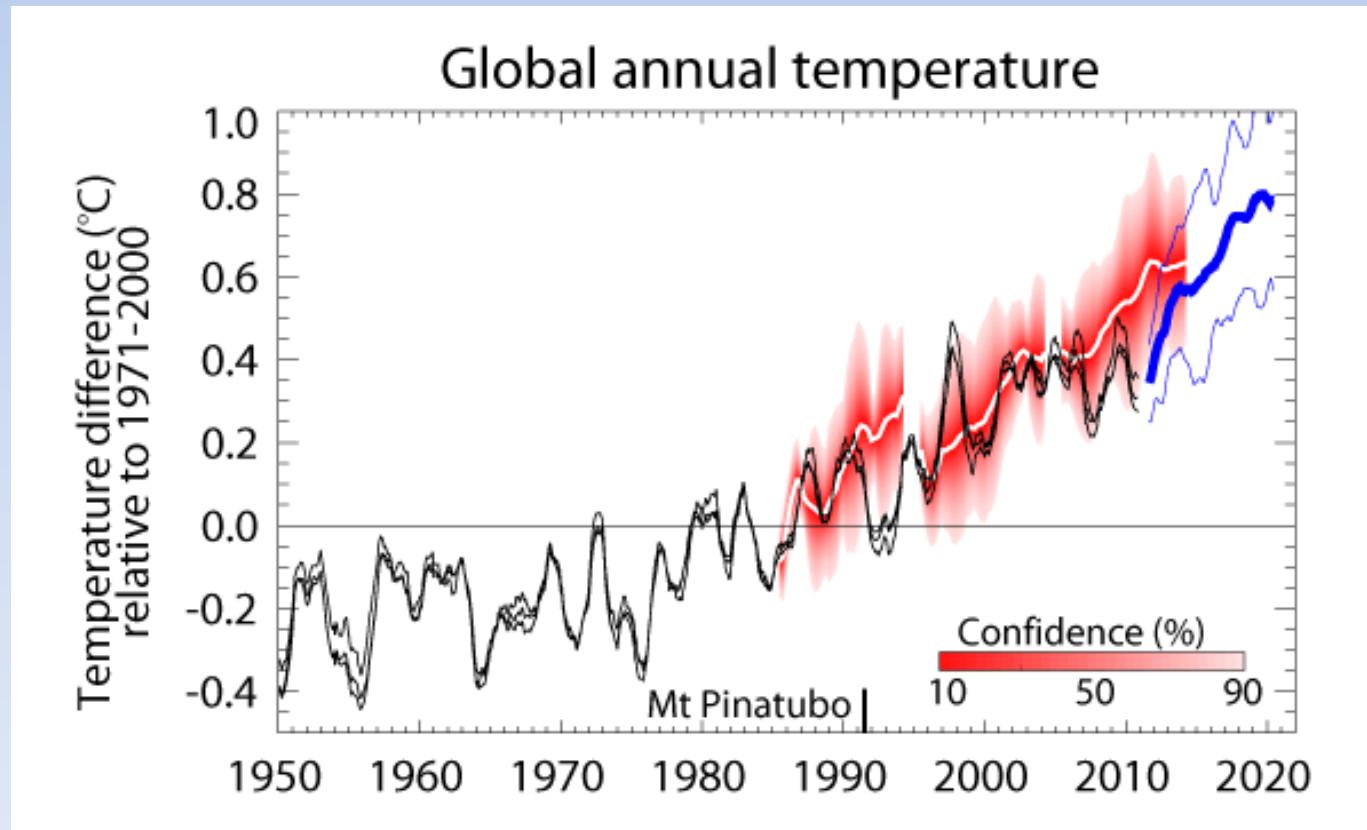


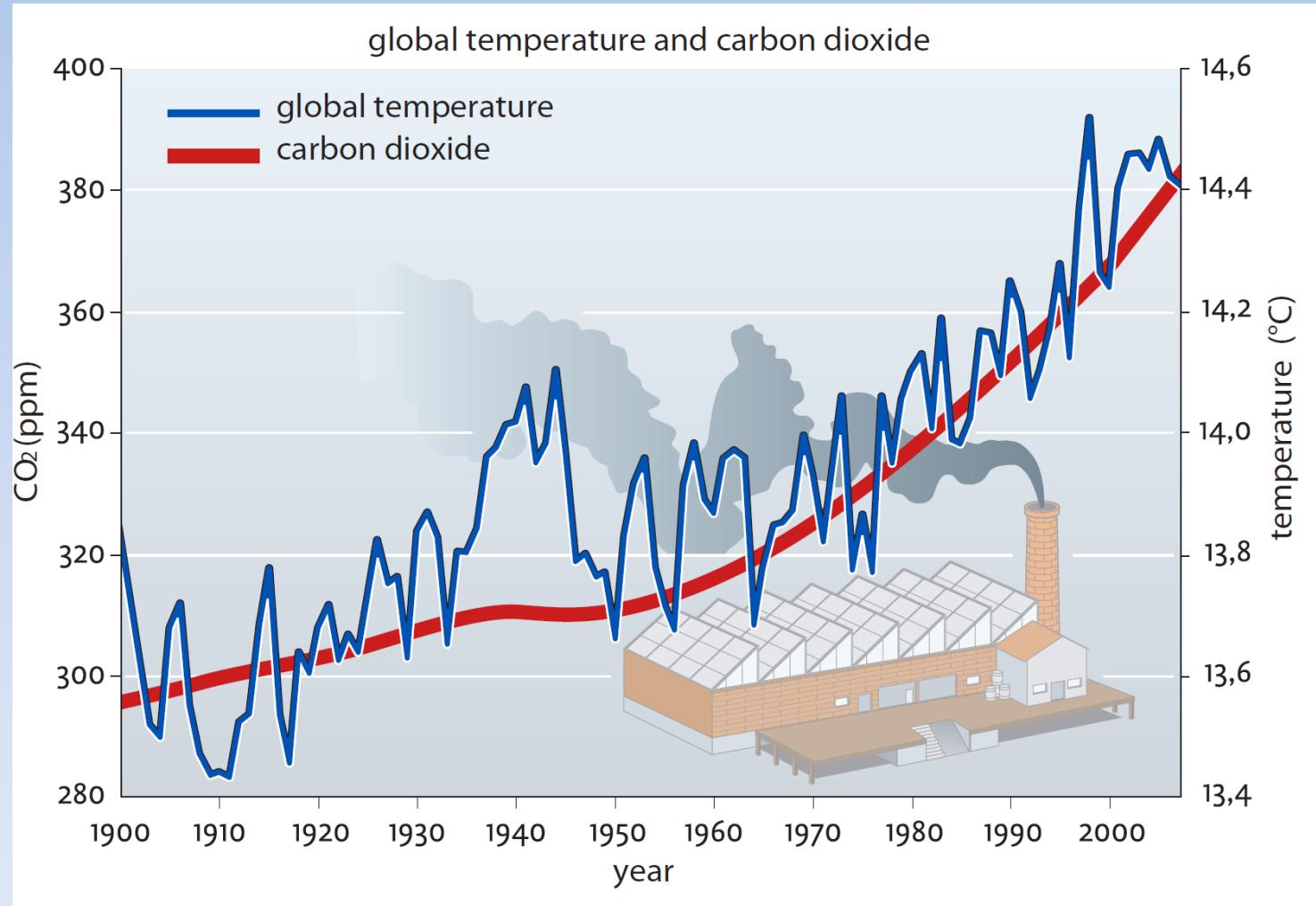
# Decadal prediction: where do we stand?

Mojib Latif

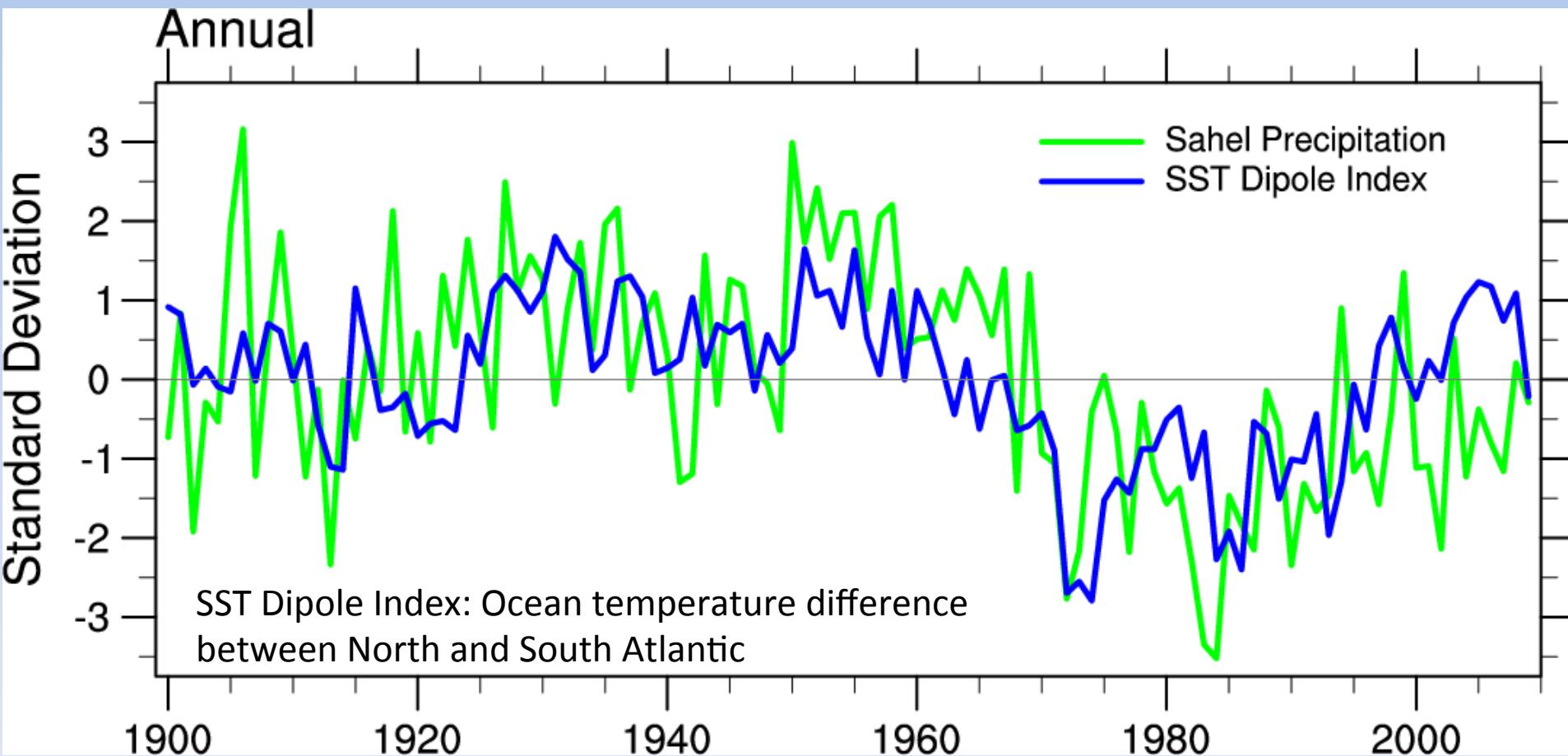
Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research and Kiel University



