ENSO: Recent Evolution, Current Status and Predictions

Update prepared by:
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
14 July 2014

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ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

ENSO-neutral conditions continue.*

Sea surface temperatures (SST) are above-average in the western and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Tropical rainfall is slightly enhanced over Indonesia and in the western equatorial Pacific.

Chance of El Niño is about 70% during the Northern Hemisphere summer and is close to 80% during the fall and winter.*

* Note: These statements are updated once a month in association with the ENSO Diagnostics Discussion, which can be found by clicking here.

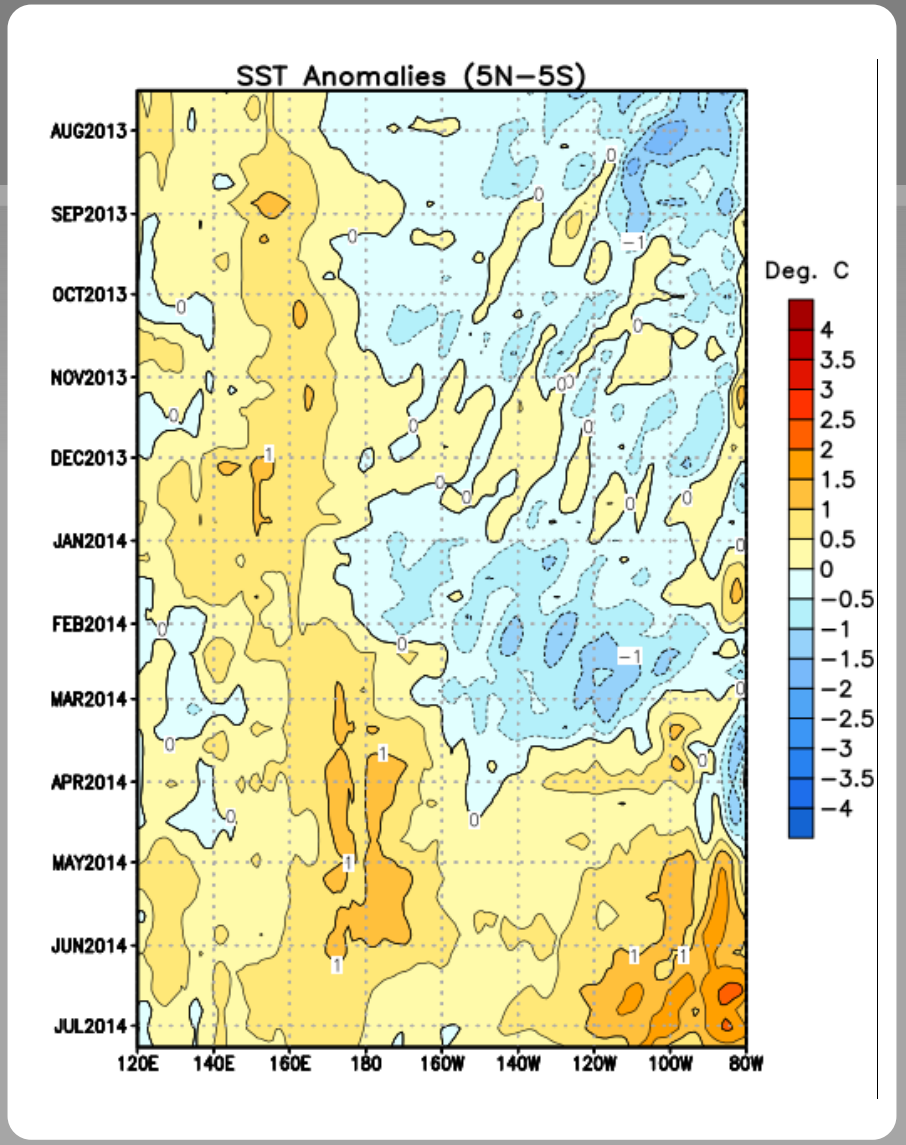
Recent Evolution of Equatorial Pacific SST Departures (°C)

During May-September 2013, well below-average SSTs were observed over the eastern half of the Pacific.

From January- February 2014, SSTs were mostly below average across the eastern equatorial Pacific.

From March-May 2014, above-average SSTs were evident mostly near the Date Line and in the eastern Pacific.

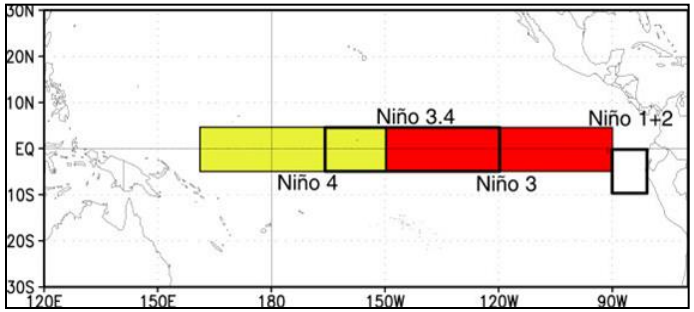
Recently, above-average SSTs have weakened east of the Date Line.

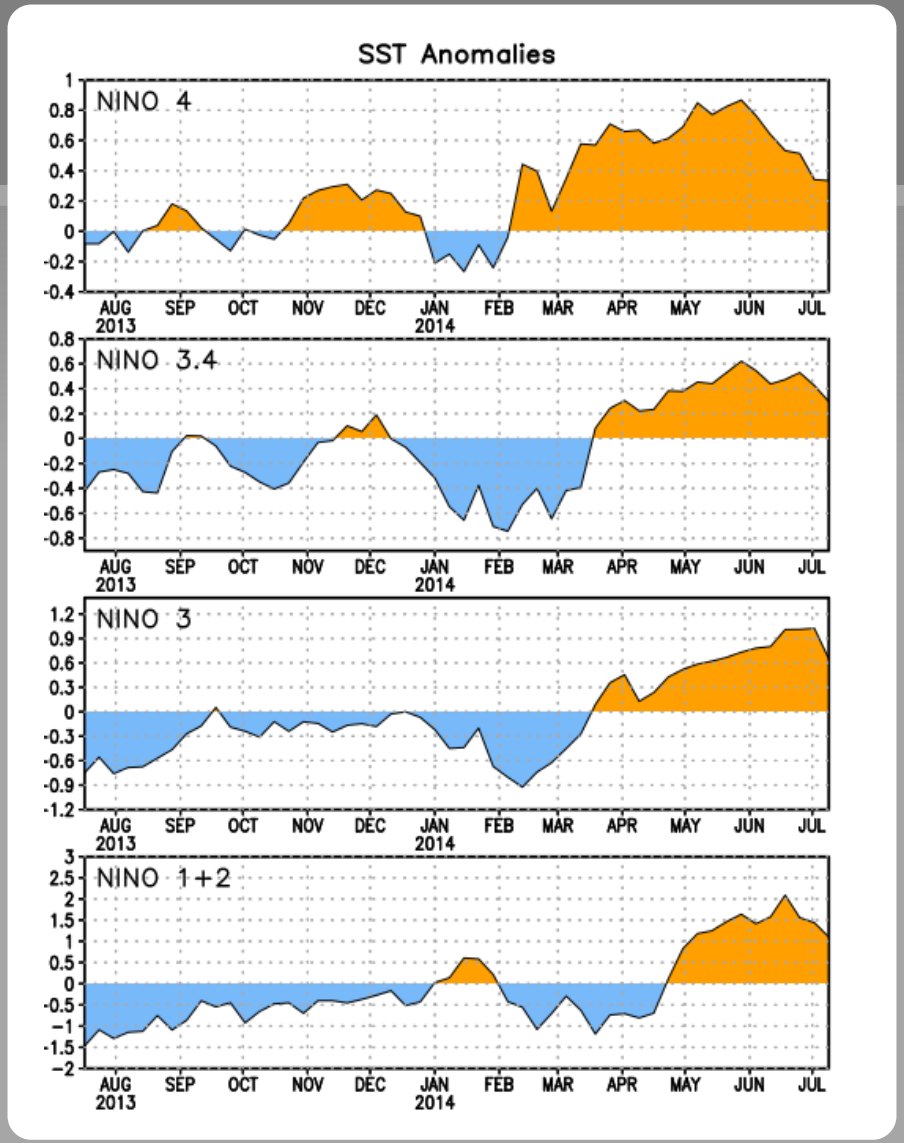


Niño Region SST Departures (ºC) Recent Evolution

The latest weekly SST departures are:

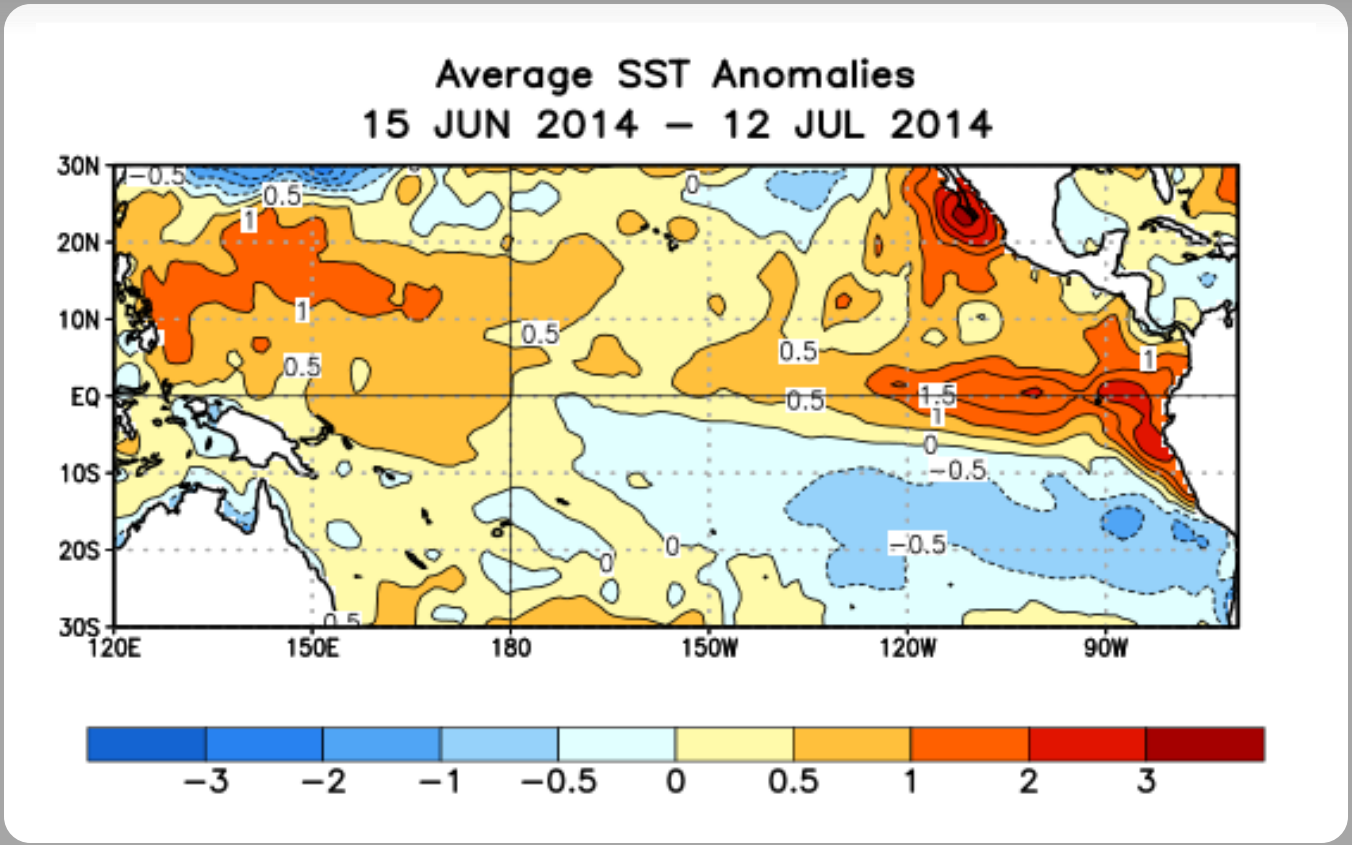
Niño 4	0.3ºC
Niño 3.4	0.3ºC
Niño 3	0.6ºC
Niño 1+2	1.1ºC





