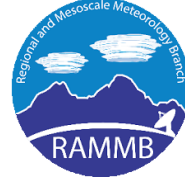


WMO VLab Regional Focus Group of the  
Americas and Caribbean



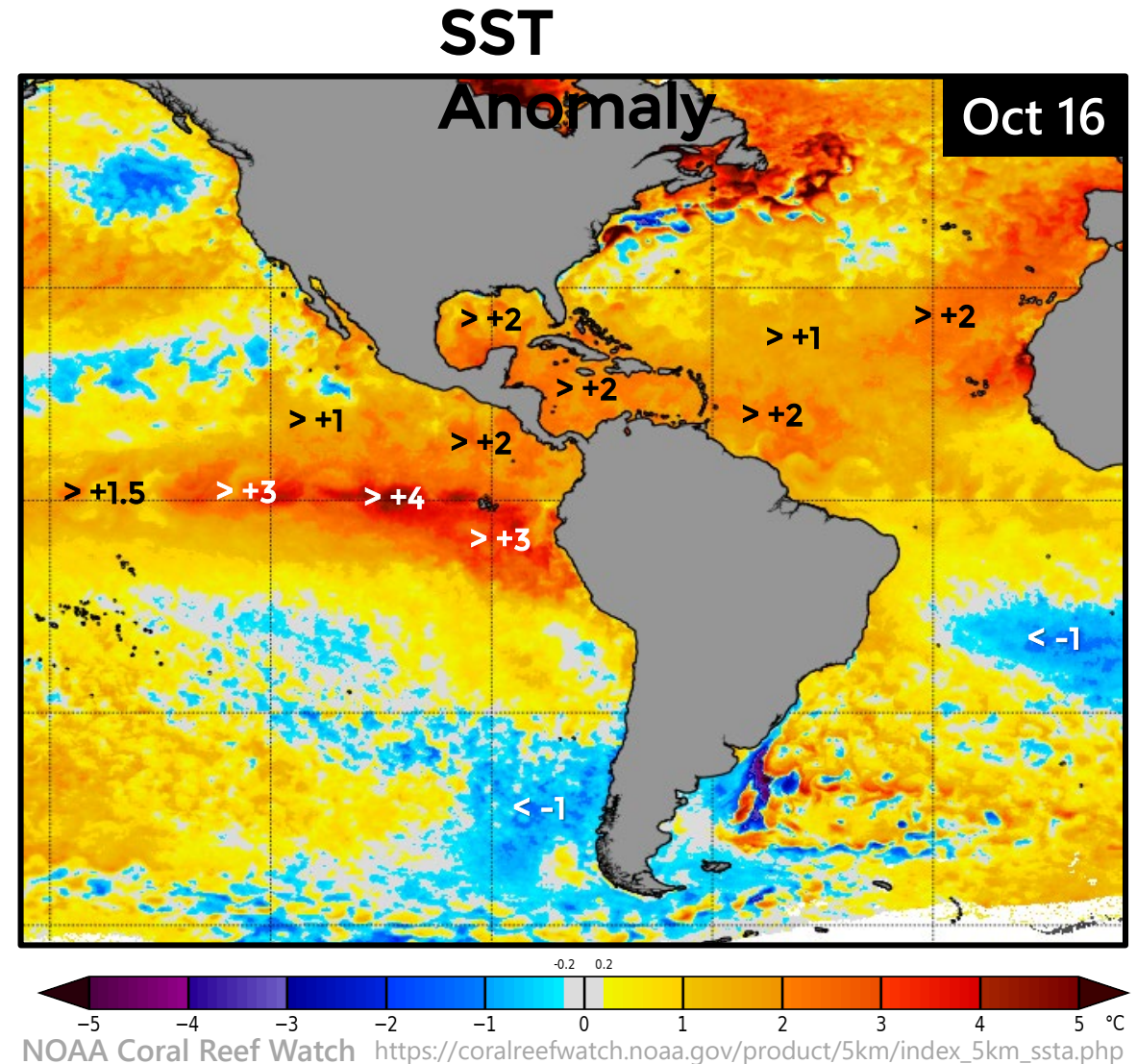
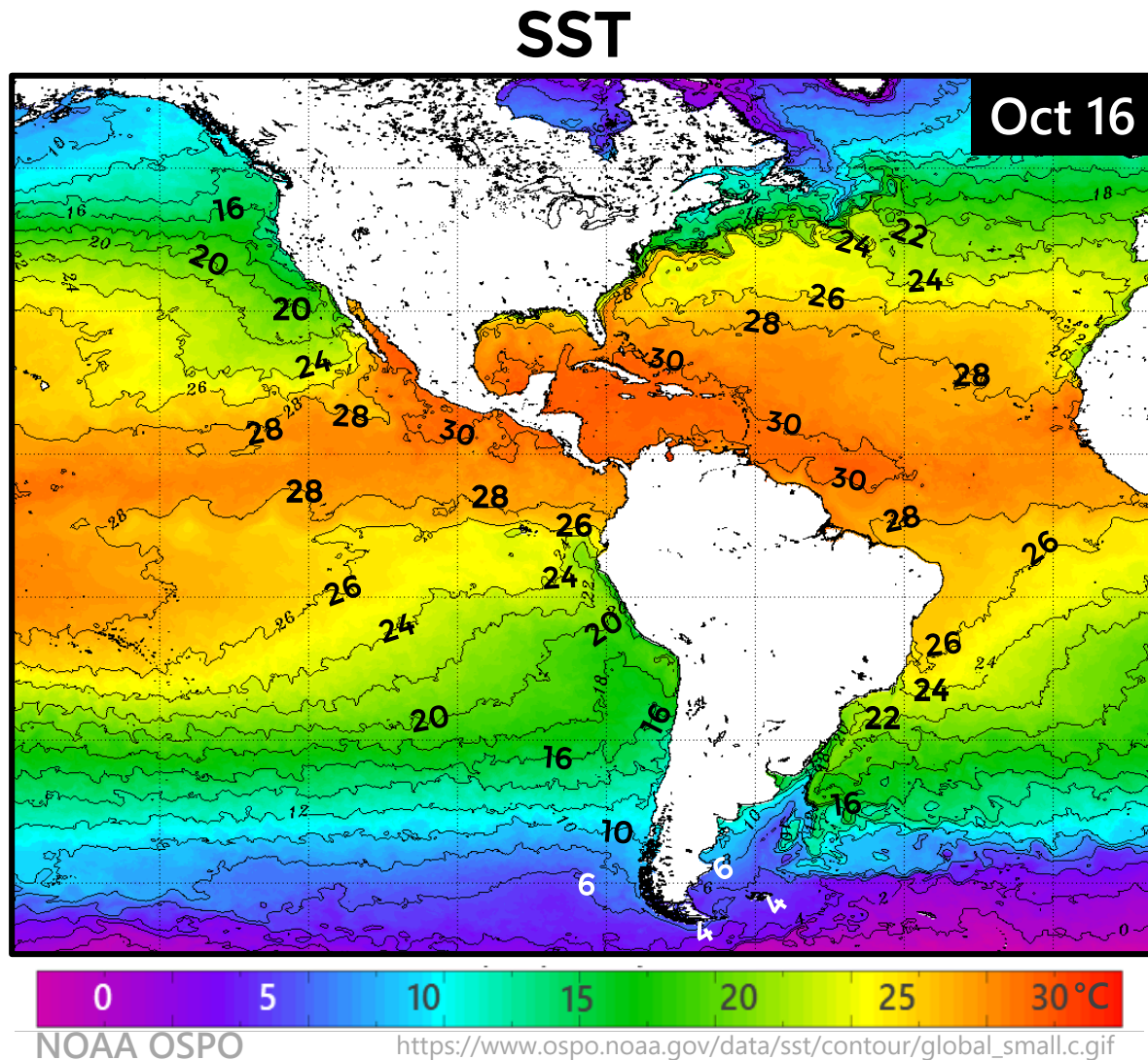
Since 2004

