



# The GLOBE El Niño Field Campaign: Setting a Precedent for Multi-Mission/Multi-Protocol Field Campaigns



The GLOBE El Niño Field Campaign was created to engage students in determining where and how much El Niño affects their local places and to put students in contact with their local environment.

## Phase I – El Niño March 1, 2016 – June 13, 2016

TOTAL: 495,330 measurements

Protocol	Precipitation	Air Temperature (Includes Automated)	Air Temperature (Standard/Noons/Current/Max)	Surface Temperature (Standard/Noons)	Soil Temperature (Standard/Noons/Dailies)	SMAP Soil Moisture	Biometry - Canopy and Ground Cover
Schools/Sites	306	1,188	649	80	155	65	108
Observations	10,763	425,844	30,063	2477	25,138	917	128

Participants collect data from at least two of the following:

- Precipitation (Global Precipitation Measurement or GPM Mission)
- Maximum/Minimum Air Temperature
- Biometry - Canopy and Ground Cover
- Surface Temperature
- Soil Temperature
- Soil Moisture (Soil Moisture Active Passive or SMAP Mission)

Frequency:

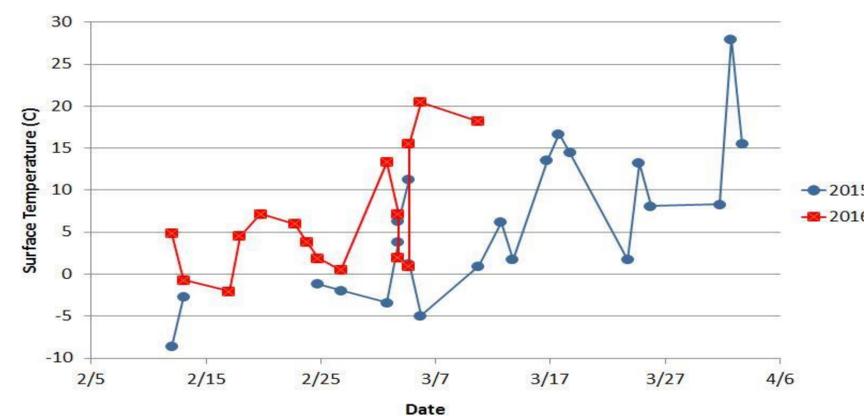
- Take observations at least 21 days per meteorological season.



### Phase I of the campaign consisted of:

- 9 Webinars-consisting of teachers, students, and scientists
- Blogs about El Niño and student measurements
- Dedicated GLOBE campaign web site
- ENSO stories focusing on how El Niño affects local communities and global

Ida Middle School, Michigan  
Comparison of surface temperature for grass (2015 vs. 2016)



Students collected data during the El Niño event and were encouraged to analyze their data and compare it to data from non-El Niño years.