

Climatology of sea ice changes attributed to cyclones, fronts, and cold-air outbreaks

Franziska Weyland (1,2), Clemens Spensberger (1), and Thomas Spengler (1)

1 Geophysical Institute, University of Bergen, and Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, Bergen, Norway

2 Institute for Atmospheric Physics, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz, Germany



Motivation

Changing Arctic

Increasing fractions of dynamically fragile first-year ice

→ **Rising importance of atmosphere-sea ice coupling**

→ Consider atmosphere-sea ice coupling in weather & sea ice forecasts and climate models

Rapid changes in sea ice cover on synoptic scale

- **Cyclones**
- **Fronts**
- **Cold-air outbreaks (CAO)**

Goal: estimate contribution of weather effects on sea-ice concentration (SIC)

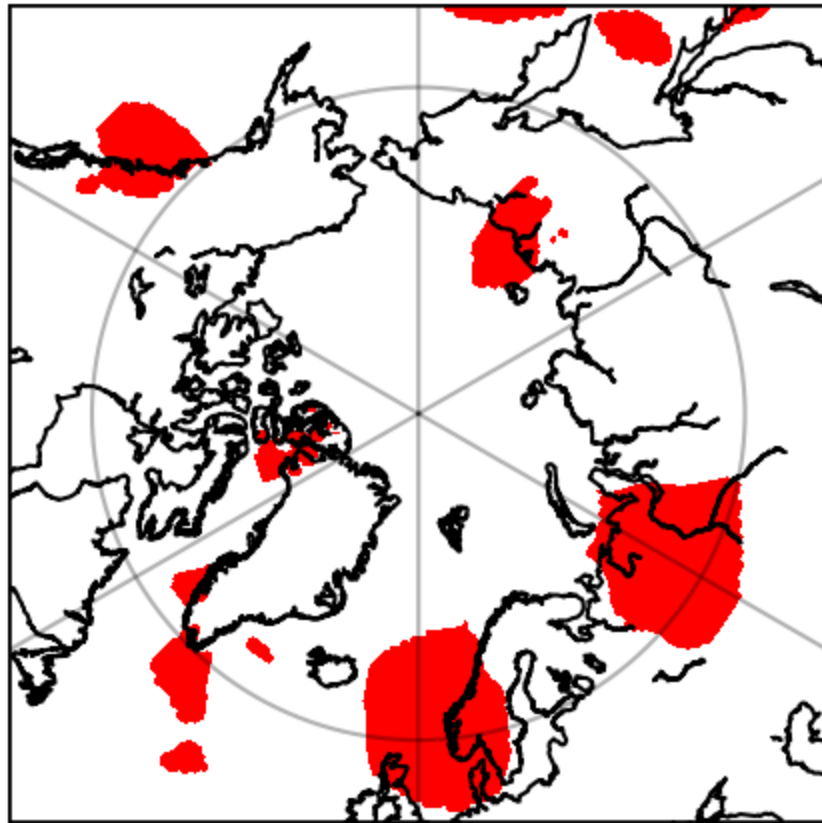
Method: feature-based analysis of sea ice climatologies

CERA-SAT 2008-2016 **fully coupled reanalysis**

feature based analysis of sea ice climatologies (CERA-SAT 2008-2016)

