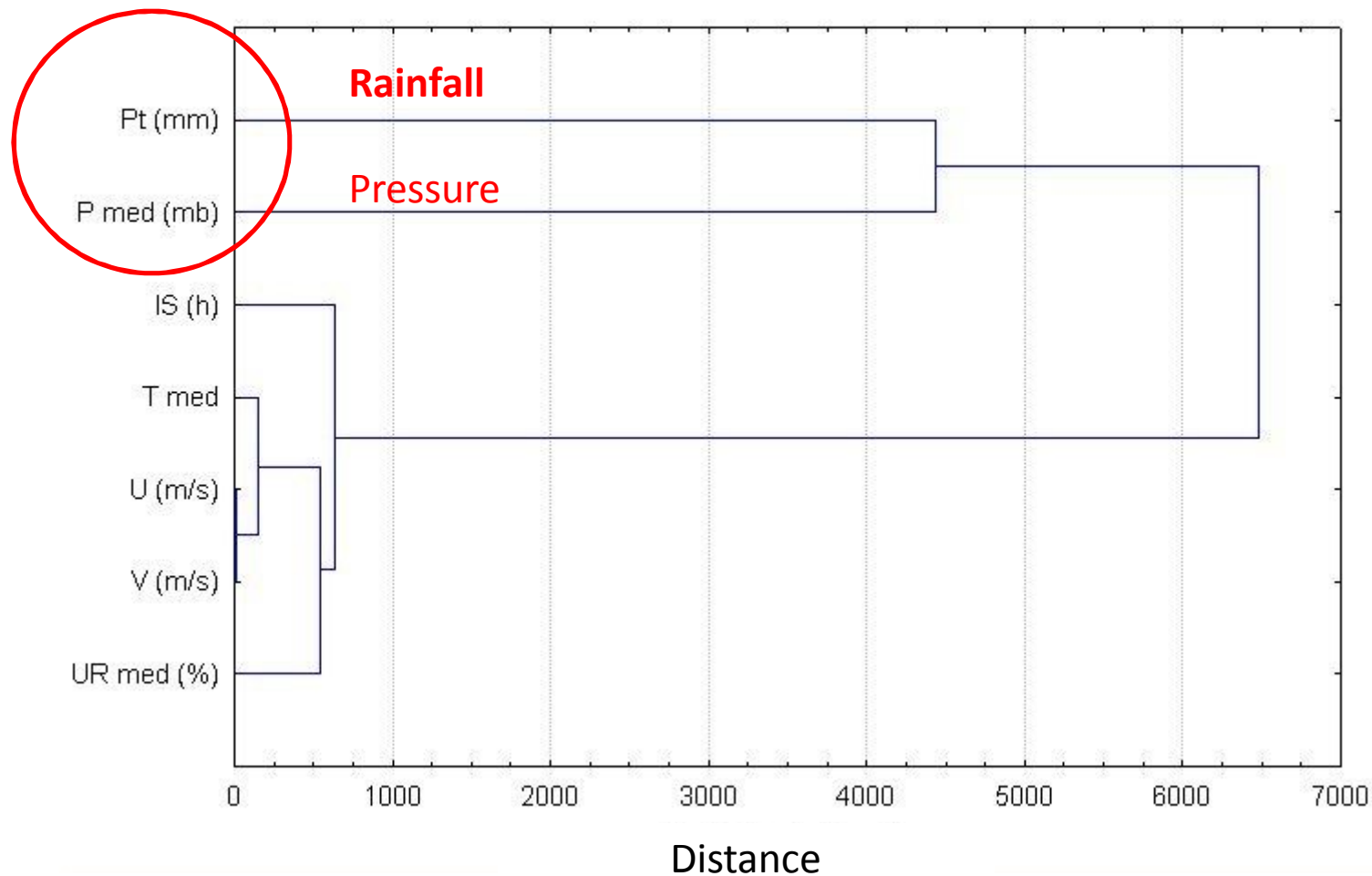


ANÁLISE DE AGRUPAMENTO (ANUAL) 1936-2005

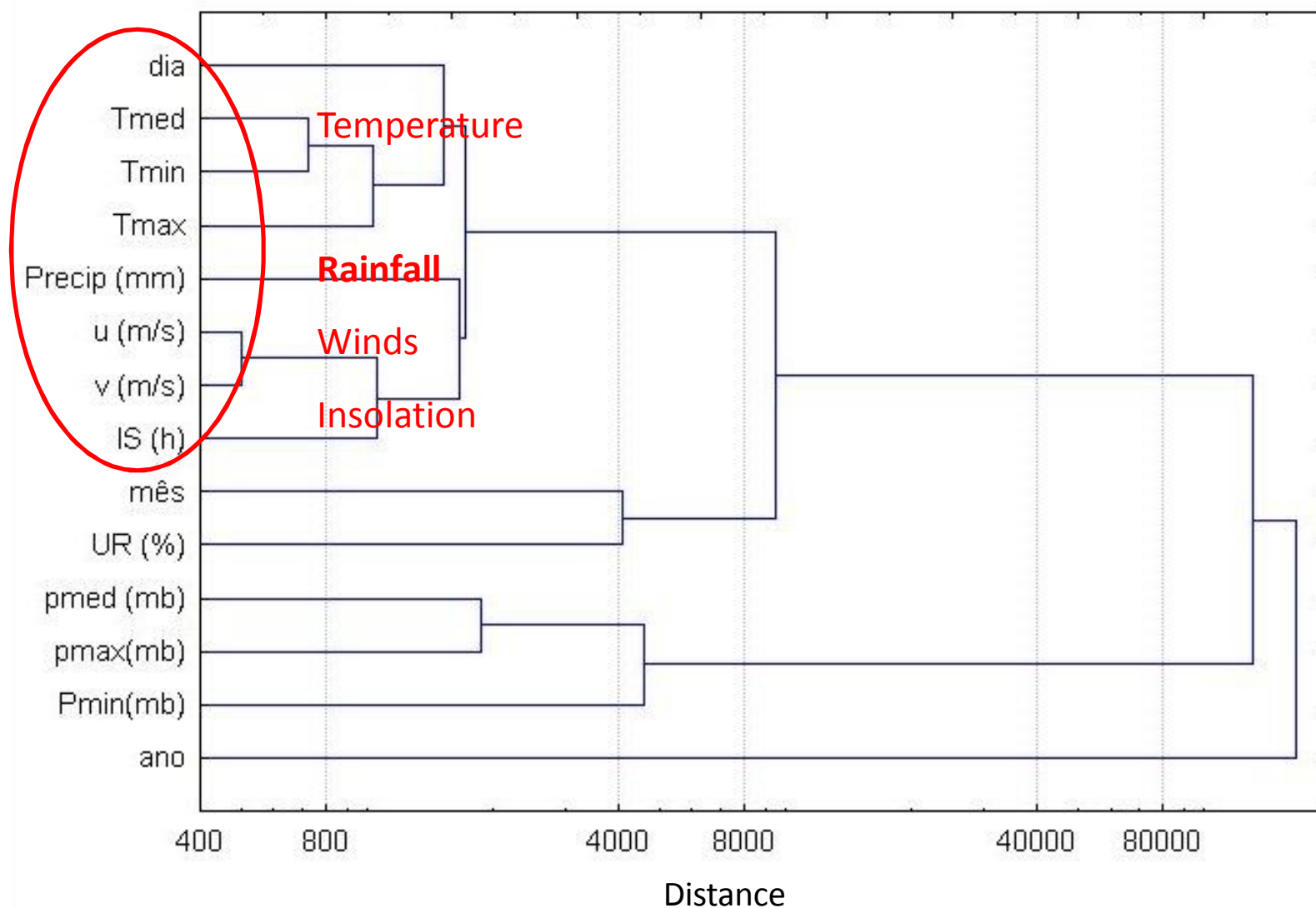
Seven Variables
Euclidean Distances



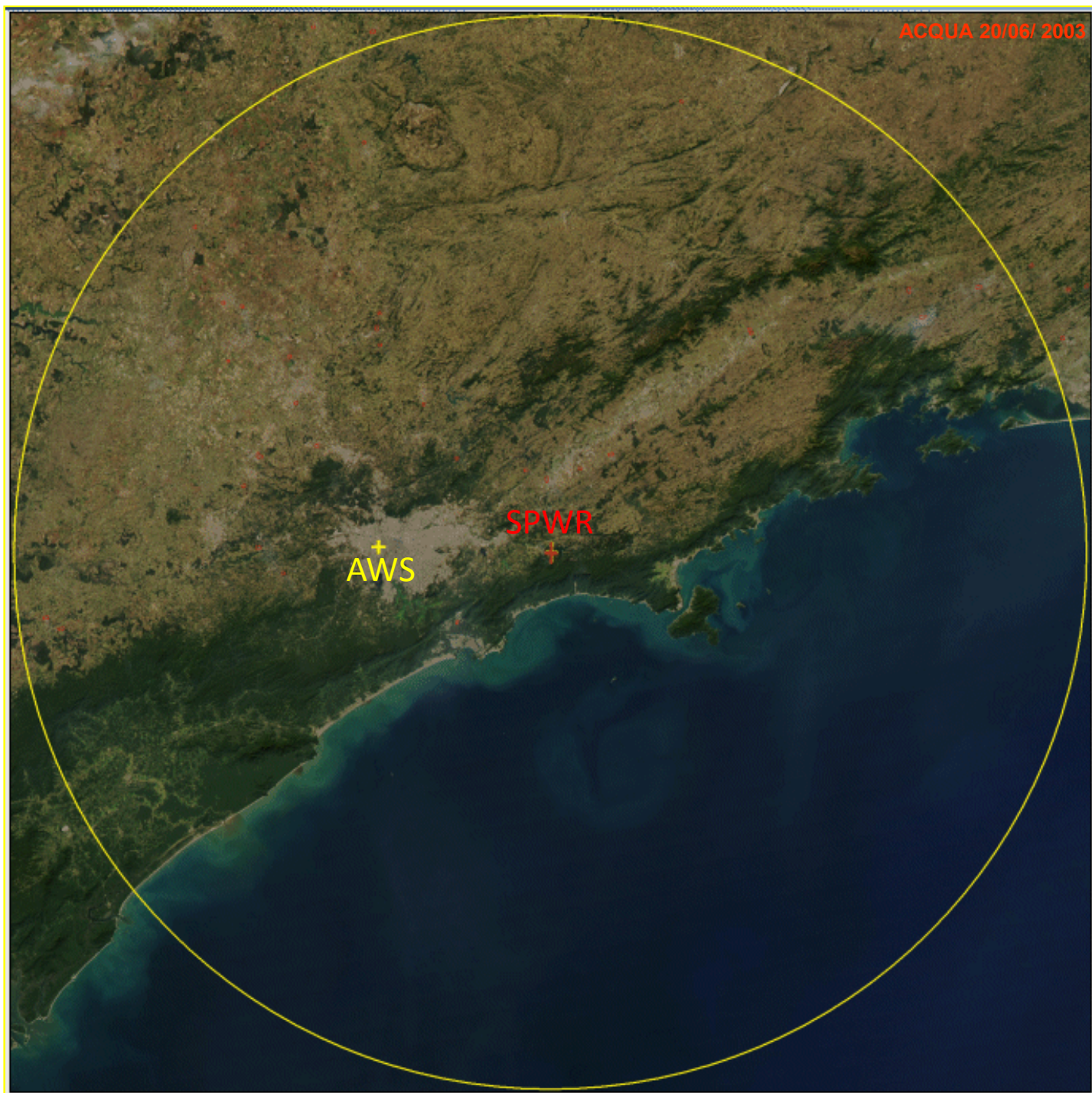
ANÁLISE DE AGRUPAMENTO (DIÁRIA)

1936-2005

Fourteen Variables
Euclidean Distances

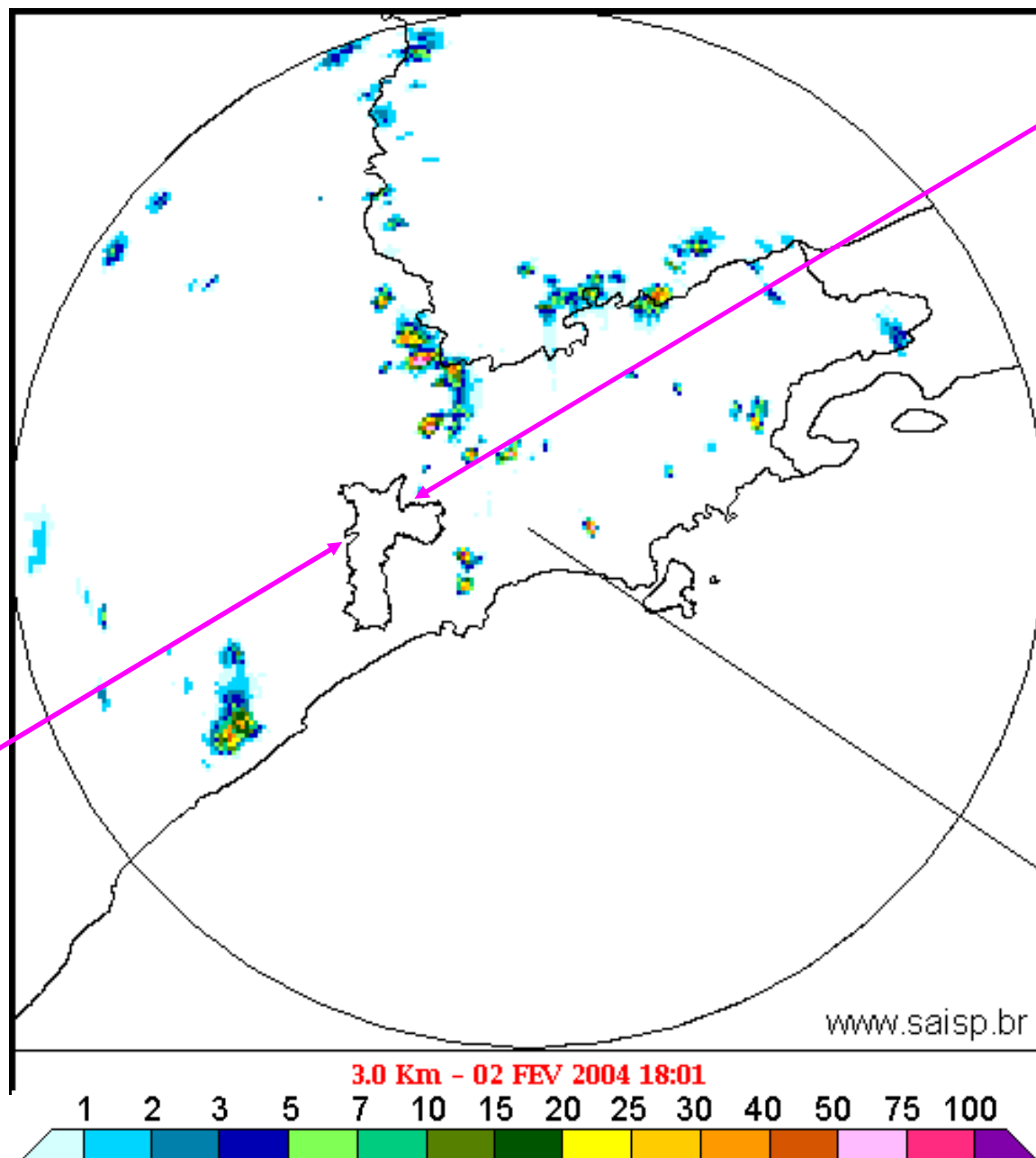


IMPACTOS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS LOCAIS NA CHUVA SOBRE A RMSP



