

DADOS CLIMÁTICOS

FONTE DAS IMAGENS

www.meted.ucar.edu

www.cptec.inpe.br

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DADOS GLOBALIS REANÁLISES

resolução espacial: 2° x 2° 1° x 1° 0,75° x 0,75° 0,5° x 0,5°

resolução temporal: anual, mensal, diário, pântada, horário

MAPAS ATMOSFÉRICOS (> 50 variáveis)

**VENTO, TEMPERATURA, PRECIPITAÇÃO, UMIDADE,
nebulosidade, radiação OC, radiação OL, fluxo calor
sensível, latente, ROL, etc**

DADOS E CENTROS DE PREVISÃO DE TEMPO E CLIMA

- **Coleta em campo**
- **Torres micrometeorológicas (LBA)**
(sensores aferidos e calibrados)
- **NCEP-NCAR (EUA)**
<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/cgi-bin/data/getpage.pl>
- **NASA (EUA)**
<http://data.giss.nasa.gov/>
- **ECMWF (EUROPA)**
<http://apps.ecmwf.int/datasets/>

DADOS E CENTROS DE PREVISÃO DE TEMPO E CLIMA

- **JMA (JAPÃO)**

http://jra.kishou.go.jp/JRA-55/index_en.html

- **CPTEC – INPE (São José dos Campos)**

www.cptec.inpe.br

- **INMET (dados estações)**

<http://www.inmet.gov.br/portal/>

- **ANA – Hidroweb (precipitação e vazão)**

<http://hidroweb.ana.gov.br/>

MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS GLOBAIS

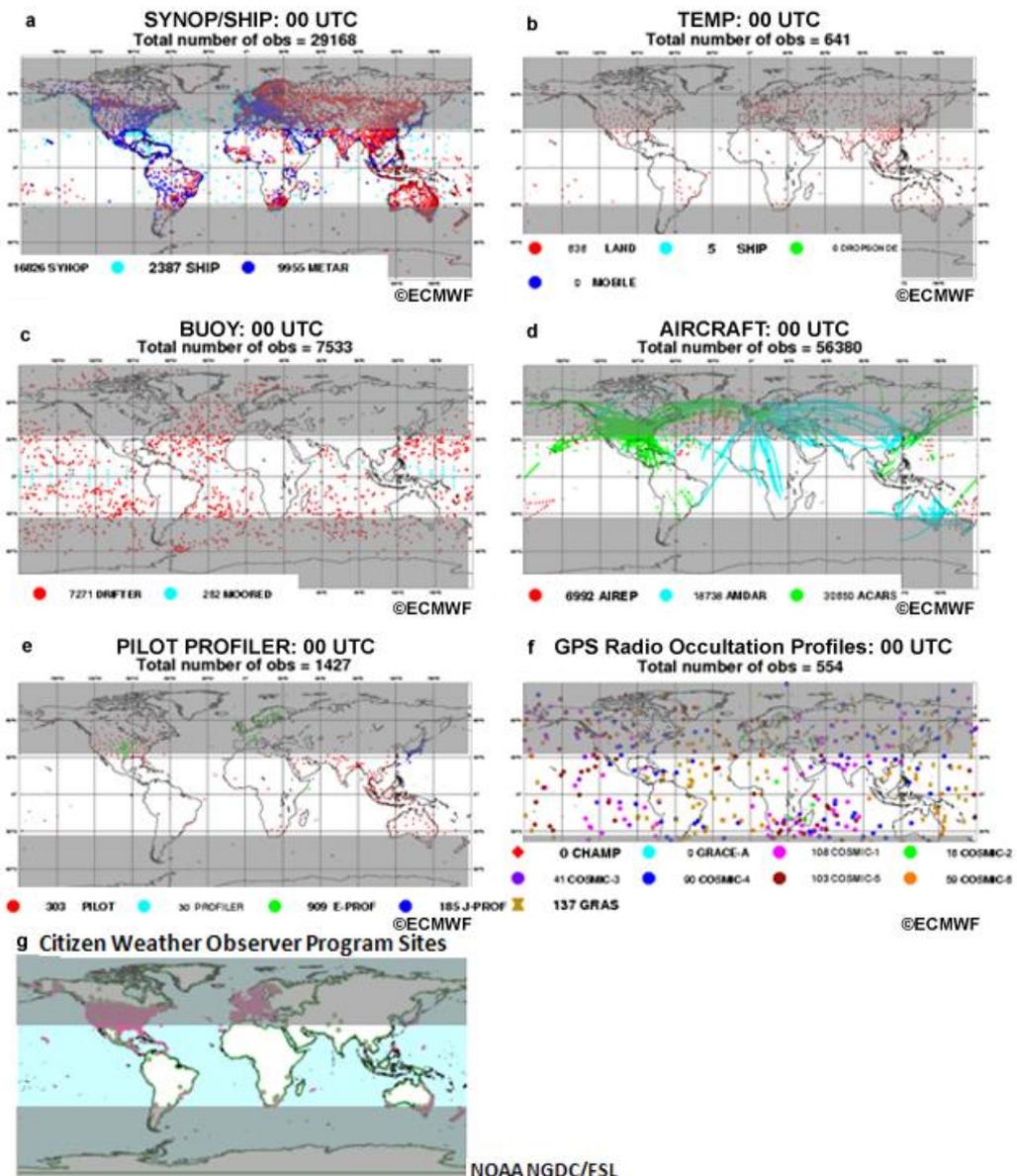
PROJEÇÕES CLIMÁTICAS

NCEP-NCAR

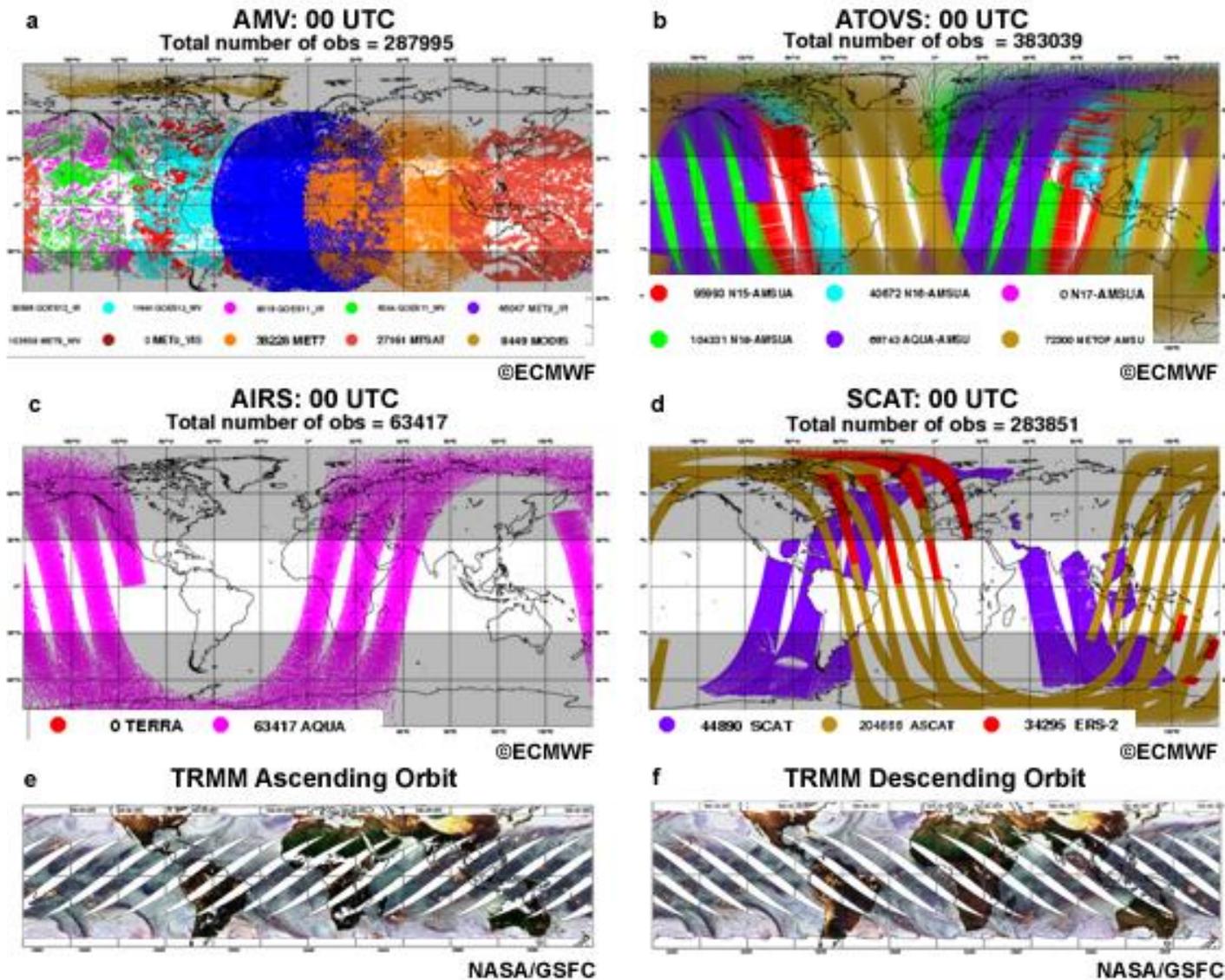
NASA

<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/ipcc/ocn/>

Data Coverage, 10 April 2009



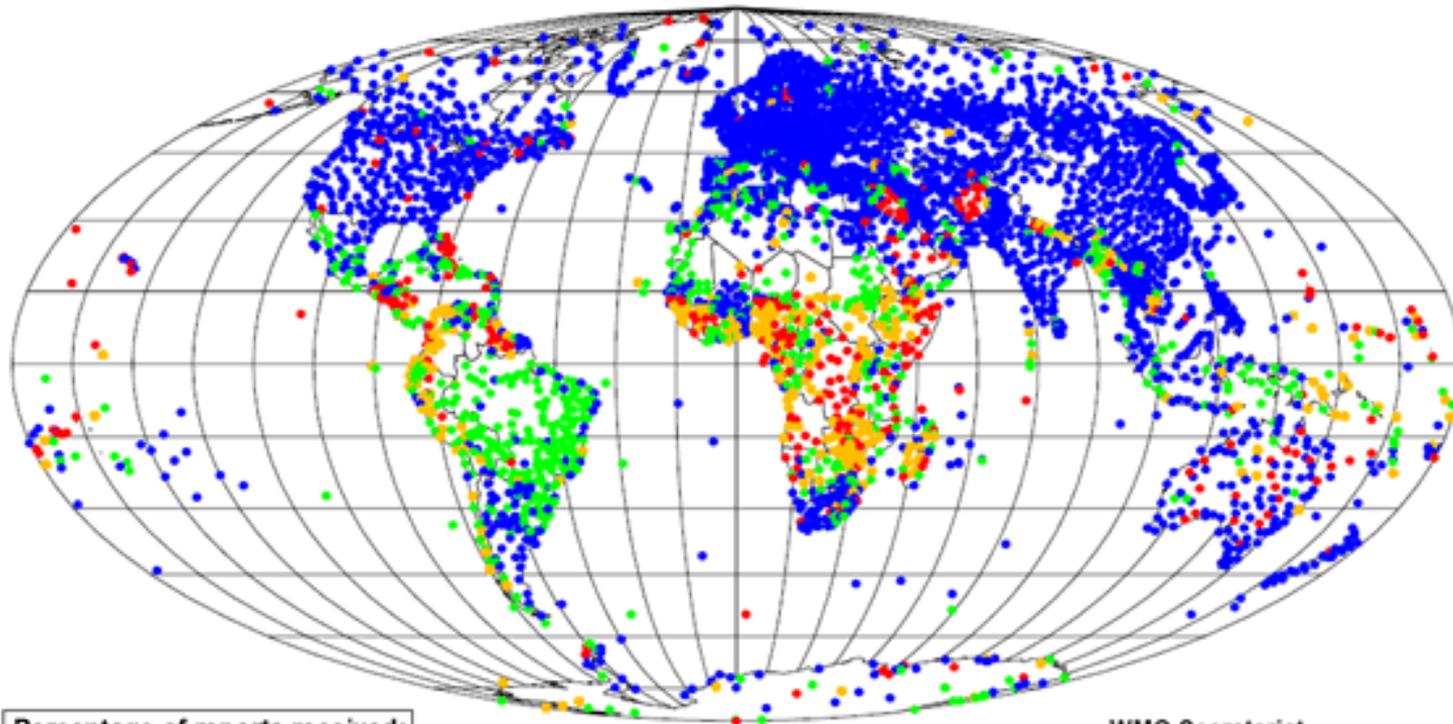
Data Coverage, 10 April 2009



b

Annual Global Monitoring 1-15/10/2008

SYNOP reports made at 00, 06, 12 and 18 UTC at RBSN stations



Percentage of reports received:

- 90 to 100% (2912 stations)
- 45 to 90% (697 stations)
- Less than 45% (325 stations)
- Silent stations (350 stations)

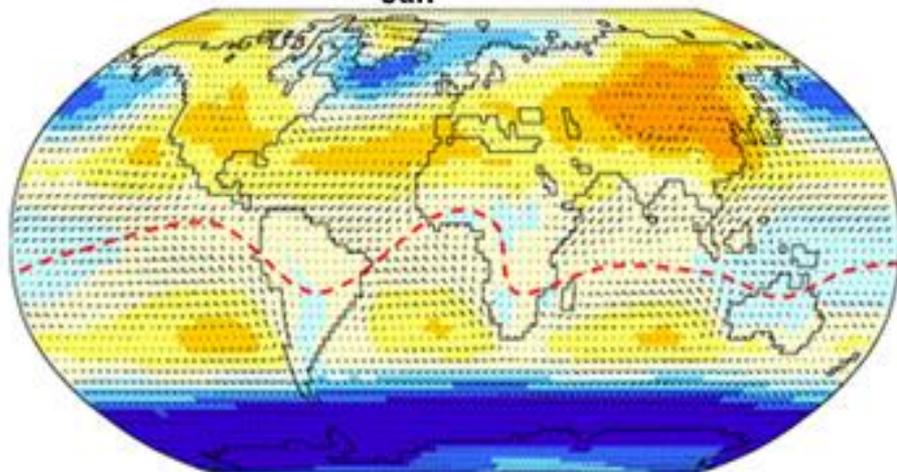
The designation employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the WMO Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area

PRESÃO AO NÍVEL DO MAR

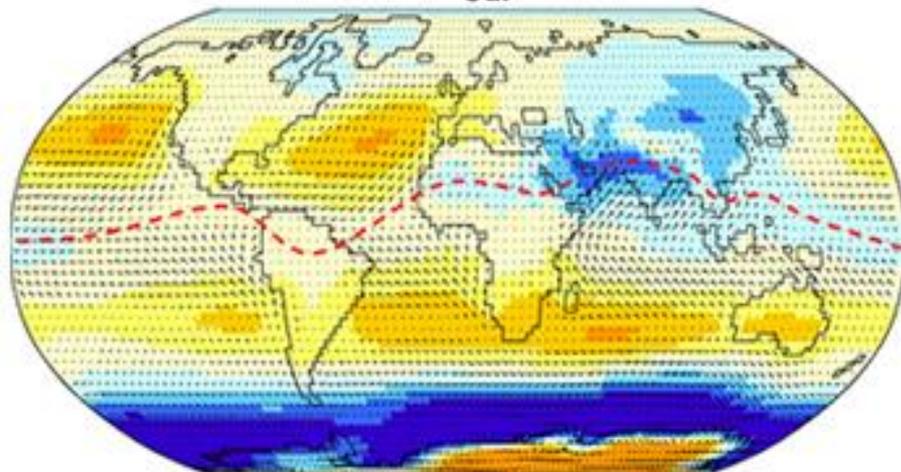
Repeat of Fig. 6.30

Monthly Composites: Sea Level Pressure and Surface Winds

Jan



Jul



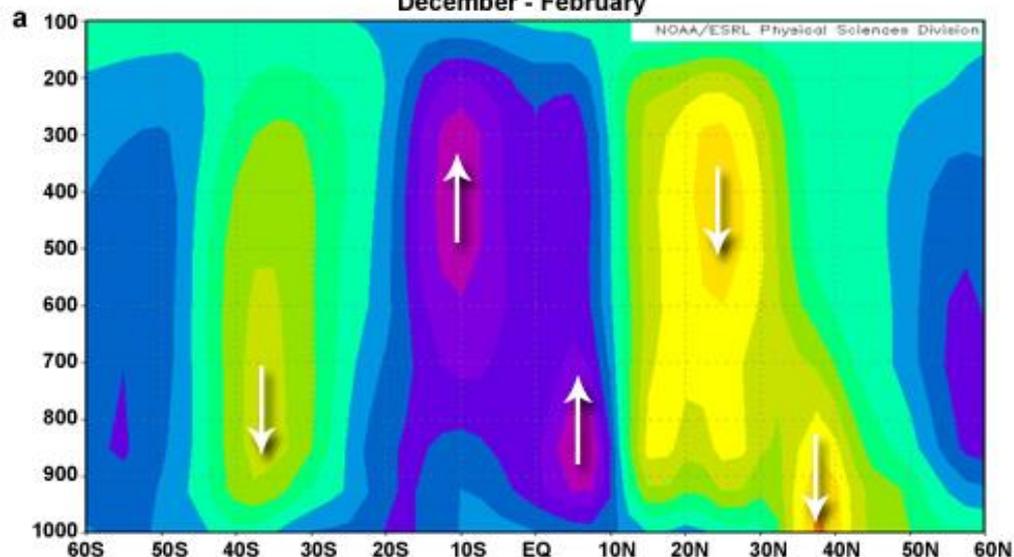
925 1000 1005 1010 1015 1020 1025 mb



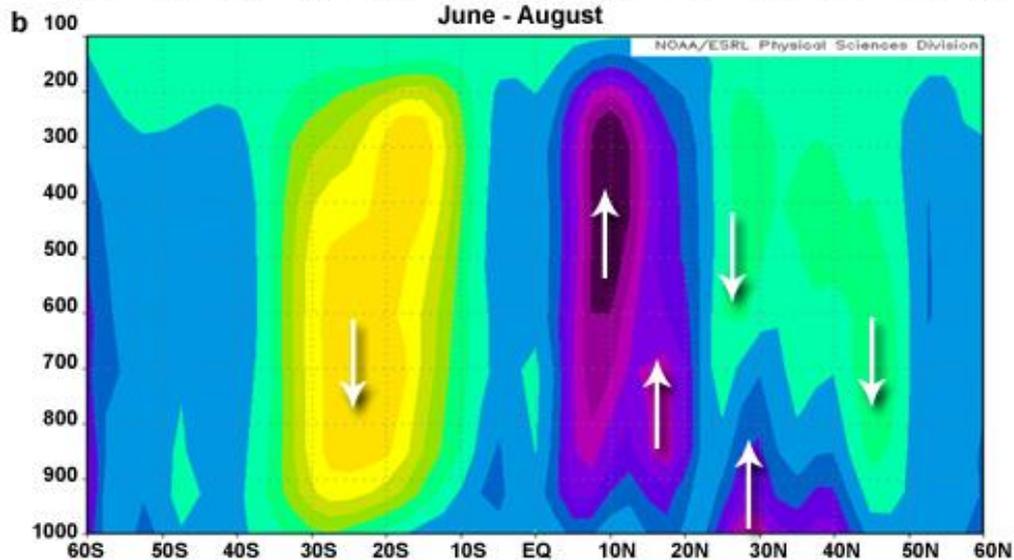
Data: NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis Project, 1959-1997 Climatologies
Department of Geography, University of Oregon, March 2000

