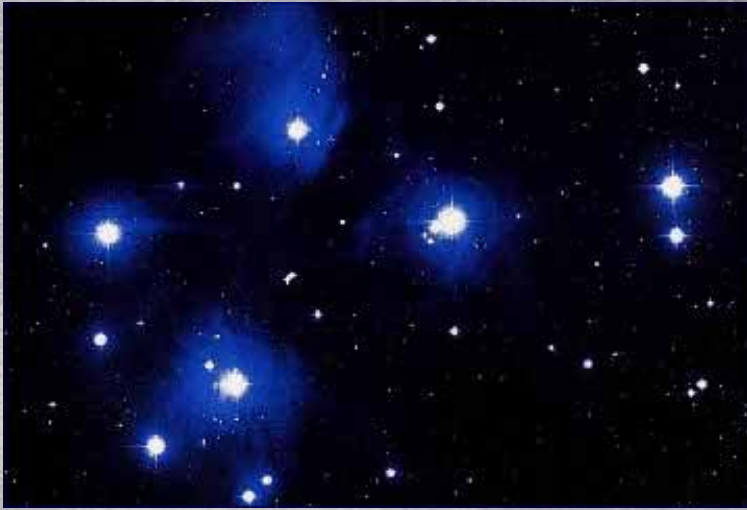


# El Niño

- **Peruvian Fishermen: around Xmas time**
- **decrease in fishing in Pacific of South America**
- **dry season -> crop failure**
- **elsewhere high precipitation -> mudslides**



# El Nino and Ancient Peruvian and Bolivian Potato Framers



Pleiades (within Taurus)

- if bright in June, rain plentiful, sow in October
- if dim, dry spell, sow 6 weeks later

## modern science:

- invisible low-density, high-altitude clouds (cirrus) linked to El Nino
- cirrus don't make rain
- 1/3 less rainfall

