

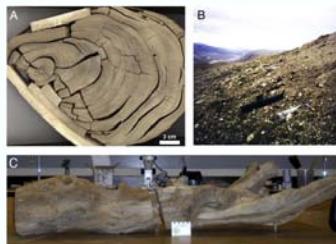
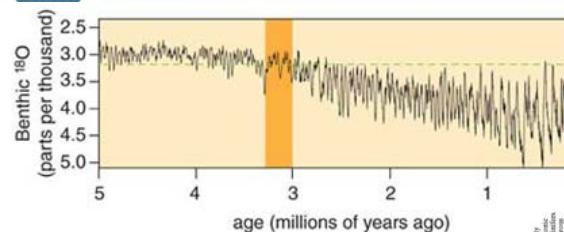
The CESM and PlioMIP

Nan Rosenbloom
Bette Otto-Bliesner
Esther Brady

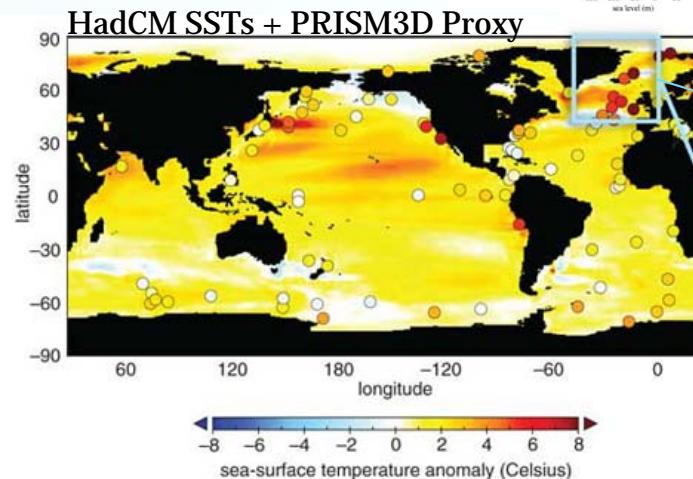
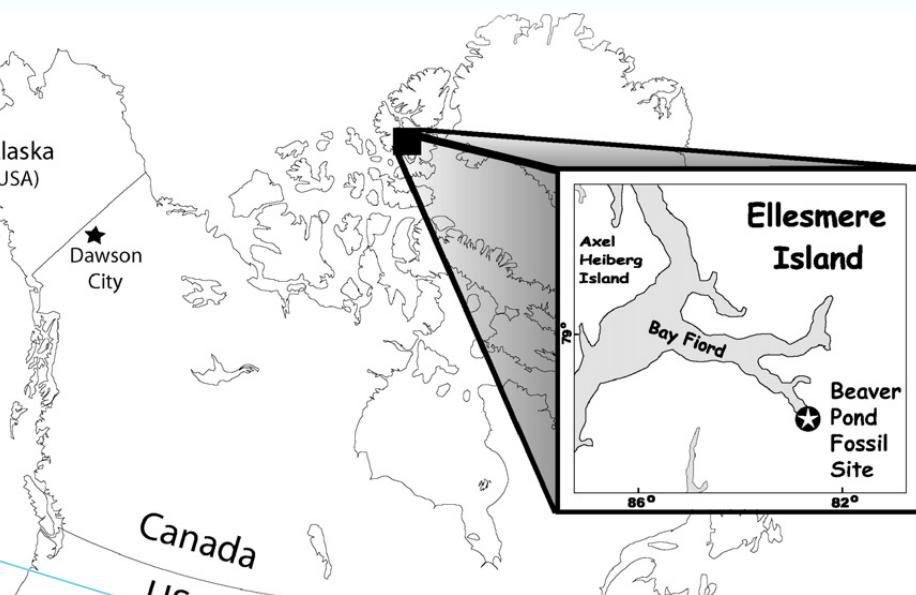
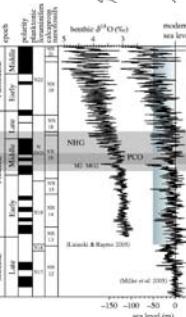
Outline

1. Background
2. Results from PlioMIP
3. Regional examples
 - East Asian Monsoon
 - AMOC
4. Earth system sensitivity
5. Future direction

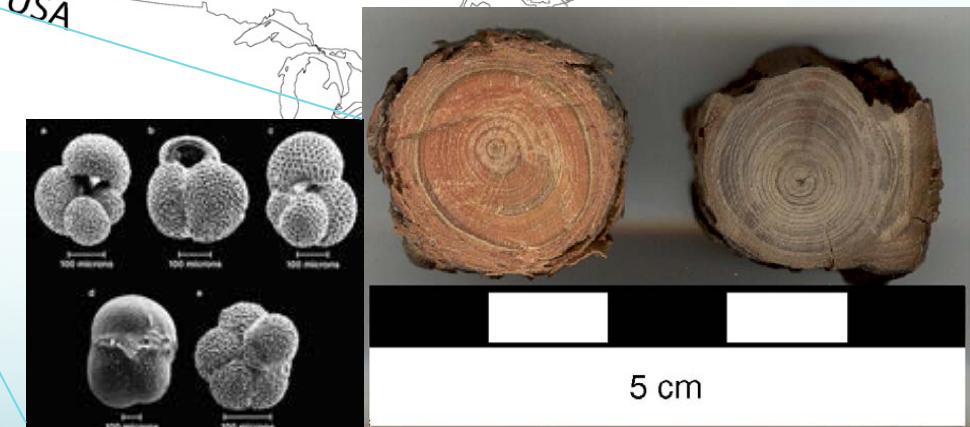
Pliocene (~3 Ma) - Analog for future climate?



