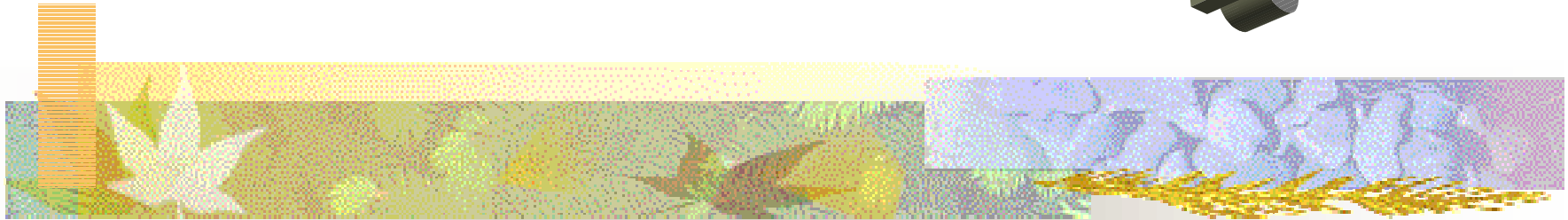


Prévision saisonnière



L'ENSO

El Niño et l'Oscillation Australe

J.P. Céron (Météo-France) et

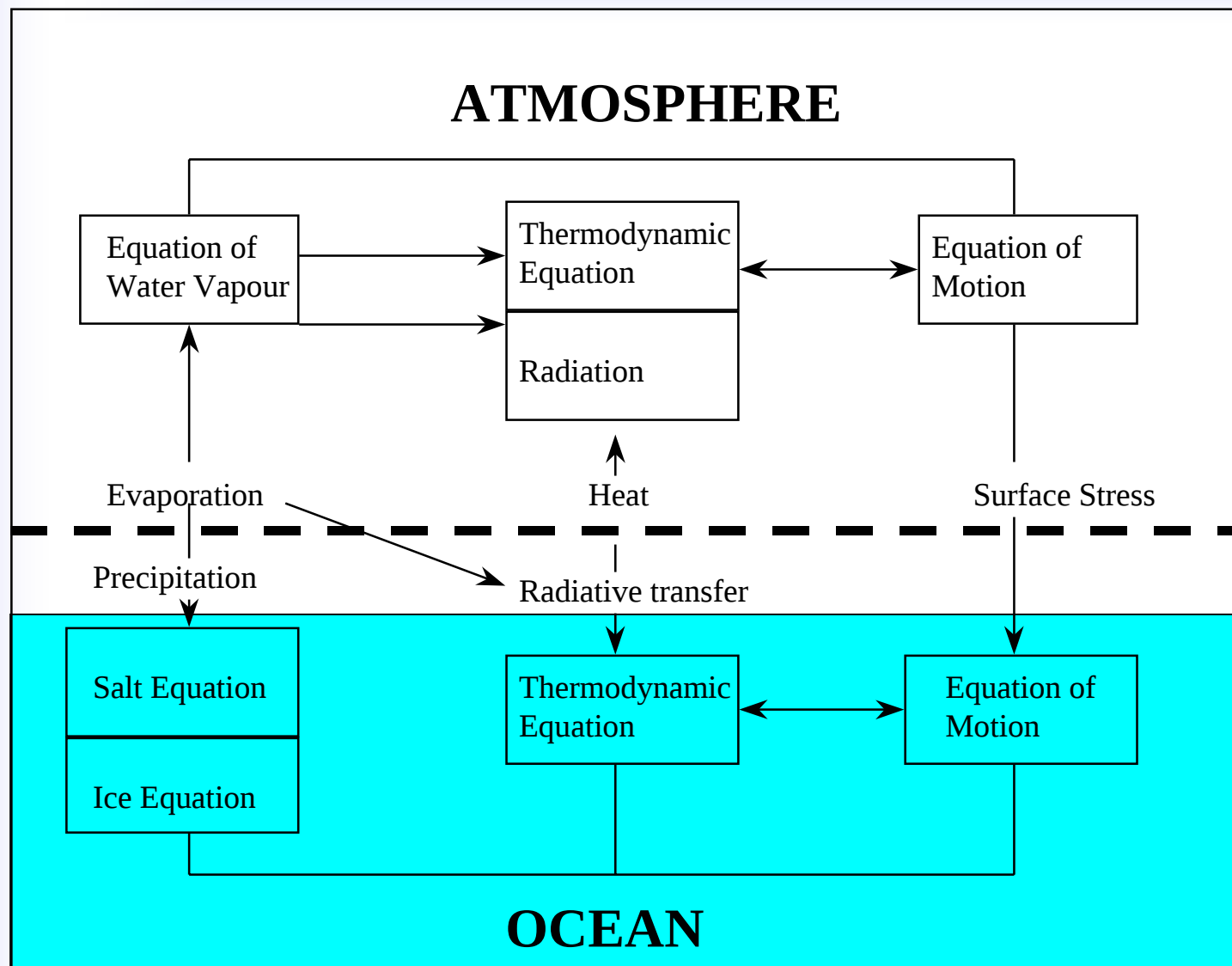
R. Washington (Université d'Oxford)

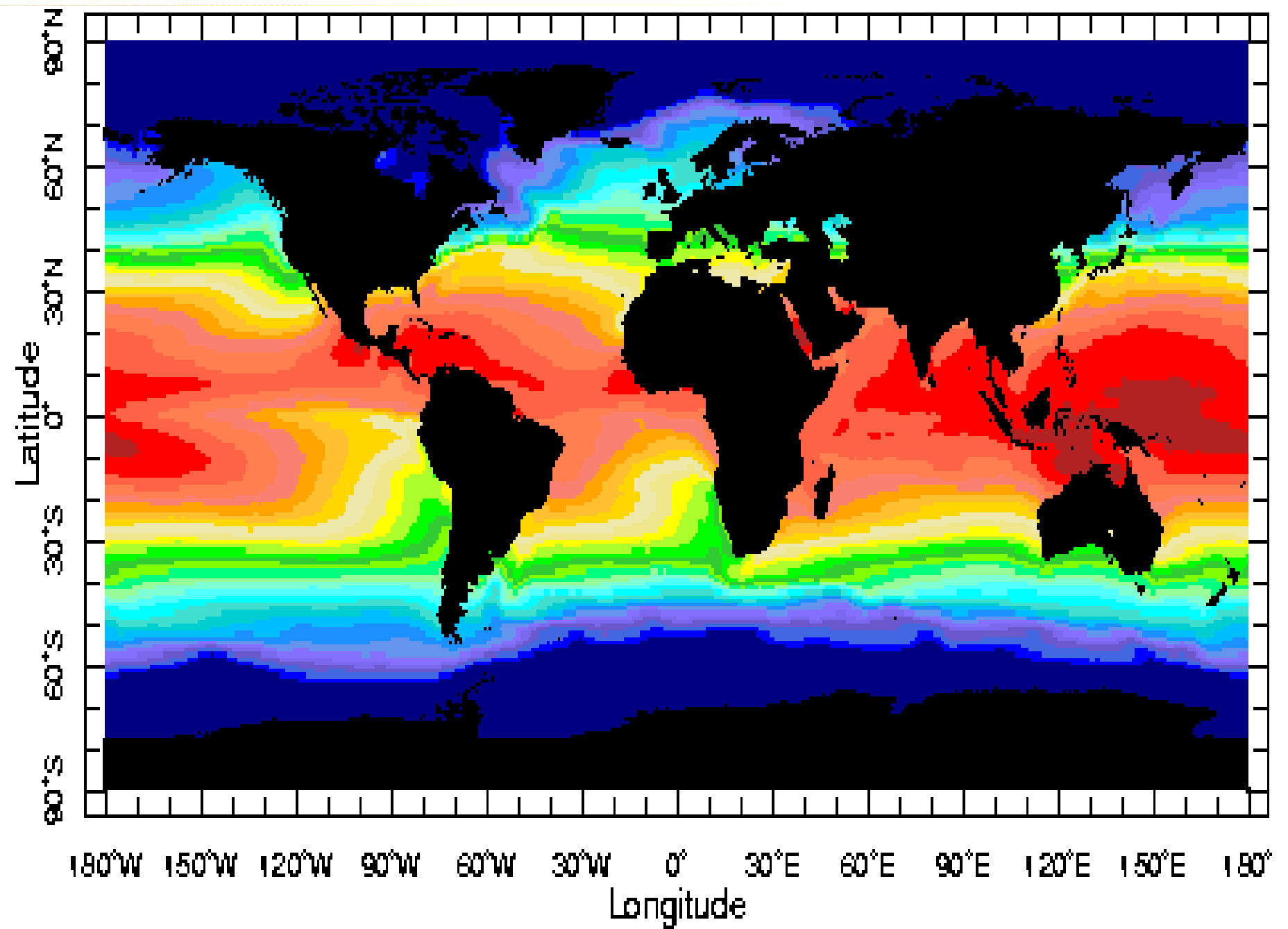
Les Principes de base (1)

- Circulation moyenne dans les régions tropicales très fortement marquée par la convection organisée à grande échelle (circulation divergente de Hadley-Walker)
- Échanges énergétiques principalement pilotés, dans les régions tropicales par la circulation moyenne
- Circulation moyenne principalement pilotée par les conditions de surface (notamment SST mais aussi surface continentale)
- Rétroactions entre la circulation atmosphérique et les conditions de surface

Les principes de base (2)

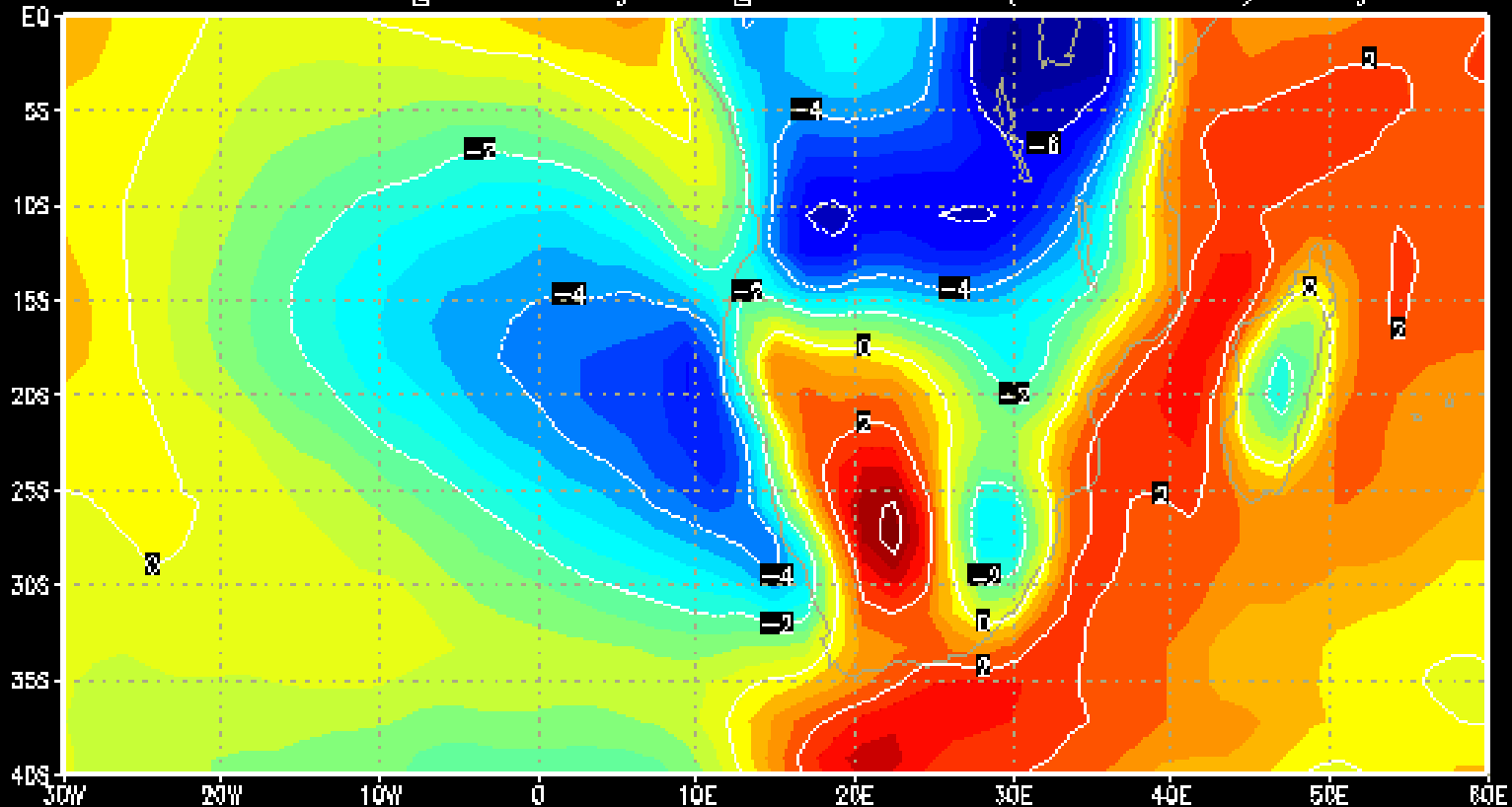
- **Les échanges océan/atmosphère**
 - Les flux en surface (sensible, latent, quantité de mouvement)
- **Les interactions océan/atmosphère**
 - Convergences/divergences + tension du vent (dynamique couplée)
 - Transport d'Ekman
 - Les processus couplés
- **La circulation océanique**
 - Courants de surface et de subsurface
 - Upwelling, downwelling





lat: plotted from -40 to 0
lon: plotted from 330 to 420
t: averaged over Dec to Feb
lev: 0

NCEP GrADS image Monthly Longterm Mean (1968-1996) Eddy air degC

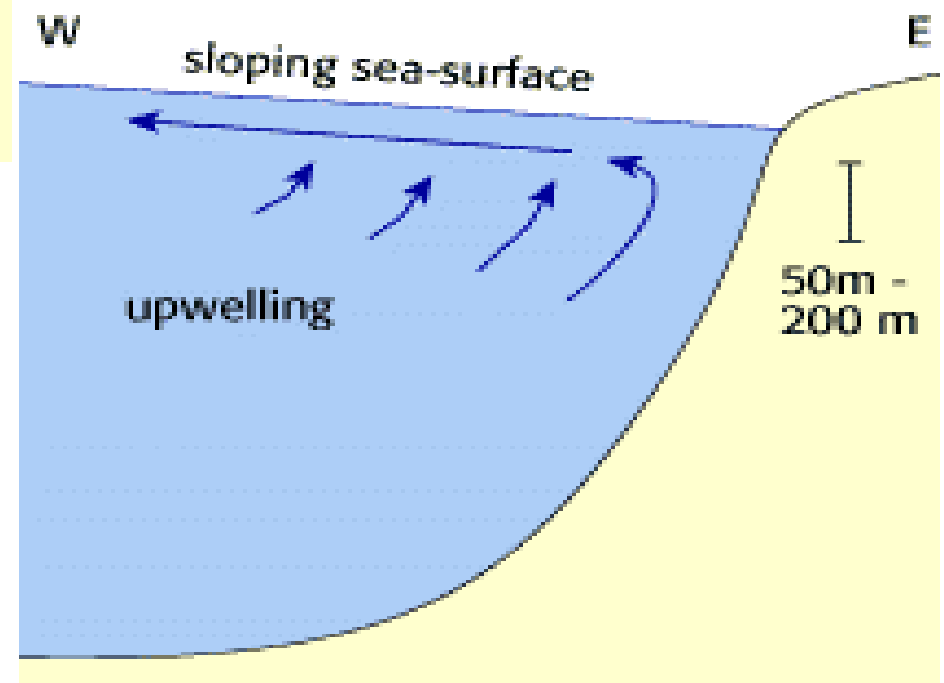
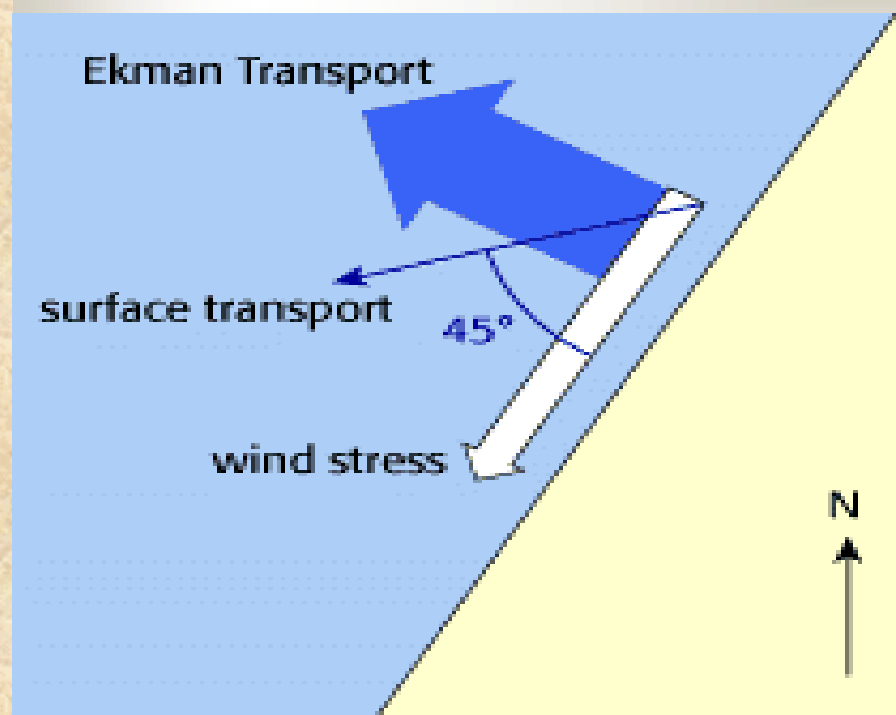


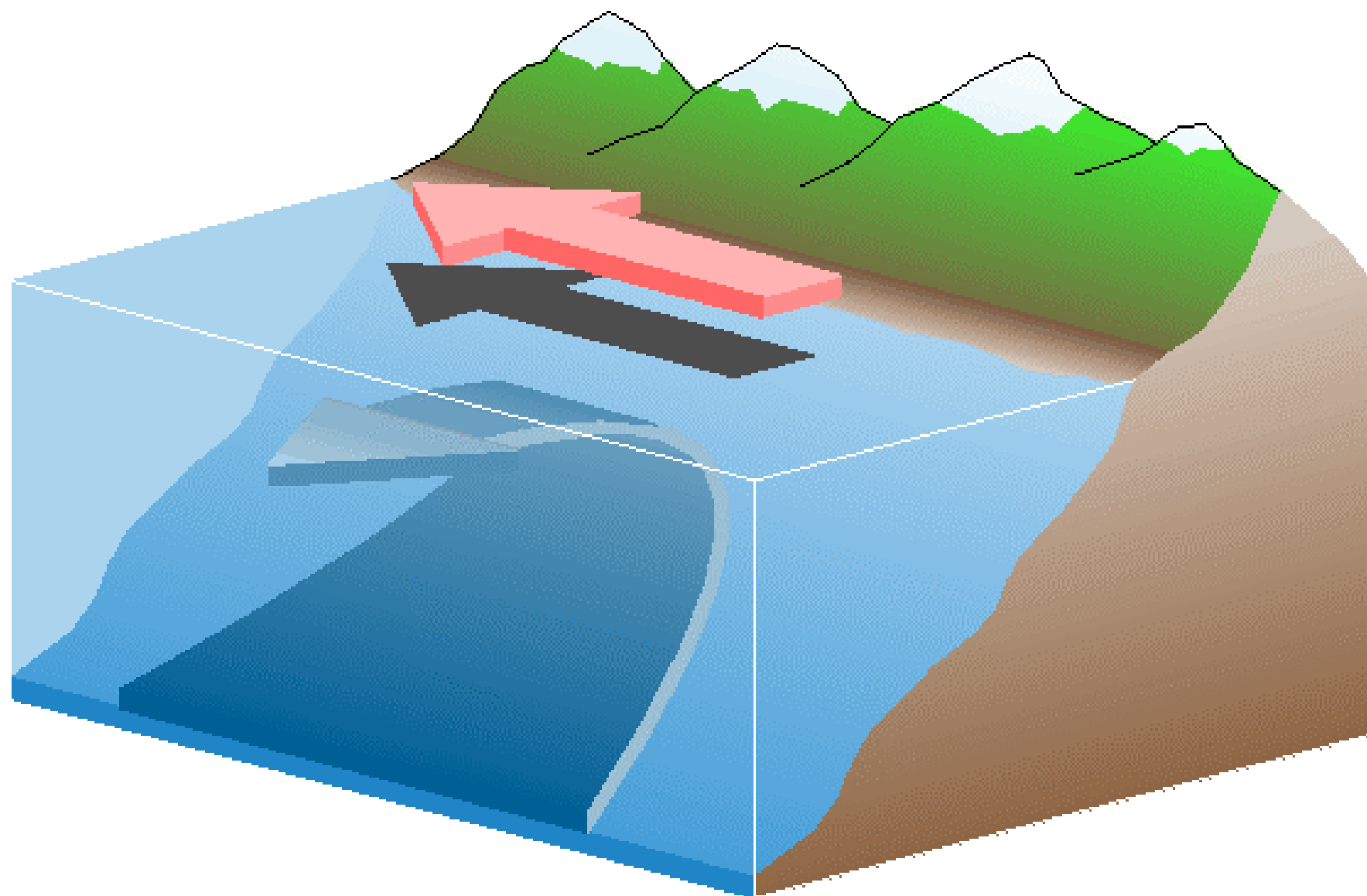
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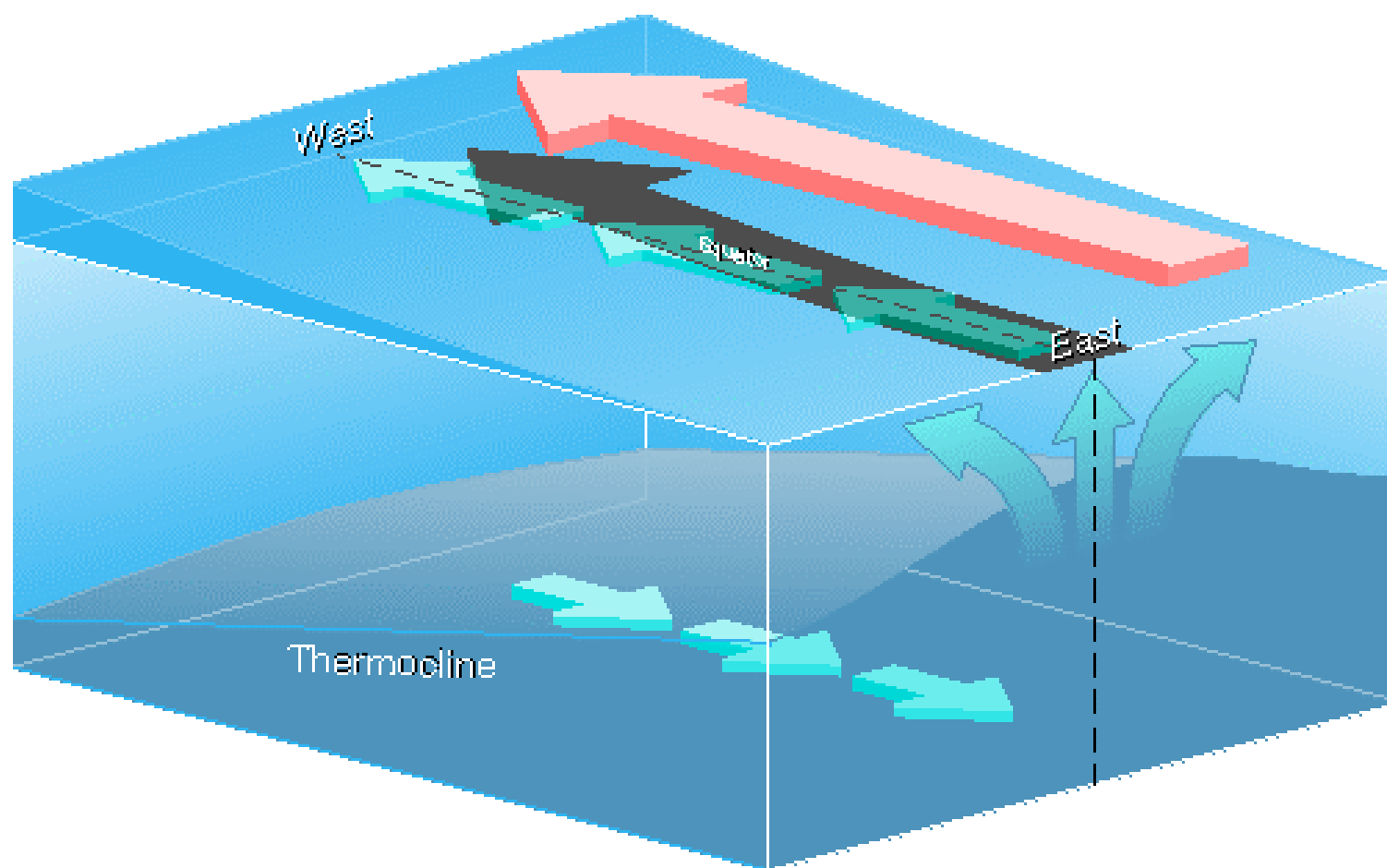


