

*ADVANCE workshop on Sahel climate change
Columbia University, March 19-21 2007*

Sahel rainfall variability in AMIP-type integrations

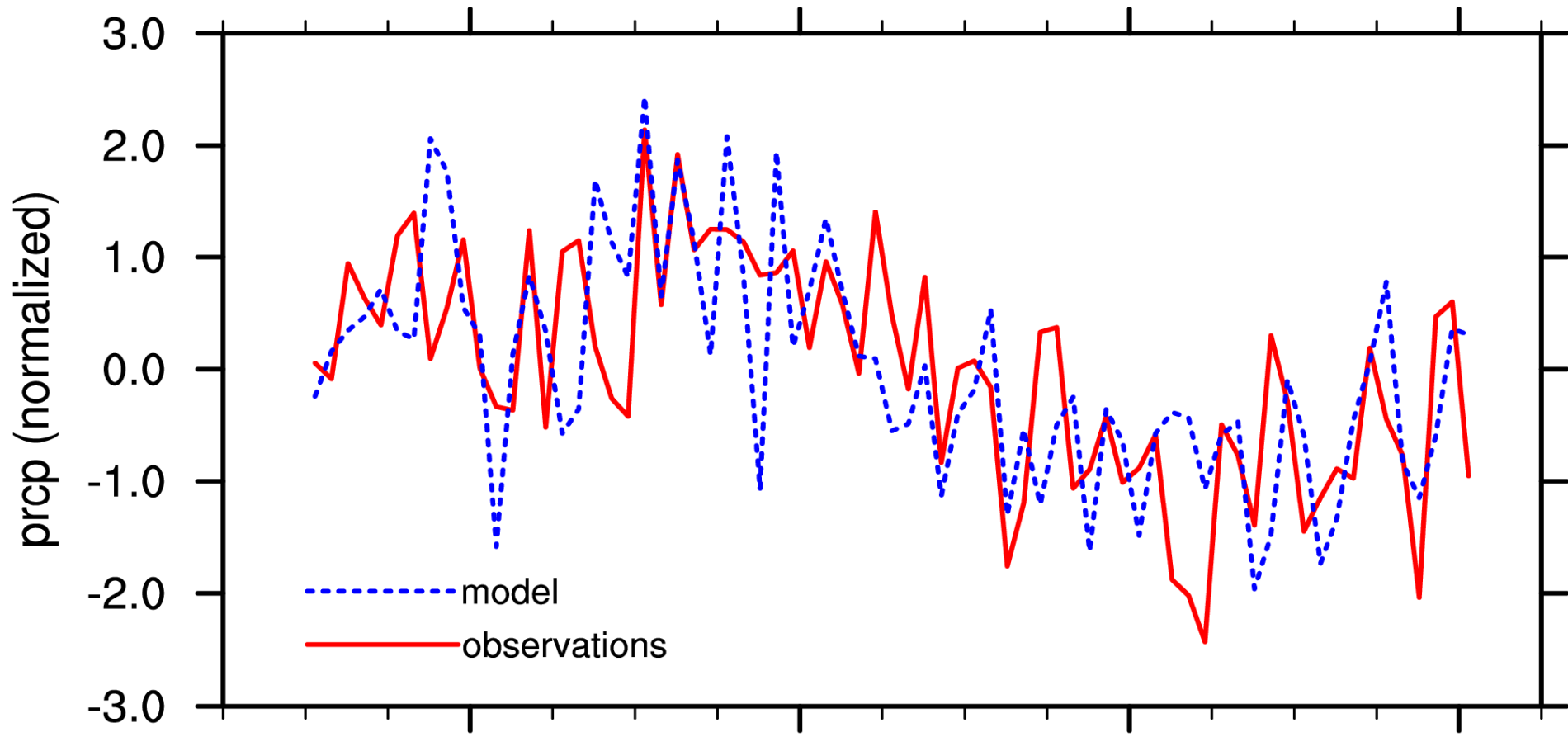
*Alessandra Giannini
IRI for Climate and Society
The Earth Institute at Columbia University*



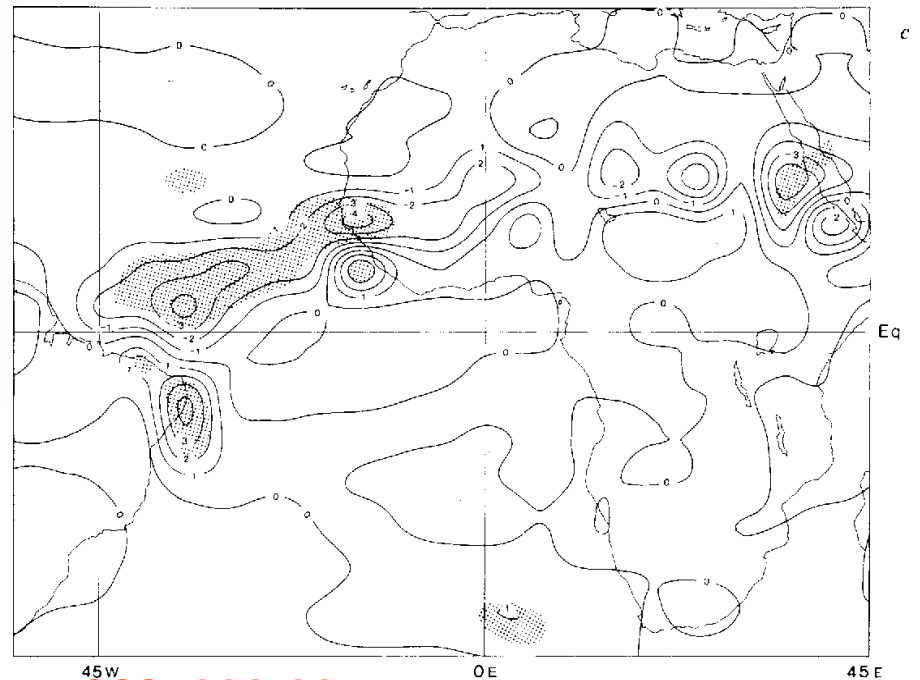
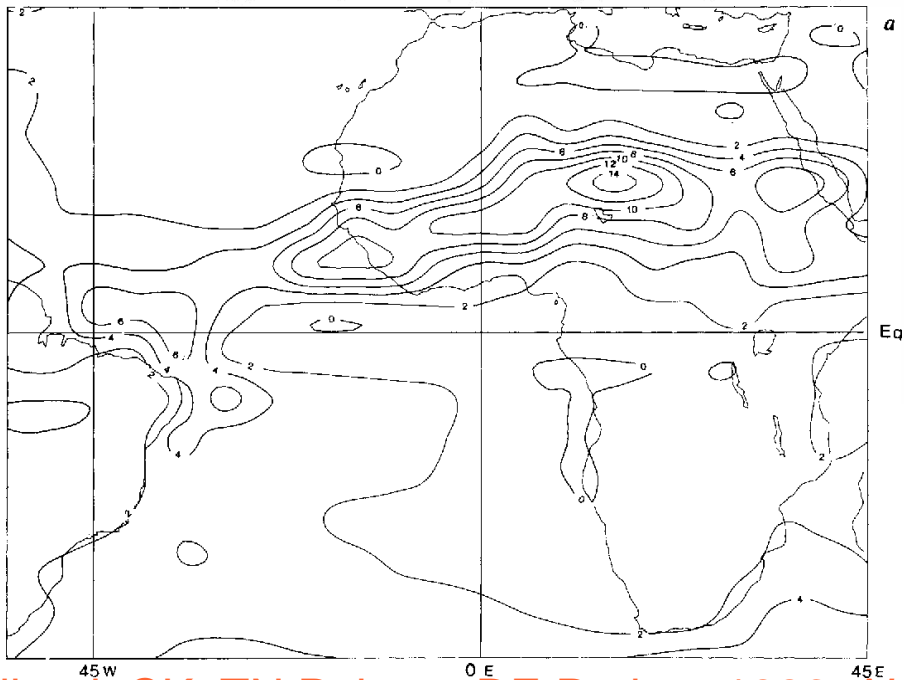
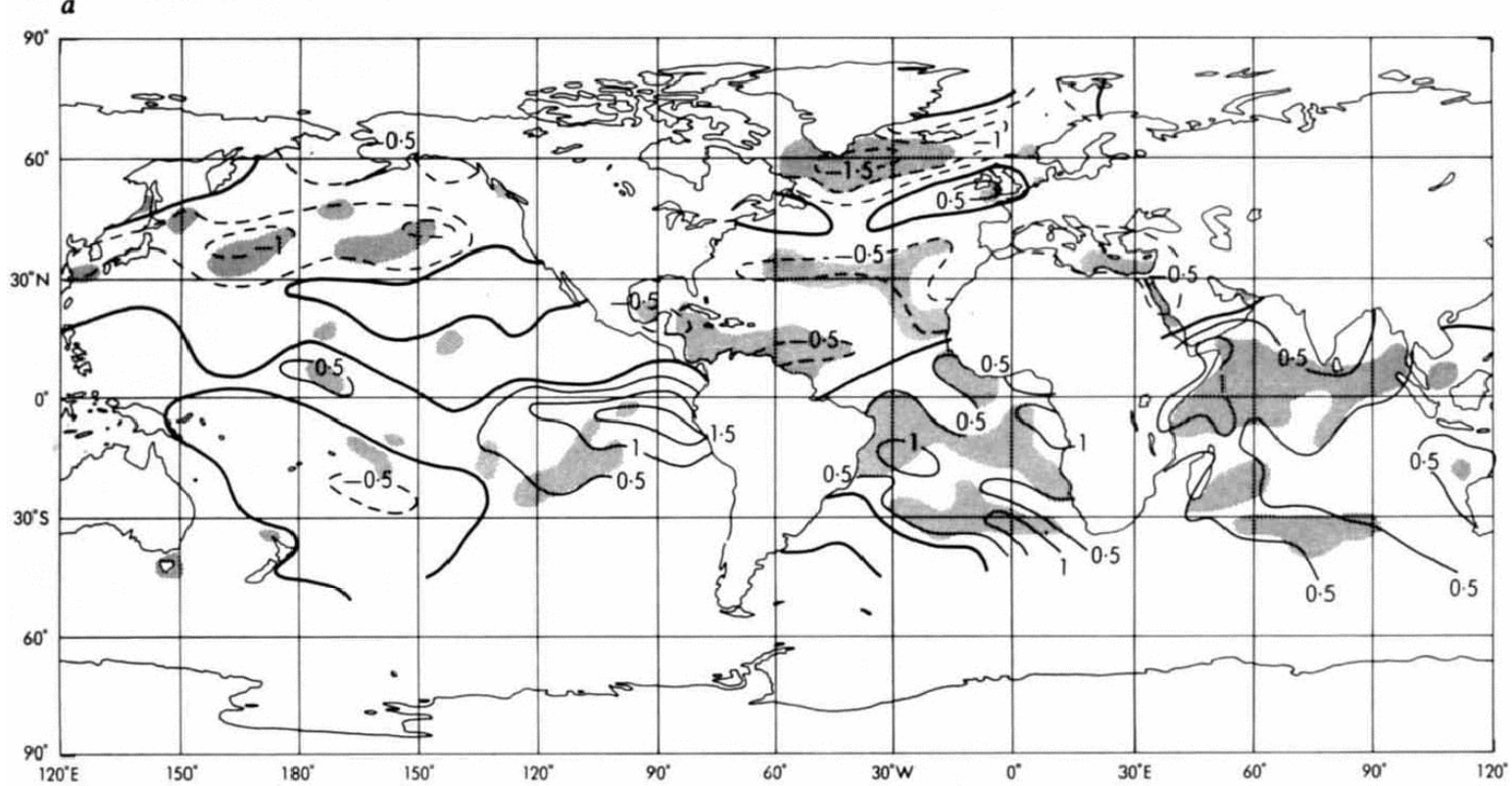
Bibliography

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- Tippett, MK, A Giannini, 2006. Potentially predictable components of African summer rainfall in an SST-forced GCM simulation. *J. Climate*, **19**, 3133-3144.
- Tippett, MK, 2006. Filtering of GCM simulated Sahel precipitation. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **33**, doi:10.1029/2005GL024923

