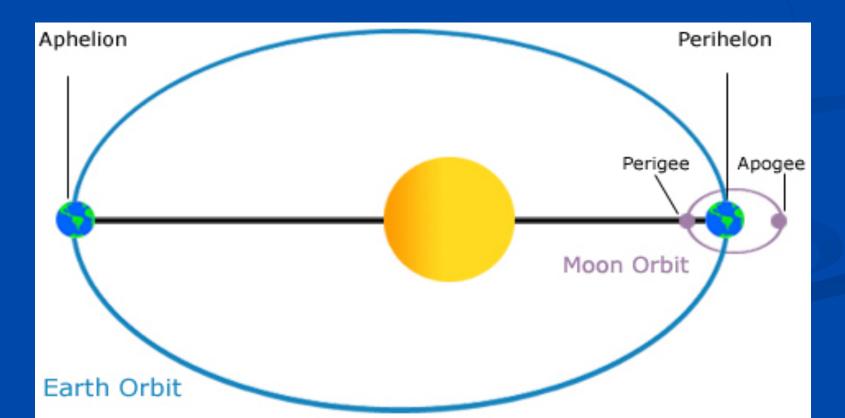
World Climate Changes & El Niño/La Niña

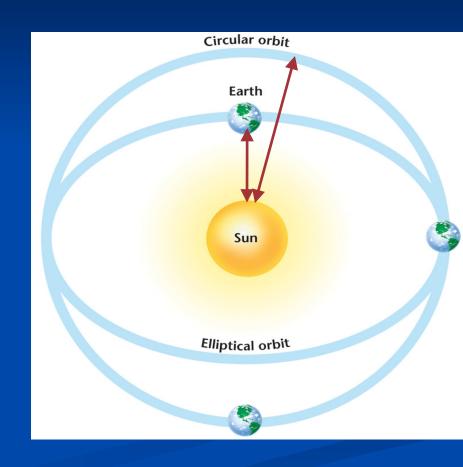
Unit 7 - Ch 19.3

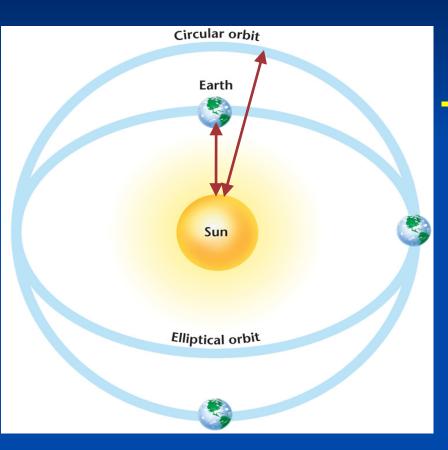
- Earth-Sun Distance = ~92 million miles
- Change in Earth-Sun distance due to *elliptical orbit* =
 ~3 million miles



-Elliptical Orbit:

-Earth passes slightly closer to Sun & average temps are slightly warmer

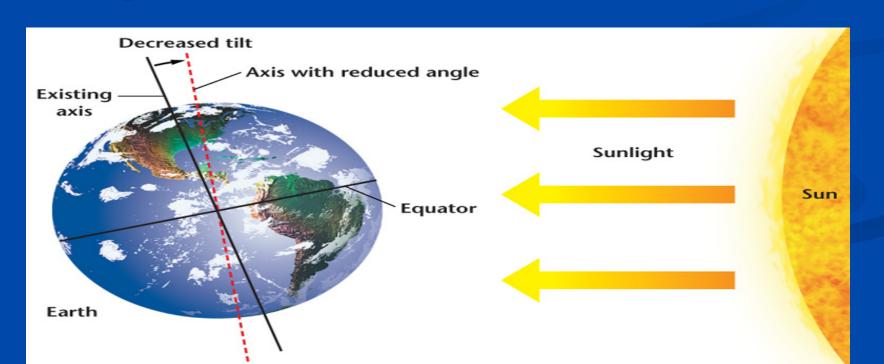




-Circular Orbit:

-Earth slightly farther from Sun & average temps are slightly cooler

- But, change in *elliptical orbit* distance (~3mil miles) is a *relatively* small percent to actual distance
 - Thus, Earth-Sun distance has <u>LESS</u> climatic effect compared to Earth's seasons due to axial tilt

