

# DADOS CLIMÁTICOS

**FONTE DAS IMAGENS**

[www.meted.ucar.edu](http://www.meted.ucar.edu)

[www.cptec.inpe.br](http://www.cptec.inpe.br)

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Departamento de Geografia    Universidade de São Paulo  
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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](http://jra.kishou.go.jp/JRA-55/index_en.html)

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

[www.cptec.inpe.br](http://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

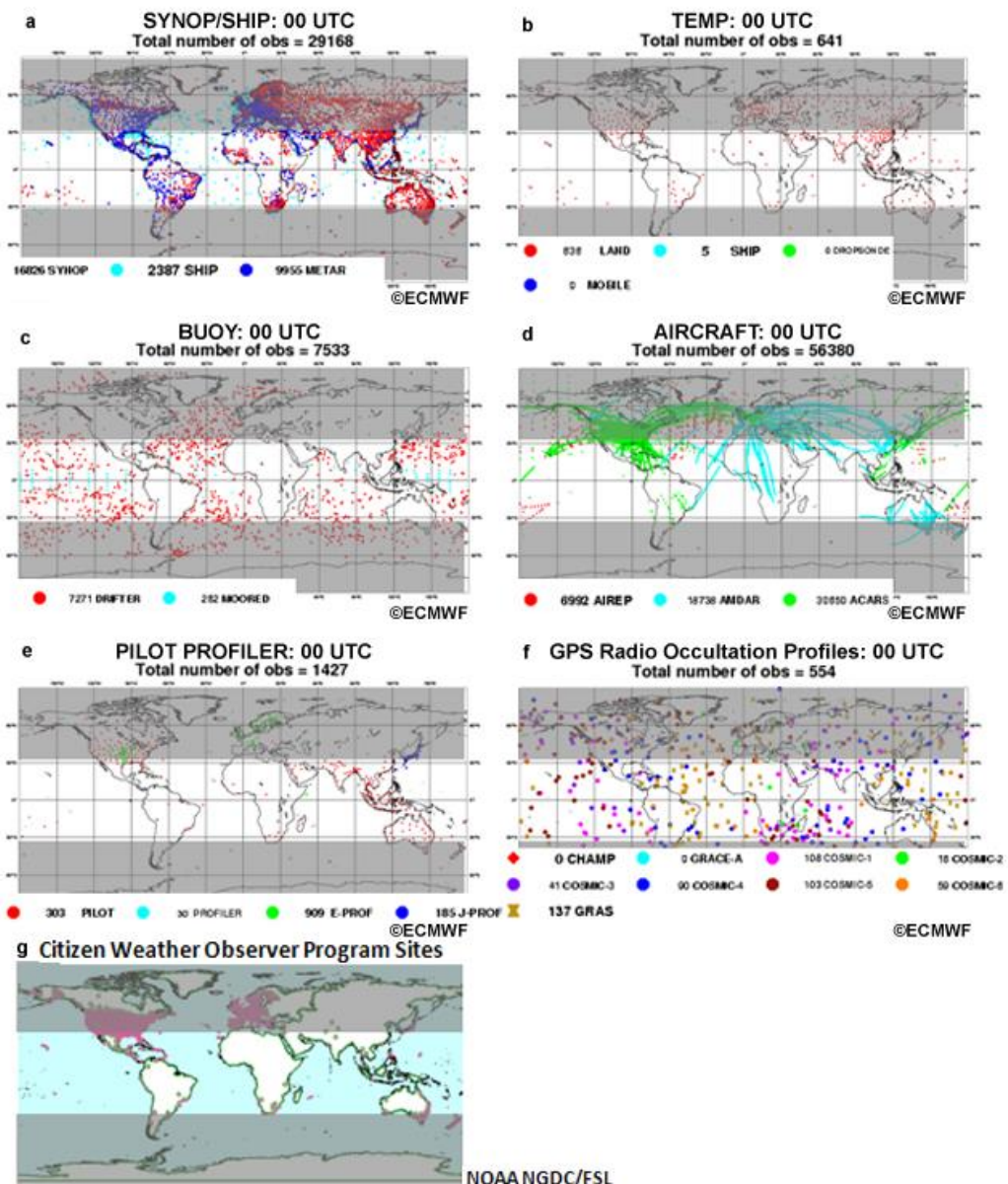
**PROJEÇÕES CLIMÁTICAS**

**NCEP-NCAR**

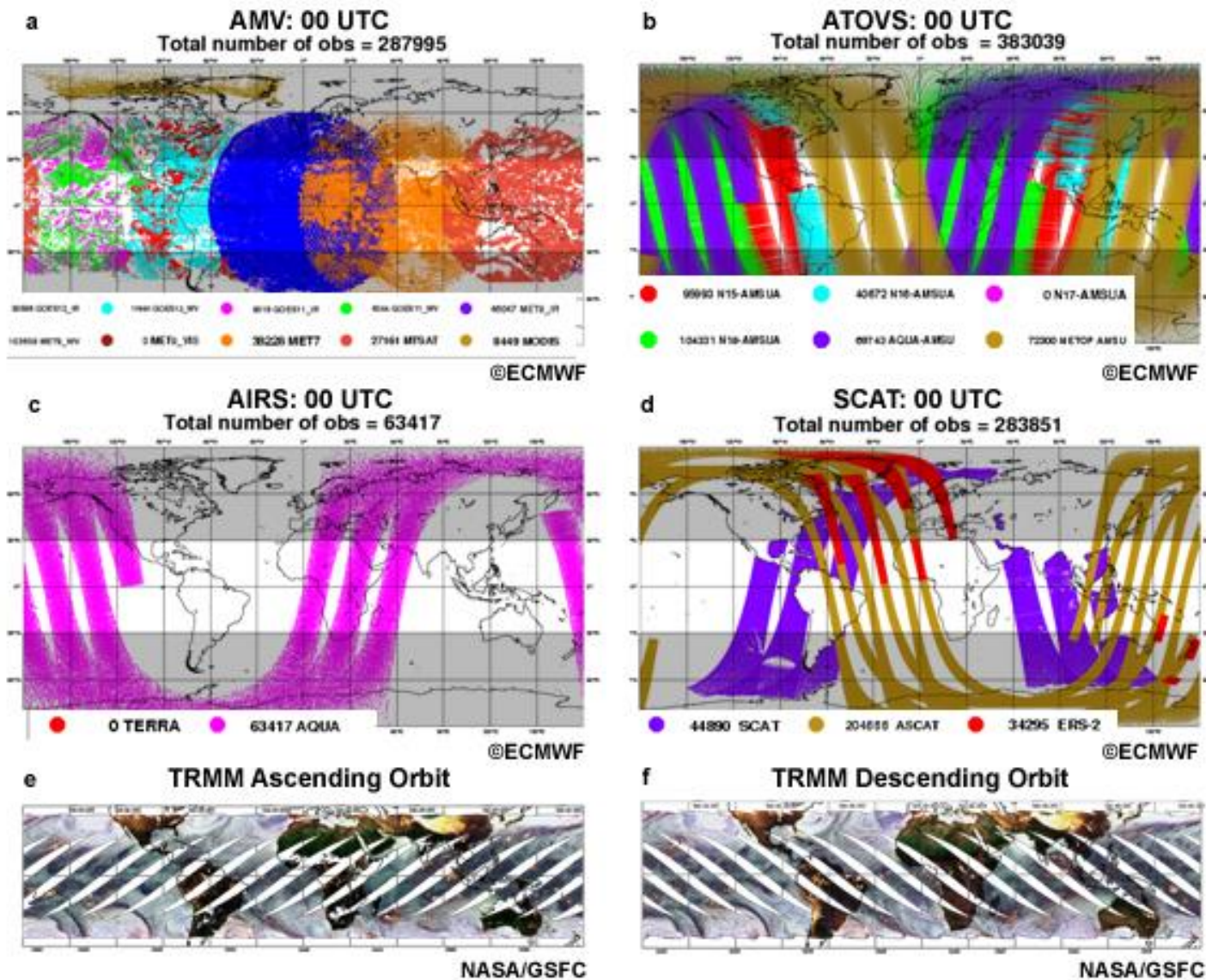
**NASA**

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

## Data Coverage, 10 April 2009



## Data Coverage, 10 April 2009

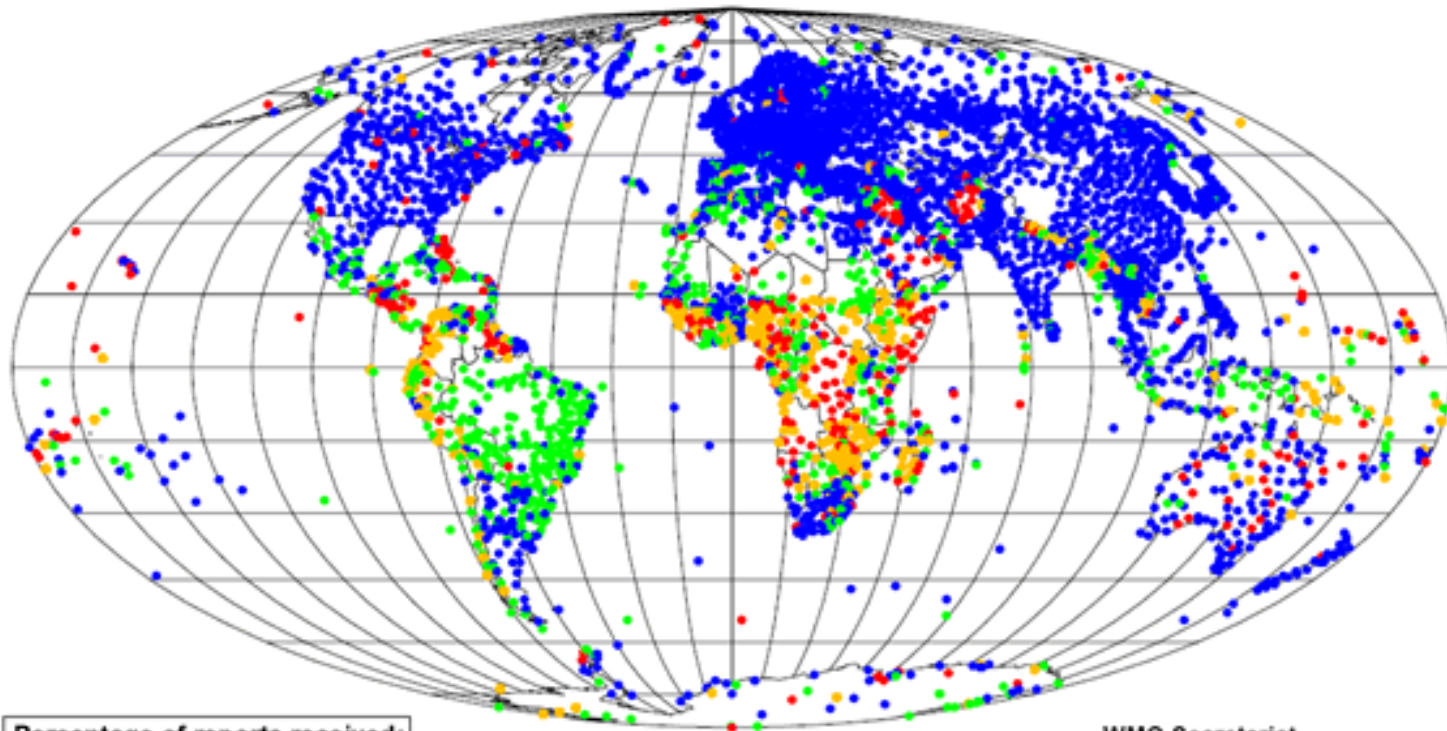




**b**

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

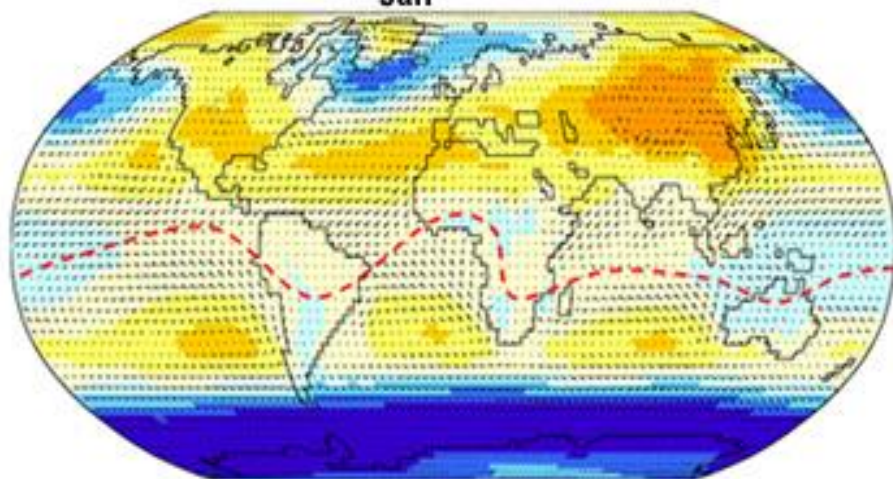


# PRESÃO AO NÍVEL DO MAR

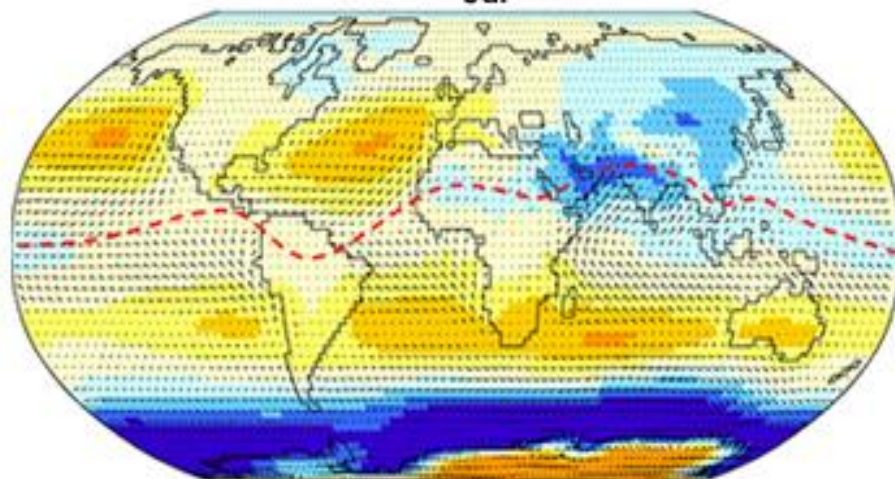
Repeat of Fig. 6.30

## Monthly Composites: Sea Level Pressure and Surface Winds

Jan



Jul



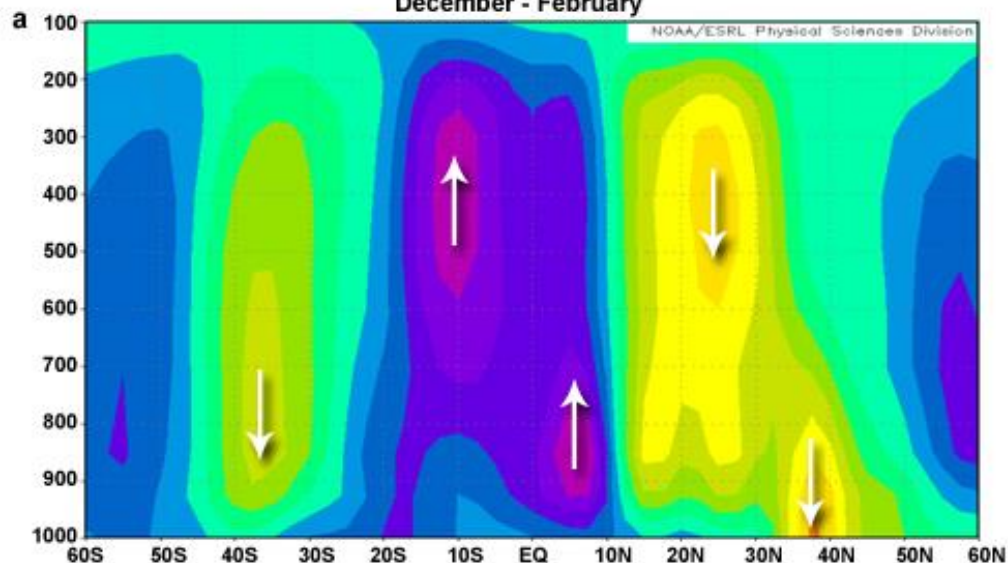
925 1000 1005 1010 1015 1020 1025 mb



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

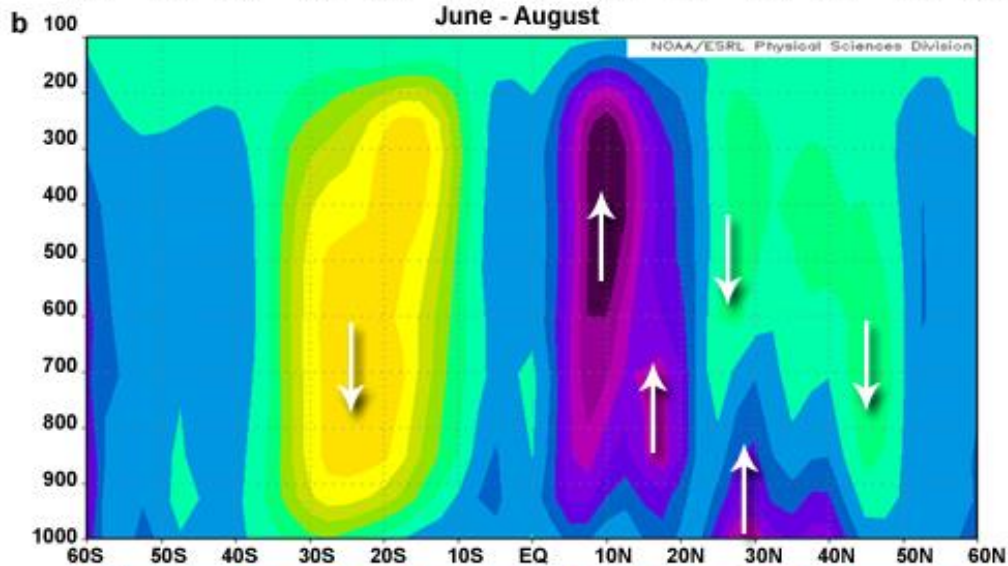
Mean Vertical Motion ( $\omega$ , Pa s<sup>-1</sup>) for 1968-1995

