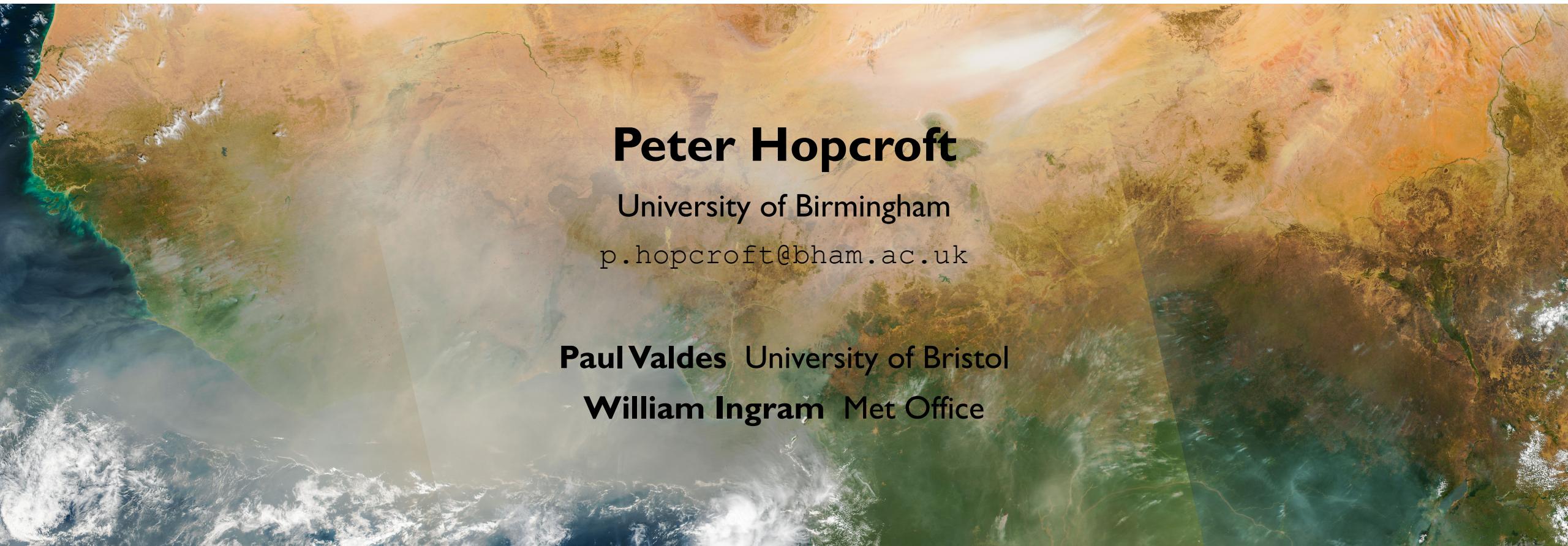


Simulating the ‘Greening’ of the Sahara and potential links to future precipitation change



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Paul Valdes University of Bristol

William Ingram Met Office

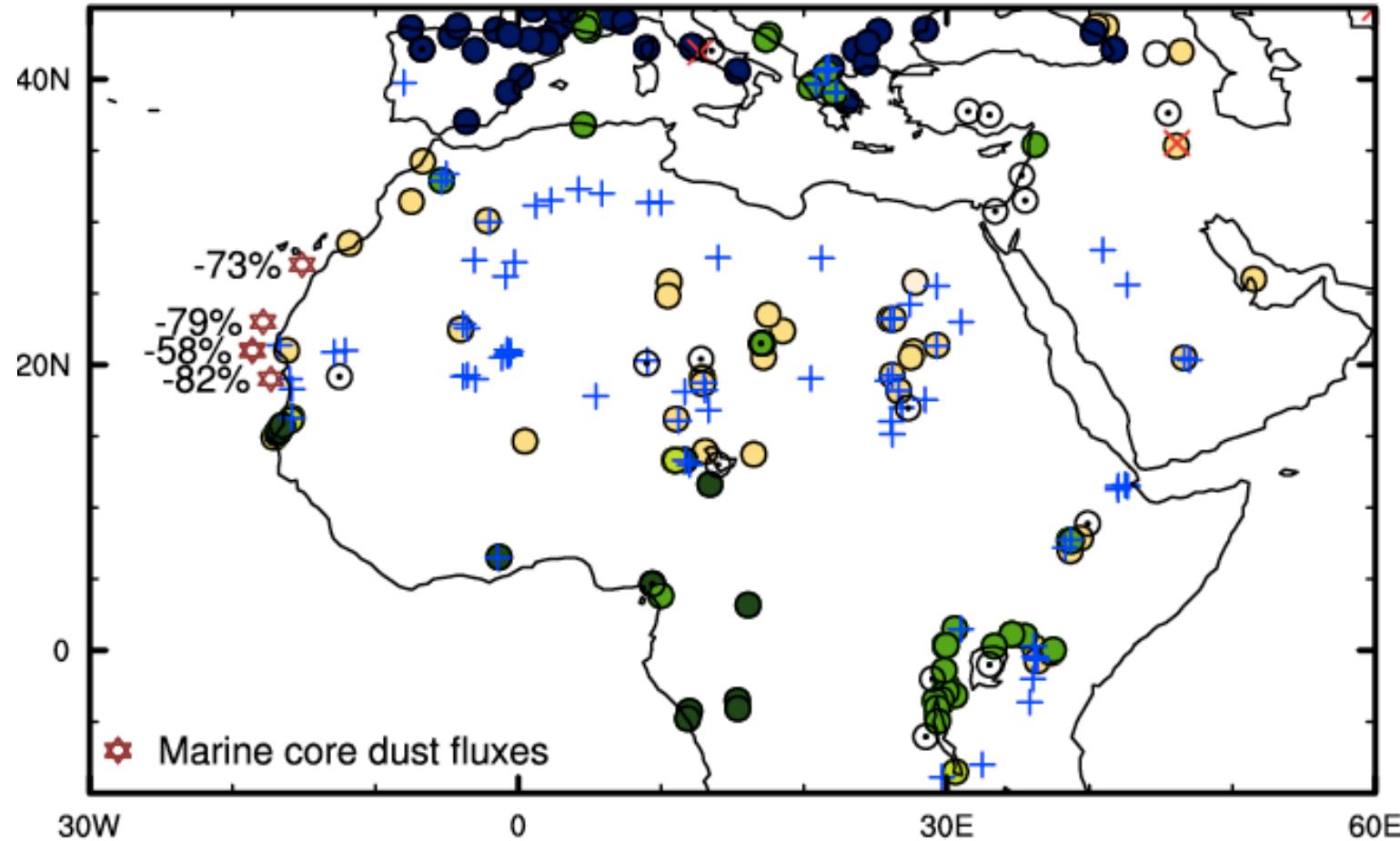


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NASA

Evidence for a ‘Green’ Sahara 11ka – 4ka

Pollen + Lake levels + Dust flux



Biome type

- Tundra
- Boreal forest
- Temperate forest
- Desert
- Grassland and dry shrubland
- Savanna and dry woodland
- Warm temperate forest
- Tropical forest