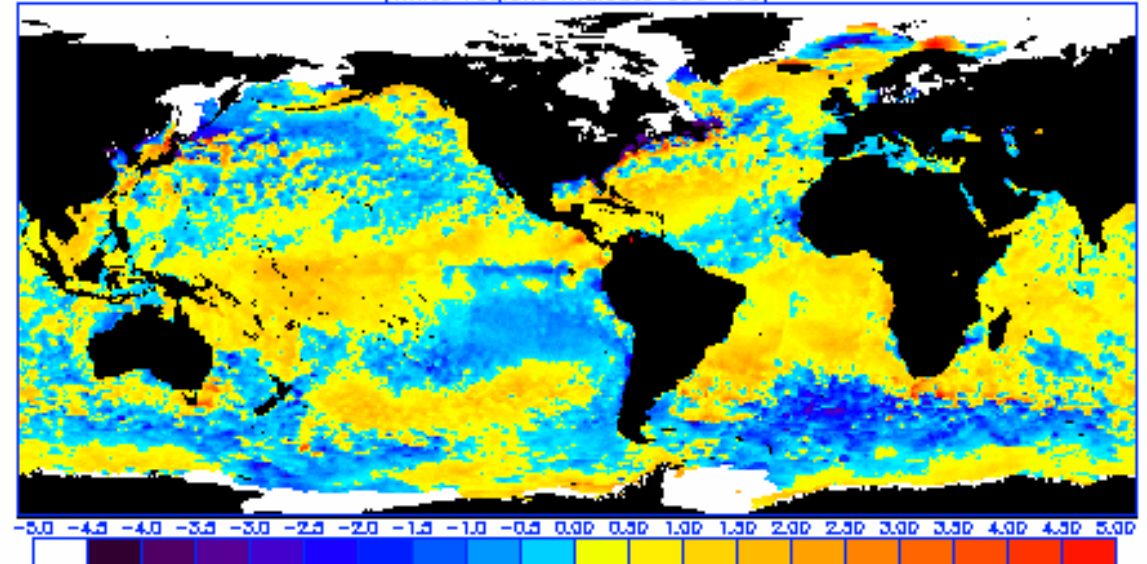


# El Nino and Sea Surface Temperature

normal

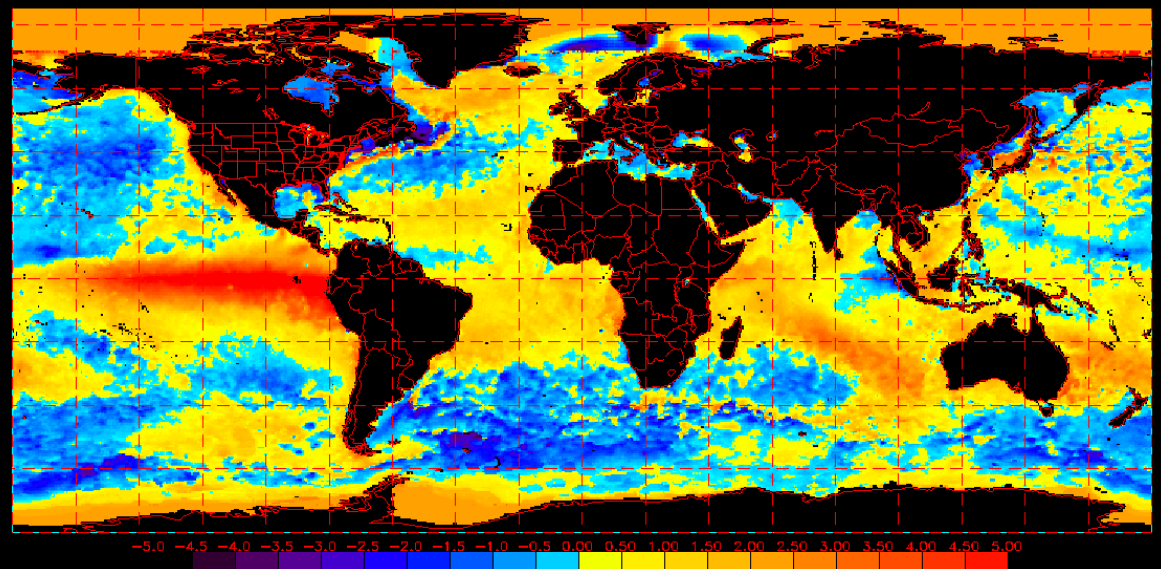
- increased equatorial  
sea surface T in E. Pacific  
(5°C)

NOAA Current SST Anomalies (C), 3/4/2003  
(white regions indicate sea-ice)



El Nino

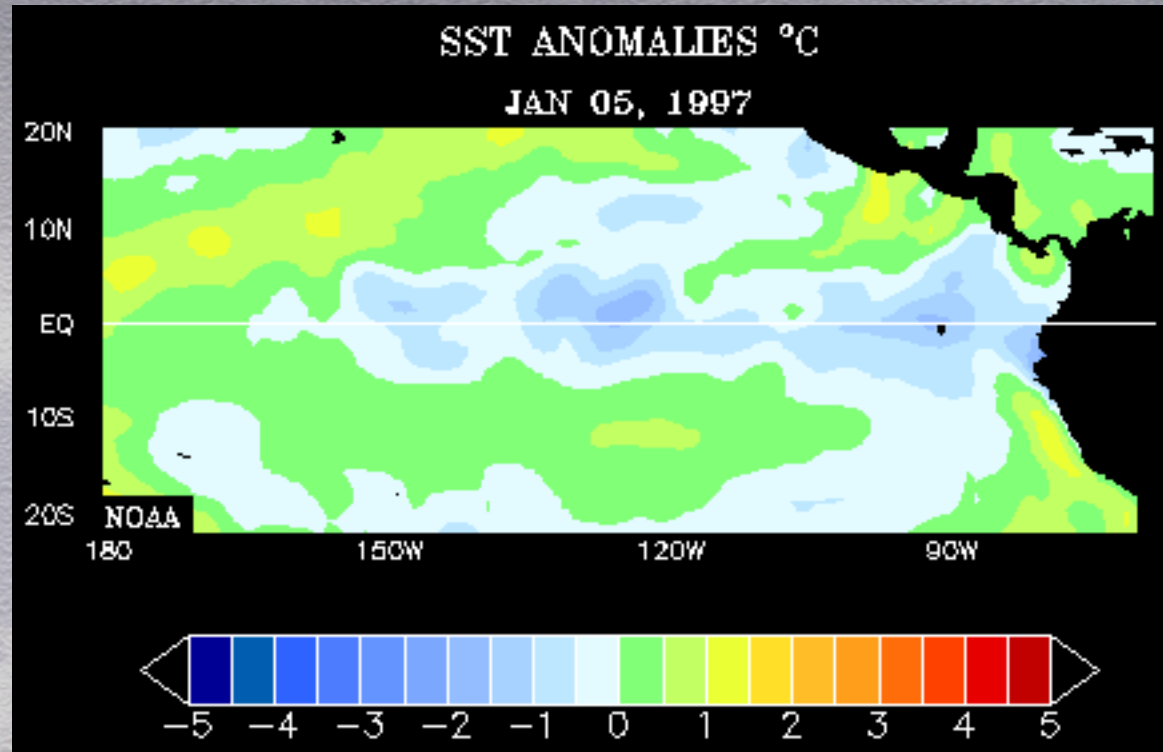
NOAA/NESDIS 50KM GLOBAL ANALYSIS: SST - Climatology (C), 12/23/1997





# El Nino and Sea Surface Temperature

- increased equatorial  
sea surface T in E. Pacific  
(5°C)





# El Niño

- about every 5-7 years
- recurrence time complex due to other ocean circulations (e.g. decadal oscillation)
- particularly strong El Ninos:
  - 1972/73
  - 1982/83
  - 1991/92
  - 1997/98
- strong El Niños seem to bring wet seasons to California; otherwise 50/50
- may have global effects but affects Pacific Region most strongly

