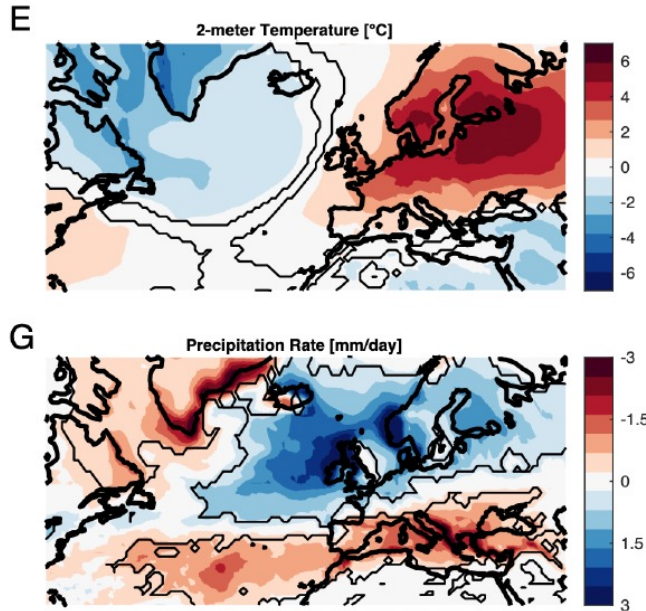


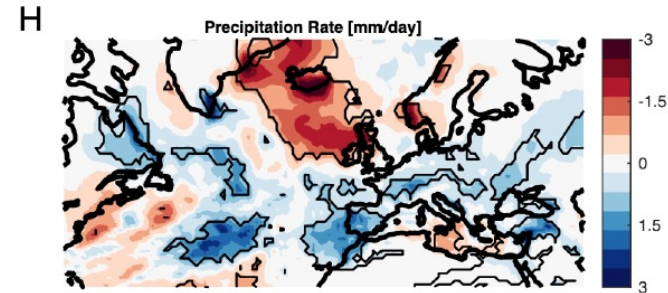
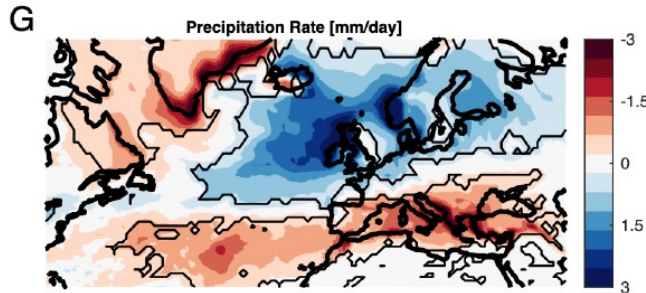
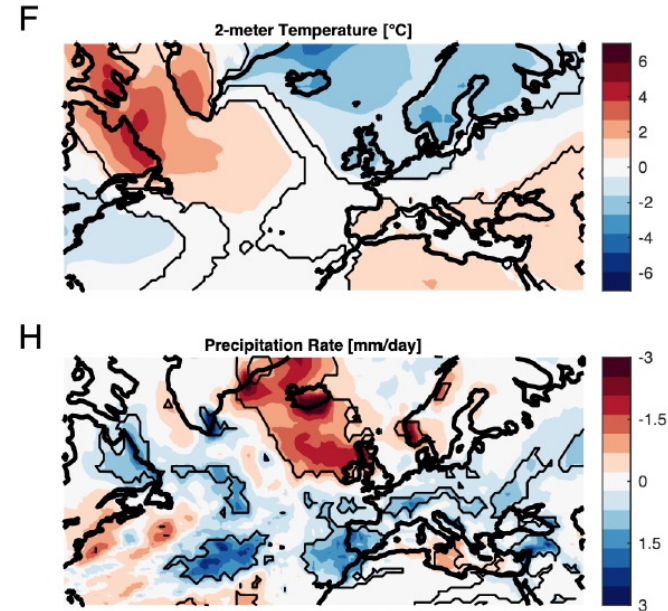
RESULTS: WINTER

The vast majority (92.7%) of circulation patterns show no significant occurrence trend in the historical period; 5.1% show increasing trends and 2.2% show decreasing trends

