

# Evidence Linking Arctic Amplification with Changing Weather Patterns in Mid-Latitudes



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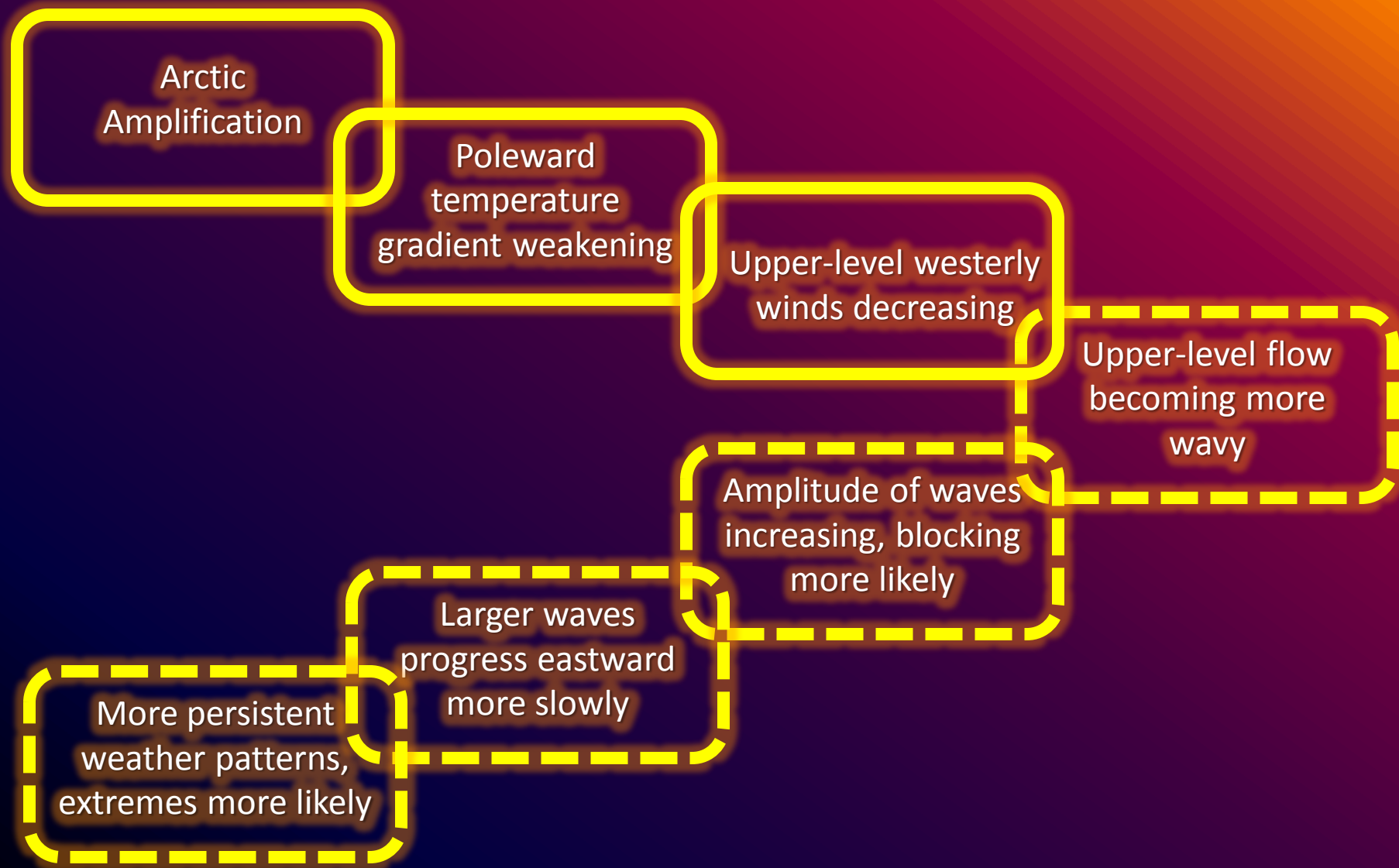
*Steve Vavrus*  
*Center for Climatic Research*  
*University of Wisconsin-Madison*



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of  
**WISCONSIN**  
MADISON

# Chain of Events Linking Arctic Amplification (AA) with Increased Extreme Weather in Mid-Latitudes

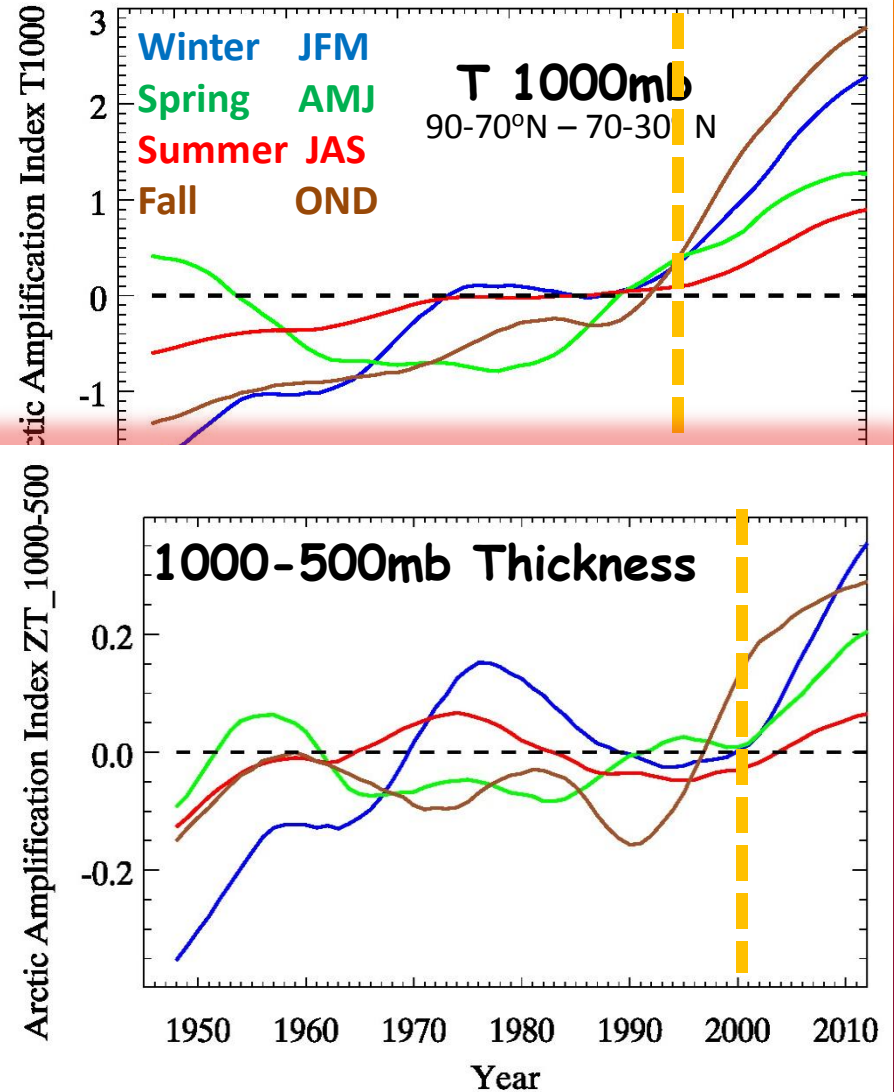
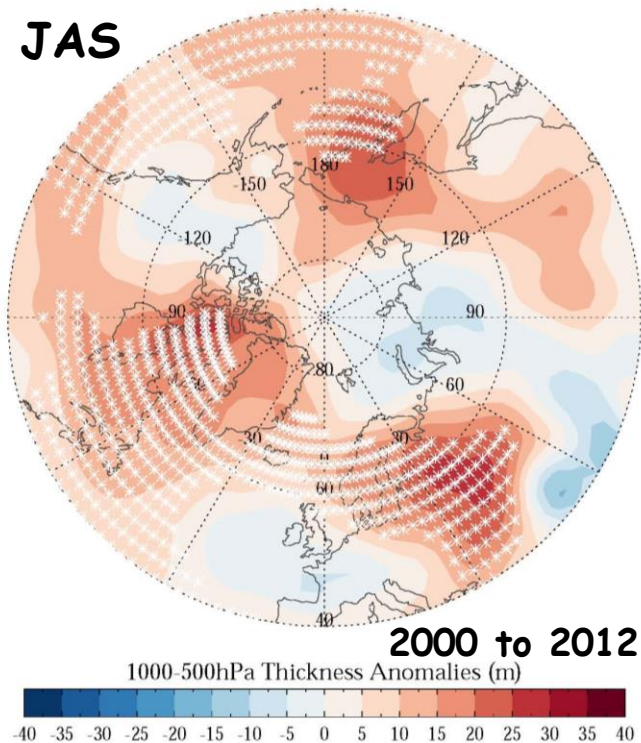




