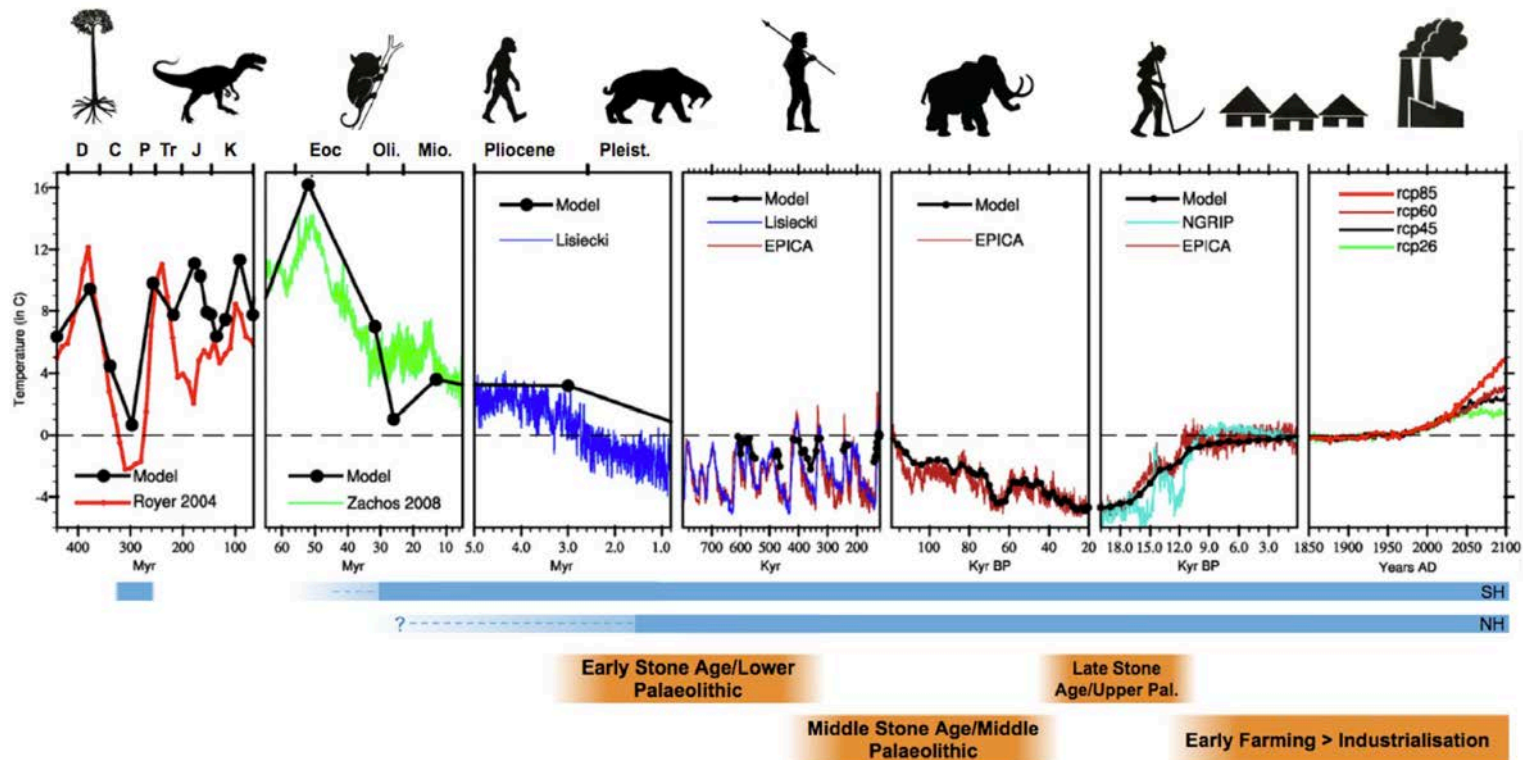
A map of North America showing the extent of ice sheets during the Last Glacial Maximum. The ice sheets are depicted in light pink and white, covering most of the continent. Labels for 'Cordilleran Ice Sheet' and 'Laurentide Ice Sheet' are visible. The background shows topographic relief in shades of green and brown, with a blue sky.

High Resolution Simulation of the Last Glacial Maximum

Clay Tabor, Isabel Montañez, Marcus Löffverström, Jessica Oster, Barbara Wortham, Cameron de Wet

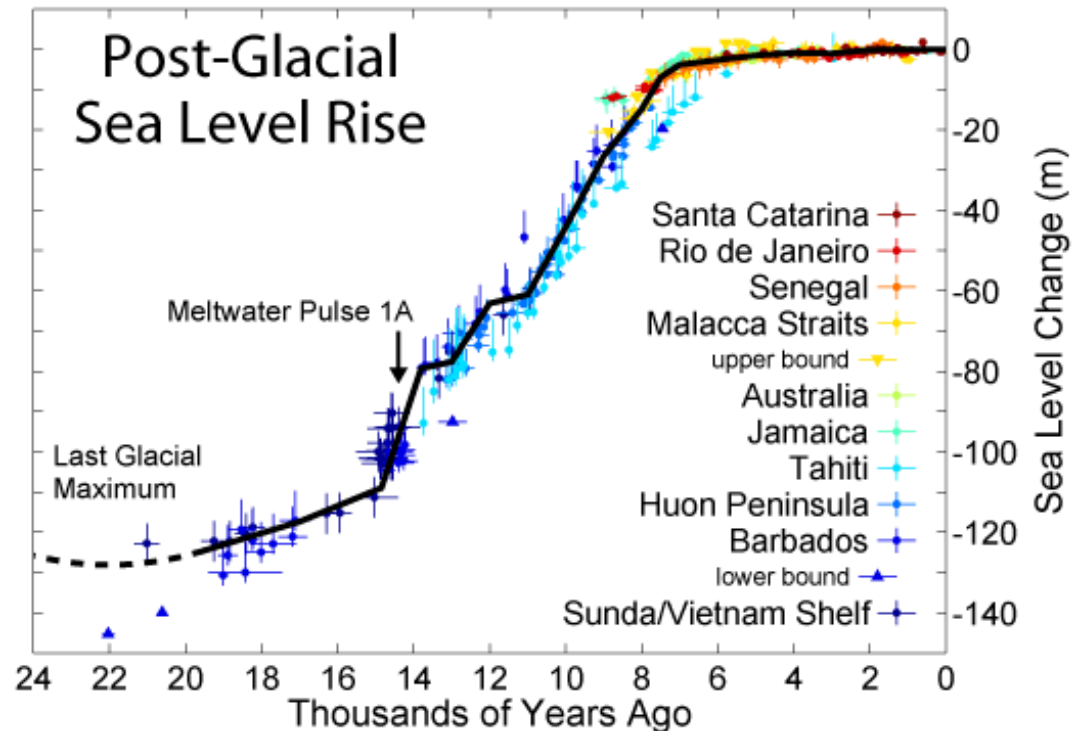
I use Blue Waters to...

...simulate past climates!



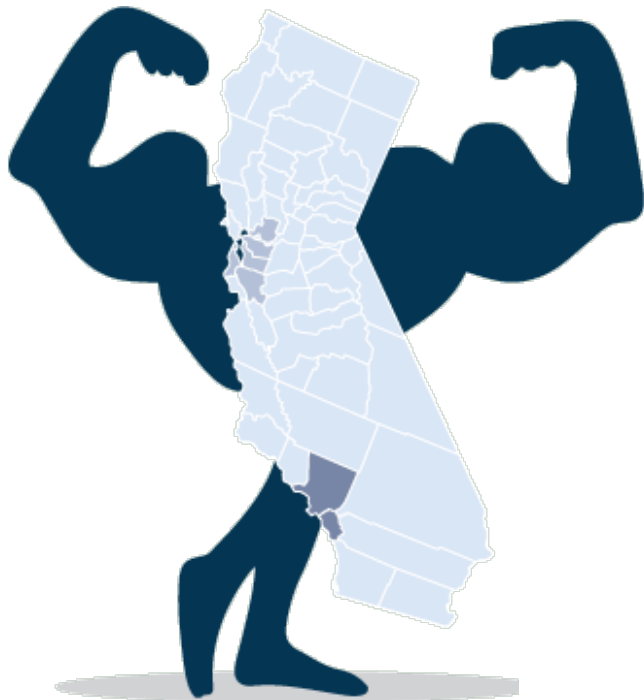
Specific, I use Blue Waters to...

...simulate hydroclimate change in California since 21 thousand years ago.

