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Interactive Comment

Interactive comment on "Coupled simulations of the mid-Holocene and Last Glacial Maximum: new results from PMIP2" by P. Braconnot et al.

Anonymous Referee #1

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Pascale Braconnot and co-authors present an overview of new model results from the Palaeoclimate Modelling Intercomparison Project - Phase 2 (PMIP2). The ensemble of models encompasses 7 comprehensive atmosphere-ocean (AO) models, 3 atmosphere-ocean-vegetation (AOV) models and 1 EMIC, run in AO and AOV configuration. In the paper, a number of large-scale features of simulated of mid-Holocene (6k) and Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) are discussed in comparison with present-day climate. Focus of the paper is, however, the shift of the ITCZ and the role of the snow and sea-ice albedo feedback.

The authors find that the shift of the ITCZ is important mainly for the interpretation of the 6k climate. Interestingly, it appears that models which have a wet bias in North Africa for present-day climate yield only a moderate change from present-day to 6k

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climate in this region. This seems to be a peculiar feature of the PMIP2 models. Earlier results do not corroborate this statement. For example, the ECHAM3-BIOME1 model has wet bias in present-day climate, but yields a considerable greening of the Sahara for 6k climate. The LMD5-BIOME1 predicts only marginal greening for 6k climate, albeit the present-day climate appears to be reasonably realistic at the first glance. In this respect, it is not really appropriate, when the authors state that in PMIP2, the atmosphere-vegetation feedback appears to be less important than in experiments by Claussen and Gayler (1997) and Texier et al. (1997). The latter studies reveal quite a different biogeophysical amplification of the African summer monsoon - basically as a result of differences in simulated subtropical atmospheric circulation - as analysed by deNoblet-Ducoudré et al. (Climate Dynamics, 16, 2000). The authors mention that feedbacks other than the biogeophysical feedback could play a role. I think, it would be instructive to present the albedo values used in the different model configuration as much of the atmosphere-vegetation feedback in West Africa can be attributed to changing albedo values.

The analysis of the snow and sea-ice albedo feedback confirms earlier studies which highlight the importance of the migration of boreal forests. The authors focus on the radiative impact of snow and sea-ice cover on climate change. It would be useful, if the authors could give some consideration to changes in atmospheric circulation. Winter-time warming in 6k climate at high northern latitudes could be either due to changes in the Arctic Oscillation or due to changes in coupled sea-ice albedo feedback and snow-albedo vegetation feedback of both.

The authors confirm that the difference between LGM and present-day climate can be attributed to changes in inland ice and hence, in surface albedo, while changes in atmospheric CO2 concentration are less important (contribute only 50% of the albedo effect). This has been stated earlier by Berger et al. (1996, a report of the Institut d'Astronomie in Louvain-la-Neuve) or Berger (2001) in Geosphere-Biosphere Interaction (one of the co-authors, MC, should have the references) or Jahn et al. (Climate of

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the Past, 2005). Hence it would be interesting to reassess the old results in the light of PMIP2.

In conclusion, this paper is well written and presents a number of interesting results. It will certainly become useful reference for further discussion. As such, this paper will be an extremely valuable contribution to palaeo-climate modelling. I therefore strongly recommend its publication in CP.

Minor comments:

1) Page 1297, line 20 ff.: Not only PMIP2 simulations are used to study feedbacks in the climate system. Actually, the assessment of feedbacks in the climate system was the focus of a number of experiments using EMICs ranging from the early papers by André Berger's group to the EMIC intercomparison projects.

2) Page 1299, line 22: "Thus, the role of vegetation and feedbacks due to vegetation ca be analyzed." This statement contrasts with a latter statement on page 1313, line 15, that a strict analysis of vegetation feedbacks is hampered by the fact that OA and OAV experiments for 6 ka do not share the same control experiment. Indeed, a careful analysis of feedbacks and amplification of feedbacks by additional feedbacks would require 2n independent experiment which presents a huge effort.

3) Page 1302, line 10 and subsequent paragraphs: Could one not summarise the results listed in this section in a table - just for the readers' convenience.

4) Page 1303, line 6: ice-5G or ICE-5G ?

5) Page 1307, line 5/6: I guess, it should read Braconnot et al.

6) Page 1309, line 1: event or even?

7) Page 1313, line 8: Here, we have AOV experiments, instead of OAV experiments. Oceanographer seem to prefer OAV models, meteorologists, however, AOV. Never mind, but it should be used consistently.

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8) Page 1318, line 16: Is there a plural of albedo? Perhaps, "albedo values" is better than "albedoes".

9) -"-, same line: 3/3 (?) or ¿ to the feedback ?

10) -"-, last line: W/m2 instead of W/m2.

11) Page 1322, line 13/15: a relationship is found Ě between the ratio of the precipitation change and modern precipitation ?

12) Page 1324, line 15: Who is R.W.b.e. al.?

13) Figure 5, Caption, last sentence: Results from PMIP2 OA Ě., but the header to figure 5 says PMIP2 OA OAV. ?

14) Generally, almost all figures are hard to read (in the print version of CPD). Some information, for example in the head lines of figures 1 and 3 (is this information really necessary?) and the labels in figure 10b cannot be read at all. What about the head lines in figure 5 and 7? Would it not be sensible to simple have labels a), b), Ě like in the other figures. By the way, these labels a), b), Ě are missing in figure 6. Hence all figures should be redrawn thereby providing readable labels etc.

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