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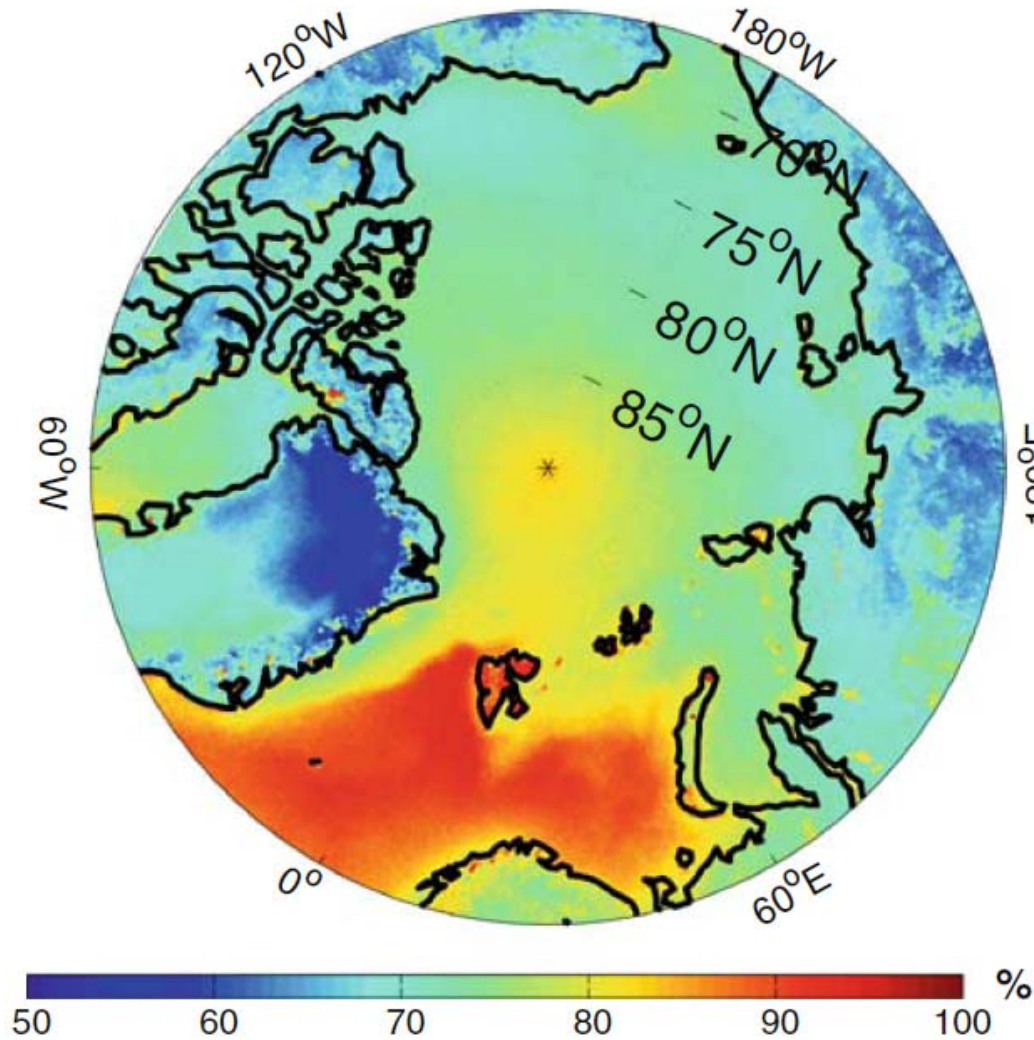
# Arctic clouds

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# Arctic is a cloudy region



Climatological annual mean (1982-1999) total cloud cover north of the polar circle, APP-x product

# Are arctic clouds different?

- Arctic clouds act to heat the surface most of the year
- Different properties than clouds at lower latitudes
- Radiative conditions hugely different during winter and summer
- Large differences depending on the underlying surface
- 1  $\text{Wm}^{-2}$  sustained difference over a year equals to about 0.1 m of sea ice melt
- Lack of observations

