

Modeling Pacific Decadal Variability: Physics, Feedbacks and Ecosystem Impacts

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PICES XII Annual Meeting, Seoul, Korea

S5: Comparison of modeling approaches to describe
ecological food webs, marine ecosystem processes,
and ecosystem response to climate variability

Modeling Pacific Decadal Variability: Physics, Feedbacks and Ecosystem Impacts

Outline

1. Physics that organizes the patterns of Pacific ocean decadal variability
 2. Some interesting new results concerning mechanisms
 3. Relations to our current research on ecosystem response

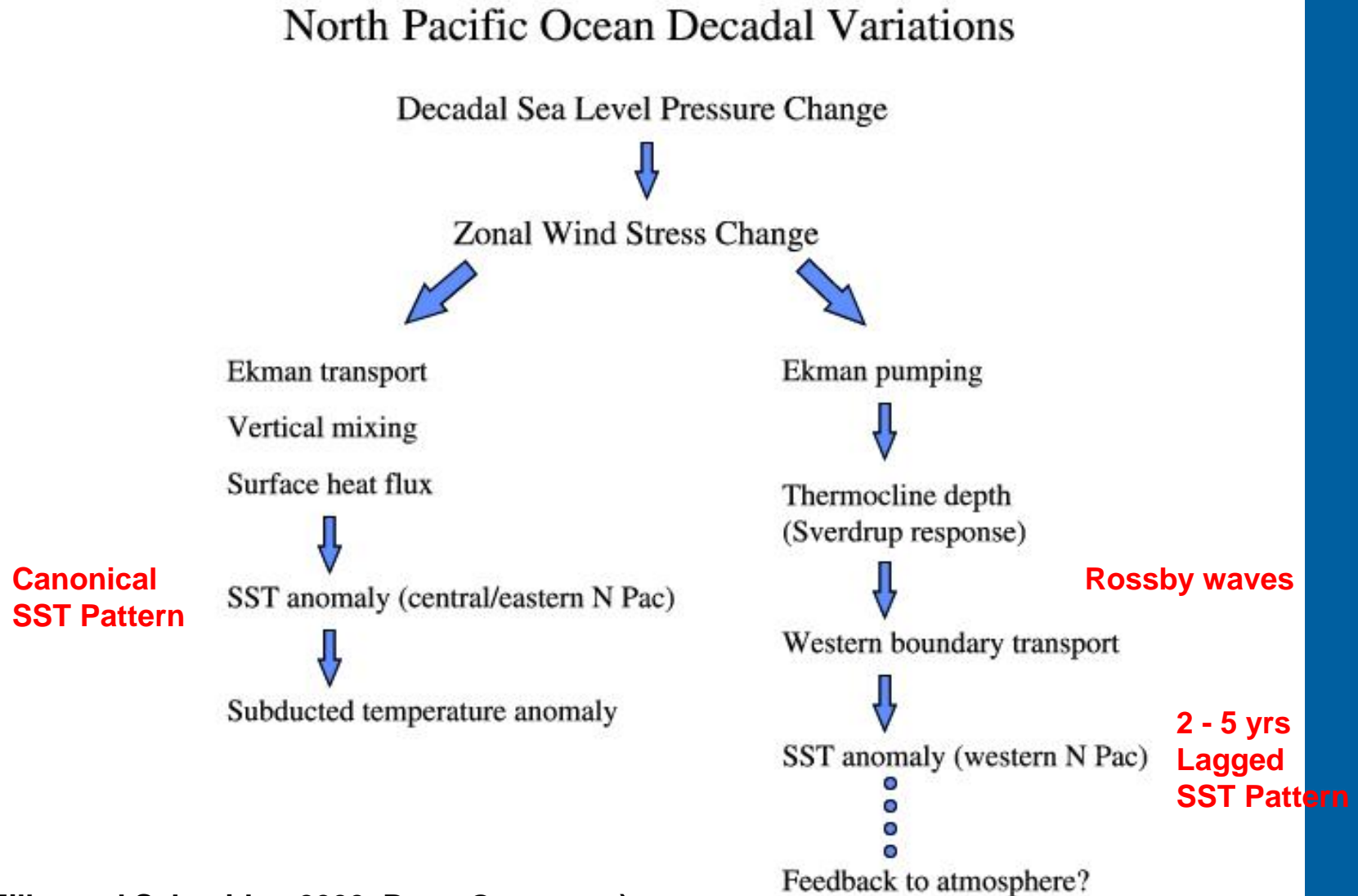
Recent Collaborators

Physics: Schneider, Di Lorenzo, Cornuelle, Pierce, Bograd, Schwing, Mendelssohn, Alexander, Capotondi, Lynn, McWilliams, Mestas-Nunez

Biology: Moisan, McGowan, Neilson, Chai, Chiba, Gabric

Funding: NSF, NASA, NOAA, DOE, ONR

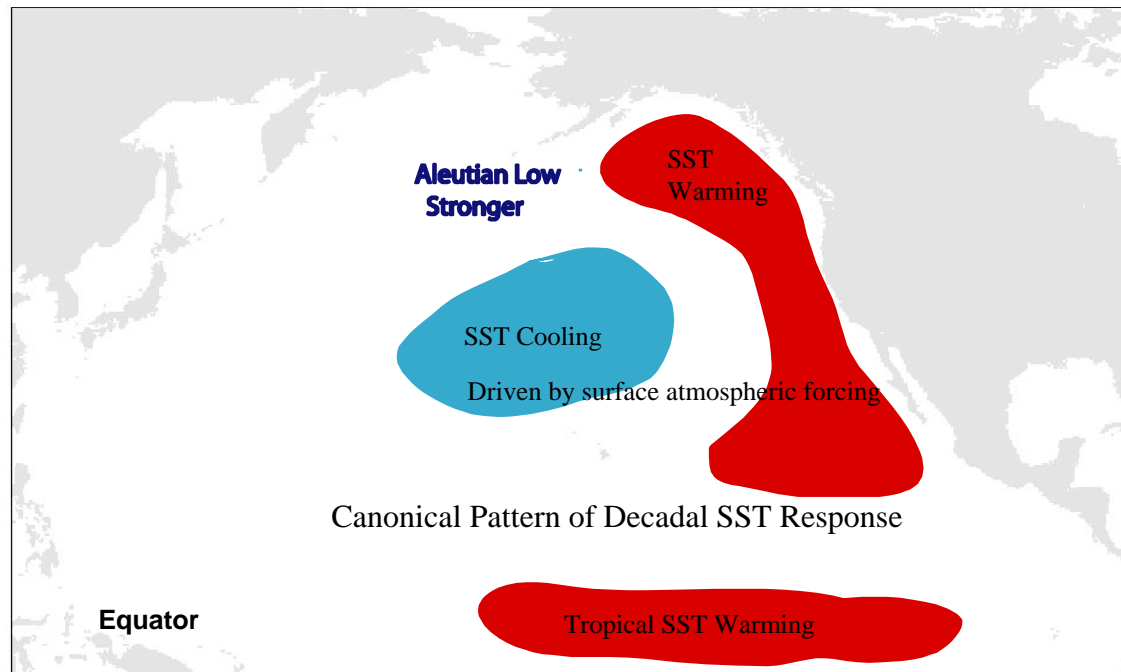
Schematic of Pacific Oceanic Response to Decadal Forcing by the Aleutian Low



(Miller and Schneider, 2000, Prog. Oceanogr.)