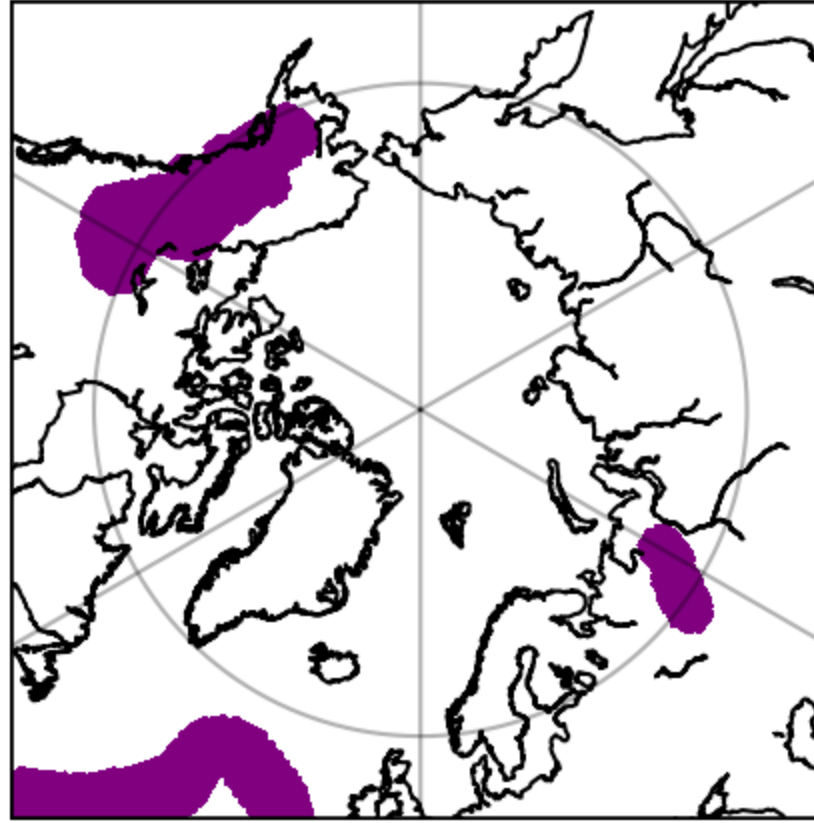
Cyclone masks

closed contours around SLP minimum



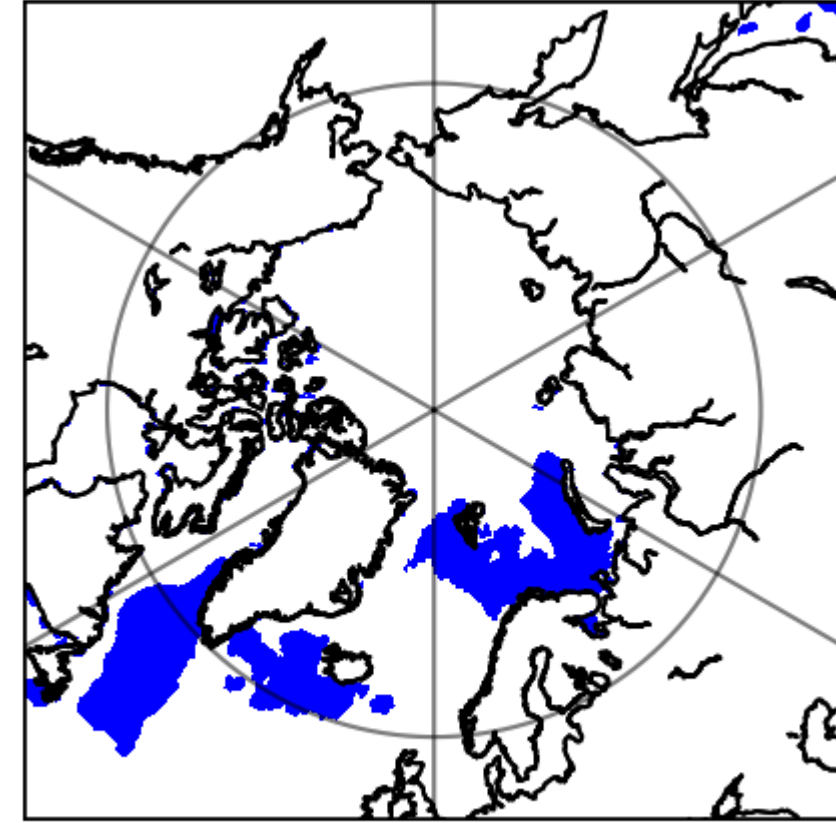
Front masks

volumes of equiv. pot. temp. gradients intersecting with 850 hPa, +/-200 km



CAO masks

surface pot. temp. Exceeds pot. temp. at 850 hPa by min 4K



