

# Impacts & Nuances of the IPO *aka*



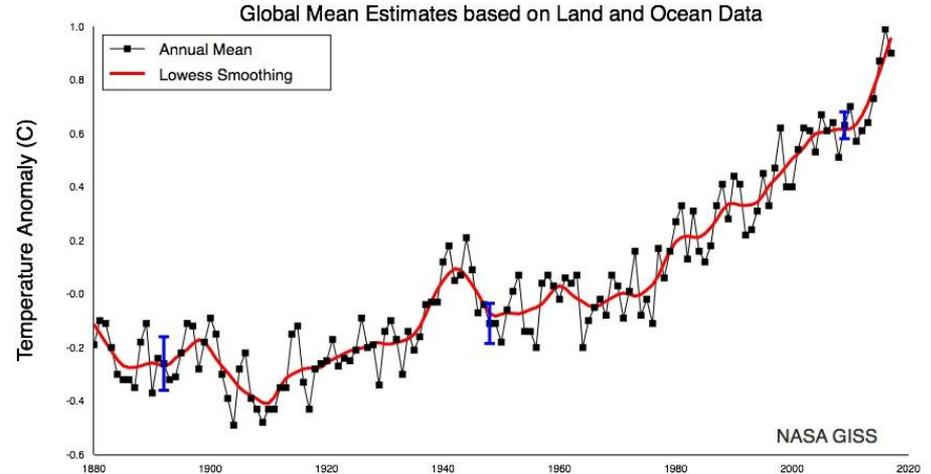
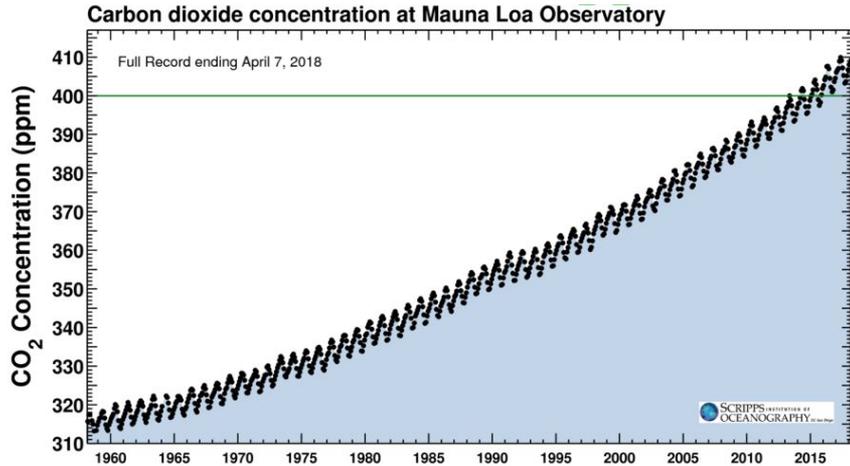
## Alphabet Soup

PDO/IPO/PDV/SPDO/SHPDO/etc.

*England et al. 2014, DeLong et al. 2012*

**England et al. 2014**

# Forcing vs. Response



Do patterns of increasing CO<sub>2</sub> match those of rising SAT's?

# Hiatuses and pauses and slowdowns...oh, my!

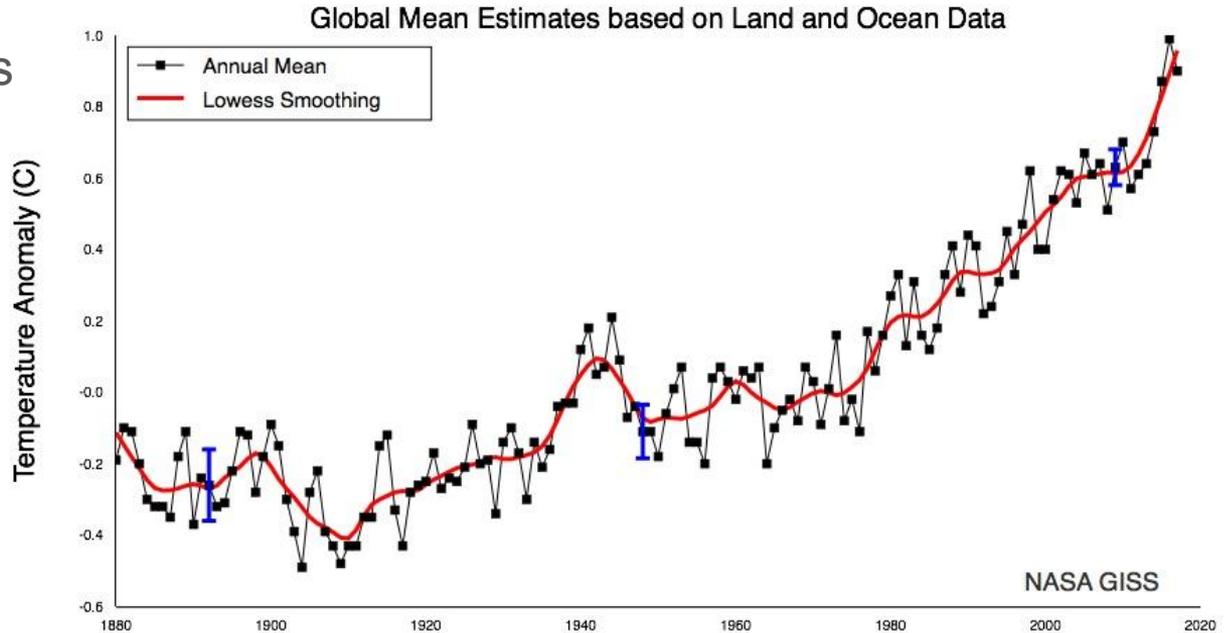
Little-to-no warming in  
global mean temperatures  
~1998-2015

## Real or Imagined?

The fake debate:

- Spurious trendlines
- Generally begins in 1998 (why?)

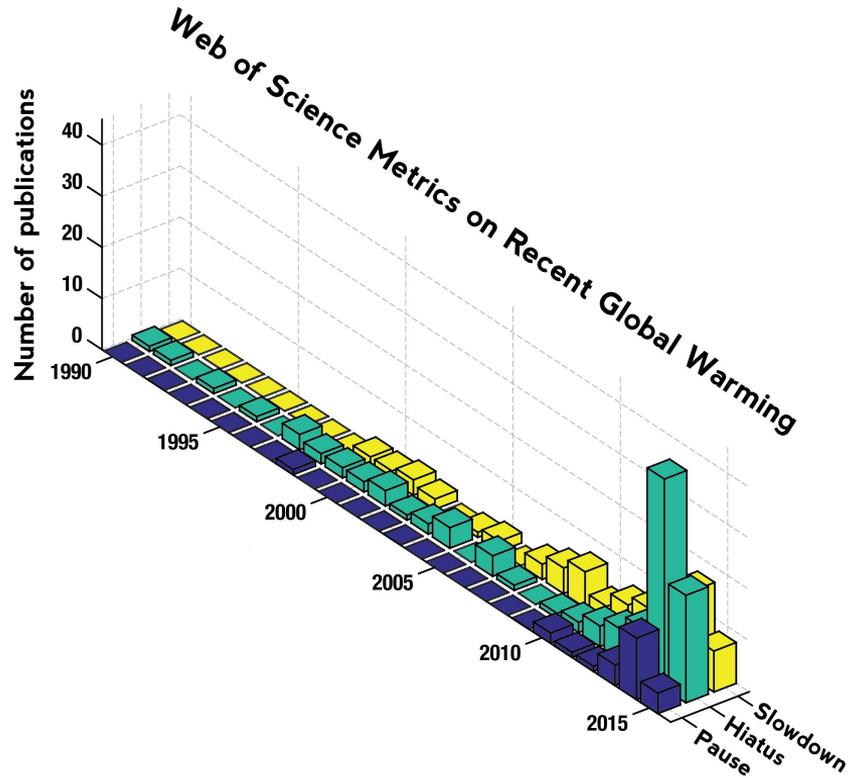
El Niño raises global T



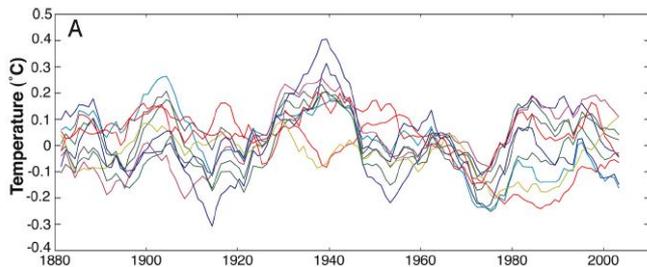
# Hiatuses and pauses and slowdowns...oh, my!

