



On polar-nonpolar linkages: observations and model diversity (eastern Arctic sea-ice variability)

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(a)

Z250 / WAF (DJF)

ECOMS Final Meeting (2016)

AGCM

SCICE

AGCM SCICE Light-Heavy

Heavy

-120

-150

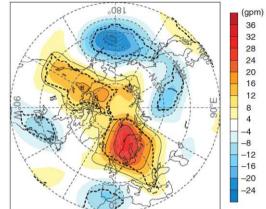
180

50

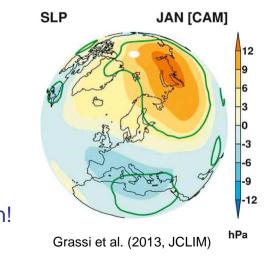
SLP_{key} anomaly (Ice_{fight}-Ice_{heavy})



 $\Delta Z500$ for ND, CAM5



Kim et al. (2014, Nat.Comms)



might be non-linear to SIC reduction!

Petoukhov and Semenov (2010, JGR)

Honda et al. (2009, GRL)

VOV

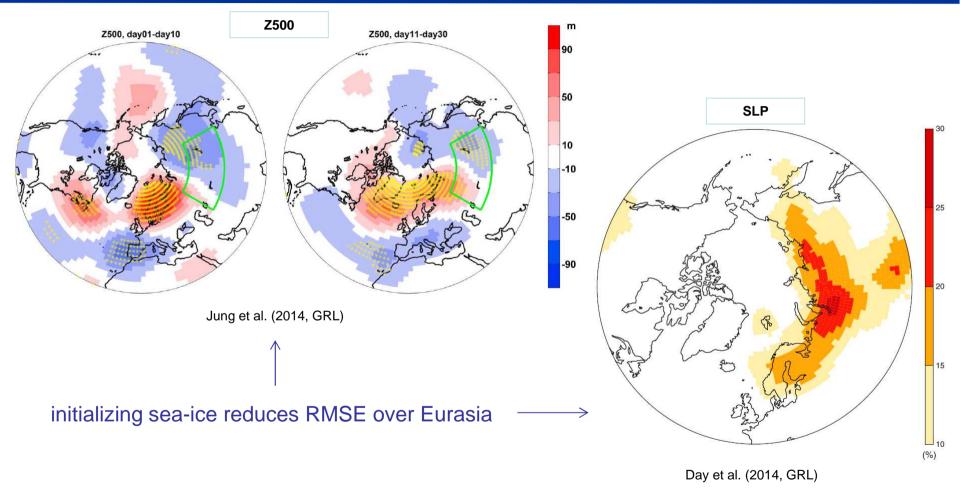
Inoue et al. (2012, GRL) Petoukhov and Se

-12

RECENT REVIEWS: Bader et al. 2011; Cohen et al. 2014; Vihma 2014; Walsh 2014; Gao et al. 2015; Overland et al. 2015



