

Role of North Atlantic SST on persistent drought in North America

Song Feng

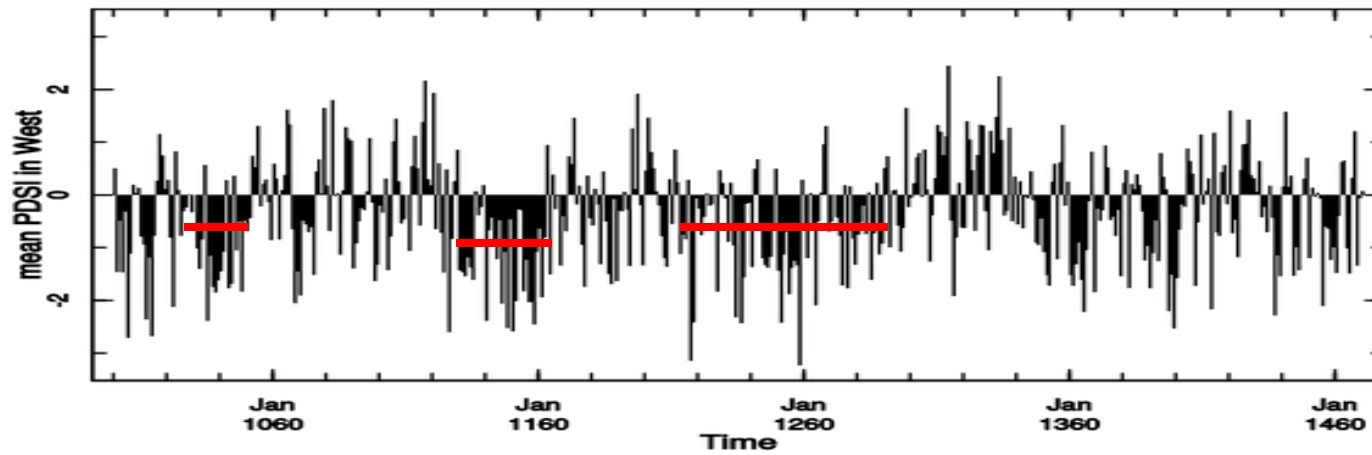
Q. Hu

R. J. Oglesby

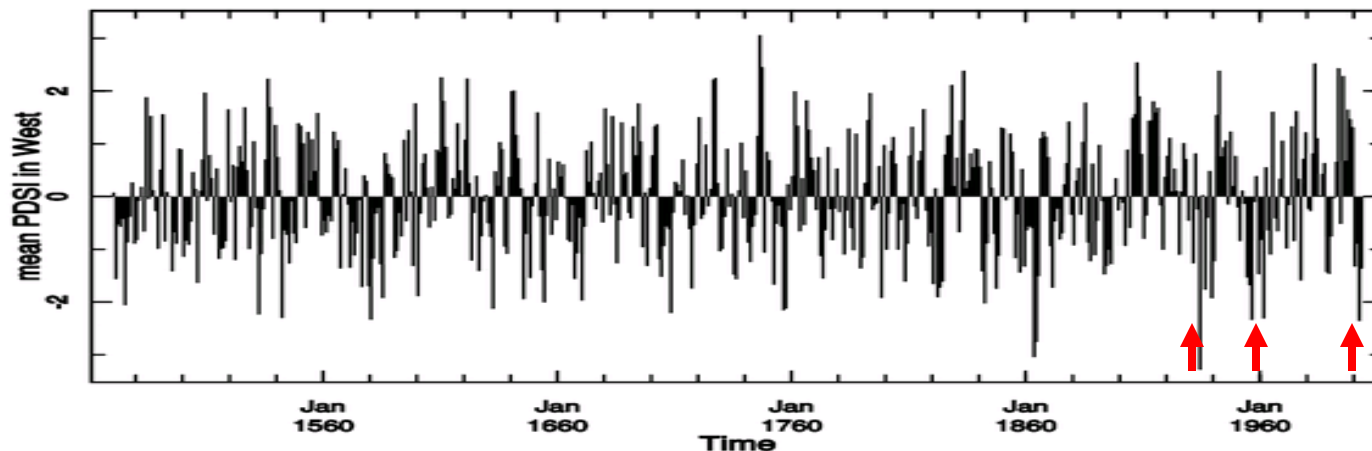
Drought definition: Precipitation below normal, PDSI
Multi-scale drought variations

