

WMO VL^Ab Regional Focus Group
of the Americas and Caribbean

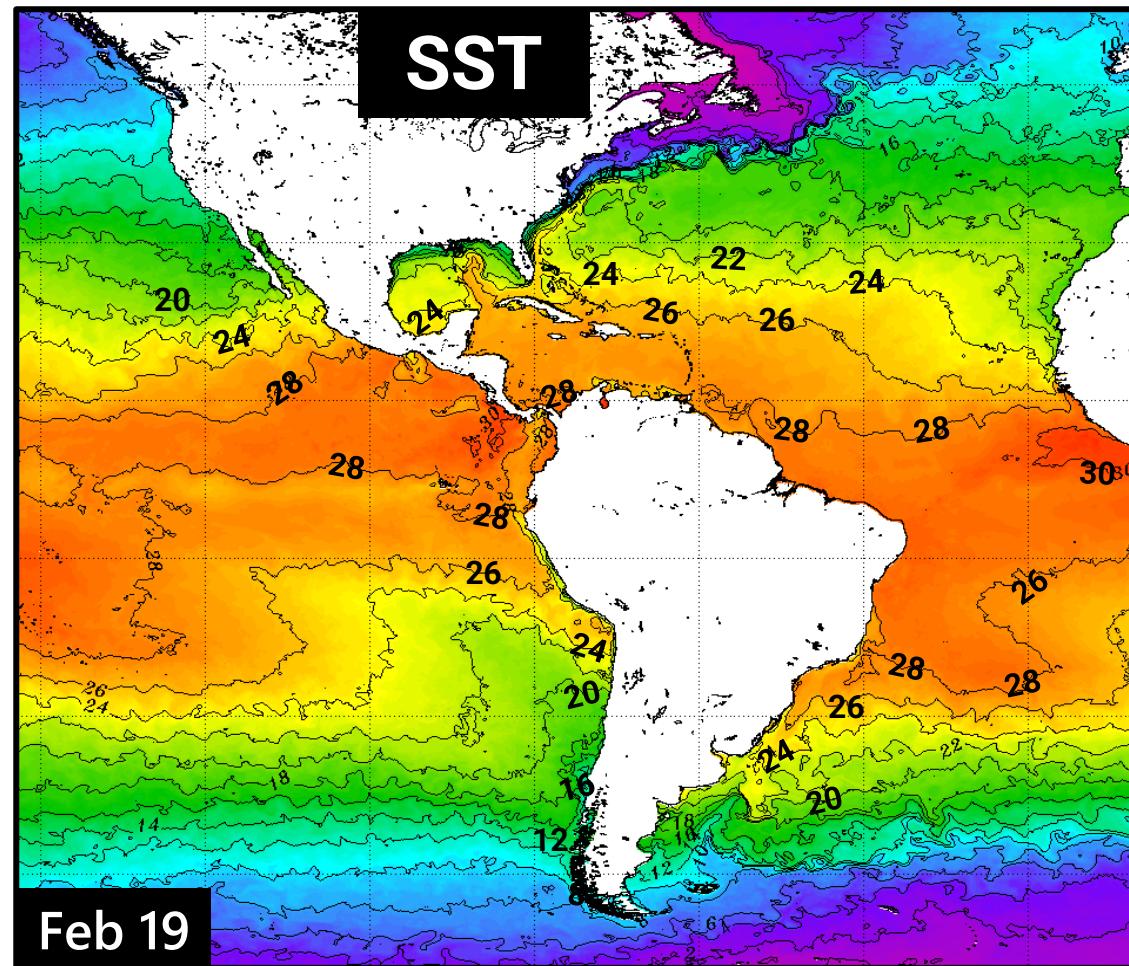


Since 2004

Climate Indices Current Status and Projections

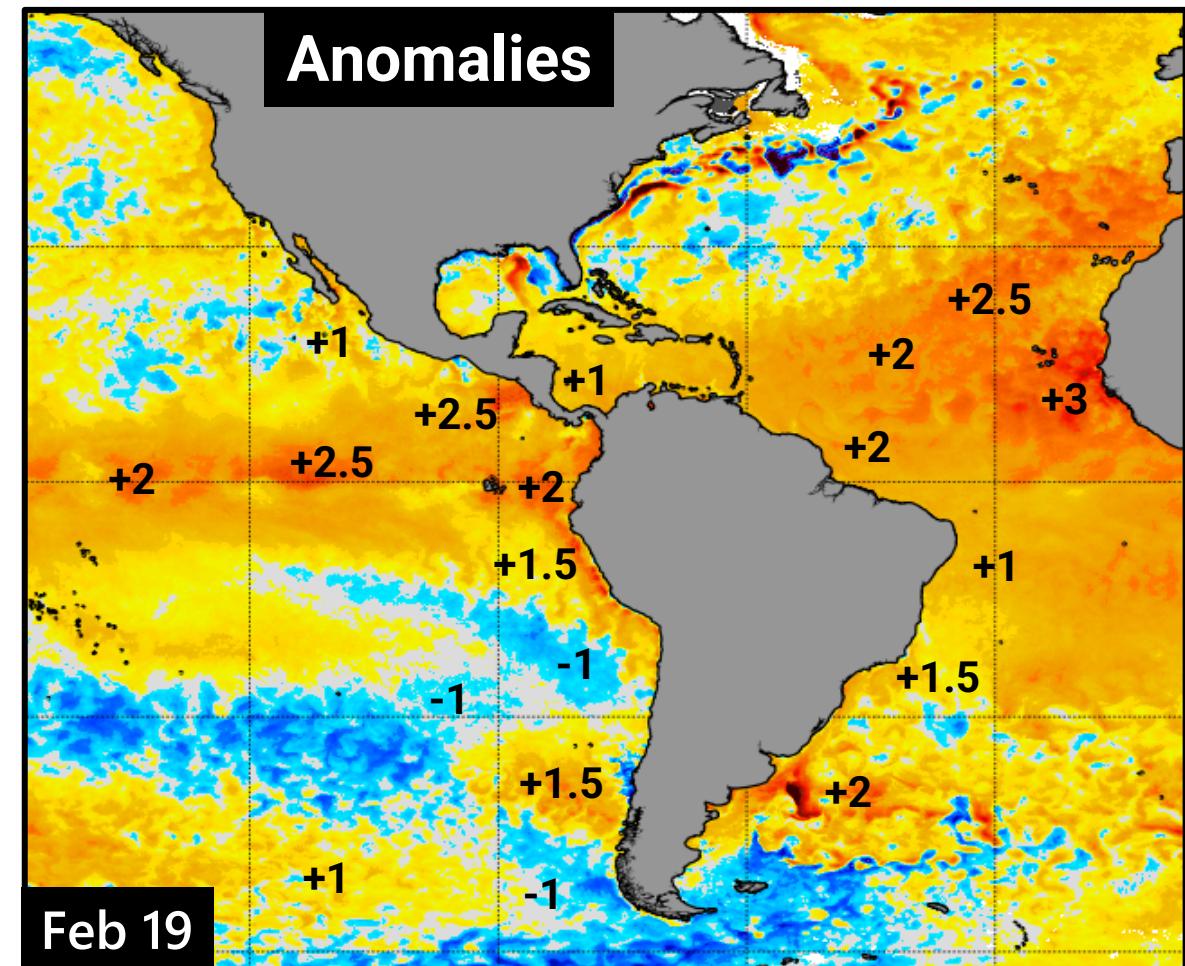
Wednesday 21 February 2024

Sea Surface Temperature (SST)



