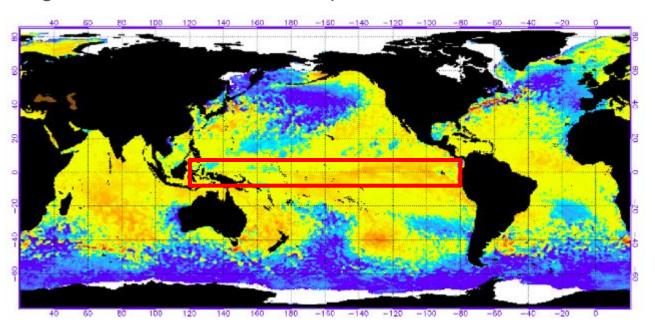
Tropical Pacific 850 hPa Wind, SST, and RSST Anomalies during Nuclear War Scenarios

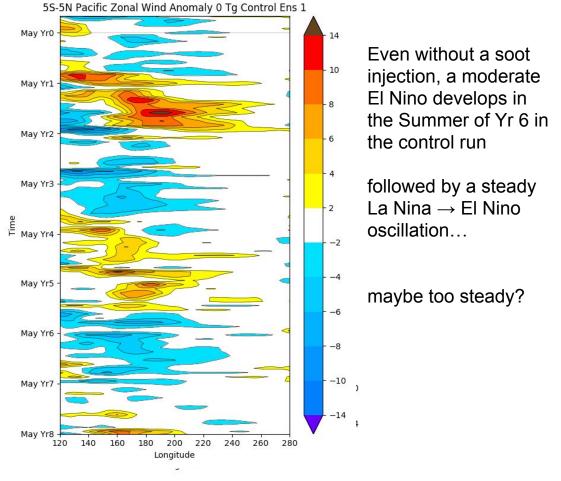
Joshua Coupe

Zonal 850 hPa Wind Anomalies /// SST Anomalies

Using the default region used in NOAA CPC reports on the status of El Nino

120E to 80W

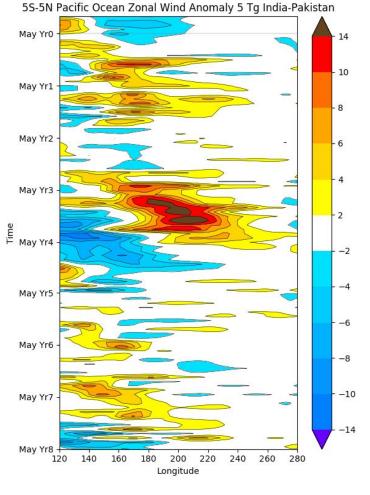




5S-5N Pacific Ocean RSST Anomaly 0 Tg Control Ens 1 May Yr0 - 3.0 May Yr1 - 2.0 May Yr2 1.0 May Yr3 0.5 e E May Yr4 -0.5-1.0 May Yr5 -2.5May Yr6 -5.0-7.5 May Yr7 May Yr8 200 120 140 160 180 220 240 260 280 Longitude

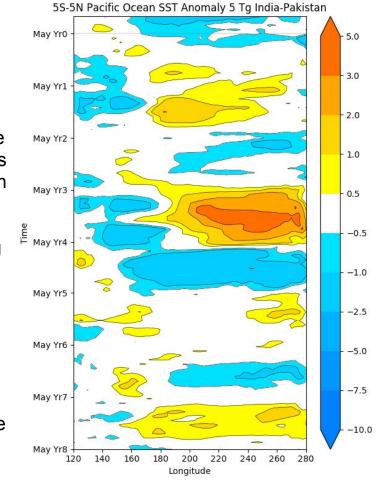
Red = westerly anomaly (Nino forcing)
Blue = easterly anomaly (Nina forcing)

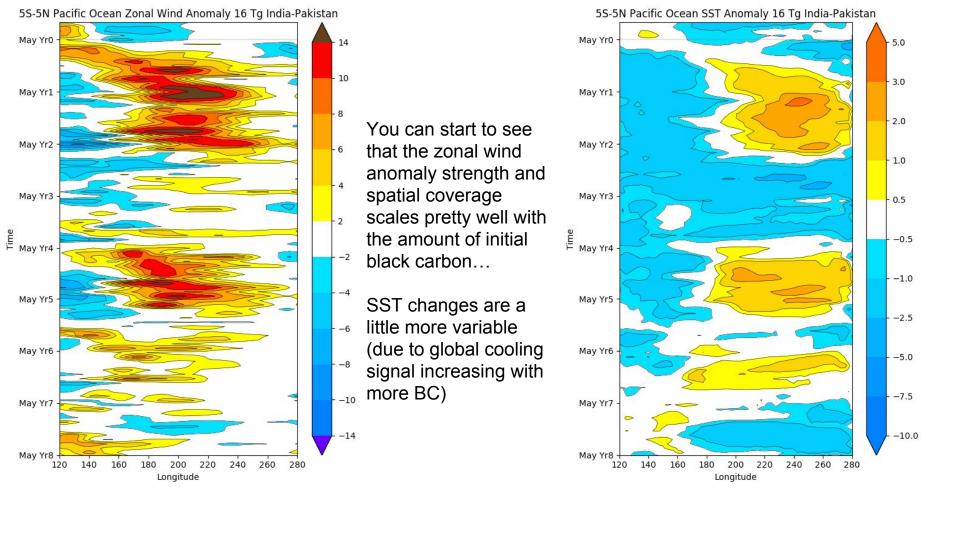
Ocean response to atmospheric wind forcing (and vice versa, of course, but initial trigger appears to be westerly wind forcing.)

