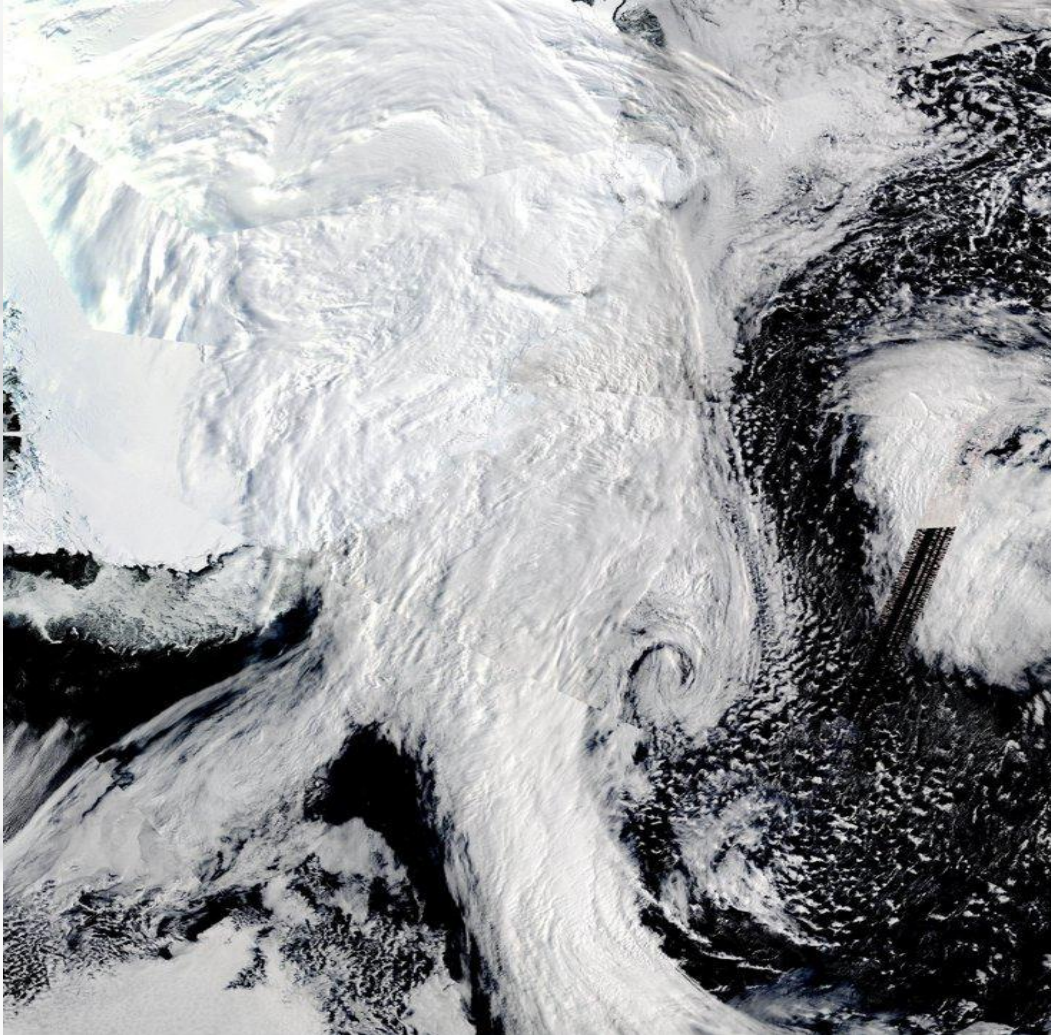


Atmospheric Rivers Impact on Antarctic Climate



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CESM Polar
Climate
Working
Group

March 4th,
2025

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Overview

- Definition and Mechanisms
- Climatology, Trends
- Model simulations

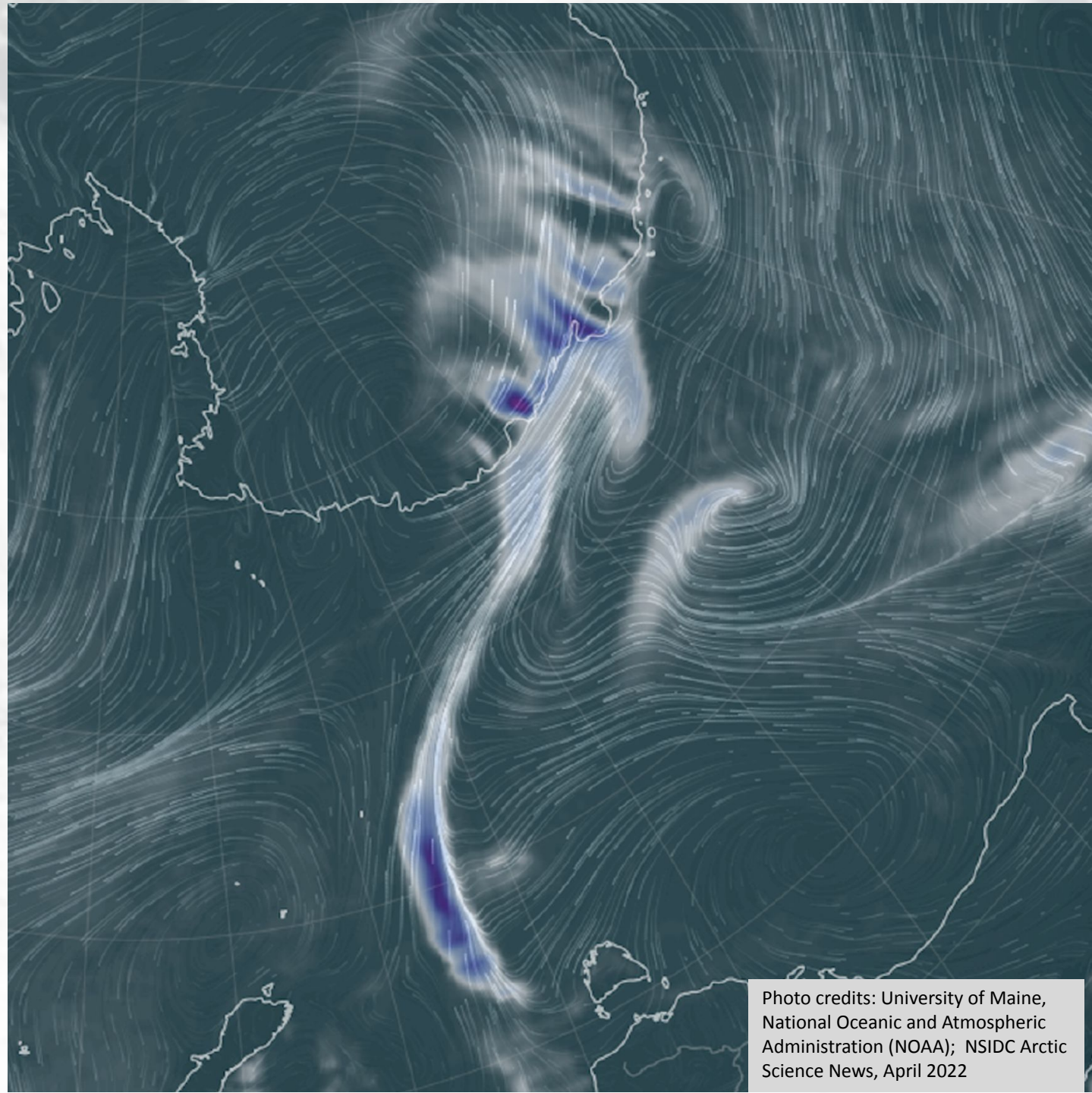


Photo credits: University of Maine, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); NSIDC Arctic Science News, April 2022