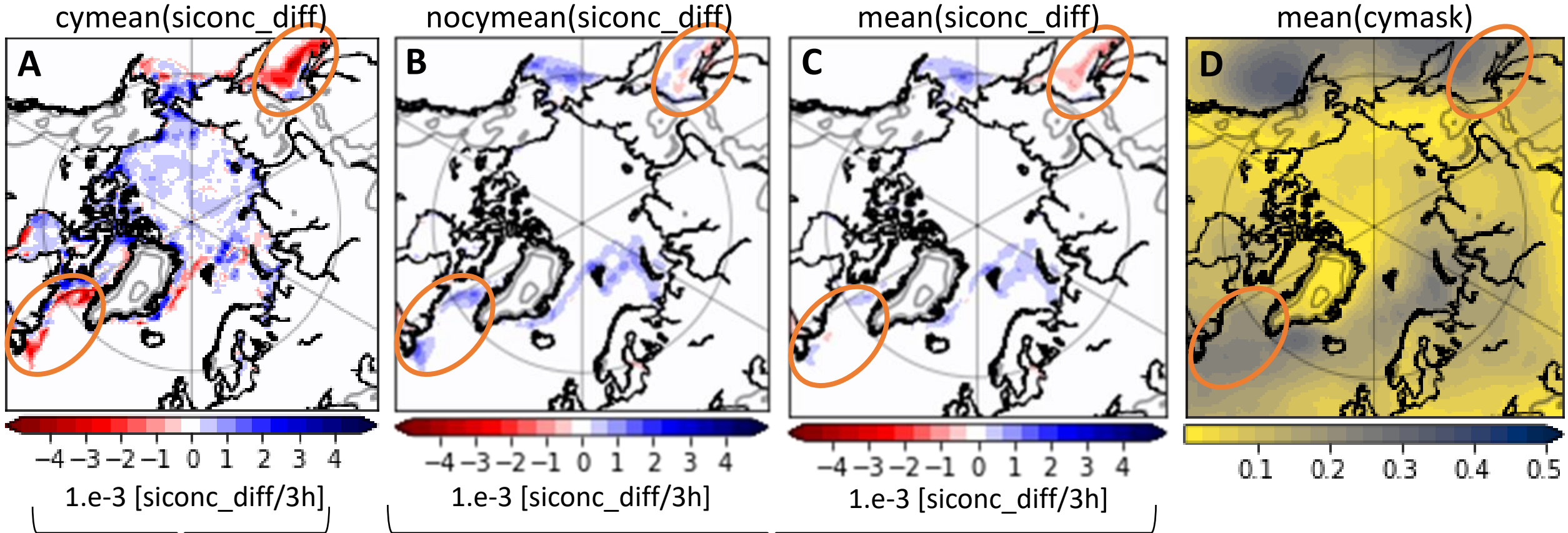
example: 01.03.2008 00:00 UTC

Results

example for March 2008-2016

March 2008-2016

Cyclone masks

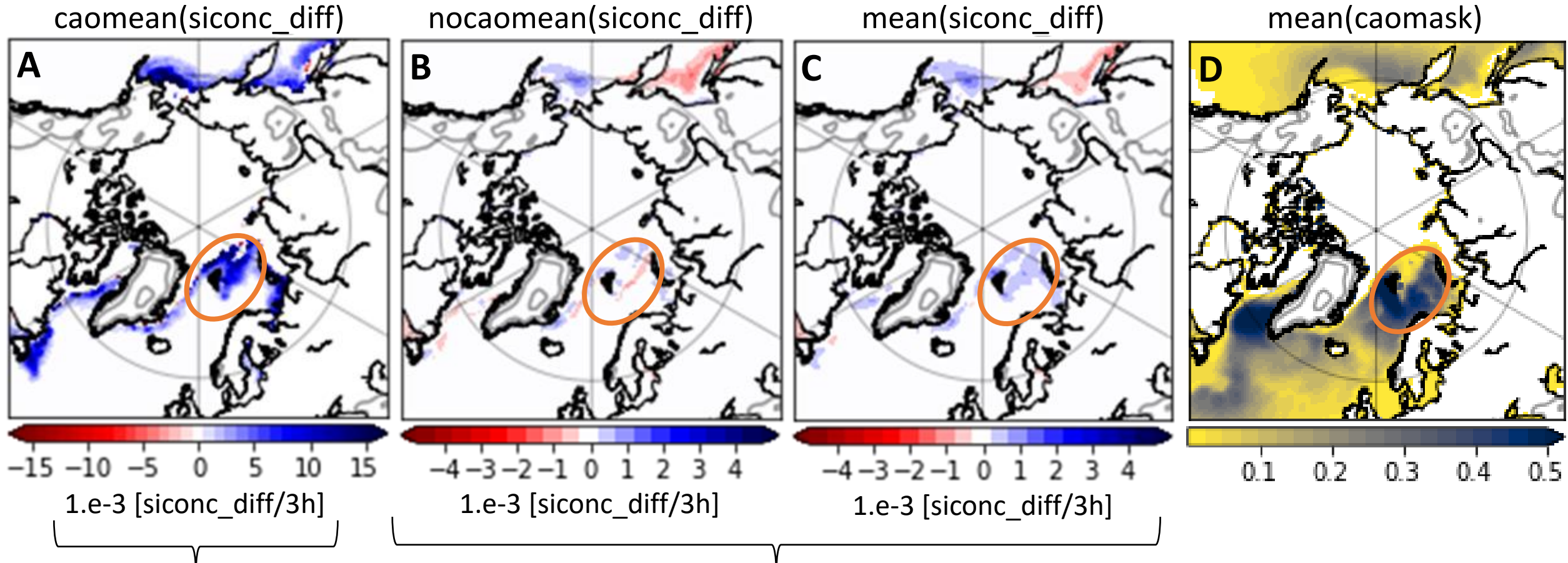


- SIC increase & decrease under cyclone masks

- negative effect of cyclones on SIC dominates
- effect on SIC climatology rather small compared to individual signals

