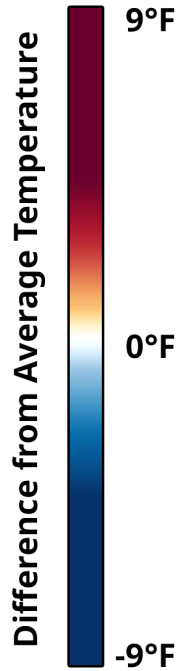


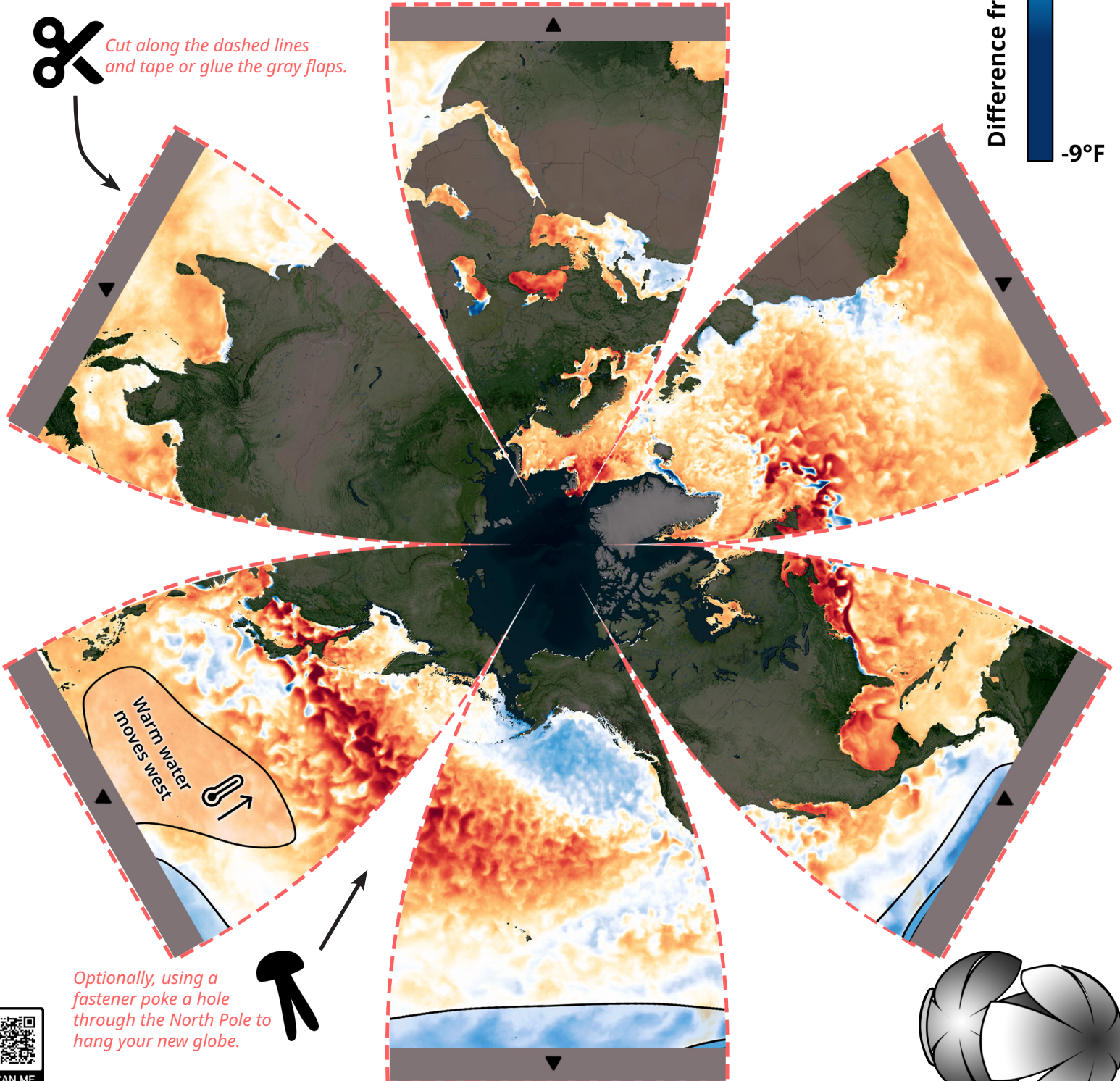


La Niña Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

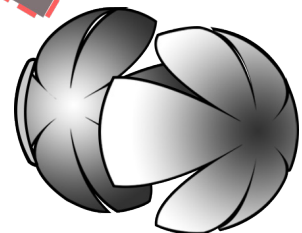
Sea surface temperature anomaly is the difference between the current temperature and the long-term temperature average. Negative temperature differences (blue) indicate that the ocean is cooler than average, while positive temperature differences (red) indicate that the ocean is warmer than average. Tracking sea surface anomalies helps scientists quickly identify areas of warming and cooling, which can affect coral reef ecosystems, hurricane development, and the development of El Niño and La Niña. This example shows a La Niña pattern.

