

Influence of the NAO on the northwestern Mediterranean wave climate

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SUMMARY: This study examines teleconnections between the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and the wave climate of the northwestern Mediterranean Sea (NWM), defined by the monthly mean significant wave height (SWH) and the 95th percentile significant wave height (95th percentile SWH), in the period ranging from 1958 to 2001. The data analyzed comes from the multidecadal hindcast over Europe carried out during the HIPOCAS project. In order to avoid fictitious cross-correlations, data were prewhitened by fitting a p-order autoregressive model. To split the temporal and spatial variability, an EOF encoding technique was applied to residuals before searching for teleconnections. We found the northwestern Mediterranean wave climate to be influenced by the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) with an instantaneous response. When the NAO is in its positive phase, positive anomalies in the SWH and the 95th percentile SWH appear in the area between the Balearic Islands, the Gulf of Lions and the Catalan coast.

Keywords: teleconnections, wave climate, NAO, EOF, Mediterranean Sea, variability.

RESUMEN: INFLUENCIA DE LA NAO EN EL CLIMA MARÍTIMO DEL MEDITERRÁNEO NOROCCIDENTAL. – El presente trabajo estudia las teleconexiones entre la Oscilación del Atlántico Norte (NAO) y el clima marítimo en el Mediterráneo noroccidental, definido por la media mensual de la altura significativa (SWH) y la media mensual de la altura significativa correspondiente al percentil 95 (percentil 95 SWH), en el período comprendido entre 1958 y 2001. Los datos analizados corresponden al retroanálisis de 44 años de datos atmosféricos, dentro del marco del proyecto HIPOCAS. Estos datos han sido codificados en forma de EOFs para obtener la variabilidad espacio-temporal asociada a la NAO. Los datos utilizados han sido previamente blanqueados para evitar correlaciones ficticias entre las series, mediante el ajuste a un modelo autorregresivo de orden p. Los resultados muestran como el clima marítimo del Mediterráneo noroccidental está influenciado a escala mensual por las distintas fases de la NAO. Cuando la NAO está en su fase positiva, podemos observar anomalías positivas en la altura significativa media mensual, así como en la altura de ola correspondiente al percentil 95, estas anomalías aparecen en la zona comprendida entre las Islas Baleares, el Golfo de León y la costa catalana.

Palabras clave: teleconexiones, clima marítimo, NAO, EOF, variabilidad, mar Mediterráneo.

INTRODUCTION

Teleconnections are interactions between widely separated parts of the ocean and the atmosphere occurring at different time scales. These interactions lead to recurring and persistent modes of low-frequency variability in large-scale patterns of atmospheric pressure and ocean circulation anomalies

(Vignudelli *et al.*, 1999; Orfila *et al.*, 2005). These anomalies in the large-scale circulation are manifested in surface waves and drive some of the variability of the wave climate, which has consequences for the operation and safety of shipping, offshore activities, and coastal development, among other things (Kushnir *et al.*, 1997). Therefore, it is important to search for and recognize teleconnections in order to

predict and characterize the wave climate variability over time.

A fraction of the interannual variability in the climate in Europe is associated with a single pattern of pressure anomalies in the north eastern Atlantic area, known as the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) (Hurrell, 1995). The NAO has long been identified as a major factor in climate variability and oceanic variability in many areas of the northern hemisphere (e.g. Rogers, 1997; Rodwell *et al.*, 1999; Vignudelli *et al.*, 1999; Hurrell *et al.*, 2001; Lionello and Sanna, 2005; Lionello and Galati, 2008). It can be described as an irregular oscillatory transfer of mass between two main centres of action, the Icelandic Low and the Azores High, that modify the paths of the storms crossing the North Atlantic from the east coast of America to Europe (Woolf *et al.*, 2002).

Wave climate analysis requires a large amount of data to ensure statistical significance (Cañellas *et al.*, 2007). Traditionally, these data have been collected using scalar and directional wave buoys moored at specific locations, which provide high temporal resolution records. In the last decade, satellites have been used to overcome the spatial lack of data (Krogstad and Barstow, 1999) but the problem of having a large amount of spatial and temporal wave records is still unresolved. Queffeulou (2005, 2007) used altimeter data to analyze the wave height variability over the Mediterranean Sea. However, altimeter data have a shortcoming: they are temporally inhomogeneous and has a coarse spatial resolution in areas like the western Mediterranean, marked by a complex orography. Alternatively, wave generation models are another option to avoid the usual lack of data in ocean and atmospheric studies. Models are initialized with real conditions and the deviation due to the nonlinearity of the governing equations is corrected by data assimilation. Numerical models can now be implemented in very fine grids. Although, hindcasted model data usually underestimate the actual sea wave height (SWH) when compared with buoy observations, satellite data and simulations forced by higher resolution wind fields, they provide a reliable representation of the real space and time variability (Lionello and Sanna, 2005). Therefore, these hindcast models have become a powerful tool not only for engineering and predicting scales but for carrying out climate studies involving large temporal periods.

The Mediterranean Sea is well known to be one of the most active cyclogenetic areas in the world.

The orography of the surrounding area with the Pyrenees in the western part and the Alps in the north-eastern part are natural barriers controlling the generation and track patterns of cyclones over the western Mediterranean area. In this area, the climate is mainly conditioned by severe atmospheric forcing during the winter season, when the polar front jet is more likely to influence Mediterranean cyclogenesis and weather (Trigo *et al.*, 2002a). Most of the strong winds observed in the Mediterranean belong to the category of local winds and are originated as down slope flows by air-flow/mountain interaction, or are due to channelling effects (Buzzi *et al.*, 2005). The northwestern Mediterranean area is forced by northerly and north-westerly winds during most of the year, while less intense cyclogenetic activity is observed during the rest of the year (Trigo *et al.*, 2002b; Cañellas *et al.*, 2007).

