

Understanding Sierra Nevada Cool Season Precipitation from Tree-Ring Reconstructions

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Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
Columbia University

These trees thrived in this Sierra Nevada river bed
under severe, extended drought 1000 years ago
Photo by Gary Hayes

Tree rings as proxies for past climate

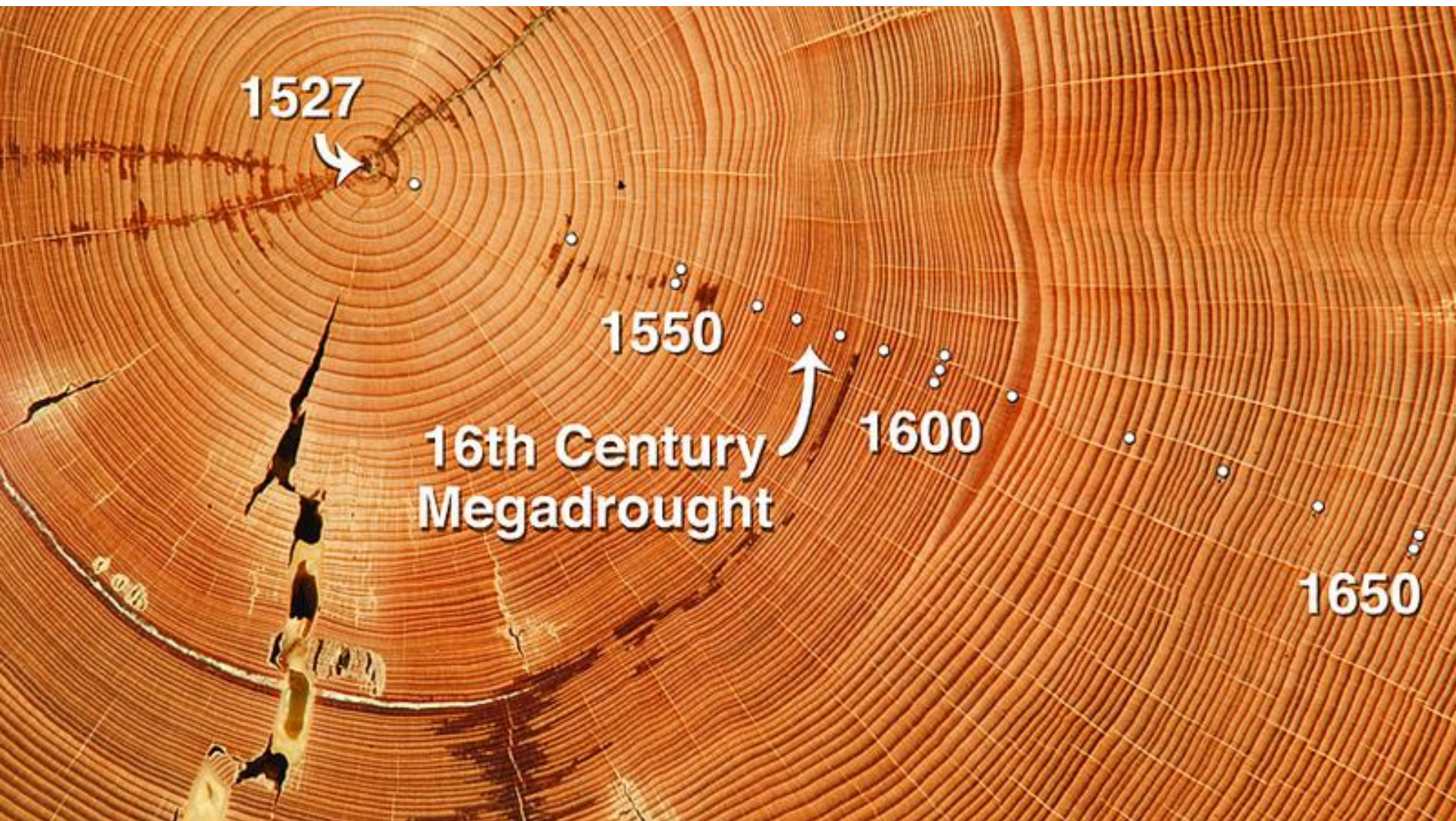
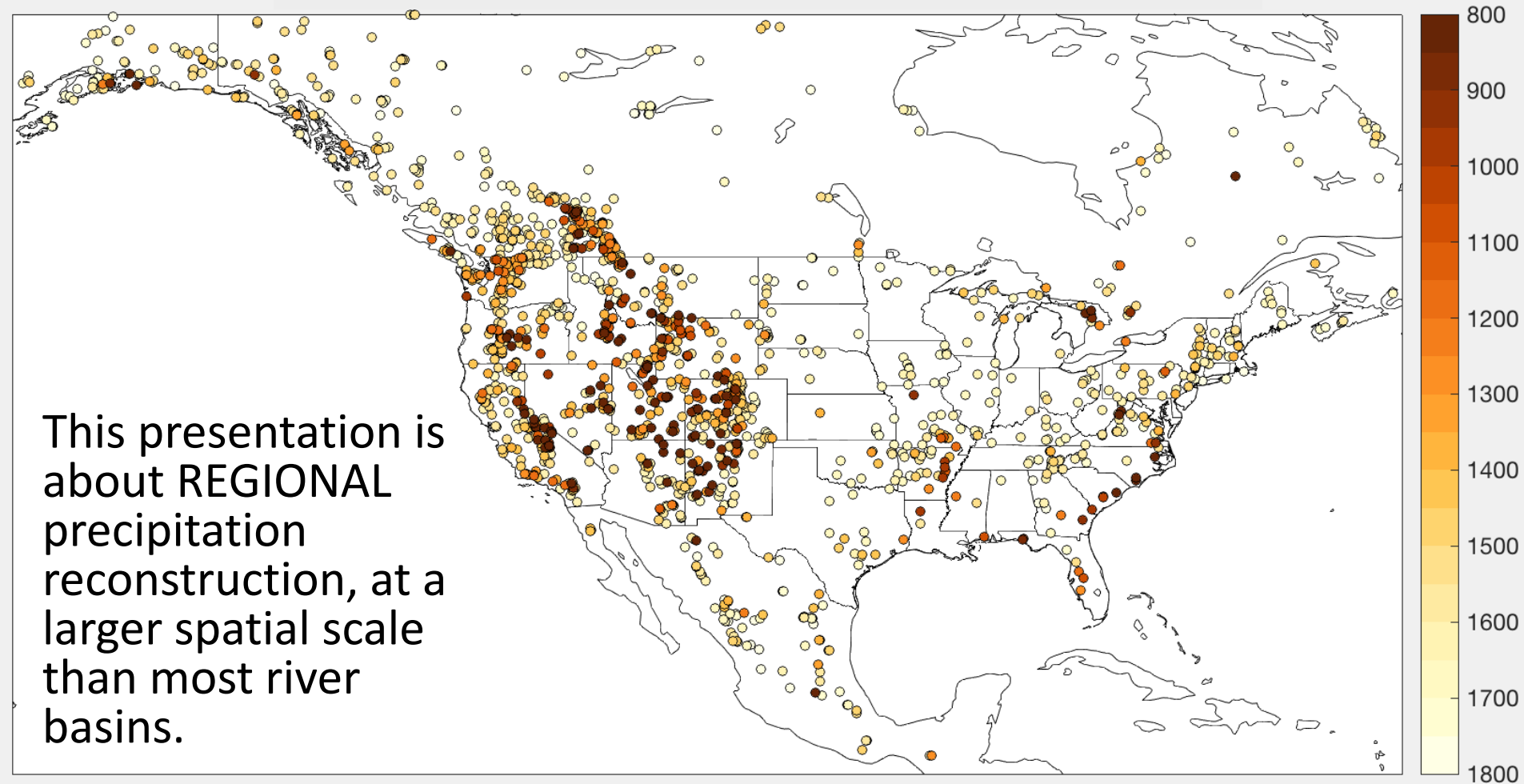


Photo: Douglas-fir tree from AZ
Daniel Griffin

2,757 North American tree-ring records that extend beyond AD 1800. (311 go back to ≤ 1200 AD)

First year of tree-ring record

This presentation is about REGIONAL precipitation reconstruction, at a larger spatial scale than most river basins.

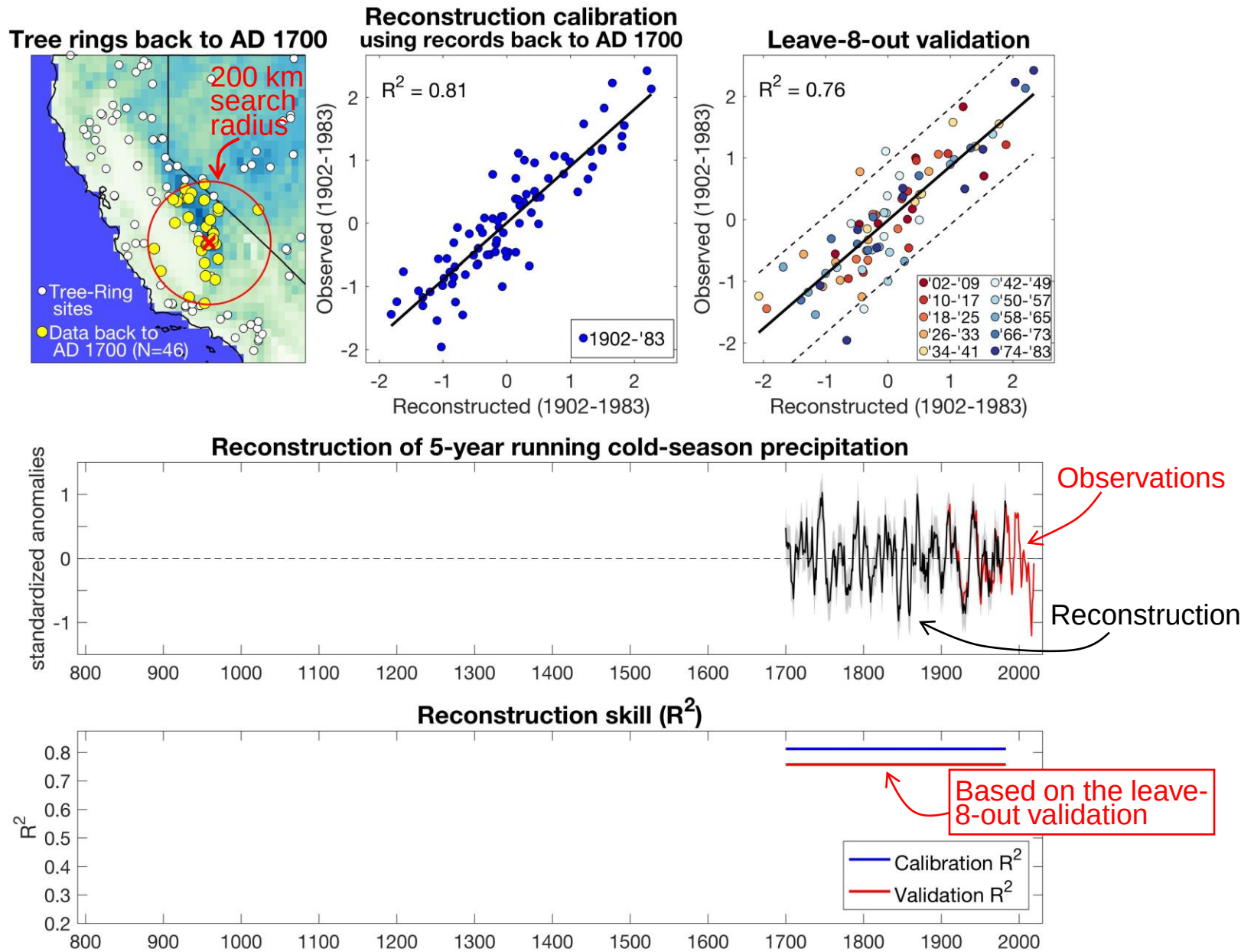


Outline

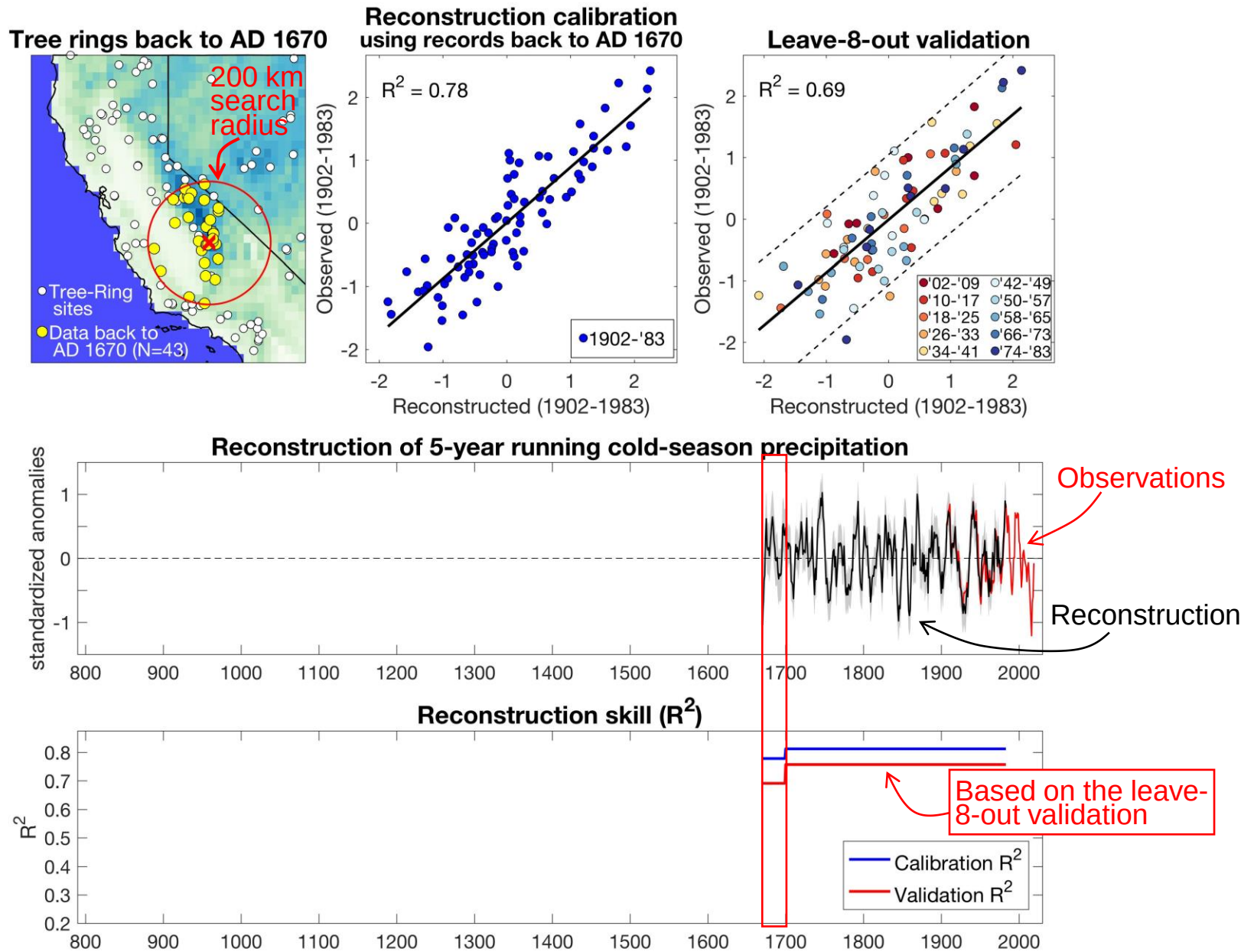
1. How are tree-ring reconstructions of precipitation produced?
2. 1200 years of Sierra Nevada precipitation.
3. A dominant but still poorly understood mode of atmospheric variability.

1. Development of a precipitation reconstruction from tree rings

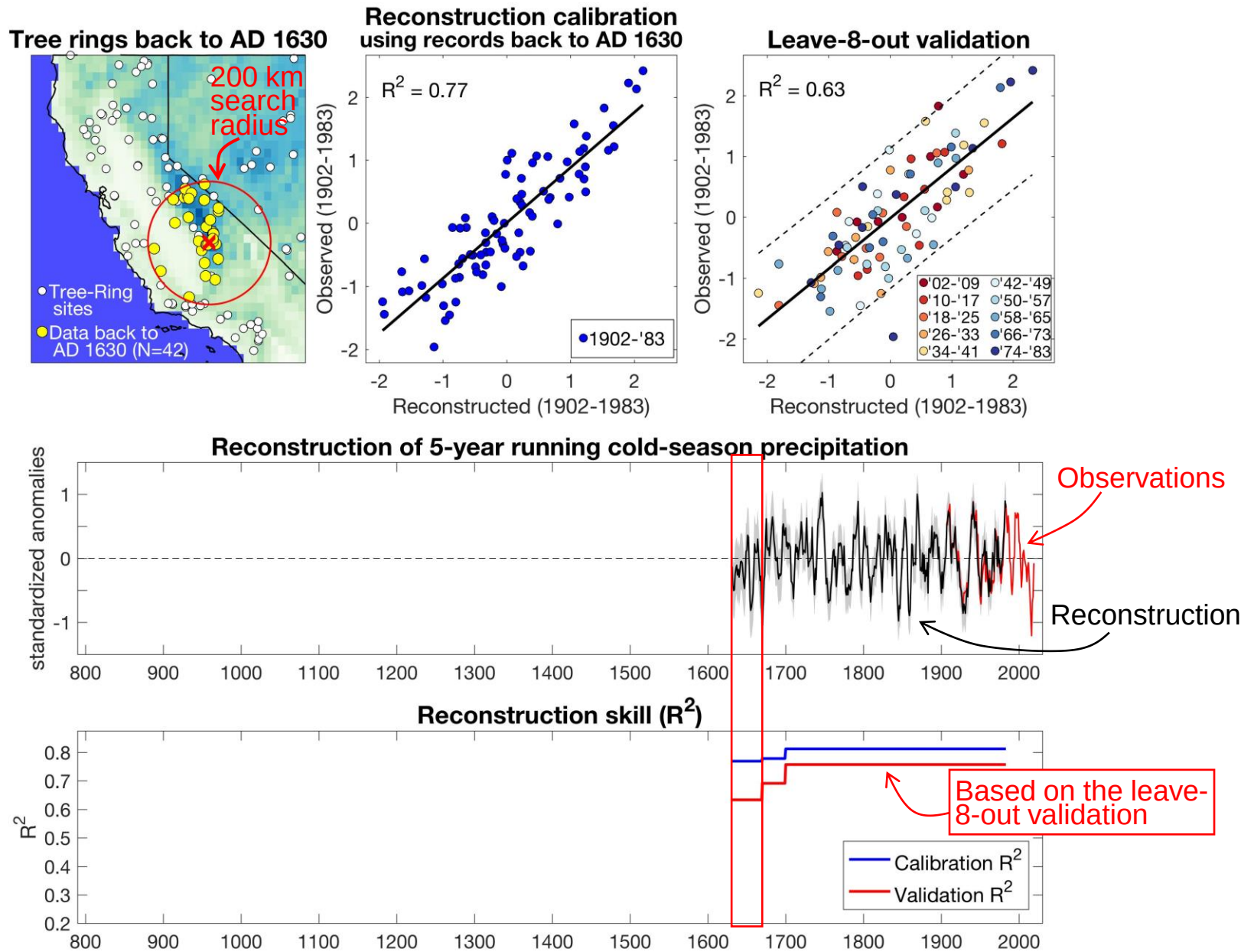
Example: Reconstructing Nov-Mar Precipitation in southern Sierra (36.5°N, 118.5°W)



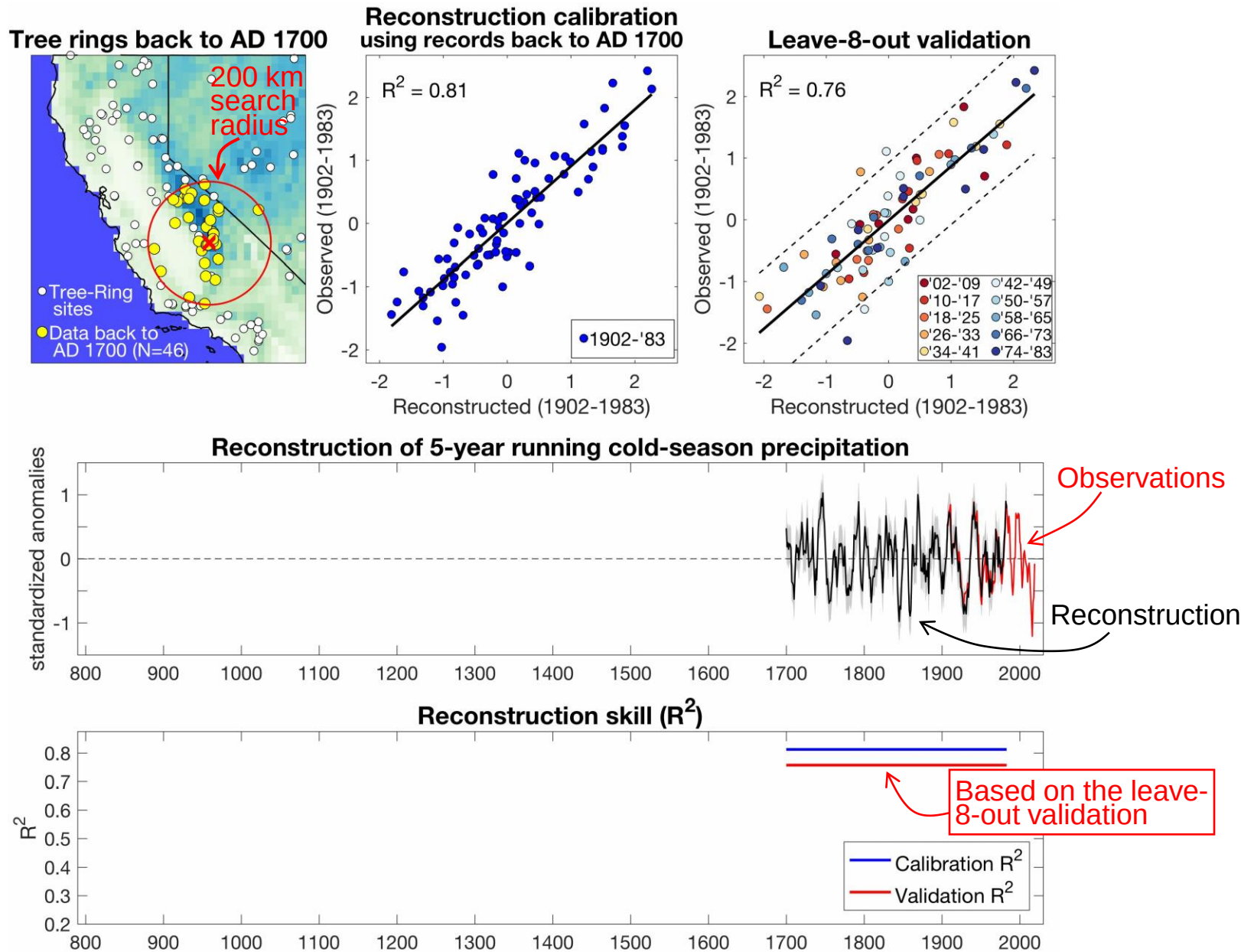
Example: Reconstructing Nov-Mar Precipitation in southern Sierra (36.5°N, 118.5°W)