The real debate:

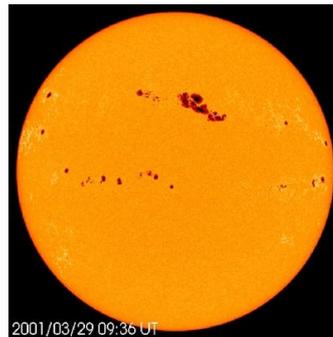
- 1) What caused the slowdown in warming?
- 2) How common are these hiatuses?



# What factors *might* explain variations in surface air temperature trends?



Internal variability



Low Insolation



Volcanic Activity

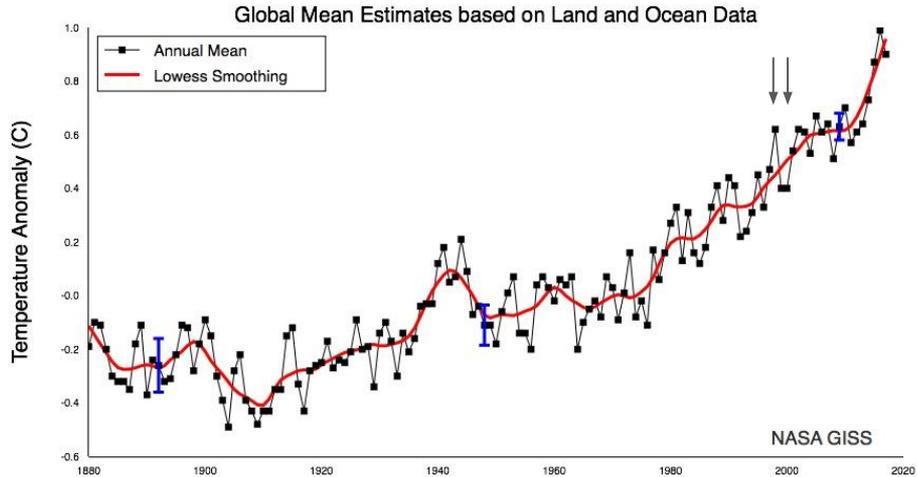


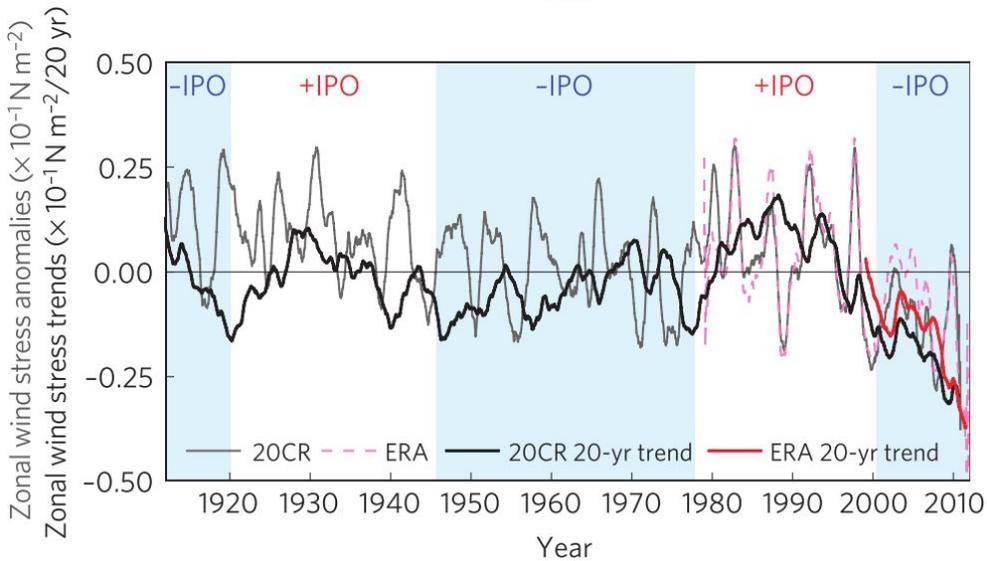
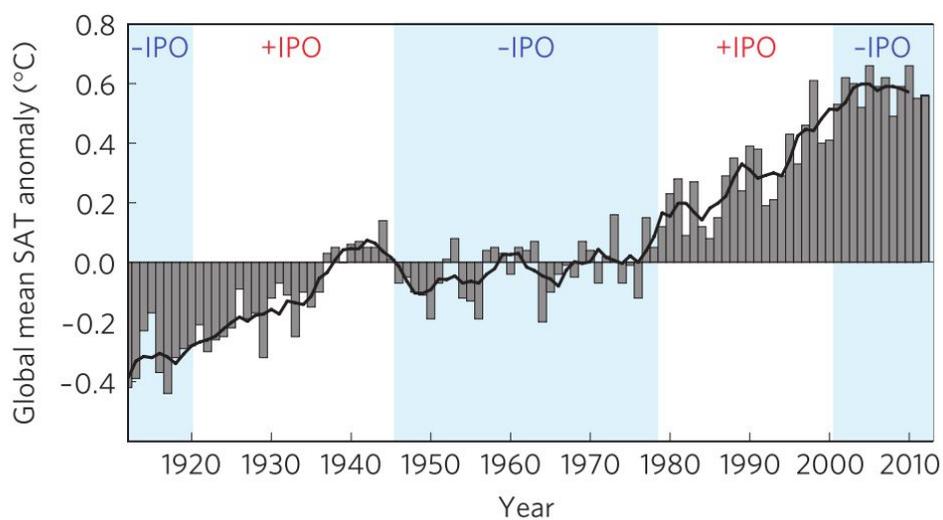
Water Vapor & Aerosols

# How is the global warming “hiatus” defined here?

The period since 2001 with little change in global SAT's

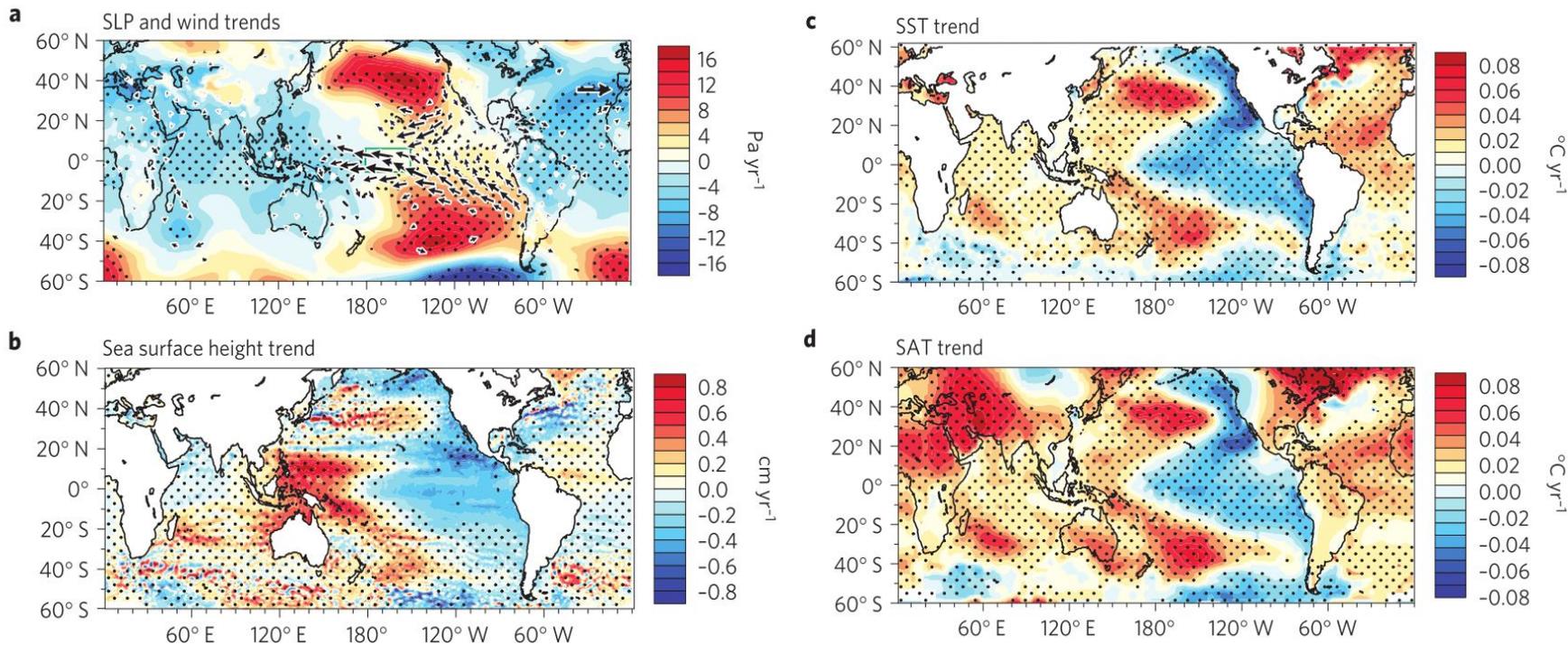
Even ignoring the 1997-98 “Super El Niño,” a slowdown in SAT warming is still clear