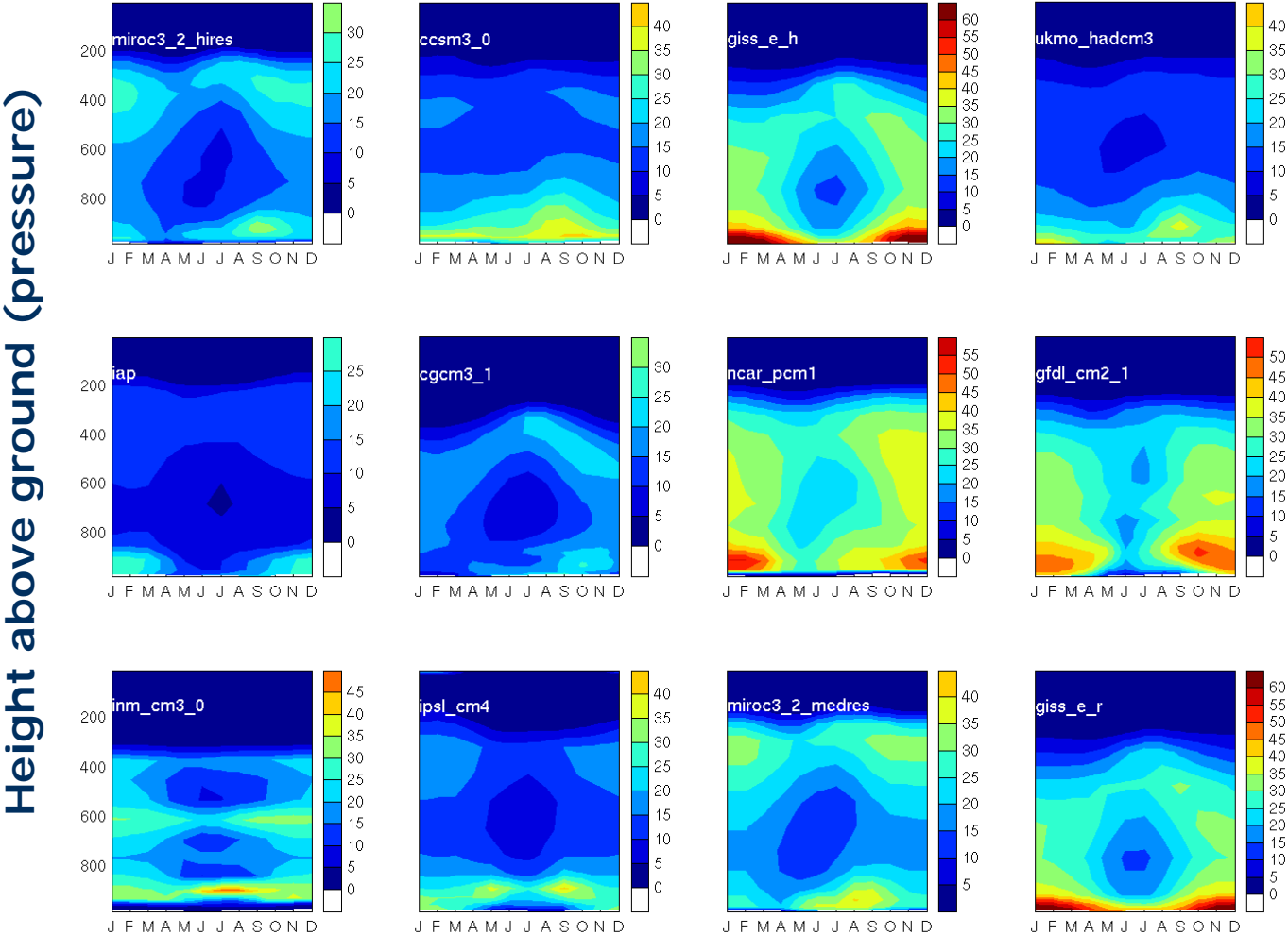


# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models



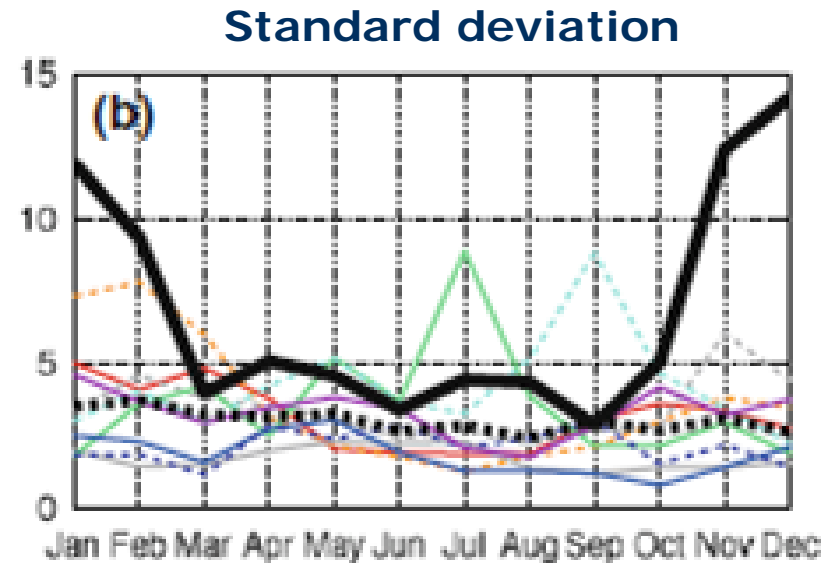
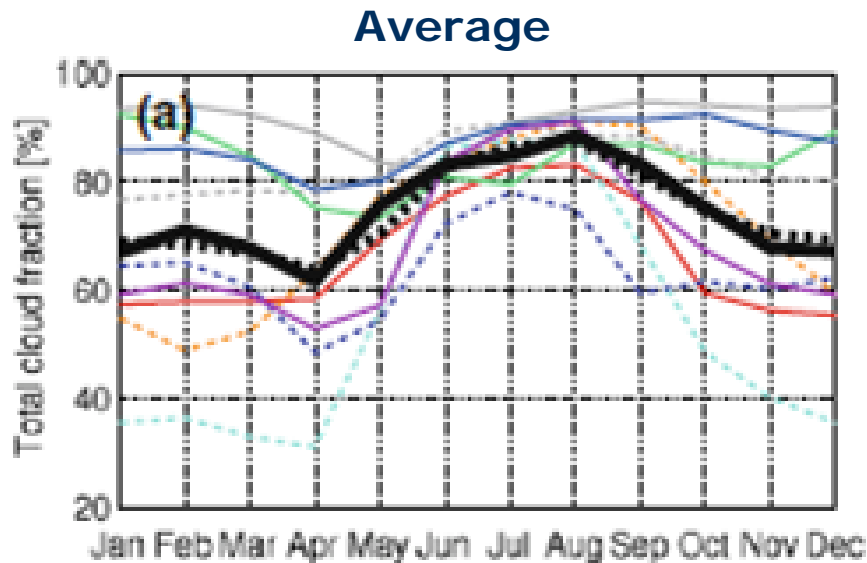
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Regional mean cloud fraction north of 60°N



Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models



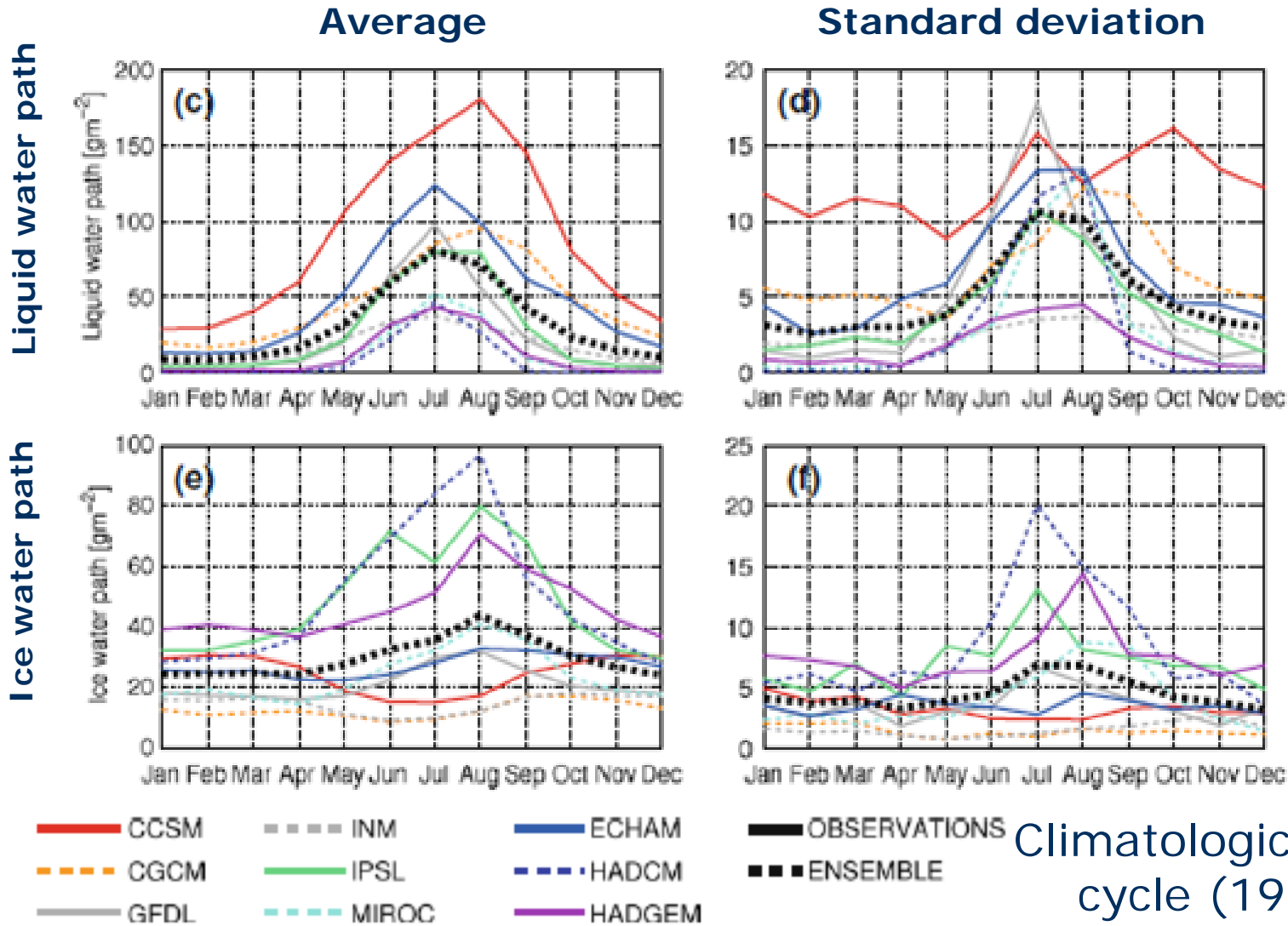
- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <span style="color: red;">—</span> CCSM        | <span style="color: grey;">- - -</span> INM   | <span style="color: blue;">—</span> ECHAM     | <span style="color: black;">—</span> OBSERVATIONS |
| <span style="color: orange;">- - -</span> CGCM | <span style="color: green;">—</span> IPSL     | <span style="color: blue;">- - -</span> HADCM | <span style="color: black;">- - -</span> ENSEMBLE |
| <span style="color: grey;">—</span> GFDL       | <span style="color: cyan;">- - -</span> MIROC | <span style="color: purple;">—</span> HADGEM  |   |

