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UNIVERSITÄT  
BERN

OESCHGER CENTRE  
CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

## ICTP Workshop on Variability in the Western Tropical Pacific Trieste, 12-16 November 2012

# On the summertime temperature variability in southern South America: interannual and interdecadal patterns during the 20<sup>th</sup> century

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# research project: DJF T variability over SSA during the 20th century

*main motivation:*

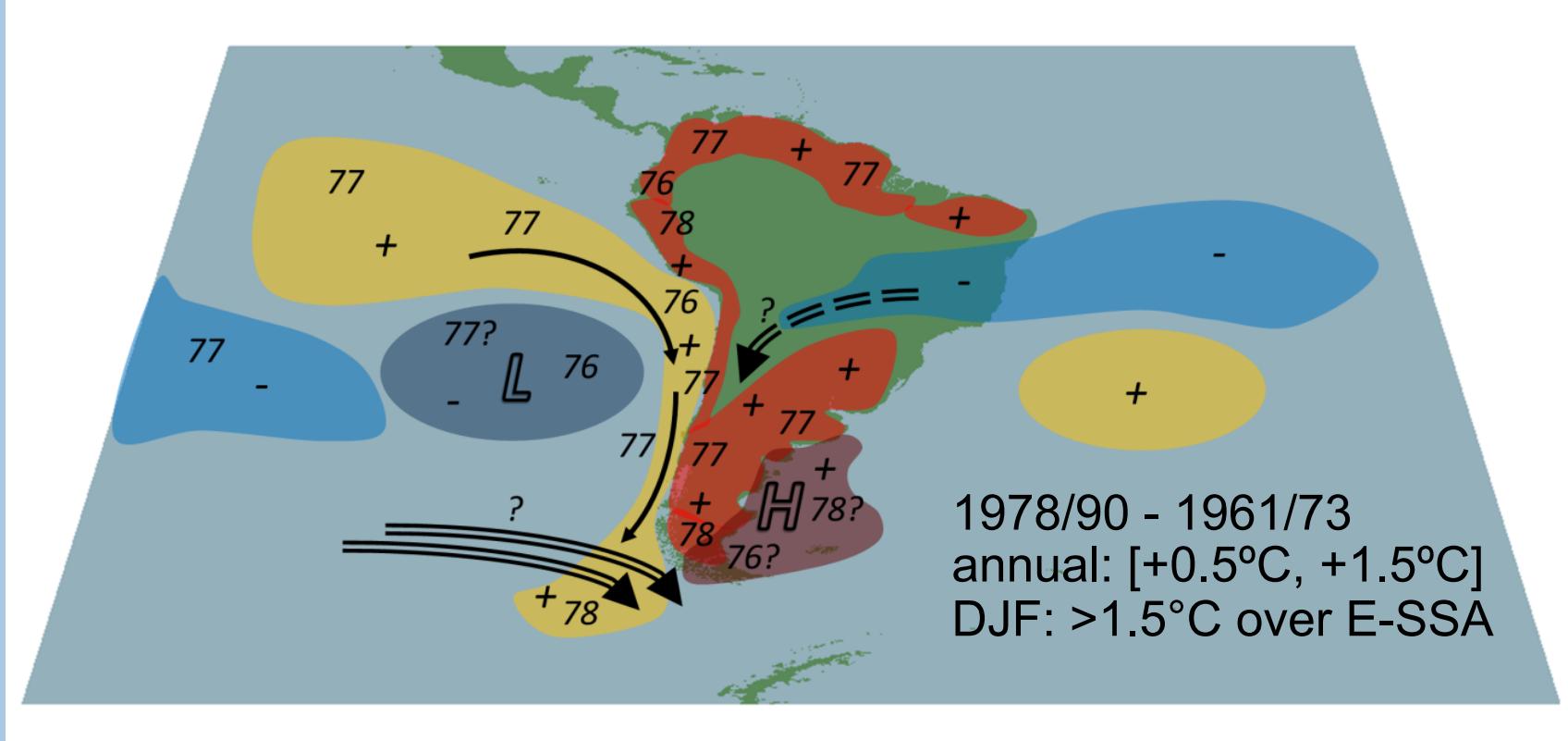
- > 1970s *climate shift* over SA – particularly strong in DJF over SSA

*specific aims of our research:*

- > is there a *shifty climate* over SSA?  
(were there other shifts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?)
- > explore the interannual & interdecadal T variability in DJF, during the whole 20<sup>th</sup> century over SSA (20CRv2)
- > which are the associated dynamical mechanisms / teleconnections?

# a conceptual model of the 1970s *climate shift* over South America

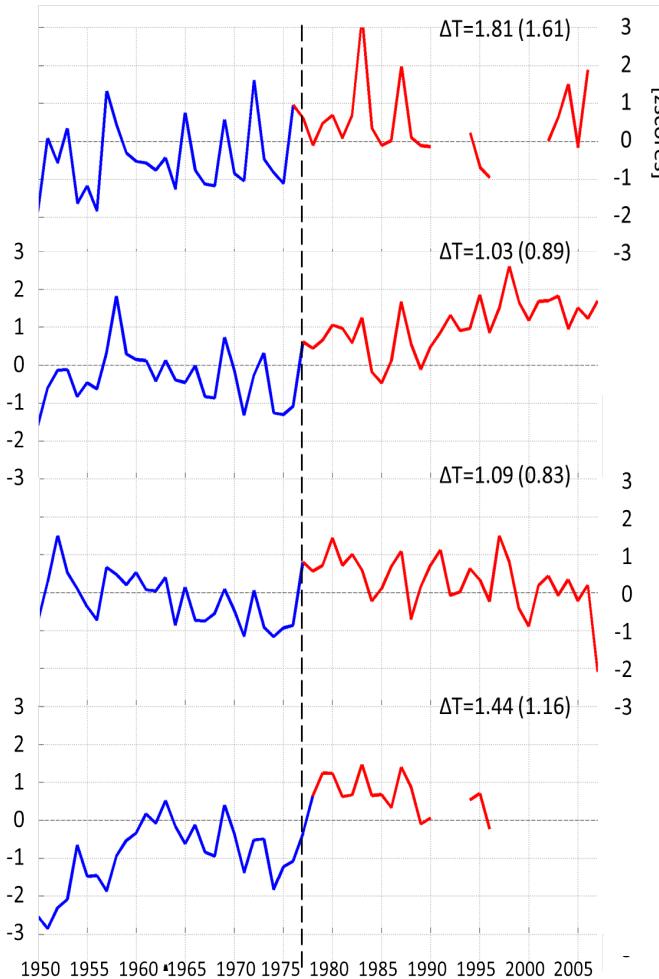
SST, SAT, SLP, P...



# T: regional composites (GHCN)

Peru: coast

a) 1976



77a

b) 1977

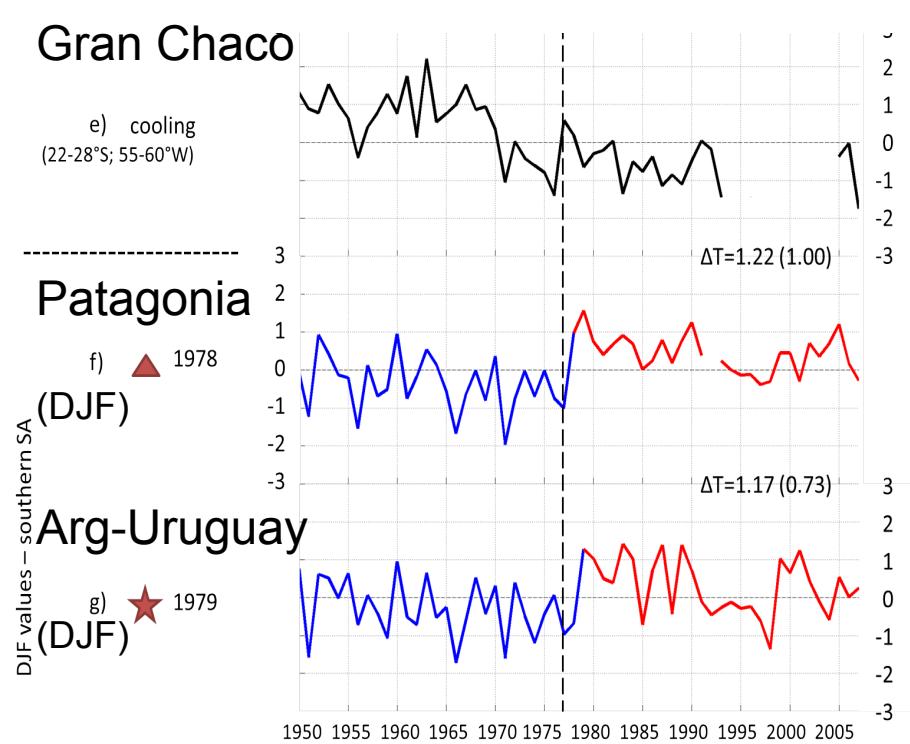
77b

c) 1977

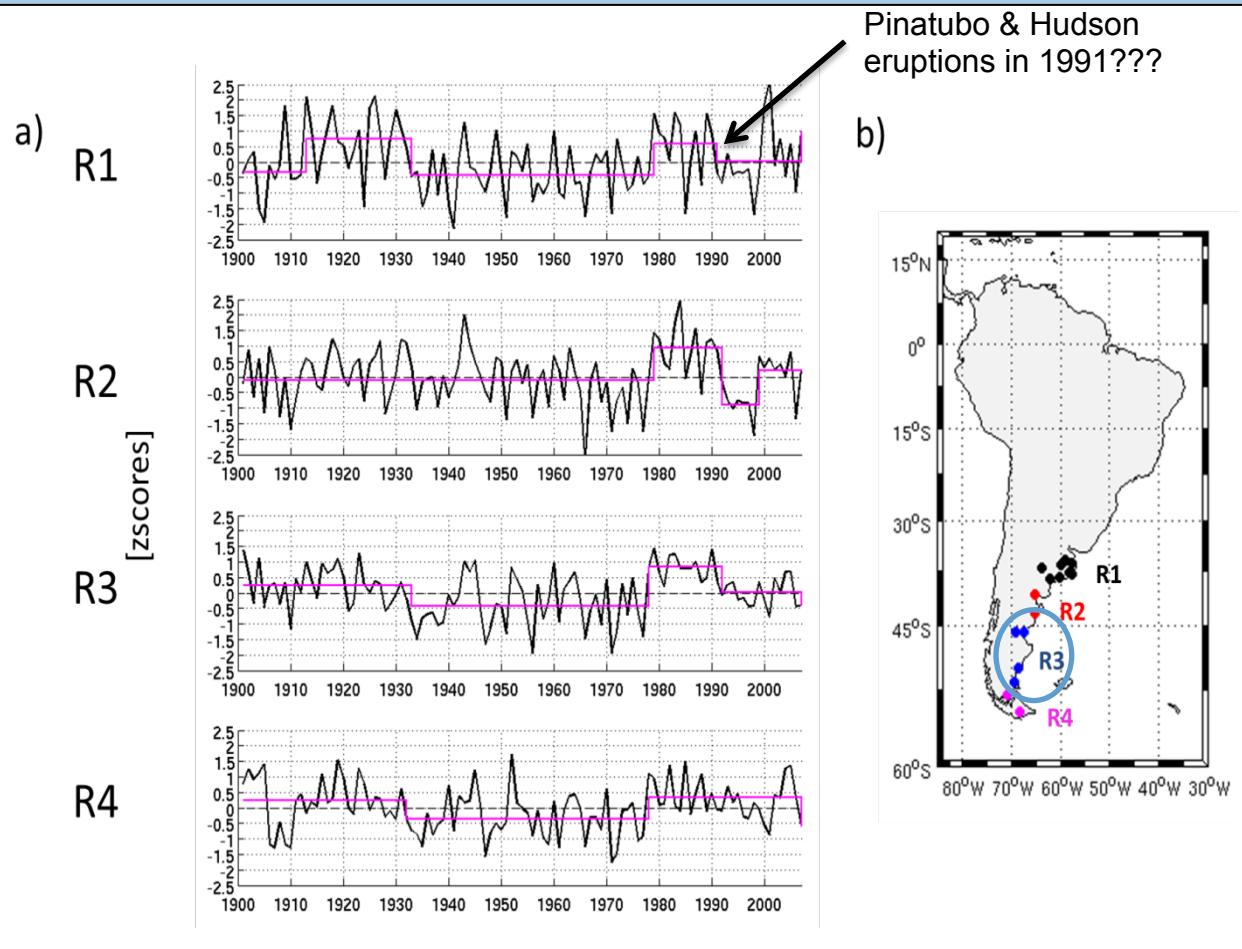
Peru: North

d) 1978

Gran Chaco

e) cooling  
(22-28°S; 55-60°W)Patagonia  
(DJF)  
 1978Arg-Uruguay  
(DJF)  
 1979