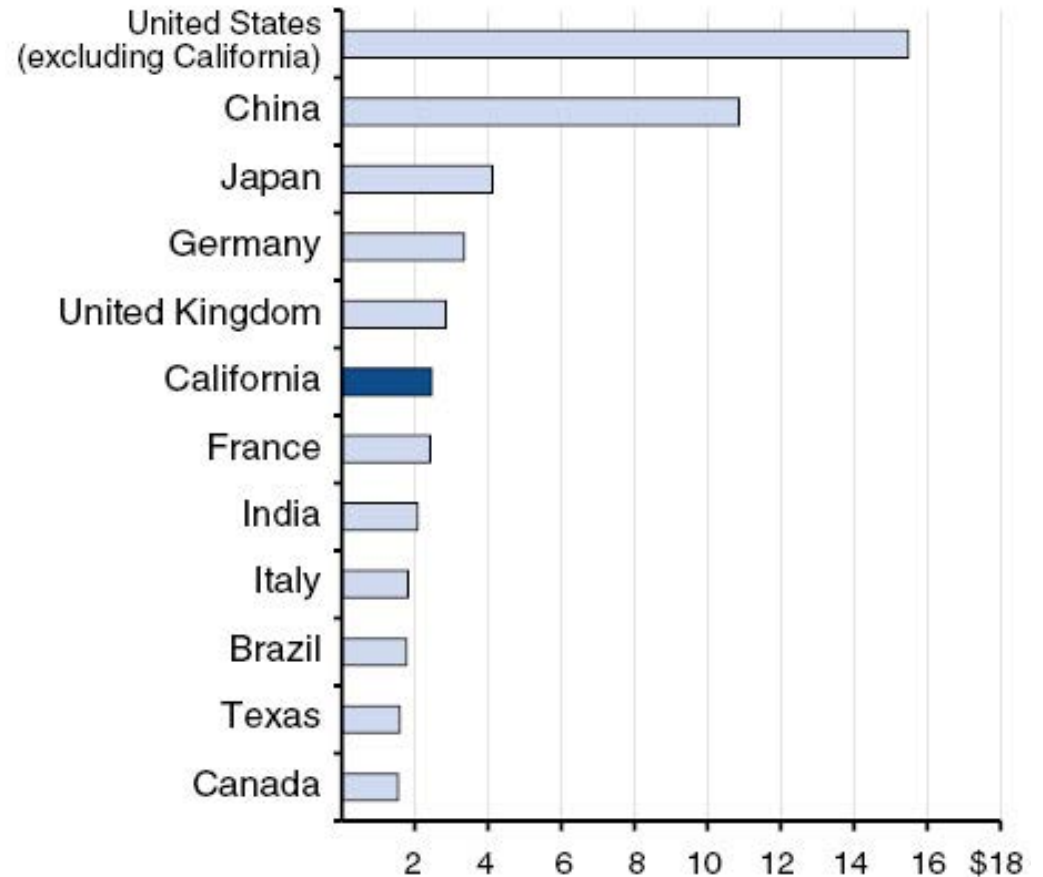


Why California?

- 6th largest economy in the world



mercurynews.com



California Drought

- Drought prone region
- Uncertain future climate changes



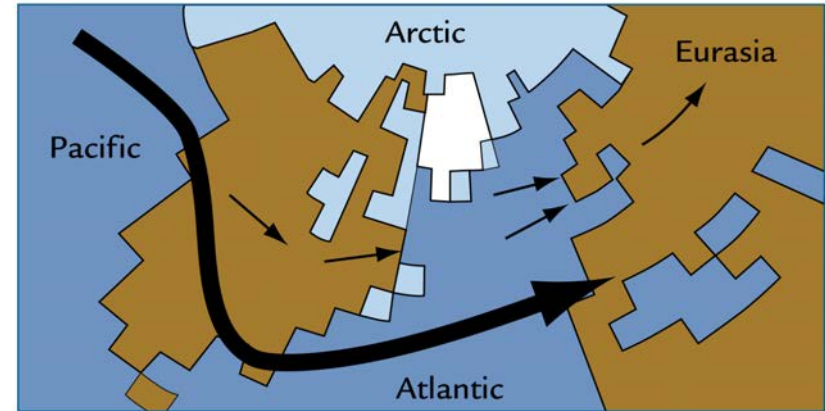
WattzOn Labs Digital Magazine



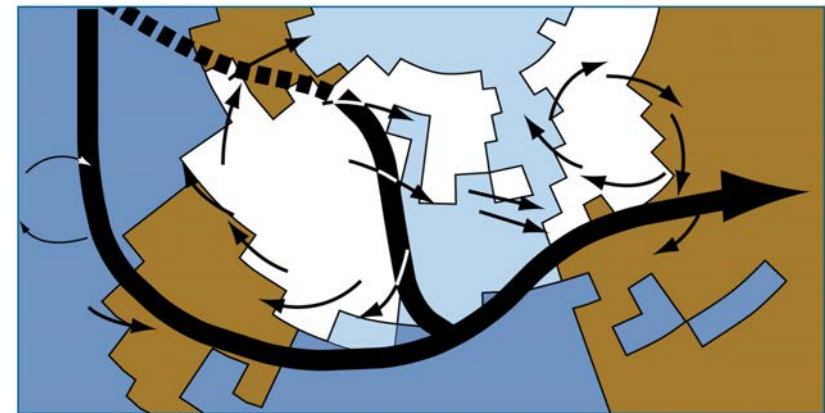


LGM Climate

- Multiple lines of evidence for circulation changes at the Last Glacial Maximum (21 ka)



A Modern winters



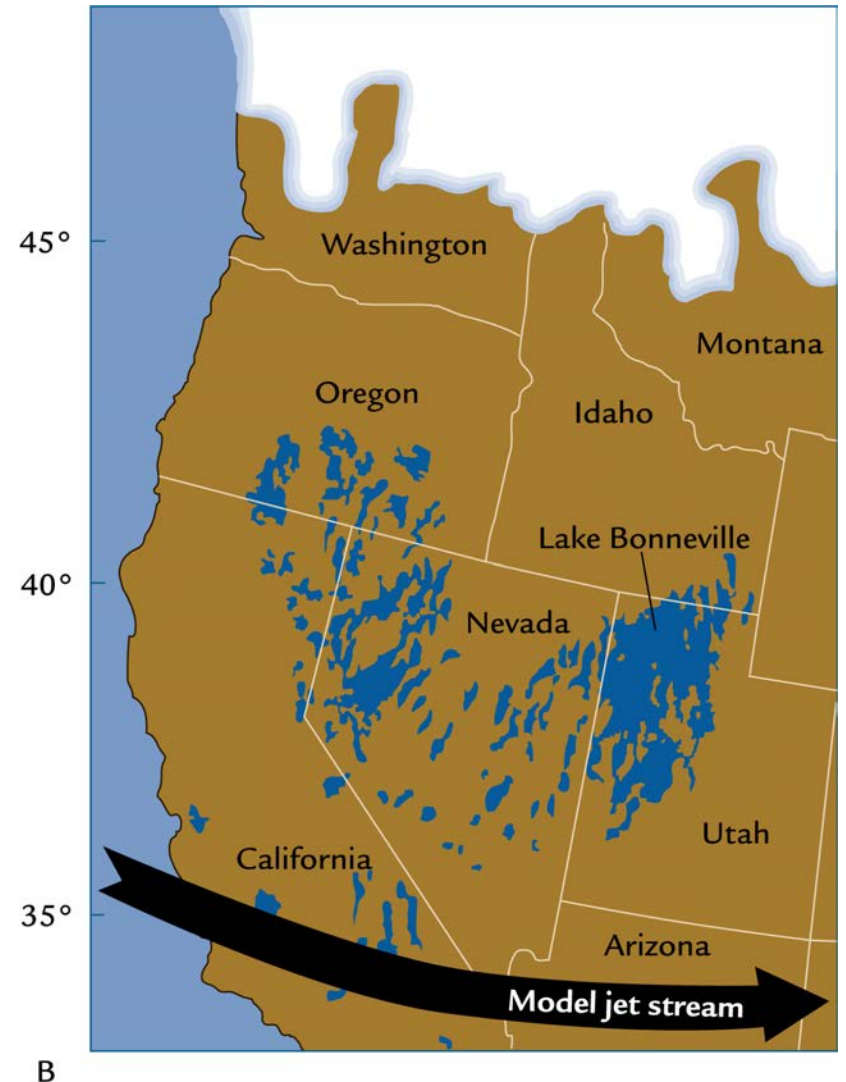
B Glacial winters





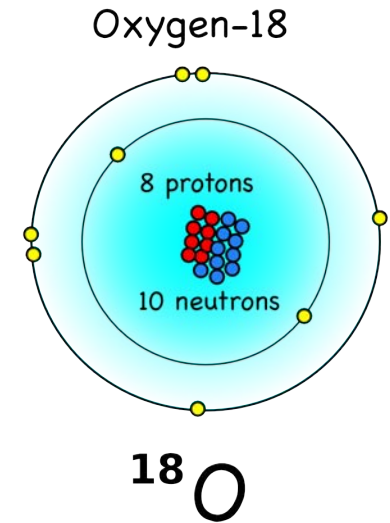
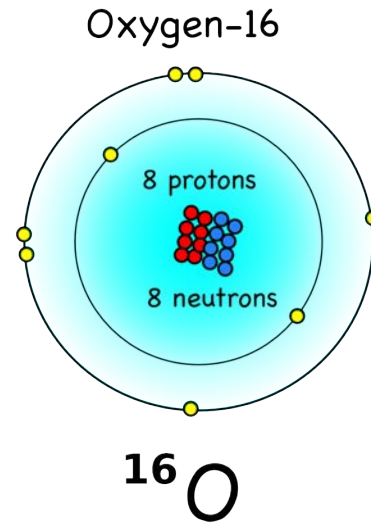
LGM Hydrology

- Wetter Southwest US
 - Shift in storm tracks?



