

11th MedCOF / 2018

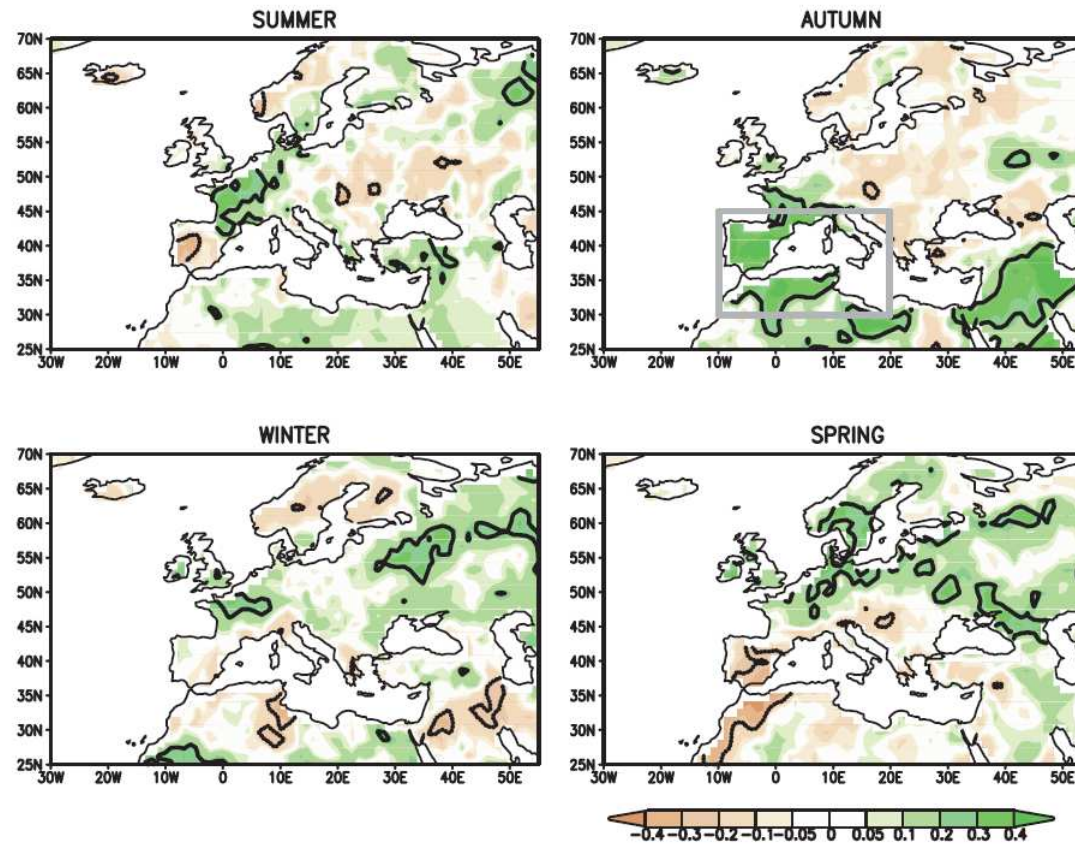
Role of ENSO at seasonal timescale over the Mediterranean region: MEDSCOPE experiments

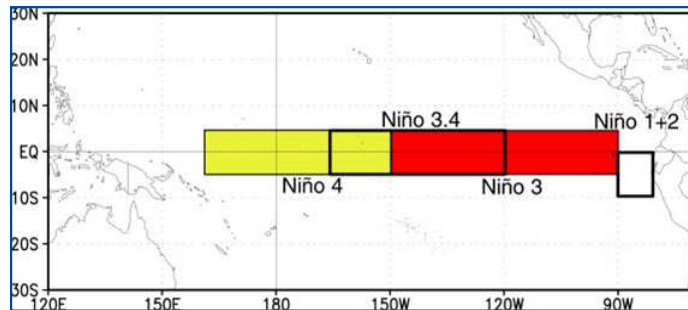
Javier García-Serrano (UB, BSC)

ENSO is the leading mode of climate variability on seasonal-to-interannual timescales

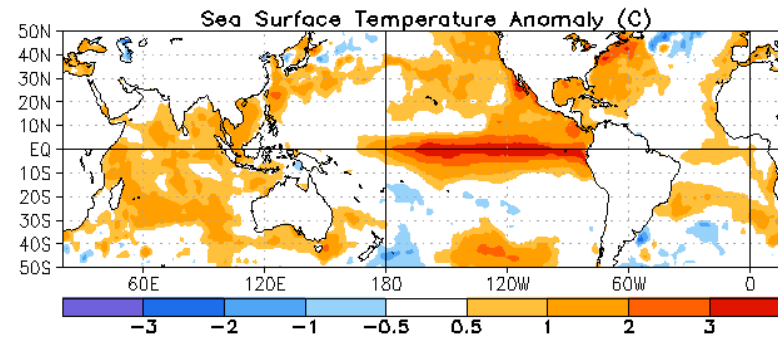
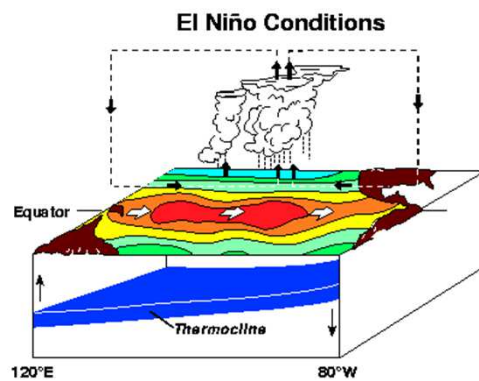
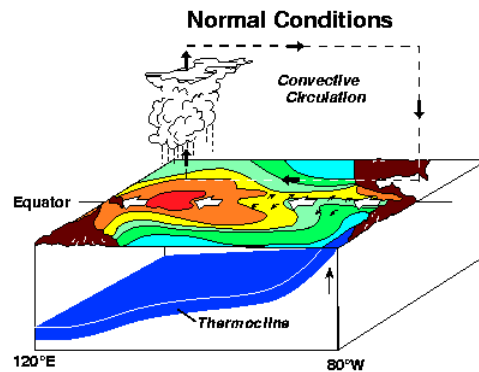
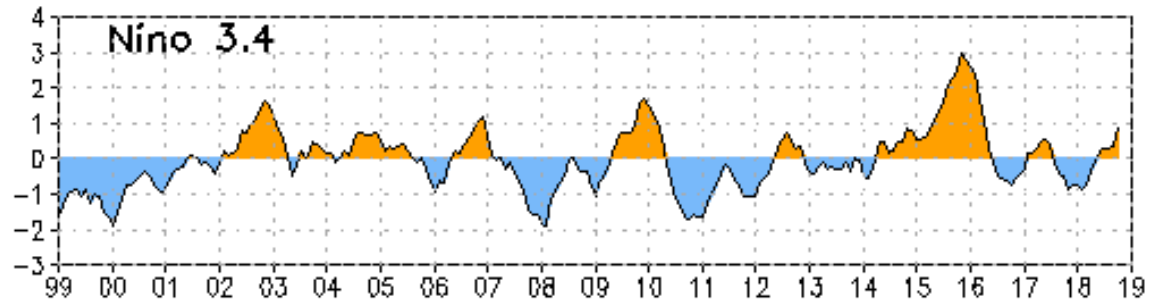
ENSO is the most important source of predictability at seasonal timescale

[e.g. Doblas-Reyes et al. 2013]

