A century of observed temperature change in the Indian Ocean

J.O. Wenegrat[1], E. Bonanno[1], U. Rack[2], and G. Gebbie [3]

[1]Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science, University of Maryland, College Park, USA
[2]School of Earth and Environment, University of Canterbury Christchurch, NZ
[3]Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, USA

Key Points:

- Historical observations of subsurface Indian Ocean temperature are recovered from expeditions in the late 19th and early 20th century
- Indian Ocean warming over the 20th century extends to 750 m depth
- Pattern of temperature change is consistent with surface warming and a poleward shift of the gyres over the last half of the 20th century

Corresponding author: Jacob O. Wenegrat, `wenegrat@umd.edu`

Abstract

The Indian Ocean has warmed rapidly over the last half of the 20th century, with widespread effects on regional weather, and global climate. Determining the causes of the observed warming is challenging due to the lack of a long instrumental record of interior ocean temperature, leaving uncertainty around the active physical mechanisms and the role of decadal variability. Here we utilize unique temperature observations from three historical German oceanographic expeditions of the late 19th and early 20th centuries: SMS *Gazelle* (1874–1876), *Valdivia* (1898–1899), and SMS *Planet* (1906–1907). These observations reveal a mean 20th century ocean warming that extends over the upper 750 m, and a spatial pattern of subsurface warming and cooling consistent with a 1°–2° southward shift of the ocean gyres. These interior changes occurred largely over the last half of the 20th century, providing observational evidence for the acceleration of a multidecadal trend in subsurface Indian Ocean temperature.

Plain Language Summary

The Indian Ocean has warmed rapidly over the last 50 years, with far reaching effects on global weather and climate. Sea-surface temperature records suggest this warming has accelerated over the last half of the 20th century, however similar long records of subsurface temperatures have not been available. Here we extend the observational record back more than a century using data from 3 historical oceanographic expeditions. These observations reveal a mean 20th century Indian Ocean warming that extends down to 750 m depth, as well as deep cooling in the subtropics. This provides evidence for the existence of a multidecadal trend in subsurface Indian Ocean temperatures that has accelerated over the last half of the 20th century.

1 Introduction

Sea-surface temperature (SST) in the Indian Ocean has warmed over the last 50 years at a rate that is approximately 50% faster than the global average (Roxy et al., 2014, 2020). This warming strongly affects regional weather and climate—including monsoon variability and the Madden-Julian oscillation (Han et al., 2014)—generating a variety of climate extremes such as floods, droughts, and heat waves. This is of particular consequence in this region as approximately 1/3 of the world's population lives in the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean basin, many of which are vulnerable to sea-level rise and have high reliance on rain-fed agriculture for food-security. Globally, the warming Indian Ocean SST has been implicated in the evolution and variability of the El-Niño-Southern Oscillation (McPhaden, 1999; Xie et al., 2009; Luo et al., 2012), the Atlantic meridional-overturning circulation (Hu & Fedorov, 2019), and global weather patterns including rainfall and hurricane activity (McPhaden et al., 2009; Han et al., 2014; Maloney & Hartmann, 2000).

A challenge for understanding the physical processes driving the observed surface warming in the Indian Ocean is the lack of a long instrumental record that resolves subsurface ocean temperatures. The modern observational record, over the period spanning approximately 1960 to the present, reveals that the rapid surface warming overlies a more heterogeneous pattern of warming and cooling below the thermocline (Alory et al., 2007). Thus, despite the rapid increase in SST, the heat content of the Indian Ocean has increased at a rate of approximately 1×10^{22} Joules per decade, far below the global average (Han et al., 2014; Roxy et al., 2020). This trend however obscures a more recent increase in heat content such that over the last two decades the Indian Ocean is believed to be responsible for 30%–70% of the total global ocean heat uptake—despite it being the smallest of the major oceans—modulating the rate at which global surface air temperatures increase (Lee et al., 2015; Beal et al., 2019). Disentangling long-term temperature trends using modern observations is made more challenging by strong interannual and decadal variability, which is affected both by internal modes of variability such as the Indian Ocean Dipole, and remotely forced variability transmitted through both atmospheric teleconnections and heat transport through the Indonesian Throughflow (Han et al., 2014; Ummenhofer et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2018; Ummenhofer et al., 2021).

A unique opportunity for extending the instrumental record in time is revisiting the observations of early oceanographic expeditions of the 19th century, some of which took extensive subsurface temperature measurements. Comparison of the historical cruise data with modern observations can then be used to constrain changes in the interior ocean temperature over the last century. This approach has been used successfully for the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, where temperature records from the circumnavigation of the HMS *Challenger* (1872–1875) reveal warming that extends to below 1000 m depth (Roemmich et al., 2012), and mid-depth cooling in the Pacific attributable to the ongoing slow abyssal adjustment to the Little Ice Age (Gebbie & Huybers, 2019). The *Challenger* however did not sample extensively in the Indian Ocean during its circumnavigation, taking instead a southerly route crossing the Antarctic circle, leaving open the question of how the interior temperature in the Indian Ocean has changed over the 20th century.