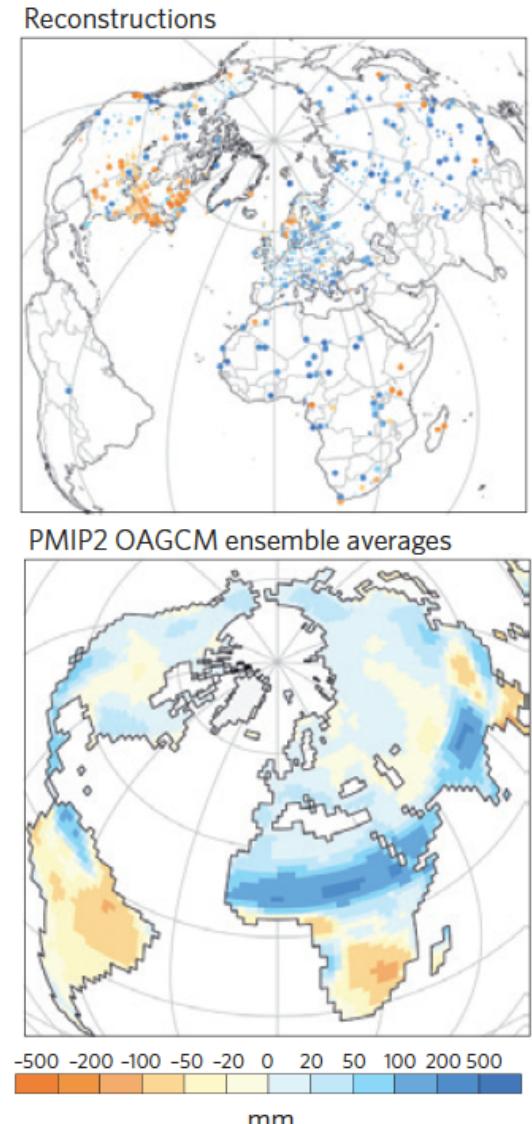
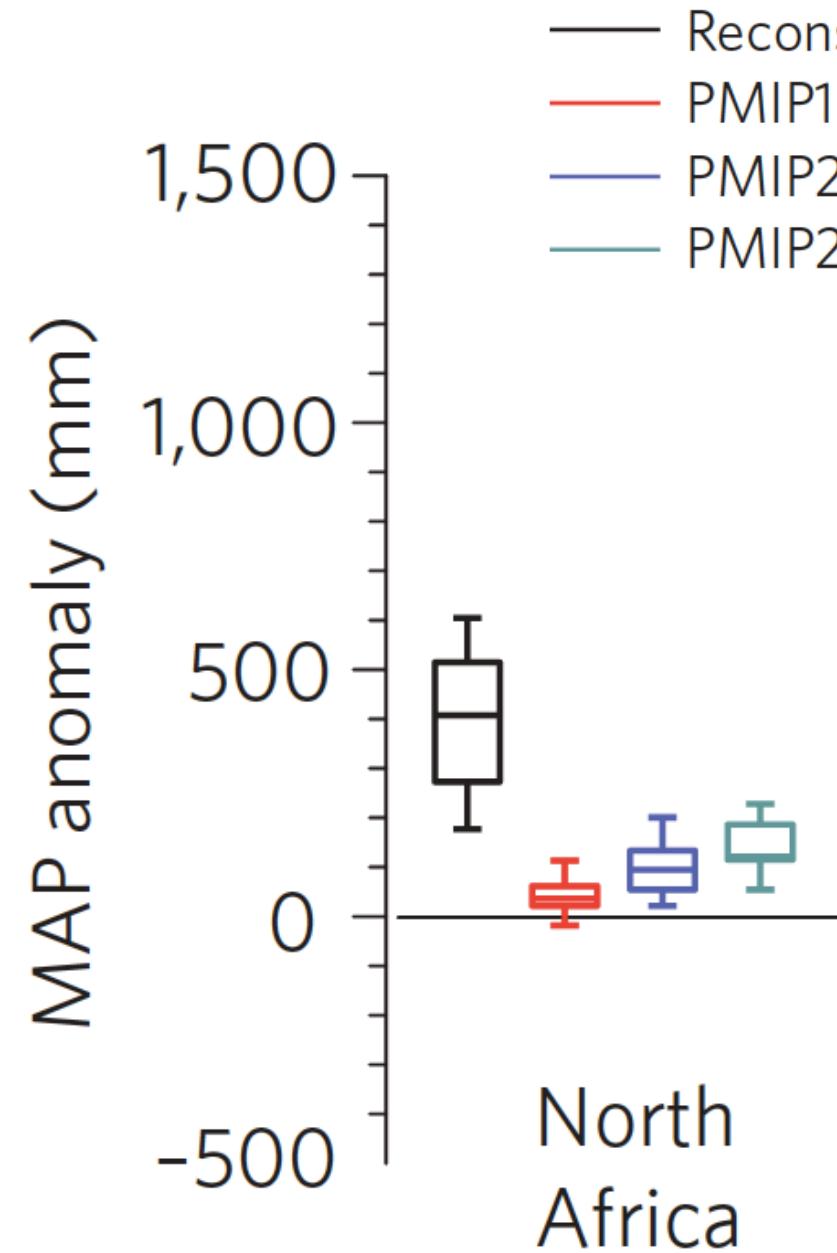
Lake status

- + Higher
- No change
- ✗ Lower

Data from:
Prentice et al 2000, Harrison,
2017
Kohfeld & Harrison, 2000
Egerer et al 2016, de Menocal
et al 2000, McGee et al 2013