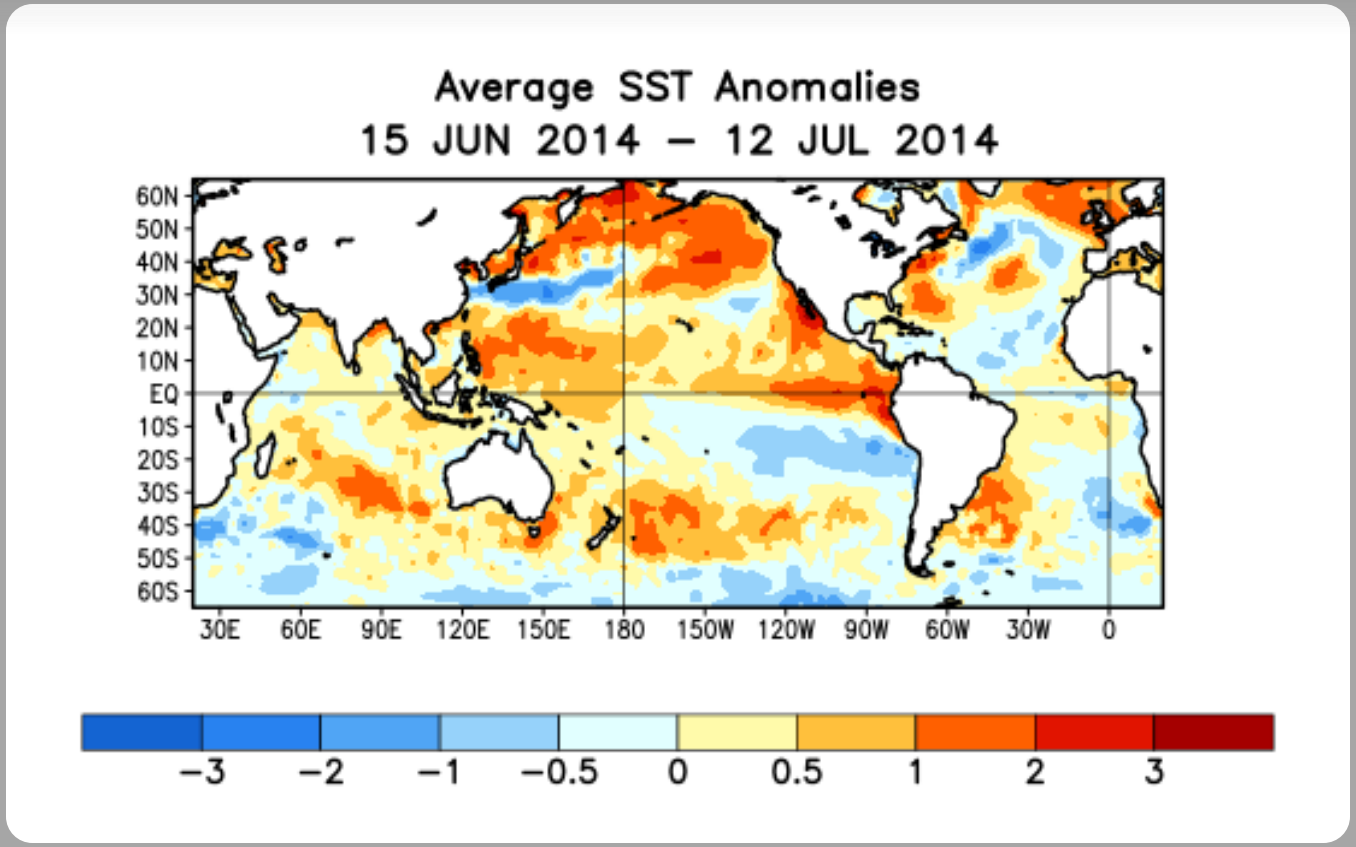
SST Departures (°C) in the Tropical Pacific During the Last Four Weeks

During the last four weeks, equatorial SSTs were above average across most of the Pacific Ocean, especially in the eastern Pacific.



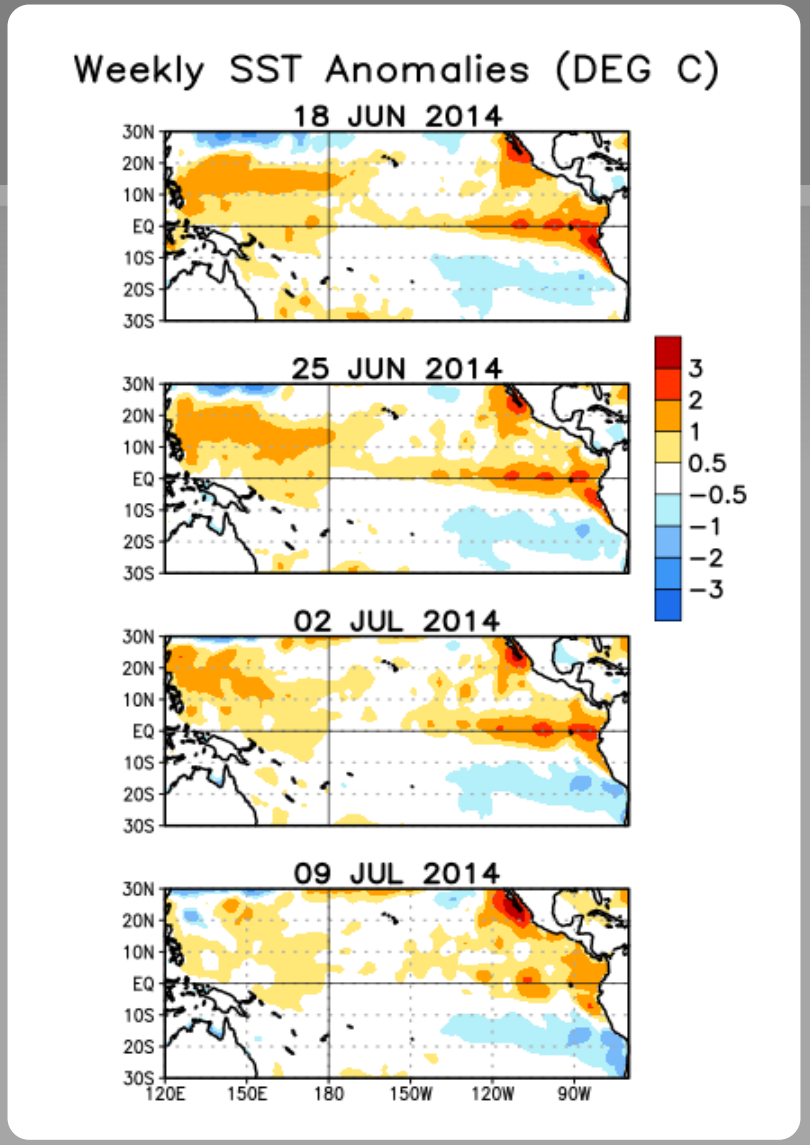
Global SST Departures (°C) During the Last Four Weeks

During the last four weeks, above-average equatorial SSTs were observed across the Pacific and near Indonesia.



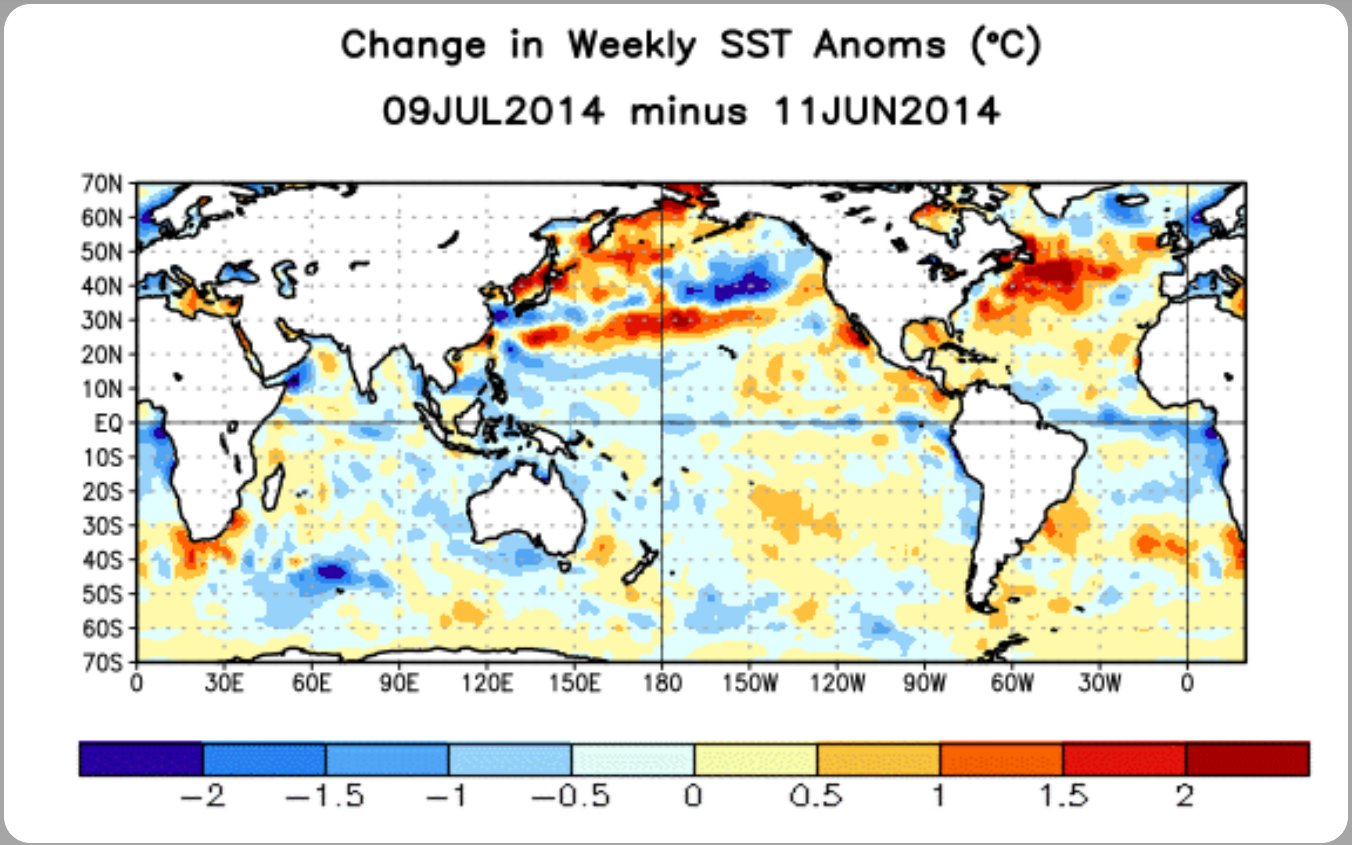
Weekly SST Departures during the Last Four Weeks