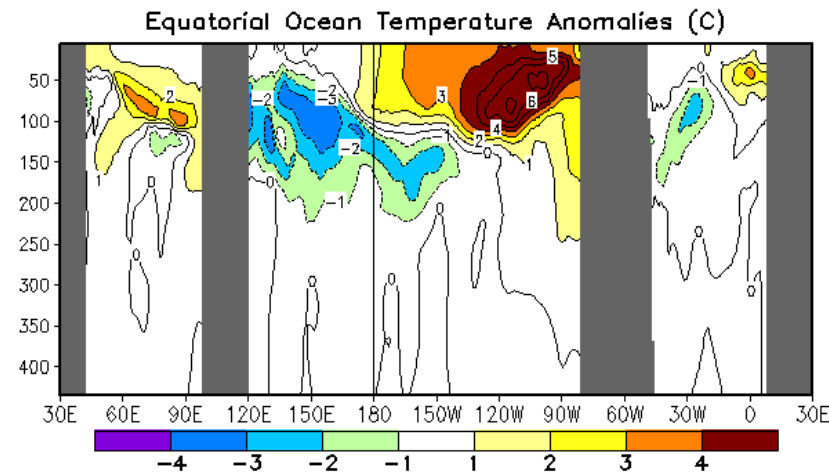




SST anomaly up to October 2018



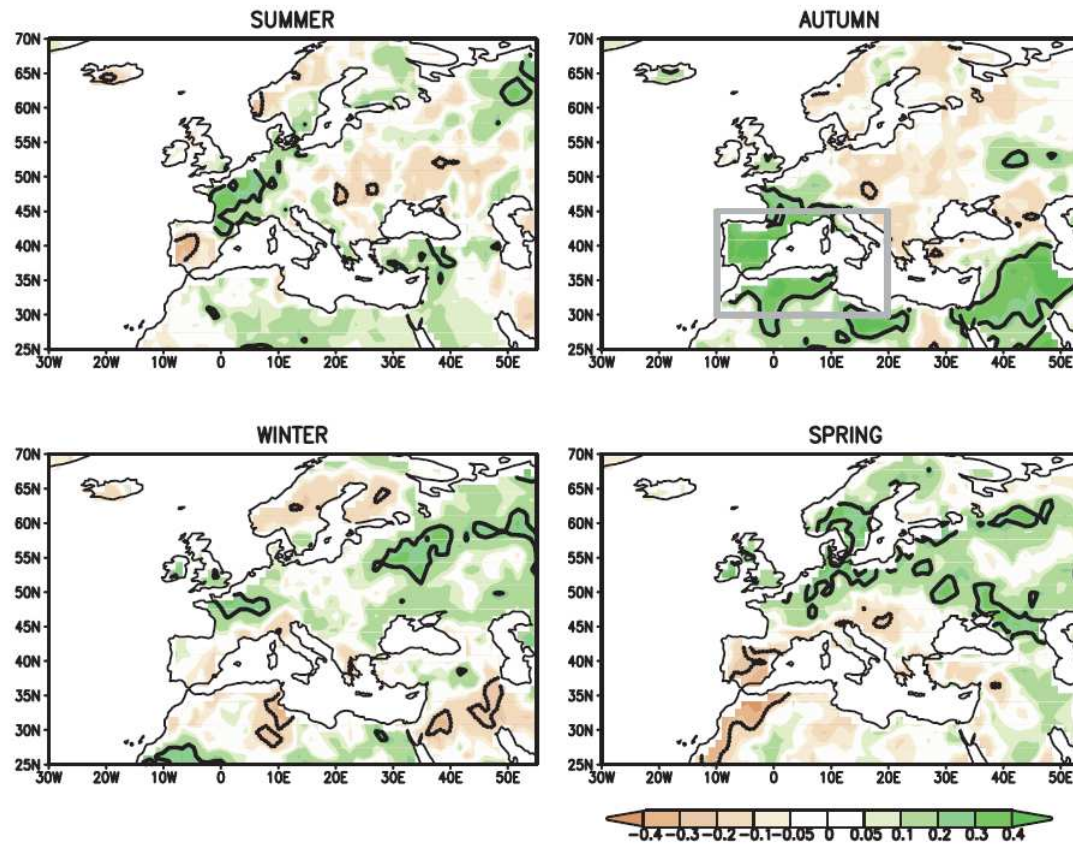
Dec 2015



ENSO is the leading mode of climate variability on seasonal-to-interannual timescales

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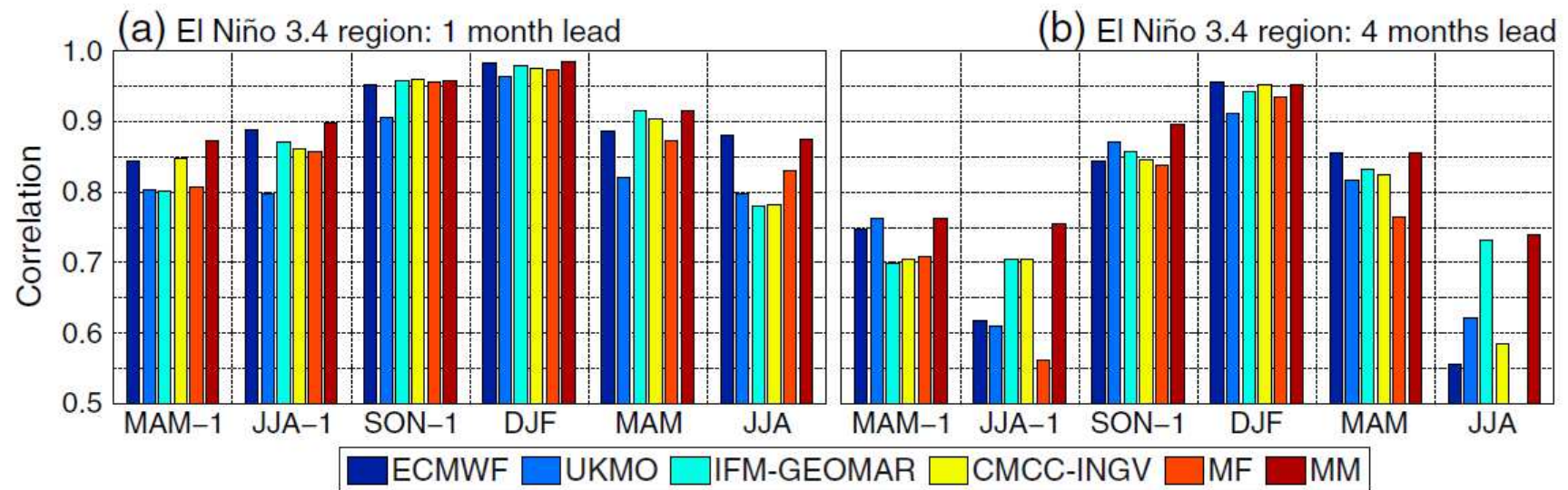
[e.g. Doblas-Reyes et al. 2013]



ENSO is the leading mode of climate variability on seasonal-to-interannual timescales

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[e.g. Doblas-Reyes et al. 2013]



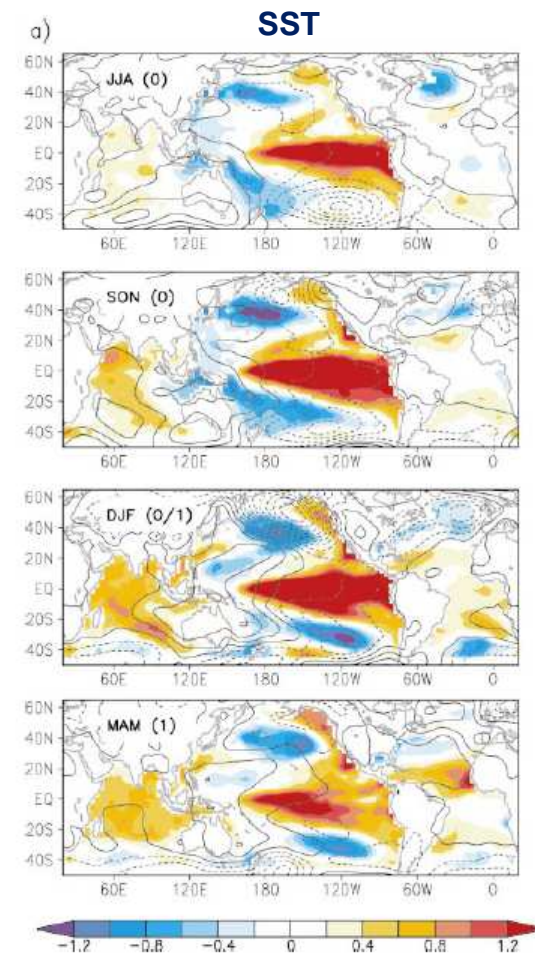
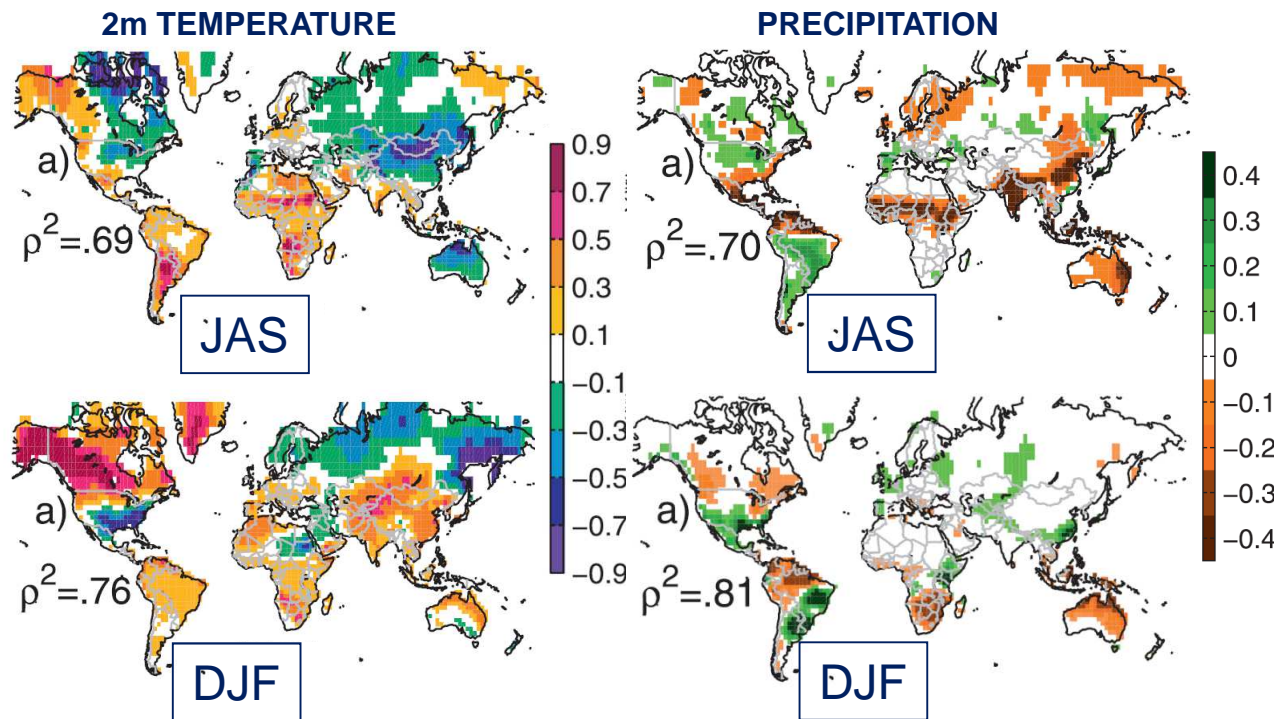
correlation skill of Niño3.4 in ENSEMBLES

