



Insights from paleo-climate modelling

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- Climate modelling
 - Definition
 - The problem
 - How?
- Paleo examples
 - Interpretation of proxy reconstructions
 - Process understanding: transition MCA -LIA
 - New reconstruction of the NAO
- Conclusions

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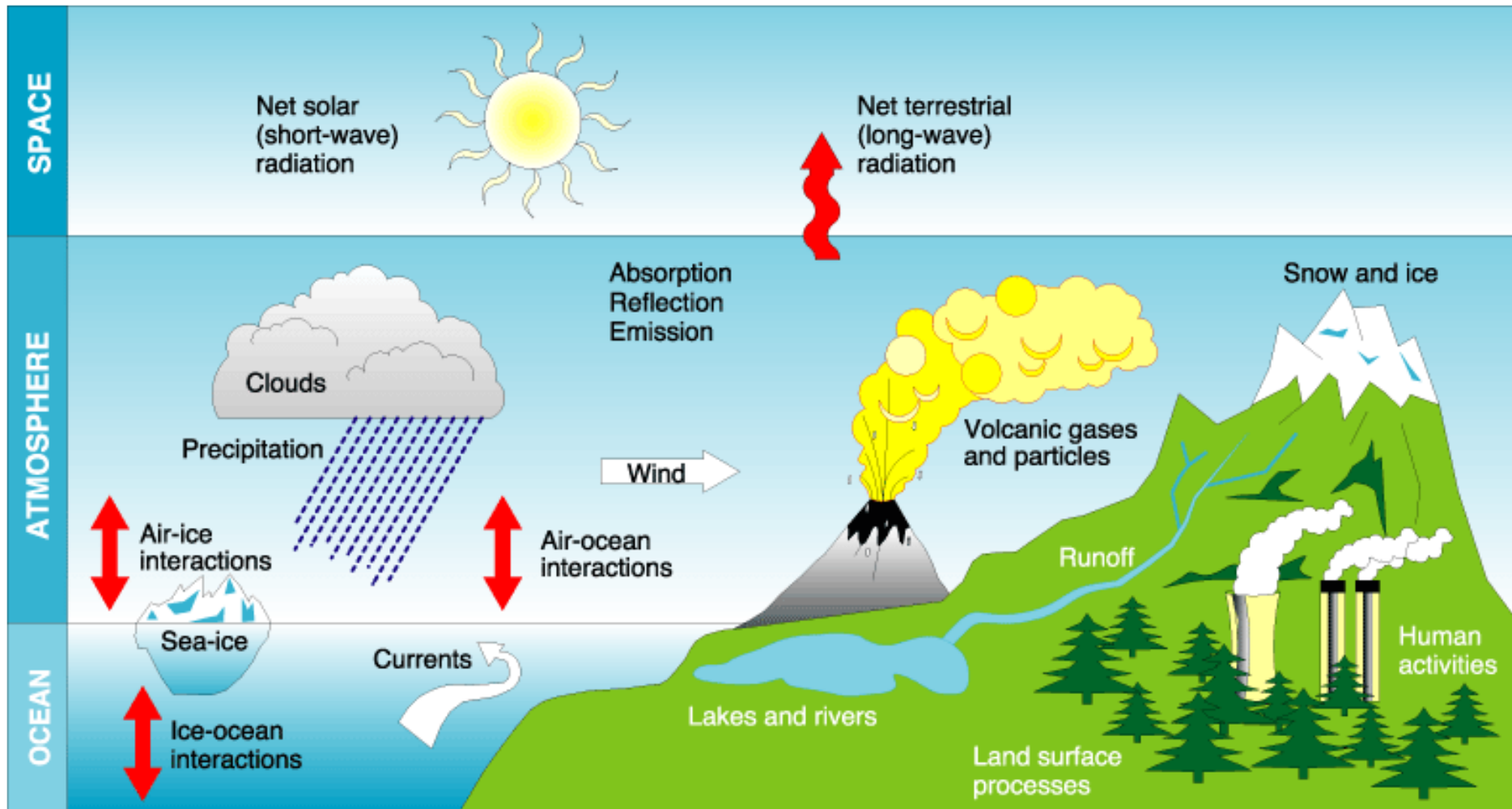
Model?

- a composition of concepts
- a **simplification** of relevant aspects of a situation in the real world for its systematic study

Climate model?

- Application of **quantitative methods** to simulate the interactions of the atmosphere, oceans, land surface, ice, etc.

The problem

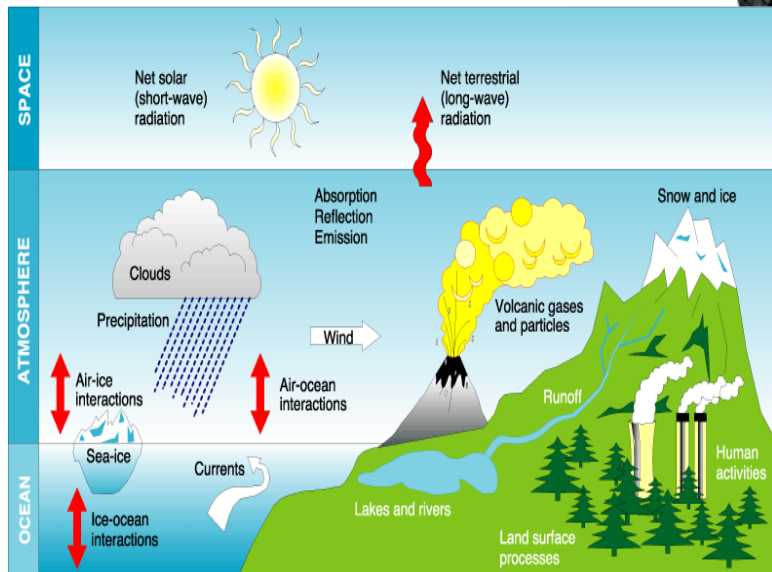
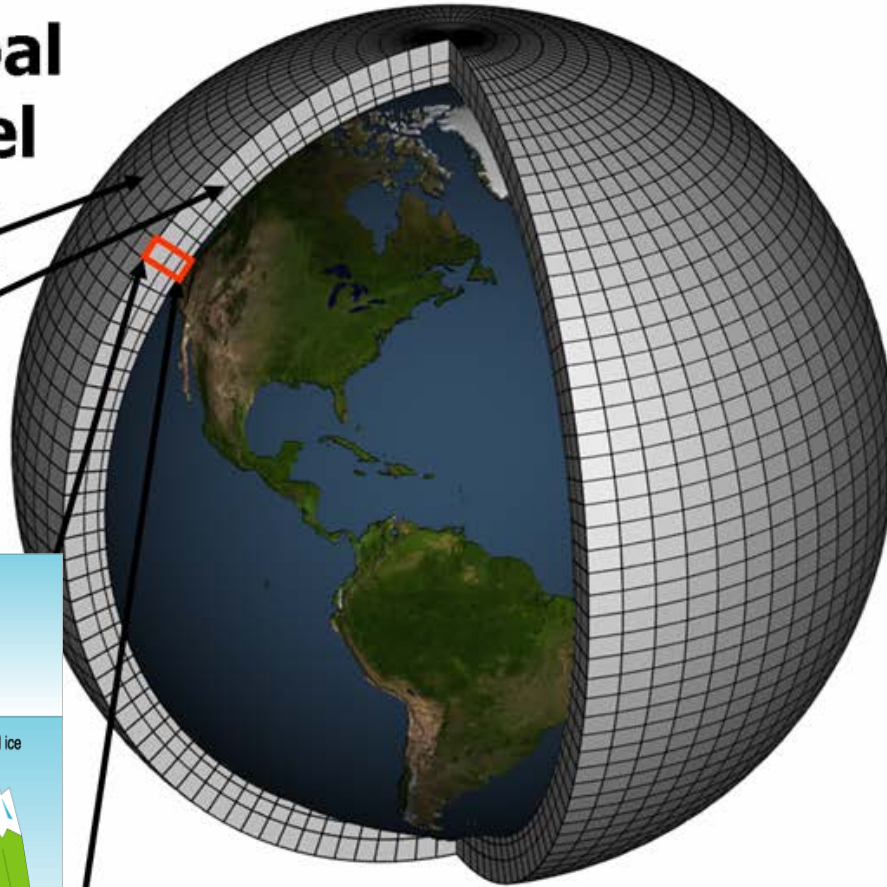


How???

Schematic for Global Atmospheric Model

Horizontal Grid (Latitude-Longitude)

Vertical Grid (Height or Pressure)



Limitations

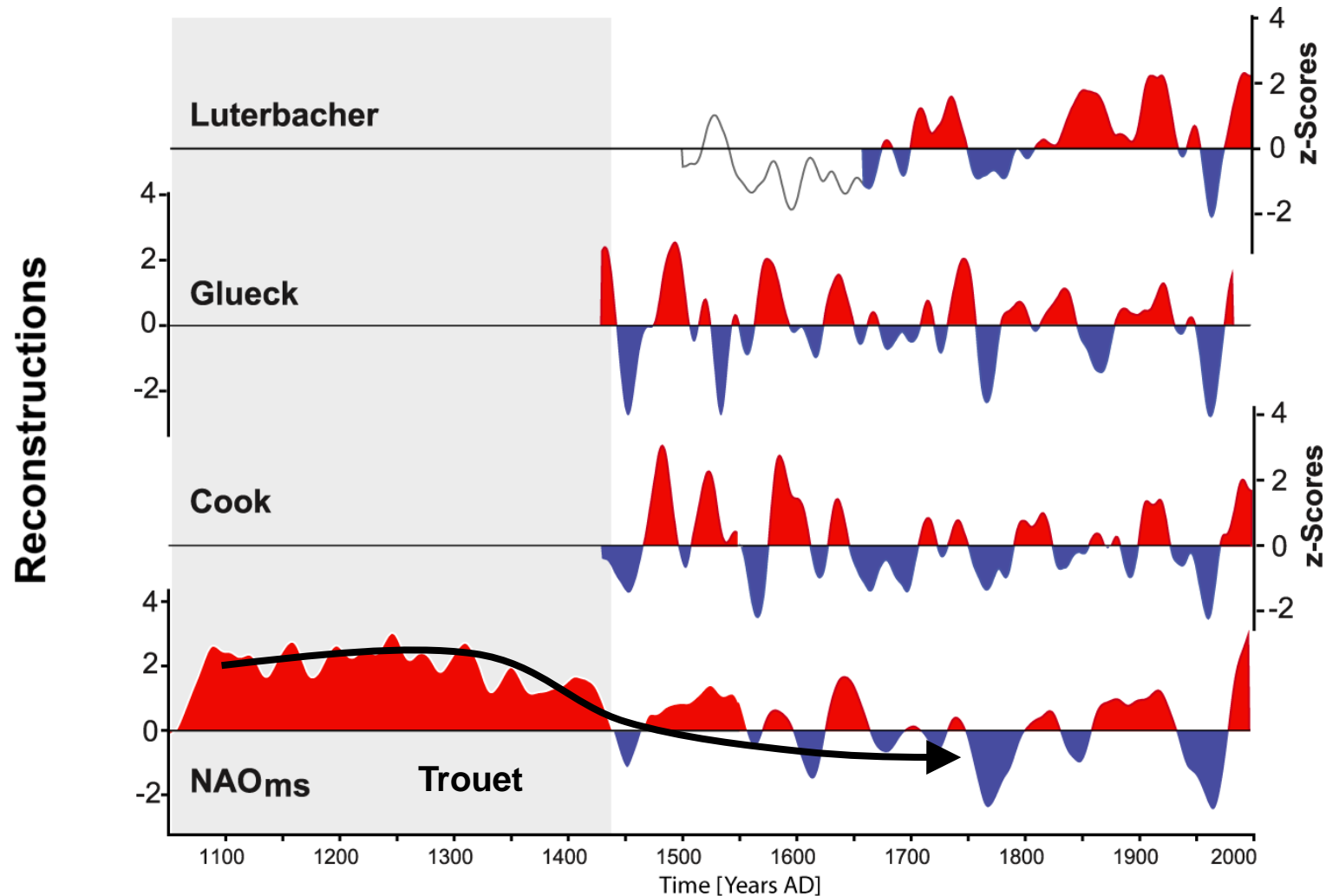
- Not reality
- Model uncertainties
- Grid boxes have a certain resolution
- Parameterization of sub grid processes like clouds, turbulence, ...
- Numerical implications

Why?