Csank et al. J. Palaeo. 2011



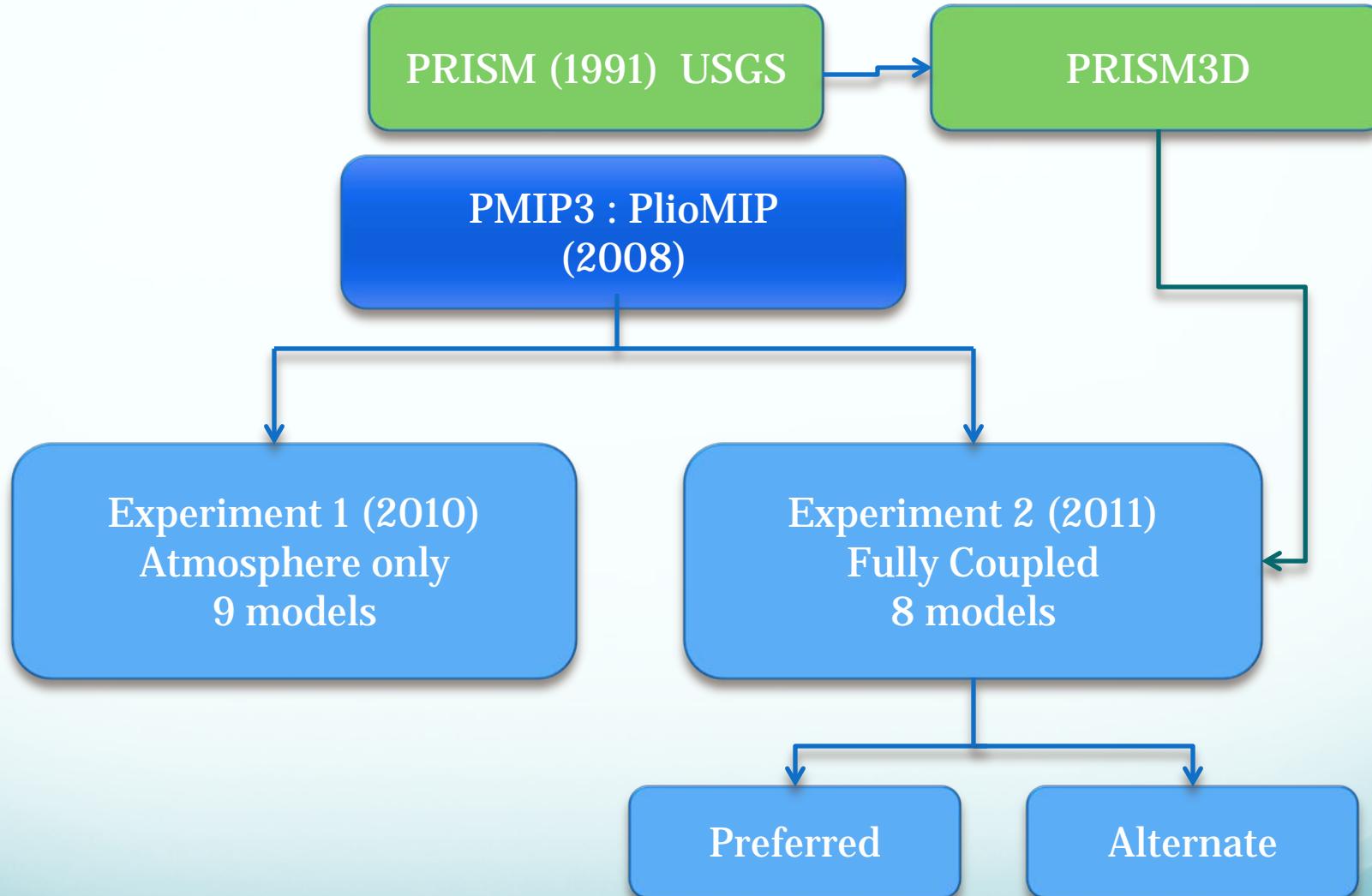
Robinson, 2011



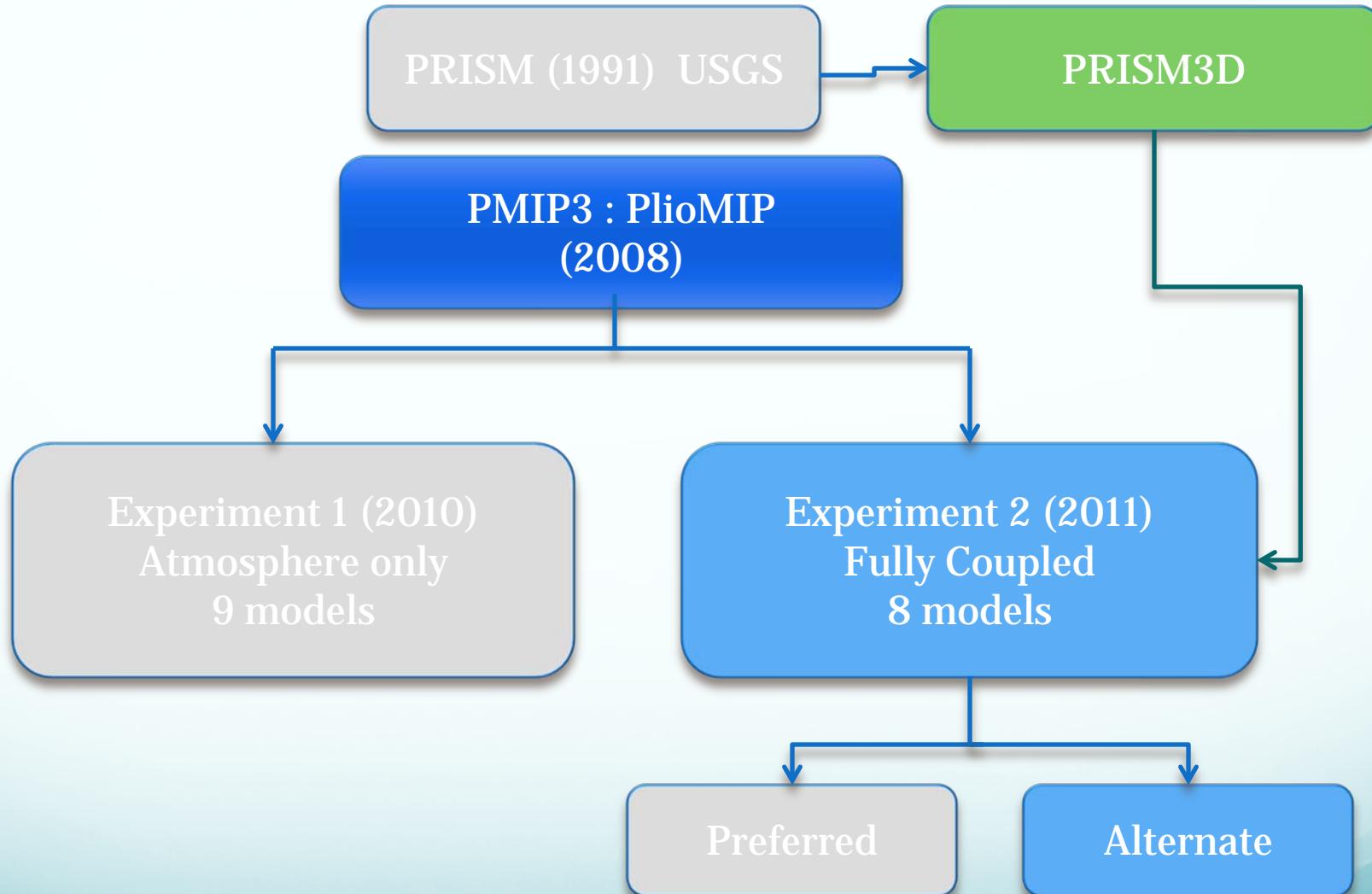
Robinson 2011

Ballantyne et al. 2006

PlioMIP



PlioMIP

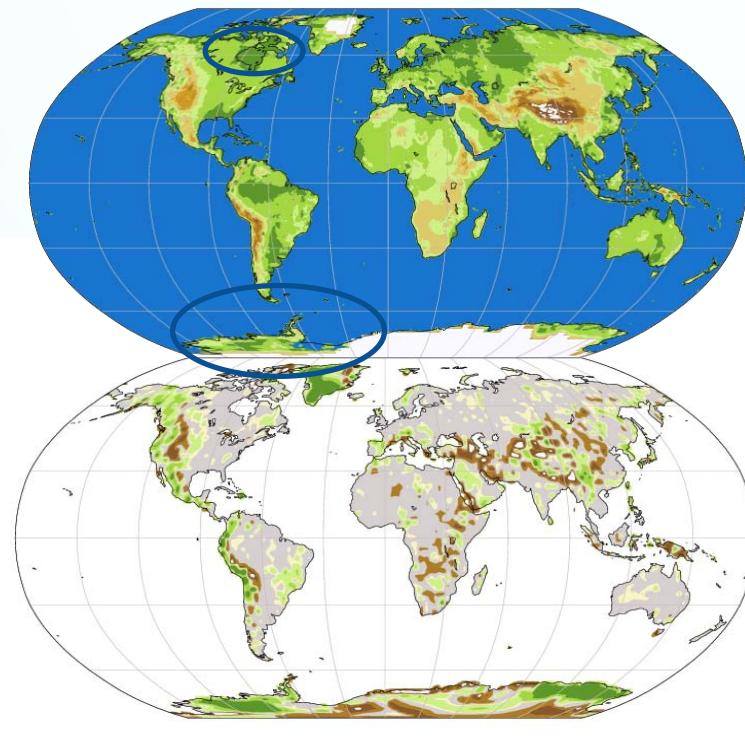


Common boundary conditions



PRISM3D Project
*Pliocene Research Interpretation
and Synoptic Mapping*

Land ice



Δ Elevation