# 1. Twentieth century climate

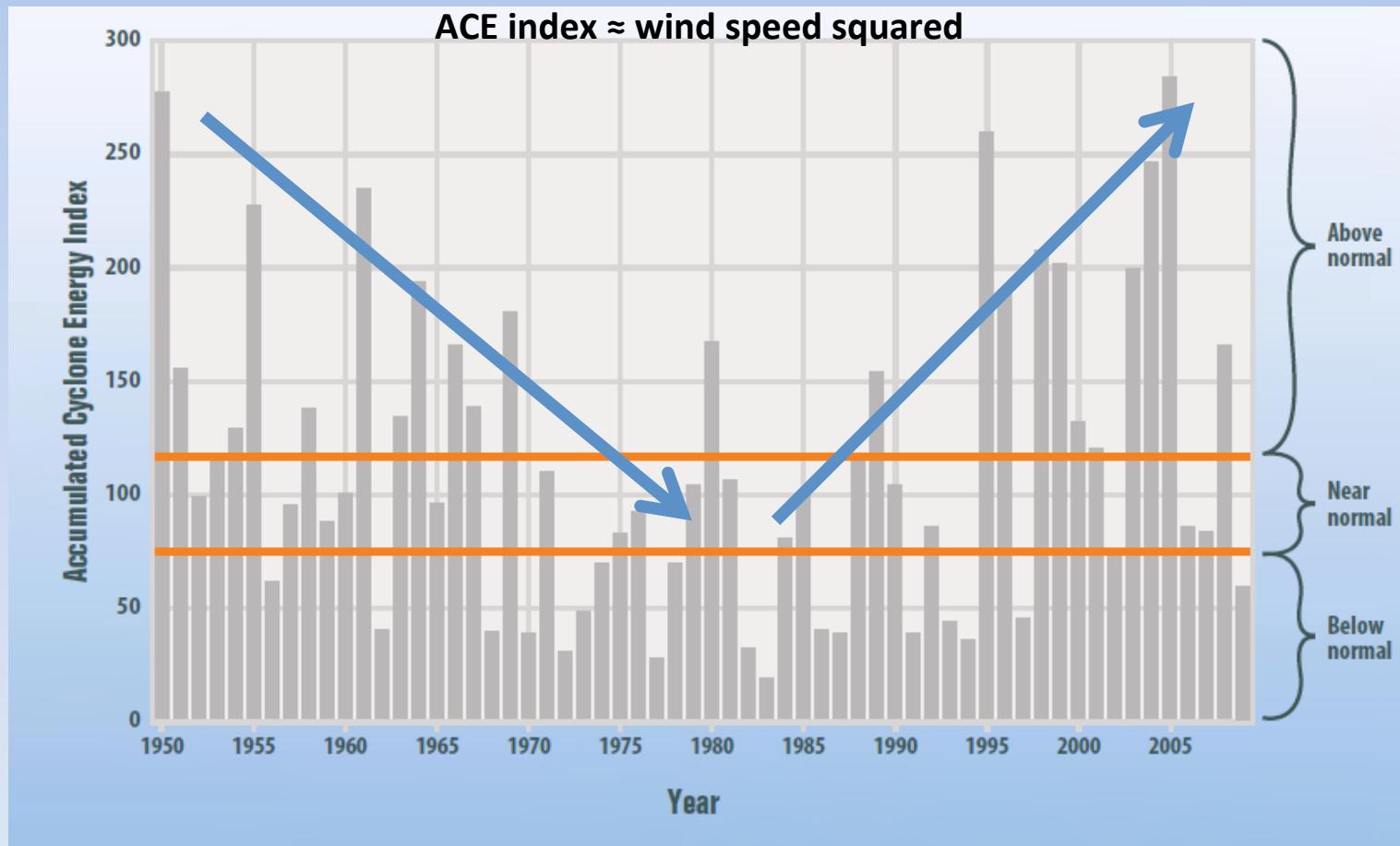


# Sahel rain and ocean temperature



Clear link between Atlantic ocean temperature (SST) and  
Sahel rainfall at decadal timescales

# Atlantic hurricane activity 1950-2009

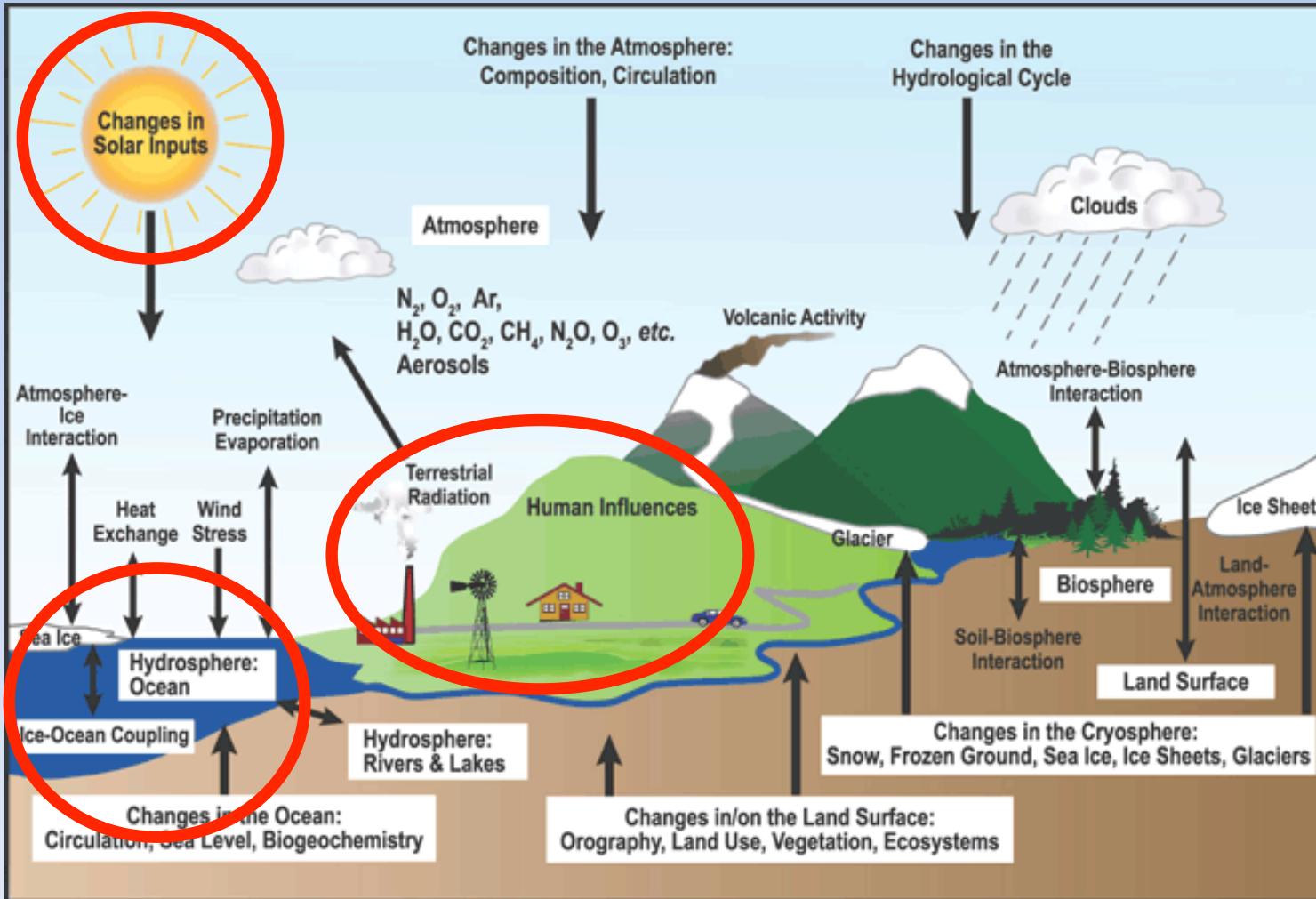


Decadal timescale variations of hurricane activity are obvious  
and also related to changes in sea surface temperature