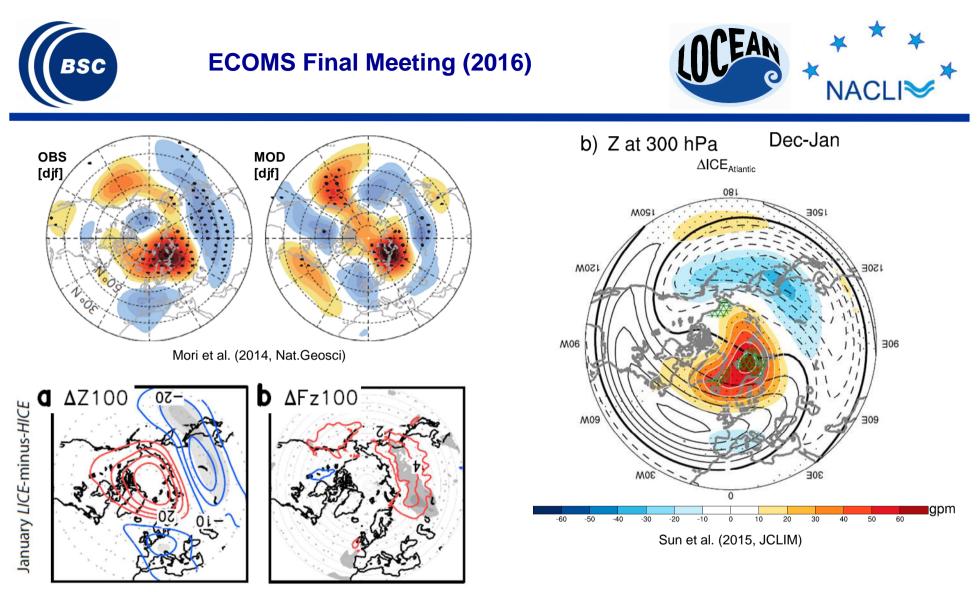




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Petoukhov and Semenov (2010, JGR)

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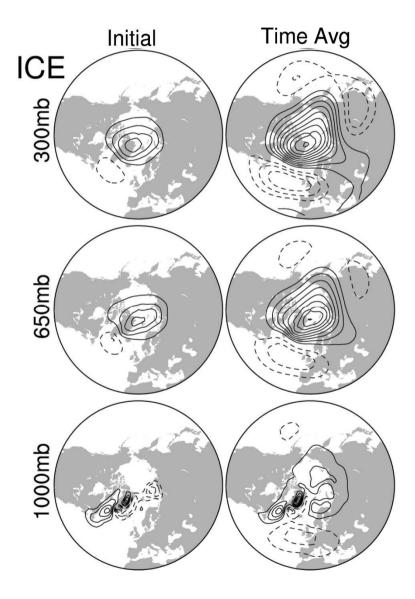
Nakamura et al. (2016, GRL)

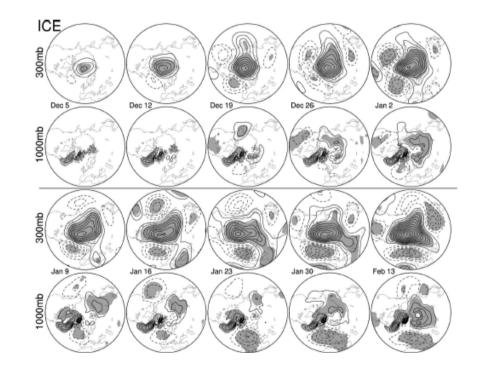
might be non-linear to SIC reduction!

Petoukhov and Semenov (2010, JGR)









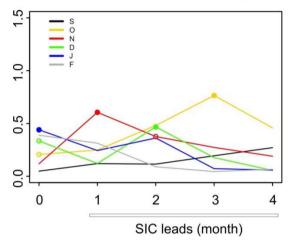
the equilibrium response to SIC reduction over G-B Seas, which projects on the negative NAO, is reached in about two months Deser et al. (2007, JCLIM)





HadISST

SC / east of Greenland (eG)

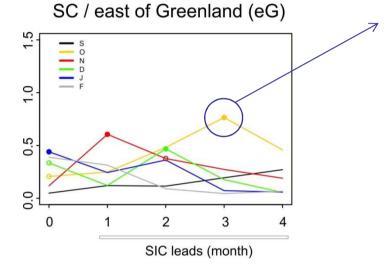


- detrended, monthly anomalies; period 1979-2013; target – cold season (Sep-to-Feb)





HadISST



might be linked to winter blocking over Eurasia

Mori et al. 2014 (Nat.Geosci); García-Serrano et al. (2015, JCLIM)

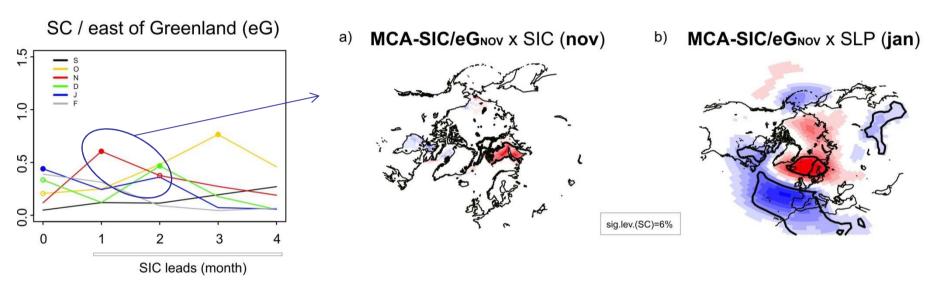
but the lead-time is longer than the expected atmospheric response time to SIC forcing

detrended, monthly anomalies;
period 1979-2013;
target – cold season (Sep-to-Feb)





