

# The Arctic Oscillation (AO) or Northern Annular Mode (NAM)

Required reading for Thursday, Oct.14:

-Kerr, R.A., 1999: A new force in high-latitude climate. *Science*, 284, 5412, 241 - 242.

-Thompson DWJ, Wallace JM., 2001: Regional climate impacts of the Northern Hemisphere annular mode. *Science*, 293, 5527, 85-89.

- Thompson, DWJ, 2007: A Brief Introduction to the Annular Modes and Annular Mode Research.

<http://ao.atmos.colostate.edu/introduction.html>

(last updated March 17, 2007)

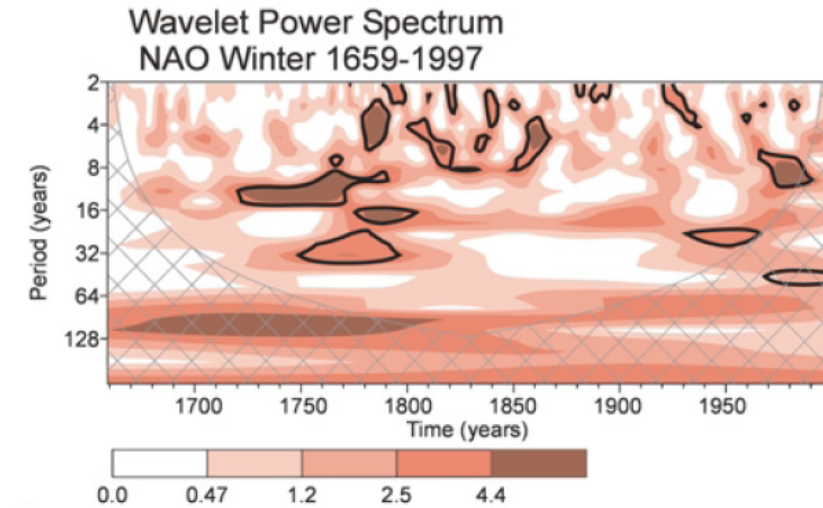
Exam moved to Nov 2., 2010

Make-up class on Monday Oct. 18. @ 2:45pm (B13)

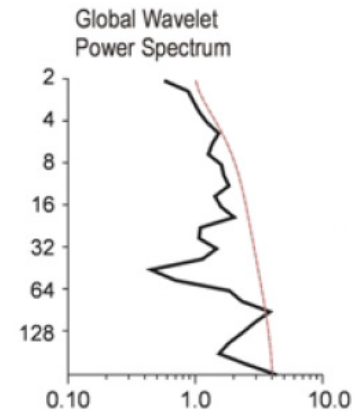
## **KNMI climate explorer**

<http://climexp.knmi.nl/>

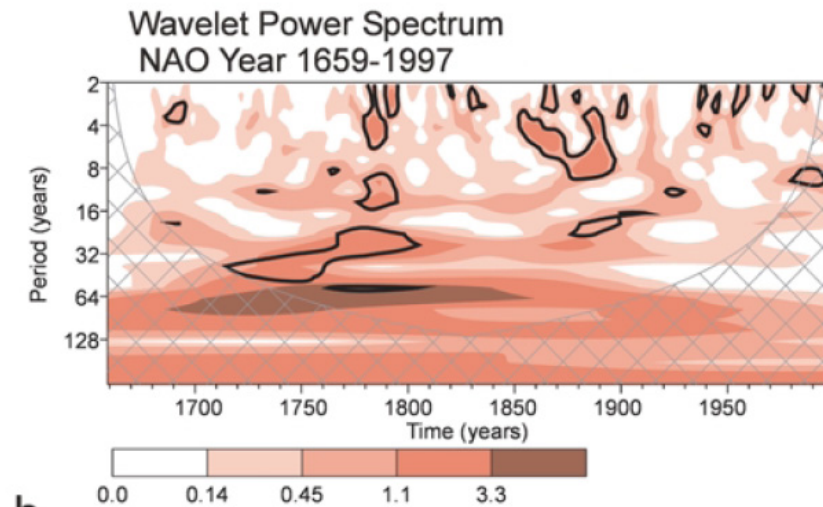
# Spectral behavior of the NAO



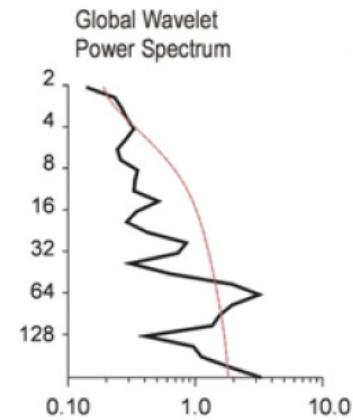
a



winter



b



Annual mean

## Spectral behavior of the NAO

NAO shows a strongly intermittent behavior, with active phases and corresponding maximum amplitudes in different frequency bands

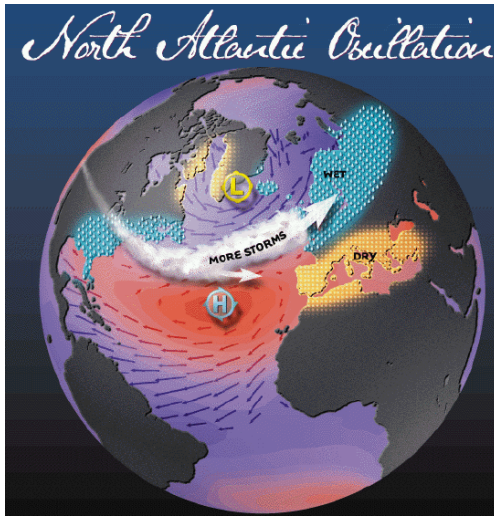
Frequencies with enhanced power are not stable through time

NAO is neither a purely random process, nor does it exhibit a clear and preferred mode of oscillation

The lack of evidence for the NAO to vary on any preferred time scale is consistent with the notion that much of the atmospheric circulation variability in the form of the NAO arises from processes internal to the atmosphere

# Impacts of the NAO

## NAO+ phase:

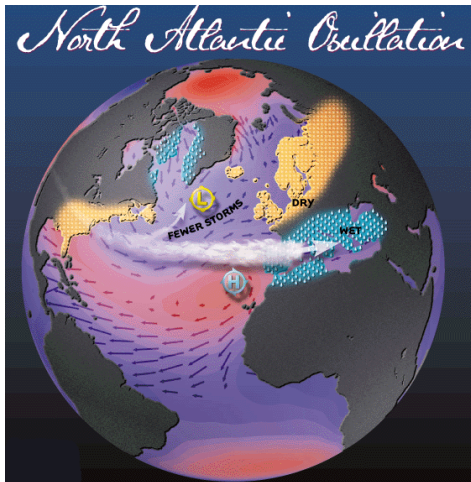


Icelandic Low, Azores High well developed,  
(anomalous low / high pressure cores)

enhanced meridional pressure gradients,  
strengthened westerlies and trade winds

storm tracks oriented SW-NE, shift to the north

## NAO- phase:



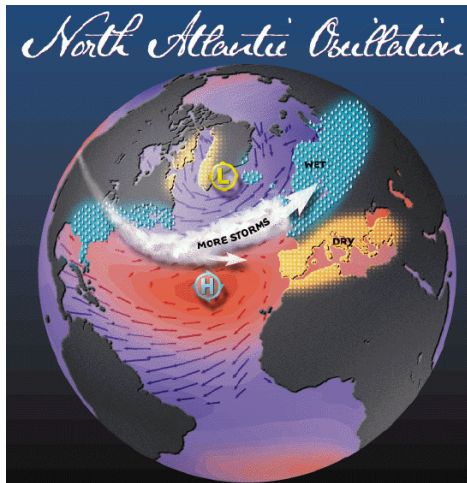
opposite effects observed

storm track axis zonally aligned, located further  
south

# Impacts of the NAO

SLP and storm track changes influence transport of heat and moisture to the European continent

## NAO+ phase:



wet / warm winter climate in Scandinavia  
cool / dry conditions in S. Europe & N. Africa

