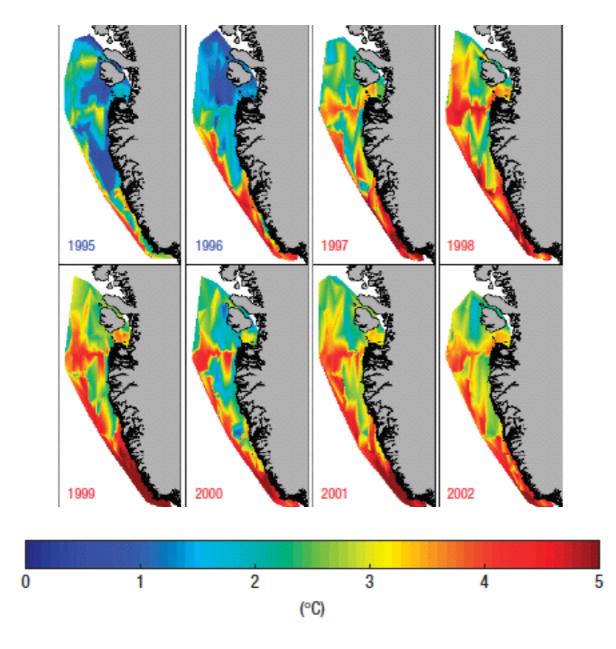
# Seasonal variability in warm-water inflow towards Kangerdlugssuaq Fjord

**Renske Gelderloos** (JHU) Tom Haine (JHU), Inga Koszalka (GEOMAR), Marcello Magali (ISMAR-CNR)



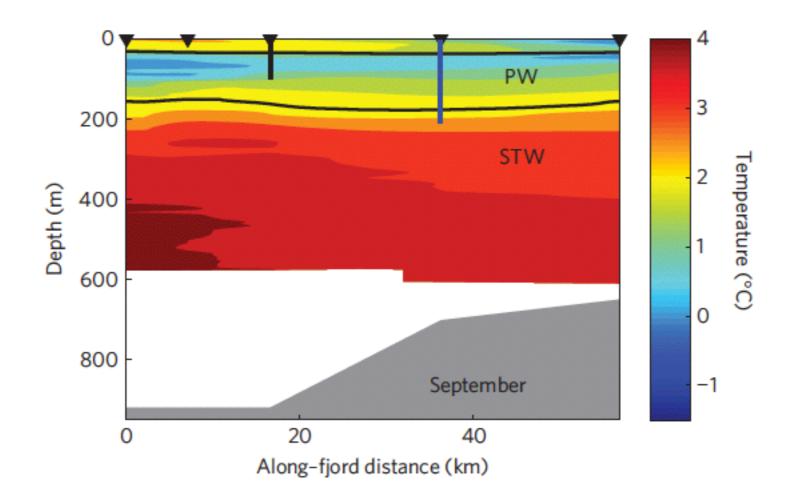


#### Ocean water has warmed up



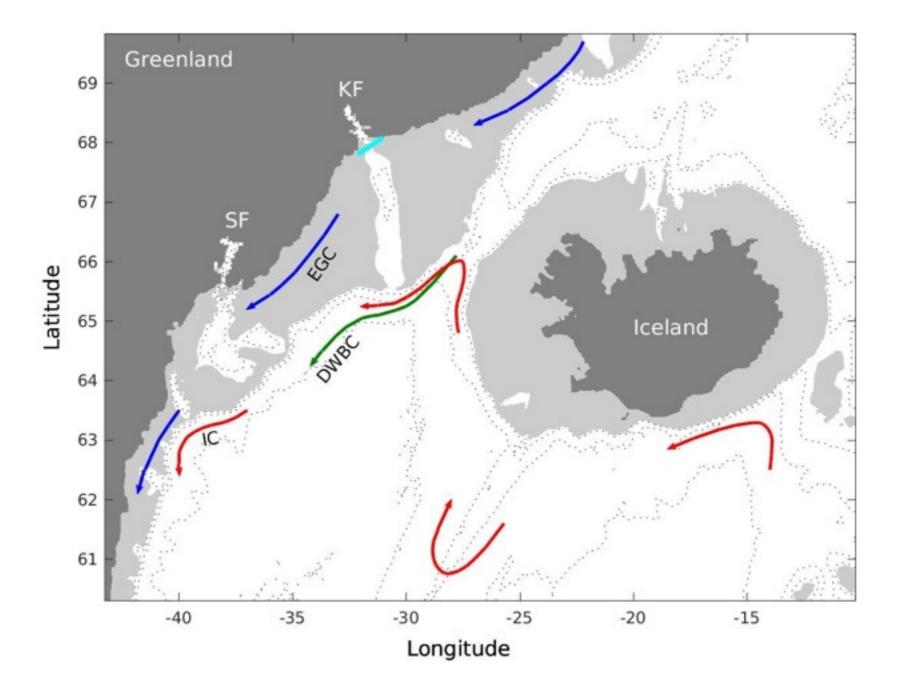
Holland et al. (2008), Nat. Geosc.