The climatological (1982-1999) annual cycle and standard deviation of total cloud cover north of the polar circle

# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models



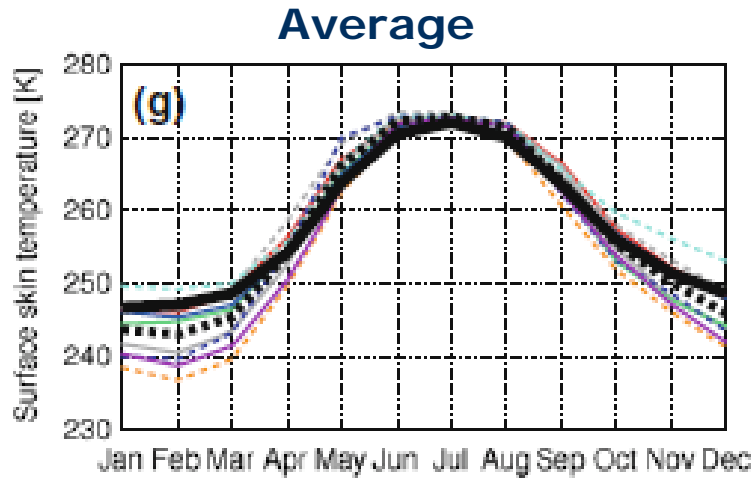
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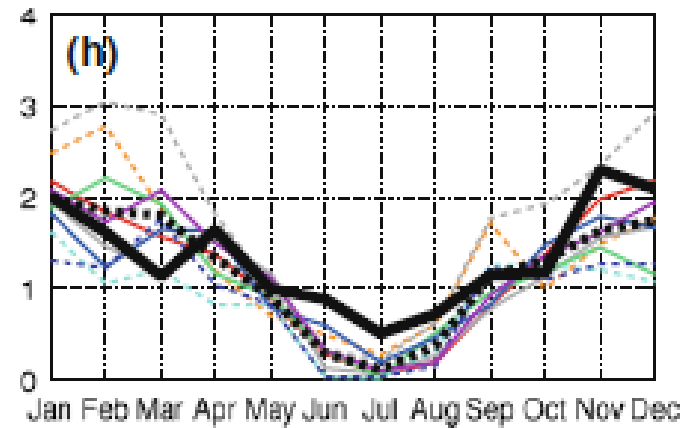
Climatological annual cycle (1982-1999) north of the polar circle  
 Karlsson and Svensson, 2010

# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models

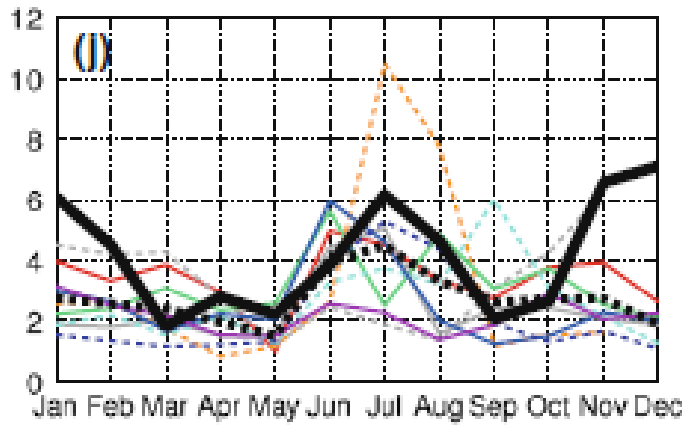
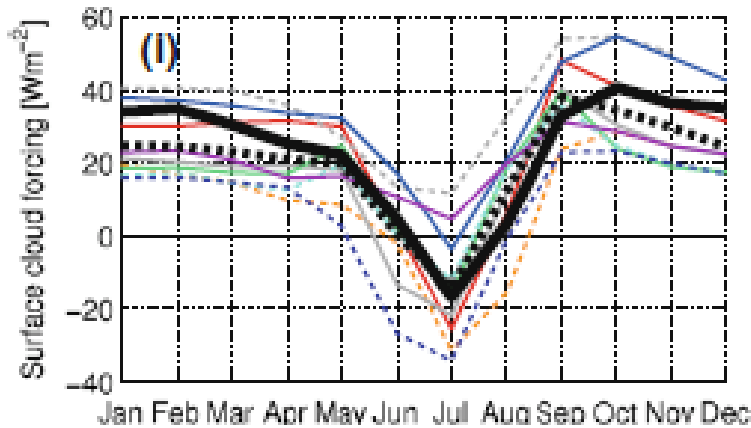
Skin temperature



