

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions
should be simulated in
the SO to agree well with
the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions

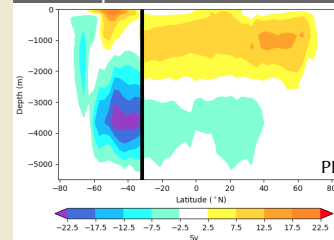


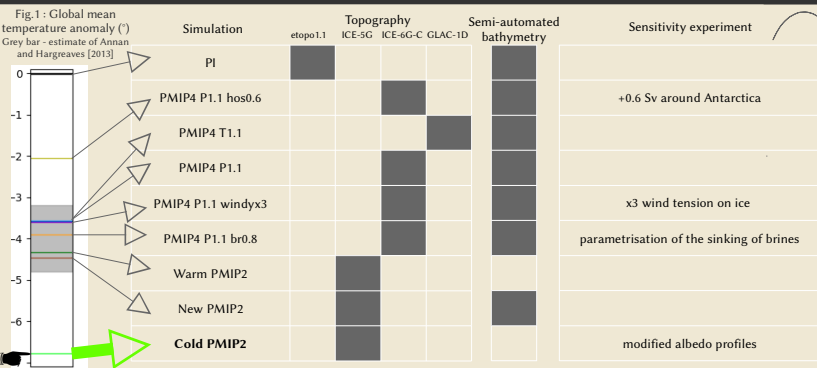
Fig. 5 : Streamfunctions in the Atlantic (North of 32°S) and Southern Ocean (South of 32°S)

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.

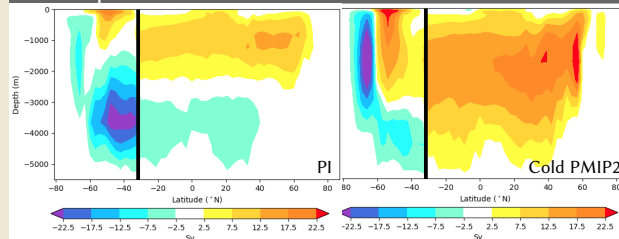


A set of simulations displaying contrasting climates (due to different boundary conditions and experimental setting)

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions should be simulated in the SO to agree well with the proxy data?

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions



1. Model-data comparison : sea-surface temperatures and sea ice

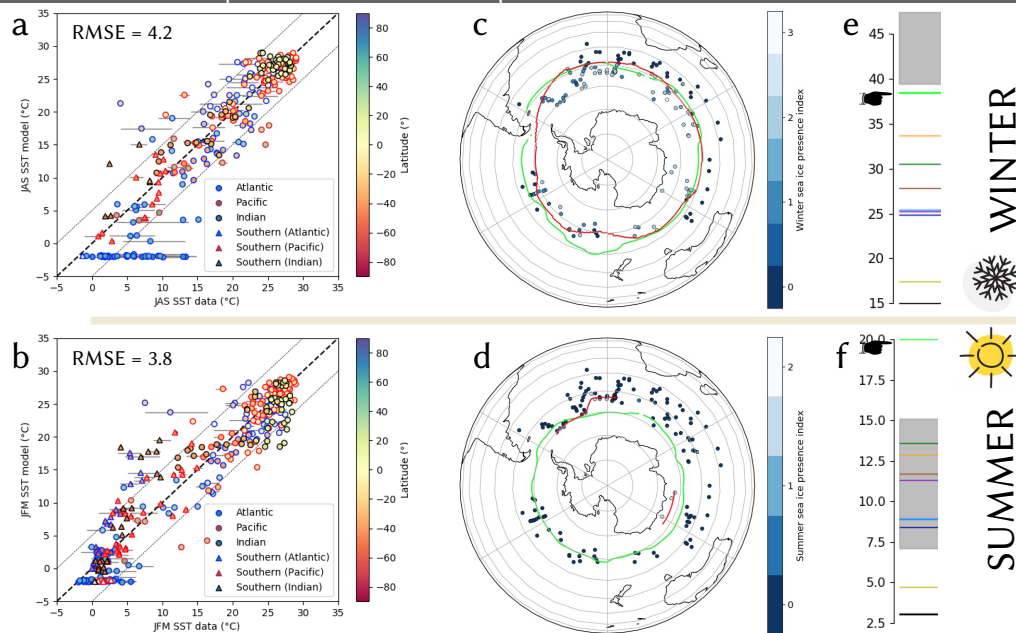


Fig. 2 : Asutral winter (a) and summer (b) SSTs in a model vs data diagram. 1:1 line - perfect model-data agreement. Marker color - latitude of the grid cell found nearest the core coordinates. Grey lines - uncertainties associated with the SST data (MARGO project members [2009])

Fig. 3 : Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points - number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line - likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gersonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