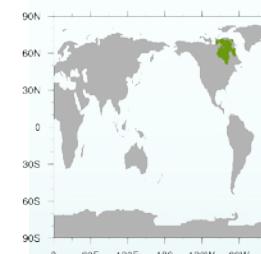
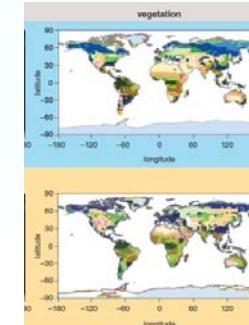


brown

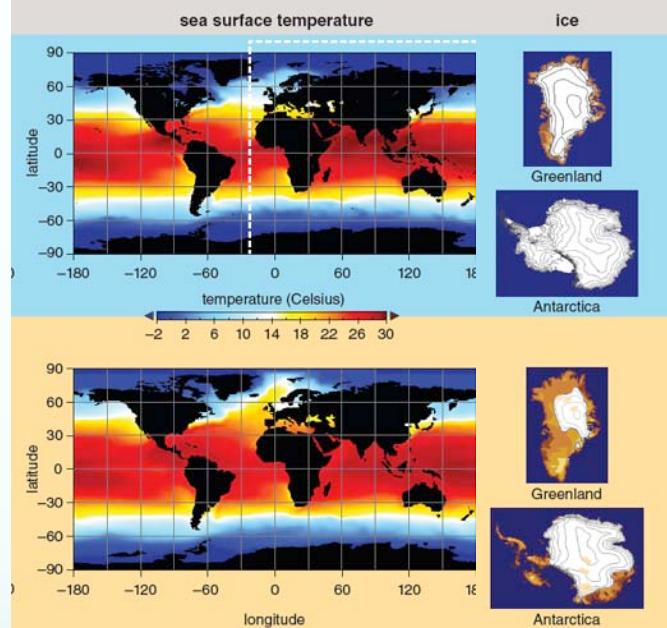
0

green

Land cover



Land mask



**Ocean
temperature**

Ice sheets

Experiment 2: 8 IPCC-AR5 class models

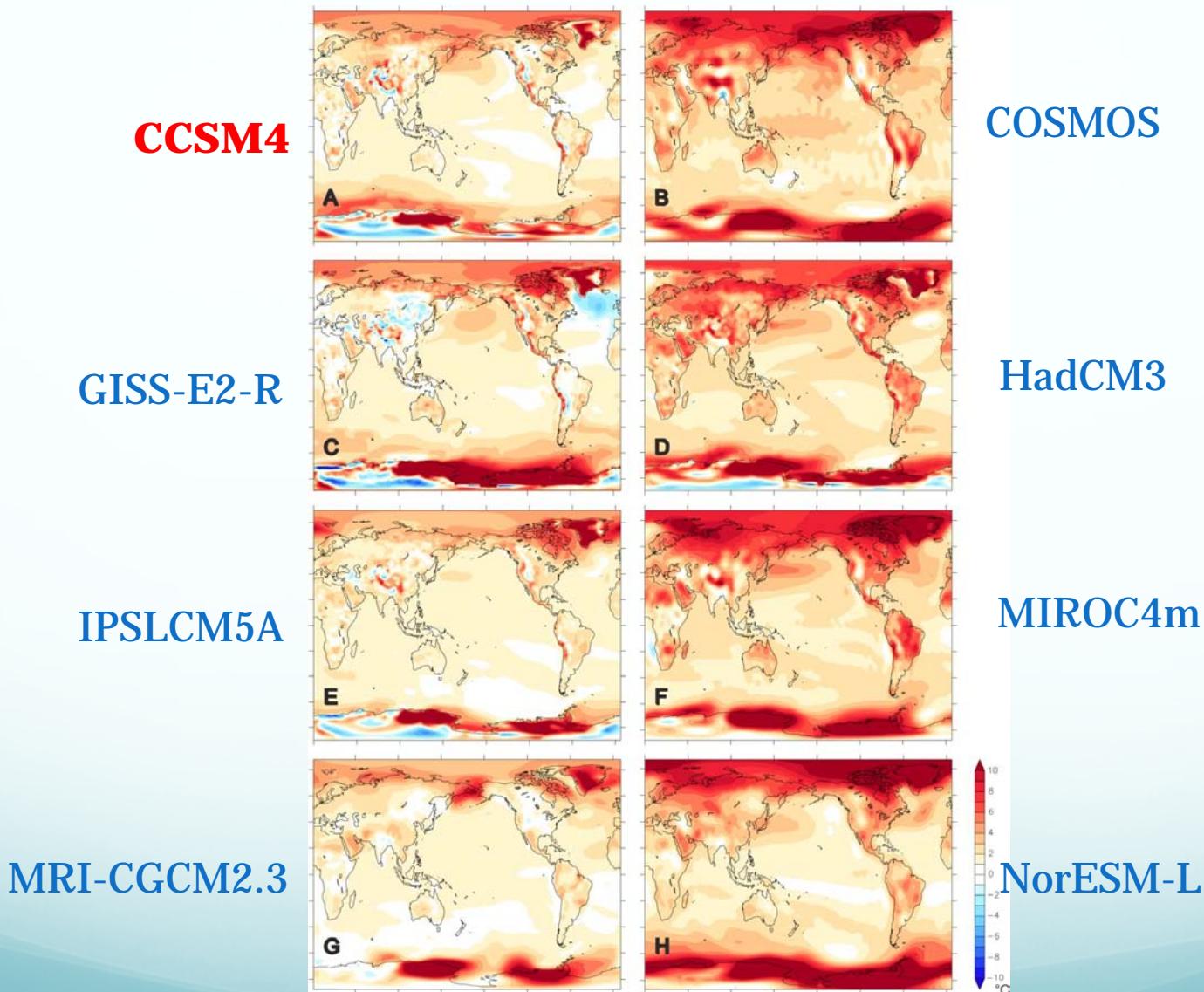
1. CCSM4
2. GISS-E2-R
3. IPSLCM5A
4. COSMOS
5. HadCM3
6. MIROC4m
7. NorESM-L
8. MRI-CGCM2.3

