

2356-8

Targeted Training Activity: ENSO-Monsoon in the Current and Future Climate

30 July - 10 August, 2012

Teleconnections associated with ENSO

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6. ENSO TELECONNECTIONS

A. OBSERVED ENSO EFFECTS

GLOBAL

ON PRECIPITATION

ON RESOURCES

STREAMFLOW

MAIZE PRODUCTION

MALARIA

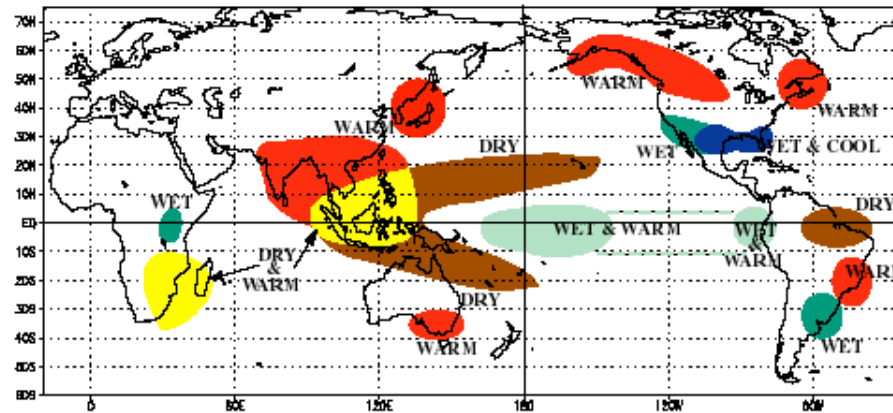
B. UNDERSTANDING OF ENSO TELECONNECTIONS

SIMPLE COUPLED MODELS

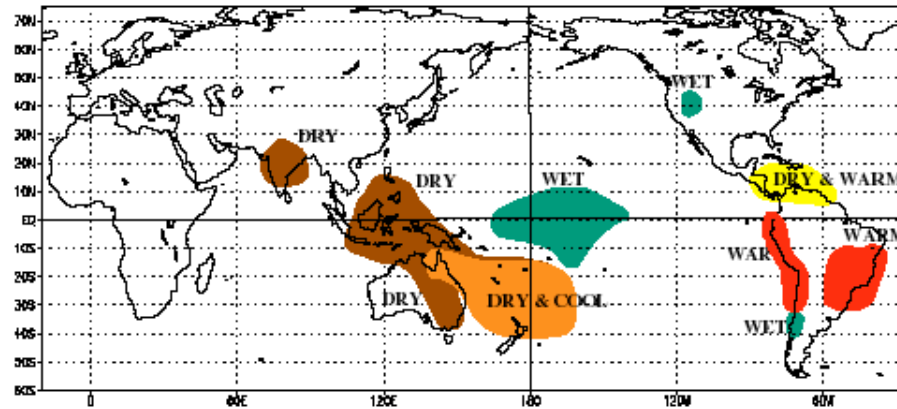
COUPLED CLIMATE MODELS

A. ENSO EFFECTS

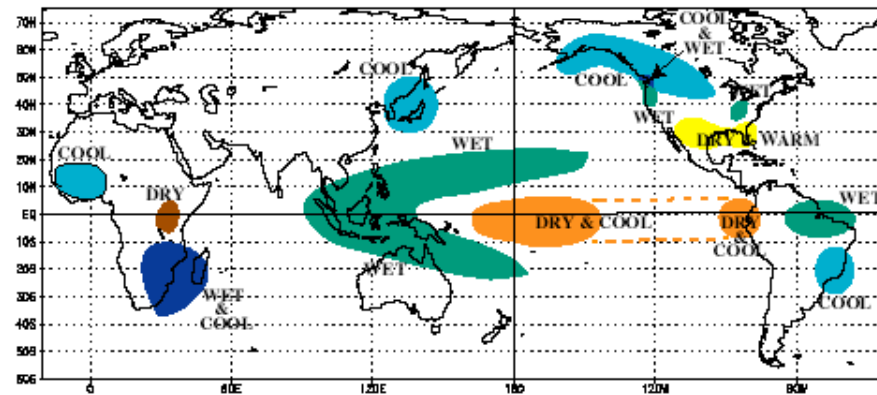
WARM EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS DECEMBER - FEBRUARY



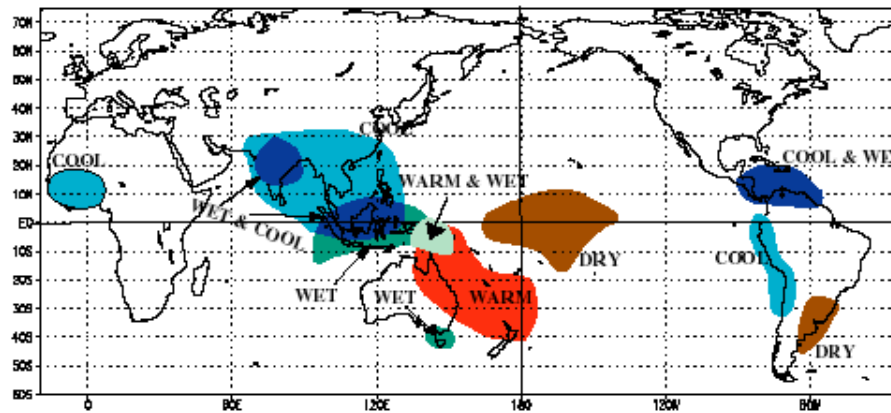
WARM EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS JUNE - AUGUST

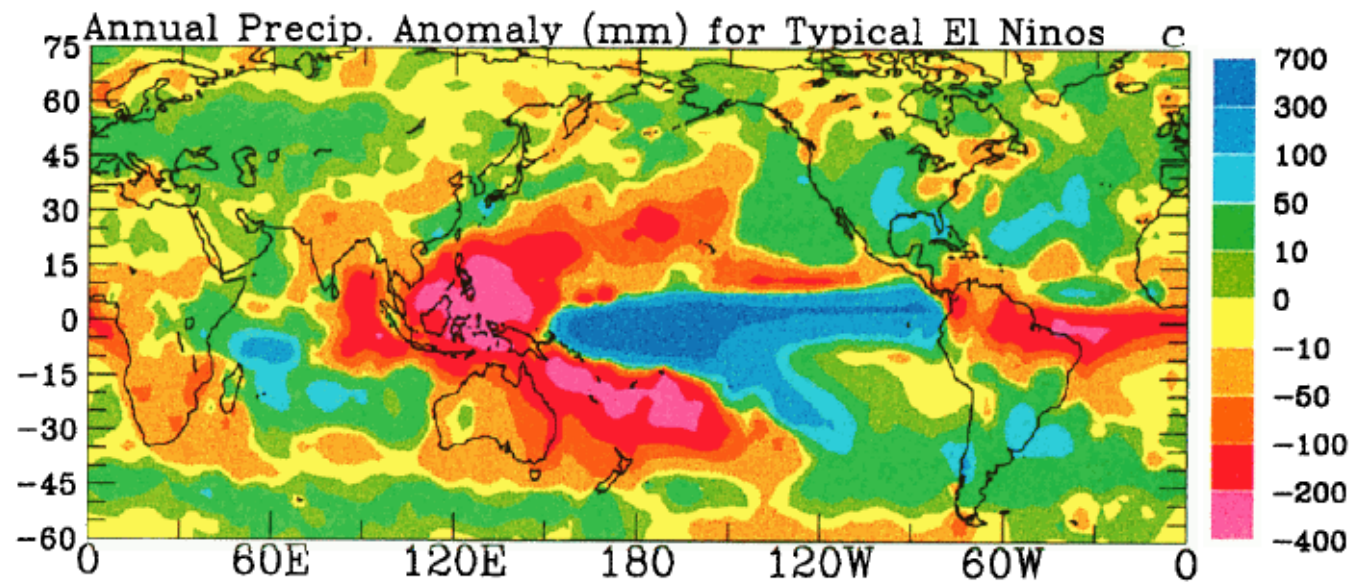


COLD EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS DECEMBER - FEBRUARY



COLD EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS JUNE - AUGUST



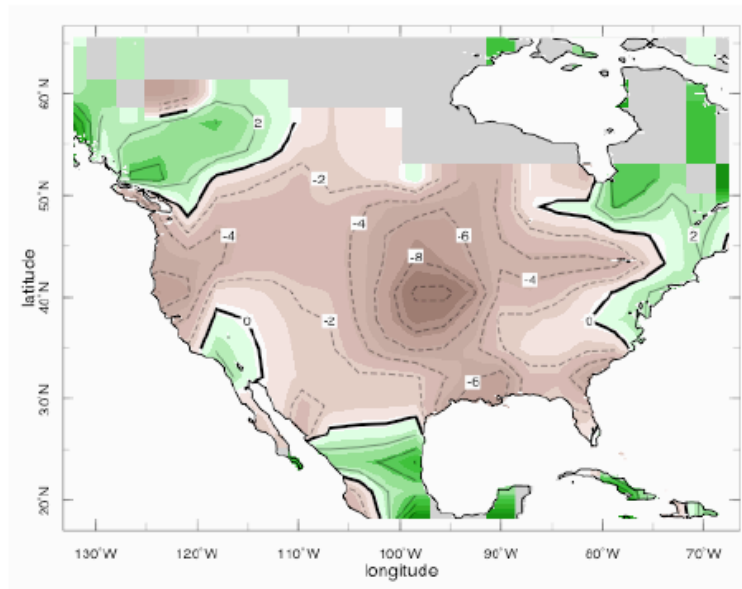


Dai and Wigley (2000) 1900-1998

Decadal time scale ENSO-related teleconnections (Cane and Clement)

