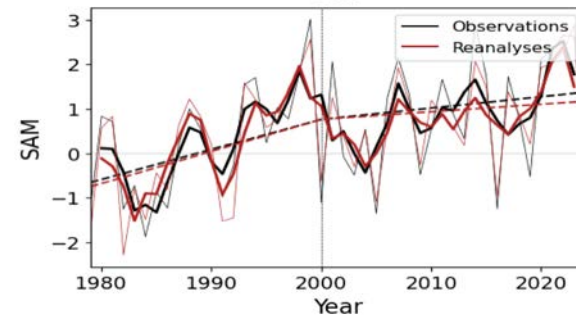
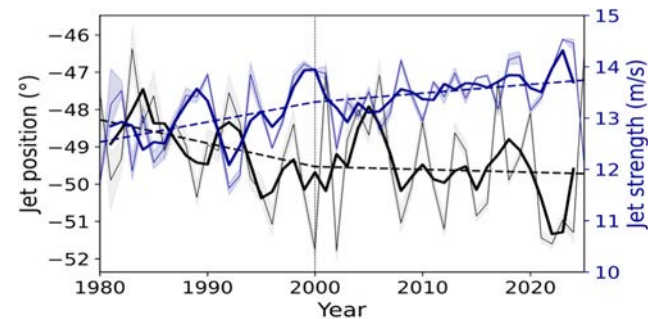
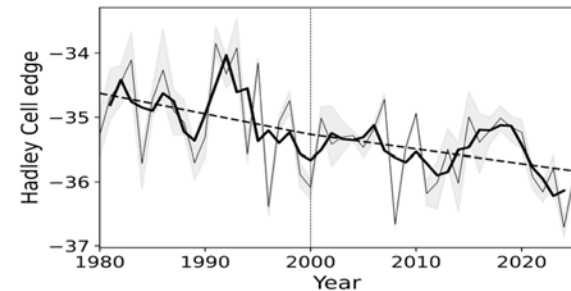
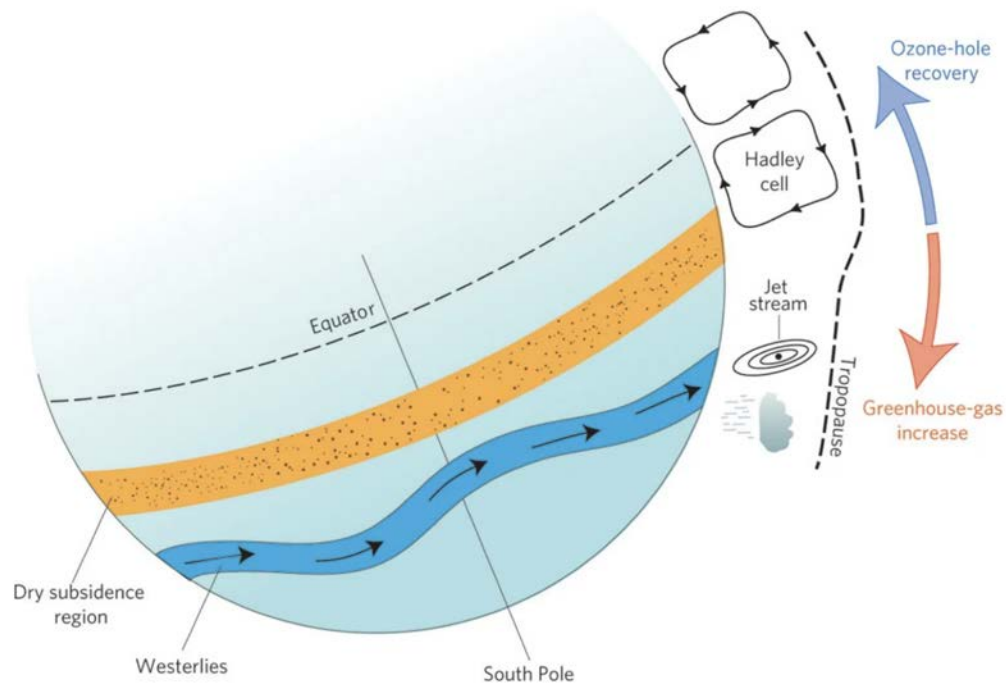


Role of external forcings on the SAM & implications for Southern Ocean SSTs

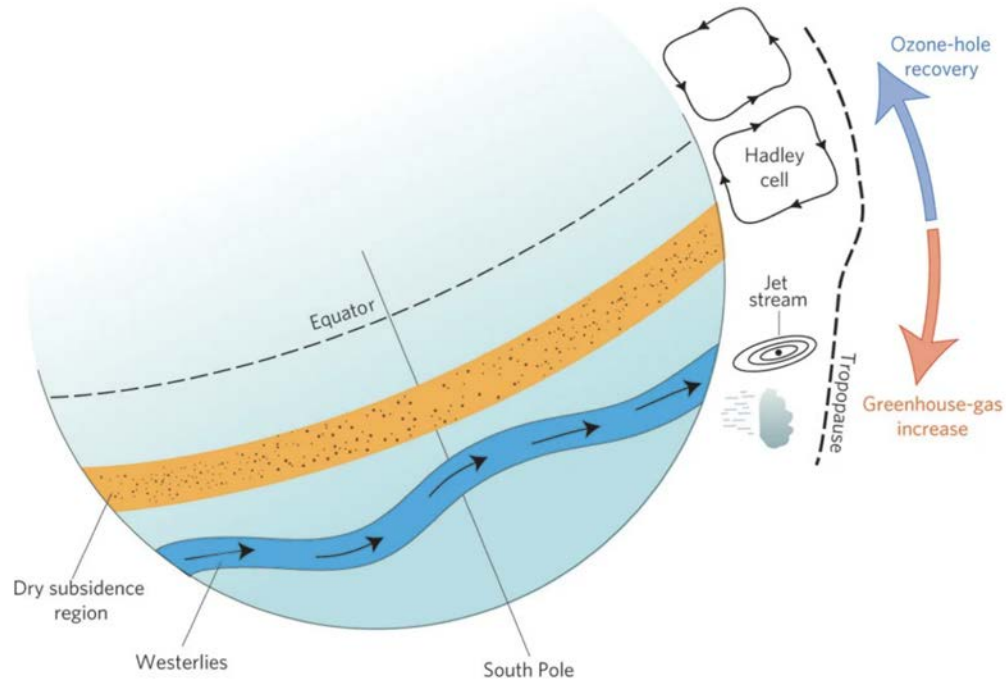
Ghyslaine Boschat, Amanda Maycock, Ariaan Purich, Julie Arblaster, Hemant Khatri & Will Dow