INCREASING TRENDS



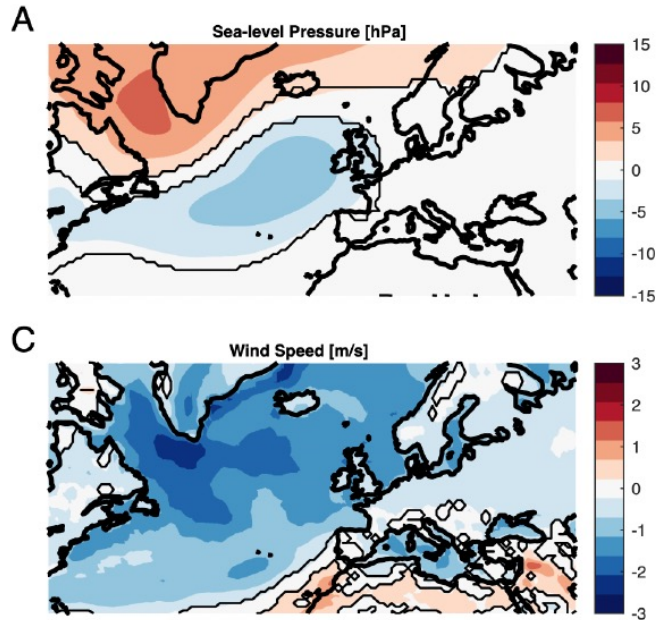
DECREASING TRENDS



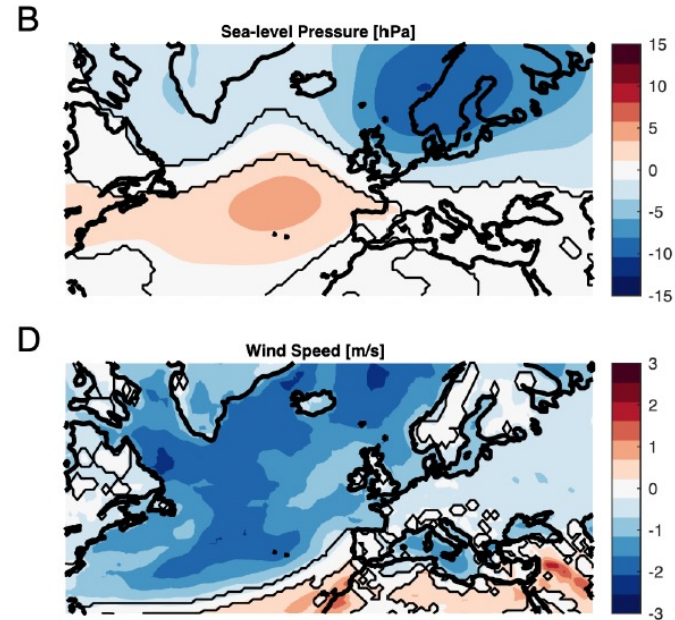
RESULTS: SUMMER

The vast majority (92.7%) of circulation patterns show no significant occurrence trend in the historical period; 5.1% show increasing trends and 2.2% show decreasing trends

