



Climate Change in Estonia – warmer weather patterns or more warm weather patterns?

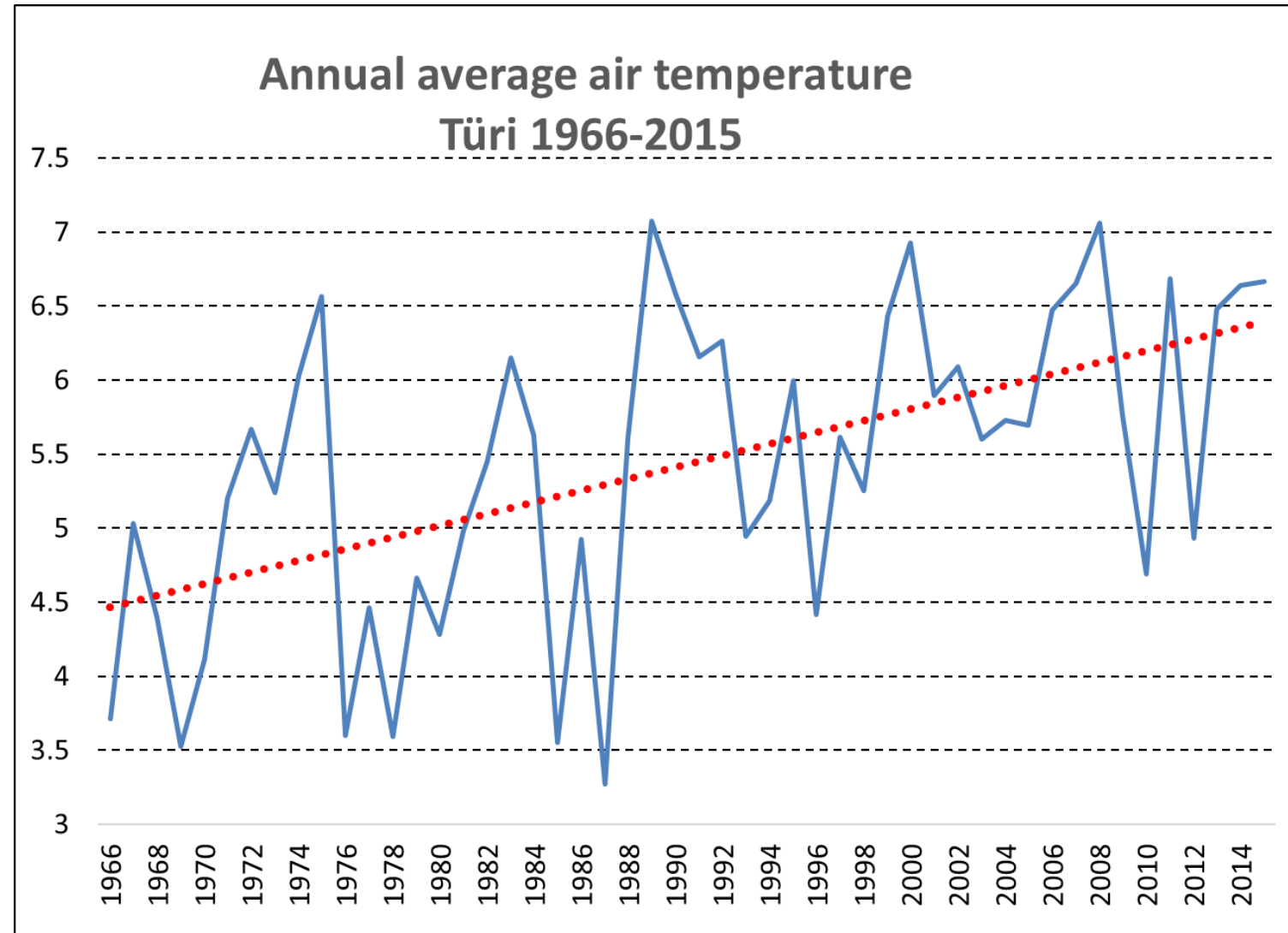
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Motivation