ZONA SUL

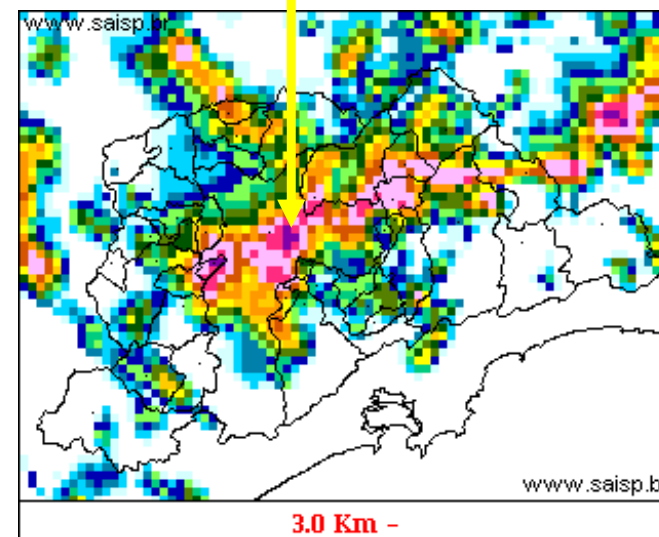
ZONA LESTE



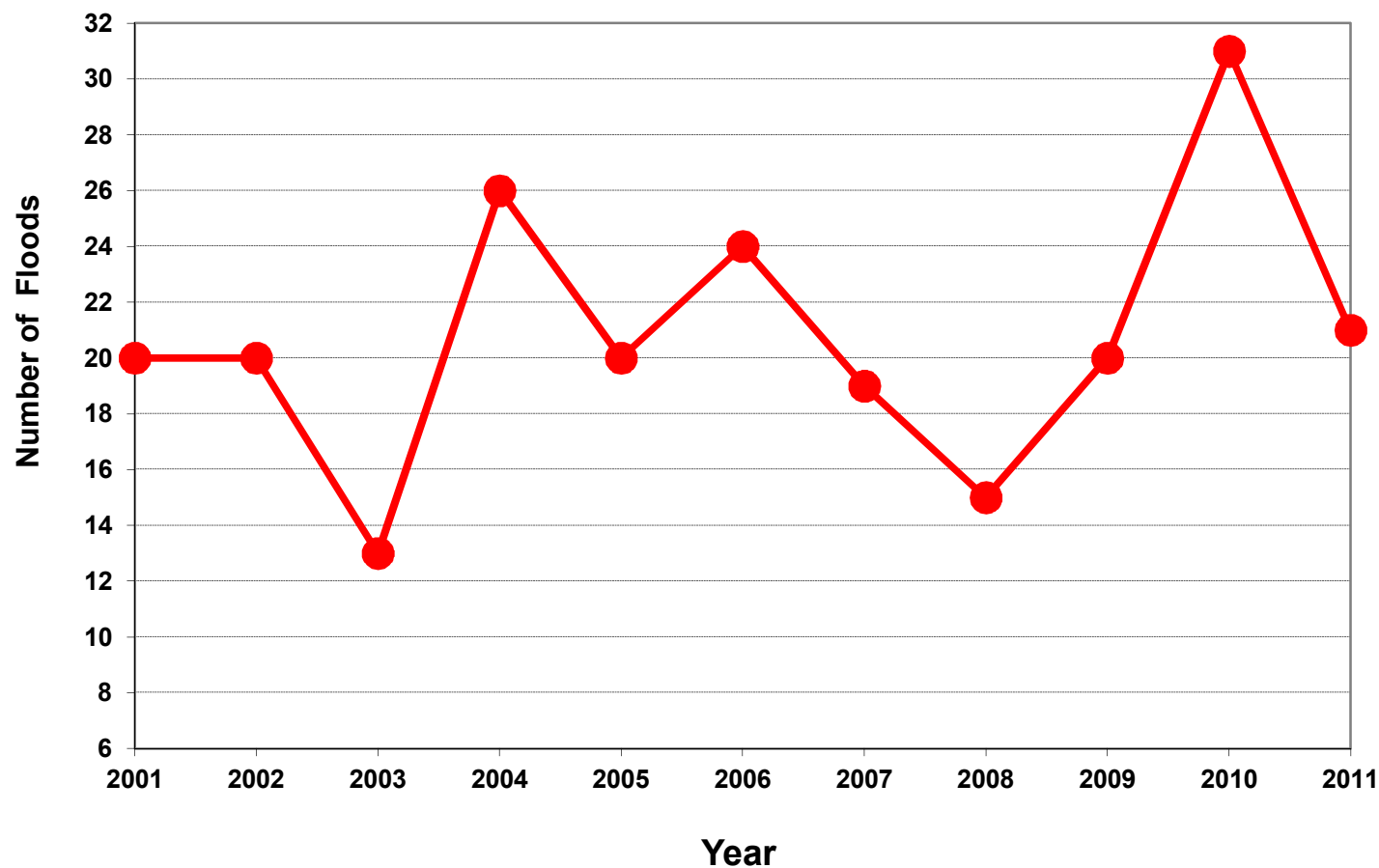
ENCHENTES



RIO ARICANDUVA



NÚMERO DE ENCHENTES NA CIDADE DE SÃO PAULO 2001 A 2011



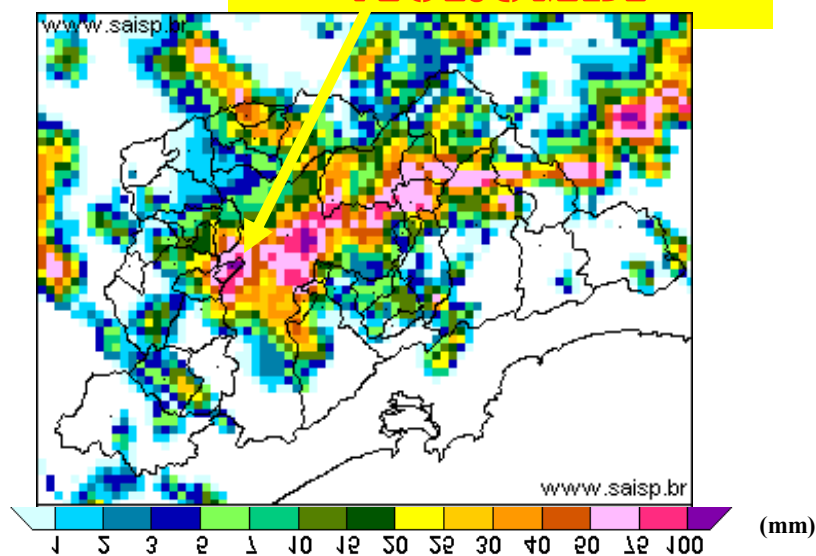


Fonte: OESP

Inundação

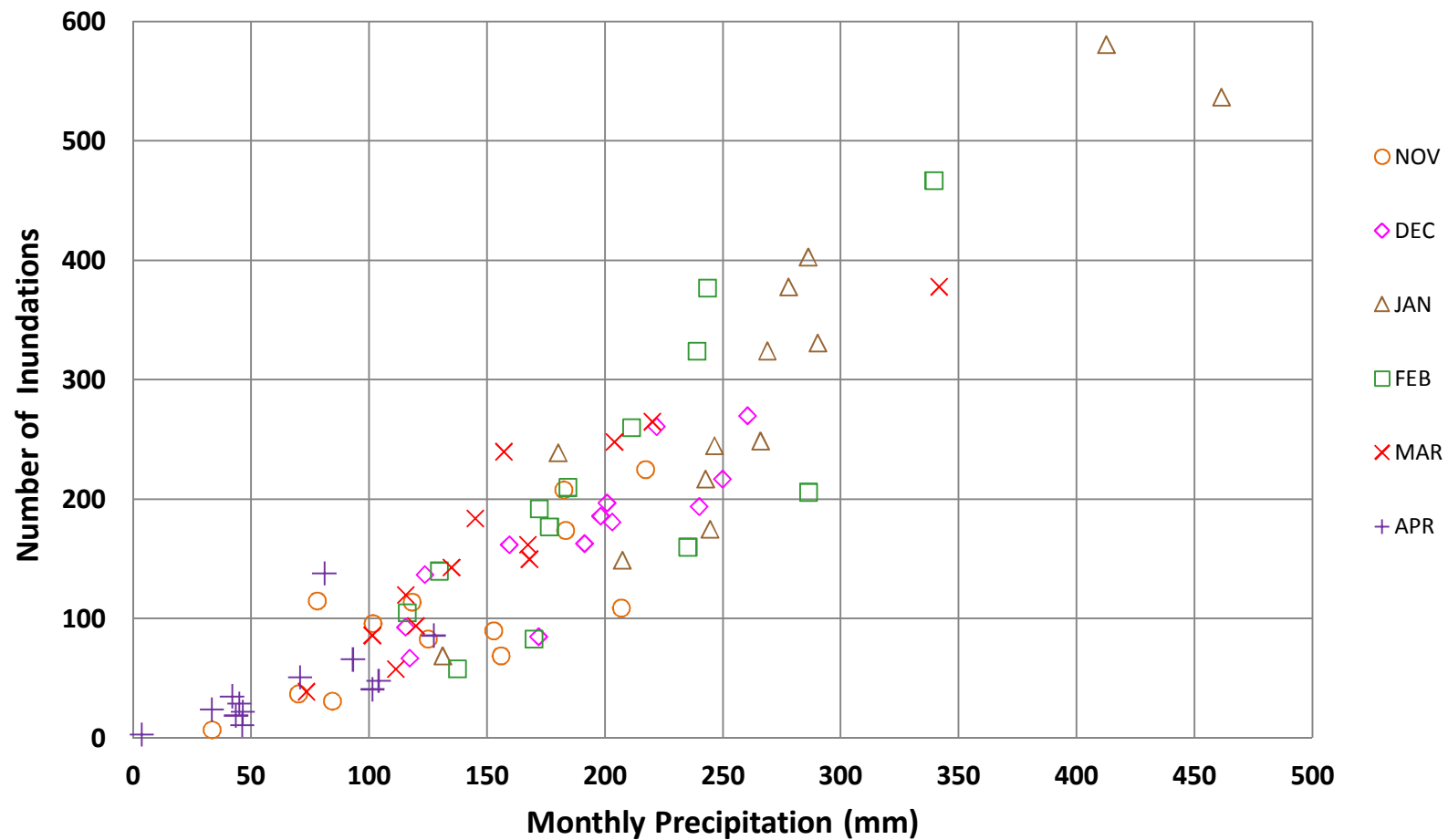
02-02-2004

MORUMBI

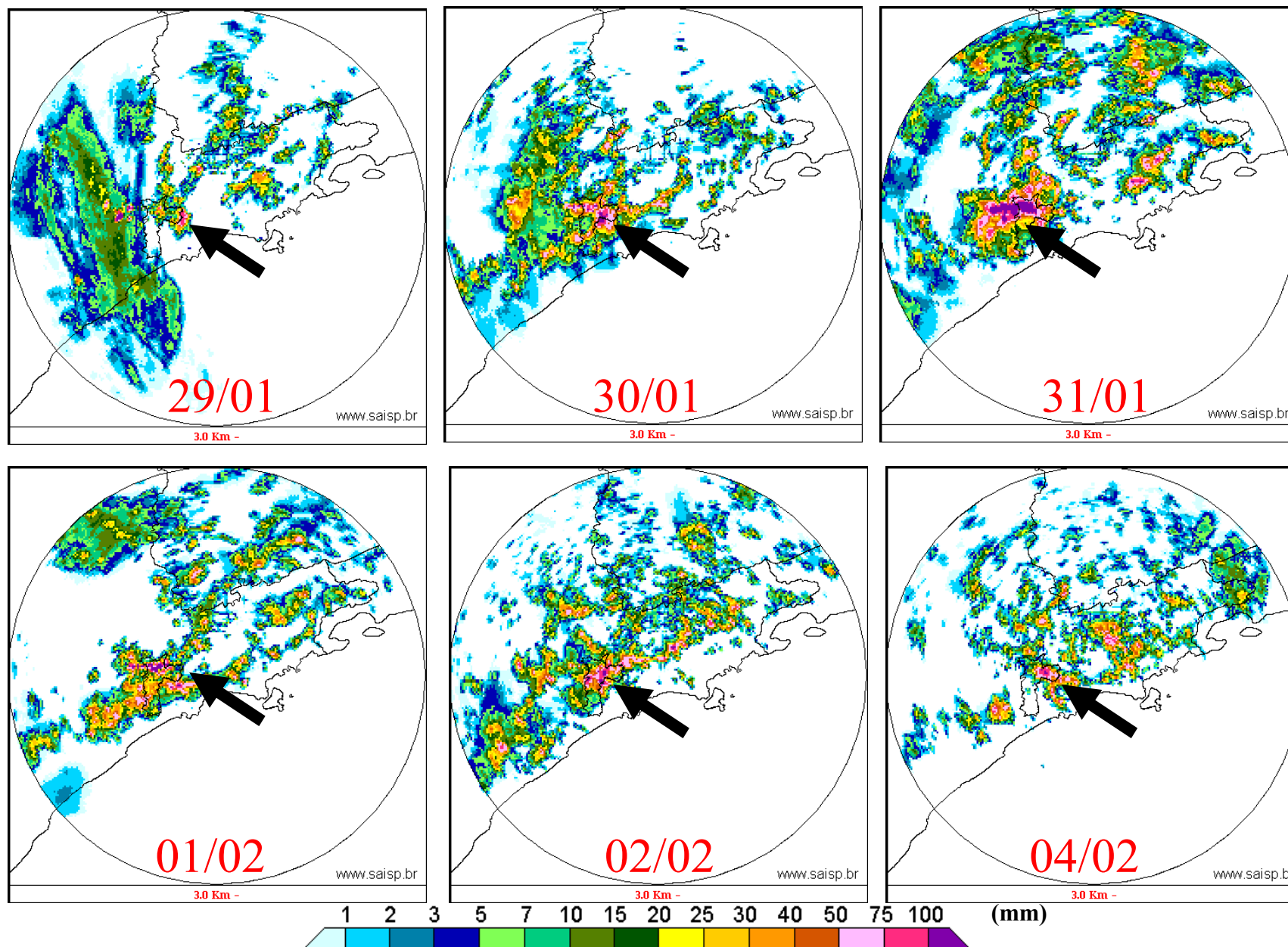


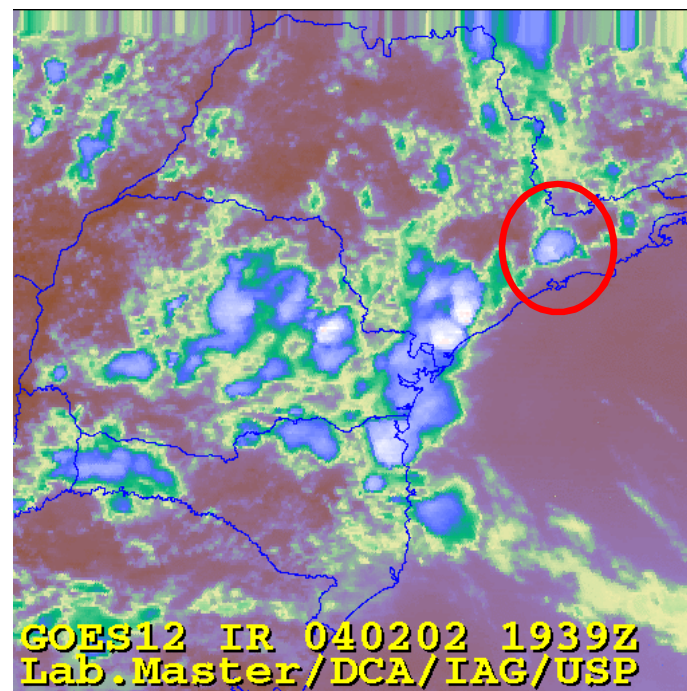
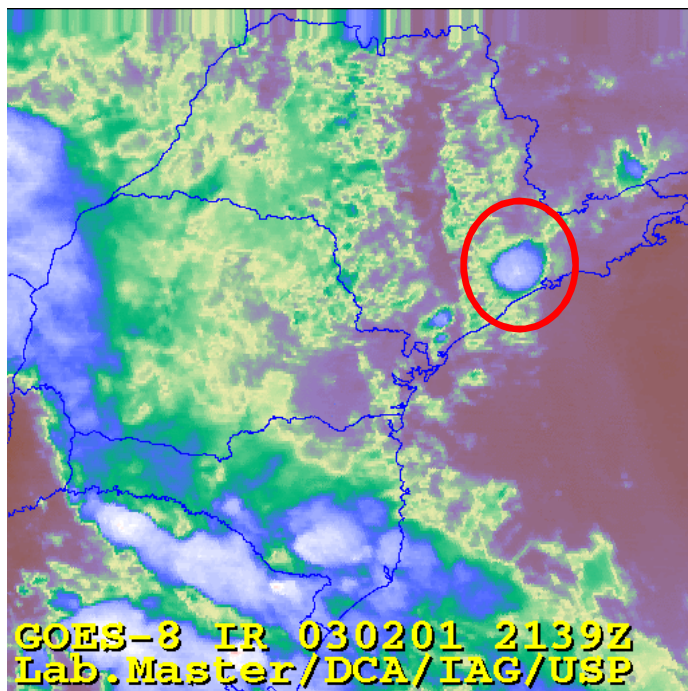
Fonte: OESP