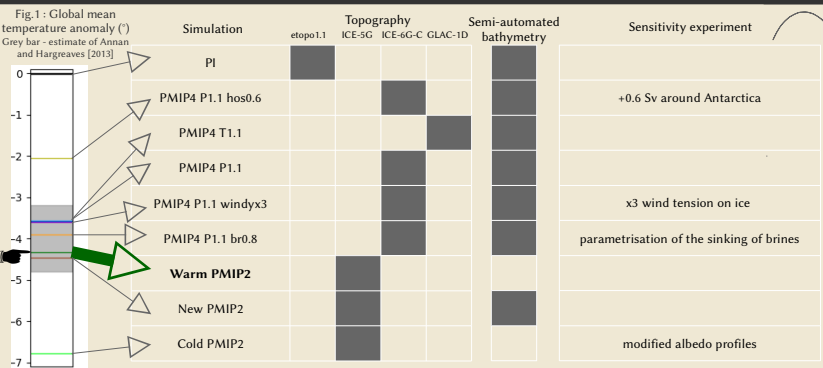
Fig. 4 : Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10⁶ km²). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.



A set of simulations displaying contrasting climates (due to different boundary conditions and experimental setting)

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions should be simulated in the SO to agree well with the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

1. Model-data comparison : sea-surface temperatures and sea ice

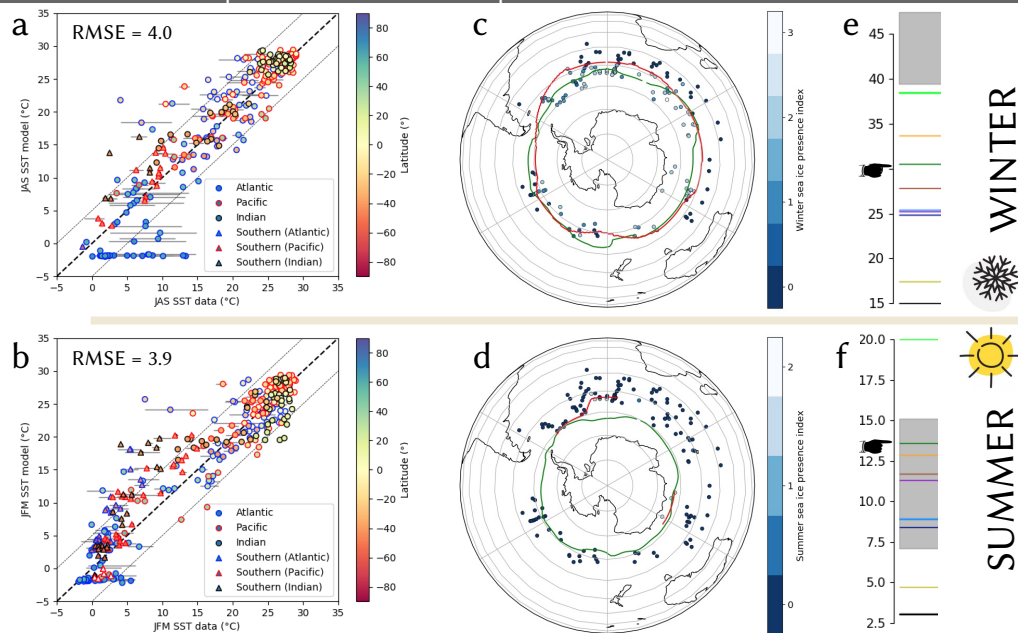


Fig. 2 : Asutral winter (a) and summer (b) SSTs in a model vs data diagram. 1:1 line - perfect model-data agreement. Marker color - latitude of the grid cell found nearest the core coordinates. Grey lines - uncertainties associated with the SST data (MARGO project members [2009])

Fig. 3 : Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points - number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line - likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gersonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

Fig. 4 : Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10° km²). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions

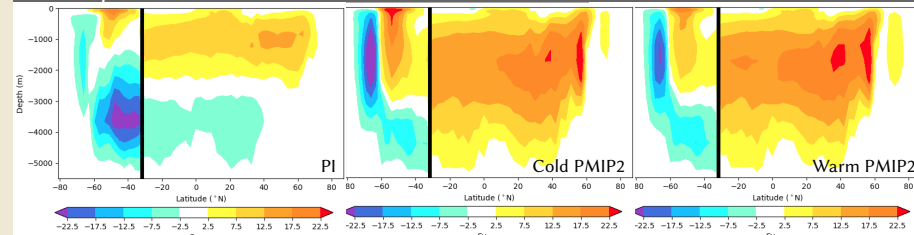


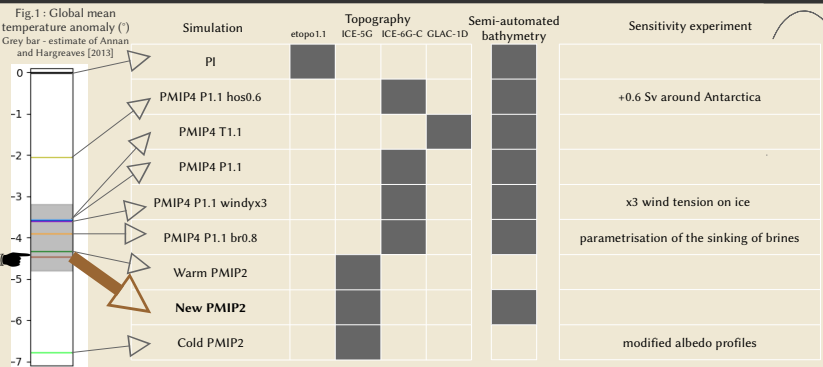
Fig. 5 : Streamfunctions in the Atlantic (North of 32°S) and Southern Ocean (South of 32°S)

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.



