

# Warm Arctic-Cold Continents

James Overland – NOAA/PMEL Seattle USA



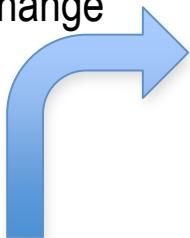
Chukchi Sea  
September 30, 2009



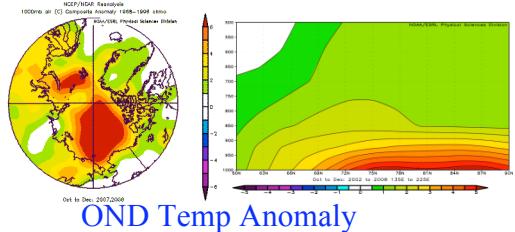
Negative Feedback- thin Ice grows fast

# MULTIPLE Feedbacks

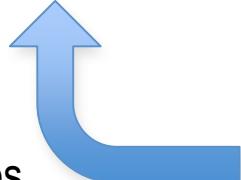
Teleconnection  
and circulation  
pattern change



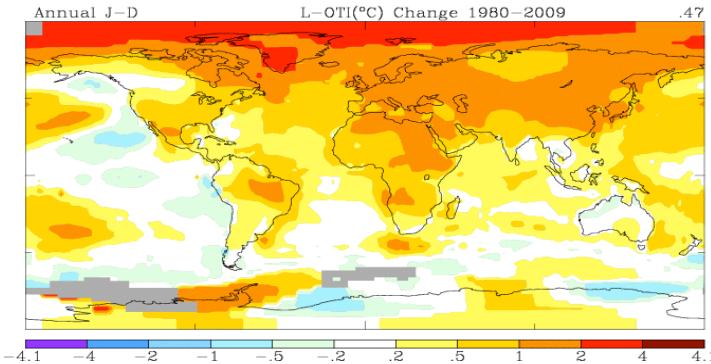
Atmosphere warming



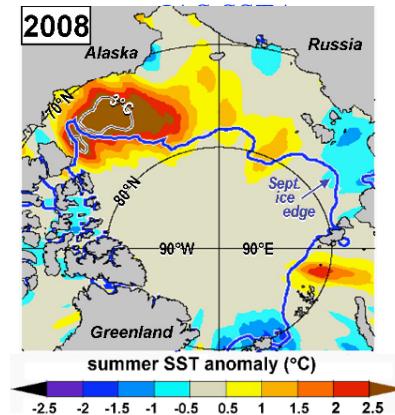
Heat releases  
to atmosphere  
in the fall.