## DROUGHT:

- Indonesia
- Australia
- high Andes

## WET:

- central America
- California?
- (strong El Ninos only)



# El Niño Southern Oscillation

## Normal Conditions

W. Pacific:

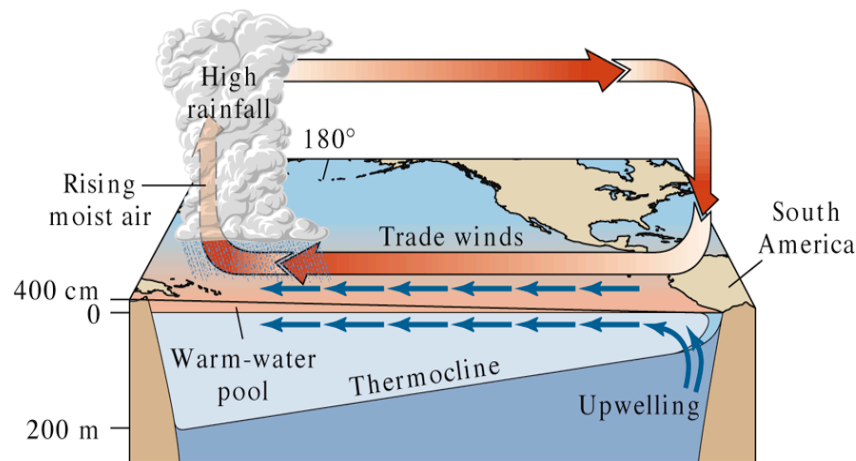
trade winds push air to west  
- low pressure in Indonesia

-E. Pacific:

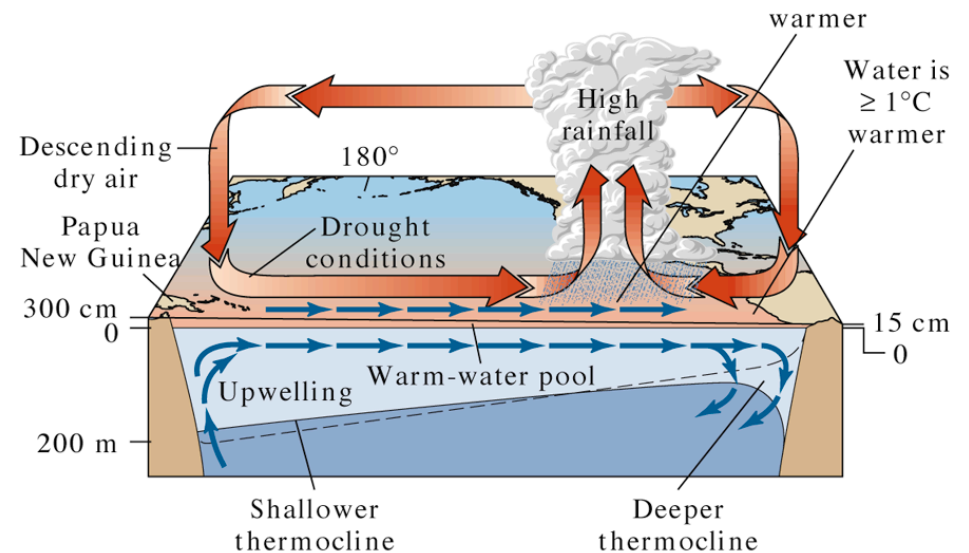
- trade winds pull away warm water  
- upwelling of cold, deep, nutrient rich water

## El Nino

- weakening of trade winds
- shift in low pressure system from Indonesia to Central Pacific
- reversal of equatorial ocean circulation
- drought in Indonesia
- cut-off of deep nutrient-rich water