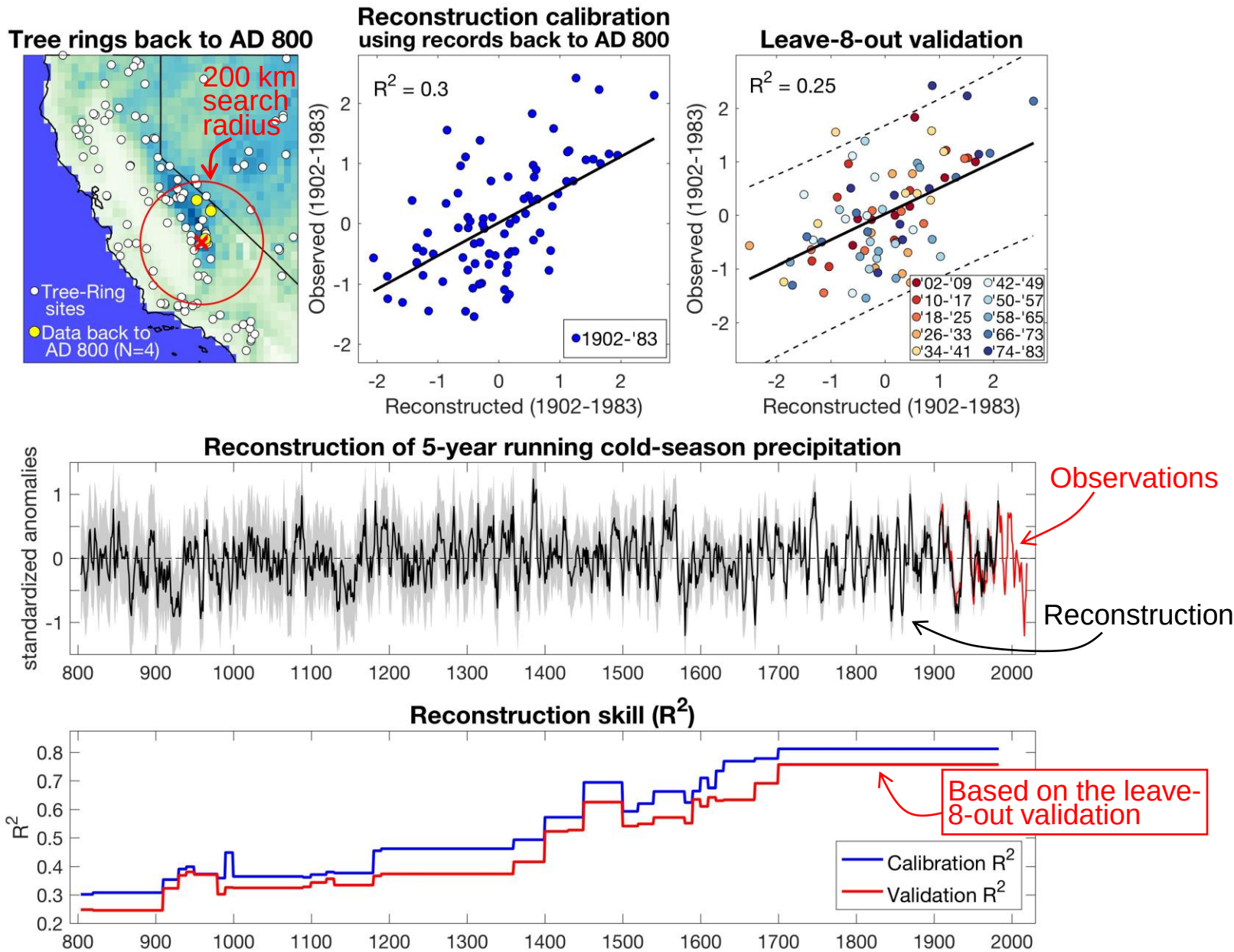
Example: Reconstructing Nov-Mar Precipitation in southern Sierra (36.5°N, 118.5°W)



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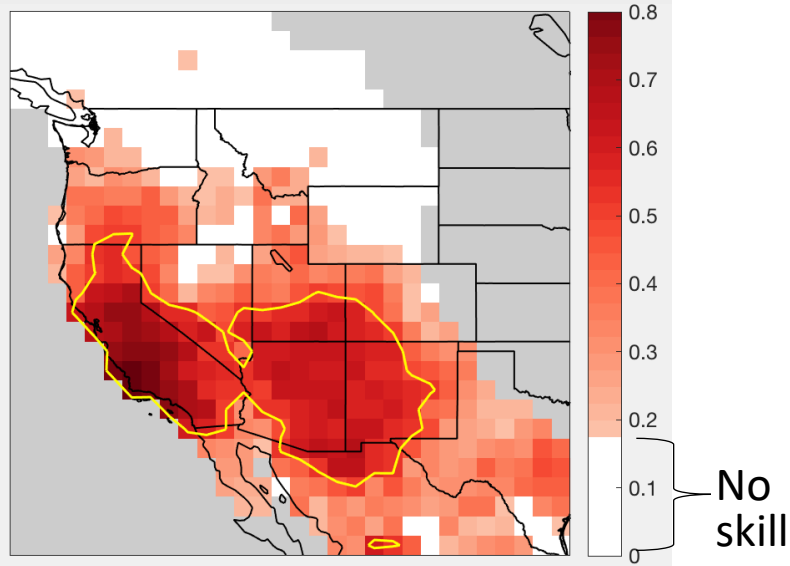


Example: Reconstructing Nov-Mar Precipitation in southern Sierra (36.5°N, 118.5°W)

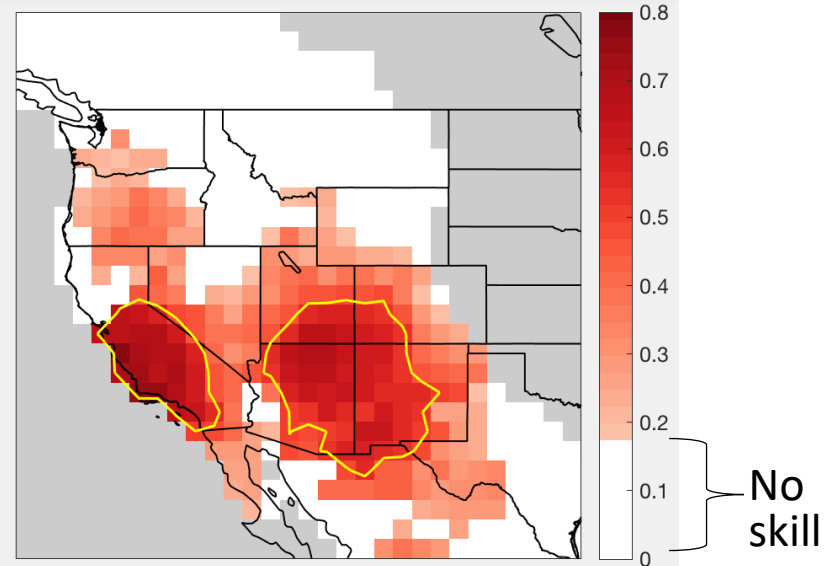


Gridded reconstructions of Nov-Mar Precipitation

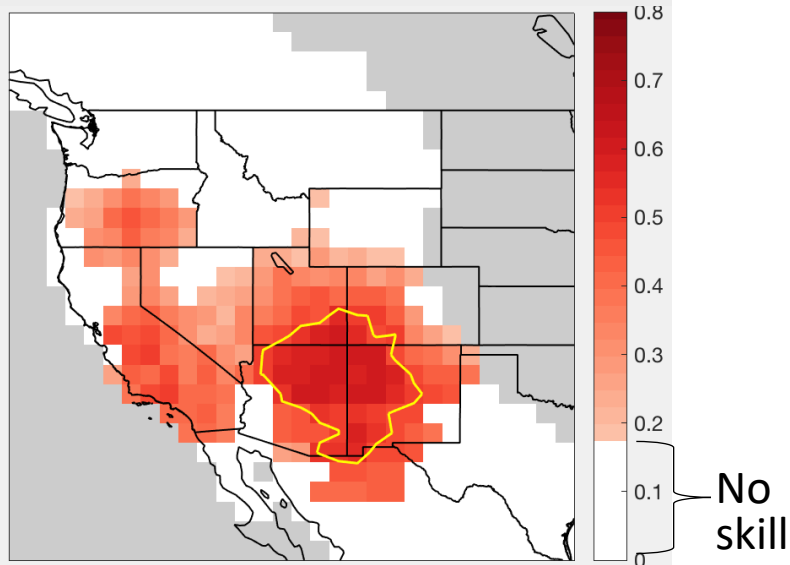
Reconstruction skill (R^2) at AD 1700



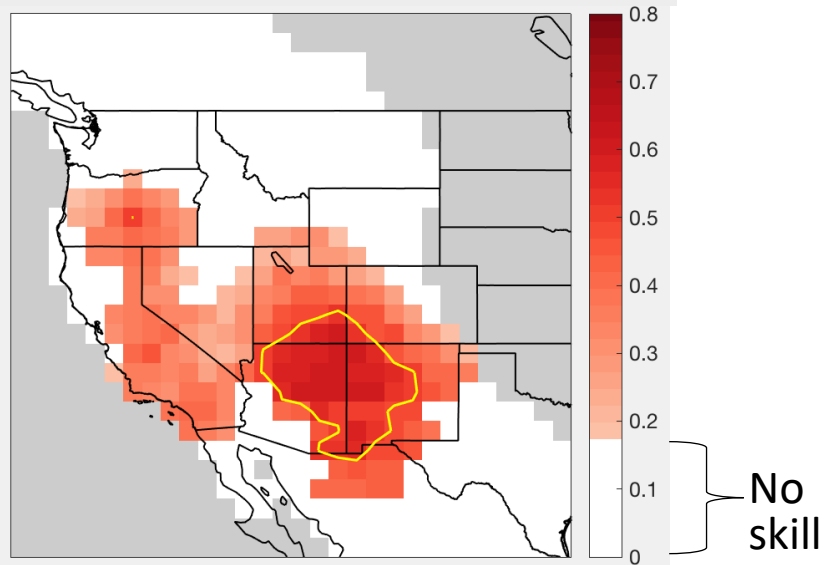
Reconstruction skill (R^2) at AD 1500



Reconstruction skill (R^2) at AD 1500



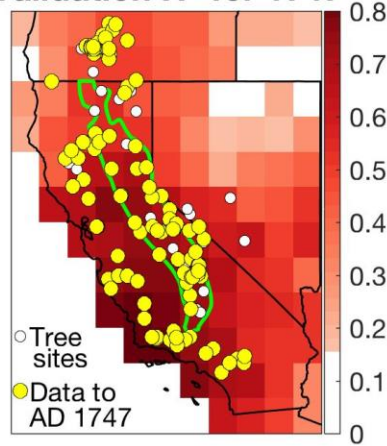
Reconstruction skill (R^2) at AD 1250



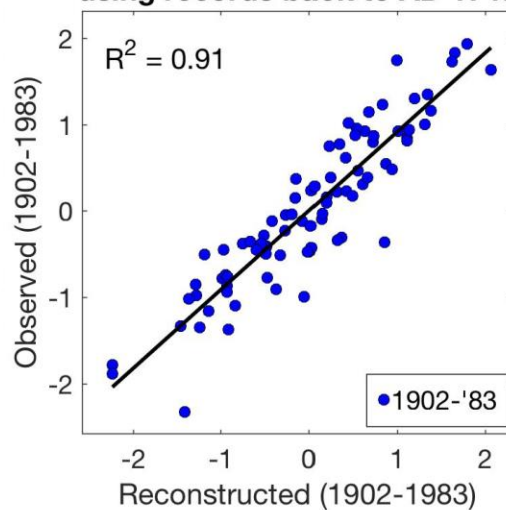
2. Sierra Nevada regional cold-season (Nov-March) precipitation

Reconstructing Nov-Mar Sierra Nevada Precipitation

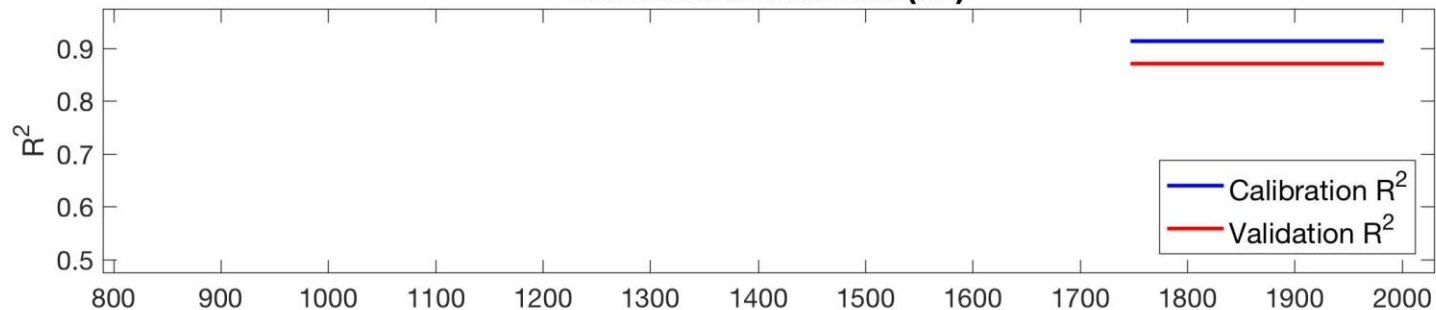
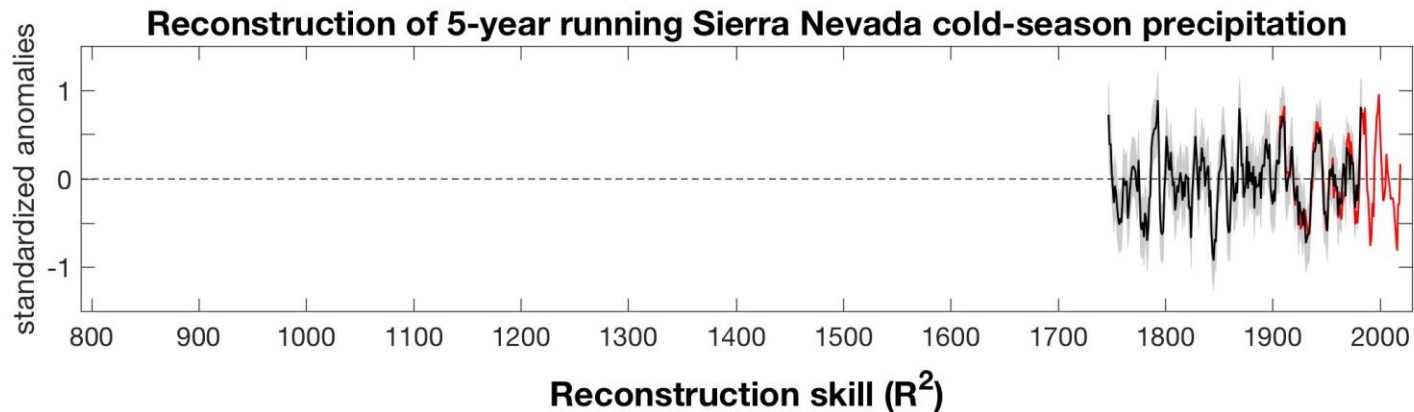
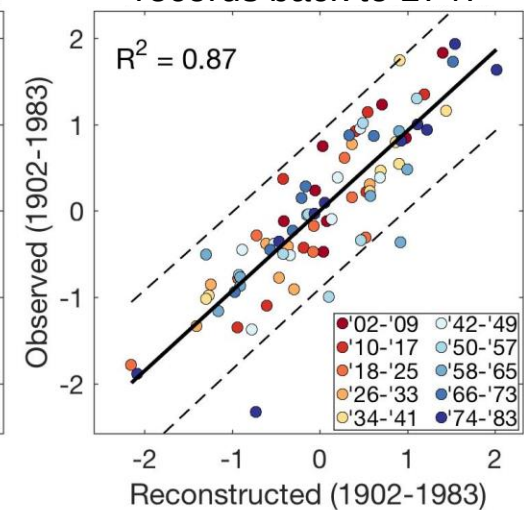
Validation R^2 for 1747



Reconstruction calibration using records back to AD 1747

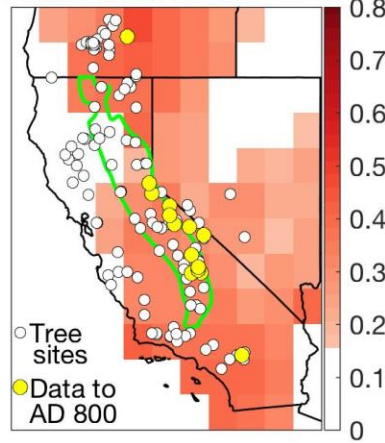


Leave-8-out validation using records back to 1747

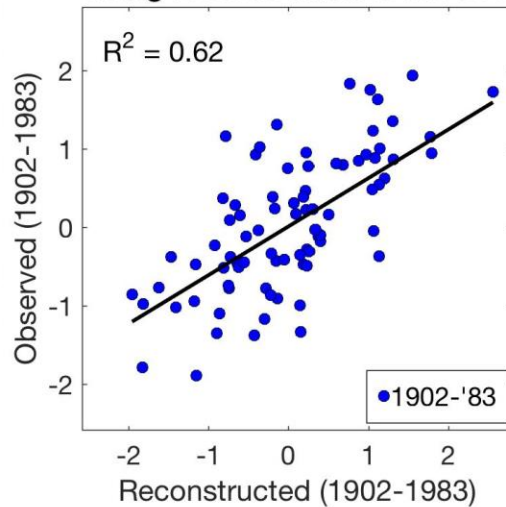


Reconstructing Nov-Mar Sierra Nevada Precipitation

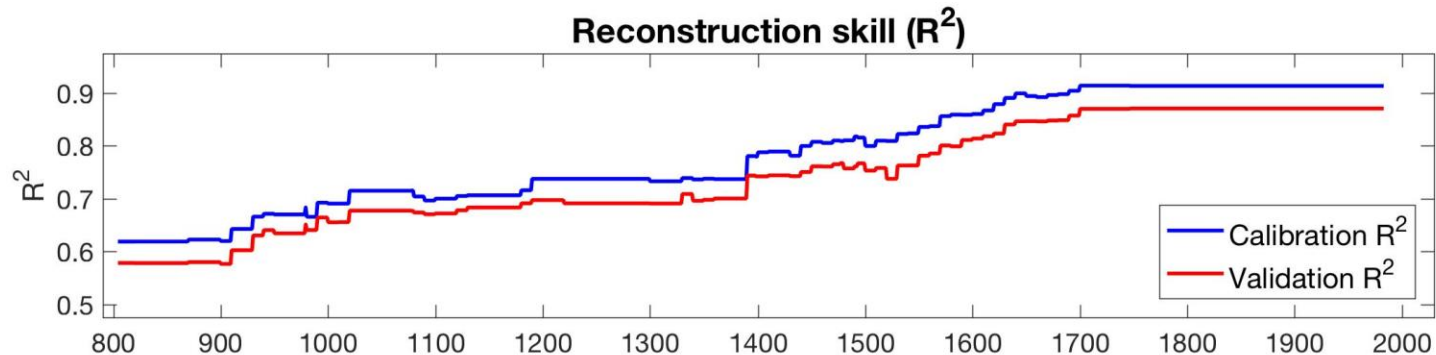
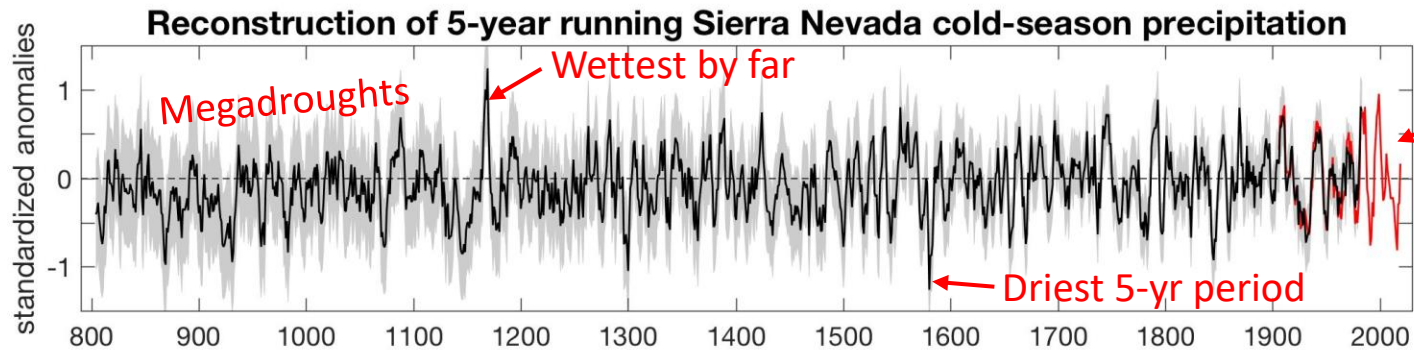
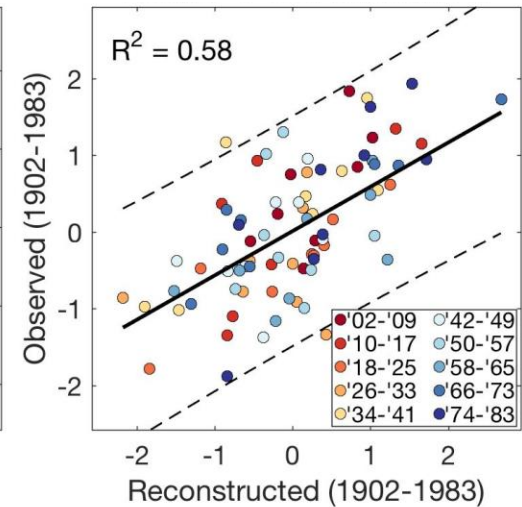
Validation R^2 for 800



