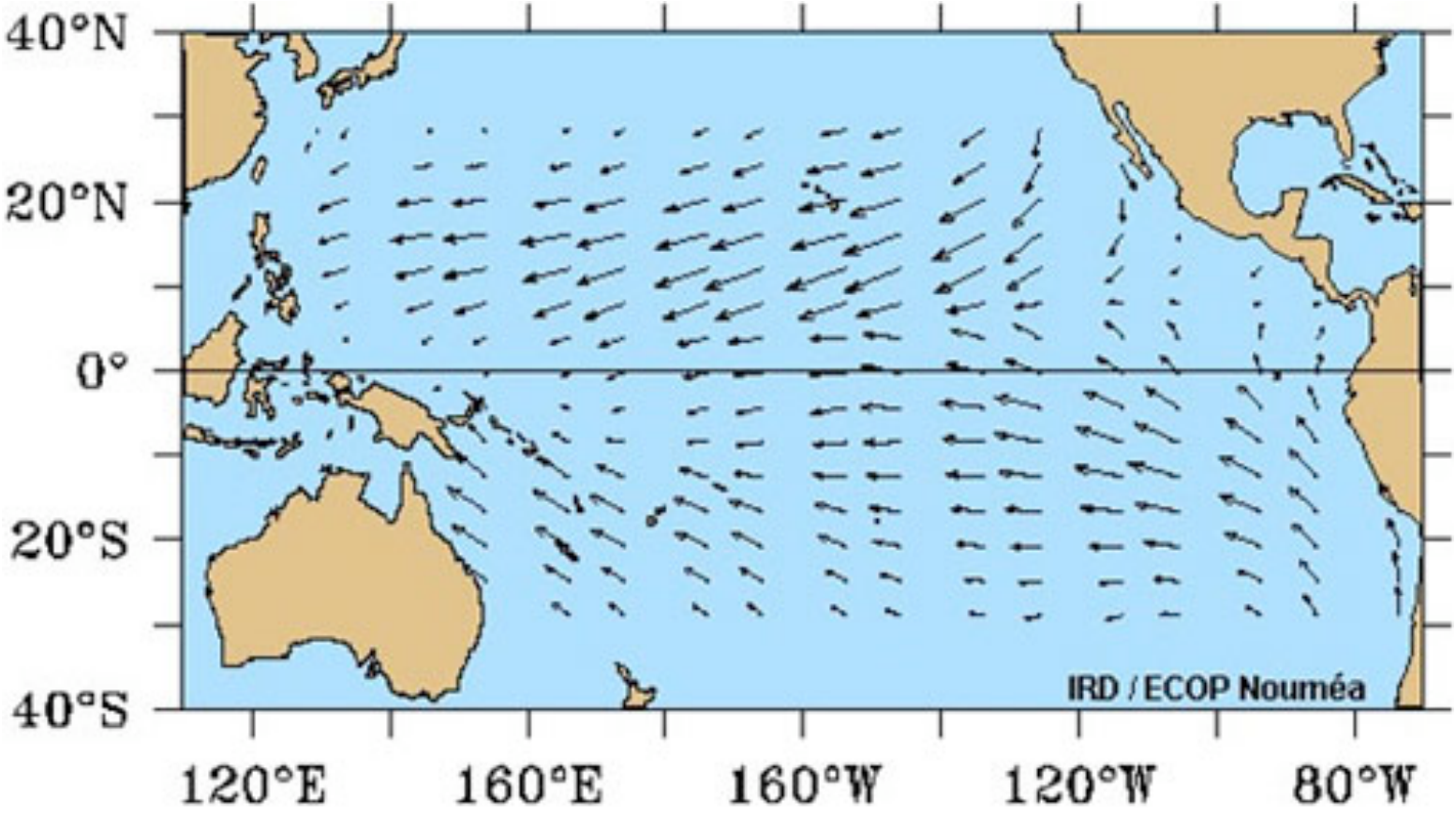
# The normal scenario

## Trade winds in Southern Hemisphere normally blow from South America towards Indonesia and Australia.

