# Trends in Antarctic Surface Climate and the Role of the Atmospheric Circulation

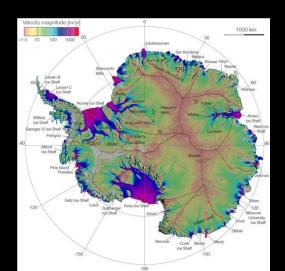
David P Schneider, Clara Deser, Yuko Okumura

CLIVAR Southern Ocean Panel Meeting, 20 October, 2011



### Outline

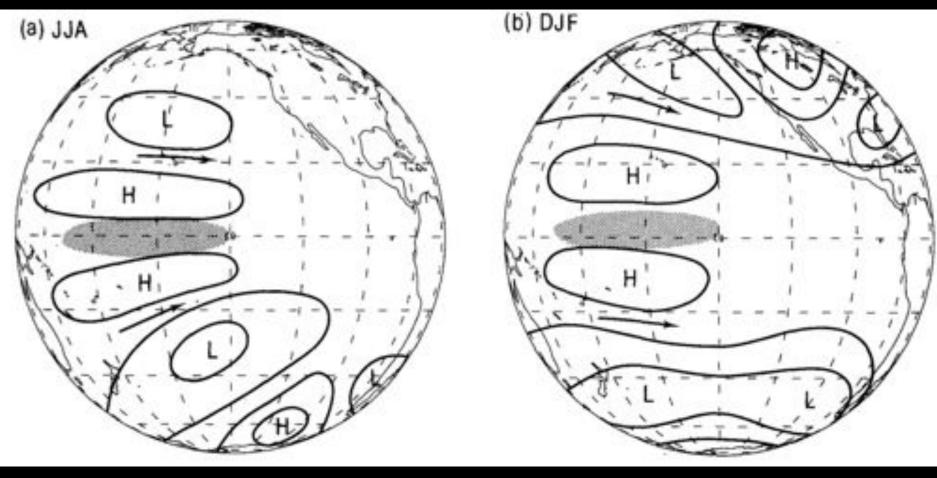
- Tropical teleconnections and their impact in Antarctica
- Recent trends in Antarctic surface climate
- Are the trends explained by changes in the atmospheric circulation?







# Teleconnections: Rossby Waves



Karoly (1989)



# Southern Annular Mode (SAM)

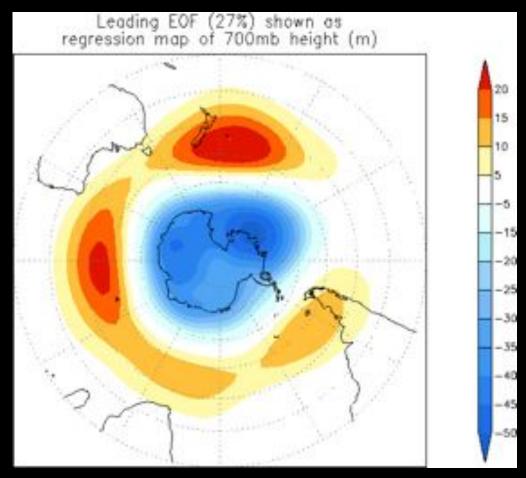
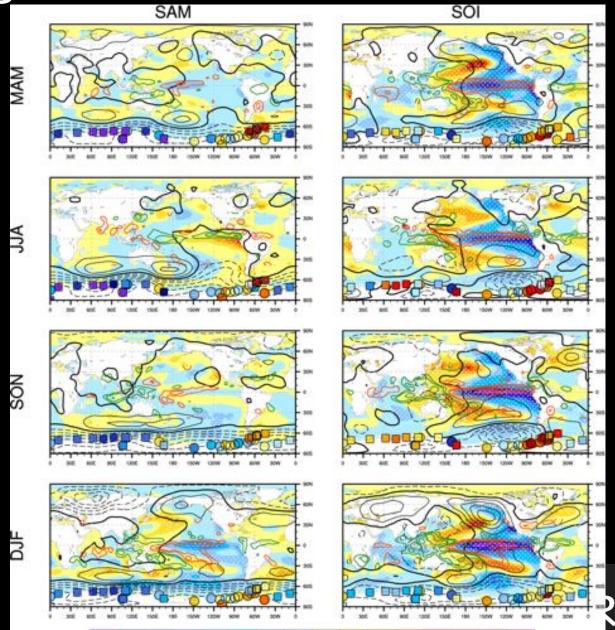


Figure by Ryan Fogt





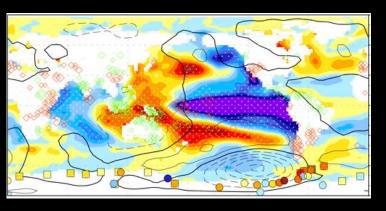
# Regressions: SAM index and SOI



Schneider et al. (acc. pending minor revisions)



