



Monthly WMO Regional Focus Group Session

Climate Indices Presentation

Wednesday 8 February 2023 at 15 UTC

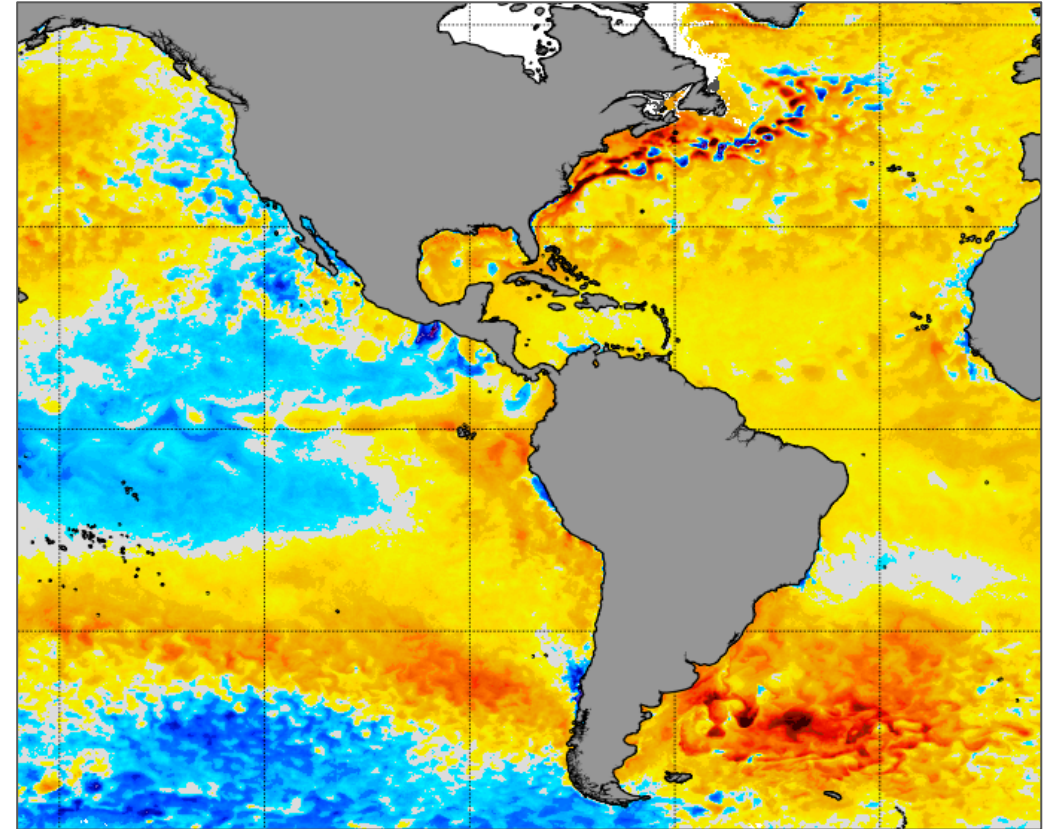
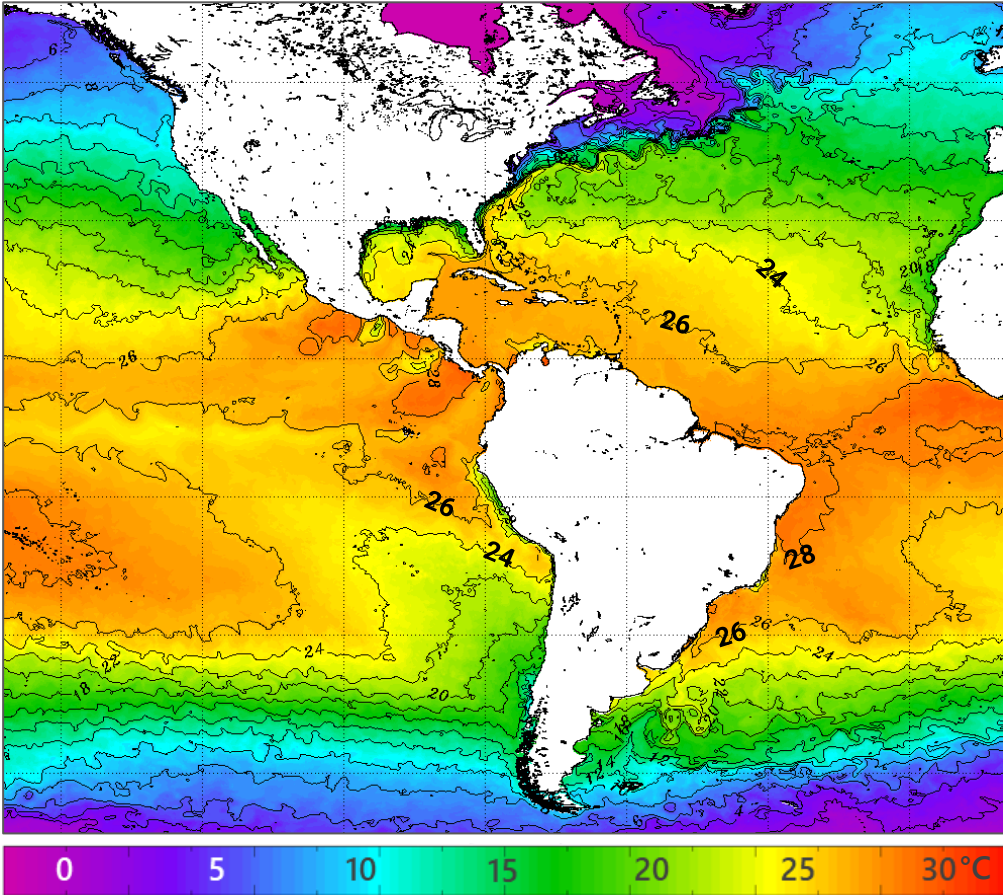
Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

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SST

06 February

Anomaly



NOAA OSPO

https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/data/sst/contour/global_small.c.gif

NOAA Coral Reef Watch

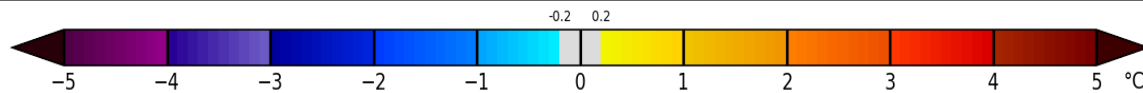
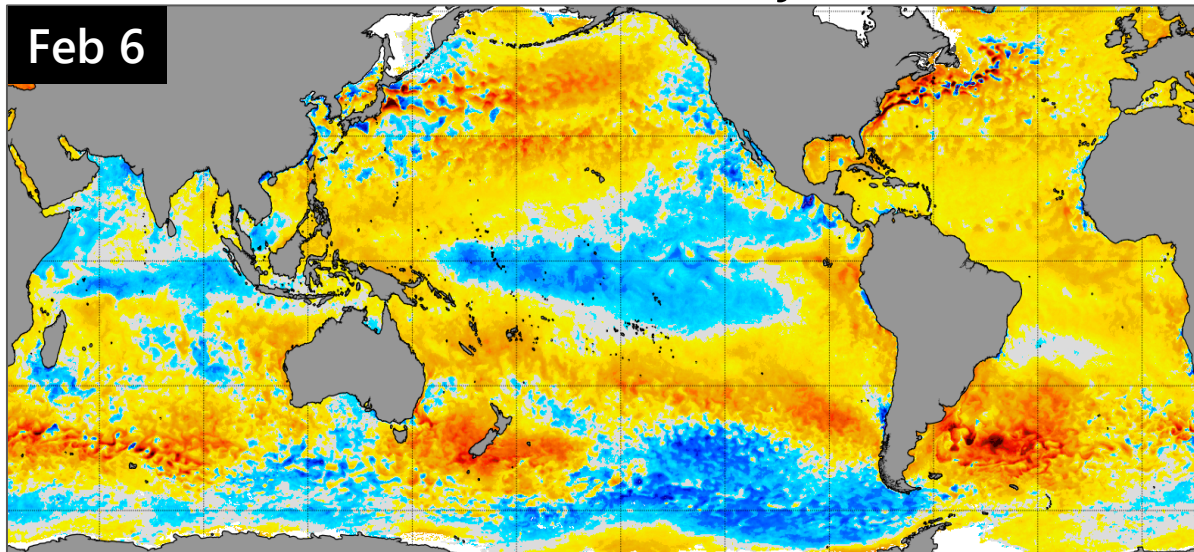
https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/product/5km/index_5km_ssta.php

