

# Arctic changes and Arctic climate feedbacks

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LGGE/LSCE



2013 Spring School PKU-LSCE on Earth System Science  
April 8-11, 2013

# Arctic definition

## Permafrost distribution map



**Ice sheet**

**Sea ice**

**Tundra**

**Boreal forest**

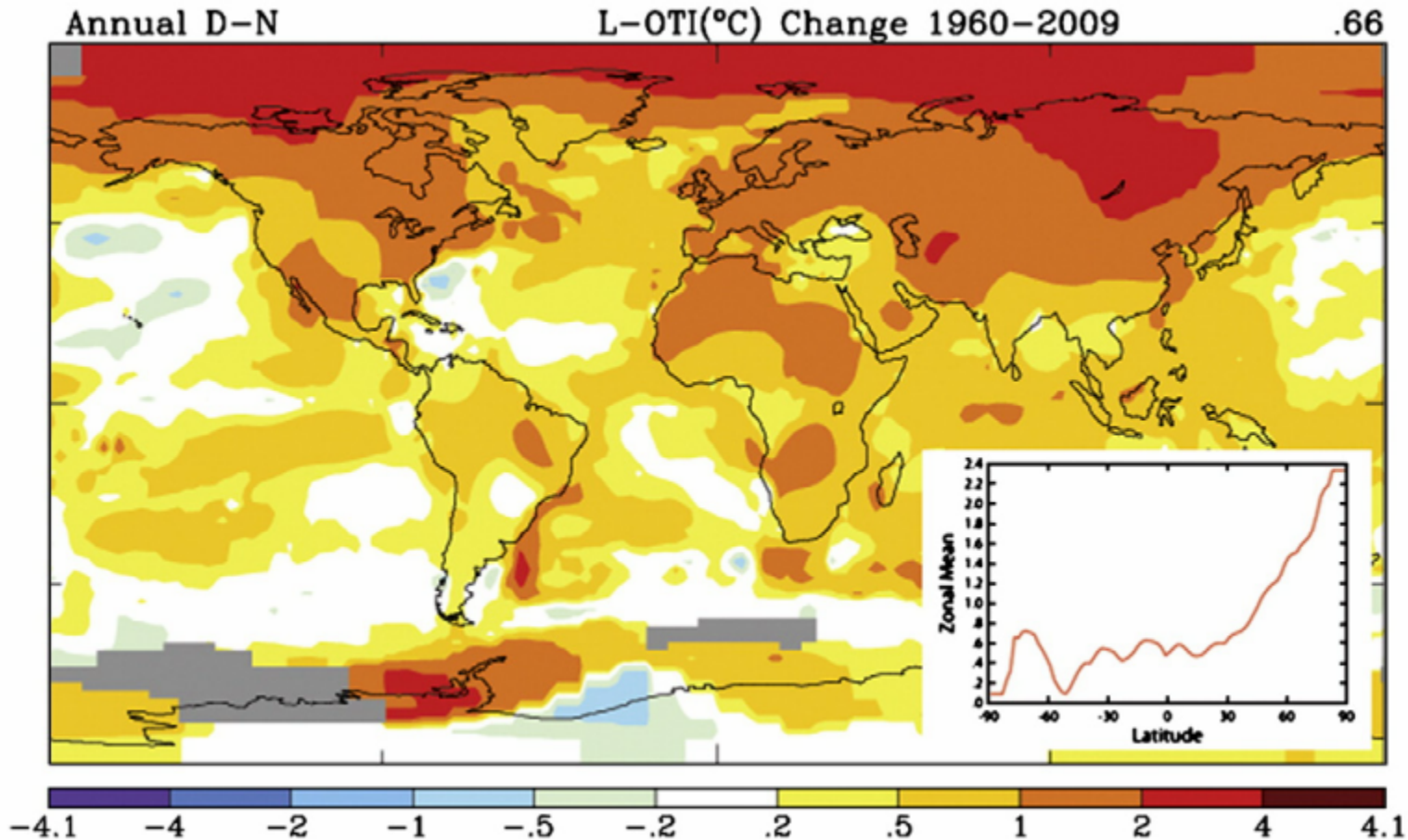
**Permafrost**

**Lakes**

...

# Arctic climate change

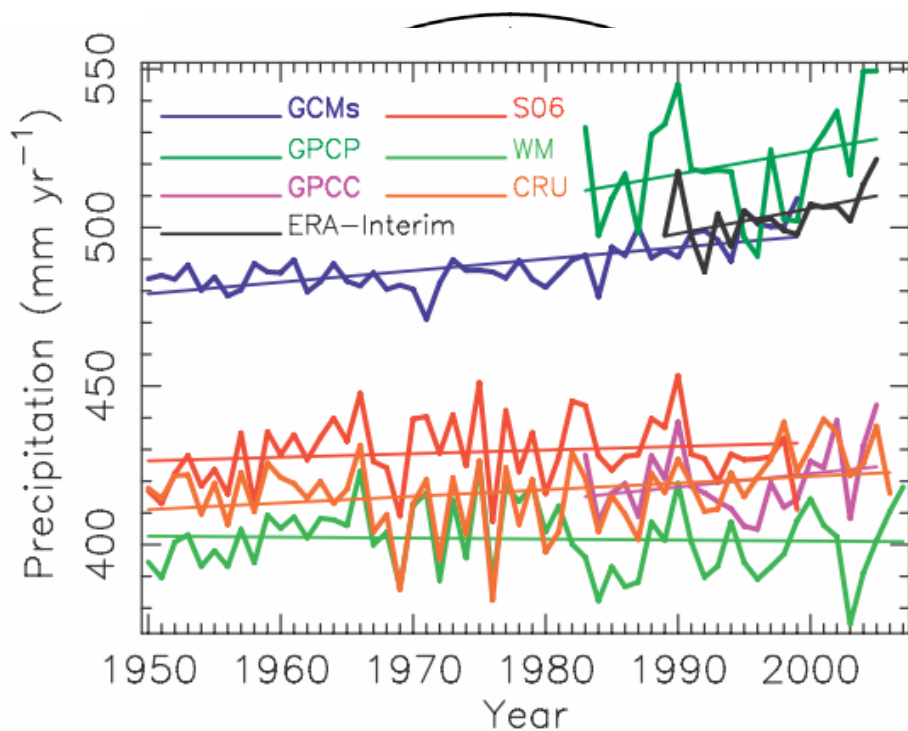
## Trend in Arctic temperature



**Polar Amplification**

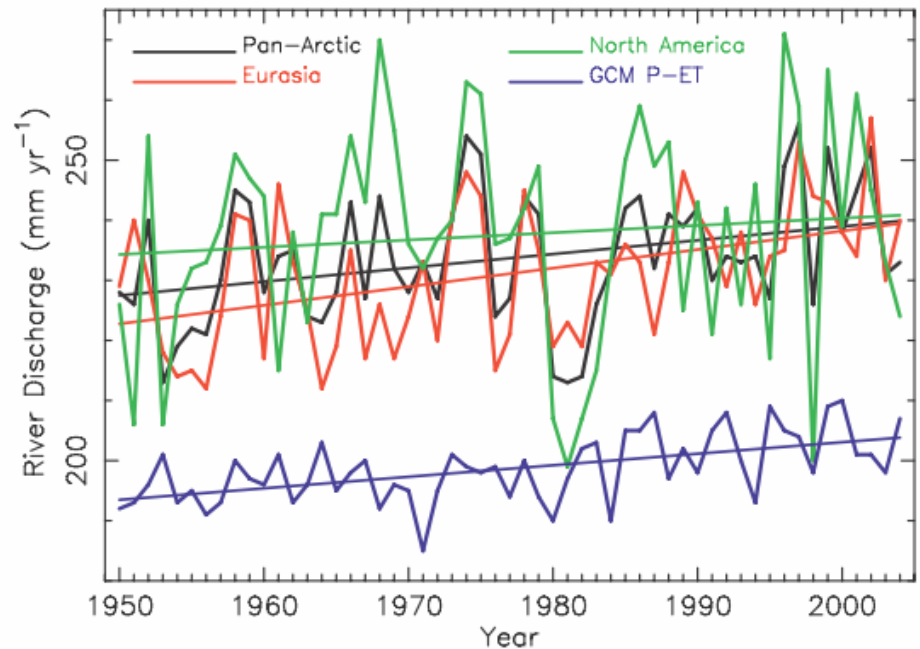
# Arctic climate change

## Increased precipitation



**Trend in Arctic precipitation  
from 1960 to 2009**

## Increased runoff

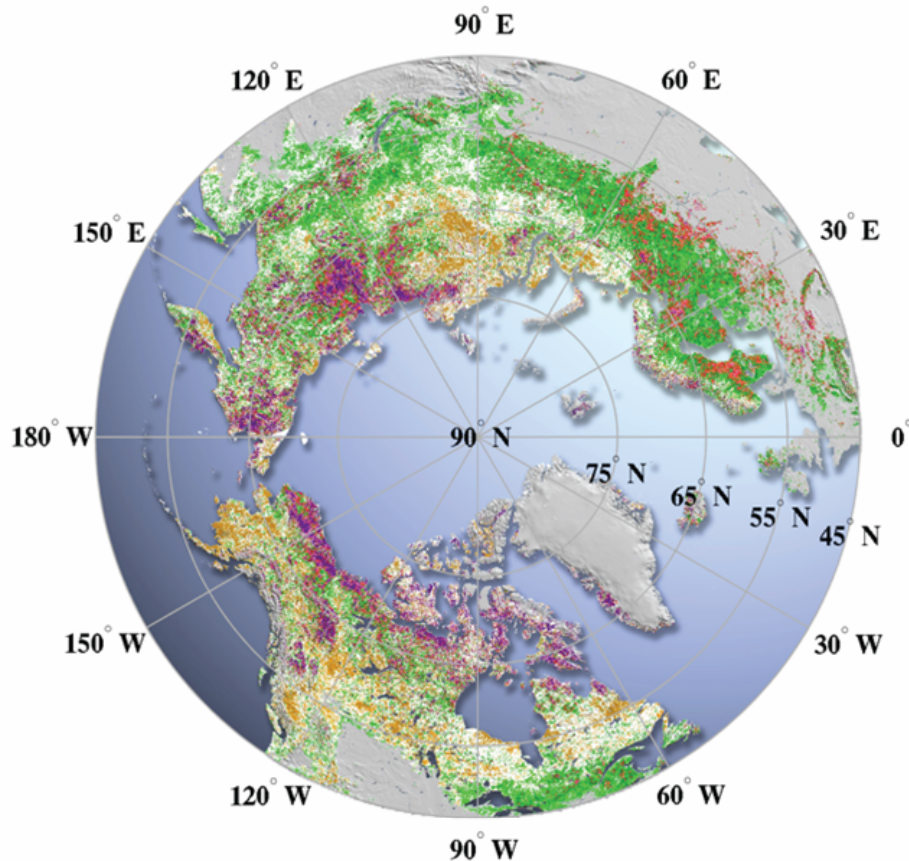


Rawlins et al., 2010



# Arctic vegetation changes

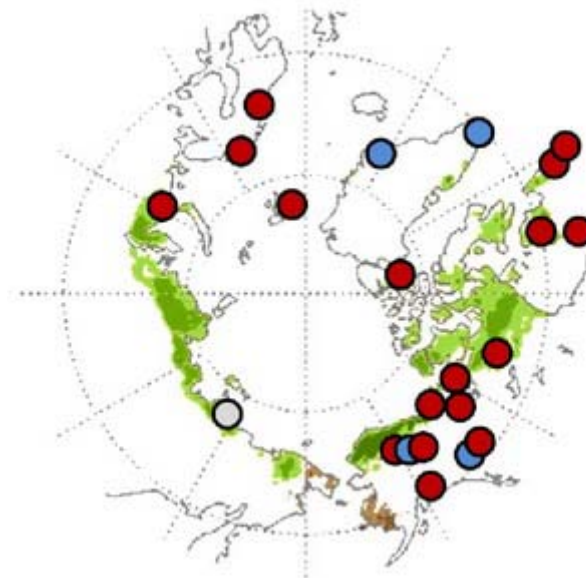
## Increased growing season NDVI



Trend in PAP Mean NDVI With Respect to 1982 (% Per Decade)