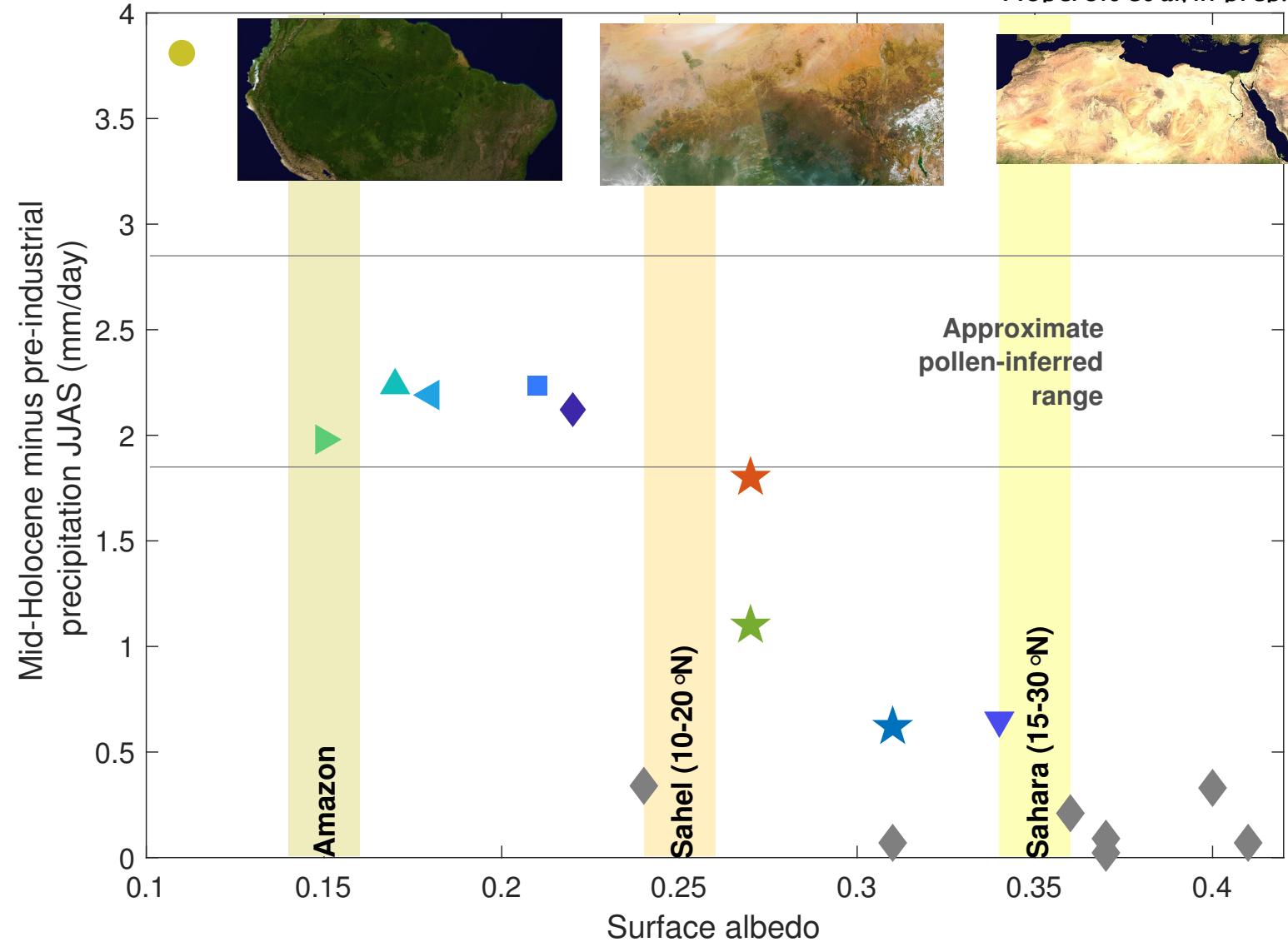
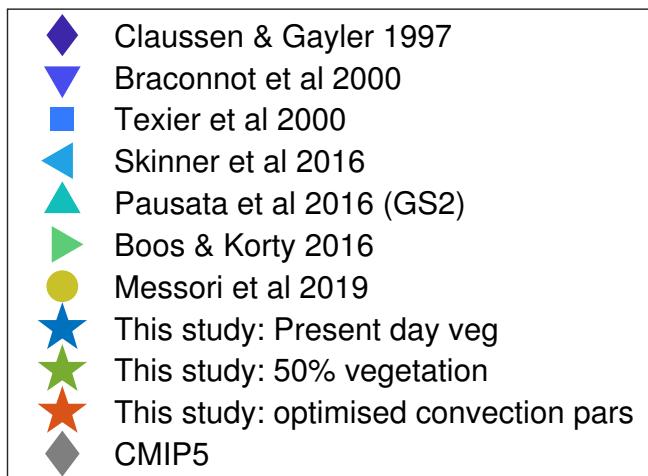
Model simulations: discrepancy



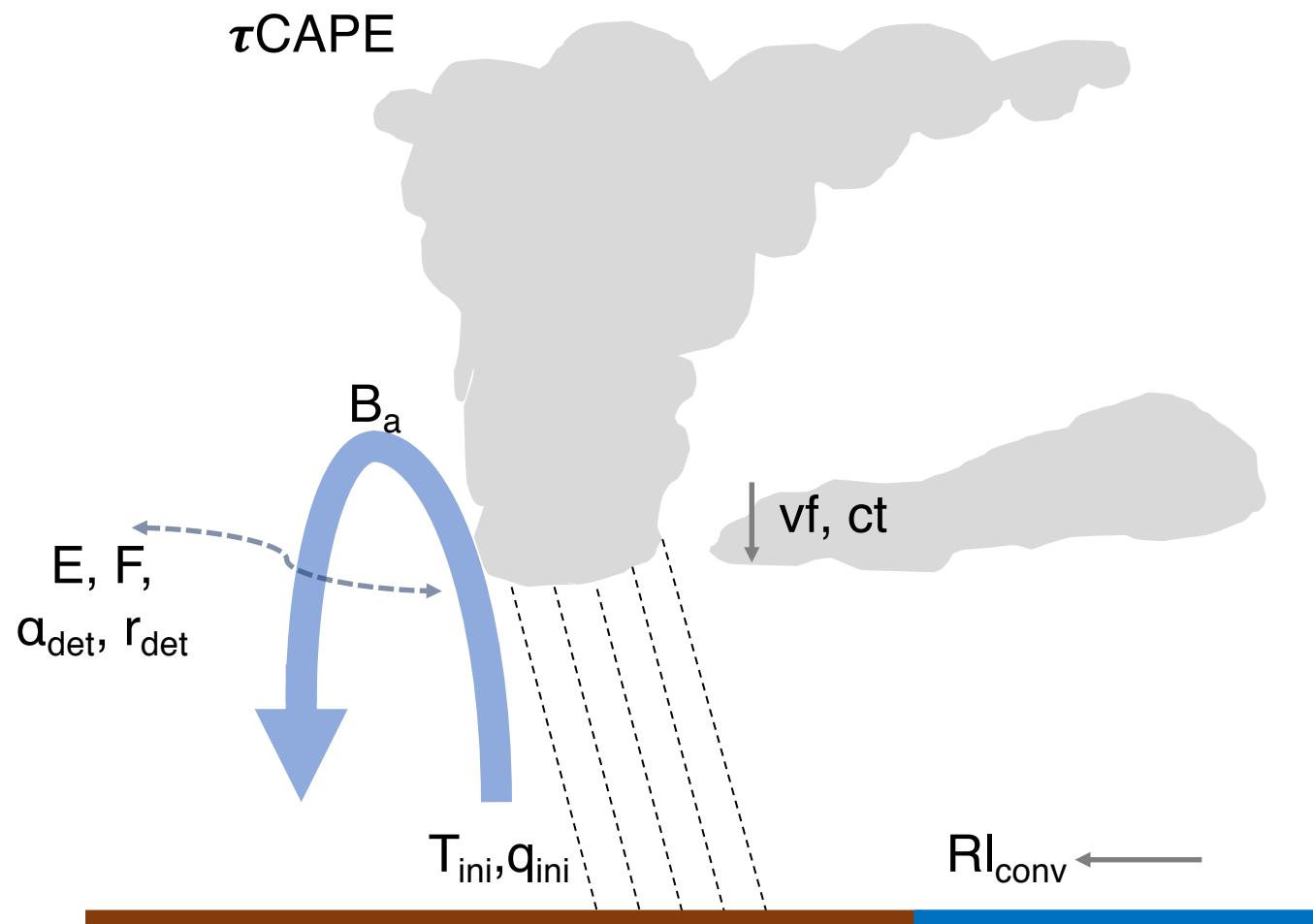
Braconnot et al 2012, *Nature Climate Change*

Model simulations: the role of albedo

Hopcroft et al, in prep.



