Climate Change Insights from the Paleoclimate Record of Past Centuries



Michael E. Mann Penn State University

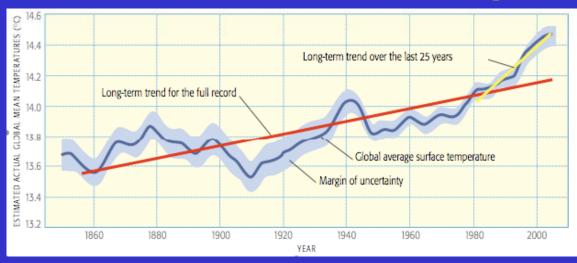
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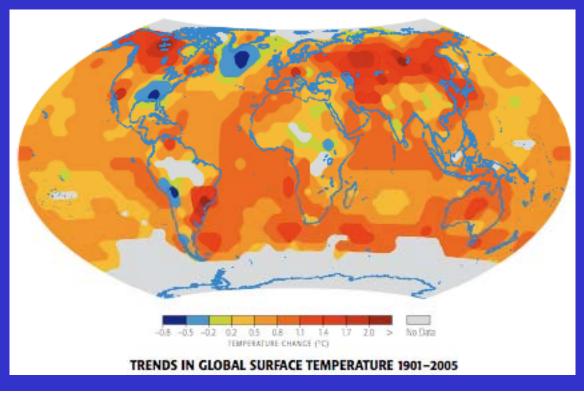
Caspar Ammann, Raymond Bradley, Elizabeth Crespin, Jeff Donnelly, Greg Falugevi, Fangxing Fan, Hugues Goosse, Malcolm Hughes, Klaus Keller, Scott Rutherford, Drew Shindell, Axel Timmermann, Jonathan Woodruff, Zhihua Zhang



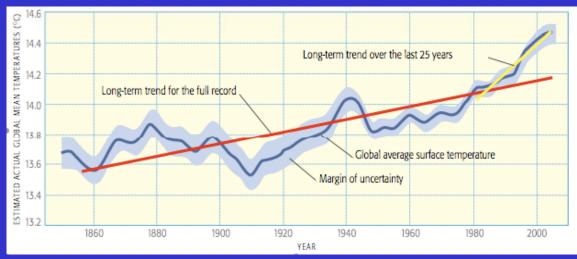
Yale Geology & Geophysics Alumni Conference New Haven, CT November 7, 2009

Global Surface Temperature Changes





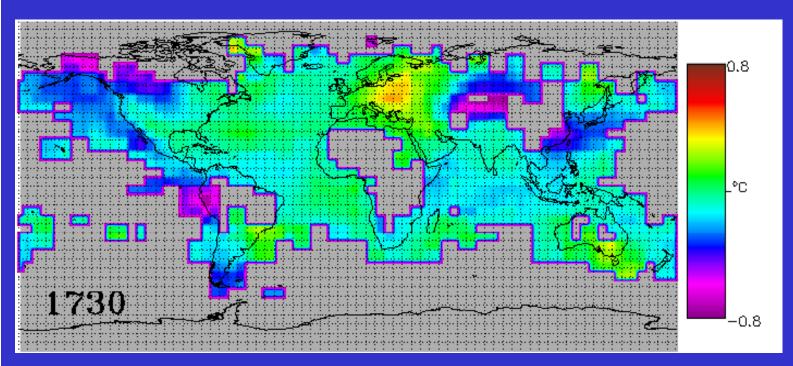
Global Surface Temperature Changes





Climate "Proxy" Data...