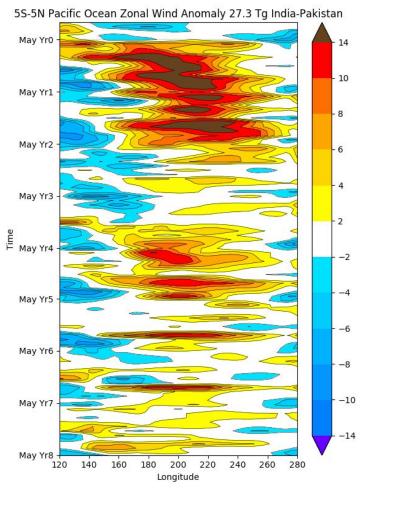


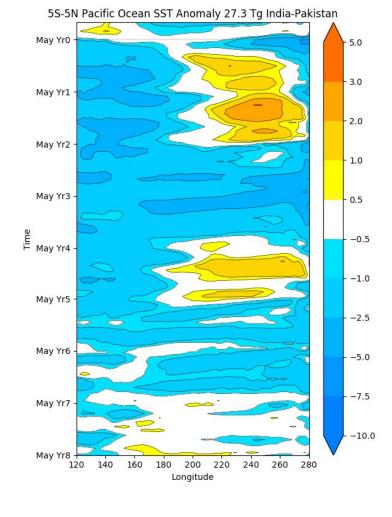
In the first 5 Tg IP ensemble, El Nino ... based on SSTs alone (which is flawed) ... is muted compared to in the control run. However: a strong El Nino develops during FallYr3, impressive despite cooling.

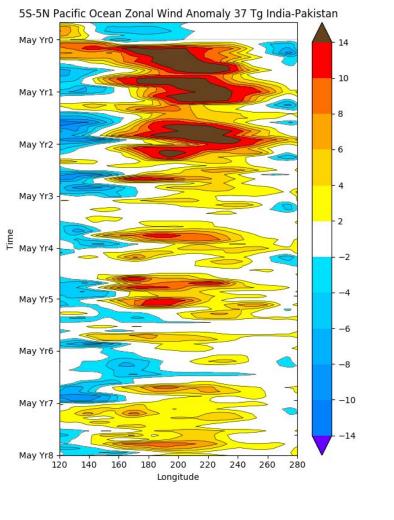
Westerly wind anomalies are weaker but continue for far longer in 5 Tg case compared to the control.

