El Niño -Southern Oscillation Amir Shabbar, Environment Canada



- The 1997-98 El Niño was blamed for the deaths of 24,000 people and damage in excess of US\$34 billion worldwide
- El Niño contributed to January 1998 Ice Storm in eastern Canada.
 Damage estimated at \$5 billion and 25 deaths.



Outline

What is El Niño

(conditions in the tropical Pacific, how information is transmitted to Canada)

Canadian Impact of El Niño and La Nina (temperature and precipitation, animation)

Extremes in Canadian climate (very cold and warm days, drought, forest fires, tornado

(very cold and warm days, drought, forest fires, tornadoes, wind damage)

Canadian economic impact (las Starm 1998) agriculture forestry insurance i

(Ice Storm 1998, agriculture, forestry, insurance industry)

Global Impact

Forecast of El Niño



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El Niño – Tropical Pacific







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La Niña – Tropical Pacific





Canada

Monitoring El Niño



Drifting and Moored buoys plus ships of opportunity



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Argo Floats







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Occurrences of El Niño/La Niña





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Animation of El Niño





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Animation of La Niña







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How Tropical Information is Communicated (Teleconnection Pathway)





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Atmospheric Circulation Changes during El Niño



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Winter Temperature Impact





Canada

Changes in Temperature Distribution







Animation of Winter Temperature Changes during El Niño Winters



Animation of Winter Temperature Changes during La Niña Winters



Animation of Winter Precipitation Changes during El Niño Winters



Animation of Winter Precipitation Changes during La Niña Winters



Temperature Extremes (Winter)

Percent of days above 90th percentile (El Nino – La Nina)



Percent of days below 10th percentile (El Nino – La Nina)





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Drought on the Prairies







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El Niño and Canadian Drought



-0.53 -0 47 -0.42 -0.37 -0 32 -0.26 -0.21 -0 16 -0 11 -0.05 0.00 0 05 0.11 0.15 0 21 0 26 0.32 0 37 0 42 0.47 0.53







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El Niño and Forest Fire







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El Niño and Tornado in Canada







Canada

El Niño and Wind Damage

December









Canada

March 9 2002 Ontario Wind Storm

	Saturday Ev	ening	Peak Gusts
	Port Colborne London Toronto Niagara Falls Kitchener		124 km/h 113 km/h 111 km/h 105 km/h
			100 km/h

- \$20 million in insured losses
- When adjusted for no claims, amounts rose to \$40 million





El Niño and Fishery



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Likelihood of Winter Temperature Extremes (% above chance)



Climatological risk is about 20%



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Likelihood of Winter Precipitation Extremes (% above chance)



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Climatological risk is about 20%
 ICLR April 2010



- Heating cost below normal, an average saving of \$200 per household
- Export of natural gas to eastern U.S. down during El Niño winters
- More than usual avalanches in B.C. More fatalities in El Niño winters
- Premature thawing of ice roads restricting logging operations and transportation of goods to northern localities

- Landslides in B.C. washing roads and rail lines restricting transportation
- Mild weather allows for petroleum and oil drilling to continue well into winter
- Lack of snow exacerbates droughty conditions on the Prairies. 1999-2005 cost estimated at over 6 billion dollars
- Reduced municipal snow clearing results in savings of nearly 100 million dollars

- Number of fatalities as people venture on thin lake ice
- Winter sport industry adversely affected due to lack of snow
- Ice wine industry adversely affected by mild temperatures, loss of 15 million dollars during 1997-98 El Niño
- 1997-98 El Niño contributed to the Great ice storm of January 1998 in eastern Canada. About 28 deaths and estimated cost of over 5 billion dollars.



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The Saguenay floods of 1996 followed on the heals of La Niña and were the most devastating in Canadian history, resulting in 10 deaths, \$800 million in damages, 1,718 houses and 900 cottages destroyed or damaged.

The two-day rainfall was equivalent to the volume of water that tumbles over Niagara Falls in four weeks.







Global Economic Impact

- El Niño contributed to record global warmth in 1998.
 El Nino contributes to global temperature by about 0.02
 Celsius degree
- Australia suffered worst drought in a century during 2002 El Niño. Damage estimated at \$5 billion
- El Niño driven heavy rains in the arid American southwest produce abundant plants leading to increased rodent population, thus creating increased risk for the outbreak of deadly hantavirus

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Global Economic Impact

- 1997-98 El Niño produced 10% reduction in energy demand with a saving of \$5 billion in the U.S.
- El Niño reduces potential for property damage from hurricane on the American east coast – a saving of \$1 billion



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El Niño Forecast



Current El Nino will transition to neutral conditions by summer 2010

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Canadian Forecast during El Niño

Percent Correct for Season: djf ENSO YEARS : 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1975 1976 1982 1986 1988 1991



Percent Correct for Season: djf NON—ENSO YEARS: 1974 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1983 1984 1985 1987 1989



Skilful forecast during EL Nino and La Nina winters in Canada





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Hydrometeorological World Disaster



Data from Emergency Disasters Data Base (EM-DAT 2003)

Climate anomalies associated with losses are not greater during El Nino (University of Columbia, N.Y.)

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Summary

- Second only to the seasonal cycle, El Niño and La Niña disrupt the natural rhythm of climate
- El Niño affects many sectors of the Canadian economy
- El Niño and La Niña events lead to greater predictability and potentially socioeconomic outcomes
- Prudent use of climate forecasts could mitigate adverse impacts and could transform years of El Niño extremes into least costly to life and property

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Thank You