Inundações na Cidade de São Paulo 1999 to 2011

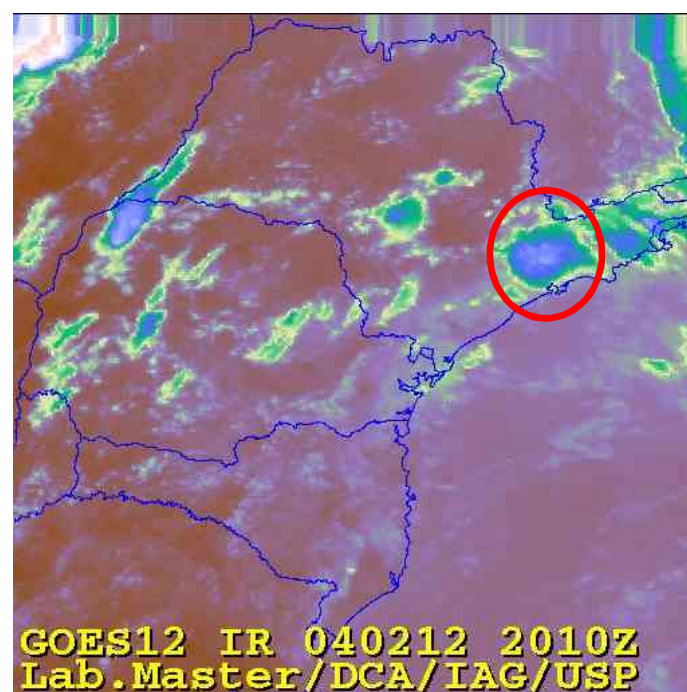
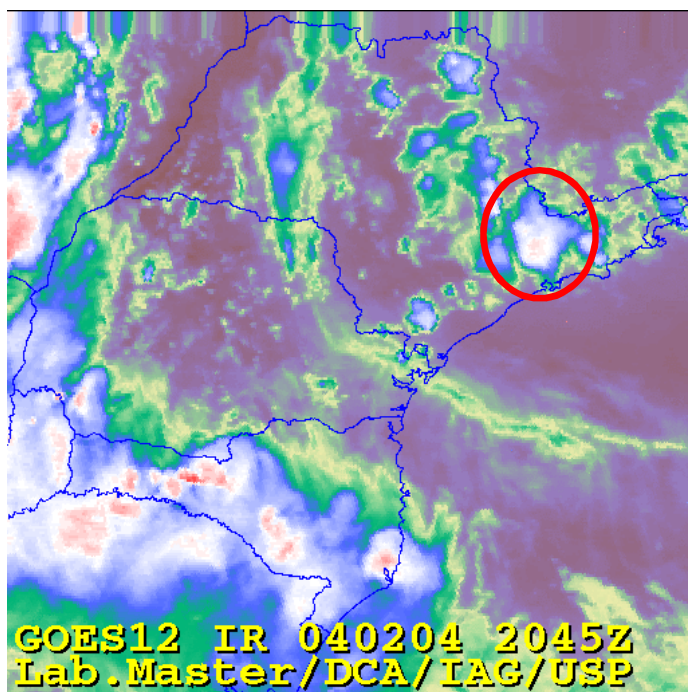


CHUVA DIÁRIA NA RMSP - ENCHENTES DE 2004

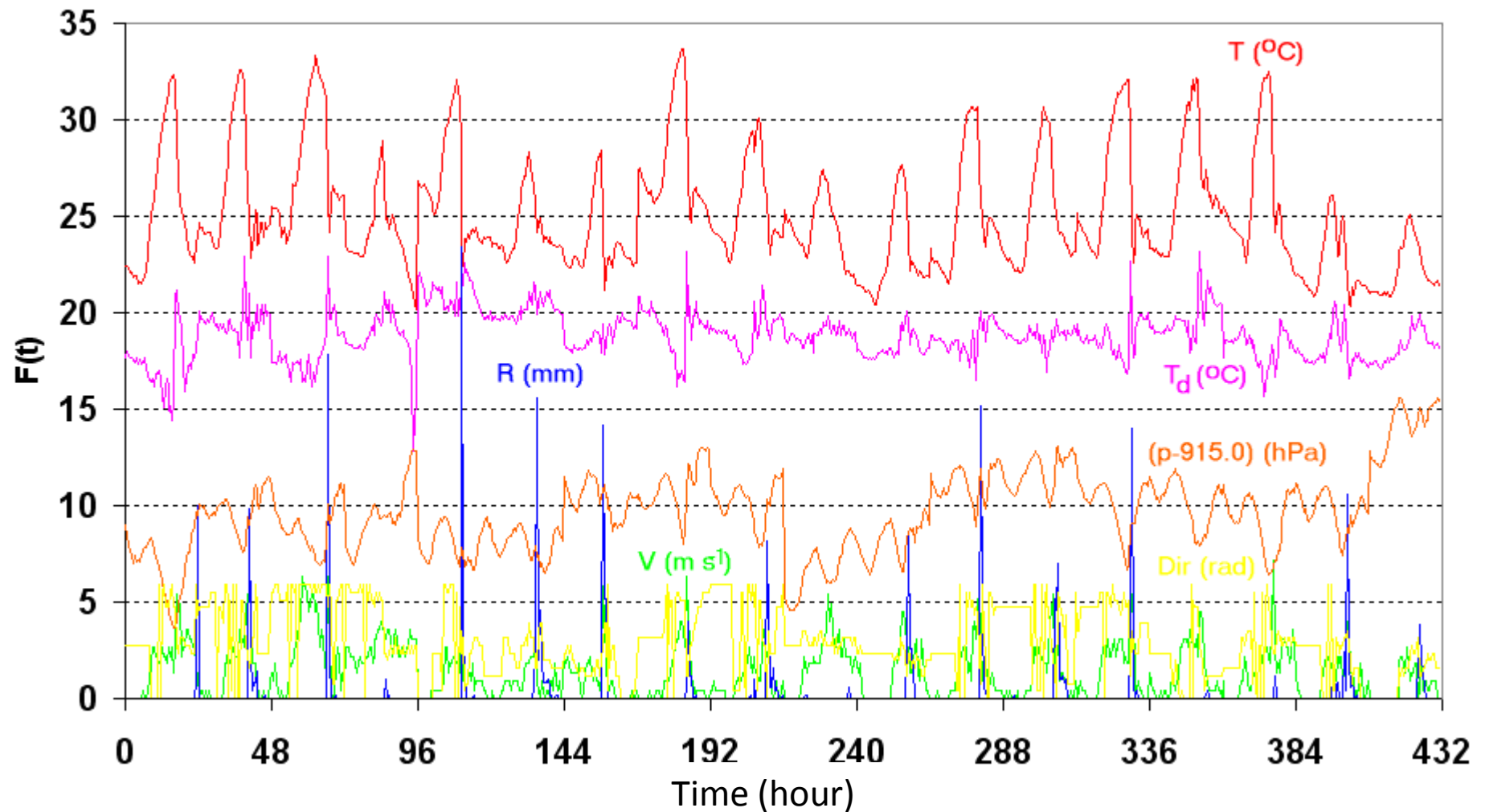




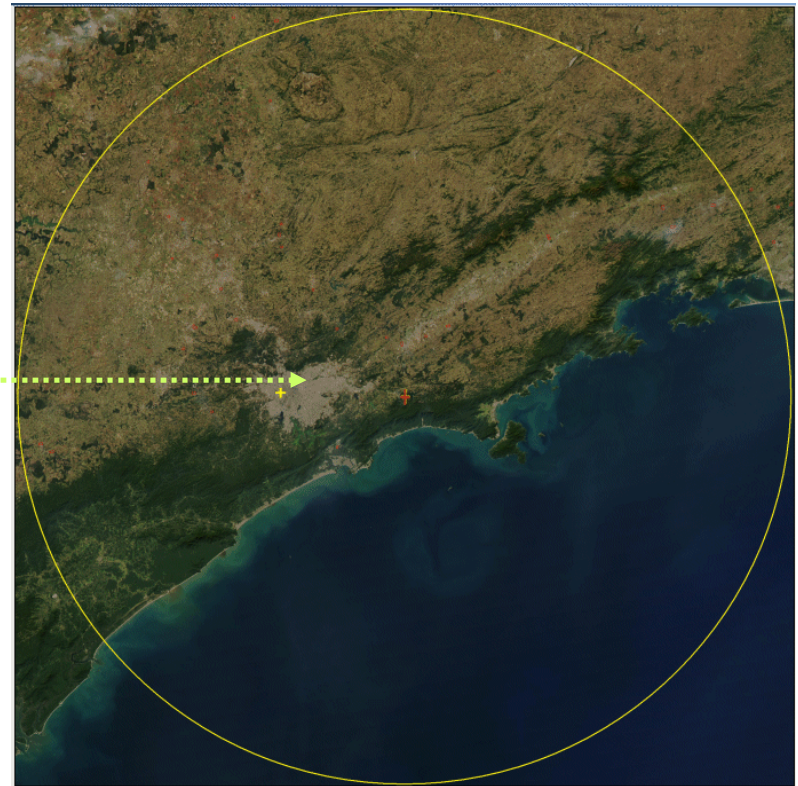
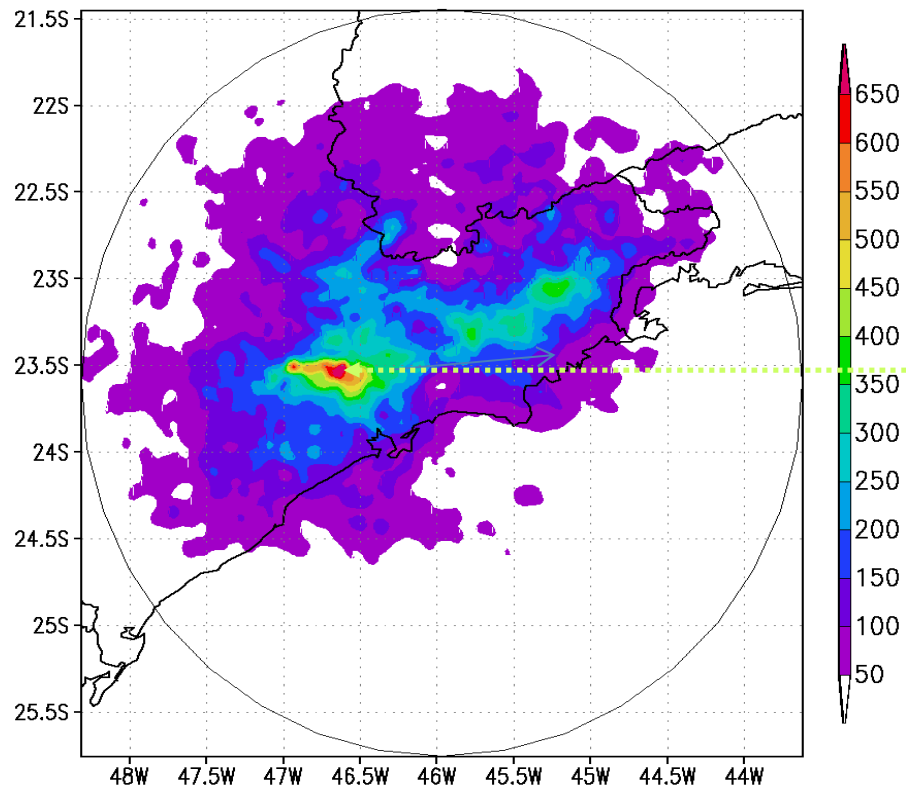
GOES-12 IR



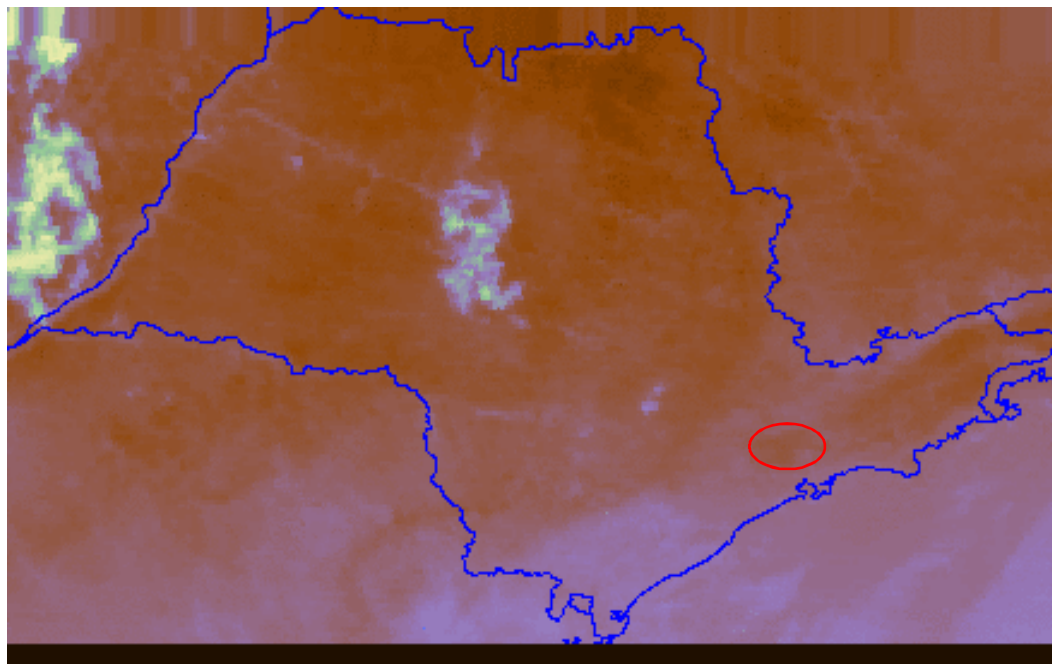
ENCHENTES CAUSAS PELA ILHA DE CALOR E BRISA MARINHA 2002 A 2004



CHUVA TOTAL (mm) – BRISA & IC (2002 – 2004)