Oxygen Isotopes

- Lighter isotopes preferentially go to the higher energy state
- Fractionation is temperature dependent
- Allows tracking of water through the hydrological cycle



$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Meaning

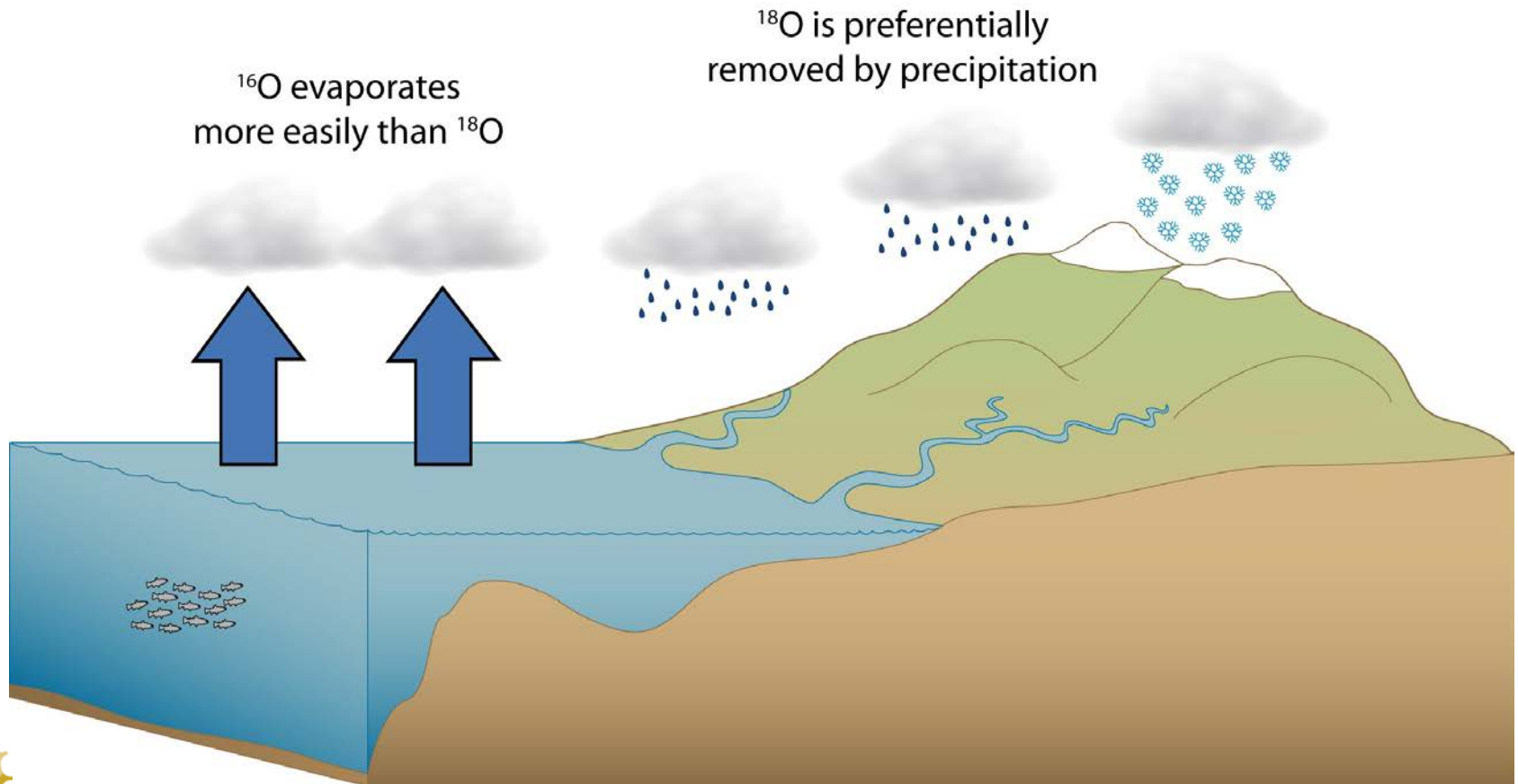
$$\delta^{18}\text{O} \text{ (in ‰)} = \frac{(\text{}^{18}\text{O}/\text{}^{16}\text{O})_{\text{sample}} - (\text{}^{18}\text{O}/\text{}^{16}\text{O})_{\text{standard}}}{(\text{}^{18}\text{O}/\text{}^{16}\text{O})_{\text{standard}}} \times 1000$$

- Low value = depleted, lighter
- High value = enriched, heavier



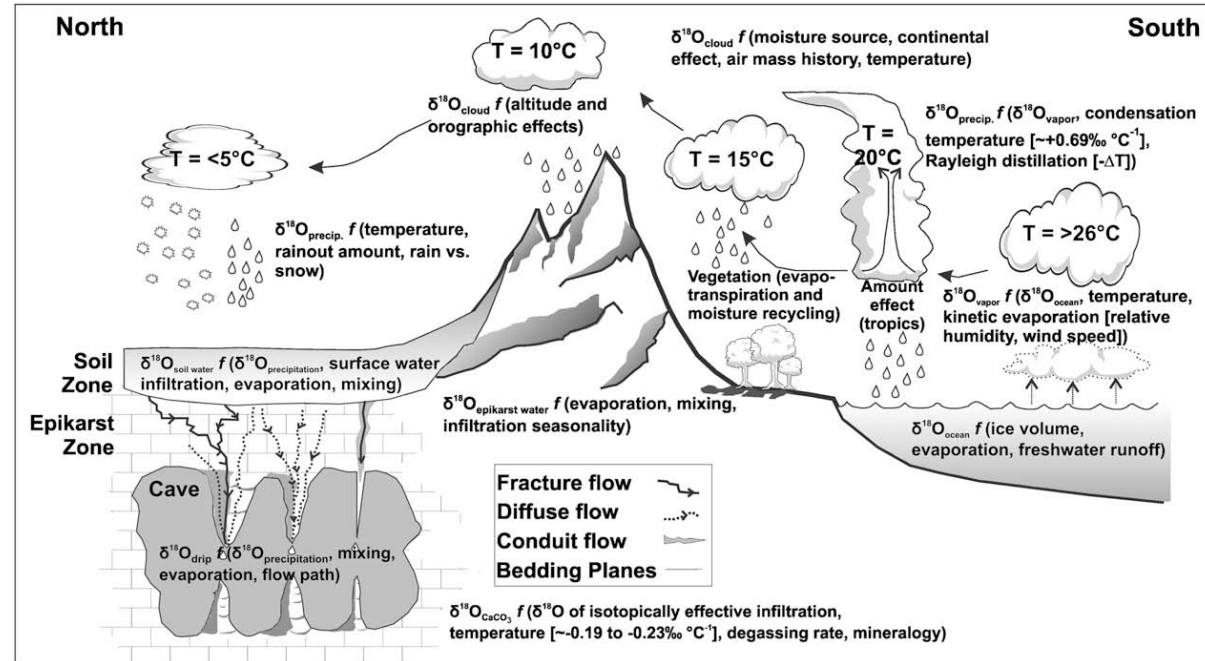
Oxygen Isotopes Signals

- At its most basic...