December - February



*MOVIMENTO  
VERTICAL*

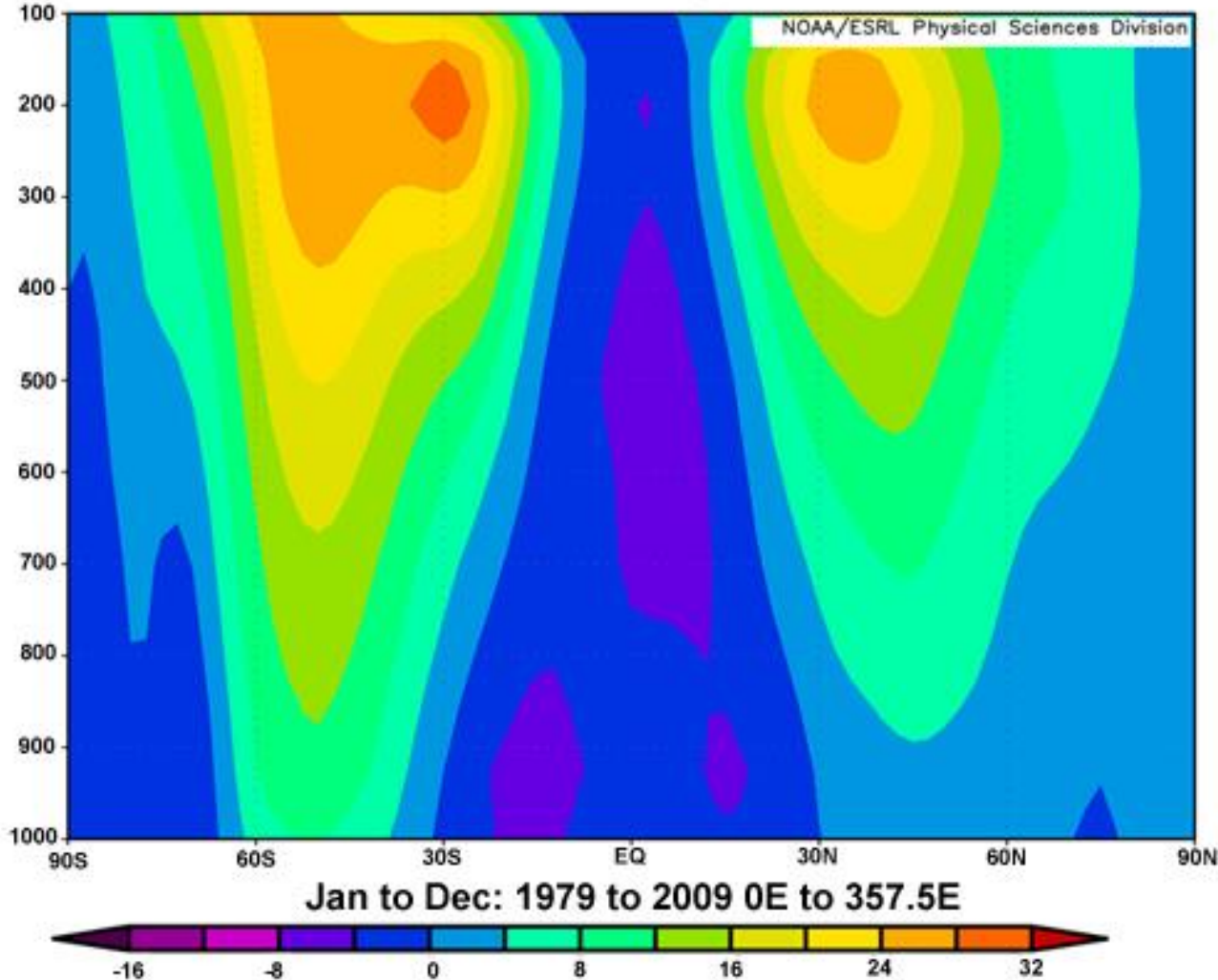
June - August



*MODELO  
TRICELULAR*



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



***MOVIMENTO  
ZONAL***

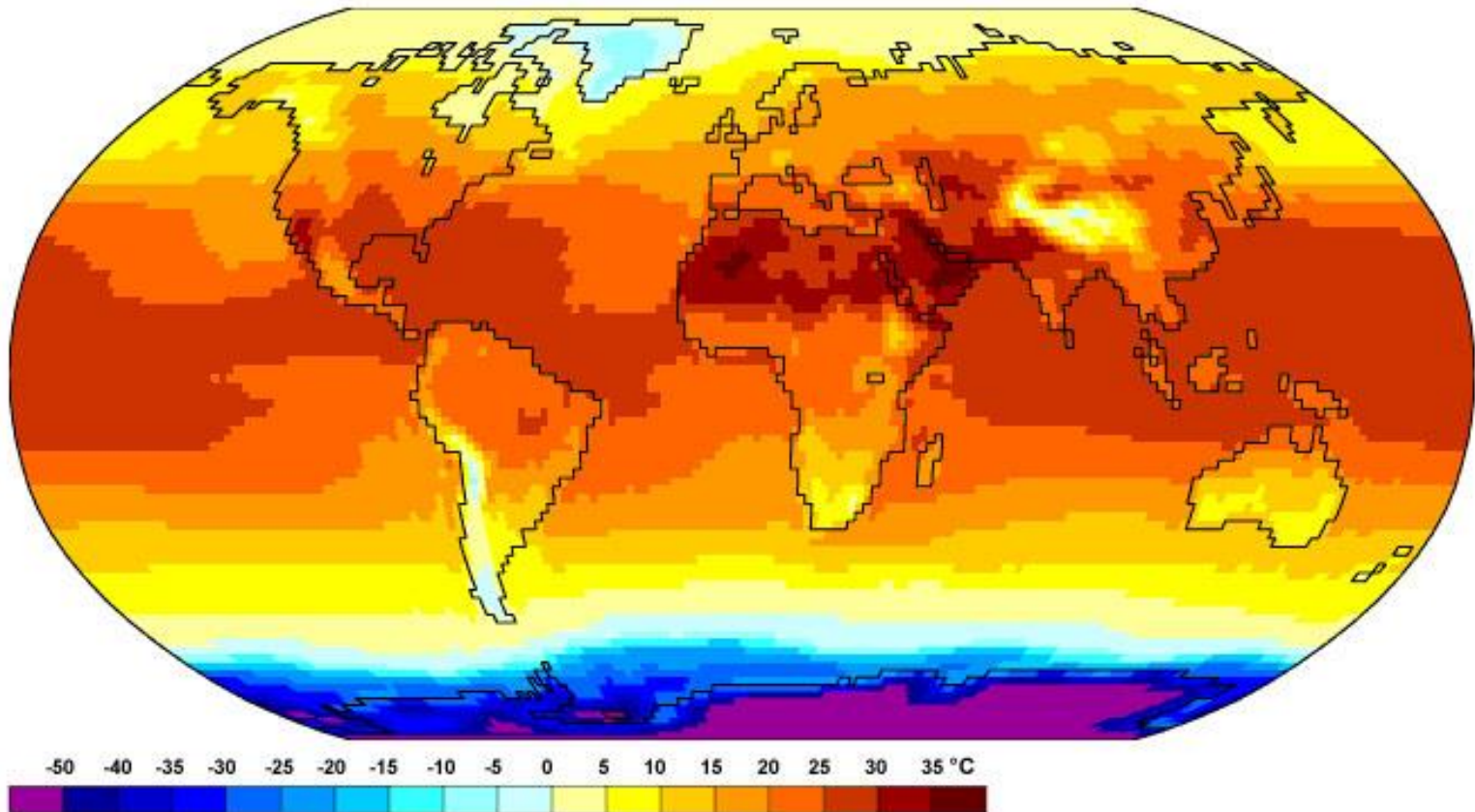
***MODELO  
TRICELULAR***



# TEMPERATURA DO AR - 2m

b

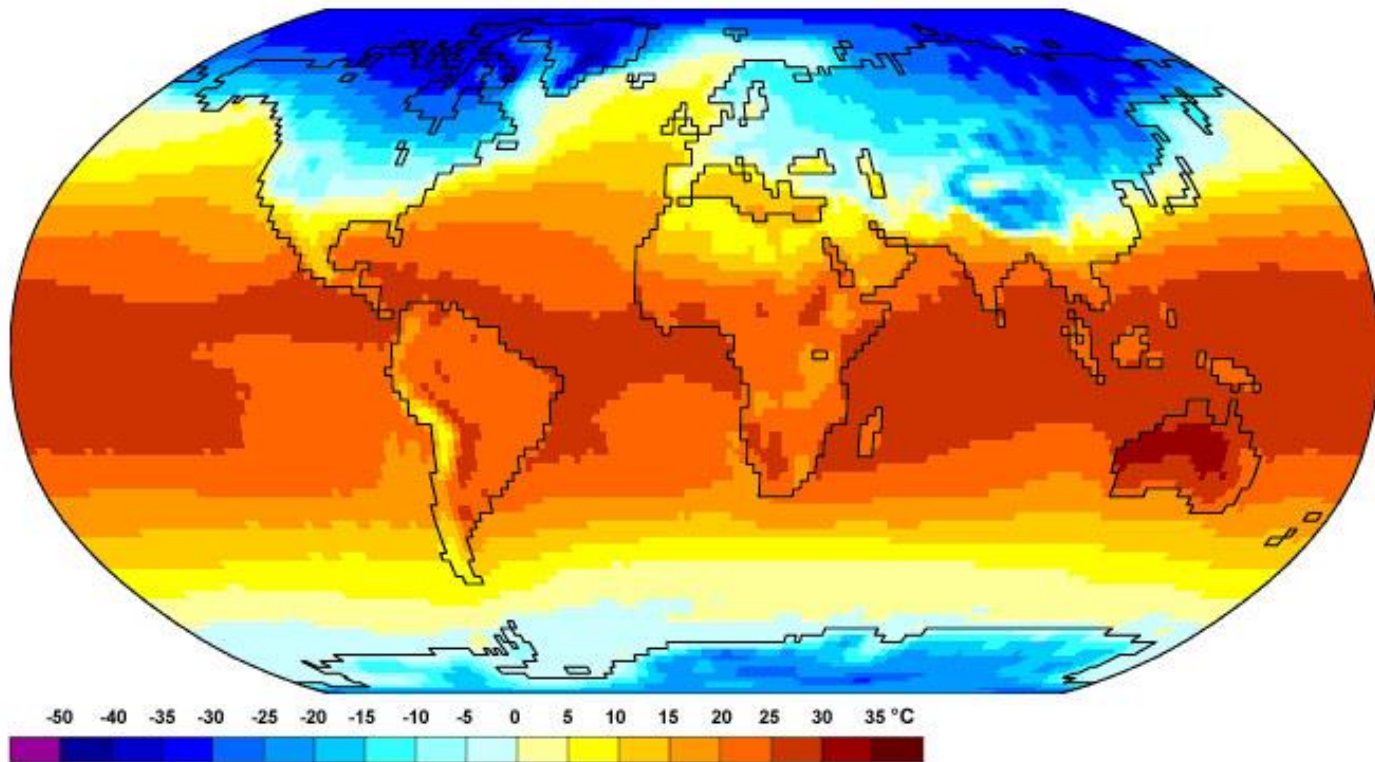
Air Temperature at 2 meters : July



# TEMPERATURA DO AR - 2m

a

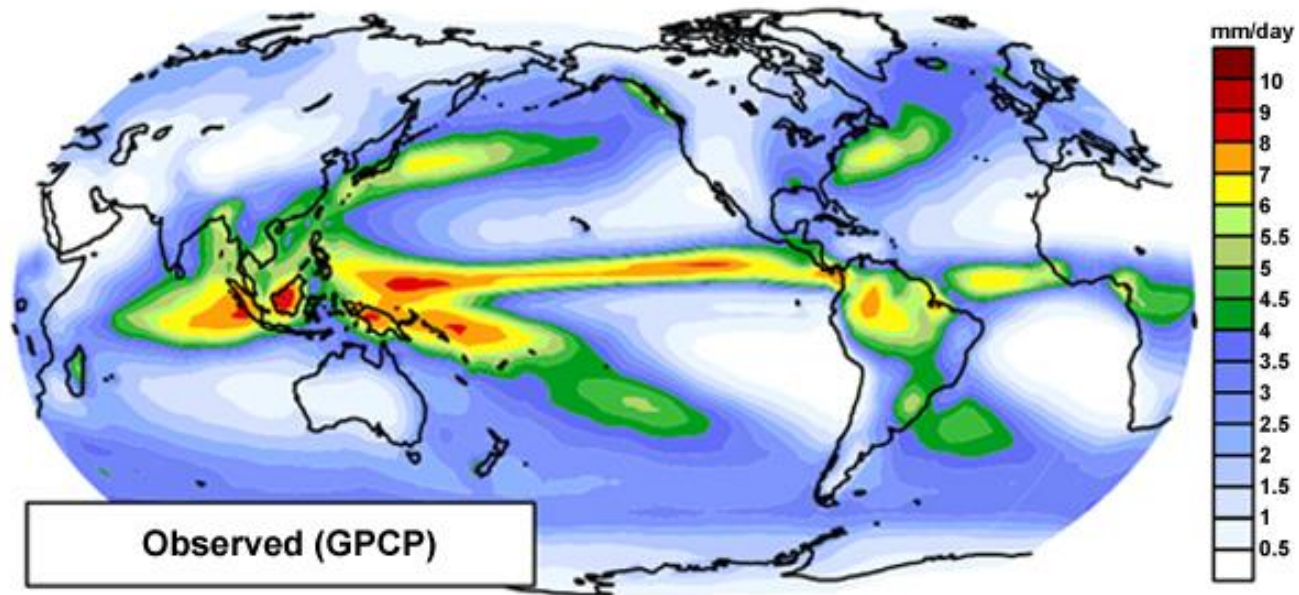
Air Temperature at 2 meters : January



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

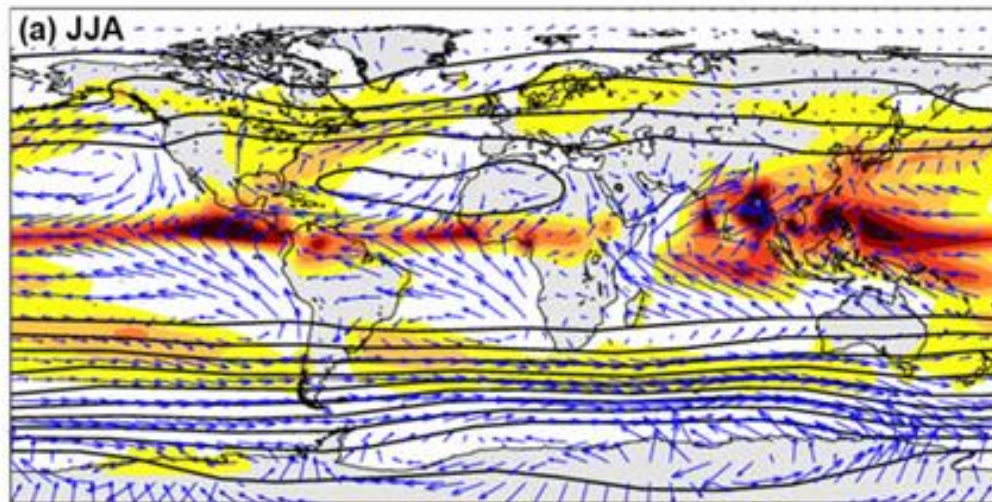
# PRECIPITAÇÃO GLOBAL

Average Annual Observed Precipitation (GPCP, 1979-2003)



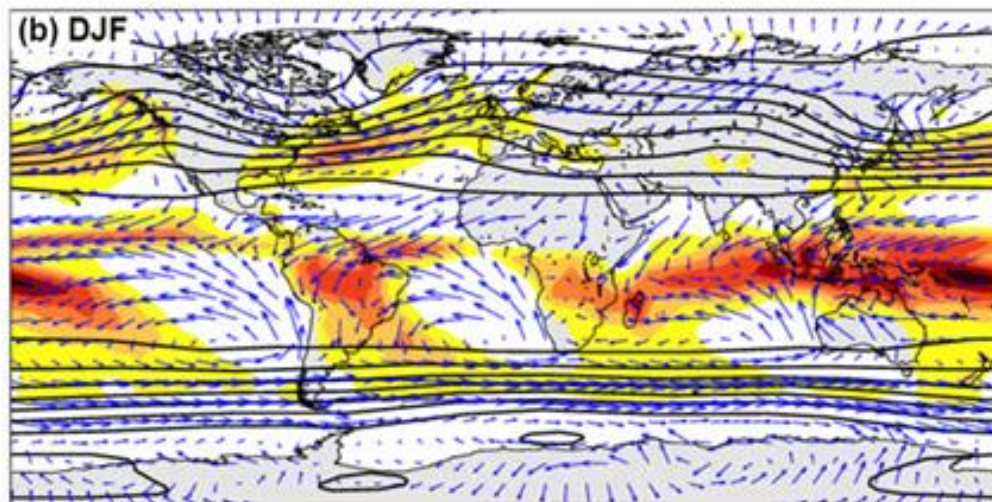


Mean precipitation (shaded), 925 hPa horizontal wind vectors, and 500 hPa geopotential heights (contours)



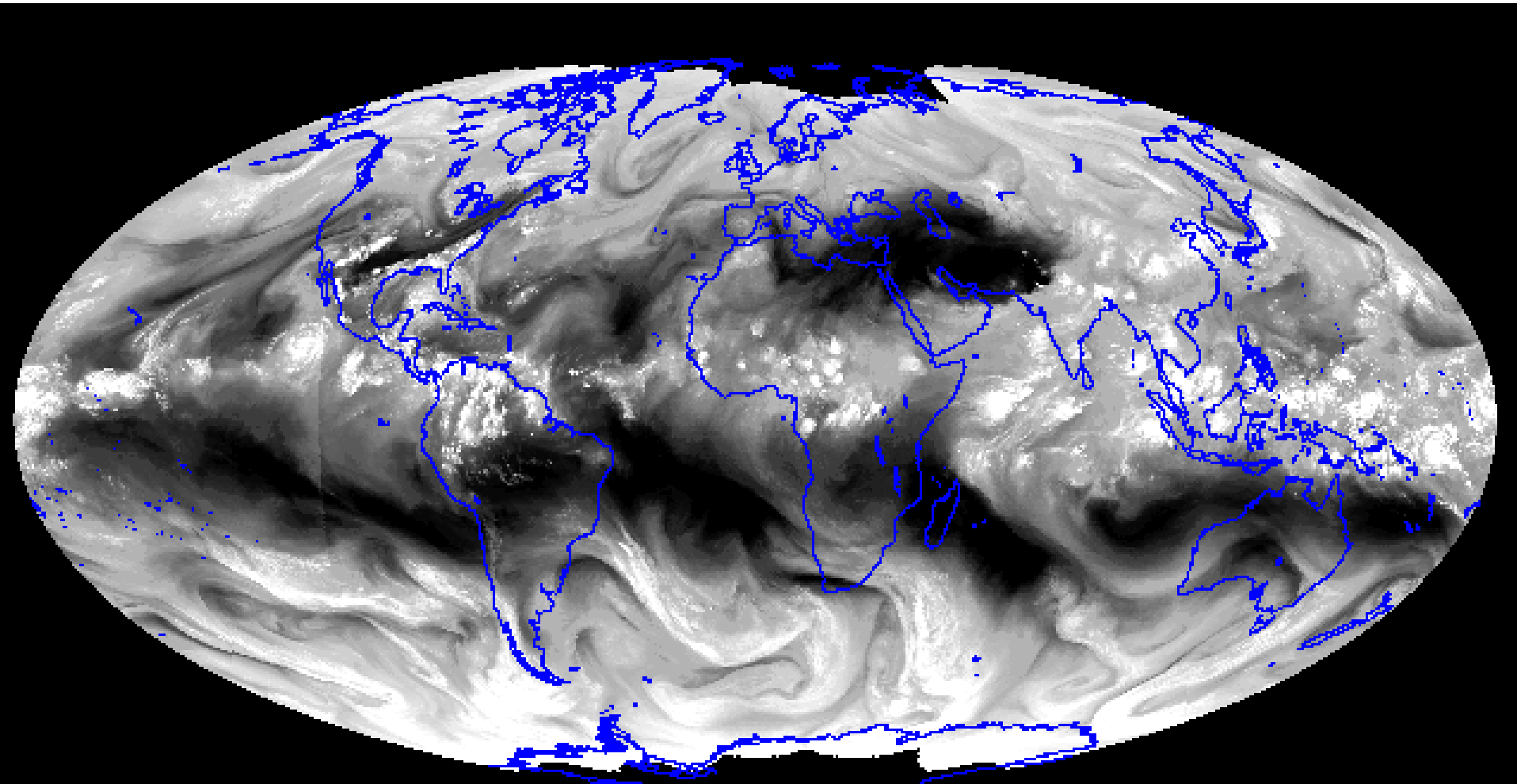
JJA

PRECIPITAÇÃO  
MÉDIA



DJF





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

McIDAS

# TEMPERATURA ANIMAÇÃO - NASA

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[http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/GlobalMaps/view.php?d1=MOD\\_LSTAD\\_M&d2=CERES\\_NETFLUX\\_M](http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/GlobalMaps/view.php?d1=MOD_LSTAD_M&d2=CERES_NETFLUX_M)

# VAPOR D'ÁGUA INTEGRADO

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[https://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/climate\\_models/media/flash/ccsm3\\_apr.swf](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](https://www.meted.ucar.edu/nwp/climate_models/media/flash/global_ir_loop.swf)

