

# Climate Variability

November 11, 2019

# Variability

**Forced**

vs

**Internal**

external  
factors

interactions  
between elements  
of climate system

Climate **modes**: internal variability that manifests in patterns and structures, typically defined by an **index**

**Teleconnections**: variability correlations between remote regions

# Variability Timescales

Processes	Timescale										
	days		years			thousands of years			millions of years		
	h/d	w	m	y	10 y	10 <sup>2</sup> y	10 <sup>3</sup> y	10 <sup>4</sup> y	10 <sup>5</sup> y	10 <sup>6</sup> y	10 <sup>9</sup> y
Weather	■	■	■	■	■						
Land surface	■	■	■	■	■						
Ocean mixed layer	■	■	■	■	■						
Sea ice		■	■	■	■						
Volcanos		■	■	■	■						
Vegetation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Thermocline		■	■	■	■	■					
Mountain glaciers		■	■	■	■	■					
Deep ocean		■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Ice sheets		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Orbital forcing		■	■	■	■			■	■		
Tectonics		■	■	■	■					■	■
Weathering		■	■	■	■				■	■	■
Solar "constant"		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Marshall and Plumb 2008

MJO: Madden-Julien Oscillation

ENSO: El Nino Southern Oscillation

NAO: North Atlantic Oscillation

SAM: Southern Annular Mode

PDO: Pacific Decadal Oscillation

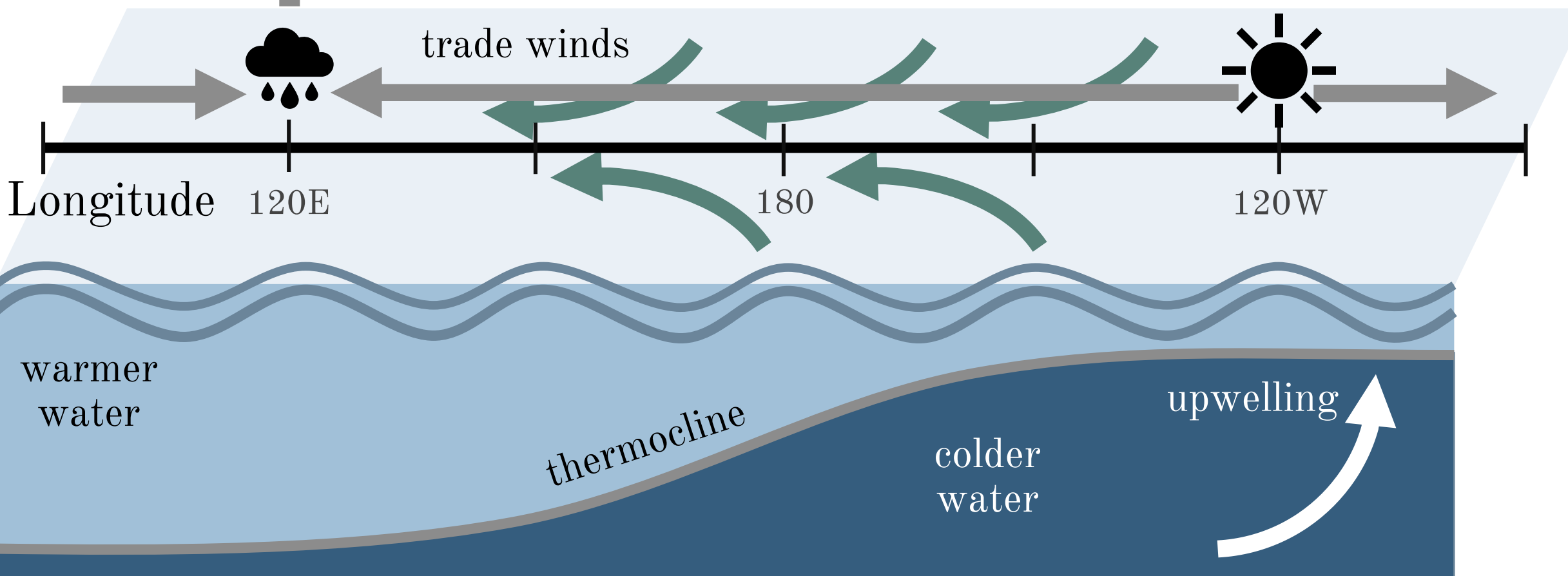
AMO: Atlantic Meridional Oscillation

# Variability Modes



# Walker Circulation

Bjerknes Feedback



Longitude

120E

180

120W

trade winds

warmer water

thermocline

colder water

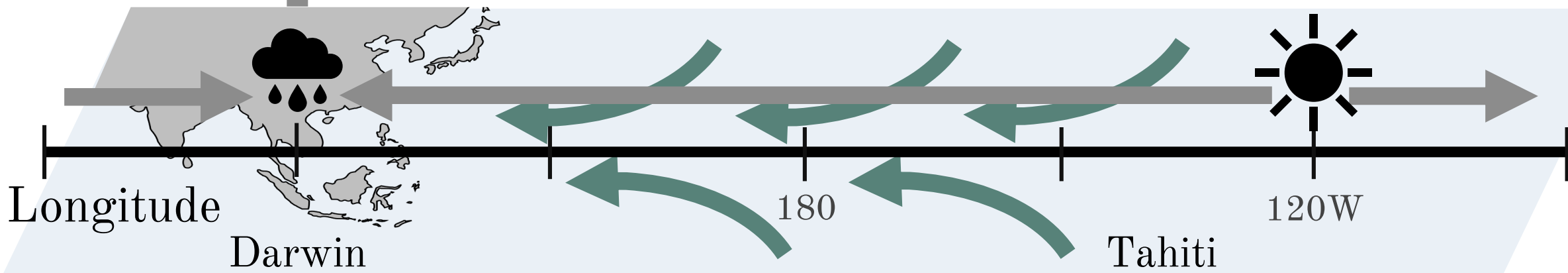
upwelling

# Walker Circulation

Southern Oscillation Index, "SOI":

$$\frac{10}{\sigma_{\Delta SLP}} \Delta SLP_{Pacific} = \frac{10}{\sigma_{\Delta SLP}} (SLP^*_{Tahiti} - SLP^*_{Darwin})$$