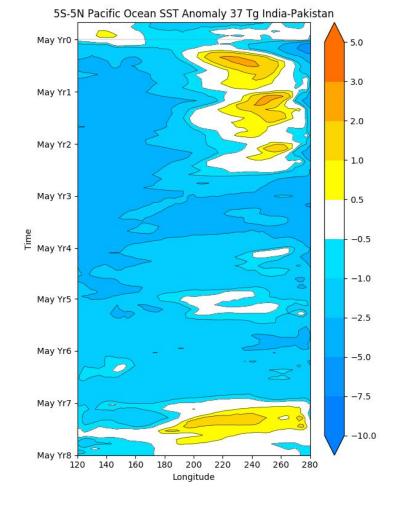


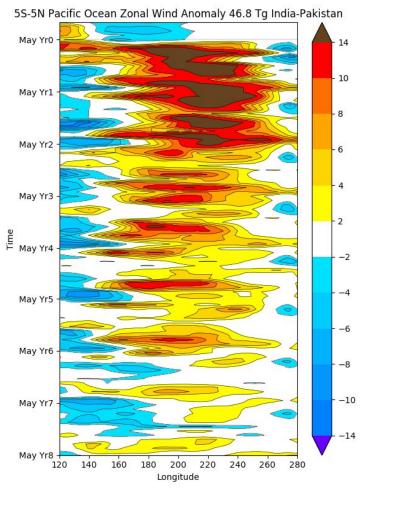


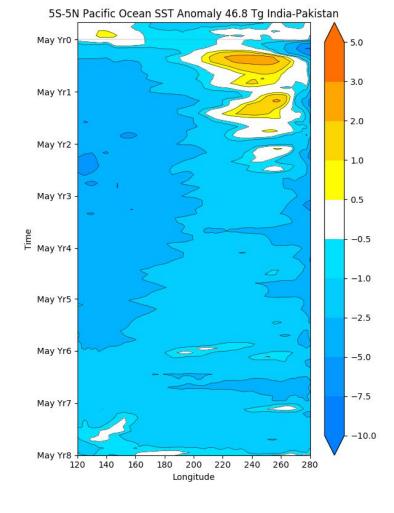


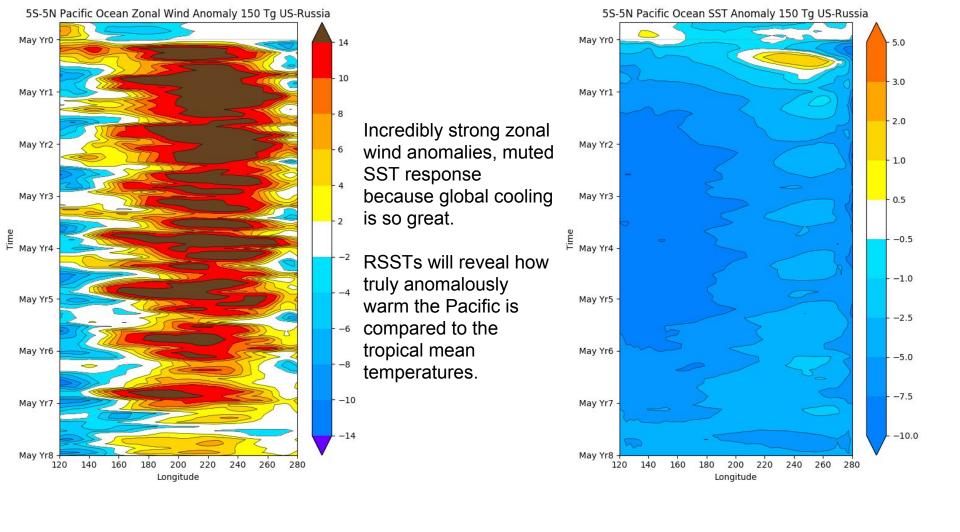




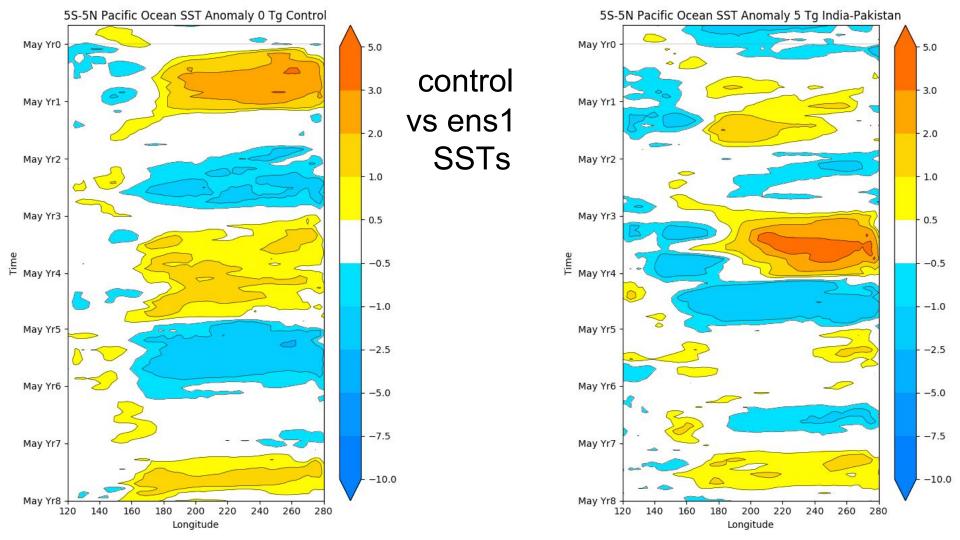


