

# The Role of Atmospheric Circulation in the Seasonal Melt of Snow and Sea Ice in the Pacific Arctic

**Christopher J. Cox<sup>1,2</sup>, Robert S. Stone<sup>3</sup>, Diane Stanitski<sup>4</sup>, David C. Douglas<sup>5</sup>**

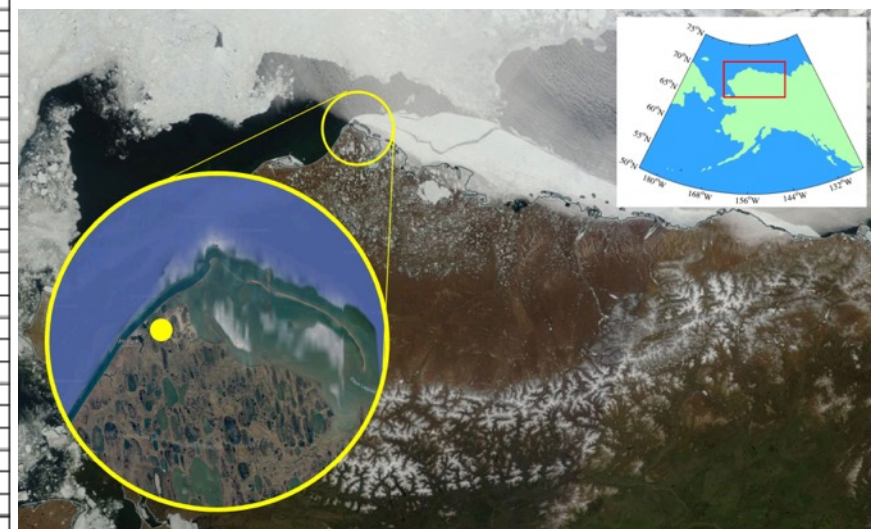
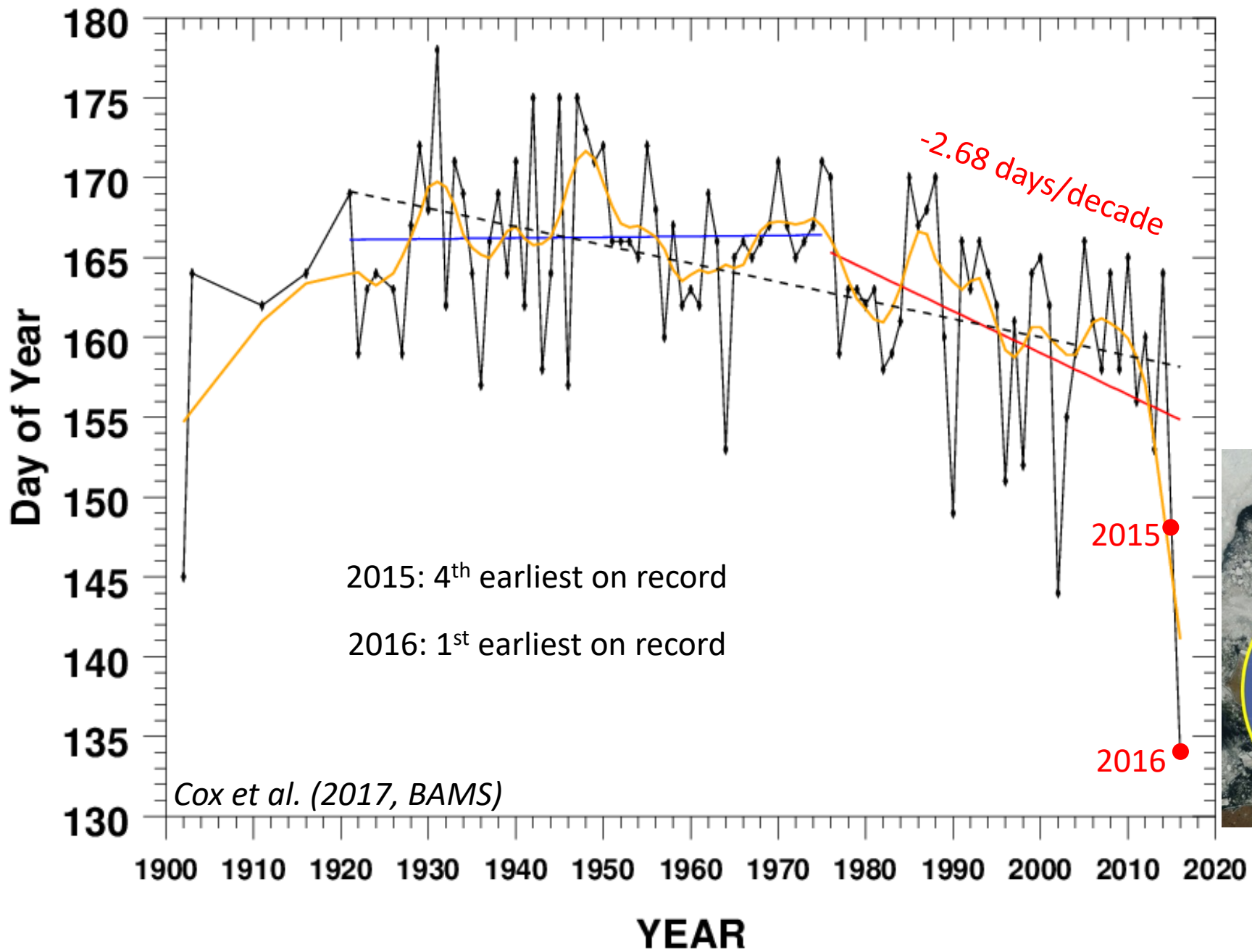
<sup>1</sup> Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES), Boulder, CO, <sup>2</sup> NOAA-ESRL Physical Sciences Division (PSD), Boulder, CO, <sup>3</sup> (retired) NOAA-ESRL Global Monitoring Division (GMD), Boulder, CO, <sup>4</sup> NOAA-ESRL Global Monitoring Division (GMD), Boulder, CO, <sup>5</sup> U.S. Geological Survey Alaska Science Center (ASC), Juneau, AK



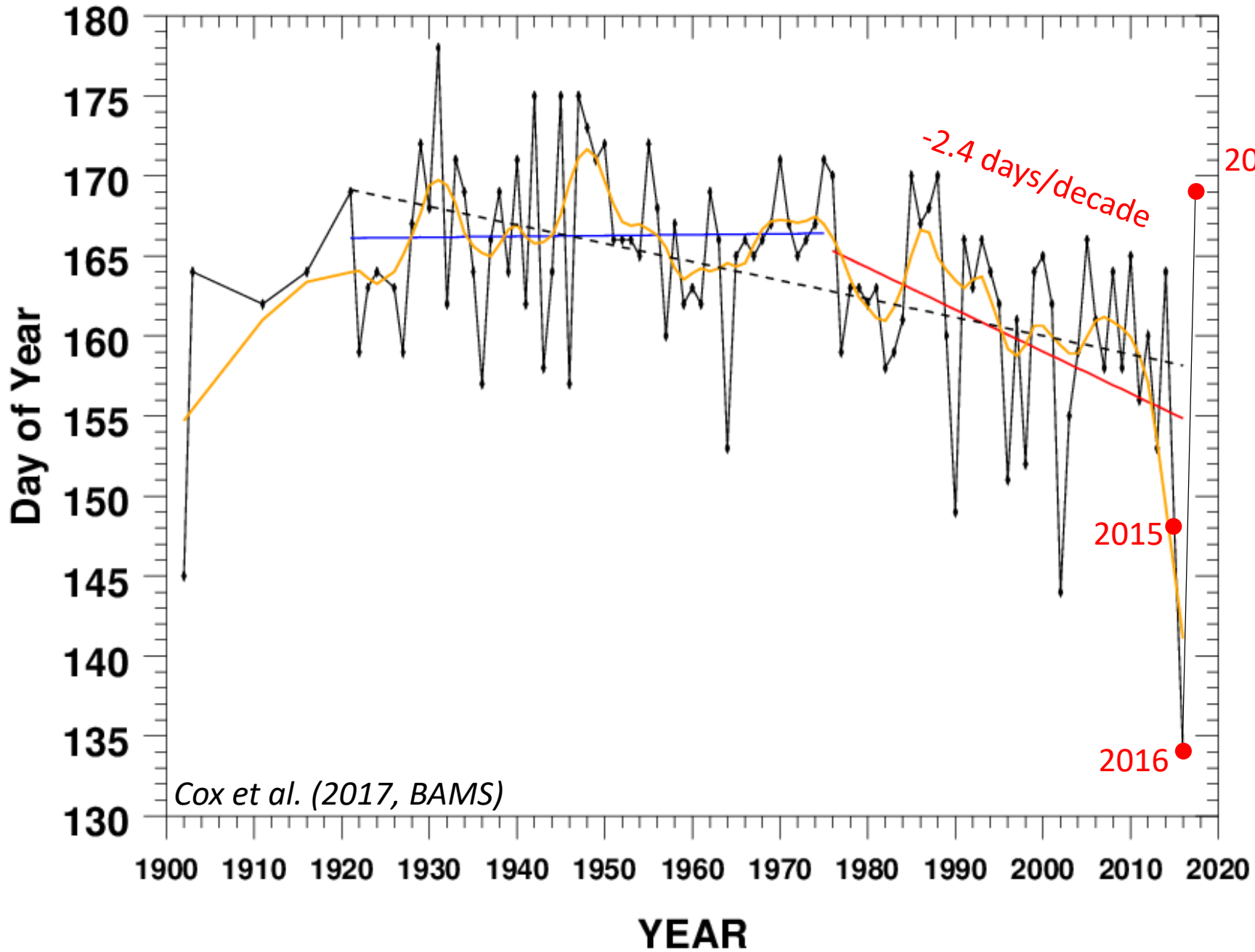
2018 ESRL/GMD GMAC  
Boulder, Colorado, May 22-23, 2018



# Date of snowmelt at Barrow, 1901-2016



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2015: 4<sup>th</sup> earliest on record  
2016: 1<sup>st</sup> earliest on record  
2017: latest since 1988

