



Coupled-model sensitivity of the ENSO to forcing by westerly wind bursts.

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We present a set of sensitivity experiment performed with the 30-level HadCM3 model in which surface air-sea exchange fluxes in the West Pacific are perturbed by the imposition of westerly wind anomalies with an MJO-like pattern and spectral distribution. Heat and momentum flux perturbations are applied separately and together, and the resulting changes in the statistics of the ENSO and in the dynamics of El-Nino events are evaluated. While momentum perturbations tend to enhance ENSO activity, heat-flux perturbations tend to dampen it; the effect of the combined perturbation can be of either signs. We plan to carry out additional experiments using a different ocean model component.