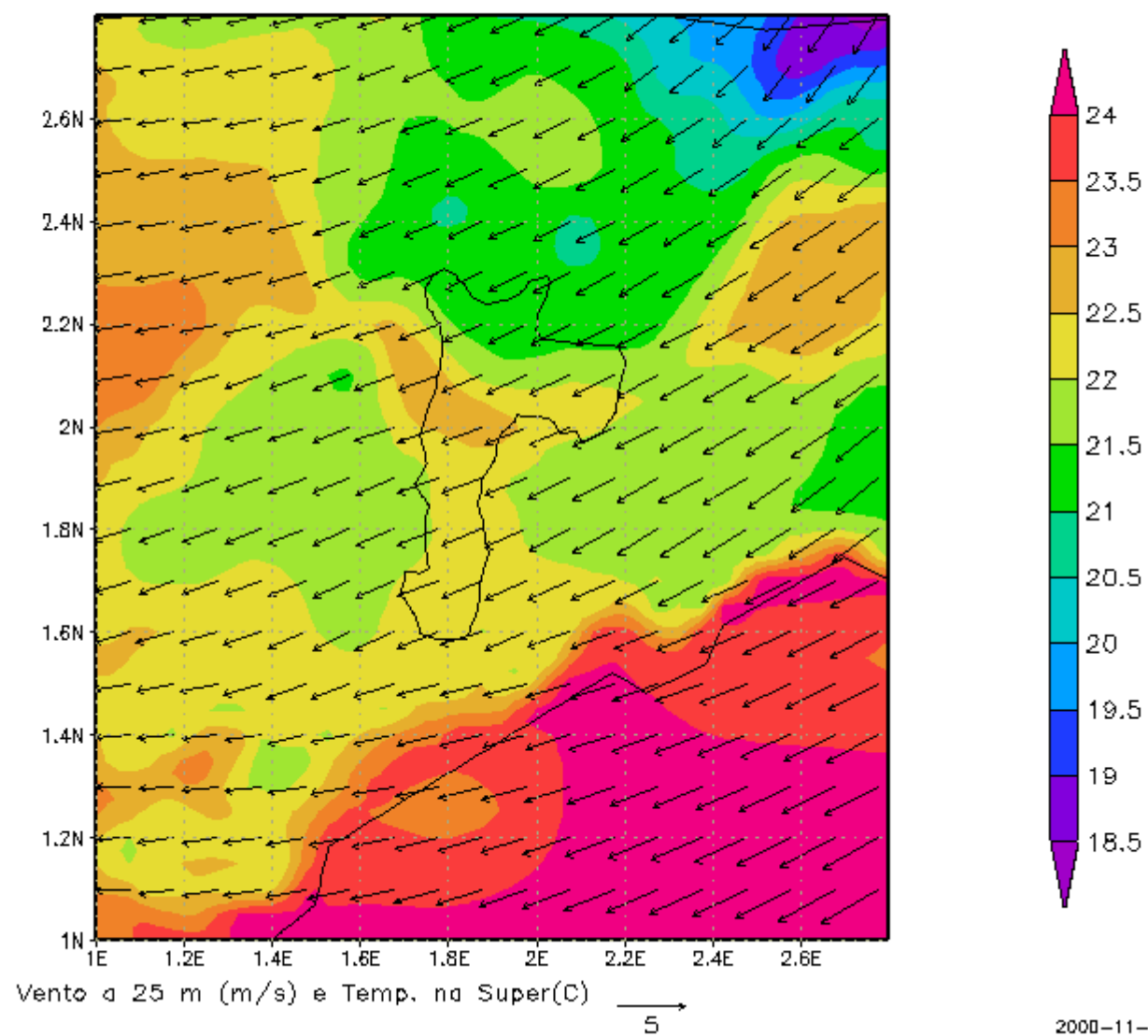


ILHA DE CALOR NA RMSP



Brisa do Mar simulada com ARPS

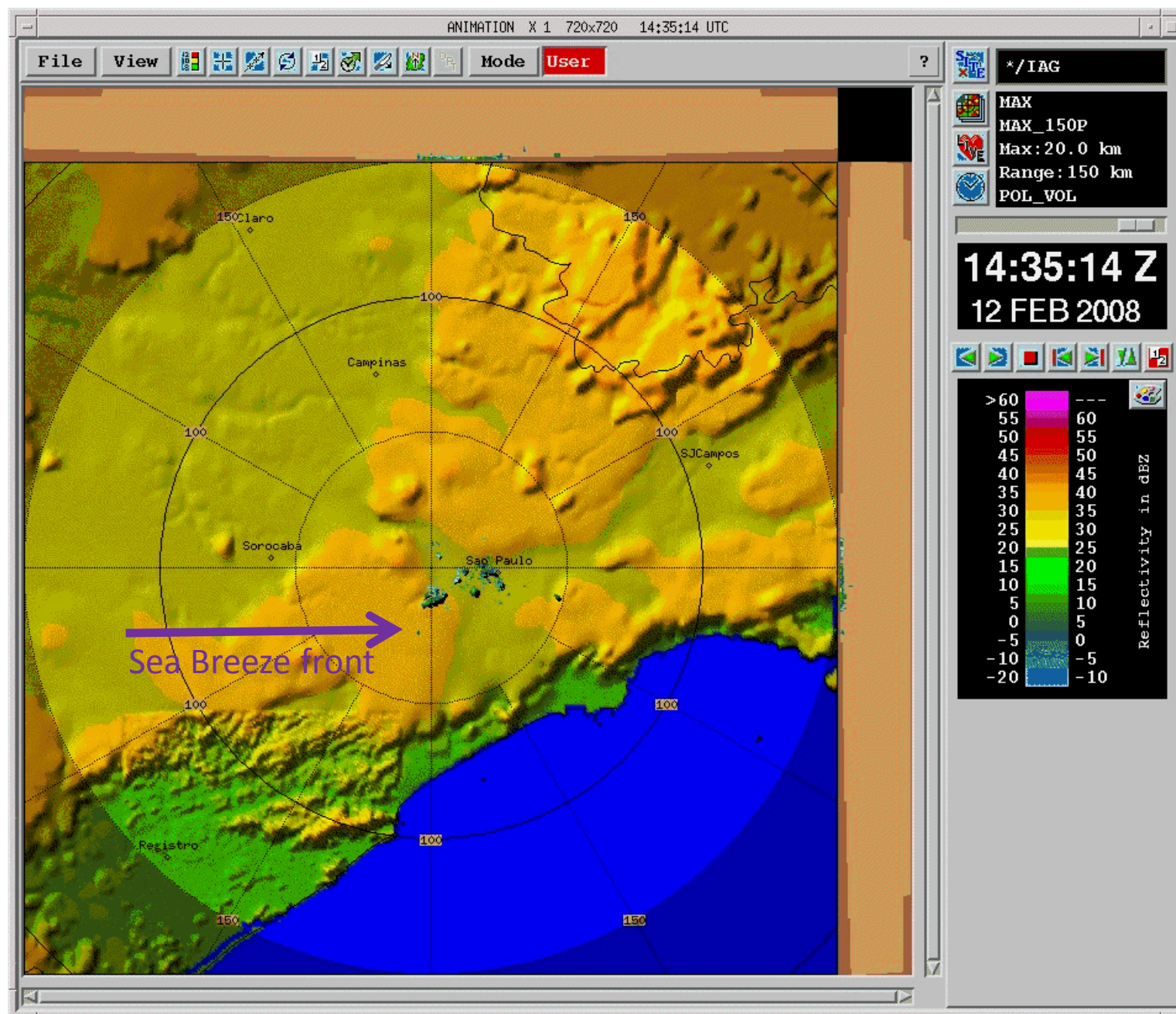
Horario: 1 Z



GrADS: COLA/IGES

(Pereira Filho et al., 2002)

RADAR MXPOL – LABHIDRO IAG USP

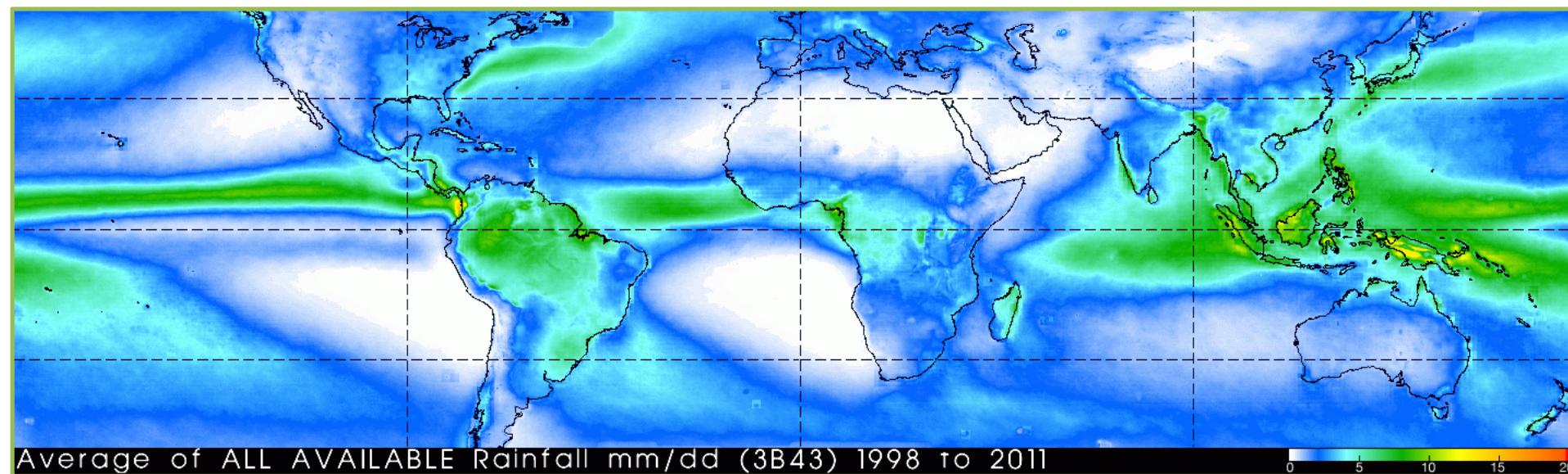
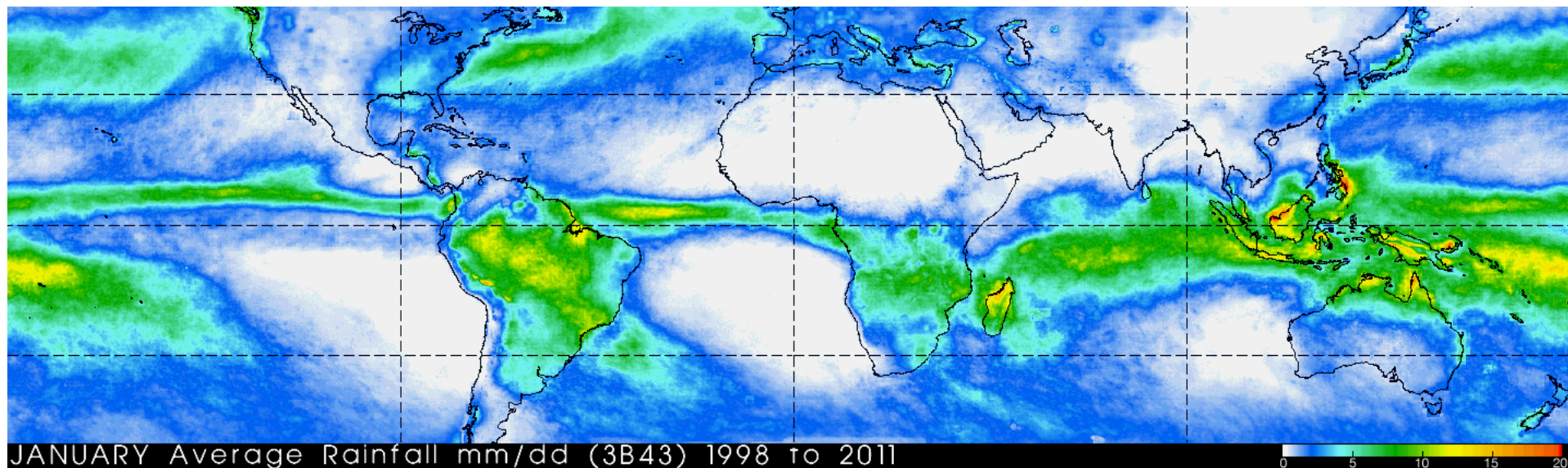


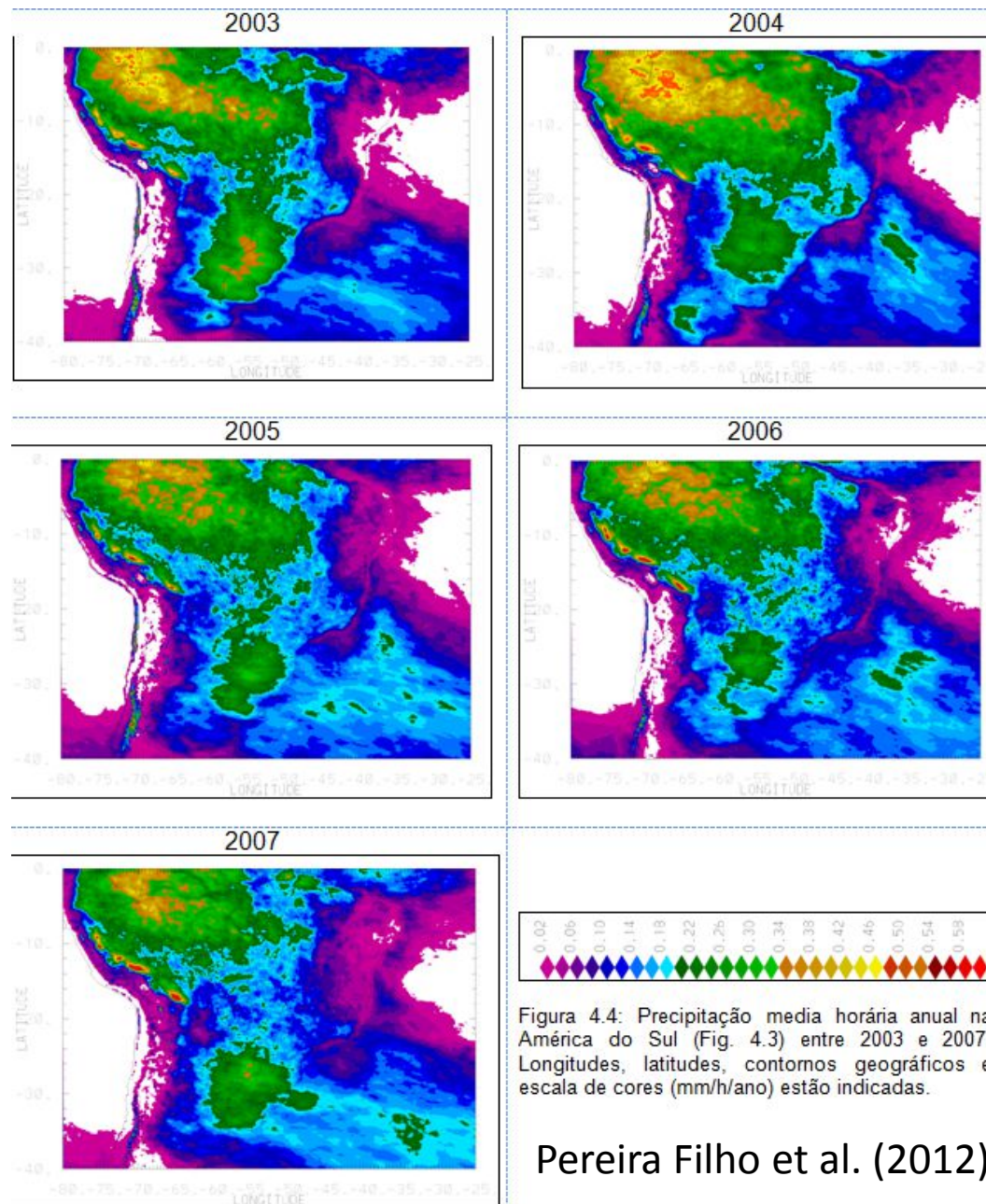
CONCLUSÃO

- **CAUSAS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS LOCAIS:**
REDUÇÃO DA VEGETAÇÃO
CRESCIMENTO URBANO
POLUIÇÃO DO AR (INVERNO)
EFEITOS GLOBAIS MENOR IMPACTO;
- **$T_{AR} + 2,1^{\circ} C$; ↑**
- **CHUVA + 395 MM; ↑**
- **VENTO ZONAL (E) + $0,5 M S^{-1}$; ↑**
- **VENTO MERIDIONAL (S) - $1,0 M S^{-1}$; ↓**
- **UMIDIDADE RELATIVA - 7%. ↓**