N. Siberia wet / N. Canada dry

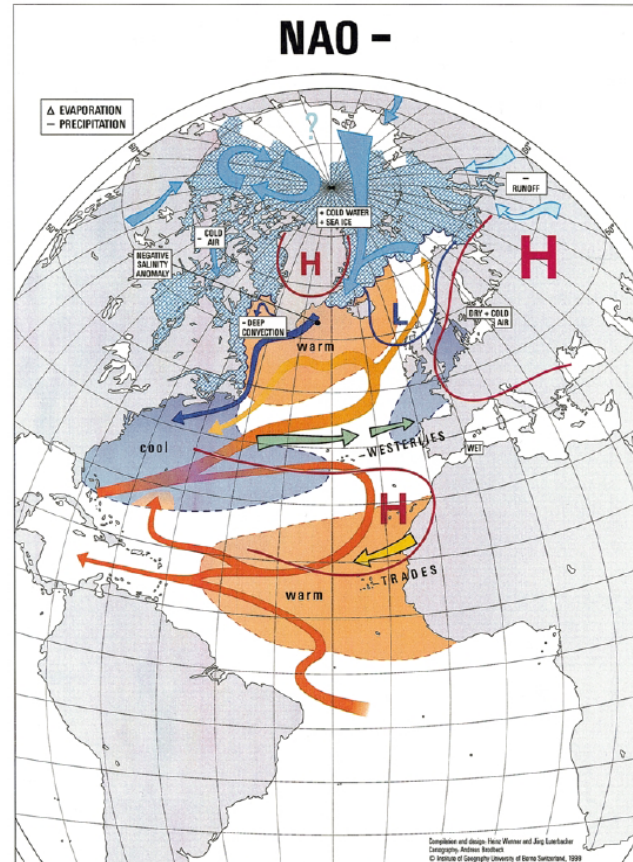
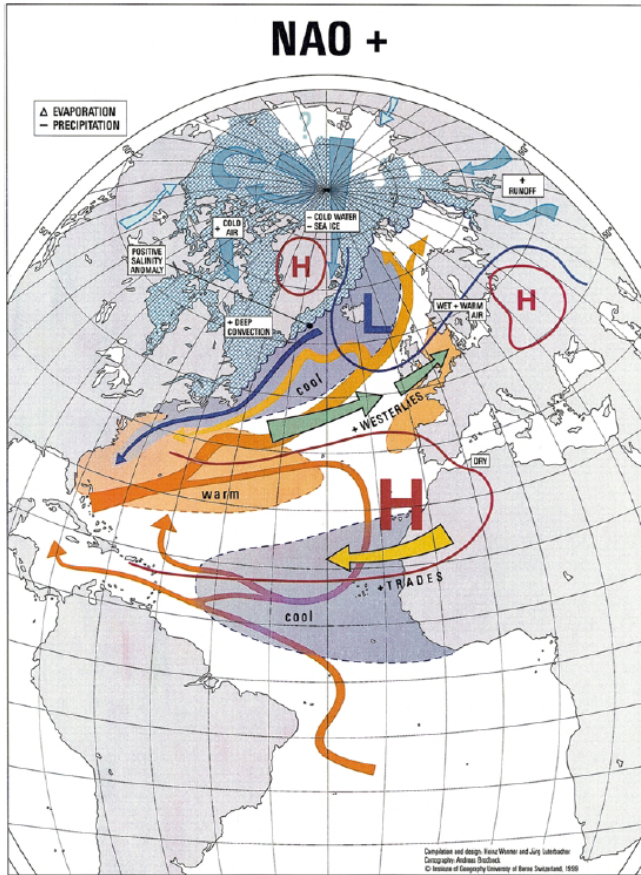
## NAO- phase:



almost opposite conditions

# Impacts of the NAO

Wanner, 2001



Anomalous SST east/southeast of Greenland and west of N. Africa (both with neg. SSTA during NAO+ phase, and positive SSTA in the NAO-phase).

Regions with oppositely phased SSTA exist over the N. American Basin and the English Channel.

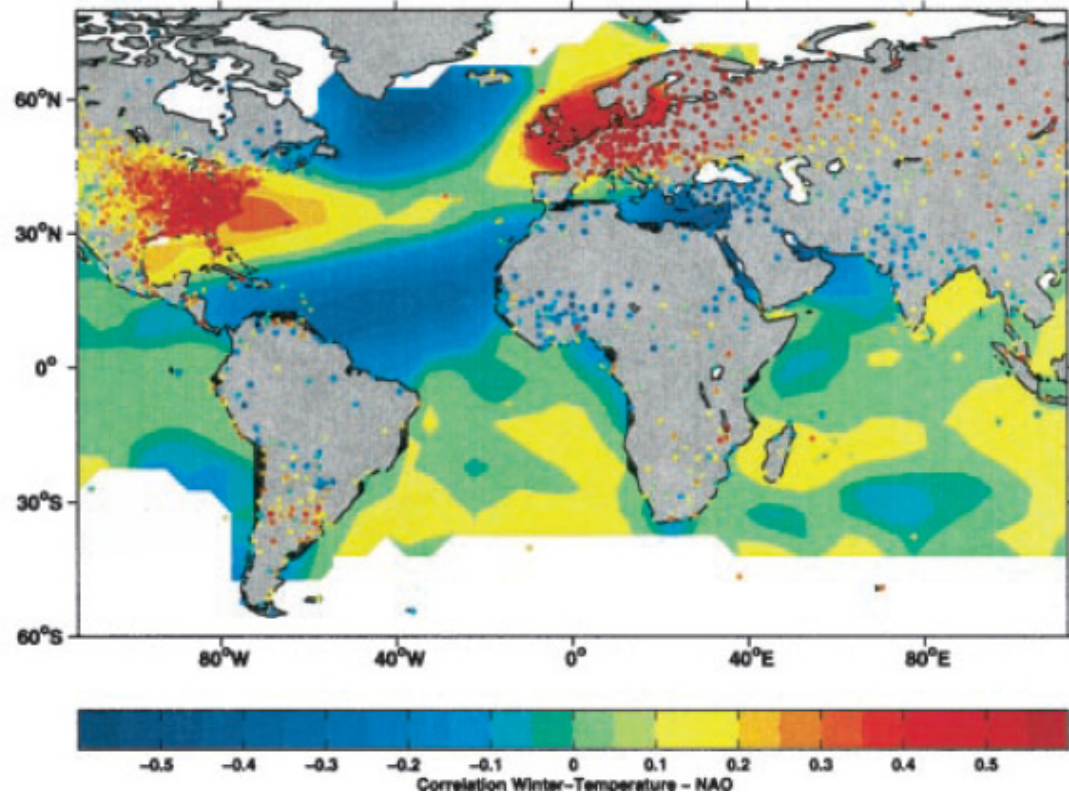


# Impacts of the NAO on SAT/SST and Gulf stream

**Pos. NAO:** warmer and wetter conditions in N. Europe, but also eastern US

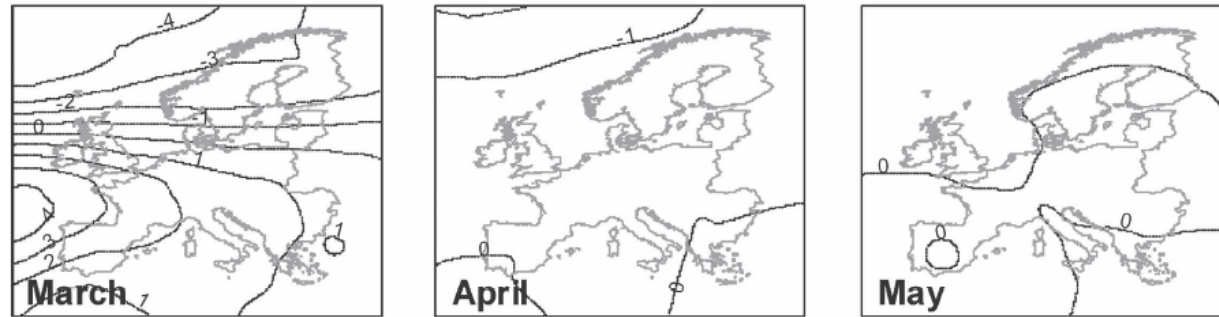
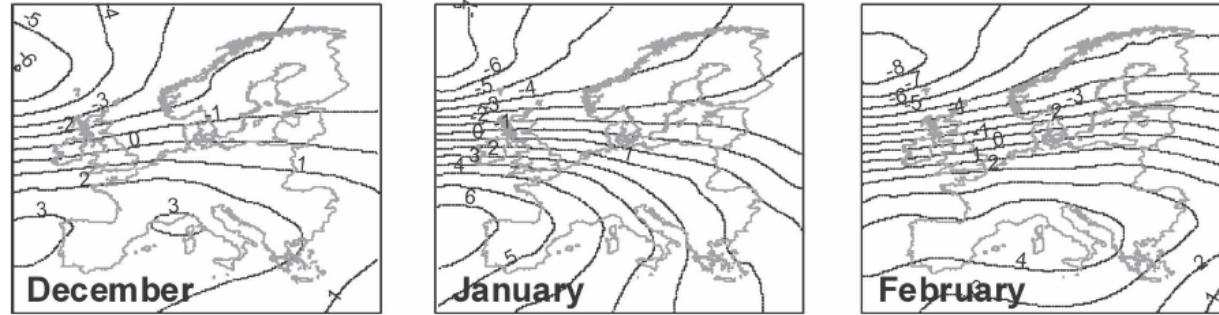
NAO explains ~ 30% of the variance of mean wintertime extratropical N. Hemisphere temperatures

Winter (DJFM) SST and Land Temperature correlated with NAO index

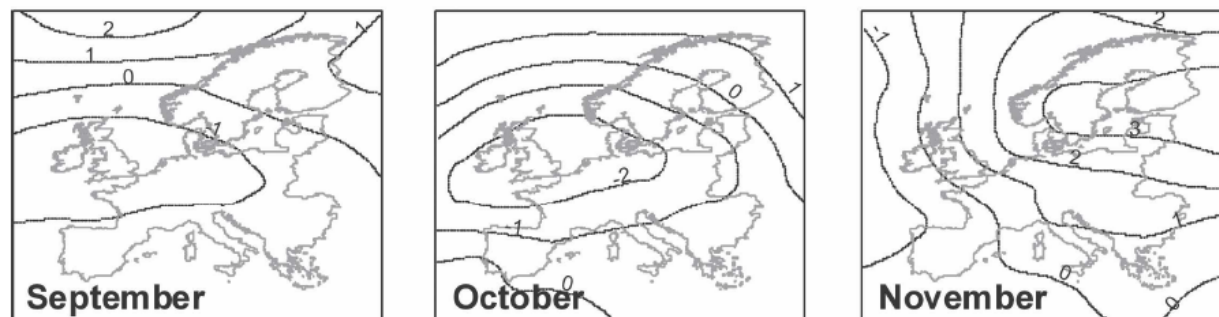


Mean latitudinal position of Gulf Stream is also correlated with NAO.  
Positive NAO: more northern path of the Gulf Stream (time lag of ~ 2 yrs.)  
(In 1992–1998 high NAOI period excursion of Gulf Stream 50–100 km north of its climatological mean position occurred. More than half of interannual variability in the position of the Gulf stream can be explained by NAO.)

