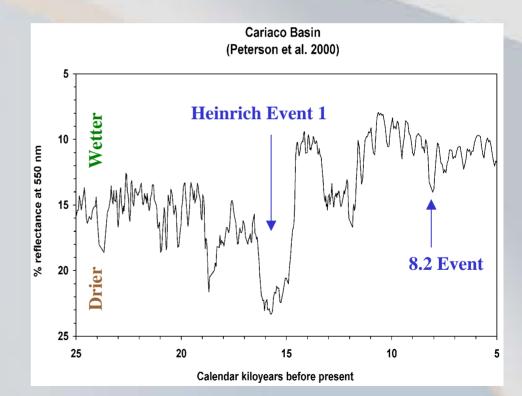
Meltwater Hosing of the North Atlantic and Heinrich Events: Insights from CCSM3

Bette Otto-Bliesner Carrie Morrill Bruce Briegleb Esther Brady Bob Tomas

Motivation

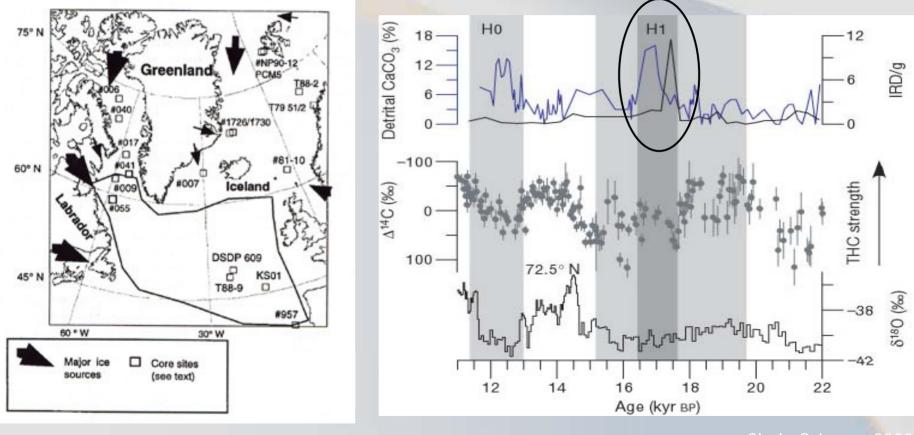
Understanding global response of climate system to freshwater forcing using CCSM3 and paleoclimate records

- Mechanism and feedbacks in coupled system
- Transmission of signal by ocean and atmosphere
- Rates of change and recovery
- Dependence of response on background climate state



Heinrich Event 1 (H1, 17-15.5 kyr BP)

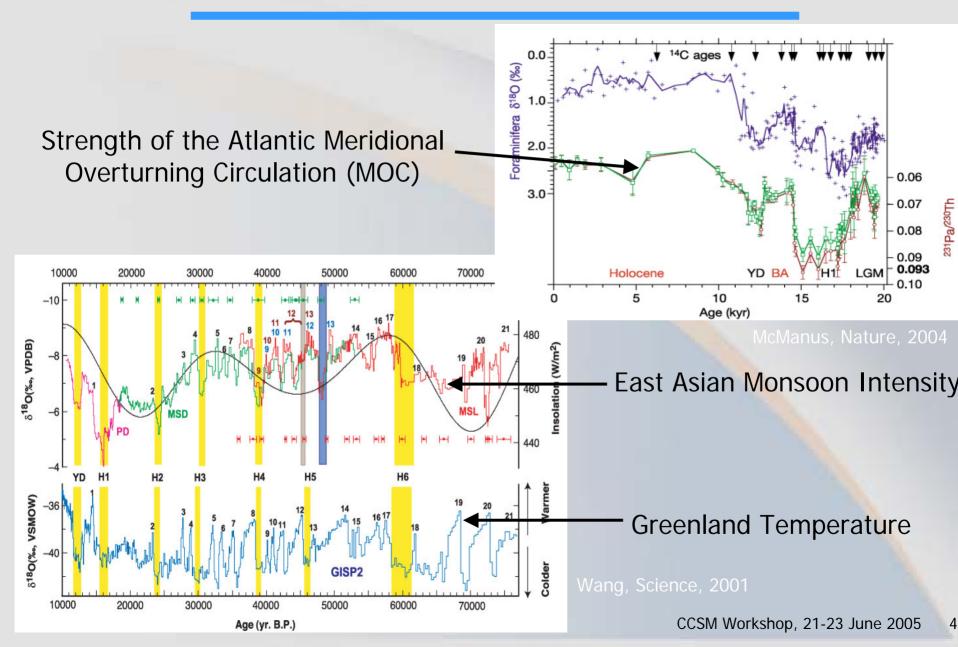
Heinrich events are generally thought to be associated with massive discharges of icebergs into the North Atlantic



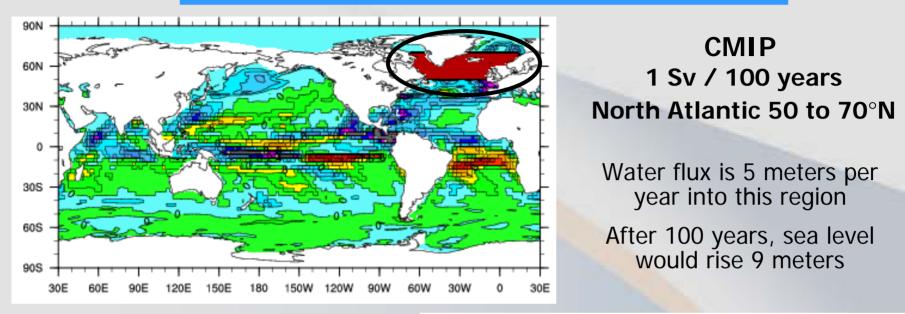
Andrews, J. Quat. Sci., 1998

Clark, Science, 2002

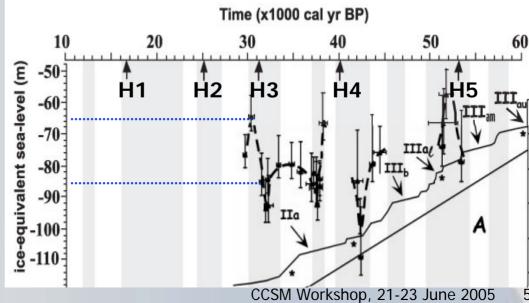
Signatures of Heinrich Events in the Paleo Record