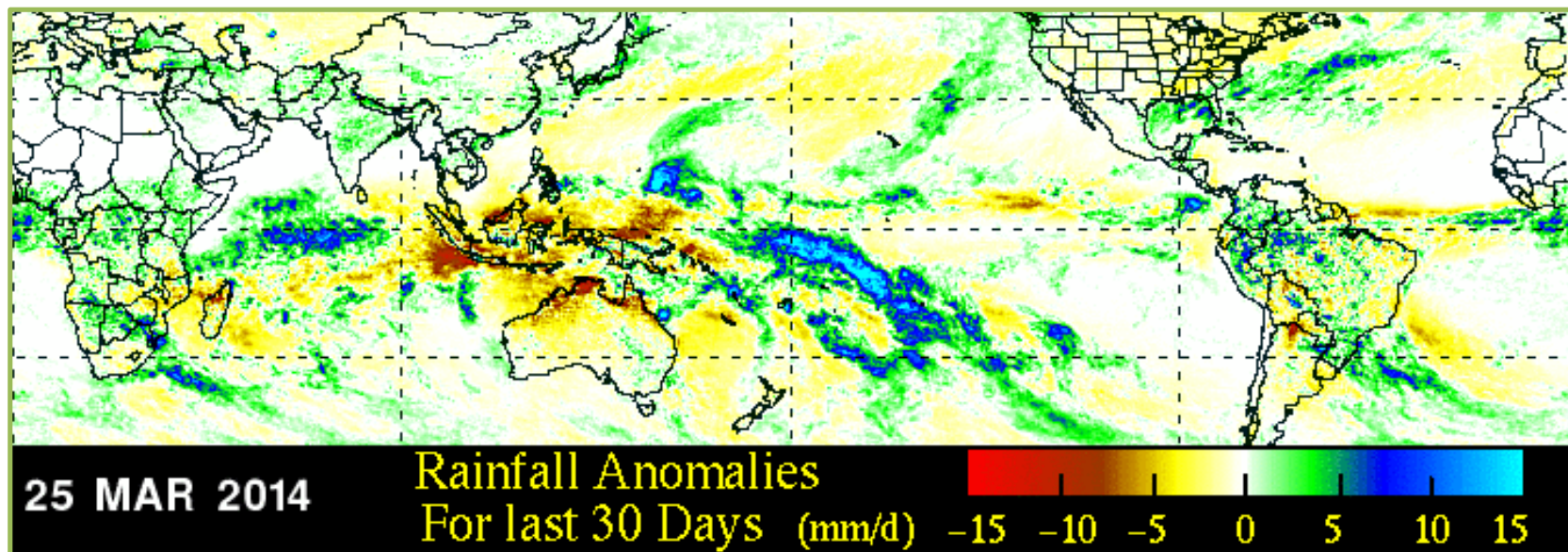
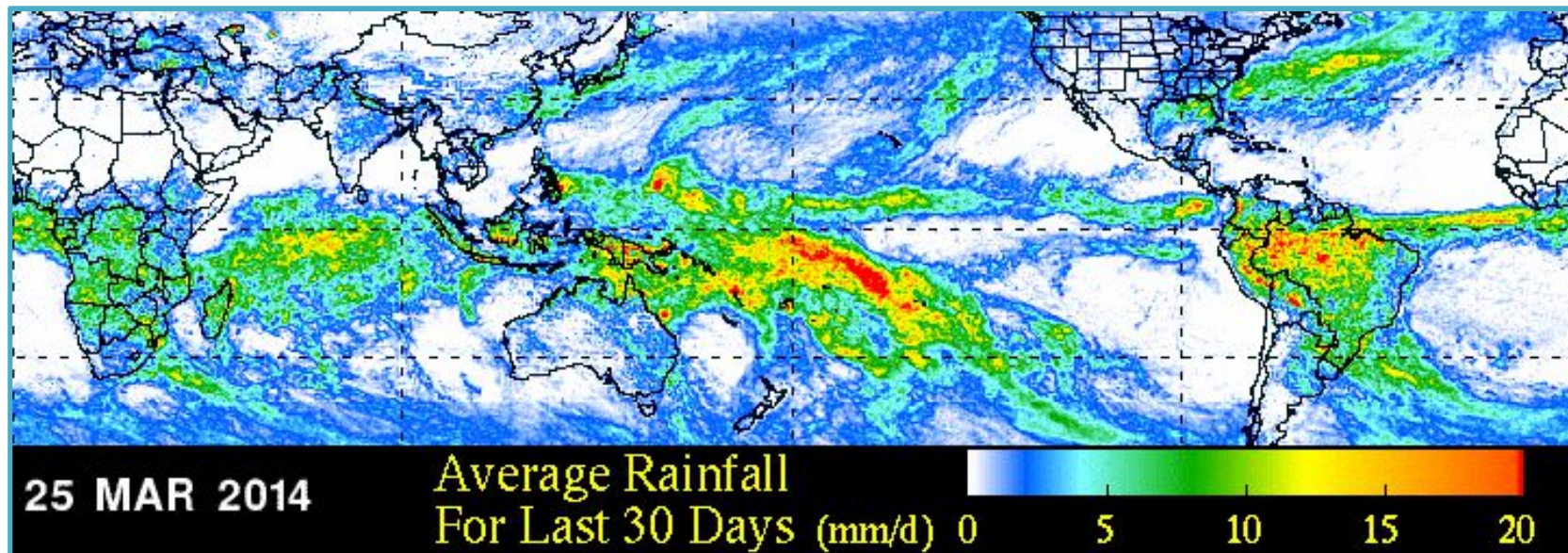
- **CICLOS DE 2 A 11 ANOS, 21 ANOS E MAIS LONGOS NA PRESSÃO DO AR, VENTOS, UMIDADE RELATIVA, INSOLAÇÃO E CHUVA.**
- **TEMPERATURA DO AR TEM CICLOS DE 2 A 7 YEAR POR CAUSA DO EL NIÑO, LA NIÑA E OSCILAÇÃO SUL.**
- **ALTA DO ATLÂNTICO SUL CONTROLA A CHUVA ANUAL + OESTE (- LESTE) –(+) CHUVA.**

CLIMATOLOGIA TRMM



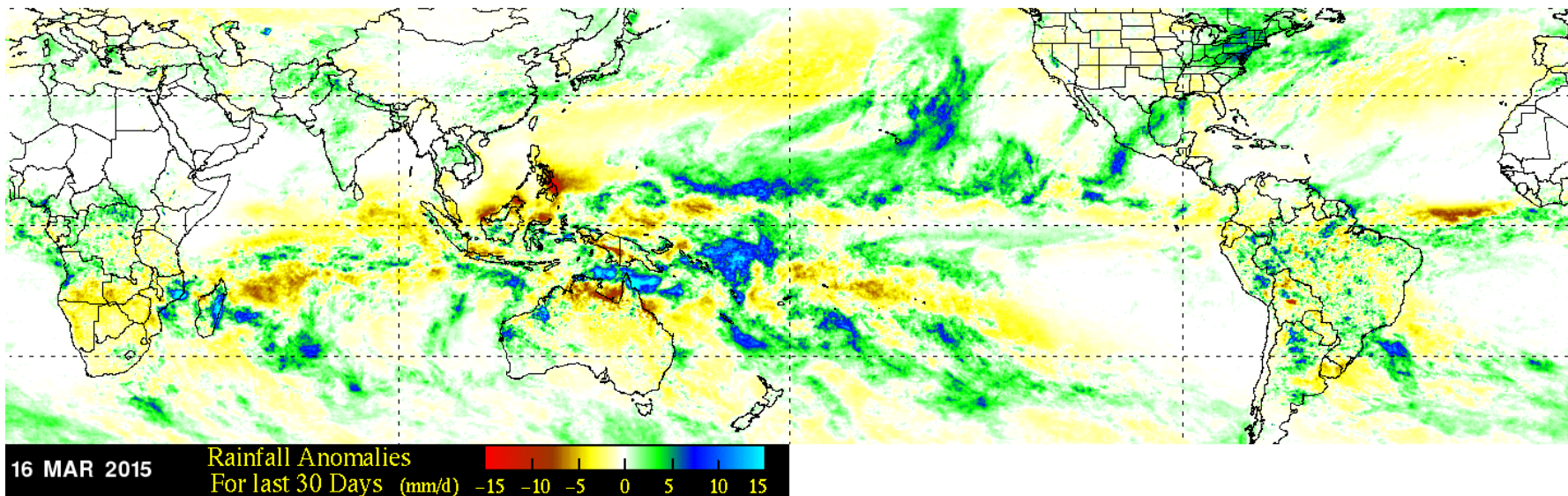
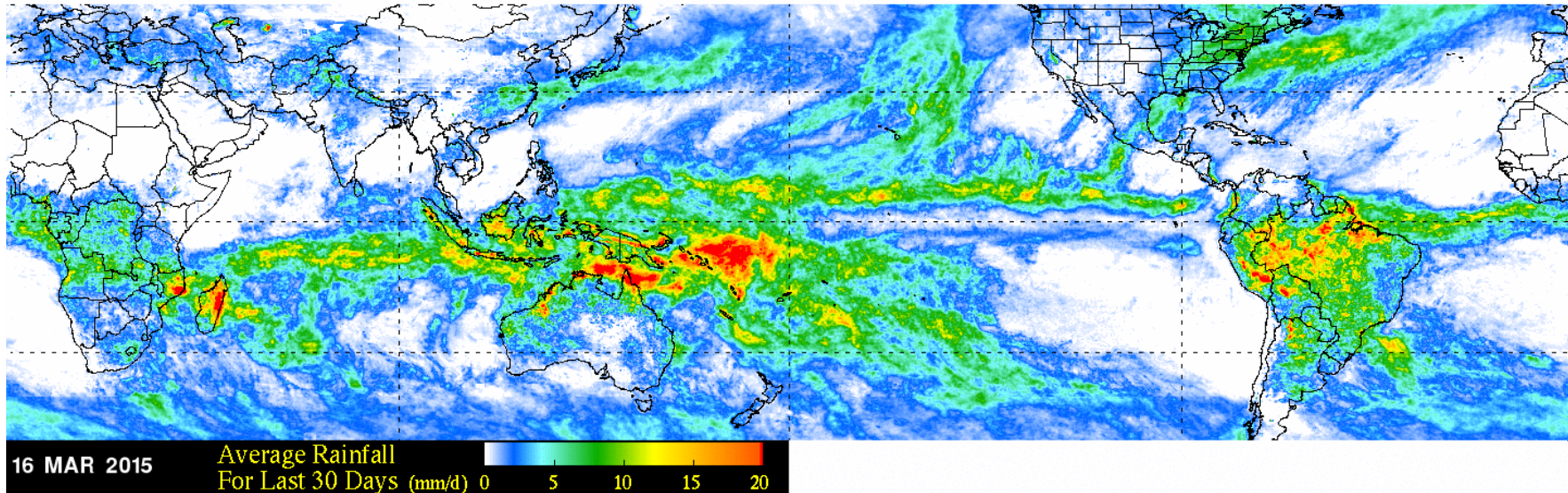


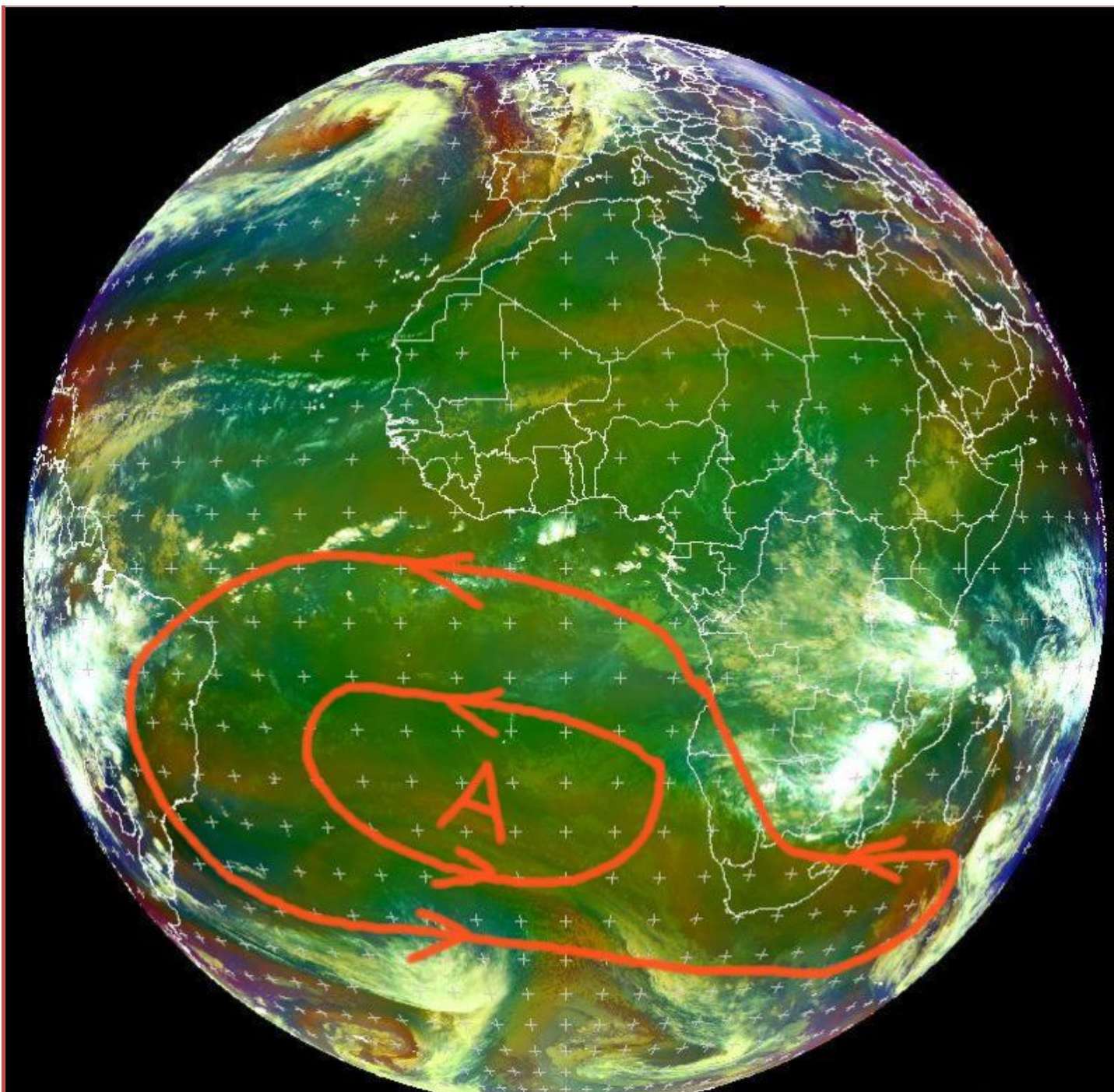
PRECIPITAÇÃO 30 DIAS -03/2014



PRECIPITAÇÃO 30 DIAS - 03/2015

http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm_rain/Events/thirty_day.html