# CIRCULAÇÃO TERMOALINA

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[www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook\\_2nd\\_edition/media/flash/NASA\\_Thermohaline\\_Circulation.swf](http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/NASA_Thermohaline_Circulation.swf)

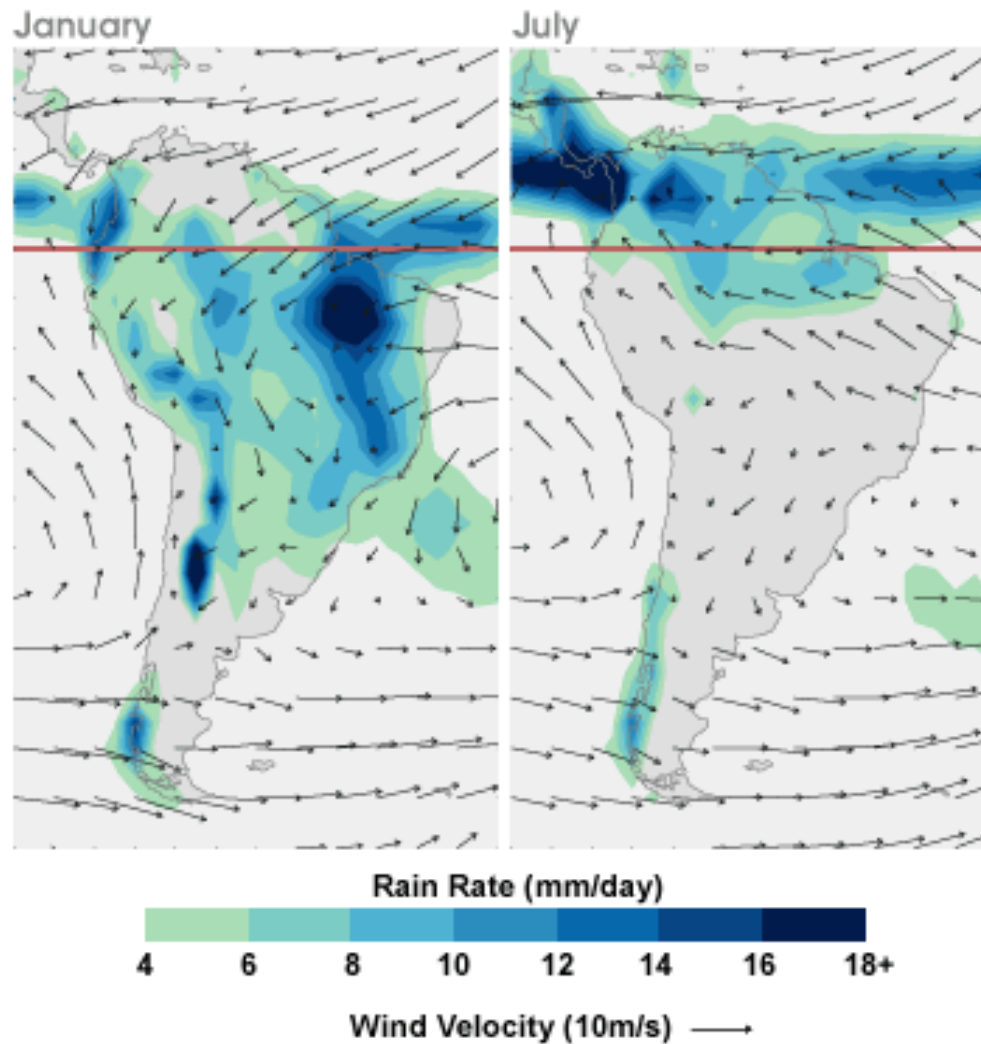


# UMIDADE ESPECÍFICA

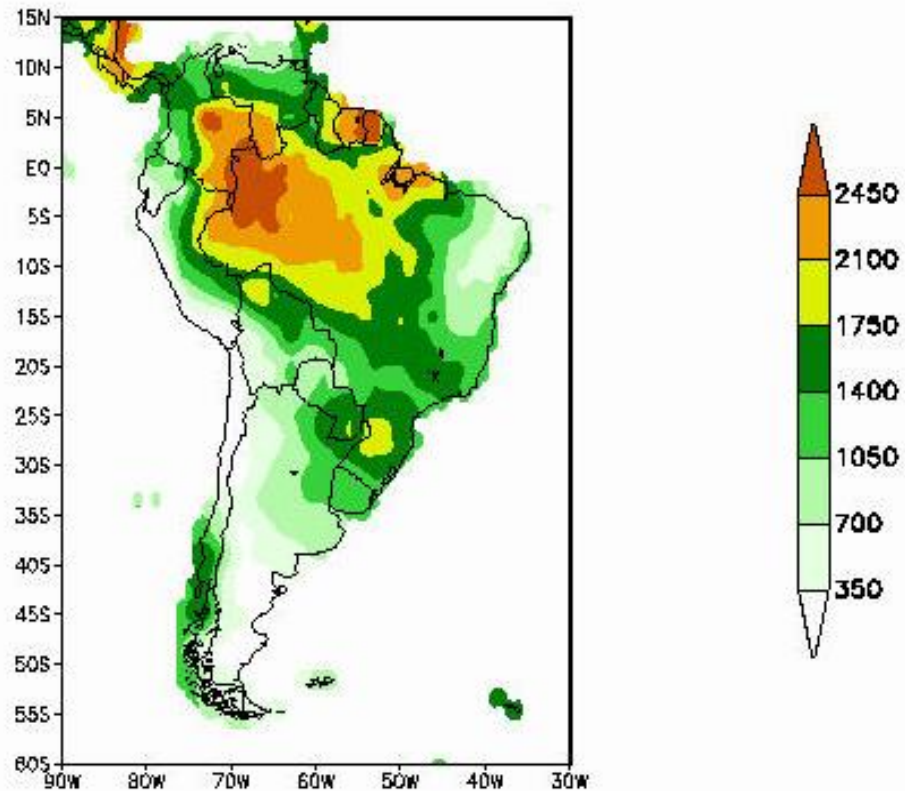
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[http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook\\_2nd\\_edition/media/flash/jul\\_spec\\_humidity.swf](http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/jul_spec_humidity.swf)

## Prevailing Winds and TRMM Rainfall for January and July



## PRECIPITAÇÃO GPCP AMÉRICA DO SUL

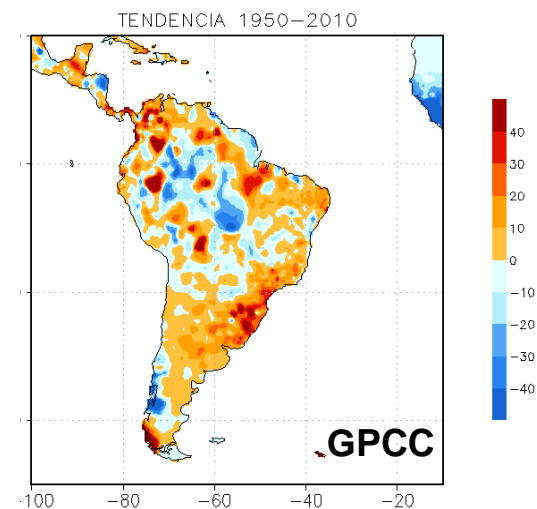
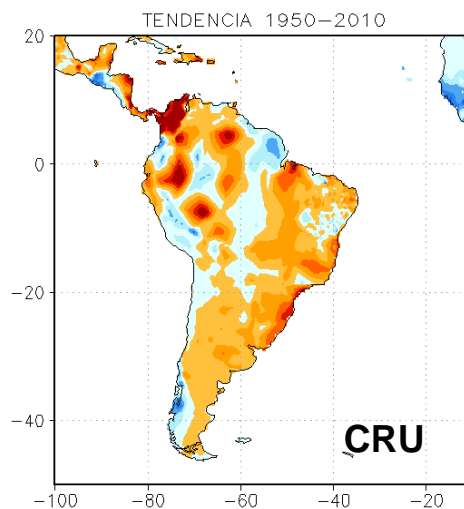
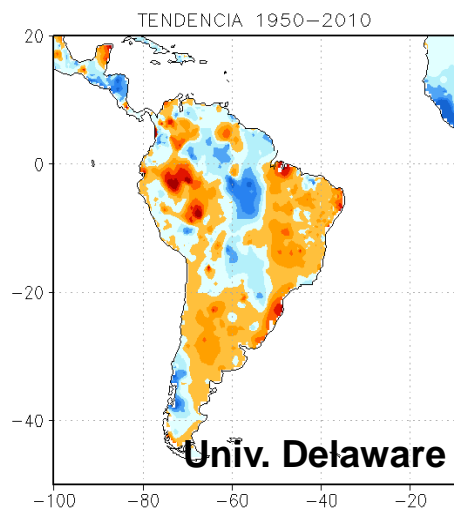


Média anual (1979-1995) de precipitação (mm) na América do Sul

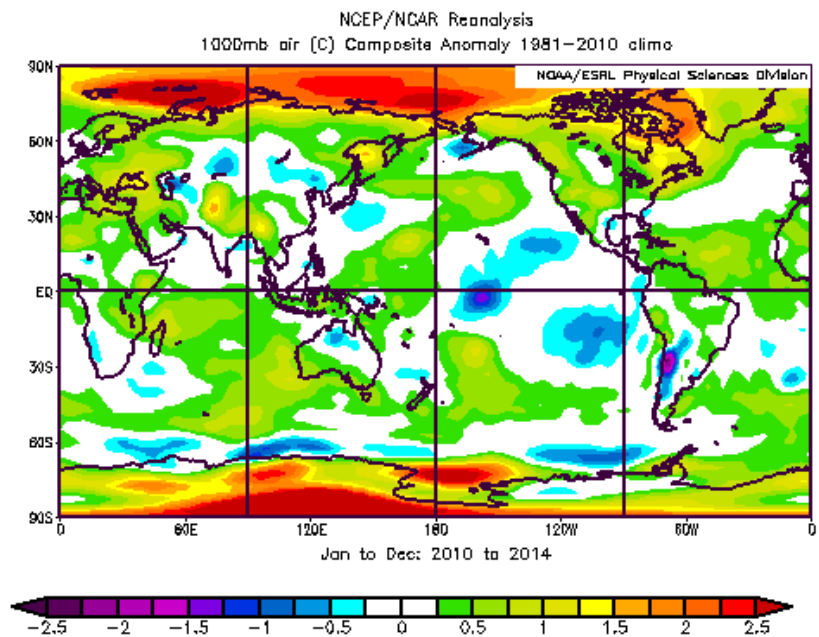
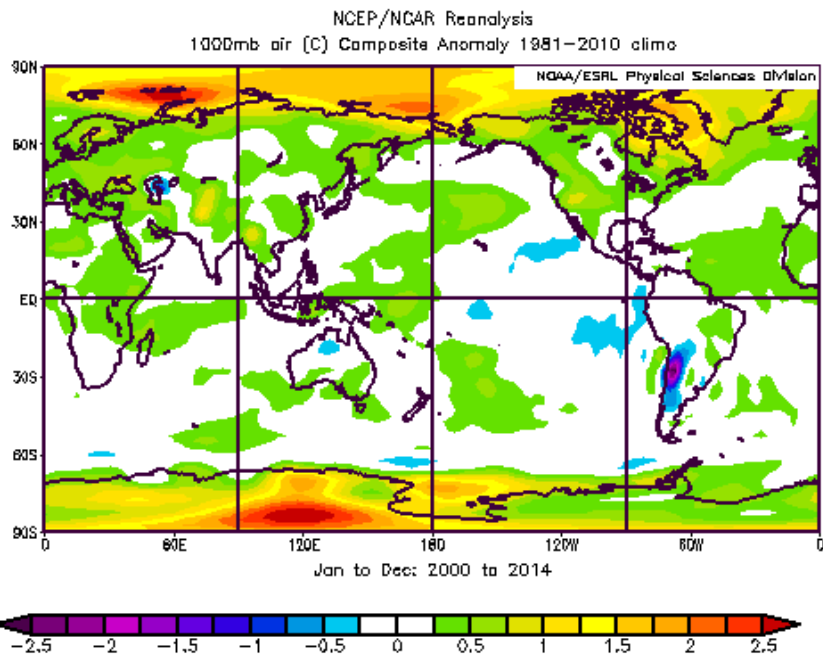
# MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS GLOBAIS

## COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE FONTES DISTINTAS

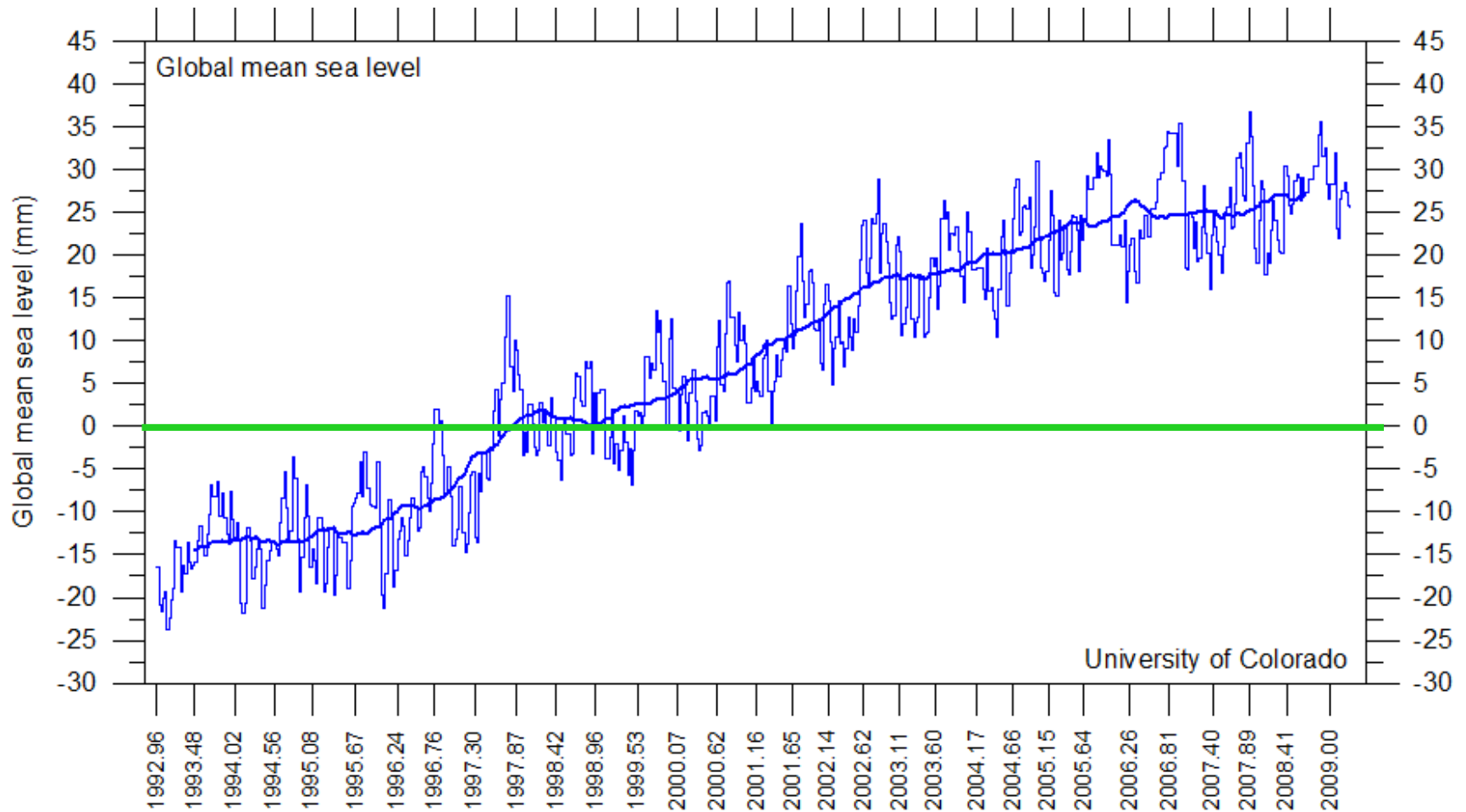
tendência linear de precipitação nos últimos 60 anos