# Climate Indices

## Current Status and Projections

Wednesday 18 October 2023

# Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

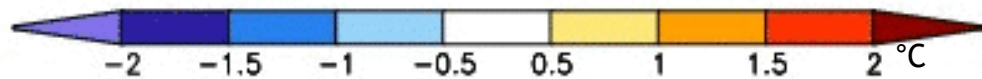
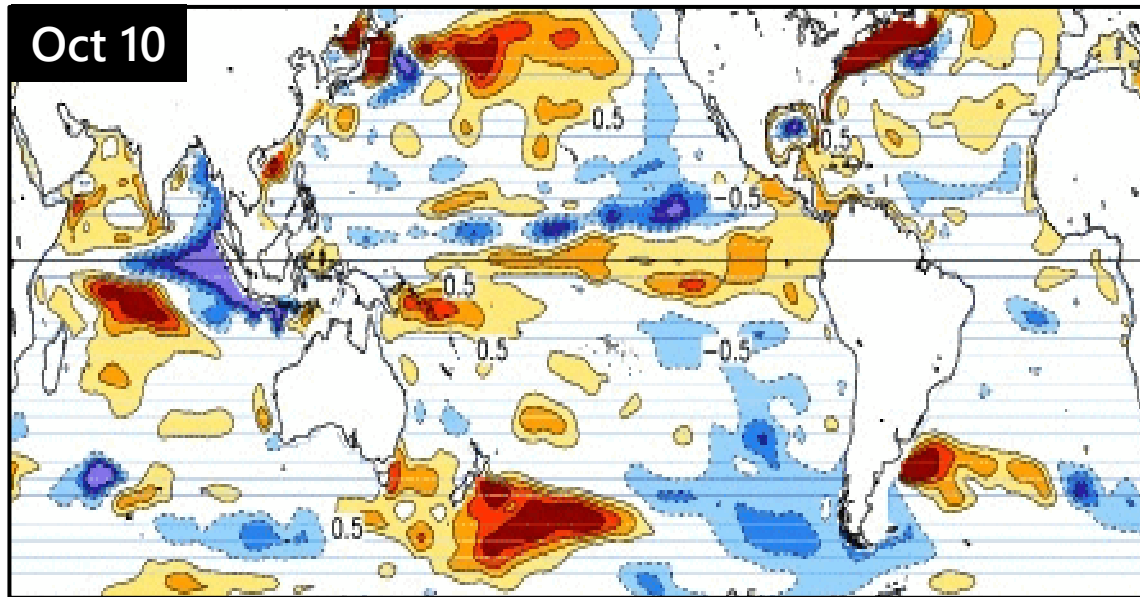




# Top Layer Temperature Anomaly

Anomalies in a layer take longer to dissipate than superficial ones, and can last for weeks.

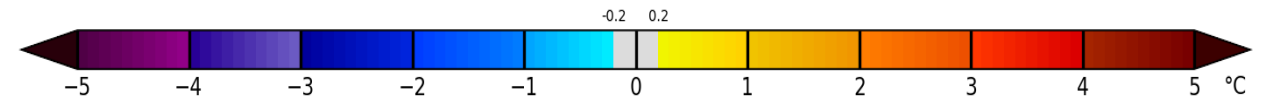
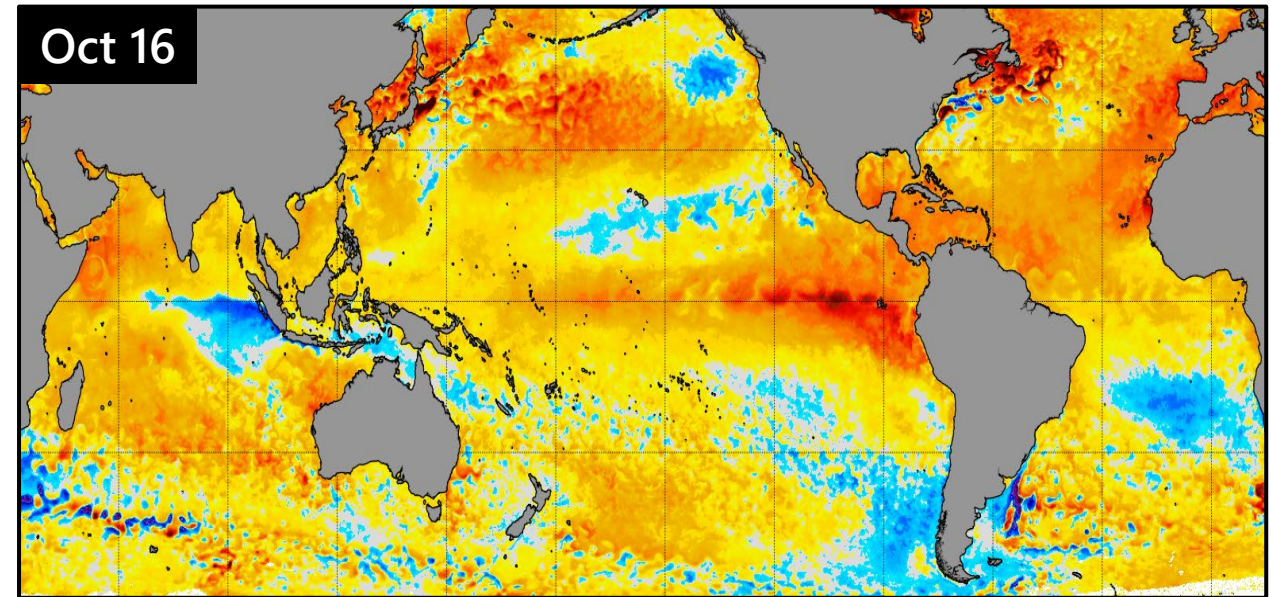
## Top 300m-Layer Anomaly