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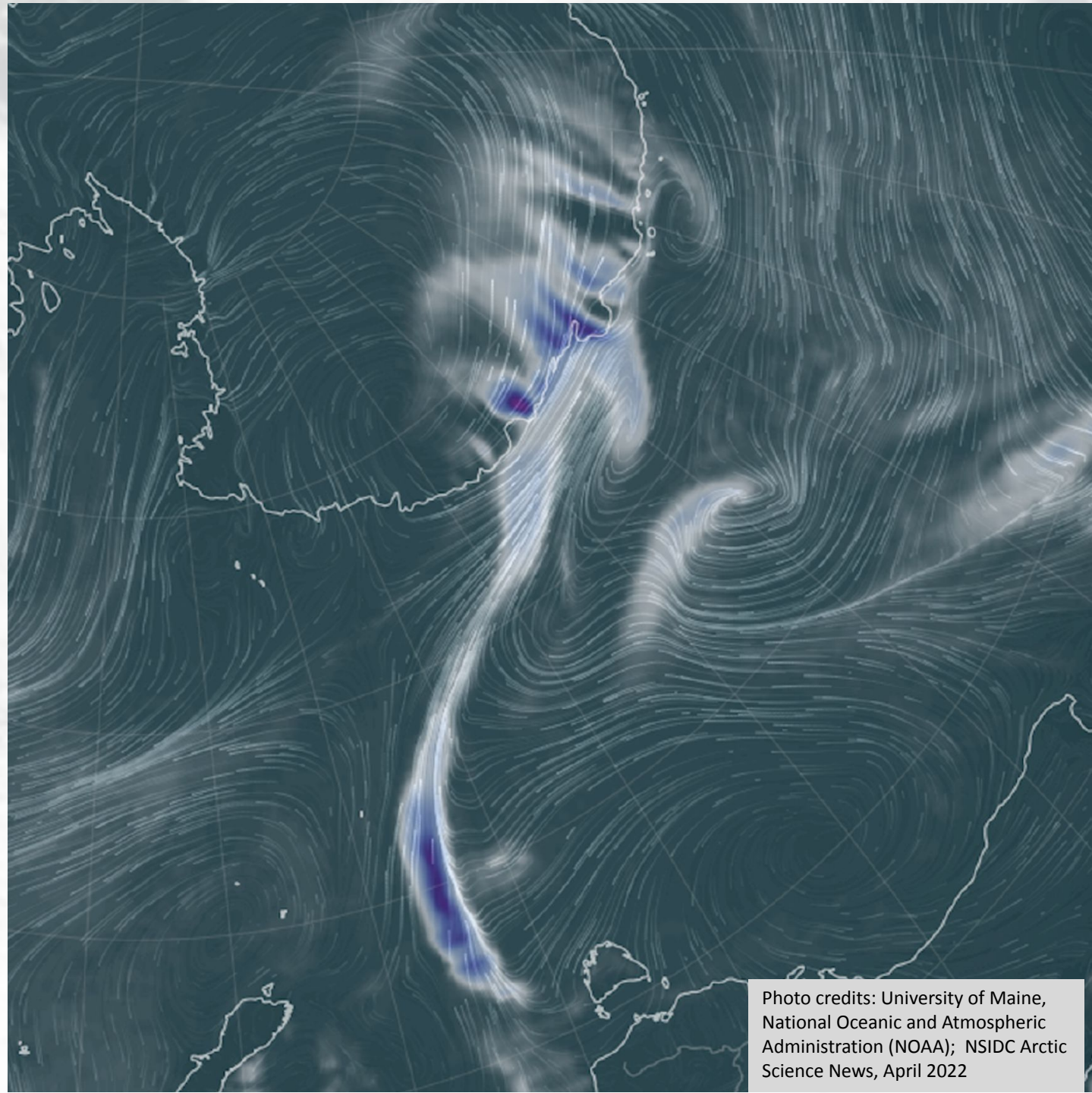
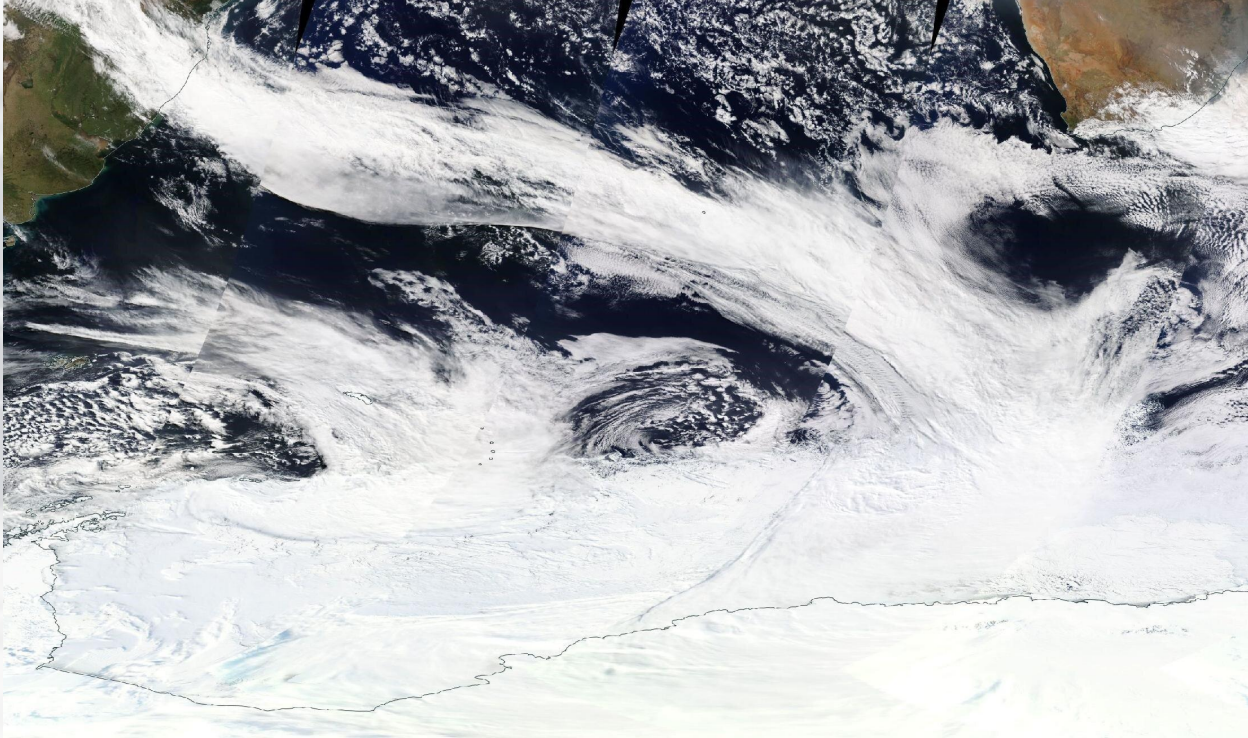


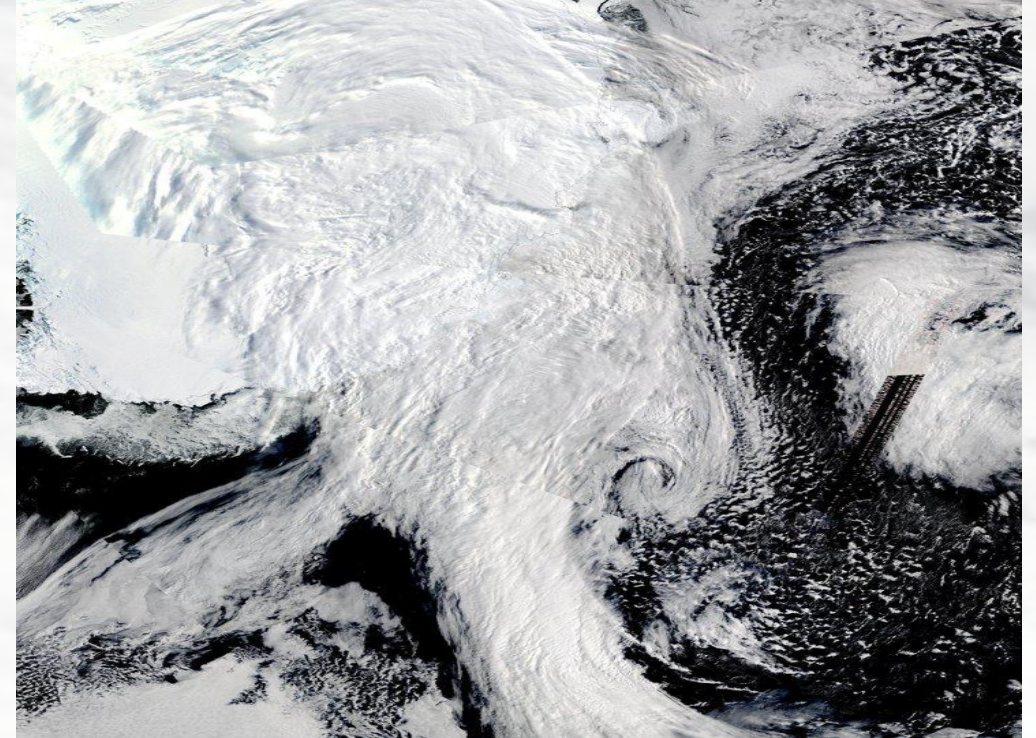
Photo credits: University of Maine, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); NSIDC Arctic Science News, April 2022

Identification via satellites: “I’ll know it when I see it”