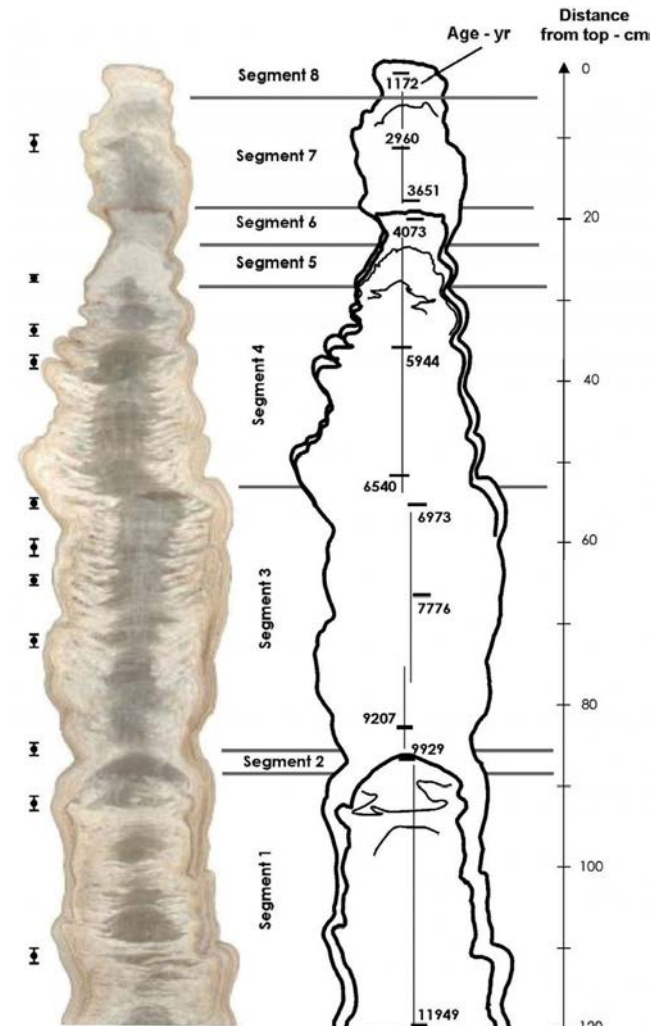
Oxygen Isotopes Complications

- Source
- Circulation
- Amount effect
- Temperature
- Changes through time



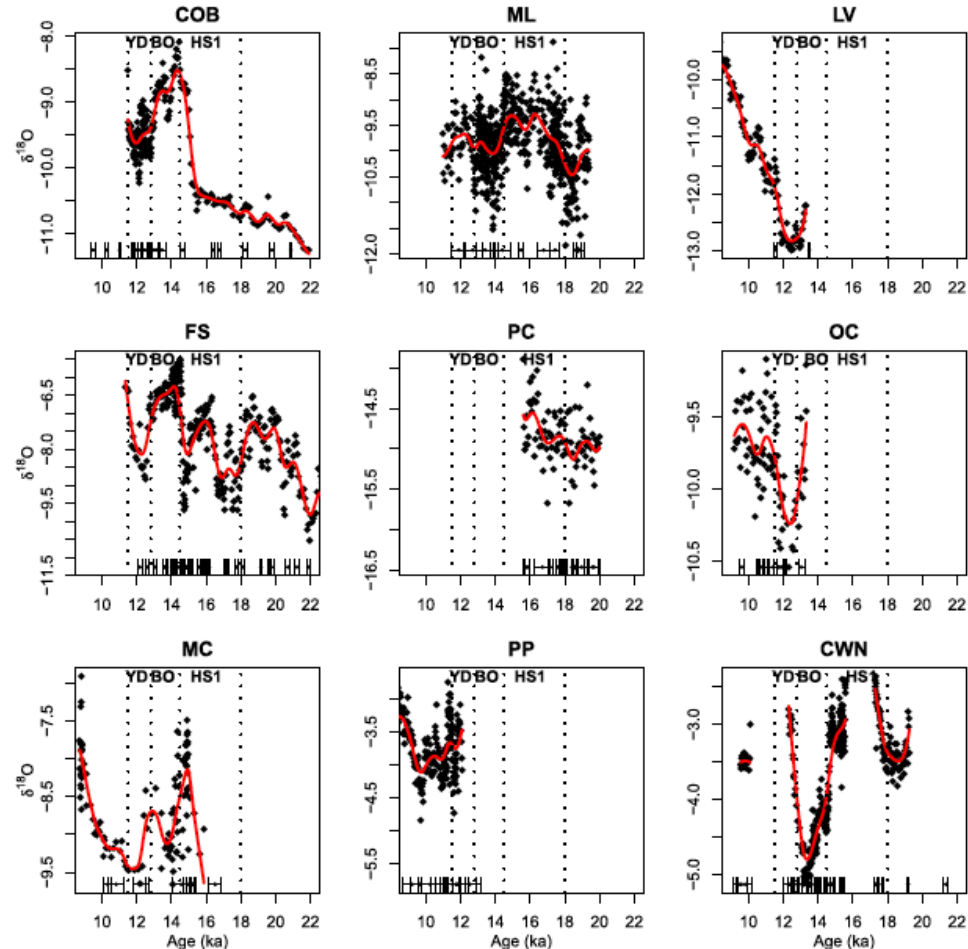
Speleothems

- Chemical reaction as water flows through the surface
- Calcium carbonate formations via carbonate dissolution
 - Allows $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ to be determined
- Absolute dating (U/Th)



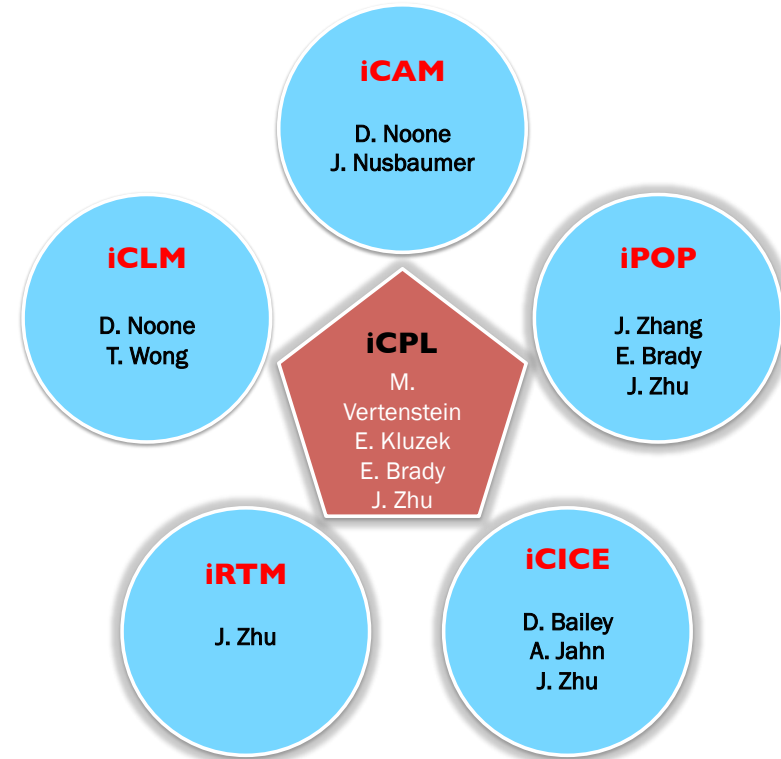
Southwest US Climate Since 21 ka

- Lots of regional climate variability during the deglaciation
- Mechanisms debated



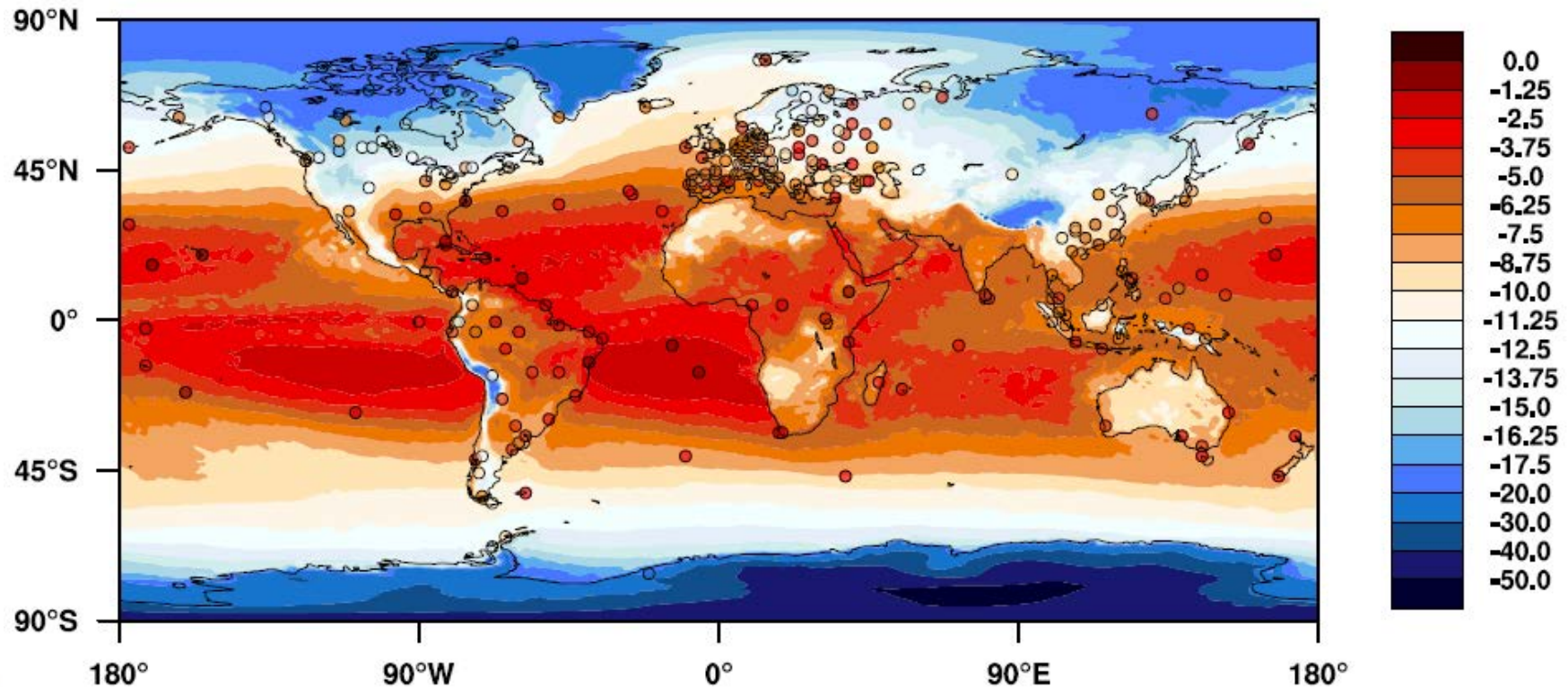
Community Earth System Model

- State-of-the-art Earth System Model
- iCESM1.2
 - Brady et al., in review; JAMES
- Fully coupled with water isotope tracers