March 2008-2016

Cold-air outbreak (CAO) masks

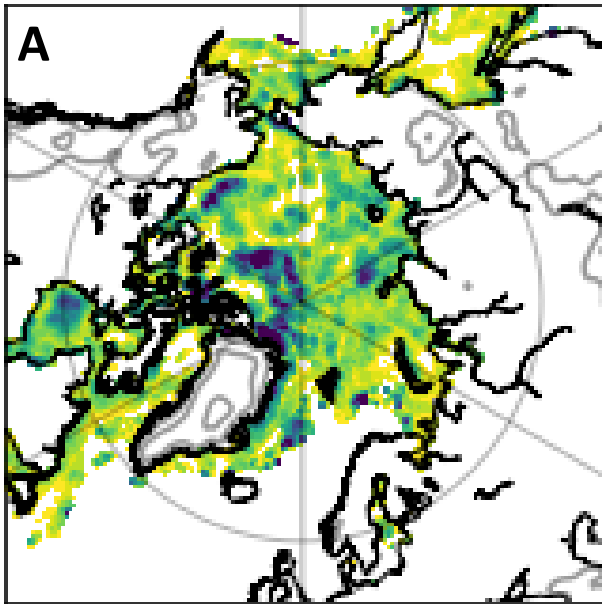


- mostly SIC increase under CAO masks
- stronger signals than for cyclone & front masks
- positive effect of CAOs on SIC dominates effect on SIC climatology rather small compared to individual signals