Temperature Anomaly in Top Layer

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DEEP ANOMALIES LAST LONGER, WHICH MAKES THEM USEFUL FOR SUBSEASONAL FORECASTING

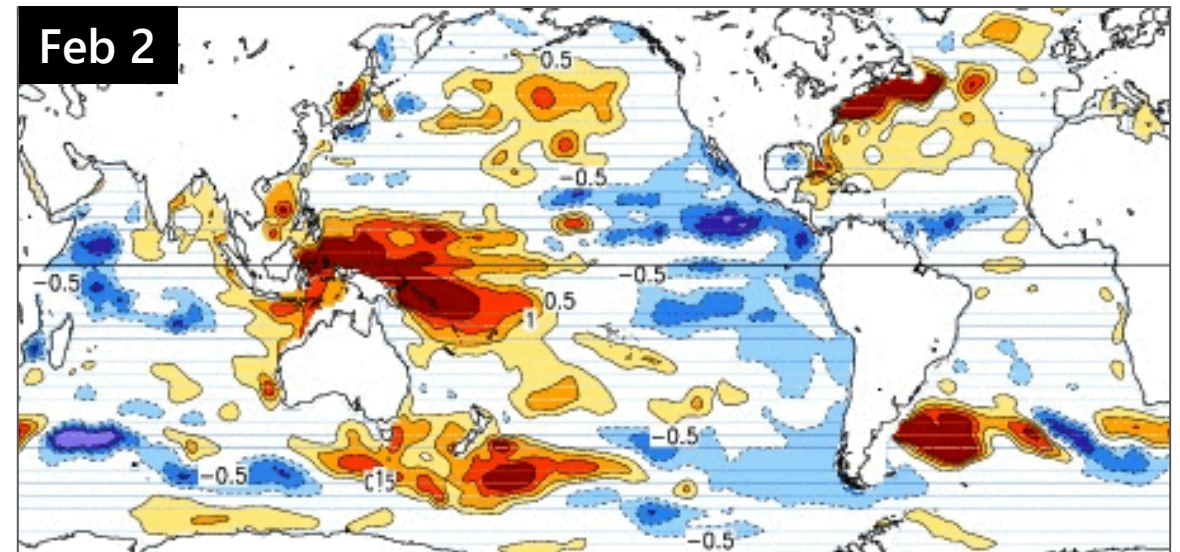
Surface Anomaly



NOAA Coral Reef Watch

https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/product/5km/index_5km_ssta.php

Top 300m-Layer Anomaly (GODAS)



NOAA CPC

Source: CPC GODAS, <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/GODAS/>

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

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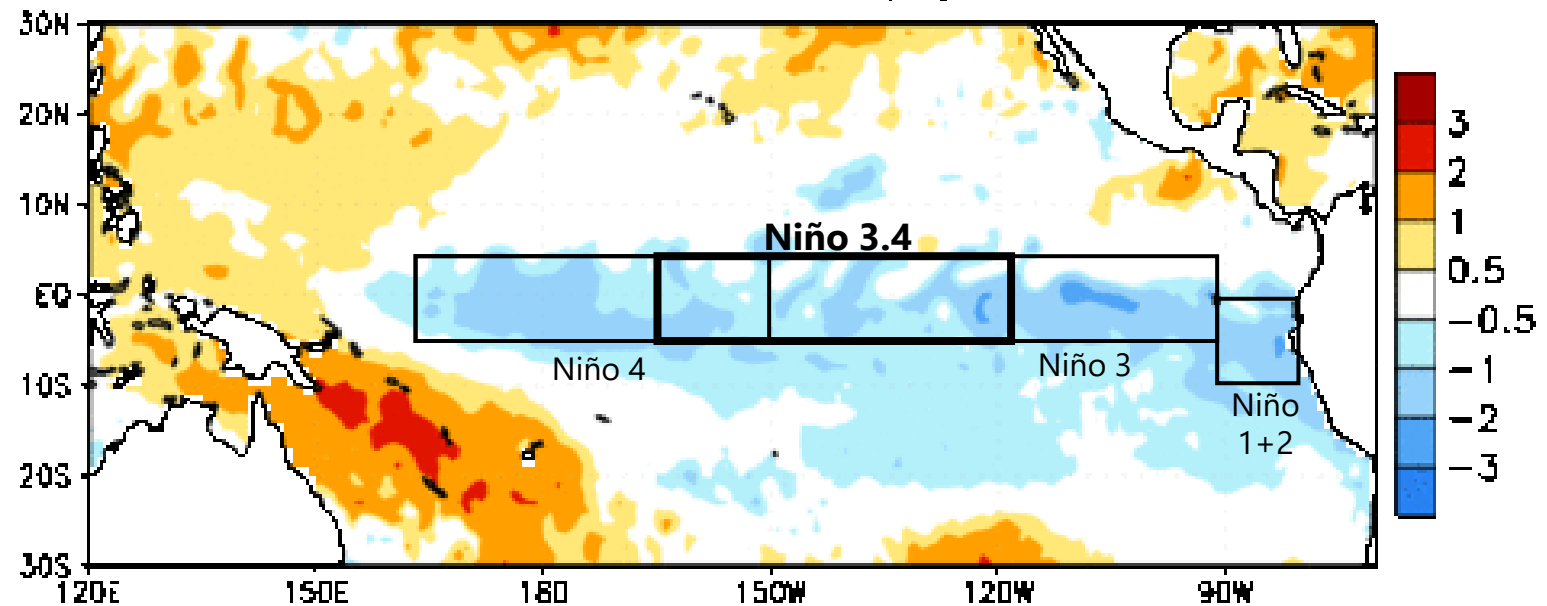
CPC Official Statement

Status: La Niña

(no changes since April '22)

- ☉ La Niña is present.*
- ☉ Equatorial SSTs are below average across most of the Pacific Ocean.
- ☉ The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with La Niña.