Here we identify three German deep-sea expeditions of the late 19th and early 20th century that recorded temperature profiles in the Indian Ocean. These temperature measurements are digitized from the original cruise reports (Hydrographischen Amt des Reichs-Marine-Amts., 1889; Schott, 1902; Brennecke, 1909), and compared to modern temperature observations to provide a view into how the interior temperature structure of the Indian Ocean has changed over the last century. The earliest of the three cruises is the SMS *Gazelle*, a German corvette which undertook an eastabout scientific circumnavigation from 1874-1876, overlapping in time with the *Challenger* expedition, but with a route that transited the southern Indian Ocean (figure 1). This cruise was followed in 1898-1899 by the research vessel *Valdivia* which went deep into the Southern Ocean before returning north through the tropical Indian Ocean. The final cruise we consider is that of the SMS *Planet*, a survey ship which transited from Germany to Hong Kong in 1906–1907, with a route from the Cape of Good Hope to Madagascar and on to Indonesia. Together these cruises provide reasonable spatial coverage of the Indian Ocean south of 10°N—with more than 500 temperature observations at depths spanning from the surface to the bottom (figure 1e)—extending the available observational record back more than a century.

2 Data and Methods

2.1 Historical data

Historical observations from the *Gazelle*, *Valdivia*, and *Planet* were digitized from the original cruise reports (Hydrographischen Amt des Reichs-Marine-Amts., 1889; Schott, 1902; Brennecke, 1909). Data were double-entered independently and then checked for consistency. The historical data has a variety of unique quality control concerns relevant to calculating temperature changes, including issues related both to the accuracy of the temperature measurements themselves, and the positions at which they are reported. We document these below.

The *Gazelle* used mercury-column Miller-Casella thermometers for subsurface observations, as were used by the *Challenger* (Roemmich et al., 2012). These thermometers were of the 'min-max' type, using a sliding index to record the minimum and max-

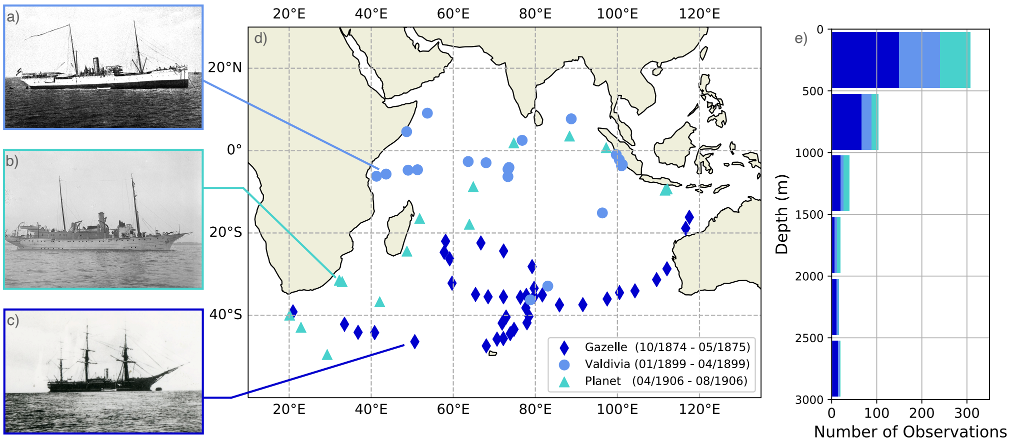

Figure 1. Overview of the Indian Ocean portion of the *Valdivia* (panel a, Chun, 1903), *Planet* (panel b, photo: *SLUB/Deutsche Fotothek, F. Stoedtner*), and *Gazelle* (panel c, photo: *Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum Fotoarchiv 94-2*) cruises. Stations used in this analysis are shown in panel d. A histogram of temperature observations as a function of depth is shown in panel e with color indicating the originating cruise following the color convention shown in the legend of panel d.

imum water temperature encountered, and hence are inappropriate for use in regions with temperature inversions. Three stations with temperature inversions in the modern climatology, and several historical measurements with apparent spurious reported temperature inversions, were removed from the analysis. The *Valdivia* and *Planet* also used min-max thermometers, however these were supplemented by Umkipp and Negretti-Zambra reversing thermometers (Wüst & Olson, 1933), and early Siemens deep-sea electric thermometers—which can all properly resolve non-monotonic temperature profiles. The reported temperature measurements do not clearly indicate which thermometer types were used for each observation, however visual inspection of the *Valdivia* and *Planet* observations, along with collocated modern data, did not indicate errors due to temperature inversions.

Mercury thermometers of both the min-max and reversing type are subject to errors from compression of the mercury at depth, which will tend to introduce a cold bias in the calculated difference between modern and historical records. G. Schott suggested a calibration formula for the *Valdivia* observations of $T(z) = T_m(z) - 0.011(T_m(0) - T_m(z))$, where $T(z)$ is the corrected temperature at a depth z, and T_m is the instrument measured temperature, such that the actual temperature at depth is adjusted to be colder depending on the difference between the measured temperature and the surface temperature (Wüst & Olson, 1933). This correction is however unlikely to be general, as the temperature-pressure relationship will vary across different temperature stratification profiles. An alternate, simpler, correction of 0.04 °C km^{-1} was suggested by P. Tait for the *Challenger* instruments (Tait, 1882), which were similar in design to those used on the *Gazelle* and *Valdivia*. For the analysis here, which is generally limited to the upper 2 km, these corrections lead to only minor quantitative differences, and hence are not applied unless noted.