A different approach



HadAM3 (Pope et al
2000, Valdes et al 2017)

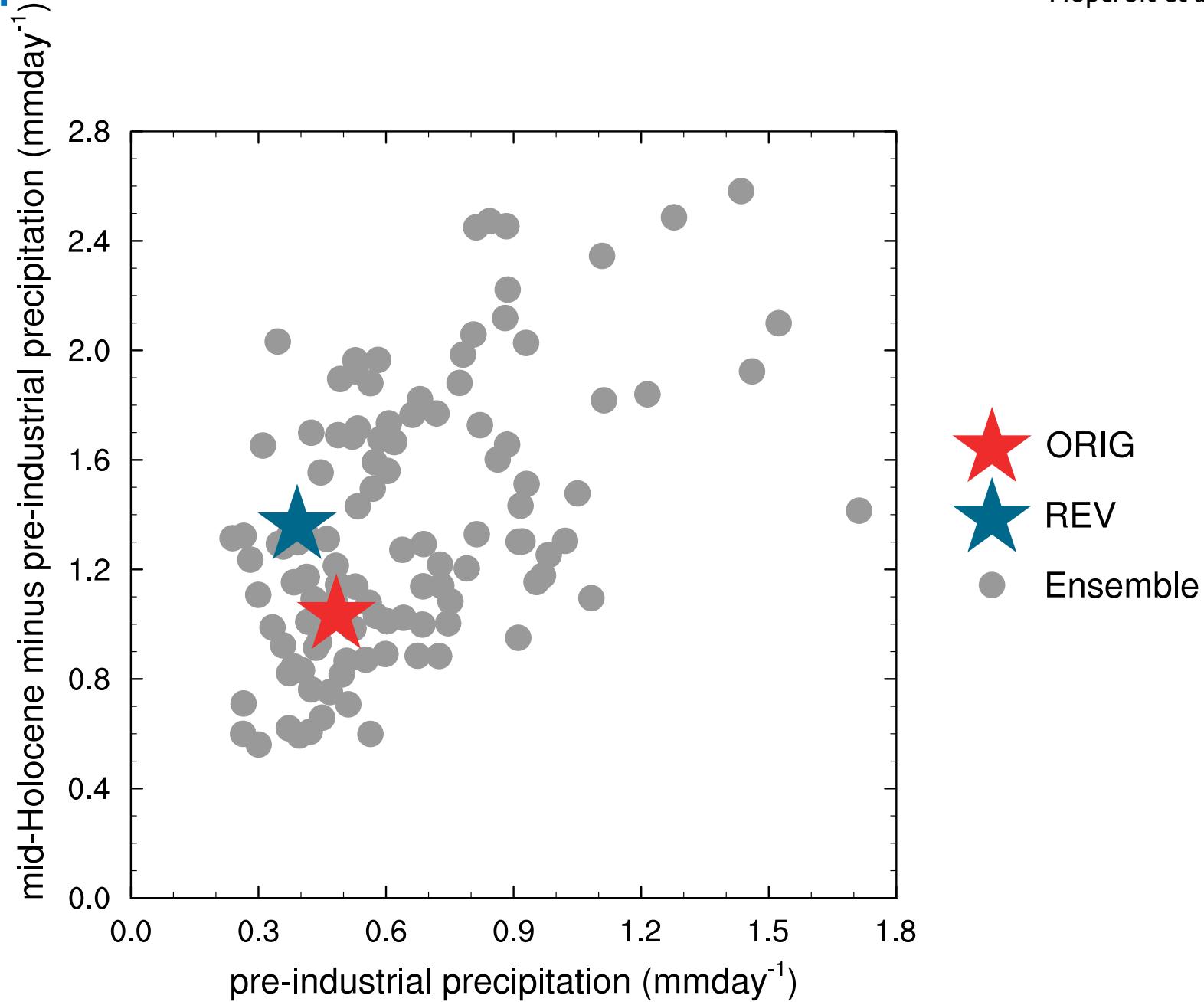
$3.75^\circ \times 2.75^\circ \times 19$ levels

- Mass-flux convection parameterization scheme
- MOSES2.1 9-tile land surface scheme



A different approach

Hopcroft et al, in prep.



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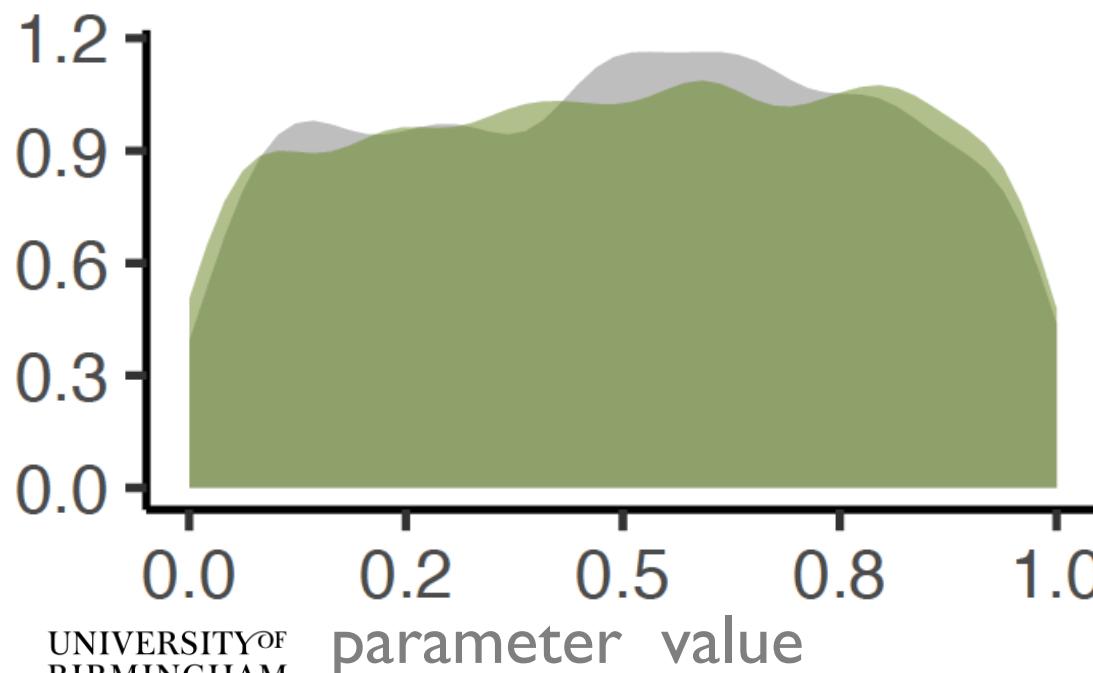
Finding an optimal parameter set

prob (parameters | observations, model, prior information)

Posterior Probability density function

T_{ini} Initial parcel temperature excess

Observational inputs



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Finding an optimal parameter set

prob (parameters | observations, model, prior information)

Posterior Probability density function

Observational inputs



α_{det} Detrainment dependence on relative humidity



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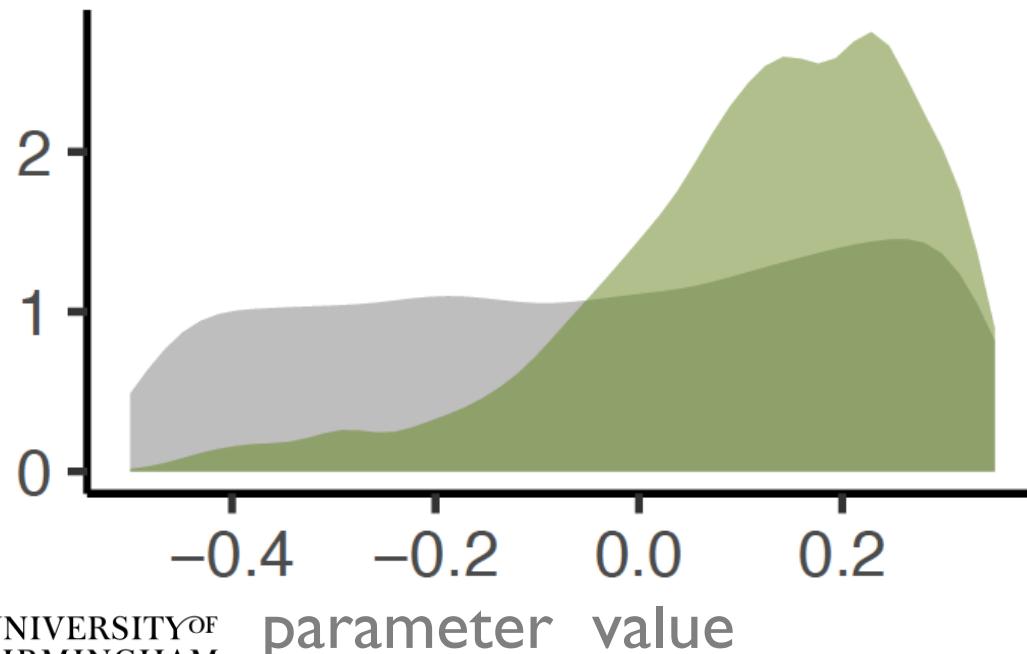
Finding an optimal parameter set

prob (parameters | observations, model, prior information)

