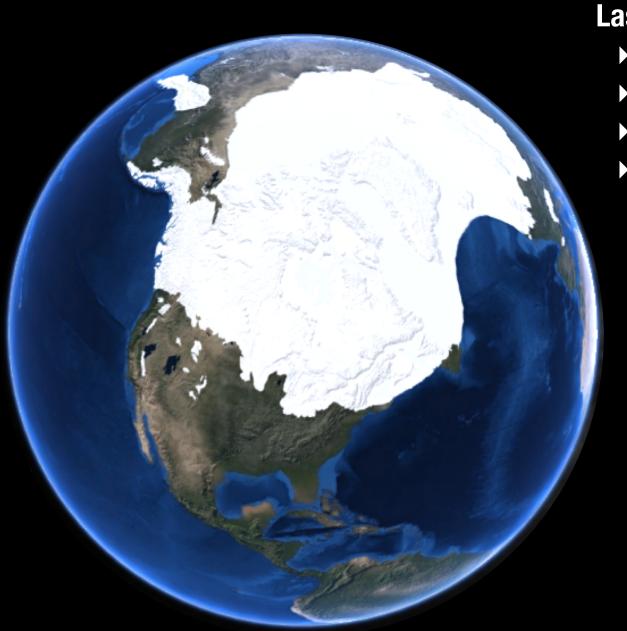
Atmospheric Rivers and the Changing Climate of Western North America Since the Last Glacial Maximum

Juan M. Lora

UC Chancellor's Postdoctoral Fellow California Alliance Postdoctoral Fellow EPSS & AOS, UCLA

Jonathan Mitchell, Aradhna Tripati, Camille Risi

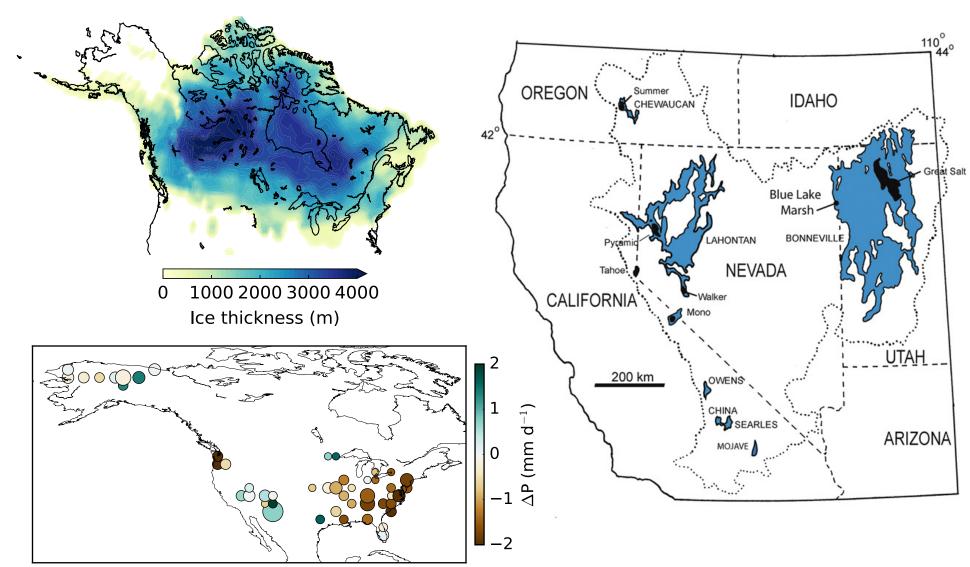




Last Glacial Maximum:

- ▶~21 ka
- **→~185 ppm CO**₂
- >~120 m lower sea level
- **▶Dry or wet?**

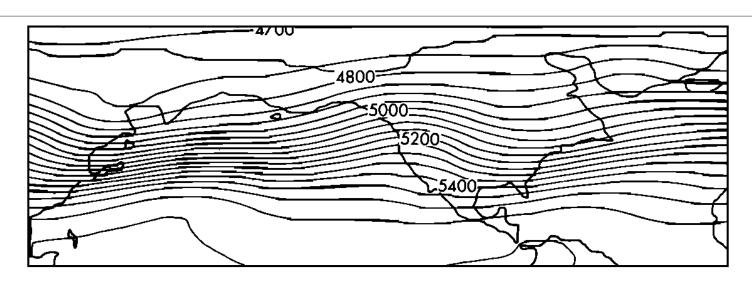
Western North America Is Dry Today but Was Wet During the Last Glacial Maximum



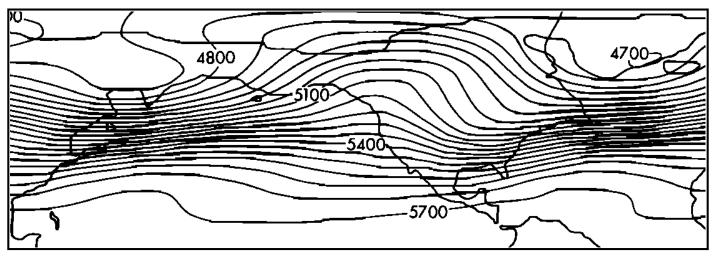
Bartlein et al. (2011)

Benson et al. (2011)

This Wetness Has Been Interpreted as a Shift of the North **Pacific Mid-Latitude Jet and Storm Track**



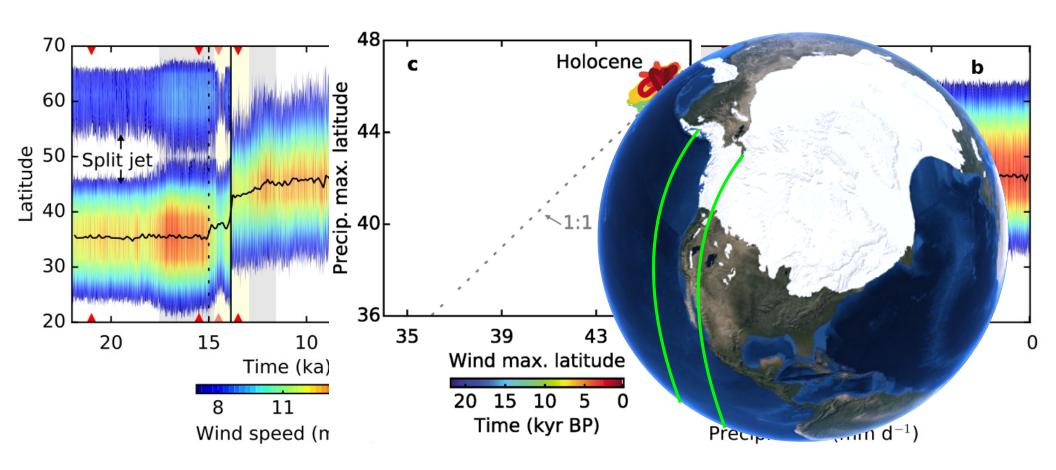
DJF 515 mbar Geopotential Height (m)



Manabe & Broccoli (1985)

Last Glacial Maximum

But Do the Positions of Precipitation and the Climatological Jet Always Coincide?