An additional source of uncertainty in the historical records—which cannot generally be quantified from the available cruise information—is the accuracy of the reported measurement positions, both in terms of the latitude and longitude of the station, and the depth of measurement. Positions estimated from celestial navigation and dead reckoning may include both systematic and random error of uncertain magnitude, but which are most likely to be important in regions of strong horizontal temperature gradients. Prior global analyses of high-temporal resolution (2-hour) historical surface data suggest the combined effect of uncertainty due to celestial navigation and dead-reckoning may introduce uncertainty in SST of order 0.1 °C, increasing to 0.3 °C in frontal regions (Dai et al., 2021). Systematic errors are estimated to be an order of magnitude smaller. It is unclear whether these estimates apply here as: (i) horizontal gradients of temperature are generally enhanced at the surface, suggesting SST-based estimates will overestimate the interior uncertainty, and (ii) estimated uncertainties depend on the time-elapsed between the observations and the last position fix by celestial navigation—information not clearly available for the stations used here. Given these uncertainties, we do not attempt to explicitly account for errors in horizontal position.

Errors can also be introduced from the reported depths of the measurements, which were inferred based on the amount of line-out at the time of observation, rather than the modern approach of calculating measurement depth from the observed pressure at the instrument. This can lead to several, possibly competing, sources of bias. First, in the presence of strong currents the line can be deflected from the vertical, such that the actual measurement depth is shallower than reported (Wüst, 1933). This is most likely to be significant in regions of strong currents—we exclude one station from the *Valdivia* in the Agulhas where line deflections of 30° were noted—and will tend to introduce a warm bias in the historical observations, such that there will be a cold bias in the modern minus historical temperature differences. Secondly, although the *Valdivia* and *Planet* used wire for their measurements, the *Gazelle* used hemp line, which can stretch under the weight of the instruments and bottom weight. This might lead to shallow biases in the reported *Gazelle* measurement depths, possibly introducing a warm bias in the modern minus *Gazelle* temperature differences. The errors in the basinwide mean temperature change due to line stretch are identically zero at the surface, and are estimated to increase approximately linearly to a maximum of 0.17°C at 750 m depth (supplementary information), below which they again decrease due to the weak interior temperature gradients. Errors of this magnitude are similar to the measurement uncertainty of the thermometers (Roemmich et al., 2012), and do not qualitatively affect our findings.

2.2 Comparison with modern data

We compare the historical observations to modern climatological values from the World Ocean Atlas (WOA) 2018 (Boyer et al., 2018). WOA incorporates extensive shipboard and profiling float measurements in a quality controlled and objectively analyzed climatology spanning the period of 2005–2017 at 0.25° horizontal resolution. The monthly 1° climatology for the period 1955–1964 is also used to isolate changes over the first half of the 20th century (section 3). In both cases, monthly temperature values are interpolated to the depth and horizontal position of the historical observations, and the difference between the modern and historical data is calculated. Below 1500 m depth monthly climatologies are unavailable and we instead use WOA seasonal climatologies. This approach limits the effect of seasonal variability on our calculated temperature differences, however clearly other timescales of variability may still be aliased into the *Gazelle*, *Valdivia*, and *Planet* observations, as discussed further below and in the supplementary information.

The mean historical-to-WOA temperature change is computed by a least squares method that accounts for measurement error and signals that are not representative of the decadal-mean, basinwide average temperature. Full details of the method are provided in the supplementary information (and Gebbie & Huybers, 2019). Briefly, the contamination of the temperature observations is assumed to have three parts: (1) transient effects such as isopycnal heave due to internal waves or mesoscale eddies, (2) irregular spatial sampling of the basin, and (3) measurement or calibration error of the thermometers. The expected size of (1) varies spatially, with estimates taken from the WOCE Global Hydrographic Climatology (Gouretski & Koltermann, 2004), and corrected for the approximately 30 year time-interval of the historical observations. Following Gebbie and Huybers (2019) the variance due to (2) is assumed to be 20% that of transient motions (R. X. Huang, 2015), and the standard error due to (3) is assumed equal to 0.14°C (Roemmich et al., 2012). Results were tested and found to be qualitatively robust to parameter choices for the least-squares method, and similar to results using a simple arithmetic mean.

3 Results

Temperature differences between modern and historical data are calculated and a profile of the mean observed change over the last century in the Indian Ocean is shown in figure 2. SST has warmed by 0.87 (± 0.22) °C between the modern and historical observations (all uncertainties in this manuscript are reported as 2 standard deviations). This estimate is consistent with basin-averaged estimates from SST reanalyses. Near-surface warming decays away from the surface until a zero crossing near 750 m depth, somewhat shallower than what is observed from the *Challenger* observations in the Pacific where the warming signal reaches depths greater than a kilometer (Gebbie & Huybers, 2019). This implies Ocean Heat Content over the upper 700 m increased at a rate of 0.40 $(\pm 0.18) \times 10^{22}$ J/decade over the 20th century (see supplementary information). This is roughly consistent with estimates over the last half of the century, which suggest an accelerated change following the year 2000 (Lee et al., 2015; Roxy et al., 2020), and indeed we show below that the increase of heat content occurred largely post-1955. Weak cooling near 1500 m depth is also apparent in the mean profile, however the magnitude of the cooling is reduced if the Tait pressure correction is applied (dash-dot line in figure 2), suggesting this feature is at the detection limit of the observations.

