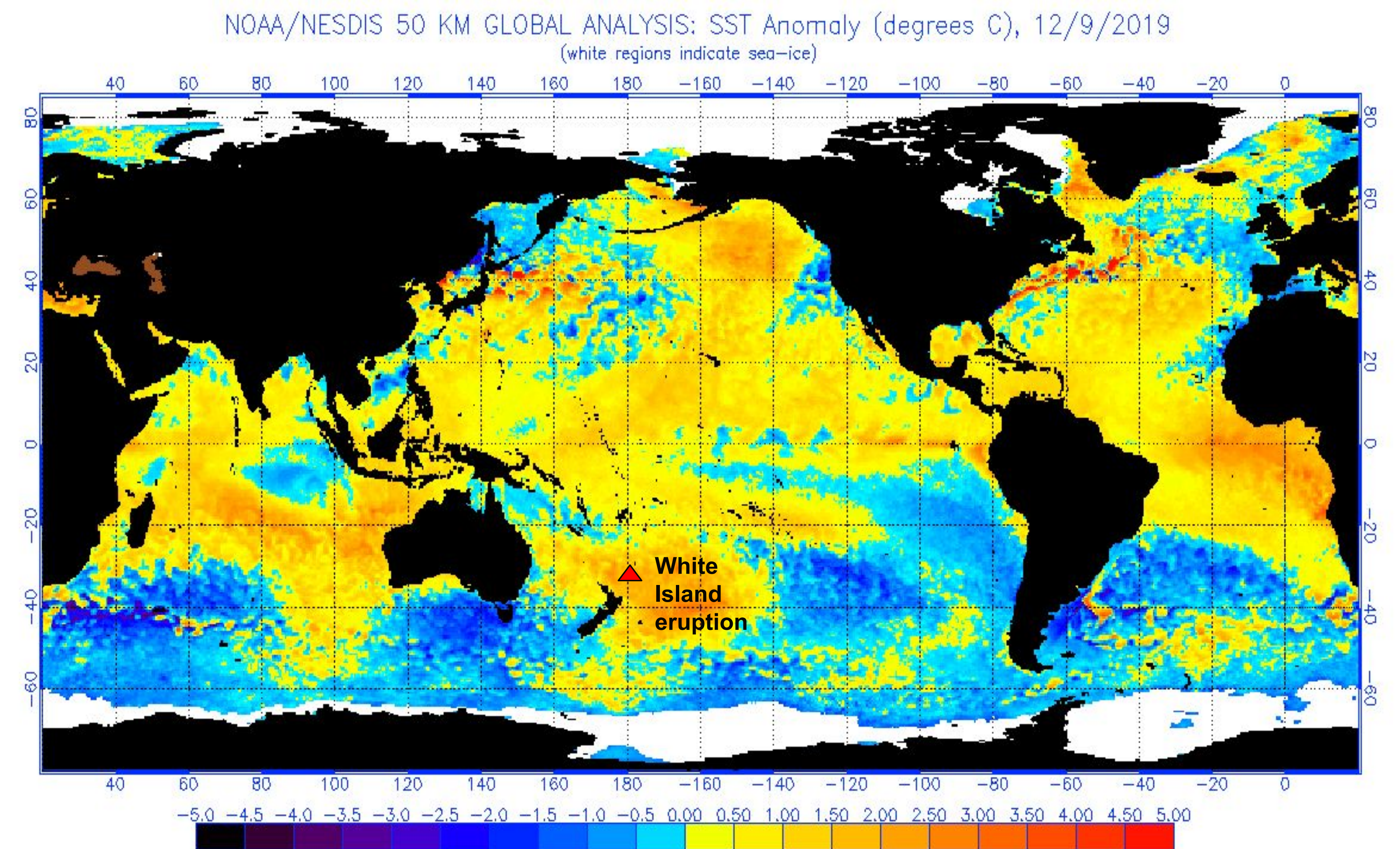


Old island destroyed and replaced by a bigger new island