This study explores the influence of the monthly NAO index as a general descriptor of the pressure field variability in North Atlantic areas, on the monthly average SWH fields in the northwestern Mediterranean Sea, and the 95th percentile significant wave height, in the period from 1958 to 2001.

44 years of hourly wave data with 0.125° spatial resolution obtained from the HIPOCAS project (Ratsimandresy *et al.*, 2008) in the northwestern Mediterranean Sea (Fig. 1) were analyzed. The underlying assumption is that the wave climate for the northwestern Mediterranean area is influenced by large-scale atmospheric patterns of variability, like the NAO phenomenon, originated in the adjacent Atlantic Ocean. The article is structured as follows: Section 2 describes the data and methodology employed in the study. Results obtained from the EOF analysis are shown in Section 3. Section 4 discusses and concludes the work.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Wave data is part of the HIPOCAS Project (Hindcast of Dynamic Processes of the Ocean and Coastal Areas of Europe) (Soares *et al.*, 2008). This database consists in a high resolution (spatial and temporal), long-term hindcasted dataset that covers the period from 1958 to 2001 on an hourly basis. It provides 44 years of wave data over a homogeneous grid. The HIPOCAS dataset was produced by means of dynamical downscaling from the NCEP/NCAR global reanalysis (Kalnay *et al.*, 1996) using the regional

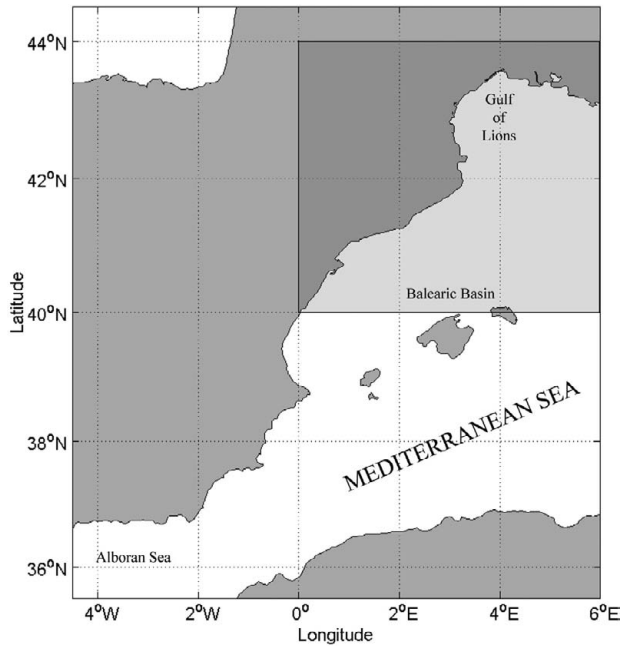


FIG. 1. – Geographic location of the study area.

atmospheric model REMO (Jacob and Podzun, 1997). Hourly wind fields from REMO were used as the forcing for the third generation wave model WAM (see Sotillo *et al.*, 2006, for more details). In the present paper, we use 2021 HIPOCAS nodes in an area between 40°N–44°N and 0°–6°E (Fig. 1), with a spatial resolution of 1/8°.

In the western Mediterranean Sea, SWH data from the HIPOCAS database were extensively calibrated using altimeter and buoy data. The calibration was achieved through the EOF decomposition of the spatial modes and their temporal amplitudes, which were then transformed using a non-linear parameterization to fit the satellite and buoy data adequately (for more details please see, Cavaleri *et al.*, 2005; Tomas *et al.*, 2008).

Monthly NAO index data were provided by the Climate Analysis Section, NCAR (Hurrell, 1995). The NAO index used in this study has been calculated as the difference in the normalized pressure between Ponta Delgada in the Azores and Stykkisholmur in Reykjavik (Iceland). The wave parameters chosen for the correlation with the NAO index are the monthly mean significant wave height (SWH) and the 95th percentile of the SWH.

The monthly mean and standard deviation for the SWH were obtained by fitting hourly time series to a log-normal probability distribution of the entire HIPOCAS database (Jaspers, 1956). There is no theoretical basis for selecting the initial unknown

probability distribution function to represent the observed data. Some other probability distributions are also valid for this purpose: the most common is the bi-parametric Weibull distribution and the Log-Normal distribution. These two distributions are good enough to describe the mean behaviour of the SWH time series. However, we did not use the whole record to compute the mean and standard deviation to avoid a possible “contamination” in the SWH statistics due to the influence of extremal maxima/minima. Then, fitted data correspond only to the SWH between the 5 and 95th percentiles of the cumulative distribution function in order to exclude SWH that correspond to the extremal range of probability. As a result, the mean and standard deviation for each month at each node were obtained from this probability distribution. Moreover, the 95th percentile SWH (which corresponds to those wave heights that are only surpassed during 5% of each year) was obtained using the same theoretical probability function. With this parameter, only the highest SWH are retained, and are a good indicator for the most extreme long term SWH episodes.