## Source- IRD



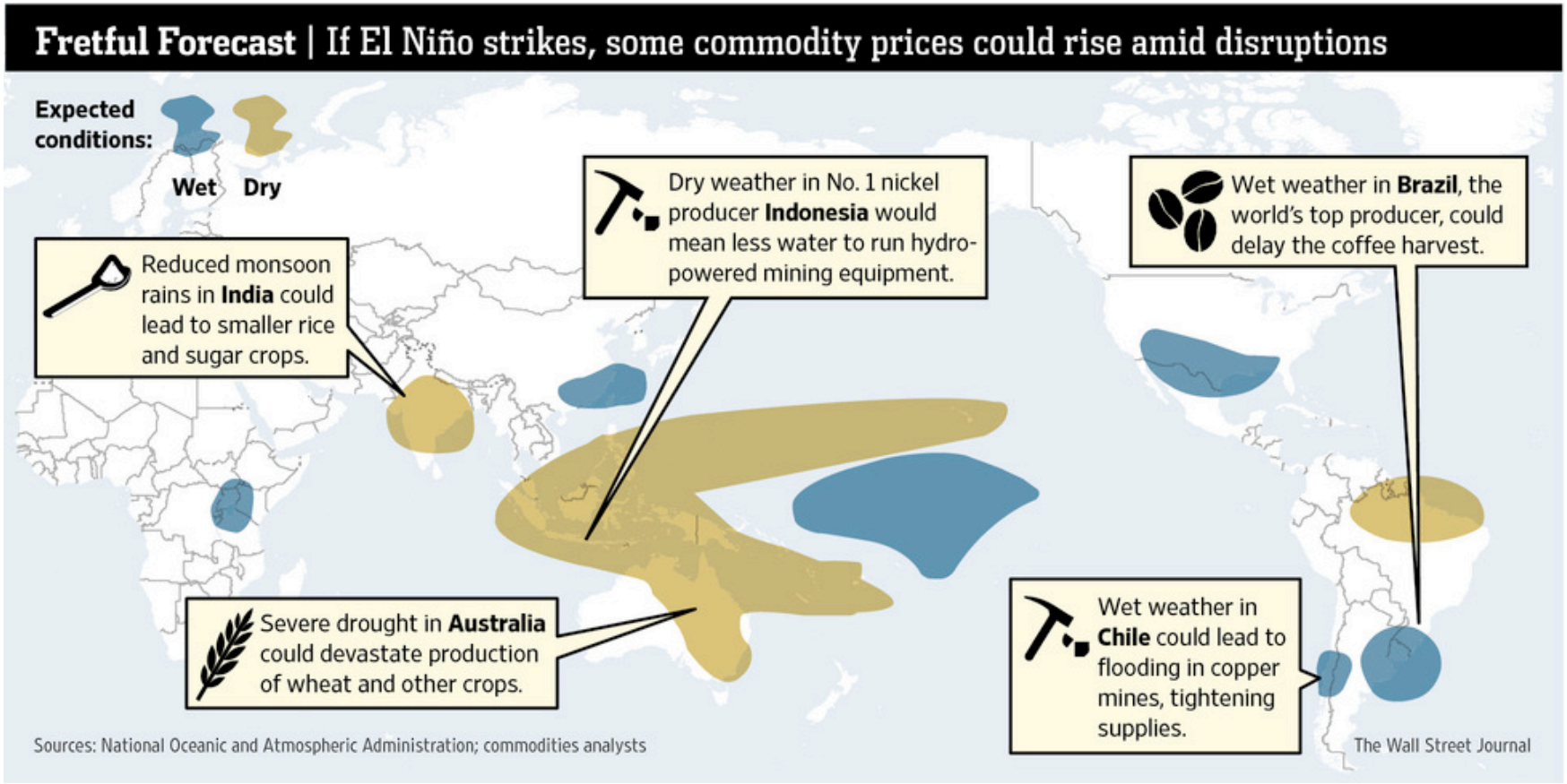
# Double trouble as El Niño's western cousin grows stronger in 2014