## 2. Climate predictability

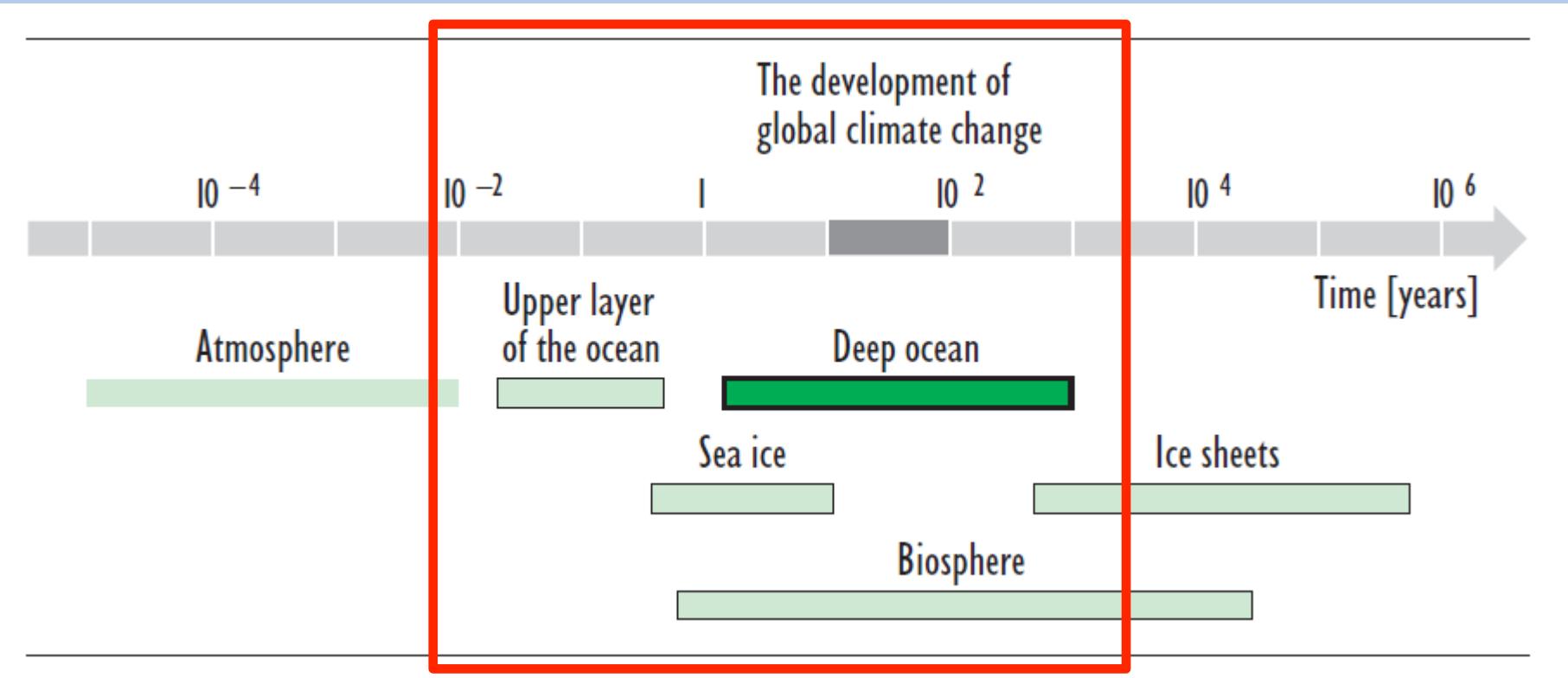


# The Earth system



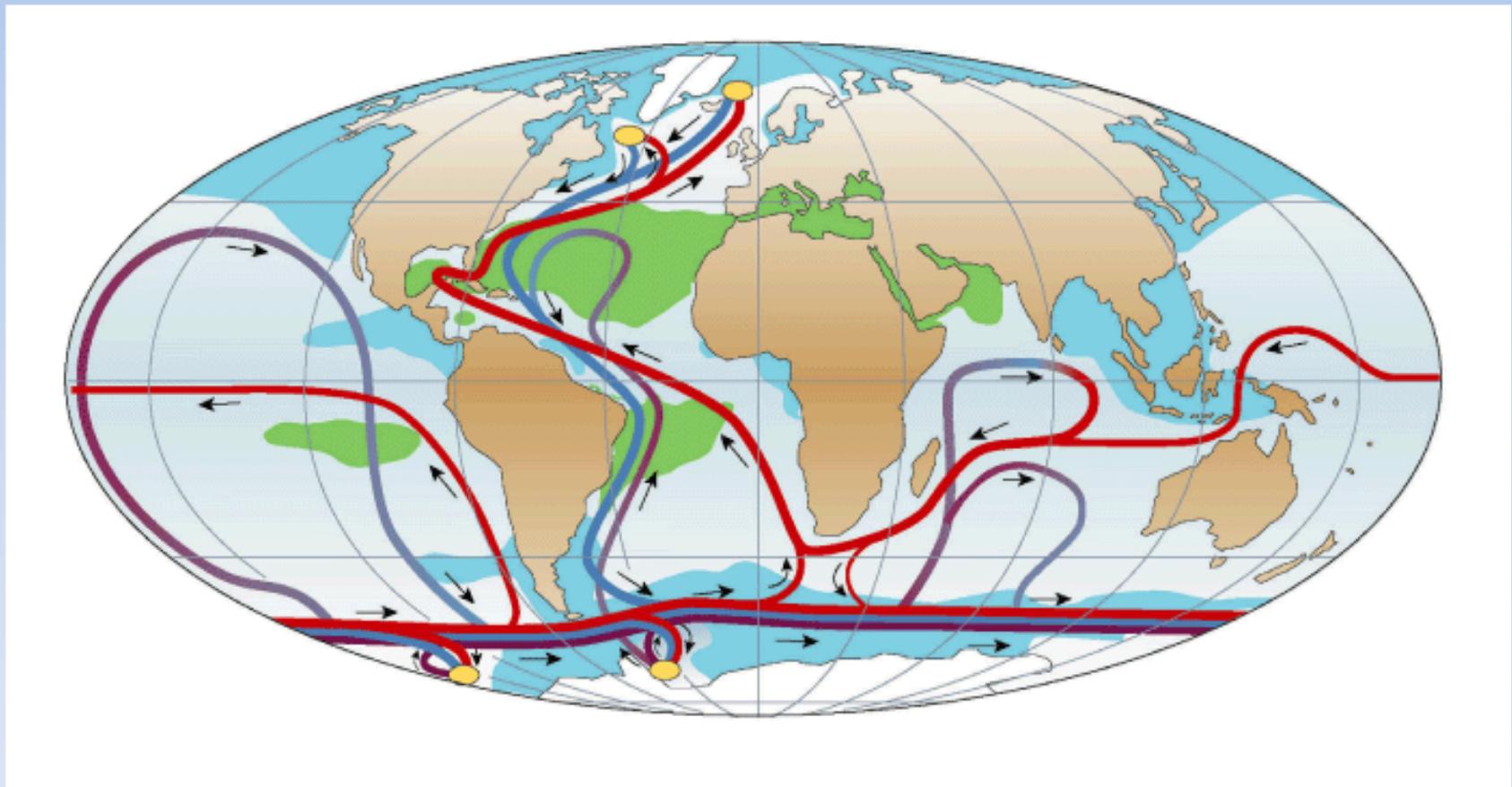
Drivers of climate change can be both  
natural or anthropogenic

# Timescales in the Earth system



The oceans have intrinsic timescales similar to those on which also global warming evolves. Changes in the ocean currents can mask the regional effects of global warming

# The global overturning circulation



Slow changes in the 3-d ocean circulation cause slow changes in the climate of the adjacent continents

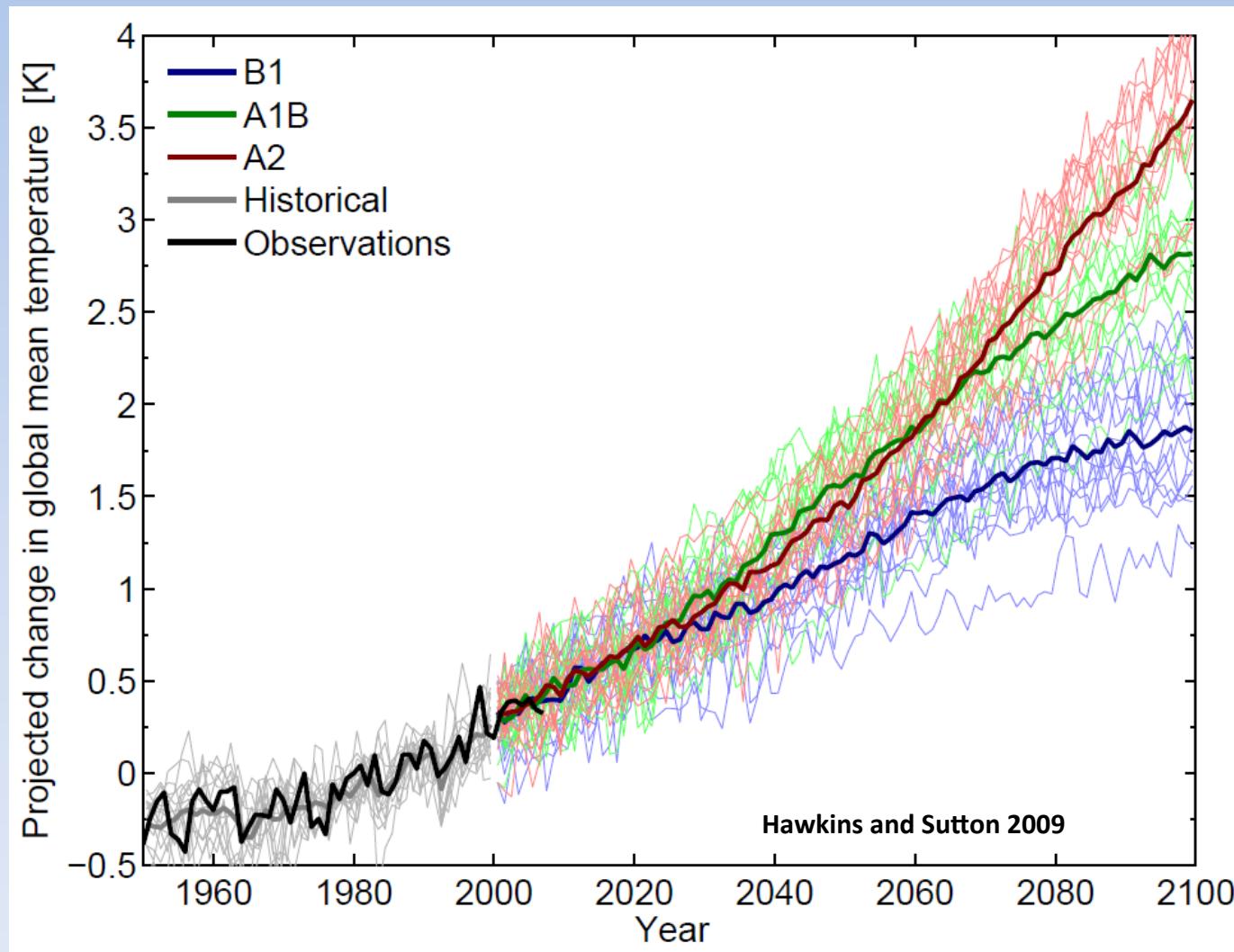
# Two types of predictability (after Lorenz)

- Predictability from the initial conditions
- Predictability from the boundary change produced by weather, itself
- Global change