#### **Data Sets**

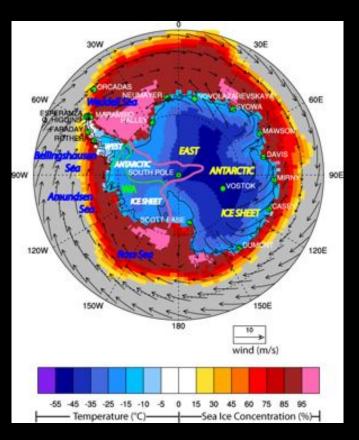


- Antarctic stations (air temperature), ~1958-present
  - Antarctic ice cores (annually resolved stable isotopes), ~1958-1999 for this study, but available further back
- GPCP Precipitation, 1979-present
- NOAA ERSSTv3b, SST
- HADSLP2, Precipitation
- NCEP R2 Reanalysis (2-m winds, 850hPA height, zonal winds, 3D temperature)
- Hulme et al. (1998) Precipitation, gridded station data ~1900-1998, substitute for GPCP





#### Data Sets



#### Gridded Antarctic Temperature Reconstructions:

- NASA GISTEMP (Hansen et al., 2010)
- Chapman and Walsh (2007)
- Monaghan et al. (2008)
- Steig et al. (2009)
- O'Donnell et al. (2011)

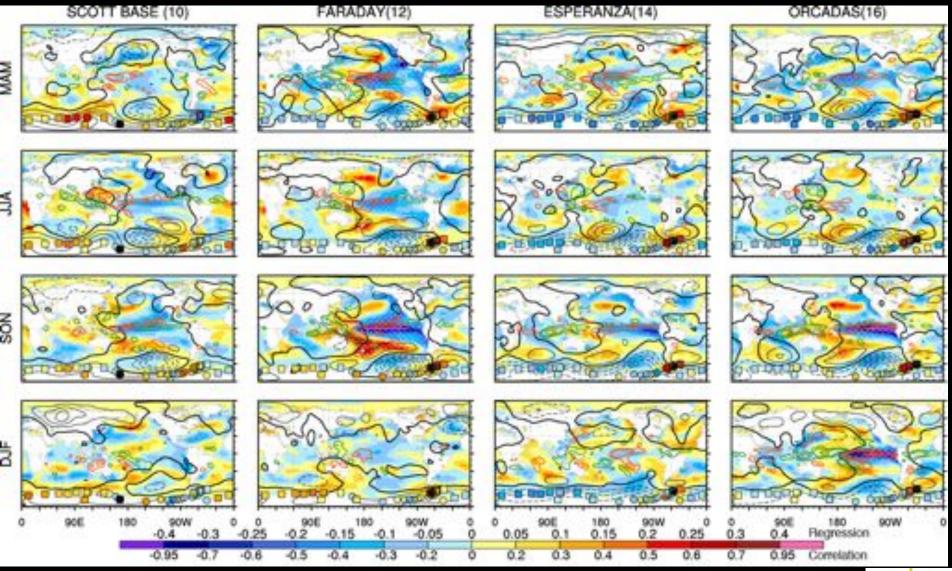
#### Other Stuff

- SAM Index (mostly use Marshall (2003))
- SOI Index (constructed from HadSLP2)
- Niño3.4 Index (constructed from ERSSTv3b)
- Sea Ice (extent) Index, NSIDC
- Sea Ice Concentration (Hurrell et al., 2008)
- Ozone (Jean-Francois Lamarque)
- Antarctic temperature from AVHRR (Comiso)
- Tropospheric temps from MSU (Johanson and Fu, 2007)
- CCSM4 Preindustrial Control Runs
- AMIP Runs with CAM3





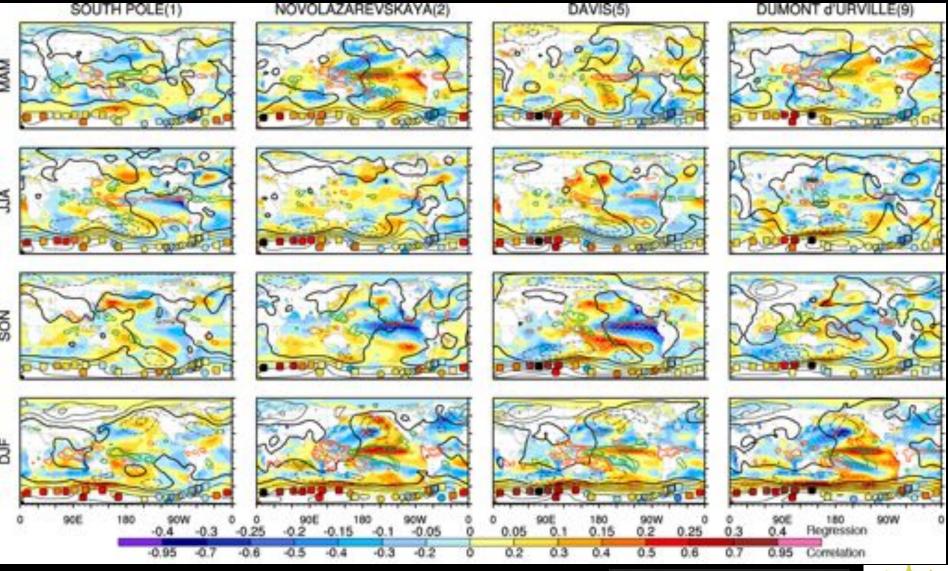
# One-point Regressions, Antarctic stations



Fields: SST, SLP, Precip Schneider et al. (acc. pending minor revisions)