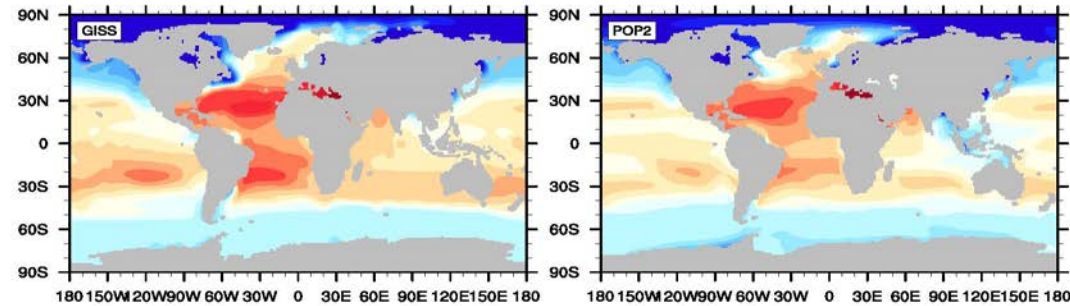


Oxygen Isotopes in CAM5

- Well simulates present day isotopic distribution



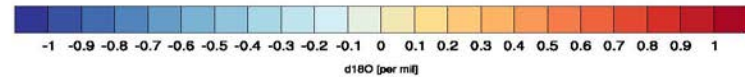
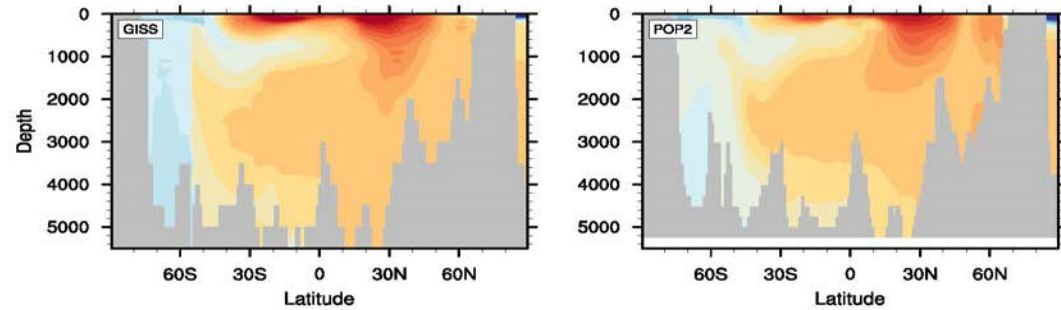
Oxygen Isotopes in POP2



Ocean Surface



Atlantic Ocean



Experiment Design

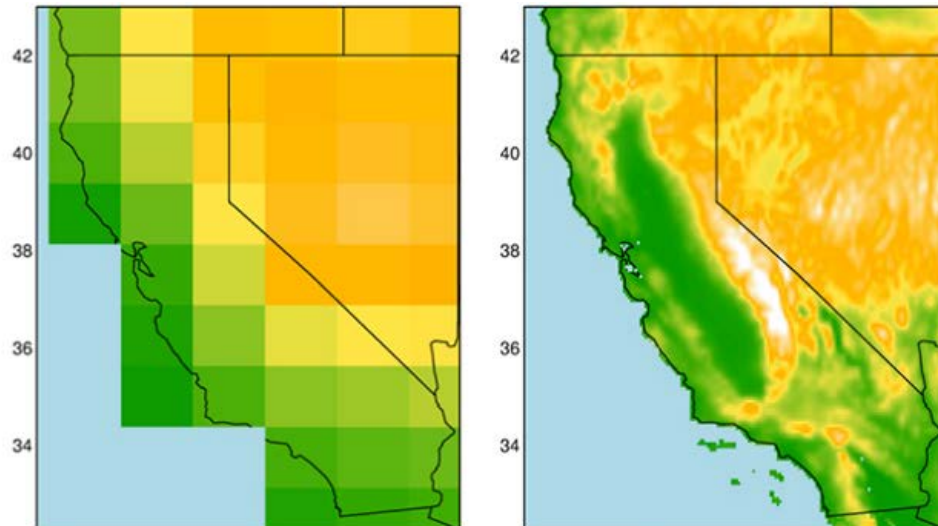
- 7 experiments spanning the deglaciation (PMIP protocol; ICE-6G)

Run	Obliquity	Precession	Eccentricity	CO ₂ (ppm)	Ice Sheets
Preindustrial	23.459	0.01690	0.016767	284.3	0 ka
LGM	22.949	0.01772	0.018994	190	21 ka
HS1	23.756	-0.00544	0.019560	224	16 ka
BO	23.886	-0.01069	0.019635	234	15.0 ka
OD	23.997	-0.01508	0.019679	239	14.0 ka
YD	24.159	0.01989	0.019613	260	12.5 ka
MH	24.105	0.00	0.018682	264.4	6 ka



Experiment Setup

- Need to equilibrate the ocean
 - Run with lower resolution configuration
- Need to resolve key topographic features
 - Sierra Nevada requires at least 0.25° resolution

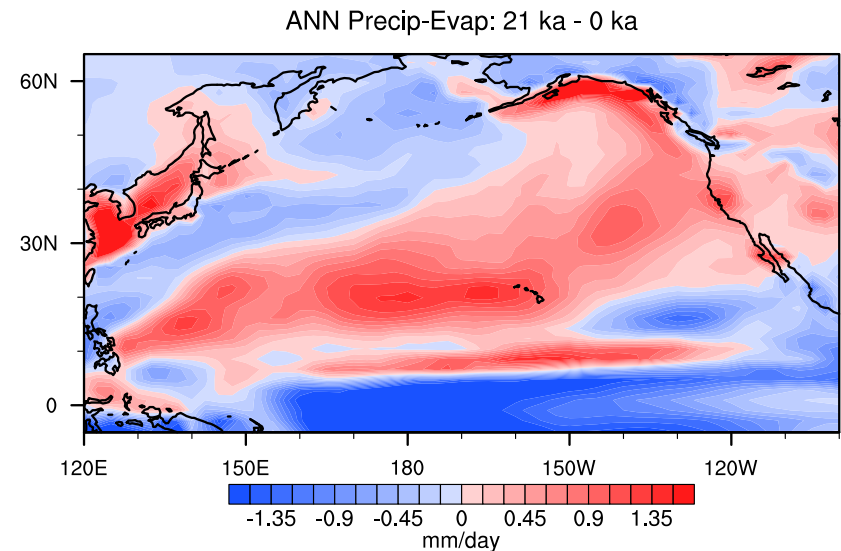
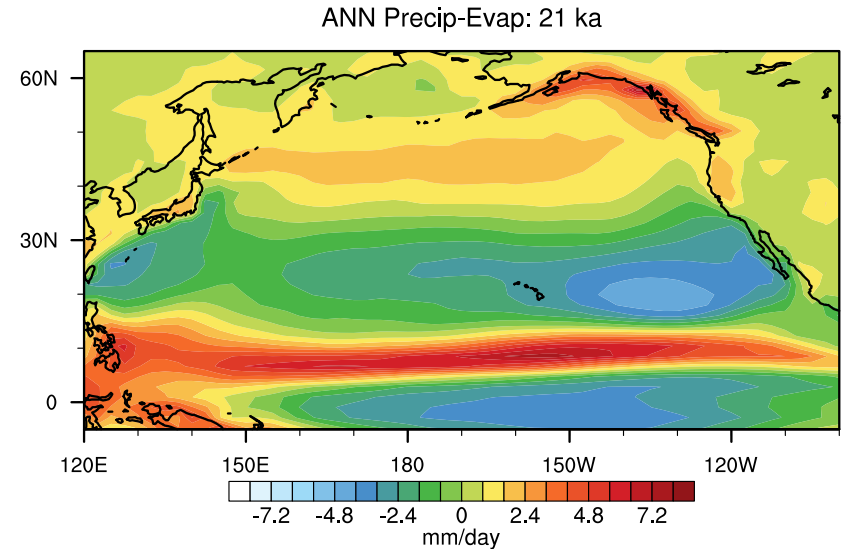


