

Do low clouds amplify internal fluctuations of the Pacific climate?

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Drought in southern US is linked to Tropical Pacific Sea Surface Temperatures

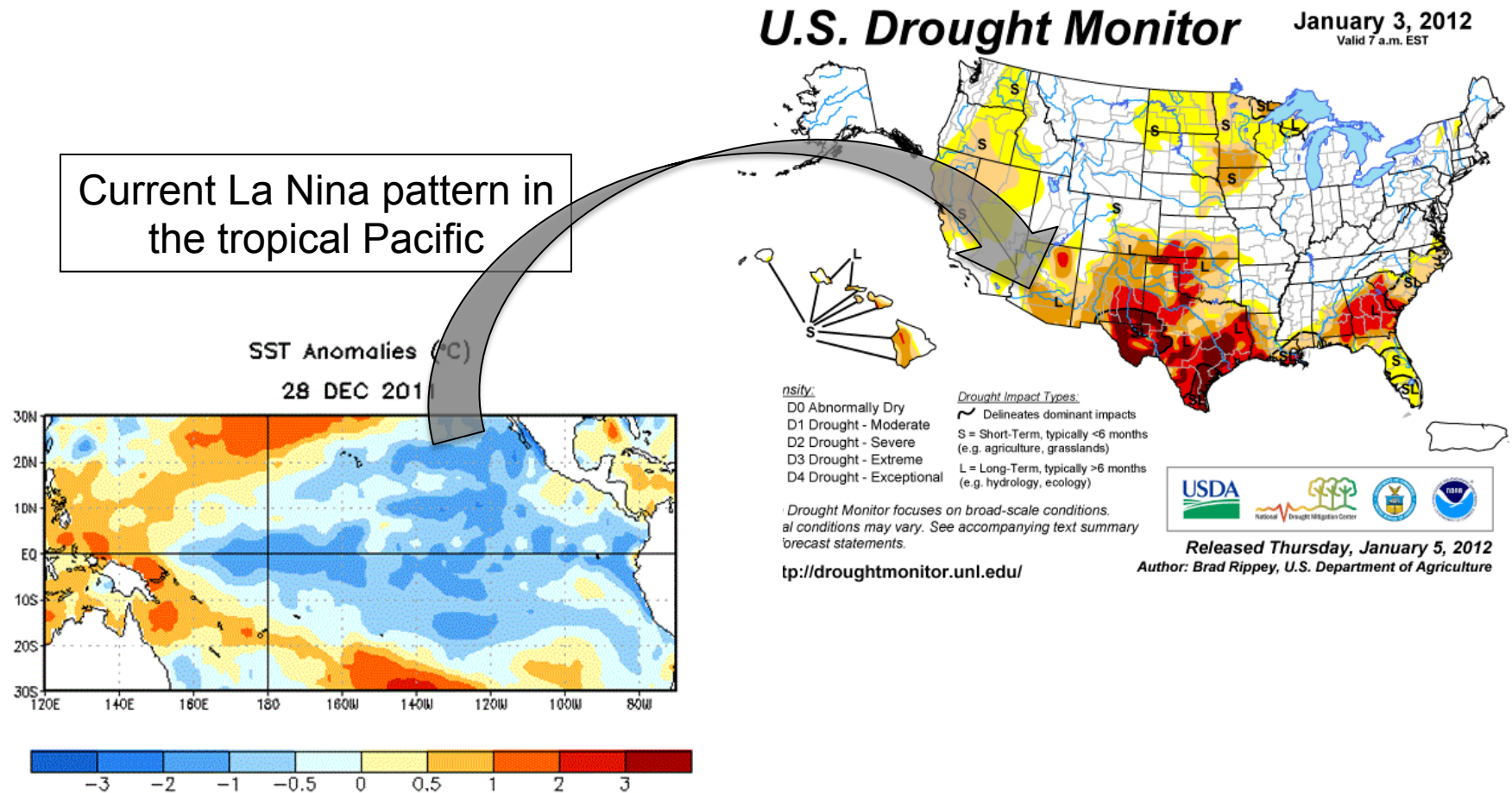
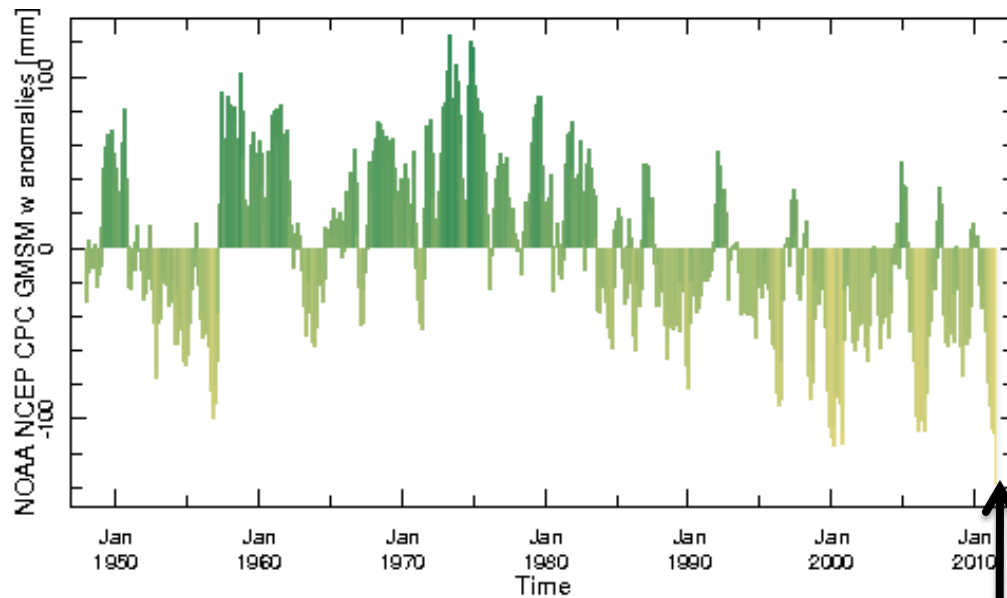


Figure 1. Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 28 December 2011. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means (Xue et al. 2003, *J. Climate*, 16, 1601-1612).