NOAA CPC

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

## Surface Anomaly



NOAA Coral Reef Watch

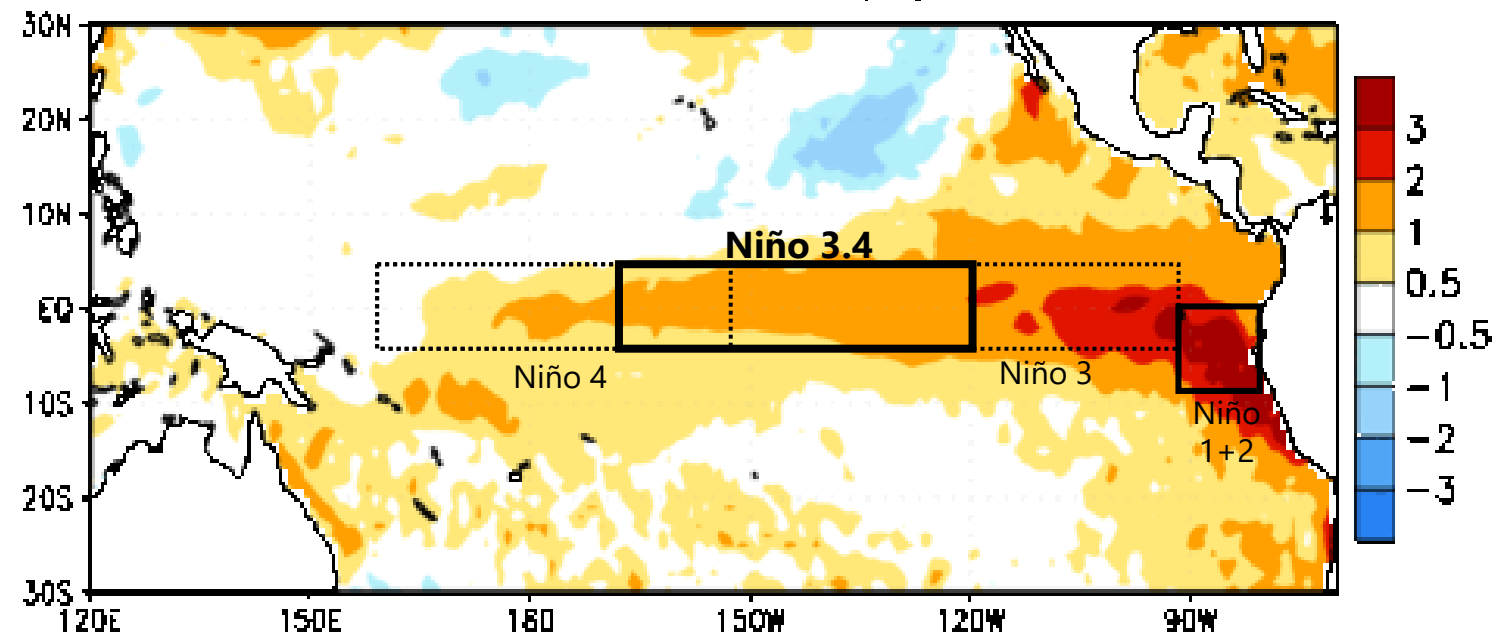
[https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/product/5km/index\\_5km\\_ssta.php](https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/product/5km/index_5km_ssta.php)

# El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

## CPC Official Statement: El Niño Advisory

- ☉ El Niño conditions are observed.\*
- ☉ Equatorial SST are above average across the central and eastern Pacific.
- ☉ Tropical Pacific atmospheric anomalies are consistent with El Niño.

Week centered on 26 JUL 2023  
SST Anomalies (°C)



## TAKEAWAYS

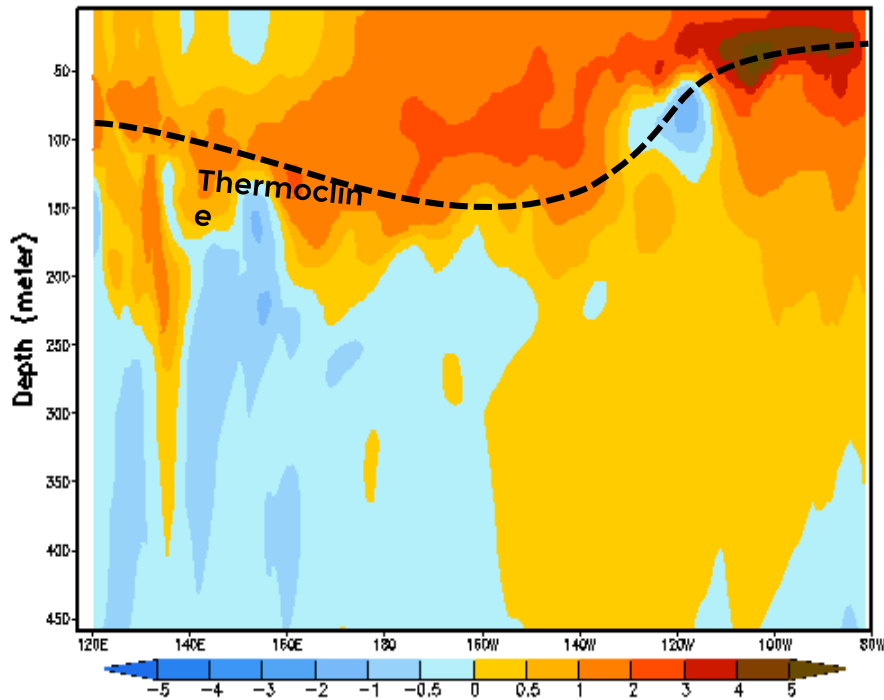
- All Niño regions are warm,  $>1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Niño 4 is warming up.
- Niño 1+2 is slightly cooler than in previous months (strong S Pacific Anticyclone since September), but still  $> +2^{\circ}\text{C}$



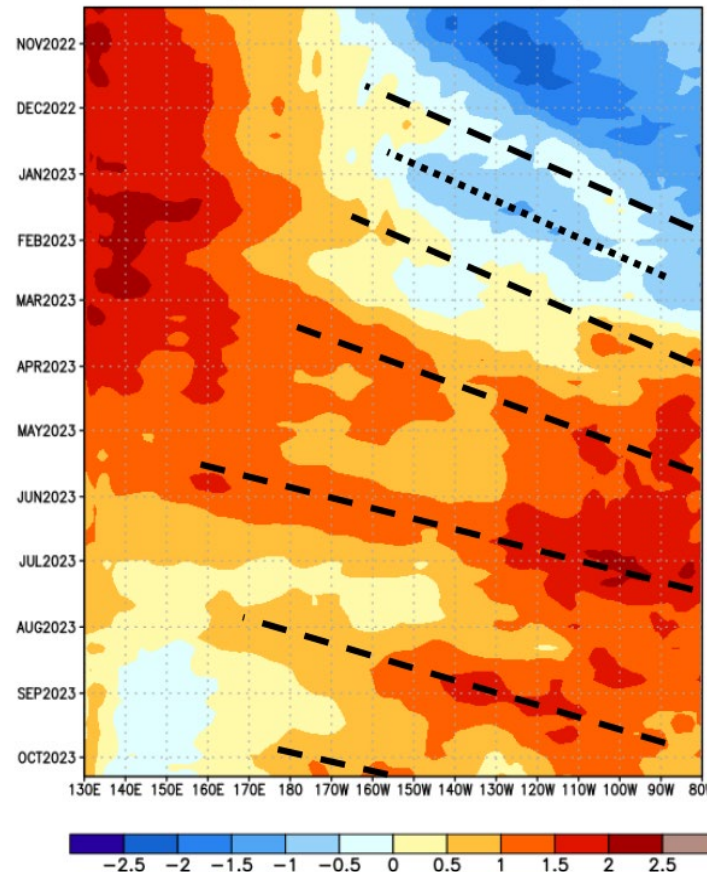
# ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

## Temperature Anomalies with Depth and Heat Content Anomalies

Equatorial Temperature Anomaly  
Pentad centered on 11 AUG 2023



EQ. Upper-Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C)