## Shrub expansion

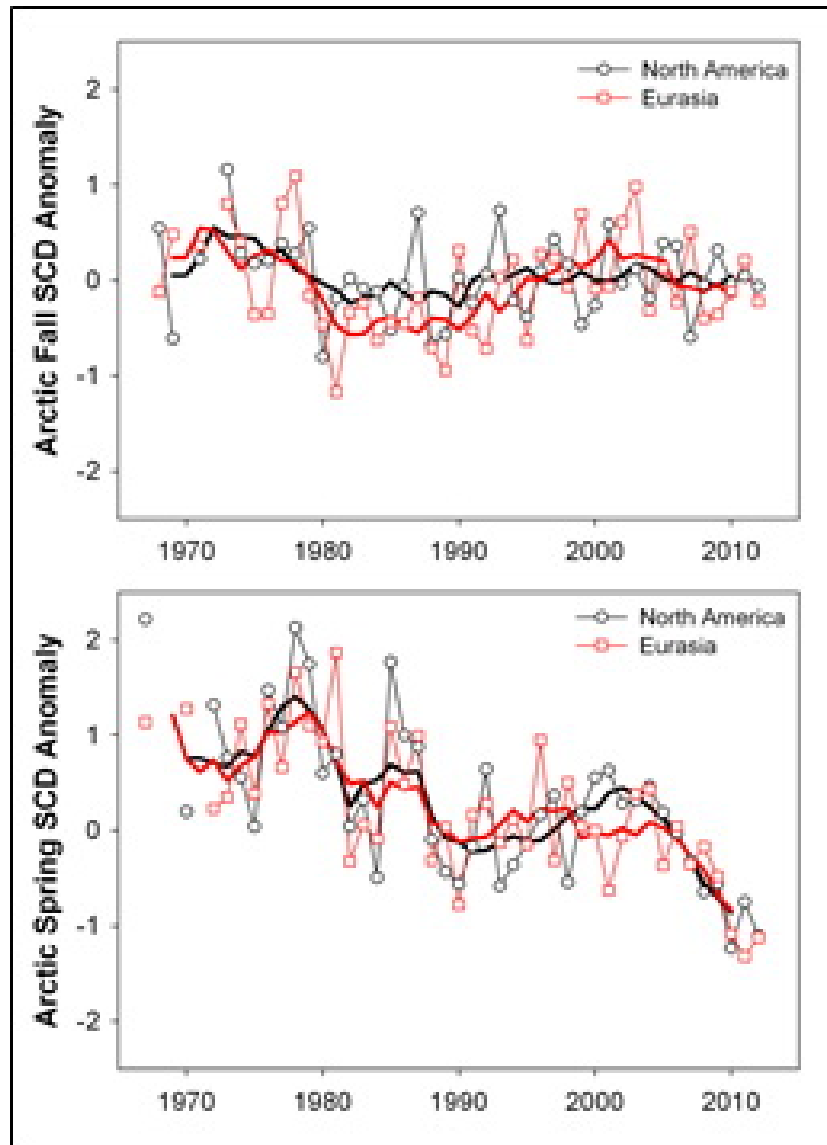


● Observations of increasing shrubs

● Observations of stable shrub populations

○ Shrub change not known

# Arctic snow cover extent changes



# Arctic sea ice changes

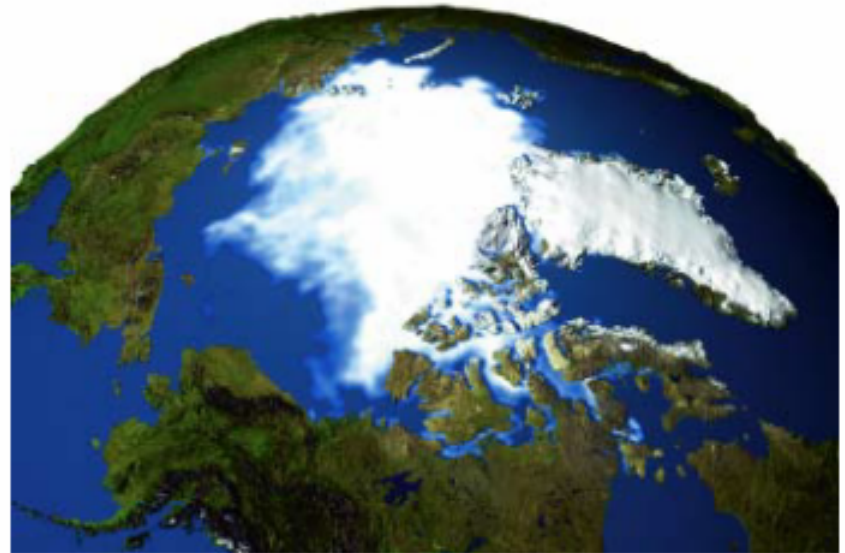
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## Decreased sea ice

Observed sea ice September 1979



Observed sea ice September 2003



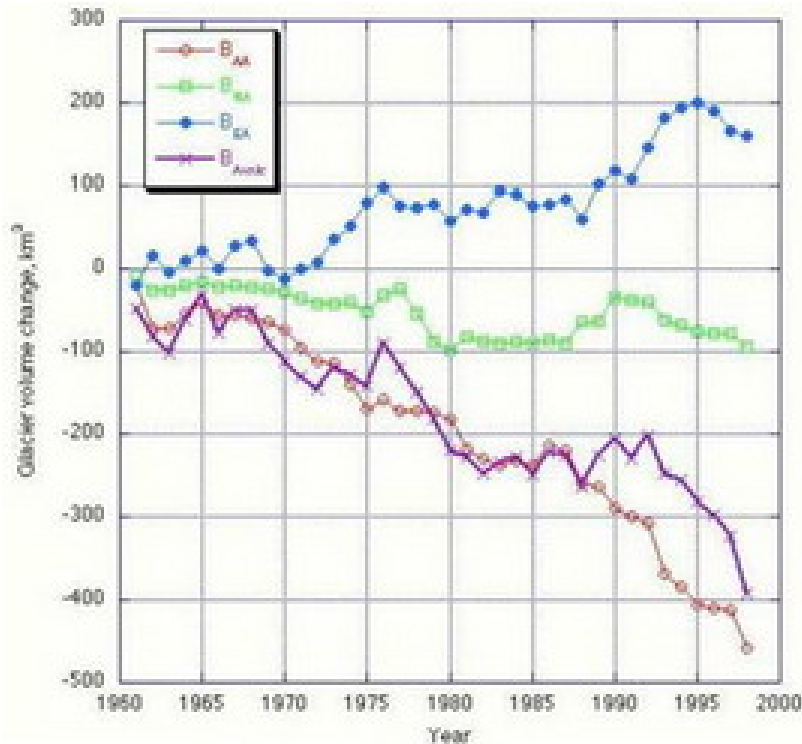
These two images, constructed from satellite data, compare arctic sea ice concentrations in September of 1979 and 2003. September is the month in which sea ice is at its yearly minimum and 1979 marks the first year that data of this kind became available in meaningful form. The lowest concentration of sea ice on record was in September 2002.

ACIA, 2004

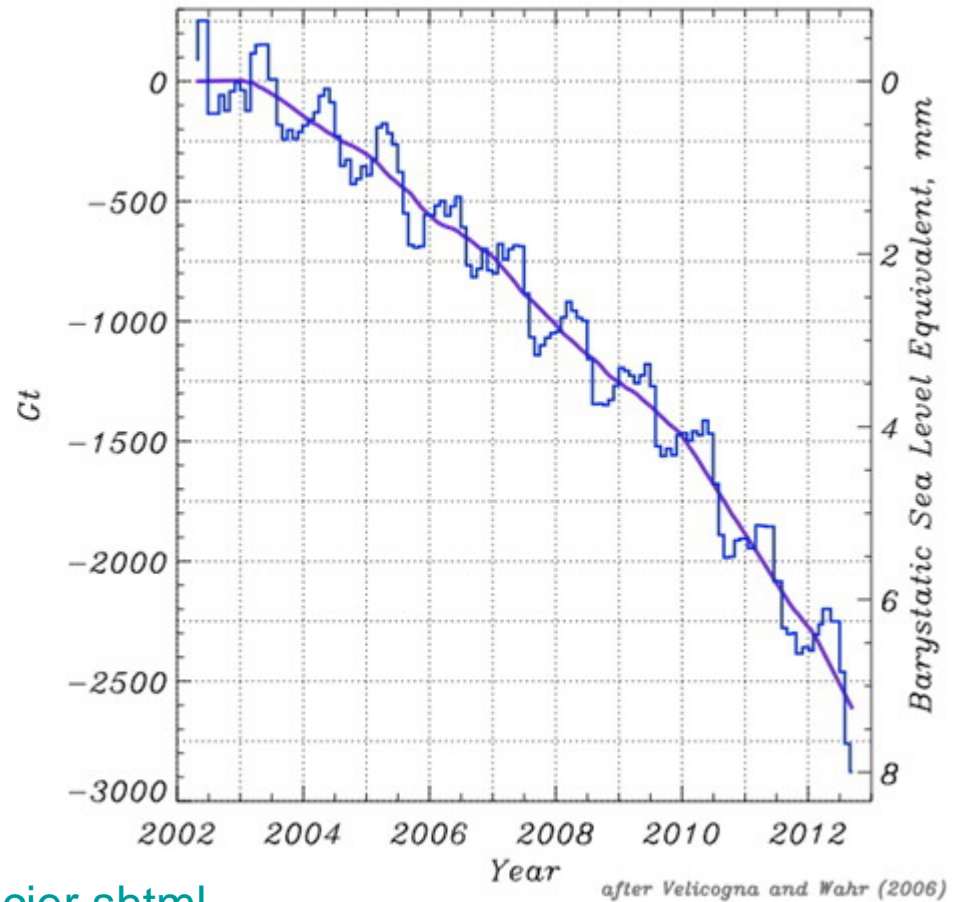
<http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/>