Experiment 2: 8 IPCC-AR5 class models

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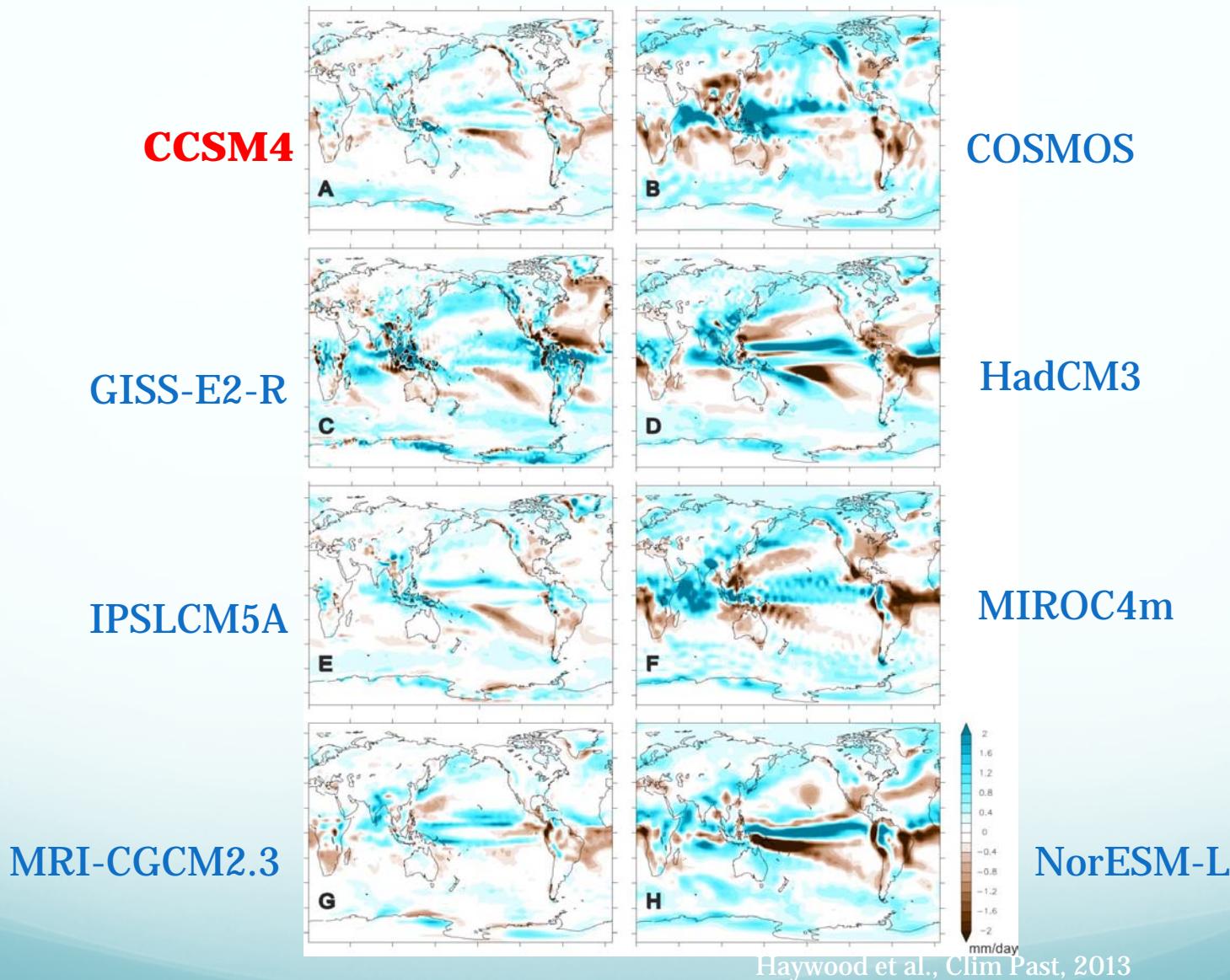
CESM1.0(CAM4) FV 1°	Pliocene	1850 Control
Trace gases	CO ₂ : 405 ppm CH ₄ : 791.6 ppb N ₂ O: 275.68 ppb	CO ₂ : 284.7 ppm CH ₄ : 791.6 ppb N ₂ O: 275.68 ppb
Ozone, sulfates	Pre-industrial	Pre-industrial
Orbital forcing	1990	1990
Topography	CESM1 Modern + PRISM3D anomaly	CESM1 Modern
Vegetation	BIOME4 (\rightarrow CLM4-PFTs w/ PI carbon)	CLM4 Modern
Ocean initialization	1850 Control + $\Delta(SST$ and DOT)	1850 Control
Ice sheets	Greenland : overall ice/topo reduction WAIS: reduced to 25m	CESM1 Modern
Ocean gateways	CESM1 Modern	CESM1 Modern
Simulation length	500y	1300y