NOAA OSPO

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

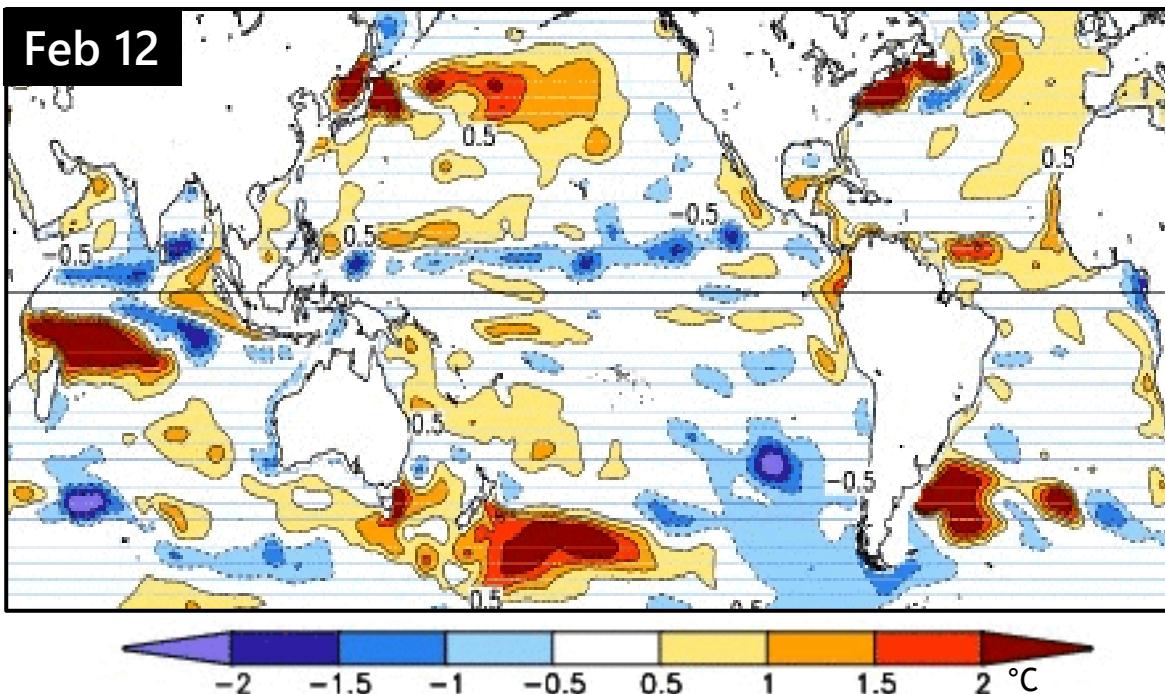


NOAA Coral Reef Watch https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/product/5km/index_5km_ssta.php