Drought Atlas PDSI in the West

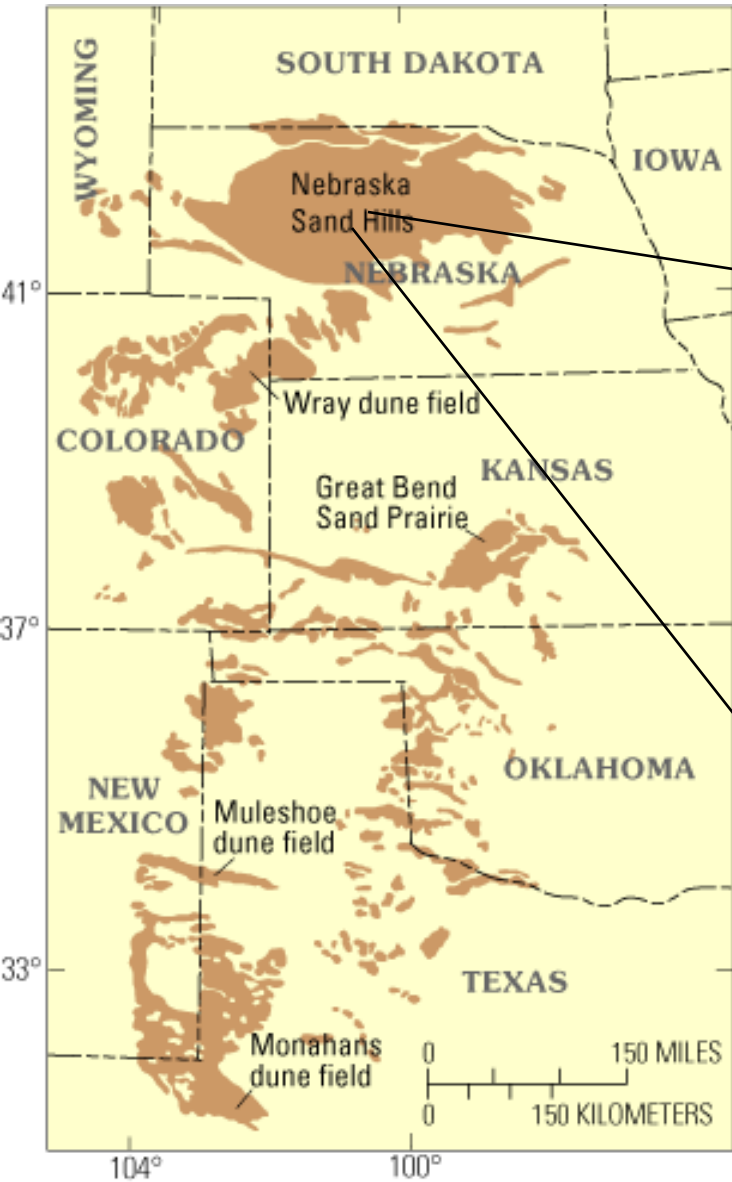
a. AD 1000 to AD 1470



b. AD 1470 to AD 2003



Impact of multidecadal and longer drought



Current time

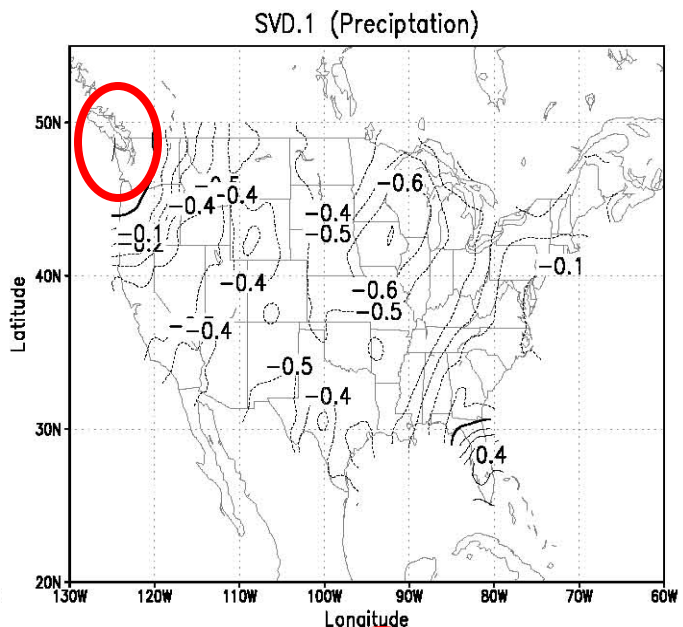
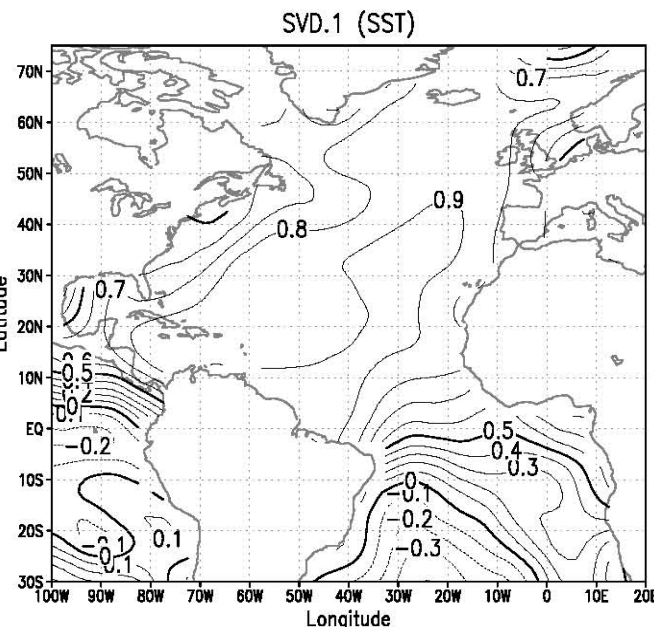


Medieval warm period ???



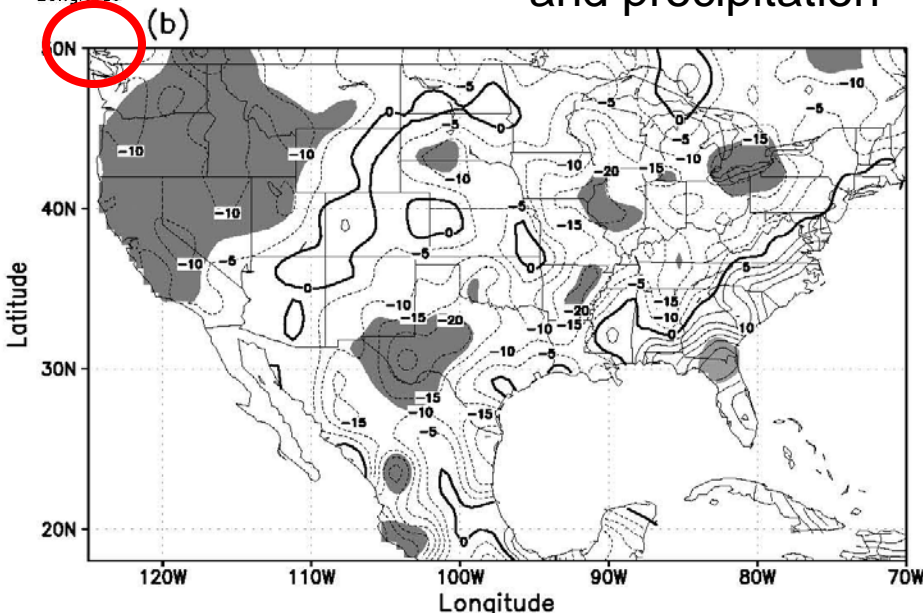
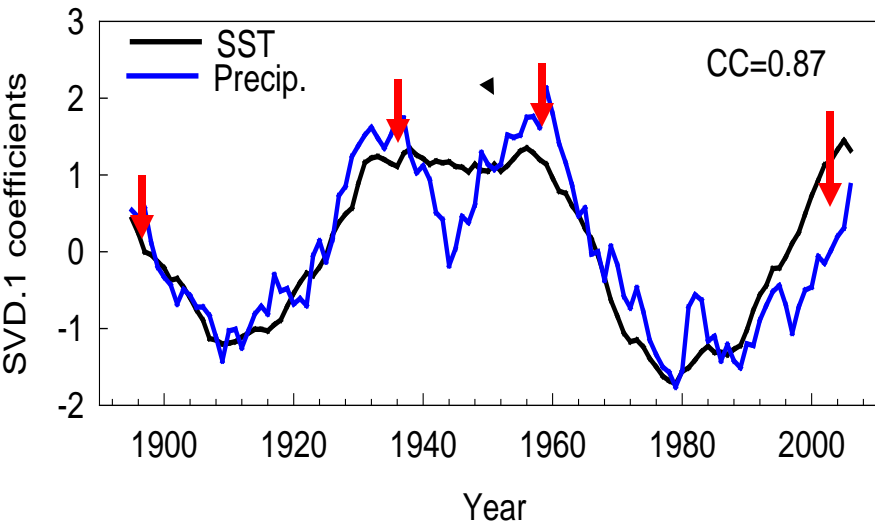
Largest sand dune body in the western hemisphere (58,000 km²)