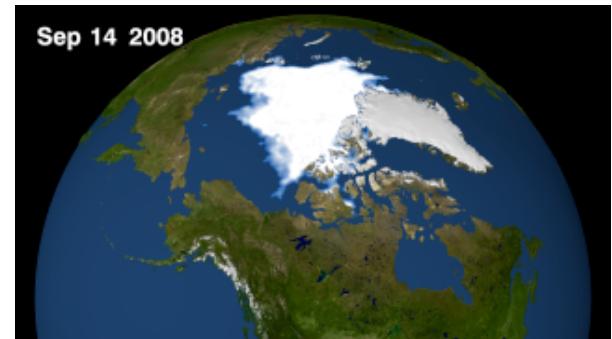
Global Warming



Ocean absorbs  
more heat



Reduction of  
Arctic sea ice



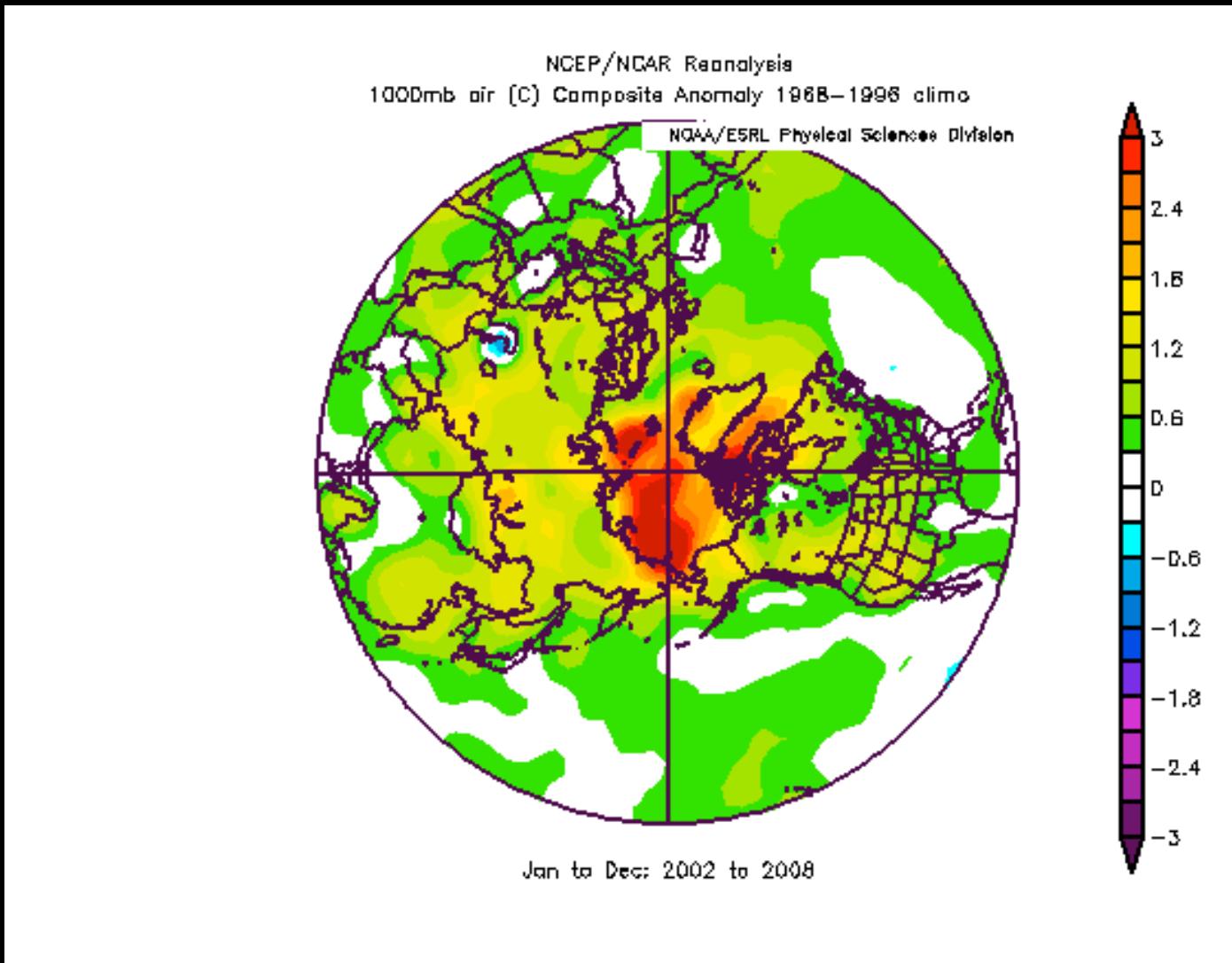
Sept Sea Ice Extent

Surface albedo  
decrease

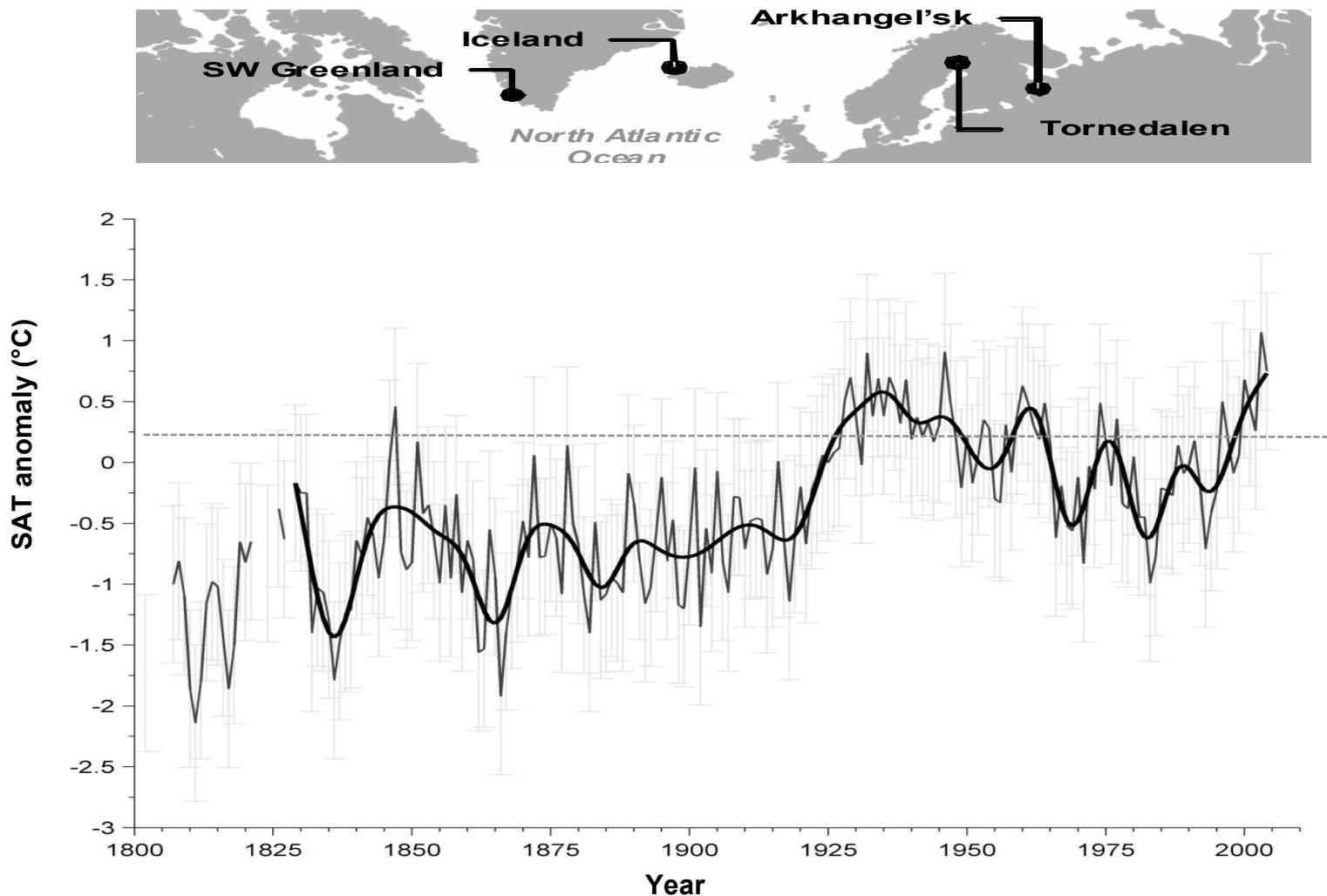


Arctic  
amplification

# ARCTIC AMPLIFICATION: The Arctic is Earth's fastest-warming region

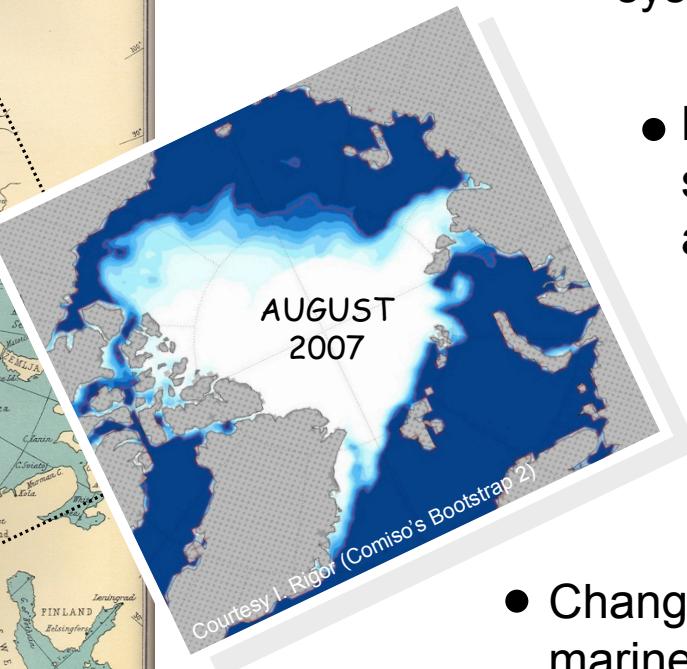


2002-2008 Air Temperature Anomalies Relative to 1968-1996



**Extended annual mean SAT record for the northern North Atlantic region ( $T_{NA}$ ).  
(Wood, et al. 2010). NO 60-80 Year Oscillations.**

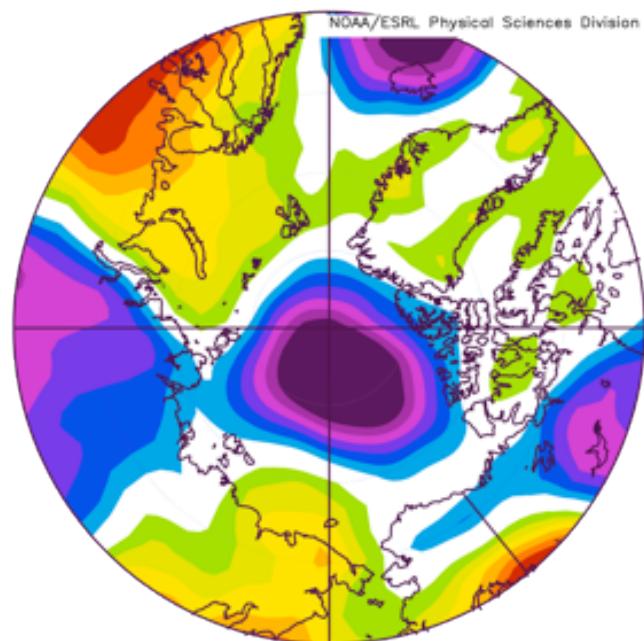
# Climate impact of 1930s in Atlantic - Arctic