The basinwide average profile obscures significant horizontal spatial variability that is evident in depth-averaged maps (figure S1), and a meridional section formed by averaging observations in latitude and depth bins (figure 3, and supplementary information). The strongest warming in the latitude-depth slice is along the ACC subtropical front near 45°S, with an average near-surface value of approximately 1.5°C. Weaker warming of about 0.5°C also extends deeper than 600 m through much of the subtropical gyre, and above the thermocline in the tropics. A strip of near-surface cooling at 10°S extends down immediately below the thermocline, and along the poleward flank of the thermo-

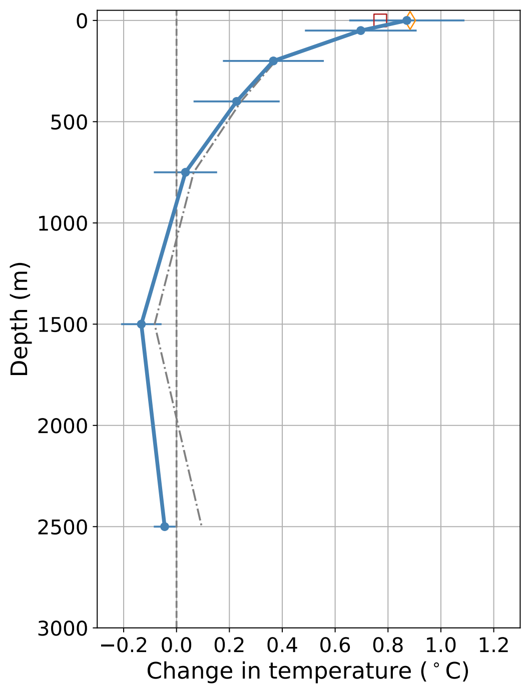

Figure 2. Profile of the observed mean temperature change in the Indian Ocean over the 20th century (blue line), with 95% confidence intervals. The mean profile with the Tait pressure correction (Tait, 1882) applied is shown by the thin dashed-dot line. Basin mean change in SST from the HadSST (orange diamond) and ERSST (red square) reanalyses are indicated at the surface.

cline dome, with interior warming on the equatorward flank reaching deeper than 1000 m.

This pattern of temperature change over the last century is remarkably similar in structure to the temperature change noted in the modern observational record of the latter half of the 20th century (figure 4c, and Alory et al., 2007; L. Yang et al., 2020). It can largely be interpreted as resulting from a southward shift of the ocean gyres of approximately 1°–2° latitude, consistent with the latitudinal displacement of surface isotherms evident in SST reanalysis (figure 4a). This shift occurs in the second half of the century, and we note a recent analysis of *Gazelle* data found a similar temporal pattern for the increase of surface salinity in the Indian Ocean (Gould & Cunningham, 2021). Changes in surface values conflate both adiabatic and diabatic effects due to surface fluxes, however the implied shift of isotherms is sufficient in magnitude to explain many of the observed features in the interior temperature change, as is shown in figure 4d where an ex-

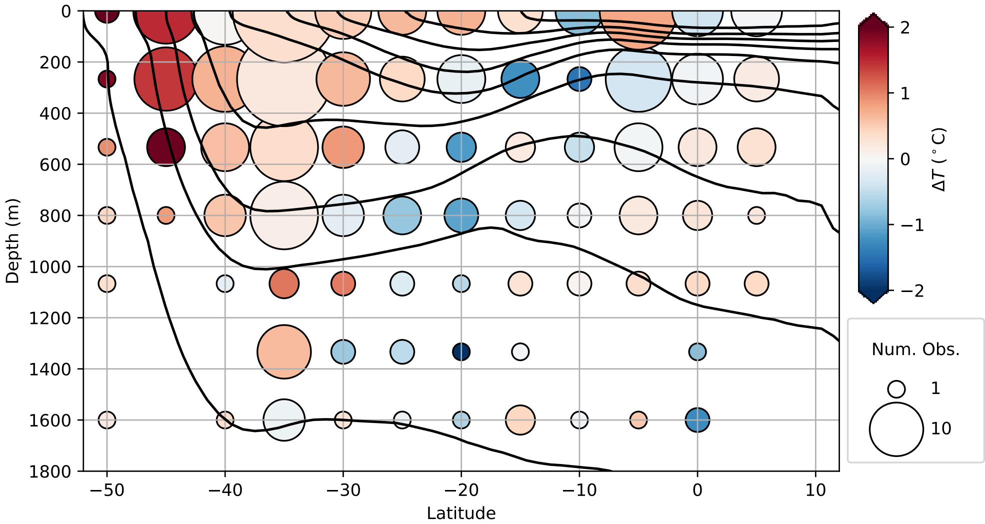

Figure 3. A latitude-depth slice indicates heterogeneous temperature change (colorscale) in the interior. Observations are binned into latitude-depth bins and averaged, with the number of observations in each bin indicated by the marker size (legend). Zonally averaged temperature contours from the 2005–2017 climatology are shown in black.

ample zonally averaged temperature difference is created by shifting the modern temperature climatology by 1° latitude and differencing. Other features in the observed meridional structure of 20th century temperature change (figure 3), such as near-surface warming and cooling directly below the thermocline, are not as well explained by shifting of the gyre position, but are again present in the recent observations (figure 4c), and have been attributed to changes in heat advection from the Pacific through the Indonesian Throughflow (Alory et al., 2007; Ummenhofer et al., 2017), or Southern Ocean ventilation (L. Yang et al., 2020).