**Impacts are most pronounced during winter months**



Average anomalies of SLP during the positive extreme phases of the NAO

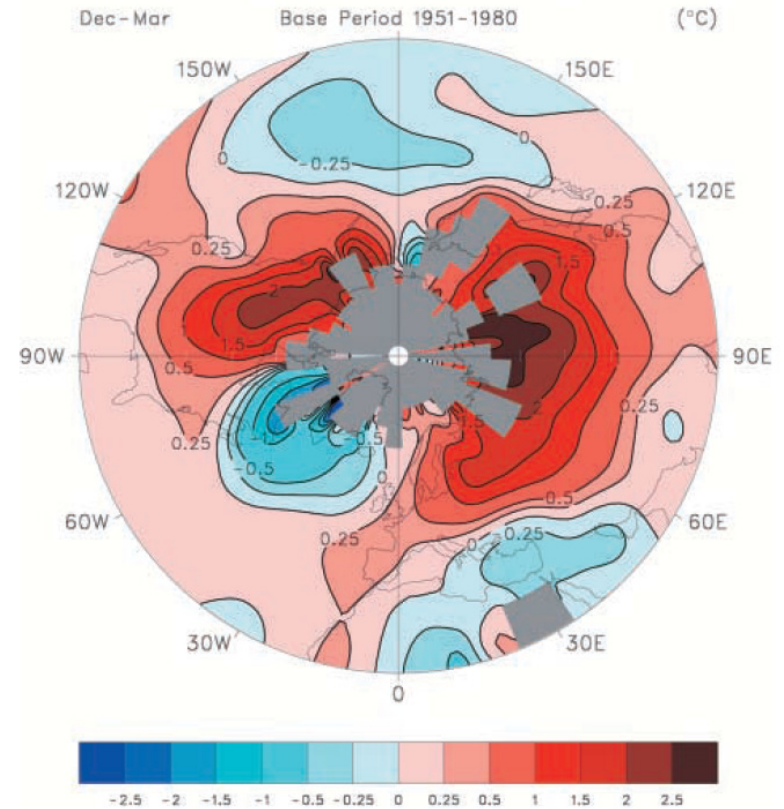
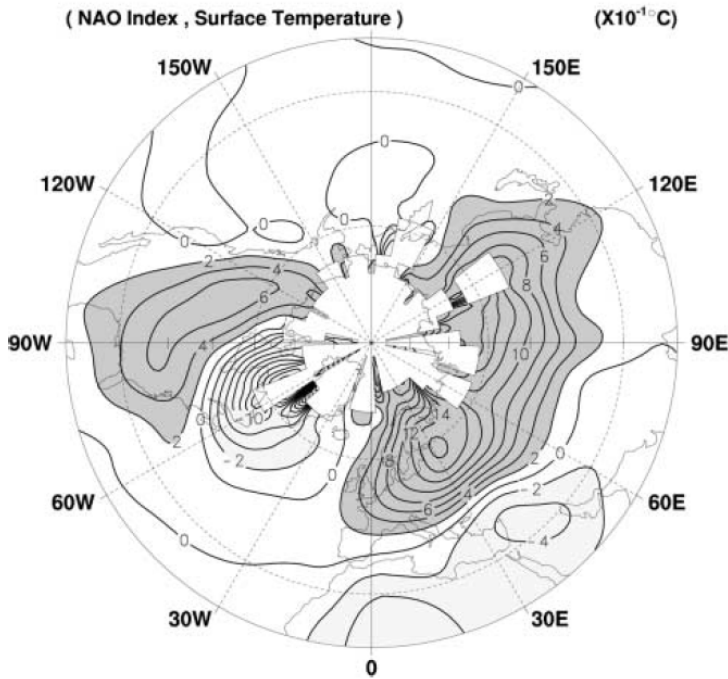


Lopez-Moreno et al., 2008

# Impacts of the NAO on SAT

SAT change ( $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) associated with a 1 stdev change in the NAO index

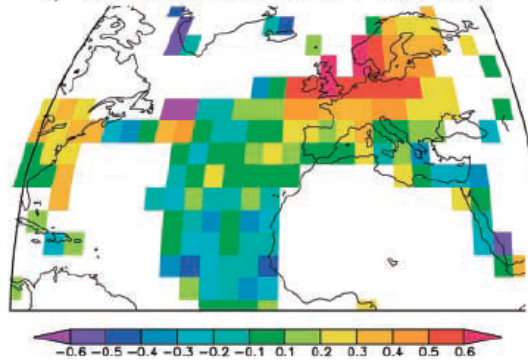
SAT winter temperature difference for (1981-97) – (1951-80)



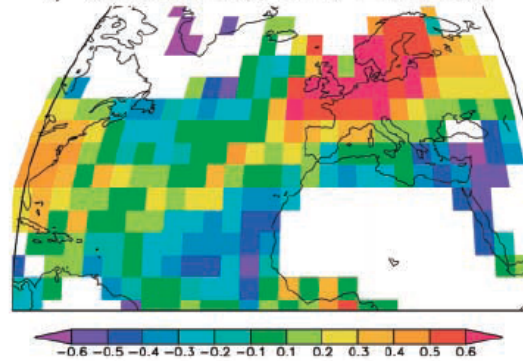
Striking similarity between NAO-related SAT anomalies and observed SAT trend → lead to speculation that NAO was responsible for observed warming over US and Europe  
→ however warming has continued in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, despite neg. trend in NAO...

# Impacts of the NAO on SAT

a) Correlation NAO, SAT J–F1856–1880

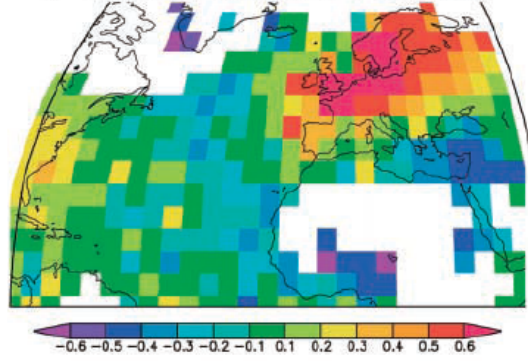


b) Correlation NAO, SAT J–F1876–1900

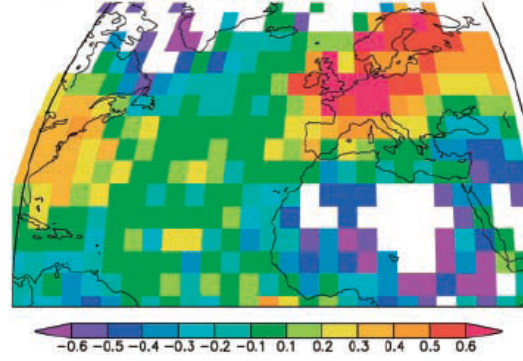


1876-  
1900

c) Correlation NAO, SAT J–F1901–1925

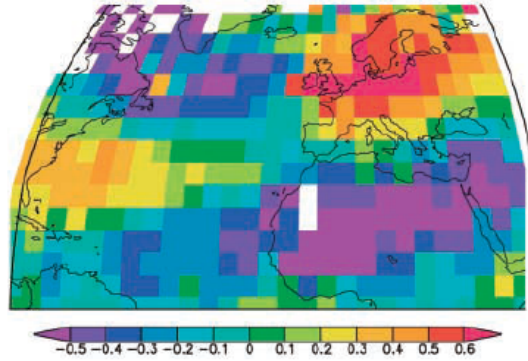


d) Correlation NAO, SAT J–F1926–1950

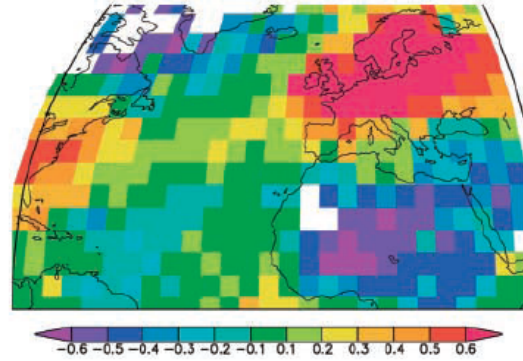


1926-  
1950

e) Correlation NAO, SAT J–F1951–1975



f) Correlation NAO, SAT J–F1971–1995



1971-  
1995

Relationship remained fairly stable over time

Quadruple correlation pattern with NAO and SAT positively correlated over Europe and Sargasso Sea and negatively correlated over northwest Africa and Greenland/ Labrador Sea region

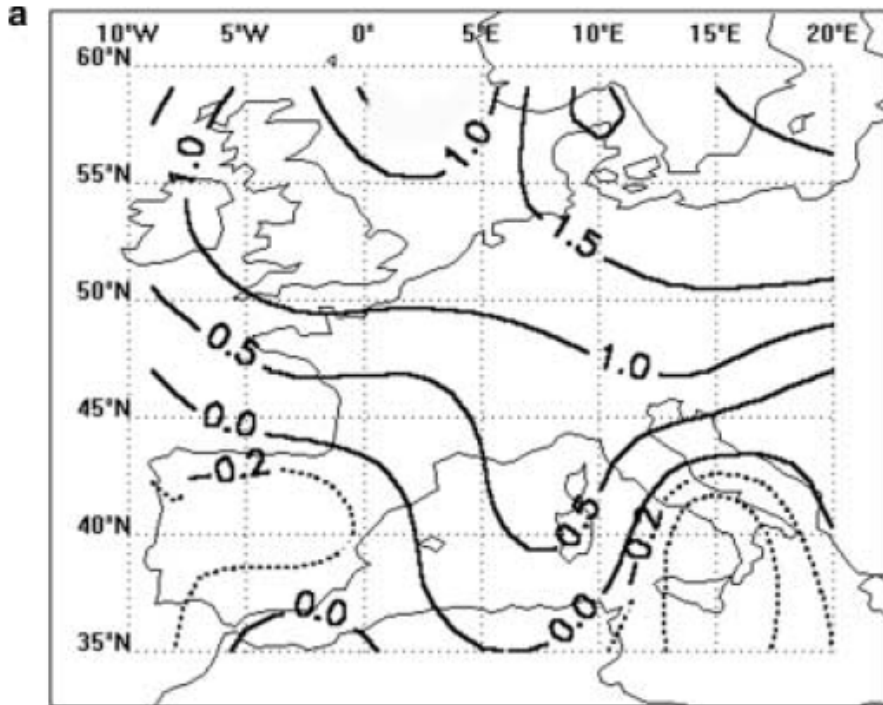
Fig. 7 Snapshot correlation maps between the NAO (Gibraltar–Reykjavik) and surface temperature for January and February for a 1856–1880, b 1876–1900, c 1901–1925, d 1926–1950, e 1951–1975, and f 1971–1995