A set of simulations displaying contrasting climates (due to different boundary conditions and experimental setting)

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions should be simulated in the SO to agree well with the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

1. Model-data comparison : sea-surface temperatures and sea ice

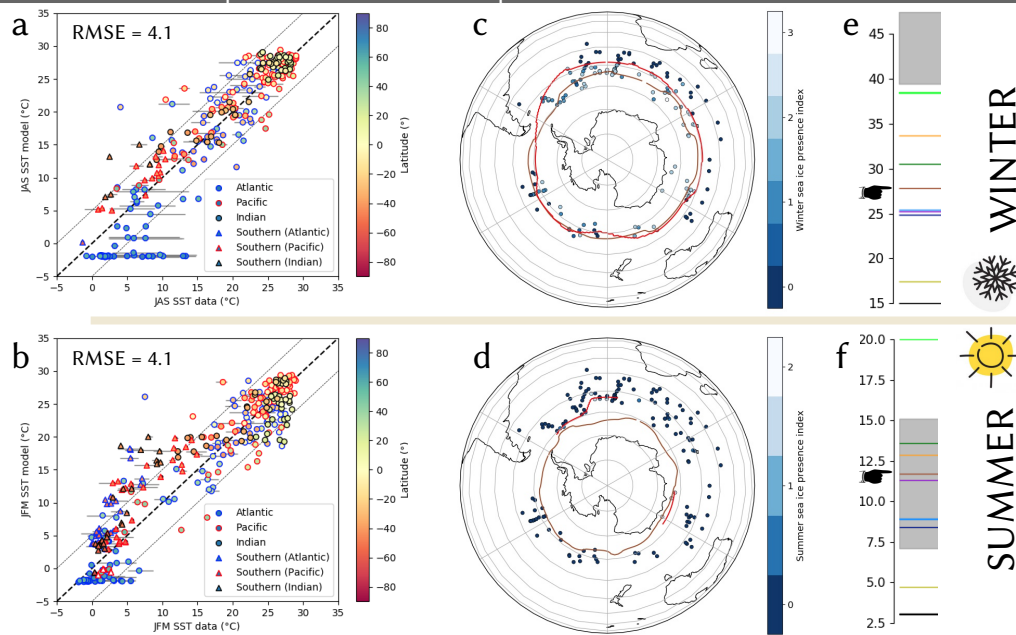


Fig. 2 : Asutral winter (a) and summer (b) SSTs in a model vs data diagram. 1:1 line - perfect model-data agreement. Marker color - latitude of the grid cell found nearest the core coordinates. Grey lines - uncertainties associated with the SST data (MARGO project members [2009])

Fig. 3 : Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points - number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line - likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gersonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

Fig. 4 : Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10° km²). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions

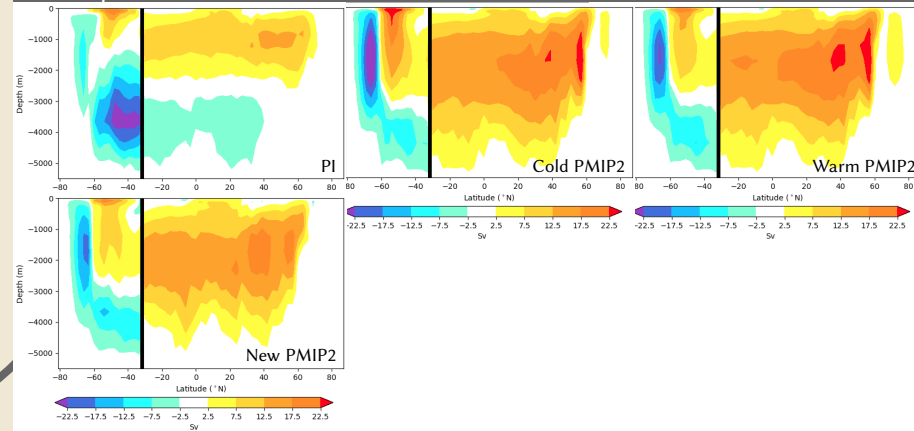


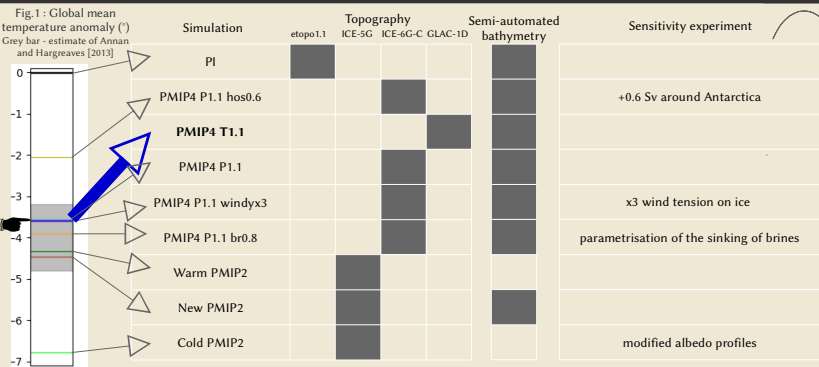
Fig. 5 : Streamfunctions in the Atlantic (North of 32°S) and Southern Ocean (South of 32°S)

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.