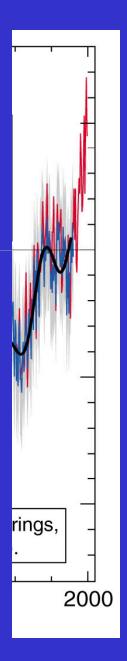
Reconstructions of Past Climate





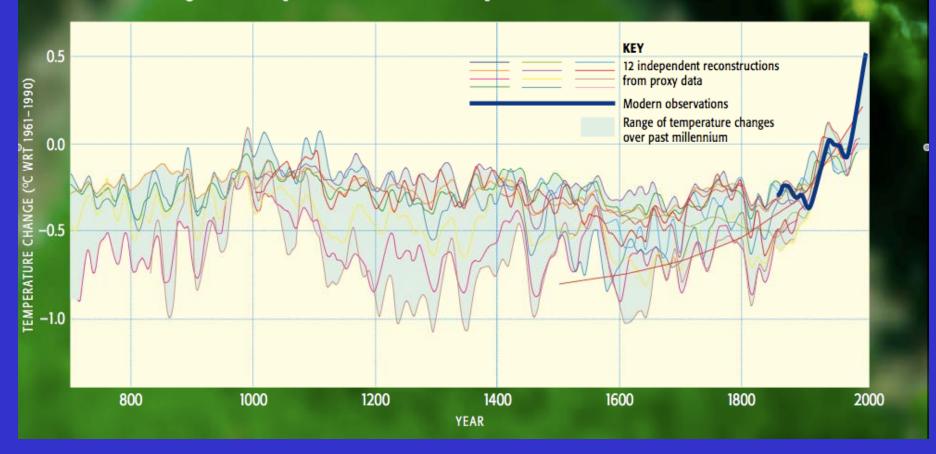
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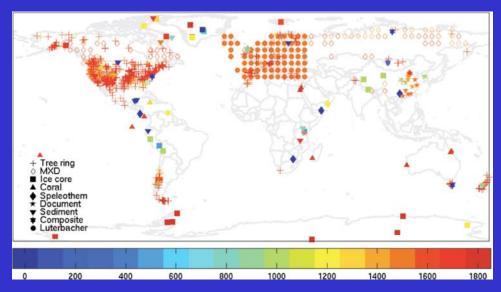


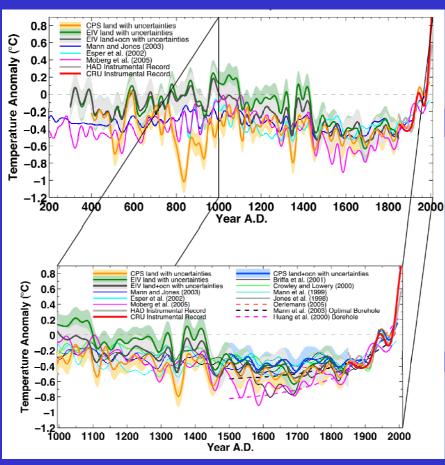


NORTHERN HEMISPHERE TEMPERATURE CHANGES OVER THE PAST MILLENNIUM

A number of independent estimates have been made of temperature changes for the northern hemisphere over the past millennium. While there is some variation within the different estimates, which make use of different data and techniques, they all point to the same conclusion: the most recent warming is without precedent for at least the past millennium.



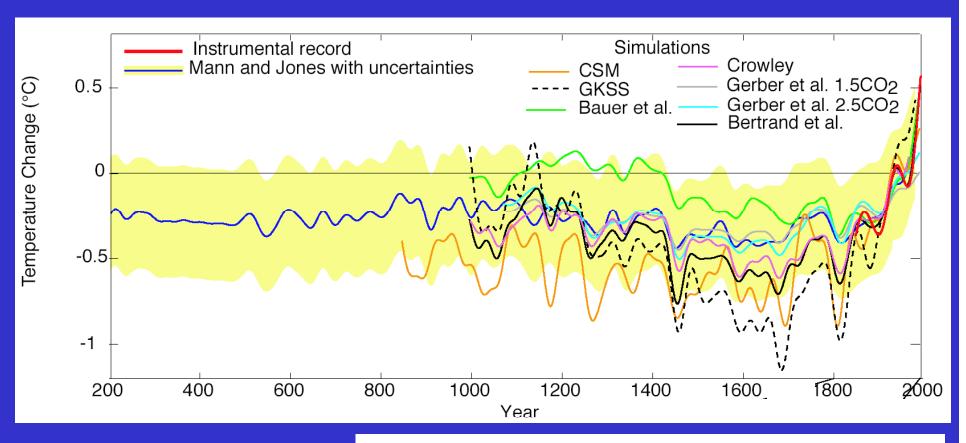




Proxy-based reconstructions of hemispheric and global surface temperature variations over the past two millennia

Michael E. Mann*†, Zhihua Zhang*, Malcolm K. Hughes‡, Raymond S. Bradley§, Sonya K. Miller*, Scott Rutherford¶, and Fenbiao Ni‡

*Department of Meteorology and Earth and Environmental Systems Institute, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; *Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; *Department of Geosciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003-9298; and *Department of Environmental Science, Roger Williams University, Bristol, RI 02809

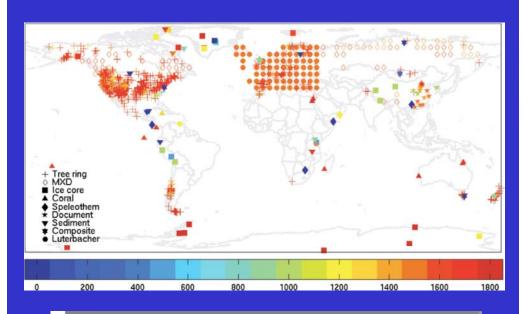


Reviews of Geophysics (2004)