Once hourly data are aggregated into the monthly statistical parameters, data are encoded with Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOFs) to identify the preferred modes of variability (Preisendorfer, 1988). EOF decomposition of the temporal variance describes these spatial patterns with the highest contribution to time variability. However, if the EOF decomposition of the spatial variance is carried out, spatial patterns with the strongest spatial gradients will be obtained (Álvarez, 2003). In this study, we have focused on spatial variance EOF modes since we are interested in the possible influence of the NAO on the variability of the spatial patterns of the wave climate. Time series from the temporal amplitudes associated with these EOFs are used to cross correlate with the monthly NAO index.

Cross-correlation functions strongly depend on the structure of the original time series through auto-correlation, which implies that nonzero values of the cross-correlation function do not necessarily represent a relationship between two time series if they are auto-correlated (Katz, 1988). In order to avoid possible artificial cross correlations, a prewhitening of each time series was carried out. Prewhitening fits a p-order autoregressive model (AR (p)) of the form

$$x(t) = a_1x(t-1) + \dots + a_px(t-p) + \Phi(t) \quad (1)$$

to the original time series, which is sufficient to reduce the residuals $\{\Phi(t)\}$ to white noise. The order of the autoregressive is selected by the Akaike Information Criterion (Akaike, 1974). The Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) determines the model order “p” by minimizing a theoretical information function given by,

$$AIC(p) = N\ln(\sigma_x^2(p)) + 2p \quad (2)$$

where N is the number of samples and σ_x^2 is the estimated variance of the white driving noise and the term 2p in Equation (2) is a “penalty” for the use of extra AR coefficients that do not substantially reduce the prediction error (Konyaev, 1990). Once the value of the filter order “p” is obtained by minimizing Equation (2) the residuals obtained after fitting the AR (p) process in Eq. (1) are not autocorrelated time series.

RESULTS

Spatial Variance EOF modes for monthly mean SWH

The first two EOFs account for 91.03% of the total variance (Fig. 2) and are related to the spatial patterns with the highest contribution to the spatial variance of the significant wave height fields.

For the first EOF, which accounts for 82.79% of the total variance (Fig. 3A), the resulting EOF decomposition shows a strong spatial gradient in the west-east direction, with a maximum anomaly located on the east boundary. Conversely, the second spatial EOF mode, which accounts for 8.25% of the total variance, (Fig. 3B), shows no spatial gradients. This pattern displays an isostatic response of the whole area, modulated throughout the year by the temporal amplitude time series.

The order applied for the prewhitening attending the AIC is $p = 2$ for the NAO index and 12 for the temporal amplitudes of both EOFs. The spatial mean time series, computed for each of the 528 months (not prewhitened), is shown in Figure 4A. Maximum values are reached during the autumn-winter months. For the monthly mean SWH, the autocorrelation function (not shown) is negatively autocorrelated at time lag $\tau = 6$, which indicates strong seasonality.

For the first EOF, the temporal amplitude presents an annual cycle that is highly influenced

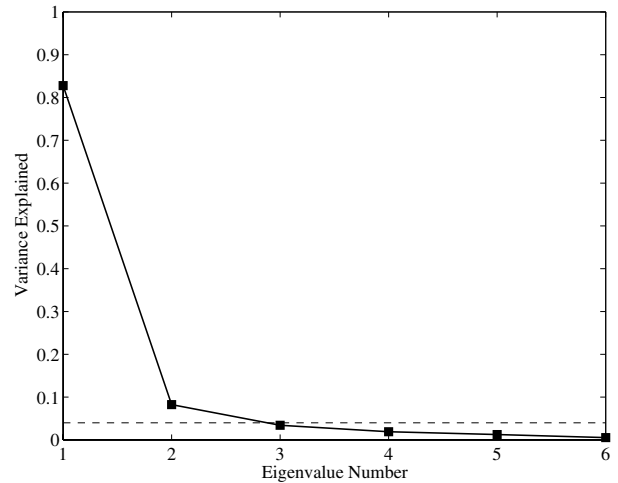


FIG. 2. – Variance explained by the first six EOFs for the monthly SWH. The grey dotted line corresponds to the 0.95 cumulative explained variance. Only EOFs with explained variance above this line were selected for the analysis.

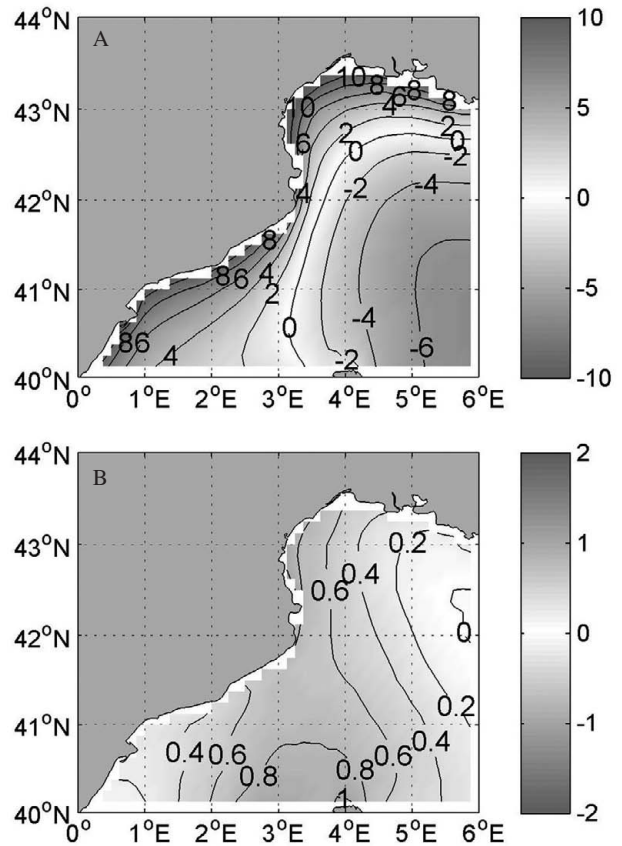


FIG. 3. – A, first spatial variance EOF mode for the monthly mean SWH; B, second spatial variance EOF mode for the monthly mean SWH.

by seasonality (Fig. 4B, C): the autumn-winter months have the highest positive amplitudes (Fig. 4B), while spring-summer months have less intense significant wave height fields in the whole area analyzed.