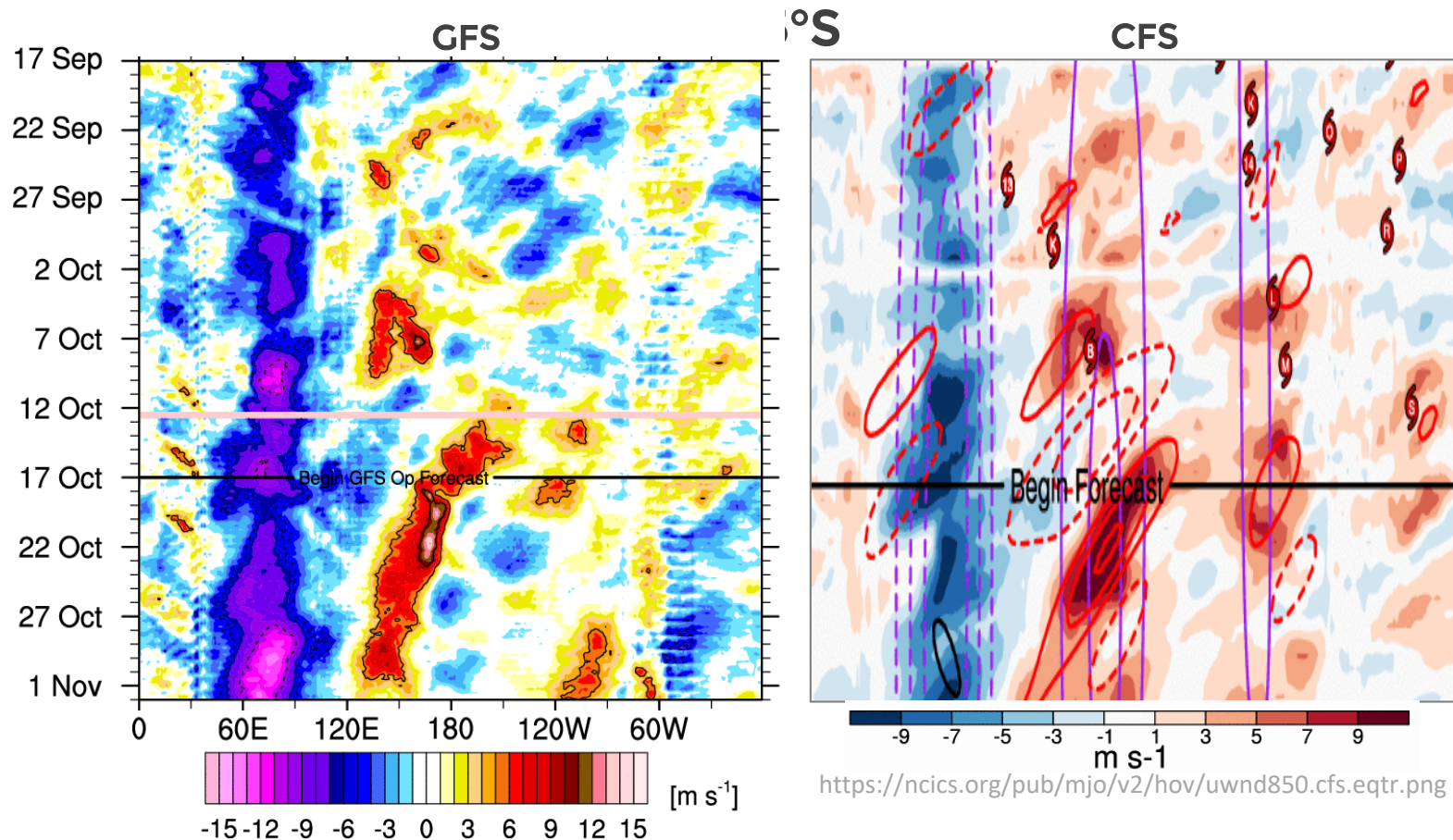


### TAKEAWAYS

- Heat anomalies have cooled some since August, but a new downwelling (warm) Kelvin wave formed in early October.
- It is propagating near 150W.
- Will this wave be strong enough to strengthen the warming of the South American coast by December?

# ENSO: Will the current Kelvin strengthen?

## 850 hPa Zonal Wind Anomalies, 5°N – 5°S



<http://mikeventrice.weebly.com/hovmollers.html>

## TAKEAWAYS

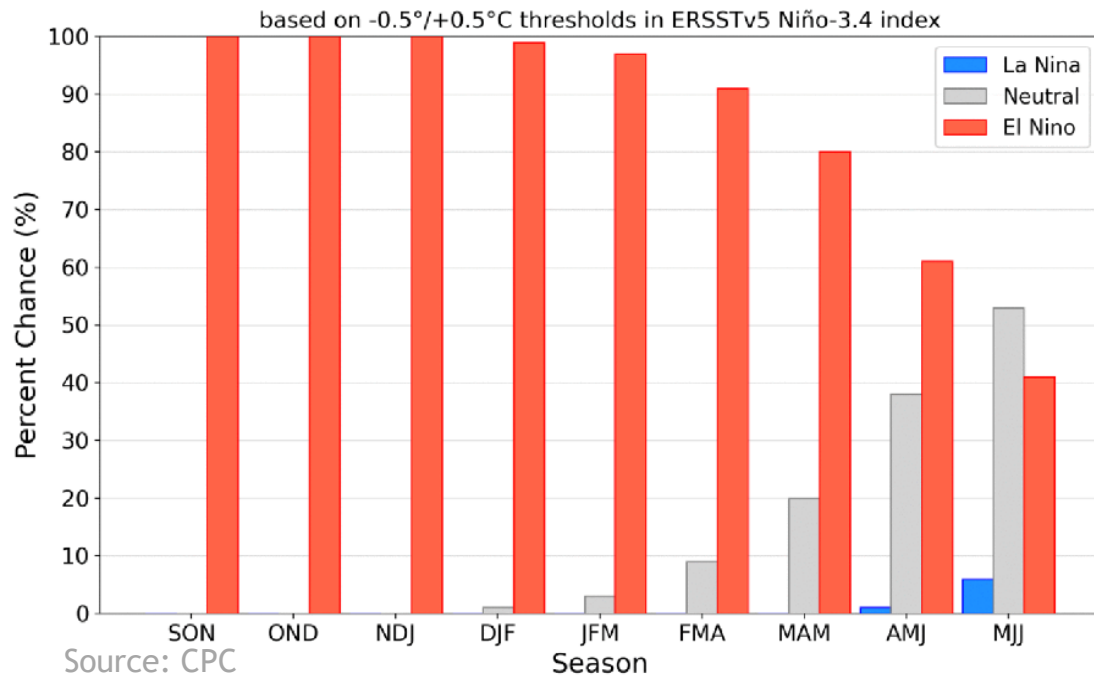
- Both GFS and CFS entertain strong westerly wind bursts through late Oct.
- Yet...models have been correcting frequently = limited confidence.
- Forecasts mean that we need to monitor the potential for a widening and strengthening of the current warm Kelvin, which could reinforce the warming in the South American coast from mid-December through mid-January.