The similarity of the structure of the total 20th century temperature change to that observed over only the period 1955–2017 suggests that interior temperature changes before mid-century may have been limited. We show the mean temperature change at 250 m depth from the ECMWF Ensemble of Ocean Reanalyses of the 20th century (ORA-20C, de Boisséson et al., 2018)—a 10-member ensemble of data assimilating global simulations that span the period 1900-2009—in figure 4b. Reanalyses can be biased by changing data availability over time (de Boisseson & Balmaseda, 2016), however comparisons to the observations are informative. In the reanalyses the first-half of the century is char-

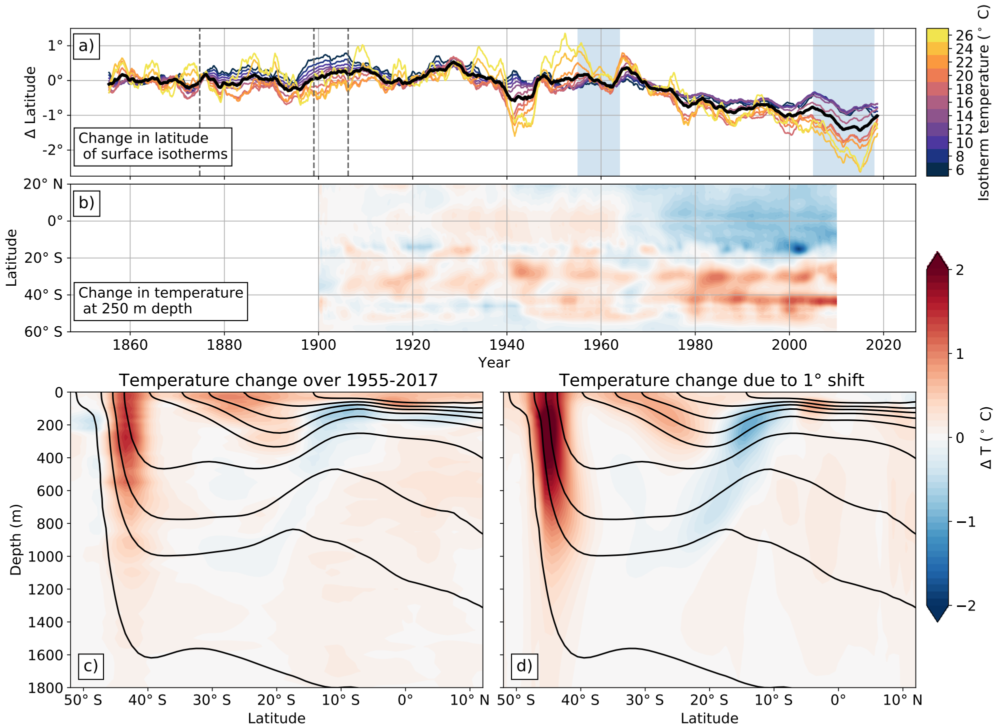

Figure 4. Indian Ocean temperature change has accelerated over the last half of the 20th century. a) Time series of the change in mean latitude of surface isotherms (colored lines) in the ERSST reanalysis (zonally averaged and smoothed with a 3 year running mean), referenced relative to the 1860-1870 average position. Mean surface isotherm displacement is shown by the heavy black line, the thin dashed gray lines indicate the time of the 3 historical cruises, and the climatological periods of 1955-1964 and 2005-2017 are indicated by light blue shading. b) Ensemble mean temperature at 250 m depth from the ORA-20C reanalysis (de Boisséson et al., 2018), referenced relative to the 1900-1910 mean at each latitude. c) Climatological change in temperature between 1955 and 2017 from observations (WOA). d) Temperature change inferred by shifting the modern climatological values by 1°S, consistent with the surface isotherm displacement. In panels b-d the temperature is zonally averaged over 60°E - 100°E, and the black contours indicate the modern average temperature field.

acterized by weak interior warming, relative to the 1900-1910 mean. However, beginning around 1970 there is a rapid transition to a meridional dipole pattern of warming and cooling, indicating that the mid-century acceleration of surface warming (Roxy et al., 2014), and the southward shift of surface isotherms, extended into the subsurface ocean.

To confirm this interpretation, we calculate the temperature difference over just the first half of the 20th century by subtracting the historical measurements from the WOA 1955–1964 observational climatology. This shows limited evidence of interior temperature change over this period (figures 5 and S2), with a near zero change in estimated ocean heat content over the upper 700 m (-0.10 [± 0.30] $\times 10^{22}$ J/decade). This suggests that surface warming beginning around 1900, evident in SST reanalyses and paleoreconstructions (Tierney et al., 2015; Abram et al., 2016), may not have extended into the interior until after mid-century. Mean subsurface cooling below 500 m depth originates in these observations from apparent cooling along the ACC and the poleward flank of the thermocline dome (figure S2), and may contribute to the observed cooling near 1500 m in figure 2. Most of the observed changes in subsurface temperature above the thermocline between 1874 and 2017 (eg. figure 2) thus appear to have occurred in the last half of the 20th century.

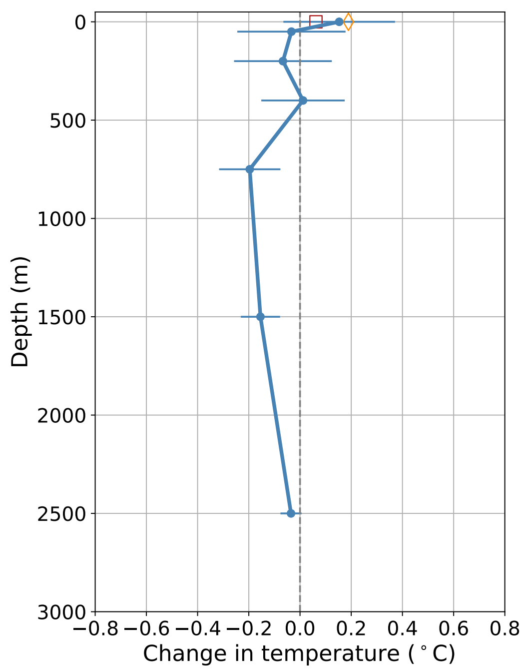

Figure 5. As in figure 2, but for the observed temperature change between the historical cruises and the 1955-1964 climatological values.