CLIMATE OVER PAST MILLENNIA

P. D. Jones Climatic Research Unit School of Environmental Sciences University of East Anglia Norwich, UK M. E. Mann Department of Environmental Sciences University of Virginia Charlottesville, Virginia, USA

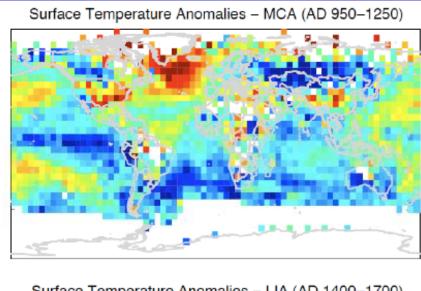
Received 20 October 2003; revised 4 February 2004; accepted 17 February 2004; published 6 May 2004.

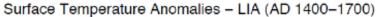


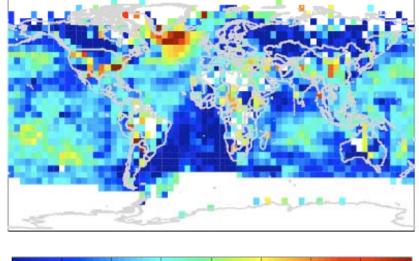
Science (to appear 11/27/09)

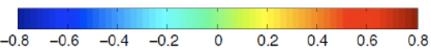
Global Signatures and Dynamical Origins of the Little Ice Age and **Medieval Climate Anomaly**

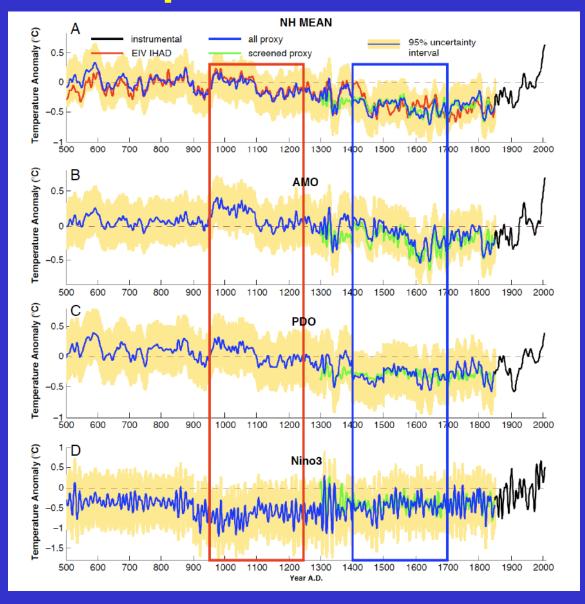
Michael E. Mann, 1* Zhihua Zhang, 1 Scott Rutherford, 2 Raymond S. Bradley, 3 Malcolm K. Hughes, Drew Shindell, Caspar Ammann, Greg Faluvegi, Fenbiao Ni





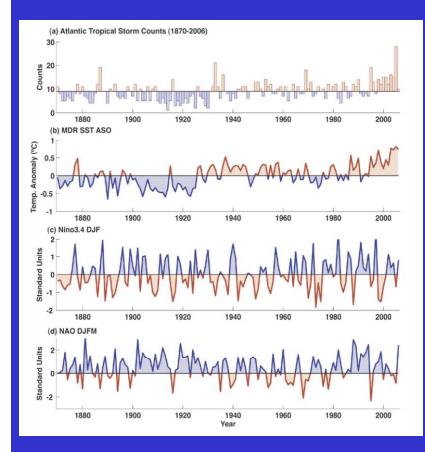


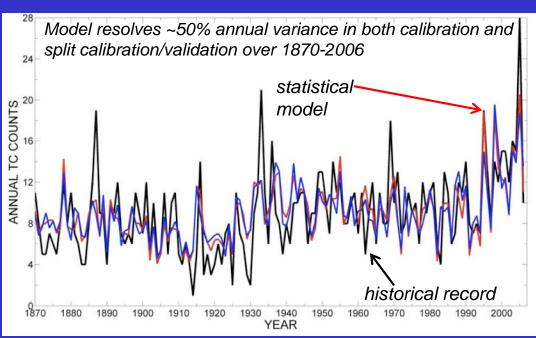




Regional Time Series

Applications: Atlantic Tropical Cyclones





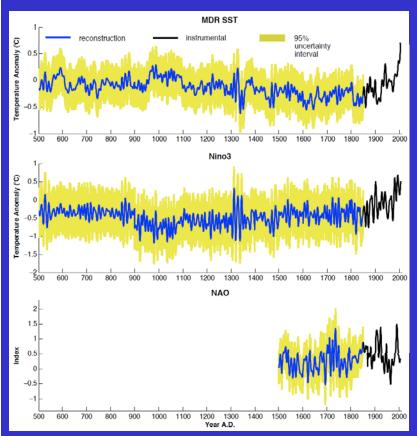
GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LETTERS, VOL. 34, L22707, doi:10.1029/2007GL031781, 2007