## DJF T: 4 N-S composites (GHCN)

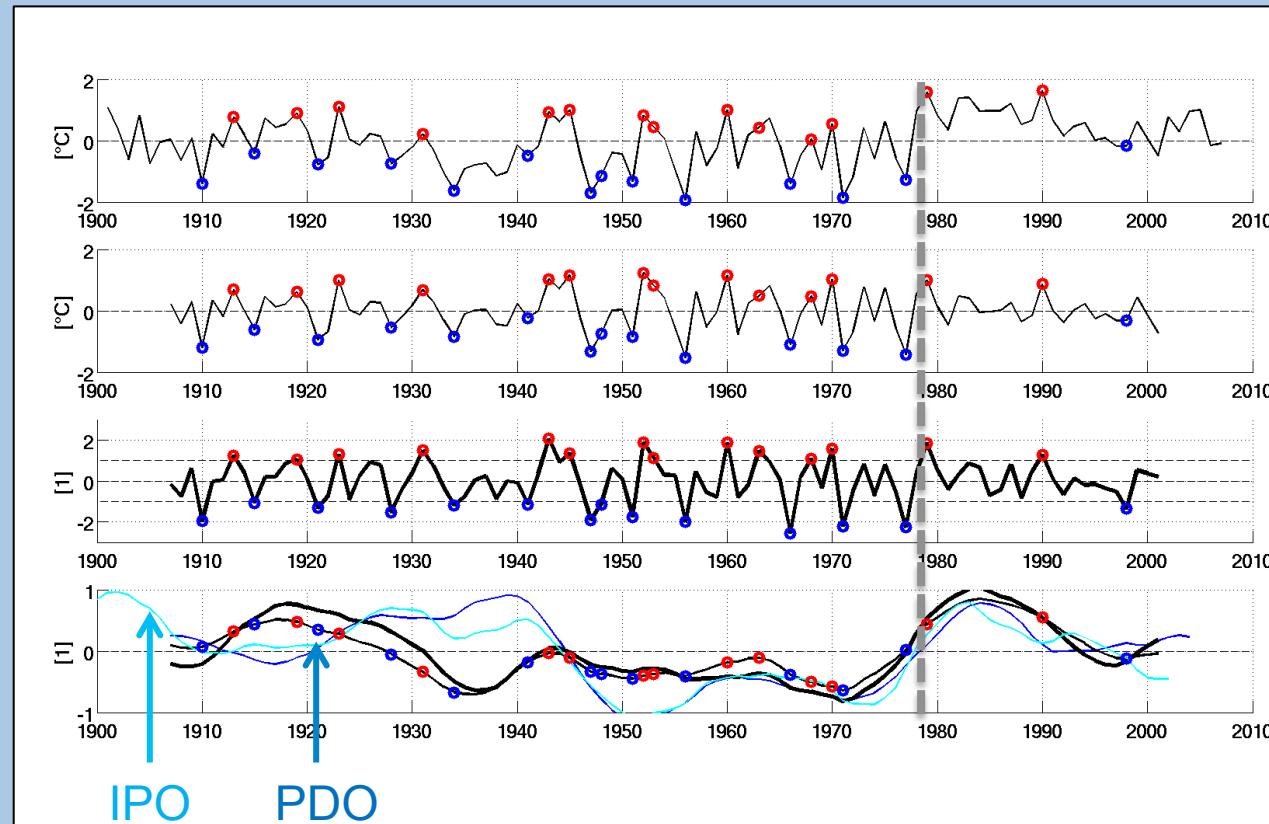


4 composites of 19 SAT records, located between 36° and 55°S – detrended & standardized anomalies (1961-1990)

gaps: linear interpolation from UDel gridded data

variance adjustment after Osborn *et al.*, 1997

sequential Rodionov t-test to detect shifts



raw,  
standardized &  
detrended

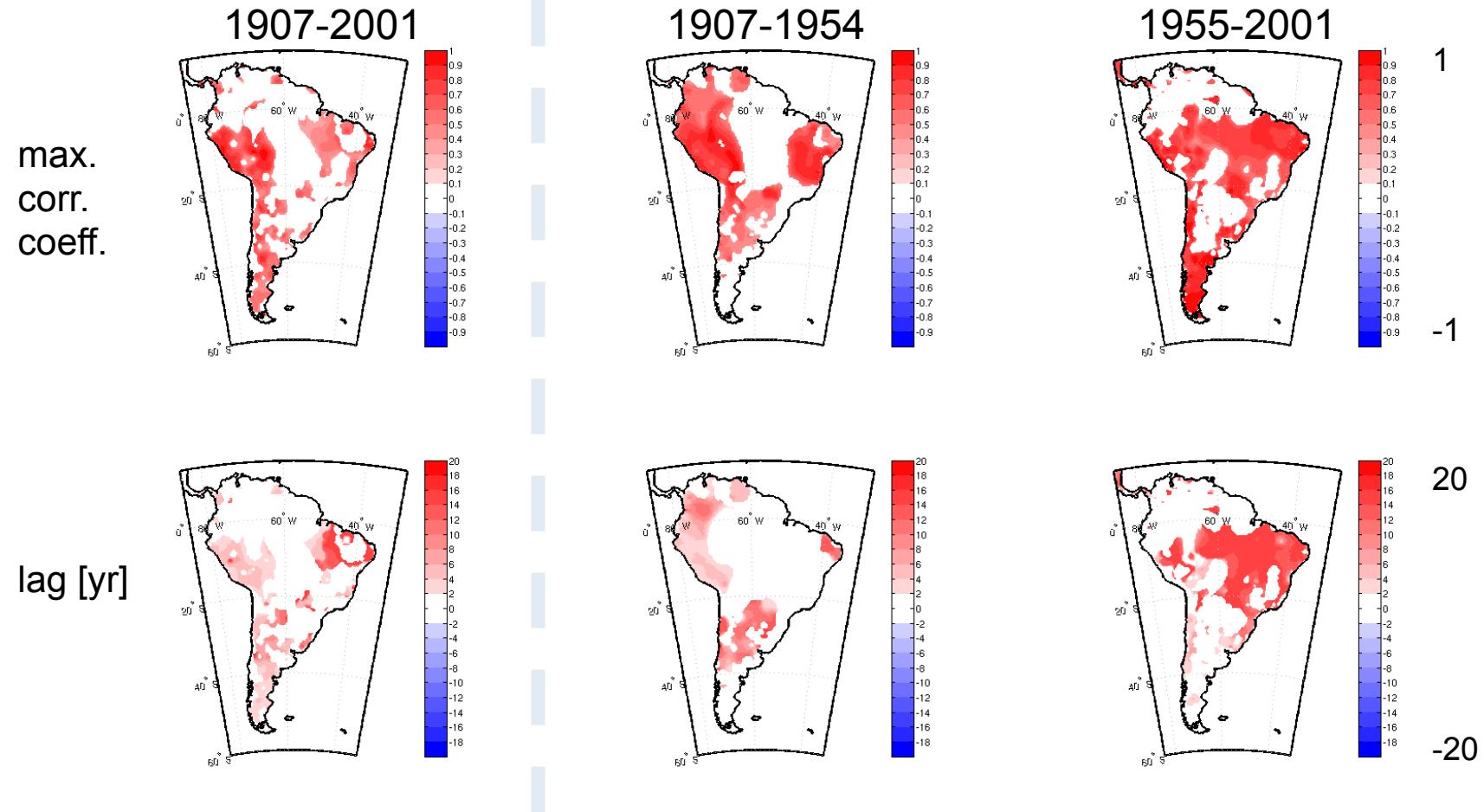
ia

T\_PC1\_ia

T\_PC1\_id

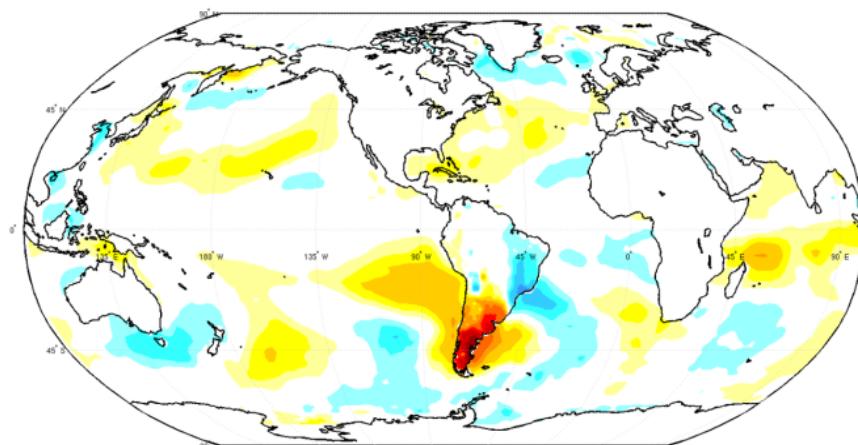
- > “filtering” of different timescales by applying 2x 7-years running mean
- final length: 1907-2001 (following Montecinos et al., 2003)

# lag-correlation: PDO and interdecadal T

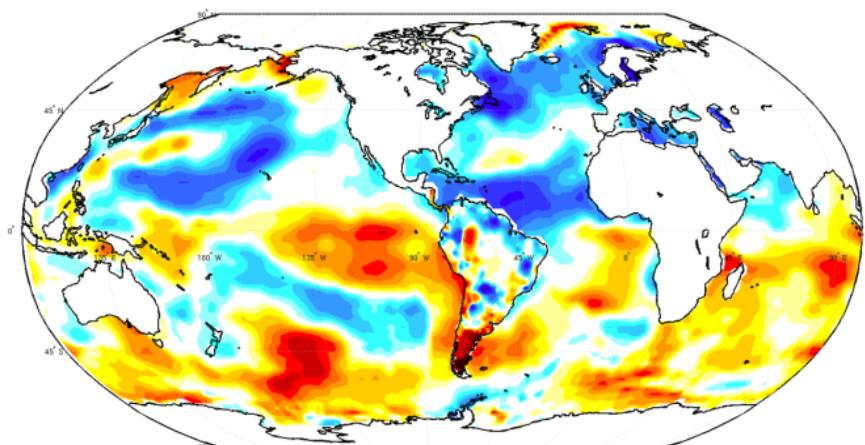


# leading variability patterns (SAT: UDel, SST: ERSSTv3)

a) T and SST interannual correlation fields ( $T_{PC1\_ia}$ )



b) T and SST interdecadal correlation fields ( $T_{PC1\_id}$ )