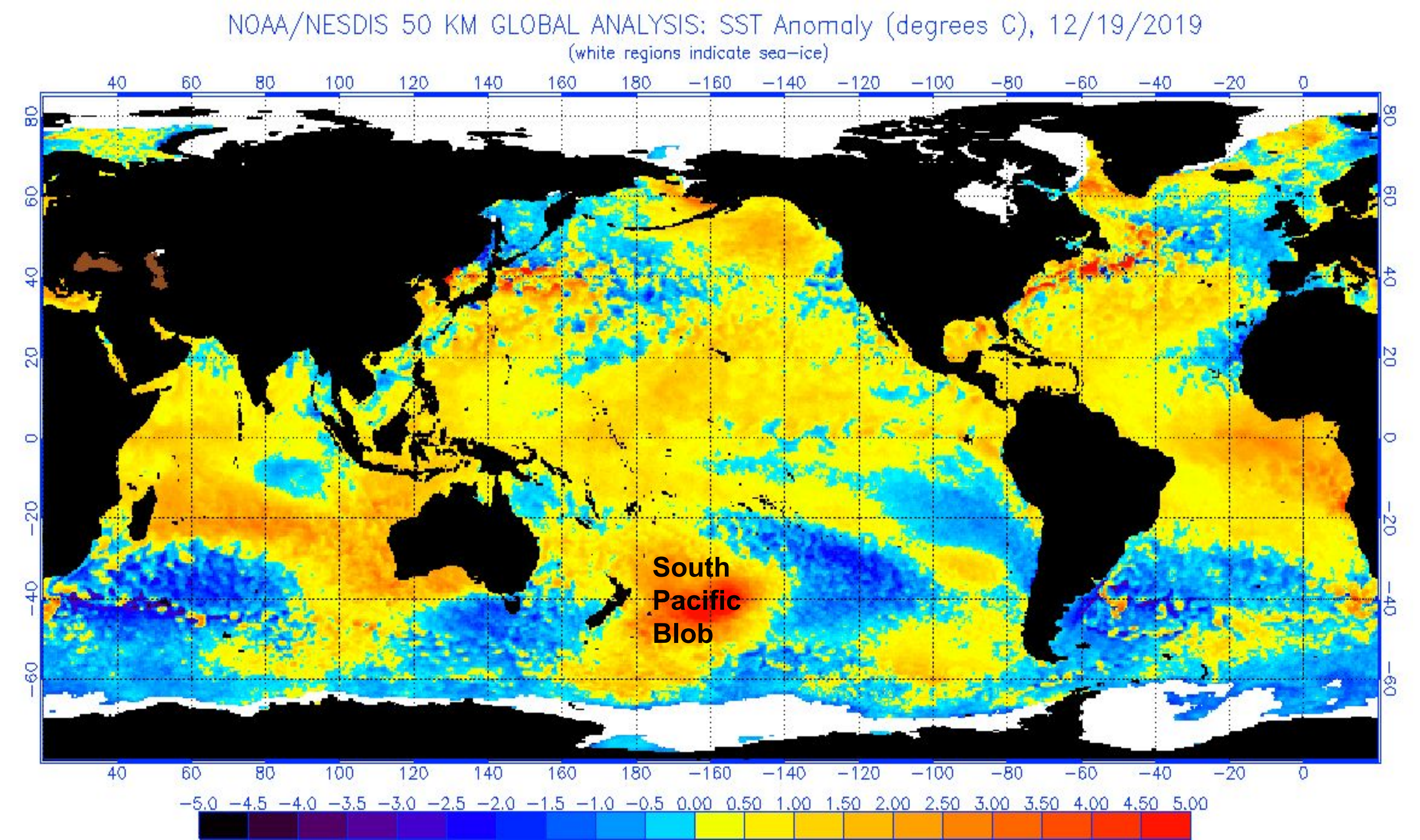
Global map of sea-surface temperature anomalies on November 21, 2019