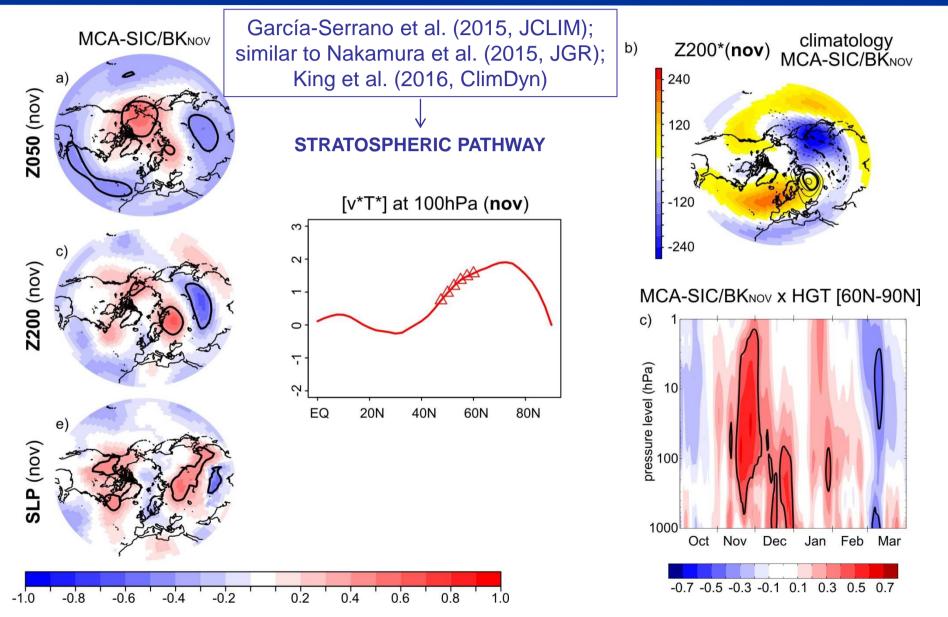
HadISST



- detrended, monthly anomalies; period 1979-2013; target – cold season (Sep-to-Feb)