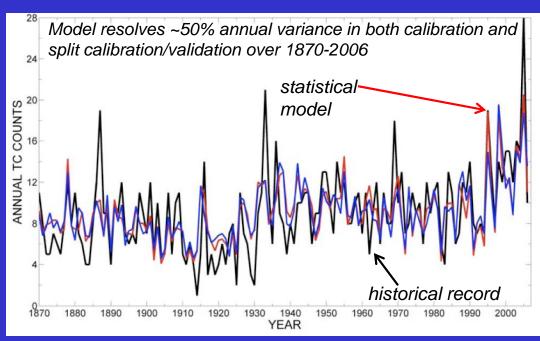
Evidence for a modest undercount bias in early historical Atlantic tropical cyclone counts

Michael E. Mann, 1 Thomas A. Sabbatelli, 1 and Urs Neu2

Received 22 August 2007; revised 10 October 2007; accepted 18 October 2007; published 24 November 2007.

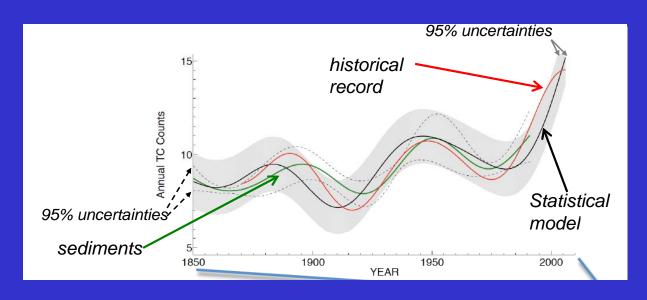
Applications: Atlantic Tropical Cyclones

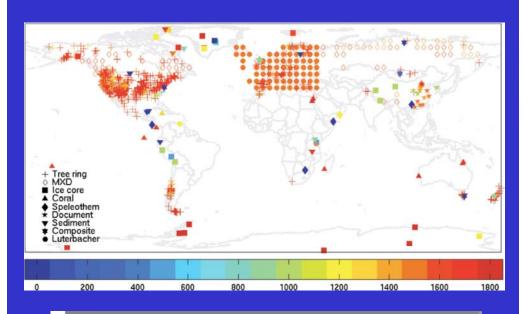






Applications: Atlantic Tropical Cyclones

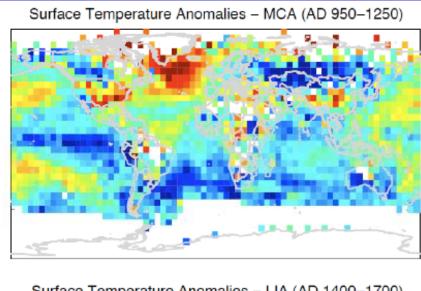


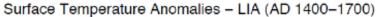


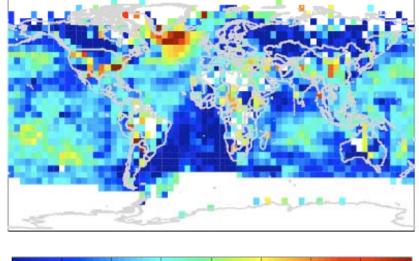
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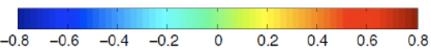
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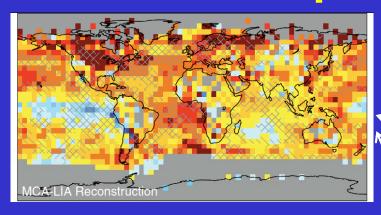
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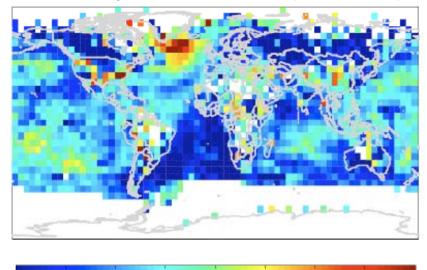