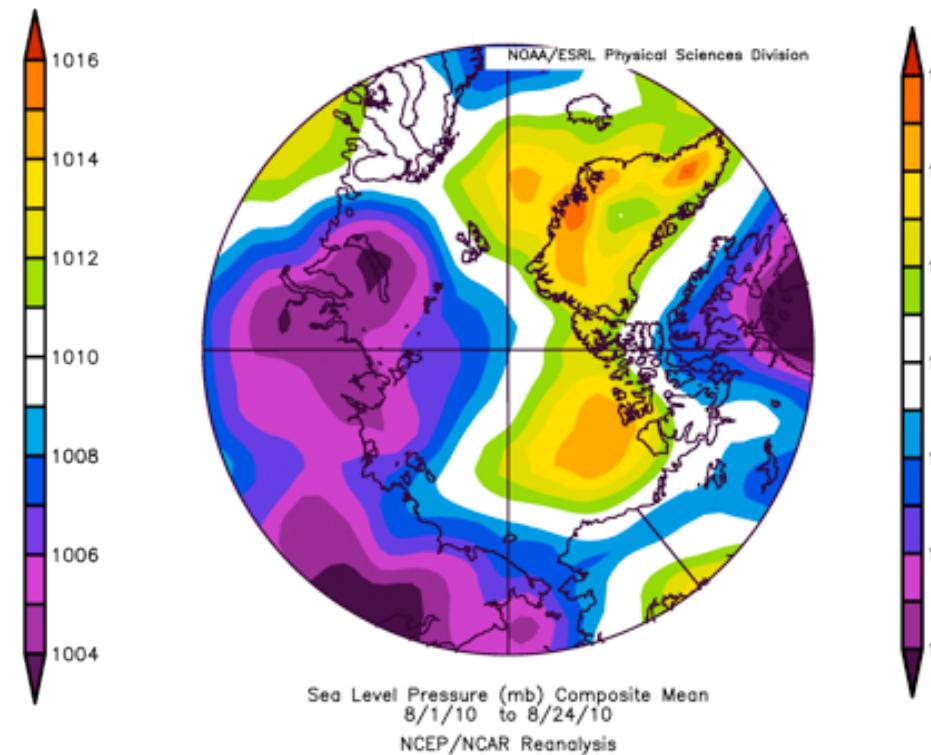
- Parallel warming from West Greenland to Northern Russia
- SST anomalies in Gulf Stream system, Nordic seas...
- Large declines in sea ice, glaciers, and tundra
- Increase in southerly winds & cyclones
- Changes in terrestrial & marine biogeography