Posterior Probability density function

E

Upper level vs low level entrainment



Observational inputs



PI



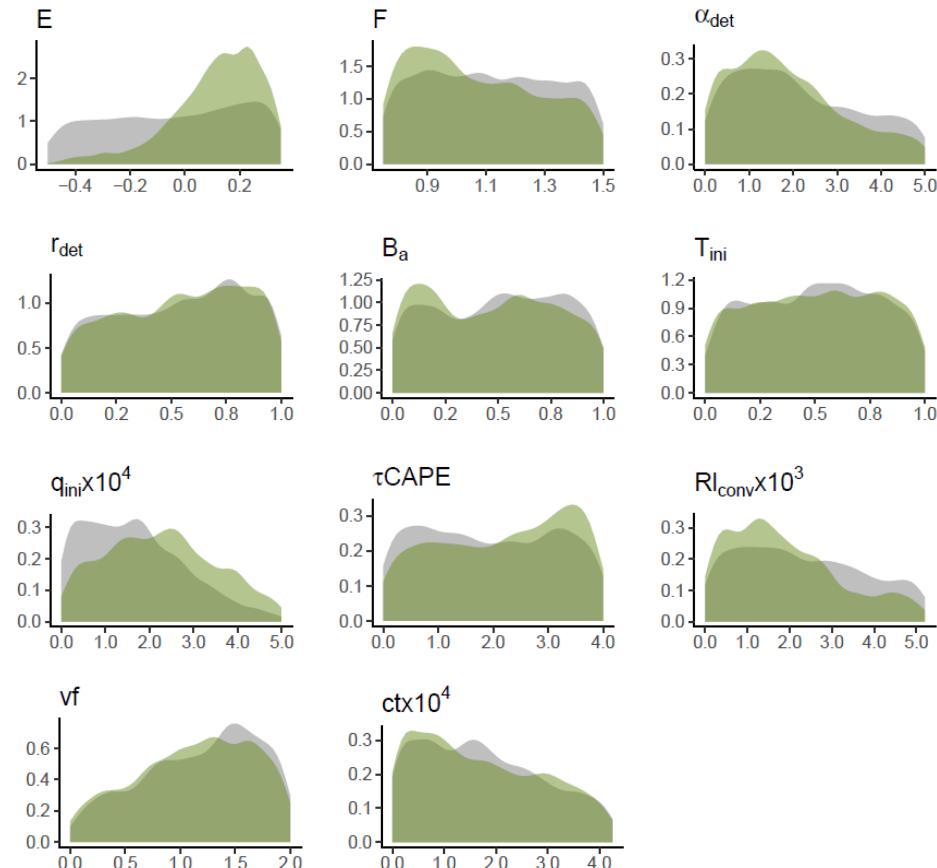
PIMH



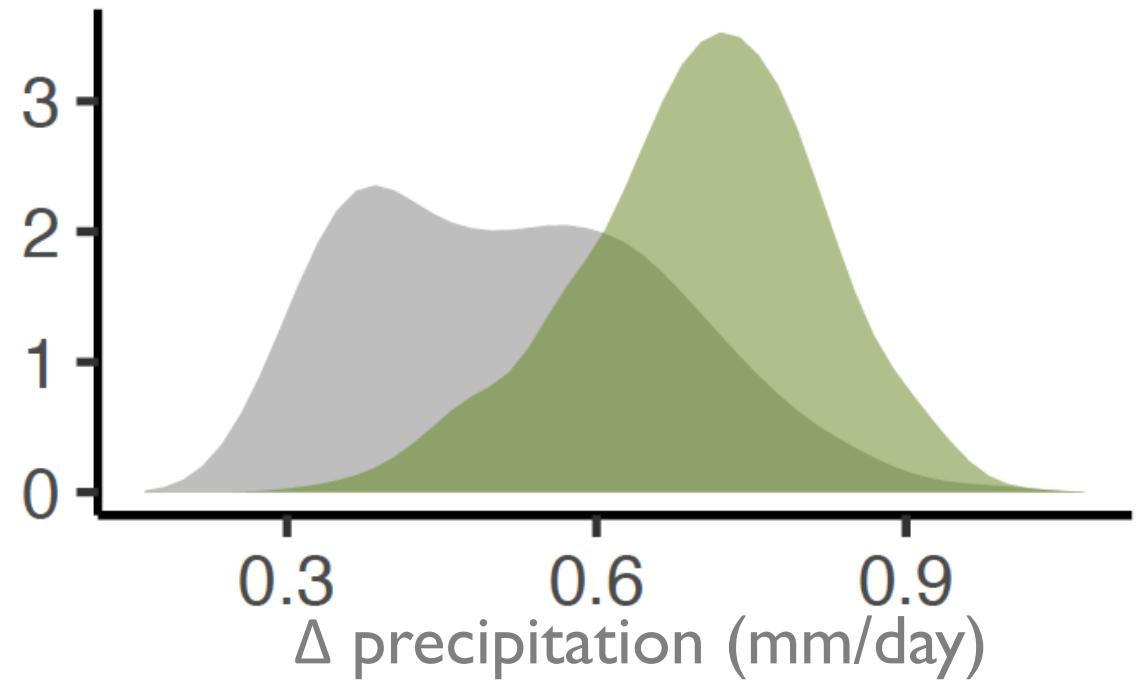
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Finding an optimal parameter set

