Wrap up of Topic #12 on Ocean Circulation

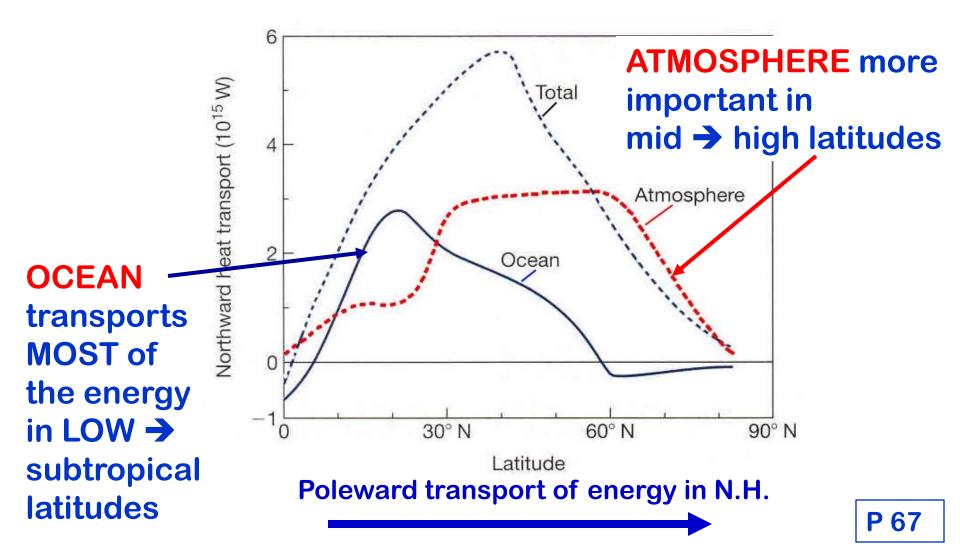
pp 67 in Class Notes

TOPIC #13 NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING

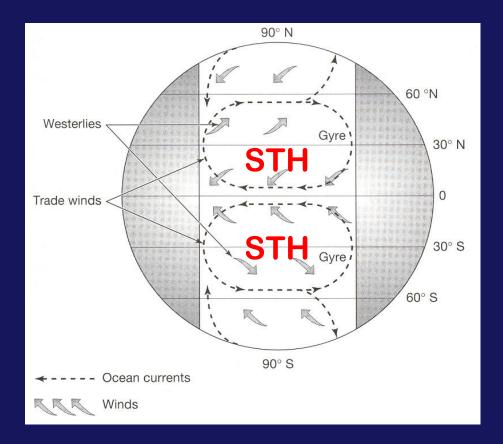
(& Short-Term Climatic Variability)

pp 69-74 in Class Notes

Both ATMOSPHERE & OCEAN play important roles in BALANCING OUT ENERGY SURPLUS & DEFICIT AREAS:



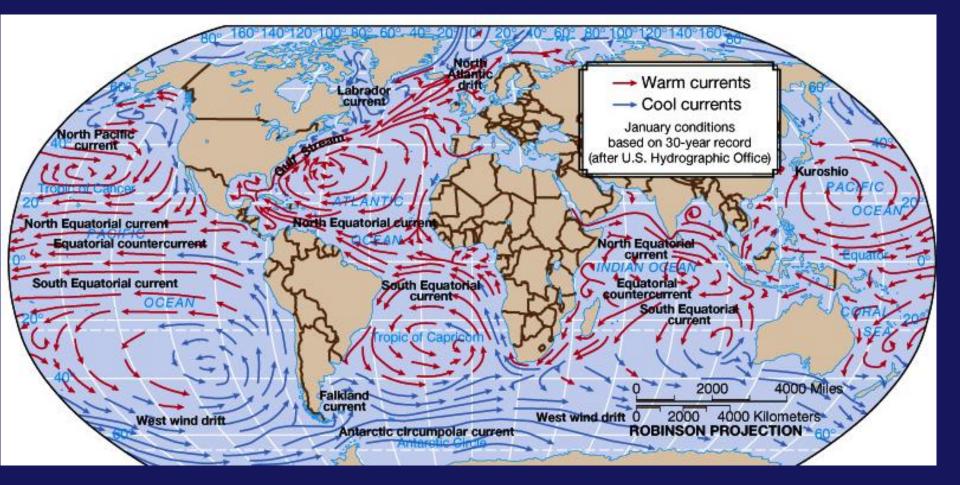
Large OCEAN GYRES = WIND DRIVEN Trade Winds & Westerlies in Oceanic Subtropical HIGH PRESSURE CELLS (STH)



