

El Nino, La Nina 'unlikely to make an appearance in 2013'

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Children play in a water fountain to cool down in Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia in September 11, 2009. The Pacific Ocean is unlikely to see either a warming El Nino climate phenomenon or its cooling La Nina opposite number through the end of the year, the UN's weather agency said

The Pacific Ocean is unlikely to see either a warming El Nino climate phenomenon or its cooling La Nina opposite number through the end of the year, the UN's weather agency said Wednesday.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) said forecasts showed that Pacific [climate patterns](#) were set to remain neutral through the rest of the year, although "a slight chance of La Nina or El Nino development remains."

During the past year, indicators in the tropical Pacific, including ocean temperatures, sea level pressure and cloudiness, indicate that neither of the climate patterns has been present, it said.

In the first two months of this year, [sea surface temperatures](#) did approach "a borderline La Nina level," WMO said, adding though that "the ocean-

atmosphere system as a whole did not remain in a La Nina state for long enough to be considered a weak La Nina event."

The UN agency said less than a quarter of the [climate models](#) it surveys predicted weak La Nina conditions between June and September, while less than one fifth of them expected to see El Nino develop before the end of 2013.

The two phenomena are significant factors in the fluctuations of the world climate.

El Nino occurs every two to seven years, when the trade winds that circulate surface water in the tropical Pacific start to weaken.

The outcome is a major shift in rainfall, bringing floods and mudslides to usually arid countries in western South America and drought in the western Pacific, as well as a change in nutrient-rich [ocean currents](#) that lure fish.

It last paid a visit from June 2009 to May 2010.

El Nino is often followed by a return swing of the pendulum with La Nina, which is characterised by unusually cool [ocean surface temperatures](#) in the central and eastern tropical Pacific, and which was last declared over in April 2012.

The two climate patterns are closely watched by scientists, who say that while they are not caused by climate change, rising [ocean temperatures](#) caused by global warming may affect their intensity and frequency.

WMO also stressed Wednesday that the two were "not the only factors that drive global climate patterns," pointing for instance to the local climate impact of a "recently developed dipole pattern of warmer than average sea surface temperature in the eastern Indian Ocean and colder than average temperatures in the west."

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