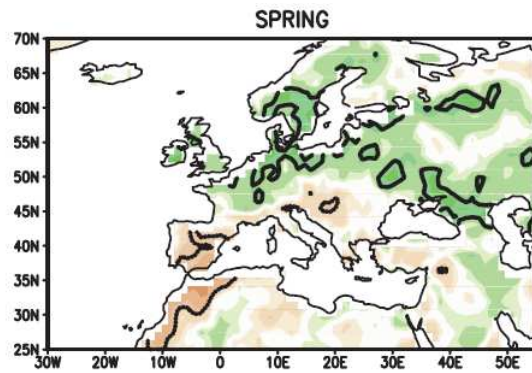
[Manzanas et al. 2014]

ENSO is the leading mode of climate variability on seasonal-to-interannual timescales

ENSO is the most important source of predictability at seasonal timescale

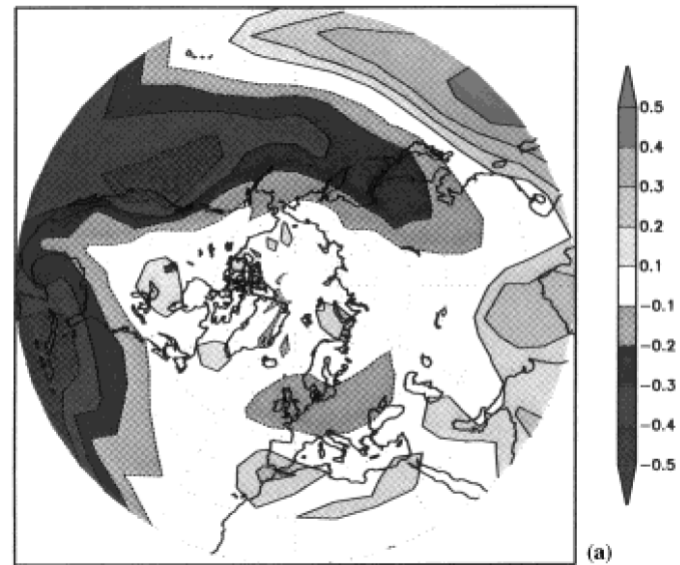
[e.g. Doblas-Reyes et al. 2013]



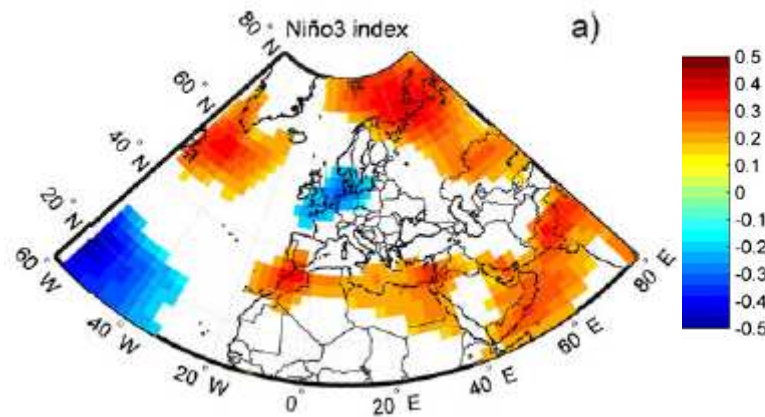


correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4
[Mariotti et al. 2002]

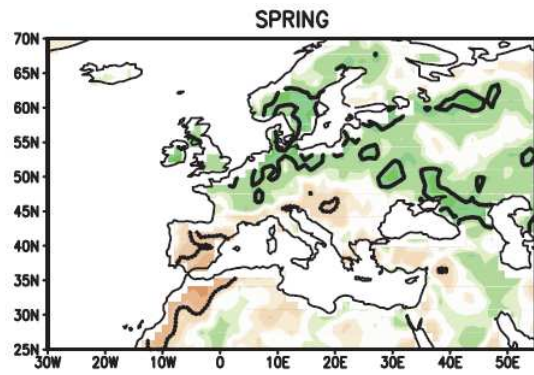
SPRING



correlation map of SLP with Niño3 (in MAM)
[van Oldenborgh et al. 2000]

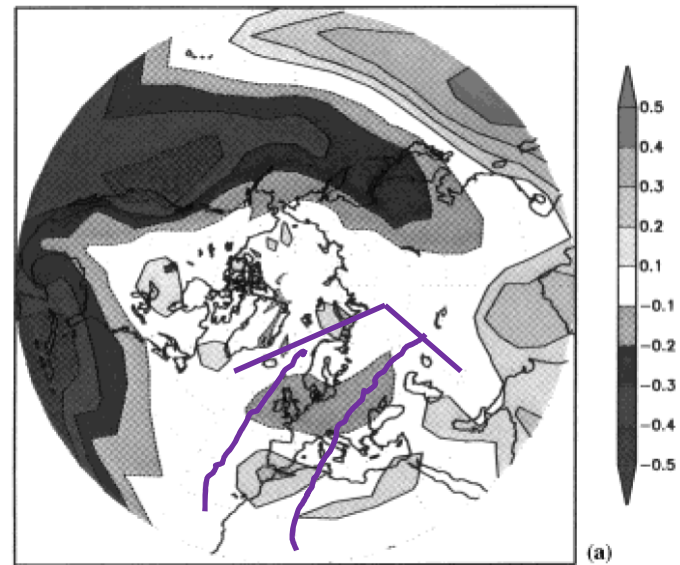


correlation map of MAM-SLP with DJF-Niño3
[Lorenzo et al. 2011]

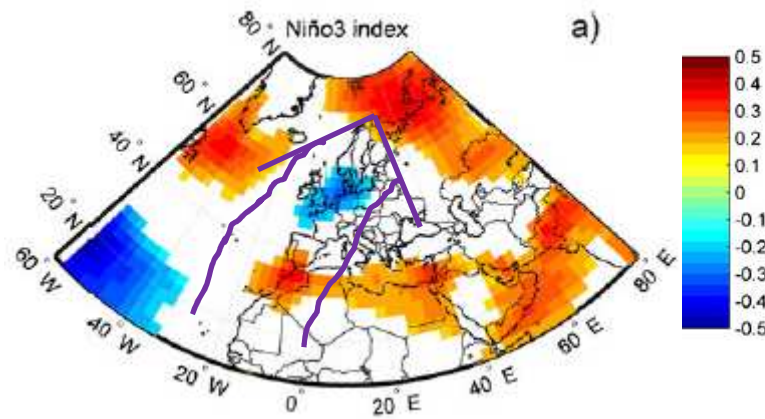


correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4
[Mariotti et al. 2002]

