



# Impacts of Fires on Convective Cloud Features in Southeast Asia: Variability with ENSO



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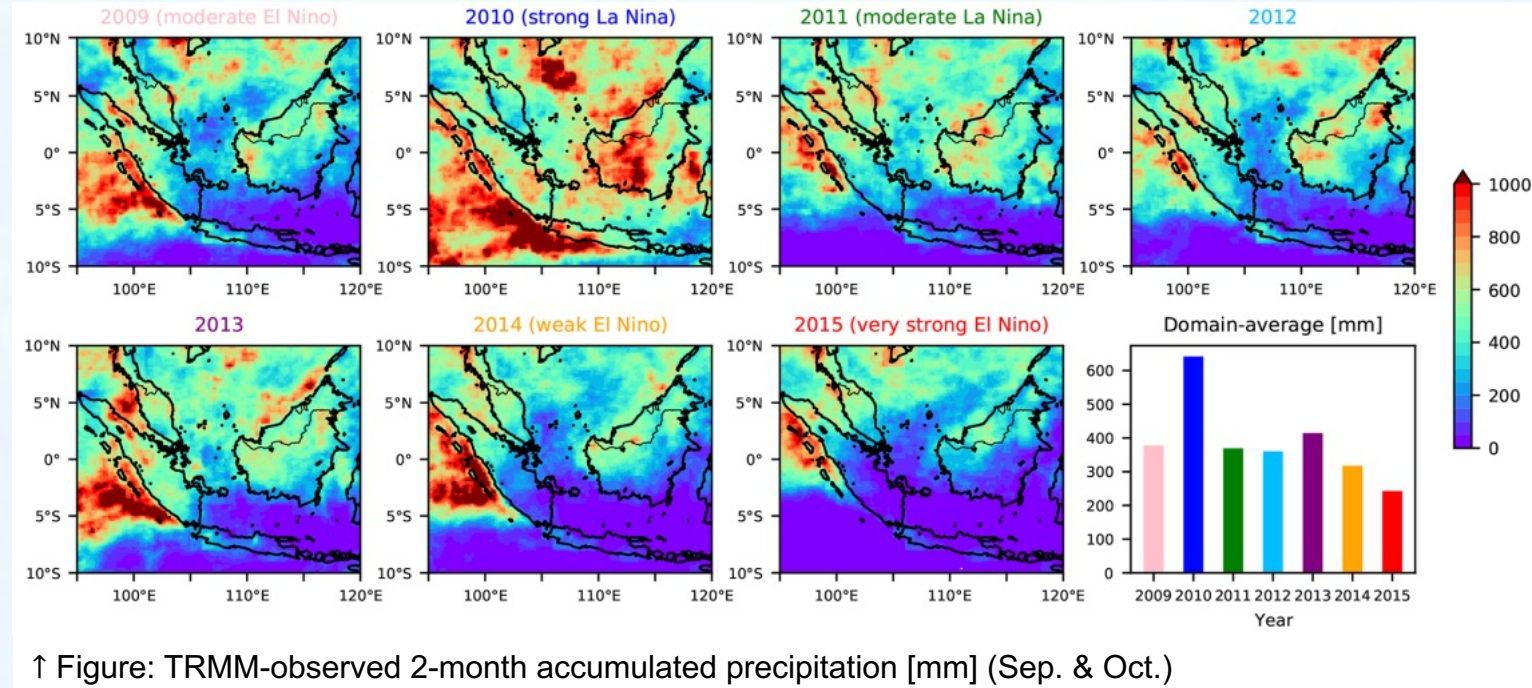
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# Southeast Asia

