Improved predictions of East Asia





Circumglobal teleconnection ? National Centre for Atmospheric Science



propagation of a Rossby wave similar to Circumglobal teleconnection

Consistent with a role for the North Atlantic – e.g. Lin et al, 2016 and Wang et al, 2017

However, direct attribution to North Atlantic difficult

Monerie et al. 2018, Climate Dynamics

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But similar mechanism seen in DCPP idealised AMV experiment



Some issues for S2D predictions of the North Atlantic

"signal-to-noise" paradox





Baker et al, 2018

Decadal predictions do not predict LSD or AMOC changes

Successful Predictions of SPG depend on *initialisation* a of and *evolution of density anomalies at depth*

Why not? NAO not very predictable?

Signal-to-noise paradox? If magnitude of the predictable signal too low \rightarrow predictable AMOC variability even lower?



Yeager and Robson, 2017

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Density drivers of Labrador Sea density

substantial uncertainty in what dominates density variability in models and also in ocean reanalysis

Related to uncertainty mechanisms and timescales of variability – and also on predictions



Temperature

p_{Torscontrol} [kg/m³ / kg/m³]

Salinity controlled -1

-2

controlled



2018



- Aerosols
 - SST (Booth et al, 2012)
 - AMOC (Menary et al, 2013)
- Volcanoes
 - SST skill (*Timerick et al, 2013*)
 - AMOC (Swingedouw et al, 2015)
 - NAO (Driscoll et al, 2012)
- Solar
 - Driver of NAO (Gray et al, 2013)
 - Skill in NAO (Dunstone et al, 2016)



-3.0 -2.7 -2.4 -2.1 -1.8 -1.5 -1.2 -0.9 -0.6 -0.3 0.0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 1.8 2.1 2.4 2.7 3.0









FO

-3

Kim et al, 2018







Kim et al, 2018

Summary



- A wide range of mechanisms contribute to skill in S2D predictions
- Models and observations support a key role of the the NAO in driving AMOC, and a lagged relationship with the SPG
- Improved predictions in the N. Atlantic on multi-year timescales are consistent with the initialization of the ocean circulation
- However, there are still many fundamental uncertainties
 - The signal-to-noise "paradox"
 - The role of external forcing
 - The drivers of density anomalies
 - Temporal variability in teleconnections/predictability

Some ways forward?



- Understanding, and evaluating, the important mechanisms is crucial to make progress in simulating North Atlantic climate variability
 - Focus should be on multi-model analysis
- Using initialised predictions alongside other sensitivity runs (i.e. DCPP component C) – e.g. the no SPG experiment



• Potential to use S2D systems more in an attribution framework?



Predictions with HiGEM-DP are also consistent with important role of ocean





But what about other models

AMOC and the Gyre....





Long lead predictability of Rainfall related to ENSO





Decadal variability in ENSO teleconnections?





Idealized AMV experiment





Results suggest AMV can modulate North East Asian temperature through:-

A) circumglobal teleconnection

B) Pacific-Japan pattern - following the modulation of Pacific surface temperature

Predictions of 1990s warming similarity with internal variability?

- Mid-1990s warming came after a sustained trend towards more positive NAO.
- Lagged increase in the buoyancy forced ocean circulation (AMOC and Gyre), and northward heat transport
- Similar to coupled model internal variability, including HiGEM and HadGEM3-GC2 (*i.e.* Hodson et al, 2012; Menary et al, 2015; Robson et al, 2016; Ortega et al, 2017)



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