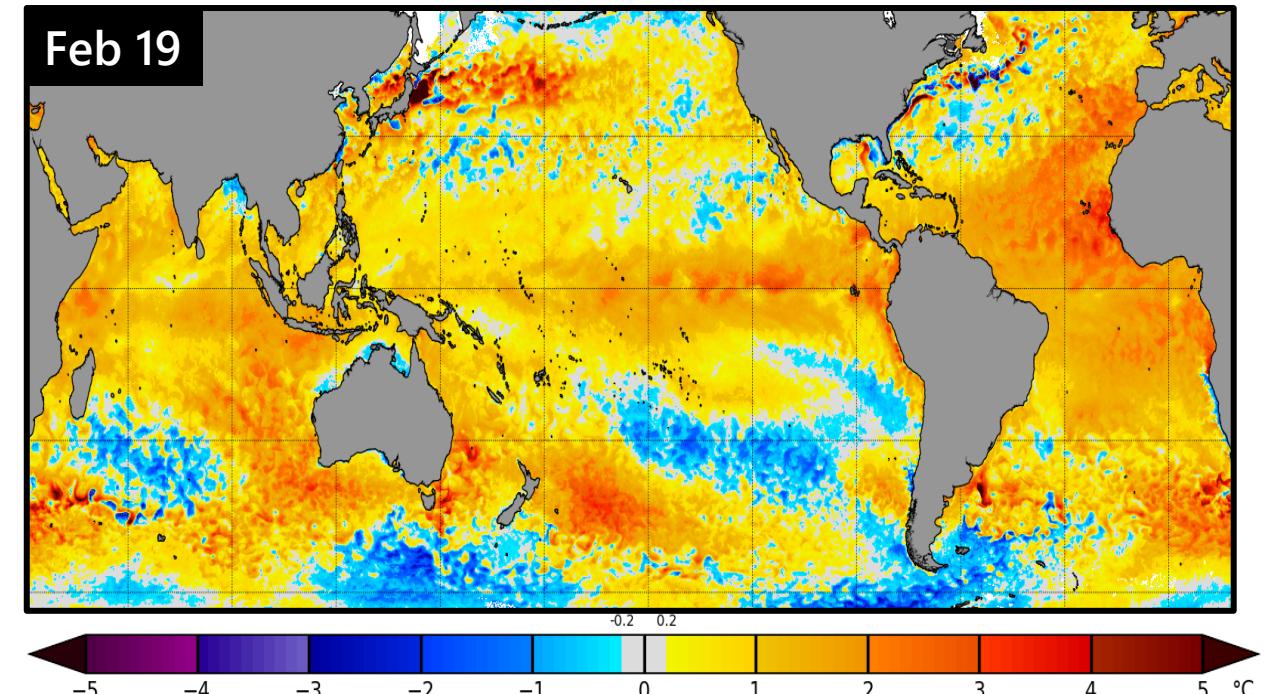
Top Layer Temperature Anomaly

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

Top 300m-Layer Anomaly



Surface Anomaly



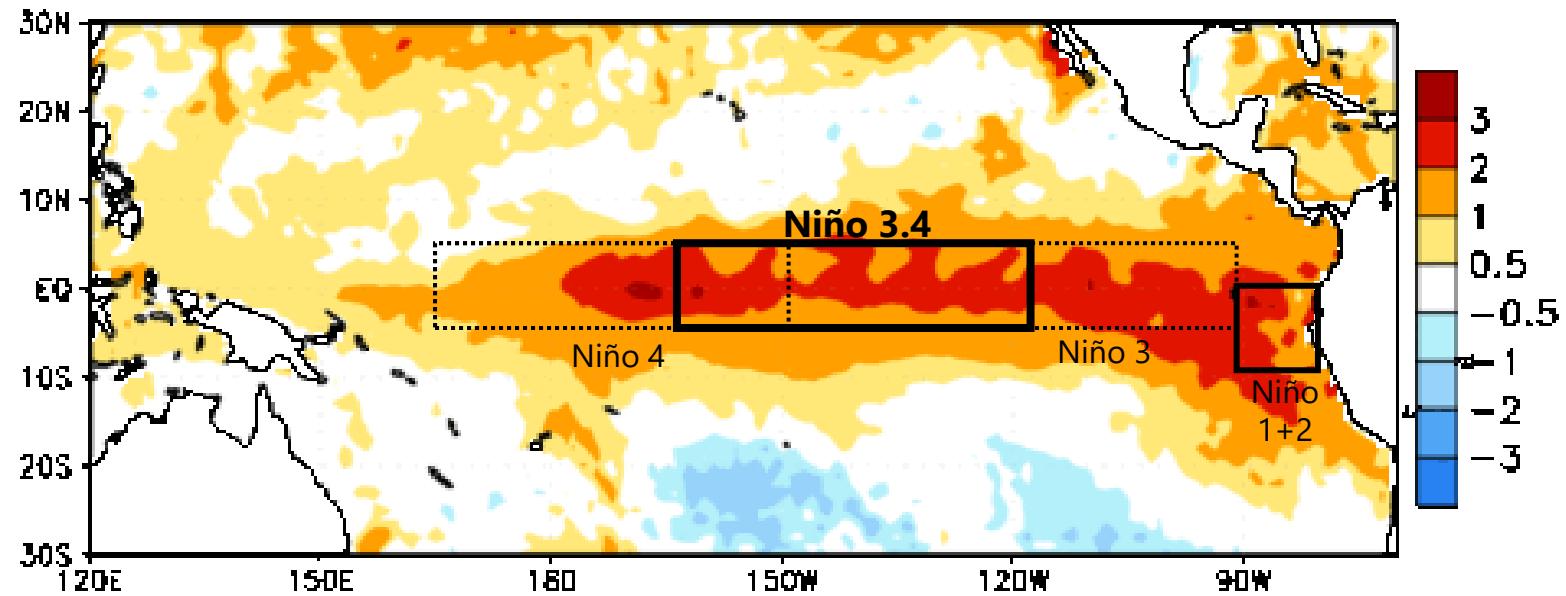
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

CPC Official Statement

El Niño Advisory / La Niña Watch

- El Niño conditions are observed.*
- Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are above average across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean.
- The tropical Pacific atmospheric anomalies are consistent with El Niño.

Week centered on 29 NOV 2023
SST Anomalies (°C)

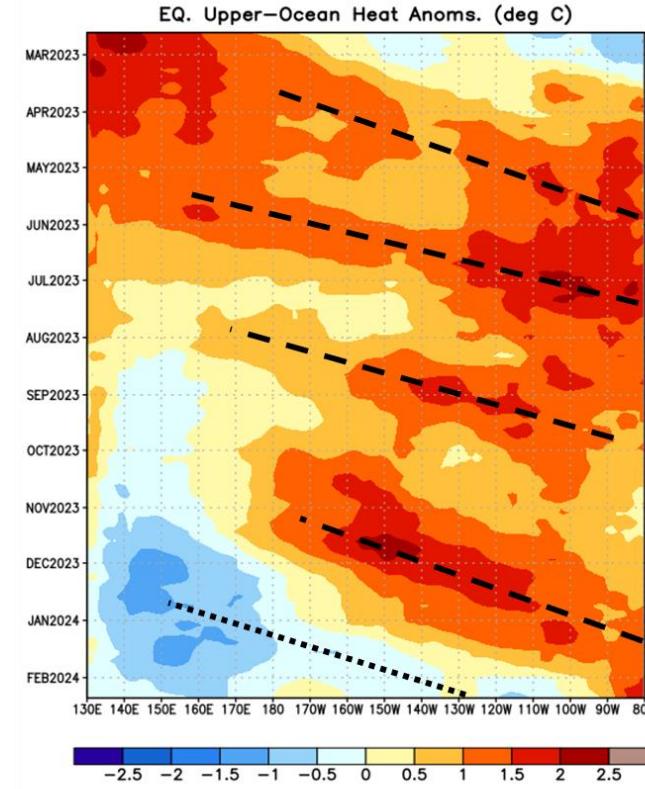
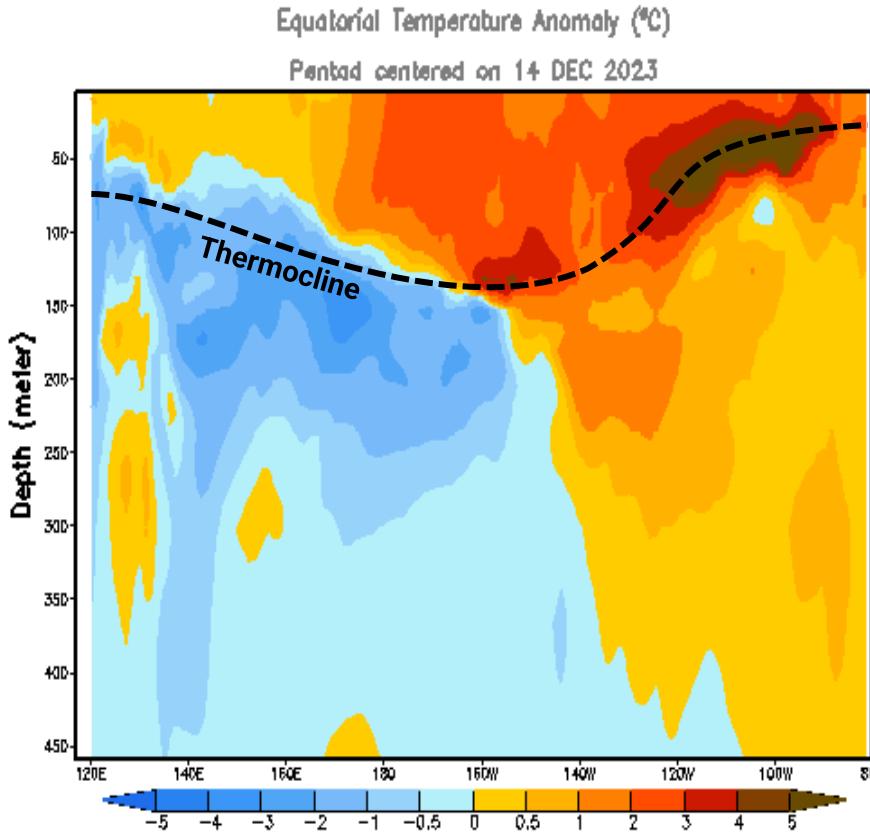