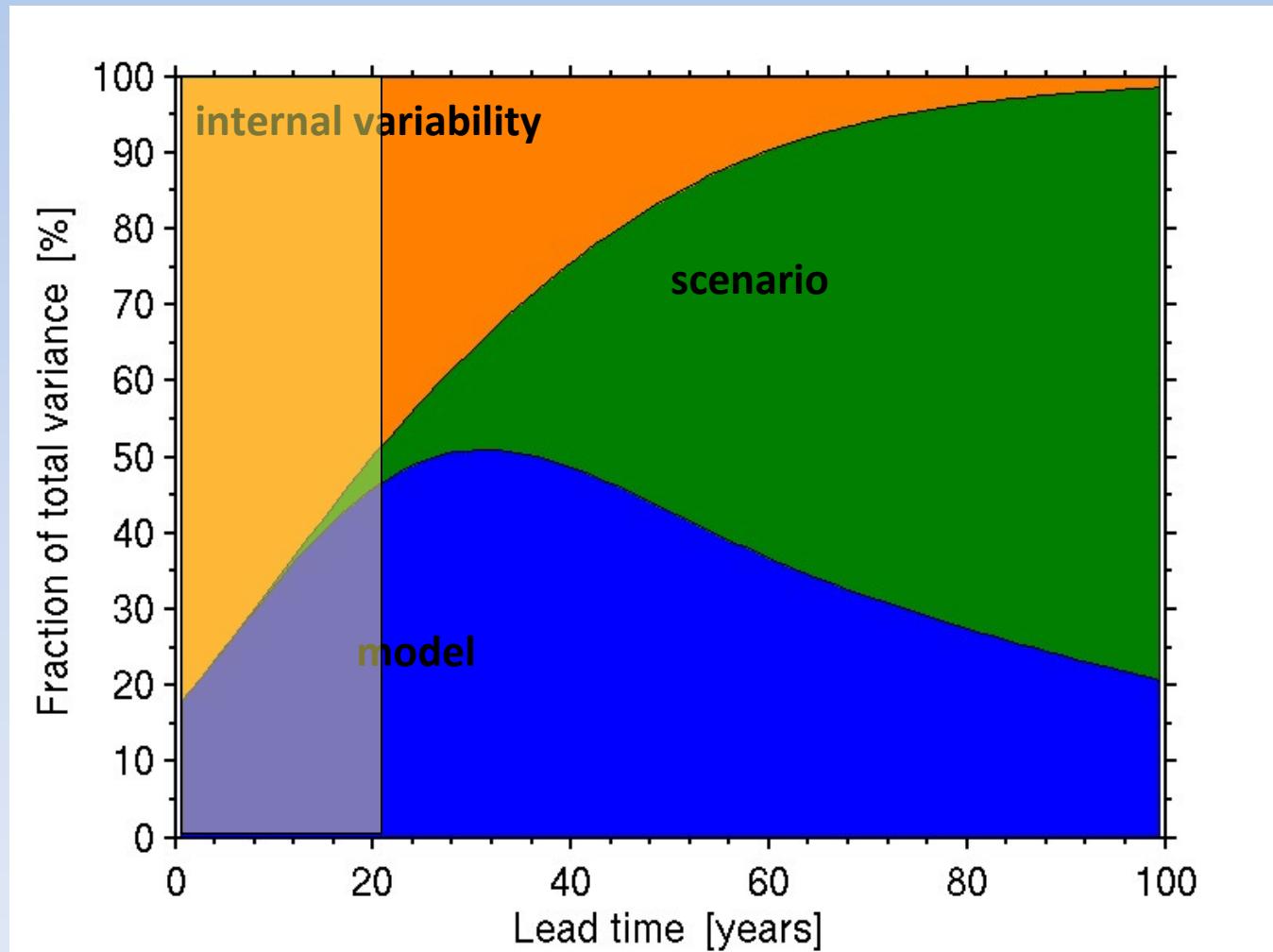


in the initial  
conditions  
from the  
global  
istics of  
the weather  
both

# Uncertainties in the climate projections

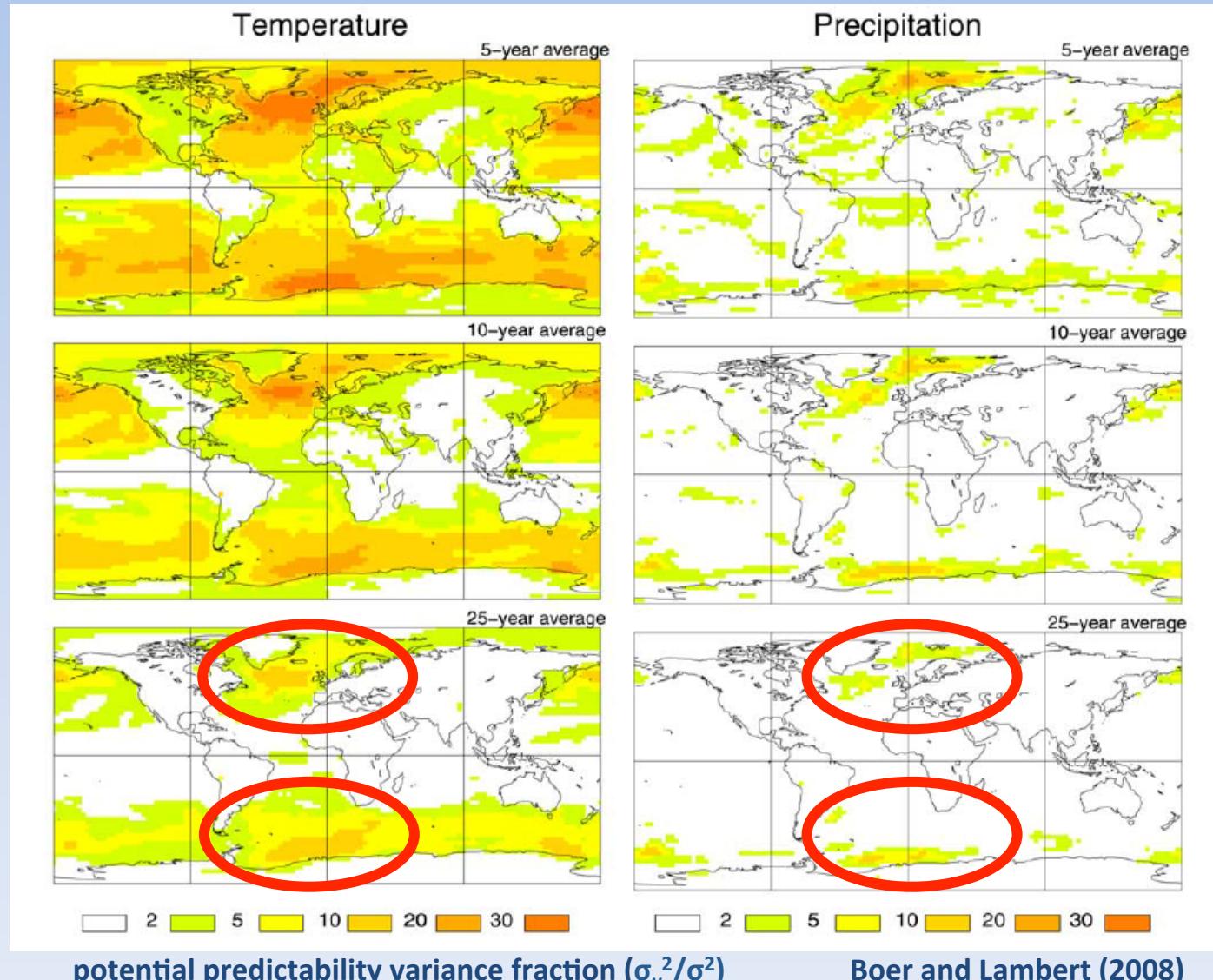


# Uncertainties in global change projections



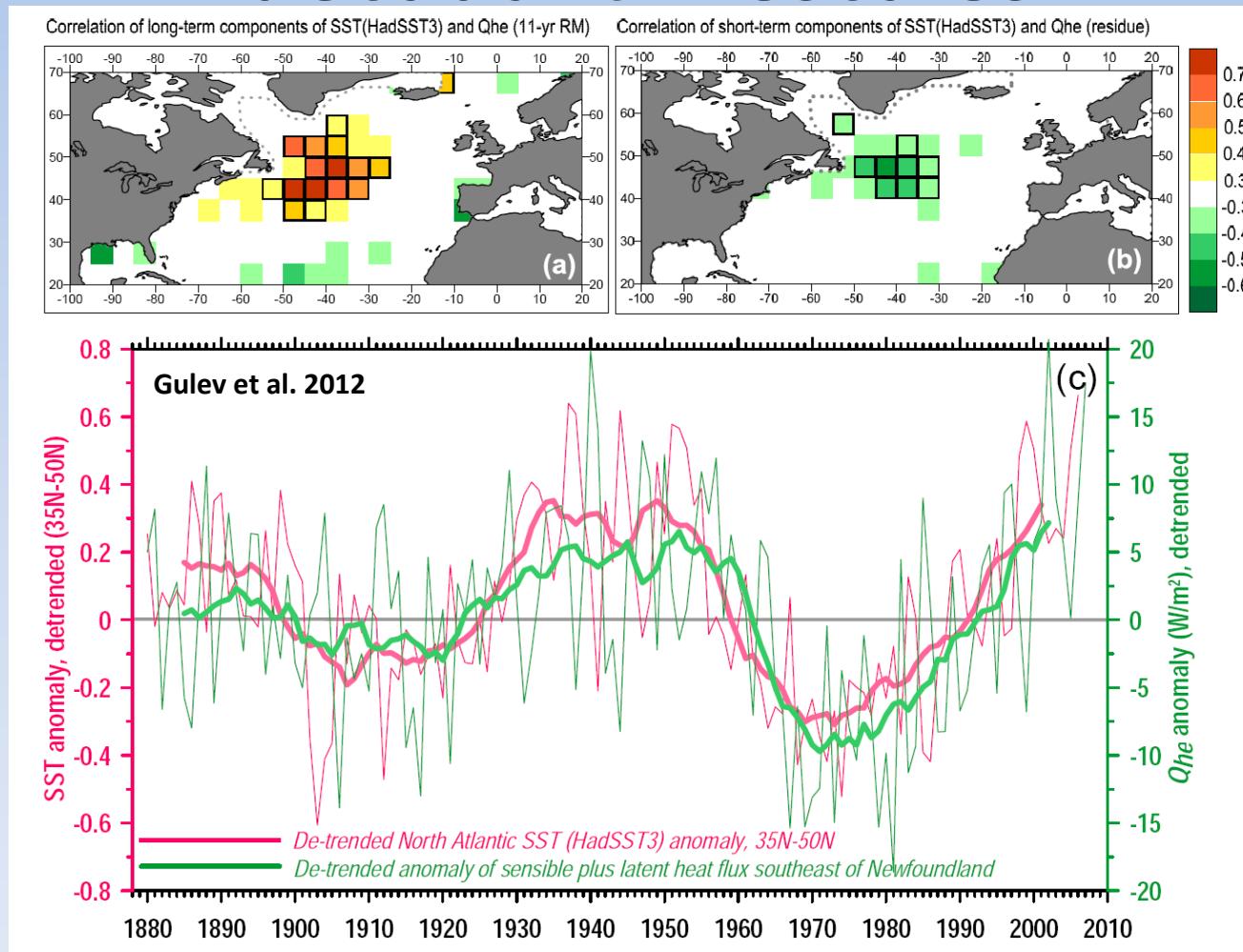
Hawkins and Sutton 2009

# 3. Diagnostic decadal predictability



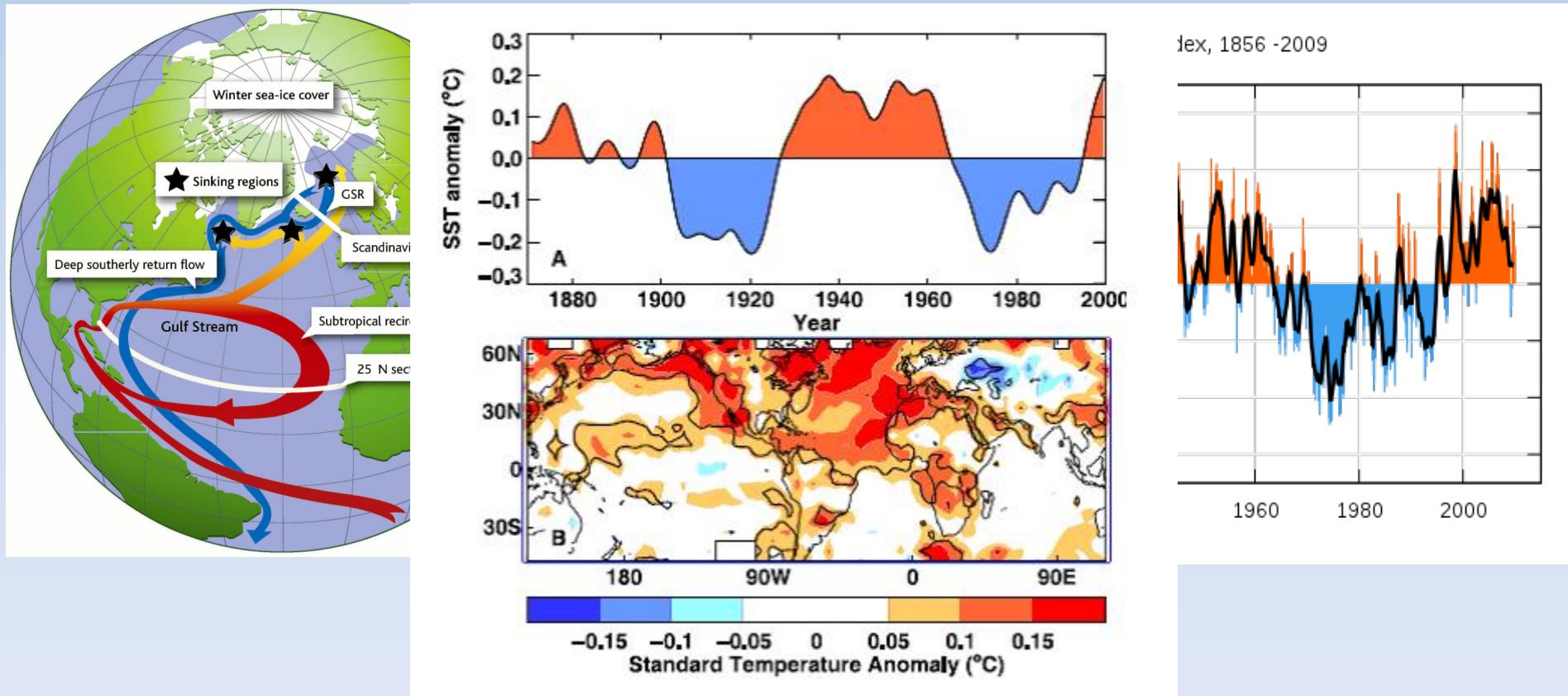
high extra-tropical decadal predictability