#### One-point Regressions, Antarctic stations

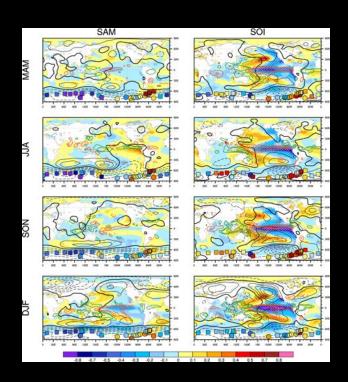


Fields: SST, SLP, Precip Schneider et al. (acc. pending minor revisions)



#### So Far...

- Peninsula stations, such as Faraday/Vernadsky, exhibit strong correlations with tropical SSTs and with the Rossby wave-train in austral spring
- East Antarctic stations, such as Davis, exhibit significant correlations with tropical SSTs in austral summer; otherwise east Antarctic stations are dominated by SAM
- SAM exhibits ENSO-like patterns in SST, SLP and precip in austral summer; no tropical connections evident in other seasons

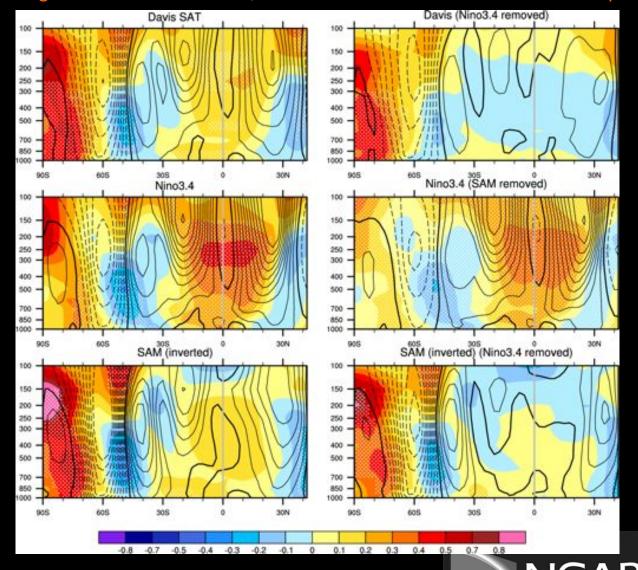






#### Another side of SAM

Latitude-height regressions with Davis SAT, Niño3.4 and SAM in zonal wind and temperature for DJF





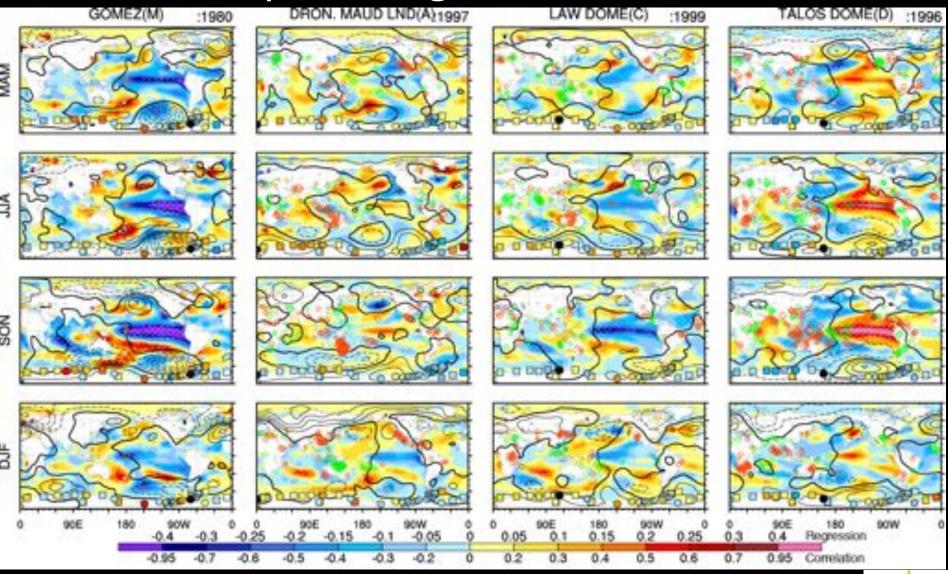
#### Teleconnections: Supporting work

- Tropical Antarctic teleconnections also evident using ice cores (Schneider et al., submitted)
- Tropical Antarctic teleconnections explain the dominant decadal scale variability in Antarctica (Okumura et al., in prep)
- SH ENSO teleconnections are well simulated in CCSM4 (Deser et al., in press)
- ENSO teleconnections dominate the variability of Antarctic sea ice in CCSM4 (Landrum et al., submitted)





### One-point Regressions, ice cores



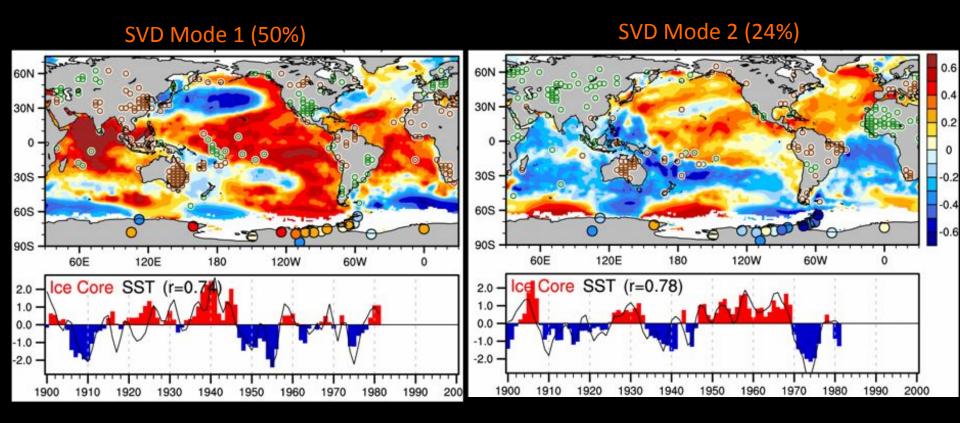
Fields: SST, SLP, Precip Schneider et al. (acc. pending minor revisions)