Danske Nautisk-Meteorologisk Årbog (Nautical-Meteorological Yearbook) DMI

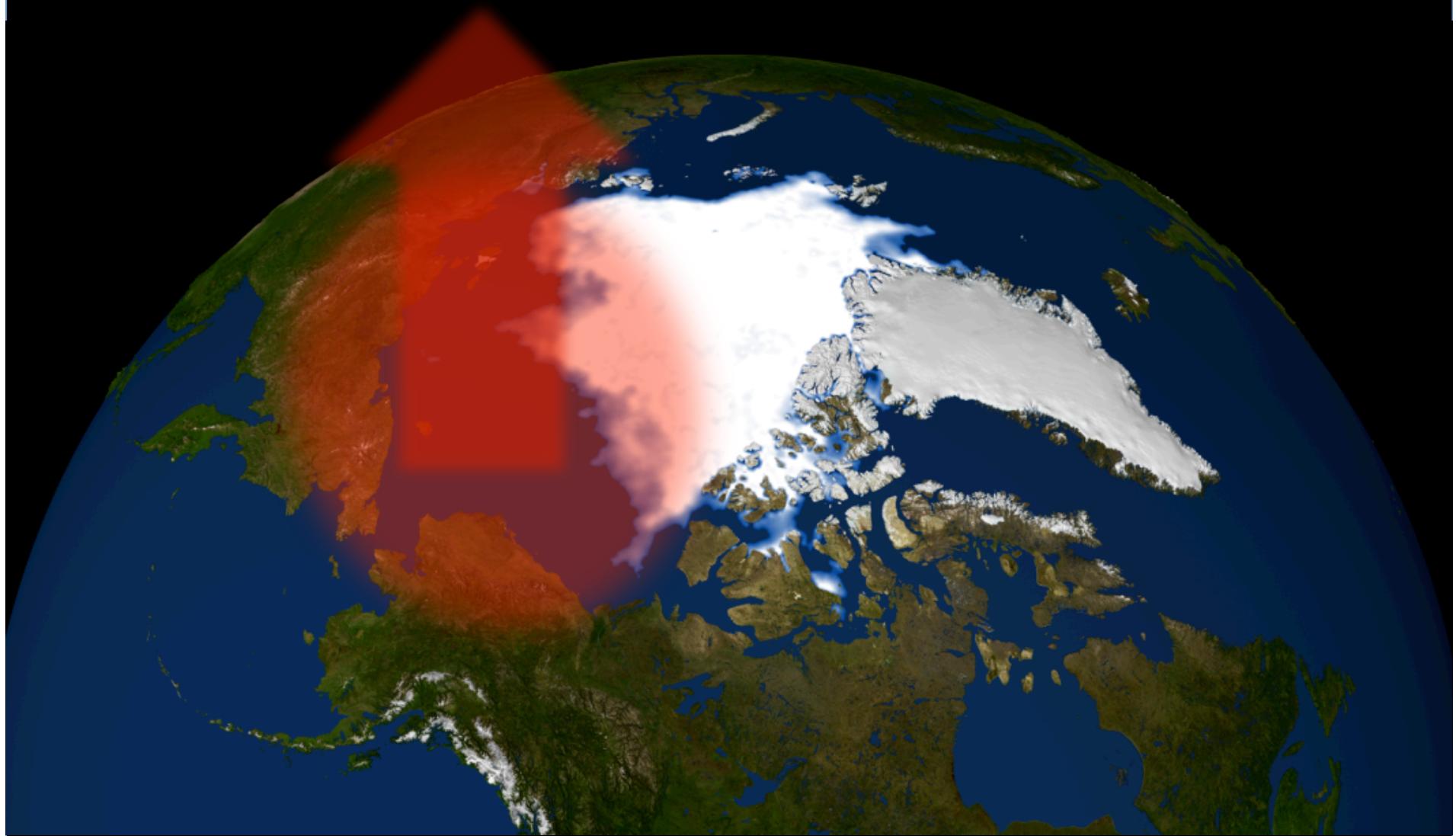
## Normal

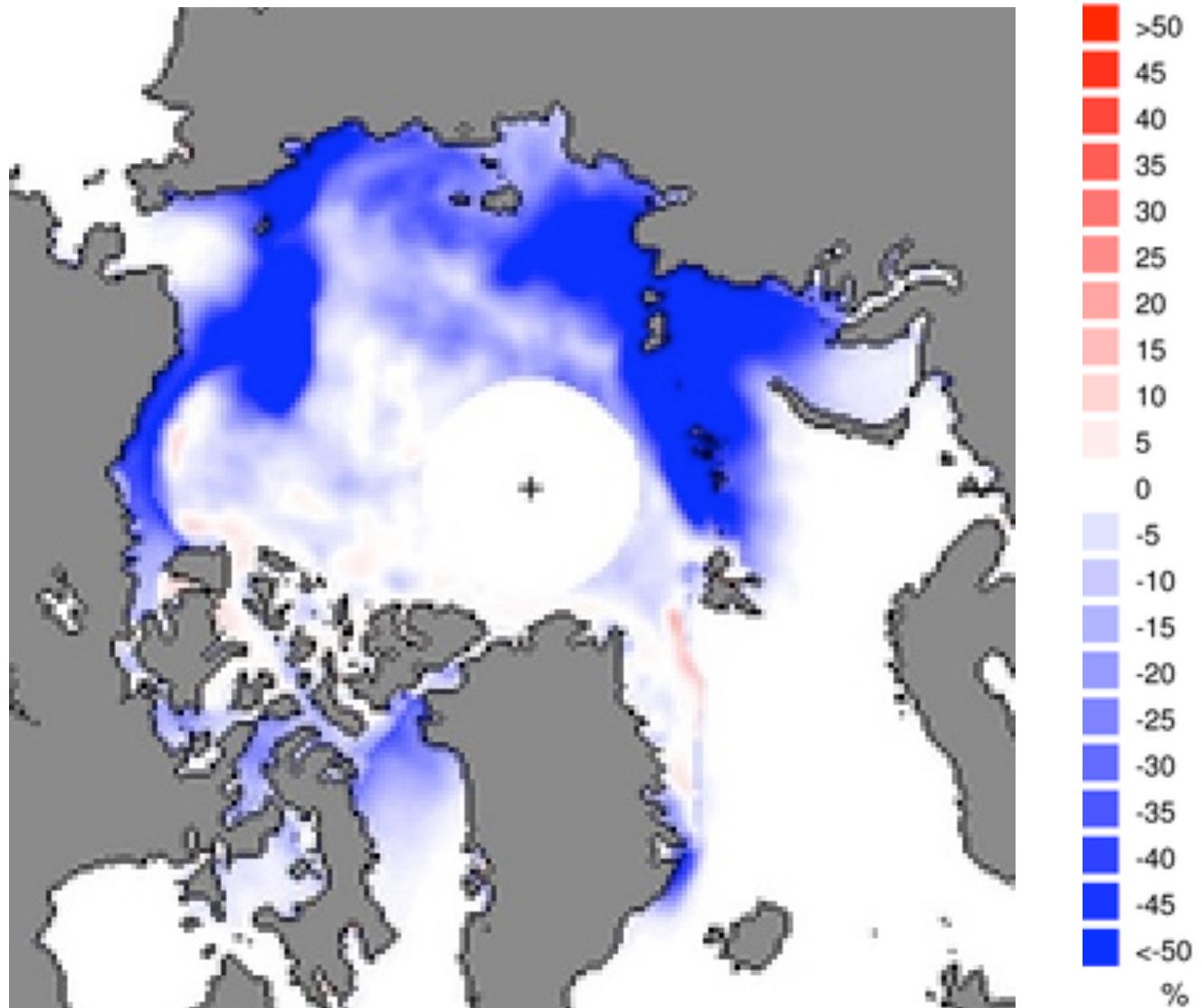


## Arctic Dipole Pattern



# Warm Arctic-Cold Continents

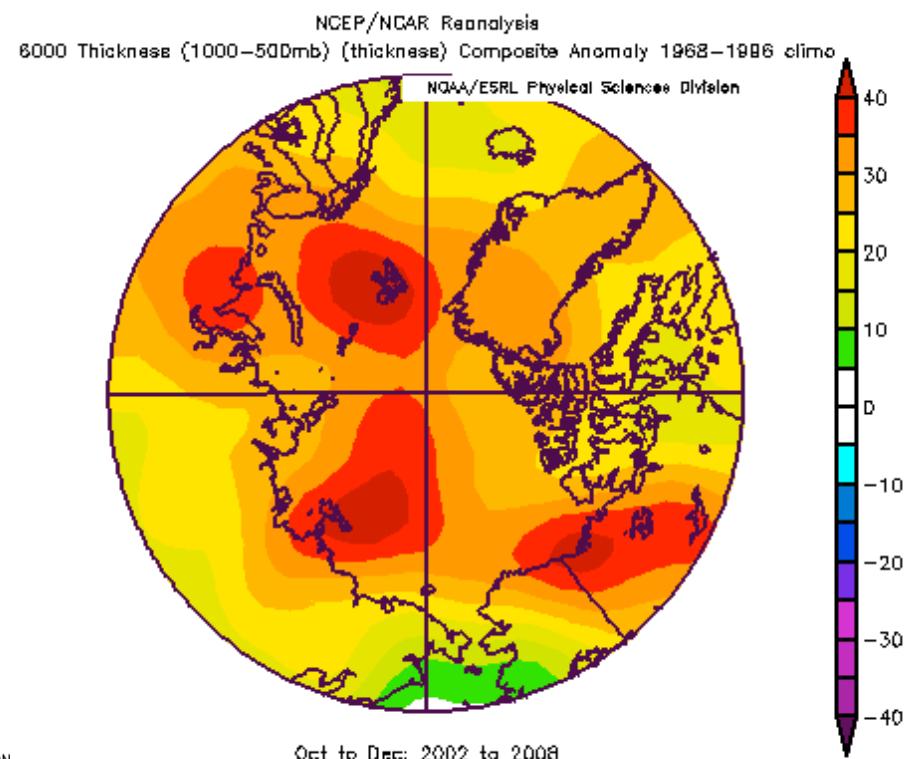
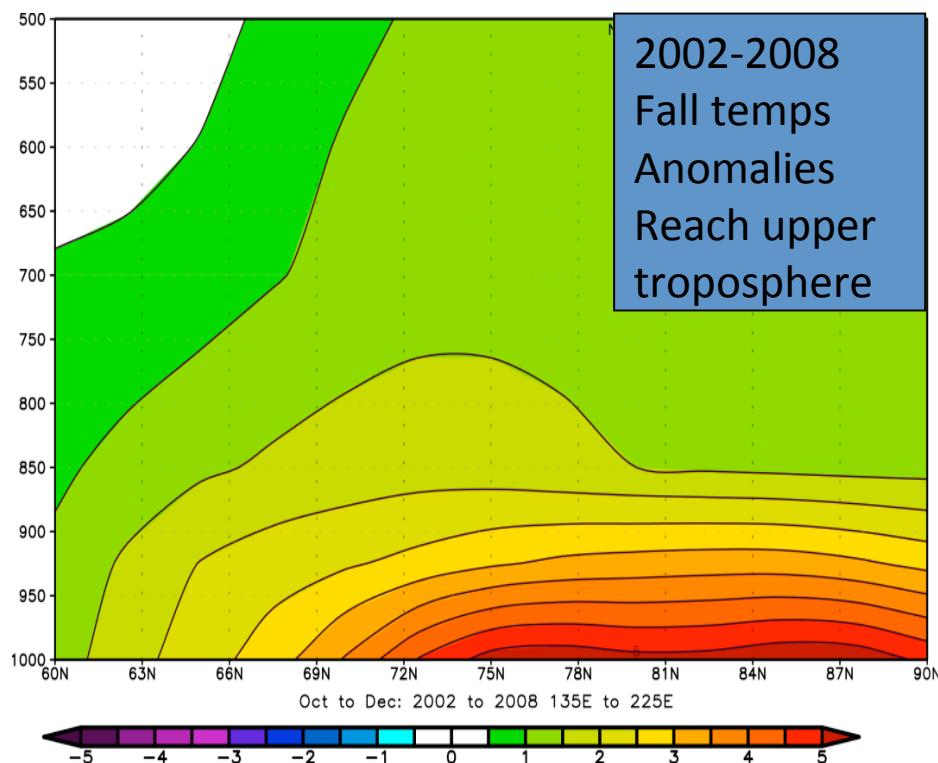




