

CLIMATE OSCILLATION OF THE SUMMER RAINFALL ANOMALY PATTERN FOR THE FLOOD SEASON OF 1991

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Abstract

The distribution of summer rainfall anomalies in 1991 consists with the EOF expanded third eigenvector from the 《Yearly charts of dryness/wetness in China for the last 500-year period》. By analysing the time coefficient of the third eigenvector it is found that the dryness/wetness pattern index in 1991 appears a Bruckner cycle with 37 years and is related to the SOI with the cycle of 36.7 years. It is also found that it has relation to the globe temperature change (the correlation coefficient between them is 0.41) and to the correlation distribution of SST in North Pacific, which is similar to the sea surface temperature anomalies pattern during the El Nino period.

Therefore, the appearance of drought/flood pattern in 1991 may be related to the inherent climatic oscillation, such as the long-term variation for itself in the dryness/wetness pattern, the globe climate warming, and particularly, the intensification phase of the ENSO events.

Key word: Dryness/wetness pattern; Bruckner cycle; ENSO event; Climate oscillation.

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按照中美第十次大气科学合作协定工作组的决定,由中国气象局和国家自然科学基金会资助,并由中国气象科学研究院主持,于1993年6月1—5日在中国杭州召开了第五次中美季风学术讨论会。到会的有中国科学家28人,美国科学家6人。此外,还邀请了日本科学家2人,香港、新加坡和越南科学家各1人参加会议学术交流。会上交流报告35篇论文,内容涉及低频振荡特征及其与中国洪涝的关系、东亚冬夏季风之间的关系、控制东亚季风的各个物理因子数值模拟、厄尔尼诺的海洋模拟以及季风的中长期数值预报等。会议还介绍和讨论了拟议中的南海夏季风试验(SCS-MONEX),明确了该试验的科学目的及试验和研究内容。

(陈隆勋)