#### Decadal Variability

SVD analysis of ice cores & tropical SSTs, 1900-1981

Correlations: SST, ice core, precip (wet/dry)

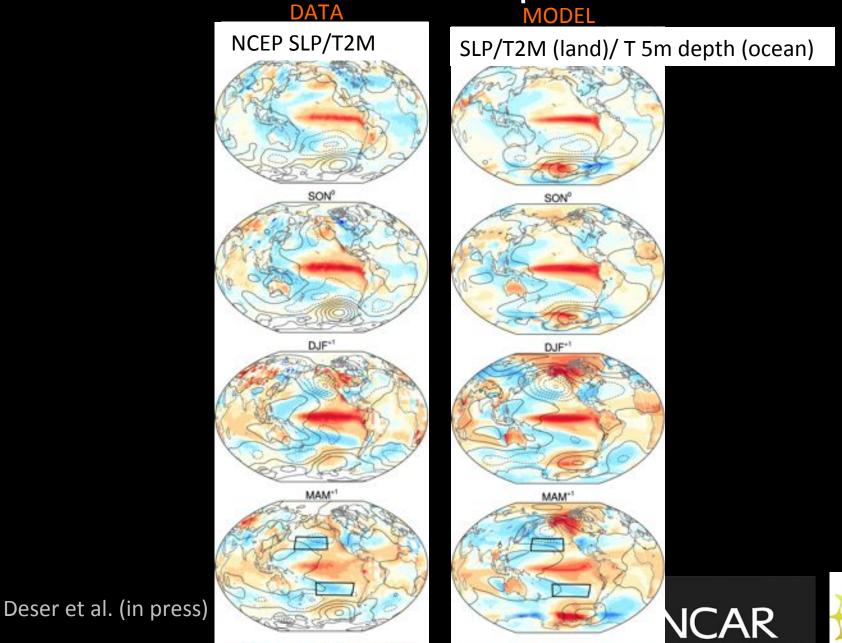


Okumura et al. (in prep)



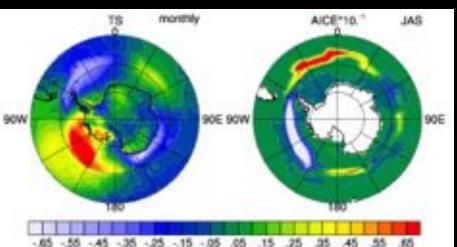


### El Niño minus La Niña Composites in CCSM4

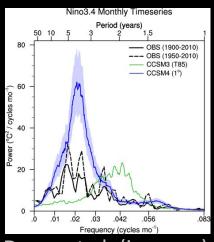


# ENSO variance in sea ice in CCSM4

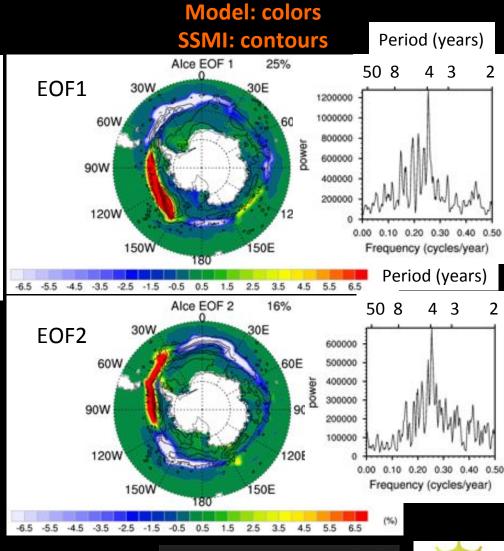
TS, SIC regressed onto Niño34.



Landrum et al. (submitted)



Deser et al. (in press)



