

## AWI(Area Wind Index)

-

. . . . . 1

-

SST(Sea Surface Temperature) . NCEP/NCAR  
 가 SST가  
 가 , 가  
 가 .  
 AWI(Area Wind Index) . PNA(Pacific/North American), AOI(Artic  
 Oscillation Index), SST(Sea Surface Temperature) .

### 1.

1972 가 , 1923, 1947, 1977  
 (Nathan et al., 1997).  
 ,  
 (FAO, 1997a ;  
 Klyashtorin and Sidorenkov, 1996).  
 가 .  
 SST ,

### 2.

- 2.5o x 2.5o NCEP/NCAR .
- U, Zonal wind ( )
  - V, Meridional wind ( )
  - SST (Sea Surface Temperature)

· AOI (Arctic Oscillation Index)

Zonal wind Meridional wind 144 × 73 (1000 hPa, 850 hPa, 500 hPa, 200 hPa), (30oN 40oN, 40oN 50oN, 50oN 60oN), (140o E 140oW) (Fig. 1). (A · B · C · D · E · F )

. SST Gaussian grid 50oN 60oN 22 × 7 , 30oN 40oN, 40oN 50oN 22 × 6 . AOI(Arctic Oscillation Index) NCEP/NCAR , EOF(Empirical Orthogonal Function) NH SLP(Northern Hemisphere Sea Level Pressure)

. AOI(Arctic Oscillation Index) SLP (anomaly) ([http://www.atmos.colostate.edu/ao/Data/ao\\_index.html](http://www.atmos.colostate.edu/ao/Data/ao_index.html)). PNA(Pacific/North American) 500 hPa (anomaly) ([http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/pna/pna\\_index.html](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/pna/pna_index.html)).

$$PNAI=0.25 \times [Z(20N,160W)-Z(45N,165W)+Z(55N,115W)-Z(30N,85W)] \quad (1)$$

, Z (Geopotential Height) (Wallace and Gutzler, 1981).

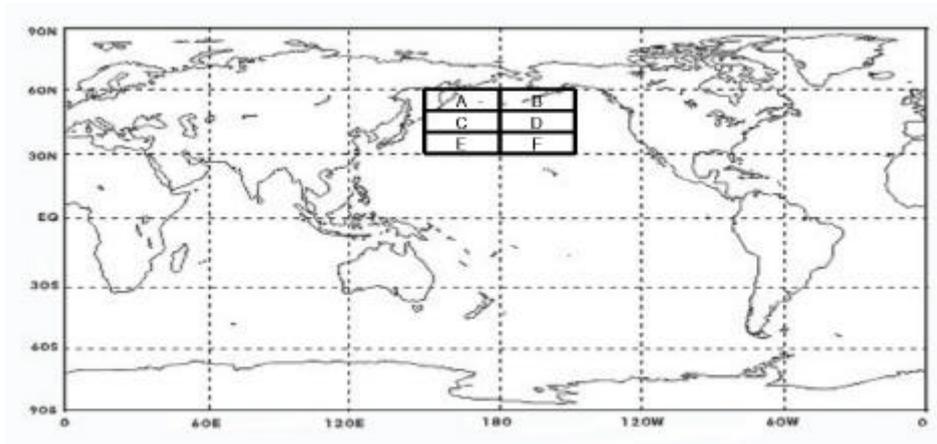


Fig. 1 PDO

(U; zonal wind), (V; meridional wind) (anomaly) 12 (Wavelet) (U, V, SST) 4 ( , , , ) PNA, AOI 1 ( )

AWI (Area Wind Index) , AWI10  
 10m/s  
 (AWI) PNA, AOI, SST  
 3.