WCRP EPESC - LEADER Science Meeting, Busan, 15-18 July 2025

Observed changes in Southern Hemisphere circulation



Observed changes in Southern Hemisphere circulation

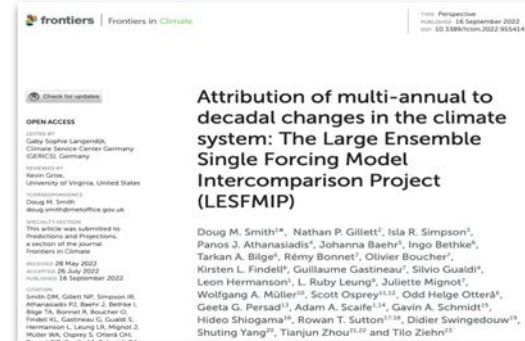


- ❑ Can models represent these changes?
- ❑ What is the role of external forcings (e.g. GHGs, Ozone, Aerosols) vs. internal variability?
- ❑ What are the implications for Southern Hemisphere climate?

LESFMIP: Large Ensemble Single Forcings MIP

Models	Experiments			
	Historical	hist-GHG	hist-totalO3	hist-aer
ACCESS-ESM1-5	40	10		3
CanESM5	65	50	10	30
CMCC-CM2-SR5	11	10		10
FGOALS-g3	6	3		3
GISS-E2-1-G	46	44	5	45
HadGEM3-GC31-LL	50	50	50	50
IPSL-CM6A-LR	33	10		10
MIROC6	50	50	10	10
MPI-ESM1-2-LR	51	30	30	30
NorESM2-LM	44	23	20	23

Models with number of runs available for each experiment

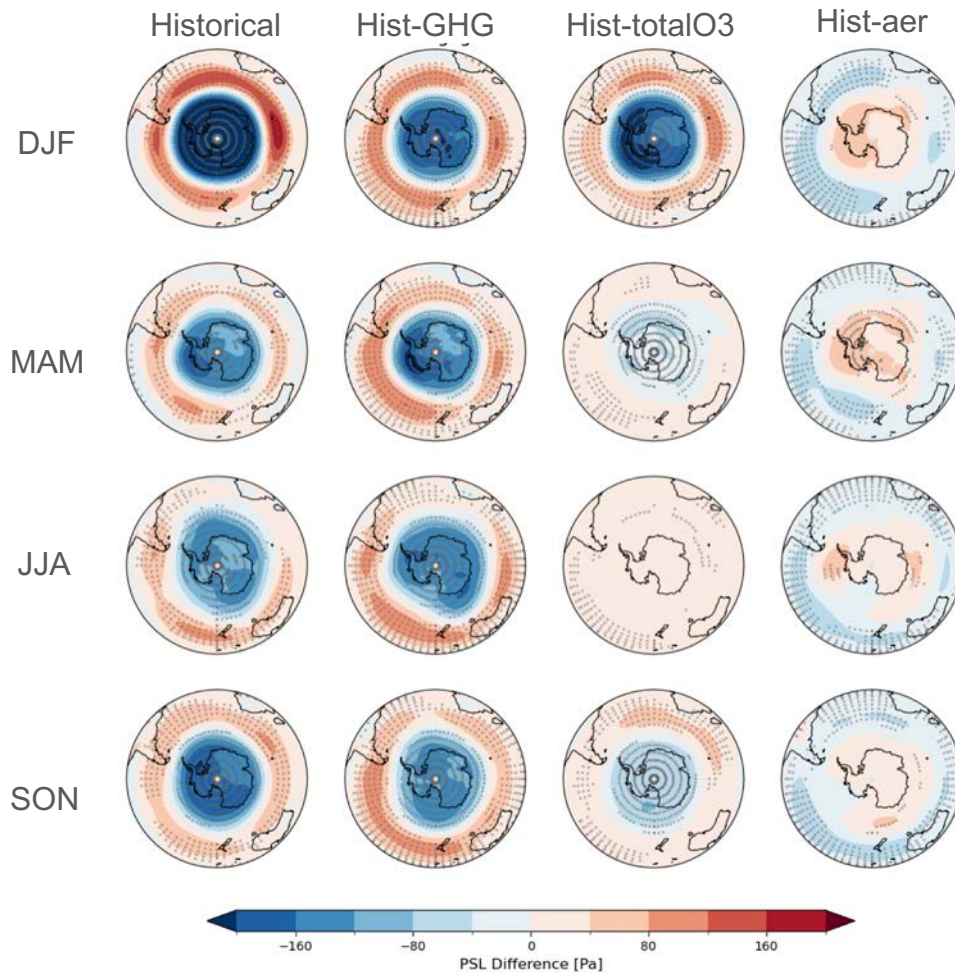


Analyses over 1850-2014 for 10 LE models for historical, hist-GHG and hist-aer experiments.

