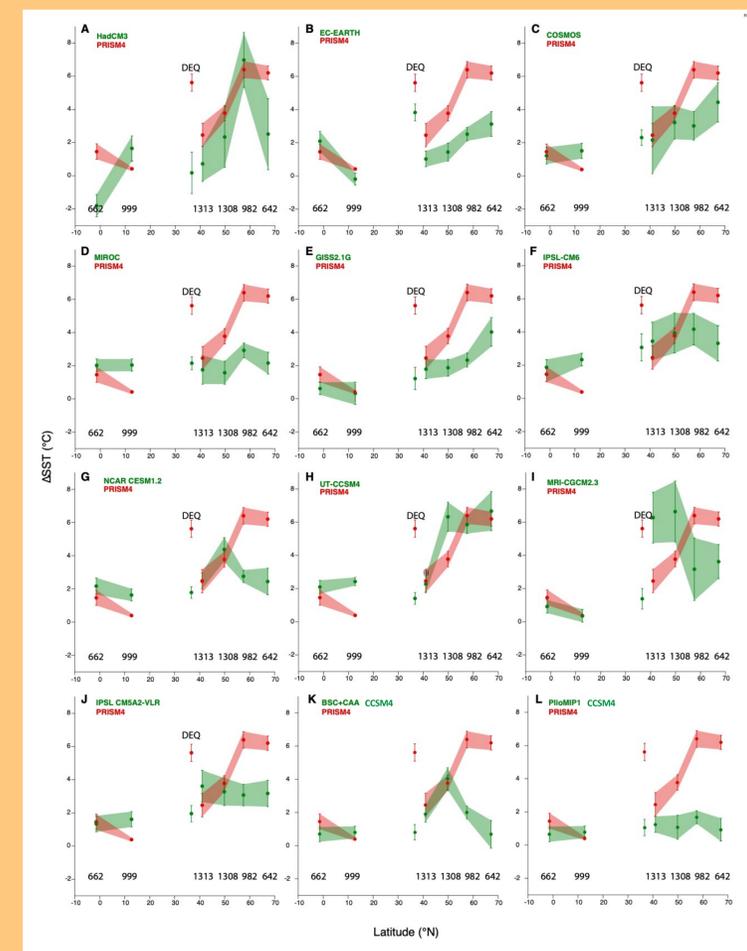
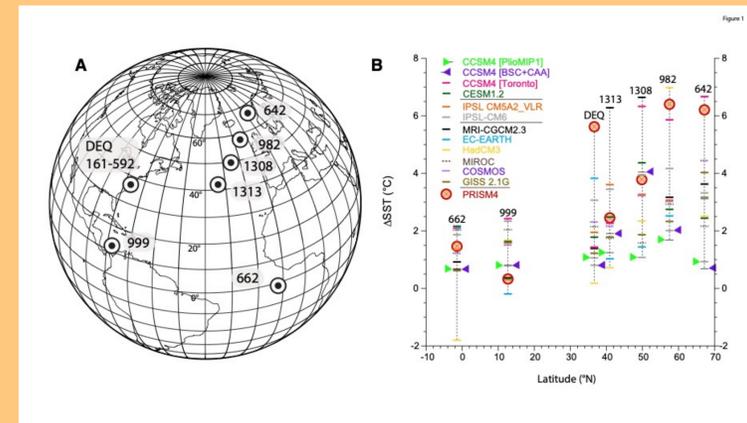




A closer look at PlioMIP2 comparison work in progress



**PlioMIP2 Participants:** Harry Dowsett, Alan Haywood, Kevin Foley, Marci Robinson, Mark Chandler, Linda Sohl, Bette Otto-Bliesner, Wing-Le Chan, Camille Contoux, Deepak Chandan, Ran Feng, Timothy Herbert, Stephen Hunter, Youichi Kamae, Gerrit Lohmann, Ayako Abe-Ouchi, W. Richard Peltier, Gilles Ramstein, Pierre Sepulchre, Christian Stepanek, Ning Tan, Hiroaki Ueda, Kohei Yoshida, Qiong Zhang, Zhongshi Zhang, Jianqiu Zheng



## A closed mid-Piacenzian Bering Strait

# yields a better fit between model simulations and proxy SST estimates.

A better understanding of regional late Pliocene conditions can provide insight into potential climate change impacts, enabling informed policy decisions for mitigation and adaptation. Previous work comparing climate model results with geologic data highlighted key areas of discord between SST estimates generated by climate model simulations and paleoenvironmental reconstructions. Here, we present a comparison between alkenone-based PRISM4 SST estimates and an ensemble of ten climate model simulations produced as part of PlioMIP2. Initial results demonstrate improved experimental design incorporating temporal refinement of the paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and inclusion of new PRISM4 boundary conditions, reduces discord between data and models.

Scan code for pdf:  
The mid-Piacenzian of the North Atlantic Ocean




PRISM4 boundary conditions include updated paleogeography, soils and large lakes. Most significant change to paleogeography is a closed Bering Strait and Canadian Arctic Archipelago.



PlioMIP2 uses PRISM4 boundary conditions and a Pliocene orbit (3.205 Ma) similar to modern. That same interval was used by PRISM4 to generate alkenone SST and other paleoenvironmental estimates for North Atlantic sites.



Data – model comparison for 7 North Atlantic sites shows generally good agreement in low latitudes.

One coastal plain site (DEQ 161-592) is difficult to assess since it is an ocean grid point in many simulations.

In most cases models show a better fit to the higher latitude data than previous data-model comparisons.

Gradients are a better test of agreement than point by point comparisons for deep time DMC.



Harry J. Dowsett & Kevin M. Foley  
Florence Bascom Geoscience Center  
U.S. Geological Survey  
926A National Center  
Reston, VA 20192 USA  
[hdowsett@usgs.gov](mailto:hdowsett@usgs.gov)  
[kfoley@usgs.gov](mailto:kfoley@usgs.gov)