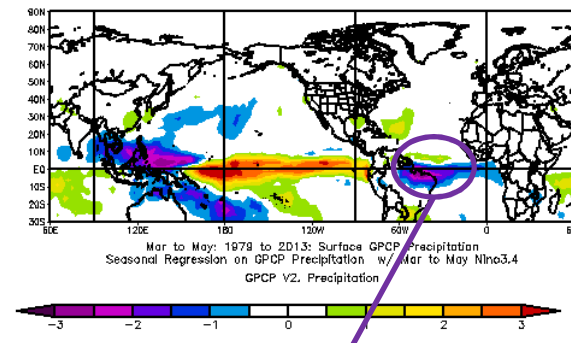
SPRING



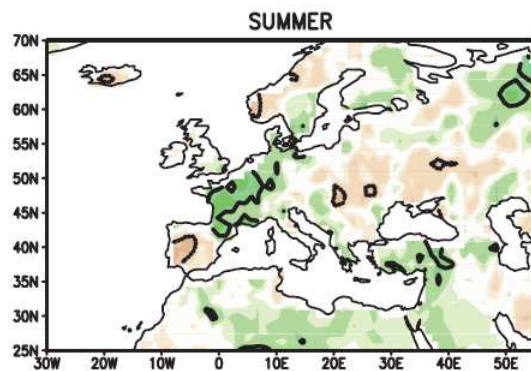
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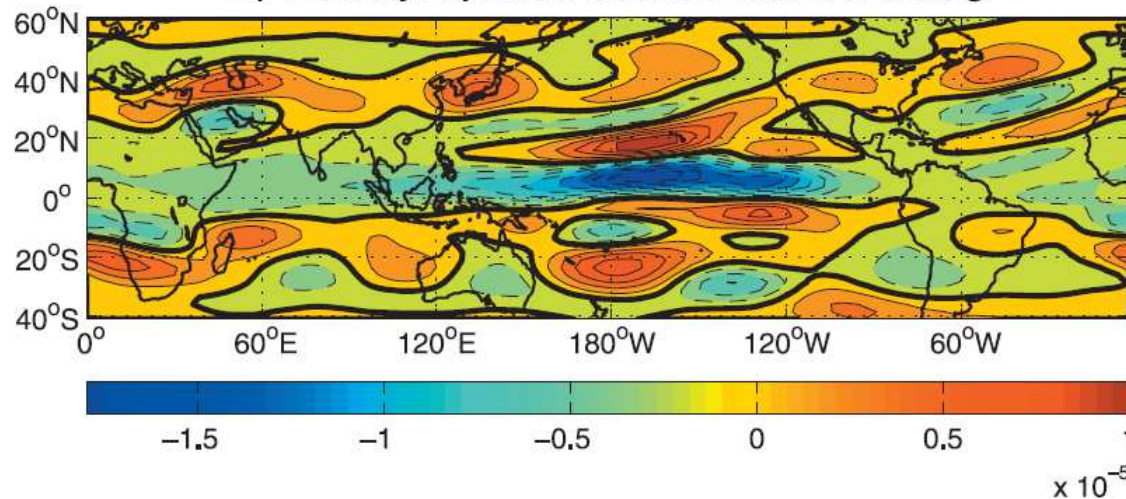
secondary Rossby wave source
[García-Serrano et al. 2017]



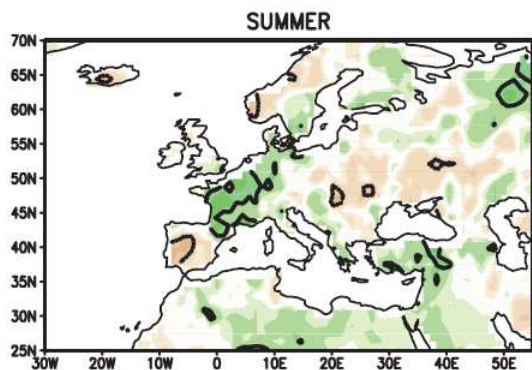
SUMMER

correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4
 [Mariotti et al. 2002]

b) Vorticity Equation Solution to ITCZ Forcing



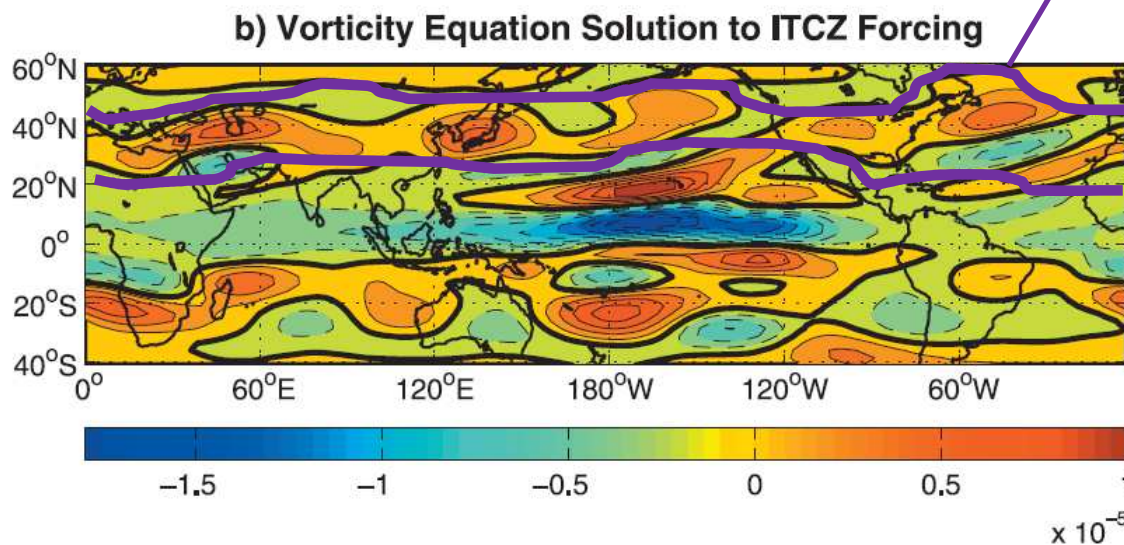
resembling El Niño-La Niña composite (JAS)
 [Shaman and Tziperman 2007]



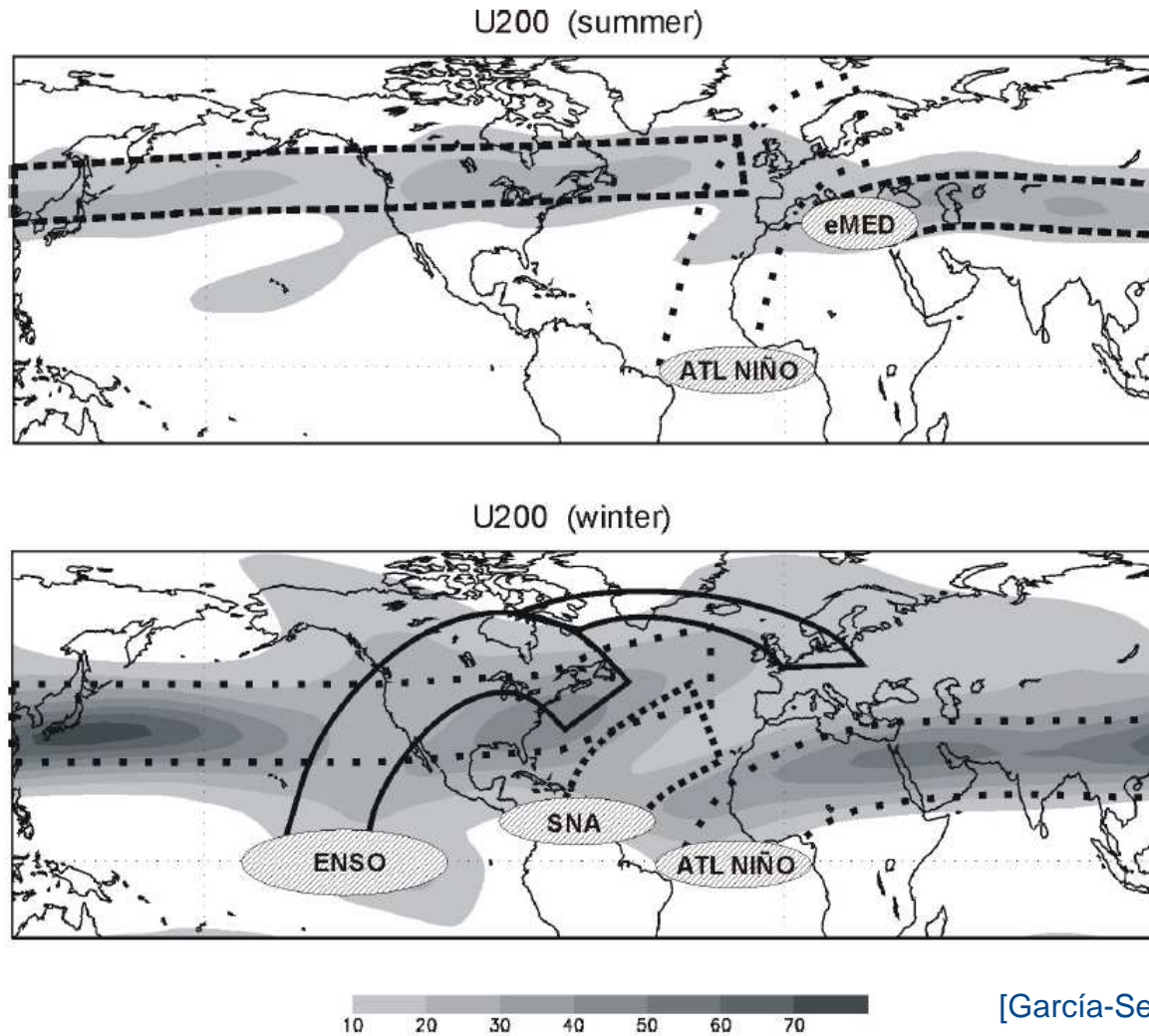
SUMMER

waveguided, zonally-propagating Rossby wavetrain

correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4
[Mariotti et al. 2002]

