



ENSO Cycle: Recent Evolution, Current Status and Predictions

**Update prepared by
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
3 June 2013**



Outline

- Overview
- Recent Evolution and Current Conditions
- Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) – **Revised March 2012**
- Pacific SST Outlook
- U.S. Seasonal Precipitation and Temperature Outlooks
- Summary



Summary

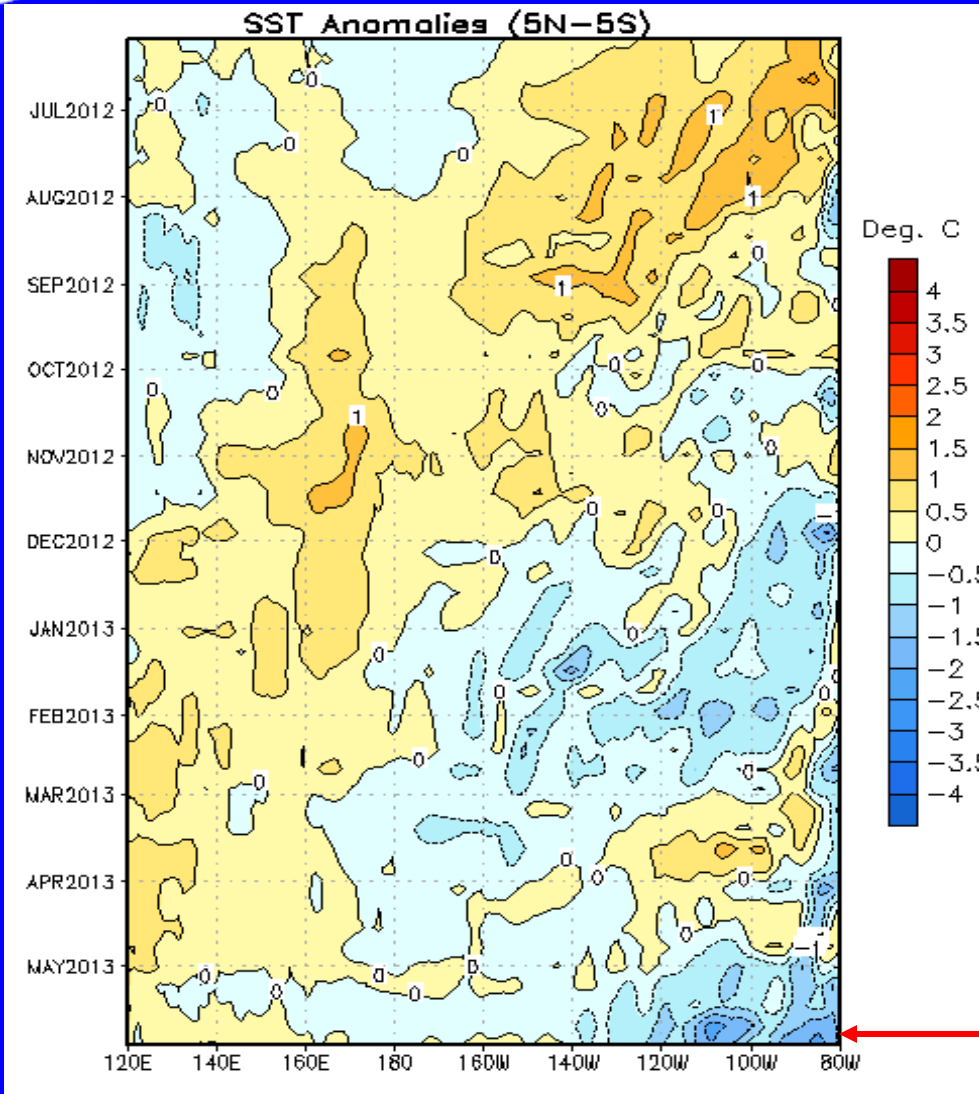
ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

- **ENSO-neutral conditions continue.***
- **Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SST) are near average across the western and central Pacific Ocean and below average across the eastern Pacific.**
- **ENSO-neutral is favored into the late Northern Hemisphere summer 2013.***

* Note: These statements are updated once a month in association with the ENSO Diagnostics Discussion:
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory



Recent Evolution of Equatorial Pacific SST Departures (°C)



From June - October 2012, above-average SSTs were evident across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean.

During January-February 2013, below-average SSTs were observed over the eastern half of the Pacific.

Recently, equatorial SSTs have been near-average across the central/western Pacific and below average in the eastern Pacific.



Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

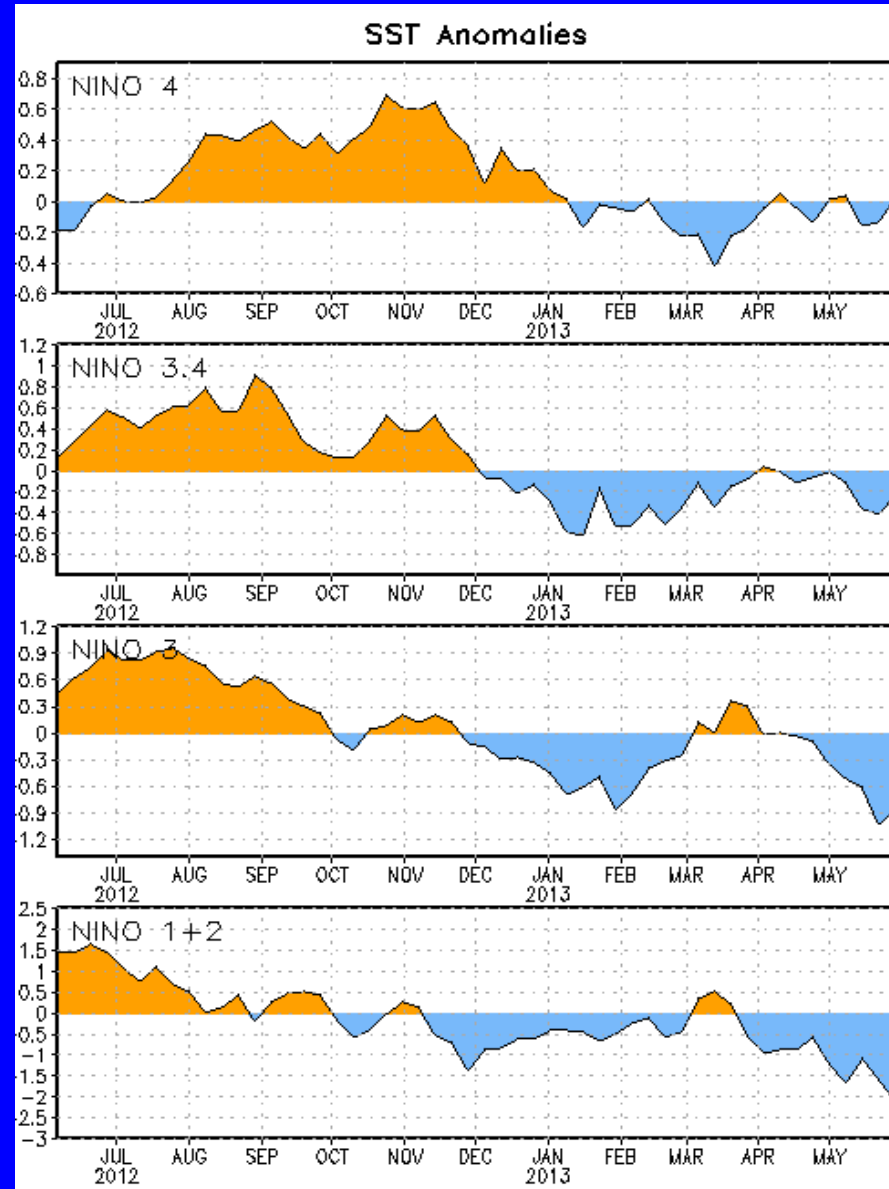
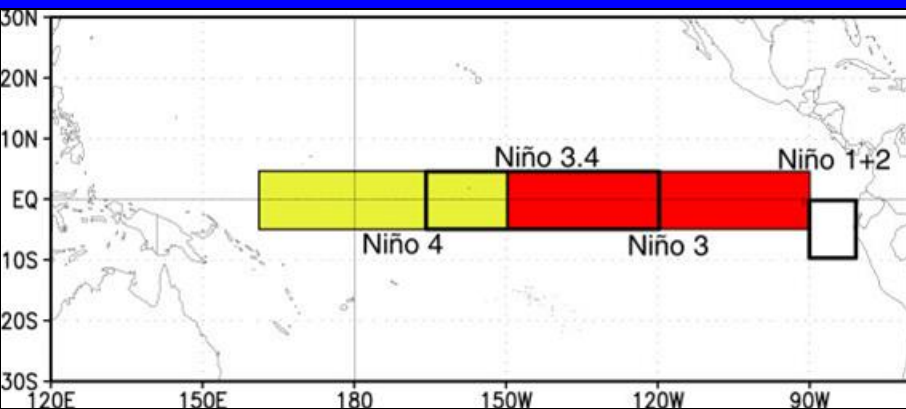
The latest weekly SST departures are:

Niño 4 0.0°C

Niño 3.4 -0.2°C

Niño 3 -0.9°C

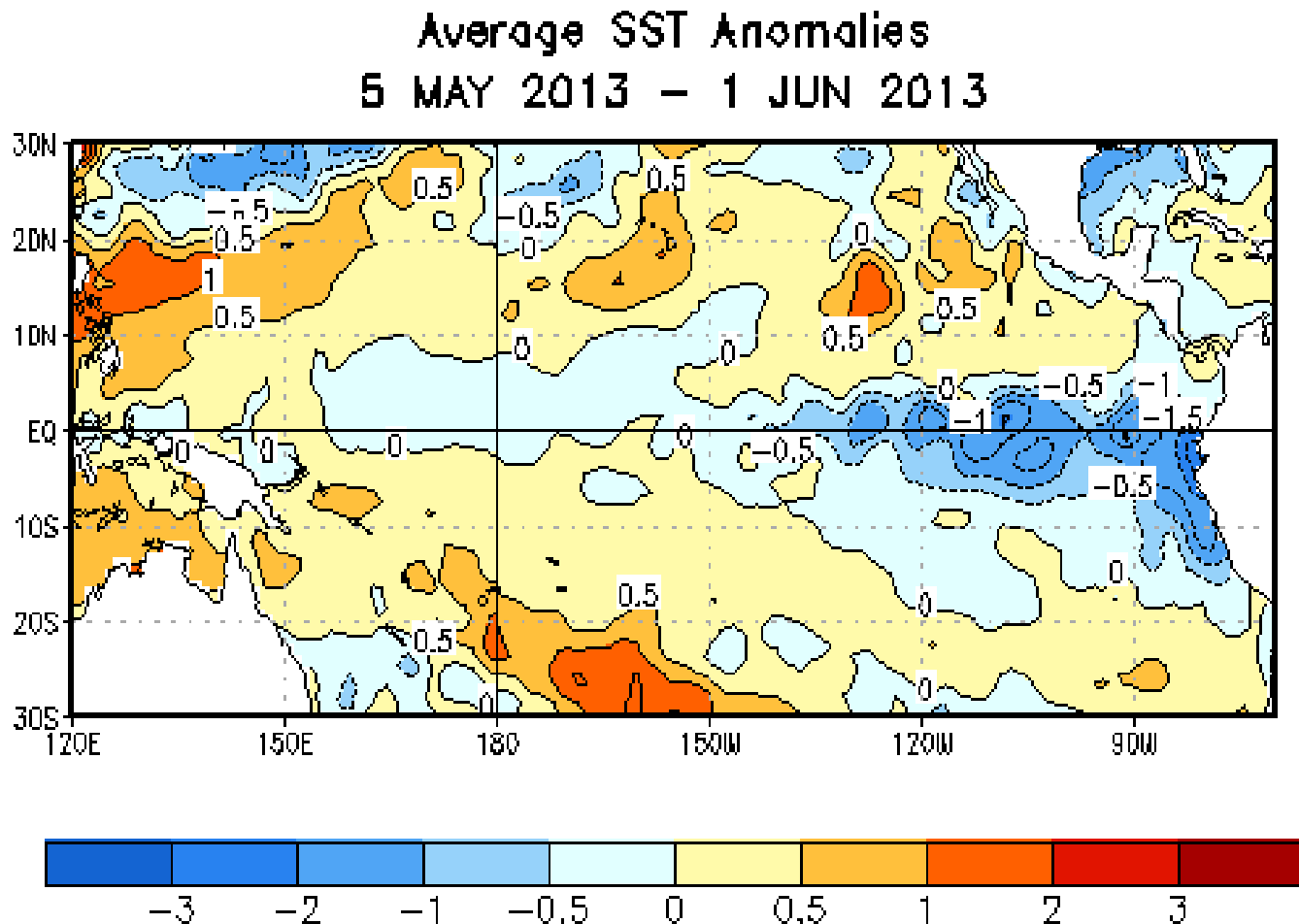
Niño 1+2 -2.1°C





SST Departures (°C) in the Tropical Pacific During the Last 4 Weeks

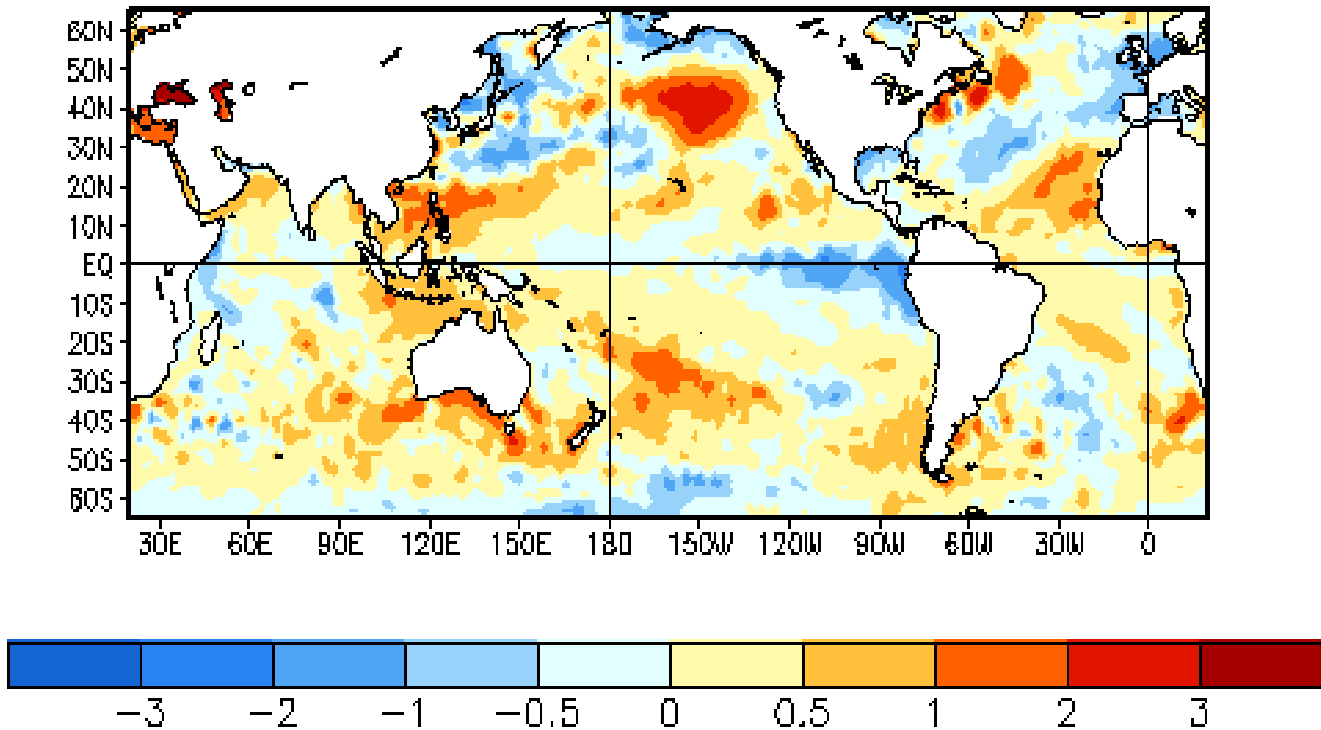
During the last 4-weeks, equatorial SSTs were near average in the central and western Pacific and below average in the eastern Pacific.





Global SST Departures (°C)

Average SST Anomalies
5 MAY 2013 – 1 JUN 2013

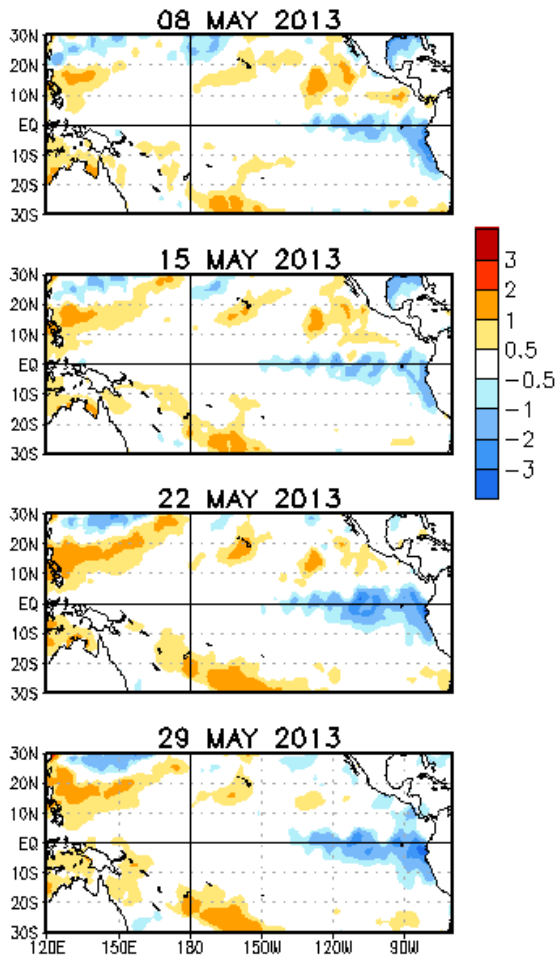


During the last four weeks, equatorial SSTs were below average in the eastern Pacific Ocean and above average near the Maritime Continent (north of Australia).



Weekly SST Departures (°C) for the Last Four Weeks

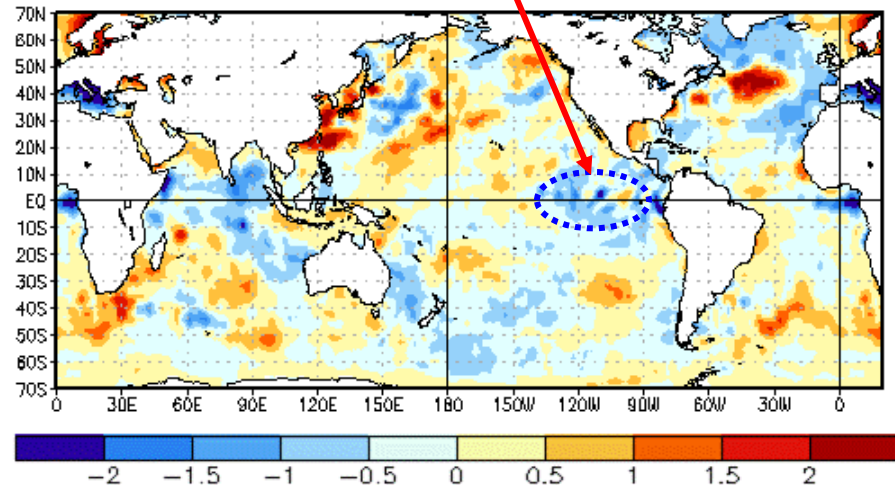
Weekly SST Anomalies (DEG C)



- During the last month, negative SST anomalies strengthened in the eastern Pacific Ocean.

- Over the last month, negative SST anomalies have strengthened in the eastern Pacific.