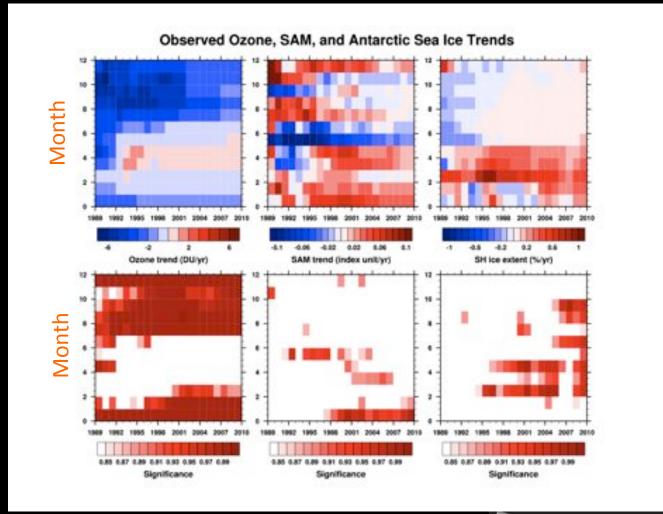
# **TRENDS**





### Observed trends in Ozone, SAM and Sea Ice

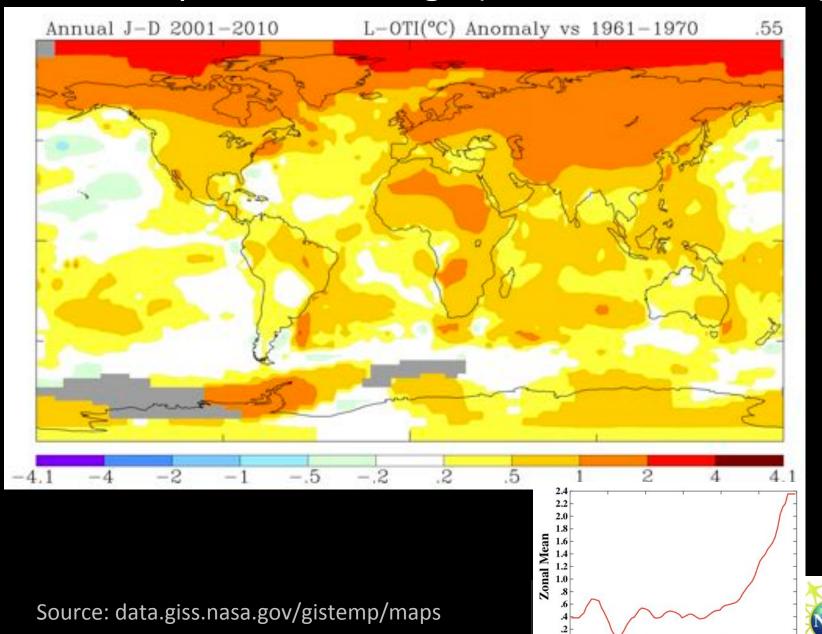
#### Magnitude of trends starting in 1979 and their significance





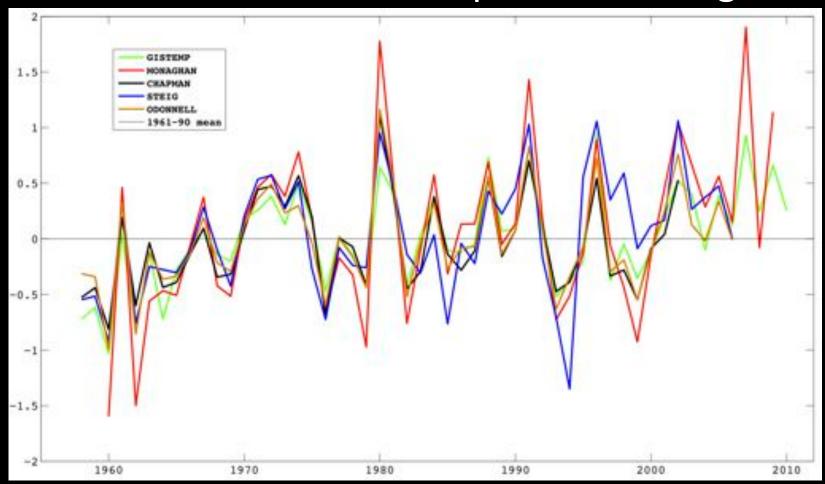


#### Surface temperature change (2000s minus 1960s)



Latitude

#### Antarctic Surface temperature change



**Dataset GISTEMP MONAGHAN STEIG CHAPMAN** O'DONNELL

timespan 1958-2010 1960-2009

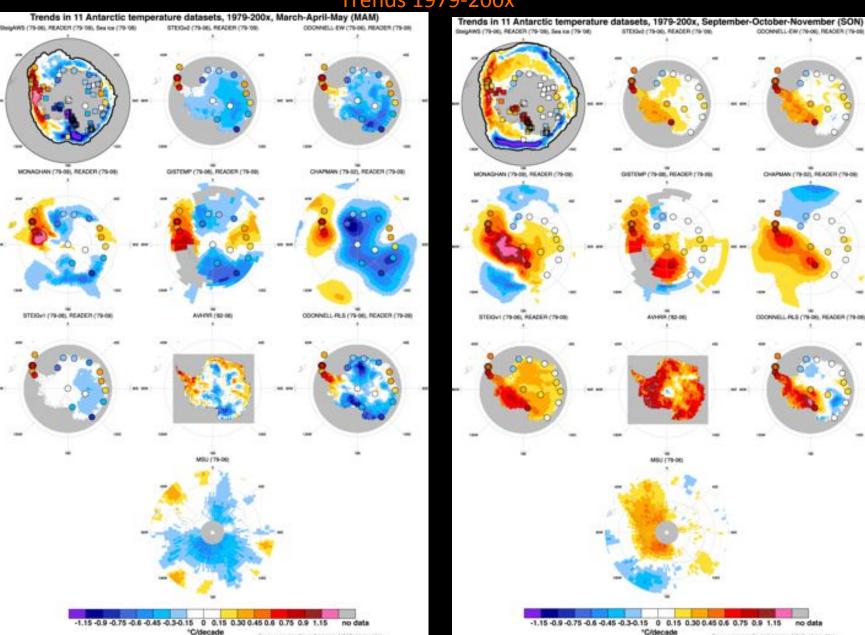
Domain 64°S-90°S Antarctic land 1958-2006 Antarctic land 1958-2002 Antarctic land 1958-2006 Antarctic land