Lora et al. (2016), GRL

New Hypotheses for "Pluvial" Conditions in Western North America

Out of the Tropics: The Pacific, Great Basin Lakes, and Late Pleistocene Water Cycle in the Western United States

Mitchell Lyle, 1* Linda Heusser, 2 Christina Ravelo, 3 Masanobu Yamamoto, 4 John Barron, 5 Noah S. Diffenbaugh, 6 Timothy Herbert, 7 Dyke Andreasen 3

SCIENCE VOL 337 28 SEPTEMBER 2012

Steering of westerly storms over western North America at the Last Glacial Maximum

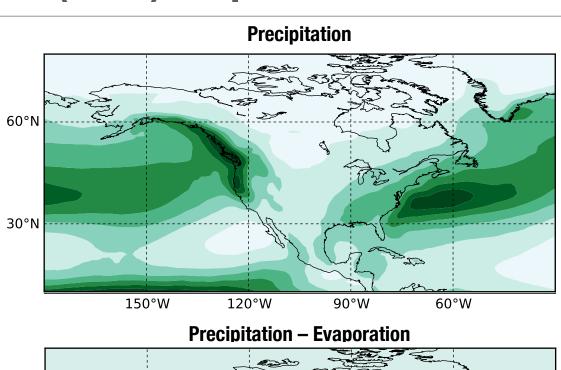
Jessica L. Oster^{1*}, Daniel E. Ibarra^{2,3}, Matthew J. Winnick² and Katharine Maher³

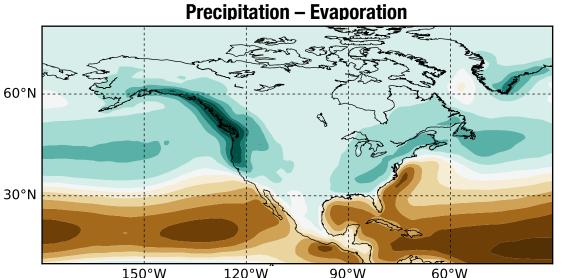
NATURE GEOSCIENCE | VOL 8 | MARCH 2015

Intensified NA Monsoon

Northwesterly Storm Track

Moisture Budget is Dominated by Wintertime Precipitation and (Little) Evaporation



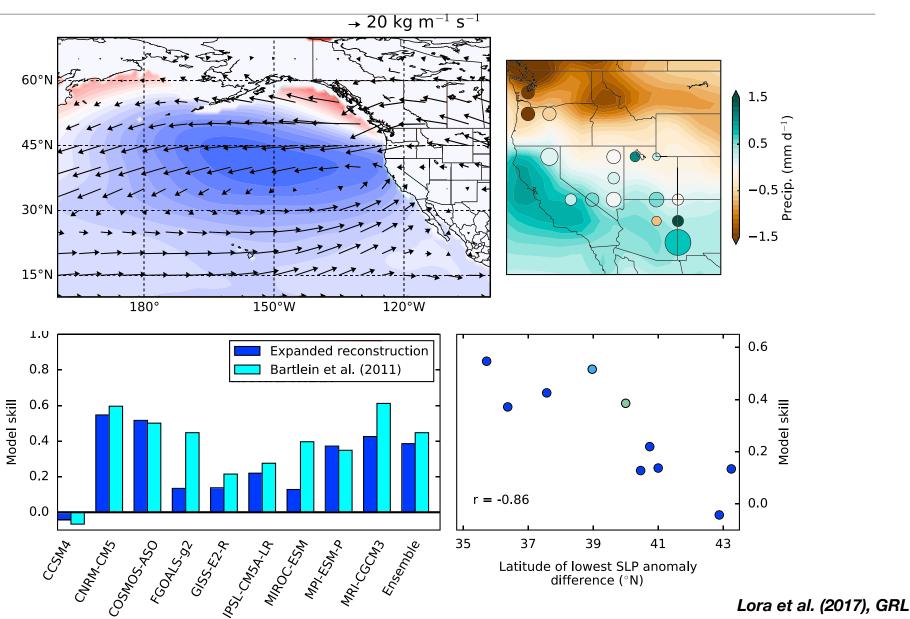


Winter half-year P and E from 9 CMIP5/PMIP3

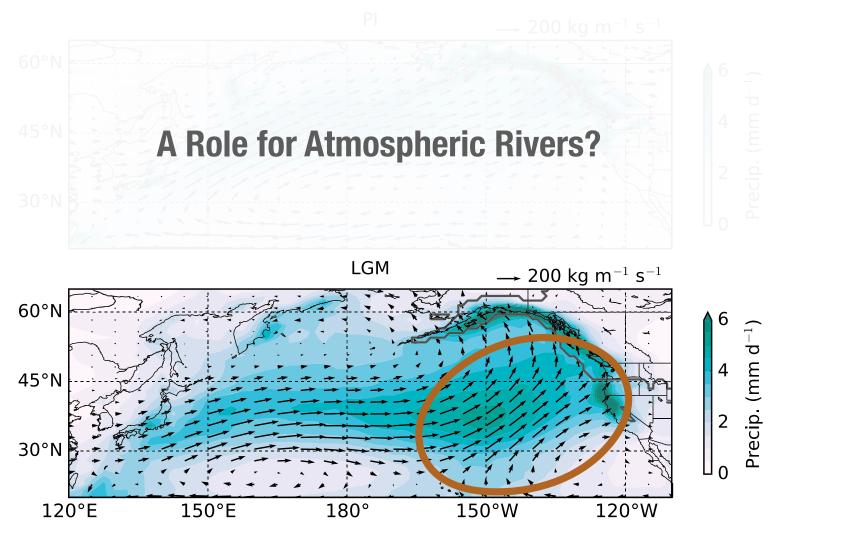
model ensemble mean

-2

Terrestrial Hydroclimate Proxies Support Substantial Southeastward Shifts in Mean Moisture Transport