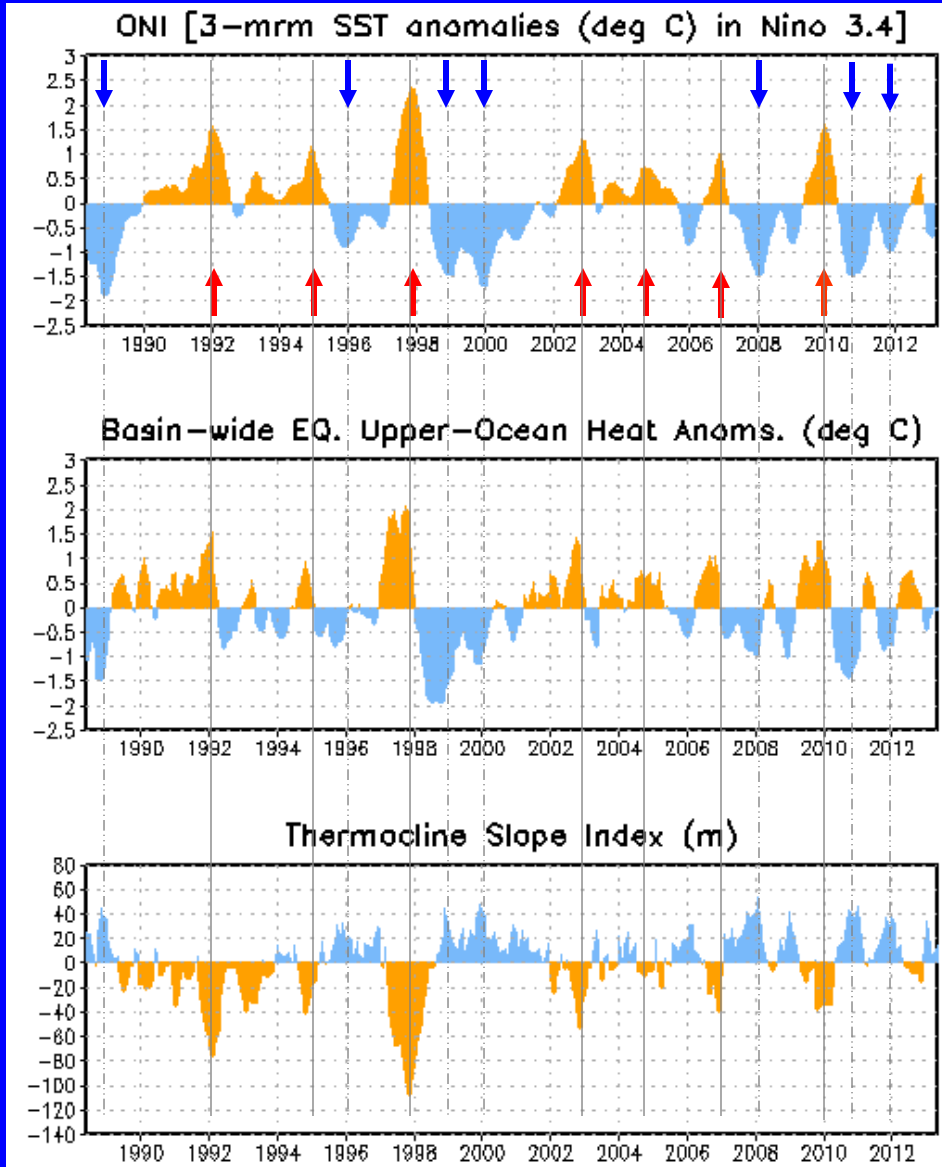
Change in Weekly SST Anoma (°C)
29MAY2013 minus 01MAY2013





Upper-Ocean Conditions in the Eq. Pacific

Cold Episodes ↓
Warm Episodes ↑



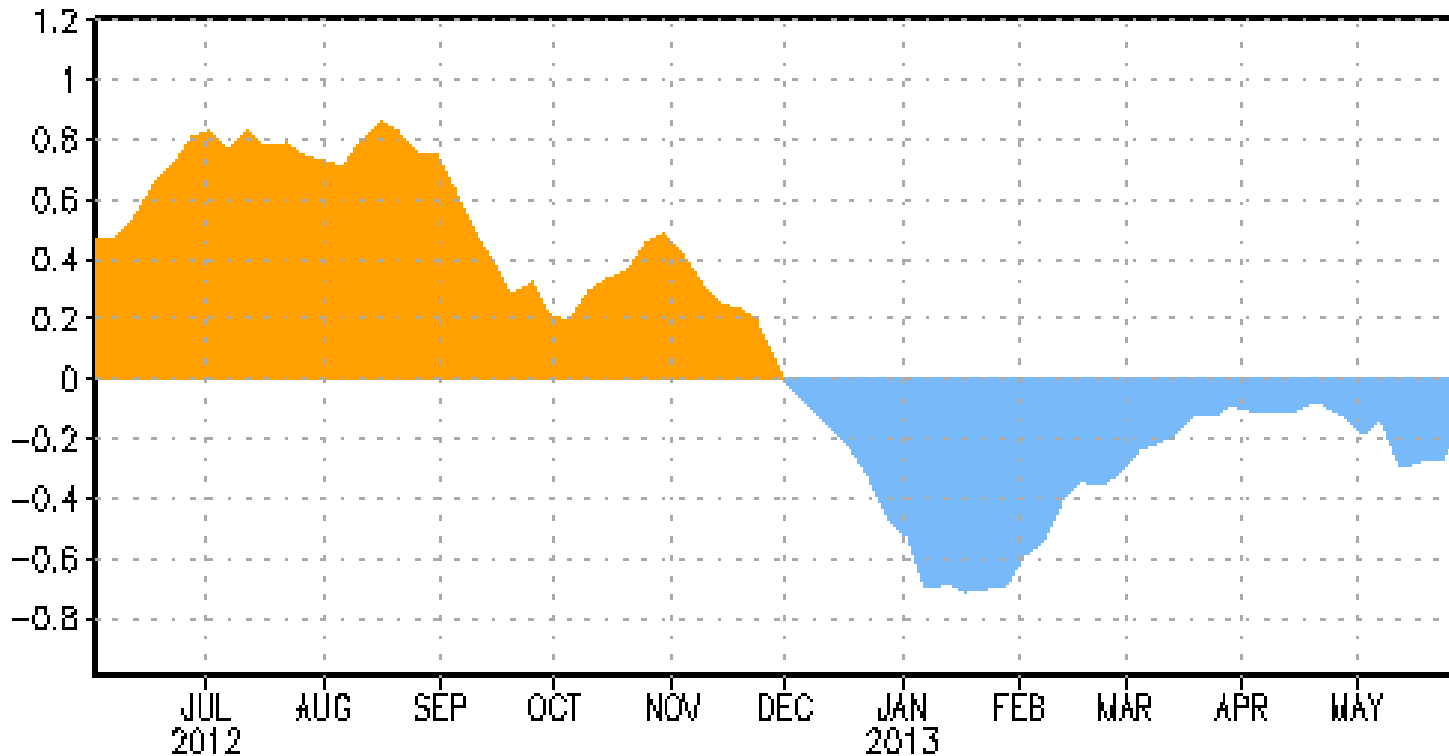
- The basin-wide equatorial upper ocean (0-300 m) heat content is **greatest** prior to and during the early stages of a Pacific **warm** (El Niño) episode (compare top 2 panels) and **least** prior to and during the early stages of a **cold** (La Niña) episode.
- The slope of the oceanic thermocline is least (greatest) during warm (cold) episodes.
- Recent values of the upper-ocean heat anomalies (slightly negative) and thermocline slope index (slightly positive) reflect ENSO-neutral conditions.

The monthly thermocline slope index represents the difference in anomalous depth of the 20°C isotherm between the western Pacific (160°E-150°W) and the eastern Pacific (90°-140°W).



Weekly Central & Eastern Pacific Upper-Ocean (0-300 m) Average Temperature Anomalies

EQ. Upper-Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C) for 180-100W



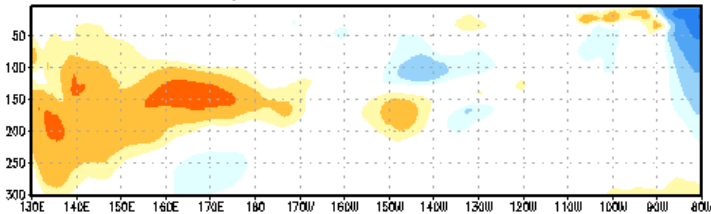
Subsurface temperatures were above-average from April – November 2012, and below average during December 2012 – early March 2013. During March-May 2013, temperatures were near average. During May, subsurface temperature anomalies decreased slightly.



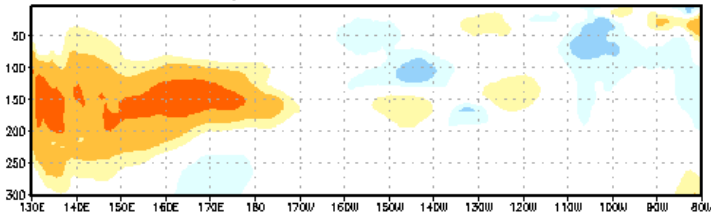
Sub-Surface Temperature Departures (°C) in the Equatorial Pacific

EQ. Subsurface Temperature Anomalies (deg C)

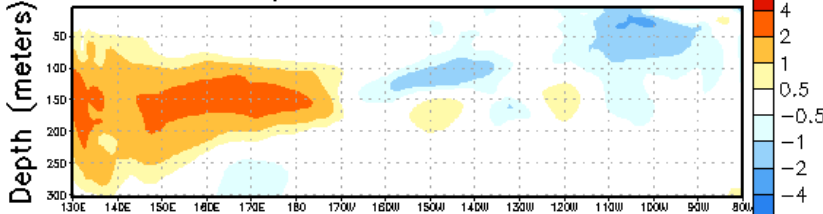
Three-pentad ave. centered on 08 APR 2013



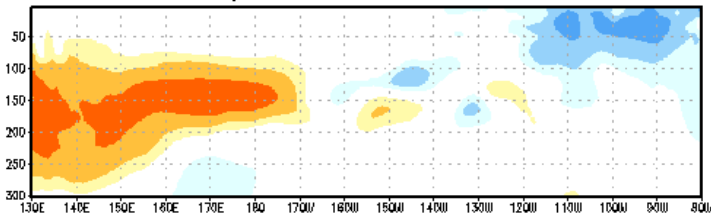
Three-pentad ave. centered on 23 APR 2013



Three-pentad ave. centered on 08 MAY 2013



Three-pentad ave. centered on 23 MAY 2013



Time



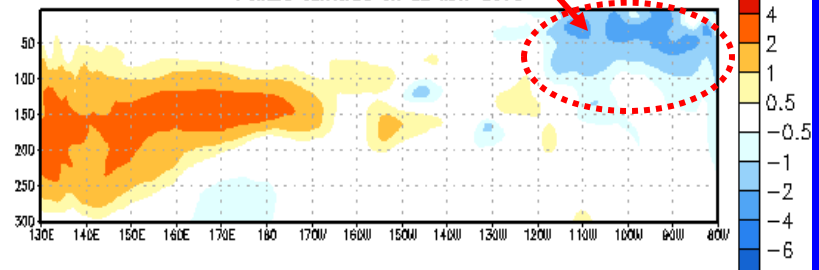
Longitude

- In the last two months, subsurface temperatures were generally below-average in the eastern Pacific and above-average in the western Pacific.