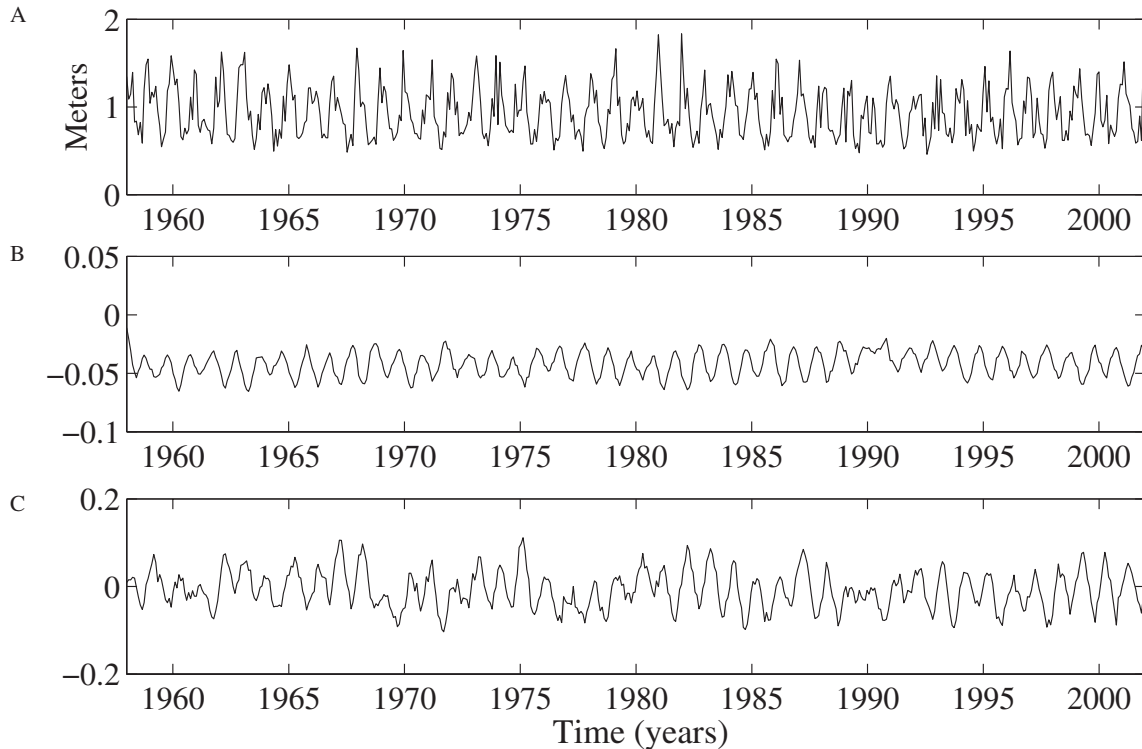


FIG. 4. – (a-top) Time evolution of the spatial mean computed from 528 months for SWH, (b, c) Time amplitudes for the first two EOFs.

Cross-correlation between first temporal amplitude time series and the NAO index provides, as expected, no significant correlation at the 95% level of confidence. The power density spectrum (not shown) for this amplitude was calculated showing a dominant peak at twelve months, which indicates that this mode explains the variability introduced by the annual cycle.

However, a significant correlation was found (at the 95% confidence bounds) between the NAO index and the amplitude of the second EOF. The Maximum correlation is at time lag $\tau = 0$ (Fig. 5), implying an instantaneous response at monthly time scales.

When the time amplitude is at its maximum positive values, the response of this second EOF mode can contribute up to 0.20 m to the mean SWH in the area between the Balearic Islands, the Gulf of Lions and the Catalanian coast.

Spatial Variance EOF modes for the 95th percentile monthly mean SWH

The first four EOF modes were retained for the 95th percentile SWH. These modes explain 92.38% of the total variance (Fig. 6).

Like in the monthly mean SWH results, the 95th percentile SWH variability is mainly re-

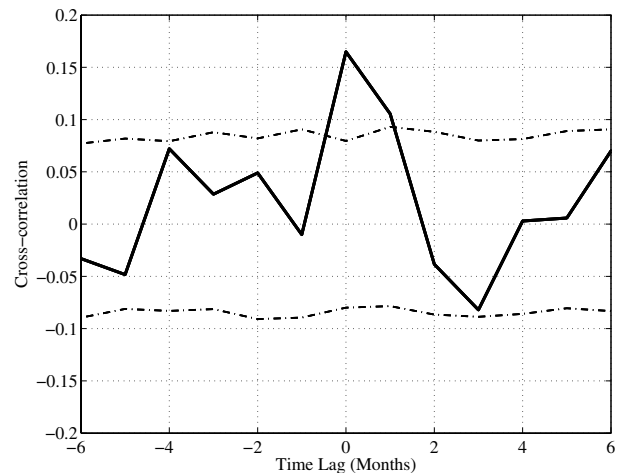


FIG. 5. – Cross correlation between second spatial variance EOF mode time amplitude and the monthly NAO index time series. Significant positive correlation found at time lag $\tau = 0$. Confidence bounds at 95% obtained through Monte-Carlo simulations.