"Simulation" of H1 Event - LGM Hosing Experiment

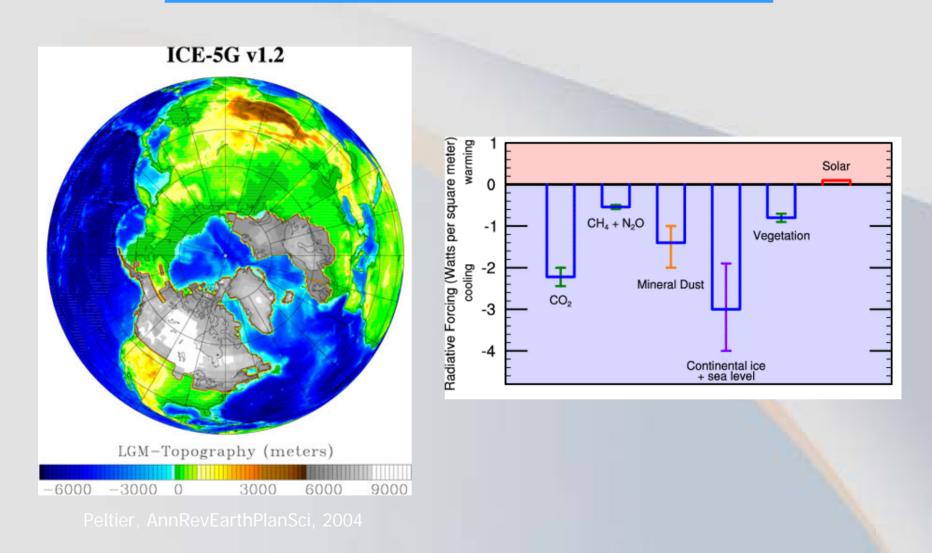


• Uplifted coral reefs in Papua New Guinea suggest that sea level rose 10-15 meters during Heinrich events

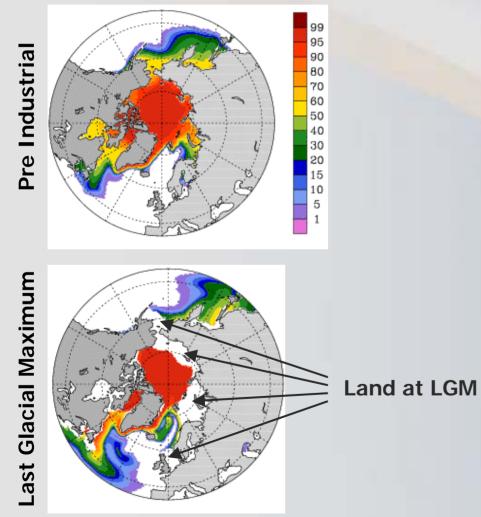


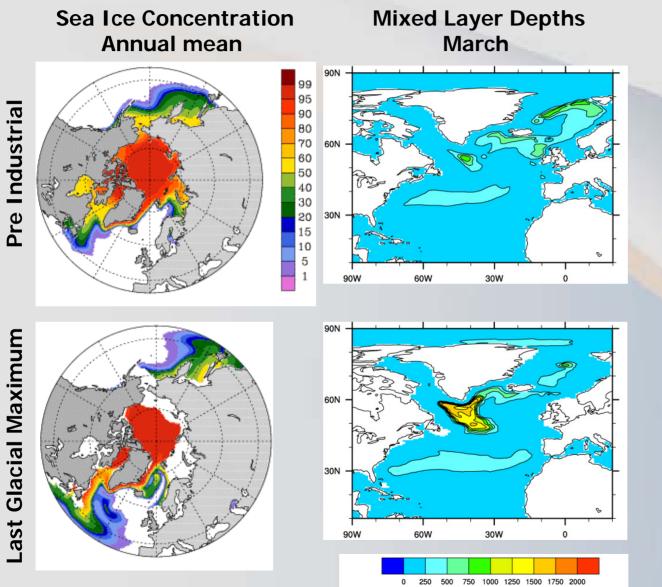
Yokoyama, EPSL, 2001

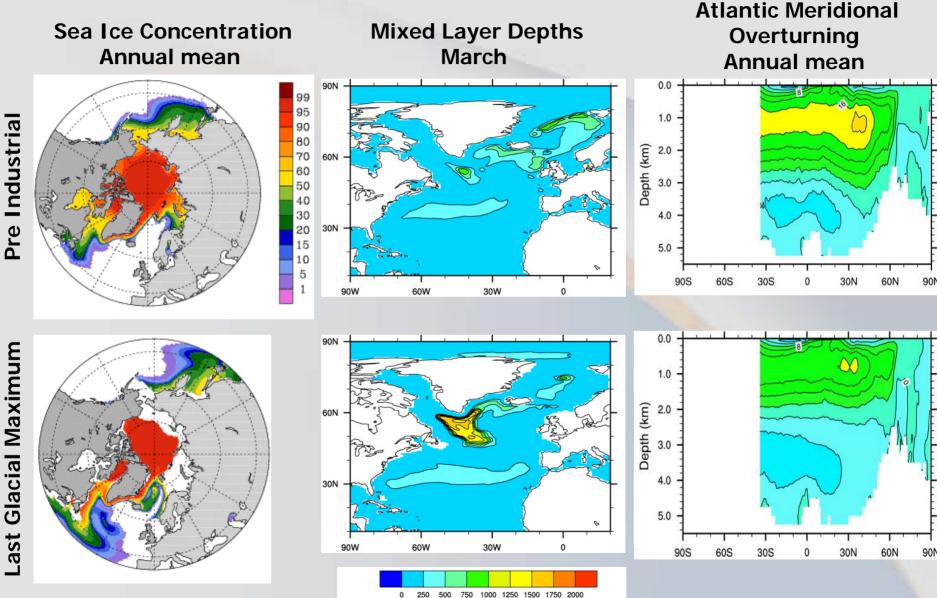
Last Glacial Maximum (LGM, ca. 21 ky BP)