- Recently, negative subsurface temperature anomalies have persisted in the eastern equatorial Pacific.

EQ. Subsurface Temperature Anomalies (deg C)

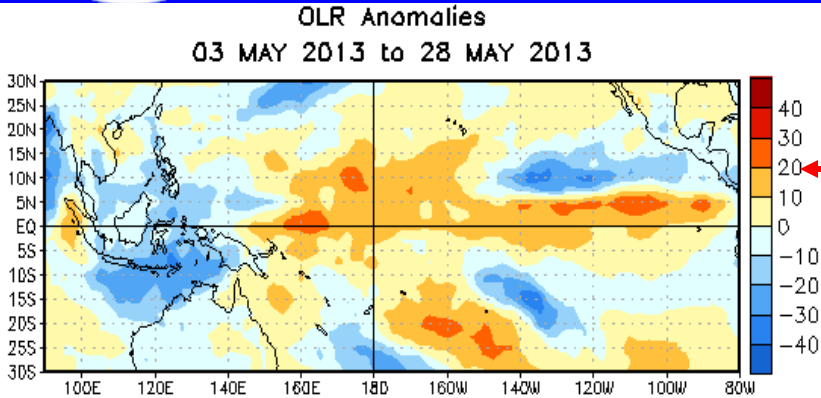
Pentad centered on 28 MAY 2013



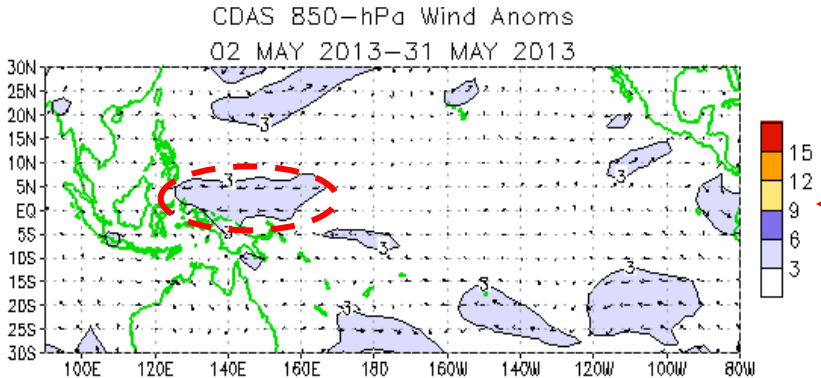
Most recent pentad analysis



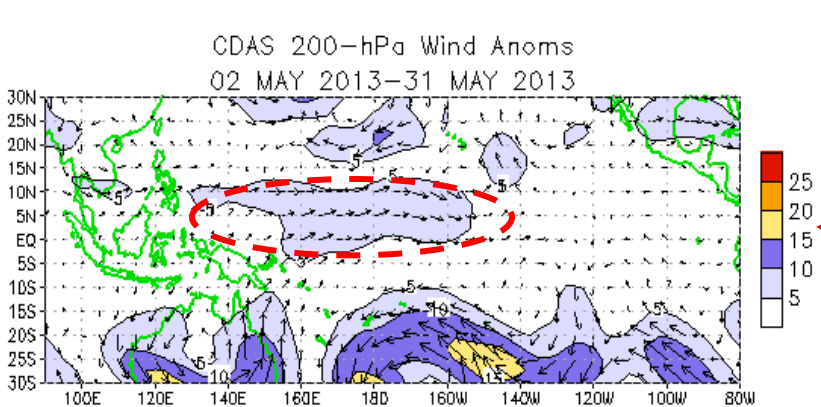
Tropical OLR and Wind Anomalies During the Last 30 Days



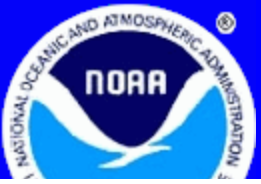
Negative OLR anomalies (enhanced convection and precipitation, blue shading) were observed around the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. Positive OLR anomalies (suppressed convection and precipitation, red shading) were evident along the equator in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific.



Weak low-level (850-hPa) easterly wind anomalies were observed west of the Date Line.

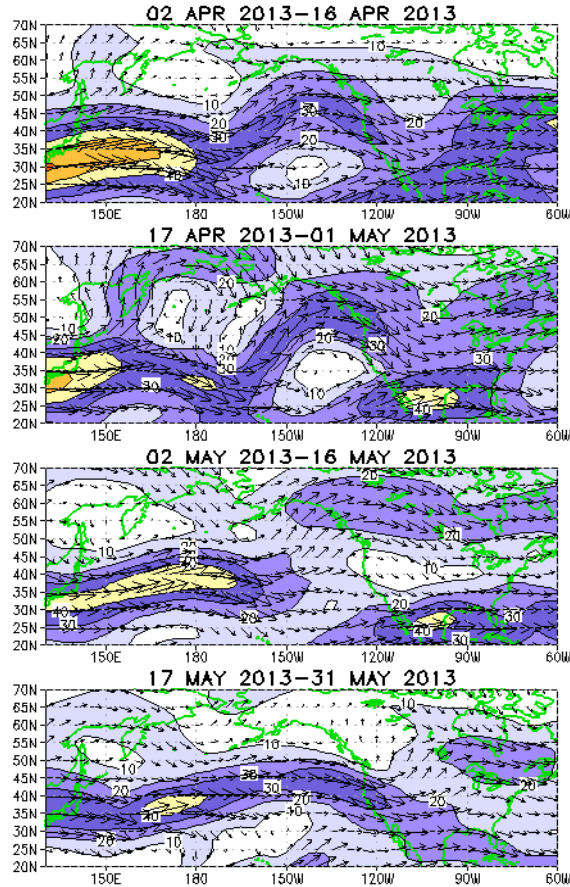


Weak upper-level (200-hPa) westerly wind anomalies predominated over the western and central equatorial Pacific.

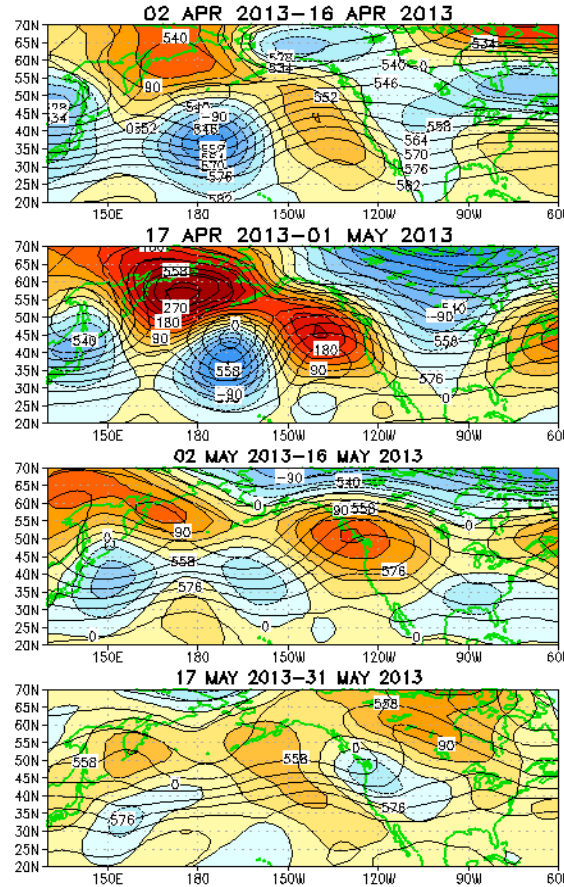


Atmospheric Circulation over the North Pacific & North America During the Last 60 Days

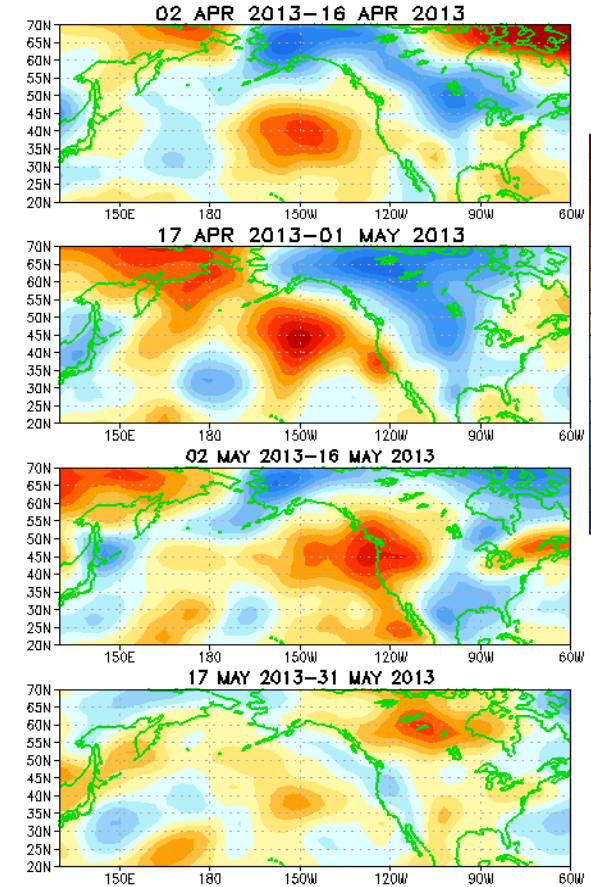
200-hPa Wind



500-hPa Height & Anoms.