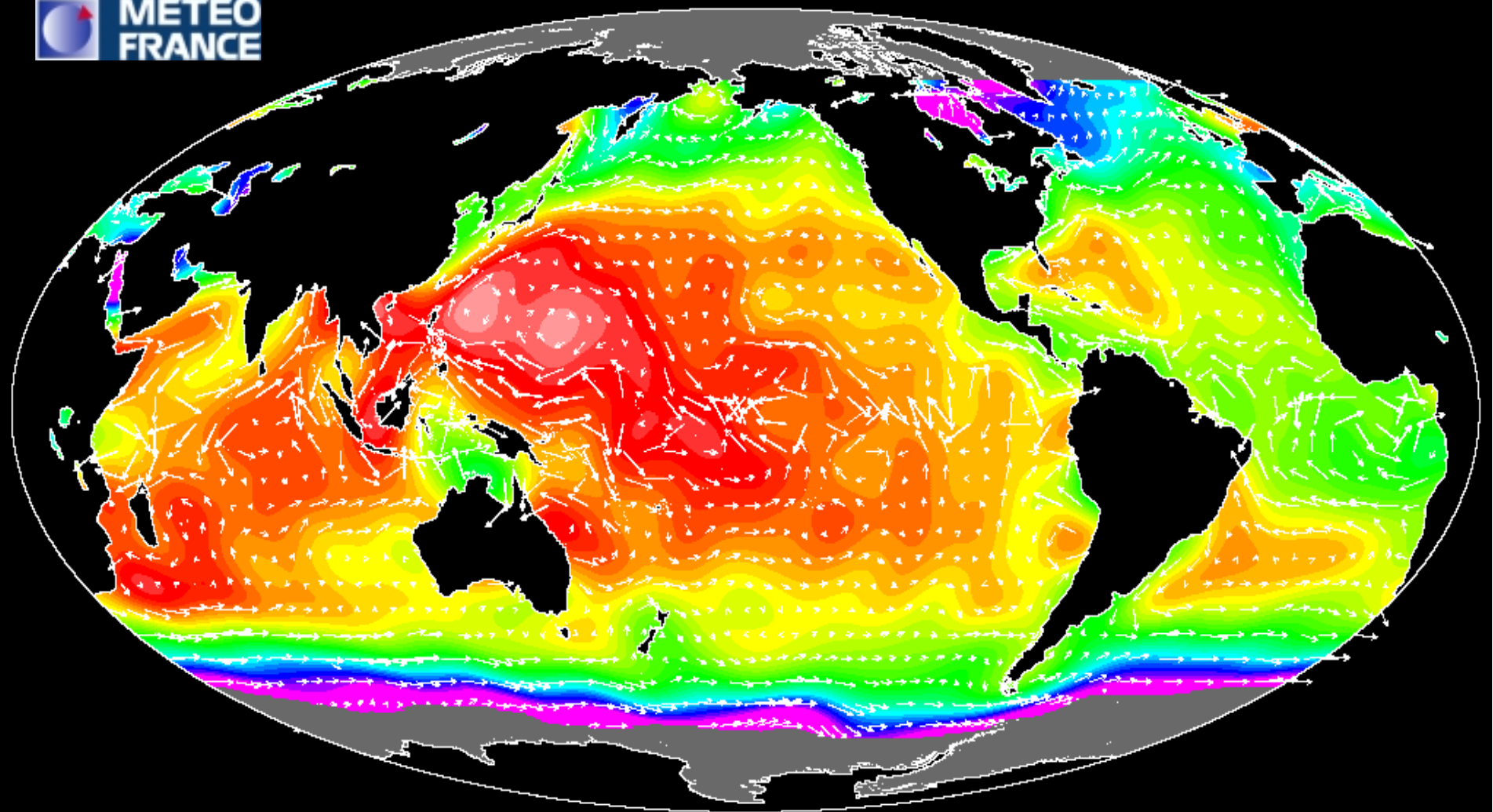
Transport d'Ekman

- Effet du vent en surface (tension du vent)
- Action de la force de Coriolis sur le fluide océanique
- Transport d'Ekman résultant à droite du vent dans l'hémisphère Nord et à gauche dans l'hémisphère Sud
- Couplage mouvement vertical et mouvement horizontal par l'équation de continuité







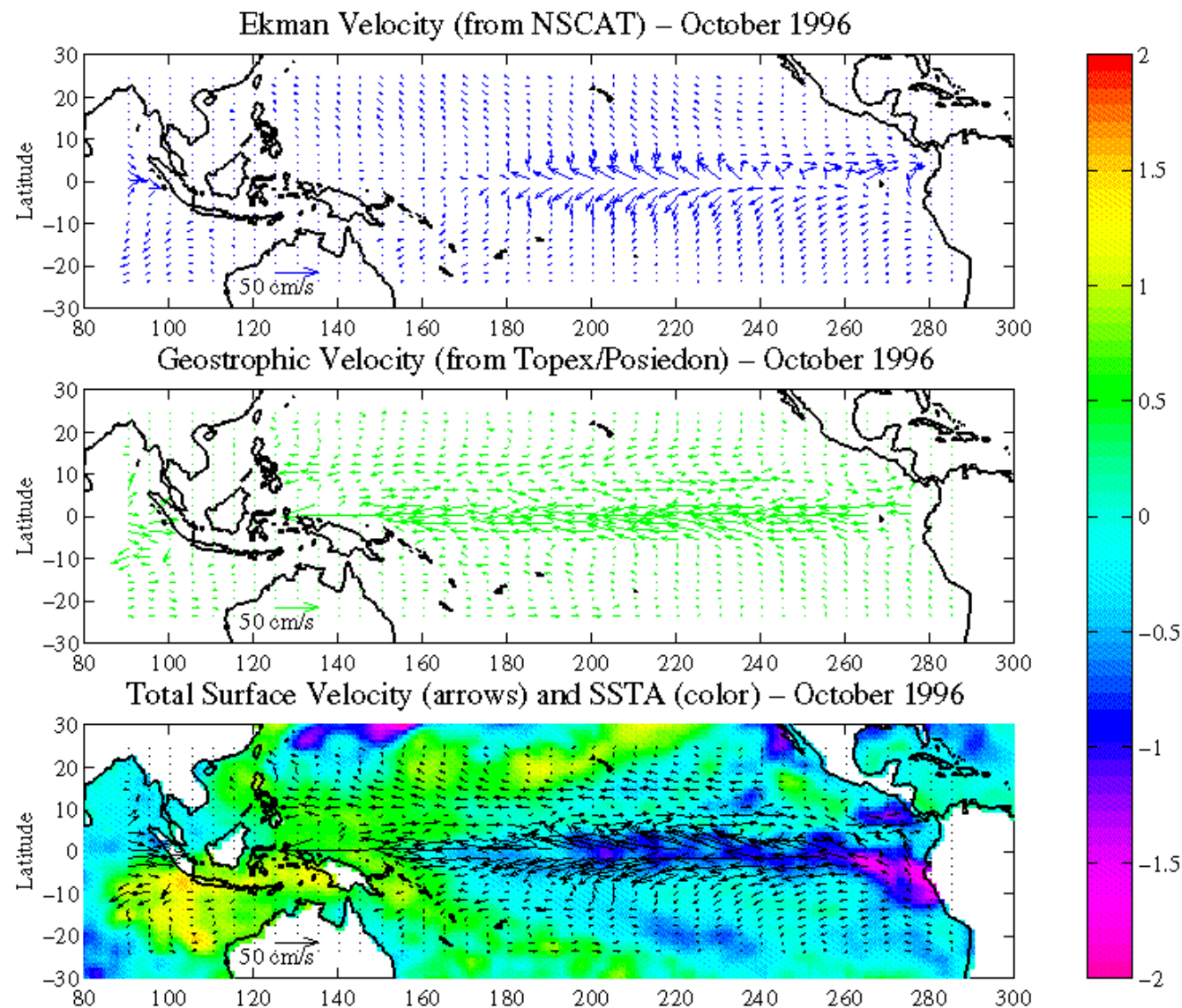


→ 10 cm/s



■ No Valid Data

Ocean Dynamic Topography (cm) Sep 23, 1992 - Sep 24, 1993



NSCAT data courtesy of W. Tang/JPL

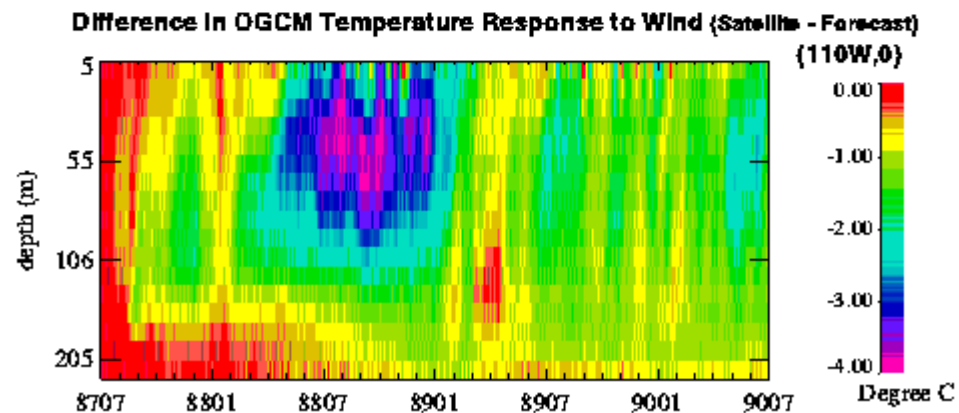
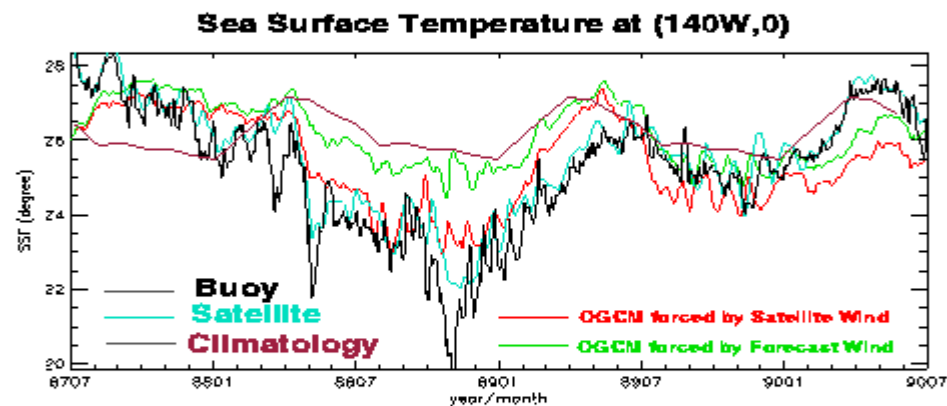
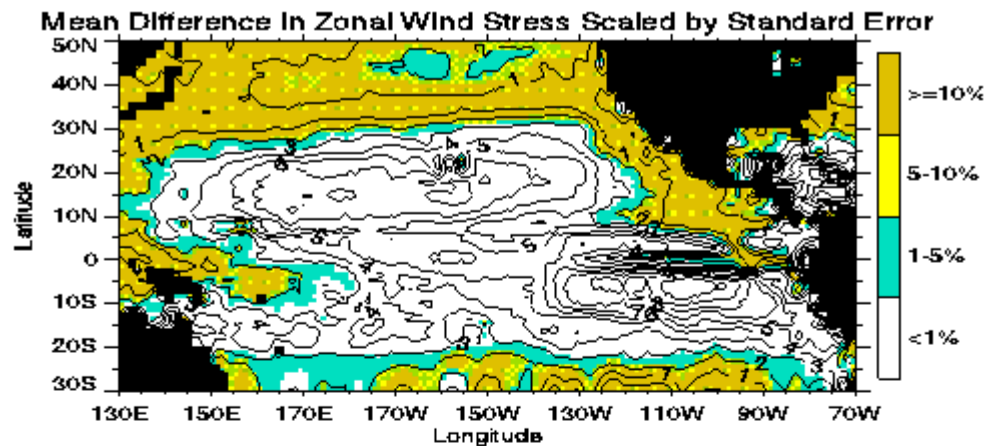
Topex/Posidon SSHgt analysis courtesy of Univ. of Texas

SST data courtesy of R. Reynolds/NOAA

Surface Velocity calculation: G. Lagerloef & J. Gunn

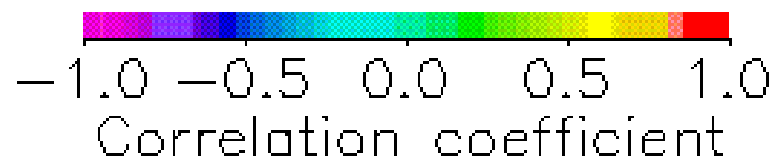
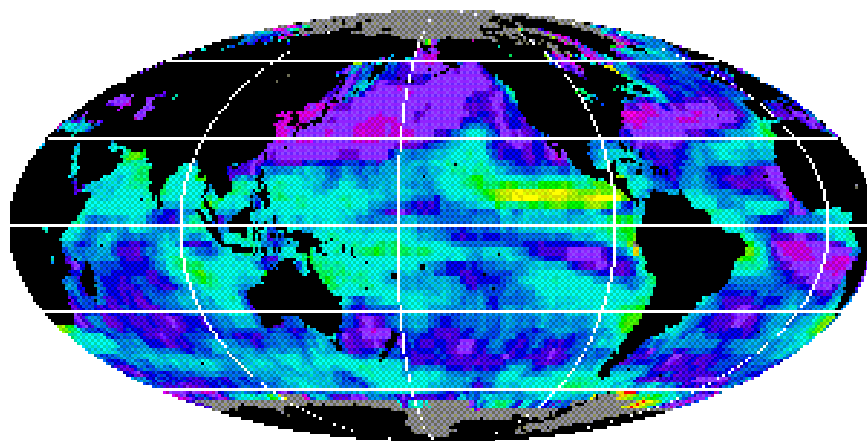
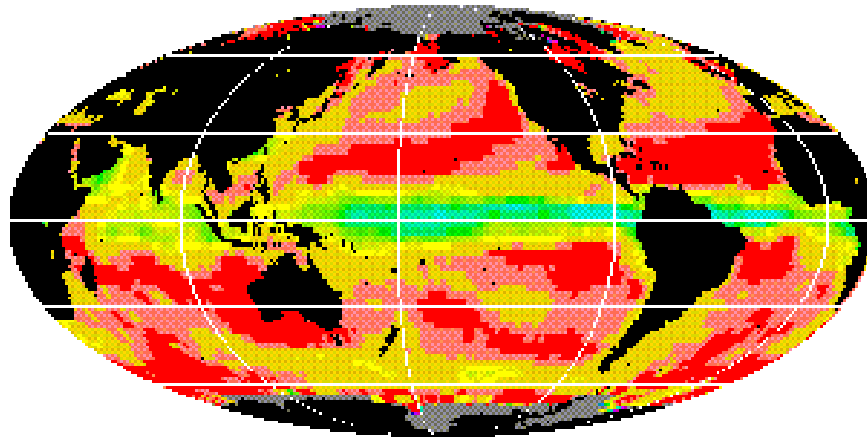
Earth & Space Research

Internet: www.esr.org

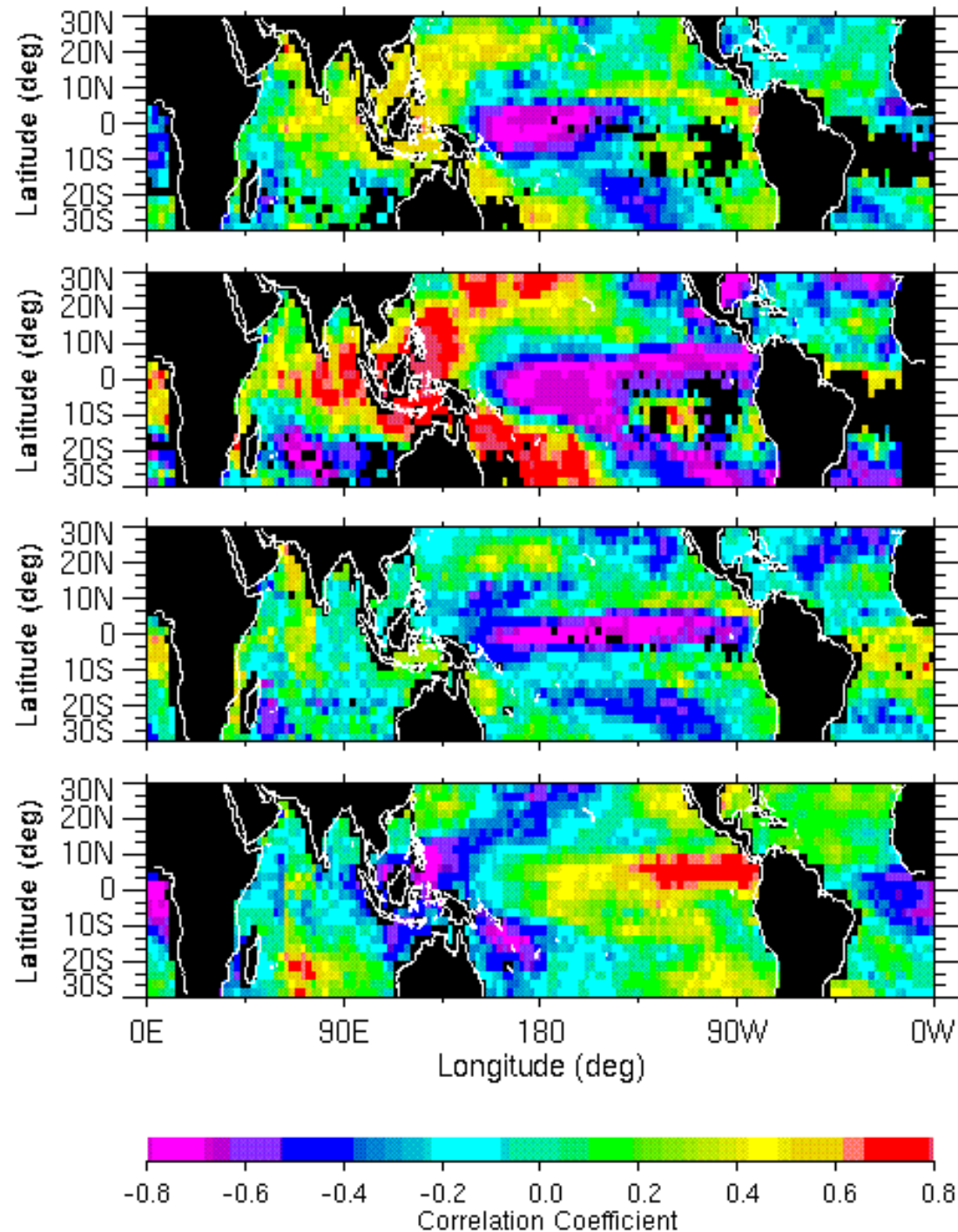


Liu, Tang & Atlas

Le forçage lié au vent



Le forçage
solaire
et du flux
d'évaporation



Le forçage des SST et les nuages

Historique

- Opposition de phase sur la pression Sydney – Buenos Aires (Hildebrandsson – 1897)
- Oscillation Australe (P,T,RR) – G. Walker (~1920)
- Lien entre SST Pacifique et OA (Bjerkness – 1966, 1969) – Apparition de la notion de Téléconnexion
- « Build-up » de Wyrтки (1975-1979)
- Niño composite et verrouillage sur le cycle saisonnier – Rasmusson et Carpenter (1982)
- Modélisation océan/atmosphère couplée (1980)
- Développements théoriques (1980 ...)

Développements théoriques

- « Build-up de Wyrтки
 - Pilotage de l'océan par l'atmosphère (relaxation des alizés – redistribution des eaux chaudes de l'Ouest vers l'Est)
- L'Oscillateur retardé
 - Réflexion des ondes de Rossby en onde de Kelvin (bord Ouest) générant un approfondissement de la thermocline. Réflexion des ondes de Kelvin (bord Est). Alternance d'anomalies chaudes (kelvin «downwelling») et froides (kelvin «upwelling»).
- Instabilités couplées
 - Relation SST - thermocline (couplage positif avec une convergence du vent en surface)
 - Mode couplé instable basse-fréquence (périodes 3 à 4 ans et 6 mois)
 - «SST mode» - advection de gradient moyen zonal de SST par les perturbation du courant – advection du gradient moyen vertical de température par les perturbation de la vitesse verticale – modulation de l'advection verticale par l'upwelling équatorial moyen
 - Barrière de sel – déplacement du bord Est de la Warmpool – rôle de l'advection zonale du gradient de SST

L'ENSO

- Phénomène couplé Océan/Atmosphère
- ENSO principale source de variabilité du système climatique aux échelles de temps interannuelles
- Manifestation océanique « El Niño/La Niña » dans le Pacifique, en surface mais aussi en profondeur.
- Périodes caractéristiques 3 à 7 ans et « alternances» Niño/Niña.
- Influence planétaire via les modifications de la circulation générale. Télé connexions.
- Phénomène océanique partiellement prévisible (causes du déclenchement?)
- Interactions ENSO/PDO, ENSO/MJO, MJO/Synoptique

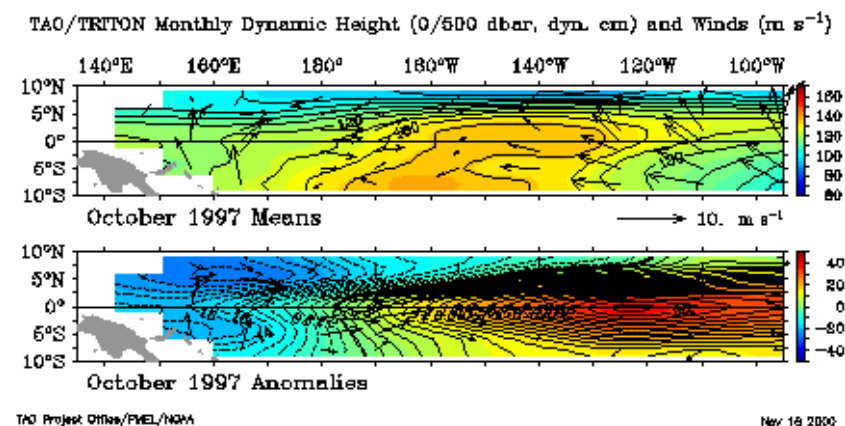
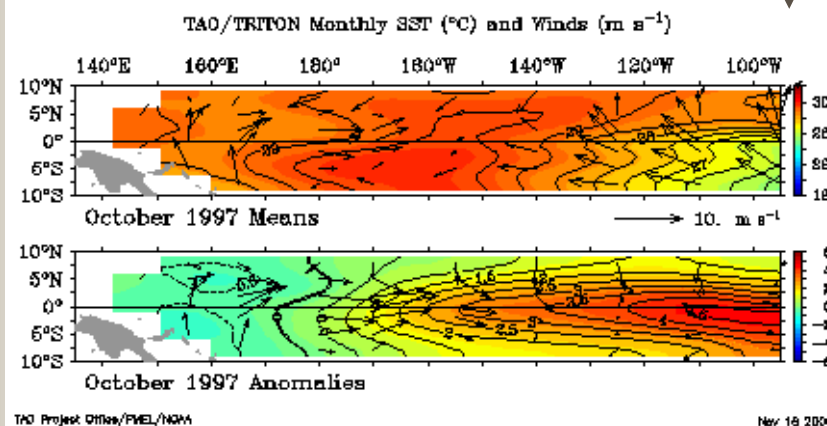
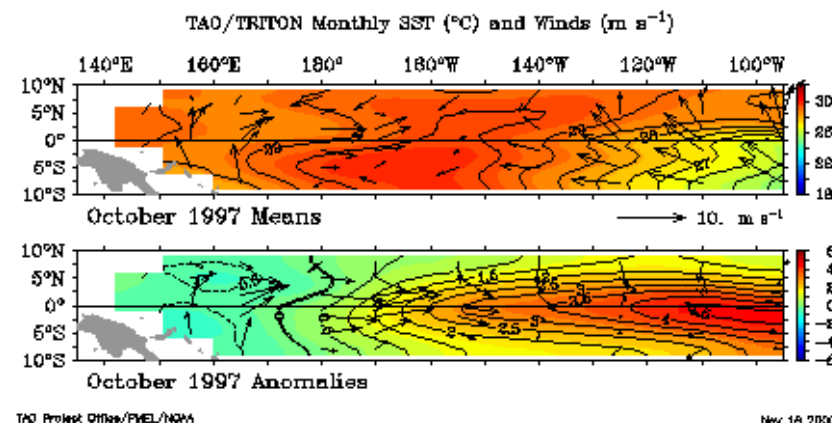
L'ENSO (1)