Water is  
0.5–1.0 °C





# La Nina and Sea Surface Temperature

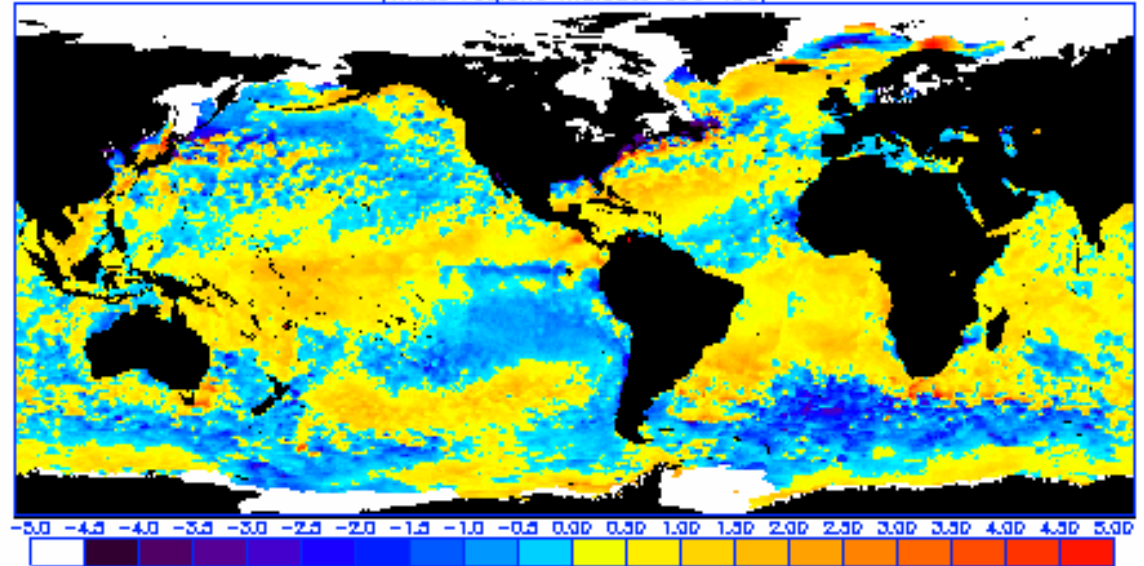
normal

La Nina has cooler  
than normal SST

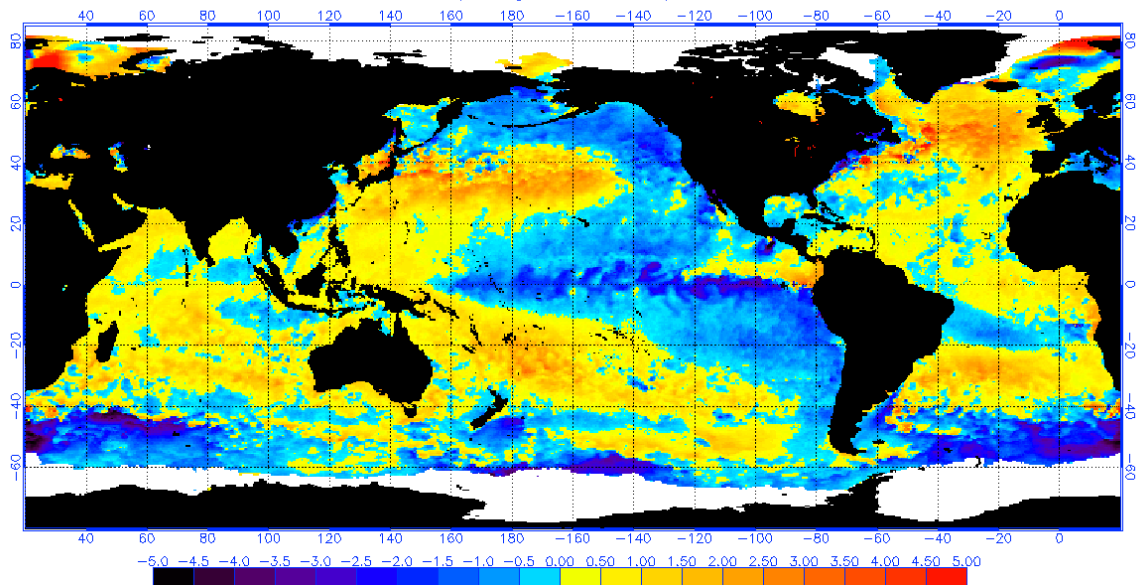
La Nina

2007 La Nina conditions  
➤ drier winters in SoCal

NOAA Current SST Anomalies (C), 3/4/2003  
(white regions indicate sea-ice)



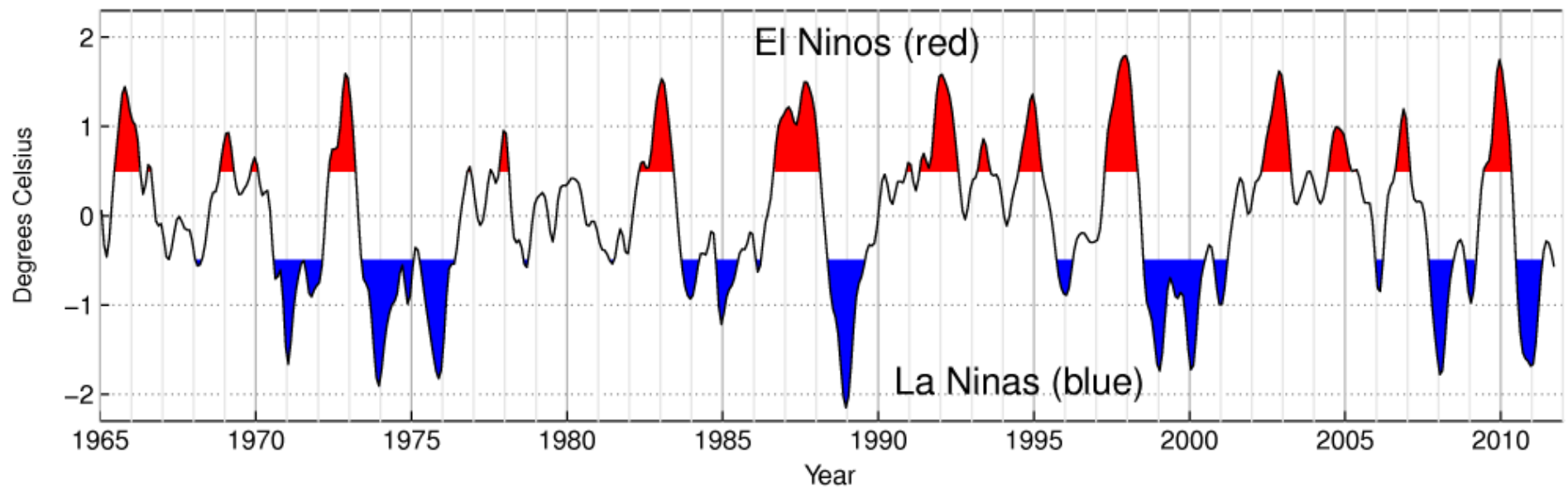
NOAA/NESDIS 50 KM GLOBAL ANALYSIS: SST Anomaly (degrees C), 11/12/2007  
(white regions indicate sea-ice)