Mean annual SAT anomaly



Haywood et al., Clim Past, 2013

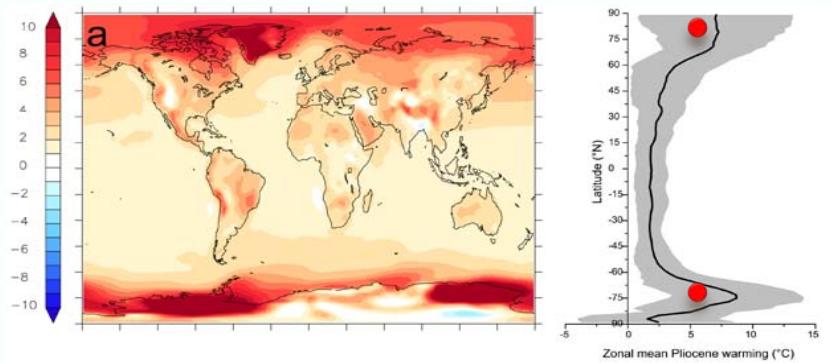
Mean annual precipitation anomaly



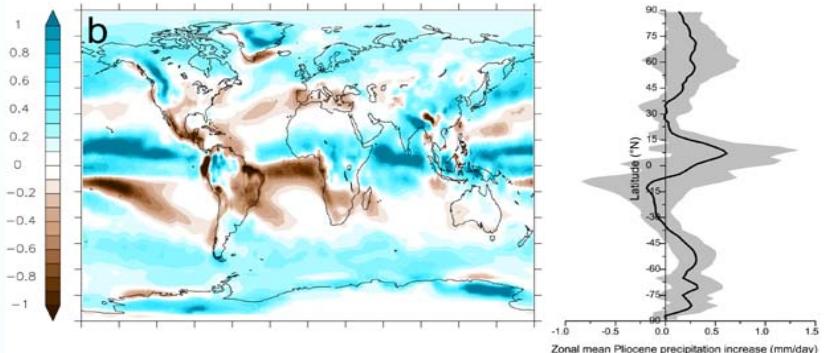
Haywood et al., Clim Past, 2013

Annual multi-model mean

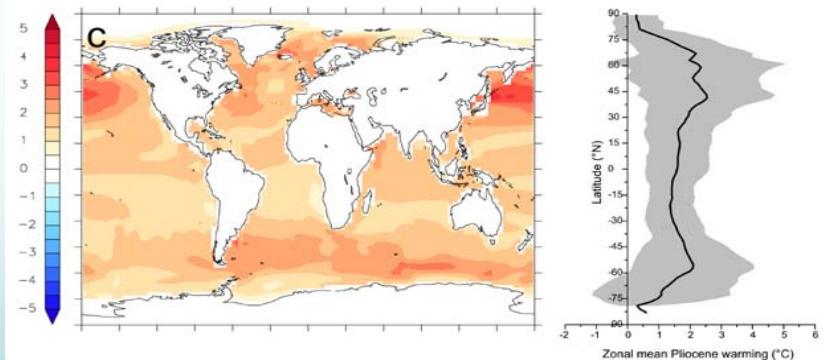
ΔSAT



ΔPREC

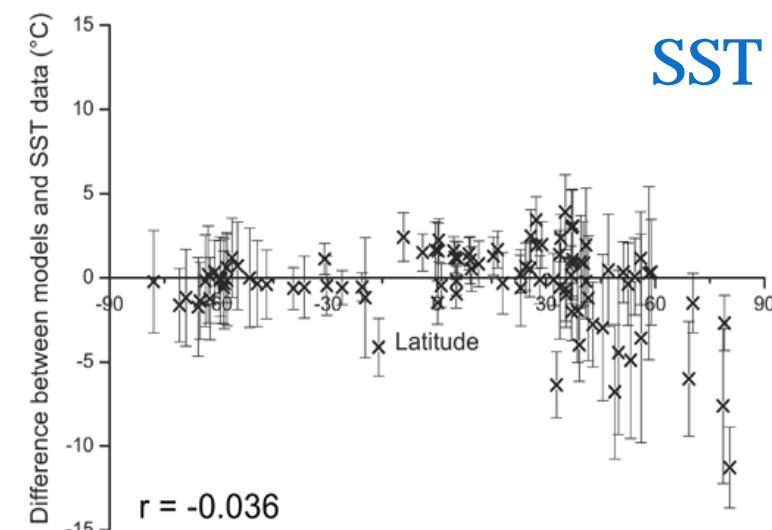
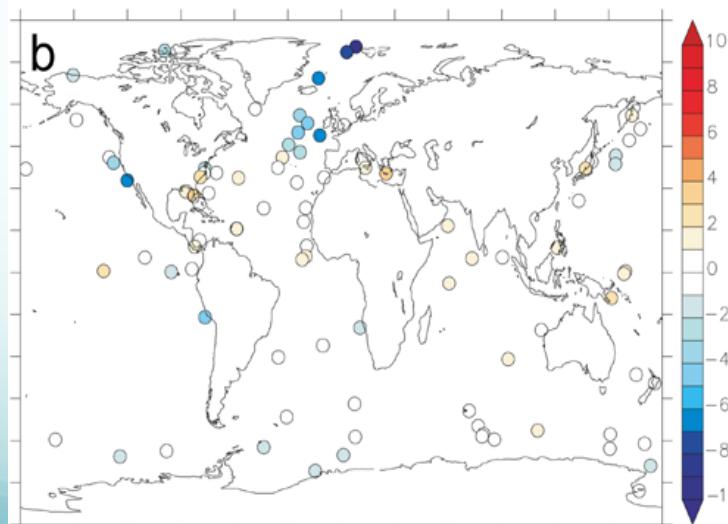
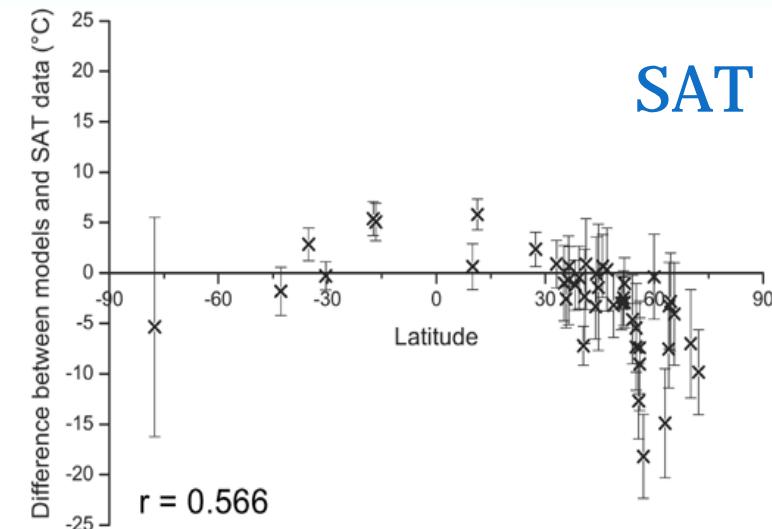
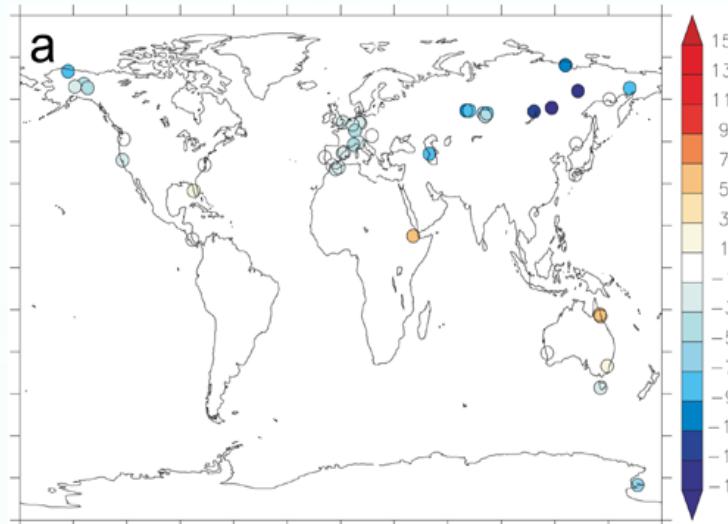