Antarctic sea ice zone on 16, Sep 2017

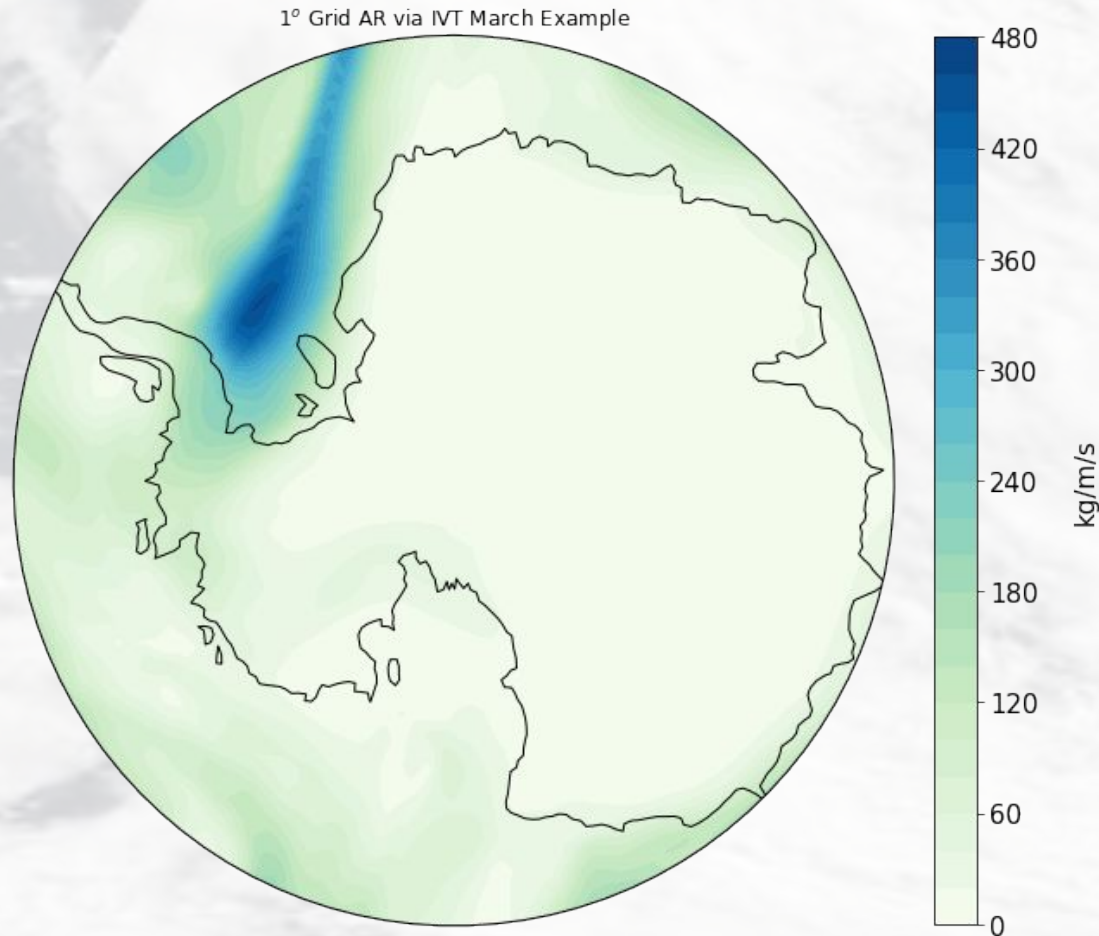
Credit: NASA



East Antarctic heat wave, 17 Mar 2022

<https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/>

Identification in models/gridded datasets: ARDTs



ARDTs (Atmospheric River Detection Tools)

For polar locations, meridional–dominant is necessary to capture ARs on the ice sheet

Wille et al. 2019, 2021, Shields et al. 2022. focus on meridional geometry; 98th percentile vIVT (relative to climatology)

$$vIVT = \frac{1}{g} \int_{surface}^{top} (q v_h) dp$$

This is different from most global ARDTs equally weight zonal and meridional moisture transport and fluxes.

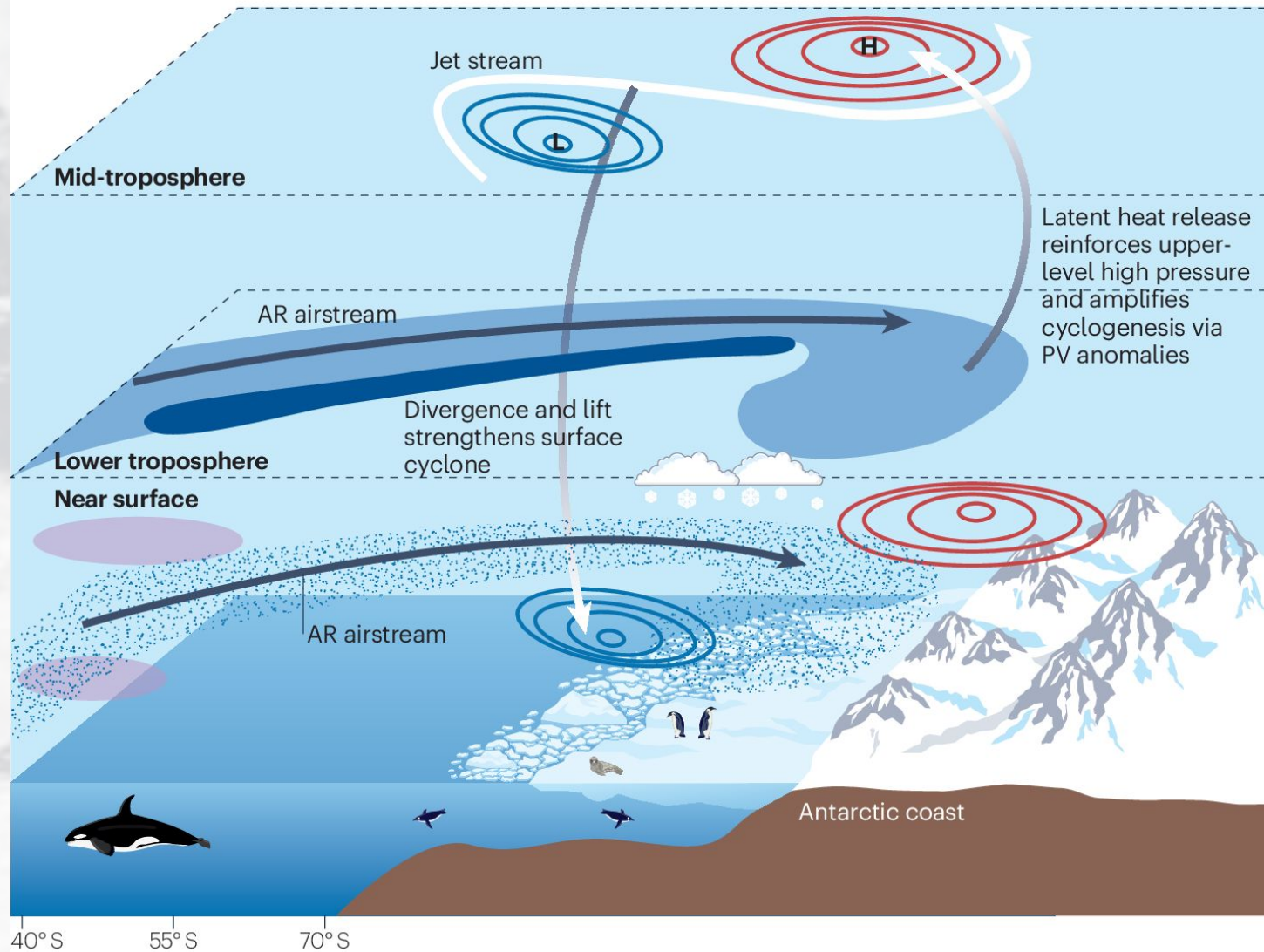
$$IVT = \frac{1}{g} \int_{Pb}^{Pt} (q \mathbf{V}_h) dp$$

$$IWV = \frac{1}{g} \int_{Pb}^{Pt} q dp$$

where $\mathbf{V}_h = U$ and V represent zonal and meridional components of the horizontal (_h) wind

Dynamical Drivers

a Multilevel atmospheric river (AR) dynamics



Wille et al., NREE, 2025

- ✓ Surface and upper level feedbacks strengthen AR and impacts, synoptic scale
- ✓ Often associated with cyclone dynamics
- ✓ Important mesoscale processes connected to mountain meteorology

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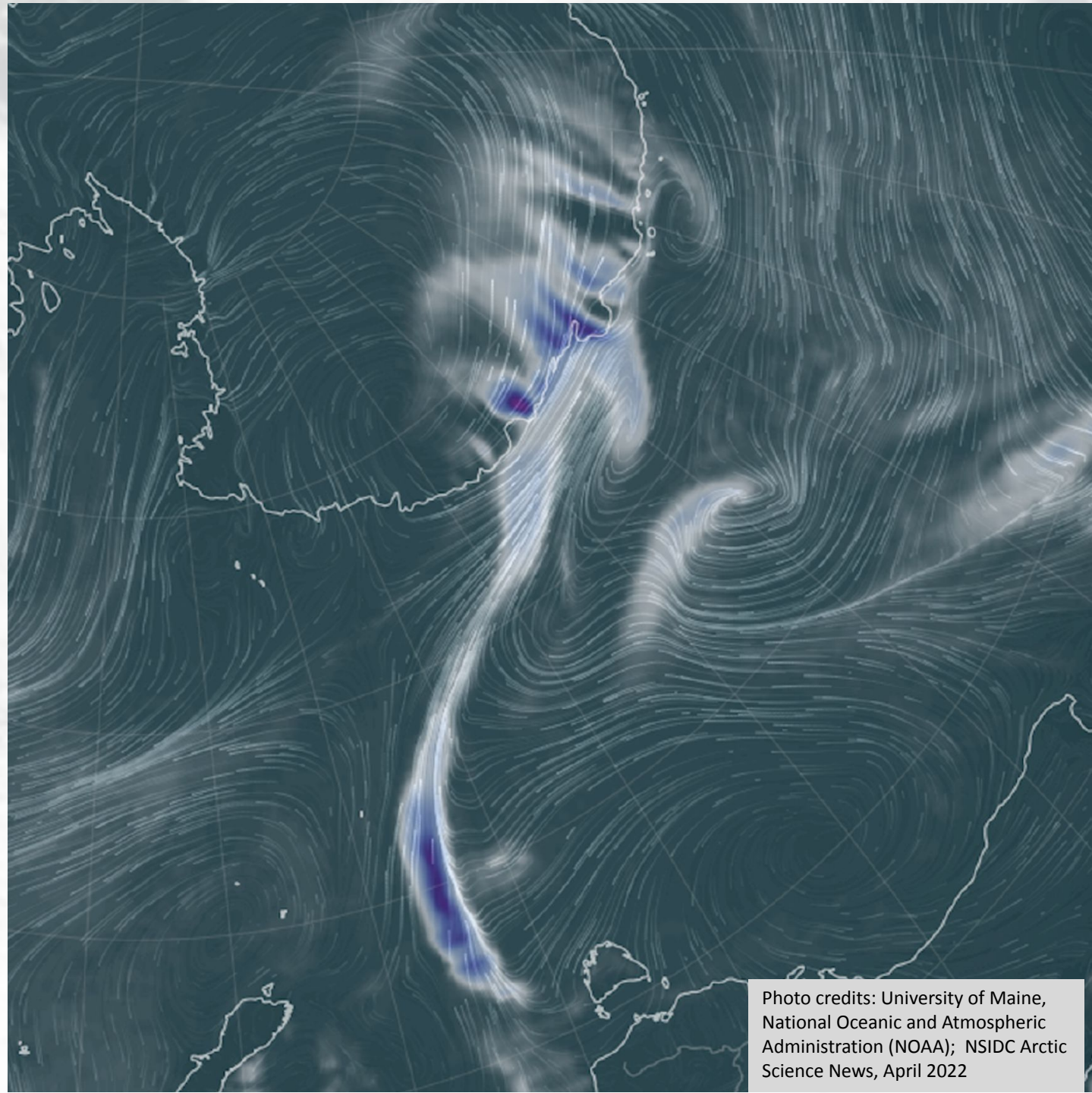