produced by the first mode, which accounts for 72.54% of the total variance. The spatial pattern for this mode (Fig. 7A) shows a longitudinal gradient. For negative amplitudes we can observe negative anomalies along the coast and positive anomalies between the Balearic Islands and the Gulf of Lions. The second EOF mode accounts for 10.87% of the total variance and its spatial pattern displays the same isostatic response as seen

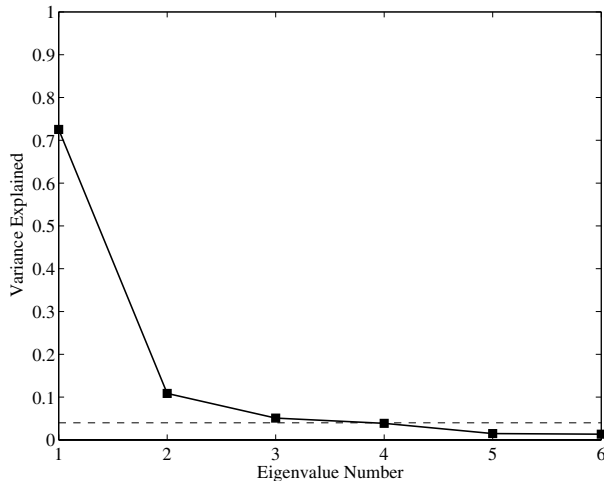


FIG. 6. – Variance explained by the first six EOFs for the monthly 95th percentile SWH. The grey dotted line corresponds to the 0.95 cumulative explained variance. Only EOFs with explained variance above this line were selected for the analysis.

in the monthly mean SWH results (Fig. 7B). The third EOF mode accounts for 5.10% of the total variance and its spatial pattern displays a maximum negative anomaly on the east boundary (Fig. 7C). The location and orientation of this pattern reflects the fetch associated with SW winds. The fourth EOF mode accounts for 3.87% of the total variance and its spatial pattern displays a maxi-

imum anomaly between the continental shelf and the Balearic Islands (Fig. 7D).

Prewhitening was applied to the 95th percentile time amplitude time series. The filtering order “p” is again 12 for the four temporal amplitudes analyzed.

The spatial mean time series for the 95th percentile SWH is shown in Figure 8A. Maximum values are reached during the autumn-winter months. Similarities were found between the monthly mean SWH and the 95th percentile SWH, not only in the spatial mean time evolution, but also in the two first EOF modes. The autocorrelation function (not shown) anti-correlates the mean at lag 6, which indicates negative correlations when values for the summer and winter months are compared. The two wave parameters (monthly mean SWH and the 95th percentile SWH) show identical time evolutions, with maximum and minimum values at the same time lags. However, the main differences between them are found in their intensity, between their spatial patterns as well as in the variance explained by each mode.

There is also strong seasonality in the first temporal amplitude, which shows maximum values during winter, and minimum values during summer. Cross-correlation between the first temporal amplitude for the 95th percentile SWH (Fig. 8B) and the NAO in-

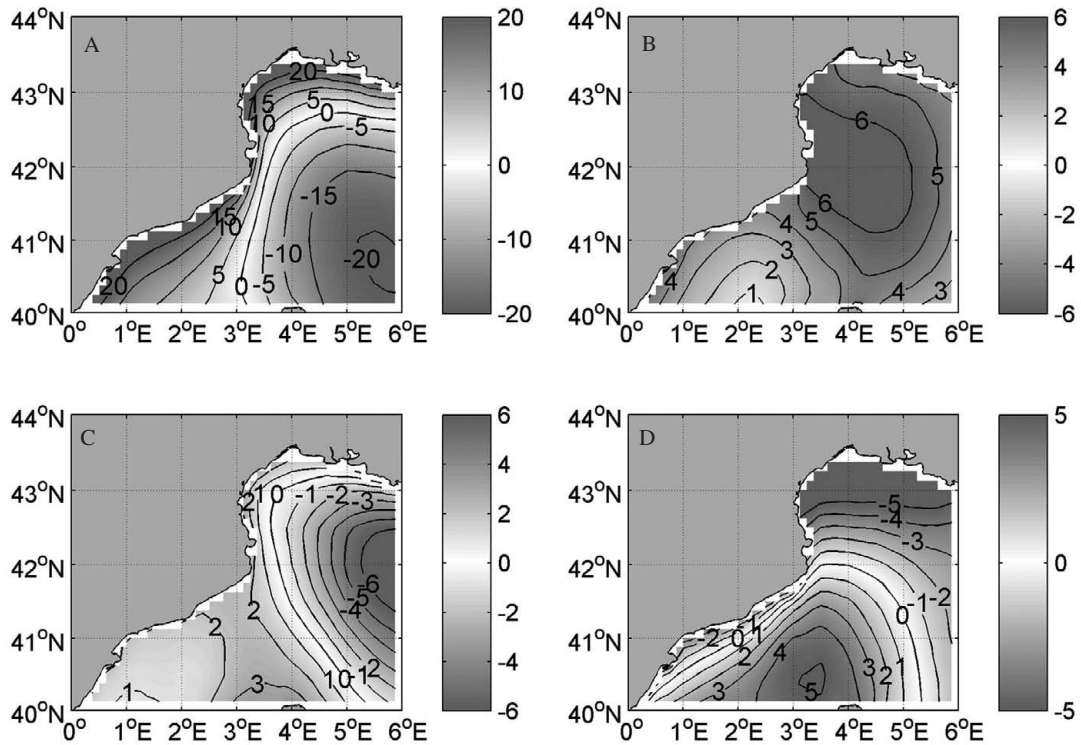


FIG. 7. – A, first spatial variance EOF mode for the 95th percentile SWH; B, second spatial variance EOF mode for the 95th percentile SWH; C, third spatial variance EOF mode for the 95th percentile SWH; and D, fourth spatial variance EOF mode for the 95th percentile SWH.