Mean Vertical Motion (ω , Pa s⁻¹) for 1968-1995

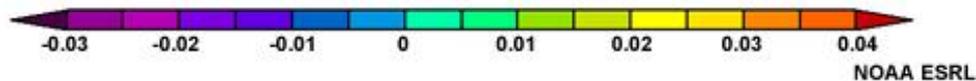
December - February



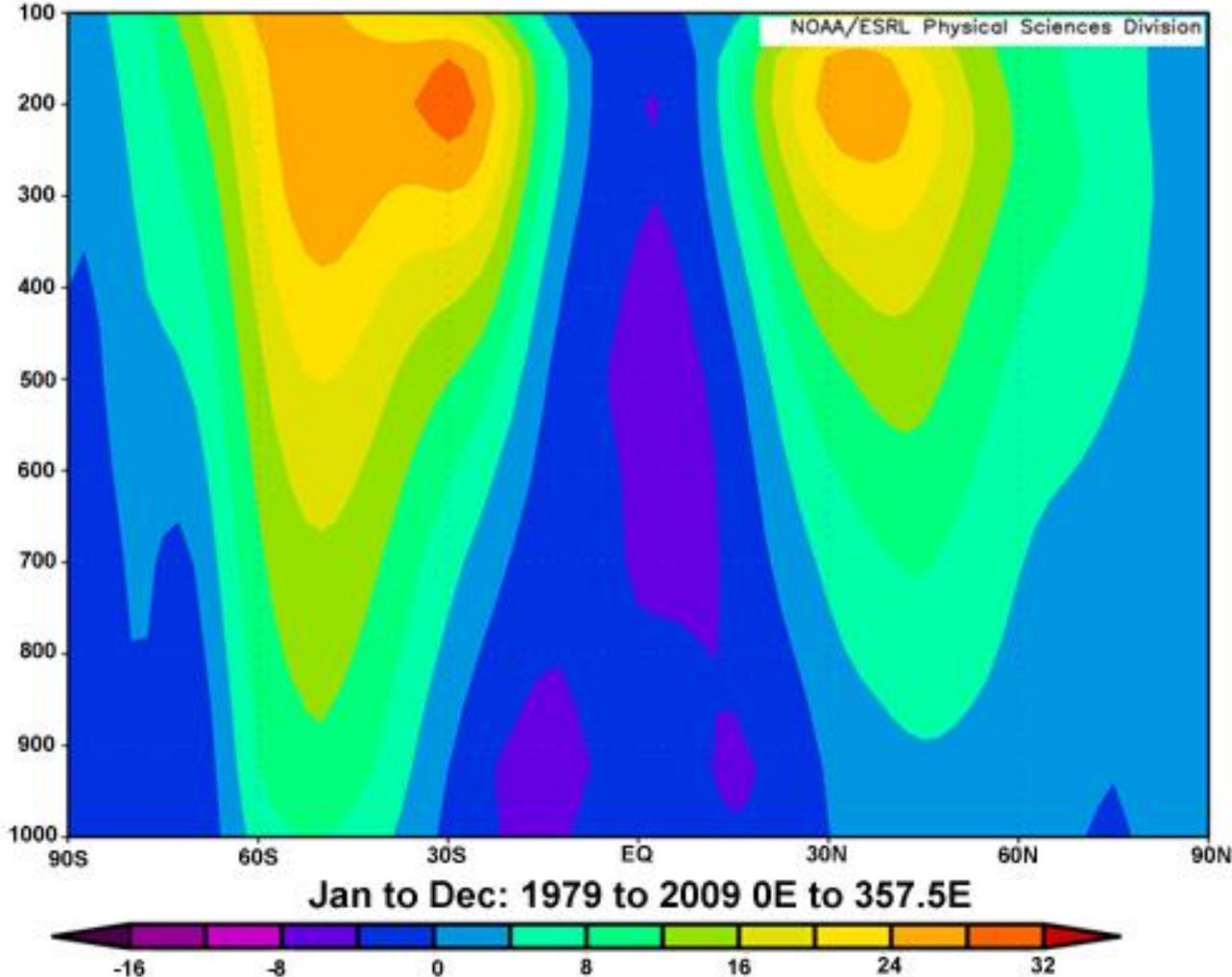
*MOVIMENTO
VERTICAL*



*MODELO
TRICELULAR*



Zonal Wind: Composite Mean for 1979 - 2009,
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis (m s⁻¹)



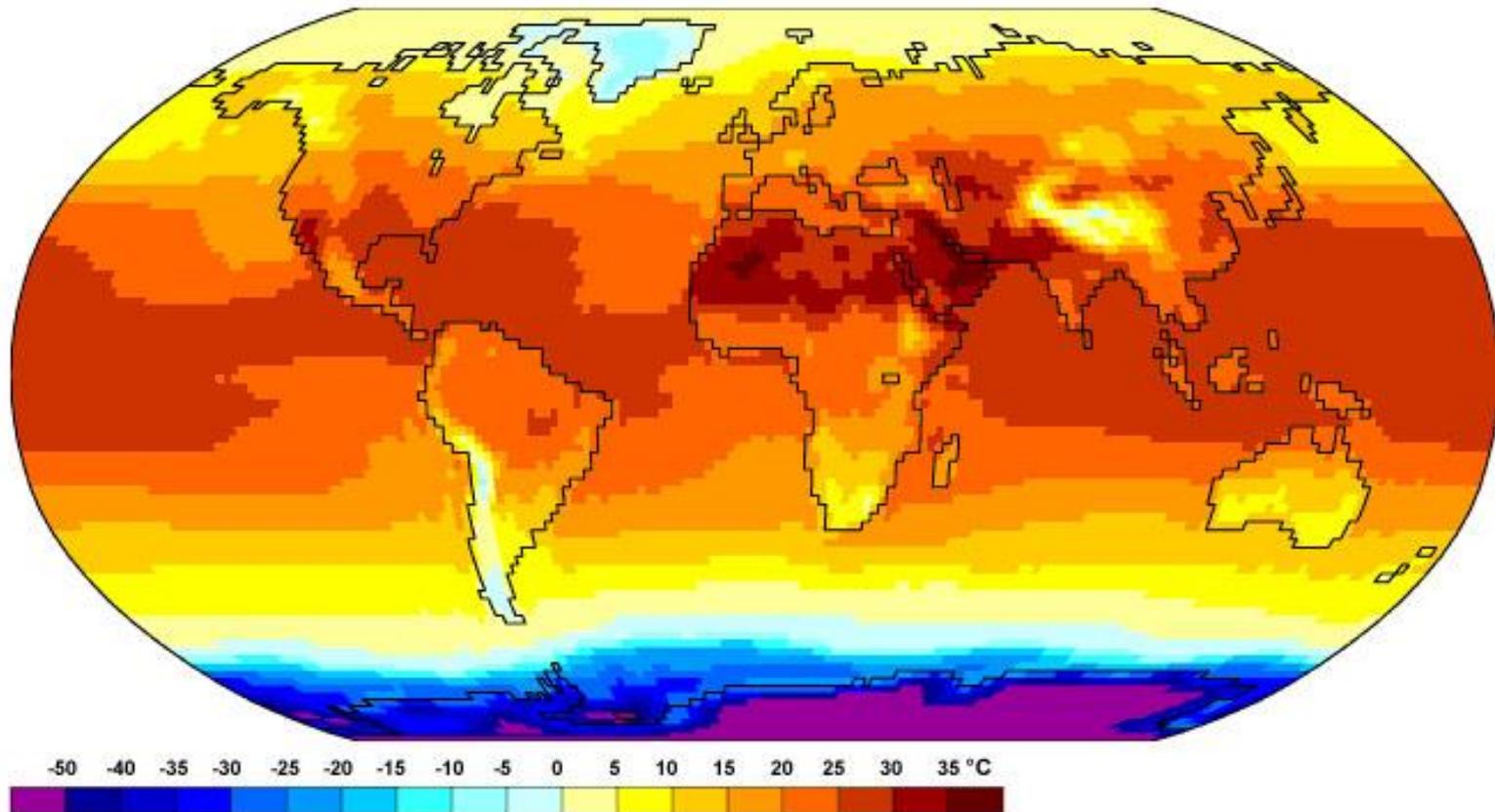
***MOVIMENTO
ZONAL***

***MODELO
TRICELULAR***

TEMPERATURA DO AR - 2m

b

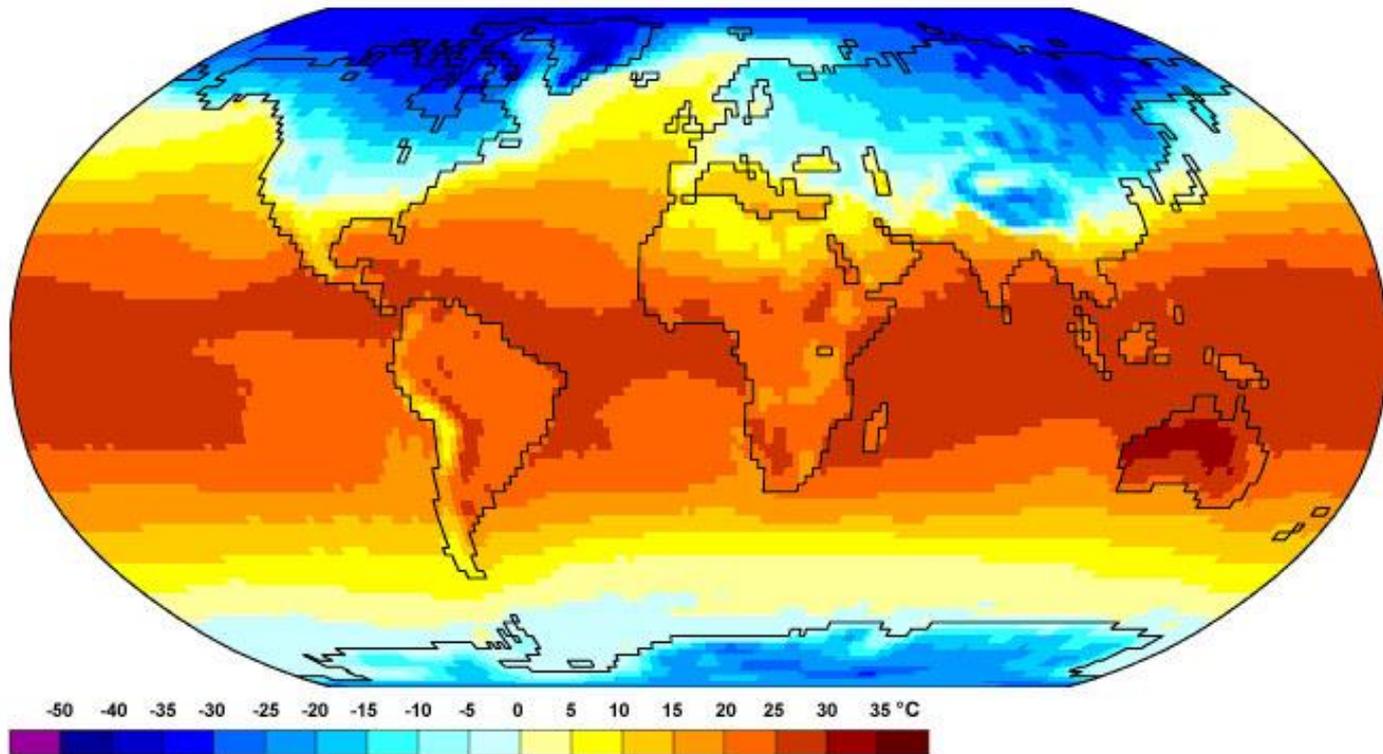
Air Temperature at 2 meters : July



TEMPERATURA DO AR - 2m

a

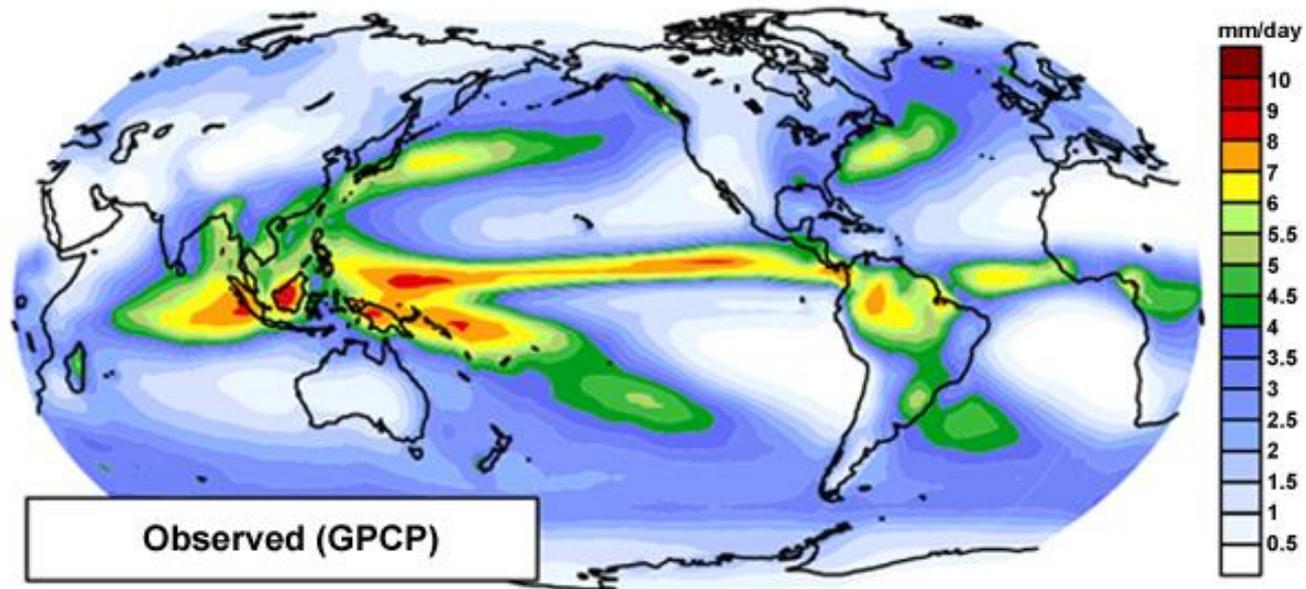
Air Temperature at 2 meters : January



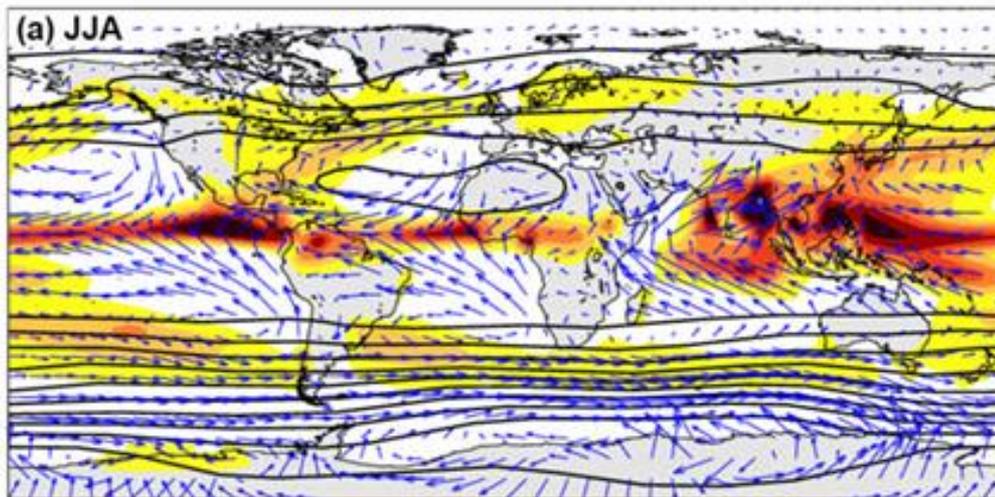
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis project, 1959-1997 Climatologies
Department of Geography, University of Oregon, March 2000

PRECIPITAÇÃO GLOBAL

Average Annual Observed Precipitation (GPCP, 1979-2003)

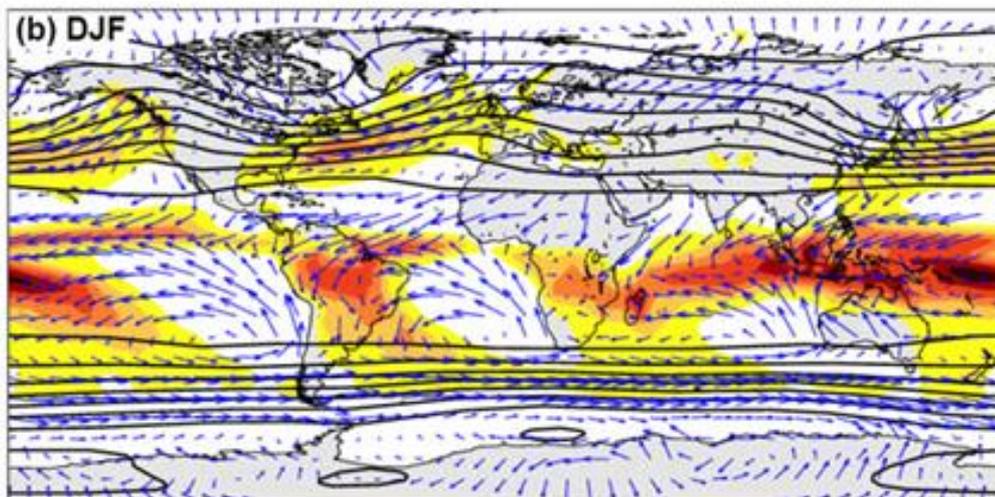


Mean precipitation (shaded), 925 hPa horizontal wind vectors, and 500 hPa geopotential heights (contours)



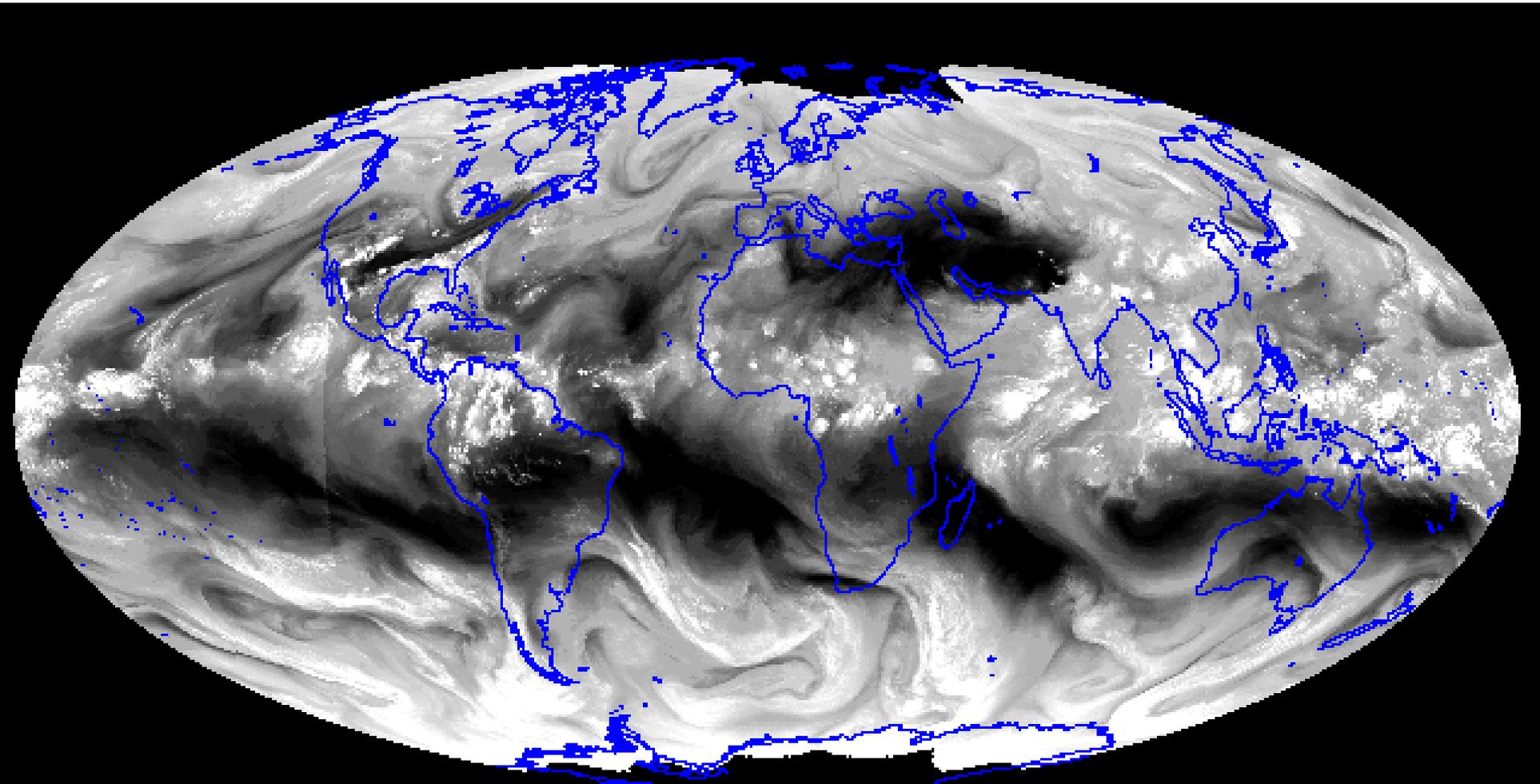
JJA

PRECIPITAÇÃO
MÉDIA



DJF





1 0001 G-8 IMG 03 12 JUL 03193 000000 09826 09681 01.00

McIDAS

TEMPERATURA ANIMAÇÃO - NASA

http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/GlobalMaps/view.php?d1=MOD_LSTAD_M&d2=CERES_NETFLUX_M