INCREASING TRENDS



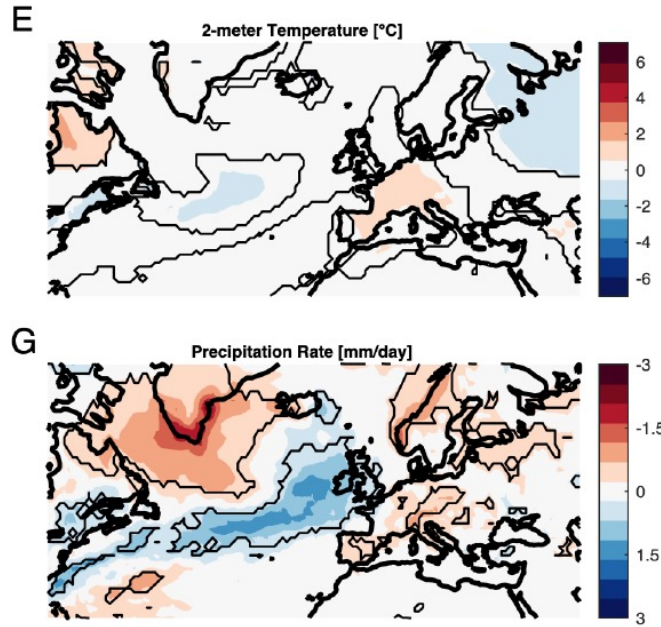
DECREASING TRENDS



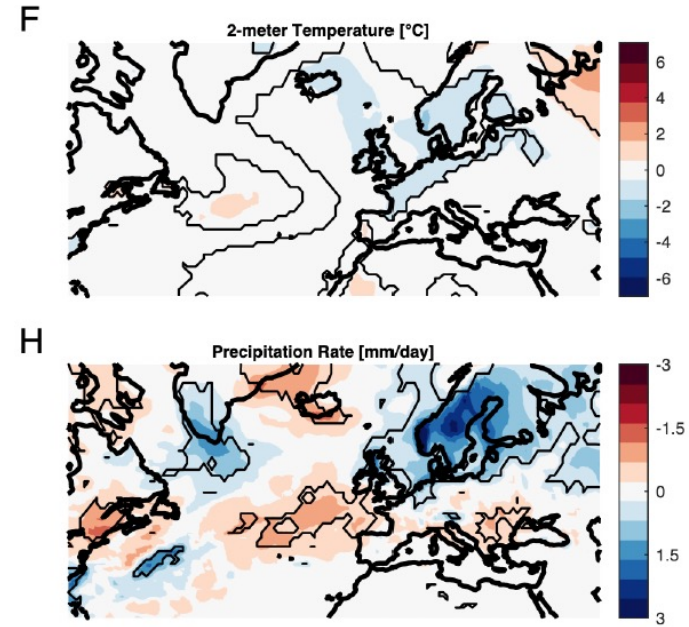
RESULTS: SUMMER

The vast majority (92.7%) of circulation patterns show no significant occurrence trend in the historical period; 5.1% show increasing trends and 2.2% show decreasing trends

INCREASING TRENDS

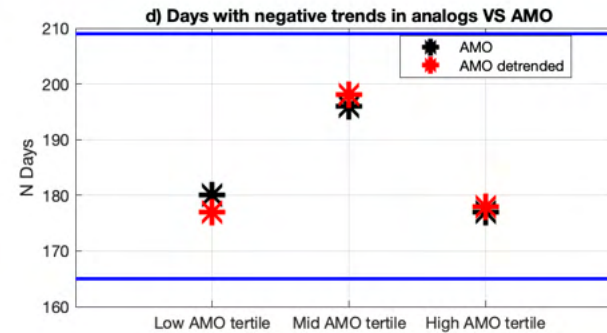
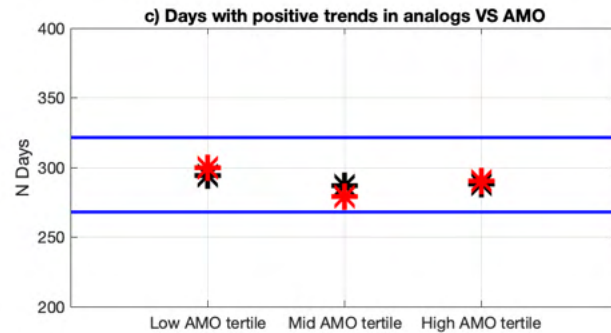
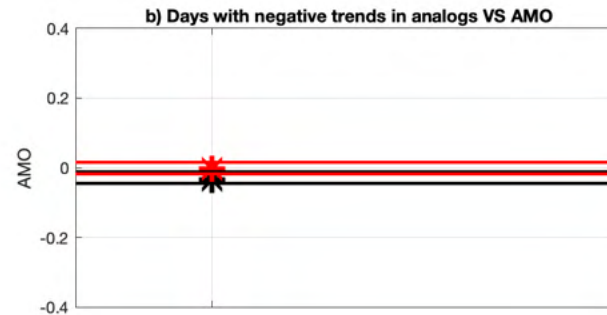
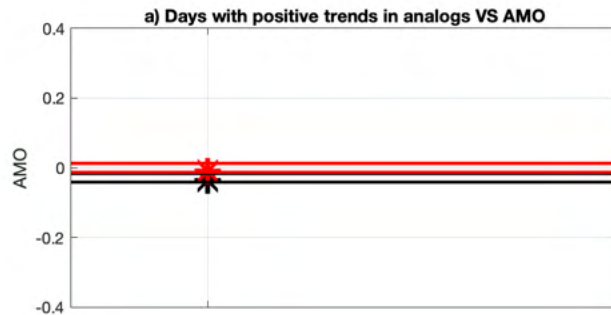