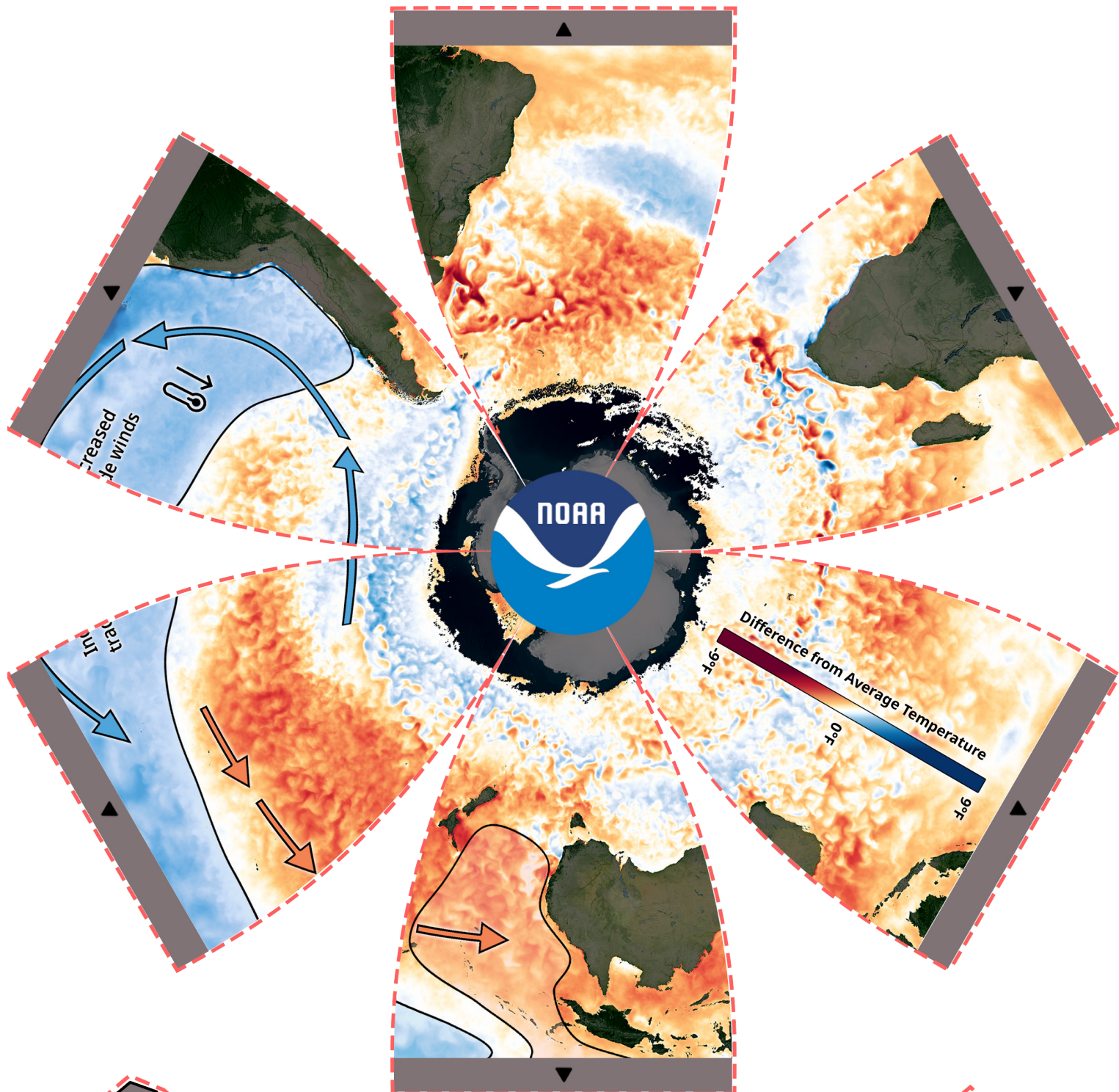



Cut along the dashed lines and tape or glue the gray flaps.



Optionally, using a fastener poke a hole through the North Pole to hang your new globe.





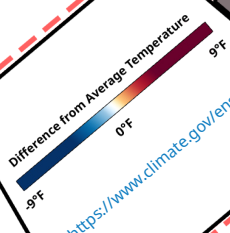
 Cut along the dashed lines and tape or glue gray flaps.

Sea surface temperature anomaly is the difference between the current temperature and the long-term temperature average.

Negative temperature differences indicate that the ocean is cooler than average, while positive temperature difference indicate that the ocean is warmer than average.

La Niña Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

Tracking sea surface anomalies helps scientists quickly identify effected coral reef ecosystems, hurricanes, and the development of El Niño and La Niña.

 Difference from Average Temperature
-9°F 0°F 9°F
<https://www.climate.gov/enso>

This is a stand for the globe