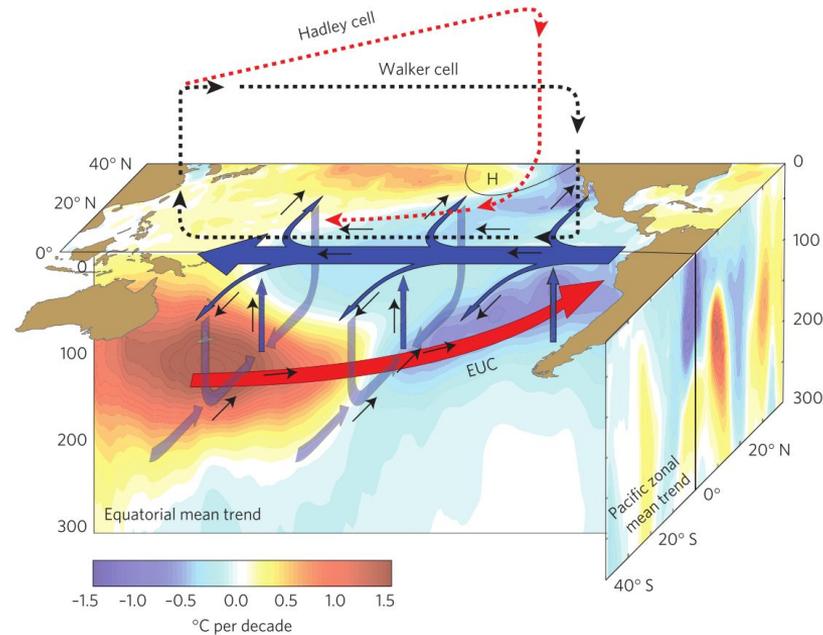


## IPO-Driven Wind Stress Trends

# What is the proposed relationship between the IPO, trade winds, and ocean heat uptake?



# How does this mechanism account for unusually cold sea surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific?



increased W Pacific convergence of near-surface mass/heat → downwelling → stronger equatorial undercurrent → more upwelling in E Pacific → cool E Pacific SST

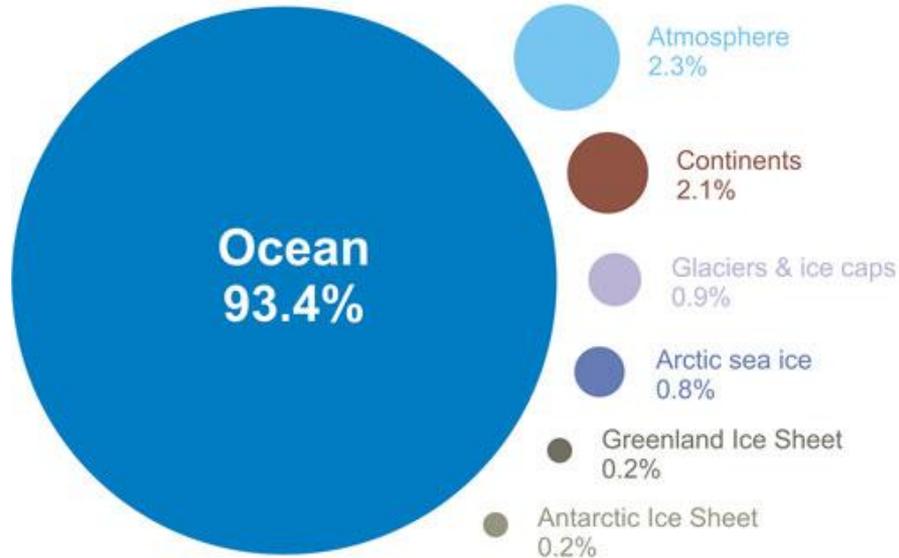
# Why does this study rely on both coupled and ocean-only climate models?

Ocean only: prescribe winds (better understood/observed), see how the ocean responds (less well known)

Coupled models show atmospheric teleconnections

# Increased Ocean Heat Uptake

Where is global warming going?

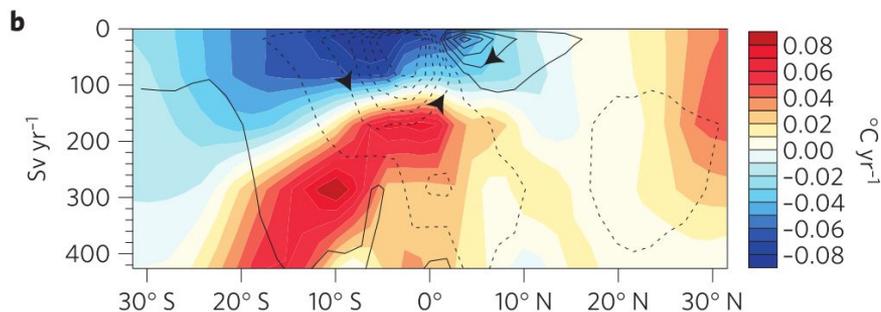
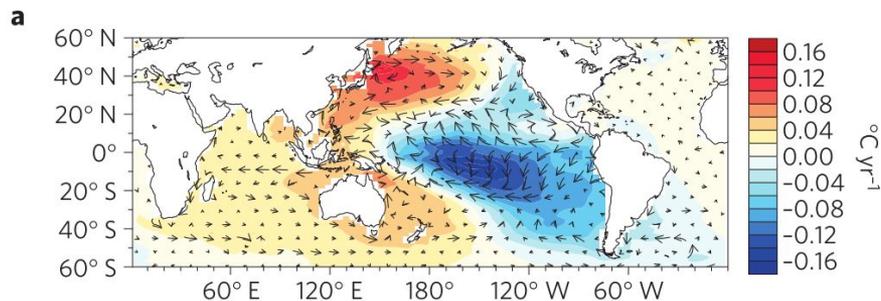


How much of the radiation deficit during the hiatus can be explained by wind-induced cooling?

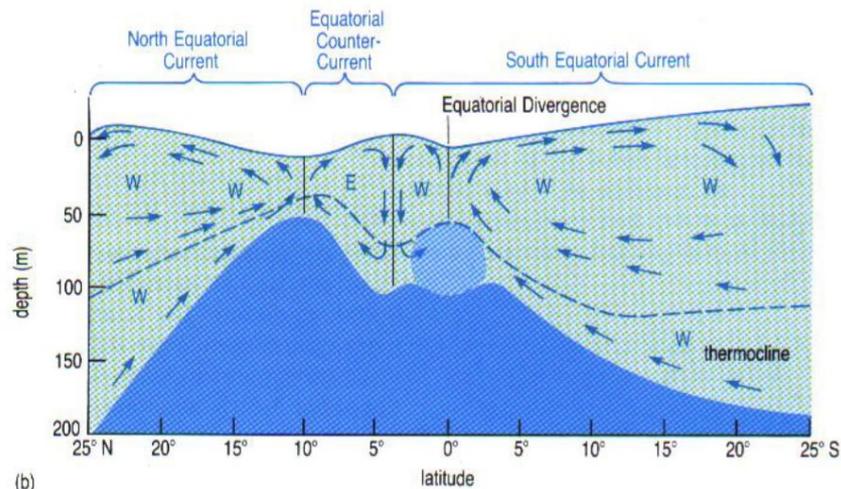
Net ocean heat gain =  $1.2 \times 10^{22}$  J



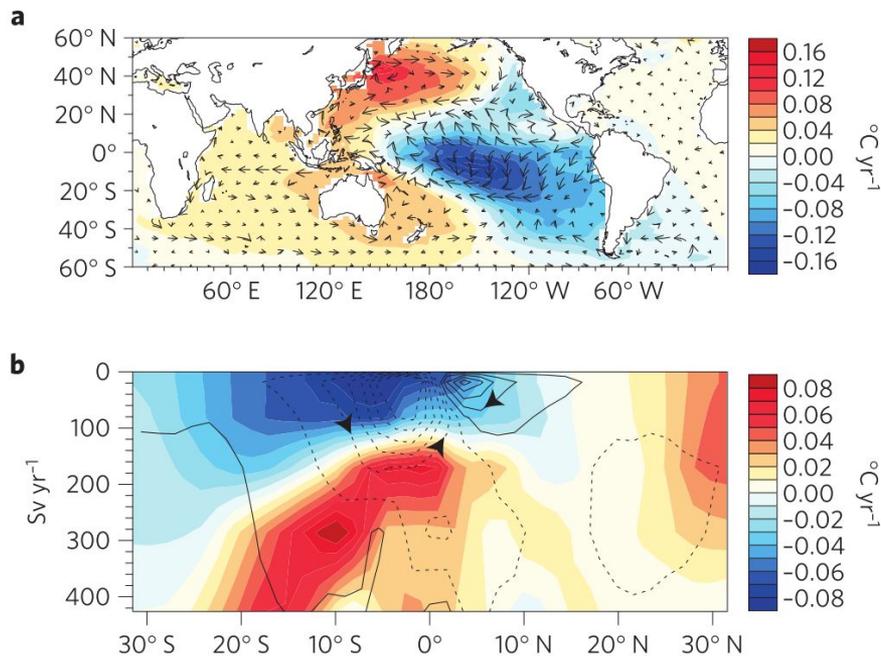
# Why do the central and south Pacific show modeled decreases in SST as winds increase, yet ocean heat uptake increases?