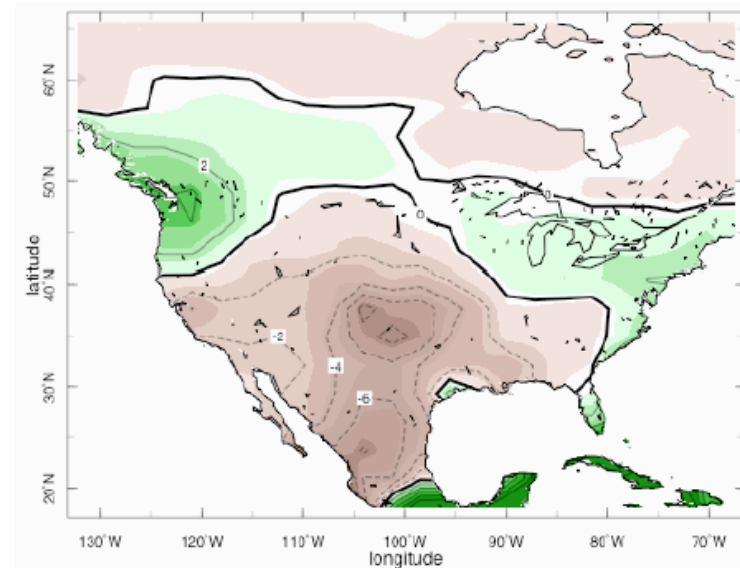
Precipitation Anomaly 1932-1939

OBSERVED



Contour interval = 2 mm/month

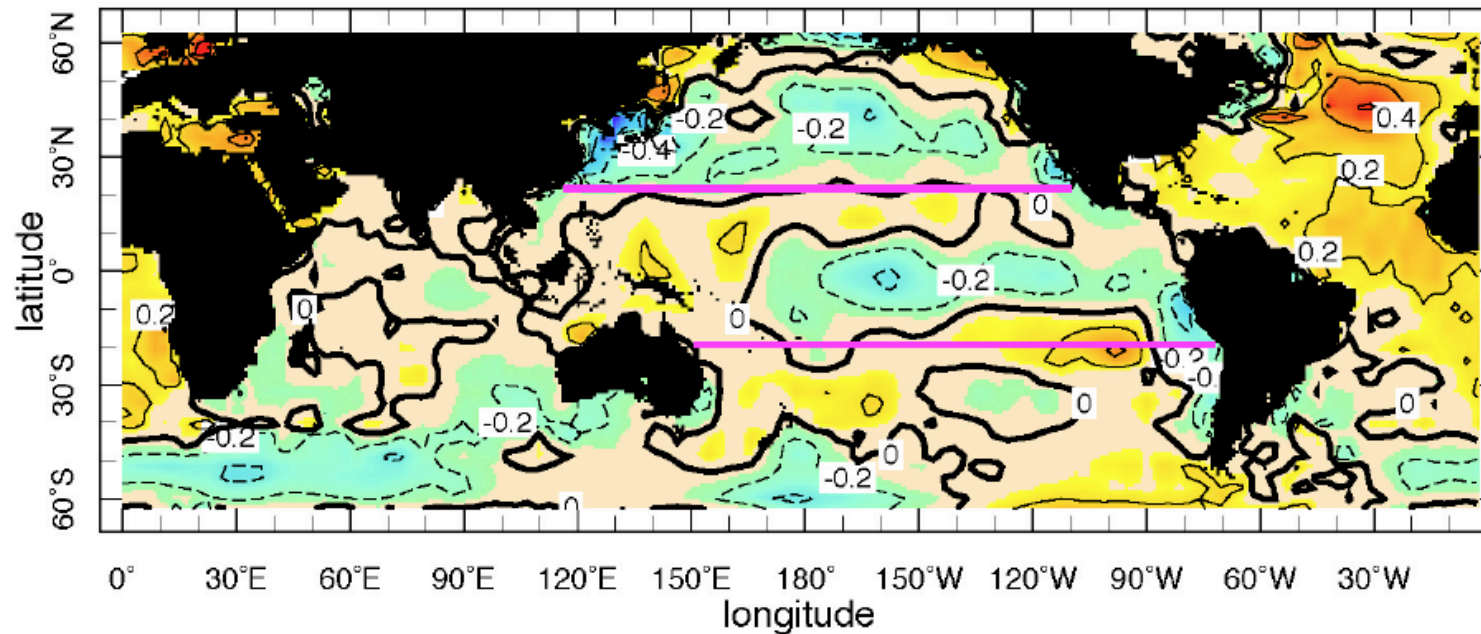
GOGA MODEL



**GOGA MODEL = Global Sea
Surface Temperature Specified**

Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly 1932-1939

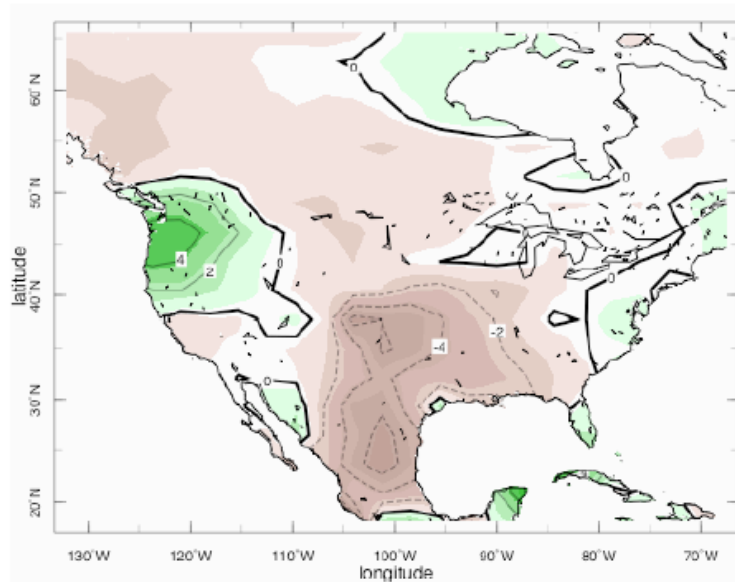
OBSERVED



Contour interval = 0.2°C

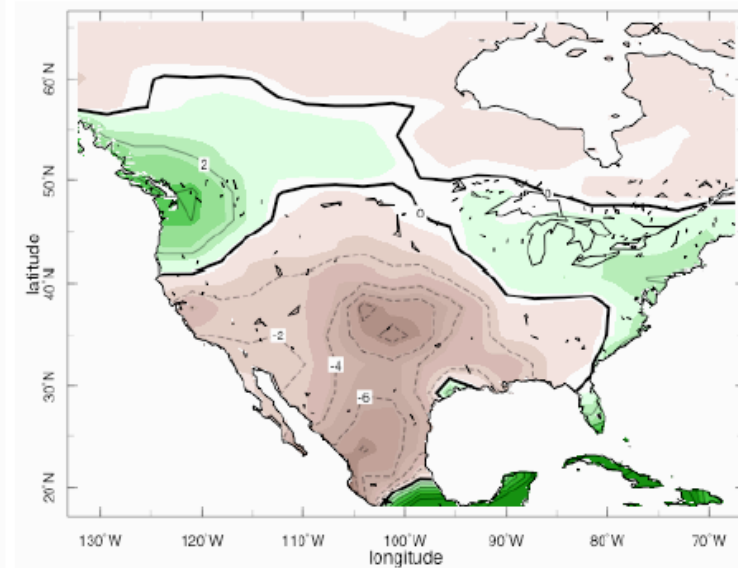
Precipitation Anomaly 1932-1939

POGA-ML MODEL



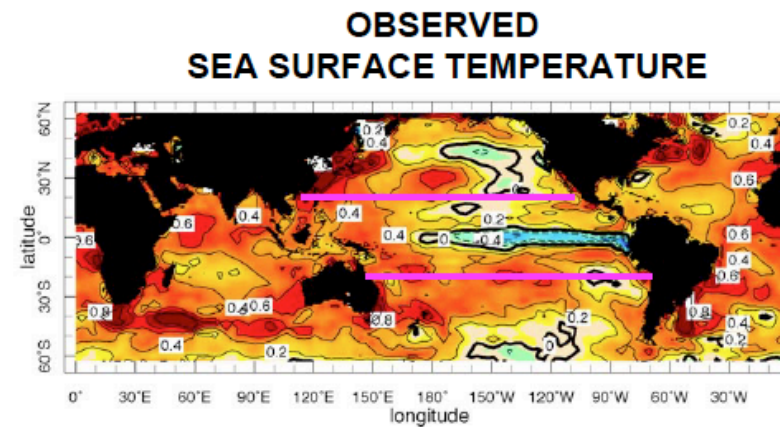