Sahel precipitation - July-September 1930-2000

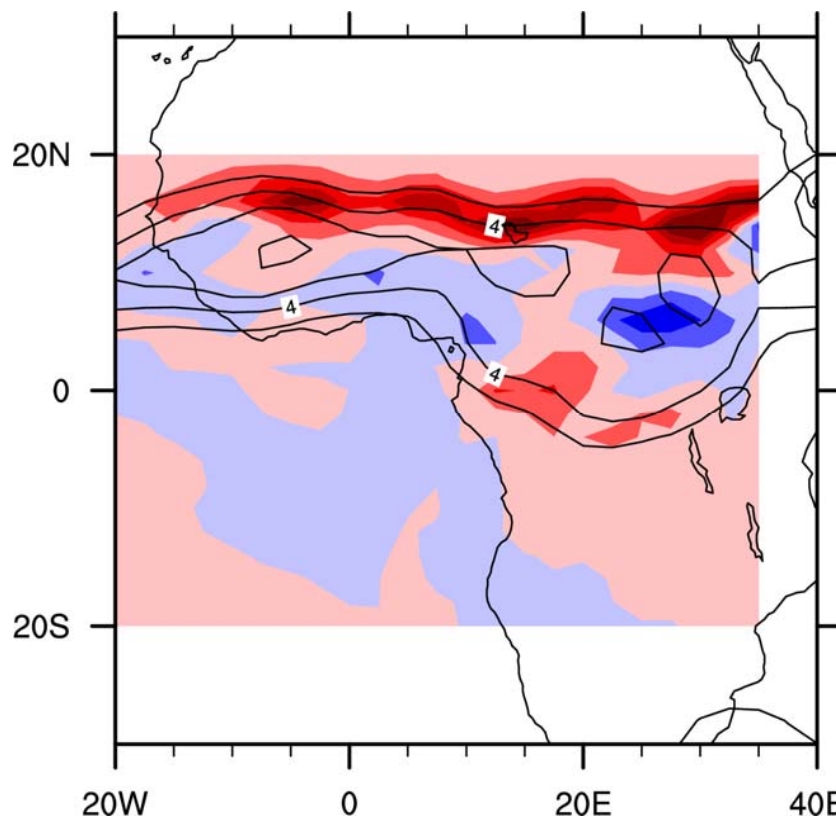
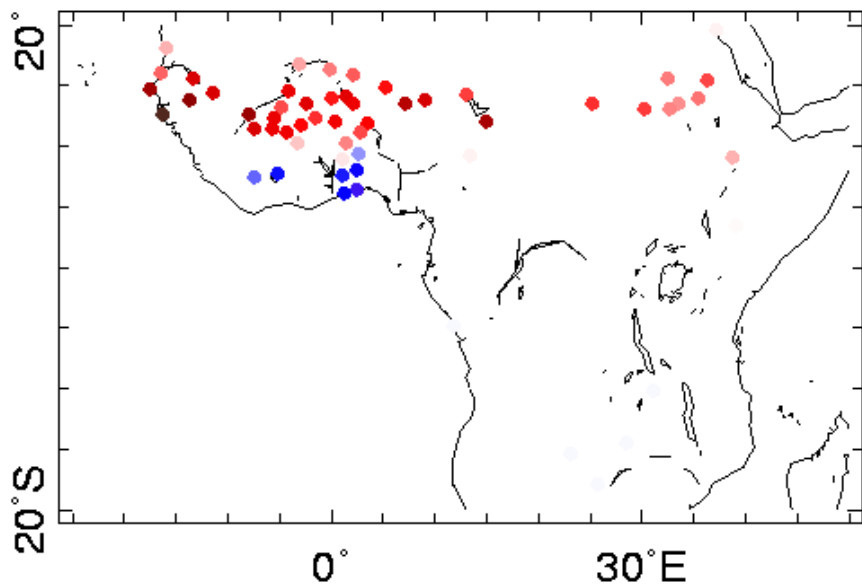


$r = 0.60$



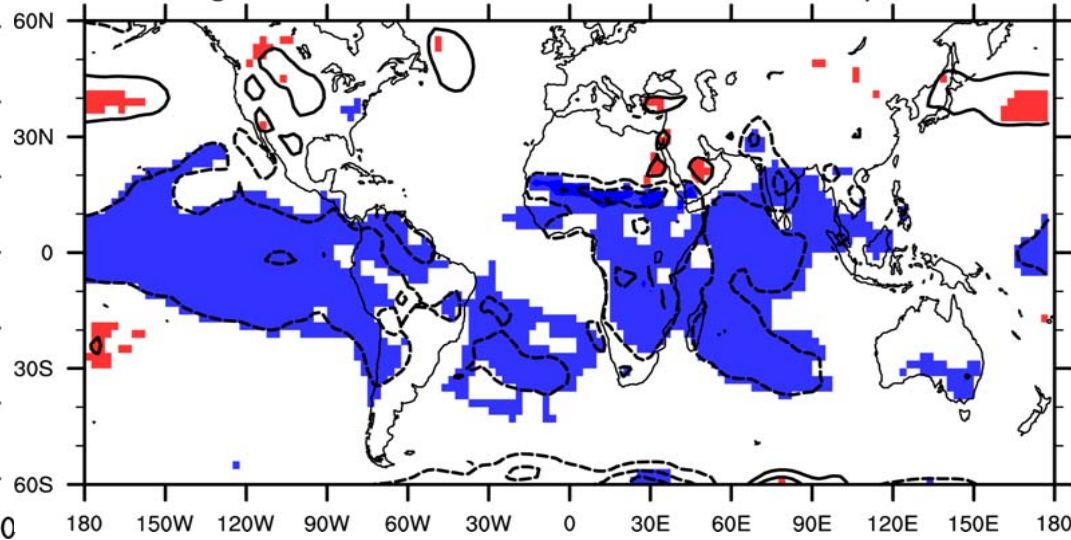
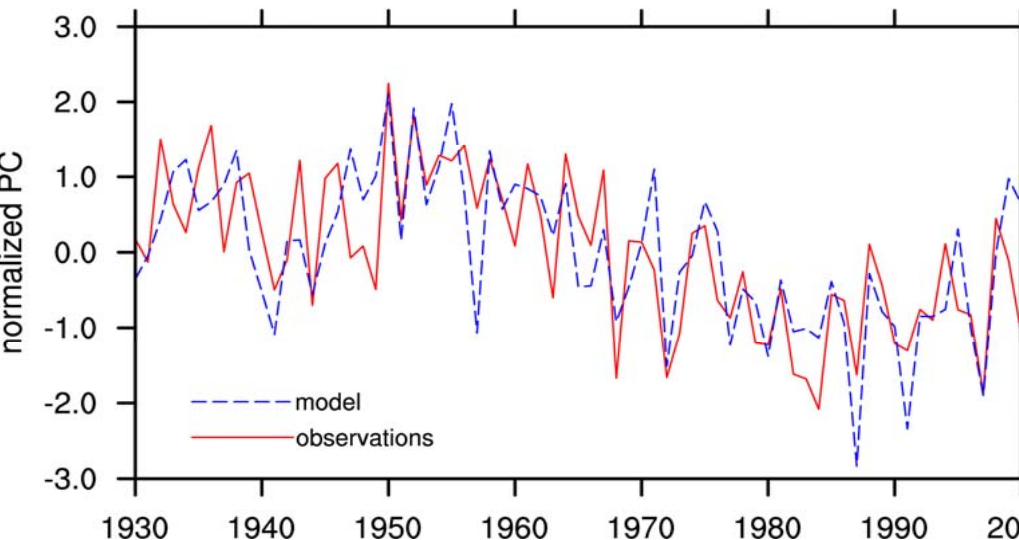
Folland, CK, TN Palmer, DE Parker, 1986. *Nature*, 320, 602-607

Variability in Sahel rainfall (25% in obs, 21% in ens-mean)



e. Sahel PC of 1930-2000 precipitation

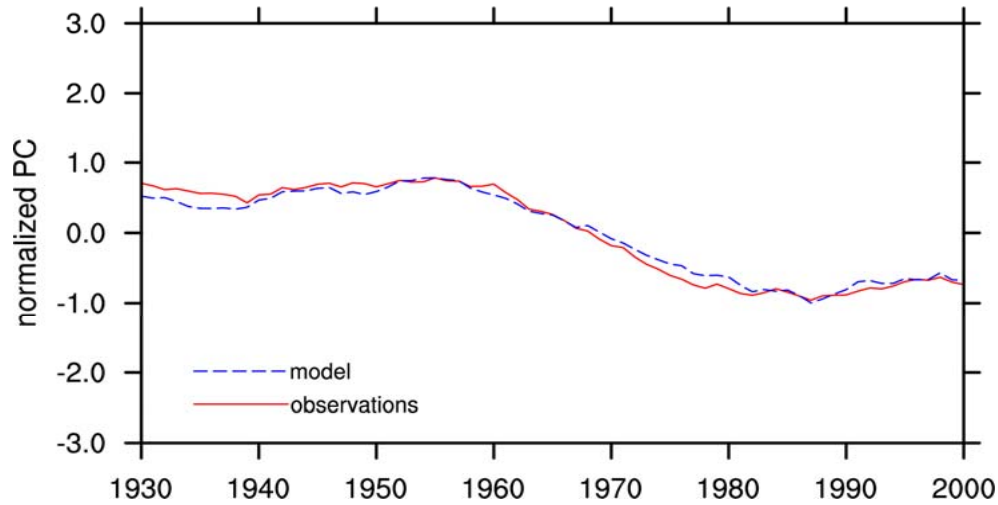
f. regression of the model's Sahel PC on sfc temperature



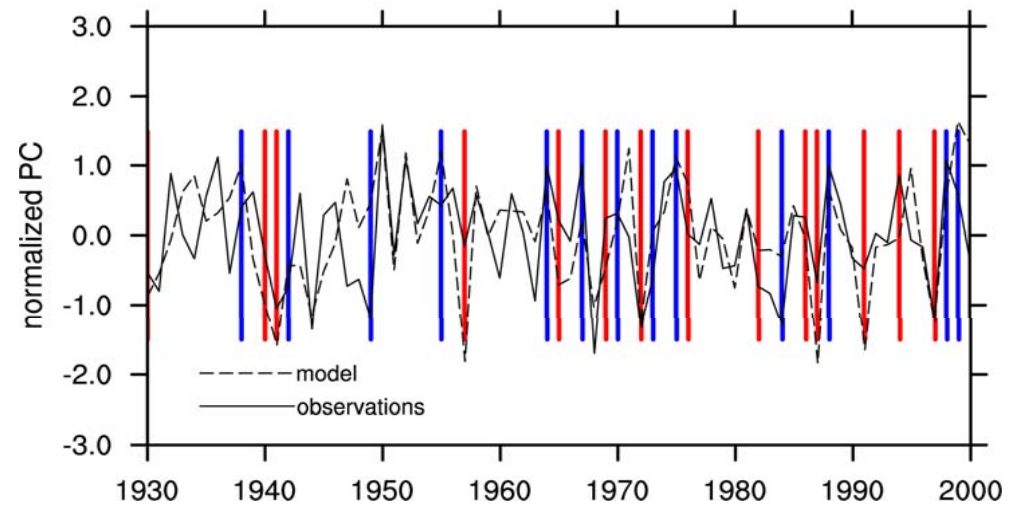
Giannini, A, R Saravanan, P Chang, 2005 (Clim. Dyn.)

Variability in Sahel rainfall: interdecadal and interannual time scales

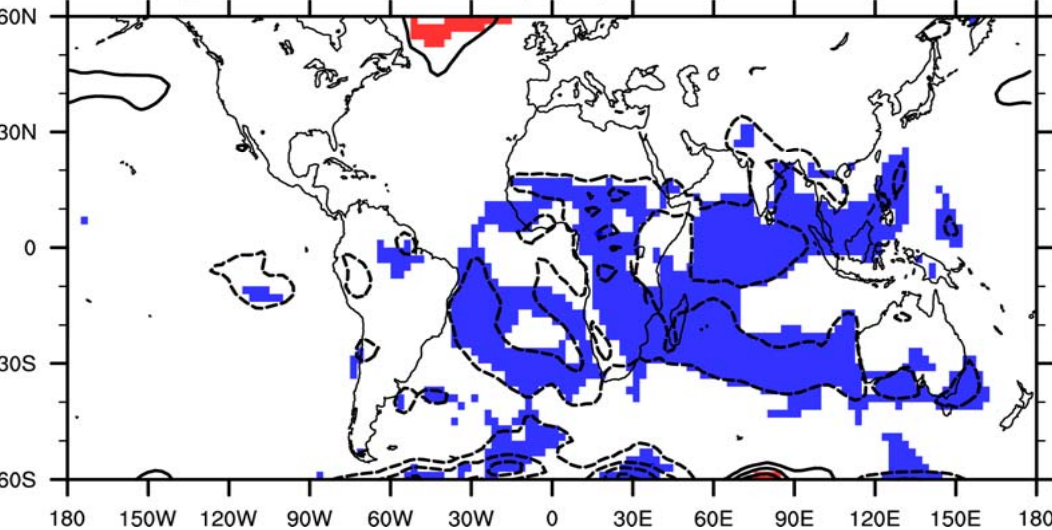
a. 21-year running mean of the Sahel PC



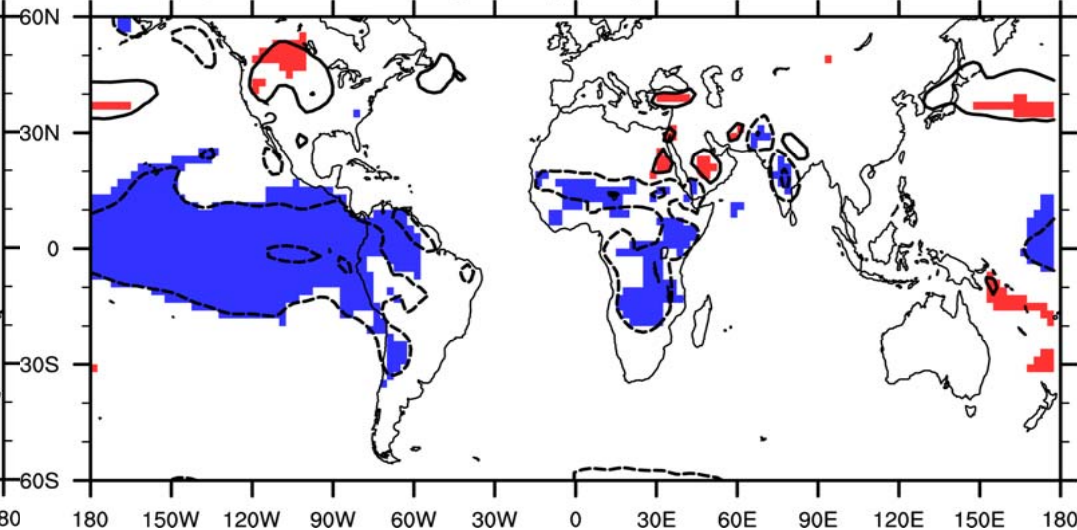
d. high-freq residual of the Sahel PC - $r=0.52$