VAPOR D'ÁGUA INTEGRADO

https://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/climate_models/media/flash/ccsm3_apr.swf

IR GLOBAL ANIMAÇÃO

https://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/climate_models/media/flash/global_ir_loop.swf

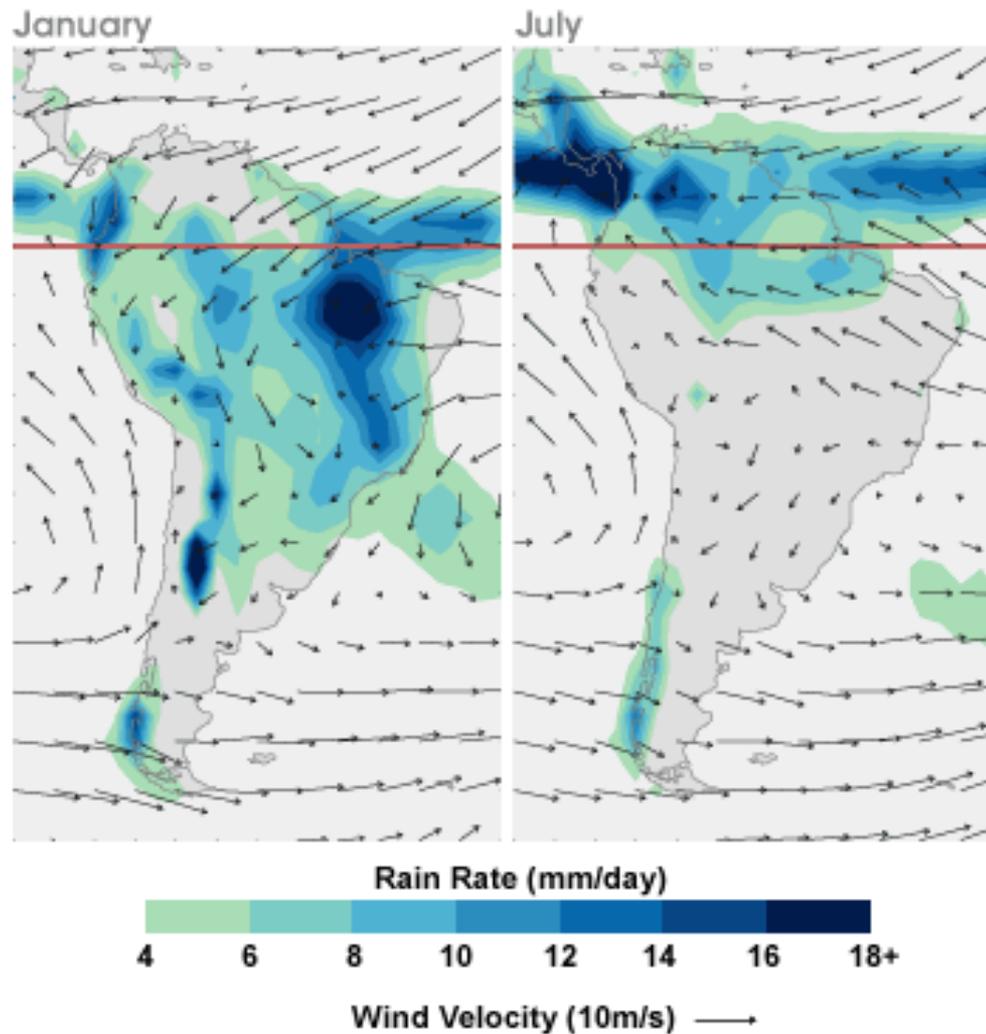
CIRCULAÇÃO TERMOALINA

www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/NASA_Thermohaline_Circulation.swf

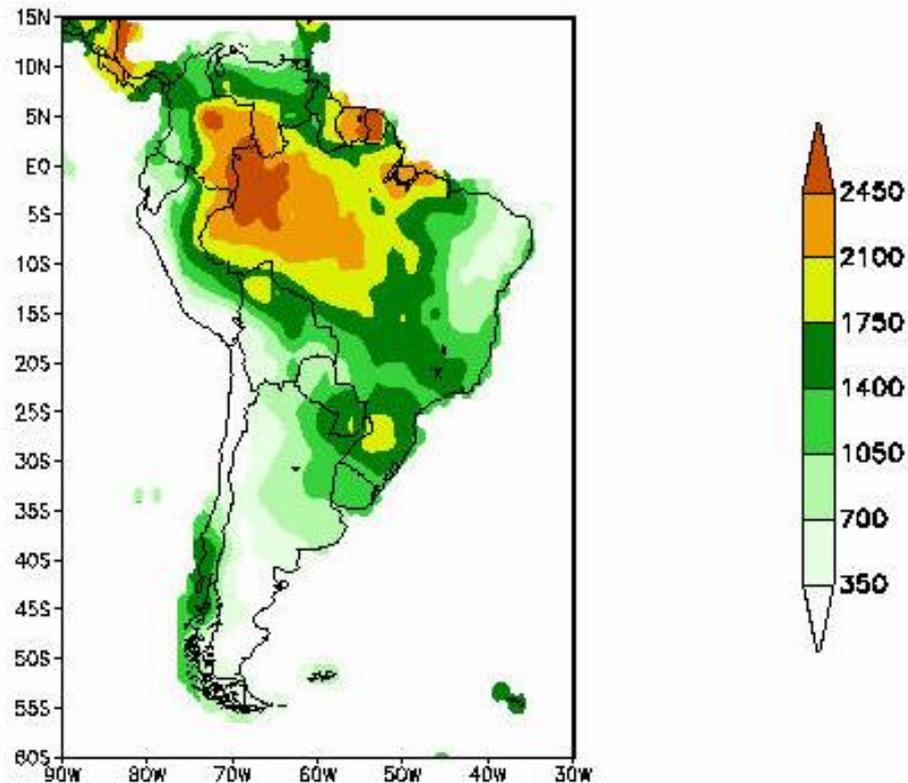
UMIDADE ESPECÍFICA

http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/jul_spec_humidity.swf

Prevailing Winds and TRMM Rainfall for January and July



PRECIPITAÇÃO GPCP AMÉRICA DO SUL

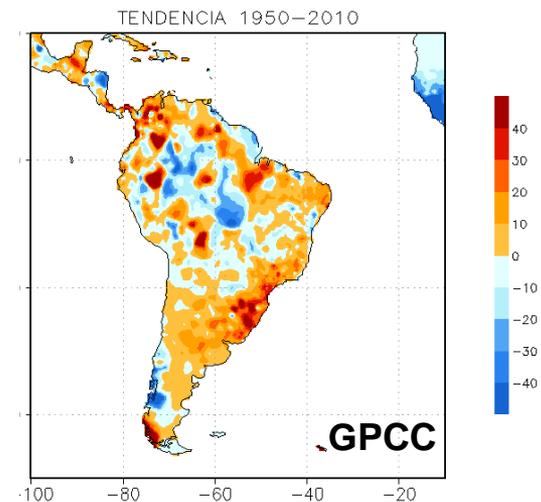
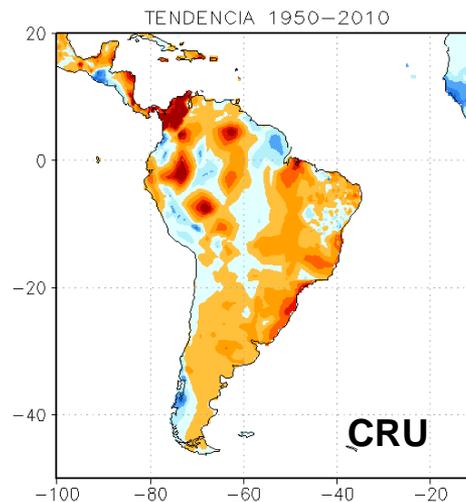
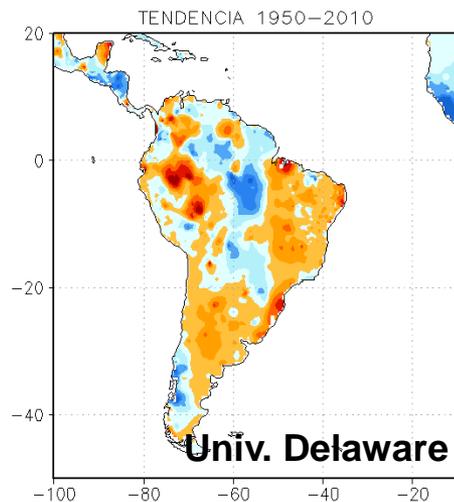


Média anual (1979-1995) de precipitação (mm) na América do Sul

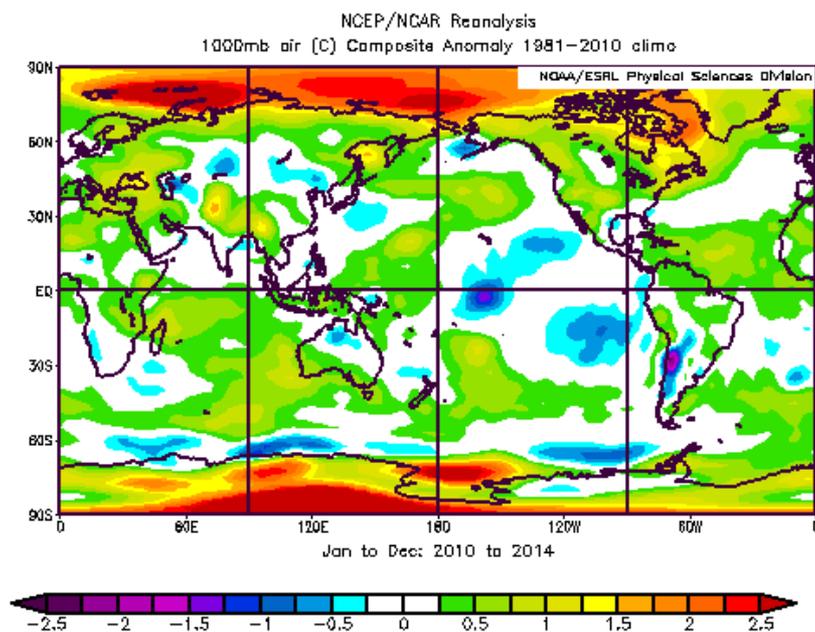
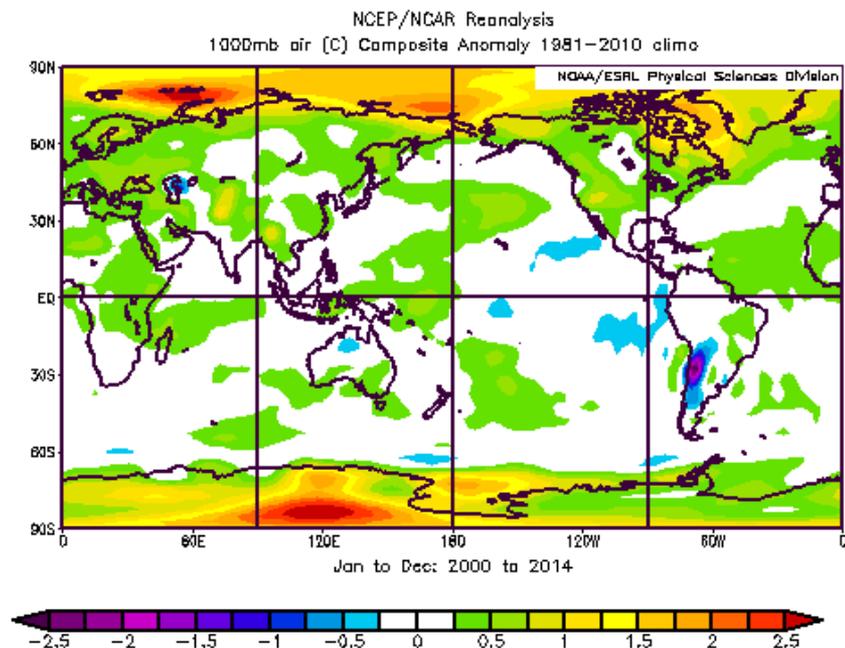
MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS GLOBAIS

COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE FONTES DISTINTAS

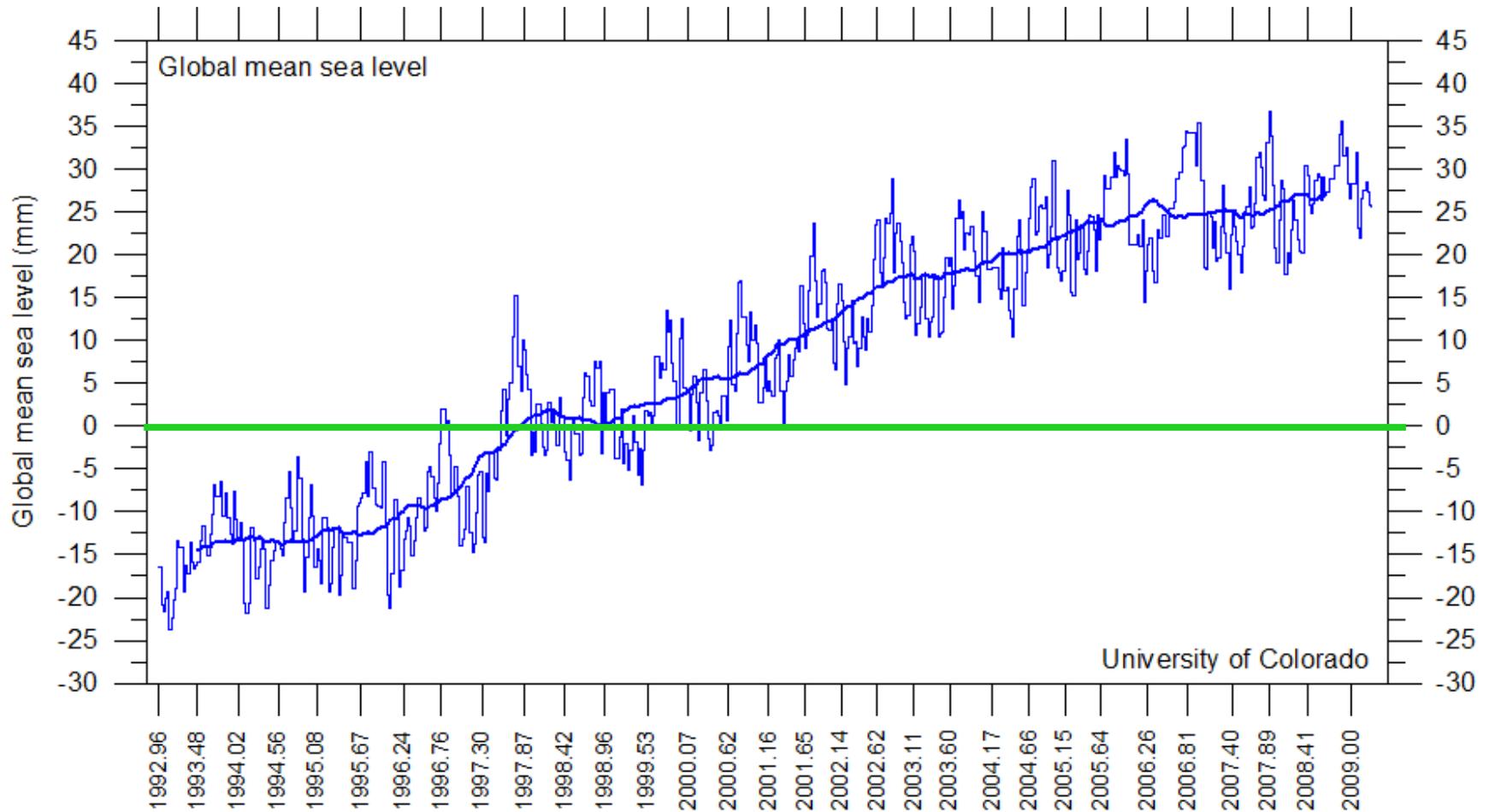
tendência linear de precipitação nos últimos 60 anos



