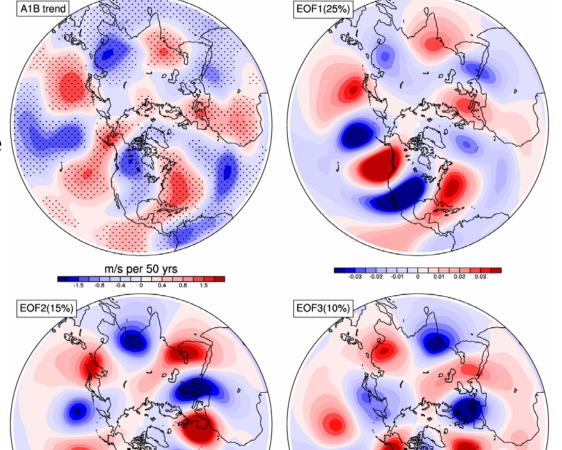
A Zonal Wavenumber-3 Pattern of Northern Winter Circulation: Linking Interannual Variability & Trend

Haiyan Teng and Grant Branstator NCAR/CGD

How do northern winter stationary waves change under future warmer climate?

40-member A1B CCSM3 large ensemble

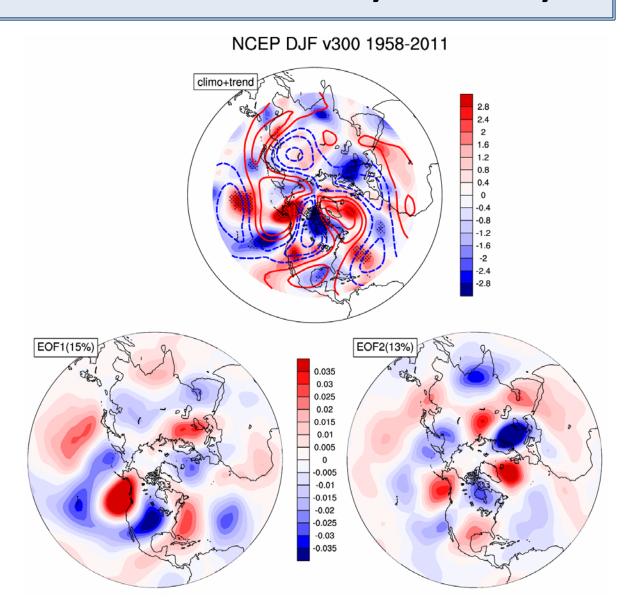


DJF v300 trend & variability in CCSM3

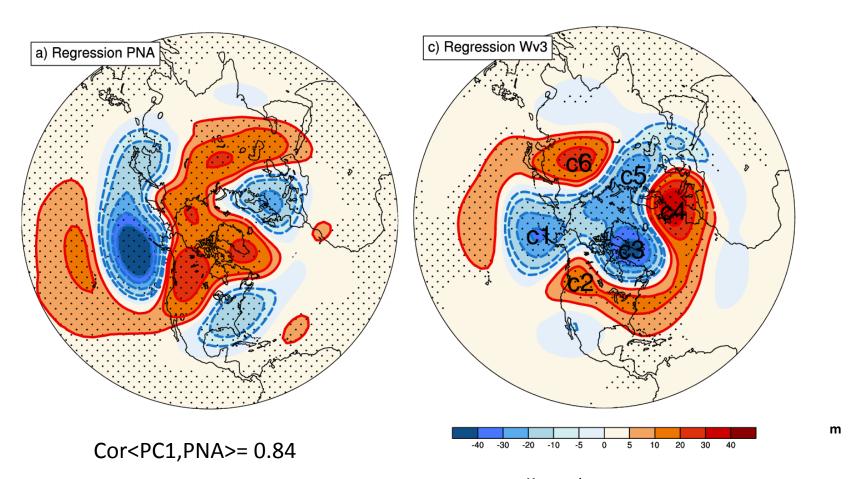
700-yr control

CMIP3 analysis: Meehl and Teng (2007) Brandefelt and Kornich (2008)