**Standard deviation**



Surface cloud forcing



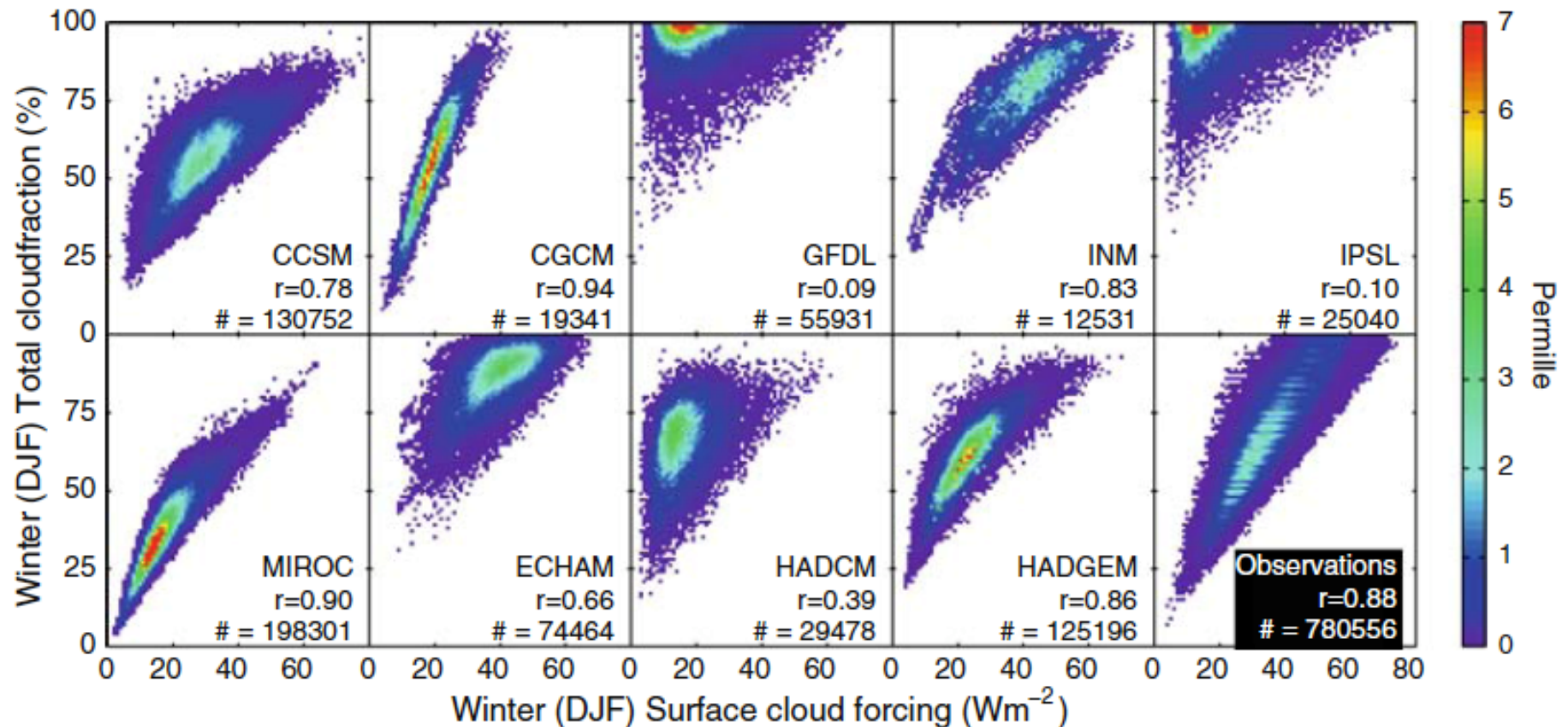
Climatological annual cycle (1982-1999) north of the polar circle  
Karlsson and Svensson, 2010



# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models



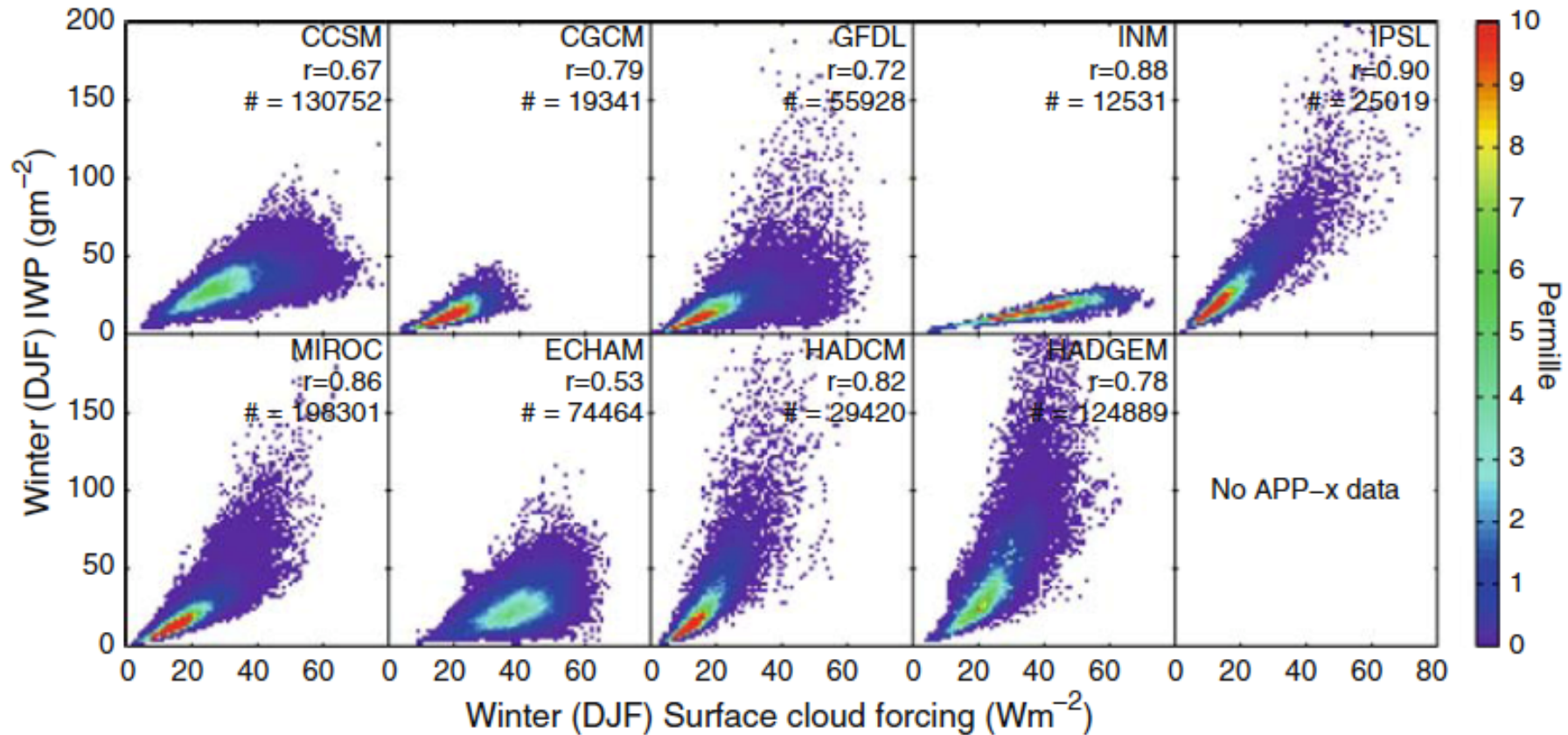
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Wintertime (DJF) sea-ice covered grid points north of 66.6° N