During the last four weeks, positive SST anomalies persisted in the eastern Pacific, while weakening near the International Date Line.



Change in Weekly SST Departures over the Last Four Weeks

During the last four weeks, the change in equatorial SST anomalies were negative across the Pacific.



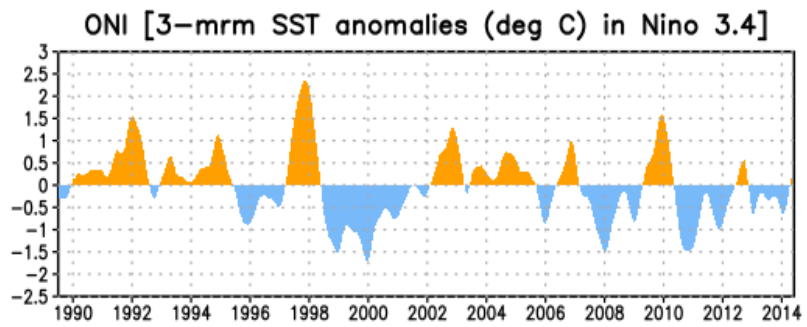
Upper-Ocean Conditions in the Equatorial Pacific

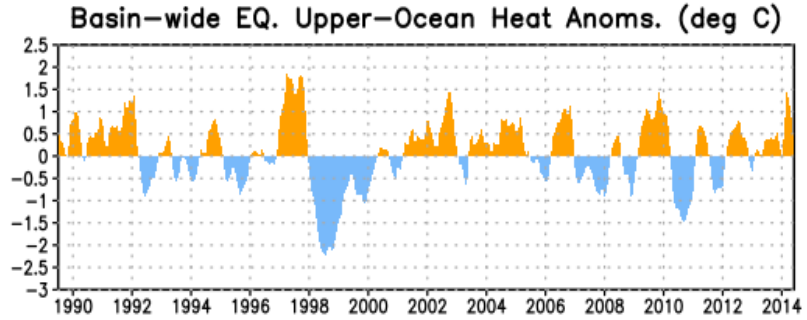
The basin-wide equatorial upper ocean (0-300 m) heat content is greatest prior to and during the early stages of a Pacific warm (El Niño) episode (compare top 2 panels), and least prior to and during the early stages of a cold (La Niña) episode.

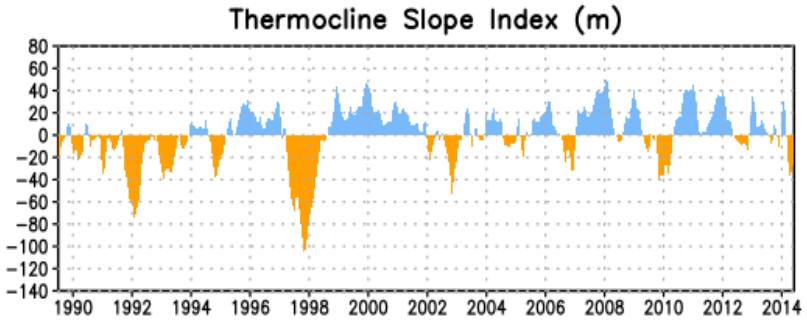
The slope of the oceanic thermocline is least (greatest) during warm (cold) episodes.

Recent values of the upper-ocean heat anomalies (positive) and thermocline slope index (negative) reflect a progression toward El Niño.

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).

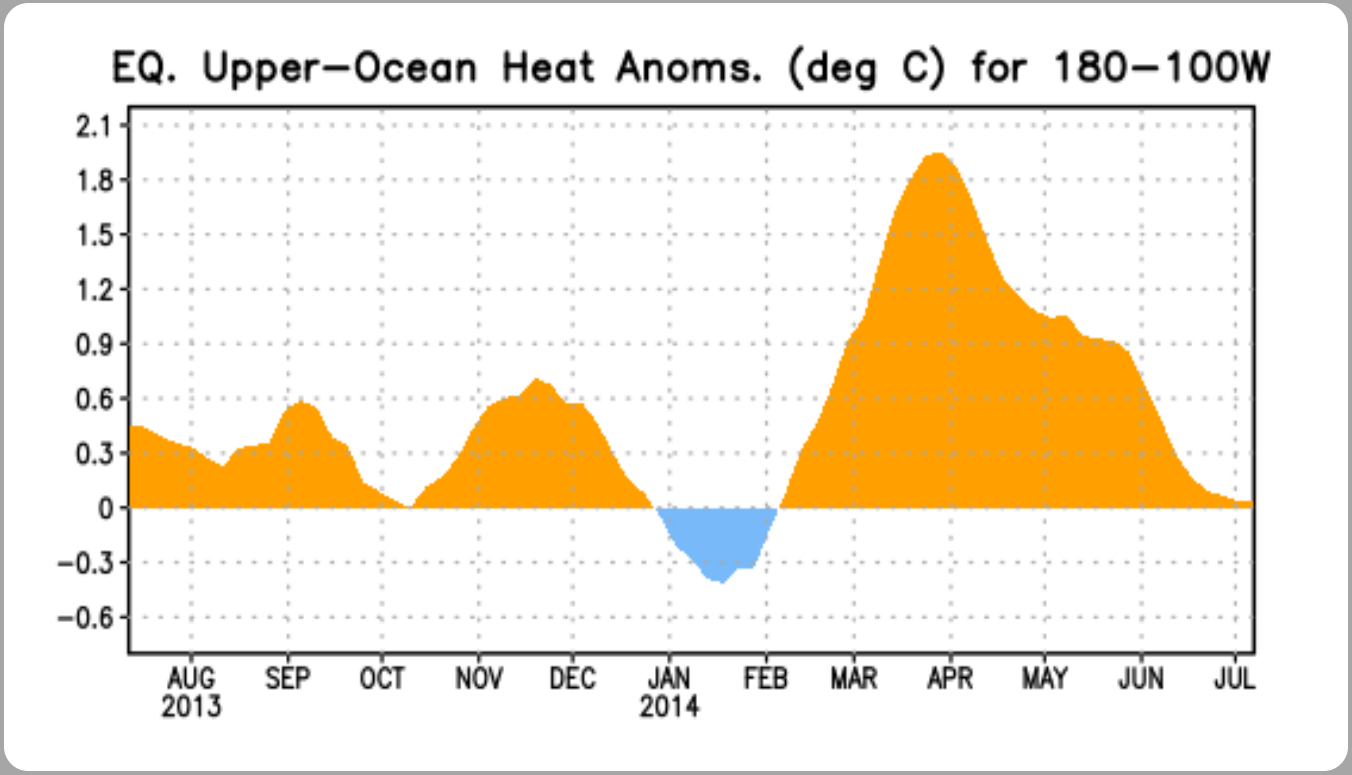






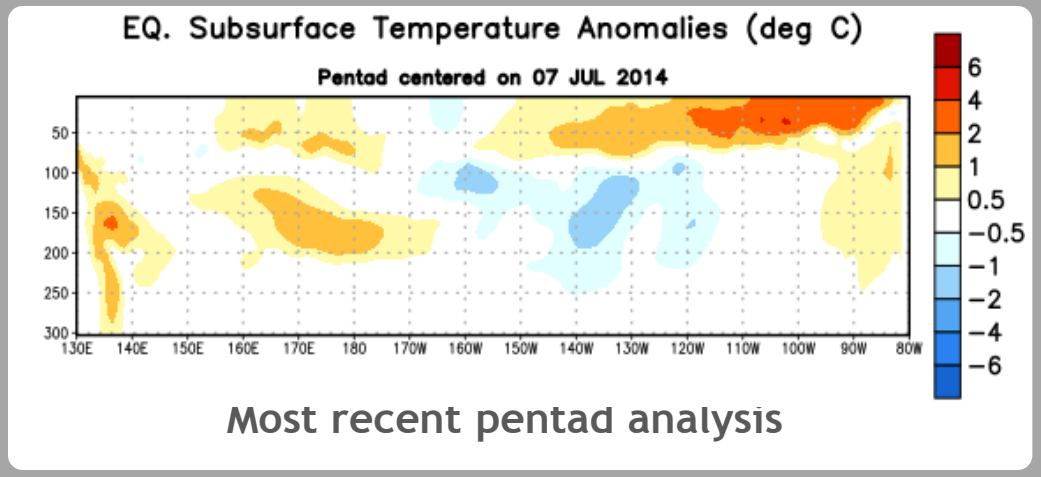
Weekly Central & Eastern Pacific Upper-Ocean (0-300 m) Average Temperature Anomalies

Subsurface temperature anomalies increased during June, August, and in October 2013. From January - March 2014, temperature anomalies strongly increased. Since April 2014, the positive anomalies have weakened and are now near zero.