Photo credits: University of Maine, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); NSIDC Arctic Science News, April 2022

AR Climatology

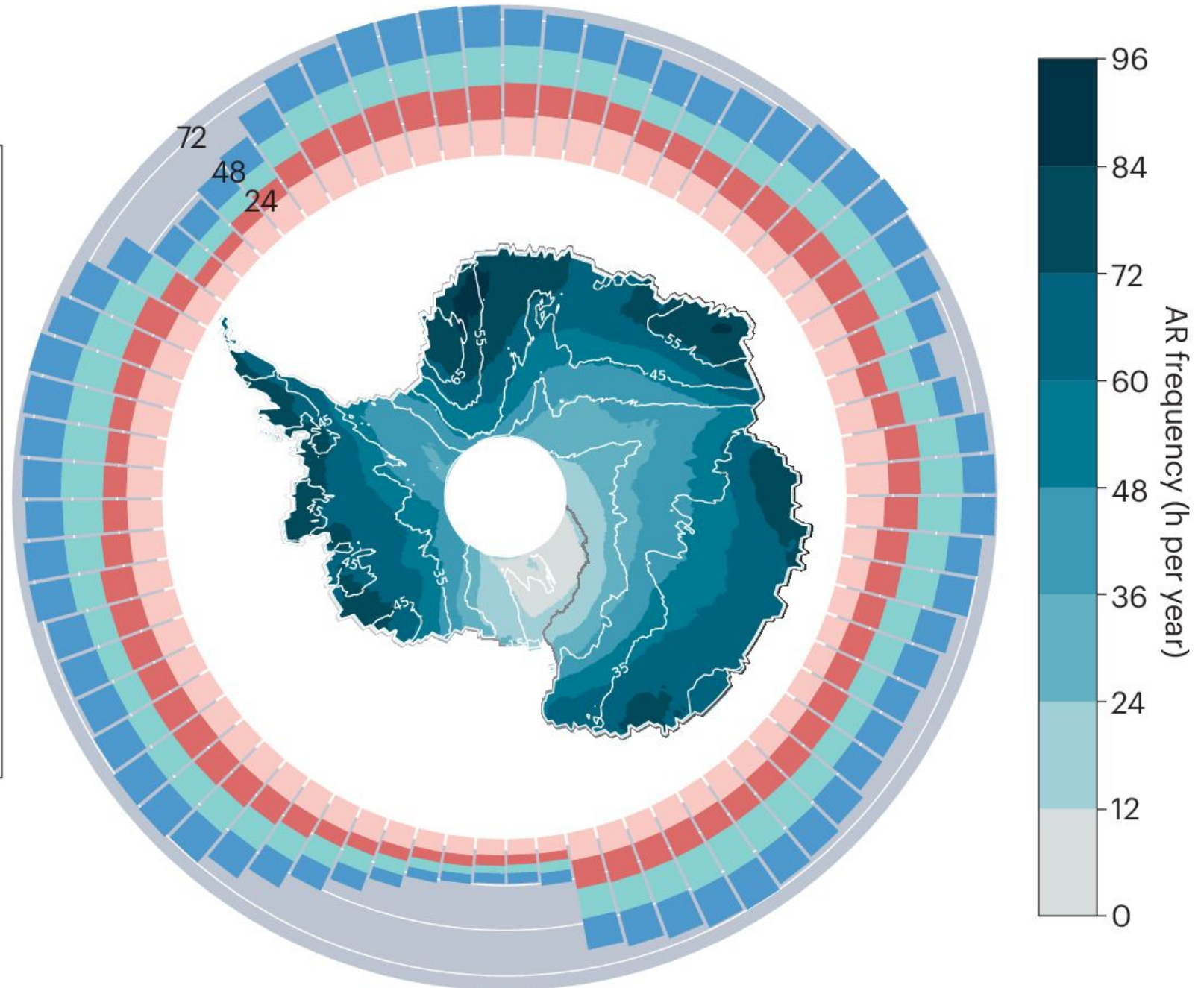
a 1980–2020 Climatology

MERRA-2

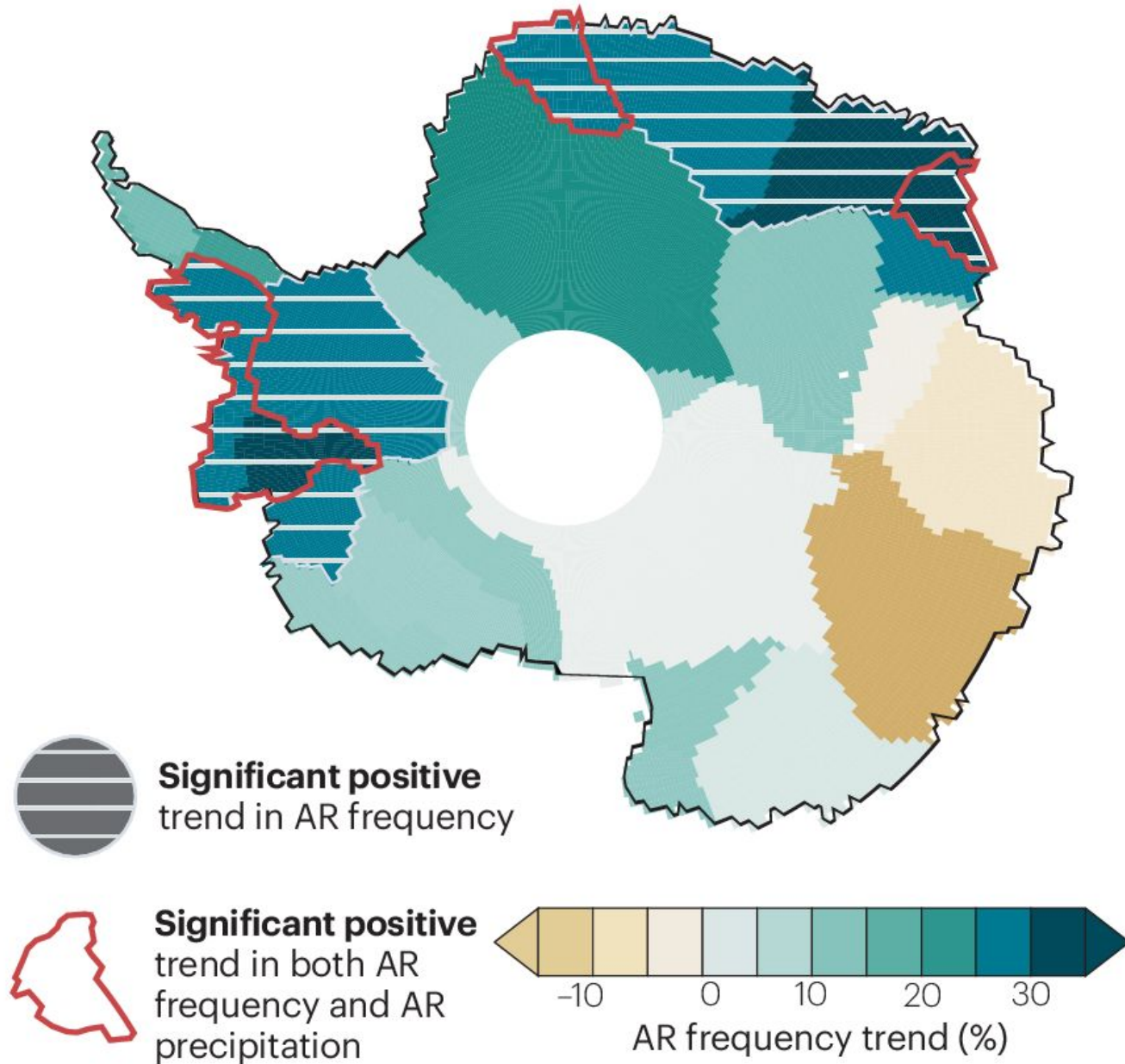
Seasonal and
regional
variations

Hours per year

Wille et al, 2025,
Baiman et al 2024.



b 1980–2020 Trends by basin



AR Trends by Basin

MERRA-2

Large differences by region

Hotspots in both West and East Antarctica but different processes

Wille et al, 2025, Maclennan et al 2022.

