

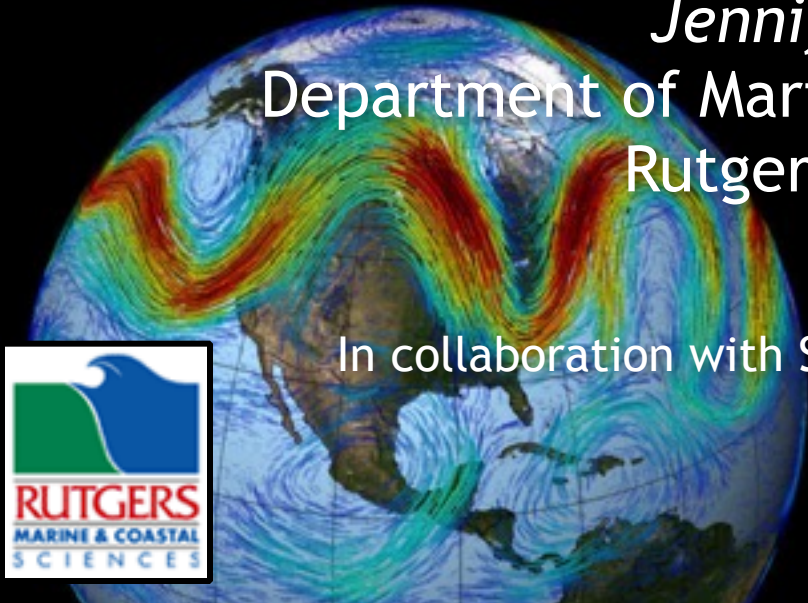
Crazy Weather and Climate Change: Are They Connected?

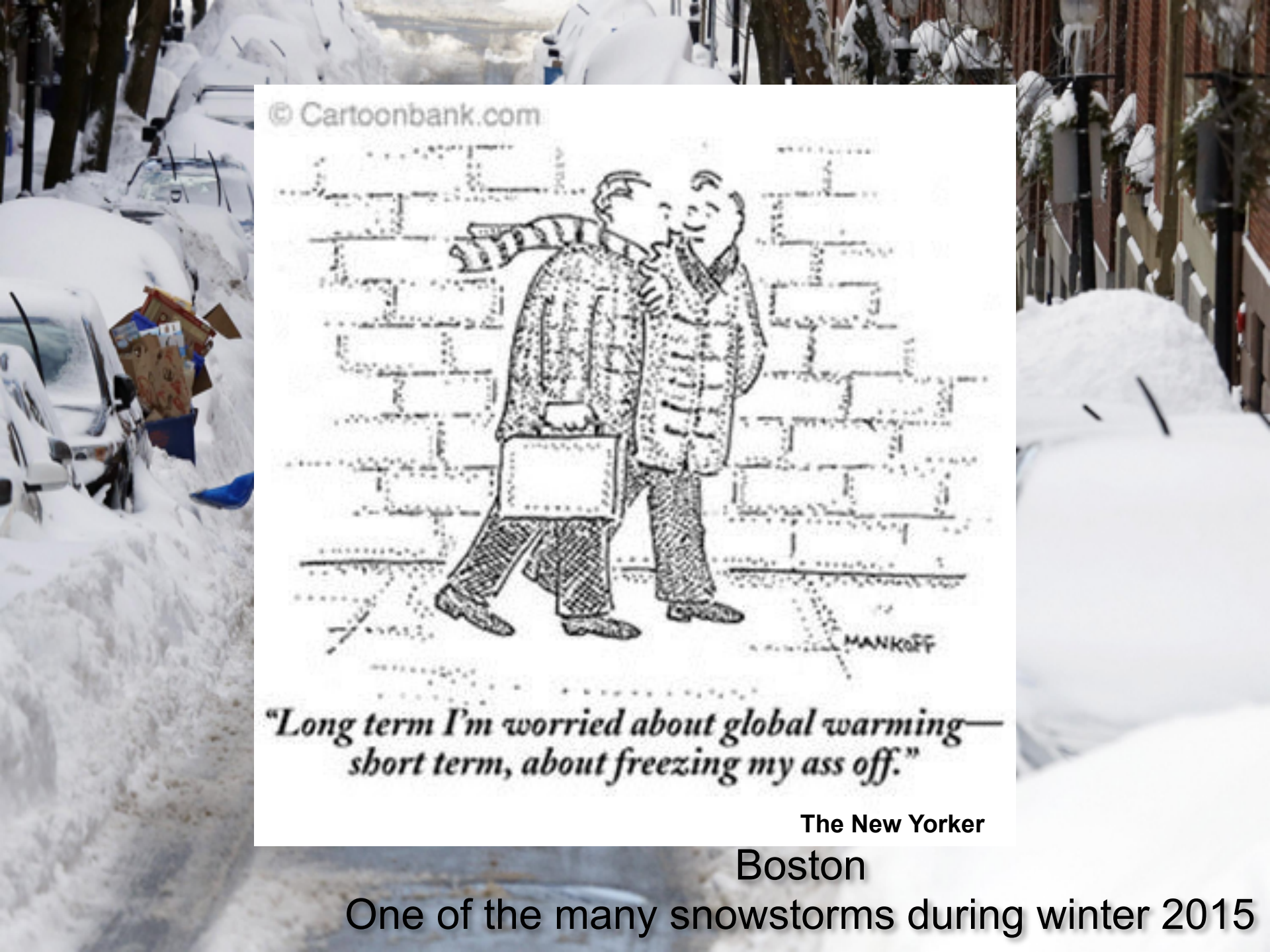


Jennifer Francis

Department of Marine and Coastal Sciences
Rutgers University

In collaboration with Steve Vavrus, U. of Wisconsin





© Cartoonbank.com



*"Long term I'm worried about global warming—
short term, about freezing my ass off."*

The New Yorker

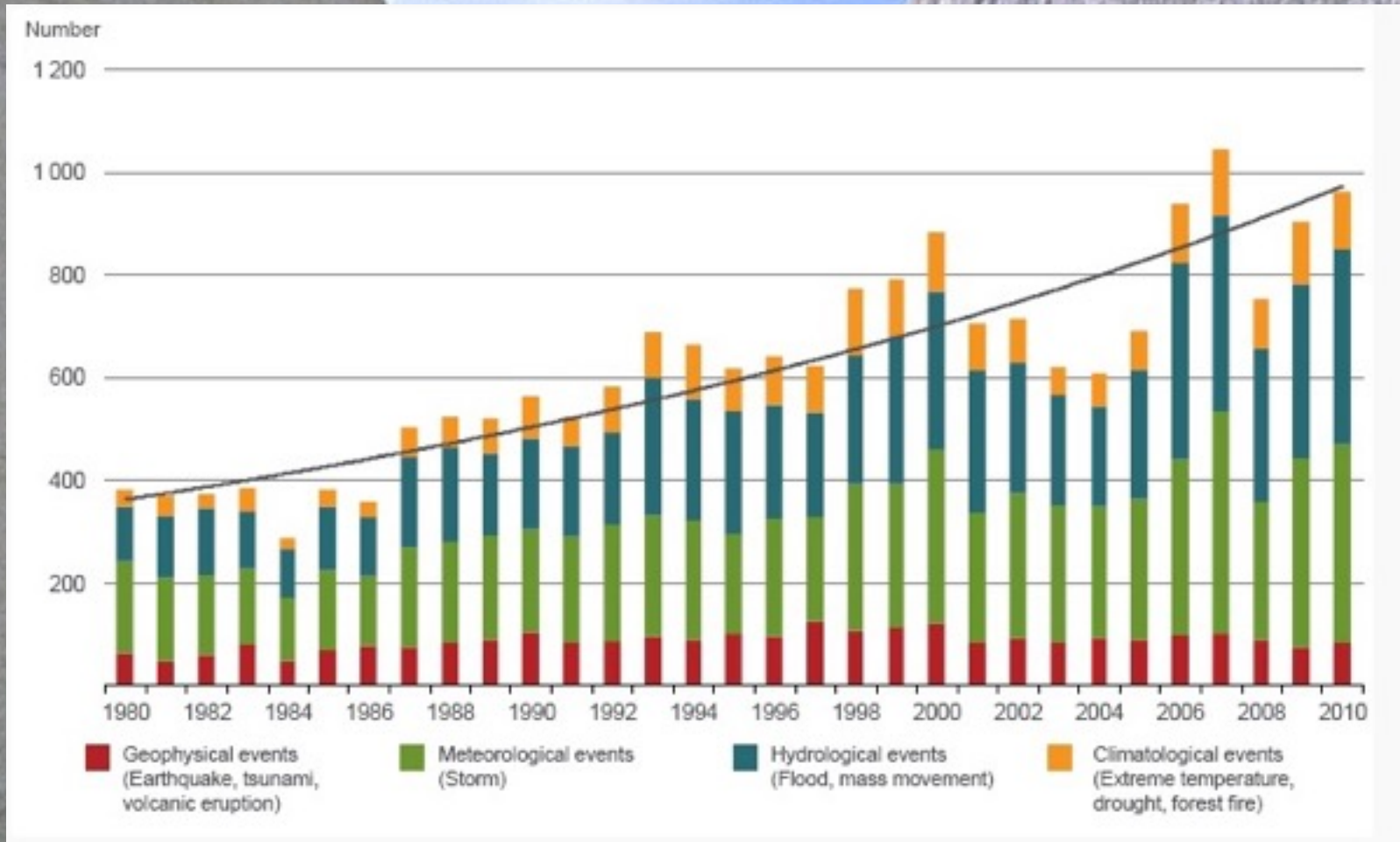
Boston

One of the many snowstorms during winter 2015

RECORD WARMTH OF MARCH 2012



Extreme weather events are on the rise...



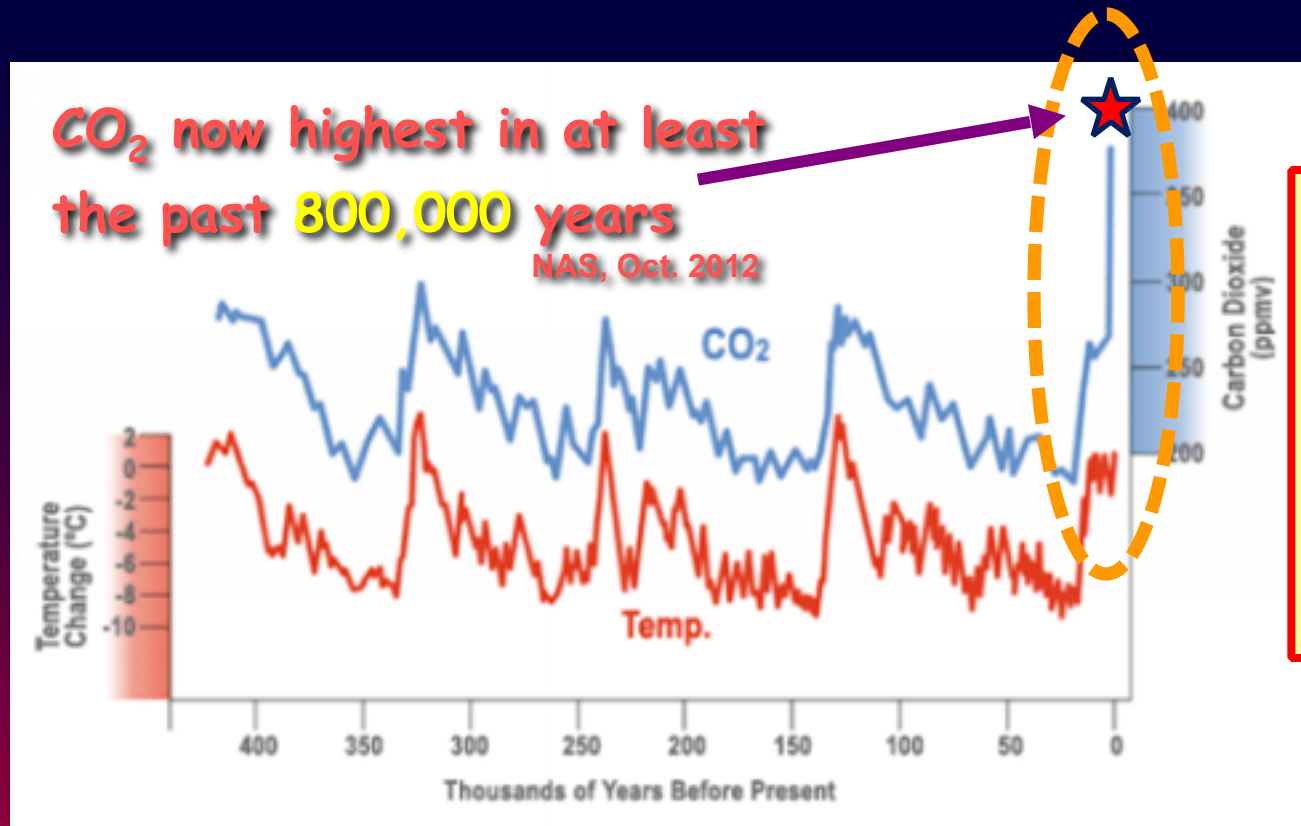
Japan 2012

from Munich RE

Is human-caused climate change
So, what the heck is going on??
playing a role?



