

# Warm Arctic means colder, snowier winters in northeastern US, study says

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Tree crashes wall in Newton, MA (next door to first author's home) after 26 cm of wet snow falls during latest Nor'easter (March 8, 2018) lashing the Northeastern US. Snowfall totals exceeded 60 cm in the New York City metro area and nearly 1 meter in western New England. 1 million customers remain without power and has caused disruption to travel across the country. Latest Nor'easter follows just days after another extreme Nor'easter that brought over a

meter of snow to New York State, 93 mph wind gusts and severe coastal flooding. Credit: Judah Cohen

Scientists from Rutgers University-New Brunswick and Atmospheric and Environmental Research (AER) have linked the frequency of extreme winter weather in the United States to Arctic temperatures.

Their research was published today in *Nature Communications*.

"Basically, this confirms the story I've been telling for a couple of years now," said study co-author Jennifer Francis, research professor of marine and coastal sciences in Rutgers' School of Environmental and Biological Sciences. "Warm temperatures in the Arctic cause the jet stream to take these wild swings, and when it swings farther south, that causes cold air to reach farther south. These swings tend to hang around for awhile, so the [weather](#) we have in the eastern United States, whether it's cold or warm, tends to stay with us longer."

The research is timely given the extreme [winter](#) of 2017-2018, including record warm Arctic and low sea ice, record-breaking polar vortex disruption, record-breaking cold and disruptive snowfalls in the United States and Europe, severe "bomb cyclones" and costly nor'easters, said Judah Cohen, director of seasonal forecasting at AER and lead author of the study.

In their study, Cohen, Francis and AER's Karl Pfeiffer found that severe winter weather is two to four times more likely in the eastern United States when the Arctic is abnormally warm than when the Arctic is abnormally cold. Their findings also show that winters are colder in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia when the Arctic is warm.

Paradoxically, the study shows that severe winter weather in the western United States is more likely when the Arctic is colder than normal.

The researchers found that when Arctic warming occurred near the surface, the connection to severe winter weather was weak. When the warming extended into the stratosphere, however, disruptions of the stratospheric polar vortex were likely. These disruptions usually cause severe winter weather in mid- to late winter and affect large metropolitan centers of the northeastern United States.

"Five of the past six winters have brought persistent cold to the eastern U.S. and warm, dry conditions to the West, while the Arctic has been off-the-charts warm," Francis said. "Our study suggests that this is no coincidence. Exactly how much the Arctic contributed to the severity or persistence of the pattern is still hard to pin down, but it's becoming very difficult to believe they are unrelated."

**More information:** Warm Arctic episodes linked with increased frequency of extreme winter weather in the United States, *Nature Communications* (2018).

[nature.com/articles/doi:10.1038/s41467-018-02992-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-02992-9)

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