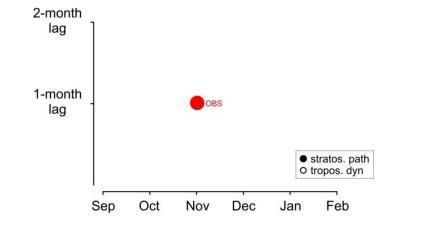


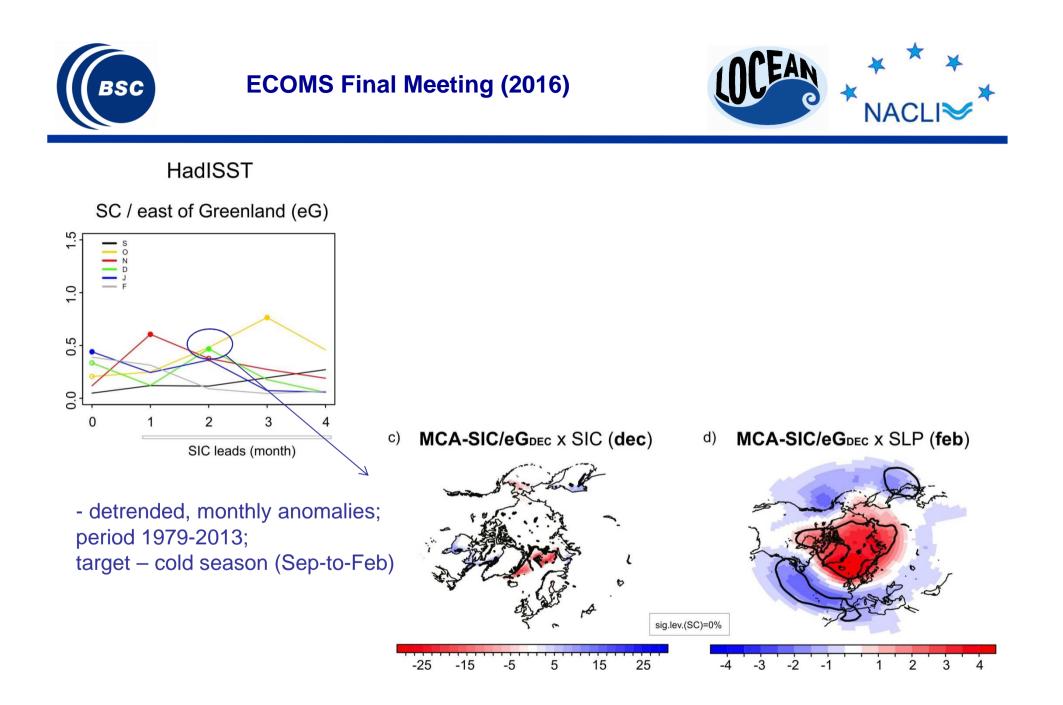








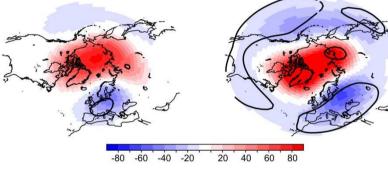




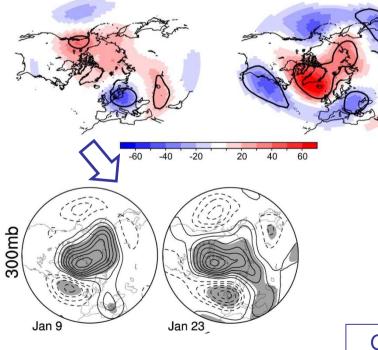




- a) SIC-GS_{DEC} x Z050 (jan)
- b) SIC-GS_{DEC} x Z050 (feb)



- c) SIC-GS_{DEC} x Z200 (jan)
- d) SIC-GS_{DEC} x Z200 (feb)

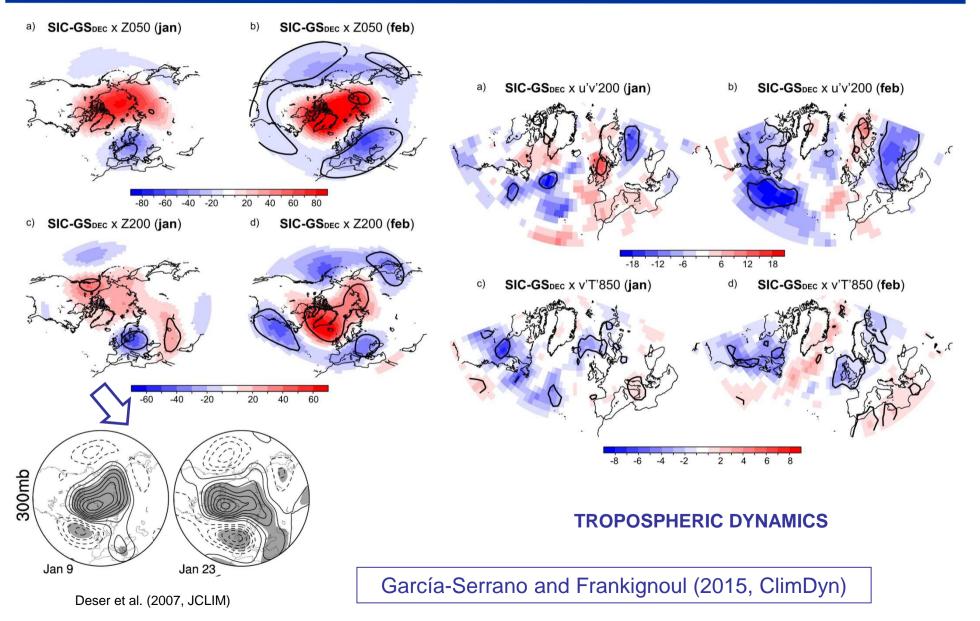


Deser et al. (2007, JCLIM)