$SOI > 0$



warmer  
water

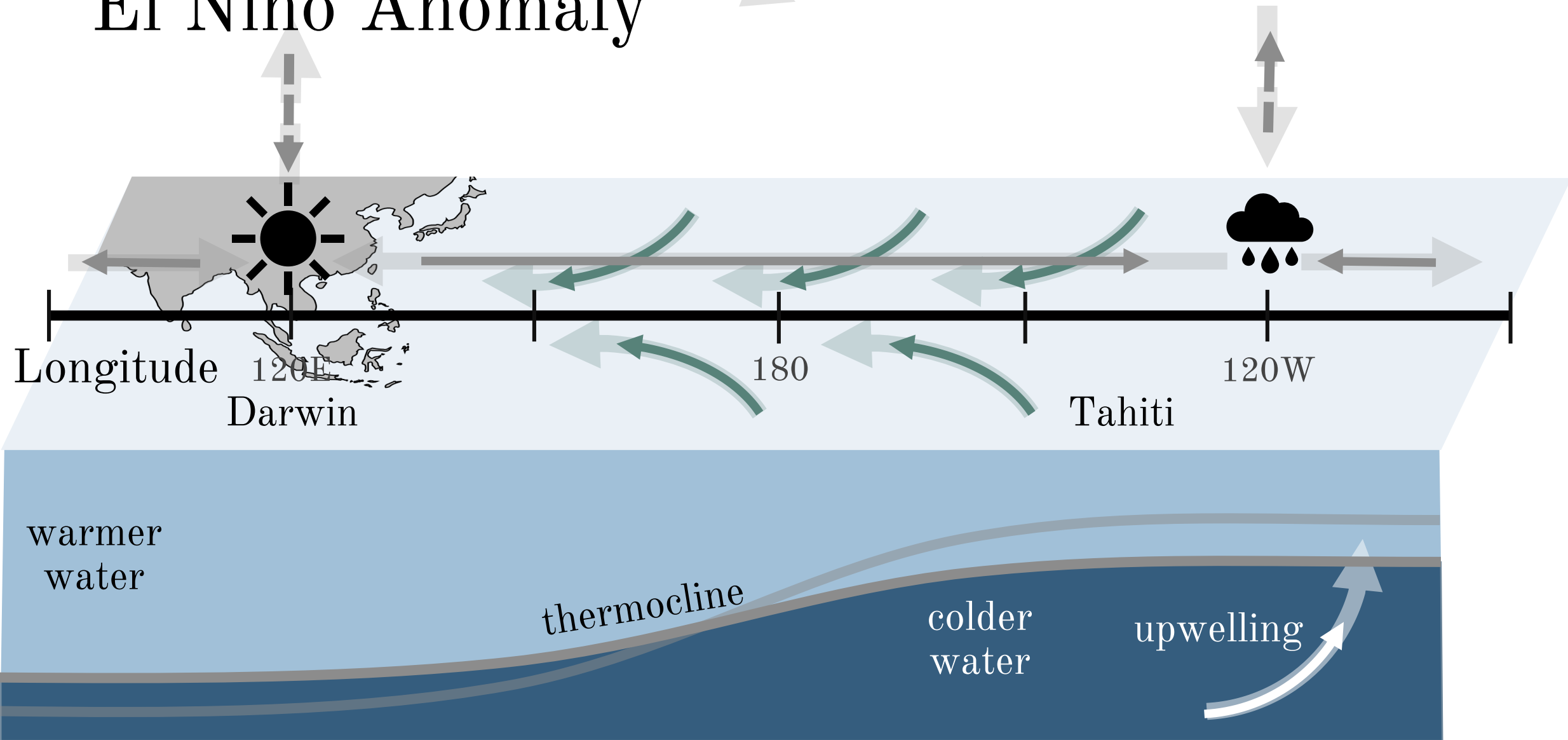
thermocline

colder  
water

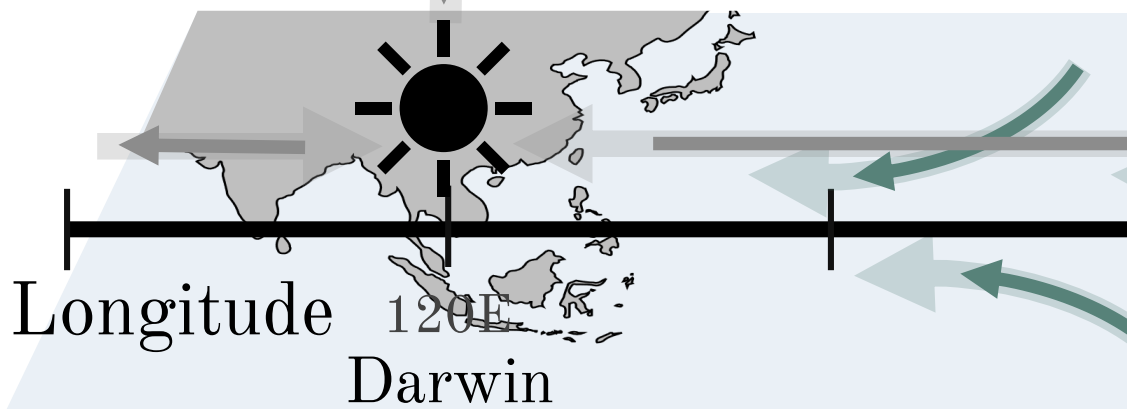
upwelling



# El Nino Anomaly



# El Nino Anomaly



Southern Oscillation Index, “SOI”:

$$\frac{10}{\sigma_{\Delta SLP}} \Delta SLP_{Pacific} = \frac{10}{\sigma_{\Delta SLP}} (SLP^*_{Tahiti} - SLP^*_{Darwin})$$
$$SOI < 0$$