Sea ice concentration anomalies for October 2009  
[http://nsidc.org/data/seaice\\_index/archives/index.html](http://nsidc.org/data/seaice_index/archives/index.html).

## Loss of Sea Ice Impacts Larger Atmospheric Climate

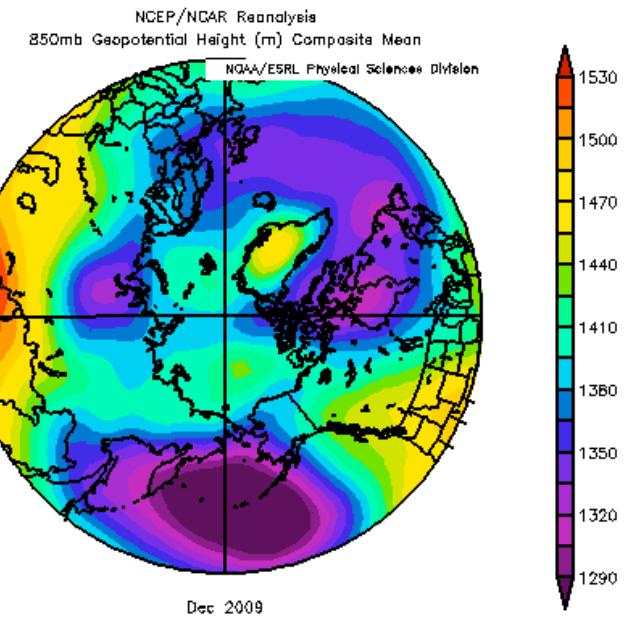
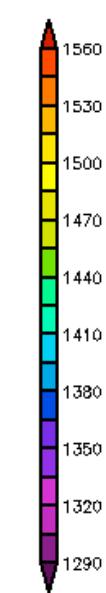
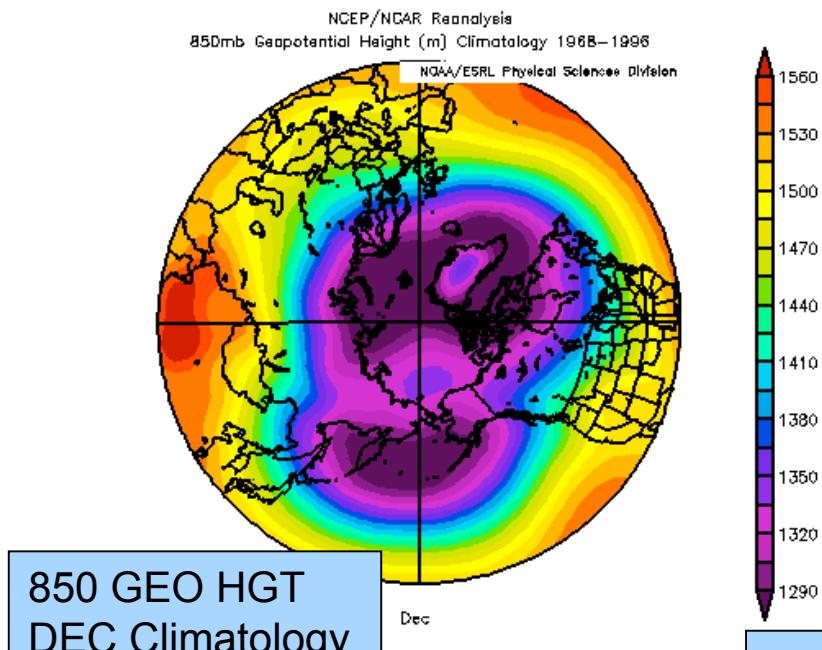
Pacific Arctic