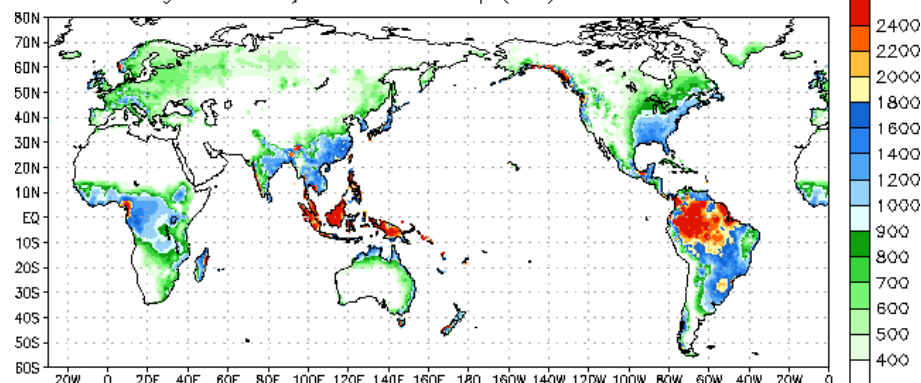




MET10 RGB-Airmass 2014-02-07 01:00 UTC

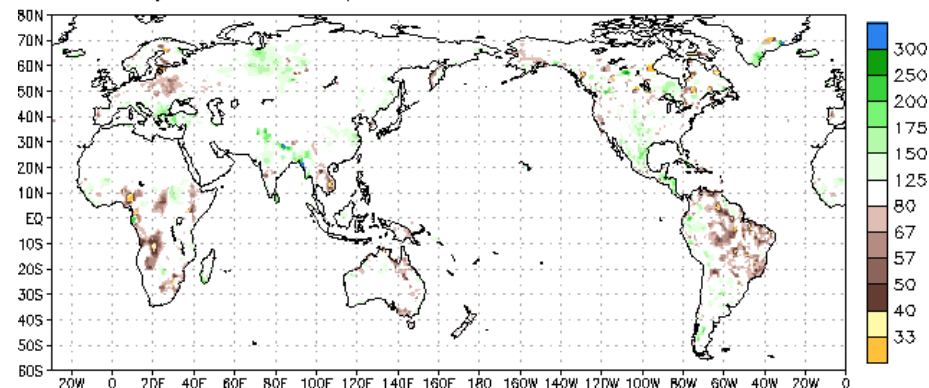
PRECIPITAÇÃO 365 DIAS

Climatological 365-day Accumulated Prep (mm) 26AUG2014–25AUG2015



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981–2010)

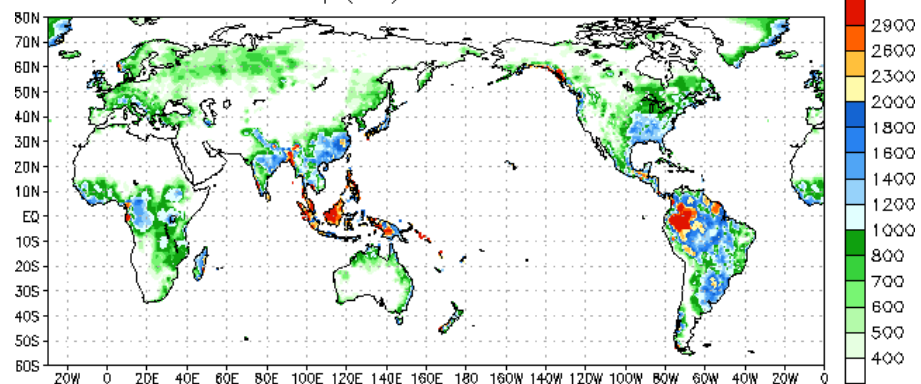
365-day Accumulated Prep % of Normal 26 AUG 2014 – 25 AUG 2015



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981–2010)

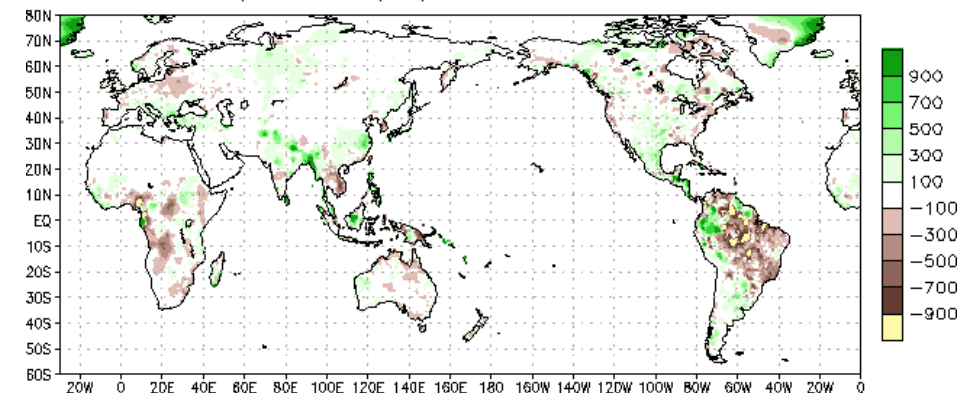
Note: Areas which receive on average 1mm/day are masked out.

Accumulated Prep (mm) 26 AUG 2014 – 25 AUG 2015



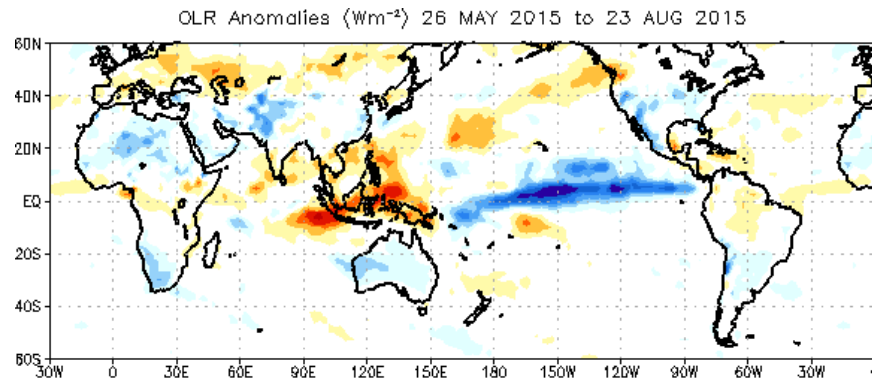
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation

Prep Anomalies (mm) 26 AUG 2014 – 25 AUG 2015

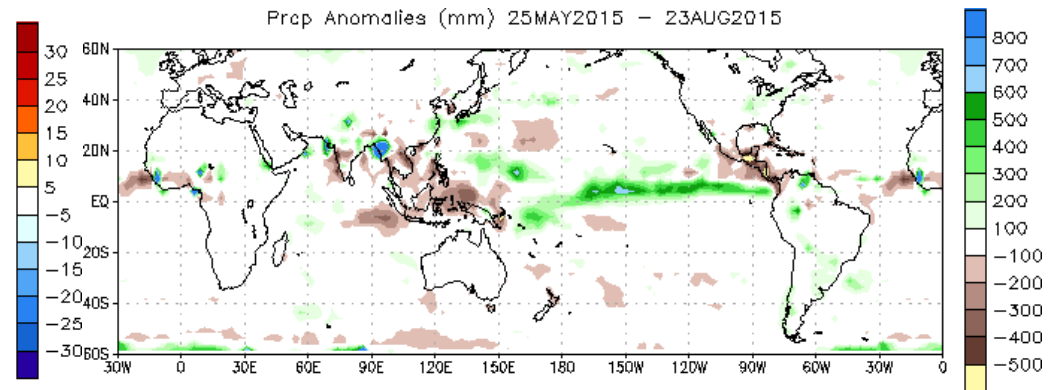


Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981–2010)

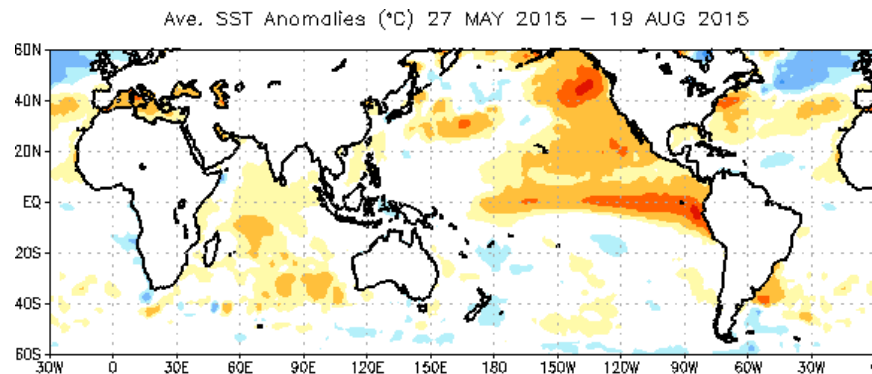
ANOMALIAS GLOBAIS



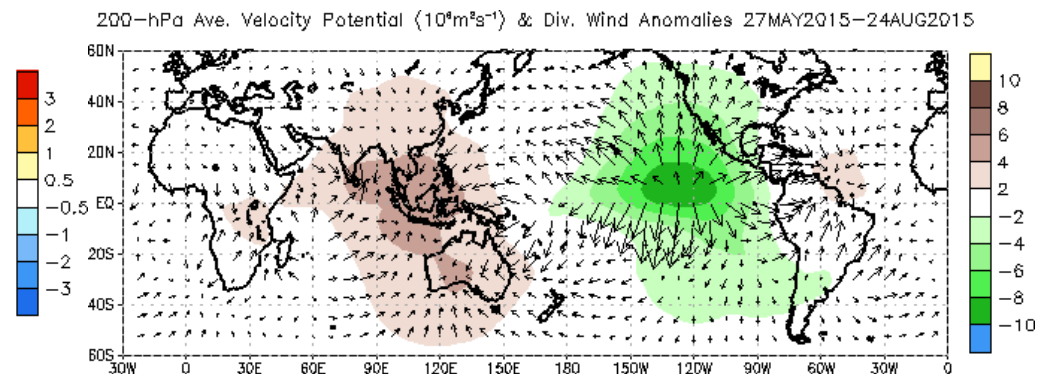
Data Source: NESDIS/ORA
Climatology (1979–1995)



Data Source: NCEP CMAP Precipitation
Climatology (1979–1995)



Data Source: NCEP Global Sea Surface Temperature Analyses
Climatology (1981–2010)



Data Source: NCEP CDAS
Climatology (1981–2010)

Período chuvoso Outubro/ano a Março/ano seguinte

Dados EM-IAG/USP 1933-2014

+ SECOS (mm)

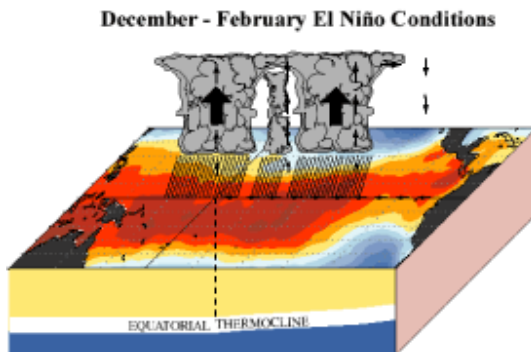
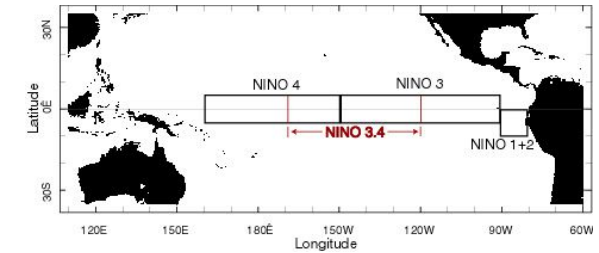
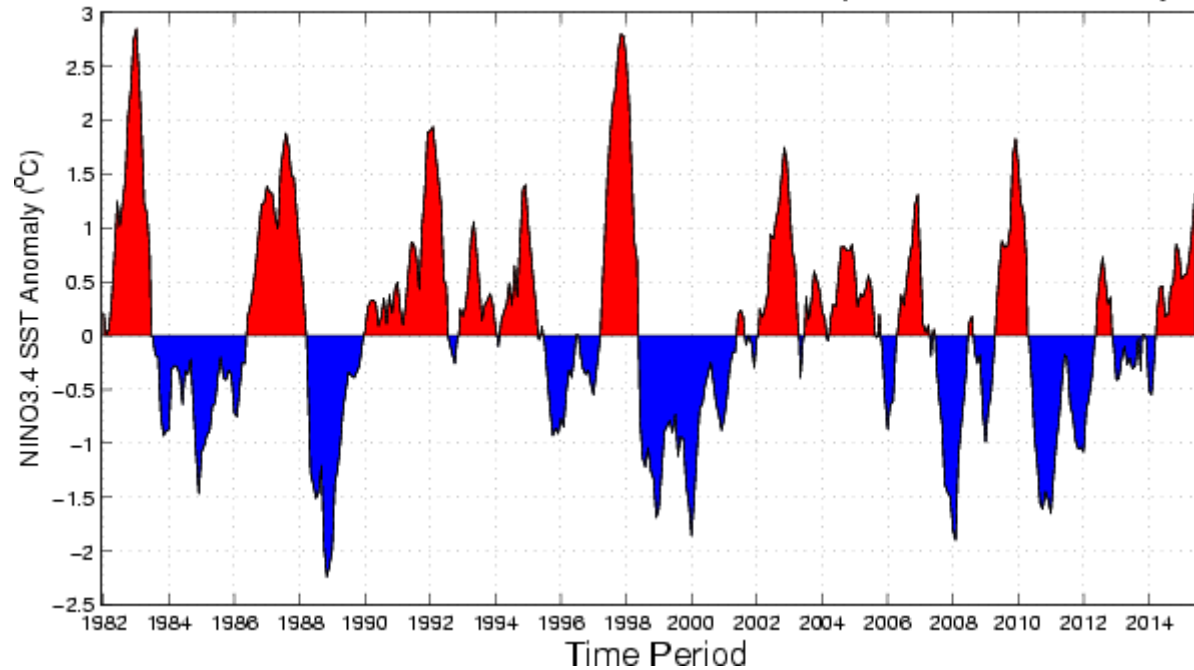
670,5	1941
697,7	1934
730,7	1964
740,9	1943
760,5	1955
798	1954
800,7	1937
803,6	1936
814,6	1969
824	1953
837,5	1939
850,2	1938
887,2	2014
900,5	1946
901,6	1945
913,2	1957
914,7	1935
915,71	1975
916,7	1994
920,1	1985

+ CHUVOSOS (mm)

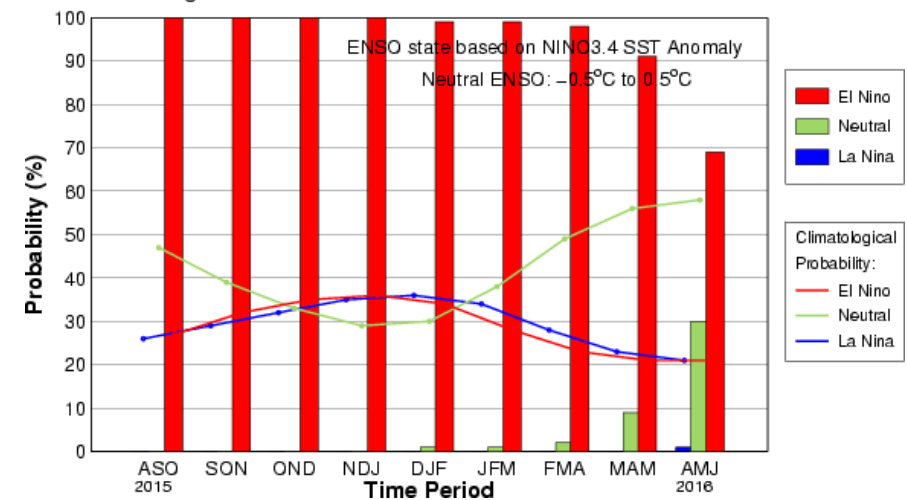
1259,9	2013
1260,4	2012
1296,8	1970
1339,6	1989
1363,8	1995
1380,2	1983
1385,8	1991
1401,7	2011
1443,1	1996
1775,8	2010