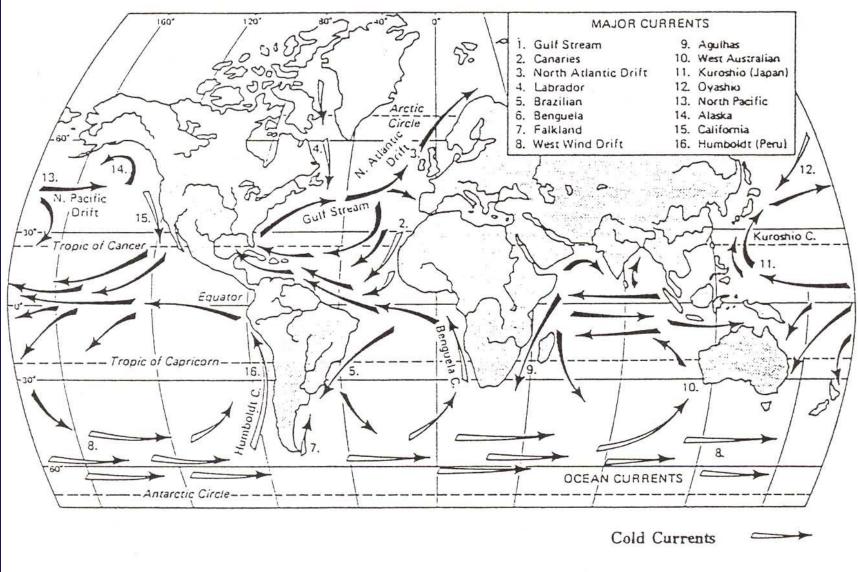
Winds drive SURFACE ocean currents

p 66

Energy stored in the ocean can be transferred via WARM OCEAN CURRENTS



WARM & COLD SURFACE OCEAN CURRENTS:

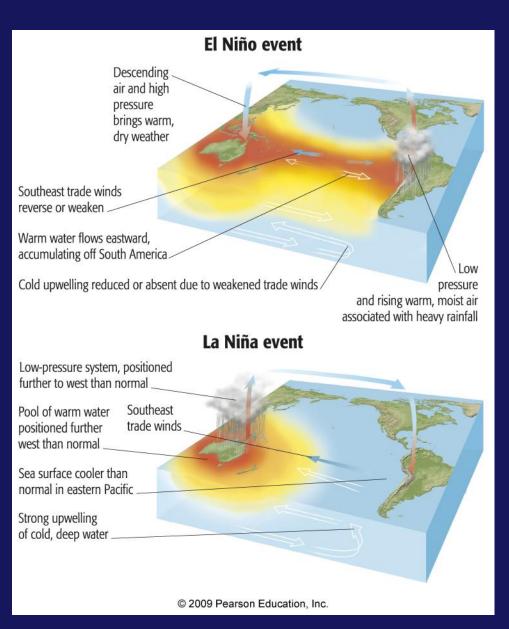


Warm Currents

p 66

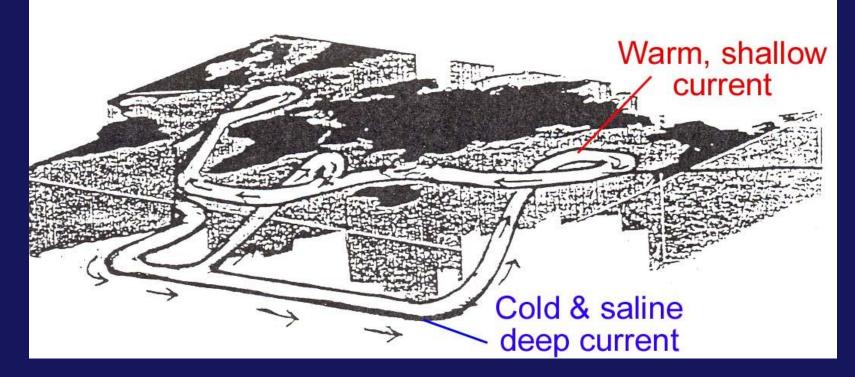
EL Niño & La Niña

ANIMATION



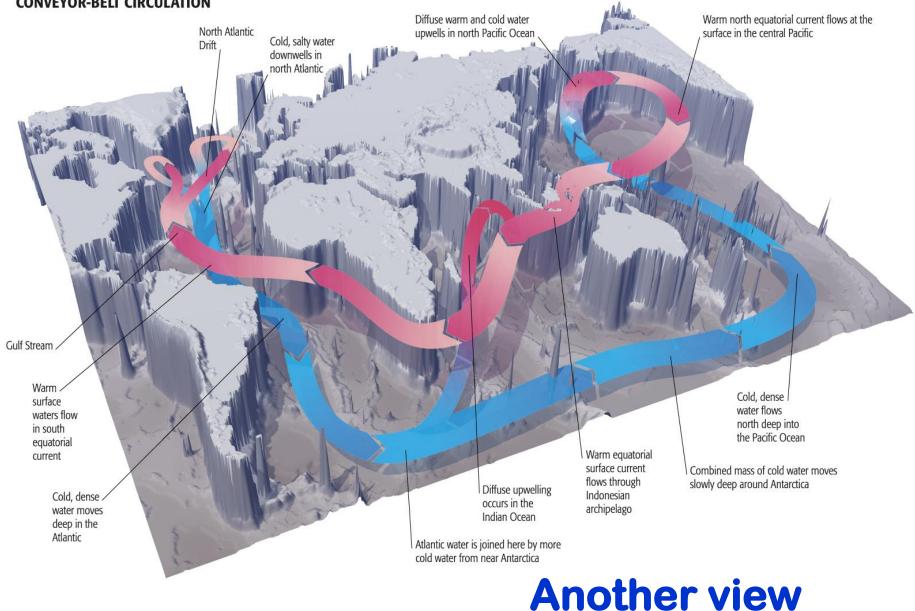
http://esminfo.prenhall.com/science/geoanimations/animations/26_NinoNina.html