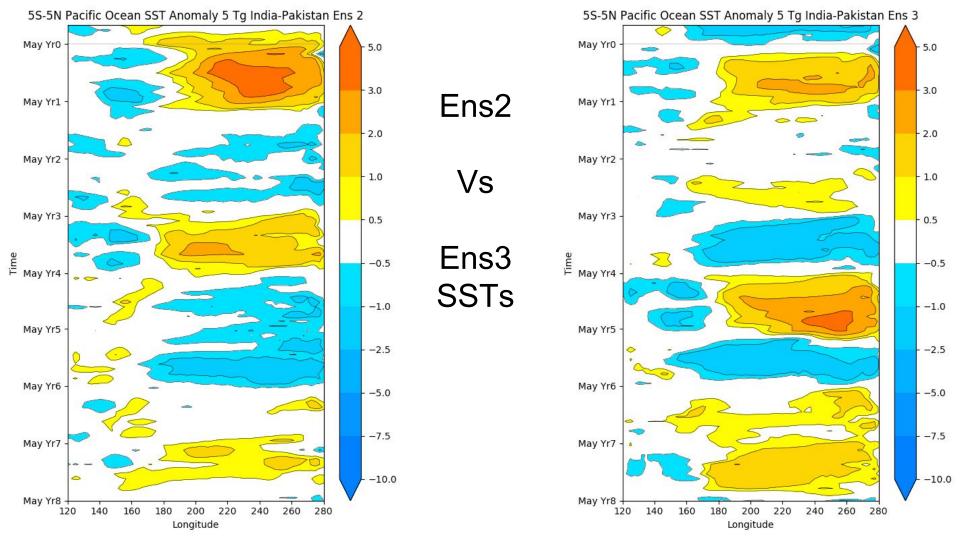


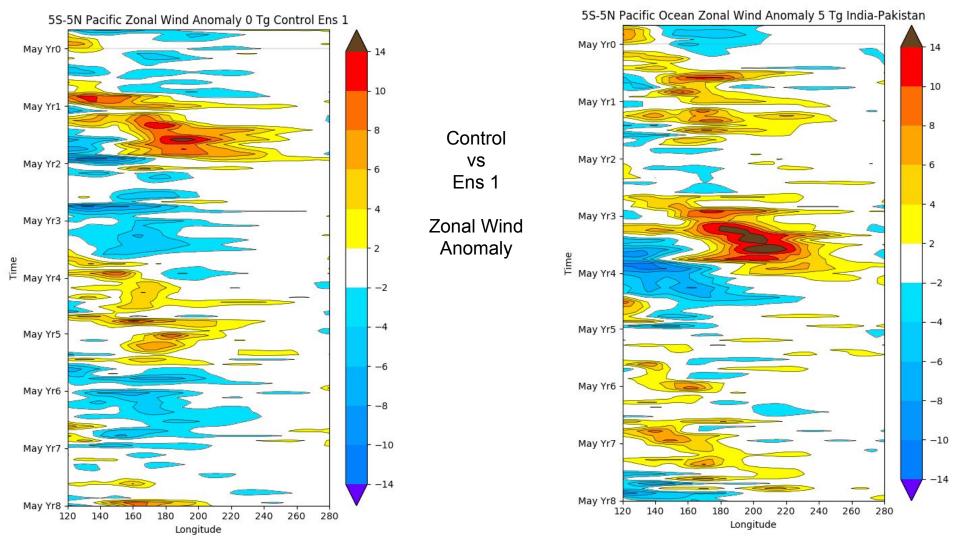


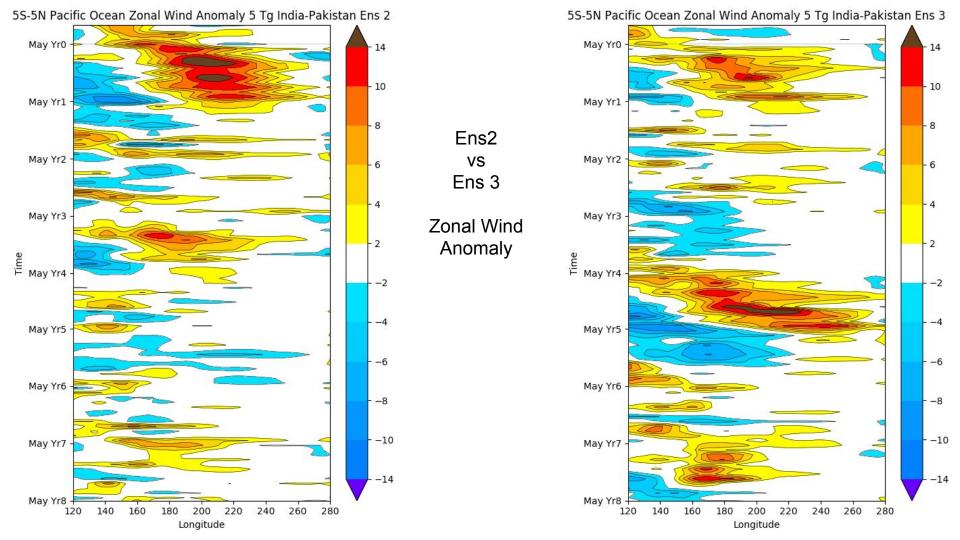


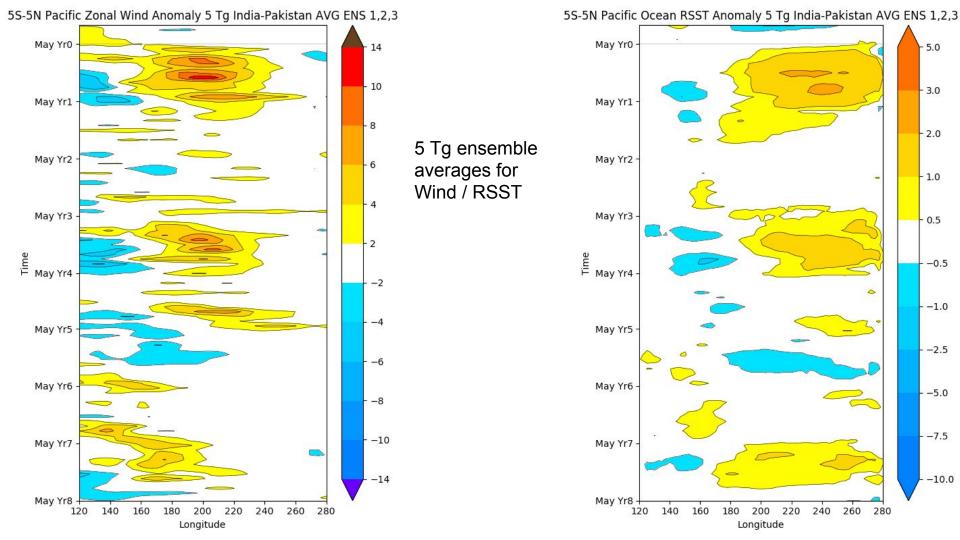
Comparison of 3 ensembles of 5 Tg India-Pakistan