Surface Temperature Anomalies - MCA (AD 950-1250)

Surface Temperature Anomalies - LIA (AD 1400-1700)



0.4

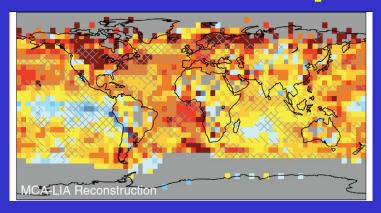
0.6

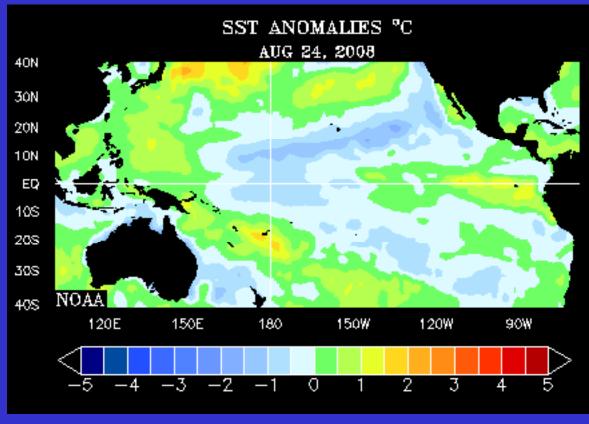
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REPORT

Global Signatures and Dynamical Origins of the Little Ice Age and **Medieval Climate Anomaly**

Michael E. Mann, 1* Zhihua Zhang, 1 Scott Rutherford, 2 Raymond S. Bradley, 3 Malcolm K. Hughes, Drew Shindell, Caspar Ammann, Greg Faluvegi, Fenbiao Ni