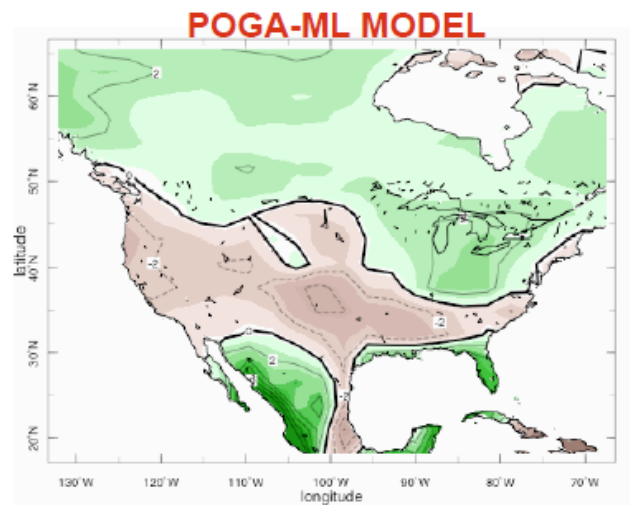
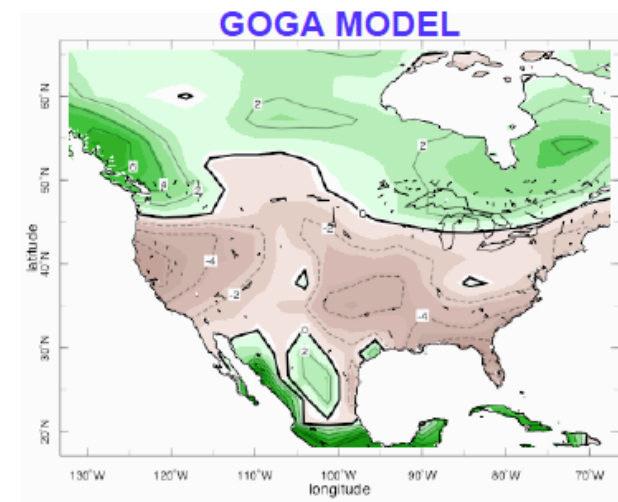
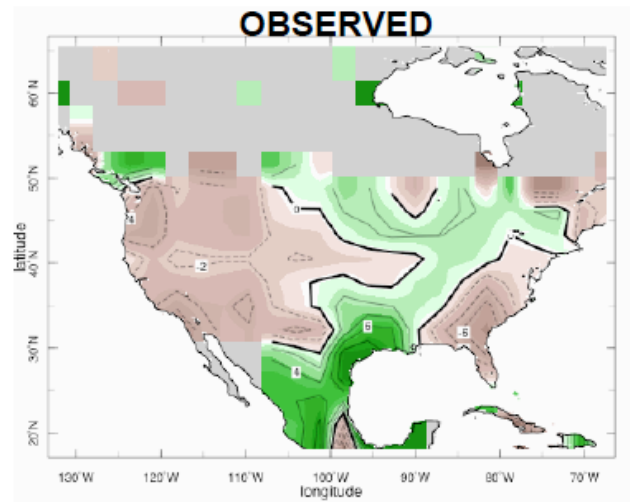
**POGA-ML MODEL = Only
Tropical Pacific Sea Surface
Temperature Specified**

GOGA MODEL

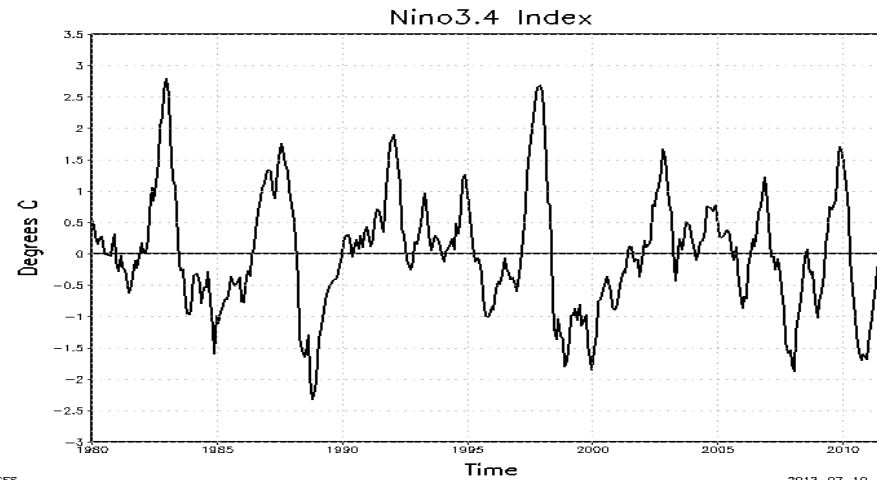


**GOGA MODEL = Global Sea
Surface Temperature Specified**

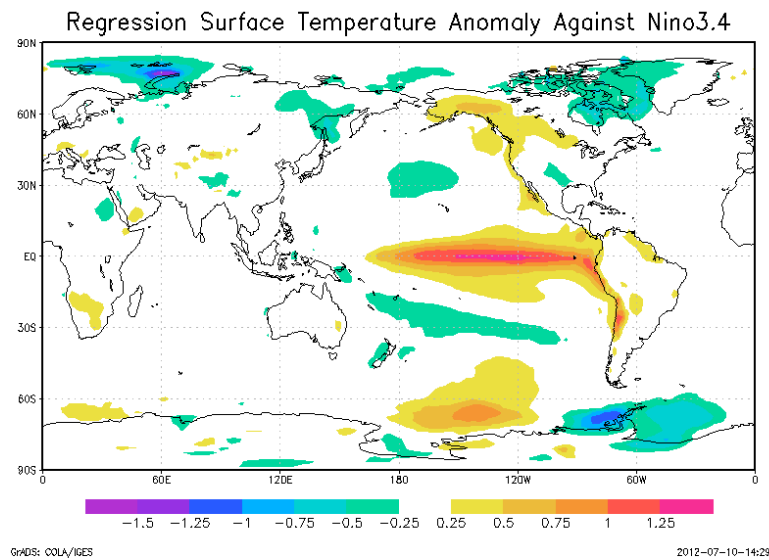
Precipitation Anomaly 1998-2004



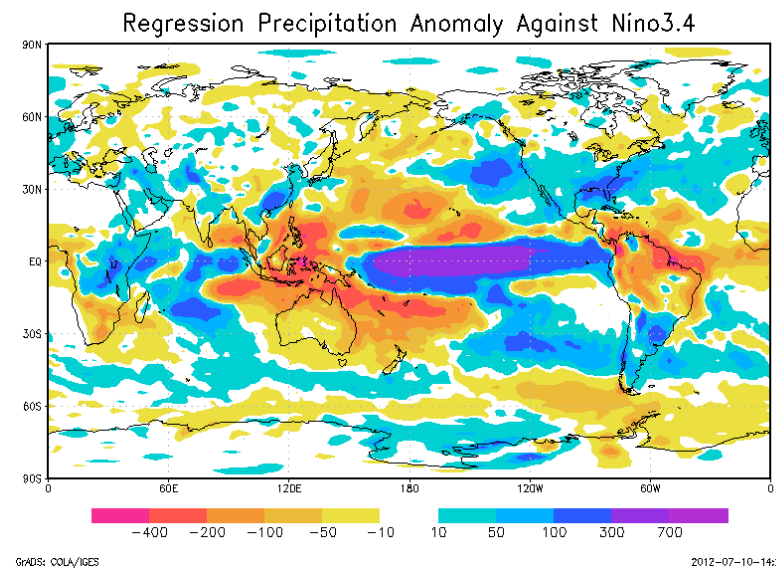
Regressions from NCEP Reanalysis 1980-2011



