



CLIMATE ALERT BULLETIN (BAC)

CPPS

SUMMARIZED VERSION

SEPTEMBER 2008

BAC 216

In September, the Equatorial Pacific Ocean continues with the process of reduction of Sea Surface Temperature, presenting in this occasion negative anomalies in almost all “El Niño” regions, except in “El Niño” region 1+2 where in spite of having positive values, a tendency of normalization is observed that passed of 1, 0°C to 0, 6°C.

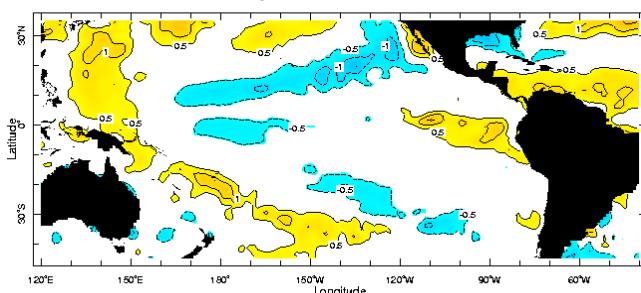
The anomaly of Sea Surface Temperature during the last week of September in “El Niño” regions presented following values; in the region of Western Pacific (“El Niño” Region 4) it was of -0, 2°C; in the Central Pacific (“El Niño” Region 3, 4) the anomaly was of -0, 5°C and; in the region of Eastern Pacific (“El Niño” Region 1+2), it was of 0, 3°C.

The subsurface thermal structure in the Central Equatorial Pacific showed the presence of a located thermal dipole between 100 and 200 ms of depth; the warm nucleus with anomalies of 3, 0°C located to the west of the line of date; and the cold nucleus, with anomalies of -4, 0°C, located to the east of the line of date. In the Eastern edge of the Pacific, in the superficial layer of 40 ms a small volume of water is located with positive anomalies of 1°C approximately.

The Mean Sea Level in the South eastern Pacific (continuous) during this month presenting tendency to oscillate around its normal patterns; in front of Ecuadorian coasts it presented positive anomalies between 3 and 6 cm; in the Peruvian coast anomalies fluctuated between +4, 0 cm (Lobos de Afuera) and -2, 0 cm (Mollendo), whereas, San Juan presented a behaviour similar to its normal. In front of Chile behaviour of sea level was characterized to present small variations with respect to values registered during August 2008.

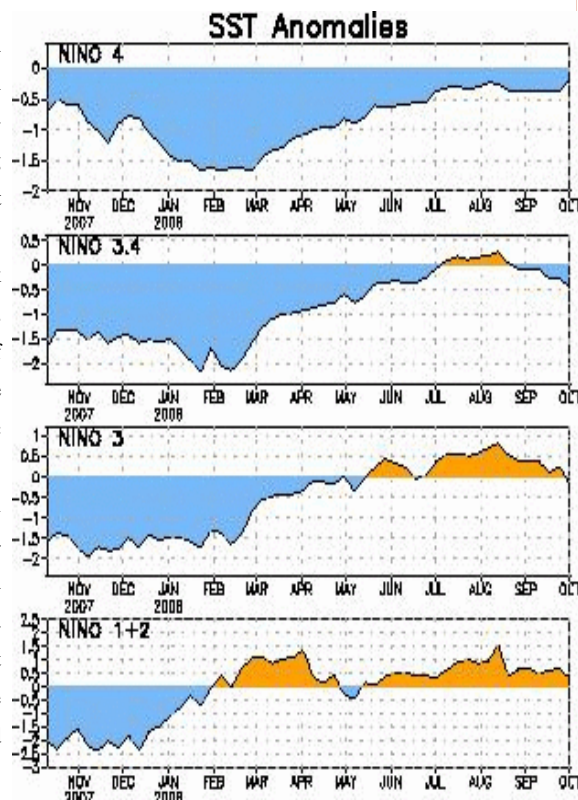
The Index of Oscillation of the South continued in the positive phase, increasing its value that in this occasion was of 1, 5.

**Anomía de la Temperatura Superficial del Mar (°C)
Septiembre 2008**



Sep 2008

**SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE
ANOMALIES, SEPTEMBER 2008**



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

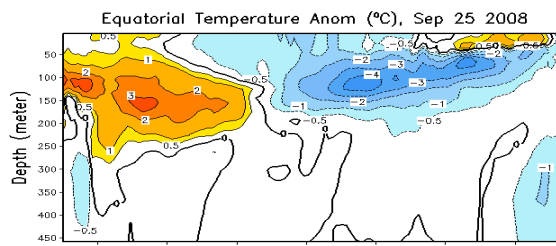
The Intertropical Convergence Zone most of the time stayed more to the north of the normal for the time (between 8 and 10 °N) and with convective activity especially towards the Eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean.

As far as surface winds, in the region of the South eastern Pacific, like in the previous month, they appeared predominantly of the south and south-east; as far as the speeds of the same, generally they appeared fluctuating around or slightly on the average value for the month.



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The subsurface thermal structure of the Equatorial Pacific was characterized by the presence of a thermal dipole with the warm nucleus of 3, 0°C located to the west of the line of date and cold nucleus of -4,0°C located to the east of the line of date, both nuclei are located around 150 ms of depth. In the Eastern edge of the Pacific, presence of a warm water cell is observed in the first 49 ms, prisoner in that region of the ocean.



SUBSUPERFICIAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES
SEPTEMBER 2008

The Mean Sea Level (MSL) in the South eastern Pacific presented certain tendency to distribute around its normal patterns; in front of Ecuadorian coasts MSL continued presenting small positive anomalies between 3 and 6 cm, also in the Peruvian coast is observed in average a reduction of around 4, 0 cm, with respect to previous month; whose anomalies fluctuated between +4, 0 cm (Lobos de Afuera) and -2, 0 cm (Mollendo), San Juan presented a behaviour similar to its normal. In Chile, MSL was characterized by to present major variations with respect to values registered during August 2008. Nevertheless, it is possible to emphasize that in the North and Centre-South zones of the country, anomalies of sea level did not report significant differences in their values, since they fluctuated between -6,4 and -8,5 cm.

Perspective for the next weeks

GLOBAL

Taking into account present predictions from several numerical models, as well as the behaviour of the main oceanic and atmospheric indicators, is anticipated that during next month to a large extent of the Equatorial Pacific "slight negative anomalies" of SST will appear, although it hopes that remain certain areas of the Eastern Pacific with positive anomalies.

REGIONAL

In agreement with pursuit of ocean-atmospheric conditions in the South eastern Pacific Ocean, executed by Program ERFEN (integrated by National Committees ERFEN of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru), and coordinated by the CPPS, it is not foresee for next month, majors changes in the surface thermal structure in the sector of the Eastern Pacific, hoping that air temperature like SST stays slightly on their average value of this month, conserving tendency to reduce values of positive anomaly.

Institutions that collaborate in this bulletin:

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