# Impacts of the NAO on SAT in Europe

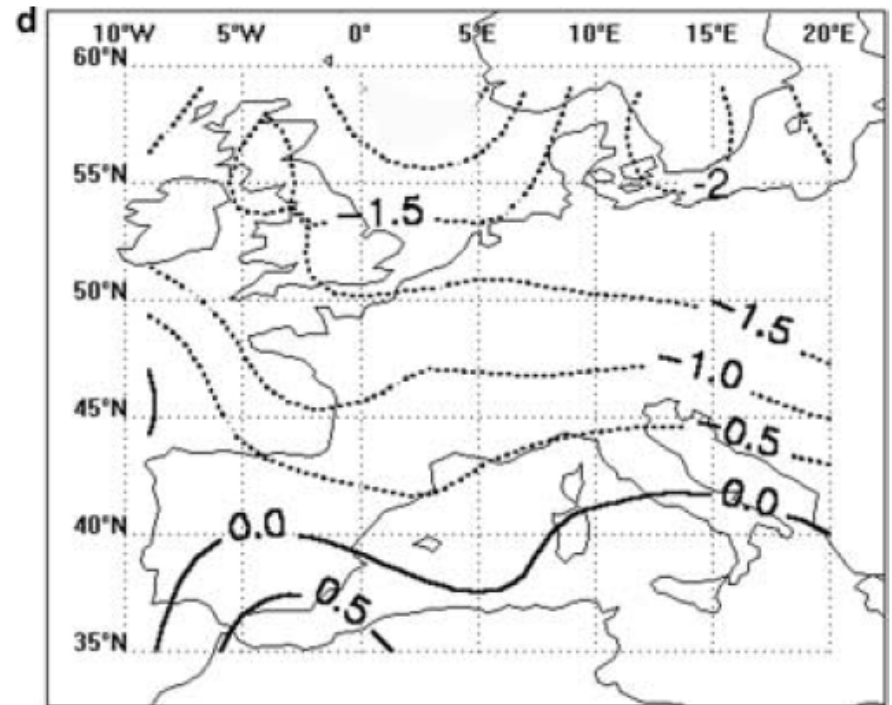
Composite temperature patterns over Europe for extreme phases of the NAO

Mostly linear response

NAO > 1.5

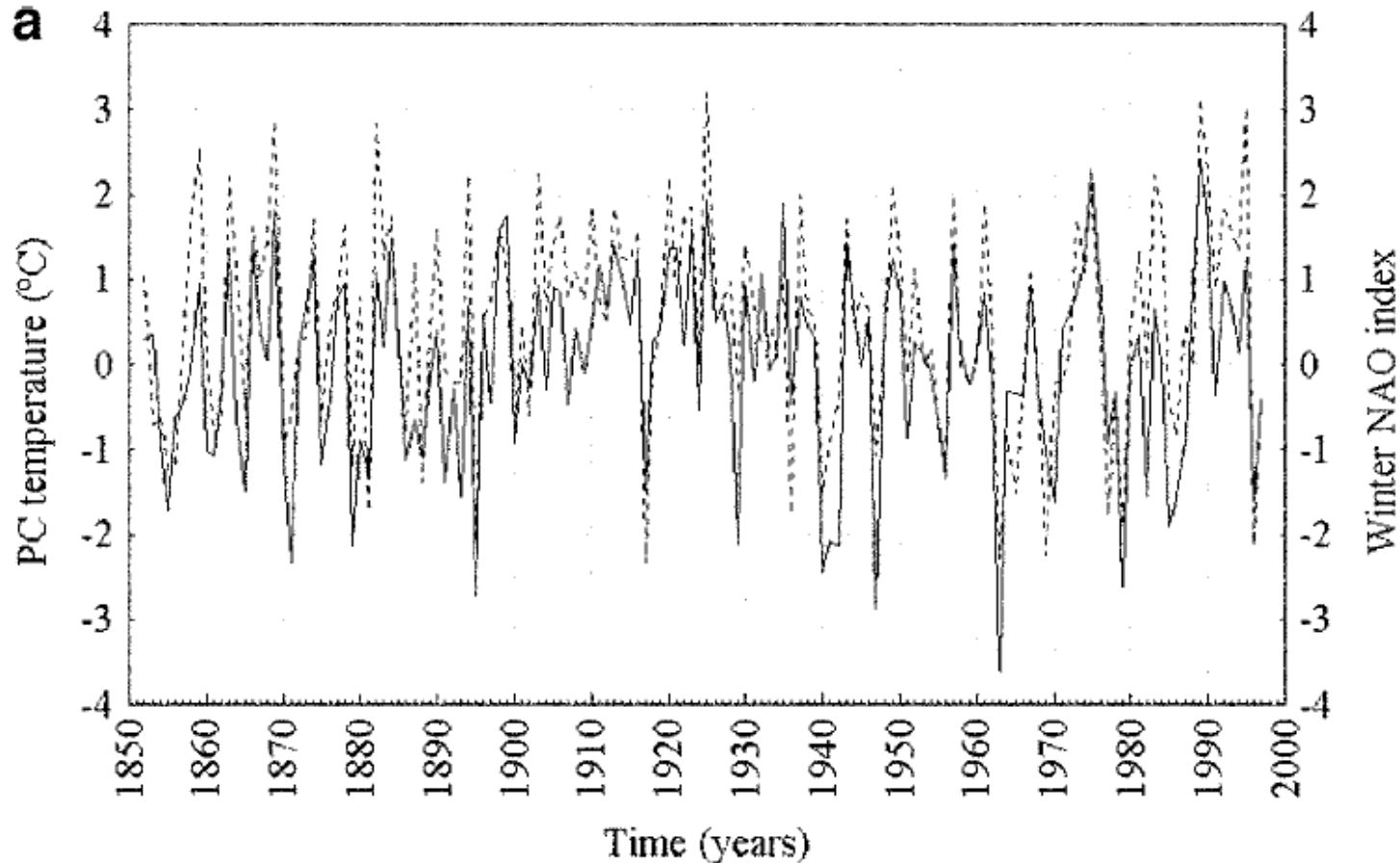


NAO < -1.5

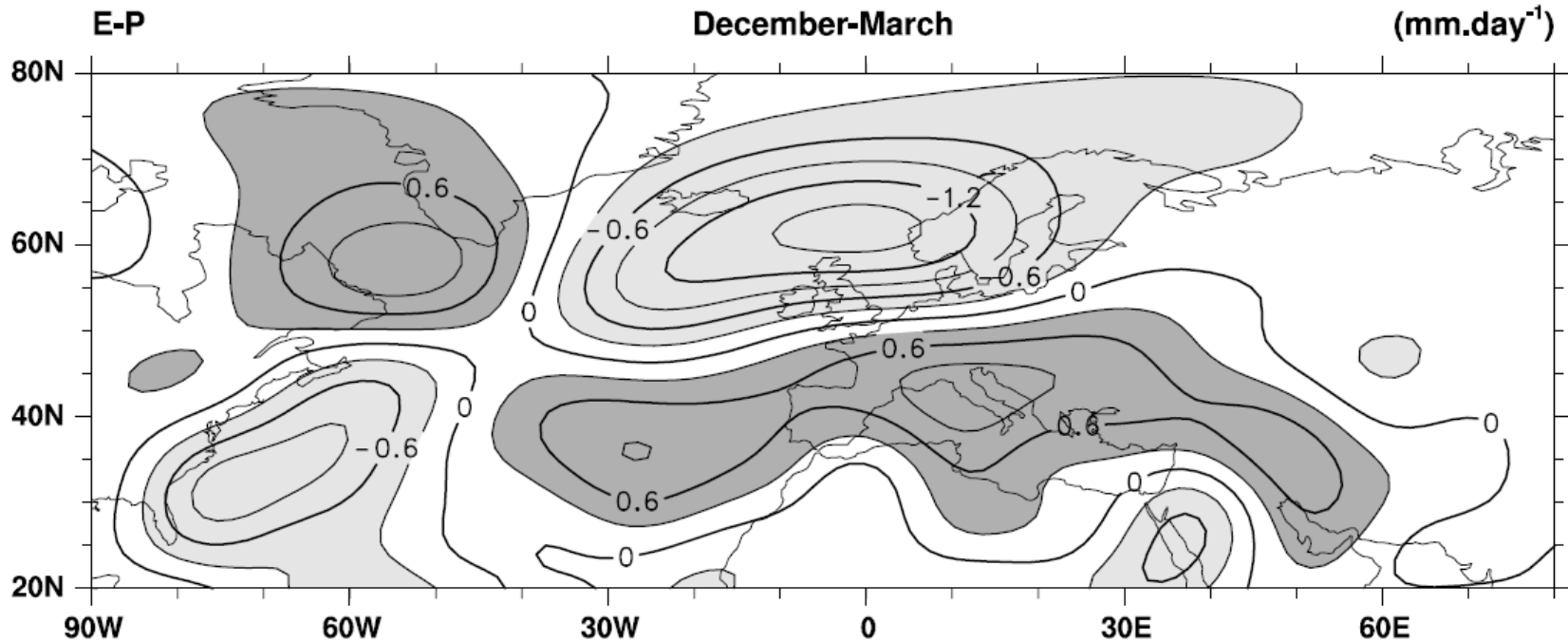


# Impacts of the NAO on SAT in Europe

PC#1 of European winter temperature (solid line), 38.1% explained variance vs. NAO index (dashed line)