## Shallow Overturning Cells

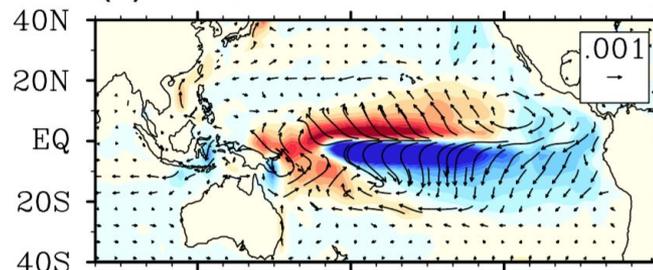


# Why do the central and south Pacific show modeled decreases in SST as winds increase, yet ocean heat uptake increases?

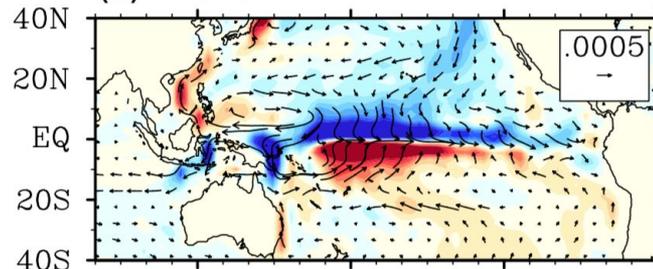


## Shallow Overturning Cells

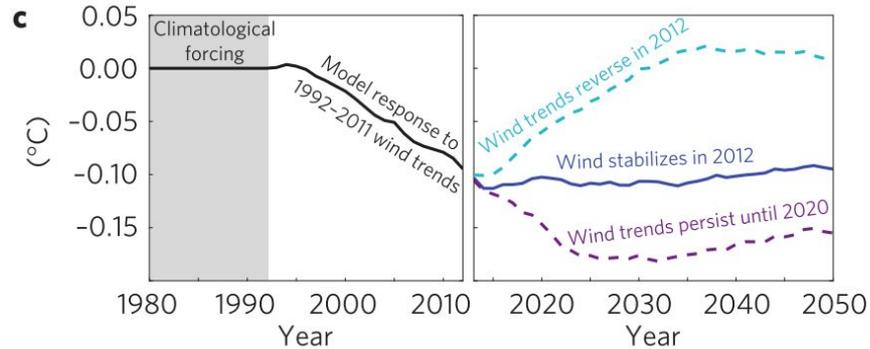
(a) 20 m



(b) 80 m



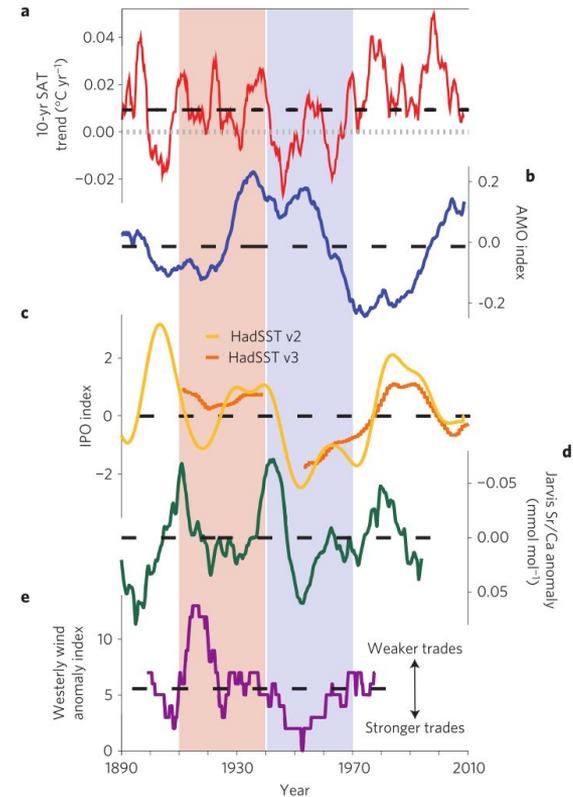
# If/when the IPO switches back into a positive phase, what might happen to surface air temperatures?

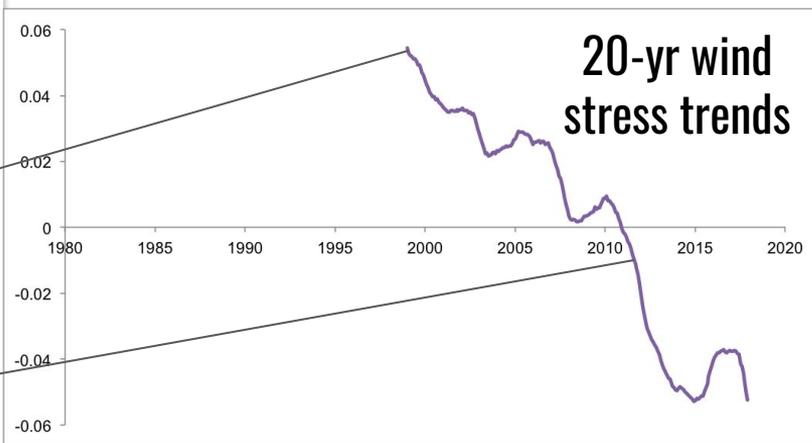
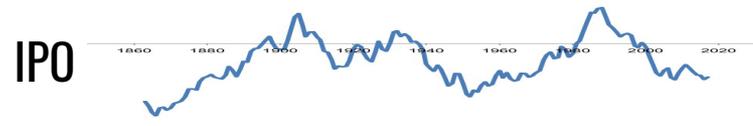
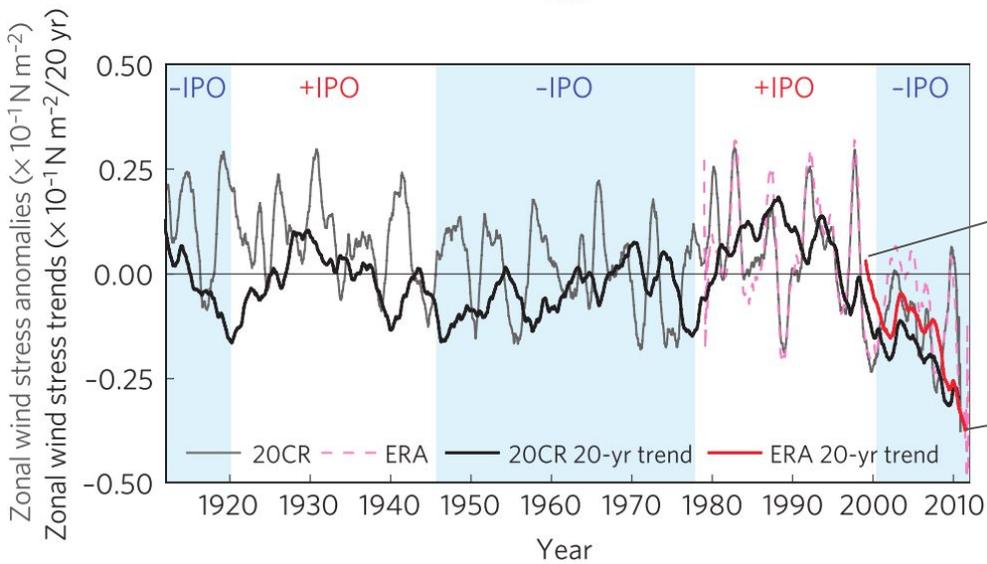
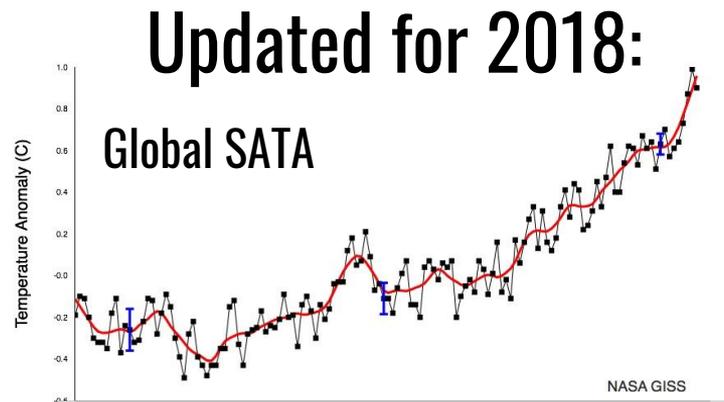
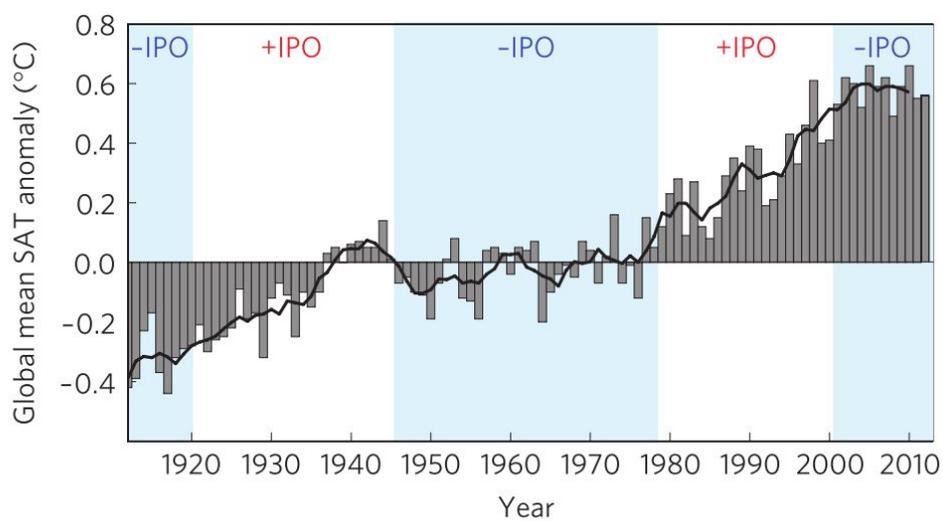


