**Lopez, H., S. Dong, S.-K. Lee, and E. Campos (2016), Remote influence of Interdecadal Pacific Oscillation on the South Atlantic meridional overturning circulation variability, Geophys. Res. Lett., 43, 8250–8258, doi:10.1002/2016GL069067.**

This manuscript addresses a potential mechanism for the remote influence of the IPO onto South Atlantic sea surface height (SSH) and meridional overturning circulation variability. This work is original as the influence of Pacific coupled ocean-atmospheric variability has not previously been linked to South Atlantic Meridional overturning Circulation (SAMOC) variations. This is important in that the South Atlantic Ocean plays a key role in the global distribution of energy and is characterized by complex and unique ocean dynamic processes that affect climate, commerce, communications, and recreational activities.

**Silvia L. Garzoli , Shenfu Dong, Rana Fine, Christopher S. Meinen, Renellys C. Perez , Claudia Schmid, Erik van Sebille, and Qi Yao (2015), The fate of the Deep Western Boundary Current in the South Atlantic, Deep-Sea Research I, vol. 103, pg. 125-136, doi:10.1016/j.dsr.2015.04.008**

**Published: September 2015 (online June 2015)**

Historical and new observations, including Argo profiling float data as well as shipboard oxygen and chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) sections, are examined together with two different analyses of the velocity products from a 27-year run of the Ocean general circulation model For the Earth Simulator (OFES) to trace the pathway of the DWBC through the South Atlantic. The new results show that the main portion of the NADW flow continues along the continental shelf of South America in the form of a strong reformed narrow DWBC, while a smaller portion, about 22% of the initial transport, flows towards the interior of the basin. In addition to the insights gained from the improved understanding of the AMOC dynamics of the South Atlantic, the results of this paper will directly inform the design of any observing system to collect long-term measurements of the AMOC (a key near-term priority for NOAA in the US Interagency Ocean Research Priorities Plan).

**Domingues, R., G. Goni, F. Bringas, S.-K. Lee, H.-S. Kim, G. Halliwell, J. Dong, J. Morell, and L. Pomales (2015), Upper ocean response to Hurricane Gonzalo (2014): Salinity effects revealed by**

**targeted and sustained underwater glider observations, Geophys. Res. Lett., 42, 7131-7138, doi:10.1002/2015GL065378.**

The main finding in this study is that salinity potentially played an important role on changes observed in the upper ocean; a near-surface barrier layer likely suppressed the hurricane-induced upper ocean cooling, leading to smaller than expected temperature changes. Poststorm observations also revealed a partial recovery of the ocean to prestorm conditions 11 days after the hurricane. Comparison with a coupled ocean-atmosphere hurricane model indicates that model-observations discrepancies are largely linked to salinity effects described. Results presented here show the critical value of targeted and sustained glider observations. The observations analyzed in this study are part of those obtained by a network of underwater gliders that was implemented specifically in support of hurricane studies.