TAKEAWAYS

- Warm anomalies are rapidly collapsing, but still above El Niño thresholds.
- SAM coast has warmed up slightly (end of Oceanic Kelvin envelopes and transient weakenings of the South Pacific Anticyclone winds)

ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

Temperature Anomalies with Depth and Heat Content Anomalies



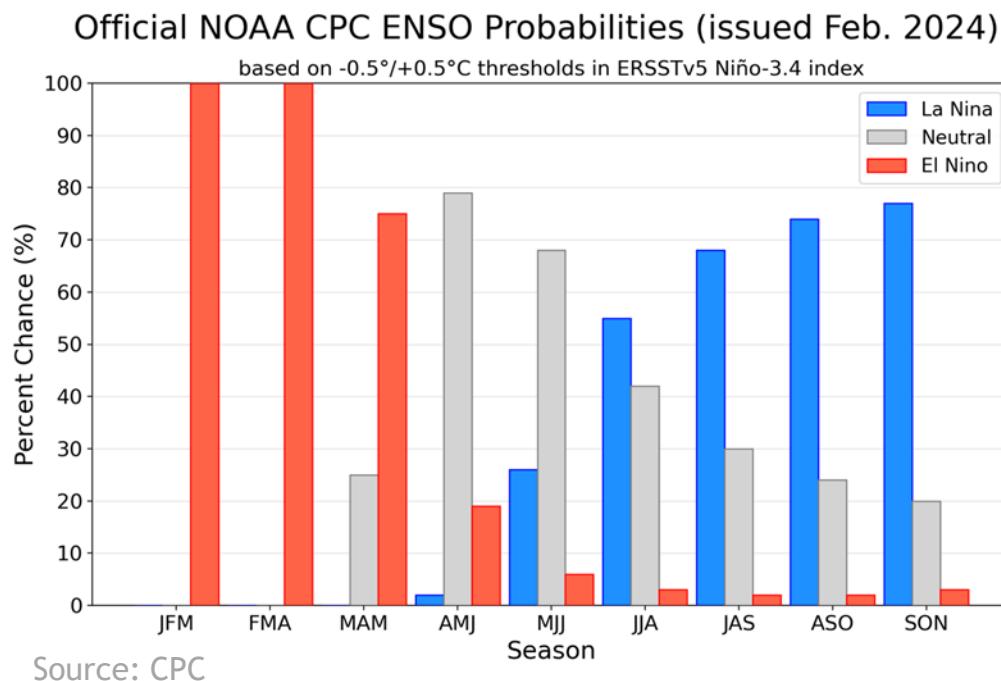
TAKEAWAYS

- Last of envelope of warm Kelvins is reaching the SAM coast.
- Coastal warming enhanced by local effects too.
- The leading edge of a large cool (upwelling) Kelvin should arrive by early March.

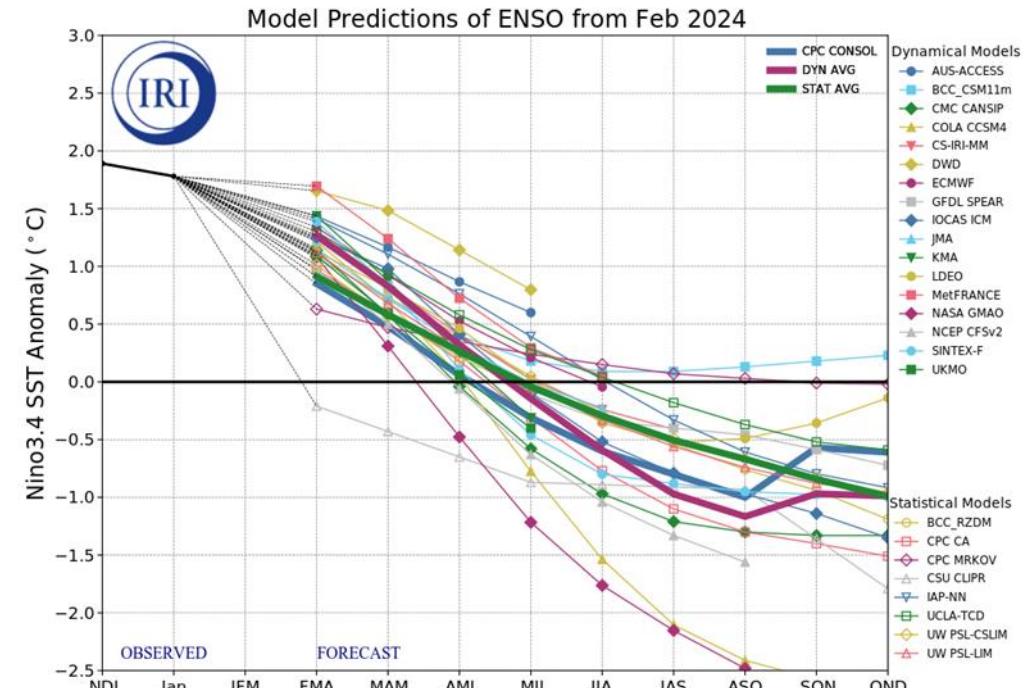
ENSO Outlook

A transition from El Niño to ENSO-neutral is likely by April-June 2024 (79% chance), with increasing odds of La Niña developing in June-August 2024 (55% chance).*

Probabilistic Forecast



IRI/CPC Dynamic Models

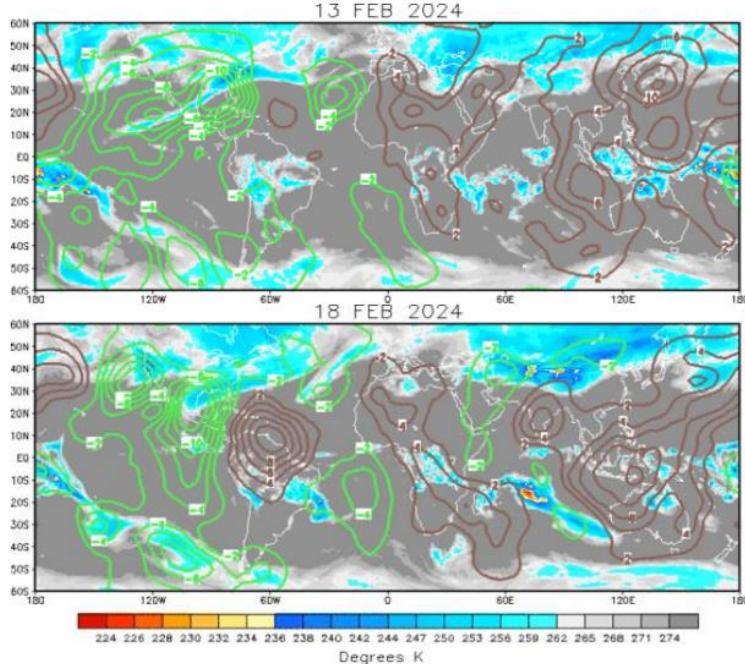


Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

Current Observations:

- The MJO is somewhat organized but not too much.
- Is taking about 1.5 months to circle the globe.
- A Kelvin is crossing the Americas, but a broad dry signal trails behind it.