Trend °C/decade 0.13±0.07 0.19±0.14 0.14±0.13  $0.07 \pm 0.11$ 

0.08±0.08

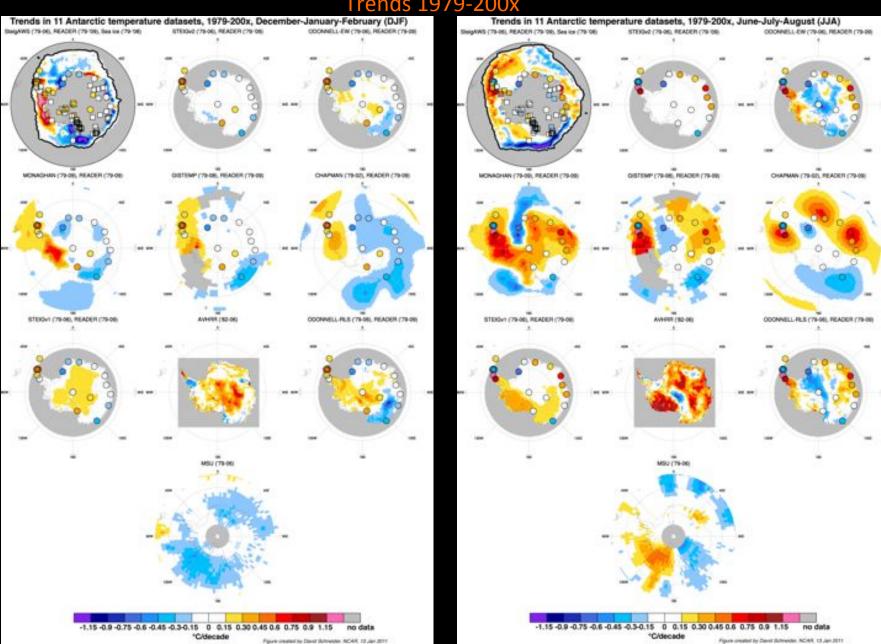
# Austral autumn (MAM) & spring (SON)

Trends 1979-200x



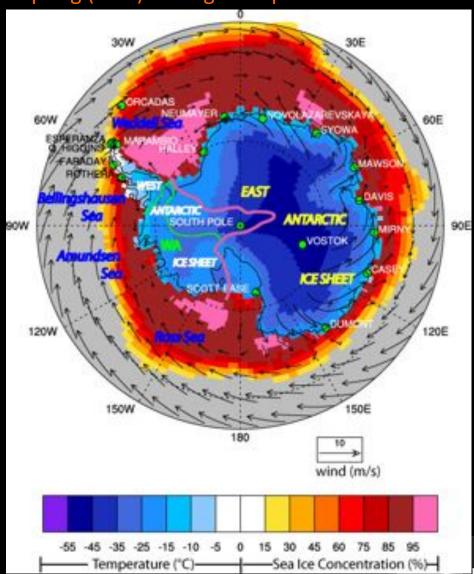
# Austral summer (DJF) & winter (JJA)

Trends 1979-200x



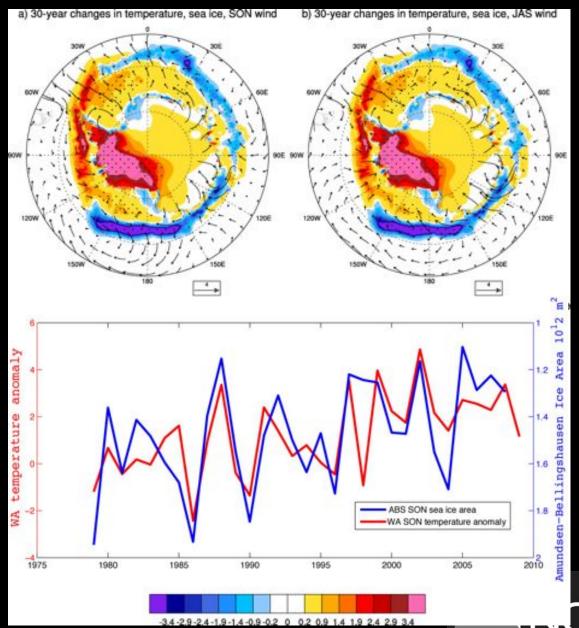
### More about Spring trends

Austral spring (SON) average temperature & sea ice concentration





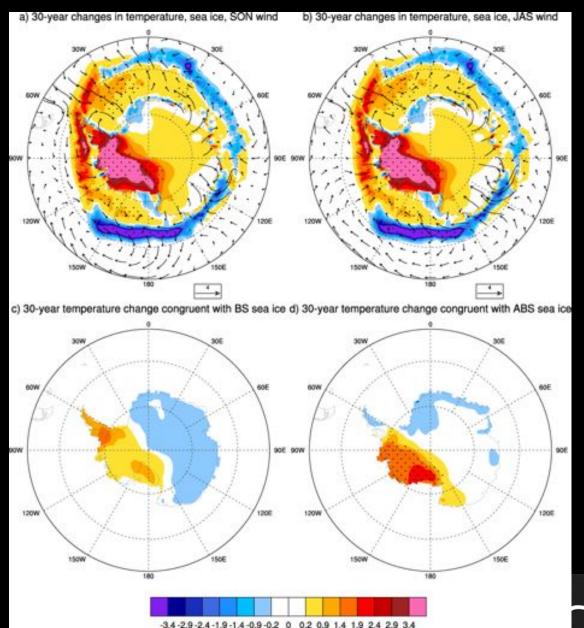
### Temperature trends, relation to sea ice trends