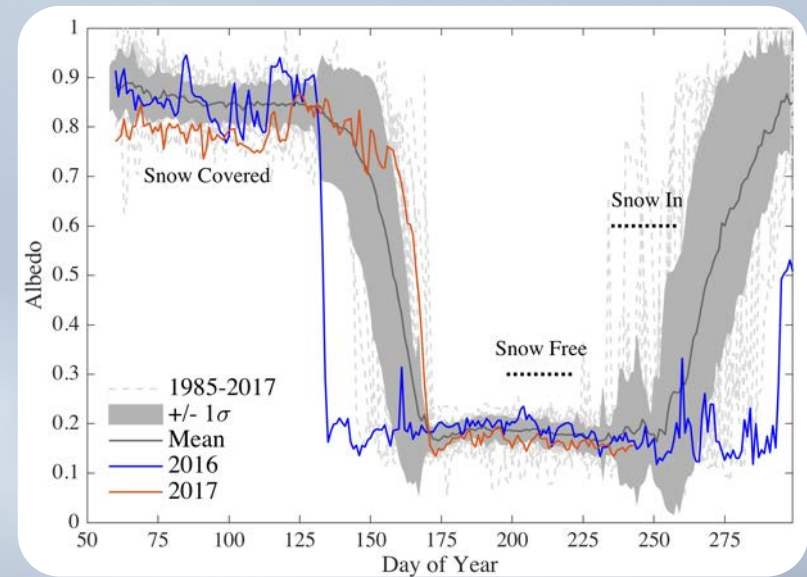
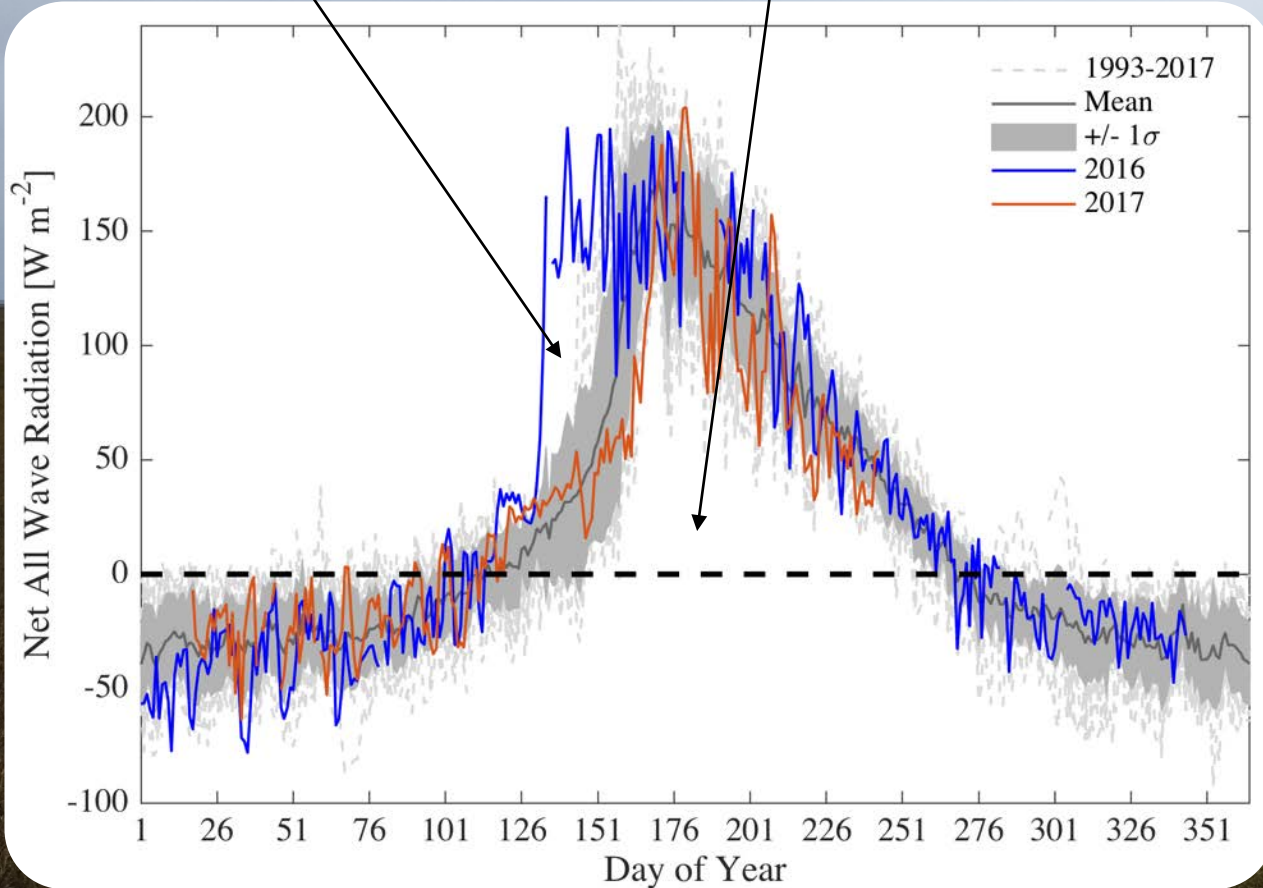
*Cox et al. (2017, BAMS)*



# Impact on the surface radiation budget

~294 MJ more in  
2016 than 2017

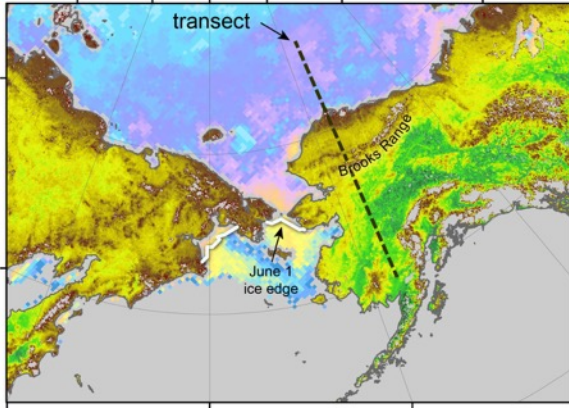
~969 MJ avg for positive  
net-rad period



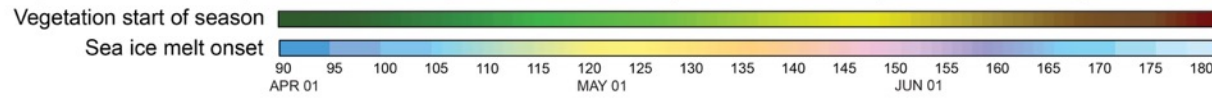
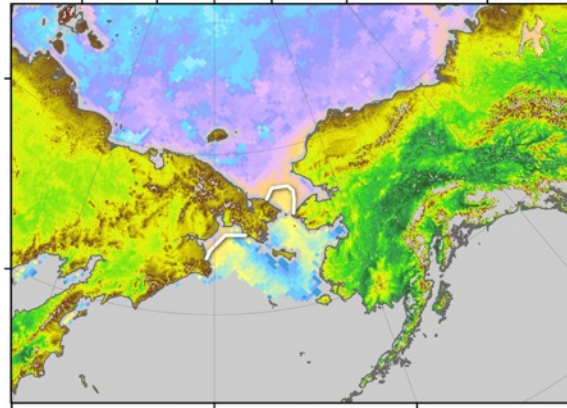


# Why does this matter?

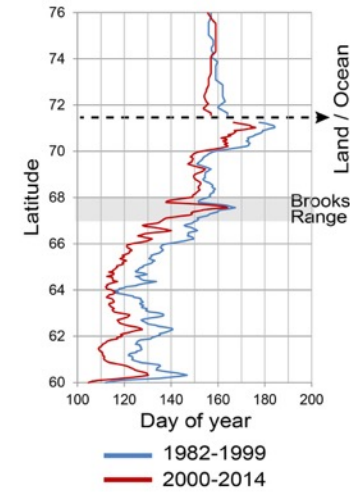
a) Start of season, 1982-1999



b) Start of season, 2000-2014

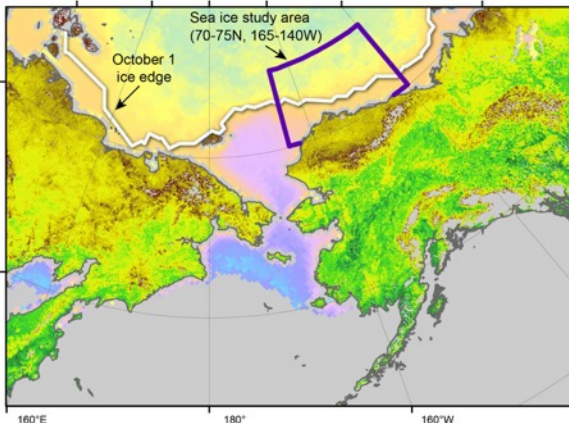


c) SOS transect profiles

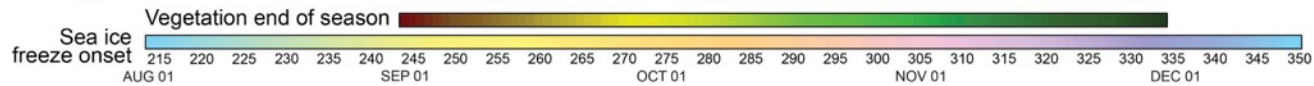
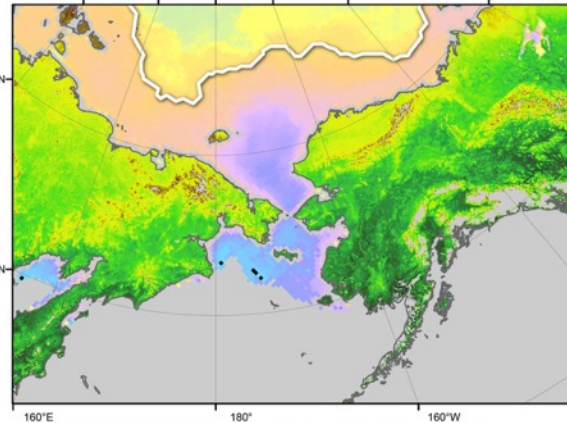