García-Serrano and Frankignoul (2015, ClimDyn)

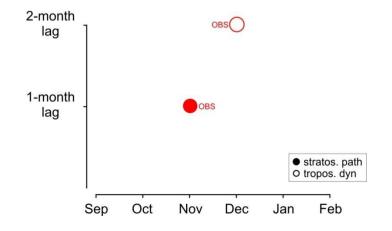










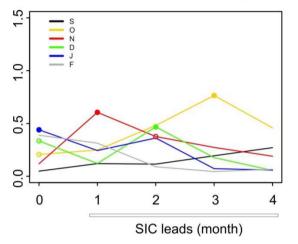






HadISST

SC / east of Greenland (eG)



- detrended, monthly anomalies; period 1979-2013; target – cold season (Sep-to-Feb)

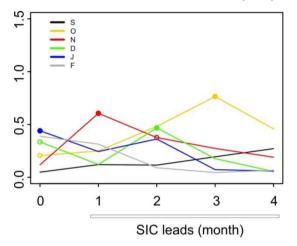
- **CMIP5**: no multi-model, each model individually; CCSM4 (5mb), CNRM-CM5 (10mb), EC-EARTH2.3 (3mb), GFDL-CM2.1 (10mb), HadGEM2-ES (4mb), IPSL-CM5A-LR (3mb), MPI-ESM-MR (3mb), NorESM1-M (3mb) - <u>HISTORICAL+RCP4.5 RUNS</u>





HadISST

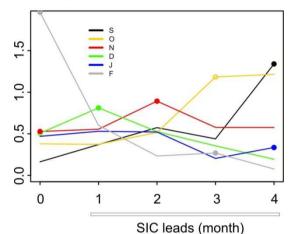
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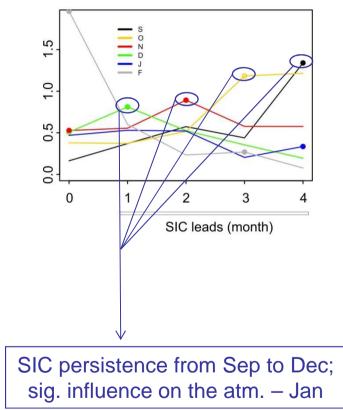










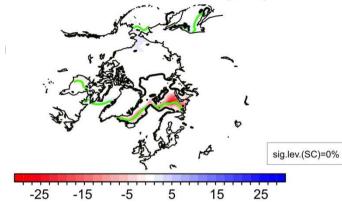


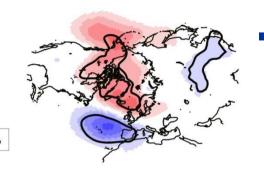
CNRM

a) MCA-SIC/eADEC x SIC (dec)

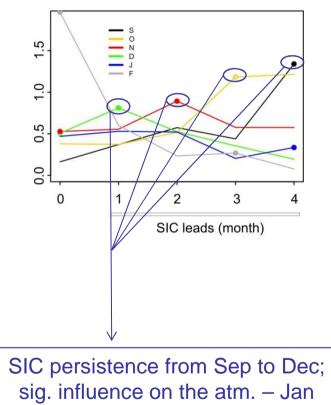
b) MCA-SIC/eADEC x SLP (jan)