SST Anomalies, zonal wind anomalies

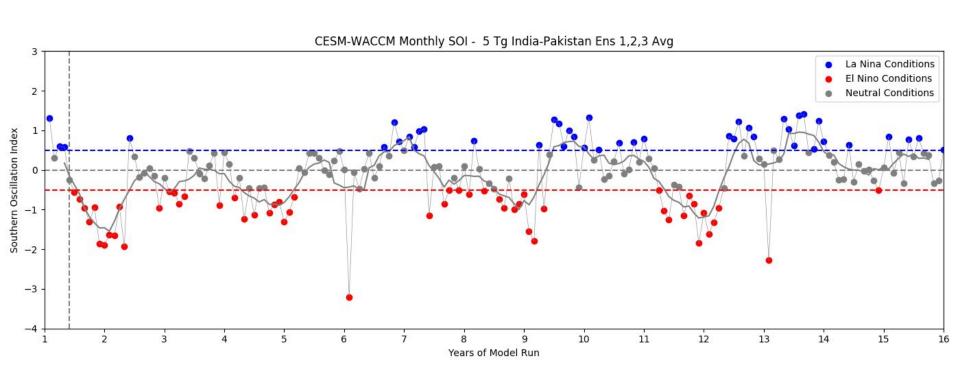








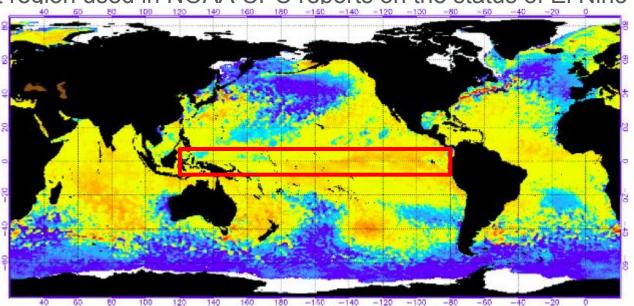




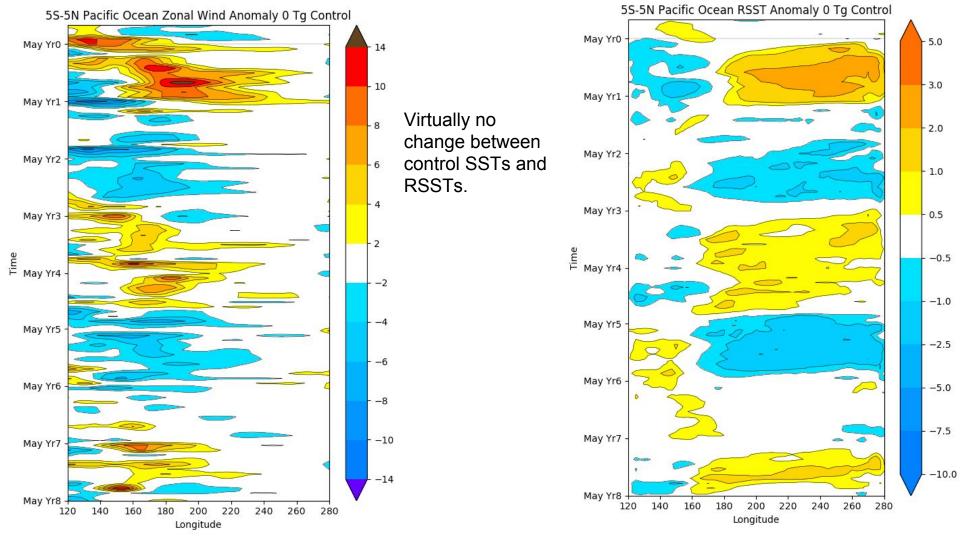
Zonal 850 hPa Wind Anomalies /// RSST Anomalies