- Vegetation Phenology

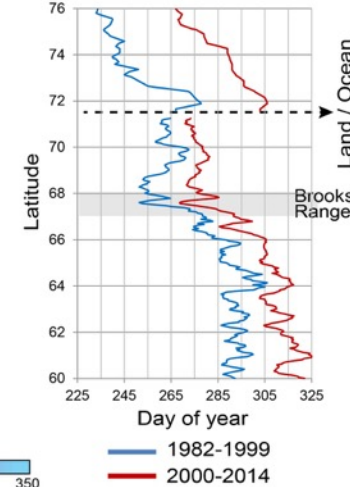
d) End of season, 1982-1999



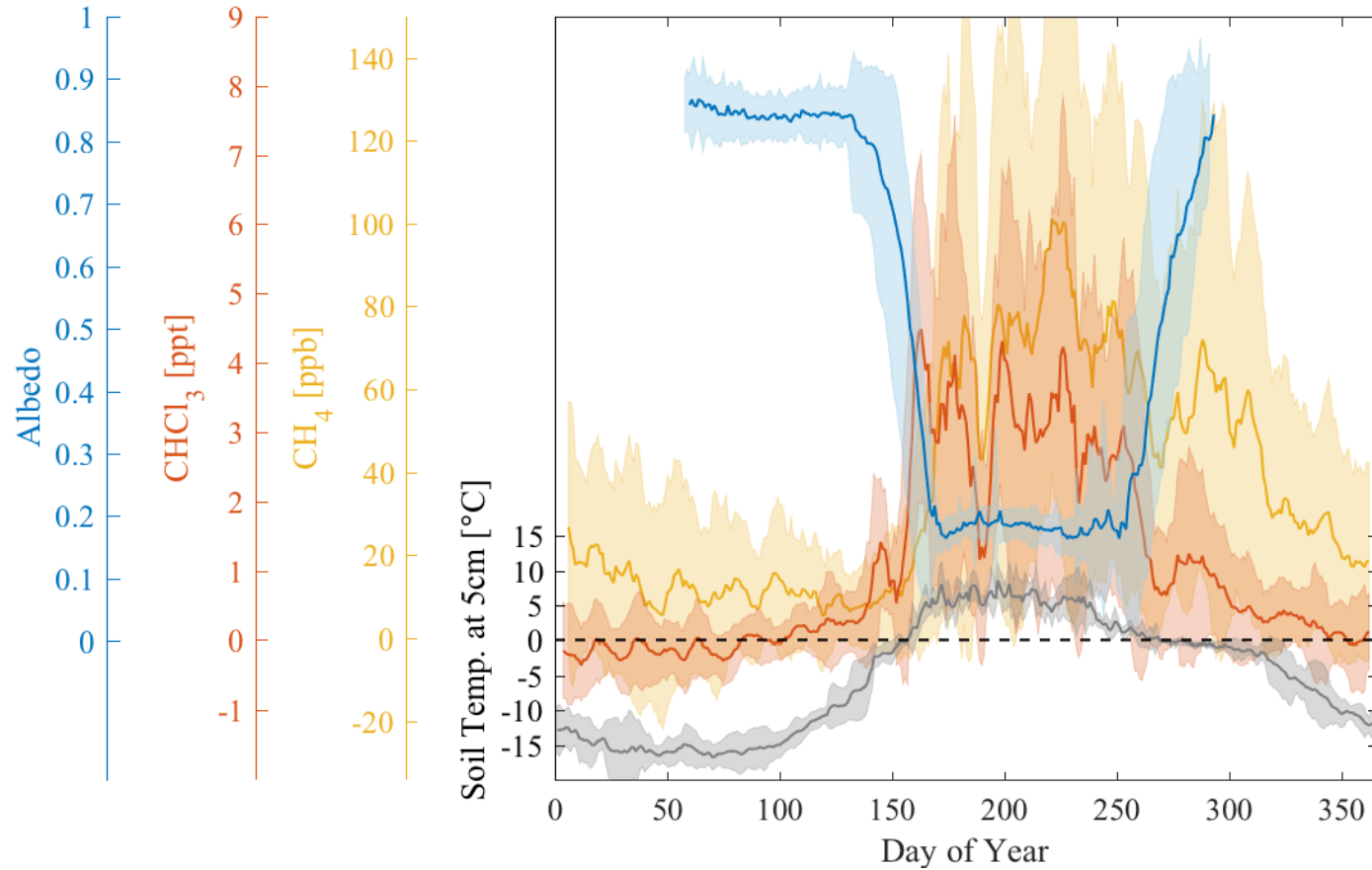
e) End of season, 2000-2014



f) EOS transect profiles

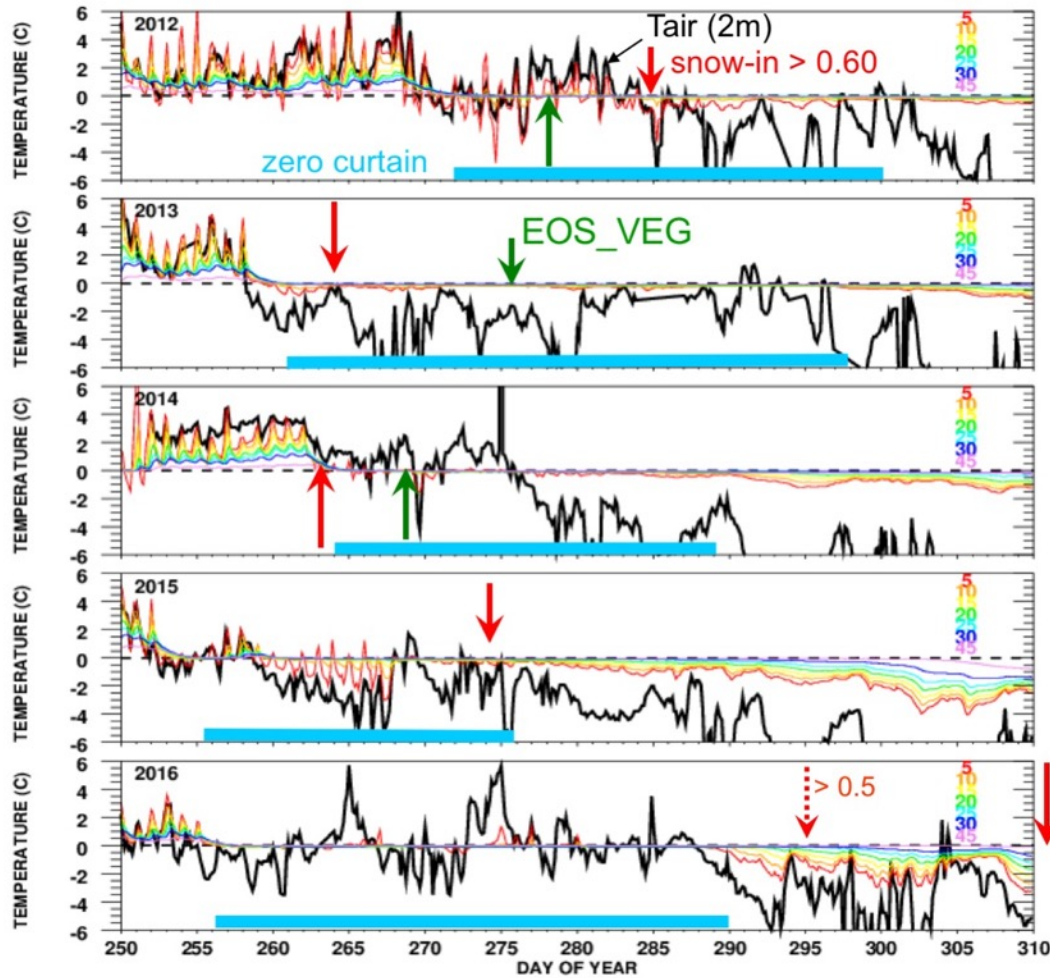


# Why does this matter?



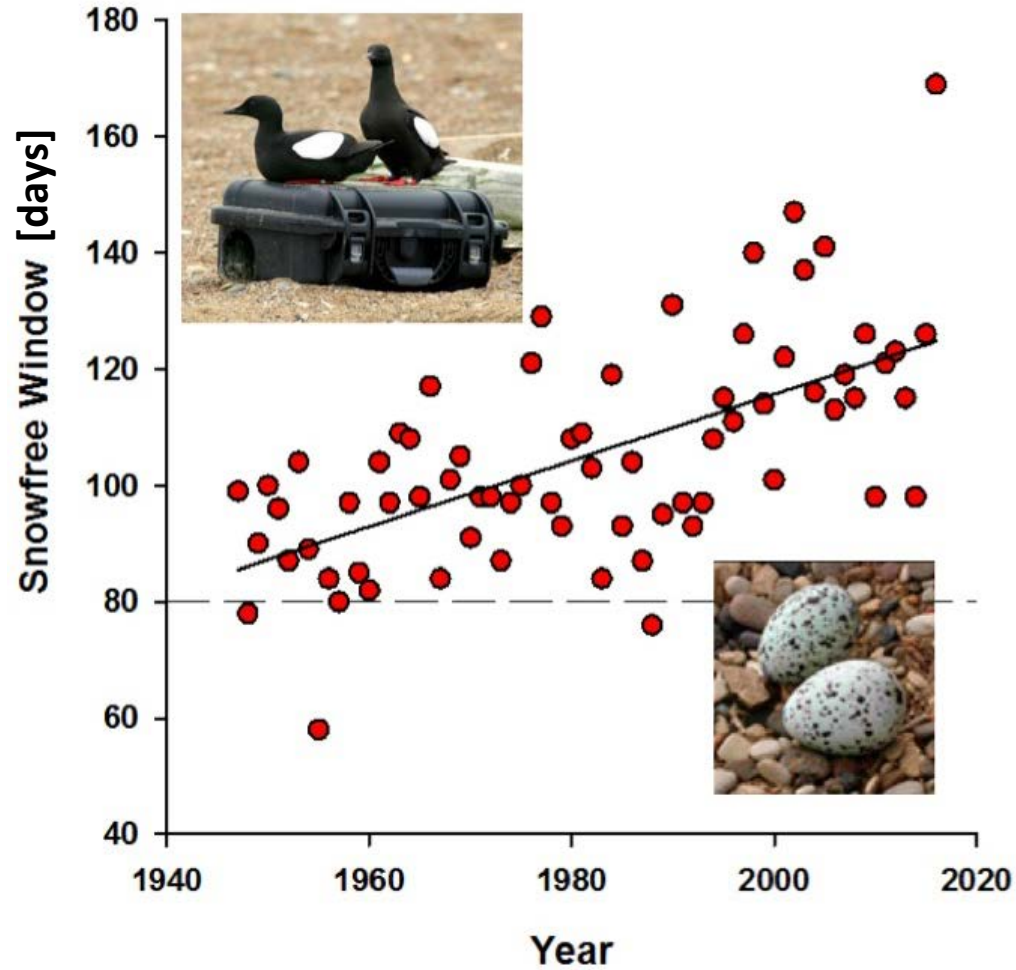
- Vegetation Phenology
- Biogeochemical Cycles

# Why does this matter?



- Vegetation Phenology
- Biogeochemical Cycles
- Soil Temperature and Active Layer Depth

# Why does this matter?

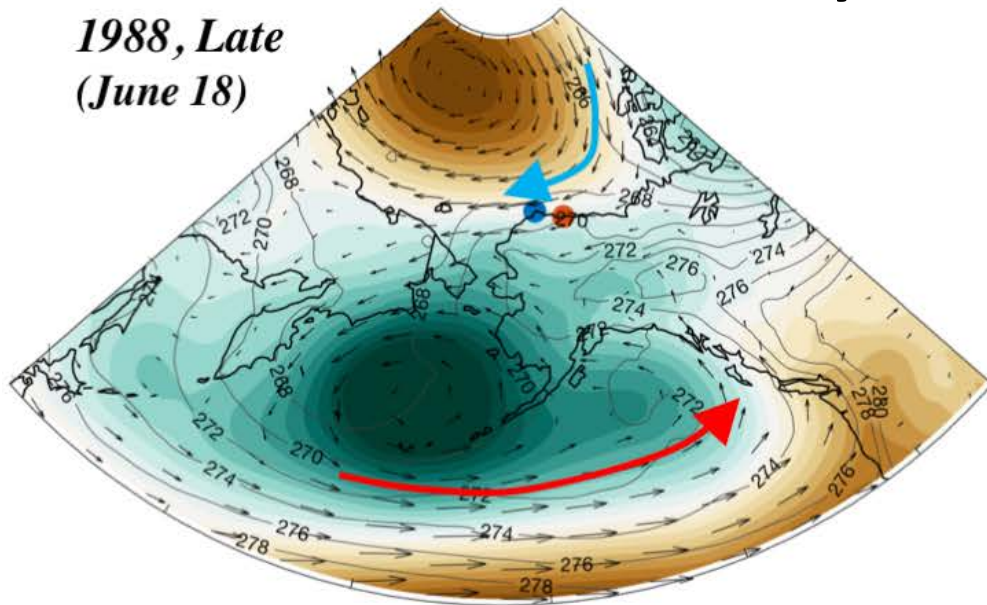


- Vegetation Phenology
- Biogeochemical Cycles
- Soil Temperature and Active Layer Depth
- Ecology