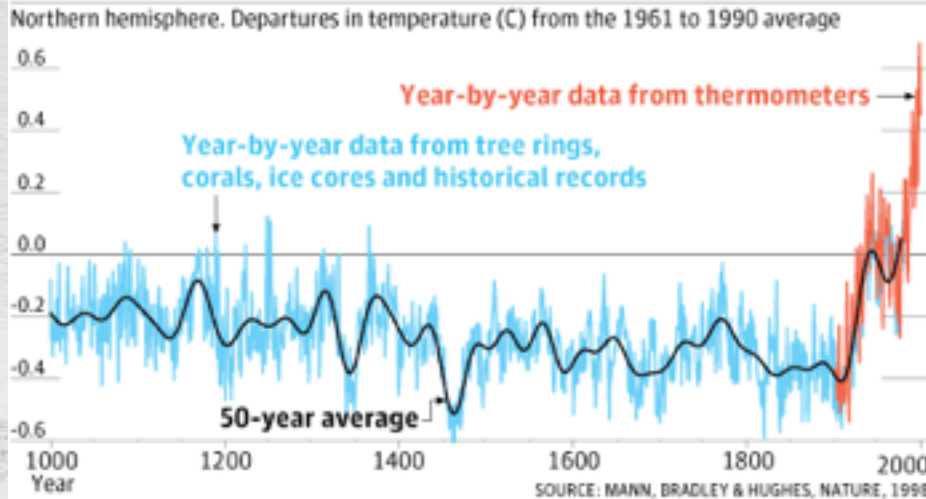
We've put ourselves in a real pickle...



Present CO₂ levels are WAY out of whack with temperature

The last time CO₂ levels were this high, the globe was several degrees warmer, sea levels were tens of feet higher.

Variations of the Earth's surface temperature

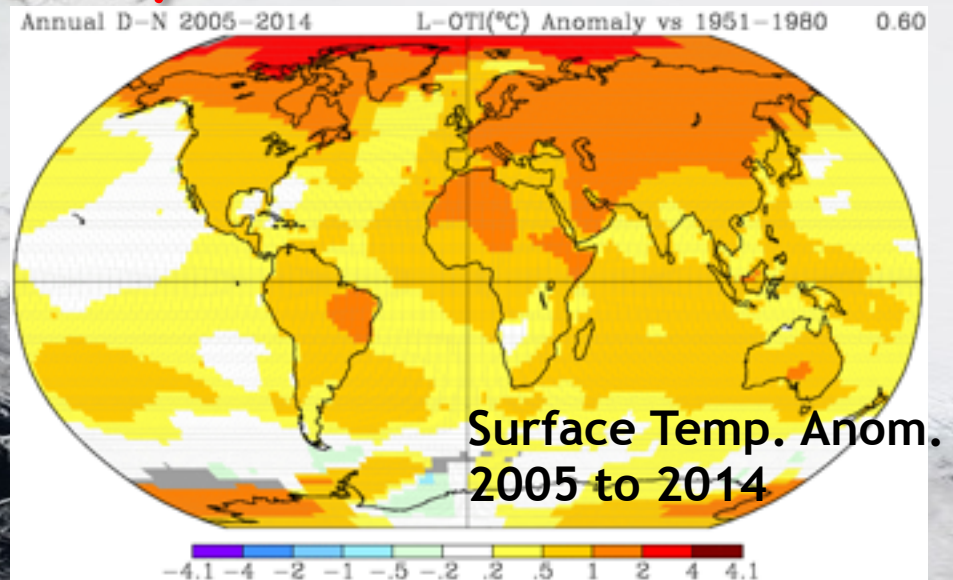


CO₂ levels are highest in at least 800,000 years, and Earth's temperature is responding...

...the warmest 19 years occurred in the past 20 years.

But warming is not even around the globe.

Jan. 2015 was 359th consecutive month warmer than 20th century average



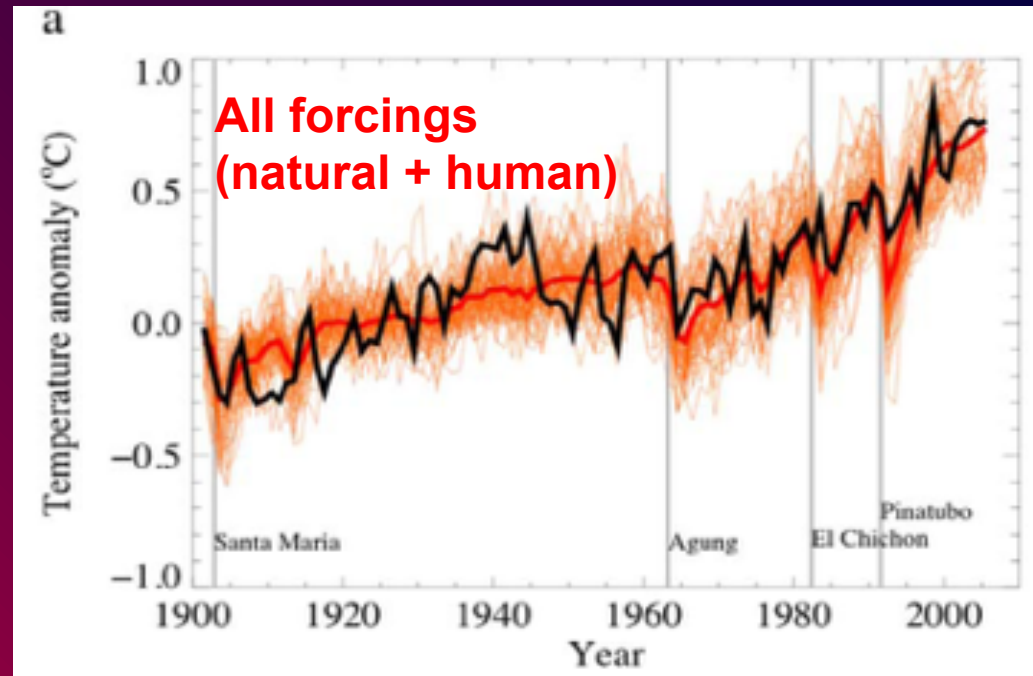
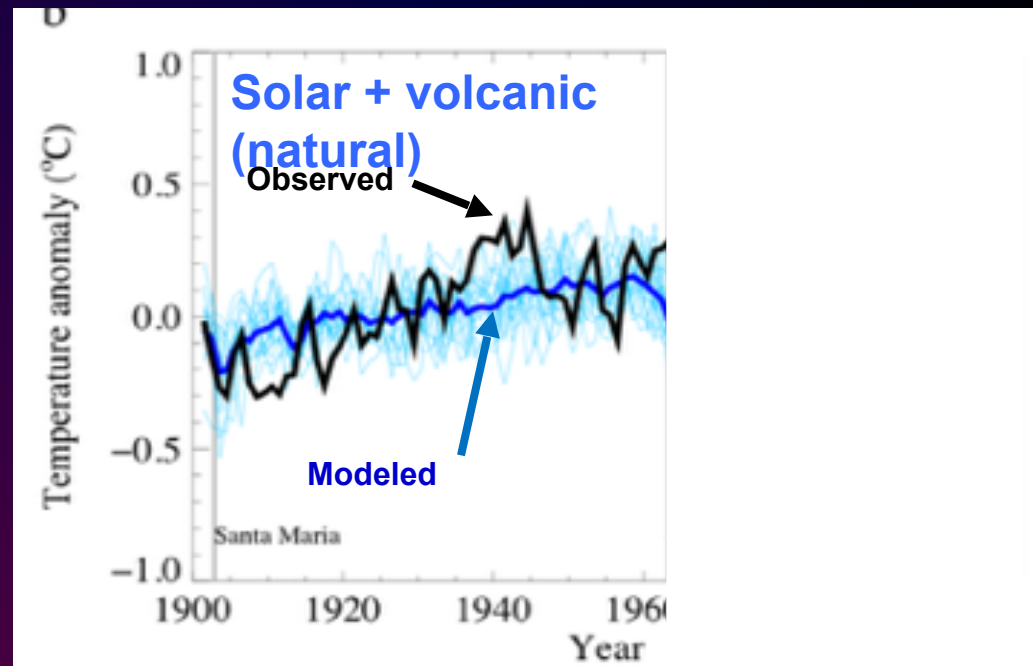
From NASA/GISS

A photograph of an industrial facility, likely a power plant or refinery, silhouetted against a dramatic sunset sky. Thick plumes of white smoke or steam billow from several tall smokestacks, filling the upper portion of the frame. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and dark grey, suggesting a hazy or smoky atmosphere. The foreground shows the dark, complex structures of the plant, including pipes, scaffolding, and various towers.

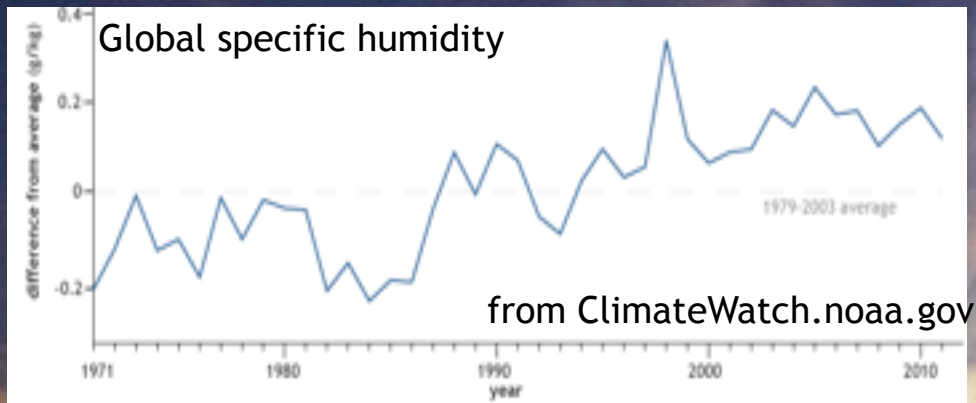
How do we know that humans
are responsible?

Evidence implicating humans

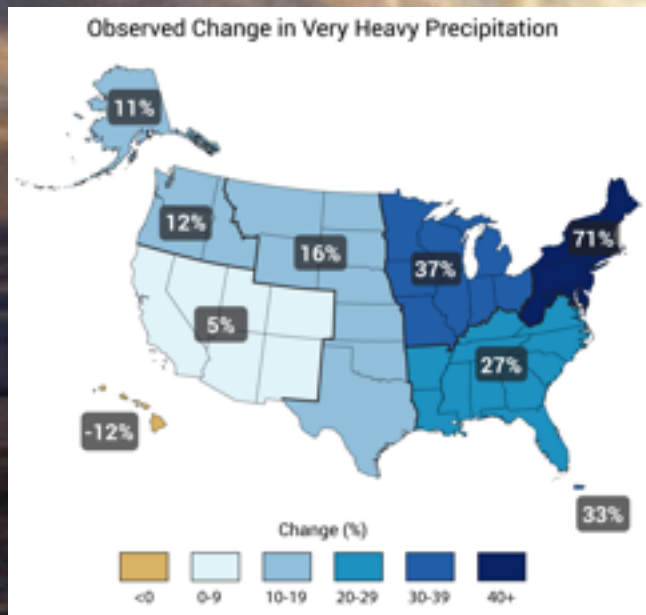
One of our best tools: computer programs - **climate models** - that simulate the complex physics of the atmosphere, ocean, snow, ice, and land and all the forces acting on them.



And the atmosphere is gaining moisture...

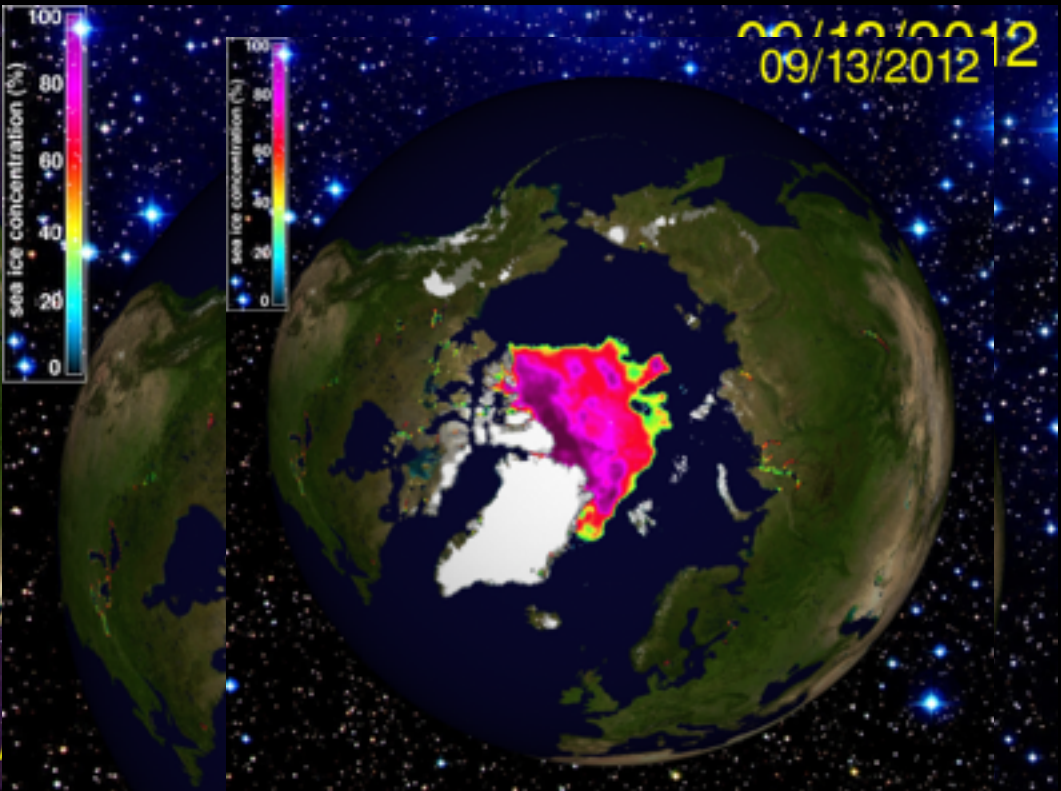
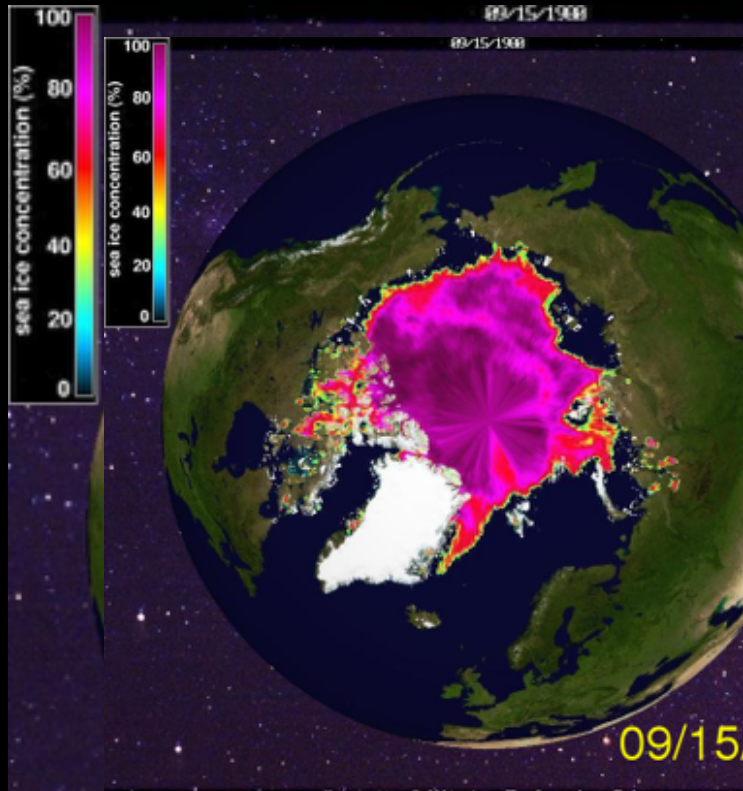


...providing more fuel to energize storms, a stronger greenhouse effect...