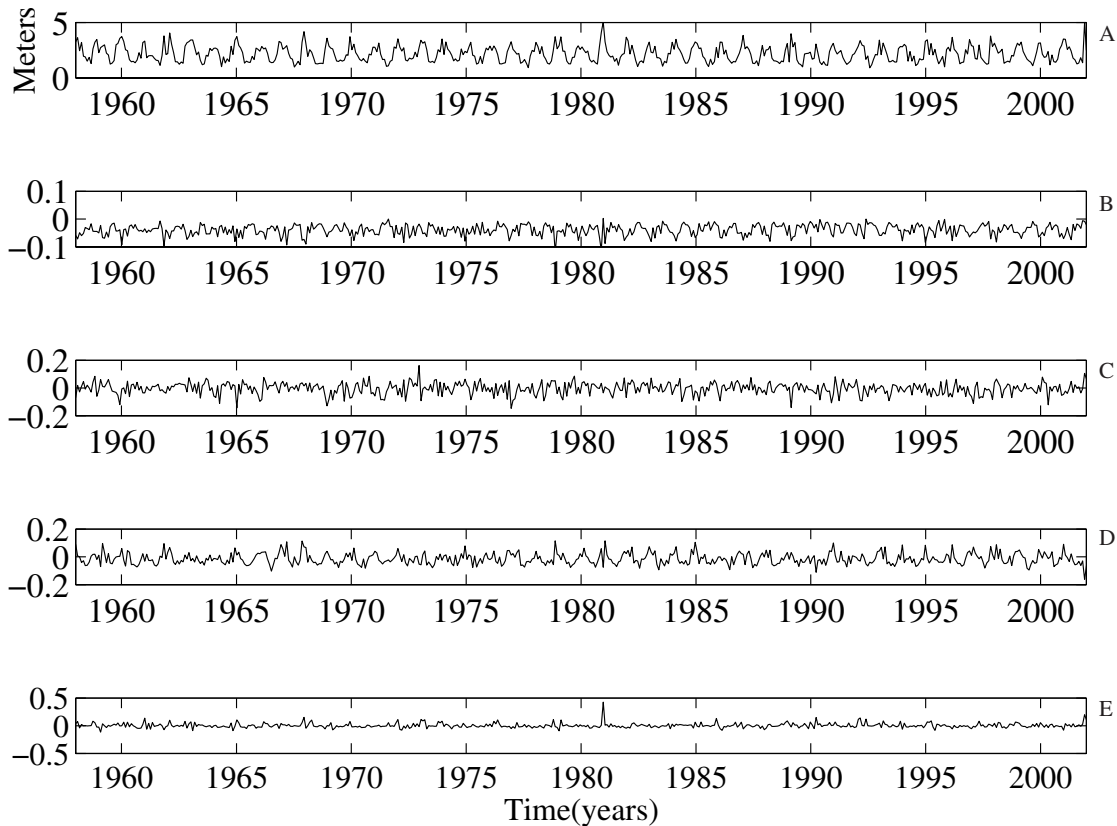


FIG. 8. – Time evolution of the spatial mean computed from 528 months for the 95th percentile SWH (A), 2nd, 3rd and 4th EOF time amplitudes (B, C, D, E).

dex provides, as expected, no significant correlation at the 95% level of confidence (not shown).

However, significant correlations are found in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th temporal amplitudes. The 2nd EOF amplitude (Fig. 8C) is correlated with the NAO index at time lag $\tau = 0$, (Fig. 9A). The maximum anomaly reaches 0.60 m in the whole area when the amplitude is at its maximum.

The time amplitude for the 3rd mode (Fig. 8D) is also correlated with the NAO index at time lag $\tau = 0$ (Fig. 9B). The contribution of this mode indicates that when the NAO index is in its positive phase, a negative spatial anomaly appears in the eastern area, which indicates less intense extreme SWH fields. When the time amplitude is at its maximum values the maximum anomaly reaches 0.60 m in the area corresponding to a fetch from the island of Corsica to the Gulf of Lions.

Finally, the fourth EOF temporal amplitude (Fig. 8E), like previous amplitudes analyzed, shows a significant correlation with the NAO index at time lag $\tau = 0$ (Fig. 9C). The basic difference with other amplitudes is its intensity. This amplitude has a value close to zero during the entire record, which indicates that,

for most of the time, this mode might not contribute to the reconstructed field. However, the maximum amplitude obtained falls into this mode (December 1980) and contributes to the spatial field with 2.50 m in the 95th percentile SWH. This anomaly is constrained to the area between the Catalanian coast and the Balearic Islands.

DISCUSSION

This study shows that the NAO phenomenon contributes to the spatial variability found in the northwestern Mediterranean. When the NAO is in its positive phase there is a reinforcement of the northerly cold and dry air masses from the arctic regions, which generates more severe weather conditions over the northwestern Mediterranean Sea (Hurrell, 1995; Hurrell *et al.*, 2001). However, the negative phase of the NAO exhibits a weakening of the westerlies over the entire North Atlantic into Europe.