- Not reality
- Model uncertainties
- Grid boxes have a certain resolution
- Parameterization of sub grid processes like clouds, turbulence, ...
- Numerical implications
- Simplification on purpose
- Overcome limitations of temporal and spatial coverage
- More realizations of model reality possible (ensemble approach)
- Sensitivity experiments
- Predictions and projections

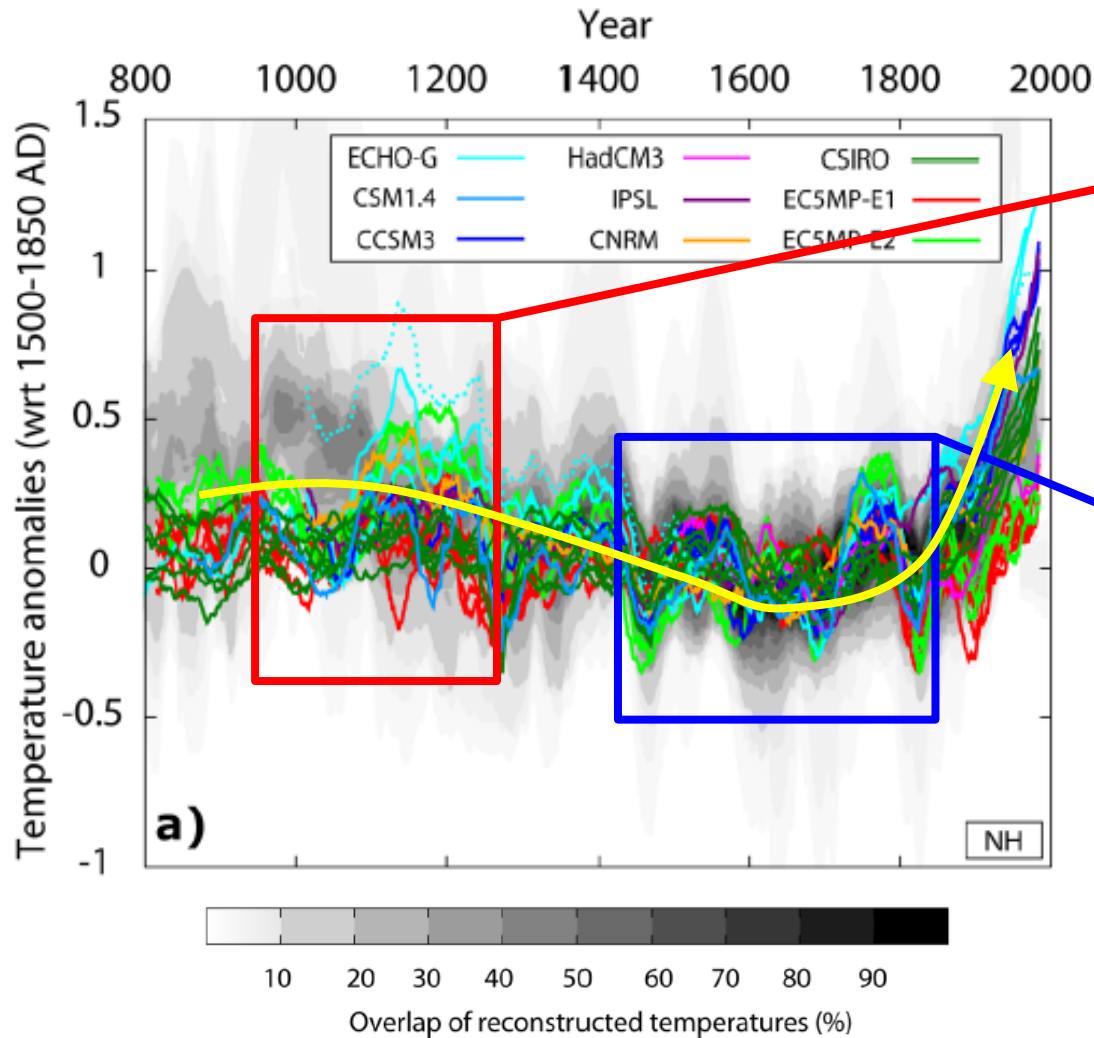
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NAO reconstructions (only a selection)



Multi-model ensemble approach: Past

Reconstructed and simulated temperatures



MUD:

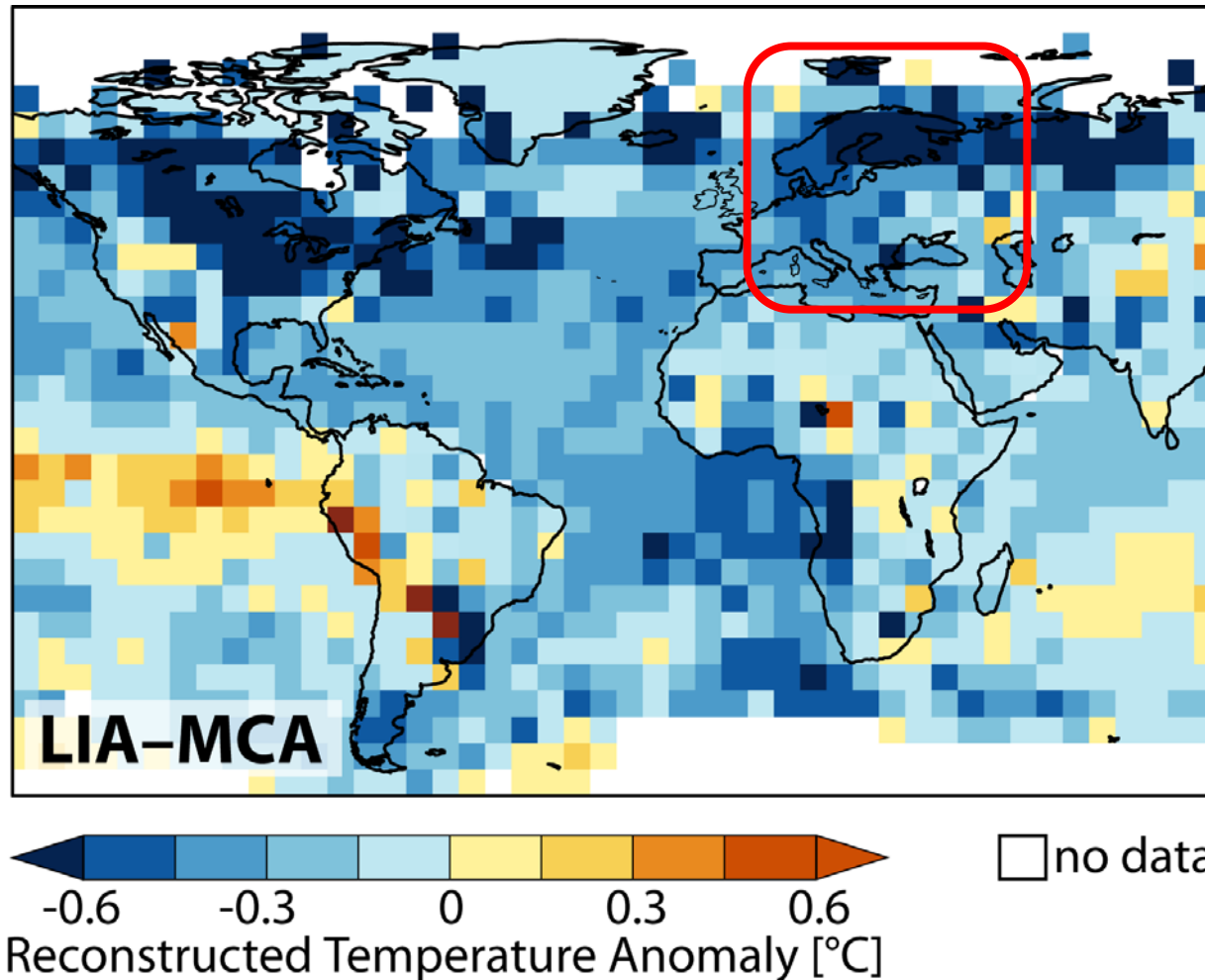
**Medieval Unperturbed
Decades**

**Little Ice Age
(LIA)**

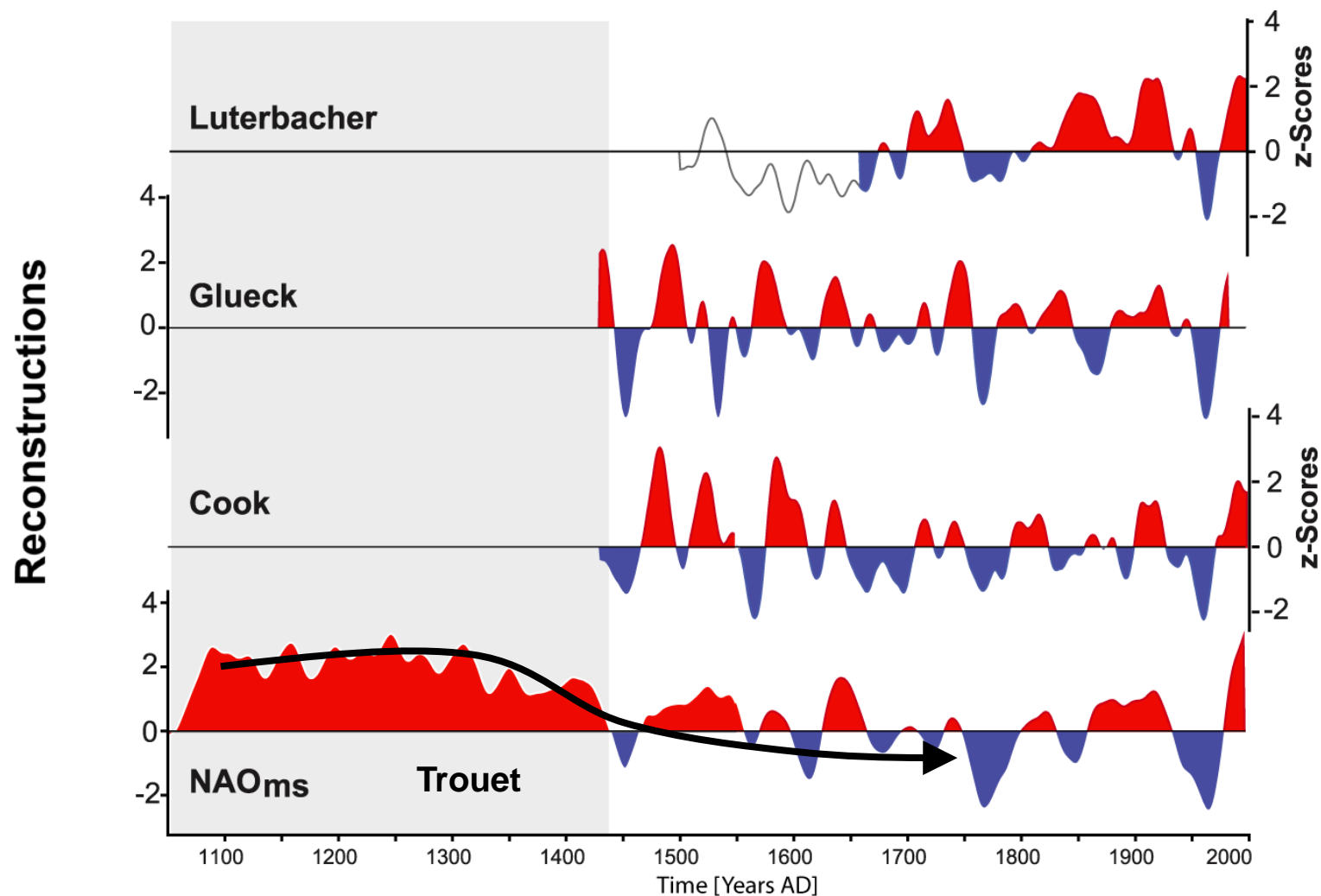
What caused this?