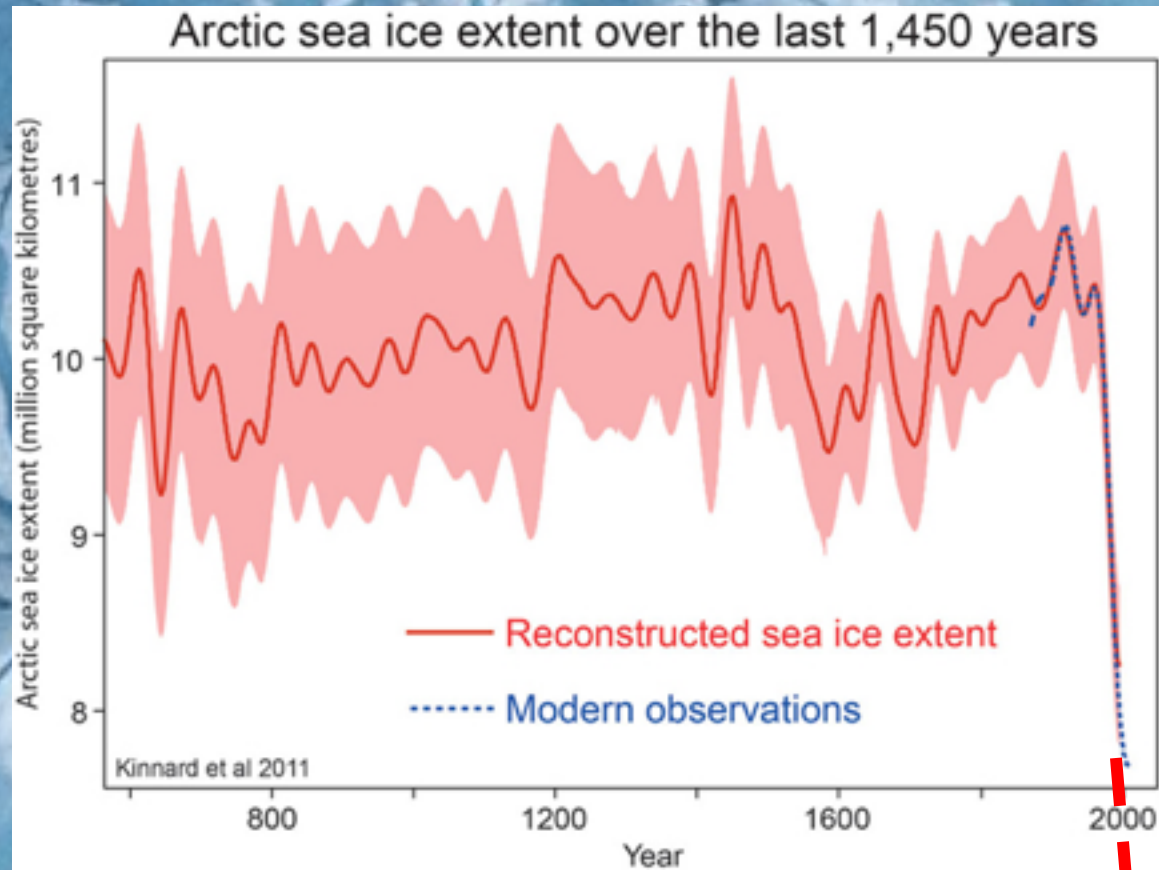
...and an increased frequency of heavy precipitation events.

Sea ice is now a mere shadow of former self...



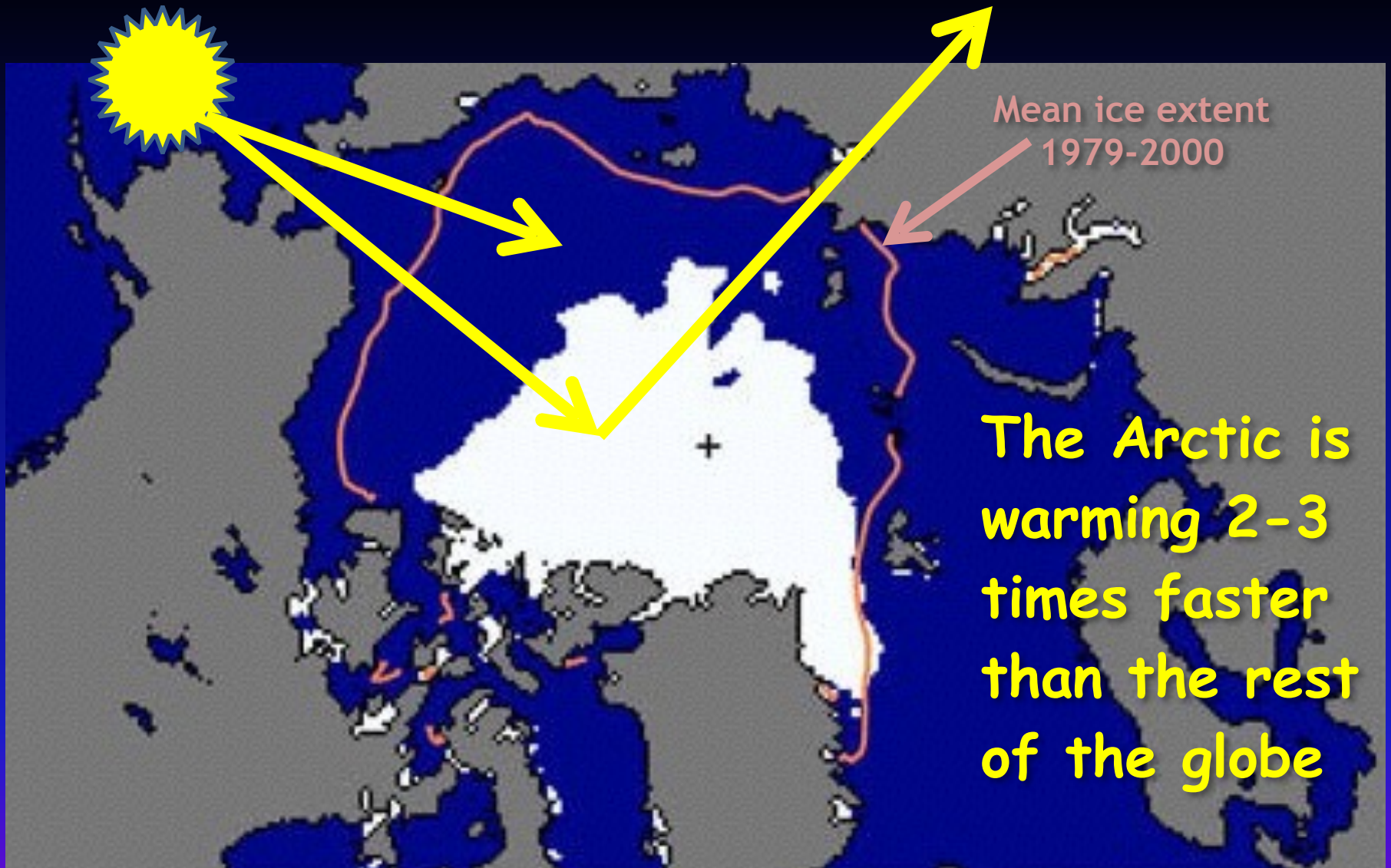
About 75% of the Arctic sea ice has been lost...

How unusual is the recent loss of Arctic sea ice?



NOAA Ice Age Animation

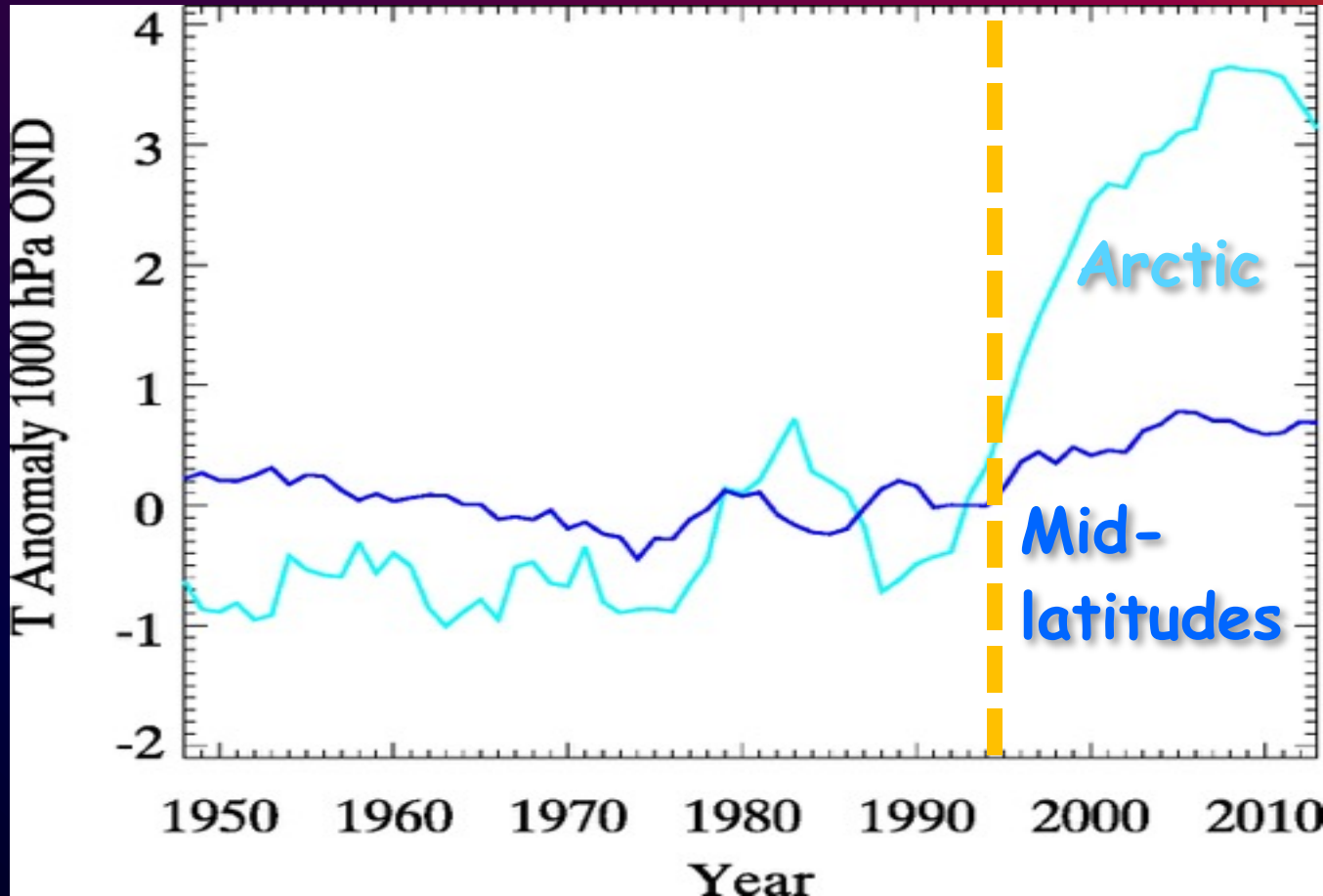
★ 2012



Ice extent September 2012

"Arctic Amplification"