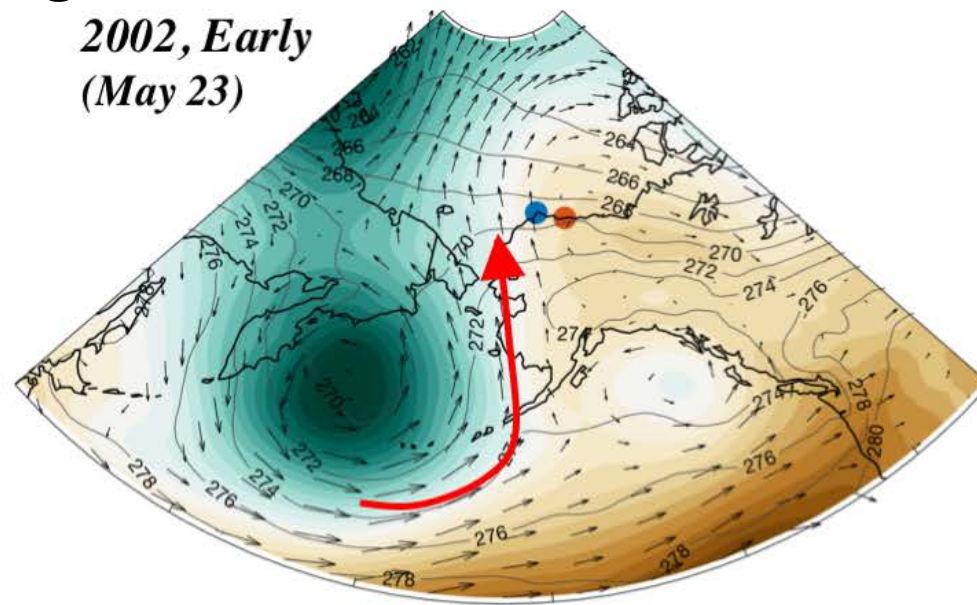


# May Average

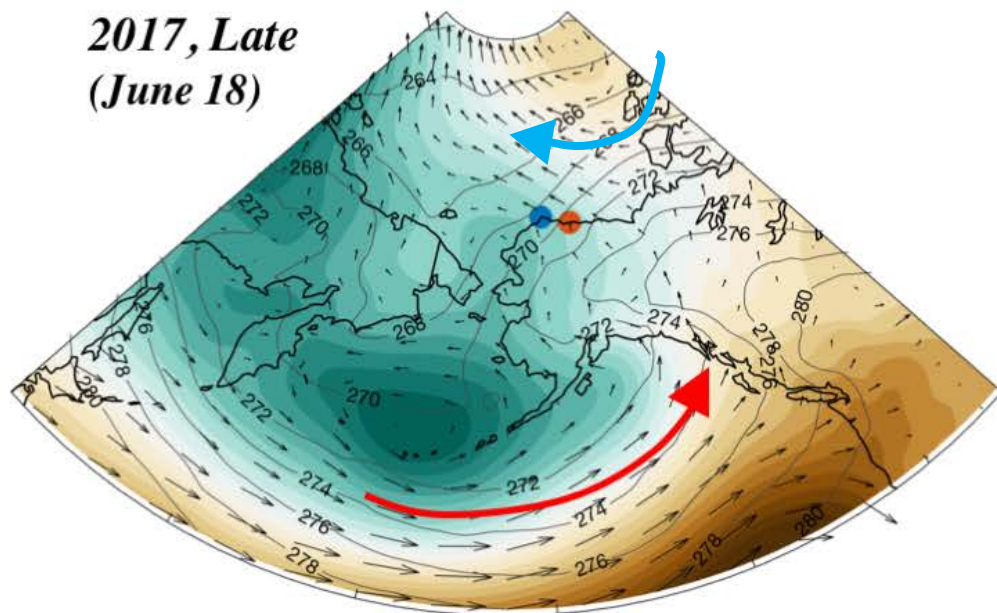
*1988, Late  
(June 18)*



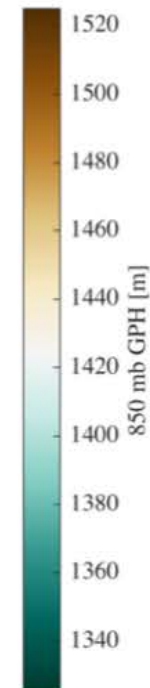
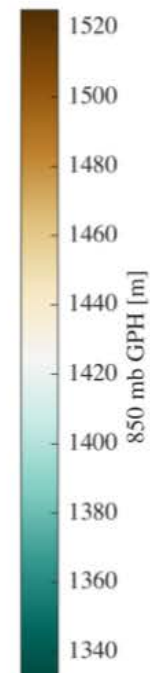
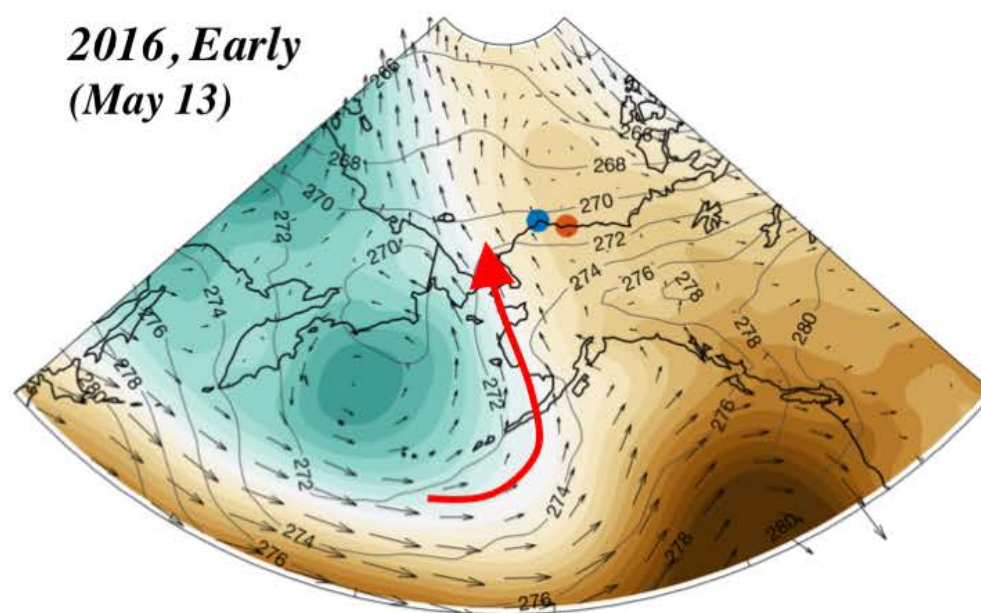
*2002, Early  
(May 23)*



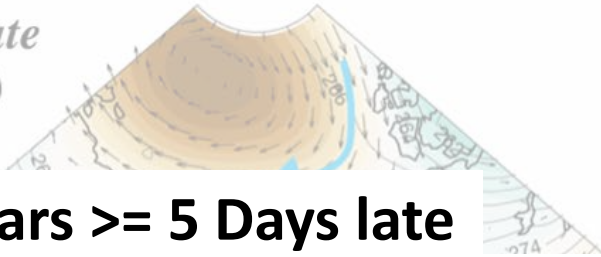
*2017, Late  
(June 18)*



*2016, Early  
(May 13)*



1988, Late  
(June 18)

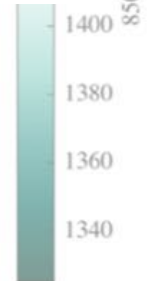
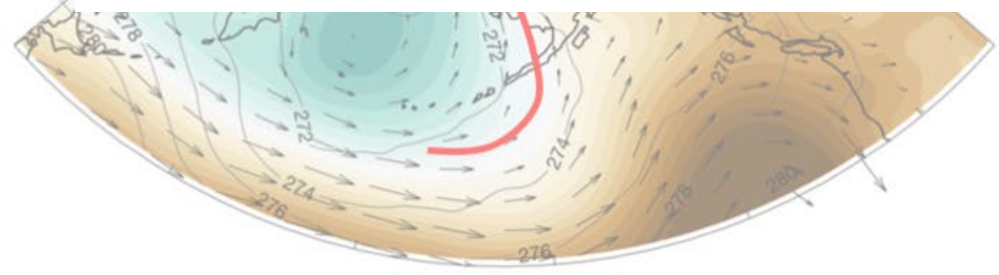
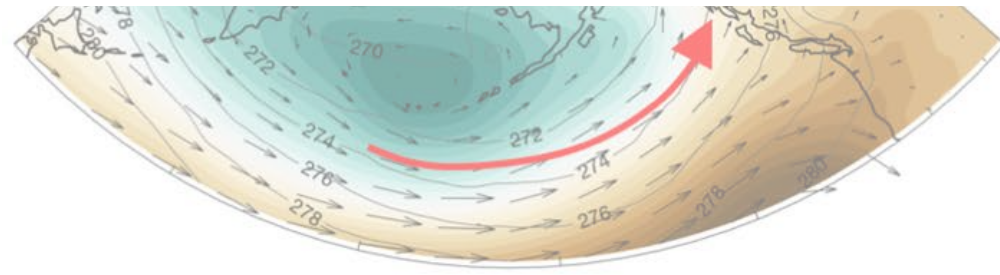
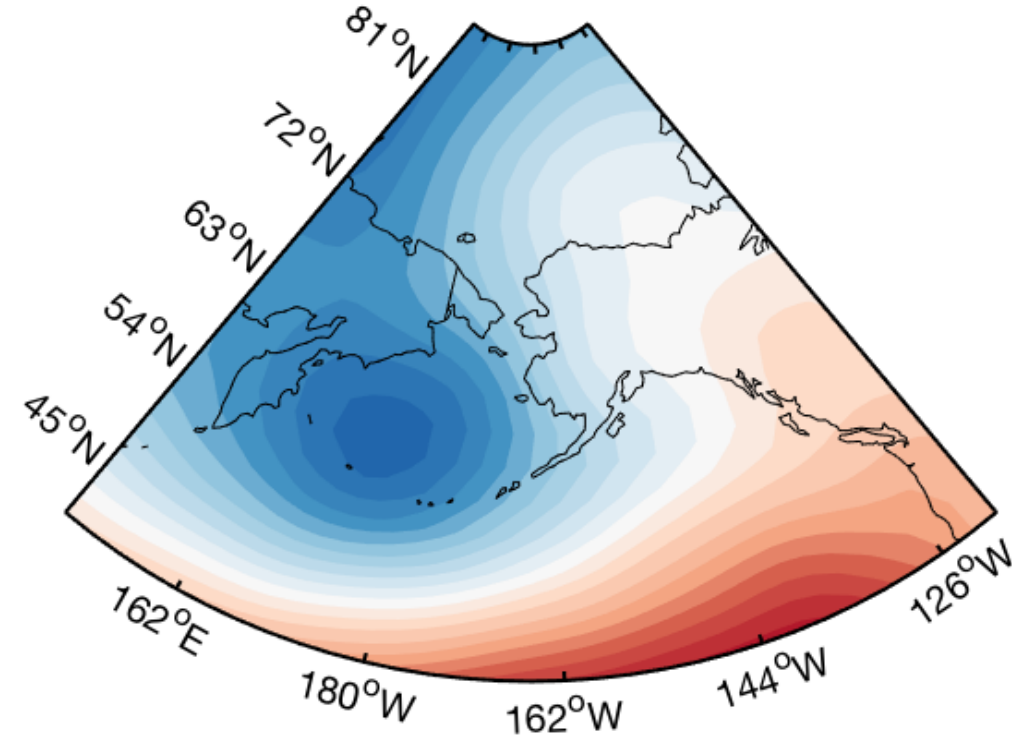
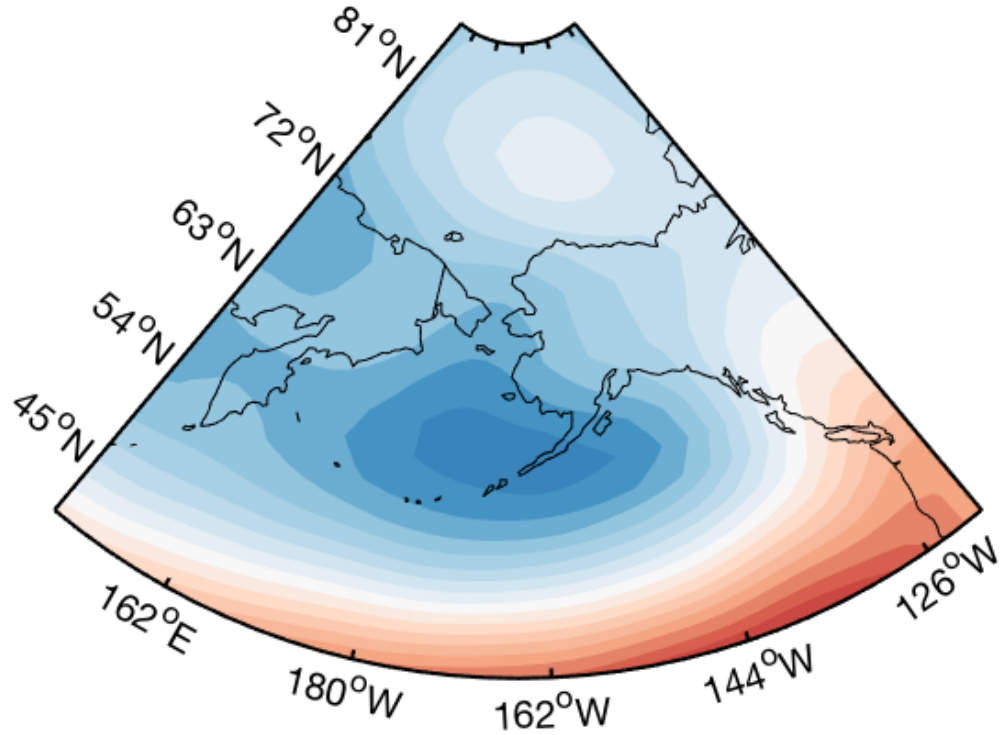
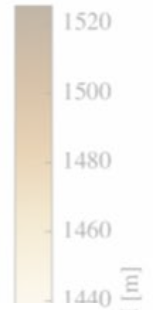


