CESM Paleoclimate Working Group

Highlights of Activities

Esther C. Brady, NCARCo-Chair, presenter **Arne Winguth**, University of Texas, Arlington, External Co-Chair





June 15, 2020

CMIP6 Tier1 lig127k and midHolocene with CESM2(CAM6) at FV1x1

→Otto-Bliesner et al., Paleo&Paleo, submitted, CESM2 Sp. Issue, 2020

Multi-Model Last Interglacial at 127ka August-September Ave.



→Otto-Bliesner et al., Clim. Past, in review, 2020.

Multi-model ensemble CMIP6/PMIP4 *midHolocene:* 12 CMIP6 models *lig127k:* 17 CMIP6 models



→Kageyama et al, Clim. Past, in review, 2020

CMIP6 Tier1 *midPliocene-eoi400* (PlioMIP2)

Pliocene (3.2Myrs ago) CO₂ ~ 400ppm, Retreat of WAIS, GiS, vegetation, orography and bathymetry changes CESM2(CAM6) FV1x1--One of 5 CMIP6 models that completed (+ CCSM4 and CESM1.2 completed)

→ Feng, J., B. Otto-Bliesner, E. Brady, and N. Rosenbloom, 2020: Increasing Earth System Sensitivity in Mid-Pliocene simulations from CCSM4 to CESM2, JAMES, CESM2 Sp. Issue, in revision.

Moistening of the Africa and Asian monsoon region during the mid-Pliocene



Among three versions of CCSM4, CESM1.2, CESM2, CESM1.2 shows the best pattern correlation with proxy for a wide range of thresholds.

 \rightarrow R. Feng, Battachaya T., et al, Moist continental climate driven by elevated CO₂, afforestation and loss of Greenland ice sheet during the Pliocene, in prep, 2020.

DeepMIP-PMIP4: Early Eocene: ~50 Million years ago

Past warm climates like the Early Eocene provide unique constraints on the model behaviors under the GHG forcing.



Zhu, Poulsen, & Tierney, 2019, *Science Advances* Zhu, Poulsen, & Otto-Bliesner, 2020, *Nature Climate Change*

Best model-data match in Eocene simulations using CESM1.2 with CESM2 being too warm and CCSM being too cold.

 CO_{2} (x pi CO_{2})

Transient CESM2/CISM2 Simulation of the Last Interglacial (127-119 ka)

- 1000 - 800 - 600 - 400 - 200

BIOME4 yea

PI veg

100-year Average

100-year Average

1500

Paleo + Land Ice WG Collaboration: Greenland Ice Sheet evolution 127 ka \rightarrow 119 ka

Transient forcing: Orbital & Vegetation forcing

CESM2(CAM6) FV1x1 CISM2: 4km GrIS Same as for CESM2-CISM2 future scenario simulations

Key Results:

GrIS retreats to a minimum extent at 121 ka, followed by regrowth. GMSLR~4.2m

Good agreement with ice core records

Vegetation distribution has a strong influence on ice sheet behavior.



OSS

Sommers, et al., in prep.

Cross-Working Group Projects – On Going

1) CMIP6 Tier 1 *past1000* CESM2-WACCM6ma FV2x1 Ensemble with 2 different volcanic emissions + Solar variability, LULC, GHG, Orbital 2) Transient Holocene (6050BCE to 850CE) CESM2(CAM6-Chem) FV2x1 Also volcanic emissions, solar variability, LULC, GHG, Orbital



PMIP4 Volcanic emissions Toohey&Sigl

PaleoStrat Volcanic emissions Neely&Schmidt (2016)

NCAR-University Collaborative Projects

NCAR Deep Time Activities (HSF Projects)



PETM (~56Ma) Tropical Cyclone Track (FV0.25 CAM5)

The lack of TC in the subtropical bands can be linked to the increased wind shear, figure courtesy of C. Zarzycki.

- Intensification of the hydrologic cycle along the North Atlantic during the PETM: A data /model comparison (Rush et al., in prep).
- Extreme weather in the PETM (Kiehl et al, in prep).
- Moisture transport in the PETM through atmospheric rivers, Shields et al, in prep).
- Global change in continental climate during the Paleocene- Eocene Thermal Maximum: a view through the window of terrestrial palynology, Koradis et al, in prep).

Transient Climate through the last Deglacial (iCESM1.2)



Hydroclimate Footprint Accompanying Pan-Asian Monsoon Water Isotope Evolution during the Last Deglaciation, C. He, Liu, Z. et al, submitted to Science, 2020.



Output from many of our CESM paleoclimate simulations is available (or soon will be) On the CMIP6 ESGF or NCAR CDG.

For more CESM Paleoclimate science talks, discussion, and lunch chats:

Joint Session: Polar, Land Ice and Paleoclimate Working Groups

Wednesday, June 17, 2020 830-1230