SST influence on drought in the last century: Singular value decomposition

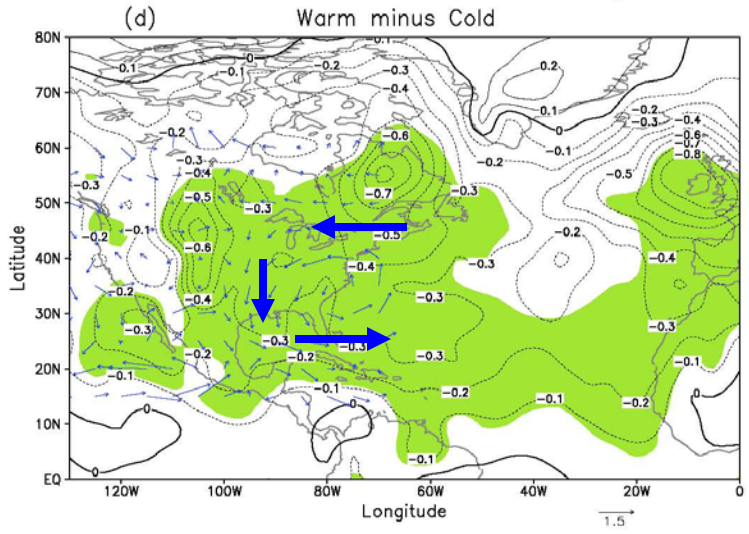
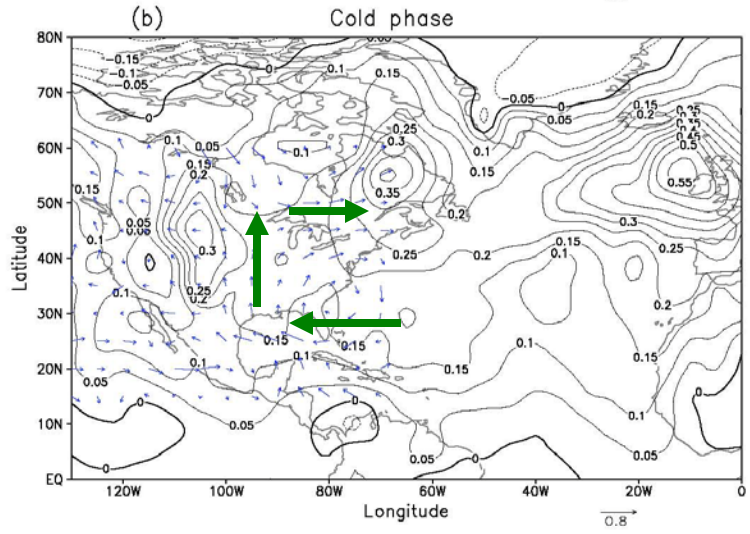
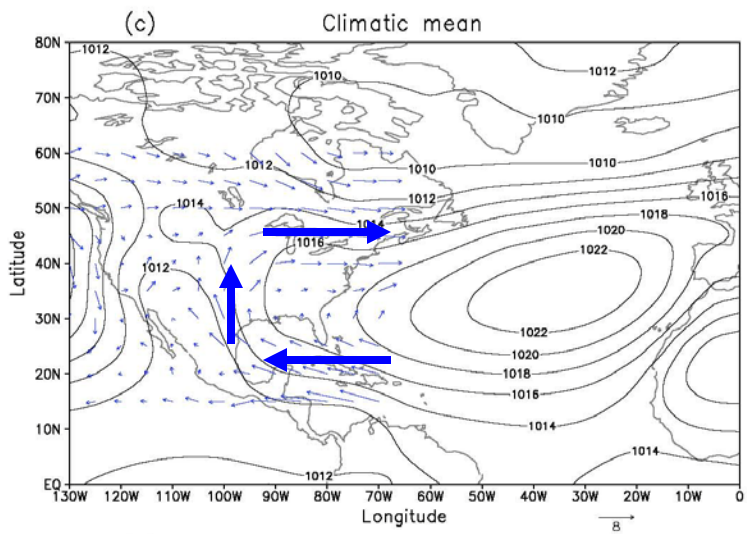
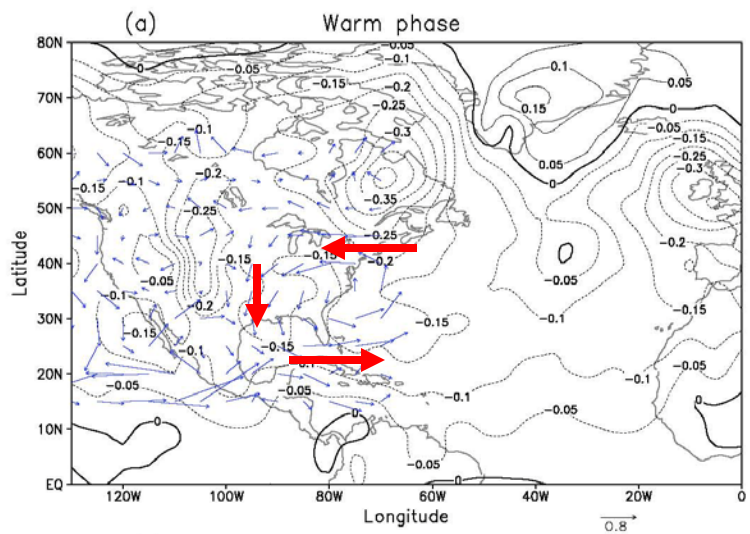


On multidecadal scale, when the Atlantic is warmer (colder), the GP and SW are dryer (wetter)