1

## Arctic Amplification

JAS



2

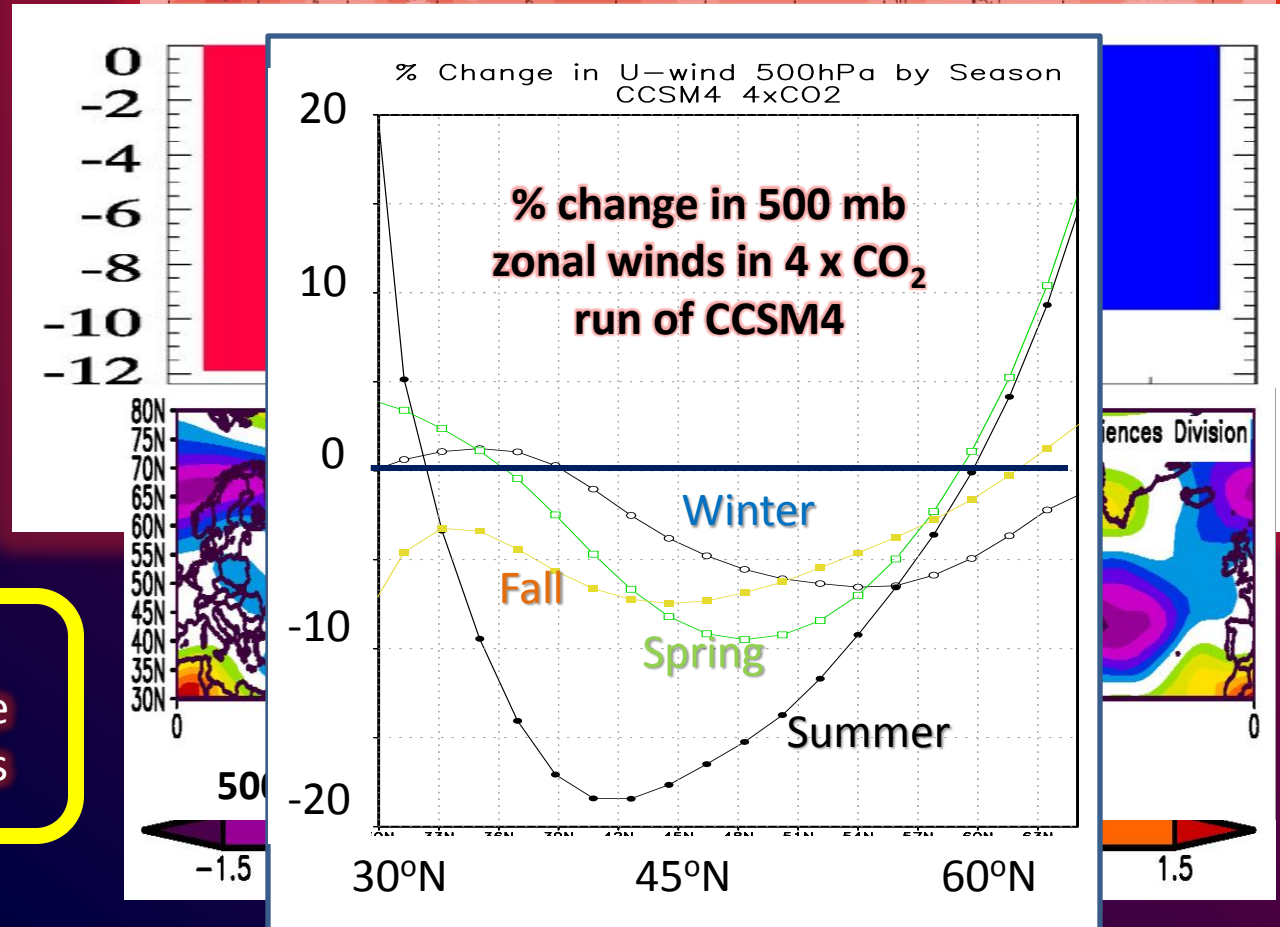
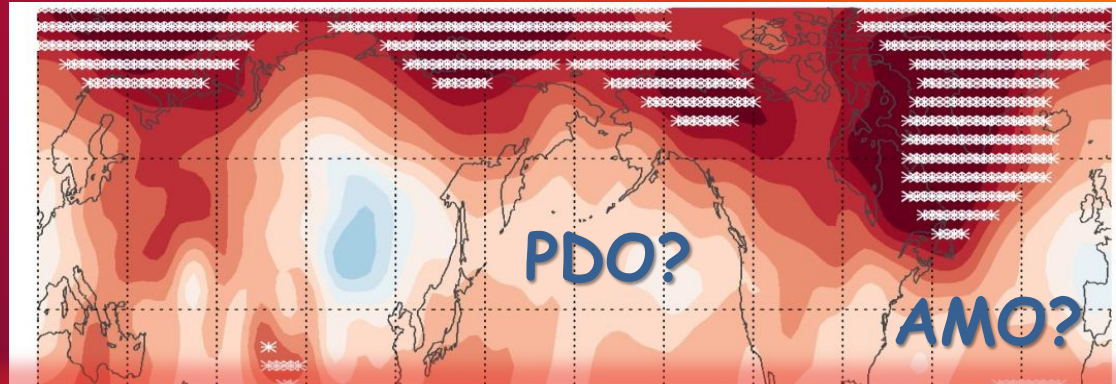
Poleward  
temperature  
gradient weakening

OND

Trends in poleward  
thickness gradient  
(1000-500 hPa)  
from 1979 to 2012

3

Zonal winds  
decreasing where  
gradient weakens



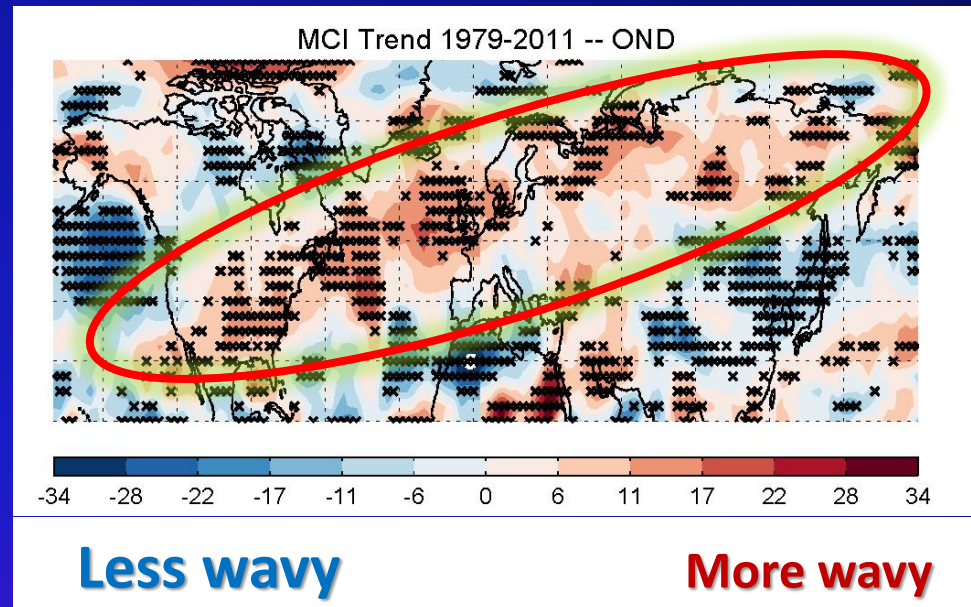
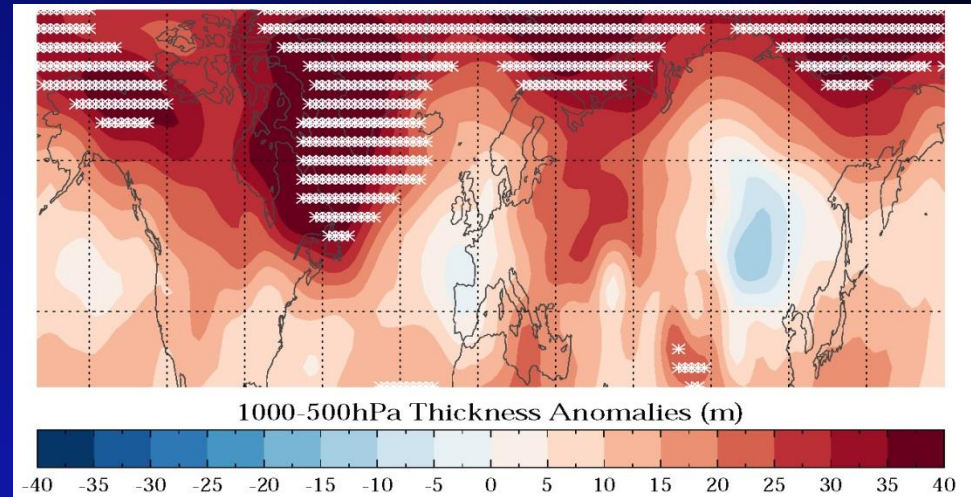


4

Upper-level flow  
becoming more  
meridional

OND

CCSM4 4 x CO<sub>2</sub>  
Change in Meridional  
Wind Fraction @45°N  
Trends in meridional  
component of the  
500 hPa wind (1979  
to 2011)  
Winter +33%  
Spring +21%  
Summer +21%  
Fall +19%