# Arctic glacial / ice-cap changes

## Glacial changes

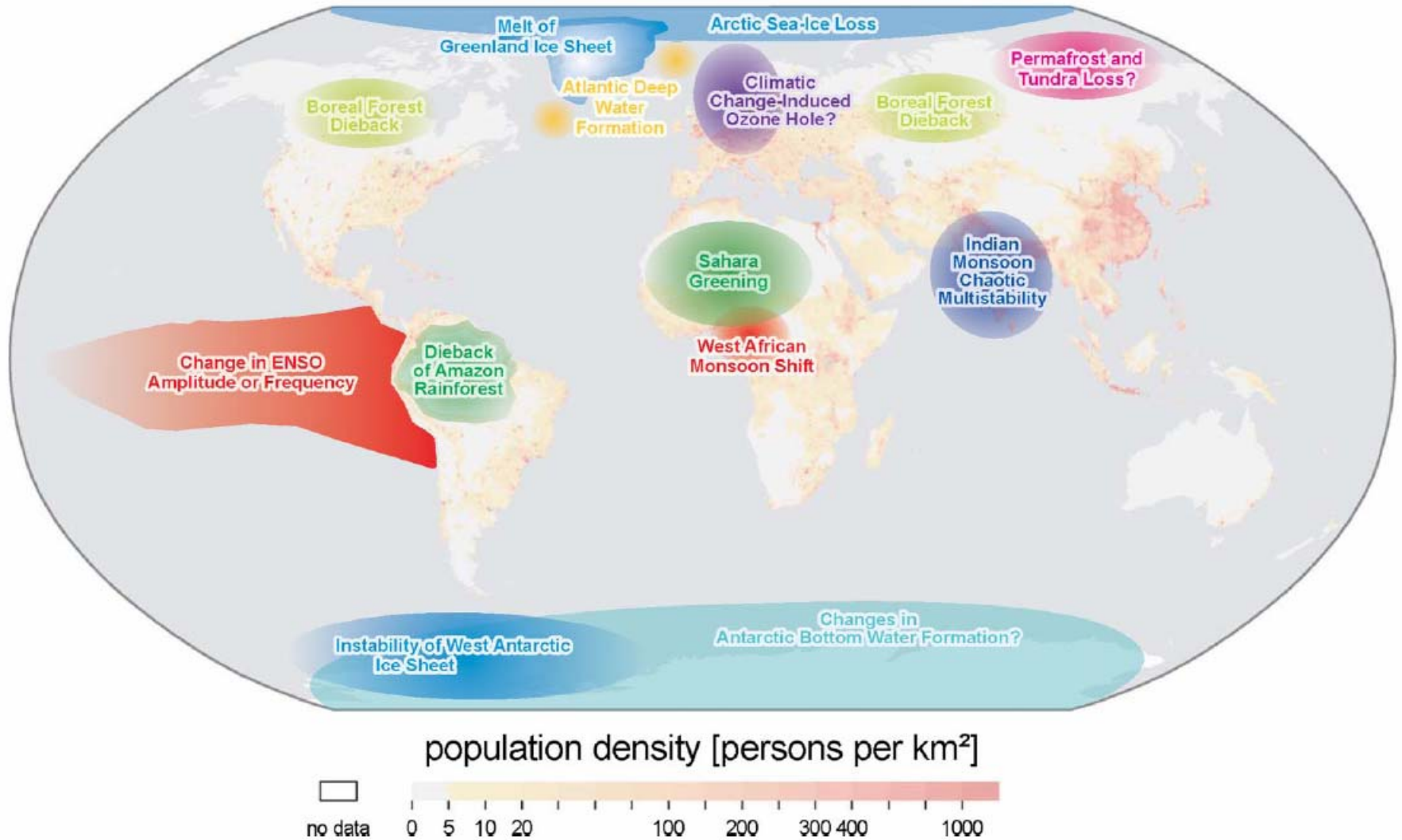


## Greenland mass loss





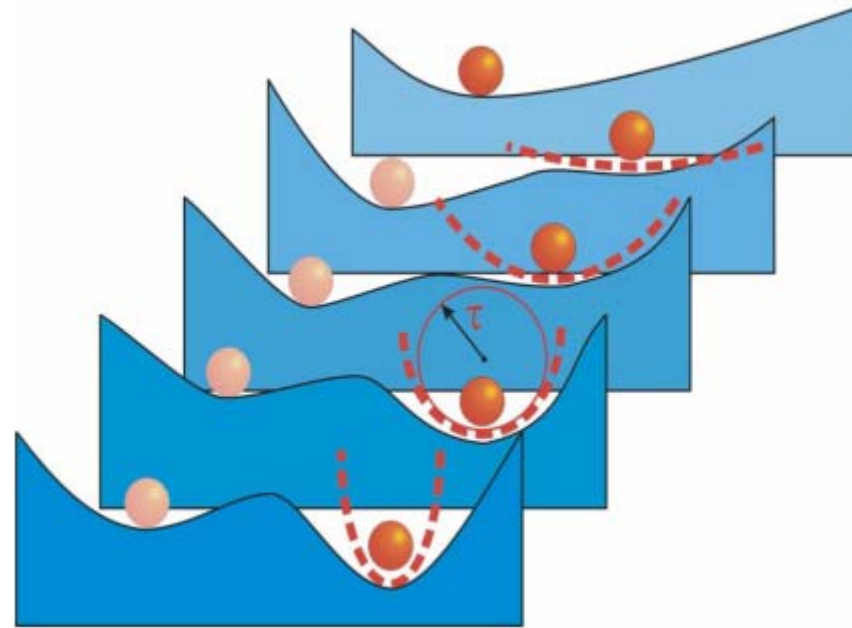
# Arctic importance to Earth system



# Arctic importance to Earth system

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1. Have Arctic changes during the past decades **triggered** positive/negative feedbacks to Earth's climate system?
2. If positive feedbacks domain in Arctic, does **tipping point** happen in the past or future?
3. If tipping point could happen, **when and how** could tipping point of Arctic happen?



# Arctic climate feedbacks

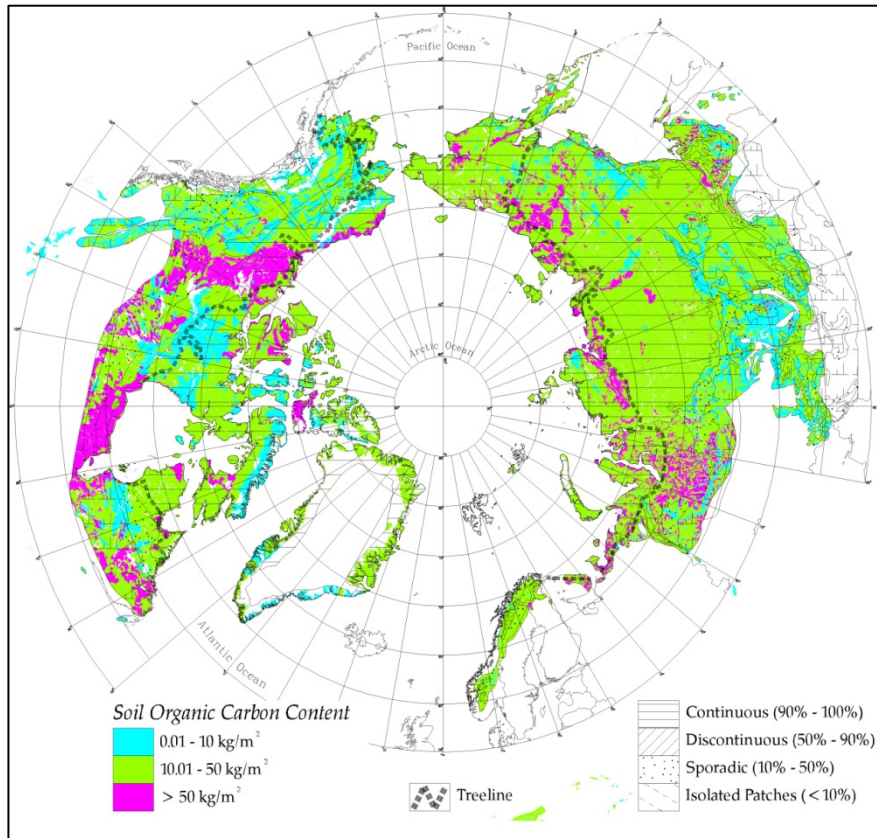
# Permafrost

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Tunnel man, episode 1

# Permafrost: a large global carbon pool



<b>Permafrost zones</b>	0-30 cm	0-100 cm
Continuous	110.38	298.75
Discontinuous	25.5	67.44
Sporadic	26.36	63.13
Isolated Patches	29.05	67.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.29</b>	<b>496.42</b>