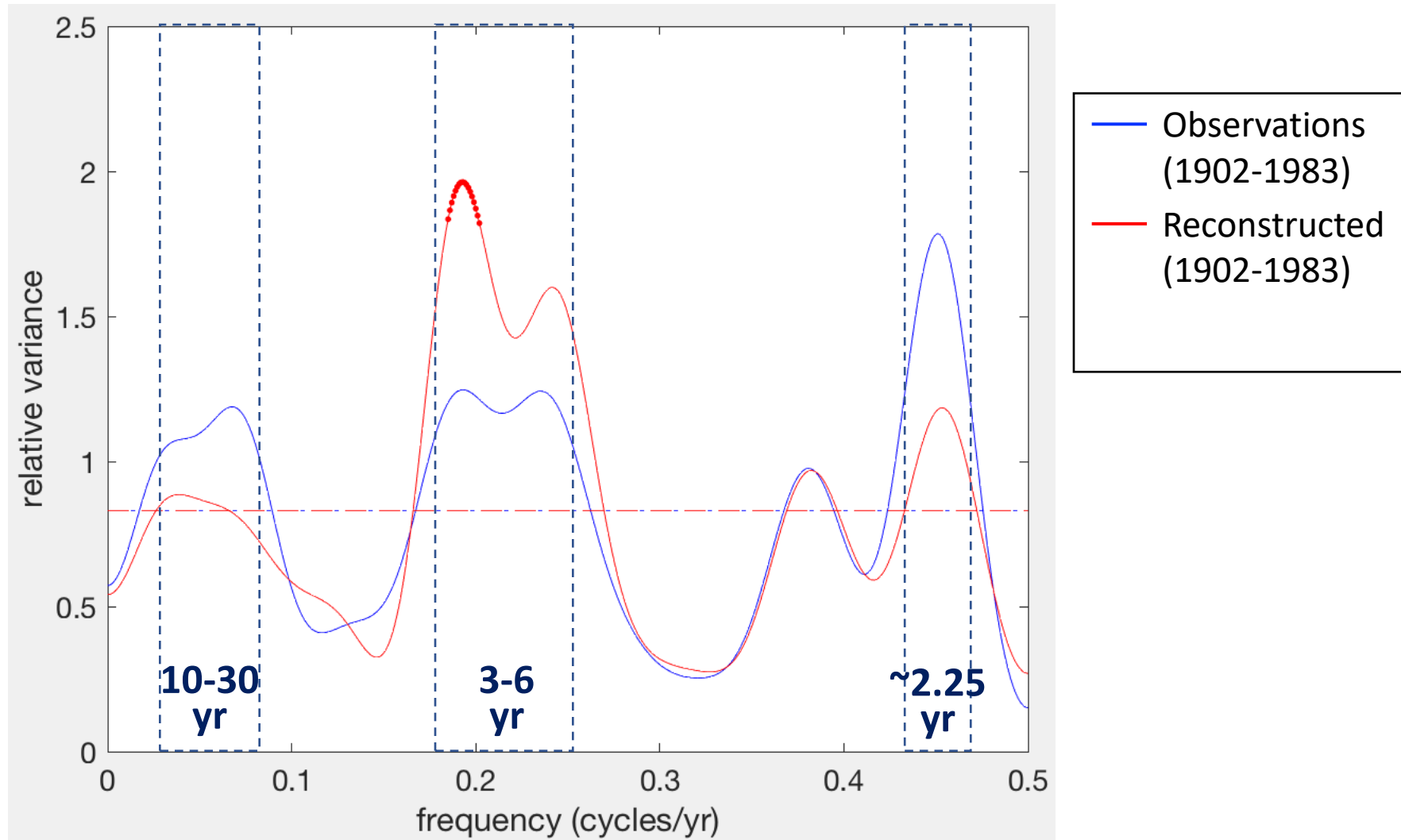
Reconstruction calibration using records back to AD 800



Leave-8-out validation using records back to 800

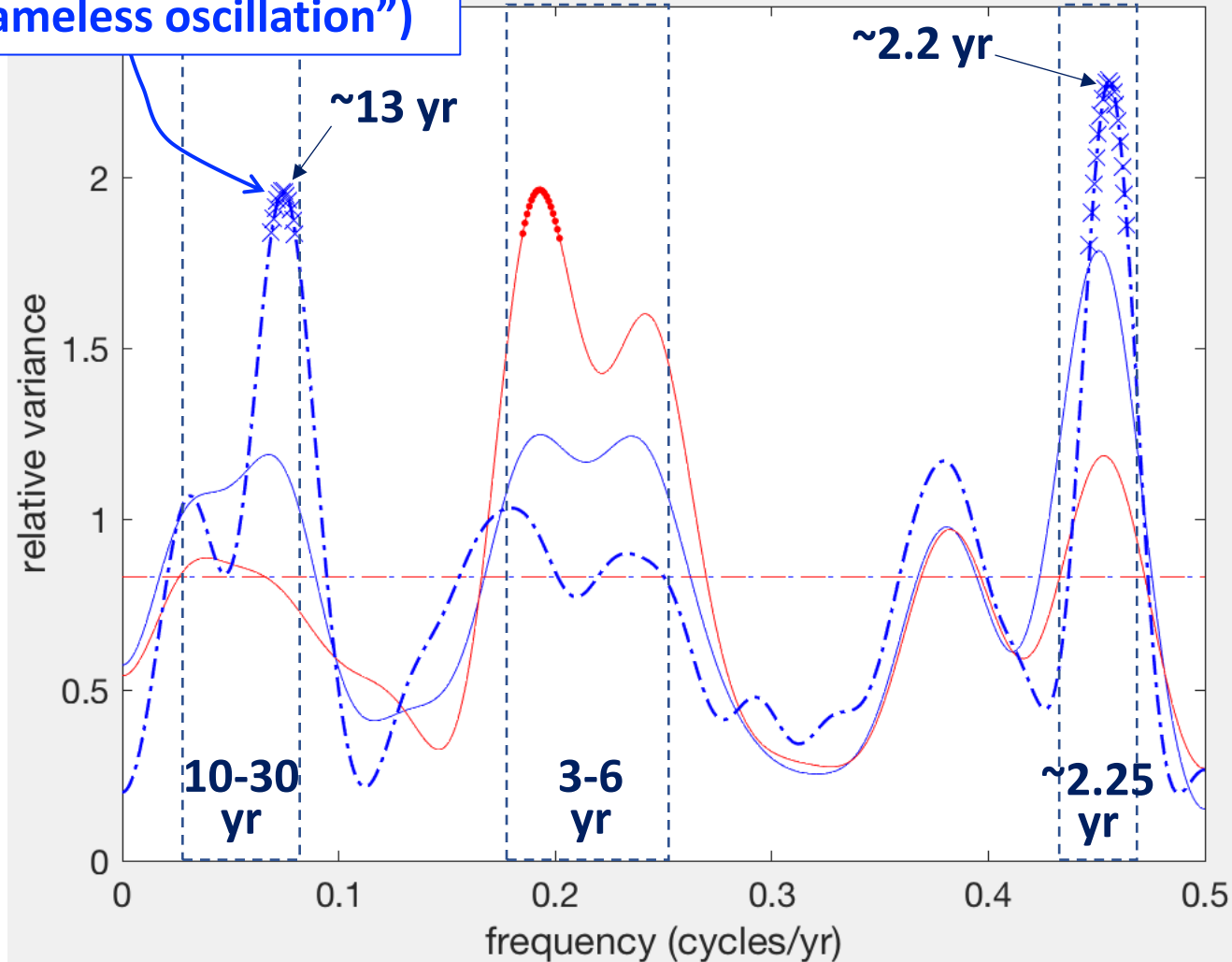


Spectra of Observed and Reconstructed Sierra Nevada Nov-Mar Precipitation during the period of overlap (1902–1983)



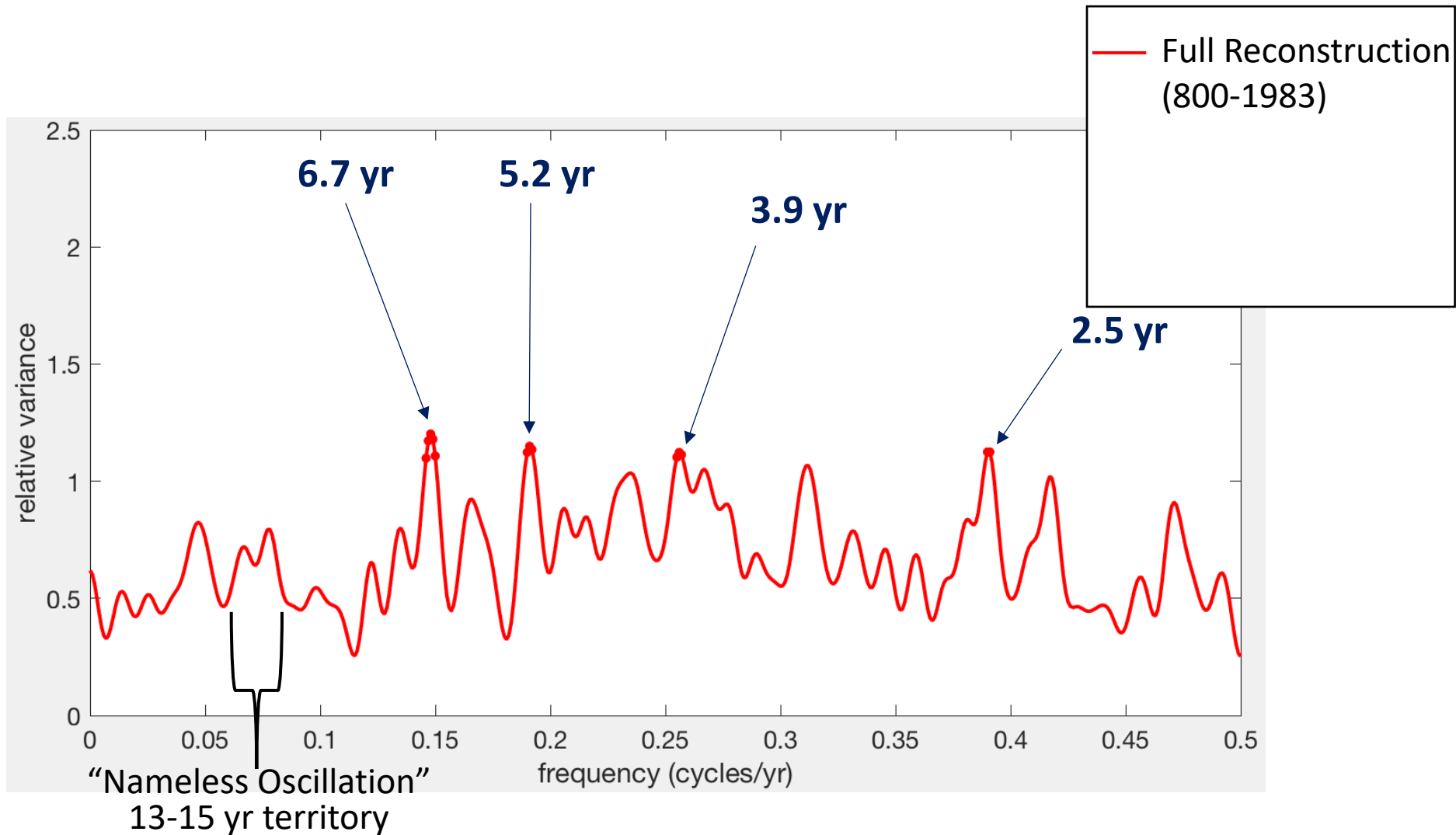
Spectra of Observed and Reconstructed Sierra Nevada Nov-Mar Precipitation during the period of overlap (1902–1983)

(previously referred to as
“nameless oscillation”)

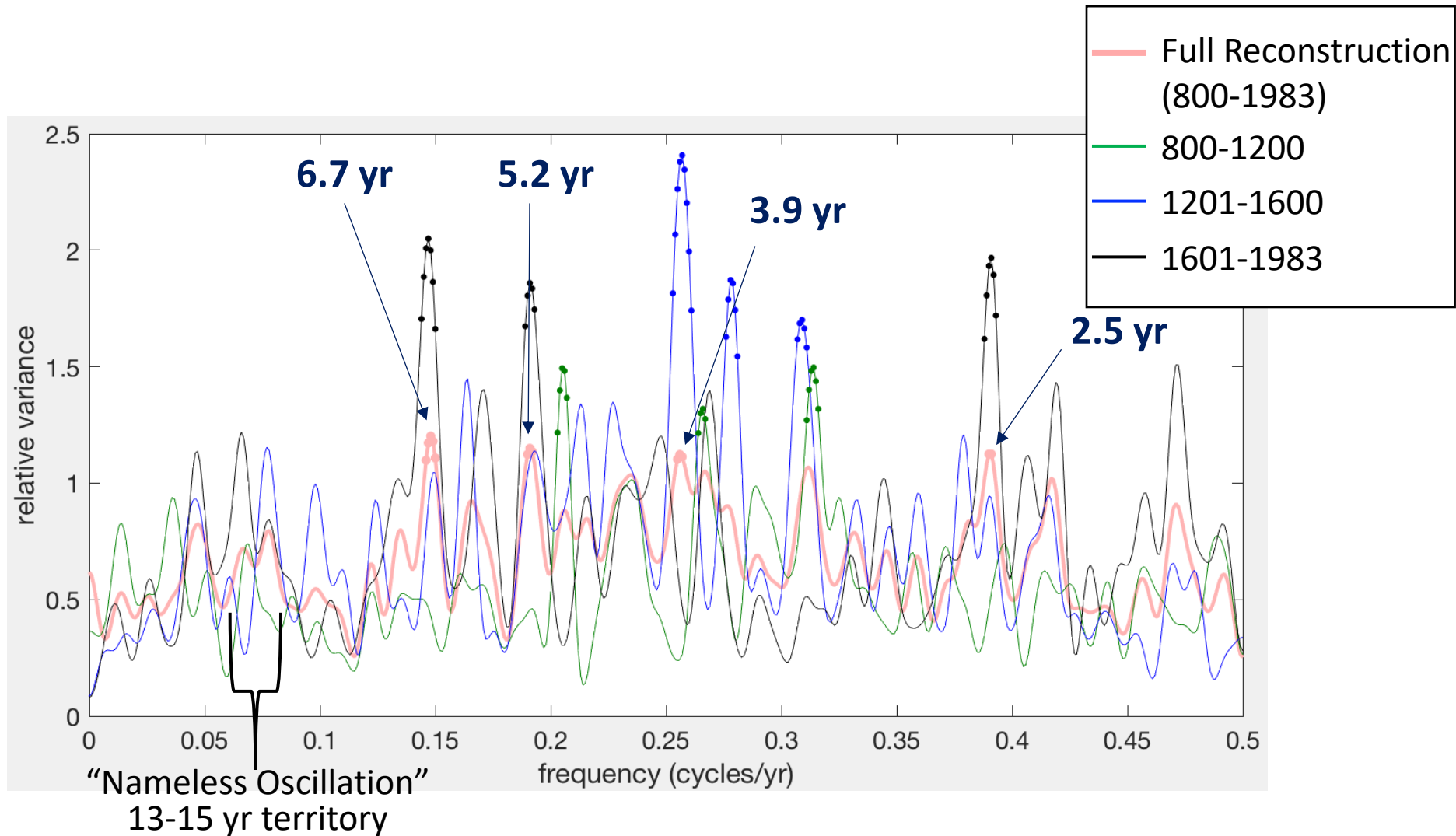


- Observations (1902-1983)
- Reconstructed (1902-1983)
- - - Observations (1902-2019)

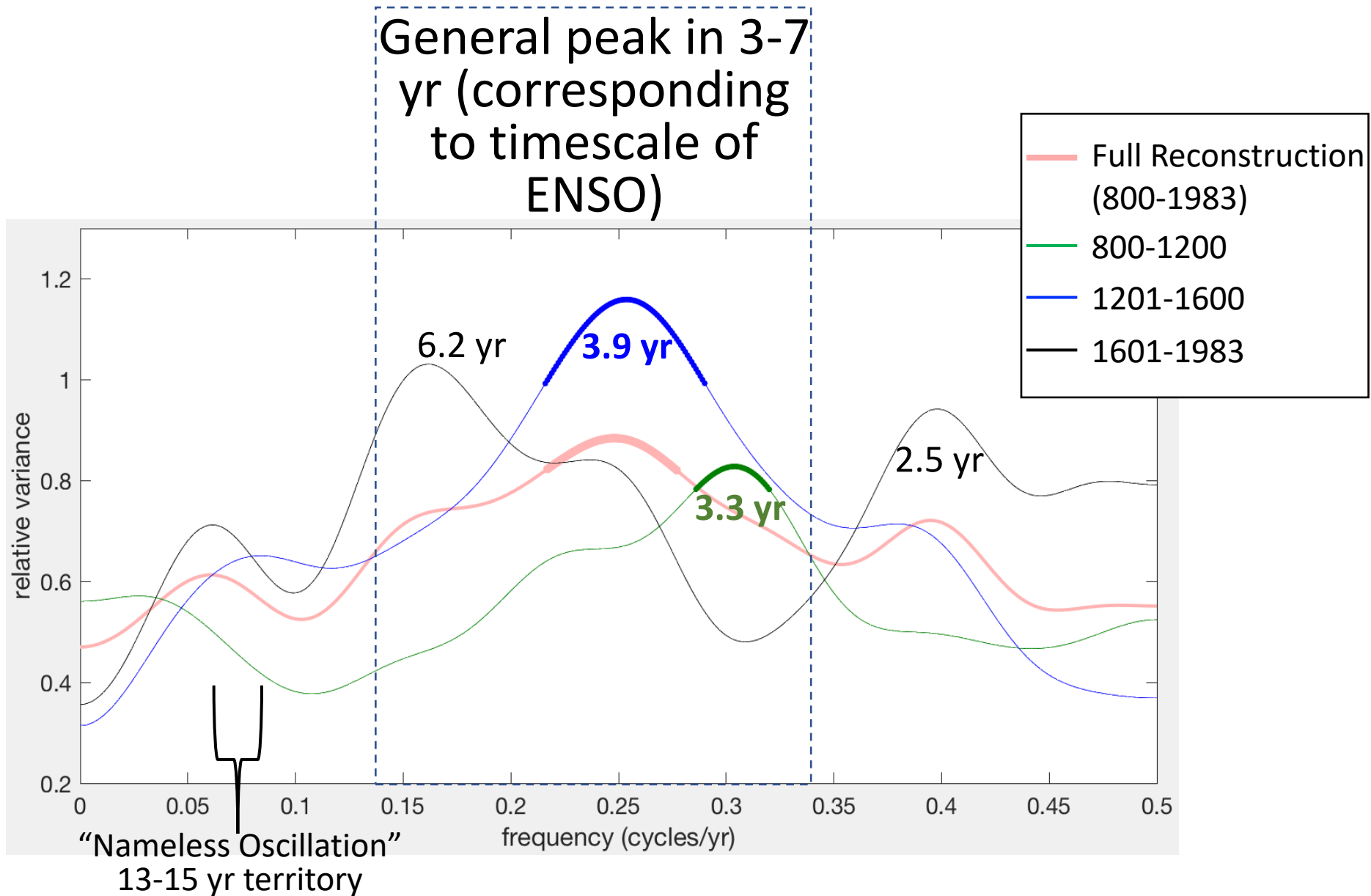
Spectra of Full Reconstruction of Sierra Nevada Nov-Mar Precipitation (AD 800–1983)