The results obtained in this study were computed with one of the several indicators of NAO activity. Other useful indexes are also available in the NCAR

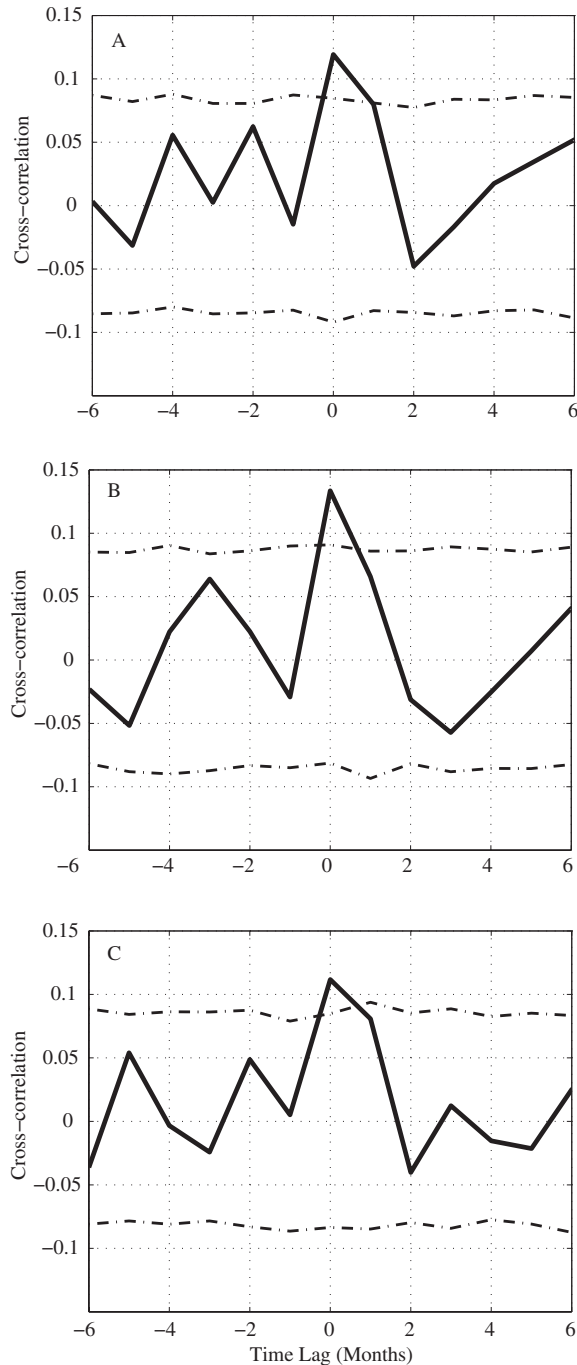


FIG. 9. – (a-top) Cross-correlation between second, third and fourth spatial variance EOF mode time amplitudes and the monthly NAO index time series. Significant positive correlation found at time lag $\tau = 0$. Confidence bounds at 95% obtained through Monte-Carlo simulations.

database. One of them is the DJFM (December to March) NAO index. When this DJFM NAO index was correlated with the December to March aggregated SWH, it returned higher values because it is in this period of the year when the NAO signature is much more noticeable. However, in the December to March aggregation the loss of information is

evident, masking other important key controlling atmospheric patterns, such as the intrannual atmospheric/oceanographic cycle and the monthly evolution of the studied wave climate parameters.

The northwestern Mediterranean climatology has high cyclogenetic activity during the autumn-winter months associated with severe weather conditions that drive intense winds from the northeast and northwest (Campins *et al.*, 2000; Picornell *et al.* 2001; Trigo *et al.* 2002b). However, in summer the wind pattern changes, and the direction and intensity is more variable. This is in agreement with the results obtained for the first temporal amplitudes in the two analyzed fields (monthly mean SWH and 95th percentile SWH), with maximum amplitudes located in the winter months. This pattern was already observed and characterized by Lionello and Sanna (2005) as the annual cycle for the monthly mean SWH.

The first mode explains around 70 to 80% of the total variance for both fields. The analysis of the spatial decomposition of monthly SWH statistical parameters, power spectral densities, autocorrelations and cross-correlations implies that the first modes explain only the variability introduced by the summer-winter intrannual cycle. We could not detect any influence of the NAO phenomena in the first mode, which explains most of the intrannual variability.

A correlation between NAO and the second EOF amplitude was found for the spatial variance in monthly mean SWH; Lionello and Sanna (2005) had already observed a significant correlation between the second EOF amplitude for the monthly mean SWH and the NAO index. However, the second, third and fourth EOF amplitudes for the 95th percentile SWH are also significantly correlated. The response of these modes to the NAO was found to be instantaneous at a monthly time scale for both wave parameters.

The two second EOF modes for the monthly mean SWH and the 95th percentile SWH show clear similarities, which reflect an isostatic response of the whole area modulated throughout the data records by the time amplitude. The anomalies for both modes, in the monthly mean SWH and 95th percentile monthly mean SWH, contribute with 0.20 m and 0.60 m respectively.