# El Niño and La Niña

Observed SST anomaly in Nino 3.4 region



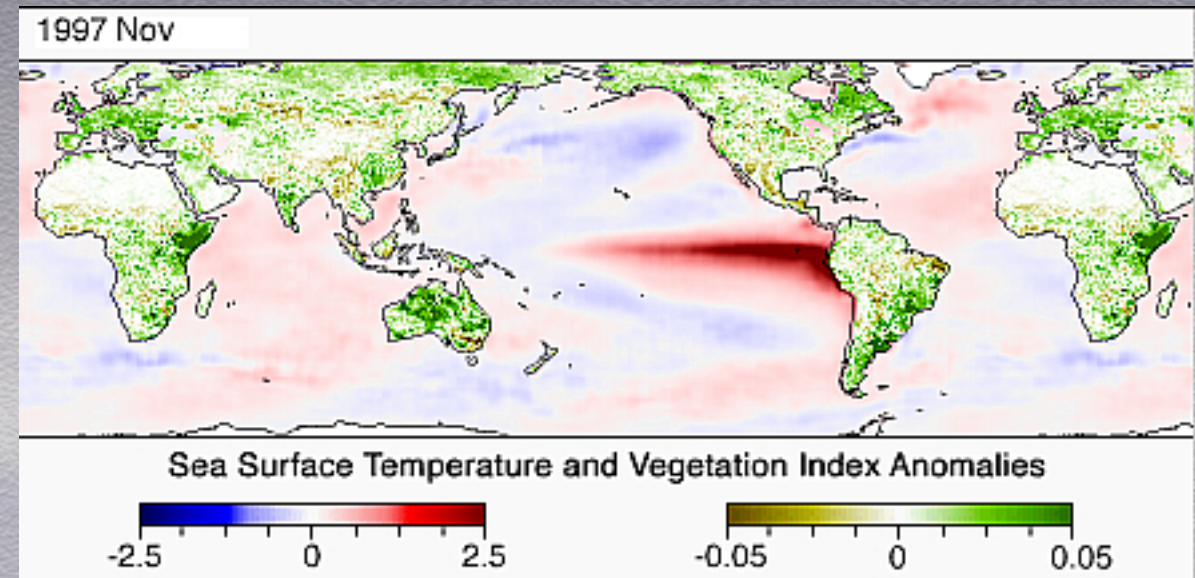
/data/obs/sst/NMC/make\_enso\_plot\_v2.R Thu Oct 13 10:01:21 2011