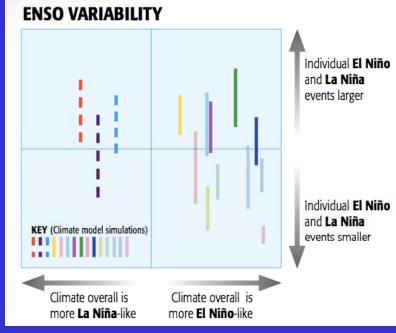


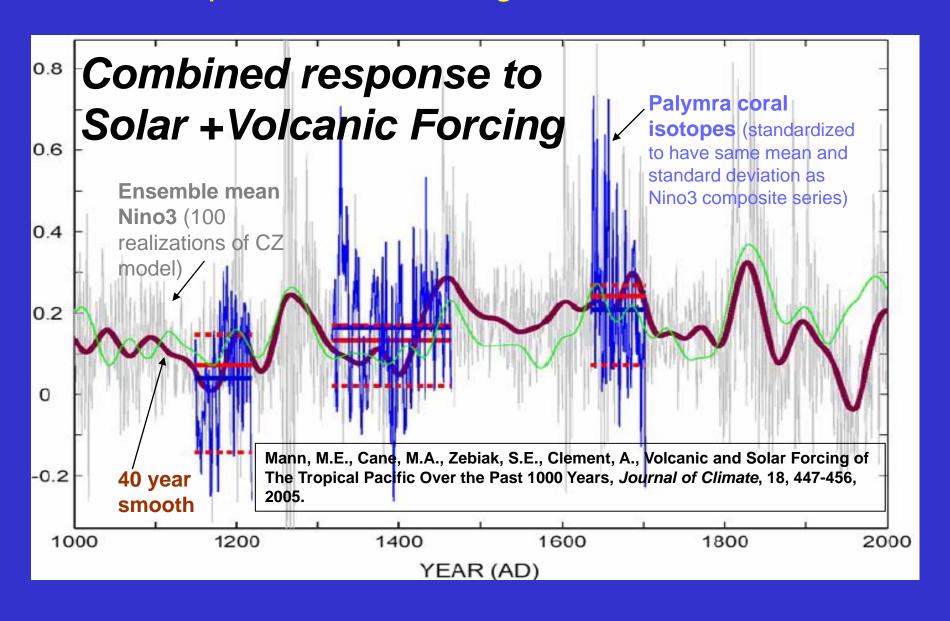


Sources of Uncertainty

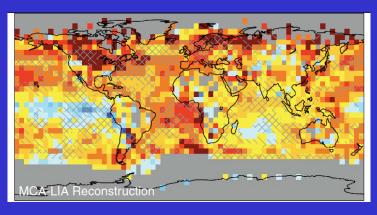








Model-Data Comparisons

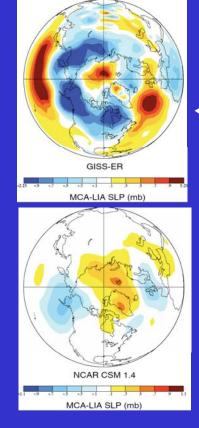


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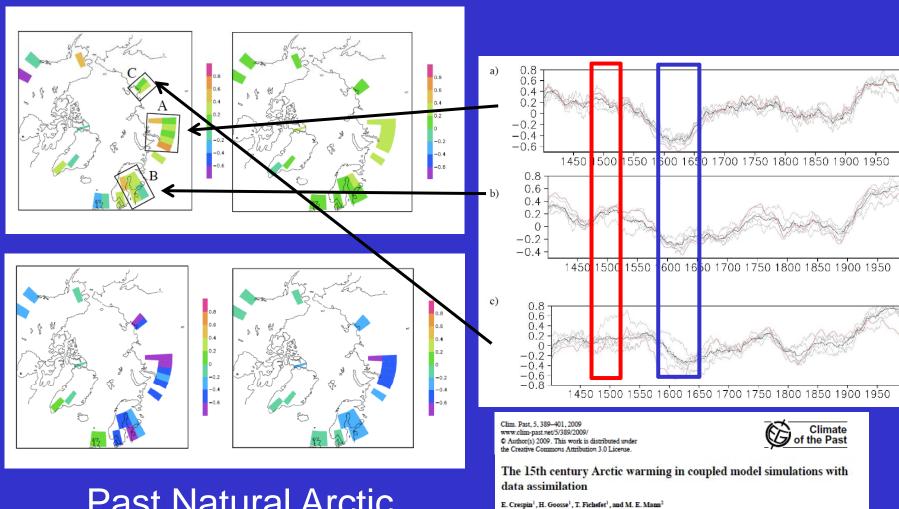
Michael E. Mann,^{1*} Zhihua Zhang,¹ Scott Rutherford,² Raymond S. Bradley,³ Malcolm K. Hughes,⁴ Drew Shindell,⁵ Caspar Ammann,⁶ Greg Faluvegi,⁵ Fenbiao Ni⁴



— Positive Phase of Northern Annual Mode

Paleoclimate Data Assimilation

PROXIES MODEL



¹Université catholique de Louvain, Institut d'Astronomie et de Géophysique Georges Lemaître, Chemin du Cyclotron, 2,

²Department of Meteorology, Department of Geosciences, and Earth and Environmental Systems Institute, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, USA

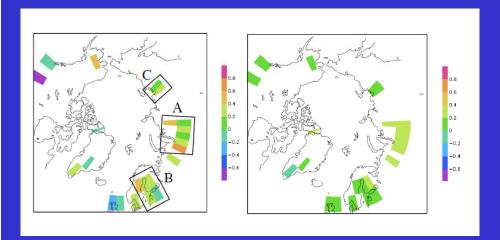
Received: 4 November 2008 - Published in Clim. Past Discuss.: 7 January 2009 Revised: 30 April 2009 - Accepted: 7 July 2009 - Published: 22 July 2009

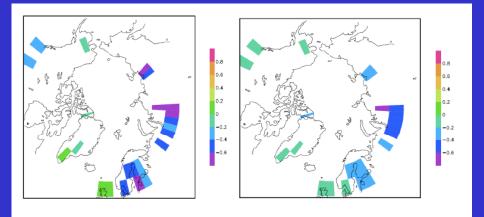
1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Past Natural Arctic warming

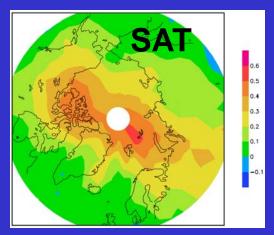
Paleoclimate Data Assimilation

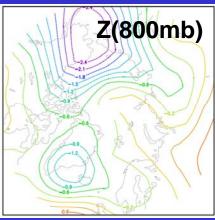
PROXIES MODEL





Past Natural Arctic warming





Clim. Past, 5, 389–401, 2009 www.clim-past.net/5/389/2009/ © Author(s) 2009. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.