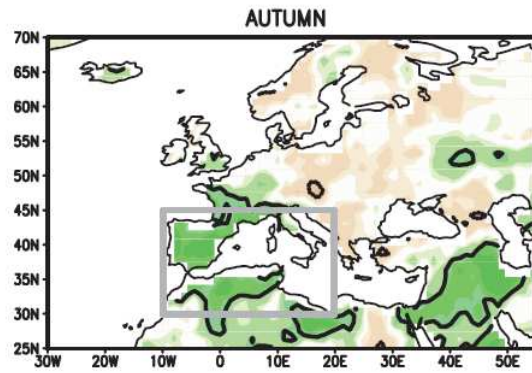


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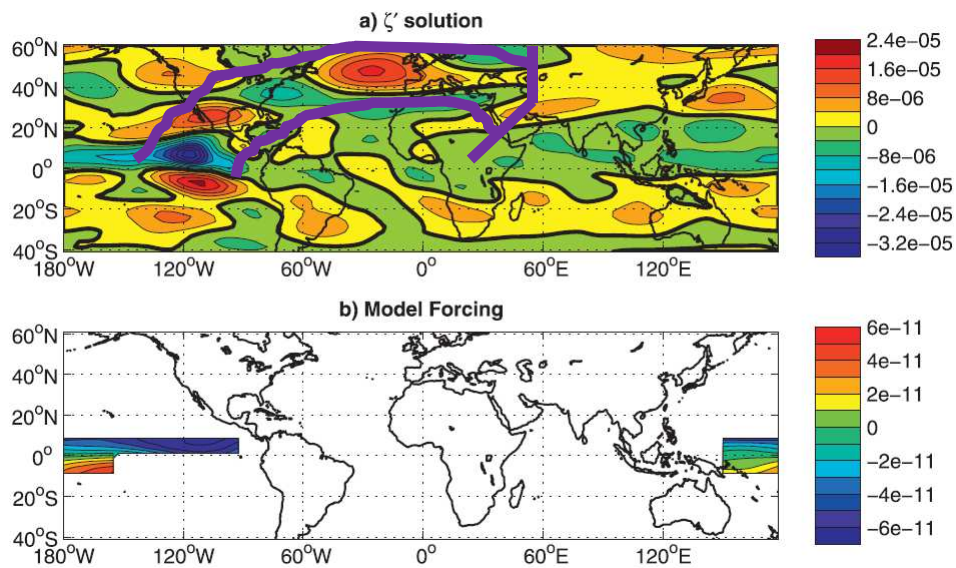


[García-Serrano 2010 PhD]

Fig. V.1. Schematic diagram summarizing the Rossby wavetrain propagations associated with the Atlantic Niño (ATL NIÑO), the Subtropical North Atlantic (SNA), the eastern Mediterranean basin (eMED), and the ENSO phenomenon; shading, in background, represents the westerly jetstreams during summer (July) and winter (January) by means of zonal wind climatology at 200hPa (m/s).

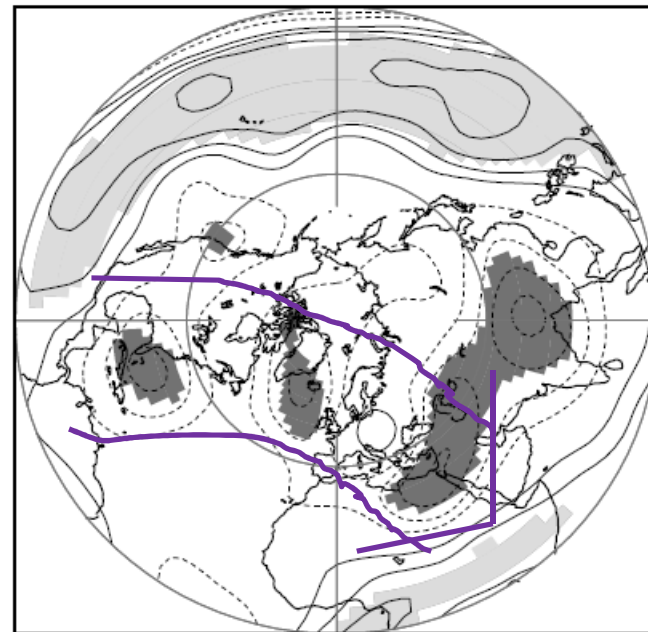


correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4
[Mariotti et al. 2002]

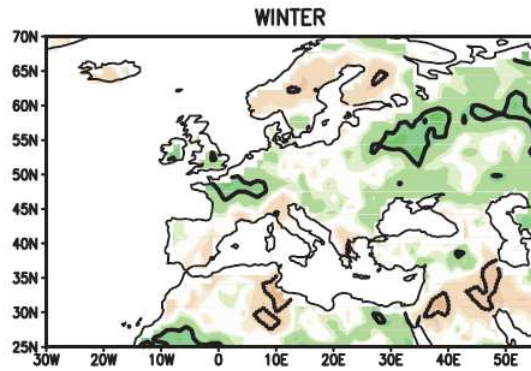


[Shaman and Tziperman 2011]

AUTUMN

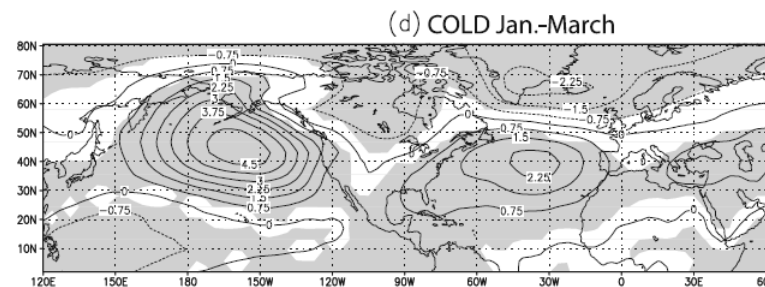
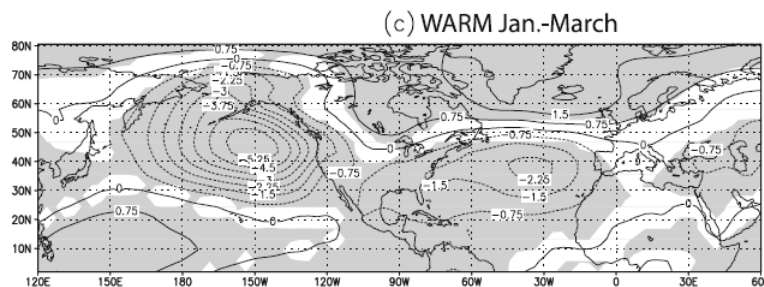
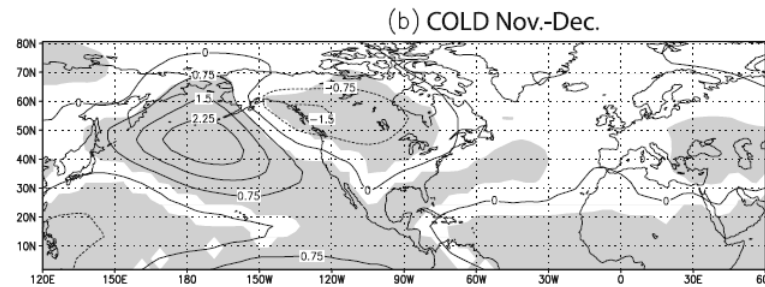
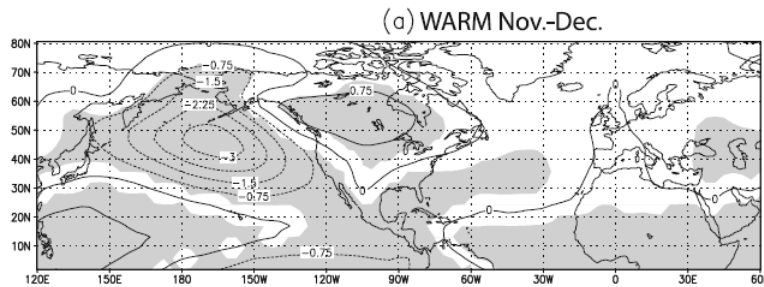


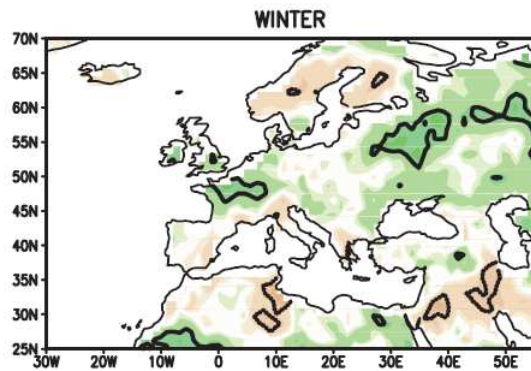
composite of PSI200 linked to El Niño
[Mariotti et al. 2005]