Accelerated warming

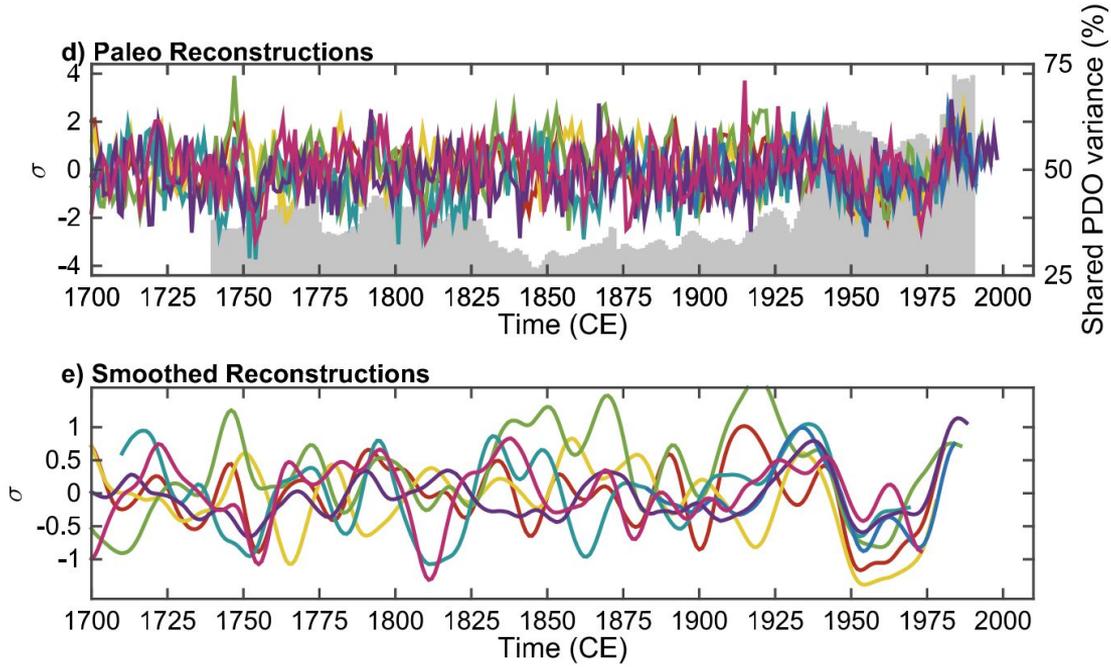
But slowly: 5 yrs for detectable trends

Paleoclimate records reflect this, capturing changes in winds associated with accelerated/decelerated warming

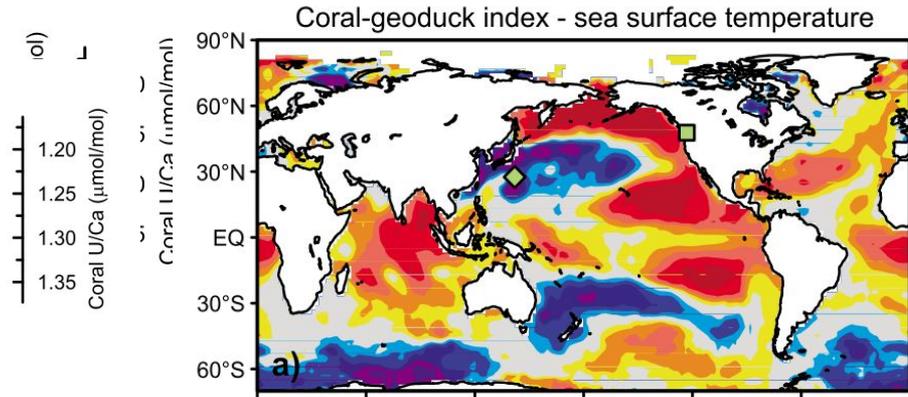
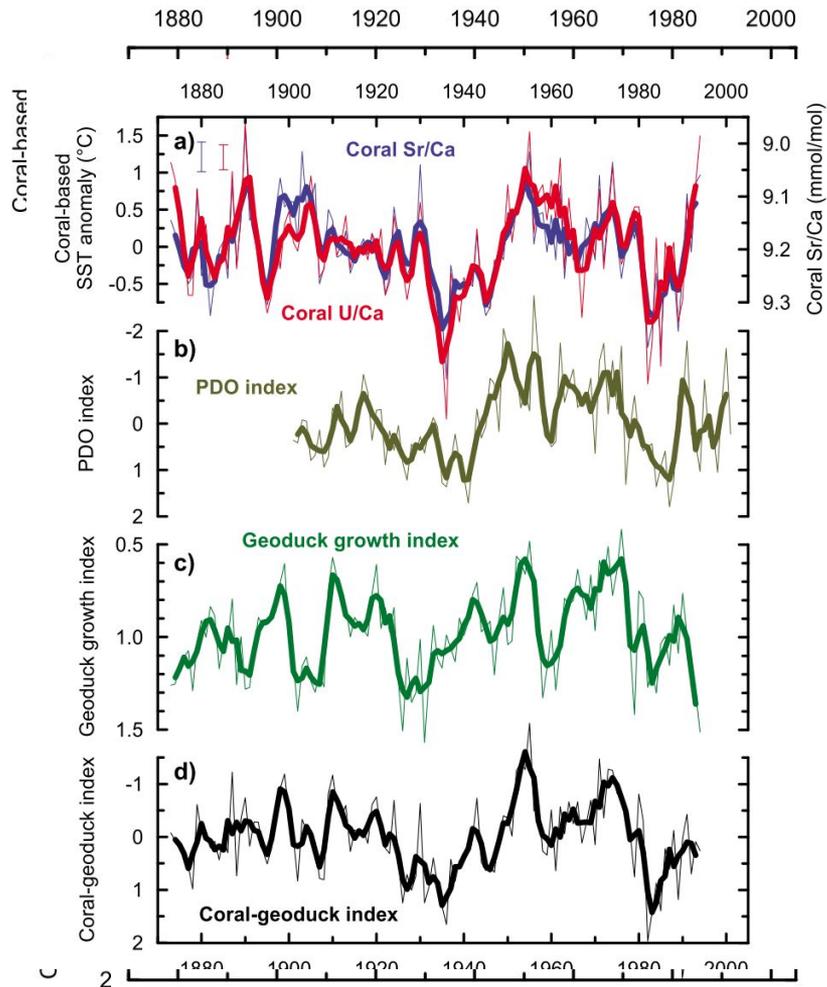




**Proxy Record of PDV?**



Reconstruction	Time period	Proxy used	Season targeted
Biondi et al. (2001)	1661–1991	Tree rings	Winter
D’Arrigo and Wilson (2006)	1565–1988	Tree rings	March–May (MAM)
Gedalof and Smith (2001)	1599–1983	Tree rings	MAM
MacDonald and Case (2005)	993–1996	Tree rings	Annual (January–December)
D’Arrigo et al. (2001)	1700–1979	Tree rings	Winter
→ Felis et al. (2010)	1873–1994	Coral (porites)	November–February (NDJF)
Shen et al. (2006)	1470–1998	Historical documents	Annual