5

Amplitude of waves  
increasing, blocking  
more likely



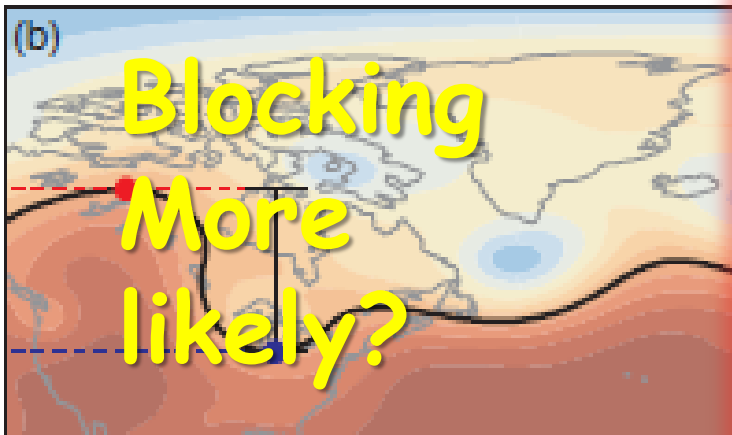
Francis and Vavrus, GRL 2012

5

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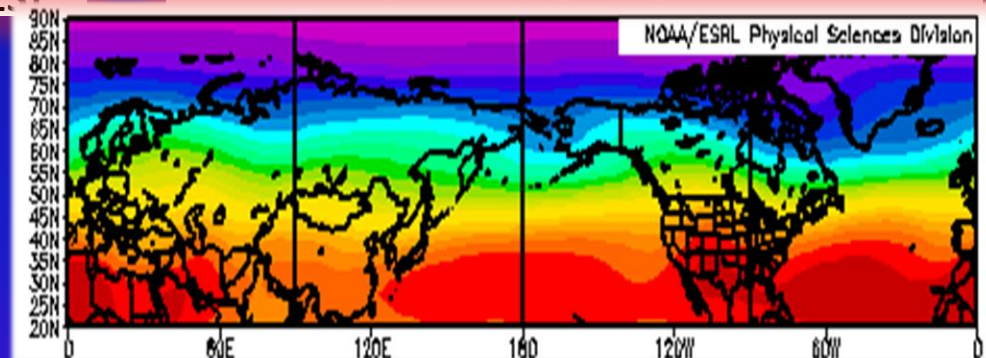
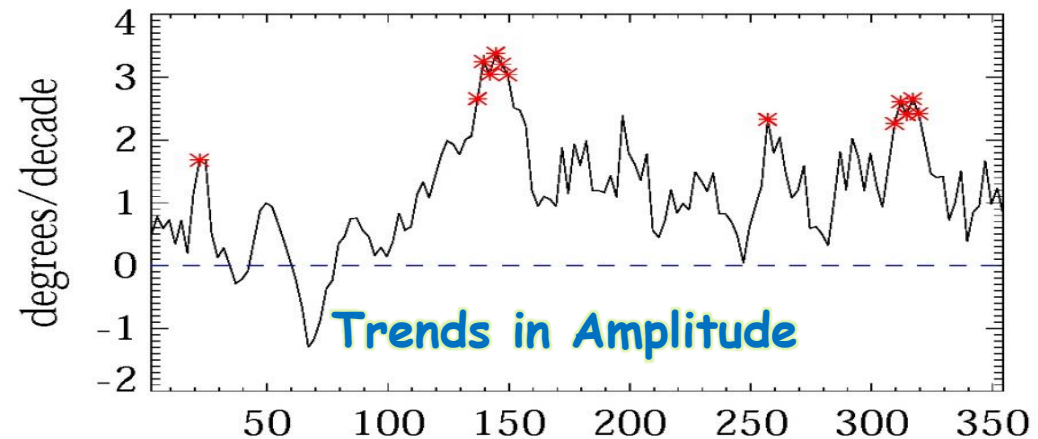
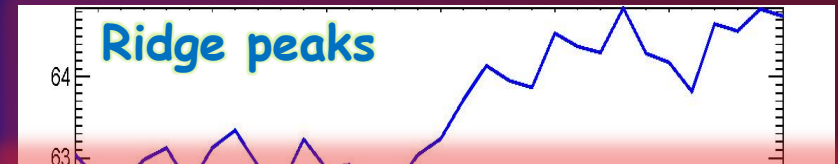
OND

Northern Hemisphere



from Barnes (2012)

500mb heights  
2000-2012

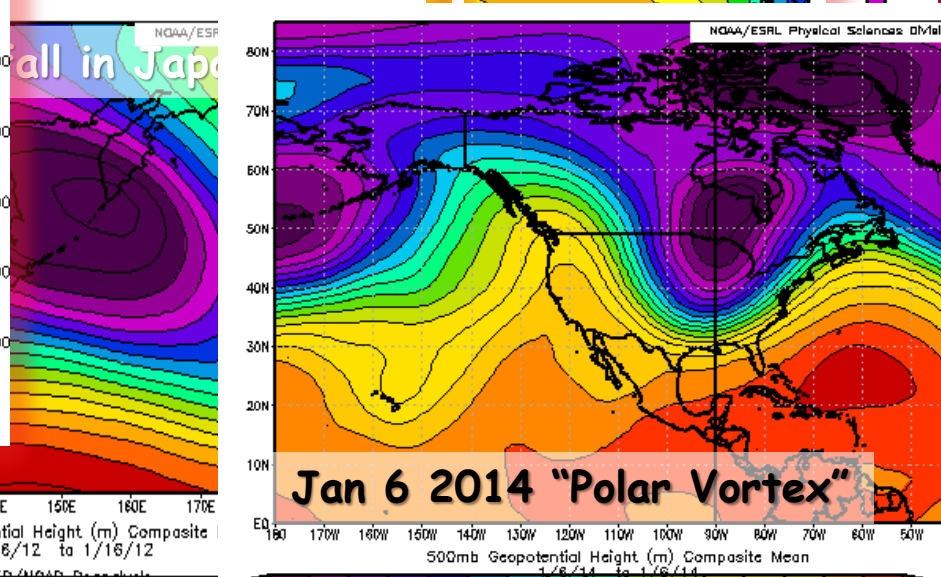
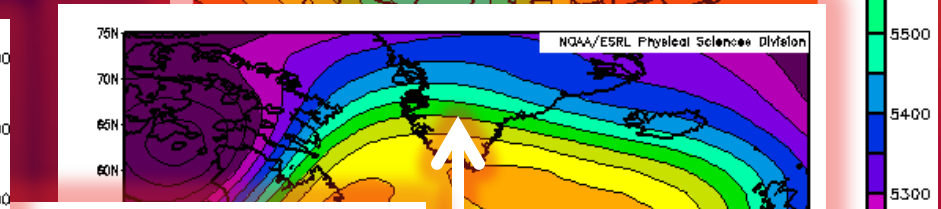
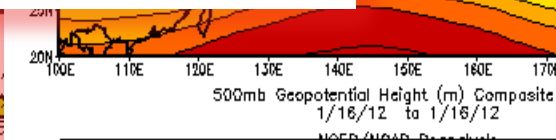
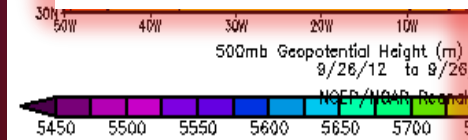
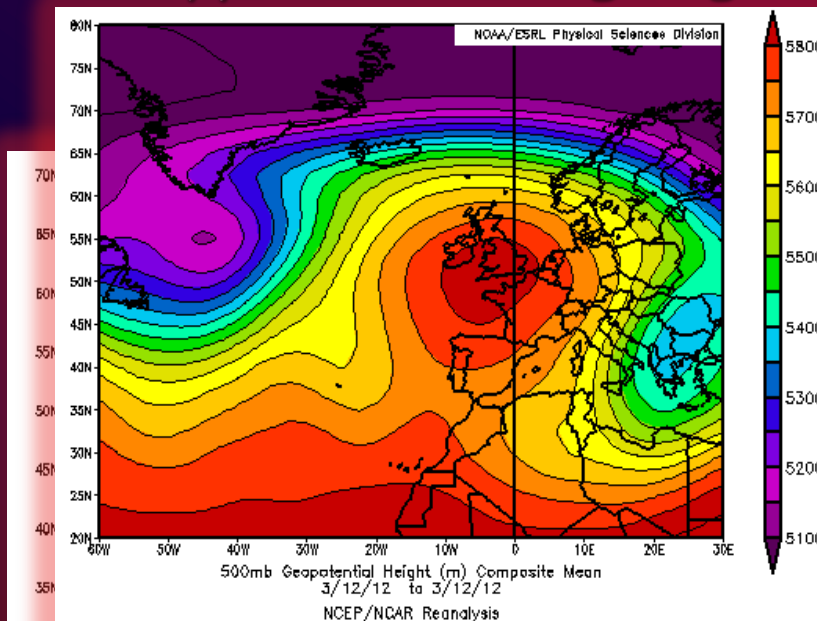
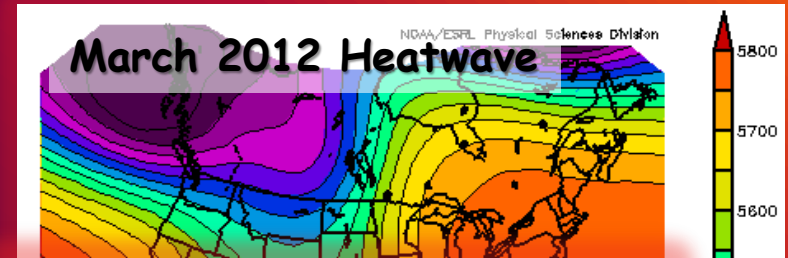