Canonical Pattern of Decadal SST Response (Aleutian Low Strengthening)

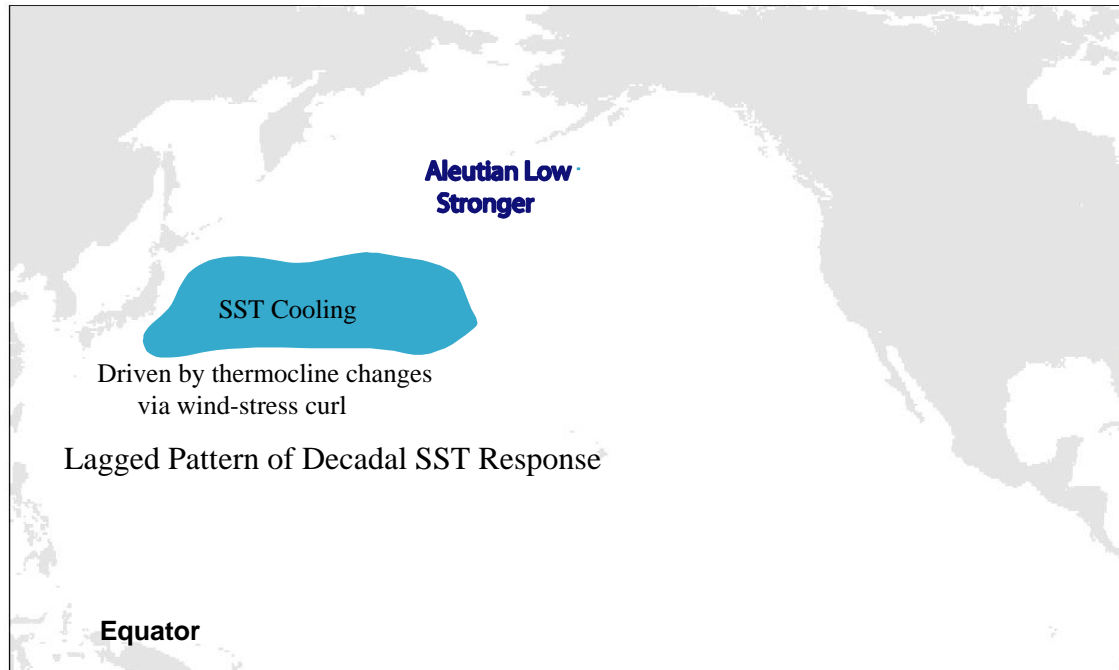
Schematic



From Miller, Chai, Chiba, Moisan and Neilson (2003, J Oceanogr.)

Lagged Pattern of Decadal SST Response (Aleutian Low Strengthening)

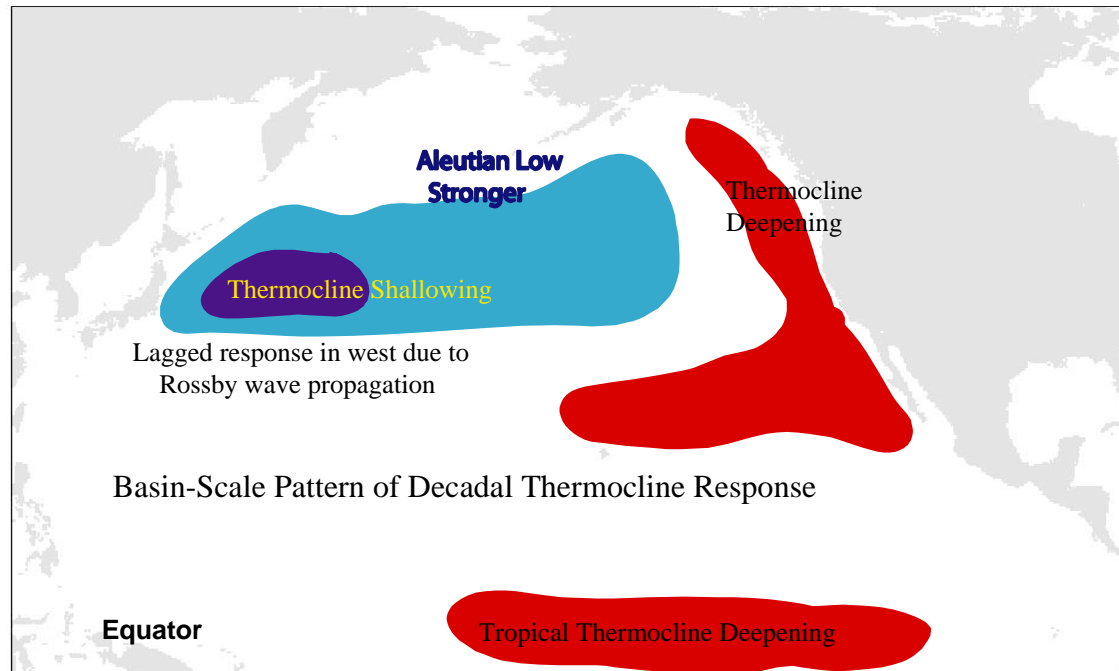
Schematic



From Miller, Chai, Chiba, Moisan and Neilson (2003, J Oceanogr.)

Basin-Scale Pattern of Decadal Thermocline Response (Aleutian Low Strengthening)

Schematic



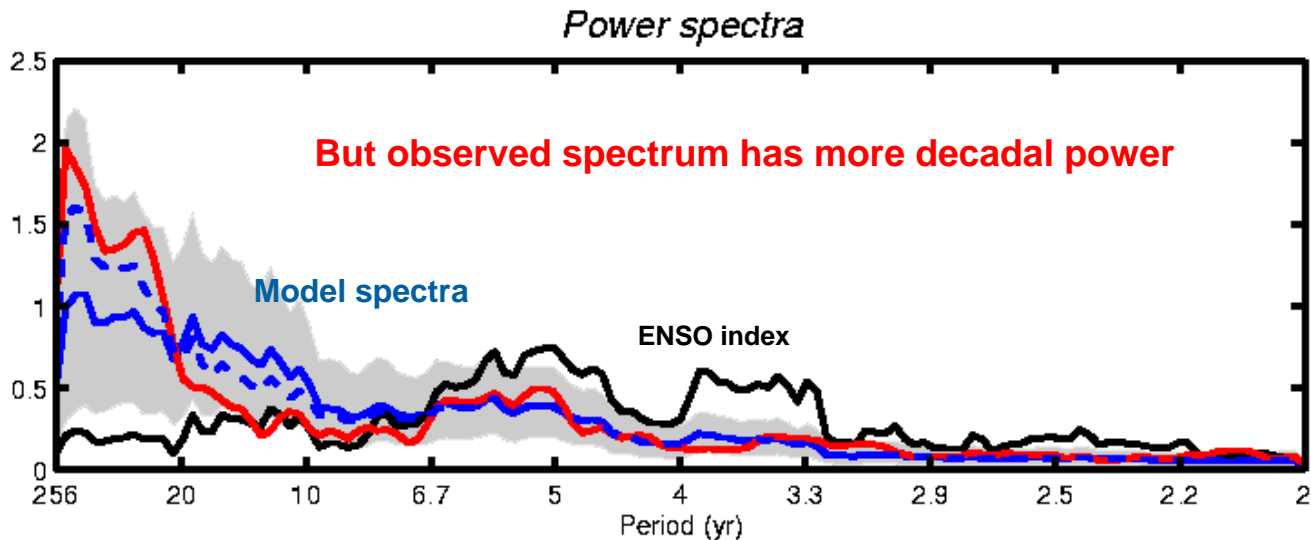
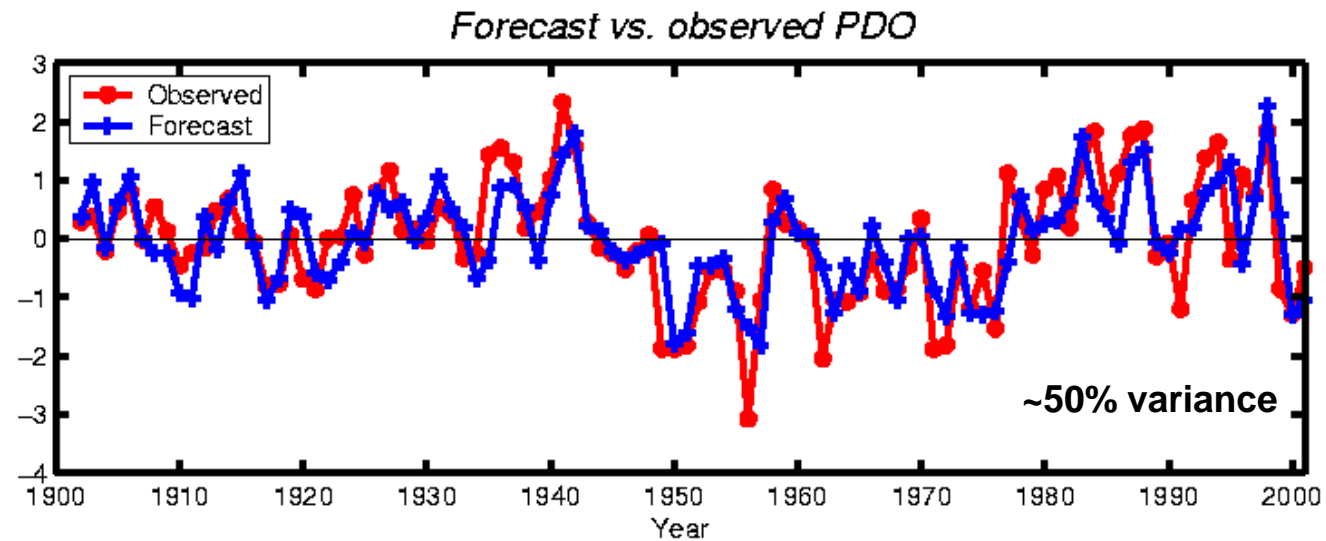
From Miller, Chai, Chiba, Moisan and Neilson (2003, J Oceanogr.)