Velocity Potential and Brightness Temperature (shaded)

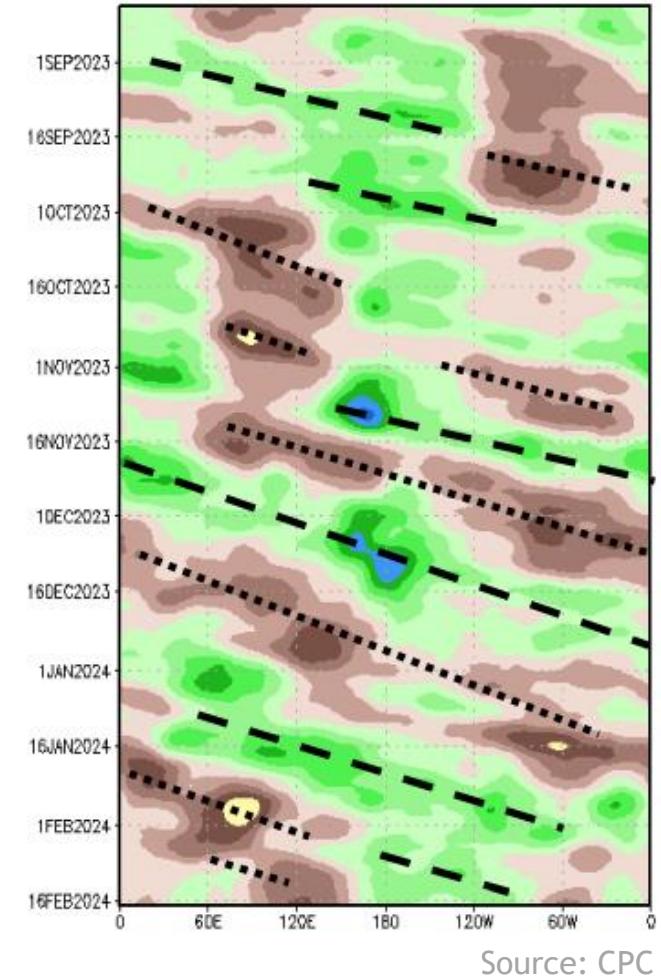


Feb 13

Feb 18

Source: CPC

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

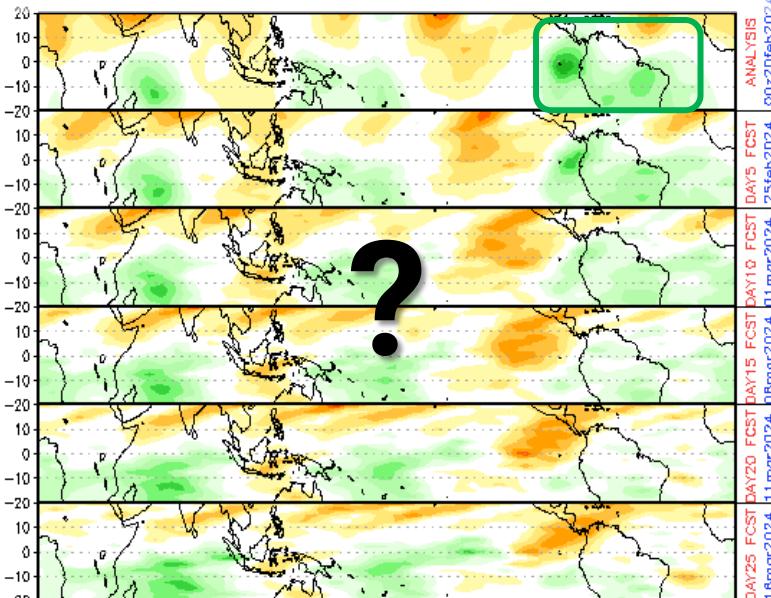


Source: CPC

MJO Forecasts

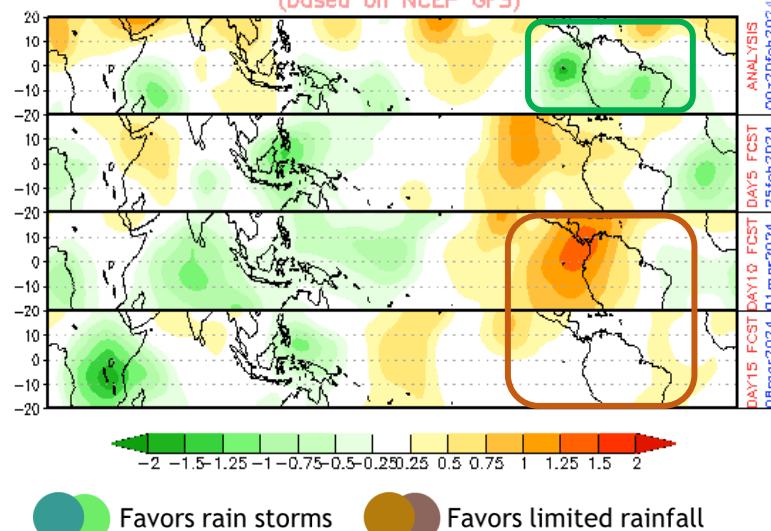
Empirical Wave Propagation (EWP)

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z20feb2024–31mar2024)
(based on EWP zonal harmonics)



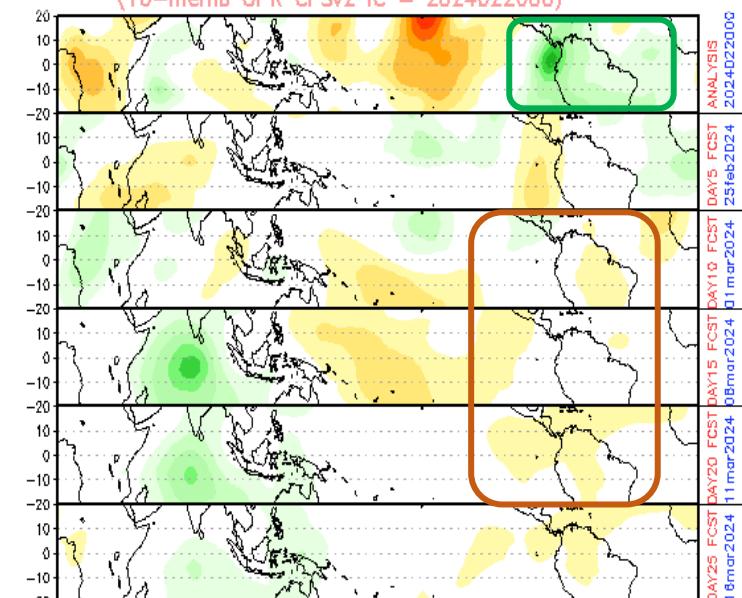
Global Forecast System (GFS)