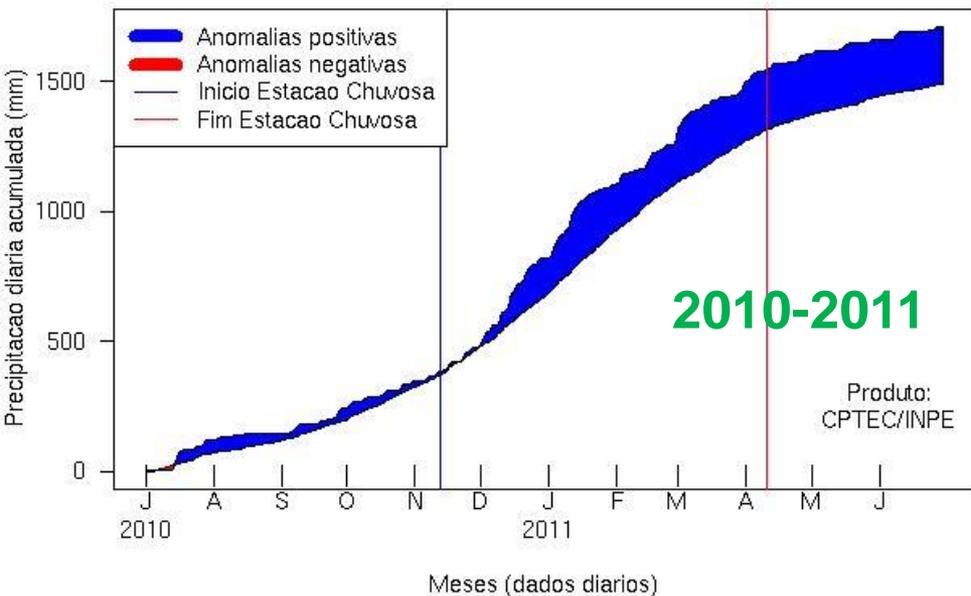
Temperatura do ar em 1000 mb



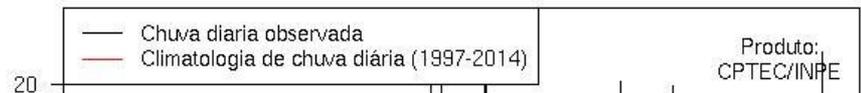
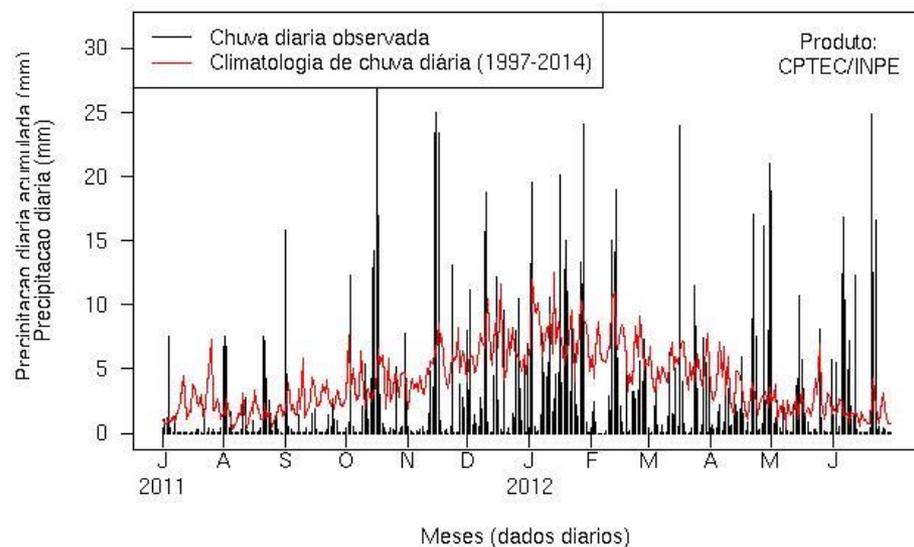
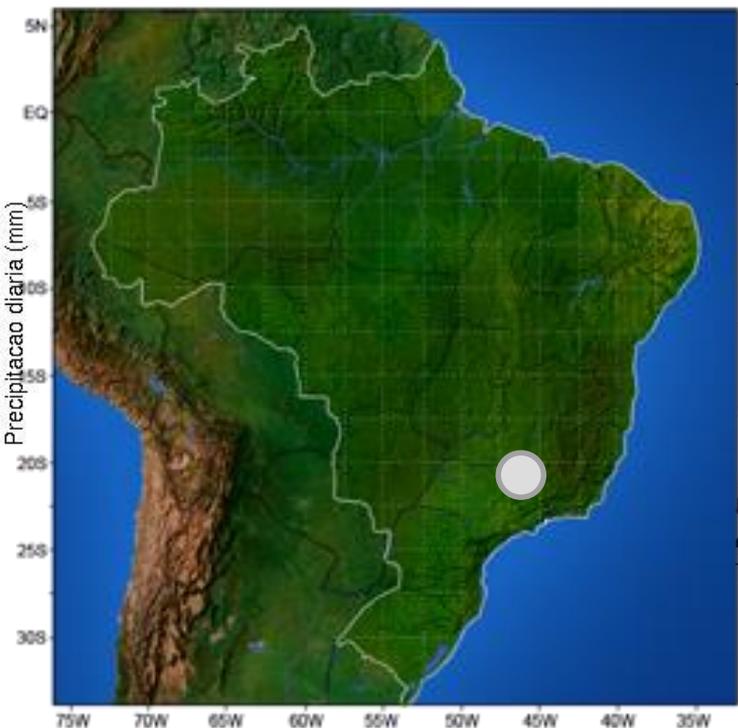
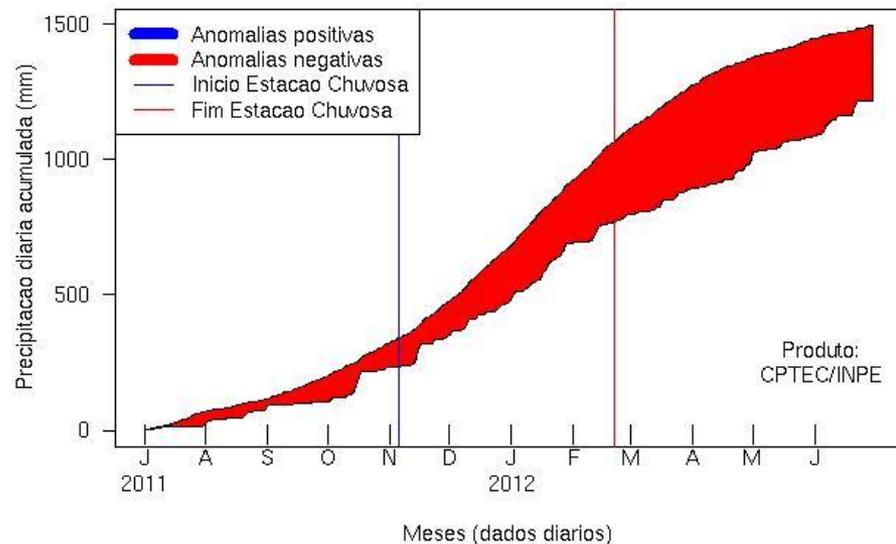
NÍVEL MÉDIO DO MAR MÉDIA GLOBAL



Precipitacao diaria 2010/2011 : Regiao 114

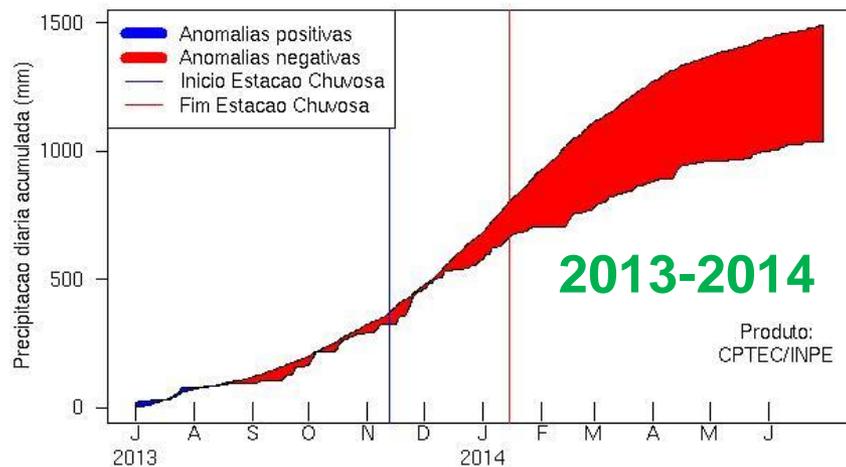


Precipitacao diaria 2011/2012 : Regiao 114



www.cptec.inpe.br → clima // estação chuvosa

Precipitacao diaria 2013/2014 : Regiao 114

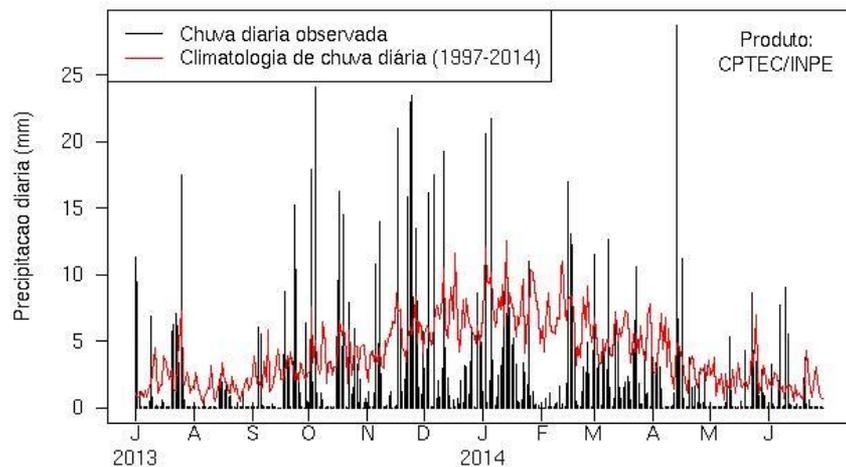


Meses (dados diários)

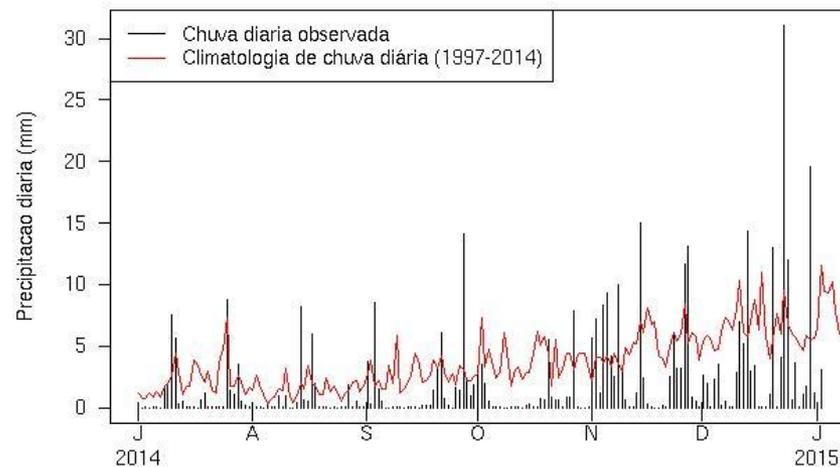
Precipitacao diaria 2014/2015 : Regiao 114



Meses (dados diários)



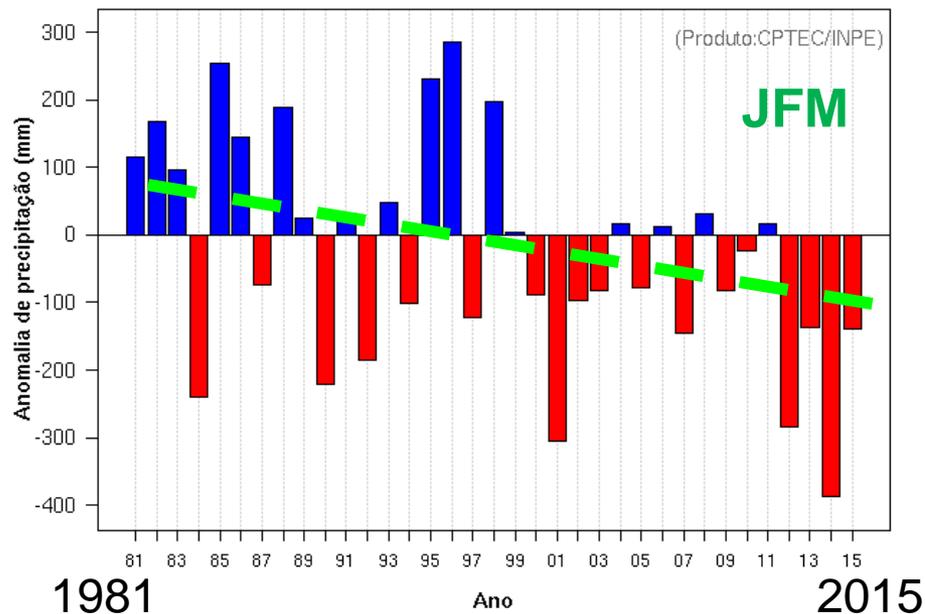
Meses (dados diários)



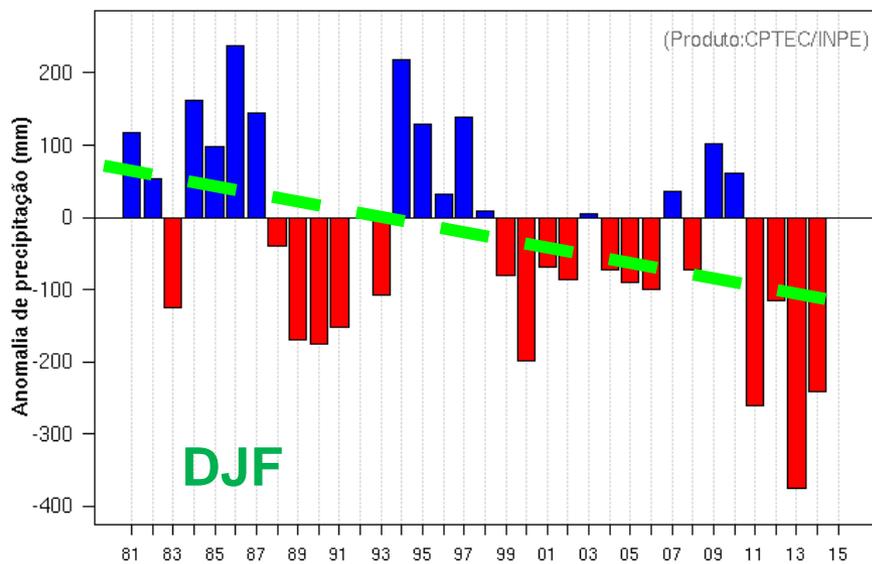
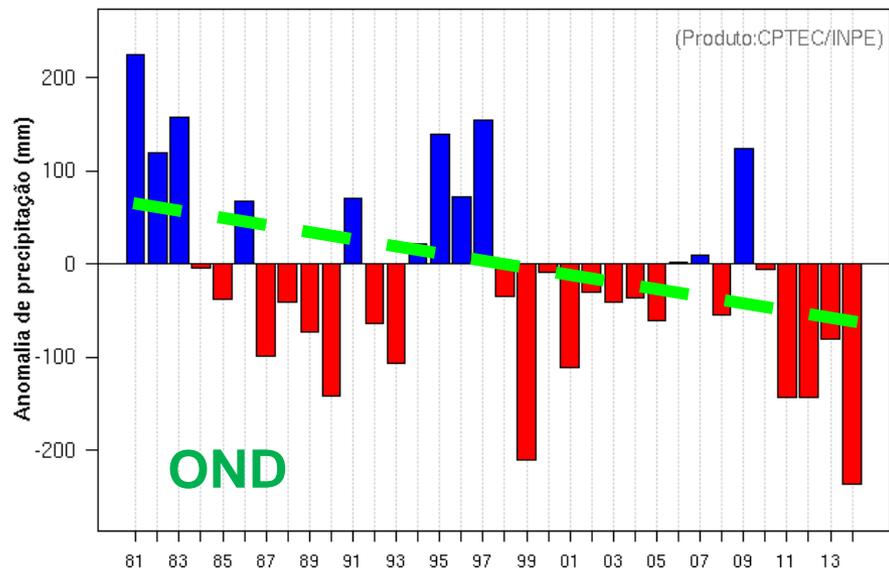
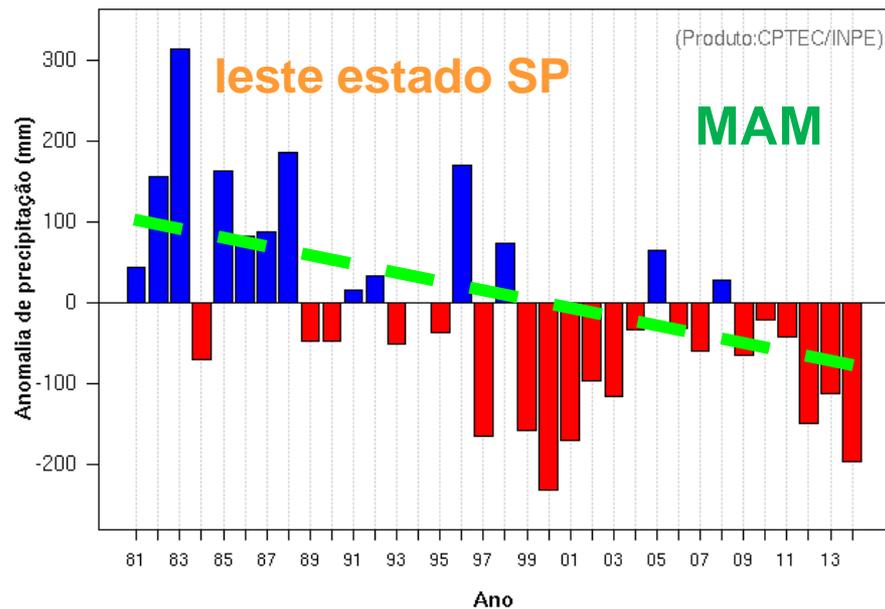
Meses (dados diários)

DADOS CLIMA

Anomalia de Precipitação Trimestral (JFM): Região 114



Anomalia de Precipitação Trimestral (MAM): Região 114



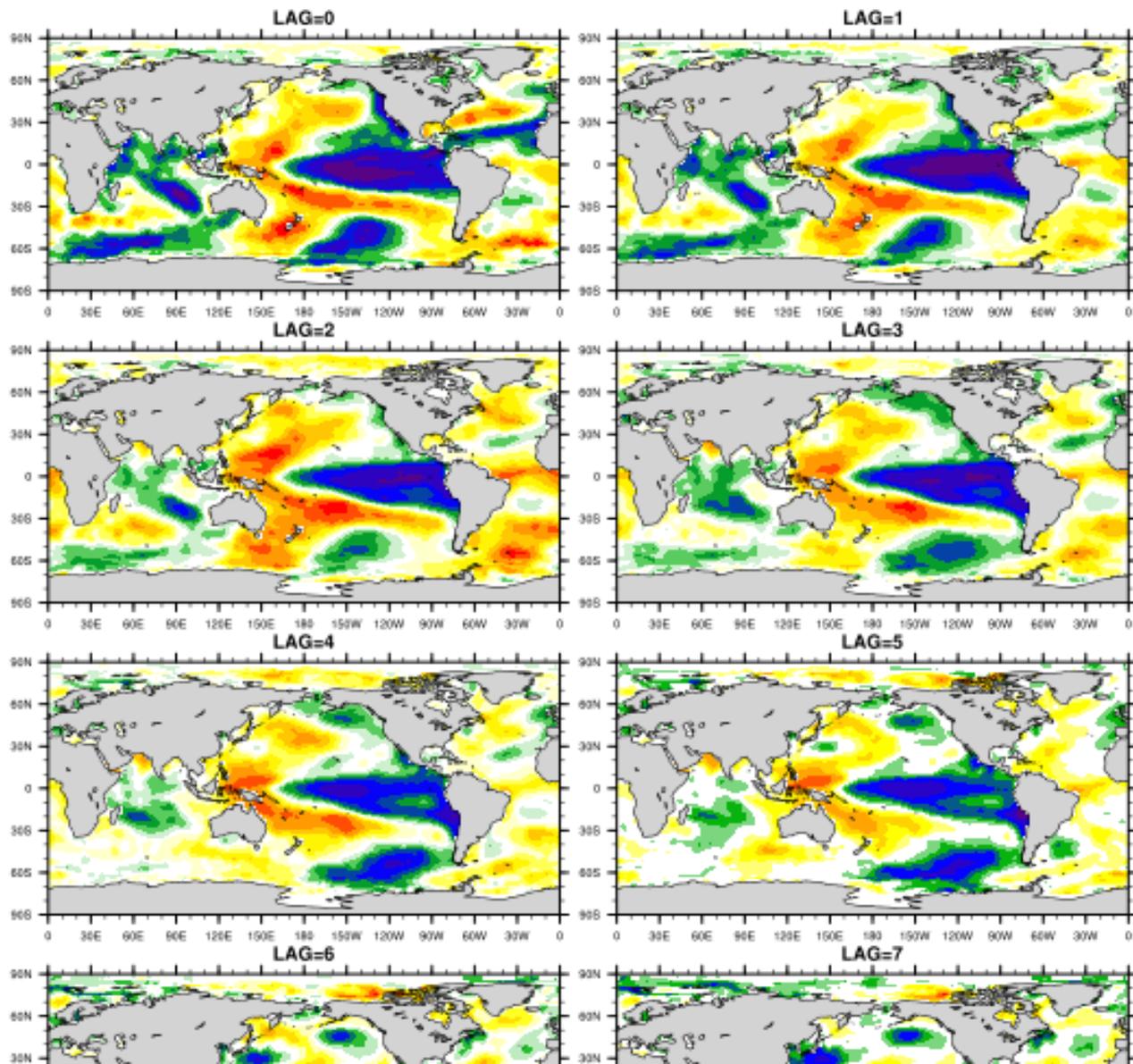
EXEMPLO DE ESTUDO DE CASO CLIMÁTICO

Caio Coelho et al. (2015) Climate Dynamics

“The 2014 southeast Brazil austral summer drought: regional scale mechanisms and teleconnections”

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00382-015-2800-1/fulltext.html>