Medieval Quiet Period (MQP): ~950 - 1250 AD

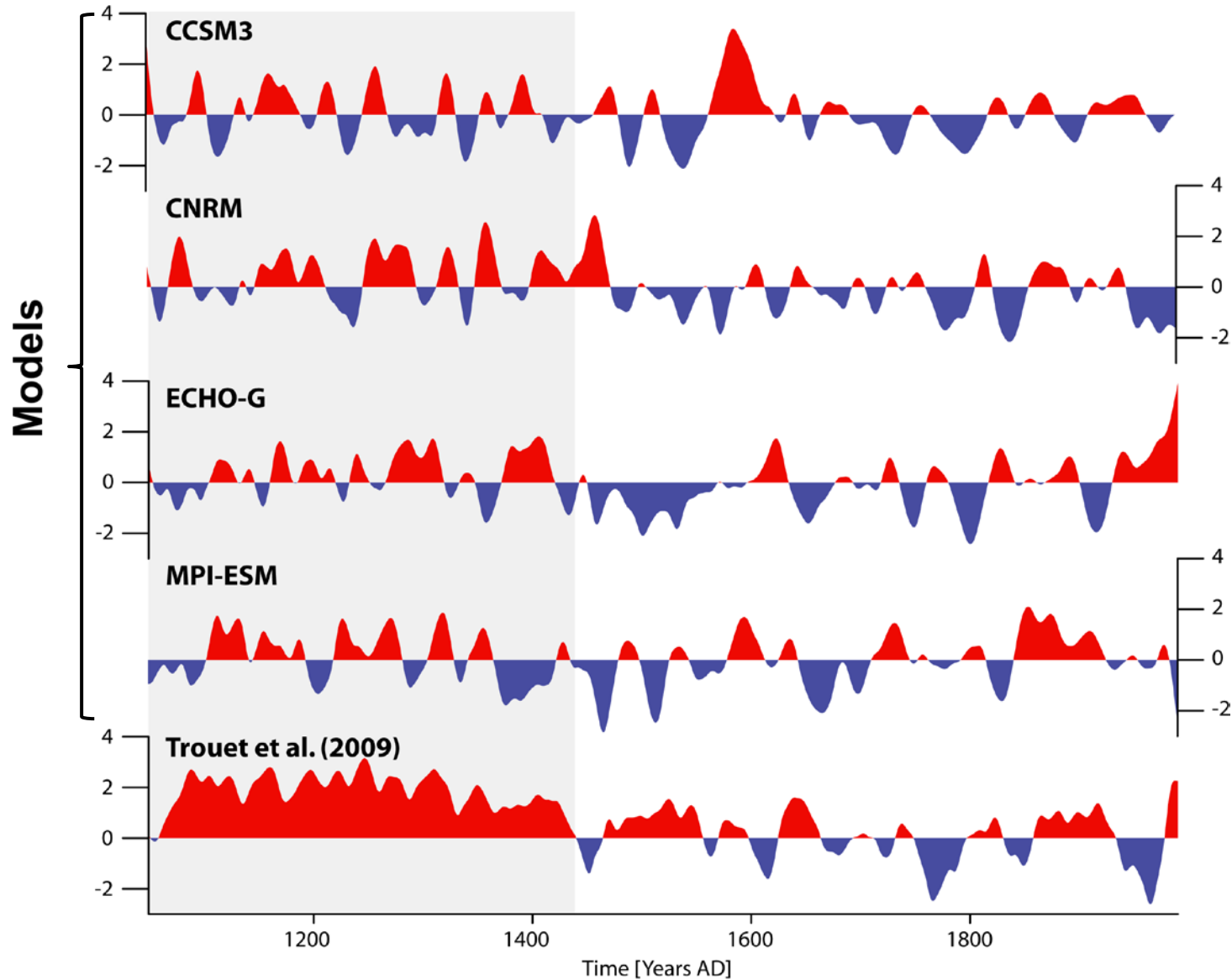
Little Ice Age (LIA): ~1400 - 1700 AD



Hypothesis: NAO plays a role

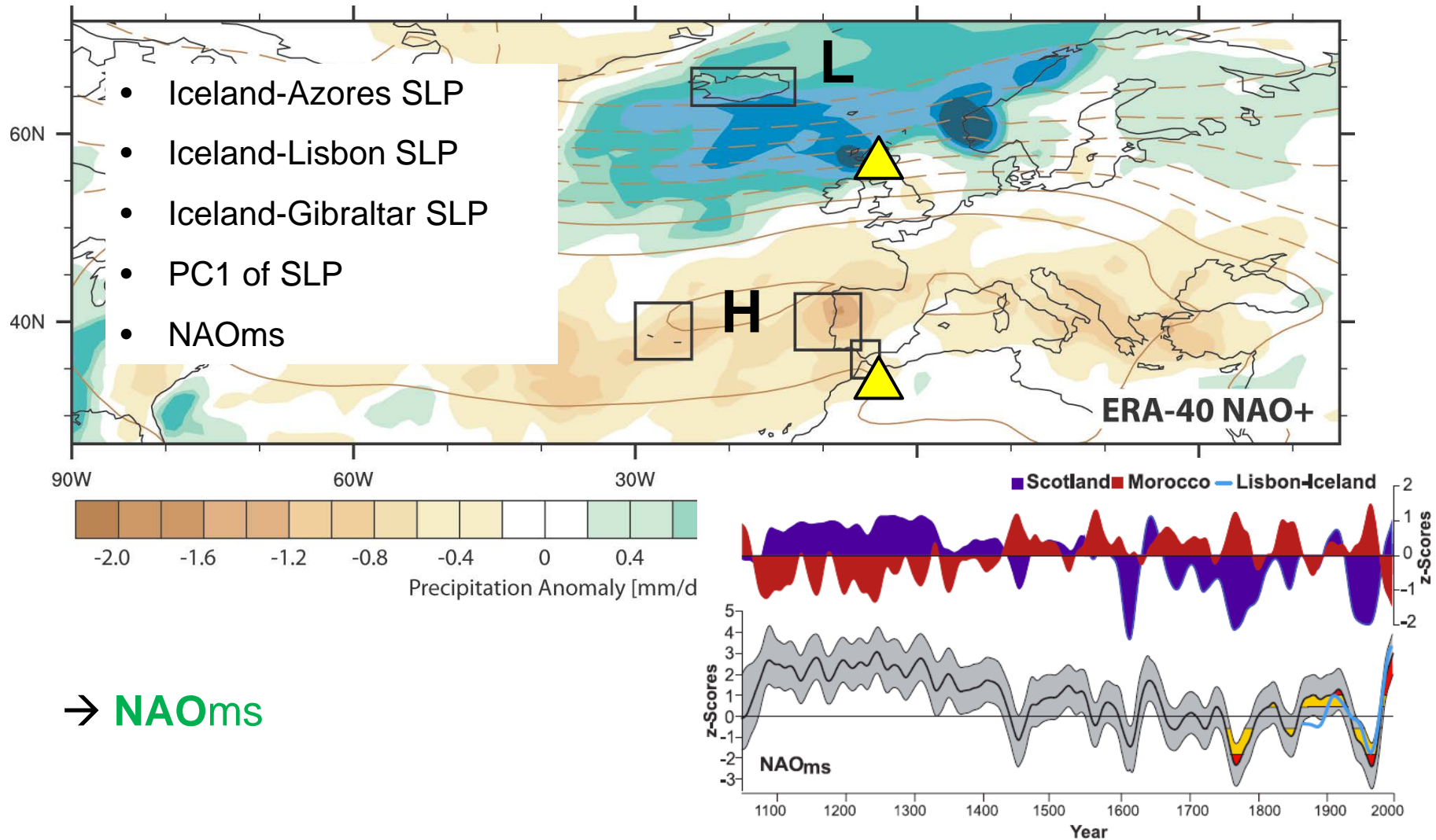


Simulations disagree



Transition from the MQP - LIA

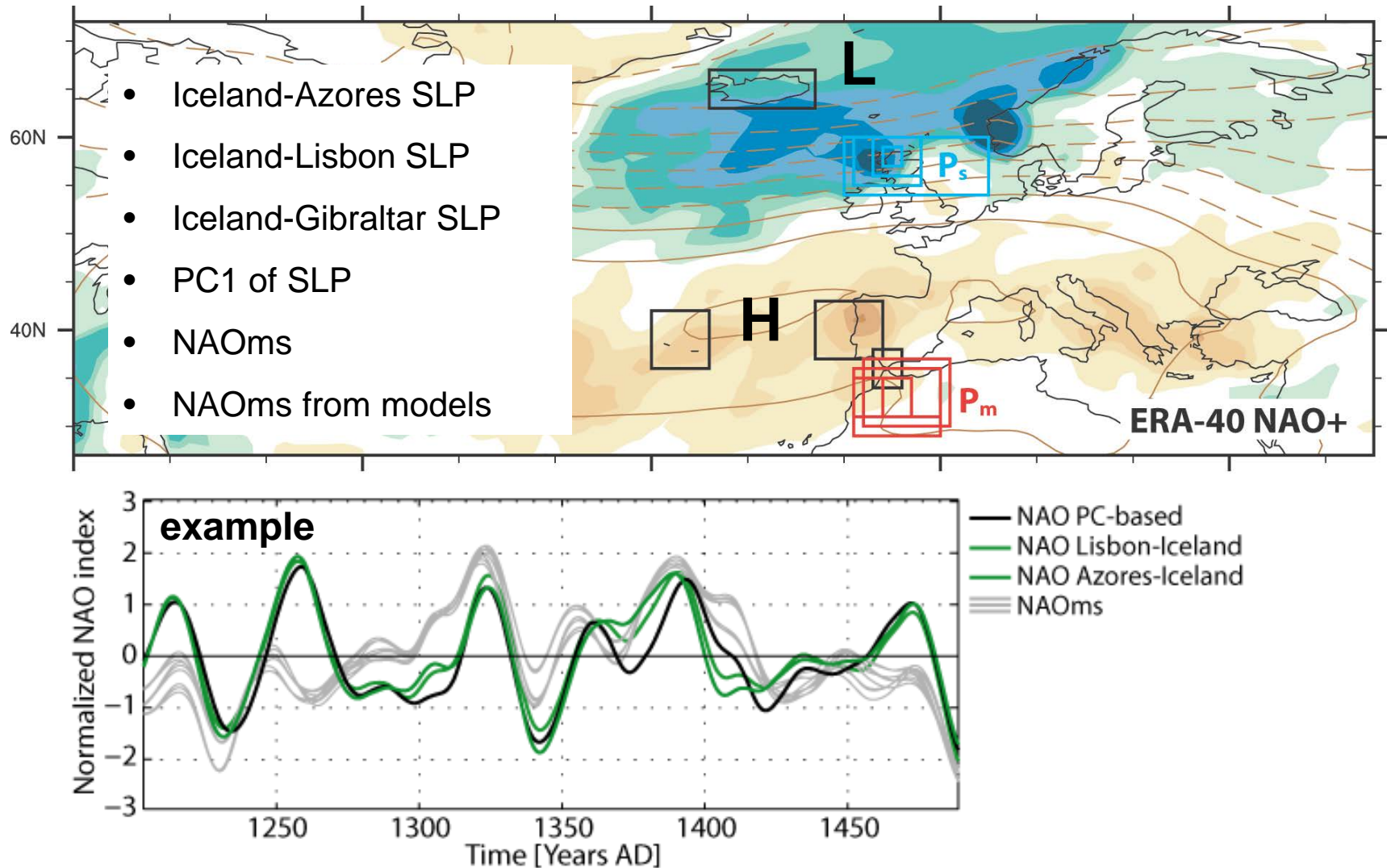
NAO indices: Pseudo-proxy approach



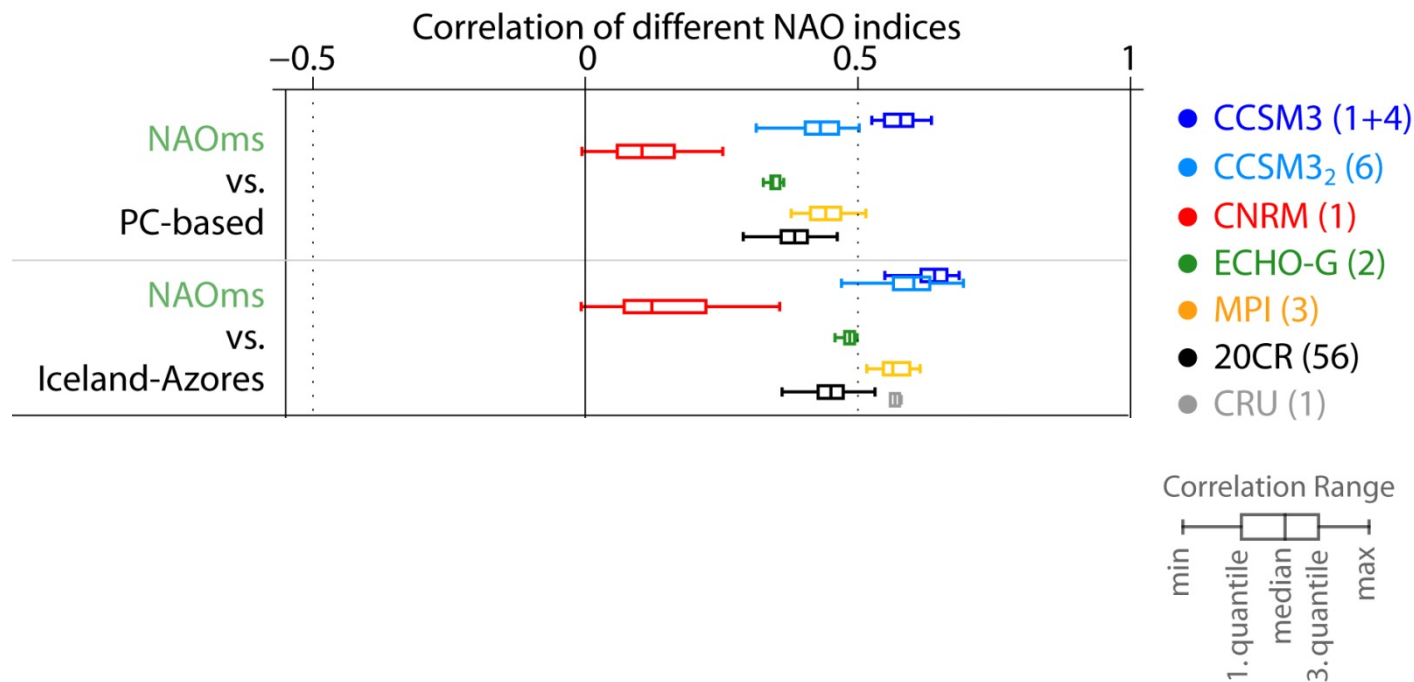
→ **NAOms**

Transition from the MQP – LIA

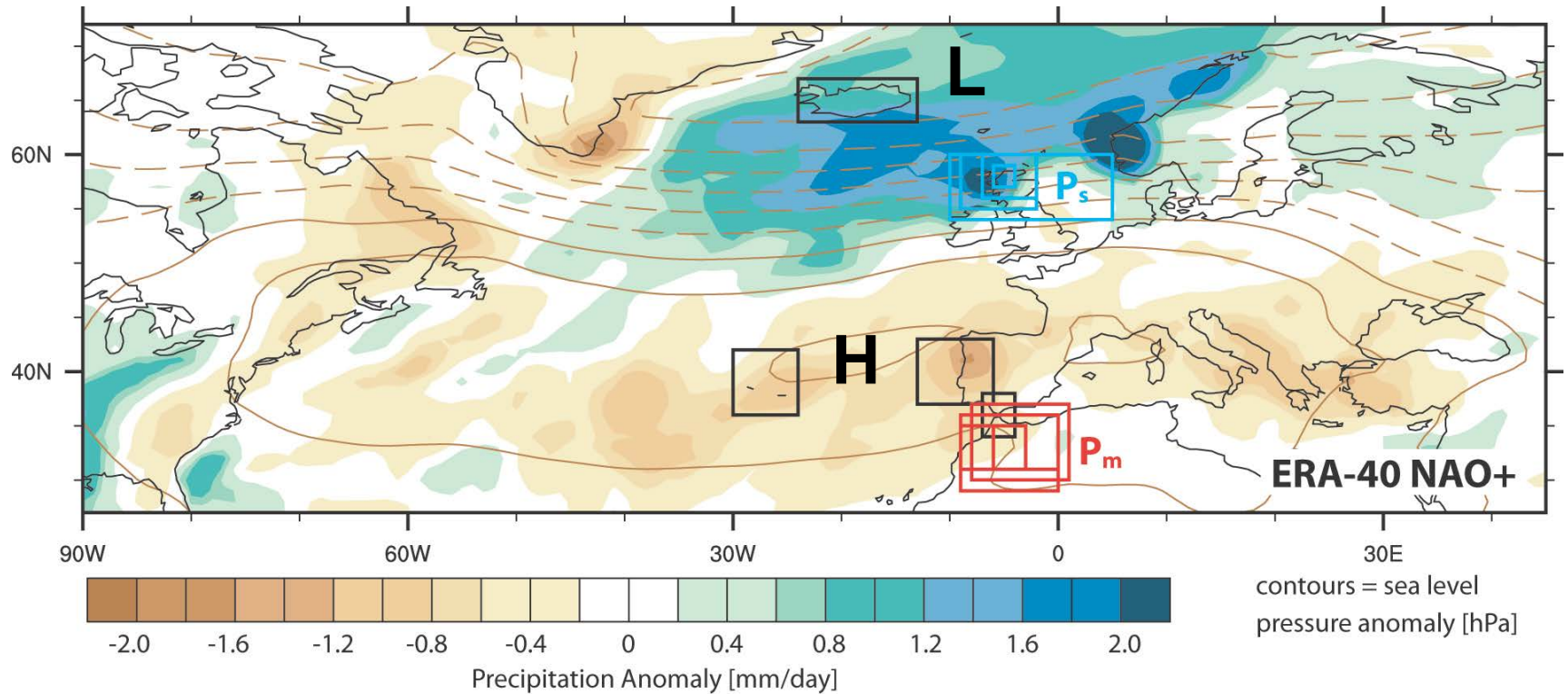
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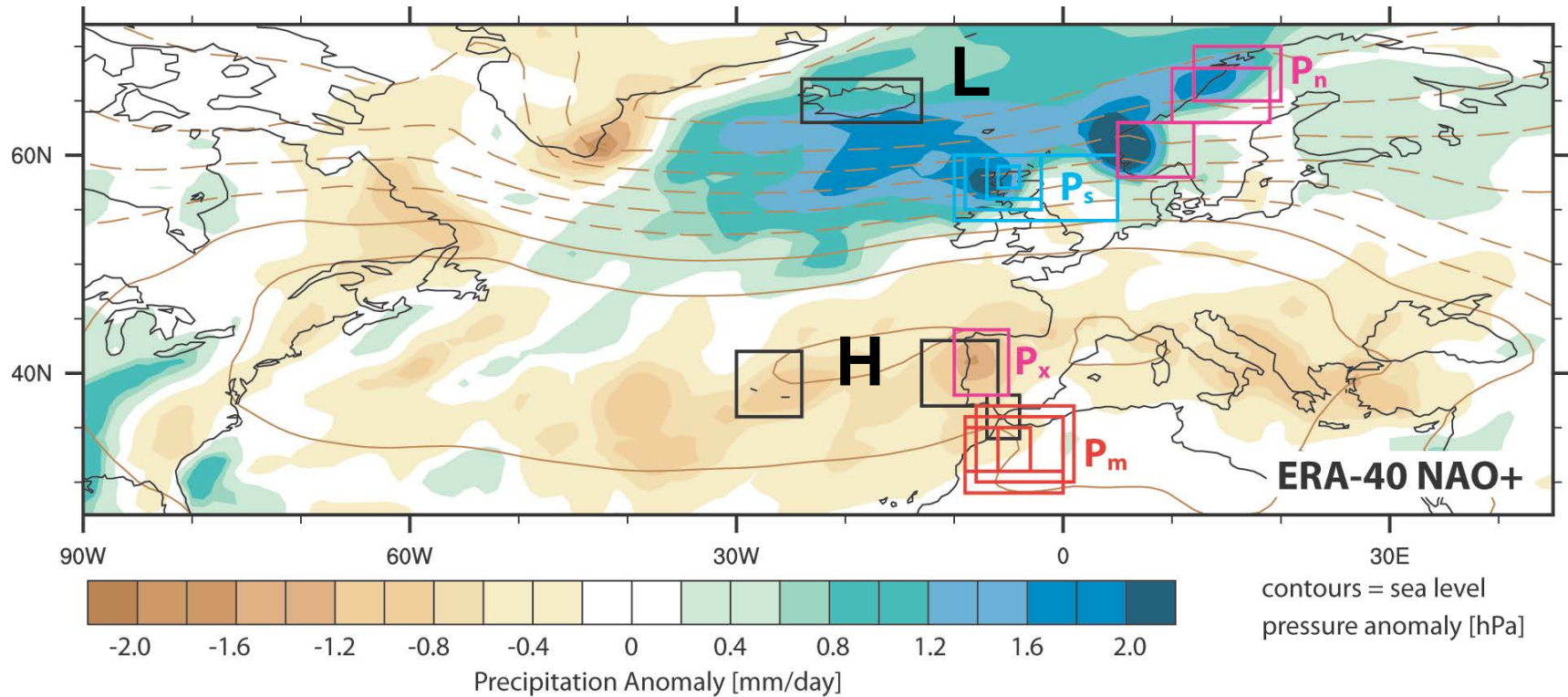
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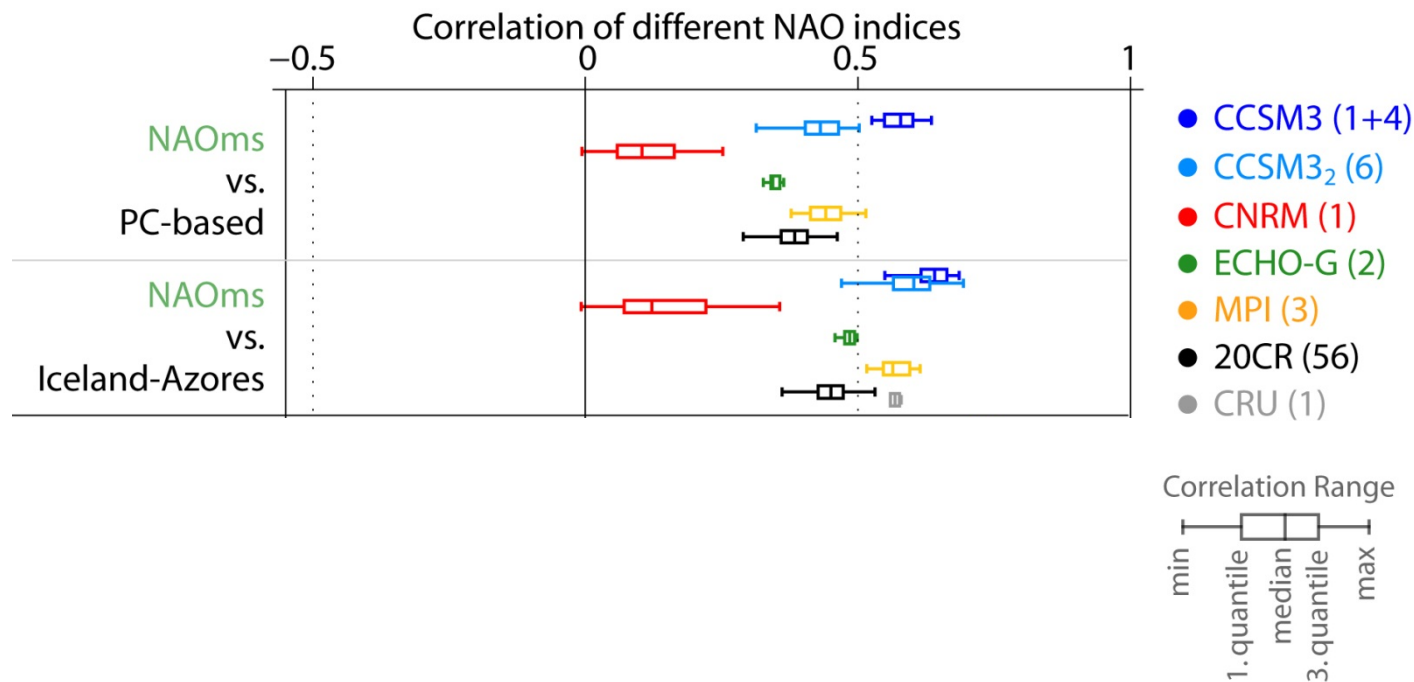