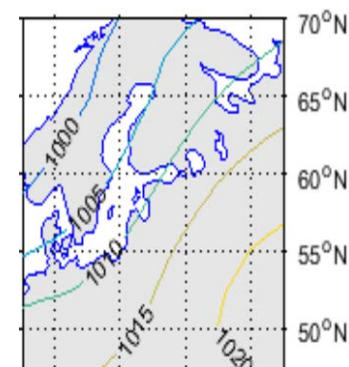
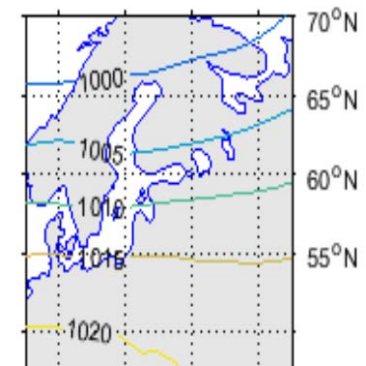
- The climate in the Baltic Sea region, including in Estonia, has been warming particularly fast
- The annual average temperature in Estonia has risen **about 2 °C**



But why? Is climate like a gas stove?

Climate = weather + weather + ... + weather

- From synoptic climatology's point of view:
 - Is this warming caused by changes in the frequency of weather patterns?
 - Or by changes in the characteristics of weather patterns?
 - i.e. has warmer weather started accompanying those weather patterns?

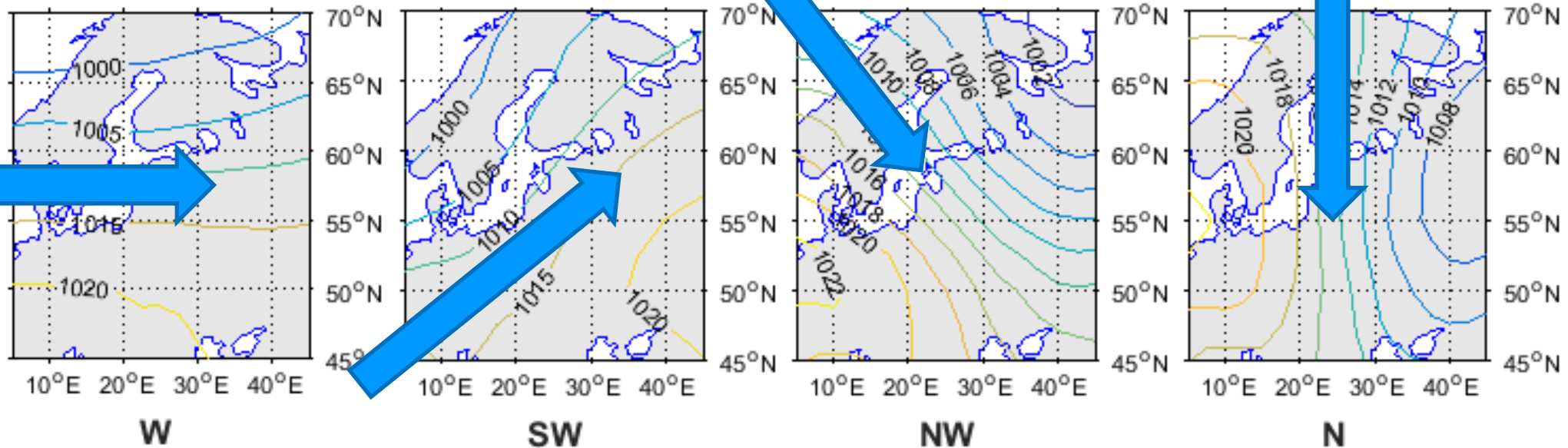


Data and methods: weather types

- Chosen is the ansamble of the 12 best (Huth et al. 2015) classifications what characterise the air temperature in the Baltic Sea region
- 9 type classifications (reality: 8-10 types)
KRZ08,KRZ09,JCT10,LIT09,CAP09,CAP10,GWT08,
GWT10,CKM09,CKM10,HCL09,HCL10
- The software package cost733class (Philipp et al. 2014)
- The air pressure data from NCEP/NCAR reanalysis (Kalnay et al. 1996) was used for calculating classifications