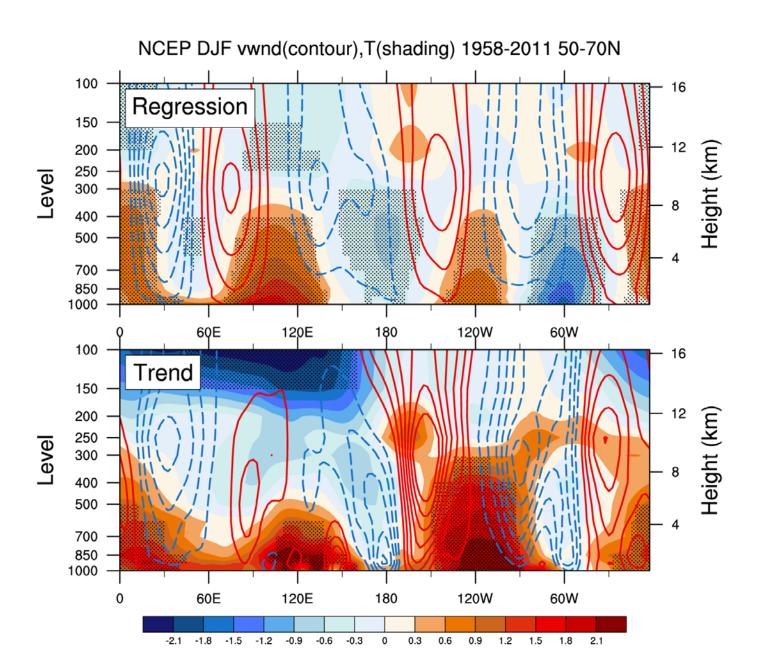
V300 Trend & Variability in Reanalysis



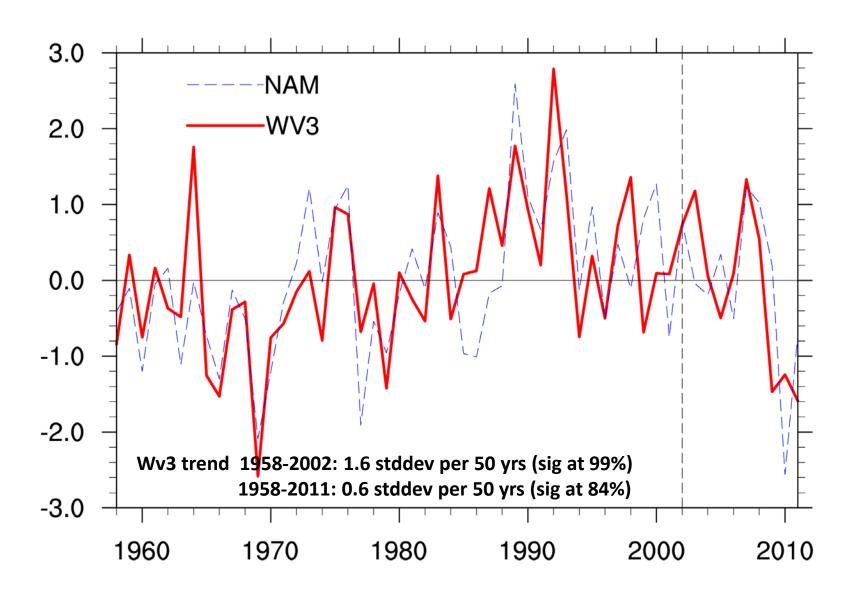
Z500 regression



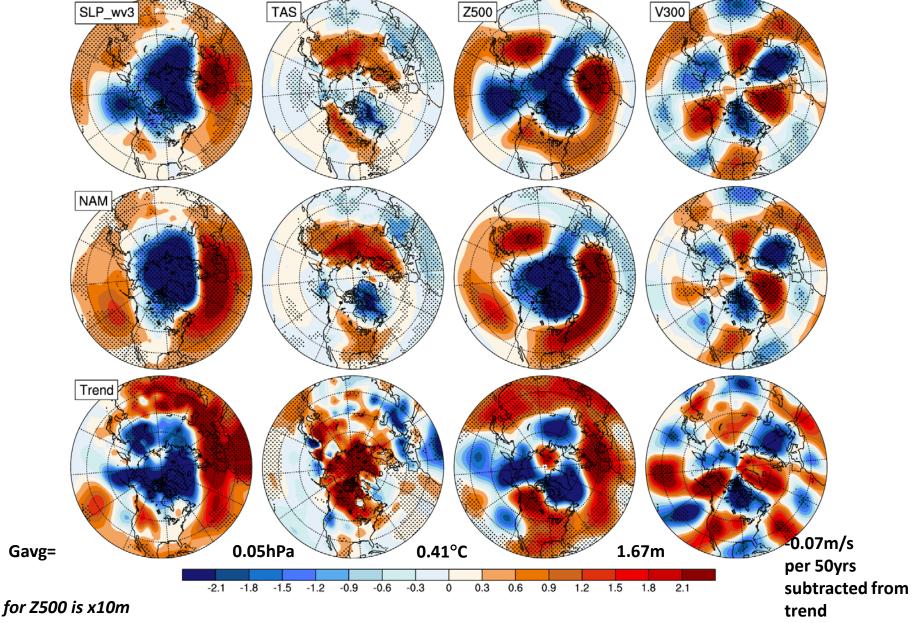
Wallace 's COWL Chang and Fu (2002) storm track mode