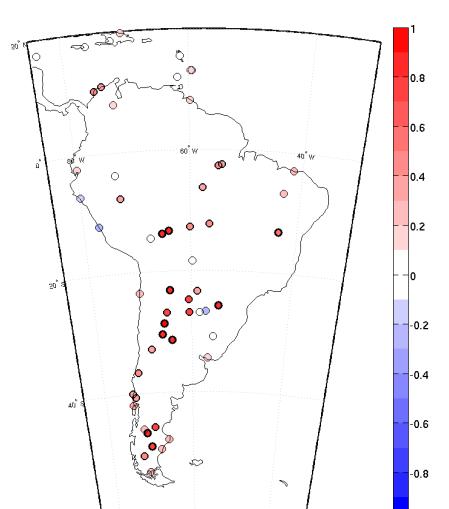
>  $T_{PC1\_ia}$

~60% of original variance  
spectral peak at ~3.4 years

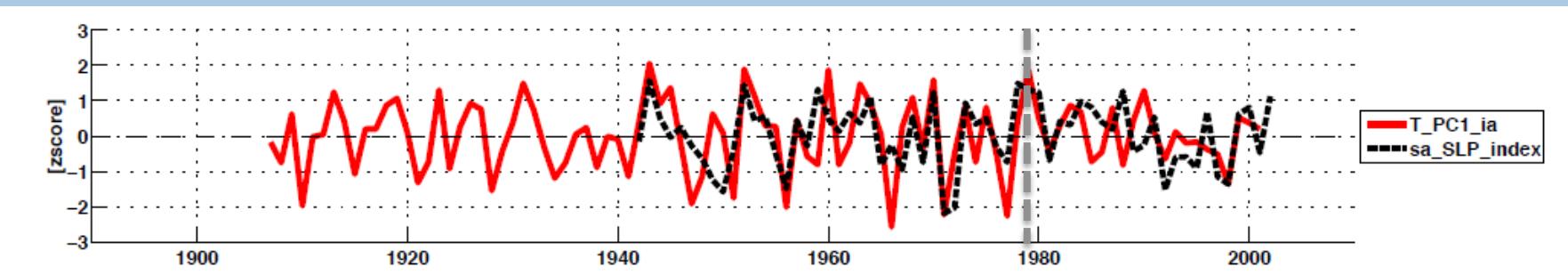
>  $T_{PC1\_id}$

~80% of original variance  
spectral peak at ~64 years

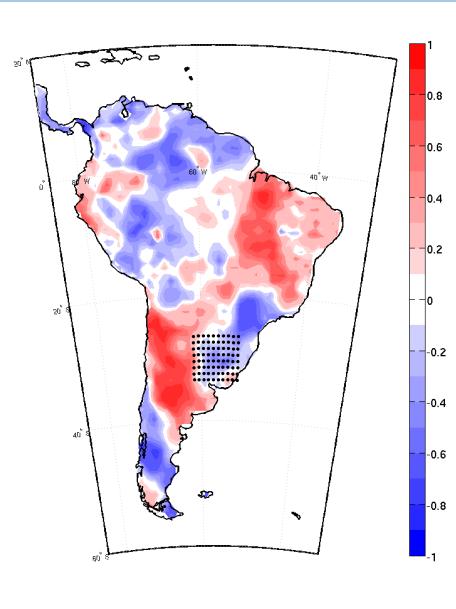
## selected SA indices: SSA SLP (GHCN stations)



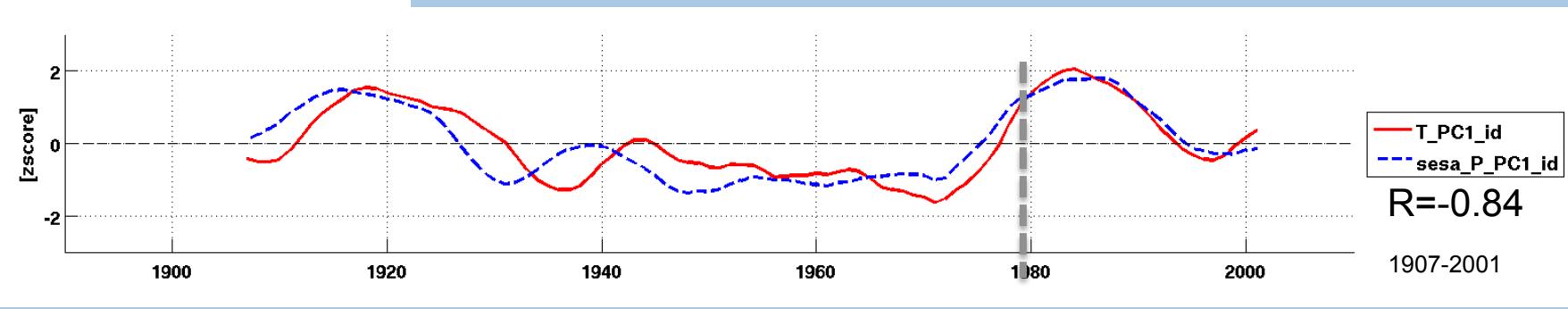
- > 57 SLP stations (>80% data for 1961-90)
- > *sa\_SLP\_index* (1942-2002): 10 “representative” (well intercorrelated) stations; variance-corrected
- > correlation coefficients with *T\_PC1\_ia*:
  - 1942-2001: 0.53
  - 1942-1979: 0.59
  - 1980-2001: 0.32



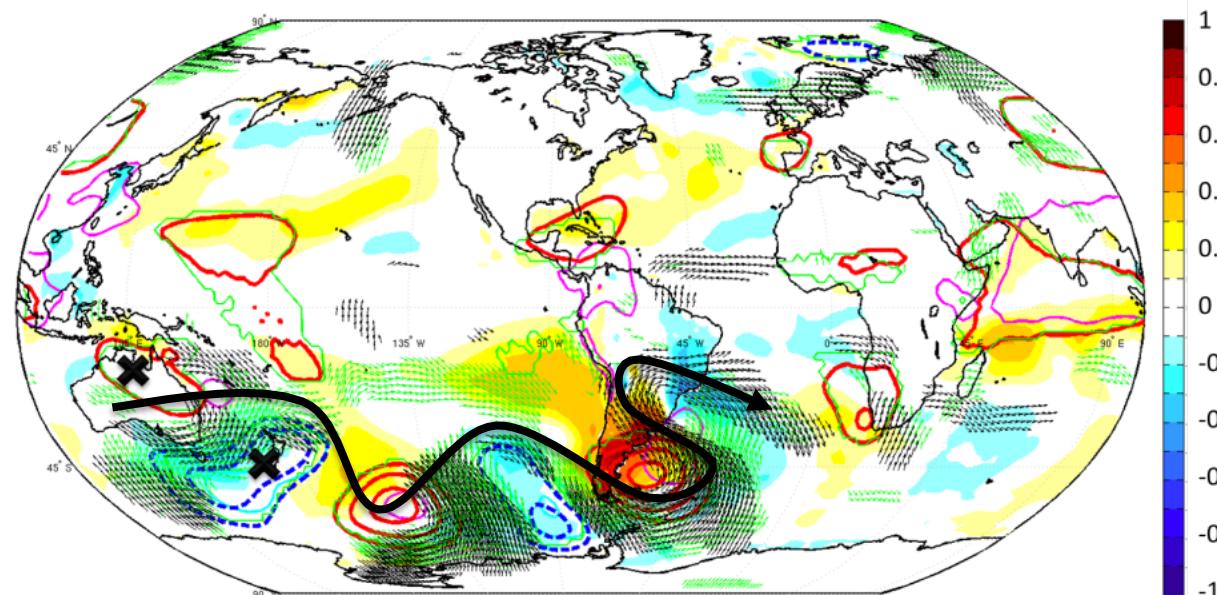
## selected SA indices: **SESA P (UDel)**



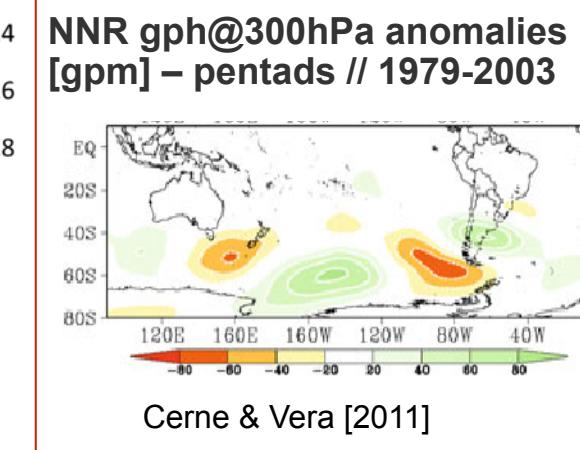
- > clear P dipole-like pattern: **SACZ-SESA**  
— associated to SALLJ variability
- > sesa\_P\_PC1\_ia: gridpoints showing anticorrelation  $\geq -0.4$
- > correlation coefficients with **T\_PC1\_ia**:  
1942-2001: -0.53  
1942-1979: -0.59  
1980-2001: -0.32



# a DJF teleconnection from Oceania: wave train pattern (20CRv2)



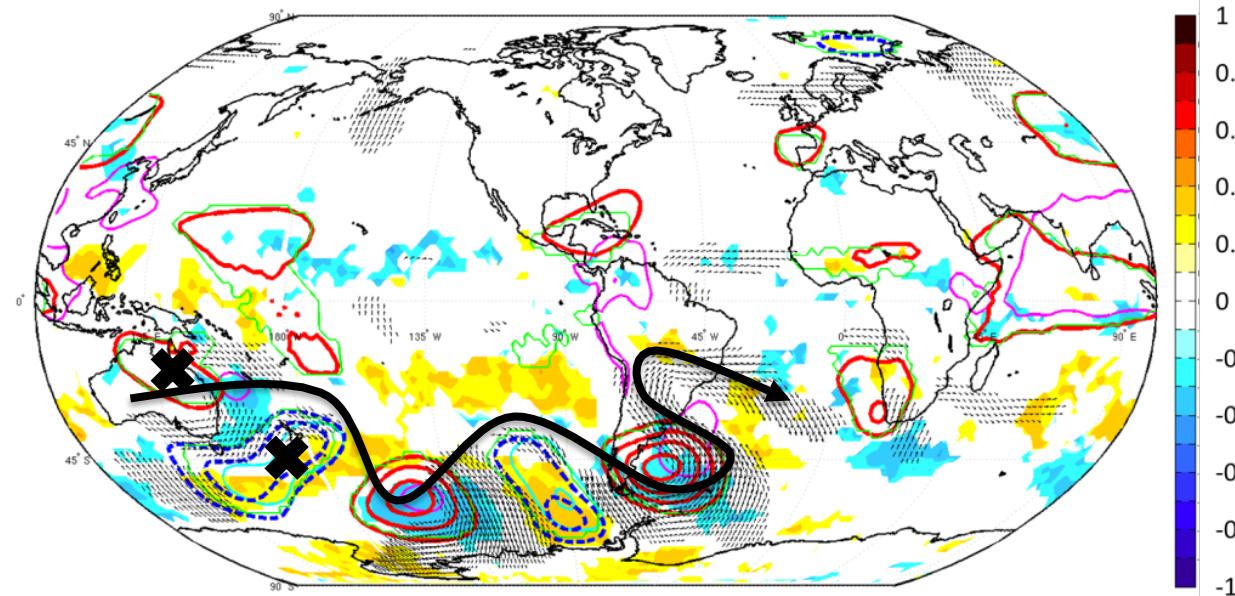
- geopotential height @500hPa: **positive anomaly**
- geopotential height @500hPa: **negative anomaly**
- wind @200hPa:  $\text{corr}(u\&v, T_{\text{PC1}}_{\text{ia}}) > 0.2$



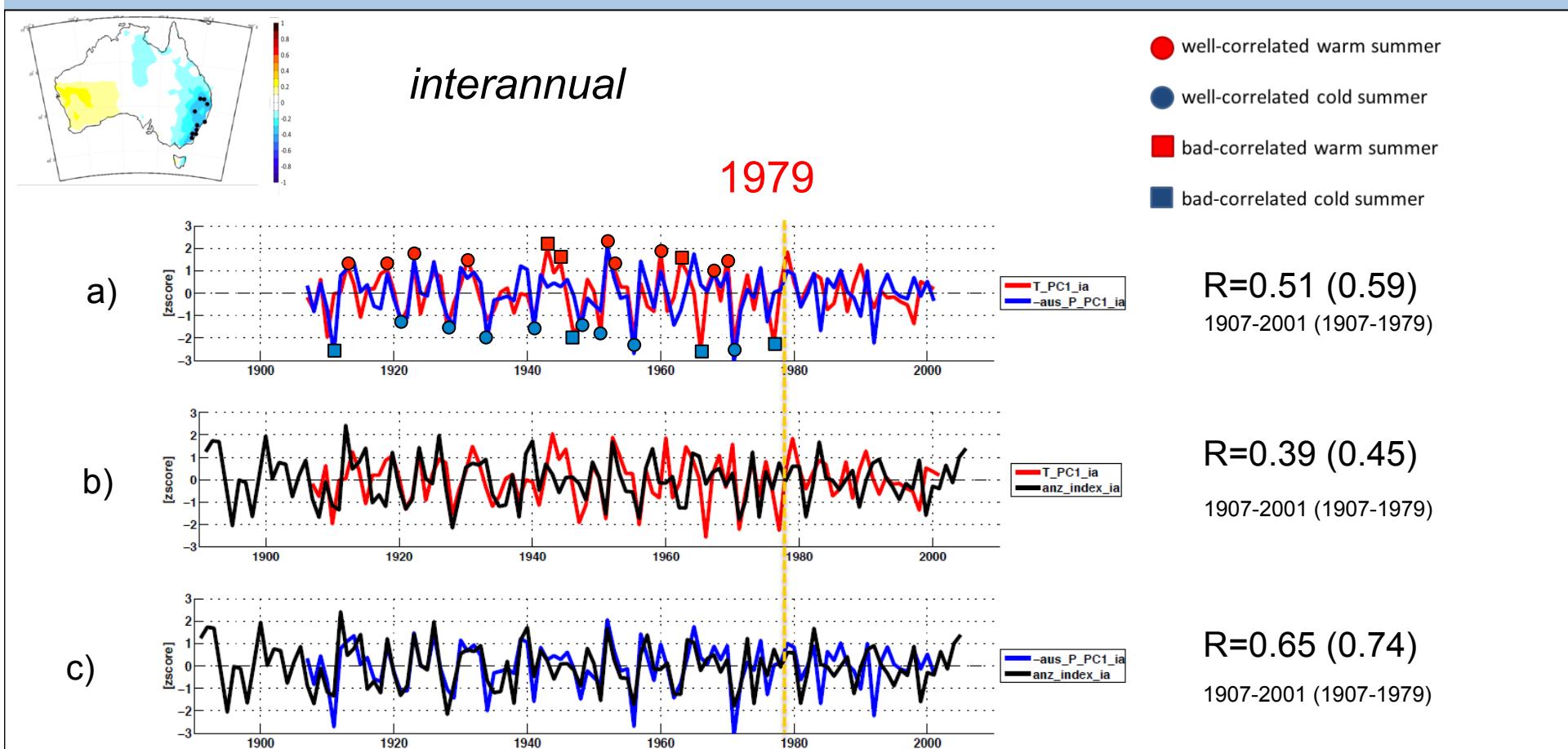
## relative cyclone frequency (RCF: 20CRv2)