Week centered on 16 NOV 2022
SST Anomalies (°C)



TAKEAWAYS

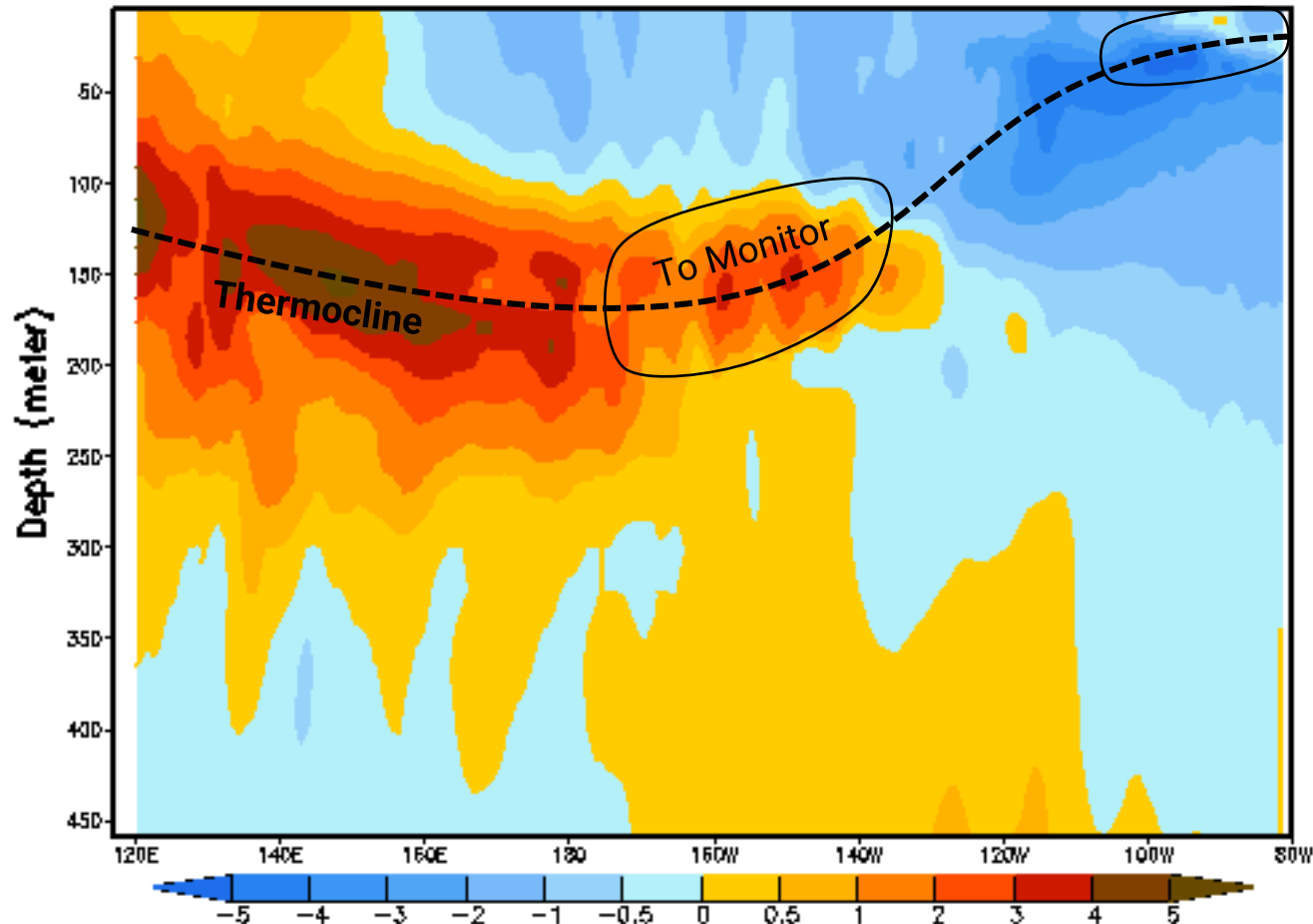
- The EPAC is warming rapidly, but mostly superficially.
- The warming is starting to produce impacts in South America.
- Local ENSO impacts often occur BEFORE official classification.

ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

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Equatorial Pacific Temperature Anomaly

Pentad centered on 04 DEC 2022



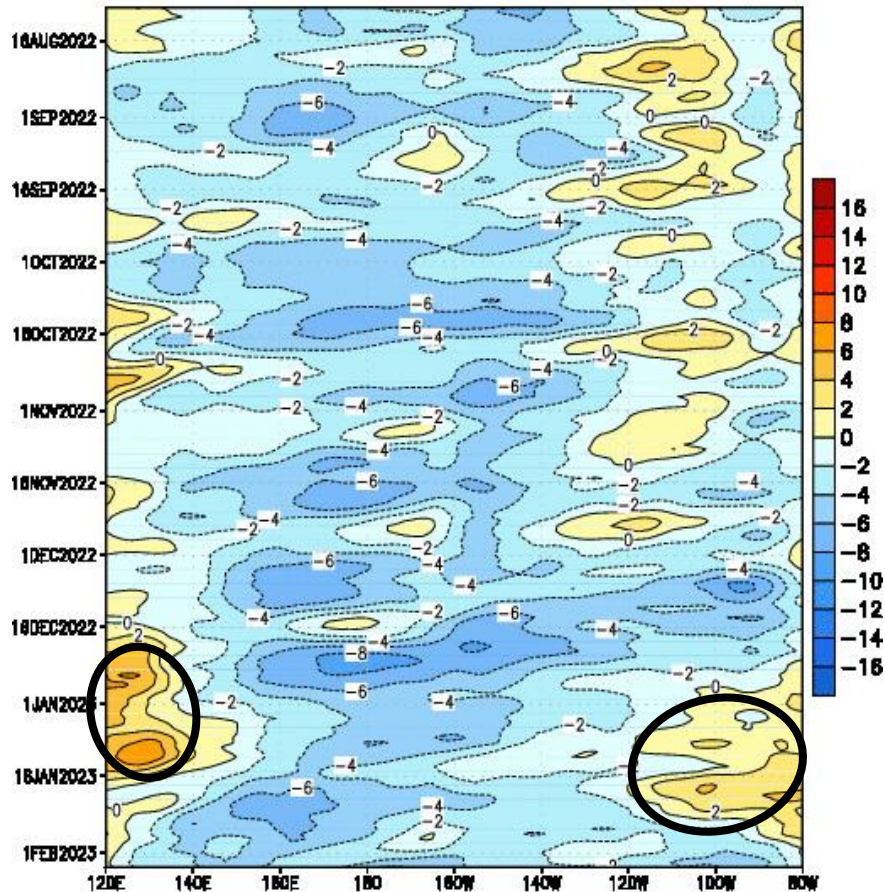
TAKEAWAYS

- An extensive area of important warm sub-superficial anomalies continues in the western Pacific.
- Warmer EPAC: Arriving warm Kelvin and surface wind anomalies.
- A cool Kelvin Wave appears to be propagating along 110W, trailed by a warm one near 160W.