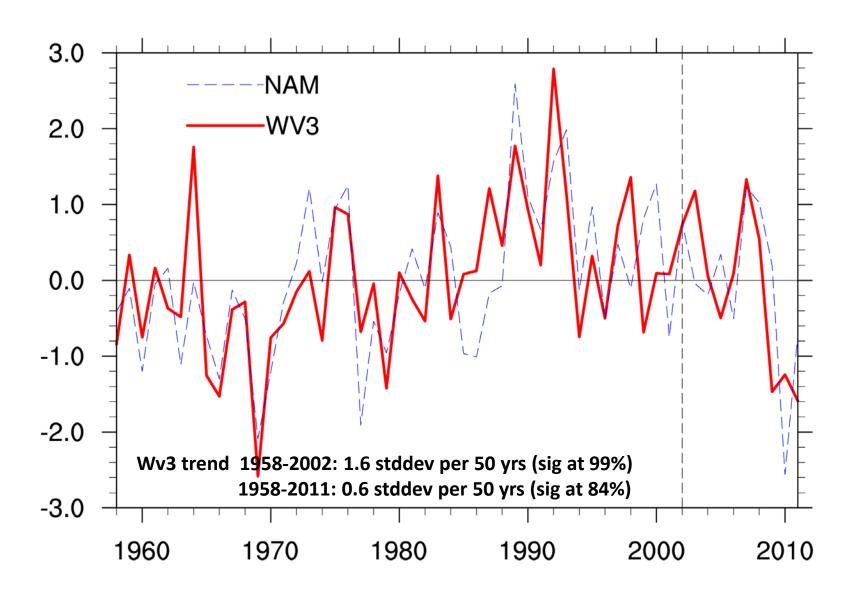
Normalized Wave3 and NAM(AO) Index



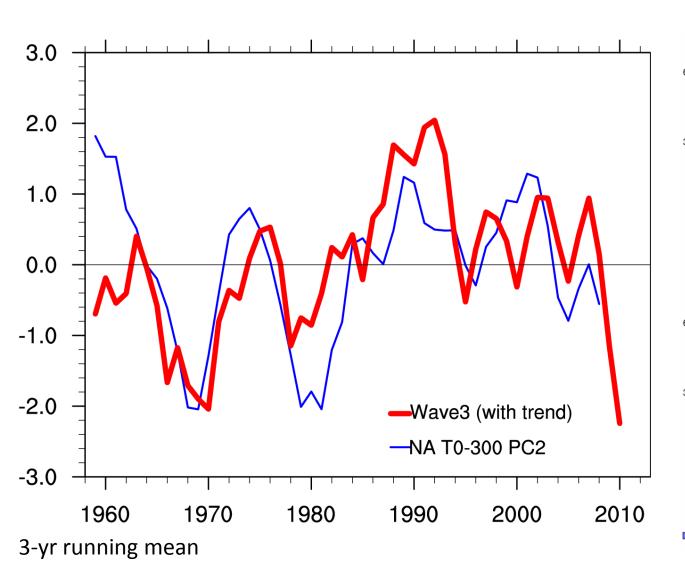
NCEP DJF regression & trend 1958-2011

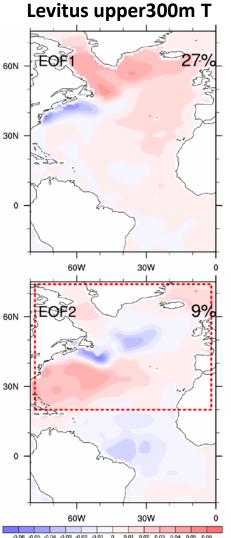


Normalized Wave3 and NAM(AO) Index

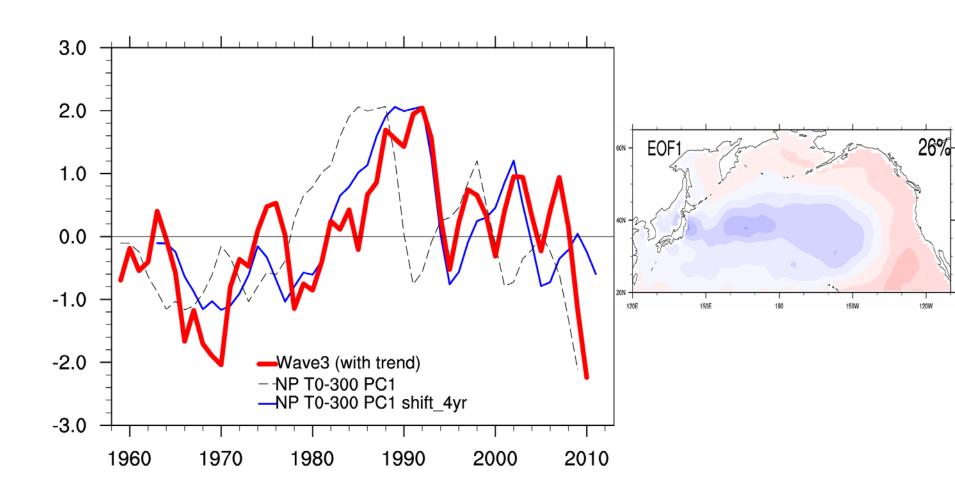


Multidecadal Variability in the NAtl.