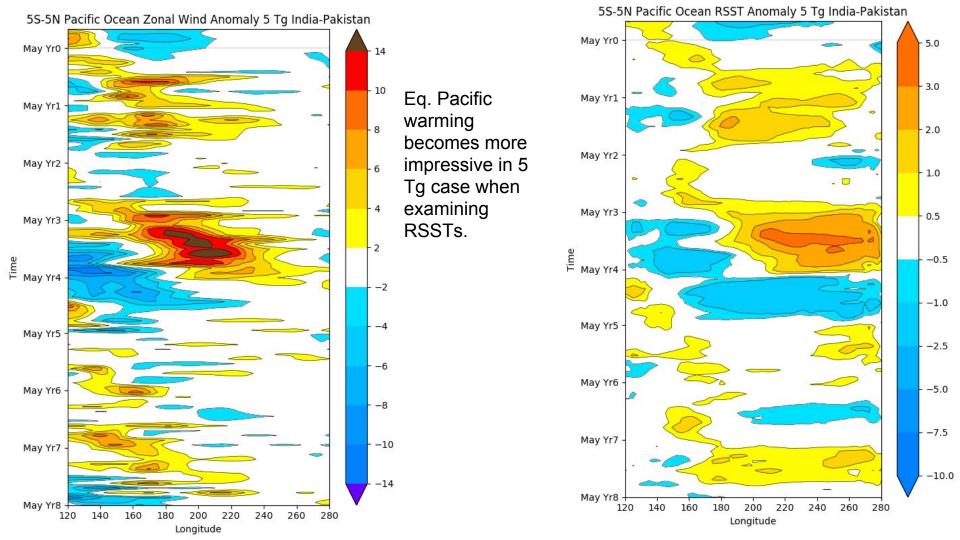
Using the default region used in NOAA CPC reports on the status of El Nino