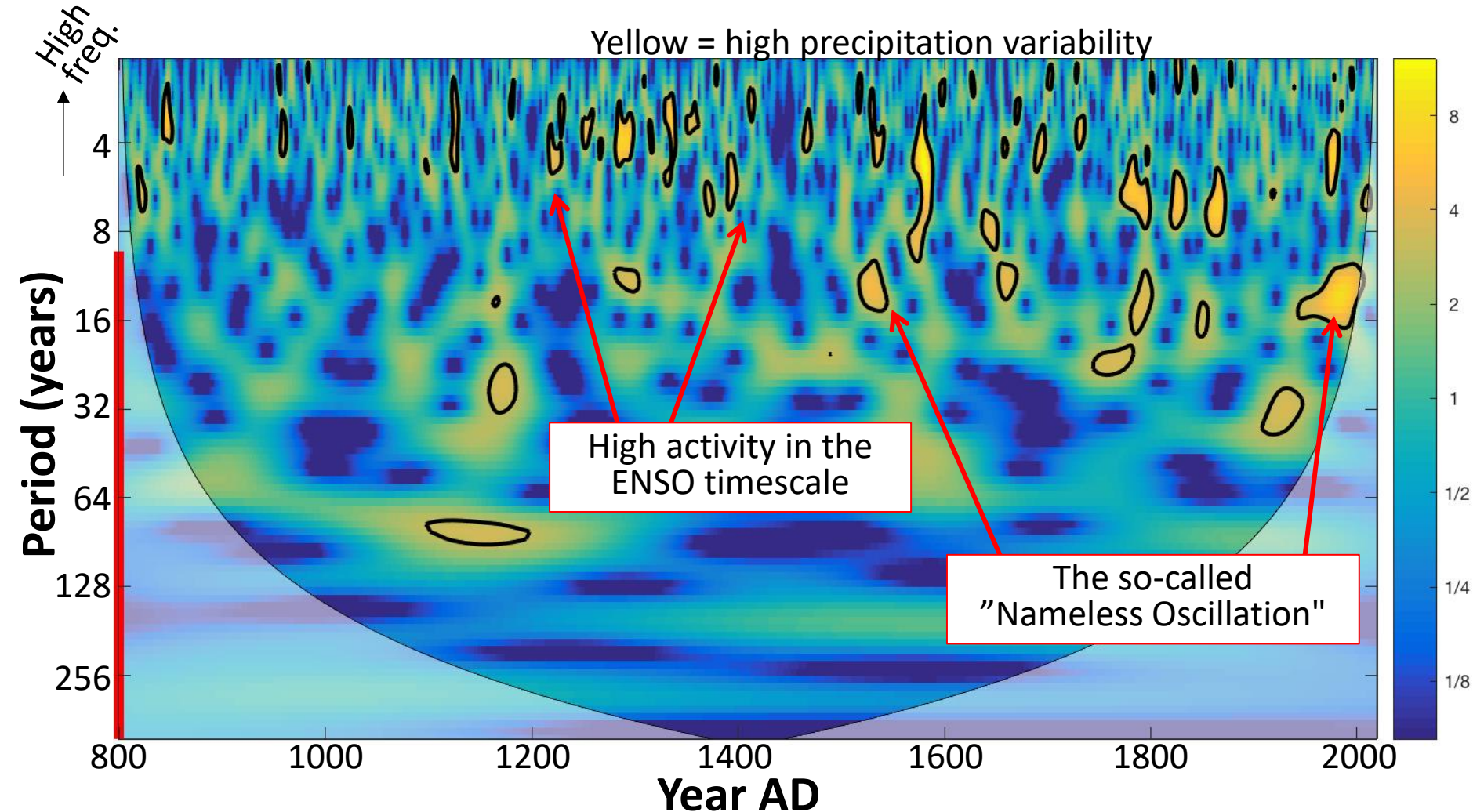
Spectra of Full Reconstruction of Sierra Nevada Nov-Mar Precipitation (AD 800–1983)



Spectra without squinting so hard

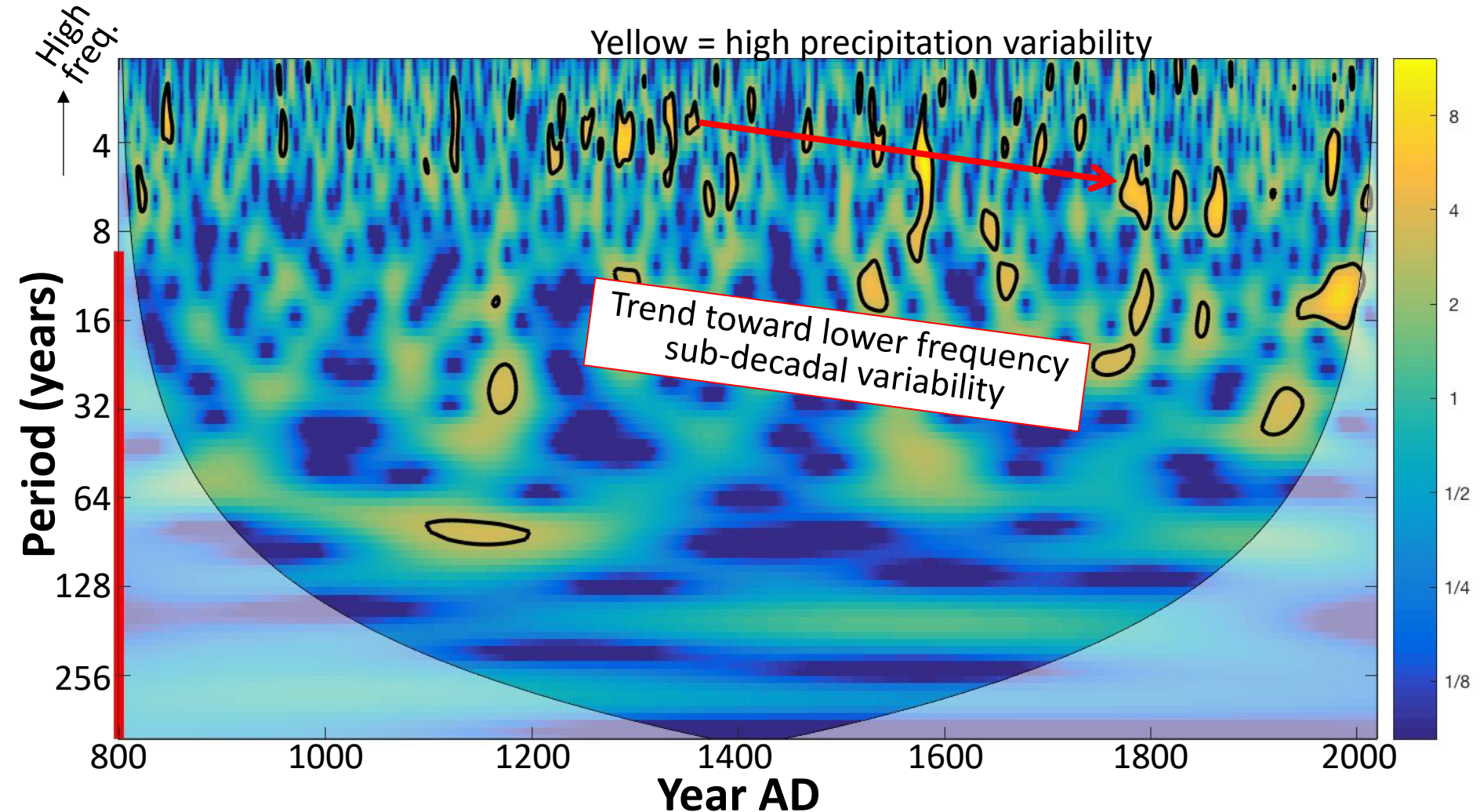


Wavelet analysis of Sierra Nevada reconstruction



*This figure was made using a Matlab package developed by Dave Meko (U of A)

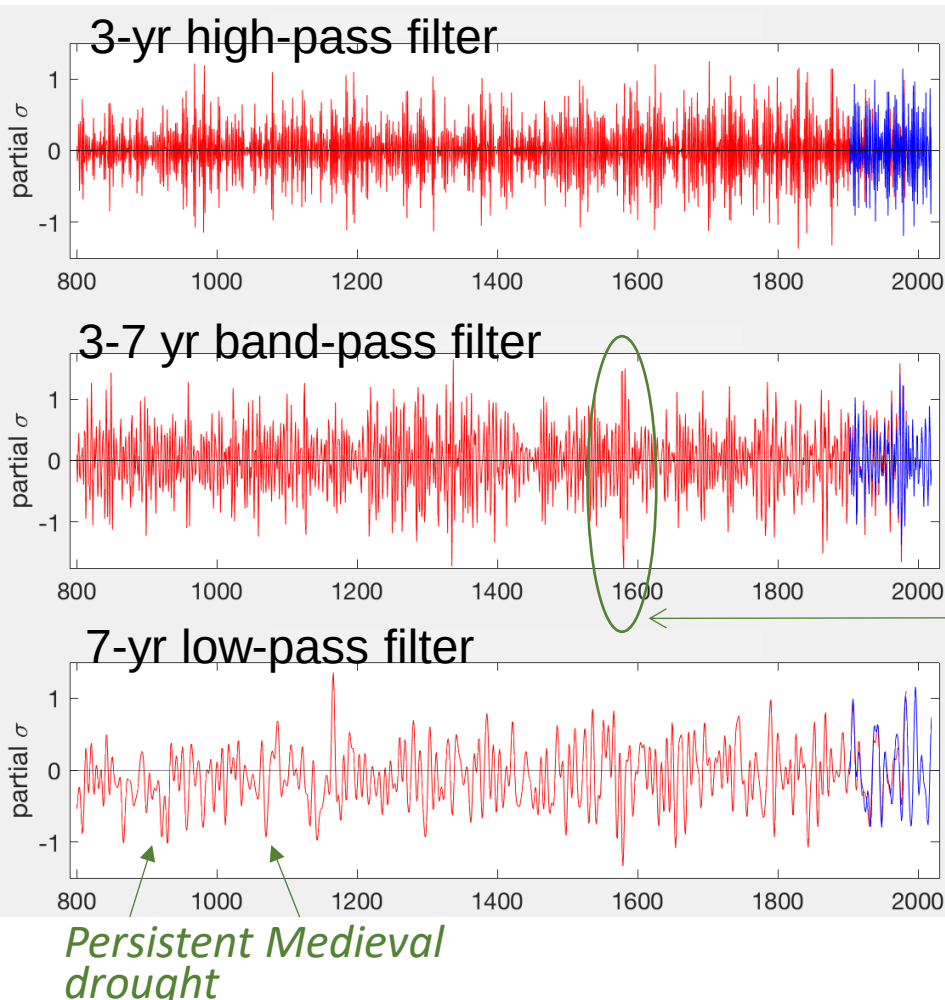
Wavelet analysis of Sierra Nevada reconstruction



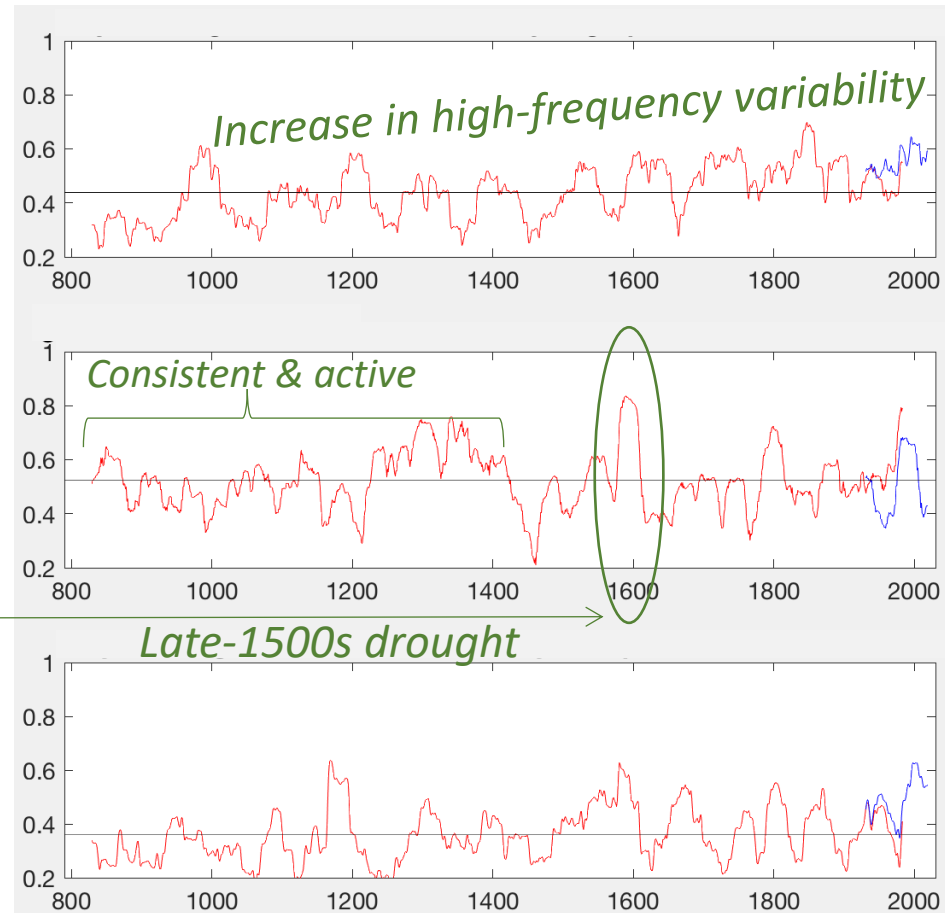
*This figure was made using a Matlab package developed by Dave Meko (U of A)

Contribution to Sierra Nevada Nov-Mar precip from high, mid, and low frequency

Filtered time series of Sierra Nevada precipitation

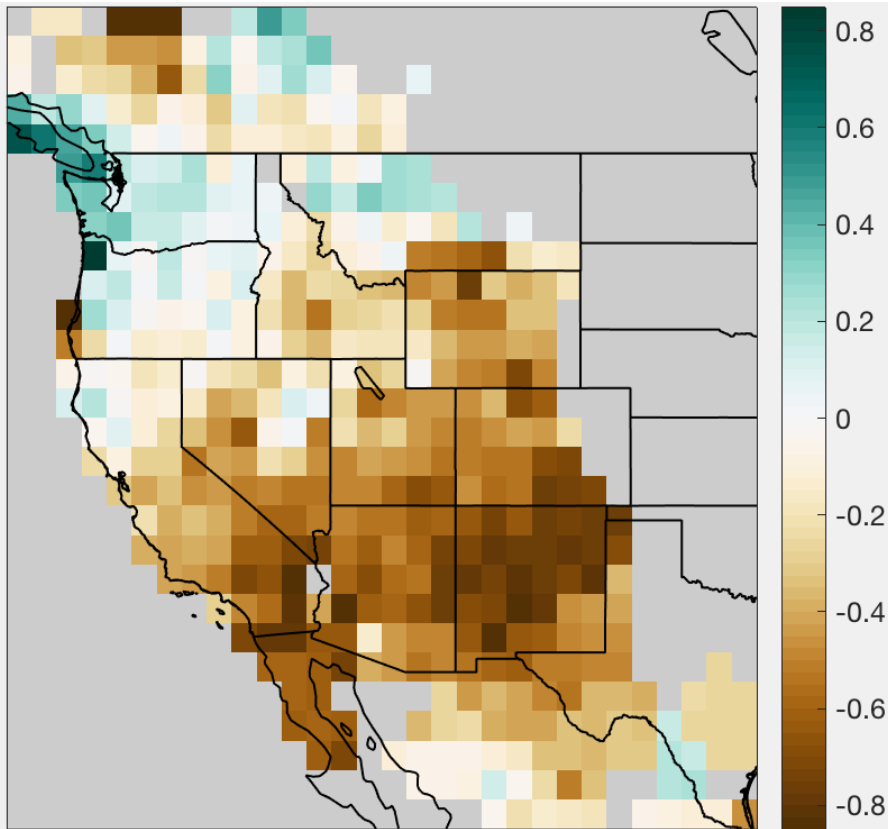


30-yr running standard deviations

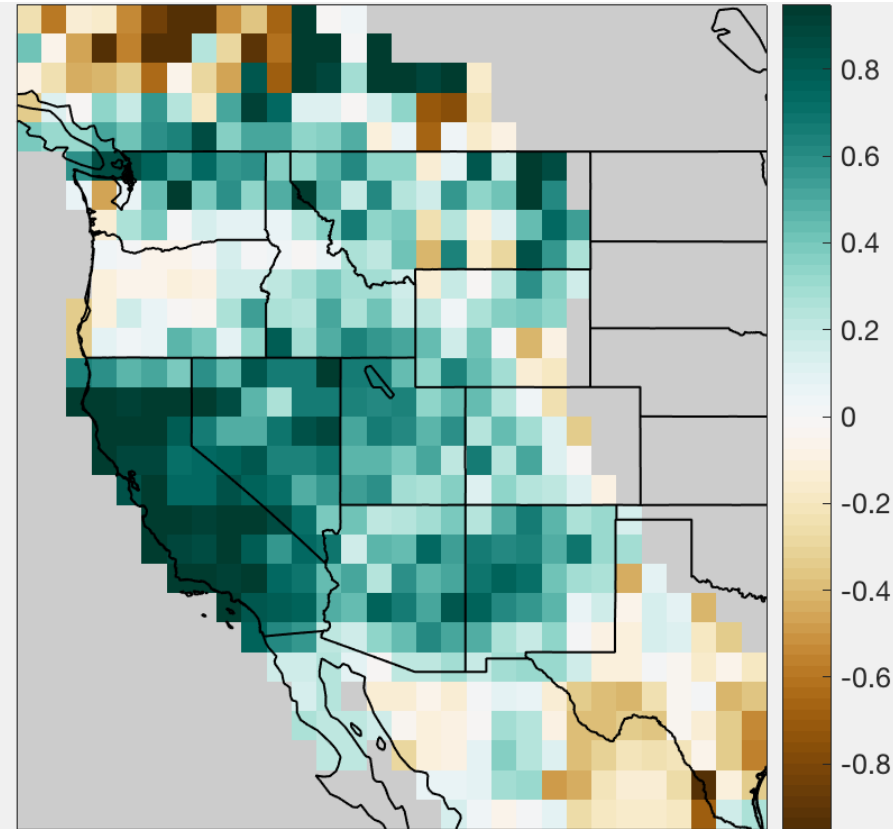


3. Reconstruction of modes of climate variability

Reconstructed Nov-Mar
Standardized Precip. Anomaly
1570–1590



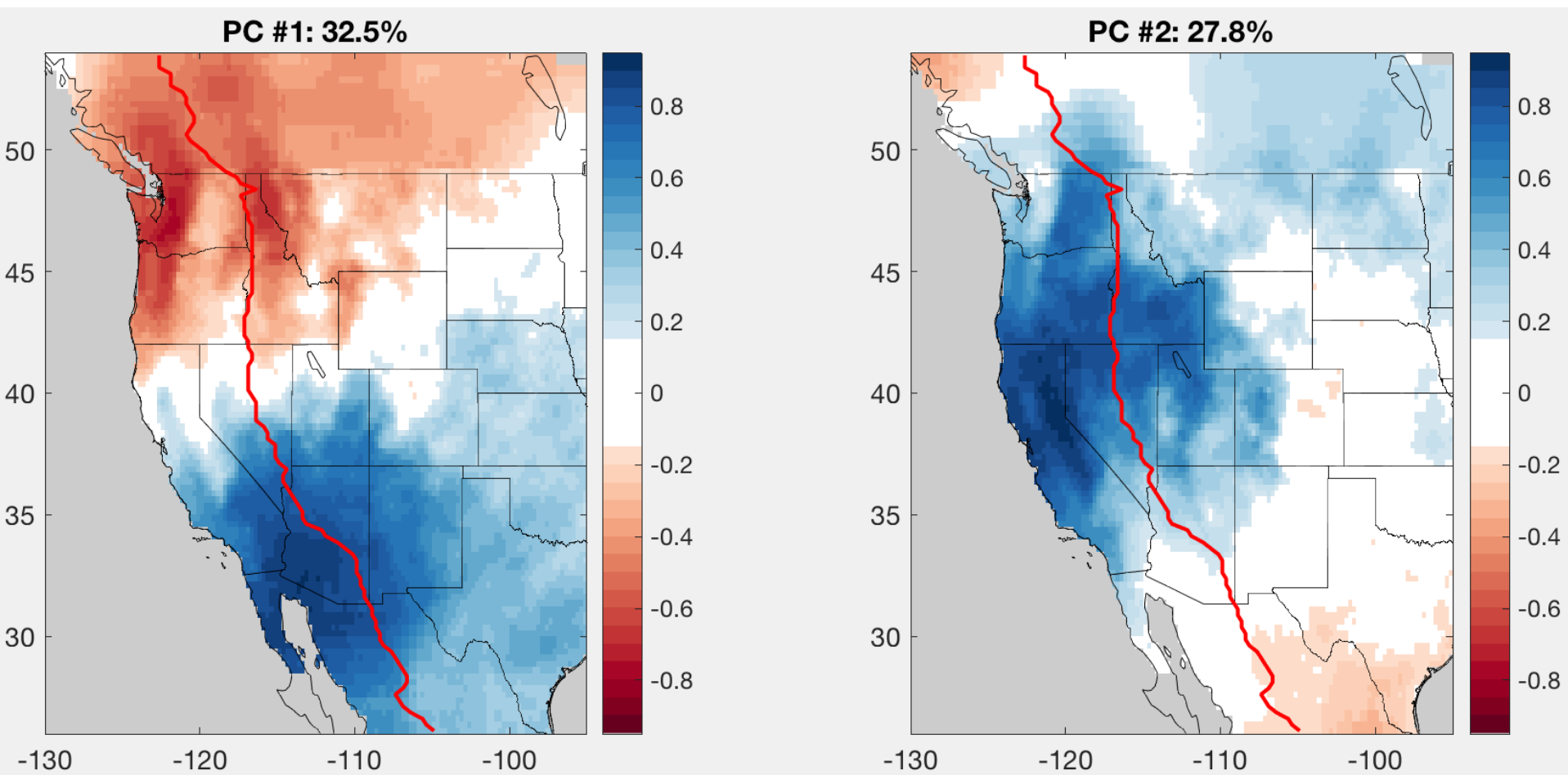
Reconstructed Nov-Mar
Standardized Precip. Anomaly
1789–1793