There is also a DEEP OCEAN CIRCULATION – driven by thermal differences AND salinity differences: THERMOHALINE CIRCULATION - "Conveyor Belt"



- Density driven <u>vertical circulation</u> of the ocean
- Cold & salty waters are <u>denser</u> than warm & fresh waters

CONVEYOR-BELT CIRCULATION



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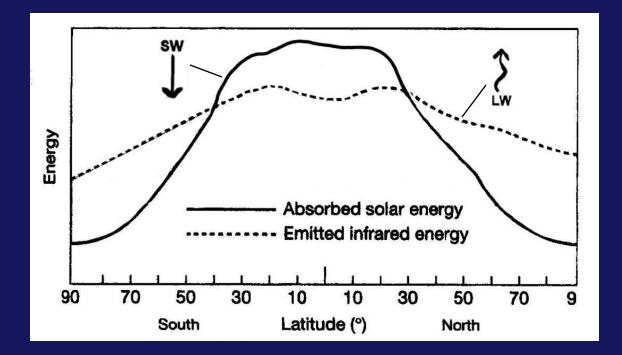
TOPIC #13 NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING (& Short-Term Climatic Variability)

pp 69-74 in Class Notes

All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth, befalls the children of the earth.

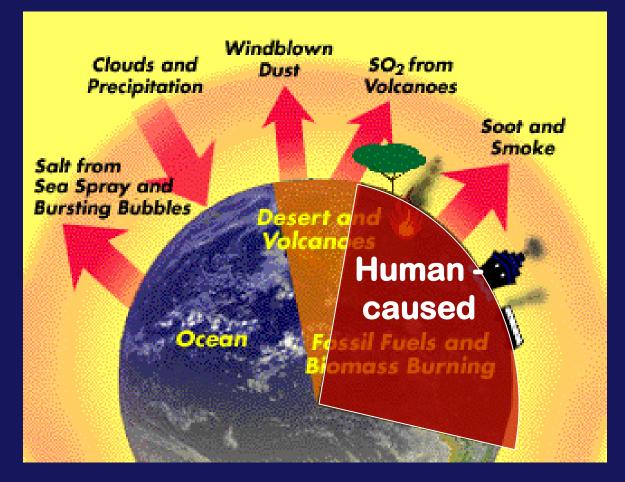
~ Chief Seattle

ENERGY BALANCE (review)



Global climate change / climate variability are due to changes in this balance that are "FORCED"

FORCING = a persistent disturbance of a system



(a longer term disturbance than a perturbation)



NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING

Earth-Sun orbital relationships, internal atmosphere-ocean variability, solar variability, volcanic eruptions, etc.

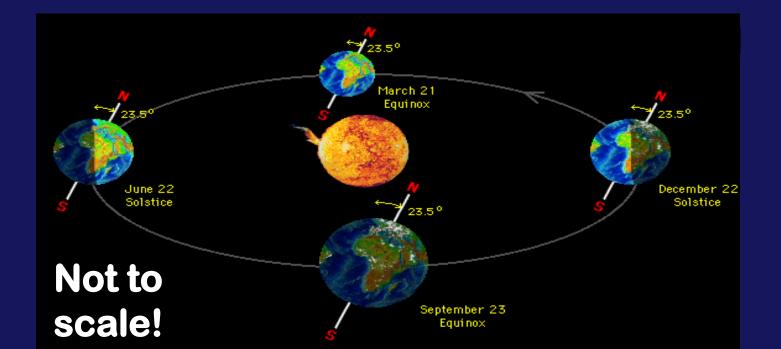
> vs. ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING

Human-Enhanced GH Effect, due to fossil fuel burning, land use change, soot & aerosols from industry

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REVIEW To drive the circulation, the initial source of energy is from the Sun: Seasonal & latitudinal variations of solar insolation: 3 Principles \rightarrow

http://mesoscale.agron.iastate.edu/agron206/animations/01_EarthSun.html



Seasonal & latitudinal variations of solar insolation:

<u>3 Principles</u> of EARTH-SUN RELATIONSHIPS

(They define the SEASONS in different latitudes!)

