

CLIMATE ALERT BULLETIN BAC 251

CPPS

SUMMARIZED VERSION

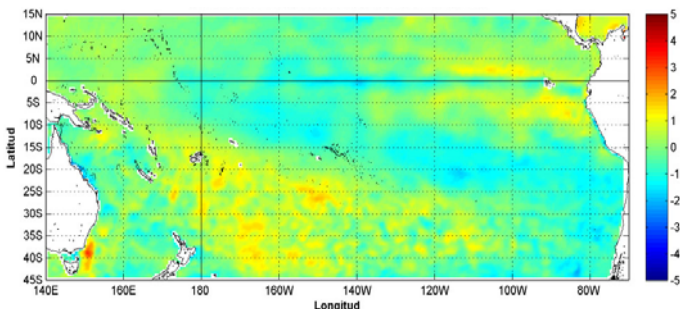
AUGUST 2011

In August 2011, the SST along the equatorial fringe of the Pacific, between 5°N and 10°S, maintained a similar condition to the previous month, predominating neutral values; however in the eastward Pacific, some patches of positive anomalies of 1.0° C were observed. Consequent to the behavior, the SST anomaly registers in the El Niño monitoring geographic zones, were neutral in the Niño 1+2, Niño 3 and Niño 4 regions (0.0, -0.4 and -0.36 respectively) and of 0.6°C in the Niño 3.4 region. In the subsurface layers of the Equatorial fringe, in the eastern Pacific, the positive anomalies of sea temperature diminished, while between 100°W and 140°W and between 30 – 100 m of depth, negative anomalies were recorded of up to 4°C, and westward Pacific, anomalies up to 3°C were recorded (150m depth).

The MSL in the fringe between 5°S and 5°N of latitude and, 80 and 180°W of longitude, maintains normal conditions.

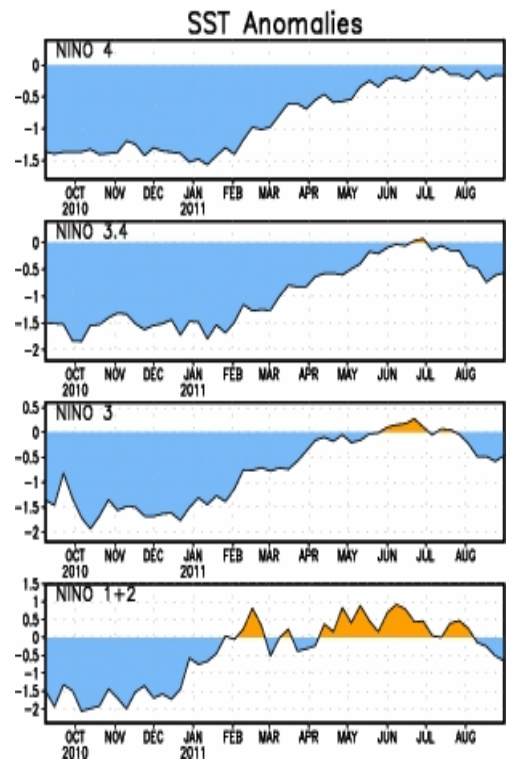
The ITCZ in August was observed around 5°N, formed by disperse cells of moderate activity.

The ocean-atmospheric conditions in the countries of the Southeast Pacific region show that in Colombia the sea temperature is around normal, with positive anomalies of 0.2°C, unlike the coast of Ecuador, Peru and Chile where the SST has diminished according to seasonality. Regarding anomalies, in coastal stations, negative anomalies of up to 1.2°C prevailed in the central coast of Ecuador; while in Peru the anomalies fluctuated between 0.1°C (Talara) and 0.6°C (San Juan) and in the Chilean coast negative anomalies prevailed with a maximum of 1°C in the north.



CHRISTOFIOLA L4, UKMONASAJPLPO DAAC
Anomalías de Temperatura según Levitus/WOA-2005. Mes de definición: Agosto
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SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES
AUGUST 2011



SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES
FOR EL NIÑO REGIONS

The MSL in the region remained around its normal averages, being the stations Talara and Paita of Peru; those where the greatest positive anomalies were observed (4.0cm).

In August, the value of standardized pressure anomalies at sea level, was positive in Papeete (Tahiti) and in Darwin (Australia), with values of 0.9 and 0.2 respectively. In consequence, the IOS was of 0.4, reached neutral values, demonstrating a decay of La Niña observed since the beginning of 2011.

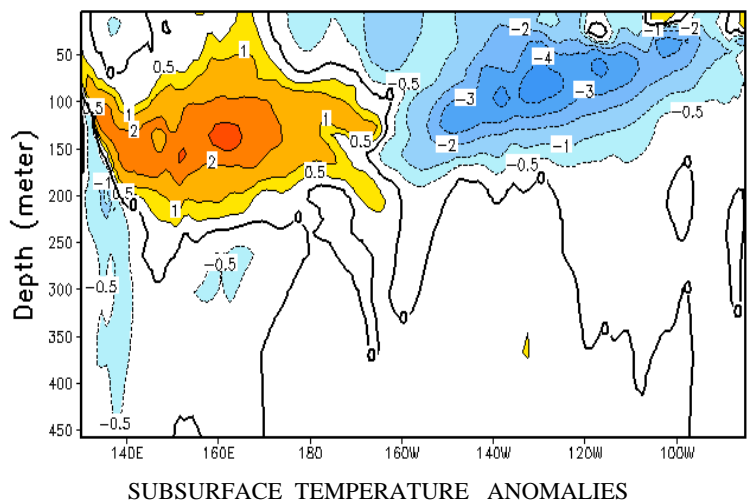


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Concerning the AT, in Ecuador the monthly averages were higher than normal, registering in all the stations positive anomalies between 2.1°C north (Esmeraldas) and 0.4°C south (Guayaquil). In Peru and Chile, the AT anomalies were negative; up to 1.3°C in Paita-Peru and maximum negative between 1.9°C and 2.6°C in Coyhaique-Balmaceda, southern part of Chile.

The precipitations during August, showed excess higher than 40% in some areas of the Andean, Amazonian and Caribbean region of Colombia and positive anomalies between 25 and 70mm in central and southern Chile. In Ecuador (except San Lorenzo) and Peru, the rainfalls were zero to low, in accordance to the climatology of the month; however marked rainfall deficits prevailed in Southern regions and Santiago in Chile and the Orinoco and Amazon region of Colombia.

Equatorial Temperature Anom (°C), Aug 31 2011



Perspective for the next weeks

GLOBAL

From the revision of the different dynamic and statistical numerical models about the climatic prediction of the SST, of the pronouncements performed by different international weather investigation entities, and the follow-up and analysis of the current behavior of the oceanic and atmospheric indicators, it is expected that the normal conditions of temperature and sea level are maintained in the Central Pacific.

REGIONAL

Considering the follow-up of the ocean-atmospheric conditions in the Southeast Pacific ocean, executed by the ERFEN program (integrated by the National ERFEN committees of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru), and coordinated by the CPPS, it is foreseen that the values of sea temperature and mean sea level maintain and continue around and below their normal averages, as consequence of the influence of the Humboldt current.

Institutions that collaborate in this bulletin:



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