Over the past few months, a lot of attention has been paid to the potentially strong El Niño event brewing in the Pacific Ocean. But there is the potential for an emerging climate phenomenon in the Indian Ocean that could worsen the impacts of El Niño. Bringing drought to Australia and its neighbours. The Indian Ocean Dipole has been shown to have a impact on rainfall in countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

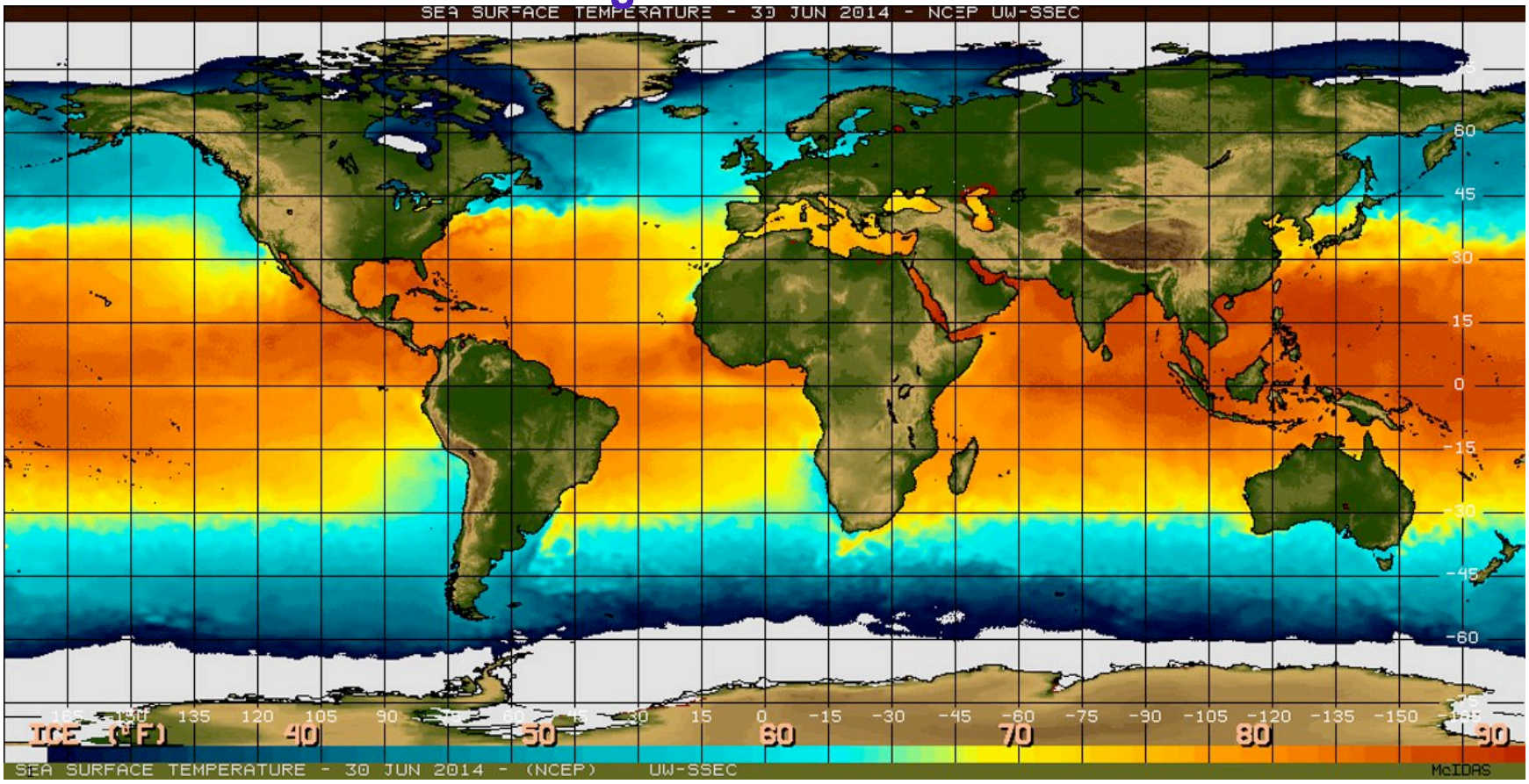
Thanks to global warming, we can expect more frequent torrential rains and floods in east coast of Africa. And cold dry conditions and drought in Indonesia. This revelation comes from a study lead authored by Dr. Wenju Cai, in today's issue of Nature. Dr. Cai is a climate scientist with the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO).