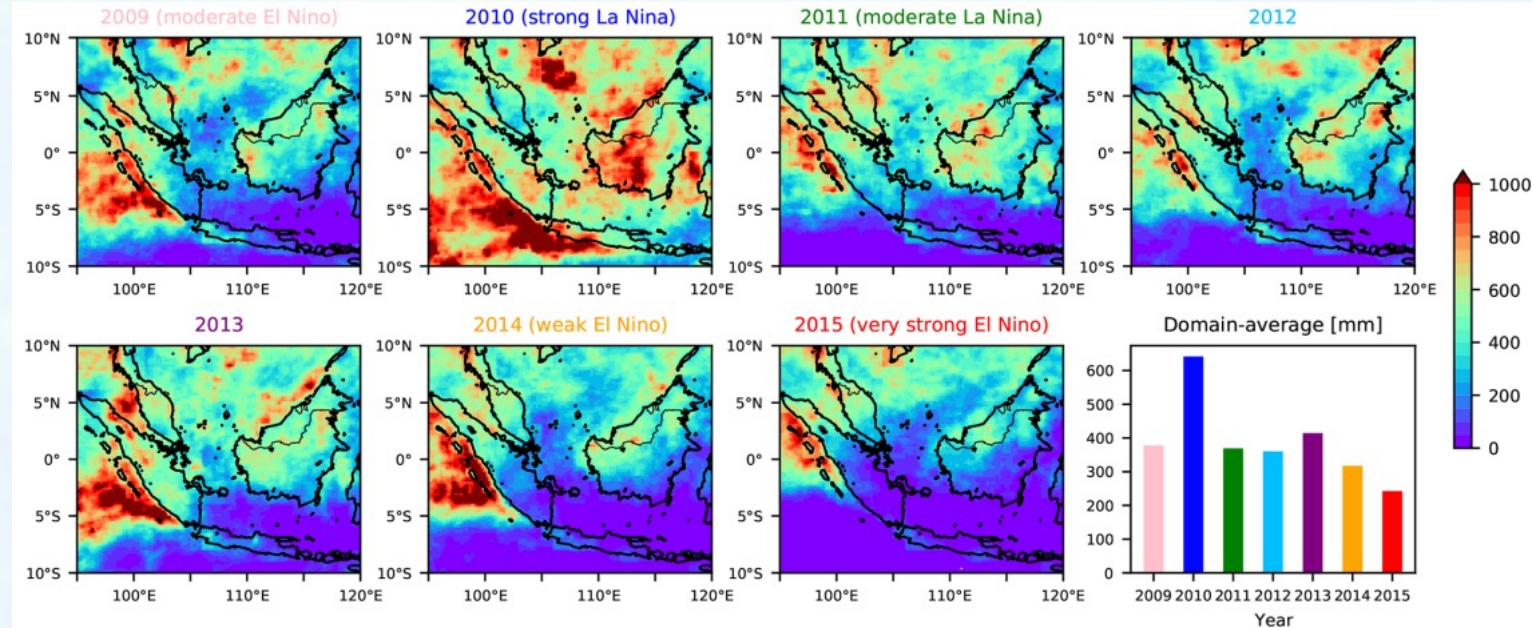
- Indochina peninsula & Maritime Continent
- Amounts of rainfall & dryness largely controlled by ENSO