Note that only 6 models have data for hist-totalO3

Simulated MSLP change

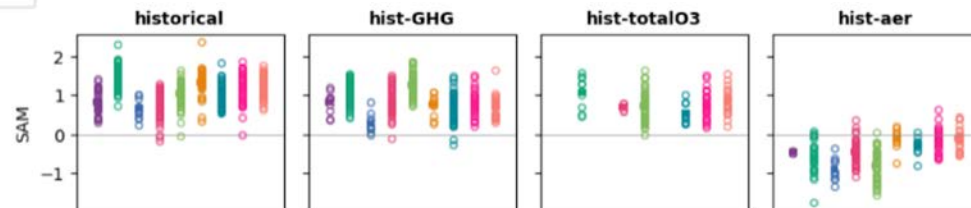
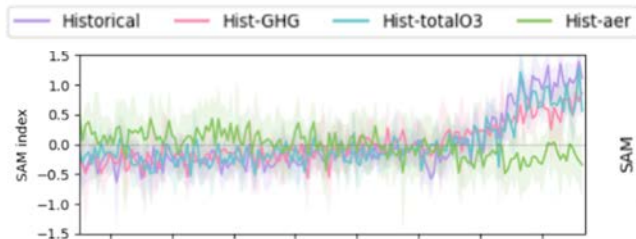
PSL difference:
(1980-2014) - (1850-1884)



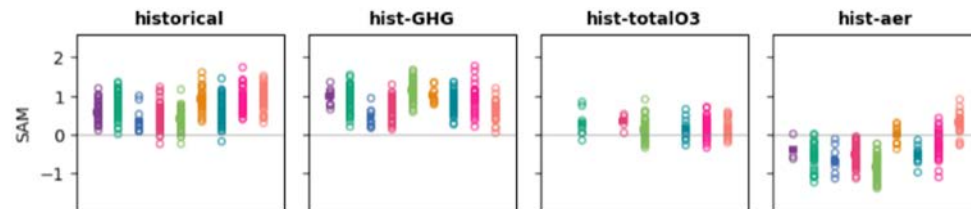
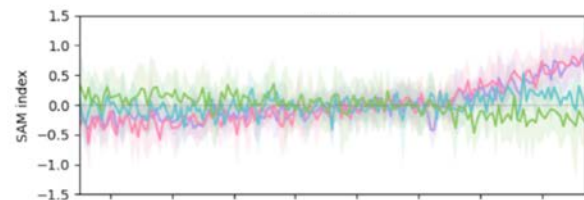
SAM change

○ ACCESS-ESM1-5 ○ GISS-E2-1-G ○ MIROC6
○ CanESM5 ○ HadGEM3-GC31-LL ○ MPI-ESM1-2-LR
○ CMCC-CM2-SR5 ○ IPSL-CM6A-LR ○ NorESM2-LM

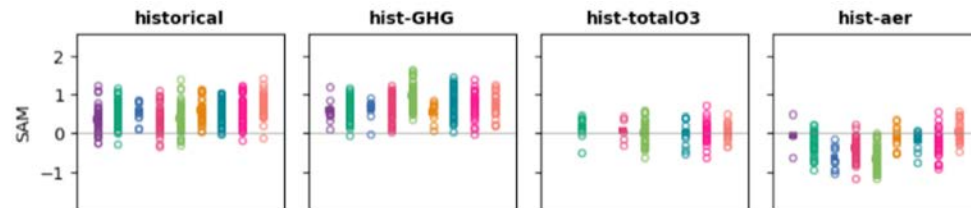
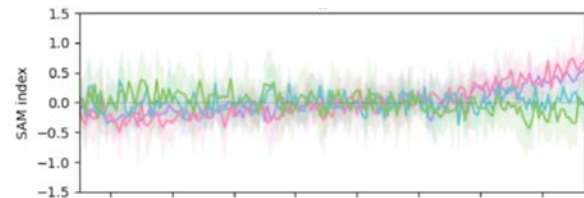
DJF



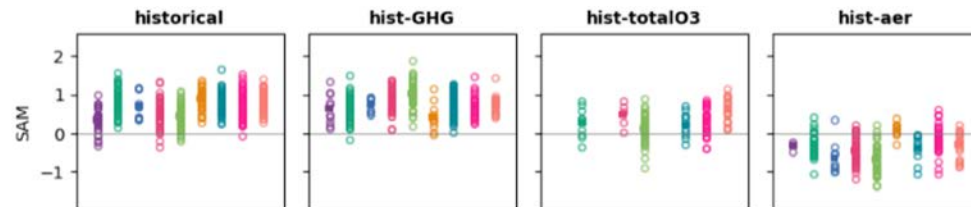
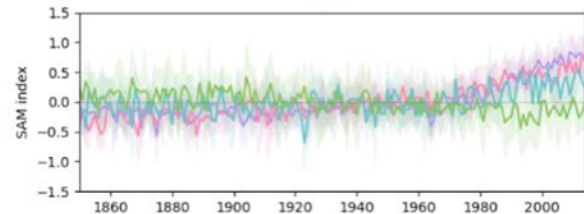
MAM