# ENSO Outlook

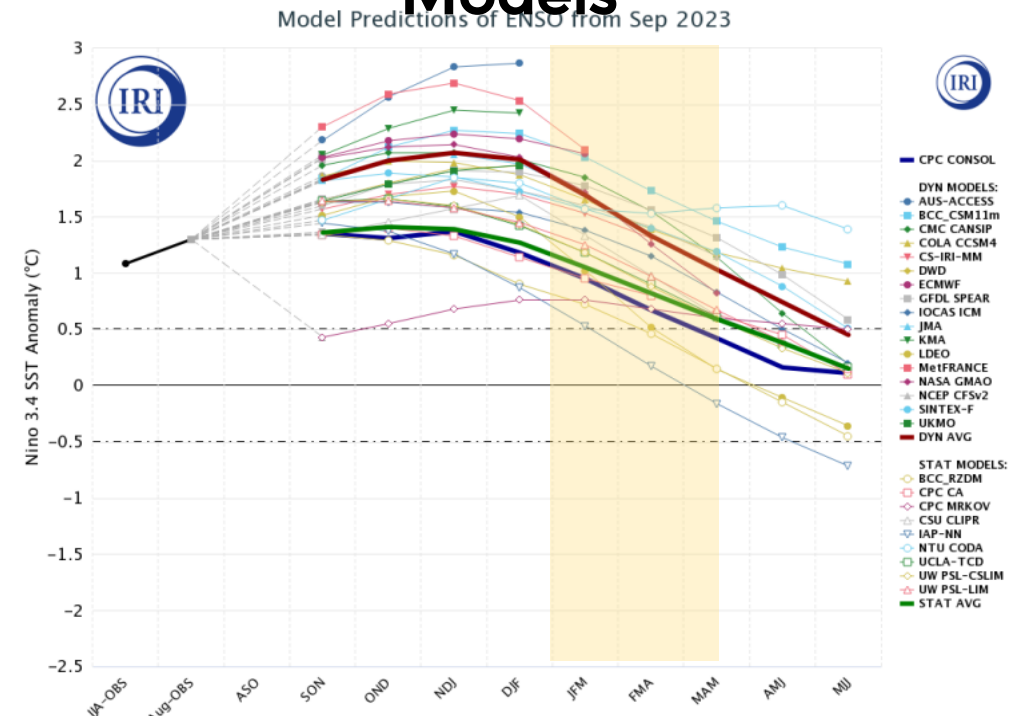
El Niño is anticipated to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring (with an 80% chance during March-May 2024).

## Probabilistic Forecast

Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued Oct. 2023)



## IRI/CPC Dynamic Models



Source: IRI, updated 20 September 2023

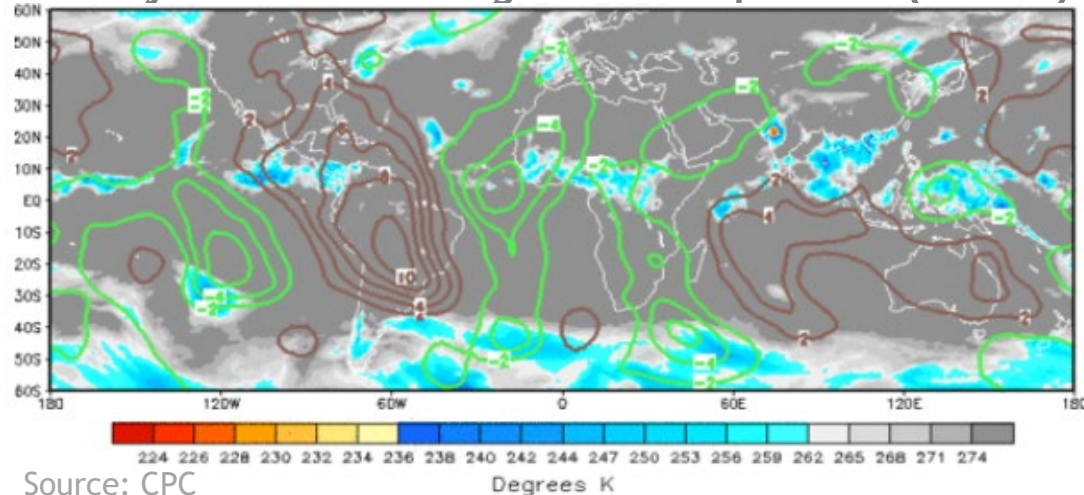


# Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

## Current Observations:

- The MJO has struggled to propagate since mid-July, including persistent upper divergence (wet) conditions in the central Pacific. This is often consistent with a well established El Niño.
- Yet weak, propagation is evident. Next wet pulse might arrive in the Americas in early October.

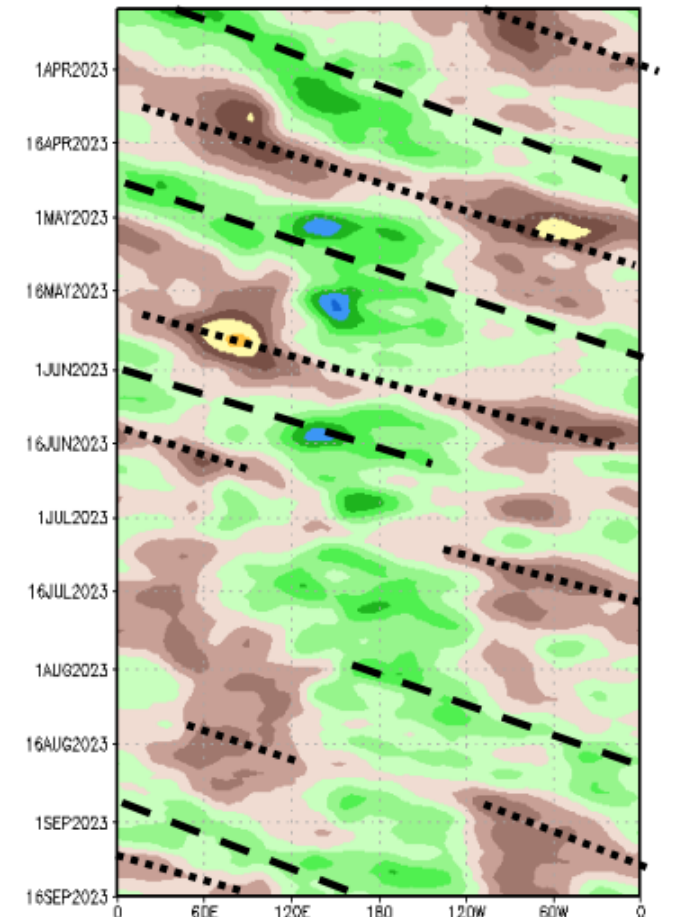
Velocity Potential and Brightness Temperature (shaded)