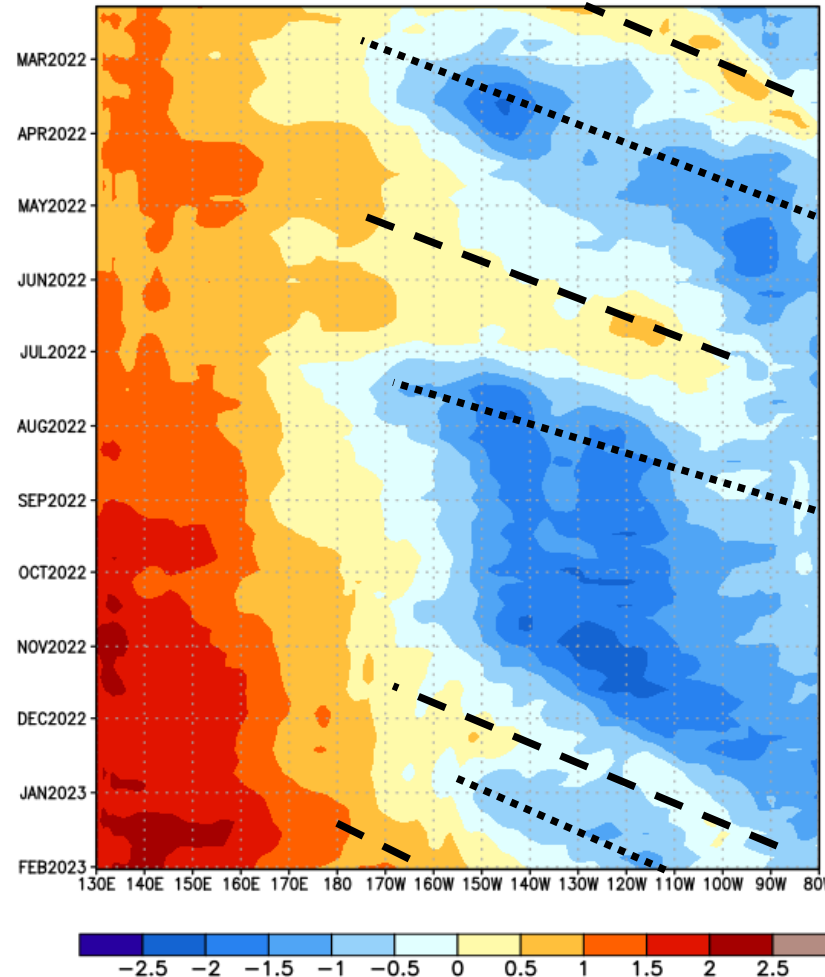
Hovmöller of Winds and Heat Content

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850 hPa Zonal Wind Anomaly (5N-5S)



Heat Content Anomaly Hovmöller



WHY DO WE MONITOR THIS?

- Zonal wind anomalies can trigger Oceanic Kelvin Waves that propagate into the South American coast.
- Westerlies can trigger warm waves, easterlies cool waves.

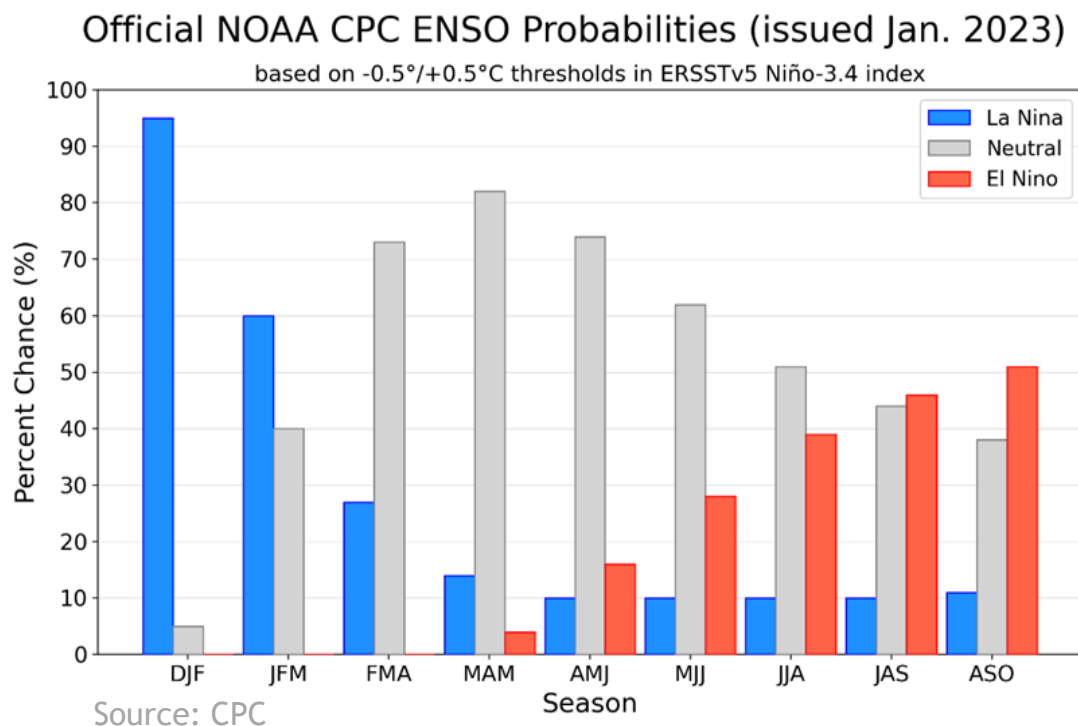
Source: CDAS, CPC

ENSO Outlook

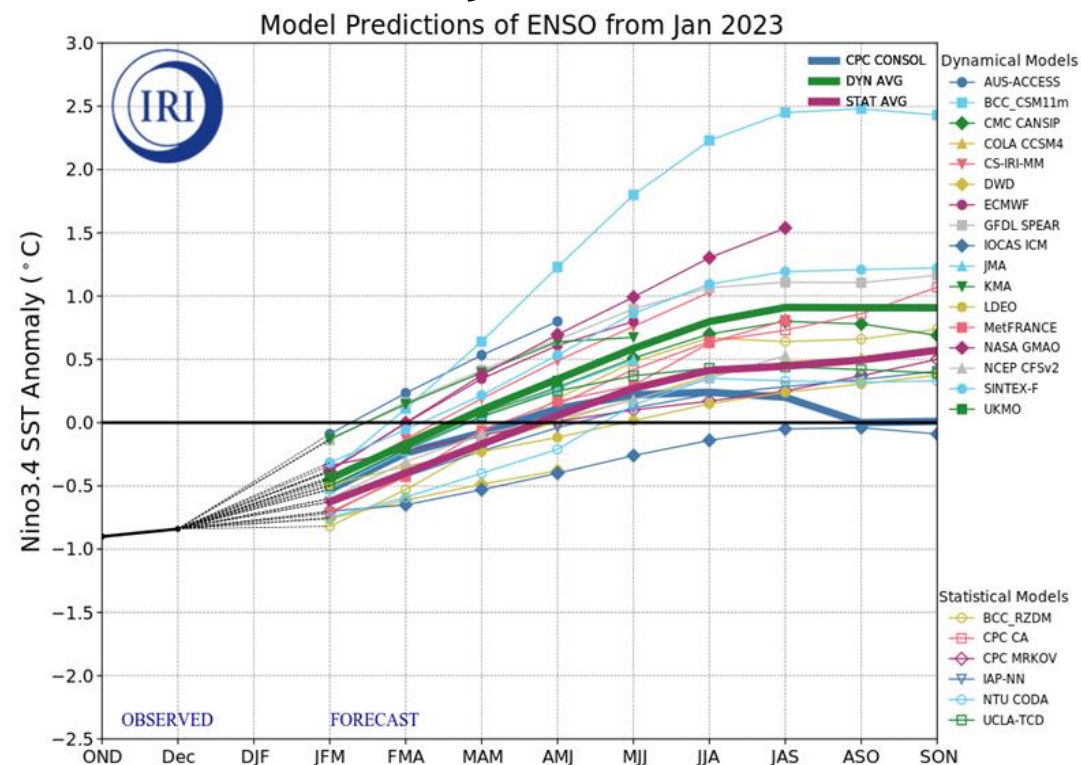
A transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral is anticipated during the February-April 2023 season. By Northern Hemisphere spring (March-May 2023), the chance for ENSO-neutral is 82%.*