4 Discussion

The Indian Ocean is recognized to play a major role in both regional and global climate, with SST and ocean heat content increasing at a rate exceeding most of the other global oceans. Quantifying the patterns and temporal evolution of ocean temperature change in this region is an important step towards ascertaining the relevant physical mechanisms at play, but has been made difficult by the relatively short period ($\sim$60 years) of available interior ocean temperature measurements. Here we have utilized a unique dataset of late 19th and early 20th century oceanographic expeditions to extend the observational record back to the period spanning 1874–1906. Results of this suggest a pattern of mean 20th century warming in the Indian Ocean that extends to 750 m depth, similar to what was observed from the *Challenger* expedition in the Pacific (Roemmich et al., 2012; Gebbie & Huybers, 2019).

The latitude-depth pattern of temperature change (figure 3) is consistent with the pattern seen in the modern observational record post-1960. The historical dataset is not well suited to an in-depth analysis of mechanisms, however we note that the general pattern is well-explained by a southward shift of the gyre of approximately 1°–2°. This shift can originate dynamically through changes in the coupled atmosphere-ocean circulation, with expansion of the Hadley-cells, and associated poleward shift of the subtropical ocean gyres, believed to be a consequence of anthropogenic climate change (H. Yang et al., 2020). Other possible mechanisms that have been proposed as candidates for generating the observed temperature changes include heat advection through the Indonesian Throughflow (Alory et al., 2007; Schwarzkopf & Böning, 2011; Ummenhofer et al., 2017) and from the Southern Ocean (Jayasankar et al., 2019; L. Yang et al., 2020), or through surface atmospheric forcing (Dong et al., 2014; Jin et al., 2018). In the Indian Ocean the changing interior temperatures appear to have largely occurred in the last half of the 20th century, with more limited change between the historical measurements and the 1955–1964 climatological values. This provides an independent line of evidence for multidecadal temperature change in the Indian Ocean, that extends into the subsurface interior, and that has largely occurred over the last half of the 20th century.

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the effort of many that went into collecting the invaluable data of the *Gazelle*, *Valdivia*, and *Planet*—including many who perished on these voyages. The accessibility of this data, well over a century since it was collected, sets a benchmark for our collective modern efforts. However, we believe it important to acknowledge that these historical expeditions also involved other goals, scientific and political, that were likely harmful to many they encountered, and hence any consideration of their legacy must include a holistic consideration of their impact and historical context. The authors thank Julia Wenegrat for help with digitizing the historical records, the Biodiversity Heritage Library (https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/) for making available online scanned versions of the original cruise reports, and the Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum for assistance locating photographs of the *Gazelle*. GG is supported by U.S. NSF-OCE 82280500. Insightful suggestions from Mike McPhaden and Raghu Murtugudde during preparation of this manuscript are gratefully acknowledged.

Open Research

Archiving of digitized data from the *Gazelle*, *Valdivia*, and *Planet* used in this analysis is in progress, and will be made publicly available in csv and netcdf format through `zenodo.org` upon manuscript acceptance. Data is made available now as supplementary information for purposes of the review process. All analysis code used in the manuscript will also be made publicly available through `zenodo.org`. World Ocean Atlas data is available at: `https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/world-ocean-atlas`. ERSST v5 reanalysis output (B. Huang et al., 2017) from: `https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/extended-reconstructed-sst`. HadSST v4.0.1 reanalysis output (Kennedy et al., 2019) from: `https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/hadsst4/`. ORA-20C reanalysis (de Boisséson et al., 2018) from: `https://www.cen.uni-hamburg.de/en/icdc/data/ocean/easy-init-ocean/ecmwf-ensemble-of-ocean-reanalyses-of-the-20th-century-ora-20c.html`.

References

Abram, N. J., McGregor, H. V., Tierney, J. E., Evans, M. N., McKay, N. P., Kaufman, D. S., & the PAGES 2k Consortium. (2016, August). Early onset of industrial-era warming across the oceans and continents. *Nature*, *536*(7617), 411–418. Retrieved 2022-02-03, from `http://www.nature.com/articles/nature19082` doi: 10.1038/nature19082

Alory, G., Wijffels, S., & Meyers, G. (2007, January). Observed temperature trends in the Indian Ocean over 1960–1999 and associated mechanisms.

Geophysical Research Letters, *34*(2), L02606. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2006GL028044` doi: 10.1029/2006GL028044

Beal, L. M., Vialard, J., & Roxy, M. K. (2019, September). *Executive Summary: IndOOS-2: A Roadmap to Sustained Observations of the Indian Ocean for 2020-2030* (Tech. Rep.). CLIVAR. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `http://www.clivar.org/sites/default/files/documents/IndOOS-2_Executive%20Summary_3.pdf` doi: 10.36071/clivar.rp.4-1.2019

Boyer, T., Baranova, O., Coleman, C., Garcia, H., Grodsky, A., Locarnini, R., ... Zweng, M. (2018). *World Ocean Database 2018* (Tech. Rep.).

Brennecke, W. (1909). *Forschungrsreise S.M.S. "Planet" 1906/1907, III. Band Ozeanographie.* Berlin: Verlag von Karl Siegismund.