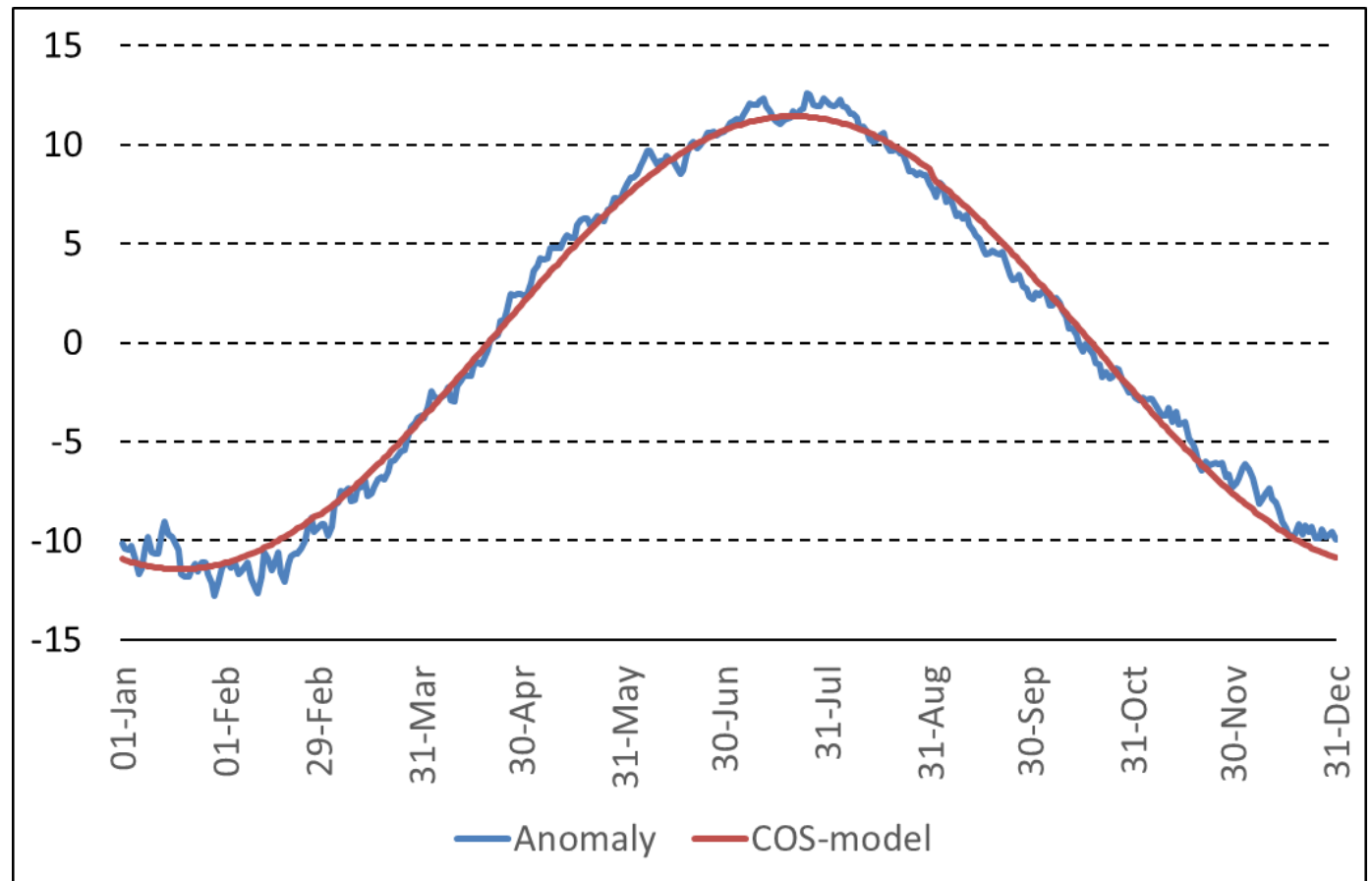
Methods

- Weather types of different classifications were compared to each other on the basis of the **similar air flow direction**