Sources of North Pacific Decadal Variability

1. Tropical Teleconnections (requires tropical decadal mechanism)
 - a. Atmospheric (ENSO-like)
 - canonical SST pattern
 - basin-scale thermocline response
 - b. Oceanic (ENSO-like)
 - eastern boundary thermocline response

Simple ENSO-forced PDO Model (Newman et al., 2003, J Climate)

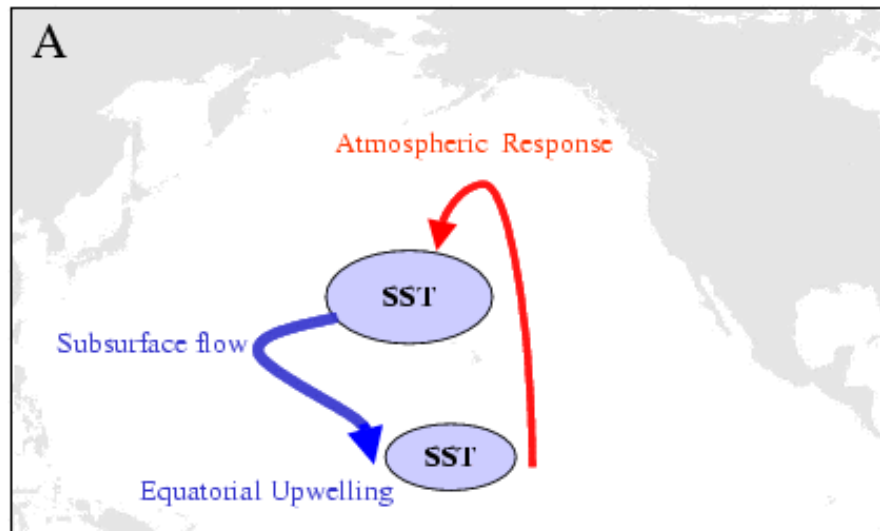
$$\text{PDO Index} = \text{ENSO Index} + \text{SST Persistence} + \text{Noise}$$



Sources of North Pacific Decadal Variability

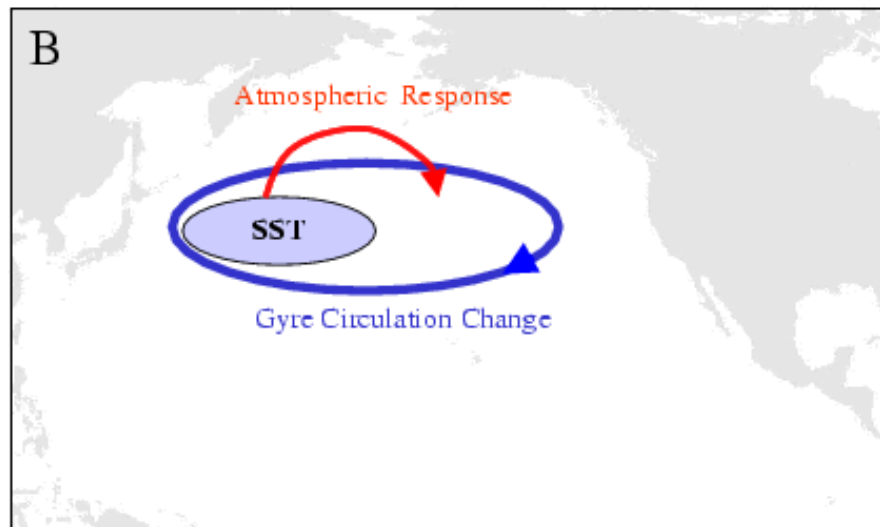
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 - a. Atmospheric (ENSO-like)
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2. Subduction Modes
3. Midlatitude Gyre Modes