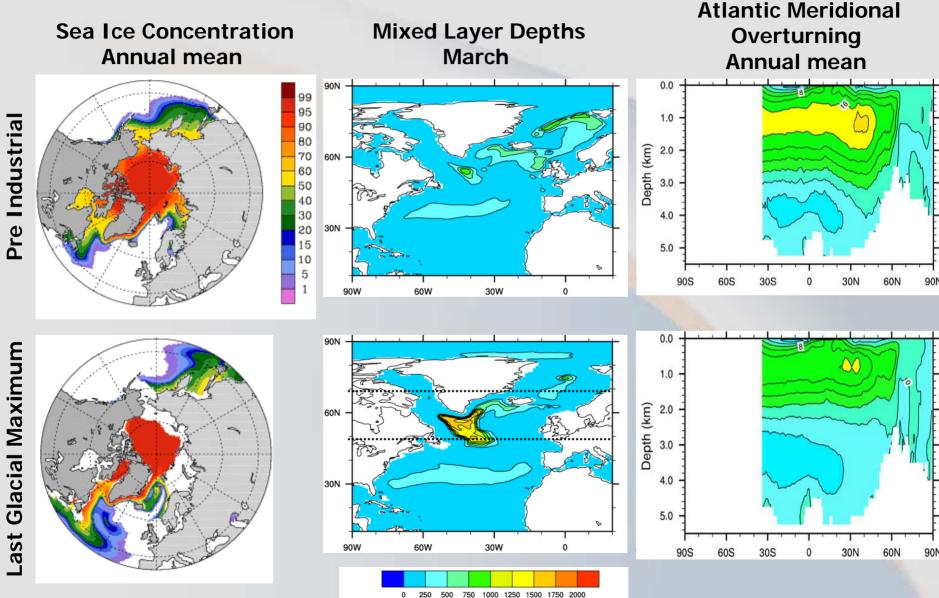


Sea Ice Concentration Annual mean

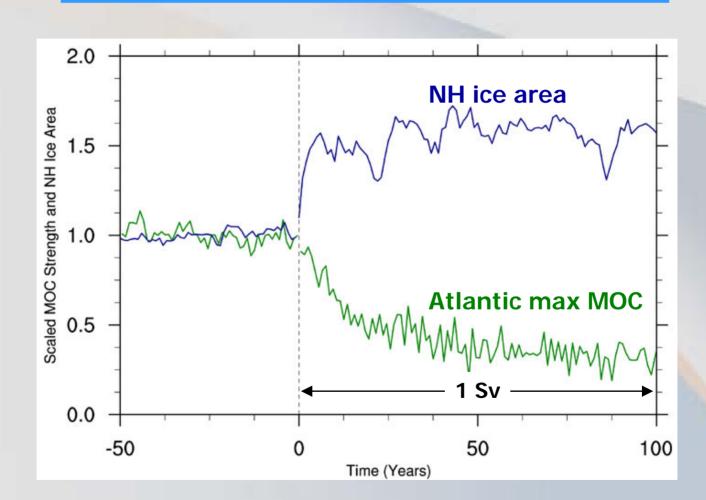




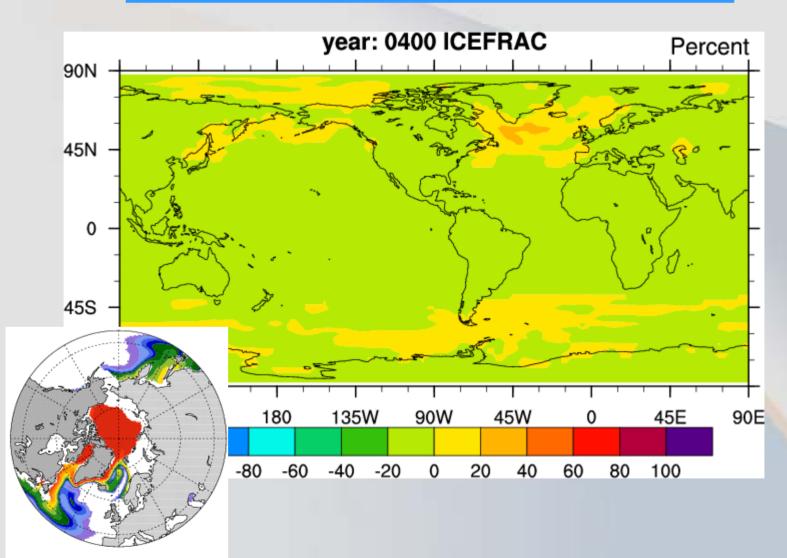




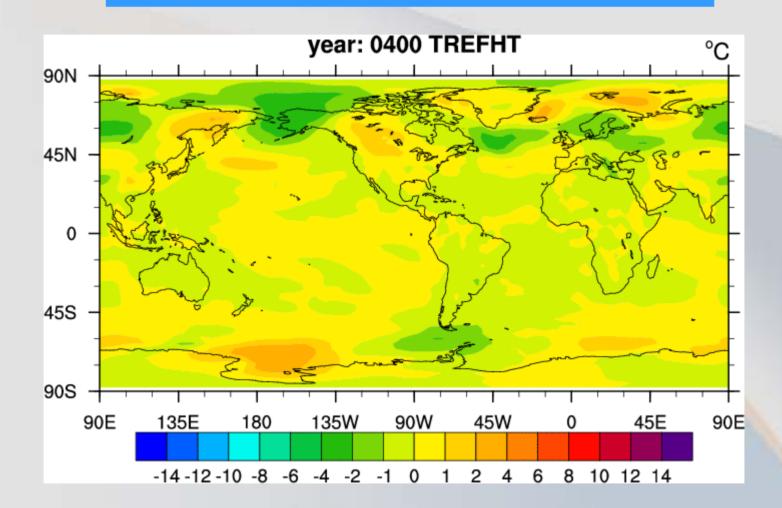
Transient "Scaled" Response – LGM "Hosing" NH annual sea ice area and maximum Atlantic MOC



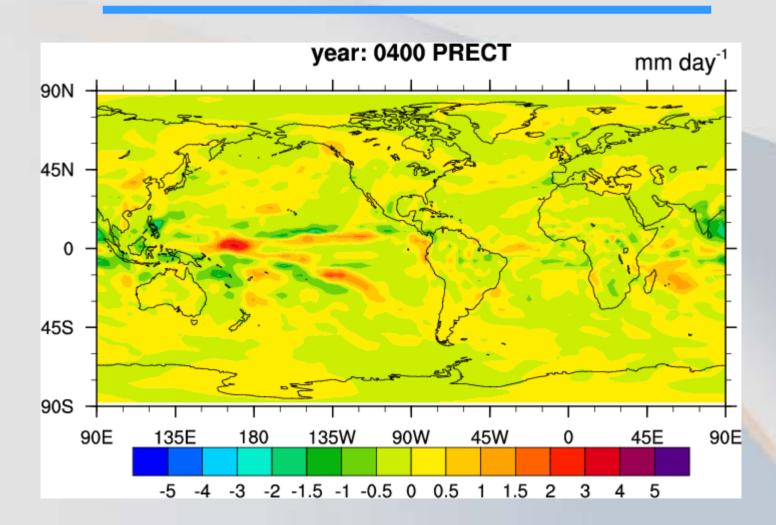
Anomalies of Sea Ice Concentration LGM hosing – LGM control