ΔSST



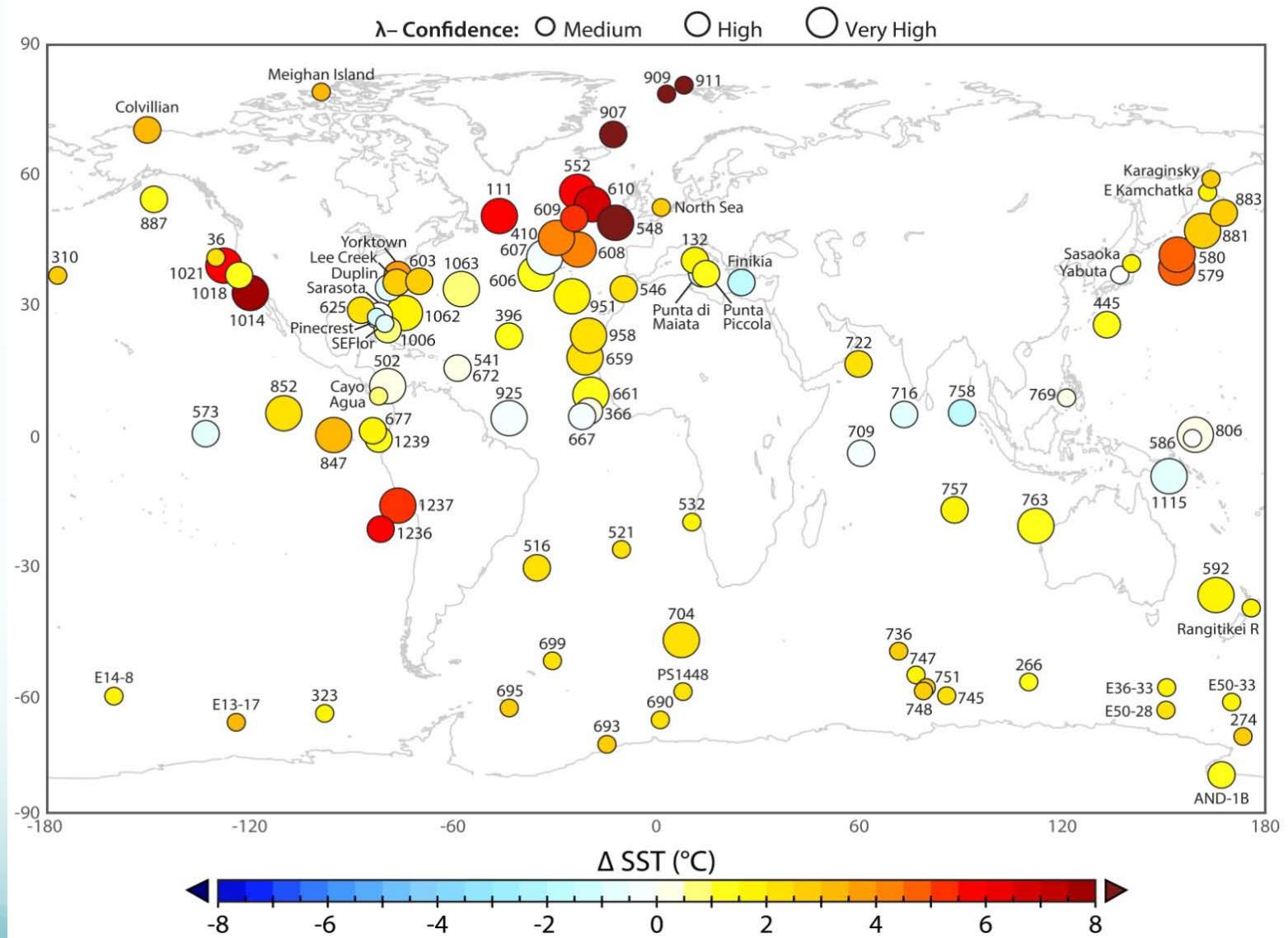
Haywood et al., Clim Past, 2013

Data/model comparison



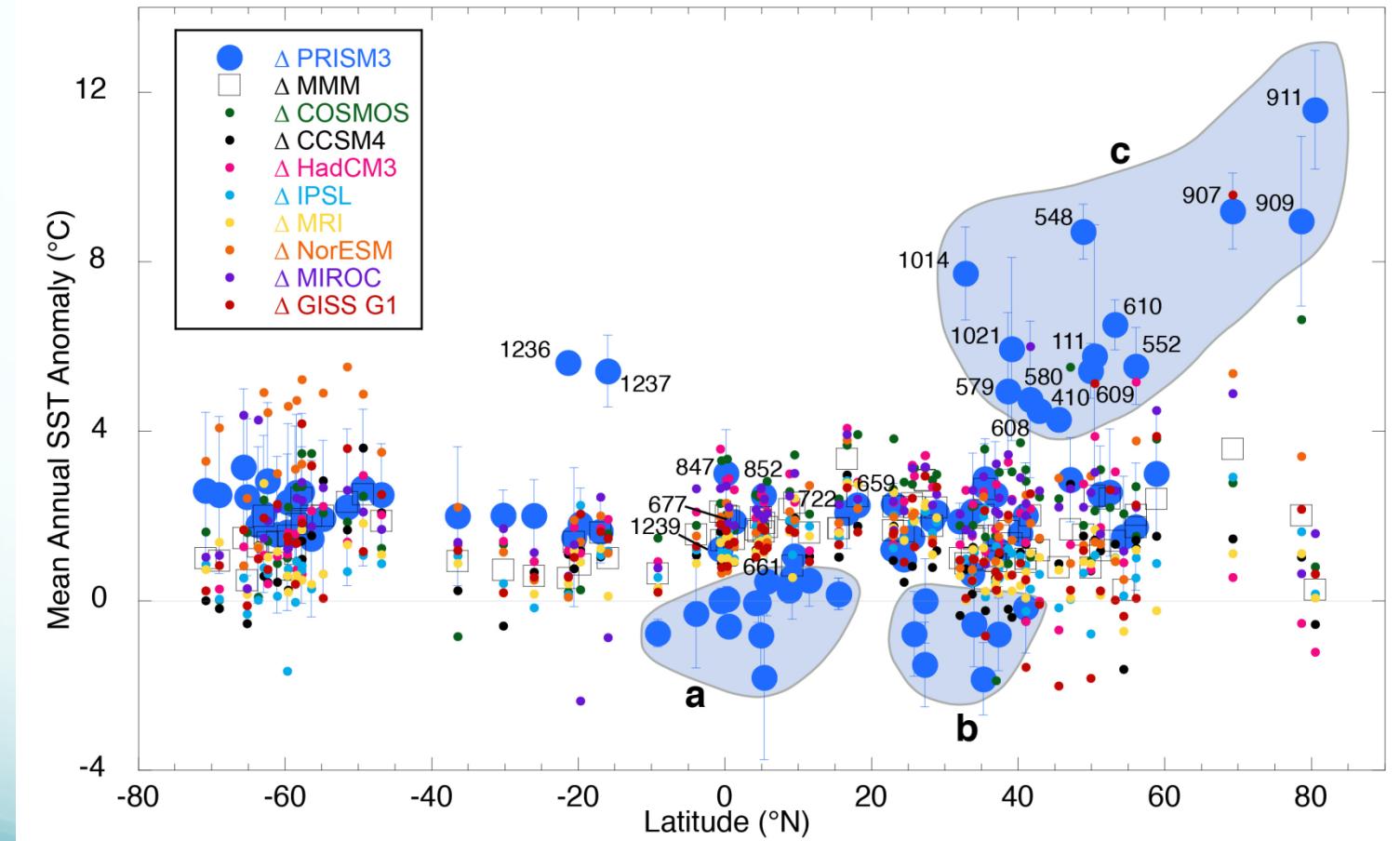
Haywood et al., Clim Past., 2013

Confidence in SST Proxy



Dowsett et al., 2013 Scientific Reports

Temperature anomaly by latitude

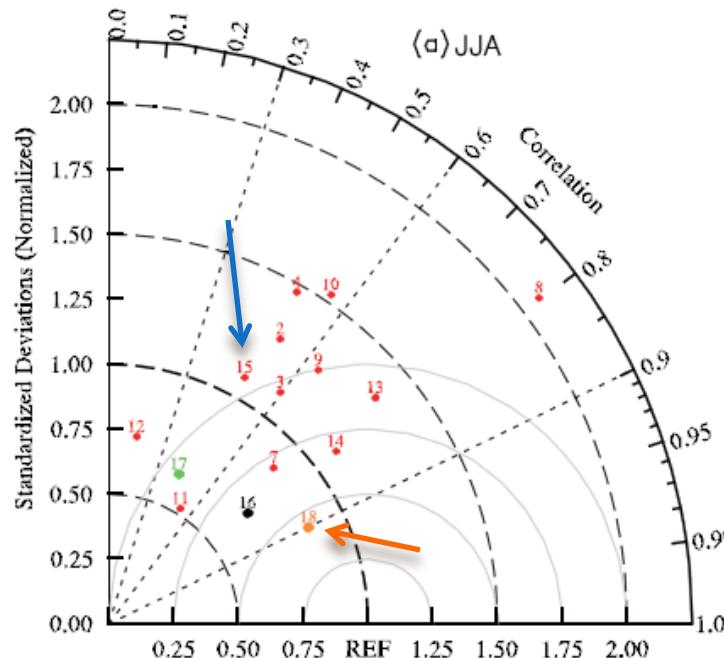


Dowsett et al., Special Reports 2013

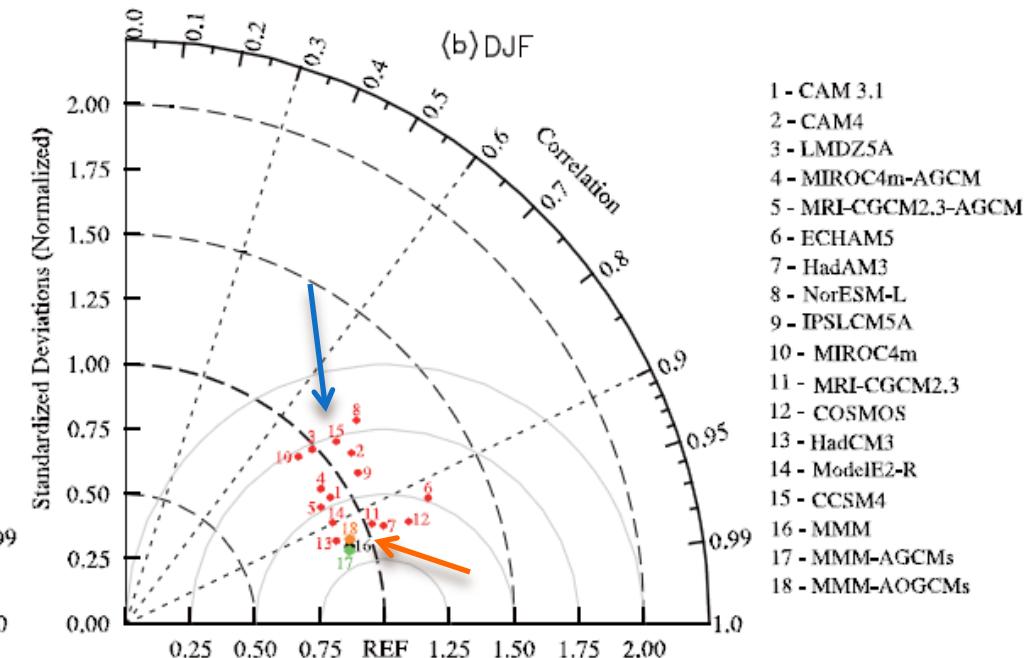