Chun, K. (1903). *Aus den tiefen des weltmeeres, von Carl Chun. Schilderungen von der Deutschen tiefsee-expedition.* Jena,: G. Fischer,. Retrieved 2021-07-19, from `http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/14876` doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.14876

Dai, C., Chan, D., Huybers, P., & Pillai, N. (2021, March). Late 19th century navigational uncertainties and their influence on sea surface temperature estimates. *The Annals of Applied Statistics*, *15*(1). Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `https://projecteuclid.org/journals/annals-of-applied-statistics/volume-15/issue-1/Late-19th-century-navigational-uncertainties-and-their-influence-on-sea/10.1214/20-AOAS1367.full` doi: 10.1214/20-AOAS1367

de Boisseson, E., & Balmaseda, M. A. (2016). *An ensemble of 20th century ocean reanalyses for providing ocean initial conditions for CERA-20C coupled streams.* (Tech. Rep. No. 24). ECMWF.

de Boisséson, E., Balmaseda, M. A., & Mayer, M. (2018, May). Ocean heat content variability in an ensemble of twentieth century ocean reanalyses. *Climate Dynamics*, *50*(9-10), 3783–3798. Retrieved 2021-07-22, from `http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s00382-017-3845-0` doi: 10.1007/s00382-017-3845-0

Dong, L., Zhou, T., & Wu, B. (2014, January). Indian Ocean warming during 1958–2004 simulated by a climate system model and its mechanism. *Climate Dynamics*, *42*(1-2), 203–217. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s00382-013-1722-z doi: 10.1007/s00382-013-1722-z

Gebbie, G., & Huybers, P. (2019, January). The Little Ice Age and 20th-century deep Pacific cooling. *Science*, *363*(6422), 70–74. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://www.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/10.1126/science.aar8413 doi: 10.1126/science.aar8413

Gould, W. J., & Cunningham, S. A. (2021, December). Global-scale patterns of observed sea surface salinity intensified since the 1870s. *Communications Earth & Environment*, *2*(1), 76. Retrieved 2022-02-03, from http://www.nature.com/articles/s43247-021-00161-3 doi: 10.1038/s43247-021-00161-3

Gouretski, V., & Koltermann, K. (2004). *WOCE Global Hydrographic Climatology* (Tech. Rep. No. 35). Berichte des Bundesamtes für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie.

Han, W., Vialard, J., McPhaden, M. J., Lee, T., Masumoto, Y., Feng, M., & de Ruijter, W. P. (2014, November). Indian Ocean Decadal Variability: A Review. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, *95*(11), 1679–1703. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/BAMS-D-13-00028.1 doi: 10.1175/BAMS-D-13-00028.1

Hu, S., & Fedorov, A. V. (2019, October). Indian Ocean warming can strengthen the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation. *Nature Climate Change*, *9*(10), 747–751. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from http://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-019-0566-x doi: 10.1038/s41558-019-0566-x

Huang, B., Thorne, P. W., Banzon, V. F., Boyer, T., Chepurin, G., Lawrimore, J. H., . . . Zhang, H.-M. (2017). *NOAA Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature (ERSST), Version 5.* NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Retrieved 2022-01-25, from https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.ncdc:C00927 (Type: dataset) doi: 10.7289/V5T72FNM

Huang, R. X. (2015, December). Heaving modes in the world oceans. *Climate Dynamics*, *45*(11-12), 3563–3591. Retrieved 2022-01-25, from http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s00382-015-2557-6 doi: 10.1007/s00382-015-2557-6

Hydrographischen Amt des Reichs-Marine-Amts. (1889). *Die Forschungsreise S. M. S. "Gazelle" in den Jahren 1874 bis 1876 : unter Kommando des Kapitän See Freiherrn von Schleinitz / herausgegeben von dem Hydrogrphischen Amt des Reishs-Marine-Amts.* Berlin :: E. S. Mittler und Sohn,. Retrieved 2022-01-26, from `http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/984` doi: 10.5962/bhl.title.984

Jayasankar, T., Murtugudde, R., & Eldho, T. (2019, November). The Indian Ocean Deep Meridional Overturning Circulation in Three Ocean Reanalysis Products. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *46*(21), 12146–12155. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2019GL084244` doi: 10.1029/2019GL084244

Jin, X., Kwon, Y.-O., Ummenhofer, C. C., Seo, H., Schwarzkopf, F. U., Biastoch, A., … Wright, J. S. (2018, May). Influences of Pacific Climate Variability on Decadal Subsurface Ocean Heat Content Variations in the Indian Ocean. *Journal of Climate*, *31*(10), 4157–4174. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/JCLI-D-17-0654.1` doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-17-0654.1

Kennedy, J. J., Rayner, N. A., Atkinson, C. P., & Killick, R. E. (2019, July). An Ensemble Data Set of Sea Surface Temperature Change From 1850: The Met Office Hadley Centre HadSST.4.0.0.0 Data Set. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, *124*(14), 7719–7763. Retrieved 2022-01-25, from `https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1029/2018JD029867` doi: 10.1029/2018JD029867

Lee, S.-K., Park, W., Baringer, M. O., Gordon, A. L., Huber, B., & Liu, Y. (2015, June). Pacific origin of the abrupt increase in Indian Ocean heat content during the warming hiatus. *Nature Geoscience*, *8*(6), 445–449. Retrieved 2021-07-16, from `http://www.nature.com/articles/ngeo2438` doi: 10.1038/ngeo2438