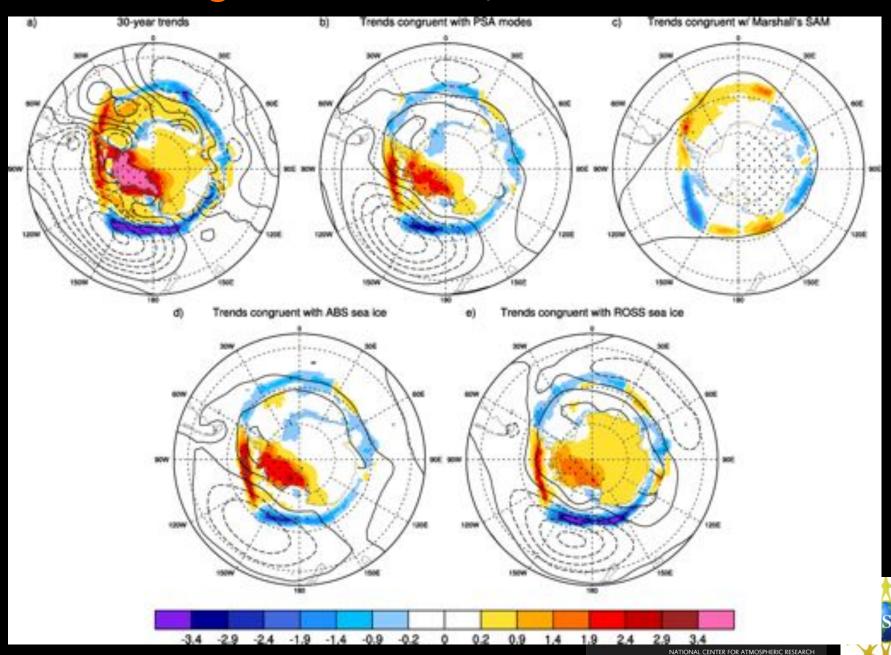
NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

#### Temperature trends, relation to sea ice trends





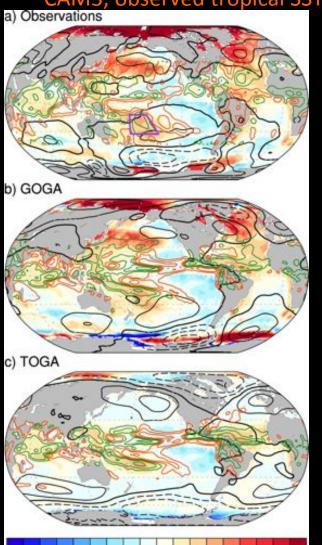
#### Trends congruent with PSA, SAM and sea ice: SON



#### PSA 'wins' in SON: Are these trends explained by SSTs?

#### 1979-2008 trends

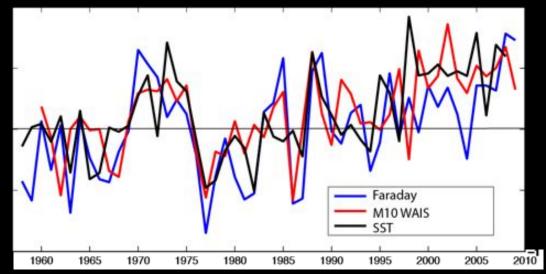
- Observed
- CAM3, observed global SST & sea ice prescribed
- CAM3, observed tropical SST prescribed, climatology elsewhere