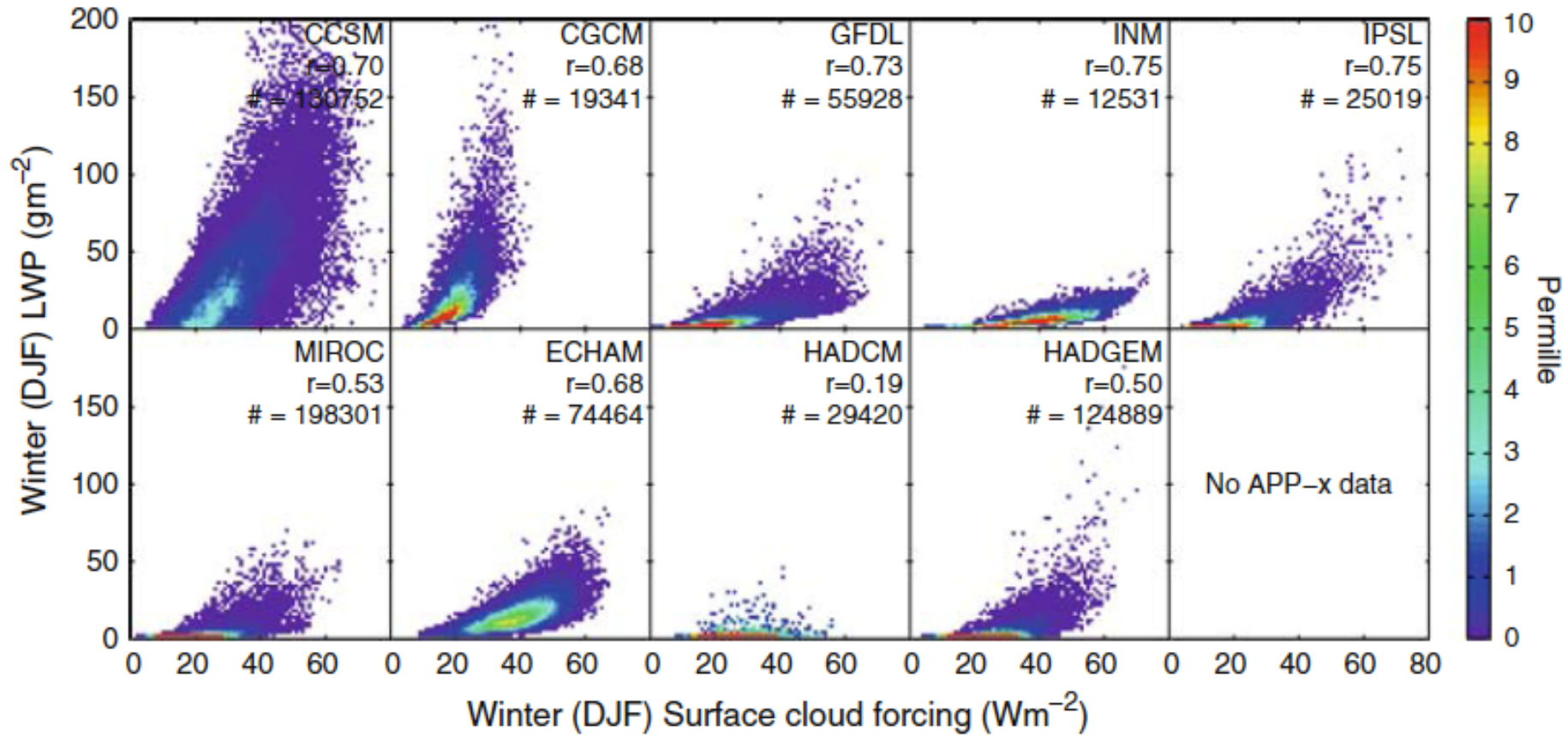


# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models



Wintertime (DJF) sea-ice covered grid points north of 66.6° N

# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models