research done at SIO

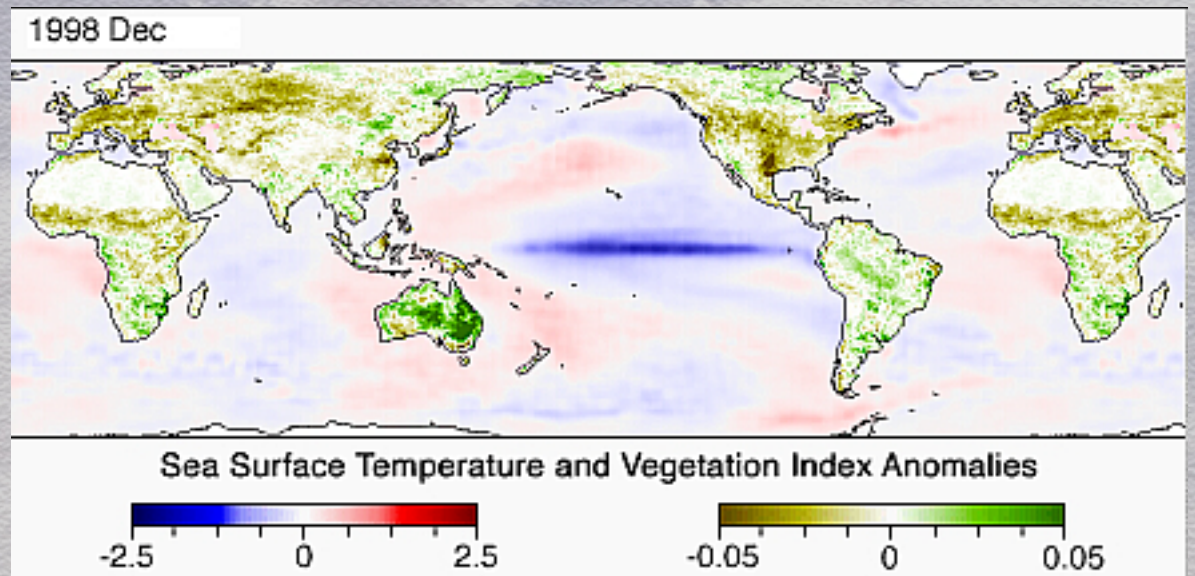


# El Nino and Global Vegetation

- 1997 El Nino  
wet in East Africa,  
Europe, Americas;  
Drought in Amazon Basin