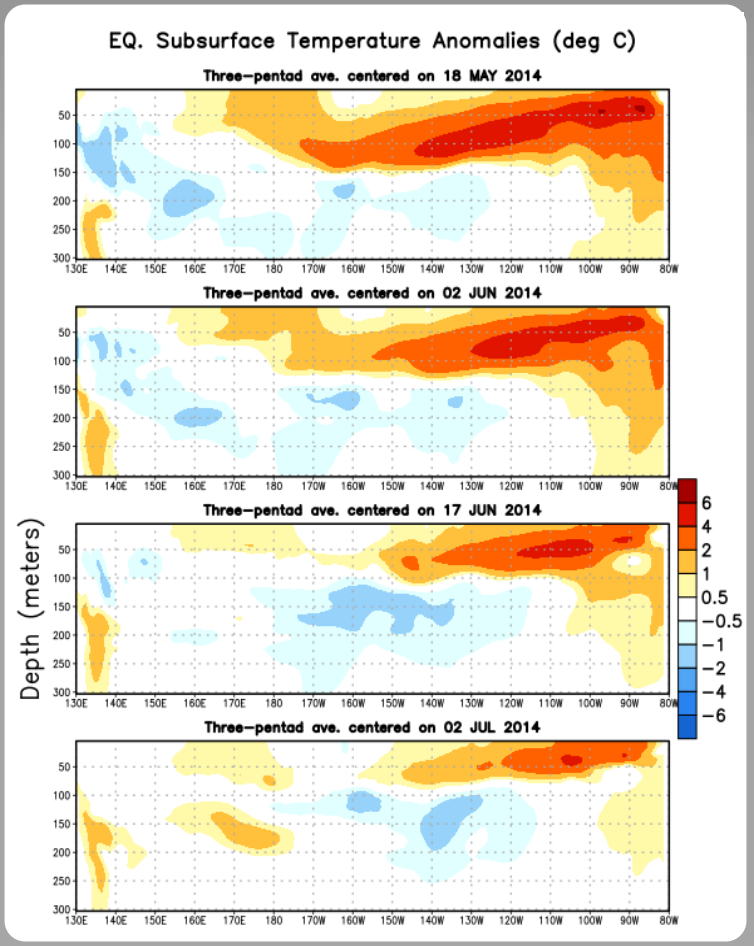
Sub-Surface Temperature Departures in the Equatorial Pacific

Recently, above-average subsurface temperatures have emerged in the western Pacific at ~100-200m depth.



Most recent pentad analysis

Positive subsurface anomalies are evident near the surface (<100m) across most of the Pacific basin, while negative anomalies persist in the central and east-central Pacific at depth.

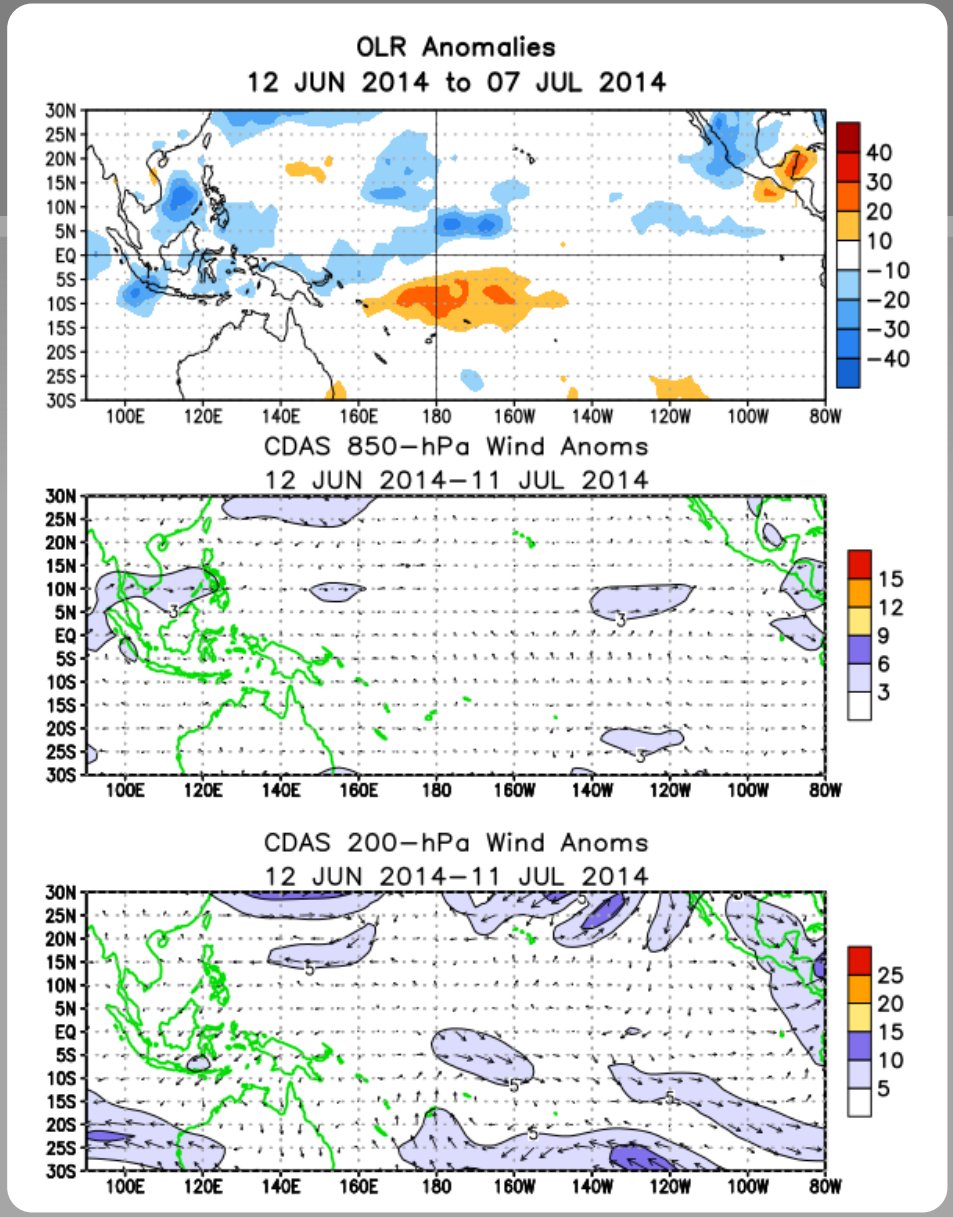


Tropical OLR and Wind Anomalies During the Last 30 Days

Weak negative OLR anomalies (enhanced convection and precipitation, blue shading) were observed over Indonesia and in the western equatorial Pacific.

Low-level (850-hPa) winds were near-average across most of the equatorial Pacific.

Upper-level (200-hPa) winds were near-average, except for anomalous westerlies near the International Date Line.



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

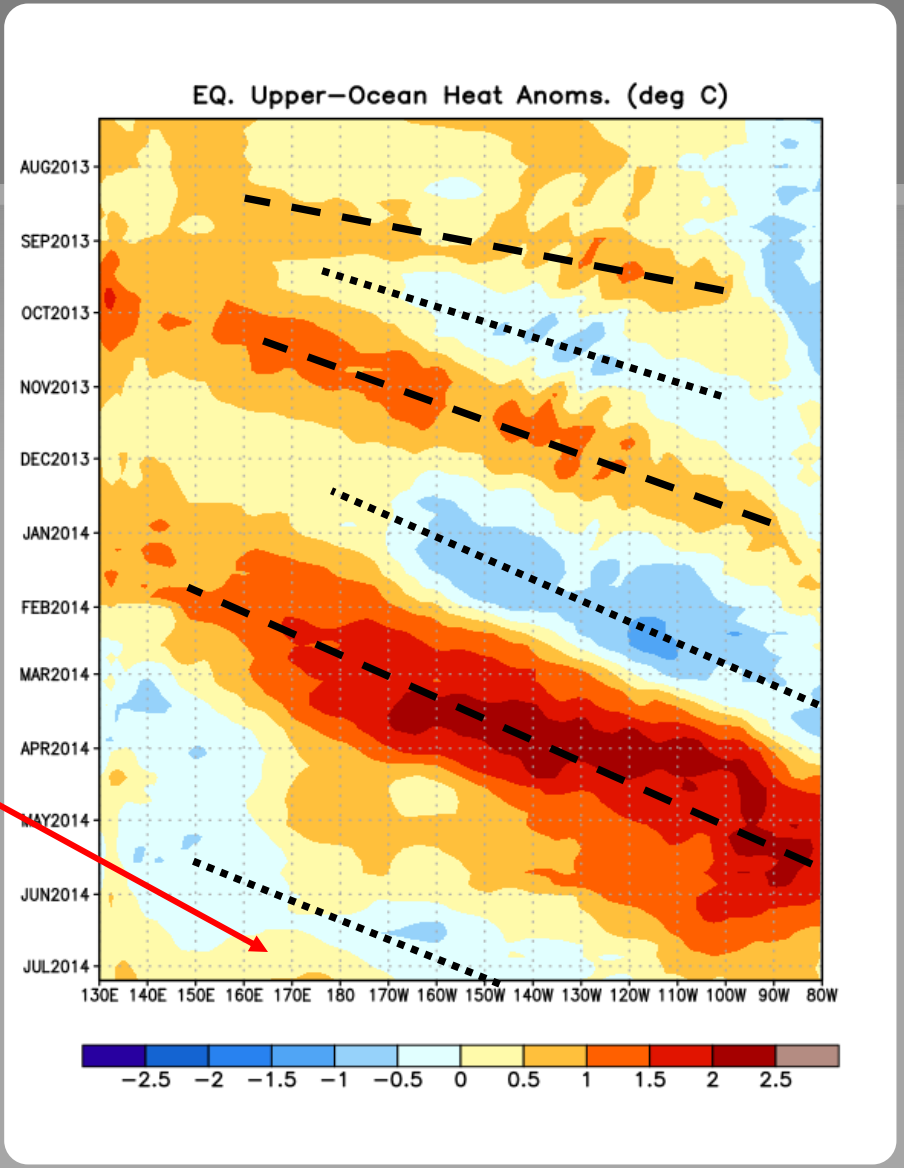
During January - April 2014, the downwelling phase of a strong Kelvin wave crossed the Pacific.

Since April, the positive anomalies have progressively weakened across most of the Pacific.

Since May, weak negative anomalies have been evident associated with the upwelling phase of a Kelvin wave.

Recently, positive anomalies have emerged in the western 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.