# Temperatura do ar em 1000 mb

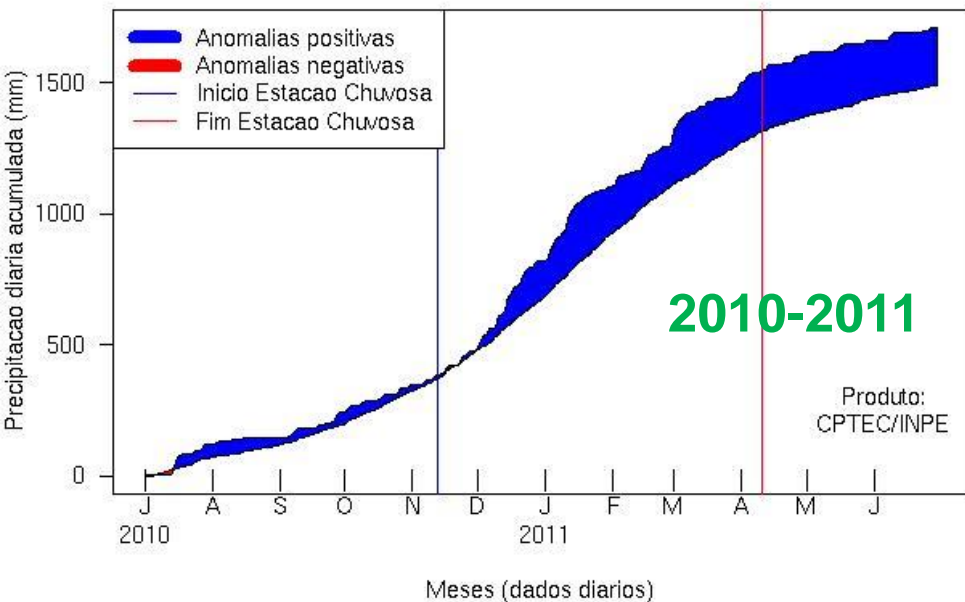


## NÍVEL MÉDIO DO MAR MÉDIA GLOBAL

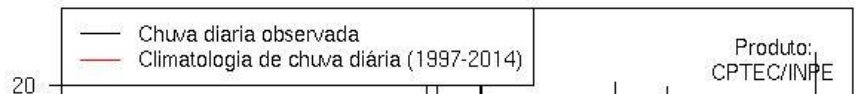
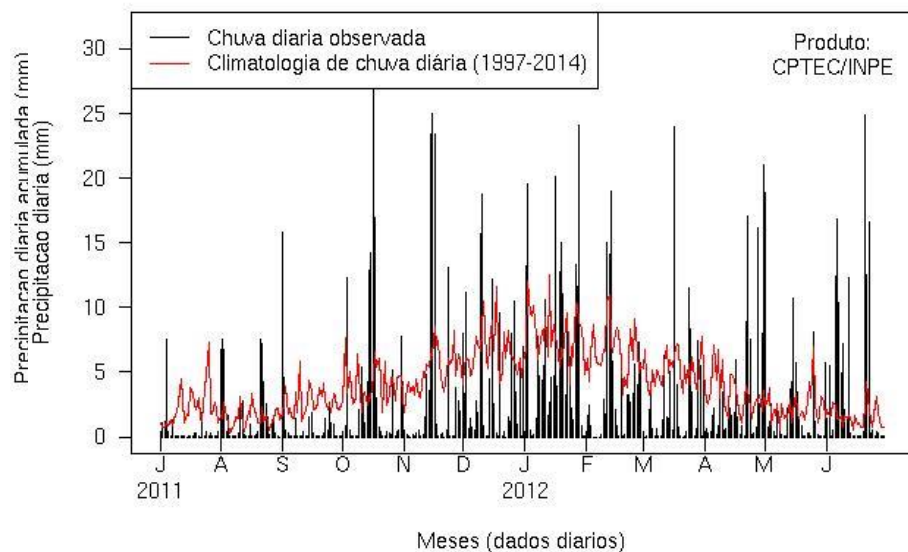
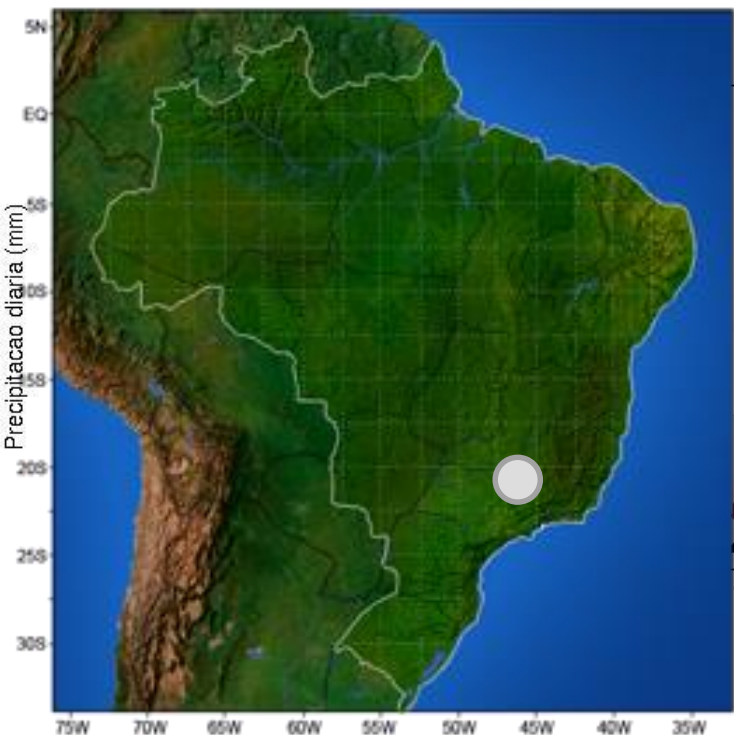
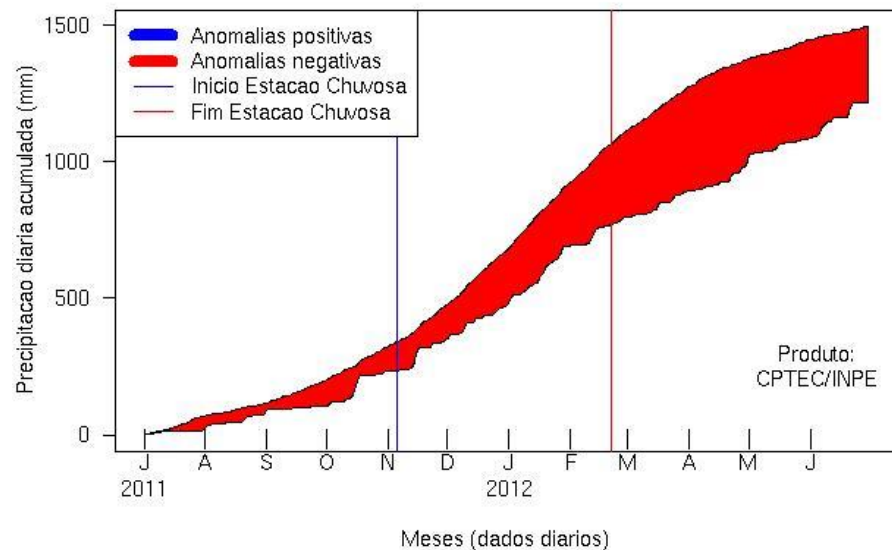




Precipitacao diaria 2010/2011 : Regiao 114

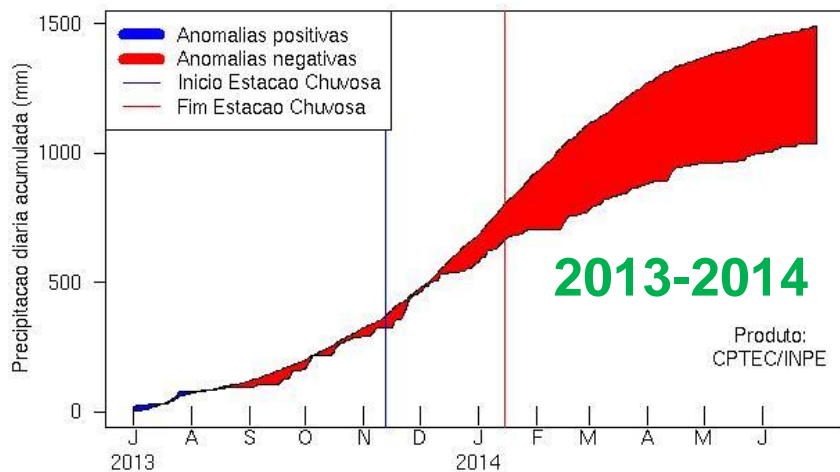


Precipitacao diaria 2011/2012 : Regiao 114



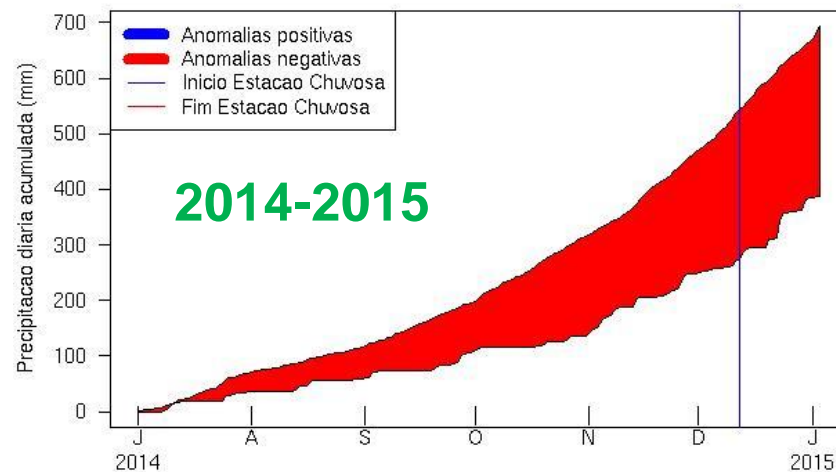
[www.cptec.inpe.br](http://www.cptec.inpe.br) → clima // estação chuvosa

Precipitacao diaria 2013/2014 : Regiao 114

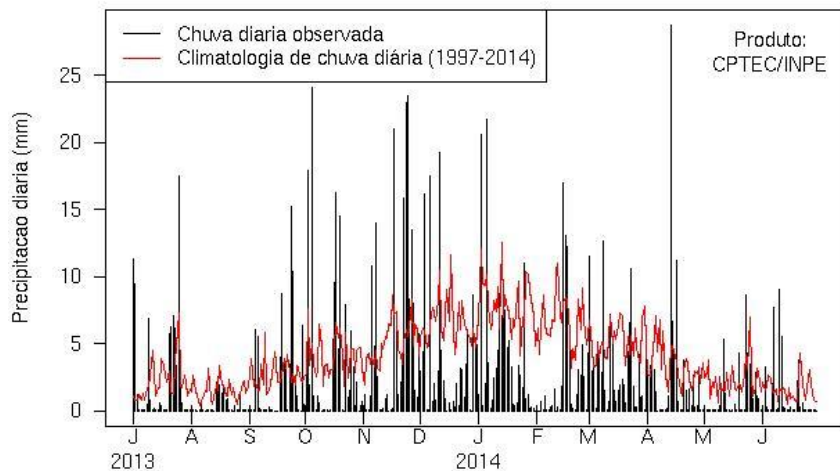


Meses (dados diários)

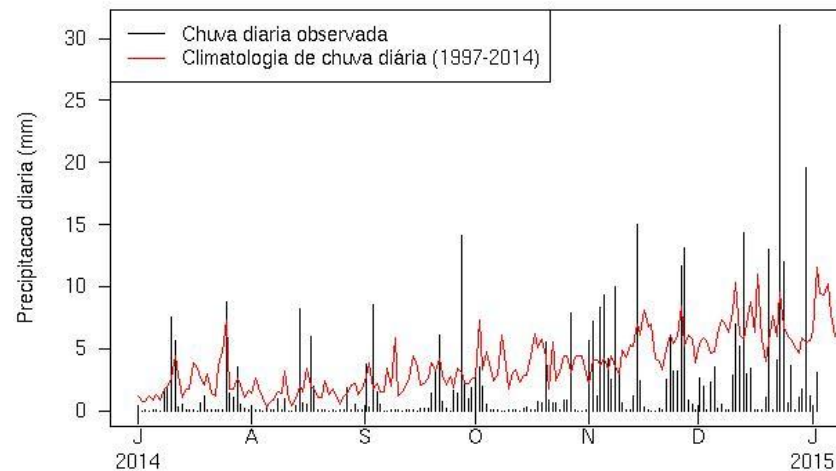
Precipitacao diaria 2014/2015 : Regiao 114



Meses (dados diários)



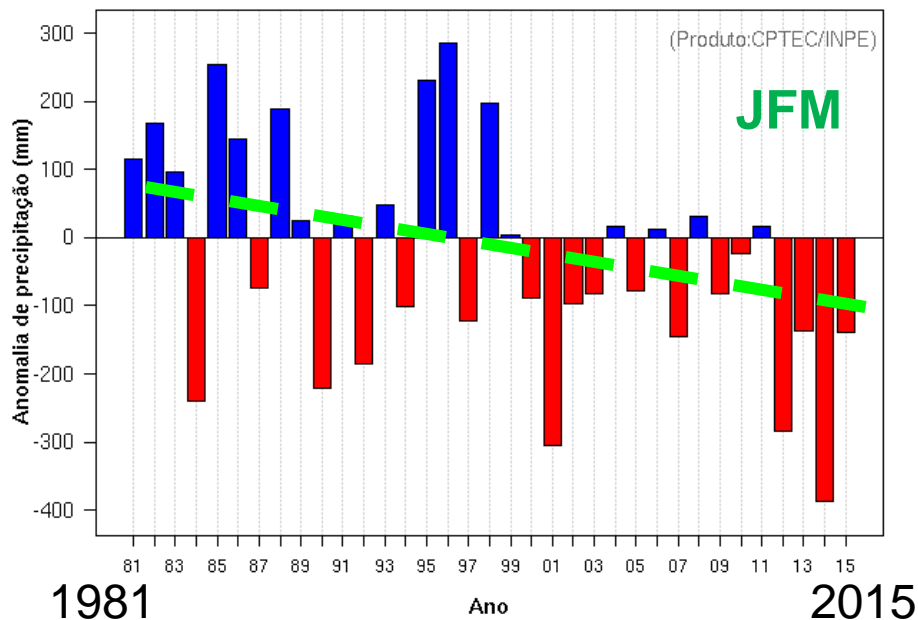
Meses (dados diários)



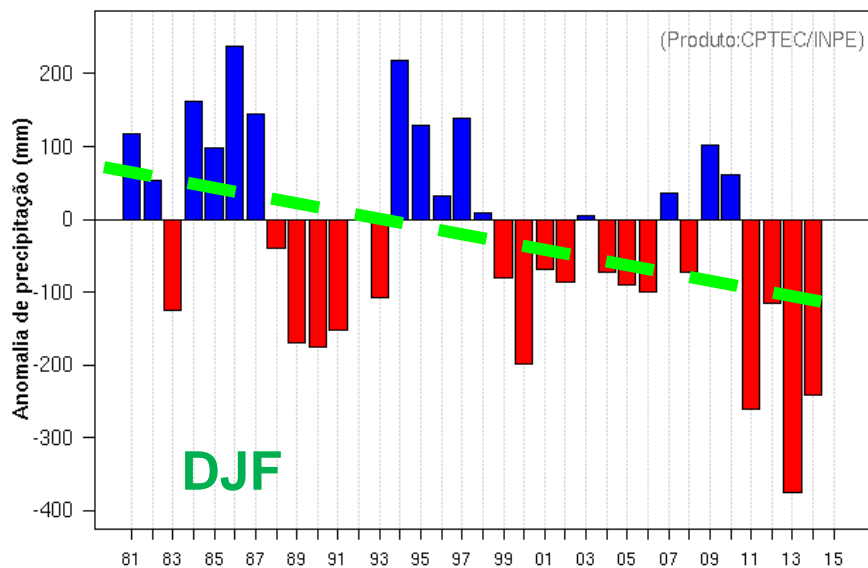
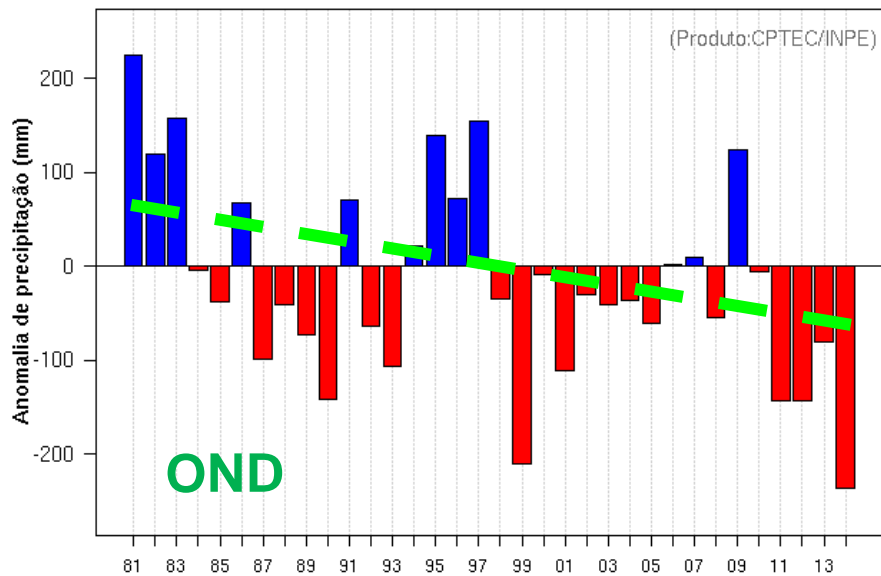
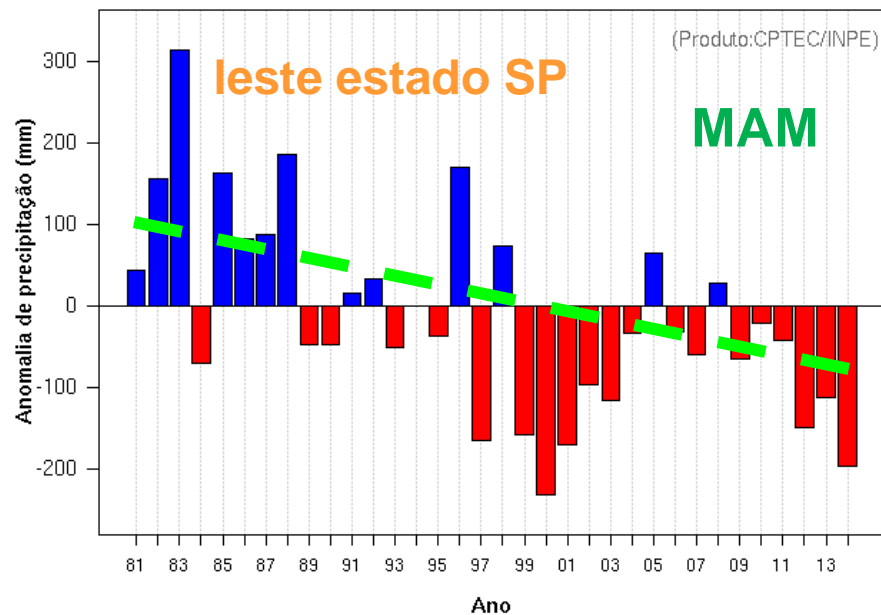
Meses (dados diários)

# DADOS CLIMA

### Anomalia de Precipitação Trimestral (JFM): Região 114



### Anomalia de Precipitação Trimestral (MAM): Região 114



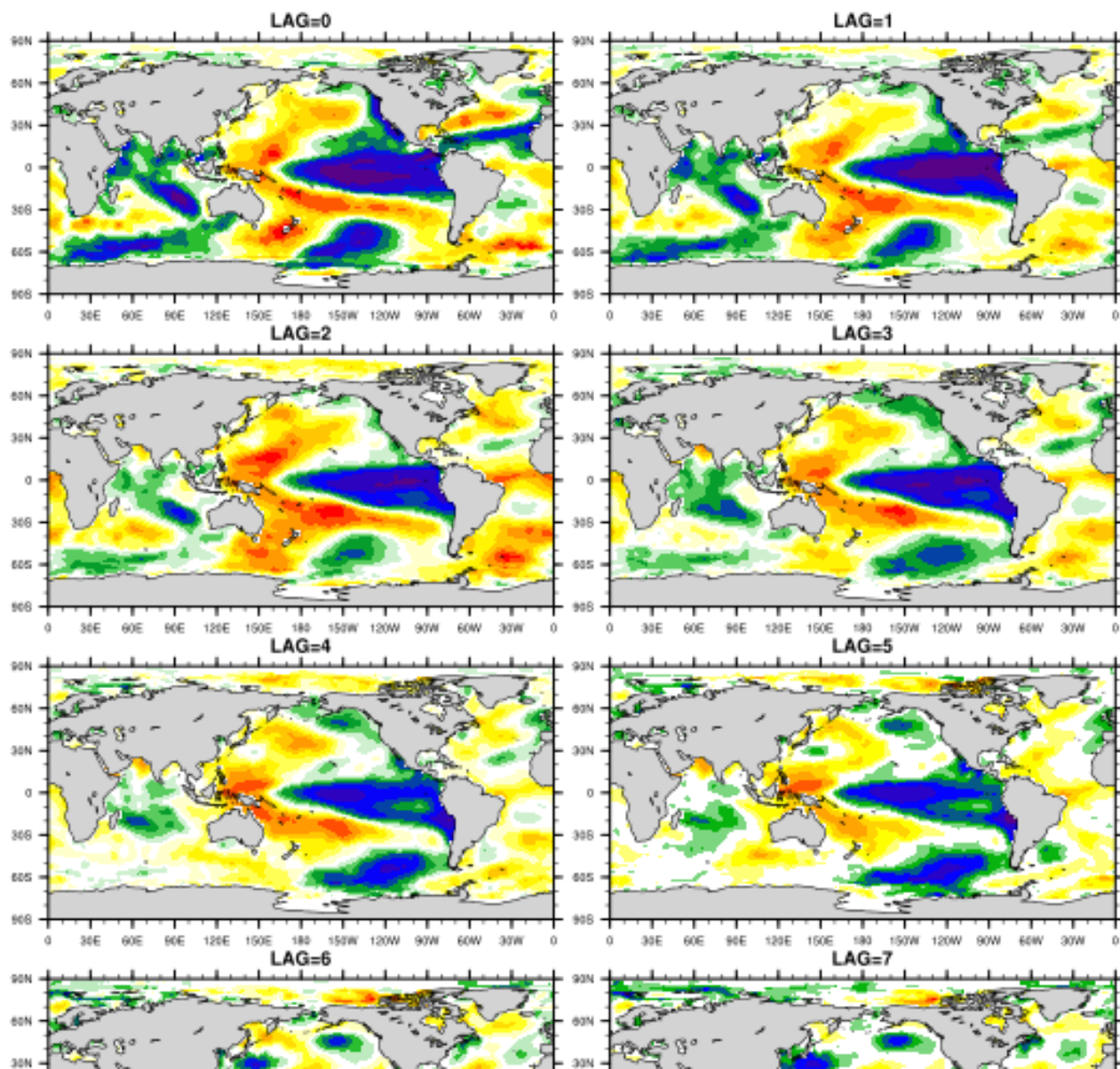
# EXEMPLO DE ESTUDO DE CASO CLIMÁTICO

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)**

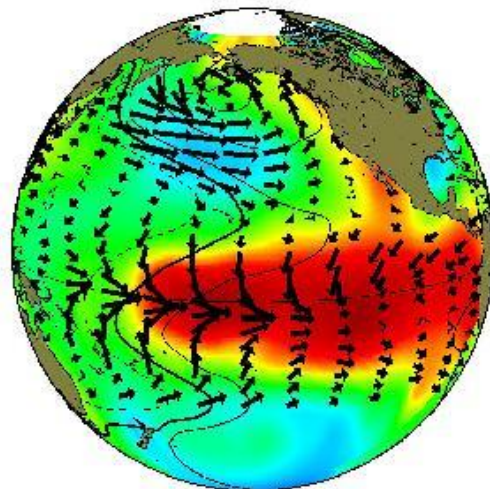


# PACÍFICO ENOS

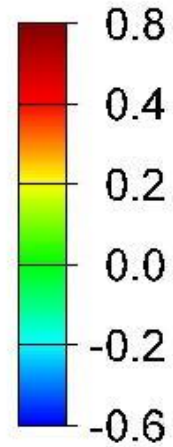
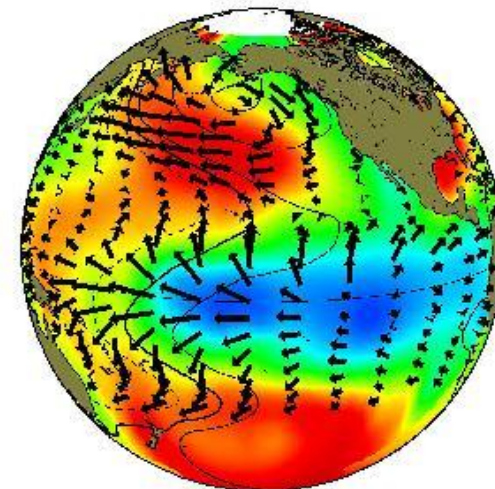
escala de variação característica → interanual