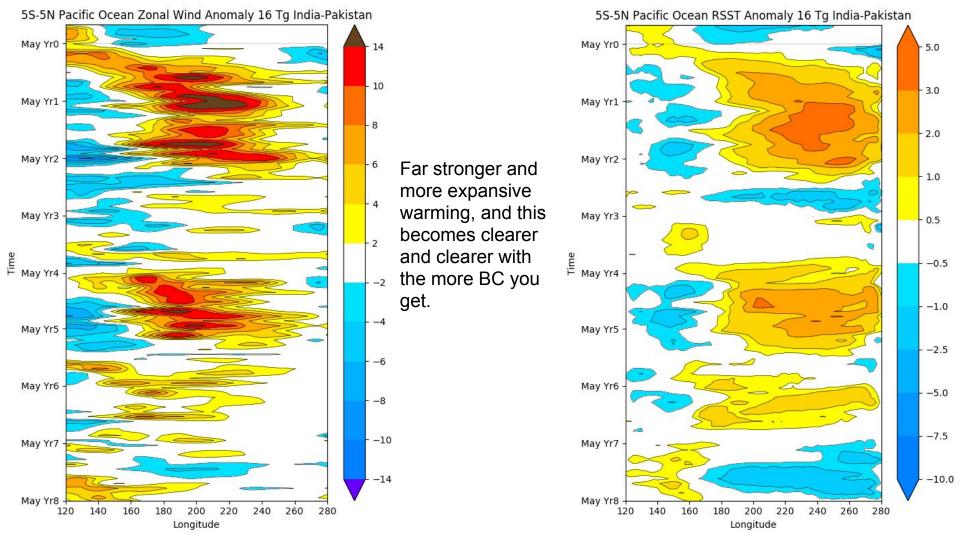
120E to 80W

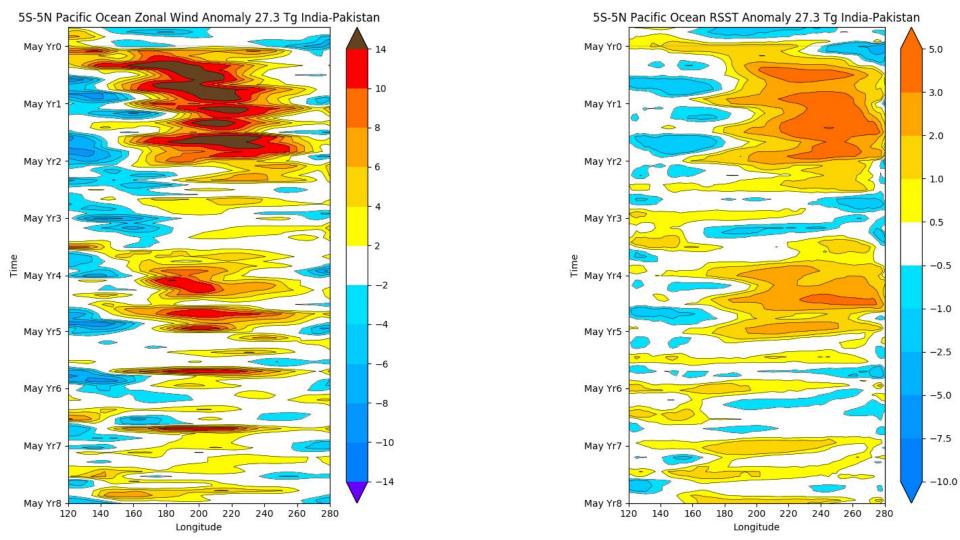


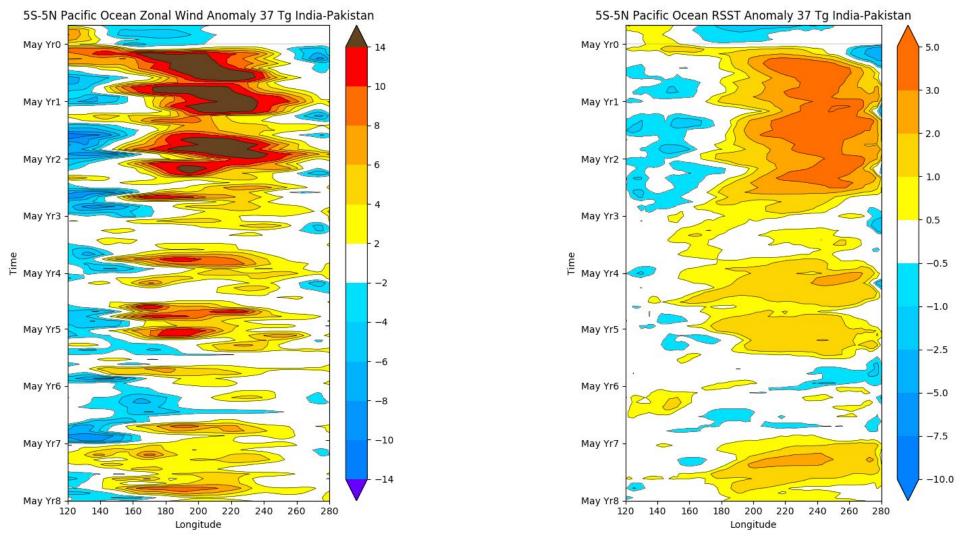
RSSTs are used by Khodri et al (2017) to filter the signal of global cooling. The mean SST from 20S to 20N is subtracted from the SSTs to get the RSSTs:

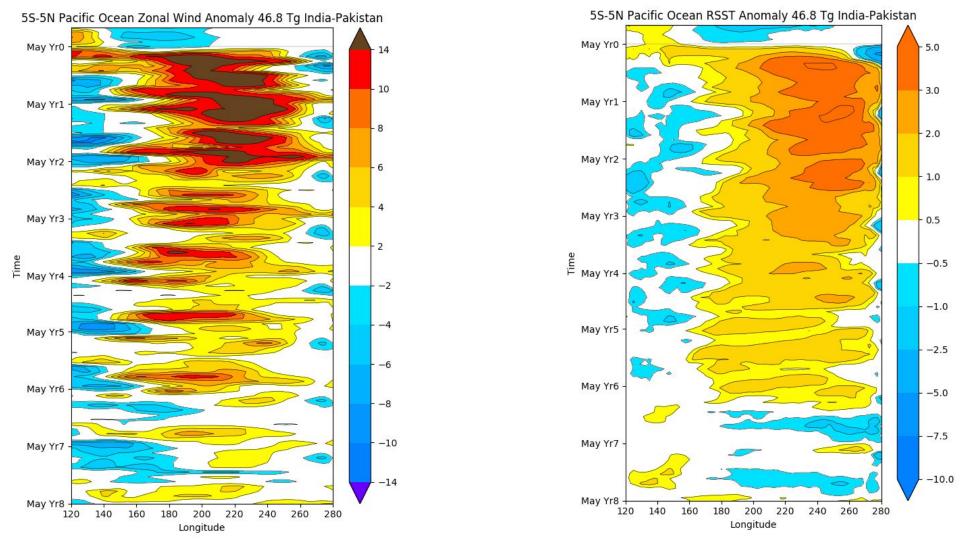


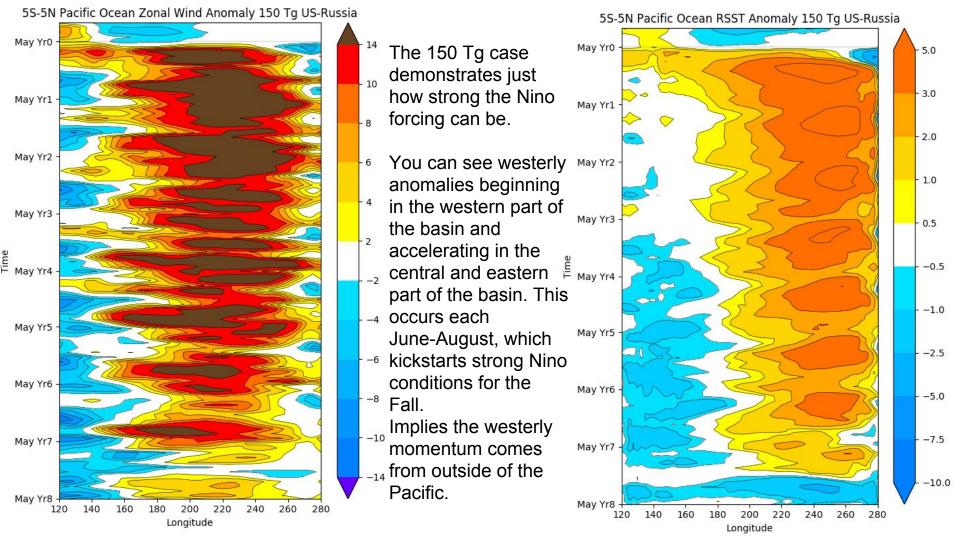


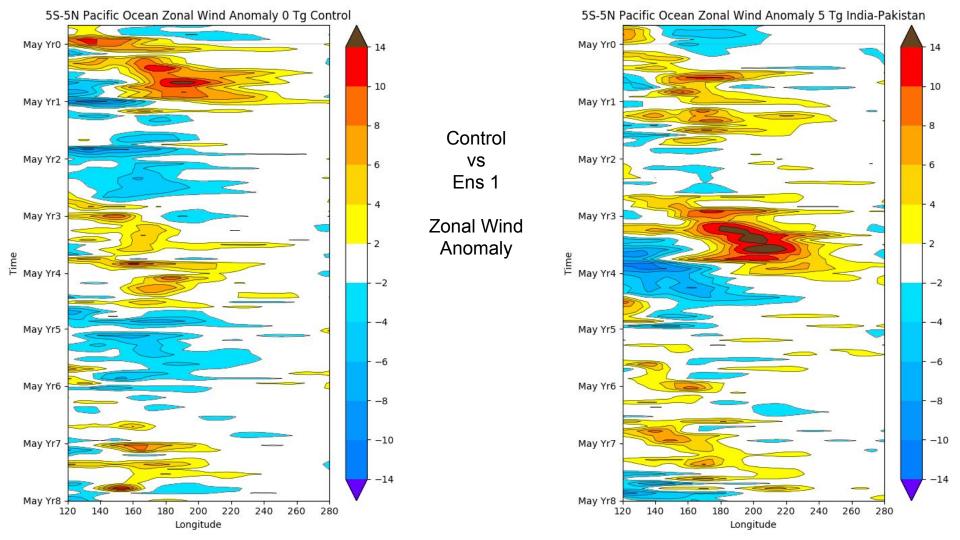


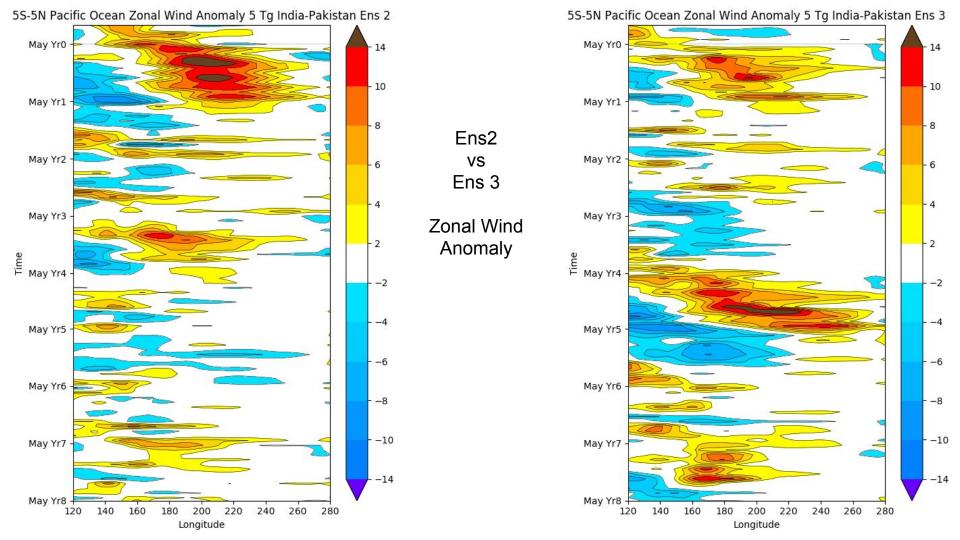












Using RSSTs: comparison of 5 Tg Ensembles