PROGNÓSTICO CLIMÁTICO PRIMAVERA E VERÃO 2015

Historical NINO3.4 Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly



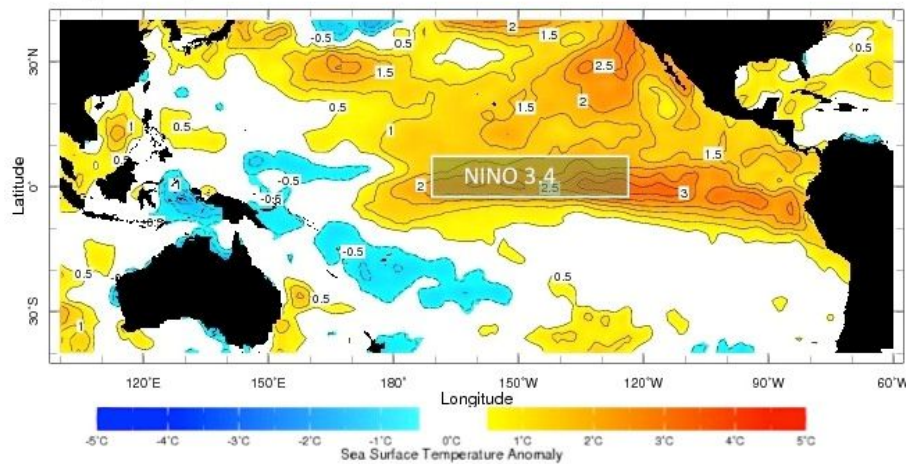
Mid-Aug IRI/CPC Plume-Based Probabilistic ENSO Forecast



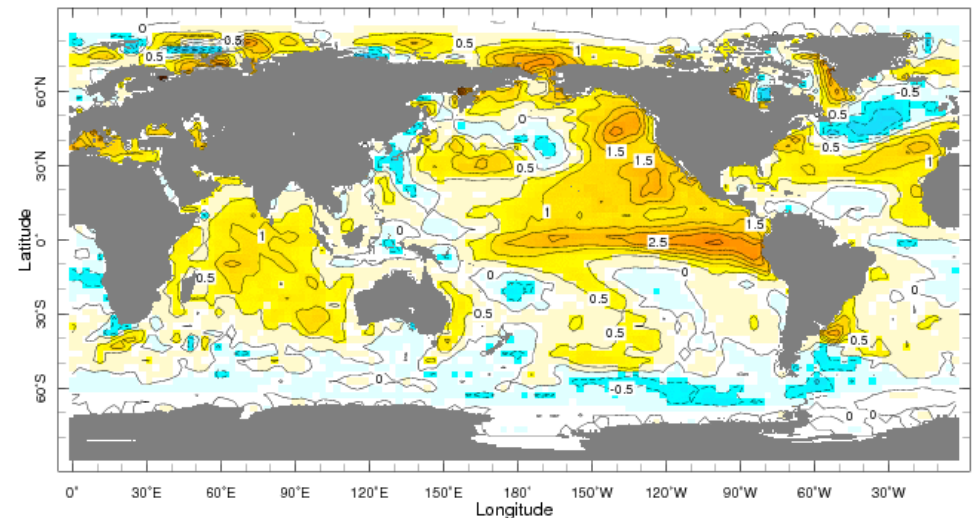
TSM ATUAL E PREVISTA

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Forecasts/SST.html>

Sea surface temperatures – departures from average
August 9-15, 2015



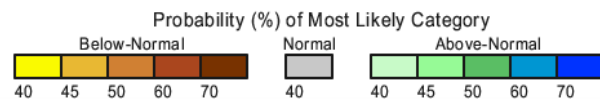
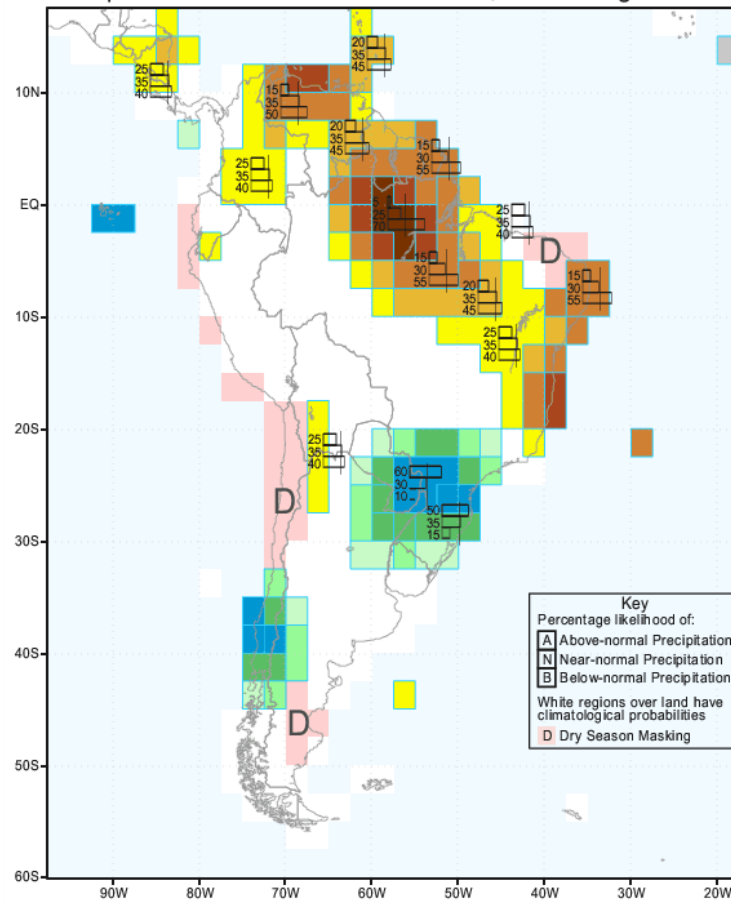
Aug-Oct 2015 IRI seasonal Forecast SSTA issued 0000 1 Aug 2015



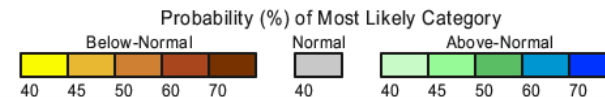
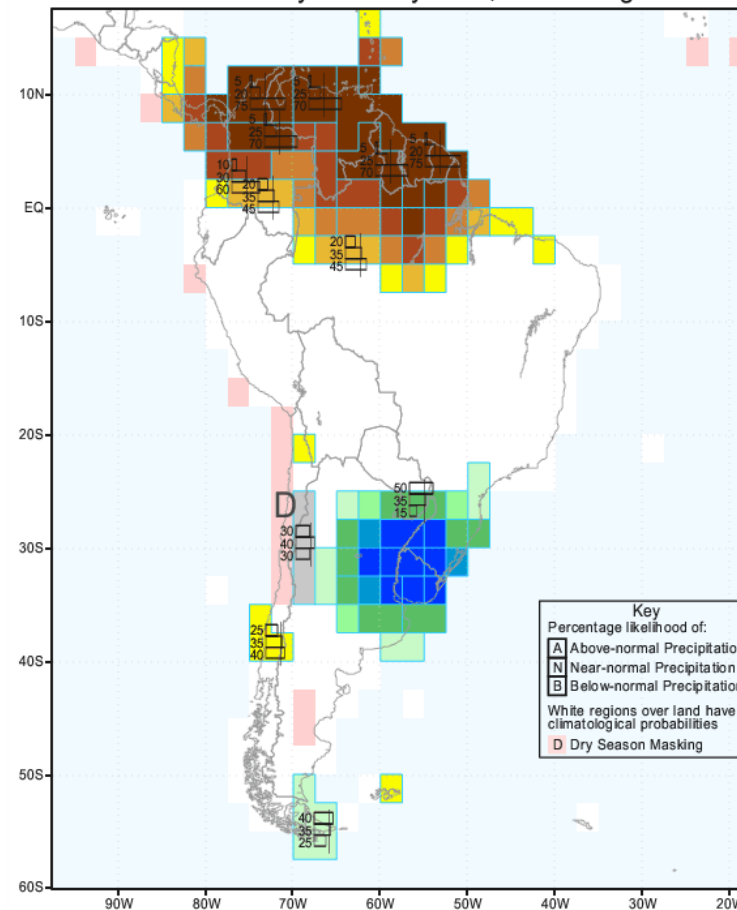
PROGNÓSTICO IRI

<http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/seasonal-climate-forecasts/>

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation
for September-October-November 2015, Issued August 2015



IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation
for December-January-February 2016, Issued August 2015



REGIÃO	PLANALTO		SERRA DO MAR		SERRA DA MANTIQUEIRA		GERAL	
PARÂMETRO	$\bar{x}$	σ	$\bar{x}$	σ	$\bar{x}$	σ	$\bar{x}$	σ
MÊS								
JANEIRO	220	34	278	87	262	47	248	68
FEVEREIRO	196	23	237	64	233	38	217	50
MARÇO	150	23	227	88	182	31	185	70
ABRIL	68	12	150	87	87	18	104	69
MAIO	54	10	103	53	54	14	75	43
JUNHO	43	10	71	35	41	8	55	28
JULHO	37	12	69	40	32	9	51	32
AGOSTO	35	7	75	43	42	13	53	35
SETEMBRO	64	12	111	65	63	12	84	50
OUTUBRO	130	15	173	84	147	27	150	60
NOVEMBRO	145	22	173	72	175	27	160	52
DEZEMBRO	209	29	228	78	258	37	221	58
ANUAL	1370	141	1920	754	1569	258	1620	572

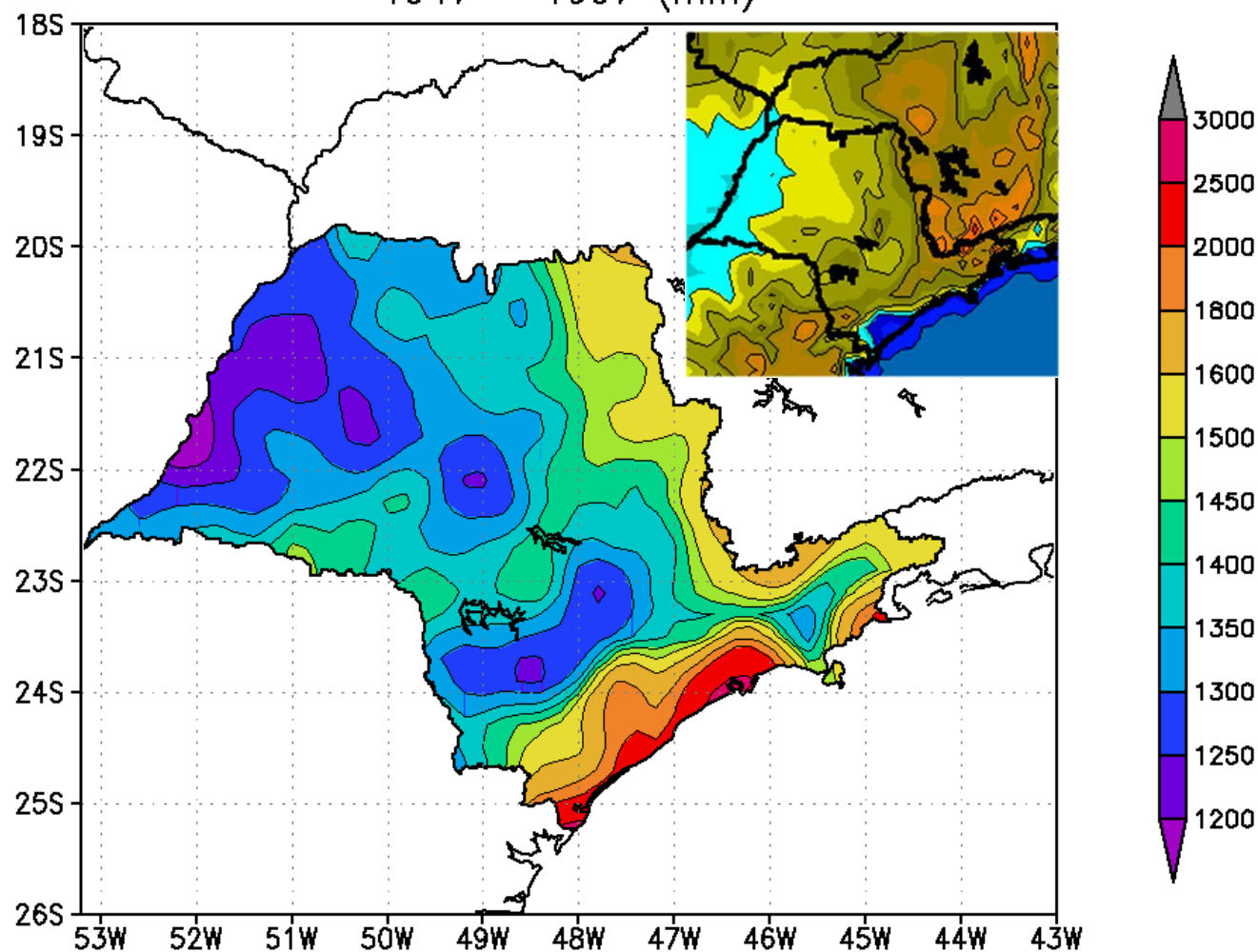
TABELA 3.1. - Precipitação média mensal nas áreas cobertas pelo radar meteorológico de Ponte Nova. $\bar{x}$ é a precipitação média e σ é o desvio padrão dos totais médios mensais, em mm.