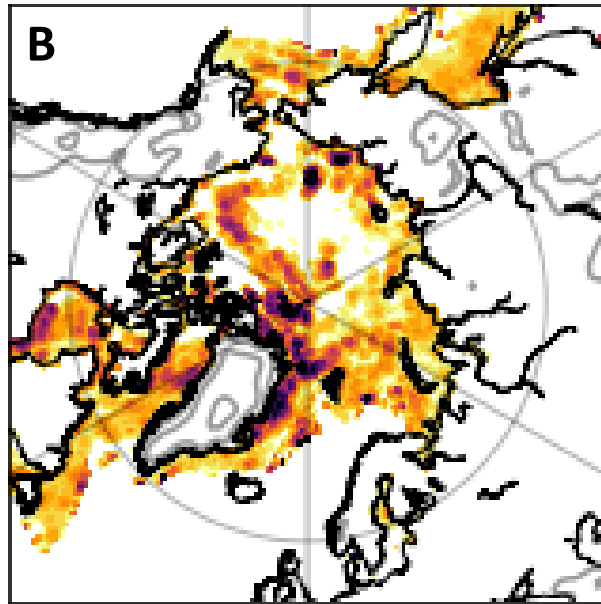
March 2008-2016

Cyclone mask = True

`cymean(siconc_diff > 0)`



`cymean(siconc_diff < 0)`

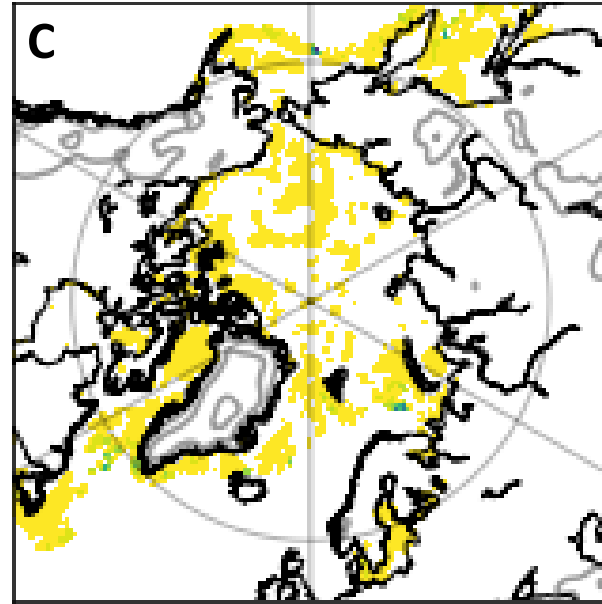


`x/mean(siconc_diff>0)`

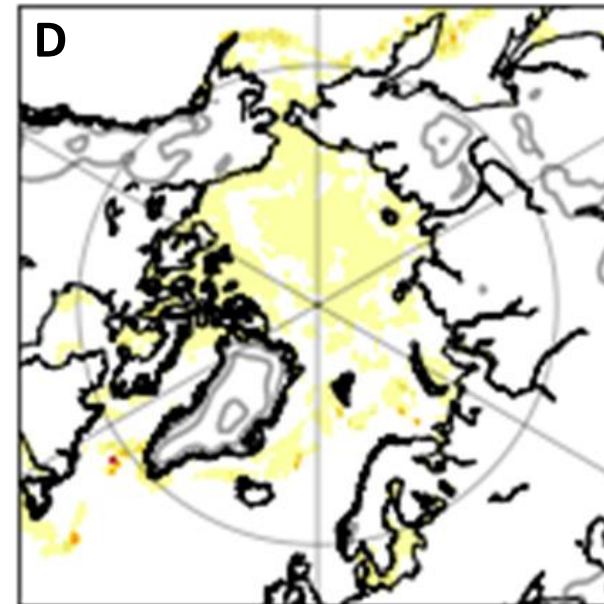
`x/mean(siconc_diff<0)`

Cyclone mask = False

`nocymean(siconc_diff > 0)`



`nocymean(siconc_diff < 0)`



`x/mean(siconc_diff>0)`

`x/mean(siconc_diff<0)`

- enhanced SIC increase & decrease under cyclone masks

(analogous results for front masks and CAO masks)