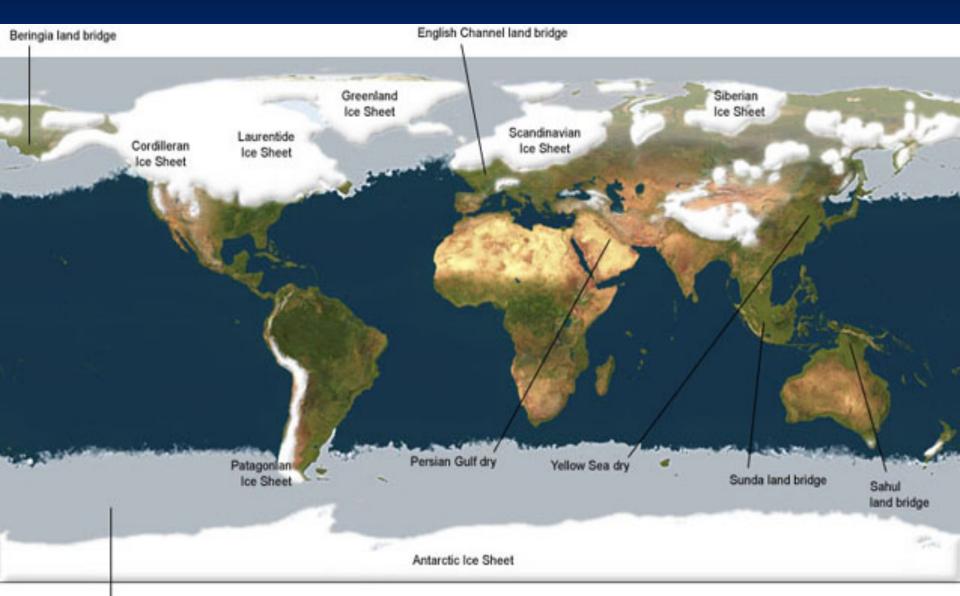


ICE AGES

- Periods where average global temps <u>decrease</u> by ~5°C (~9°F) with extensive glacial coverage
- Most recent ice age ended ~10,000 years ago

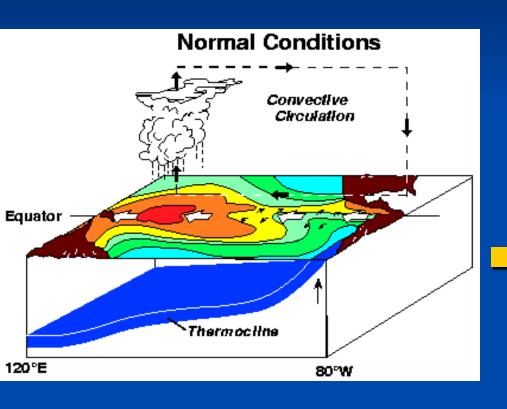


ICE AGES



El Niño & La Niña Effects

NORMAL Scenario

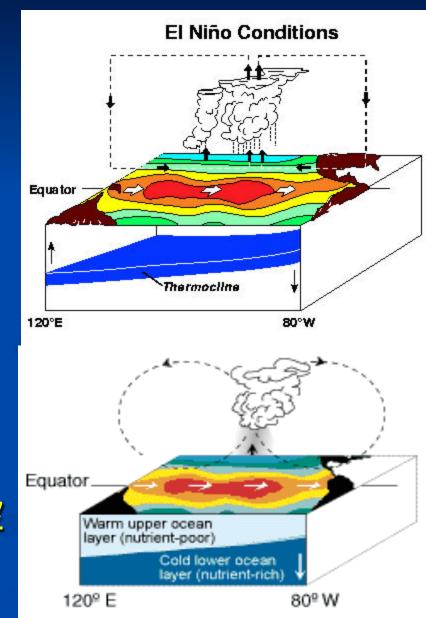


- Trade Winds at the equator move east-to-west towards Western
 Pacific Ocean
- Thus moving warmer
 currents from Eastern
 Pacific to Western
 Pacific

