

Climatic Anomalies of Iran's Weather During El Nino 1997-98

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During the El-Nino 1997-98, which is one of the strongest recorded El-Ninos, the cities of Iran experienced extra ordinary amounts of precipitation. As about one forth of the whole country lies on dry regions, decision makers should pay special attention to such anomalies to find ways to supply water, avoid flood losses etc. Observations show that the amount of precipitation has been about twice the normal during the event. Winters in the period are colder than normal but the anomalies are not as great as other strong El-Ninos. The strong previous events data show that the anomalies of minimum temperature gradually have become fainter. Is it due to the global warming or...? Summers during the event are not only warmer than normal but also than the other strong previous events. The isobar maps show that in summers the related heat low is more extensive compared with the previous events and also in winters a more extensive low relative to the previous cases from southeast to nearly north of the country opposes a high from the north which would cause above normal precipitation. The summers prevailing winds especially in the southeast are not only stronger than the normal but that of the previous cases during the event.

Tuesday III (Talk)