Meteorological drought can persist for decades

Soil moisture in Texas over the last 60 yrs

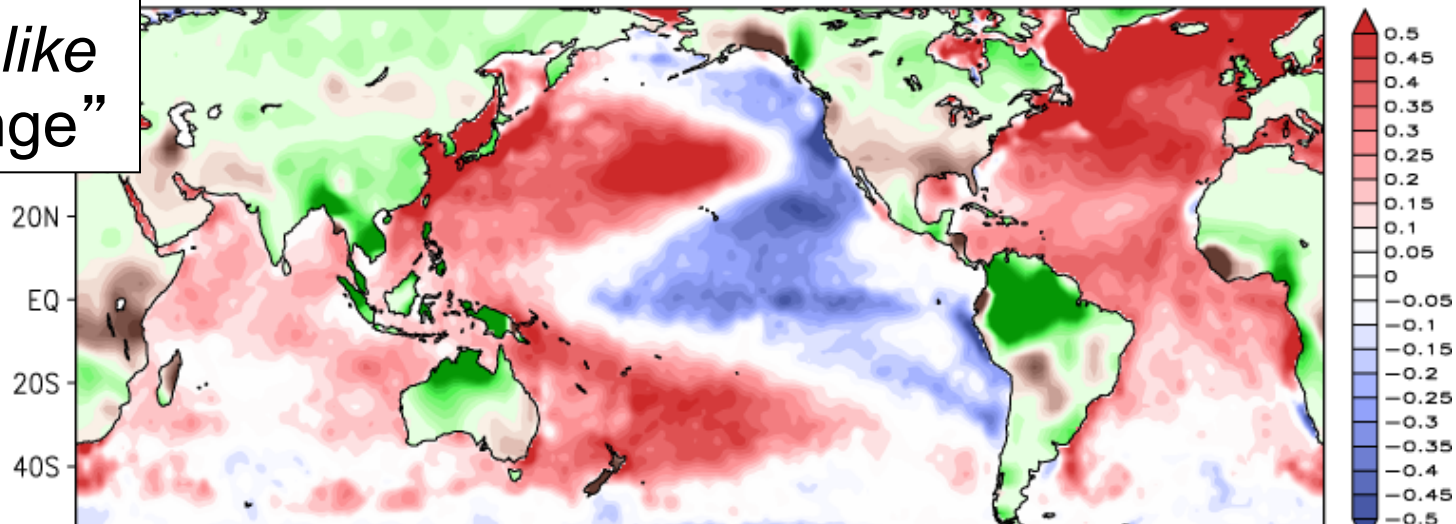


Current drought

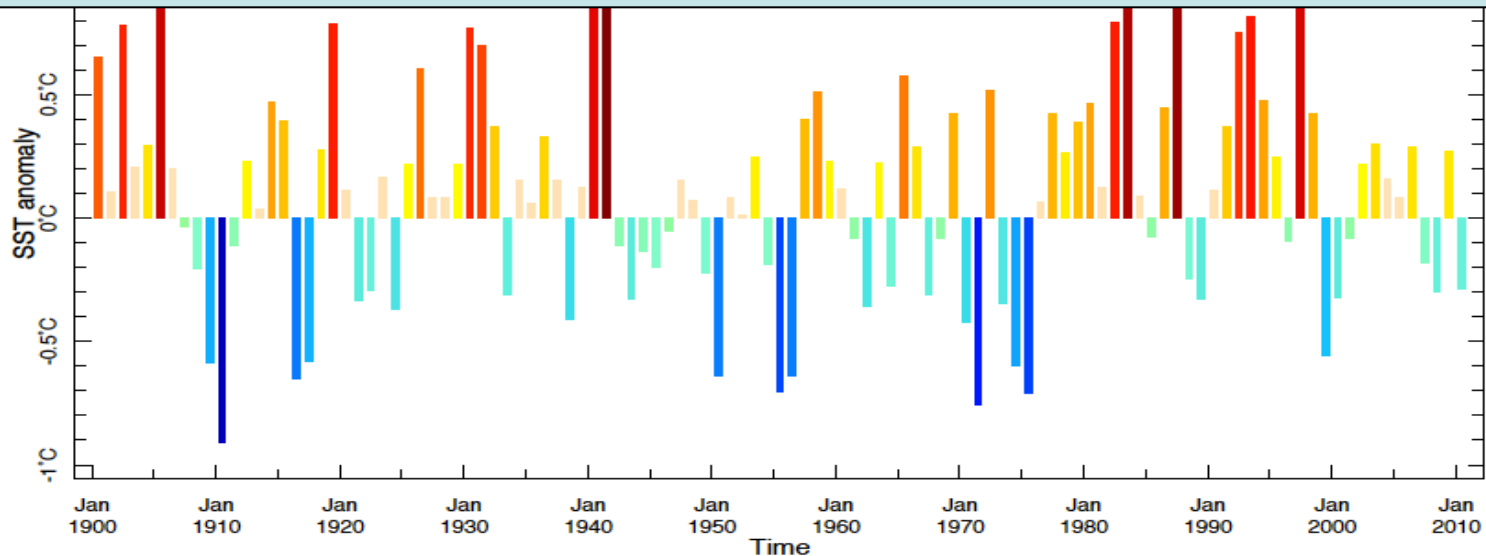
20th century and paleoclimate records provide ample evidence for decades-long, and even ‘Mega’ droughts

CMAP precip and HadISST (1998:2009)-(1979:1997)

“La Nina-like
SST change”



This is not the expected response of the Pacific to
GHG forcing (DiNezio et al. 2009)



What caused the trend in Pacific SST in the last several decades? How long will this trend continue?

What do we need to understand, observe, model?

Our approach:

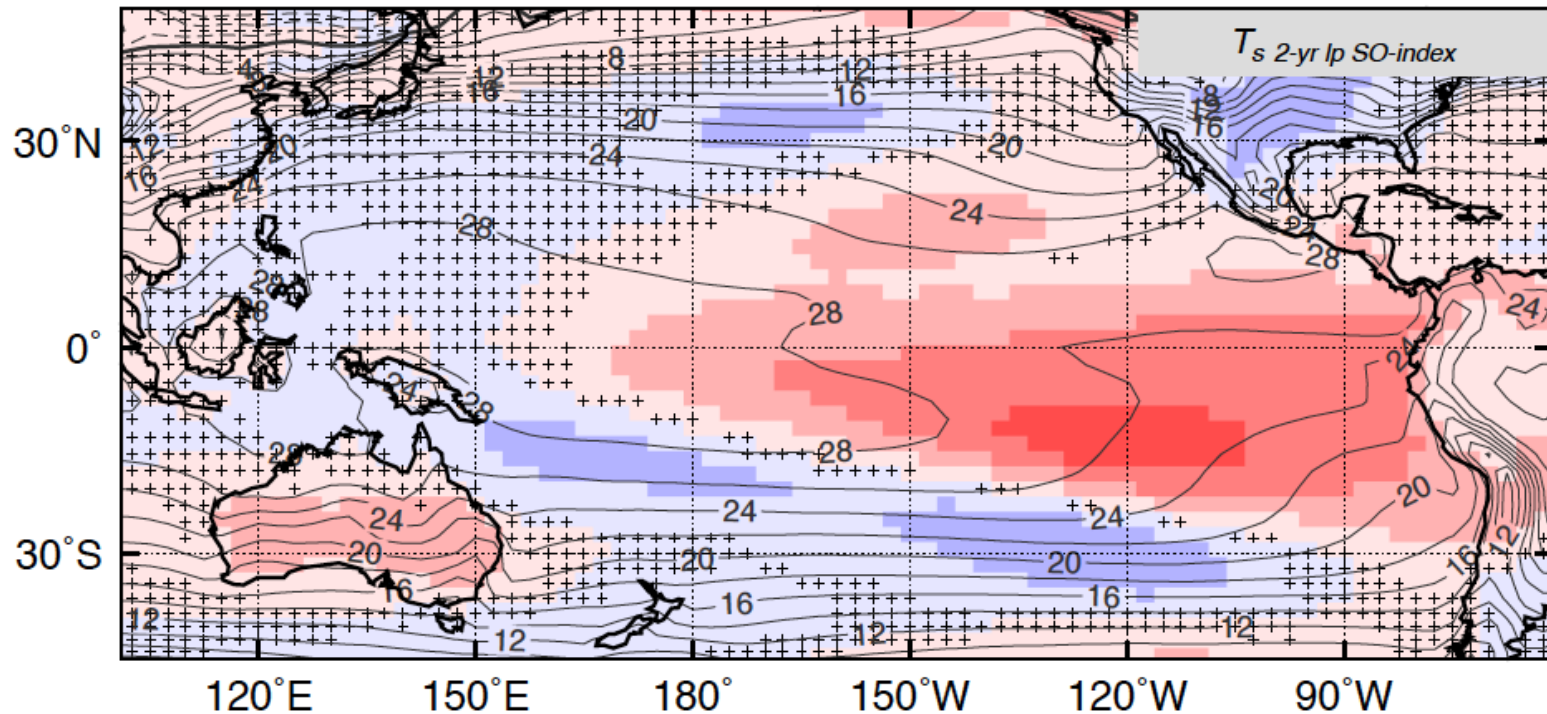
Decompose complex models into a set
of relatively few processes

Methodology

- Climate models with different degrees of coupling with the ocean
 1. Forced with climatological SST
Uncoupled
 2. Coupled to a SLAB ocean mixed layer (50 m)
*Thermodynamical coupling but
No interactive ocean dynamics*
 3. Coupled to a full ocean GCM
Fully coupled
- 13 different AGCMs- multi-model mean fields show structures that are not sensitive to the details of parameterizations

“El Nino-like” pattern is the dominant mode of variability without dynamical coupling to ocean

Multi-model mean regression of surface temperature on Walker Index**

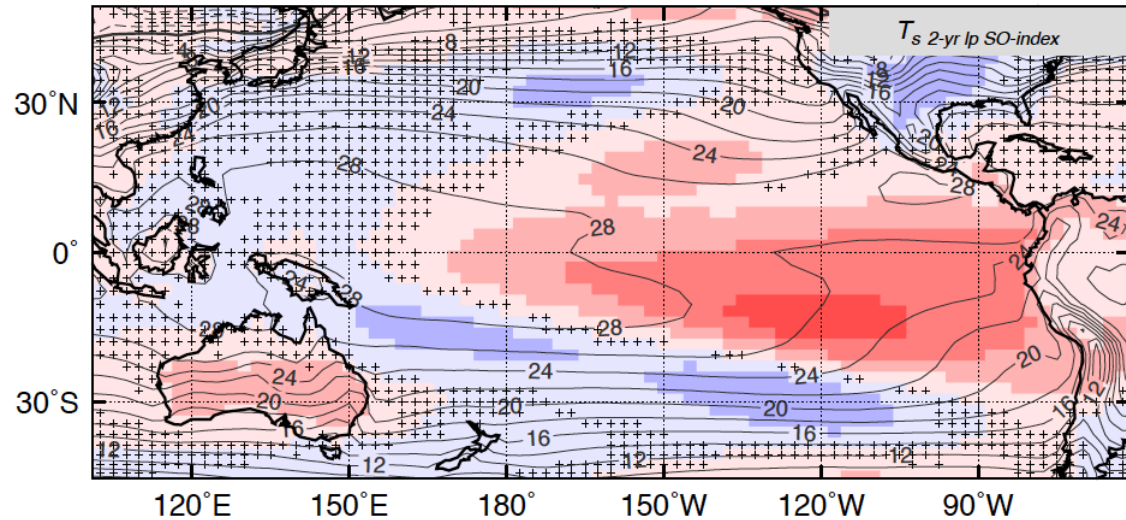


Note: Positive and negative fluctuations are equally likely

**stippling shows areas where < 10 out of 13 models agree in sign- i.e not robust

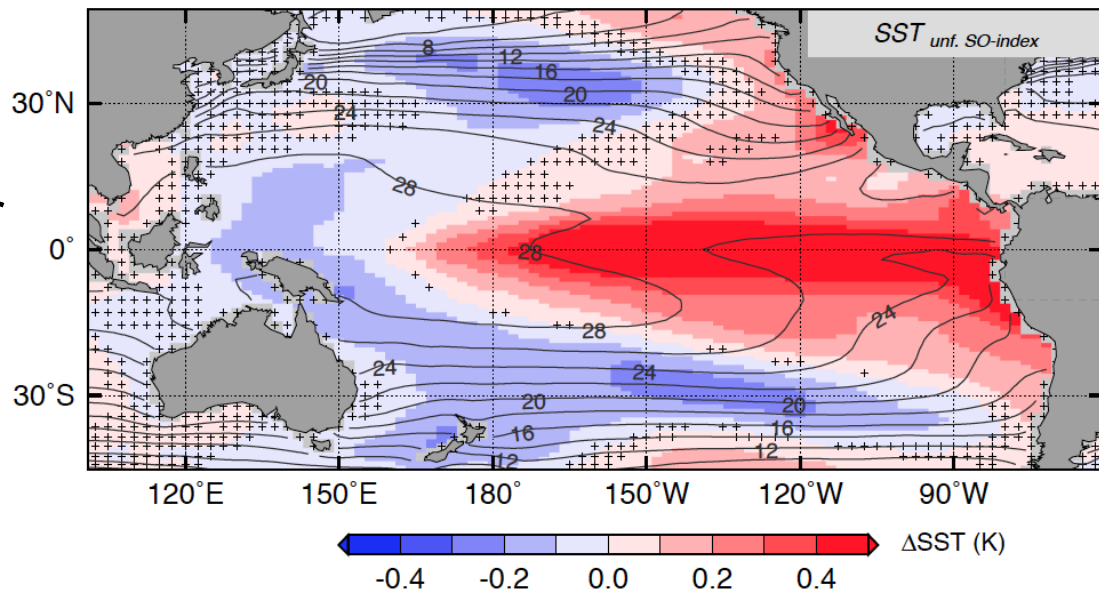
AGCM-slab multi-model mean (13 models) regression of SST on Walker index