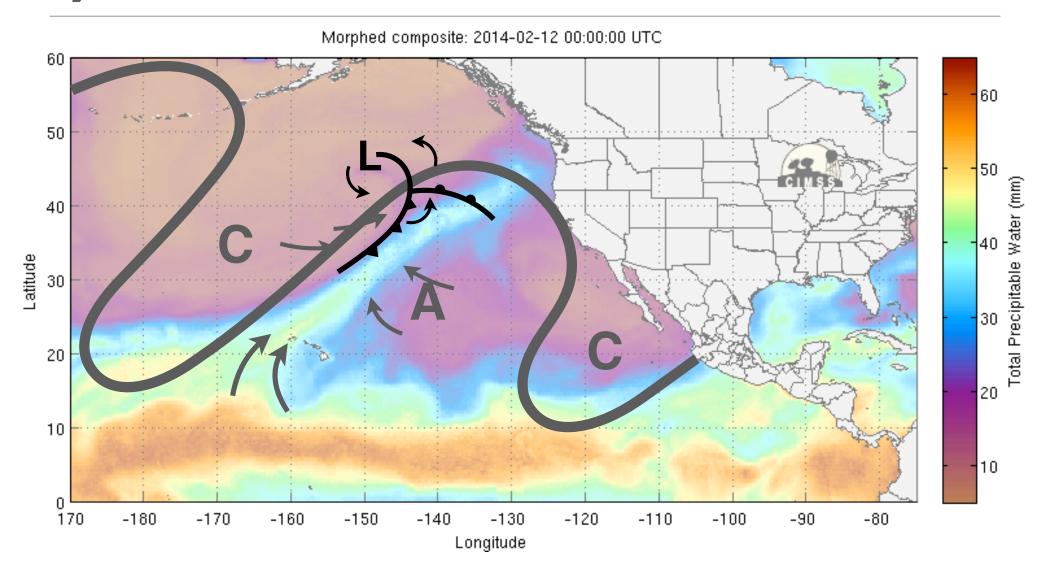
Moisture Transport Increased in the Pineapple Express Region



Winter half-year moisture transport, LMDZ simulations

Lora et al. (2017), GRL

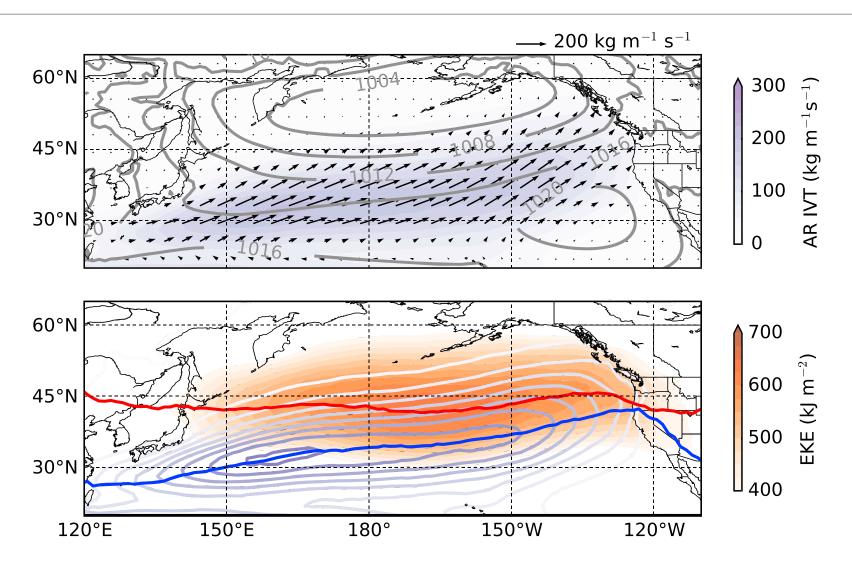
North Pacific Atmospheric Rivers Are a Key Part of the Hydroclimate of Western North America



MIMIC-TPW Satellite Product

CIMSS/U. Wisconsin, Madison

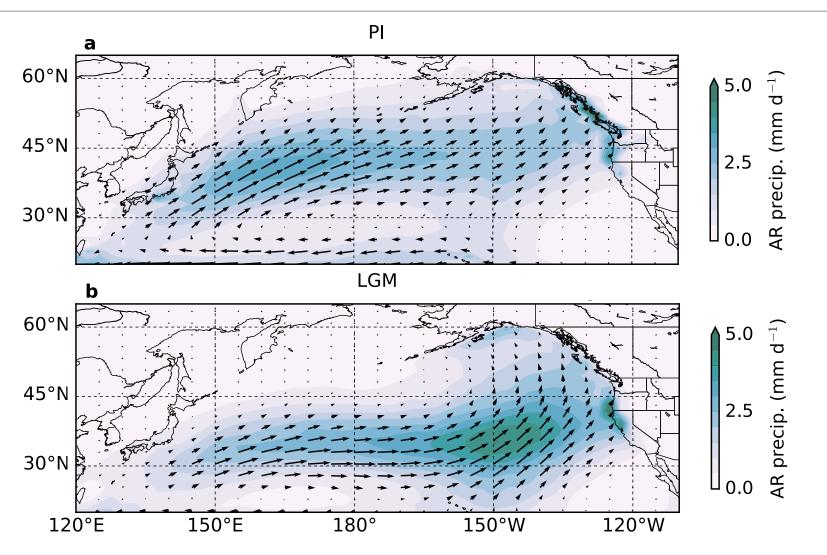
Atmospheric Rivers Transport Moisture into Continent and Partly Reflect Seasonal Surface Pressure Systems



30 years of MERRA-2 Reanalysis (winter half-year mean)

Lora et al. (2017), GRL

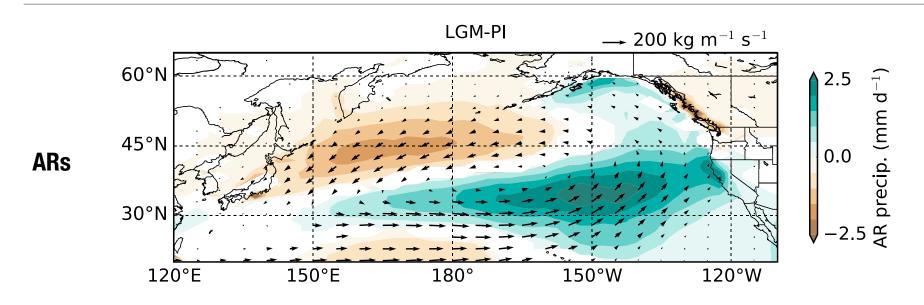
Atmospheric River Moisture Transport Shifted Southeast and Intensified at the Last Glacial Maximum...