West-Coast Cold-season (Nov-Mar) precipitation

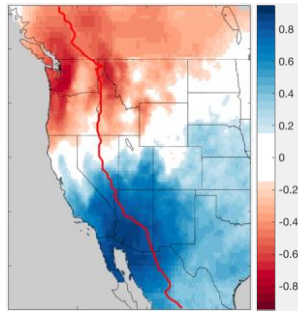
First 2 principal components (1902–1919)

Correlation between Nov-Mar Precip vs PCs 1 and 2

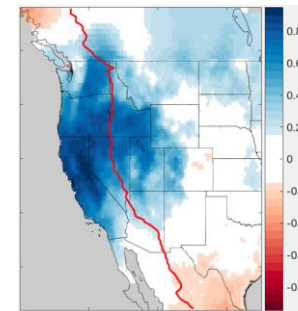


West-coast Nov-Mar precipitation Principal Components

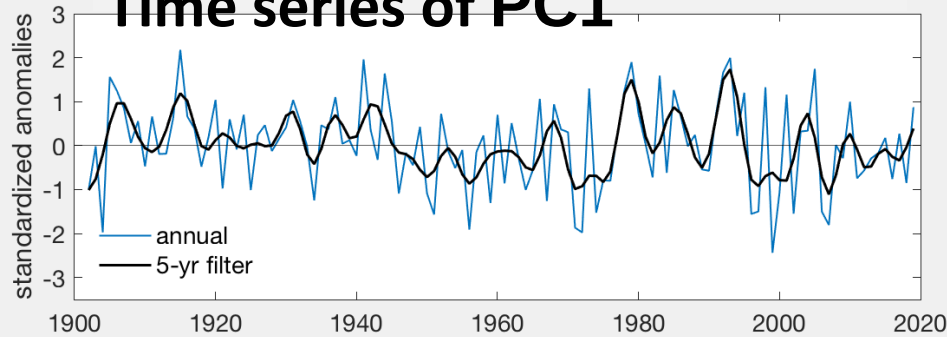
Mode #1



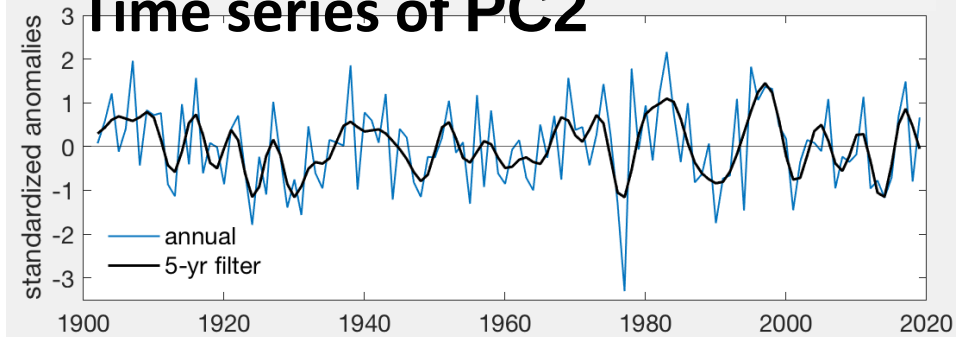
Mode #2



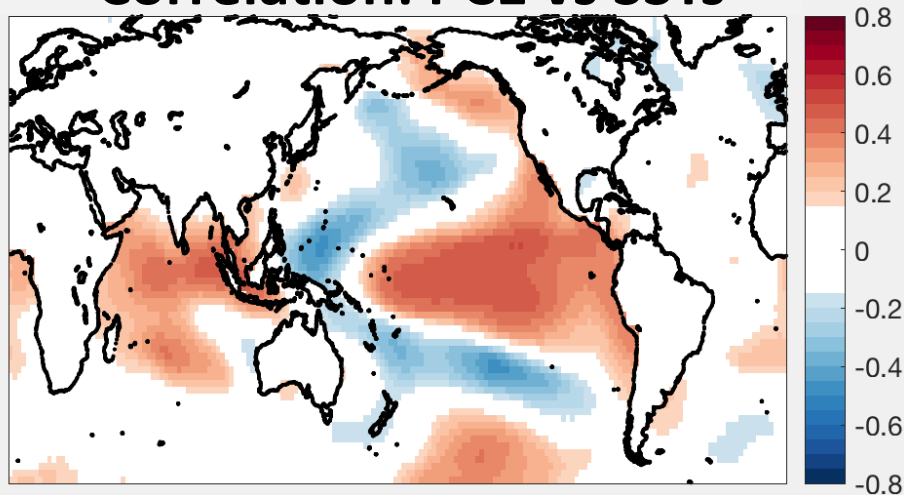
Time series of PC1



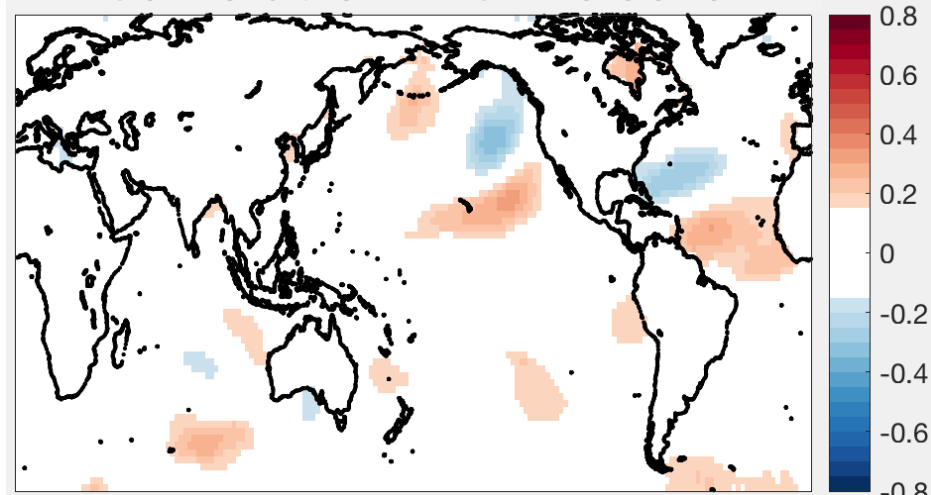
Time series of PC2



Correlation: PC1 vs SSTs

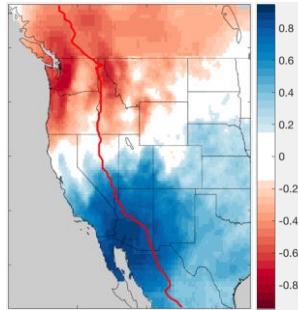


Correlation: PC2 vs SSTs

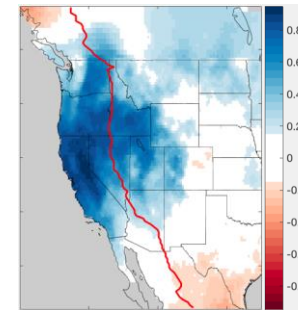


West-coast Nov-Mar precipitation Principal Components

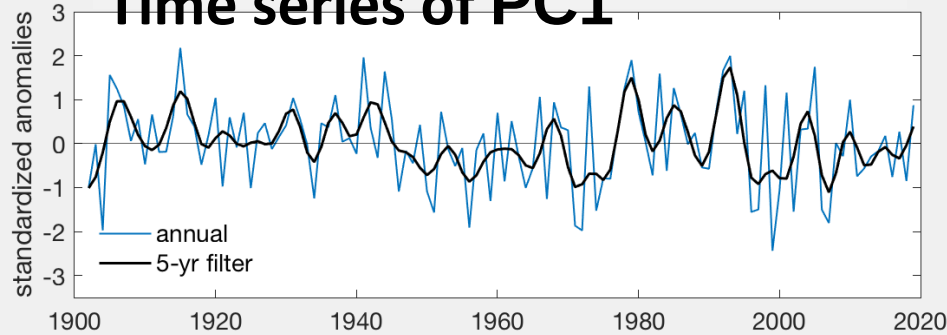
Mode #1



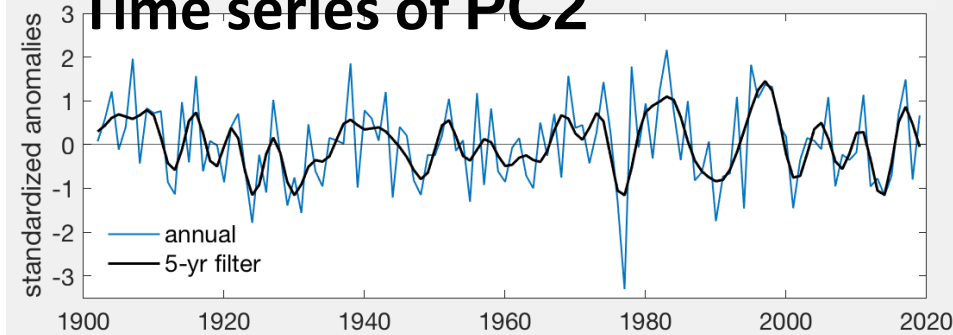
Mode #2



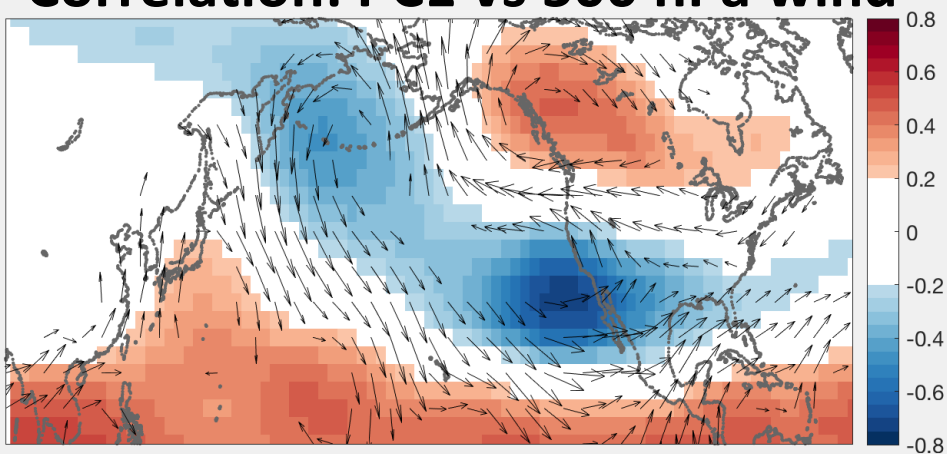
Time series of PC1



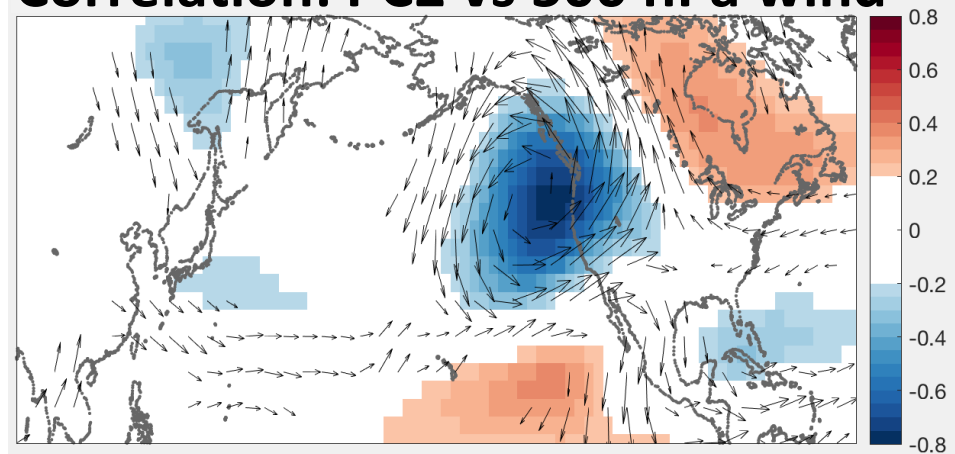
Time series of PC2



Correlation: PC1 vs 500 hPa wind

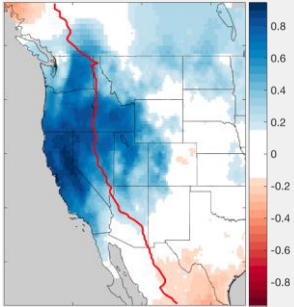


Correlation: PC2 vs 500 hPa wind

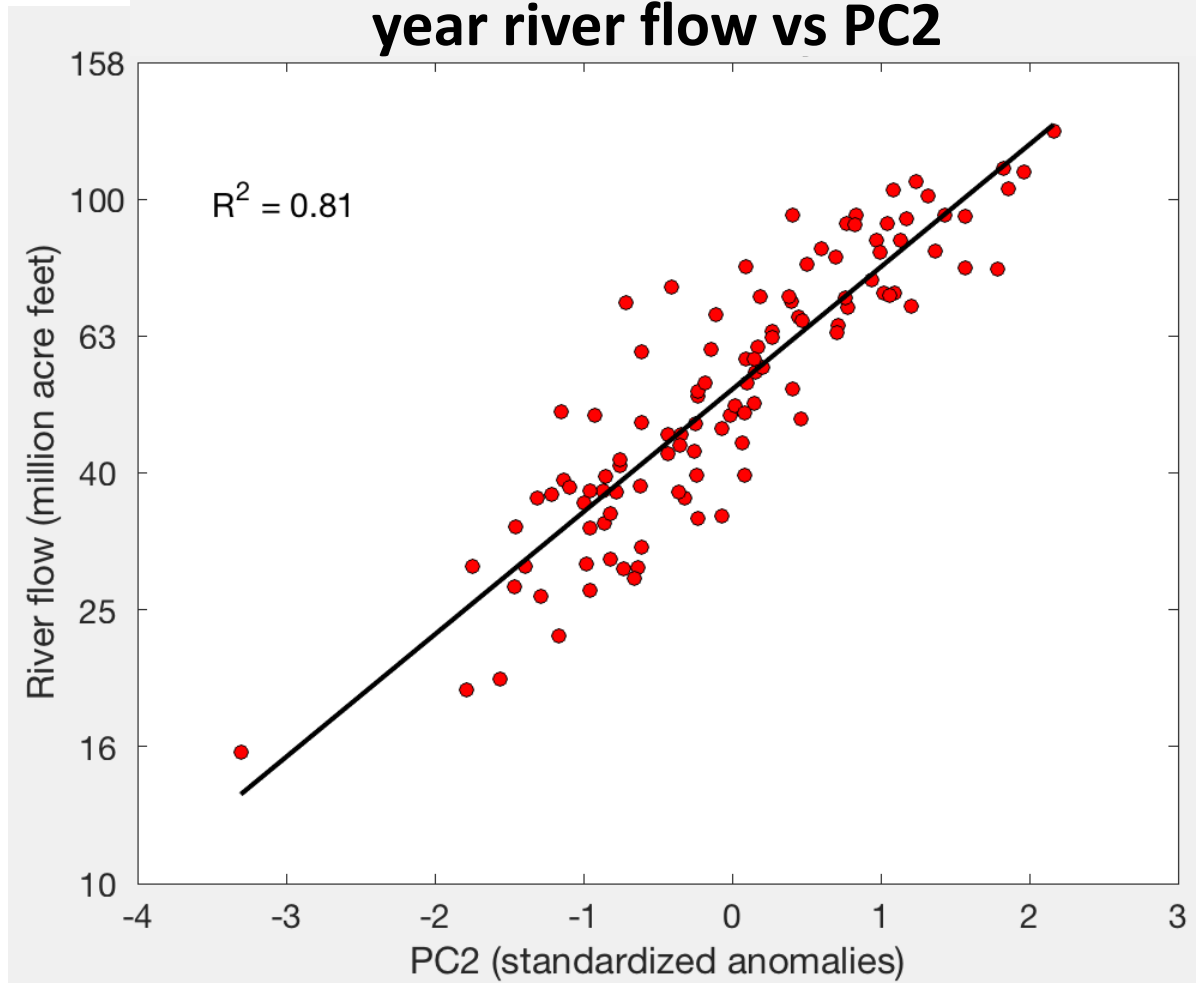


This non-ENSO component of cold-season precip variability controls runoff out of Sierra Nevada

Mode #2



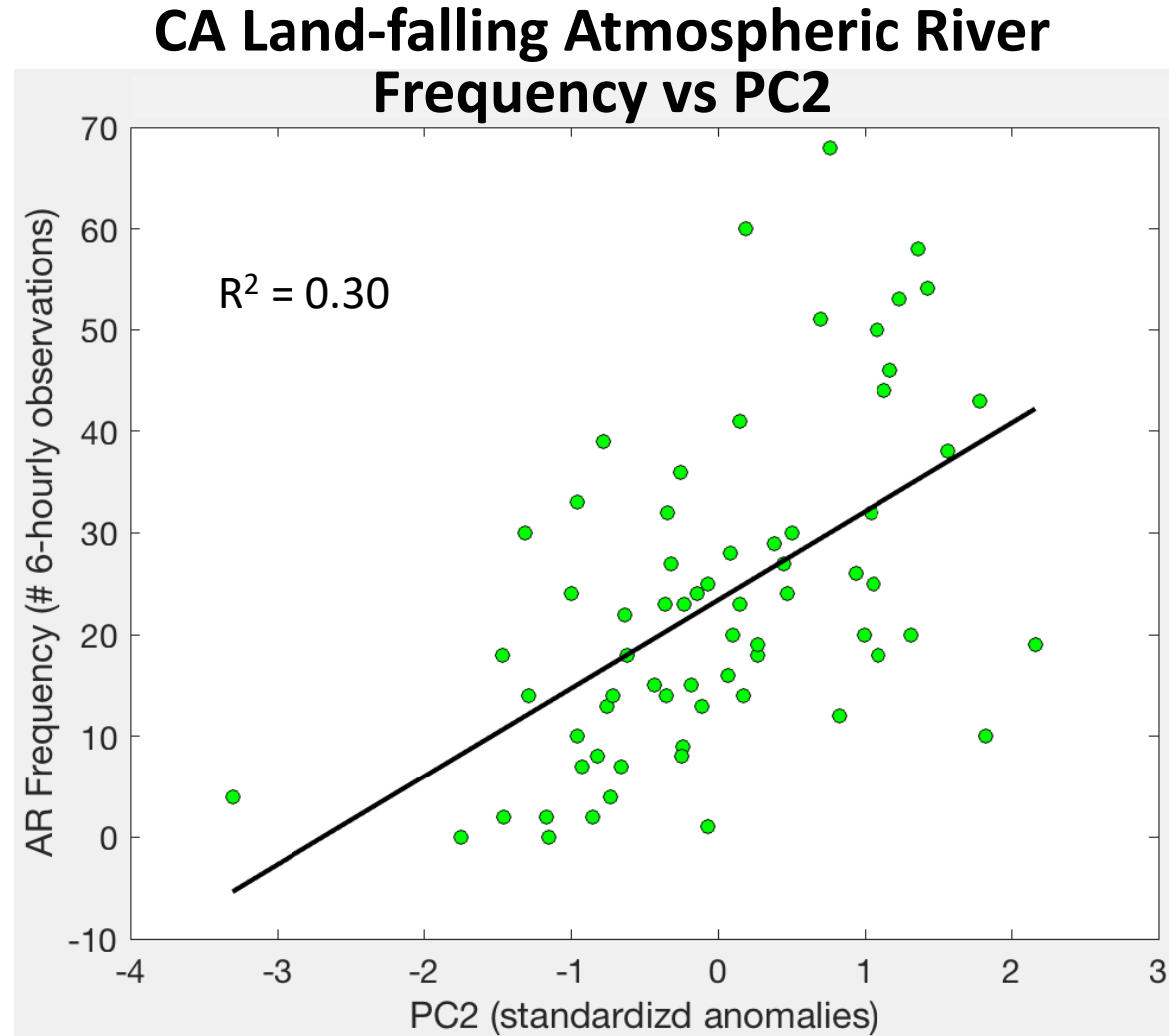
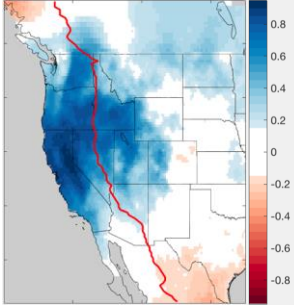
Sacramento and San Joaquin water-year river flow vs PC2



*Streamflow data from CDWR

This non-ENSO component of cold-season precip variability controls runoff out of Sierra Nevada

Mode #2

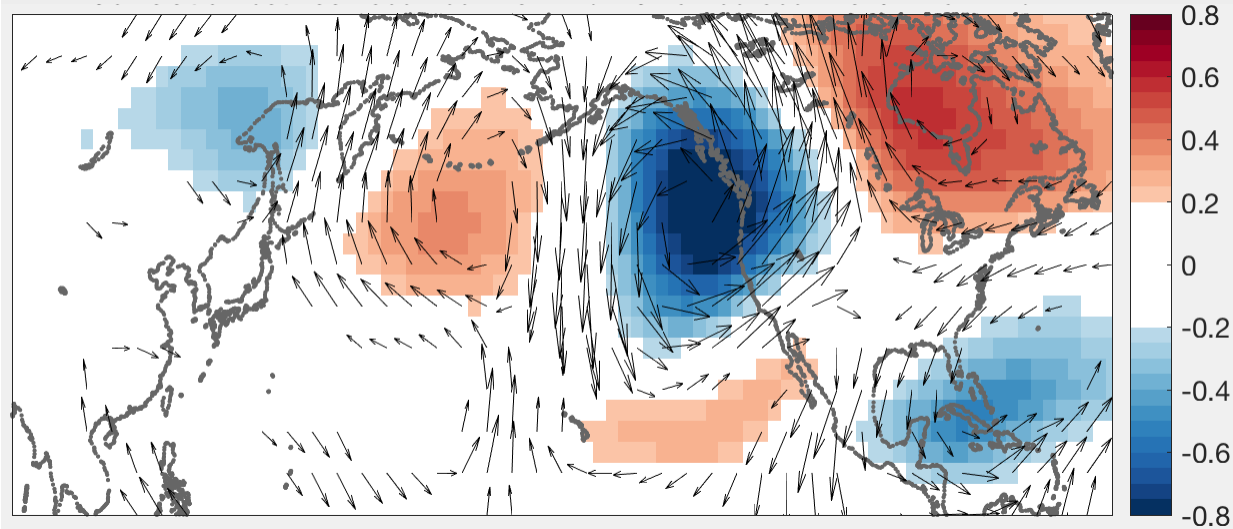


*AR data from Guan & Waliser (2015; JGR-Atmos)