PRECIPITAÇÃO - SÃO PAULO

Prado, Pereira Filho e Hallak (2006)

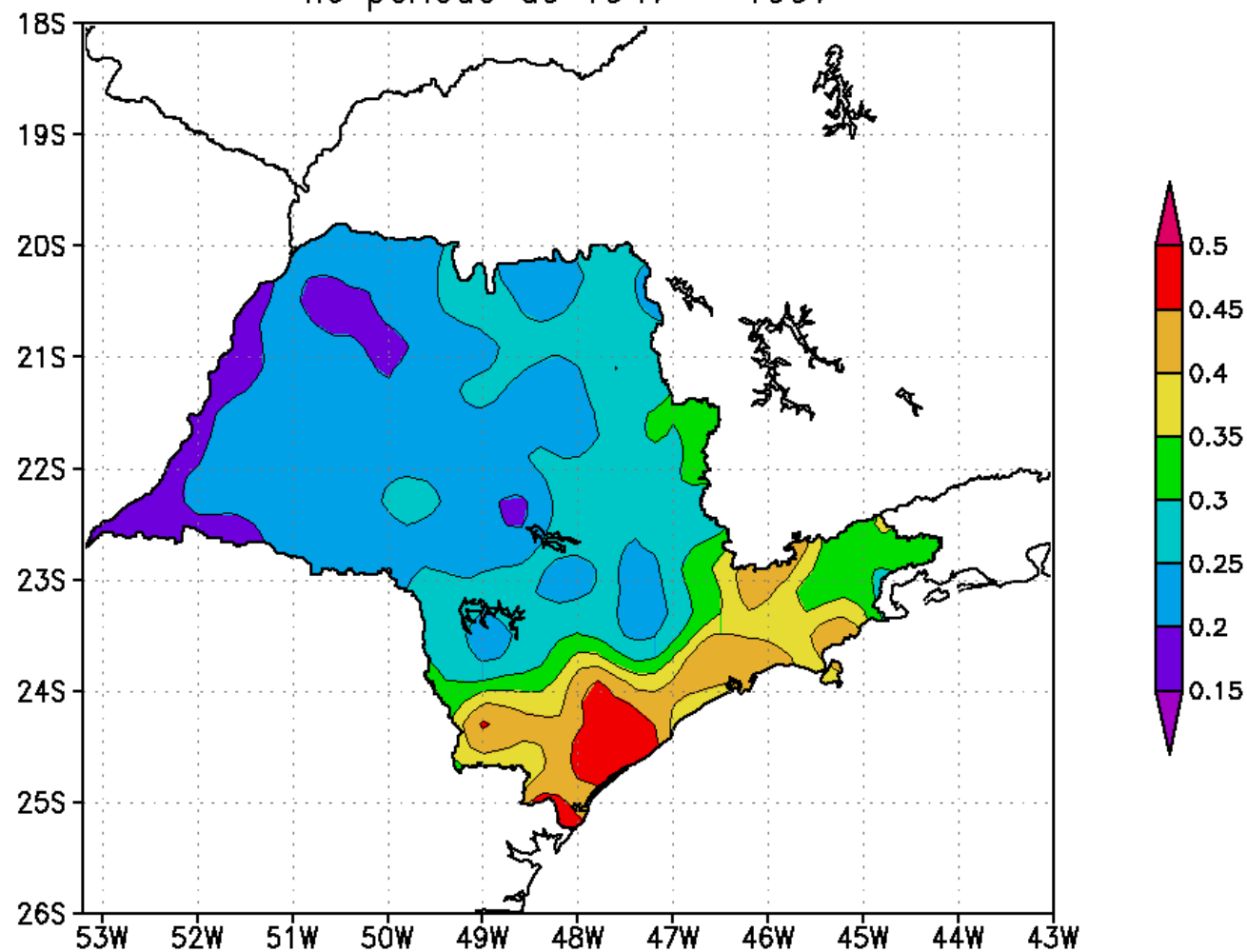
PRECIPITAÇÃO ANNUAL SP (mm)

Precipitacao media climatologica
1947 - 1997 (mm)



FRAÇÃO DE DIAS CHUVOSOS

Razão de dias com chuva pelo total de dias
no período de 1947 – 1997



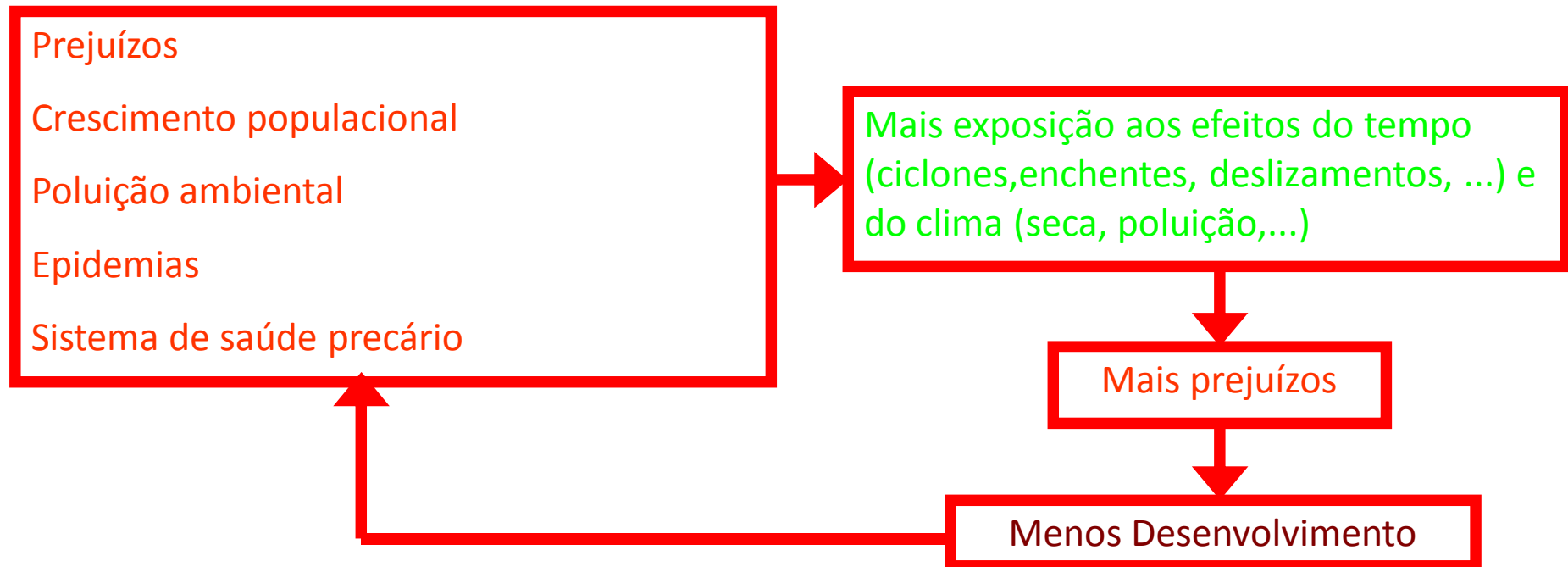
**Frequência de anomalias de precipitação média espacial
para eventos de El Niño, La Niña e neutros entre 1947 e 1997.**

	Evento		
Anomalias	El Niño	La Niña	Neutro
Positivas	19,6%	9,8%	23,5%
Negativas	11,8%	11,8%	23,5%

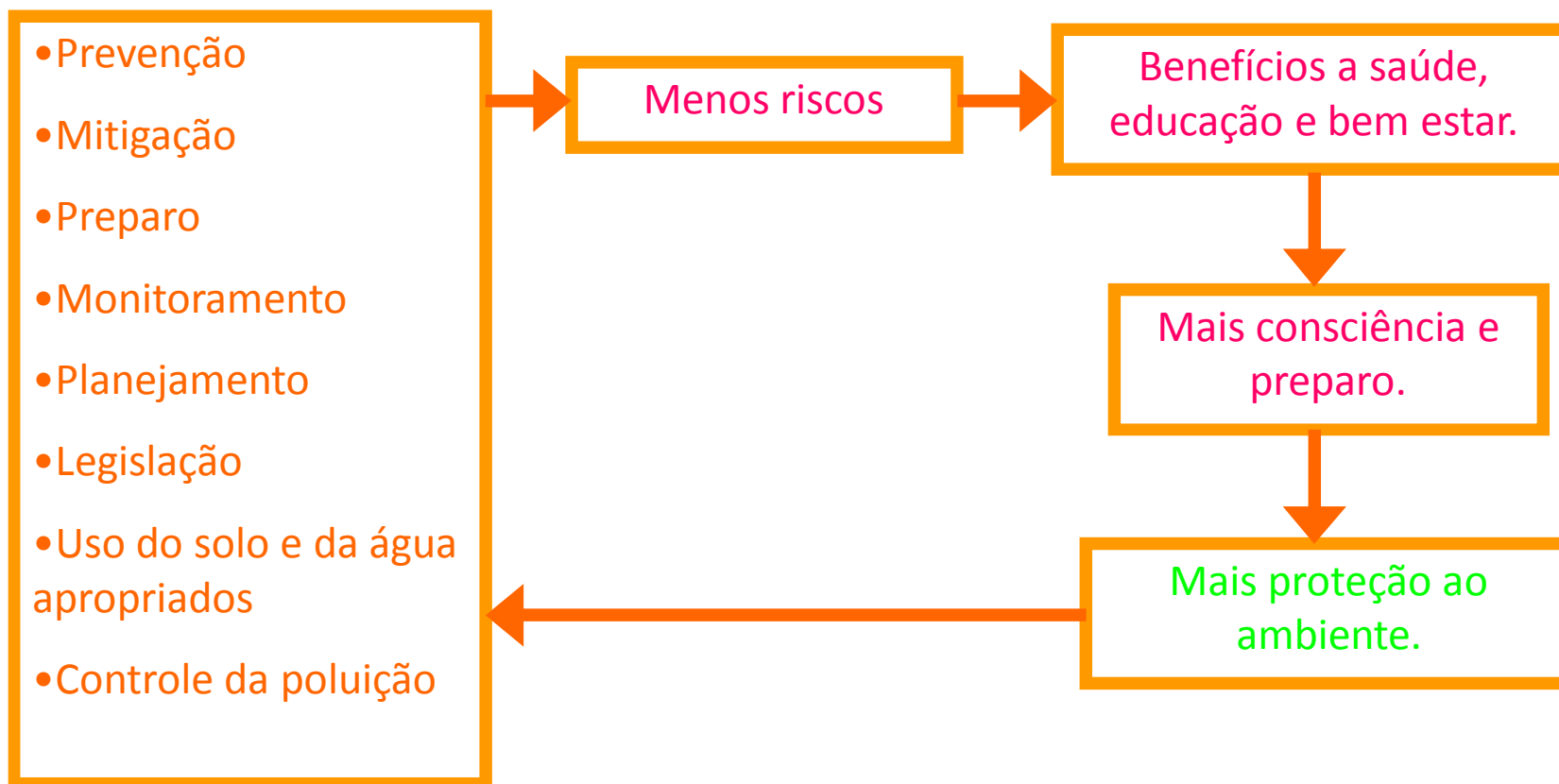
**METEOROLOGIA E
DESASTRES NATURAIS**
CENÁRIO GLOBAL

**“As mudanças climáticas devem
causar desastres naturais mais
freqüentes e mais graves”**

RETRO-ALIMENTAÇÃO POSITIVA DOS PROBLEMAS



GESTÃO AMBIENTAL – FATOR PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL



Evolução do Consumo na RMSP e Projeção para 20 anos

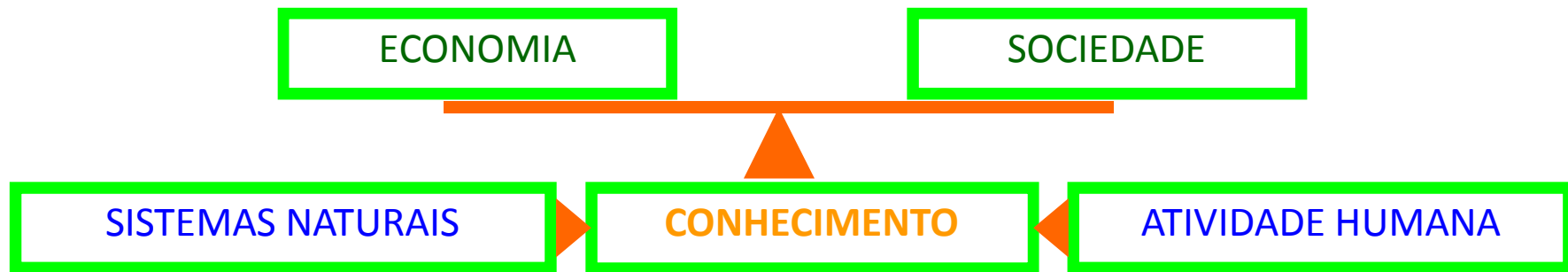
Ano	CHA (m ³ /ano)	PROD (10 ⁹ m ³ /ano)	CT (10 ⁹ m ³ /ano)	CT/PROD	HAB (mi)
2003	52,3	1.96	0.93	0.46	18.5
2013	59,9	2.18	1.21	0.55	20.1
2033	78,0	3.27	1.80	0.55 (1)	22.3
2033	78,0	2,33	1.80	0.73 (2)	22.3

Soluções :

Novas fontes para suprir demanda de + um Cantareira (cenário 1)

Aumentar a razão consumo/produção (cenário 2)

CIÊNCIA DA SUTENTABILIDADE



OBSERVAÇÃO DA TERRA E DA ATMOSFERA

(Essenciais para a sustentabilidade)



FERRAMENTAS DE PREVISÃO

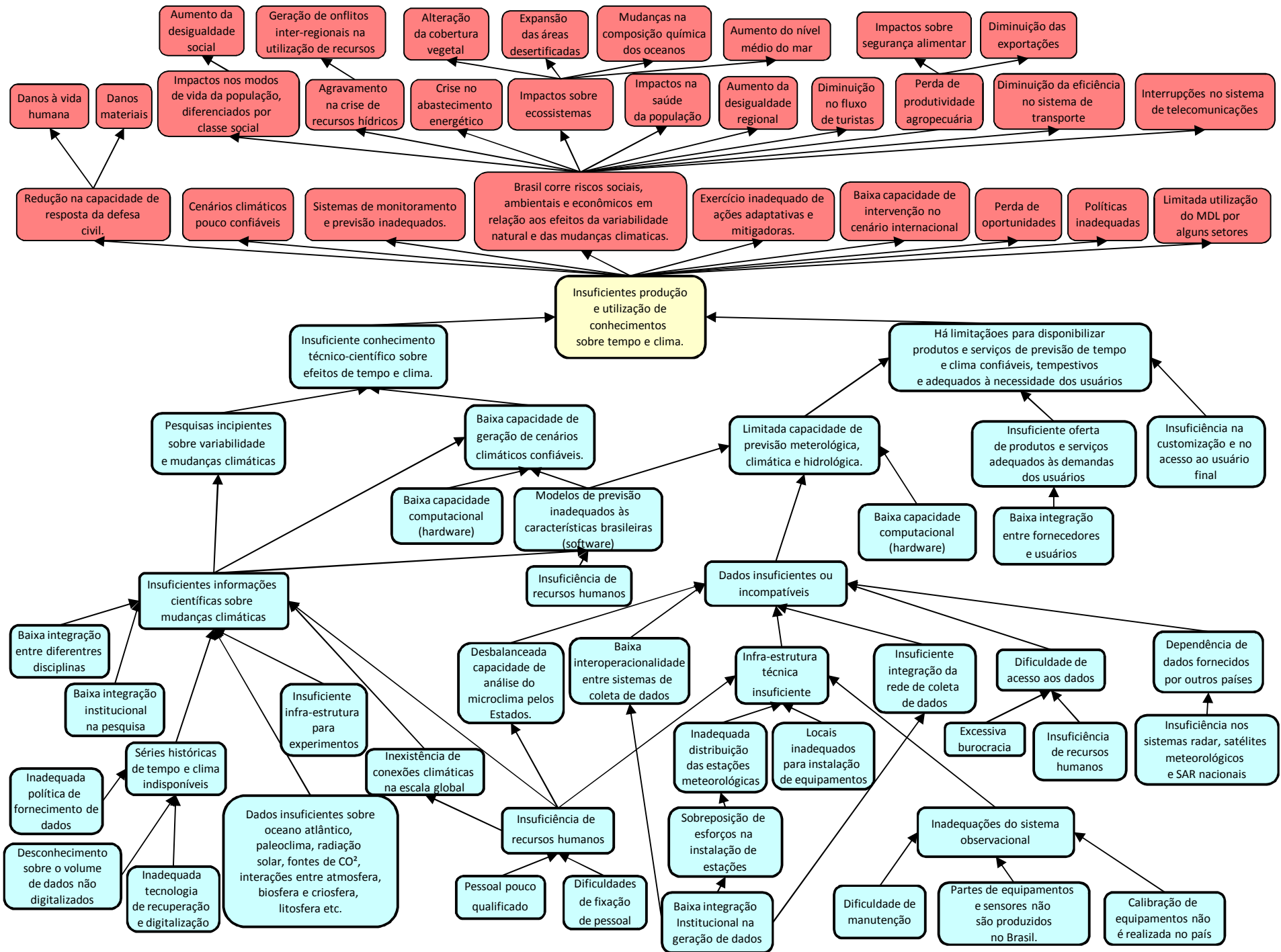
SISTEMAS DE ALERTA

ENTENDIMENTO DO TEMPO E DO CLIMA

INFORMAÇÃO



REDUÇÃO DE RISCOS



MUITO OBRIGADO!

apereira@model.iag.usp.br