



Long-term Variability of NorthWest African coastal upwelling and its Predictability

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The sea surface temperature interannual variability off NorthWest Africa is largely driven by that of the Canary Current upwelling system which, in turn can be due to variations in mostly local air-sea fluxes of momentum and heat or salt. The large scale variability can be, in turn, driven by changes in remote winds which induce atmosphere or ocean propagation towards this region.

This work analyses in detail and over 50 years of record the various causes of its interannual SST variability and how dominant factors varies at decadal scales. We use observations, atmospheric reanalyses, and statistical techniques. One of the main results we'll discuss is the non stationarity of El Niño influence in FMA.