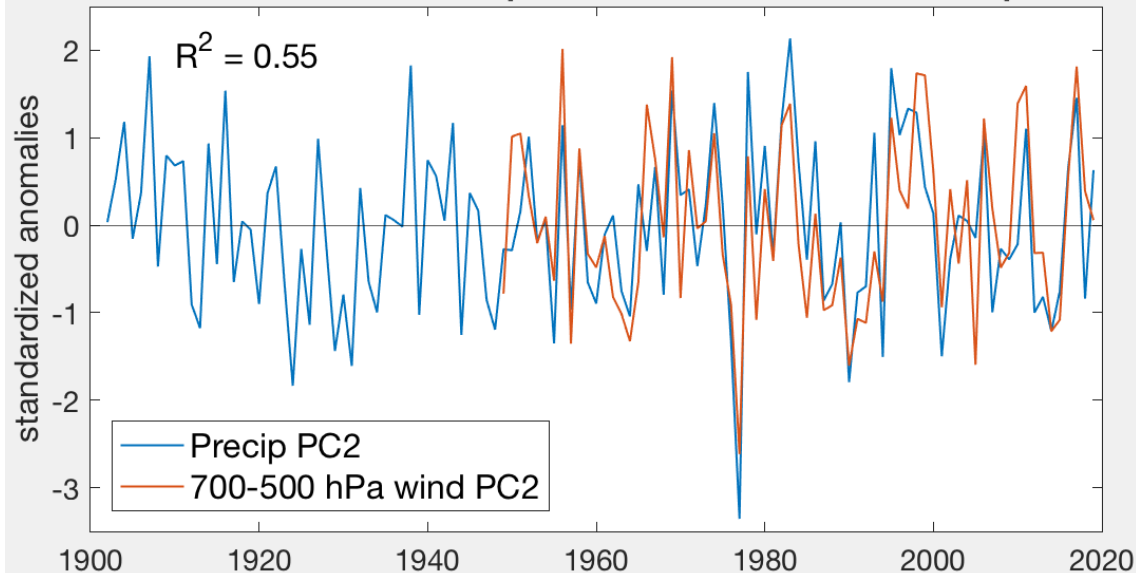
**Is Mode 2 a real mode of climate
variability
or just a statistical artifact?**

This mode of non-ENSO precipitation variability appears to be a naturally arising mode of climate variability

PC2 of mid-troposphere wind velocity

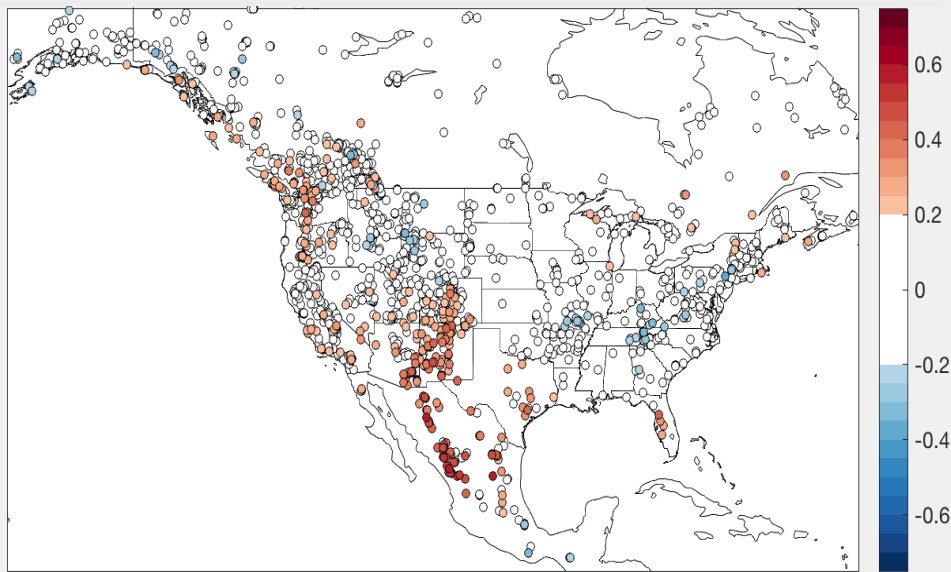


PC2 of cold-season Precipitation and 700-500 hPa wind speed

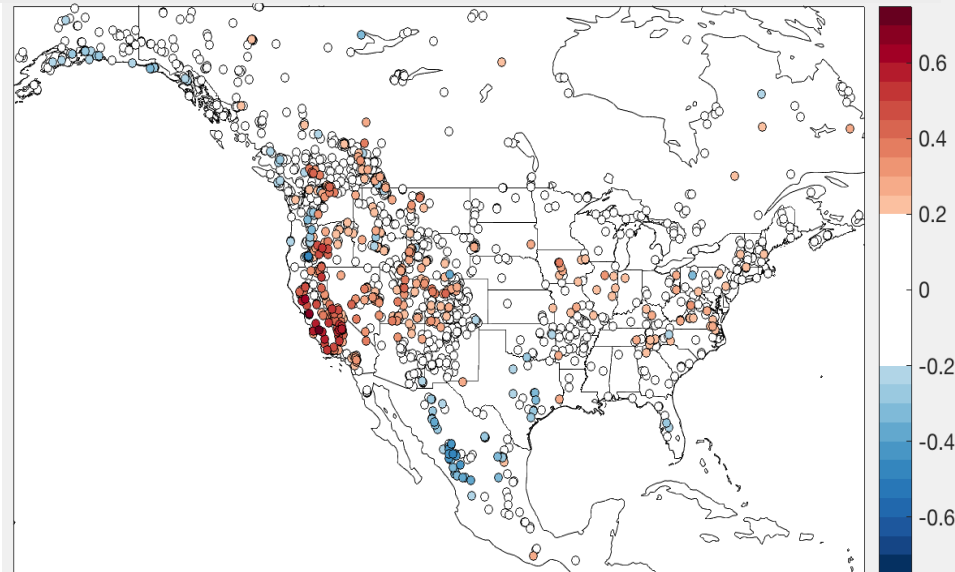


Tree-ring correlations with the two leading modes of west-coast cold-season precipitation variability

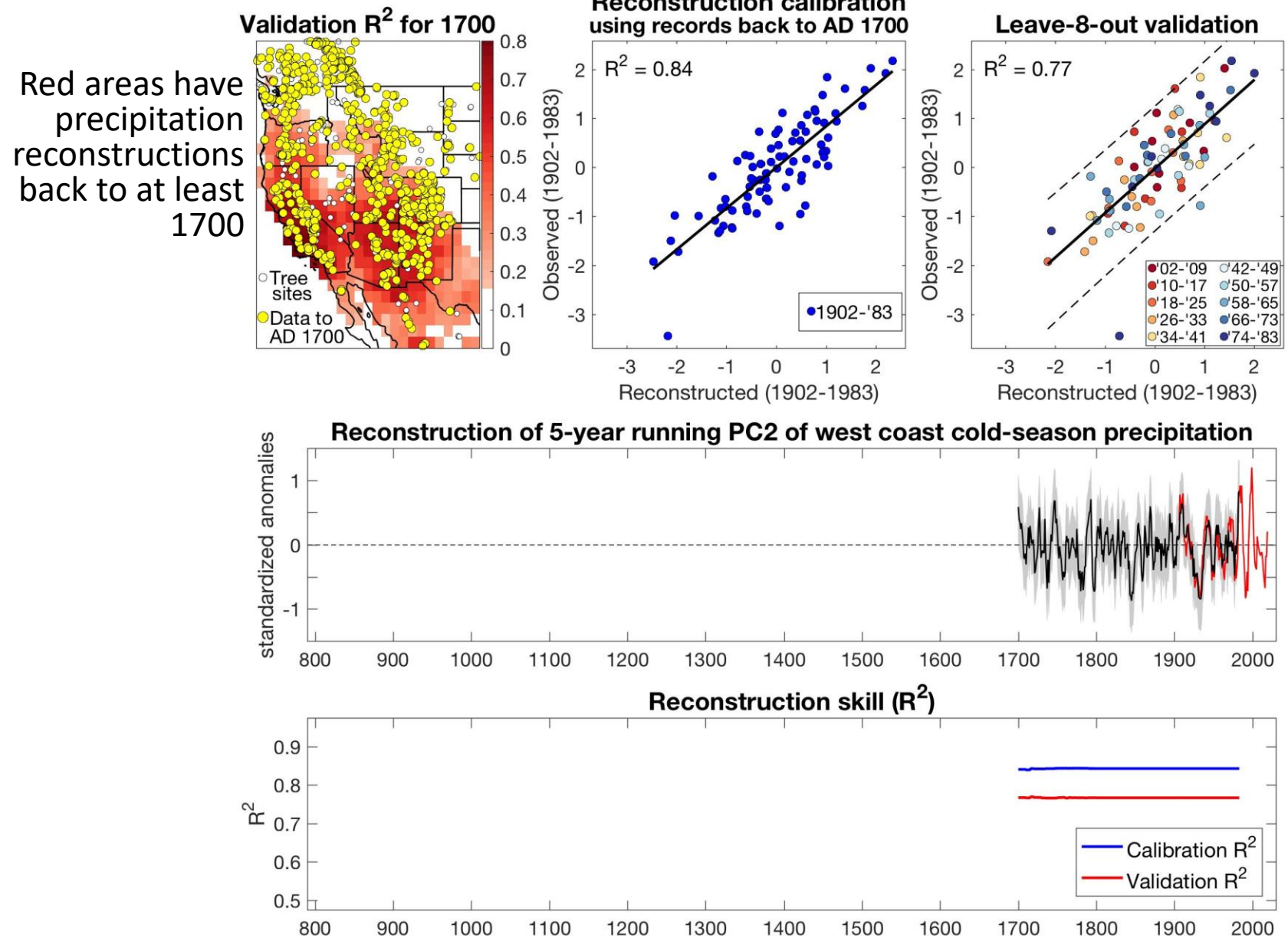
Correlation with PC1



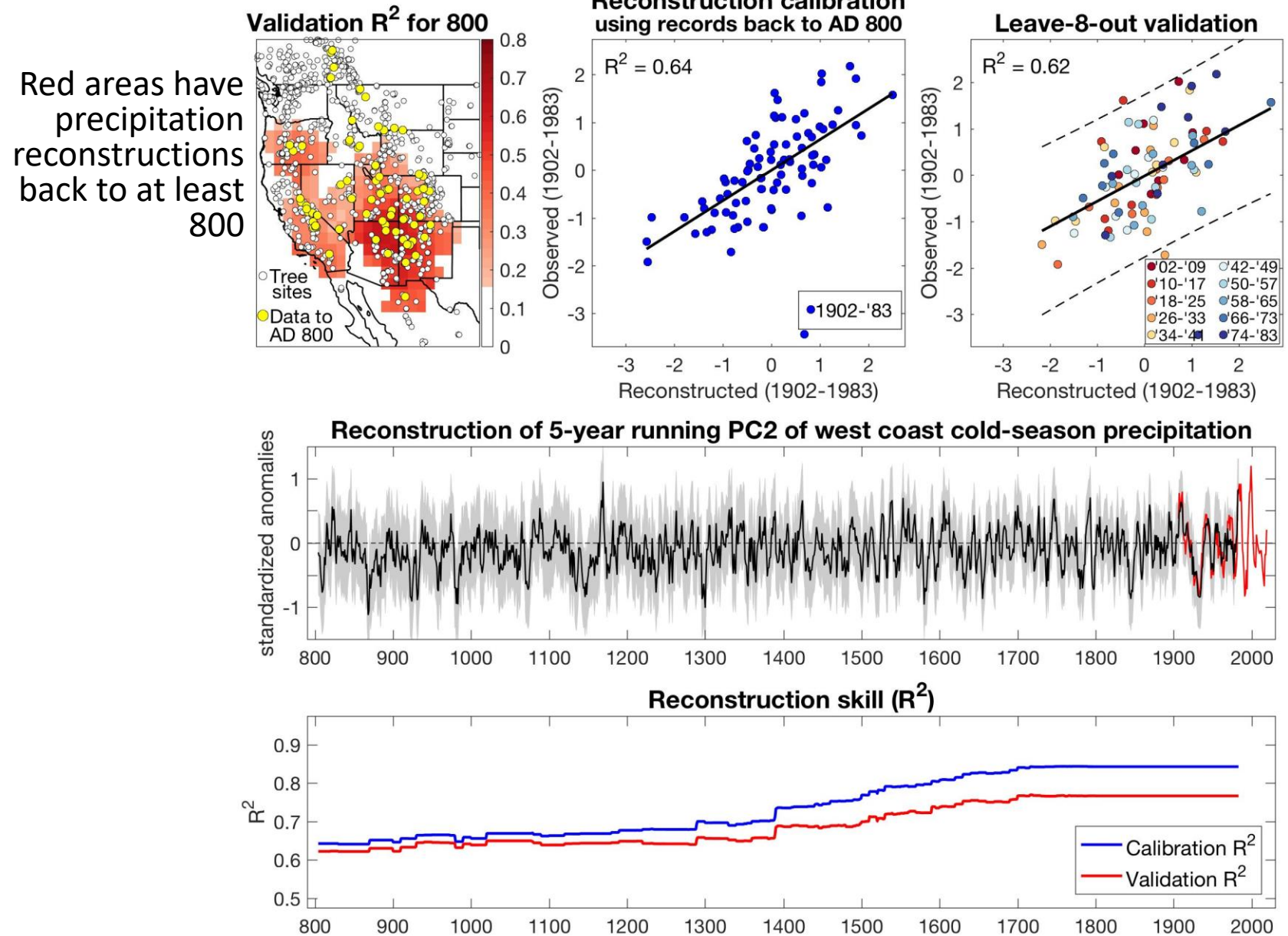
Correlation with PC2



Using the gridded precipitation reconstruction to extend PC2 back in time

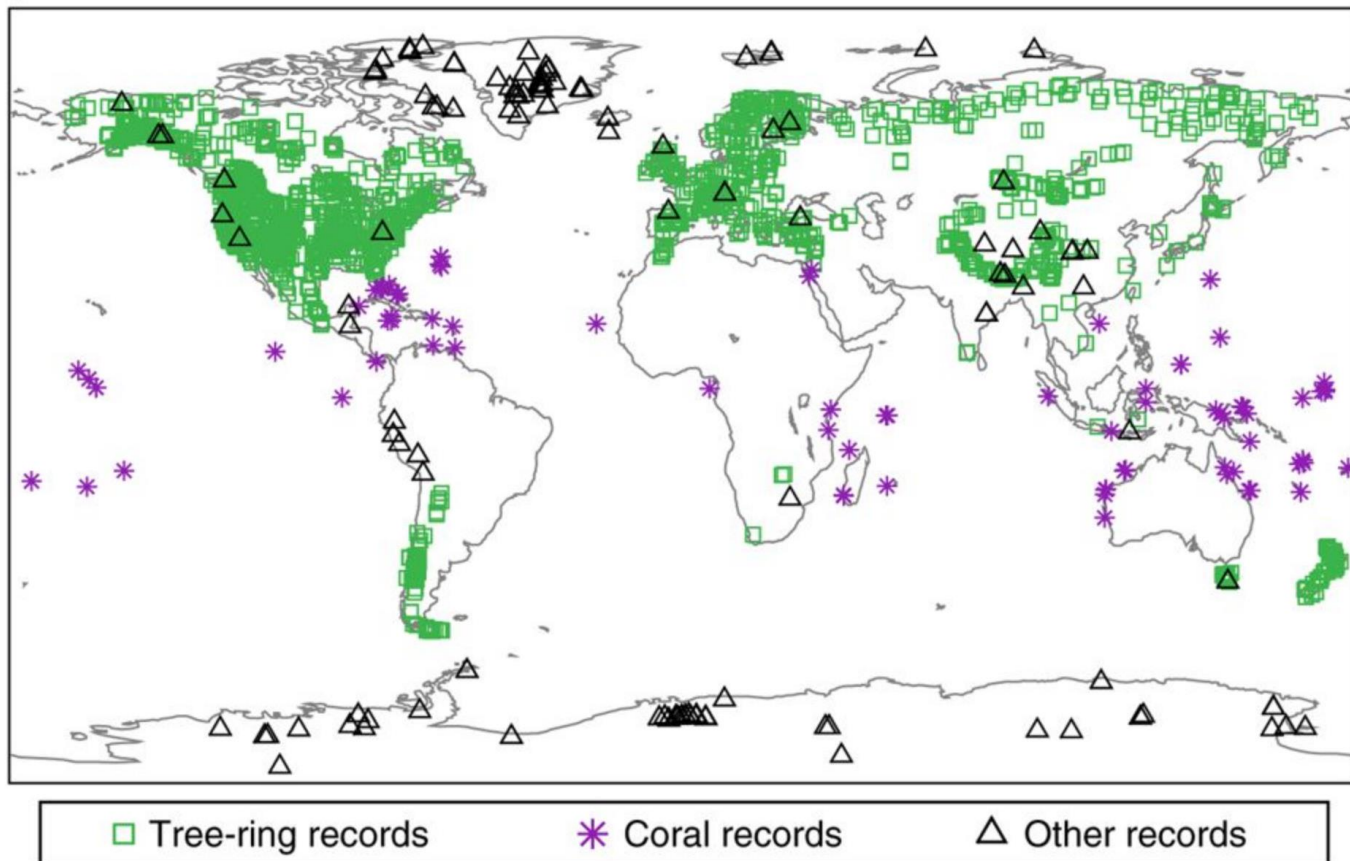


Using the gridded precipitation reconstruction to extend PC2 back in time



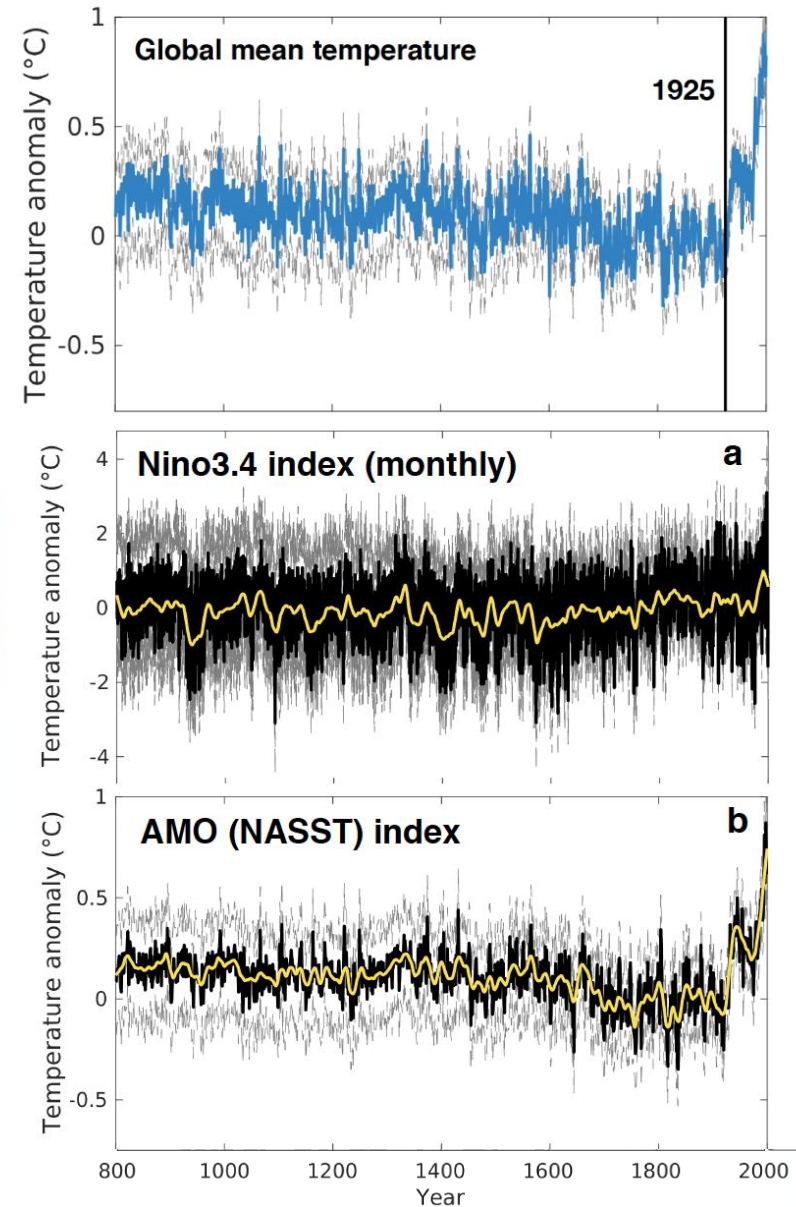
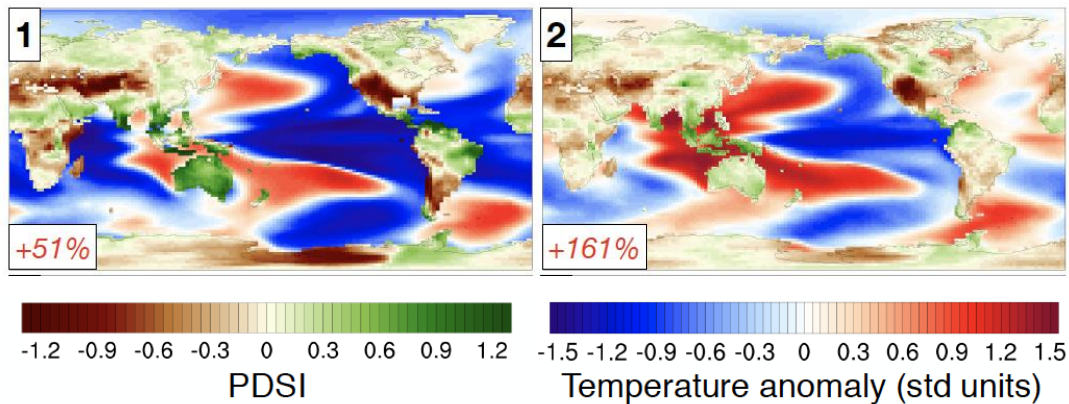
Locations of tree-ring records globally