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- Background
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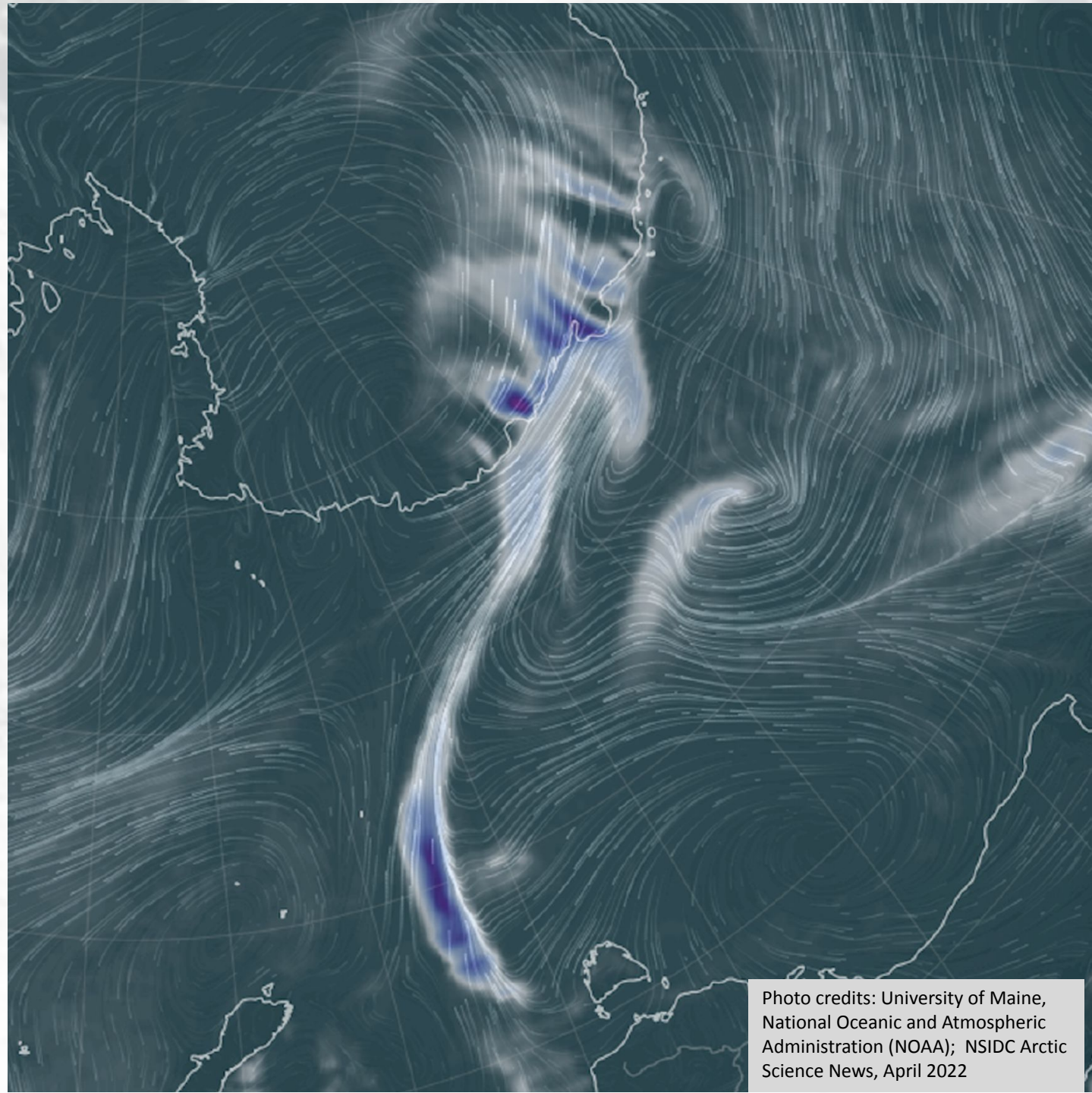


Photo credits: University of Maine, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); NSIDC Arctic Science News, April 2022

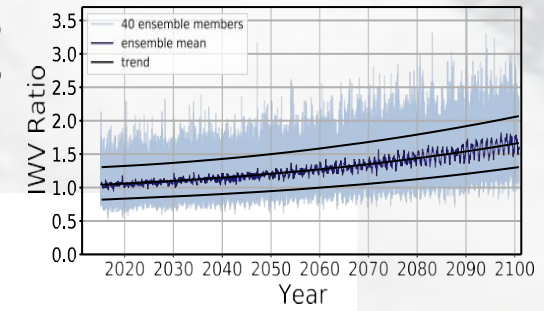
AR Occurrences in CESM2-LE, biases



Maclennan et al., Communications Earth and Environment, in revision, 2025

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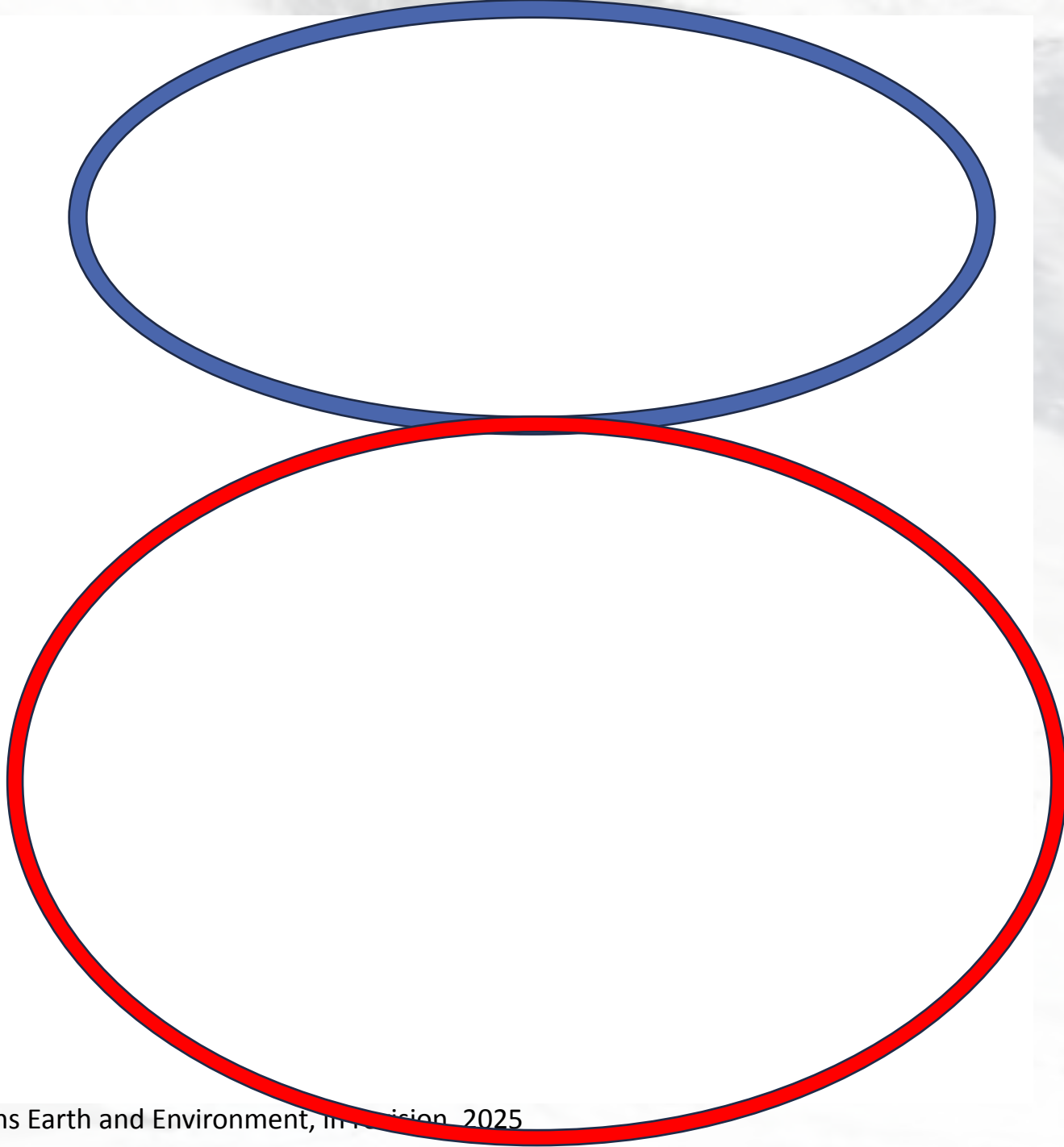
AR Occurrences in future climate in CESM2-LE



2066-2100 – 1980-2014

Maclennan et al., Communications Earth and Environment, in revision, 2025

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AR precipitation

Snow and Rain

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**Different
seasonal
responses**