El Niño 97

Température de surface

Hauteur dynamique

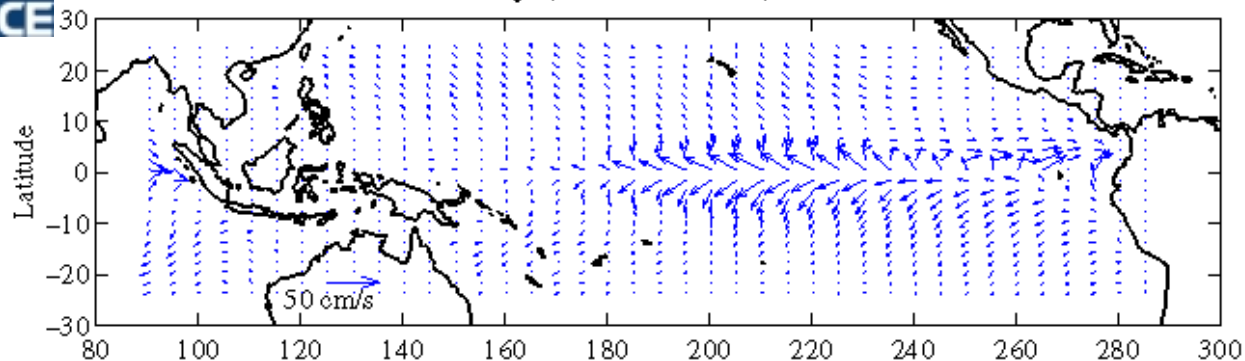
Profondeur de la thermocline



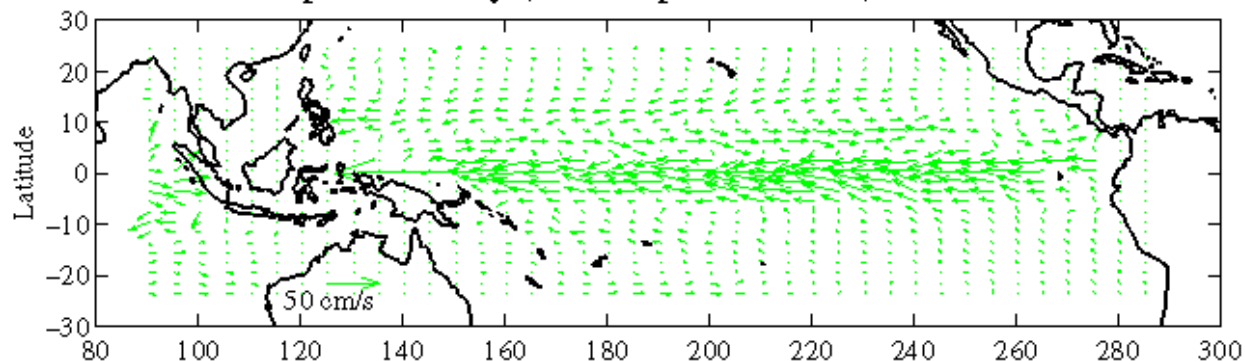
L'ENSO (2)

- Les courants océaniques de surface

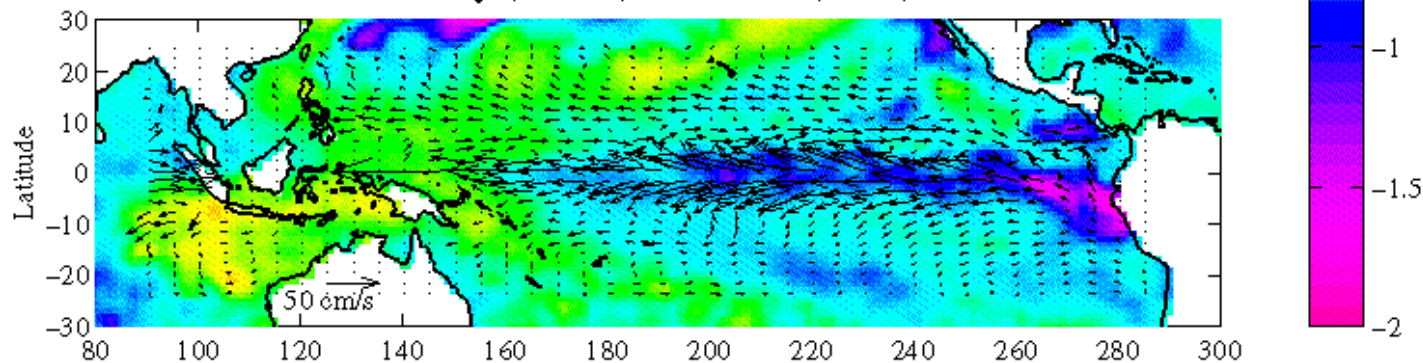
Ekman Velocity (from NSCAT) – October 1996



Geostrophic Velocity (from Topex/Poseidon) – October 1996



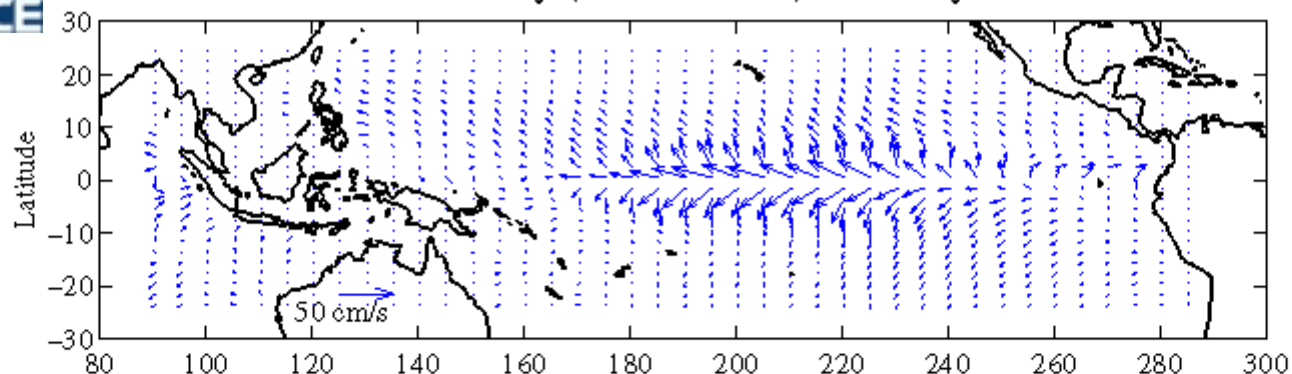
Total Surface Velocity (arrows) and SSTA (color) – October 1996



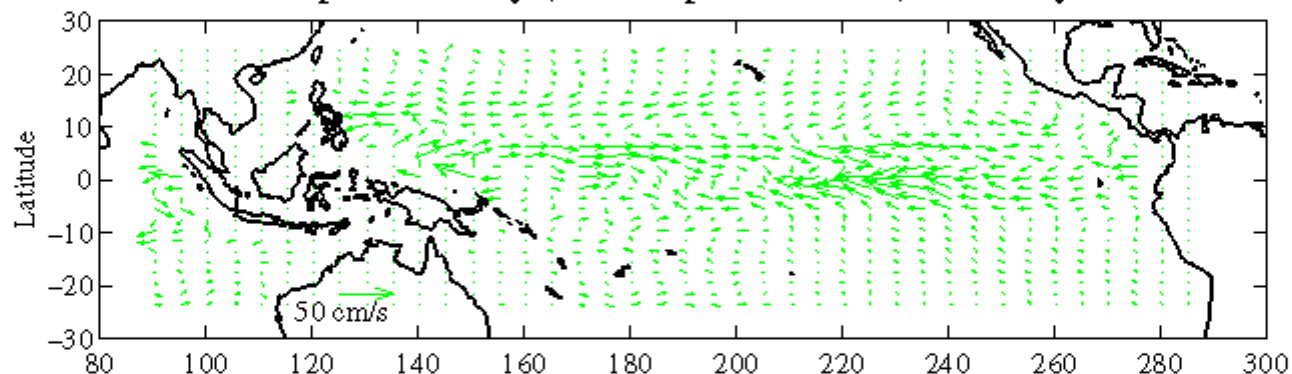
NSCAT data courtesy of W. Tang/JPL
 Topex/Poseidon SSHgt analysis courtesy of Univ. of Texas
 SST data courtesy of R. Reynolds/NOAA

Surface Velocity calculation: G. Lagerloef & J. Gunn
 Earth & Space Research
 Internet: www.esr.org

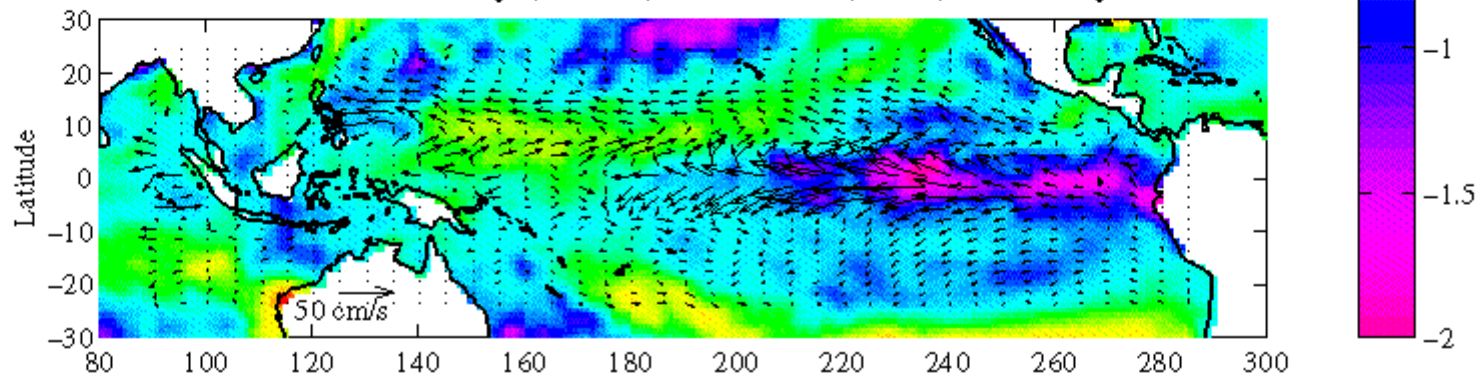
Ekman Velocity (from NSCAT) – January 1997



Geostrophic Velocity (from Topex/Posidon) – January 1997



Total Surface Velocity (arrows) and SSTA (color) – January 1997



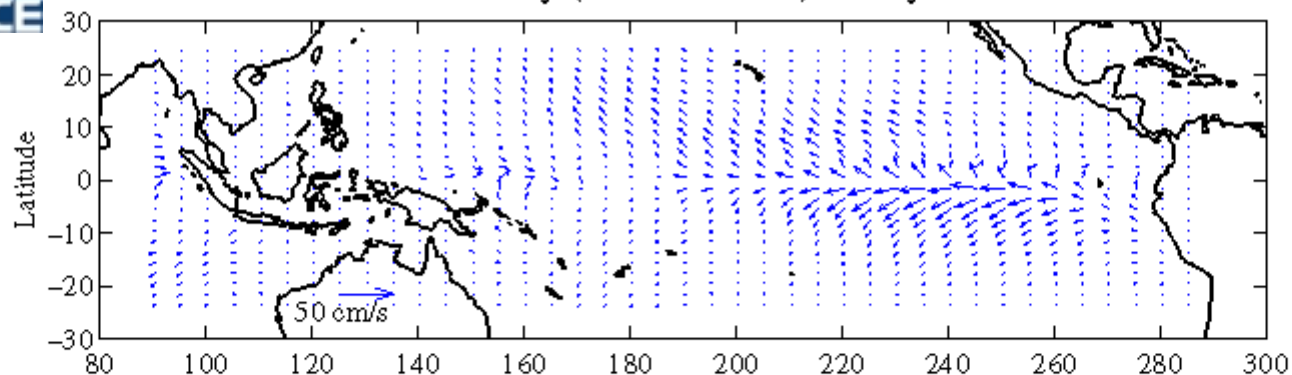
NSCAT data courtesy of W. Tang/JPL

Topex/Posidon SSHgt analysis courtesy of Univ. of Texas

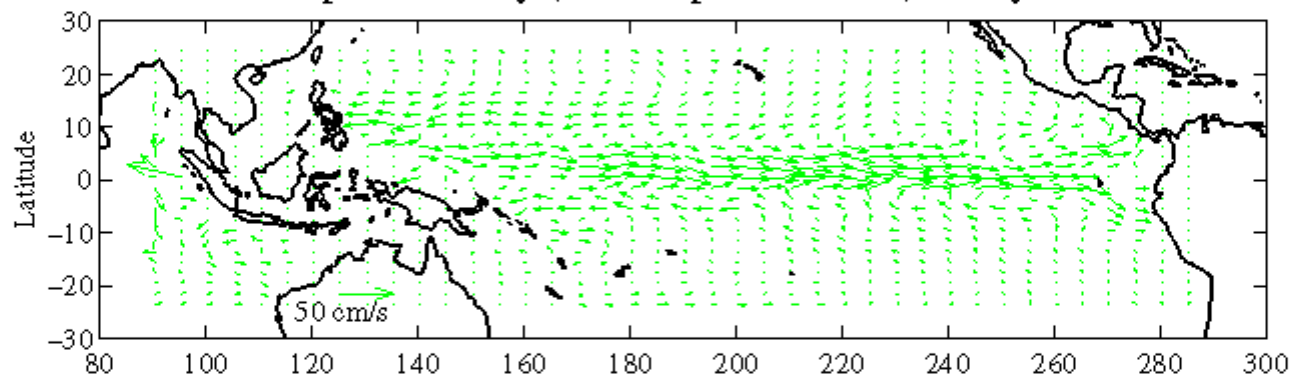
SST data courtesy of R. Reynolds/NOAA

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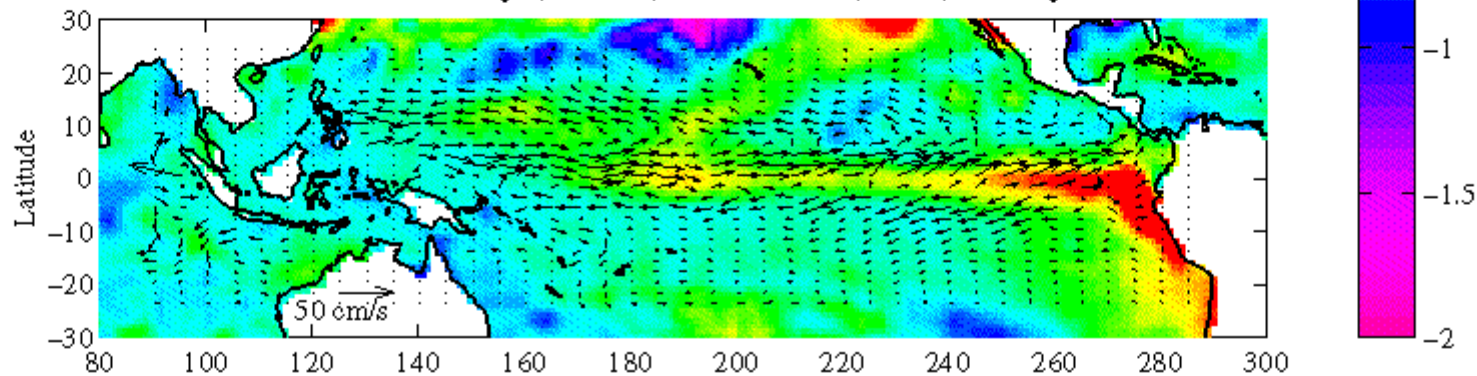
Ekman Velocity (from NSCAT) – May 1997



Geostrophic Velocity (from Topex/Poseidon) – May 1997



Total Surface Velocity (arrows) and SSTA (color) – May 1997



NSCAT data courtesy of W. Tang/JPL

Topex/Poseidon SSHgt analysis courtesy of Univ. of Texas

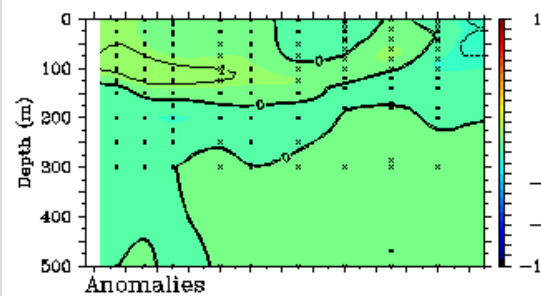
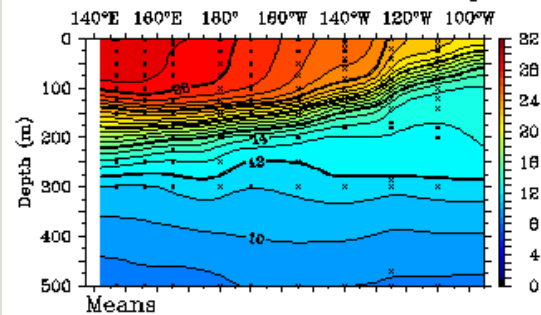
SST data courtesy of R. Reynolds/NOAA

Surface Velocity calculation: G. Lagerloef & J. Gunn
Earth & Space Research
Internet: www.esr.org

L'ENSO (2)

■ La structure océanique profonde et son évolution

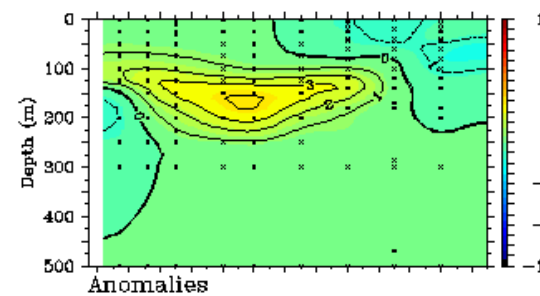
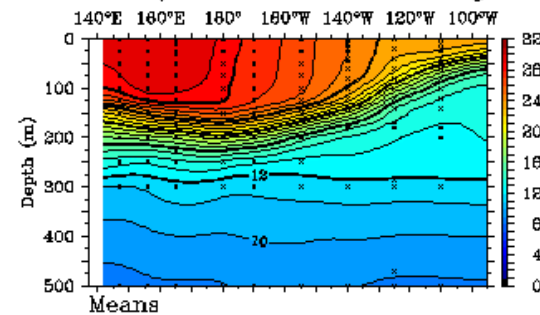
Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
October 1996 2°S to 2°N Average



TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Nov 15 2000

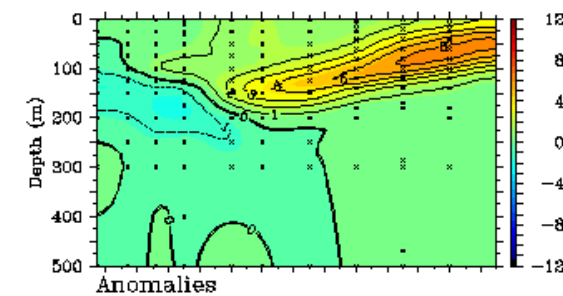
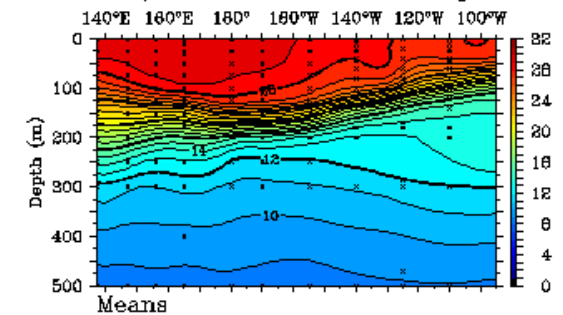
Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
January 1997 2°S to 2°N Average



TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Nov 15 2000

Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
May 1997 2°S to 2°N Average



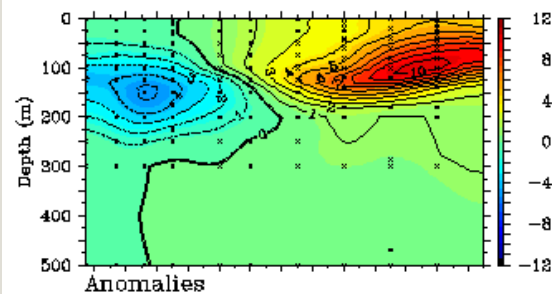
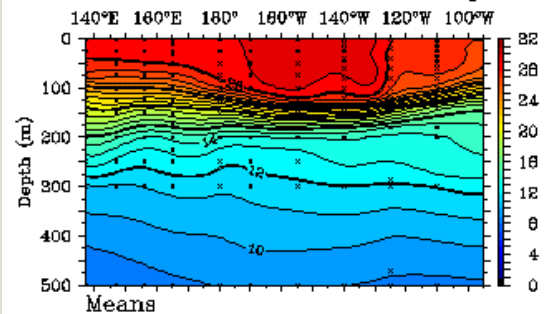
TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Nov 15 2000

L'ENSO (3)

■ La structure océanique profonde et son évolution

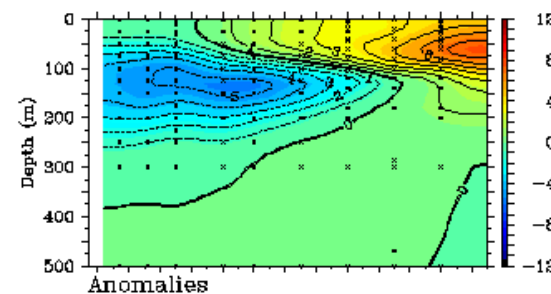
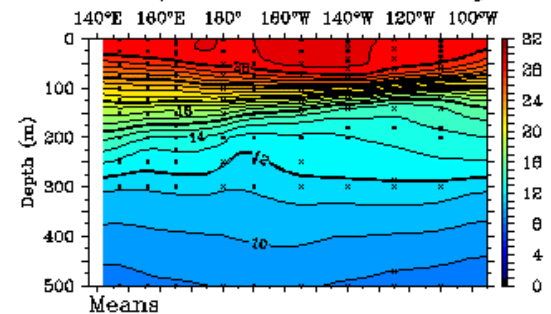
Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
October 1997 2°S to 2°N Average



TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

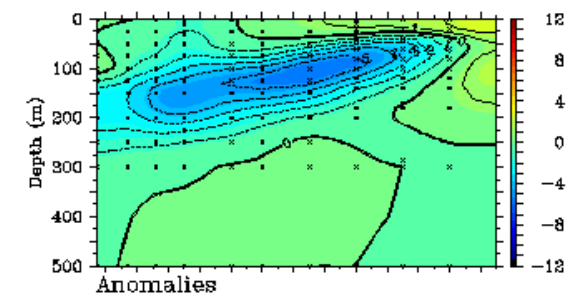
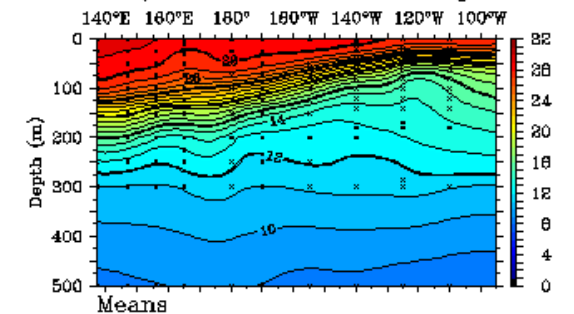
Nov 15 2000

Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
January 1998 2°S to 2°N Average



TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
May 1998 2°S to 2°N Average



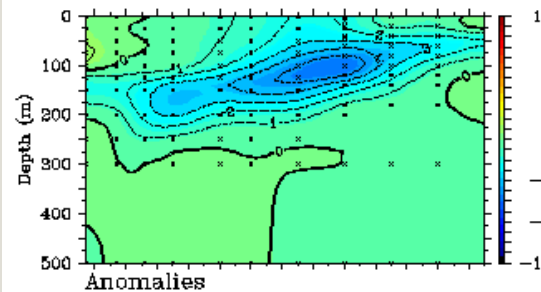
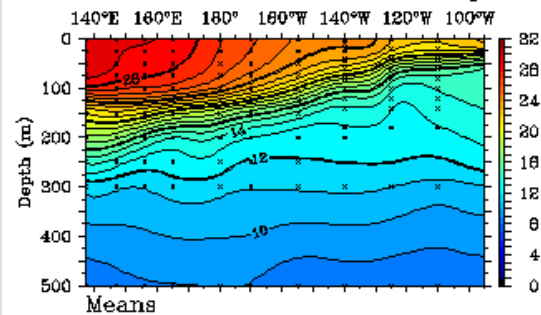
TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Nov 15 2000

L'ENSO (3)

■ La structure océanique profonde et son évolution

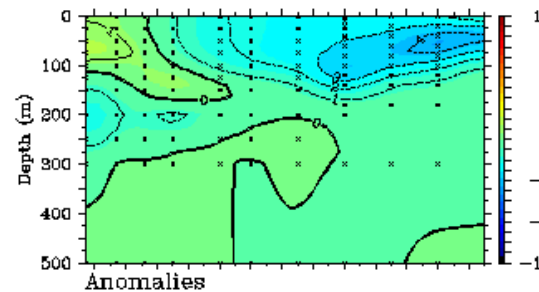
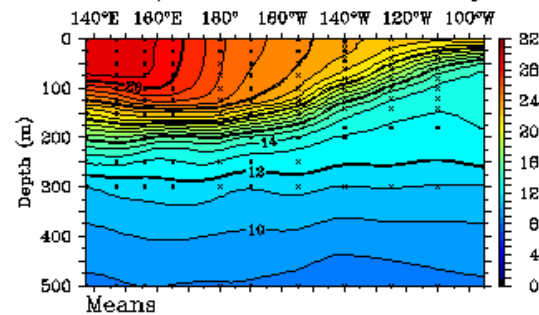
Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
October 1998 2°S to 2°N Average



TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Nov 15 2000

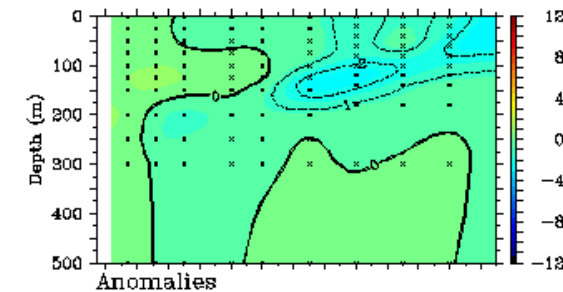
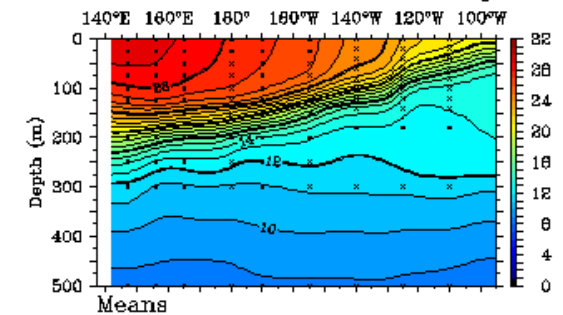
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January 1999 2°S to 2°N Average



TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Nov 15 2000

Monthly Mean TAO/TRITON Temperatures (°C)
October 1999 2°S to 2°N Average



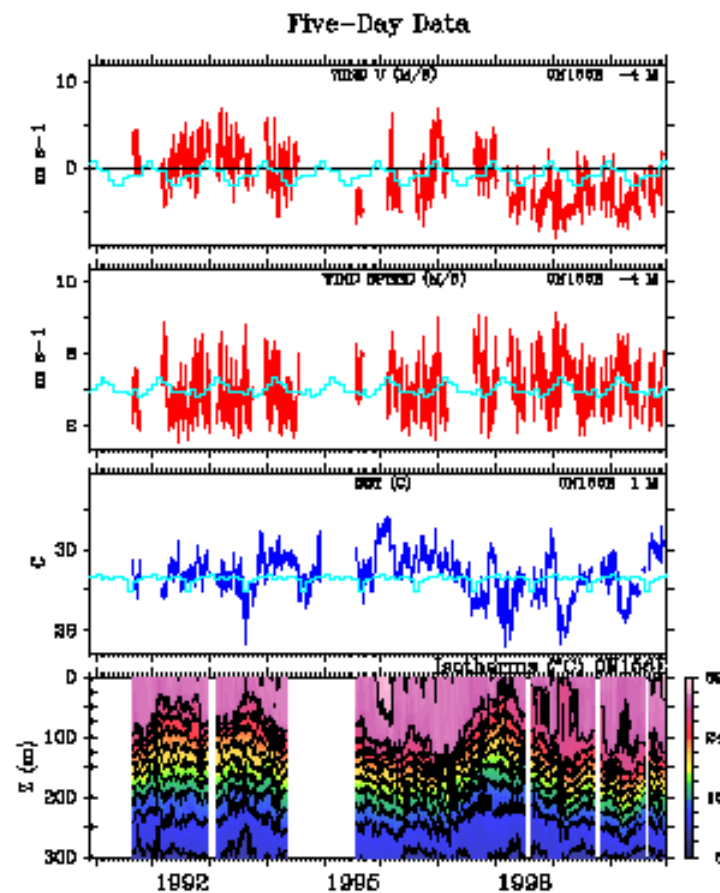
TAO Project Office/PMEL/NOAA

Nov 15 2000

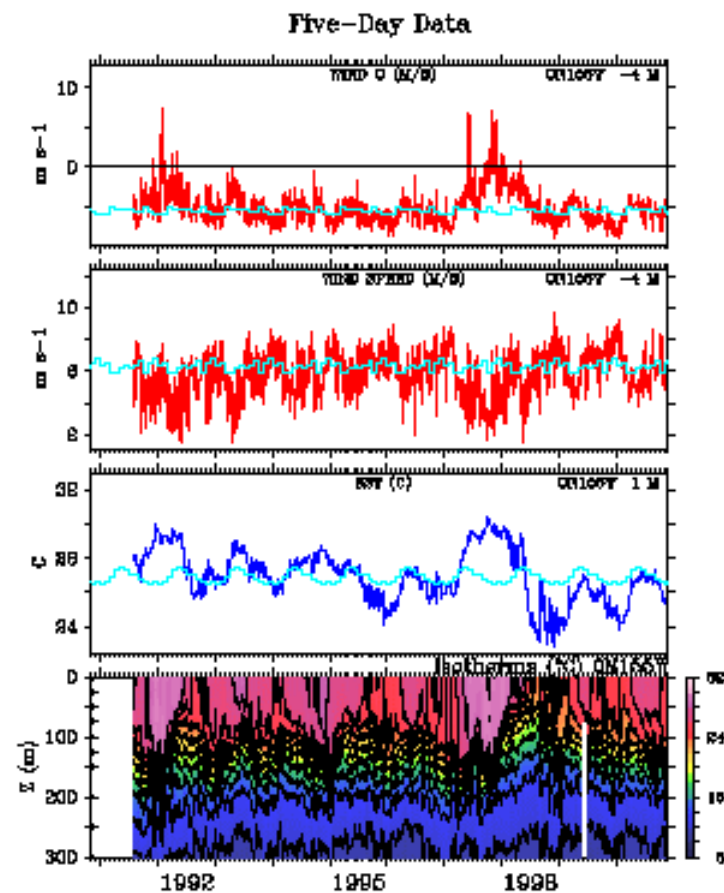
L'ENSO (4)

■ Le phénomène couplé Océan/Atmosphère

Dans le Pacifique Ouest (156°E)



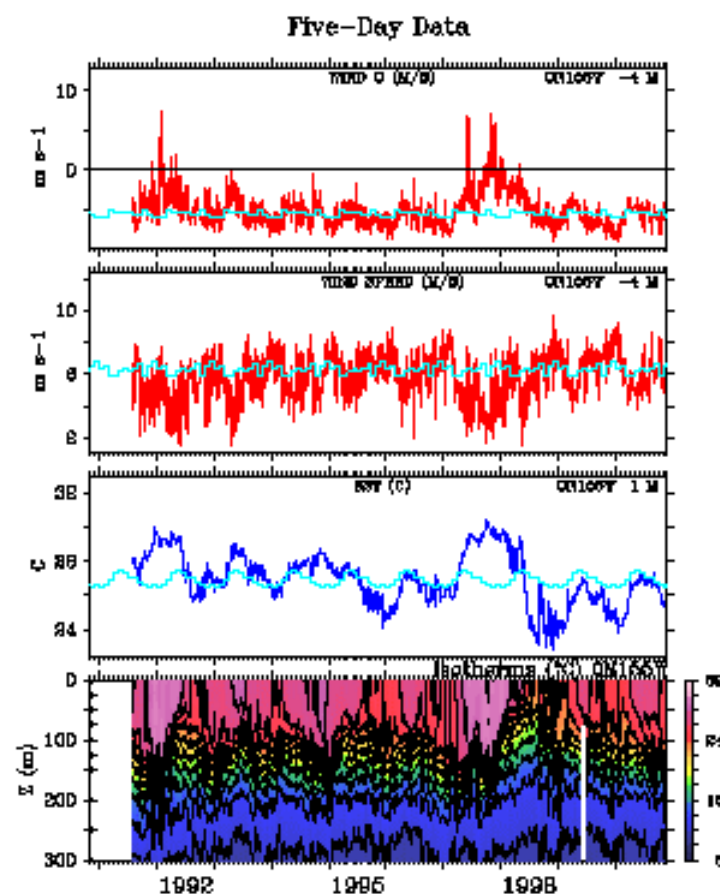
Dans le Pacifique Central (155°O)



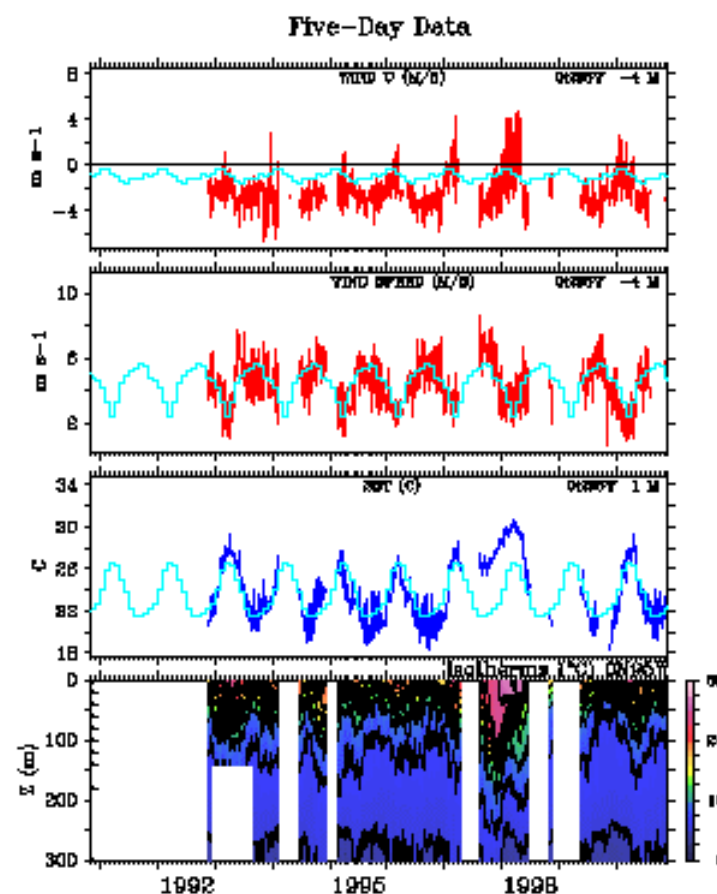
L'ENSO (4)

■ Le phénomène couplé Océan/Atmosphère

Dans le Pacifique central (155°O)

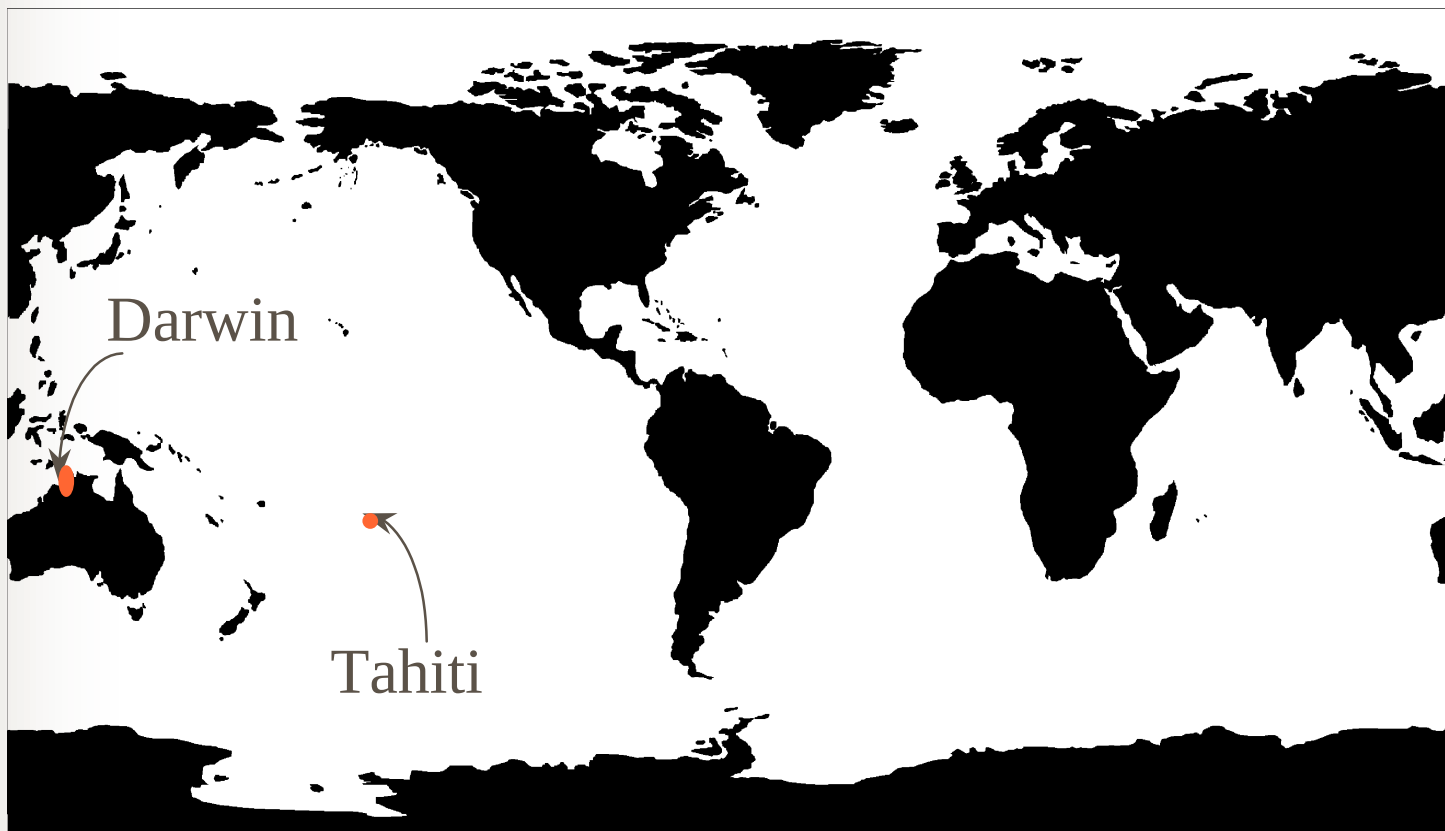


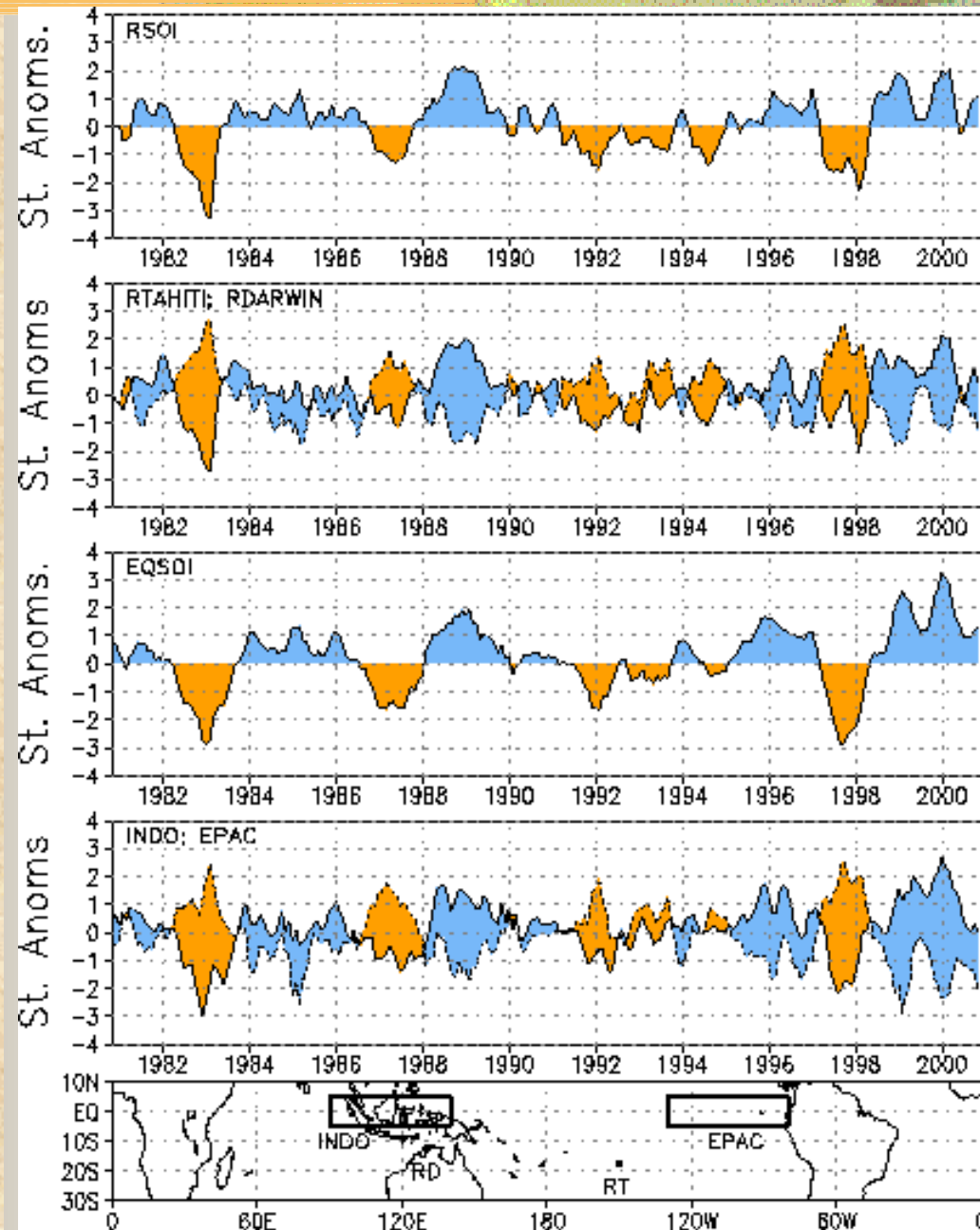
Dans le Pacifique Est (95°O)



L'ENSO (5)

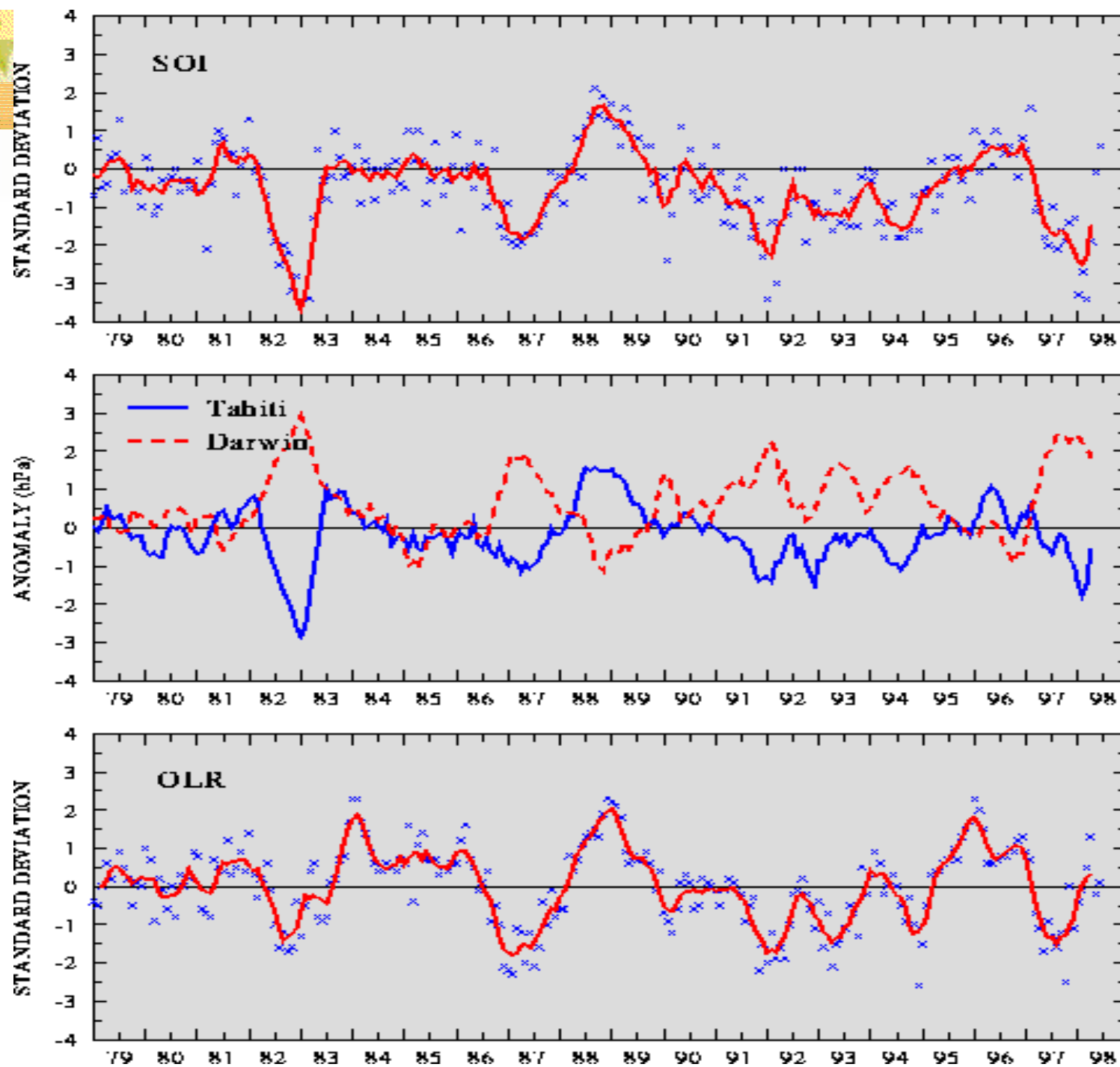
■ Description de l'Oscillation Australe

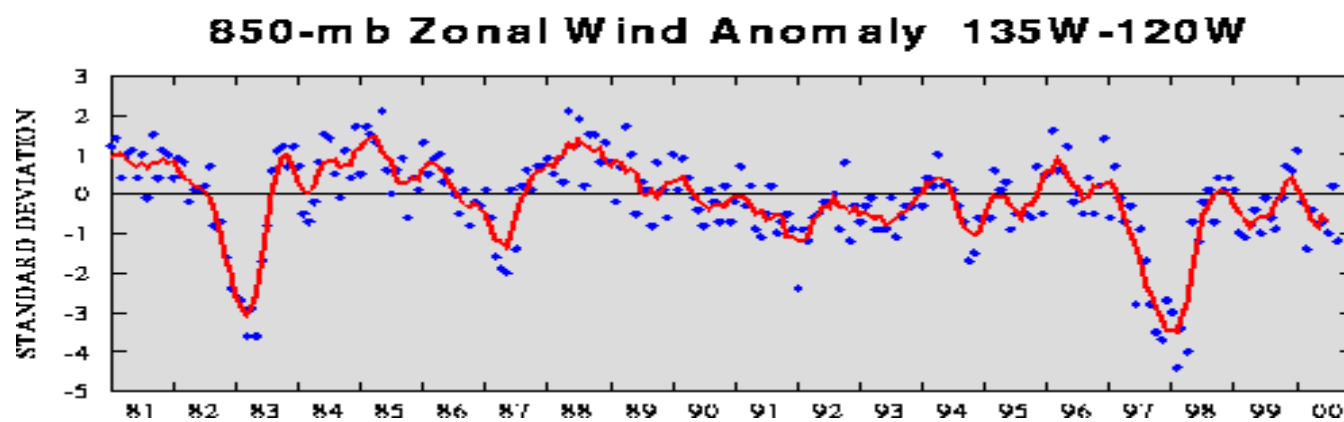
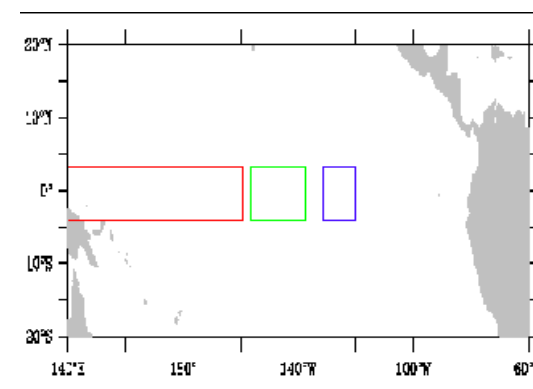
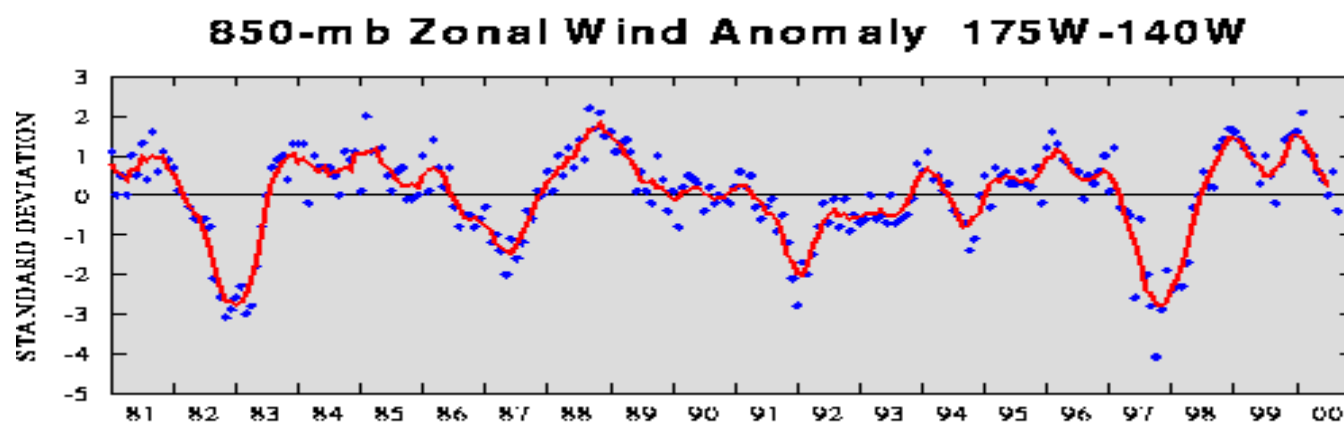
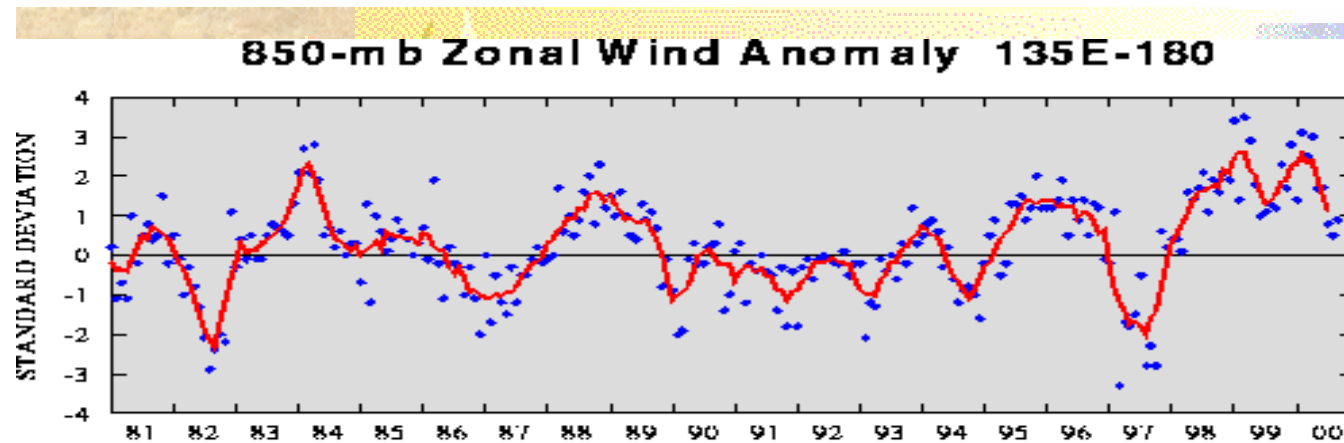