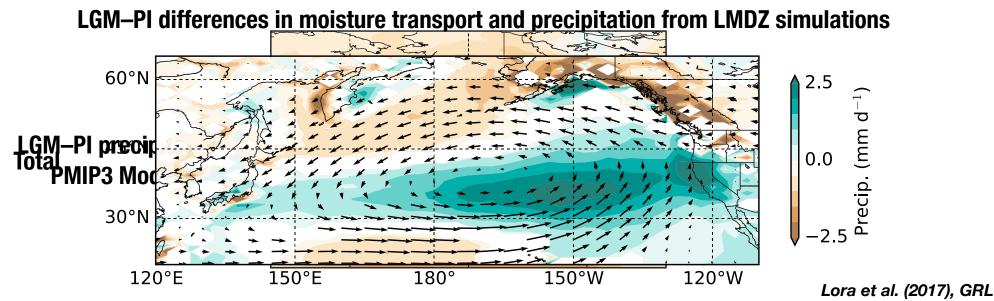


Winter half-year atmospheric river impacts LMDZ simulations

Lora et al. (2017), GRL

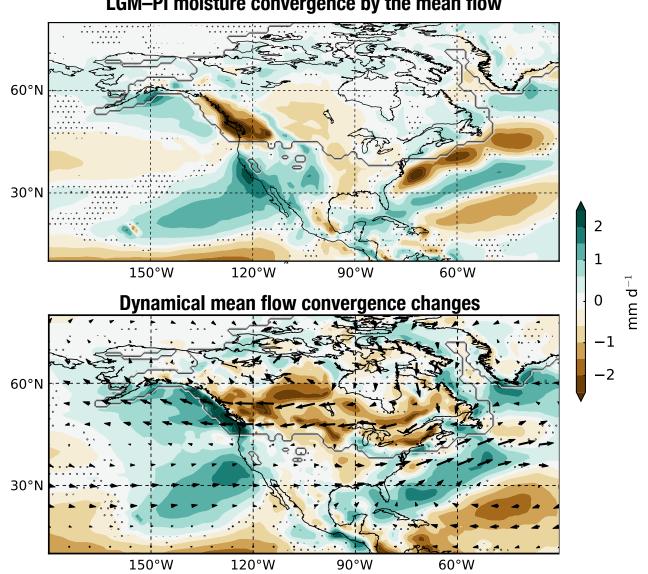
...Causing Precipitation Increases in Pineapple Express Region, and Declines in Pacific Northwest





Moisture Budget Changes Are Primarily Dynamical Changes to Convergence by the Mean Flow

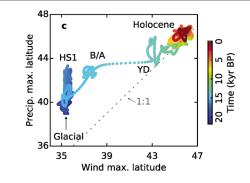


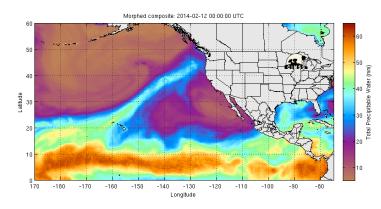


Winter half-year from 9 CMIP5/PMIP3 model ensemble mean

Summary and Outstanding Questions

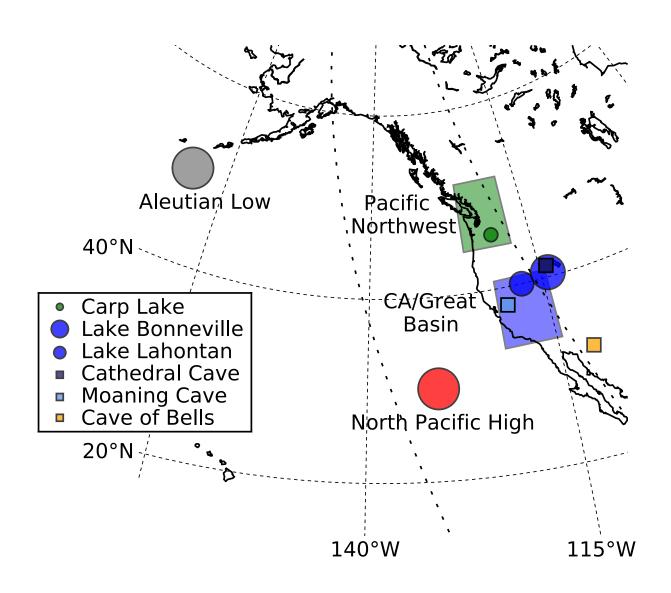
- ▶ The North American ice sheets split the mid-latitude jet
- But the relationship between the position of the jet and precipitation may have changed the LGM