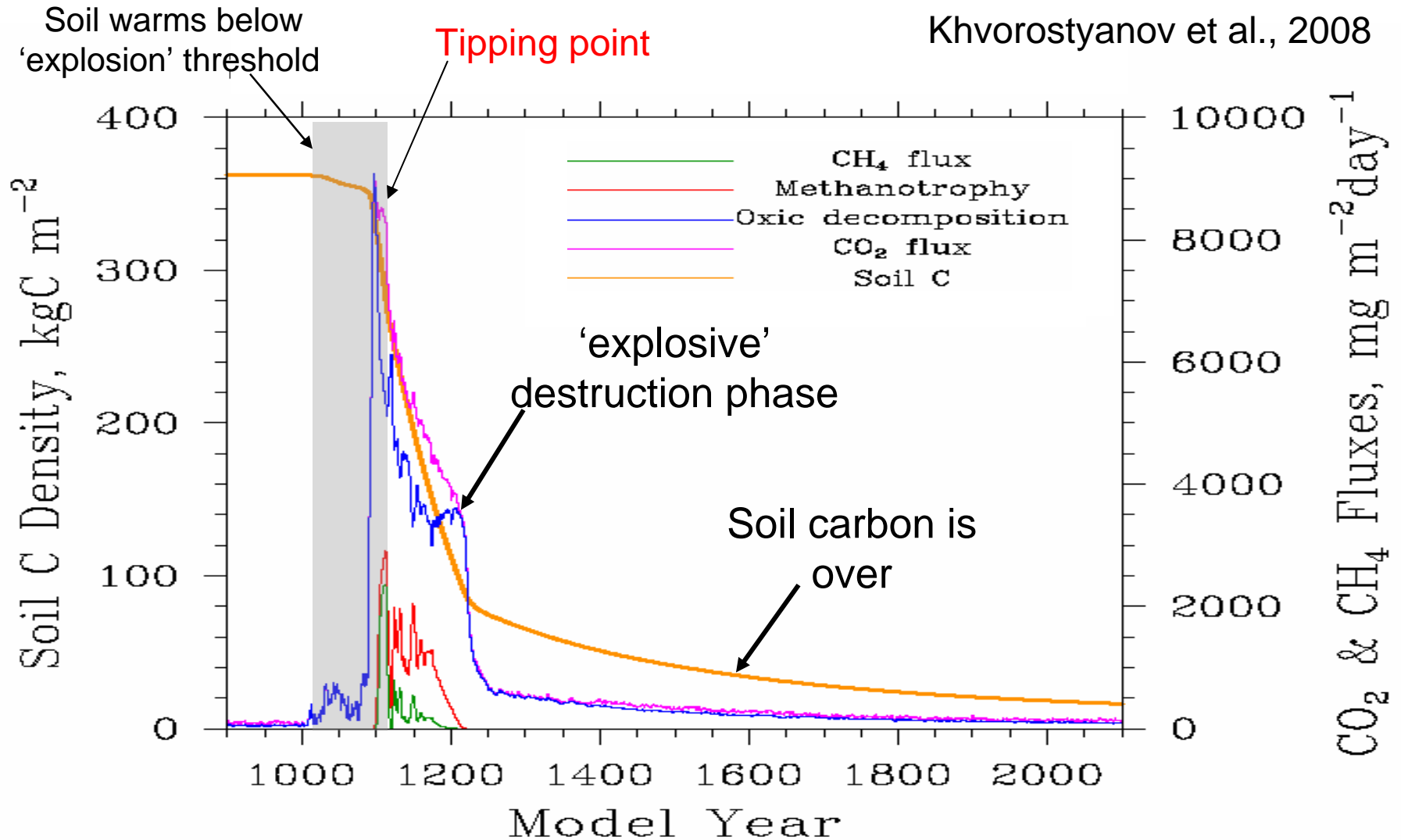
<b>Soil or deposit type</b>	<b>C stocks</b>
Soils 0–300 cm	<b>1024</b>
Yedoma sediments	407
Deltaic deposits	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>1672</b>

Tarnocai et al. 2009



# Permafrost: 1 dimension model for Yedoma point

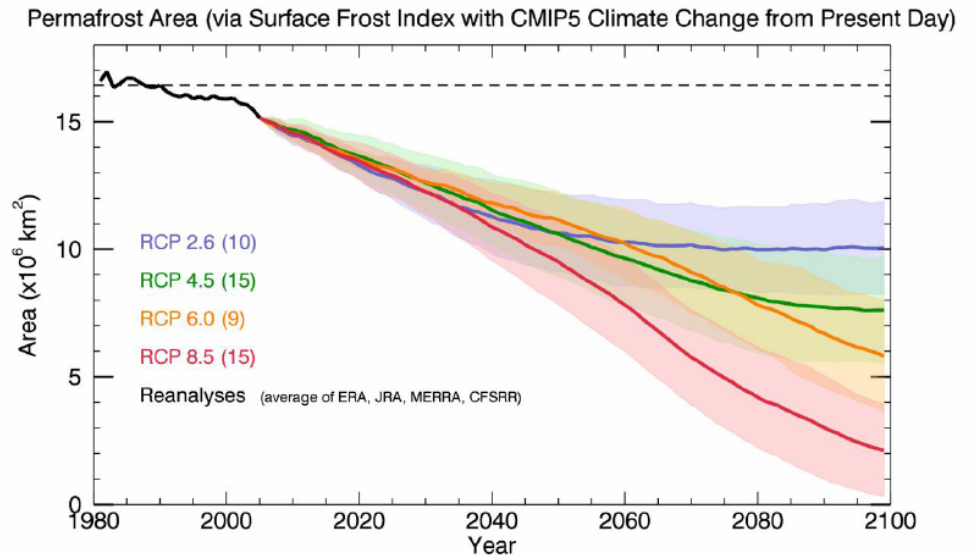
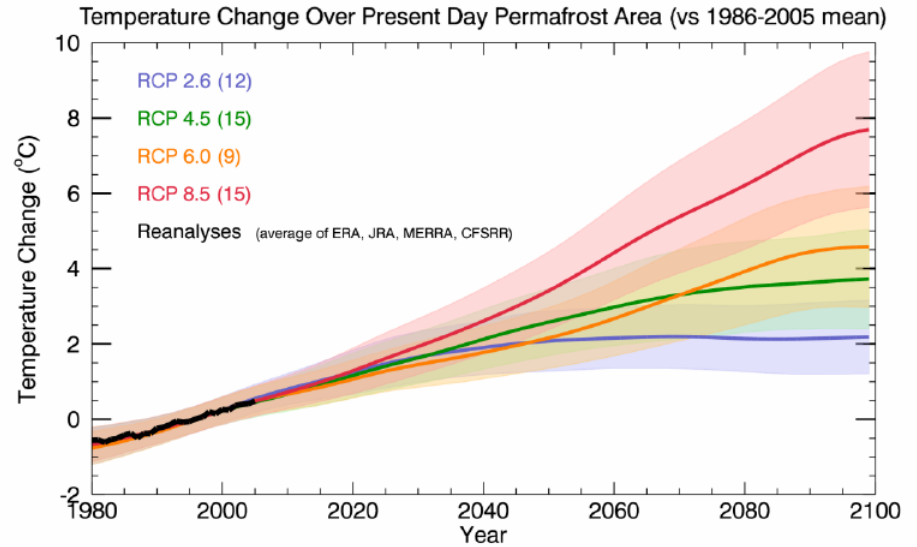
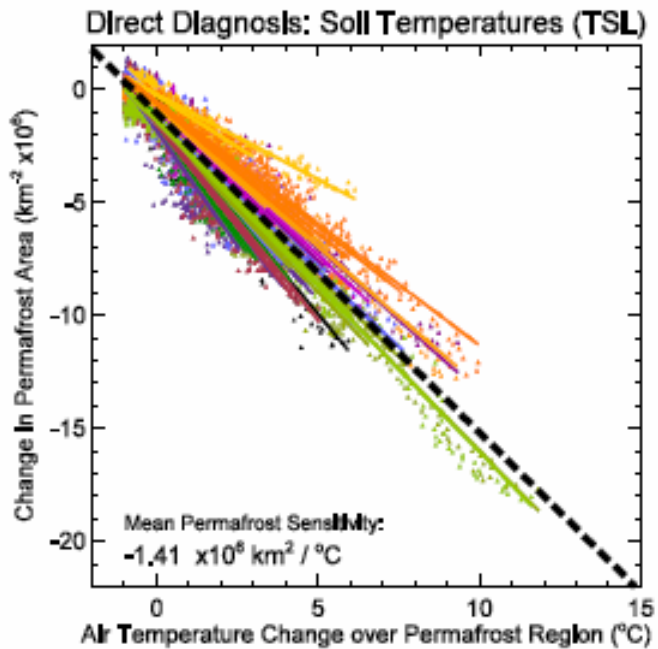
Khvorostyanov et al., 2008



Response to a 100 yrs-long step warming of +3°C

# Sensitivity of Permafrost area to temperature

## CMIP5 climate models outputs



# Thermokarst

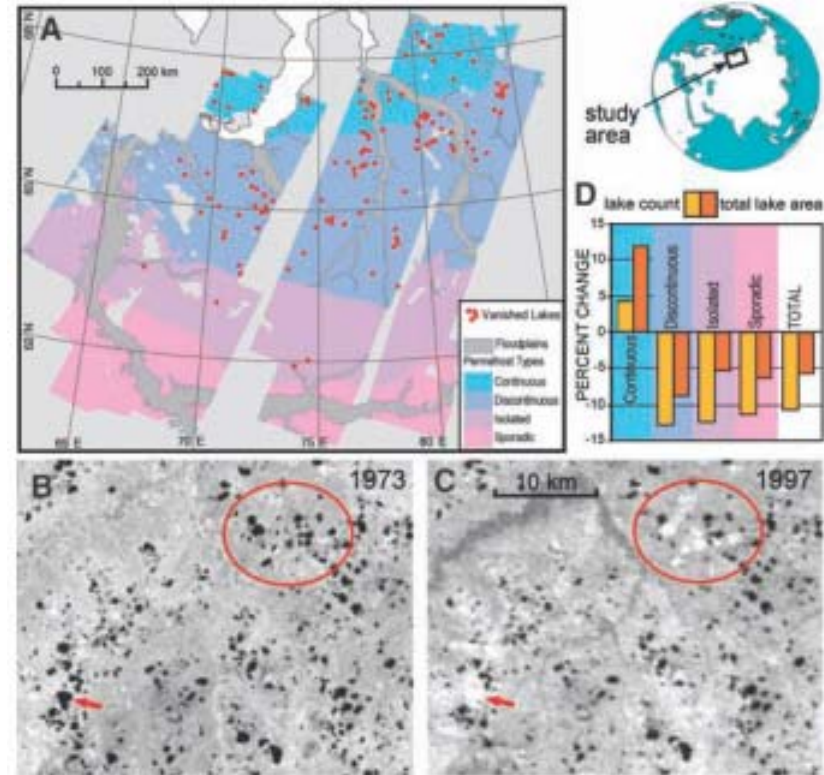
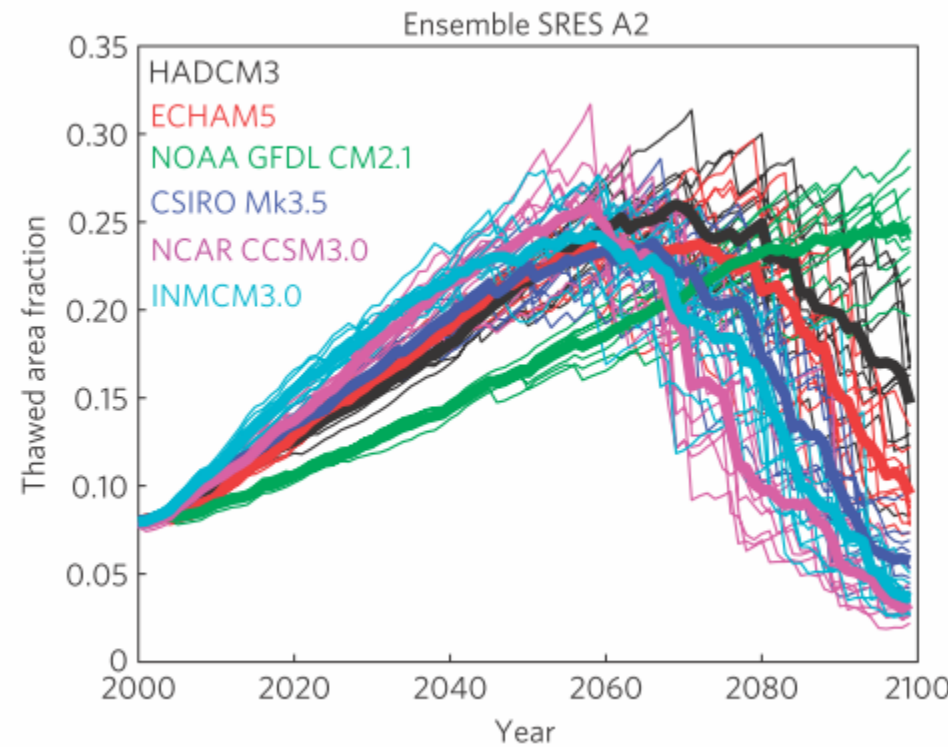
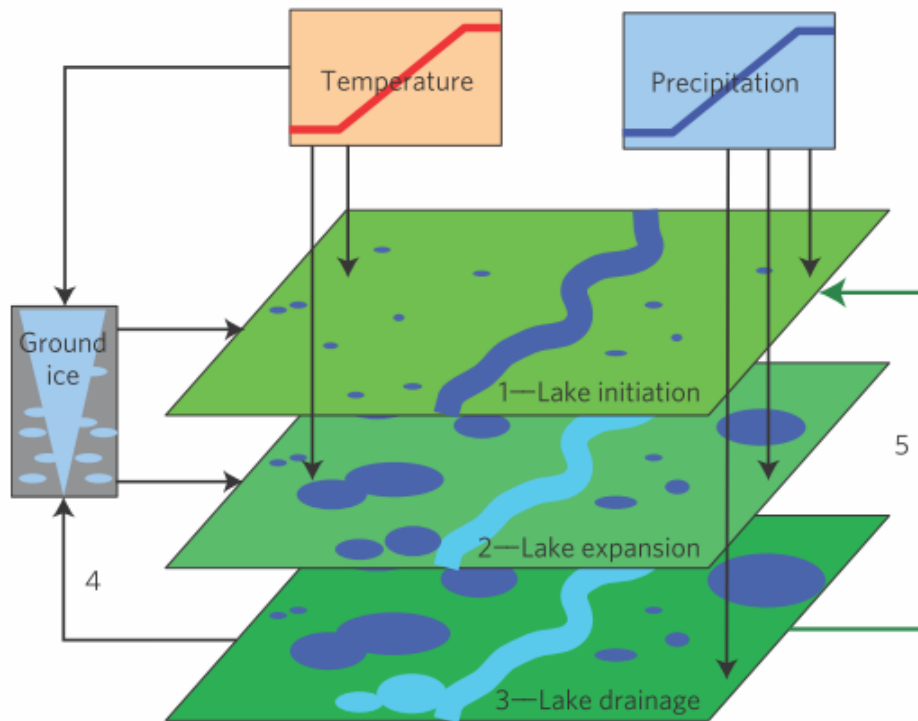