Subduction Mode



**Schematic of the
Gu-Philander class
of decadal mode**

Midlatitude Gyre Mode

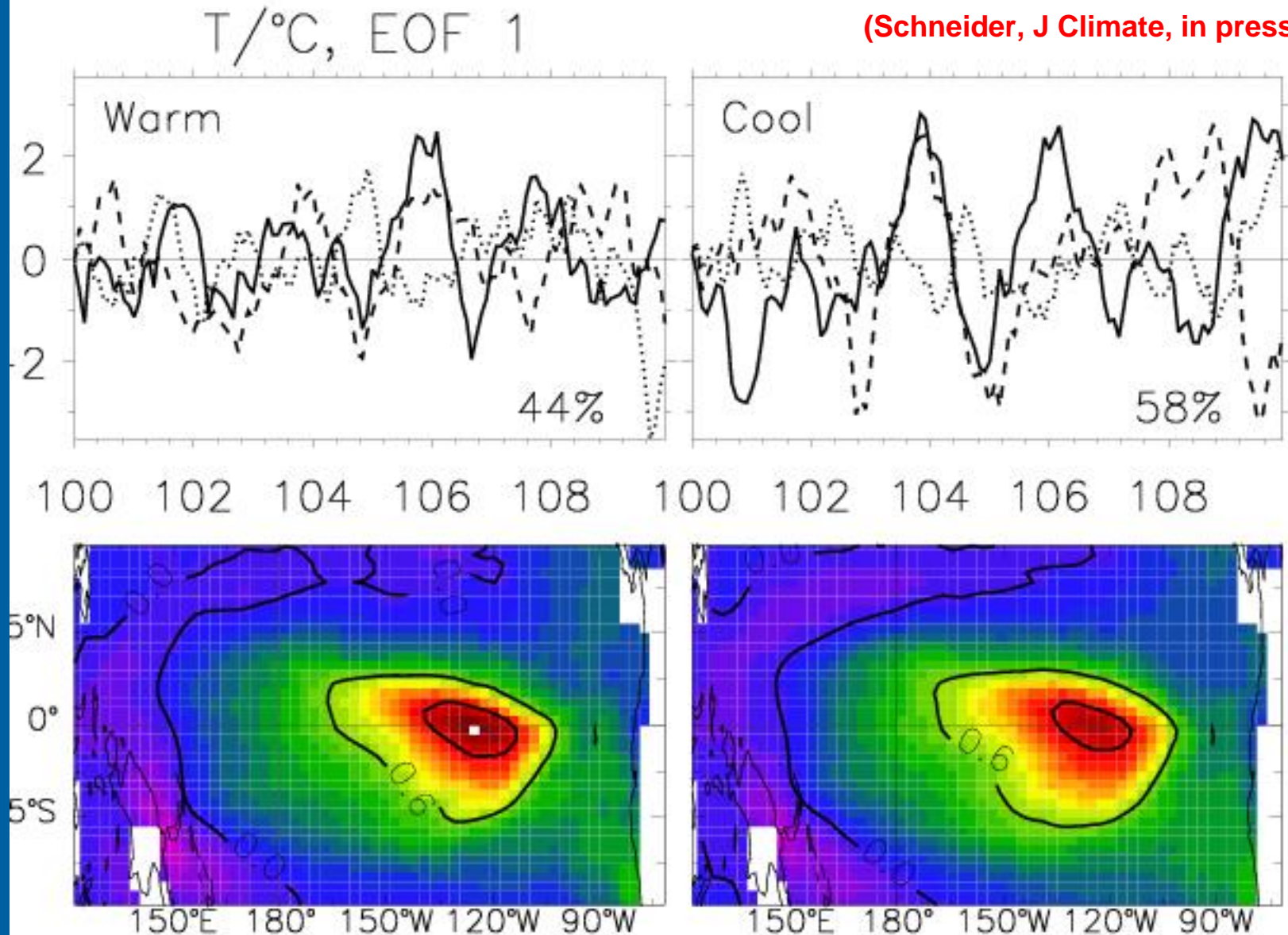


**Schematic of the
Latif-Barnett class
of decadal mode**

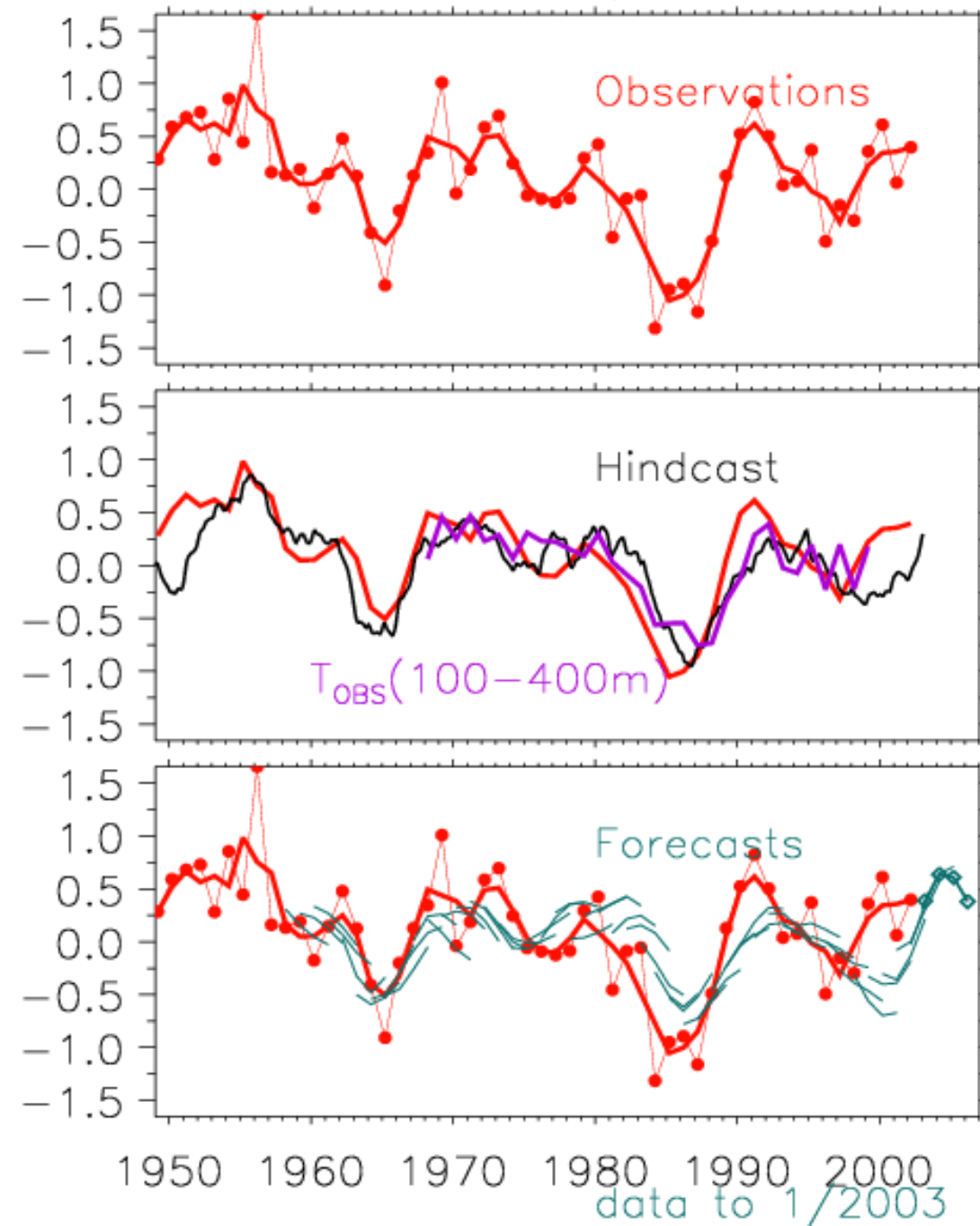
Miller et al., 2003,
Bull. Am. Meteorol. Soc.

Response of ENSO to upwelling spiciness anomalies

(Schneider, J Climate, in press)