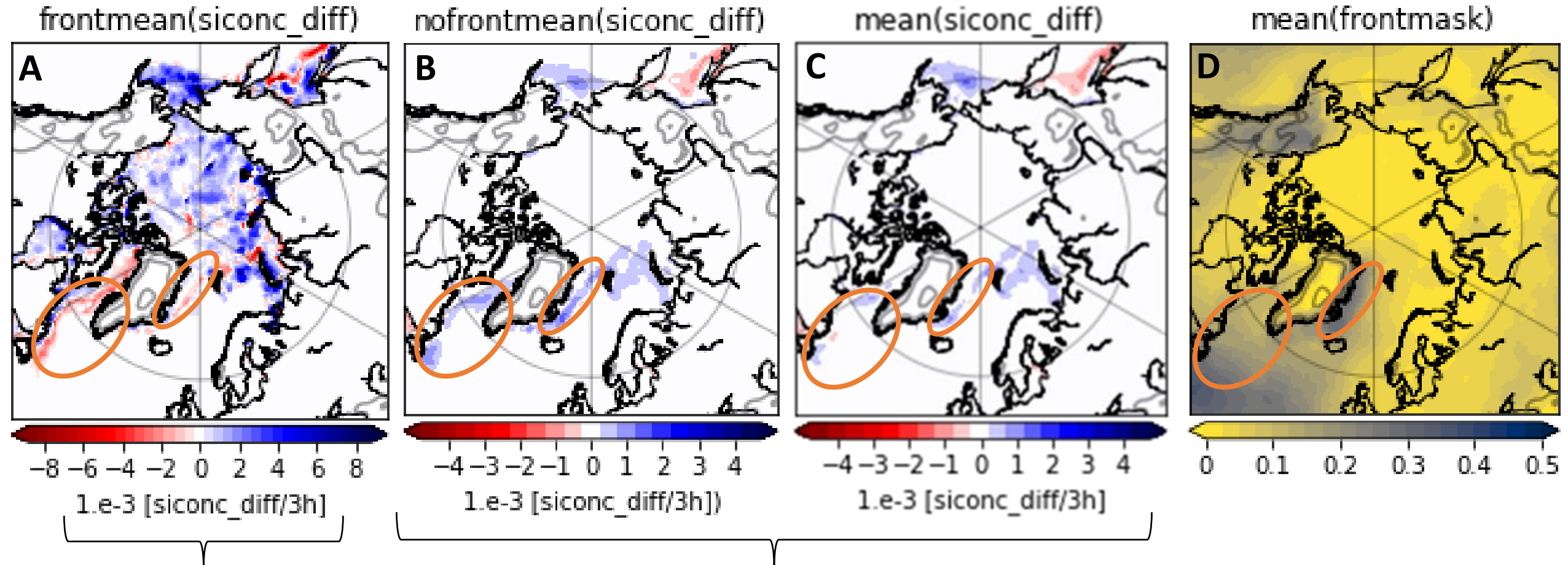
Conclusion

- **Cyclones, fronts and cold-air outbreaks reinforce SIC increase & decrease independent of the seasonal SIC tendency +/-**
- Despite strong individual signals, the weather features have a rather small effect on SIC climatologies
- Observed overall effect on SIC:
 - **Cyclones:** - slightly decreasing SIC
 - **Fronts:** - slightly decreasing SIC
 - **Cold-air outbreaks:** + increasing SIC

Appendix

March 2008-2016

Front masks



- SIC increase & decrease under front masks
- Stronger signals than for cyclone mask

- negative effect of fronts on SIC dominates
- effect on SIC climatology is rather small compared to individual signals