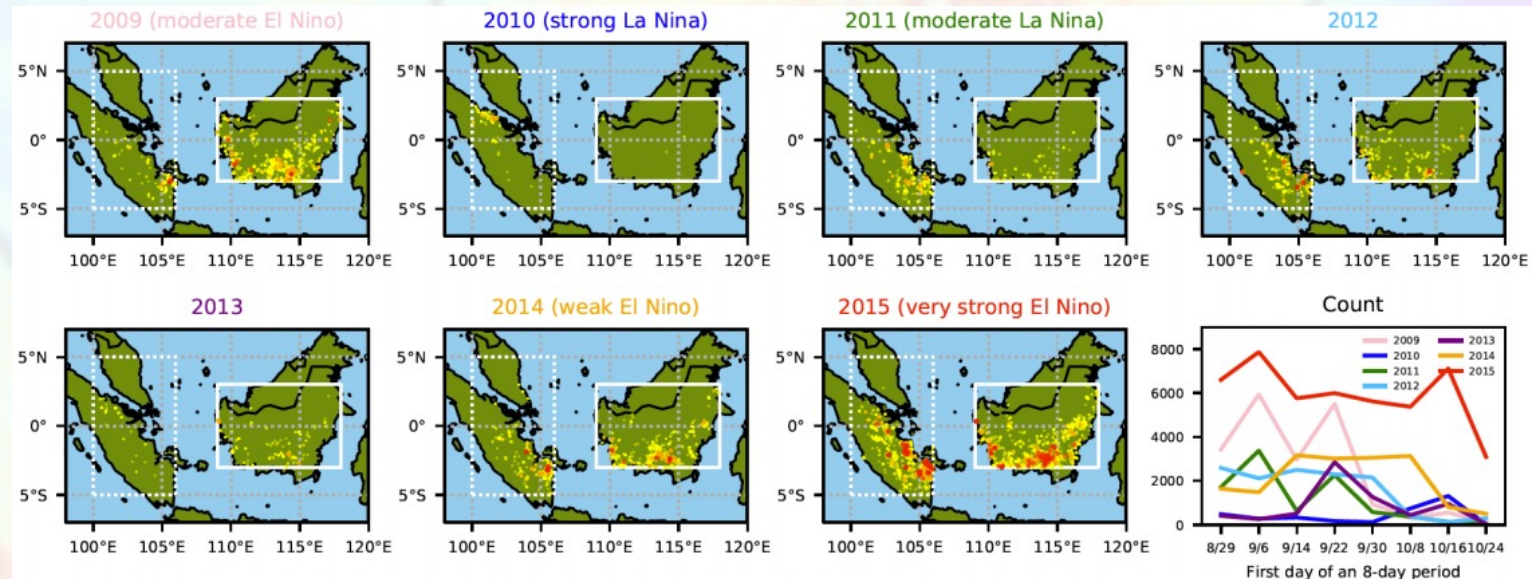


# Southeast Asia

- Indochina peninsula & Maritime Continent
- Amounts of rainfall & dryness largely controlled by ENSO
- As a result, emissions and lifetime of biomass burning particles also vary with ENSO



↑ Figure: TRMM-observed 2-month accumulated precipitation [mm] (Sep. & Oct.)

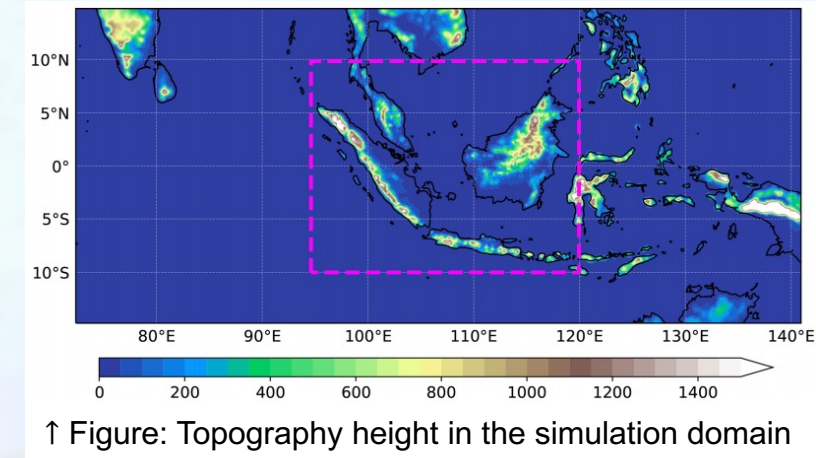


↑ Figure: MODIS-observed 8-day fire counts (2-3 counts, 4-5 counts, >5 counts)