El Niño Index, “Nino3.4”:

$$\overline{SST}^*(5S - 5N, 170W - 120W)$$

$$Nino3.4 > 0.4^{\circ}C$$

Longitude

120E  
Darwin

180

Tahiti

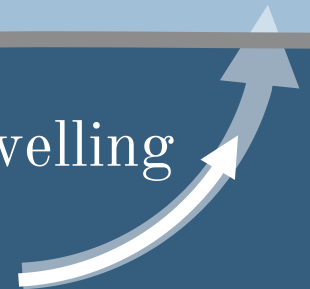
120W

warmer  
water

thermocline

colder  
water

upwelling





# El Nino Anomaly

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Longitude

120E

Darwin

180

120W

Tahiti

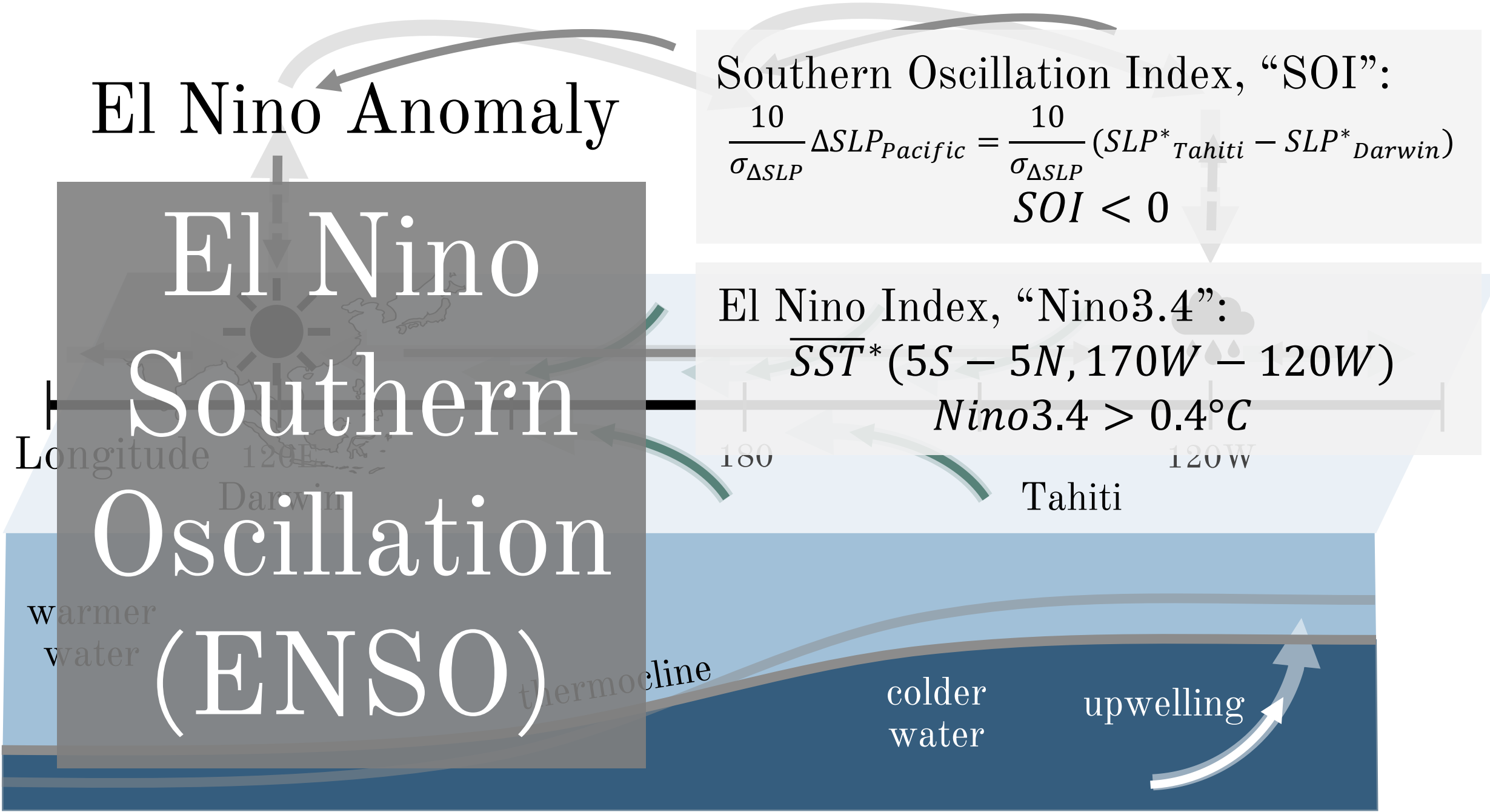
# El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

warmer  
water

thermocline

colder  
water

upwelling



# ENSO Indices



■ Nino 1+2 (0-10S, 90W-80W)

■ Nino 3 (5S-5N, 150W-90W)

■ Nino 4 (5S-5N, 160E-150W)

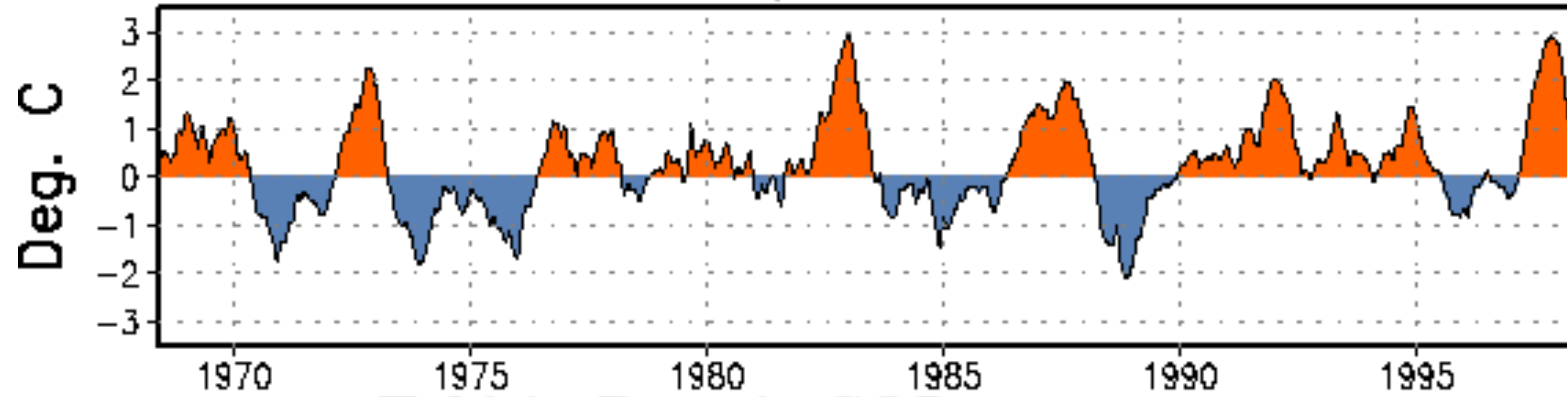
▨ Nino 3.4 (5S-5N, 170W-120W), 5-month running mean, +/-0.4C