b. regression of the low-freq component on sfc temperature

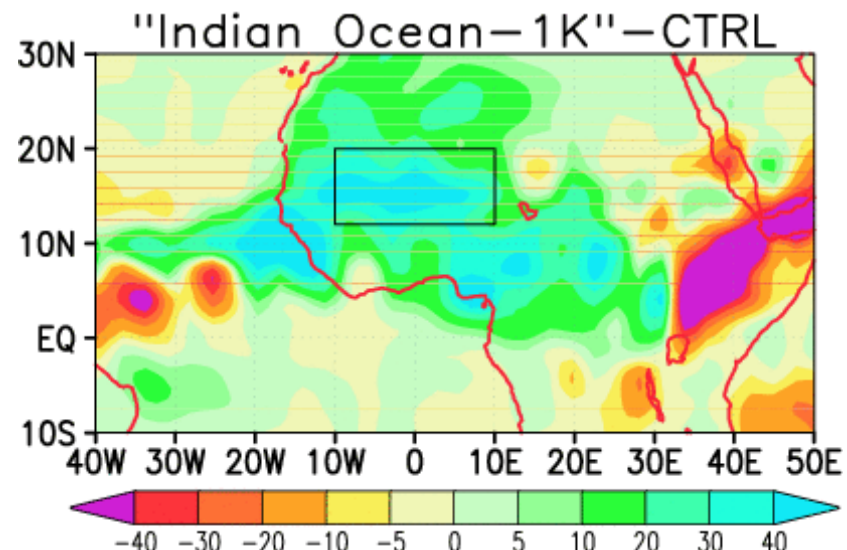
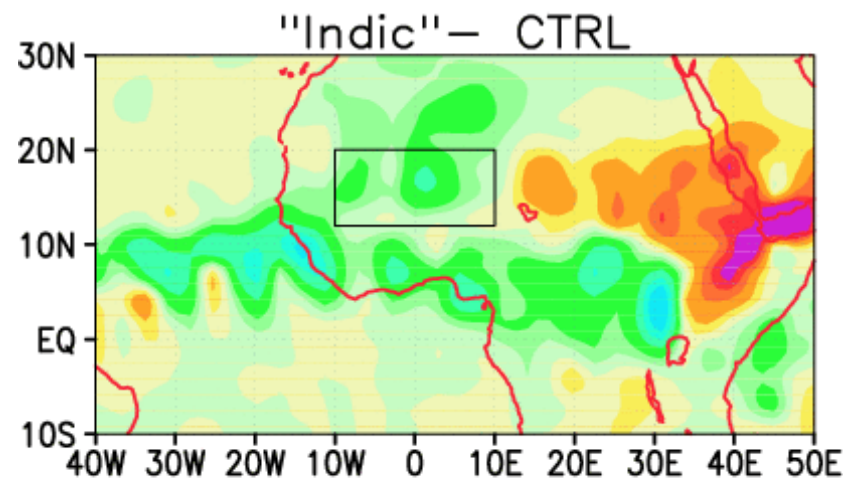
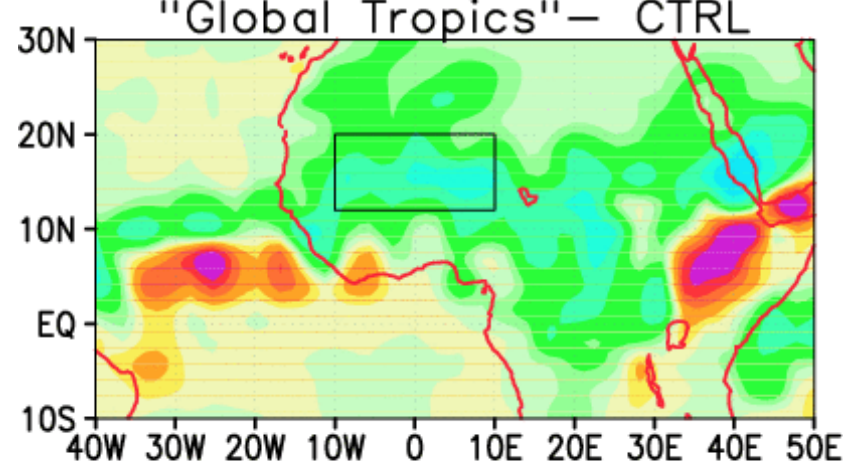
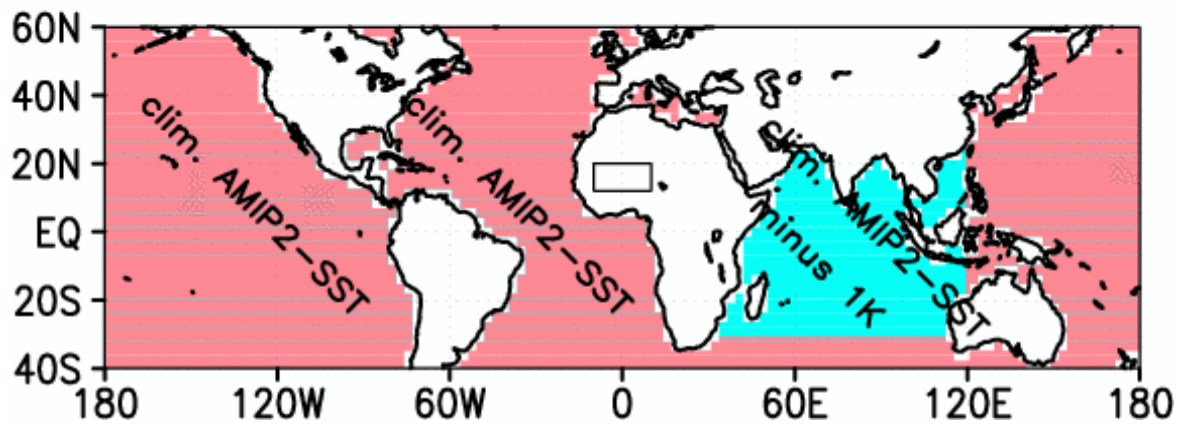
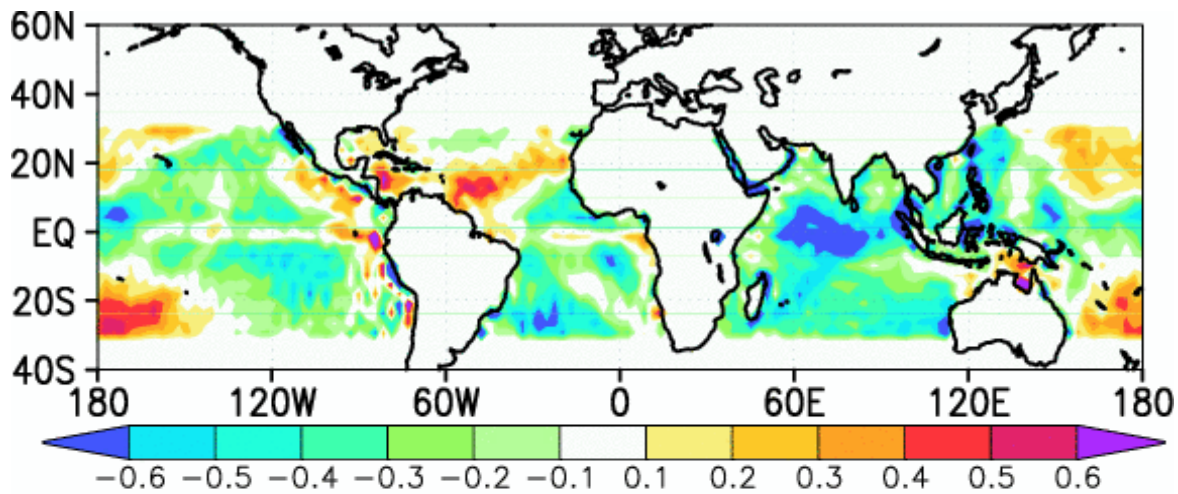


e. regression of the high-freq component on sfc temperature



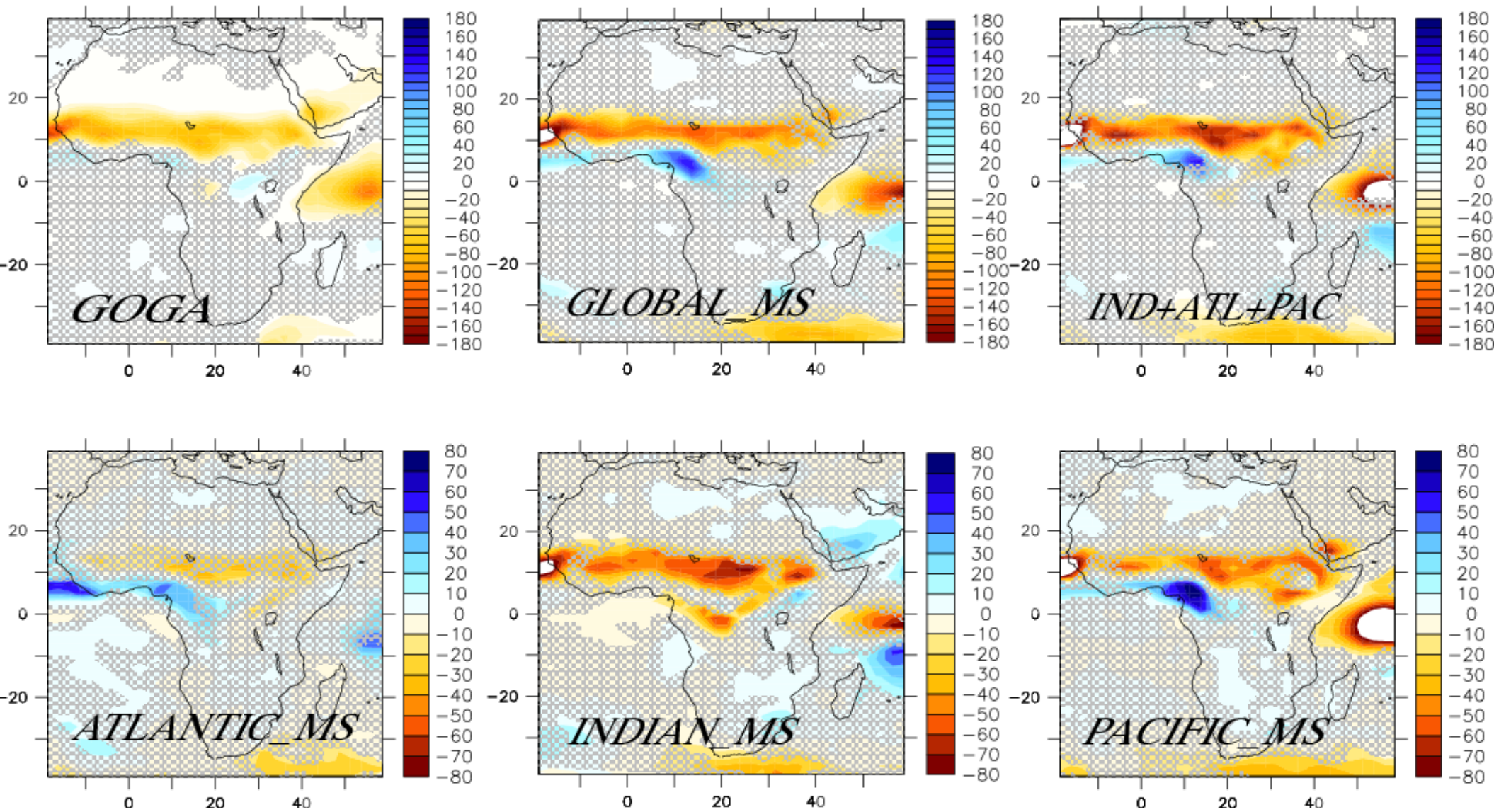
The role of Indian Ocean SSTs

20 years of cold SST minus climatology



Bader, J, M Latif, 2003 (Geophys. Res. Lett.)