(a) AGCM-ocean slab models: T_s regression on 2-yr lp SO-index (13-model ensemble)



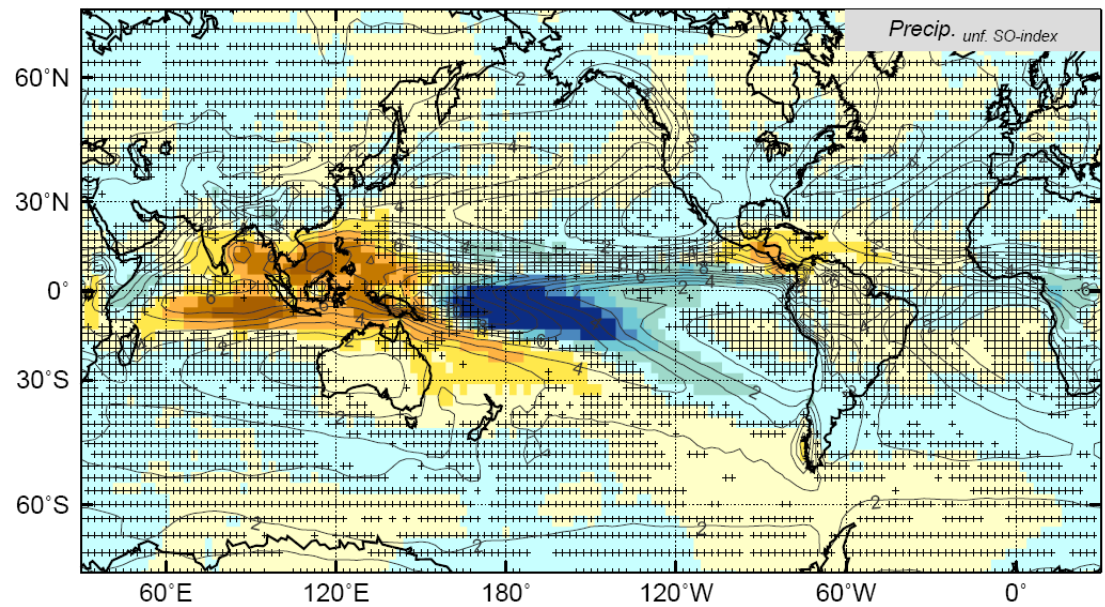
multi-dataset: SST regression on unif. SO-index

Observed regression of SST on normalized Walker index

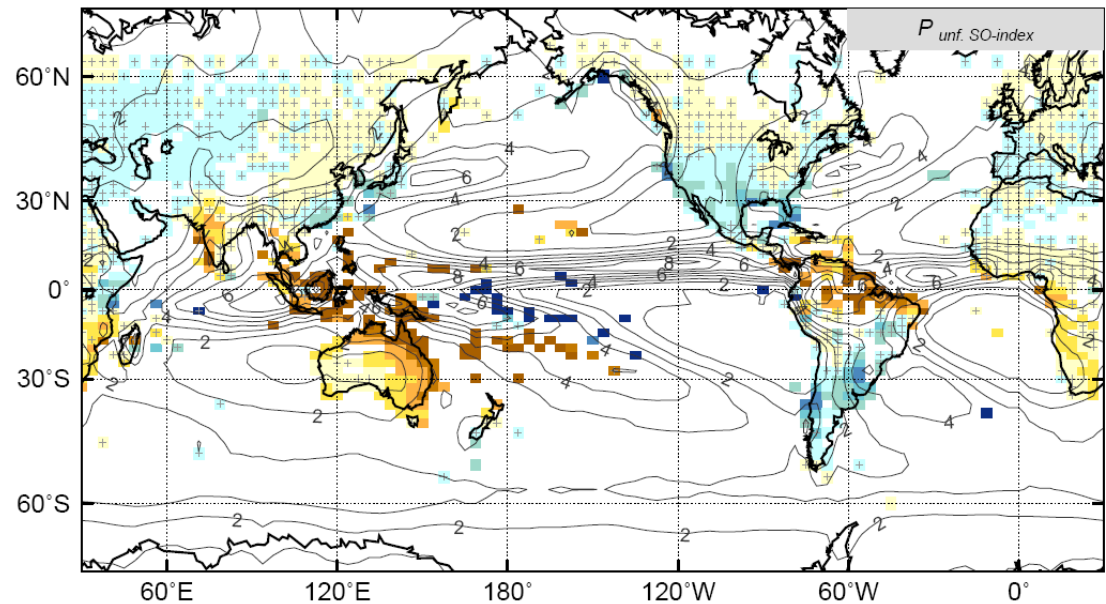


AGCM-slab multi-model mean (13 models)
regression of precip on
normalized Walker index

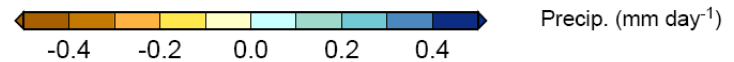
AGCM-ocean slab models: Precip. regression on unf. SO-index (13-model ensemble)