Front mask = True

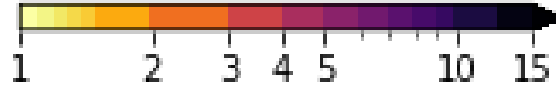
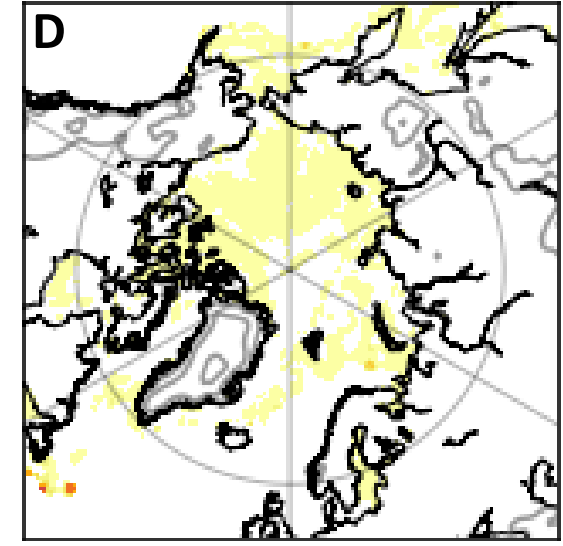
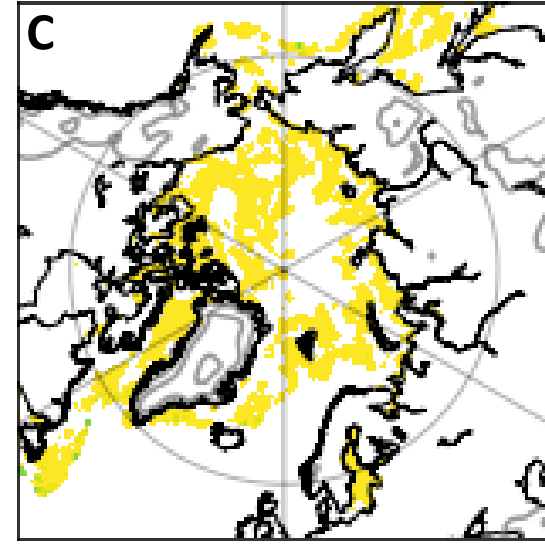
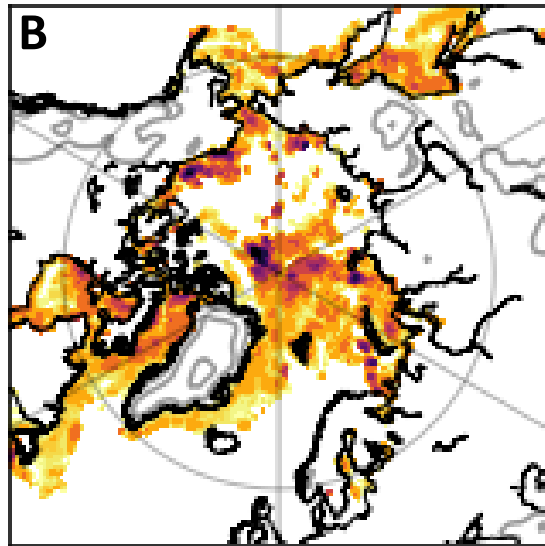
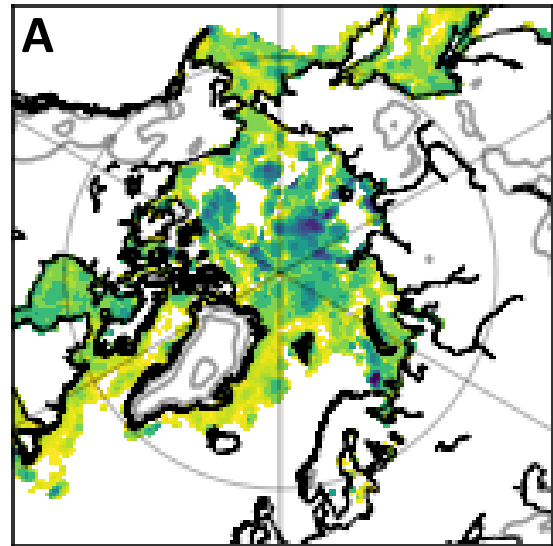
Front mask = False

frontmean(siconc_diff > 0)

frontmean(siconc_diff < 0)

nofrontmean(siconc_diff > 0)

nofrontmean(siconc_diff < 0)