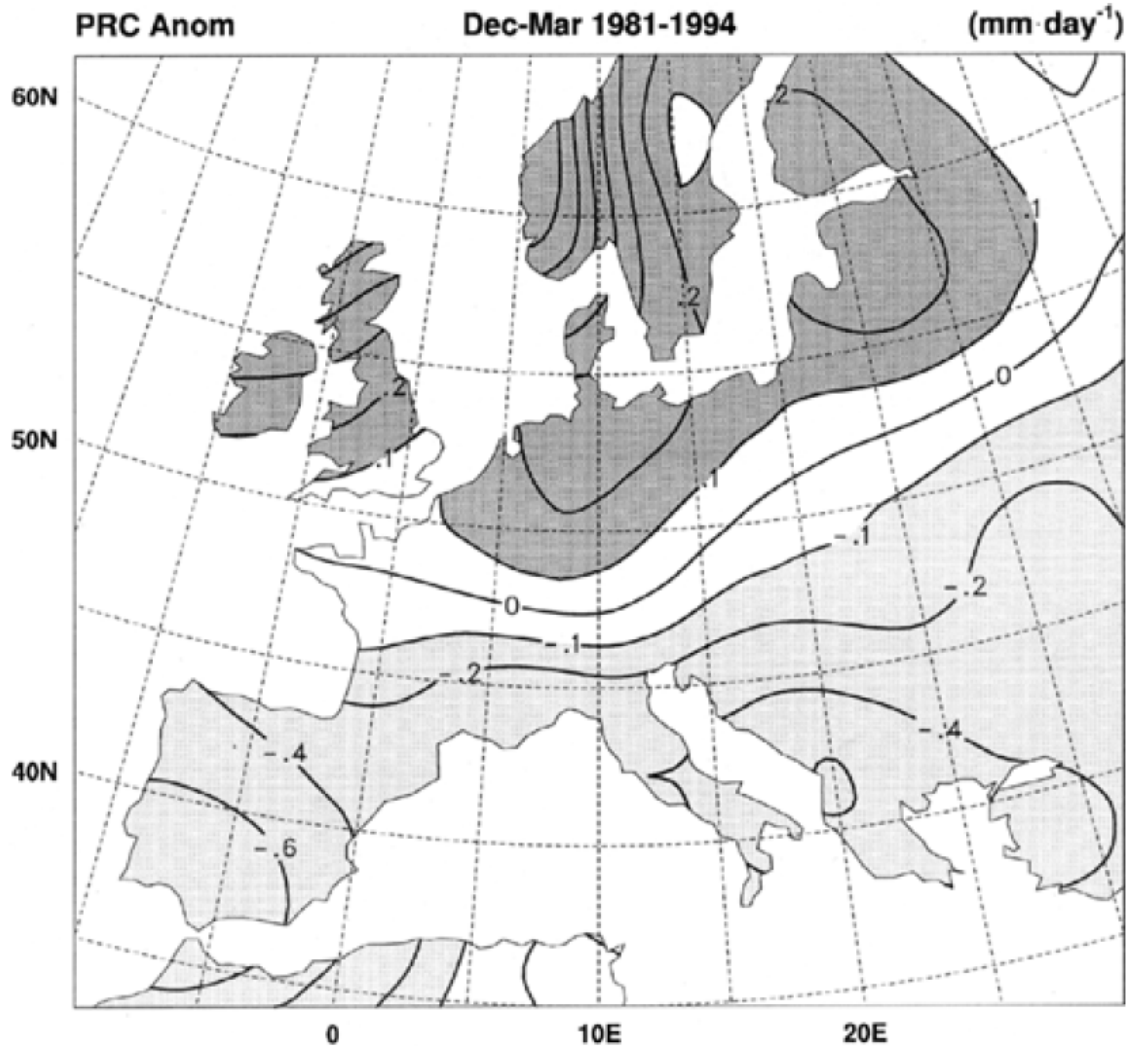


# Impacts of the NAO on the moisture budget



E-P for high-low NAO index winters

# Impacts of the unusual 1980s and early 1990s on Precipitation in Europe

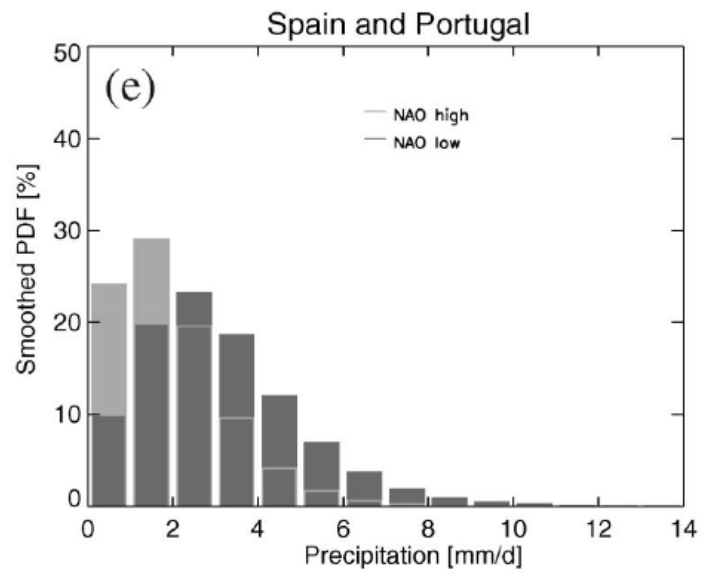
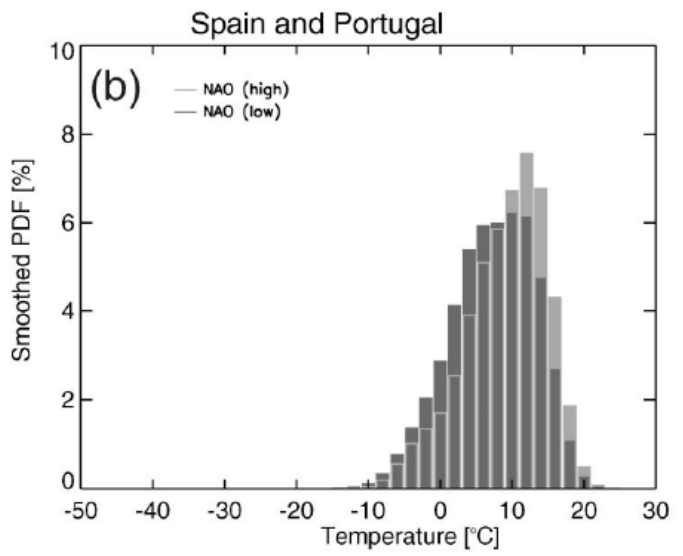
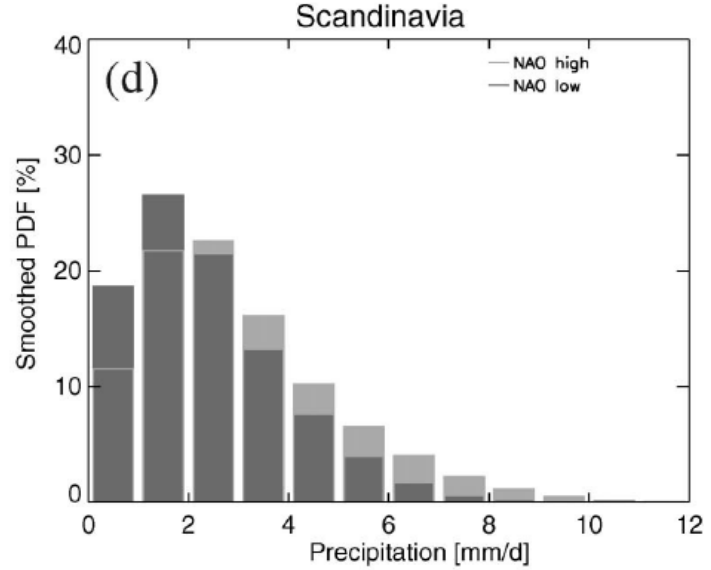
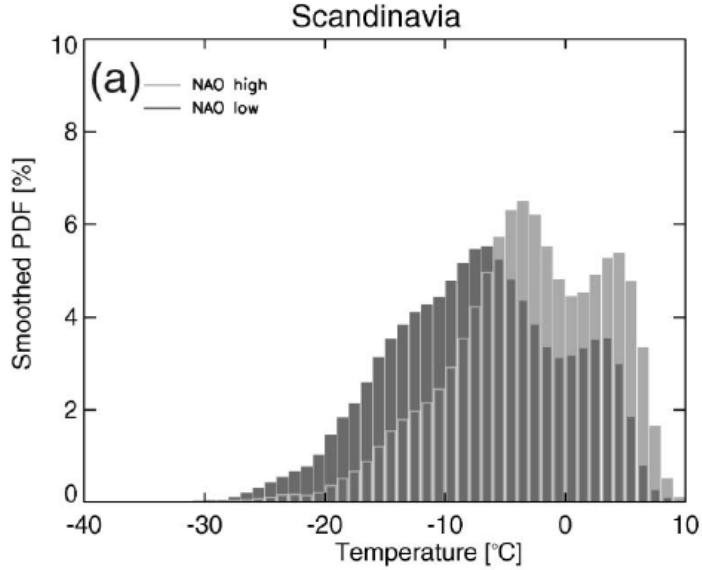


1981–1994 DJFM average precipitation anomalies (mm day<sup>-1</sup>) expressed as departures from 1951–1980 mean

→ NAO signature in precipitation is visible due to continued positive polarity of index in this time period