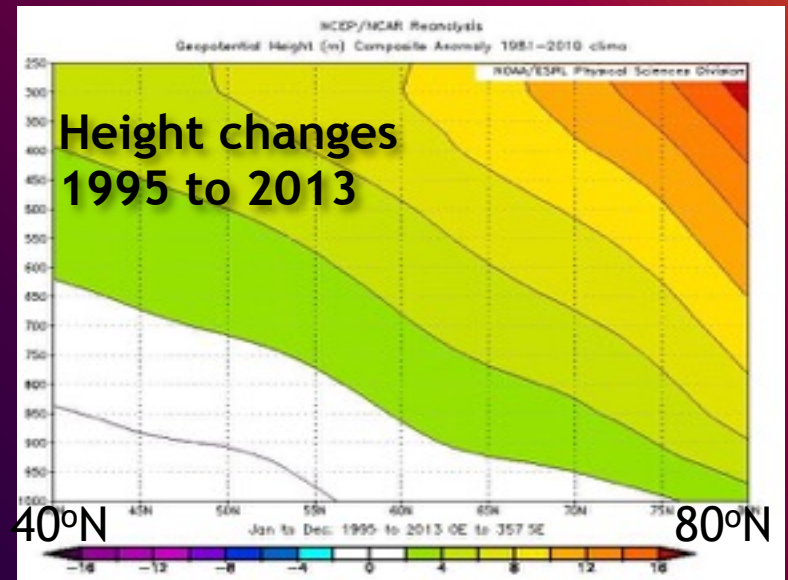
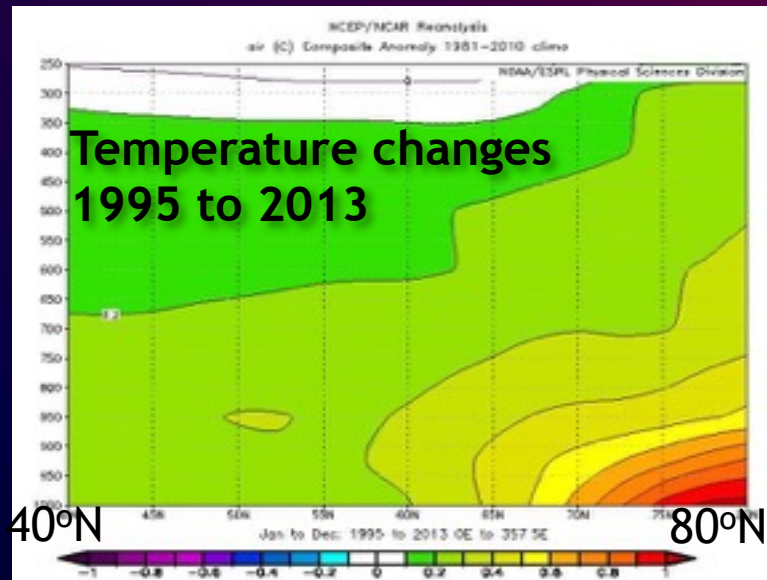
Near-surface air temperature (Fall)



Arctic Amplification

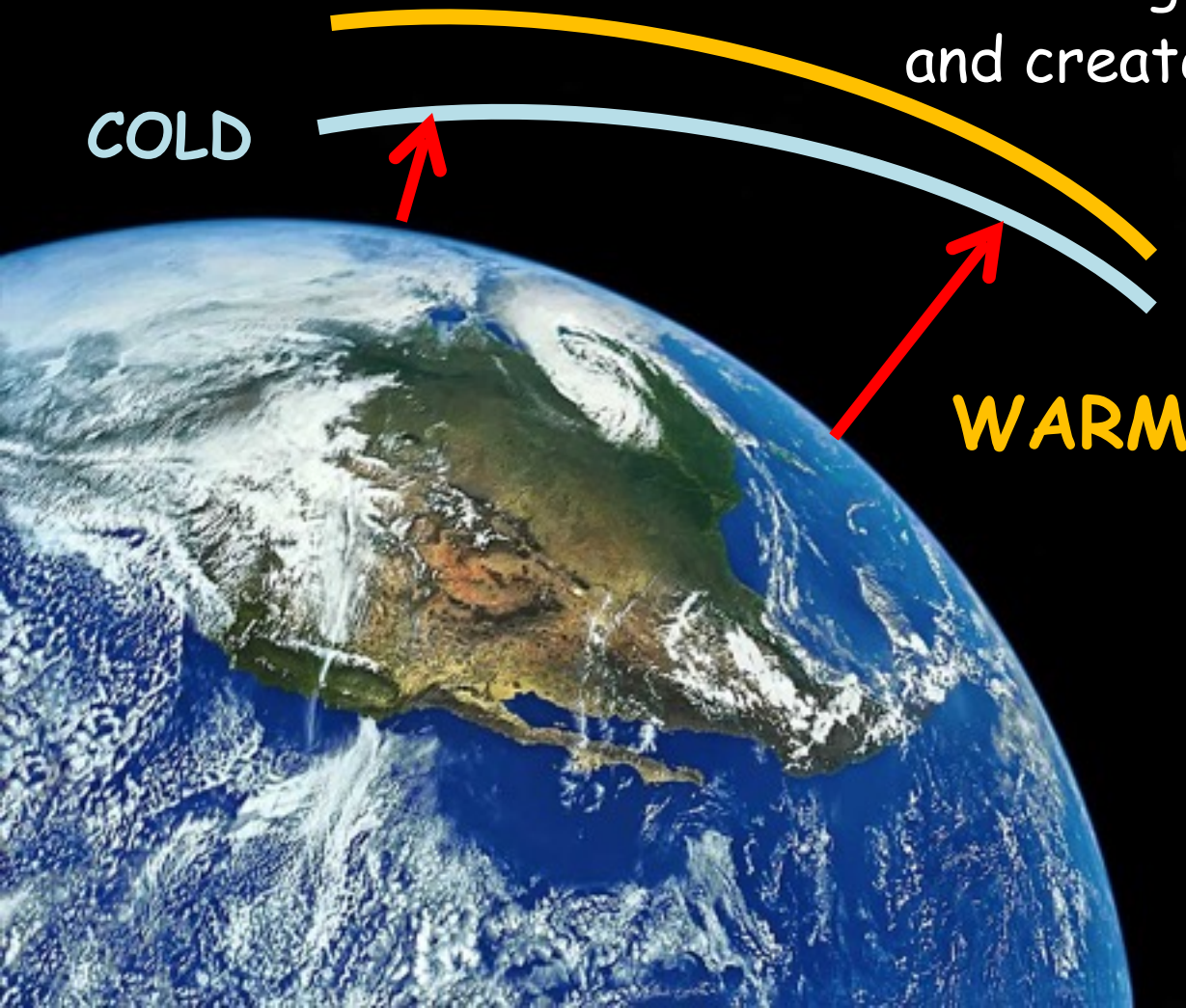
Not confined to surface!

250 hPa



Be side a valley in our atmosphere, there is a ridge of thin, warm air (warm) that is as cold as the Arctic.

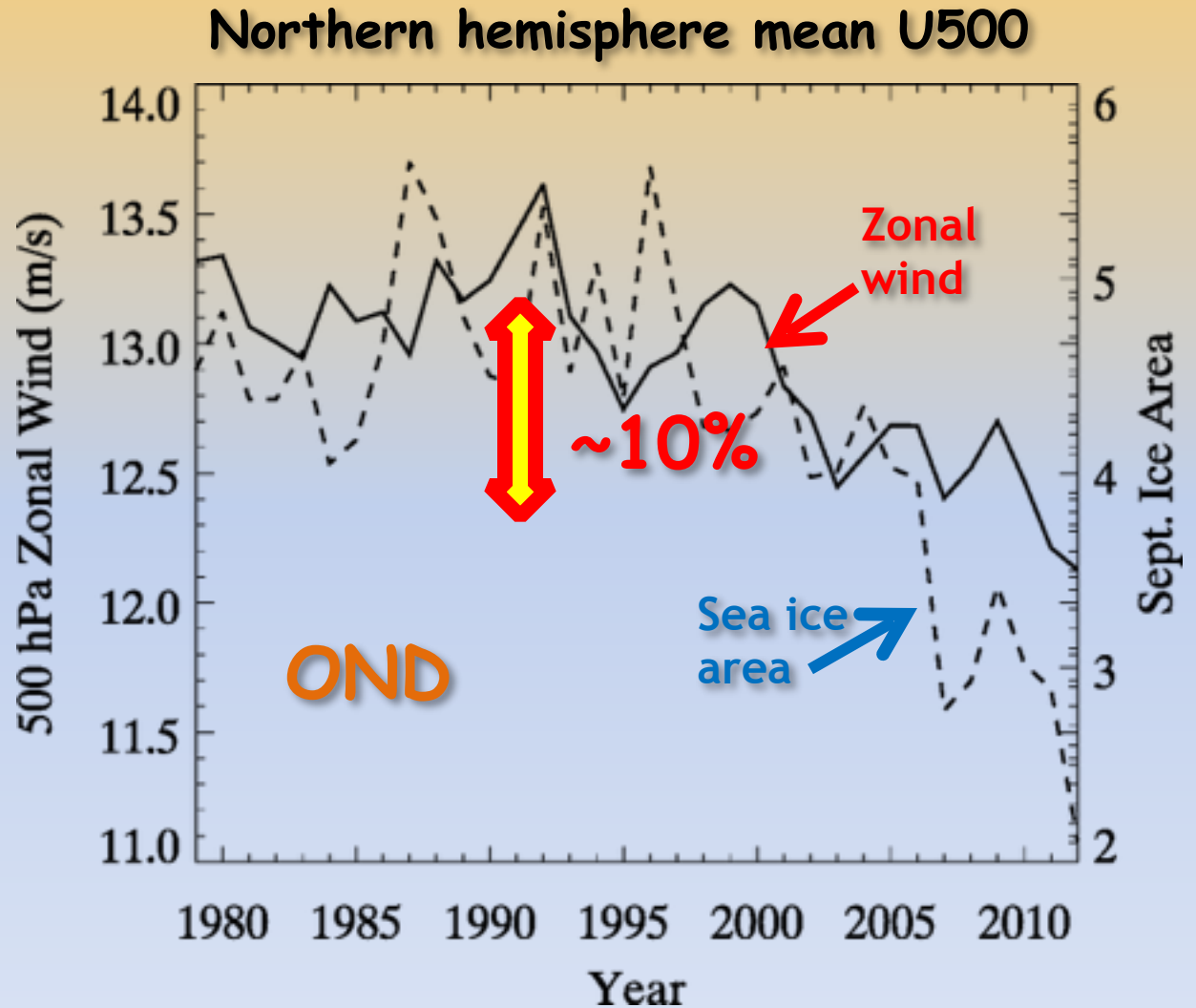
Air flows down this "hill", turns to the right as the Earth spins, and creates the Jet Stream



As the Arctic warms faster, the hill flattens, and the jet stream weakens

West
Winds are
Weakening...

"Weaker
Westerly
Wind is
Wavier"



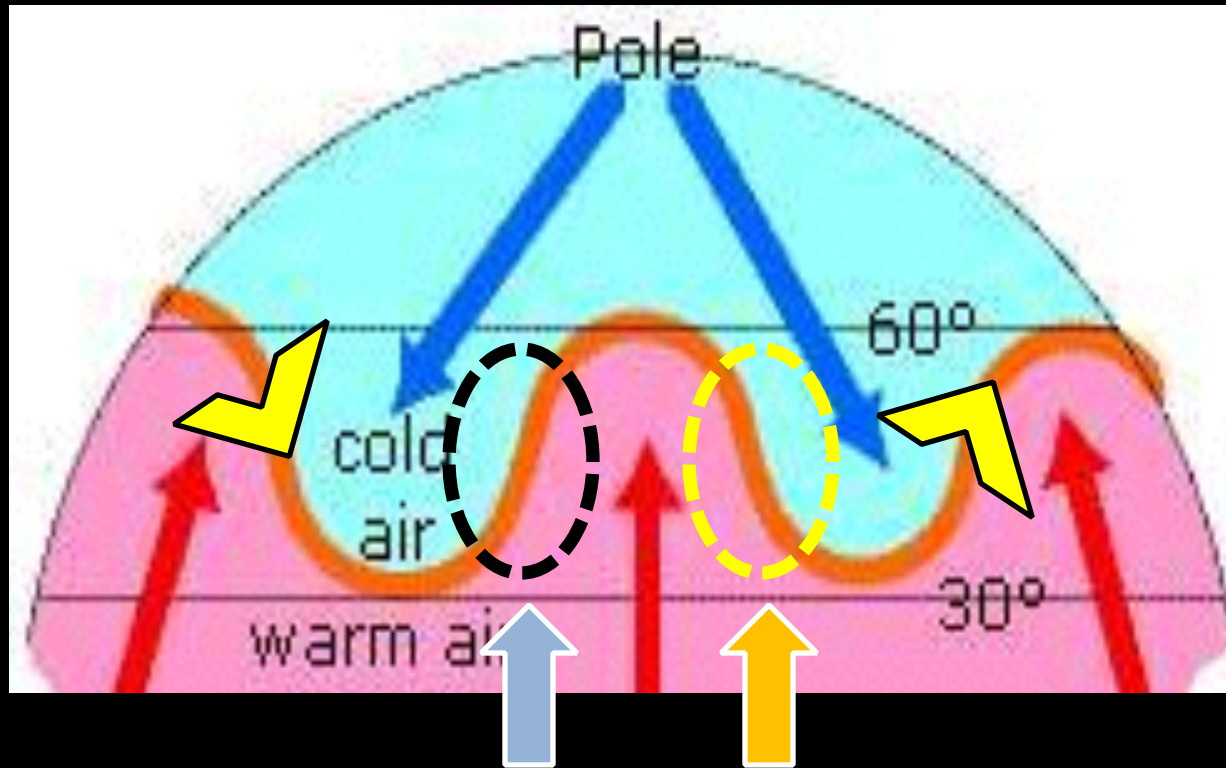


When the waves are small, they move eastward quickly.

When the waves are large, they shift eastward more slowly.