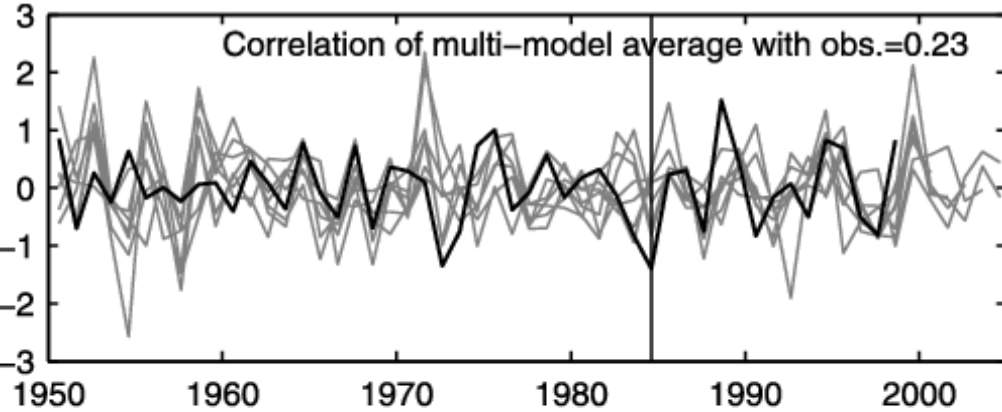
The relative roles of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans



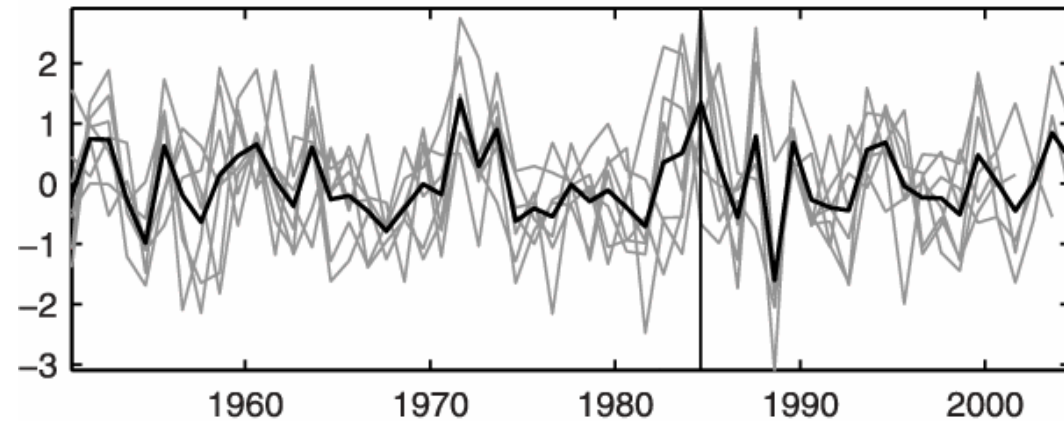
Lu, J, TL Delworth, 2005 (Geophys. Res. Lett.)

*Application of ensemble techniques (S/N EOF)
to filter signal and identify source of noise (error)*

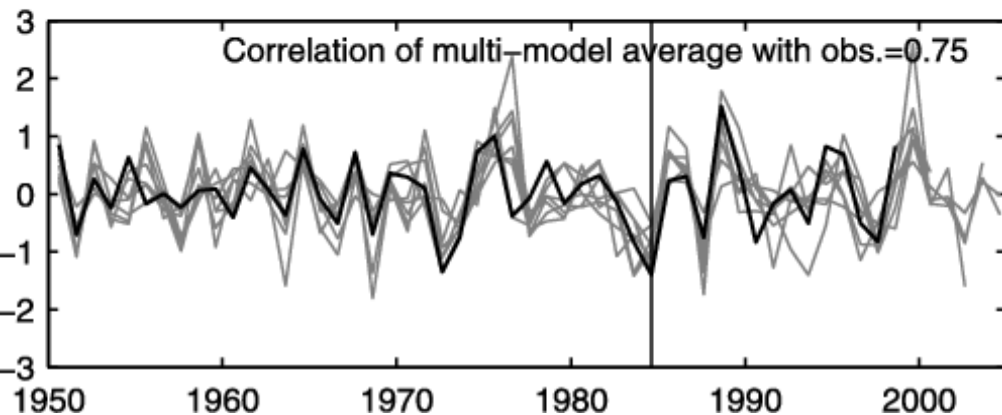
(a)



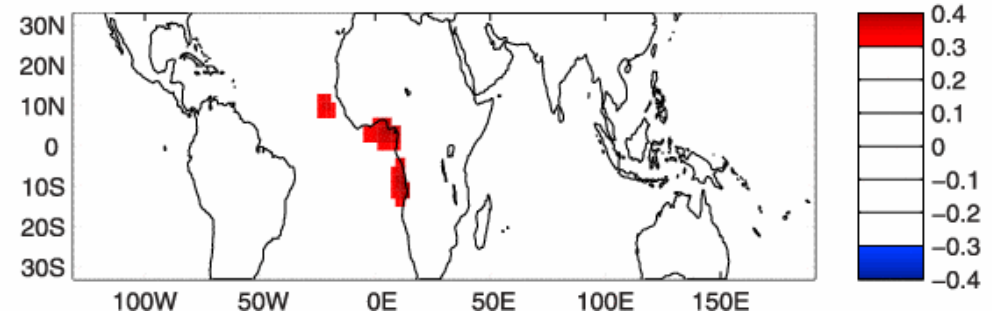
(a)



(b)



(b)



Cess experiment: +2K globally (oceans)

GFDL CM2.0

GMAO(NSIPP1)

NCAR CAM3

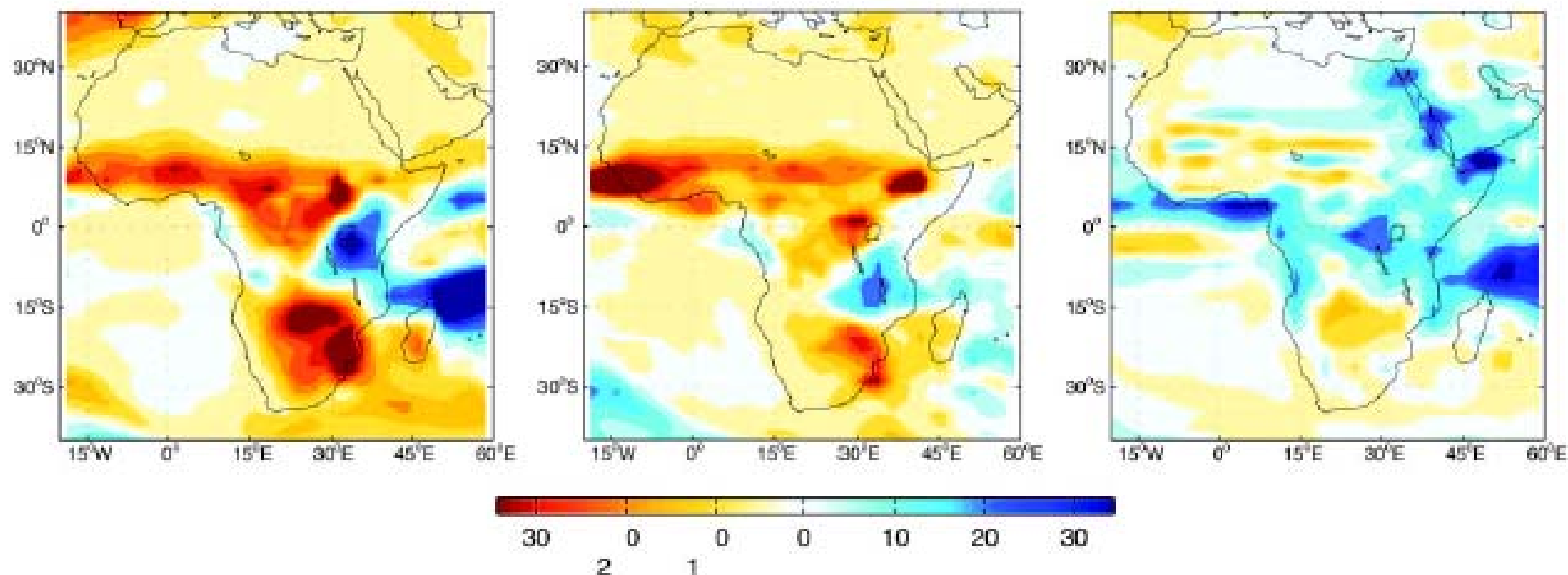


Fig. 5. The annual mean precipitation response of three atmospheric models to a uniform warming of ocean temperatures. (Left) The atmospheric component of CM2.0. (Center) A model developed at National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (J. Bacmeister, personal communication). (Right) The CAM3 model developed at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (J. Kiehl, personal communication).

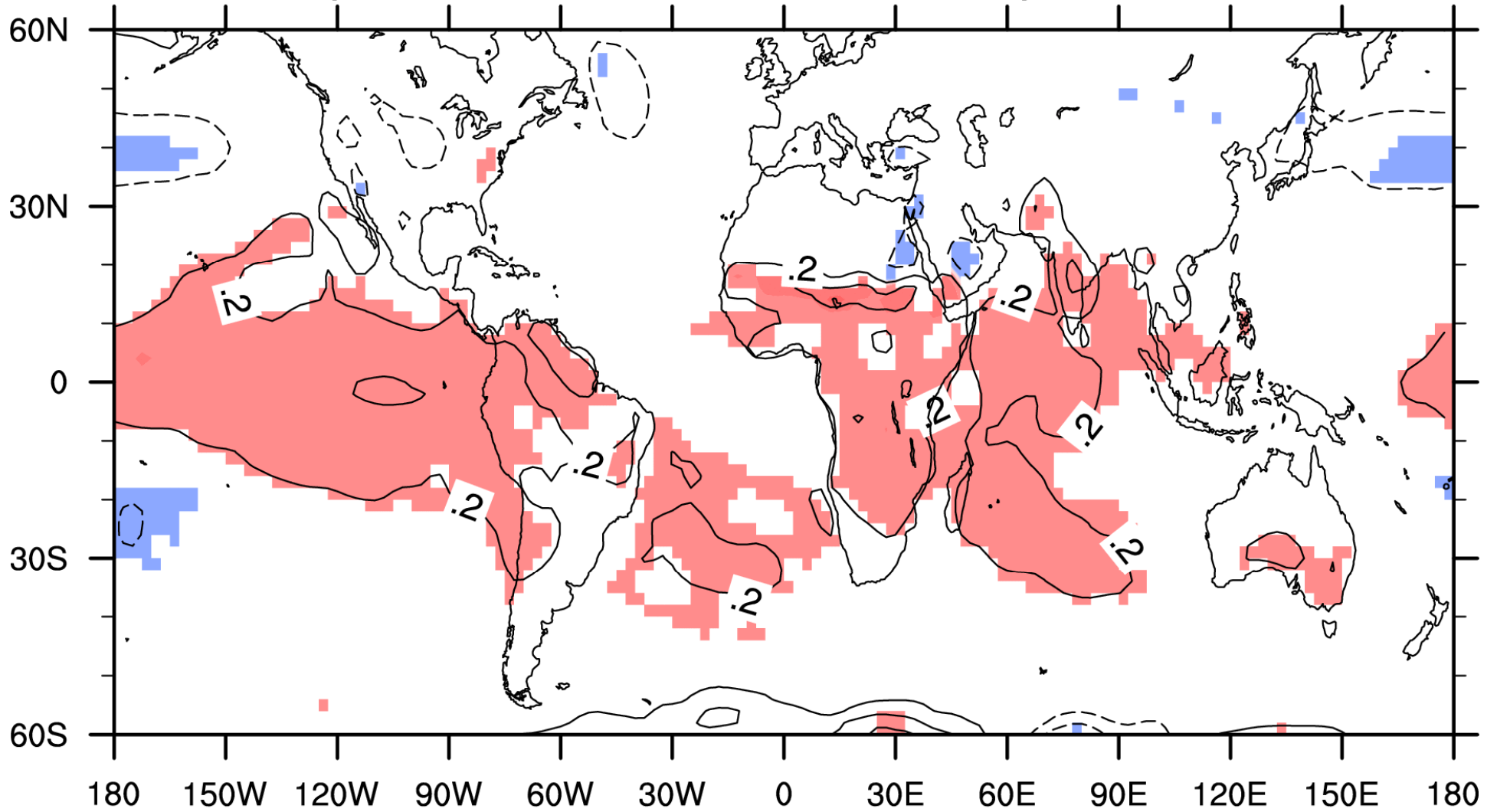
Two outstanding issues:

- if signal is ocean-forced, how do teleconnections work?
- what is the role of land surface-atmosphere interaction?