**Different
mechanisms**

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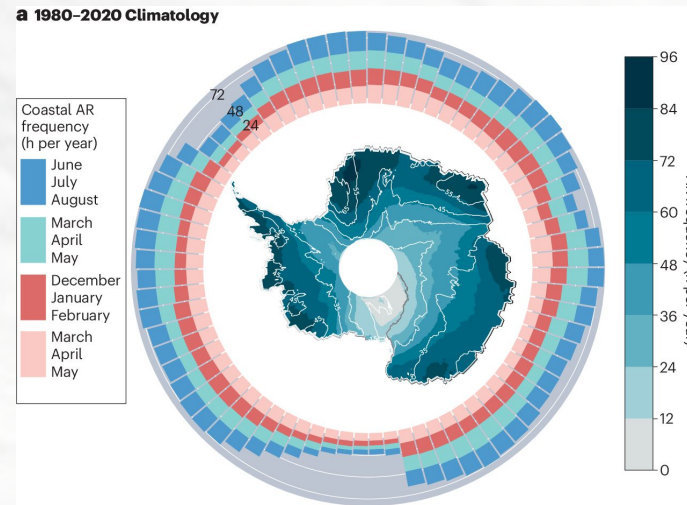
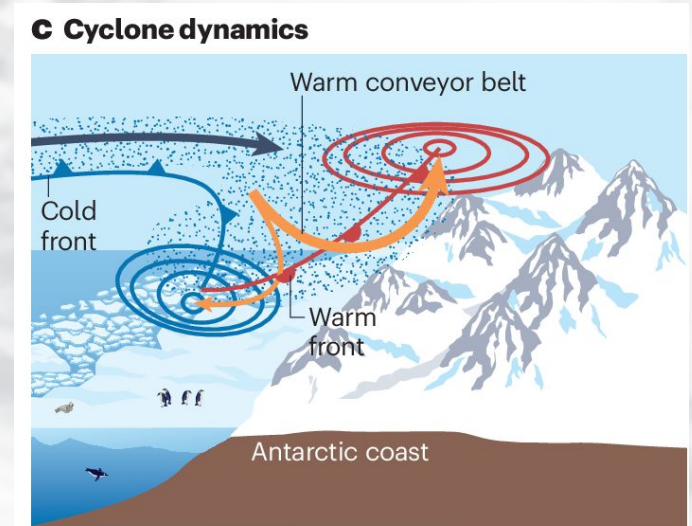
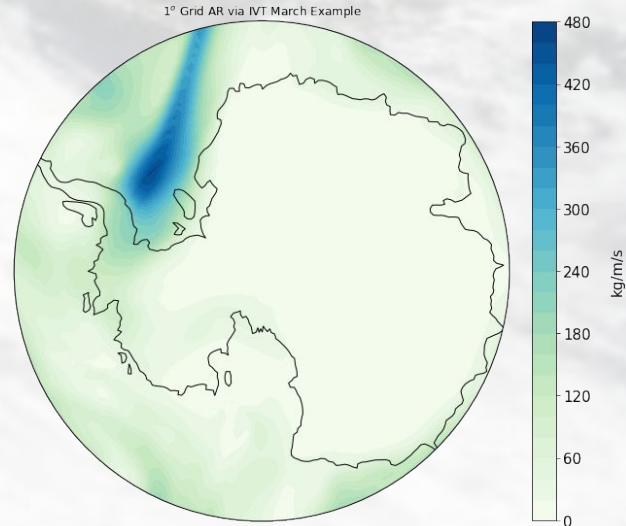
Summer

- ✓ Easiest to interpret
- ✓ AR occurrences follow low level meridional wind trends

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Summary

- Definitions and Mechanisms
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Extra Slides

The logo for 'catalyst' features a dark grey silhouette of a jagged mountain range. The word 'catalyst' is written in a black, serif font, positioned at the bottom right of the image, partially overlapping the mountain silhouette.

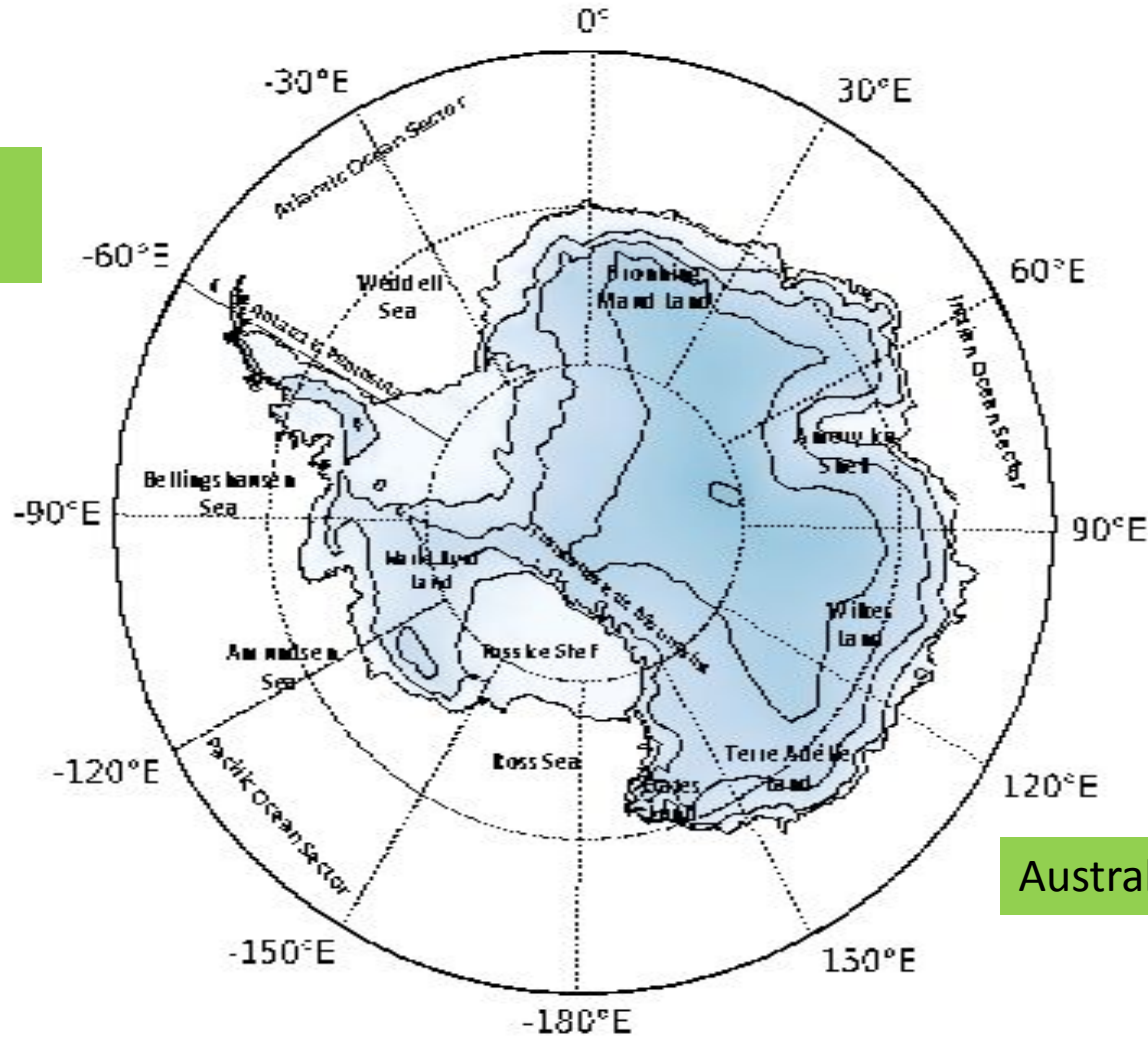
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West Antarctica