Data and methods: air temperature

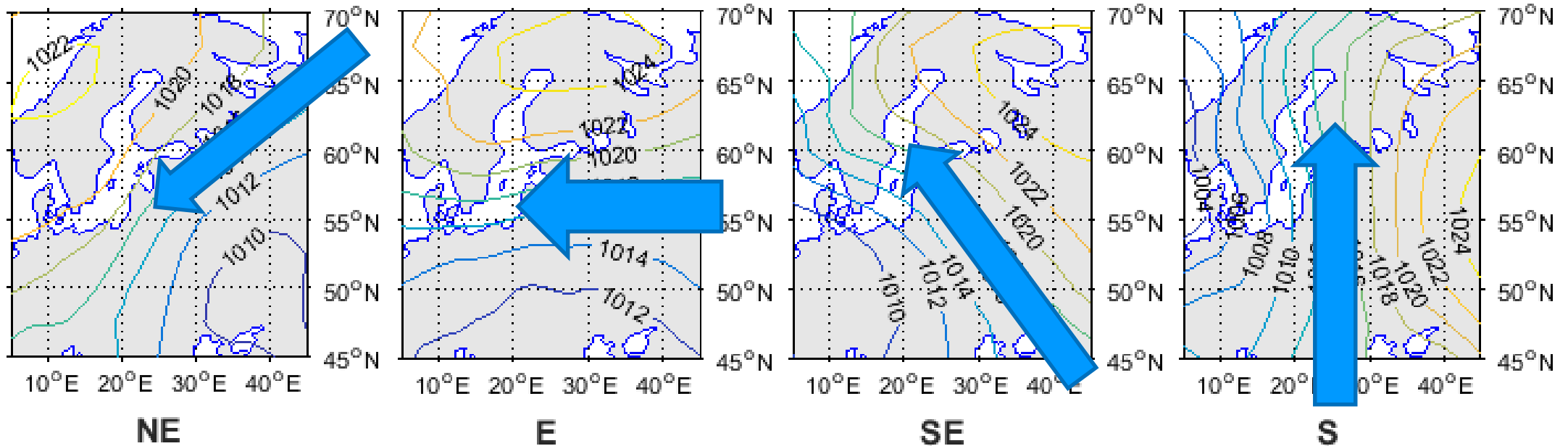
- Period of 1966-2015
- Jõhvi, Türi, and Vilsandi meteorological stations
- **The daily temperature anomalies**
 - Long term average
 - Modelled by cosine function
 - $X = -11,429 \cdot \cos(0,017098 \cdot t + (-2,40077))$





Temperature anomalies are used to
characterize weather types

- The types were divided into 'warm' and 'cold' for a given **season** according to temperature anomalies