Sep 17

- Favors rain storms
- Favors limited rainfall

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

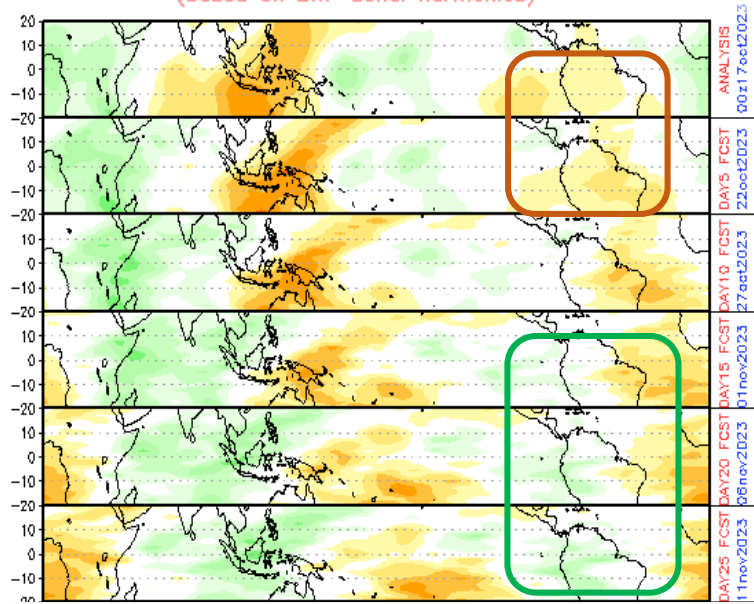


Source: CPC

# MJO Forecasts

## Empirical Wave Propagation (EWP)

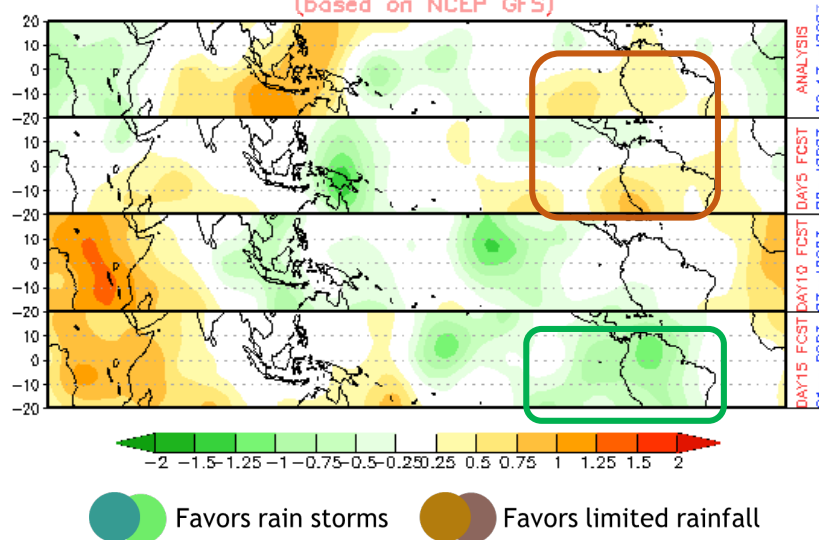
CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z17oct2023–26nov2023)  
(based on EWP zonal harmonics)



Source: CPC

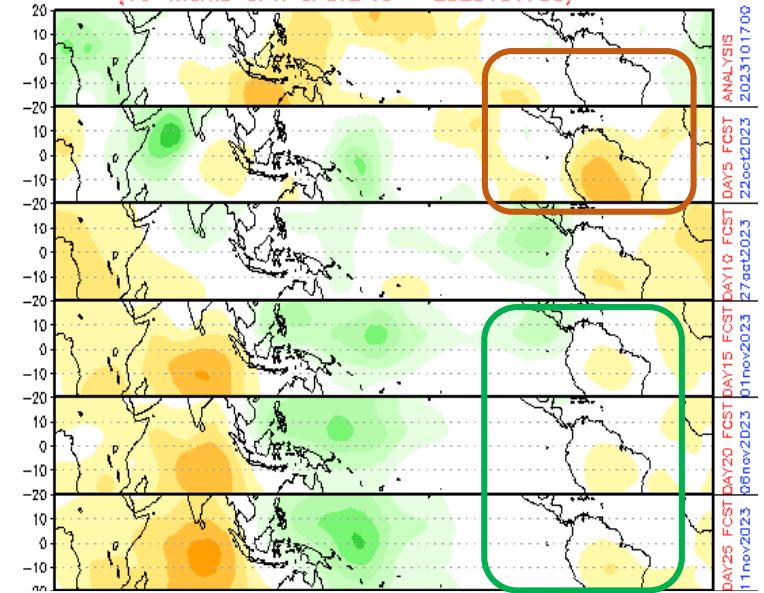
## Global Forecast System (GFS)

CHI 200 hPa 15-DAY forecast (00z17oct2023–01nov2023)  
(based on NCEP GFS)



## Climate forecast System (CFS)

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z17oct2023–26nov2023)  
(16-memb OPR CFSv2 IC = 2023101700)



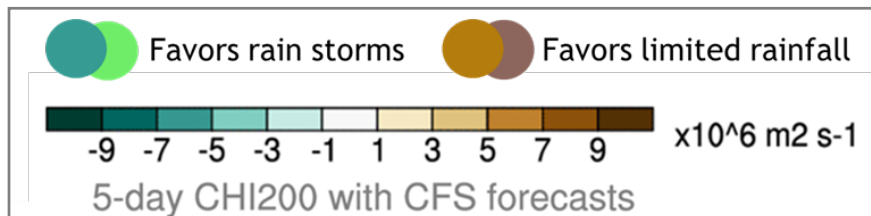
## TAKEAWAYS

- Models keep changing their solutions = confidence is not very high.
- Dry spell during the last 10 days of October. Possibly wetter in early November.

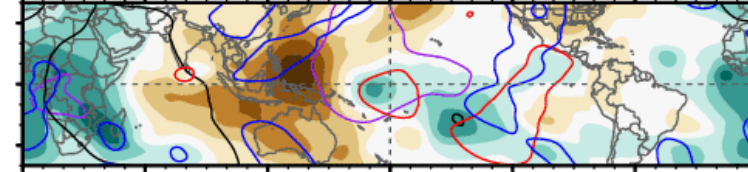
# MJO and Upper Tropospheric Waves

## Outlook for the next few days:

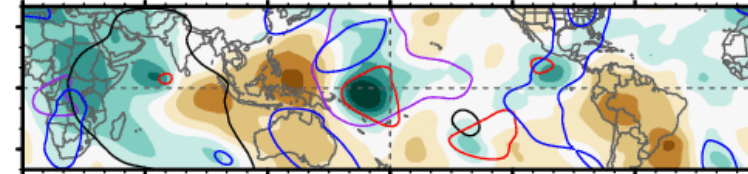
- Wet Kelvin crossing Central America during 19-21 October.
- Otherwise, weak upper convergence (drier conditions) are expected.