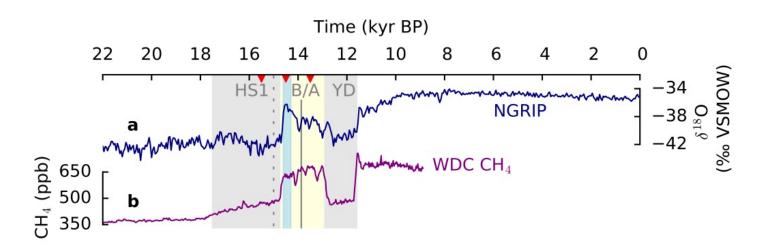


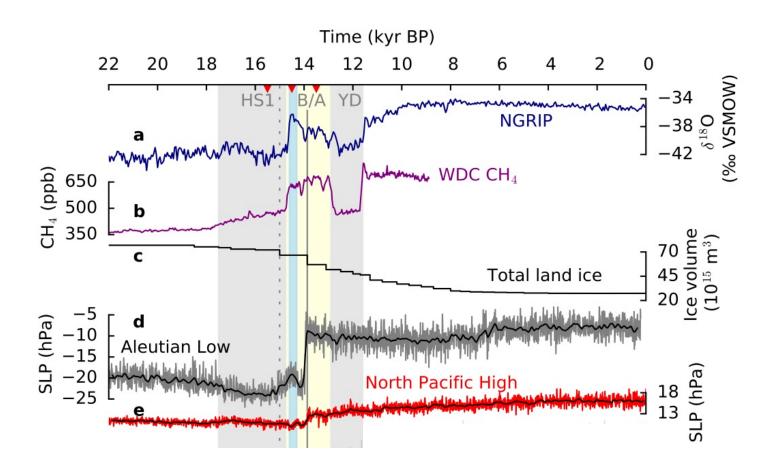


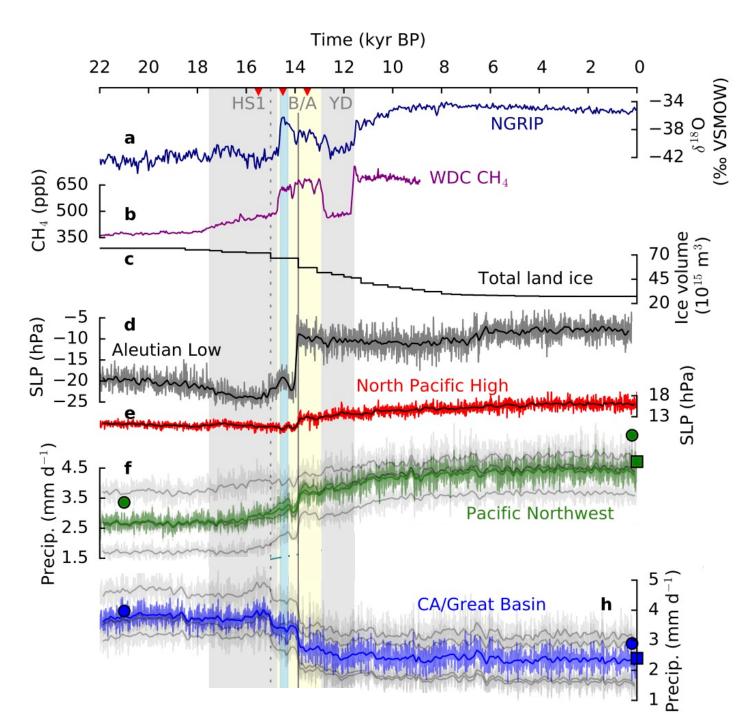
- North Pacific atmospheric river track shifted southeast and intensified at the LGM
- ▶ These changes imprint on the mean circulation, and primarily reflect a dynamical mechanism
- ▶ How sensitive are these processes to ice sheet changes?
- ▶ Did the moisture budget of other mid-latitude regions change since the LGM?
- What was the moisture budget/atmospheric river behavior during other past climates?
- **▶ Ongoing and Future Work:** ARTMIP, CMIP6/PMIP4