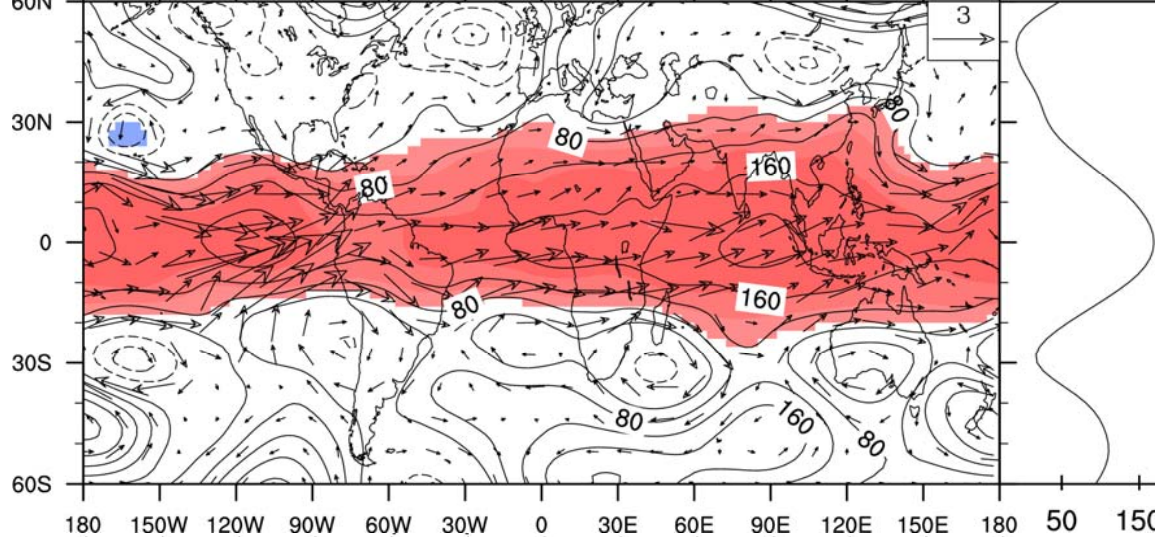
teleconnections:

equatorial (ENSO-like), monsoonal, ...

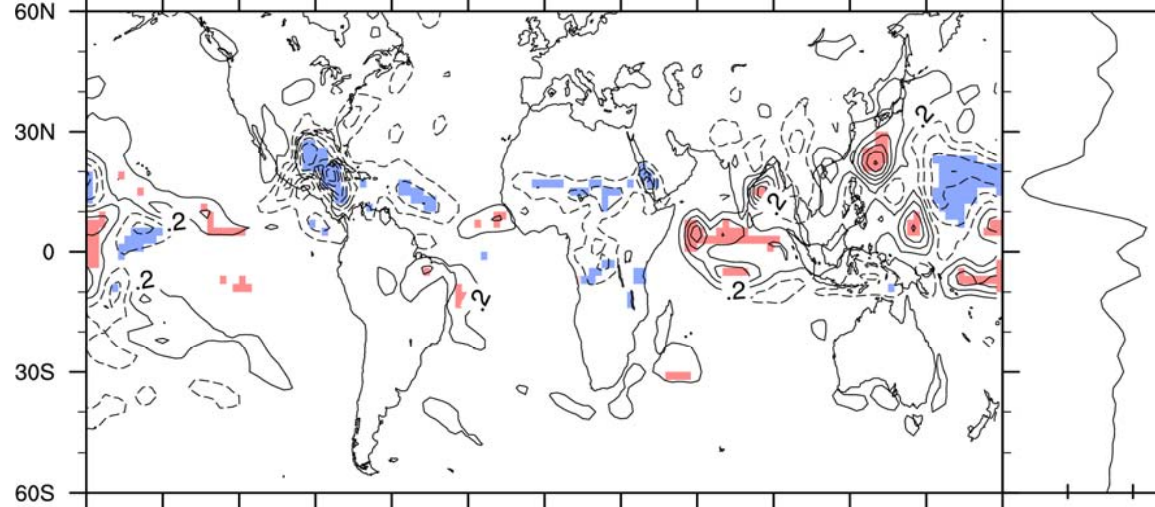
Jul-Sep Sahel rainfall and surface temperature - model



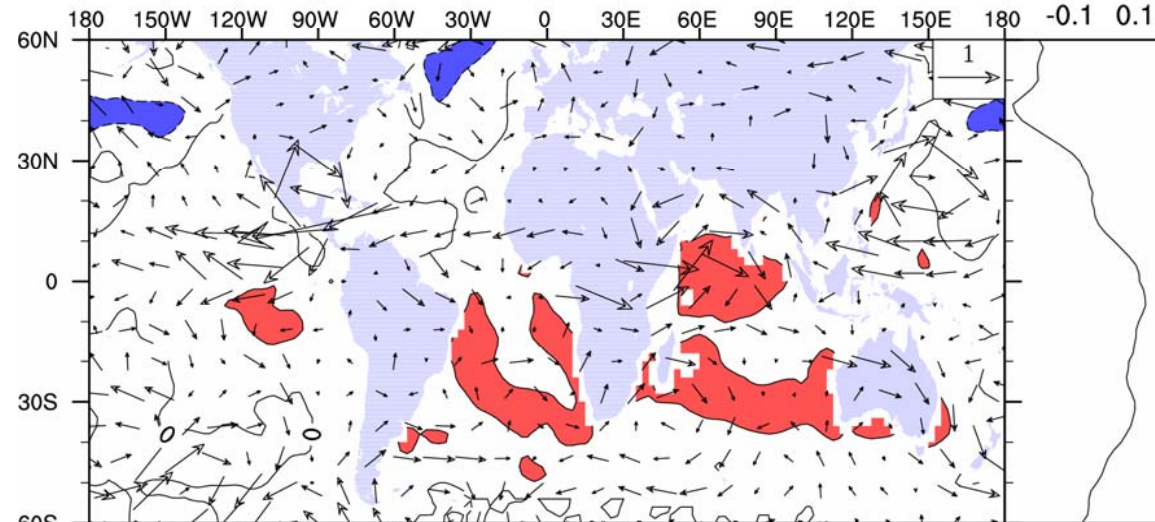
CONTOUR FROM -3 TO 3 BY .4



200 hPa h, (u,v)

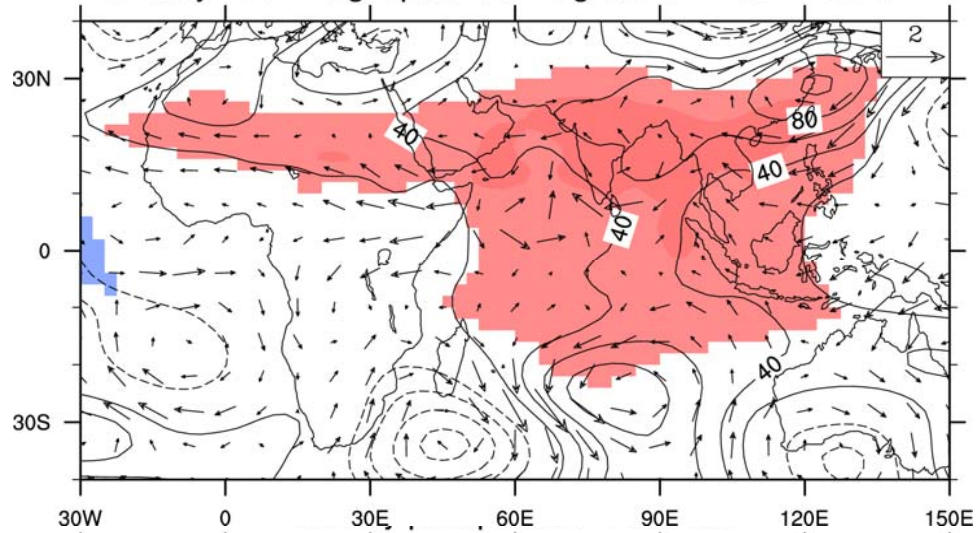


precipitation

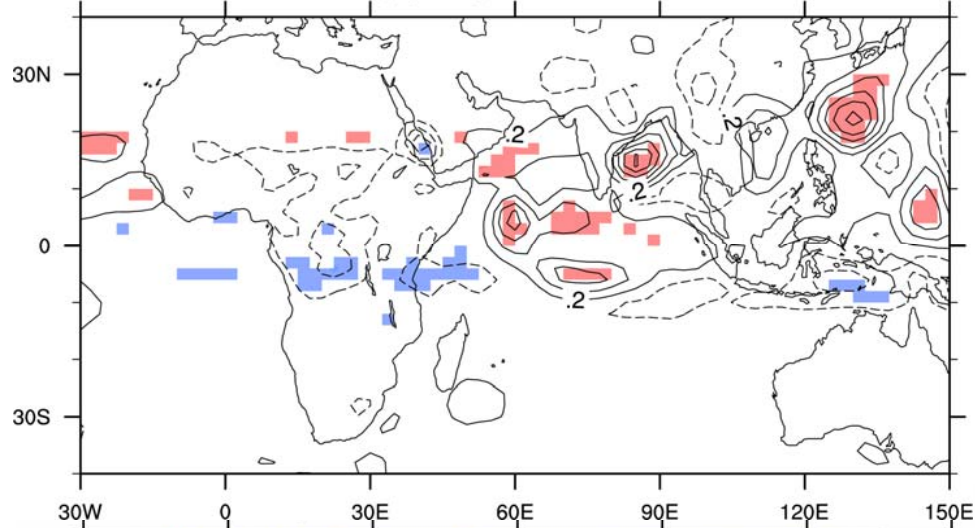


SST, 850hPa (u,v)

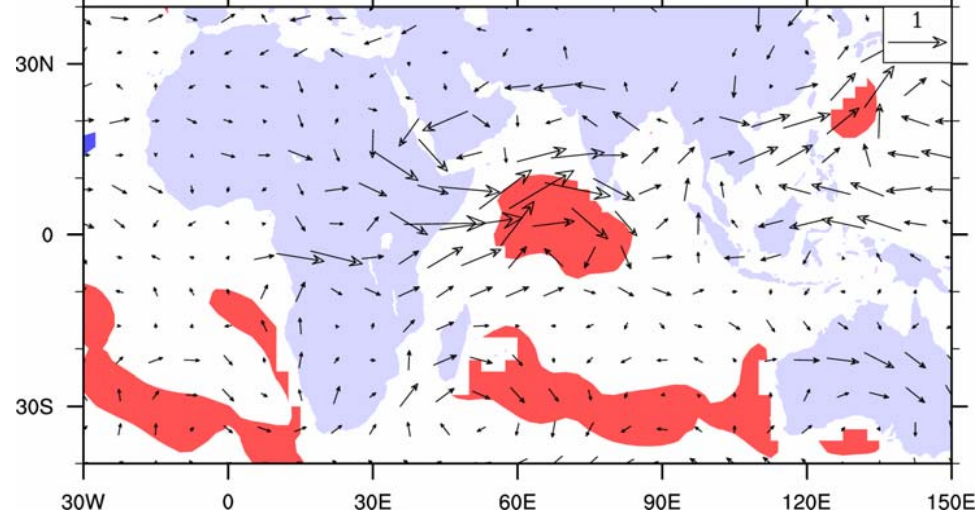
Giannini et al.,
2005 (Clim. Dyn.)



200 hPa h, (u,v)