Fig. 1. (A) Locations of Siberian lake inventories, permafrost distribution, and vanished lakes. Total lake abundance and inundation area have declined since 1973 (B), including (C) permanent drainage and revegetation of former lakebeds (the arrow and oval show representative areas). (D) Net increases in lake abundance and area have occurred in continuous permafrost, suggesting an initial but transitory increase in surface ponding.

Source from Chen et al., 2013; WERC, UAF

Smith et al., 2005, Science

# Thermokarst in the future: CH<sub>4</sub> release



Van Huissteden et al., 2012, NCC



# Vegetation feedbacks

## Shrub expansion

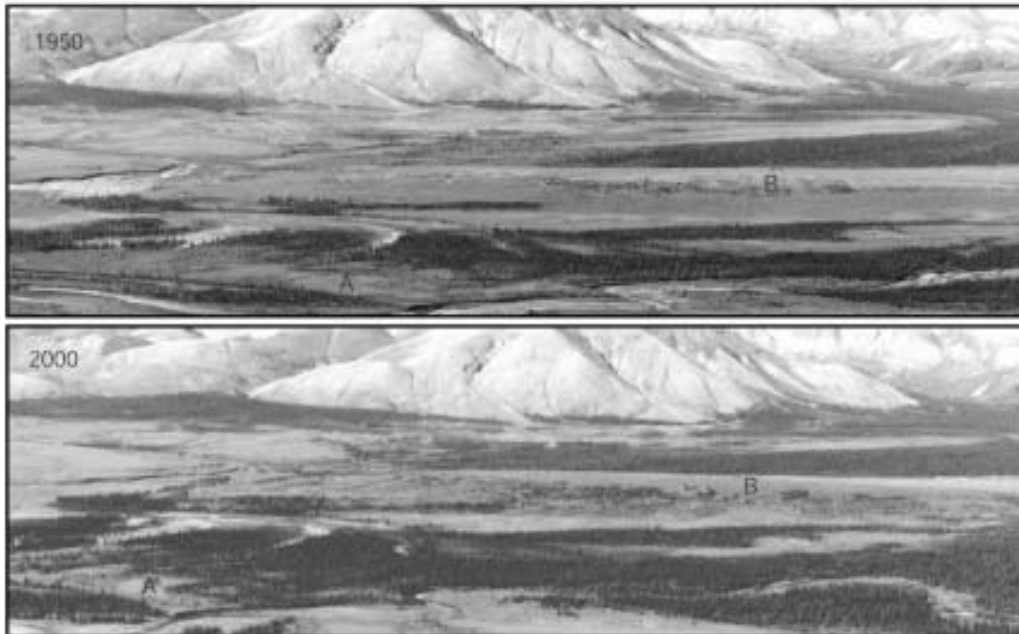


Figure 2 The Kugururok River (N68° 06', W161° 31'), showing in-filling of spruce stands (A) and increased abundance of shrubs in middle ground (B); A and B denote the same locations in the old and new photographs.