NINO3.4



T SFC

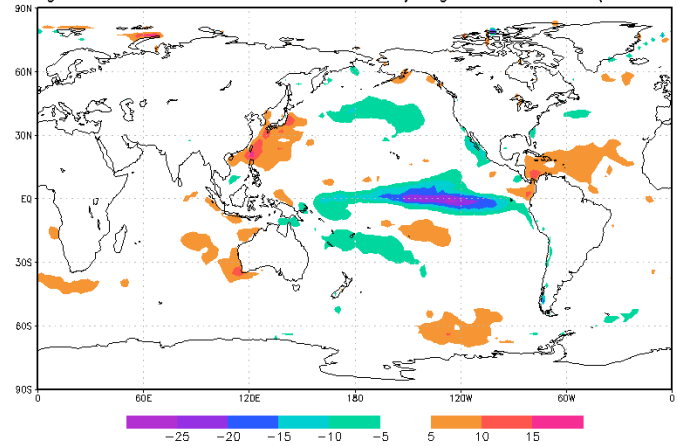


PRECIP

Surface Heat Flux

NET

Regression Surface Heat Flux Anomaly Against Nino3.4 (+ down)

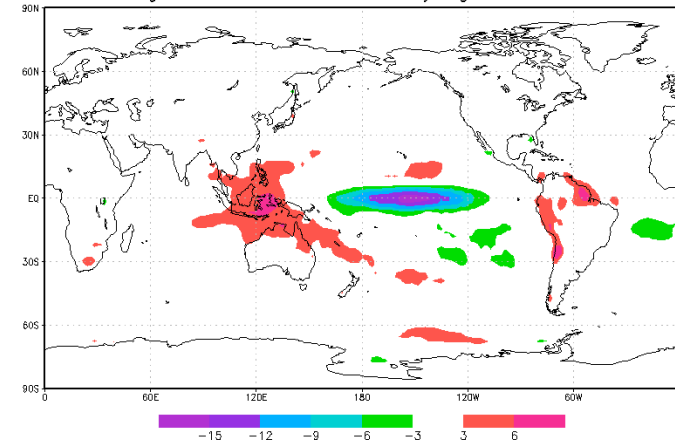


GMS: COLA/IGES

2012-07-10-14:30

SOLAR

Regression Solar Flux Anomaly Against Nino3.4

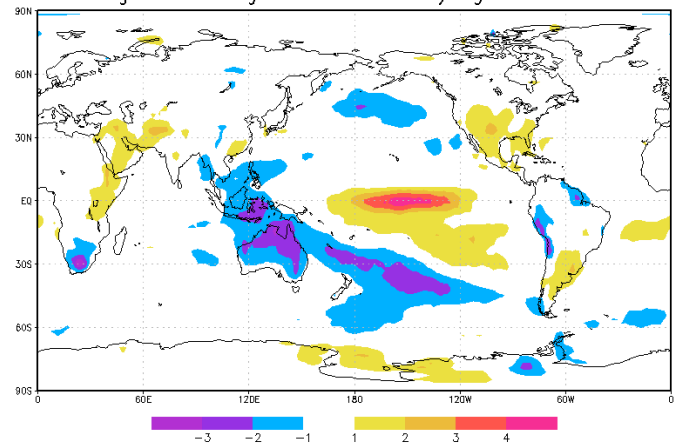


GMS: COLA/IGES

2012-07-10-14:30

LONGWAVE

Regression Longwave Flux Anomaly Against Nino3.4

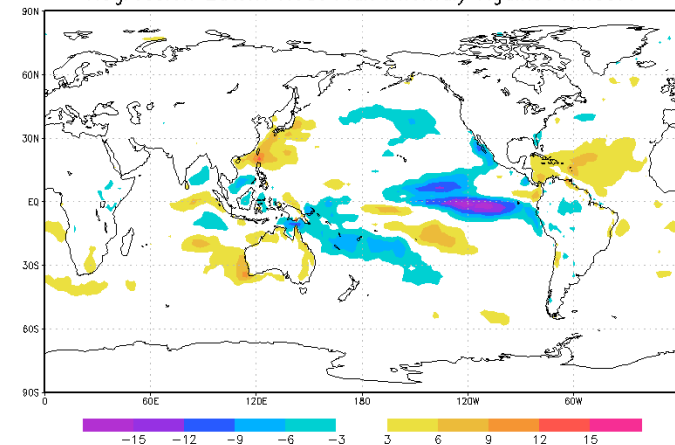


GMS: COLA/IGES

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LATENT

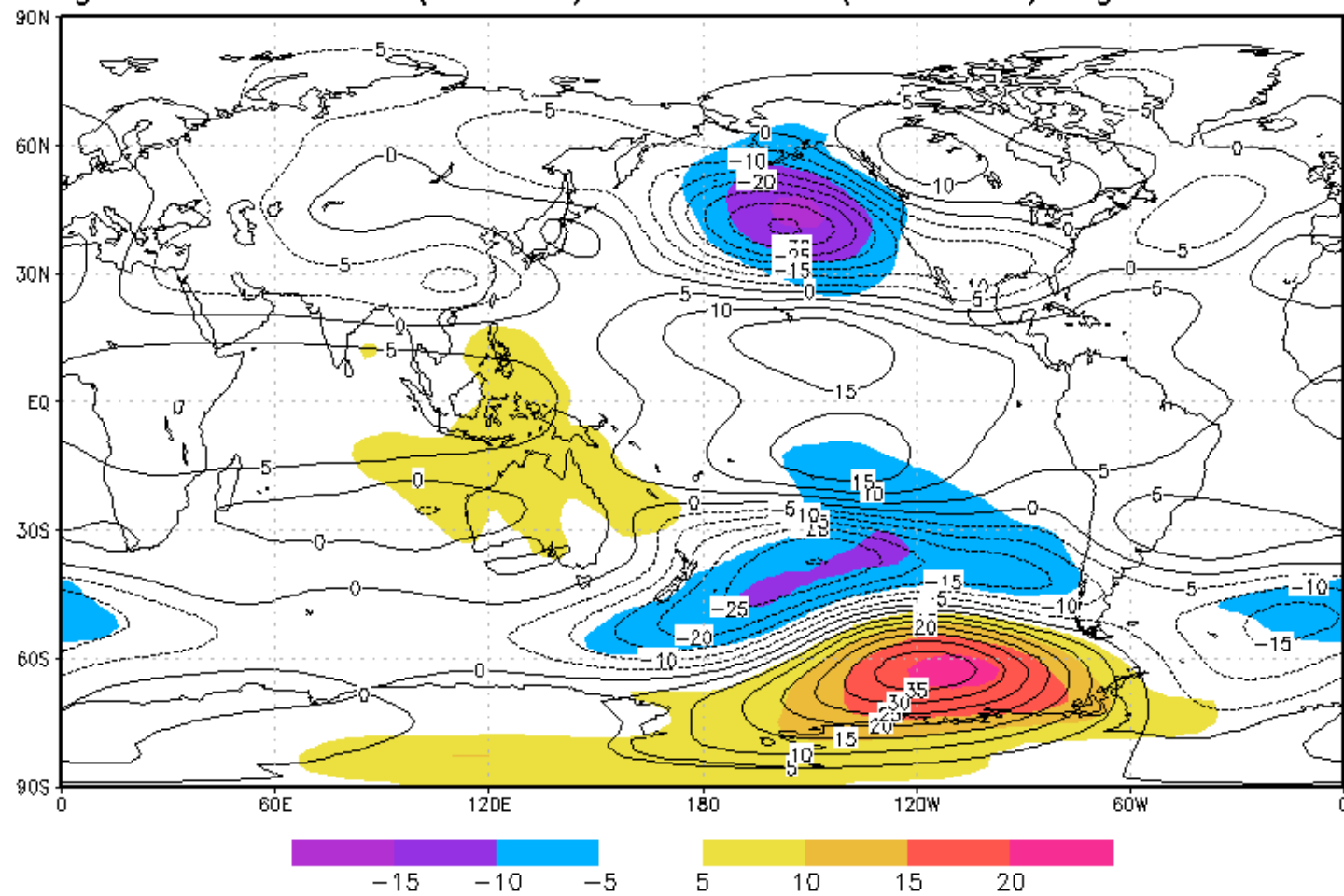
Regression Latent Heat Flux Anomaly Against Nino3.4