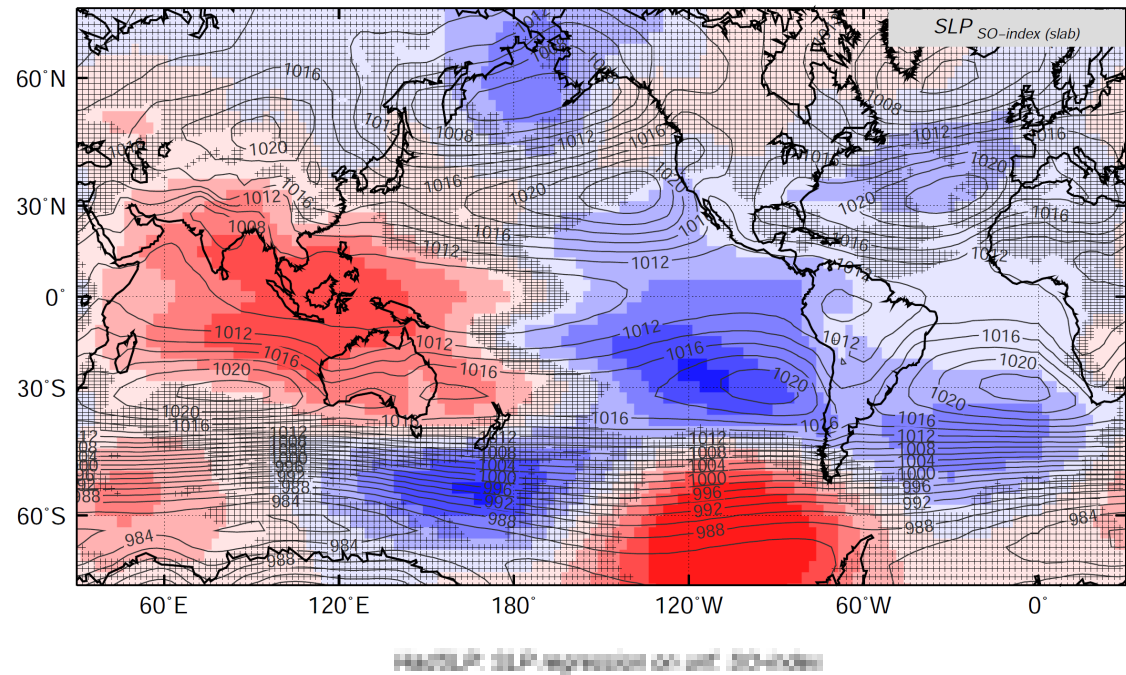
Hulme: P regression on unf. SO-index



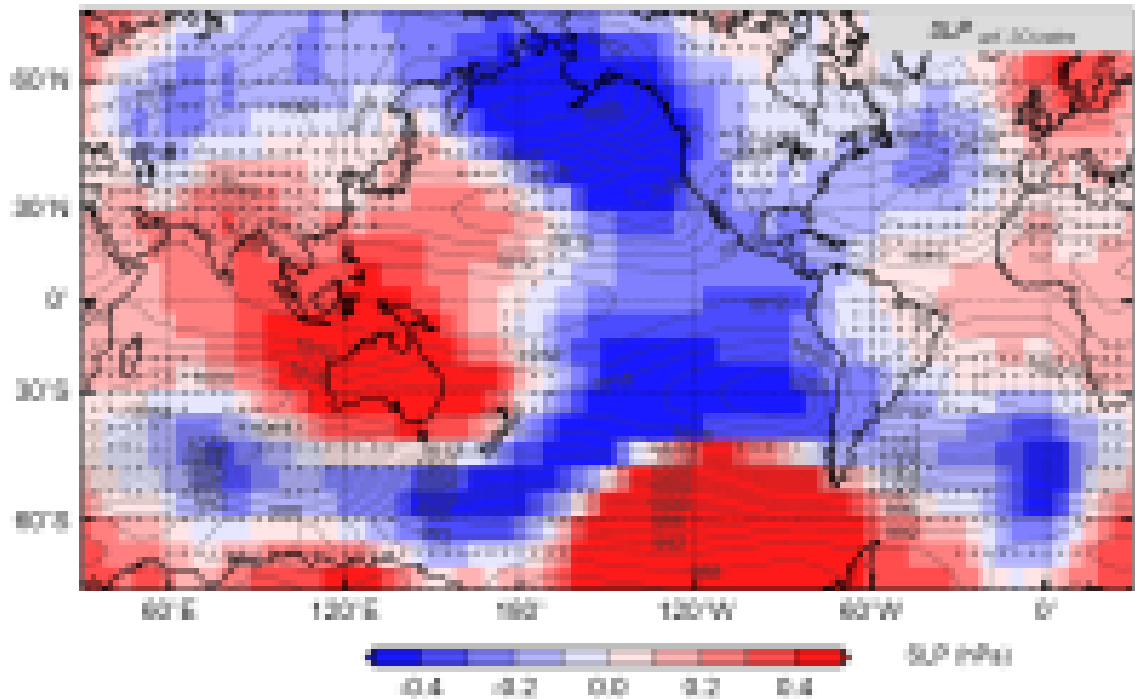
Observed regression of
GPCP precip (Adler et al.
2003)



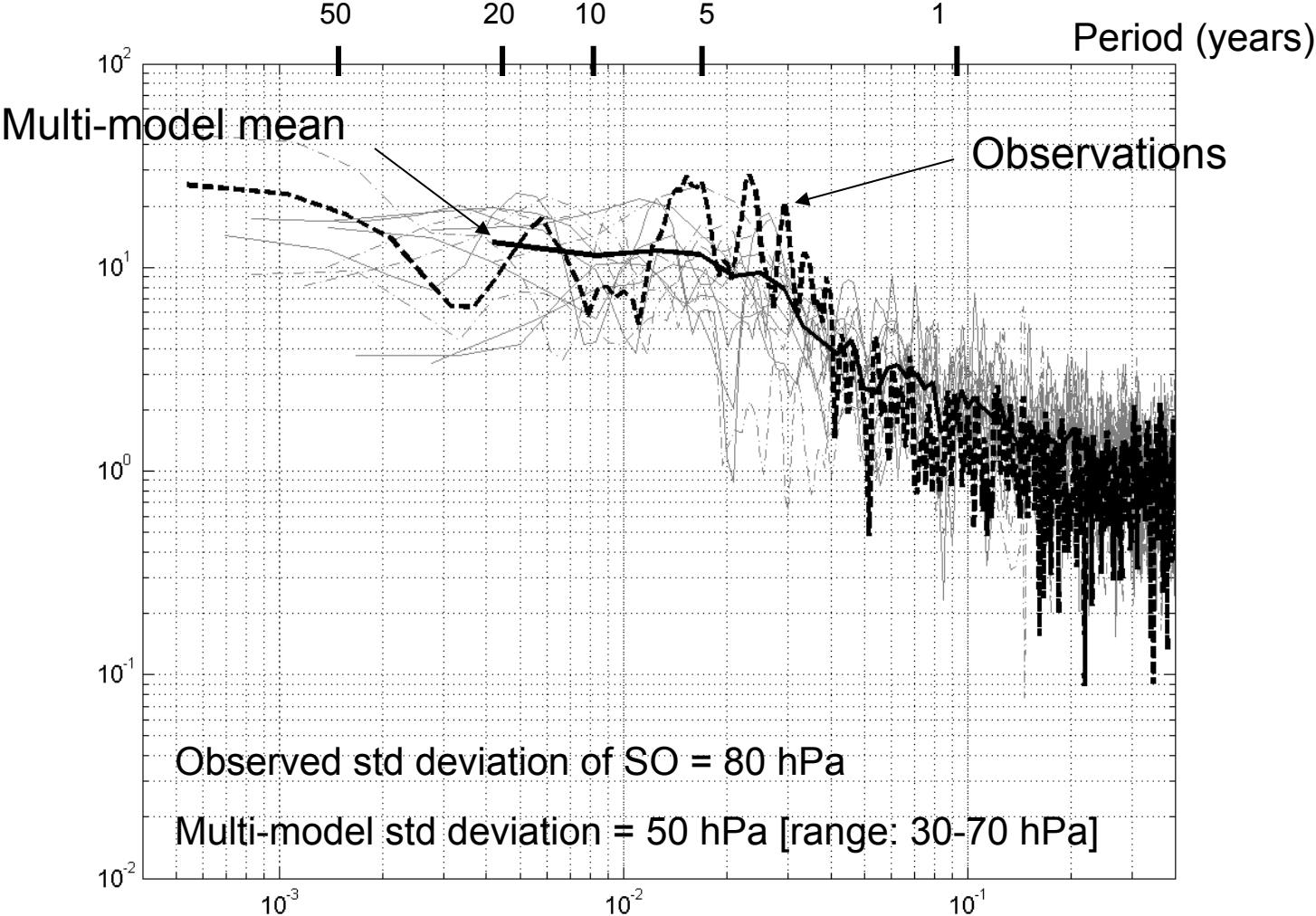
AGCM-slab multi-model mean (13 models) regression of SLP on Walker index