**Years  $\geq$  5 Days late**

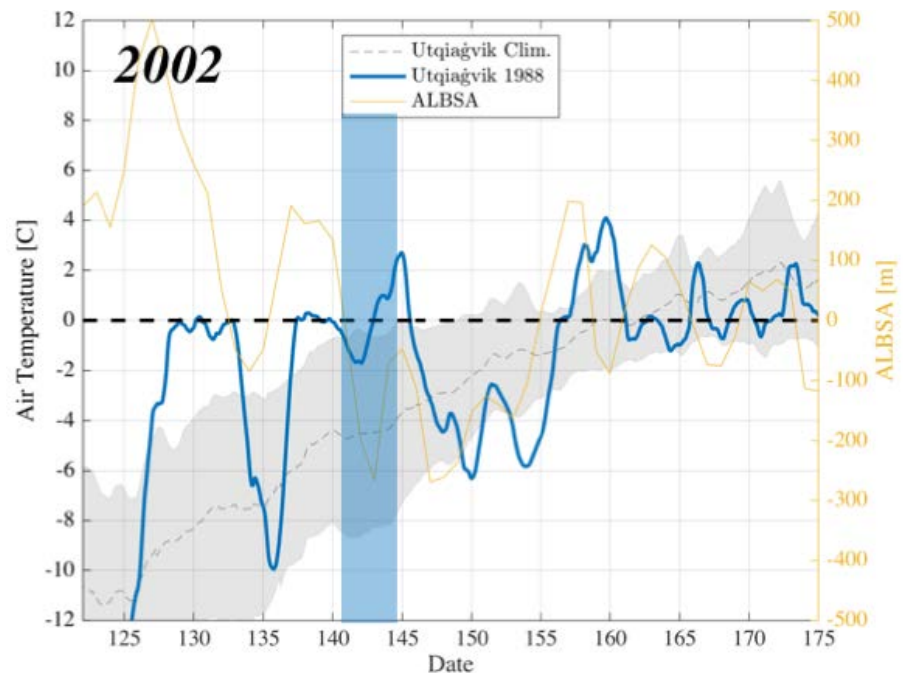
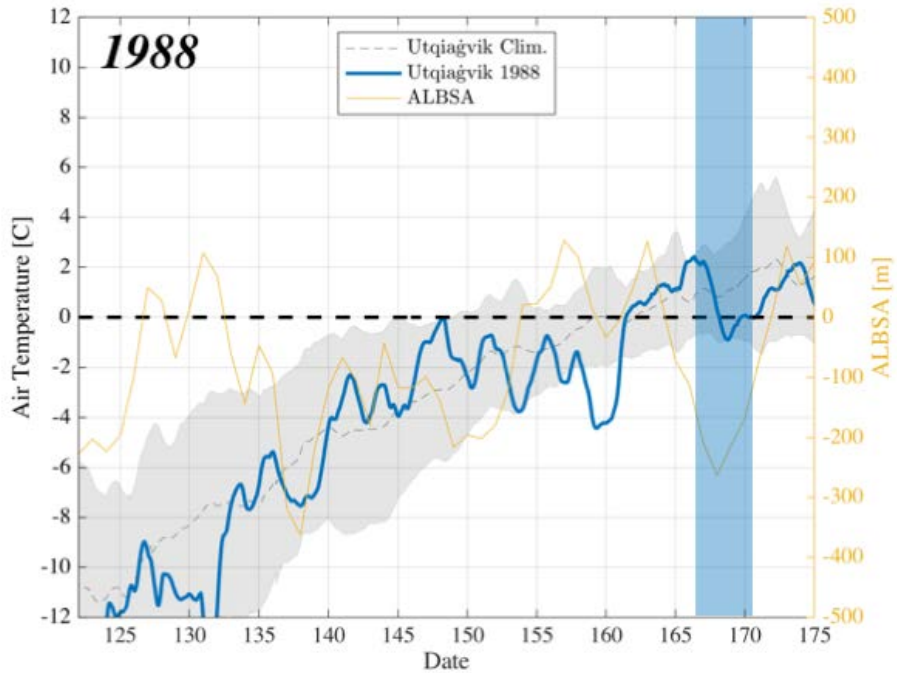
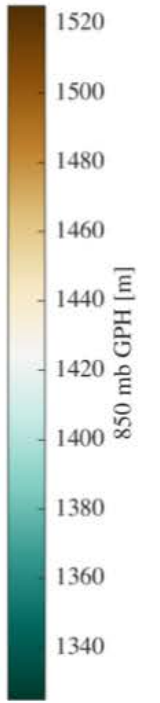
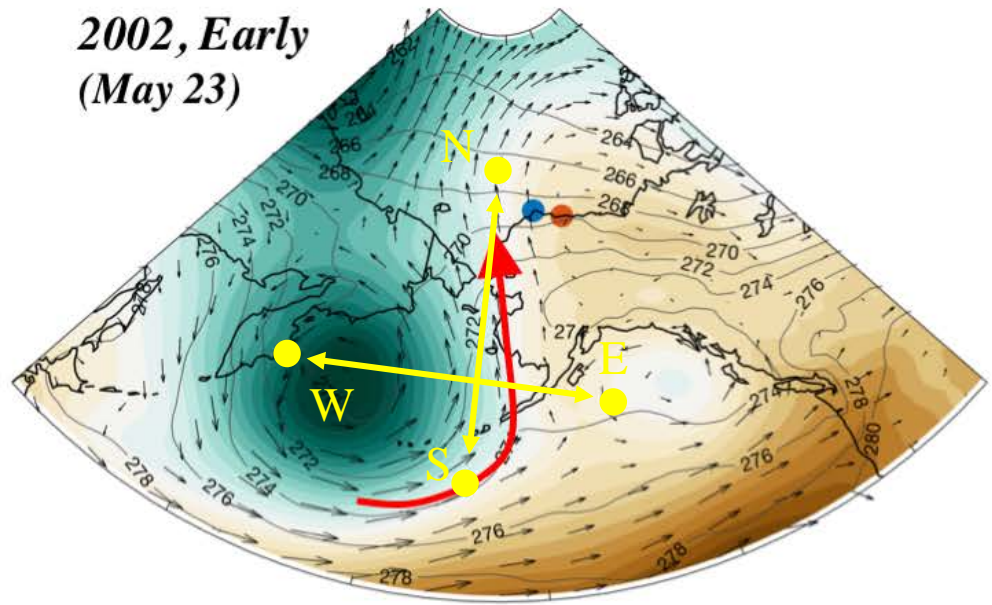
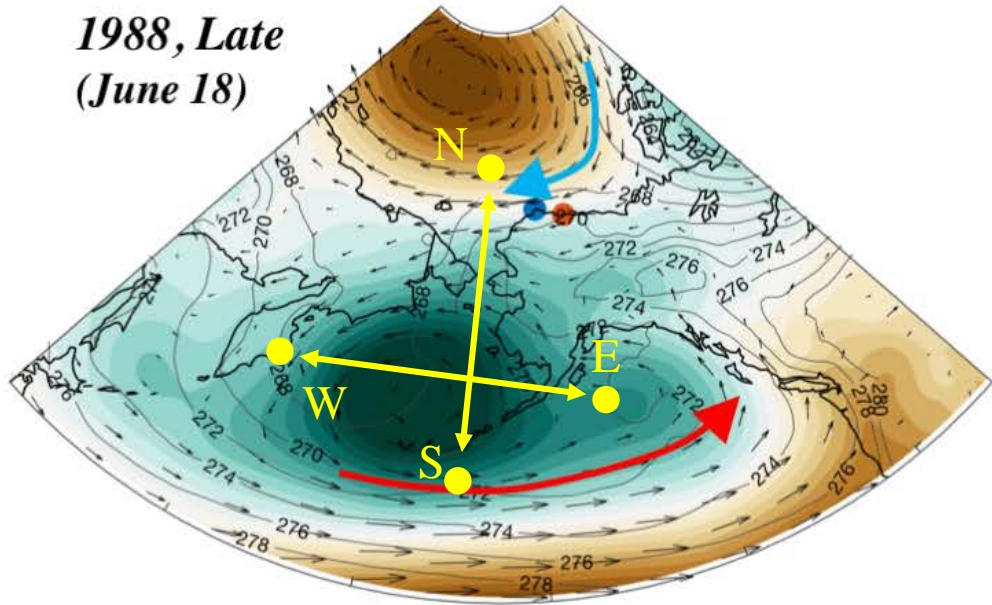
2002, Early  
(May 23)