Transition from the MQP – LIA



→ new **NAOmsxn**

Transition from the MQP – LIA



Conclusion on NAO details – part I

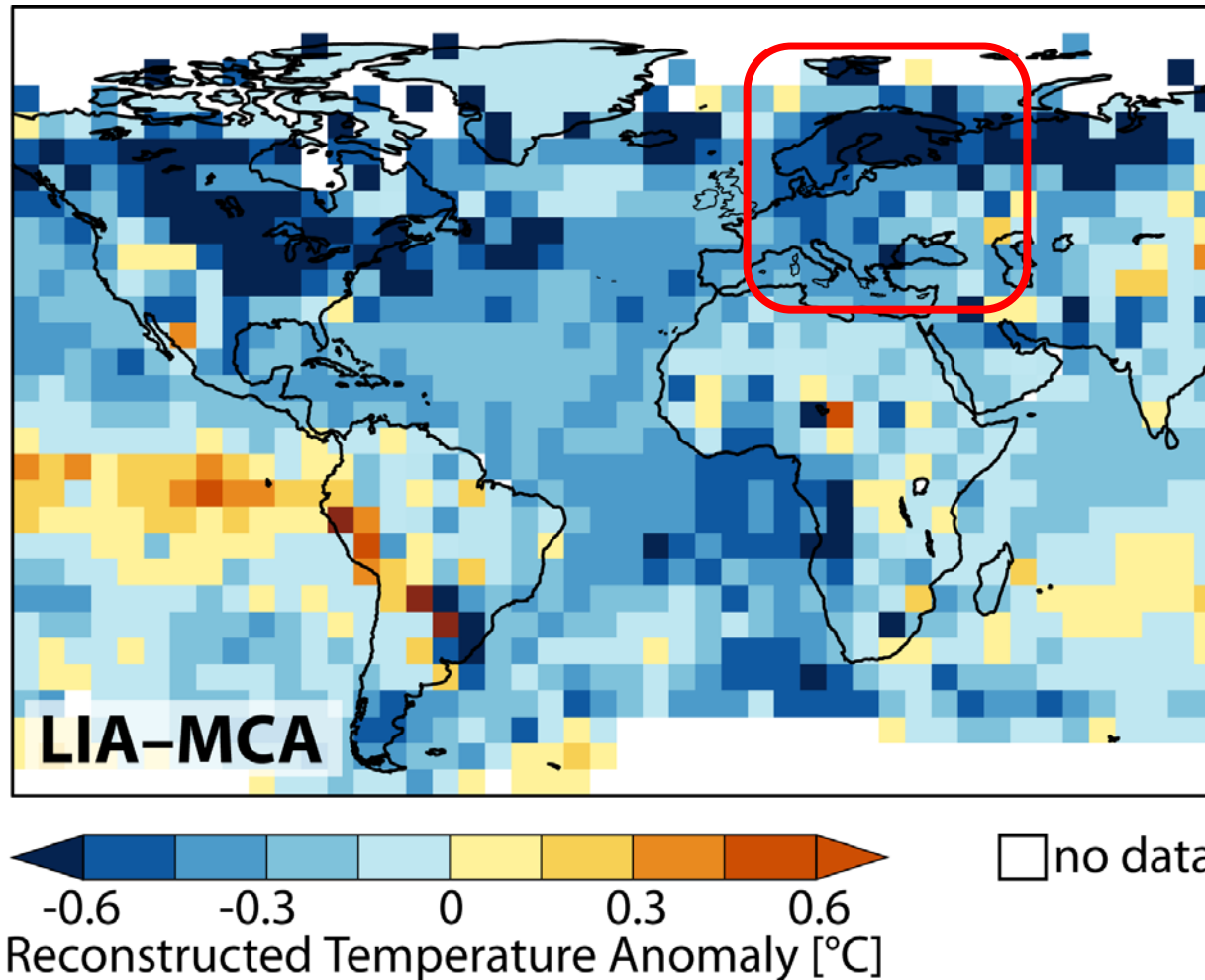
- The suggested two proxy sites seems to be not sufficient to constrain the NAO
 - Model simulations can serve to test reconstruction methods
- Is a simple index definition of a mode adequate?

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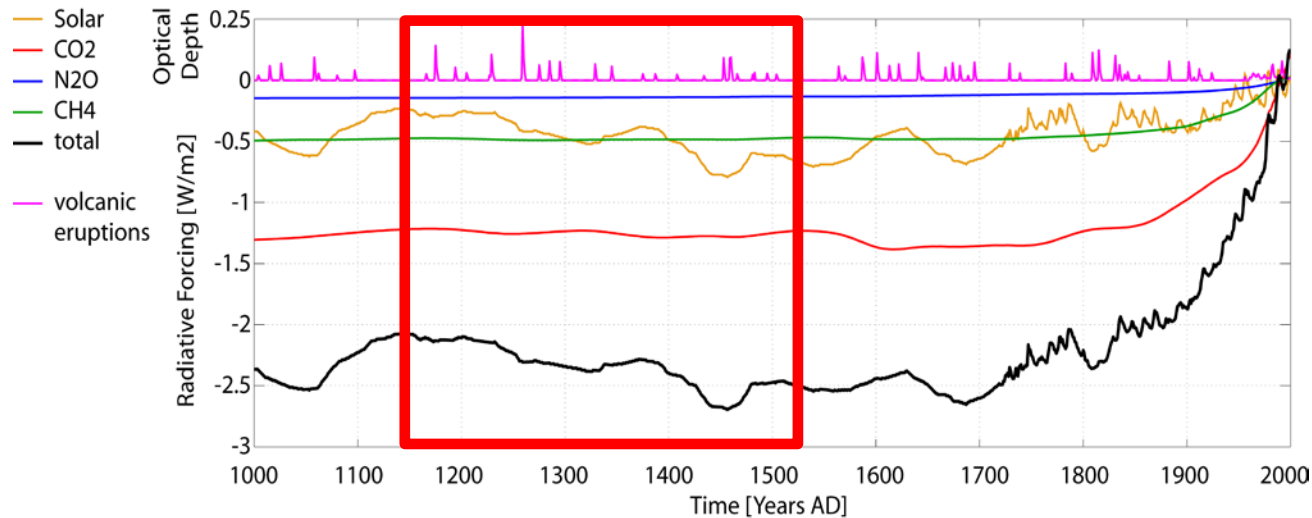
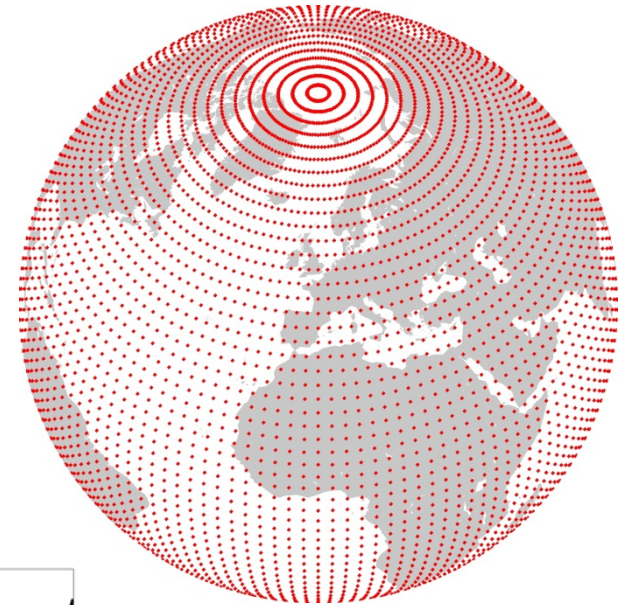
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Little Ice Age (LIA): ~1400 - 1700 AD