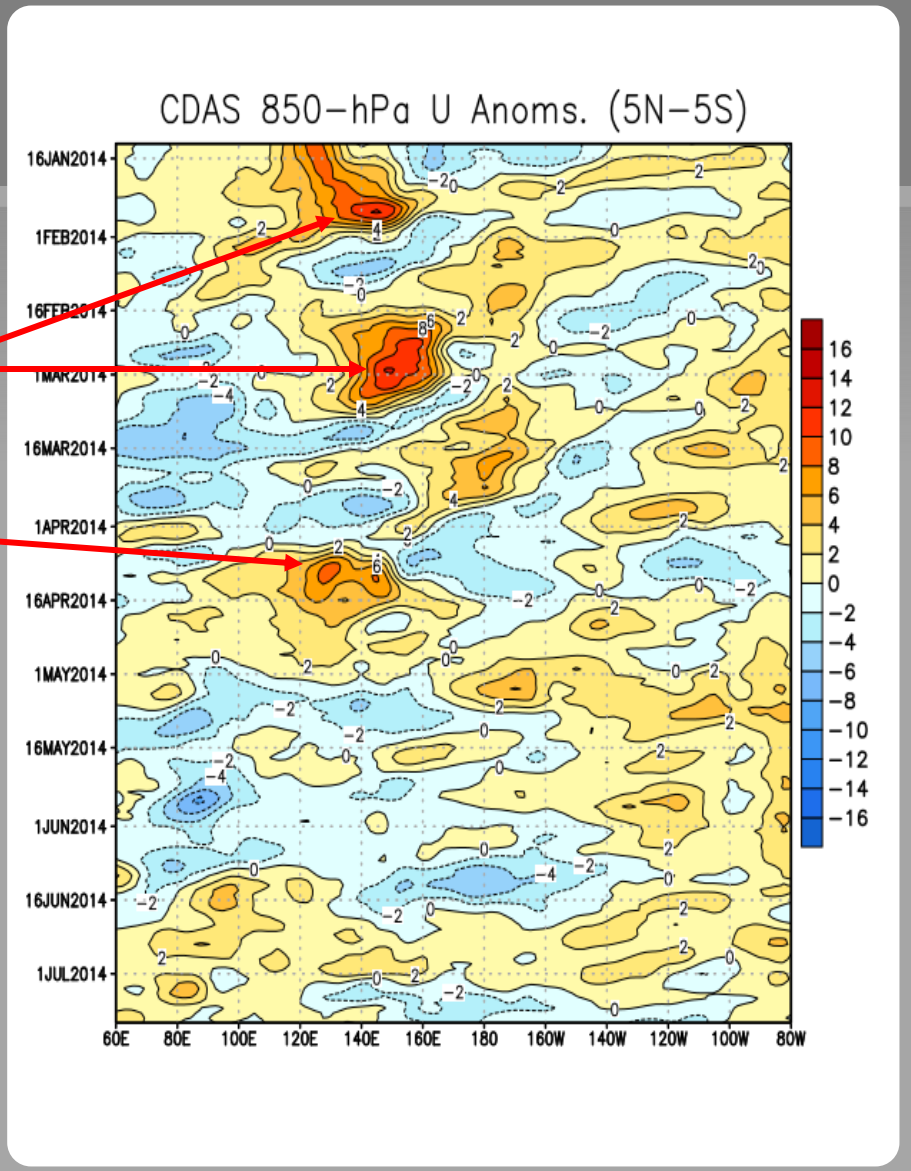
Low-level (850-hPa) Zonal (east-west) Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})

During the last halves of January and February 2014, strong westerly wind bursts occurred over the western equatorial Pacific.

A weaker westerly wind burst occurred in early April 2014.

Since May, low-level westerly wind anomalies have persisted across the eastern equatorial Pacific.

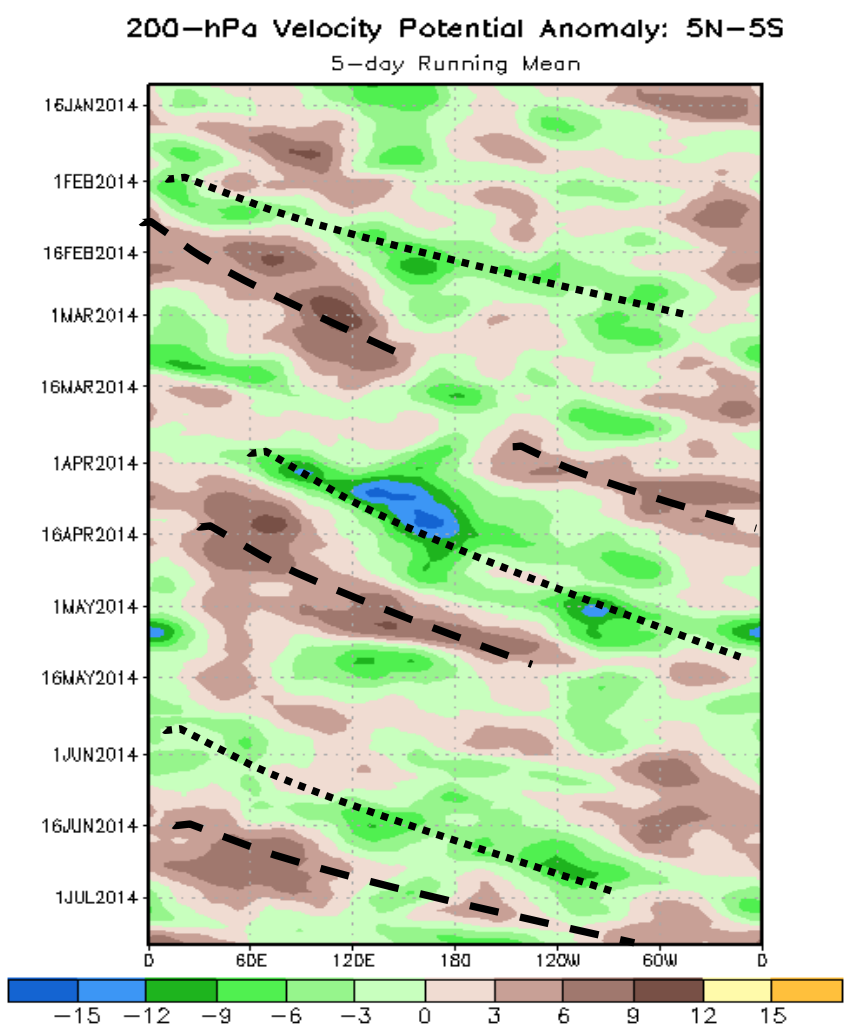
In the last week, weak low-level easterly wind anomalies have been evident across most of the Pacific.



Westerly Wind Anomalies (orange/red shading)
Easterly Wind Anomalies (blue shading)

Upper-level (200-hPa) Velocity Potential Anomalies

During late February 2014, April-May, and more recently, eastward propagating velocity potential anomalies have been observed.



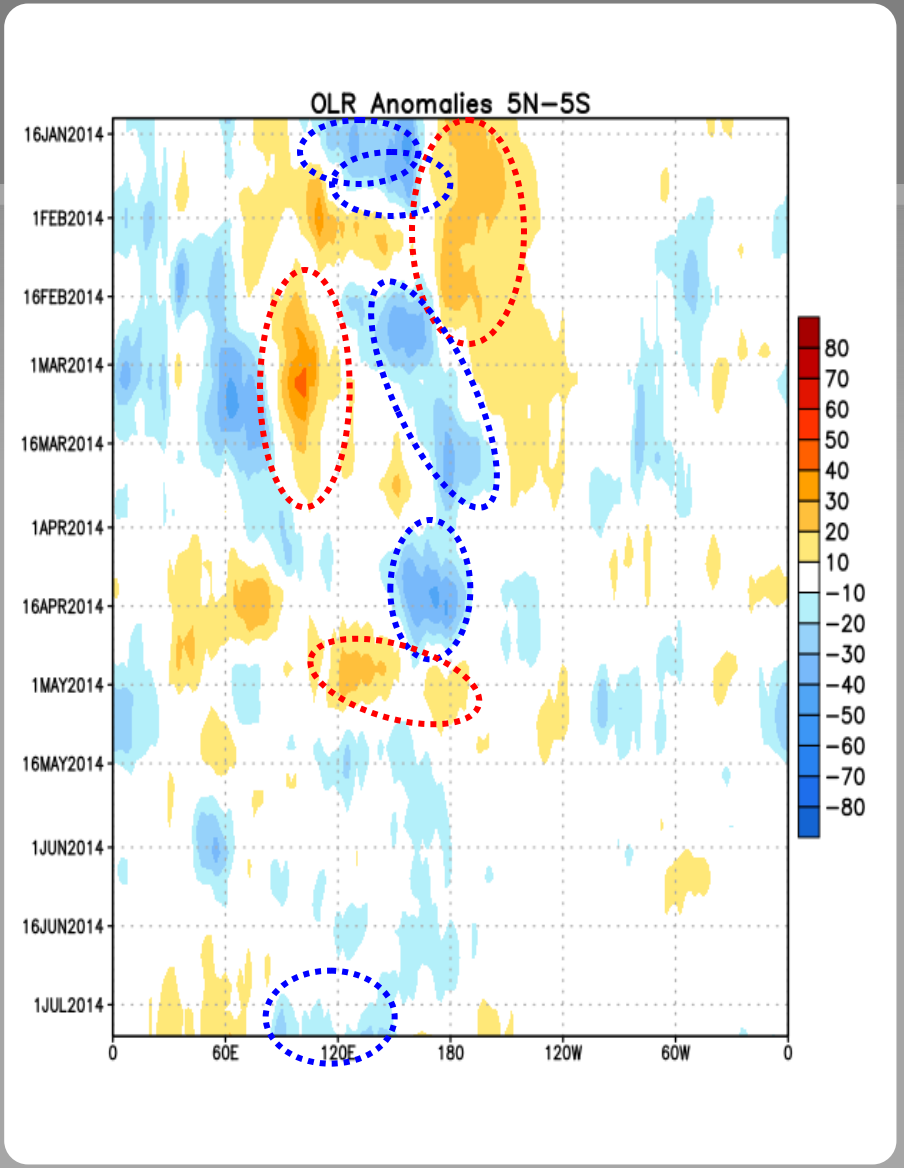
Unfavorable for precipitation (brown shading)
Favorable for precipitation (green shading)

Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Anomalies

Until January/February 2014, below-average OLR was generally evident over the western Pacific and above-average OLR persisted near the Date Line.

During February and March 2014, above-average OLR persisted near western Indonesia, while below-average OLR was observed over the western or central equatorial Pacific.

Recently, weak negative OLR anomalies have been apparent near Indonesia.



Drier-than-average Conditions (orange/red shading)
Wetter-than-average Conditions (blue shading)

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°C.