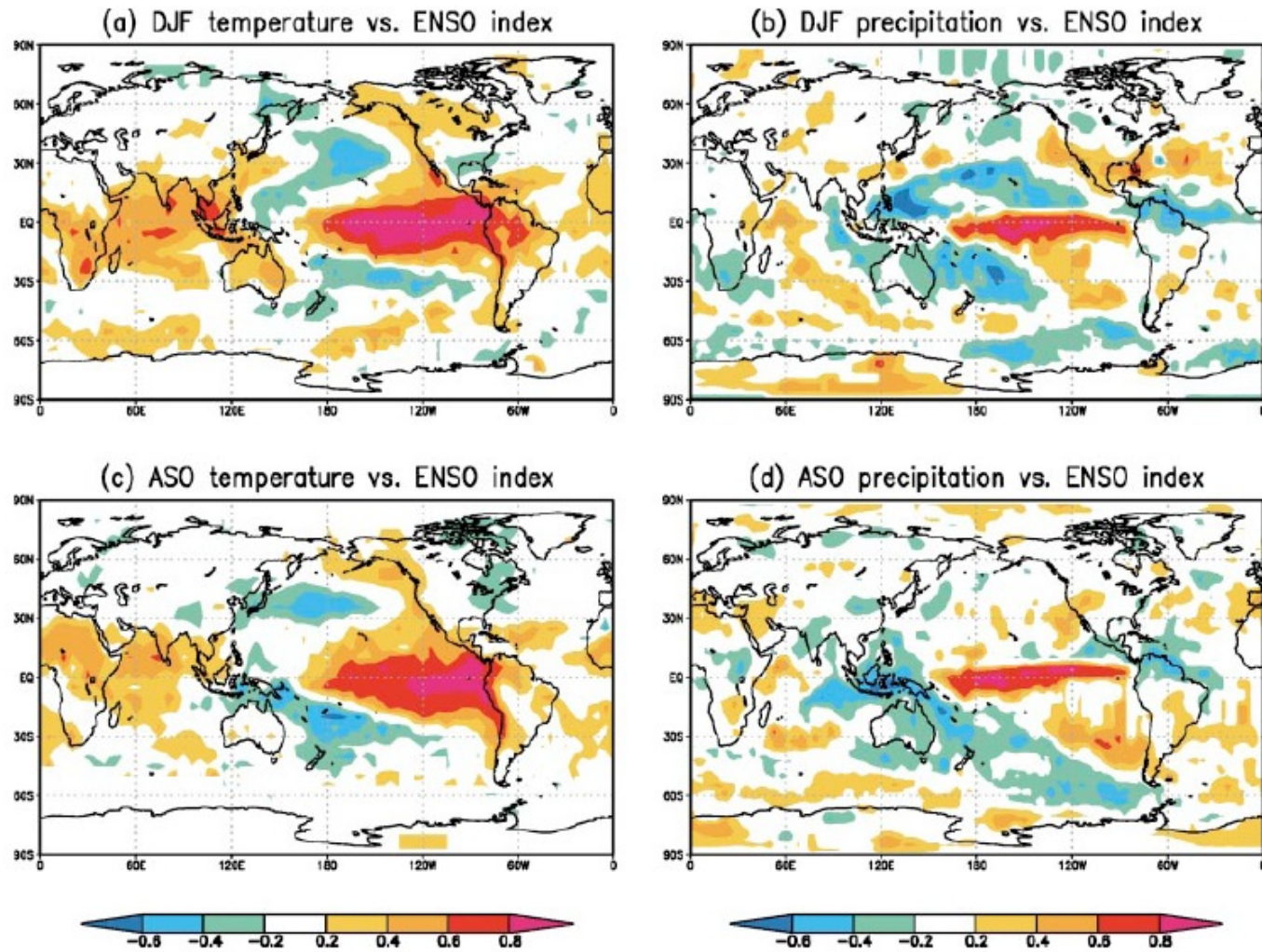
GMS: COLA/IGES

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Regression Z1000 (shaded) and Z300 (contours) Against Nino3.4



Seasonality of Teleconnections



Schimel (2003)

From Bladé presentation 2008 ICTP Teleconnections Workshop

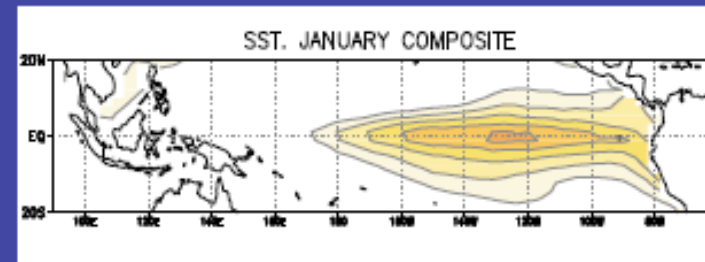
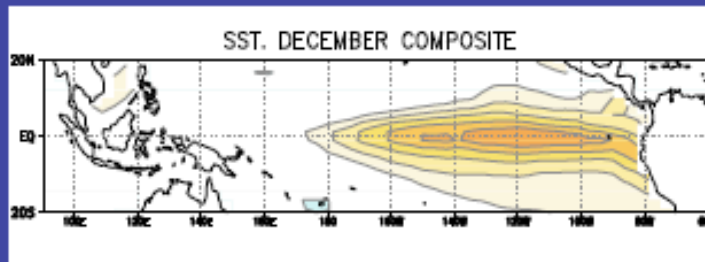
OBSERVATIONS: EL NIÑO COMPOSITES (1950-1999)

9 event composite of 200-hPa height and SST anomalies

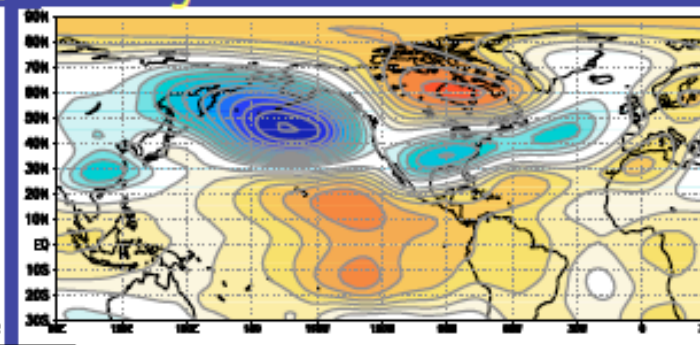
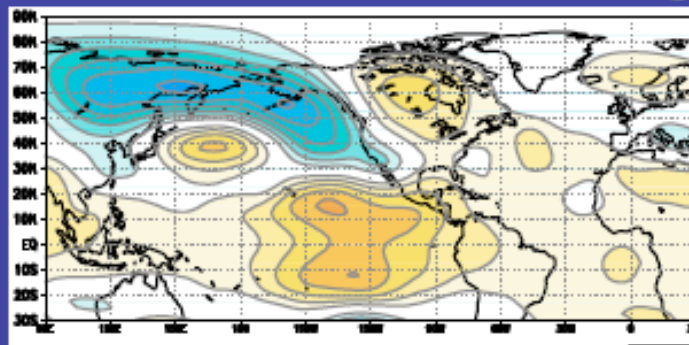
DECEMBER

SST

JANUARY



similar SST forcing



Z-200

but very different wavetrains

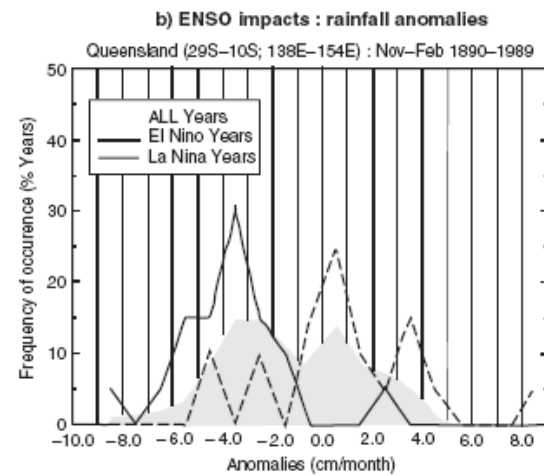
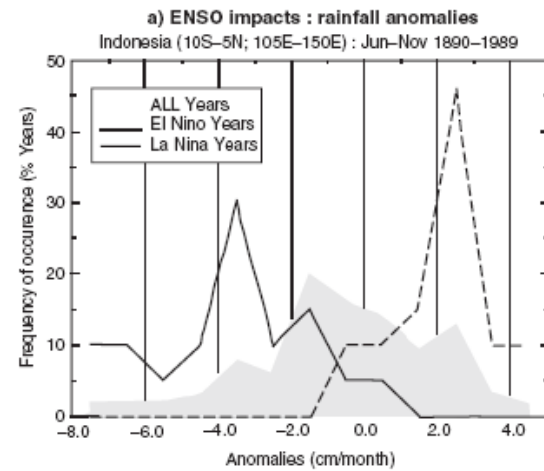


Figure 2.27. Rainfall anomalies a) Over Indonesia, and b) Over Queensland, Australia during warm ENSO years (solid) and cold ENSO years (dashed). The average over all years is shaded. (Courtesy of the IRI.)