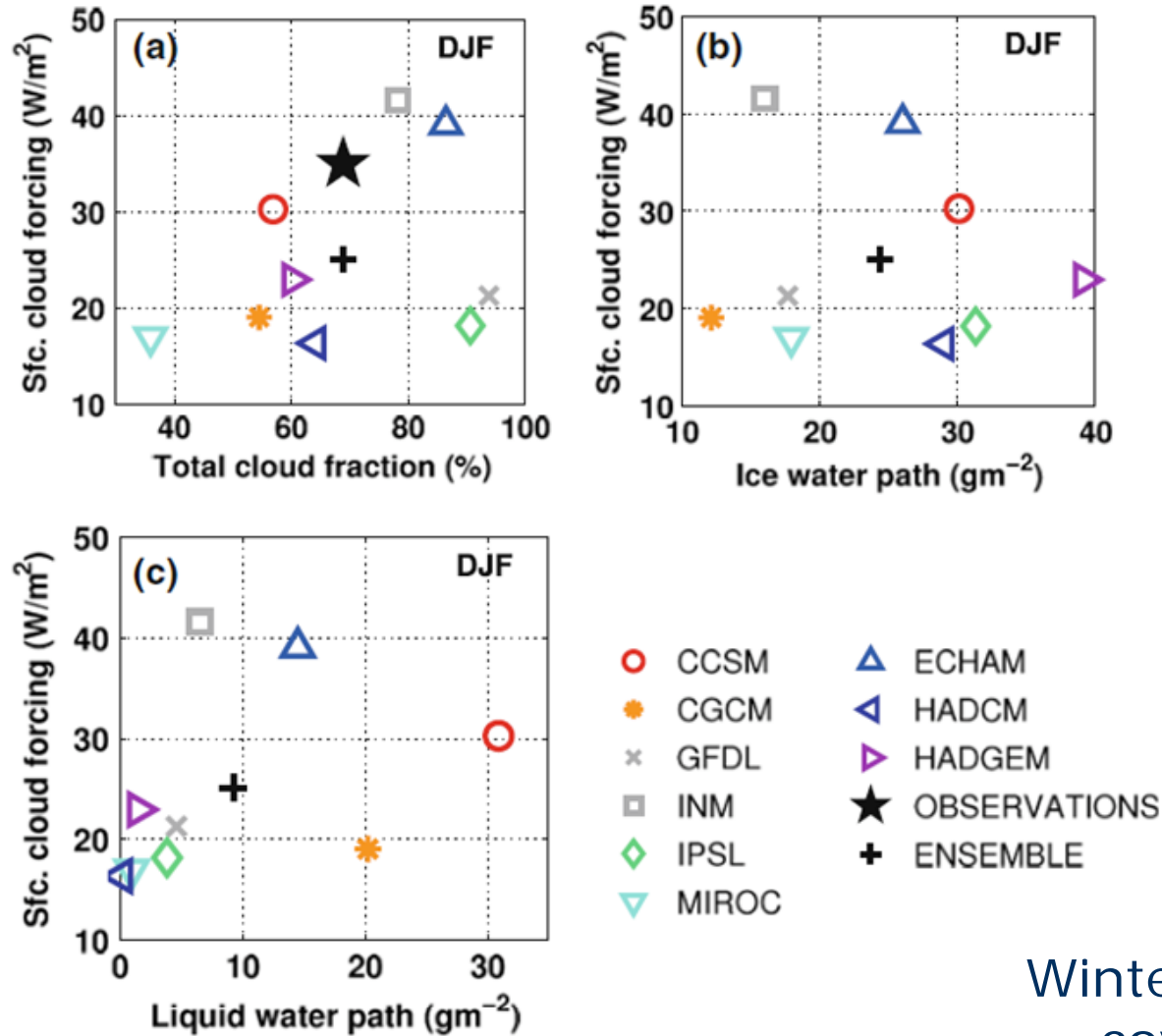


Wintertime (DJF) sea-ice covered grid points north of 66.6° N

# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models



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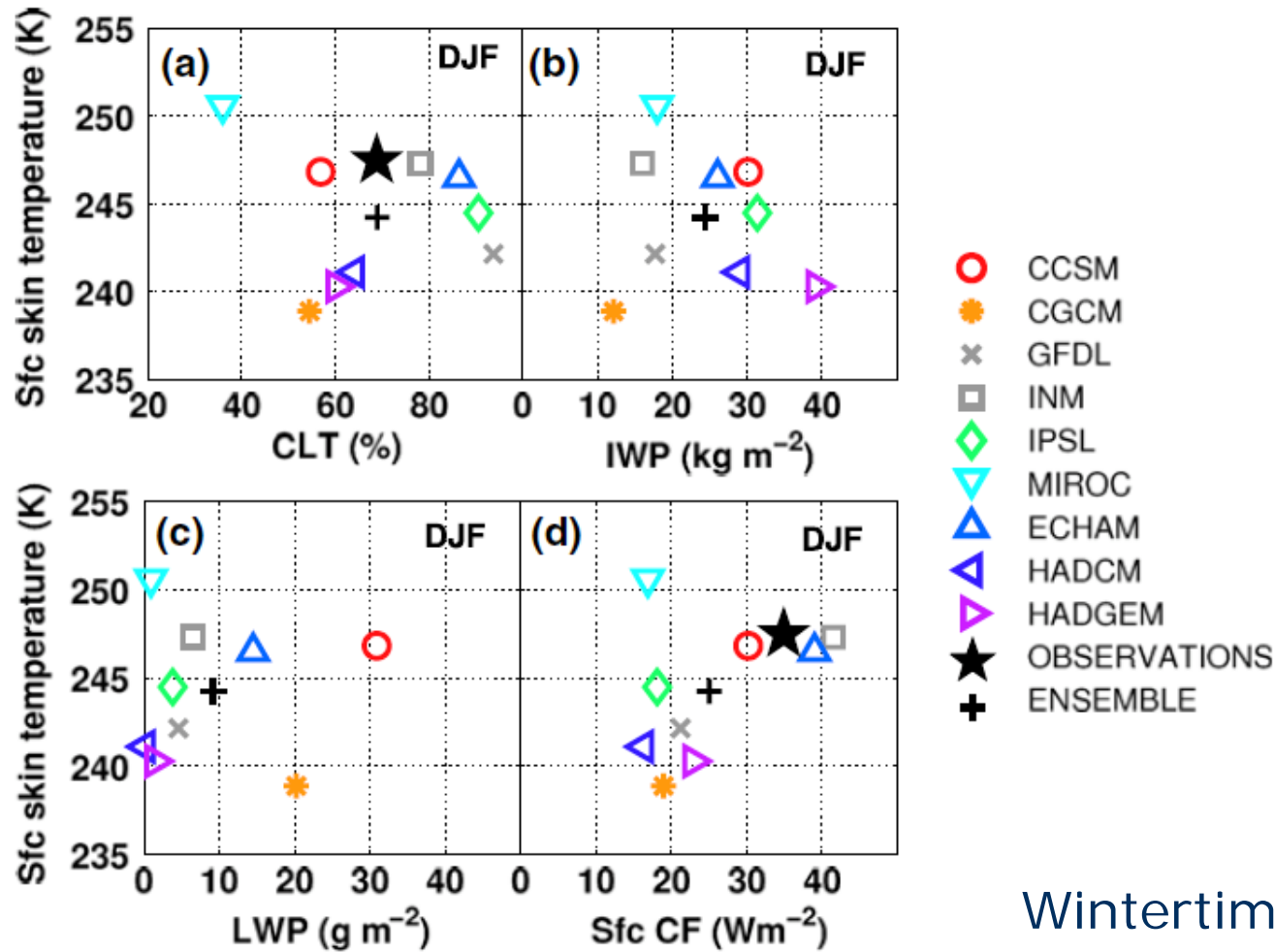


