



The annual SOI compared with New Zealand's detrended temperature series (1909–2013)

Title	The annual SOI compared with New Zealand's detrended temperature series (1909–2013)
Publisher	New Zealand's Environment Reporting Series: The Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand
Description	El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). It is an important predictor of how tropical oceans and climate might influence New Zealand's climate. Being able to predict the timing and intensity of an El Niño or La Niña climate phase is important in predicting and preparing for extreme climatic conditions, such as strong winds, heavy rain, or drought. Such extreme conditions can impact on our environment, industries, and recreational activities. ENSO is commonly measured using the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). In New Zealand, an El Niño phase can cause colder winters. In summer it can result in more rain in the west and drought in the east. A La Niña phase can cause warmer temperatures, more rain in the north-east, and less rain in the south and south-west. This dataset relates to the "El Niño Southern Oscillation" measure on the Environmental Indicators, Te taiao Aotearoa website.
Source	National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Analysis, National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research
Rights	Creative commons 3.0 (automatic)
Rights	Attribution 3.0 New Zealand
Rights	http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/nz/
Coverage	1909–2013
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