## ... also inside the fjords



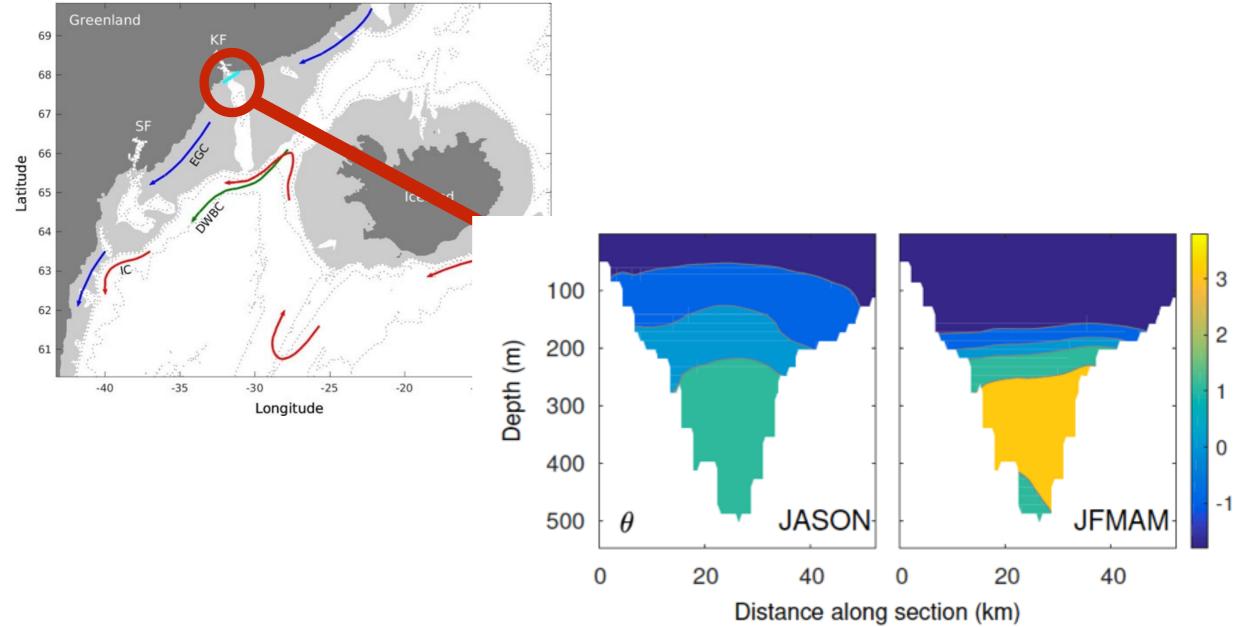
Straneo et al. (2010), Nat. Geosc.