DECREASING TRENDS



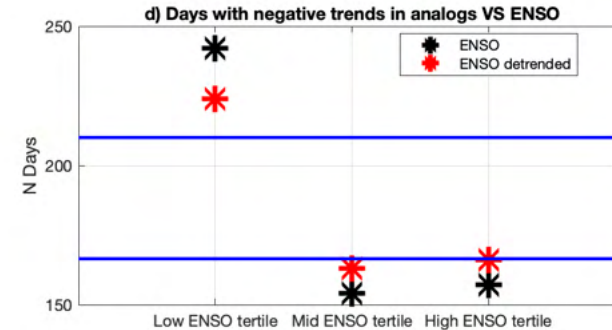
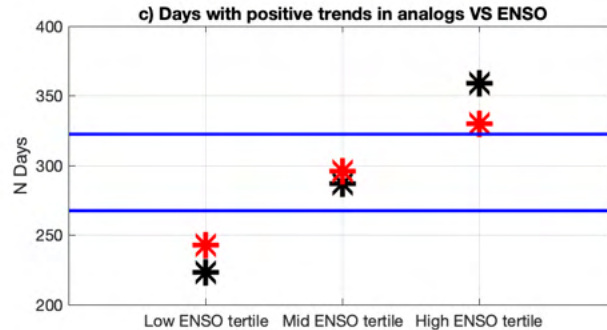
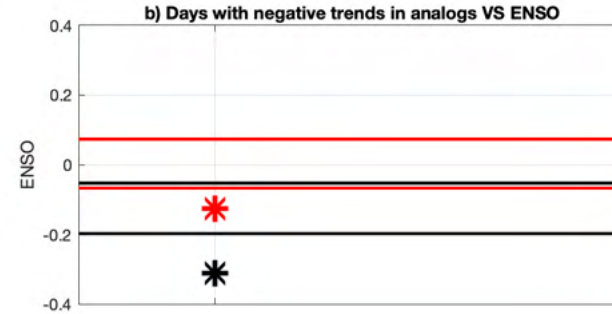
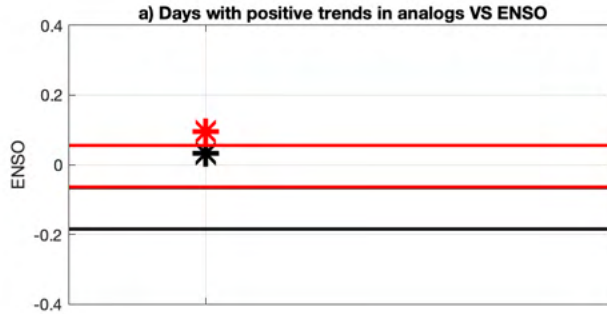
RESULTS: Role of Interannual Variability