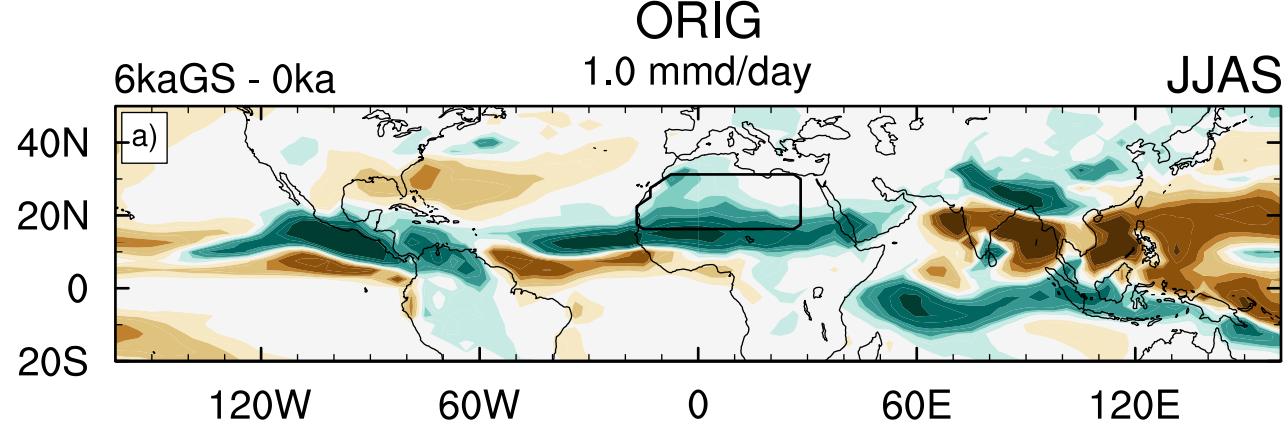
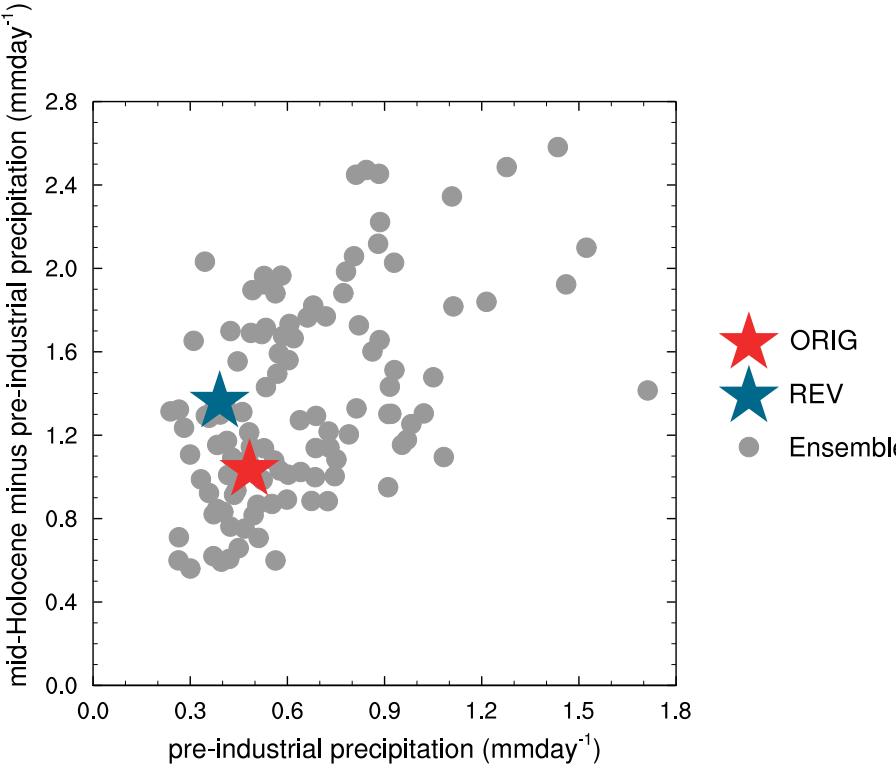
prob (parameters | observations, model, prior information)