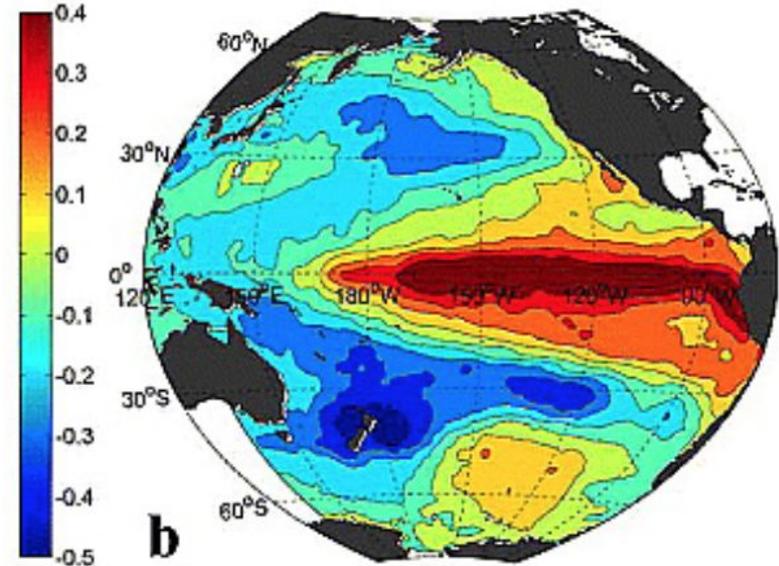
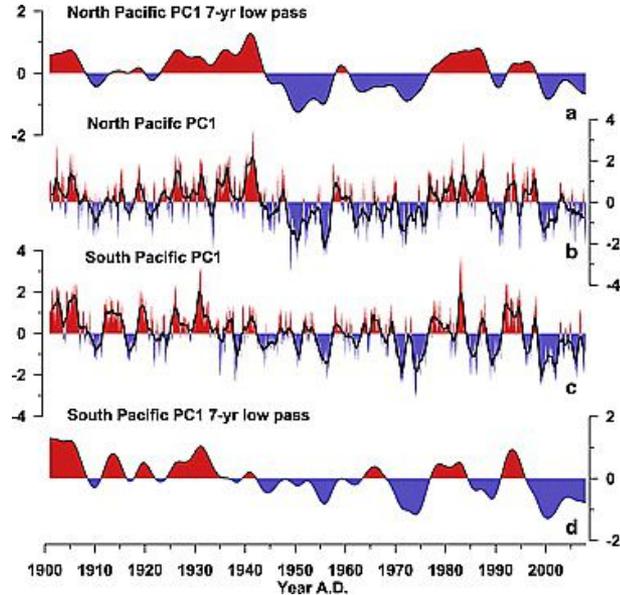


## W Pacific Coral & E Pacific Geoducks



**DeLong et al. 2012**

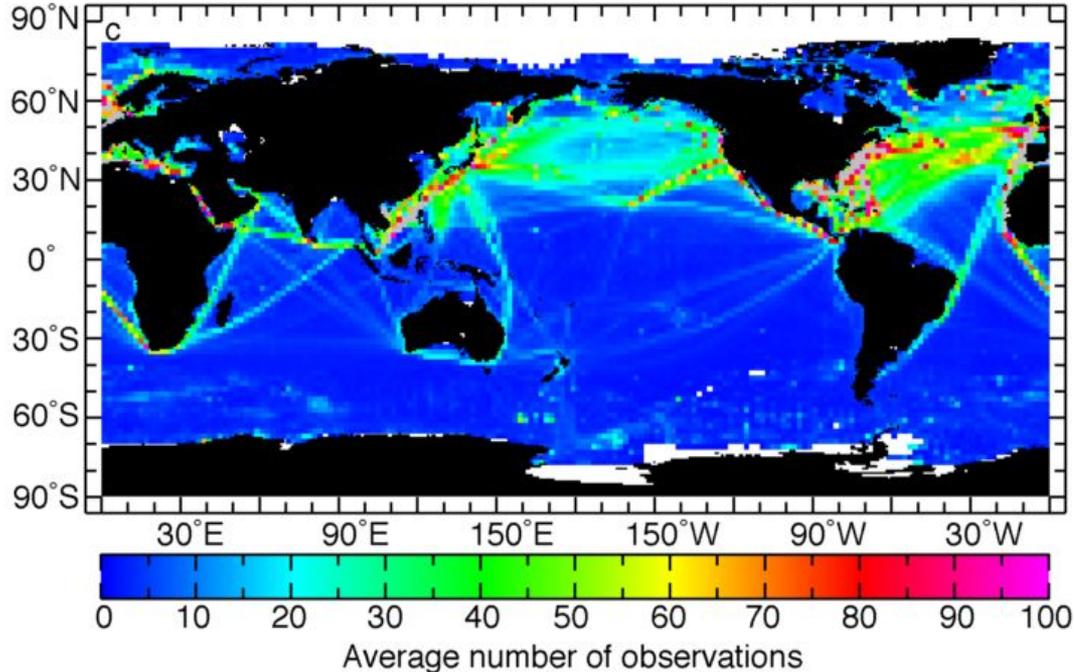
# Southern (Hemisphere) Pacific Decadal Oscillation



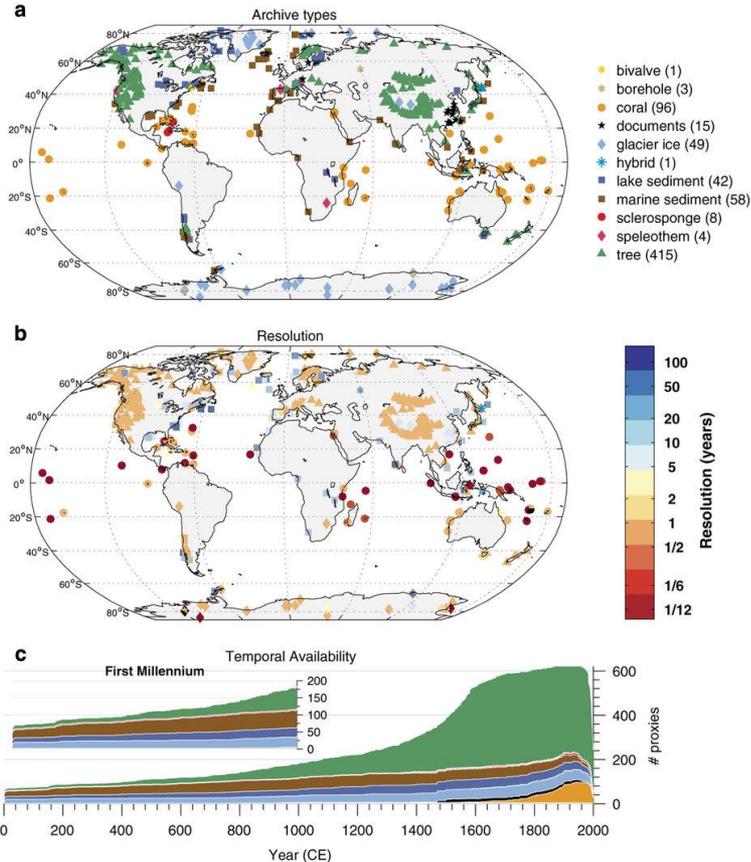
The S Pacific version of the PDO (southern limb of the IPO)

1st EOF of SST variability in South Pacific

# Why are paleoclimate proxies useful for low-frequency climate variability, especially in the S Pacific?



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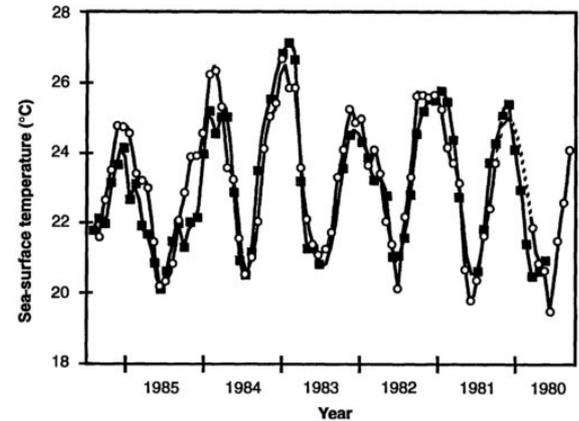
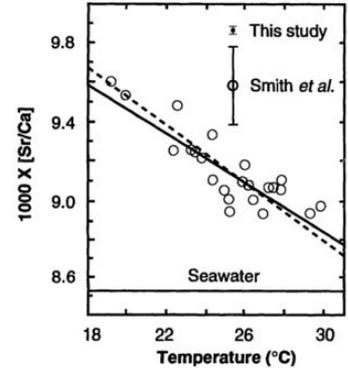


What proxy is used, and what climate variables does it measure in corals?  
What might be the advantages/limitations of this proxy?