▨ ONI (5S-5N, 160E-150W), 3-month running mean, +/-0.5C

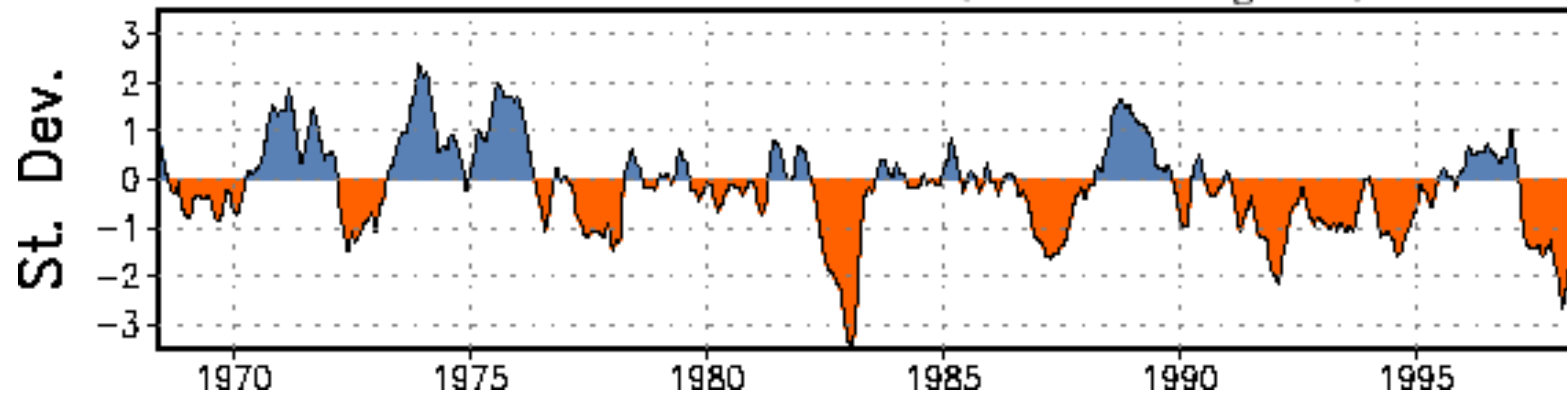
Extra info: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/enso/why-are-there-so-many-enso-indexes-instead-just-one>

# ENSO Time Series

**Ocean Temperature Departures (°C) for Niño 3.4  
(5°N-5°S, 170°W-120°W)**



**Tahiti - Darwin SOI (3 month-running mean)**



# ENSO Animations

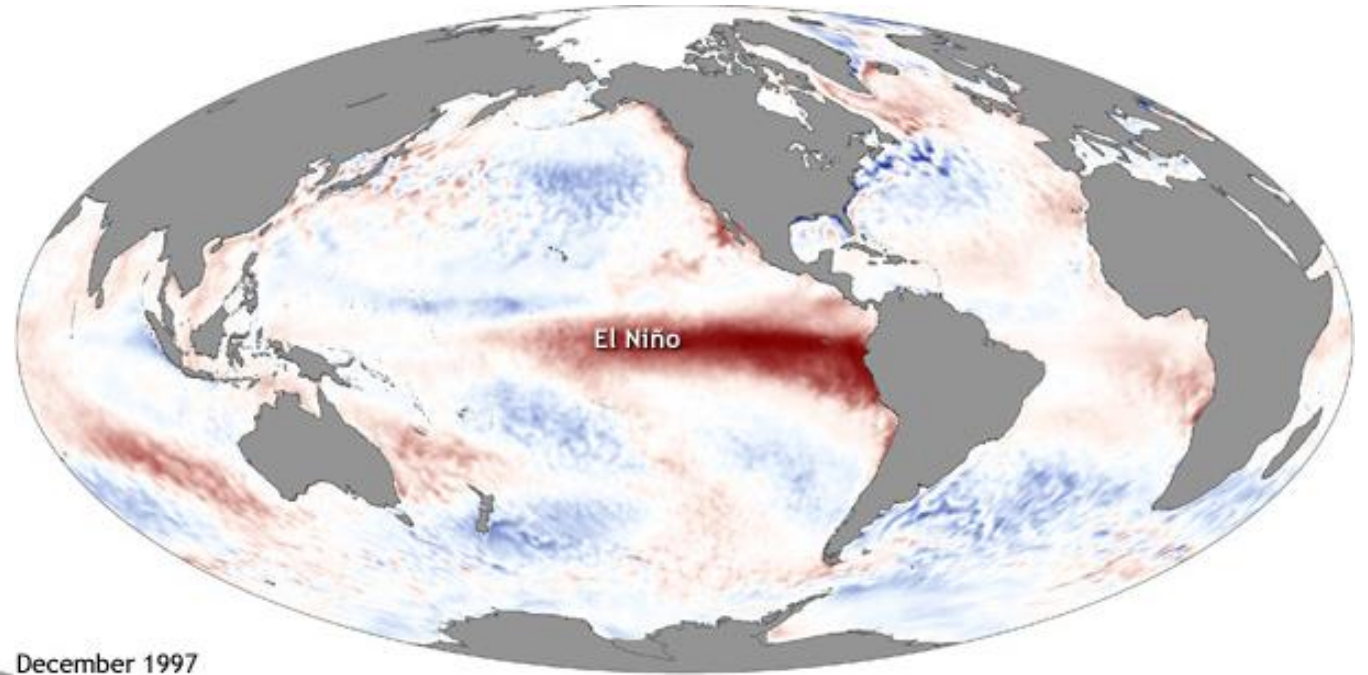
El Nino

[https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/clim/sst\\_olr/old\\_sst/sst\\_8283\\_animation.shtml](https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/clim/sst_olr/old_sst/sst_8283_animation.shtml)