$x/\text{mean}(\text{siconcdiff} > 0)$

$x/\text{mean}(\text{siconcdiff} < 0)$

$x/\text{mean}(\text{siconcdiff} > 0)$

$x/\text{mean}(\text{siconcdiff} < 0)$

- enhanced SIC increase & decrease under front masks

March 2008-2016

CAO mask = True

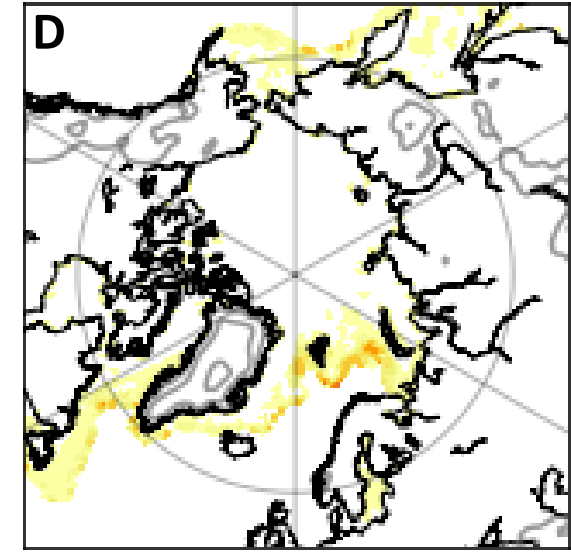
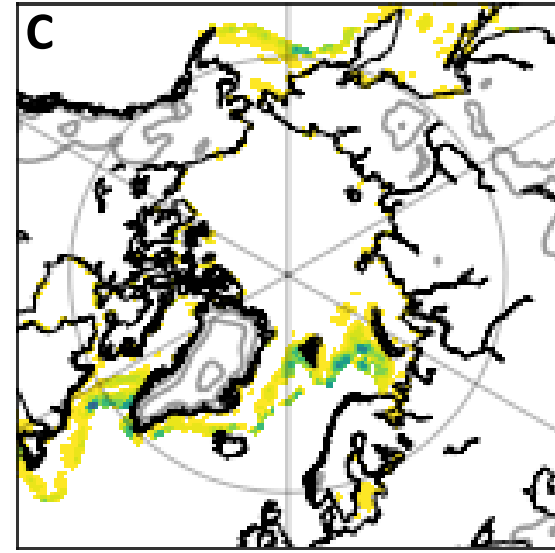
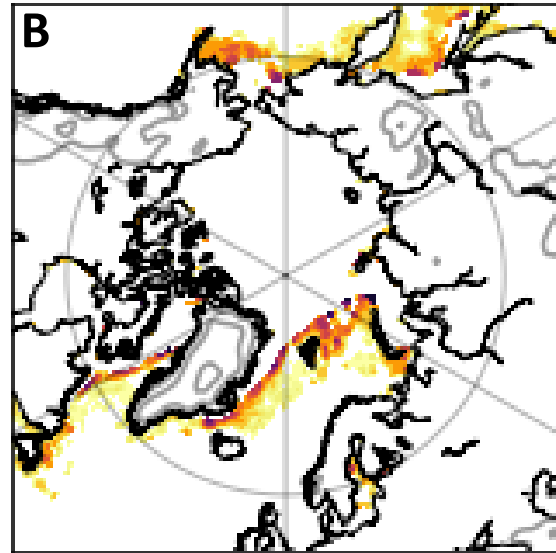
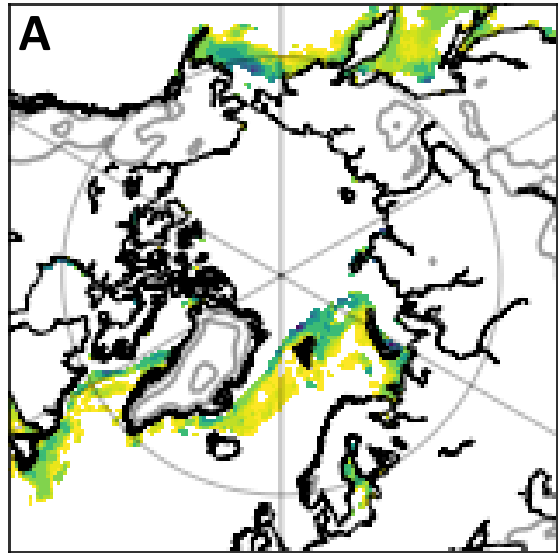
CAO mask = False

caomean(siconc_diff > 0)

caomean(siconc_diff < 0)

nocaomean(siconc_diff > 0)

nocaomean(siconc_diff < 0)



- enhanced SIC increase & decrease under CAO masks