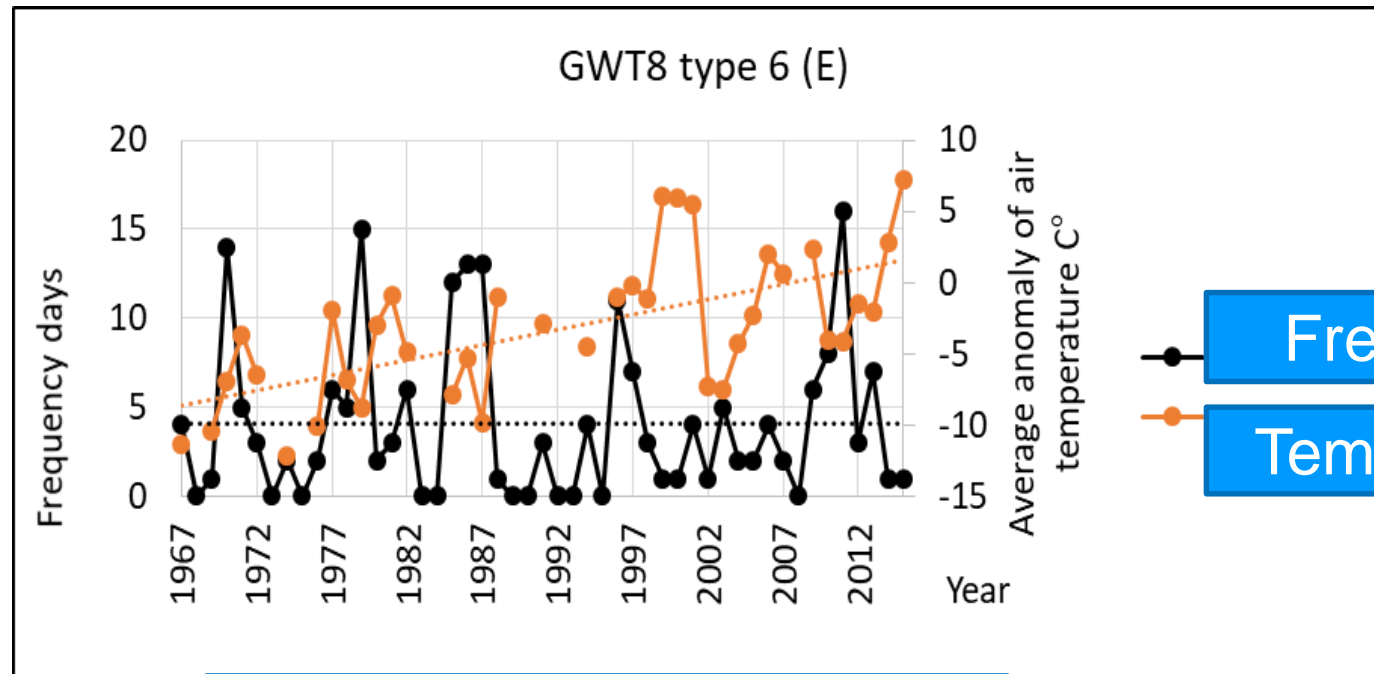
Cold in winter
Cold in summer

Cold in winter
Warm in summer

Warm in every season

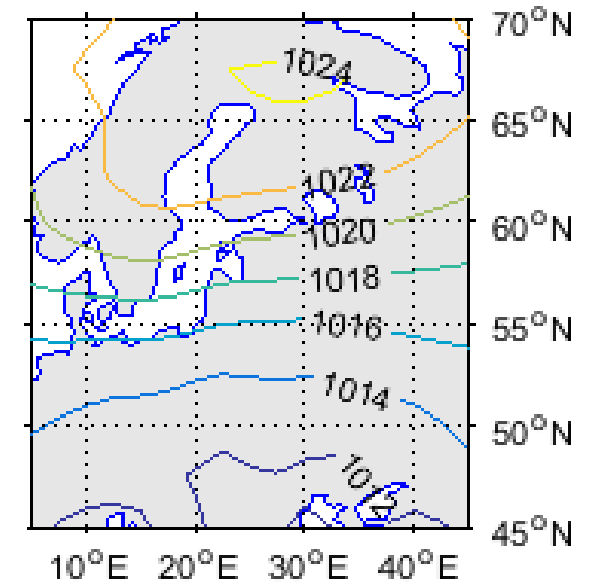
Warm in summer

Changes in time series were analysed using linear trends ($p < 0.05$)



Frequency

Temperature



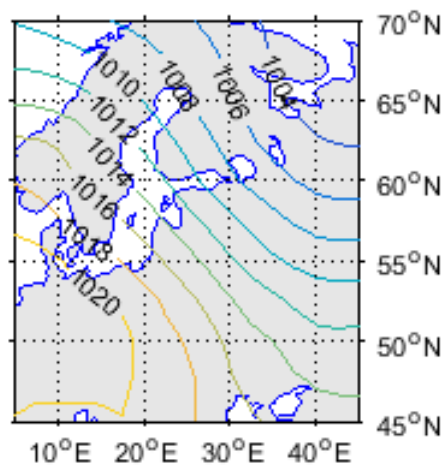
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Winter

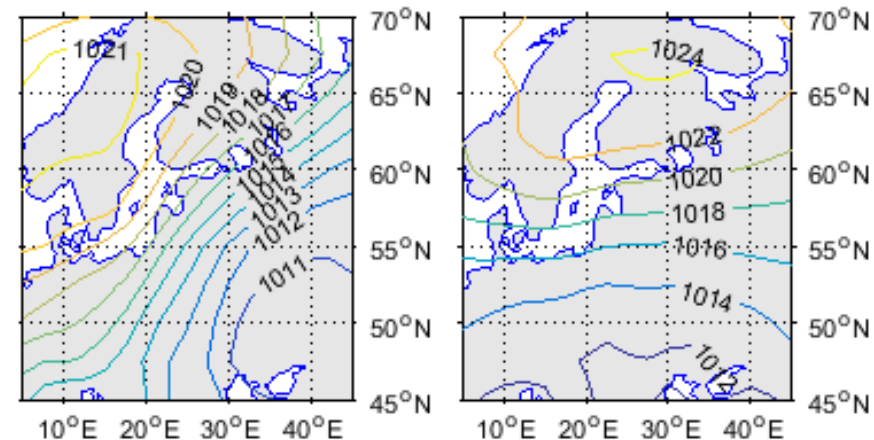
Results

- Trend analysis shows that there are **only a few** statistically significant **changes** in the **frequency of circulation types**