## Main current systems

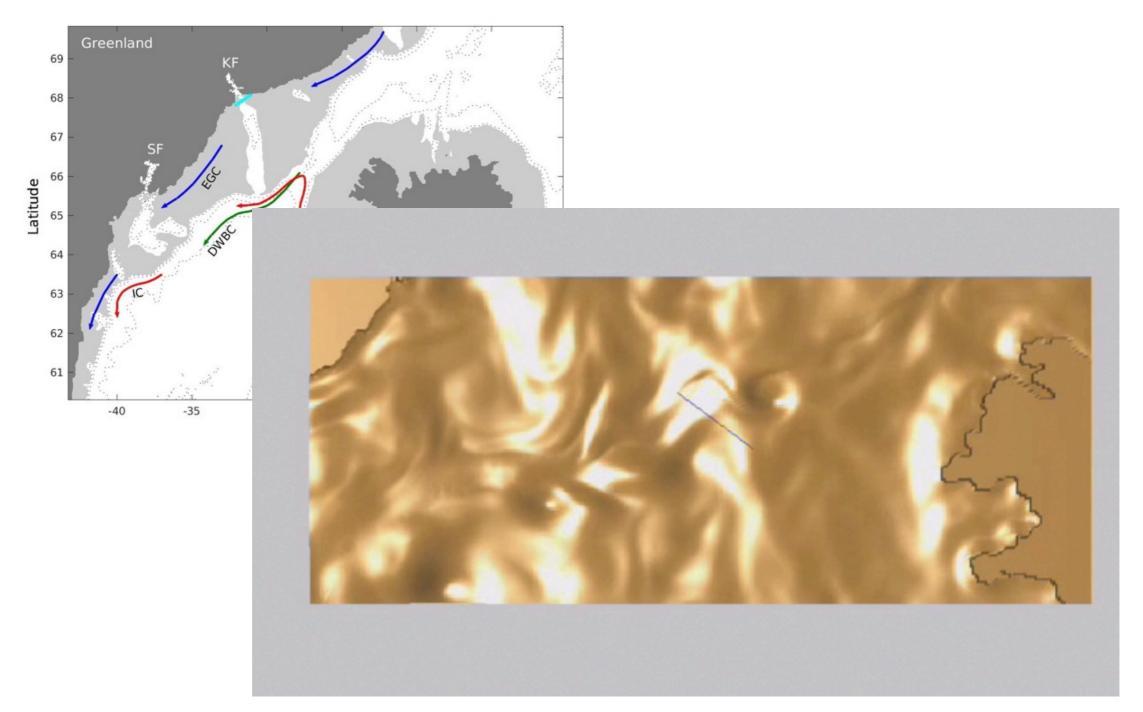


Gelderloos et al., under review

#### Kangerdlugssuaq Fjord entrance

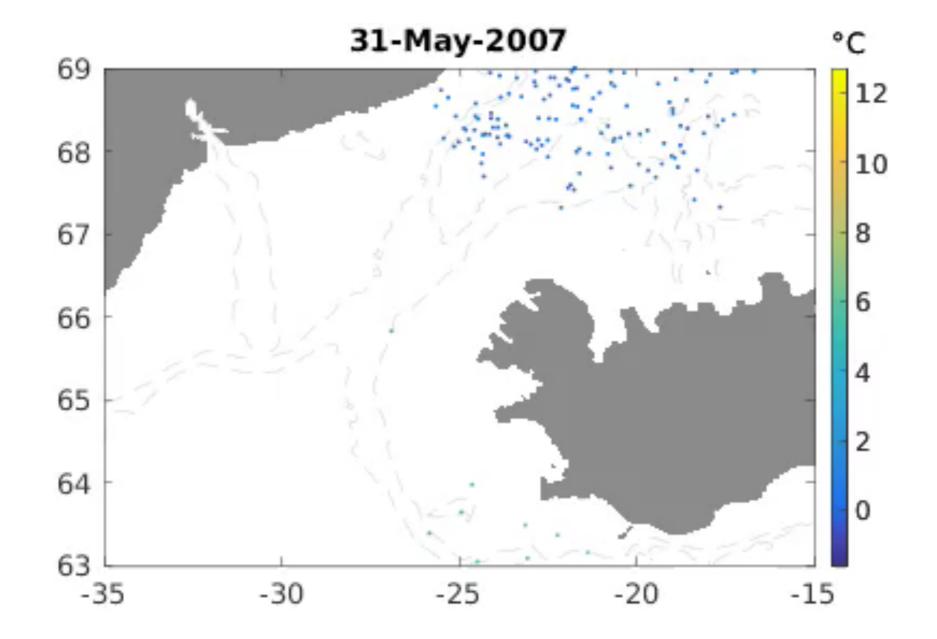