> RCF w.r.t 1872-2008  
[Welker & Martius, 2012]

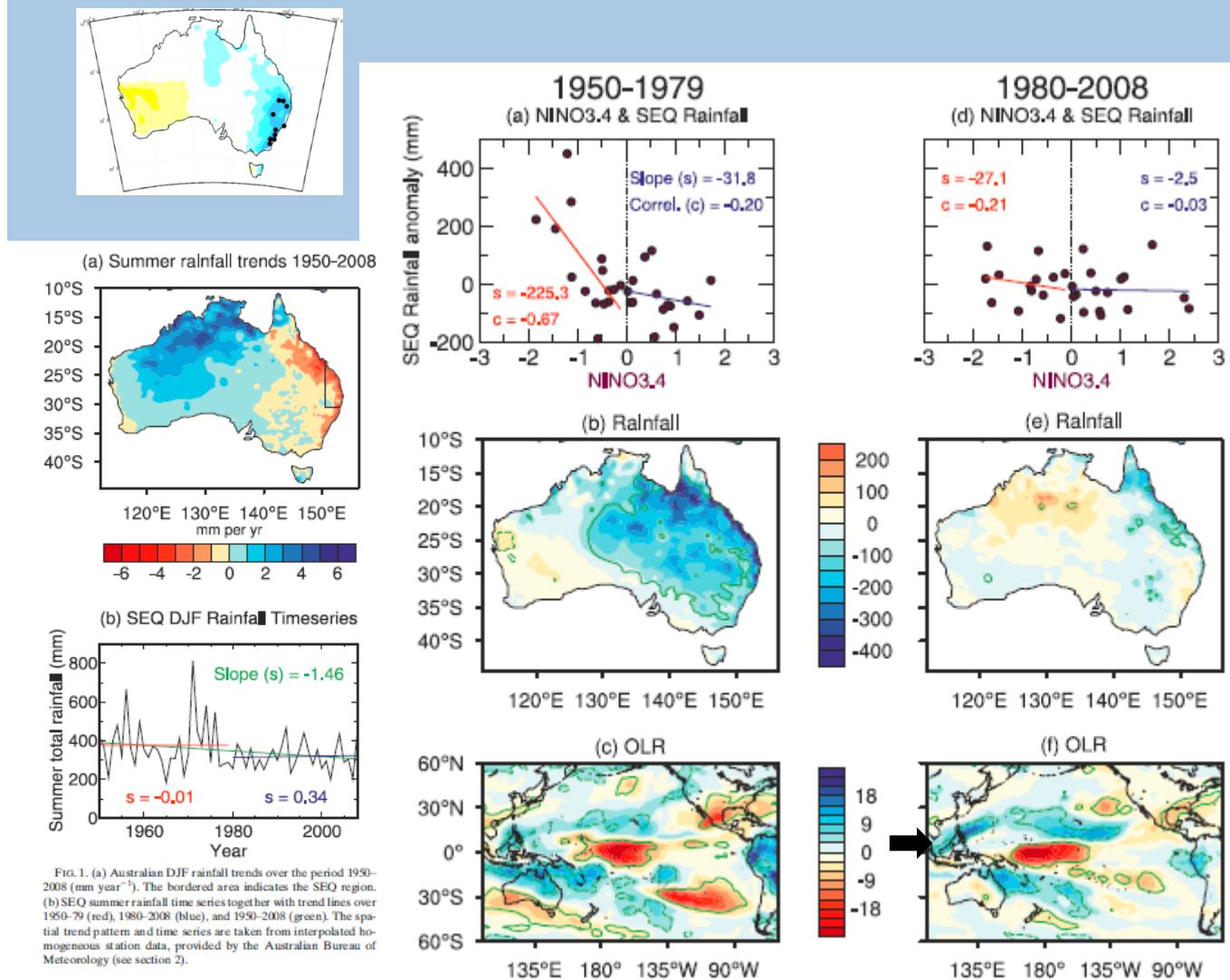
6-hourly: synoptic  
signal



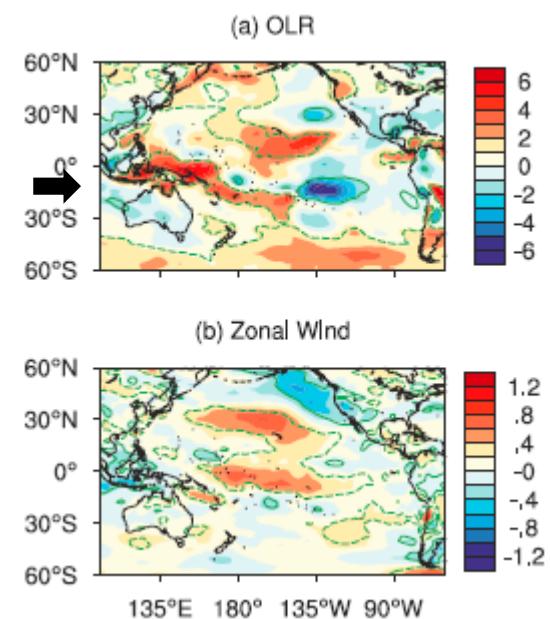
## selected *instrumental* indices: (SSA T: GHCN, AUS P: UDel, AUS & NZ SLP: stations)



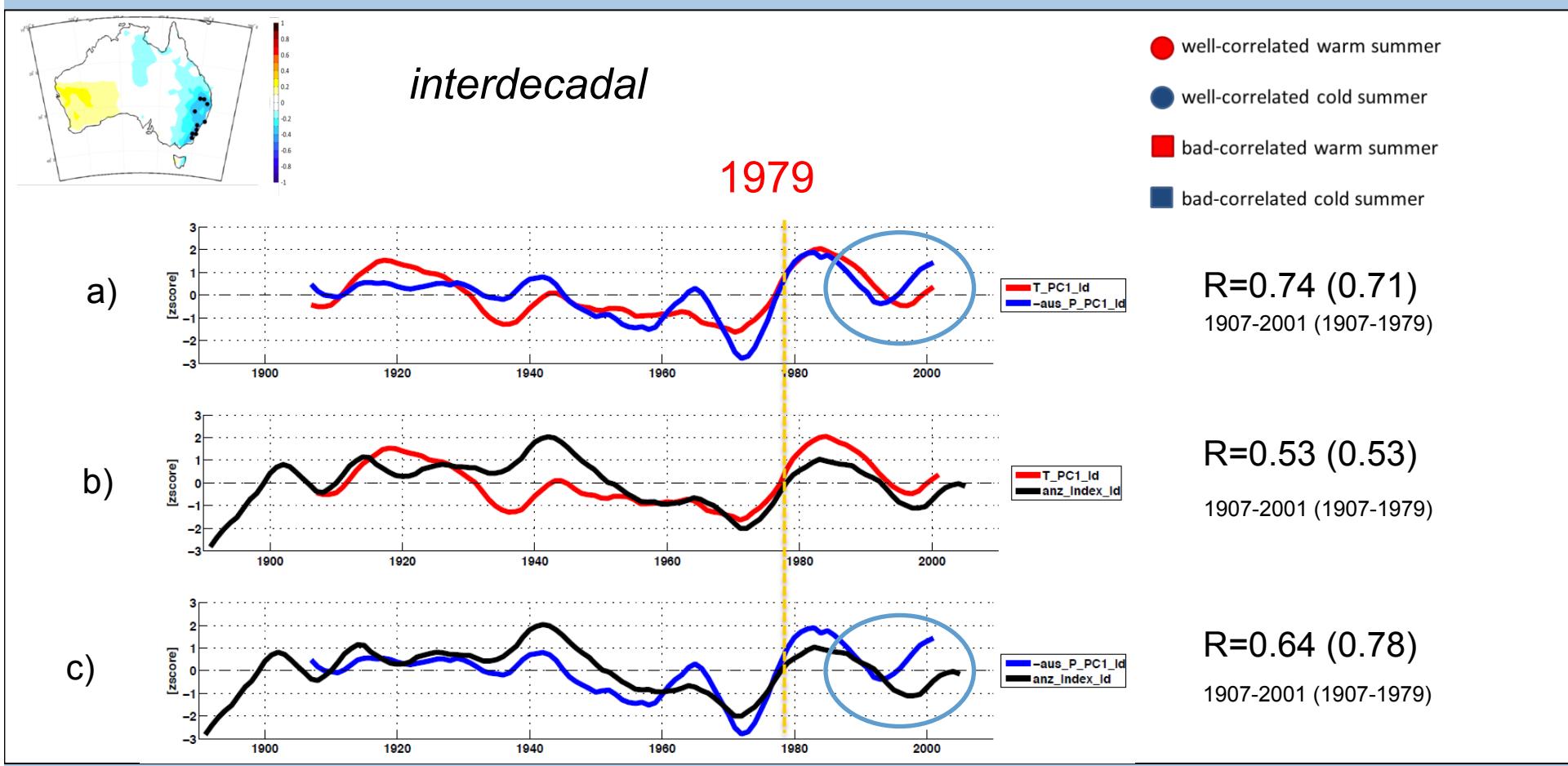
# Niño3.4 (EMI) asymmetric pattern on SEQ rainfall during DJF [Cai et al., 2010]



*interdecadal  
modulation  
corr with IPO  
1948-2007 (NNR)*



## selected *instrumental* indices: (SSA T: GHCN, AUS P: UDel, AUS & NZ SLP: stations)

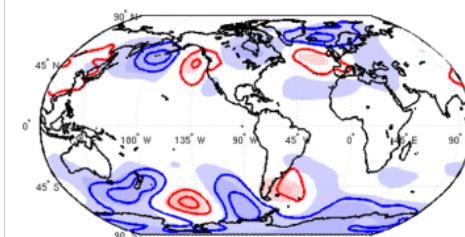


# well/bad correlated extreme years $T_{PC1\_ia}$ / $aus_P_{PC1\_ia}$

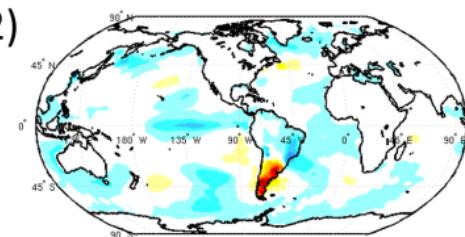
gph500 & SLP

SAT & SST

a1)

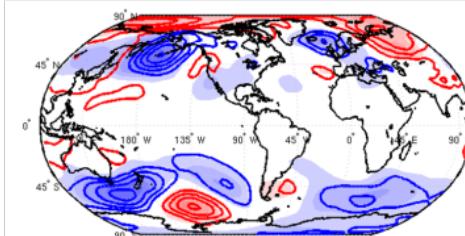


a2)