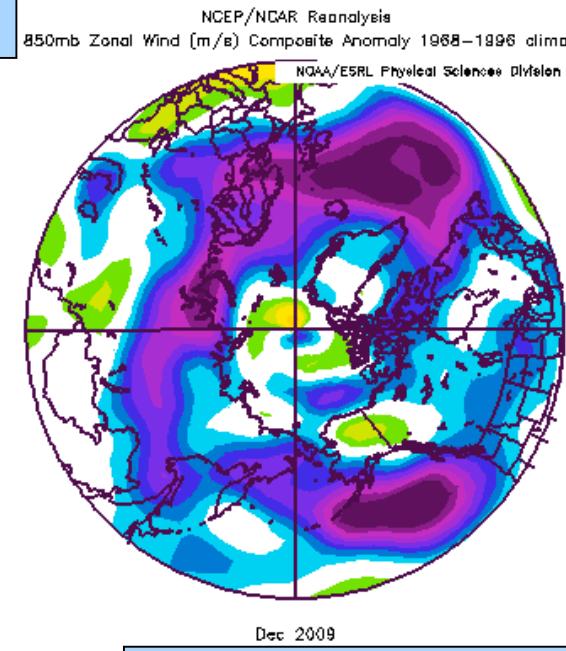
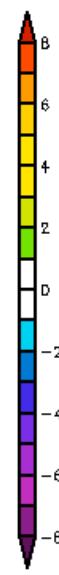
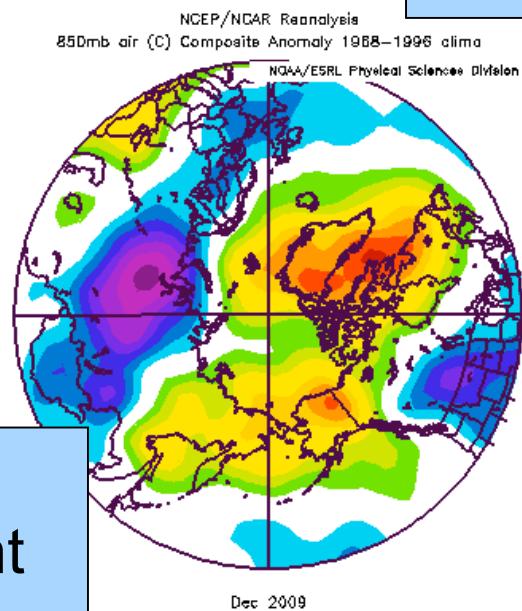
2002-2008 Fall 500-1000 mb  
Thickness Anomaly