Correlação entre Vazão (anomalia) e TSM (dtrend): sub-região Norte



**vazão fluvial no norte
da Região Norte do
Brasil**

1976-2010

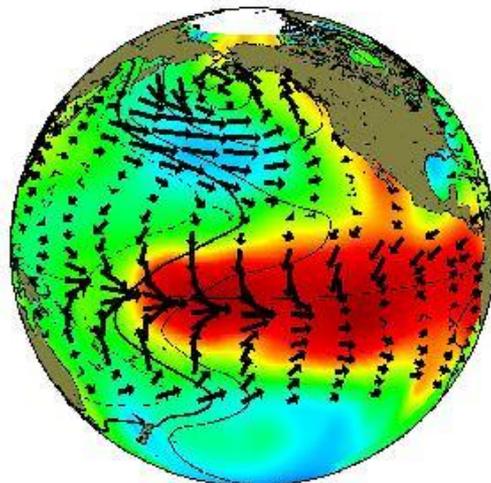
Limberg (2015)

PACÍFICO ENOS

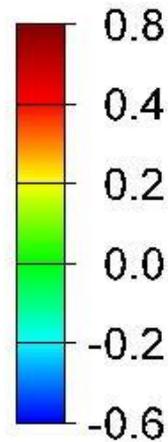
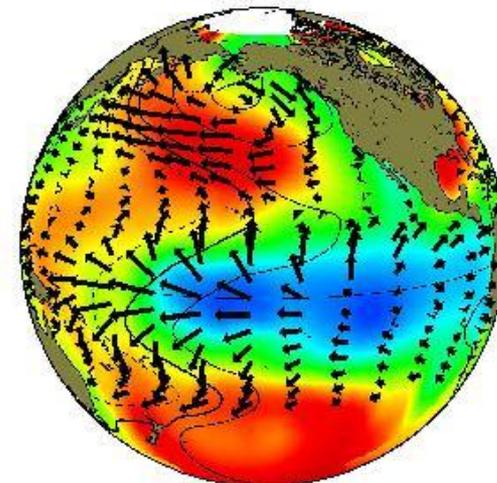
escala de variação característica → interanual

El Nino Southern Oscillation

El Nino



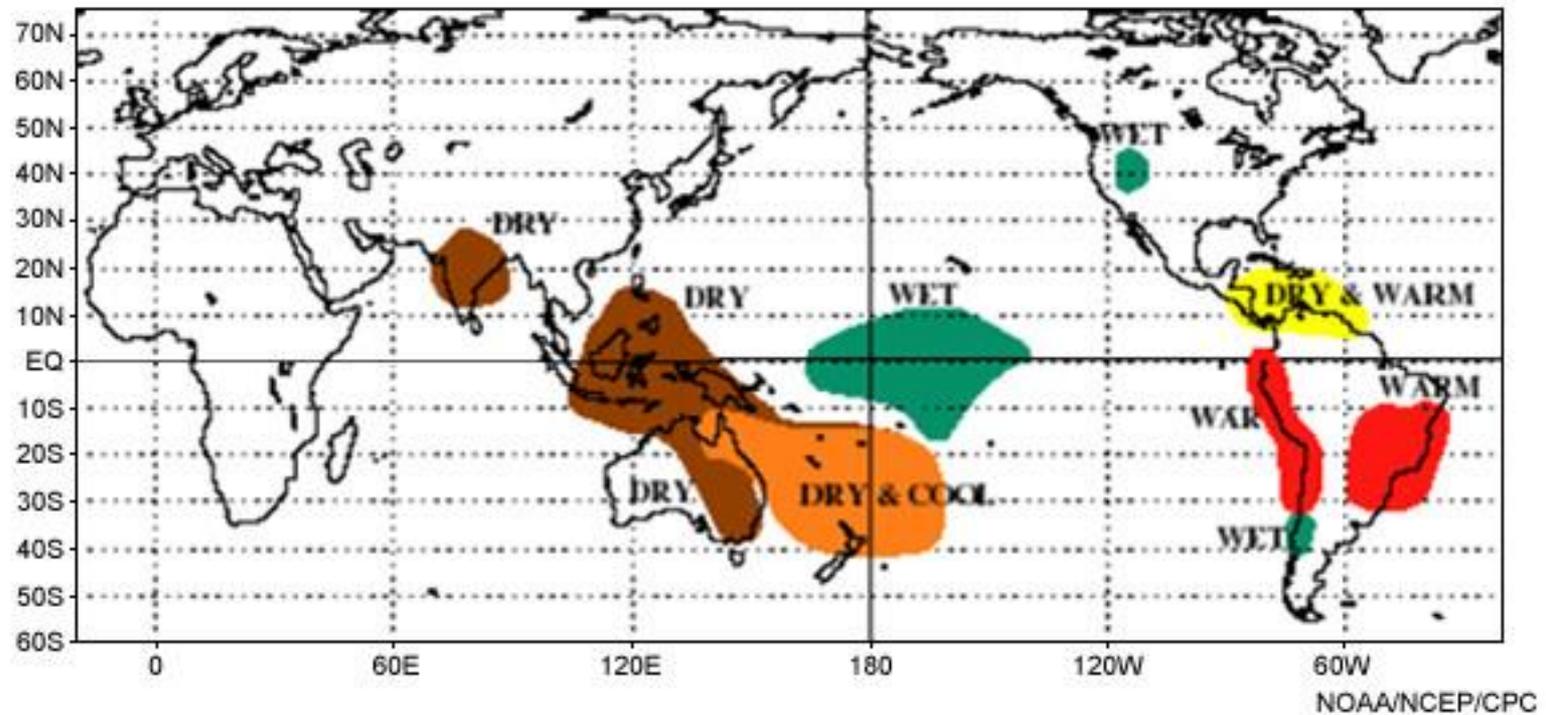
La Nina



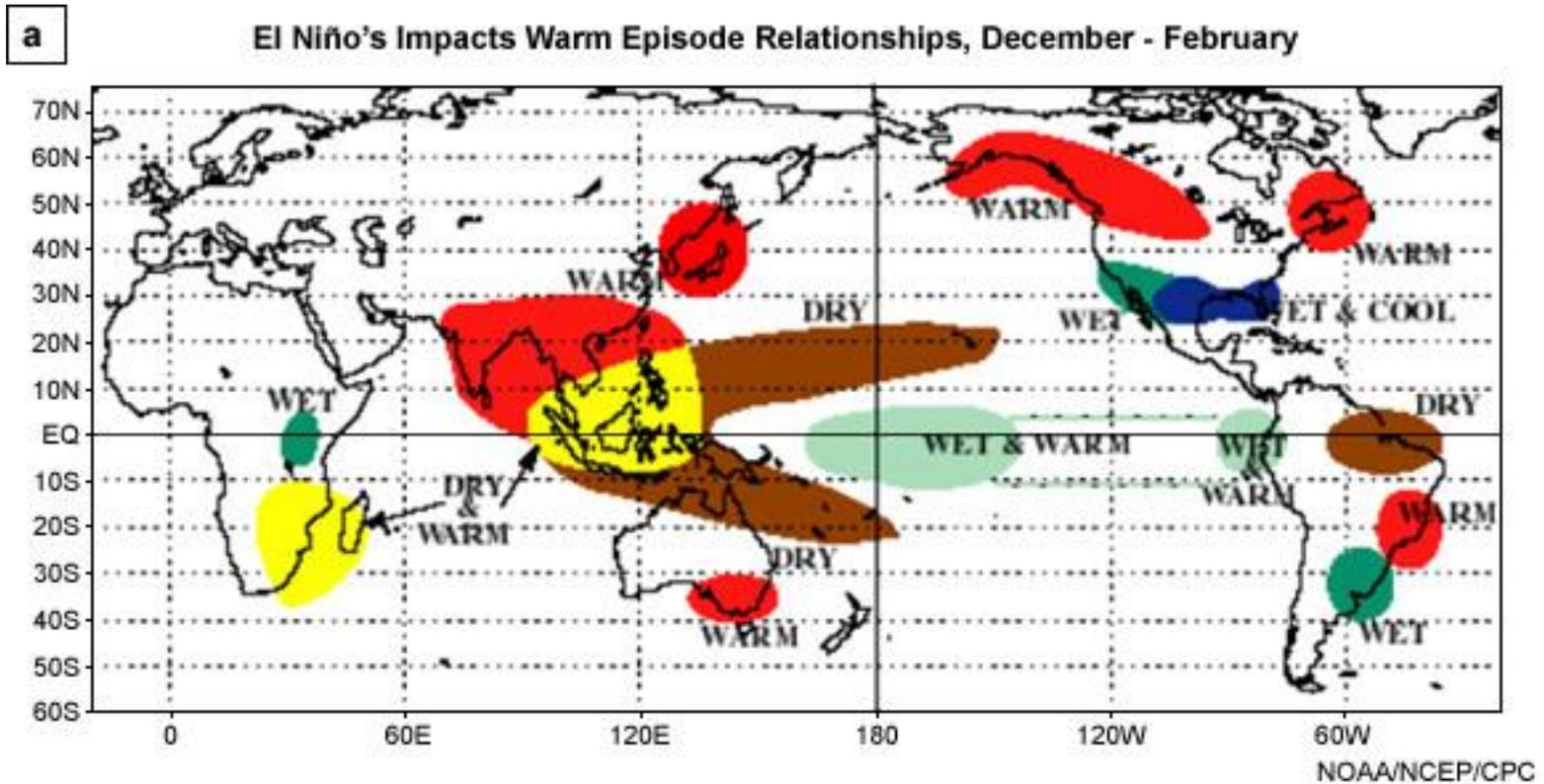
IMPACTO CLIMÁTICO GLOBAL DE EVENTOS EL NIÑO

b

El Niño's Impacts Warm Episode Relationships, June - August

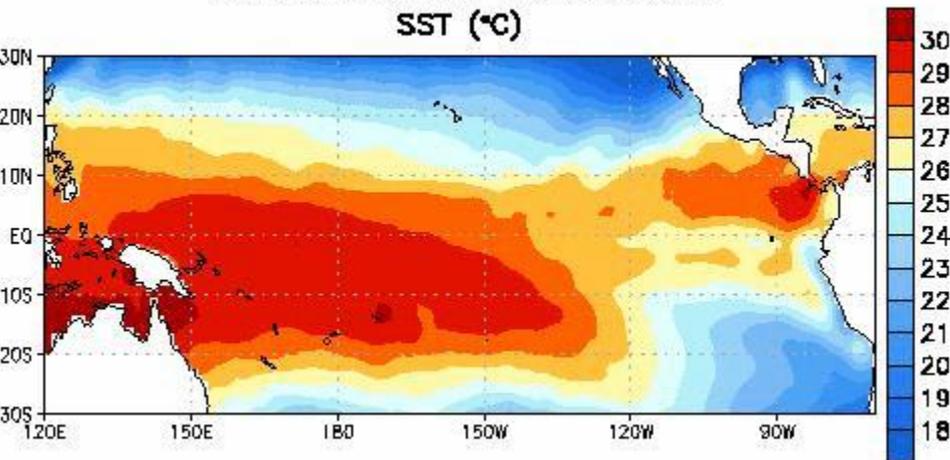


IMPACTO CLIMÁTICO GLOBAL DE EVENTOS EL NIÑO

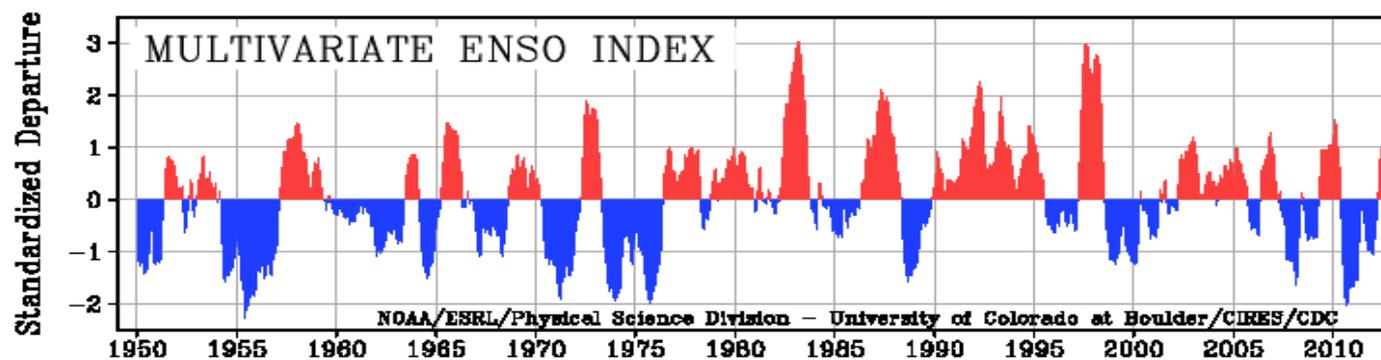
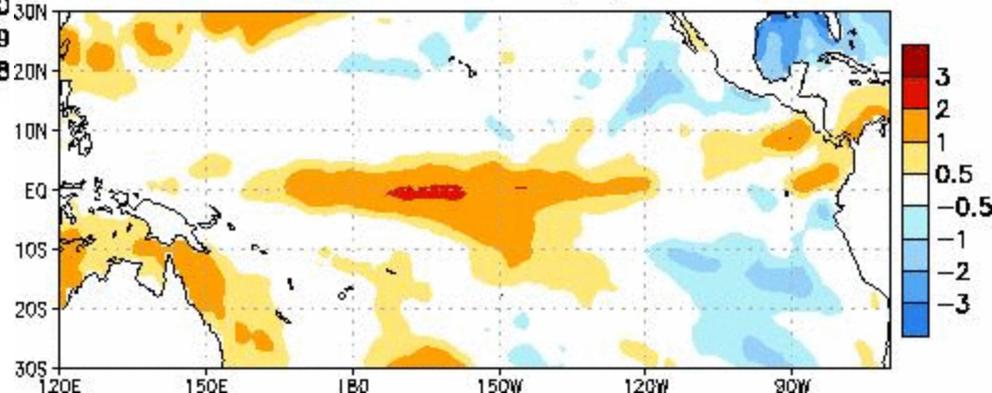


DADOS CLIMA

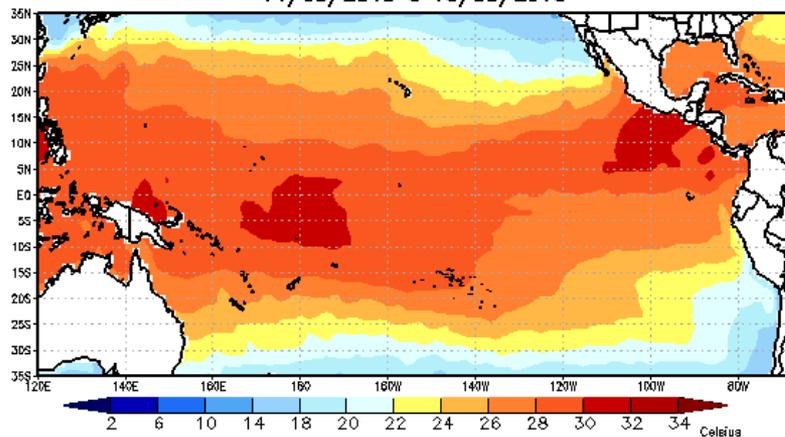
Week centered on 10 MAR 2010
SST (°C)



Week centered on 10 MAR 2010
SST Anomalies (°C)

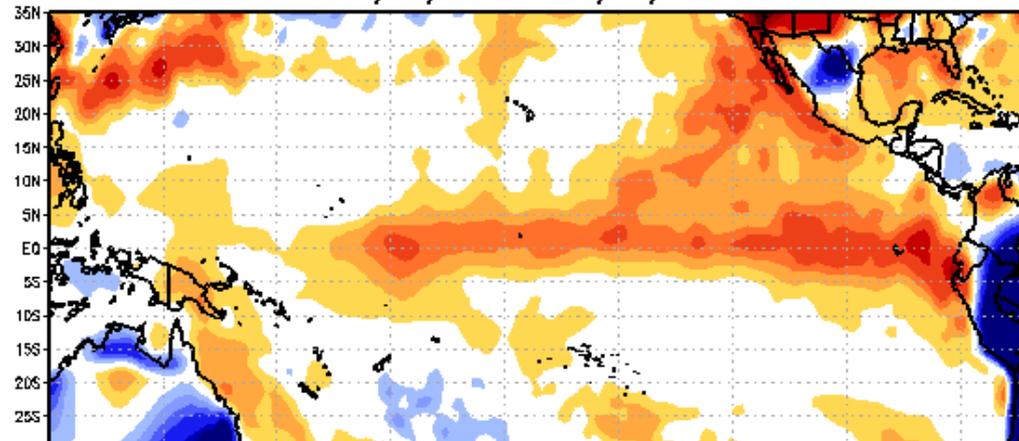


Temperatura da Superfície do Mar
11/05/2015 a 18/05/2015



Fonte de dados: NCEP/NOAA - EUA
Elaboração: CPTEC/INPE

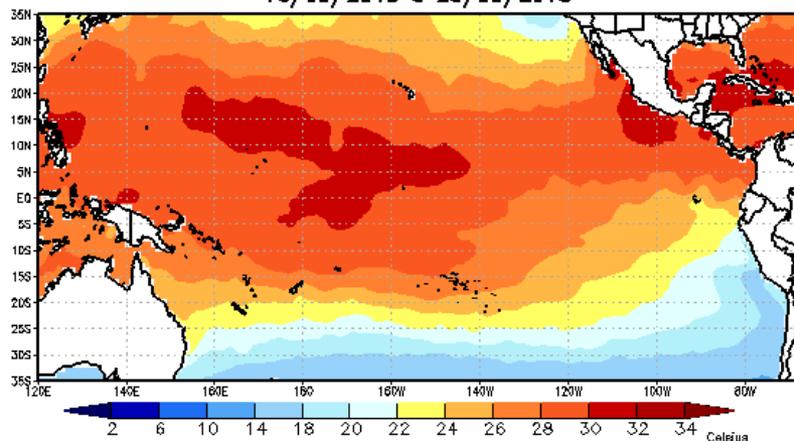
Anomalia de Temperatura da Superfície do Mar
11/05/2015 a 18/05/2015



