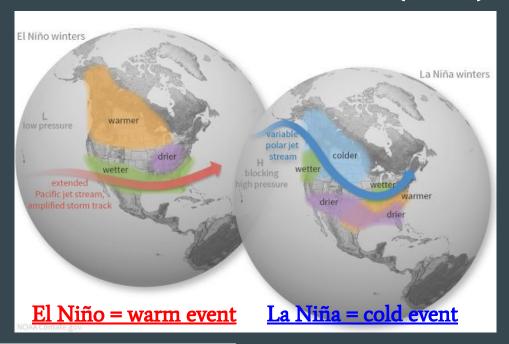
Does ENSO have a significant, predictable cycle?

Alex Vand EDS 222 2021-12-07

Background - El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle



Drier and warmer (northern U.S. and Canada)

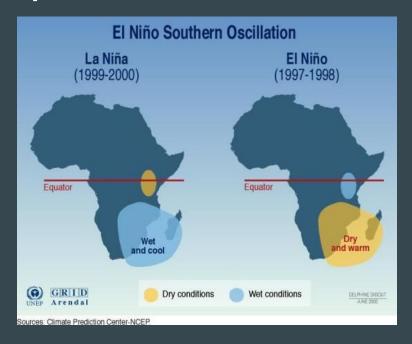
Heavy rains and flooding (Pacific Northwest and Canada)

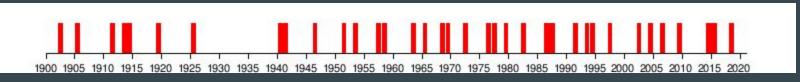
Wetter with increased flooding (the U.S. Gulf Coast and Southeast)

Drought (southern U.S.)

Motivation - How accurately can we predict ENSO?

- Global impacts
 - Agriculture: crop yields
 - o Economies: fishing
 - O Human health: undernutrition
 - Weather: wildfire, hurricanes
- Varying research suggests there is some pattern
 - o 2-7 year cycle?
 - Irregularity in ENSO occurrence





Data

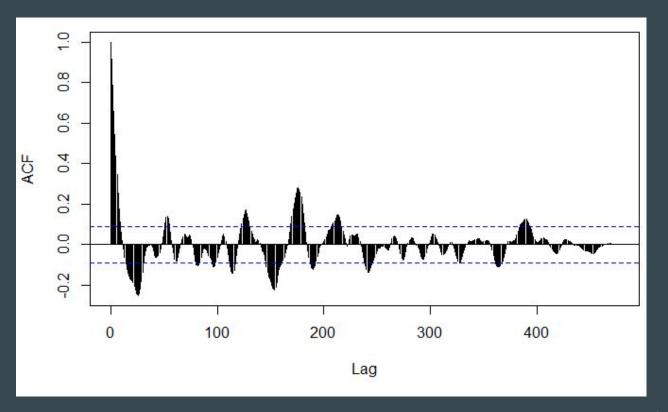


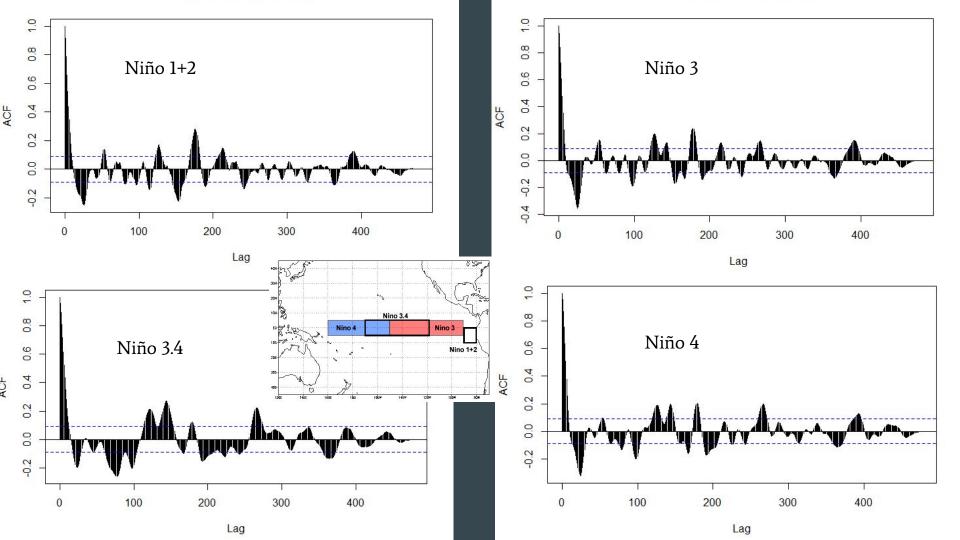
- Measurements of monthly SST anomalies across four regions of the Pacific
- **NOAA**'s National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center
- From January 1982 to October 2021 (~40 years)
- Sea surface temperature (SST) measured in degrees Celsius
- .csv format