Observational inputs

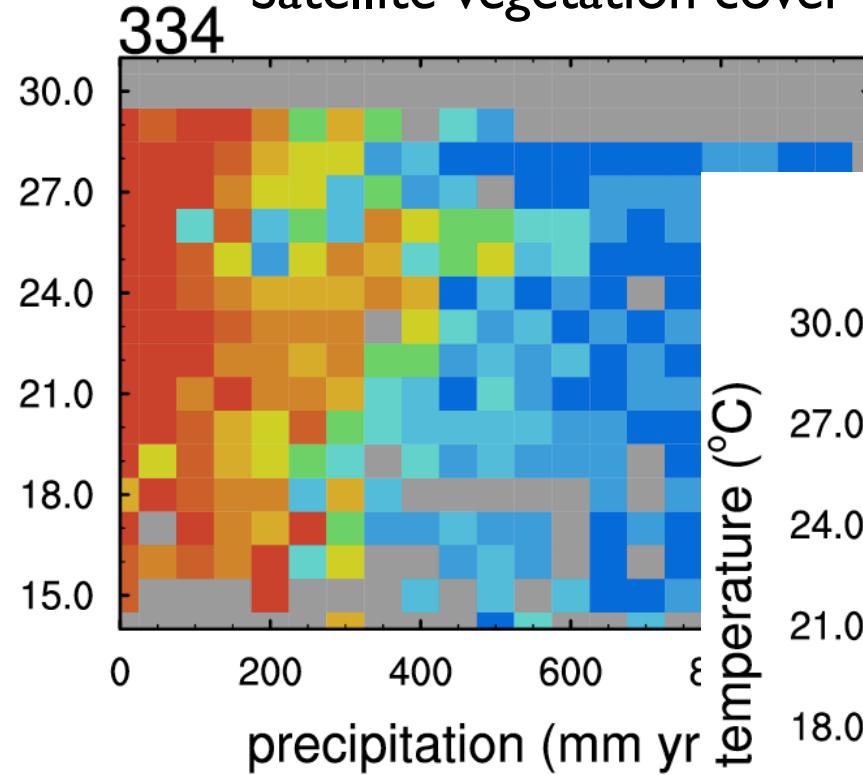


New parameters in the climate model

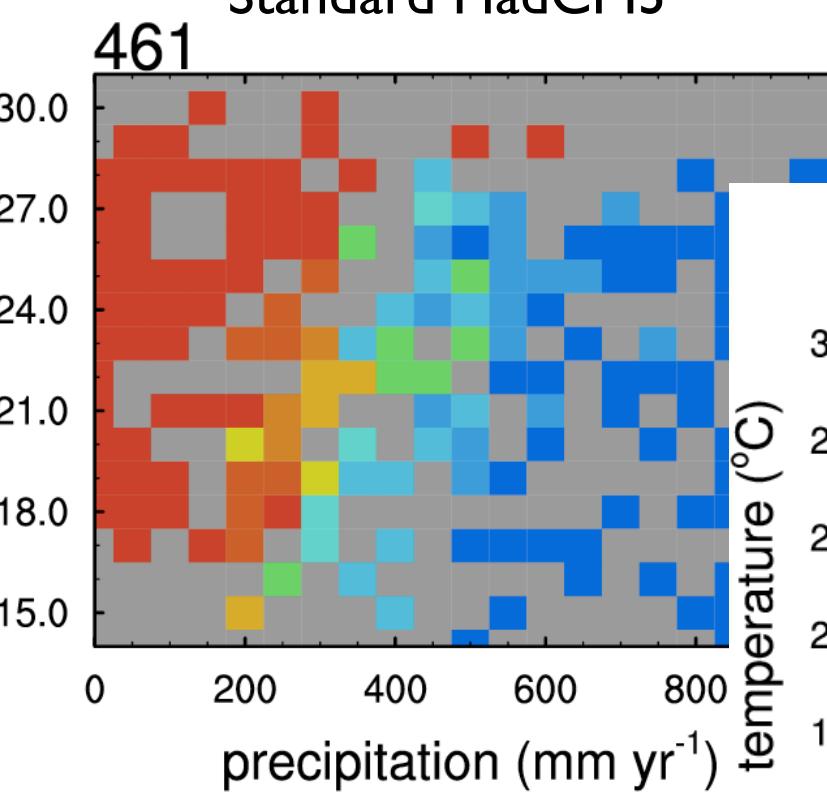


Results with modified soil moisture stress

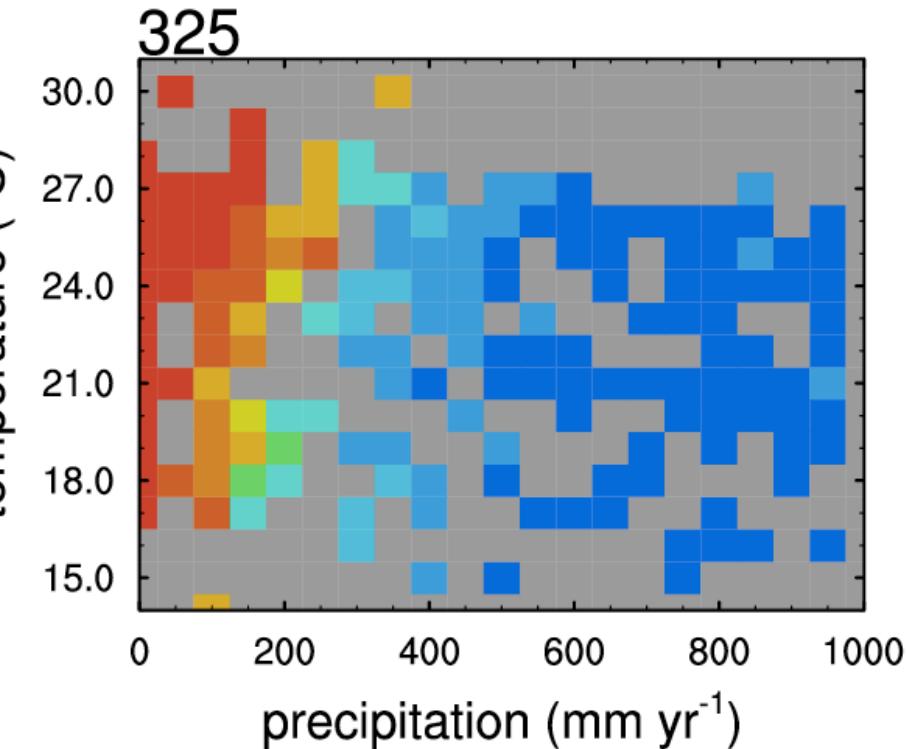
Satellite vegetation cover



Standard HadCM3

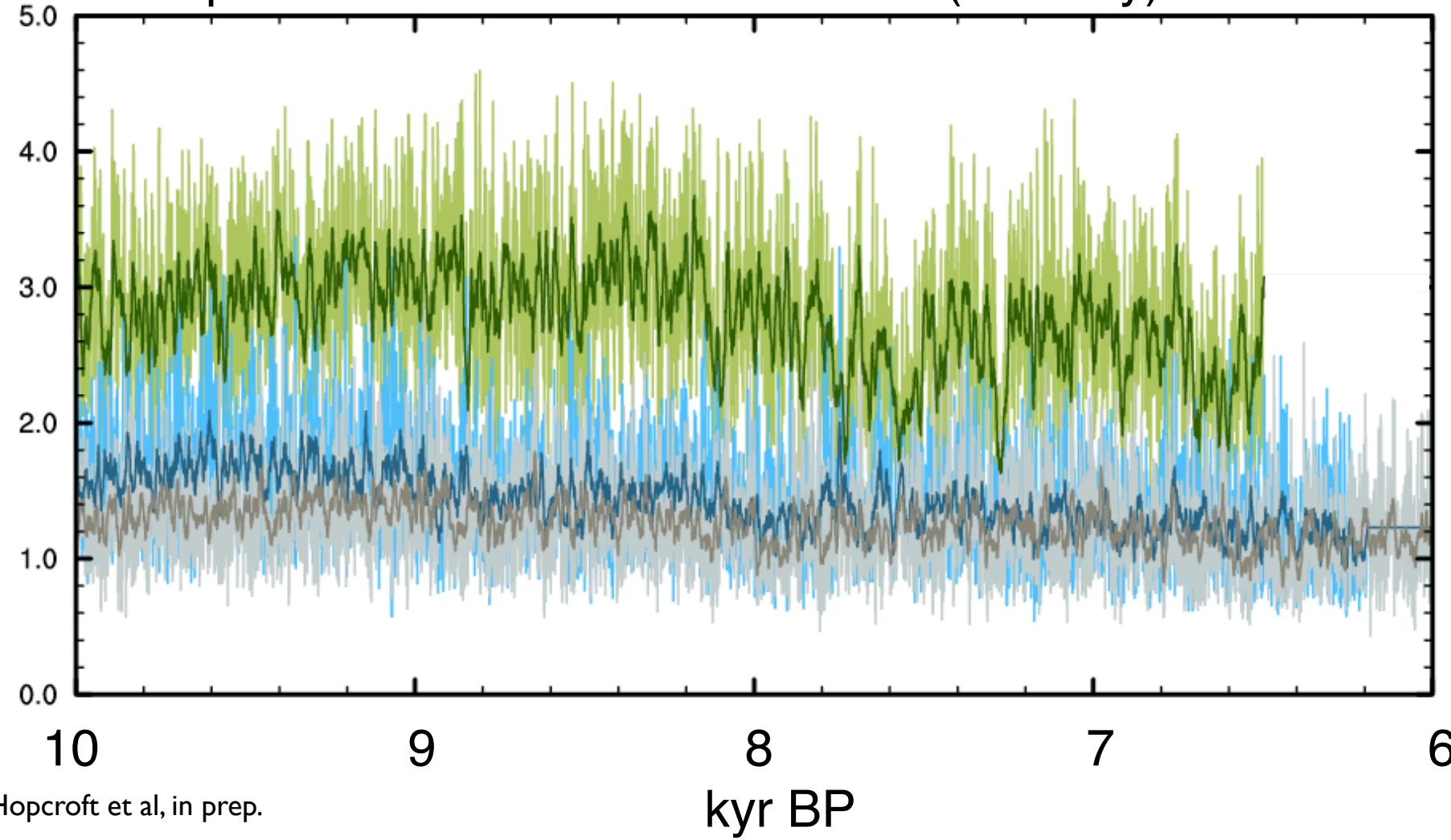


Optimised moisture stress



Transient Holocene simulations 10 kyr – 2kyr BP

Precipitation in North Africa -15-30°N (mm/day)



**PMIP4 21ka-9ka
Deglaciation**
(Ivanovic et al 2016),
extended to present day
Orbit (every timestep)
 $\text{CO}_2/\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_4$ (every
timestep)
Ice-sheets & sea-level (every
500 years)

HadCM3
 $3.75^\circ \times 2.75^\circ \times 19L$
(atmosphere)
 $1.25^\circ \times 1.25^\circ \times 20L$
(ocean)

