



Remote impact of the equatorial Pacific SST anomalies on the Mediterranean region

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The remote impact of pronounced sea surface temperature anomalies (SSTA) in the equatorial Pacific on the Mediterranean region is investigated in terms of a simple statistical analysis. Using the ERA-40 data, correlations between Niño3 and Niño3.4 indices and seasonally averaged fields (T850, Z500 and MSLP) over the Mediterranean have been calculated. Composite fields, for positive and negative ENSO phases, have also been correlated with mean seasonal SSTA values for the same years. Because of distant source of anomalies and their different characteristics, lag correlation analysis has been performed for events with different threshold values. The corresponding seasonal 2 m temperature, MSLP and precipitation from the Croatian meteorological stations were also correlated with the same selected cold and warm events. Although obtained correlations were relatively small, the results are important for understanding possible teleconnection processes in the Mediterranean region.