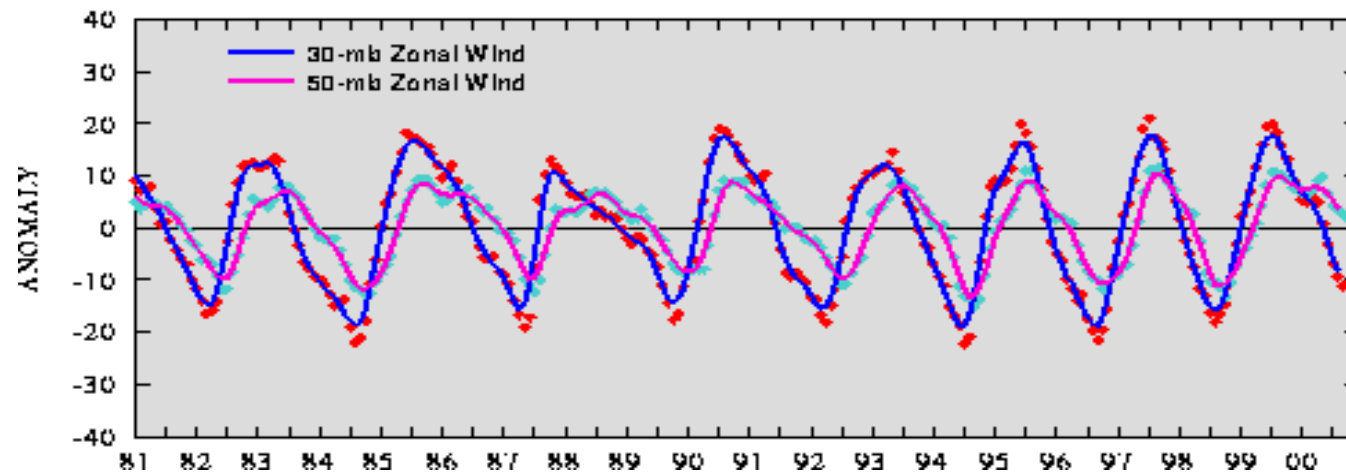
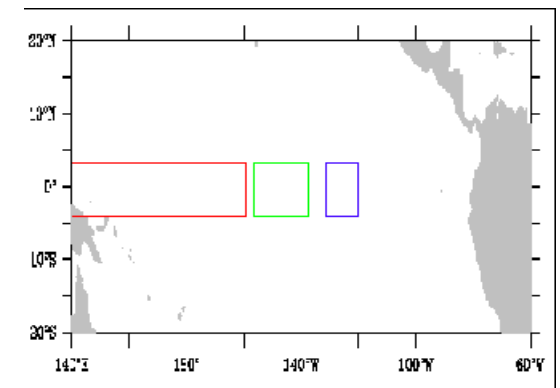
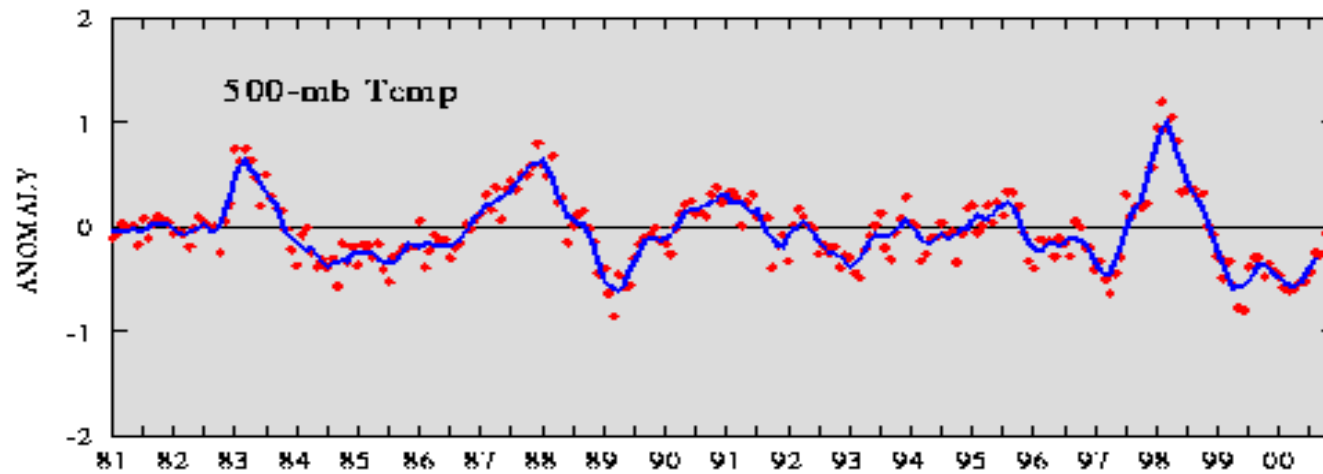
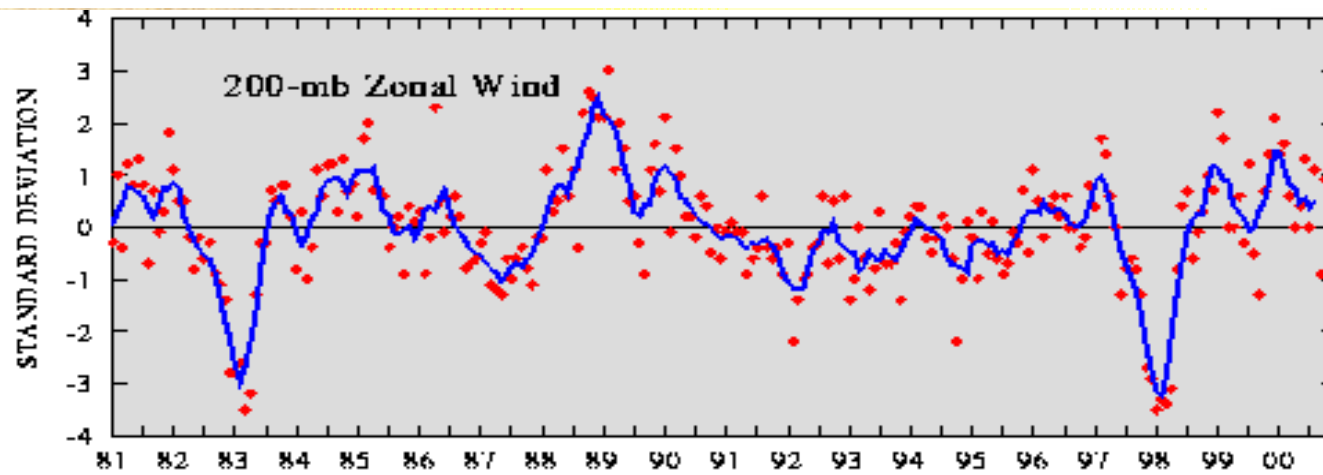


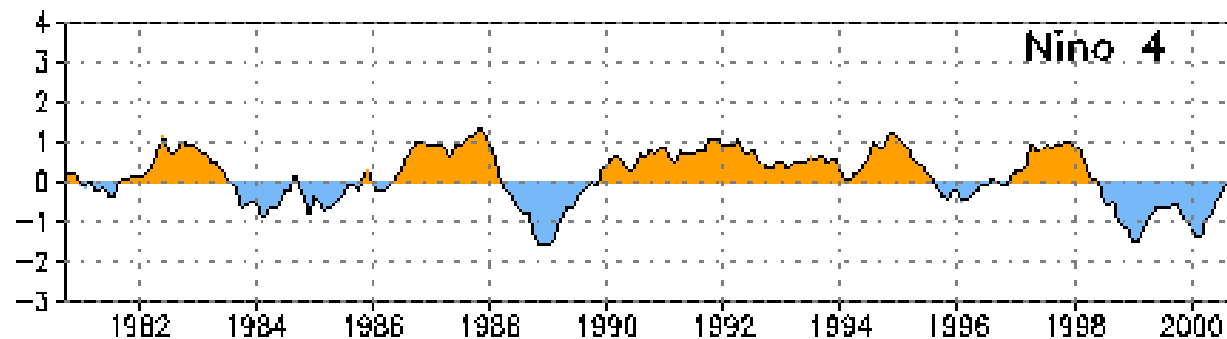
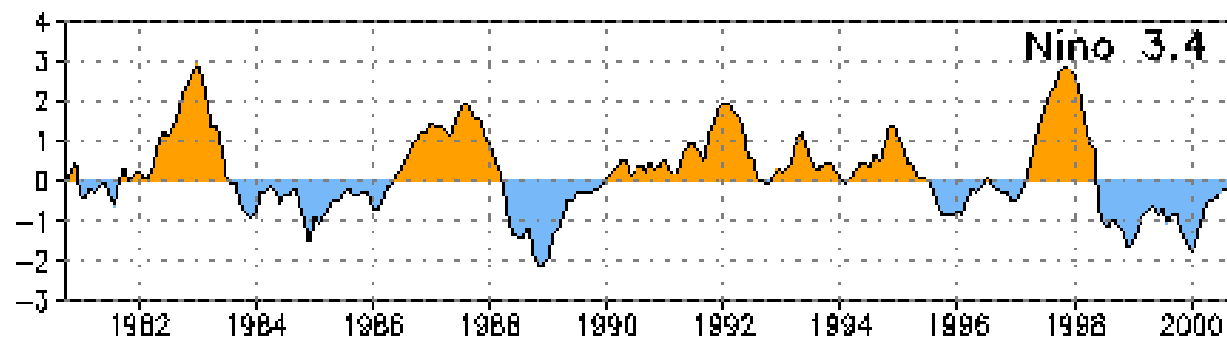
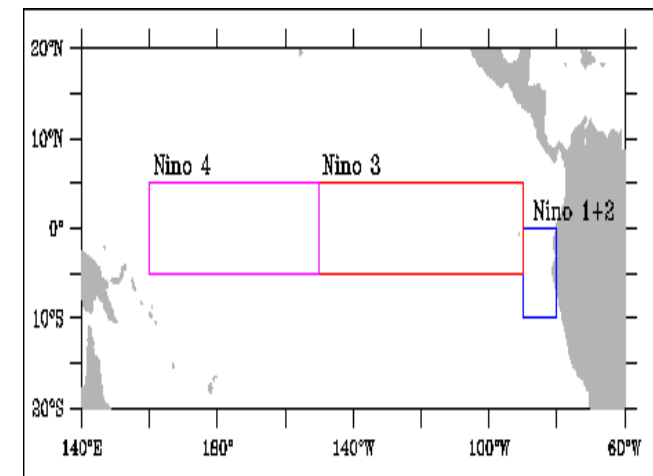
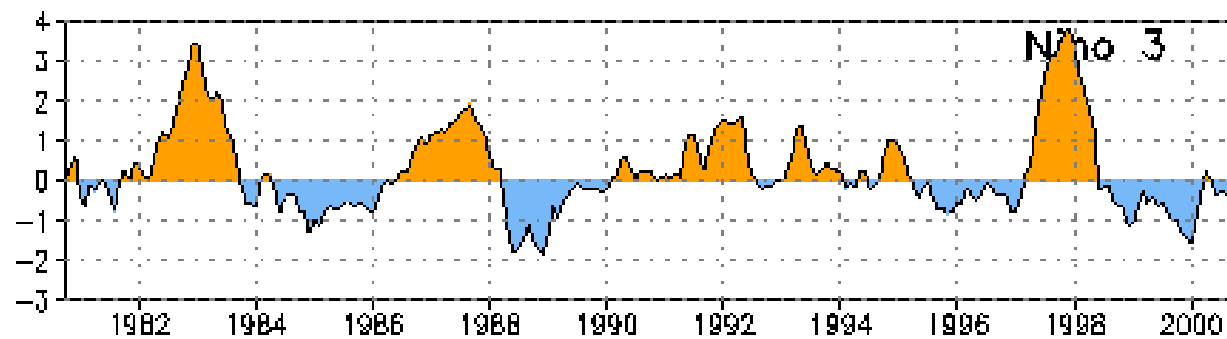
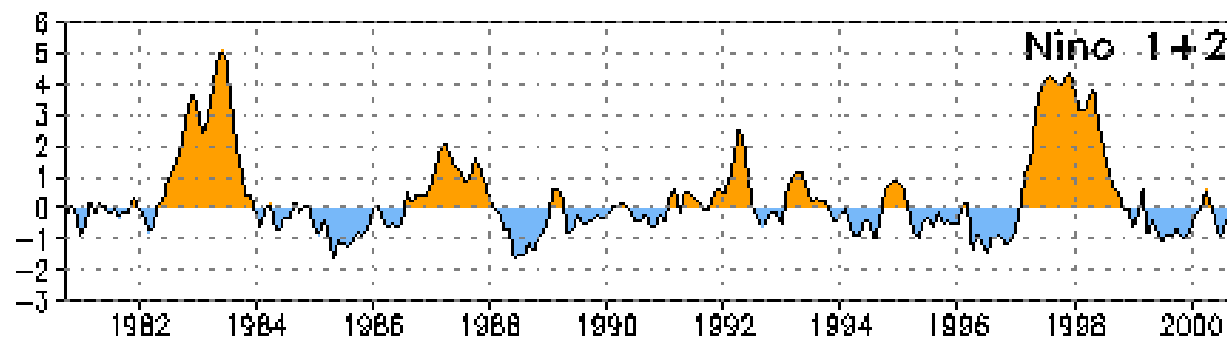
L'ENSO (5)

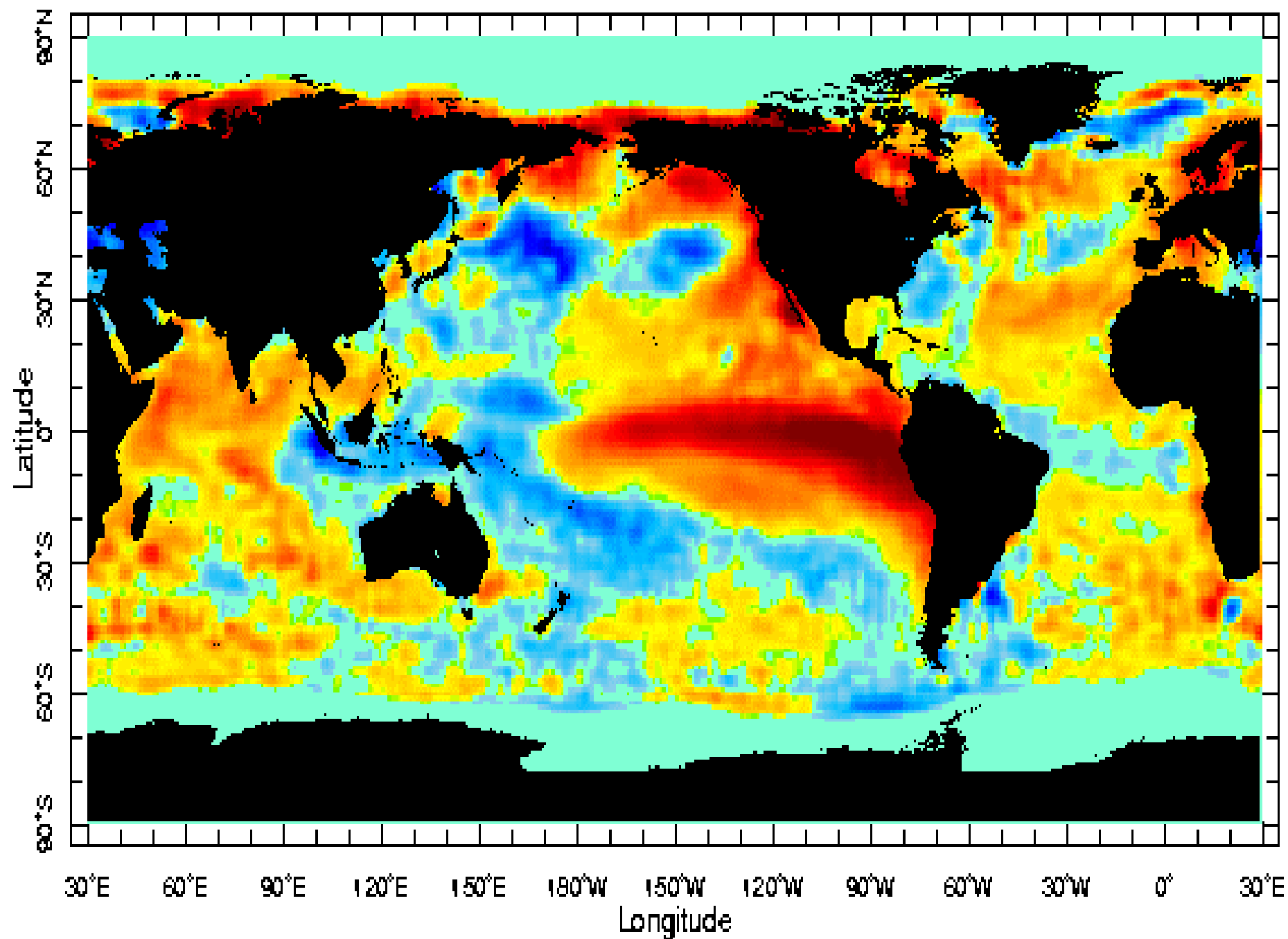
- Description de l'Oscillation Australe





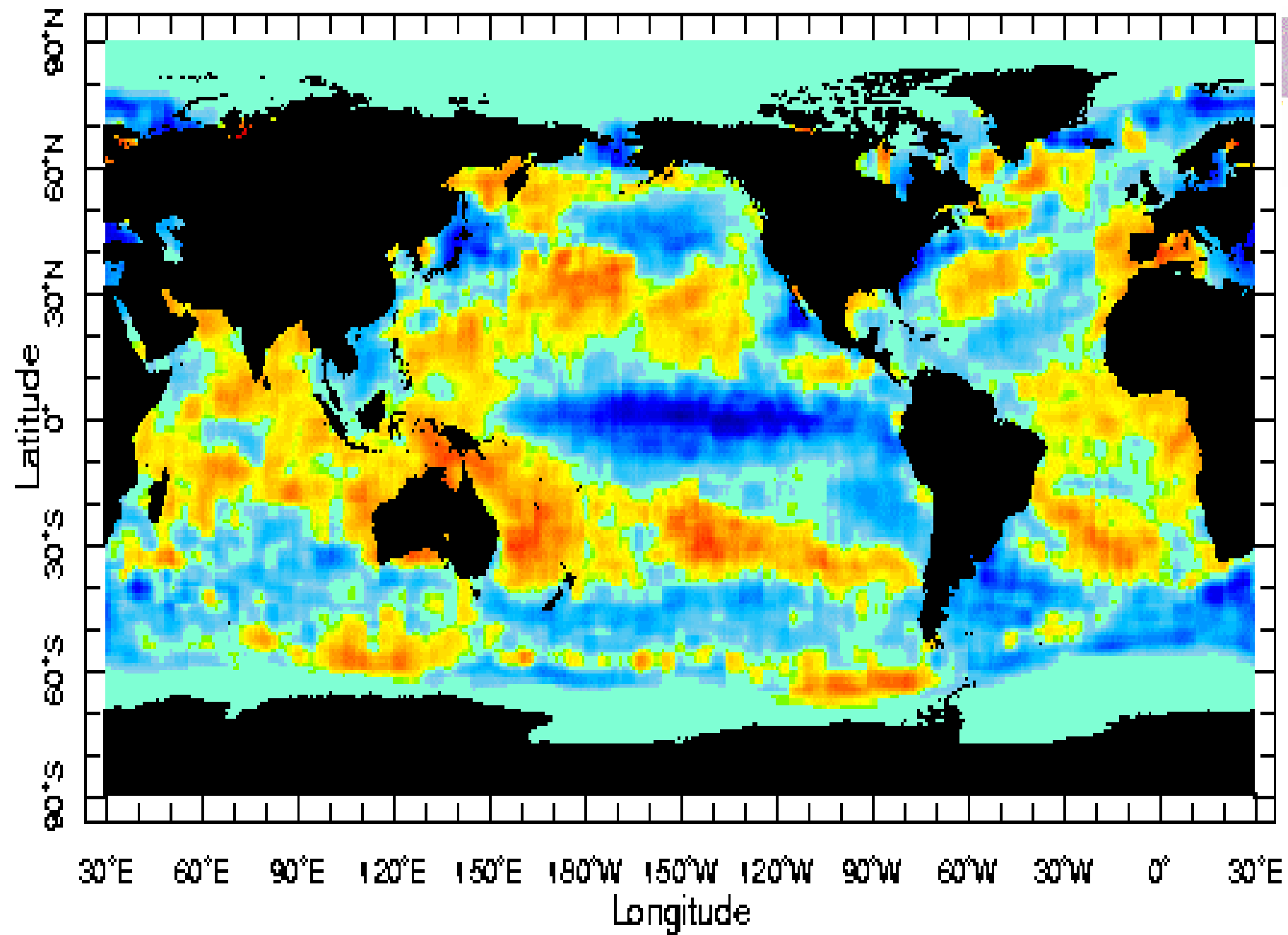






SEP 97





Nov 88

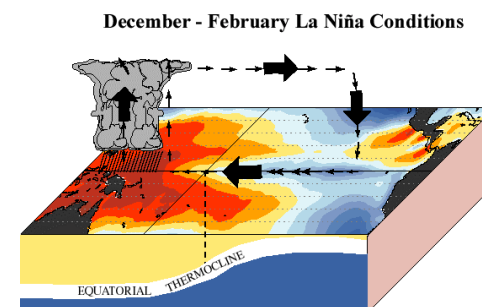
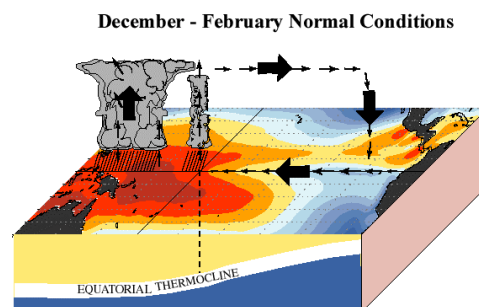
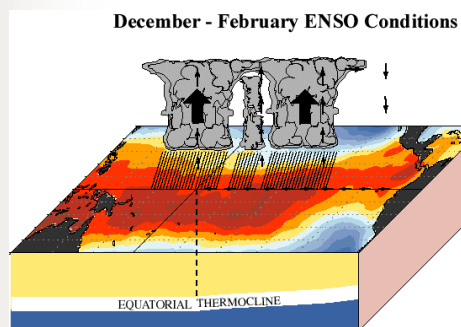
L'ENSO (6)

■ L'influence dans le Pacifique

Année El Niño

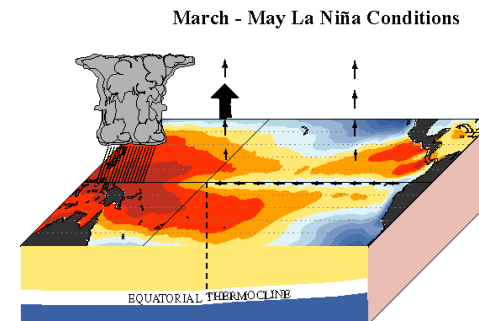
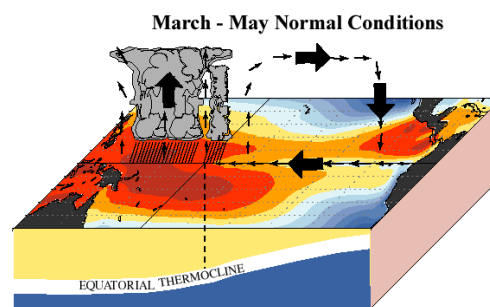
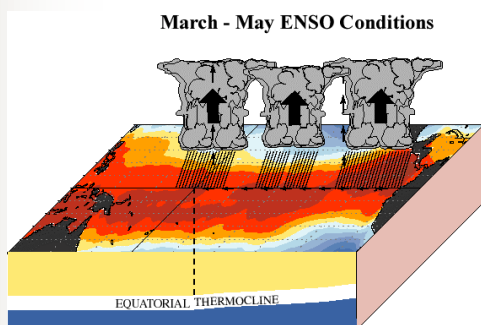
Année Normale