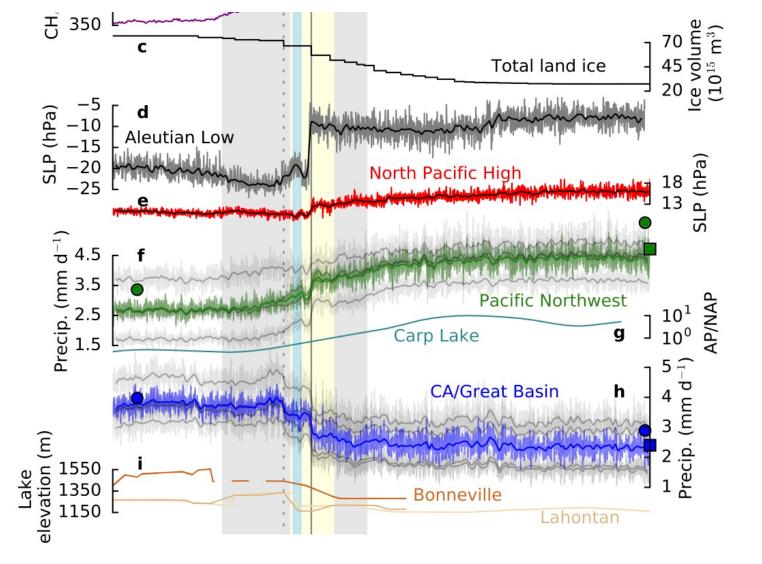
Model-Proxy Comparison

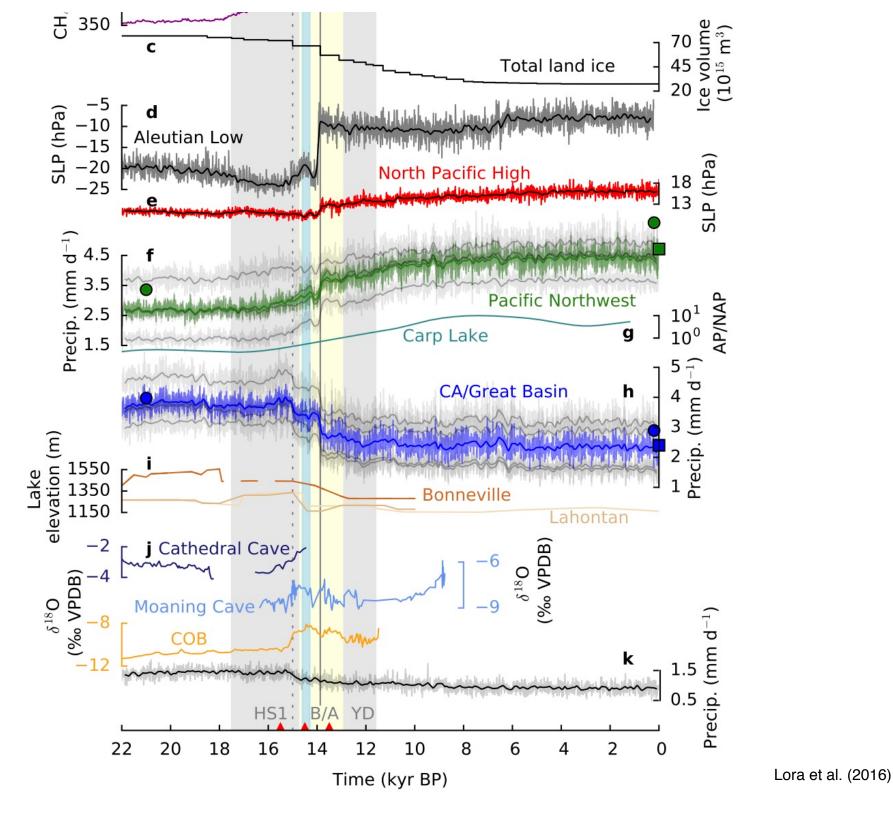




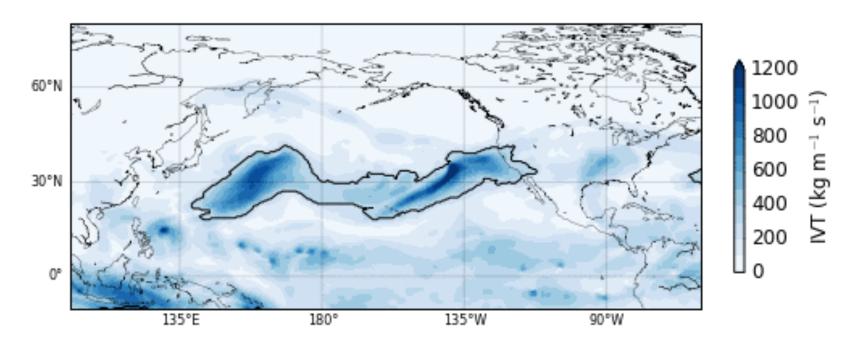






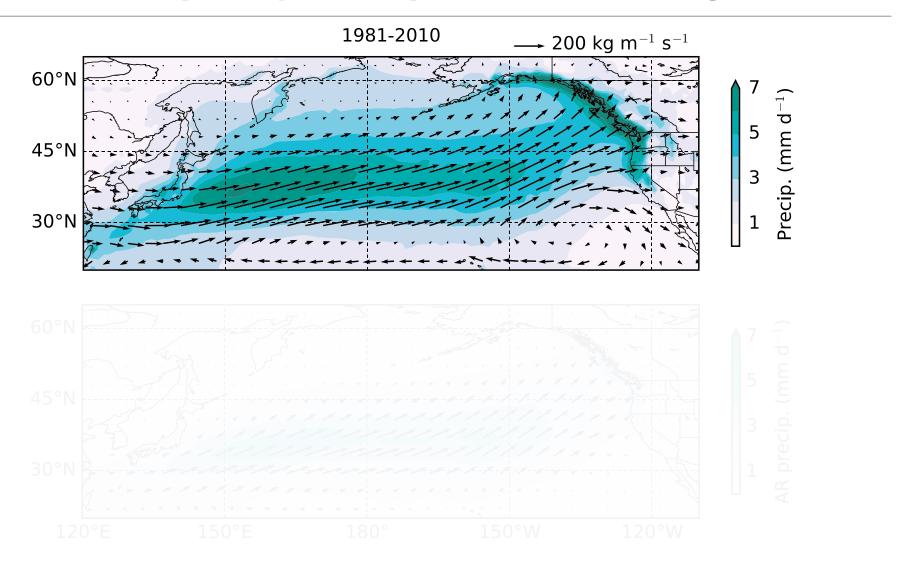


North Pacific Atmospheric Rivers Identified in Integrated Vapor Transport (IVT)



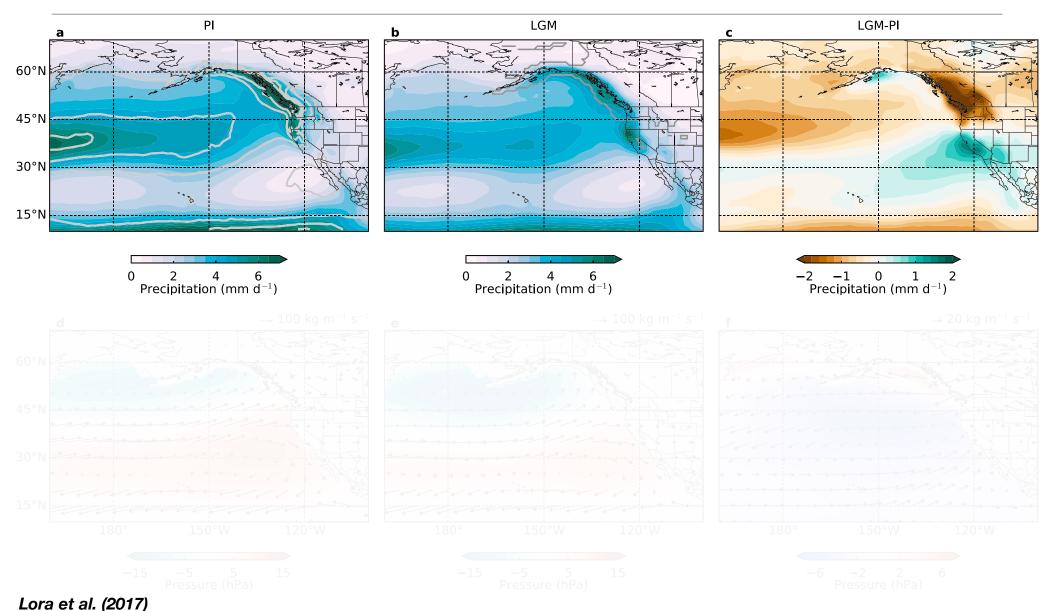
Atmospheric river tracking algorithm (Lora et al., 2017) February, 2017 MERRA-2 Reanalysis

Moisture Transport by Atmospheric Rivers is Significant



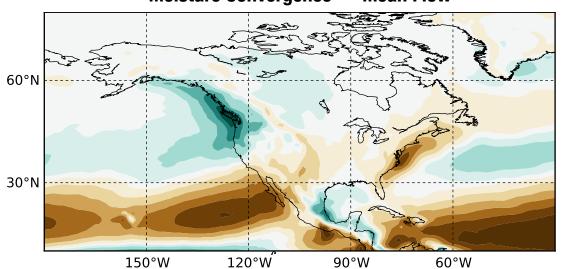
30 years of MERRA-2 Reanalysis (winter half-year mean)