CHI 200 hPa 15-DAY forecast (00z20feb2024–06mar2024)
(based on NCEP GFS)



Climate forecast System (CFS)

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z20feb2024–31mar2024)
(16-memb OPR CFSv2 IC – 2024022000)



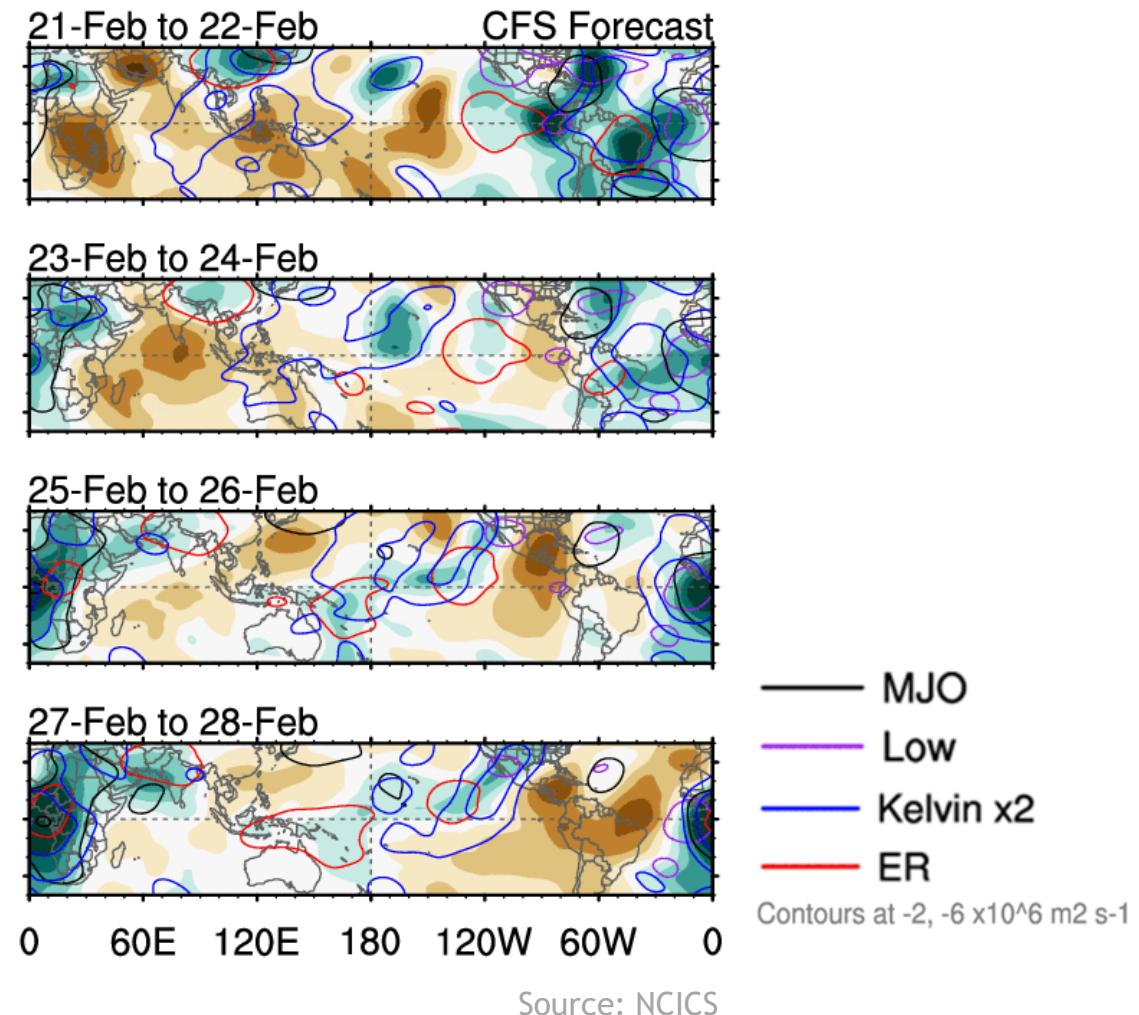
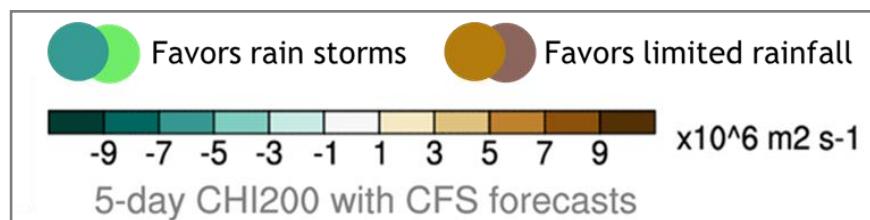
TAKEAWAYS

- Models are not in great agreement. The CFS and GFS are more in tune.
- Upper divergent (wet) this week. Then drier, especially through mid-March.