CCSM3 (2004)

T42x1 \rightarrow 2.8° (atm), 1° (ocn)

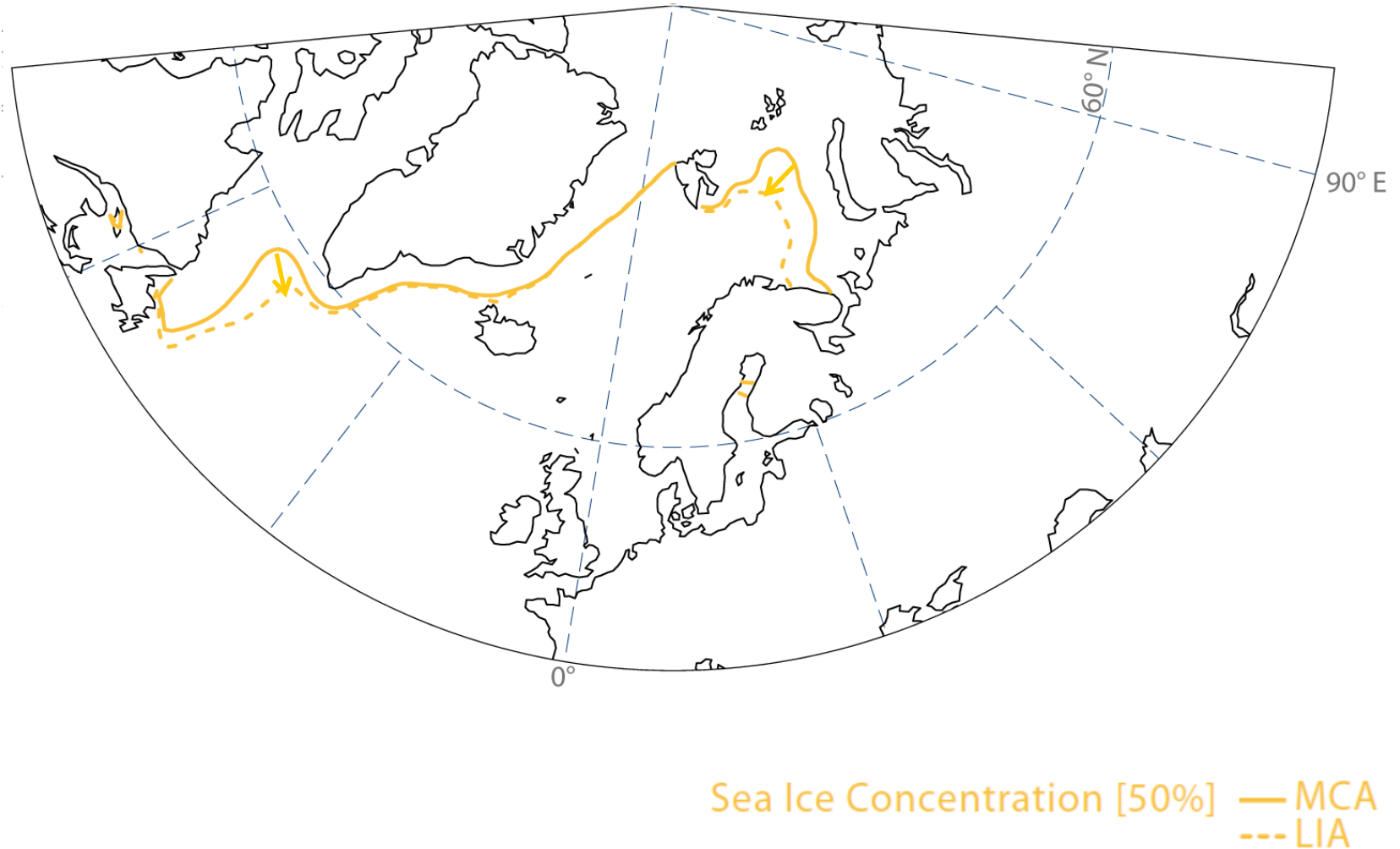


LIA–MQP: surface climate [November–April]

Little Ice Age (LIA) - Medieval Climate Anomaly (MCA)
1450-1500 AD 1150-1200 AD

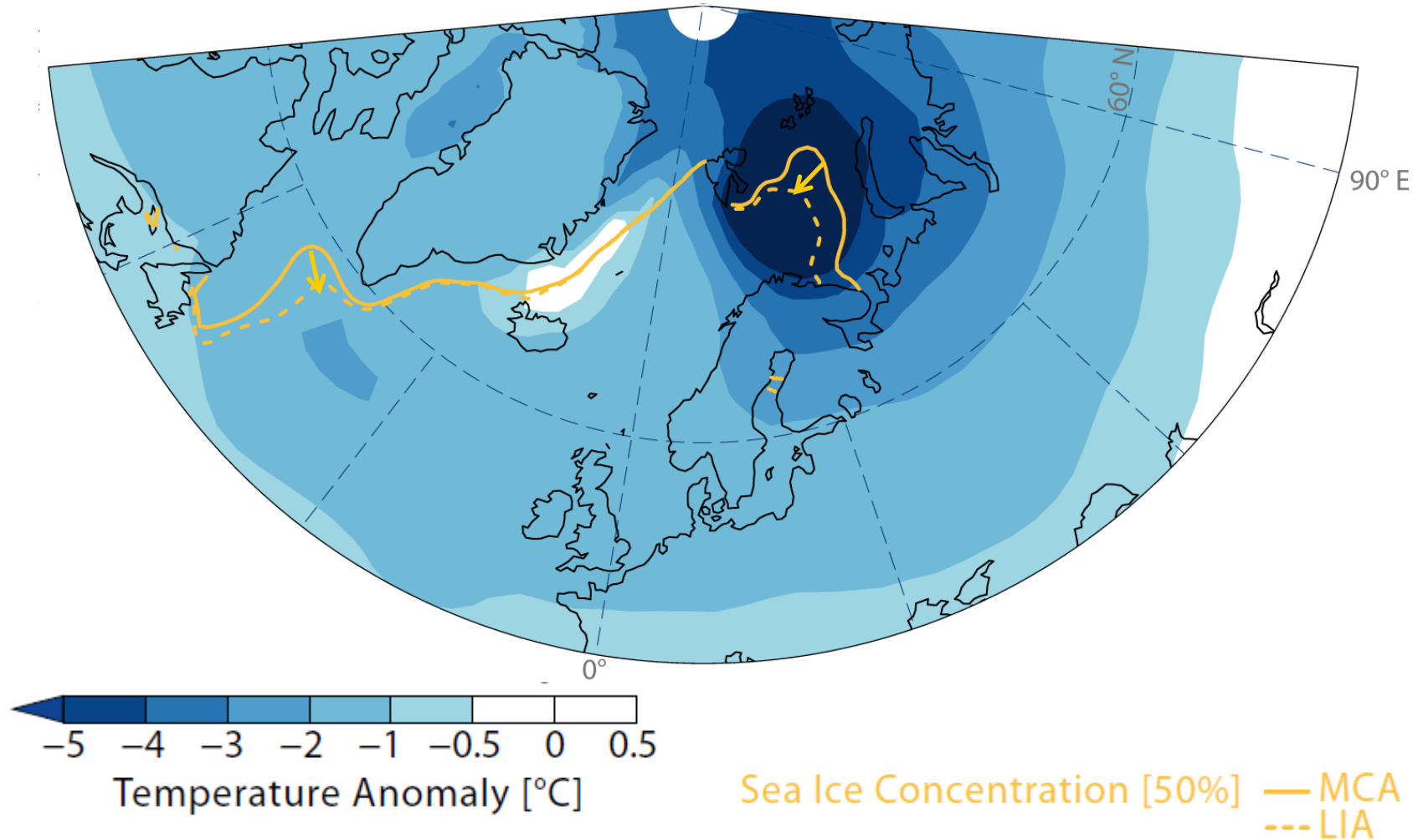
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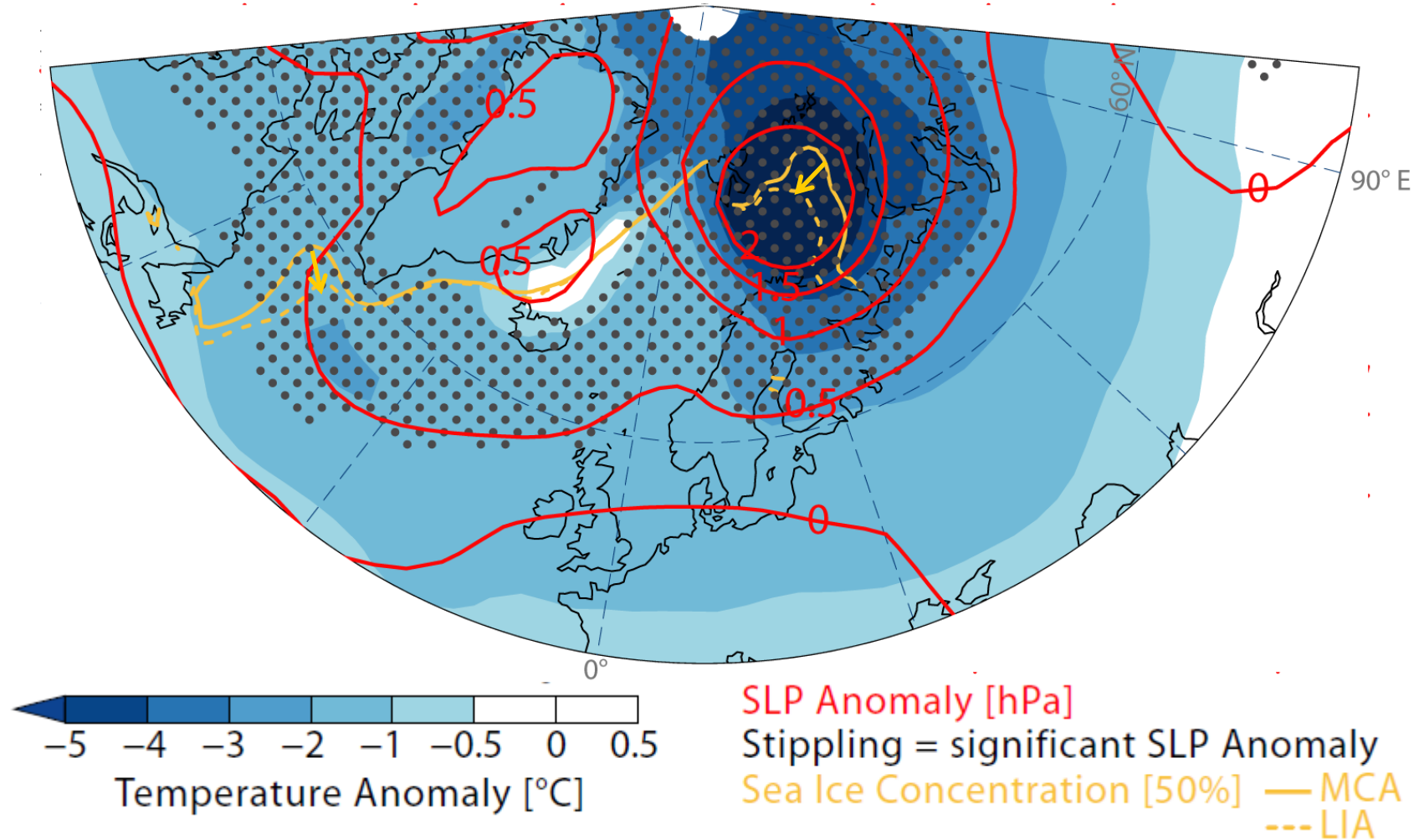
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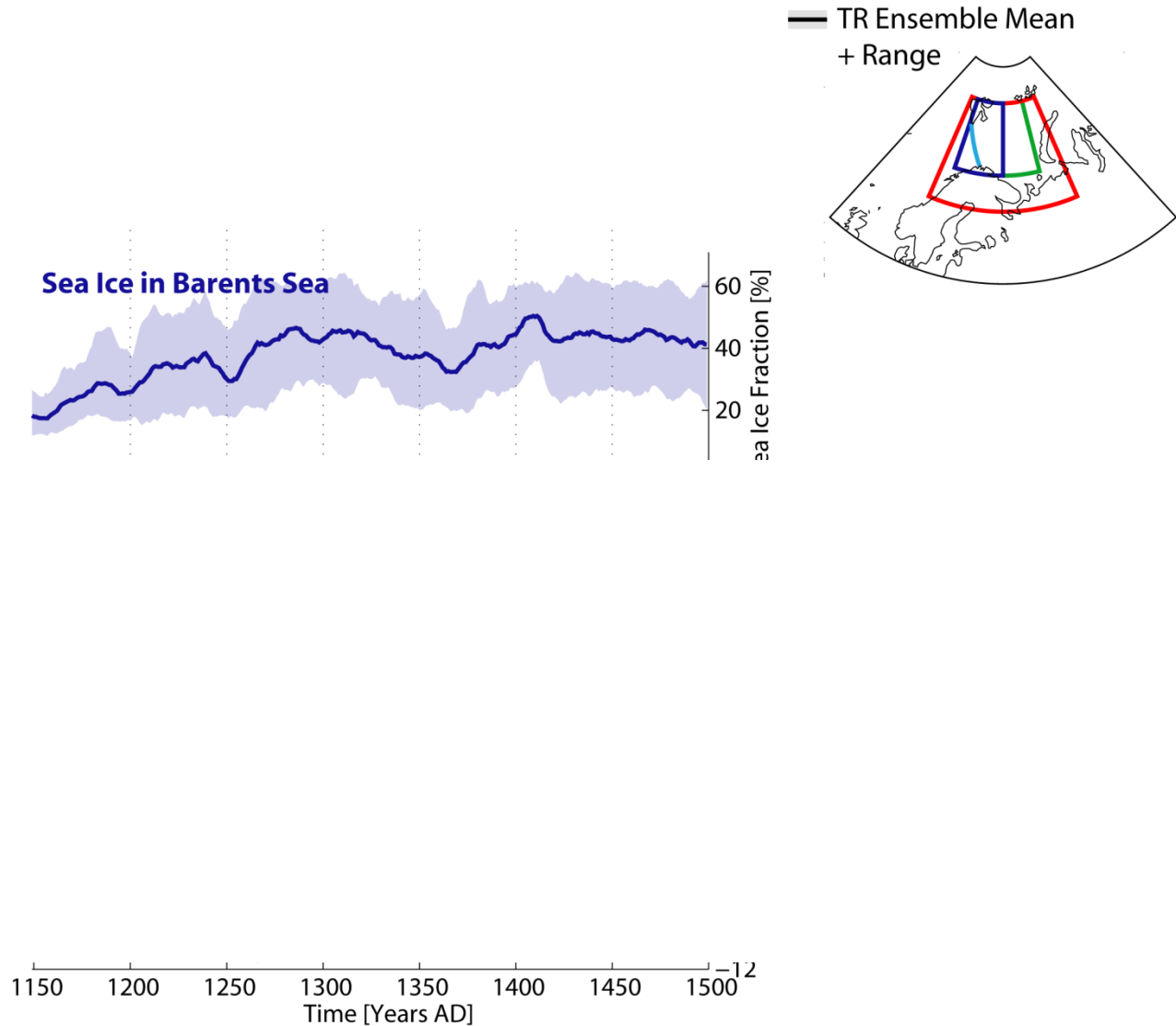