# The atmosphere feels the ocean at decadal timescales

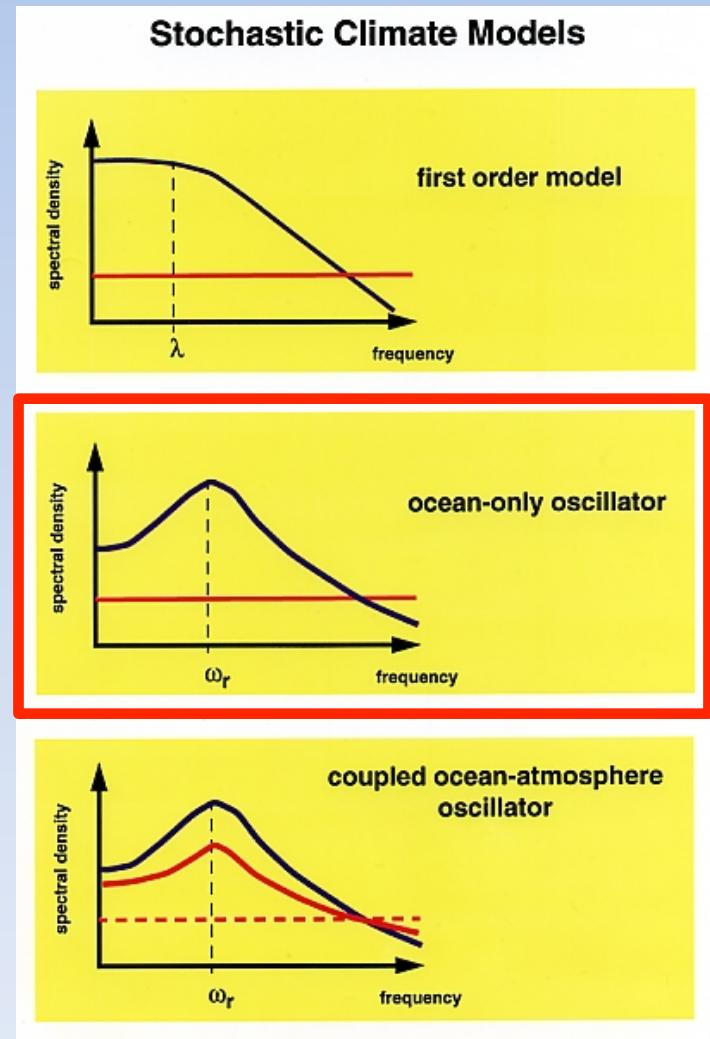
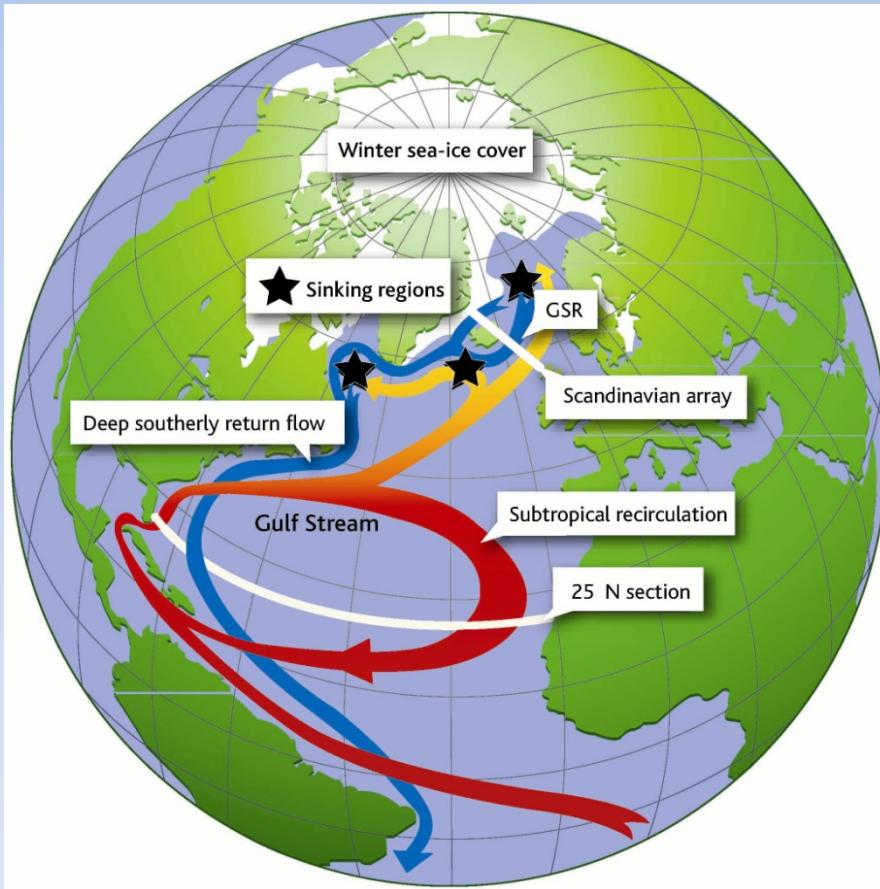


implies a strong control of ocean dynamics in driving SST at multidecadal timescales, heat flux damps

# The Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO), the leading mode of Atlantic SST

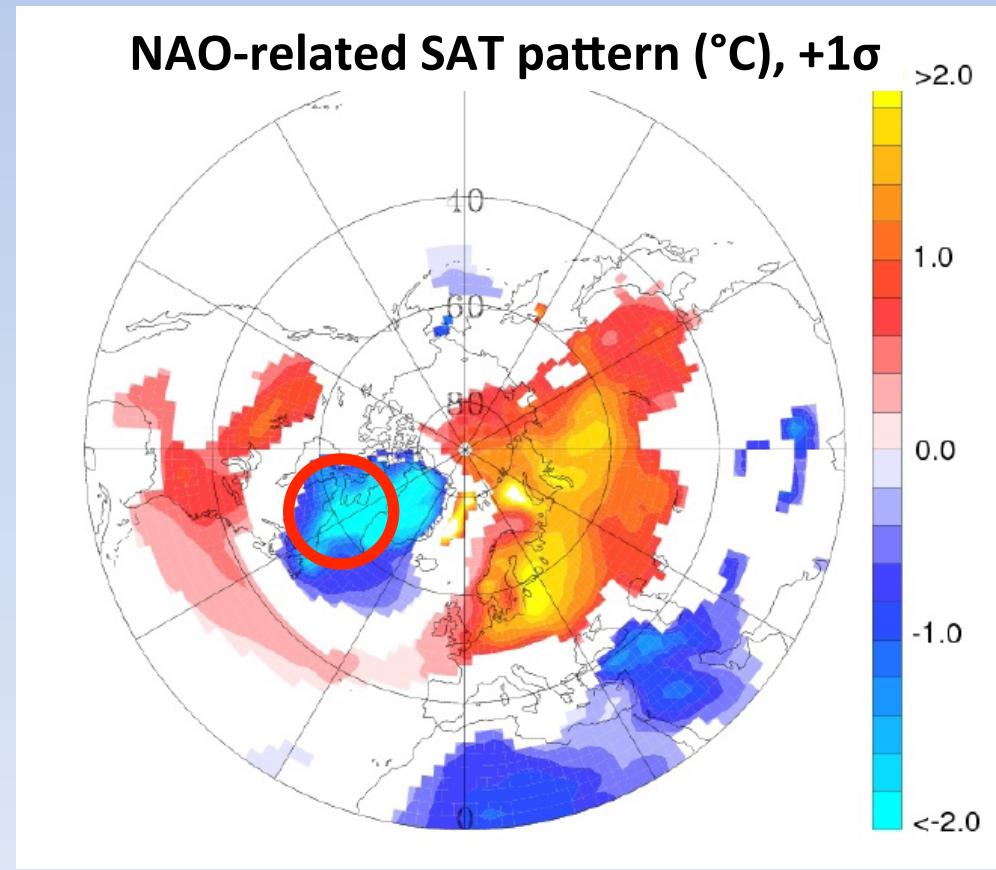
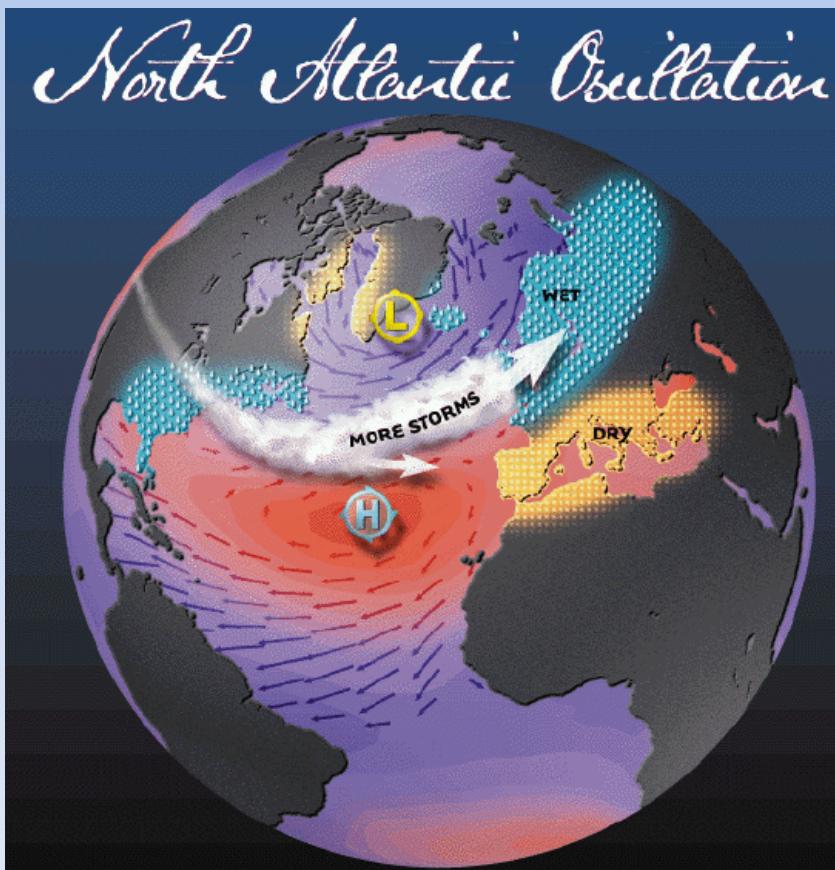


# 4. The simplest AMO mechanism



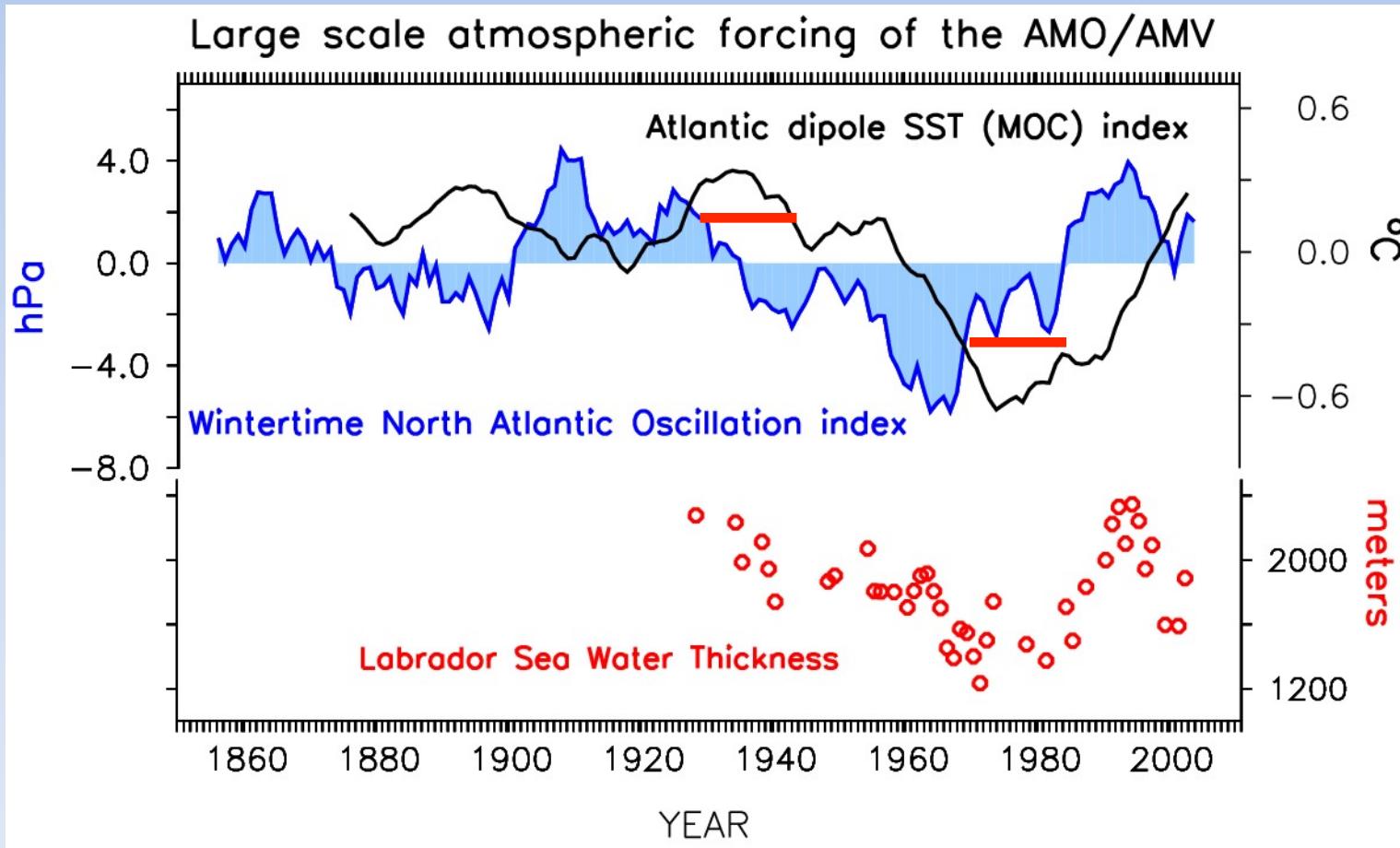
Most evidence points towards the  
“ocean-only” oscillator