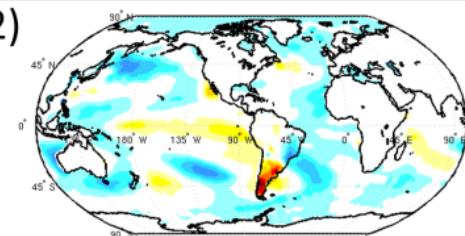


all extreme  
years (28)

b1)

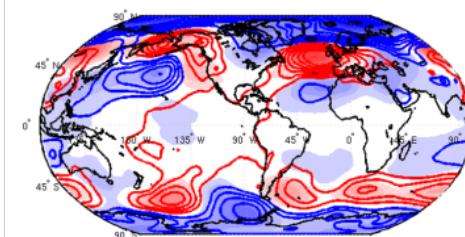


b2)

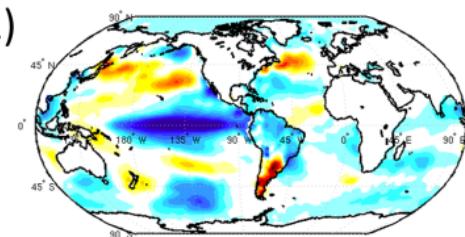


well-correlated (17)

c1)

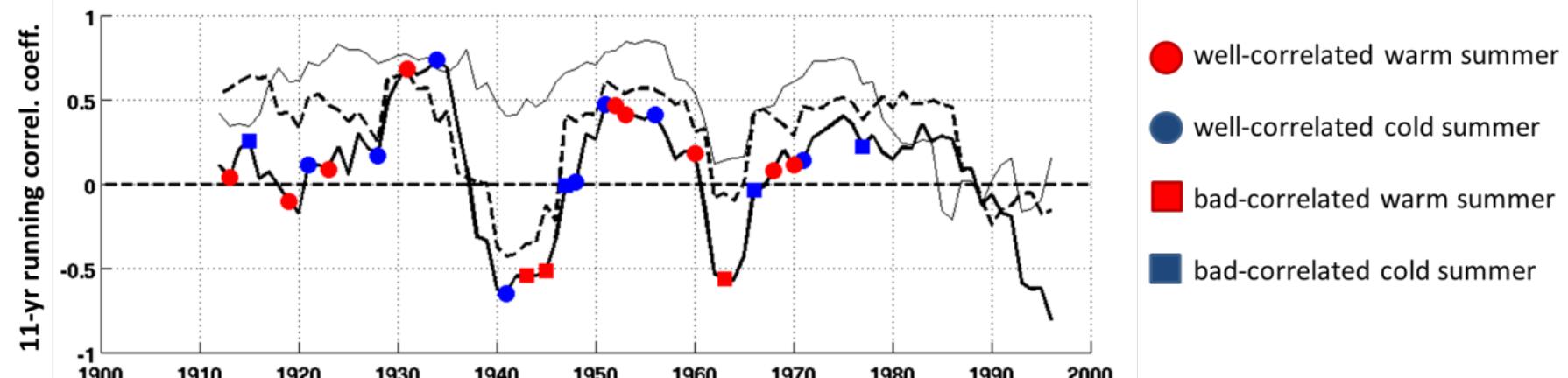


c2)



bad-correlated (7)

# an ENSO signal on the teleconnection? $T_{PC1\_ia}$ / $aus_P_{PC1\_ia}$



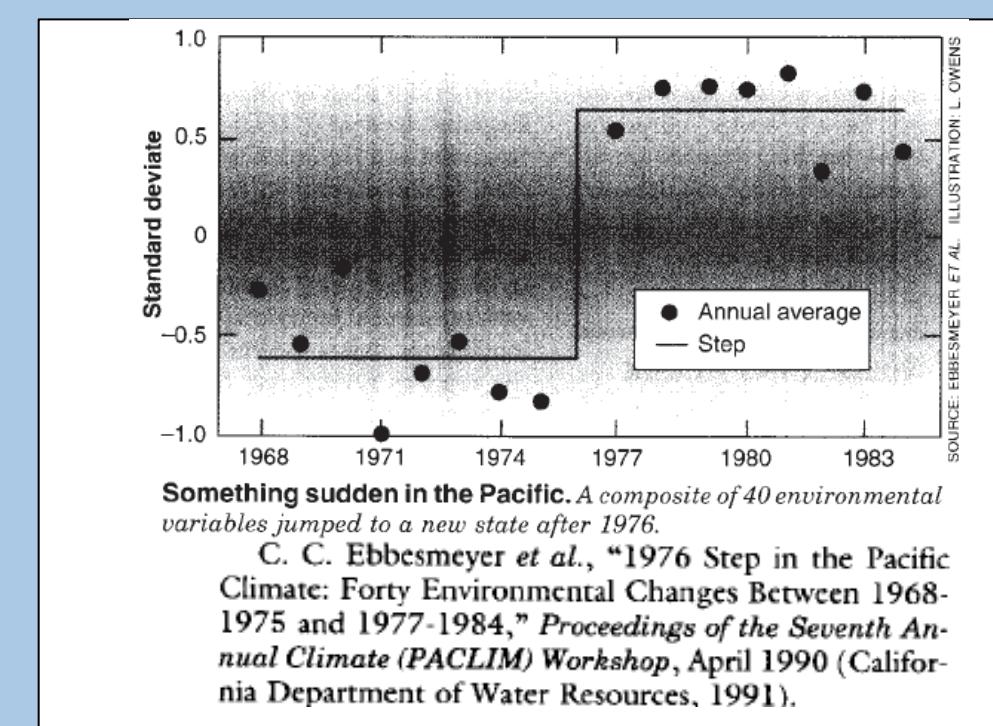
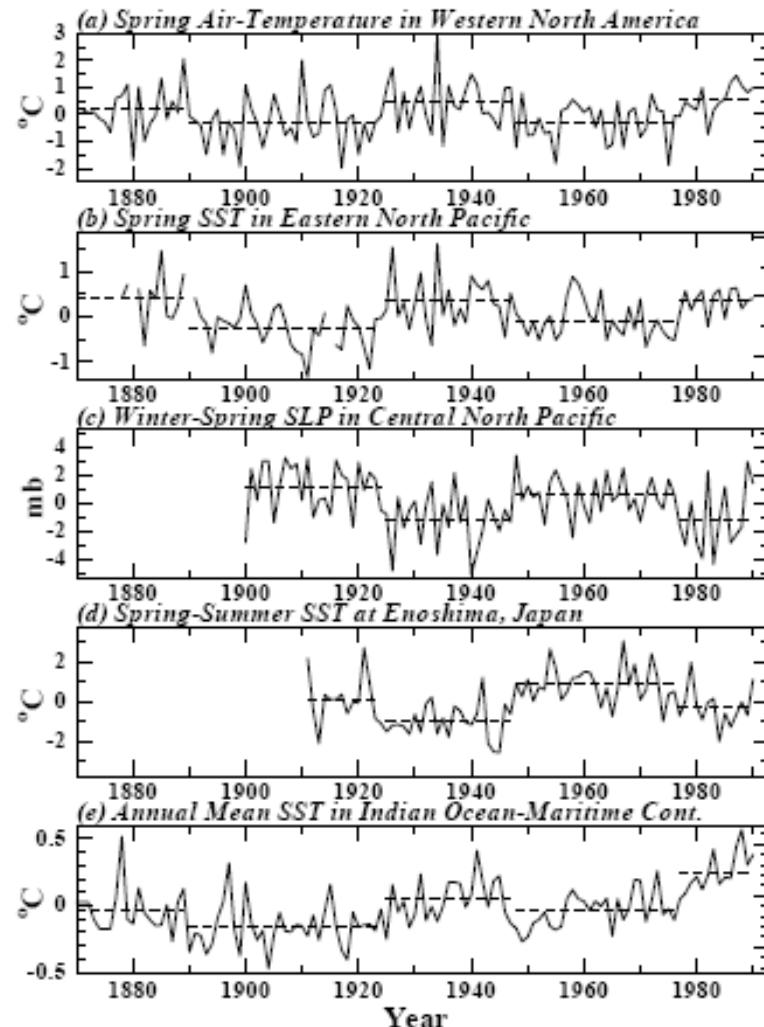
- > 11-yr running correlation coefficients between Niño3.4 and  $T_{PC1\_ia}$  /  $aus_P_{PC1\_ia}$
- > (decadal fluctuations similar to those shown by Cai et al., 2001)
- > 1940-42 El Niño event; 1963 Agung eruption?

## conclusions

- > there appears to be a ***shifty climate*** over SSA, but the magnitude of the 1970s shift is unique in the 20th century
- > **T\_PC1\_id**: diverges from PDO during the first half of 20th century
  - warm > cold anomaly transition in early 1930s rather than late 1940s
- > **T\_PC1\_ia**: teleconnection: wave train pattern from Oceania to SSA
  - correlation of SSA T with precipitation in SE Australia
  - imprint of shorter timescales // consistent with *synoptic* fields (RCF) // **MJO?**
  - detectable also in other indices (instrumental SLP records, gridded P)
- > ENSO signal seems to play a role in the interannual timescale
- > multidecadal climate background modulates the AUS-SSA teleconnection: there is a breakdown around the '70s *climate shift*
  - *related to an eastward shift of the main DJF convection center/Walker circulation over Tropical Pacific since 1980s [Cai et al., 2010] ?*

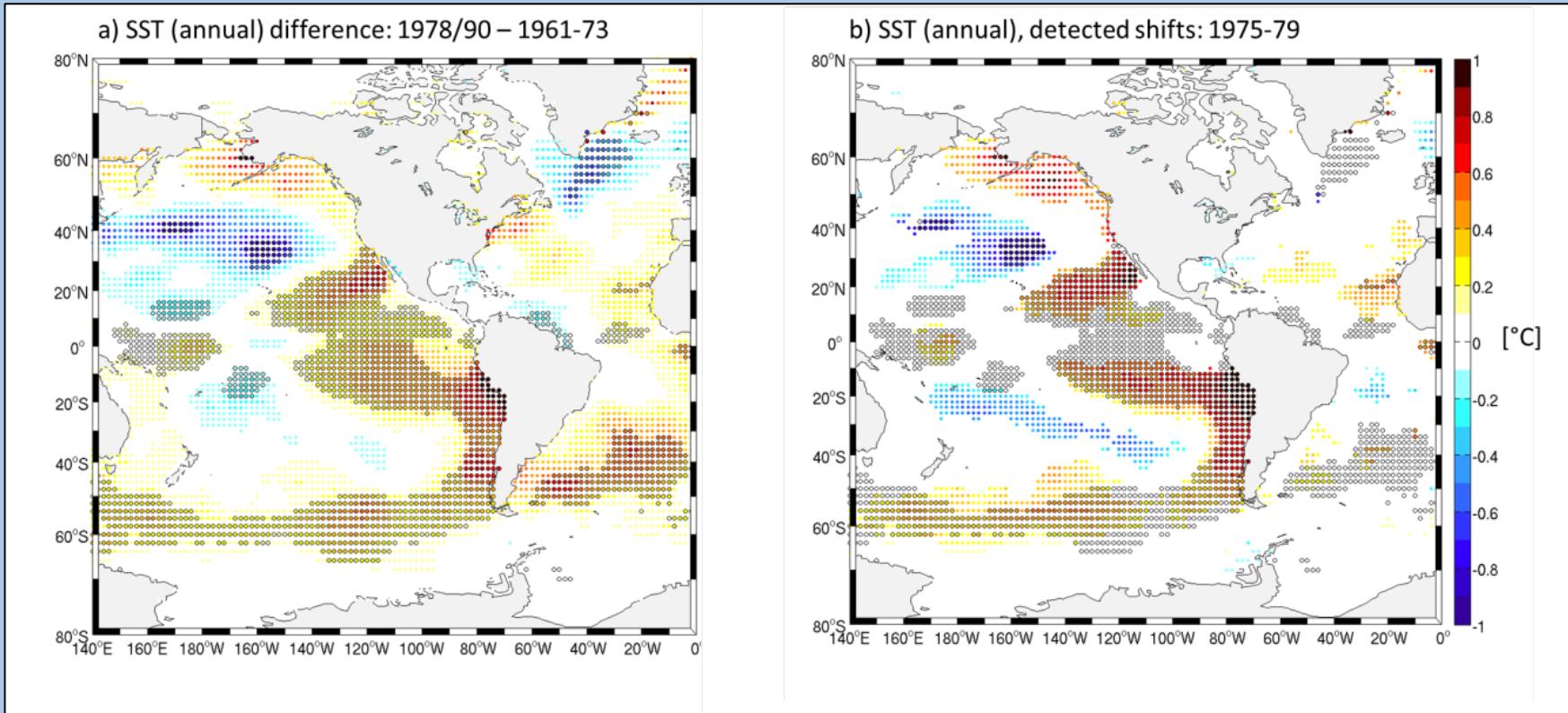


**Thanks for your  
attention!**



Minobe, S. 1997. A 50-70 Year Climatic Oscillation Over the North Pacific and North America, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **24(6)**, 683–686.