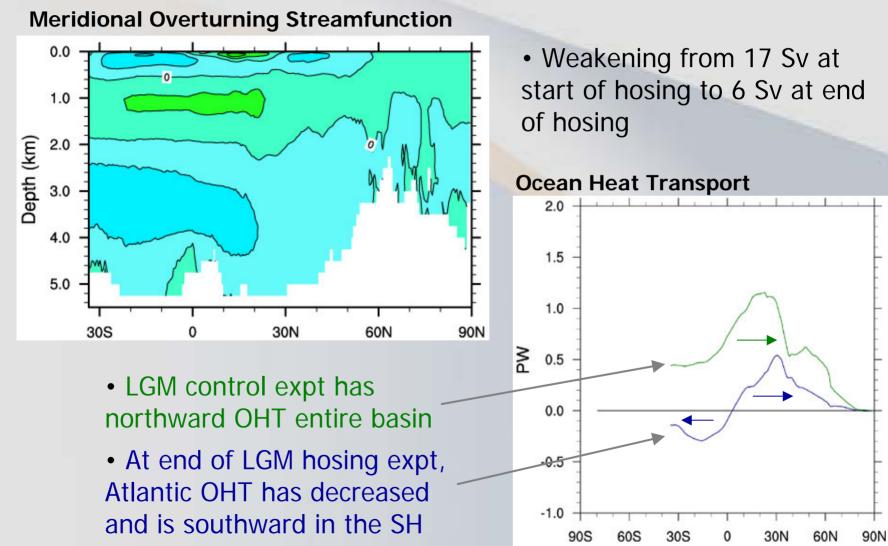
Anomalies of Surface Air Temperature LGM hosing – LGM control



Anomalies of Precipitation LGM hosing – LGM control

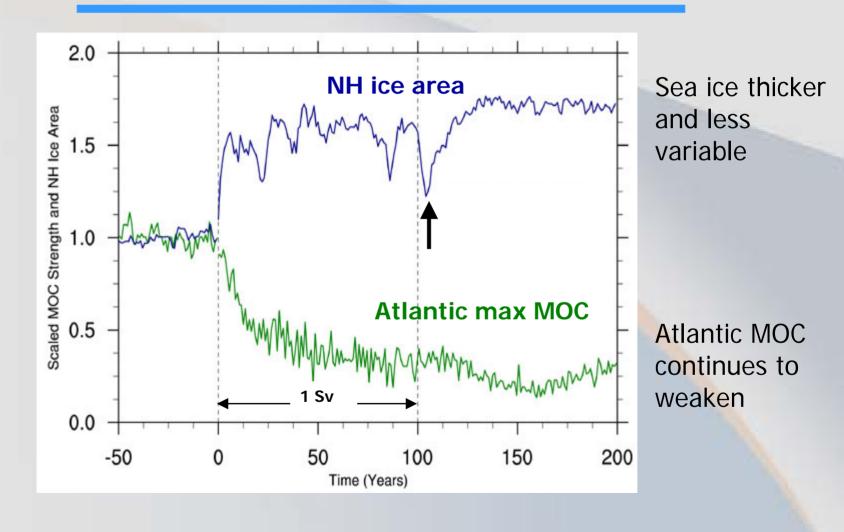


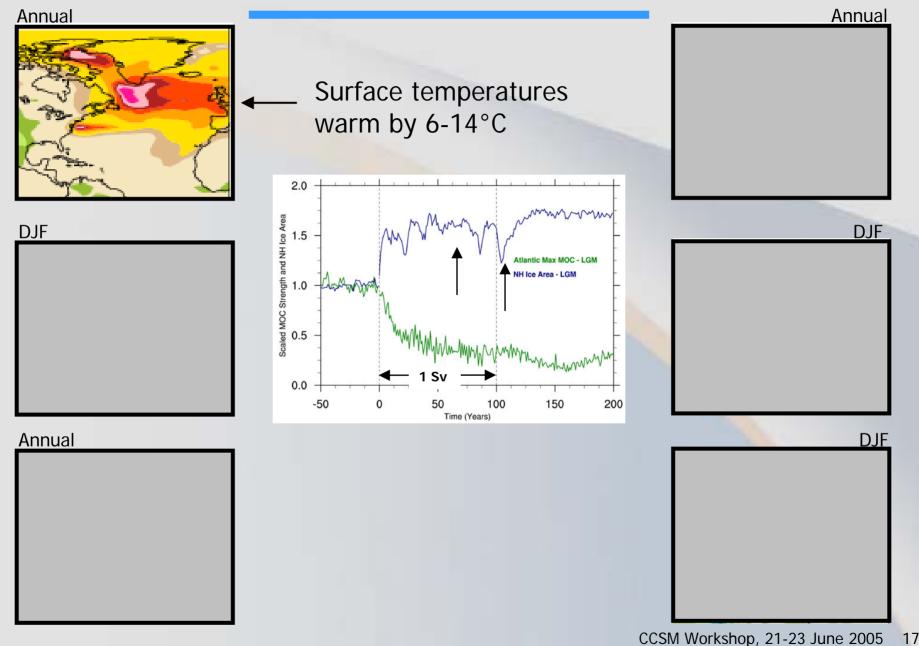
Changes at End of LGM Hosing - Years 80-99 Atlantic Ocean