## A Eulerian view

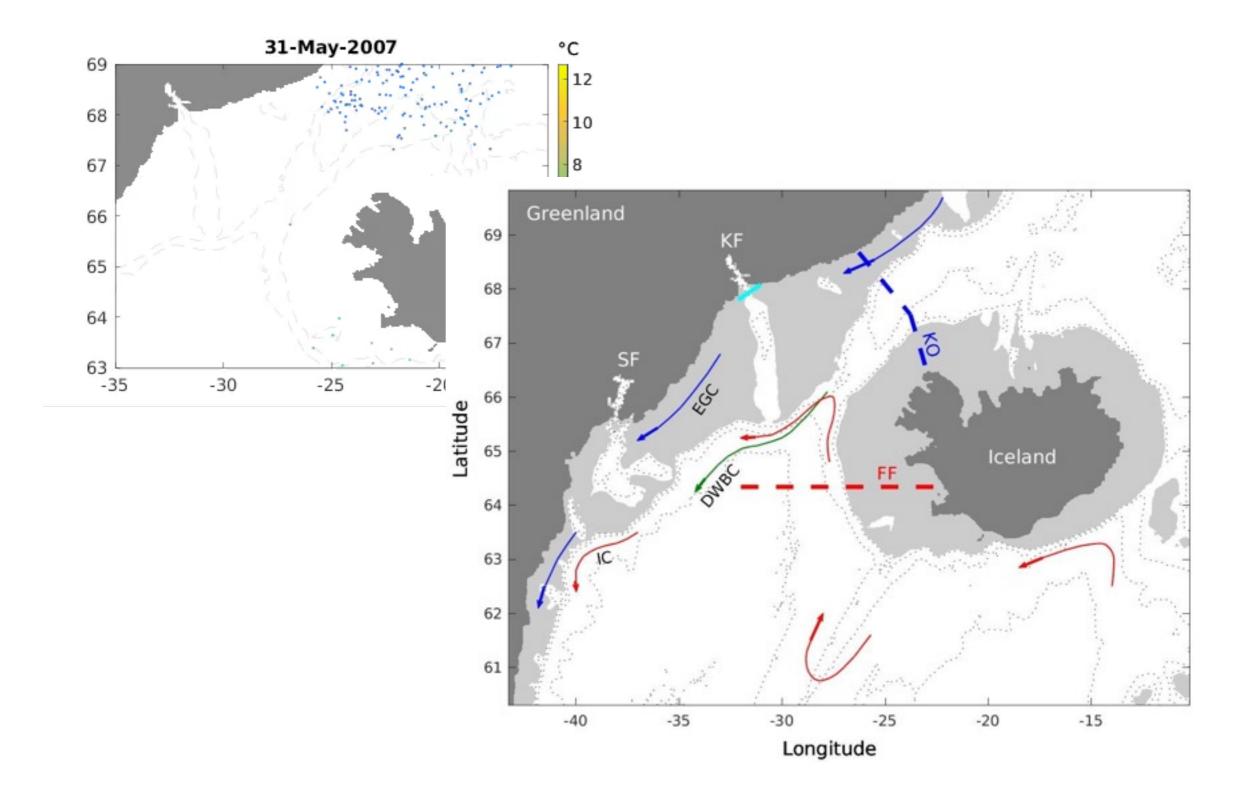


Magaldi & Haine (2015), DSR-I Gelderloos *et al.*, *under review* 

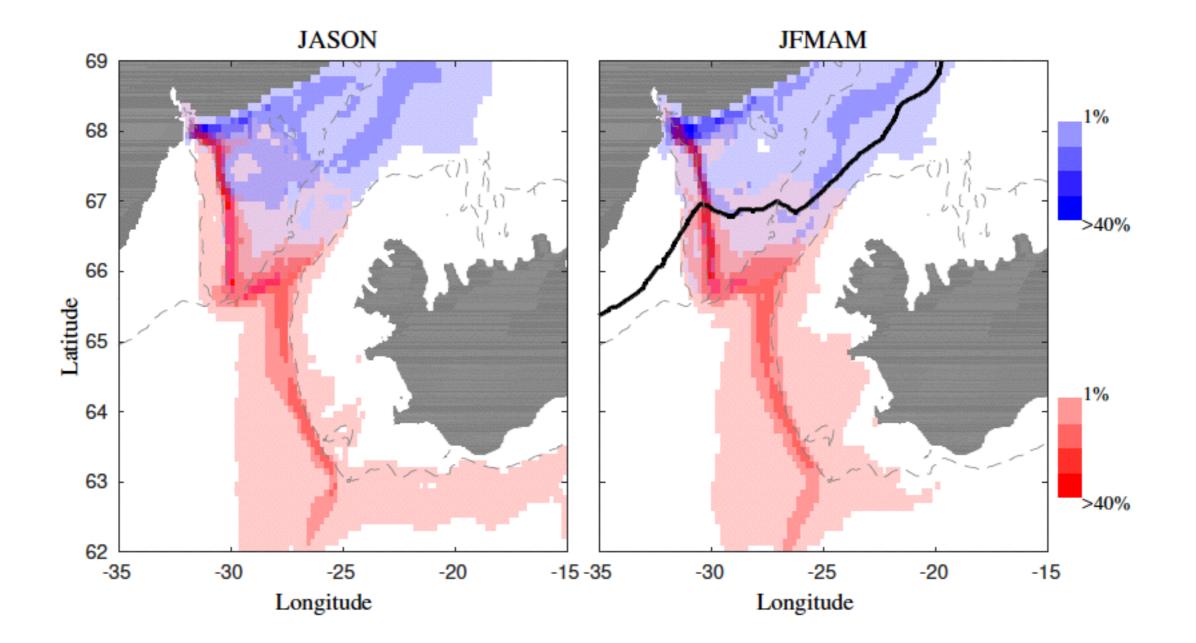
## Lagrangian particles



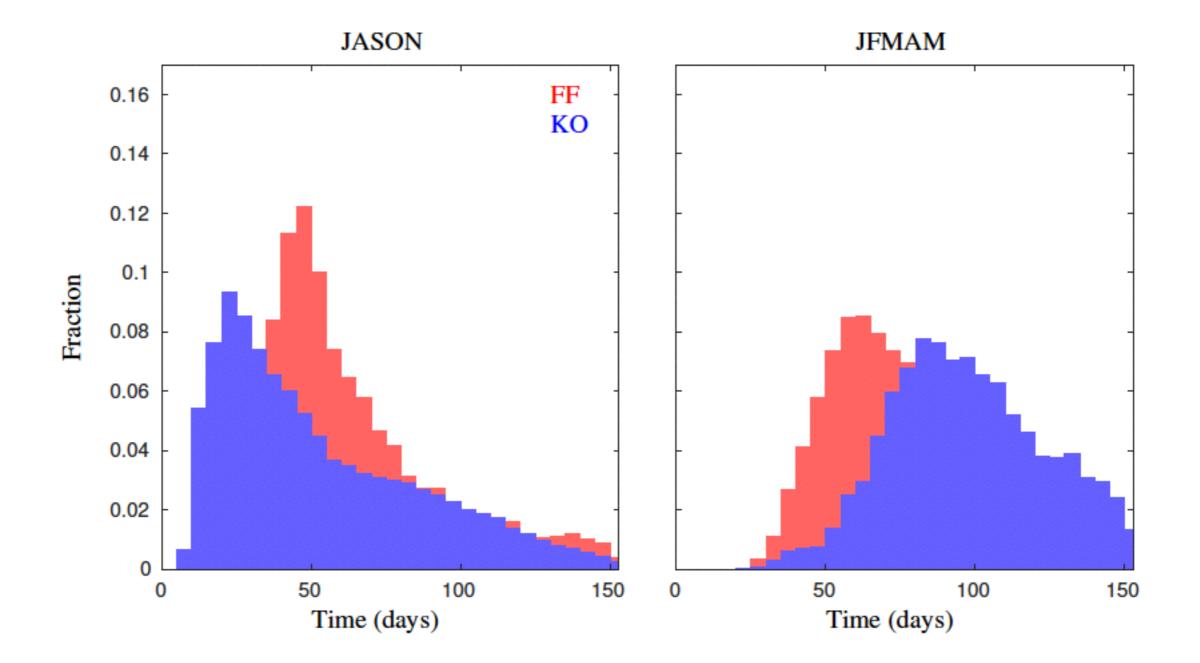