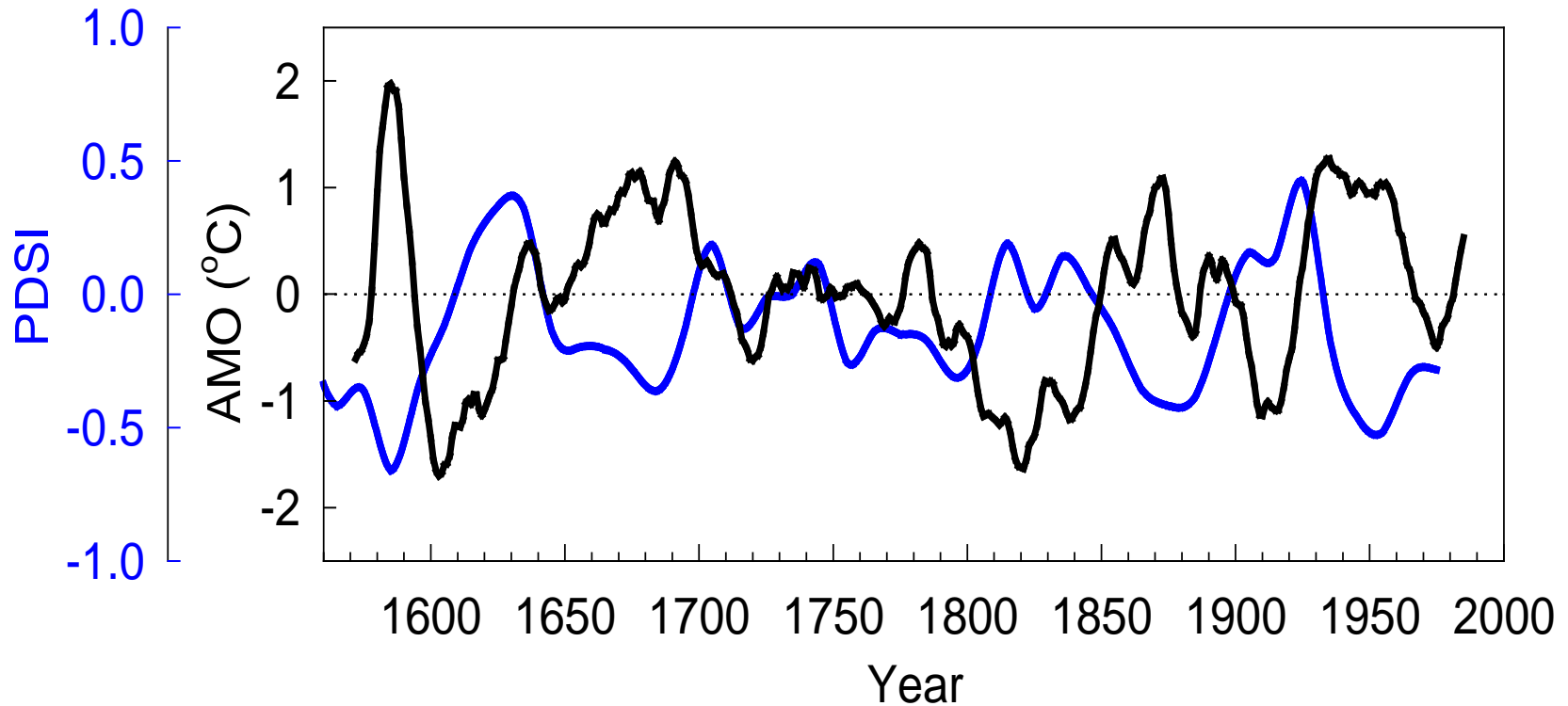
CC between AMO and precipitation



Surface circulation and AMO

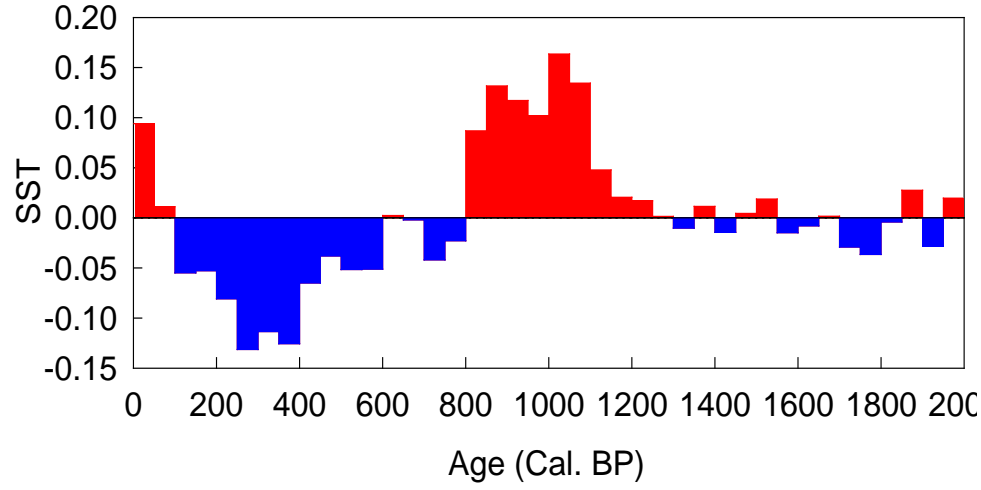
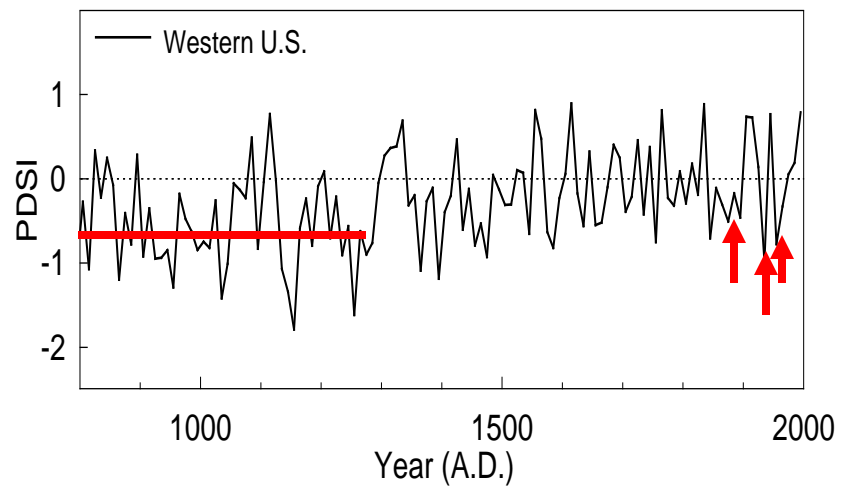
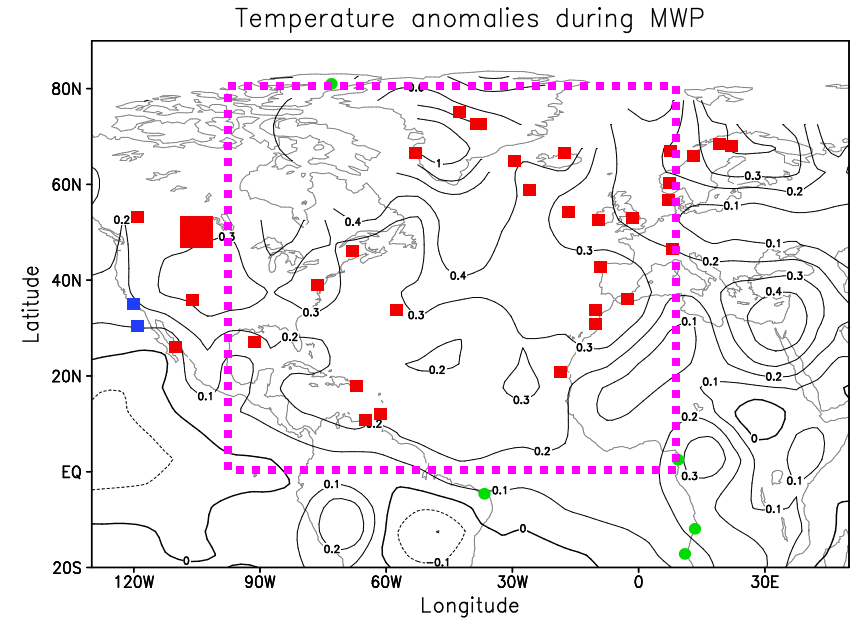