KOE SST, FMA



**Predicting Observed SST
in the Kuroshio-Oyashio
Extension (KOE) Region**

**Basin-wide wind stress
curl drives Rossby
wave model**

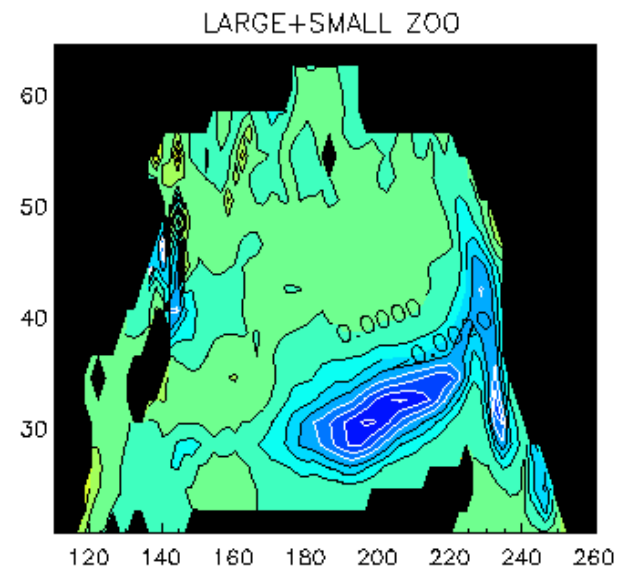
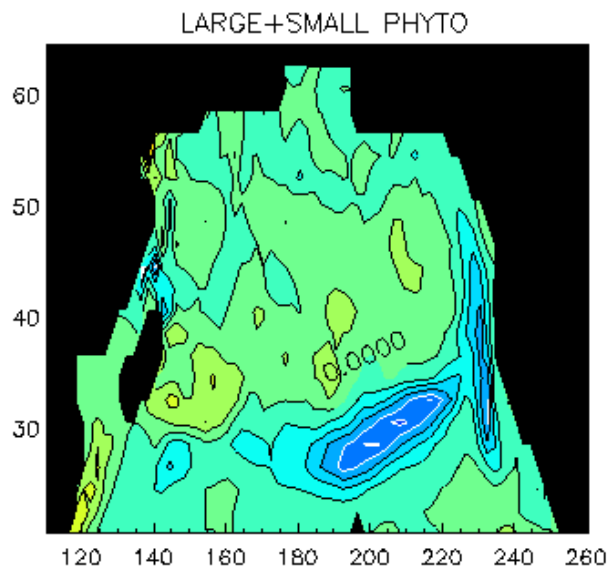
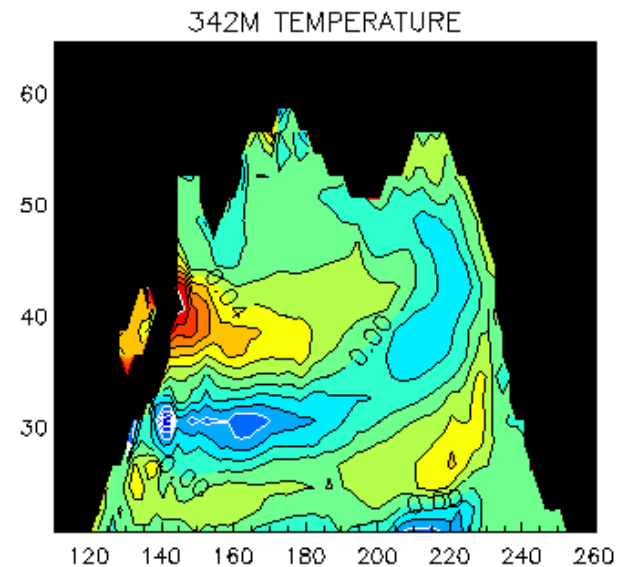
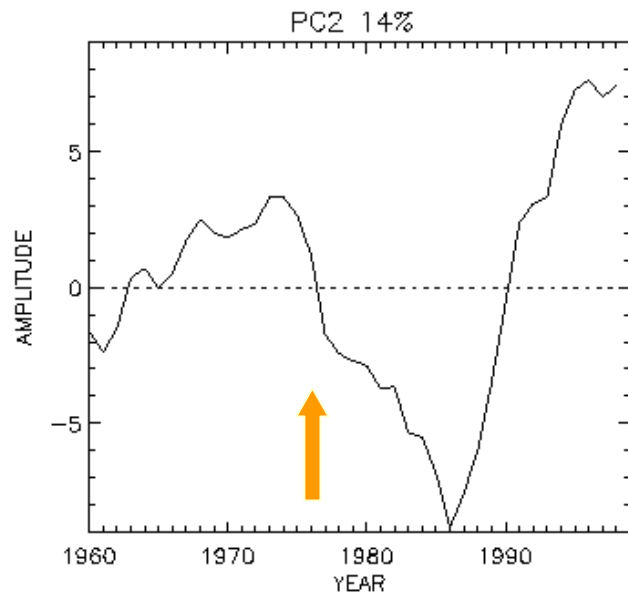
**Rossby waves change
the upwelling and
currents (Qiu, 2003)
in the KOE during winter**

**Quantified forecast skill
up to 3 years in advance**

Schneider and Miller, 2001, J Climate

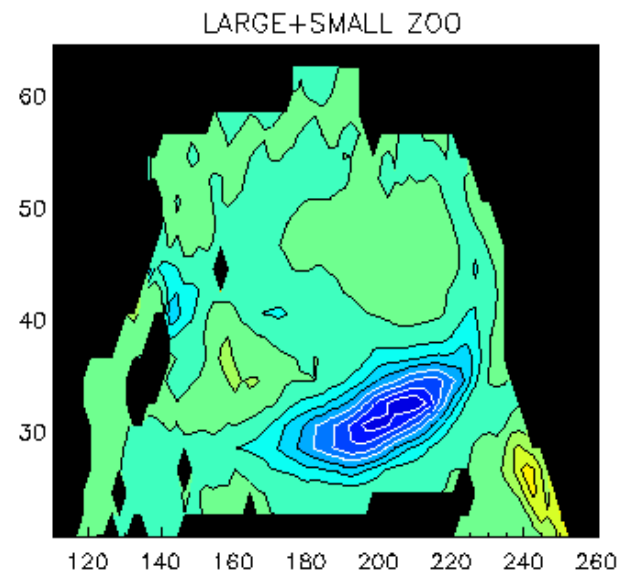
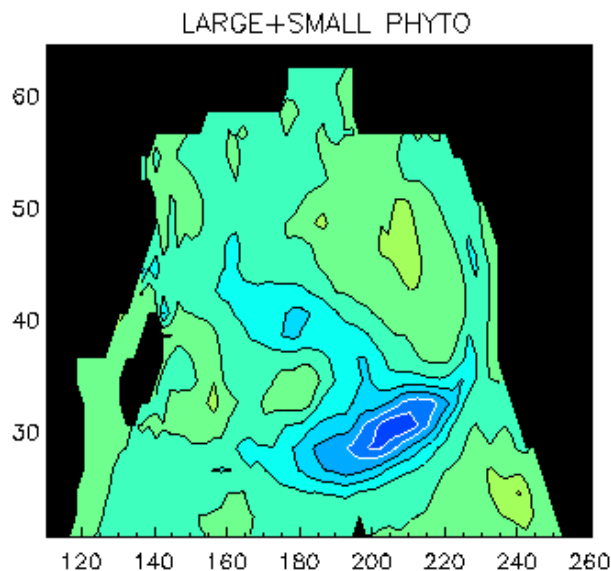
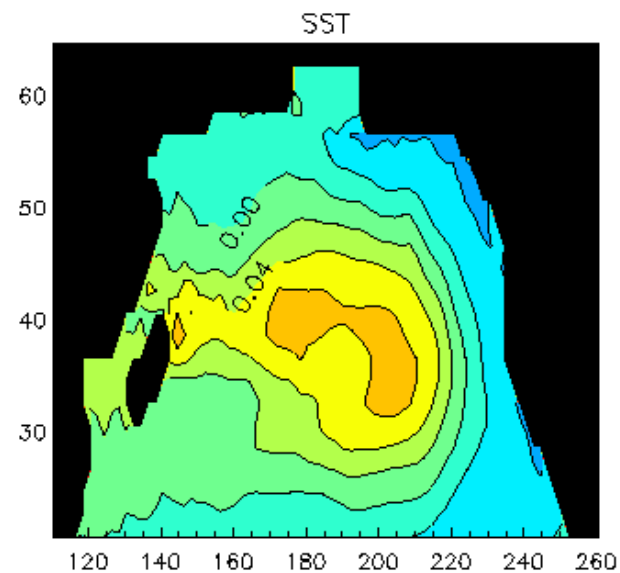
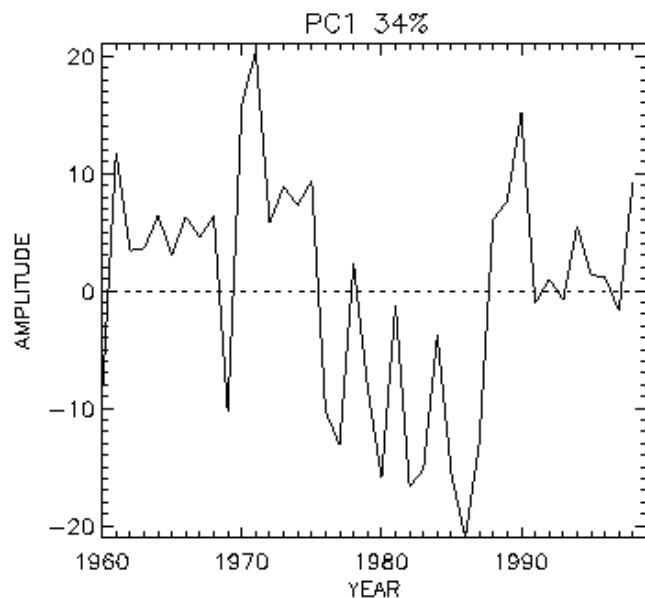
Physical-Biological Hindcast of Pacific Ocean Decadal Variability