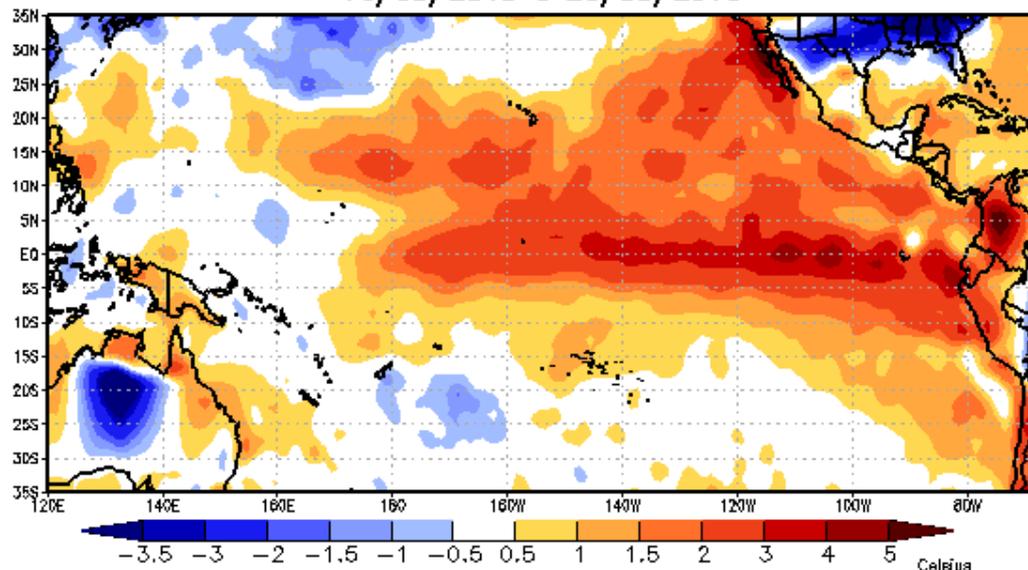
Estado atual do Pacífico

Anomalia de Temperatura da Superfície do Mar
16/09/2015 a 23/09/2015

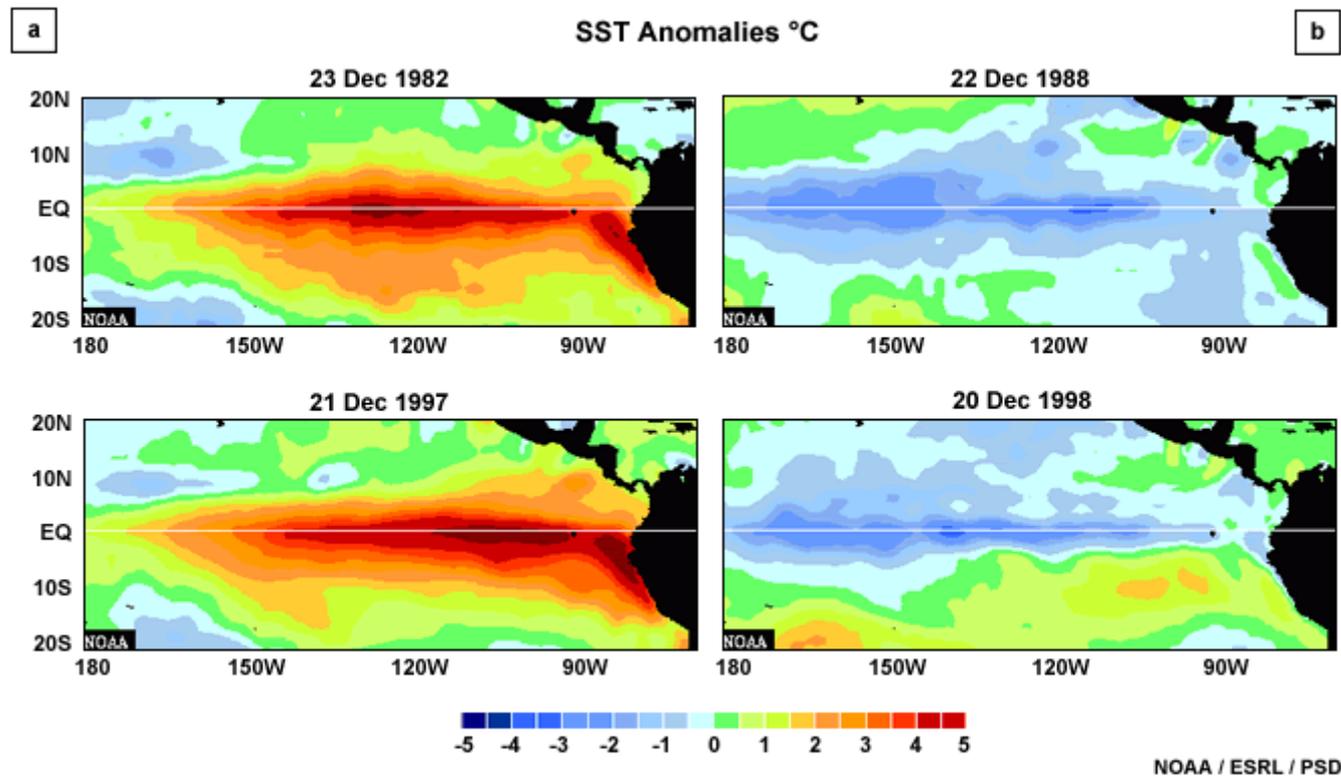
Temperatura da Superfície do Mar
16/09/2015 a 23/09/2015



Fonte de dados: NCEP/NOAA - EUA
Elaboração: CPTEC/INPE



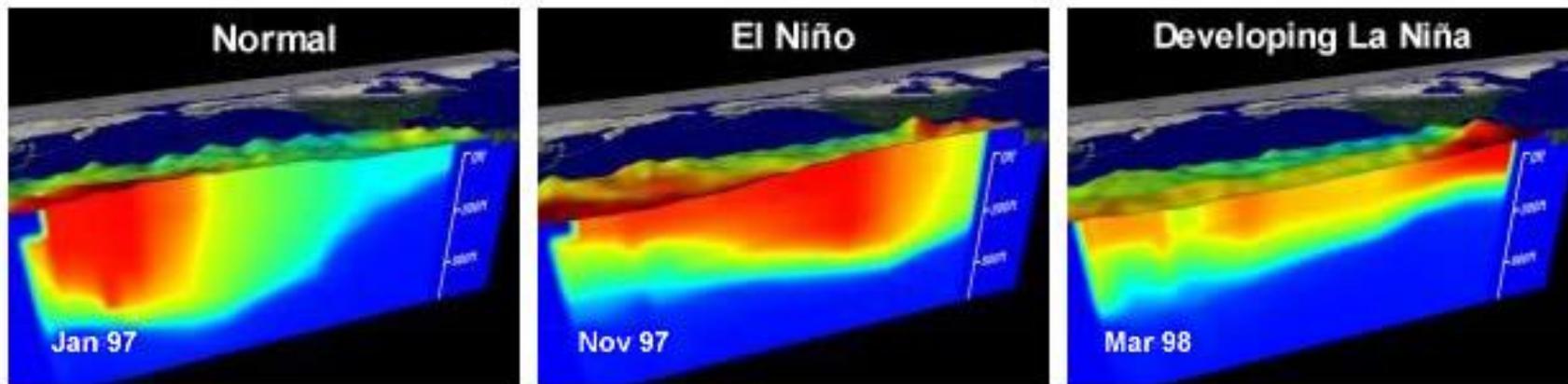
Fonte de dados: NCEP/NOAA - EUA
Elaboração: CPTEC/INPE



http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/sst_anim_two_strong_elnino.swf

http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/sst_anim_two_strong_lanina.swf

ENSO – estrutura vertical do Pacífico

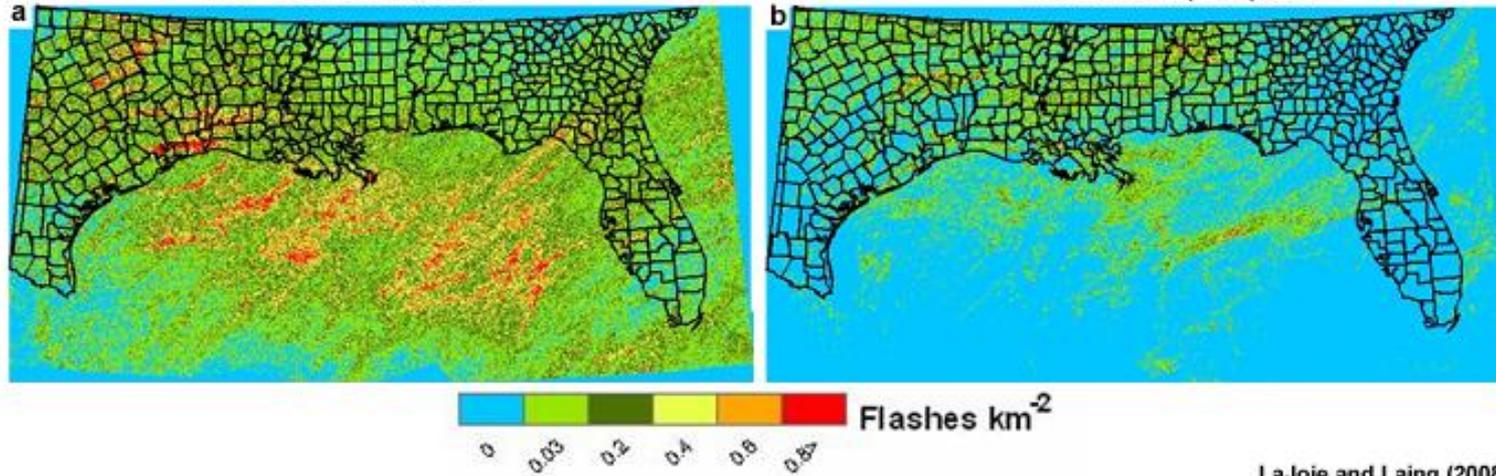


NOAA/PMEL

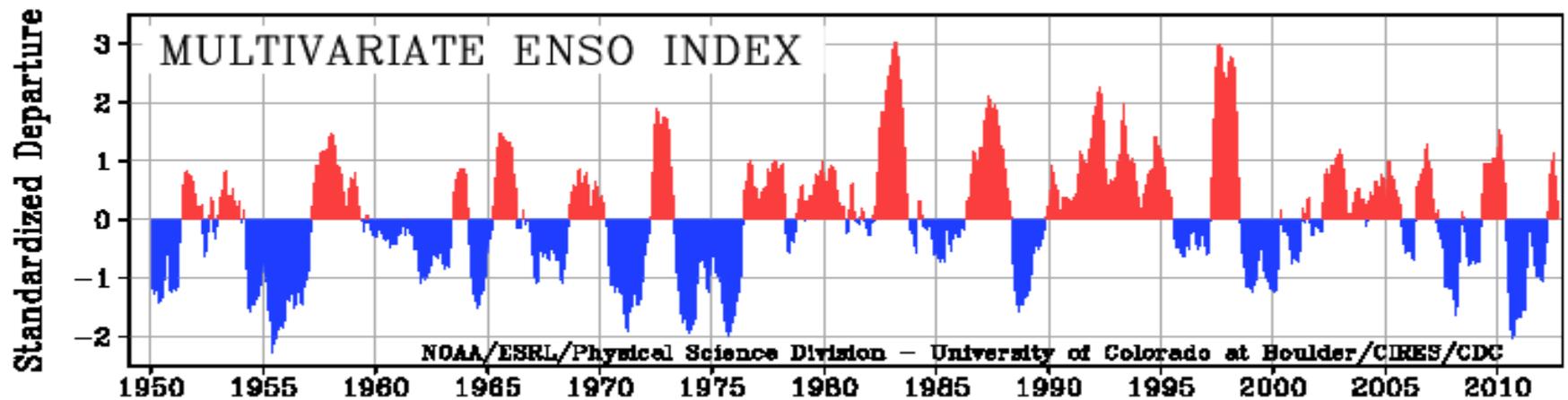
Cloud to Ground Lightning Flash Density

1997-98: Dec, Jan, Feb

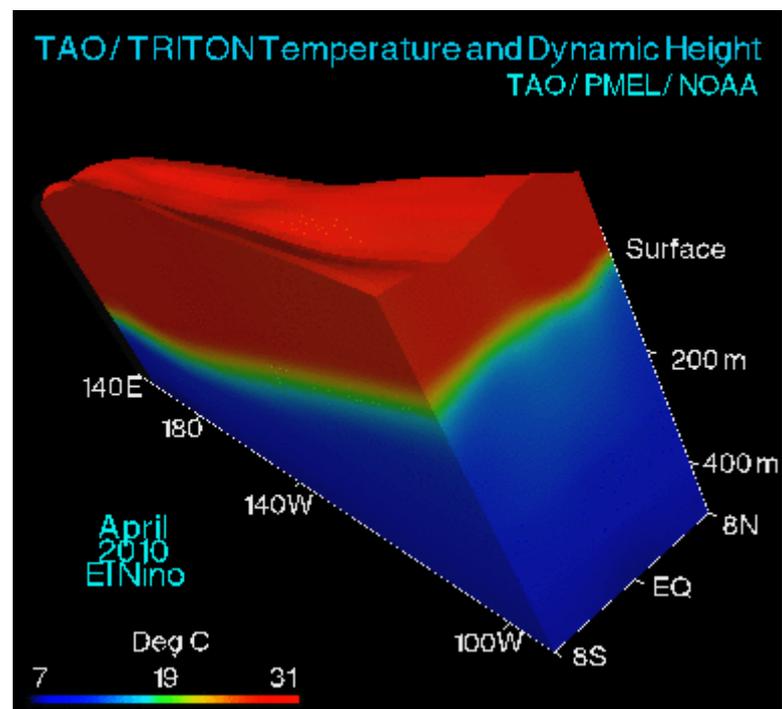
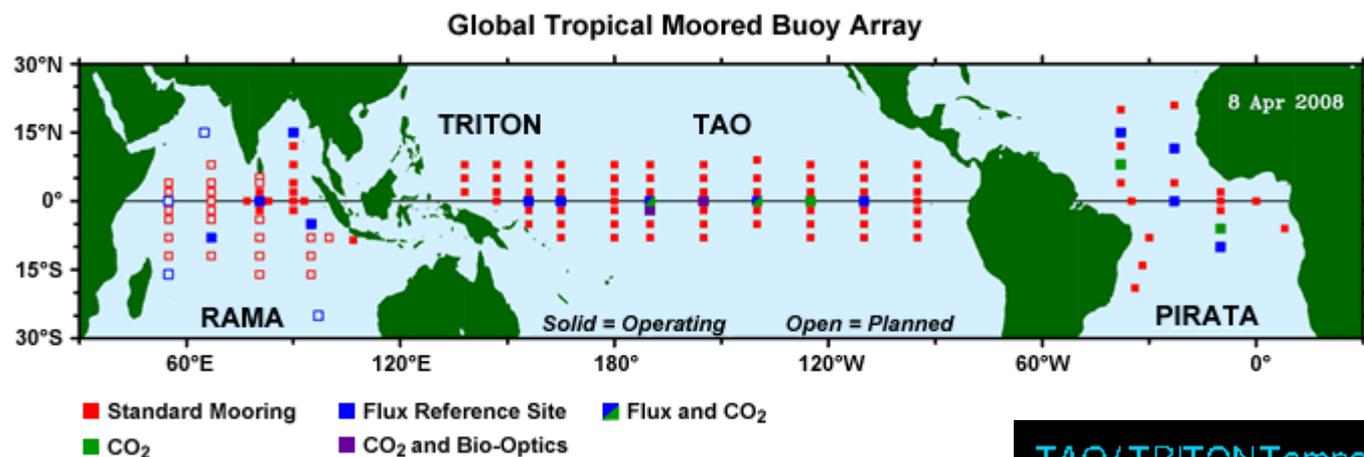
2000-01: Dec, Jan, Feb



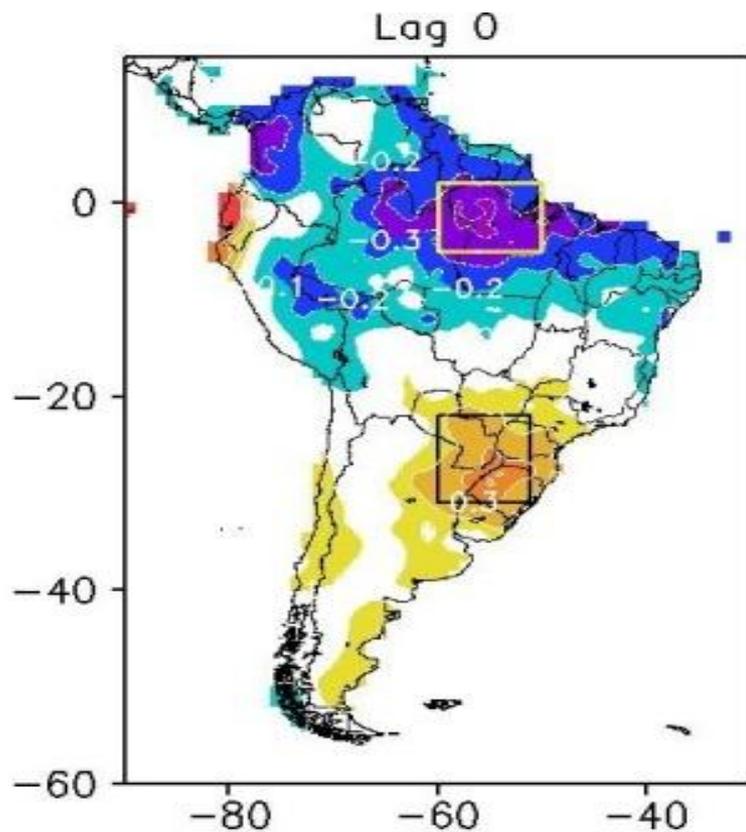
LaJoie and Laing (2008)



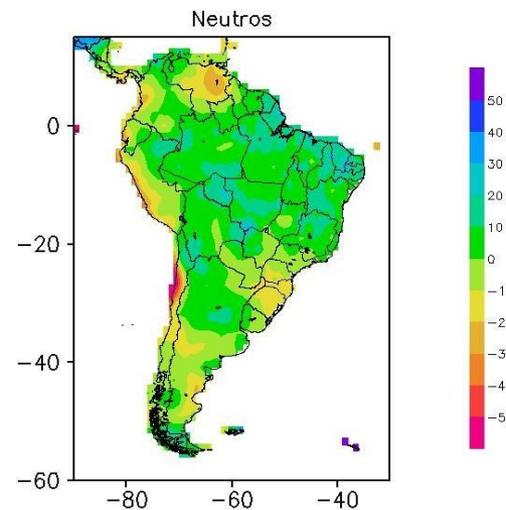
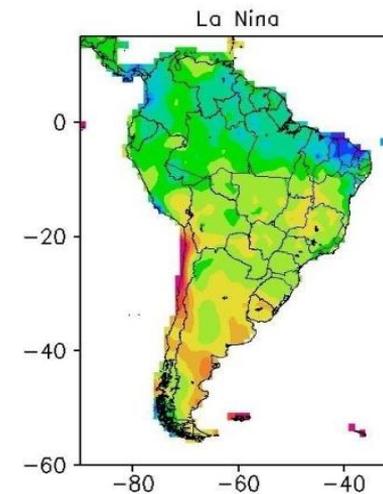
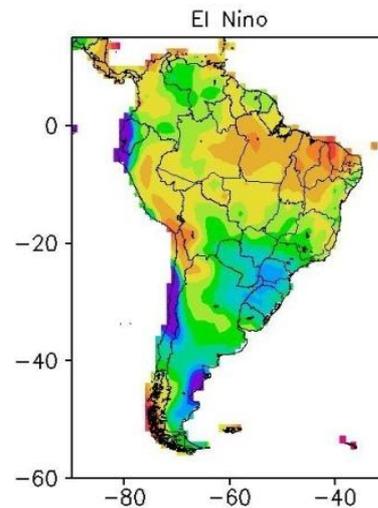
EL NIÑO MONITORAMENTO