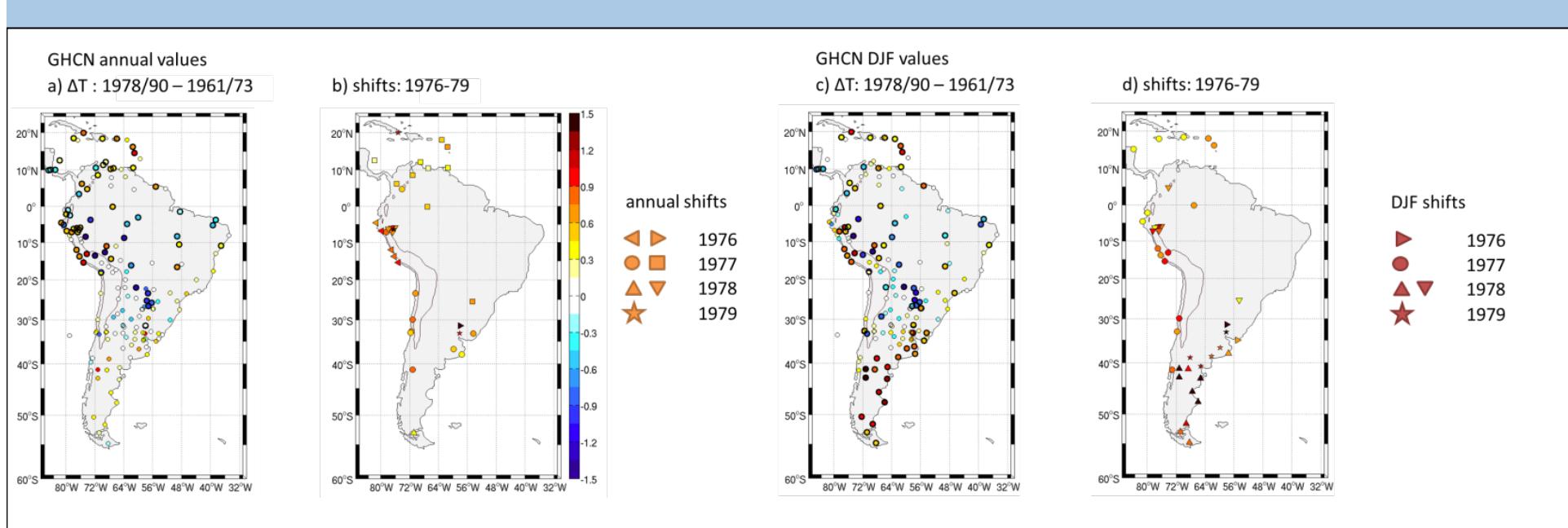
# SST



- > test de Rodionov, t de Student secuencial, p=90%, L=10 años, entre 1975/79

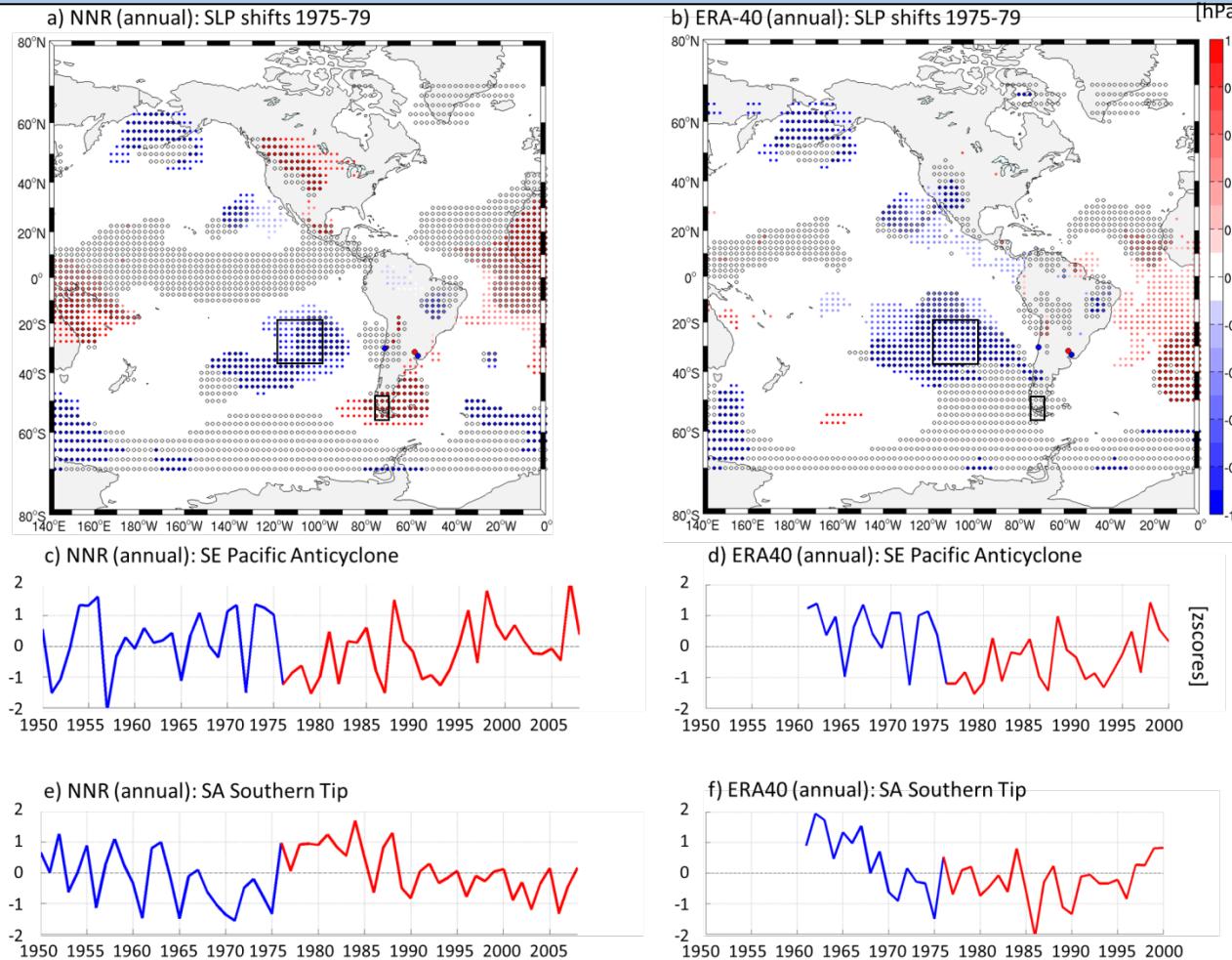
$$dif = \bar{x}_{nvo} - \bar{x}_{ant} = t \sqrt{2 s_l^{-2} / l} \quad RSI = \frac{1}{l s_l} \sum_{t_{nvo}}^m (x_i - \bar{x}_{crit}), \quad m = t_{nvo}, t_{nvo} + 1, \dots, t_{nvo} + l - 1$$

# T over South America



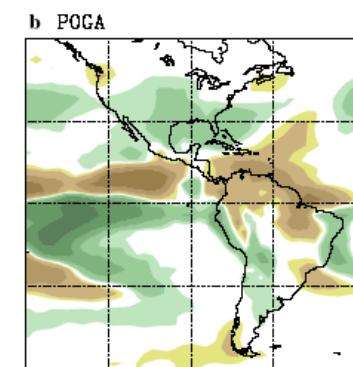
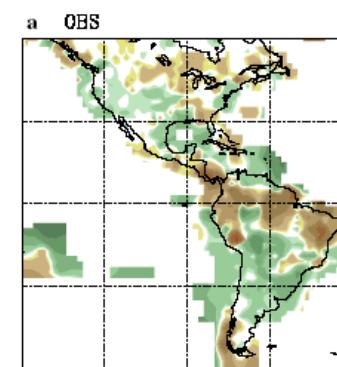
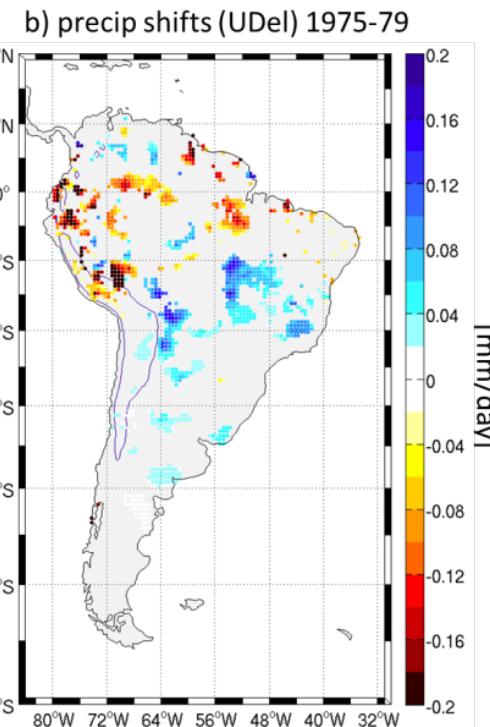
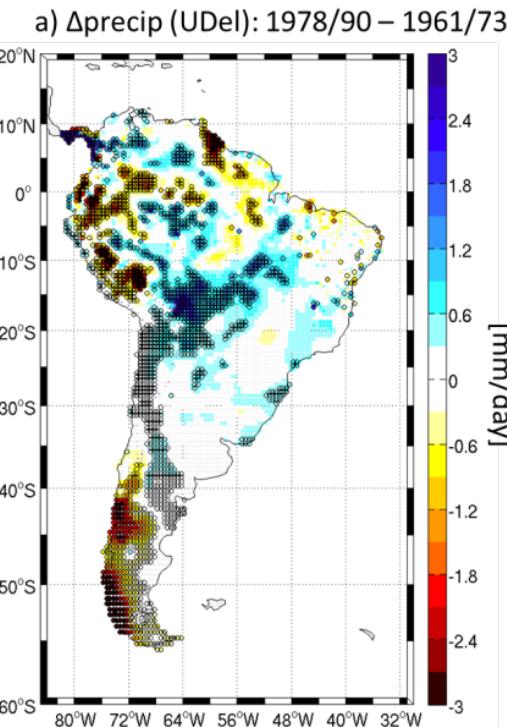
- > annual  $\Delta T$ : SST influence
- > mostly due to a summer (DJF) signal
- > regional composites

# SLP: SE Subtropical Anticyclone & Southern Tip of SA (NNR & ERA-40)



- disminución (salto ↓) de la intensidad del Anticiclón del PSE en 1975/76
  - menor surgencia costera
  - menor advección fría
- anomalía de circulación antícyclónica en el extremo austral de SA
  - consistencia con tendencia positiva de AAOI, más marcada en DJF [Marshall, 2003]

# precipitation (Udel)

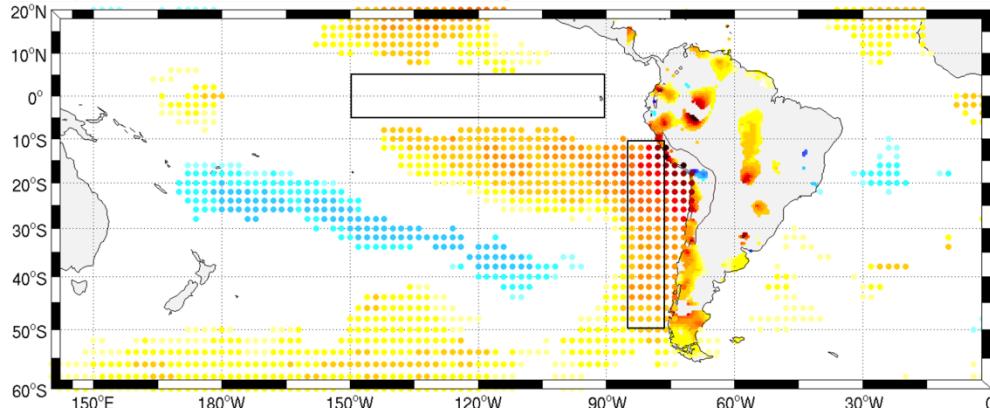


[Huang et al., 2005]