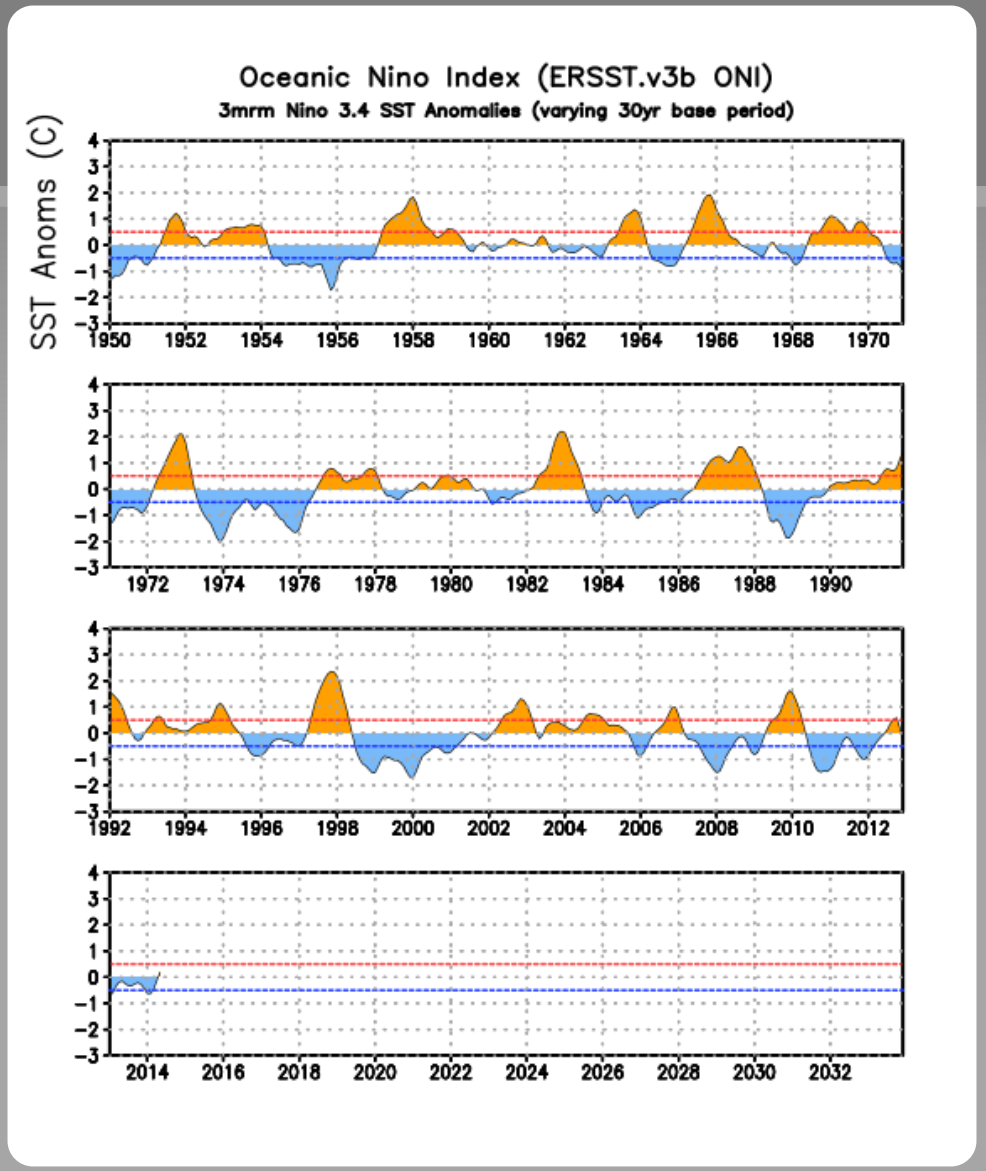
La Niña: characterized by a negative ONI less than or equal to -0.5°C.

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 +/- 0.5° 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 (April - June 2014) is 0.2°C.



El Niño

Neutral

La Niña

Historical El Niño and La Niña Episodes Based on the ONI computed using ERSST.v3b

El Niño	Highest ONI Value
JJA 1951 - DJF 1951/52	1.2
DJF 1952/53 - JFM 1954	0.8
MAM 1957 - JJA 1958	1.8
OND 1958 - FMA 1959	0.6
MJJ 1963 - JFM 1964	1.4
AMJ 1965 - MAM 1966	1.9
JAS 1968 - DJF 1969/70	1.1
AMJ 1972 - FMA 1973	2.1
ASO 1976 - JFM 1977	0.8
ASO 1977 - JFM 1978	0.8
AMJ 1982 - MJJ 1983	2.2
JAS 1986 - JFM 1988	1.6
AMJ 1991 - MJJ 1992	1.6
ASO 1994 - FMA 1995	1.2
AMJ 1997 - MAM 1998	2.4
AMJ 2002 - JFM 2003	1.3
JJA 2004 - DJF 2004/05	0.7
ASO 2006 - DJF 2006/07	1.0
JJA 2009 - MAM 2010	1.6

La Niña	Lowest ONI Value
ASO 1949 - JAS 1950	-1.4
SON 1950 - JFM 1951	-0.8
AMJ 1954 – NDJ 1956/57	-1.7
AMJ 1964 - DJF 1964/65	-0.8
JJA 1970 - DJF 1971/72	-1.3
AMJ 1973 - JJA 1974	-2.0
SON 1974 - MAM 1976	-1.7
ASO 1983 - DJF 1983/84	-0.9
SON 1984 - ASO 1985	-1.1
AMJ 1988 - AMJ 1989	-1.9
ASO 1995 - FMA 1996	-0.9
JJA 1998 - FMA 2001	-1.7
OND 2005 - FMA 2006	-0.9
JAS 2007 - MJJ 2008	-1.5
OND 2008 - FMA 2009	-0.8
JJA 2010 - MAM 2011	-1.5
ASO 2011 - FMA 2012	-1.0

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 El Niño and La Niña Episodes Based on the ONI computed using ERSST.v3b

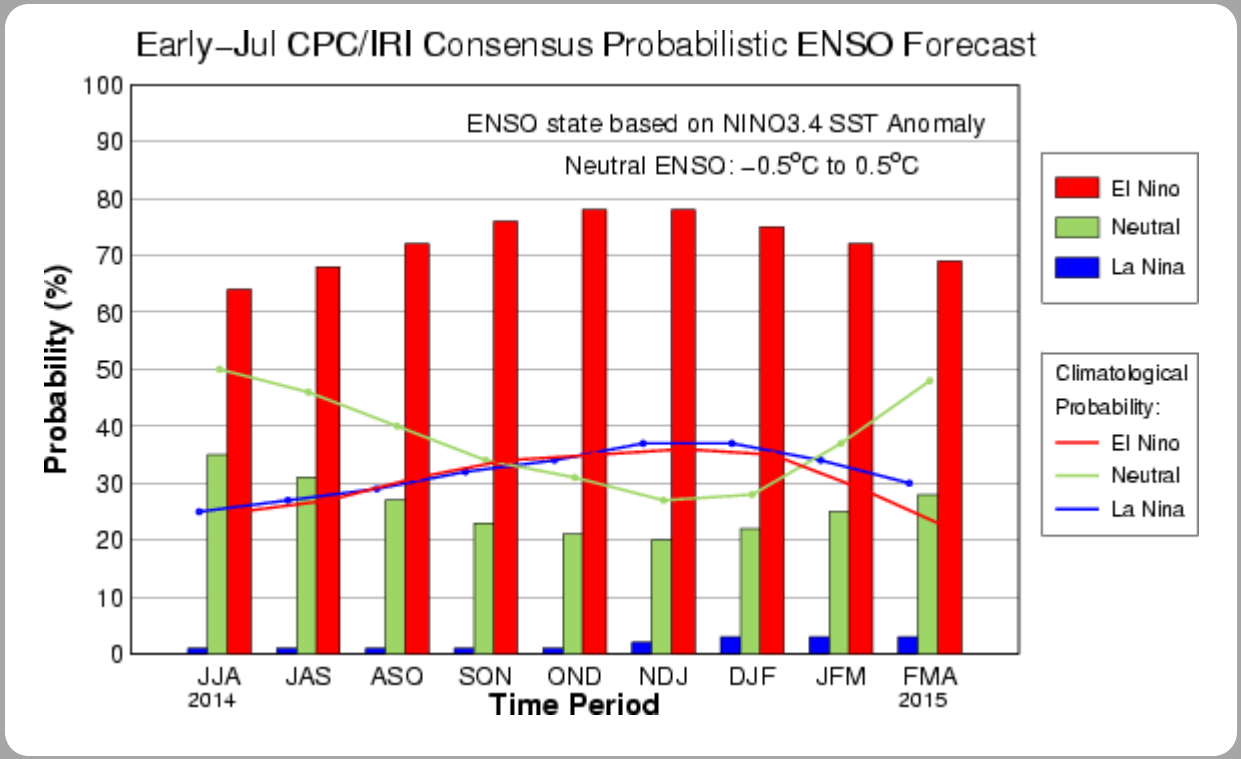
Recent Pacific warm (red) and cold (blue) episodes based on a threshold of +/- 0.5 °C for the Oceanic Nino Index (ONI) [3 month running mean of ERSST.v3b SST anomalies in the Nino 3.4 region (5N-5S, 120-170W)]. For historical purposes El Niño and La Niña episodes are defined when the threshold is met for a minimum of 5 consecutive over-lapping seasons. The complete table going back to DJF 1950 can be found here.

Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2002	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
2003	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
2004	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
2005	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8
2006	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0
2007	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4
2008	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
2009	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
2010	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
2011	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0
2012	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.3
2013	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
2014	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.2							

CPC/IRI Probabilistic ENSO Outlook

Updated: 10 July 2014

The chance of El Niño is about 70% during the Northern Hemisphere summer and is near 80% during the fall and winter.



IRI/CPC Pacific Niño 3.4 SST Model Outlook

Most models favor El Niño (greater or equal to +0.5°C) to develop in the next several months and persist through Northern Hemisphere winter 2014-15.