Wintertime (DJF) sea-ice covered grid points north of  $66.6^\circ N$

# Arctic clouds in the AR4 models

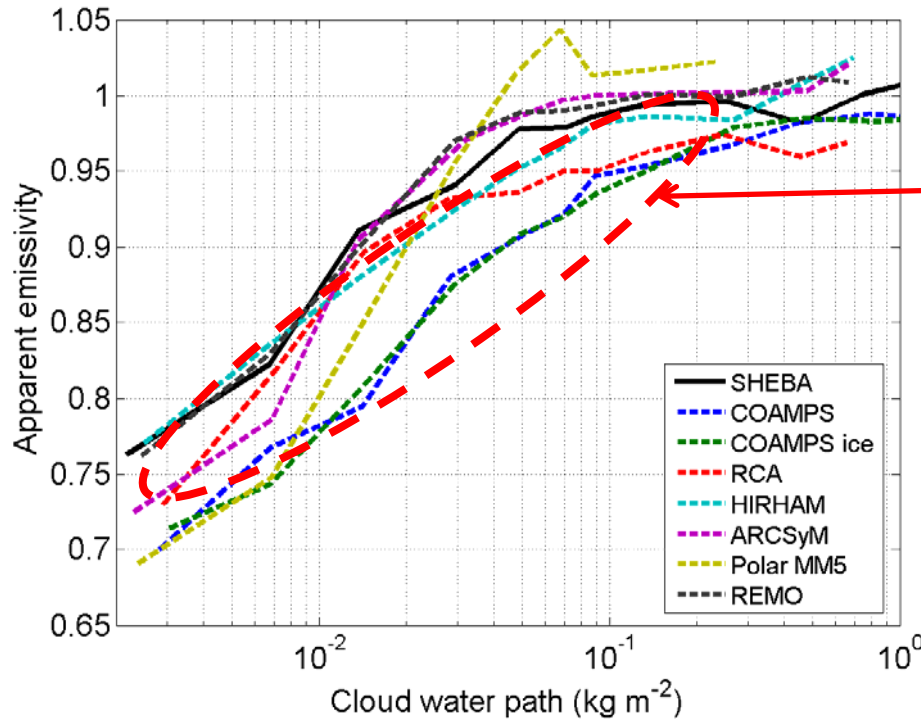


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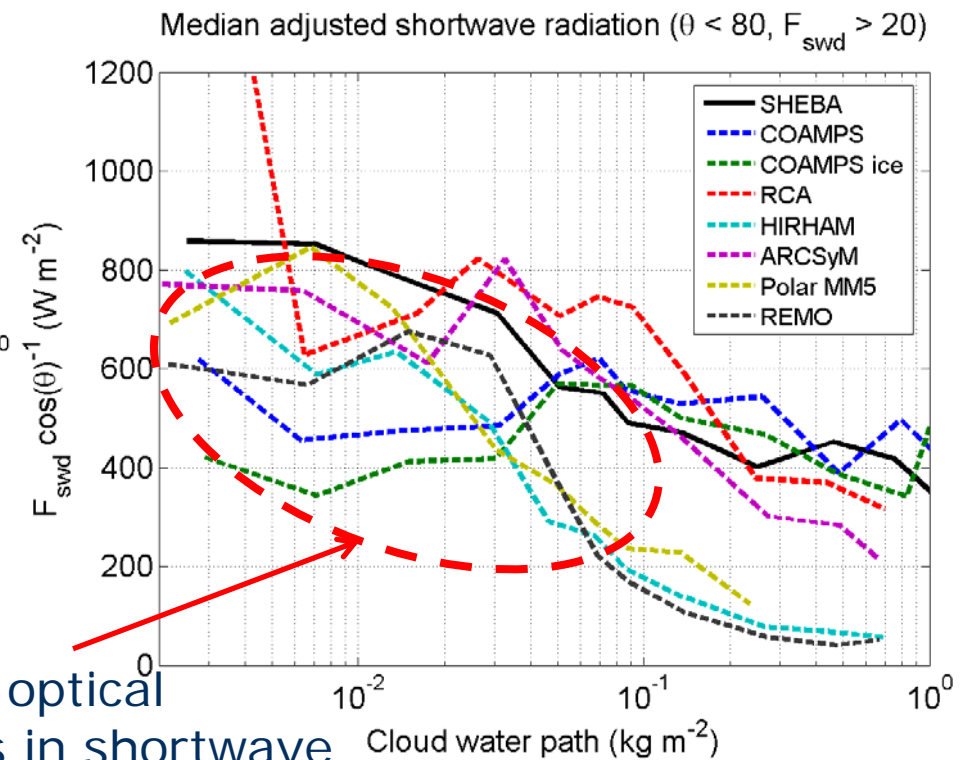


Wintertime (DJF) sea-ice covered grid points north of 66.6° N

# Arctic clouds in regional models



Too low optical thickness in longwave calculations



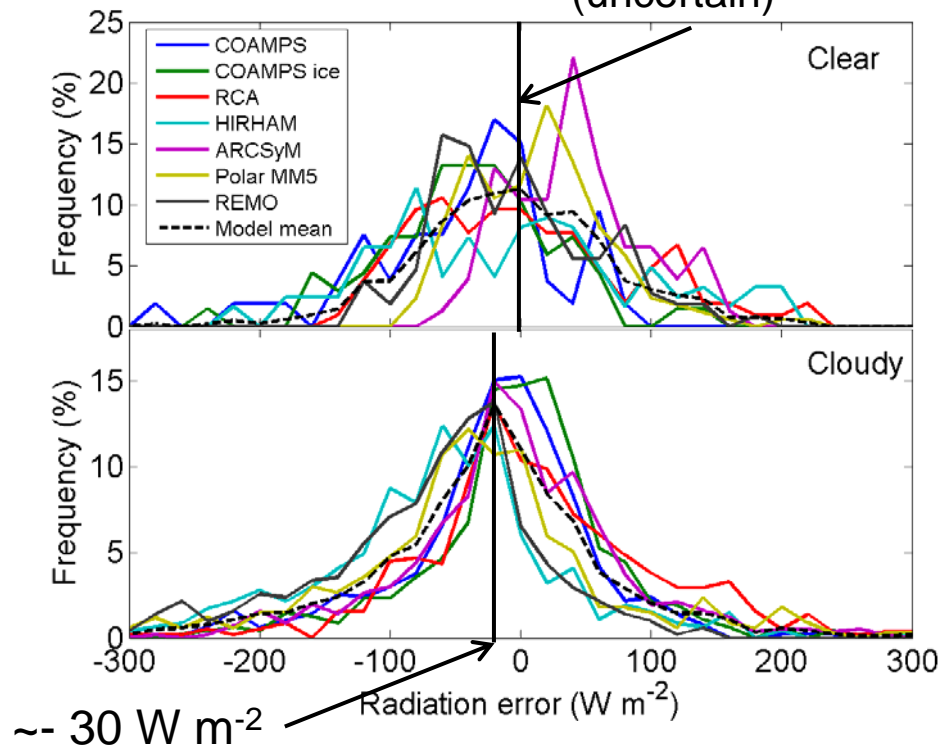
Too high optical thickness in shortwave calculations



# Downwelling radiation, regional models

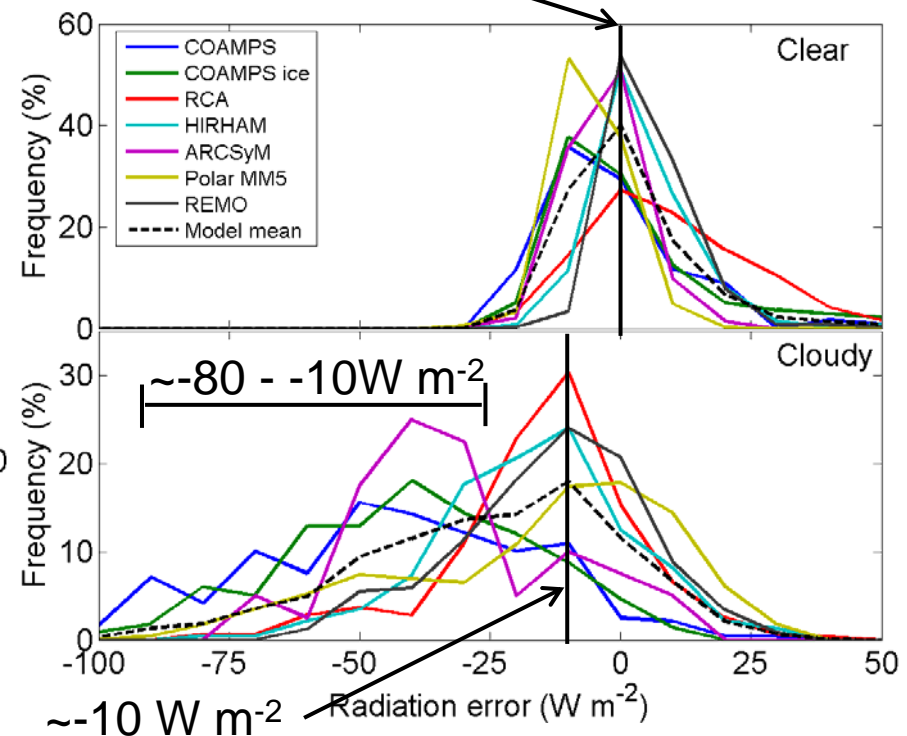
Shortwave

$\sim 0 \text{ W m}^{-2}$   
(uncertain)