JJA

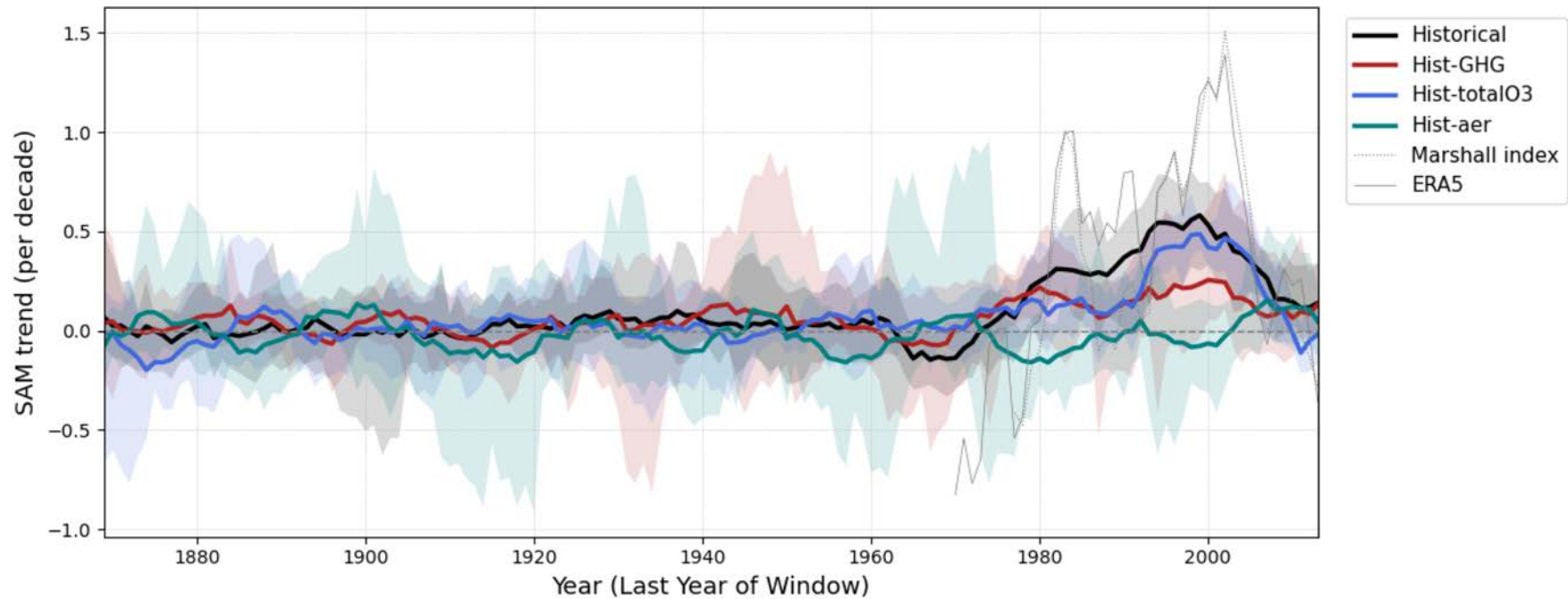


SON

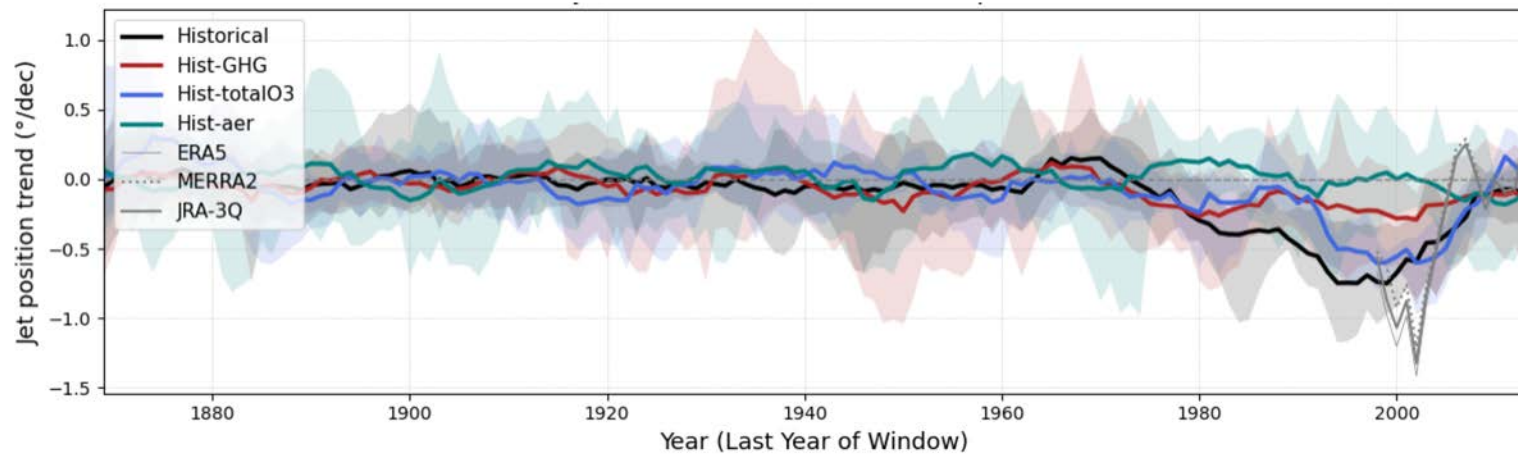


SAM change in DJF

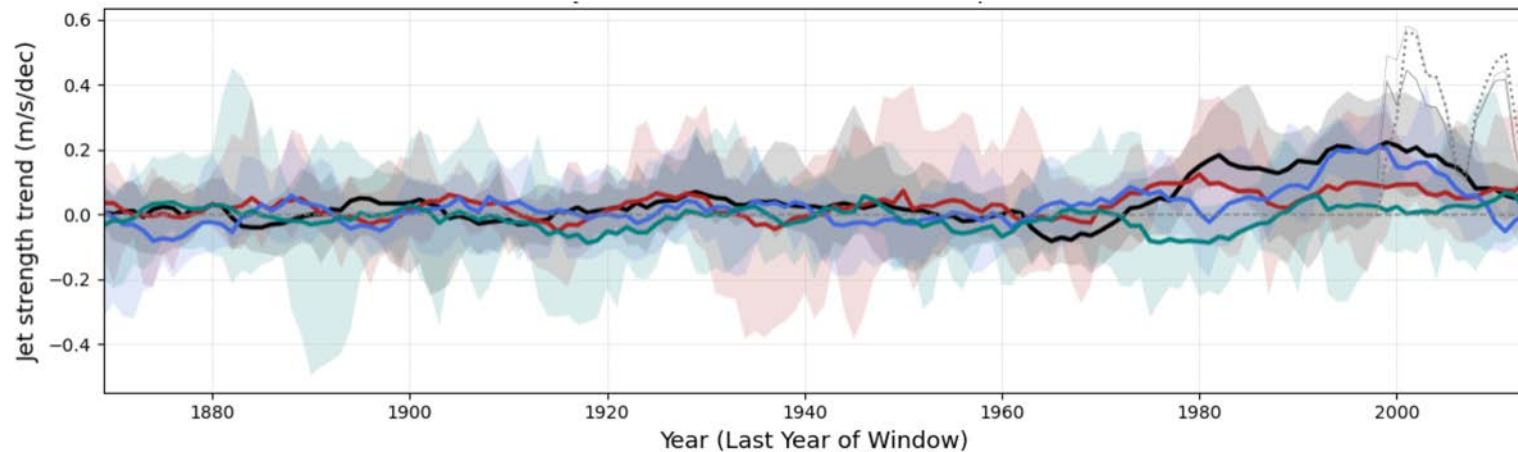
Running trends



Jet change in DJF

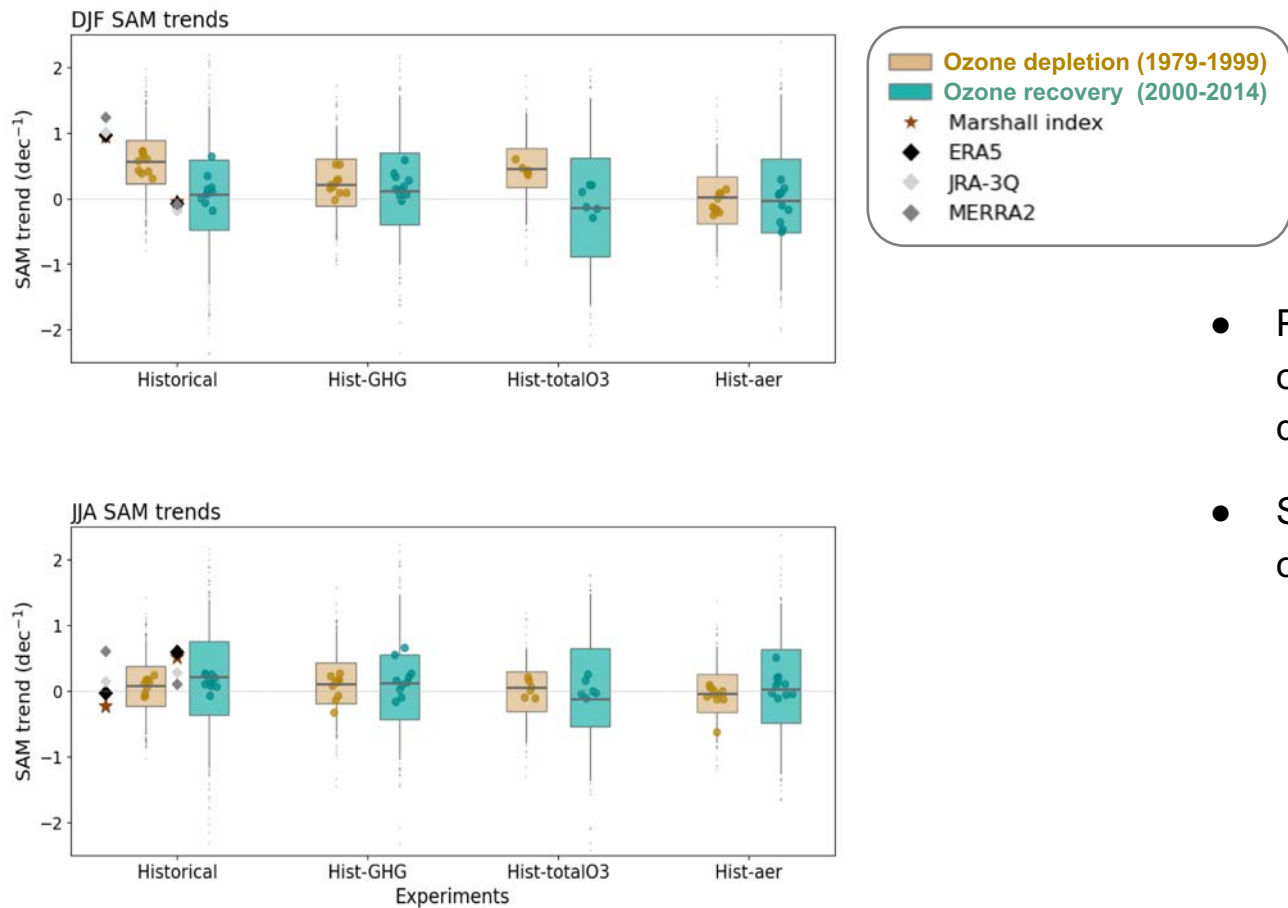


↓
Poleward
shift