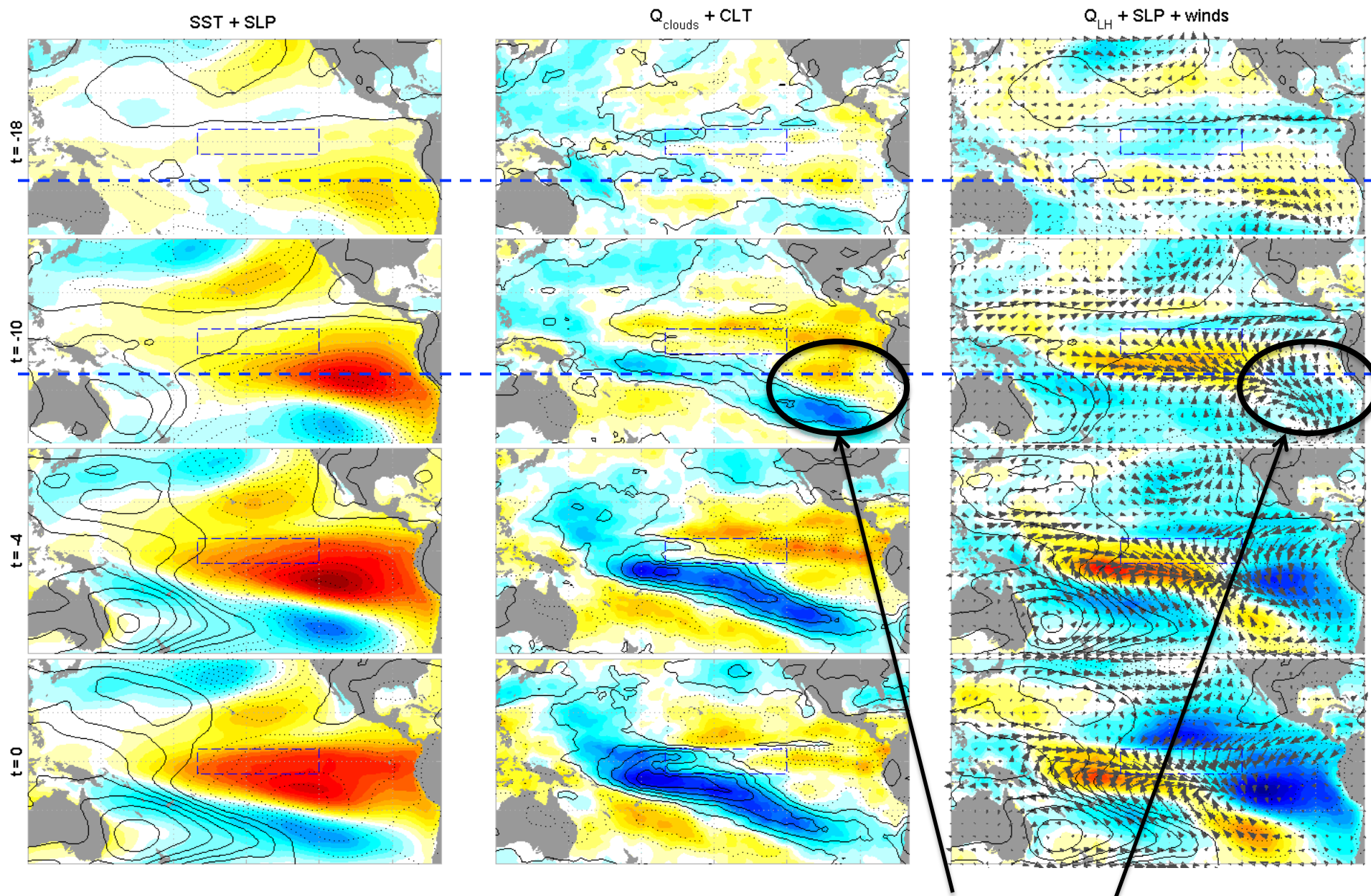


Observed regression of SLP on normalized Walker index



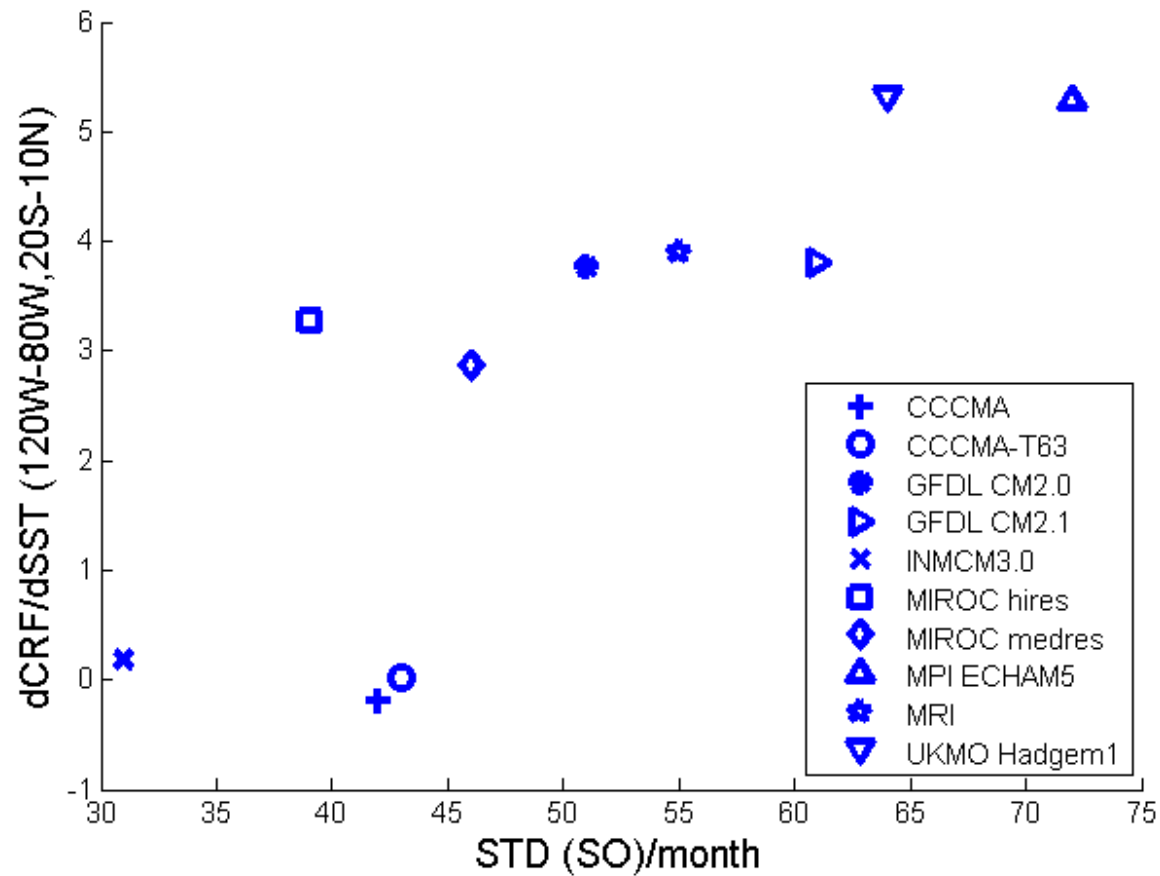
Walker index spectra from 13 AGCM-slab models





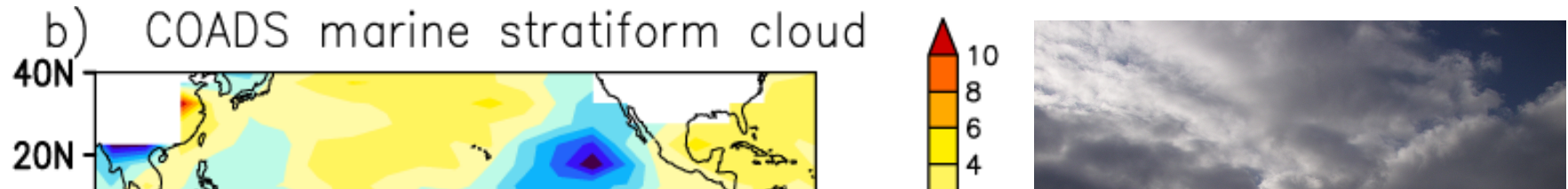