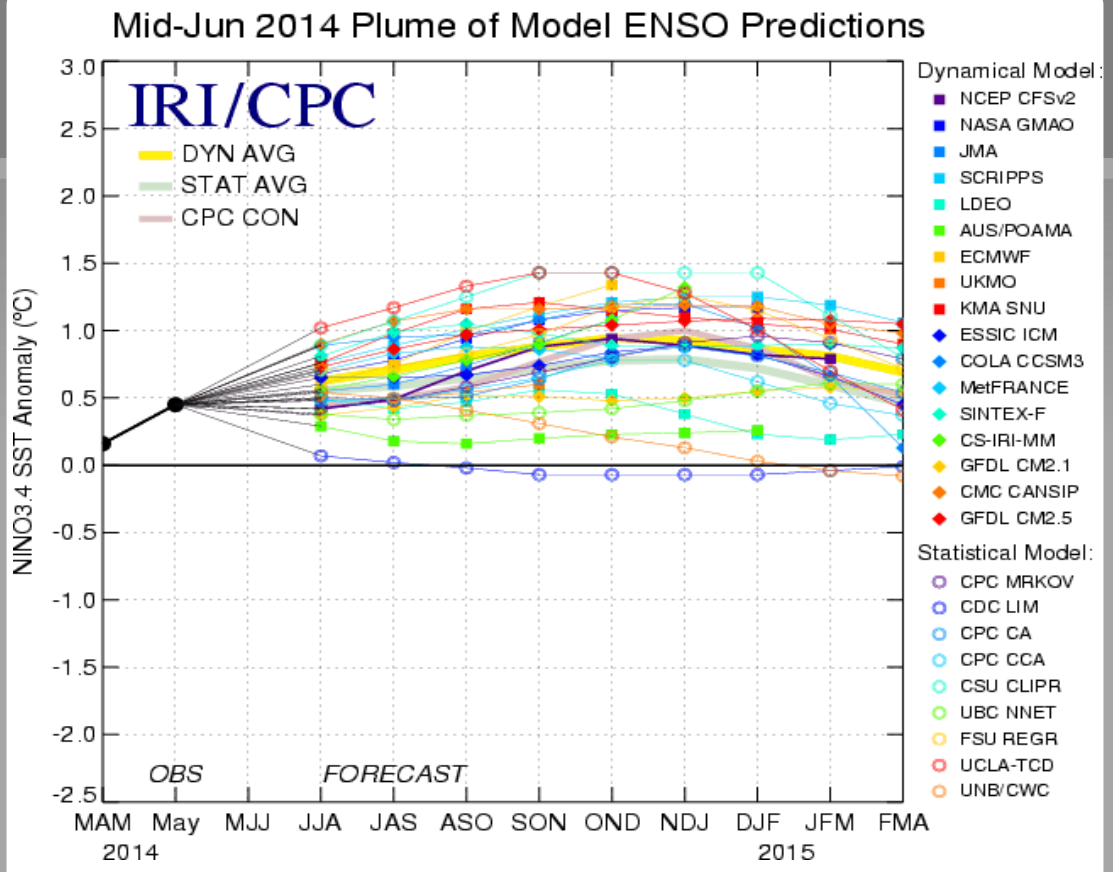
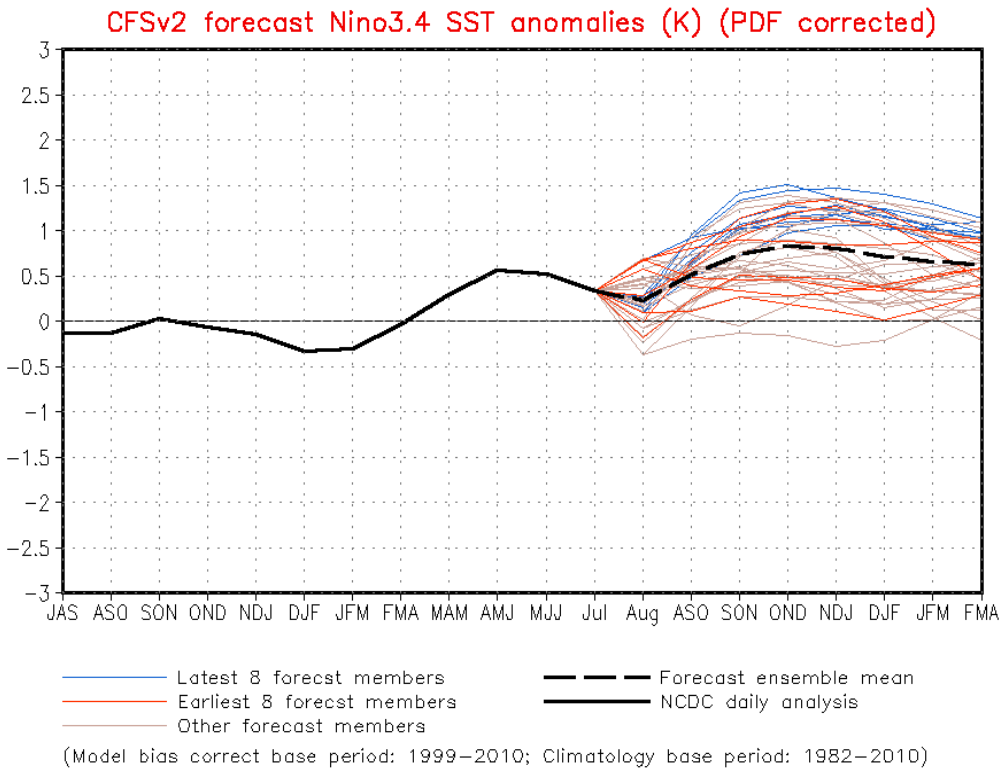


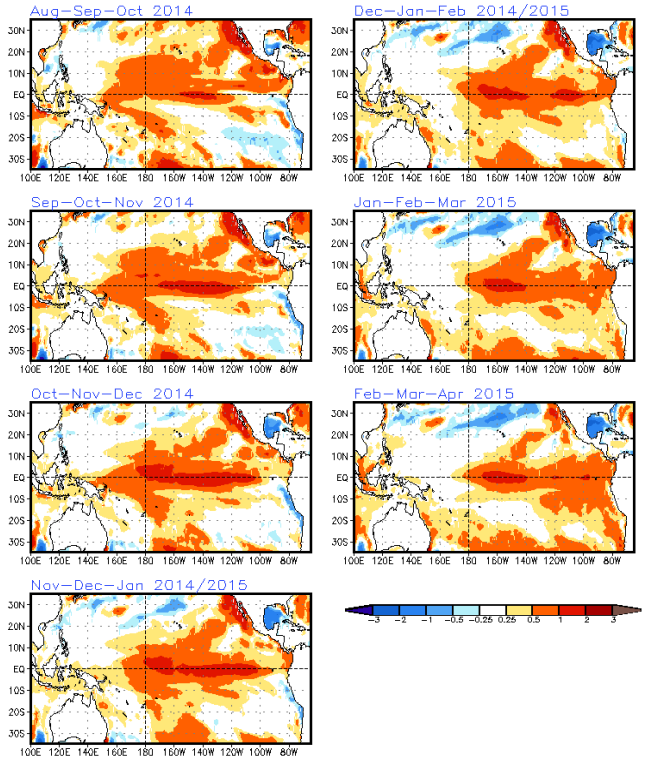
Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 17 June 2014).

SST Outlook: NCEP CFS.v2 Forecast (PDF corrected)

Issued: 14 July 2014

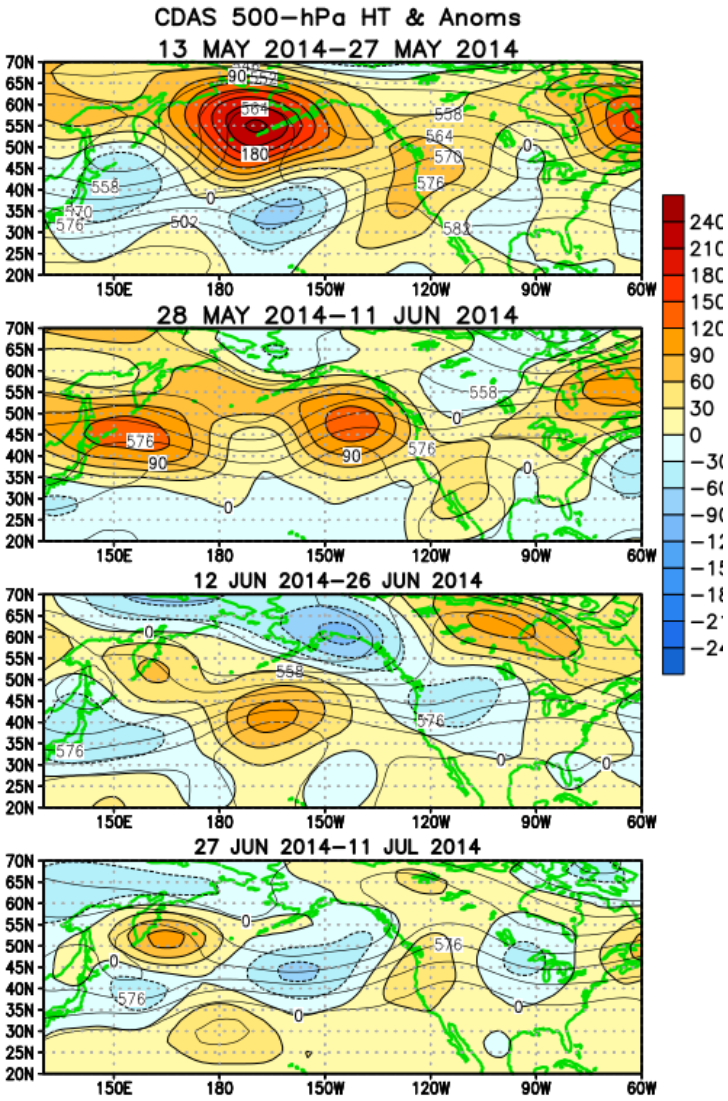
The CFS.v2 ensemble mean (black dashed line) predicts El Niño starting in the next several months and lasting through early 2015.





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

During mid May through mid July, an anomalous ridge and above-average temperatures affected the western United States. During most of the period, an anomalous trough over the central U.S. has contributed to below-average temperatures in the region.



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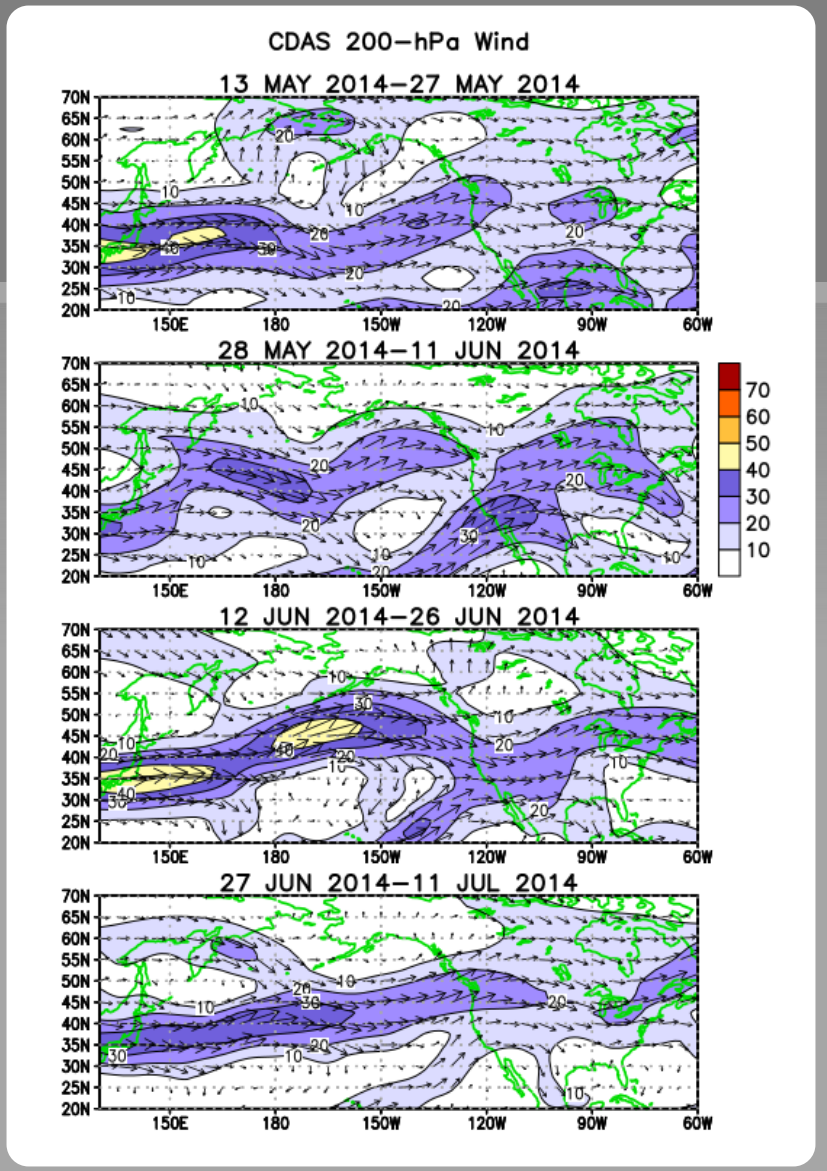

