

Understanding La Niña

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Understanding La Niña: Impacts and Delays in 2024

What is La Niña?

La Niña is a phase of the **El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)**, characterized by **cooler-than-average sea surface temperatures** in the eastern and central Pacific Ocean. It is the **opposite of El Niño**, which causes warming in the same region. Both phenomena have **significant impacts on global weather patterns**.

How Does La Niña Affect Global Climate?

- **India:** Leads to **normal or above-normal monsoon rainfall**, benefiting agriculture.
 - **Africa:** Can cause **drought-like conditions** in specific regions.
 - **Atlantic Ocean:** **Intensifies hurricanes**.
 - **United States:** Brings **increased rainfall** to southern states.
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La Niña and India's Climate

Winter Effects

- **Colder Winters:** La Niña winters in northern India are marked by **colder nights**, but **daytime temperatures may be slightly higher**.
- **Wind and Pollution:**
 - **Higher wind speeds** help disperse air pollution, improving air quality.
 - A **lower Planetary Boundary Layer Height (PBLH)** can trap pollutants near the ground, worsening pollution.

Monsoons and Summers

- **Enhanced Monsoons:** La Niña years (e.g., 2020-2022) often result in **normal or above-normal rainfall**.
- **Relief from Heat:** La Niña **reduces summer heat**, providing relief from the intense heatwaves typical of El Niño years.
- **El Niño Comparison:** **El Niño summers are hotter** and disrupt monsoons, often causing droughts. For instance, **2023**, an El Niño year, experienced **below-normal rainfall**.

Why is La Niña Delayed in 2024?

Typically, La Niña develops during the **pre-monsoon or monsoon season**. However, in **2024**, its onset has been **unusually delayed**, with the **Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)** at **-0.3°C** (below the **-0.5°C threshold** required for La Niña).

If La Niña forms in late **2024** or early **2025**, its impacts could include:

- **Cooler Winters:** Northern India may experience **harsher winters**.
- **Stronger Monsoons:** Enhanced monsoon rainfall in **summer 2025**.

Meteorological Indices to Identify La Niña

La Niña is officially declared based on the following indices:

- **Oceanic Niño Index (ONI):** Tracks **average sea surface temperature anomalies**.
- **Persistence Rule:** ONI values must remain at or below **-0.5°C** for five consecutive readings.

Climate Change and ENSO Events

Rising ocean and atmospheric temperatures due to **climate change** are expected to **increase the frequency and intensity** of both **La Niña** and **El Niño events**. Extreme **La Niña events** could amplify impacts such as **harsher winters** and **heavier rainfall** in India.

Significance of La Niña for India

- **Agriculture:** **Boosts crop production** with stronger monsoons, supporting farmers.
- **Water Resources:** Enhances **reservoir levels**, alleviating water scarcity.
- **Energy:** Increased rainfall aids **hydropower generation**.
- **Heat Relief:** **Reduces the severity of heatwaves** compared to El Niño years.

Conclusion

The **delayed onset of La Niña** in **2024** adds uncertainty to its potential effects on winter and monsoons. However, if it materializes in **early 2025**, India could benefit from a **robust monsoon season**, critical for agriculture and water resources.

Monitoring ENSO patterns is essential for **understanding and mitigating the climatic impacts** of these global phenomena.