Latent heat flux damps SST, but clouds amplify so effective damping rate is small

Models with strong cloud feedback have large SO variance

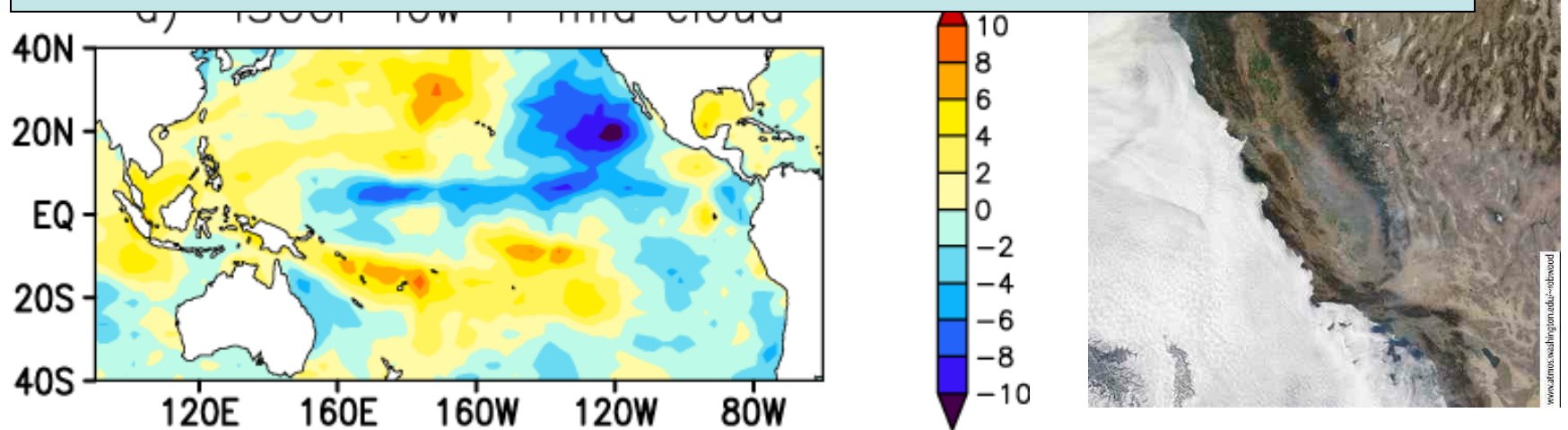


Zhang and Clement (*in prep.*)

