The Influence of Pacific and Indian Ocean sea surface temperatures on monthly rainfall in Mauritius



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Goal



Quantify rainfall anomalies associated with El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and the Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole (SIOD) in Mauritius.

Research questions

- 1) Are individual and combined phases of ENSO, IOD and SIOD associated with significant monthly rainfall anomalies?
- 2) How do these relationships vary across the island?

Rationale

Once the site-specific relationship is defined, signs of developing events can be incorporated into long range weather forecasts, agricultural strategies, climate risk management plans

Why Small Island Developing States?



A need

- Most sensitive to climate change
- High uncertainty in Climate Change projections
- Little political bargaining power

An Opportunity

- Pre-satellite data on tropical oceans*
- Sensitivity : "Canary in the coal mine" of Climate Change





http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/12/05/world/climate-graphic-players.html International best track archive for climate stewardship: http://www.katrisk.com/products.html

Study Area

SW Indian Ocean (20.2°S 57.3°E)

Small

Densely populated

Complex topography

Rainfall seasonalhighly variable across space and time



www.operationworld.org



ENSO, IOD and SIOD

Similarities

Responsible for climate variability at the same (temporal) scale

- Phases (warm and cool)
- Periodicity

Differences

- Influence on IO SST
- Structure
- Center of activity
- Duration
 - Seasonal phase locking (Dipoles)
- Formation mechanism
 IOD/ENSO vs SIOD





Methods

Data and Sources

Monthly Rainfall totals - 20 rainfall stations 1960-2011 (Monthly Met. Summaries)

Variables

- Monthly anomalies
- Nino3.4, Dipole Mode Index (DMI), Subtropical Dipole Index (SDI)
- Phases 0/1 Dummy variables

Analysis

- Break identification + phase frequency distribution
- Relationship with monthly rainfall anomalies
 Collective significance of signal



Results and discussion





Results and discussion





No. of observations = 612, no. of predictors = 19. Adjusted R Square (average across stations) = 0.036.

Results and Discussion





Results and Discussion



Contribution so far



Data accessibility

Scientific evidence

- Spatially explicit estimates of rainfall response to ENSO, IOD, and SIOD
- SIOD-, IOD+ and EI Niño associated with anomalously wet years
- Interacting processes result in severe dry periods
- Relationships are distinct and different from those observed in S. Africa
- Fodder for the formulation of new scientific questions

Soon...

Break down the science – make it more digestible!

Use it to answer plausible "what if" questions

Help managers and decision makers solve problems faster

Funding

- Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation
- UF Graduate School
- UF Tropical Conservation and Development Program
- UF Center for African Studies
- Jeanne and Hunt Davis Foundation

Data and Logistics

- Mauritius Meteorological Services (MMS)
- Mauritius Meteorological Society
- Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute (MSIRI)
- Sugar Estates Alteo, Medine, Terra, Omnicane
- Volunteers from the University of Mauritius (UoM)











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