## El Nino Southern Oscillation

El Nino



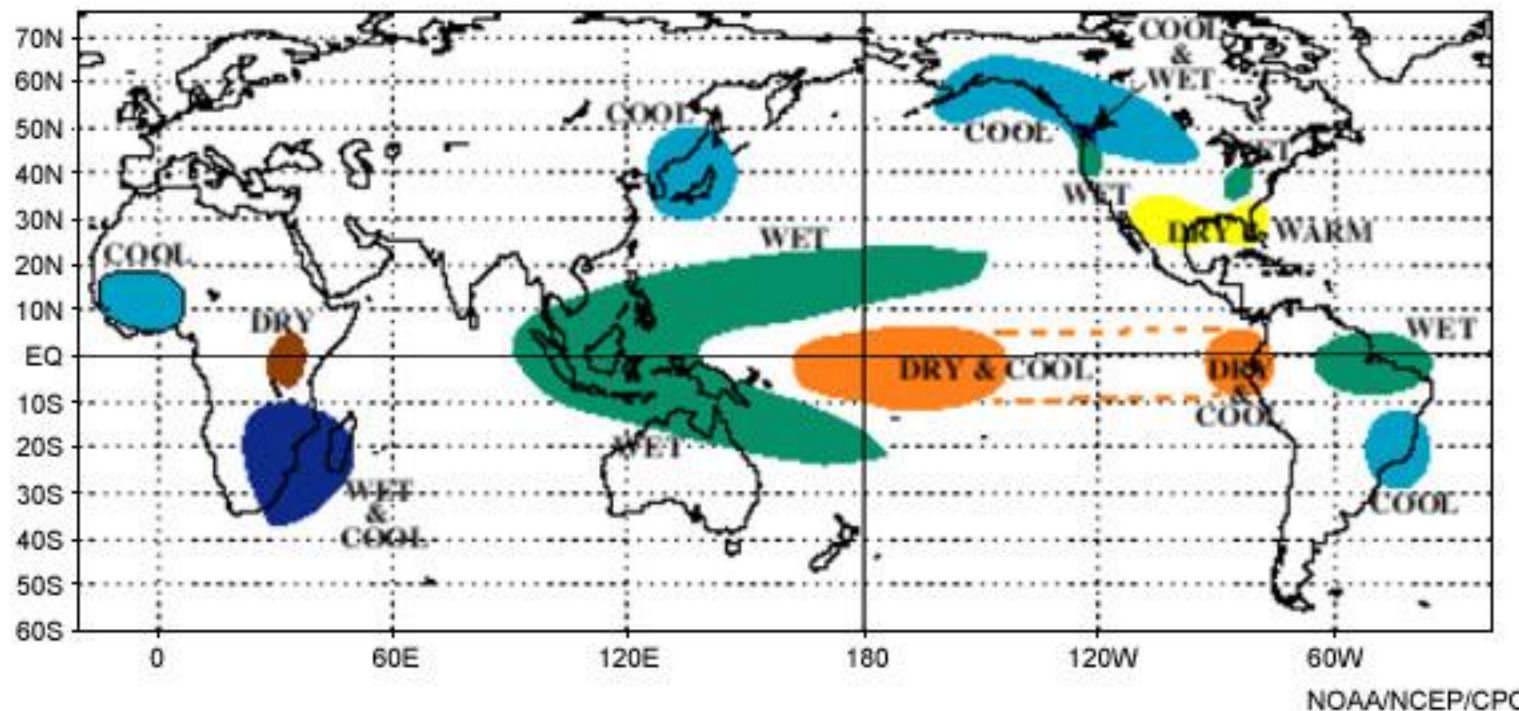
La Nina



## IMPACTO CLIMÁTICO GLOBAL DE EVENTOS LA NINA

C

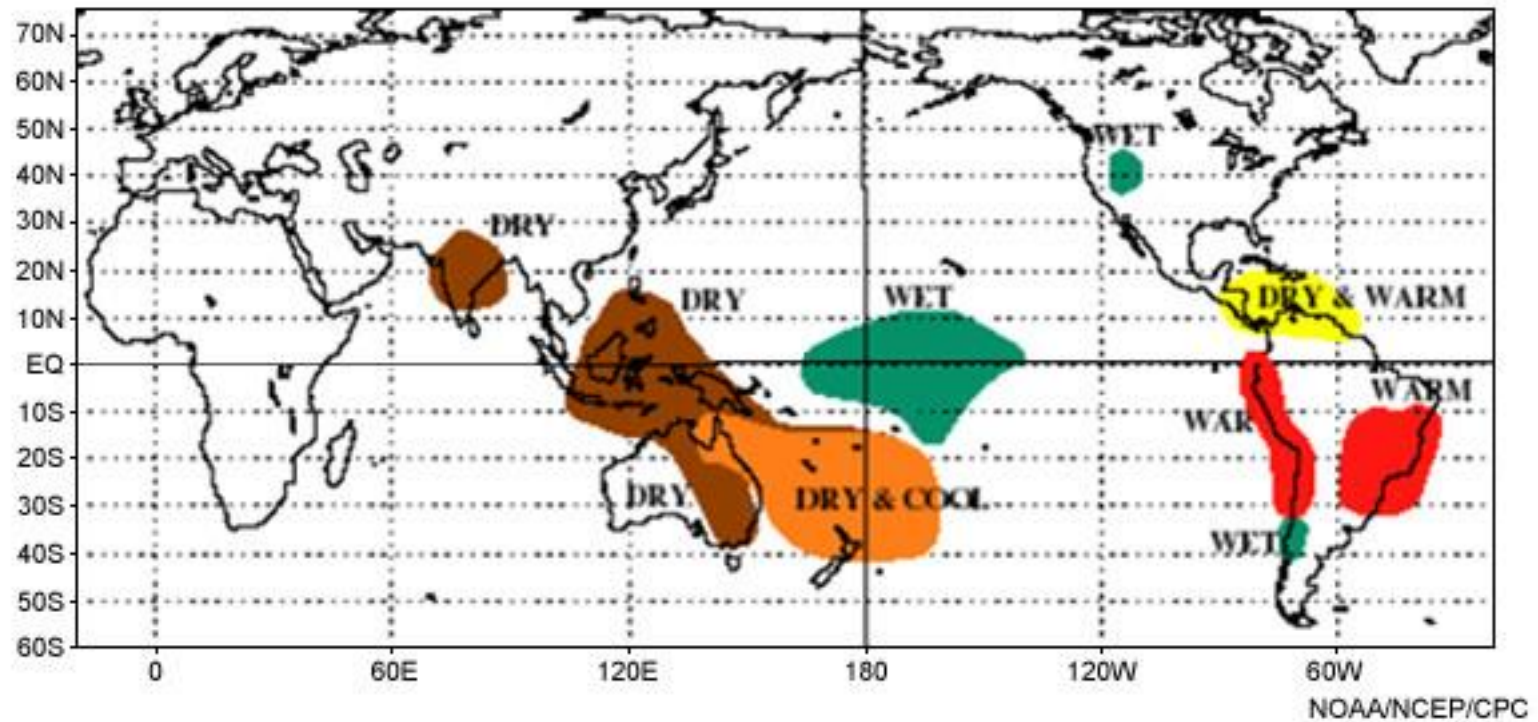
La Niña's Impacts Cold Episode Relationships, December - February



## IMPACTO CLIMÁTICO GLOBAL DE EVENTOS EL NINO

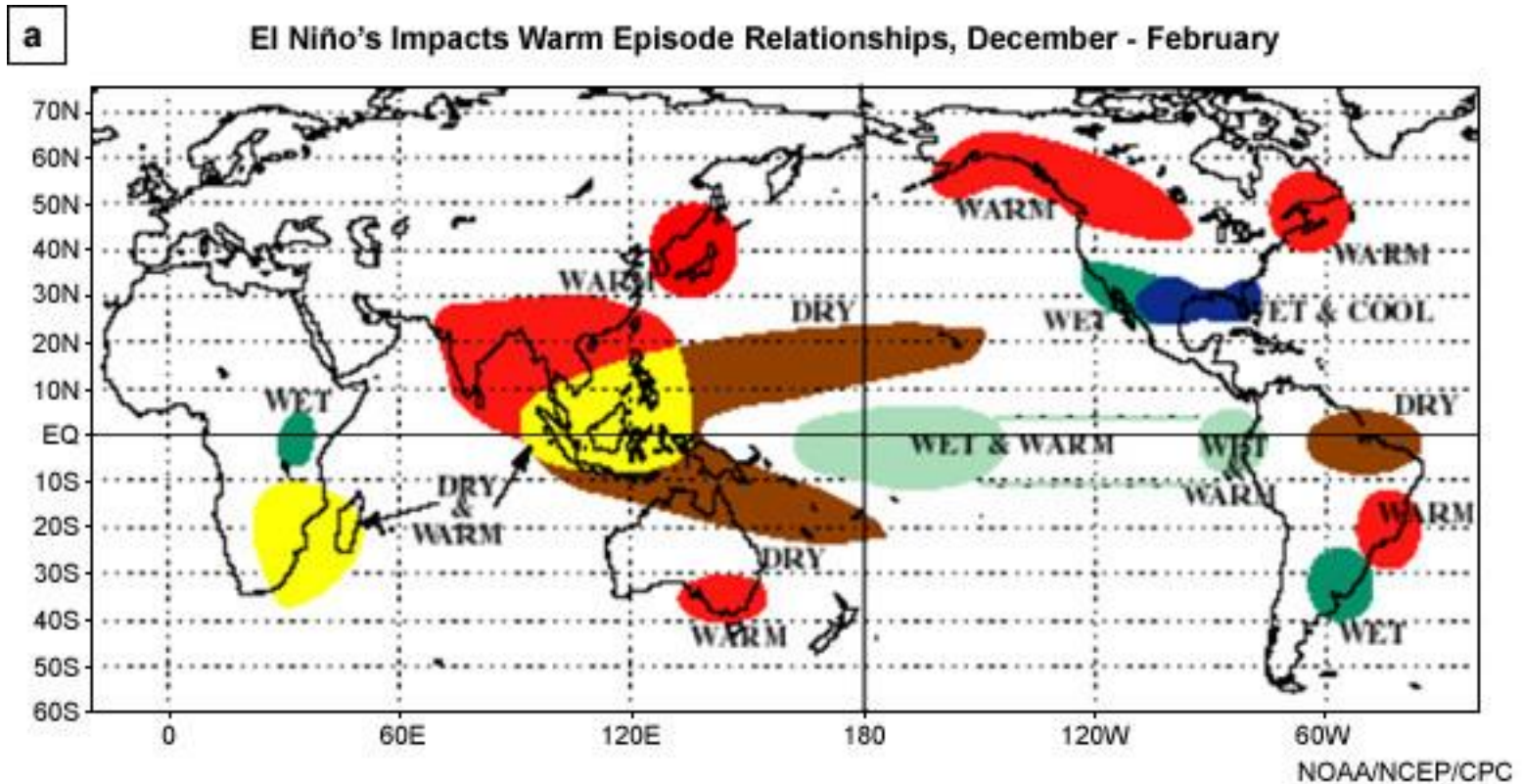
b

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



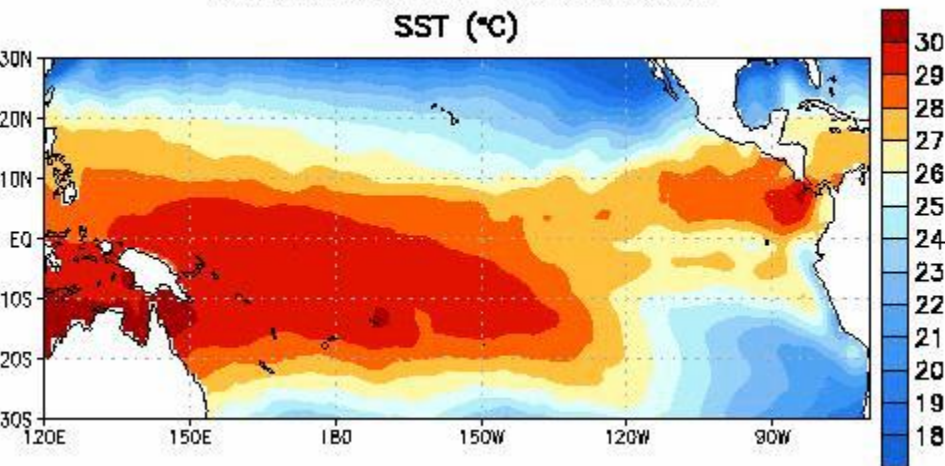


## IMPACTO CLIMÁTICO GLOBAL DE EVENTOS EL NINO

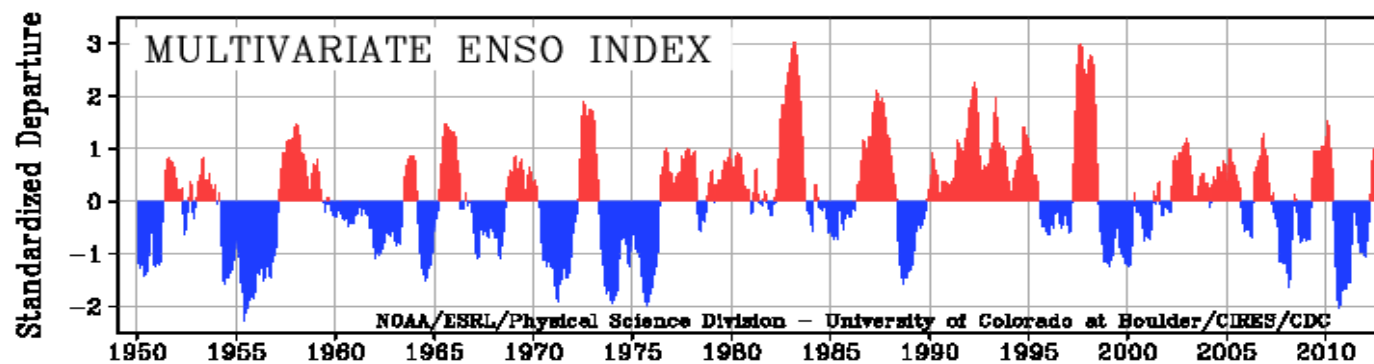
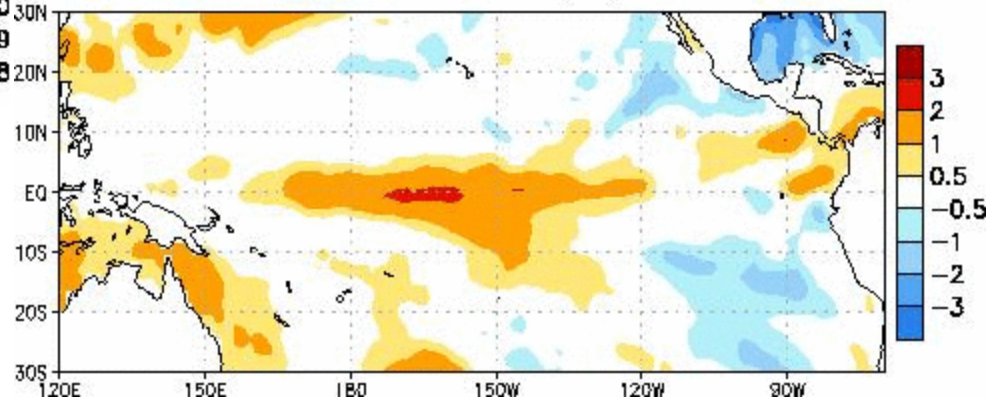


# DADOS CLIMA

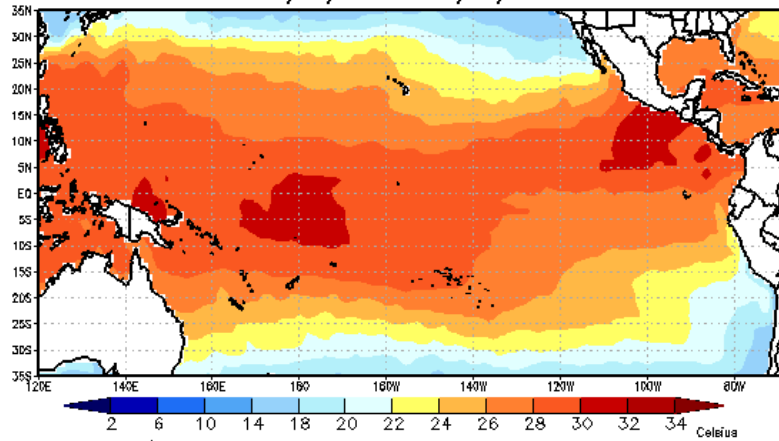
Week centered on 10 MAR 2010  
SST (°C)



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

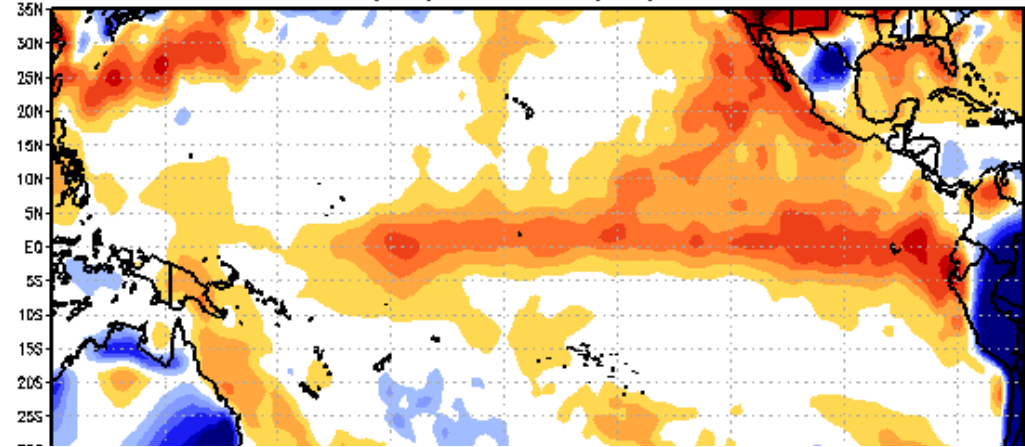


Temperatura da Superfície do Mar  
11/05/2015 a 18/05/2015



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

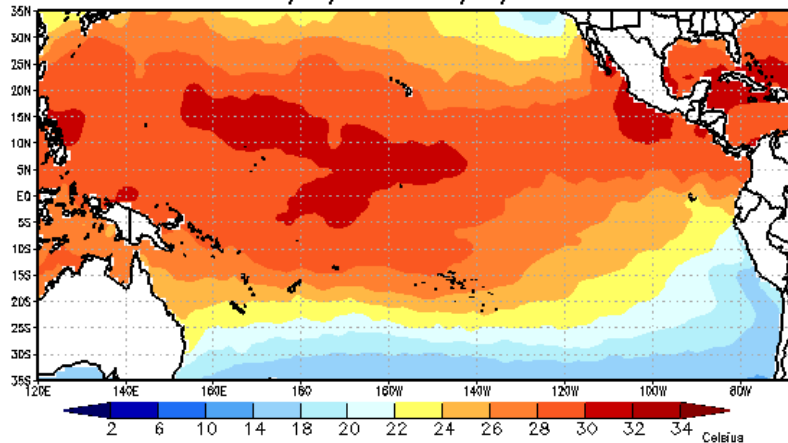
Anomalia de Temperatura da Superfície do Mar  
11/05/2015 a 18/05/2015