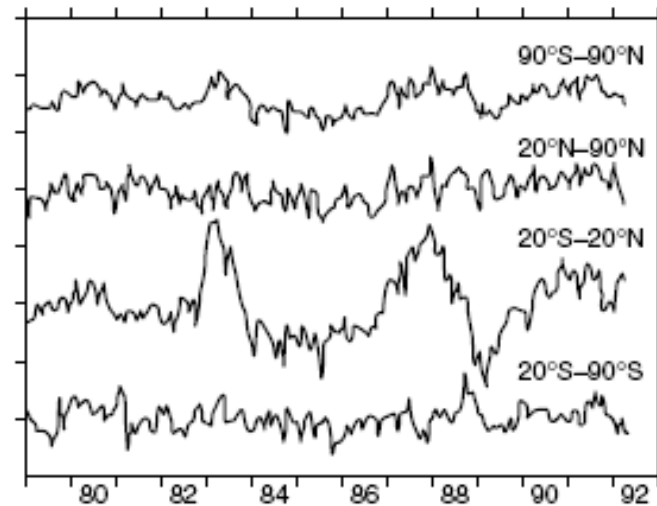
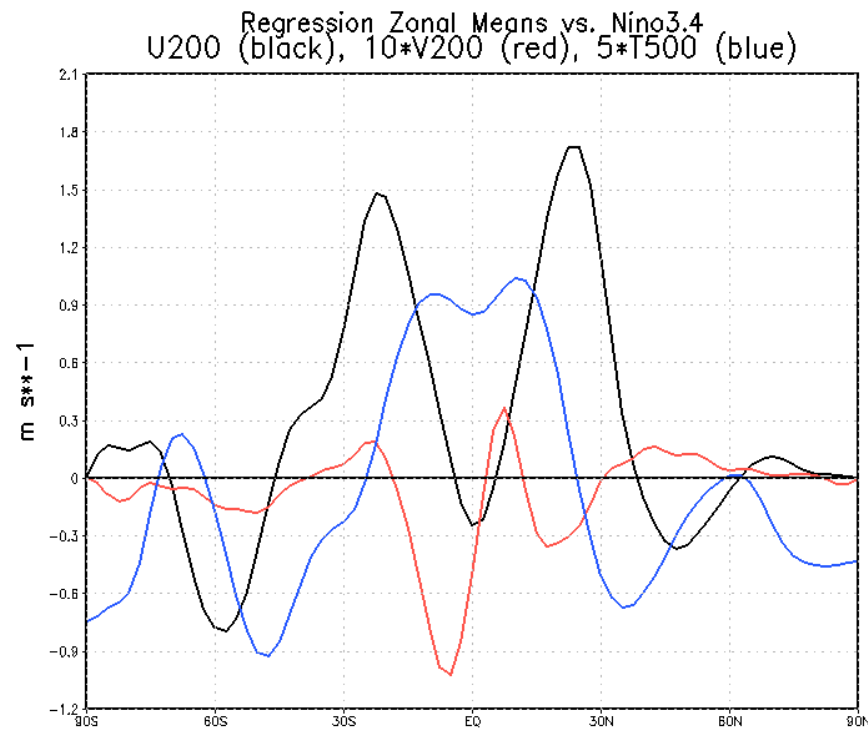


Figure 2.29. Zonally averaged temperature anomalies in the indicated latitude bands from the microwave sounding unit (MSU) vertically averaged over the atmosphere. The vertical tick interval is 0.5 K. (From Yulaeva and Wallace, 1994.)

ENSO AFFECTS THE TEMPERATURE OF THE GLOBAL TROPICS AND THROUGH THIS THE GLOBALLY AVERAGED TEMPERATURE.

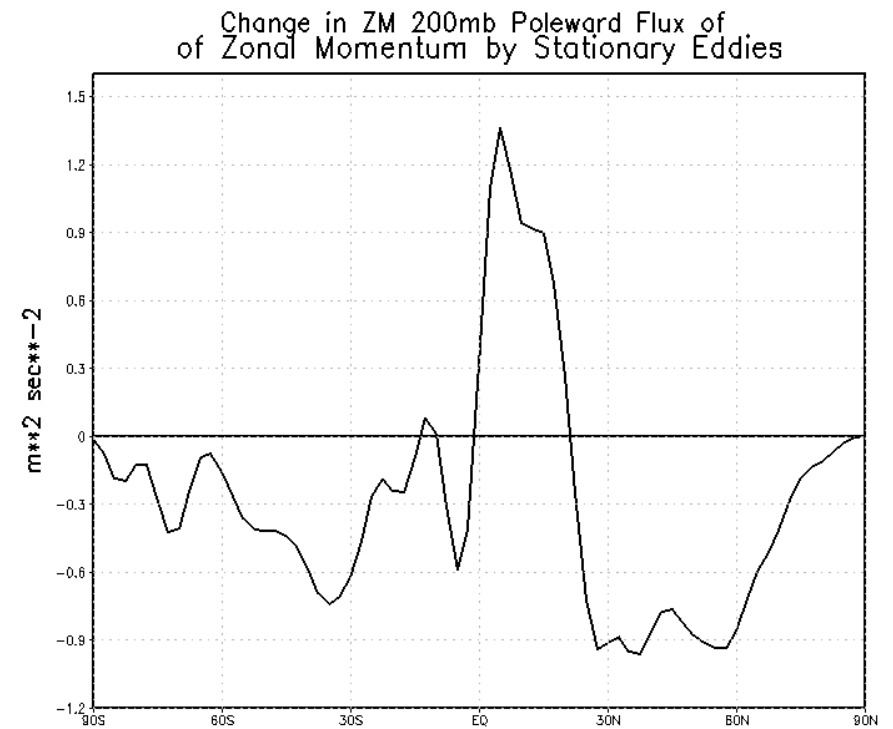
Regressions of NINO3.4 Against Zonal Means at 200mb