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CPC Probabilistic Forecast



IRI/CPC Dynamic Models



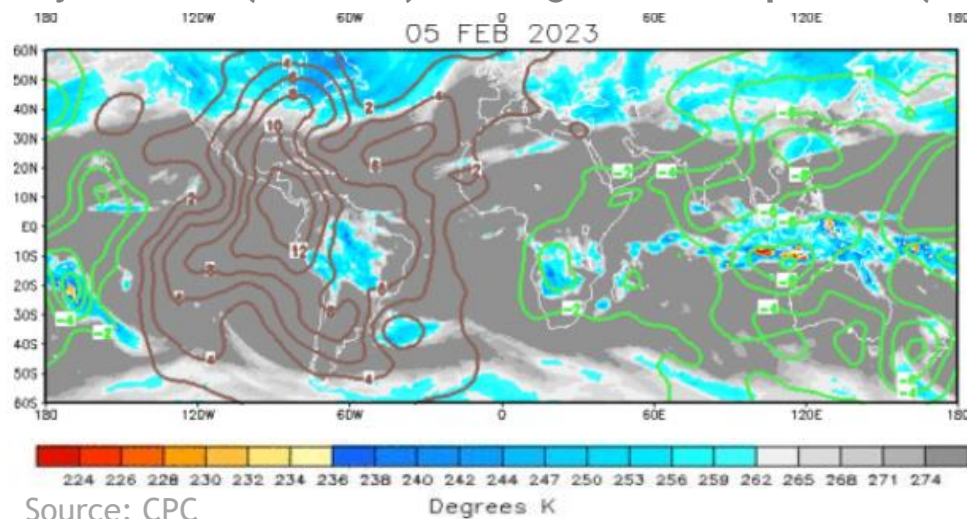
Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

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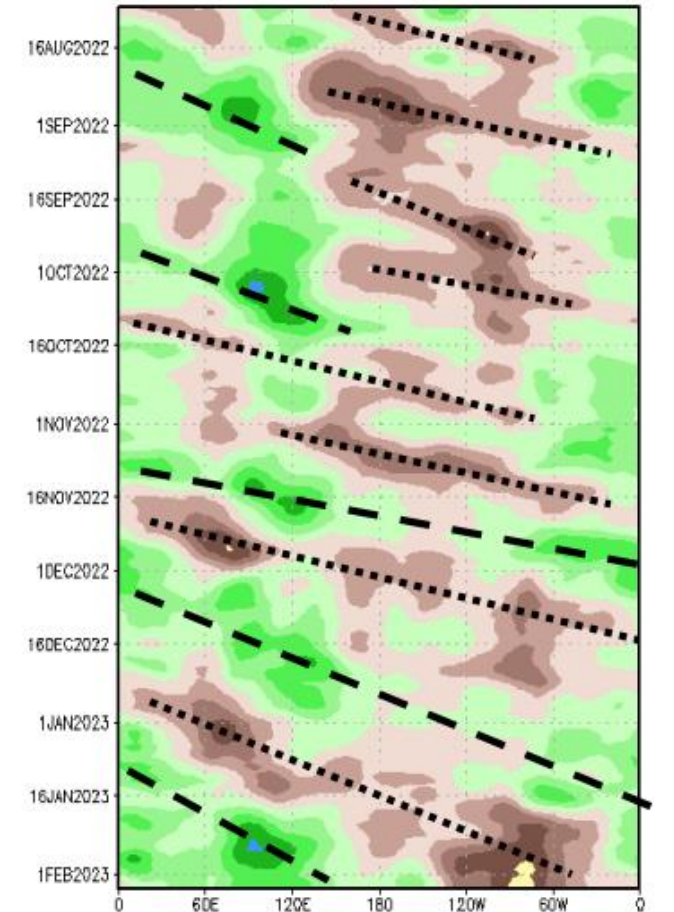
Current Observations:

- Wave-1 Pattern and coherent propagation continue. Upper convergent phase (brown) over the Americas now.
- Speed: Slower than average (1.5 Months to traverse the globe)
- Strong MJO suggests La Niña is fading.

Velocity Potential (contours) and Brightness Temperature (shaded)



200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly: 5N-5S
5-day Running Mean



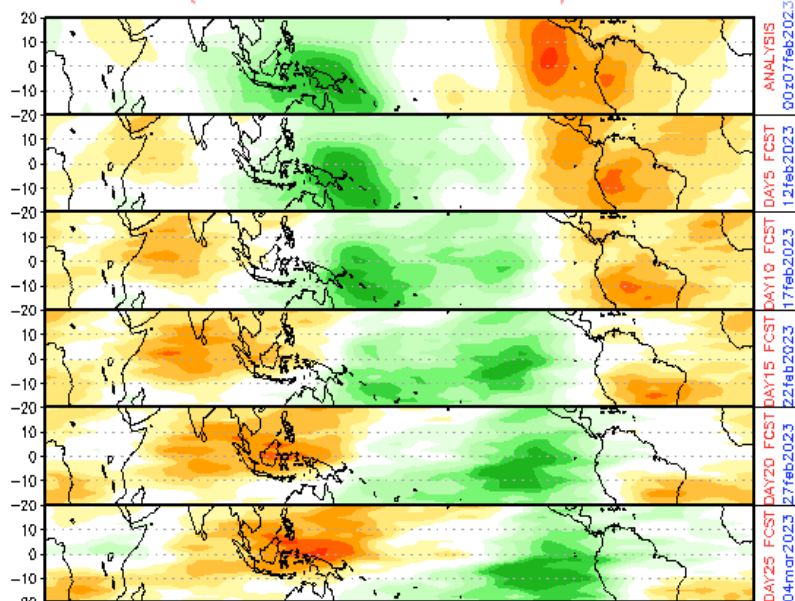
 Favors rain storms  Favors limited rainfall

MJO Forecasts

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Empirical Wave Propagation (EWP)

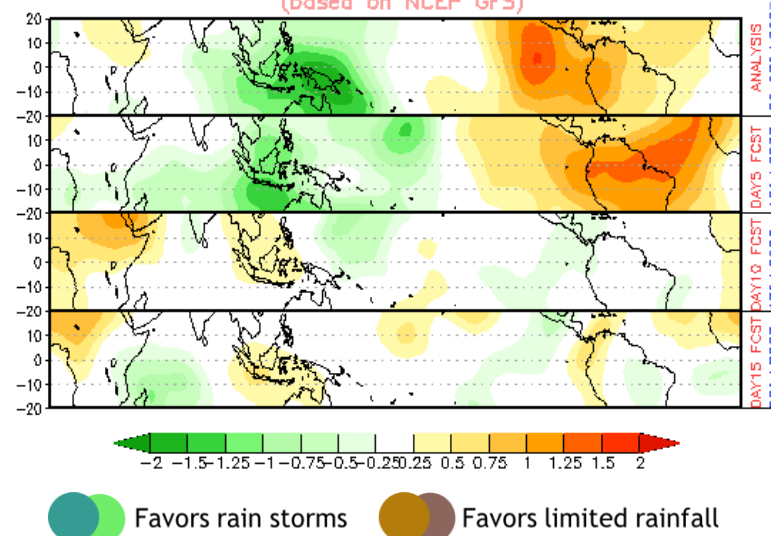
CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z07feb2023–19mar2023)
(based on EWP zonal harmonics)