Sturm et al., 2001, Nature

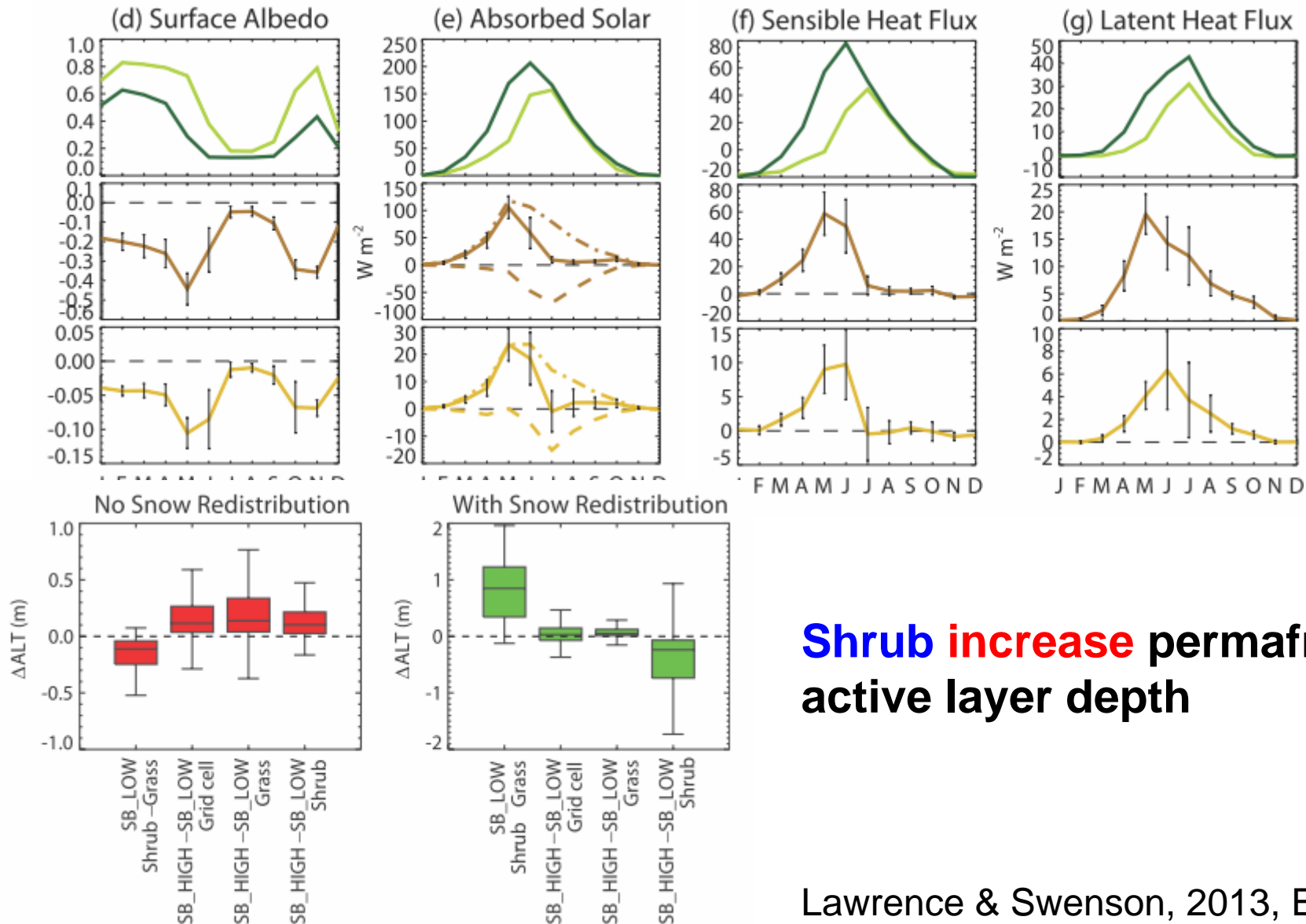
## Northward shifting treeline



ACIA, 2004

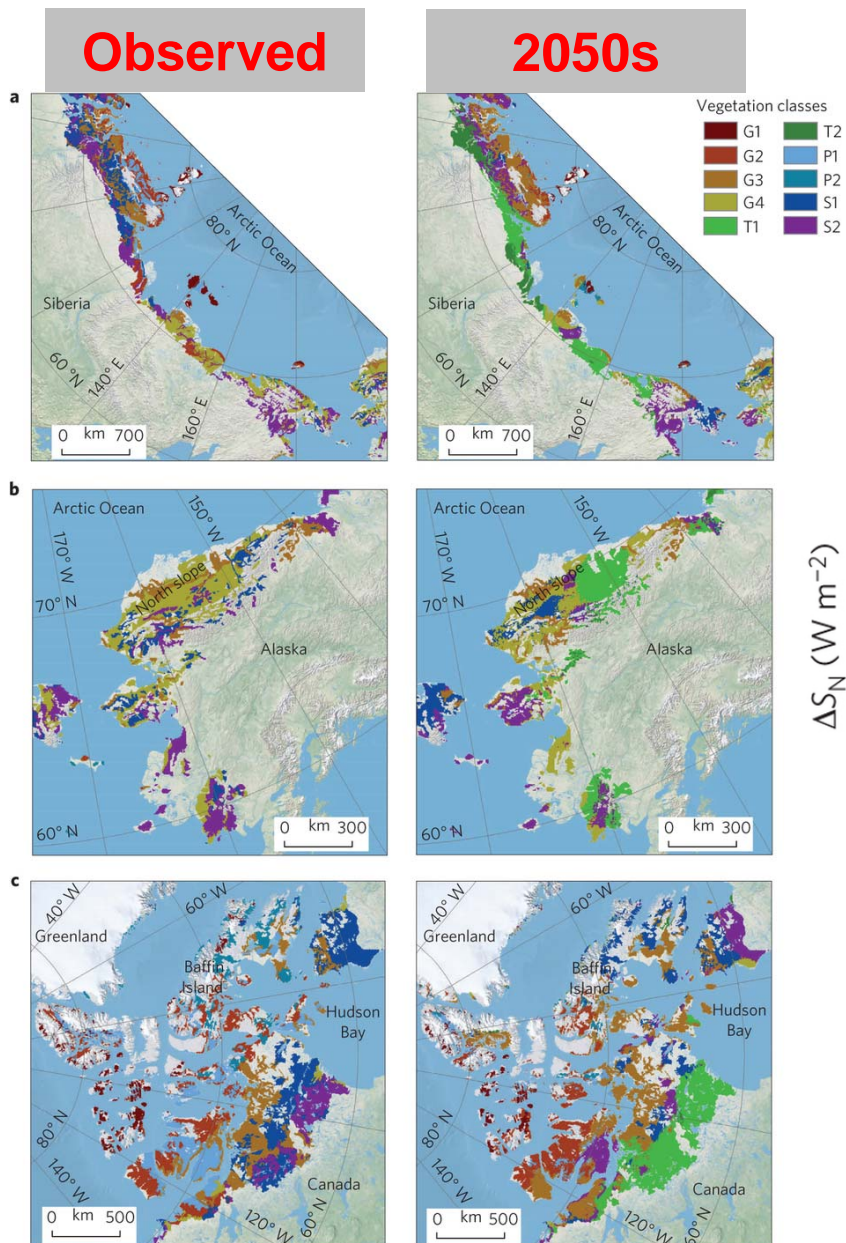


# Vegetation feedbacks

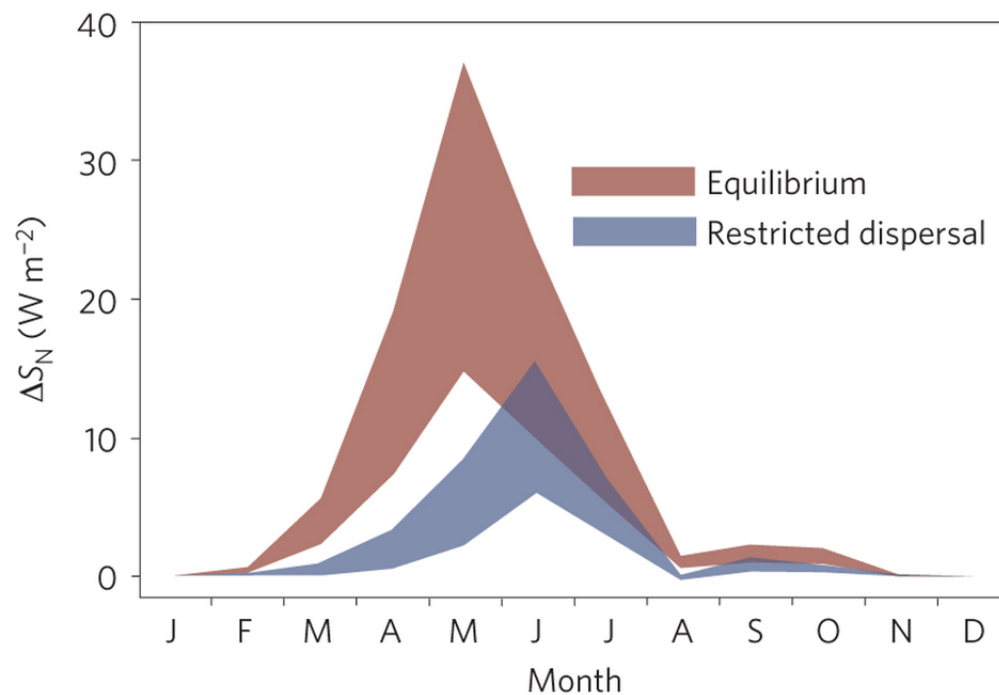


**Shrub increase permafrost active layer depth**

# Vegetation feedbacks

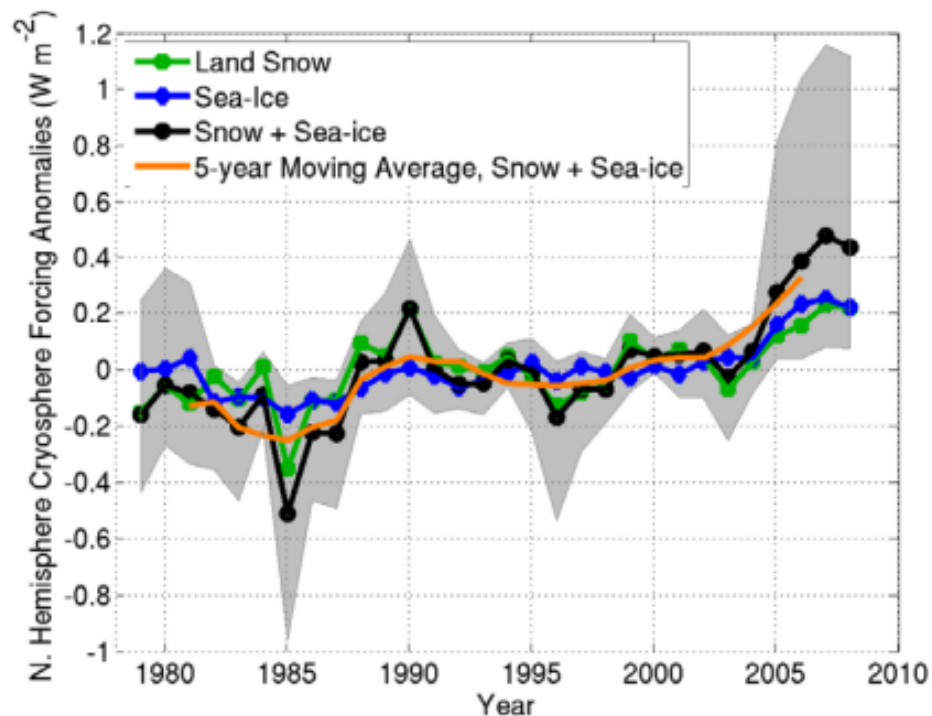
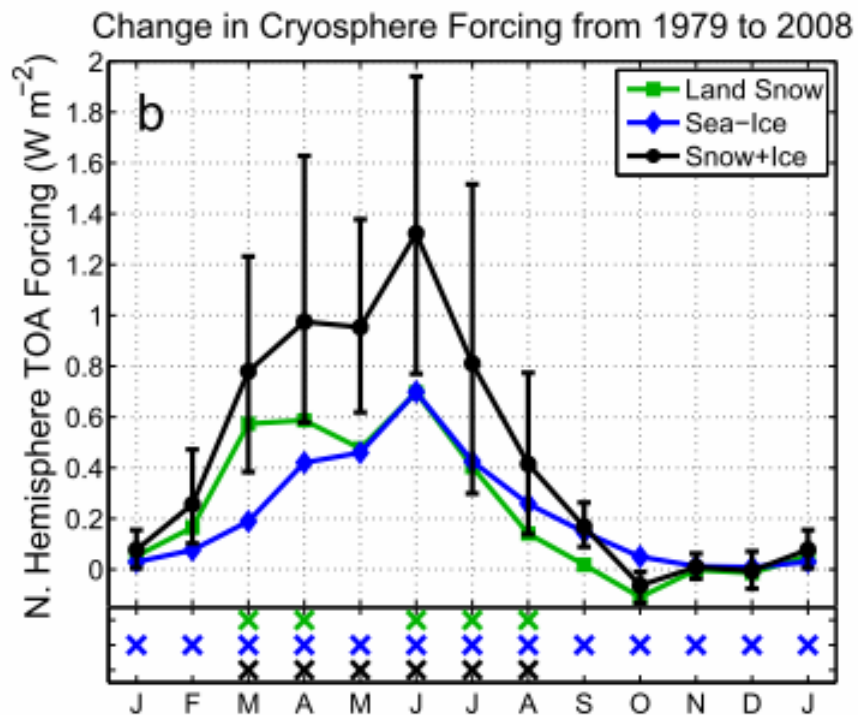


## Predicted monthly changes in surface net short-wave radiation for the 2050s

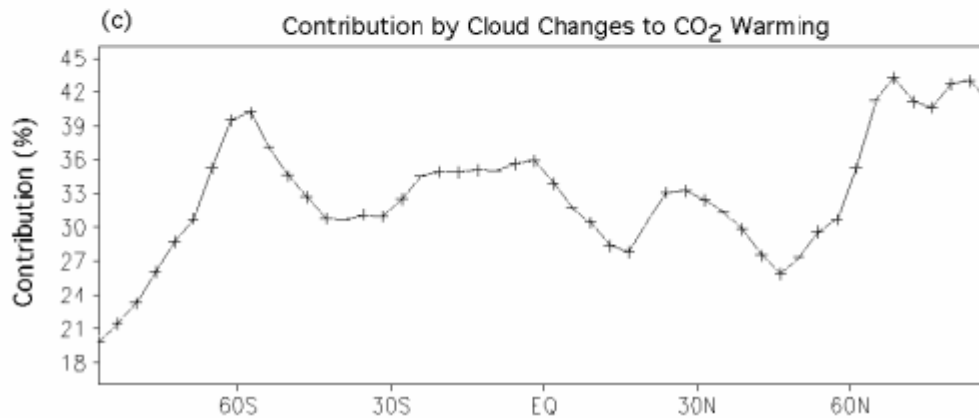
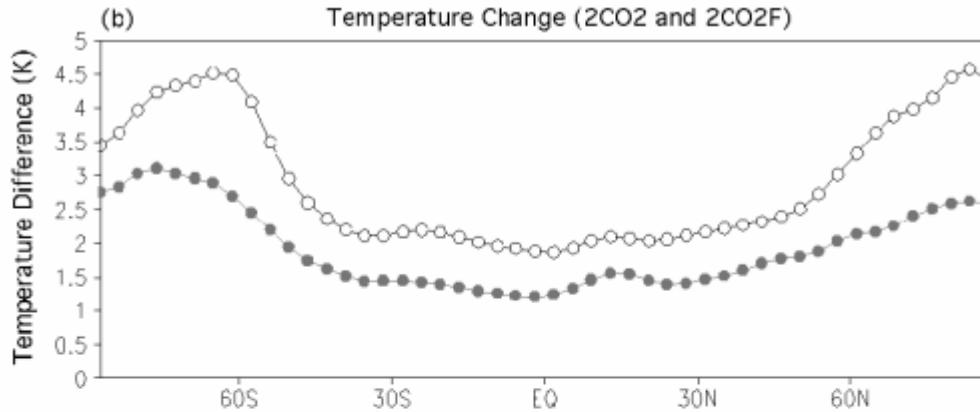