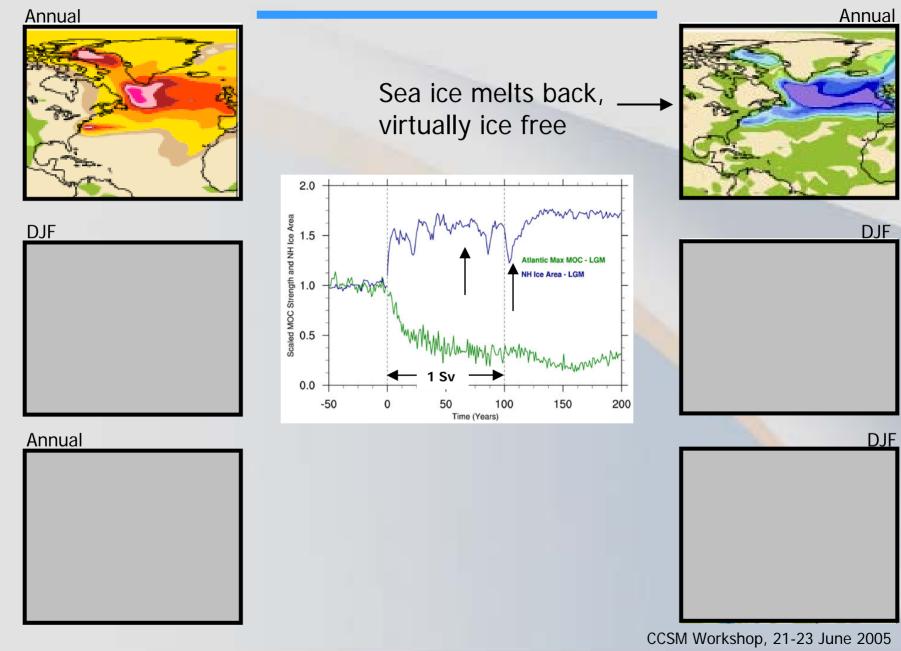


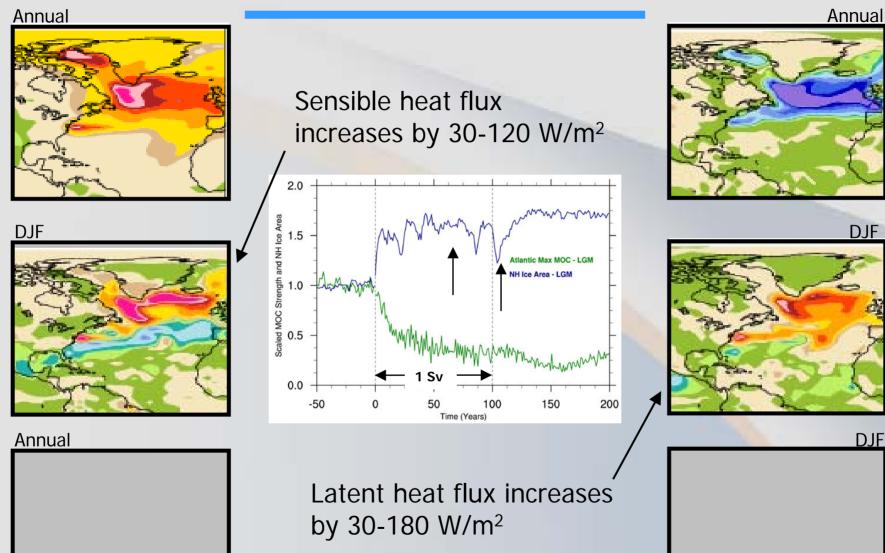
CCSM Workshop, 21-23 June 2005

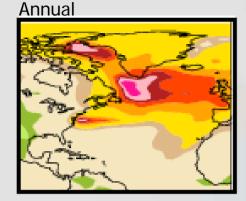
Transient "Scaled" Response – LGM "Hosing" Recovery abruptly terminated

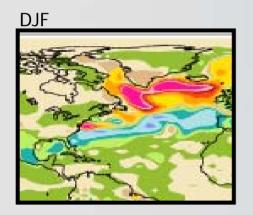


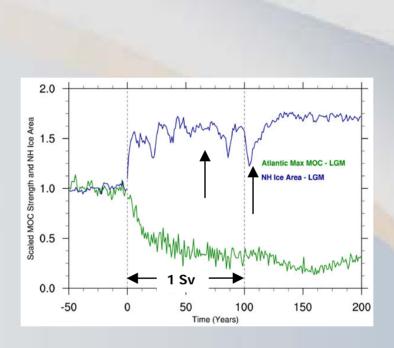


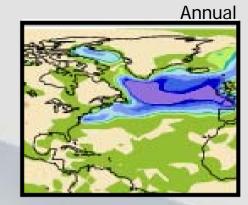


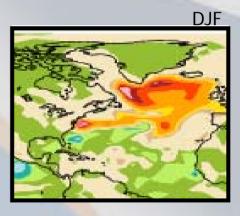








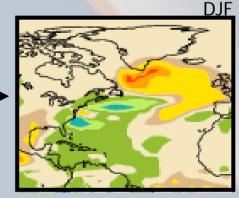


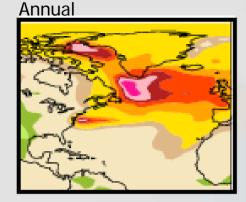


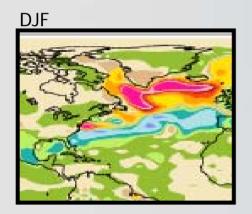
Annual

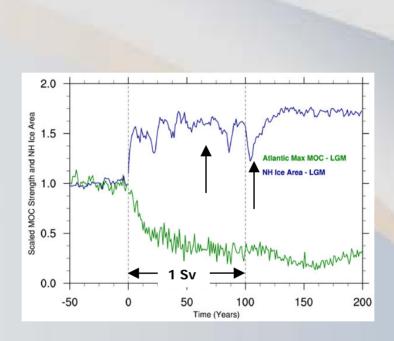


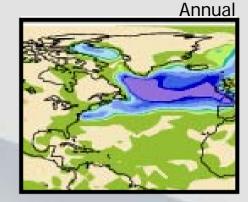
DJF precipitation increases by 1-3 mm/day