First EOF of Combined Thermocline, Phyto-, and Zooplankton fields



Physical-Biological Hindcast of Pacific Ocean Decadal Variability

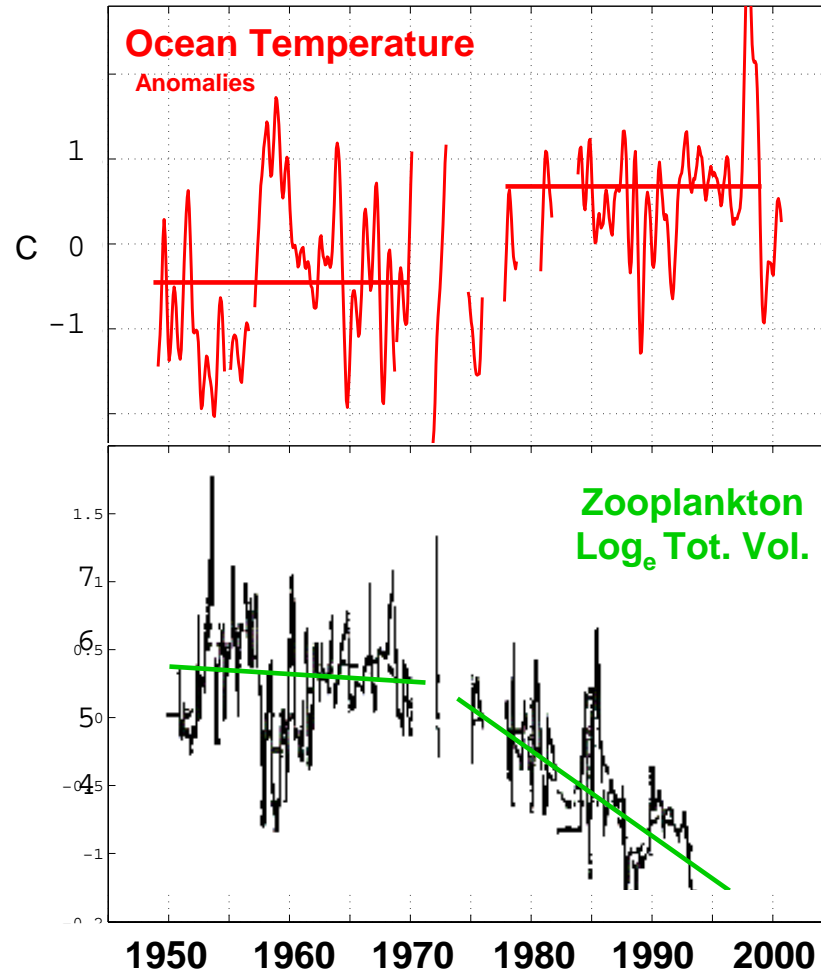
First EOF of Combined SST, Phyto-, and Zooplankton fields



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2. Subduction Modes
3. Midlatitude Gyre Modes
4. Stochastic Forcing
 - oceanic spectral peaks possible
 - predictable components possible
5. Deterministic Forcing
 - solar cycles, greenhouse gases

CalCOFI Observations along the Southern California Coast



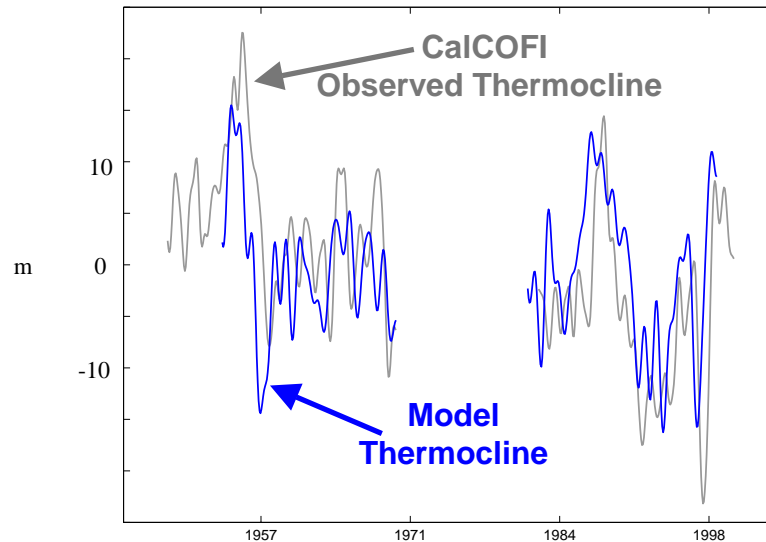
Over 50 yrs...

1 deg C warming
of SST...

...70% decline
in macro
zooplankton

An eddy-permitting ocean model hindcast captures the observed SST and thermocline variations

Interannual and Decadal physical variations

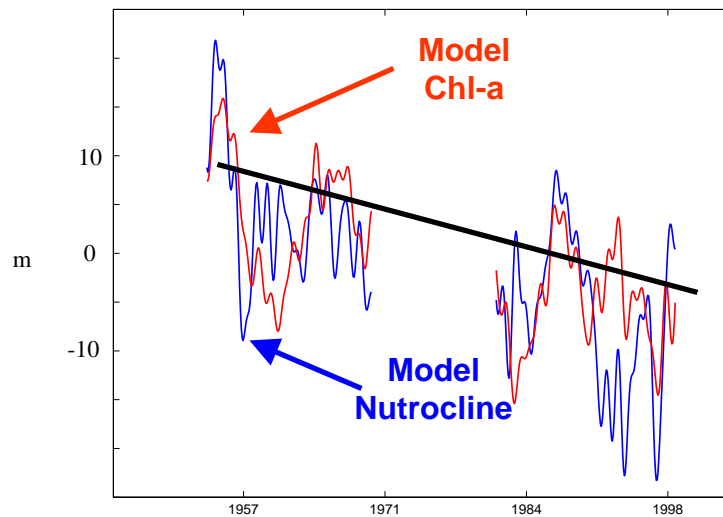


Thermocline depth over the last 50 yrs shows an overall deepening of 20 m

Warming is due to large-scale decadal surface heat fluxes combined with southward advection of concomitantly warmed water
Increase in upwelling favorable winds partially cools water column

Biological response to these physical changes

NPZD-type 7-component model hindcast



**Decline in Chl-a
linked to thermocline
deepening in the
model simulation.**

**This is consistent
with the zooplankton
decline.**

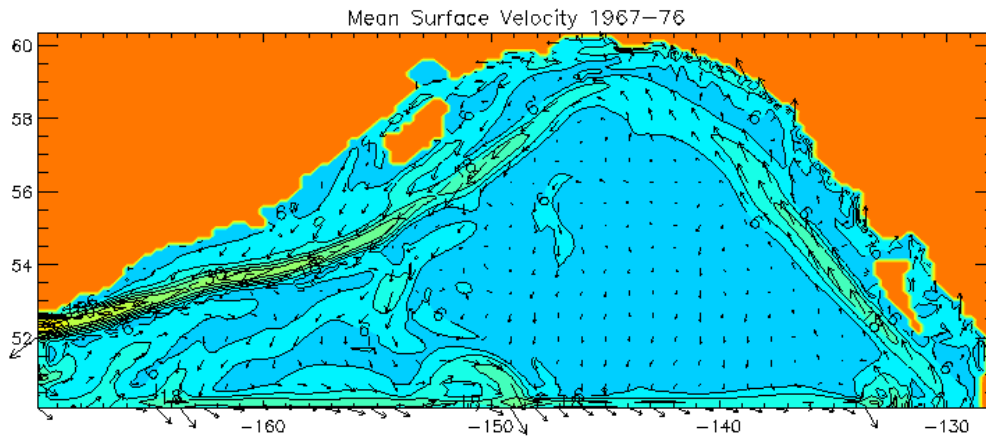
Circulation Changes in the Gulf of Alaska associated with the Decline of the Steller Sea Lion Population