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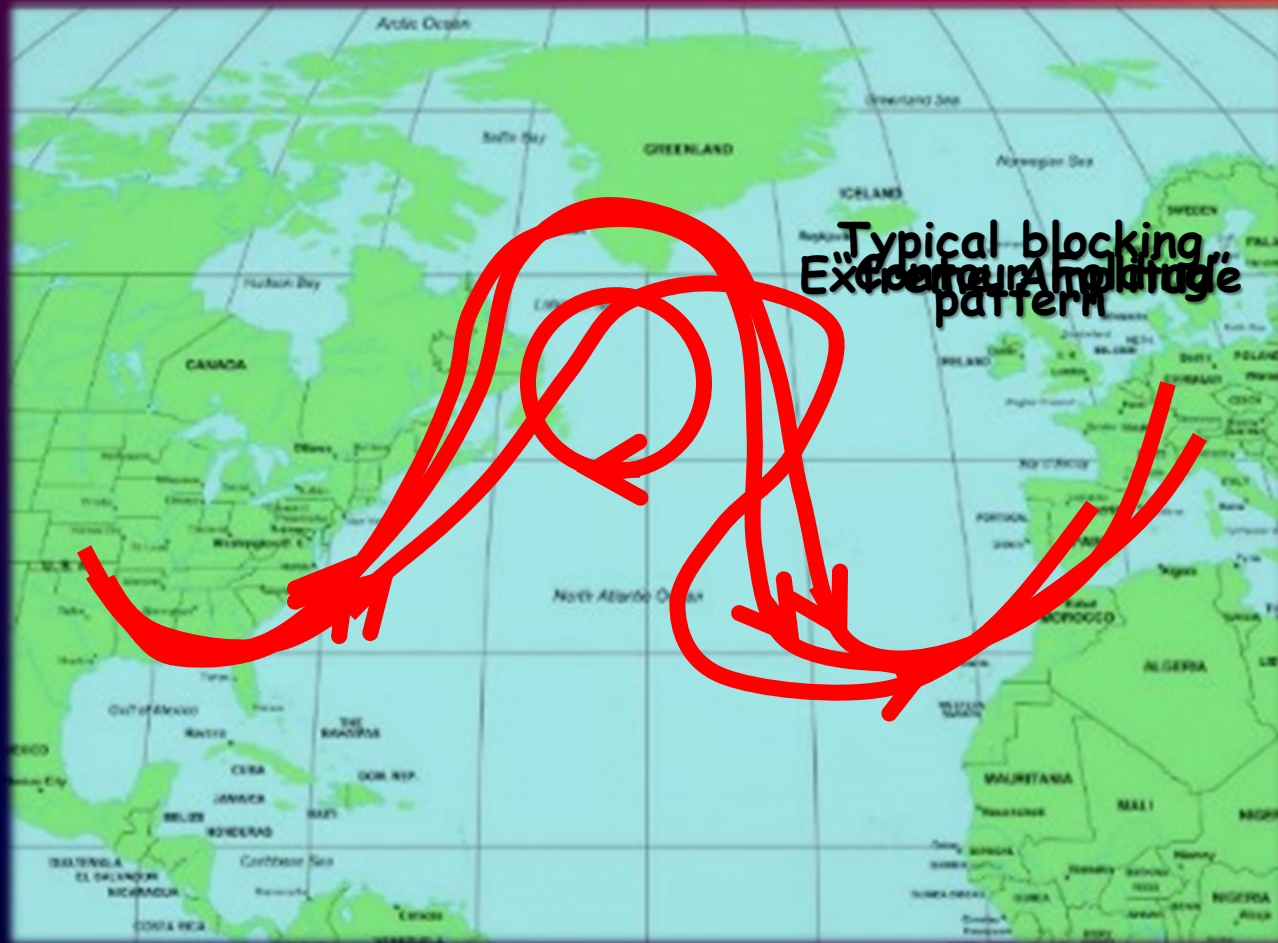
Amplitude of Rossby waves increasing,  
blocking more likely

Blocking => "Extreme Waviness"  
A typical blocking high





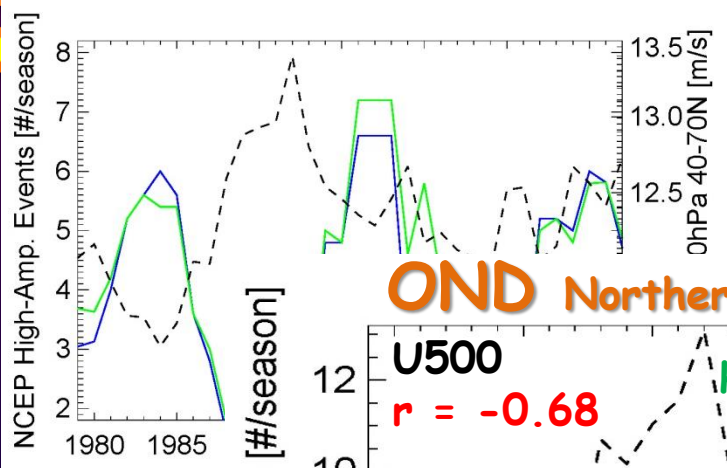
# Types of "Extreme Waviness"



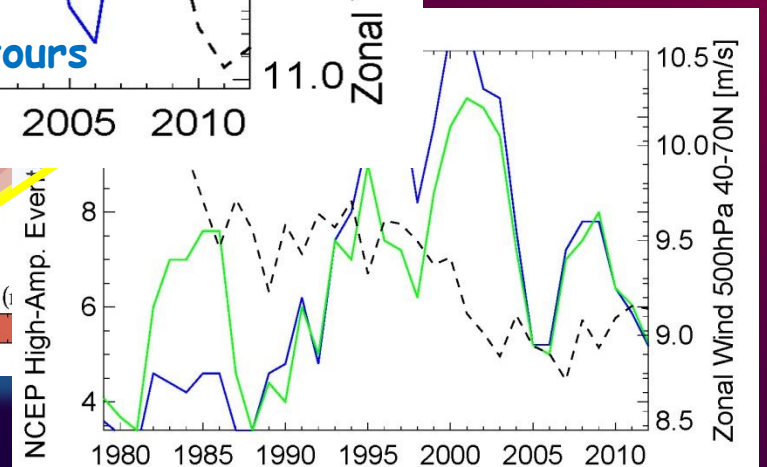
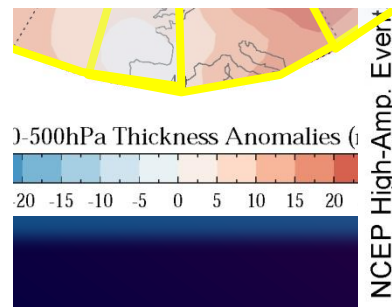
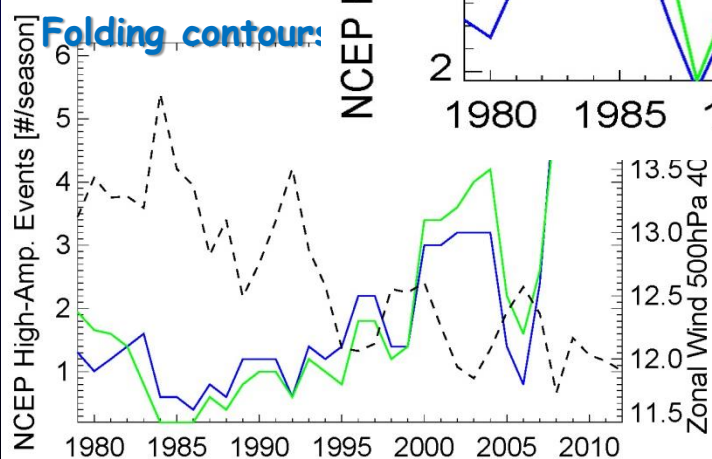
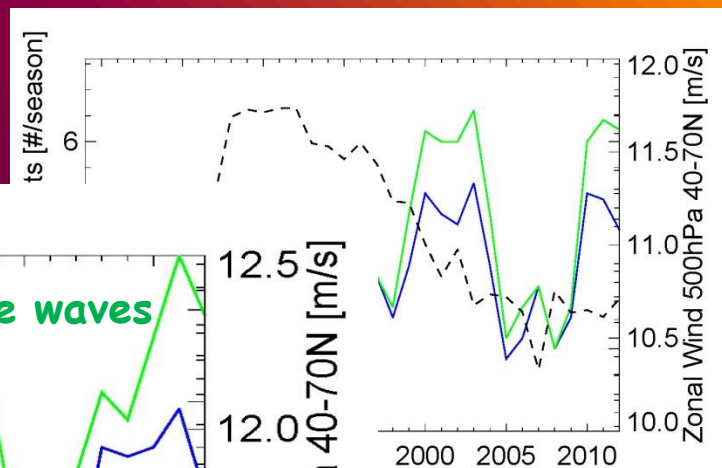
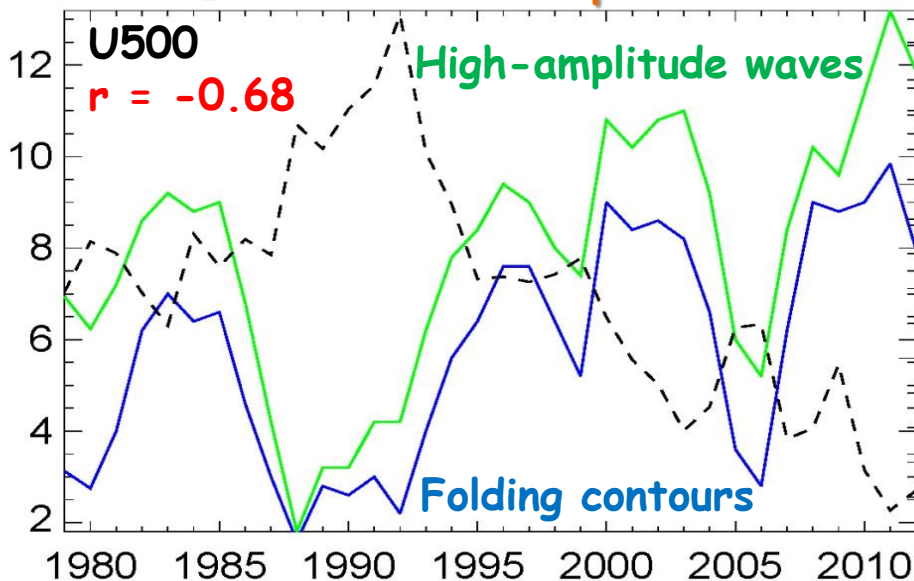
Count "extreme waves" exceeding  $40^{\circ}$  latitude

