

Midsummer effect during the presence of the ENSO in Jalisco, Mexico.

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This paper is based on the analysis of the typical synoptic conditions of the month of August associated with the spatial fluctuations during the midsummer in Jalisco, Mexico that happens during El Niño Years. For this, was used the basic models of flow observed to 500 hPa of the typical synoptic conditions of the month of August of the daily plots of reanalysis of the National Center for the Prediction of the Atmosphere (NCEP) (NOAA-CIRES, CDC) of daily geopotential height to 500 hgt m. of the 12:00 Z of the month of August of 1971 to 2000 and was used the index IME for the determination of the El Niño Years. Was found in the pattern of basic flows observed at 500 hPa, showed than the west winds are blocked on the transition station between summer and fall. The Azores-Bermuda high pressure semi-permanent is interrupted, to grow their width and to be divided in two sections, one on the ocean and another in the North American continent. This continental anticyclone is located in the center-south portion of USA and center-north of Mexico. Their circulation introduces hot air dry of the deserts and subsidence, giving the midsummer. This new high pressure was called "the high of the midsummer", this is a normal situation for every year, the midsummer is presented frequently in August, but in "El Niño Years", we have more number of days with this synoptic condition, in another words: less days with precipitation and more days dry. Midsummer propitiate damages in the crops development of the Jalisco agriculture.