

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF THE 1997-1998  
EL NIÑO ON THE CLIMATE OF THE  
TROPICAL AMERICAS

1. INTRODUCTION

The 1997-1998 El Niño event was the most intense  
in the history of the tropical Americas. It was  
characterized by a strong warming of the sea surface  
temperatures in the eastern equatorial Pacific, which  
led to a significant increase in the number of  
rainy days and a decrease in the number of dry days  
in the tropical Americas.

2. DATA SOURCES

The data used in this study were obtained from  
the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
(NOAA) and the European Centre for Medium-Range  
Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The data were  
collected from the Tropical Rainfall Measuring  
Mission (TRMM) and the European Centre for  
Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF).

3. ANALYSIS OF THE 1997-1998 EL NIÑO

The 1997-1998 El Niño event was characterized  
by a strong warming of the sea surface  
temperatures in the eastern equatorial Pacific,  
which led to a significant increase in the number  
of rainy days and a decrease in the number of  
dry days in the tropical Americas.

4. CONCLUSIONS

5. REFERENCES