We are beginning to combine the global network of paleo records with climate models to infer GLOBAL climate variations over the past millennium



Reconstructions of global climate fields

2 most common reconstructed SST patterns that correspond to western North America drought

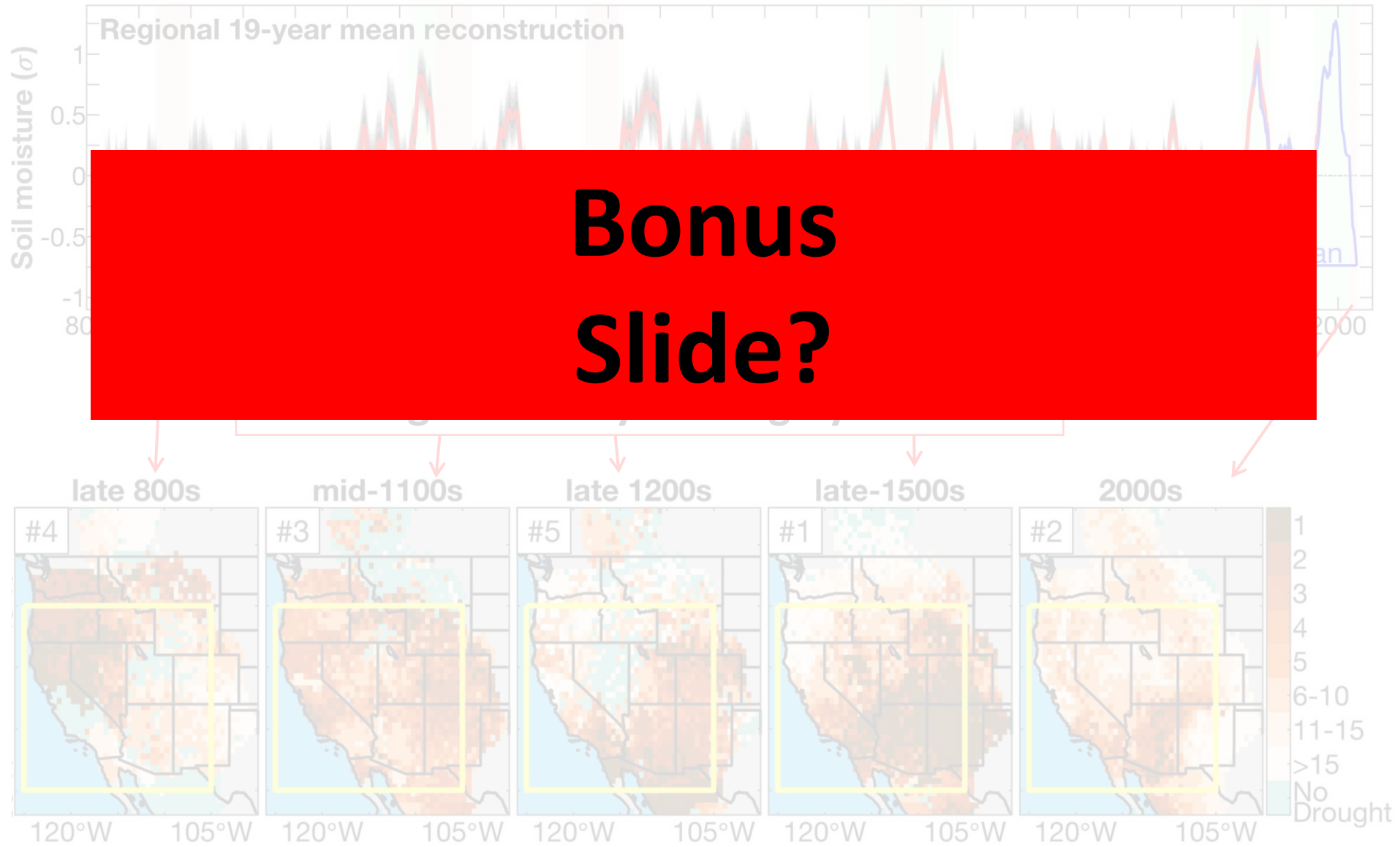


Steiger et al. (2019; Science Advances)

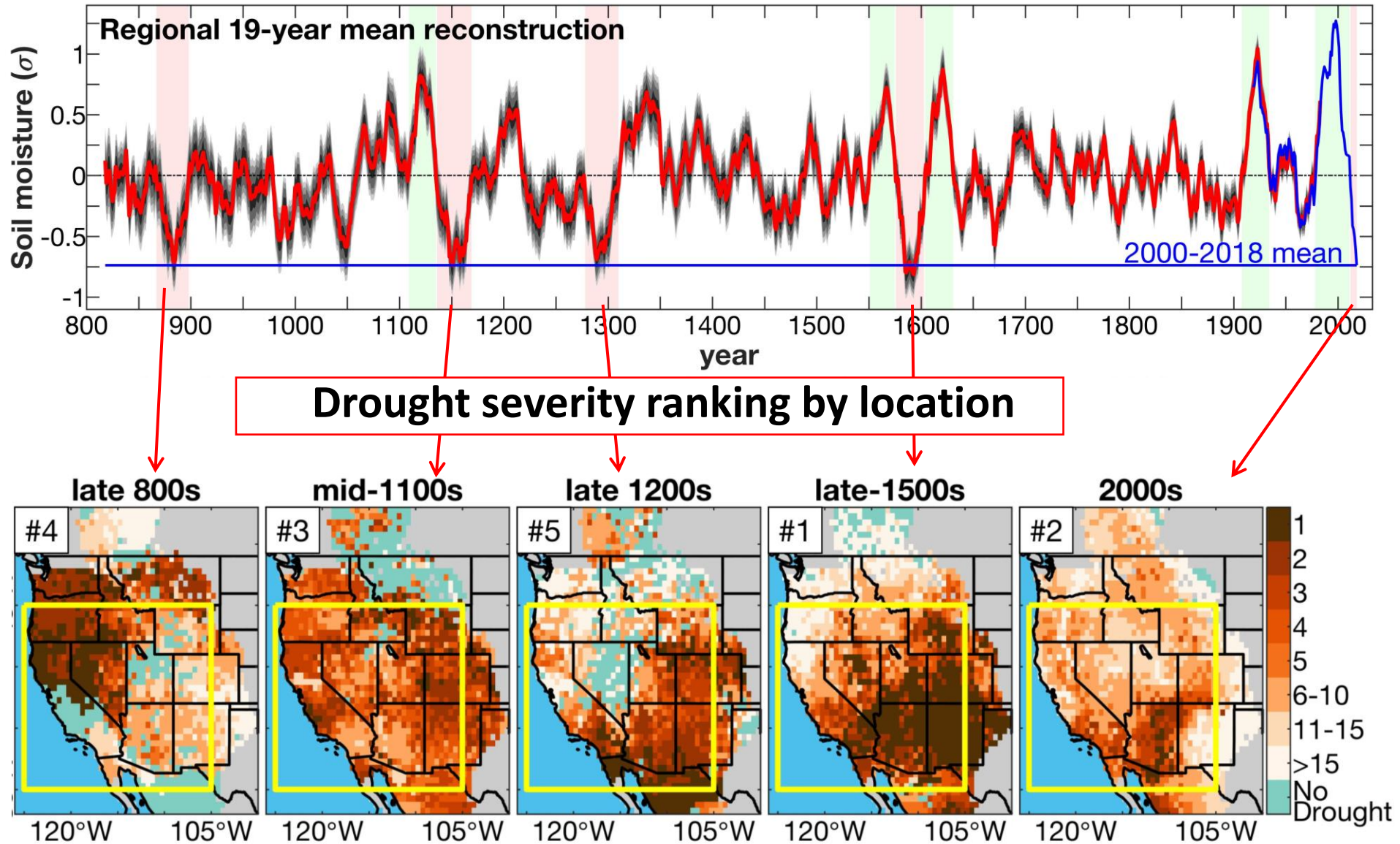
Conclusions

- Tree-ring records have been used for decades to broaden our perspective about the range and nature of precipitation variability.
- There is still much more that can be done with tree-ring records, especially in the western US
 - Very high density of tree-ring records
 - Trees are uniquely sensitive to winter precipitation

Western U.S. Soil moisture reconstruction



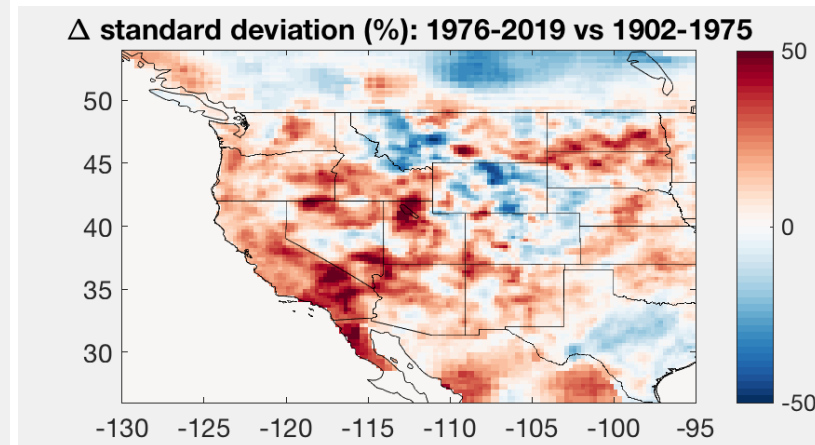
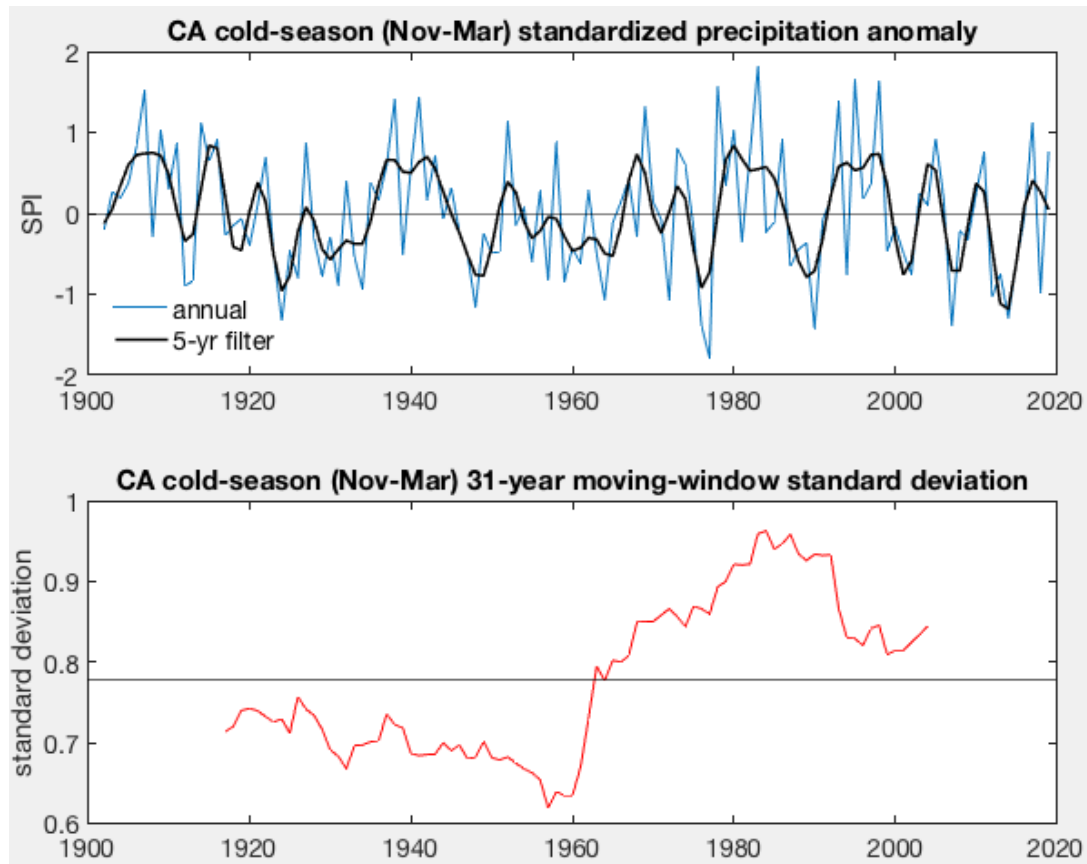
Western U.S. Soil moisture reconstruction



Cold season (Nov-March) precipitation shifted to higher variability and more severe droughts in the mid-1970s.

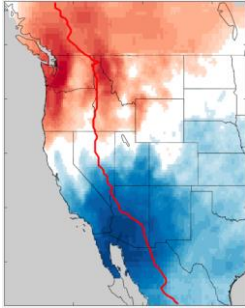
How abnormal is this?

What was the cause?

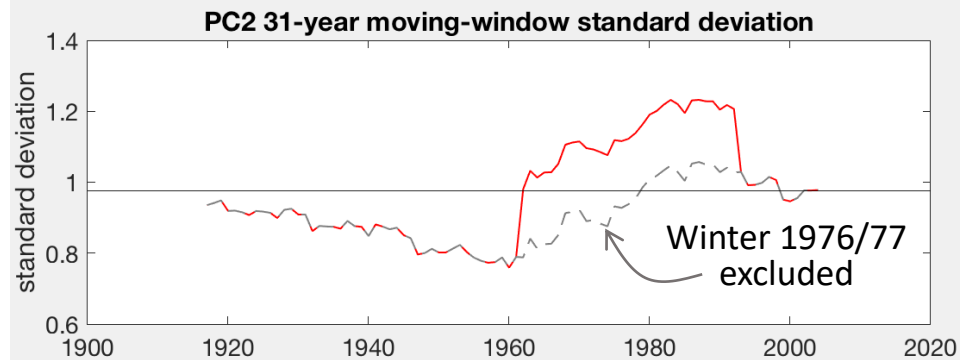
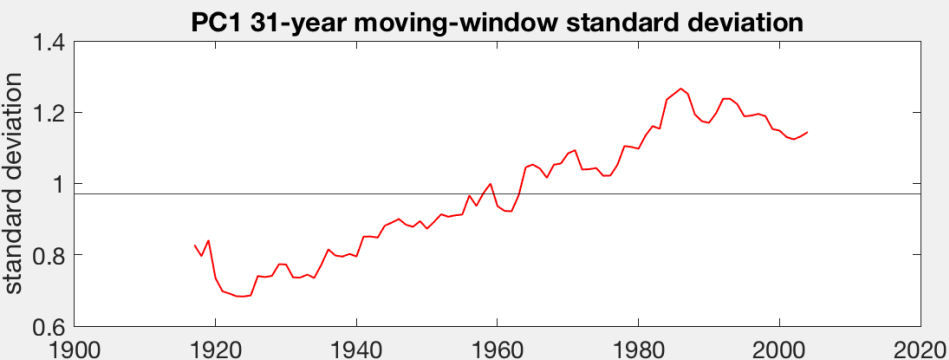
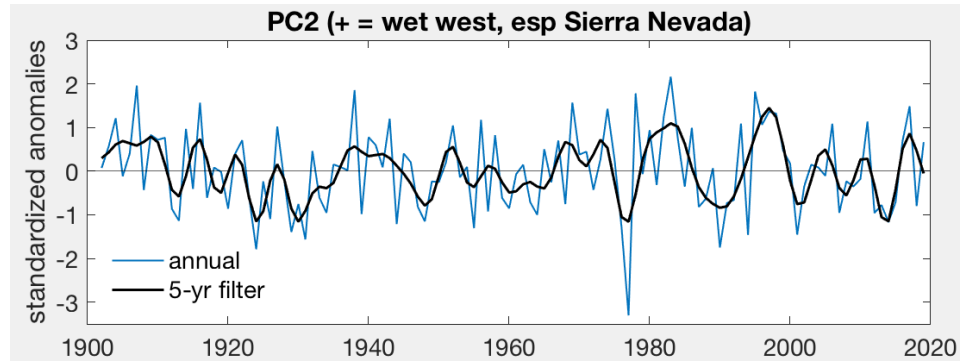
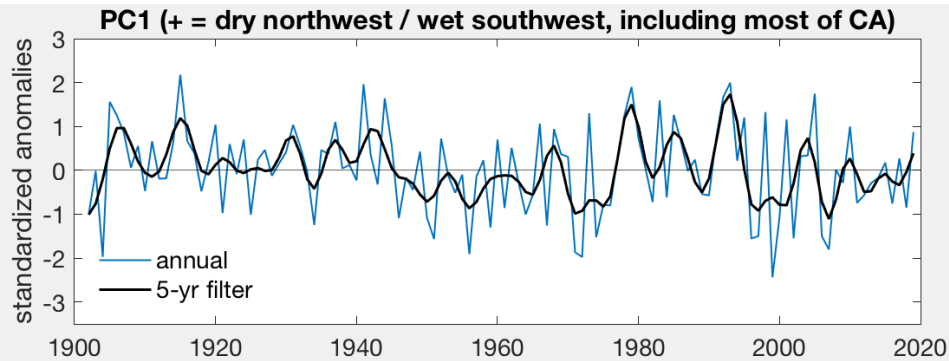
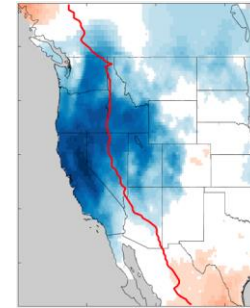


