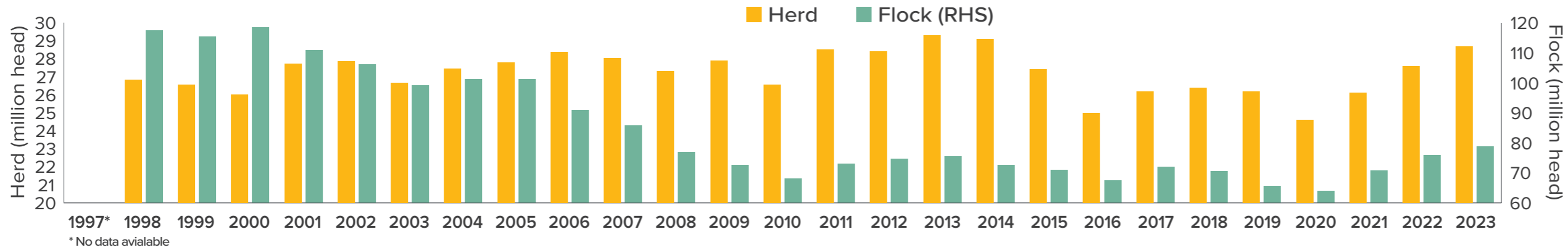


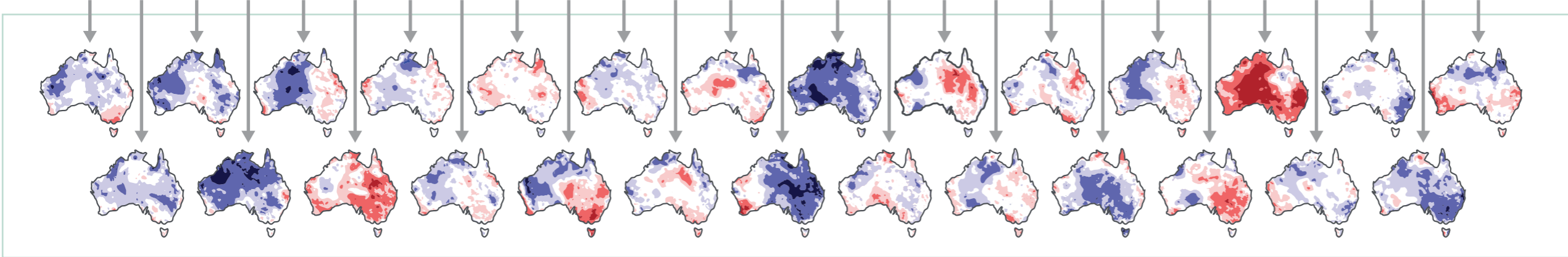
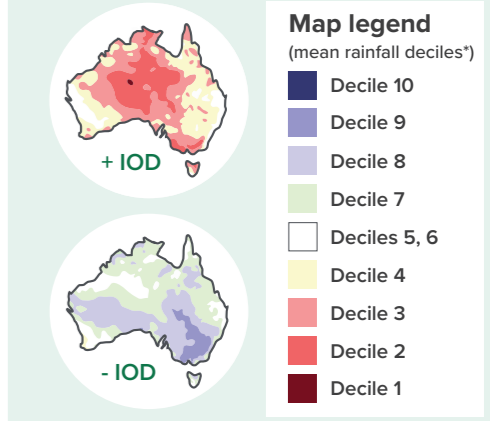
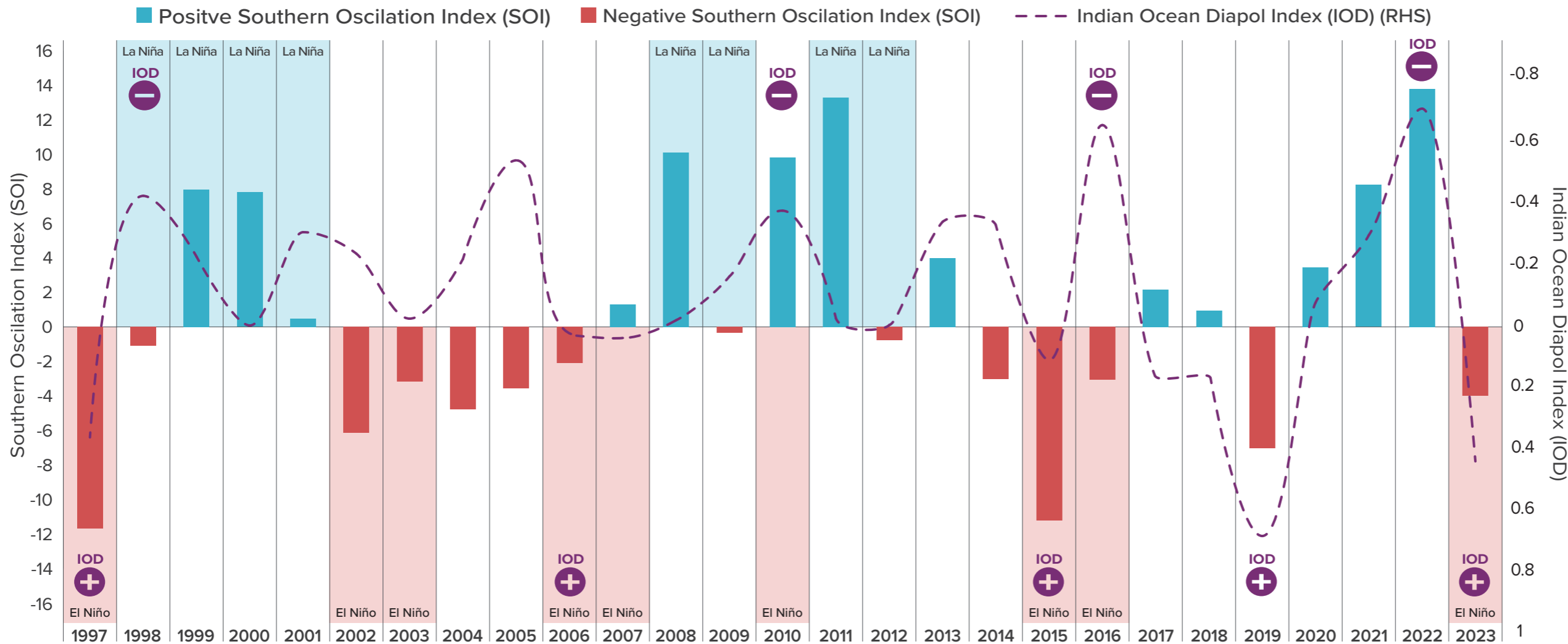


History and impact of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)



Fast facts SOI, EL Niño, La Niña and IOD

- The **Southern Oscillation Index** gives an indication of the development and intensity of El Niño or La Niña events in the Pacific Ocean. The SOI is calculated using the pressure differences between Tahiti and Darwin.
- **El Niño** is the negative phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation. It is associated with warmer than average sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. El Niño conditions generally result in below average rainfall for much of eastern Australia.
- **La Niña** is the positive phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation. It is associated with cooler than average sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. La Niña conditions generally result in above average rainfall over much of Australia.
- The **Indian Ocean Diapol Index** measures ocean temperature between the western and eastern equatorial Indian Ocean. A positive IOD typically results in less rainfall than average across much of southern and eastern Australia, and a negative IOD typically results in more rainfall than average over those parts of Australia.



*Winter/spring mean rainfall deciles calculated over historic event years