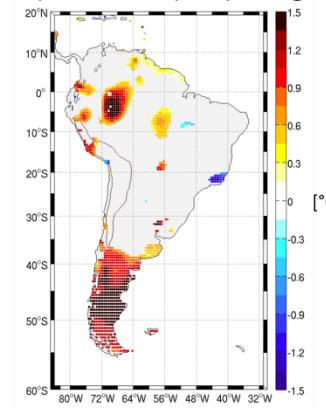
Fig. 2 The “post- minus pre-1976” difference in Jan–May precipitation for a observation based on CAMS data set. b The 16-member ensemble average from the POGA-ML experiments. c The 48-member ensemble average from the GOGA runs. d Thirty-year average of the difference between a pair of the SCYC runs. Units are in mm/day with color scales indicated at the bottom. White areas are with insufficient data or with very weak signals (within  $\pm 0.1$  mm/day). All panels in Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, except Fig. 2a, are gently smoothed with a T31 filter (truncation at total wavenumber 31). The Domain shown is 150°W–30°W and 60°S–60°N

# T shift & ENSO

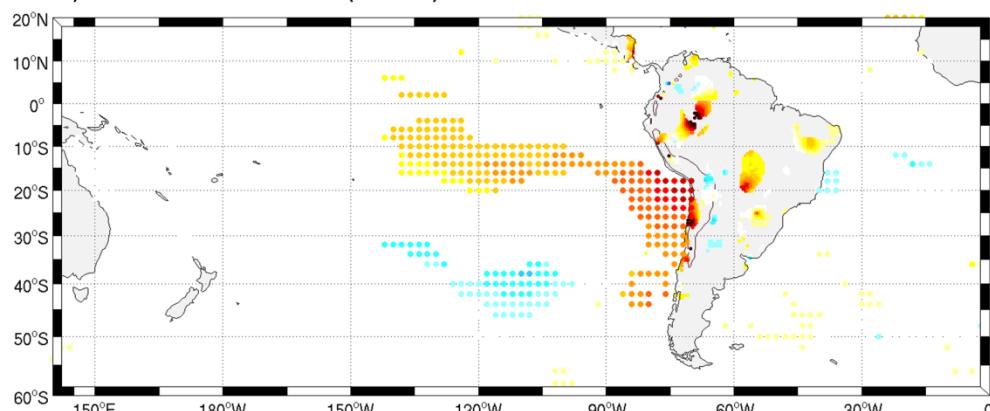
a) ERSSTv3b & UDel air T (annual) – original data



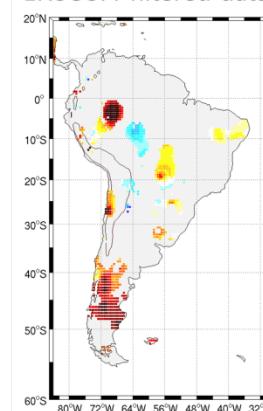
b) UDel air T (DJF) – original data



c) ERSSTv3b & UDel air T (annual) – ENSO3.4-filtered data



d) UDel air T (DJF) –  
ENSO3.4-filtered data

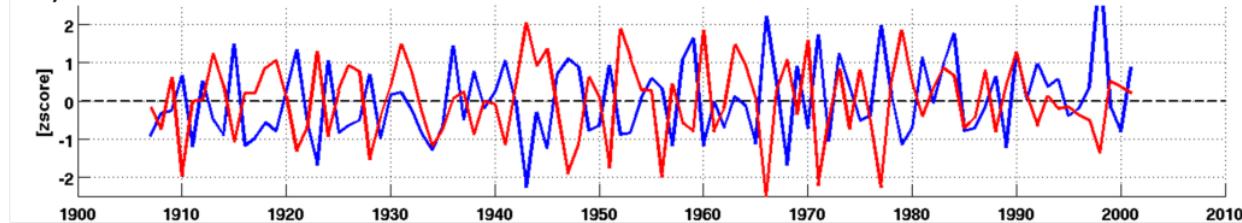
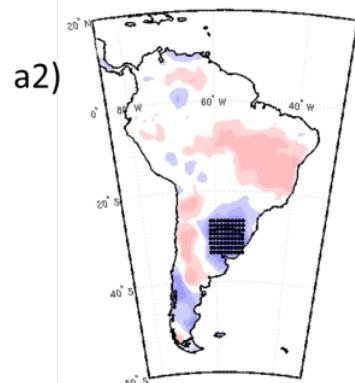
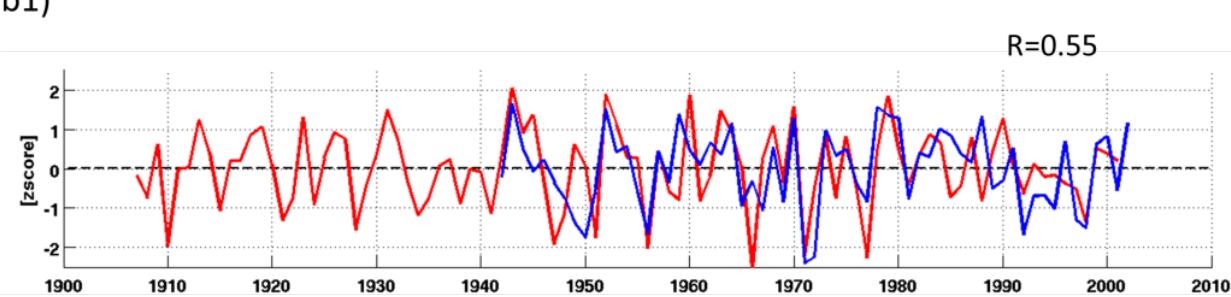
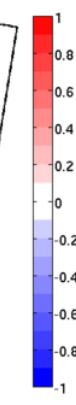
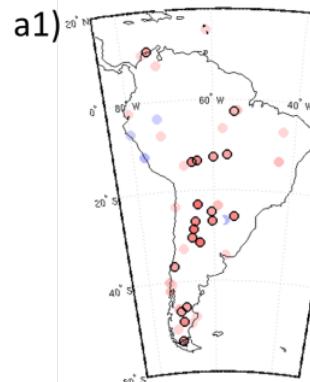


simple linear regression over Niño3.4

DJF shift can't be solely ascribed to a higher frequency of warm ENSO events after mid-70s

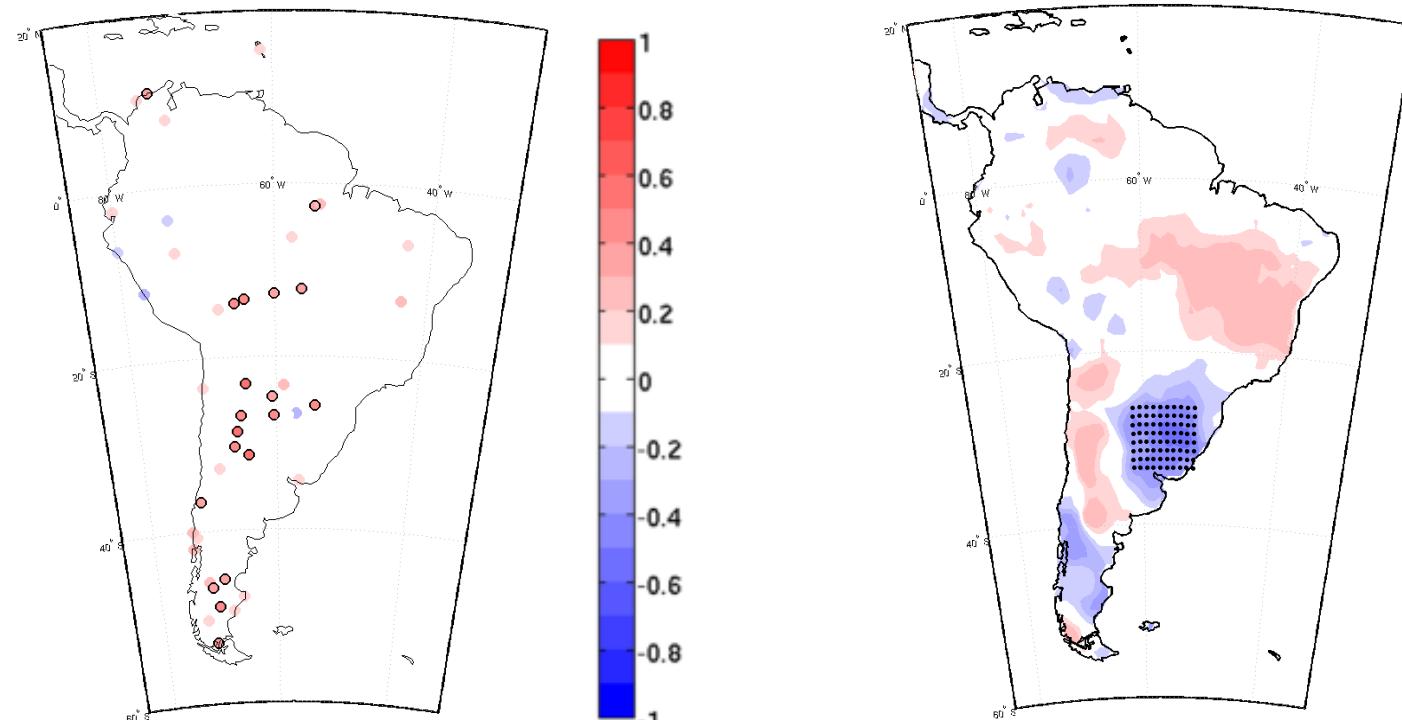
other factors

# T<sub>ia</sub> PC1 SLP / rr



> SA monsoon / SA Seesaw Pattern

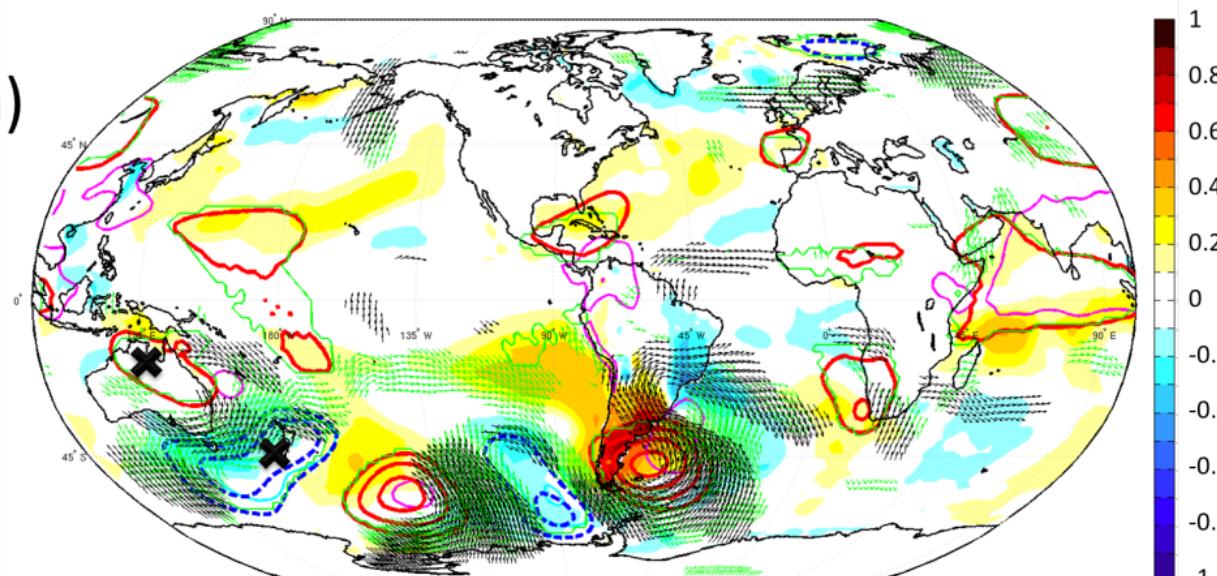
## T\_PC1\_ia: correlation with SLP / rr