Source: CPC

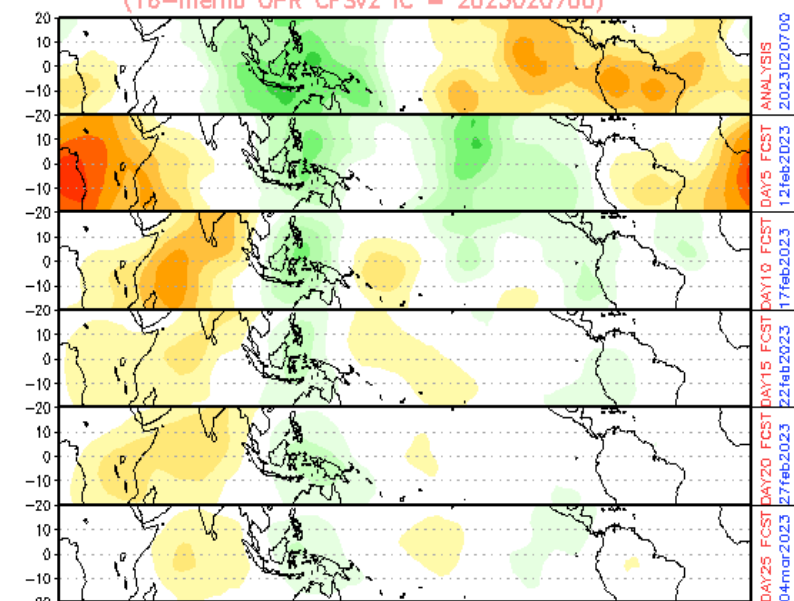
Global Forecast System (GFS)

CHI 200 hPa 15-DAY forecast (00z07feb2023–22feb2023)
(based on NCEP GFS)



Climate forecast System (CFS)

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z07feb2023–19mar2023)
(16-memb OPR CFSv2 IC = 2023020700)



TAKEAWAYS

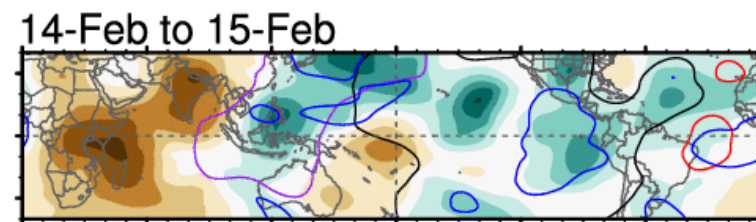
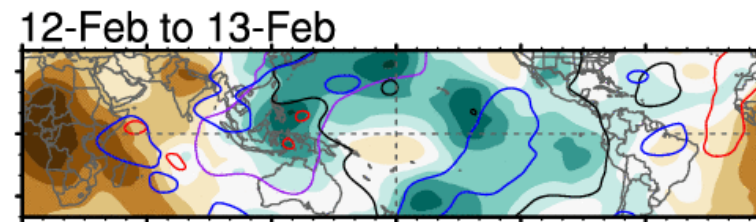
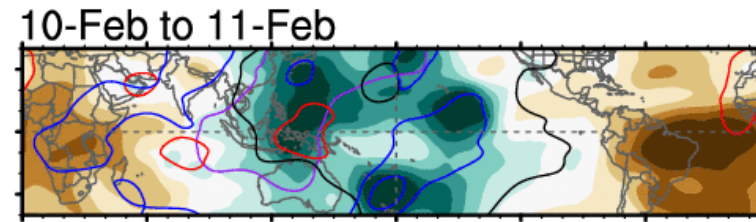
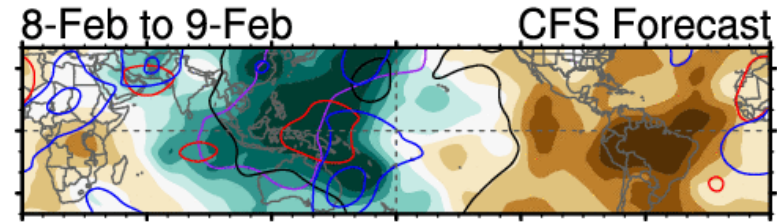
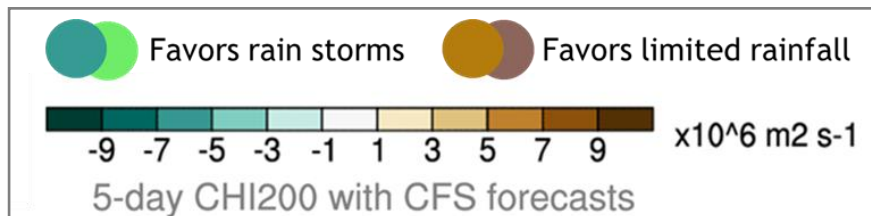
- Upper convergence (dry) through the weekend.
- Upper divergent (wet) on the second half of February. Watch out for excessive precipitation in portions of South America.

MJO and Upper Tropospheric Waves

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Outlook for the next few days:

- Upper convergent MJO (dry) through Friday.
- Note that CFS might be a bit too fast with transition towards wetter. I will likely develop next week.
- A wet Kelvin arrives around Feb 14, increasing chance for wetter conditions through Feb 17.



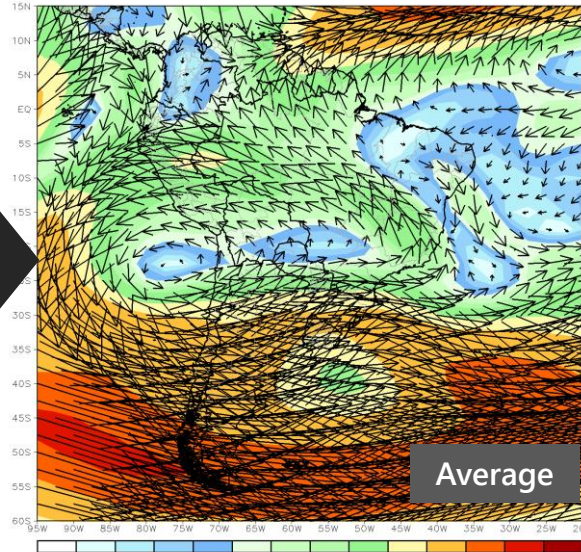
Source: NCICS

— MJO
— Low
— Kelvin x2
— ER
Contours at -2, -6 $\times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