# Snow and Sea ice feedbacks

**Radiative forcing** and albedo feedback from the Northern Hemisphere snow and sea ice between 1979 and 2008



# Cloud cover and water vapor feedbacks



Vavcus et al., 2004, JC

1) shortwave cloud feedback

2) longwave cloud feedback

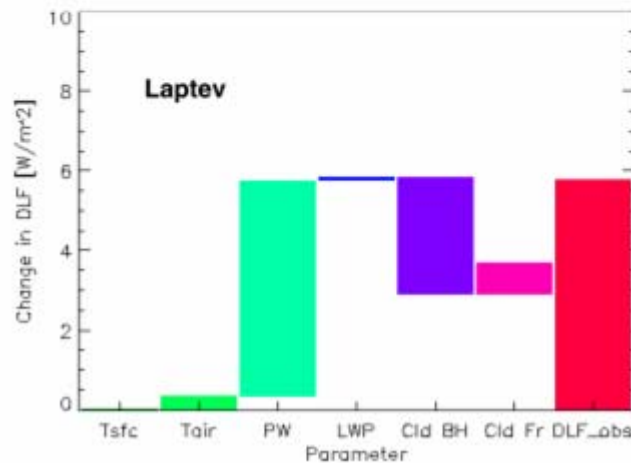
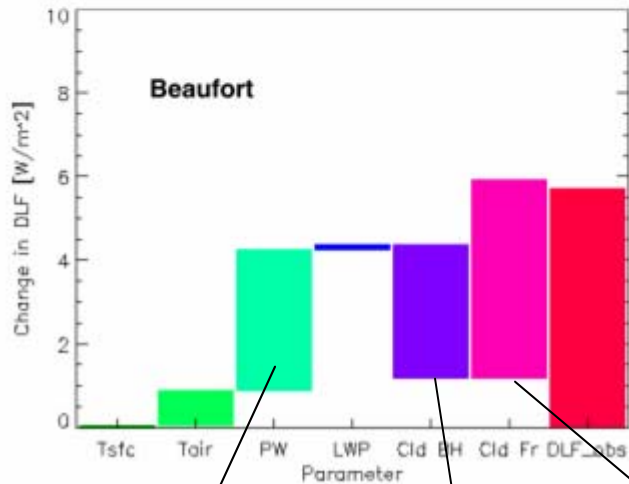
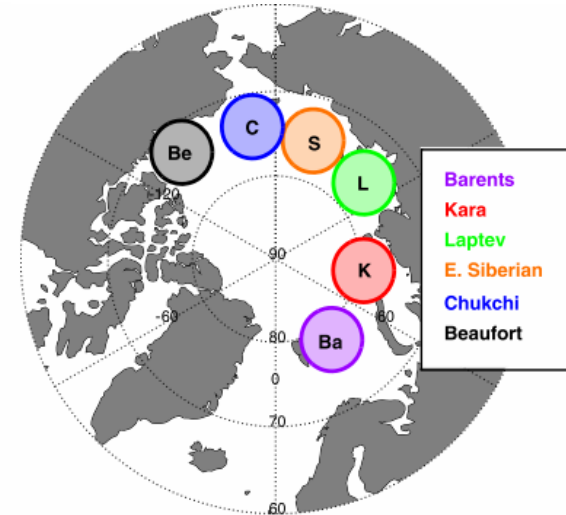
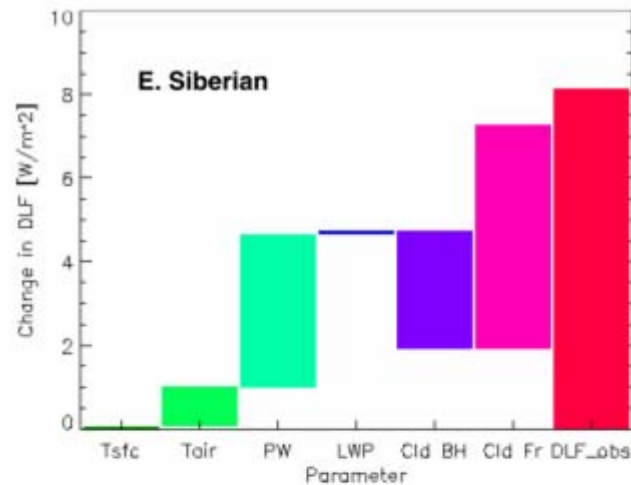
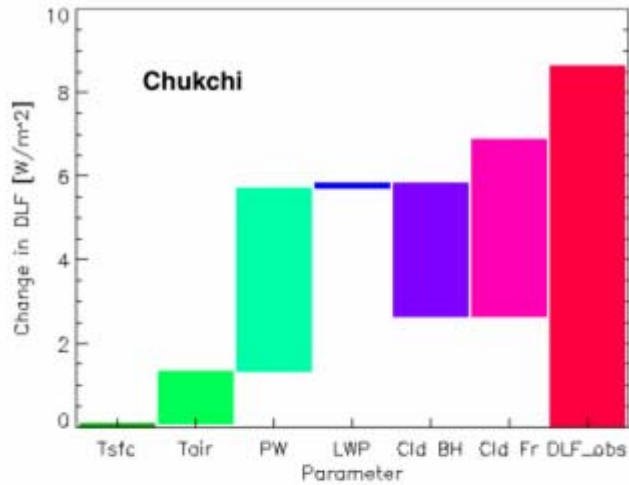
1% decrease in sea ice concentration



0.36 – 0.47% increase in cloud cover

Liu, et al., 2012, GRL

# Cloud cover and water vapor feedbacks

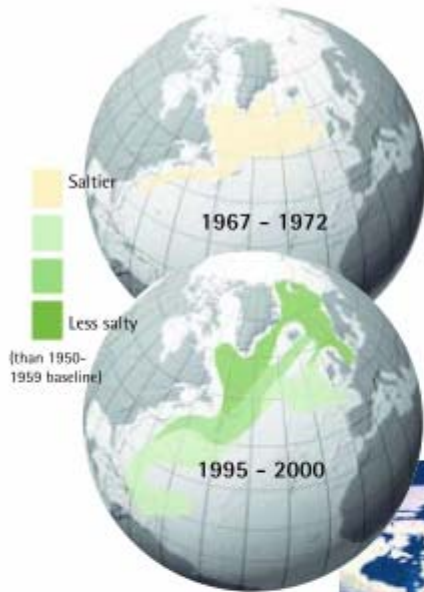


Water vapor    Cloud height    Cloud fraction



# Arctic thermohaline circulation feedback

## Arctic thermohaline circulation



# Arctic thermohaline circulation feedback

More freshwater (river discharge, ice cap...)

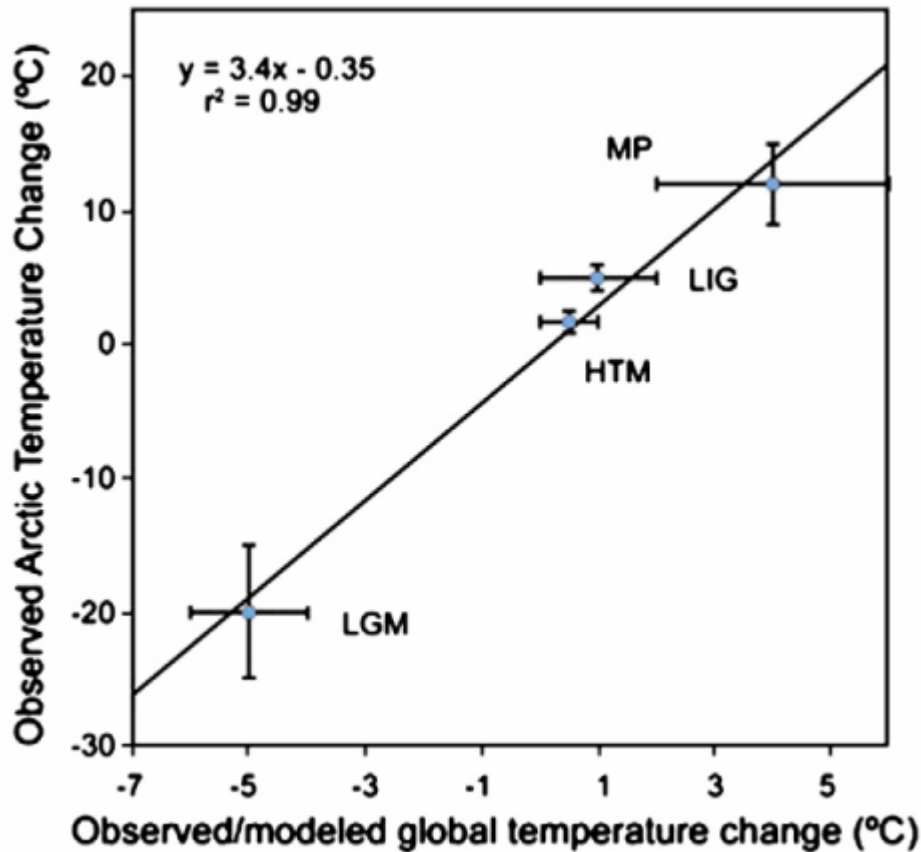


Arctic thermohaline circulation shut down



Negative feedback !!!