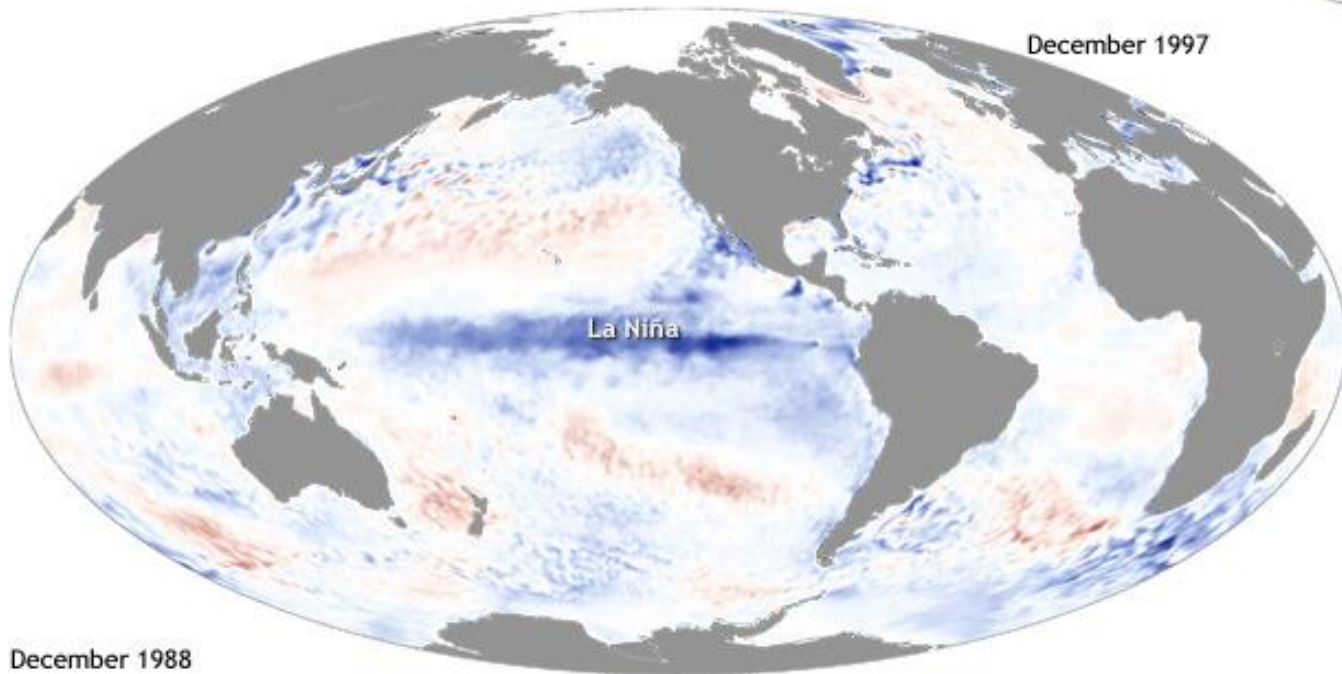
La Nina

[https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/clim/sst\\_olr/old\\_sst/sst\\_8889\\_animation.shtml](https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/map/clim/sst_olr/old_sst/sst_8889_animation.shtml)

