



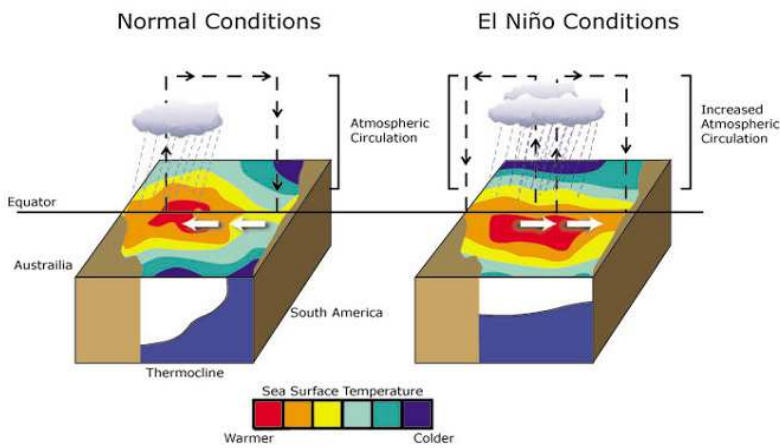
El Niño and its Impacts on Yap & Chuuk States



What is El Niño?

The El Niño – Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is a recurring climate pattern where about 3 to 7 years climate conditions over the Pacific Ocean basin change dramatically. The extremes of this oscillation are referred to as El Niño and La Niña.

Normally, strong trade winds blow from the east along the equator, ocean waters are warm and rainfall is plentiful over the western Pacific, while over the central and eastern Pacific, ocean waters are cool and conditions are dry. During an El Niño event, sea surface temperatures over the central and eastern Pacific become warmer than normal.



The normal easterly trade winds weaken and sometimes, the winds will switch and blow from the west to the east! The result is drier weather conditions over the Western Pacific which can impact food and water availability, like taro.

Normal



El Niño



Mostly, El Niño conditions linger for a year, but sometimes longer. Conditions can start as early as March and peak in December. This event is called “El Niño”, Spanish for the Christ Child.

Normal



El Niño



Coral and algae depend on each other to survive. When stressed, algae leaves the coral and the coral is left bleached and vulnerable to disease.

Storms form closer to the islands and can increase flooding and sediment runoff from the land onto the coral reefs. This effect combined with slight sea level drops can cause coral die-offs and alter fishing habitats.

Associated with ENSO events are droughts, flash floods from severe storms, food and water shortages, and increase in health problems.



Every El Niño Differs!

The strengths and impacts of these events vary greatly making constant monitoring and awareness extremely important for decision makers to help you be prepared.