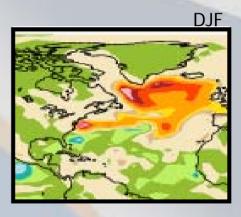






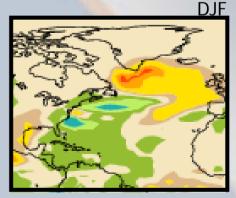




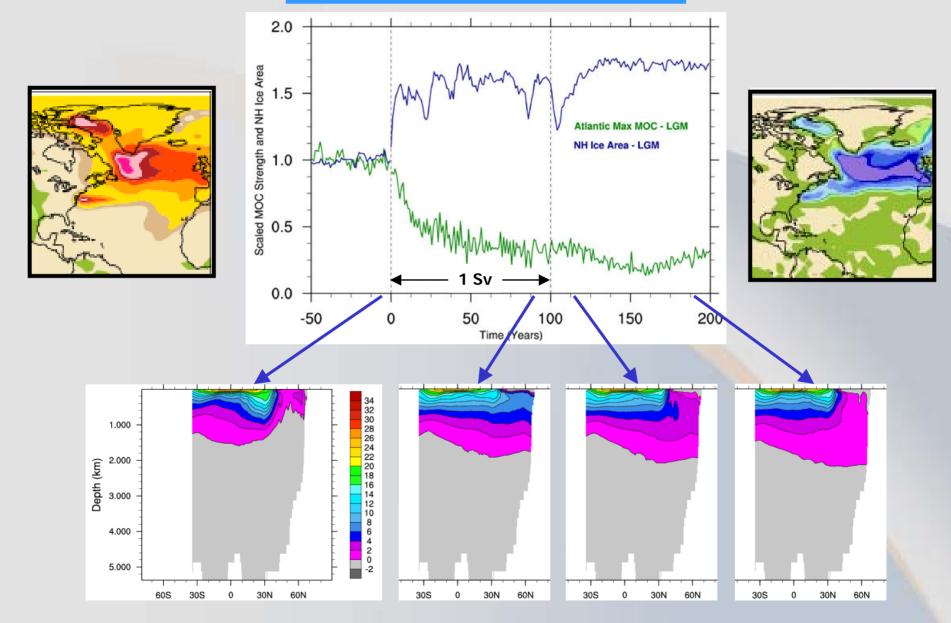


Annual

Mixed layer depths increase by 50-150 m

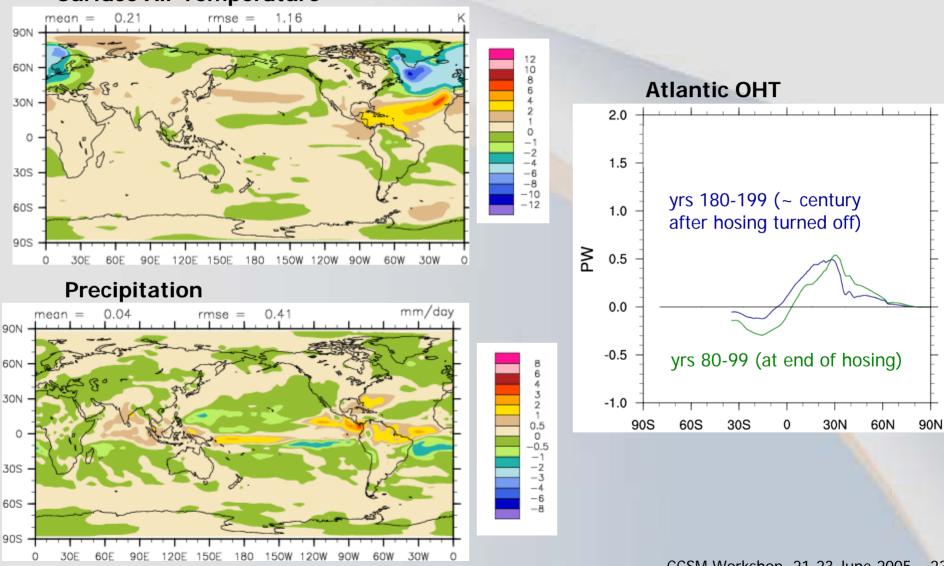


Ocean Temperature before, during, and after LGM Hosing

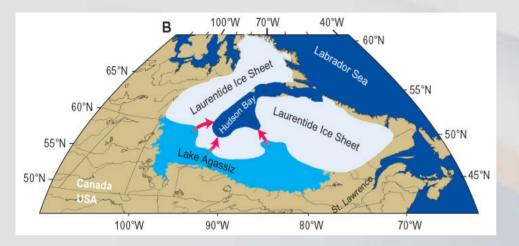


Recovery Years 180-199 minus Years 80-99

Surface Air Temperature



The 8.2 ky BP Megaflood



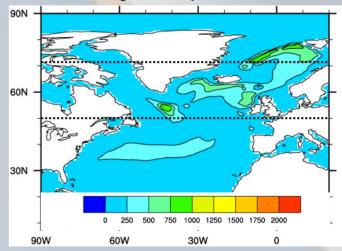
Estimated discharge: 5 Sv in 6 months

Clarke, Science, 2003

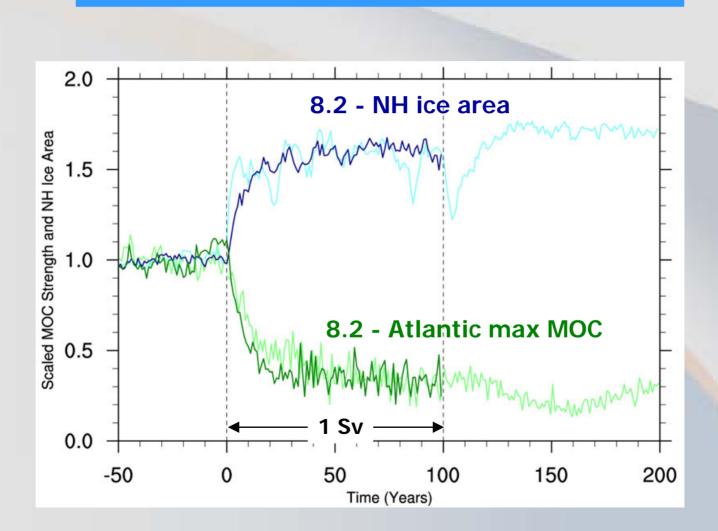
Mixed Layer Depths - March

CCSM3 8.2 Hosing Experiment:

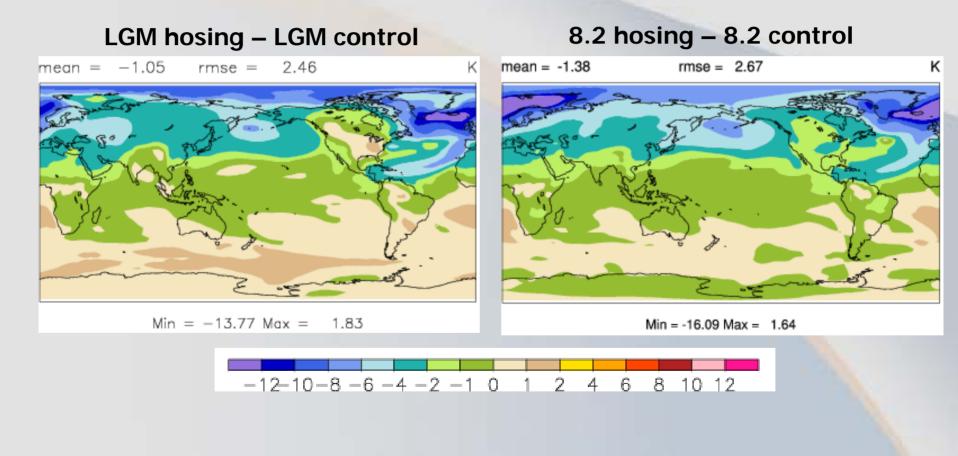
1 Sv for 100 years North Atlantic 50-70°N



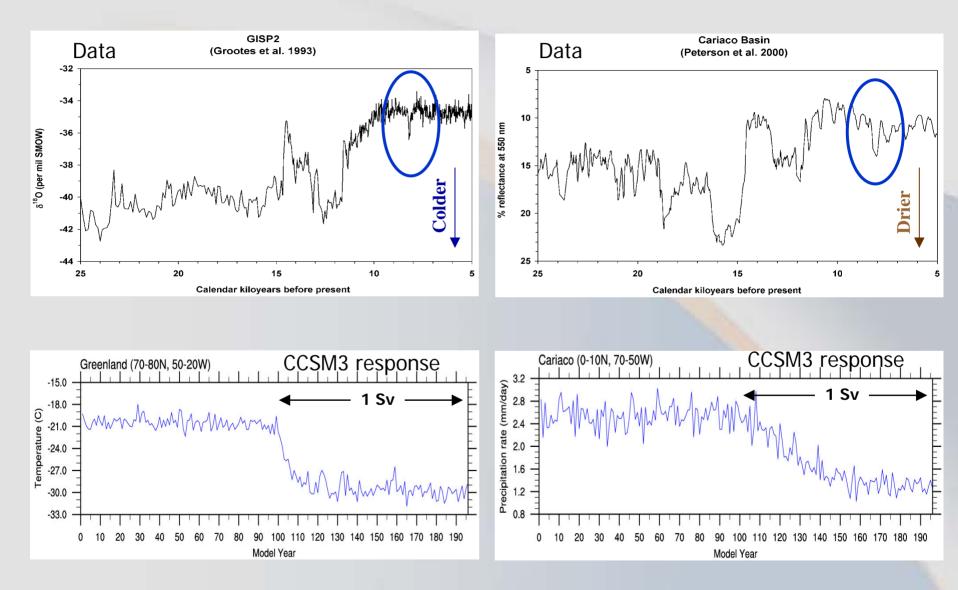
Transient "Scaled" Response – 8.2 "Hosing" NH annual sea ice concentration & Maximum Atlantic MOC