Année La Niña



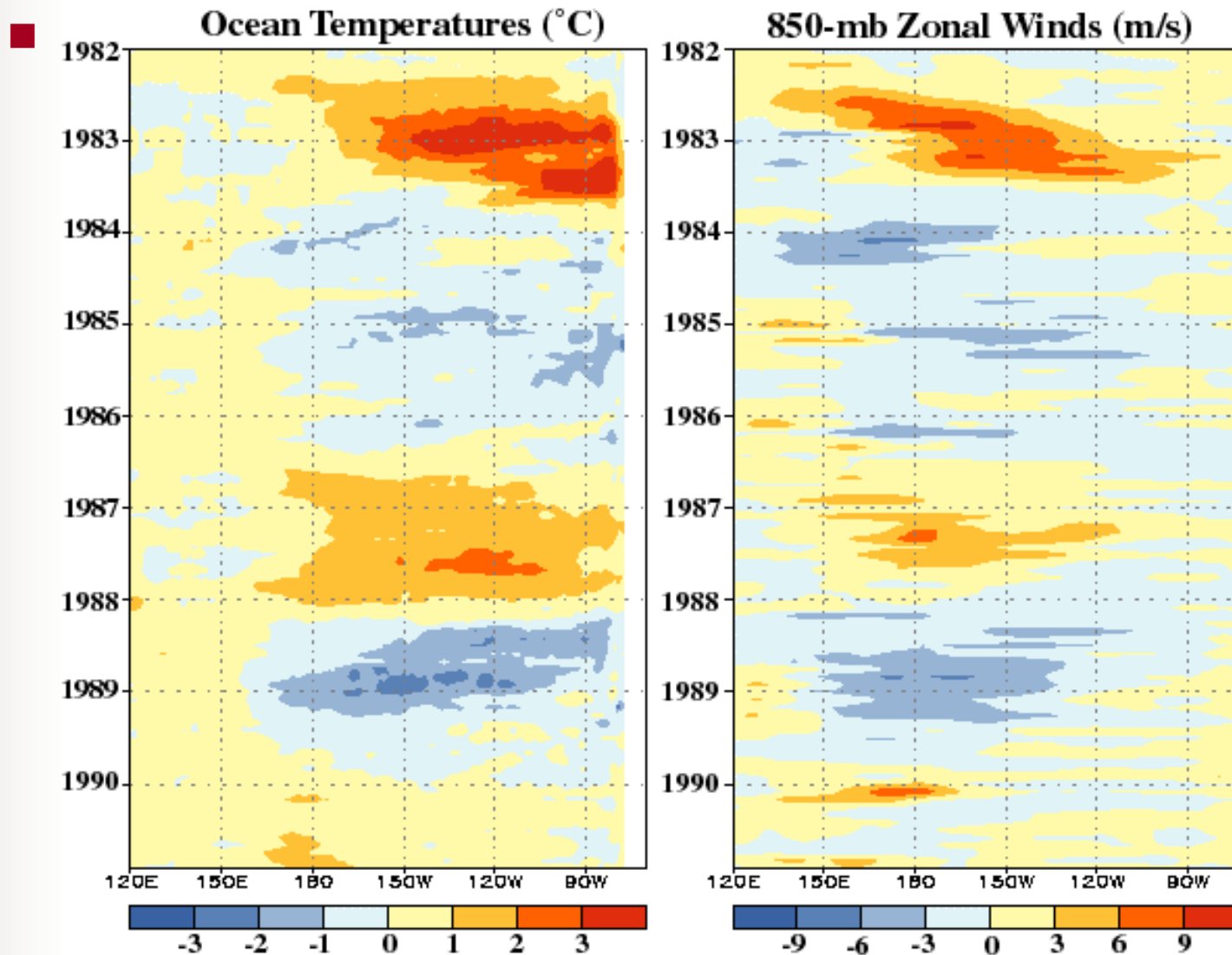
Hiver

Printemps

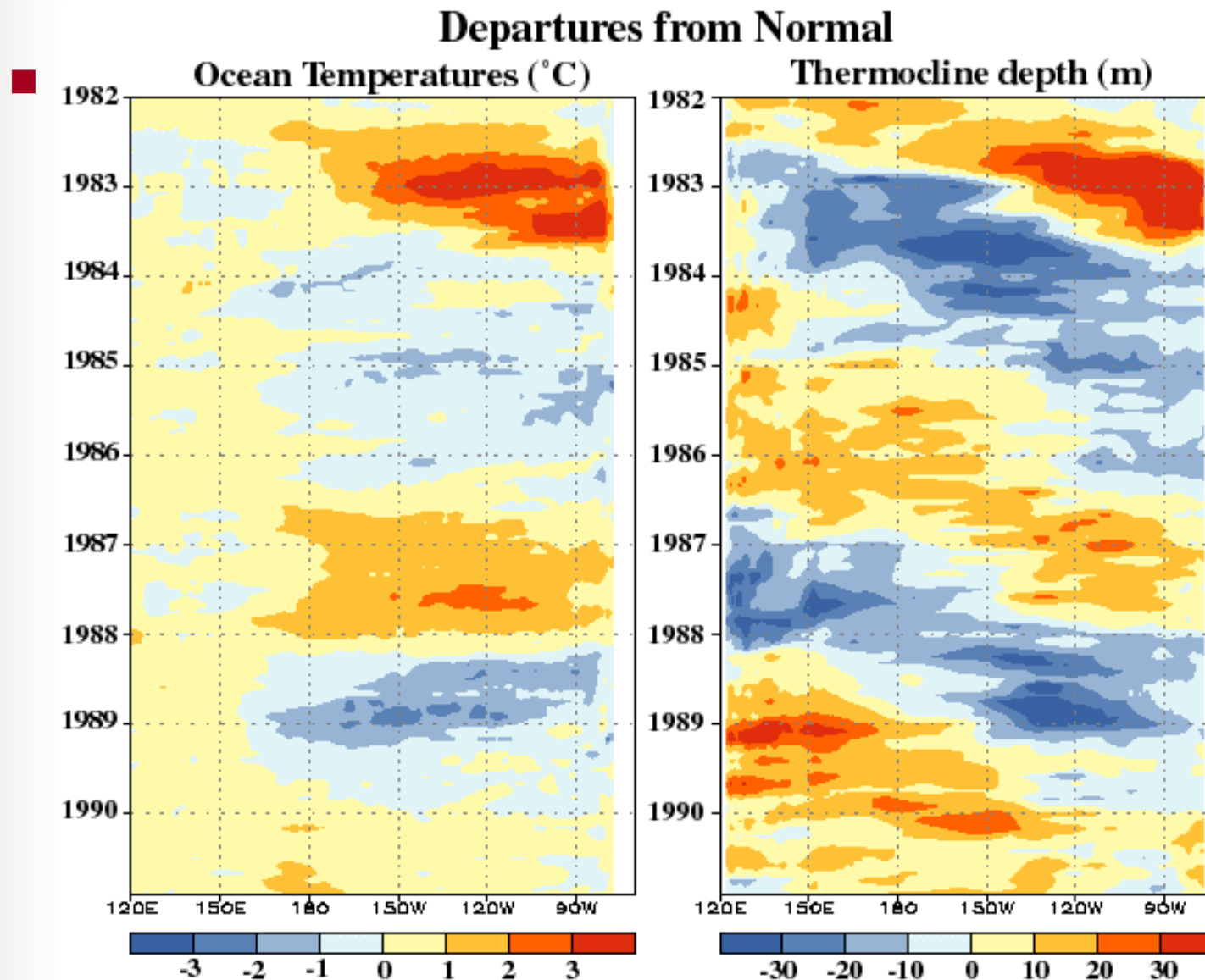


L'ENSO (6)

Departures from Normal

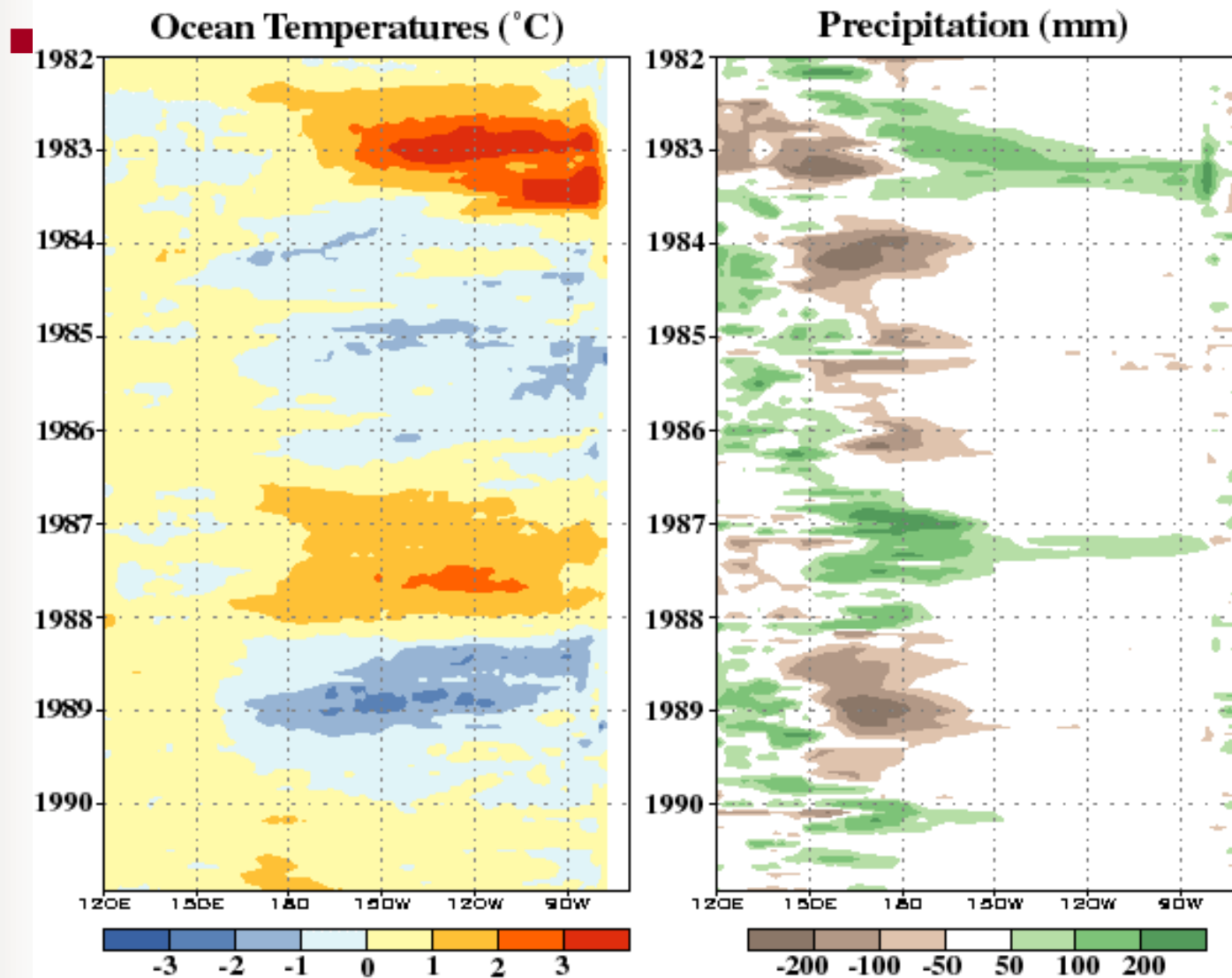


L'ENSO (6)



L'ENSO (6)

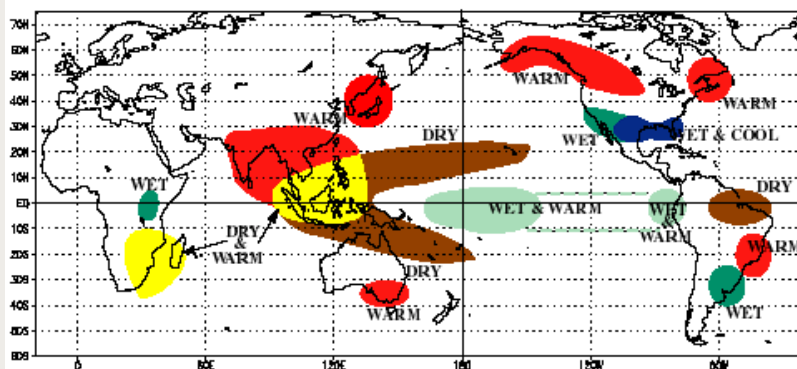
Departures from Normal



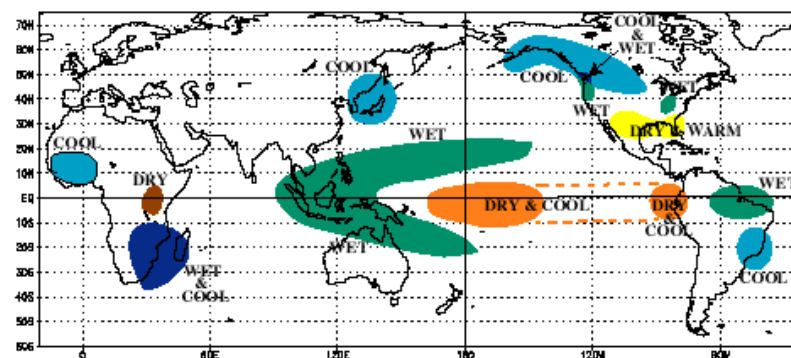
L'ENSO (7)

- L'influence planétaire d'El Niño (à gauche) et de La Niña (à droite)

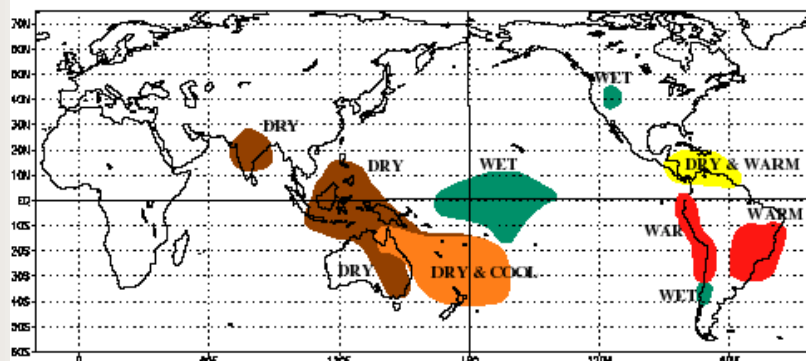
WARM EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS DECEMBER - FEBRUARY



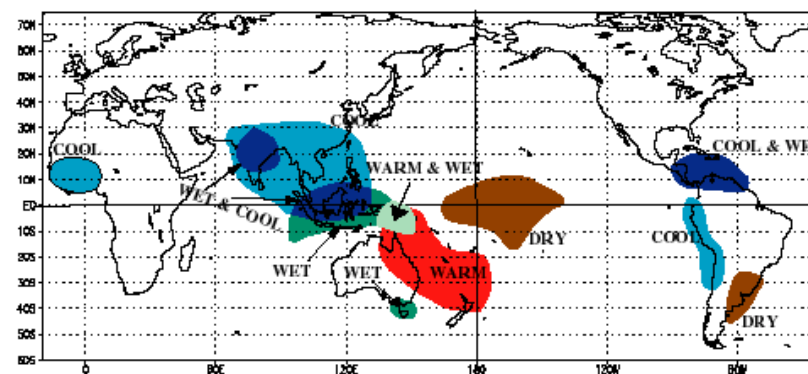
COLD EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS DECEMBER - FEBRUARY



WARM EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS JUNE - AUGUST



COLD EPISODE RELATIONSHIPS JUNE - AUGUST

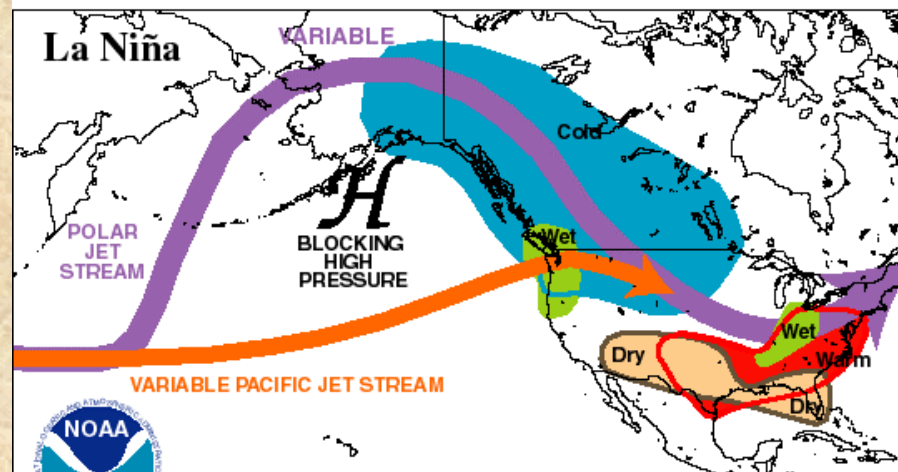
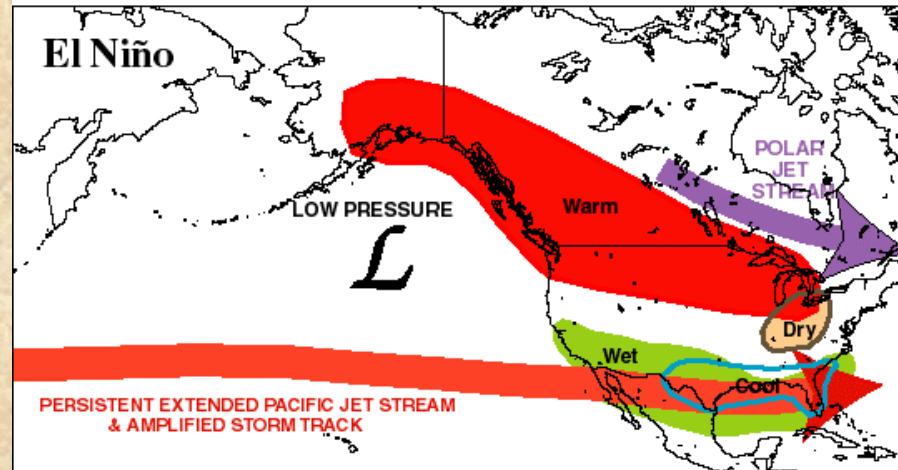


Climate Prediction Center
NCEP



Climate Prediction Center
NCEP

TYPICAL JANUARY-MARCH WEATHER ANOMALIES AND ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION DURING MODERATE TO STRONG EL NIÑO & LA NIÑA

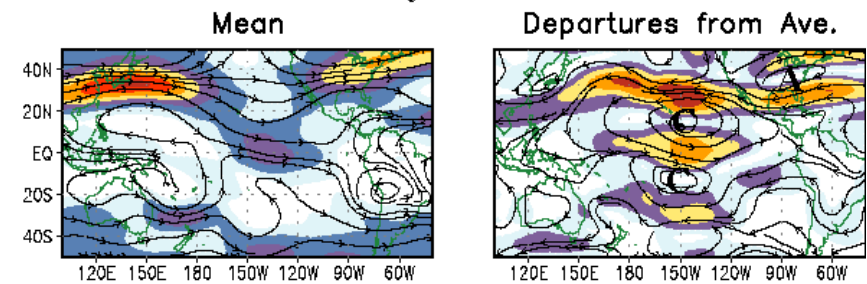


Climate Prediction Center/NCEP/NWS

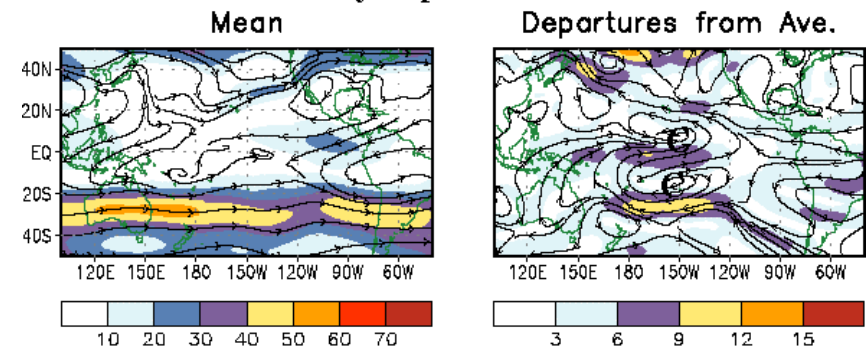
L'ENSO

Jetstream (200 mb) Wind (m/s)

January-March 1989



July-September 1988

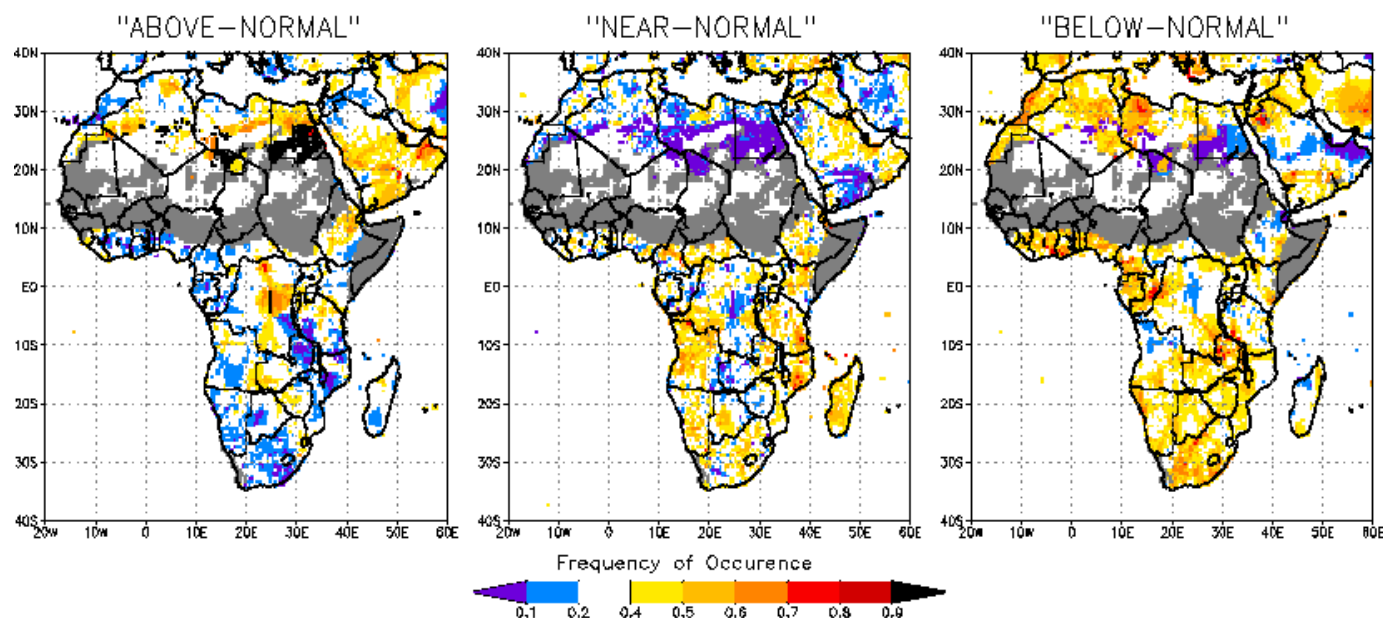


L'ENSO (8)

■ L'influence d'El Niño en Afrique (hiver Boréal)

Precipitation Probabilities for JFM

associated with El Niño (Max. 10 NINO3 SSTa JFM 1950–1995)



GREY areas indicate dry season (seasonal avg. < 5cm and < 15% annual avg.)