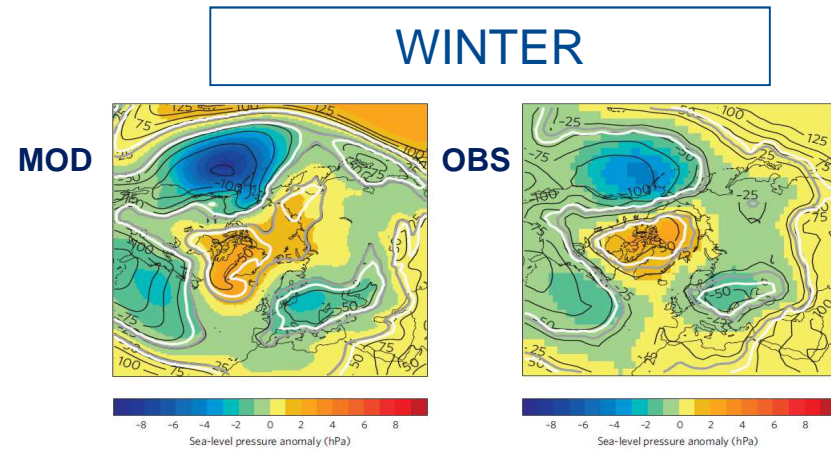
WINTER

correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4
[Mariotti et al. 2002]

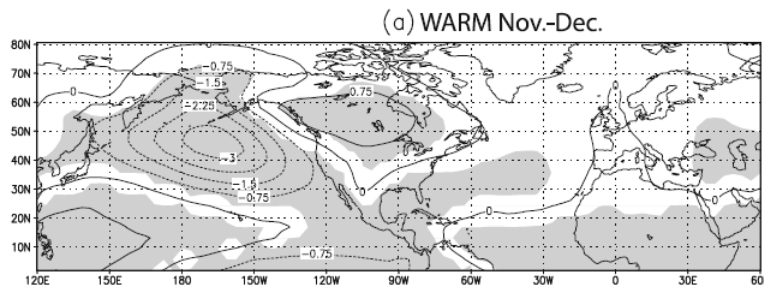




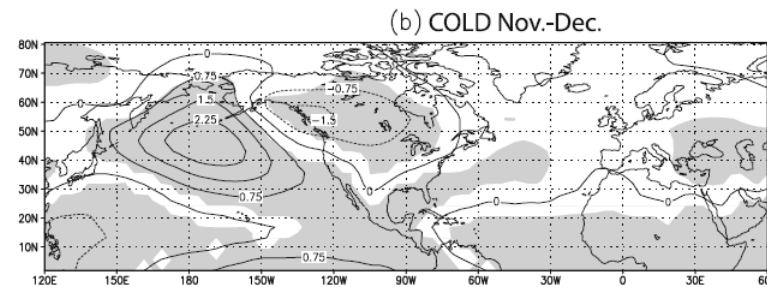
correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4 [Mariotti et al. 2002]



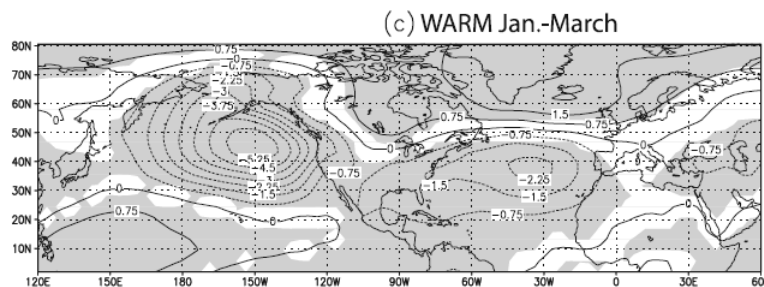
canonical signature in JFM [Ineson and Scaife 2009]



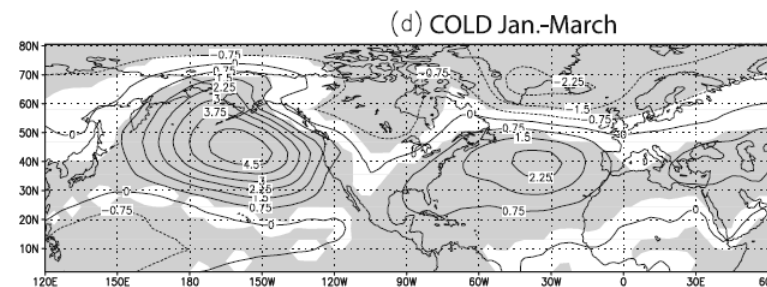
(a) WARM Nov.-Dec.



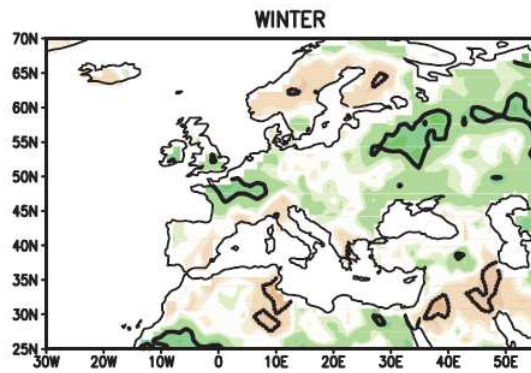
(b) COLD Nov.-Dec.



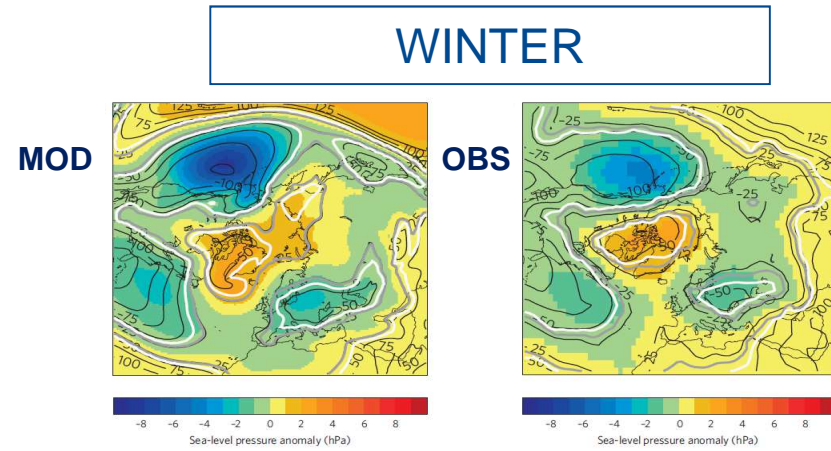
(c) WARM Jan.-March



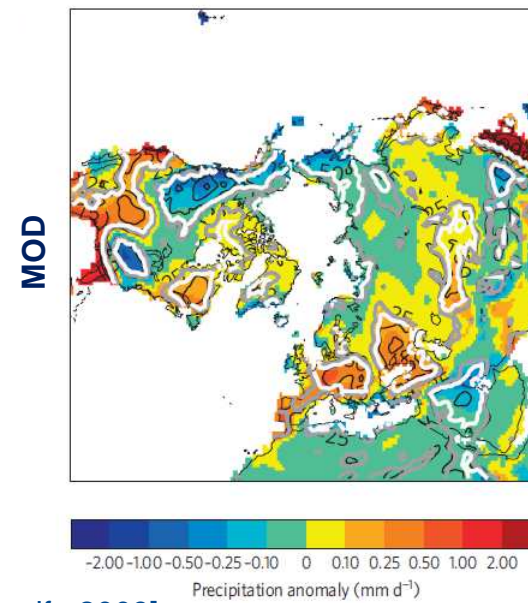
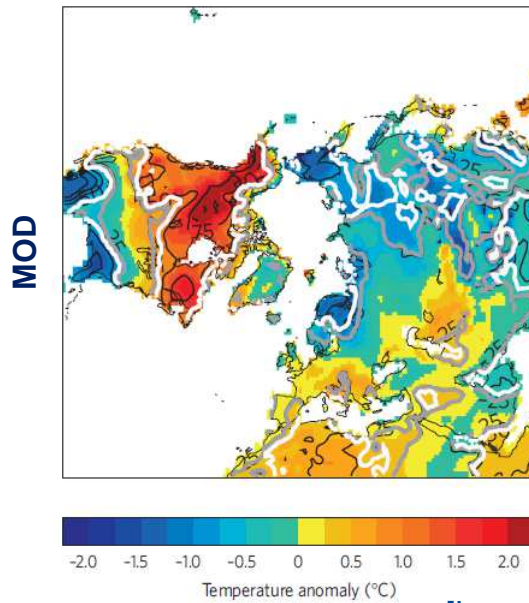
(d) COLD Jan.-March



correlation map of precipitation with Niño3.4 [Mariotti et al. 2002]

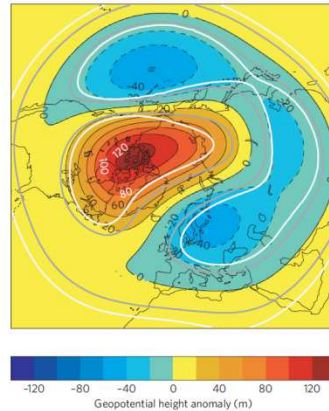


canonical signature in JFM [Ineson and Scaife 2009]



[Ineson and Scaife 2009]

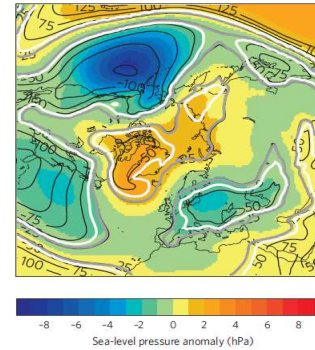
Z50 (lower stratosphere)