### Sr/Ca

Sr: well-mixed (1000yr), long residence time in ocean (3 my)→generally homogenous in oceans

Sr substitutes for Ca in coral skeleton: ratio depends on T (+ vital effects)



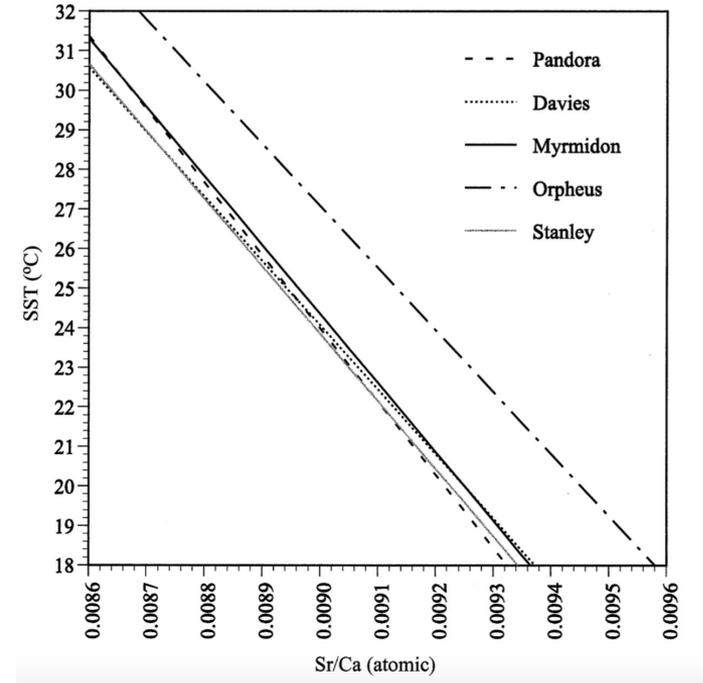
Beck et al. 1992; Edmond et al. 1992

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**Sr/Ca**

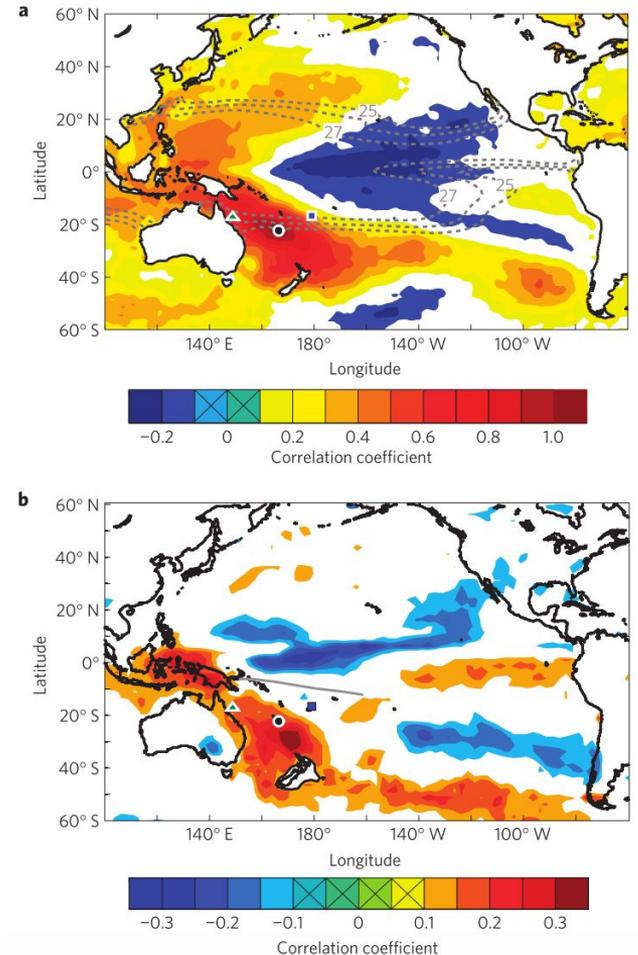
Advantage: SST proxy, independent of SSS

Limitations: Calibrations vary between sites & corals



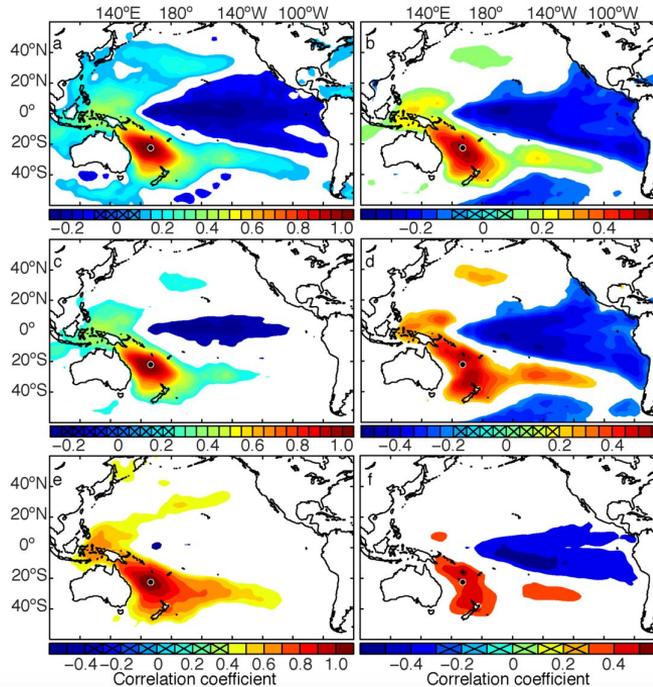
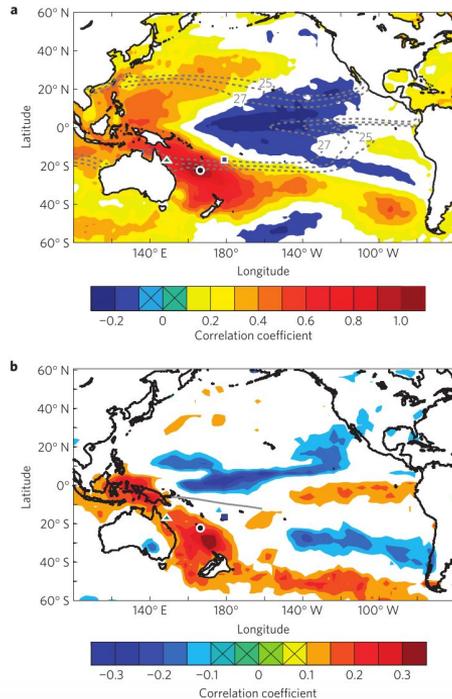
# How do SST's at New Caledonia relate to the IPO/PDO?

Similar spatial pattern to PDO/IPO (negative phase)



# Why might correlations between SST at New Caledonia and the E equatorial Pacific be unusually low?

## Instrumental SST Coral SST

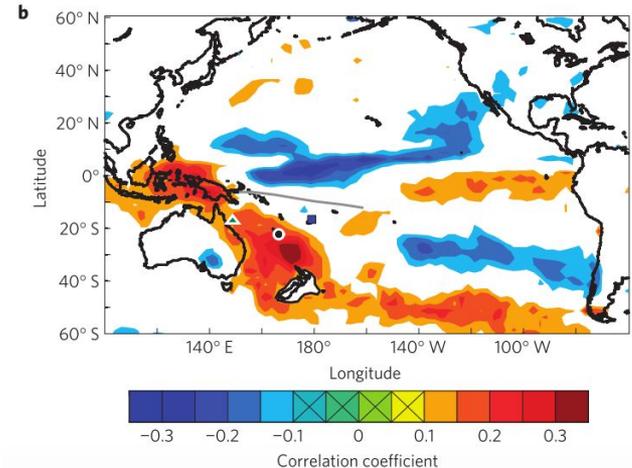
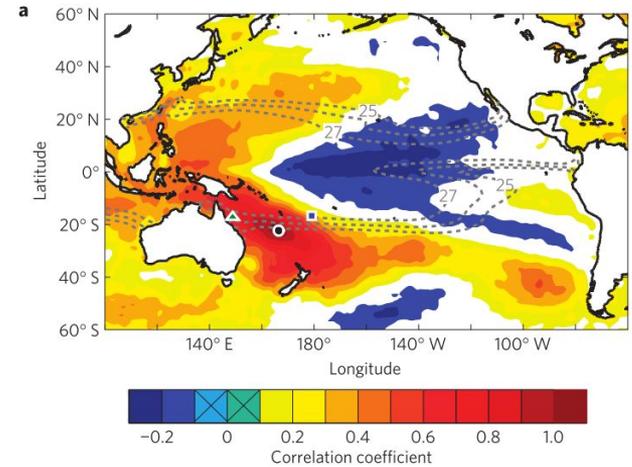


In reconstructed SSTA,  
it's not!