ENSO Teleconnections are Global



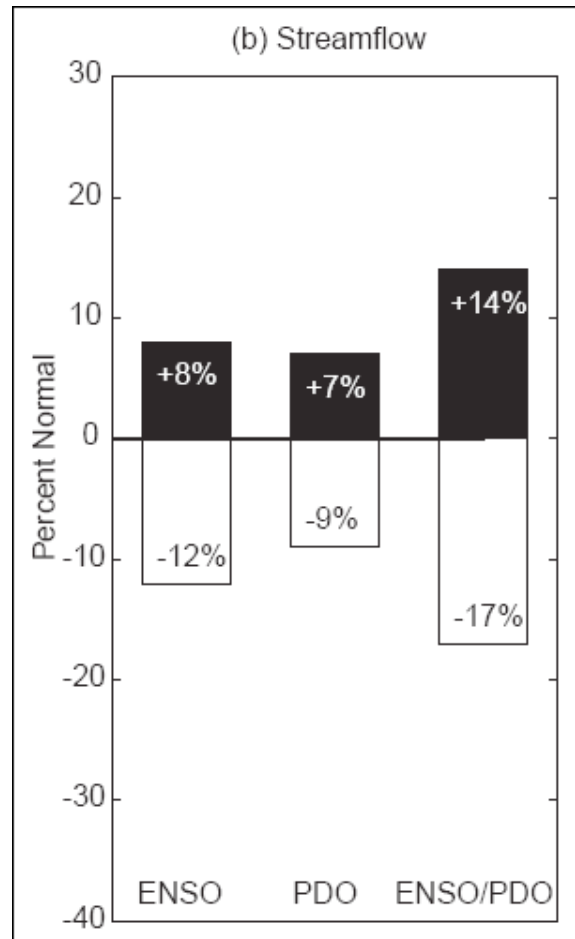
S: COLA/IGES

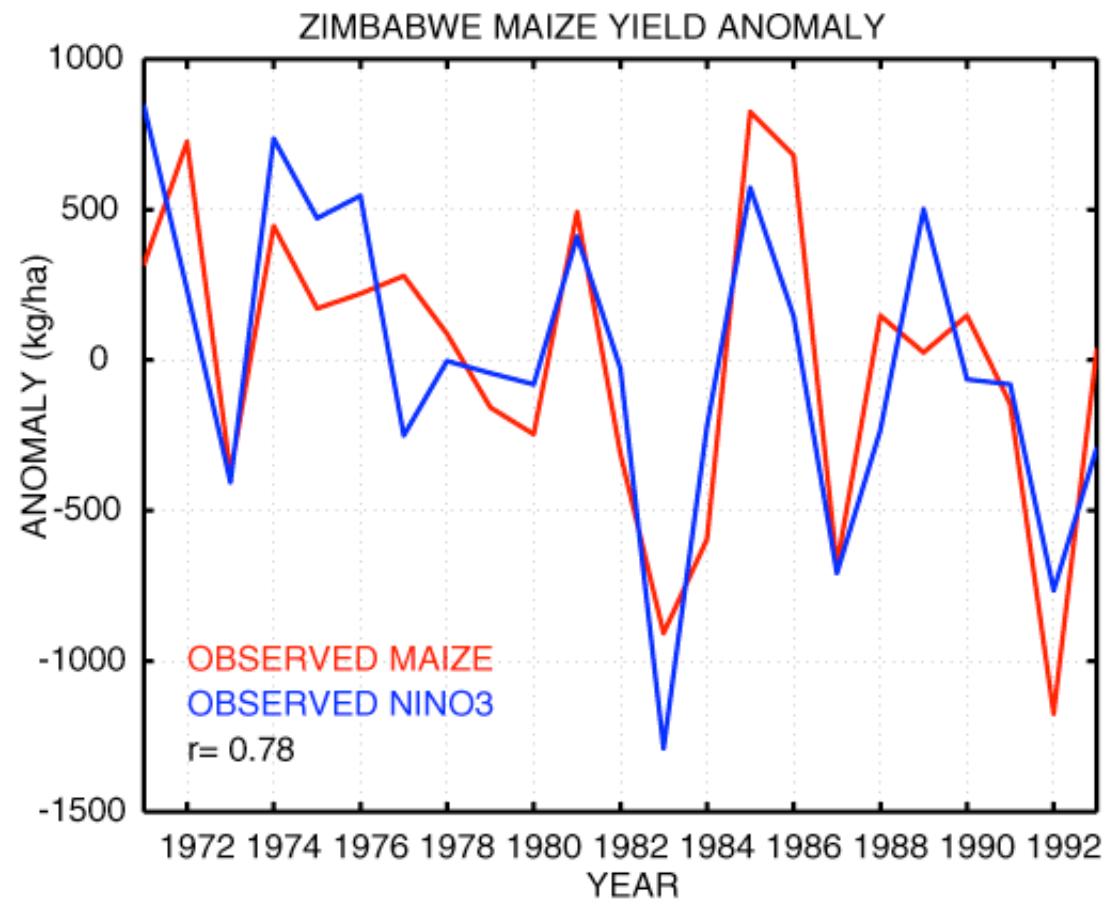
2012-07-11-14:48 GrADS: COLA/IGES



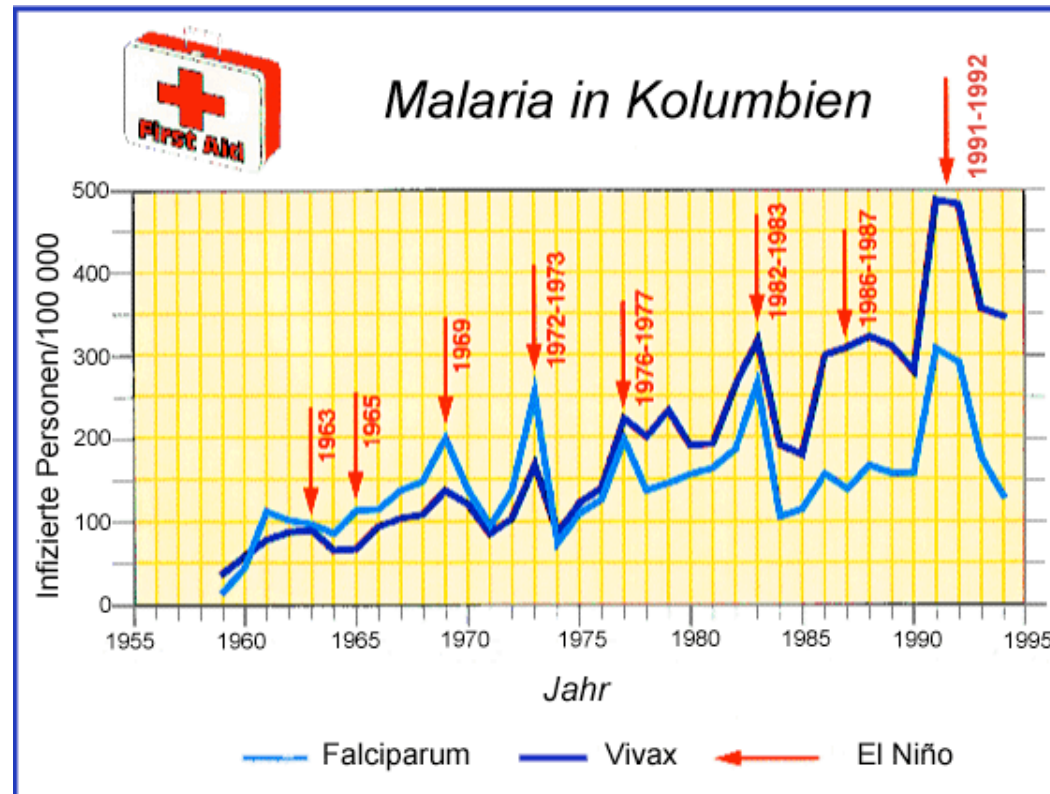
2012-07-11-14:48

Streamflow in the Pacific Northwest of the US (Shaded corresponds to cold phases of ENSO)





(Cane et al, 1994)



<http://www.mpimet.mpg.de/en/aktuelles/presse/faq/das-el-nino-southern-oscillation-ensophenomen/>

MECHANISMS FOR ENSO TELECONNECTIONS

A. ZONAL AND MERIDIONAL PROPAGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC ROSSBY AND KELVIN WAVES

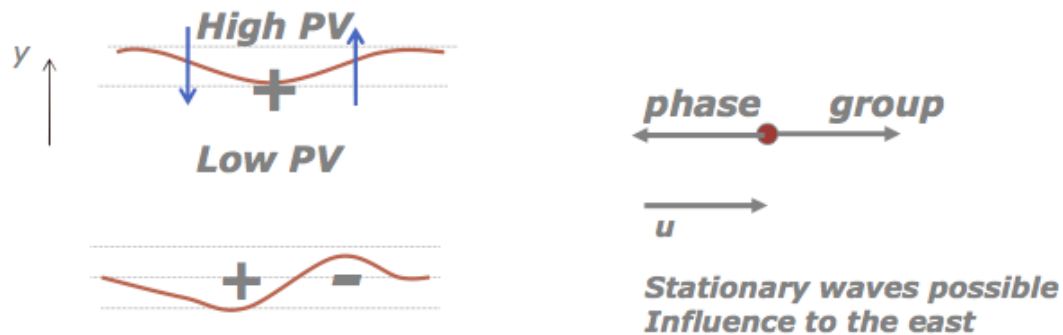
B. WALKER CIRCULATION

From Hoskins presentation at 2008 ICTP Workshop on Teleconnections

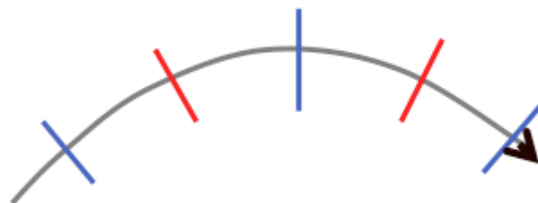
Imperial College
London

 The University of Reading

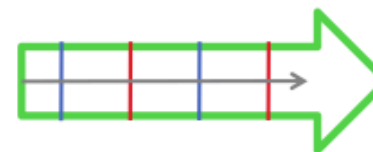
3. Rossby wave propagation - horizontal



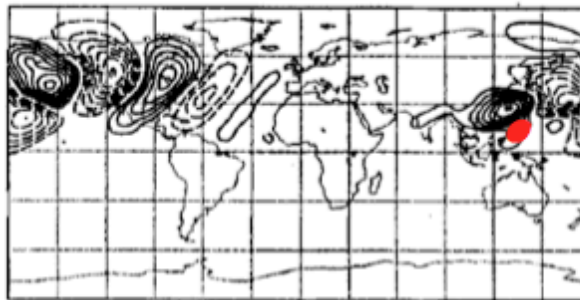
On the sphere and influenced by the ambient jets