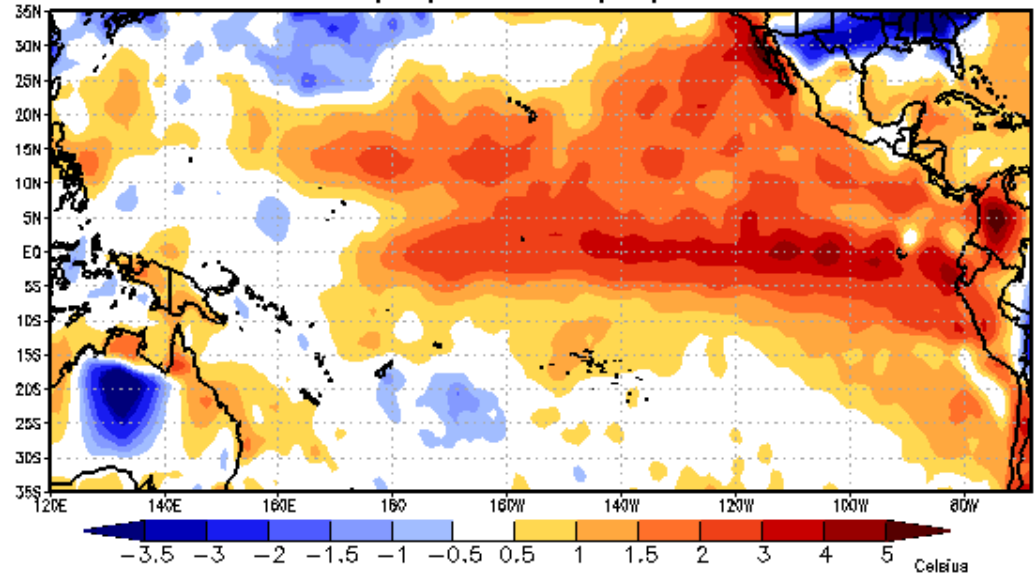
## Estado atual do Pacífico

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

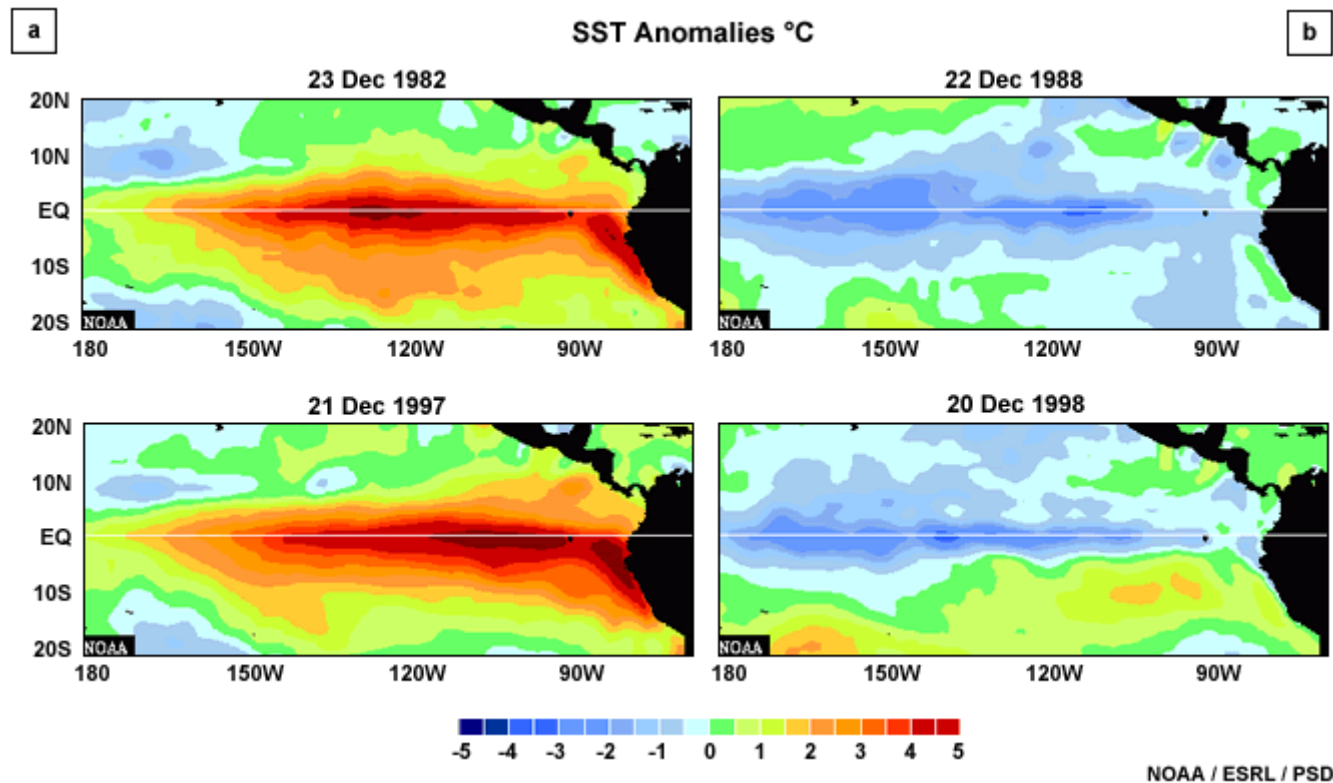
Temperatura da Superfície do Mar  
16/09/2015 a 23/09/2015



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



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

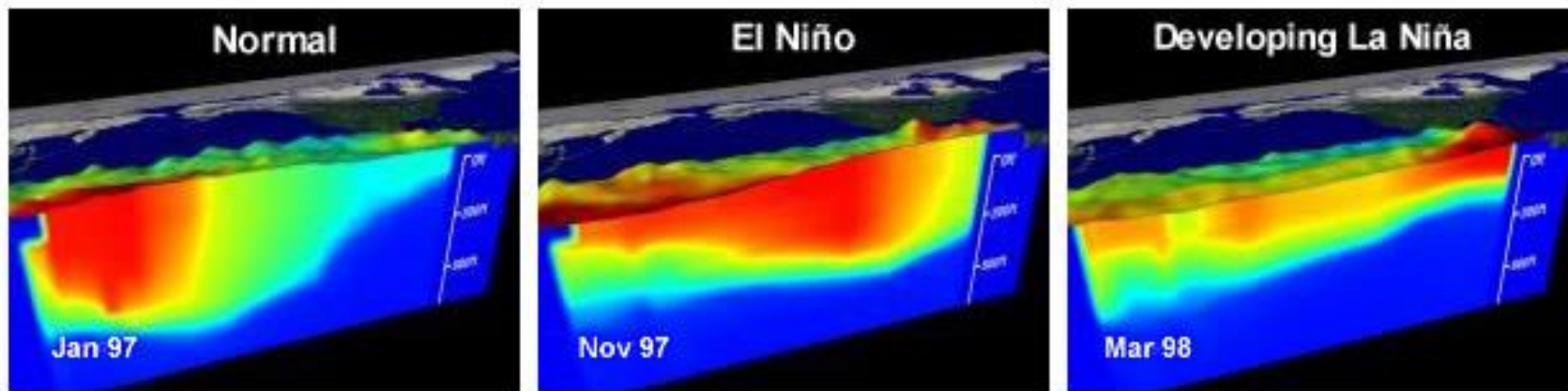


[http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook\\_2nd\\_edition/media/flash/sst\\_anim\\_two\\_strong\\_elnino.swf](http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/sst_anim_two_strong_elnino.swf)

[http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook\\_2nd\\_edition/media/flash/sst\\_anim\\_two\\_strong\\_lanina.swf](http://www.meted.ucar.edu/tropical/textbook_2nd_edition/media/flash/sst_anim_two_strong_lanina.swf)



## ENSO – estrutura vertical do Pacífico

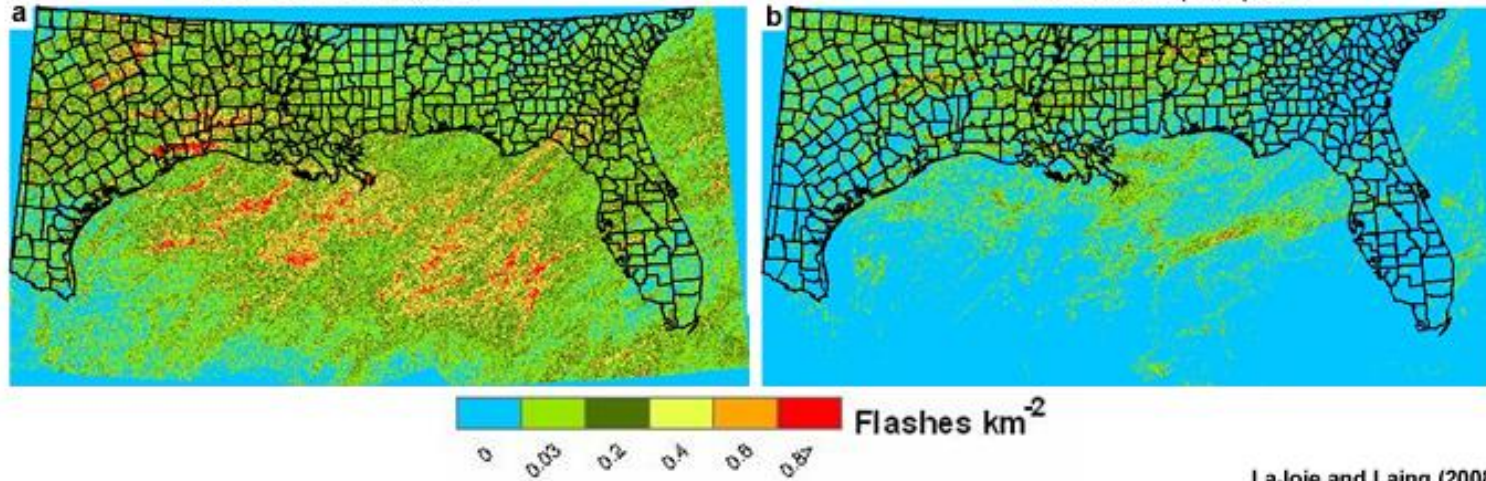


NOAA/PMEL

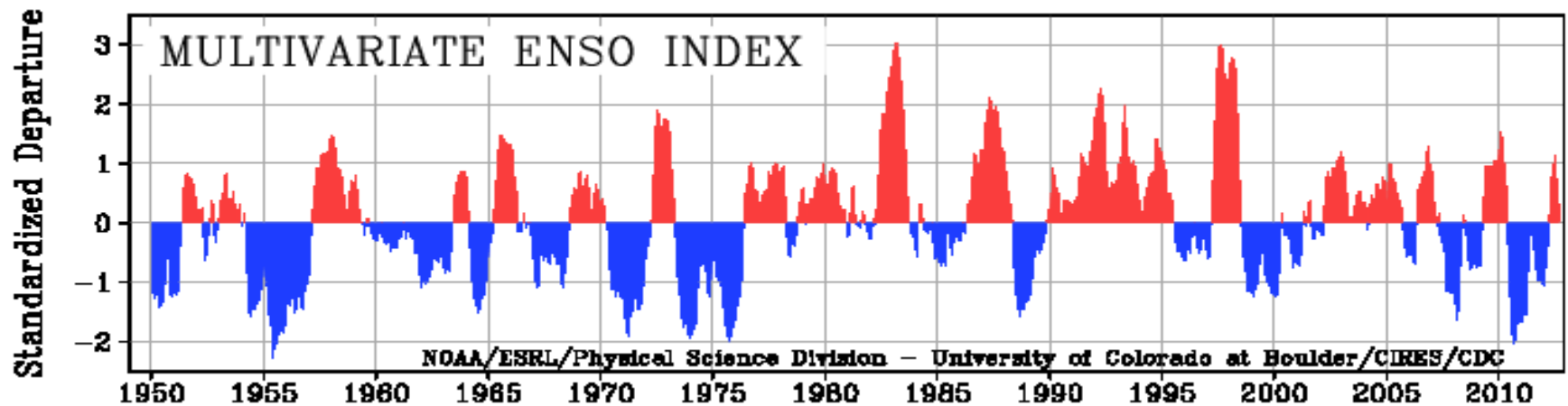
## Cloud to Ground Lightning Flash Density

1997-98: Dec, Jan, Feb

2000-01: Dec, Jan, Feb

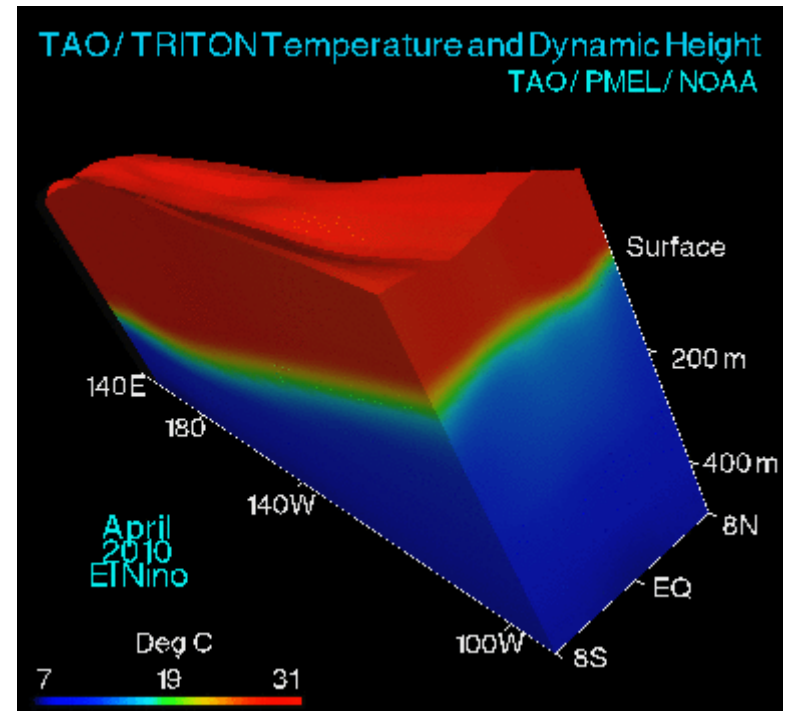
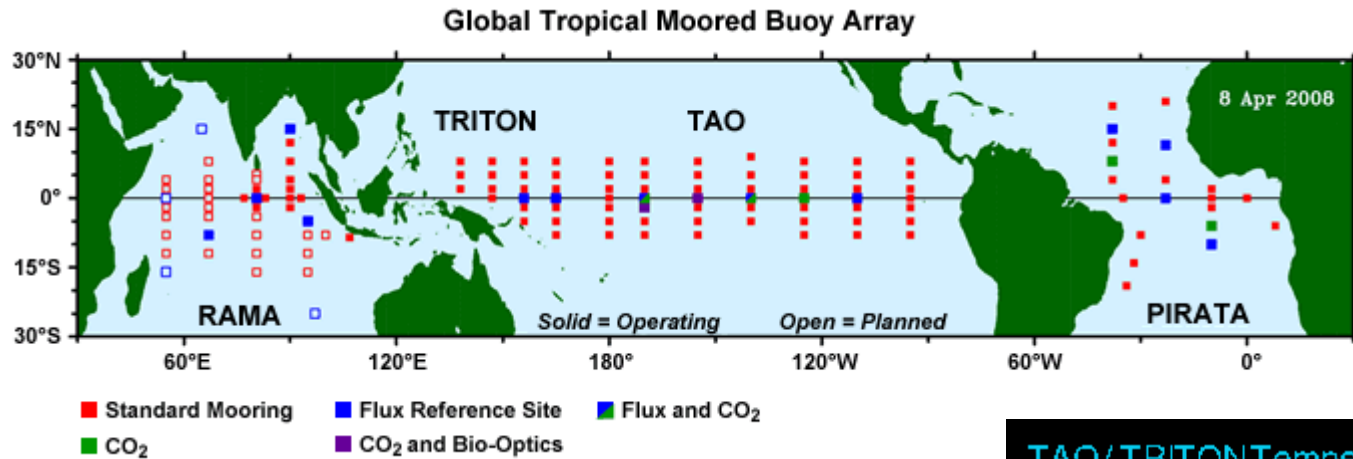


LaJoie and Laing (2008)

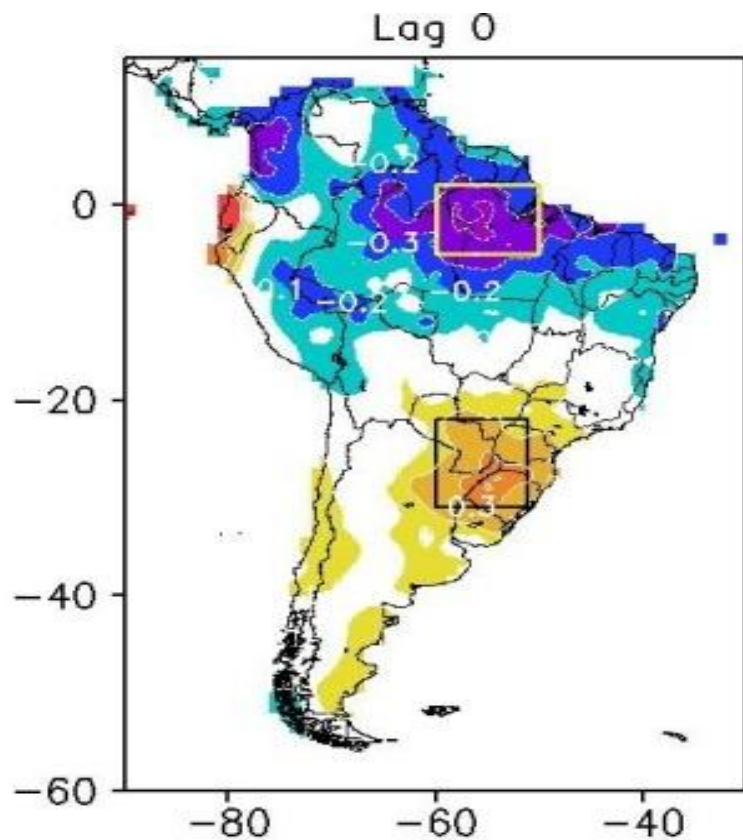




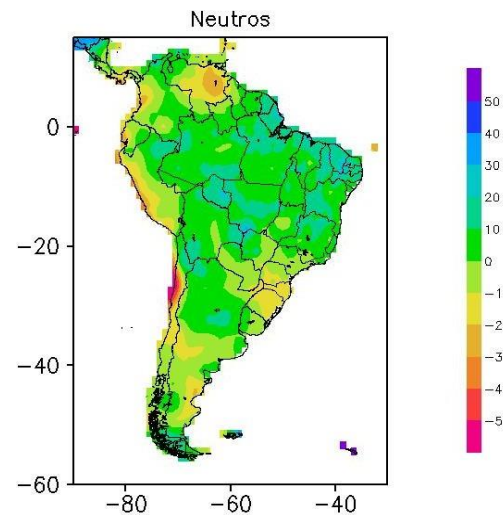
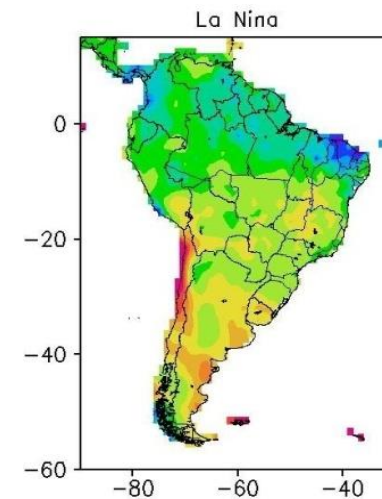
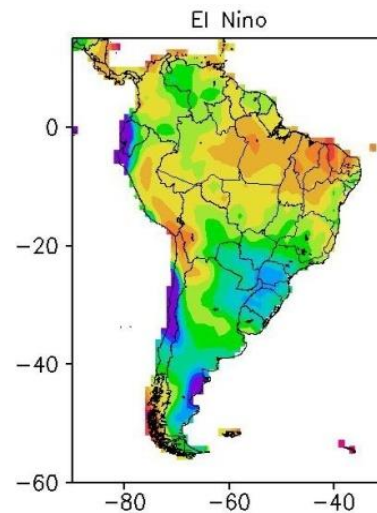
## EL NIÑO MONITORAMENTO