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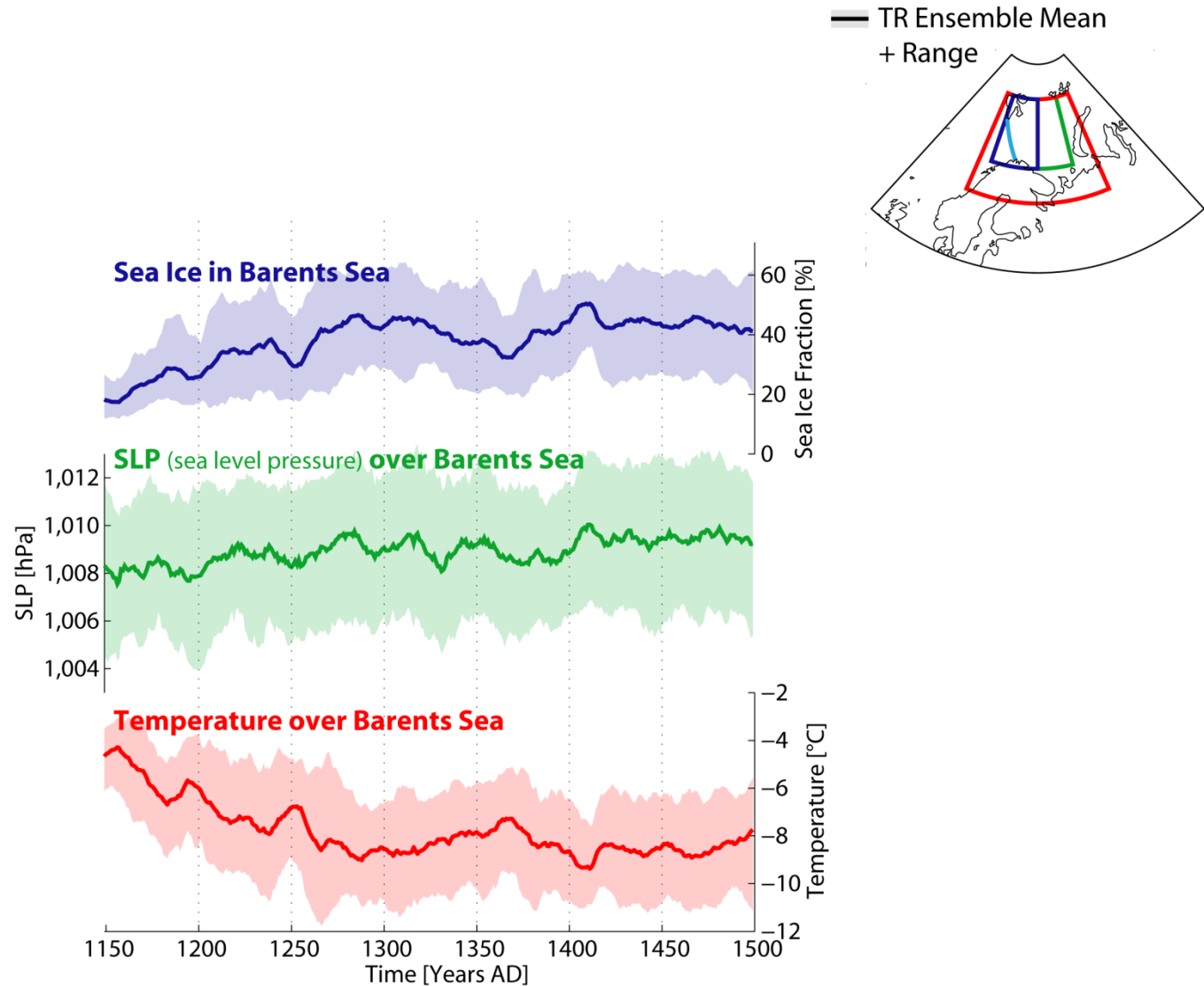
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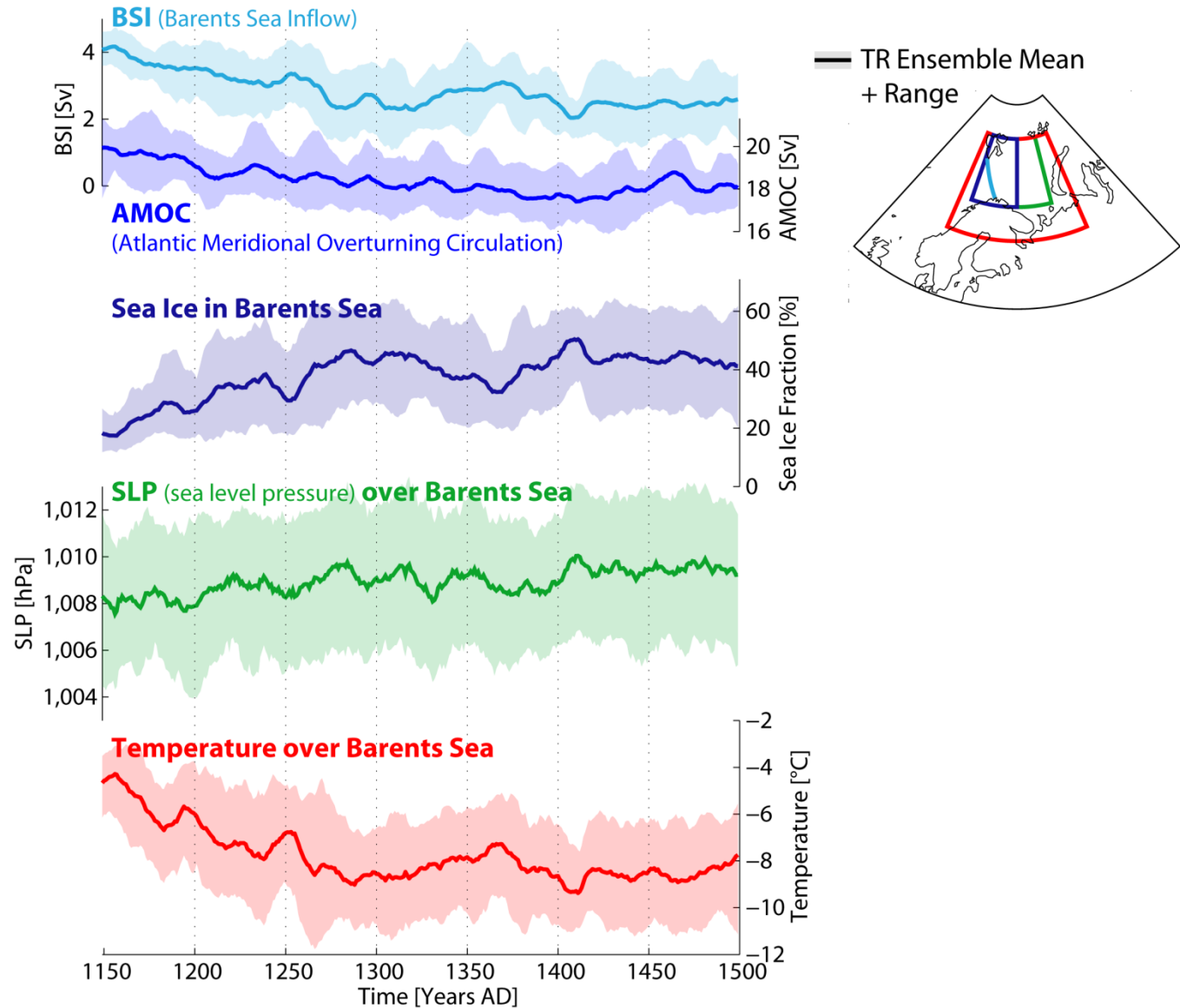
MQP-LIA: feedbacks?