The 15th century Arctic warming in coupled model simulations with data assimilation

E. Crespin¹, H. Goosse¹, T. Fichefet¹, and M. E. Mann²

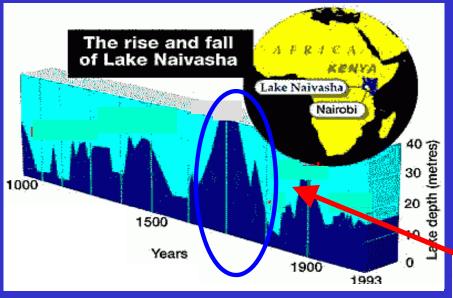
¹Université catholique de Louvain, Institut d'Astronomie et de Géophysique Georges Lemaître, Chemin du Cyclotron, 2, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

²Department of Meteorology, Department of Geosciences, and Earth and Environmental Systems Institute, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, USA

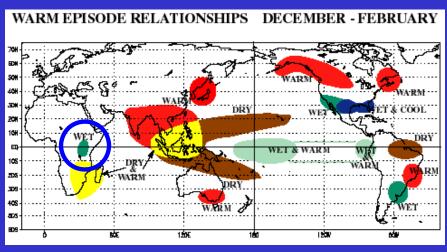
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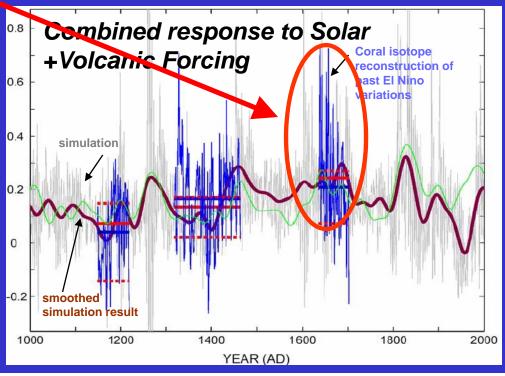
CONCLUSIONS

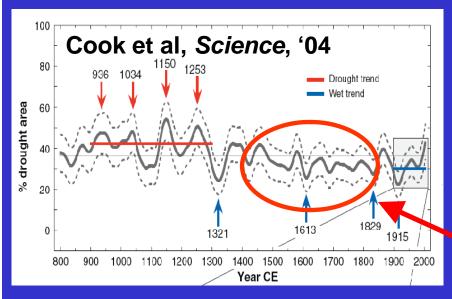
- •Recent hemispheric-scale warmth anomalous in at least a millennial context; can only be explained by anthropogenic radiative forcing
- •Prior to the 20th century, warmth and cold was highly regionally variable
- •Medieval warmth in high-latitude North Atlantic and parts of North America rivaled modern warmth
- •Reconstructed La Nina-like pattern during Medieval times, and El Nino-like anomalies during the "Little Ice Age", suggest a 'thermostat' response response to natural radiative forcing
- •Response of Northern Annular Mode/NAO to natural volcanic and solar radiative forcing appears to explain enhanced 'Little Ice Age' and 'Medieval Warm Period' temperature signal in regions such as Europe
- •Combination of warm tropical Atlantic and La Nina-like conditions in the tropical Pacific can explain periods of relatively high past Atlantic Hurricane activity



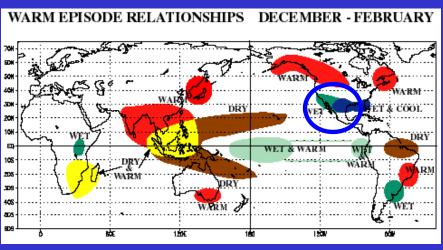
'Little Ice Age' wet in Kenya: El Nino-like conditions

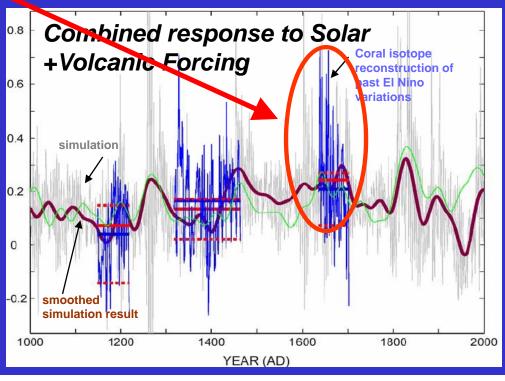


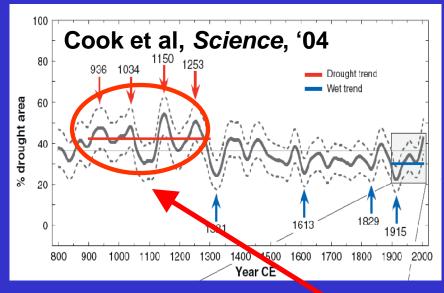




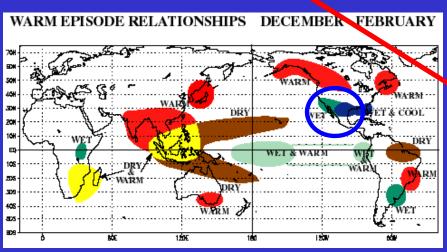
'Little Ice Age' wet in southwestern U.S.: El Nino-like conditions