#### Control sections



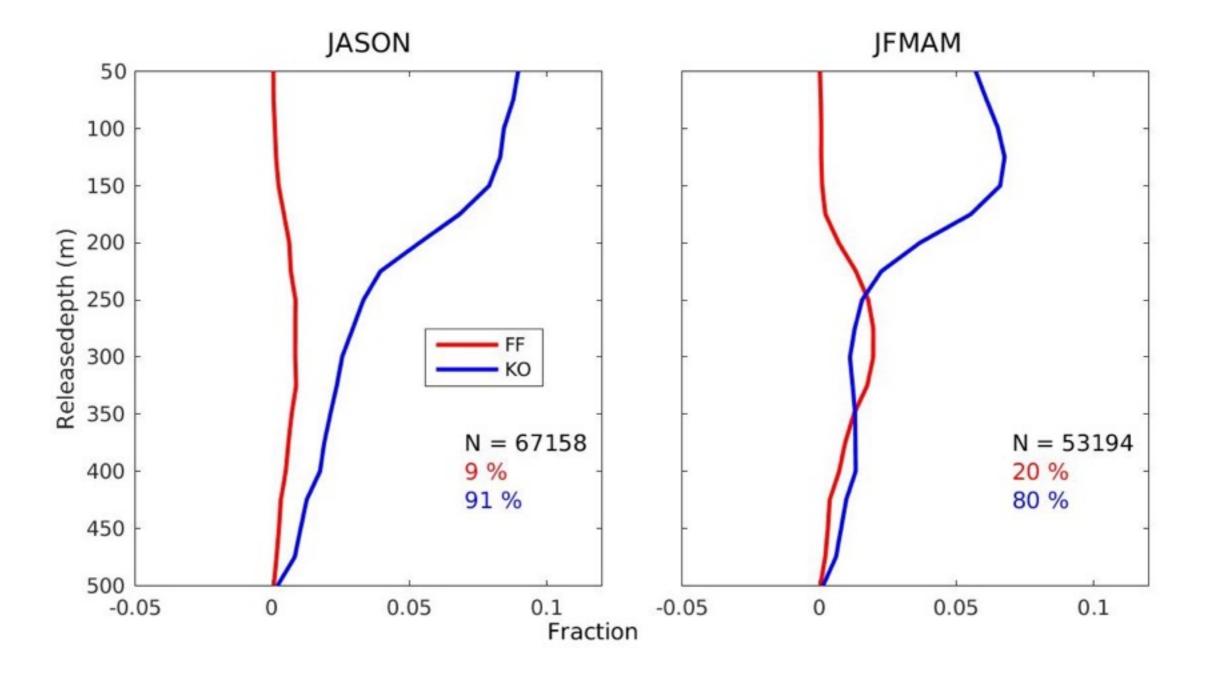
## Pathways



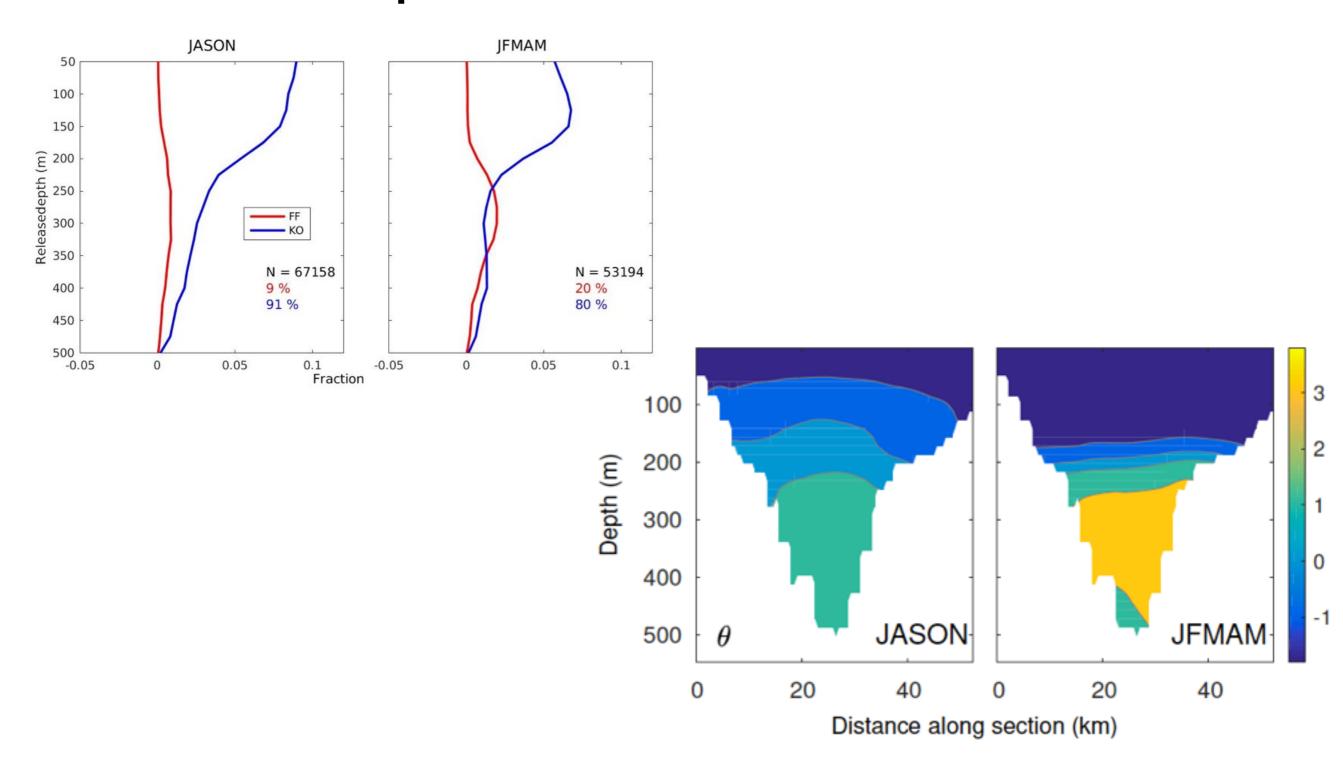
#### Particle transit times



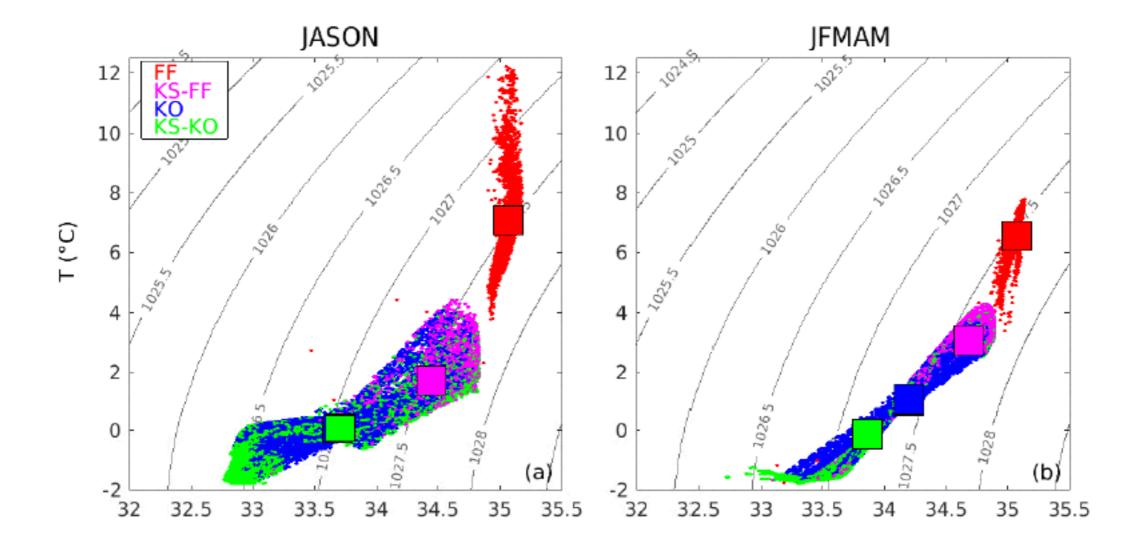