# Arctic amplification



**LGM: Last Glacial Maximum  
(20 ka ago)**

**HTM: Holocene Thermal  
Maximum (8 ka ago)**

**LIG: Last Interglaciation  
(130–125 ka ago)**

**MP: Middle Pliocene  
(3.5 Ma ago)**

# Which processes/feedbacks could explain Arctic amplification during the past 3 decades ?

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nature

Vol 541|3 January 2008|doi:10.1038/nature06502

## Vertical structure of recent Arctic warming

Rune G. Graversen<sup>1</sup>, Thorsten Mauritsen<sup>1</sup>, Michael Tjernström<sup>1</sup>, Erland Källén<sup>1</sup> & Gunilla Svensson<sup>1</sup>



**Polarward energy transport**

nature

Vol 464|29 April 2010|doi:10.1038/nature09051

## The central role of diminishing sea ice in recent Arctic temperature amplification

James A. Screen<sup>1</sup> & Ian Simmonds<sup>1</sup>



**Sea ice decrease**

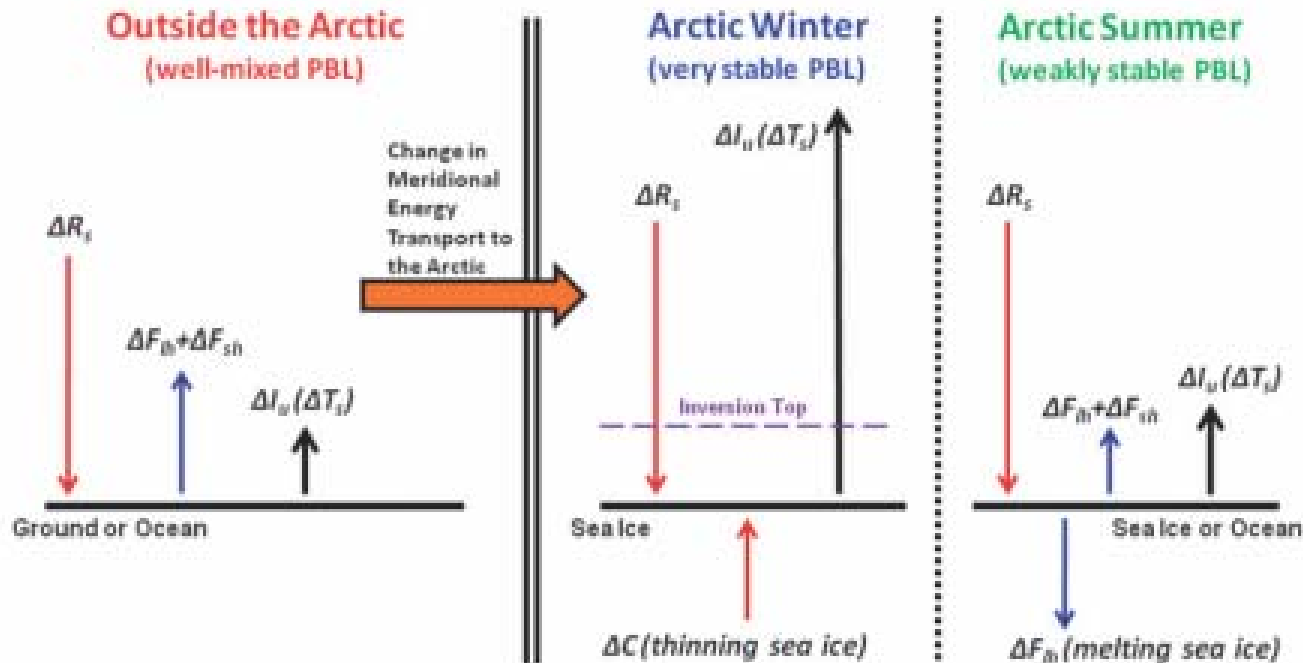
# Which processes/feedbacks could explain Arctic amplification during the past 3 decades ?

JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

## Surface Energy Balance Framework for Arctic Amplification of Climate Change

GLEN LESINS, THOMAS J. DUCK, AND JAMES R. DRUMMOND

*Department of Physics and Atmospheric Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada*



Winter inversion in boundary layer



# Which processes/feedbacks could explain Arctic amplification during the past 3 decades ?

## LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature12002

### July 2012 Greenland melt extent enhanced by low-level liquid clouds

R. Bennartz<sup>1</sup>, M. D. Shupe<sup>2</sup>, D. D. Turner<sup>3</sup>, V. P. Walden<sup>4</sup>, K. Steffen<sup>2,5</sup>, C. J. Cox<sup>4</sup>, M. S. Kulie<sup>6</sup>, N. B. Miller<sup>6</sup> & C. Pettersen<sup>6</sup>



**Polarward energy transport**



**Cloud & water vapor**

**Sea ice/snow decrease**

**Debate continue...**

# Picture of Arctic

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Global GHGs warming ↑

Cloud and water vapor ↑

Vegetation ↑

Snow ↓

Greenland/ice cap ↓

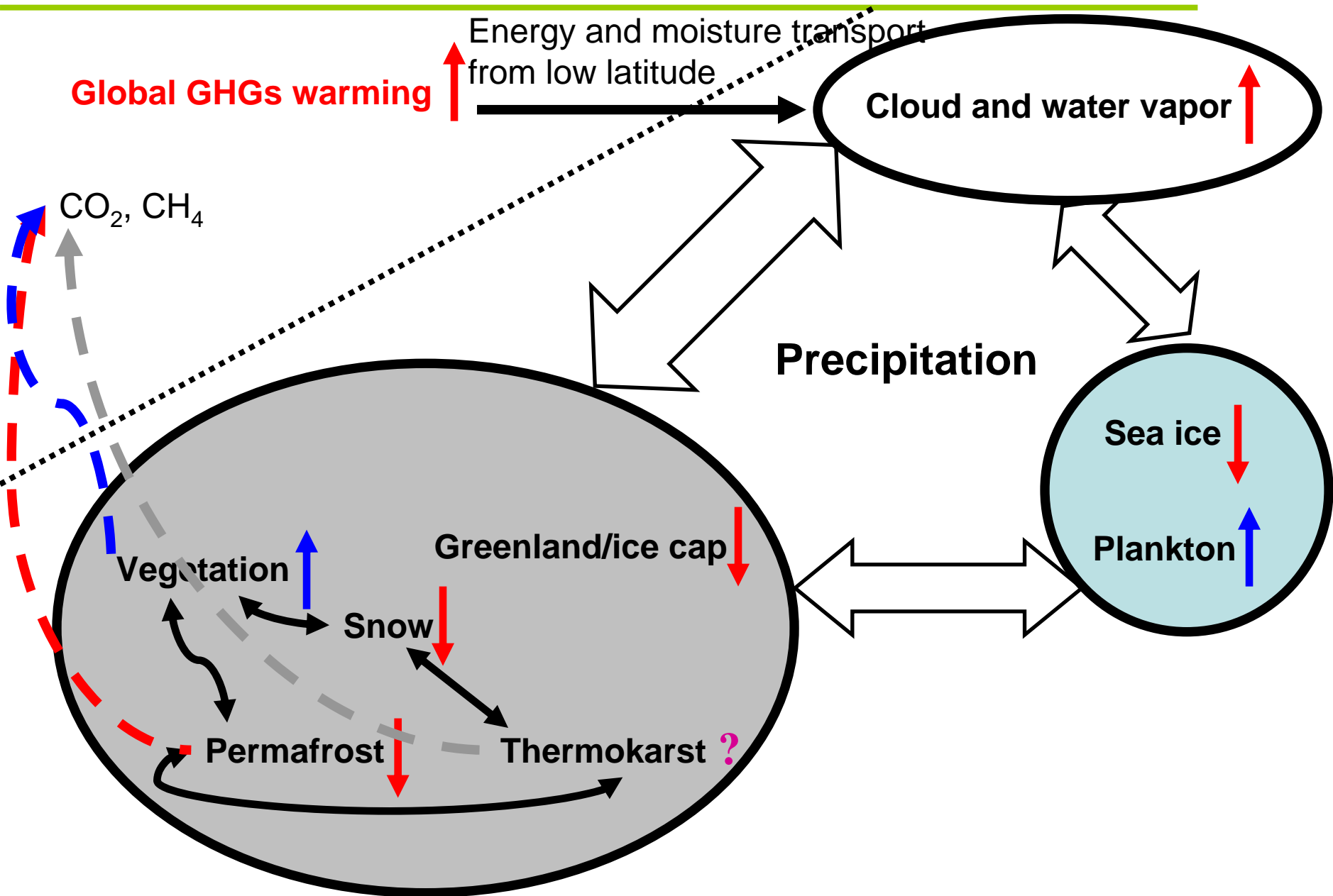
Sea ice ↓

Plankton ↑

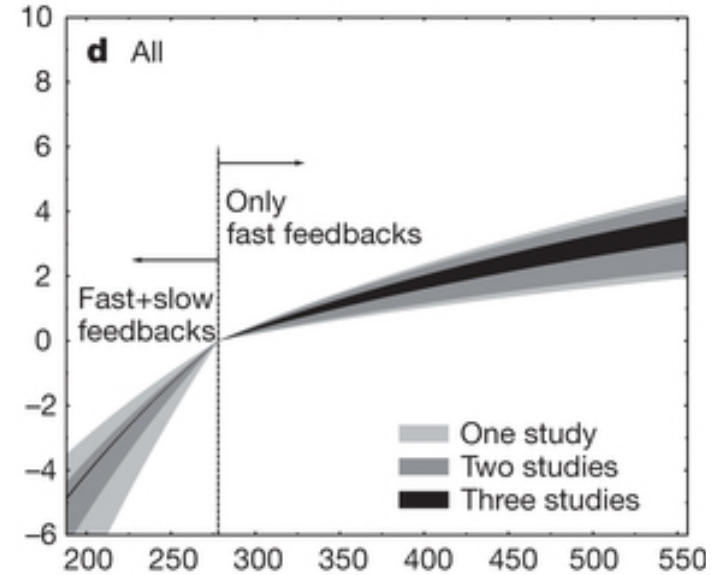
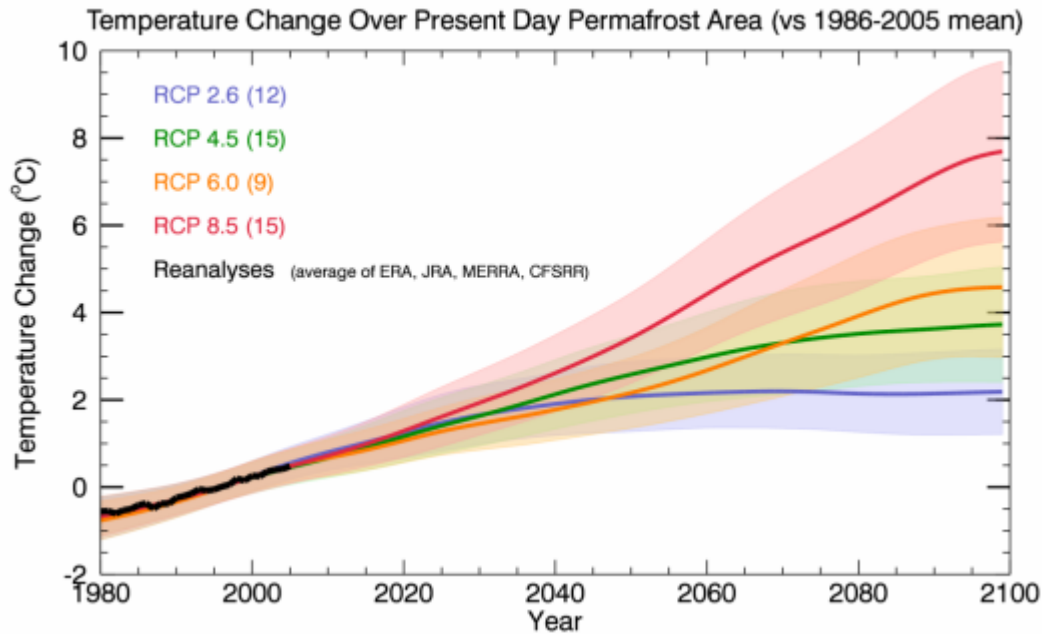
Permafrost ↓

Thermokarst ?

# Picture of Arctic



# Future???



[PALAEOSENS Project Members](#), 2012, Nautre

**Underestimate/overestimate sensitivity** of temperature to GHGs concentration? If models did not contain the important fast/slow feedbacks in Arctic.