We find a non-significant influence of AMO in the trends



RESULTS: Role of Interannual Variability

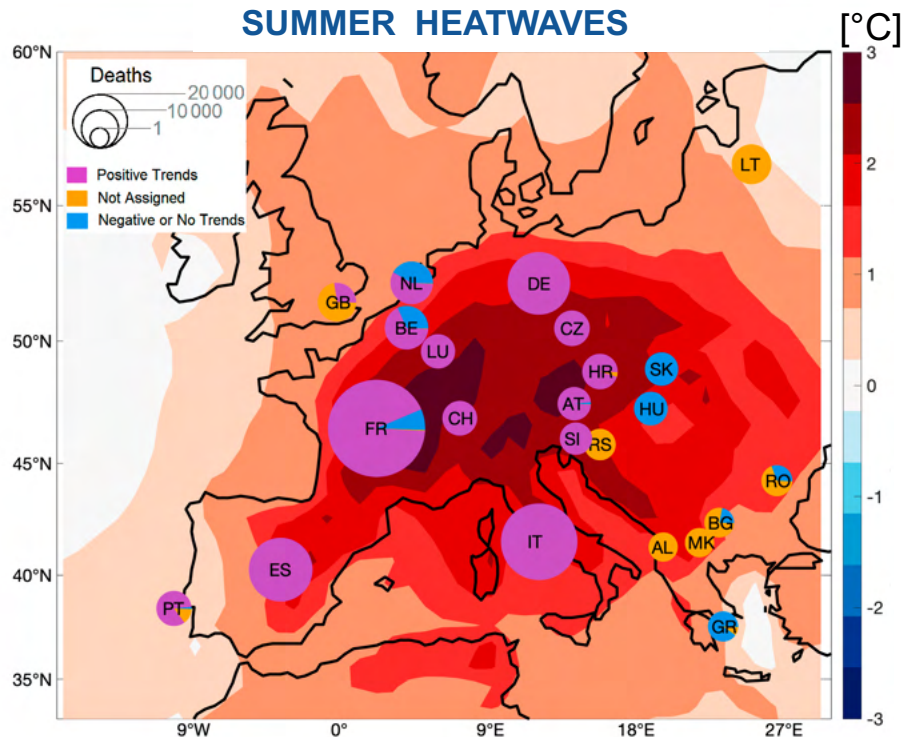
We find a moderate role of ENSO, but it is not sufficient to explain all the trends observed



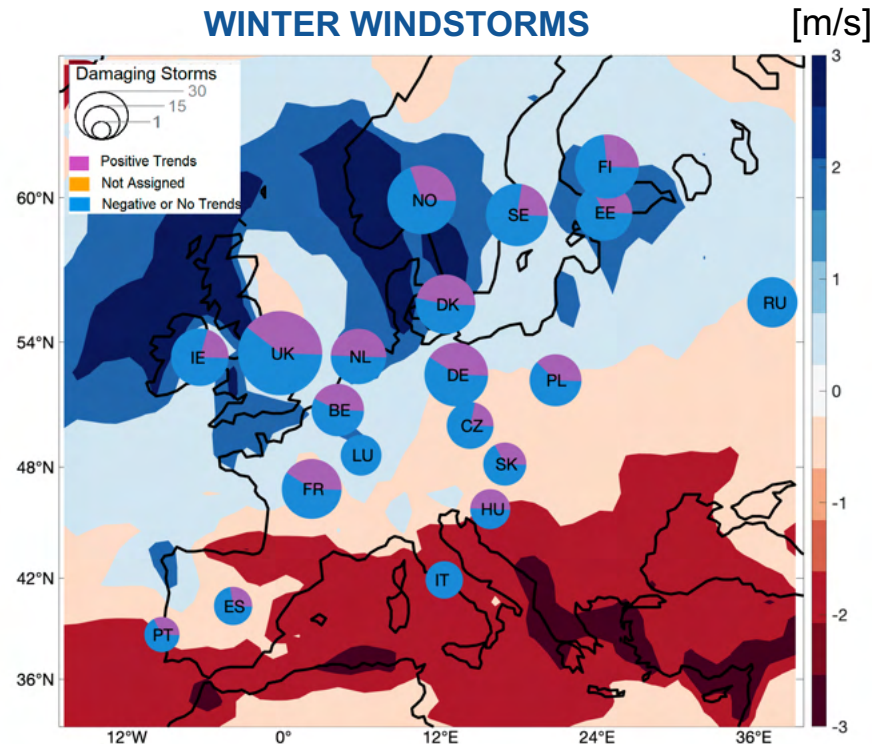
RESULTS:

Linking frequency changes to impactful extreme events

SUMMER HEATWAVES



WINTER WINDSTORMS



SUMMARY



We find that large scale atmospheric patterns which favor summertime heatwaves and wintertime windstorms over large parts of the continent are becoming increasingly frequent



We have also shown that ENSO and AMO play a minor role in these changes. These trends can be therefore linked to anthropogenic climate change.



A key implication of our work is that anthropogenically-induced circulation changes modulate extreme events already in the present climate.



JOUEZ À

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Twitter: @DaviFaranda

Email: davide.faranda@cea.fr

www.davide-faranda.com



D Faranda, G Messori, A Jézéquel, M Vrac, P Yiou. Atmospheric circulation compounds anthropogenic warming and extreme climate impacts in Europe. PNAS, 2023 <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2214525120>