South America, Last 7 Days

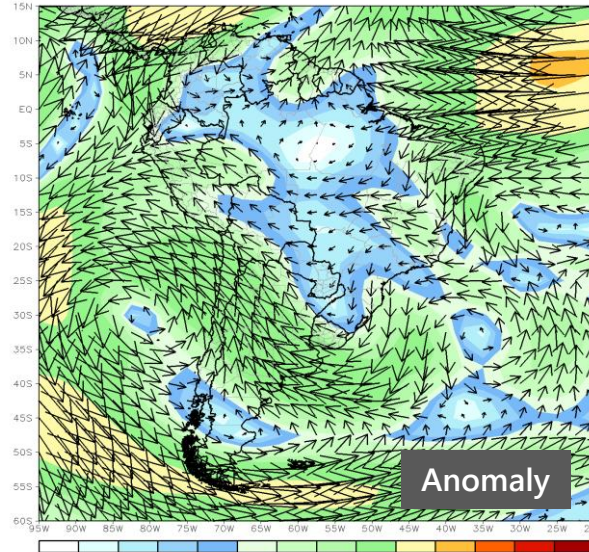
200 hPa
Flow

CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Period: 29Jan2023 - 04Feb2023



Average

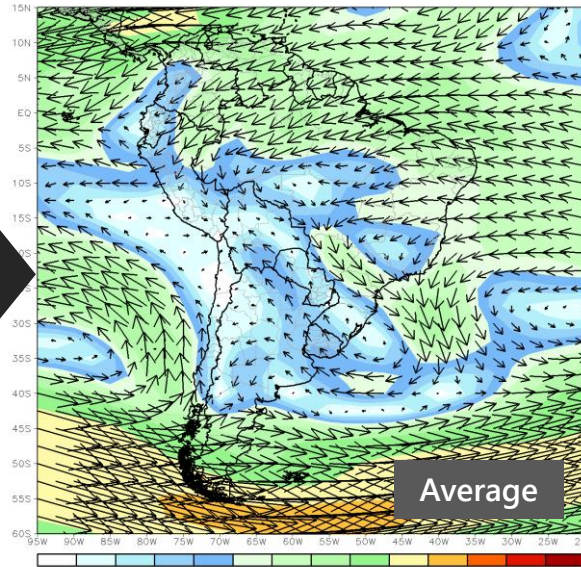
CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)
Period: 29Jan2023 - 04Feb2023



Anomaly

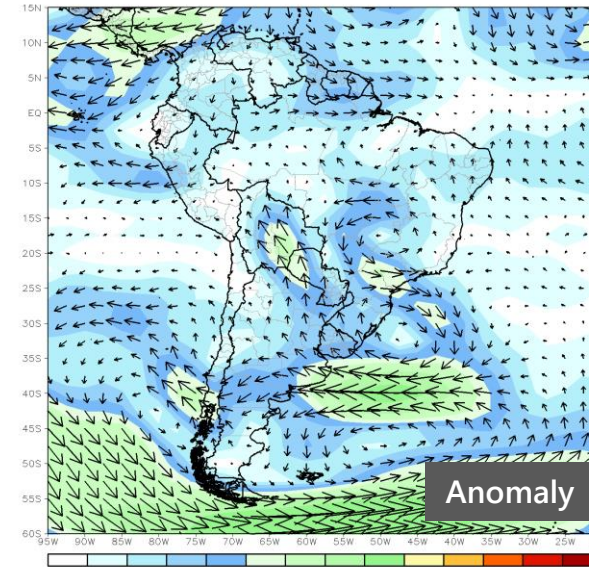
850 hPa
Flow

Period: 29Jan2023 - 04Feb2023



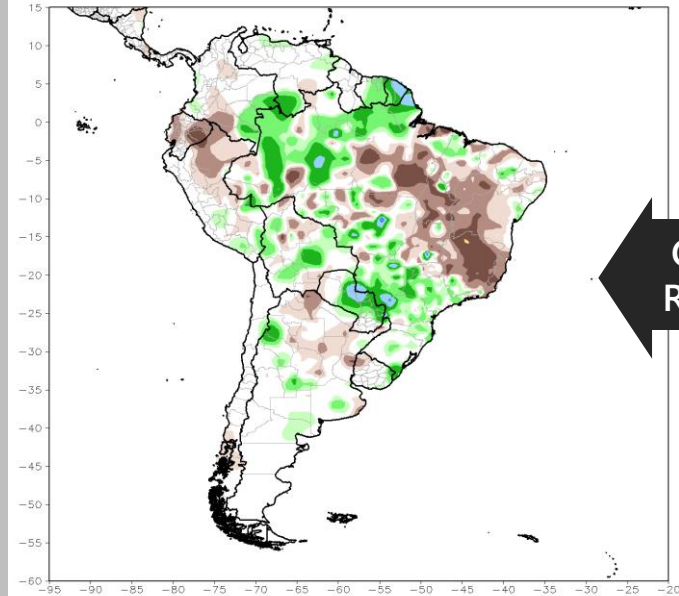
Average

Period: 29Jan2023 - 04Feb2023



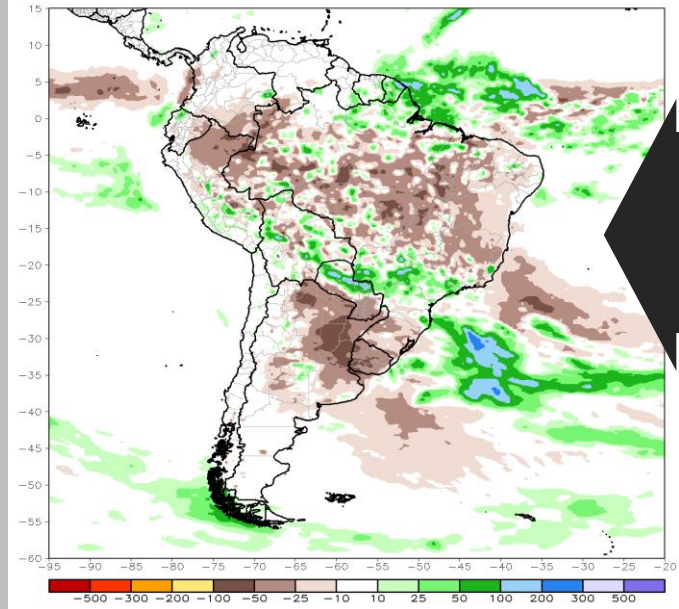
Anomaly

CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 31Jan2023 - 06Feb2023



Gauge
Rainfall

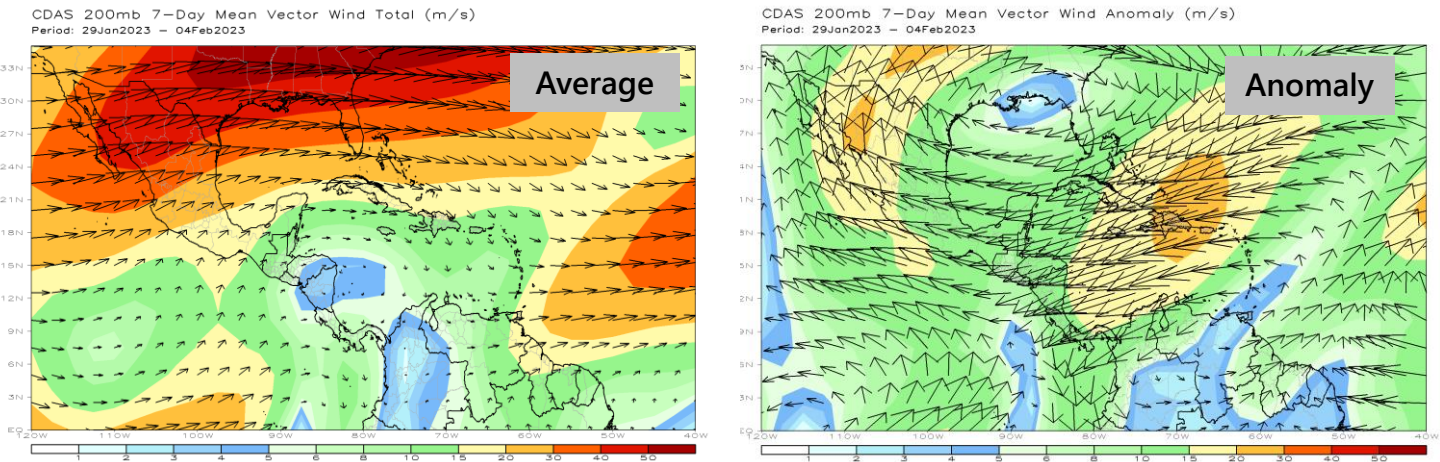
CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 31Jan2023 - 06Feb2023