#1 OBLIQUITY OF EARTH'S AXIS

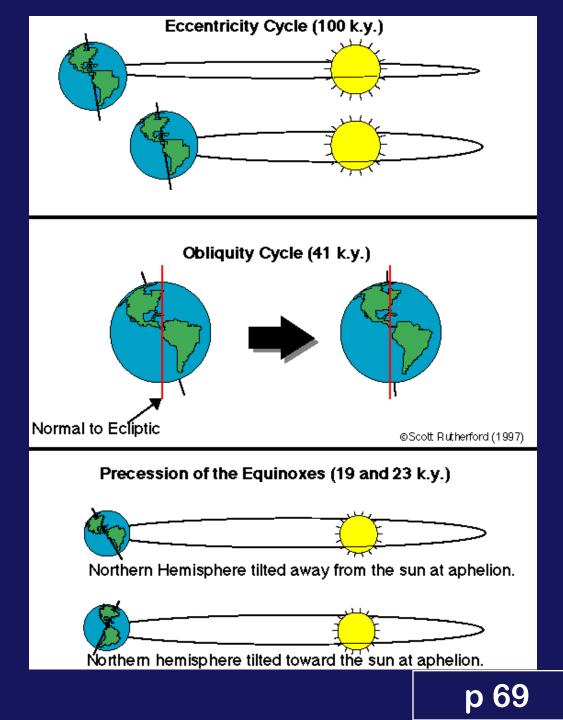
#2 ECCENTRICITY OF EARTH'S ORBIT

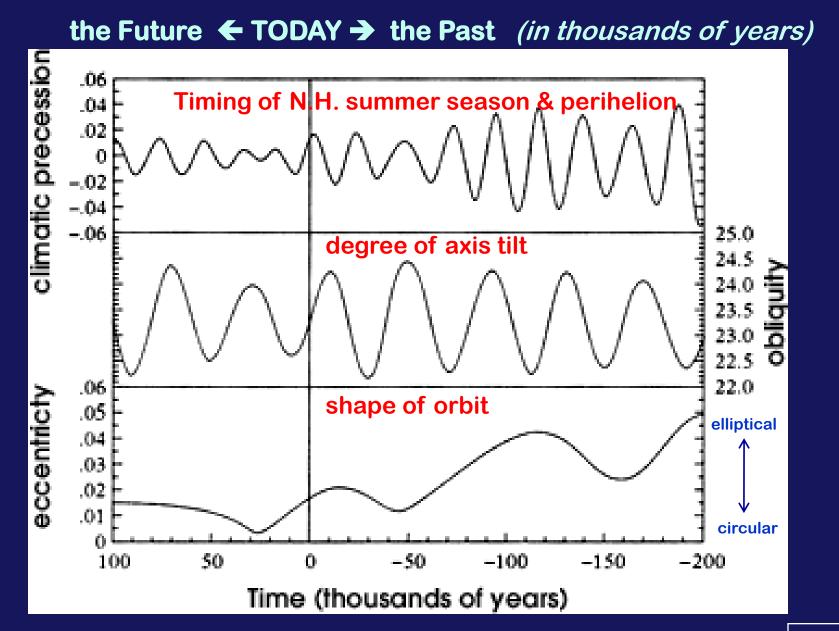
3 Timing of Seasons in Relation to Orbit:

Earth-Sun Orbital Relationships

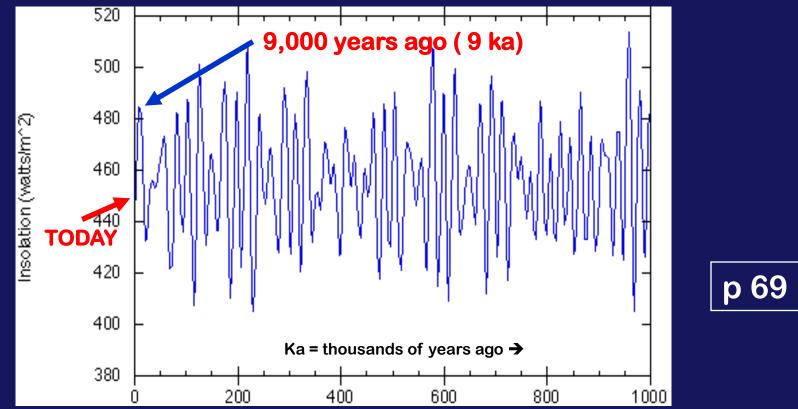
"astronomical climate forcing"

Drives natural climate variability (ice ages, etc.) on LONG time scales (geologic time, past 10,000 to 100,000 years, etc., etc.)





SOLAR INSOLATION calculated for 65 ° N latitude from the present to 1 million years ago based on "ASTRONOMICAL CLIMATE FORCING"



In the Northern Hemisphere, peak summer insolation occurred about 9,000 years ago when the last of the large ice sheets melted. Since then N. H. summers have seen LESS solar radiation.

WHAT OTHER "NATURAL FORCING" MECHANISMS CAN OCCUR?

At the end of the PLEISTOCENE ICE AGE, gradual warming took place between 15,000 – 10, 000 years ago (due to astronomical climate forcing) . . .

 \ldots until an ABRUPT END of the warming occurred \rightarrow



 \odot

a 'sudden' COLD climate period occurred!