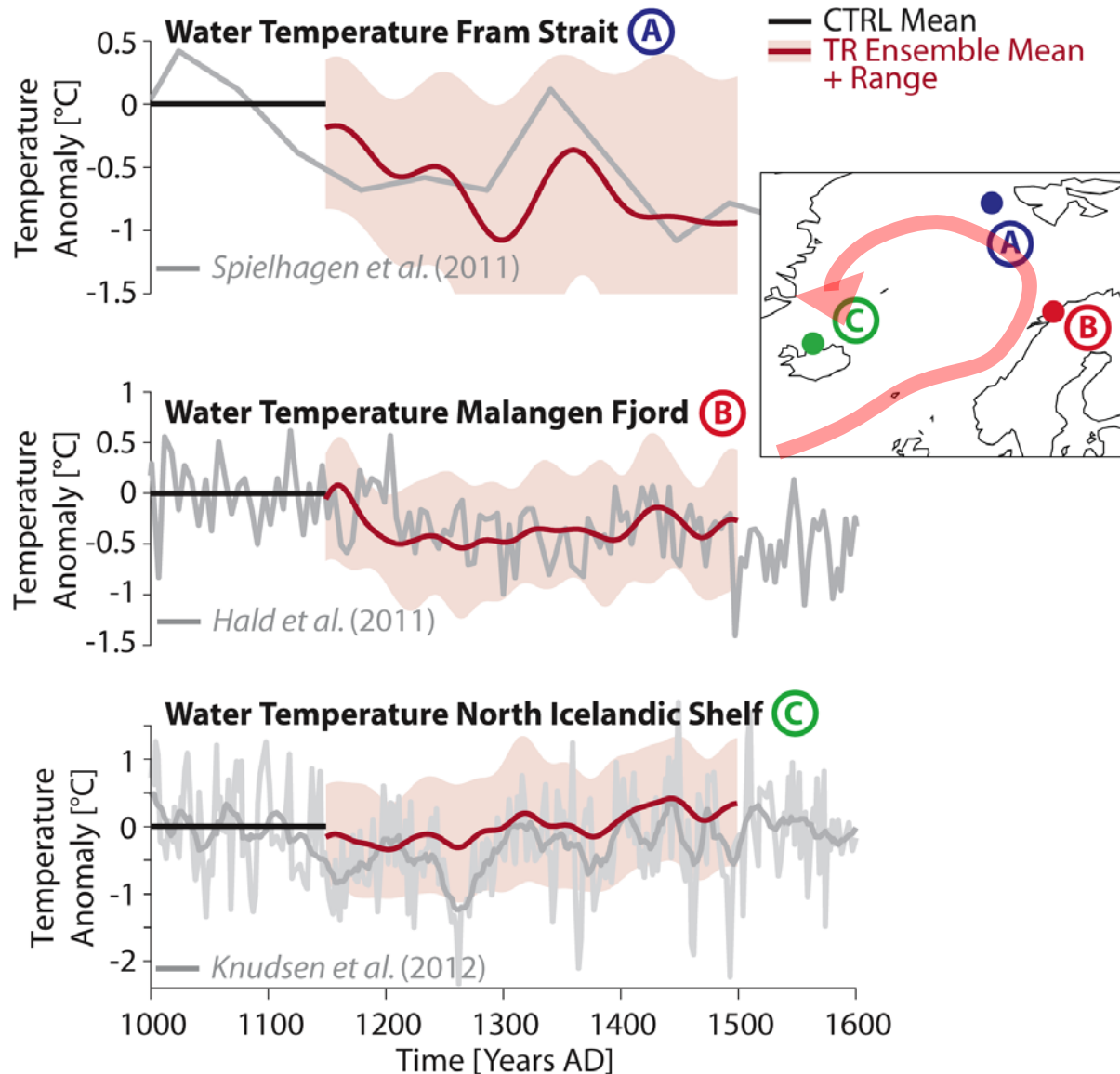
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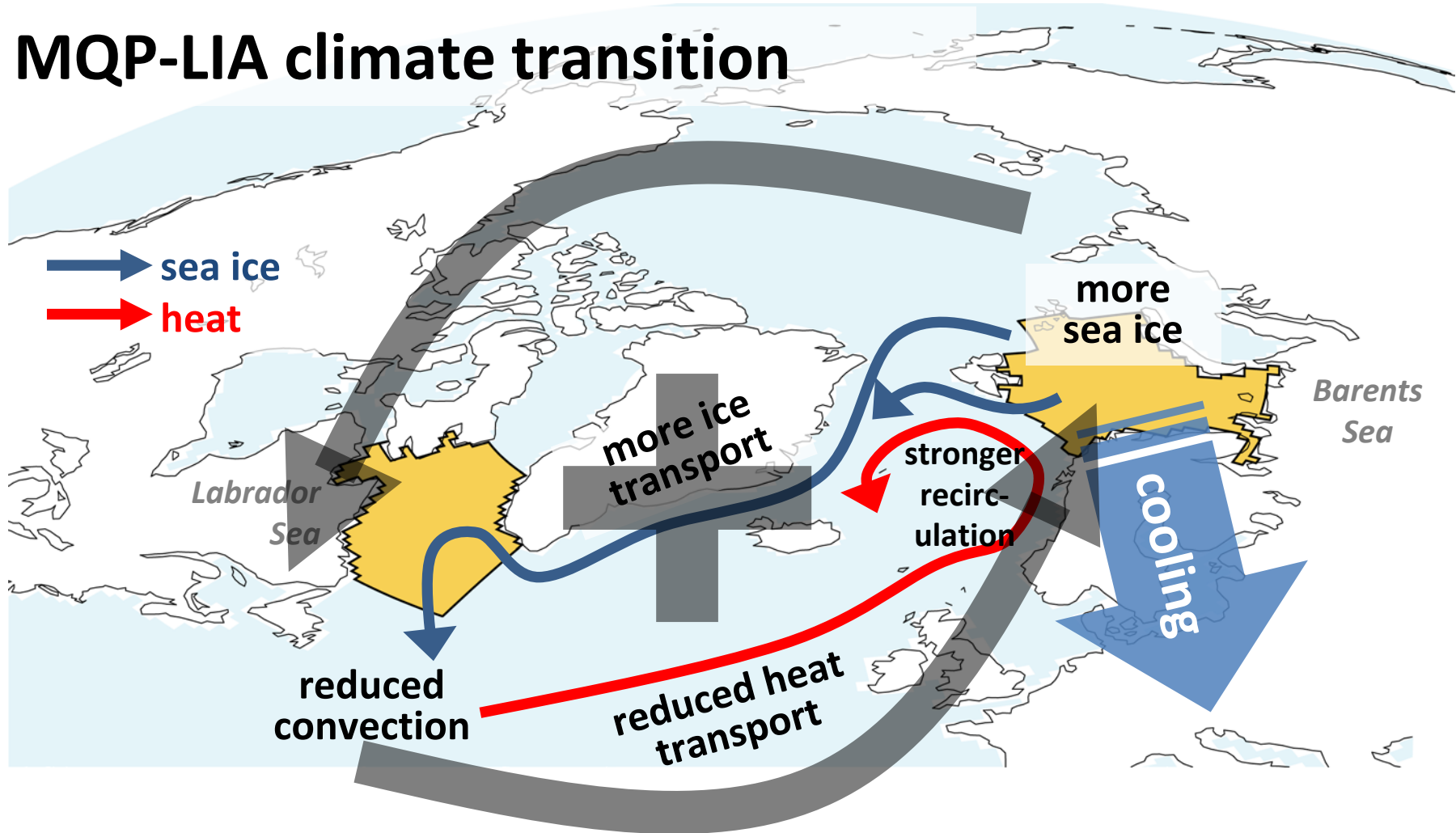
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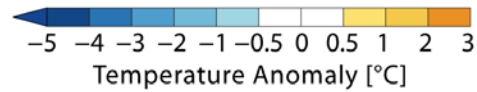
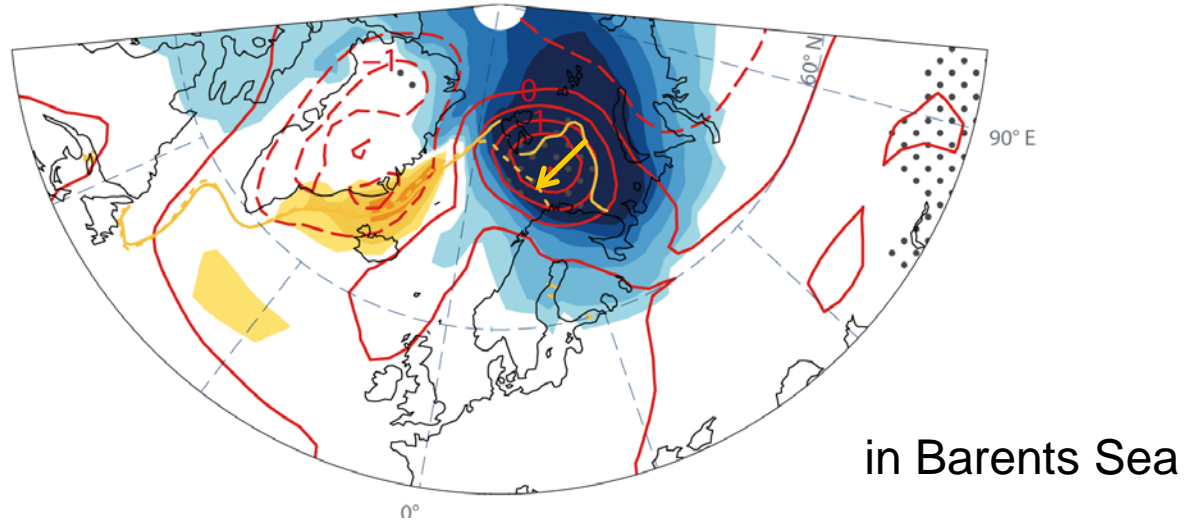
LIA-MQP SST: support from proxies



MQP-LIA climate transition

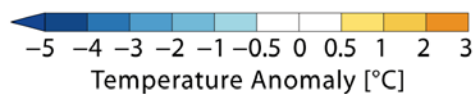
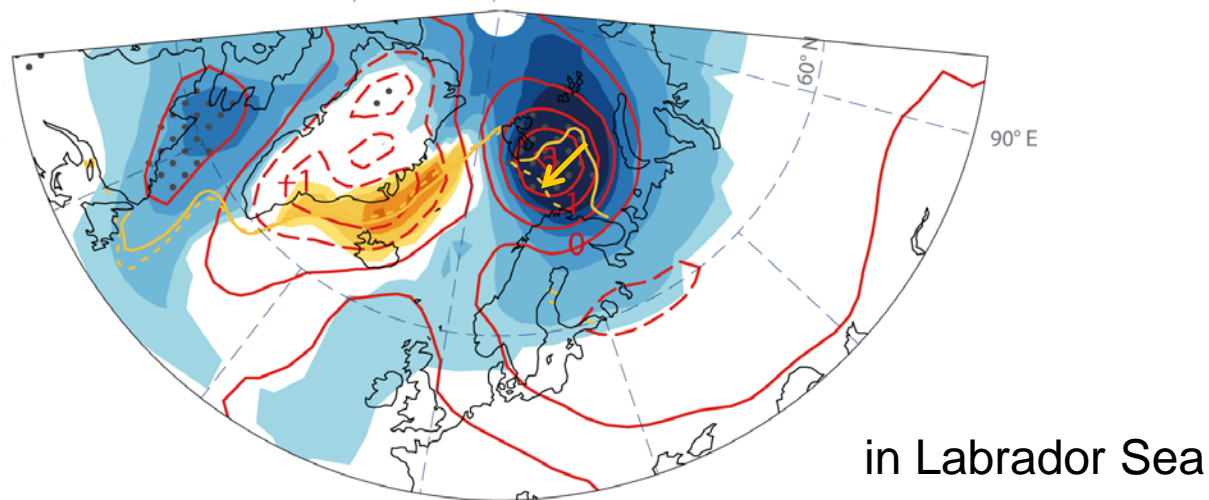
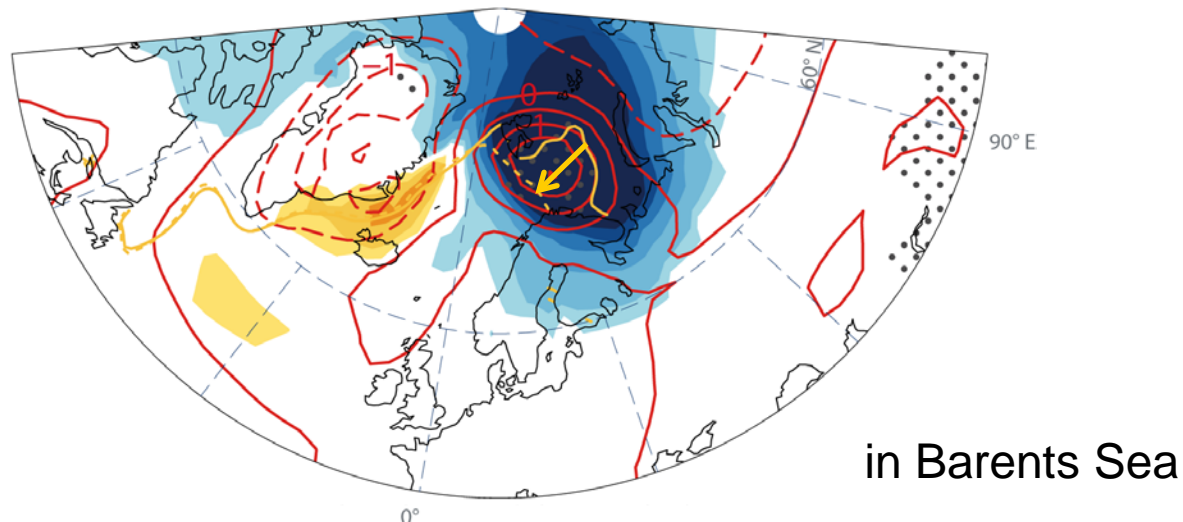


Artificial sea ice growth



SLP anomaly [hPa]
stippling = significant SLP anomaly
Sea ice concentration [50%] — CTRL
--- year 50-99

Artificial sea ice growth



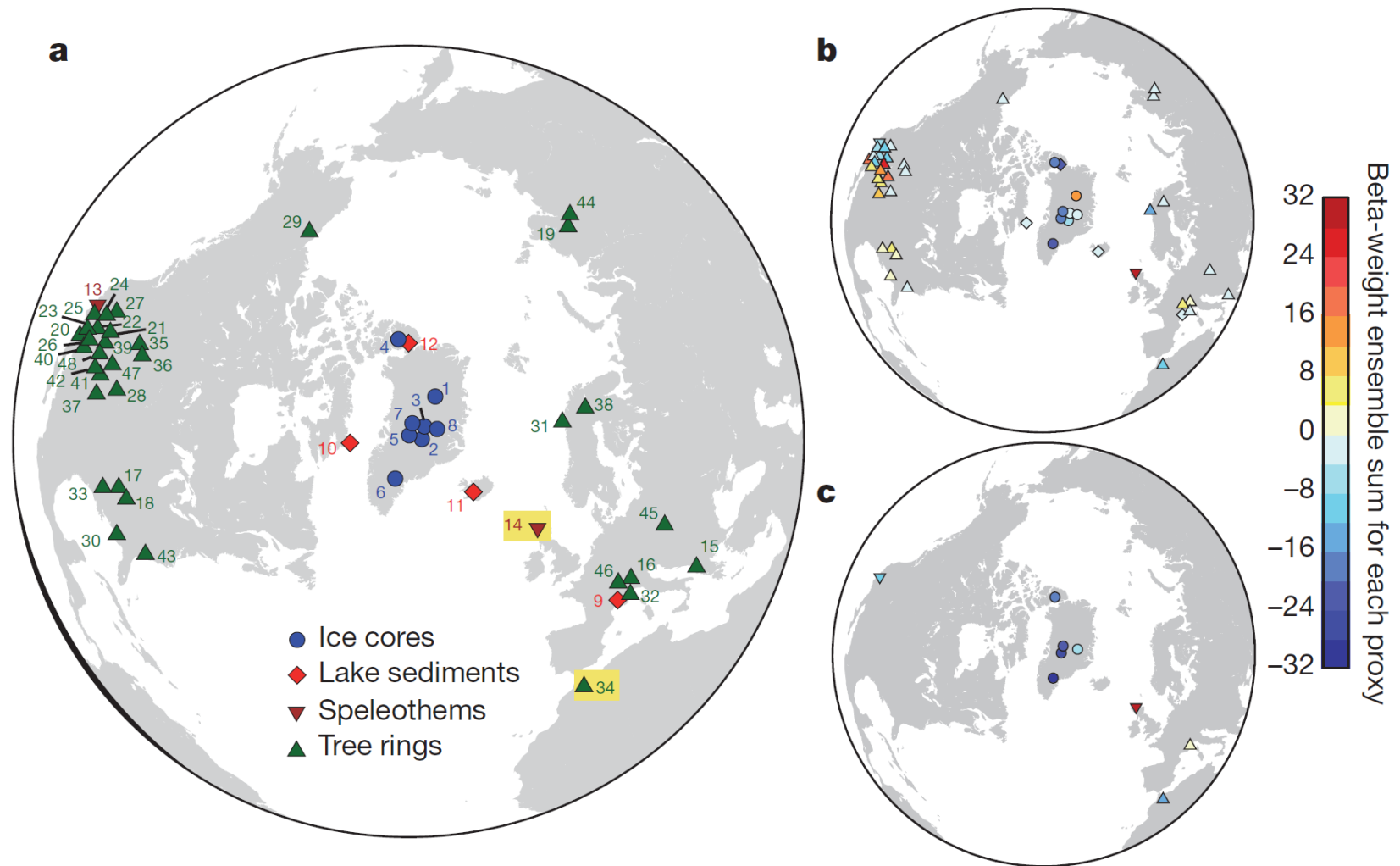
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Conclusions: Forcing triggering

