

Cold winters in the North Eurasian regions: Risk assessment of El Niño effects

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The impacts of the El Niño phenomena are significant on a global scale, including North Eurasian regions (Mokhov, Timazhev, 2015; Mokhov, Timazhev, 2016). Here the risk of cold winters, in particular extremely cold winters, in North Eurasian regions is assessed for different El Niño phases. The monthly-mean data for surface air temperature (SAT) anomalies δT in January and February for the period 1936-2014 from (Meshcherskaya and Golod, 2015) for different regions are used. In particular, the ratio of SAT anomalies for January and February to the standard deviation σT for the period 1961-1990 (index $\alpha = \delta T / \sigma T$) was used for different Russian regions. Winters are ranged for each region as extremely cold winters (ECW), considerably cold winters (CCW) and moderately cold winters (MCW).

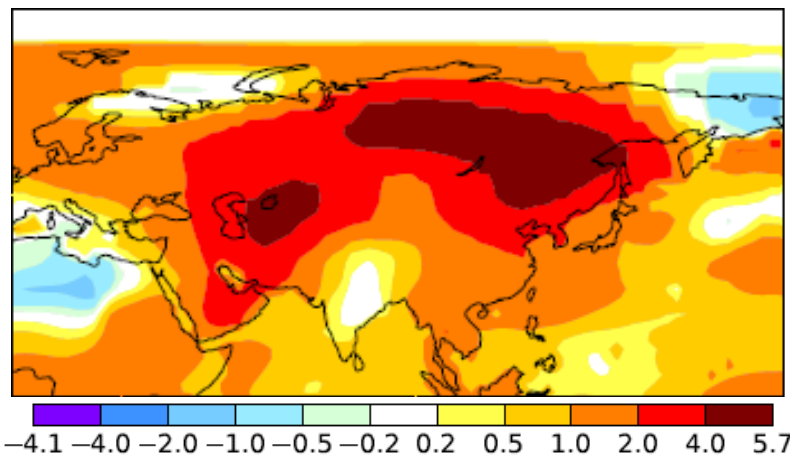


Figure 1. Regional SAT anomalies (K) in January 2019 from GISS data.

Figure 1 shows significant positive SAT anomalies in North Eurasian regions during the El Niño in January 2019 (relative to the period 1951-1980) from GISS data (<https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/>).

Table 1. Probability of different El Niño phases (characterized by indices Nino3 and Nino4) during 1936-2014.

1936-2014	<i>N</i> n_N / n_Σ	<i>E</i> n_E / n_Σ	<i>L</i> n_L / n_Σ
Nino3	44/79 (0.56)	16/79 (0.20)	19/79 (0.24)
Nino4	40/79 (0.51)	21/79 (0.27)	18/79 (0.23)

Table 1 presents estimates for probabilities (n_E/n_Σ , n_N/n_Σ , n_L/n_Σ) of years starting with El Niño (E , n_E), La Niña (L , n_L) or neutral (N , n_N) phase of ENSO processes detected with the use different indices (Nino3 and Nino4) for the period 1936-2014 ($n_\Sigma=79$ years).

Table 2. Probability of extremely cold winters (ECW), considerably cold winters (CCW) and moderately cold winters (MCW) in three North Eurasian regions to the south from 60°N in different phases of El Niño, characterized by indices Nino3 and Nino4.

1936-2014		European region			Baikal Lake region			Amur River region		
		ECW	CCW	MCW	ECW	CCW	MCW	ECW	CCW	MCW
Nino3	<i>N</i>	5/8 (0.63)	6/11 (0.55)	8/15 (0.53)	5/8 (0.63)	6/11 (0.55)	11/23 (0.48)	4/8 (0.50)	7/11 (0.64)	11/20 (0.55)
	<i>L</i>	3/8 (0.38)	4/11 (0.36)	3/15 (0.20)	0/8 (0)	0/11 (0)	8/23 (0.35)	1/8 (0.13)	2/11 (0.18)	5/20 (0.25)
	<i>E</i>	0/8 (0)	1/11 (0.09)	4/15 (0.27)	3/8 (0.38)	5/11 (0.45)	4/23 (0.17)	3/8 (0.38)	2/11 (0.18)	4/20 (0.20)
Nino4	<i>N</i>	3/8 (0.38)	6/11 (0.55)	10/15 (0.67)	7/8 (0.88)	5/11 (0.55)	11/23 (0.48)	2/8 (0.25)	8/11 (0.73)	13/20 (0.65)
	<i>L</i>	3/8 (0.38)	4/11 (0.36)	2/15 (0.13)	0/8 (0)	0/11 (0)	6/23 (0.26)	2/8 (0.25)	1/11 (0.09)	4/20 (0.20)
	<i>E</i>	2/8 (0.25)	1/11 (0.09)	3/15 (0.20)	1/8 (0.13)	6/11 (0.55)	6/23 (0.26)	4/8 (0.50)	2/11 (0.18)	3/20 (0.15)

Table 2 shows estimates for probabilities of extremely cold winters (ECW), considerably cold winters (CCW) and moderately cold winters (MCW) in three North Eurasian regions to the south from 60°N in different phases El Niño, characterized by indices Nino3 and Nino4. Probability larger than probability of corresponding El Niño phase are noted in bold. According to Table 2 there is a small probability of ECW and CCW in years starting in *L*-phase in the Baikal Lake region and in *E*-phase in the European region. Quite different risks of cold winters are estimated for the Amur River basin on Far East. The ECW probability for this region in the *E*-phase is quite high. In the European region the probability of ECW and CCW is quite high in the *L*-phase.

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