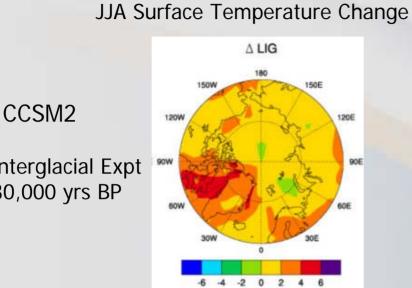


Comparison of CCSM3 LGM and 8.2 Hosing Expts Surface temperature change during hosing

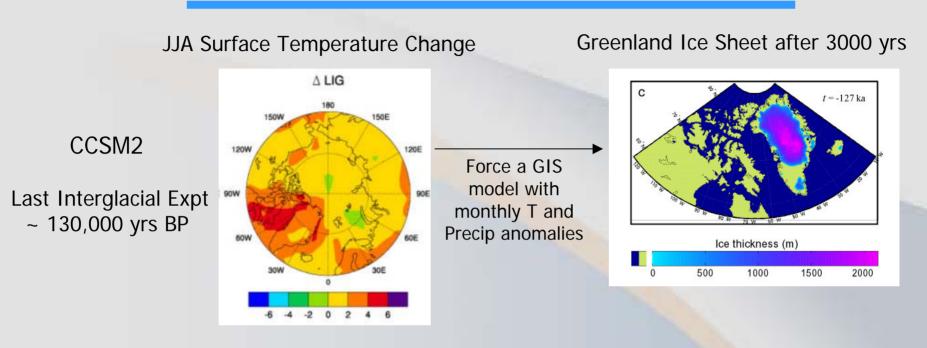


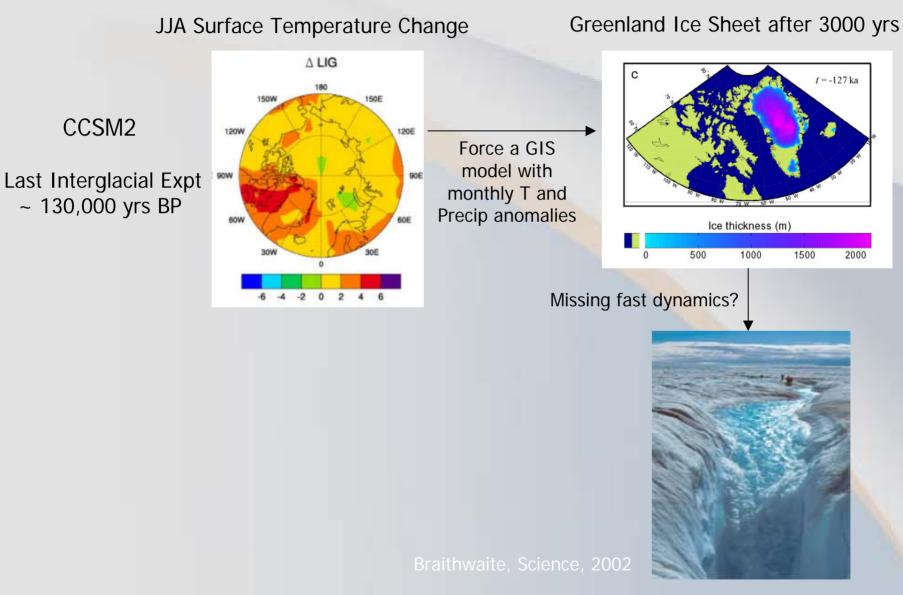
Rates of Response - 8.2 Hosing Experiment