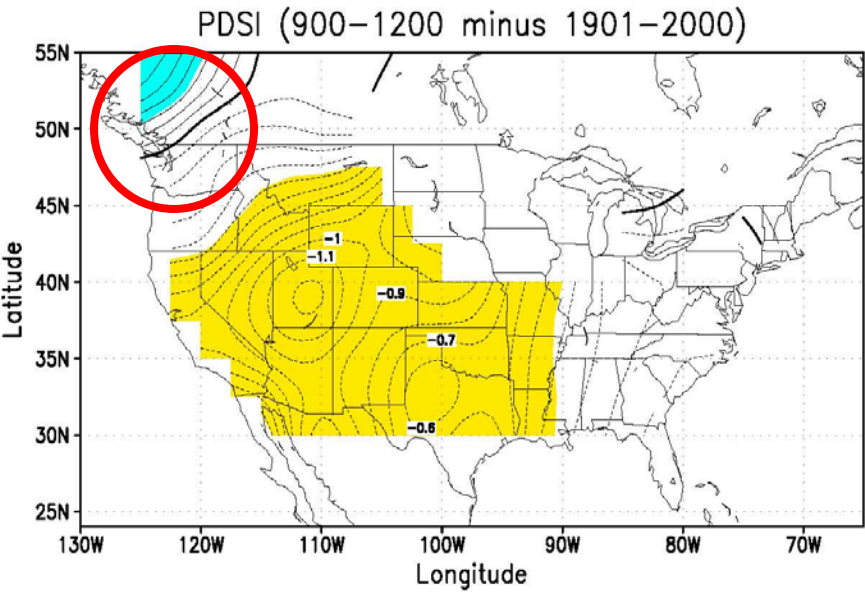


Atlantic SST and drought in the last 450 years



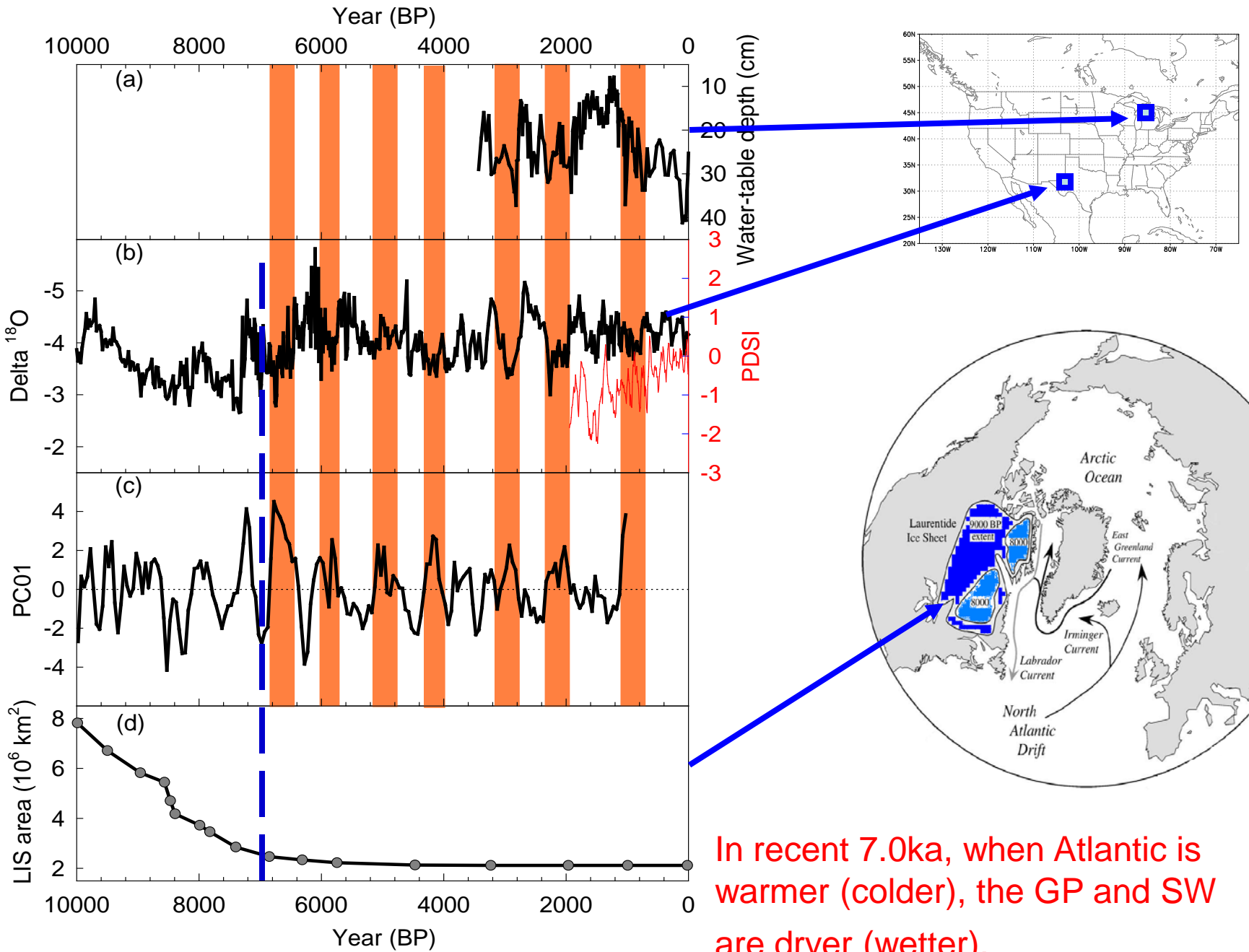
When the Atlantic is warmer (colder), the GP and SW are dryer (wetter)