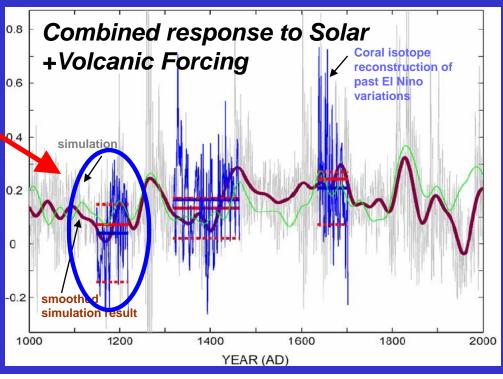


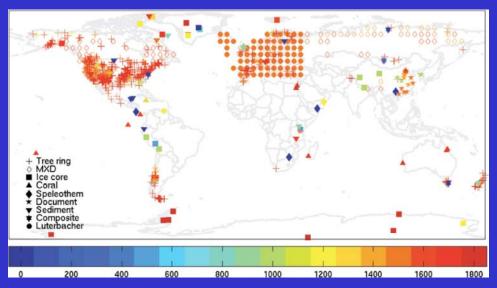


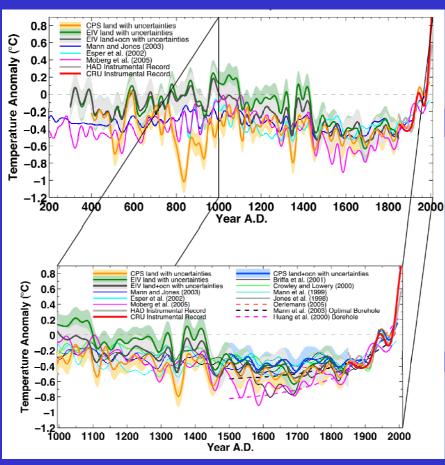


'Medieval Warm Period' dry in southwestern U.S.: La Nina-like conditions







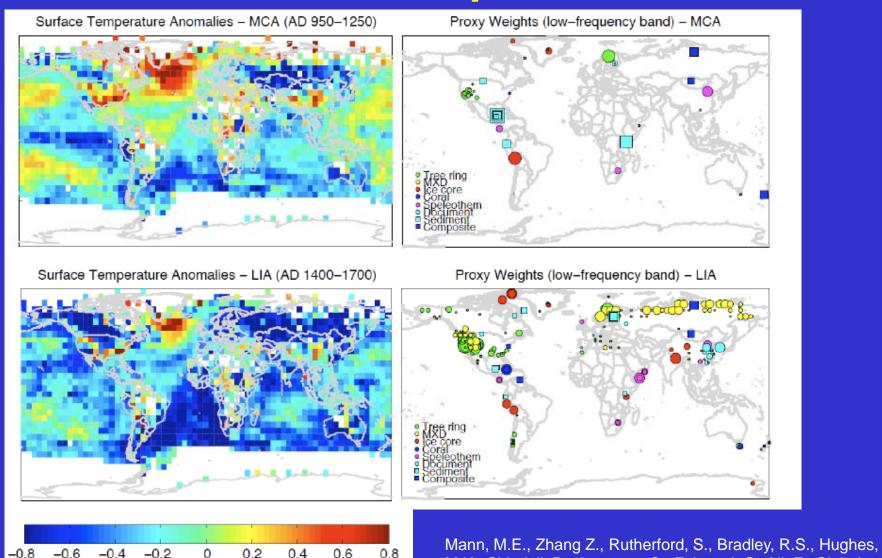


Proxy-based reconstructions of hemispheric and global surface temperature variations over the past two millennia

Michael E. Mann*†, Zhihua Zhang*, Malcolm K. Hughes‡, Raymond S. Bradley⁵, Sonya K. Miller*, Scott Rutherford¹, and Fenbiao Ni‡

*Department of Meteorology and Earth and Environmental Systems Institute, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; †Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; Department of Geosciences, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003-9298; and Department of Environmental Science, Roger Williams University, Bristol, RI 02809

Reconstructed Temperature Patterns



M.K., Shindell, D., Ammann, C., Falugevi, G., Ni, F., Global Signatures and Dynamical Origins of the "Little Ice Age" and "Medieval Climate Anomaly", *Science* (in press).

Spatial Patterns