- After the 1976-77 Climate Shift, sea lions reduced 80%
- Post 1976-77, eddy-resolving model hindcast reveals:
Stronger Alaska Stream north of Kodiak Island
Reduced eddy variance south of Kodiak Island
- Ecosystem model response to physical changes in progress

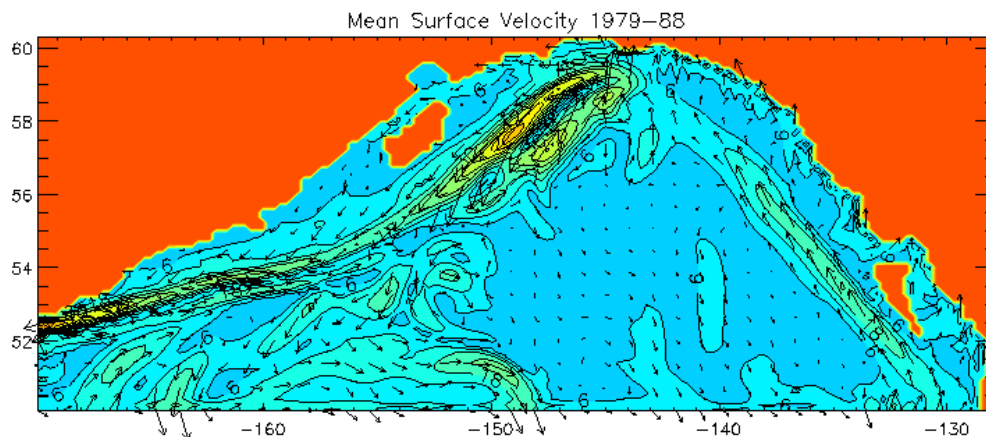
Miller, Di Lorenzo, Neilson, Alexander, Capotondi,
Bograd, Schwing, Musgrave, and Hedstrom, in prep, 2003

Eddy-Permitting Model Mean Surface Currents

Before 76-77 Shift

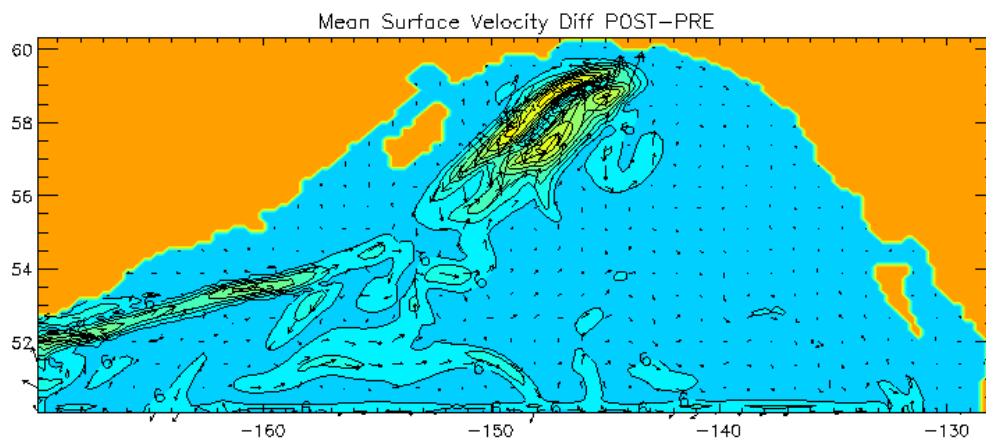


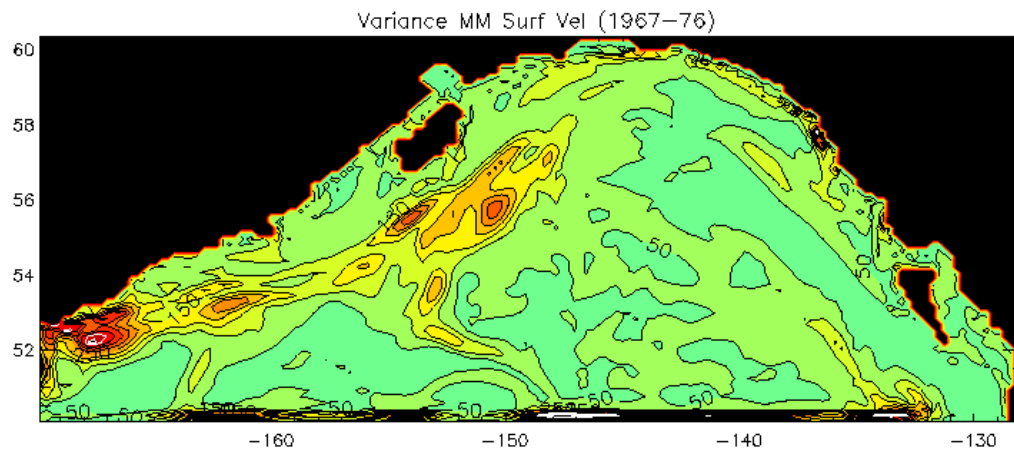
After 76-77 Shift



Difference

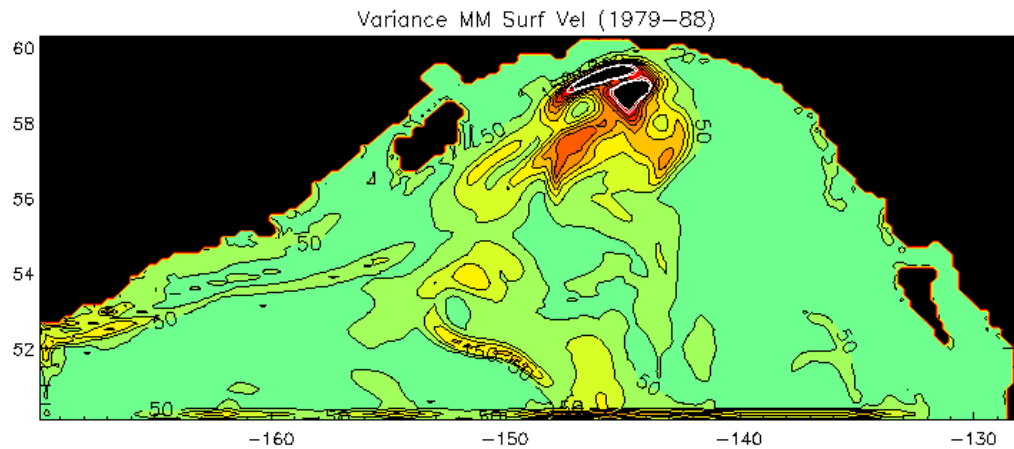
Large in western gulf
Little change in east