**The spectre of famine is haunting Nicaragua. The second poorest country in Latin America, and one of the 10 most vulnerable to climate change in the world. Is facing a meteorological phenomenon that threatens its food security.**

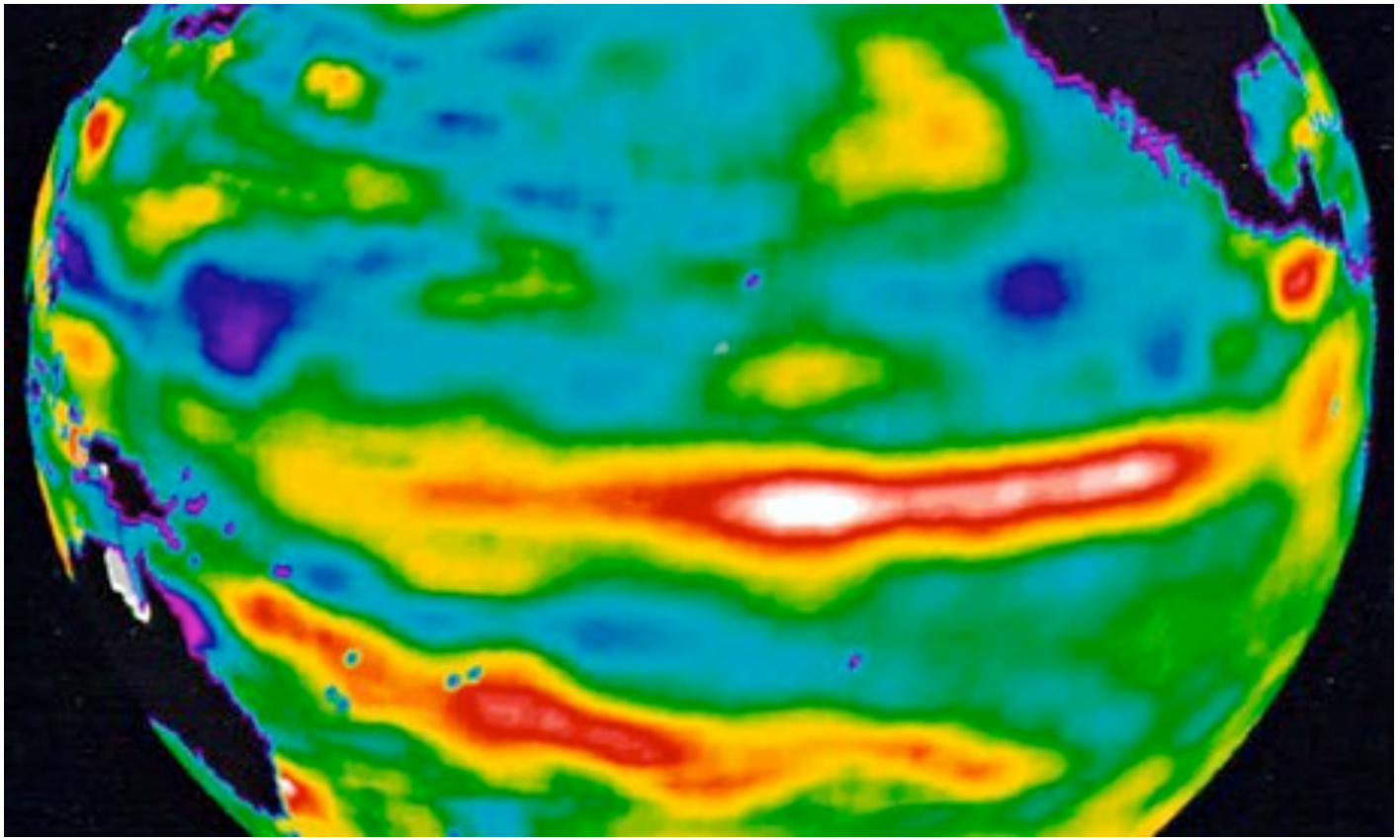
An El Niño looms at a time when global supplies of many raw materials already are stretched. Investors are loading up on commodities futures contracts that would rise in value if global food supplies are crimped further. Money managers hold more bullish than bearish bets in all 16 major agricultural futures markets. According to a Wall Street Journal analysis of data by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.