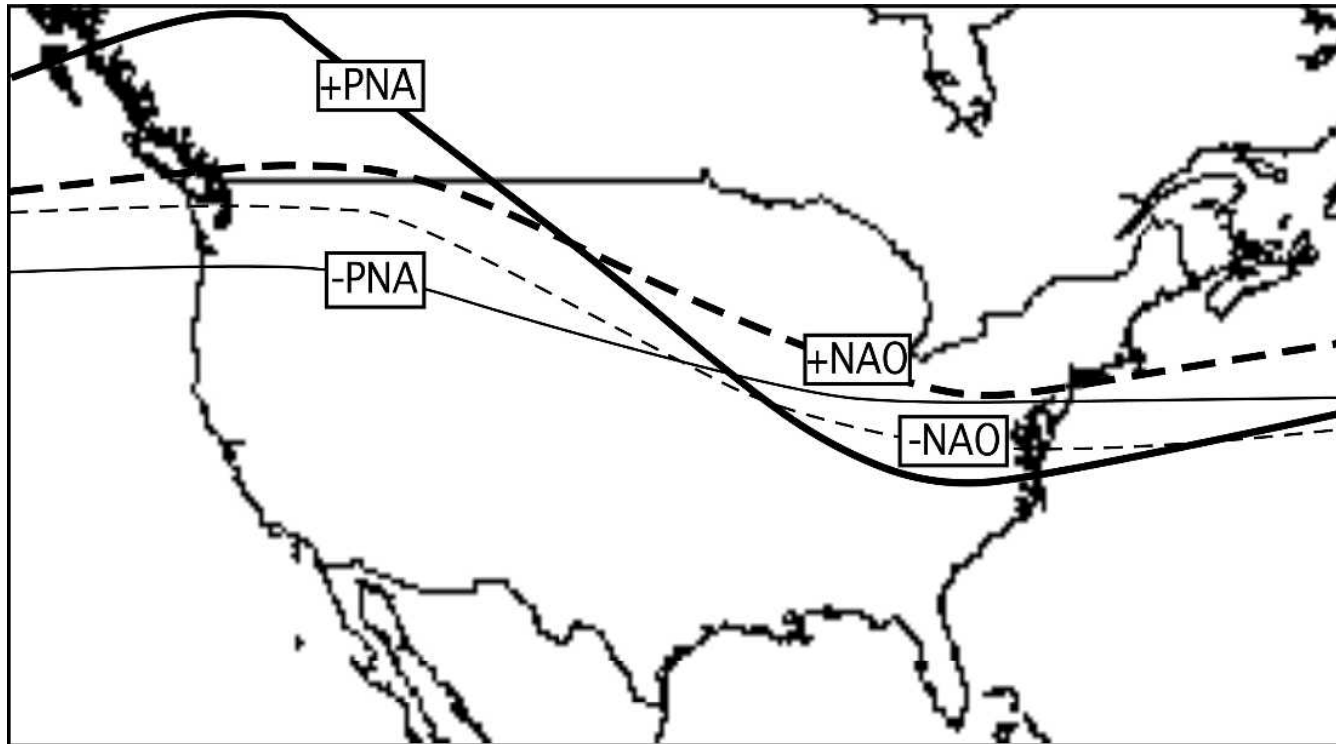


# Impact of NAO on likelihood of high/low precipitation and SAT



# Impact of NAO on US winter climate

Schematic of the typical December midtropospheric flow pattern during positive and negative phases of both the PNA and NAO patterns, based on 500-hPa winds

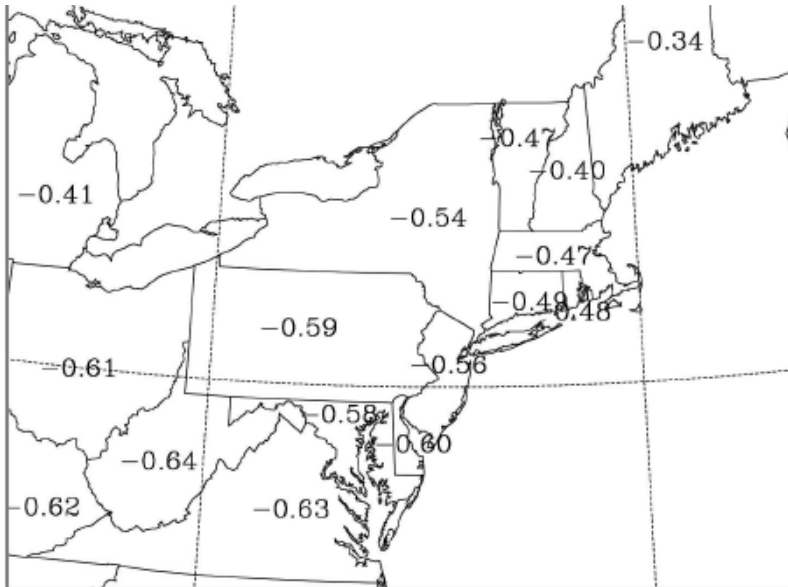


Compared to PNA pattern NAO influence is rather modest

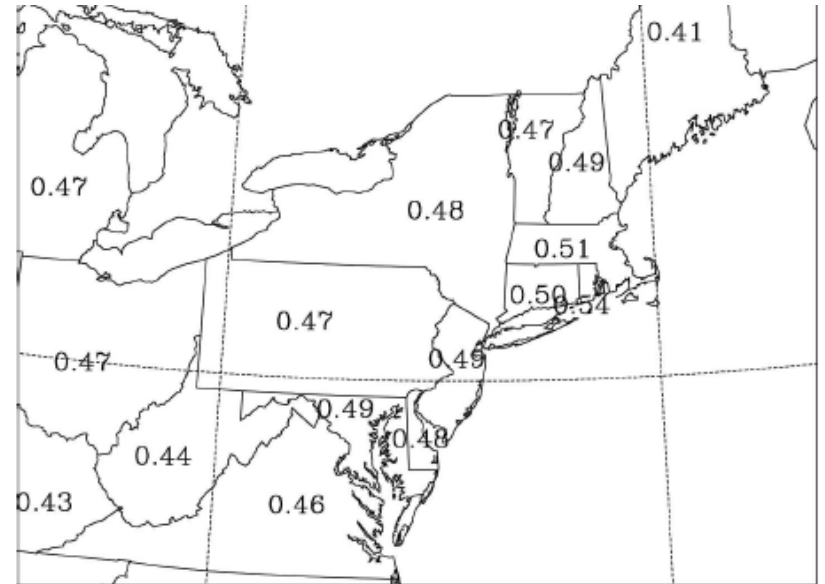
# Impact of NAO on US winter climate

Correlation coefficients for (left) PNA index and (right) NAO index vs. NCDC observed state-mean SAT (Dec., 1958–2000)