CORRELAÇÃO LINEAR NINO3.4 X PCP

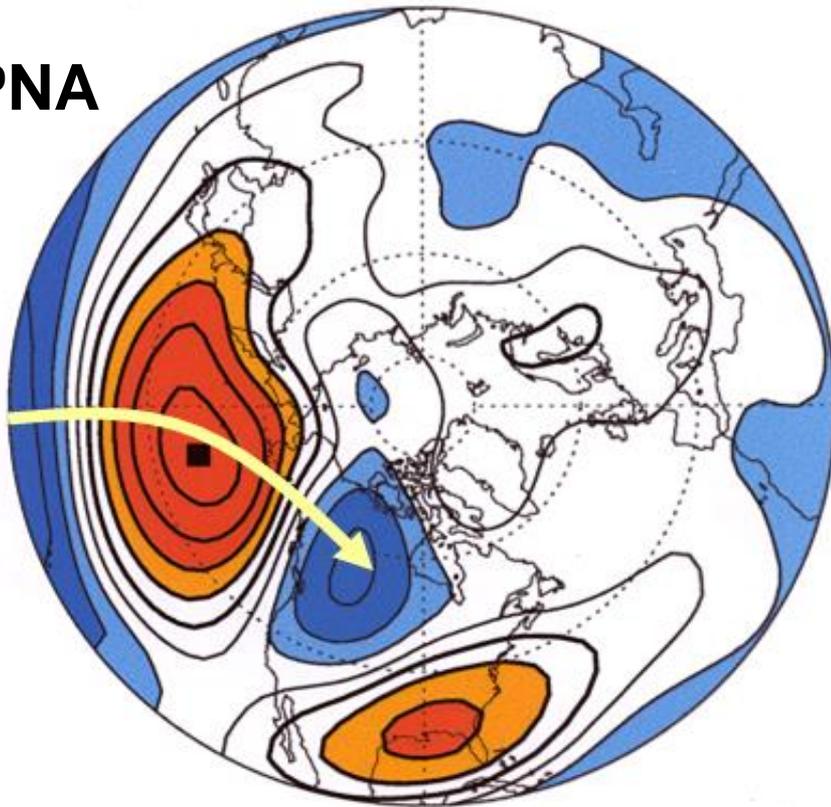


1978-2005



CORRELAÇÃO ESPACIAL

PNA



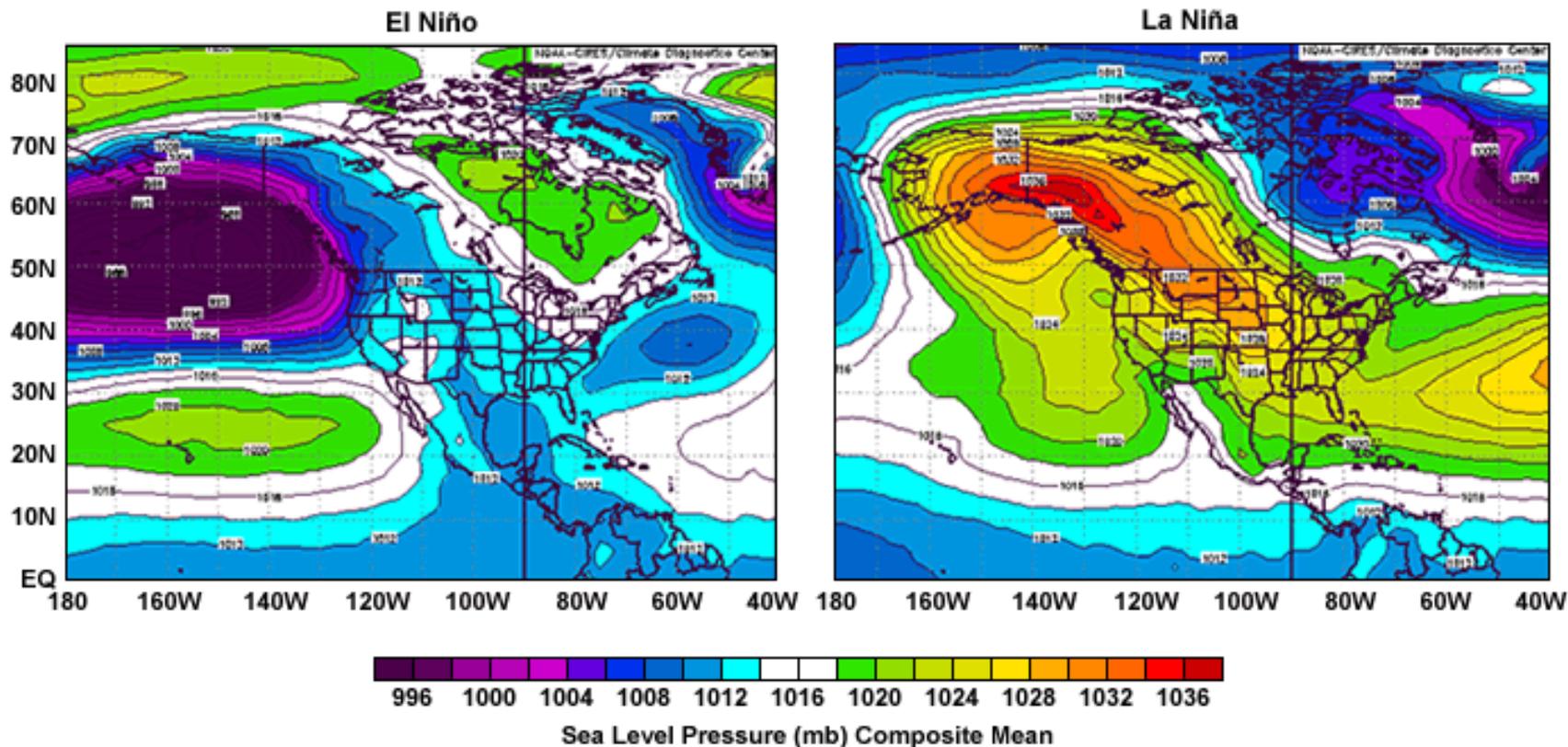
positiva
negativa

Distribuição espacial da correlação entre as séries temporais de altura geopotencial (m_gp) (JFM) em todos os pontos do hemisfério norte e um ponto específico no Pacífico Norte

A seta amarela indica a orientação meridional da estrutura espacial no padrão de correlação.

PADRÃO PNA EN LN

Pacific-North America Pattern during Extreme El Niño and La Niña

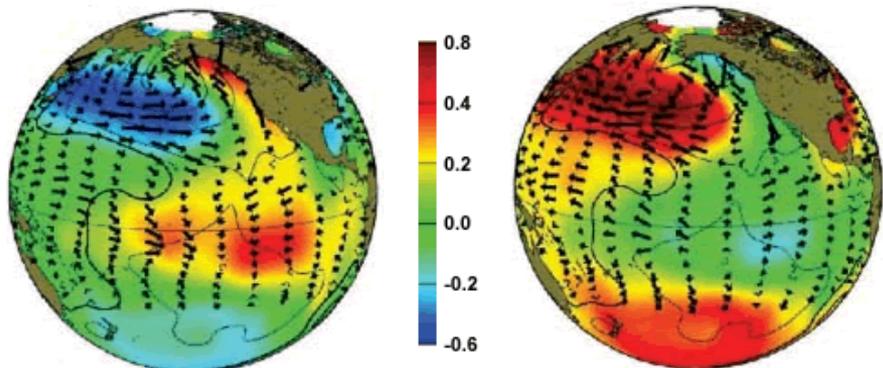


Pacific Decadal Oscillation

a

positive phase

negative phase



Steven Hare

$PDO > 0$



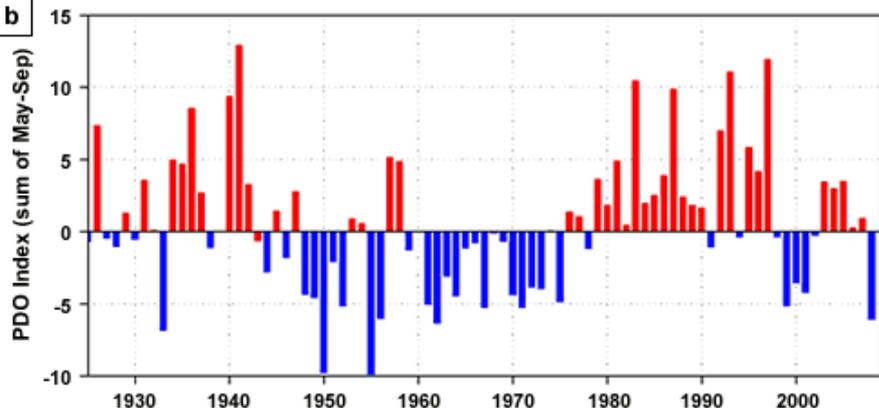
condições úmidas no SW dos EUA

$PDO < 0$



condições secas no SW dos EUA

b

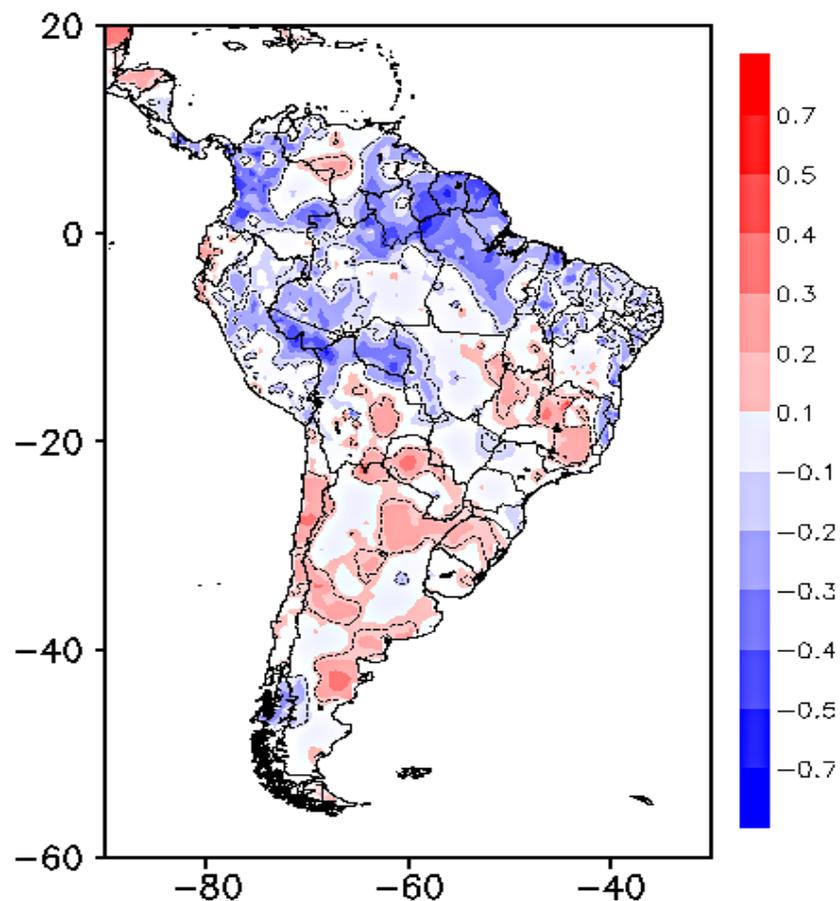


NOAA / NWFSC

PDO é altamente correlacionada com grandes alterações de cardumes e ecossistemas no Pacífico Norte

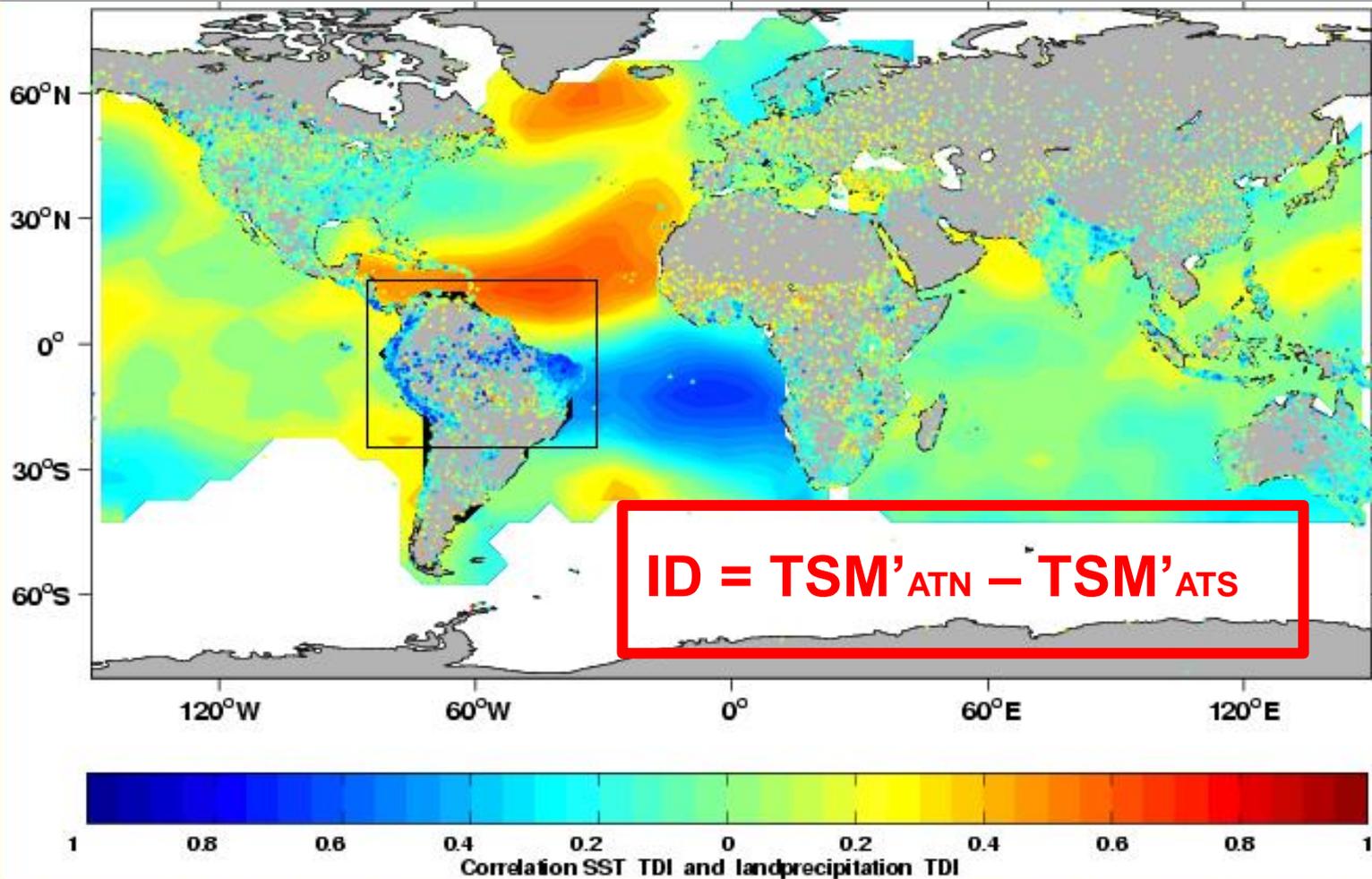
As causas da PDO não são conhecidas, o que limita sua previsibilidade; contudo algumas simulações climáticas têm produzido oscilações similares à PDO

PDO x precipitação América do Sul



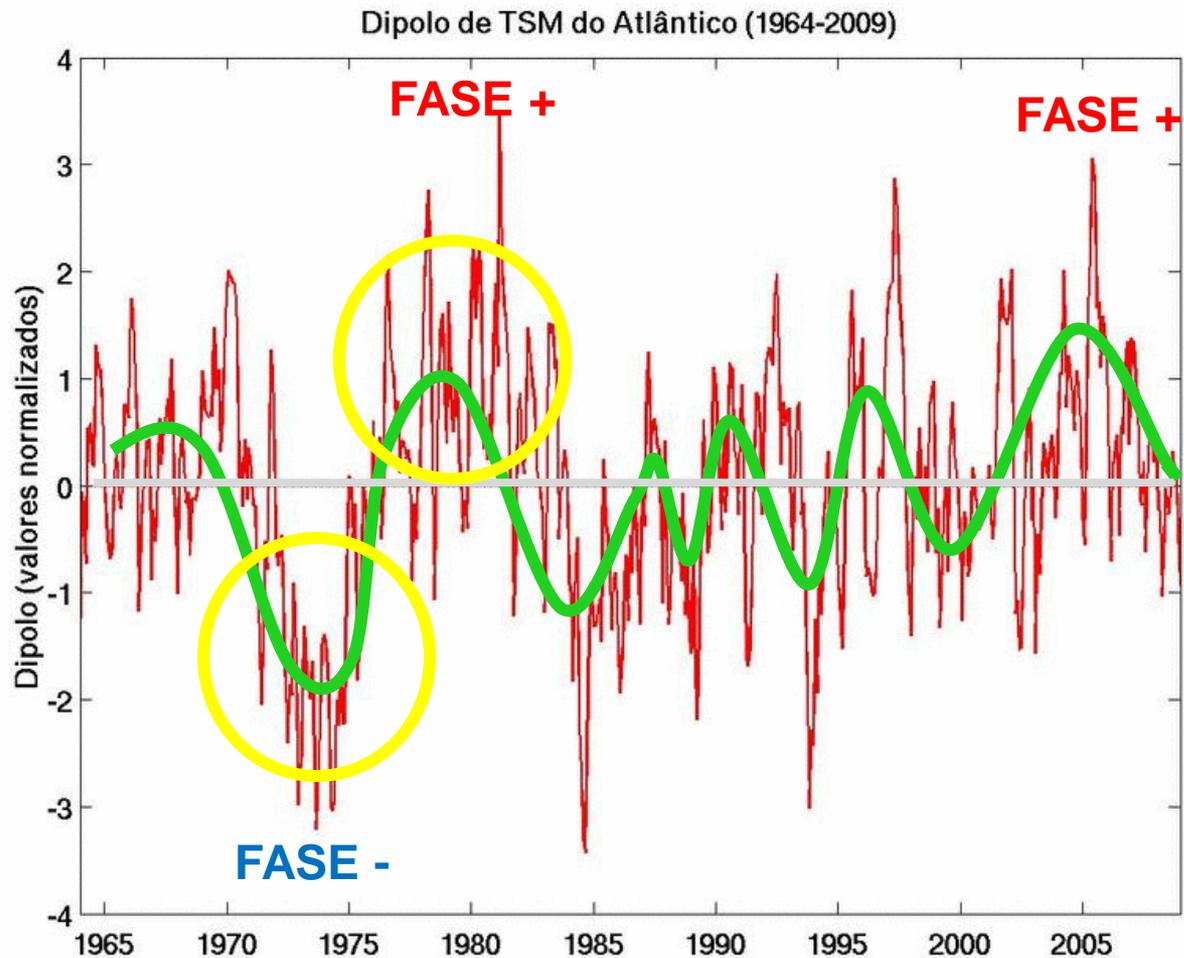
Correlação linear entre PDO e precipitação mensal (Univ. Delaware) na América do Sul, entre 1970 e 2010.

CORRELAÇÃO ENTRE TSM E PRECIPITAÇÃO



Correlation between the Atlantic cross ITCZ SST difference as defined by Servain (1991, J. Geophys. Res., 15137-15146), and station rainfall. This figure is done for annual averages of both the index and the rainfall data from 47 years. The pattern of the Atlantic SST is very similar to the NAO pattern: i.e. during strong phases of the NAO, there are strong westerlies and north-easterlies, colder SST, and thus the ITCZ is further south. When ITCZ is further south, the correlation with Tropical Dipole Index (TDI) is negative, less precipitation over the Sahel region and more precipitation along the coastline in the Gulf of Guinea, more precipitation in the Nordeste Brazil as well (Y. Kushnir and G. Krahnmann, 1998, personal communication)

GRADIENTE MERIDIONAL DA TSM ATLÂNTICO TROPICAL



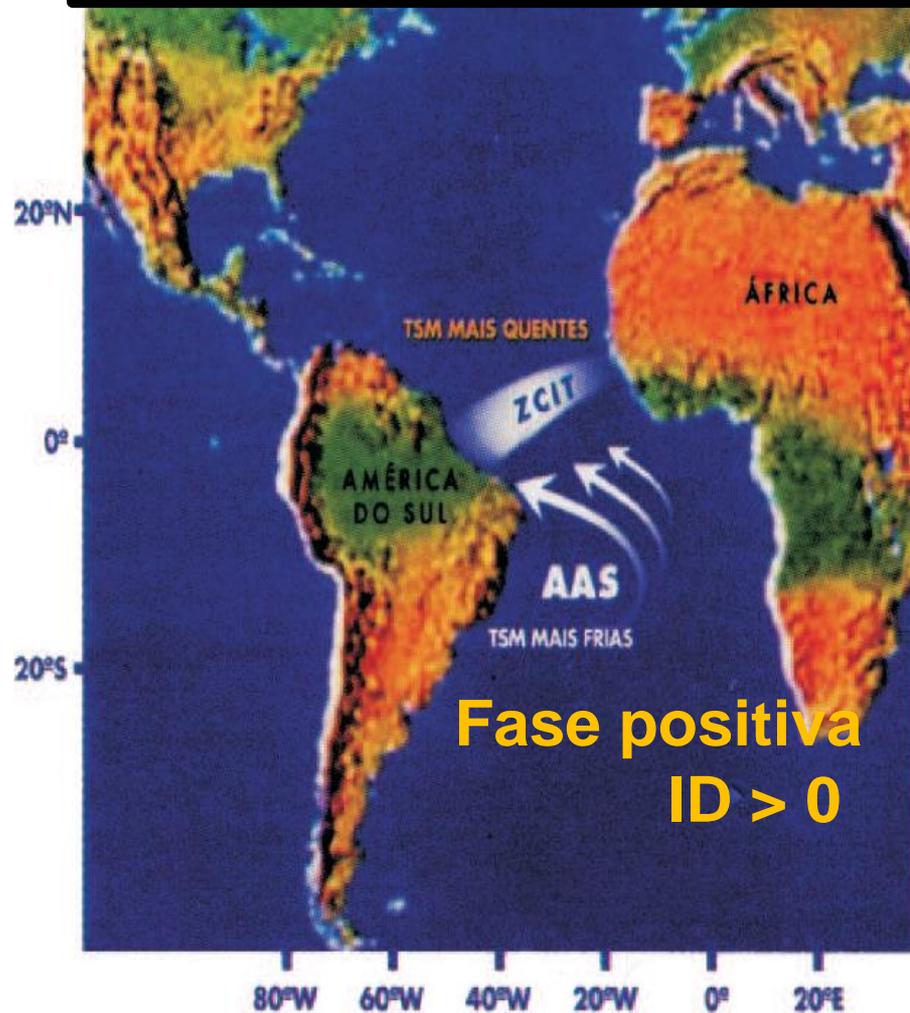
GRADIENTE DO ATLÂNTICO TROPICAL

Quando as águas no Atlântico Sul estão mais frias que o normal, o Sistema de Alta Pressão do Atlântico Sul e os ventos alísios de sudeste se intensificam