# Our Previous Study for 2015

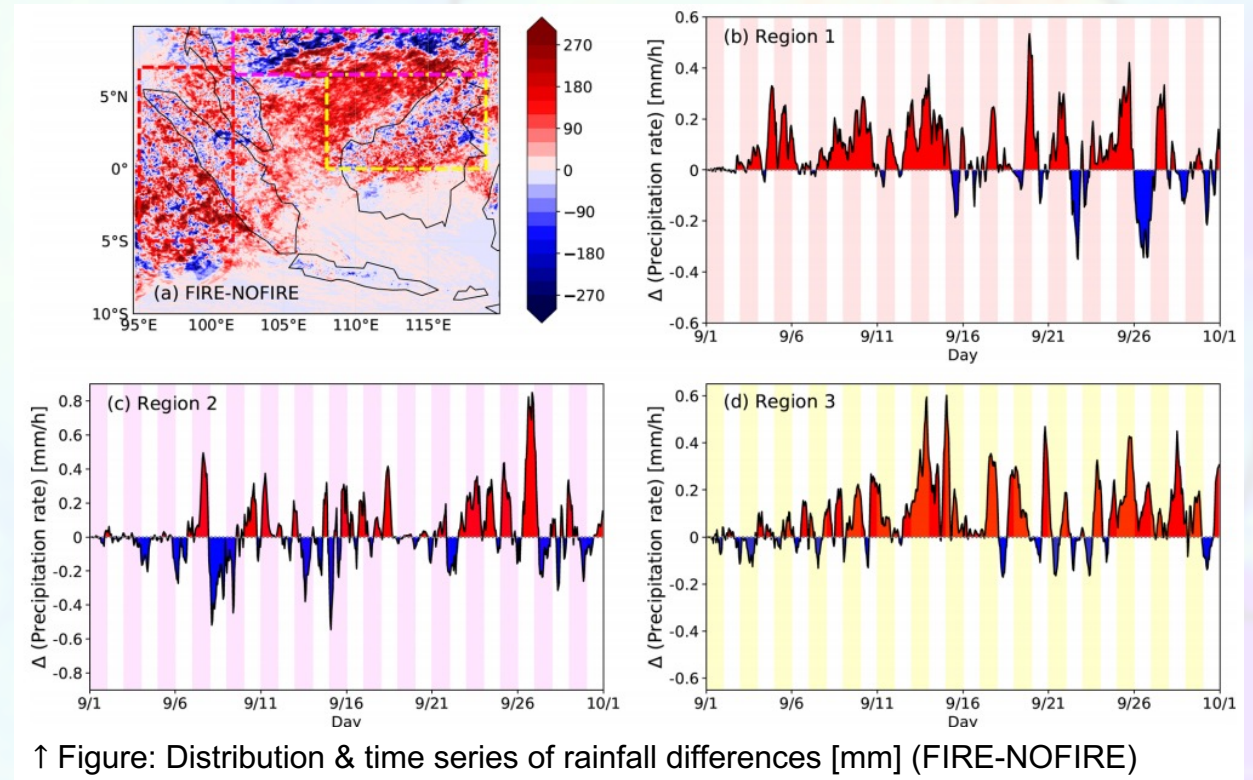
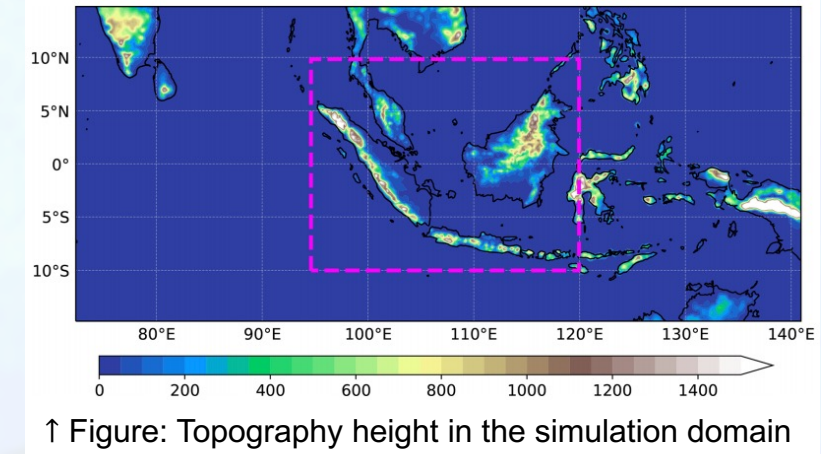
- Year of 2015: Very strong El Niño  
→ Extreme dryness
- WRF-CHEM cloud-resolving (4km) simulations: NOFIRE vs. FIRE





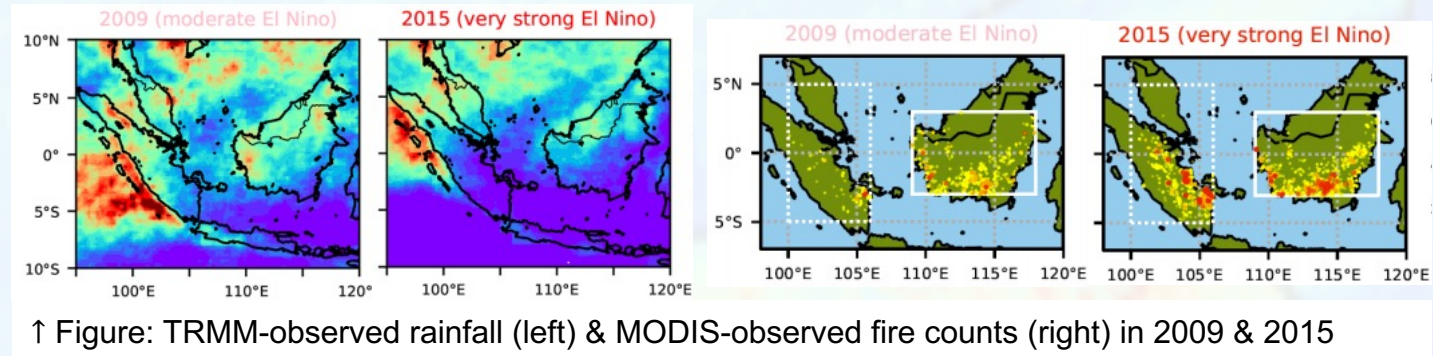
# Our Previous Study for 2015

- Year of 2015: Very strong El Niño  
→ Extreme dryness
- WRF-CHEM cloud-resolving (4km) simulations: NOFIRE vs. FIRE
- We found an **increase** in surface rainfall when biomass burning particles were included in the simulations (Takeishi and Wang, *ACP*, 2022)