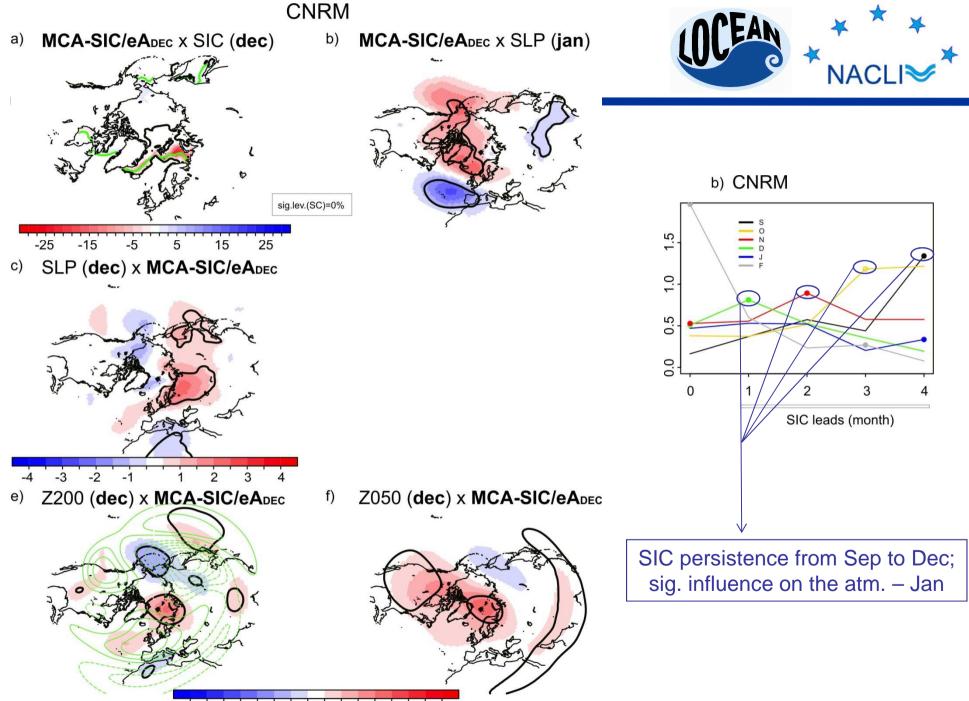






b) CNRM



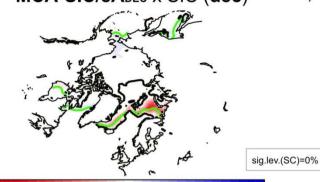


-80 -60 -40 -20 20 40 60 80



b)

a) MCA-SIC/eA_{DEC} x SIC (dec)



-25 -15 -5 5 15 25 c) SLP (dec) x MCA-SIC/eA_{DEC}

2

1

Z200 (dec) × MCA-SIC/eAdec

3

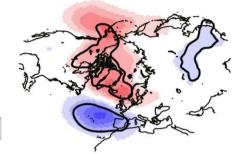
-2

-1

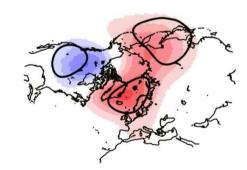
-3

e)

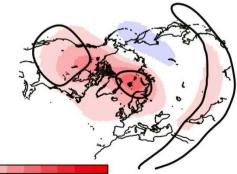
MCA-SIC/eAddec x SLP (jan)