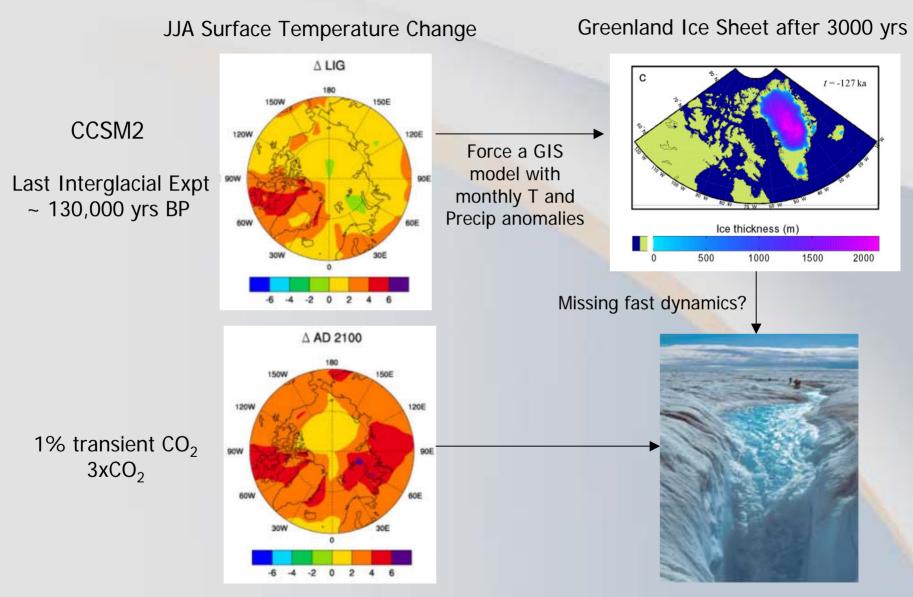




Last Interglacial Expt ~ 130,000 yrs BP

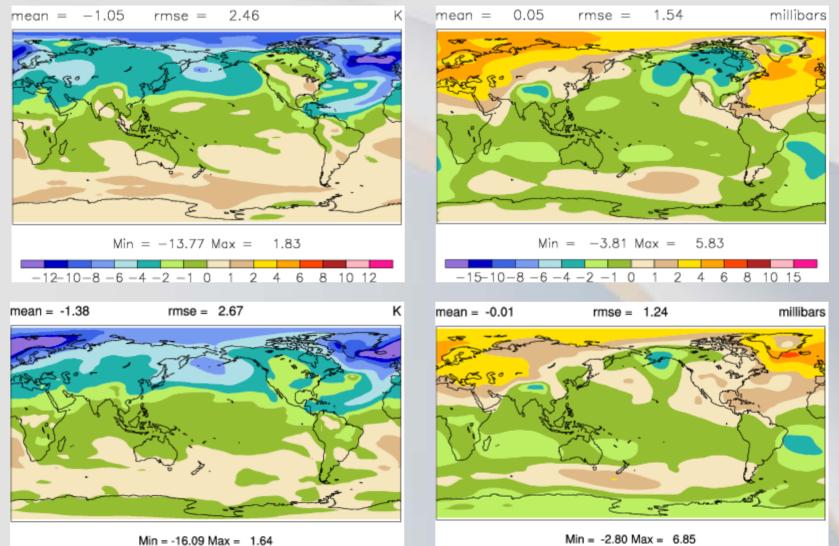






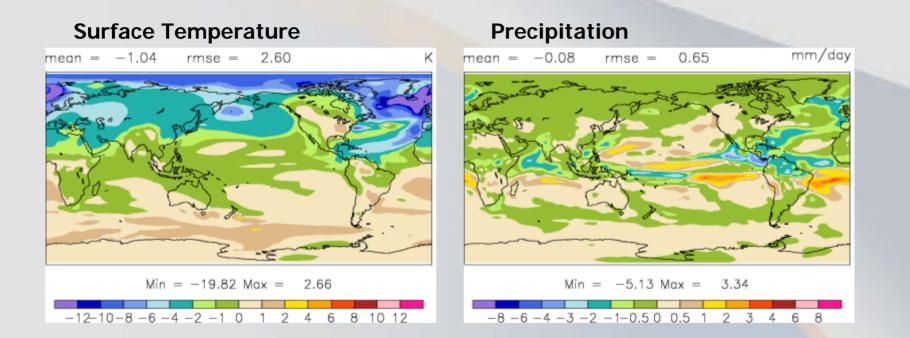
Final Remarks

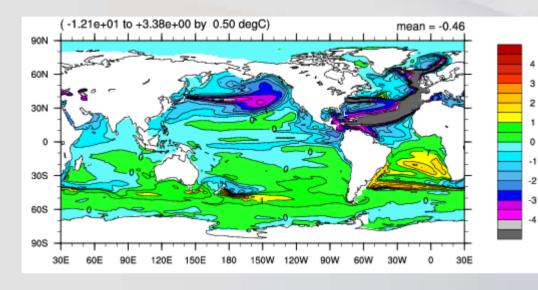
- Even with this very large hosing, for neither LGM or 8.2 kyrs BP is the Atlantic MOC completely shut down
- Recovery in the LGM hosing experiment may take many centuries
- Signal is transmitted to many parts of globe in decades
- Regional responses and recovery time may depend
 on background climate state
- More realistic freshwater forcings need to be imposed for detailed comparisons to the geologic record

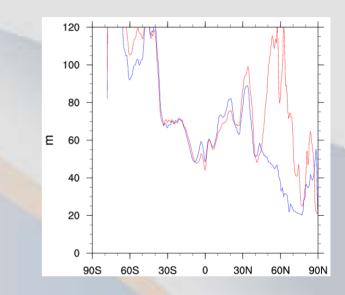


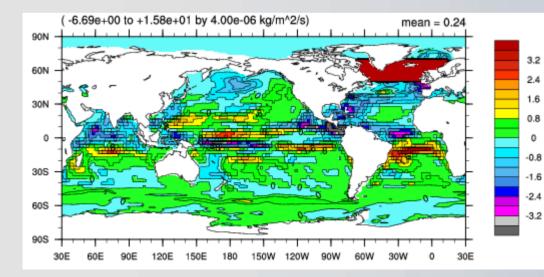
5.09 Max = 1.04

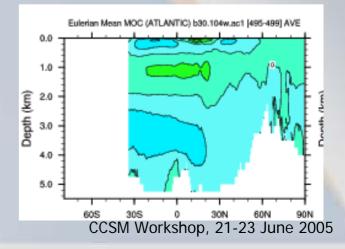
Changes at End of Freshwater Pulse Years 95-99



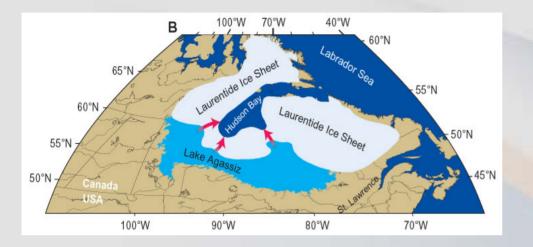








The 8.2 ky BP Megaflood



Estimated discharge: 10-15 Sv in one year

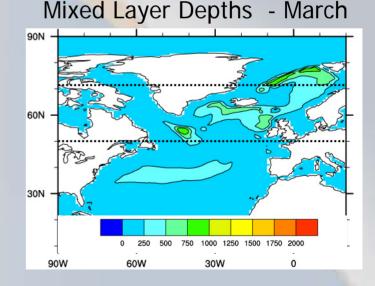
Orbital configuration:

- NH: increase summer, decrease winter TOA solar radiation

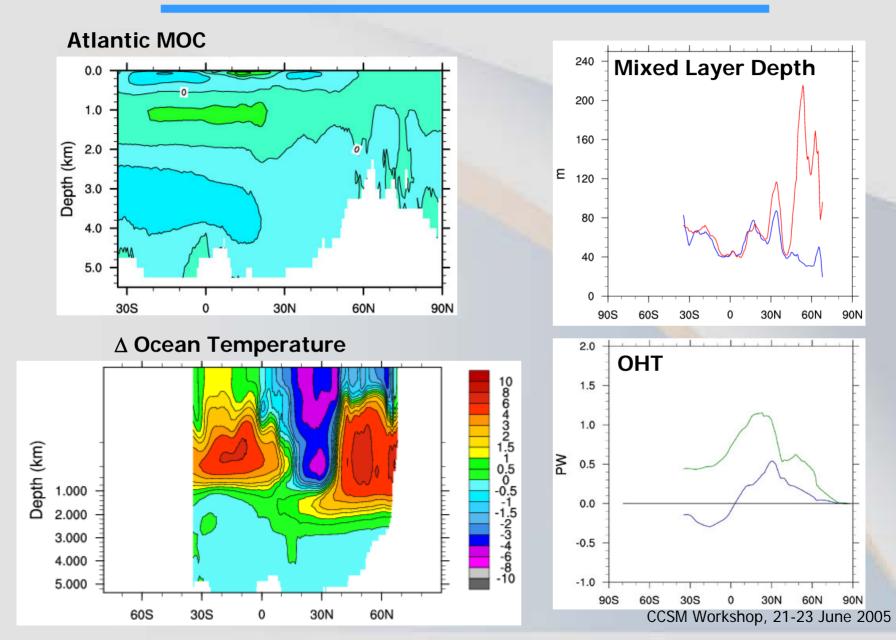
- SH: decrease summer, increase winter TOA solar radiation
- annual changes small

CCSM3 8.2 Hosing Experiment:

1 Sv for 100 years North Atlantic 50-70°N



Changes at End of Hosing - Years 80-99



Recovery Years 180-199 minus Years 80-99