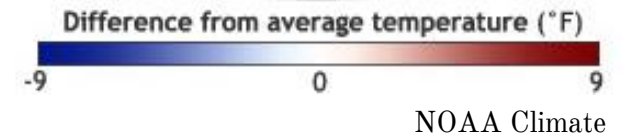
# ENSO Signal



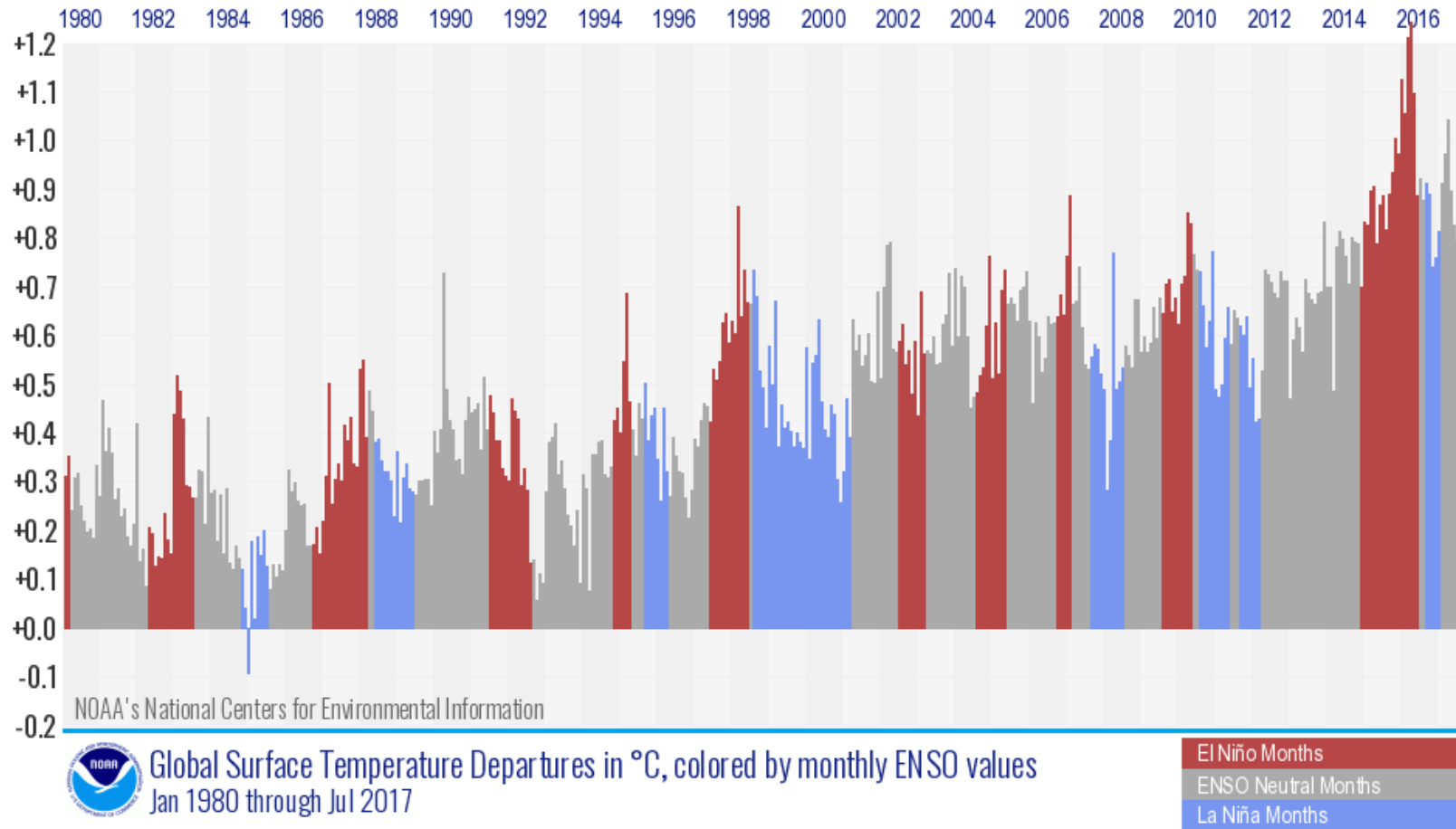
December 1997



December 1988



# ENSO Signal



# North Atlantic Oscillation

**Positive mode**  
( $NAO > 0$ ):  
increased  
precipitation and  
“storminess” over  
central Europe



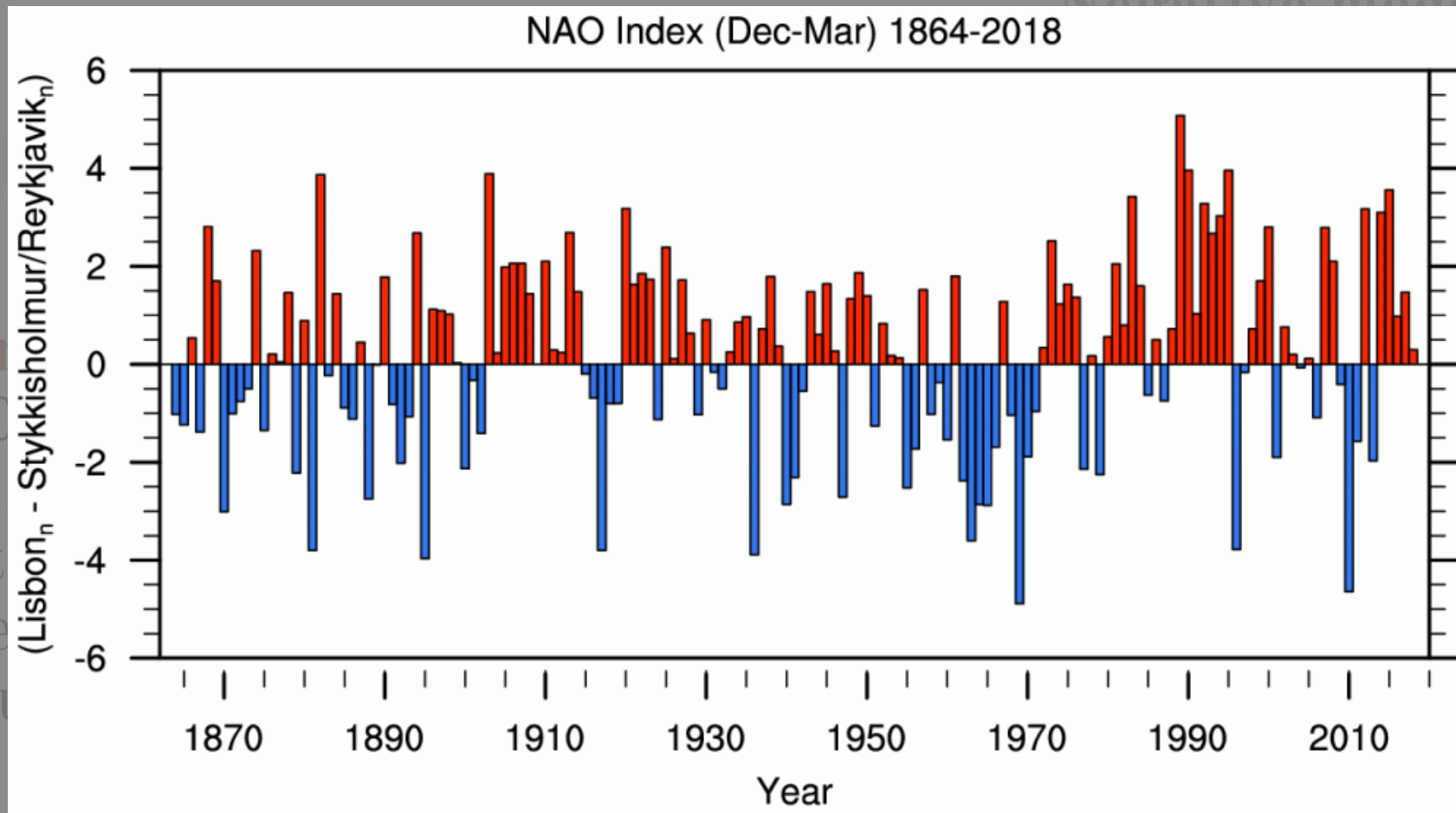
**Negative mode** ( $NAO < 0$ ):  
more zonal flow, cold air  
brought across  
Mediterranean region

North Atlantic Oscillation, “NAO”:

$$\Delta \frac{SLP^*_{NAtlantic}}{\sigma} = \frac{SLP^*_{Azores}}{\sigma} - \frac{SLP^*_{Iceland}}{\sigma}$$

# North Atlantic Oscillation

**Positive**  
 ( $NAO > 0$ ):  
 increased  
 precipitation  
 “storminess”  
 central E



**Negative mode** ( $NAO < 0$ ):  
 decreased  
 storminess  
 occurs  
 near region

**NAO”:**  
 $\frac{SLP^*_{Iceland}}{\sigma}$



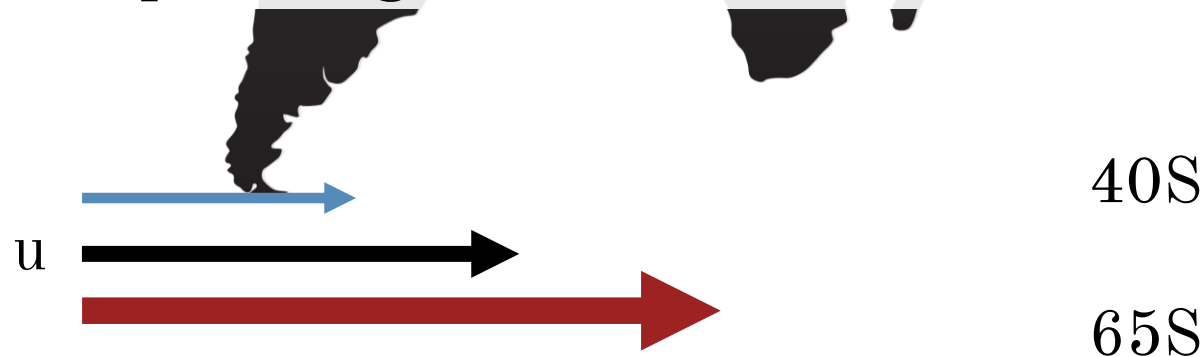
# Southern Annular Mode

**Positive mode** ( $SAM > 0$ ):  
poleward shift and strengthening  
of surface winds, enhanced  
divergence and upwelling