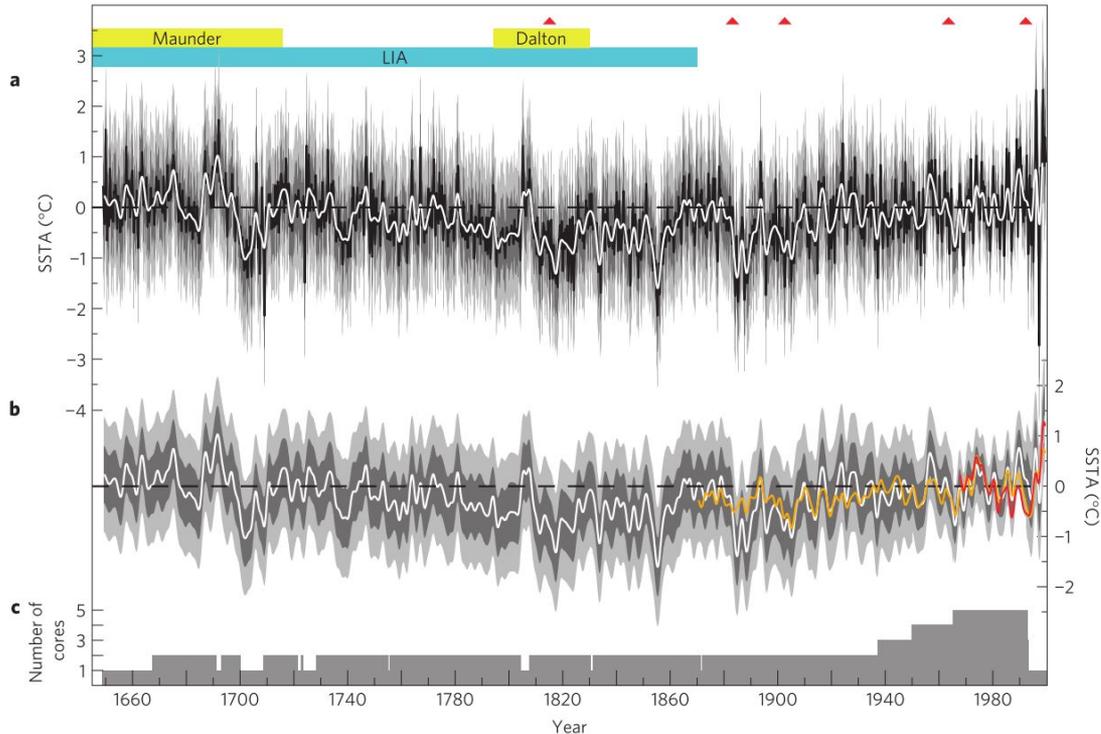
Interpolation in SST  
datasets could remove  
teleconnections with E  
Pacific

**Are spatial correlations with precipitation stronger/weaker than those with SST? Why?**

Weaker: lower signal:noise ratio



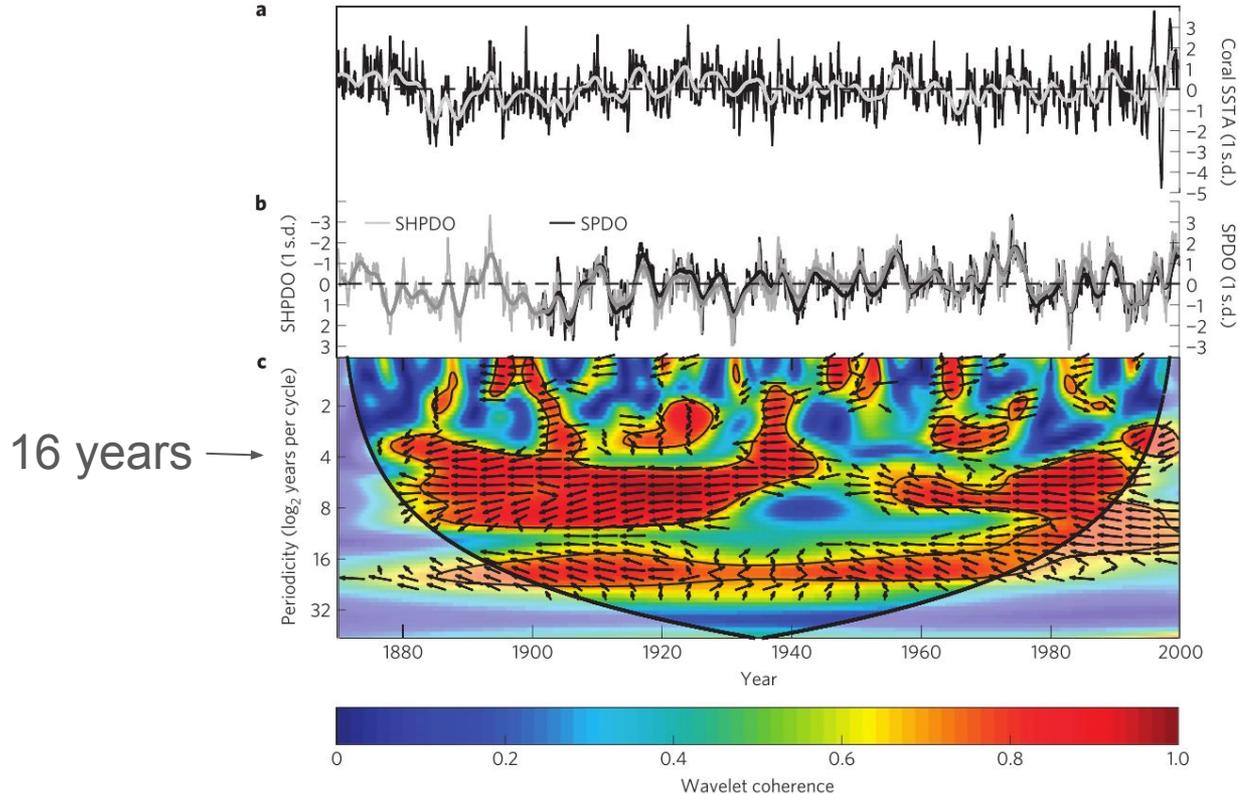
# What do the red triangles represent, and why do they often correspond with anomalously cold SST's?



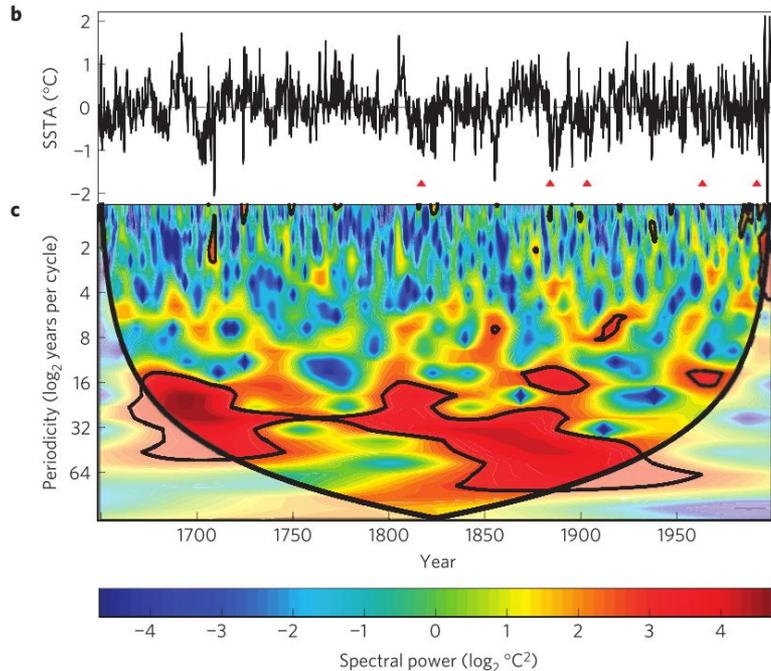
SO<sub>2</sub> lowers global temperatures temporarily

Visible in wavelet spectra: “false oscillations”

# How do DeLong et al. conclude that this proxy record accurately reconstructs the SHPDO/SPDO?



What do DeLong et al. conclude about changes in decadal/interdecadal variability during the industrial period (1850-present)? What evidence do they use to support their conclusion? Do you agree with this conclusion?



“...decadal scale SST variations modulate in periodicity suggesting a temporal shift in natural decadal variability for this location, which coincides with the beginning of the anthropogenic-warming trend.”