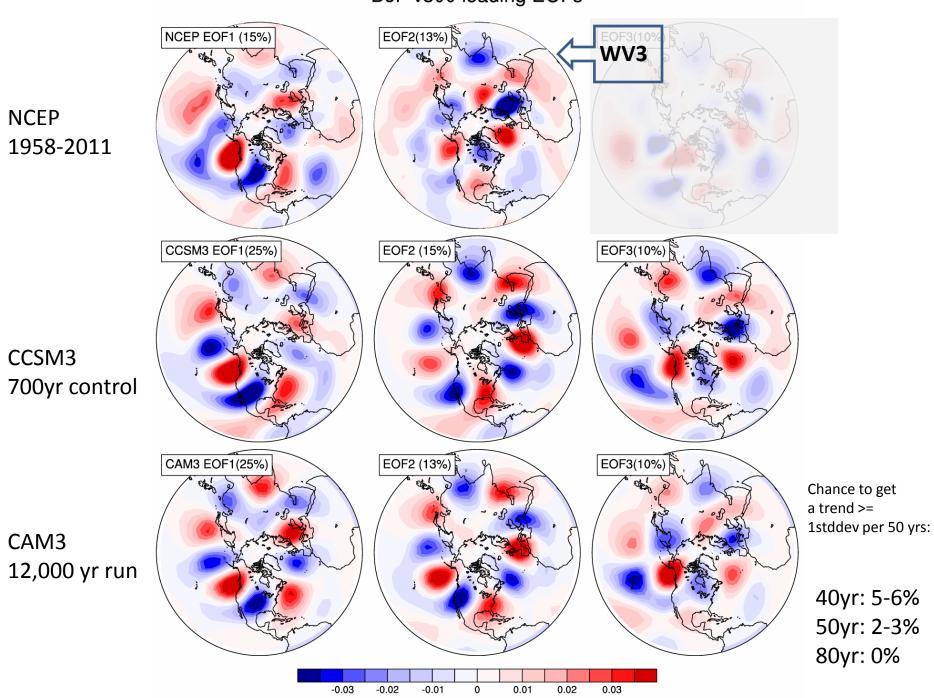




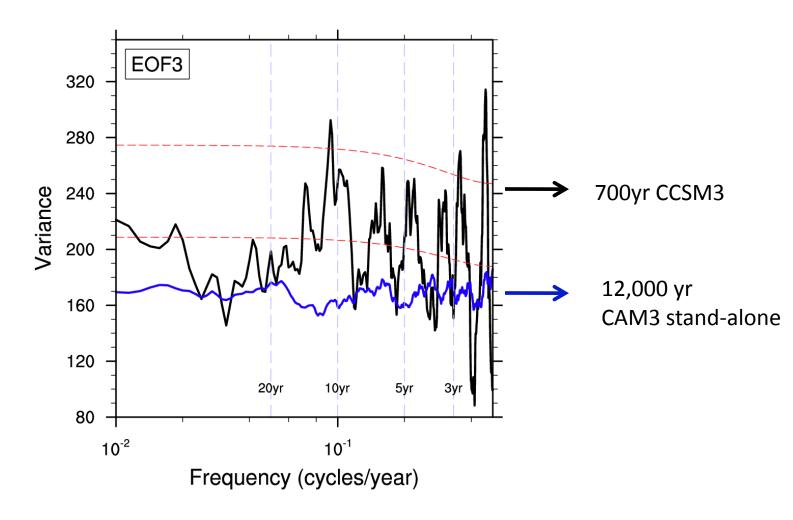
Multidecadal Variability in the NPac.



DJF v300 leading EOFs

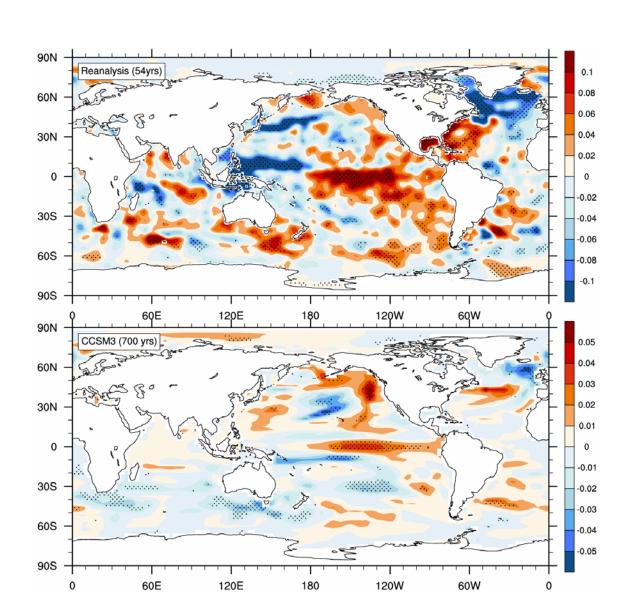


Air-sea coupling enhances the Wave3 mode



total variance increases 17%

Regression of T0-300(-1yr ANN)



Summary

- While many CMIP3 models including CCSM3 simulate a wavenumber-5 trend in the subtropics in NH wintertime circulation under future warmer climate, the observed trend in the past 50 years or so exhibits a wavenumber-3 structure.
- The observed wavenumber-3 trend bears closer resemblance to a zonal wavenumber-3 pattern of variability than to NAM.
- The wavenumber-3 pattern is a prominent pattern in both CCSM3 and CAM3 stand-alone runs. Air-sea coupling enhances the mode variability.
- We are uncertain whether the observed wavenumber-3 50-year trend is actually multidecadal variability.

Can our model dance the waltz?



CCSM4 Decadal Prediction Runs