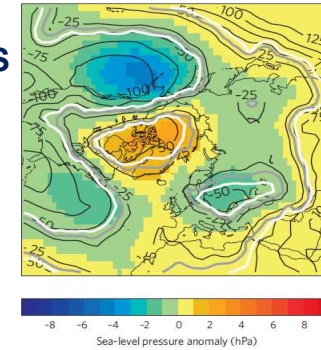
weakened polar vortex
[Ineson and Scaife 2009]

WINTER

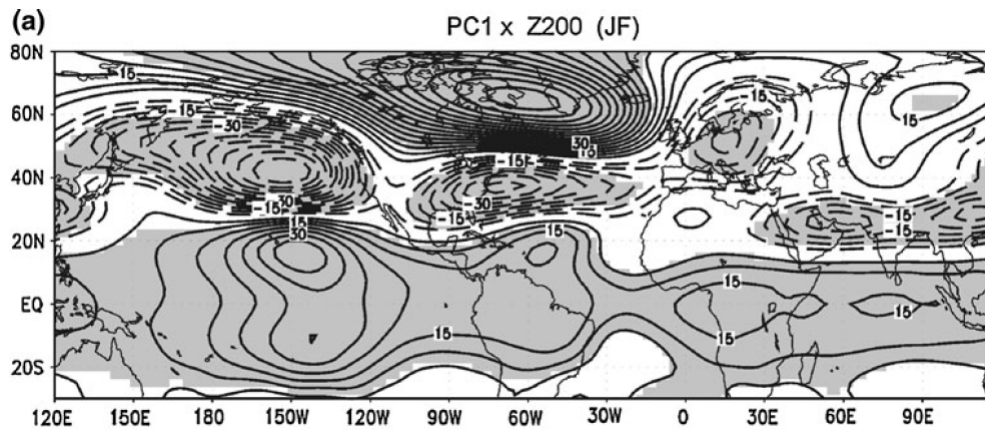
MOD



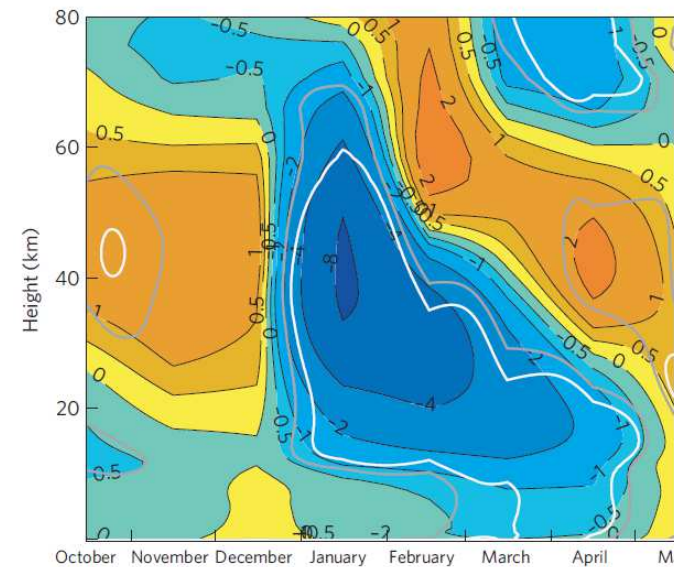
OBS



canonical signature in JFM [Ineson and Scaife 2009]

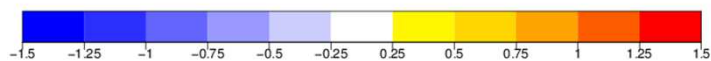
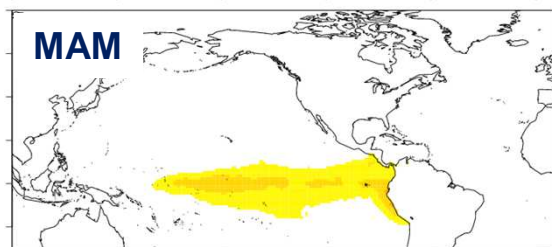
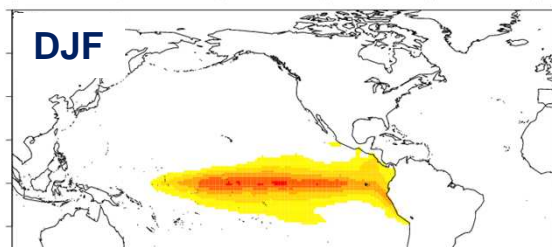
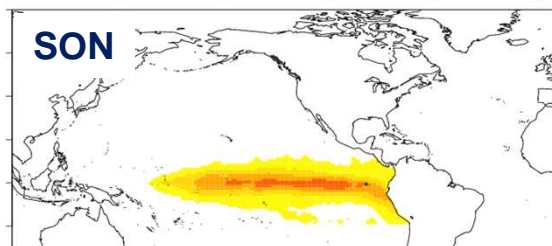
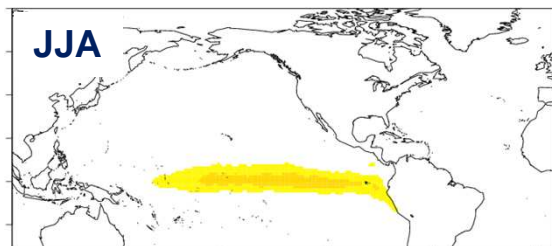


tropospheric pathway
[García-Serrano et al. 2011; Mezzina et al. 2018]



stratospheric pathway
[Ineson and Scaife 2009; Bell et al. 2009]

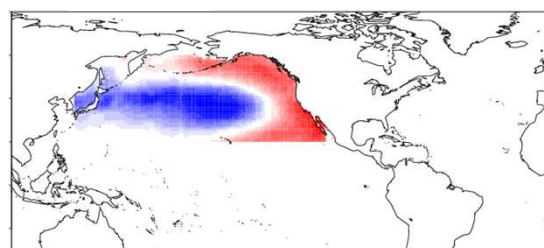
stratosphere as feedback for persistence
[Cagnazzo and Manzini 2009]



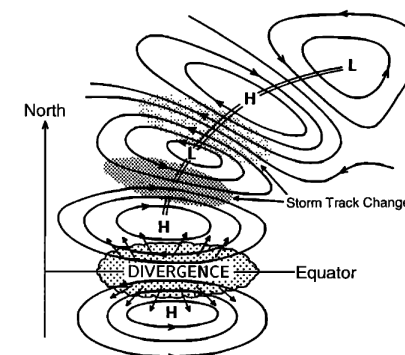
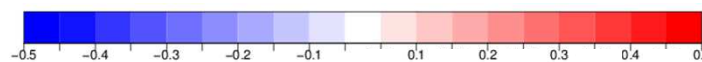
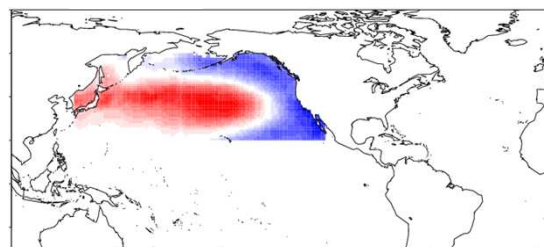
MEDSCOPE sensitivity experiments

is there a modulation of the ENSO teleconnections?

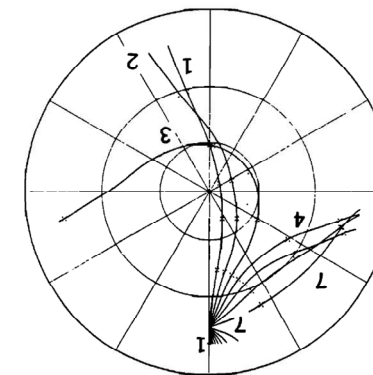
PDO+



PDO-



[Trenberth et al. 1998]



[Hoskins and Karoly 1981]

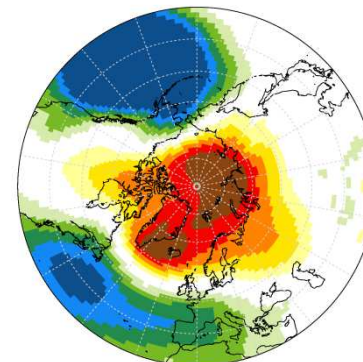
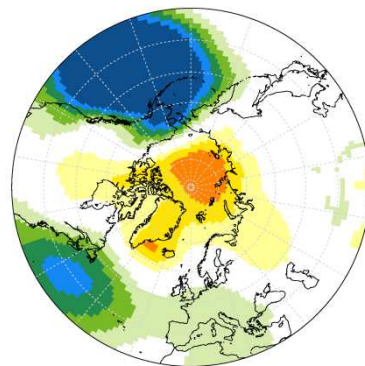
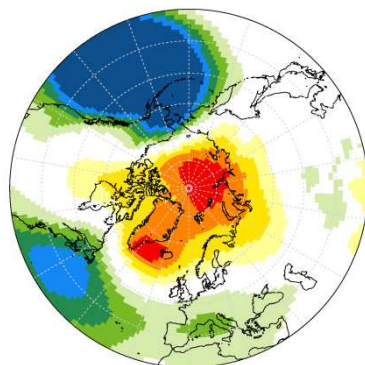
MEDSCOPE sensitivity experiments

is there a modulation of the ENSO teleconnections?