925-hPa Temp. Anoms. (°C)



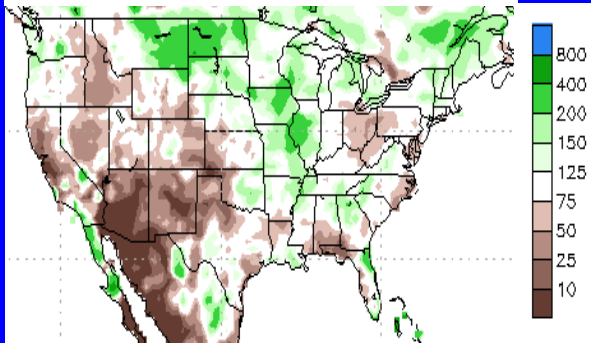
From April through most of May, an anomalous ridge was evident over the eastern N. Pacific/ west coast of N. America. Downstream of the ridge, below-average 500-hPa heights contributed to below-average temperatures over portions of the central and eastern U.S.



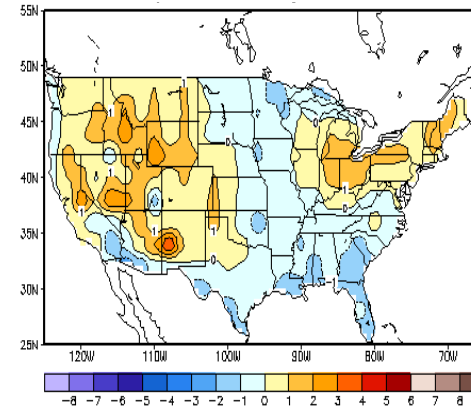
U.S. Temperature and Precipitation Departures During the Last 30 and 90 Days

Last 30 Days

30-day (ending 1 June 2013) % of average precipitation

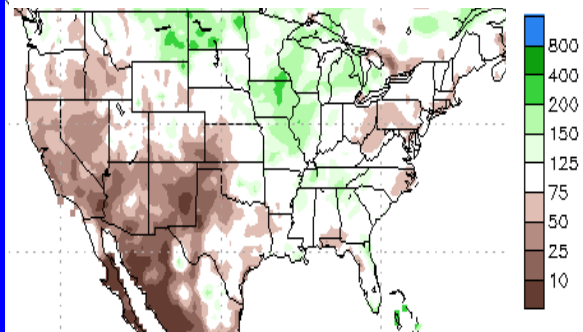


30-day (ending 1 June 2013)
temperature departures (degree C)

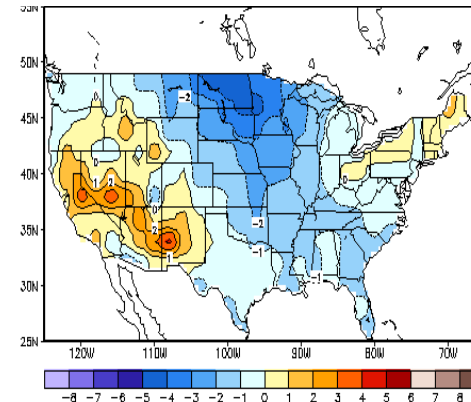


Last 90 Days

90-day (ending 1 June 2013) % of average precipitation



90-day (ending 1 June 2013)
temperature departures (degree C)



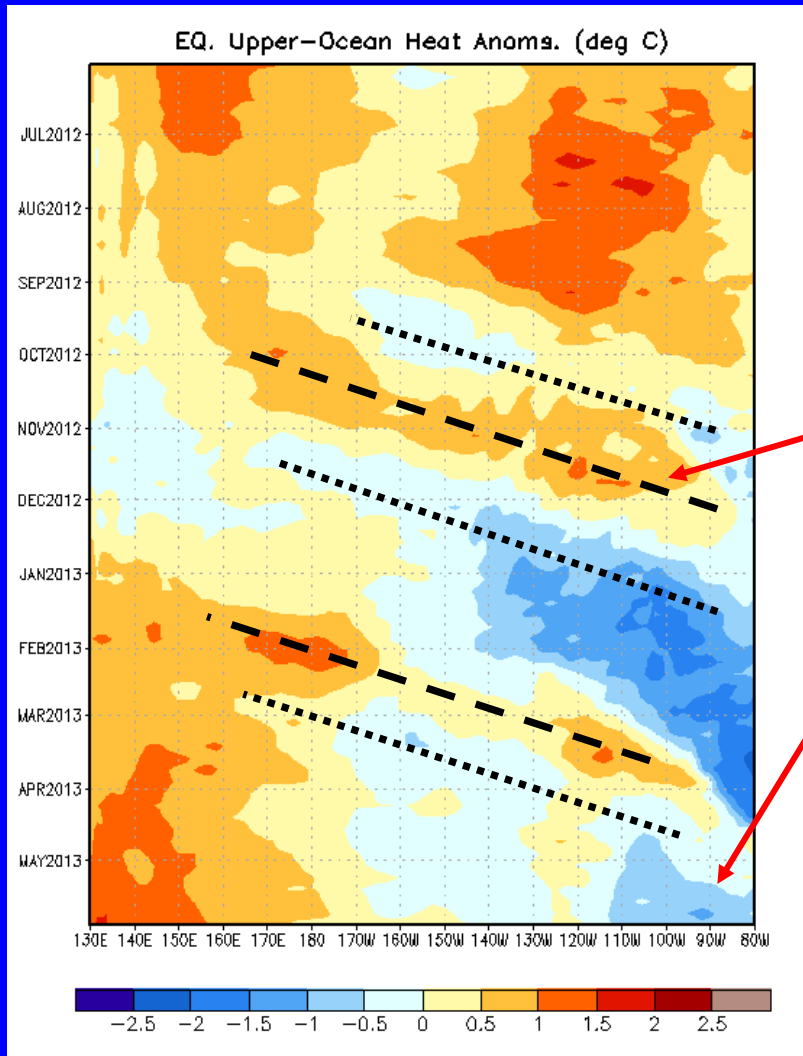


Intraseasonal Variability

- **Intraseasonal variability in the atmosphere (wind and pressure), which is often related to the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO), can significantly impact surface and subsurface conditions across the Pacific Ocean.**
- **Related to this activity**
 - **significant weakening of the low-level easterly winds usually initiates an eastward-propagating oceanic Kelvin wave.**



Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific



Time



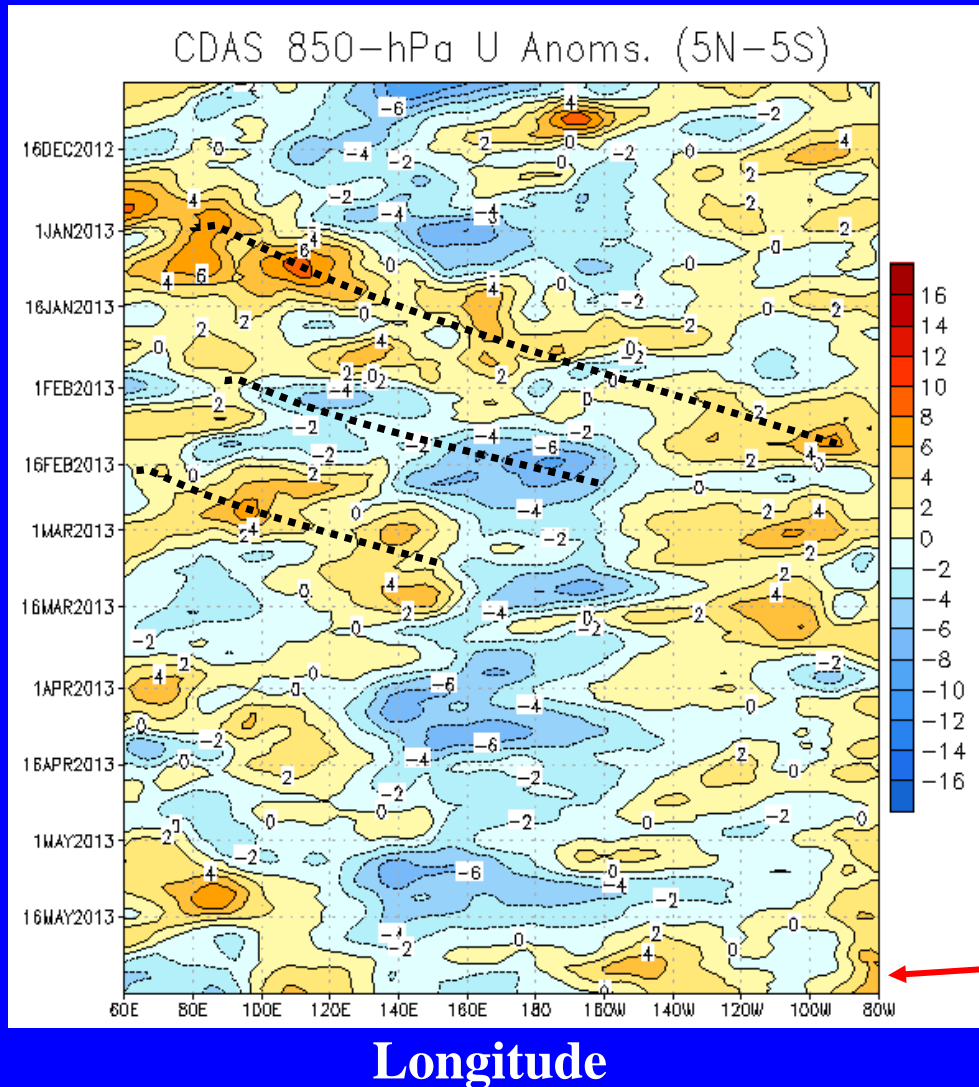
Longitude

- From April-September 2012, positive heat content anomalies were present across much of the equatorial Pacific.
- Strong oceanic Kelvin wave activity was evident during September – December 2012 and February-March 2013.
- In March and early April 2013, above-average heat content weakened in the eastern Pacific in association with the upwelling phase of a Kelvin wave.
- In May, below-average heat content strengthened in the eastern Pacific.