PD East Asian monsoon

(20°-45°N and 105°-135° E)

Summer wind



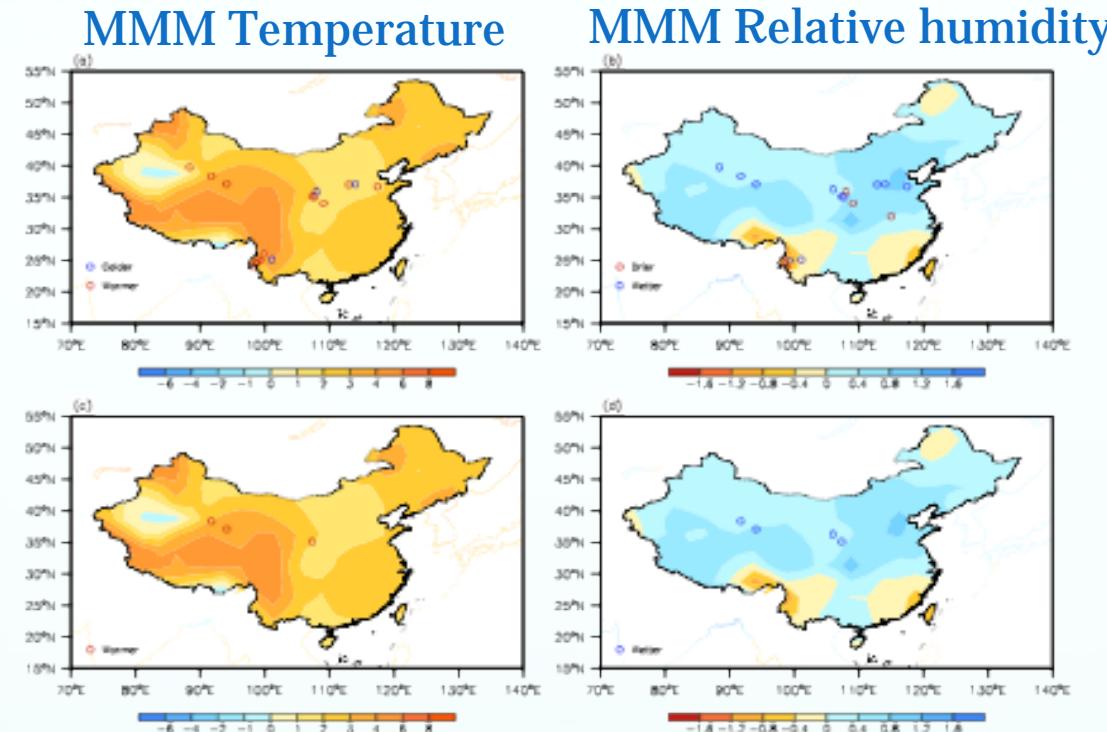
Winter wind



- 1 - CAM 3.1
- 2 - CAM4
- 3 - LMDZ5A
- 4 - MIROC4m-AGCM
- 5 - MRI-CGCM2.3-AGCM
- 6 - ECHAM5
- 7 - HadAM3
- 8 - NorESM-L
- 9 - IPSLCM5A
- 10 - MIROC4m
- 11 - MRI-CGCM2.3
- 12 - COSMOS
- 13 - HadCM3
- 14 - ModelE2-R
- 15 - CCSM4
- 16 - MMM
- 17 - MMM-AGCMs
- 18 - MMM-AOGCMs