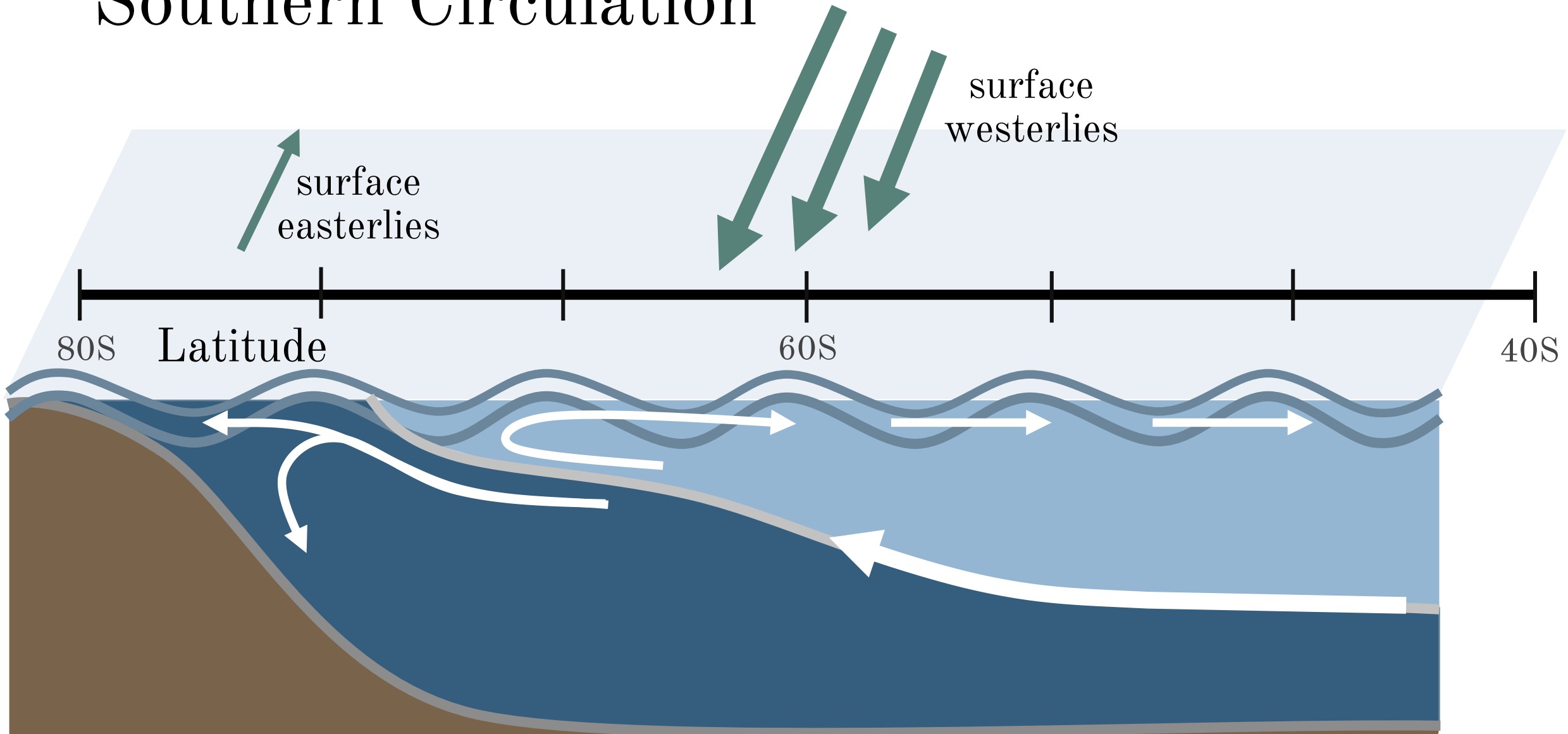
**Negative mode** ( $SAM < 0$ ):  
equatorward shift and weakening  
of surface winds, reduced  
divergence and upwelling

Southern Annular Mode, “SAM”:  
$$\Delta SLP_{S\ Ocean} = SLP^*_{40S} - SLP^*_{65S}$$