• Oceanic Kelvin waves have alternating warm and cold phases. The warm phase is indicated by dashed lines. Down-welling and warming occur in the leading portion of a Kelvin wave, and up-welling and cooling occur in the trailing portion.



Low-level (850-hPa) Zonal (east-west) Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})



Westerly wind anomalies (orange/red shading).

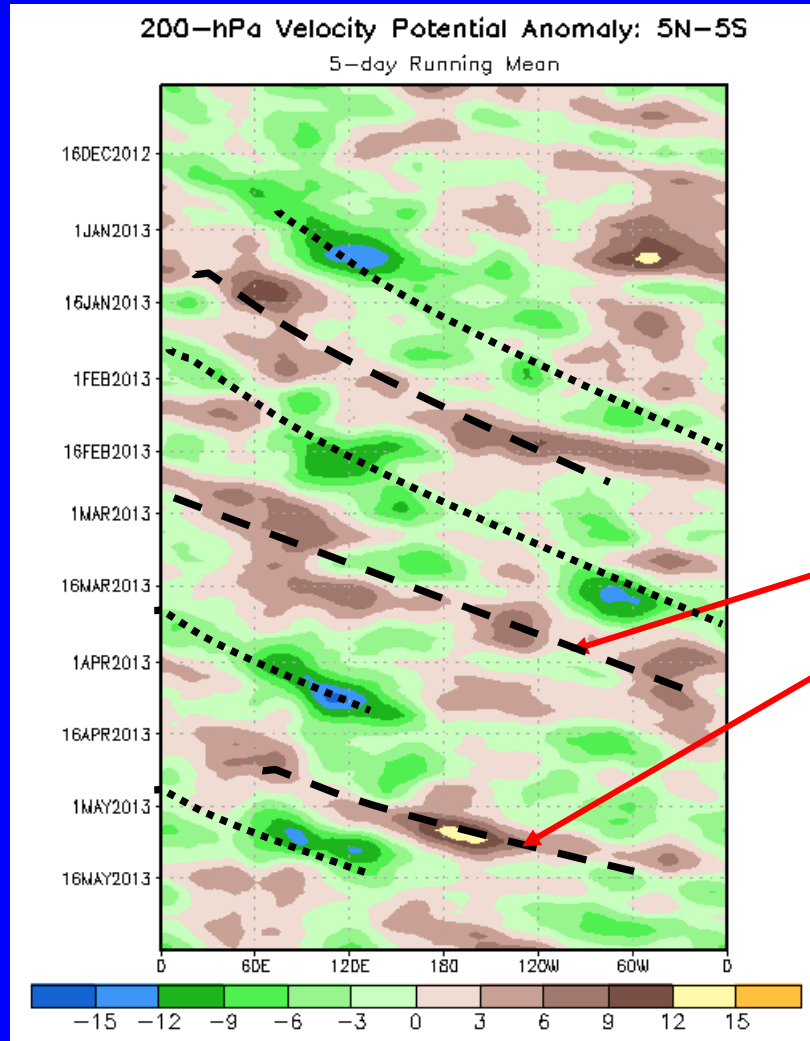
Easterly wind anomalies (blue shading).

During January-beginning of March 2013, the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) was evident in the eastward shift of easterly and westerly wind anomalies.

Currently, westerly wind anomalies are observed over much of the equatorial Pacific.



200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomalies (5°N-5°S)



Positive anomalies (brown shading) indicate unfavorable conditions for precipitation.

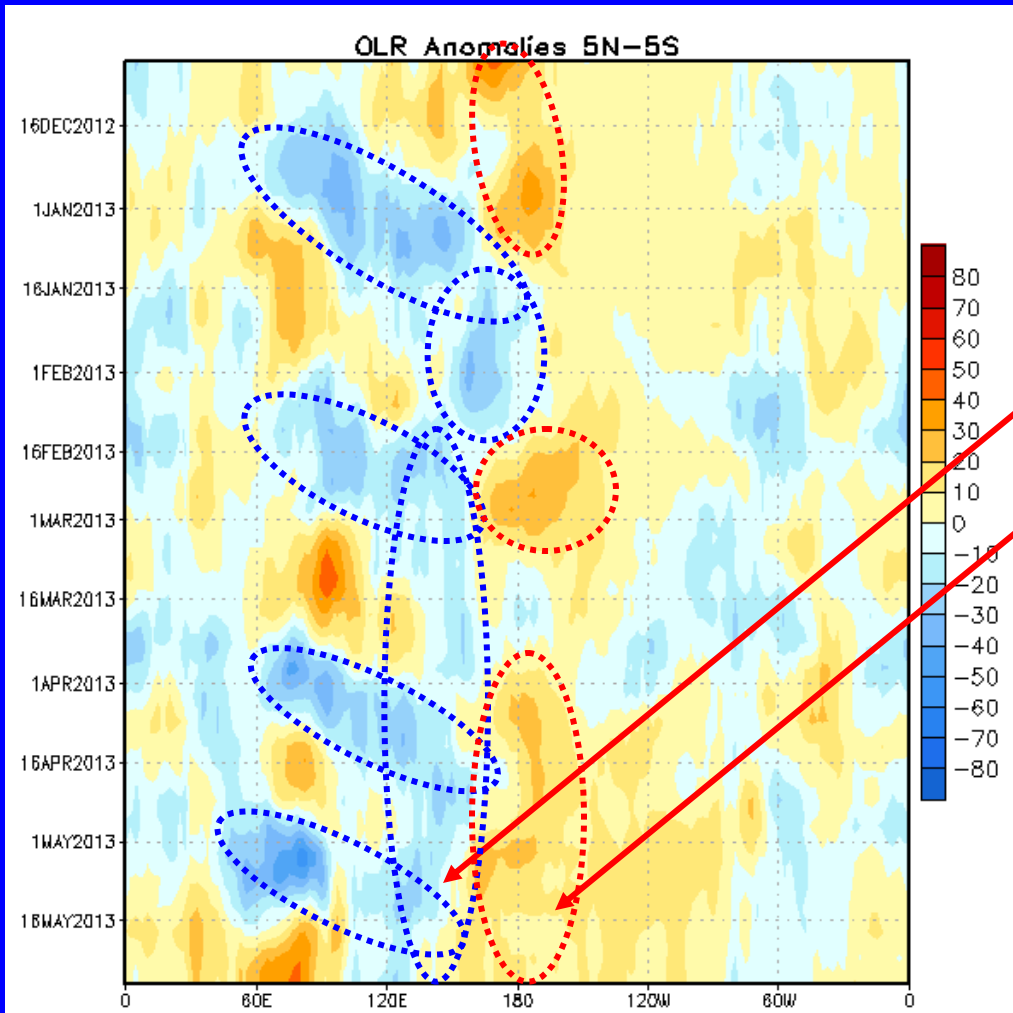
Negative anomalies (green shading) indicate favorable conditions for precipitation.

The Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) was active from early January through mid April 2013, and also during the first half of May 2013.



Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Anomalies

Time



Longitude

**Drier-than-average conditions
(orange/red shading)**

**Wetter-than-average conditions
(blue shading)**

Since mid-February 2013, below-average OLR has been evident over the western Pacific.

Since early April 2013, above-average OLR has persisted near the Date Line.



Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)

- The ONI is based on SST departures from average in the Niño 3.4 region, and is a principal measure for monitoring, assessing, and predicting ENSO.
- Defined as the three-month running-mean SST departures in the Niño 3.4 region. Departures are based on a set of improved homogeneous historical SST analyses (Extended Reconstructed SST – **ERSST.v3b**). The SST reconstruction methodology is described in Smith et al., 2008, *J. Climate*, vol. 21, 2283-2296.)
- Used to place current events into a historical perspective
- NOAA's operational definitions of El Niño and La Niña are keyed to the ONI index.



NOAA Operational Definitions for El Niño and La Niña

El Niño: characterized by a *positive* ONI greater than or equal to $+0.5^{\circ}$ C.

La Niña: characterized by a *negative* ONI less than or equal to -0.5° C.

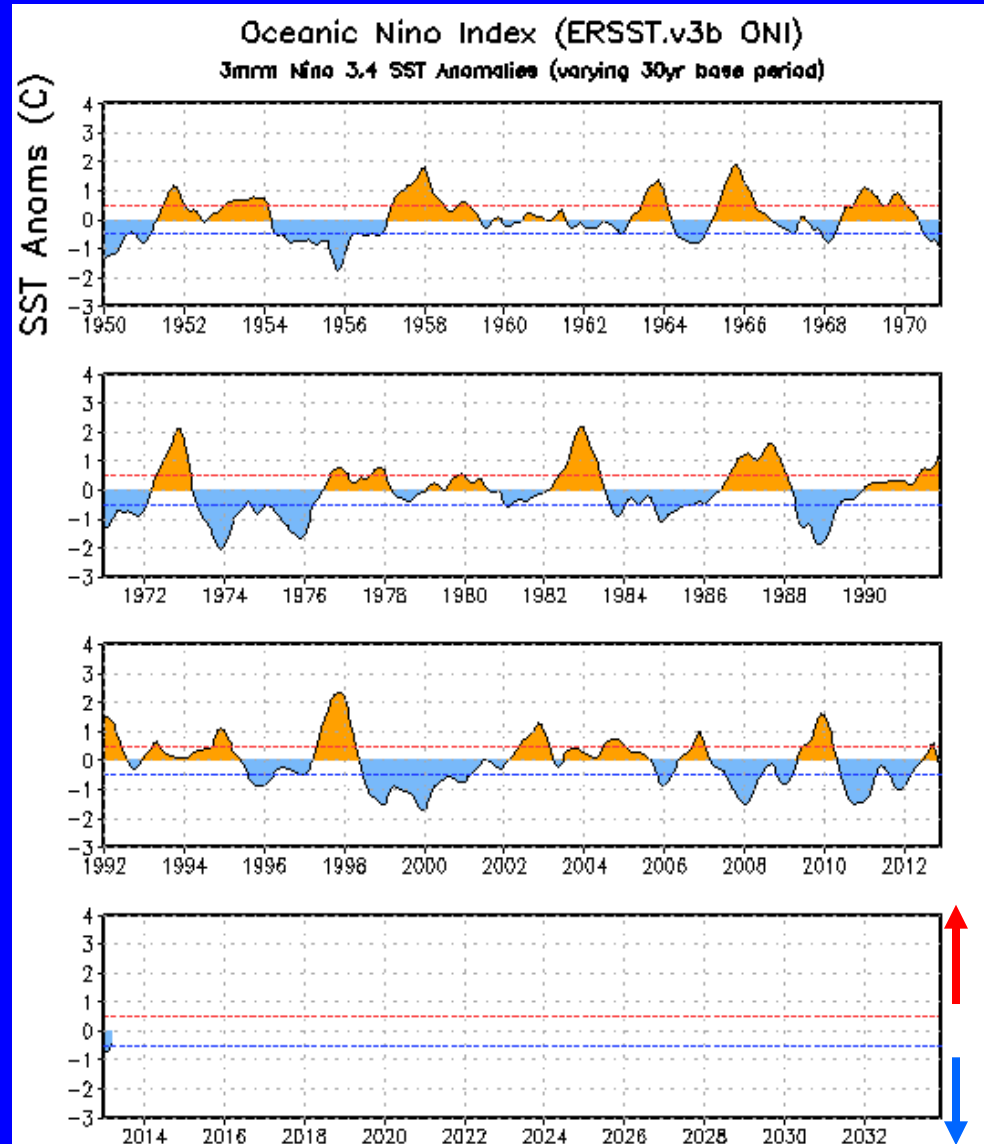
By historical standards, to be classified as a full-fledged El Niño or La Niña episode, these thresholds must be exceeded for a period of at least 5 consecutive overlapping 3-month seasons.