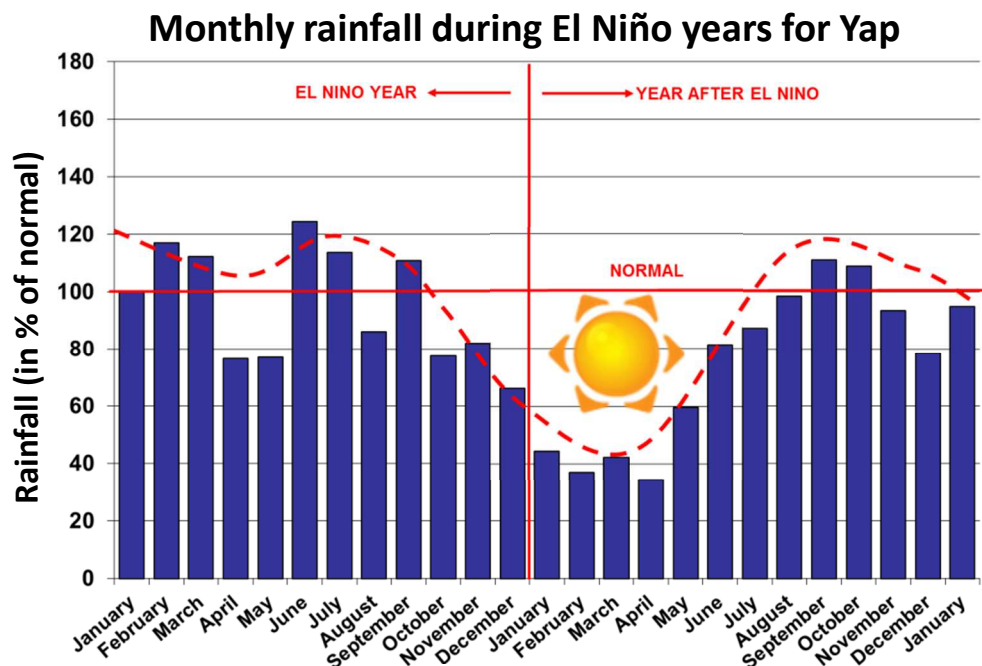
Summary for Yap & Chuuk

	↓	Rainfall	Steadily decreasing; longer and drier dry-season
	↓	Trade-winds	Weaker, with occasional westerly winds
	↓	Sea Level	Lower at first, gradual recovery in about 1 yr or longer
	↓	Ocean Conditions	Cooler at and below the surface
	↑	Tropical Cyclones	Increased risk, storms form closer to the islands

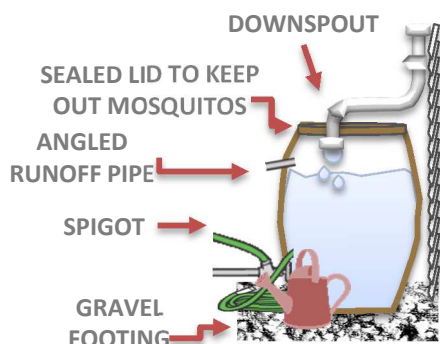


Weather Ready: Drought Preparedness

- Rainfall starts to decline around October of the El Niño year and reaches its largest deficits in February to March of the year following El Niño. Rainfall usually returns to normal by August of the year following El Niño but dry conditions may linger longer for some events.
- Water supply will decrease
- Farming & crops will be damaged
- Habitats for terrestrial and marine plants and animals will be stressed
- Health problems - bacteria in water and food, lack of food, and dehydration
- Wild fires risk will increase



Reduce water dependency & construct a rainwater catchment system (*water good for 6 weeks*)



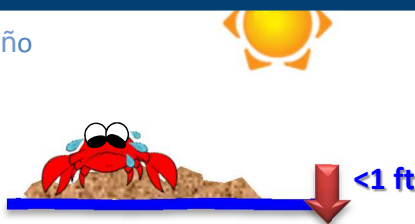
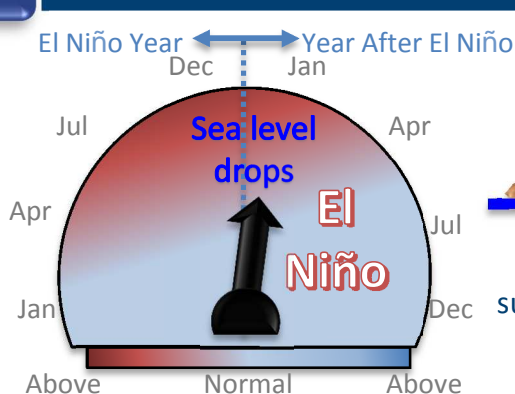
24 Months Weather Ready Tips



Stabilize stream banks & plant less water-dependent crops

Use graywater for irrigating lawns, trees, ornamentals or food crops (*not for young and acid soil needing plants or water containing softeners*)

Weather Ready: Sea Level Drop



Help coral reef ecosystems survive by reducing sediment and pollution run off

- Sea levels will drop below normal conditions by several inches up to nearly 1 foot during severely strong El Niño conditions, for over 1 year
- During a moderate El Niño, sea level conditions are less severe
- Marine organisms will be impacted - spawning & reproduction will decrease

For Additional Information go to:

- Pacific ENSO Applications Climate (PEAC) Center: <http://www.weather.gov/peac/>
- Weather Service Office (WSO): <http://www.prh.noaa.gov/guam/>
<http://www.prh.noaa.gov/yap/>
<http://www.prh.noaa.gov/chuuk/>

- NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC): <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>
- NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI): <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/>

Email: peac@noaa.gov
Pacific ENSO Applications Climate Center