The "Younger Dryas"

-- lasting for about 1100-1300 calendar years

- -- during the final deglaciation of the Pleistocene Ice Age
- -- interrupted a warm interval

-- was followed by the subsequent warming of the Holocene ("our" period)



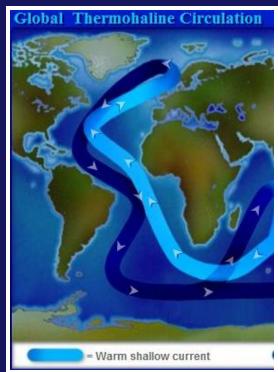
Arctic dryas flower is indicator of cold conditions





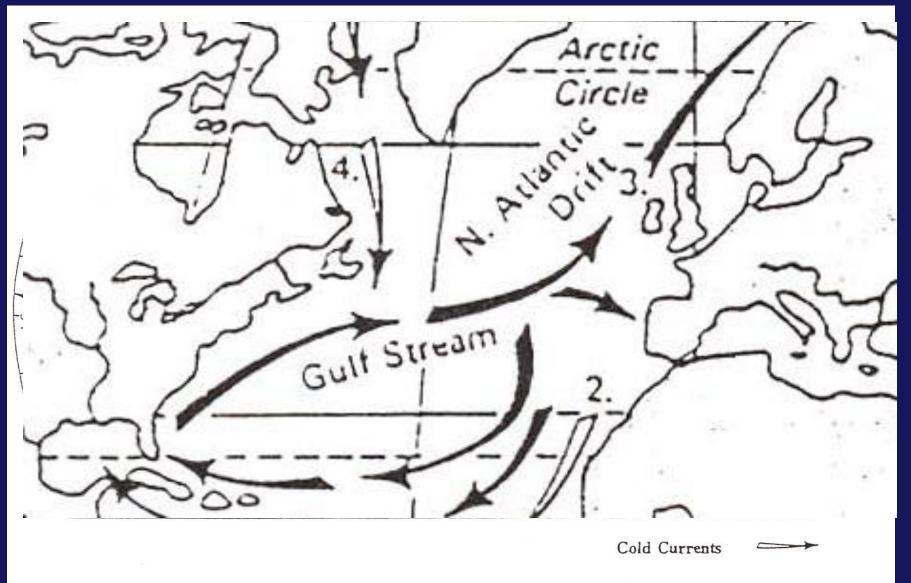
What was the FORCING?

- Why this "ABRUPT" shift? & HOW?
- Prevailing theory = the Younger Dryas was caused by . . .
- shutdown of the Gulf Stream
 & North Atlantic Current
- In response to a sudden influx of fresh water
- from deglaciation (rapid melting) in North America





WARM & COLD SURFACE OCEAN CURRENTS:



Warm Currents

Back to p 66

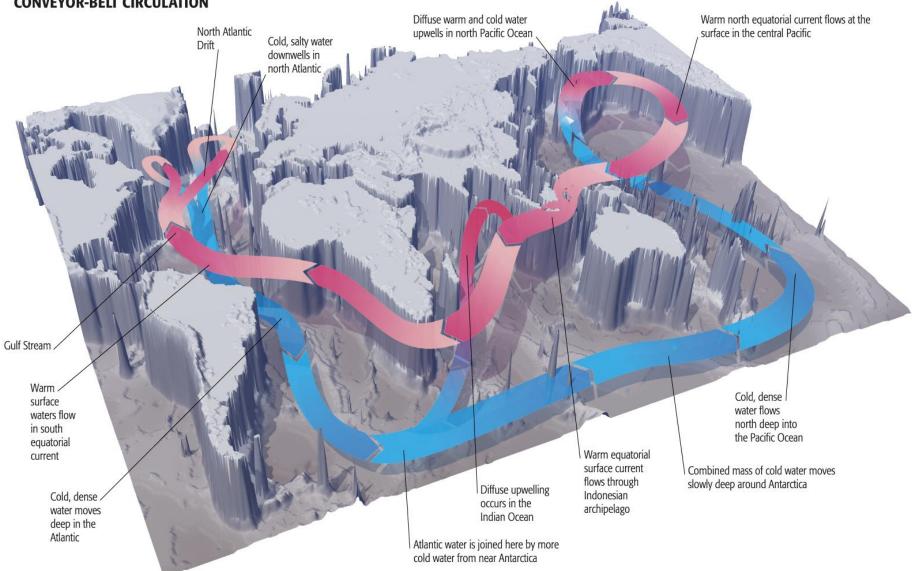
SURFACE OCEAN CURRENTS -- driven by winds

abrado uatorial

WARM & COLD sea surface temperatures (SST's)