East Antarctica

Africa

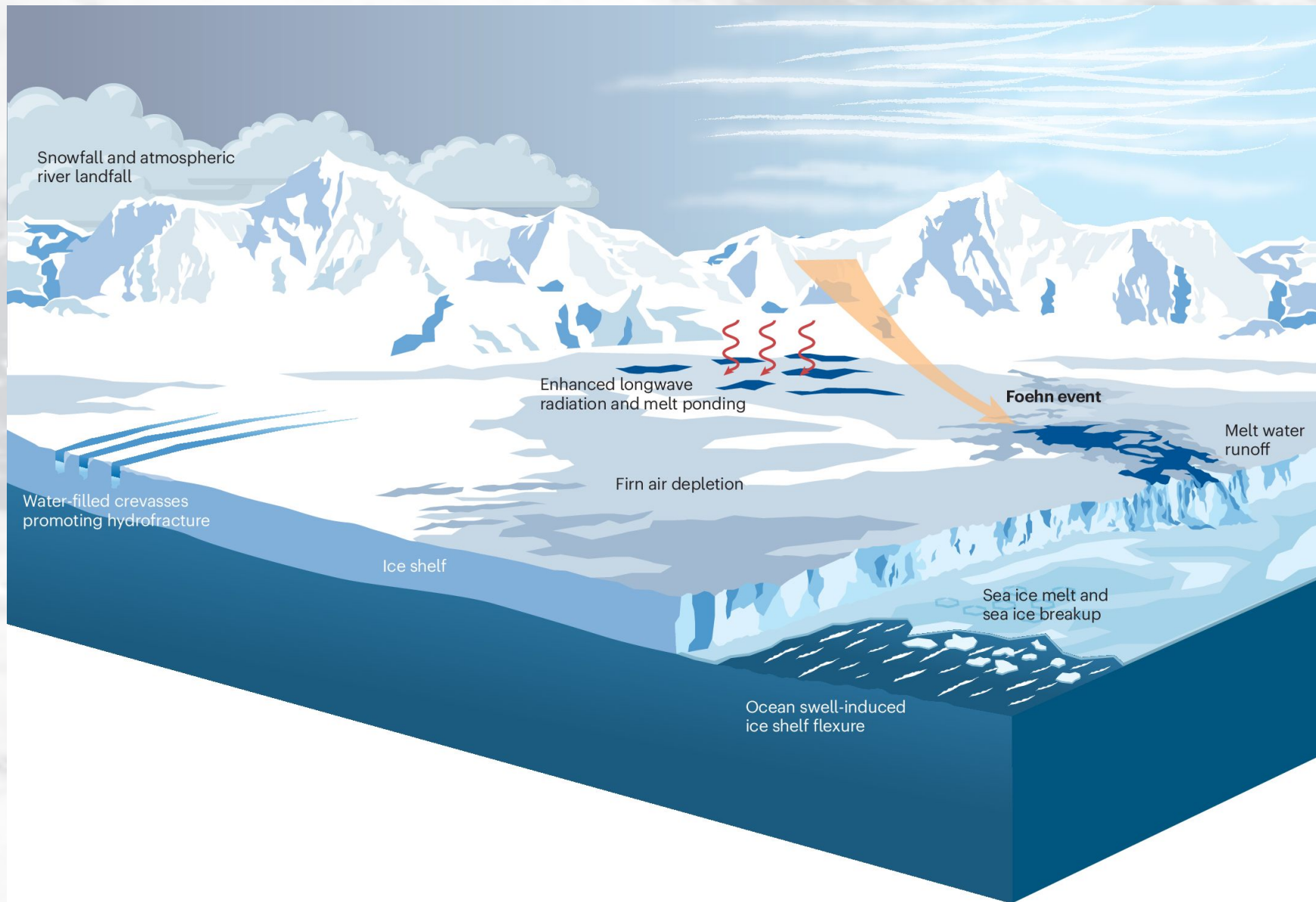
South America



Australia

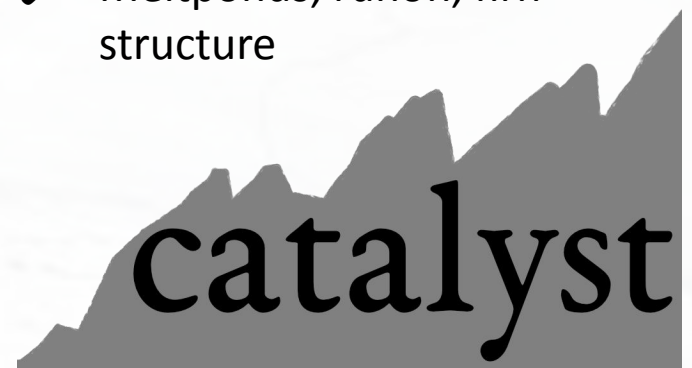
Antarctic geography

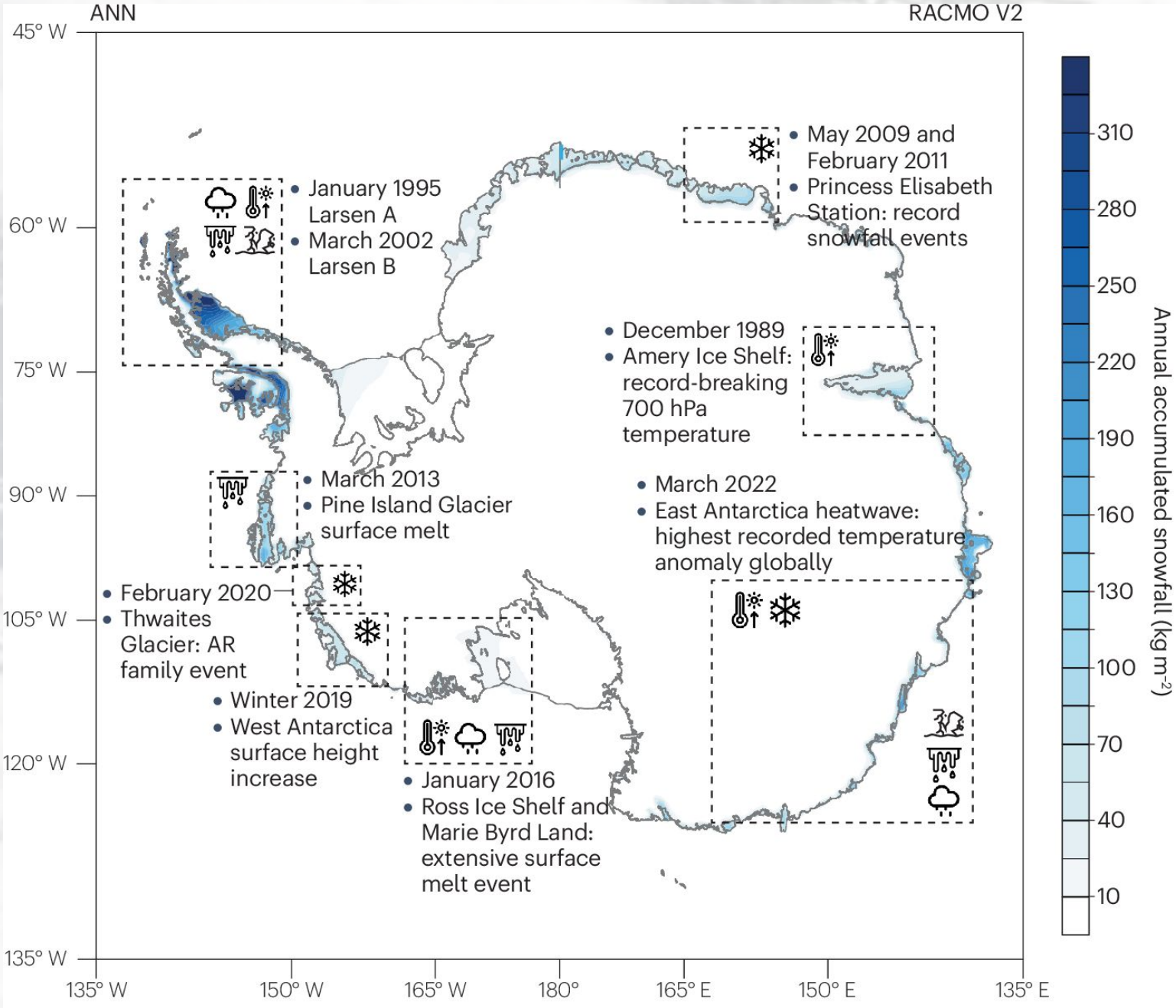
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AR impacts via precipitation, winds, and radiation onto ice sheet and sea ice

- ✓ Rain (warm) snow (cold)
- ✓ Melt or accumulation
- ✓ Meltponds, runoff, firn structure





Antarctic AR extremes

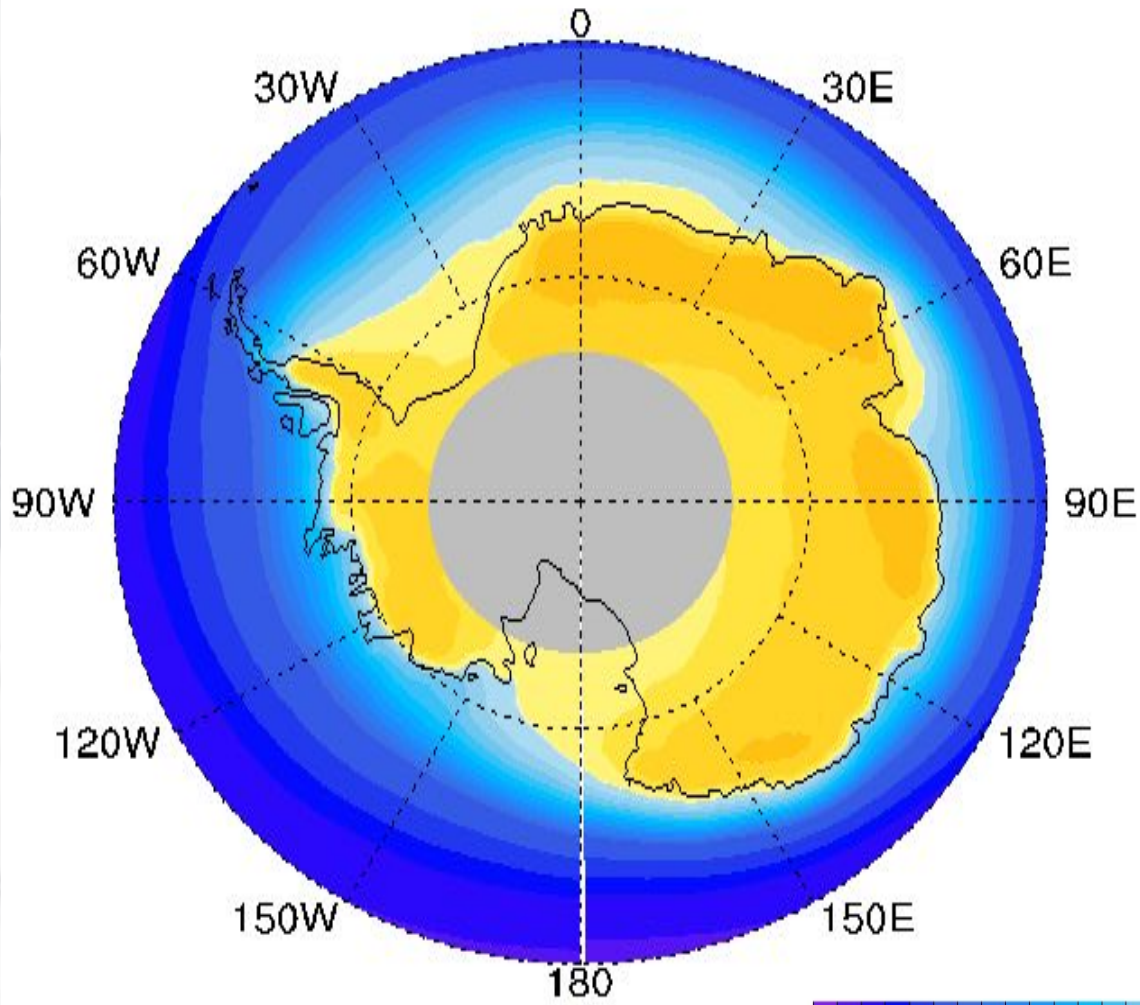
- ✓ Examples of various extreme events in the literature
- ✓ Most melt events in West Antarctica or coastal ice shelves
- ✓ March 2022 E. Antarctic heat wave still generated snow at top of glacier