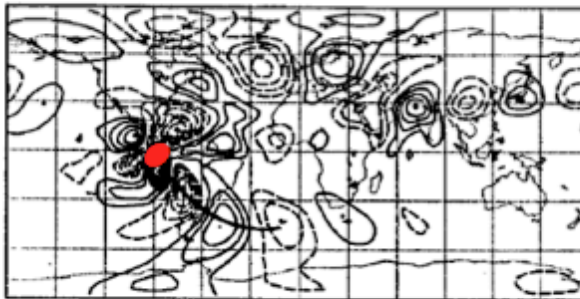
Strong jets can act as waveguides



Propagation of Rossby waves from regions of tropical convection



After 9 days

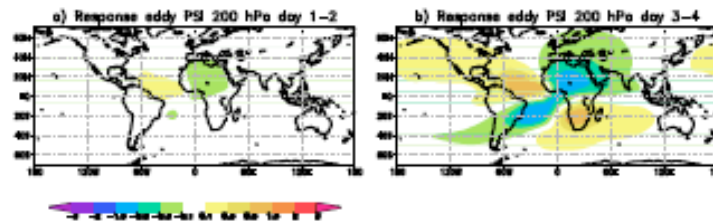


After 9 days

Ambrizzi and Hoskins (1997)

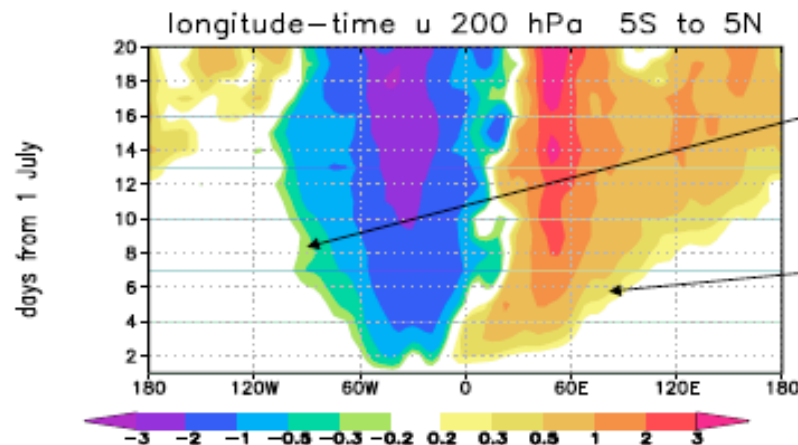
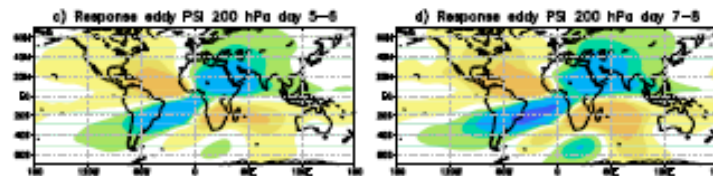
From Kucharski presentation 2008 ICTP Teleconnections Workshop

Time-evolution of Response



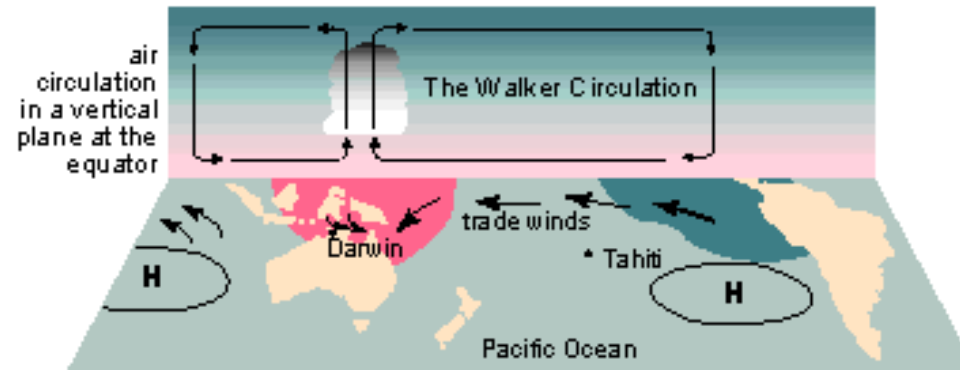
Initial 200 hPa Streamfunction response

Everything consistent with Gill-Matsuno-type quadrupole Response as in Jin and Hoskins (1995), JAS

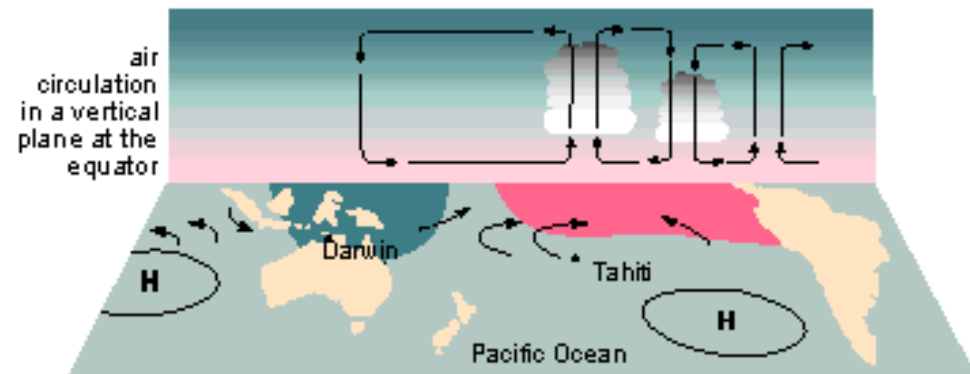


Walker Circulation

Typical Walker circulation pattern



Walker circulation during El Niño



warmer sea cooler sea (H) typical summer positions of high pressure systems surface winds

STATUS OF UNDERSTANDING OF ENSO TELECONNECTIONS

- **TROPICAL-EXTRATROPICAL TELECONNECTIONS**

ROSSBY WAVE PROPAGATION

- **STEADY LINEAR MODELS PRODUCE REALISTIC-LOOKING ROSSBY WAVE TRAINS FROM NEAR-EQUATORIAL HEATING**
- **UPGRADING TO REALISTIC BASIC STATES LEADS TO UNREALISTIC ROSSBY WAVE RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS UNLESS UNPHYSICAL DAMPING (A LA GILL MODEL) IS ADDED**
- **LINEAR DYNAMICAL DIAGNOSTICS IMPLICATE A MIDLATITUDE VORTICITY SOURCE RATHER THAN LOW LATITUDE HEATING AS FORCING THE TELECONNECTIONS**
 - **THERE IS NO EXPLANATION FOR THE CAUSE OF THE MIDLATITUDE VORTICITY SOURCE OR ITS LINK TO THE TROPICAL HEATING**

- **ZONAL TELECONNECTIONS WITHIN THE TROPICS: GIVEN THE ENSO HEATING, WHERE IS THE PRECIPITATION INFLUENCED IN THE REST OF THE TROPICAL BELT AND WHY?**

WALKER CIRCULATION

- **HEUISTIC PICTURE, BUT NO DYNAMICAL UNDERPINNING AND NO REAL APPLICATION**

TROPICAL WAVES

- **EMPIRICAL LINEAR OPERATORS CAN BE DEVELOPED THAT ARE MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN LINEARIZED DYNAMICAL MODELS IN REPRODUCING KNOWN STATISTICS (GRINSUN AND BRANSTATOR 2007)**