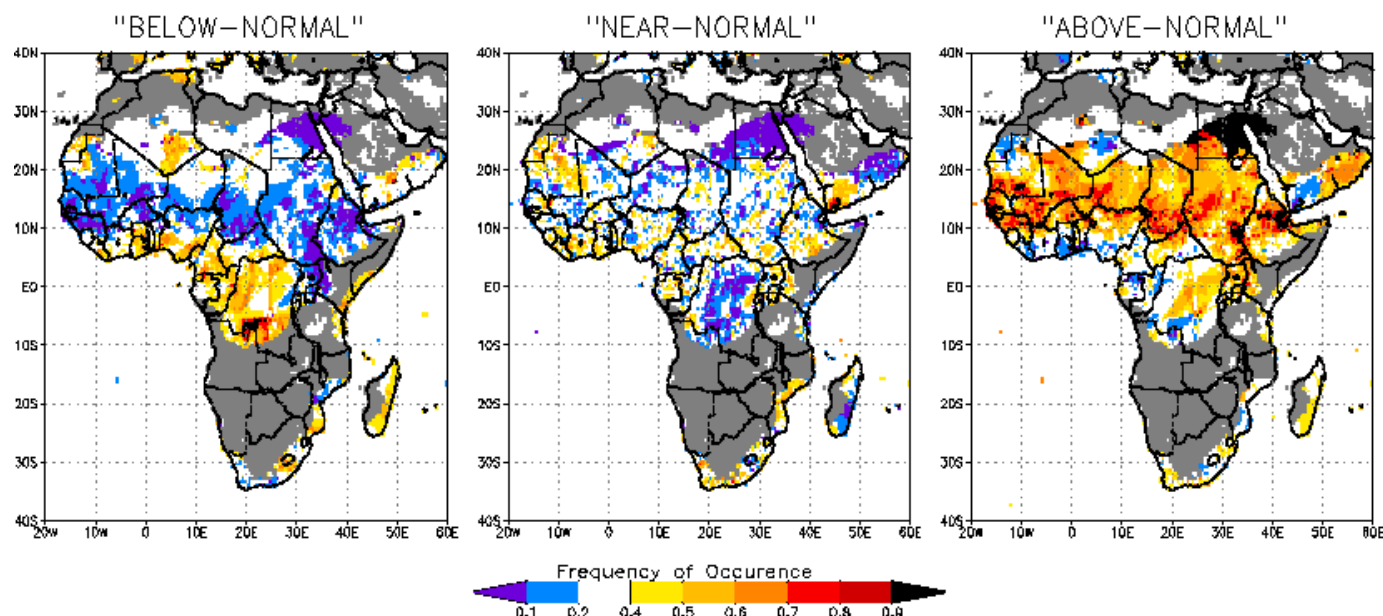
Warm NINO3 Yrs (incr. magnitude): 1993 1995 1977 1966 1969 1987 1973 1958 1992 1983

L'ENSO (9)

■ L'influence de La Niña en Afrique (été Boréal)

Precipitation Probabilities for JAS

associated with La Niña (Min. 10 NINO3 SSTa JAS 1950–1995)



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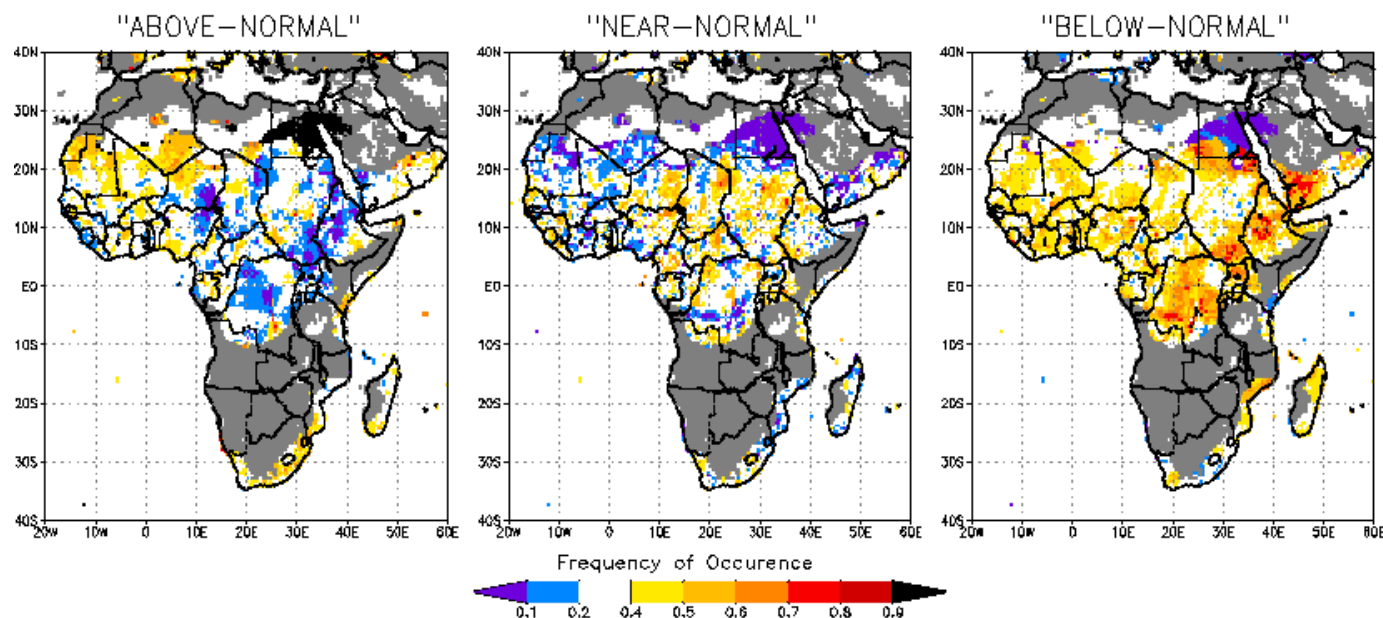
Cold NINO3 Yrs (incr. magnitude): 1956, 1967, 1961, 1964, 1975, 1955, 1988, 1954, 1973, 1970

L'ENSO (9)

■ L'influence d'El Niño en Afrique (été Boréal)

Precipitation Probabilities for JAS

associated with El Nino (Max. 10 NINO3 SSTa JAS 1950–1995)

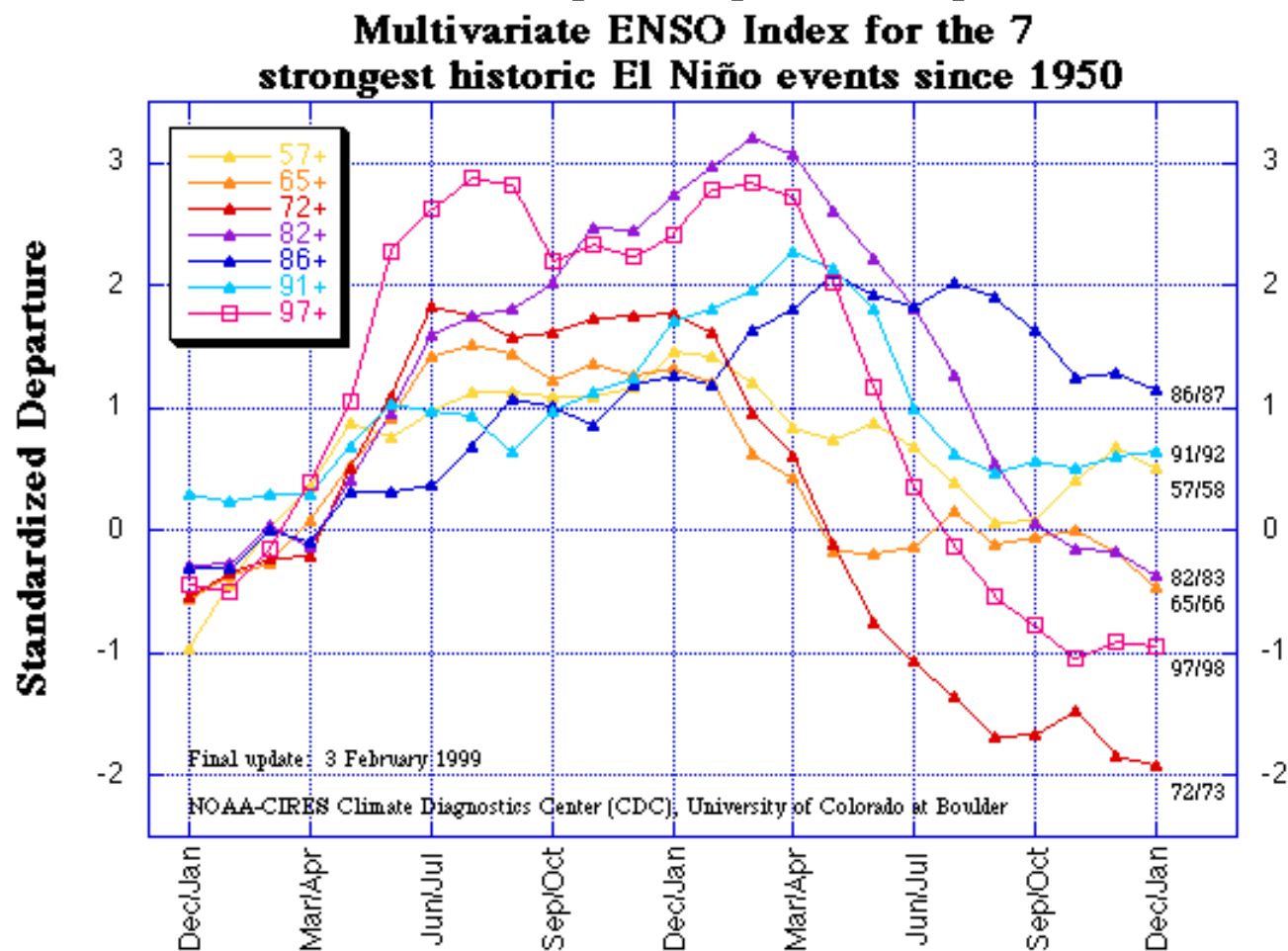


GREY areas indicate dry season (seasonal avg. < 5cm and < 15% annual avg.)

Warm NINO3 Yrs (incr. magnitude): 1963 1976 1951 1983 1991 1957 1965 1982 1987 1972

L'ENSO (10)

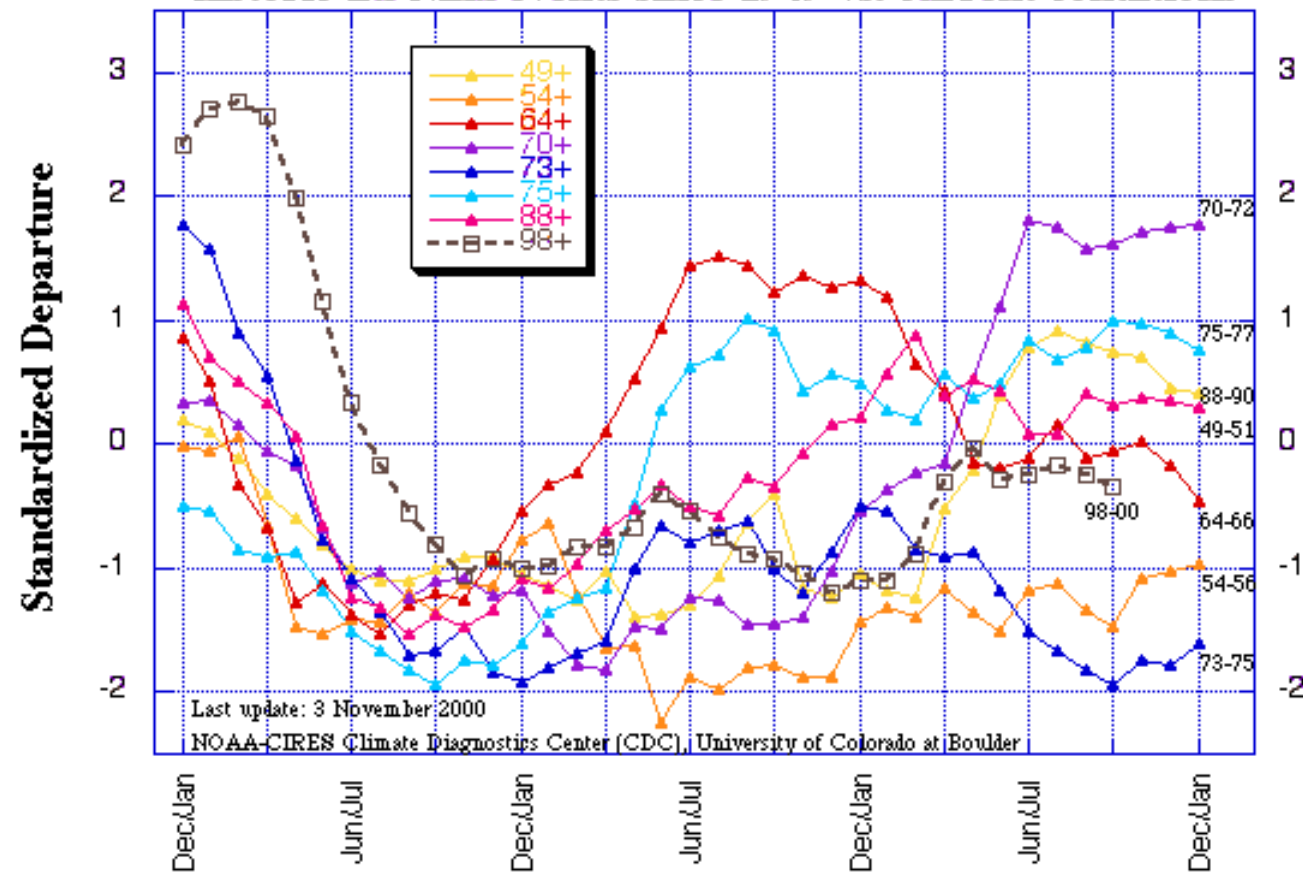
- Los Niños y Las Niñas
comparaison des évolutions temporelle pour les 7 plus fortes Niños



L'ENSO (10)

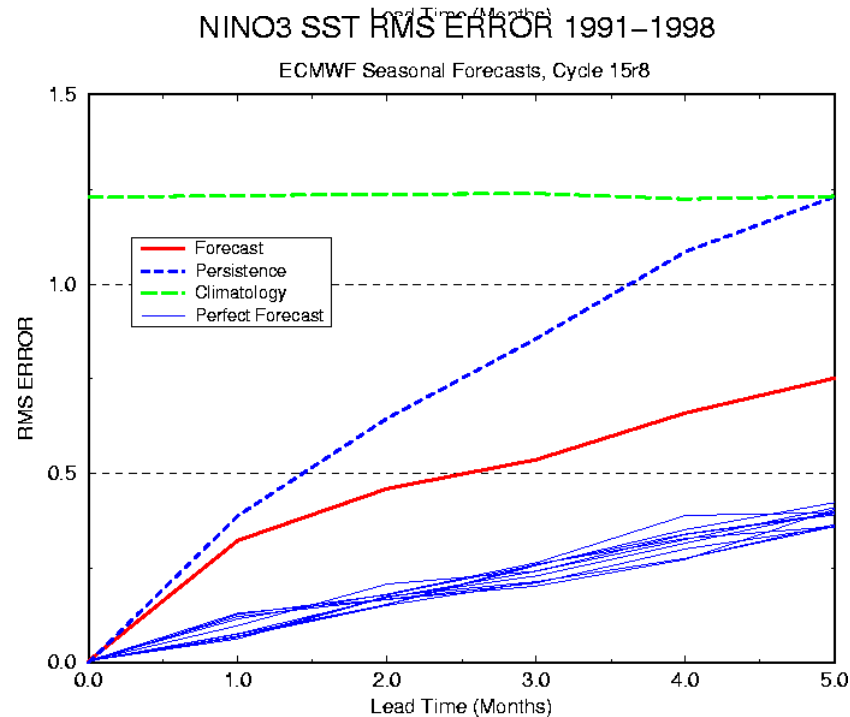
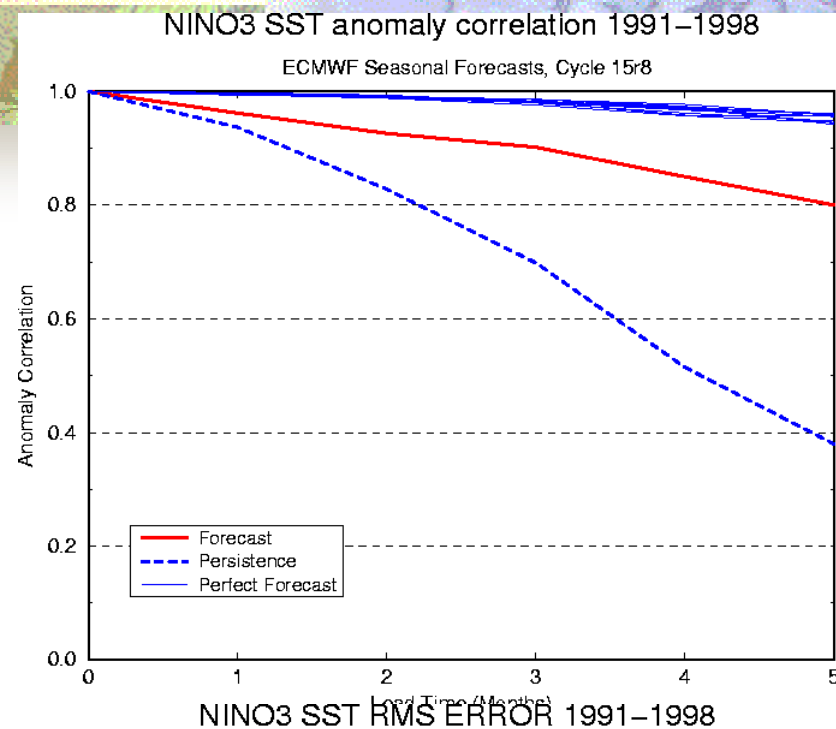
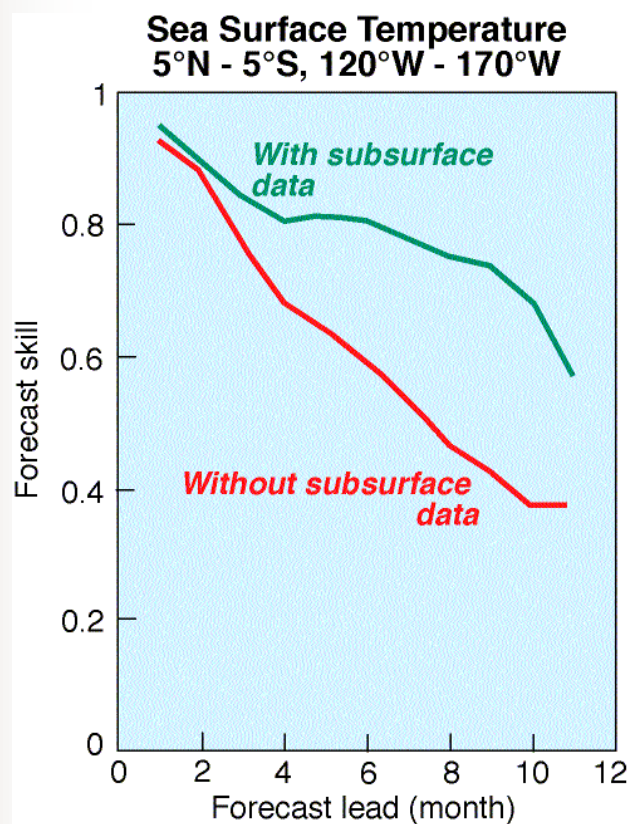
- Los Niños y Las Niñas
comparaison des évolutions temporelle pour les 7 plus fortes Niñas

Multivariate ENSO Index for the 7 strongest historic La Niña events since 1949 vs. current conditions

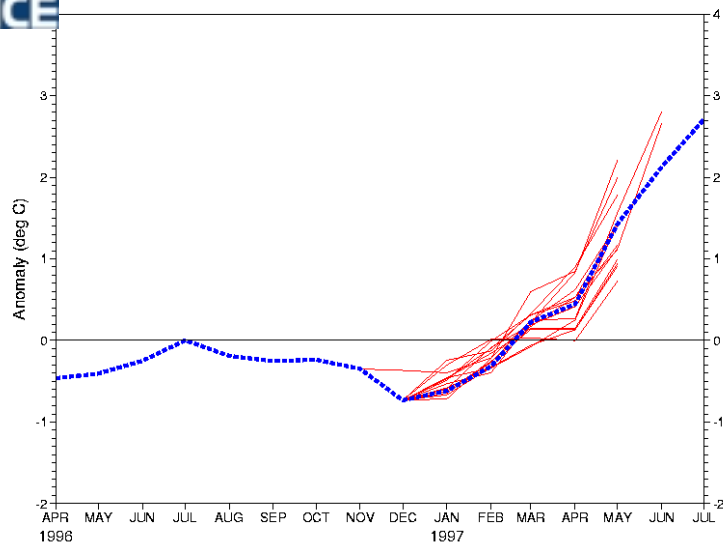


L'ENSO

■ La prévisibilité

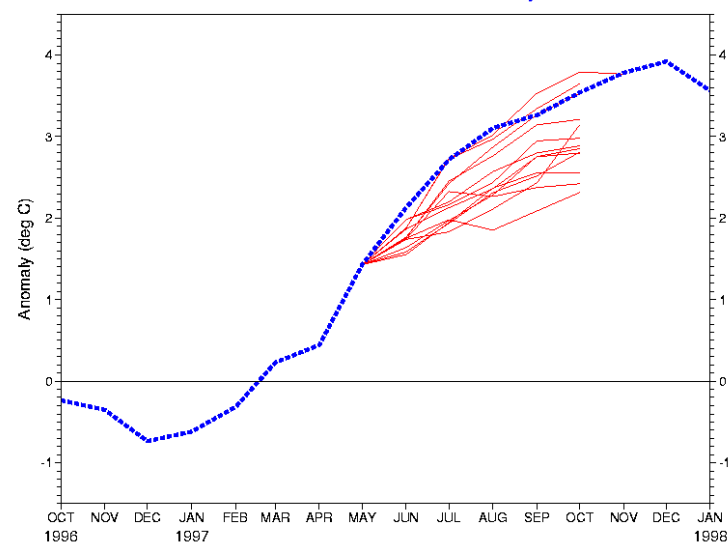


NINO-3 SST anomaly plume
ECMWF forecasts from dates in Dec 1996



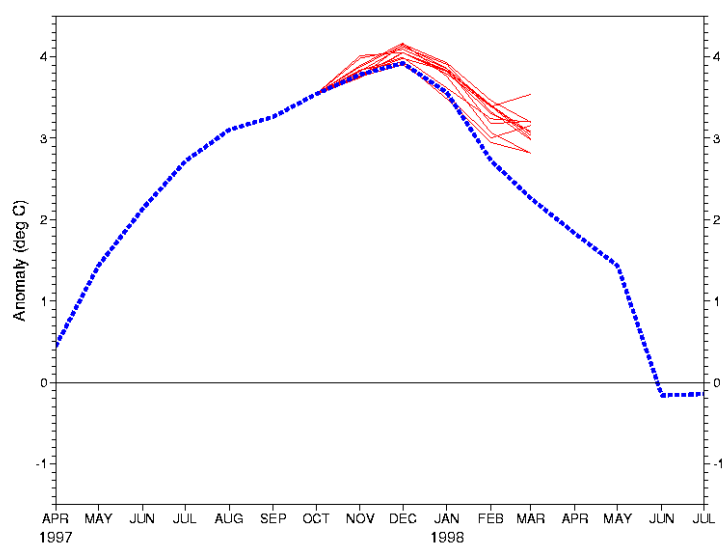
MAGICS 6.0 styx - net Tue Sep 14 09:06:22 1999

NINO-3 SST anomaly plume
ECMWF forecasts from dates in May 1997



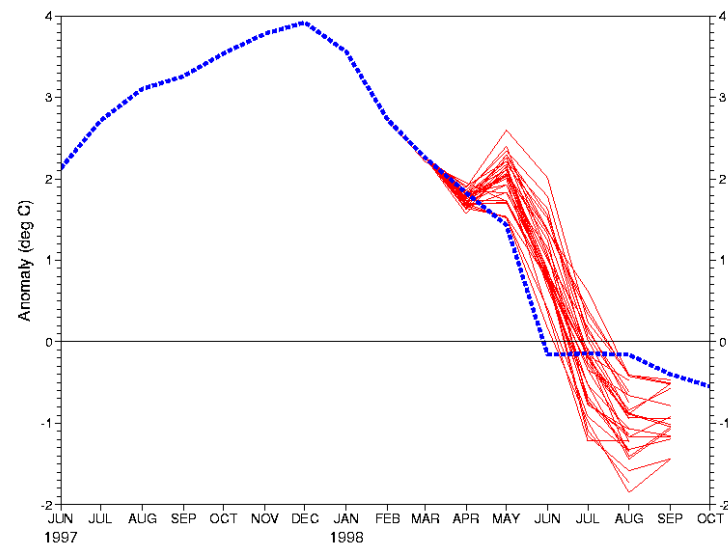
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NINO-3 SST anomaly plume
ECMWF forecasts from dates in Oct 1997



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NINO-3 SST anomaly plume
ECMWF forecasts from dates in Mar 1998

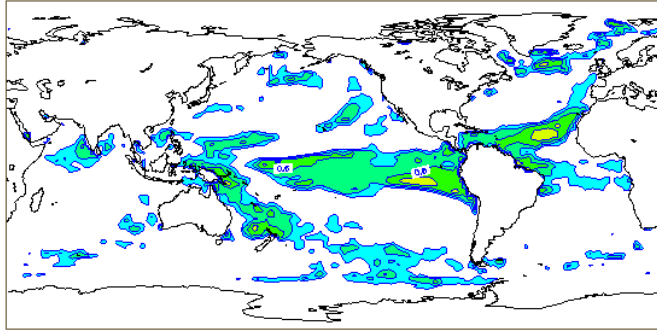


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SST Point Correlation Map: Persistence

1991-1998

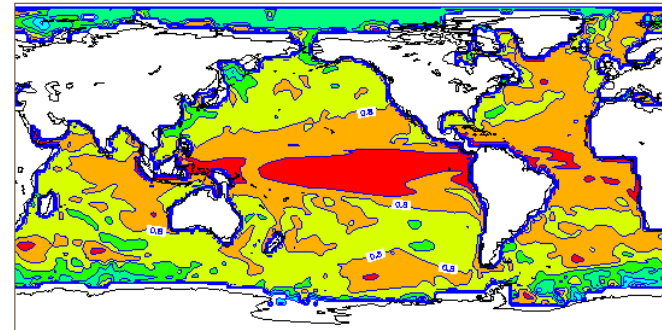
ECMWF Seasonal Forecasts, Cycle 15r8



SST Point Correlation Map : Perfect Model

1991-1998

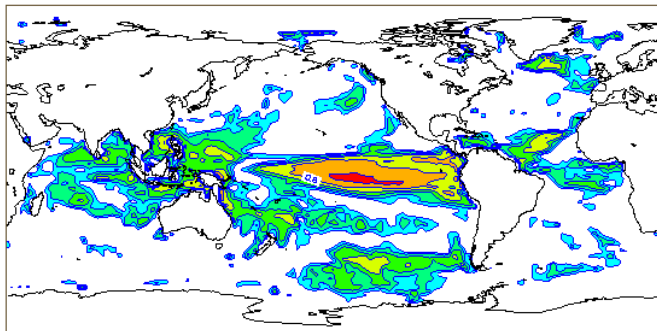
ECMWF Seasonal Forecast, Cycle 15r8



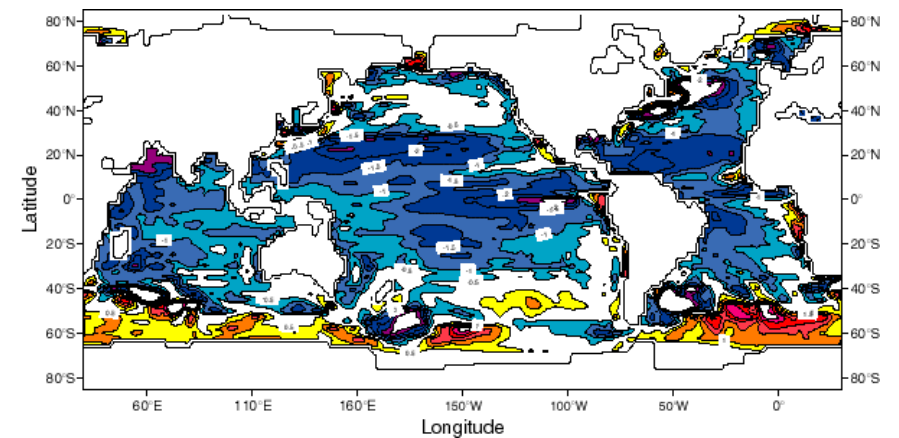
SST Point Correlation Map: ECMWF Forecast