Fig. 2 , SST  
 가 Fig. 2  
 1000 hPa, 850 hPa, 500 hPa, 200 hPa 가

Table 1

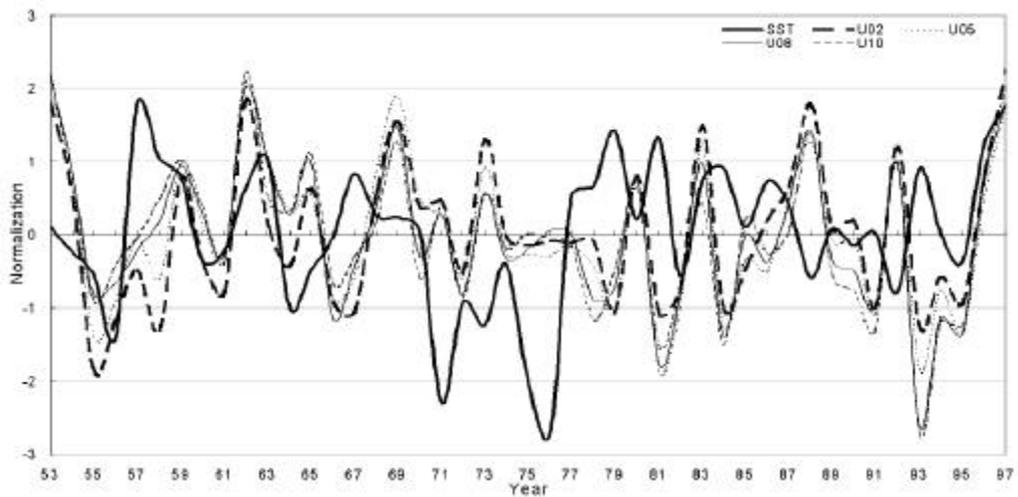


Fig. 2 (U) SST.

가

ENSO

AOGCM (Atmosphere-Ocean General

Circulation Model)

Table 1

	A	B	C	D	E	F
U200	0.8972	0.9262	0.8344	0.9469	0.9374	0.9332
U500	0.9060	0.9498	0.9343	0.9561	0.9020	0.9645
U850	0.9413	0.9730	0.9214	0.9664	0.9503	0.9805
U1000	-0.192	-0.437	-0.200	-0.572	-0.227	-0.604
SST						

[1] Tim P. Barnett<sup>1</sup>, David W.Pierce<sup>2</sup>, R.Saravanan<sup>1</sup>, Niklas Schneider<sup>1</sup>, Dietmar Dommenges<sup>2</sup>, and MoJib Latif<sup>2</sup> (1999). Origin of the midlatitude Pacific decadal variability. *Geophysical research letter*, Vol.26, NO.10 Pages 1453-1456.

[2] Nathan J. Mantua, Steven R. Hare, Yuan Zhang, John M. Wallace, and Robert C. Francis (1997). A Pacific Interdecadal Climate Oscillation with Impacts on Salmon Production. *Bulletin of American Meteorological Society*, Vol.78, NO.6 Pages 1069-1079.

[3] Ngar-Cheung Lau, Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, NOAA, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey (1997). Interactions between Global SST Anomalies and the Midlatitude Atmospheric Circulation. *Bulletin of American Meteorological Society*, Vol.78, NO.1 Pages 21-33.

[4] Sergey K. Gulev (2000-2001) Climatology and Interannual Variability in the Intensity of Synoptic-Scale Processes in the North Atlantic from the NCEP-NCAR Reanalysis Data. *American Meteorological Society*, Vol.15, NO.8, Pages 809-828.

[5] Joann Lysne And Clara Deser (2000-2001), *Wind-Driven Thermocline Variability in the Pacific: A Model-Data Comparison*, Vol.15, Pages 829-845.

[6] FAO(1997a) Review of the state of world fishery resources: Marine fisheries (by Marine Resource Service, Fishery resource Division, Fisheries Department). *Fisheries Circular 920*. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Page 105.

[7] Klyashtorin, L., Sidorenkov, N. (1996) Long-term climate change and pelagic fish stock fluctuations in the Pacific. Reports of Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, TINRO-Centre, (Vladivostok) 119: Pages 33-54. (in Russian, English summary).