**Changes in Southern  
Ocean Circulation!**



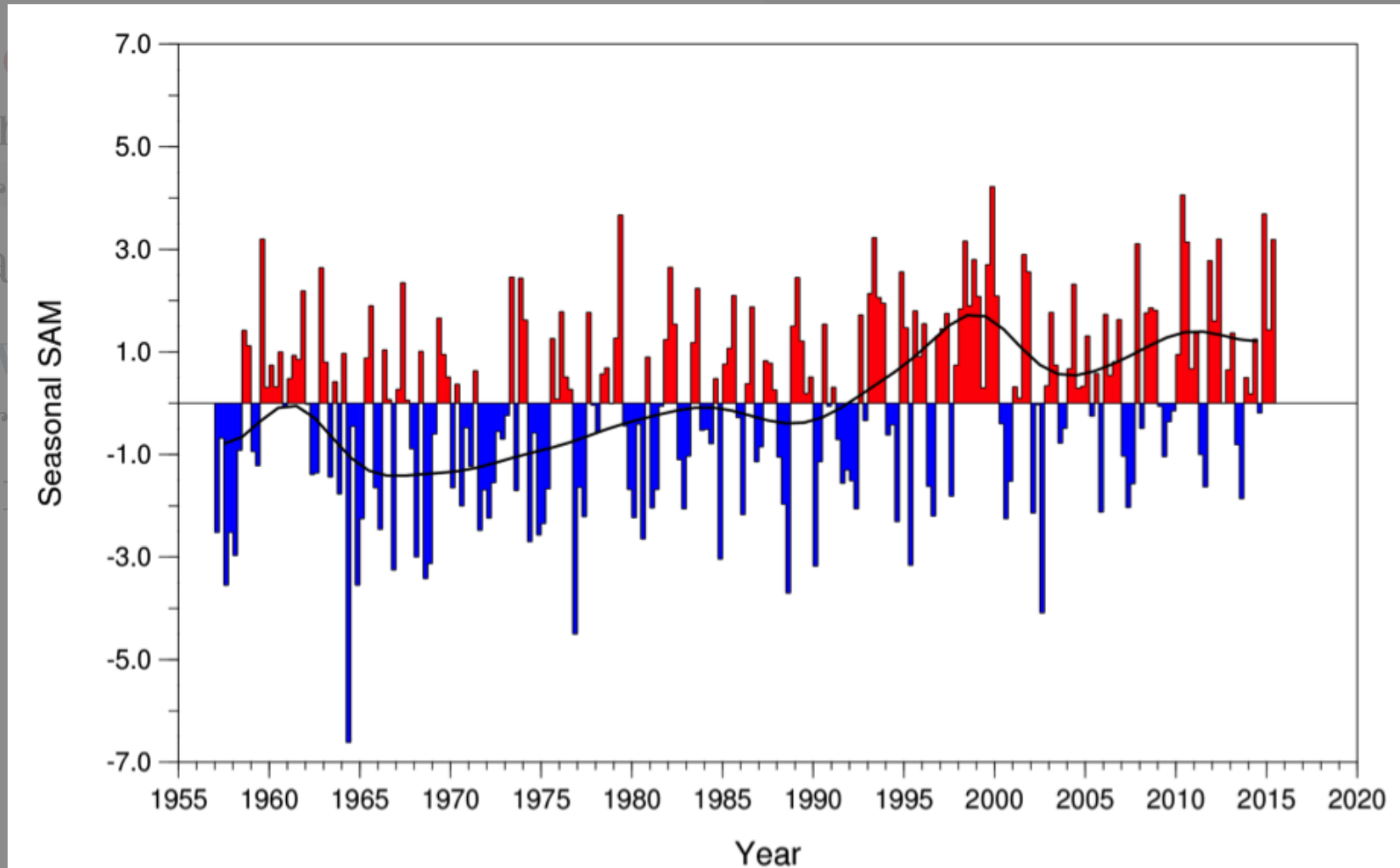
# Southern Circulation



# Southern Annular Mode

**Positive**  
poleward  
and sur  
of surfa

**Negative**  
equator  
and sto  
surface



“SAM”:  
 $SLP^*_{65S}$

thern  
on!

# Pacific Decadal Oscillation

70N

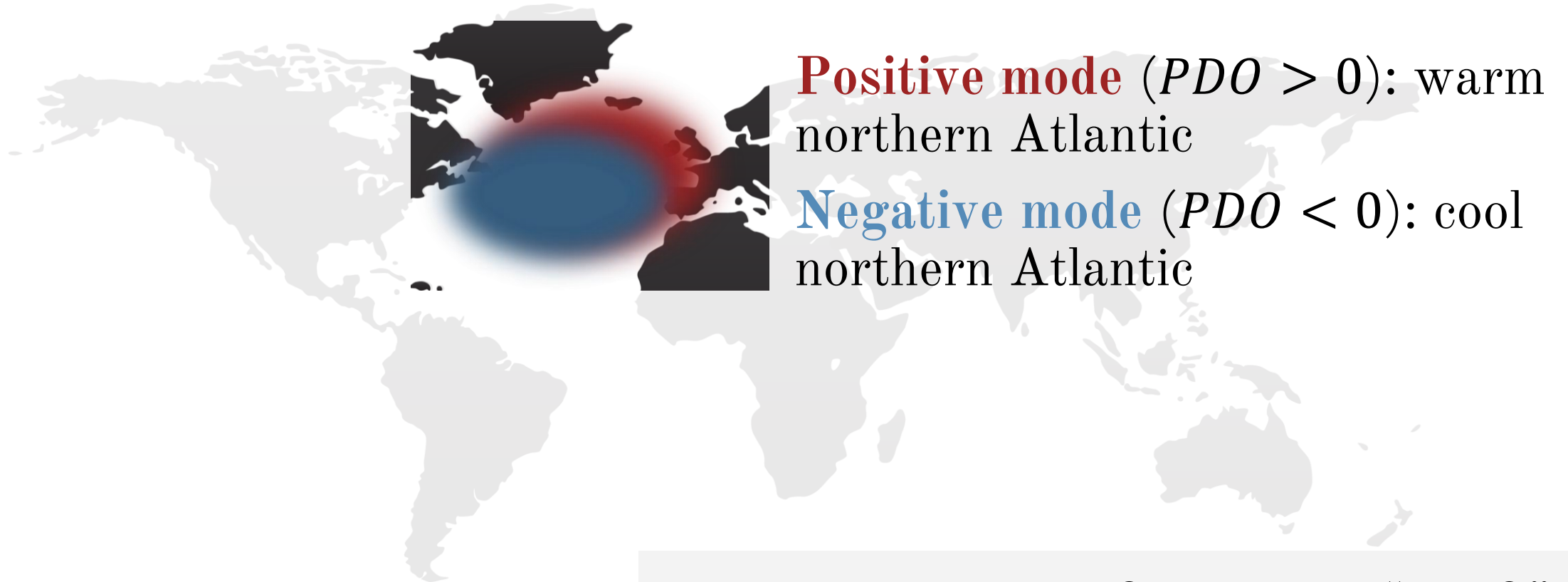
**Positive mode** ( $PDO > 0$ ): warm  
northern Pacific

20N

**Negative mode** ( $PDO < 0$ ): cool  
northern Pacific

Pacific Decadal Oscillation, “PDO”:  
 $\overline{SST}^*(20 - 70N, Pacific)$

# Atlantic Meridional Oscillation



**Positive mode** ( $PDO > 0$ ): warm northern Atlantic

**Negative mode** ( $PDO < 0$ ): cool northern Atlantic

Atlantic Meridional Oscillation, “AMO”:  
 $\overline{SST}^*(0 - 60N, Atlantic)$