0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

-0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0

#### Faraday, WAIS & western Pacific SSTs warming together

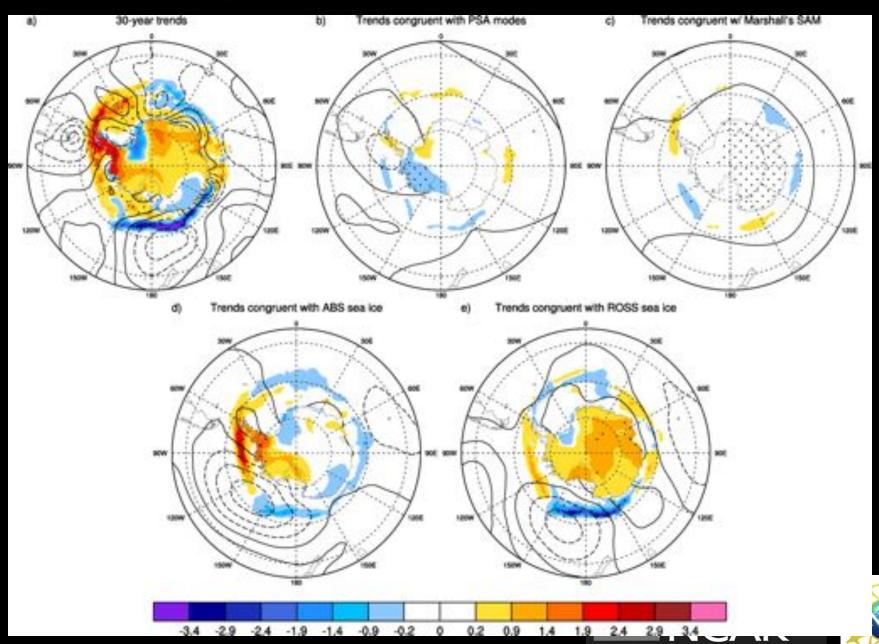


NCAR

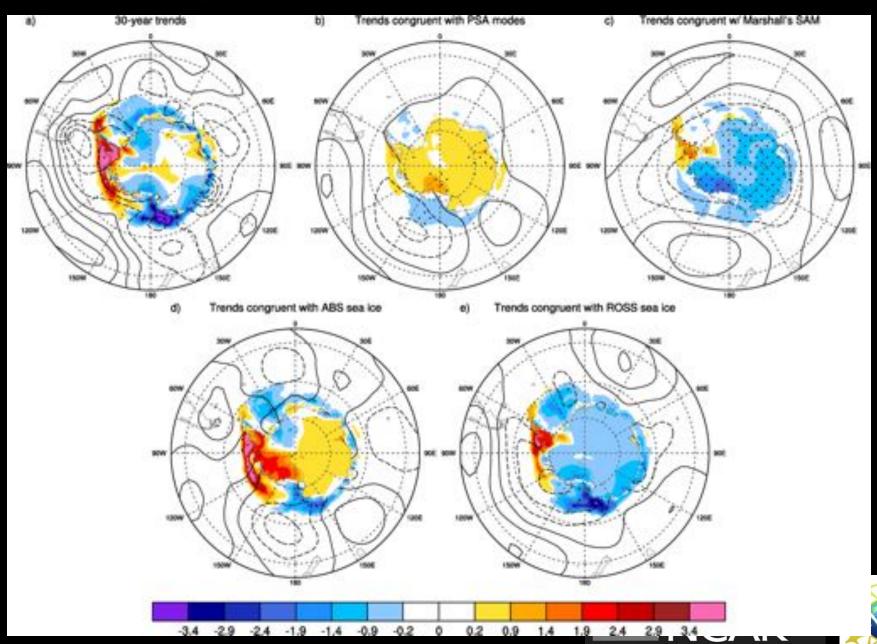
NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH



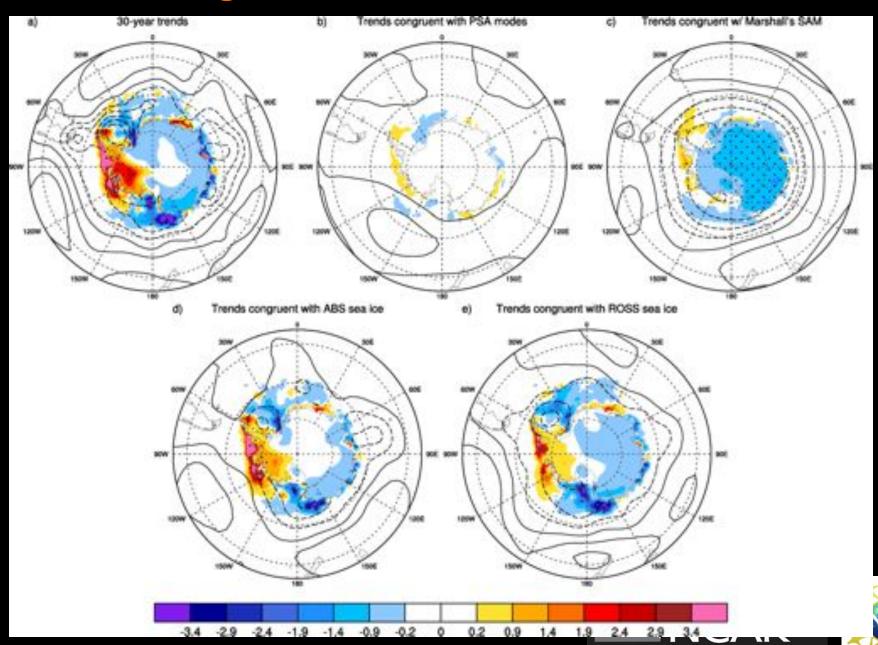
#### Trends congruent with PSA, SAM and sea ice: JJA



#### Trends congruent with PSA, SAM and sea ice: MAM



#### Trends congruent with PSA, SAM and sea ice: DJF



# Summary

- Tropical signals are prevalent in Antarctic climate, evident in station data, ice cores, and models
- Mechanisms other than Rossby waves may be at work to explain SAM-ENSO connections in summer
- Antarctica is not cooling
- Strongest warming is over the western Peninsula, but is also significant over West Antarctica in spring
- Still some cooling evident and areas of sea ice increase, especially in the Ross Sea Sector in autumn
- PSA patterns, tropical forcing are the best explanations for spring warming
- SAM best explains lack of warming in summer and autumn