Observed decadal cloud changes that coincide with weaker Walker circulation



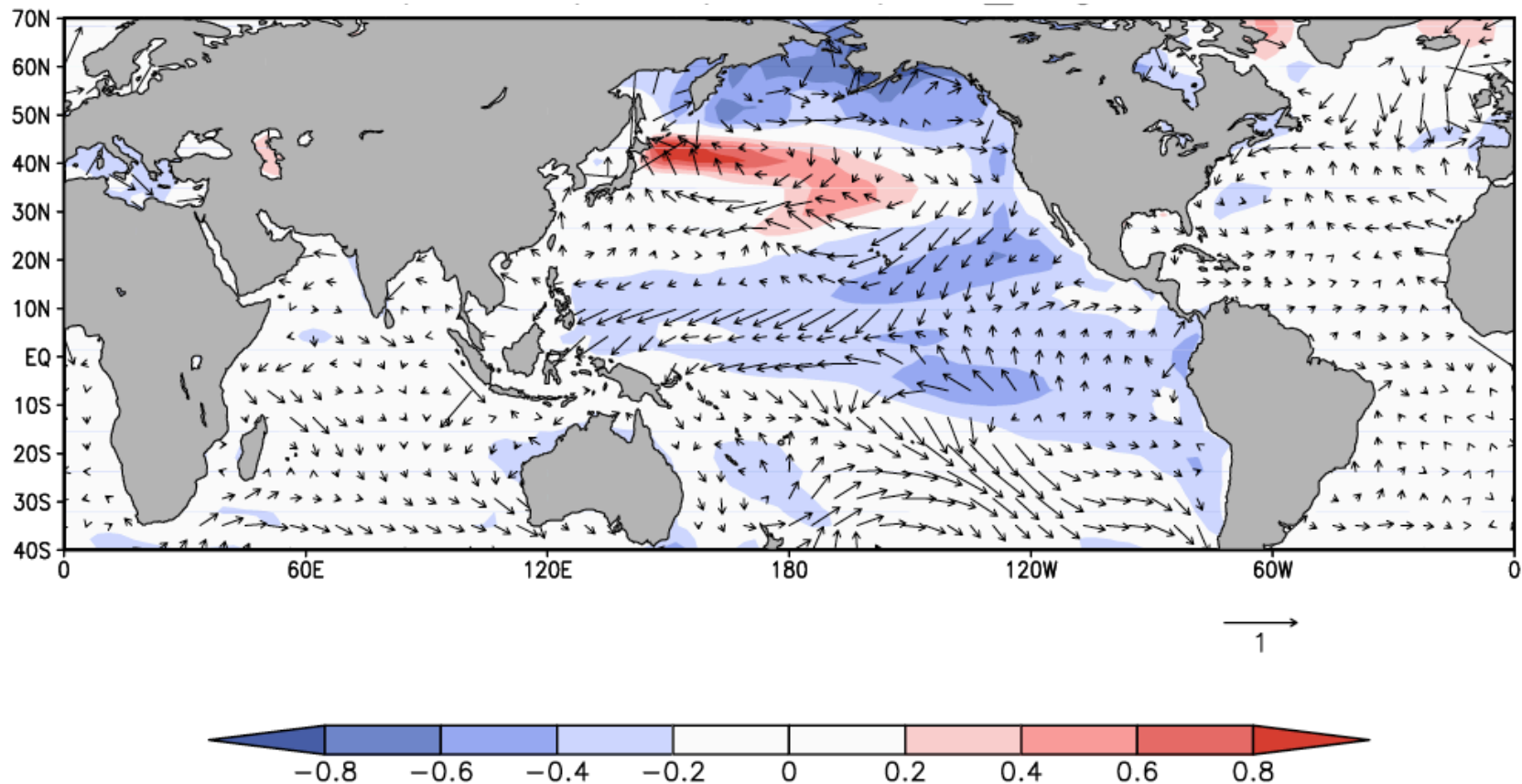
When the Walker circulation is weak (El Nino-like), there is reduced low cloud cover in the eastern Pacific, letting in more sunlight and reinforcing the warming



Clement, Burgman, Norris (2009)

Low-level cloud forcing reinforces the pattern (i.e. causes it to persist)

Coupled model response: SST (colors), SLP (contours), winds (vectors)



Burgman et al. (*in prep.*)

A developing warm event in the SE Pacific?

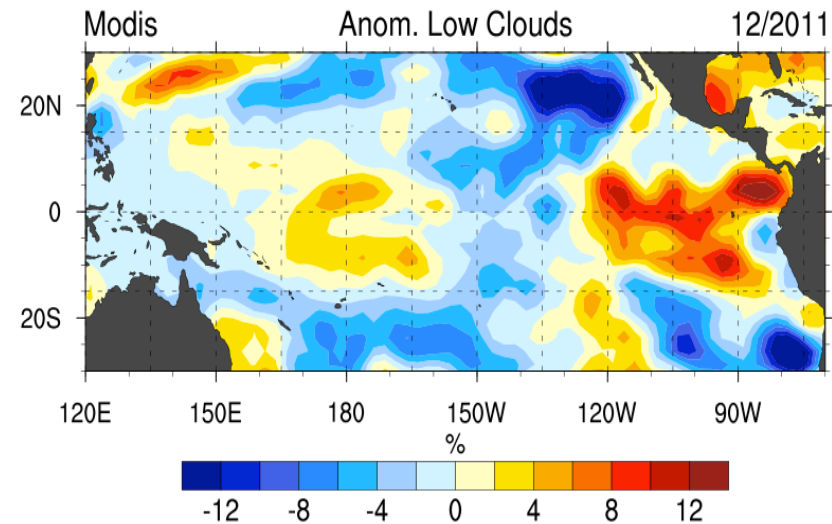
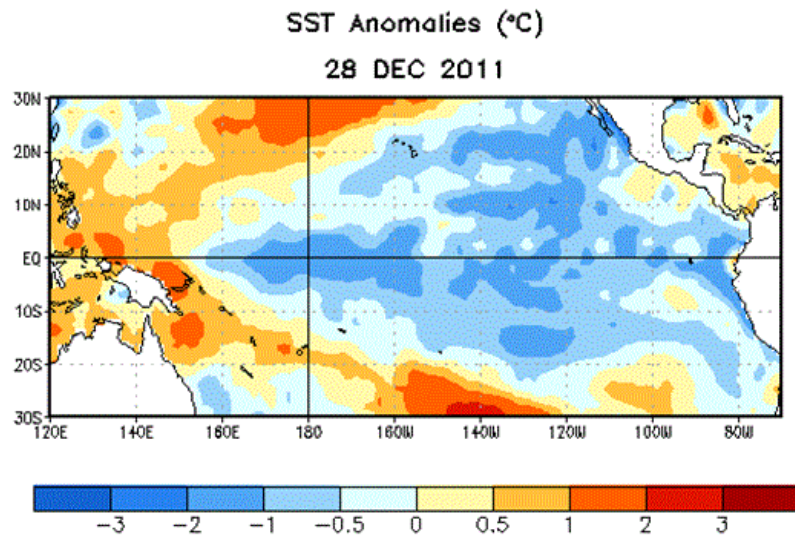


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Summary points

Realistic El Nino-like variability can arise on interannual to decadal timescales without coupled ocean dynamics.

Low-level clouds appear to play a role in the persistence of Pacific climate anomalies

Are climate models underestimating the persistence of Pacific climate anomalies and their associated impacts?