Why do we care about these waves? The Jet Stream makes our weather

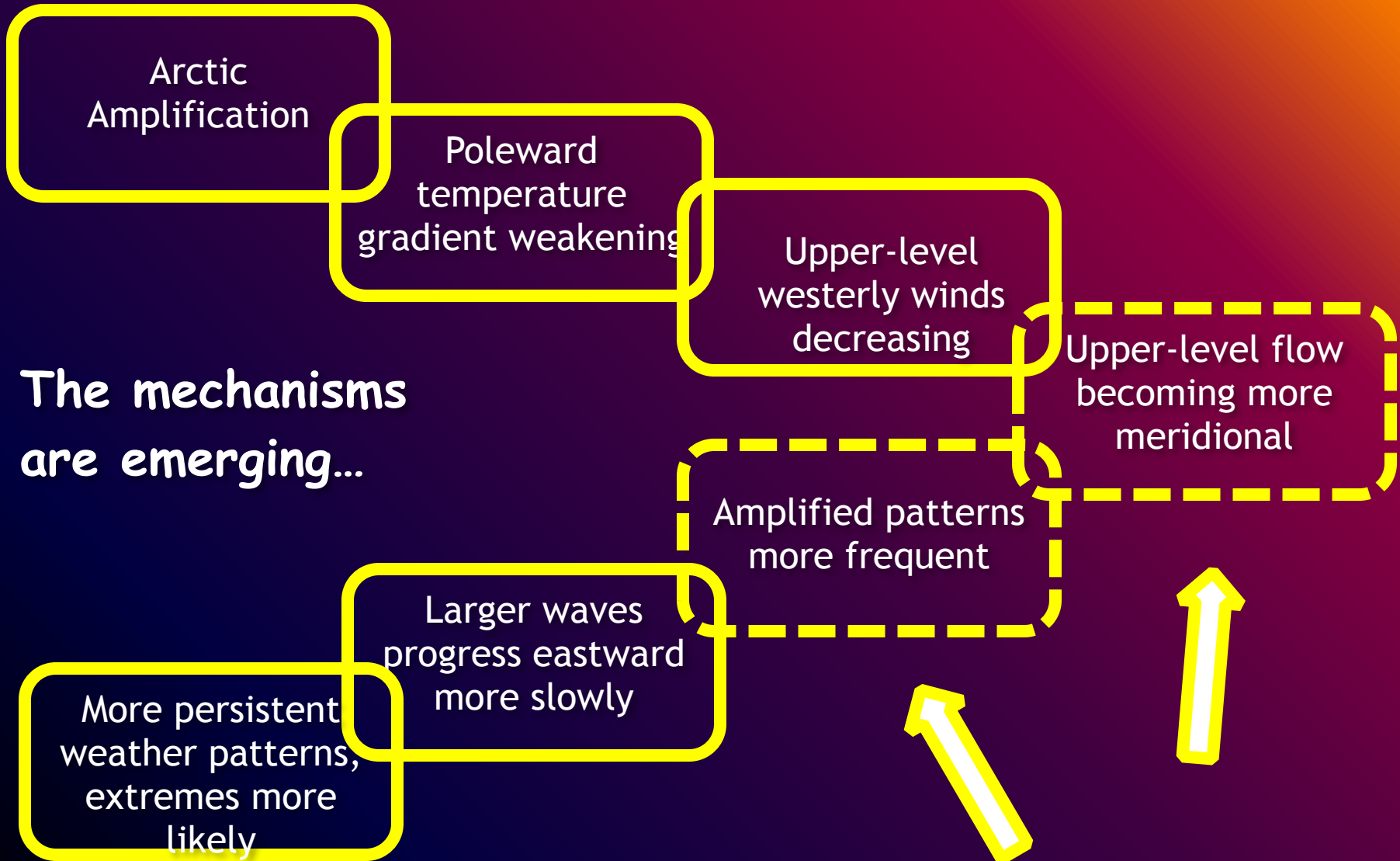


NASA Jet Stream

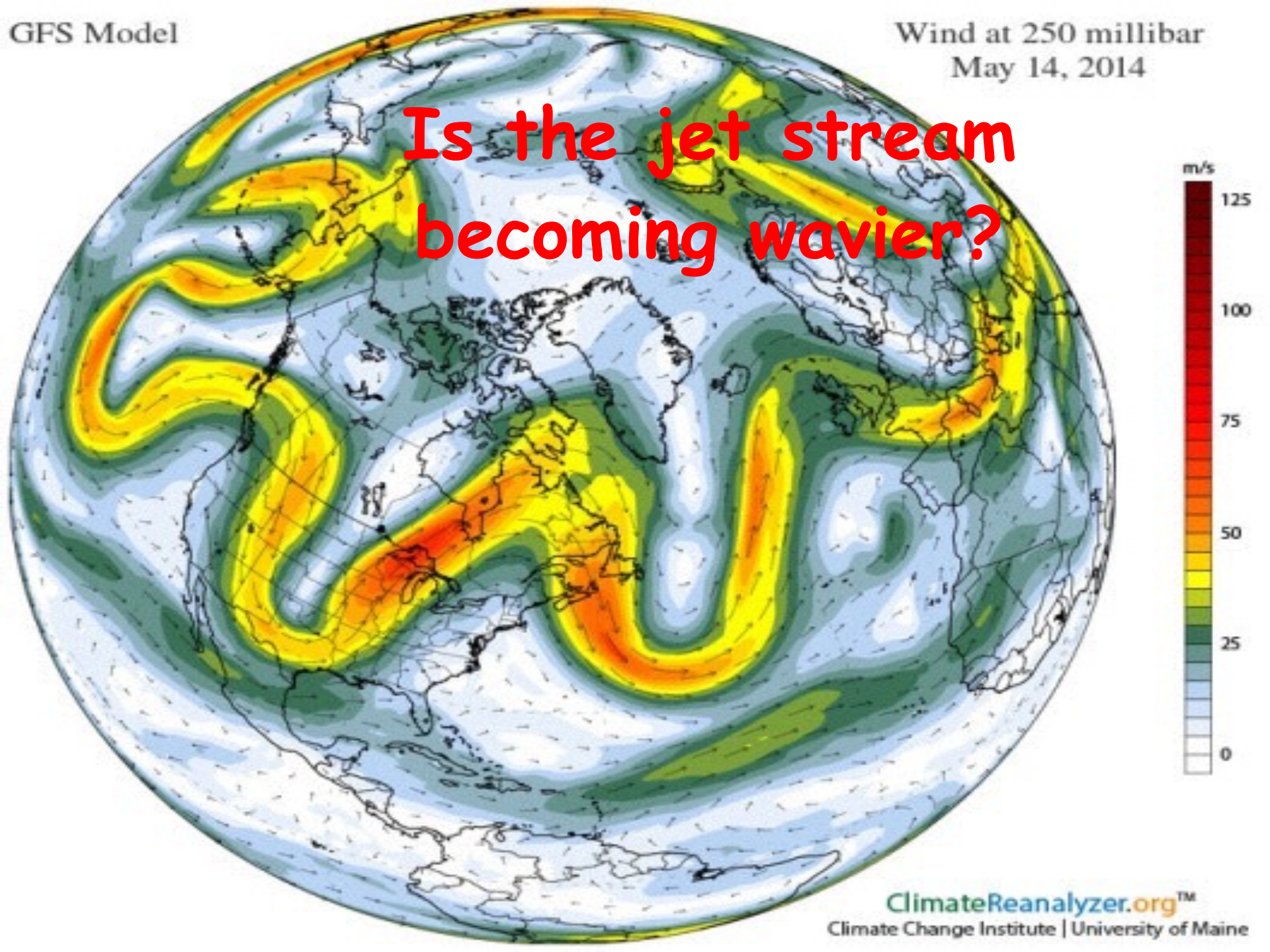
Wet and
stormy

Dry and
settled

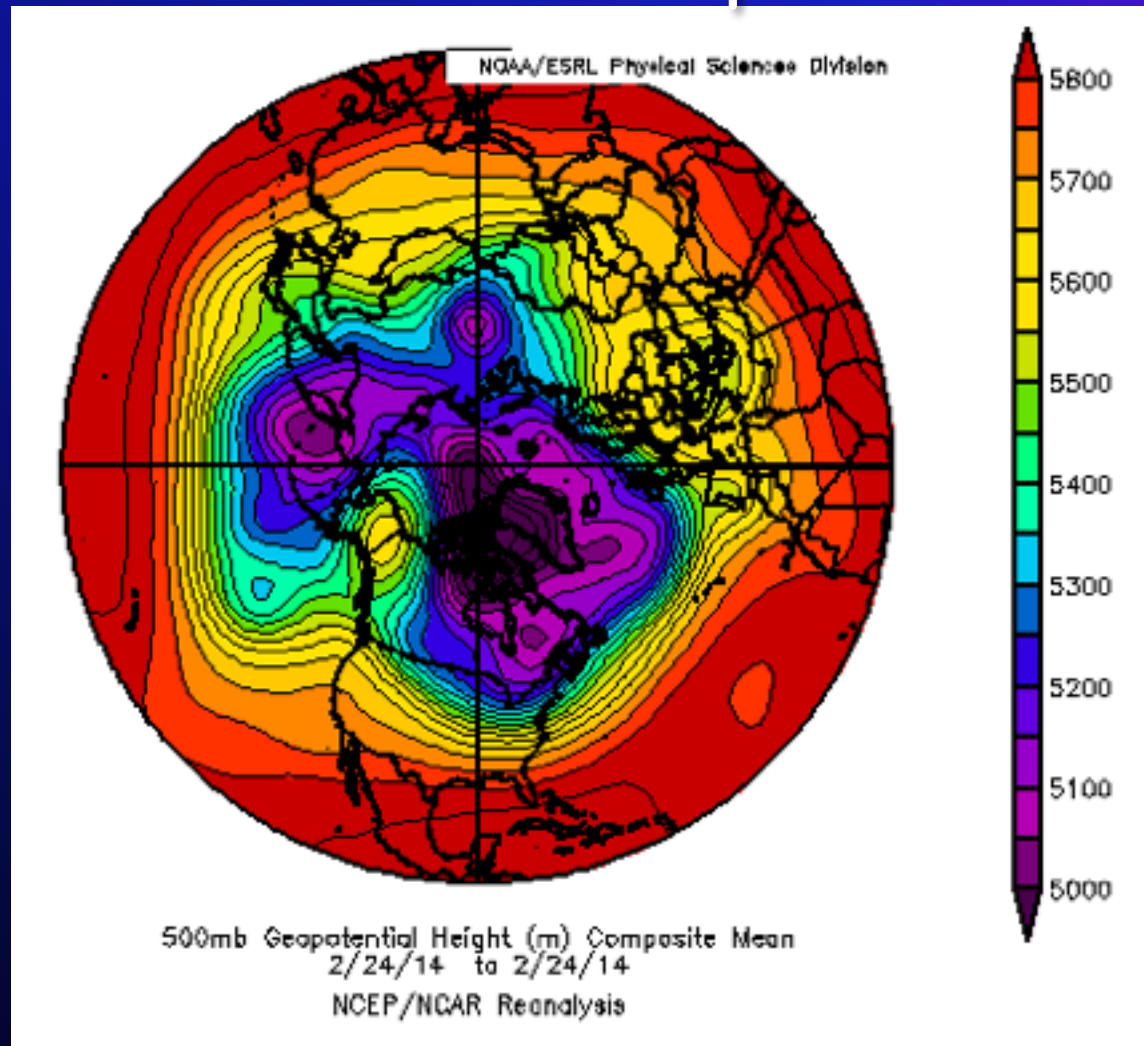
Chain of Events Linking Arctic Amplification (AA) with Increased Extreme Weather in Mid-Latitudes: a hypothesis



Is the jet stream
becoming wavier?