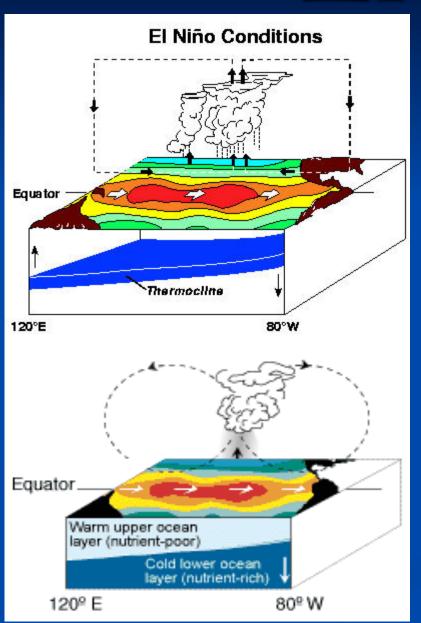
El Niño

WARM currents that become STRONGER in areas of usually cooler current

Replaces normally cooler waters with warm, equatorial waters in Eastern Pacific



El Niño

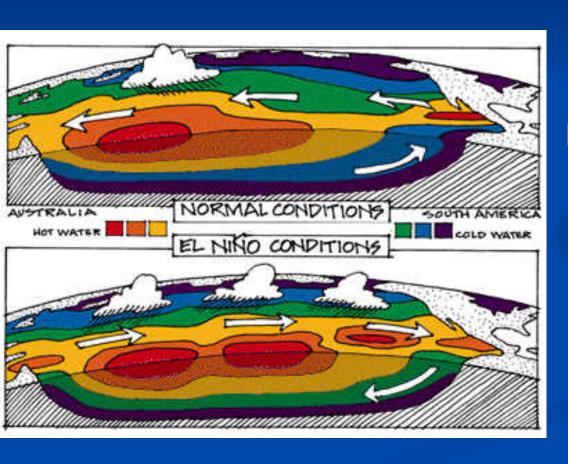


Due to WEAK Trade
 Winds that REDUCES
 upwelling in Eastern
 Pacific

Explains why it is warmer than usual in Eastern

Pacific

El Niño Effects

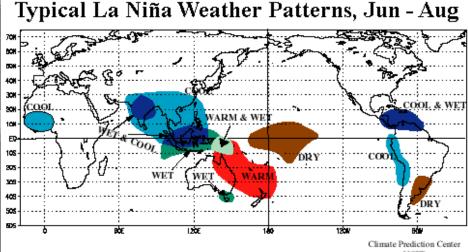


Brings abnormal
rain averages to
normally dry
regions

La Niña

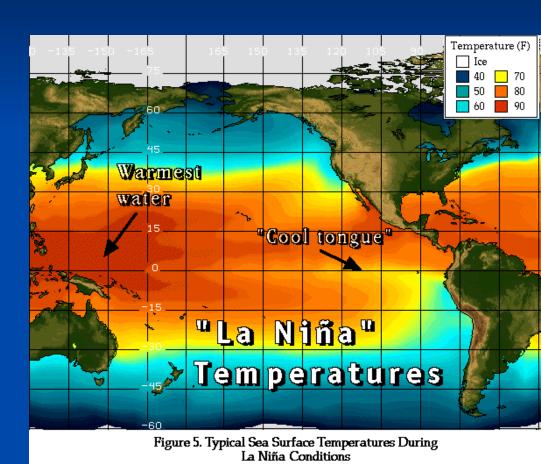
- Temps in *Eastern Pacific* Ocean are much COOLER than average
- Due to STRONG Trade Winds moving westward, and thus INCREASES upwelling in Eastern Pacific

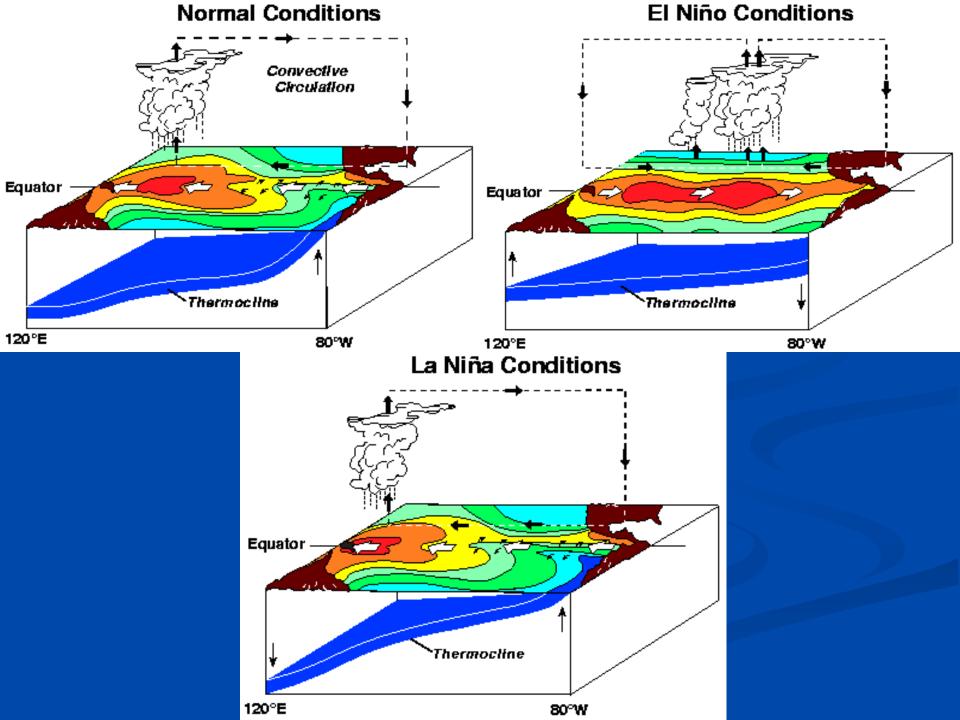




La Niña Effects

Increases
hurricane
activity in
Eastern Pacific
Ocean





El Niño / La Niña

TOPEX/POSEIDON and Jason-1