5

Increasing frequency



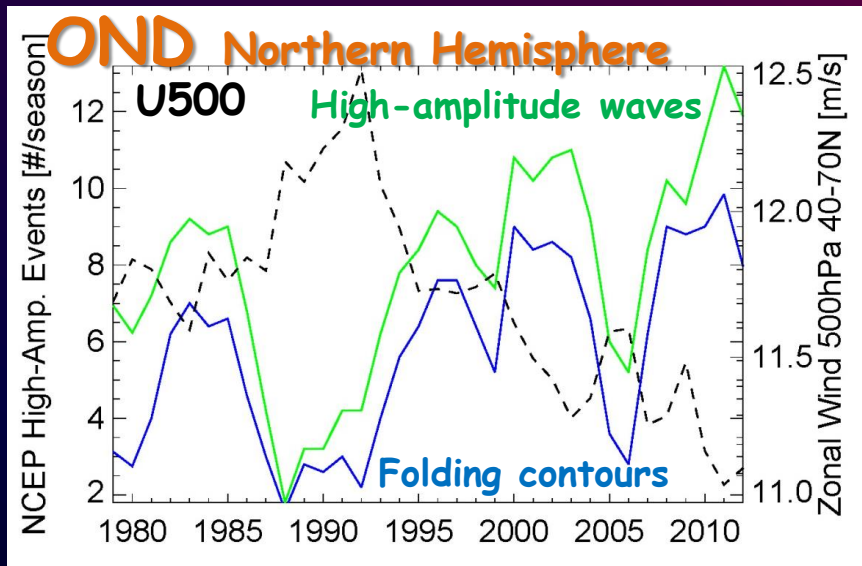
OND Northern Hemisphere



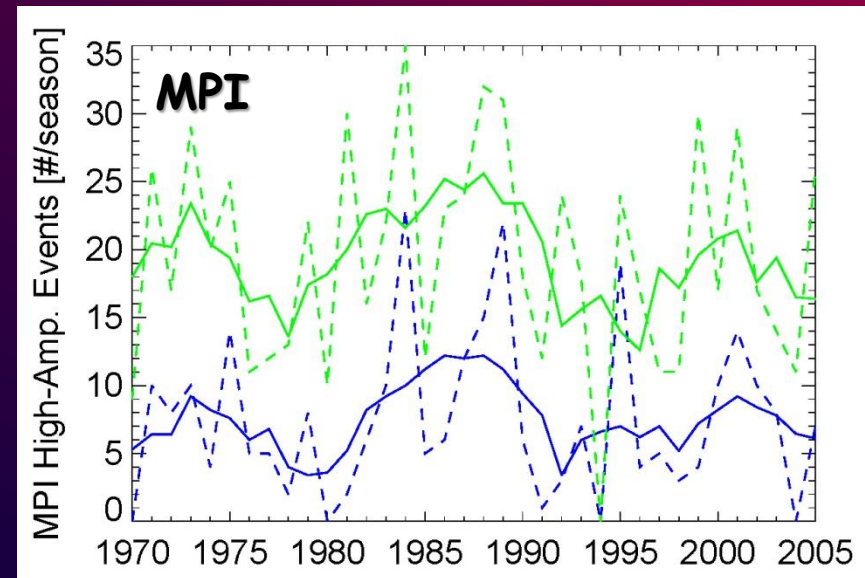
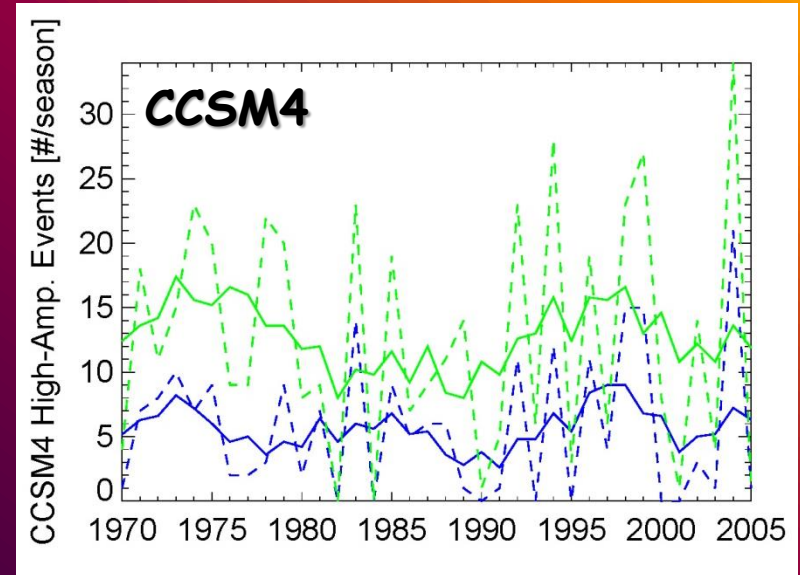
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Increasing frequency  
of large waves

Do GCMs capture this behavior?  
=> 4 members of CMIP5:



Models seem to capture about the  
right number, some have increasing  
trends, some not.

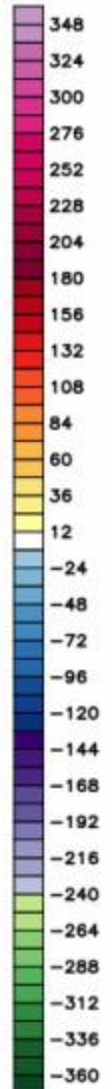
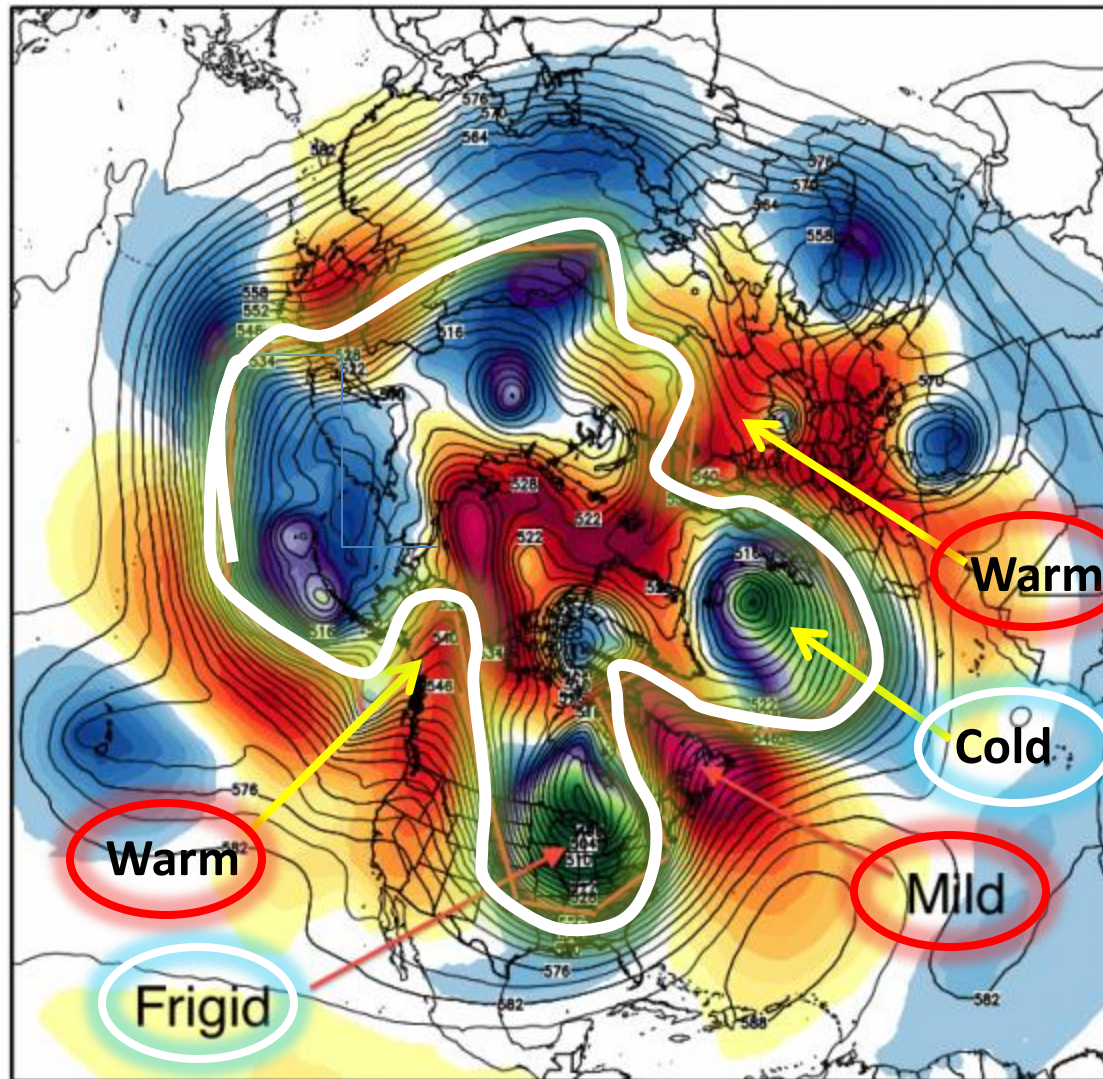