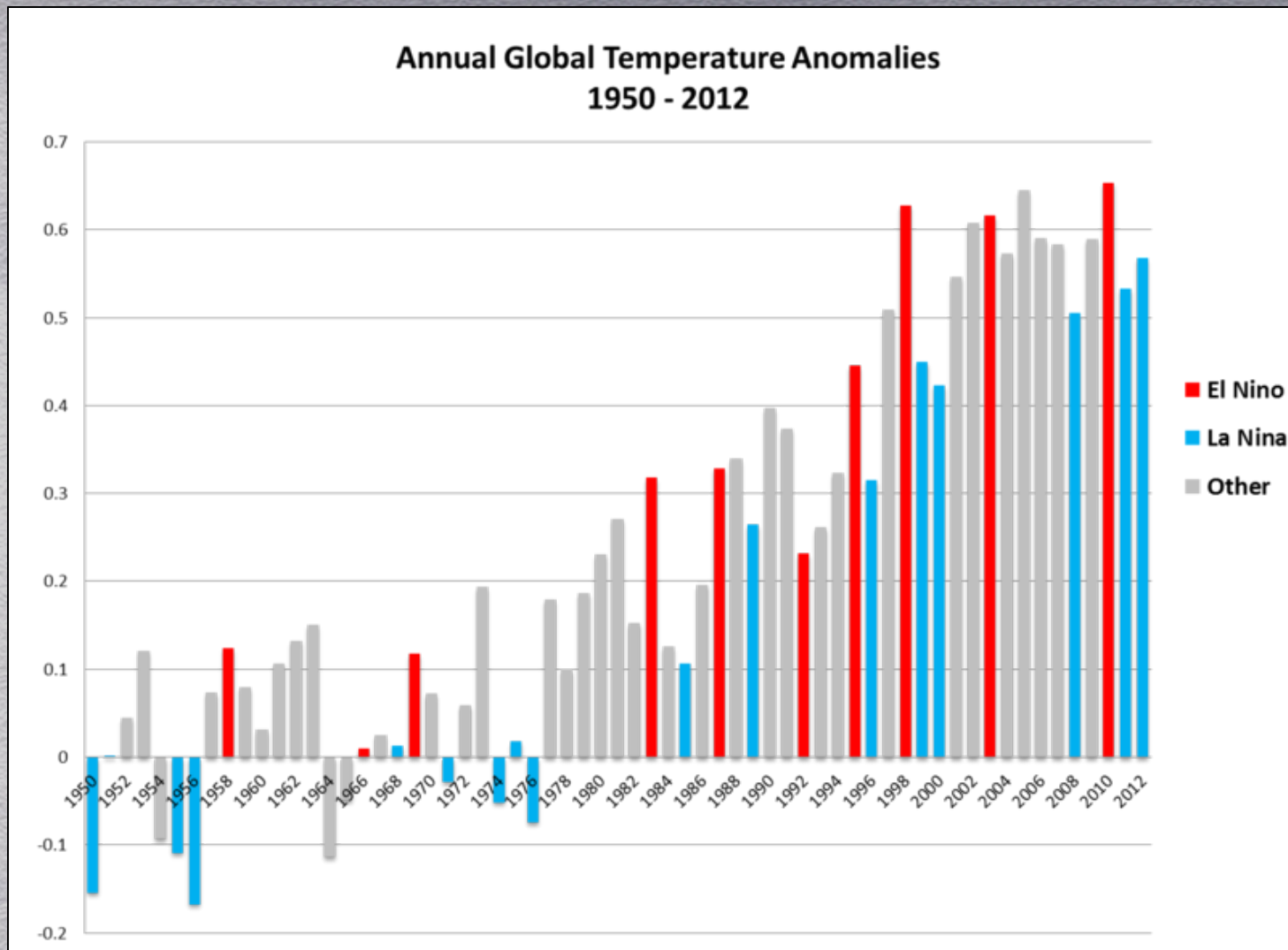


- 1998 La Nina  
dry in Africa, Europe,  
N. America





# El Niño, La Niña and Global Average T

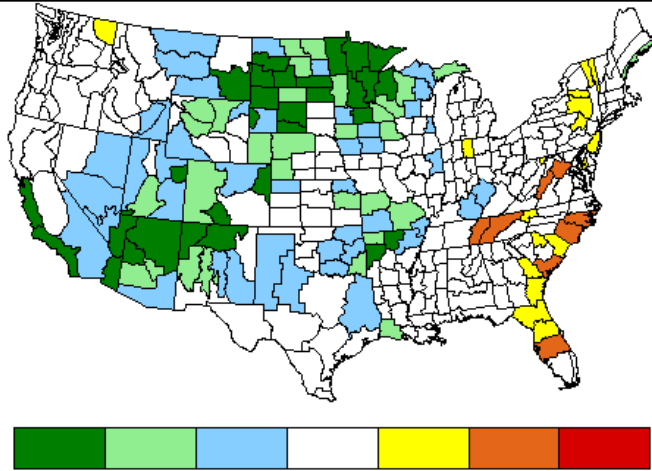


from NOAA

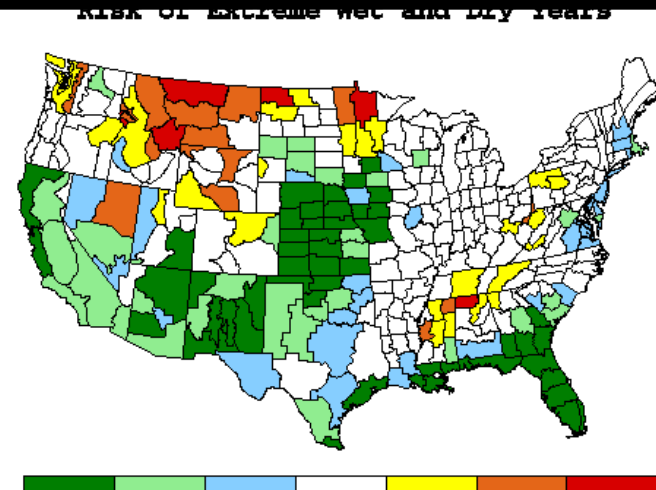


# El Nino and Climate in the U.S.

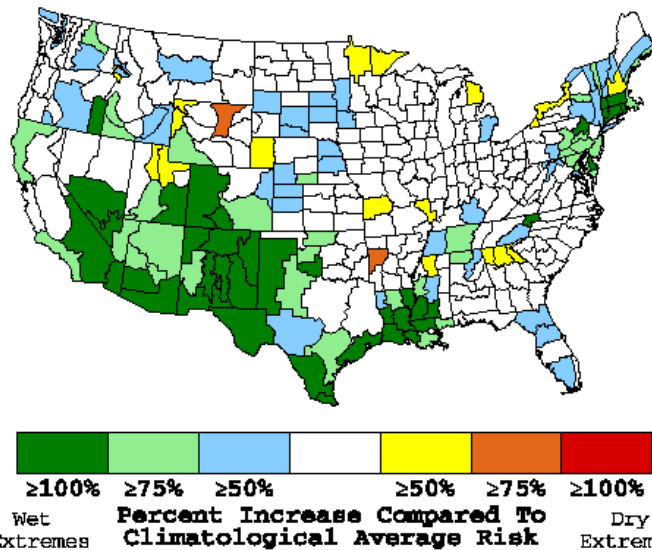
Fall (SON)



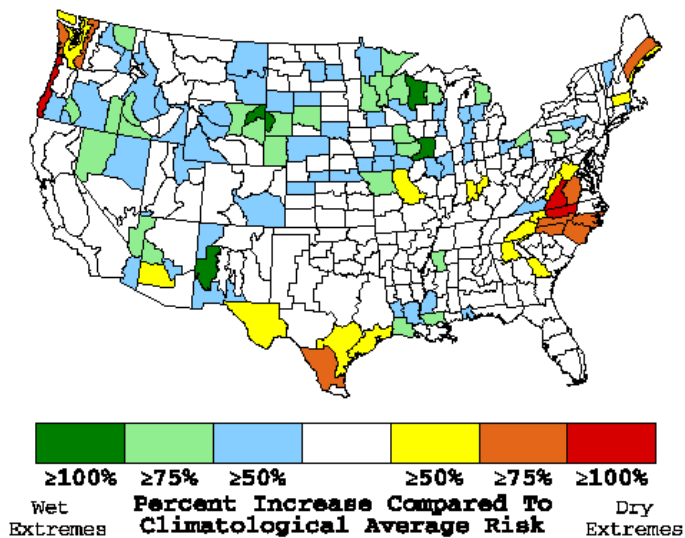
Winter (DJF)



Spring (MAM)