## PNA

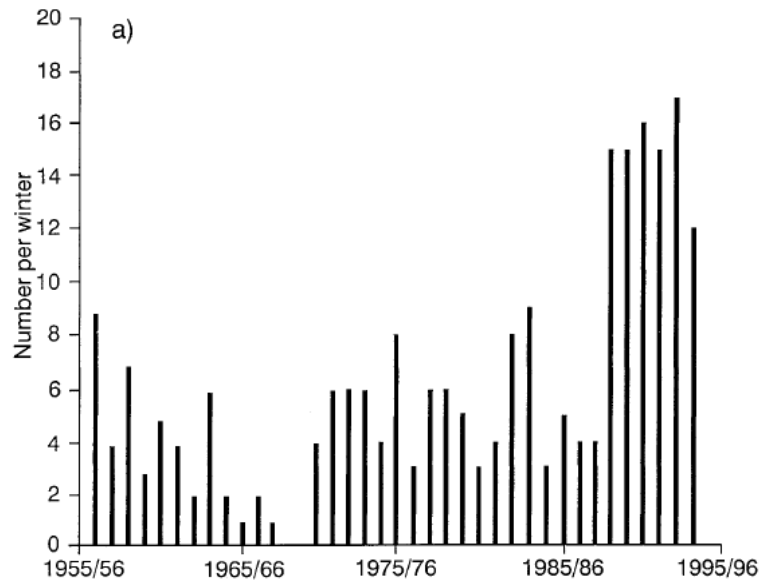


## NAO

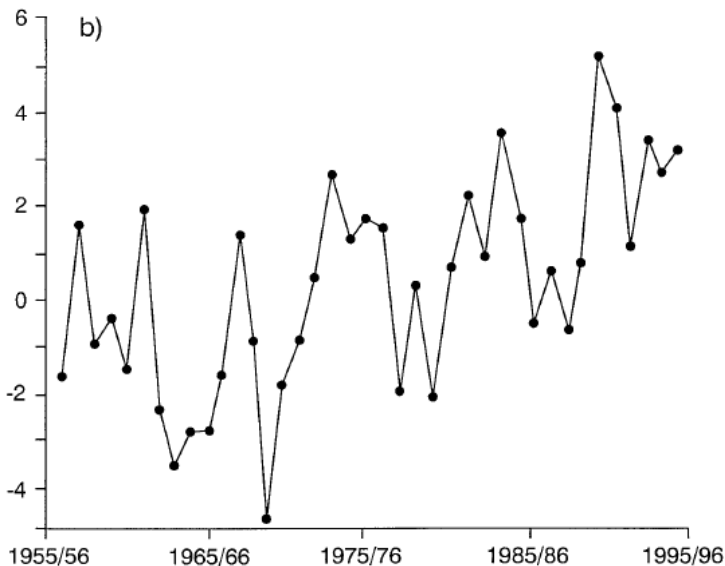


NAO influence stronger in New England, PNA dominates everywhere else

# Impact of NAO on Atlantic storms



# of Atlantic winter storms deeper than 950 hPa



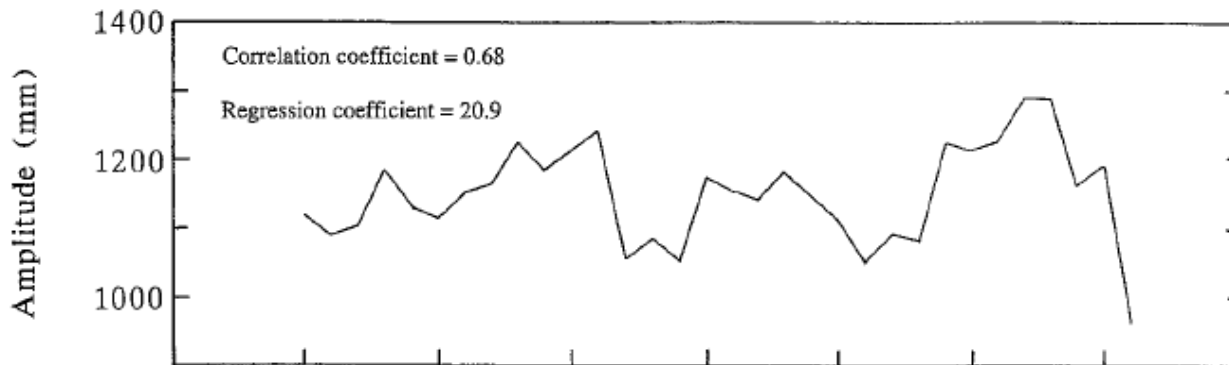
Winter NAO index

Deep Atlantic storms increase from near-zero during low index conditions to around 15 per winter during high-index phase.

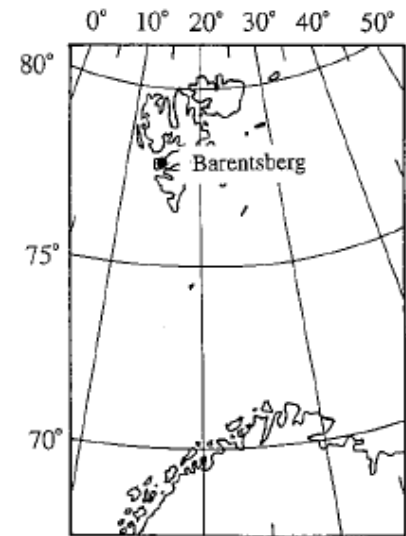
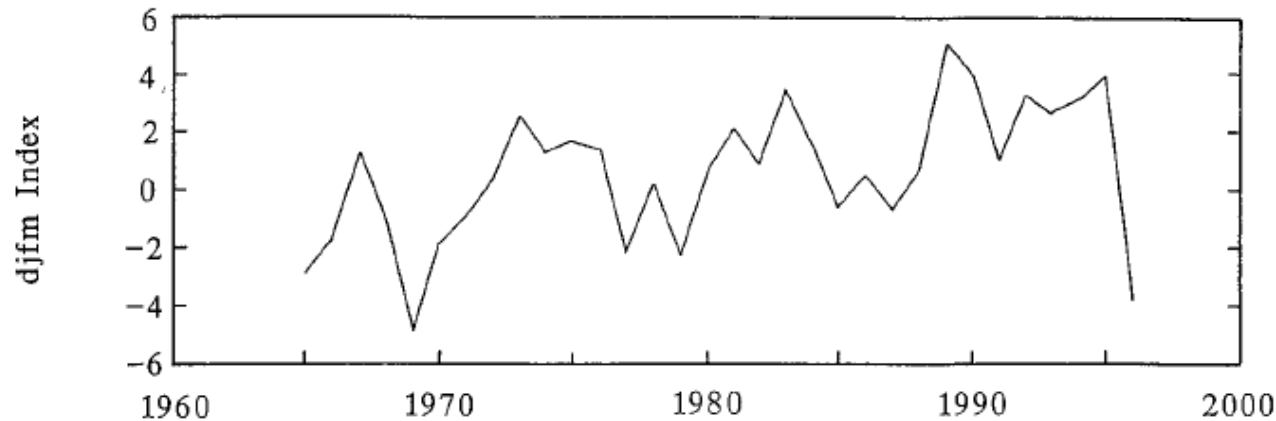
Dickson et al., 2000

# Impact of NAO on sea level variations

Barentsberg - Winter sea level

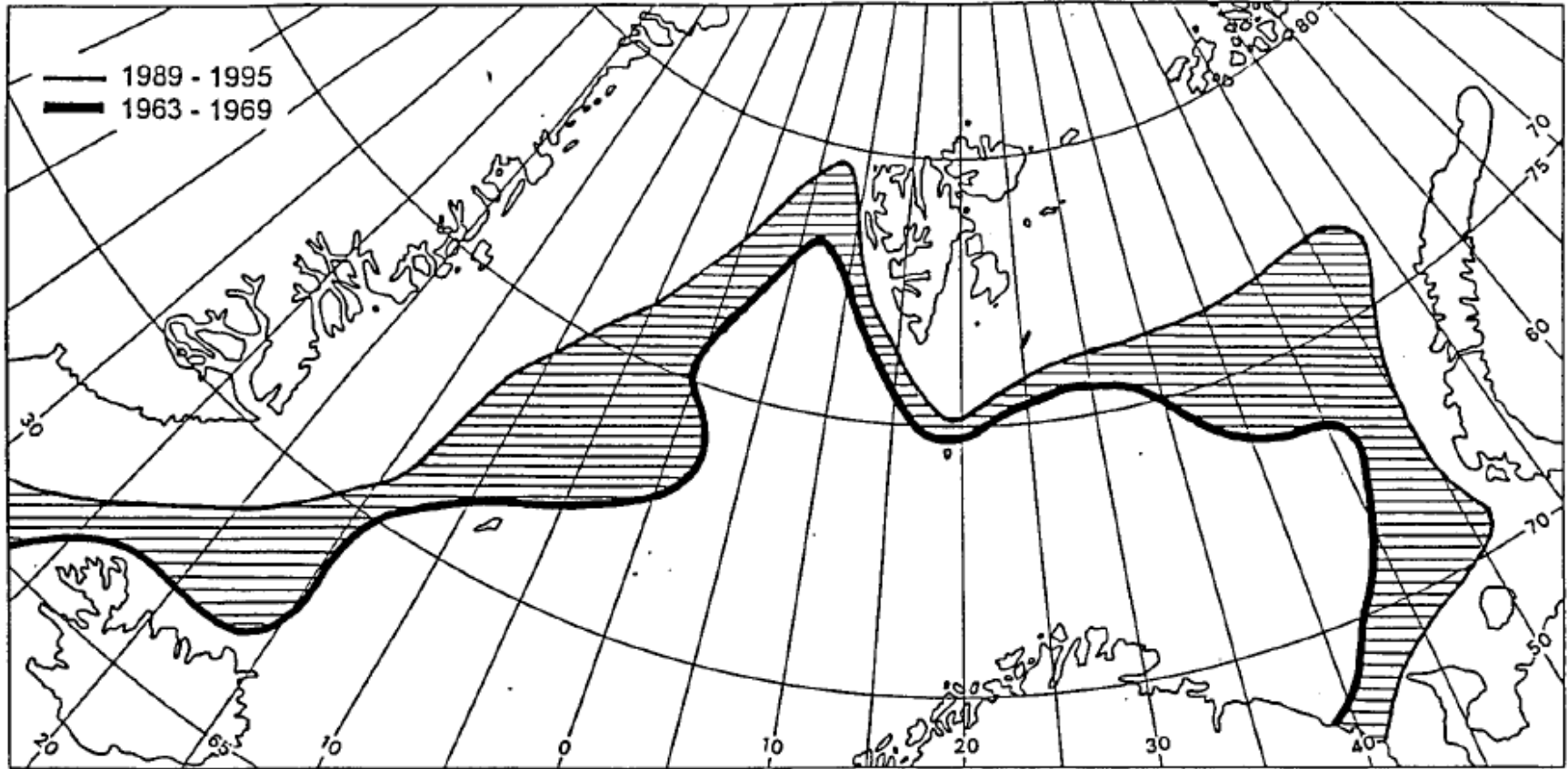


NAO Index



Variation of winter mean sea level (mm) at Barentsberg compared with winter NAO index, 1965–96