Global climate model representation of California elevations (left) compared to LOCA



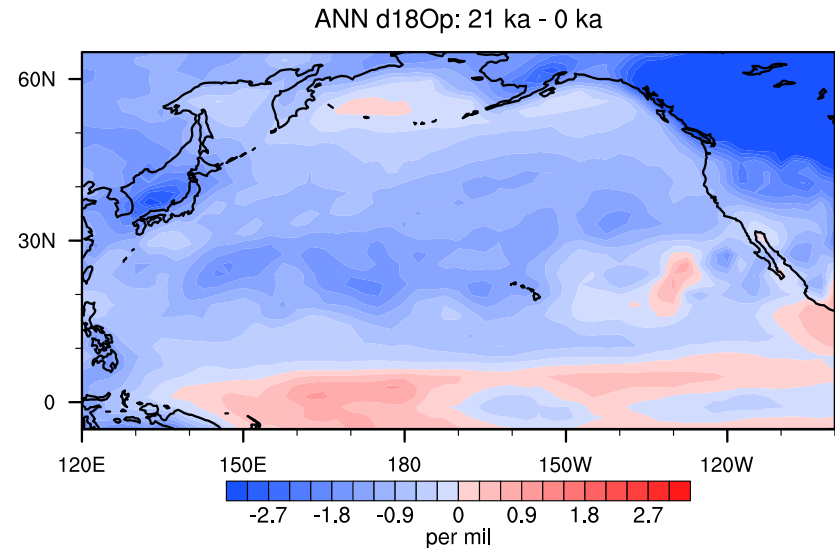
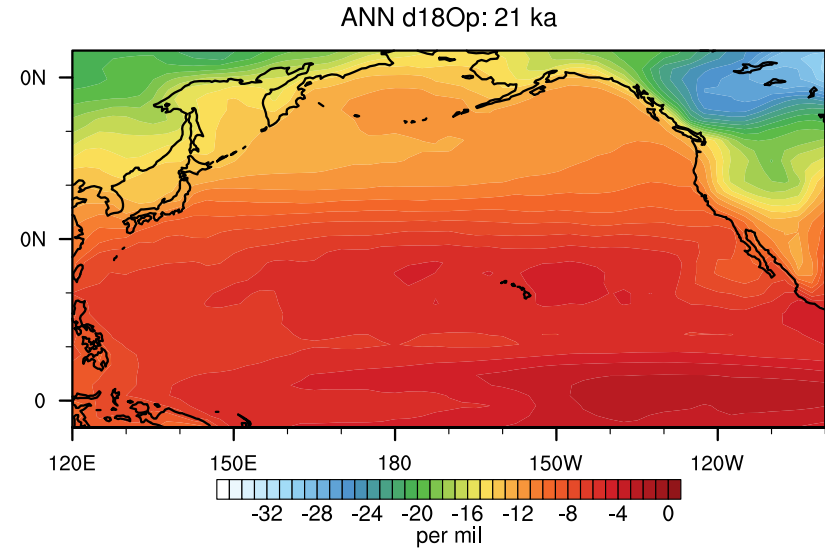
Precip – Evap Response

- The western US gets wetter at the LGM
- Both increased precipitation and dampened evaporation



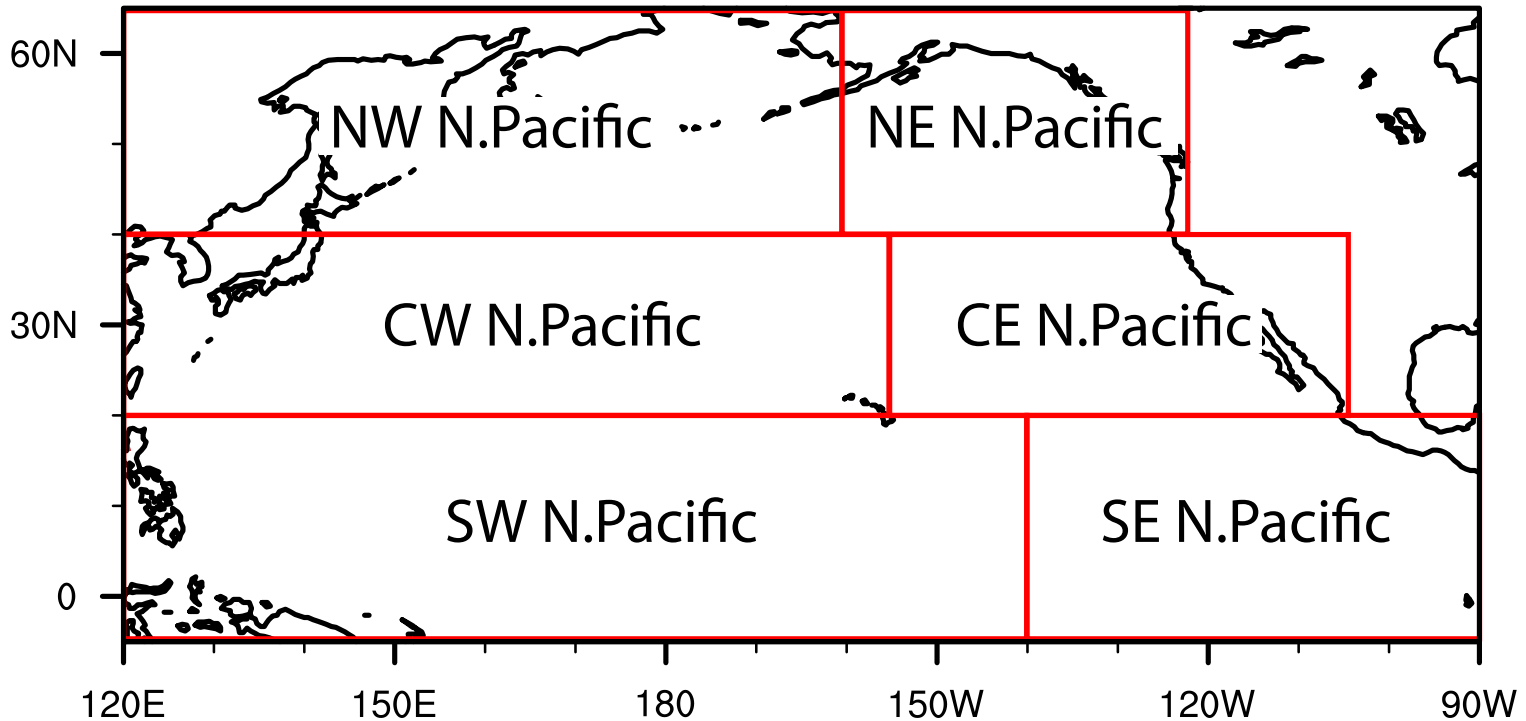
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of Precipitation Response

- Western US depletion of ~ 1.5 per mil



Water Tags

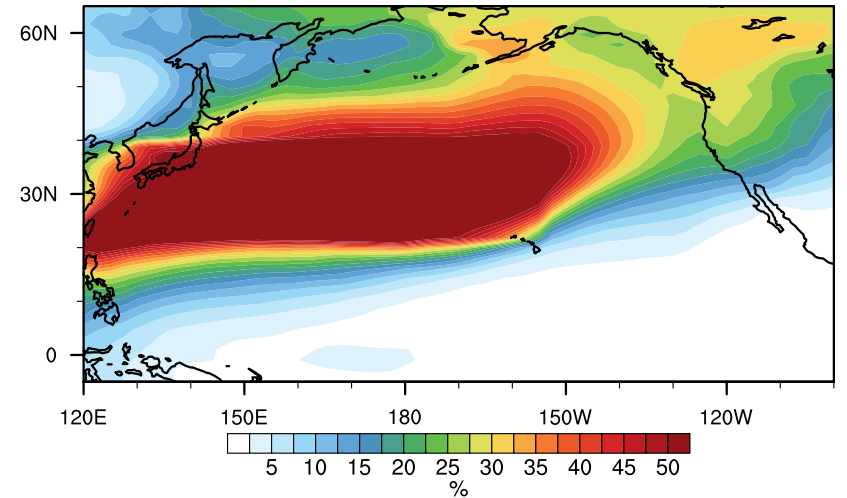
- Track the amount and isotopic composition of water originating from different regions