#### Depth distribution



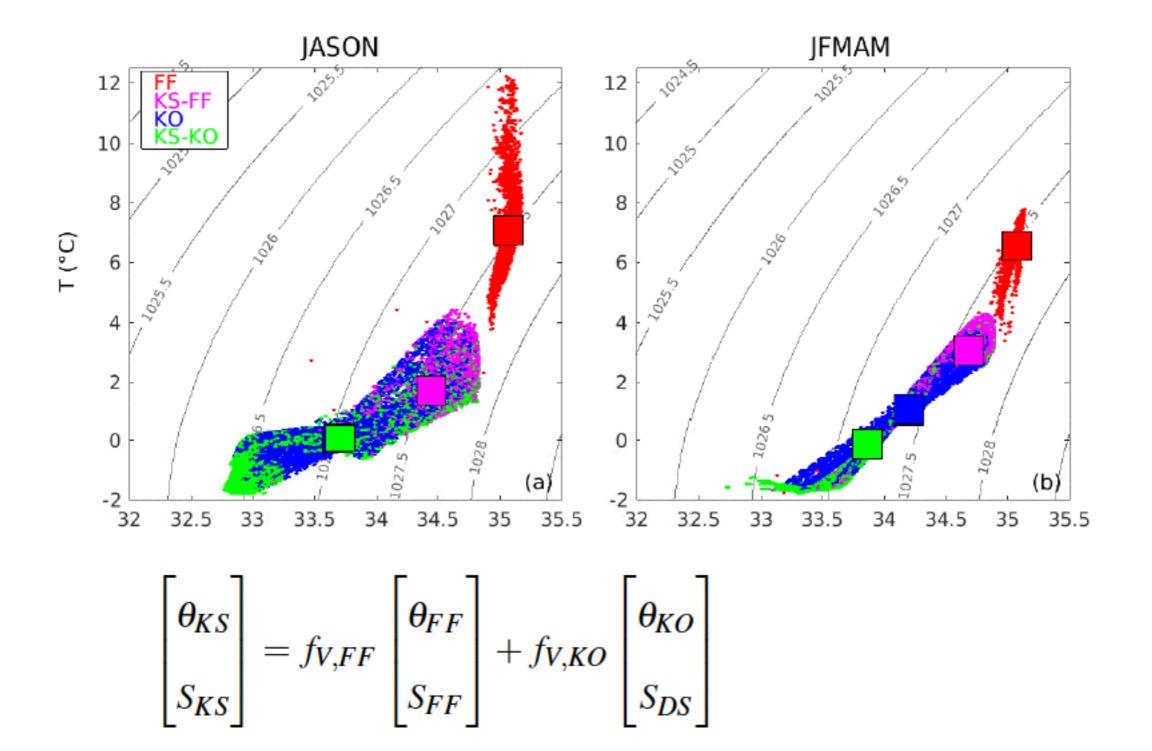
### Depth distribution

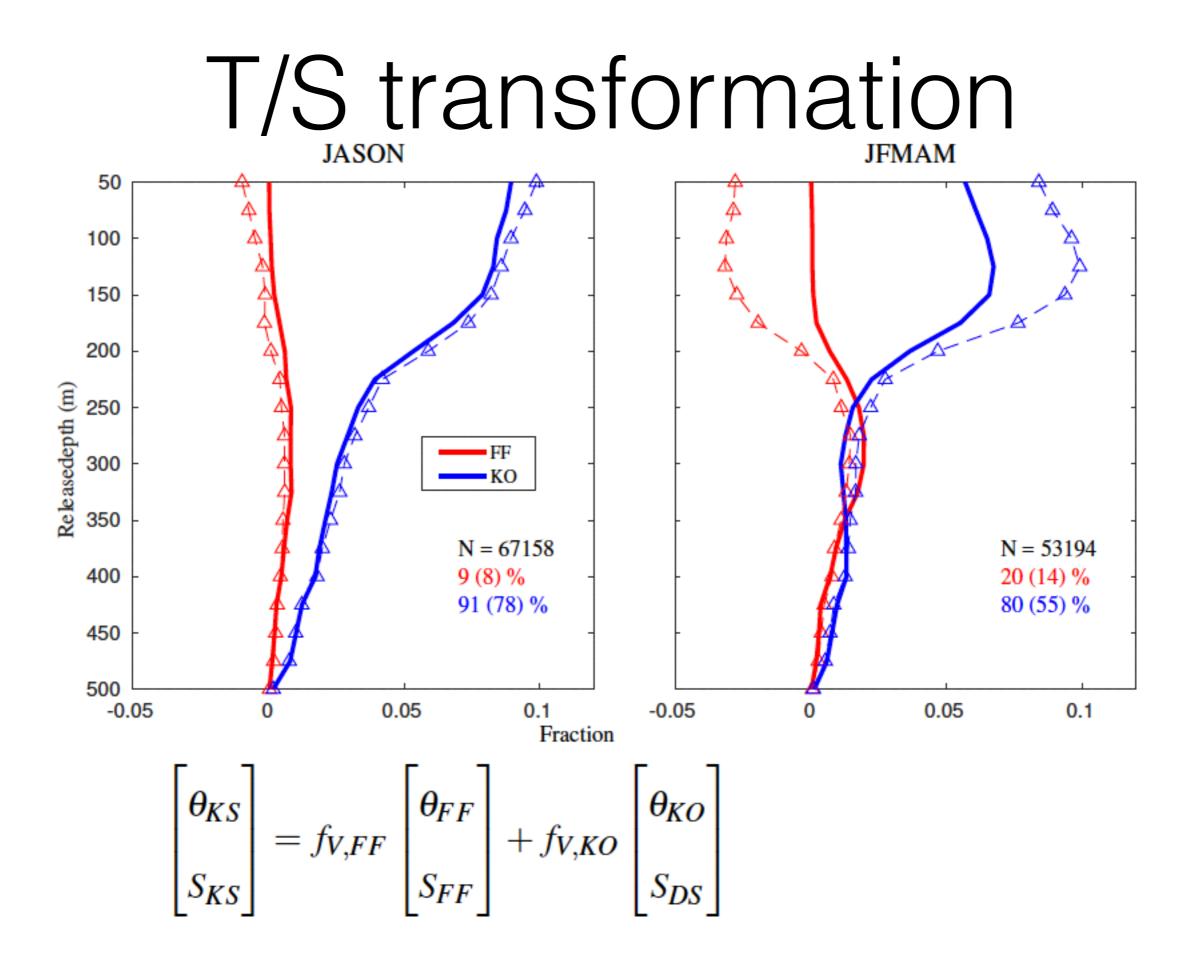


### T/S transformation

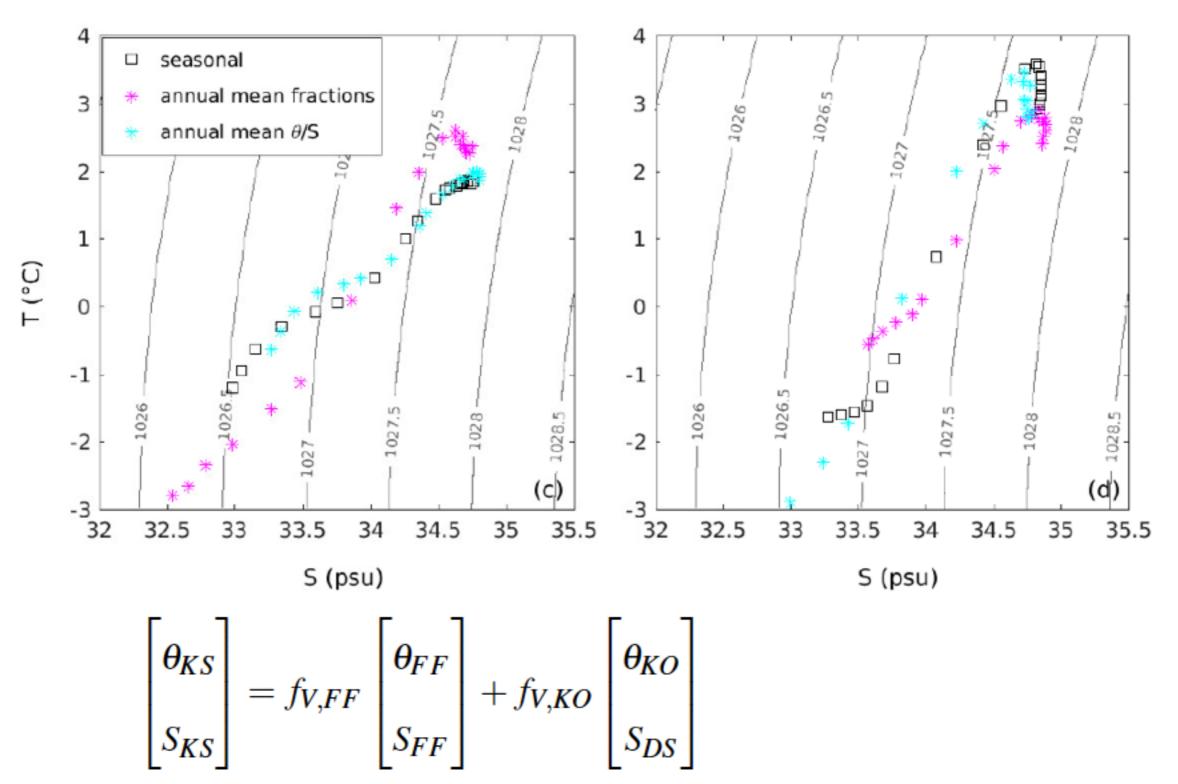


### T/S transformation





### T/S transformation



# Conclusions

- The ocean water at Kangerdlugssuaq Fjord entrance is warmer in winter.
- The warming is caused by a doubling of the contribution of Irminger Basin water
- The main reason for the doubling is a different pathway, and thus longer transit times for particles from the North; source water property variations have very little impact.

(Caveats: 1 year, 1 fjord)