A set of simulations displaying contrasting climates (due to different boundary conditions and experimental setting)

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions should be simulated in the SO to agree well with the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

1. Model-data comparison : sea-surface temperatures and sea ice

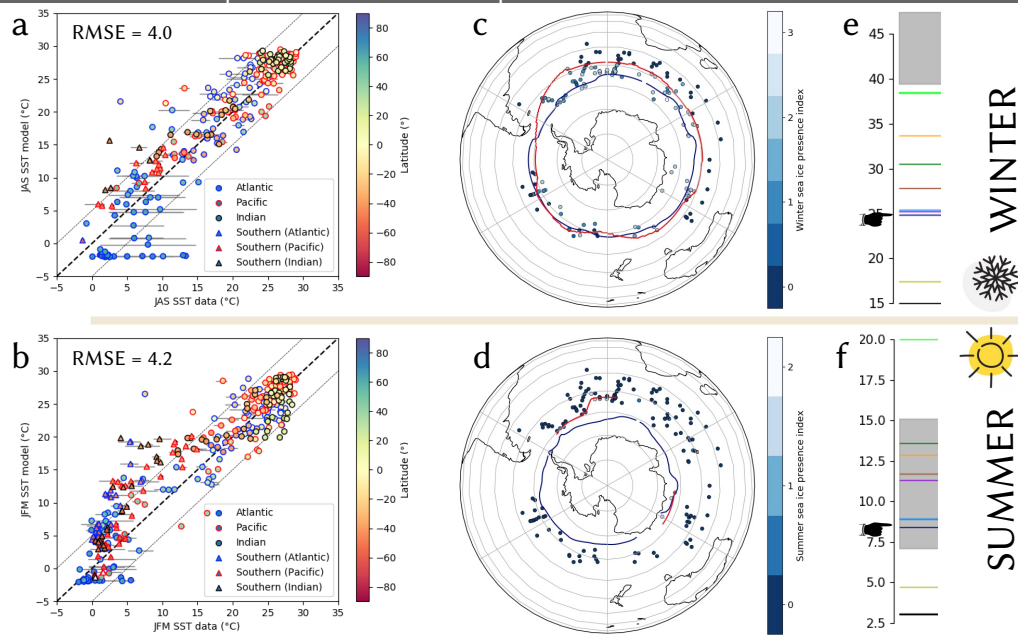


Fig. 2: Austral winter (a) and summer (b) SSTs in a model vs data diagram. 1:1 line - perfect model-data agreement. Marker color - latitude of the grid cell found nearest the core coordinates. Grey lines - uncertainties associated with the SST data (MARGO project members [2009])

Fig. 3: Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points - number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line - likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gersonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

Fig. 4: Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10° km²). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions

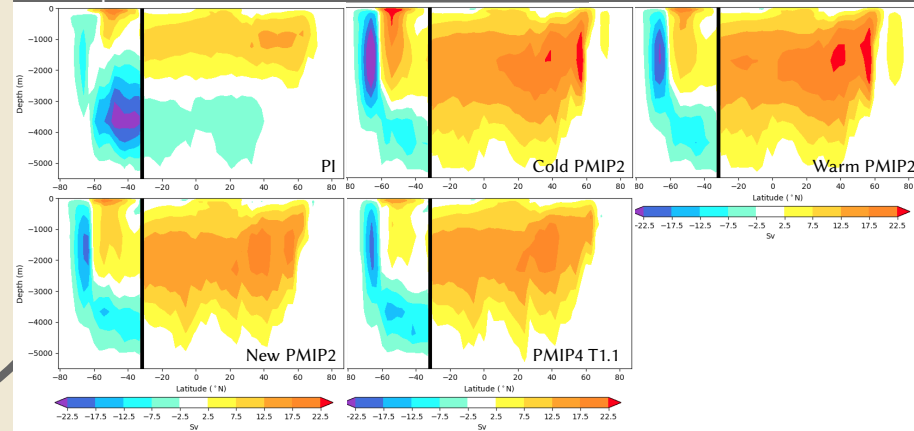


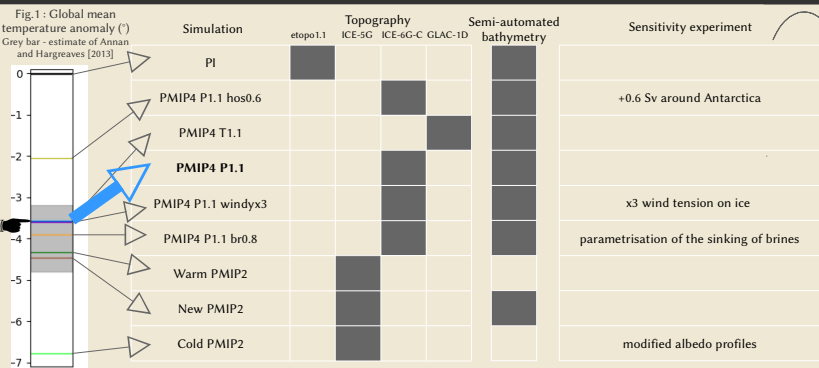
Fig. 5 : Streamfunctions in the Atlantic (North of 32°S) and Southern Ocean (South of 32°S)

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.



A set of simulations displaying contrasting climates (due to different boundary conditions and experimental setting)

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions should be simulated in the SO to agree well with the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

1. Model-data comparison : sea-surface temperatures and sea ice

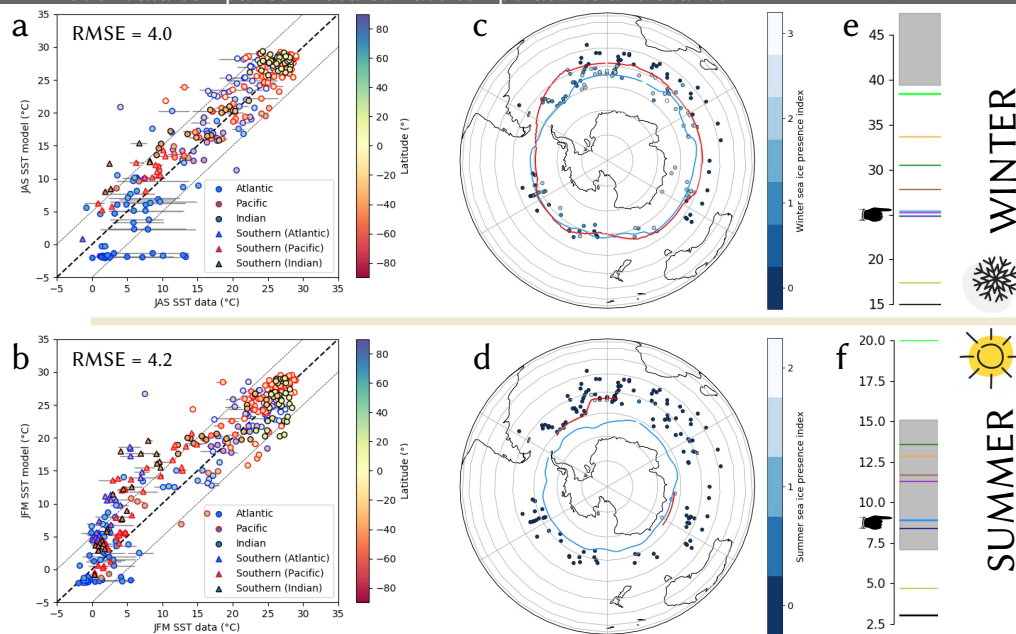


Fig. 2: Asutral winter (a) and summer (b) SSTs in a model vs data diagram. 1:1 line - perfect model-data agreement. Marker color - latitude of the grid cell found nearest the core coordinates. Grey lines - uncertainties associated with the SST data (MARGO project members [2009])

Fig. 3: Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points - number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line - likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gersonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

Fig. 4: Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10° km²). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions

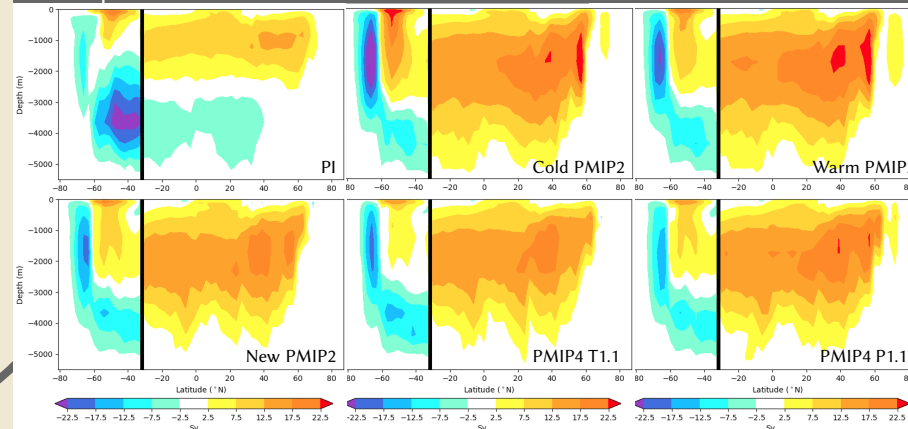


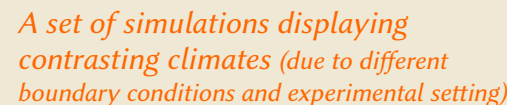
Fig. 5 : Streamfunctions in the Atlantic (North of 32°S) and Southern Ocean (South of 32°S)

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.



Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions
should be simulated in
the SO to agree well with
the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

PMIP4 P1.1 windyx3

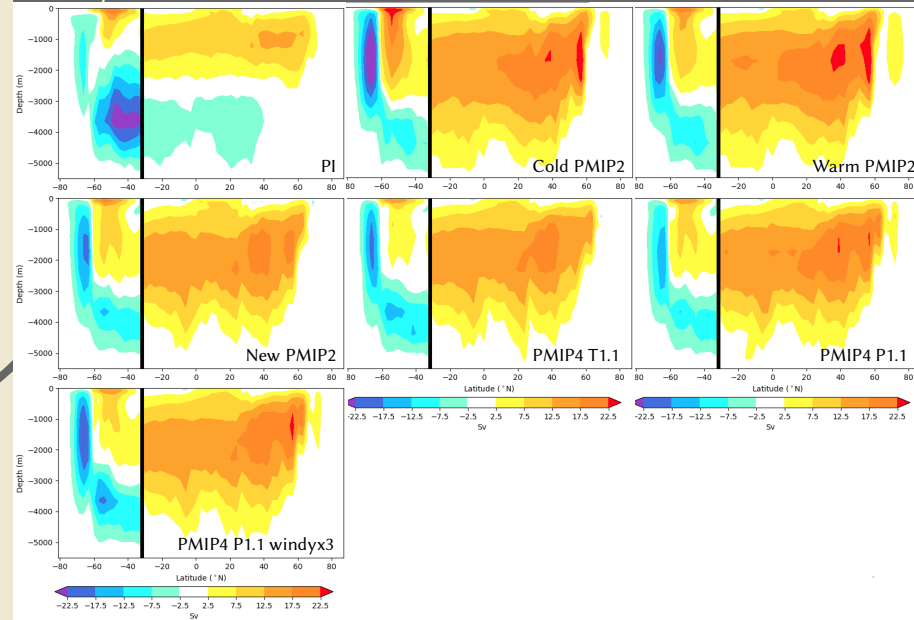


Fig. 5 : Streamfunctions in the Atlantic (North of 32°S) and Southern Ocean (South of 32°S)

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

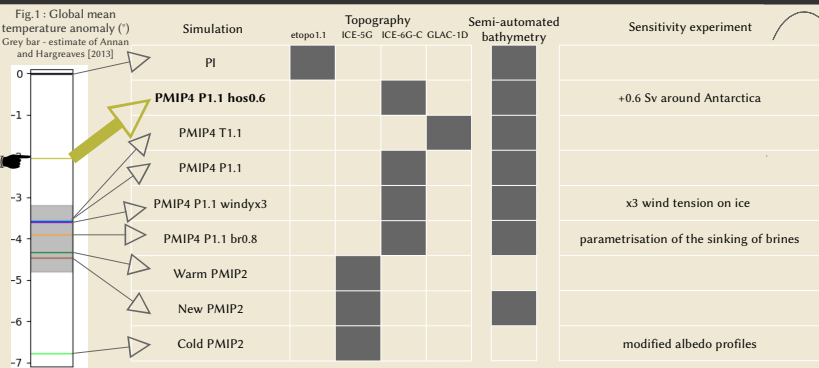
SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.

Fig. 3 : Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points – number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line – likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gerssonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

Fig. 4 : Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10^6 km^2). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]



A set of simulations displaying contrasting climates (due to different boundary conditions and experimental setting)

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions should be simulated in the SO to agree well with the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