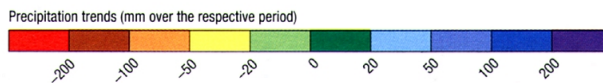
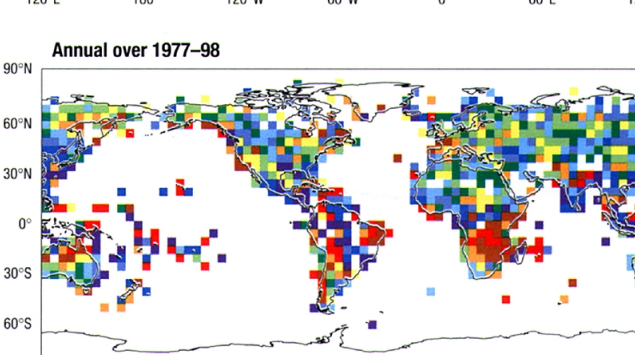
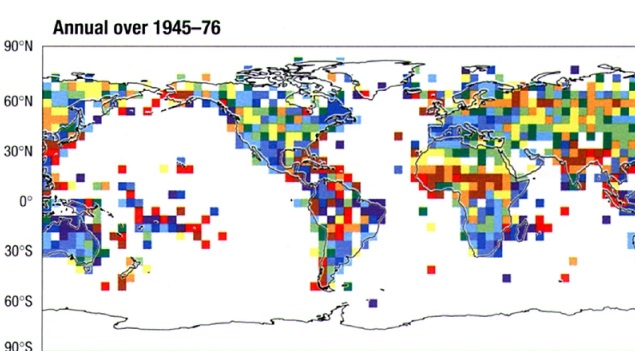
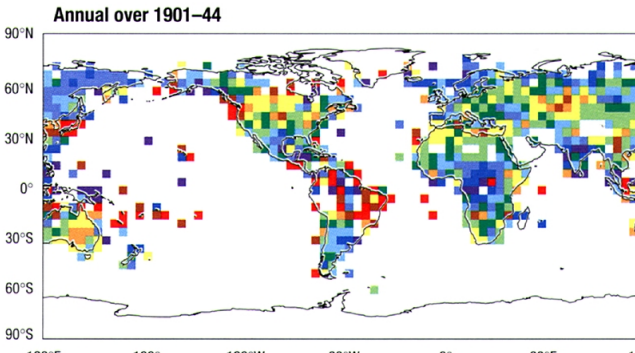
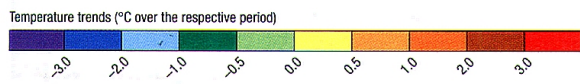
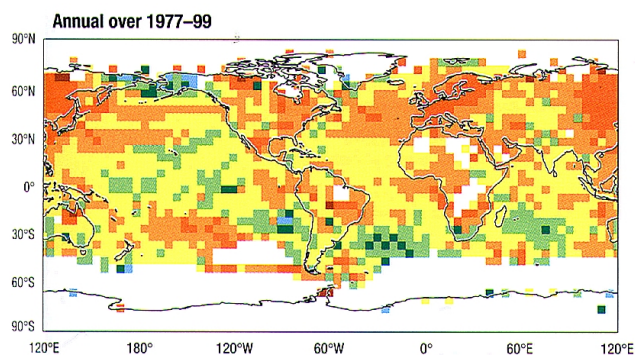
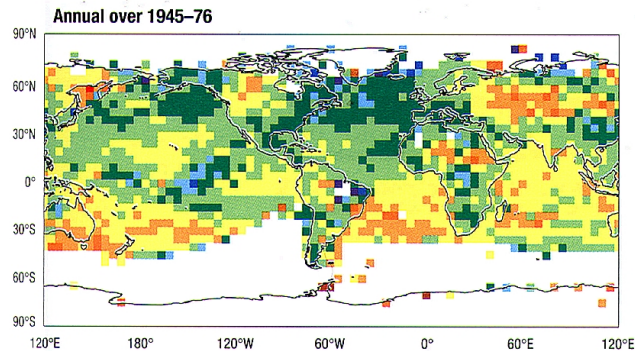
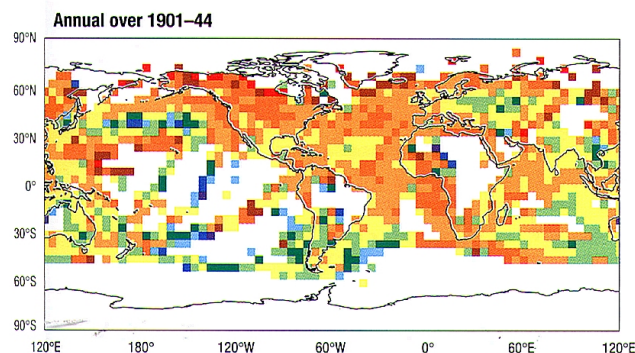


Summer (JJA)





# Temperature and Precipitation last 100 years



- T is simple;
- precipitation is not!