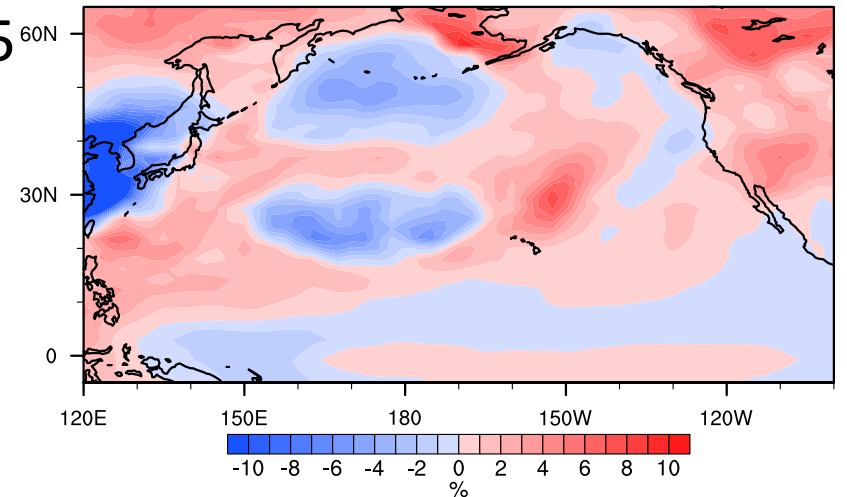
Winter Precipitation Amount: Central West North Pacific

- Contributes **~7% more** to the total precipitation at the LGM
- Likely related to shift in storm track
 - Manabe and Broccoli, 1985

ONDJFM Precip: 21 ka

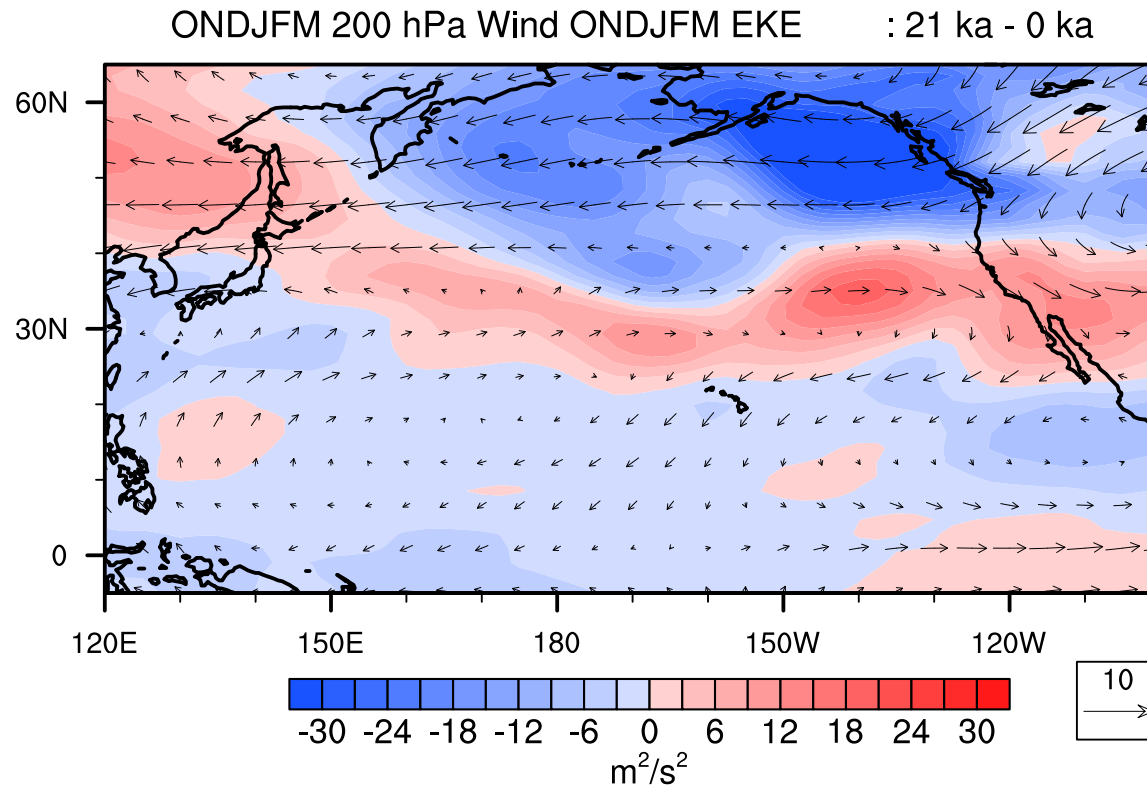


ONDJFM Precip: 21 ka - 0 ka



Eddy Kinetic Energy

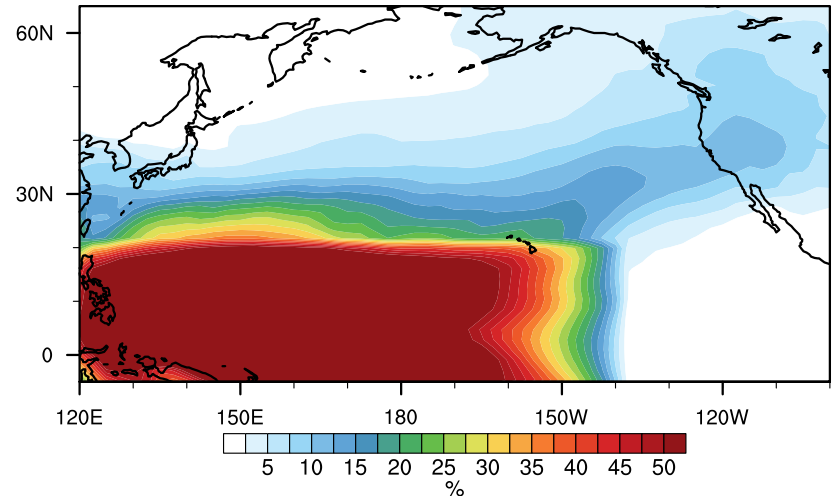
- Southward shift of the storm tracks at the LGM
- Potentially explains the central Pacific moisture increase at the LGM



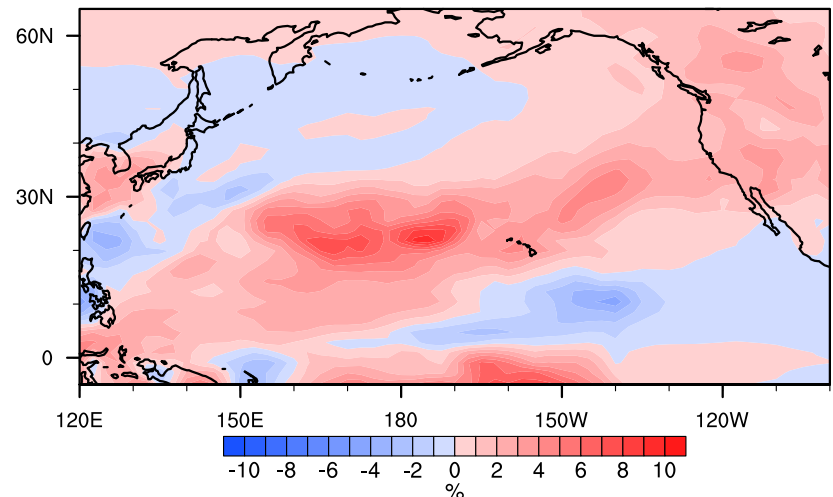
Winter Precipitation Amount: Southwest North Pacific

- Contributes **~4% more** to the total precipitation at the LGM
- Atmospheric river contribution?
 - Lora et al. 2017

ONDJFM Precip: 21 ka



ONDJFM Precip: 21 ka - 0 ka

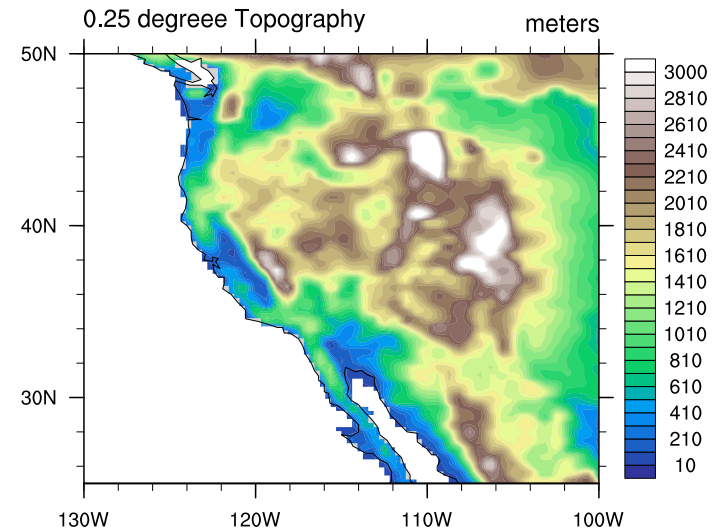
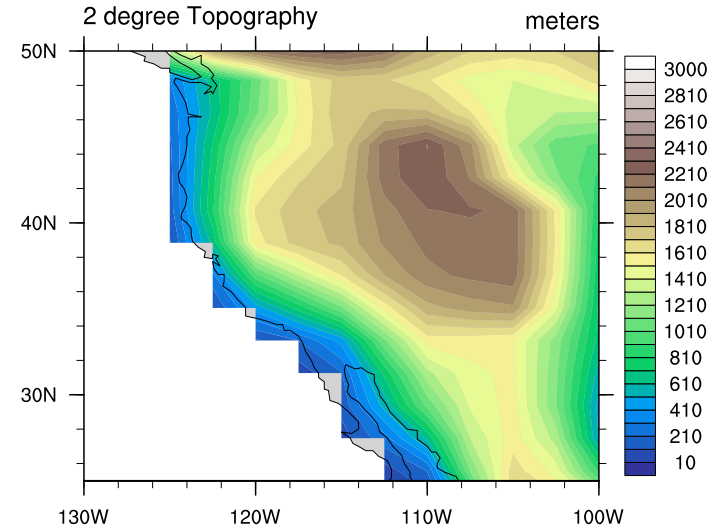