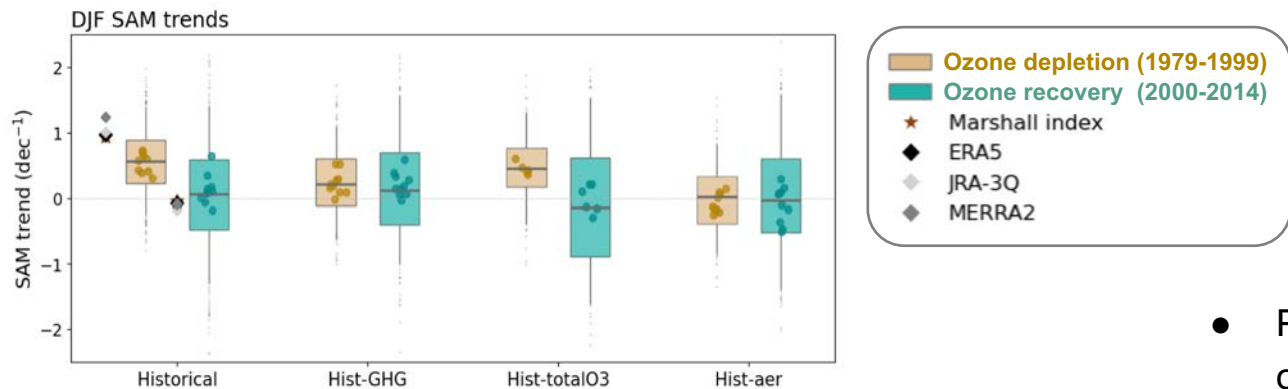
↑
Intensification

SAM trends during ozone depletion and recovery periods

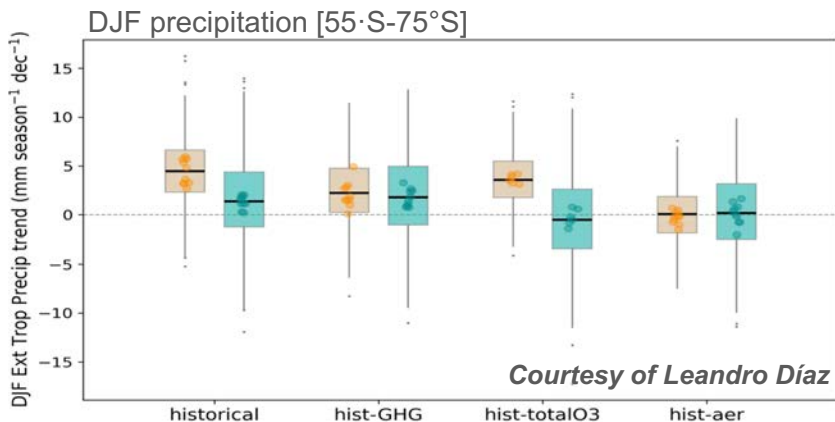


- Positive trends in DJF SAM over 1979-1999 due to ozone depletion
- Slow down/reversal due to ozone recovery from ~2000