# Attack of the Polar Vortex - Early January 2014

ECMWF 500 hPa Geopotential Height [x10 gpm] & Anomaly [gpm]  
INIT: 12Z02JAN2014 fx: [102] hr --> Mon 18Z06JAN2014

-413 : 293 gpm



# Summary

- Some links in the chain are solid:
  - ❖ AA is emerging in all seasons, strongest in fall and winter
  - ❖ Poleward gradients weakening, but seasonally and spatially variable
  - ❖ Where gradients weaken, upper-level zonal winds decrease, flow becomes more meridional (wavy)
- Others not so much:
  - ❖ Changing amplitude and propagation speed of large-scale waves, mechanism linking to AA unconfirmed
  - ❖ Changing frequency of persistent weather patterns?
  - ❖ Interactions among AA and other large-scale influences (ENSO, PDO, NAM, PNA, stratosphere, etc.)?

Thank-you!

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Extras

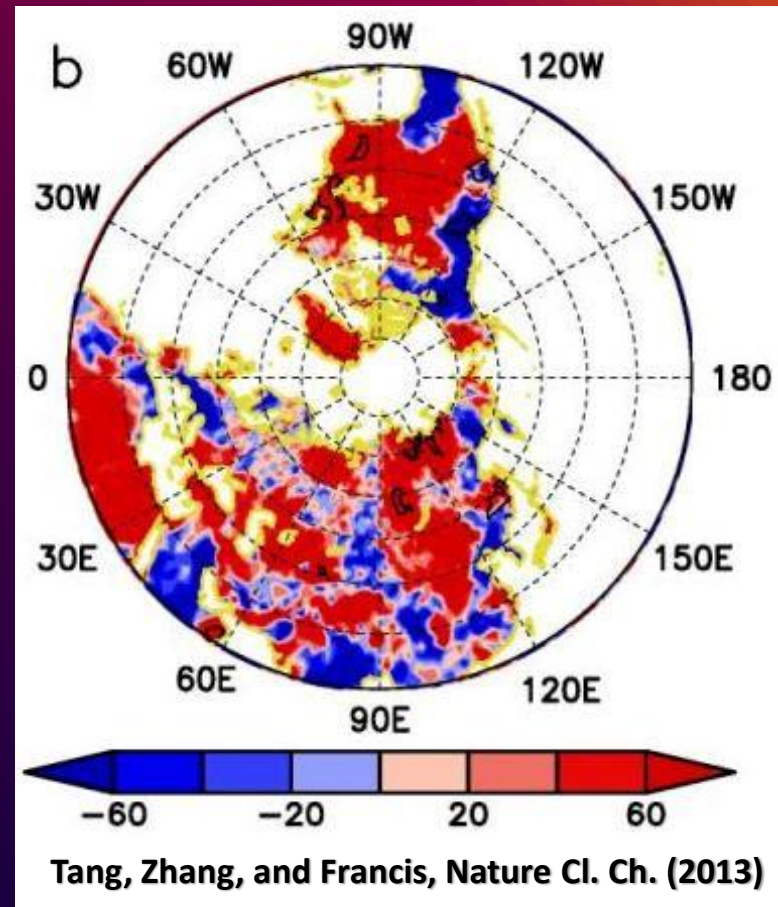


7

More persistent  
weather patterns,  
extremes more likely

## Climate change waves

Salinity loss of sea-ice  
and snow cover associated  
with decrease, water influence of  
ice influence is stronger

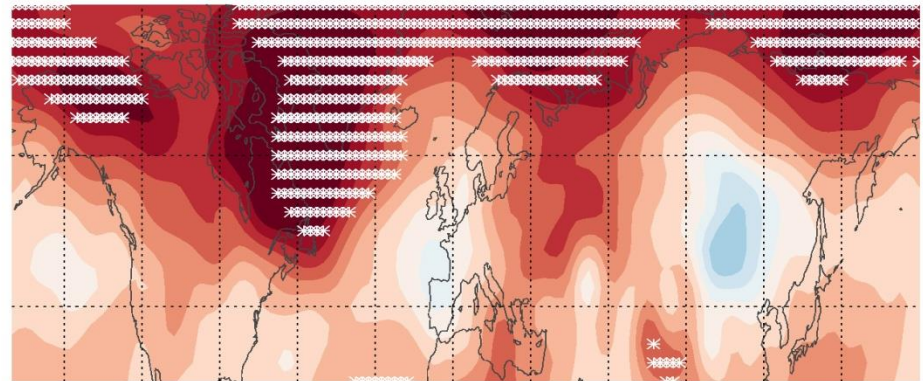


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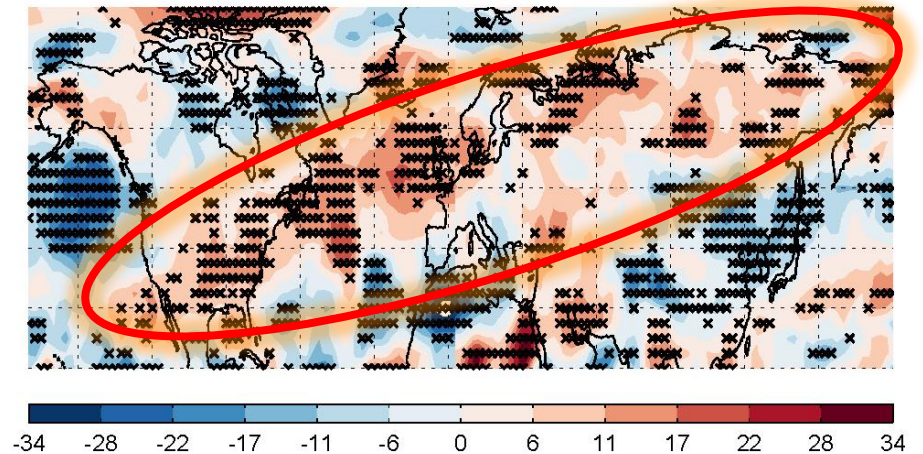
Upper-level flow  
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Change in Meridional  
Trends in meridional  
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component of the  
500W Interwind (1939%  
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Summer +21%  
Fall +19%



MCI Trend 1979-2011 -- OND

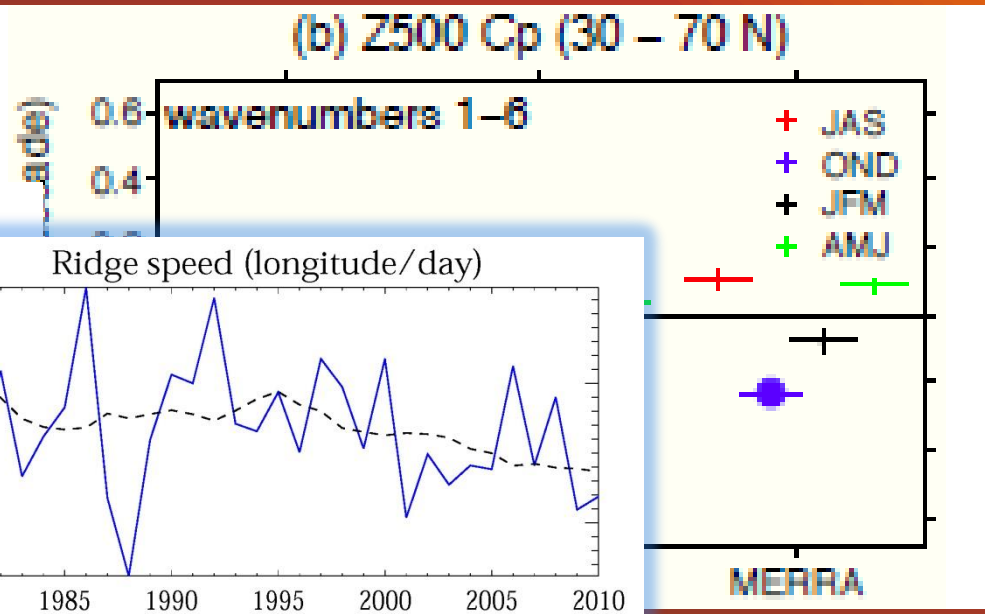
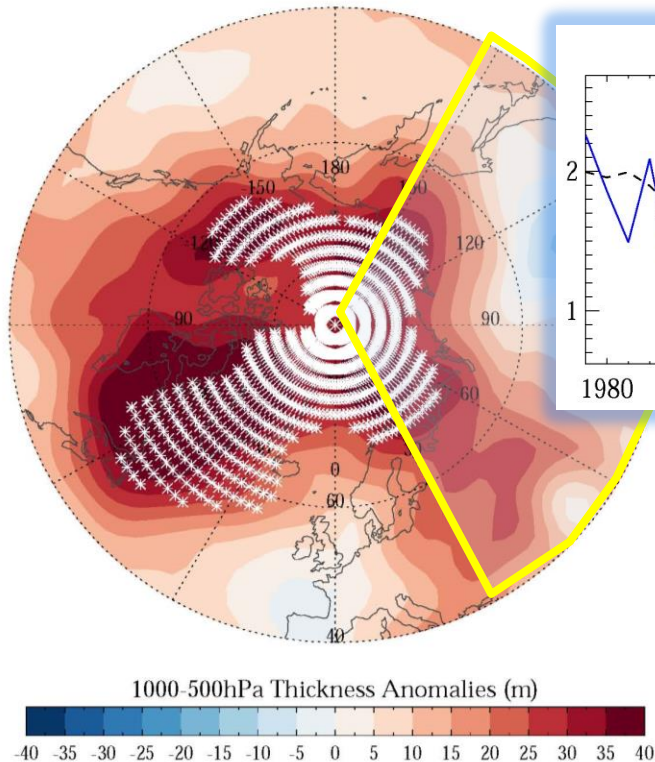