Time series of west-coast cold-season precipitation Principal Components

Mode #1

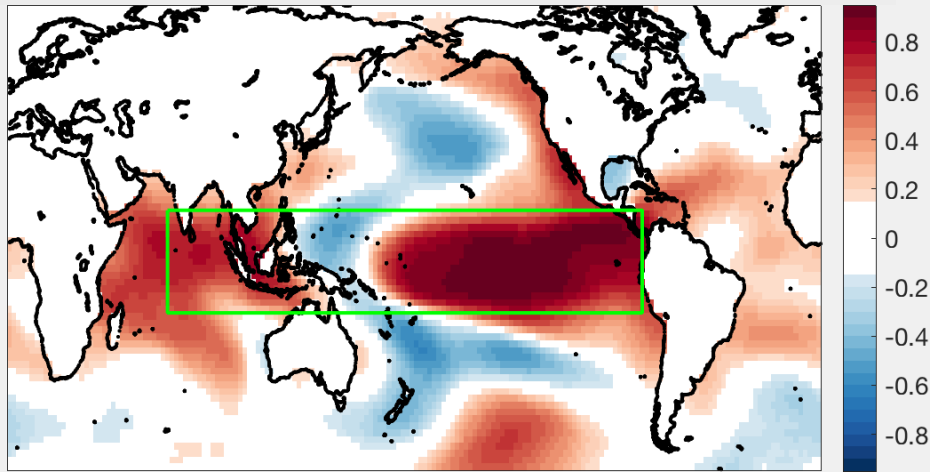


Mode #2

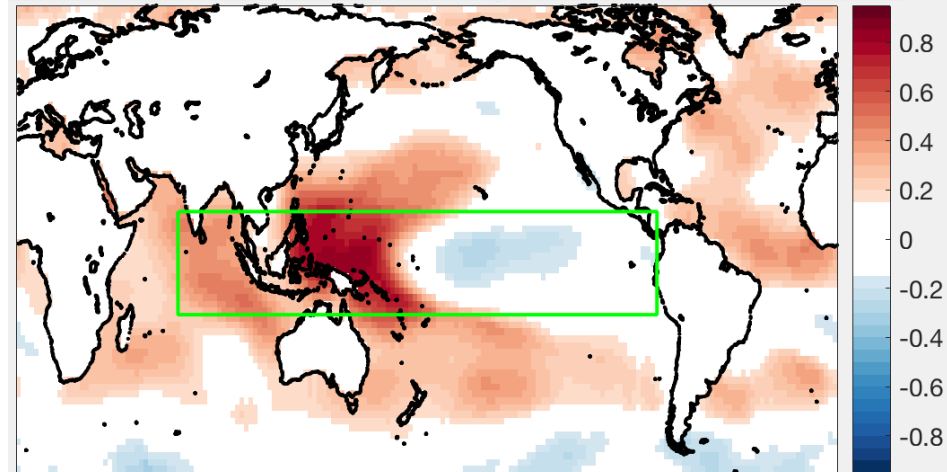


Primary modes of Nov-Mar tropical Indo-Pacific SSTs

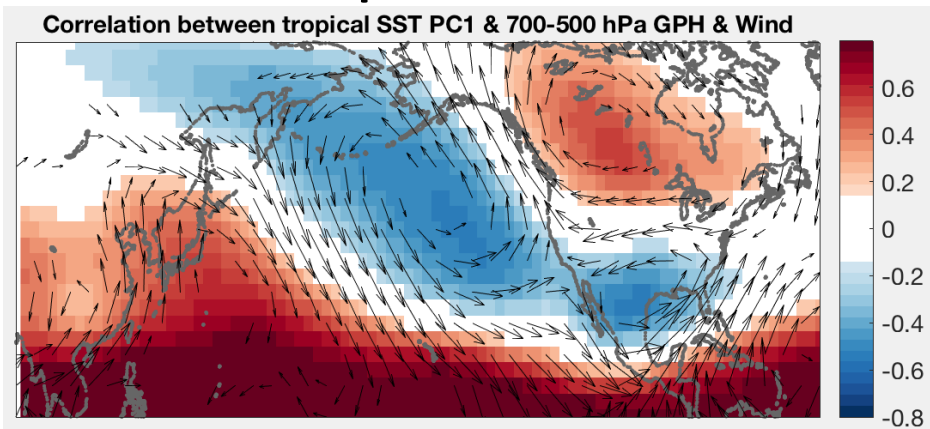
Tropical SST PC1



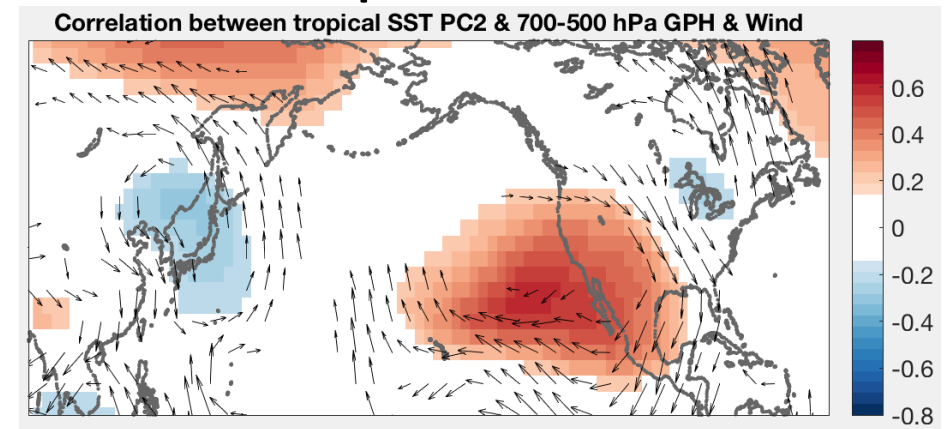
Tropical SST PC2



Mid-tropospheric correlation with tropical SST PC1



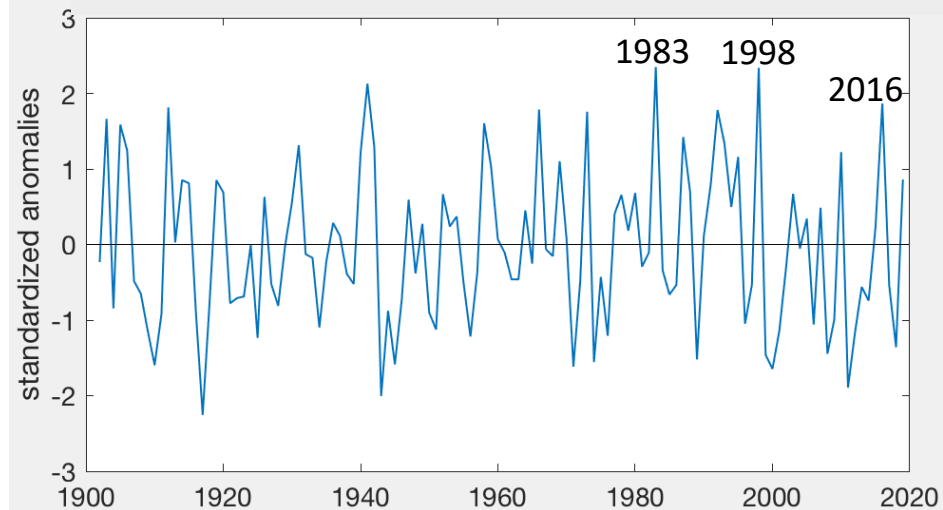
Mid-tropospheric correlation with tropical SST PC2



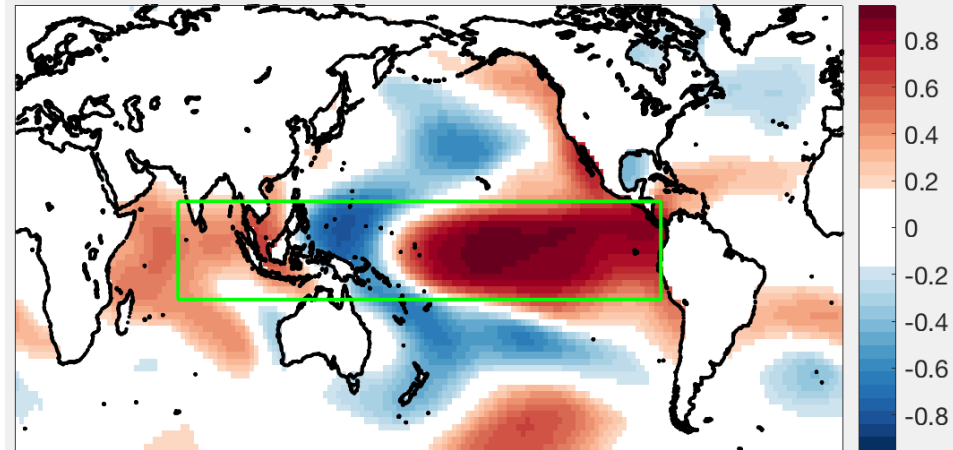
ENSO effect on the atmosphere may be approximated as tropical SST PC1 minus PC2

Accounting for the effect of ENSO

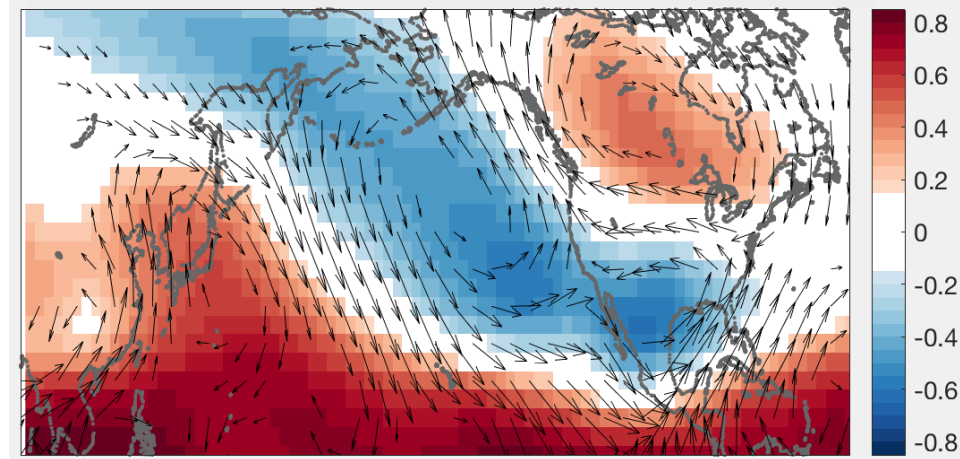
ENSO mode: Tropical SST PC1 minus PC1



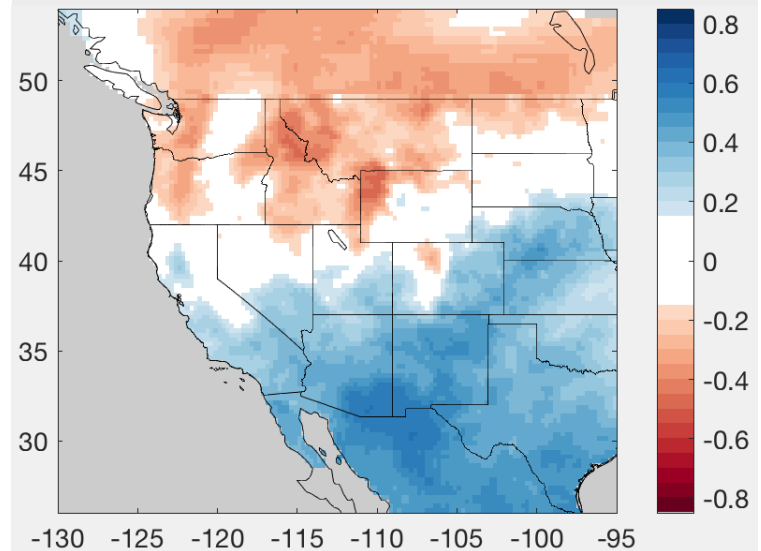
Correlation: ENSO mode vs SSTs



Correlation: ENSO mode vs mid-troposphere circulation

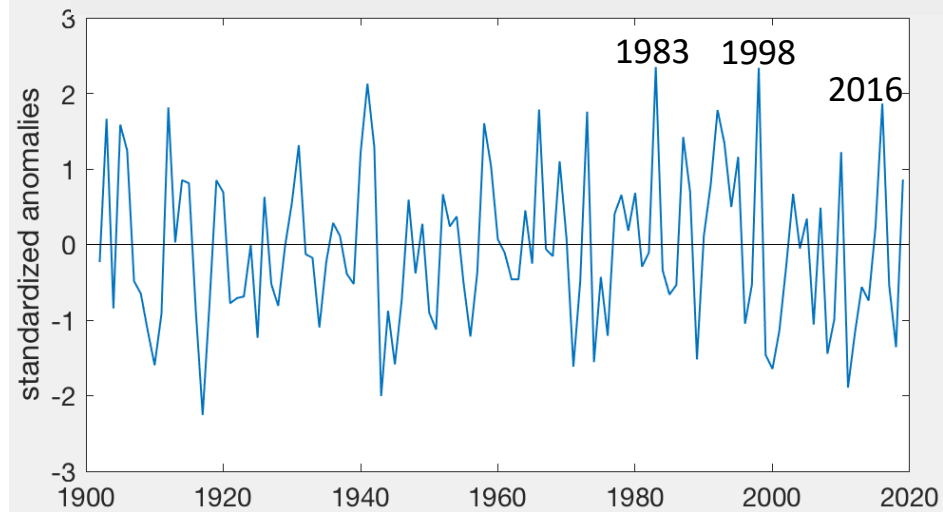


Correlation: ENSO mode vs Precipitation

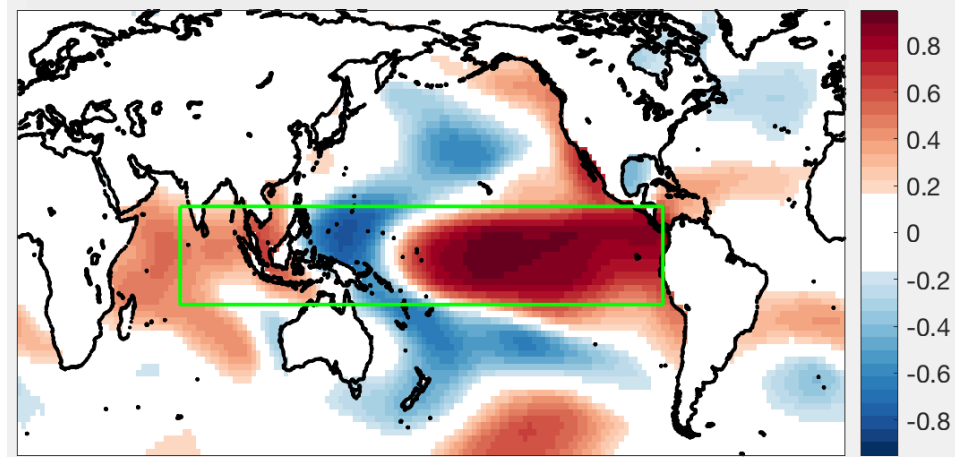


Accounting for the effect of ENSO

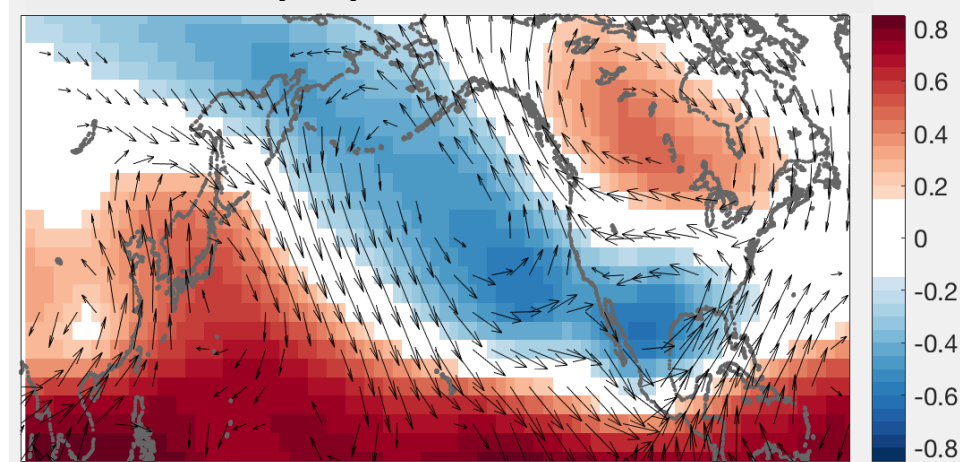
ENSO mode: Tropical SST PC1 minus PC1



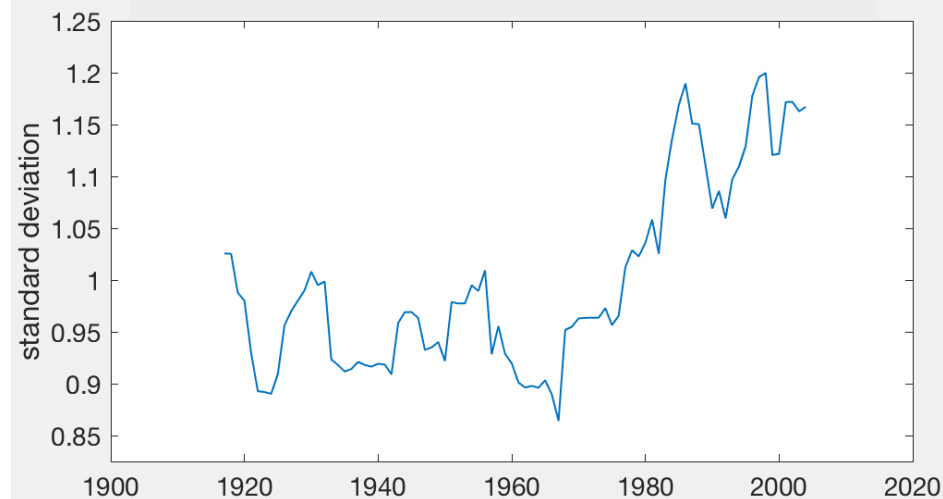
Correlation: ENSO mode vs SSTs



Correlation: ENSO mode vs mid-troposphere circulation

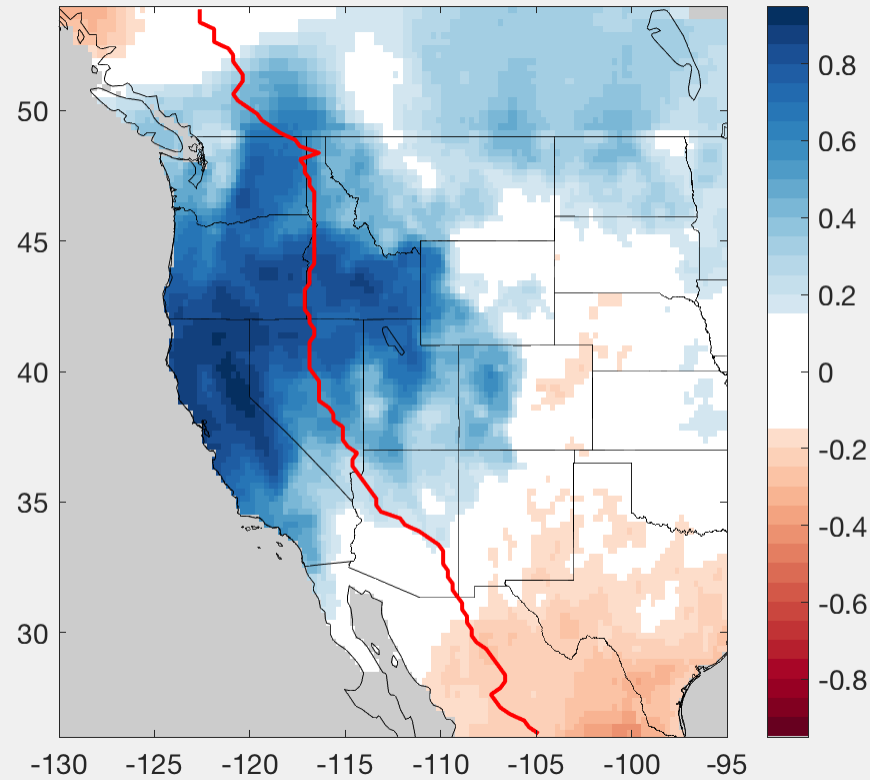


31-yr running standard deviation of ENSO mode

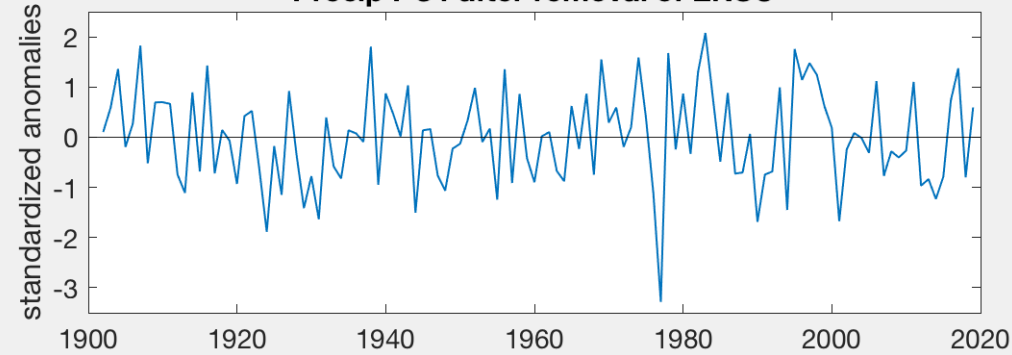


Primary mode of Nov-Mar precipitation variability after effect of ENSO is removed

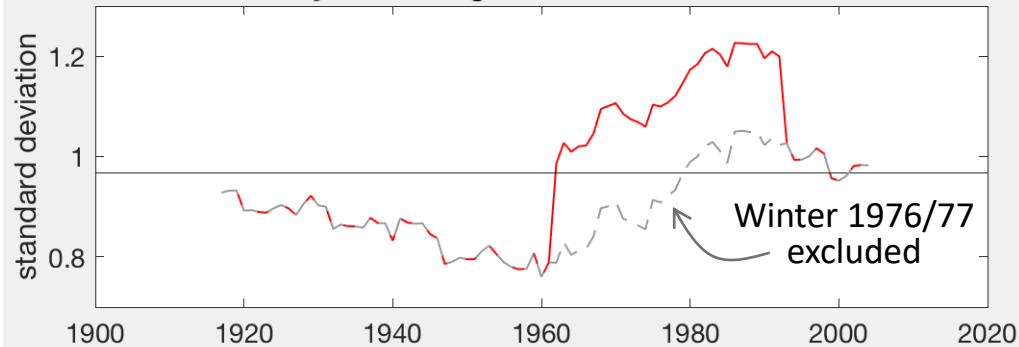
PC #1 after removal of ENSO correlation: 27.8%



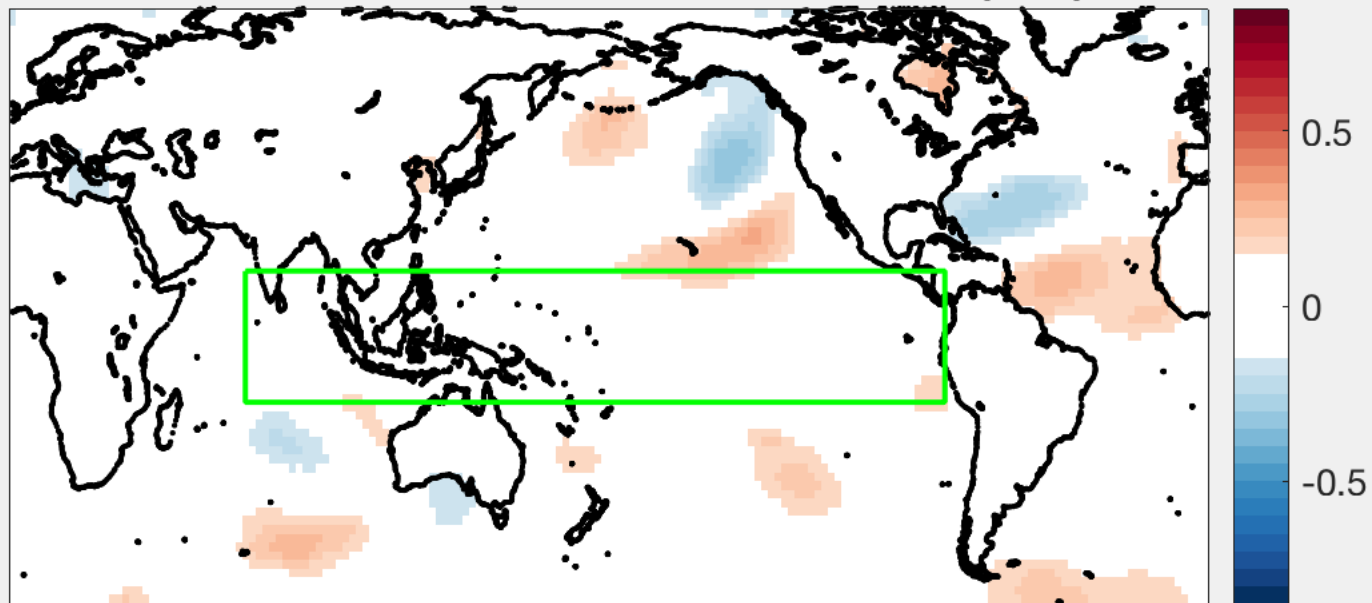
Precip PC1 after removal of ENSO



PC1 31-year moving-window standard deviation



Correlation between SST and PC1 of non-ENSO precip



Correlation between mid-trpopause circulation and PC1 of non-ENSO precip