Atlantic SST and drought in the medieval times



In MWP, the Atlantic is warm, the GP and SW are dry

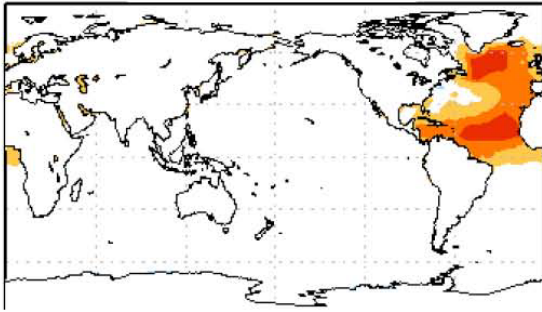
Atlantic SST and drought during the Holocene



In recent 7.0ka, when Atlantic is warmer (colder), the GP and SW are dryer (wetter).

Multiple AGCM simulations

Atl



SST Forcing patterns
(warm phase)

NSIPP1 model from NASA

50-year simulations

GFS model from NCEP

36-year simulations

CCM3 model from LDEO/NCAR

51-year simulations

CAM3.5 model from NCAR

50-year simulations

AM2.1 model from GFDL

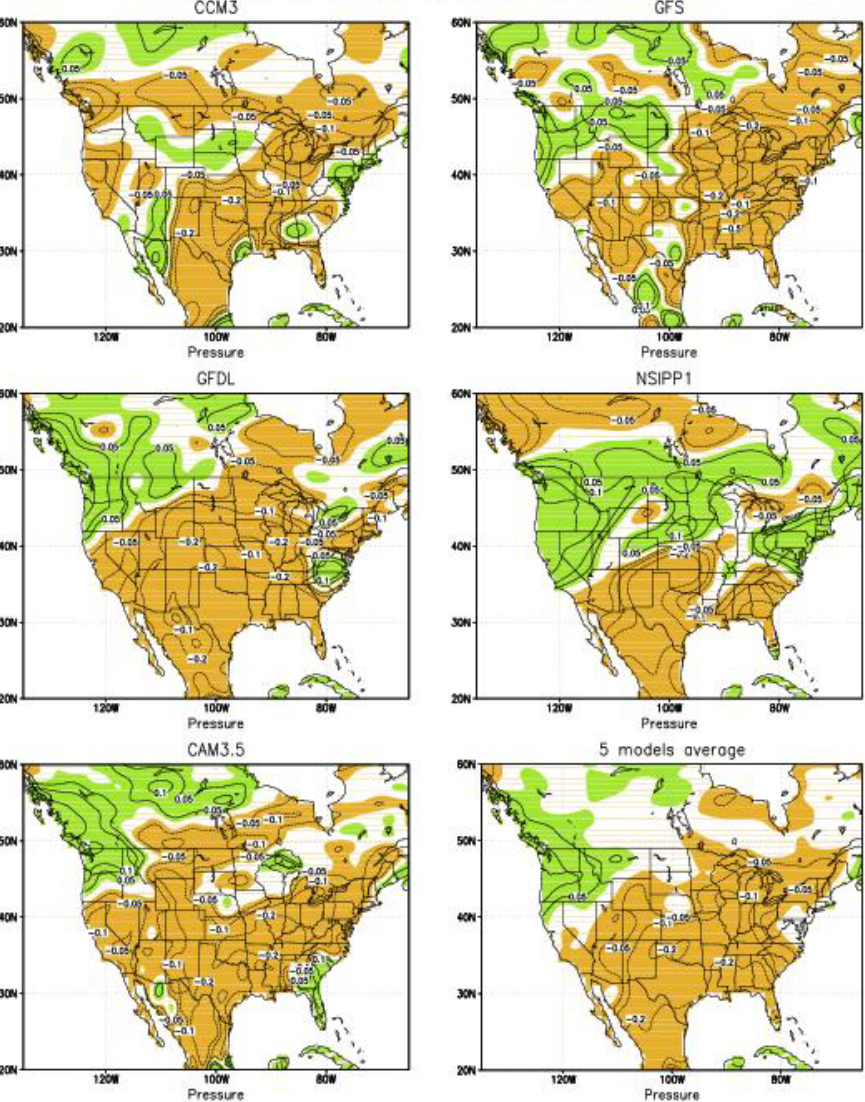
50-year simulations

The last 35-year model simulations were analyzed in this study.