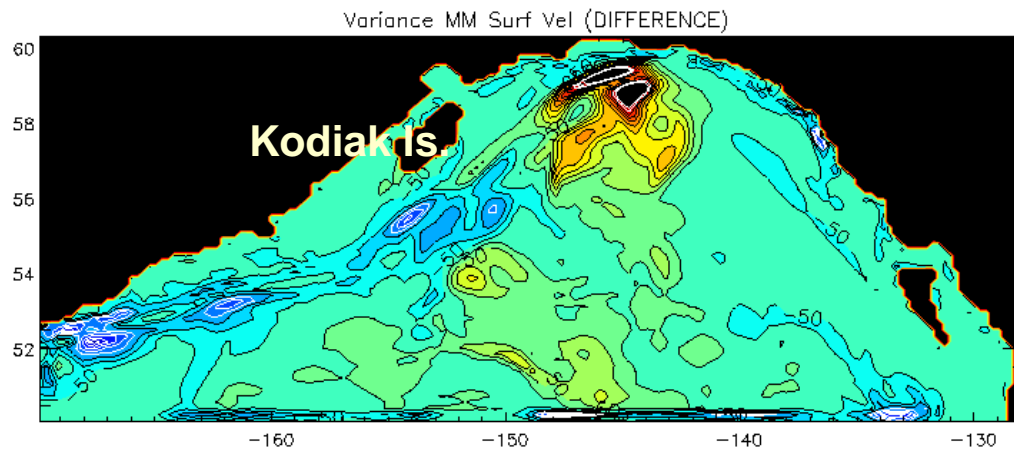


Eddy-Permitting Model Eddy Surface Currents

Before 76-77 Shift



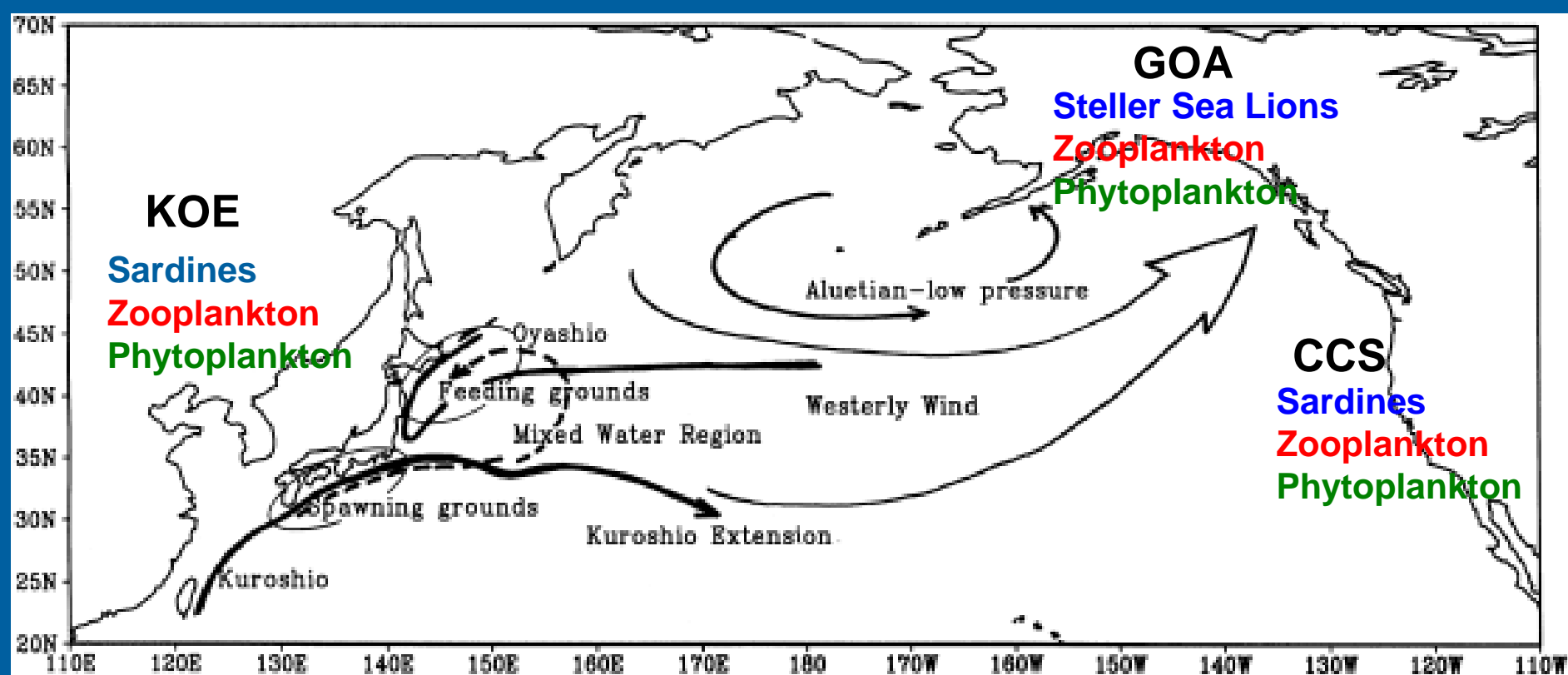
After 76-77 Shift



Difference

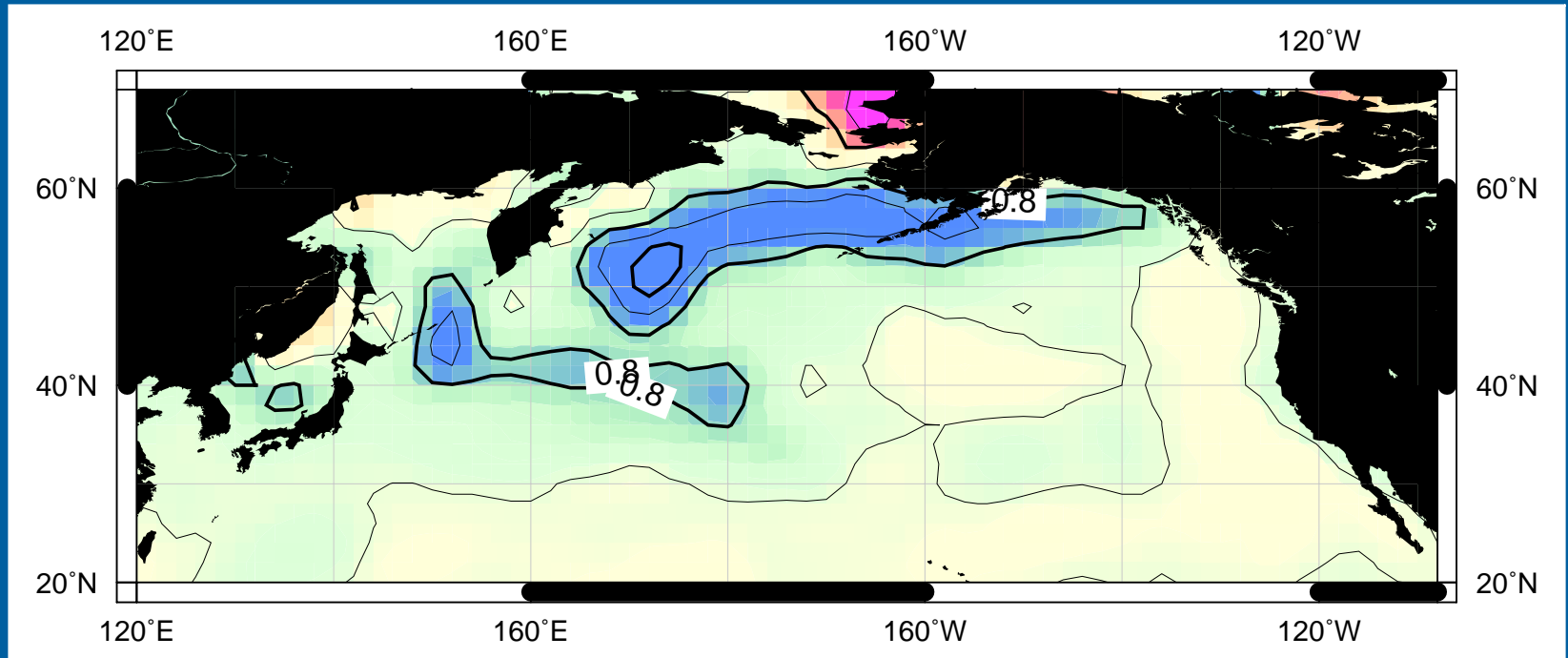
More eddies north of Kodiak
Fewer eddies southwards

Summary of Some Regional Ecosystem Impacts Organized by Pacific Decadal Variability



Adapted from Yasuda et al., 1999, Fish. Oceanogr.

Effects of anthropogenic forcing on biological activity



Biological Model Phytoplankton [mmol C/m³]

Ratio, Year 2100 / Year 2000

Pierce, Climate Change, 2003, submitted