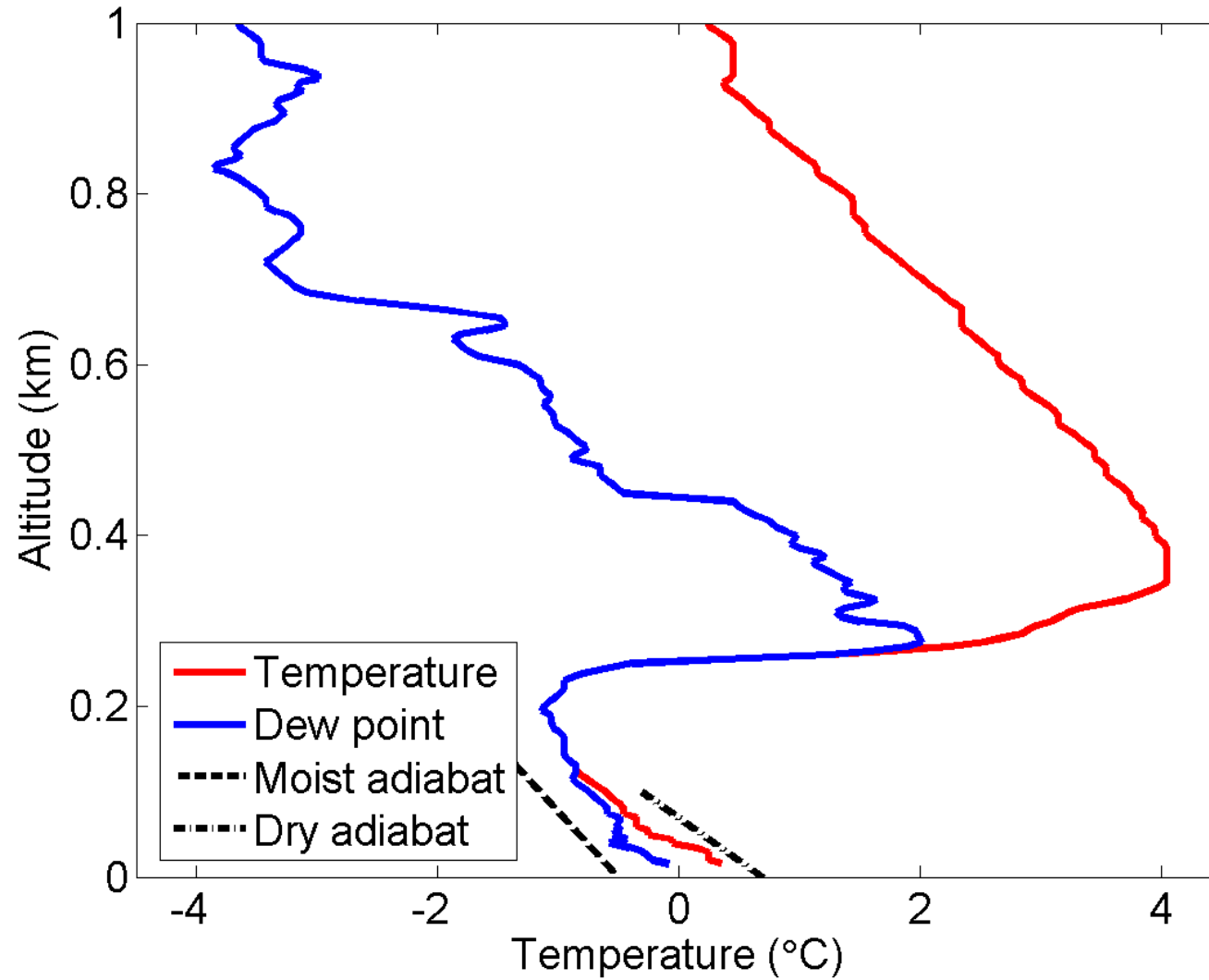
Longwave, Winter

$\sim 0 \text{ W m}^{-2}$



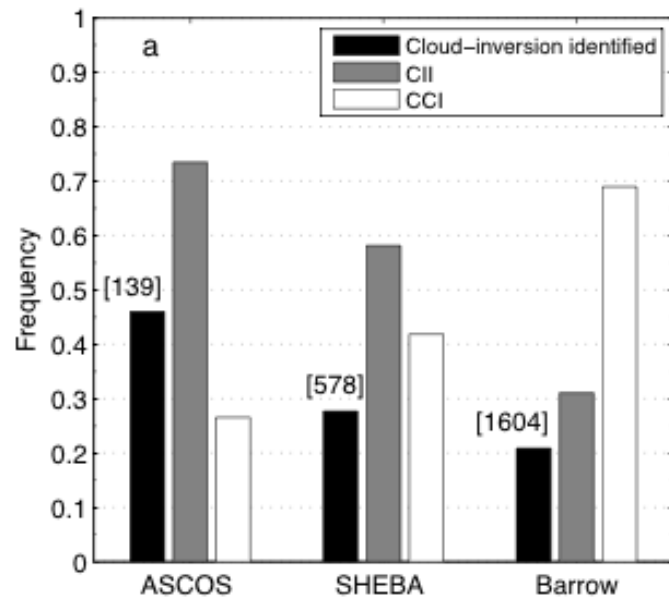
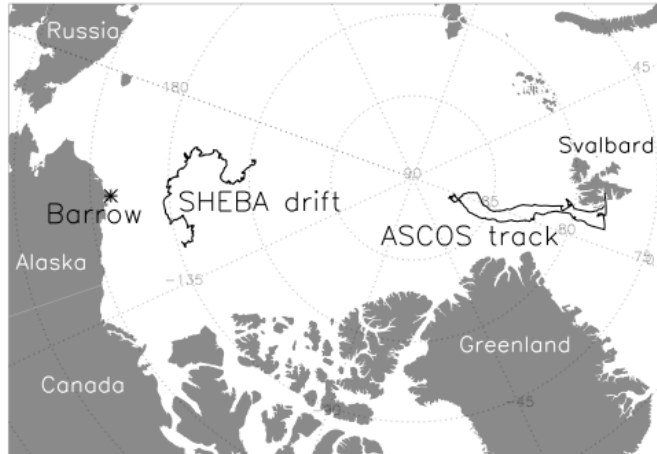


# Arctic clouds are different



Sounding  
summer 2008  
high arctic,  
ASCOS

# Arctic clouds are different



**BLACK:** Total number of occasions with at least one cloud-inversion interaction (fraction of total vertical profiles)

**GRAY:** CII – Cloud Inside Inversion (fraction of the black)

**WHITE:** CCI – Cloud Capped by Inversion (fraction of the black)

# Summary



- Arctic clouds are poorly represented both in global and regional models
- The insulating effect of clouds are underestimated in winter
- AR4 models show a substantial across-model spread in cloudiness and some models underestimate the cloud liquid water content
- Arctic clouds are different than lower latitude clouds both regarding microphysics and dynamics