# The null hypothesis for multi-decadal AMOC variability



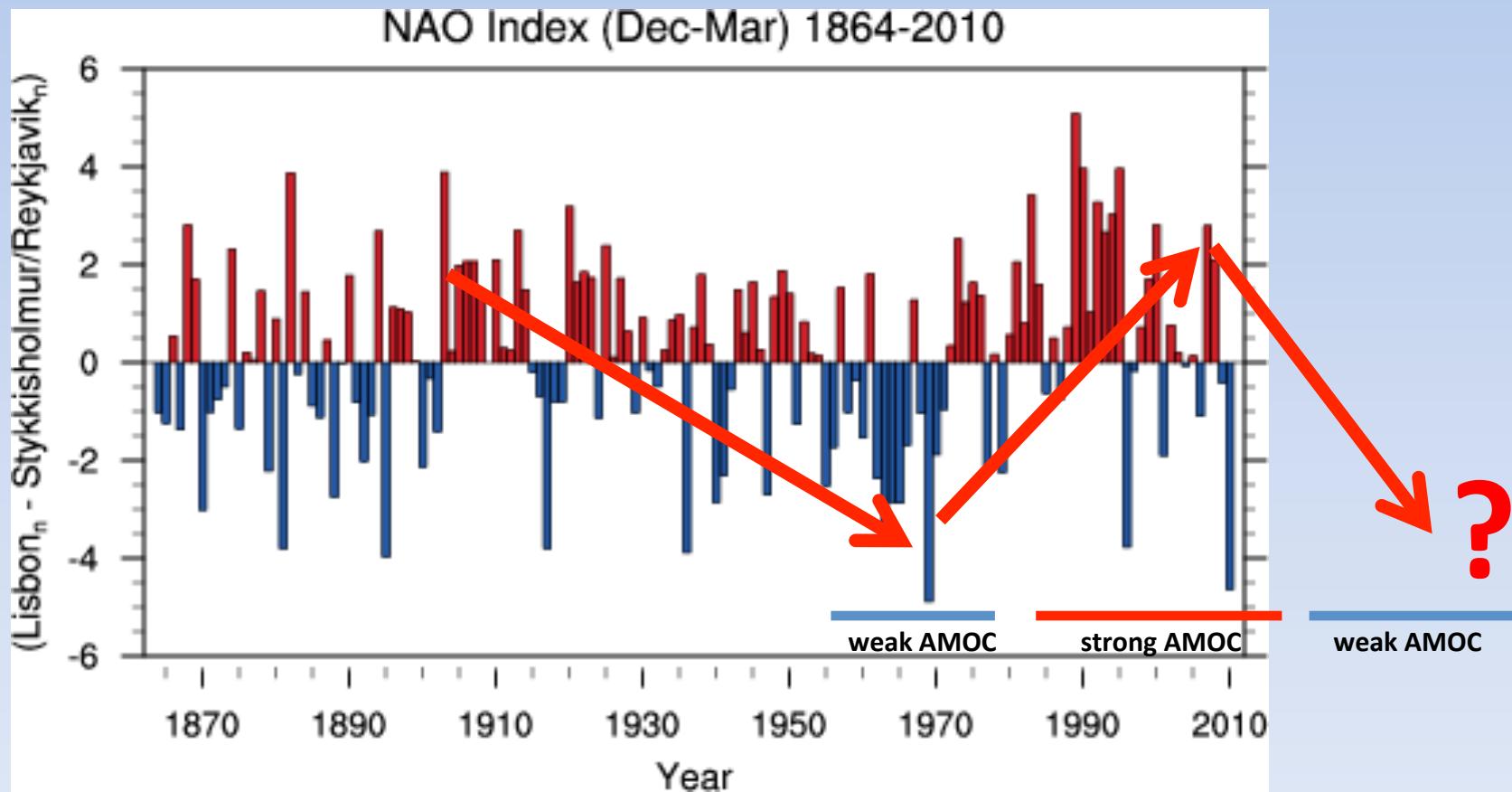
The NAO affects Labrador Sea convection which in turn drives AMOC (Delworth and Greatbatch, 2000; Eden and Jung, 2001)

# The NAO: a key for decadal MOC variability in recent decades?



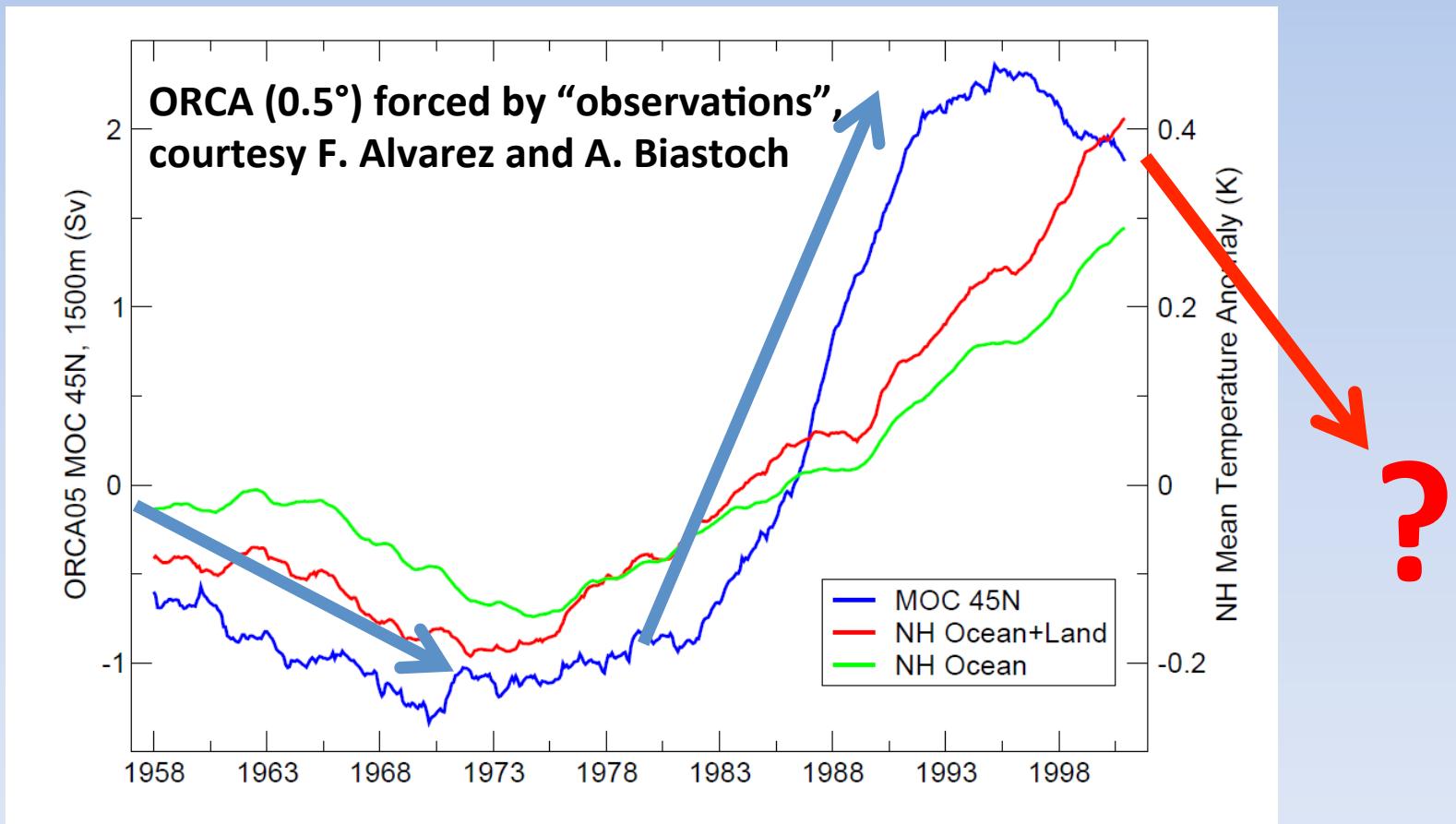
Time lag is of the order of a decade

# The NAO-I spectrum is white, but there is decadal variability by definition



AMOC may respond to the multi-decadal NAO changes. Are we facing a slow down of AMOC?