MJO and Upper Tropospheric Waves

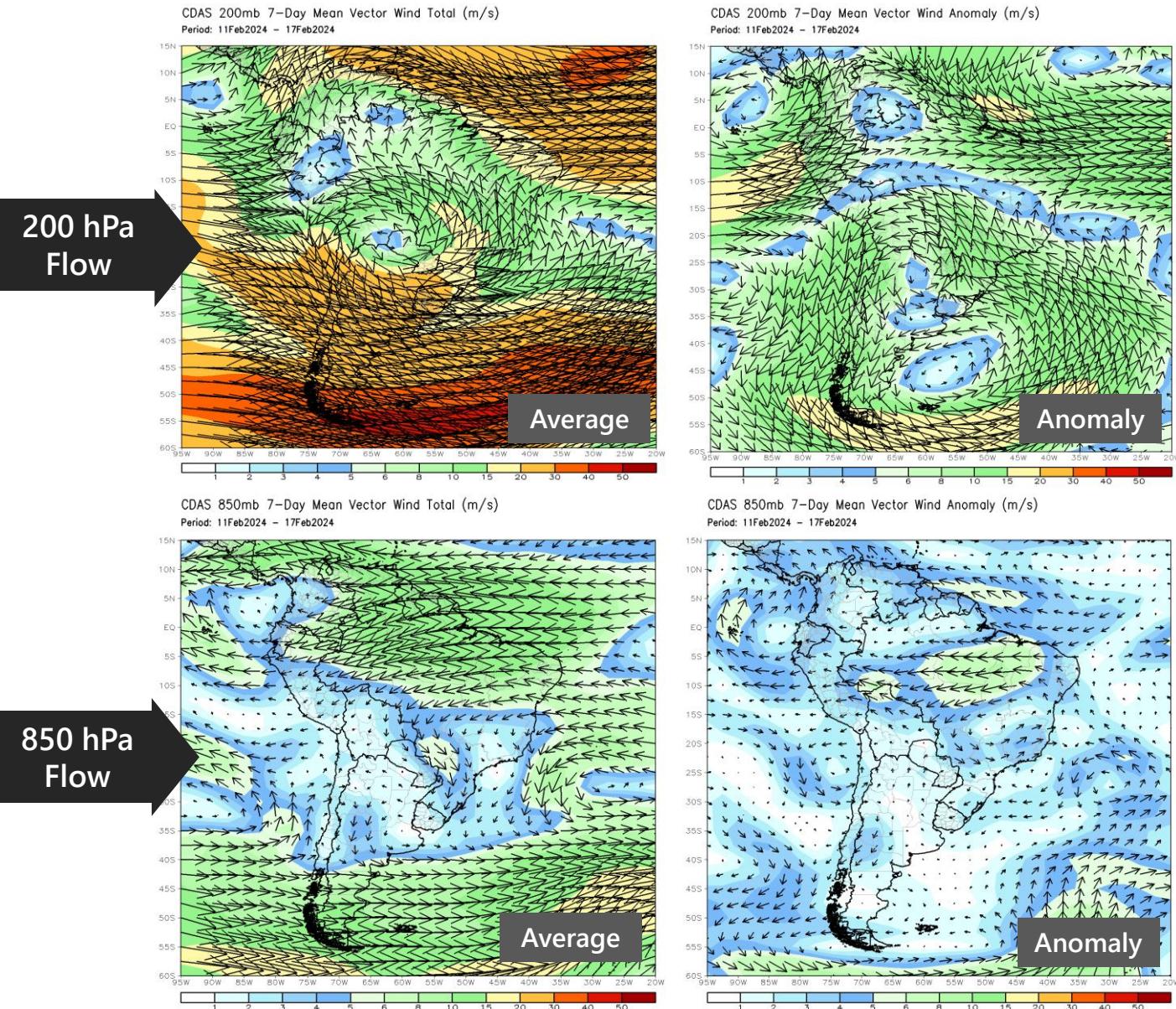
Outlook for the next few days:

- Kelvin crossing this week, embedded in the rear end of the wet MJO. Dry after.
- Another wet Kelvin by Feb 27-29, but impacts mostly constrained to northwest Mexico and the US.

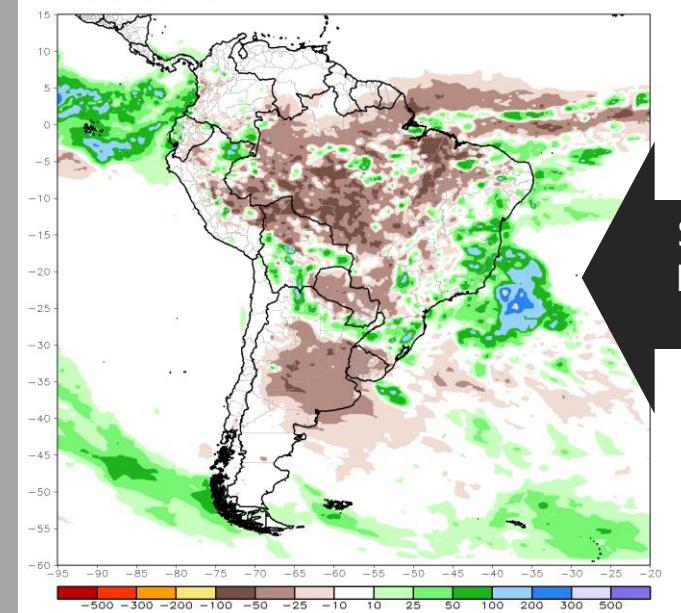
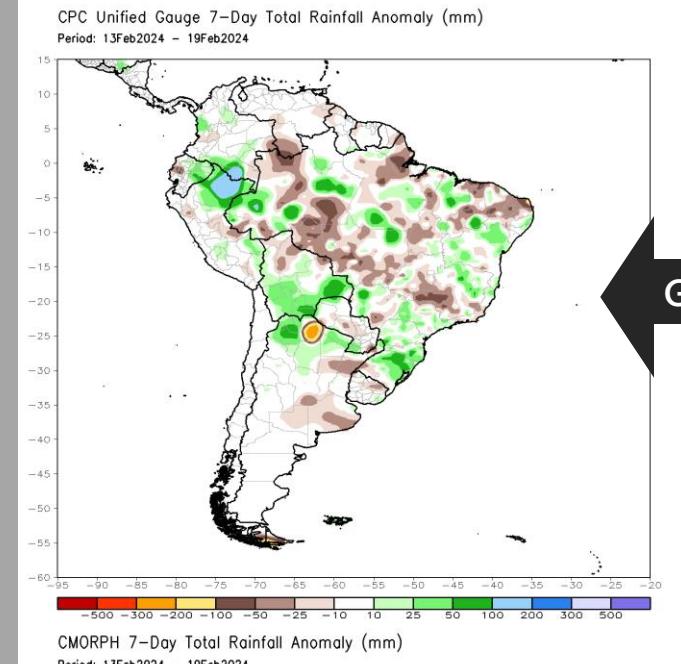