Multiple AGCM simulations

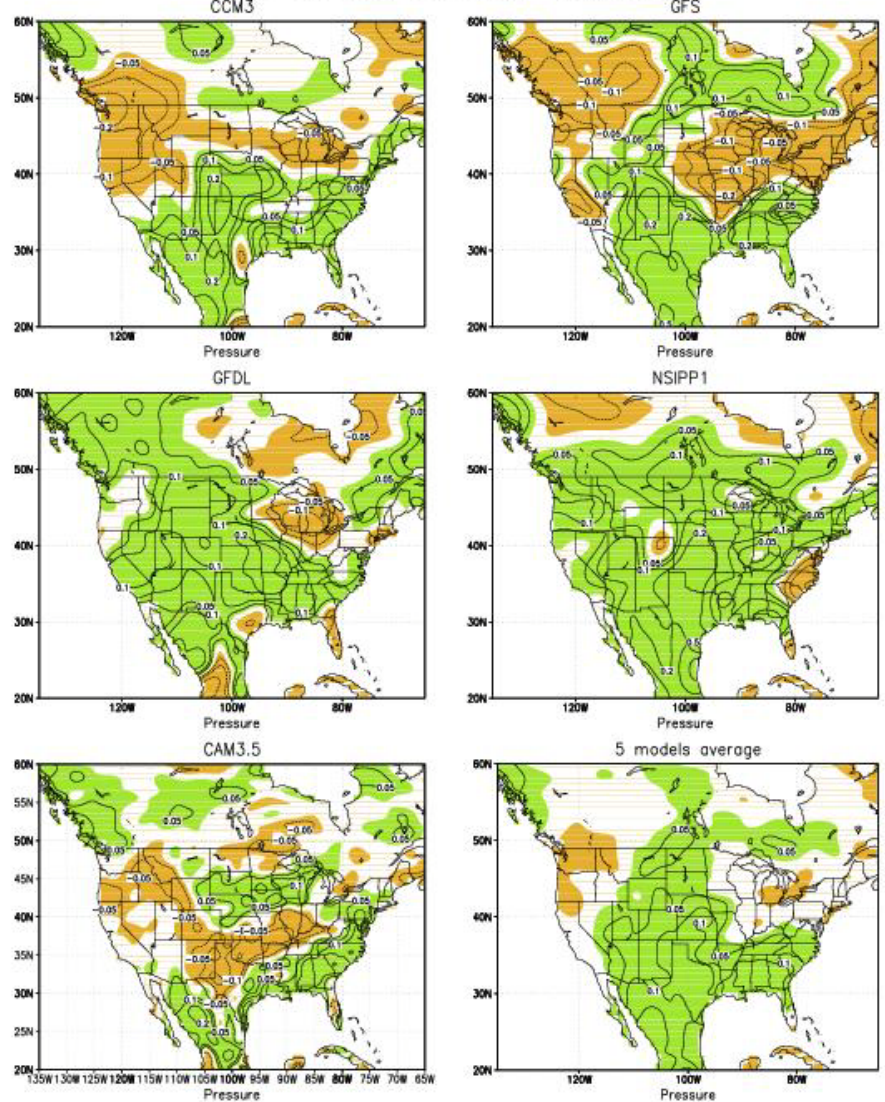
Warm North Atlantic

Warm North Atlantic (Annual)

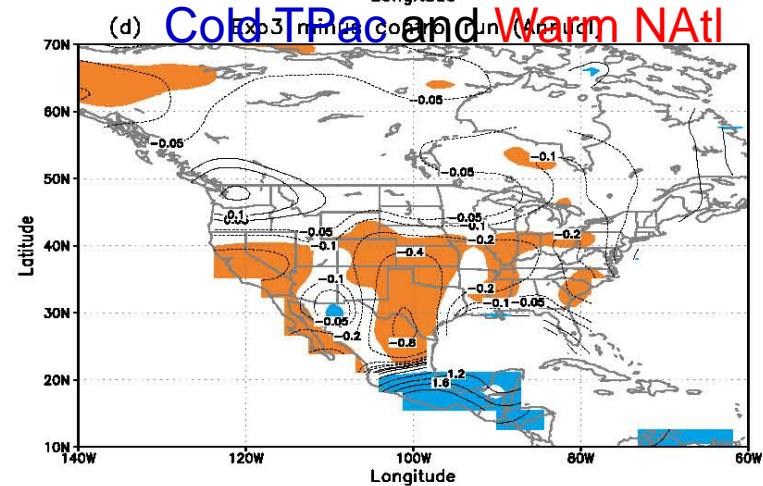
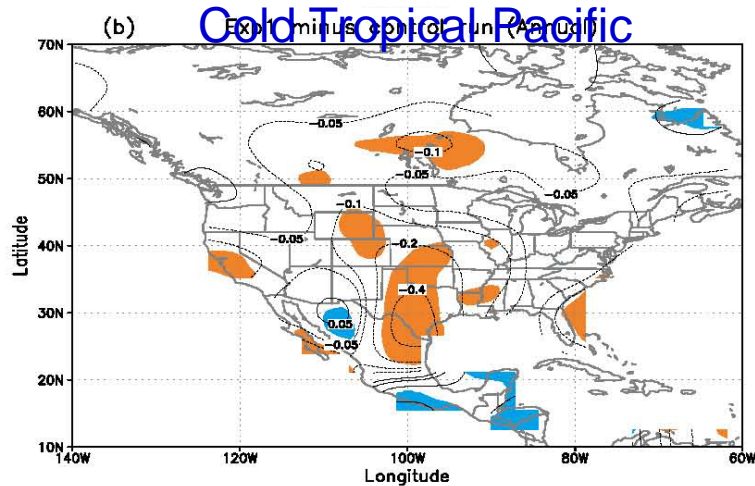
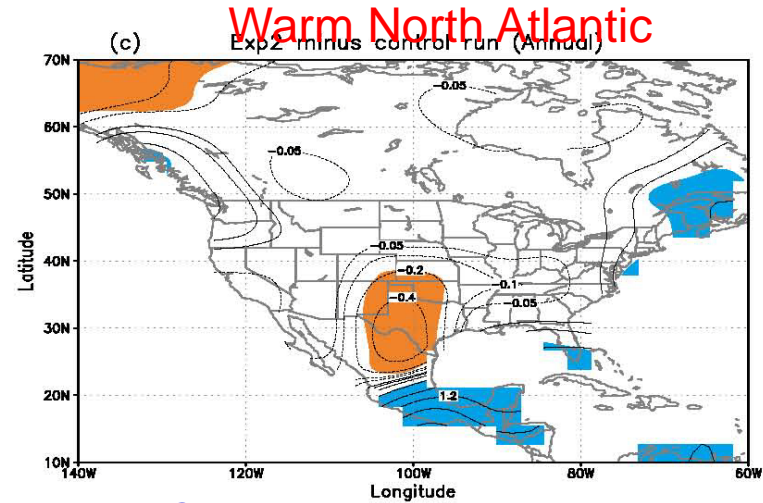
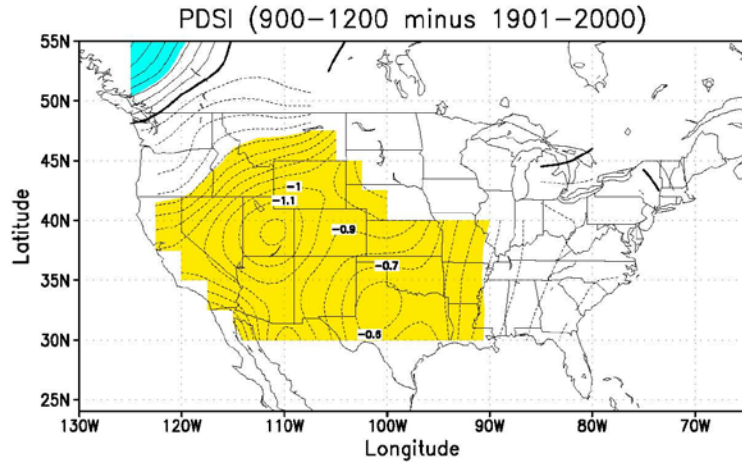