Global map of sea-surface temperature anomalies on December 9, 2019



Global map of sea-surface temperature anomalies on December 19, 2019



Statistics of the South Pacific Blob

Marine heat wave east of New Zealand – High pressure, sunny sky and light wind

1 million square kilometers (size of Texas)

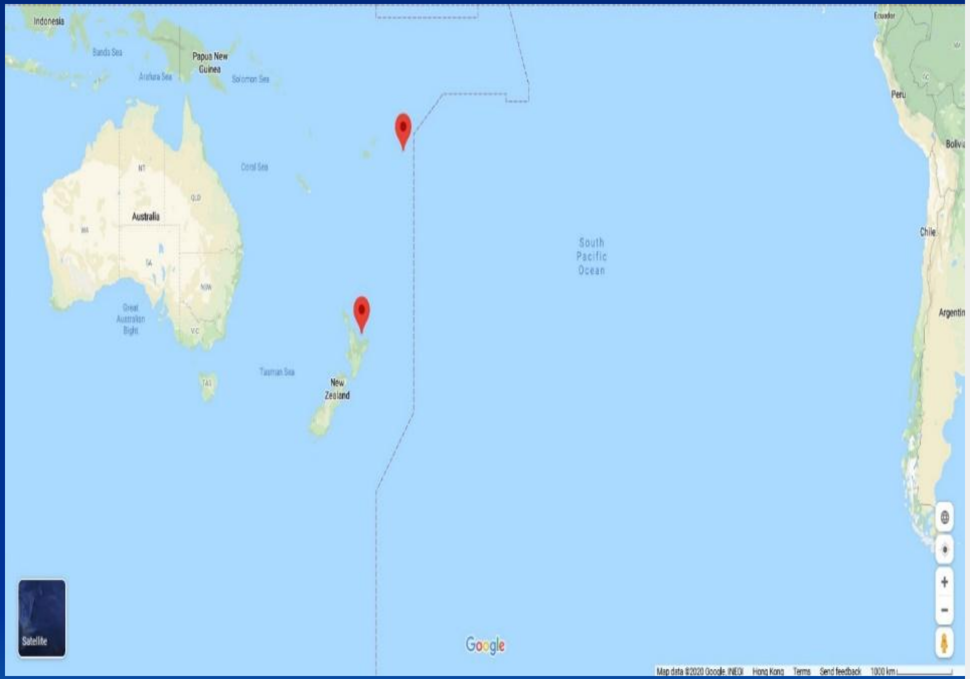
6 degree Celsius above normal

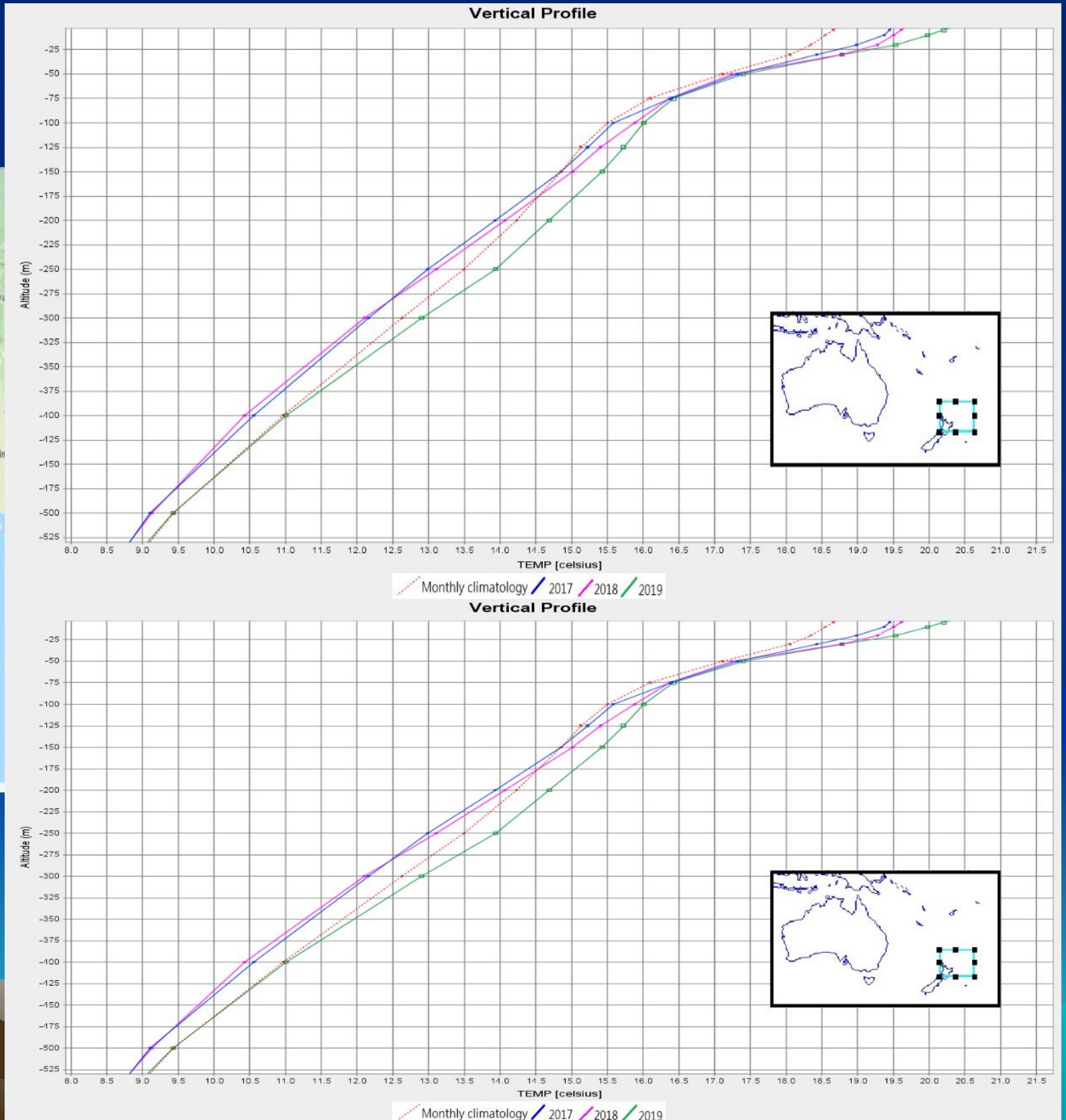
Total thickness of hot seawater 50 metres

Prof. J. Renwick – Heated by the sun through natural causes not by global warming