There was an 80 % likelihood that El Nino could start between October and November. And 60 % that it would do so between now and end of August, said the UN's weather agency, the World Meteorological Organisation. It would leave Australia, India, Indonesia  drier and with high risk of more bush fires. And heavy flooding in South America

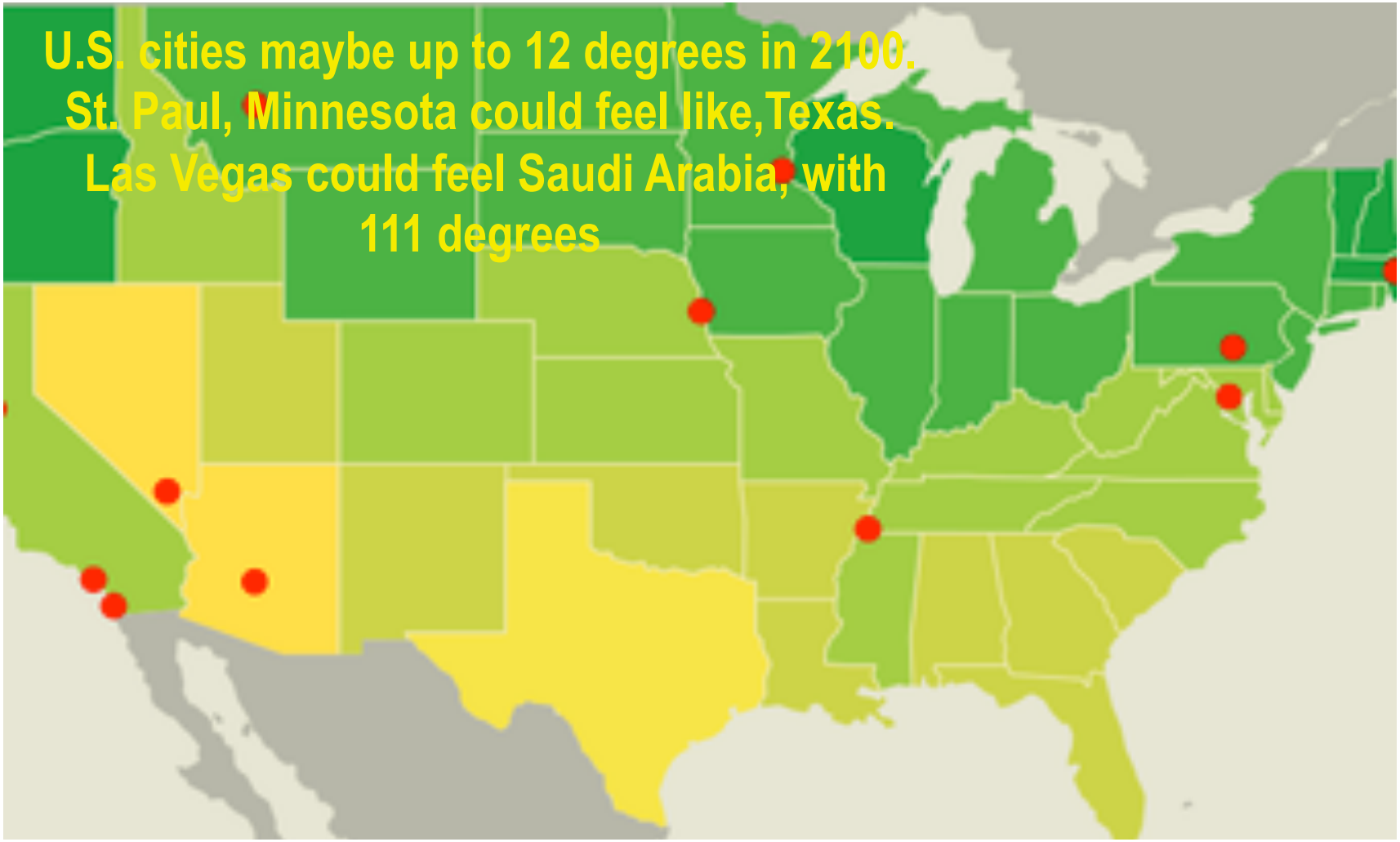