Wille et al., NREE, 2025; Figure by J. Xou (Scripps); Wille et al., 2023 J. Clim Part I/II (East Antarctic Heat Wave)

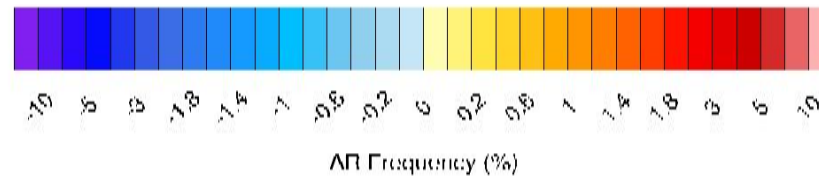
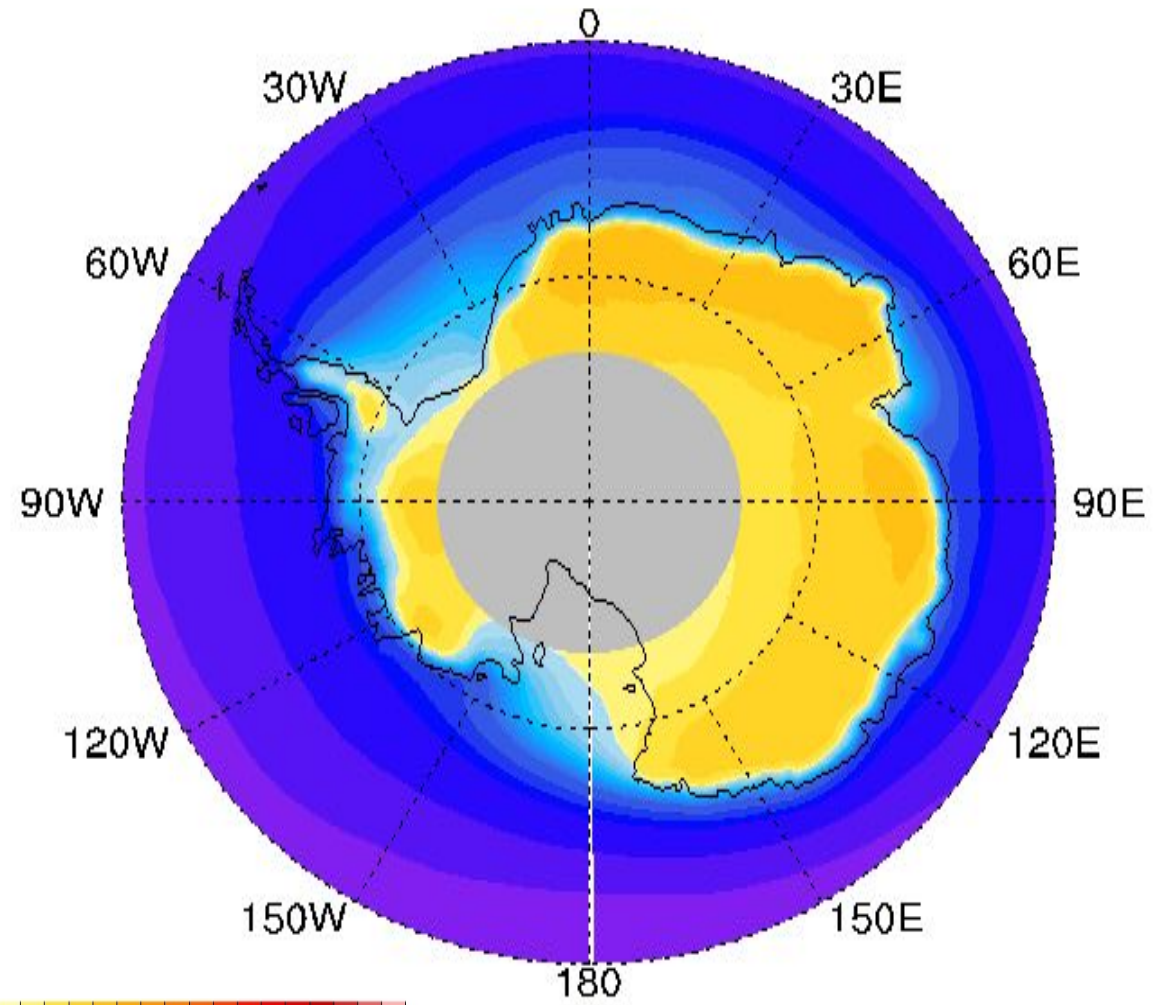


Meridional ARDTs – Global ARDTs

a) Wille - ARTMIP

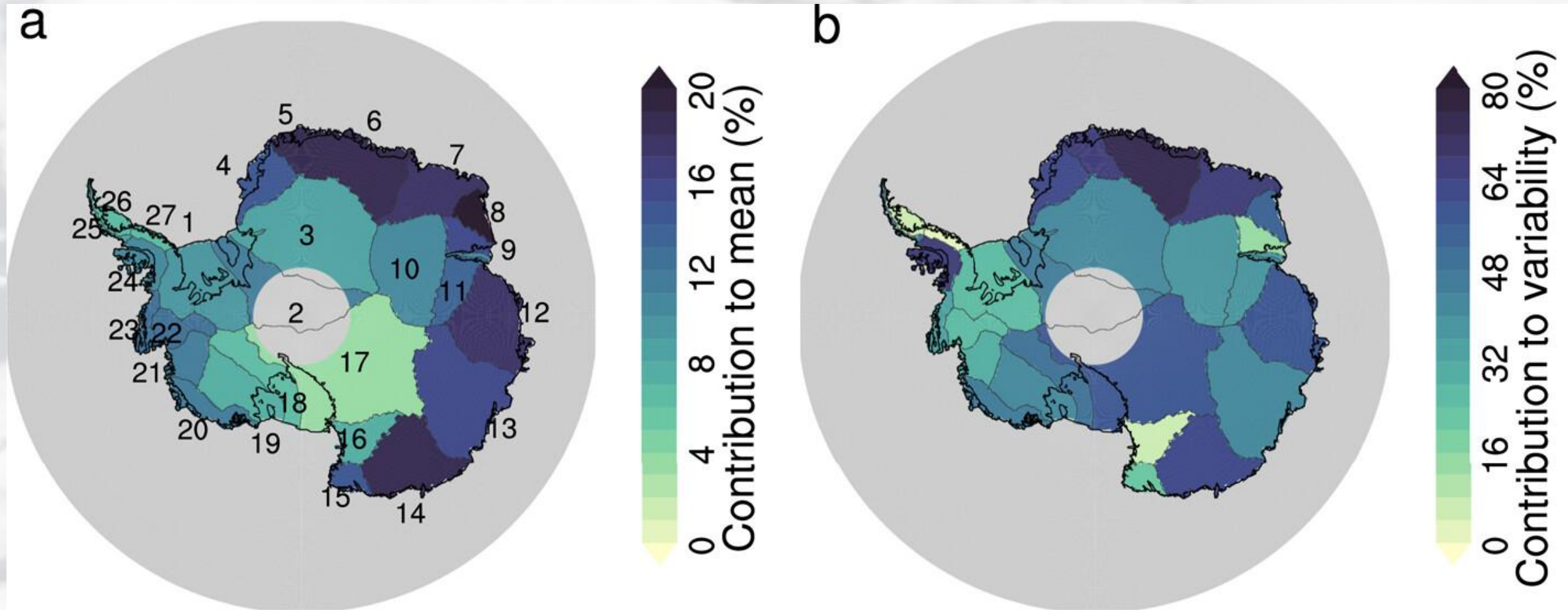


b) Wille - P-ARTMIP



Shields et al., GRL, 2022

Now via MERRA-2: Precipitation by drainage basin and interannual variability



(a) AR precipitation relative to total average precipitation

(b) AR precipitation contribution to interannual variability of total precipitation