**Years  $\leq$  5 Days early**





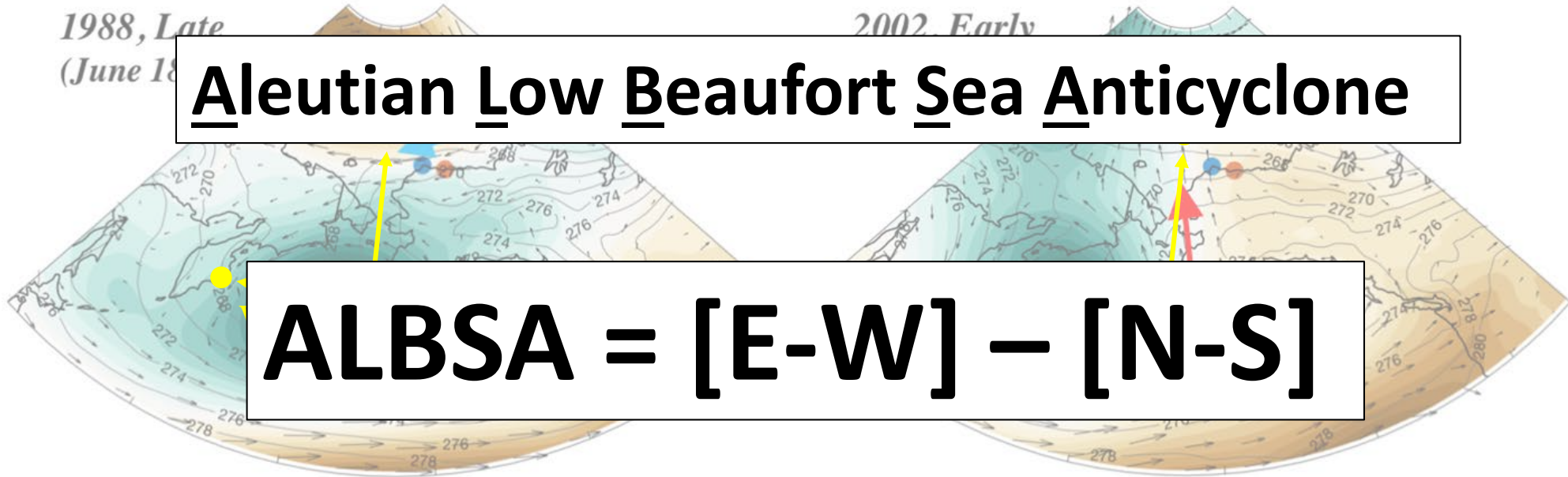




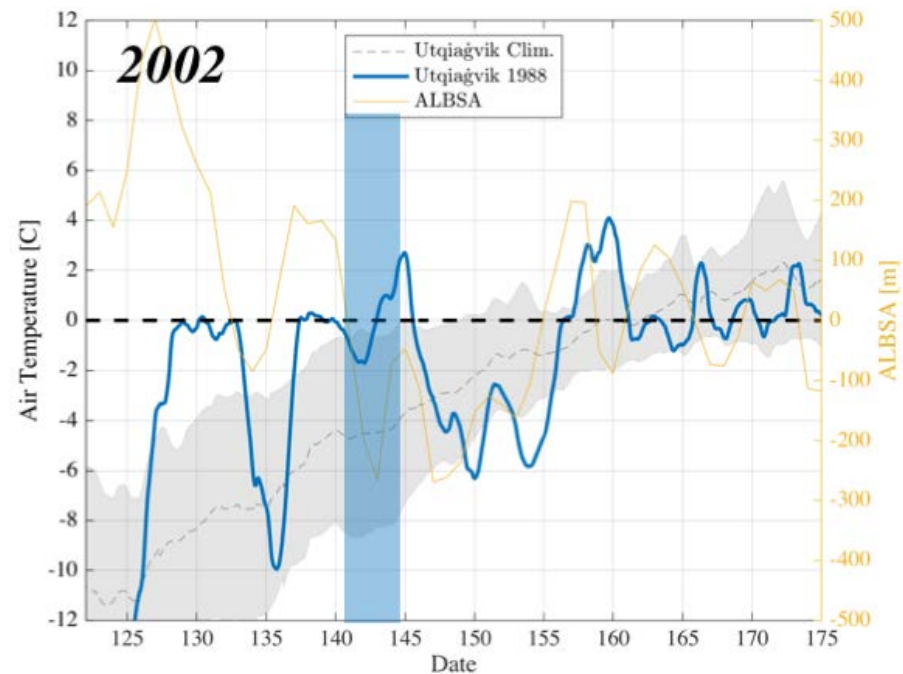
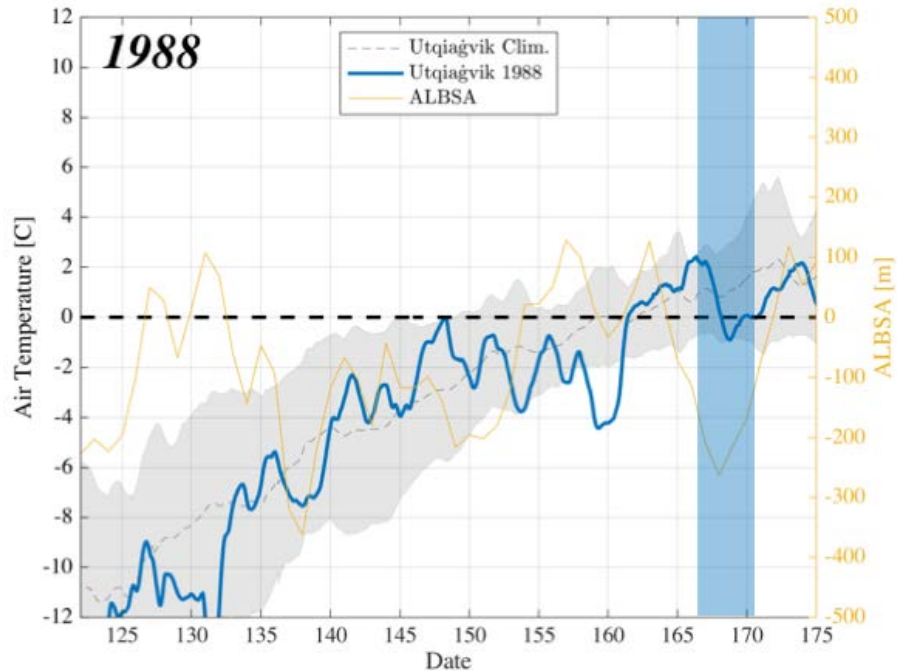
1988, Late  
(June 18)

2002, Early

# Aleutian Low Beaufort Sea Anticyclone



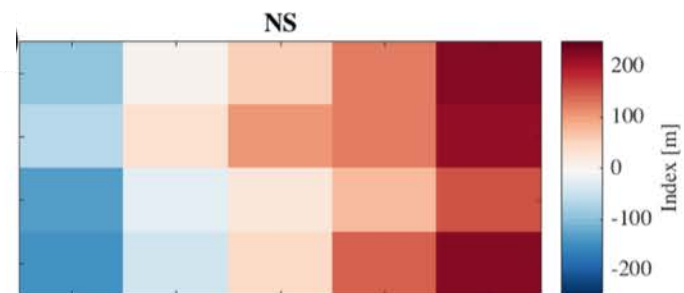
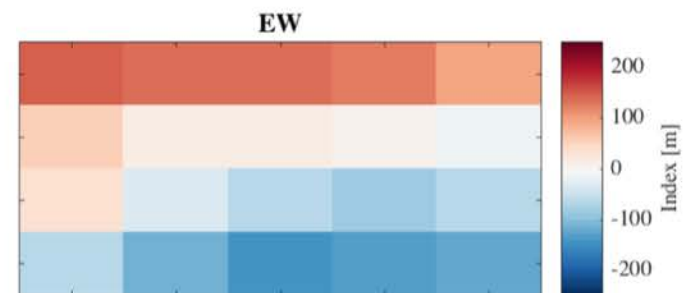
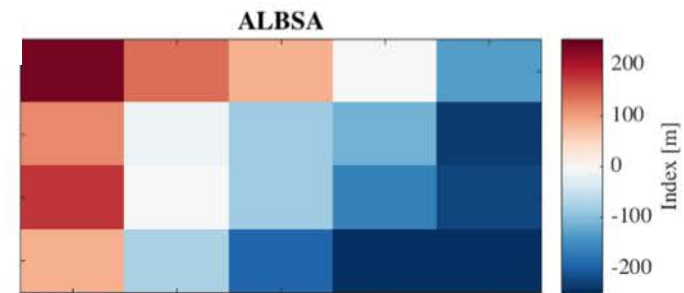
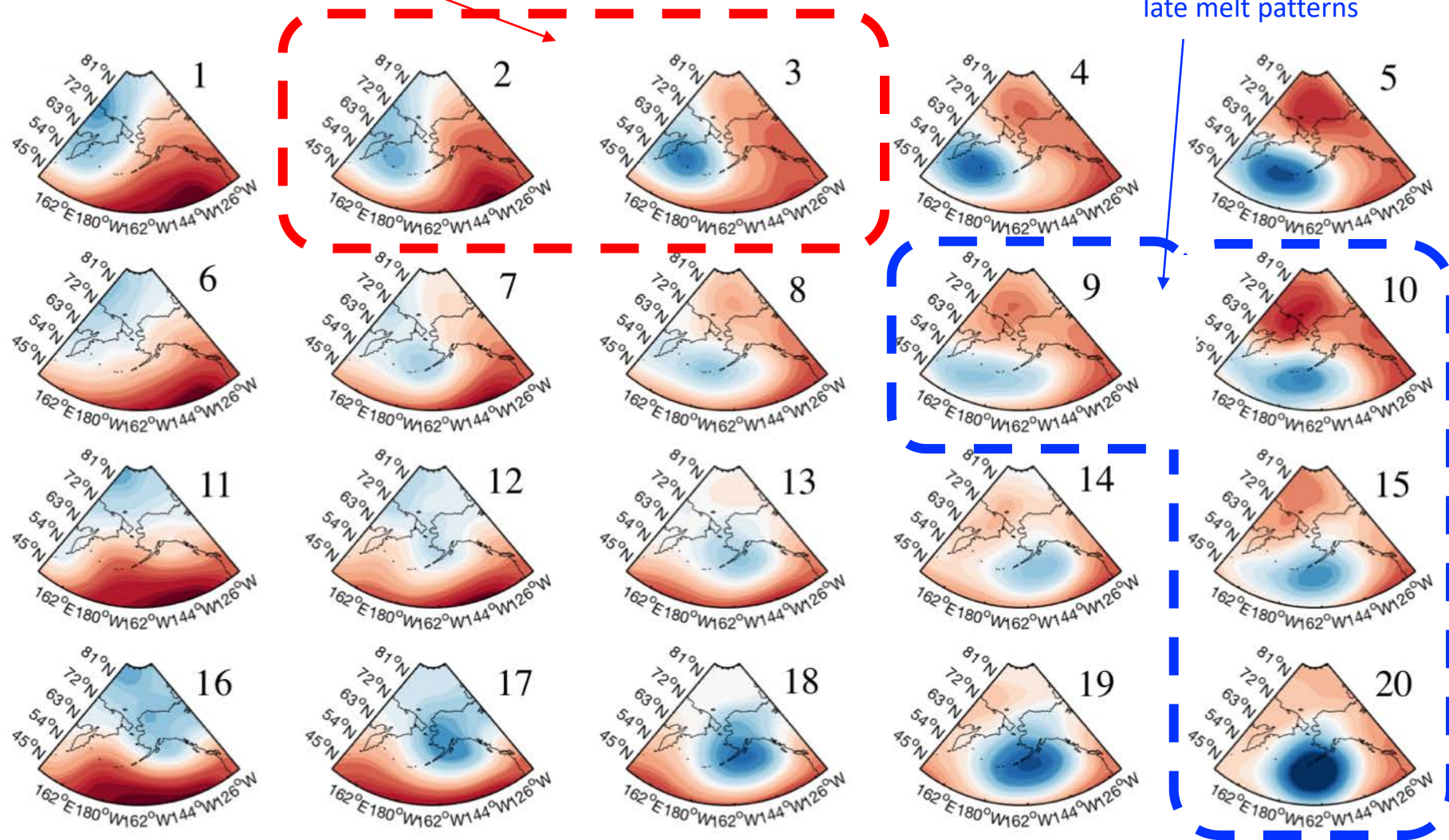
$$\text{ALBSA} = [\text{E-W}] - [\text{N-S}]$$