A "topographic map" of a layer in the atmosphere

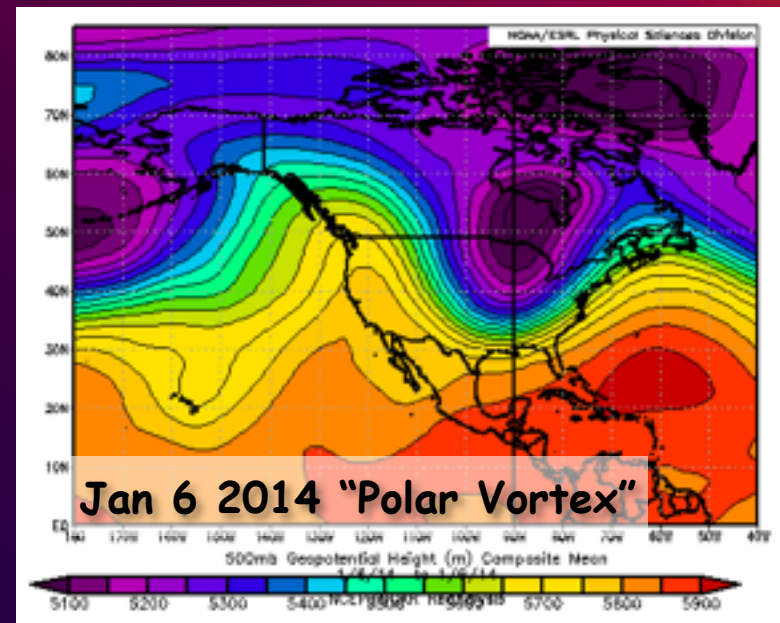
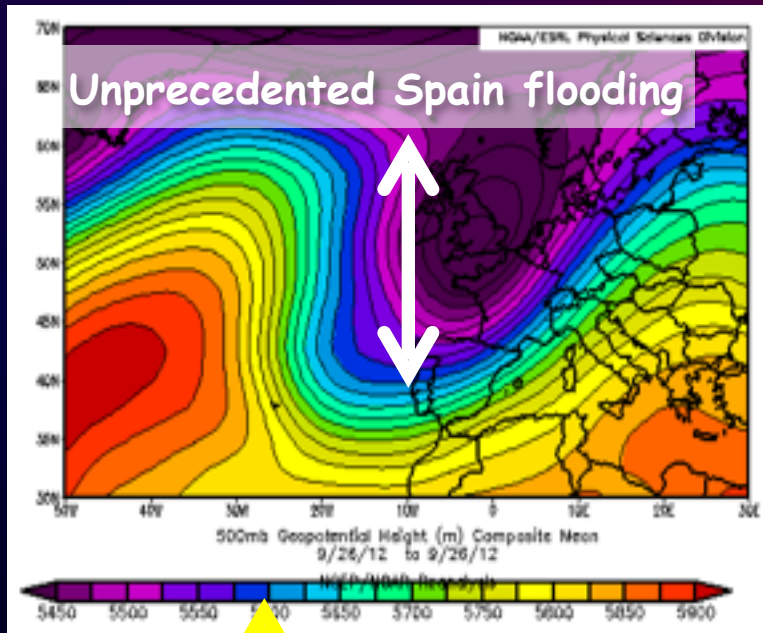


5

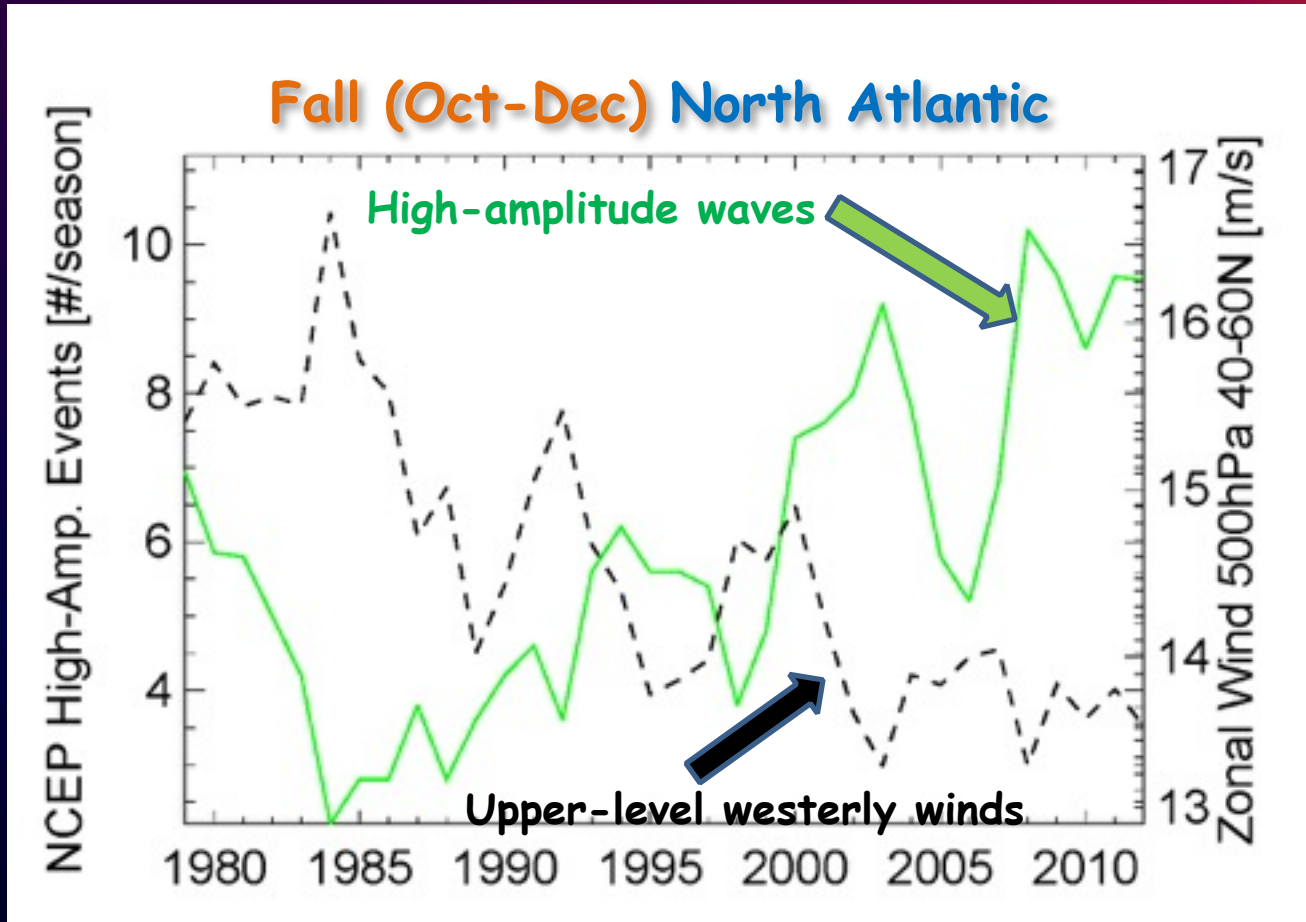
Amplified patterns
more frequent

High-Amplitude Patterns (HAPs)

500 hPa contour range > 35° latitude



Are very wavy jet-stream patterns really happening more often?



Change (%) in frequency of high-amplitude patterns 1995-2013 versus 1979-1994

Region	JFM	AMJ	JAS	OND
Atlantic 285 - 60E	19*	5	57**	47**
North America 220 - 290E	18*	12	59**	23
Europe -15 - 45E	1	3	6	17
Asia 30 - 150E	4	1	-15*	65**
Pacific 150 - 240E	-18	12*	-3	25*
Northern Hemisphere	-6	1	-5	16

< -40%	-39 to 30%	-29 to 20%	-19 to 10%	-9 to 0%
0 to 9%	10 to 19%	20 to 29%	30 to 39%	> 40%

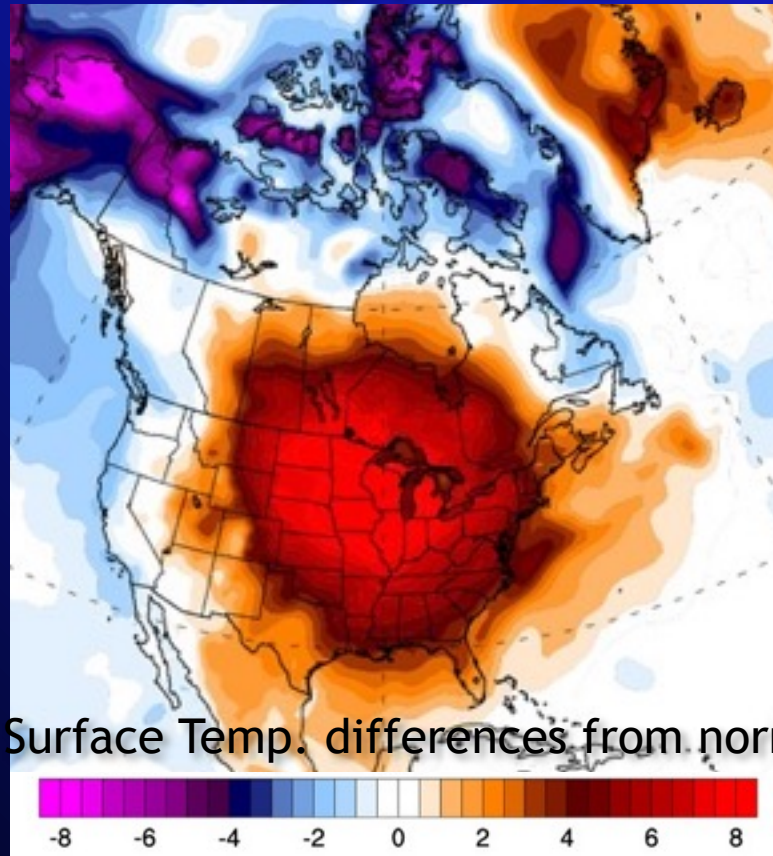
* > 1 SD, ** > 2 SD



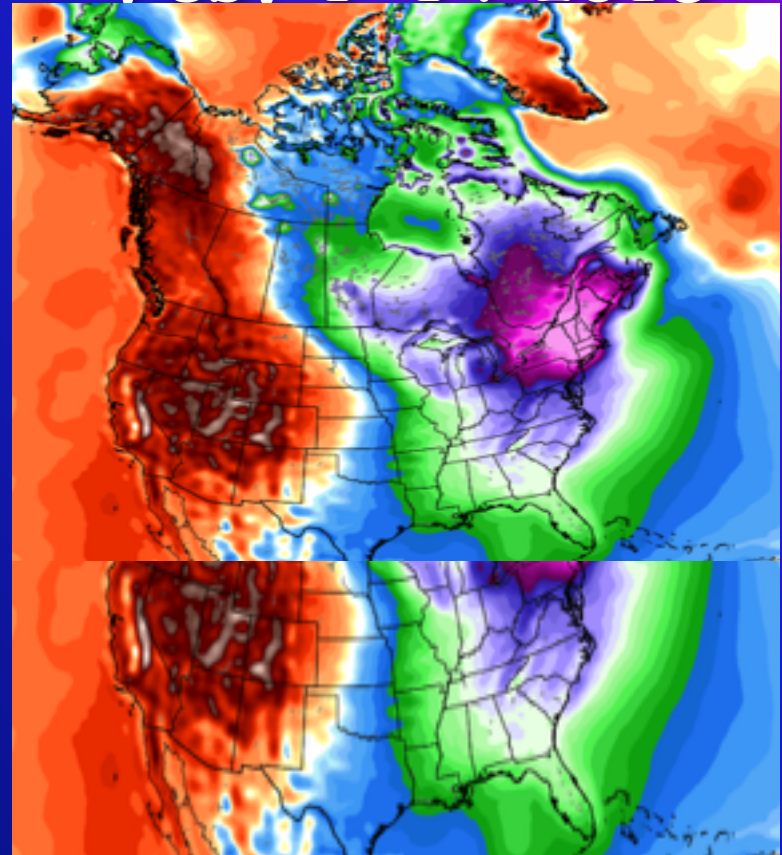
**Do recent extreme weather events
patterns fit this story?**