Precipitation Changes Are Organized by Changes of the Low-Level Circulation and Resulting Moisture Transport



P–E Results from Atmospheric Moisture Convergence by the Mean Flow and Transient Systems

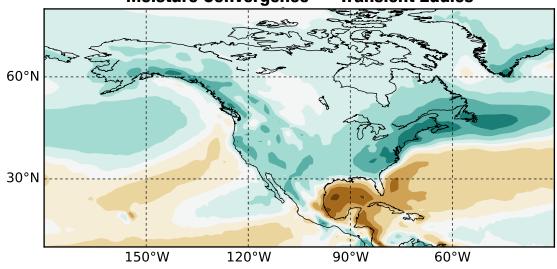
Moisture Convergence — Mean Flow

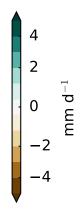


$$P - E = -\frac{1}{\rho g} \nabla \cdot \int_0^{p_s} \mathbf{u} q dp$$

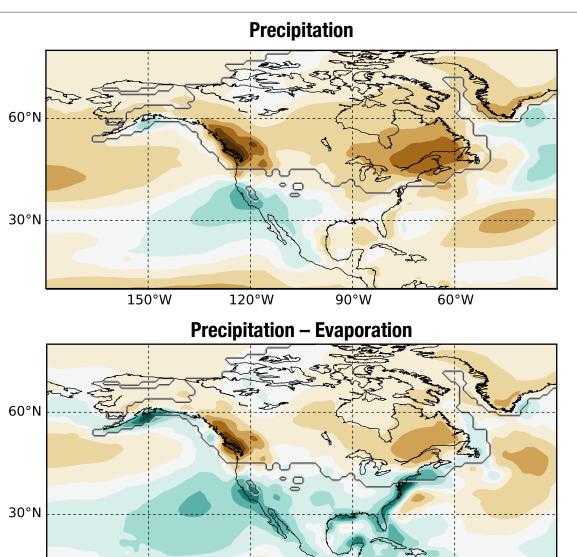
$$\overline{P} - \overline{E} \approx -\frac{1}{\rho g} \nabla \cdot \int_0^{p_s} (\bar{\mathbf{u}}\bar{q} + \overline{\mathbf{u}'q'}) \overline{dp}$$







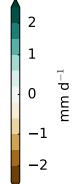
Simulation Differences Show More Precipitation and Less Evaporation at the Last Glacial Maximum...



120°W

90°W

60°W



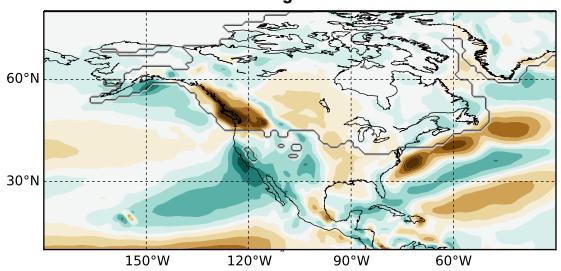
Winter half-year differences between LGM and Pre-Industrial (9 model ensemble mean)

Lora (2018), J. Climate

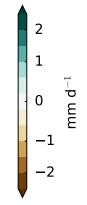
150°W

...With Moisture Convergence Changes Dominated by the Mean Flow, Not Transient Eddies!





Moisture Convergence — Transient Eddies



Winter half-year differences between LGM and Pre-Industrial (9 model ensemble mean)