CPC considers El Niño or La Niña conditions to occur when the monthly Niño3.4 OISST departures meet or exceed $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C along with consistent atmospheric features. These anomalies must also be forecasted to persist for 3 consecutive months.



ONI (°C): Evolution since 1950

The most recent ONI value (February – April 2013) is -0.4°C .



El Niño
neutral
La Niña



Historical El Niño and La Niña Episodes

Based on the ONI computed using ERSST.v3b

<u>El Niño</u>	<u>Highest ONI Value</u>	<u>La Niña</u>	<u>Lowest ONI Value</u>
JJA 1951 – DJF 1951/52	1.2	ASO 1949 – JAS 1950	-1.4
DJF 1952/53 – JFM 1954	0.8	SON 1950 – JFM 1951	-0.8
MAM 1957 – JJA 1958	1.8	AMJ 1954 – NDJ 1956/57	-1.7
OND 1958 – FMA 1959	0.6	AMJ 1964 – DJF 1964/65	-0.8
MJJ 1963 – JFM 1964	1.4	JJA 1970 – DJF 1971/72	-1.3
AMJ 1965 – MAM 1966	1.9	AMJ 1973 – JJA 1974	-2.0
JAS 1968 – DJF 1969/70	1.1	SON 1974 – MAM 1976	-1.7
AMJ 1972 – FMA 1973	2.1	ASO 1983 – DJF 1983/84	-0.9
ASO 1976 - JFM 1977	0.8	SON 1984 – ASO 1985	-1.1
ASO 1977 – JFM 1978	0.8	AMJ 1988 – AMJ 1989	-1.9
AMJ 1982 – MJJ 1983	2.2	ASO 1995 – FMA 1996	-0.9
JAS 1986 – JFM 1988	1.6	JJA 1998 – FMA 2001	-1.7
AMJ 1991 – MJJ 1992	1.6	OND 2005 – FMA 2006	-0.9
ASO 1994 – FMA 1995	1.2	JAS 2007 – MJJ 2008	-1.5
AMJ 1997 – MAM 1998	2.4	OND 2008 – FMA 2009	-0.8
AMJ 2002 – JFM 2003	1.3	JJA 2010 – MAM 2011	-1.5
JJA 2004 – DJF 2004/05	0.7	ASO 2011 – FMA 2012	-1.0
ASO 2006 – DJF 2006/07	1.0		
JJA 2009 – MAM 2010	1.6		

NOTE (Mar. 2012):

The historical values of the ONI have slightly changed due to an update in the climatology. Please click here for more details on the methodology:

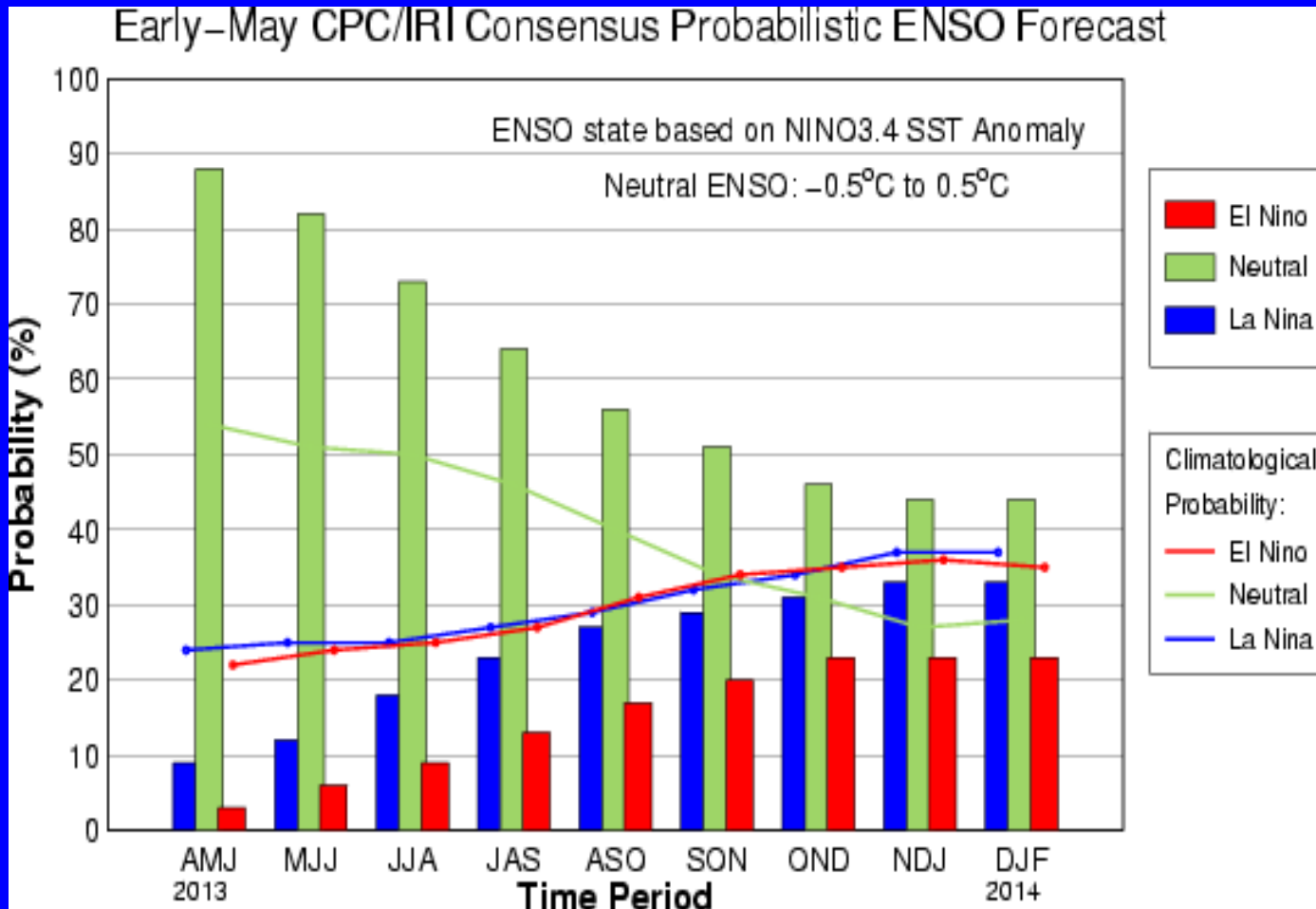
[Historical ONI Values](#)



CPC/IRI Probabilistic ENSO Outlook

(updated 9 May 2013)

ENSO-neutral is favored into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2013-14.





Pacific Niño 3.4 SST Outlook

- Most models predict ENSO-neutral (-0.5°C to $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) continuing through 2013.