Boston - early February 2015

March 2012



Feb. 1-14 2015

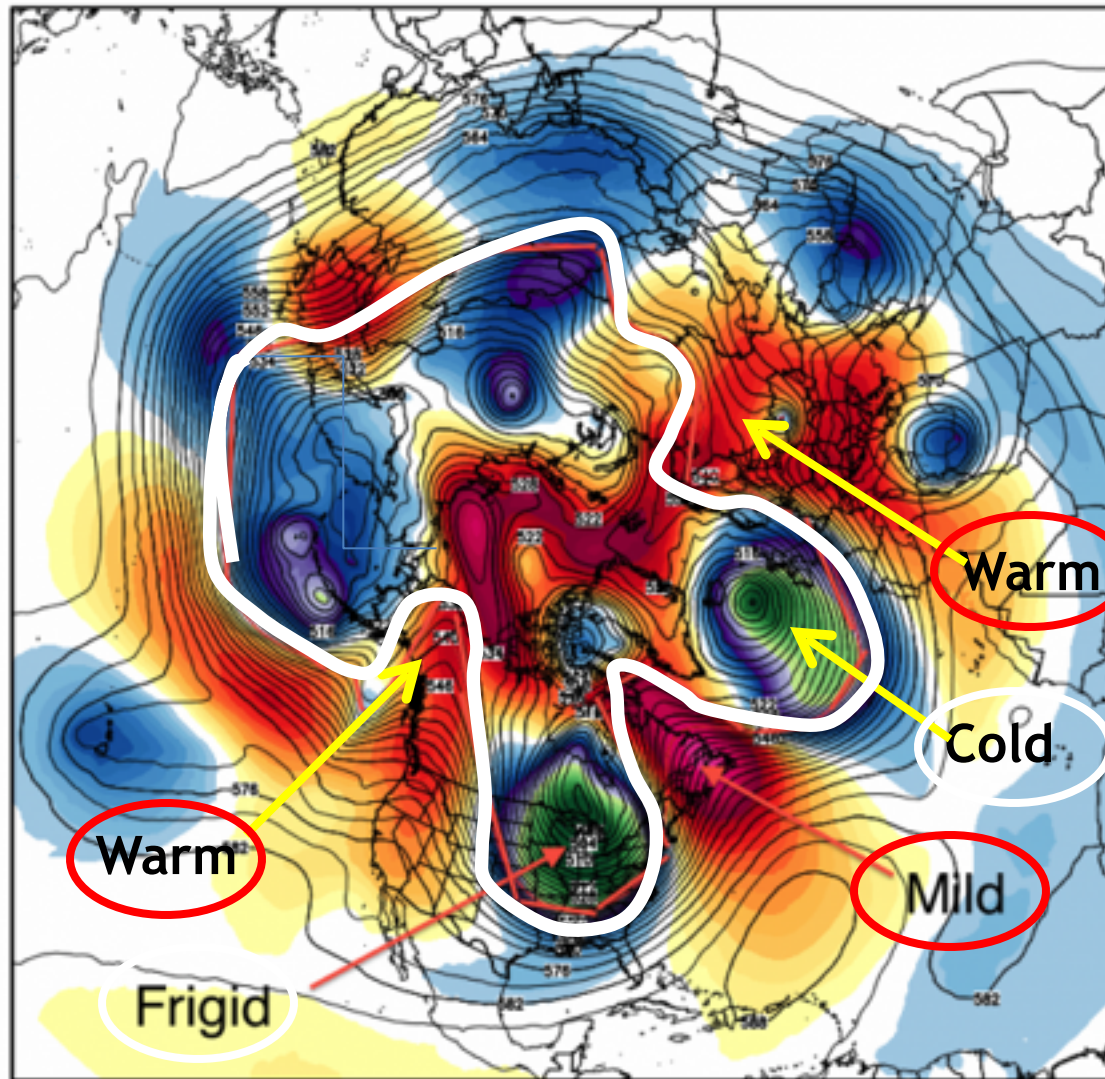


Accuweather

"Ridiculously Resistant Ridge/Trough:" Dec.'13-Feb.'14

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

-413 ± 293 gpm



Warm

Warm

Cold

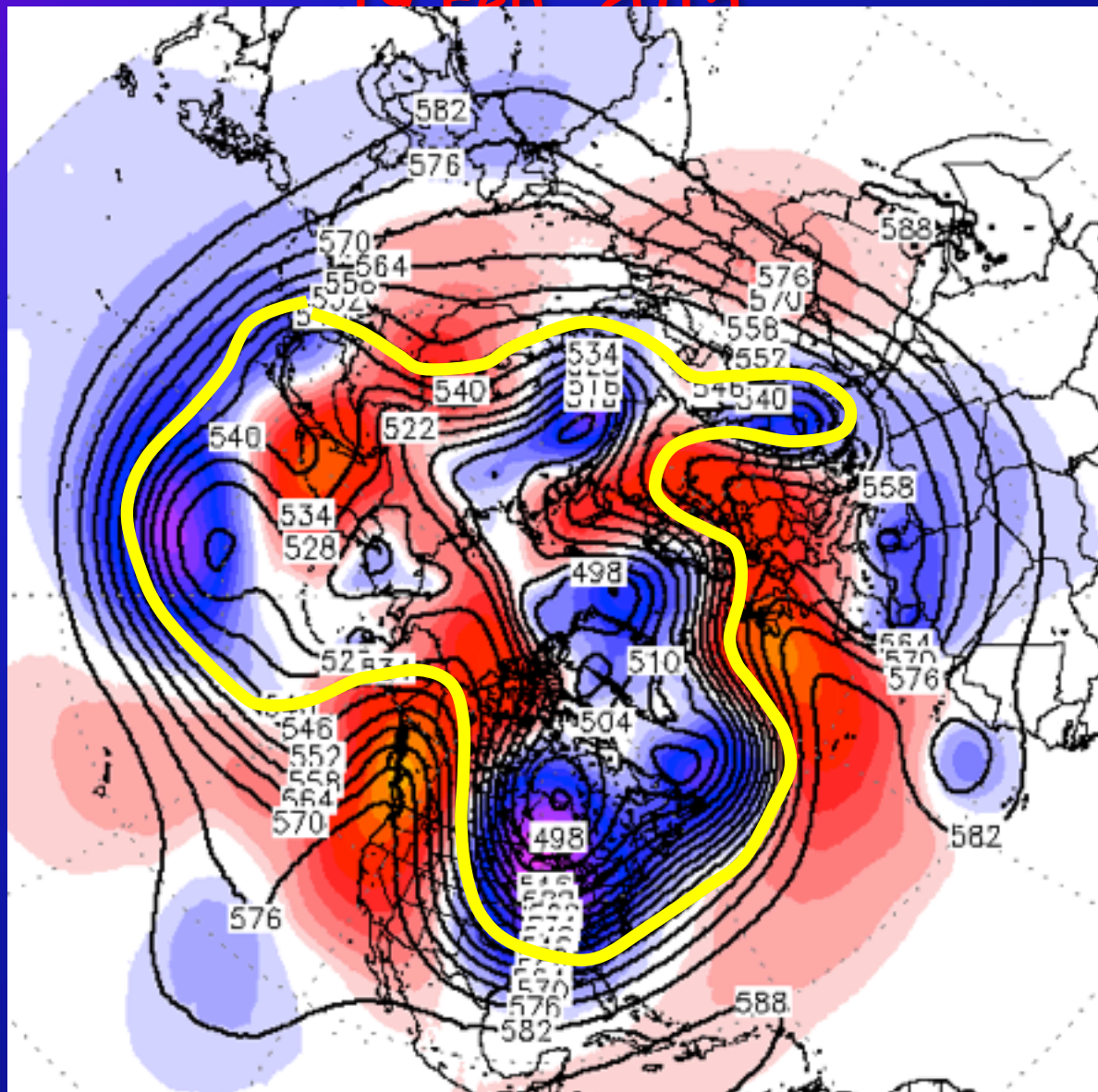
Mild

Frigid

"Ridiculously Resistant Ridge/Trough"

19 Feb 2015

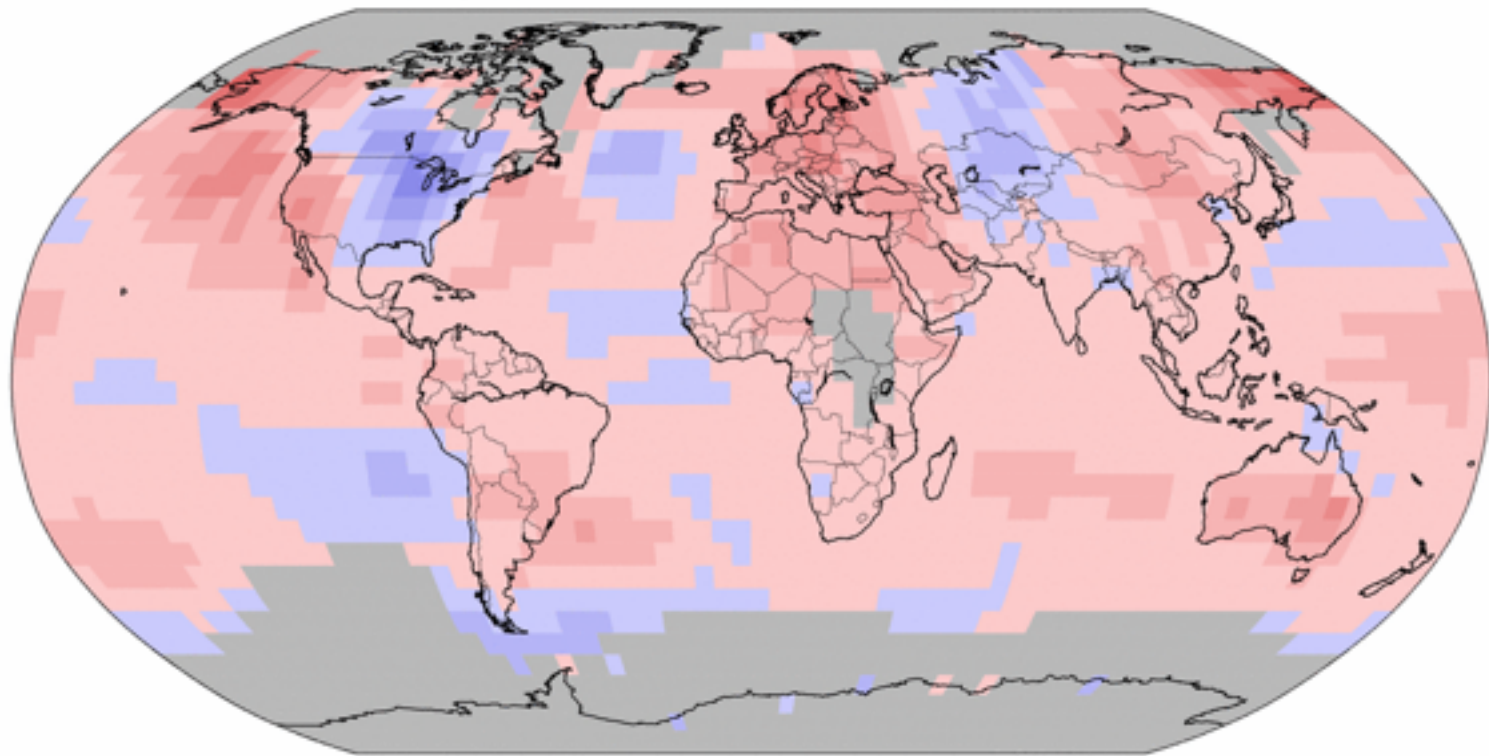
Déjà
vu?



Ridiculously Resilient Ridge/Trough Pattern Evident in 2014 Average Temperature Departures

Land & Ocean Temperature Departure from Average Jan–Dec 2014
(with respect to a 1981–2010 base period)

Data Source: GHCN–M version 3.2.2 & ERSST version 3b



NOAA's National Climatic Data Center
Mon Jan 12 19:34:34 EST 2015

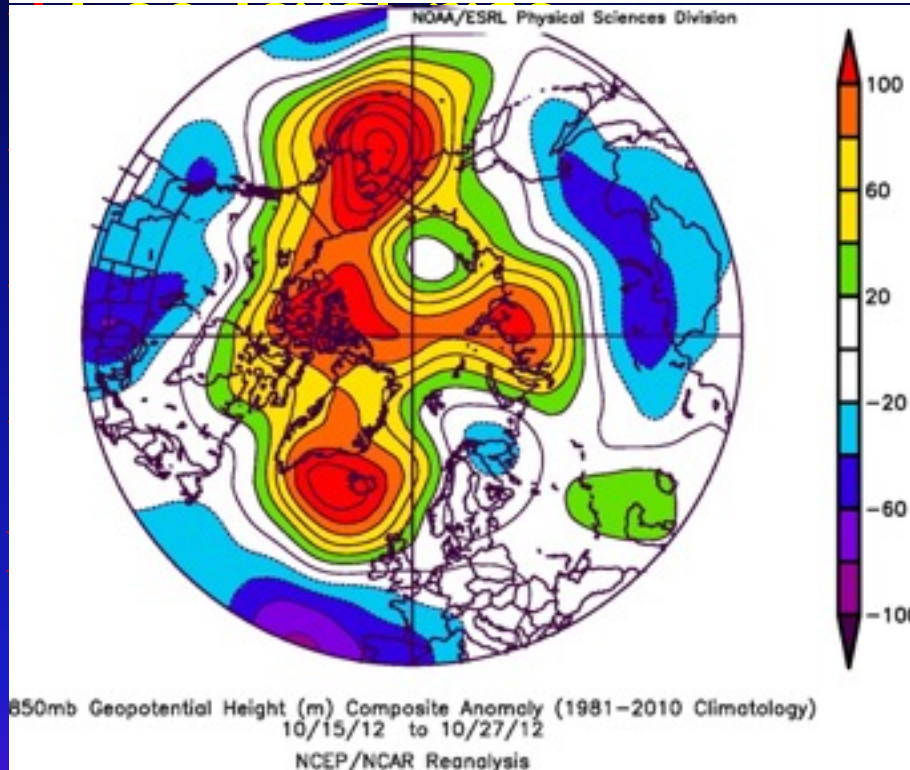
Degrees Celsius

Please Note: Gray areas represent missing data
Map Projection: Robinson

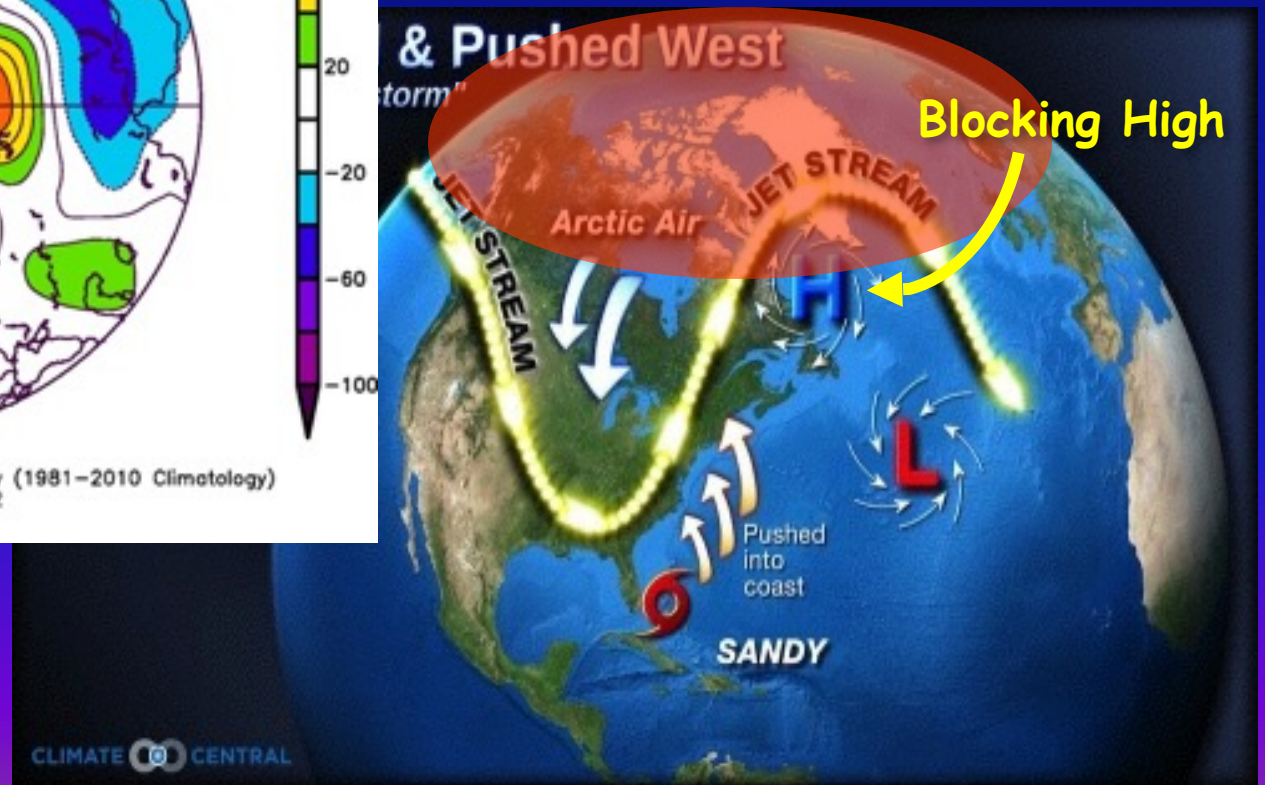
Did Climate Change Contribute to Sandy?