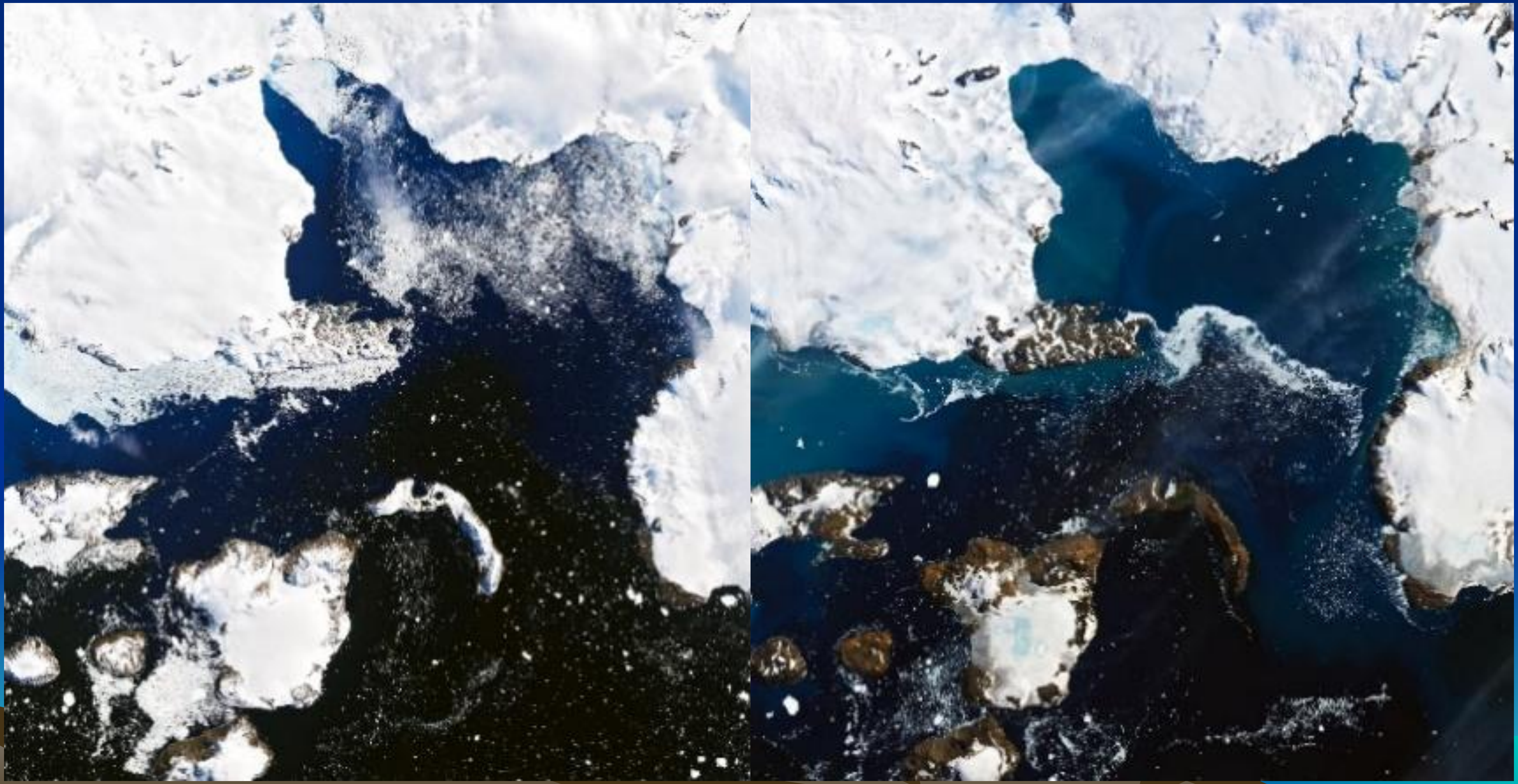
Marine heatwave brings tropical grouper from 3000 km away to New Zealand waters

Submarine volcanic eruptions contributing geothermal heat to the South Pacific Blob