- Potential crucial role of sea ice in MQP-LIA transition (atmospheric circulation, temperature)
- Northern Europe proxies are affected
- Mechanism for MQP-LIA climate transition that does not need a significant shift in NAO
- Forcing might trigger internal feedbacks and lead to long lasting climate shifts

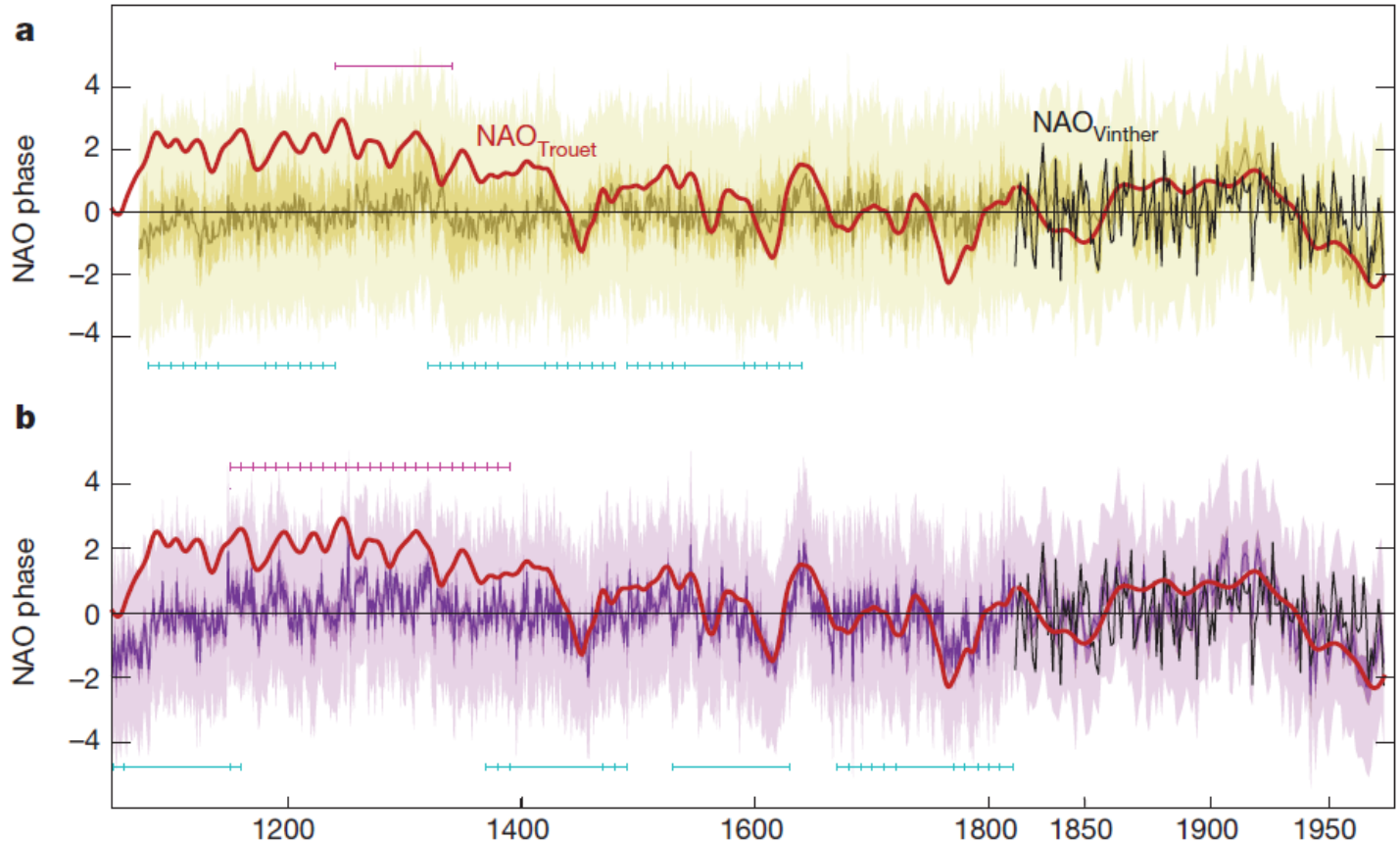
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Can we do better than Trouet et al?



New NAO reconstruction

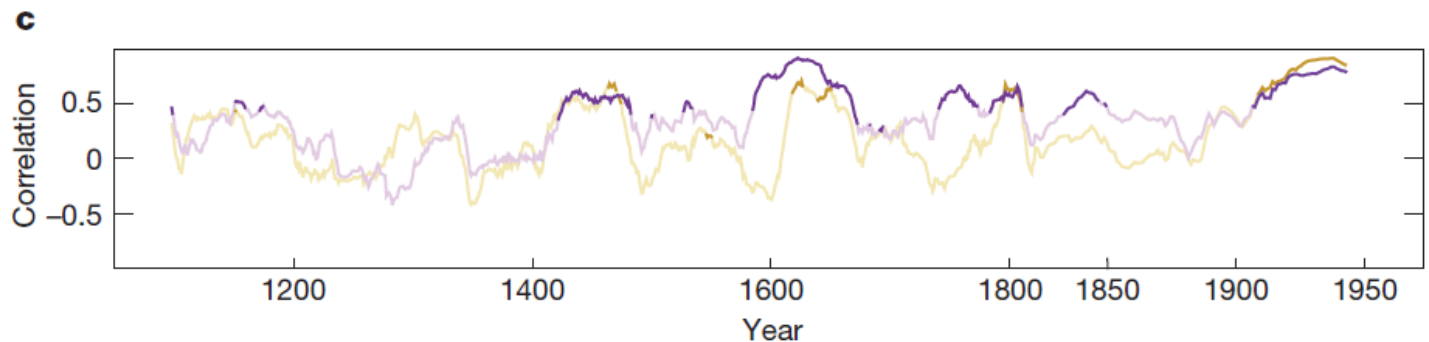
NAO_{cc}



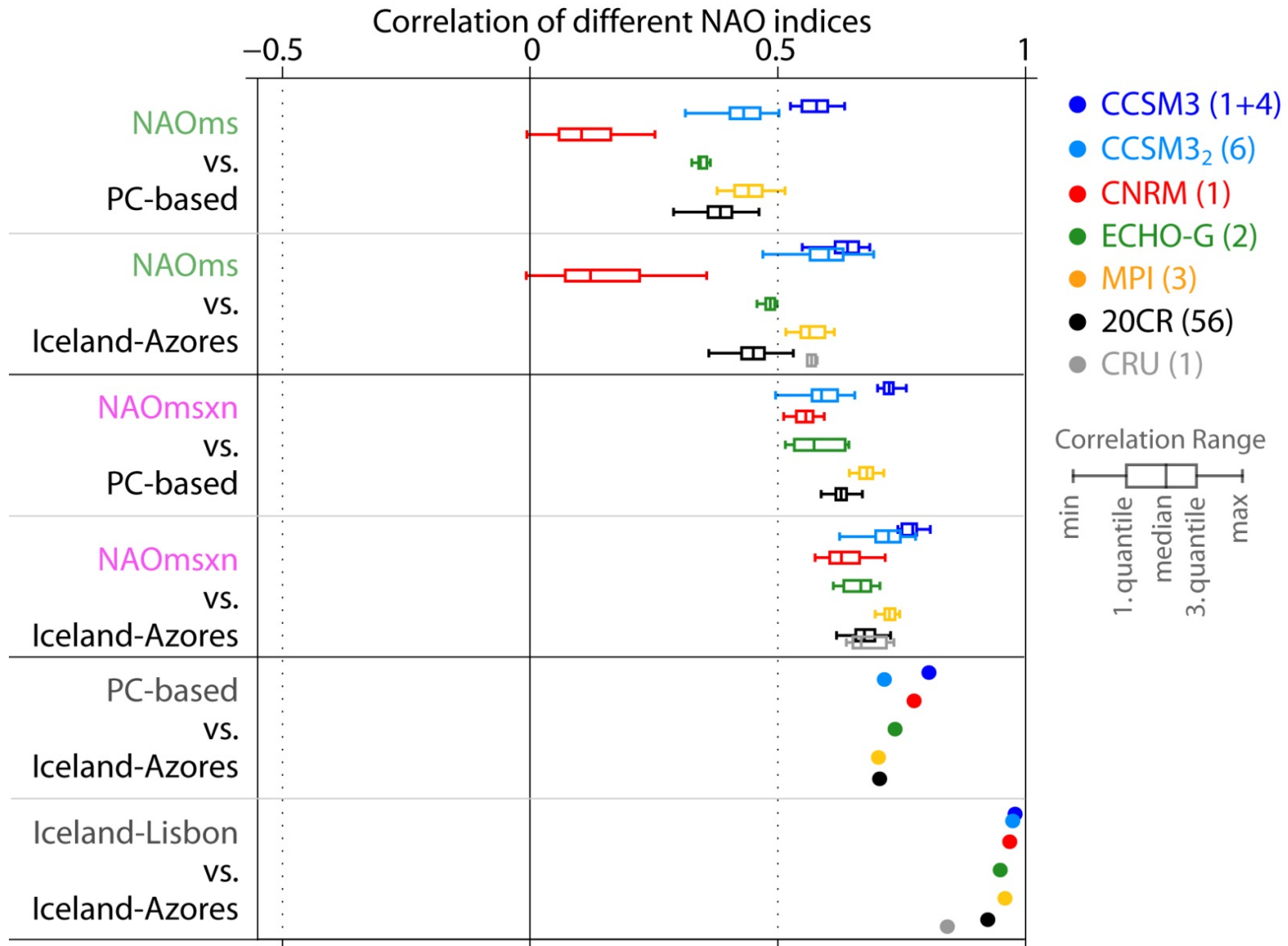
NAO_{mc}

Correlation

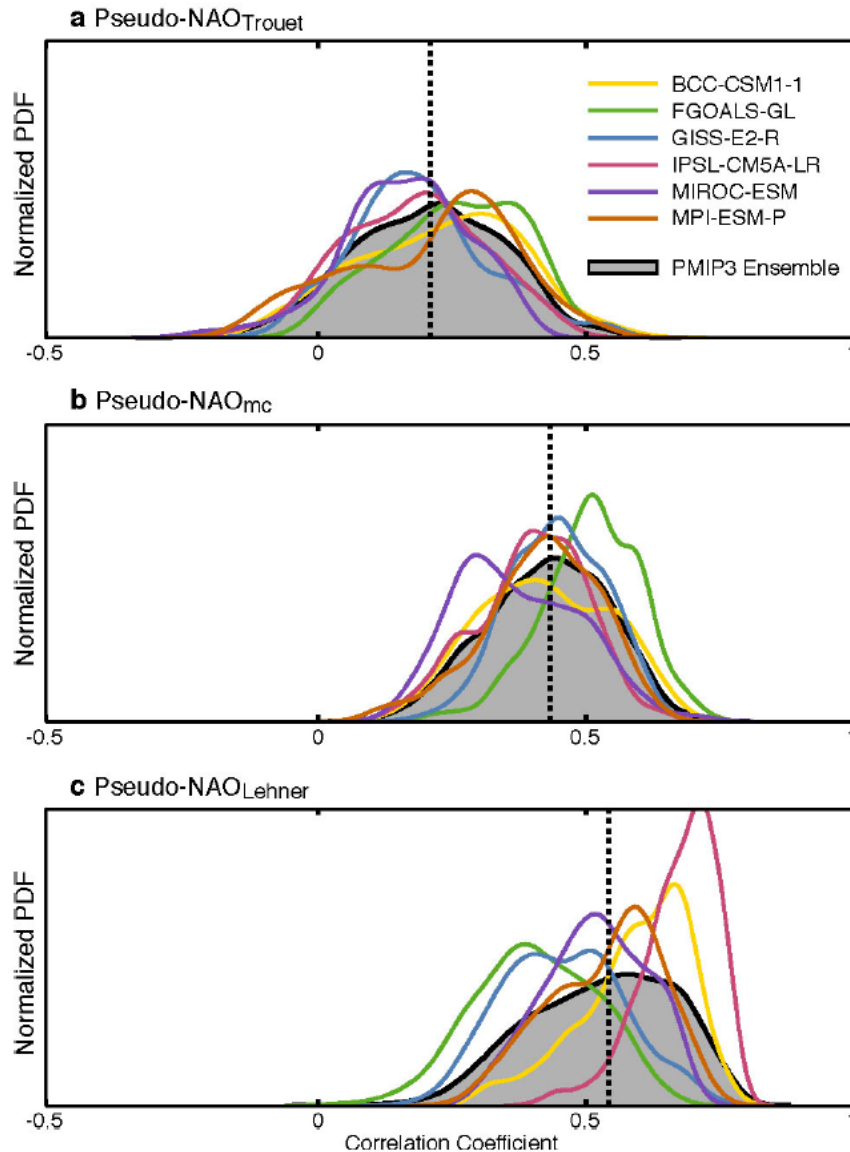
50yr running
window



Is the new NAO index useful?



Is the new NAO index useful?



- The multi-proxy approach delivers a better constraint NAO reconstruction than just using 2 proxy records
 - Models may help in the selection of appropriate proxy records (additional model constraint)
 - A prolonged positive phase of the NAO during the MCA is not found in the new reconstruction
- There is still room for improvement!

Models are useful tools to

- Identify important processes
- Help in the interpretation of proxy reconstruction
- Test reconstructions methods
- Assess climate variability (forced and unforced component)
-