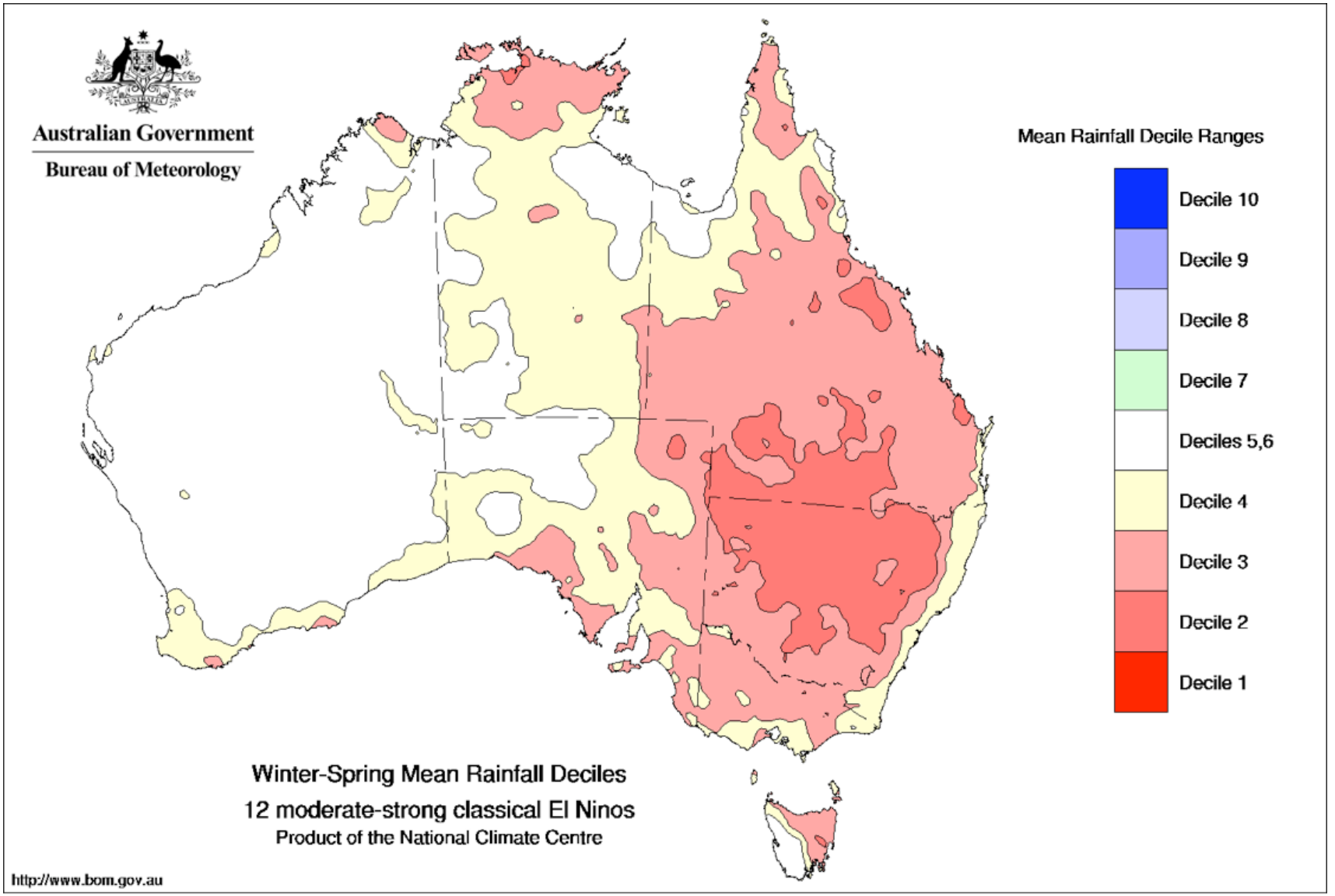
How El Niño fuels storms along the Pacific coast of the Americas. Dr Kevin E Trenberth explains that ocean warming periodically triggers an atmospheric event with a global impact on weather. How often do El Niños occur? On a quasi-regular basis about every three to seven years? However one or more fairly random atmospheric events may be the trigger ?