precipitation

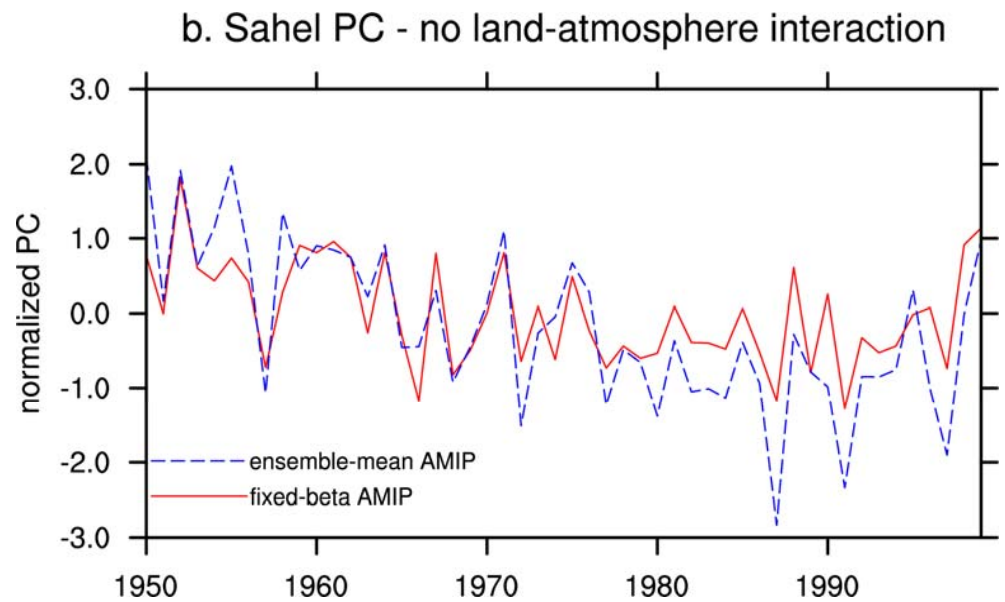
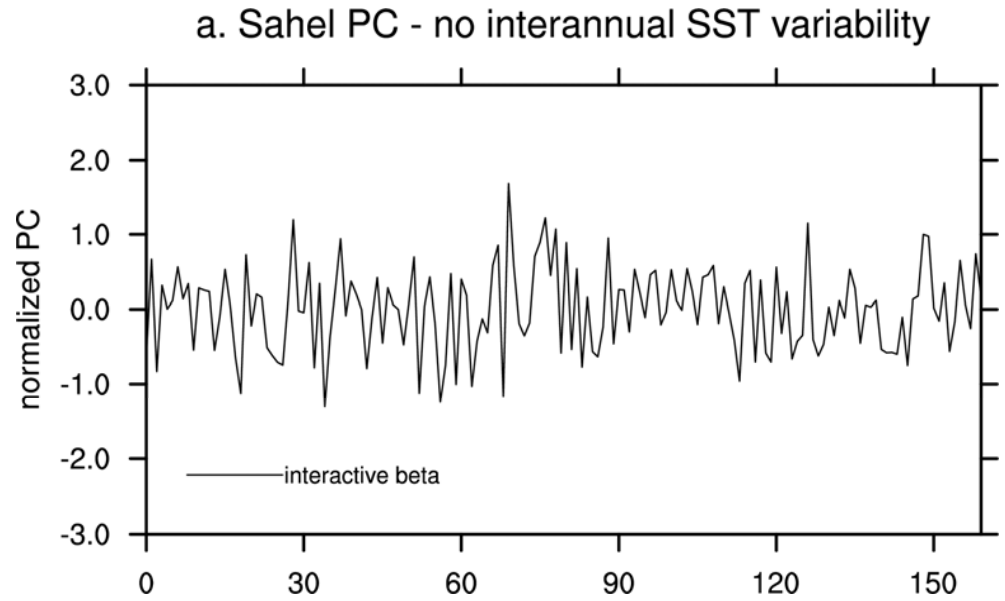
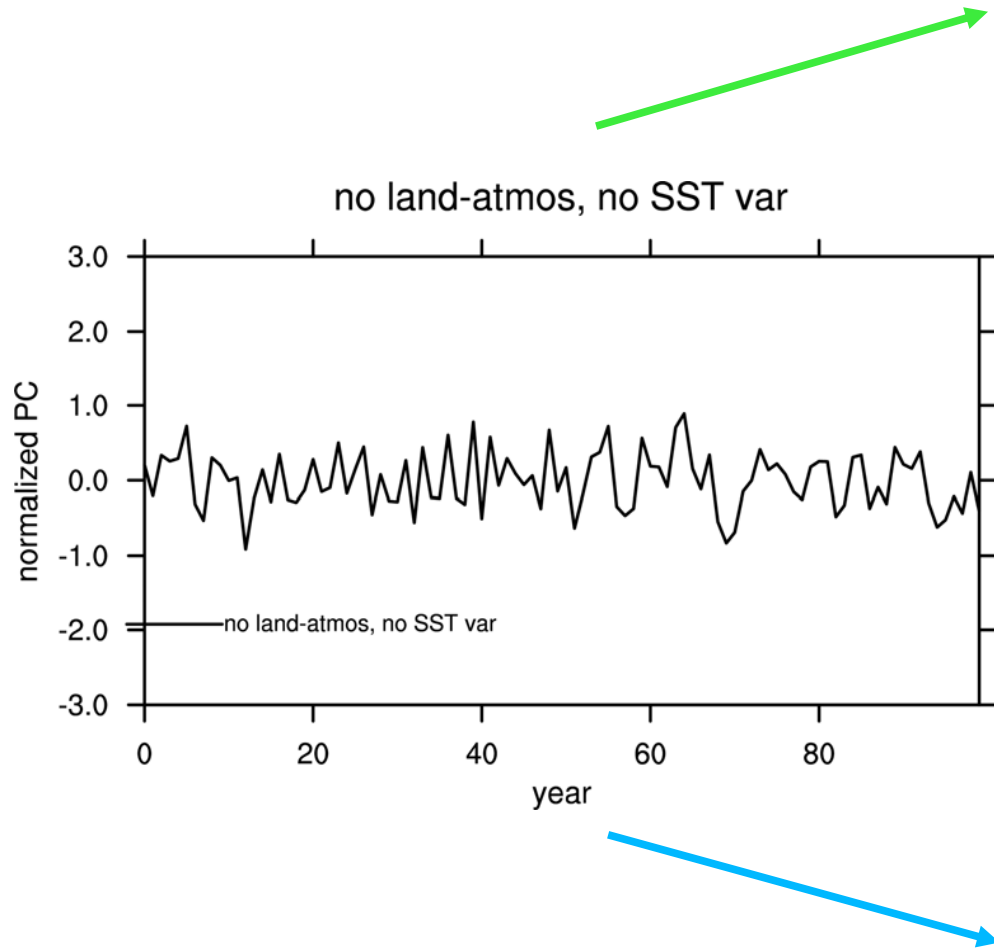


SST, 850hPa (u,v)

Giannini et al.,
2005 (Clim. Dyn.)

land surface-atmosphere interaction:

is it a positive or negative feedback?



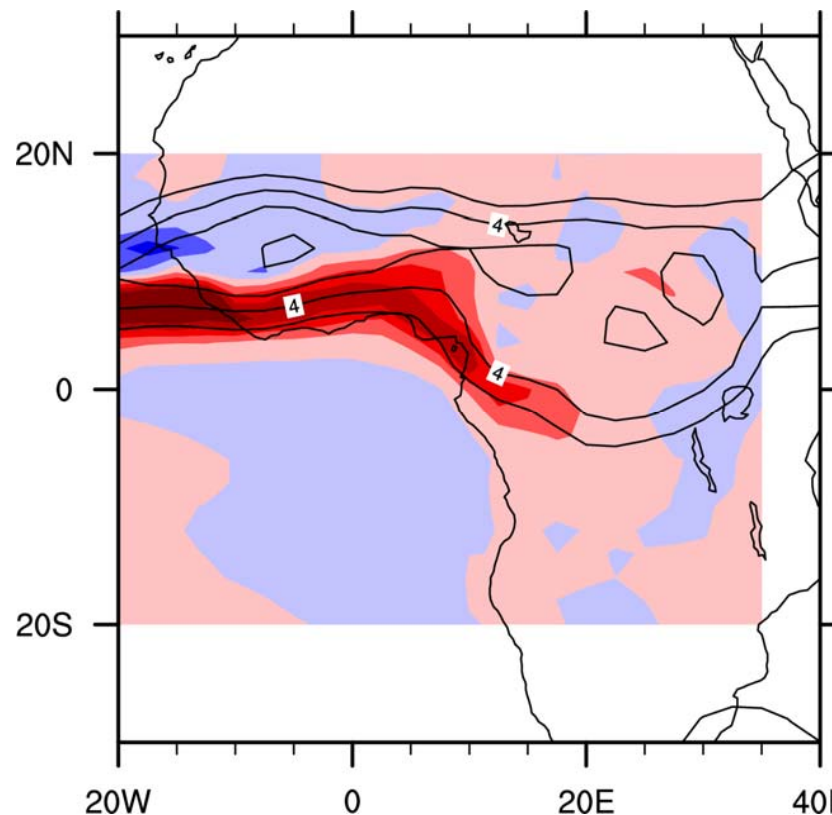
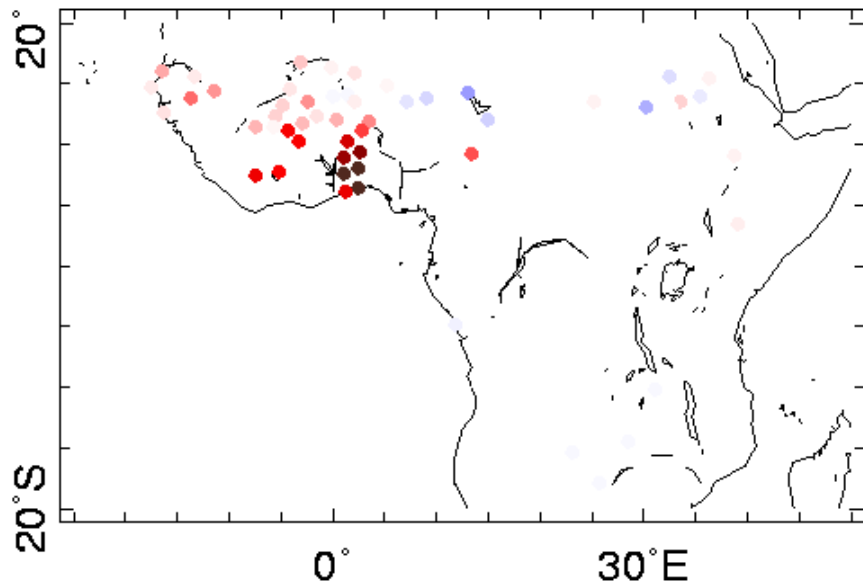
Giannini et al., 2003 (Science)

Bibliography

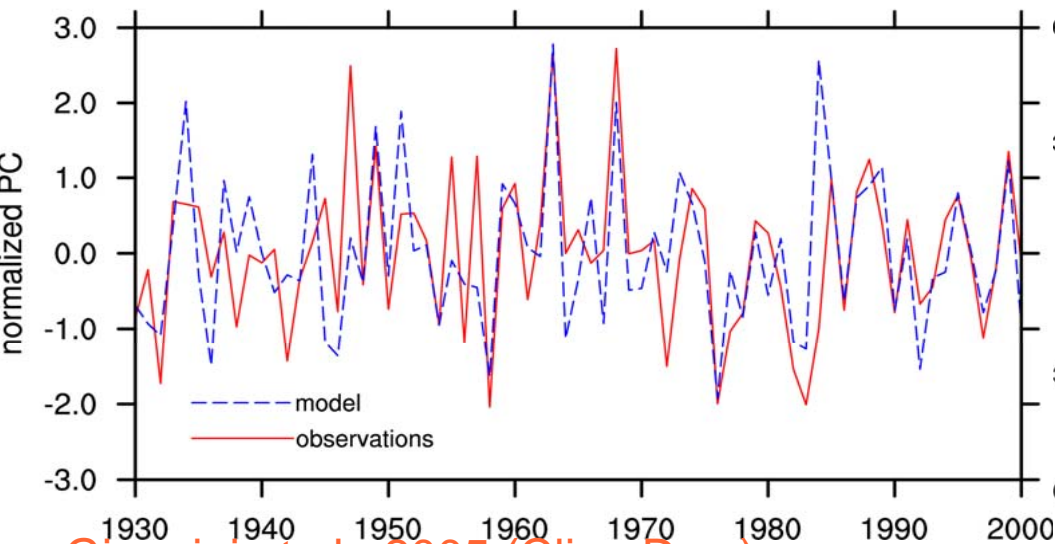
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Variability in Gulf of Guinea rainfall

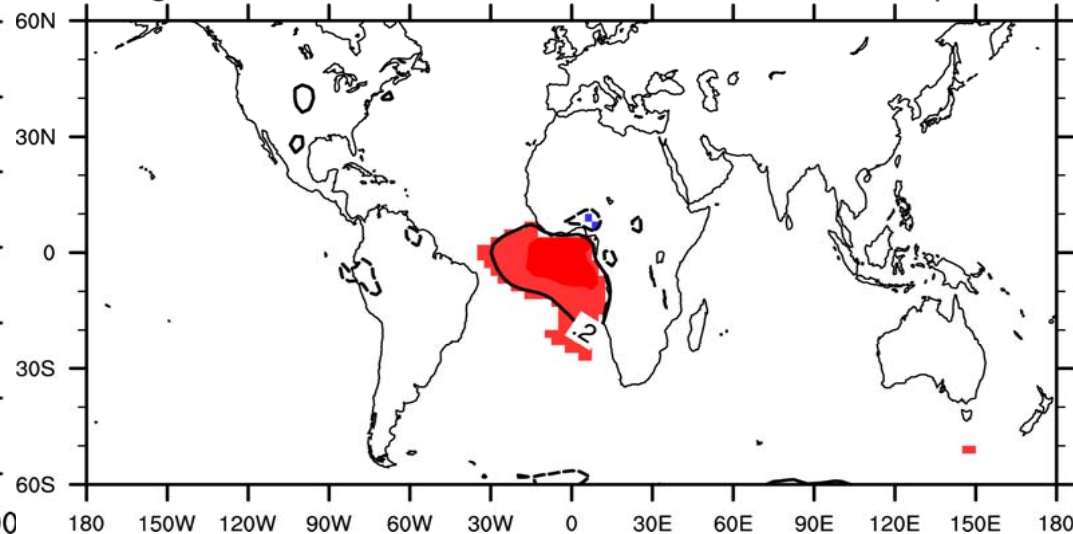
(15% in obs, 32% in ens-mean)