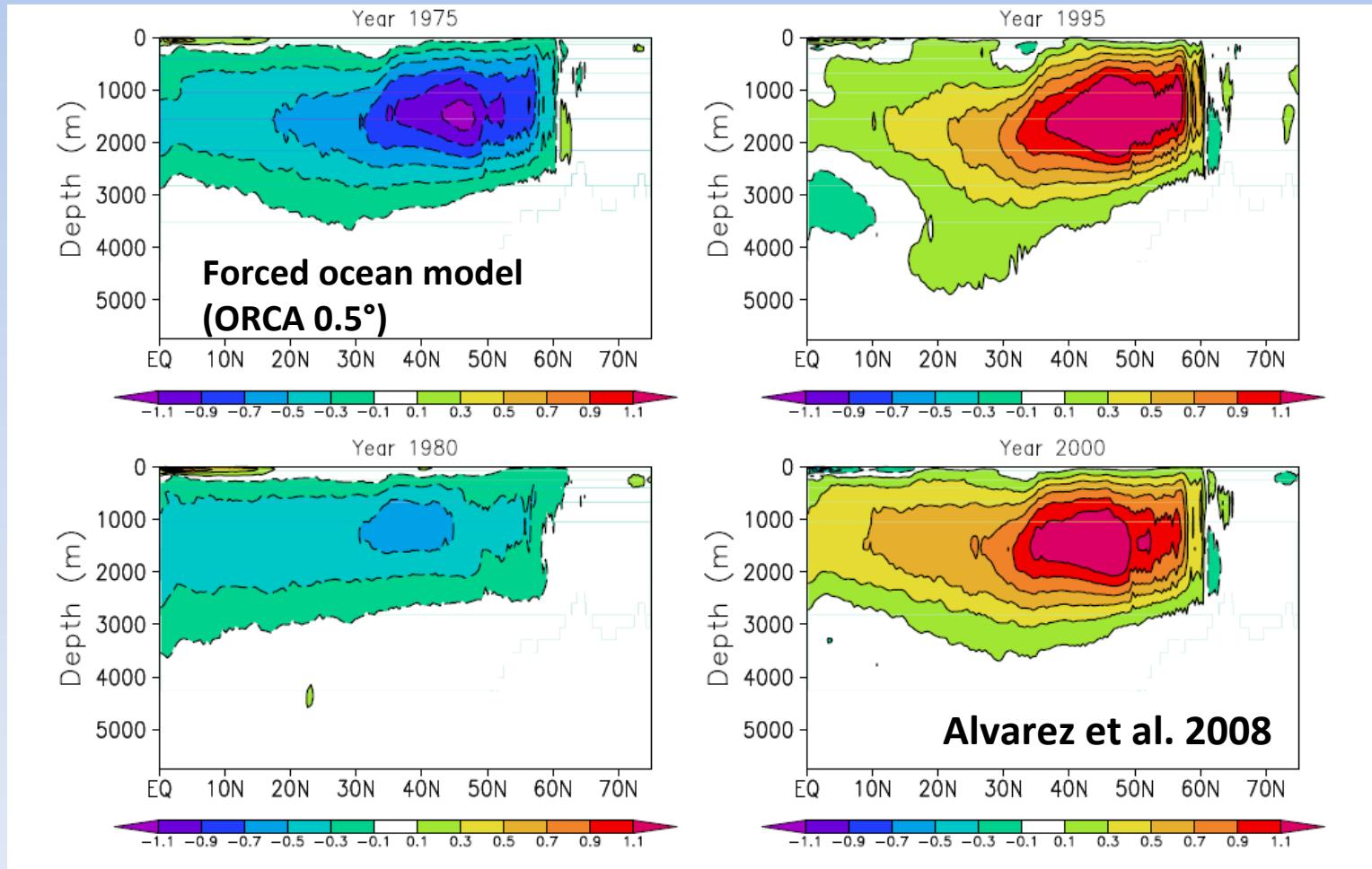
# Forced ocean model AMOC



Past (model-derived) changes in AMOC are consistent with this picture

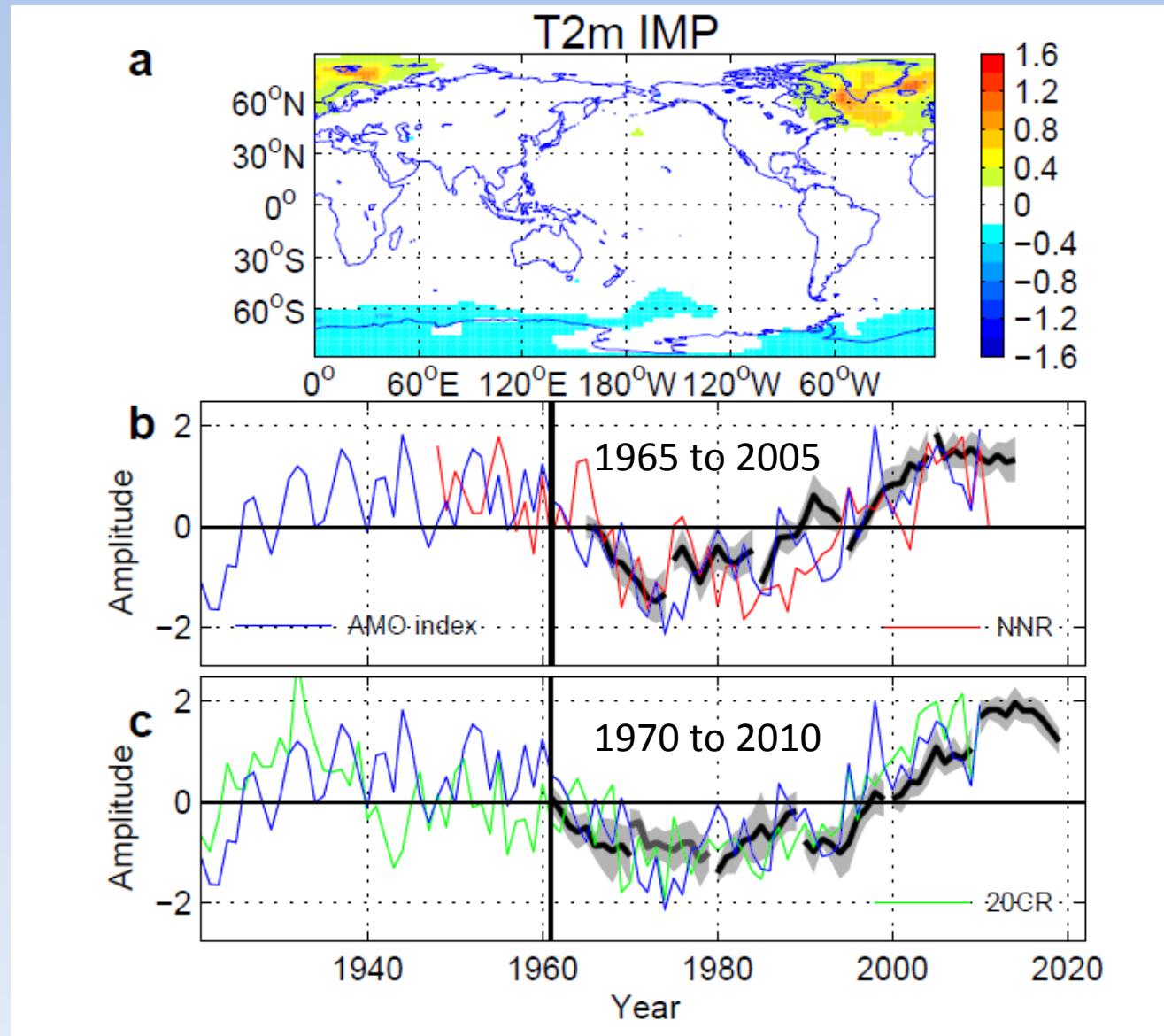
# OVERTURNING ANOMALIES FROM OGCM

Cold phase of multidecadal mode    Warm phase of multidecadal mode



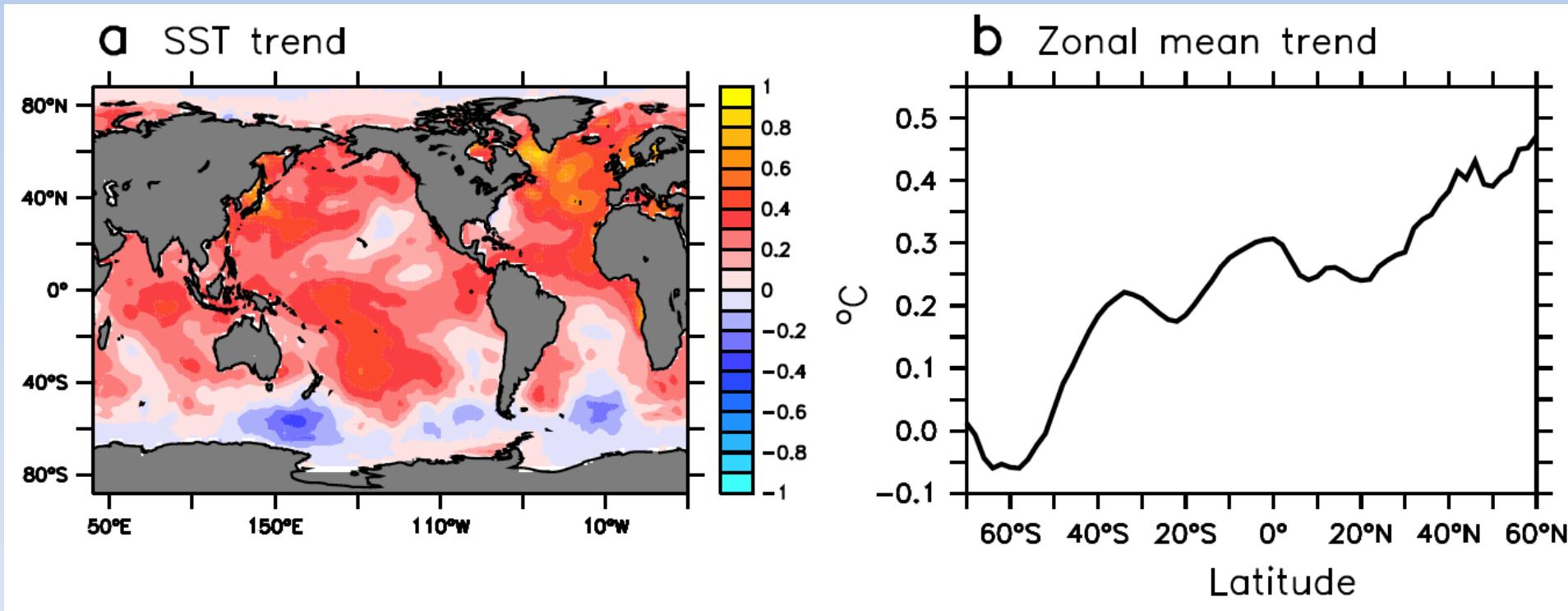
AMOC changes follow low-frequency NAO changes,  
as suggested by the simple stochastic picture

# AMO hindcasts with the GFDL model



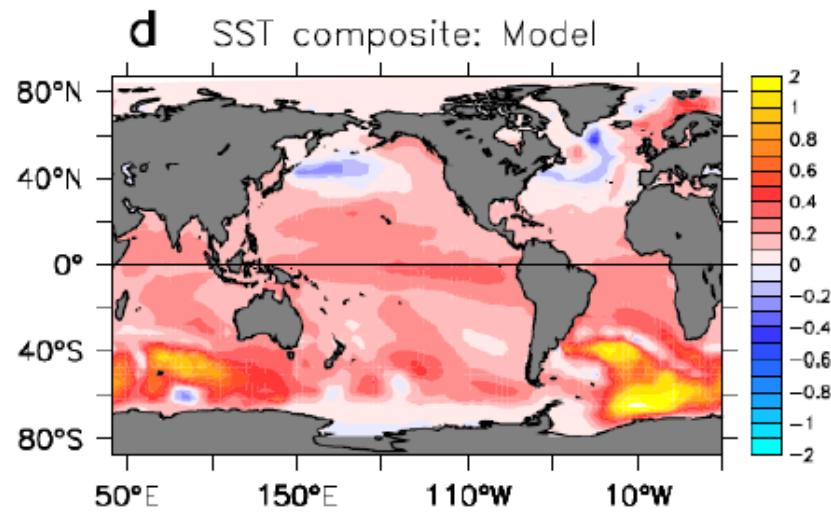
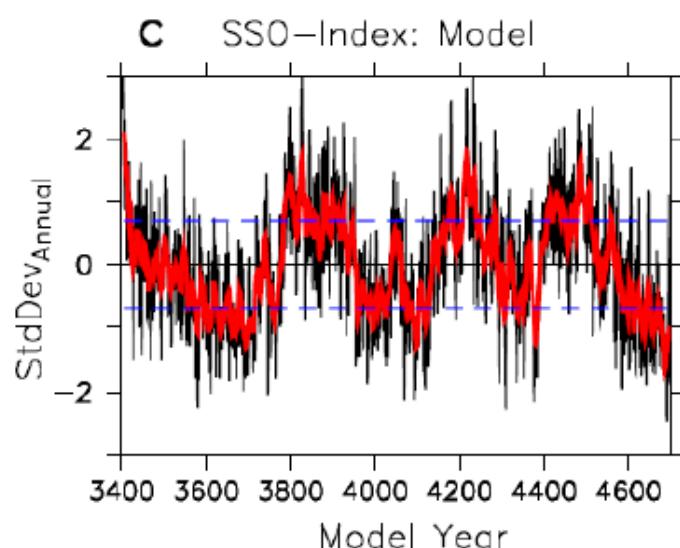
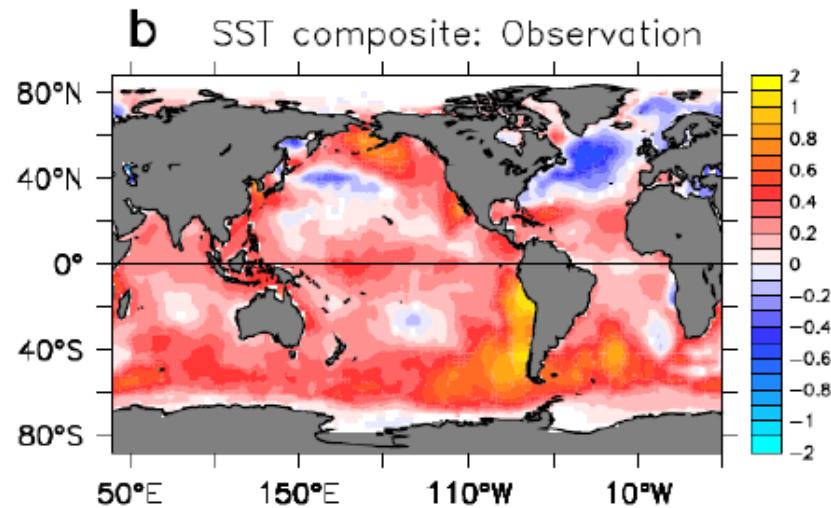
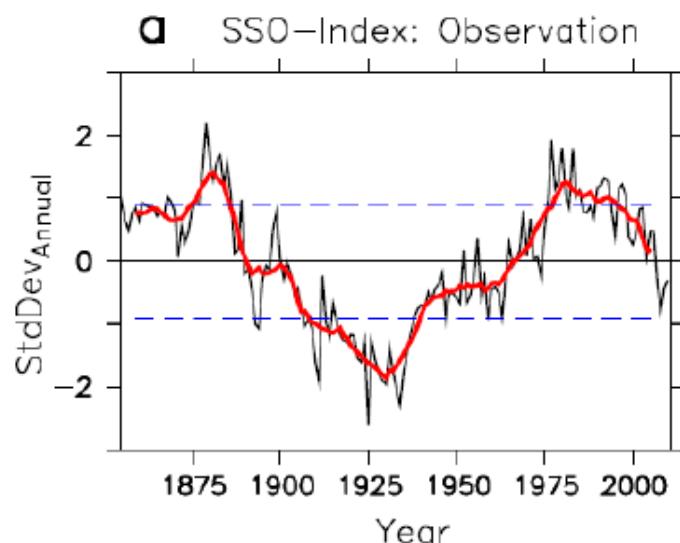
Yang et al. (2012)

