1
00:00:00,060 --> 00:00:04,200
The 1997-98 El Nino is the strongest

2
00:00:04,220 --> 00:00:08,200
on record. And its impacts were felt all over the world.

3
00:00:08,220 --> 00:00:12,250
Extreme weather patterns drought wildfires

4
00:00:12,270 --> 00:00:16,320
floods all can be linked to a pool of warm water

5
00:00:16,340 --> 00:00:20,450
moving across the Pacific. Scientists predict this

6
00:00:20,470 --> 00:00:24,610
year's El Nino could be the strongest yet. But what's different today

7
00:00:24,630 --> 00:00:28,680
is NASA has an entirely new fleet of satellites and instruments orbiting

8
00:00:28,700 --> 00:00:32,860
above Earth. With advanced sensors and cameras, that will allow us to see

9
00:00:32,880 --> 00:00:36,960
this year's El Nino like never before. El Ninos have happened

10
00:00:36,980 --> 00:00:41,020
for more than two centuries. The changes are always good for some place

11
00:00:41,040 --> 00:00:45,090
and bad for somewhere else. The observations will help scientists to answer

12
00:00:45,110 --> 00:00:49,140
fundamental questions about how Earth's land, oceans, and atmosphere

13
00:00:49,160 --> 00:00:53,280

are connected, allowing them to predict the shape of events in the future.

14
00:00:53,300 --> 00:00:57,440
These observations can now be built into models that tell

15
00:00:57,460 --> 00:01:01,470
us how fires and other natural events are influenced by each one-degree change in

16
00:01:01,490 --> 00:01:05,590
ocean temperature. From the vantage of space, NASA's

17
00:01:05,610 --> 00:01:09,620
network of satellites and instruments will explore how such small changes

18
00:01:09,640 --> 00:01:13,660
can have a broad affect on people around the globe. And reveal the dynamic