# How about 2009?

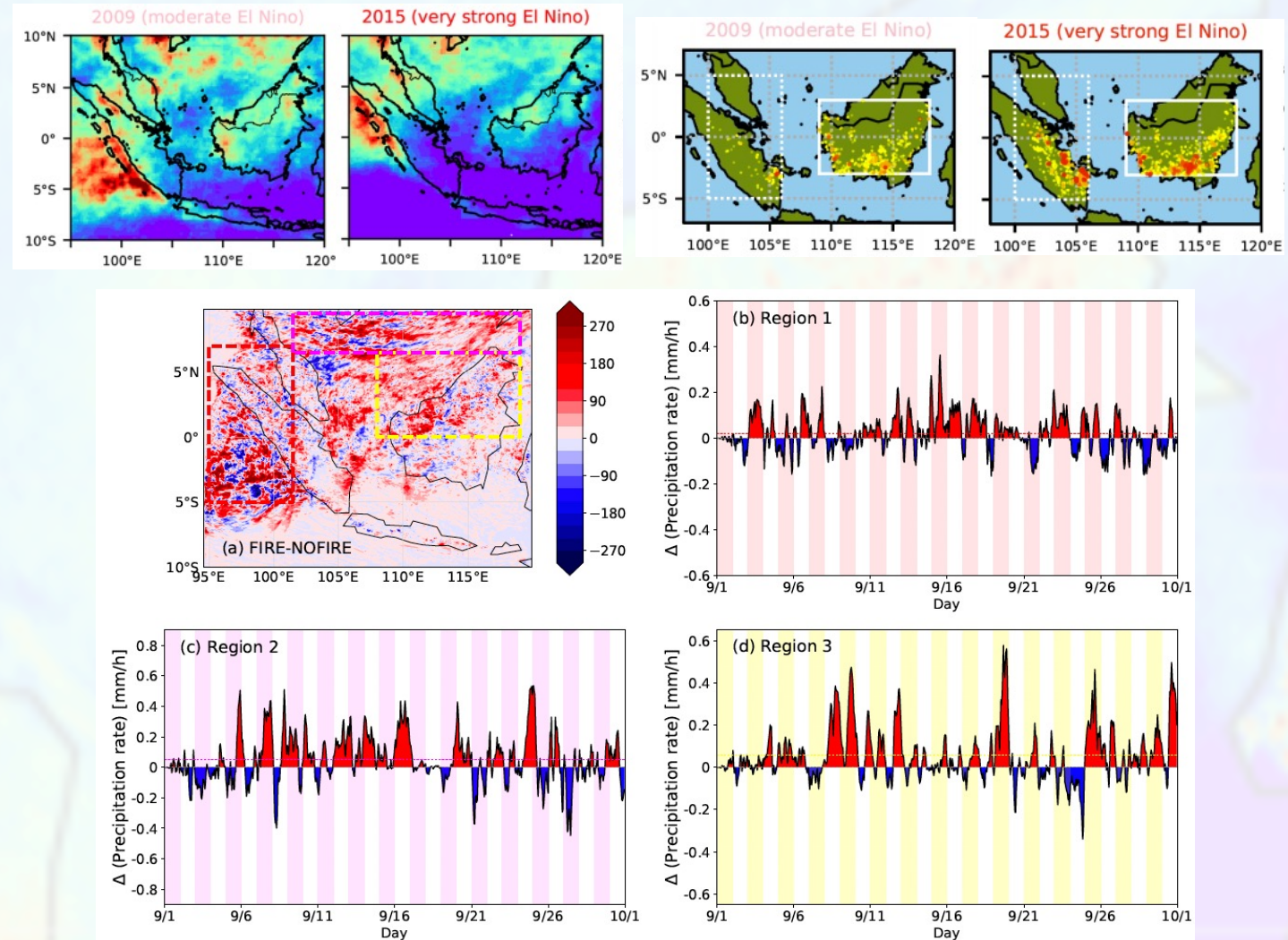
- Moderate El Niño in 2009
- Do we see a similar/weaker increase in rainfall due to increased biomass burning particles?





# How about 2009?

- Moderate El Niño in 2009
- Do we see a similar/weaker increase in rainfall due to increased biomass burning particles? → **Yes.**
- Conclusion: El-Niño-driven increase in aerosols seems to **increase** rainfall



↑ Figure: Distribution & time series of rainfall differences [mm] (FIRE-NOFIRE) 2009