1. Model-data comparison : sea-surface temperatures and sea ice

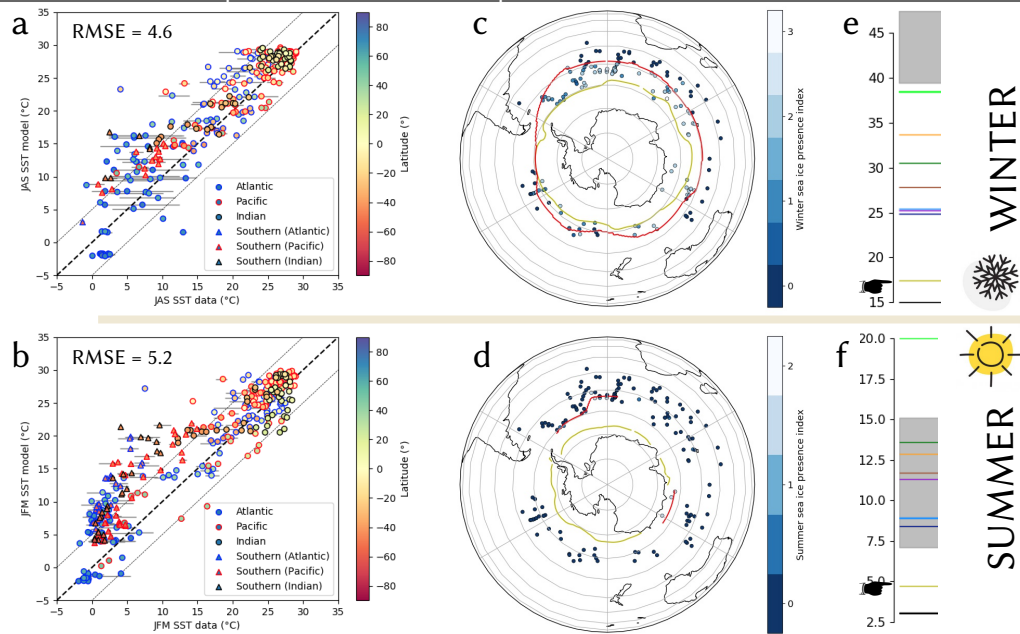


Fig. 2: Austral winter (a) and summer (b) SSTs in a model vs data diagram. 1:1 line - perfect model-data agreement. Marker color - latitude of the grid cell found nearest the core coordinates. Grey lines - uncertainties associated with the SST data (MARGO project members [2009])

Fig. 3: Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points - number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line - likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gersonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

Fig. 4: Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10⁶ km²). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions

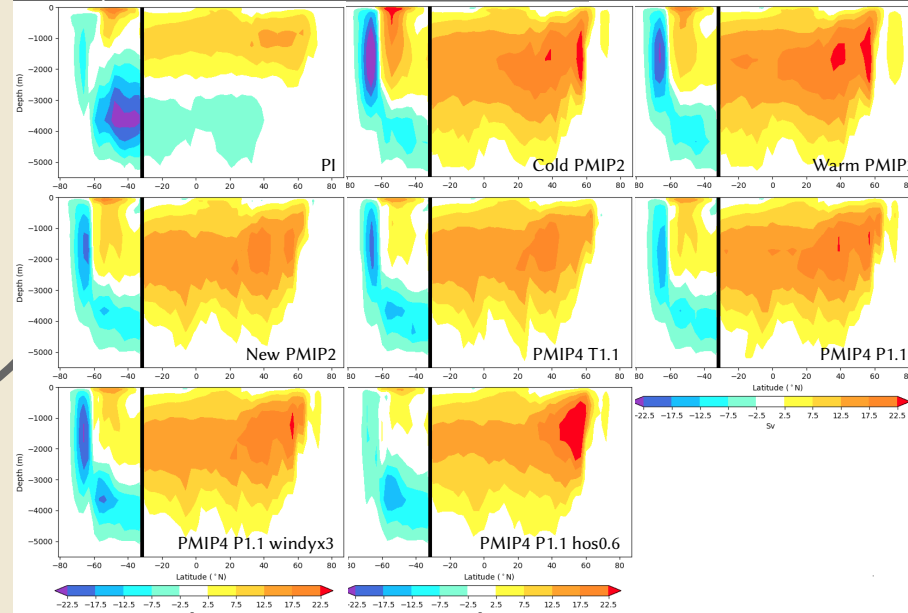


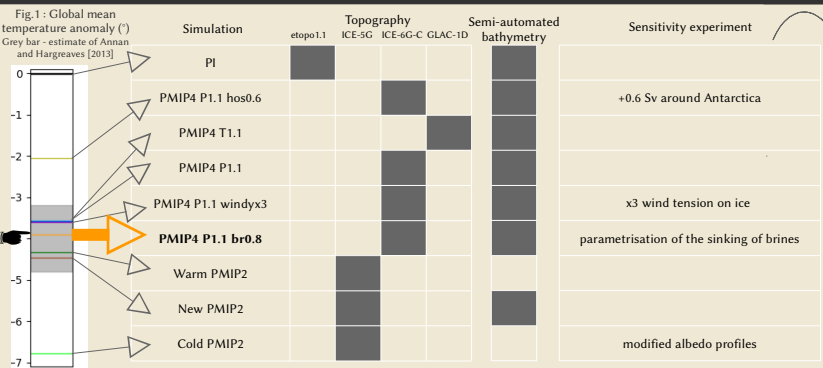
Fig. 5 : Streamfunctions in the Atlantic (North of 32°S) and Southern Ocean (South of 32°S)

Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.



A set of simulations displaying contrasting climates (due to different boundary conditions and experimental setting)

Inverse methodology :
What surface conditions should be simulated in the SO to agree well with the proxy data?

What would be the associated impact on deep ocean circulation?