Less wavy

More wavy

6

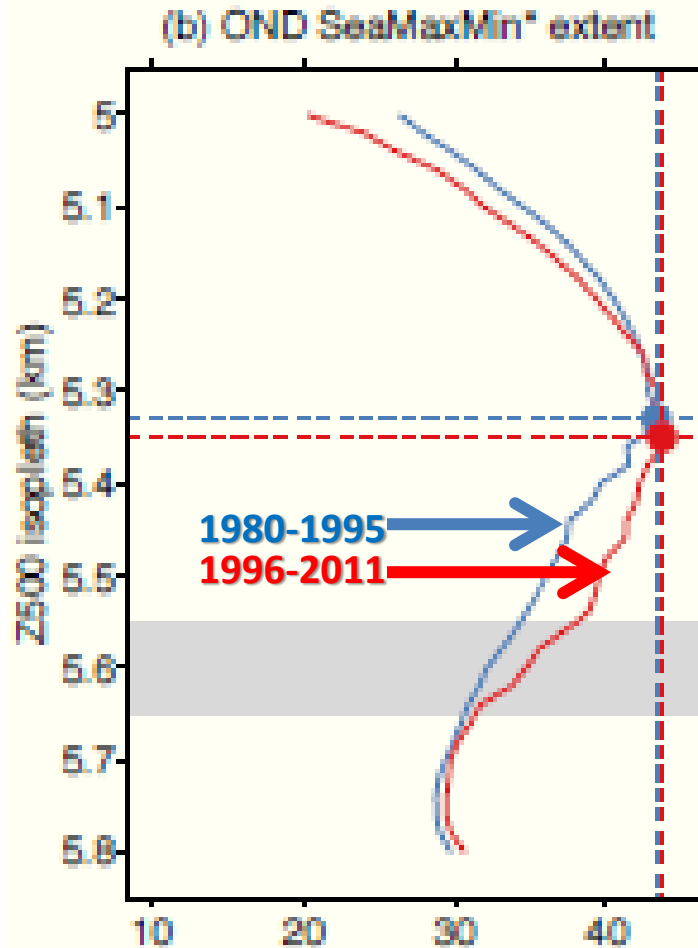
Large-scale waves  
progress more  
slowly eastward



from Barnes (2013) ***"We find a robust decrease in wave phase speeds in OND, which is consistent with the u500 reductions."***



# An Artifact of the Methodology?

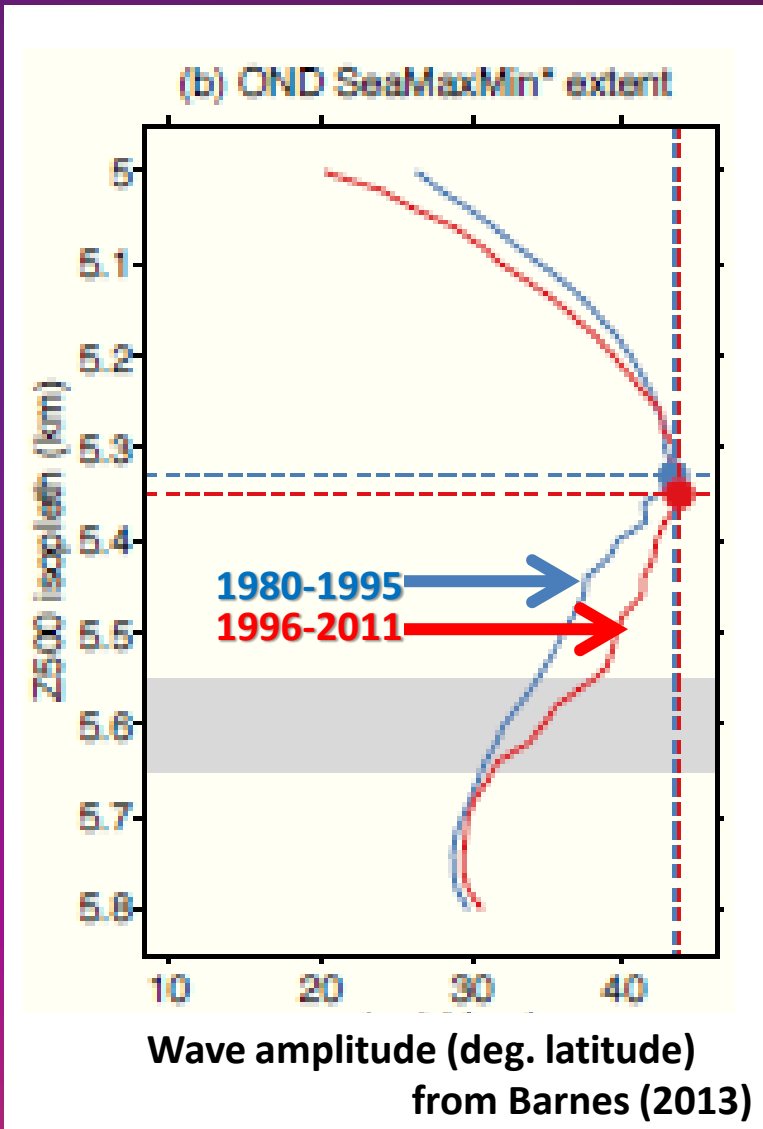


Wave amplitude (deg. latitude)  
from Barnes (2013)