b. Gulf of Guinea PC of 1930-2000 precipitation

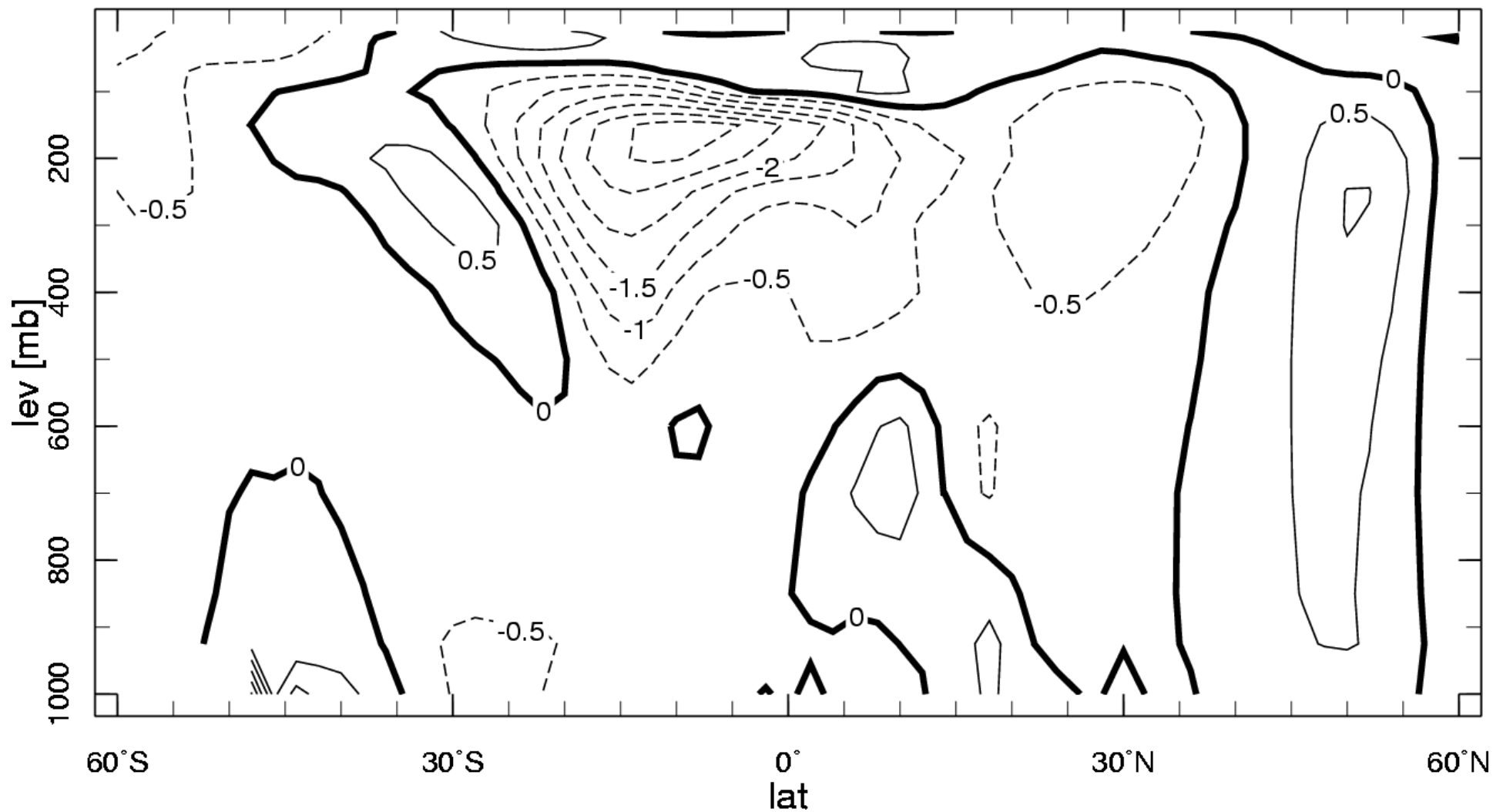


c. regression of the model's Gulf of Guinea PC on sfc temperature

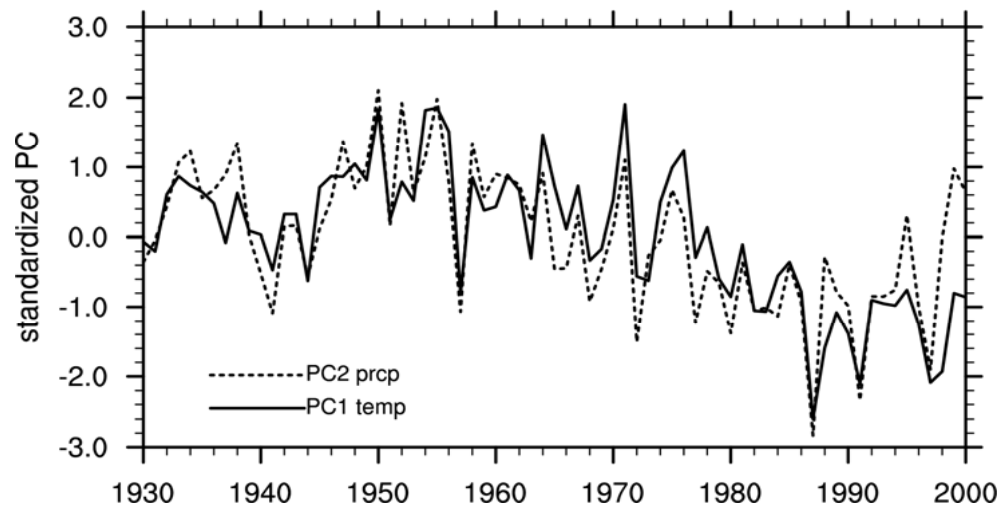


Giannini et al., 2005 (Clim. Dyn.)

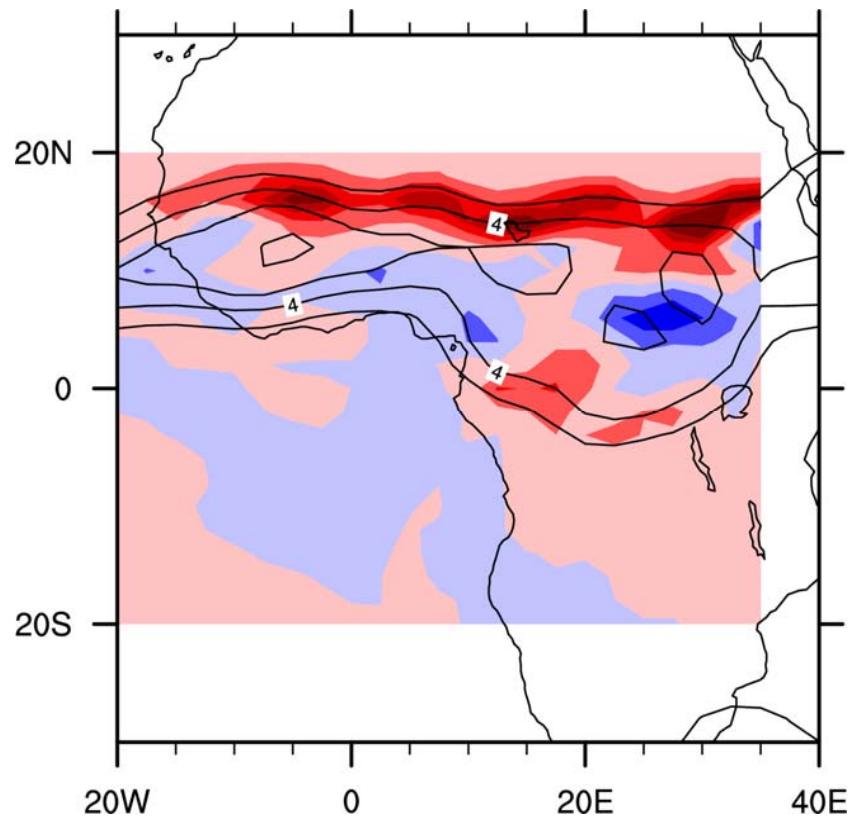
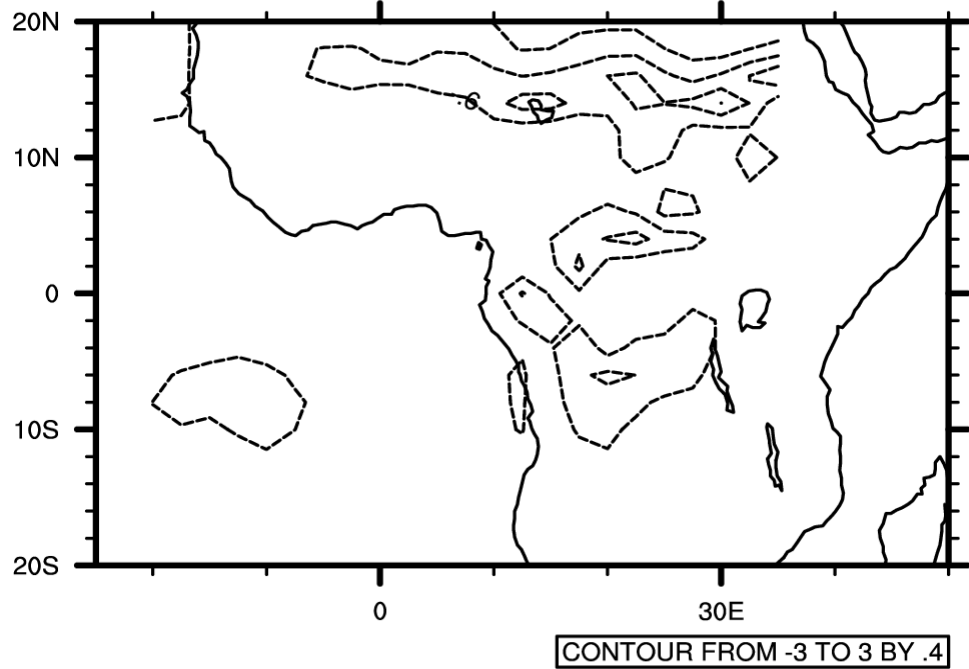
Zonal wind component in 20W-35E --- NSIPP1 Neg-Cli (WET)



a. NSIPP1 - PC1 of JAS surface temperature - $r=0.91$

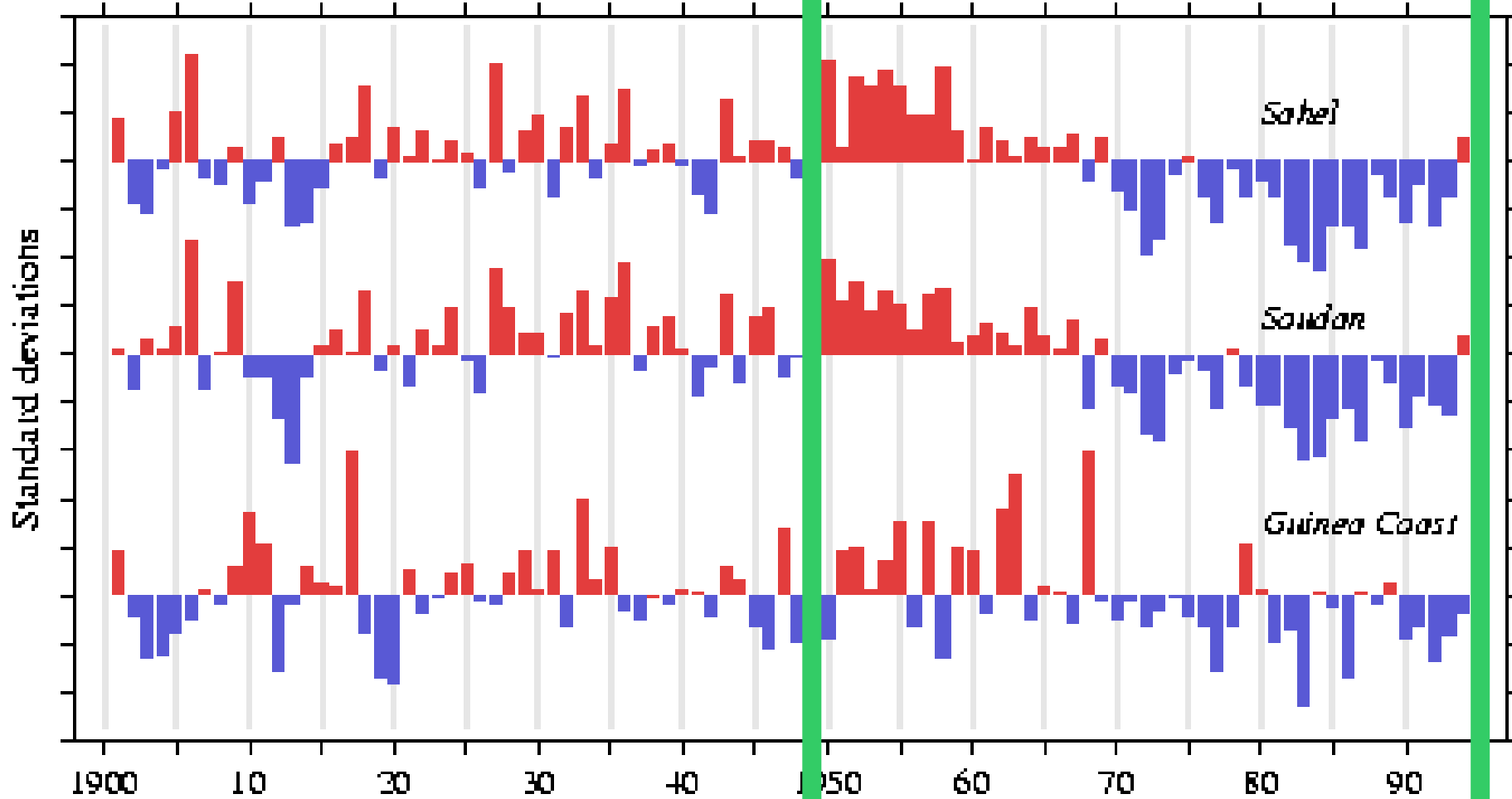


b. NSIPP1 - EOF1 of JAS sfc temperature (1930-2000)