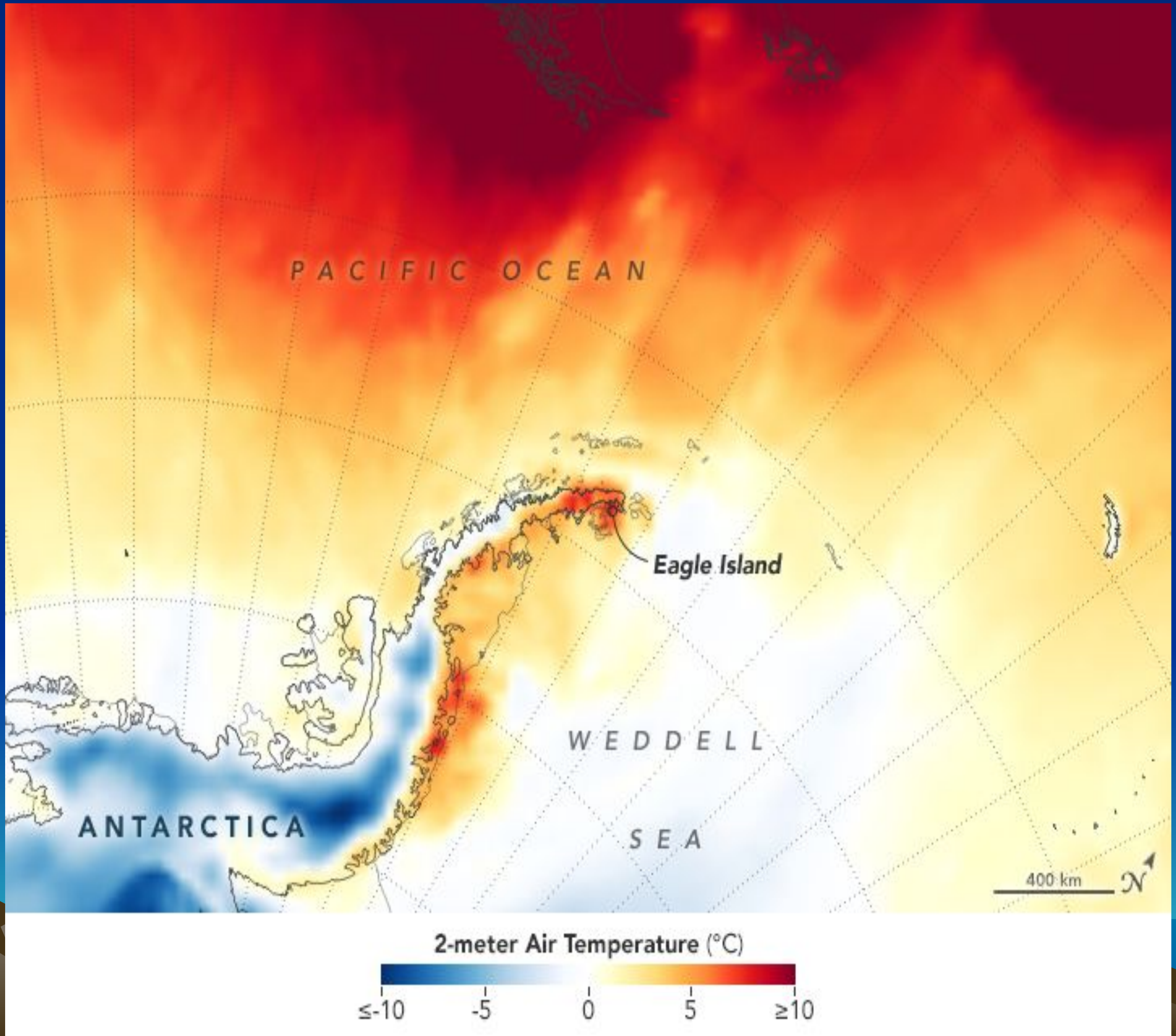




Landsat images showing dramatic melting in the Eagle Island region of Antarctica on February 4, 2020 in comparison to February 13, 2020. Source: NASA



Map derived from the Goddard Earth Observing System model representing air temperatures at 2 m above the ground on February 9, 2020. Source: NASA.



Conclusions

(1) Volcanism is an underestimated natural cause of ocean heat waves.

(2) All 4 case studies of regional ocean heatwaves were caused mainly by the release of geothermal heat through volcanism.

(3) Man-made carbon dioxide from fossil fuels are not responsible for such heat waves.

(4) The occurrence of heat waves may influence the sea-ice extent in both the Arctic and the Antarctic.

(5) The biodiversity changes observed were of a temporary nature which is inconsistent with global warming.

(6) Because sulphur oxides released into seawater through volcanism is much more acidic than carbon dioxide, it is more likely to cause coral bleaching.