CONVEYOR-BELT CIRCULATION



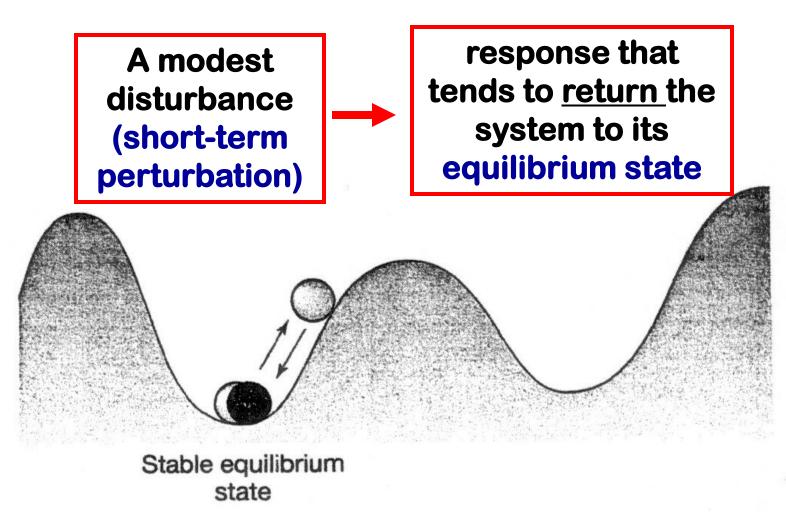
The theory says . . . the Thermohaline circulation could have been SHUT DOWN if:

Cold & salty waters of N. Atlantic Current stopped sinking b/c the salinity was diluted by a sudden influx of <u>FRESH</u> water (from melting glaciers)

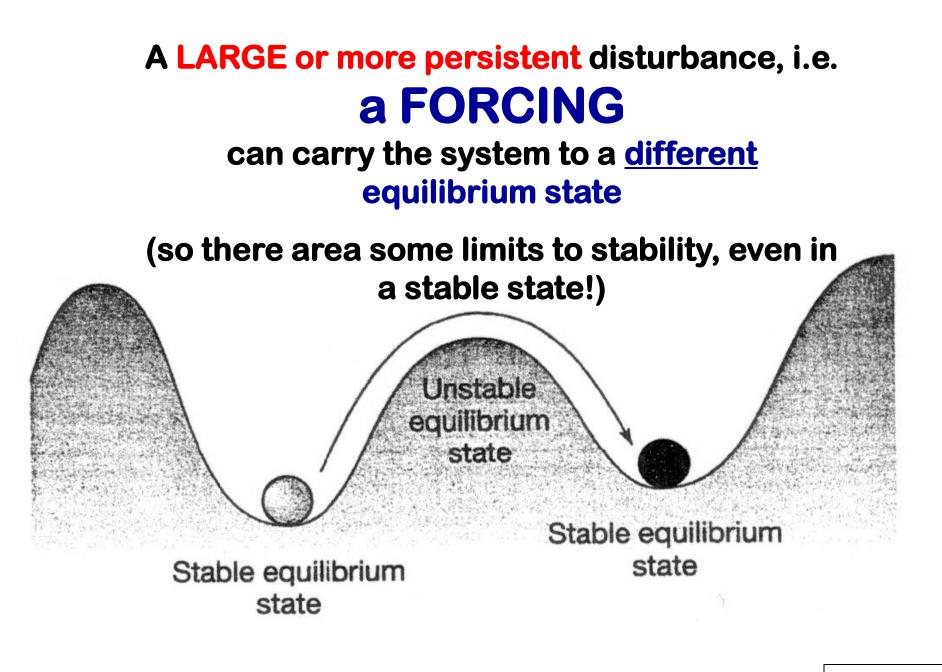


REMEMBER EQUILIBRIUM STATES?

STABLE EQUILIBRIUM STATE :

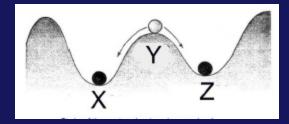


Review



Review

AFTER the "SWITCH" the global climate became "locked into" a new state:



-- Greatest effect in Europe -- Forest → tundra





-- Glaciation & increased snow in mountain ranges around the world.

> then ... the Younger Dryas ended very "suddenly" ~ 11,570 years BP

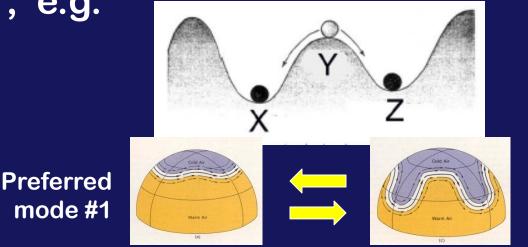


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"ABRUPT" CLIMATE SURPRISES can happen!

These rapid changes appear to reflect a type of "flickering" or "switching" between preferred states of the Atmosphere - Ocean System which provides a different view of how the climate

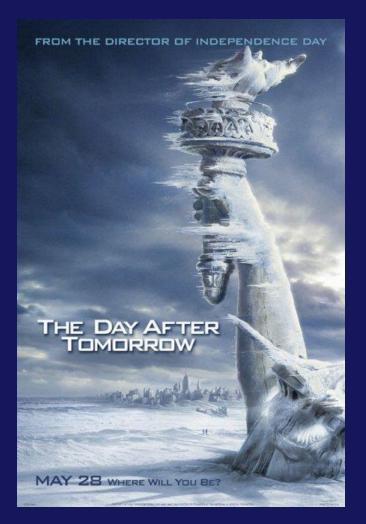
changes, e.g.