For the 95th percentile SWH two different patterns are shown for the third and fourth modes. The third mode displays a dipole shaped pattern with a maximum anomaly on the east boundary. The location and orientation of this pattern reflects the fetch associated

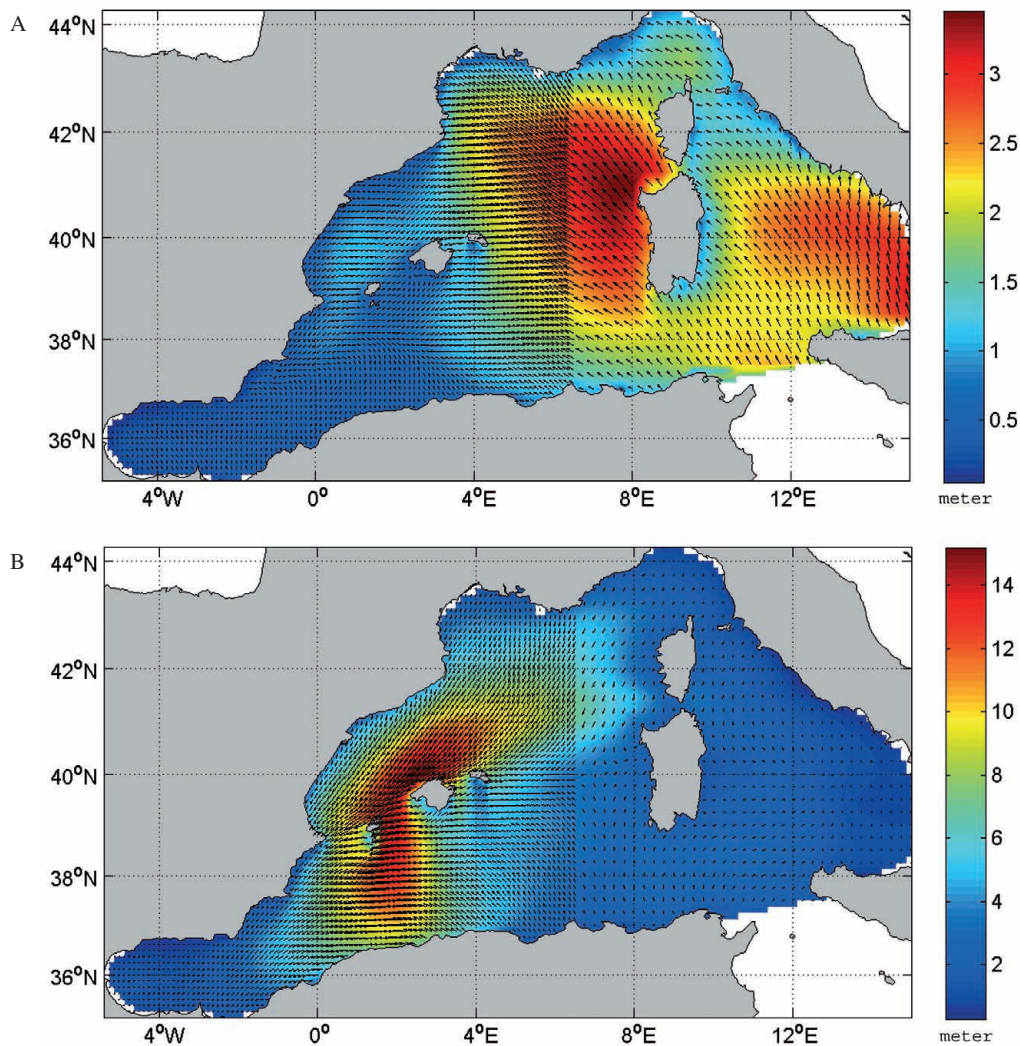


FIG. 10. – A, snapshot from the HIPOCAS database (12/01/2001), which shows the SWH field associated with the south-west winds generated near the island of Corsica and propagated towards the Gulf of Lions. B, snapshot from the HIPOCAS database (12/28/1980), which shows the fetch associated with the severe north-east winds, generated in the Gulf of Genoa and propagated towards the Catalanian coast, Valencia coast and the Balearic Islands.

with the intense south-west winds originating in the island of Corsica and propagated to the Gulf of Lions, which are most common during the wintertime (Fig. 10A). This negative anomaly in the eastern area during the positive phase of the NAO reduces the monthly mean SWH values by up to 0.60 m. The fourth EOF for the 95th percentile SWH mode also displays a dipole shaped pattern with maximum values for the anomaly between the Spanish continental shelf and the Balearic Islands. The location and orientation of this pattern reflects the fetch associated with the intense winds from the north-east, which are often associated with the most severe sea storms recorded in the western Mediterranean. These storms usually cause coastal damage and large economic loss in locations like Mallorca and Valencia.

In December 1980 (as well as November 2001, not shown) a severe storm was recorded in the area between Catalonia and the Balearic Islands, see for instance the amplitude in the 4th EOF for the 95th SWH percentile (see Fig. 8E). In this event, wind waves originated in the vicinity of the Gulf of Genoa with a south-west propagation direction (Fig. 10B). The observed fetch has the same spatial pattern as the fourth EOF mode. This mode suggests that the variability corresponding to these extreme events is reflected in this spatial pattern.

The correlation of long term wave climate parameters with the NAO phenomena indicates that some of the variability of wave height is associated with the NAO in the northwestern Mediterranean Sea. However, a strong seasonal signal was found

in both parameters, monthly mean SWH and the 95th percentile monthly mean SWH, as suggested by previous studies of the cyclogenetic activity of the Mediterranean. This fact has already been noted by Lionello and Sanna (2005).

The two analyzed parameters provided good results for the analysis; however, we found that the 95th percentile SWH provides more dynamic information (patterns of variability in higher order EOFs) than the monthly mean SWH.

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