1991-1998

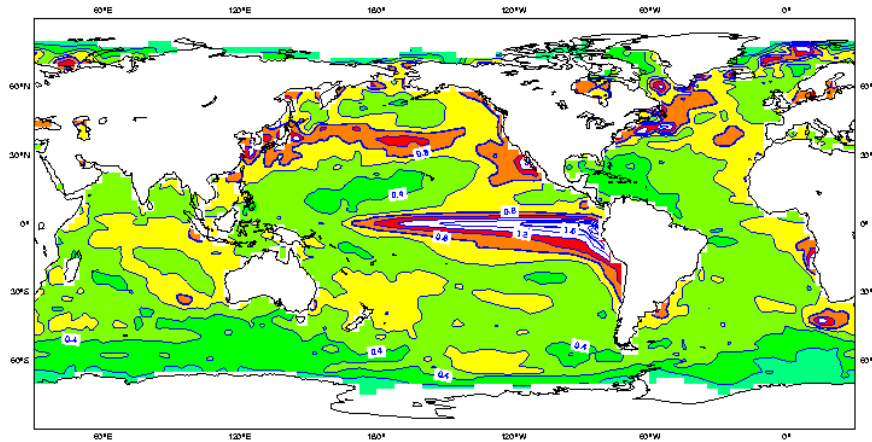
ECMWF Seasonal Forecasts, Cycle 15r8



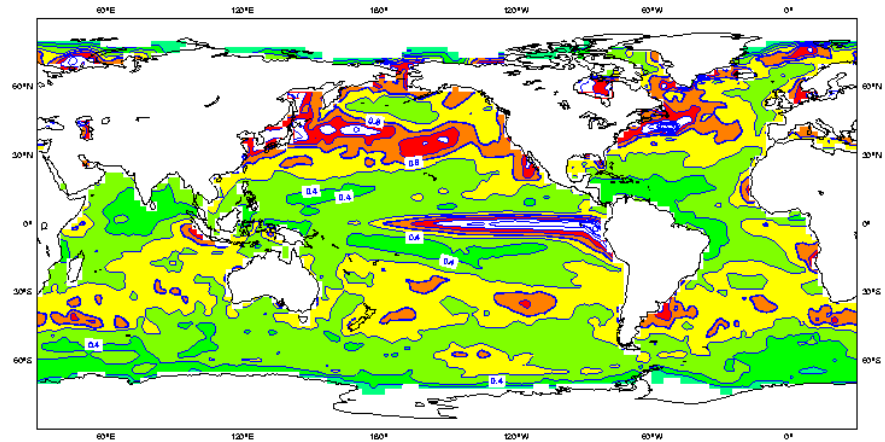
L'ENSO



SST RMS ERROR (1991-1998): Climatology
ECMWF Seasonal Forecasts, Cycle 15r8

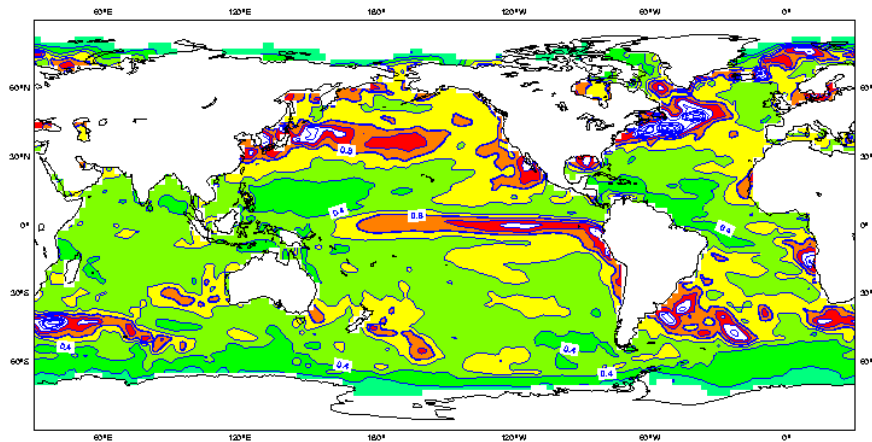


SST RMS ERROR (1991-1998): Persistence
ECMWF Seasonal Forecasts, Cycle 15r8

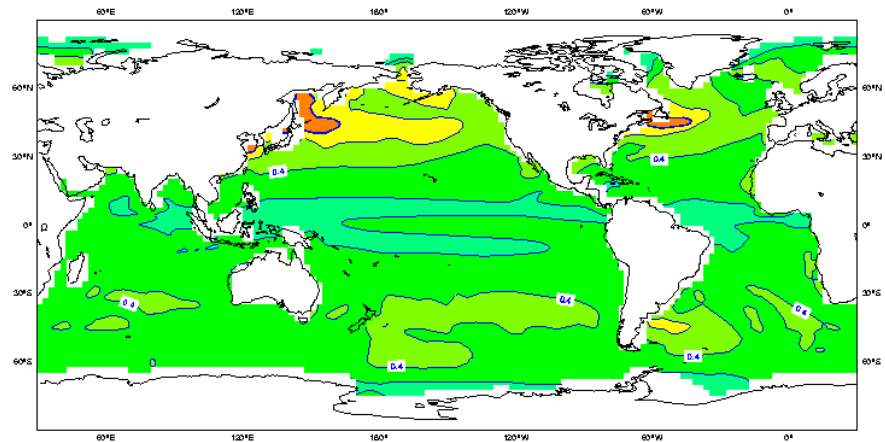


L'ENSO

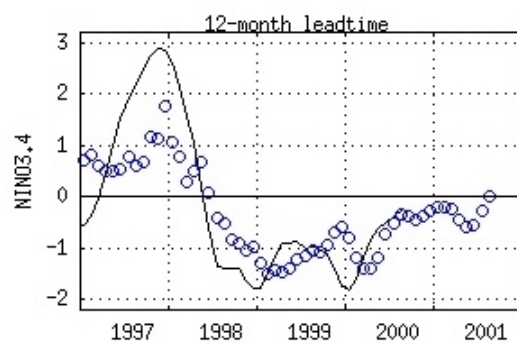
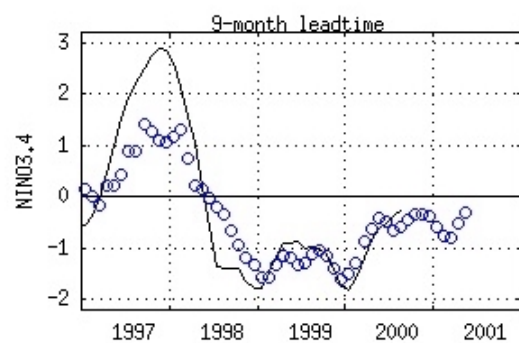
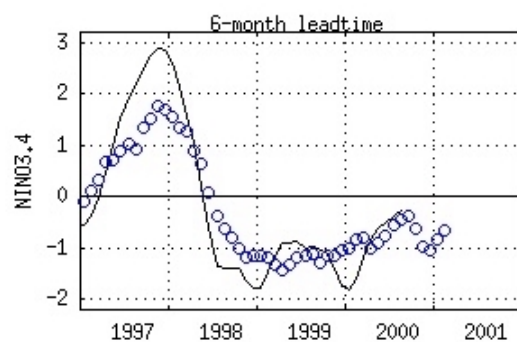
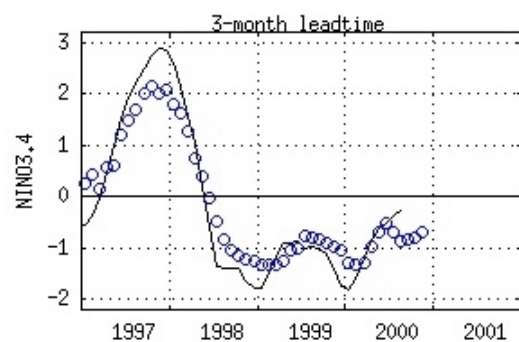
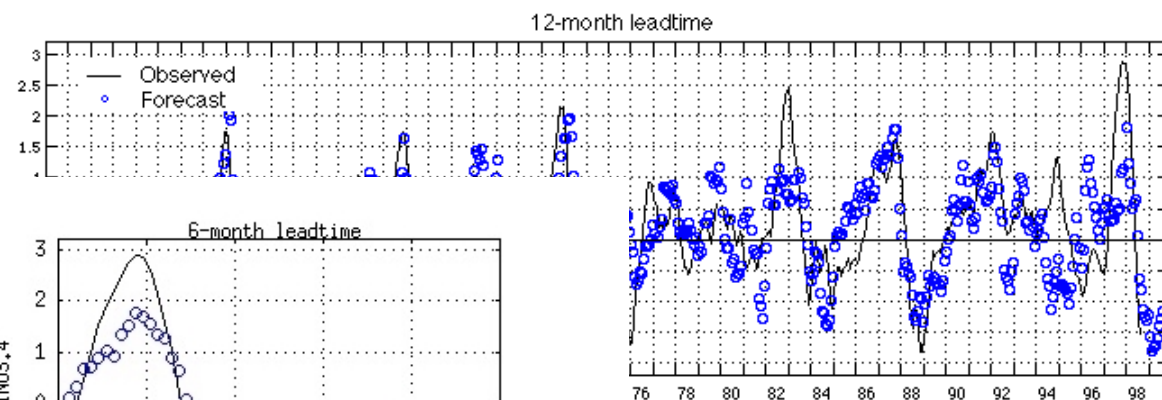
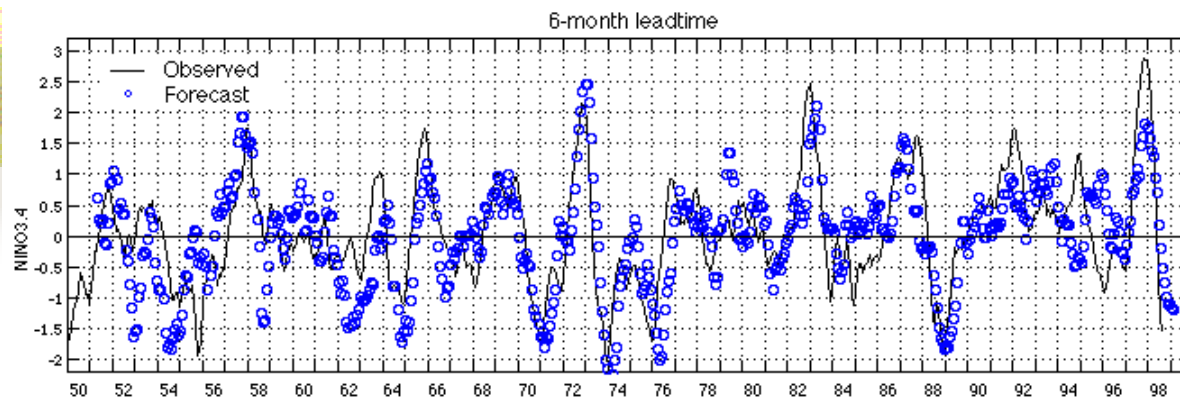
SST RMS ERROR (1991-1998): ECMWF Forecast
ECMWF Seasonal Forecasts, Cycle 15r8



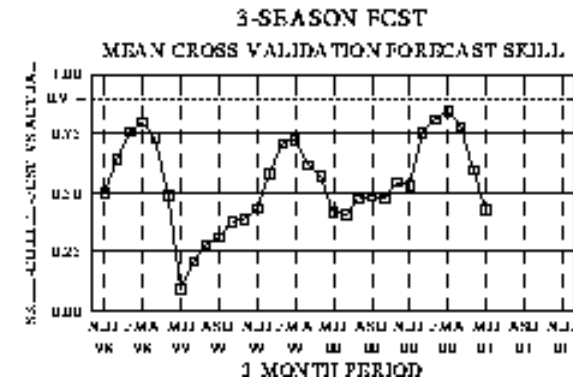
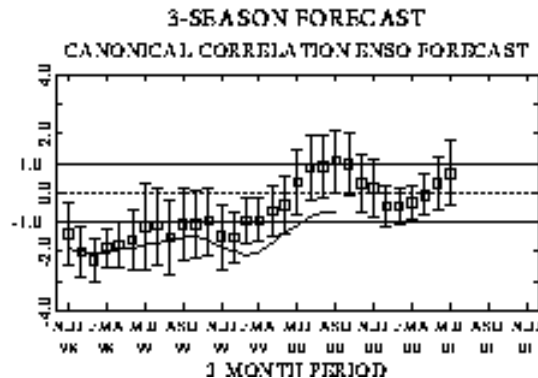
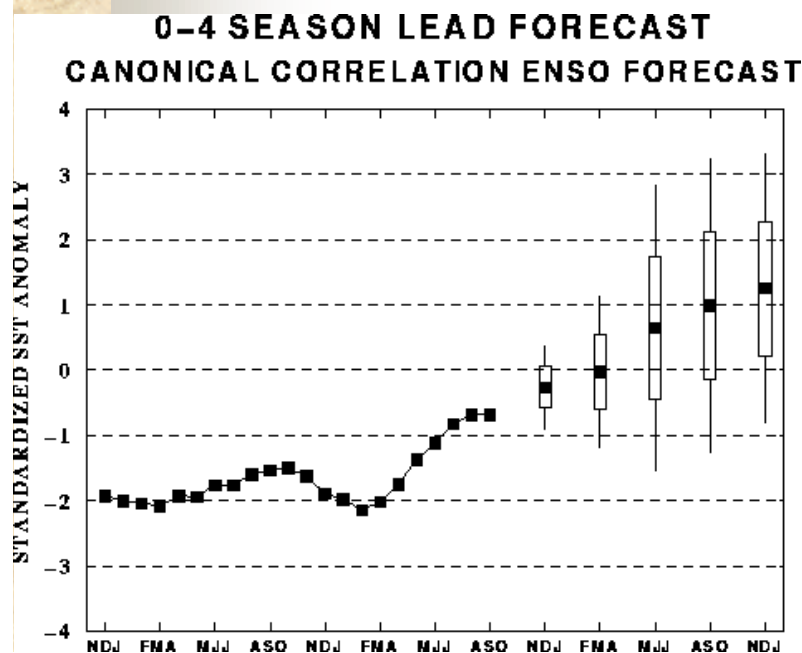
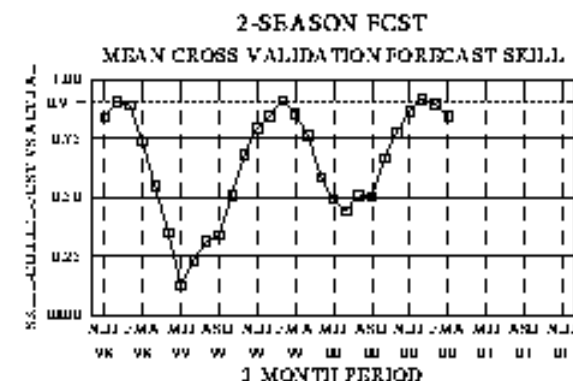
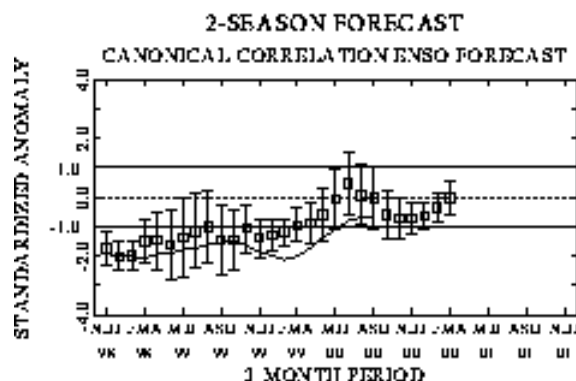
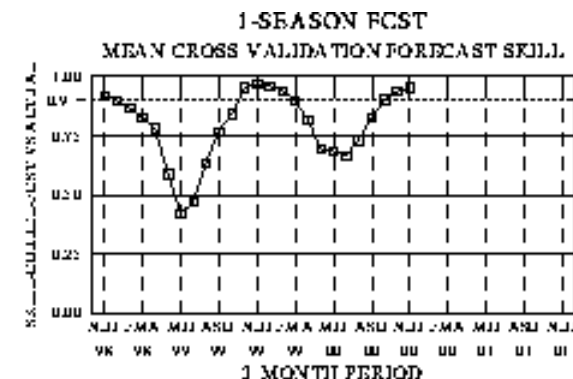
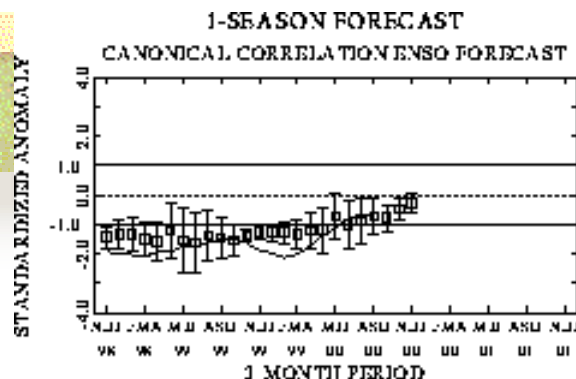
SST RMS ERROR (1991-1998): PERFECT MODEL
ECMWF Seasonal Forecasts, Cycle 15r8



L'ENSO

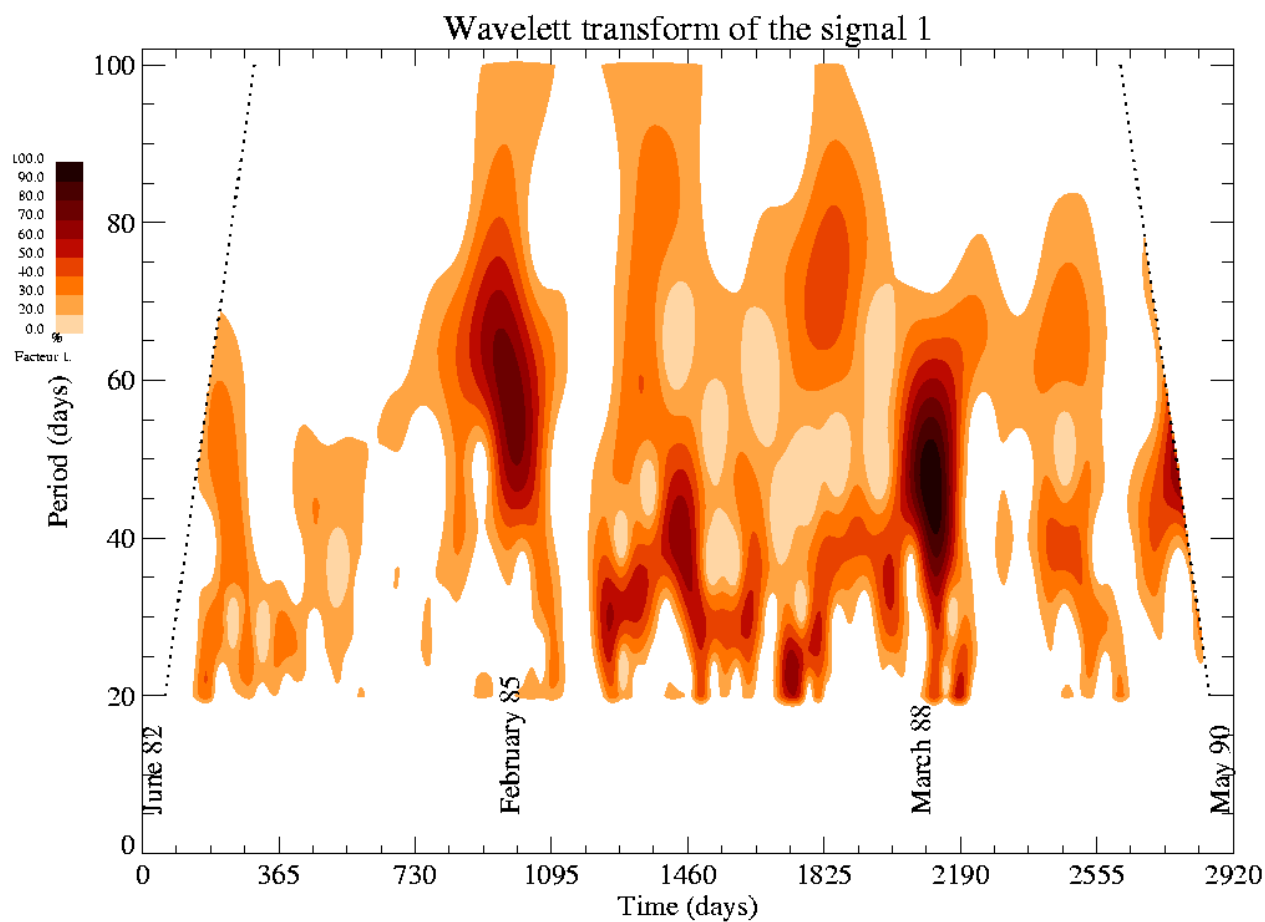
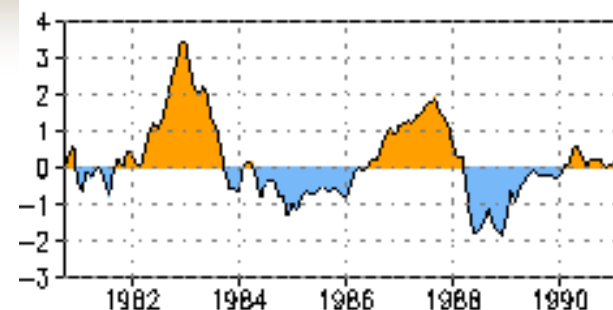


L'ENSO



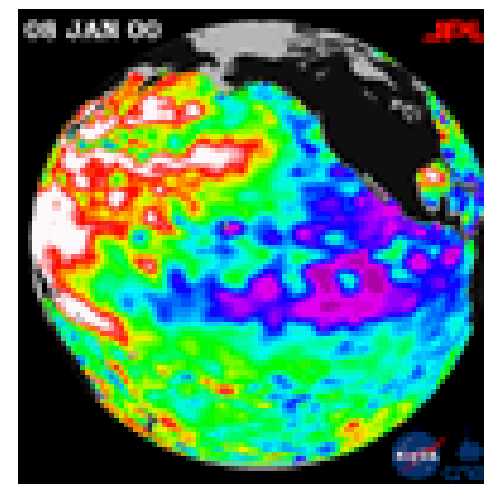
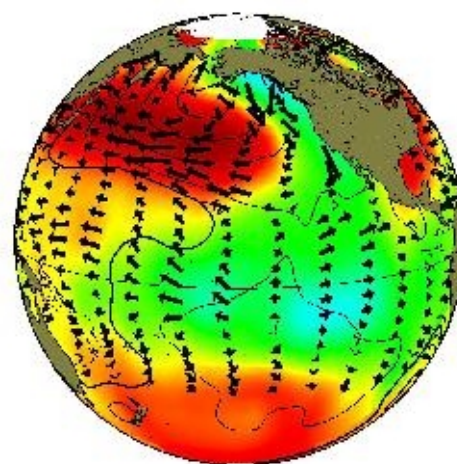
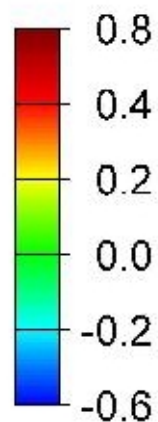
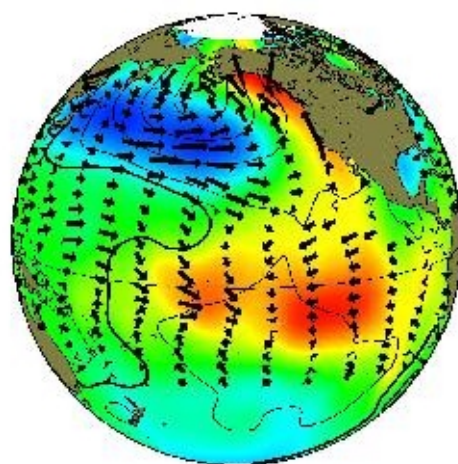
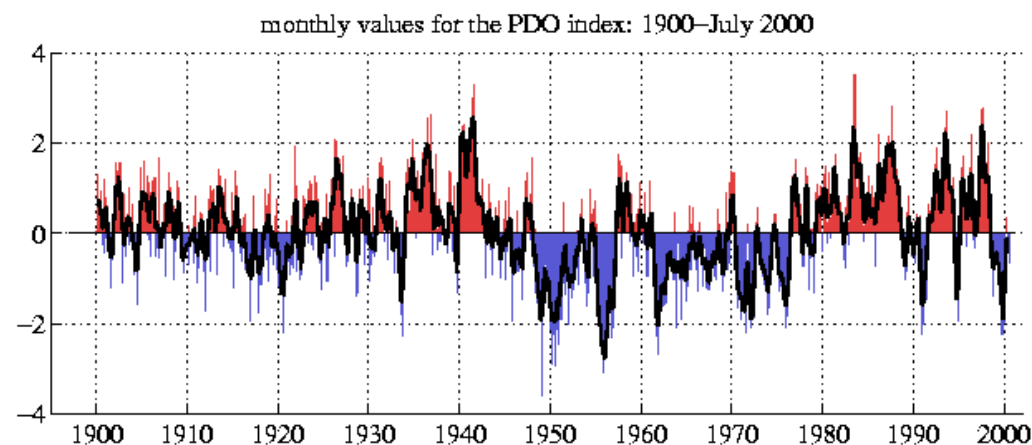
L'ENSO

■ Influence sur la MJO



La variabilité climatique décennale

L'oscillation décennale du Pacifique



Récapitulatif sur l'ENSO

- La variabilité du système Océan/Atmosphère
- La modélisation couplée