YES! - In At Least 5 Ways

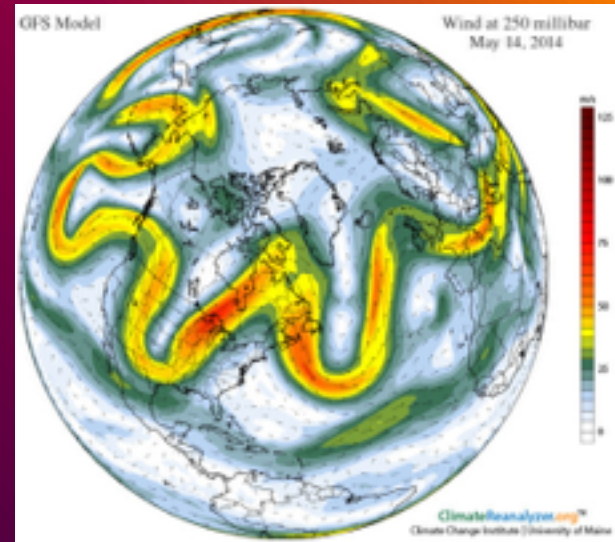
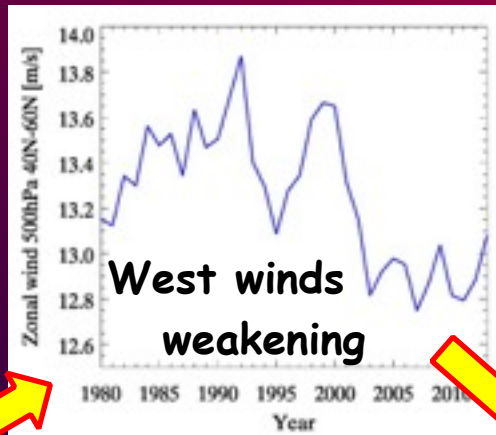
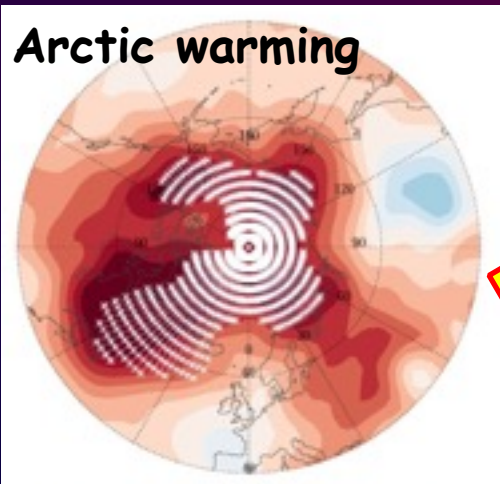
The Arctic was MUCH warmer than normal

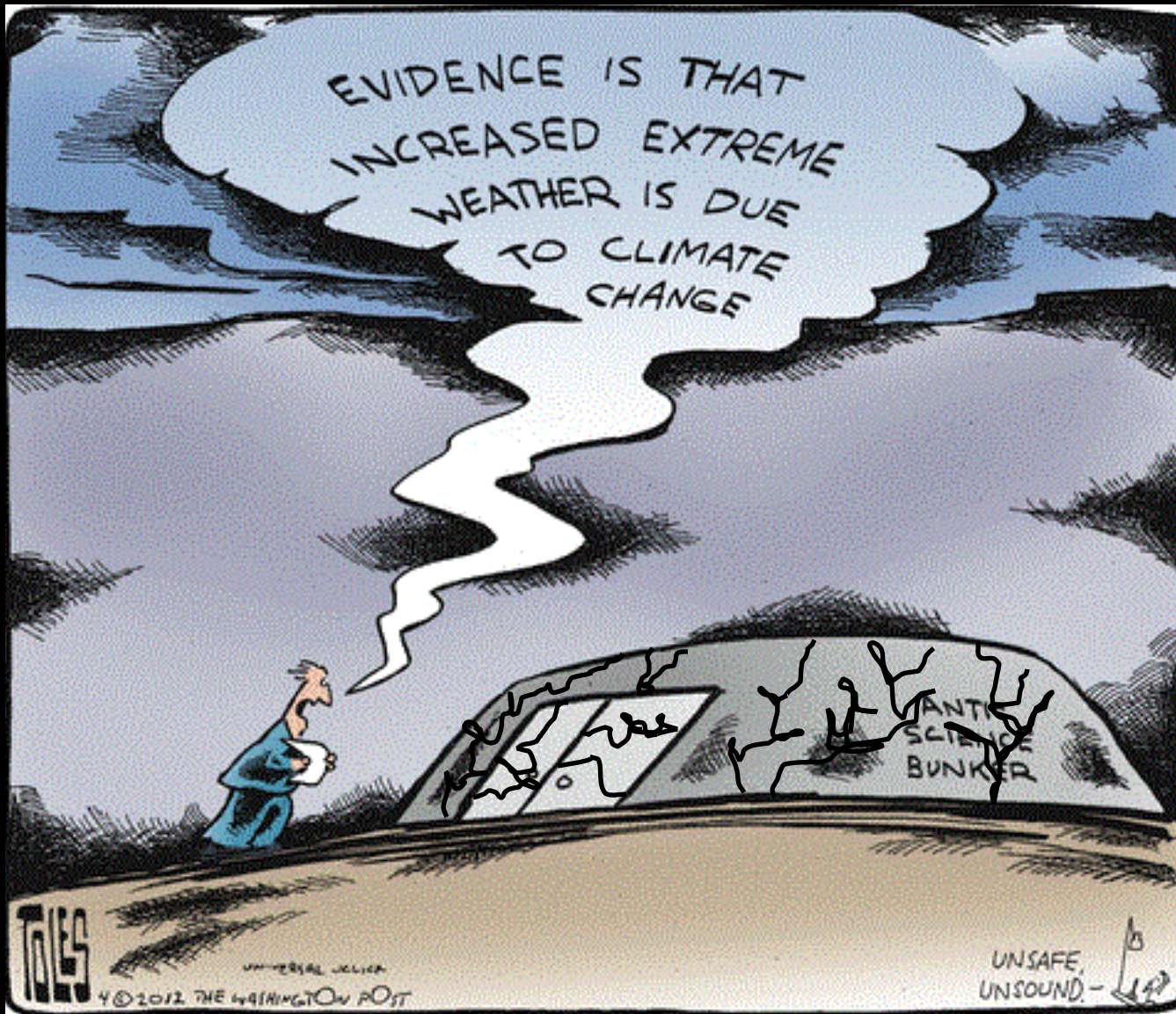


Was block strengthened, extended northward, or prolonged by warm Arctic? We think so.



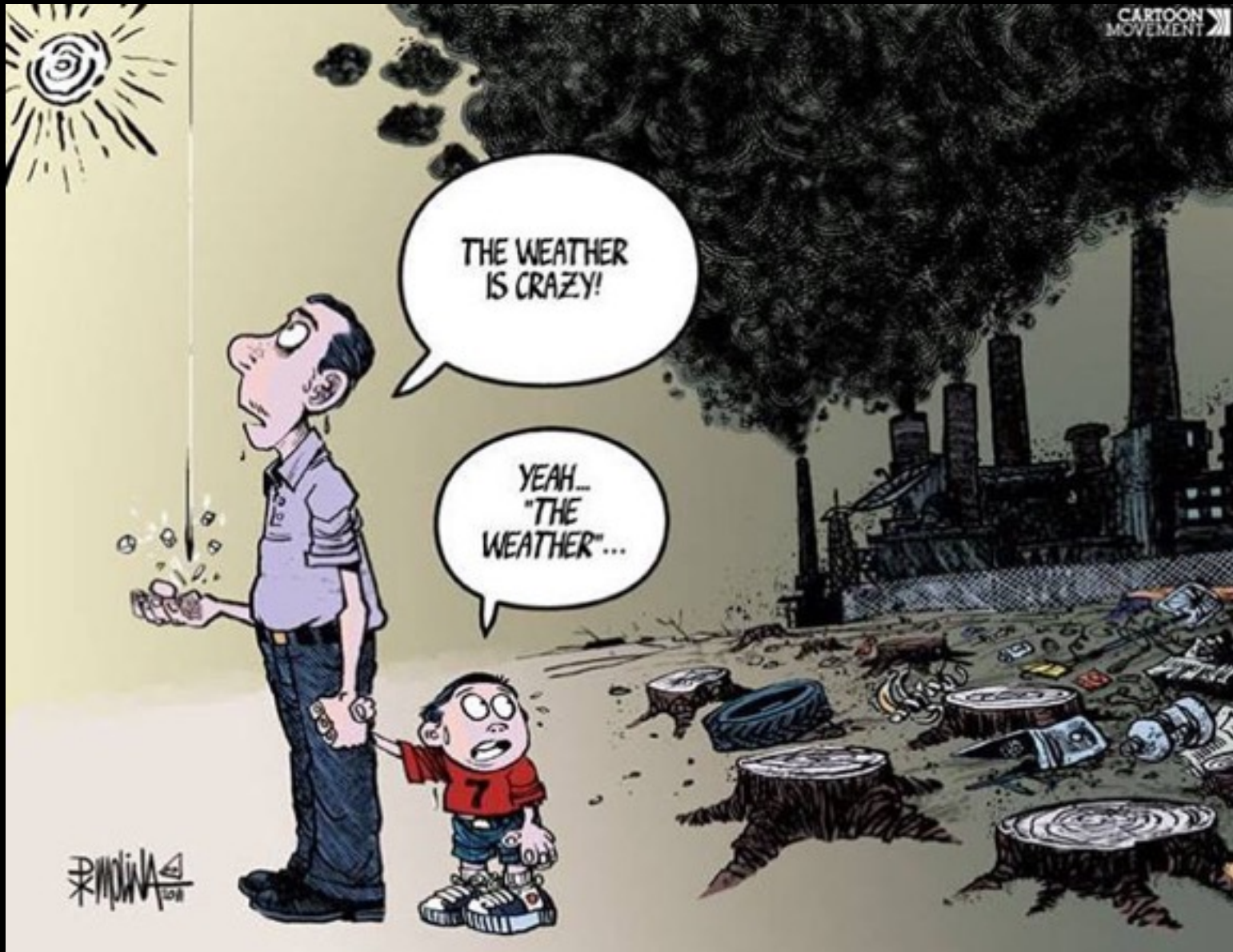
Summary



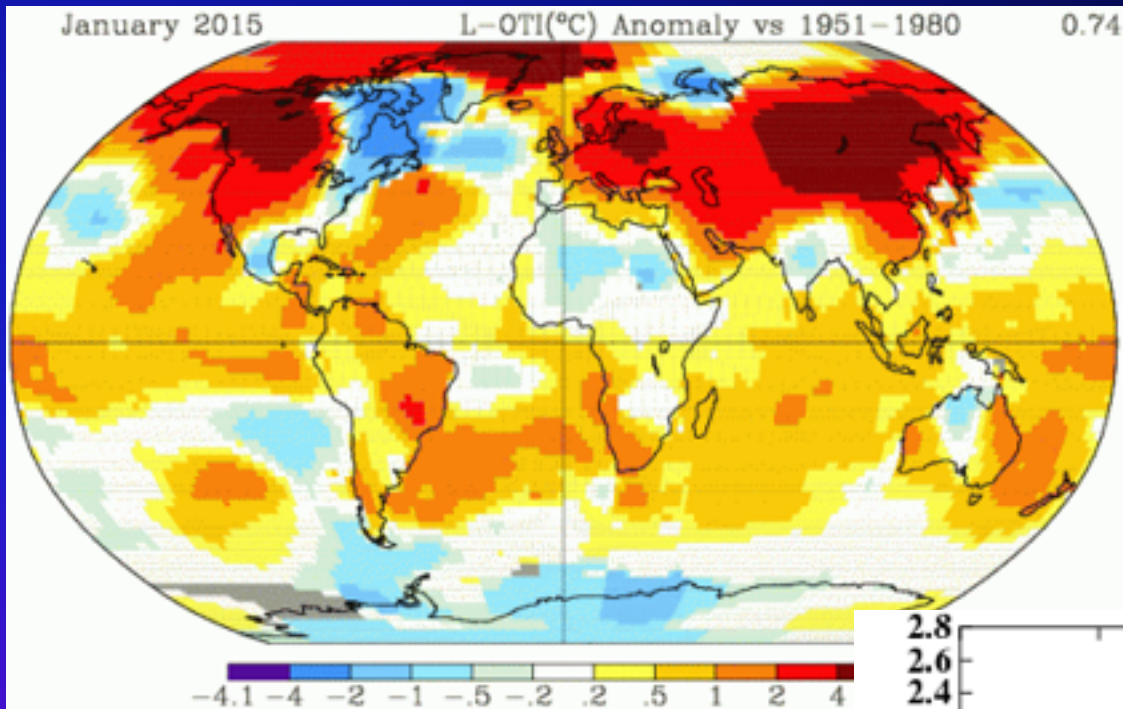


THANK-YOU !!

Extras



THANK-YOU !!



January 2015 is warmest January on record.

Jan. 2015 zonal temperature anomalies