Luo, J.-J., Sasaki, W., & Masumoto, Y. (2012, November). Indian Ocean warming modulates Pacific climate change. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *109*(46), 18701–18706. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1210239109` doi: 10.1073/pnas.1210239109

Maloney, E., & Hartmann, D. (2000). Modulation of Eastern North Pacific Hurricases by the Madden-Julian Oscillation. *Journal of Climate*, *13*(9), 1451–1460. doi: 10.1175/1520-0442(2000)013⟨1451:MOENPH⟩2.0.CO;2

McPhaden, M. J. (1999, February). Genesis and Evolution of the 1997-98 El Nino. *Science*, *283*(5404), 950–954. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://www.sciencemag.org/lookup/doi/10.1126/science.283.5404.950 doi: 10.1126/science.283.5404.950

McPhaden, M. J., Meyers, G., Ando, K., Masumoto, Y., Murty, V. S. N., Ravichandran, M., ... Yu, W. (2009, April). RAMA: The Research Moored Array for African–Asian–Australian Monsoon Analysis and Prediction. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, *90*(4), 459–480. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/2008BAMS2608.1 doi: 10.1175/2008BAMS2608.1

Roemmich, D., John Gould, W., & Gilson, J. (2012, June). 135 years of global ocean warming between the Challenger expedition and the Argo Programme. *Nature Climate Change*, *2*(6), 425–428. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from http://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate1461 doi: 10.1038/nclimate1461

Roxy, M. K., Gnanaseelan, C., Parekh, A., Chowdary, J. S., Singh, S., Modi, A., ... Rajeevan, M. (2020). Indian Ocean Warming. In R. Krishnan, J. Sanjay, C. Gnanaseelan, M. Mujumdar, A. Kulkarni, & S. Chakraborty (Eds.), *Assessment of Climate Change over the Indian Region* (pp. 191–206). Singapore: Springer Singapore. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2_10 doi: 10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2_10

Roxy, M. K., Ritika, K., Terray, P., & Masson, S. (2014, November). The Curious Case of Indian Ocean Warming. *Journal of Climate*, *27*(22), 8501–8509. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/JCLI-D-14-00471.1 doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-14-00471.1

Schott, G. (1902). *Oceanographie und maritime Meteorologie* (Vol. 1). Jena, G. Fischer.

Schwarzkopf, F. U., & Böning, C. W. (2011, June). Contribution of Pacific wind stress to multi-decadal variations in upper-ocean heat content and sea level in the tropical south Indian Ocean. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *38*(12). Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2011GL047651 doi: 10.1029/2011GL047651

Tait, P. (1882). *The Pressure Errors of the Challenger Thermometers* (Tech. Rep. Nos. Vol. II, Appendix A). HM Stationary Office.

Tierney, J. E., Abram, N. J., Anchukaitis, K. J., Evans, M. N., Giry, C., Kilbourne, K. H., ... Zinke, J. (2015, March). Tropical sea surface temperatures for the past four centuries reconstructed from coral archives. *Paleoceanography*, *30*(3), 226–252. Retrieved 2022-02-03, from `http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/2014PA002717` doi: 10.1002/2014PA002717

Ummenhofer, C. C., Biastoch, A., & Böning, C. W. (2017, March). Multidecadal Indian Ocean Variability Linked to the Pacific and Implications for Preconditioning Indian Ocean Dipole Events. *Journal of Climate*, *30*(5), 1739–1751. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/JCLI-D-16-0200.1` doi: 10.1175/JCLI-D-16-0200.1

Ummenhofer, C. C., Murty, S. A., Sprintall, J., Lee, T., & Abram, N. J. (2021, August). Heat and freshwater changes in the Indian Ocean region. *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment*, *2*(8), 525–541. Retrieved 2022-02-03, from `https://www.nature.com/articles/s43017-021-00192-6` doi: 10.1038/s43017-021-00192-6

Wüst, G. (1933). Thermometric Measurement of Depth. *International Hydrographic Review*, *10*(1), 28–49.

Wüst, G., & Olson, B. (1933). *Das Bodenwasser und die Gliederung der atlantischen Tiefsee.* (Tech. Rep. No. 6). Berlin.

Xie, S.-P., Hu, K., Hafner, J., Tokinaga, H., Du, Y., Huang, G., & Sampe, T. (2009, February). Indian Ocean Capacitor Effect on Indo–Western Pacific Climate during the Summer following El Niño. *Journal of Climate*, *22*(3), 730–747. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/10.1175/2008JCLI2544.1` doi: 10.1175/2008JCLI2544.1

Yang, H., Lohmann, G., Krebs-Kanzow, U., Ionita, M., Shi, X., Sidorenko, D., ... Gowan, E. J. (2020, March). Poleward Shift of the Major Ocean Gyres Detected in a Warming Climate. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *47*(5). Retrieved 2021-07-12, from `https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2019GL085868` doi: 10.1029/2019GL085868

Yang, L., Murtugudde, R., Zhou, L., & Liang, P. (2020, December). A Potential Link Between the Southern Ocean Warming and the South Indian Ocean Heat

Balance. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, *125*(12). Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2020JC016132 doi: 10.1029/2020JC016132

Zhang, Y., Feng, M., Du, Y., Phillips, H. E., Bindoff, N. L., & McPhaden, M. J. (2018). Strengthened Indonesian Throughflow Drives Decadal Warming in the Southern Indian Ocean. *Geophysical Research Letters*, *45*(12), 6167–6175. Retrieved 2021-07-12, from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2018GL078265 doi: 10.1029/2018GL078265