# Interact to see what 1,001 cities' summers will be like by 2100.*

*If current emissions trends continue





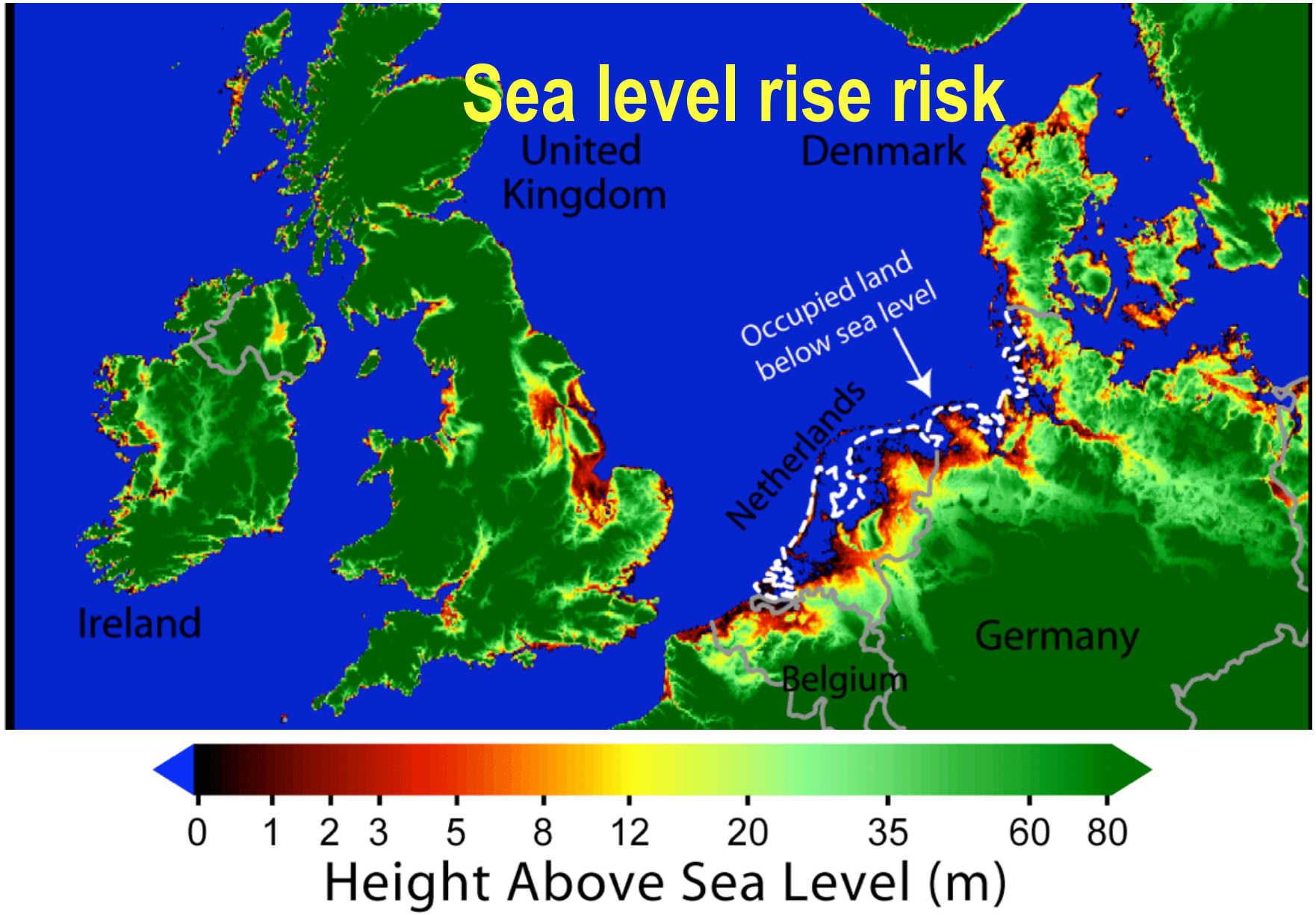



Issued: 08/06/2010

# Good will is needed at the 2015 Global Climate Accord, but the Lift Is Heavy

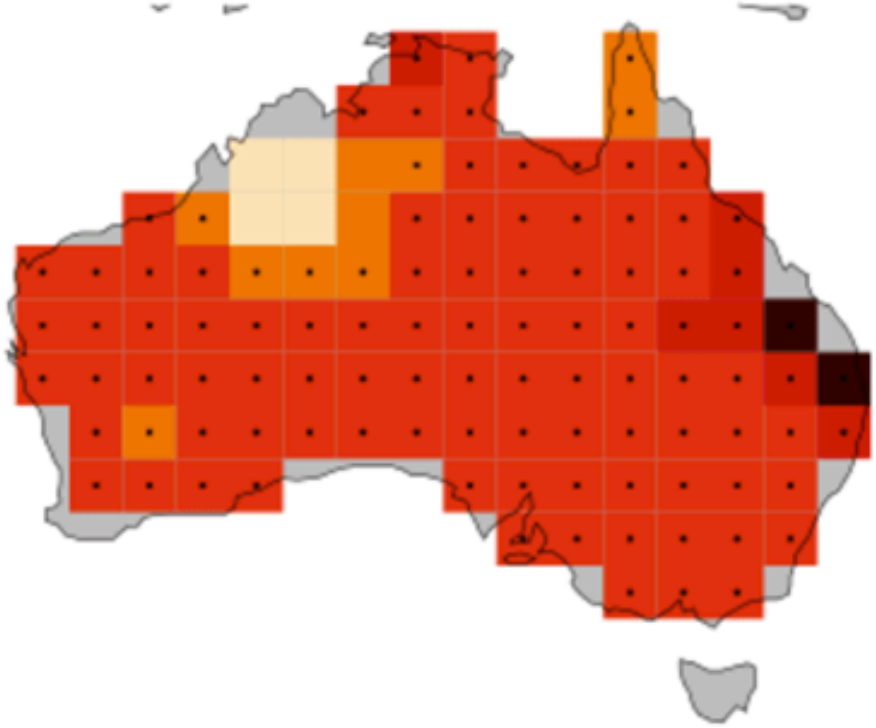
## Three new studies show that much greater effort on tackling climate change is needed to reach a climate treaty that staves off disaster.

In 2014 each country is expected to spell out just how deeply it will cut its own warming pollution. The hope is to have a deal done in late 2015.


Sea level rise risk
United Kingdom
Denmark
Occupied land below sea level
Netherlands
Ireland
Germany
Belgium
0
1
2
3
5
8
12
20
35
60
80
Height Above Sea Level (m)

# GHCNDEX TX90p ANN Trend 1951-2010

unit: % of days / year



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(stippling indicates significant trends (p<=0.05))