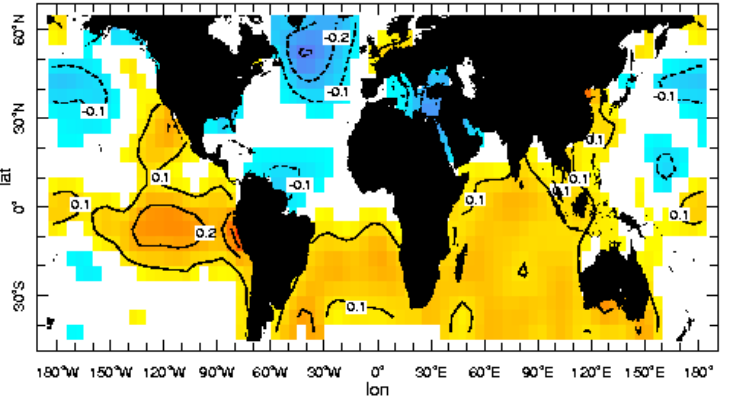
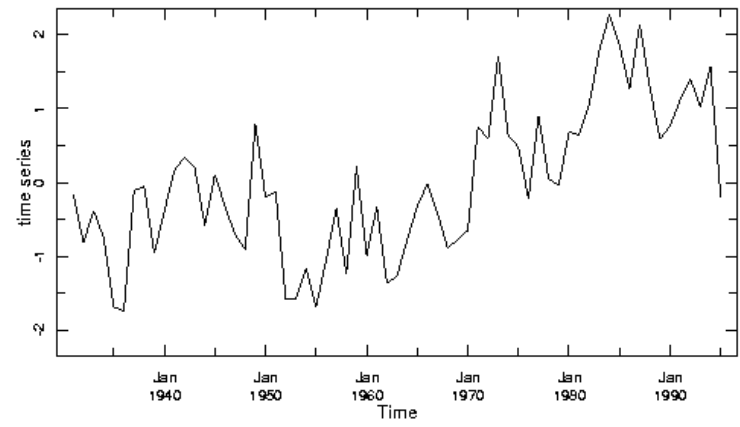
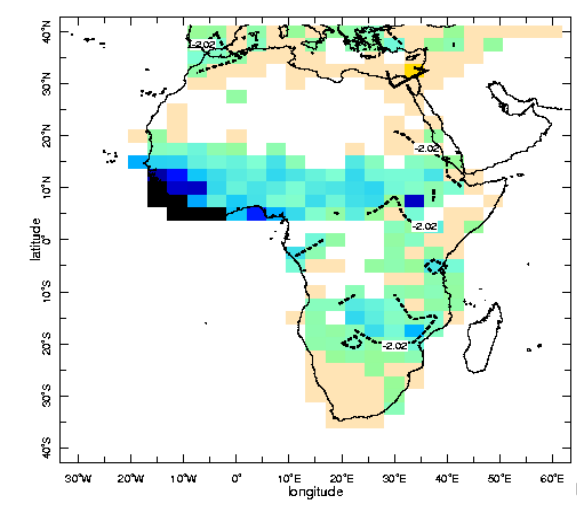


Giannini et al., 2005 (Clim. Dyn.)

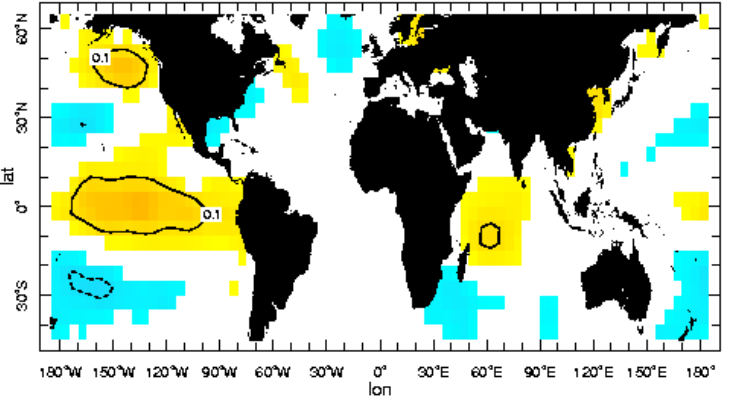
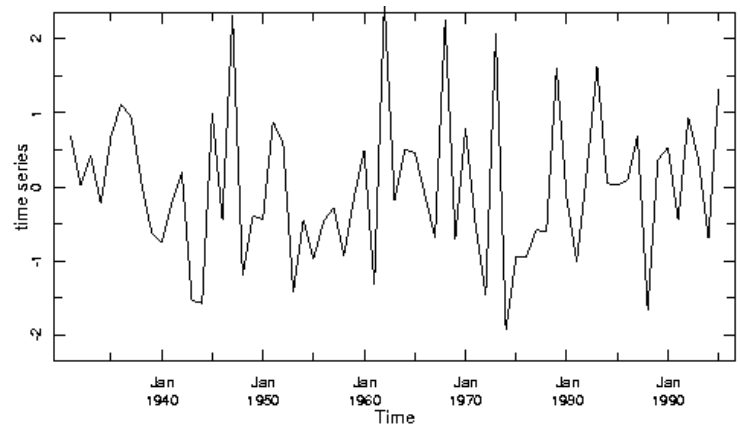
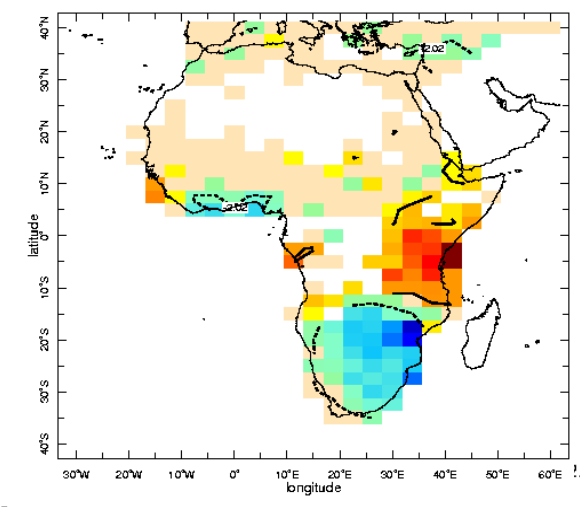
Nicholson Africa rainfall indices 1901-94



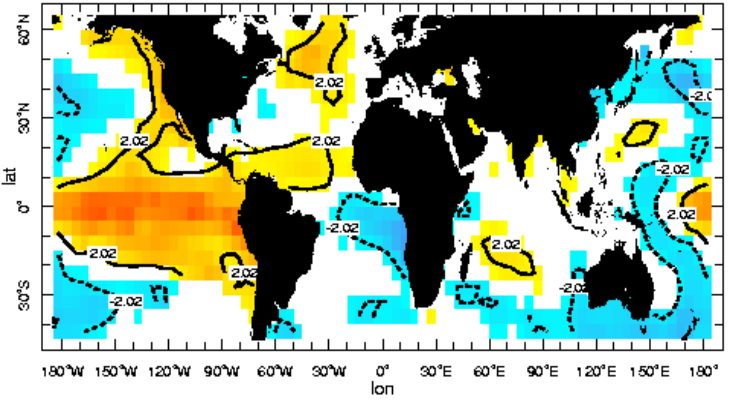
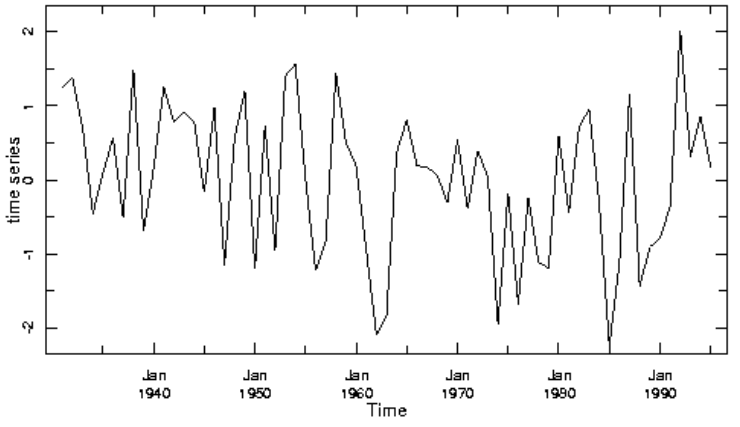
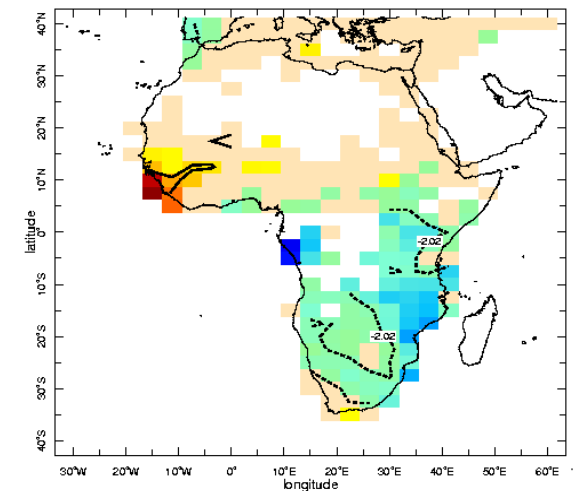
Courtesy of Todd Mitchell, UW/JISAO



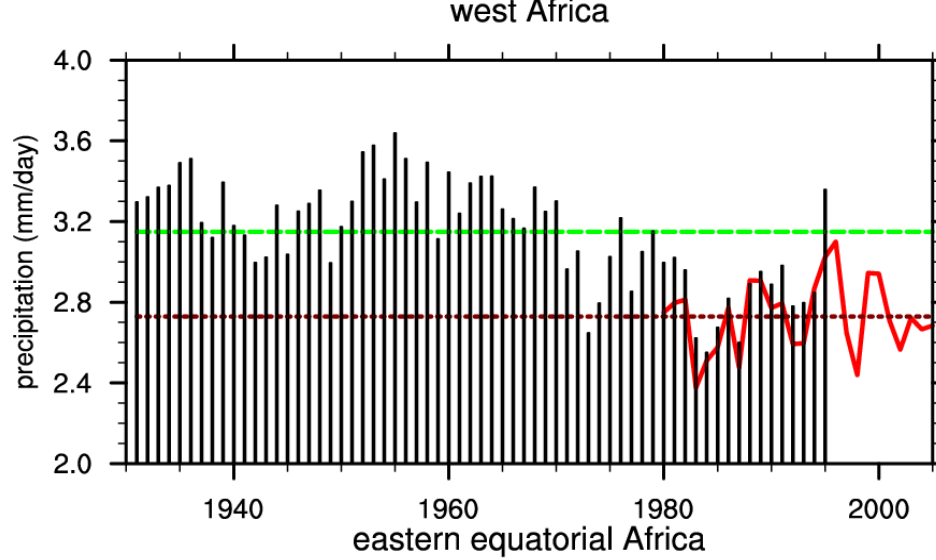
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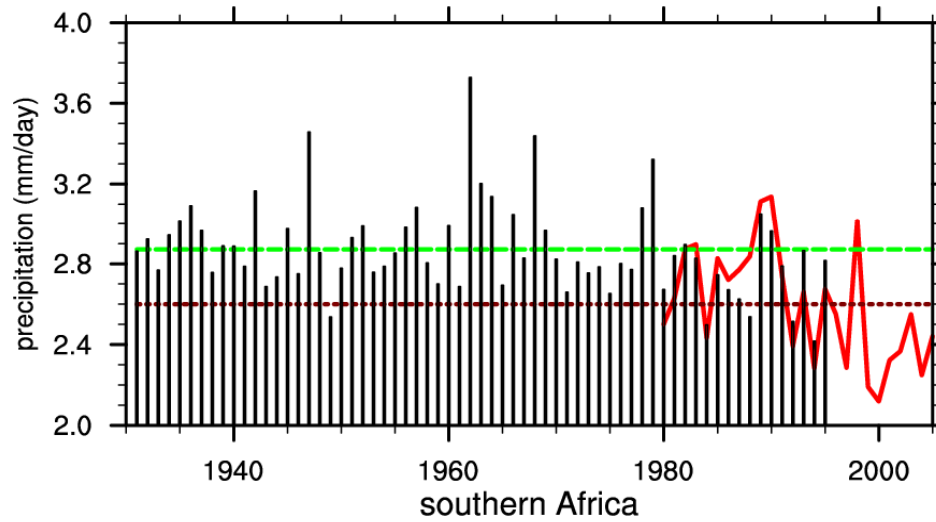
2.



West Africa:
0-20N, 20W-20E



Eastern eq Africa:
10S-10N, 20-50E



Southern Africa:
25-10S, 20-40E