Next Step: High Resolution

- Low resolution limited
- Significant local variability

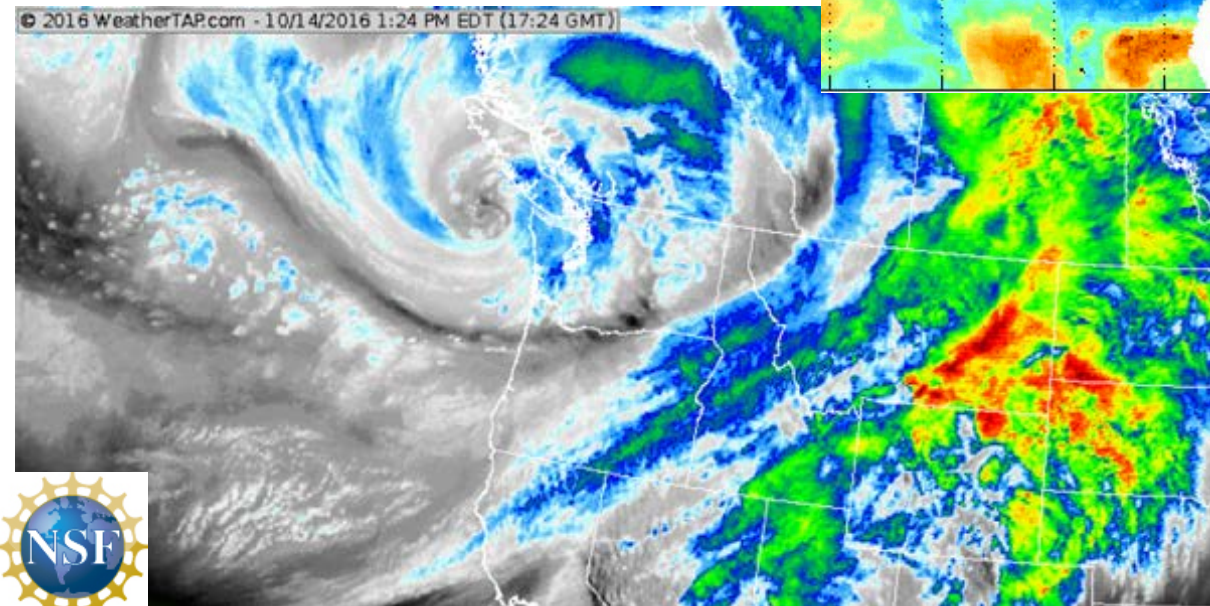
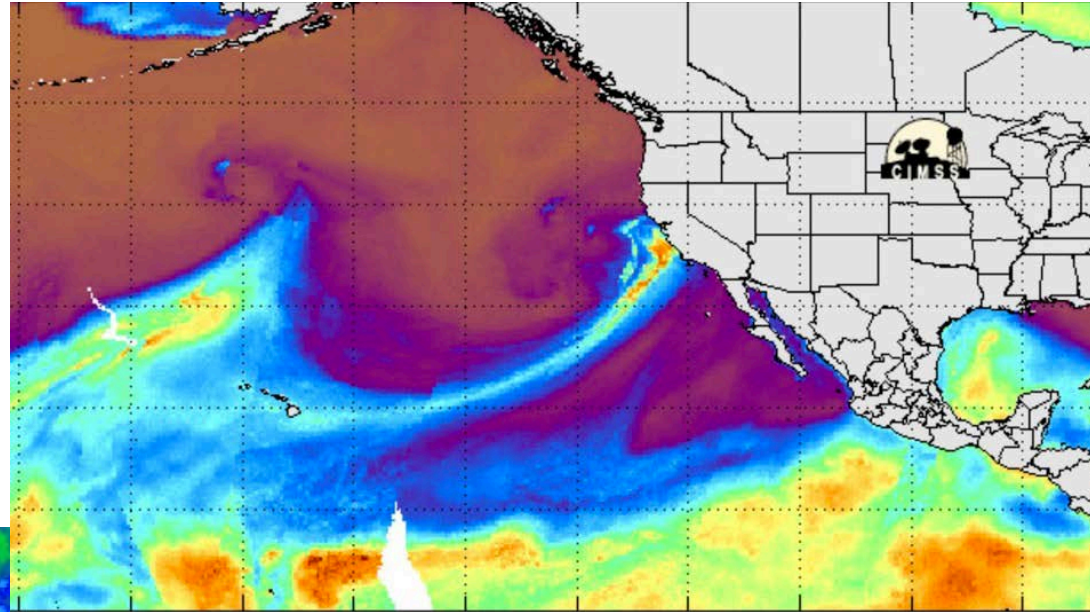


Wikipedia



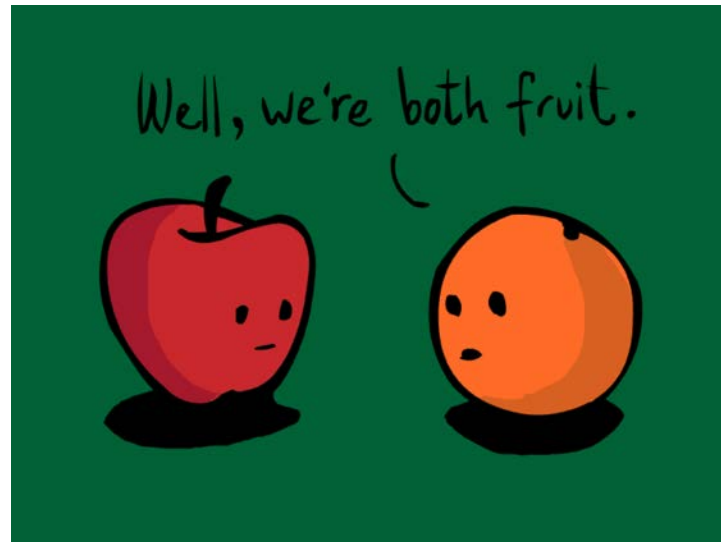
Next Step: High Frequency

- Data is lost when averaging over months or years
- Need identification tools



Key Challenges

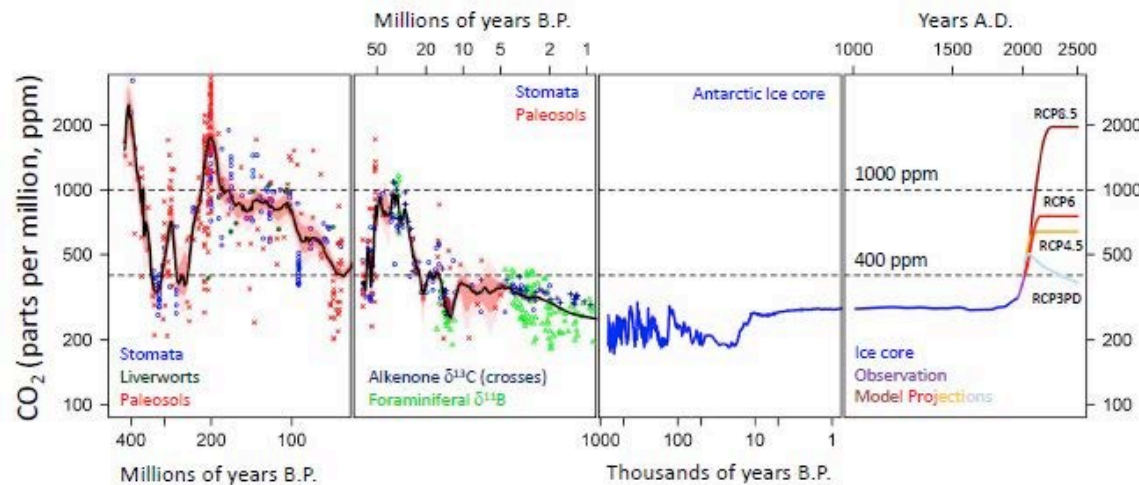
- Understanding hydroclimate change in Western US since 21 ka!
- Requires high resolution with water isotope tracers and high frequency outputs to perform an “apples to apples” comparison with speleothem records



Why it Matters?

- Help inform proxies and models
- Improve understanding of Western US hydroclimate and abrupt climate change

Those who do not learn history are doomed to repeat it
incorrectly forecast the future!



Why Blue Waters?

- Paleoclimate simulations require a long time to equilibrate
- The addition of water isotopes adds ~50% cost
- To resolve Western US topography, you need 0.25° resolution



Questions?

