

CLIMATE ALERT BULLETIN

BAC 238

CPPS

SUMMARIZED VERSION

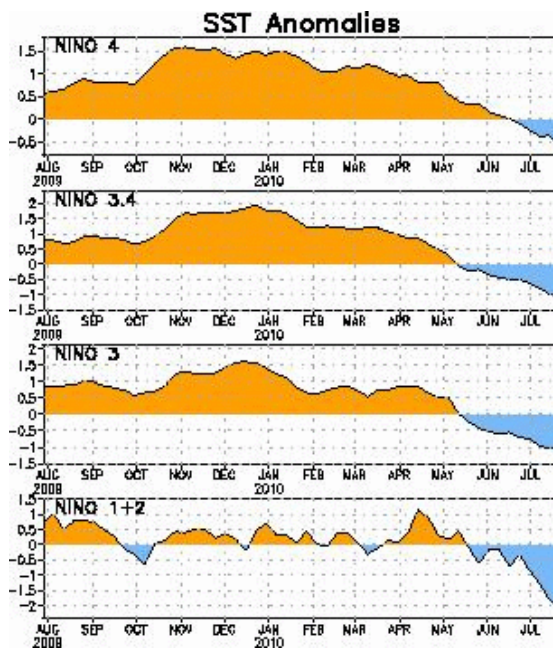
JULY 2010

It is anticipated that in the next months, the sea surface and subsurface temperatures will maintain a tendency to decrease in the Equatorial Pacific. Also, It is expected that the Air Temperature (AT) will show the same behavior, as a result of the strengthen ocean-atmosphere interaction and the southern trade winds.

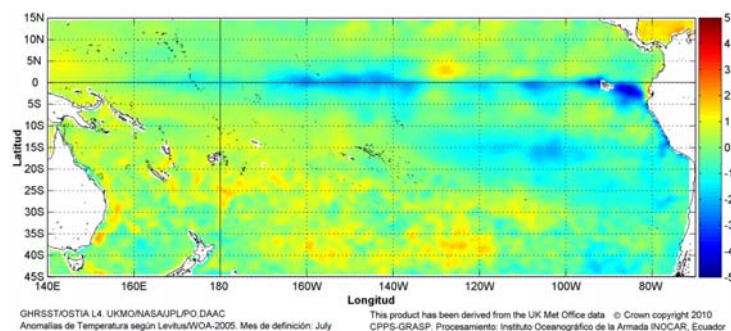
The Sea Temperature, along the coastal margin of South America has decreased in agreement with typical seasonal variability of the weather. Nevertheless, it is necessary to emphasize, that at the Colombian and Ecuadorian coasts, the registered values are around their climatologic values, whereas along the Peruvian and Chilean coasts, the temperature decreased, and negative anomalies of up to 1.9°C were registered.

The Mean Sea Level in the Equatorial Pacific maintained values below its normal with negative anomalies between 5 and 10 cm; nevertheless in the continental edge the coastal stations of Ecuador and Peru presented conditions near neutrality with anomalies between -4 and +2 cm. Whereas towards the south of the continent, at almost all the stations in Chile, the registered values were below their climatologic values. Caldera station recorded a maximum negative anomaly of 17 cm.

The Air Temperature maintained a tendency to decrease, prevailing the negative anomalies, especially in Peru and Chile. In Ecuador the values of AT were around the climatologic values.



SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES FOR EL NIÑO REGIONS



CHRSTOSTIA L4 UKMONASAUJLPO DAAC
Anomalías de Temperatura según Levitus/WOA-2005. Mes de definición: July
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CPPS-GRASP. Procesamiento: Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada INOCAR, Ecuador

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES
JULY 2010

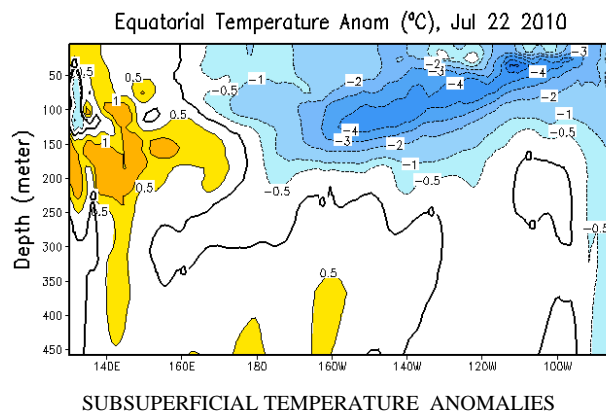
Precipitations were intense in Colombia, exceeding the historical averages and consequently, rivers floods were generated and their water level benchmarks were above the registered during years El Niño. Ecuador, Chile and Peru reported low precipitation, with deficit at most of the stations.



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In the geographic zones of monitoring of El Niño event, sea surface temperature anomalies during July were: -0.4, -0.9, -1.0 and -1.7°C, corresponding to regions Niño 4, Niño 3.4, Niño 3 and Niño 1+2, respectively.

In July, the value of the South Index Oscillation (SOI) was of +2.0, maintaining a positive value as in the three previous months. The standardized anomalies of pressure at sea level were +2.8 in Papeete (Tahiti) and -0.4 in Darwin (Australia).



During July, the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) appeared in the form of a convergence band with dispersed cores (nuclei) and intensity between weak and moderate, being centered on 10°N.

Perspective for the next weeks

GLOBAL

Taking into account the prognoses of several numerical models, the uprisings realized by diverse organizations, and the pursuit and analysis of the behavior of the oceanic and atmospheric indicators, it is anticipated that the oceanic cold conditions of a cold event (La Niña) will strengthen.

REGIONAL

Considering the pursuit of the ocean-atmospheric conditions in the South East Pacific ocean carried out by the ERFEN Program (integrated by National Committees ERFEN of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) and coordinated by the CPPS, it is anticipated that for the next month in the Southeast margin of the Pacific ocean the sea surface temperature and the sea levels will show values below the historical climatologic values.

Institutions that collaborate in this bulletin:



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