# Mapping May-average ALBSA to a Self Organizing Map

These are the main early melt patterns

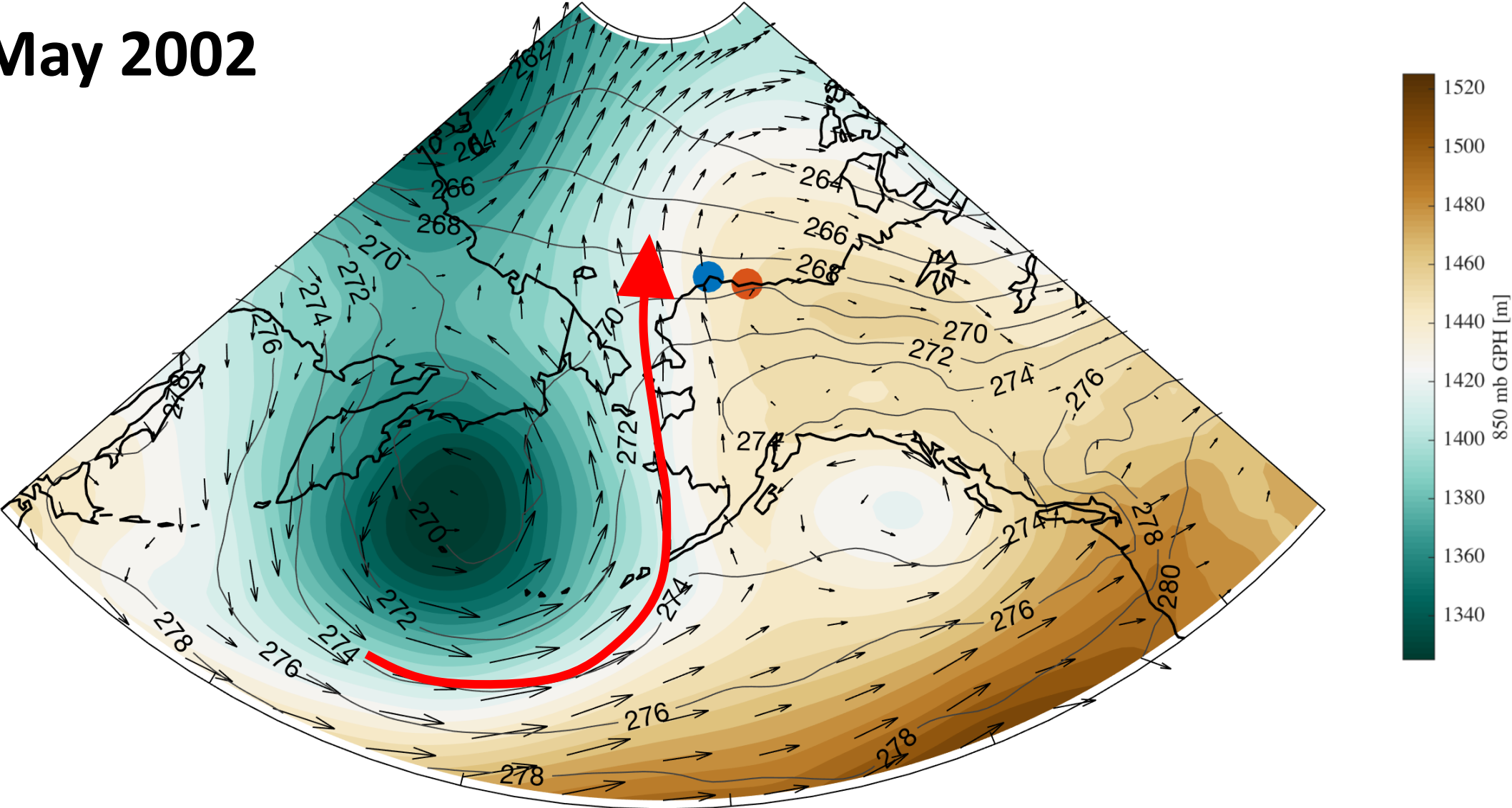
These are the some late melt patterns



Thanks to Michael Gallagher and Matt Shupe for the SOM

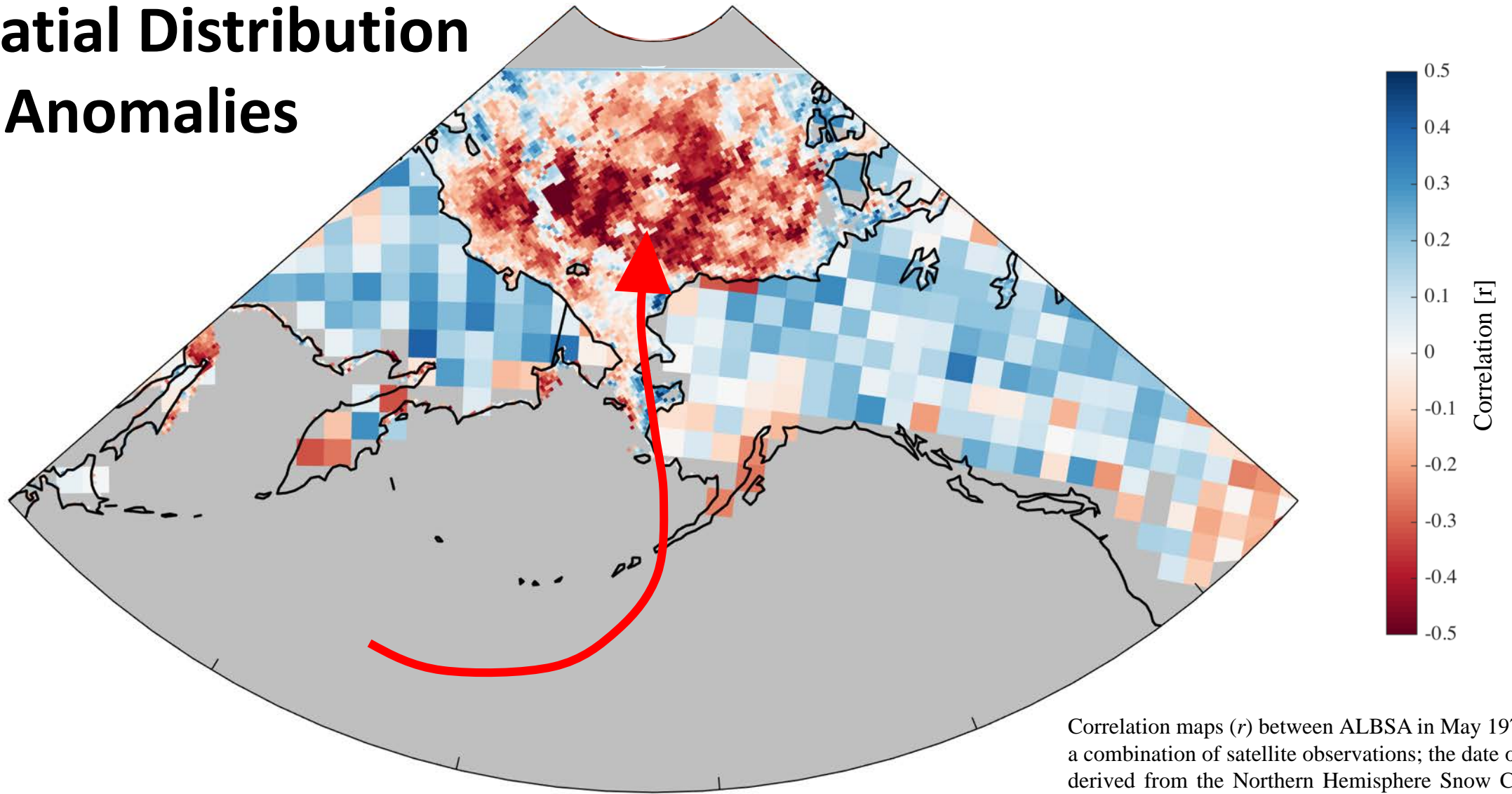


May 2002

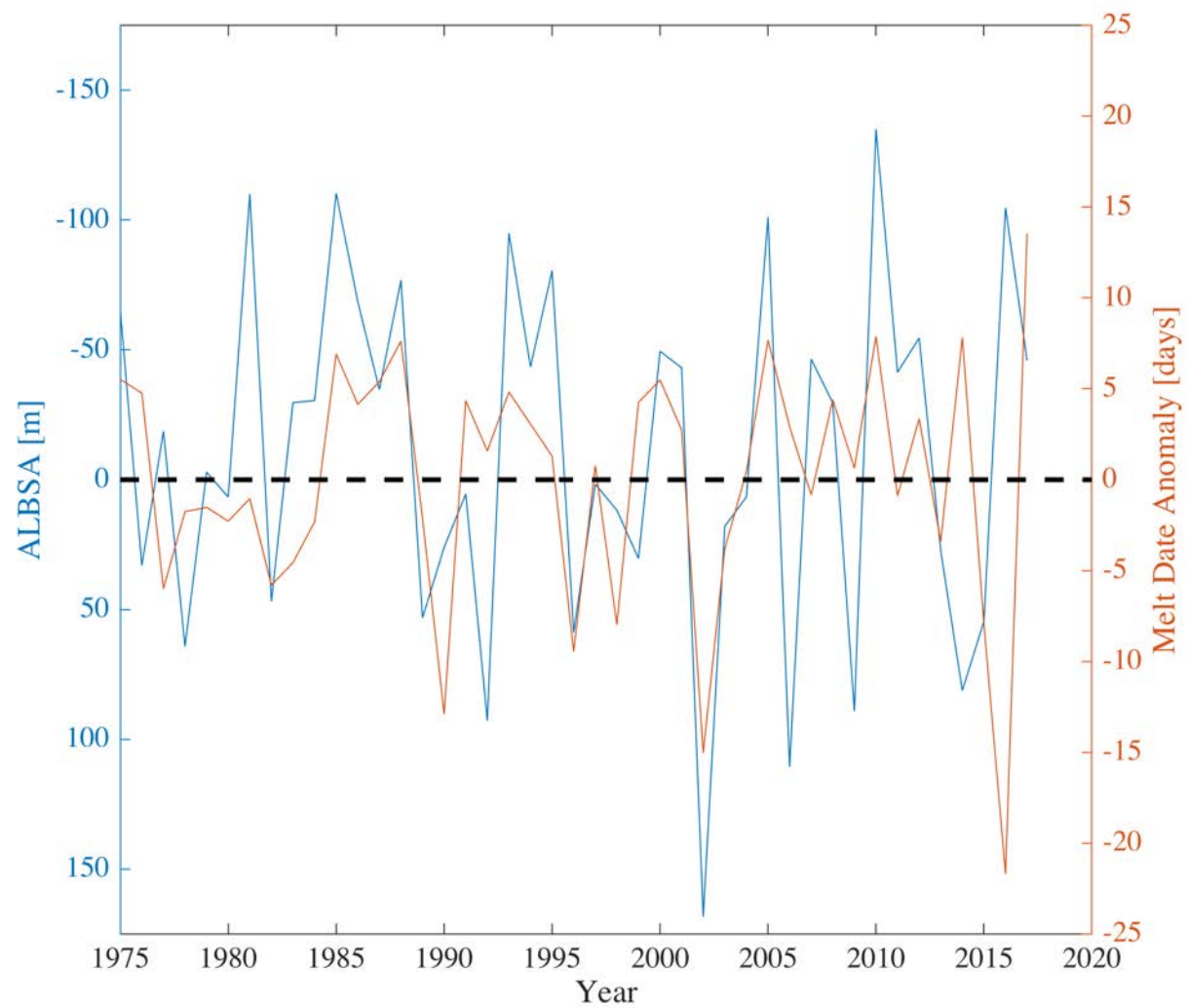
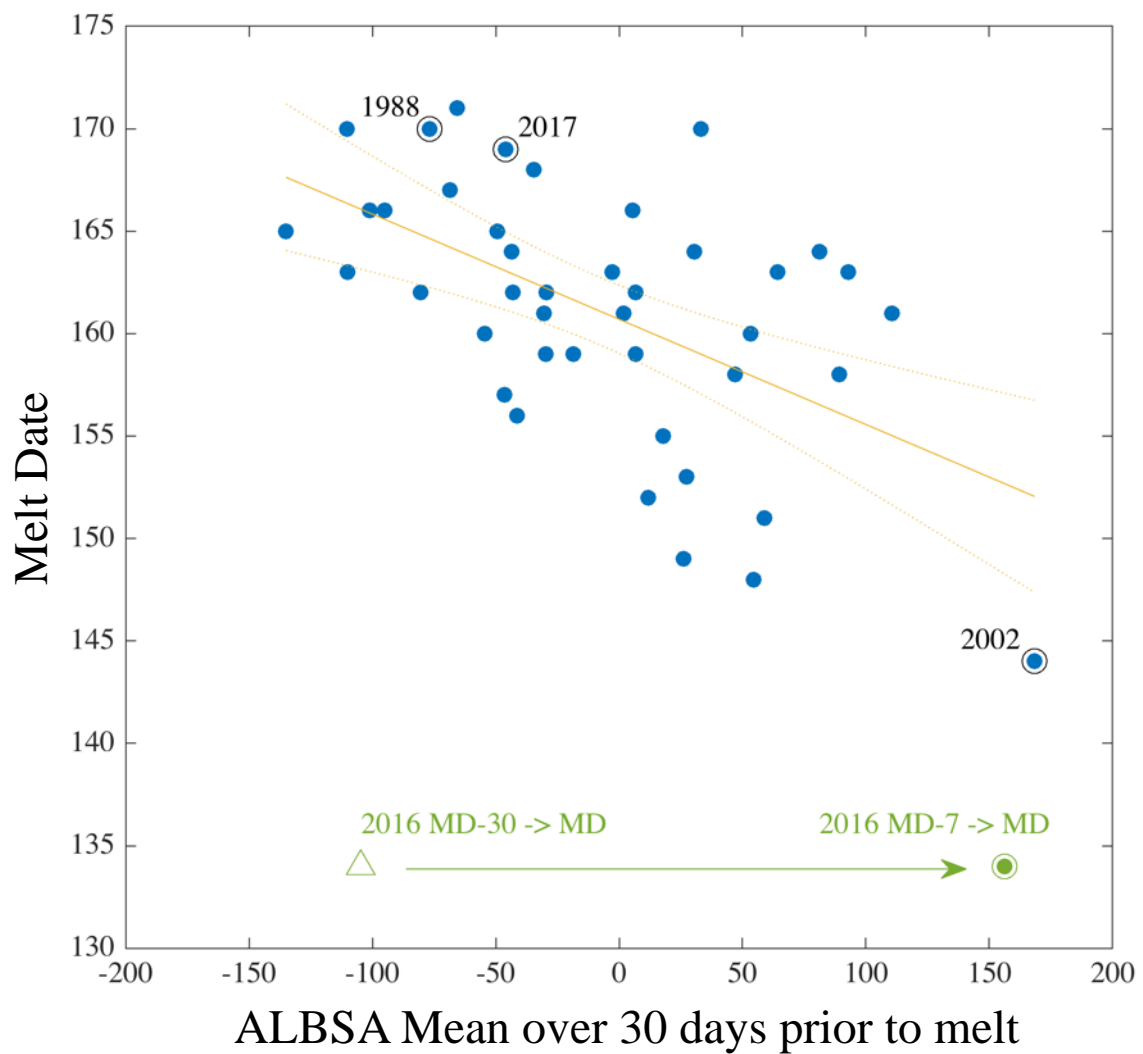