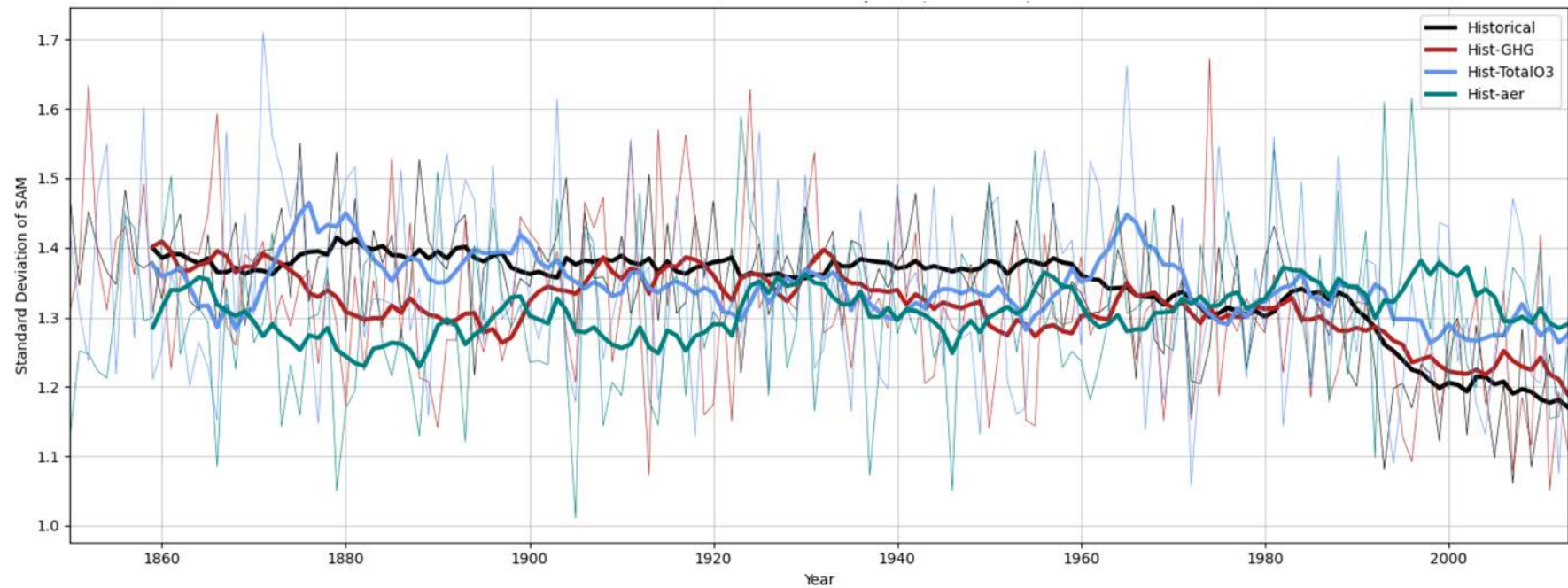
SAM trends during ozone depletion and recovery periods



- Positive trends in DJF SAM over 1979-1999 due to ozone depletion
- Slow down/reversal due to ozone recovery from ~2000
- Consistent trends in high-latitude precipitation