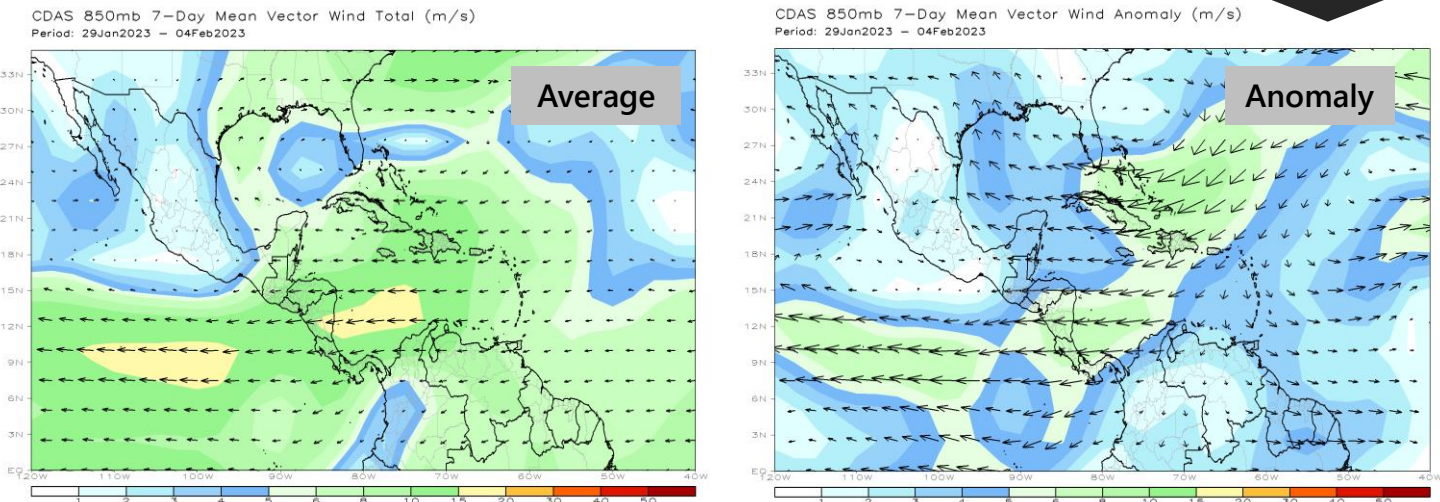
Satellite –
Estimated
Rainfall
(CMORPH)

Caribbean/Central America, Last 7 Days

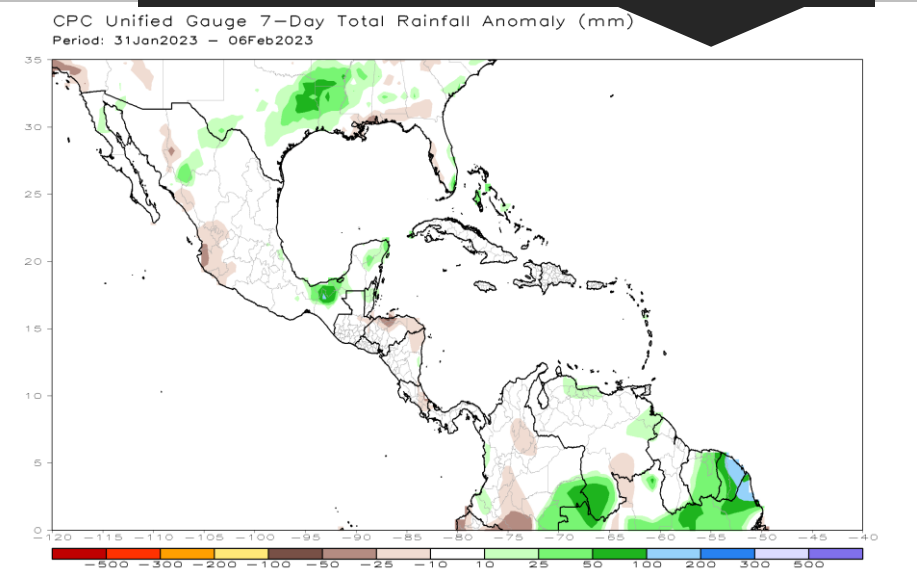
200 hPa Flow



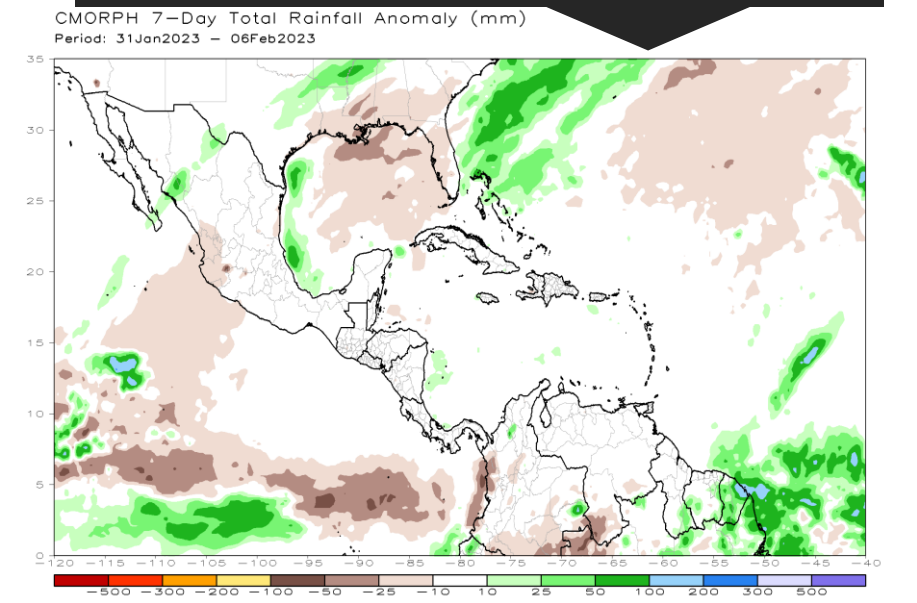
850 hPa Flow



Rainfall from Gauges (CPC)



Satellite – Estimated Rainfall (CMORPH)



¡Gracias! Thank you! ¡Obrigado!

Next Session: Wed 8 March 2023, 16 UTC

Recorded sessions and more information available at:
<https://rammb2.cira.colostate.edu/training/rmtc/focusgroup/>

For enrolling in the distribution list for RFG announcements, please send an email to jose.galvez@noaa.gov or bernie.connell@colostate.edu