# Impact of NAO on Arctic sea-ice extent

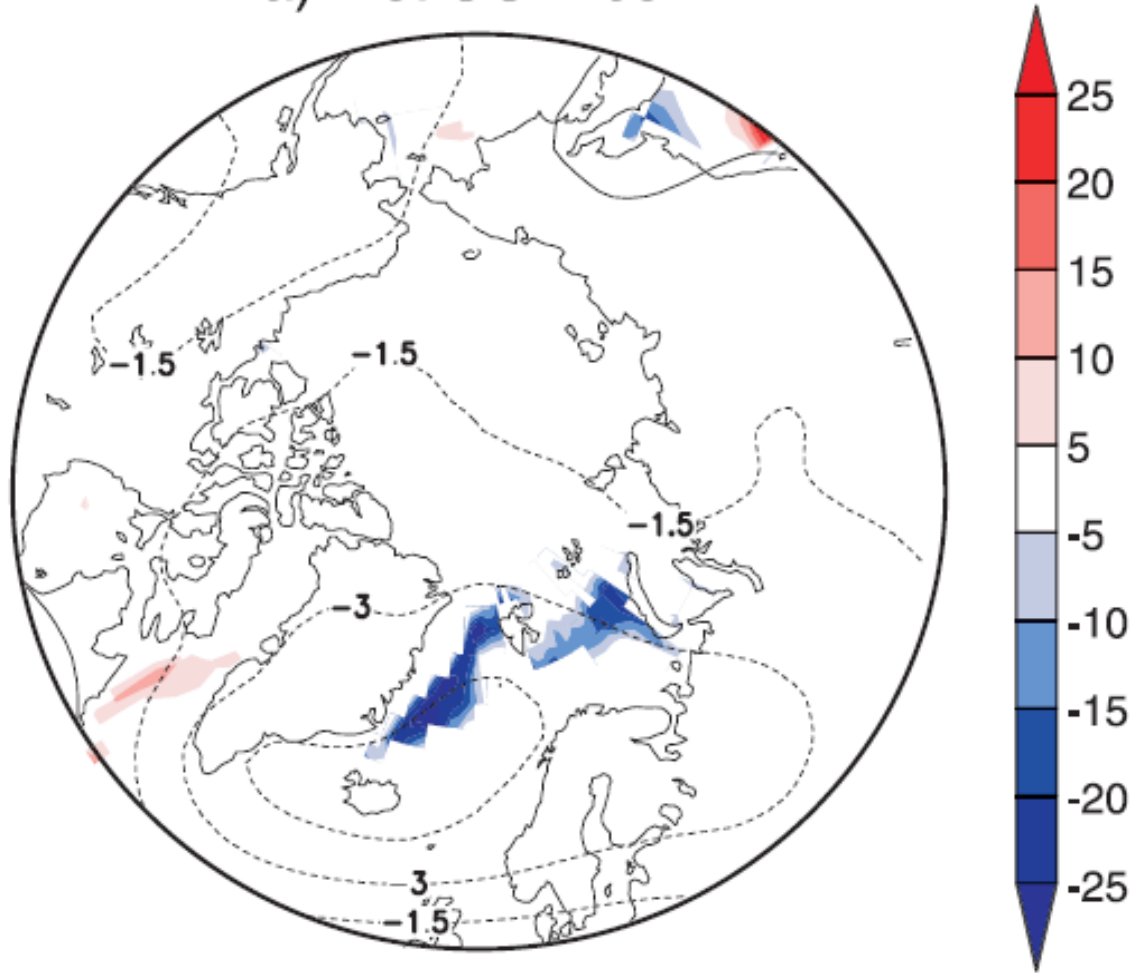


Median ice border at end of April for periods 1963–69 (neg. NAO) and 1989–95 (pos. NAO phase).

→ Reduction in ice extent of  $\sim 587,000 \text{ km}^2$  during two periods

# Impact of NAO on Arctic sea-ice extent

a) 1st CCA ice



Canonical correlation analysis (CCA) reveals regions of strong co-variance between NAO and sea-ice

## **Ecological impacts of the NAO**

Impact on fish populations (Cod) and marine food web due to NAO induced temperate changes or changes in ocean vertical mixing

Impact on terrestrial animals and plants through changes in SAT and precipitation

## **Economic impacts of the NAO**

-off-shore oil drilling

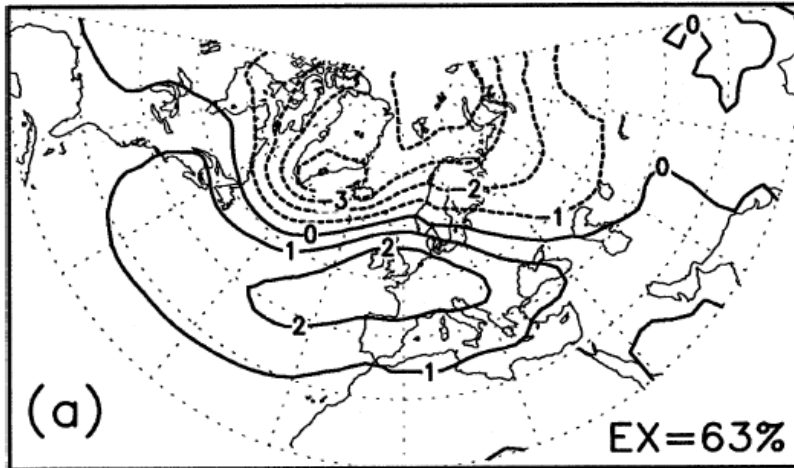
-stream flow (water supply and hydropower production)

-Agriculture (crop yields)

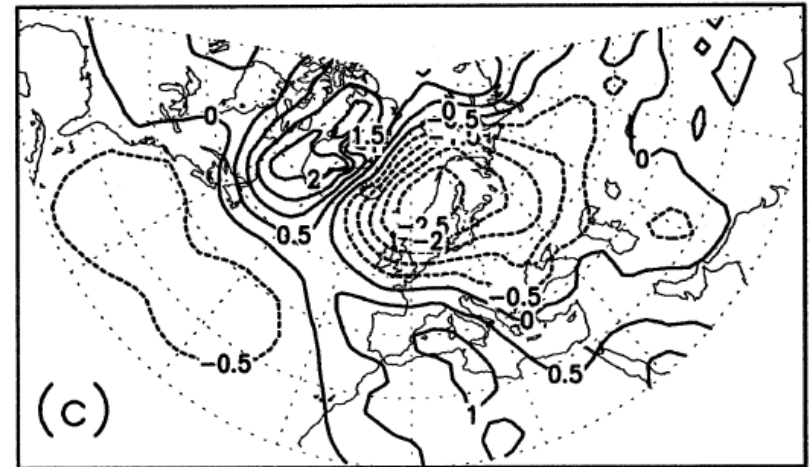


# Recent Eastward Shift of Interannual NAO Variability

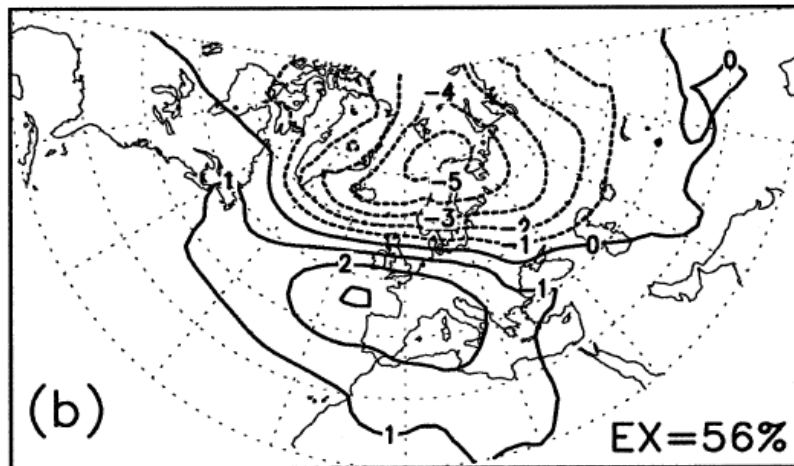
EOF#1-SLP 1958-77 (DJFM)



EOF#1 Difference: (b)-(a)

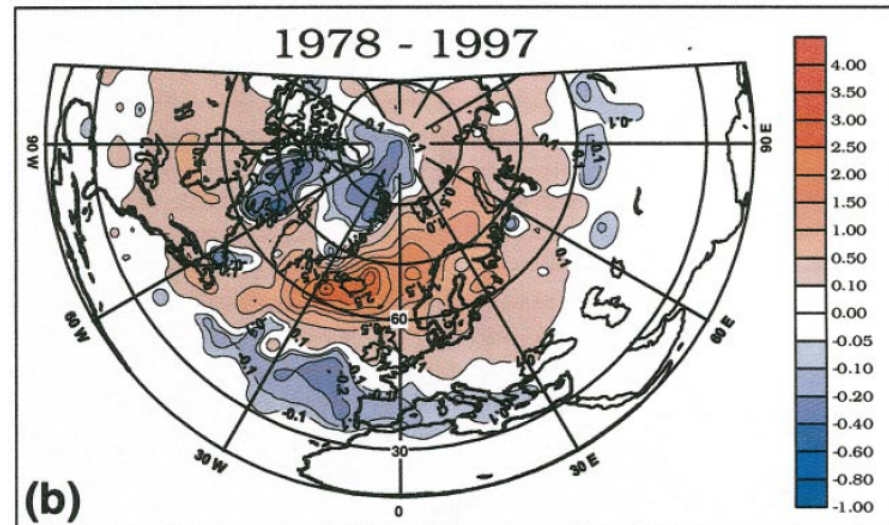
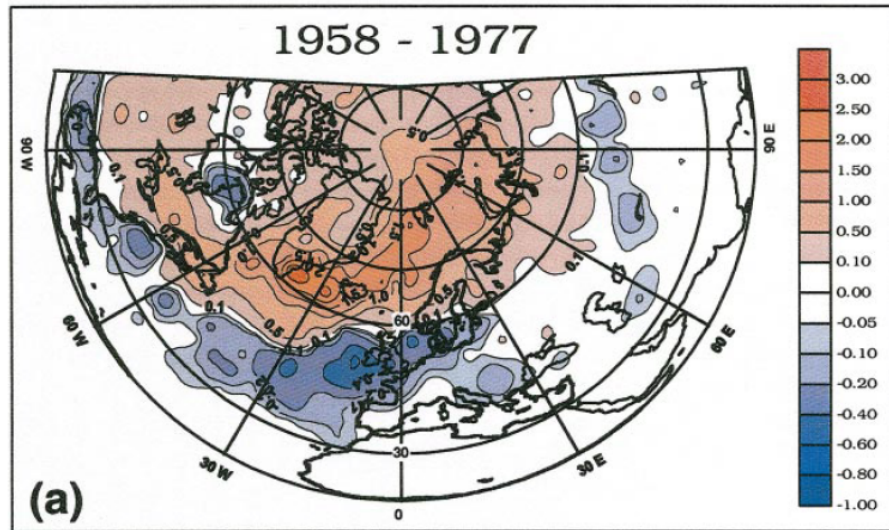


EOF#1-SLP 1978-97 (DJFM)



eastward shift related to  
contemporaneous  
intensification of NAO?

# Recent Eastward Shift of Interannual NAO Variability



Southeastward shift and intensification of deep cyclone (<980 hPa) development

Cyclone anomalies regressed upon NAO-index