Preferred mode #2

<u>Thus far</u> our Holocene climates have been relatively stable and warm by comparison!

<u>BUT</u> could such an "ABRUPT" shift happen today? <u>THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW</u> (pure fiction based on a tiny bit of real science!)



Paleoclimatologist "hero" Jack Hall (Dennis Quaid)



Vice President Becker





President Blake

NOAA Scientist

NASA Scientist





Remember – in today's class we are focusing on:

NATURAL CLIMATIC FORCING

Earth-Sun orbital relationships, internal atmosphere-ocean variability solar variability, volcanic eruptions

not ANTHROPOGENIC FORCING

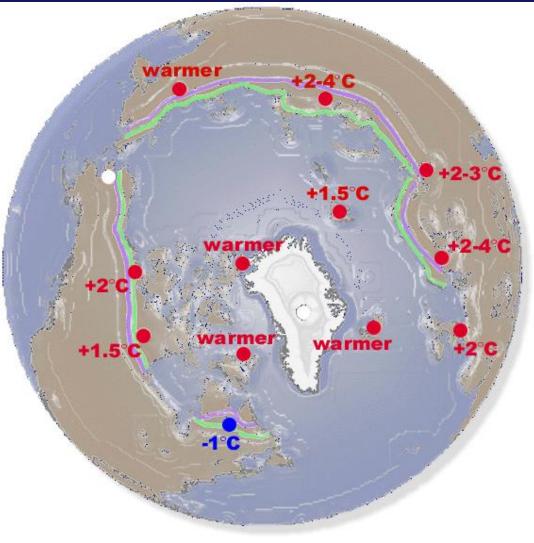
Human-Enhanced GH Effect

Mid-Holocene warm period (~ 6,000 years ago)

Generally warmer than today, but only in summer and only in the northern hemisphere.

Cause =

"astronomical climate forcing"

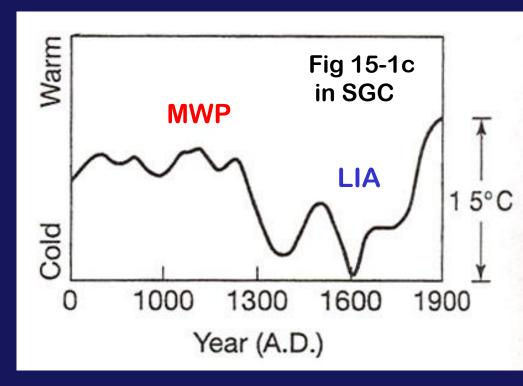


TERRESTRIAL ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTS 6,000 Years B.P. - Summer Modern Treeline
8,000 year B.P. Treeline
Warmer than Present
Cooler than Present
Same as Present

SHORT-TERM CLIMATE VARIABILITY

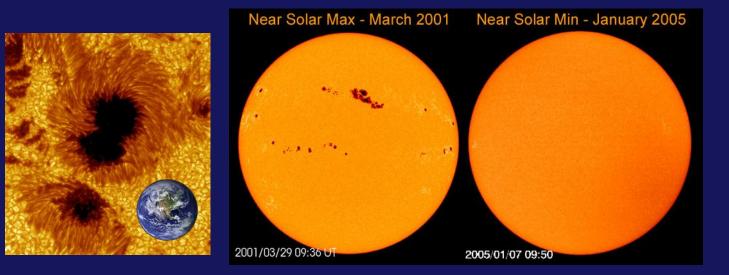
(century, decade, inter-annual time scales of the last 10,000 years – the HOLOCENE.)

Medieval Warm Period (MWP) 9th-14th centuries (800 - 1300)Little Ice Age (LIA) 15th – 19th centuries (1400 - 1800)esp. 1600 - 1800