30°N

60°N

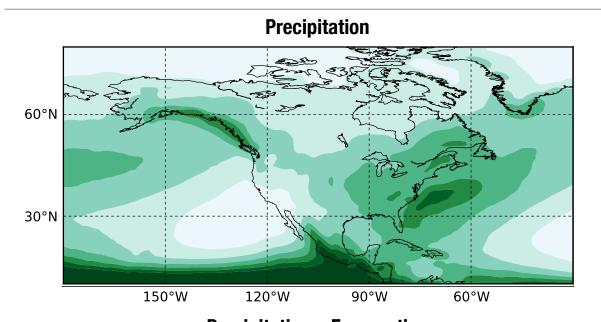
150°W

120°W

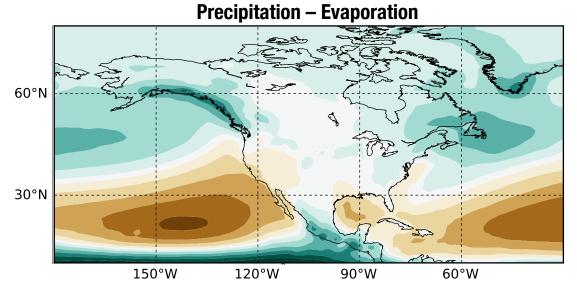
90°W

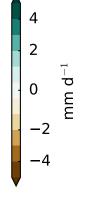
60°W

Modern (Pre-Industrial) Moisture Budget: Summer

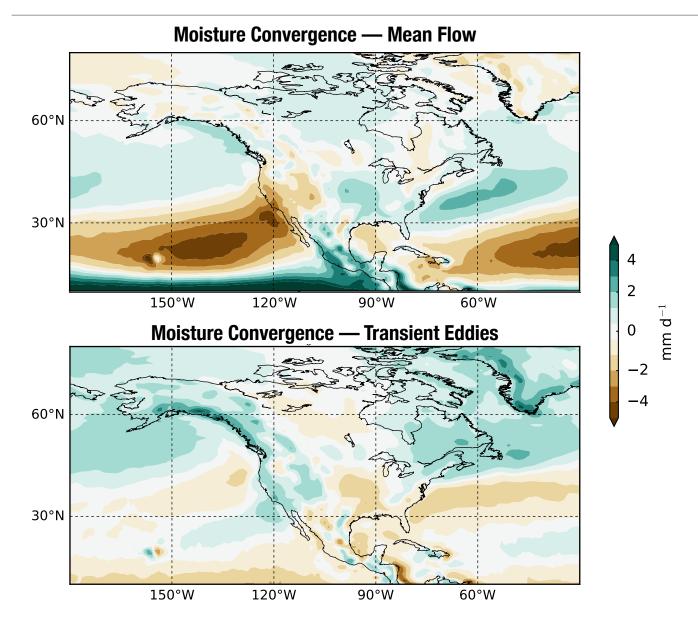


Summer half-year P and E

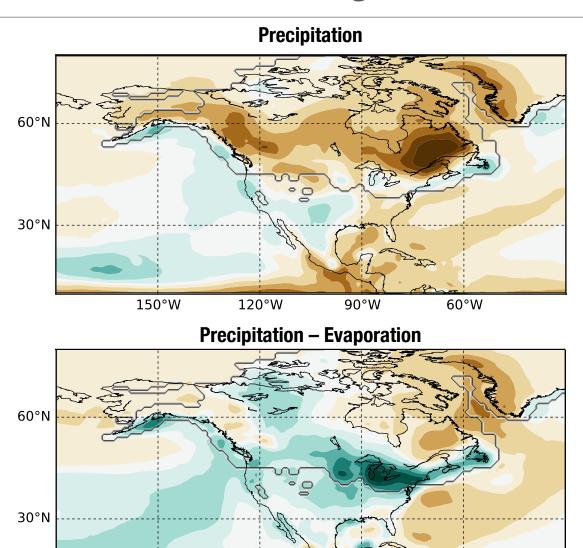




Modern (Pre-Industrial) Moisture Budget: Summer



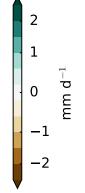
LGM-PI Moisture Budget: Summer



120°W

60°W

90°W



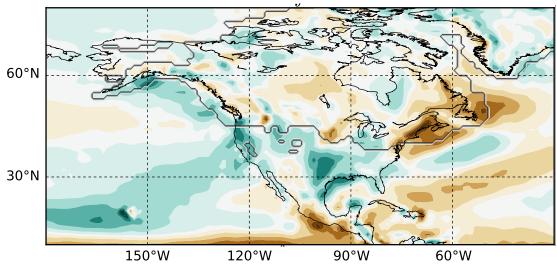
Summer half-year differences between LGM and PI (9 model ensemble mean)

Lora (2018), J. Climate

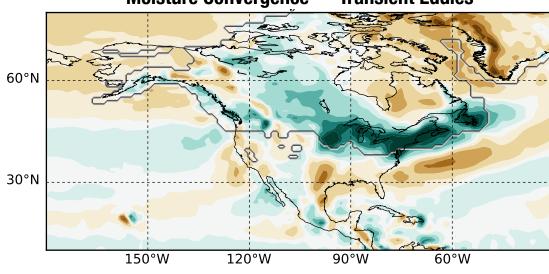
150°W

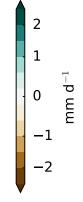
LGM-PI Moisture Budget: Summer





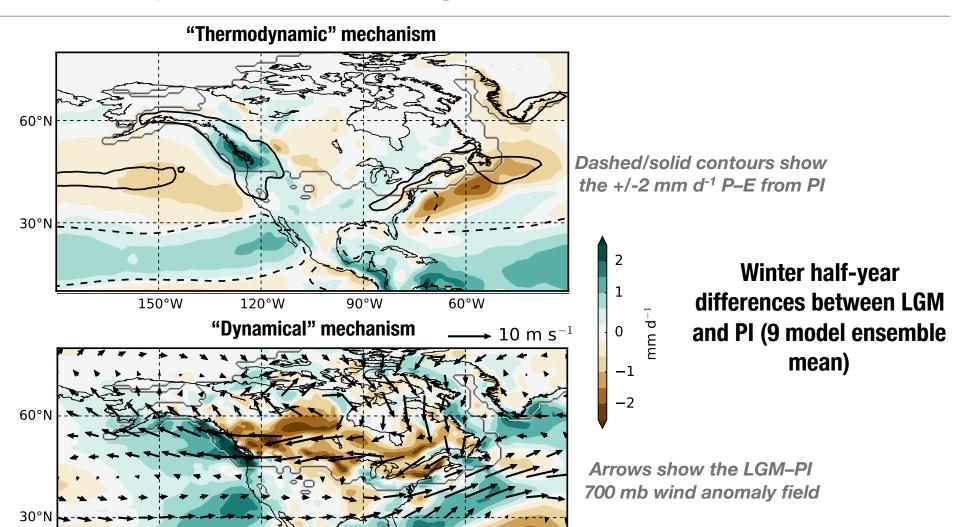






Summer half-year differences between LGM and PI (9 model ensemble mean)

LGM-PI hydroclimate changes: Mechanisms



60°W

Lora (2018), J. Climate

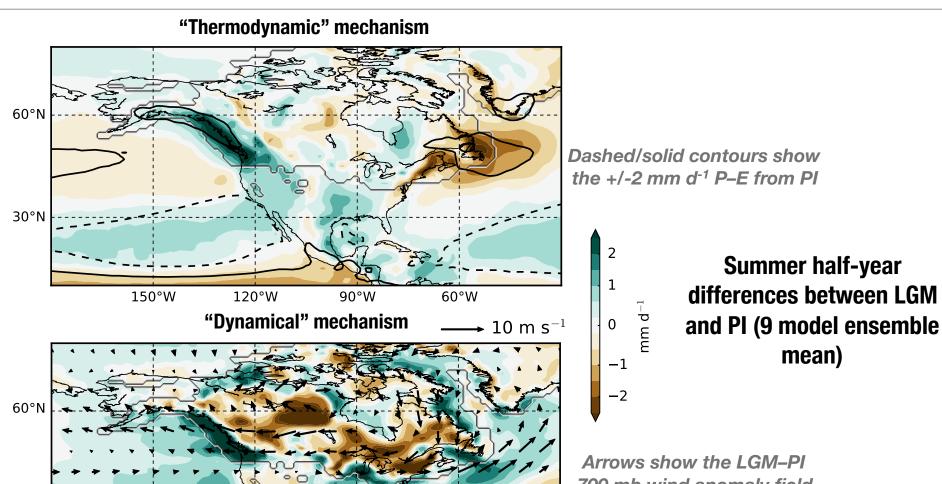
150°W

120°W

90°W

LGM-PI hydroclimate changes: Mechanisms

90°W



60°W

700 mb wind anomaly field

Lora (2018), J. Climate

150°W

120°W

30°N