Source: NCICS

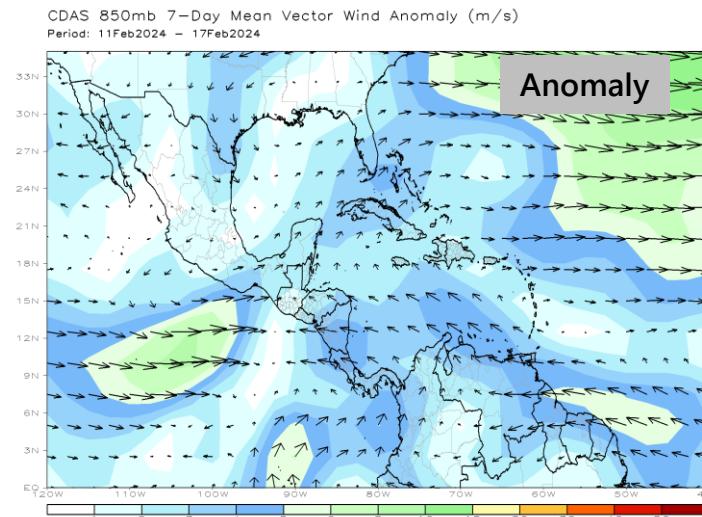
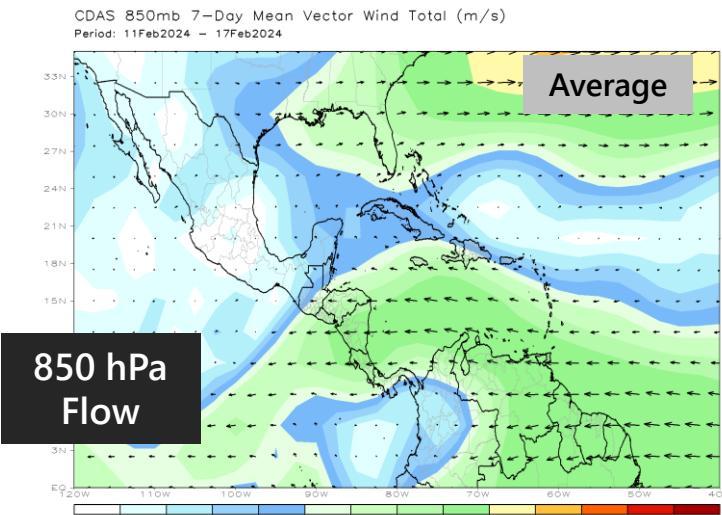
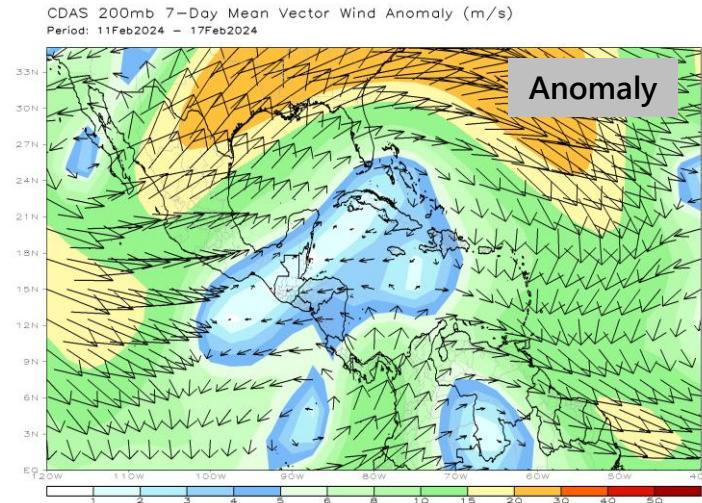
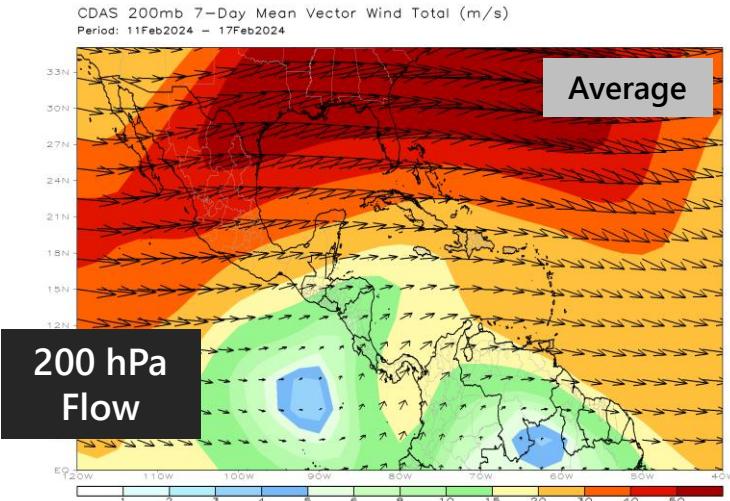
South America, Last 7 Days



Rainfall Anomalies

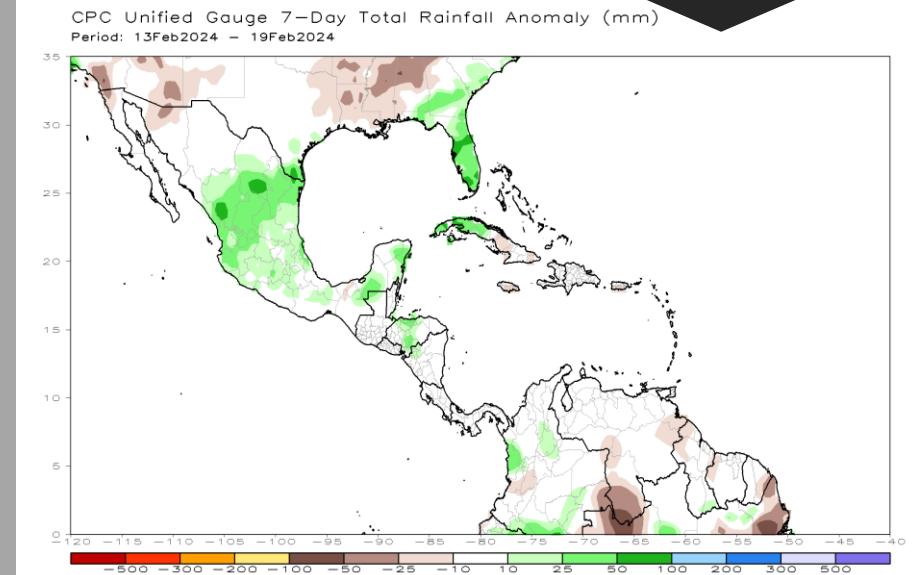


Caribbean and Central America, Last 7 Days

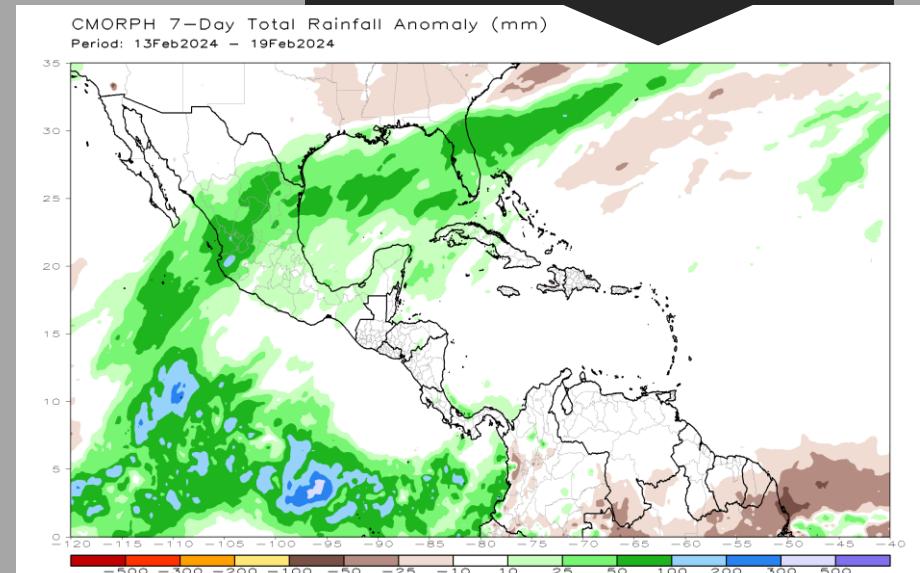


Rainfall Anomalies

Gauges (CPC)



Satellite – Estimated (CMORPH)



¡Gracias! Thank you! ¡Obrigado!

Next Session: Wednesday March 20 at 14 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