- Spring – the frequency of E and NE flow types has **decreased**
- NW types has **increased**



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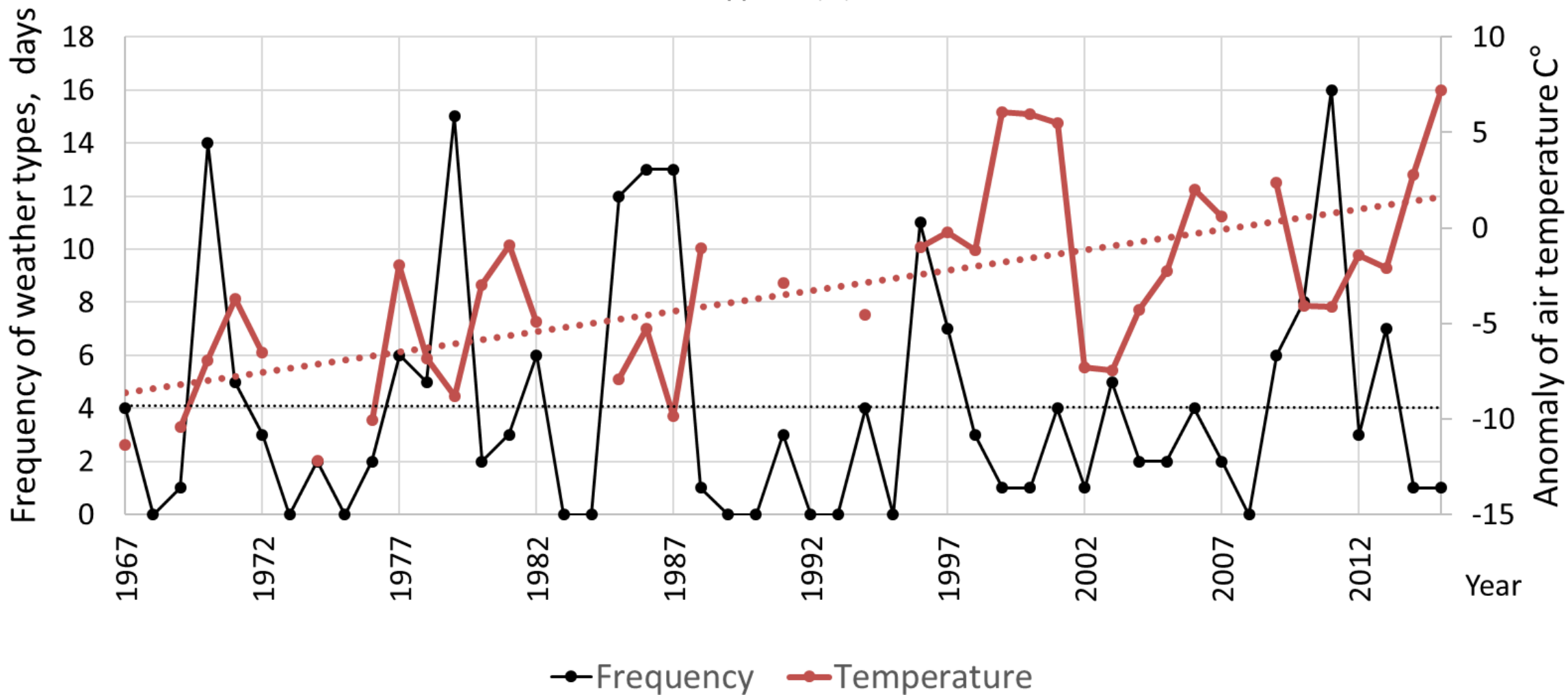
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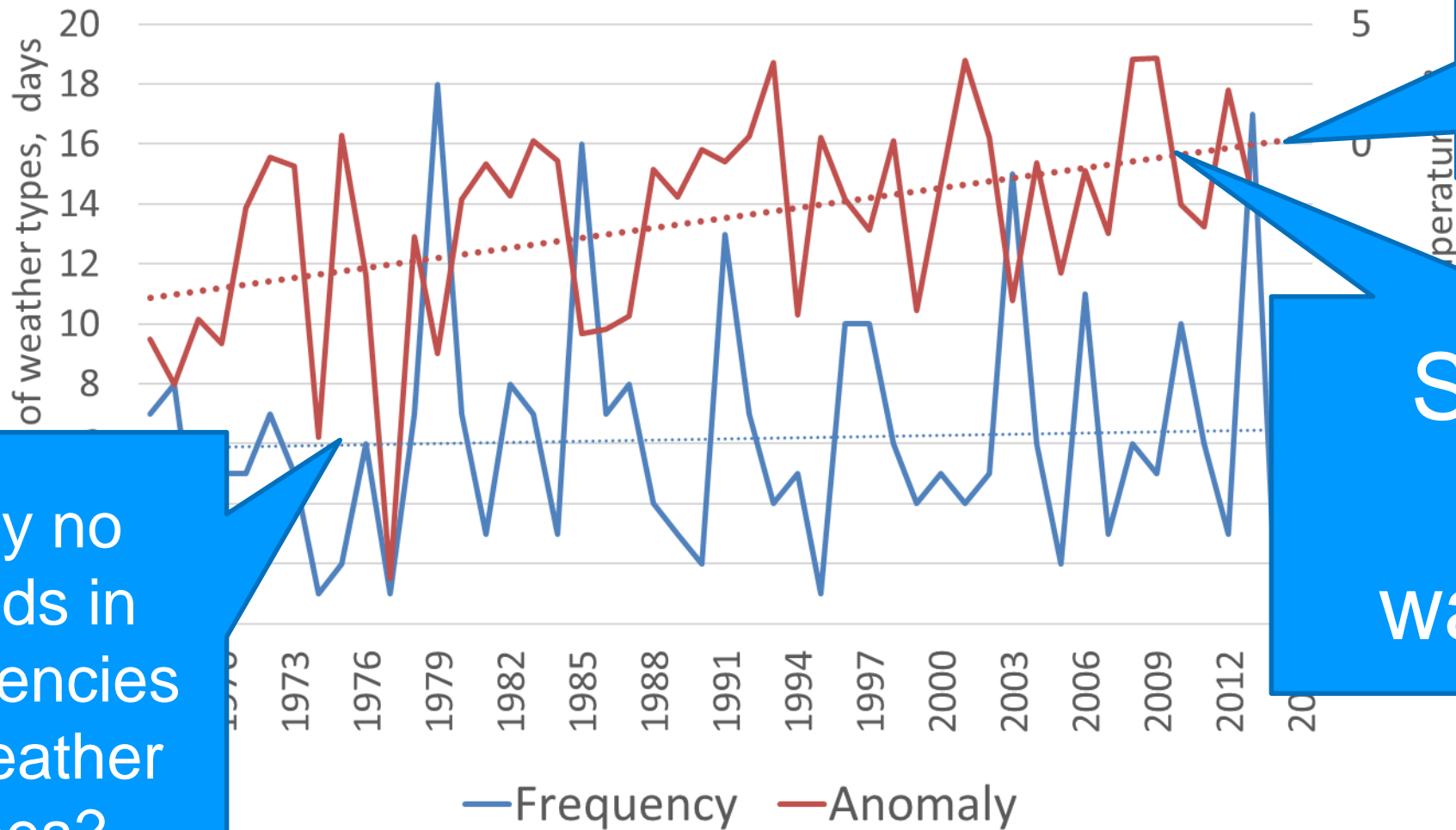
Results

- However, there is **increasing trend in all temperatures** accompanying circulation types
- A particularly **great warming** has taken place in **winter 'cold' types**
 - Air temperatures accompanying E types in winter have risen ca 5 degrees

GWT8 type 6 (E) Winter



KRZ8 type 8 (NE) Winter



Why no trends in frequencies of weather types?

From -6 °C to 0 °C

Signs of Arctic warming?