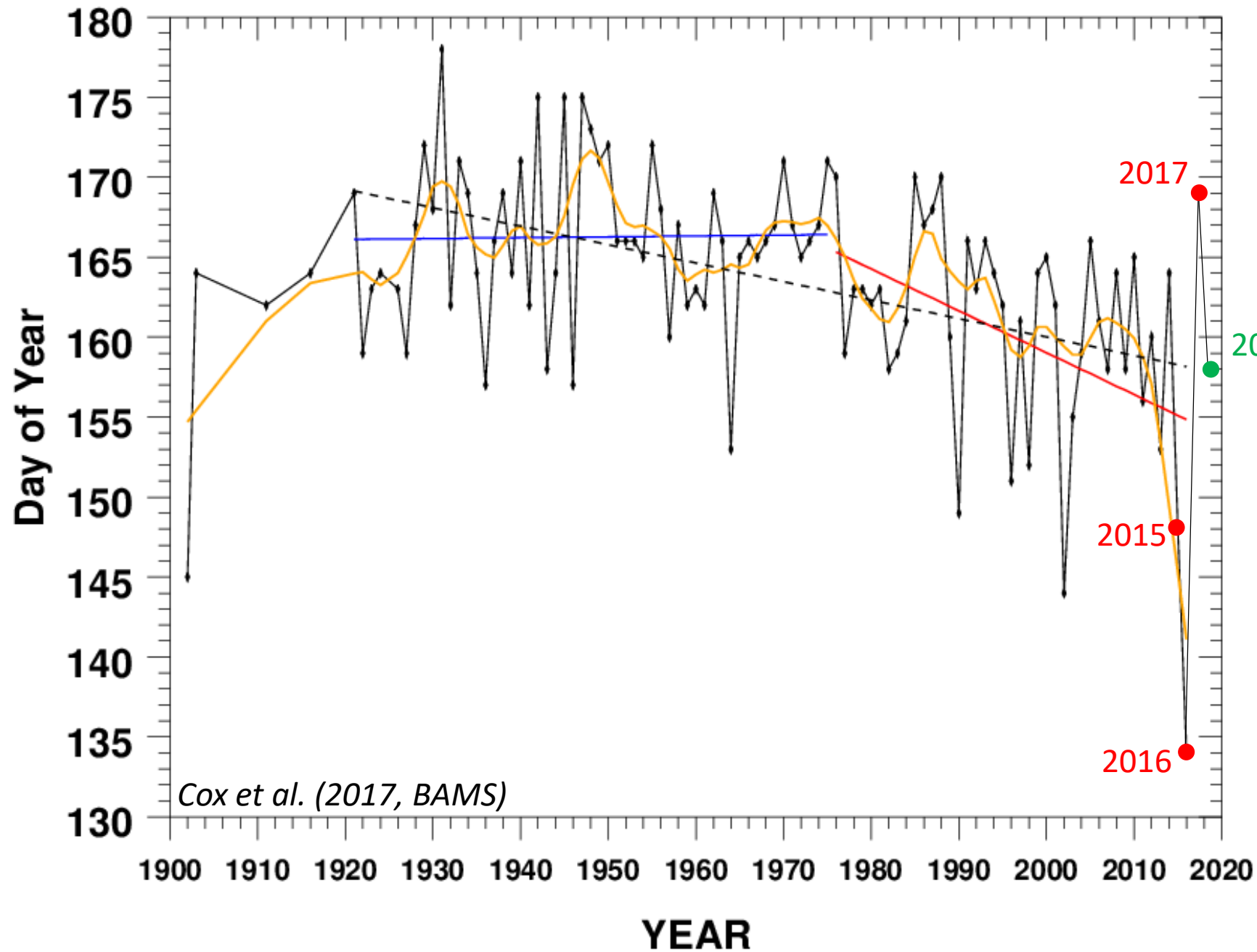
# Spatial Distribution of Anomalies



Correlation maps ( $r$ ) between ALBSA in May 1979-2017 and a combination of satellite observations; the date of snow melt derived from the Northern Hemisphere Snow Cover Extent (NH-SCE) data set (terrestrial regions) and the first date of initiation of surface melt over sea ice derived from SSM/I passive microwave data (sea ice regions).



# Date of snowmelt at Barrow, 1901-2016



2015: 4<sup>th</sup> earliest on record

2016: 1<sup>st</sup> earliest on record

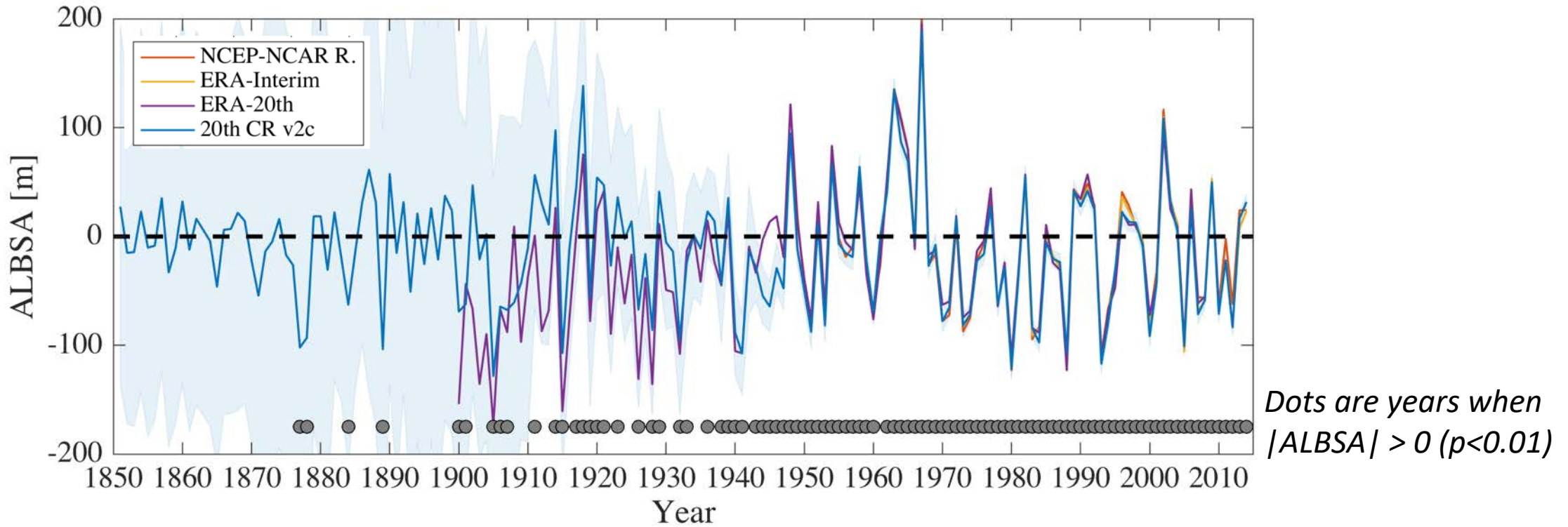
2017: latest since 1988

**2018:** *Experimental* projection does not indicate circulation patterns associated with early melt. Regressive model suggests “average” melt date overall, but late compared to many recent years.

*Cox et al. (2017, BAMS)*



# Long Term ALBSA Record – 20<sup>th</sup> C. Reanalysis



***Time Lengths of Relevant Data Sets***



Utqiagvik Snowmelt Record



20<sup>th</sup> Century Reanalysis



BRW Met Observations



BRW Radiation

*Thanks to Gil Compo for help with 20CR*

# Conclusions

- Long term records of the date of snowmelt at Utqiagvik supported by NOAA-NWS/NOAA-GMD reveal a modern trend towards earlier arrival of spring with extraordinary interannual variability in recent years.
- The environment is sensitive to this variability.
- The timing of snowmelt on Alaska's north coast and melt onset over sea ice in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas are linked to advection facilitated by the juxtaposition of the Aleutian Low and the Beaufort High.
- We developed a 4-pt climate index, "ALBSA", that represents the variability in Pacific-Arctic atmospheric circulation.
- We are currently working to assess subseasonal-to-seasonal scale (S2S) predictability of ALBSA.