Thermal Wind Reduces Polar West Winds

Overland and Wang,  
*Tellus*, 2010

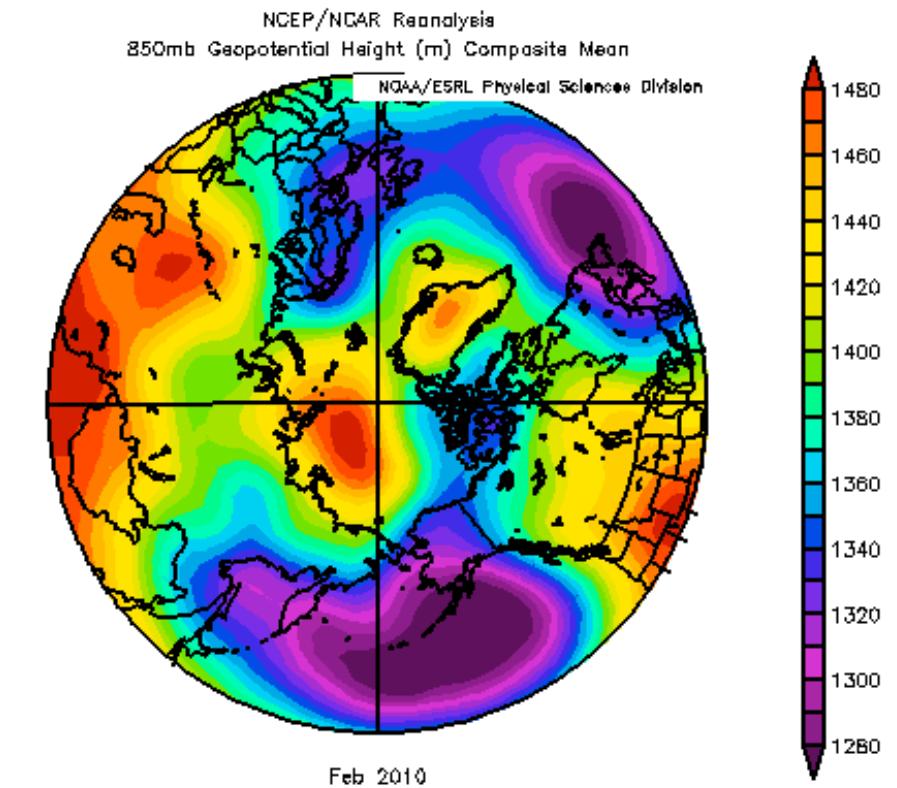


DEC 2009

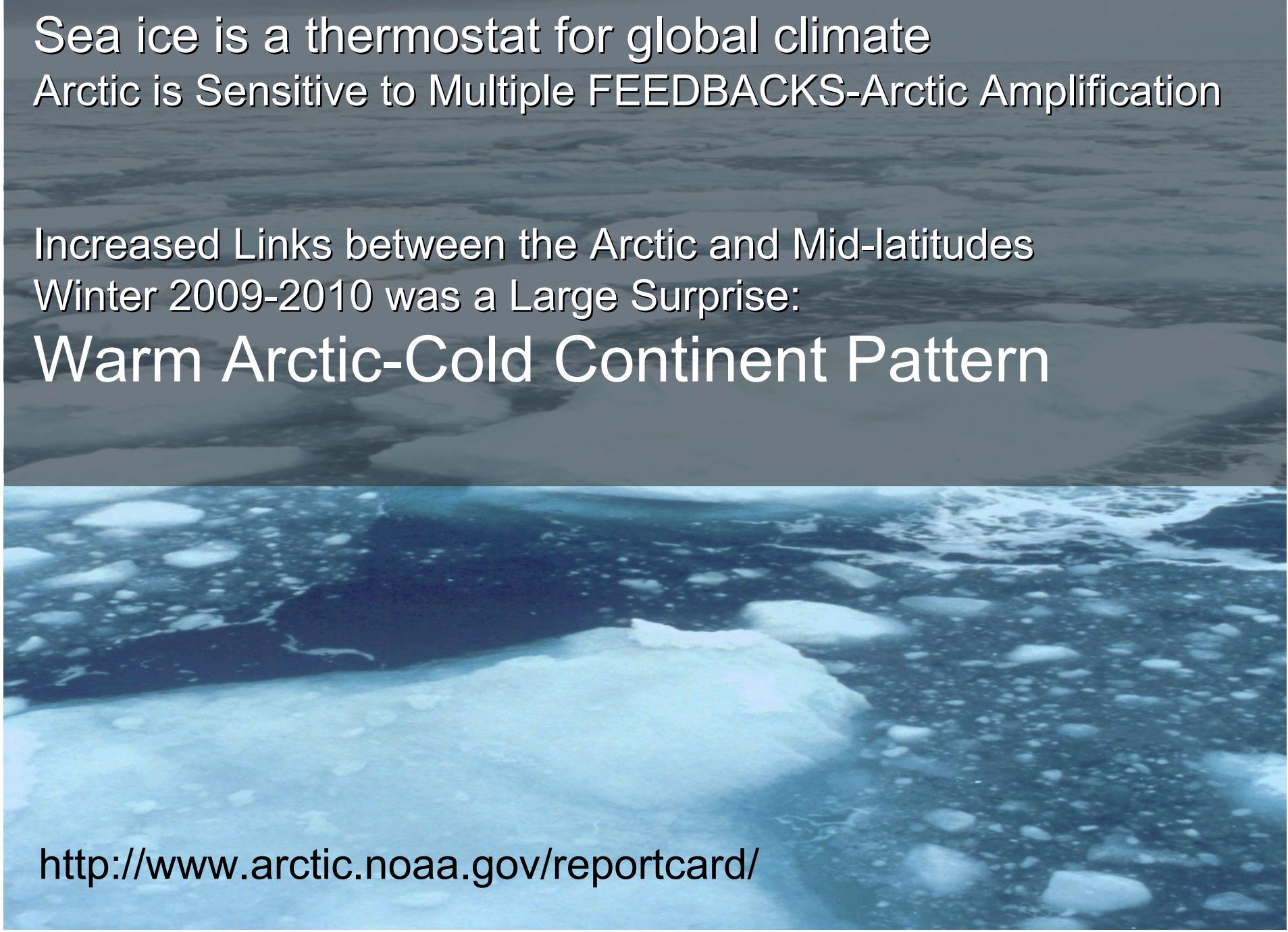


Warm Arctic  
Cold Continent  
Pattern

*Polar Research in review*



More Negative NAO than El Nino (Seager et al. 2010)  
Only 3 times in last 160 years

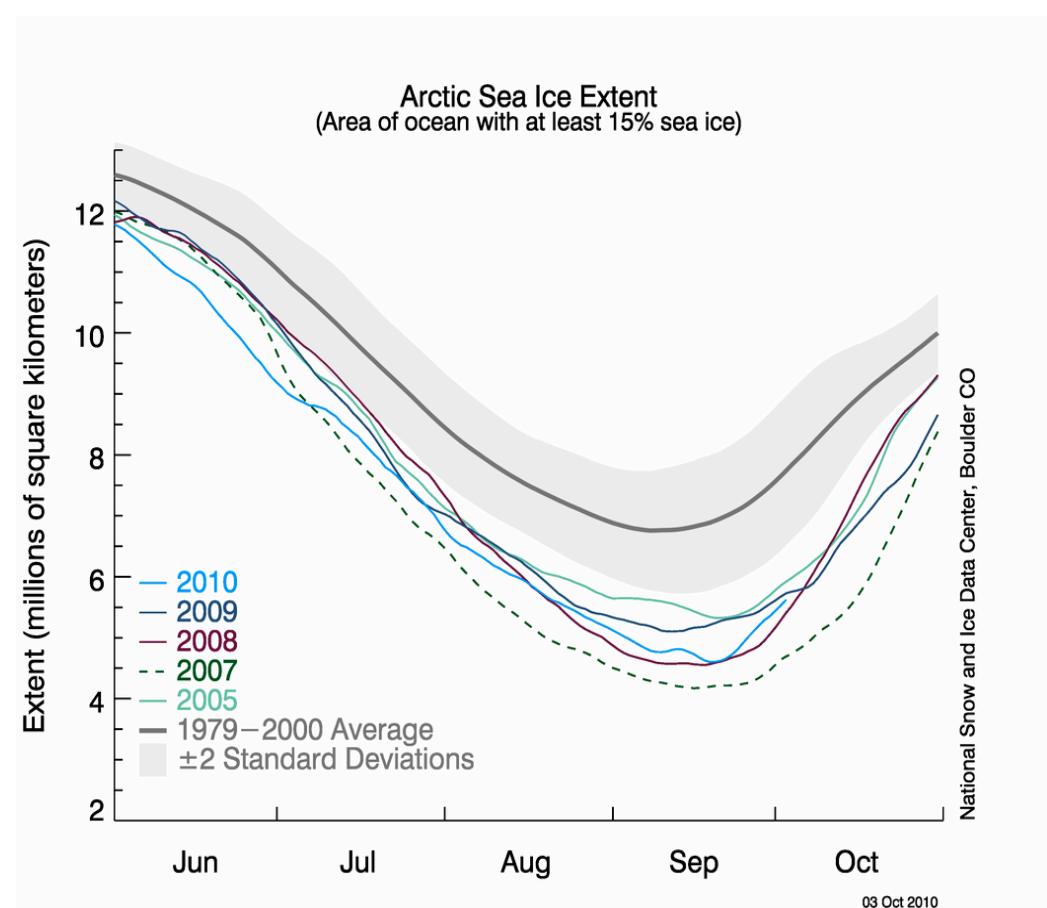
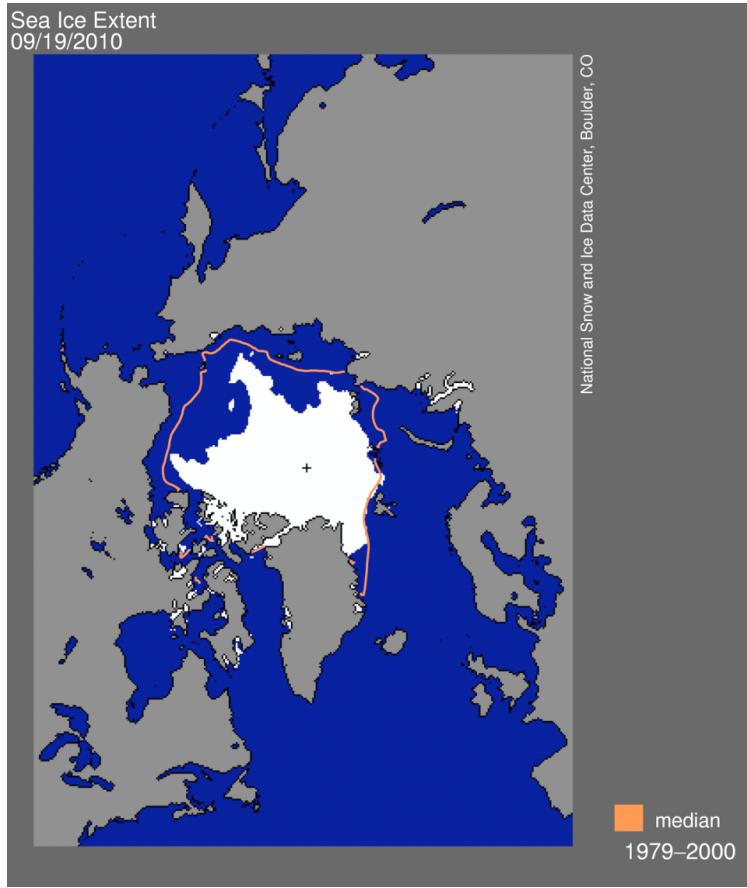


Sea ice is a thermostat for global climate  
Arctic is Sensitive to Multiple FEEDBACKS-Arctic Amplification