•	yr ‡	mon [‡]	nino1_2 [‡]	anom_4 [‡]	nino3 [‡]	anom_6 [‡]	nino4 [‡]	anom_8 [‡]	nino3_4 [‡]	anom_10 [‡]
1	1982	1	24.29	-0.17	25.87	0.24	28.30	0.00	26.72	0.15
2	1982	2	25.49	-0.58	26.38	0.01	28.21	0.11	26.70	-0.02
3	1982	3	25.21	-1.31	26.98	-0.16	28.41	0.22	27.20	-0.02
4	1982	4	24.50	-0.97	27.68	0.18	28.92	0.42	28.02	0.24
5	1982	5	23.97	-0.23	27.79	0.71	29.49	0.70	28.54	0.69
6	1982	6	22.89	0.07	27.46	1.03	29.76	0.92	28.75	1.10

Results & Analysis - Autocorrelation

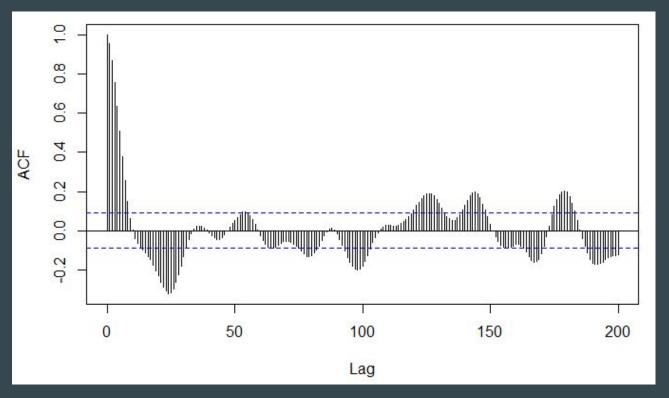
- Autocorrelation function: acf()
- Statistically significant lag months where acf is outside of the blue dotted lines





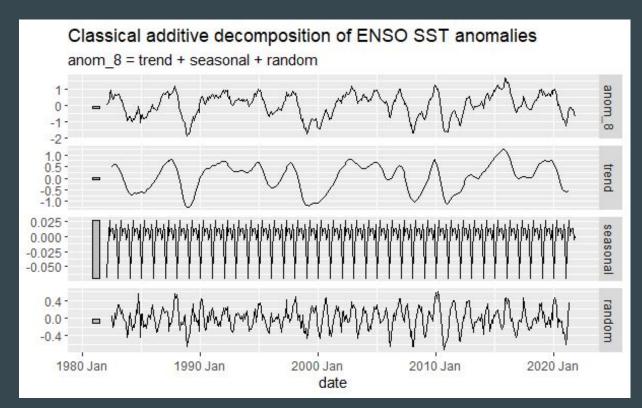
Results & Analysis - Autocorrelation

- [Lag] = months
- 25 months ~ 2 years
- 100 months ~ 8 years
- 125 months ~ 10 years
- 175 months ~ 15 years



Results & Analysis - Classical Decomposition

- **Trend**: statistically significant, appears to repeat cyclically
- **Seasonal**: no statistically significant seasonal pattern
 - Could find a more
 meaningful output by
 adjusting the length of
 seasonality



Future Research

- Search for patterns with other indicators of human welfare
 - Help us prepare for extreme weather events
- Compare crop yield time series data to ENSO anomalies
 - Is corn or cassava more "ENSO-tolerant"?

References

1.Allan, R., Lindesay, J. & Parker, D. El Nino Southern Oscillation and climatic variability. Oceanographic Literature Review 6, 555 (1997).

2. Philander, S. G. H. El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomena. Nature 302, 295–301 (1983).

3.What is the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in a nutshell? | NOAA Climate.gov.

5.US Department of Commerce, N. What is ENSO? https://www.weather.gov/mhx/ensowhat.

6.US Department of Commerce, N. O. and A. A. What are El Nino and La Nina? https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/ninonina.html.