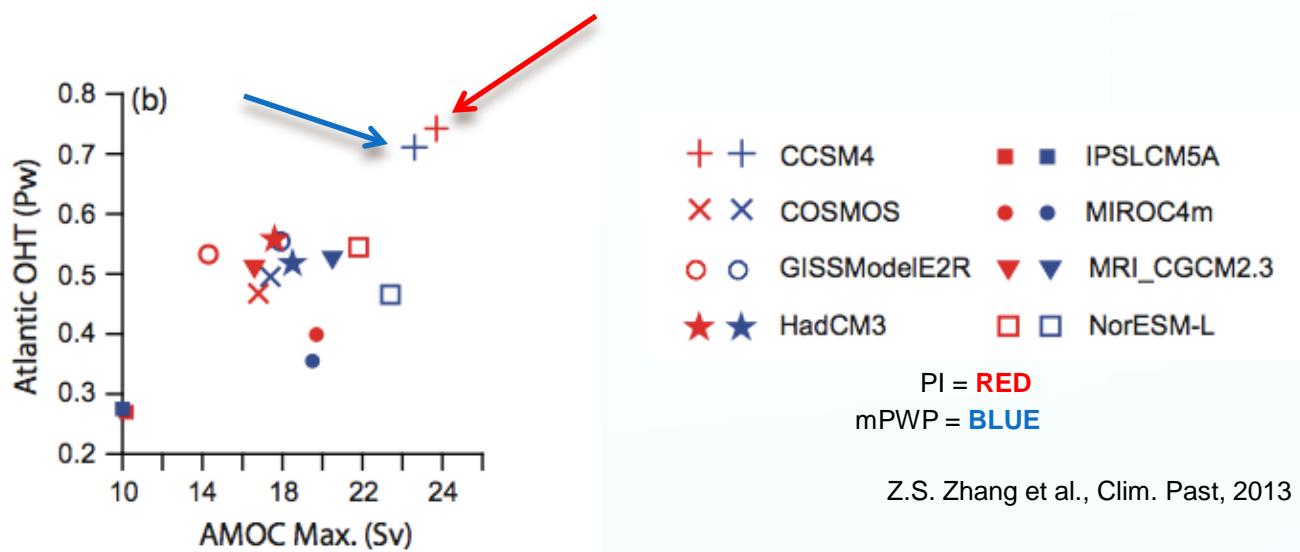
- Models have less skill in predicting EASW
- MMM is best predictor of PD

PlioMIP East Asian Monsoon



- Intensified EASW
- Weakened EAWW
- Warmer and wetter mPWP climate across most of China → Agrees with geologic evidence

AMOC and NHT cannot explain differing amounts of warming in the models



Models are still missing a feedback to support low pole to equator temperature gradients and a more equitable seasonal climate.

Sea ice ... clouds ... ?

Climate sensitivity

(e.g., Charney 1979)

- Global mean SAT equilibrium response to a sustained doubling of CO₂.
- **Short term** feedbacks: e.g., sea ice (<100 yrs).

Earth system sensitivity

(e.g., Lunt 2010)

- Global mean SAT equilibrium response to a sustained doubling of CO₂, **including long term feedbacks** changes to vegetation, land ice.
- Useful in projecting **longer timescale** responses.

The ratio of ESS*/CS = ~1.5

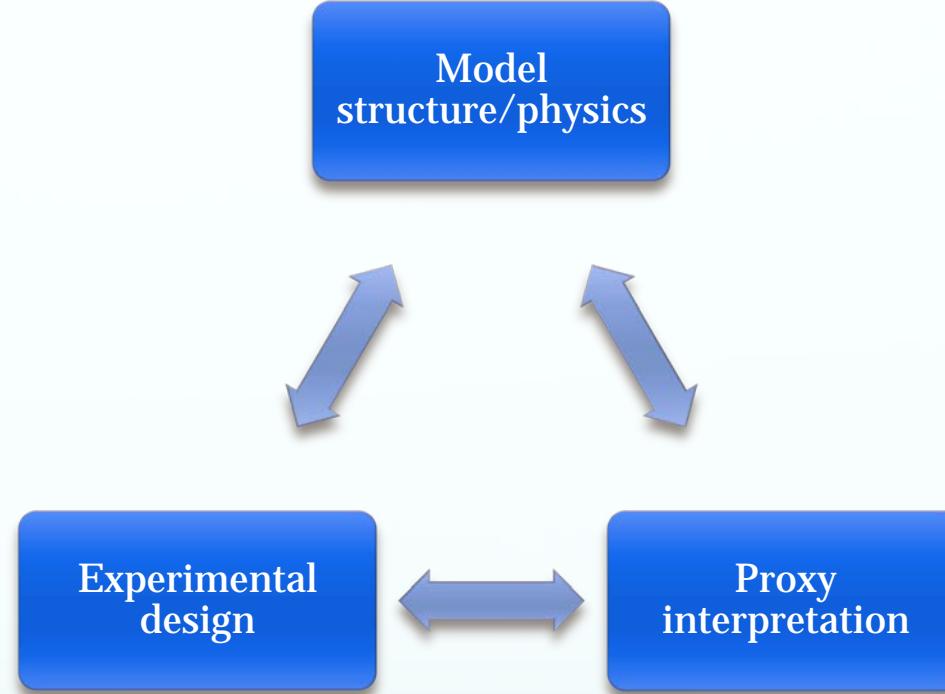
Model	Global SAT change	Reported Climate sensitivity (CS)	ESS/CS ($\Delta T^*1.88$)/CS
CCSM4	1.86	3.2	1.1
COSMOS	3.60	4.1	1.7
GISS-E2-R	2.12	2.7	1.5
HADCM3	3.27	3.1	2.0
IPSLCM5A	2.18	3.4	1.2
MIROC4m	3.46	4.05	1.6
MRI-CGCM-2.3	1.84	3.2	1.1
NorESM-L	3.27	3.1	2.0
MMM	2.66	3.36	1.5

*As in Lunt et al., 2010

Haywood et al., Clim. Past, 2013

Future PlioMIP

Exploring uncertainty in proxy/model comparison



- ★ Time slab → time slice with near modern orbital
- ★ Fully coupled CESM(CAM5) simulation with 'preferred' boundary conditions (WAIS)

Thank you