d) Z050 (jan) x MCA-SIC/eADEC



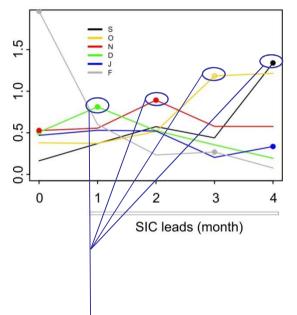
f) Z050 (dec) x MCA-SIC/eA_{DEC}



-80 -60 -40 -20 20 40 60 80



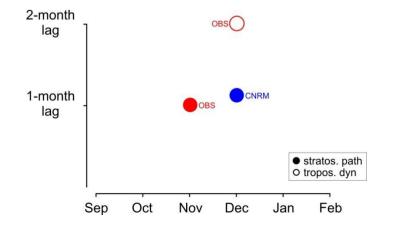
b) CNRM

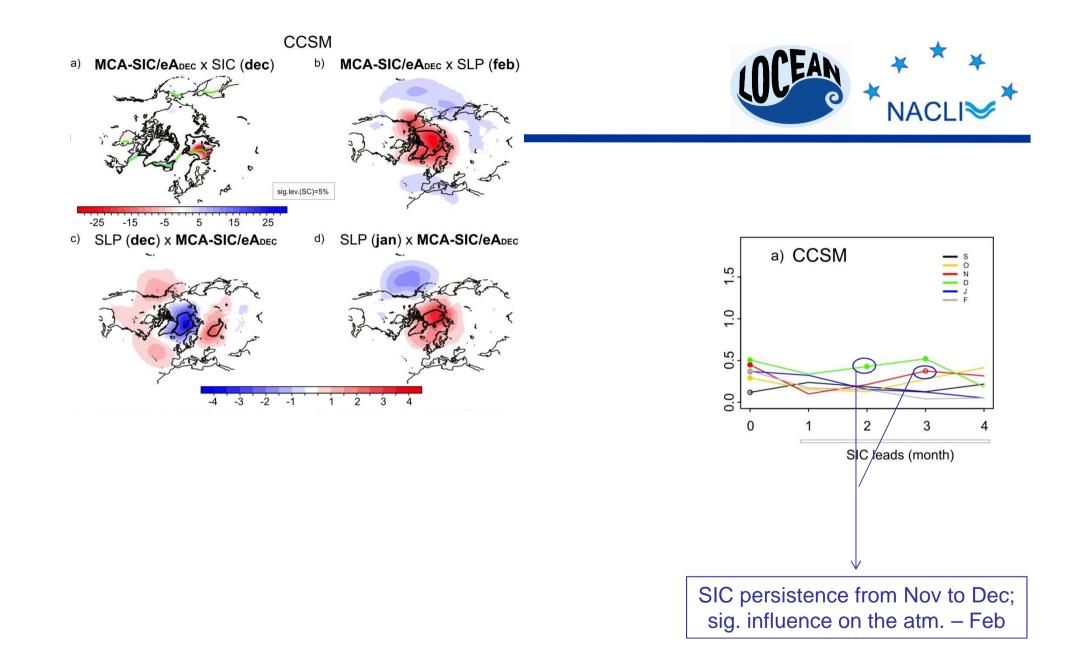


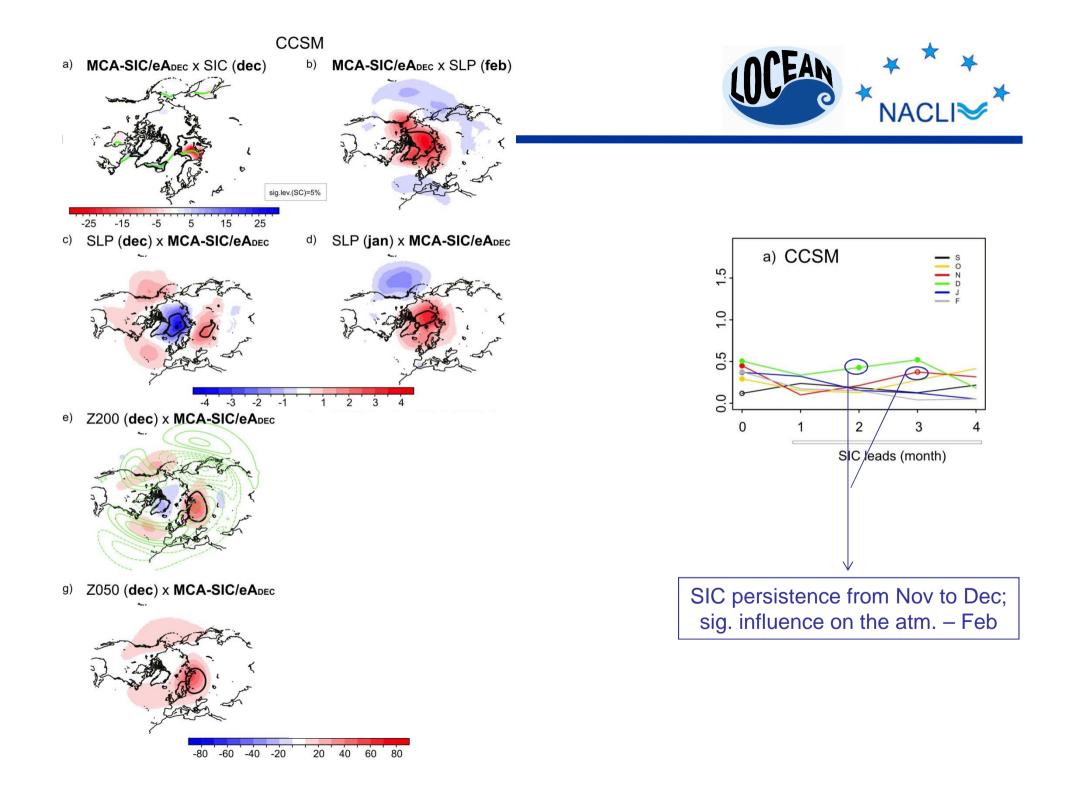
SIC persistence from Sep to Dec; sig. influence on the atm. – Jan