Cold North Atlantic

Cold North Atlantic (Annual)



Influence of Atlantic and Pacific SST on droughts



Cold tropical Pacific and warm North Atlantic alone could cause the drought, but the two work together could better simulate the drought

Multiple AGCM simulations

Annual Precipitation (mm/day)

Pacific Cold+Atlantic Warm

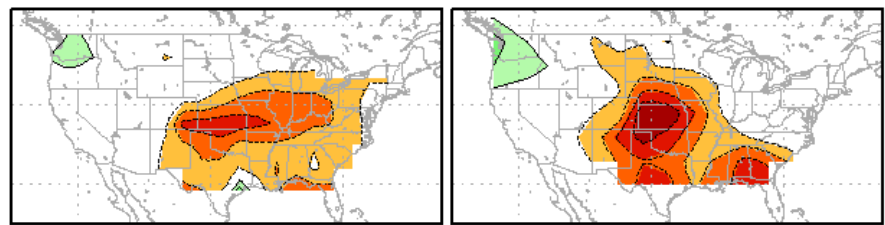
Pacific Warm+Atlantic Cold

Annual Mean Precip (ColdPac_WarmAtl-Clim)

Annual Mean Precip (WarmPac_ColdAtl-Clim)

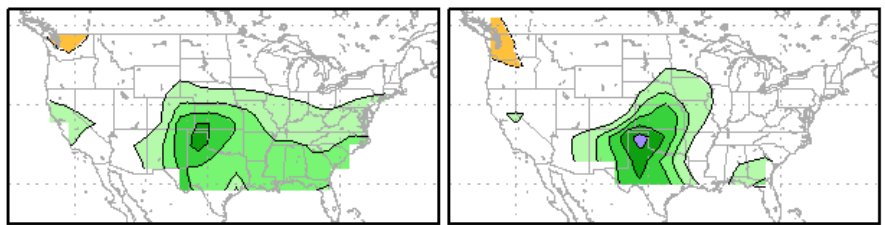
CCM3

NSIPP1



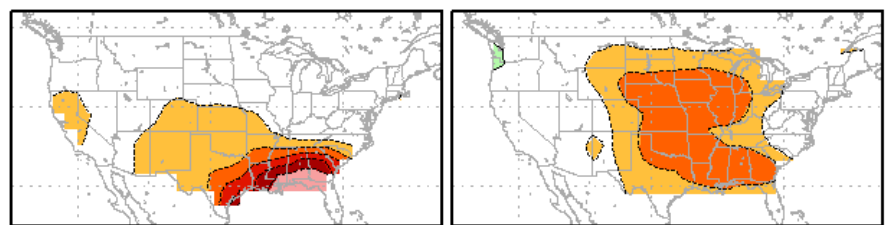
CCM3

NSIPP1



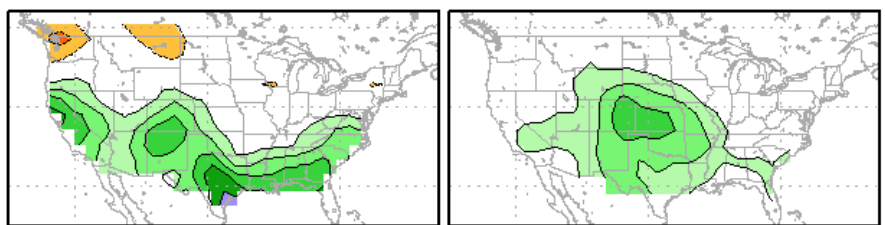
GFS

GFDL

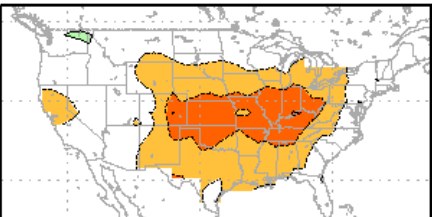


GFS

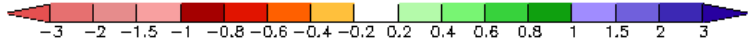
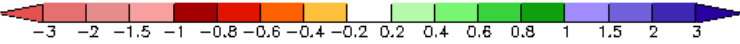
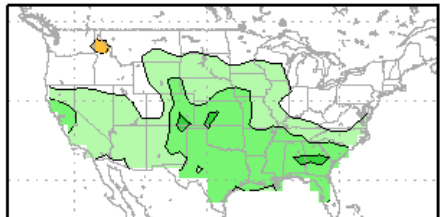
GFDL



CAM3.5



CAM3.5



US Drought!

US Pluvials!

(Schubert et al., 2009)

Summary

The SST in North Atlantic Ocean varied simultaneously on multidecadal to centennial timescale, i.e. AMO and AMO-like pattern.

AMO/AMO-like SST pattern is closely related the drought in GP and SW. Warmer North Atlantic is associated with dry/drought and cooler North Atlantic is associated with wetter condition.

Warm Atlantic is associated with larger warm pool and weaker NASH, which causes weaker moisture transport to the GP.

Such relationship also related to MWP drought and persistent over the last several thousand years.

Summary continue

Atmospheric model forced by SST in N.Atl could simulate the drought, circulation changes and moisture transport to north America.

Cold tropical Pacific and warm North Atl. are ideas conditions for North America drought.

The IPCC AR4 models project a more arid climate in Southwest and a neutral conditions in GP. If the models are correct, the N. Atl. could play a more important role on drought in the SW, and the N.Atl. and T.Pacific play equal role on drought in the GP.