1. Model-data comparison : sea-surface temperatures and sea ice

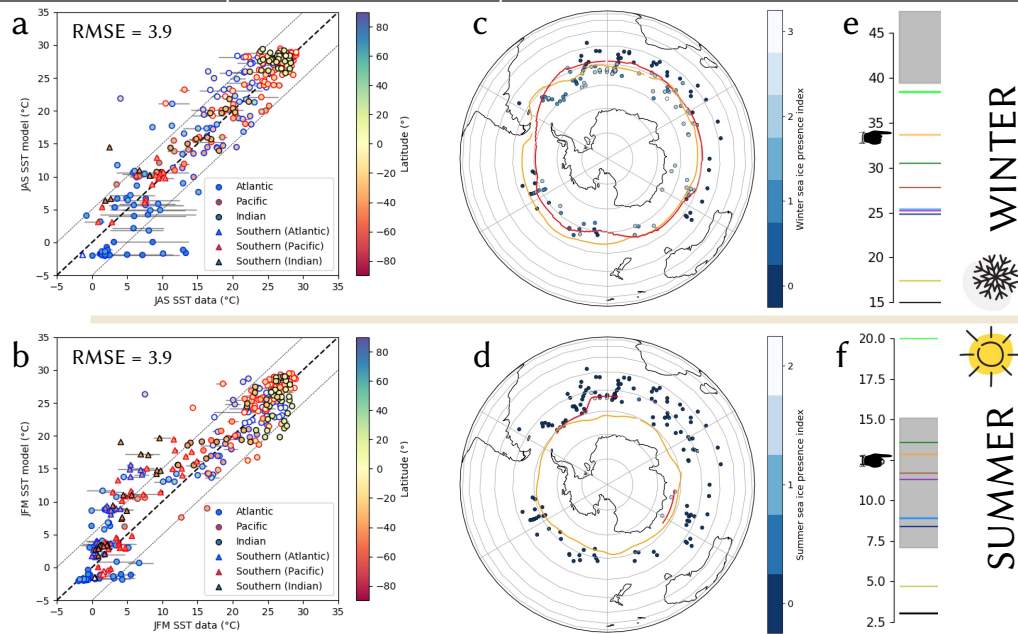
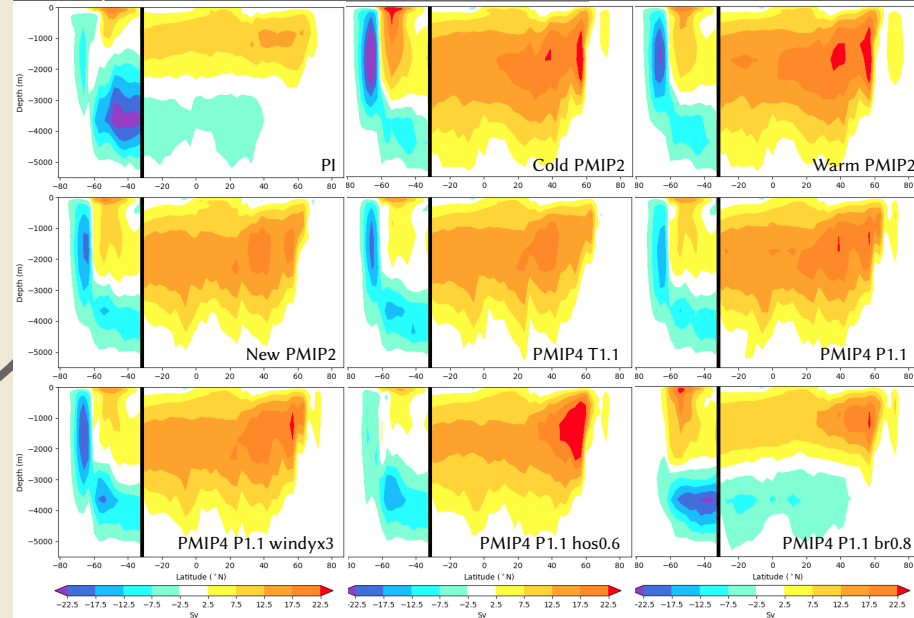


Fig. 2: Austral winter (a) and summer (b) SSTs in a model vs data diagram. 1:1 line - perfect model-data agreement. Marker color - latitude of the grid cell found nearest the core coordinates. Grey lines - uncertainties associated with the SST data (MARGO project members [2009])

Fig. 3: Winter (c) and summer (d) sea-ice edges. Data points - number of proxies indicating sea-ice presence. Red line - likely delimitation of winter sea-ice presence according to proxy data (compiled from Gersonde et al. [2005], Allen et al. [2011], Ferry et al. [2015], Benz et al. [2016], Xiao et al. [2016], Nair et al. [2019])

Fig. 4: Winter (e) and summer (f) sea-ice areas (10⁶ km²). Grey bars - LGM estimates from Roche et al. [2012]

2. Deep ocean circulation : streamfunctions



Systematic (and consistent) biases in regional and seasonal patterns of the SO :

SST	SEA ICE
Warm bias in the Atlantic & Indian sectors (~40-50°S), especially in summer	Round sea-ice edge (proxies suggest an oval-shaped distribution)
Some simulations are slightly too cold at ~60°S in the Pacific sector	Underestimated sea-ice seasonality

A colder SO is broadly associated with an enhanced convection in the SO and NADW cell.

However the experimental setting has here a larger impact than surface conditions, or boundary conditions.