Se, neste mesmo período, o Atlântico Norte estiver mais quente que o normal, o Sistema de Alta Pressão do Atlântico Norte e os ventos alísios de nordeste estarão mais fracos

Este padrão favorece o deslocamento da ZCIT para posições mais ao norte da linha do Equador e é propício à ocorrência de períodos com chuva abaixo da média ou muito abaixo da média para o setor norte do Nordeste do Brasil.

$$ID = TSM'_{ATN} - TSM'_{ATS}$$



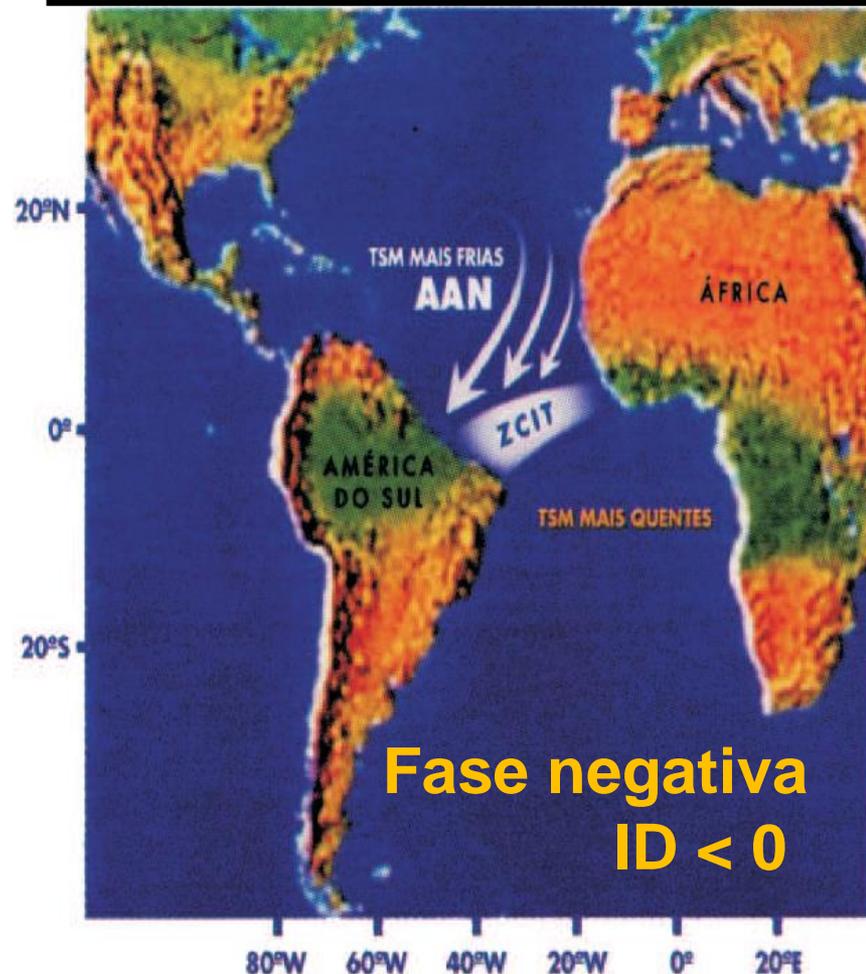
GRADIENTE DO ATLÂNTICO TROPICAL

Quando as águas no Atlântico Norte estão mais frias que o normal, o Sistema de Alta Pressão do Atlântico Norte e os ventos alísios de nordeste se intensificam.

Se, neste mesmo período, o Atlântico Sul estiver mais quente que o normal, o Sistema de Alta Pressão do Atlântico Sul e os ventos alísios de sudeste estarão mais fracos.

Este padrão favorece o deslocamento da ZCIT para posições mais ao sul da linha do Equador e é propício à ocorrência de anos com chuva acima da média ou muito acima da média para o setor norte do Nordeste do Brasil

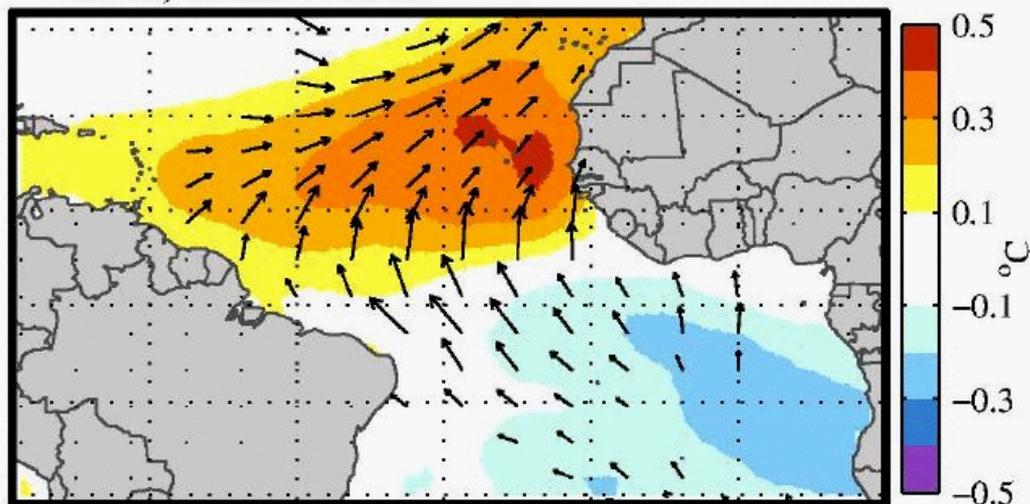
$$ID = TSM'_{ATN} - TSM'_{ATS}$$



GRADIENTE DO ATLÂNTICO TROPICAL

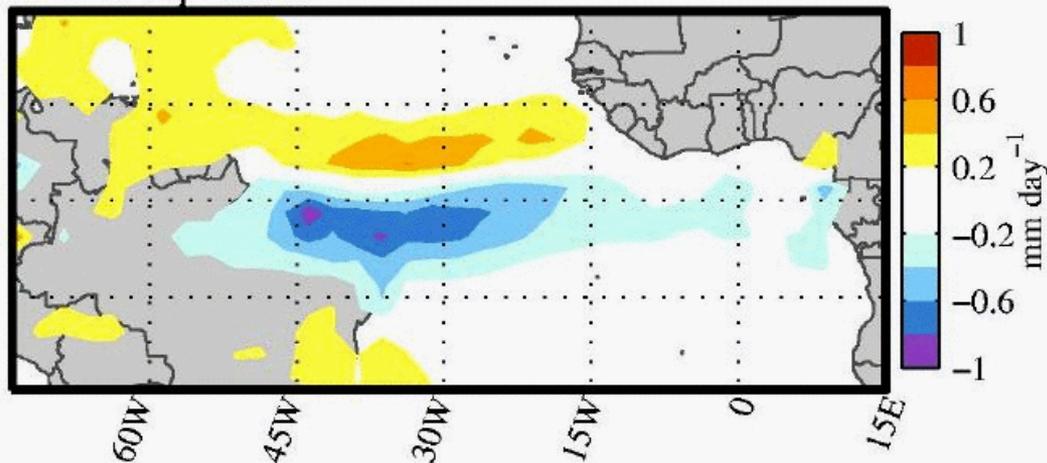
Atlantic: MCA mode 1

SST, 10m Winds



Scale: 0.5 m/s = →

Precipitation



Padrão espacial do 1o modo da ACC no Atlântico

topo → regressão do 1o modo de ACC normalizado de TSM e vento
Os vetores de vento são plotados onde a significância é alta (95%)

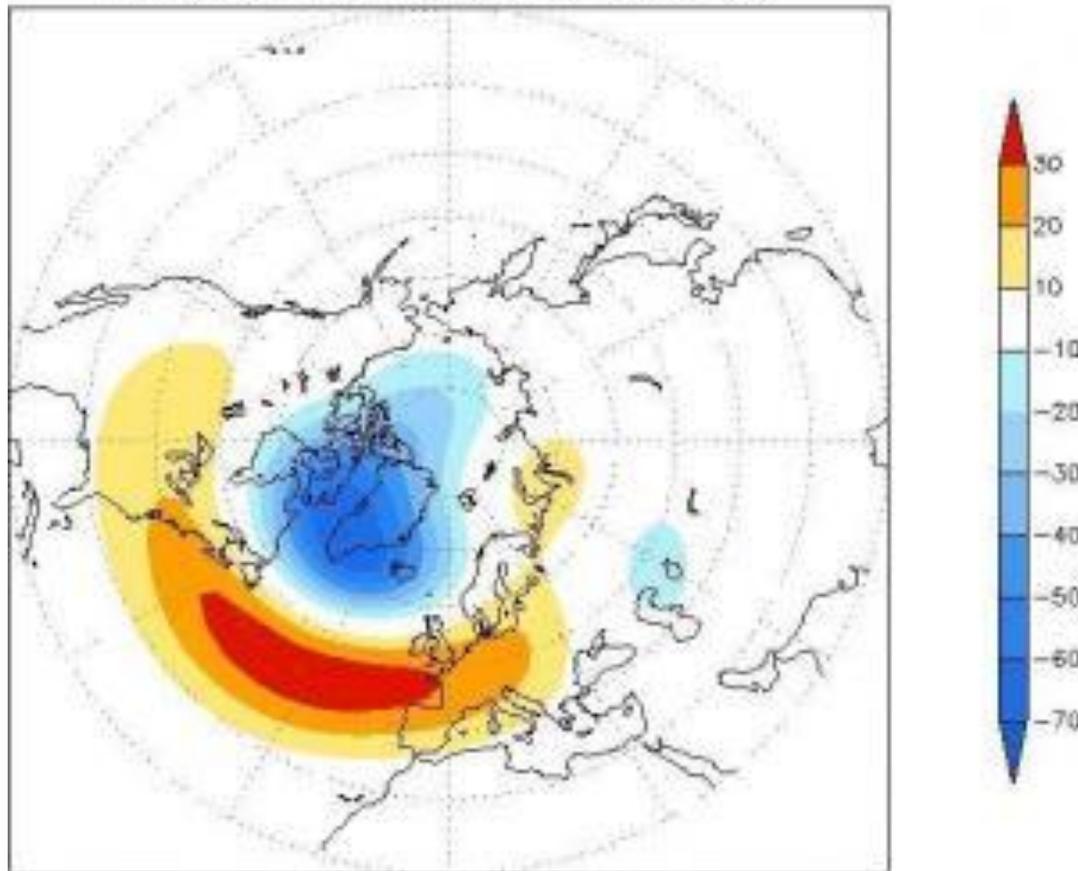
em baixo → padrão espacial do 1o modo de ACC para precipitação (mm/day). Em geral, as regiões pintadas apresentam valores de significância superiores a 95%

MODOS ANULARES

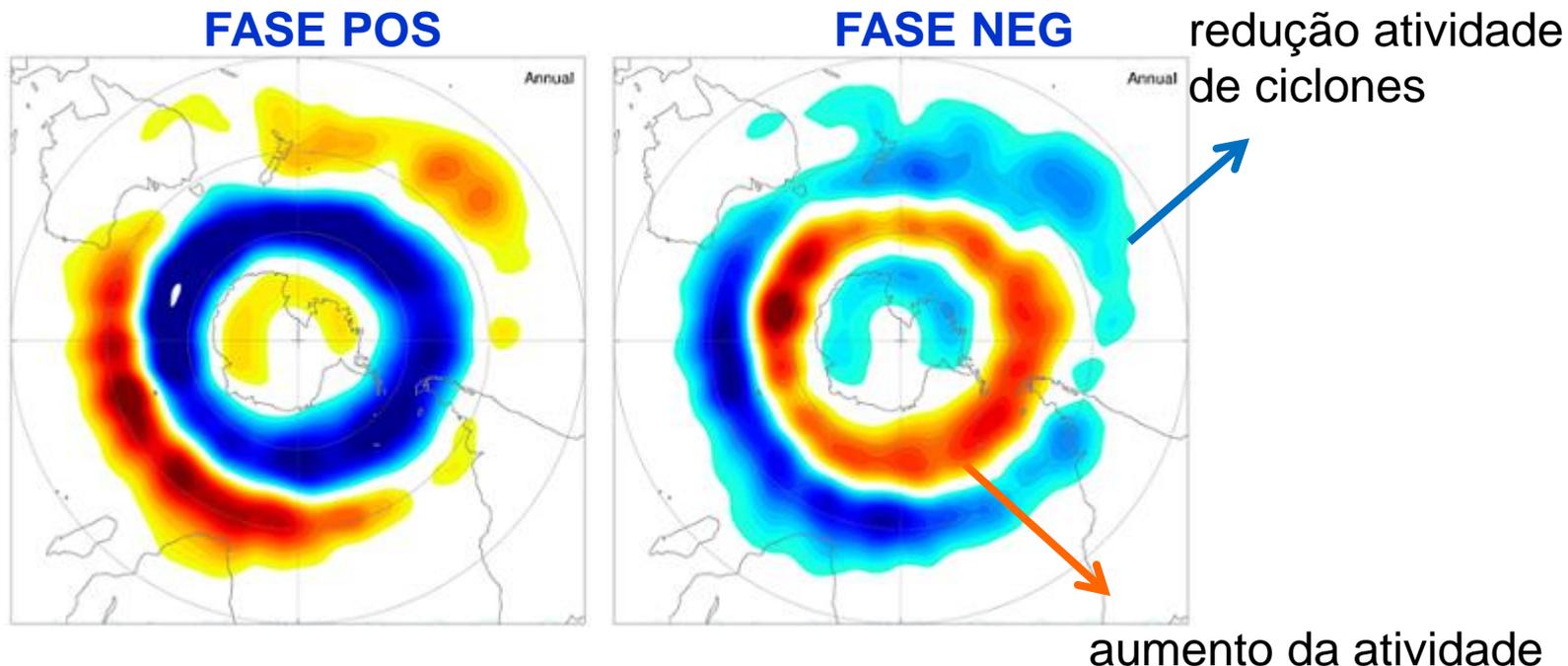
<http://www.atmos.colostate.edu/ao/introduction.html>

OSCILAÇÃO DO ATLÂNTICO NORTE - OAN NORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION - NAO

REOF (10.2%) shown as regression map of 500mb height (m)



MODO ANULAR SUL SAM



Variação da localidade e intensidade das trajetórias de tempestades de acordo com a fase da SAM. As cores azuis indicam redução da atividade das tempestades e as cores vermelhas indicam o aumento da atividade. Na fase negativa da SAM (direita), a atividade das tormentas aumenta sobre o sul dos oceanos e reduz próximo a 40°S.

MODO ANULAR SUL - SAM

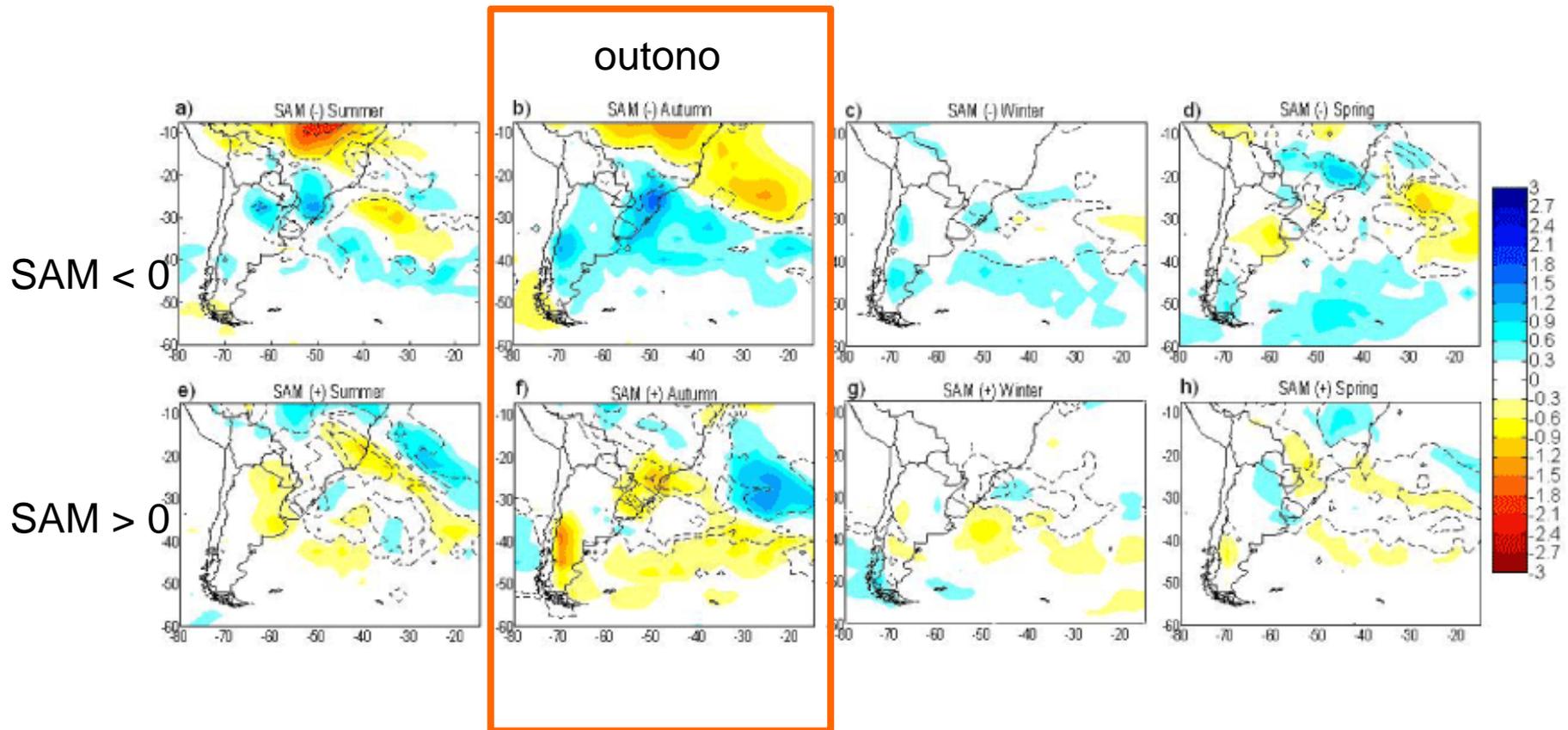


Figure 4 - Precipitation anomaly for the negative (-) and positive (+) SAM phases during the summer (a, e), autumn (g, f), winter (c, g) and spring (d, h) seasons in the period 1980-1999. Dot lines indicate areas with statistically significant anomalies at the confidence level of 90%.

OBRIGADA !

FRENTE FRIA AMÉRICA DO NORTE

C:\Users\NOT HP-2760\Desktop\KINGSTON\DISCIPLINAS\FILMES\ColdFront-March2013

Night Lights

C:\Users\NOT HP-2760\Desktop\KINGSTON\DISCIPLINAS\FILMES\NightLights

Sites Material

<https://www.meted.ucar.edu/>

<http://www.education.noaa.gov/cweather.html>

<http://www.schoolscience.co.uk/>

<http://resources.schoolscience.co.uk/ICI/11-14/materials/match1pg2.html>

Fourier

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3RJC8C3y0v0>