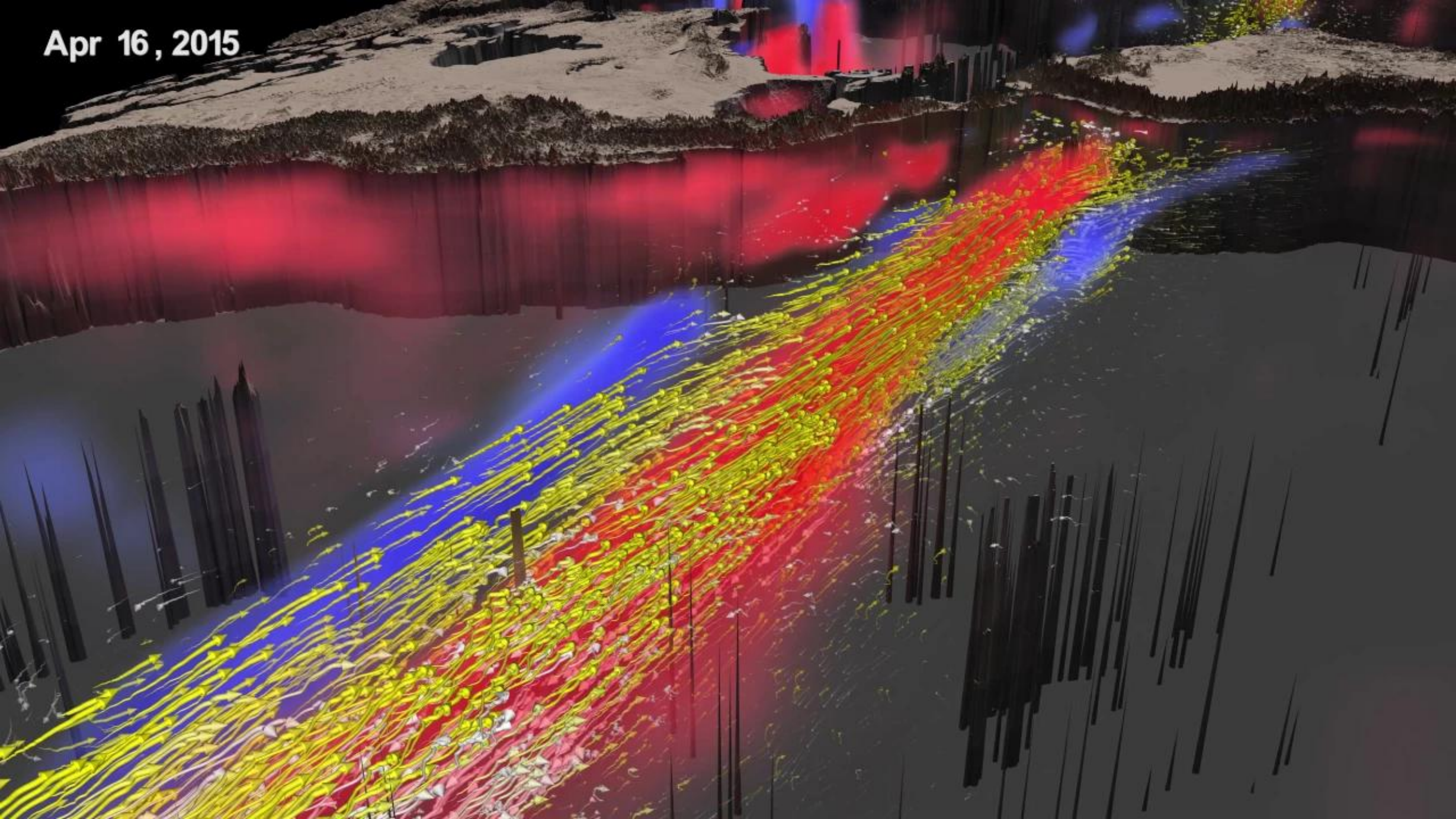


Apr 16, 2015



1
00:00:06,079 --> 00:00:02,690
nASA has a unique three-dimensional view

2
00:00:07,639 --> 00:00:06,089
of the 2015 El Nino a combination of

3
00:00:10,430 --> 00:00:07,649
ocean measurements and cutting-edge

4
00:00:12,830 --> 00:00:10,440
supercomputer simulations an El Nino

5
00:00:14,330 --> 00:00:12,840
occurs when the equatorial Pacific Ocean

6
00:00:18,349 --> 00:00:14,340
is warmer than normal

7
00:00:20,210 --> 00:00:18,359
shown here in red focus on the top 225

8
00:00:22,460 --> 00:00:20,220
meters of the ocean the vertical height

9
00:00:24,410 --> 00:00:22,470
is exaggerated in this view to better

10
00:00:27,950 --> 00:00:24,420
show the distribution of temperature

11
00:00:30,950 --> 00:00:27,960
changes the 2015 El Nino peaked in

12
00:00:32,510 --> 00:00:30,960
December and by April of 2016 the ocean

13
00:00:37,610 --> 00:00:32,520

had transitioned back to normal

14

00:00:39,740 --> 00:00:37,620

temperatures changing winds drive an El

15

00:00:42,830 --> 00:00:39,750

Nino event pushing warm waters from

16

00:00:44,750 --> 00:00:42,840

Indonesia over to the Americas the

17

00:00:46,700 --> 00:00:44,760

yellow arrows shows strong eastward

18

00:00:49,430 --> 00:00:46,710

currents which are dominant during an El

19

00:00:51,860 --> 00:00:49,440

Nino the white arrows show the West

20

00:00:59,029 --> 00:00:51,870

flown currents which returned as El Nino

21

00:01:01,160 --> 00:00:59,039

fades away this data set has helped

22

00:01:03,349 --> 00:01:01,170

scientists at NASA improve forecasts of

23

00:01:04,339 --> 00:01:03,359

future El Nino events and their global