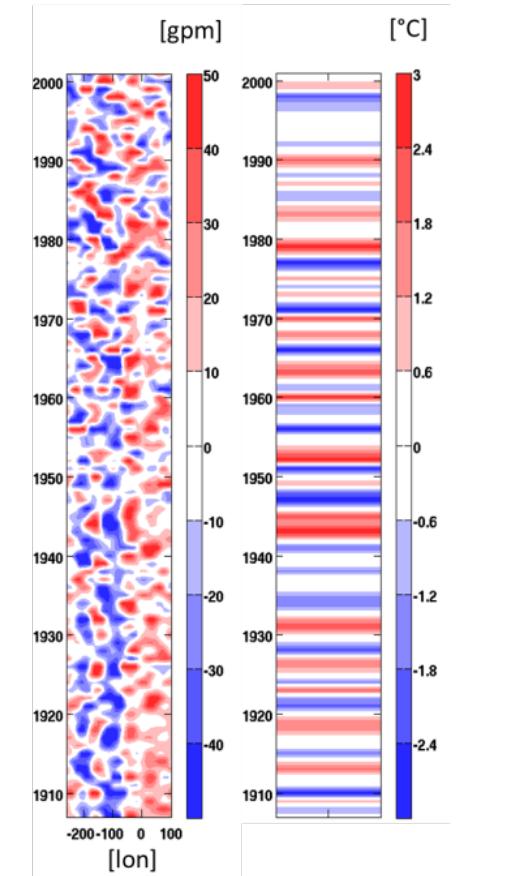
> SA monsoon / SA Seesaw Pattern

# a DJF teleconnection from Oceania: wave train pattern

a)

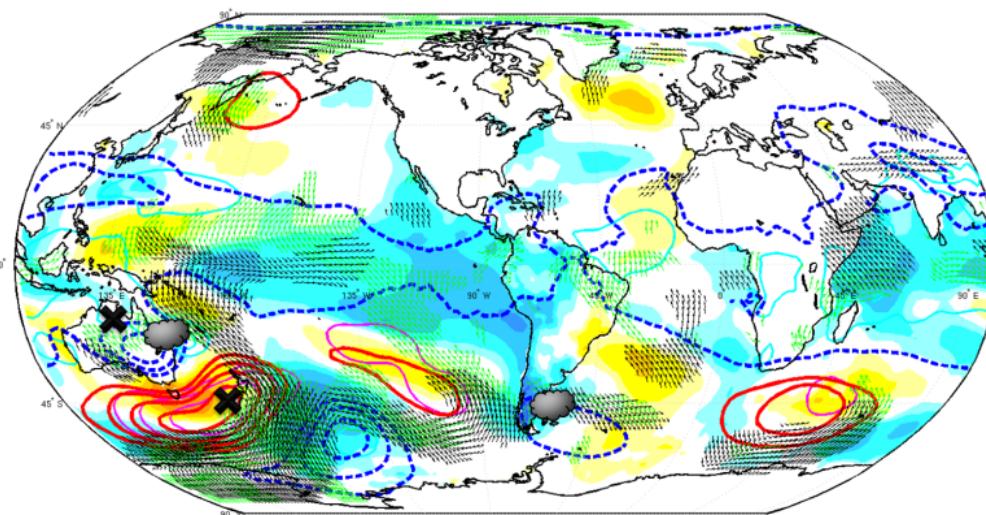


b)

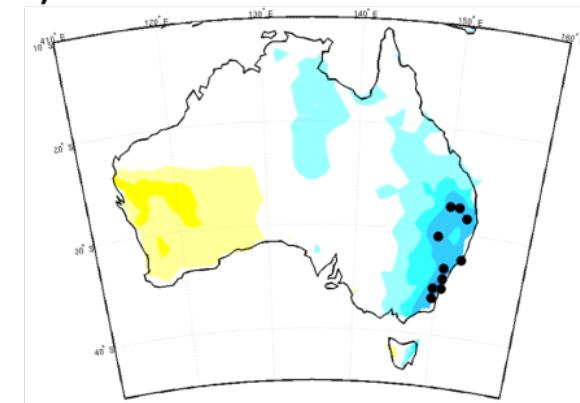


# Australian precipitation as signal

a)

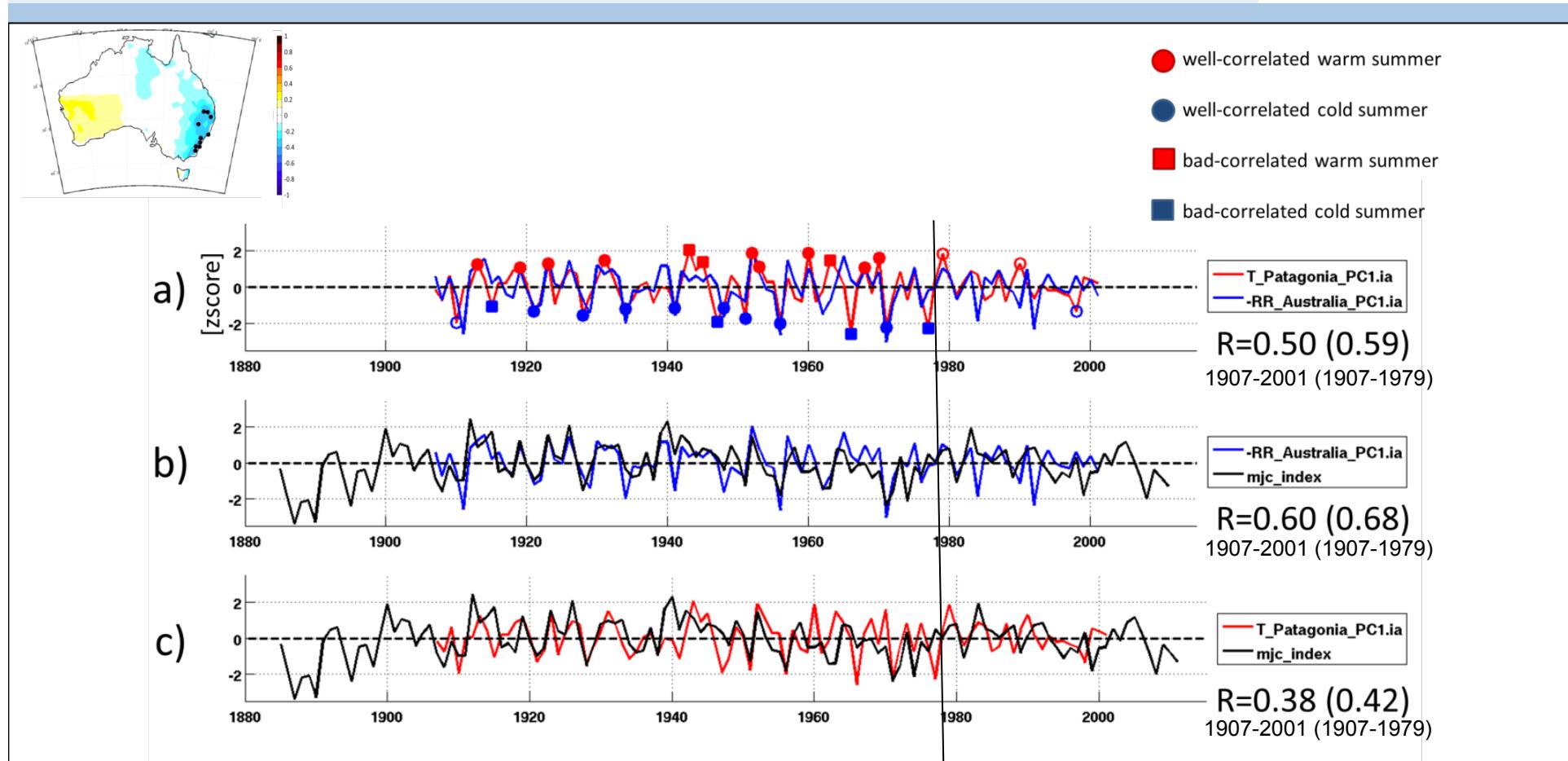


b)

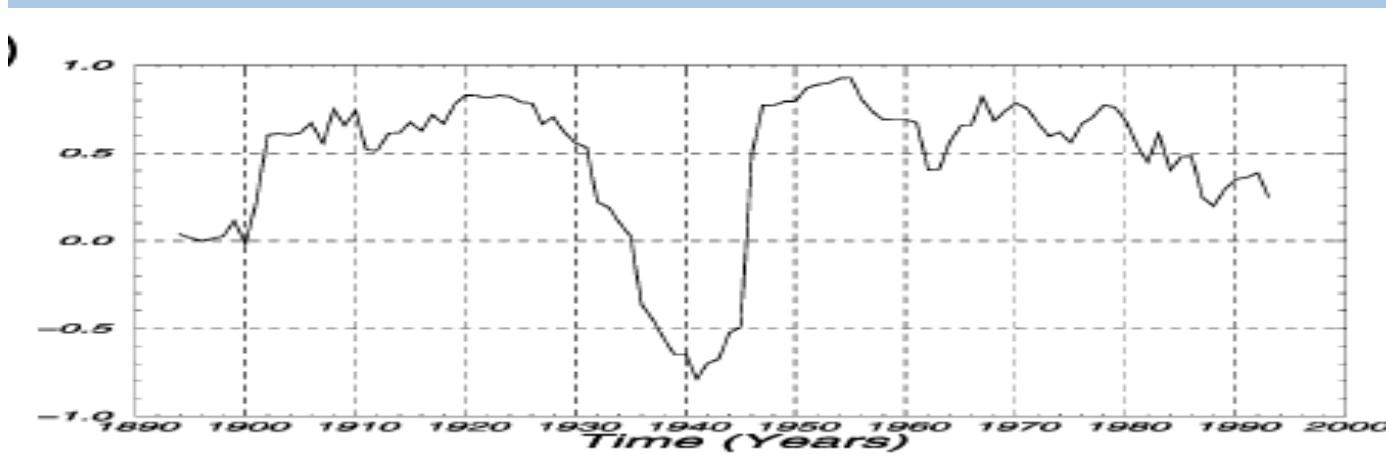
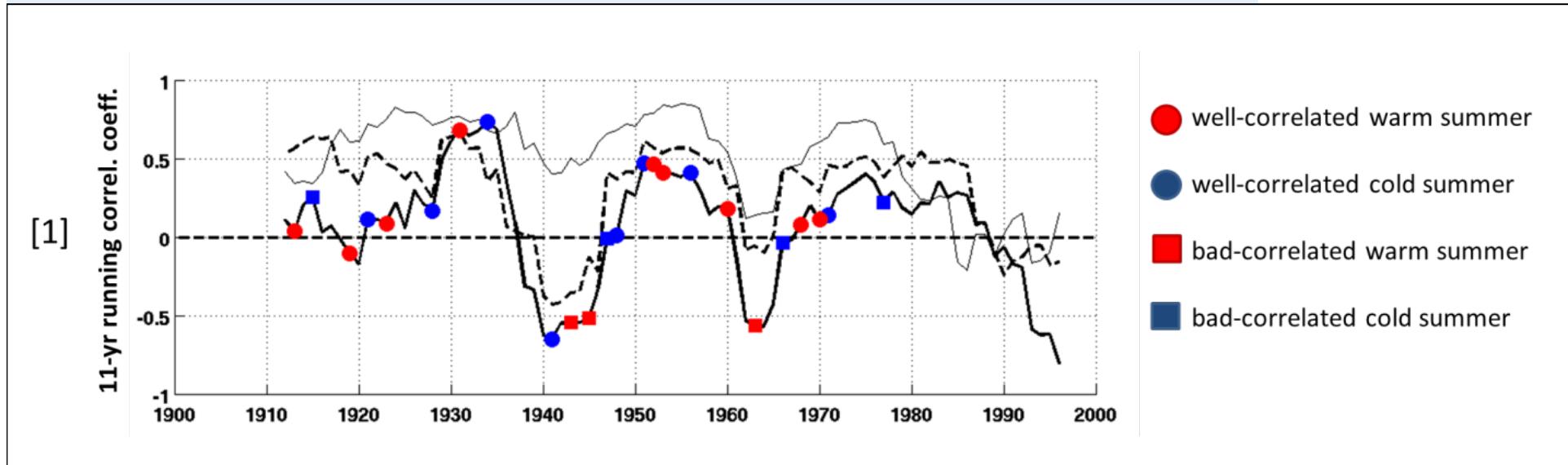


- > deflected wave train over Southern Pacific
- > Australia-New Zealand SLP dipole

## selected *instrumental* indices: (SSA T: GHCN, AUS rr: UDel, SLP: stations)



# an ENSO signal on the teleconnection? T\_PC1\_ia / aus\_rr\_PC1\_ia



Cai et al. [2001]