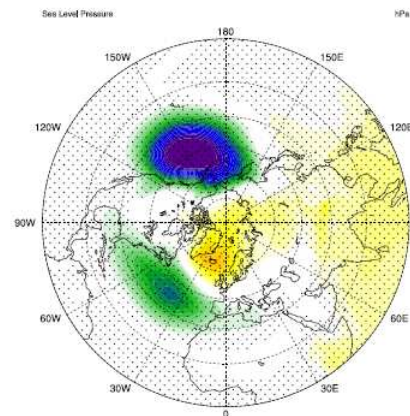
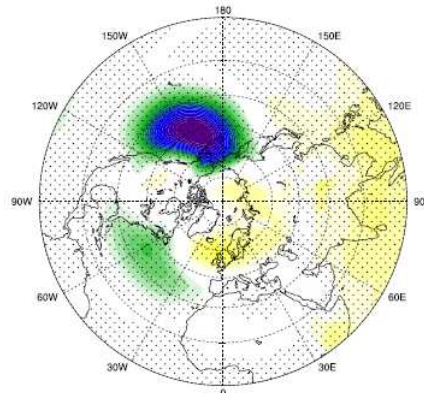
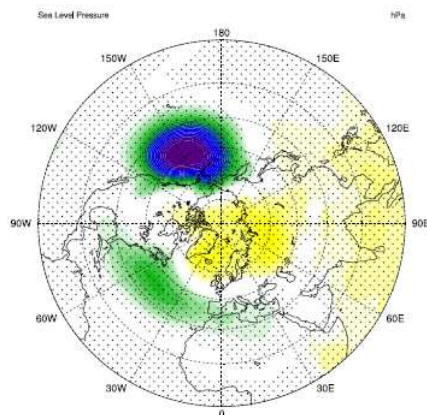
El Niño

El Niño/PDO+

El Niño/PDO-



CNRM / ARPEGE
(L91 – top 0.01hPa)



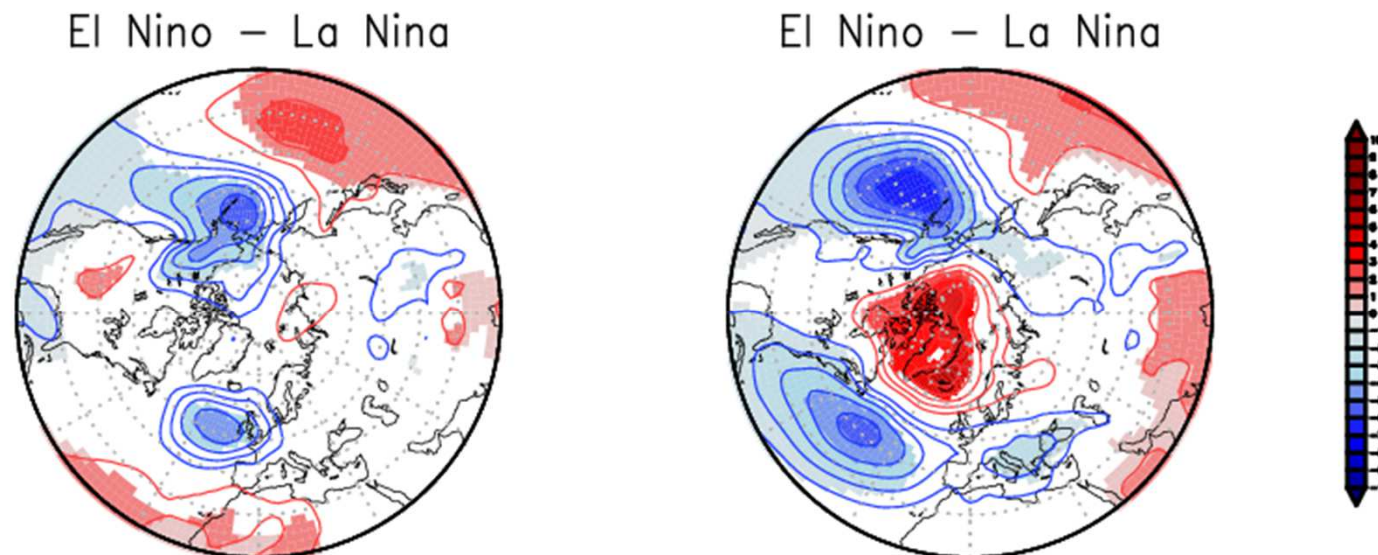
CMCC / CAM5.2
(L46 – top 0.3hPa)



SUMMARY:

- ENSO is the most important source of predictability at seasonal timescale...
 - ...other oceanic basins may also provide predictability (e.g. Atlantic, Indian)
 - ...other forcings may play a larger role in seasons when ENSO signal is weak
 - ...other atmospheric phenomena might be important (e.g. MJO; QBO)
- dynamical forecast systems require a proper representation of the stratosphere
- there is room for comprehensively improving empirical prediction models

Intra-seasonal change in the ENSO teleconnection early-winter (ND) vs. late-winter (JFM)



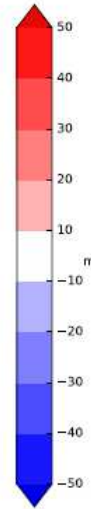
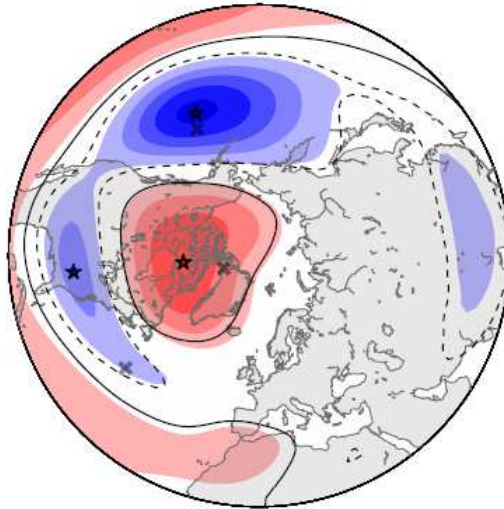
Bladé et al. (2018, in preparation) – using NOAA-20CR

PREVIOUS EVIDENCE: observed (Moron and Gouirand 2003, IntJ Climatol) and simulated (Gouirand et al. 2007, GRL)

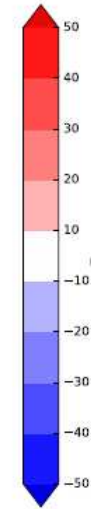
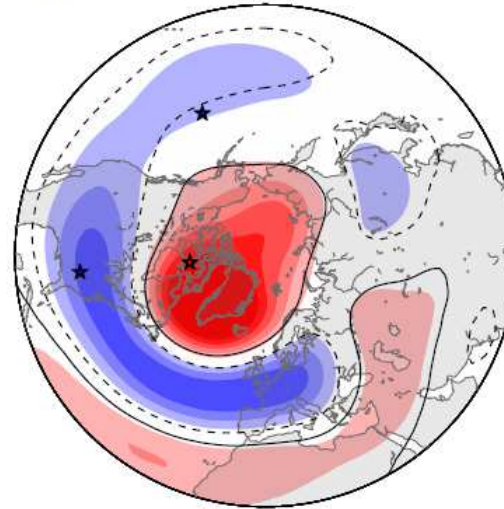
REVIEWED: Brönnimann (2007, Rev Geophys)

REVISITED: King et al. (2018, BAMS); Ayarzagüena et al. (2018, JCLim)

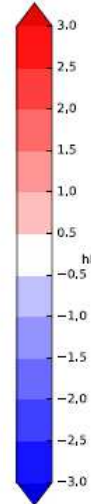
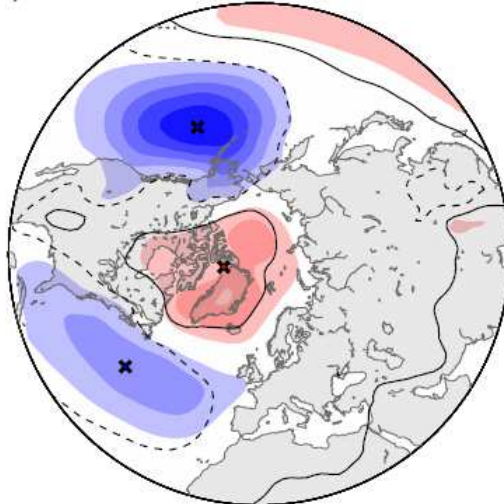
(a) $z200 \times \text{Nino3,4-index}$
JFM (1901 – 2014)



(b) $z200 \times \text{NAO-index}$
JFM (1901 – 2014)



(c) $\text{mslp} \times \text{Nino3,4-index}$
JFM (1901 – 2014)



(d) $\text{mslp} \times \text{NAO-index}$
JFM (1901 – 2014)