# CORRELAÇÃO LINEAR NINO3.4 X PCP

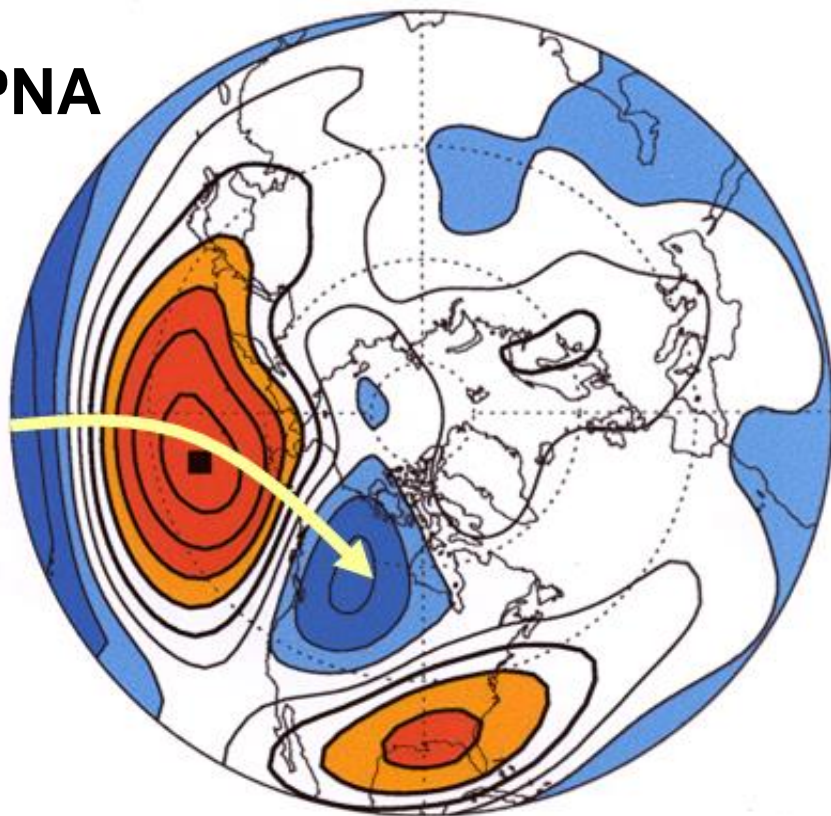


1978-2005



## CORRELAÇÃO ESPACIAL

PNA



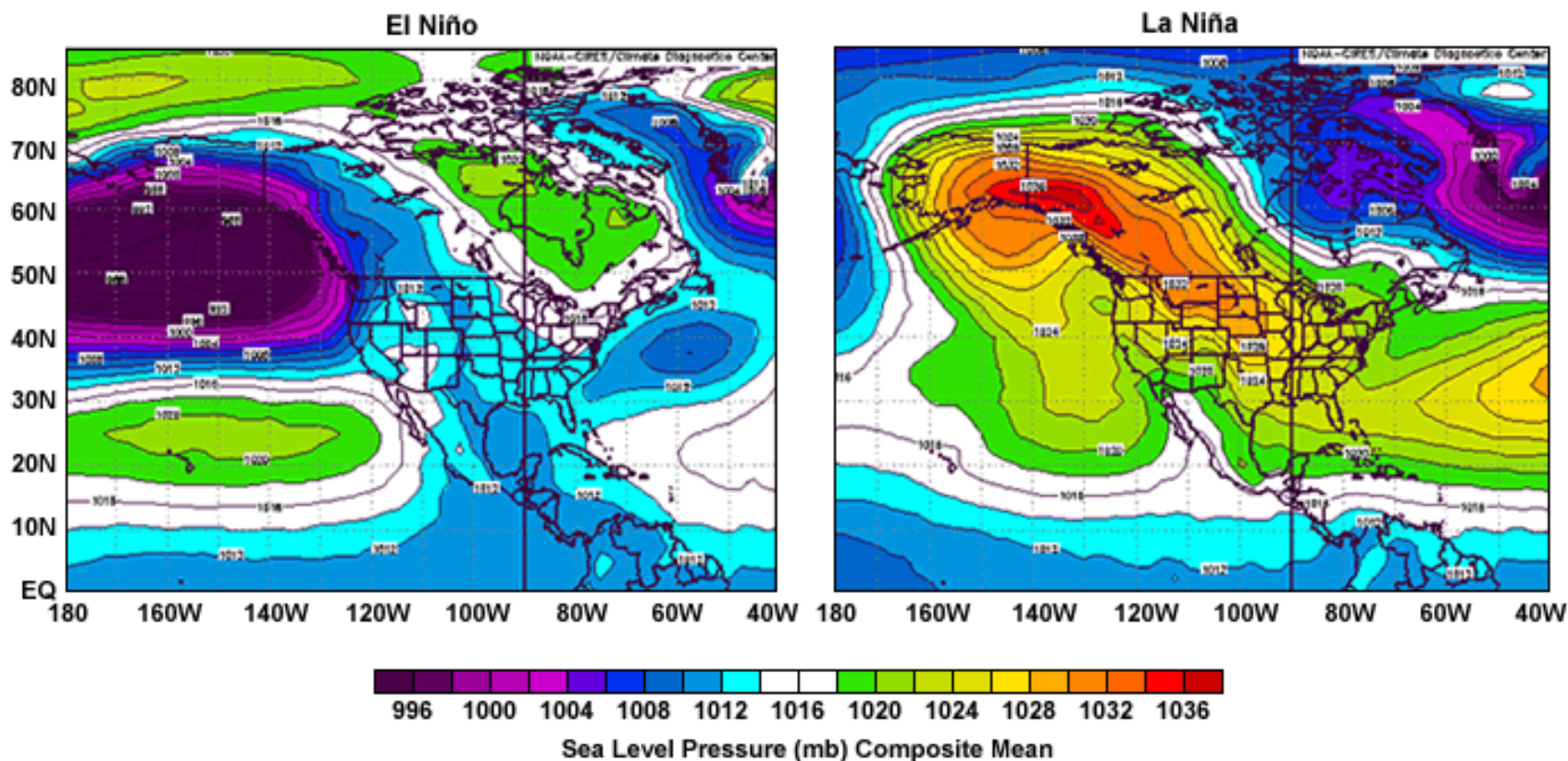
positiva  
negativa

Distribuição espacial da correlação entre as séries temporais de altura geopotencial (m<sub>g</sub>p) (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

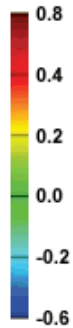
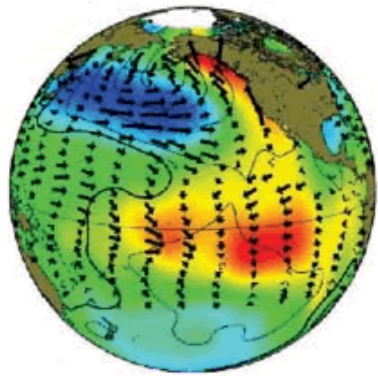
Pacific-North America Pattern during Extreme El Niño and La Niña



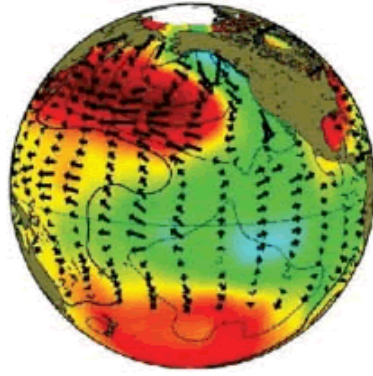


## Pacific Decadal Oscillation

positive phase



negative phase



Steven Hare

$PDO > 0$



condições  
úmidas  
no SW dos EUA

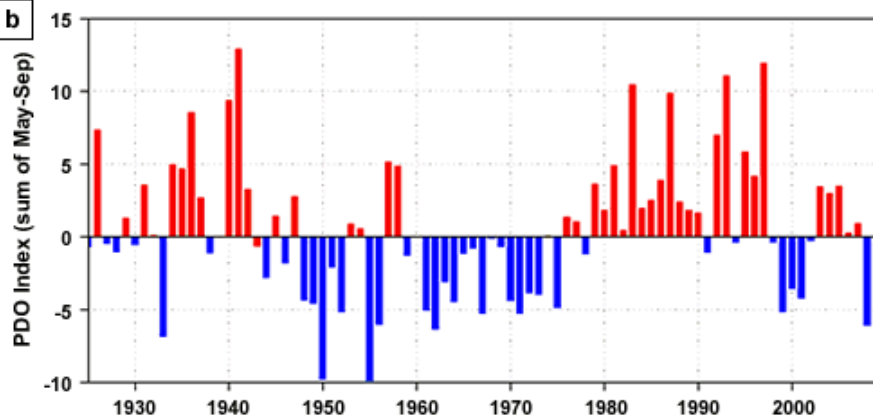
$PDO < 0$



condições  
secas  
no SW dos EUA

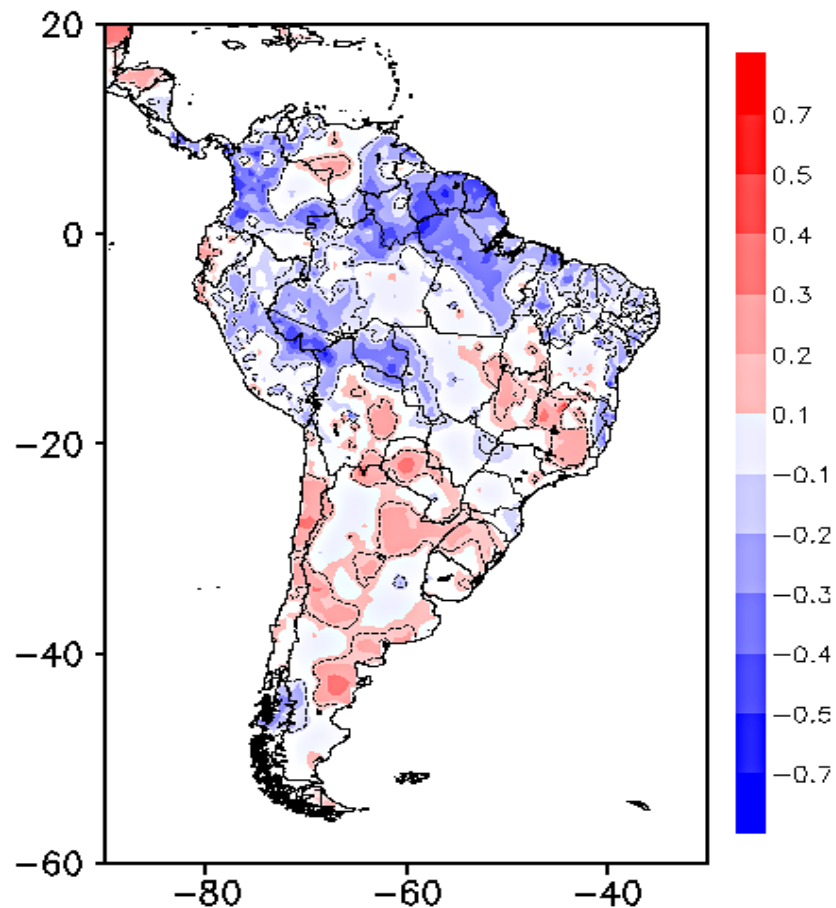
PDO é altamente  
correlacionada com grandes  
alterações de cardumes e  
ecossistemas no Pacífico  
Norte