- Standard
- Conv
- Conv+VegSM

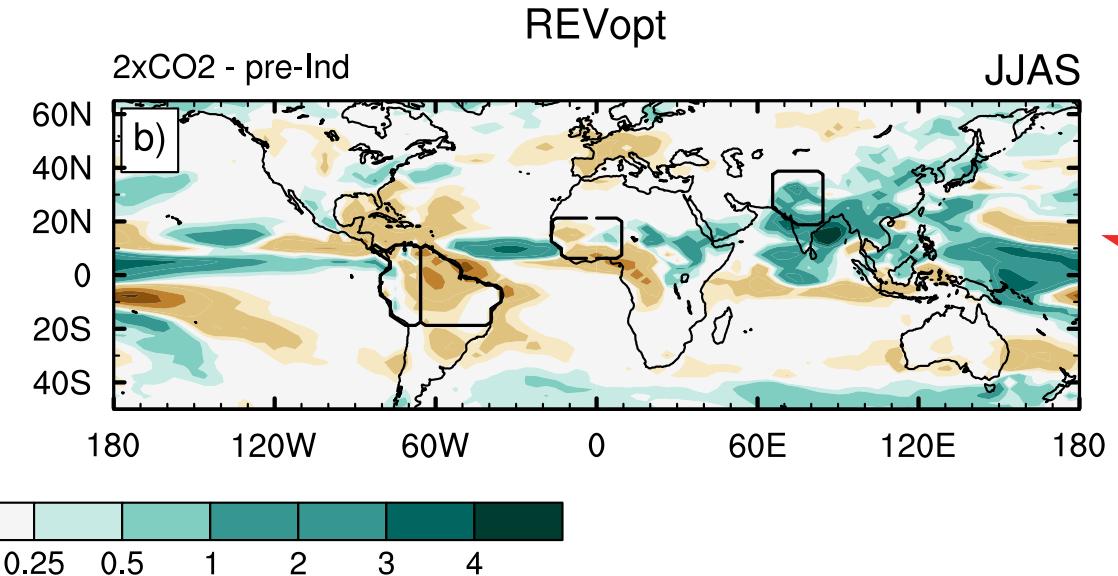
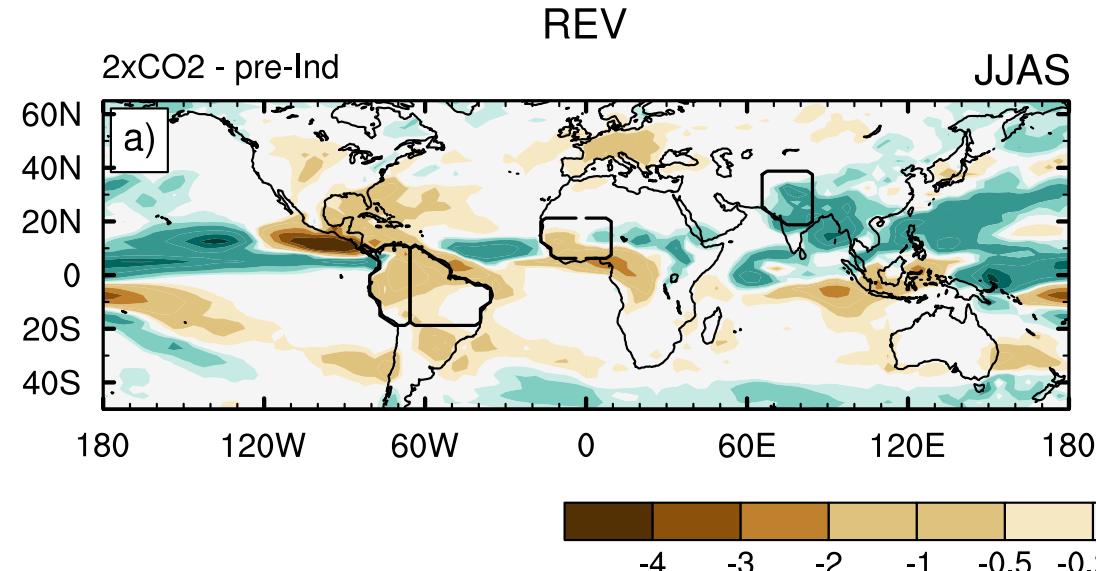
Hopcroft et al, in prep.



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Optimal parameter set in 2xCO₂ simulations

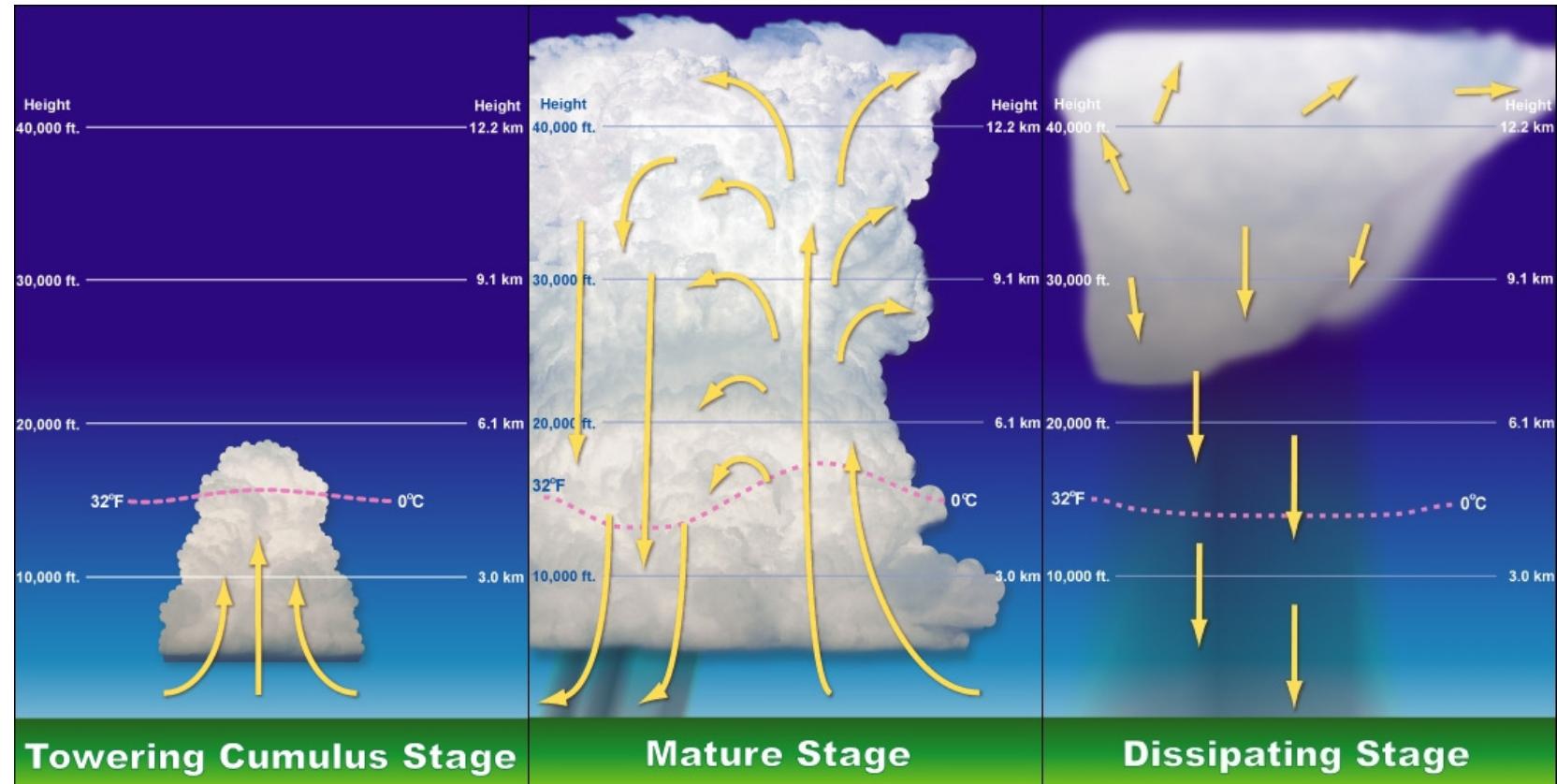
Hopcroft et al, in prep.



Limitations: Entrainment/detrainment

Mixing of convective air masses and surrounding environment

Currently:
Mixing = constant



New:
Mixing = $f(\text{recent convective activity})$



Summary

Convection parameter changes can allow simulation of ‘Green Sahara’

This also generally increases precipitation changes in a $2\times\text{CO}_2$ simulation

Improved soil moisture stress required for vegetation response

Transient simulation shows the combination of the 2 is crucial