# 5. Centennial variability

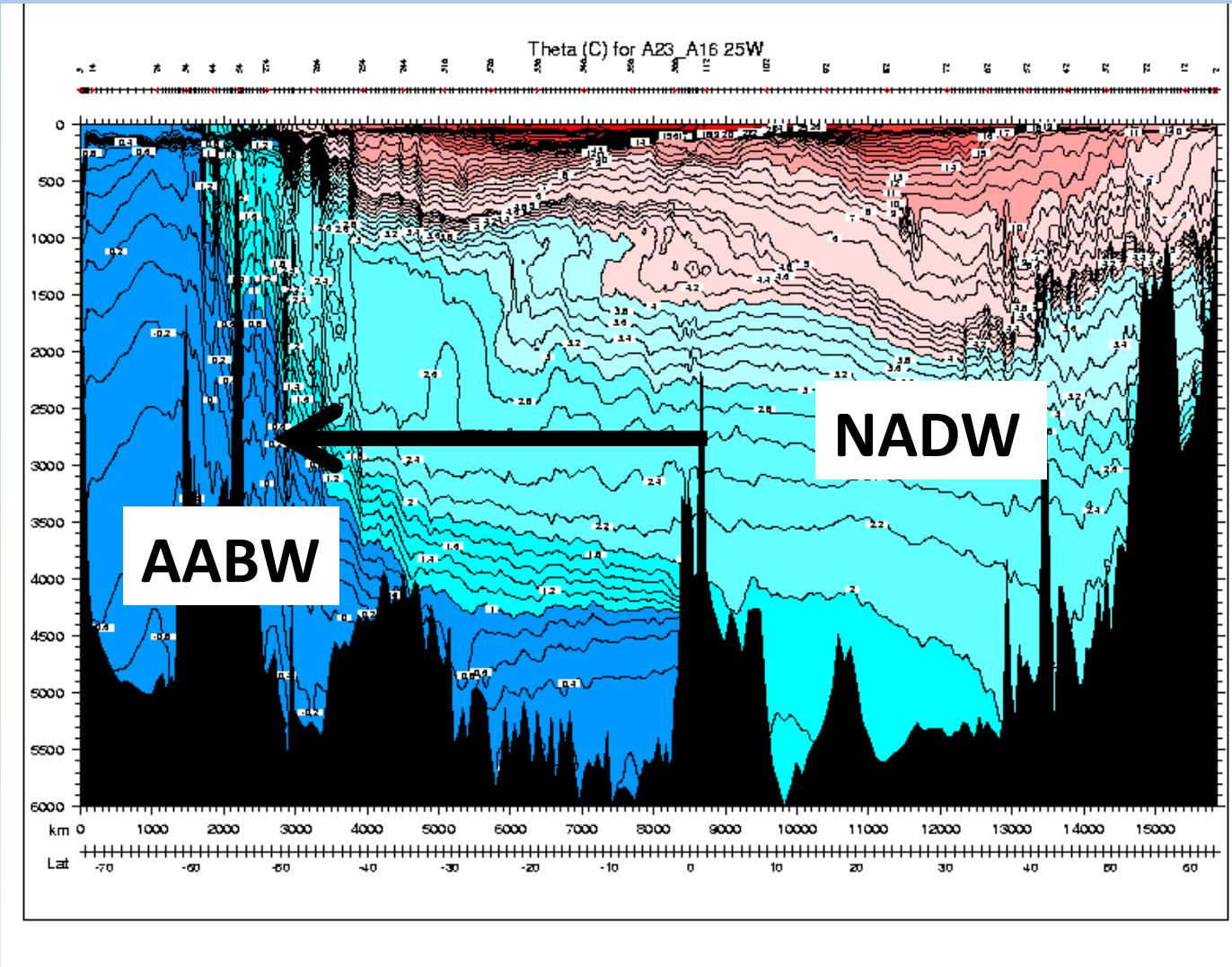


**linear trend in SST 1971-2010**

# 20<sup>th</sup> Century centennial variability

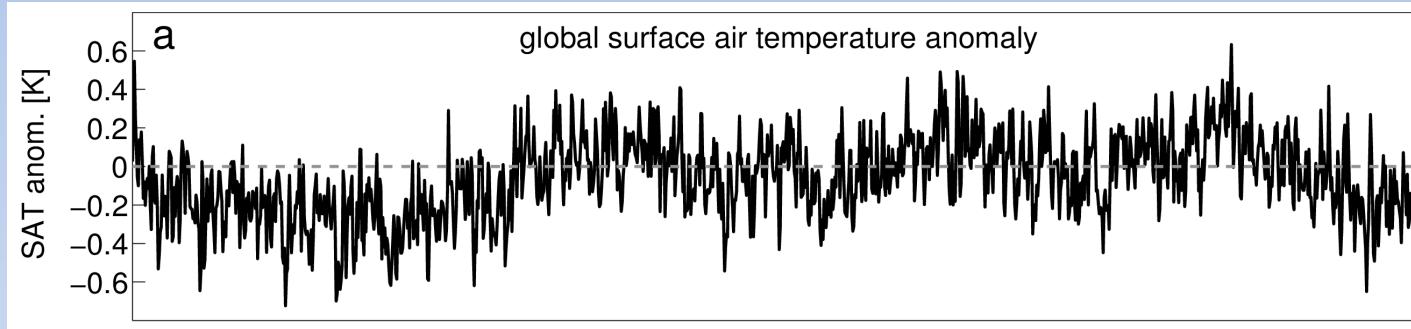


# Potential temperature in the Atlantic (WOCE)

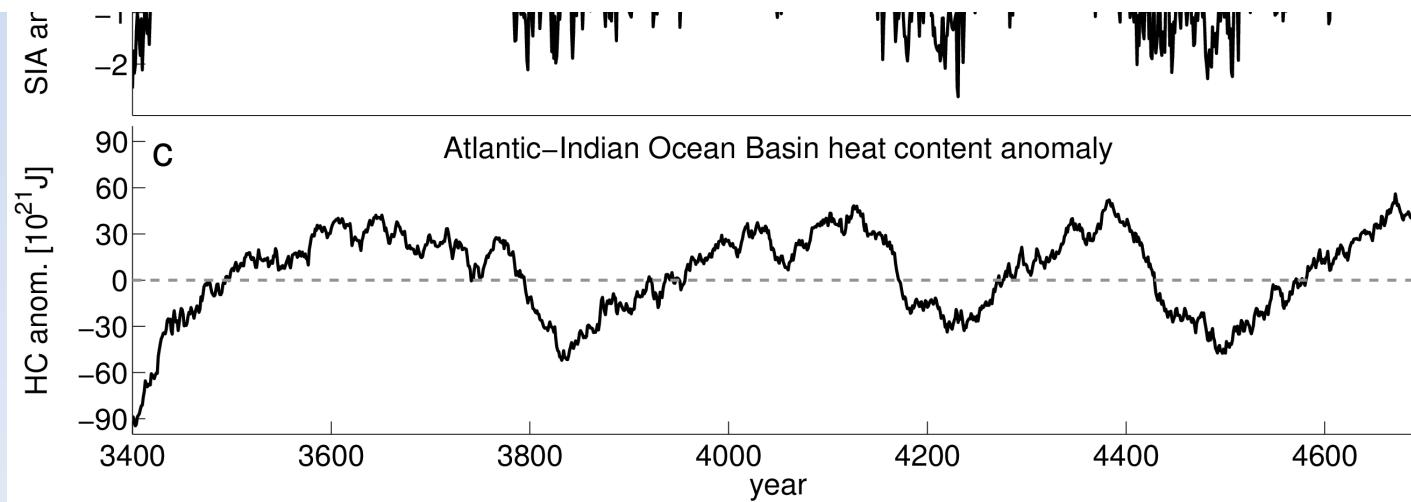


**NADW (warm water) accumulation in the Southern Ocean  
by the lower limb of the AMOC**

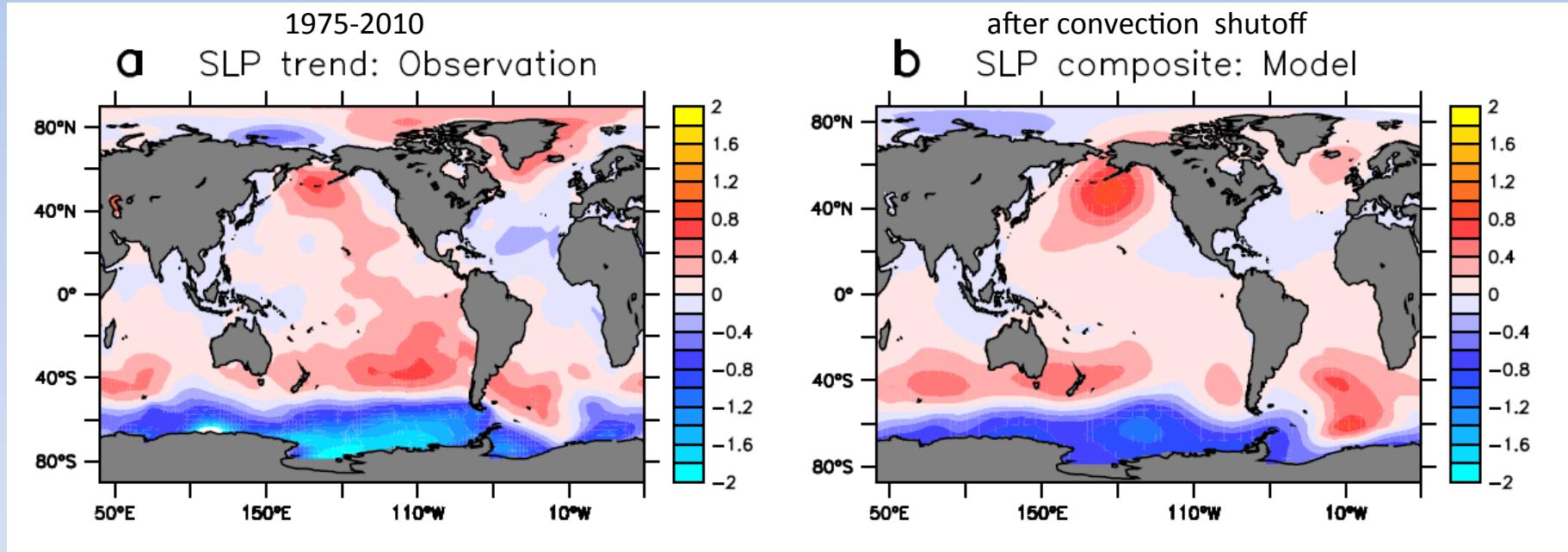
# Heat accumulation at mid-depth



**Convection sets in after “enough” heat is accumulated,  
destabilizing the water column from below**



# Global teleconnections forced through changes in Weddell Sea convection



The pattern correlation amounts to about 0.7.

Can some of the recent decadal trends (e.g., increasing Antarctic sea ice) understood in terms of longer-term centennial variability?

# Thank you for your attention!

