



CLIMATE ALERT BULLETIN (BAC)

CPPS

SUMMARIZED VERSION

NOVEMBER 2007

BAC 206

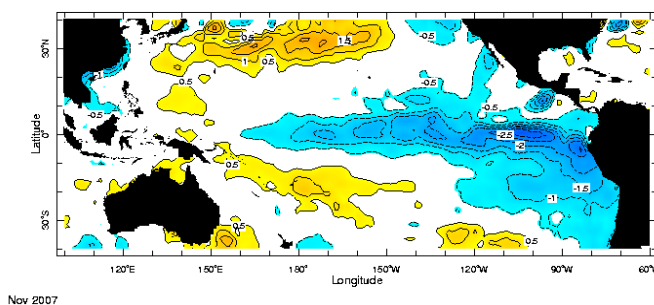
In November, the event La Niña persists throughout the equatorial Pacific, being more intense in the Eastern edge; the main characteristics of the present event are cold surface temperatures and sub-surface of the sea, tradewinds more forts than the average and reduced cloudiness; the index of South Oscillation also has been increased to more typical values of La Niña.

The temperature of the sea during the last week of November exhibited anomalies of -0.9°C in the Western Pacific, of -1.8°C for the Central Pacific and of -2.3°C in the Eastern Pacific, lasting the could conditions that characterizing to the present event La Niña.

As far as surface winds, one stayed in the region of the Southeastern Pacific the predominance of winds of the south and Southeastern with speeds slightly superior to the normal rank for the date. The Index of Oscillation of the South, by fourth consecutive month presents positive values being in this occasion of 0.9.

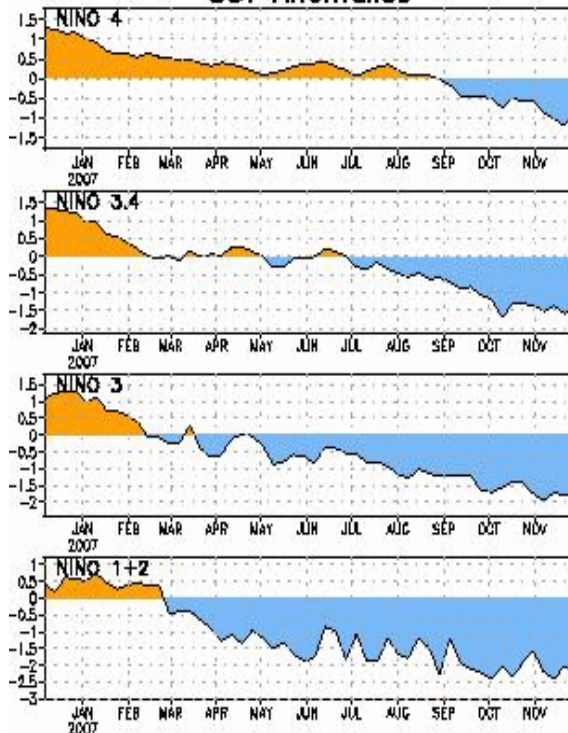
During November the Mean Sea Level in the Southeastern Pacific fluctuated thus near its normal patterns, as opposed to the coasts of Ecuador was 1.4 cm on the average, in Peru fluctuated between 1.0 cm (Talara) and -4.0cm (Callao) and in Chile the observed behaviour stayed previously, with anomalies that fluctuated between the -2.9 cm (Arica) to -9.9 cm (Talcahuano).

Anomalia de la Temperatura Superficial del Mar ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Noviembre/2007



**SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE
ANOMALIES, NOVEMBER 2007**

SST Anomalies

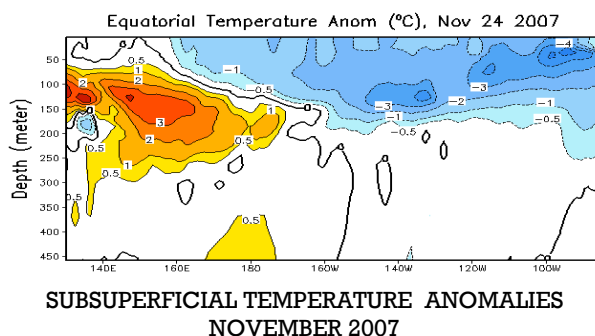


**SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES
FOR THE NIÑO REGIONS**

Taking into account the present thermal behaviour from the Equatorial Pacific Ocean, as well as the exits of several models of numerical simulation, are anticipated that, during the next month in the Eastern and Central sector of the Pacific the temperature of the sea would continue below its normal value.



At subsurface 1 level, the behaviour of the thermal structure during November in the Eastern Equatorial Pacific was similar to the reported thing for the previous month, presenting in this occasion negative anomalies of $-3,0^{\circ}\text{C}$ that were located from the surface to the level of the 150 ms of depth between 90°W and the date line. Towards the west of the date line, and to a depth of 150m a Kelvin wave is observed that presents an ample nucleus with positive anomalies of until $3,0^{\circ}\text{C}$, forming a clear subsurface thermal dipole in the region of the equatorial Pacific. The Mean Sea Level (MSL) in the Southeastern Pacific during November fluctuated around its normal patterns for the month. The Index of Oscillation of South (IOS), continued by fourth consecutive month in the positive phase, with a value of 0,9



Perspective for the next weeks

GLOBAL

Taking into account the present predictions from several numerical models, as well as the behaviour of the main oceanic and atmospheric indicators, it is considered that during the next month the Equatorial Pacific would continue presenting cold conditions own of the event La Niña, particularly in the region of the Eastern and coastal Equatorial Pacific.

REGIONAL

In agreement with the pursuit of the ocean-atmospheric conditions in the Southeastern Pacific Ocean, executed by Program ERFEN (integrated by National Committees ERFEN of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru), and coordinated by the CPPS, it is anticipated that during the next month it will continue the cooling of the SST in the Eastern and coastal Equatorial Pacific, like the temperature of the air, that will present values below its normal one, particularly from the coasts from Chile to the south of Ecuador. As far as the MSL it would also continue fluctuating around its average value, with certain tendency to maintain the negative anomalies, particularly in front of Chile. With respect to rains, they will present a slightly deficit distribution for the time, for the coast of the Pacific of Colombia and north coast of Ecuador; whereas for the rest of the region the tendency of precipitations is to stay below the normal thing, in special the central and south coast of Chile. On the contrary, the "altiplánica" region is favourable to present precipitations by over the normal.

Institutions that collaborate in this bulletin:



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