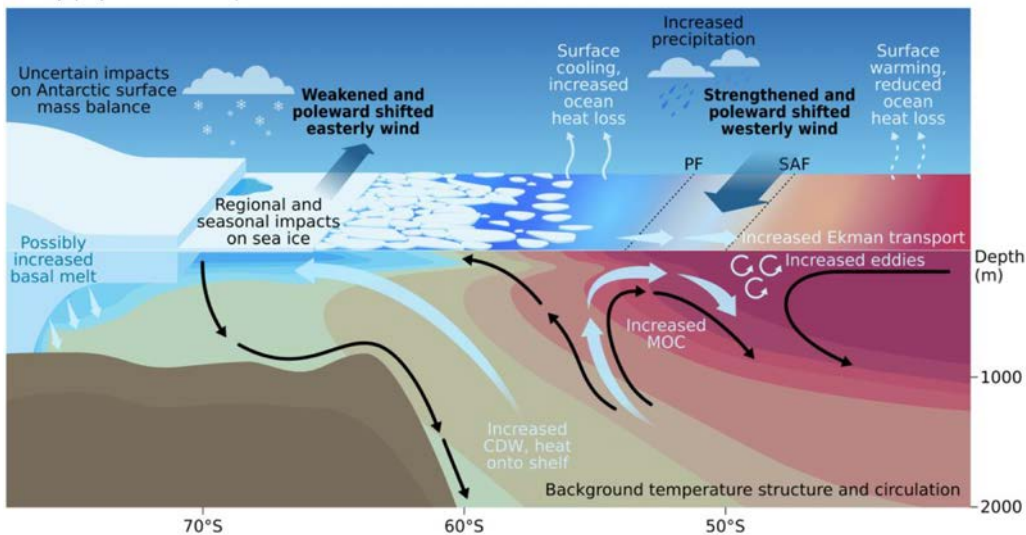


Changes in SAM variability

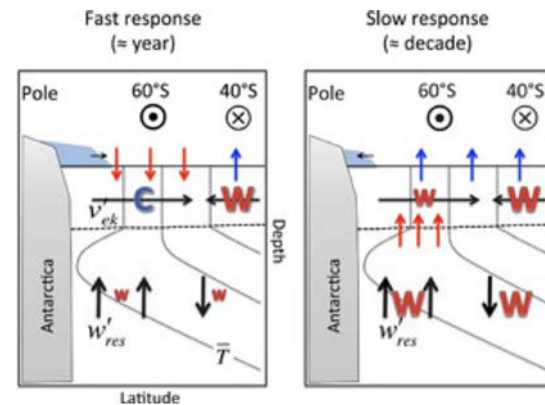


Relationship between SAM and Southern Ocean SSTs

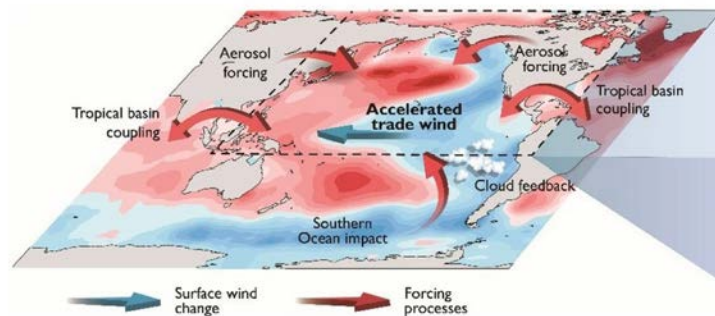
a Key physical SAM impacts across the Southern Ocean and Antarctica



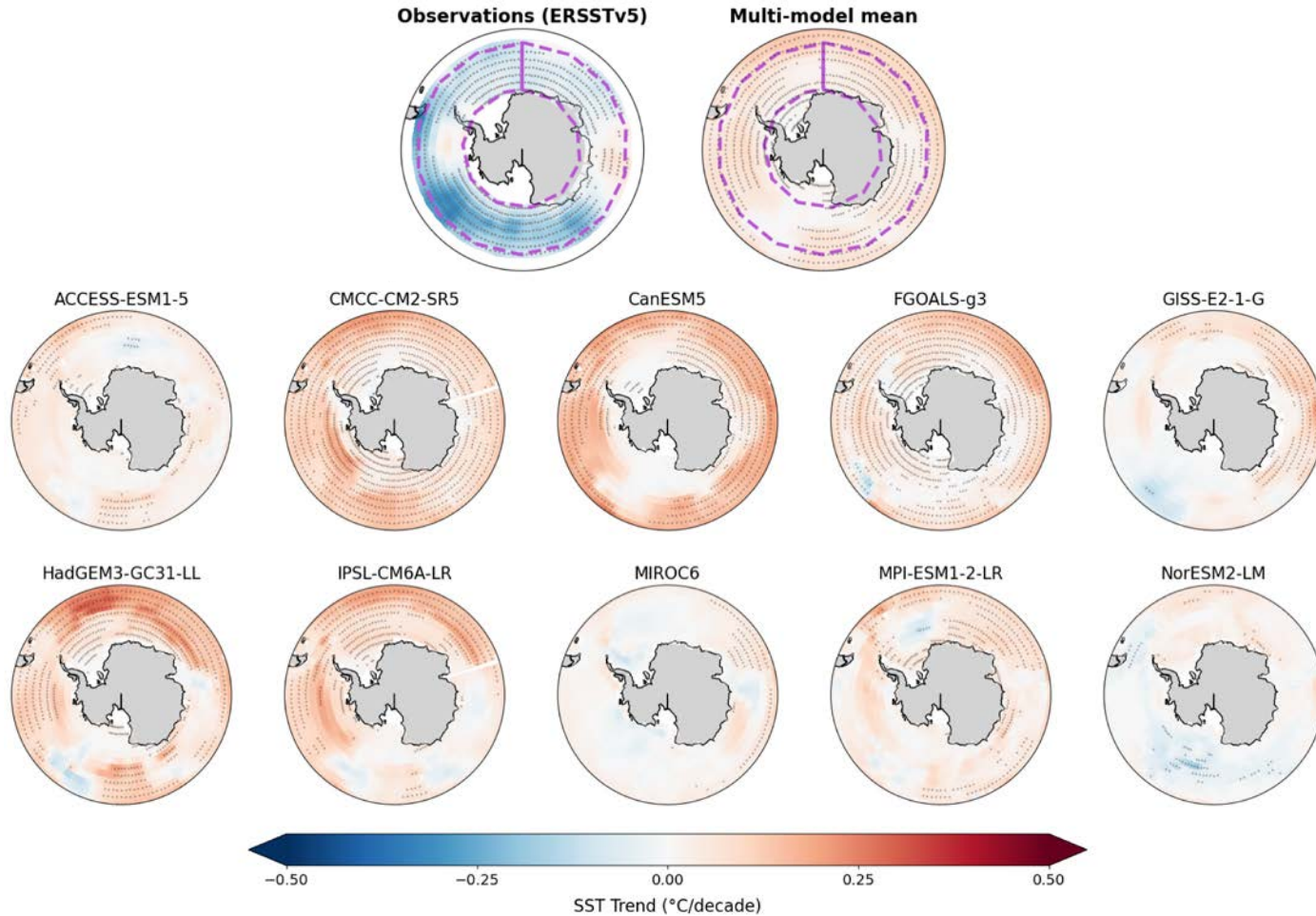
(Purich et al., NREE accepted)