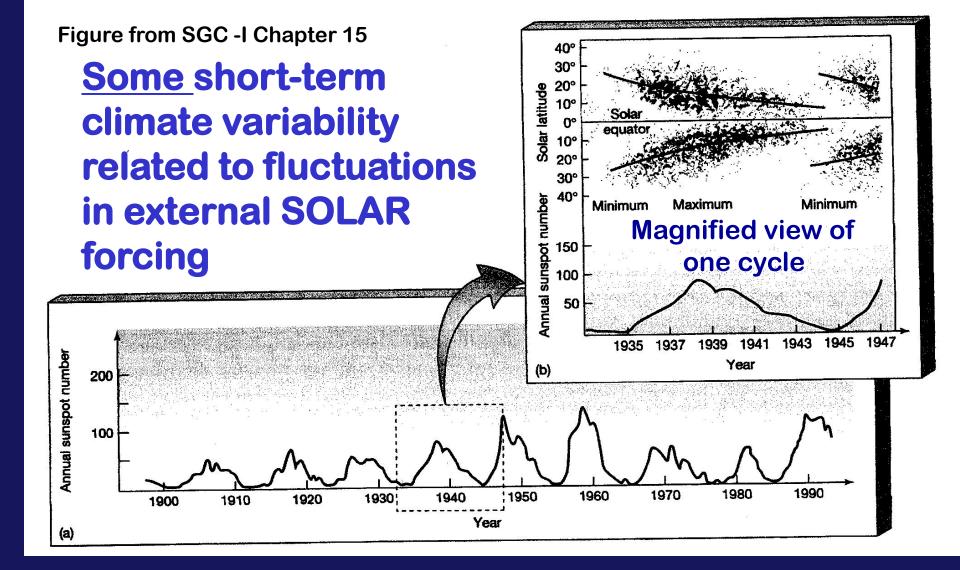


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ANOTHER POSSIBLE NATURAL FORCING: SOLAR VARIABILITY

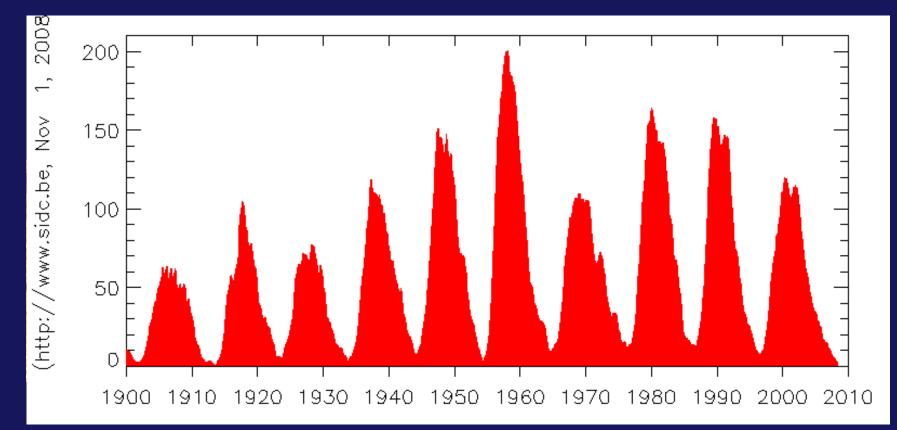


Sunspot maxima = MORE solar brightness (warmer temps) Sunspot minima = LESS solar brightness (cooler temps)



sunspot minima = LESS solar brightness Sunspot cycles (quasiperiodic)

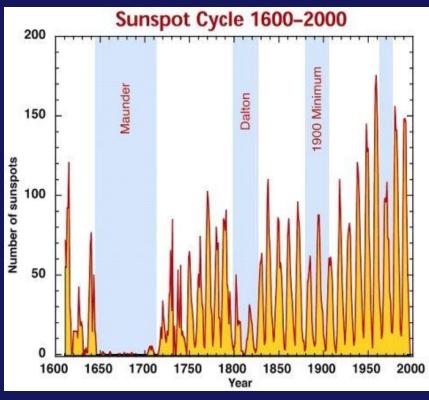
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Sunspot maxima = MORE solar brightness (warmer temps) Sunspot minima = LESS solar brightness (cooler temps)

Maunder Minimum (cooler) (1645 - 1715) linked to "Little Ice Age" (1600-1800)

But uncertainties remain! What MECHANISM transfers brightness drop to lower temperatures?



Dalton Minimum (1795 – 1825) -- also cooler -- lots of large volcanic eruptions then too

Since the Dalton Minimum, the Sun has gradually brightened – we just came out of a "Modern Maximum" (max in 2001) p 7

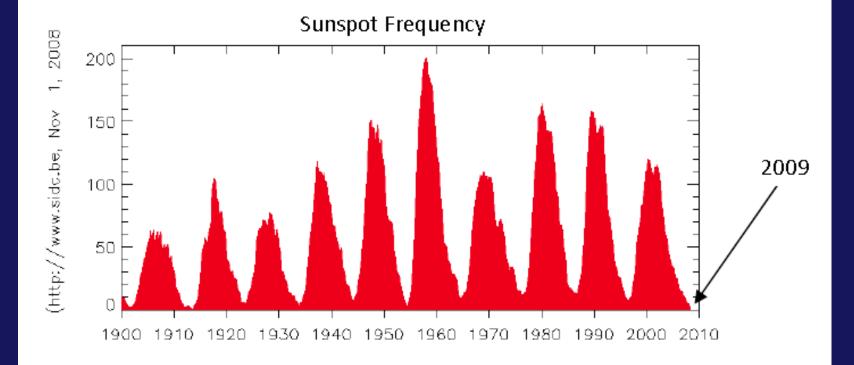
BUT ... The increase in solar brightness during the recent "Modern Maximum" accounted for only:

 about ½ of the temperature increase since 1860, and



• less than 1/3 since 1970

The rest is attributed to <u>greenhouse-</u> <u>effect warming</u> by most experts in solar forcing.



We are now (2009) in a SOLAR MINIMUM – but something is unusual about the current sunspot cycle!

- minimum has been unusually long
- number of "spotless" days has not been equaled since 1933
- the vigor of sunspots (in terms of magnetic strength and area) has greatly diminished
- another Maunder-like period?
- Return of activity within the year?

Time will tell . .



VOLCANIC FORCING!!!!

(We'll save that for after TEST #3)