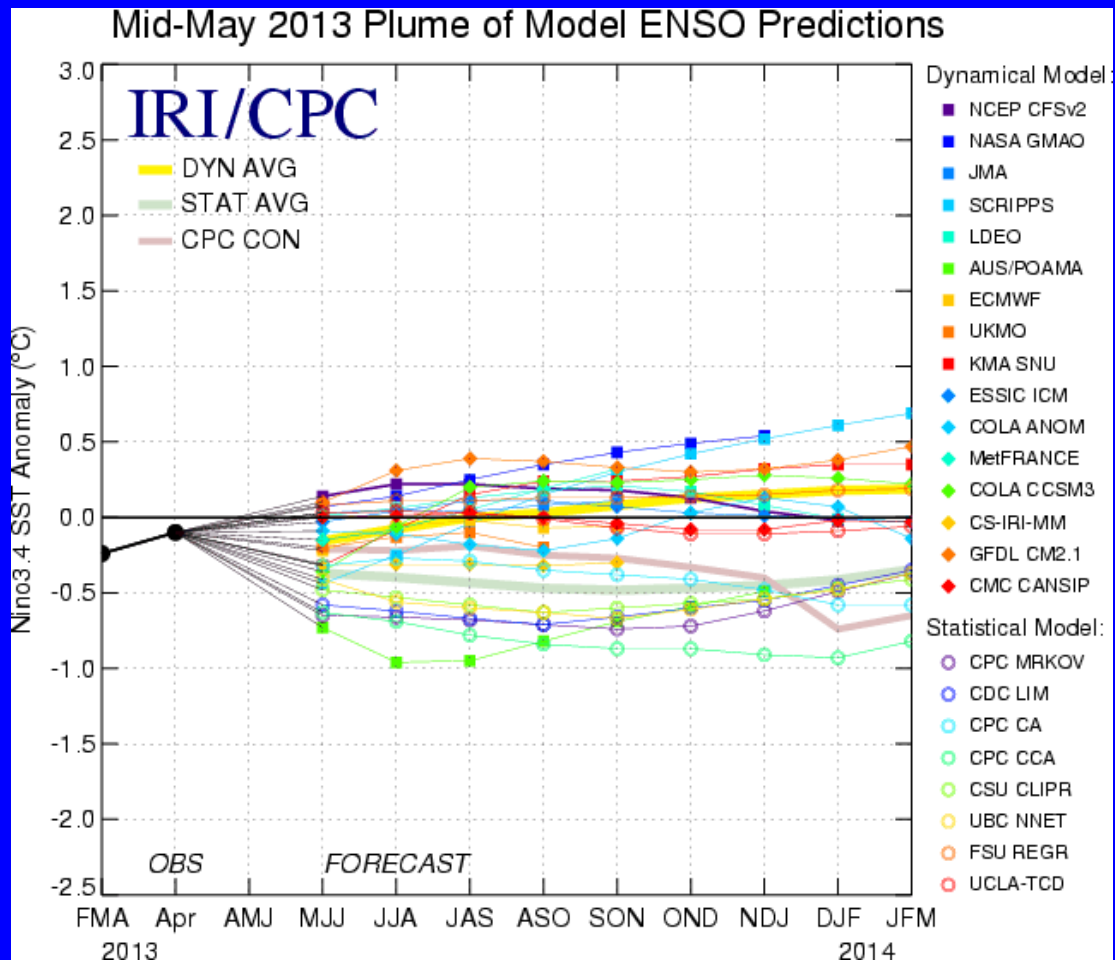


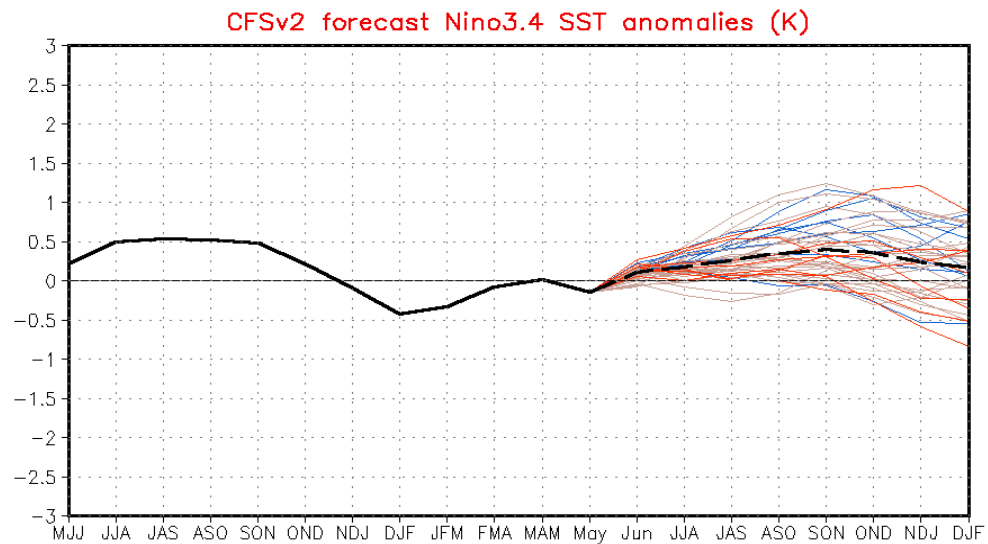
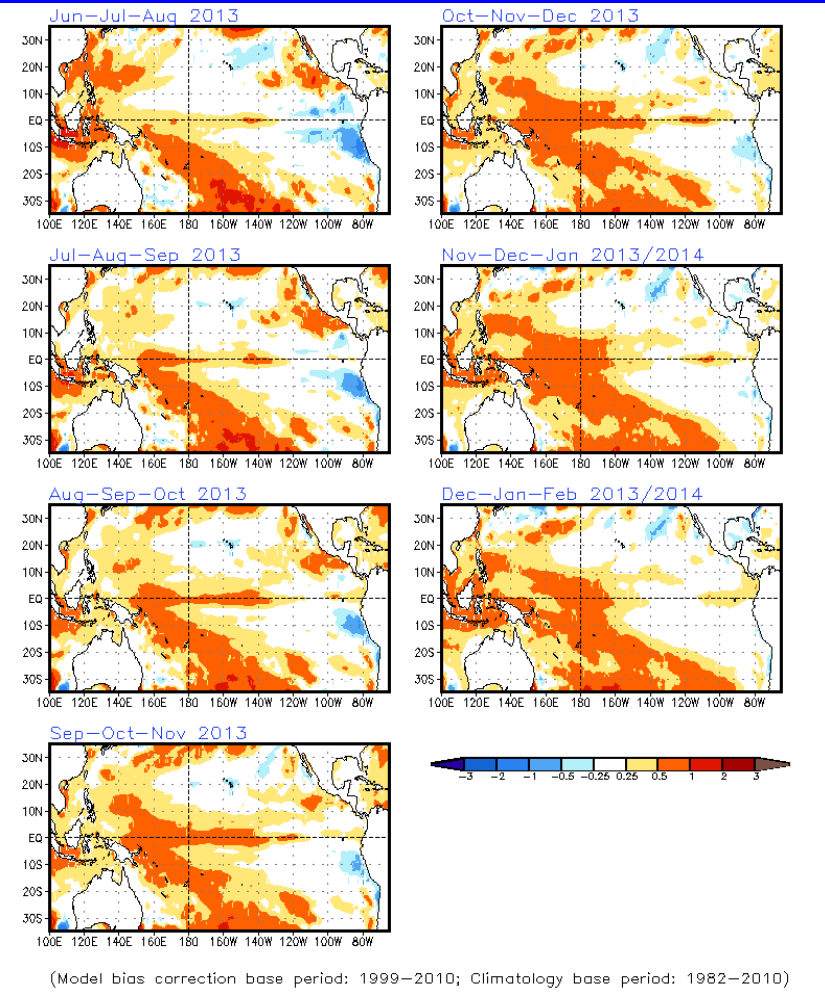
Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 14 May 2013).



SST Outlook: NCEP CFS.v2 Forecast

Issued 2 June 2013

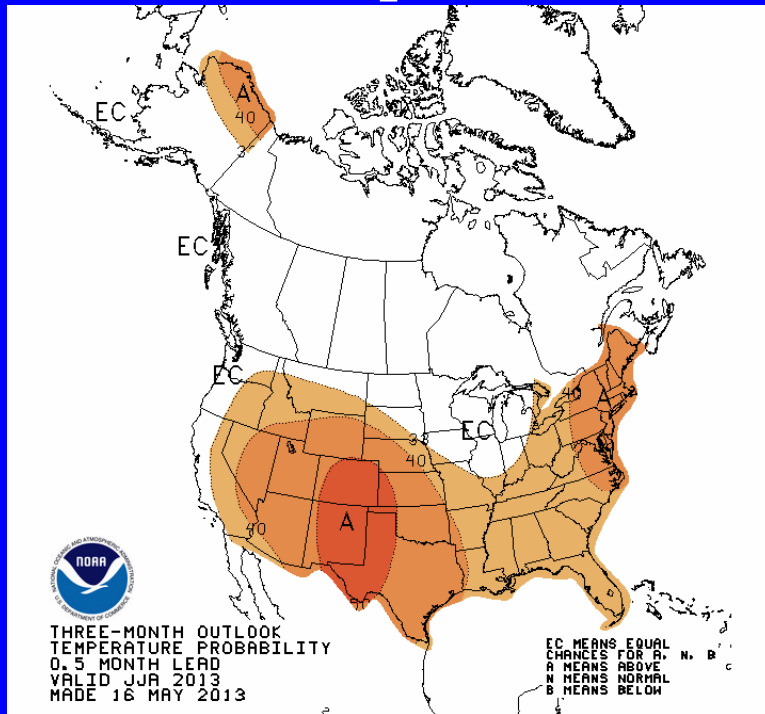
The CFS.v2 ensemble mean (black dashed line) predicts ENSO-neutral conditions through the end of 2013.



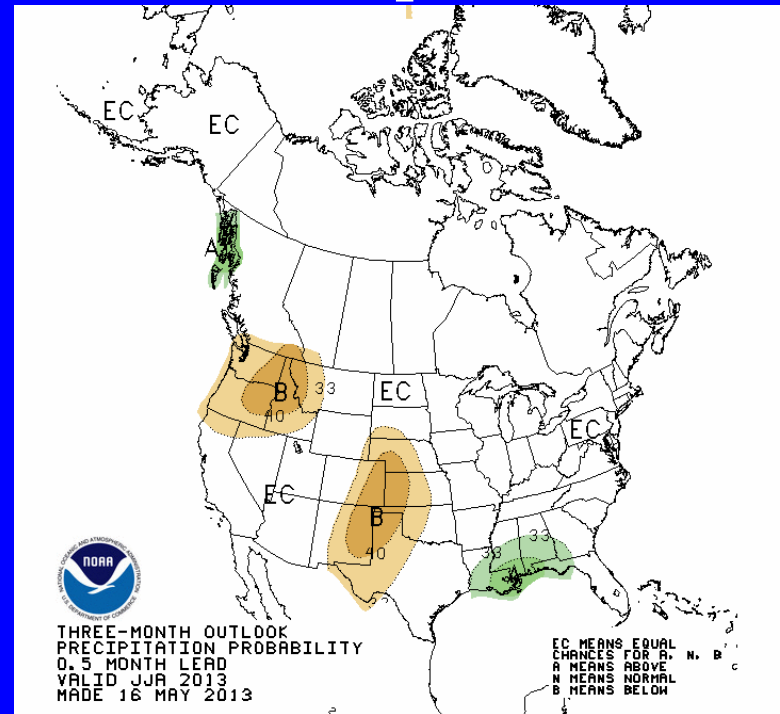


U. S. Seasonal Outlooks June – August 2013

Temperature



Precipitation



The seasonal outlooks combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and, when appropriate, ENSO.



Summary

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- **Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SST) are near average across the western and central Pacific Ocean and below average across the eastern Pacific.**
- **ENSO-neutral is favored into the late Northern Hemisphere summer 2013.***

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