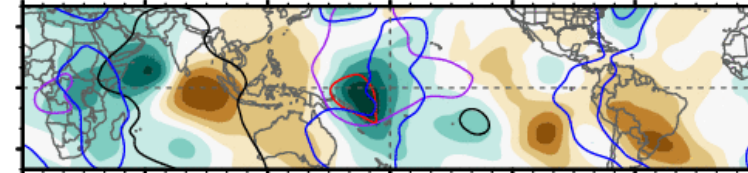
17-Oct to 18-Oct CFS Forecast



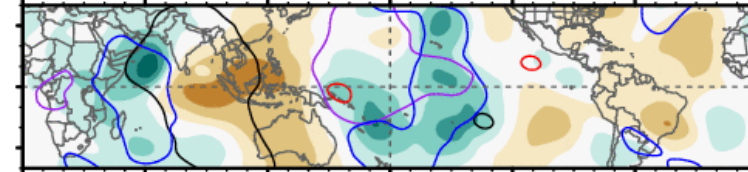
19-Oct to 20-Oct



21-Oct to 22-Oct



23-Oct to 24-Oct



— MJO  
— Low  
— Kelvin x2  
— ER

Contours at -2, -6 x10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>

Source: NCICS

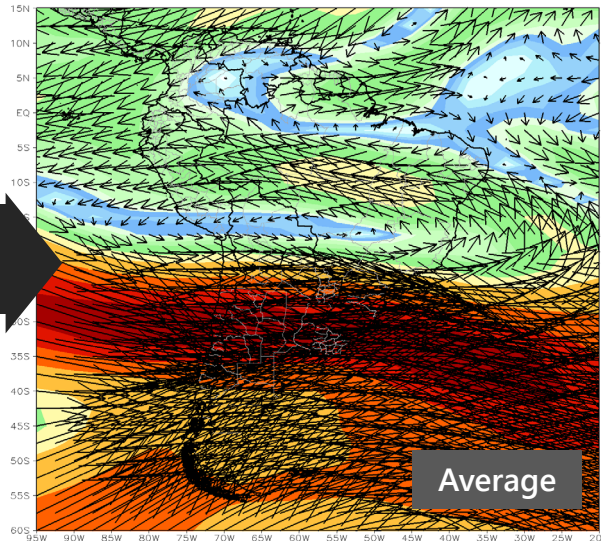


# South America, Last 7 Days

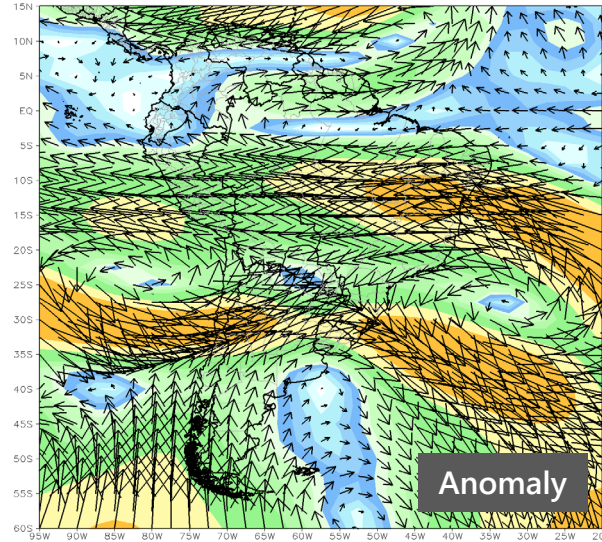
## Rainfall Anomalies

200 hPa  
Flow

CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023

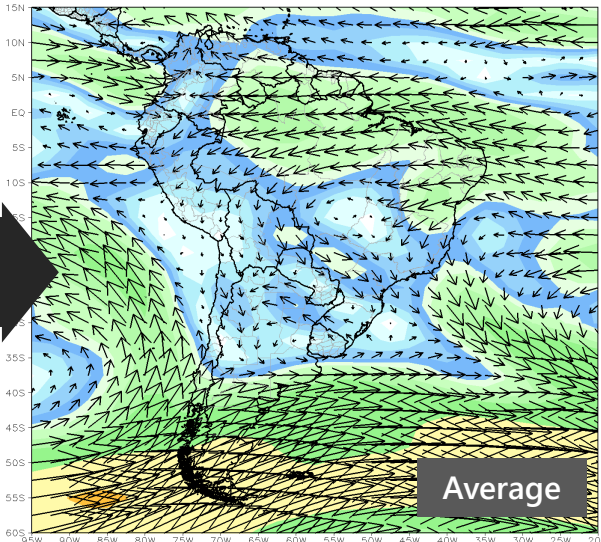


CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023

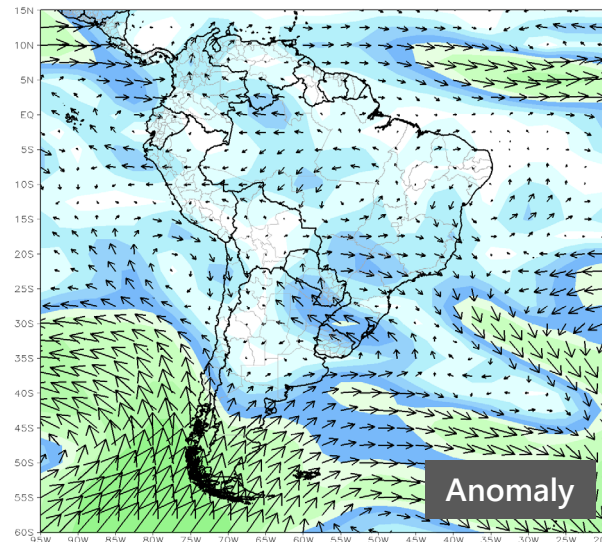


850 hPa  
Flow

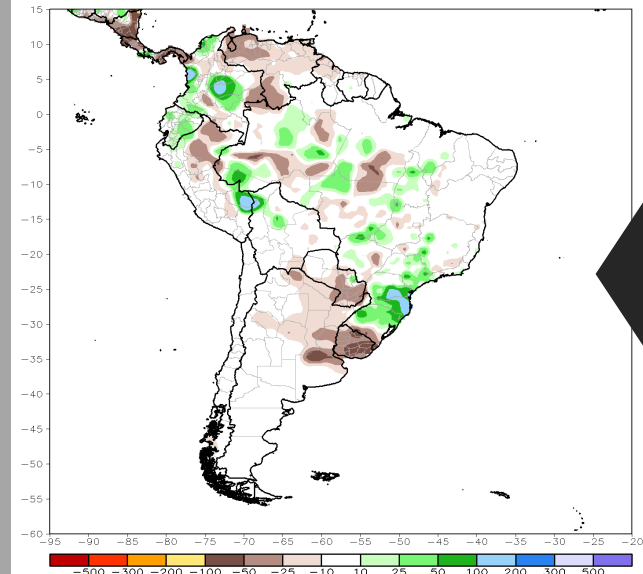
CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023



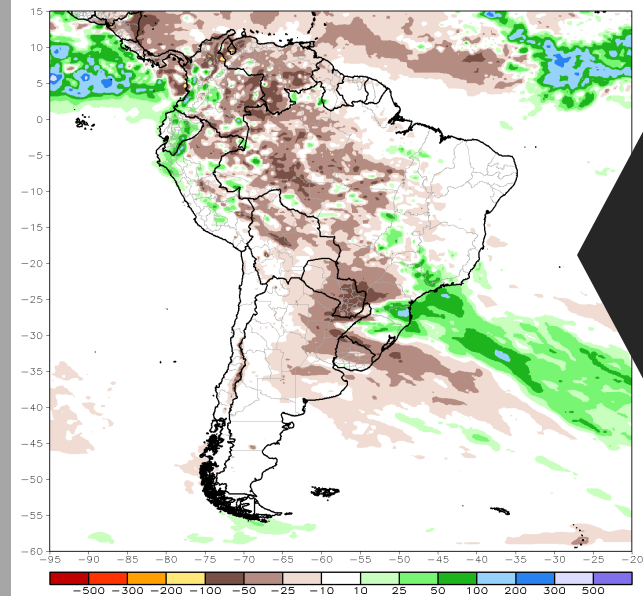
CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023



CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 09Oct2023 - 15Oct2023



CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 09Oct2023 - 15Oct2023



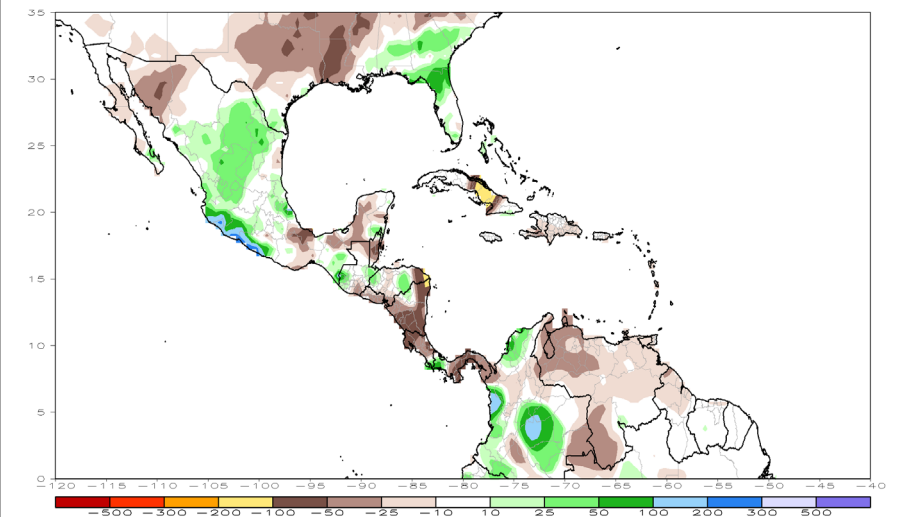


# Caribbean and Central America, Last 7 Days

## Rainfall Anomalies

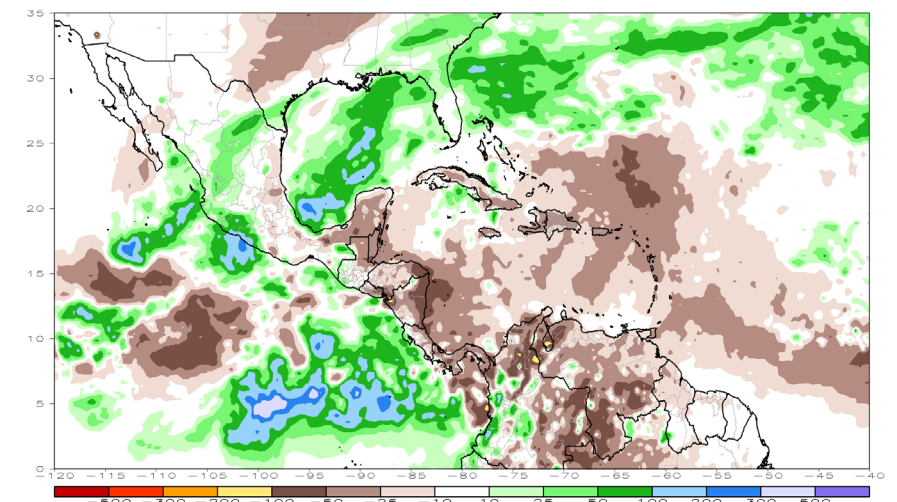
### Gauges (CPC)

CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 09Oct2023 - 15Oct2023

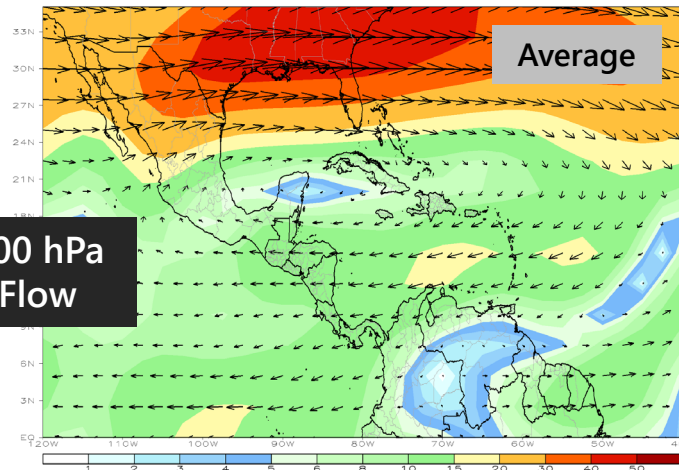


### Satellite – Estimated (CMORPH)

CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 09Oct2023 - 15Oct2023

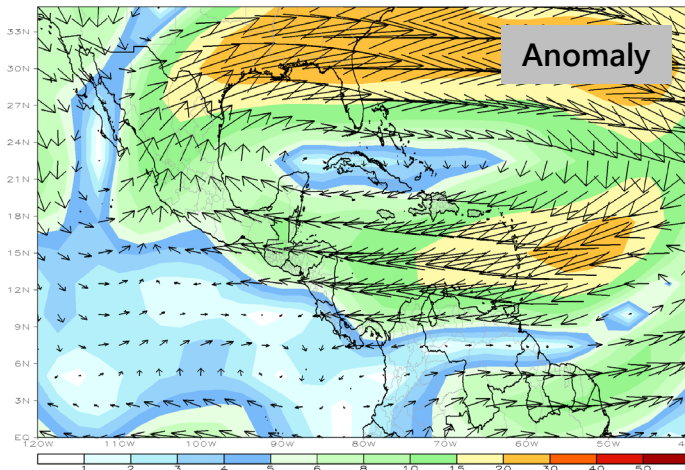


CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023



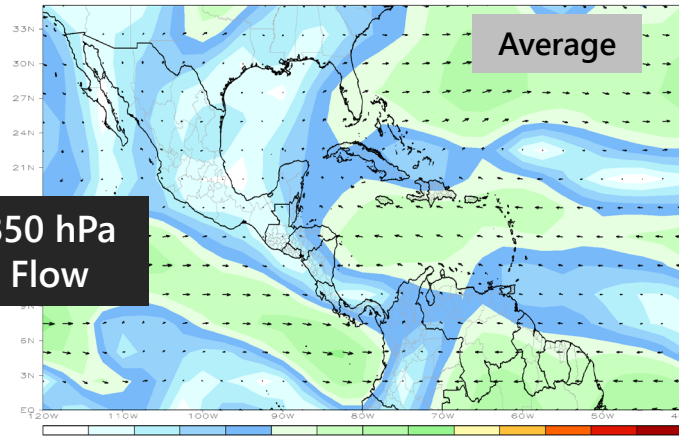
200 hPa  
Flow

CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023



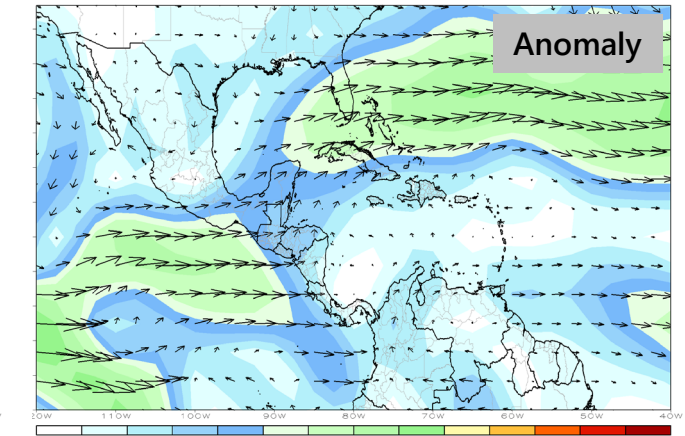
Anomaly

CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023



850 hPa  
Flow

CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 07Oct2023 - 13Oct2023



Anomaly

¡Gracias! Thank you! ¡Obrigado!

Next Session: Tuesday November 21 at 16 UTC

Final sessions of 2023: Tuesday Dec. 19 at 16 UTC

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

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[bernie.connell@colostate.edu](mailto:bernie.connell@colostate.edu)