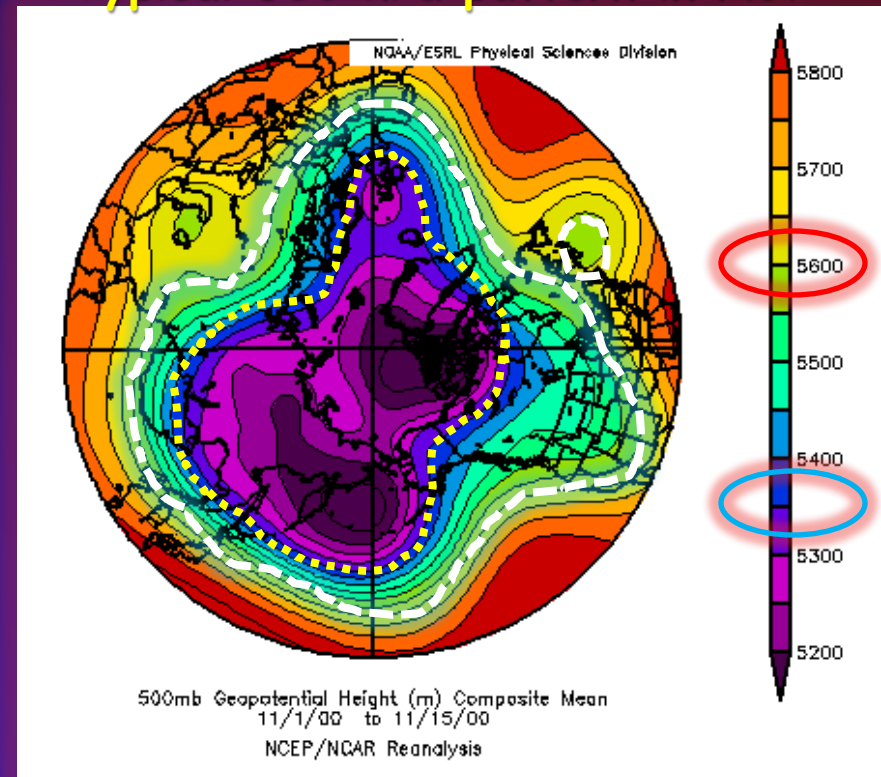
500 mb height with  
maximum waviness

500 mb height  
contour used in FV12

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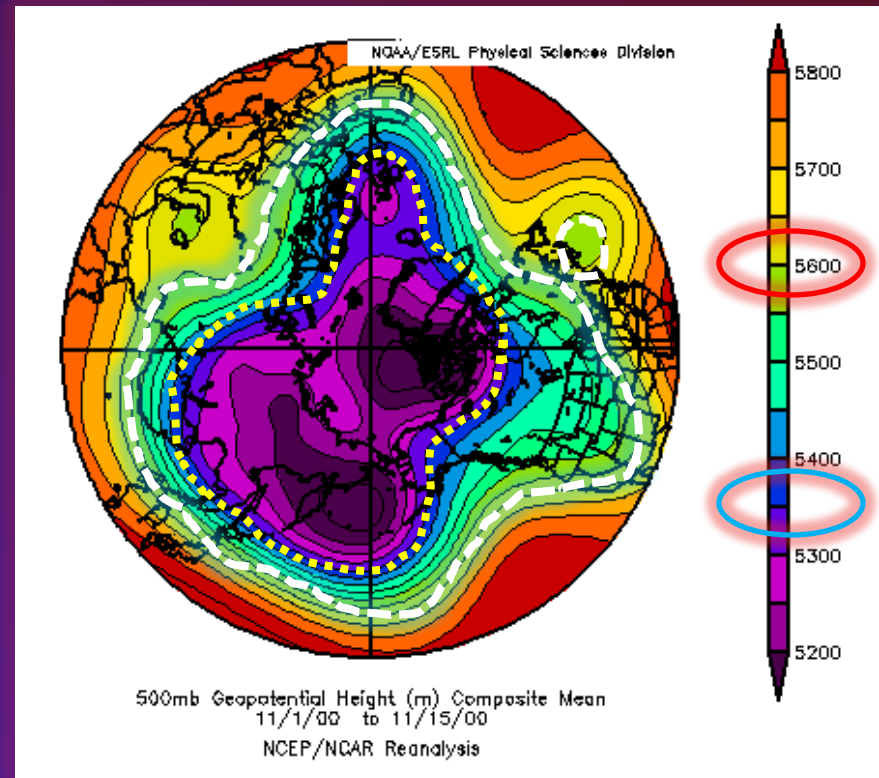
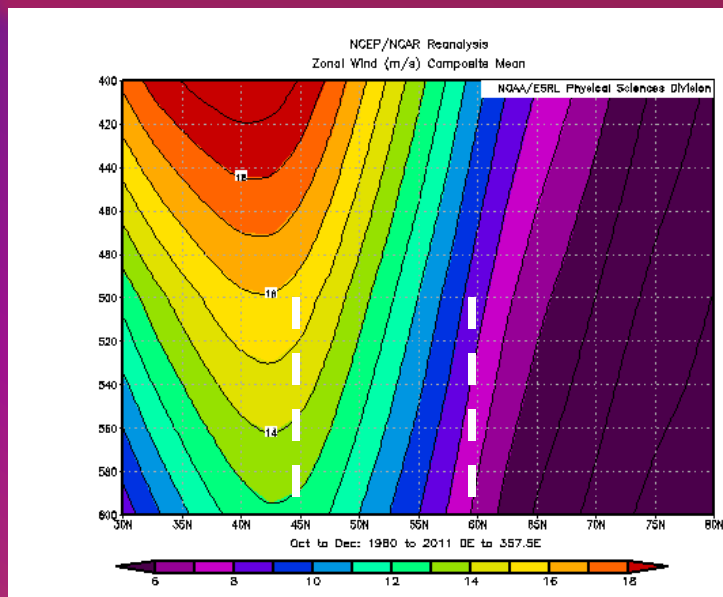
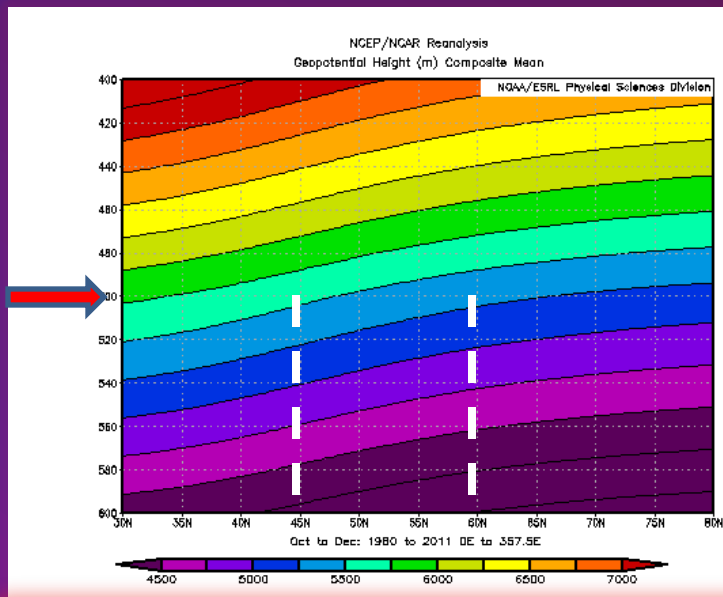


## Typical 500 hPa pattern in Nov



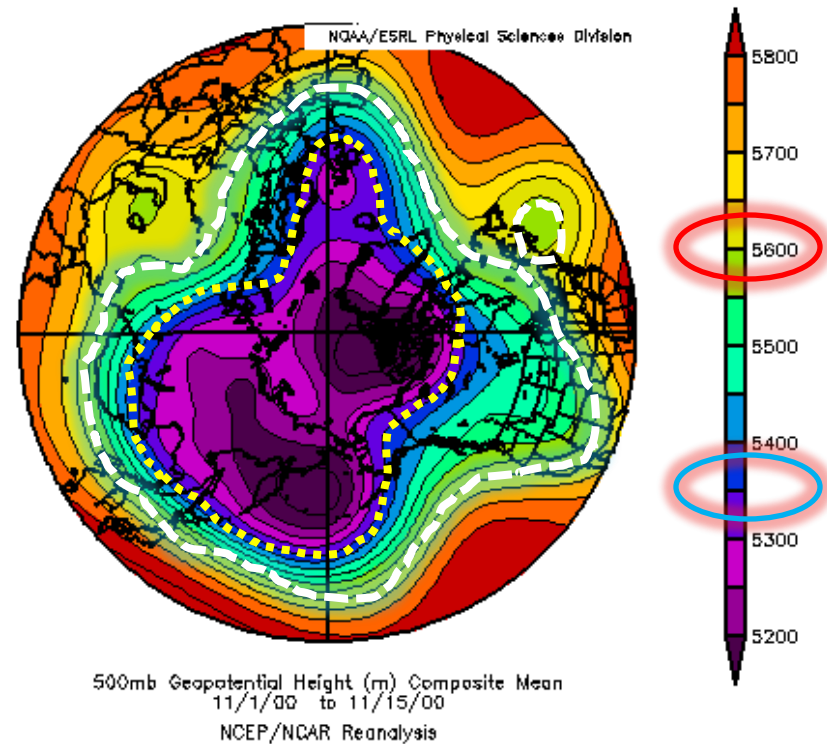
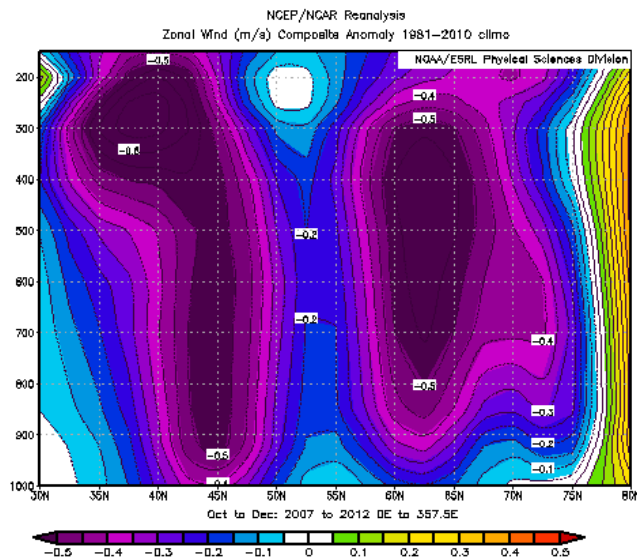
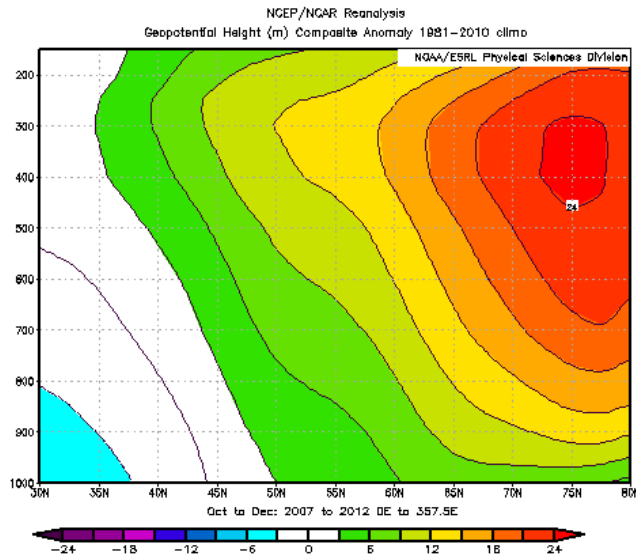
Contour with max waviness has different shape from FV12's contour in max gradient

# An Artifact of the Methodology?



Contour with max waviness has  $\pm 15^\circ$  difference north to south from mid-latitude zone, not representative of jet stream trajectory.





Anomalies in zonal-mean  
heights and zonal winds for  
OND 2007–2012