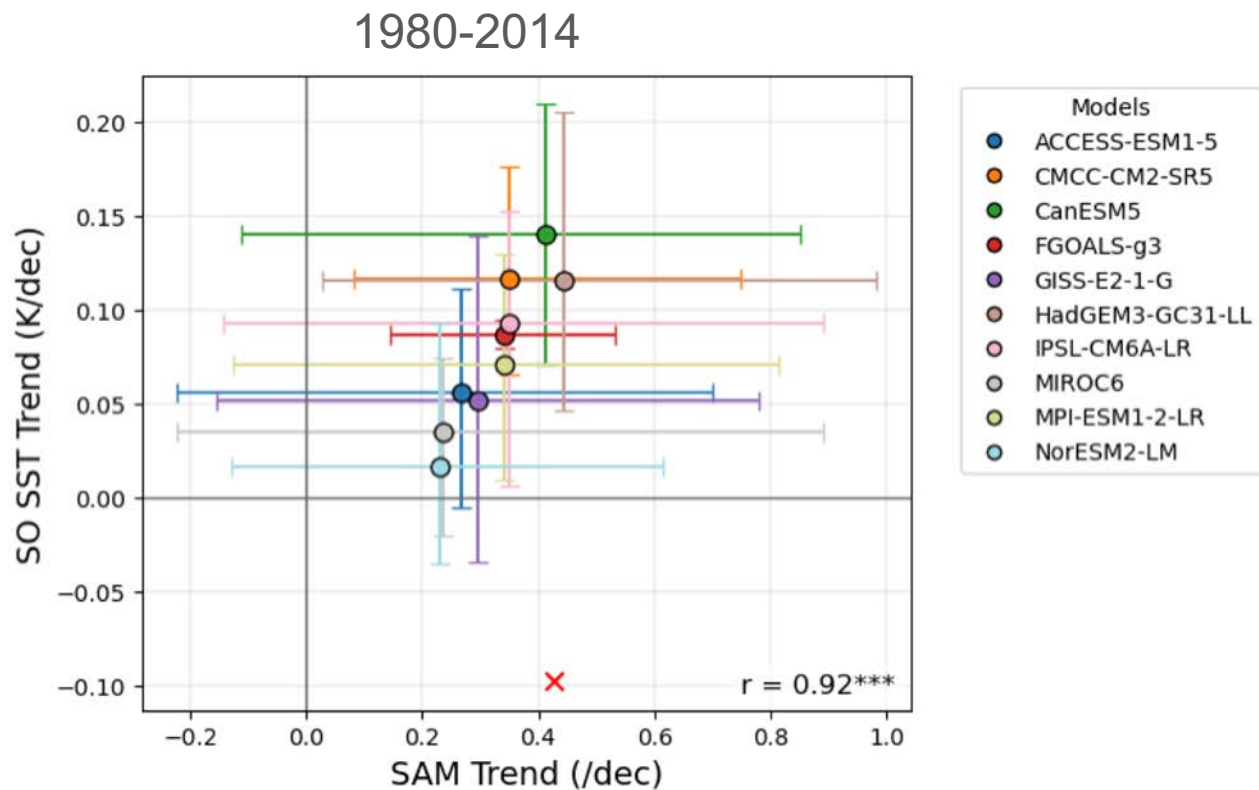
(Ferrera et al. 2015)



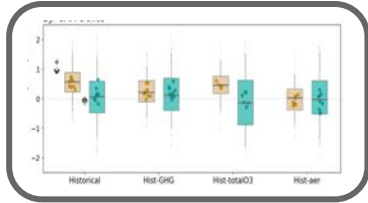
Relationship between SAM and Southern Ocean SSTs



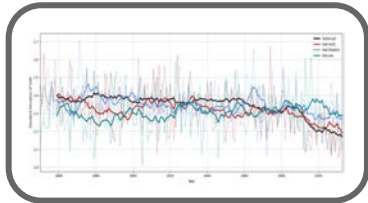
Relationship between SAM and Southern Ocean SSTs



Concluding remarks

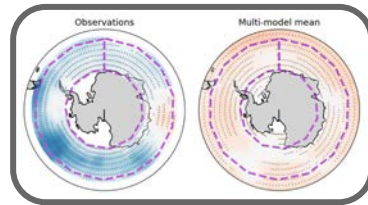


- ❑ Ozone depletion and \uparrow GHG have led to significant large-scale circulation trends in the Southern Hemisphere, including a positive SAM trend, poleward shift and intensification of the eddy-driven jet.
Ozone recovery is slowing down/reversing some of these trends since ~2000.



- ❑ These trends are accompanied by a possible decline in SAM variability over recent decades - further research is needed to understand this.

- ❑ Most models simulate a warming of Southern Ocean SSTs during 1980-2014, as opposed to the observed cooling trend.



- ❑ Understanding SAM changes and its influence on Southern Ocean SST is important, given the implications for Antarctic sea ice and tropical Pacific teleconnections.