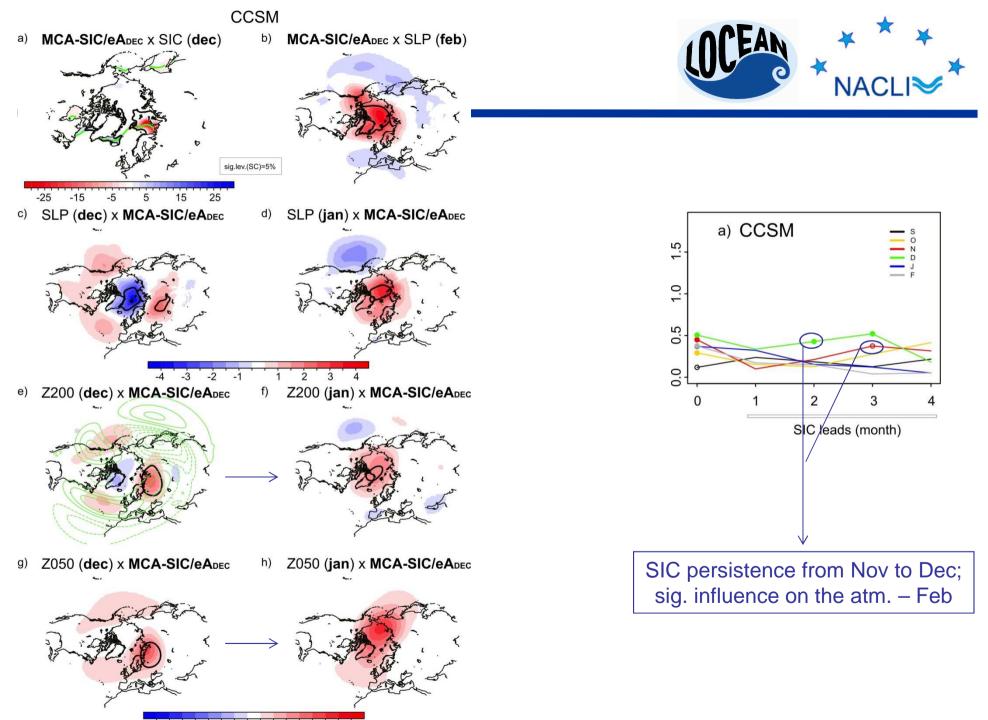








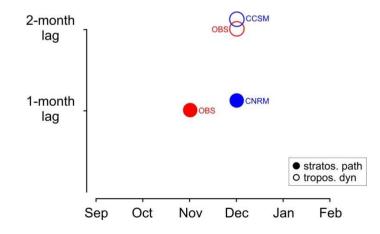




-80 -60 -40 -20 20 40 60 80

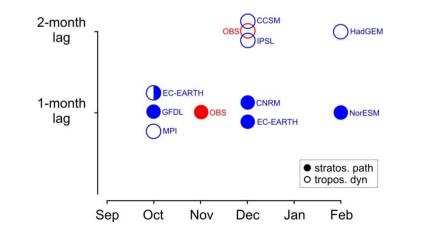
















SUMMARY

- CMIP5 models analysed here show a significant link with sea-ice reduction over the eastern Arctic (Greenland-Barents-Kara Seas) followed by a negative NAO-like pattern
- If the simulated relationship takes *one month* the results suggest (in general) that a stratospheric pathway could be at play [in observations, this is shown for SIC in Nov]
- If the simulated relationship takes *two months* the results suggest (in general) that tropospheric dynamics are dominant [in observations, this is shown for SIC in Dec]
- Target experiments are needed to gain insight into the role played by the background-flow

