

DENSE WATER FORMATION

ANTARCTIC BOTTOM WATER

1. Introduction

The Weddell Sea is key for global thermohaline circulation, being the place with the largest share of Antarctic Bottom Water (AABW) production. This poster explores the process and different mechanisms, where it happens, its importance and threat in the future and today.

2. The process

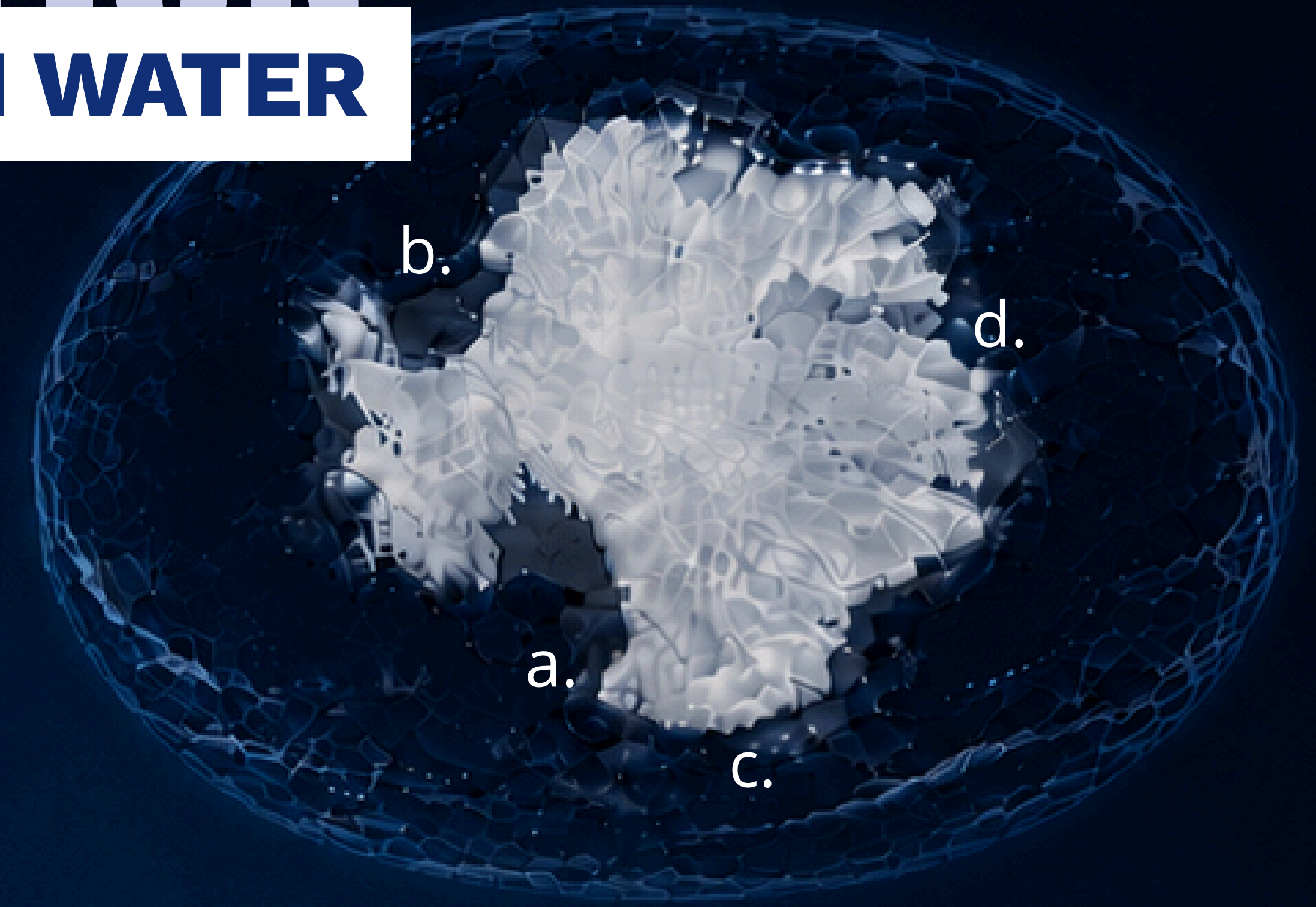
Salty water (HSSW) at -1.9°C sinks to the grounding line.

As pressure decreases during ascent, the freezing point rises. The water becomes supercooled, and ice crystals precipitate to form marine ice. [1]

High pressure lowers the freezing point, making this water "warm" enough to melt the ice base. [1]

3. Origins

- a. Ross Sea
 - b. Weddell Sea
 - c. Adelie Coast
 - d. Prydz Bay
- [2]



4. Global relevance



Thermohaline circulation [4]

- Drives global overturning circulation
- Connects polar and tropical oceans
- Influences climate patterns



Oxygen Transportation

- Ventilates deep ocean basins
- Sustains abyssal ecosystems
- Enables deep-sea respiration



Long term carbon sequestration

- Stores dissolved CO_2 in deep waters
- Carbon retained for centuries
- Helps regulate atmospheric CO_2



Heat distribution and climate system regulation [4]

- Redistributes ocean heat globally
- Buffers regional climate extremes
- Influences sea ice formation

5. Threats



Surface freshening [3]

- Increased glacial meltwater input
- Lowers surface salinity
- Reduces water density



Reduced dense water formation [3]

- Weakens bottom water production
- Slows abyssal circulation
- Limits deep ocean ventilation

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