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



NOAA / NWFSC

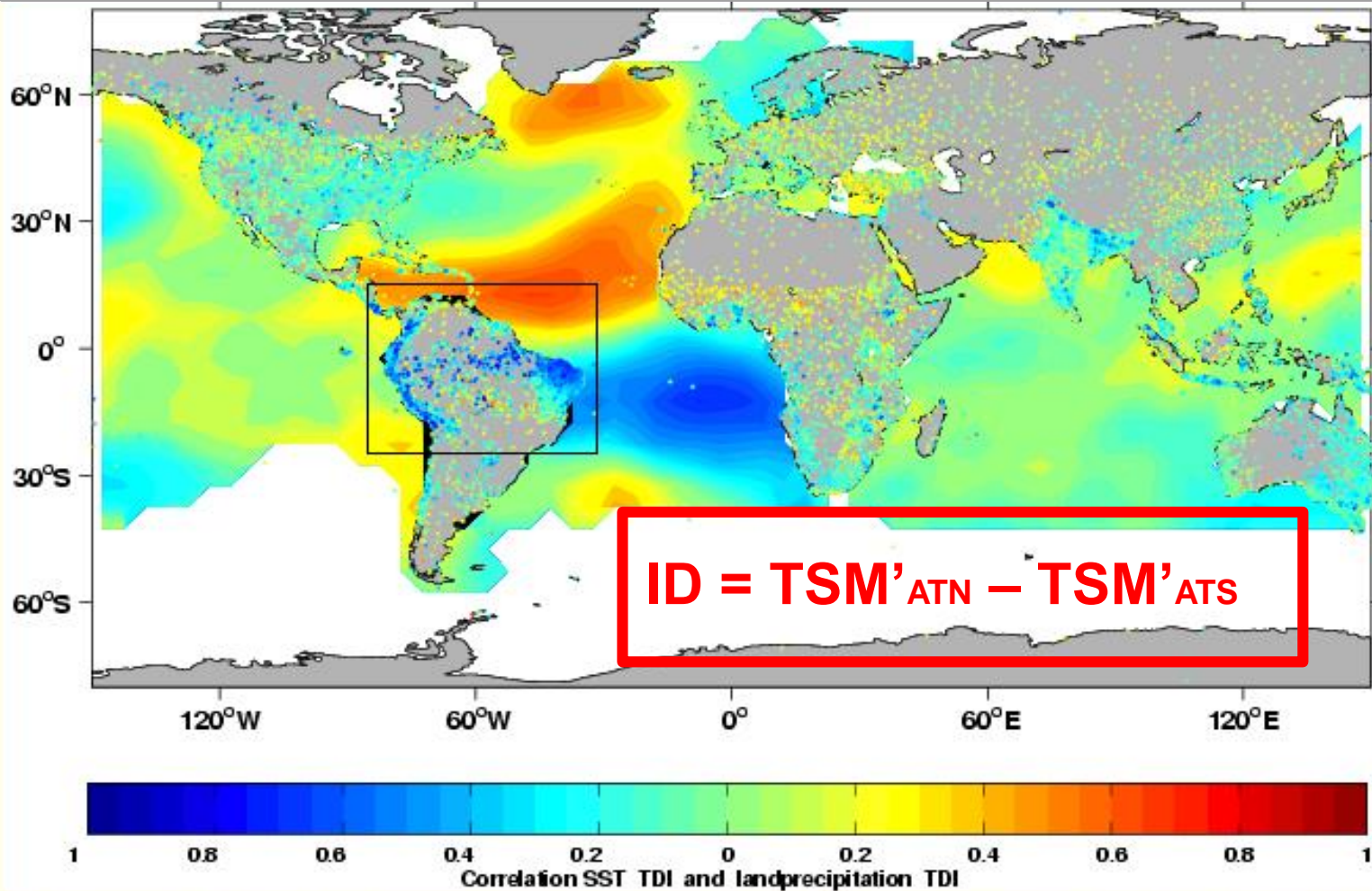
## PDO x precipitação América do Sul



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

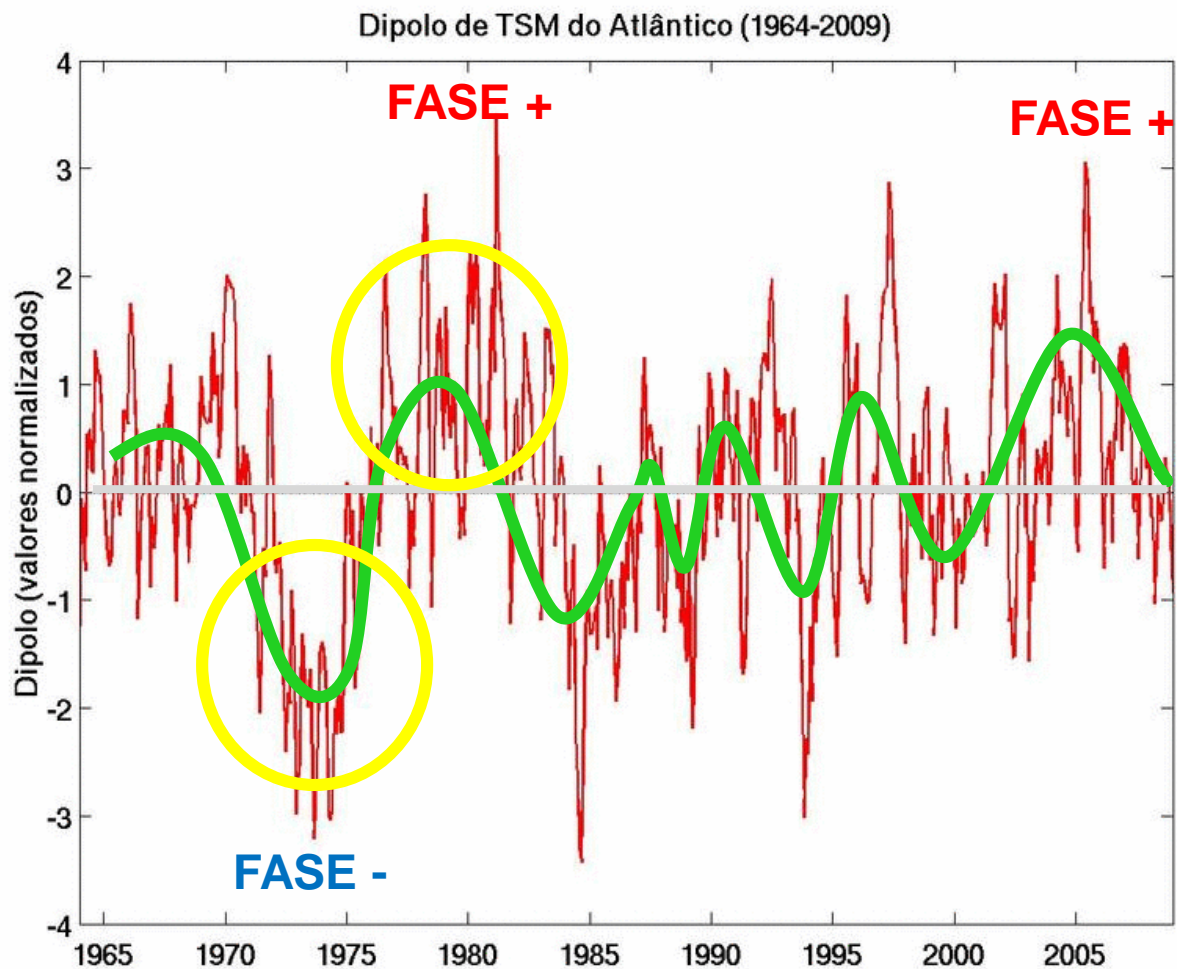


# CORRELAÇÃO ENTRE TSM E PRECIPITAÇÃO



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





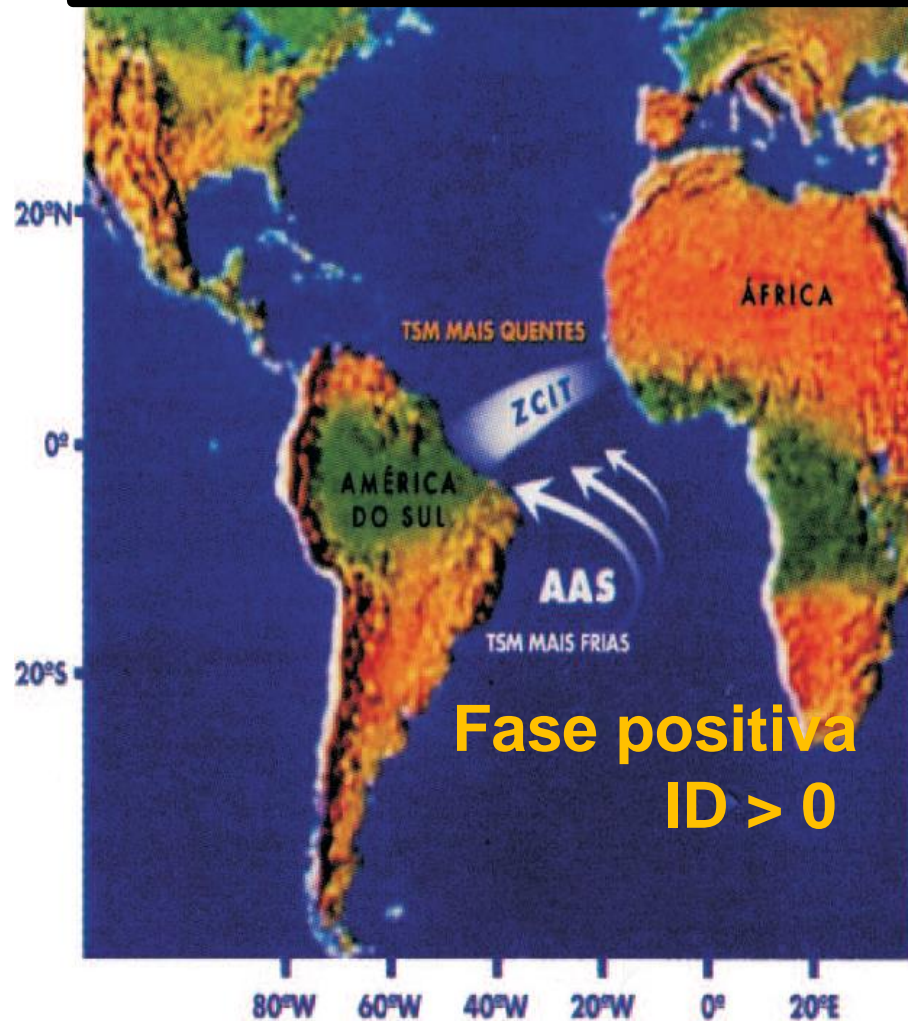
## GRADIENTE DO ATLÂNTICO TROPICAL

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.

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



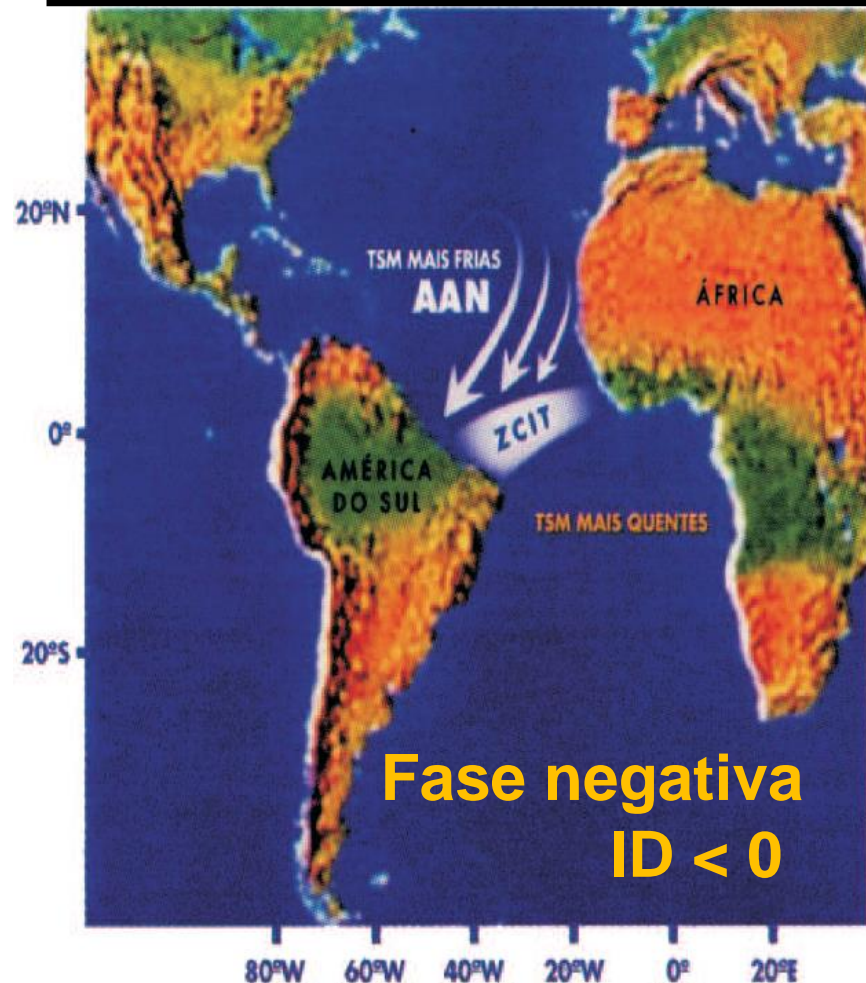
## GRADIENTE DO ATLÂNTICO TROPICAL

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

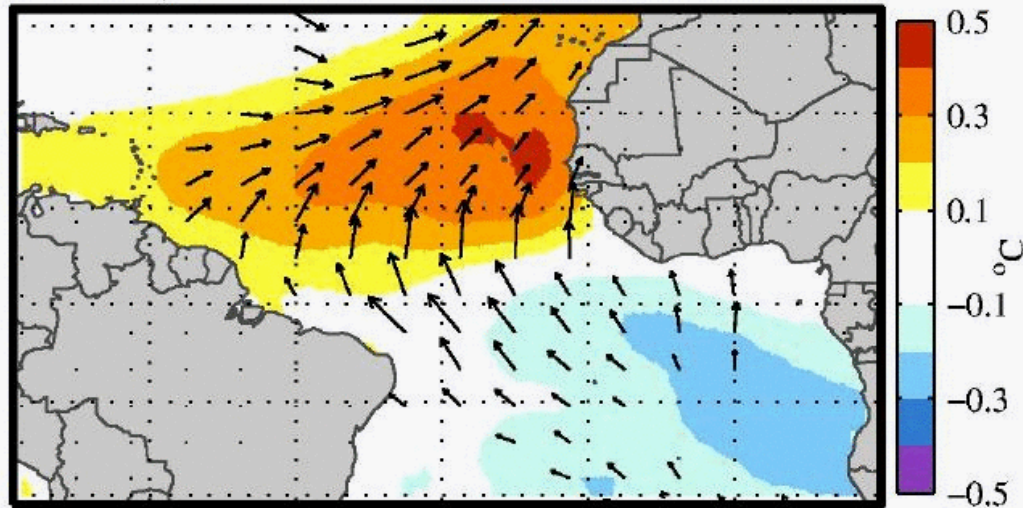
$$ID = TSM'_{ATN} - TSM'_{ATS}$$



# GRADIENTE DO ATLÂNTICO TROPICAL

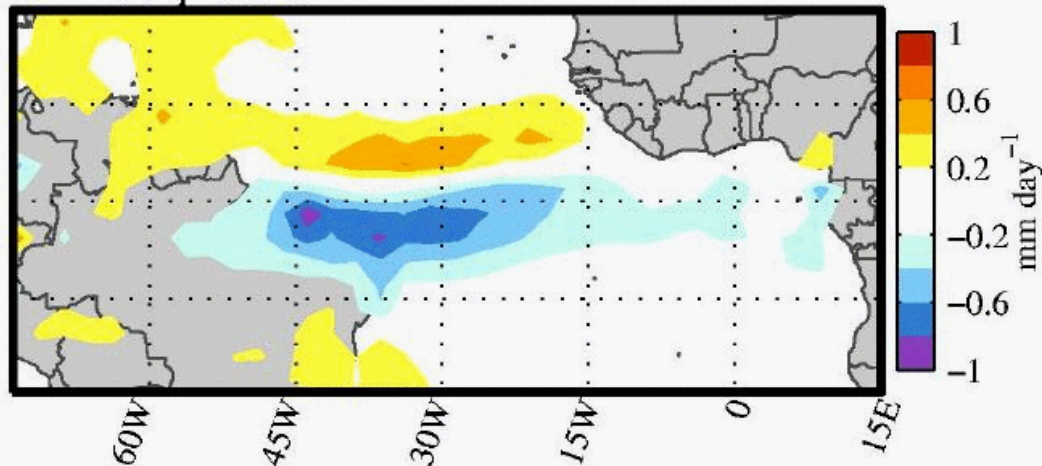
## Atlantic: MCA mode 1

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%

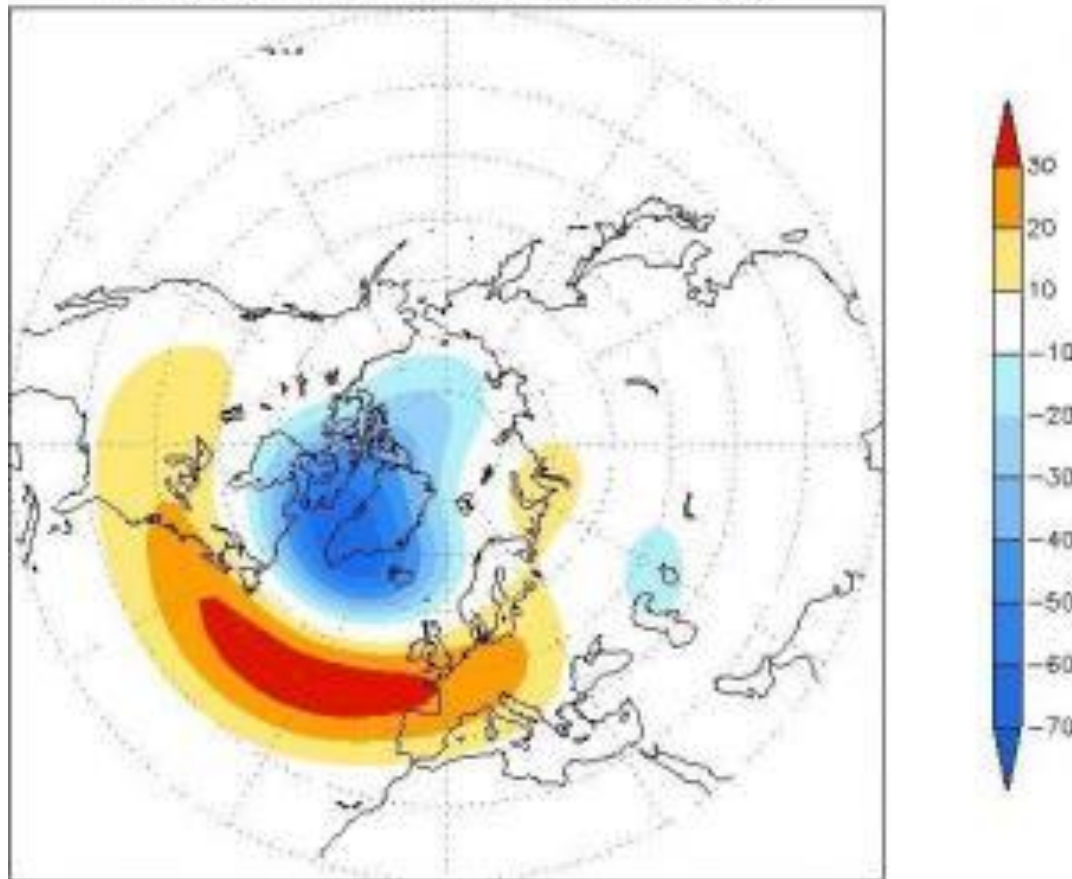
# MODOS ANULARES

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

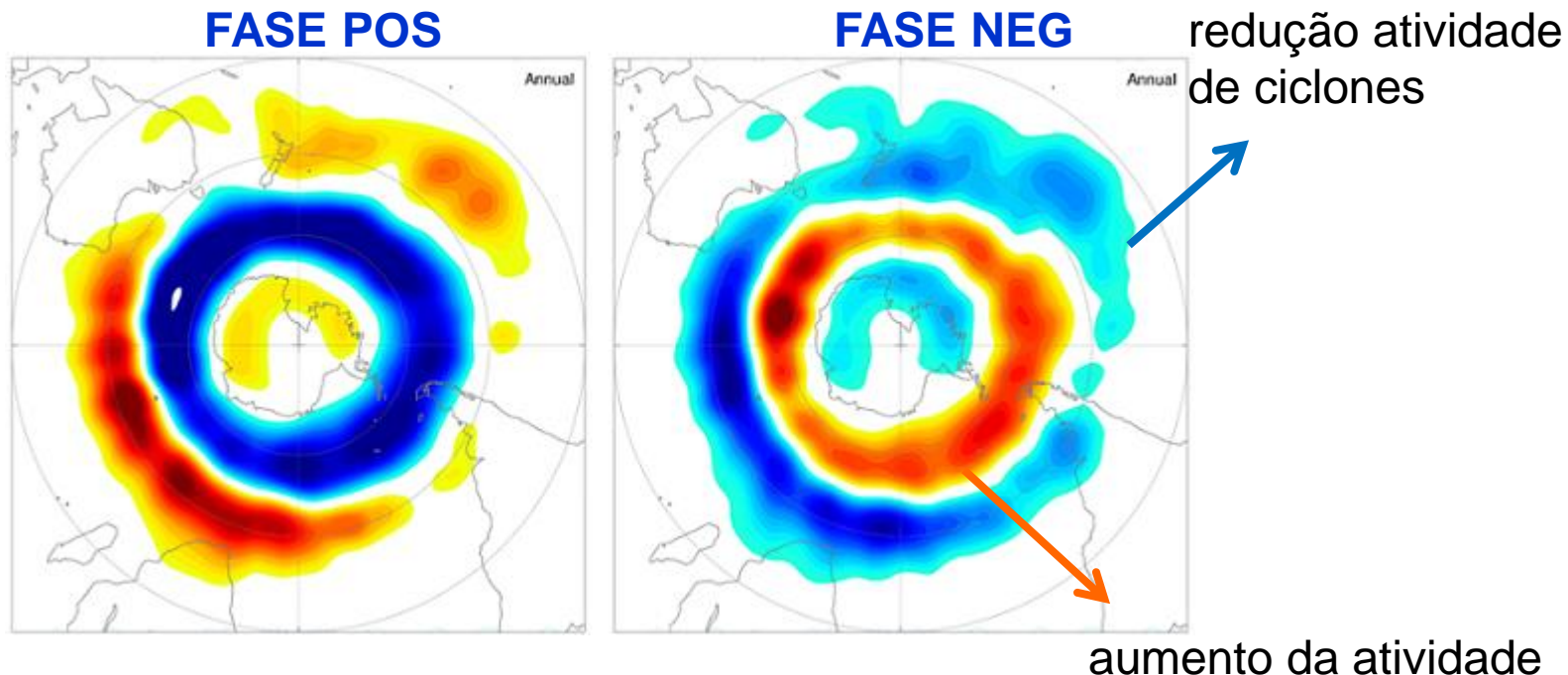


# OSCILAÇÃO DO ATLÂNTICO NORTE - OAN NORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION - NAO

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

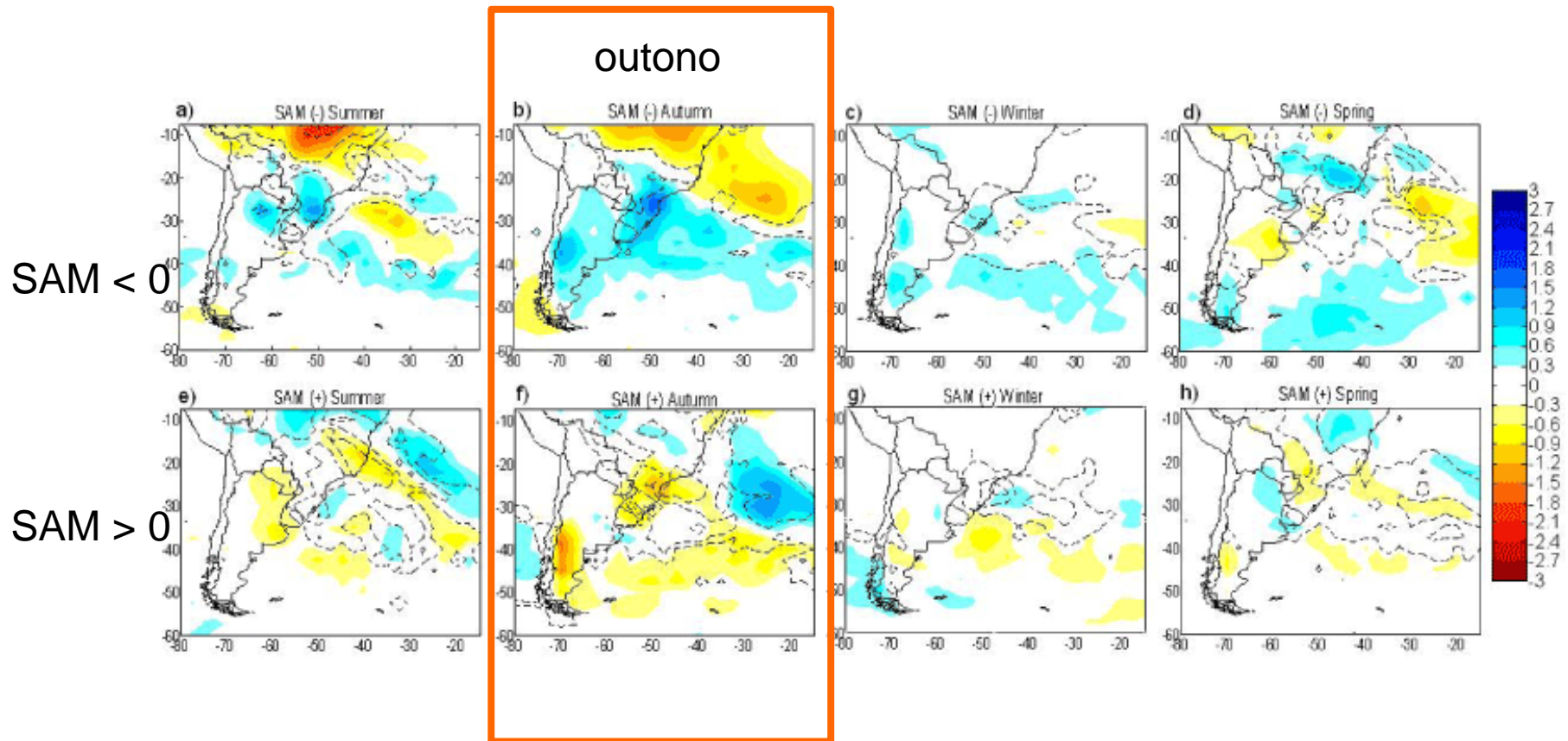


## MODO ANULAR SUL SAM



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>