Increased Links between the Arctic and Mid-latitudes  
Winter 2009-2010 was a Large Surprise:

Warm Arctic-Cold Continent Pattern

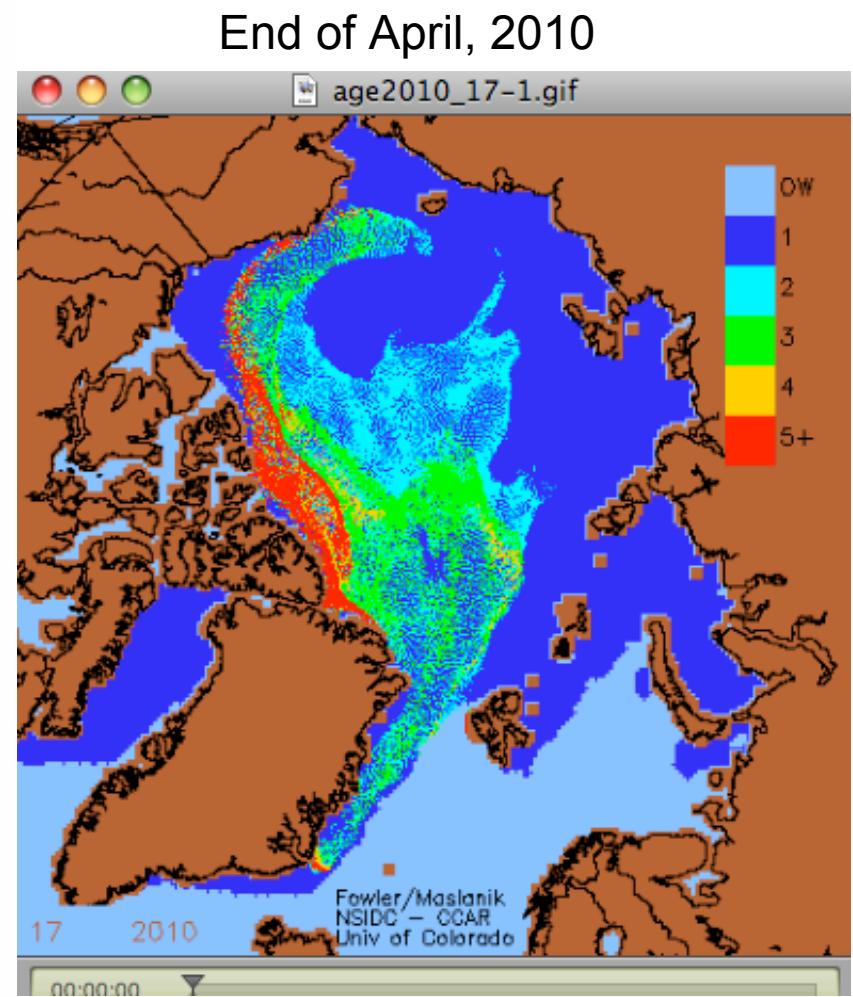
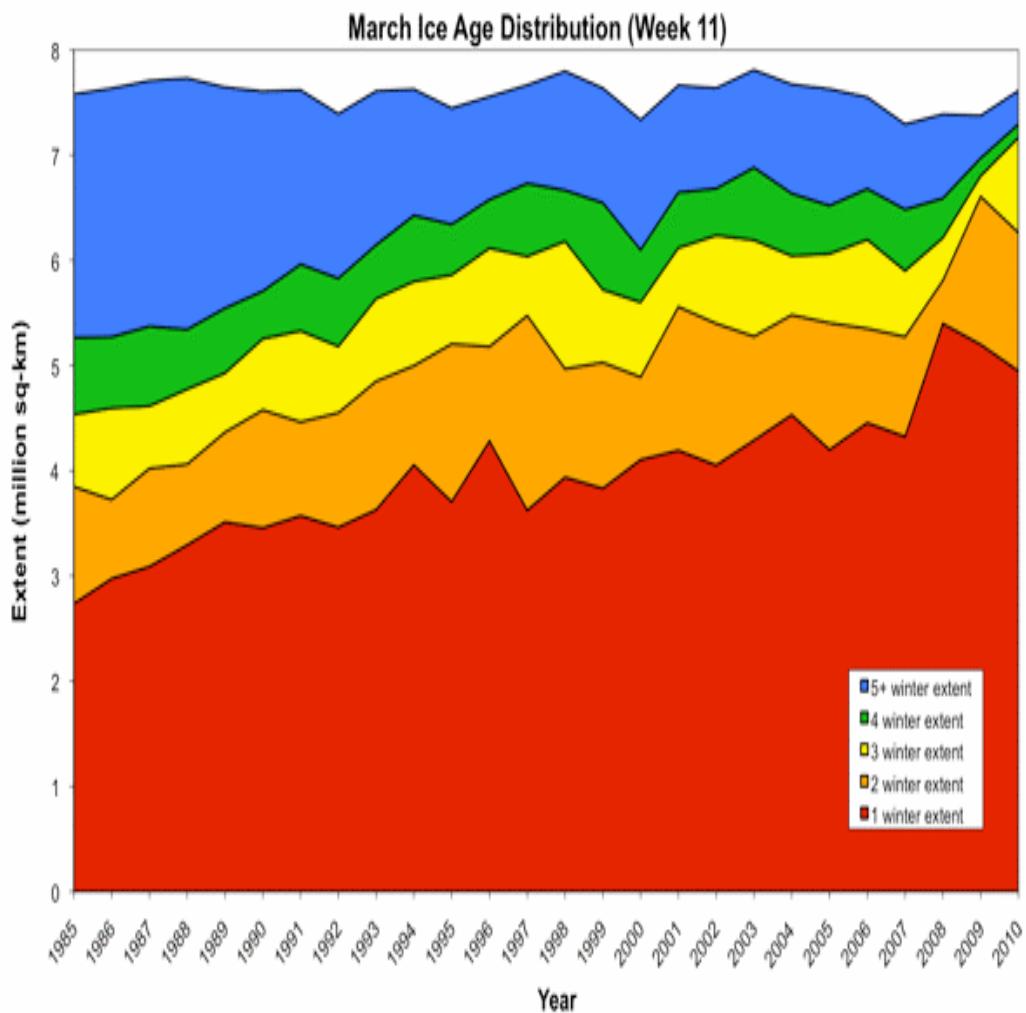
<http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/reportcard/>



### STEADY AS SHE FLOWS

In 1896, Fram became the first vessel to have ridden the Transpolar Drift Stream – one of the Arctic’s ice currents. This year, Tara was the second, making the journey in less than half the time. The Transpolar Drift Stream is pushed along by westerly winds, while the other major ice current in the Arctic is the clockwise-circulating Beaufort Gyre, generated by the rotating winds created by a high-pressure atmospheric system





Stroeve , et al. in press