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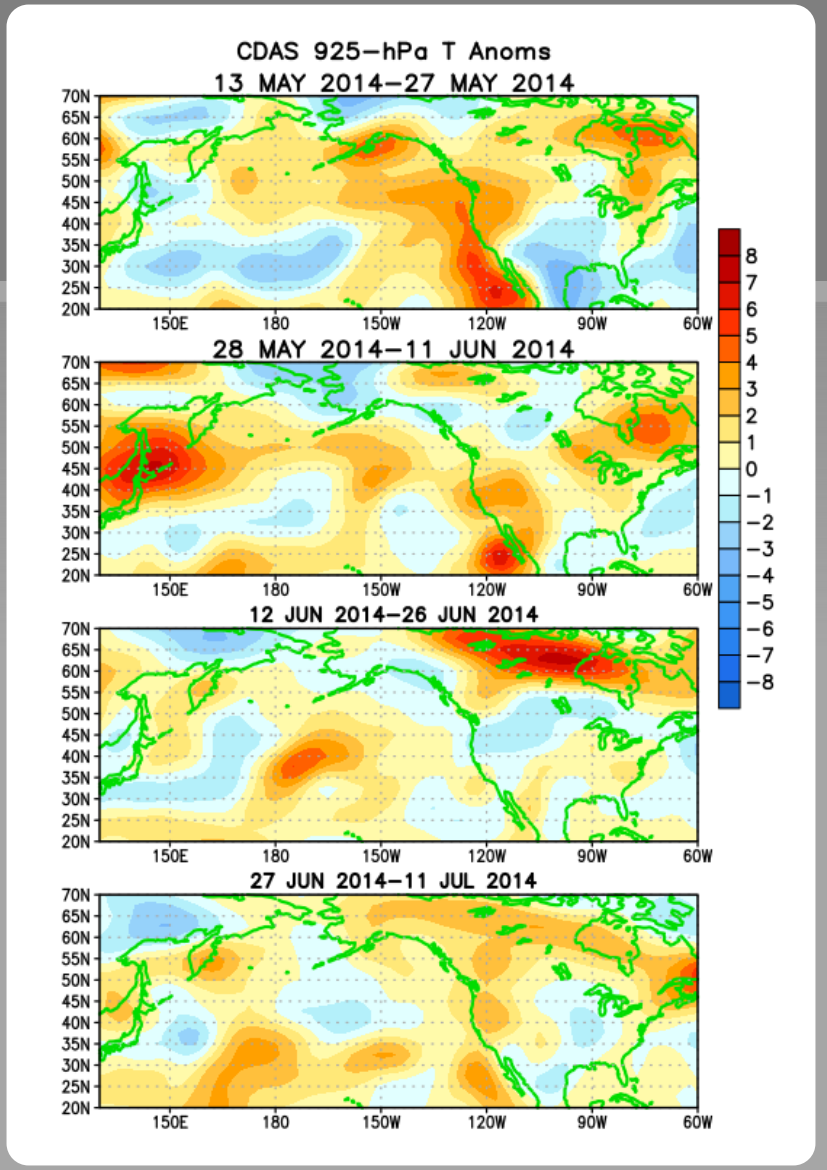
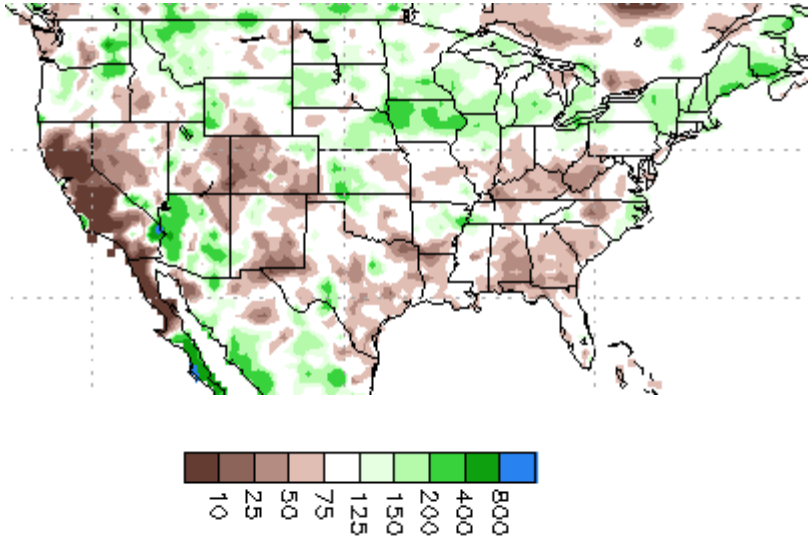


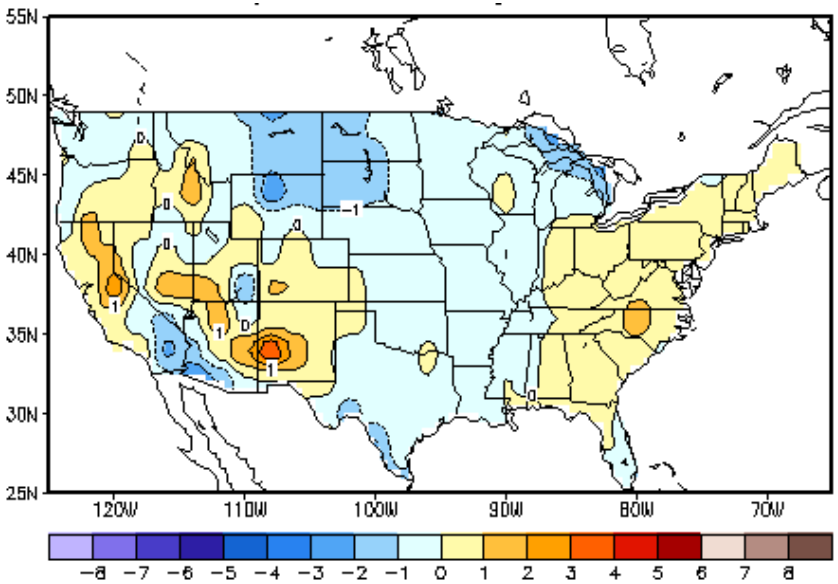
U.S. Temperature and Precipitation Departures During the Last 30 Days

End Date: 12 July 2014

Percent of Average Precipitation



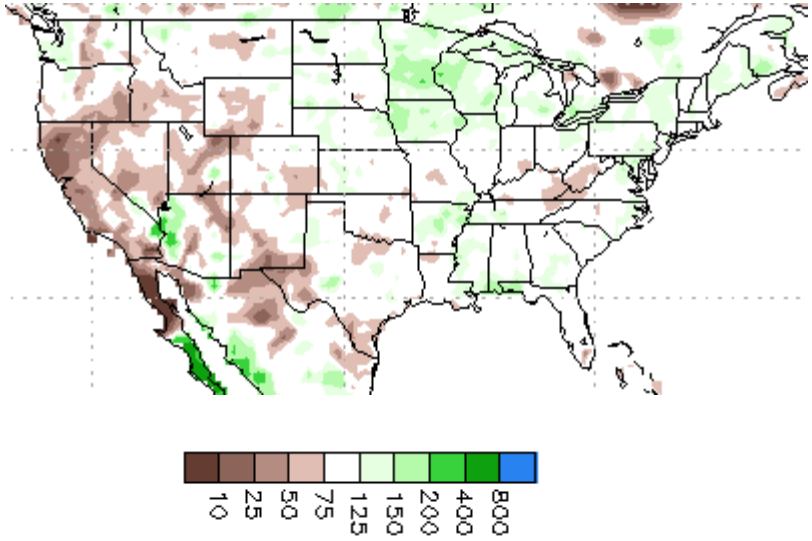
Temperature Departures (degree C)



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

End Date: 12 July 2014

Percent of Average Precipitation



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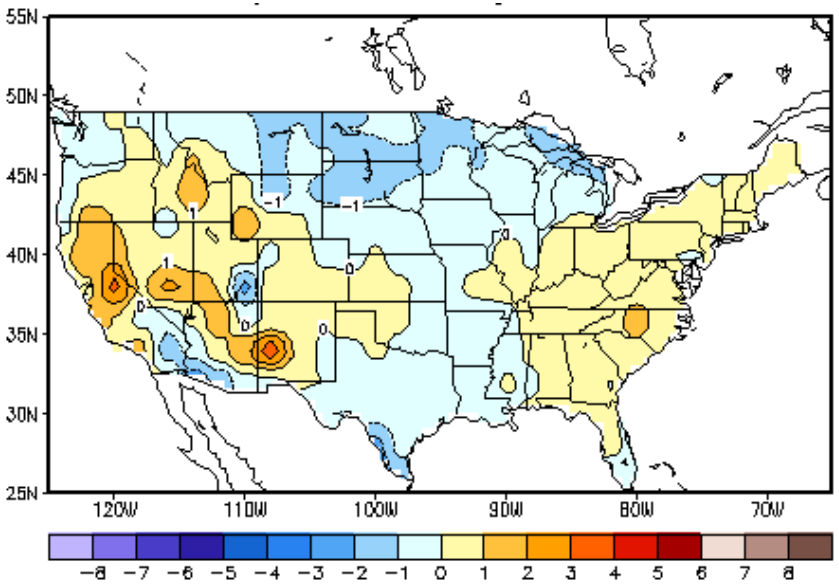
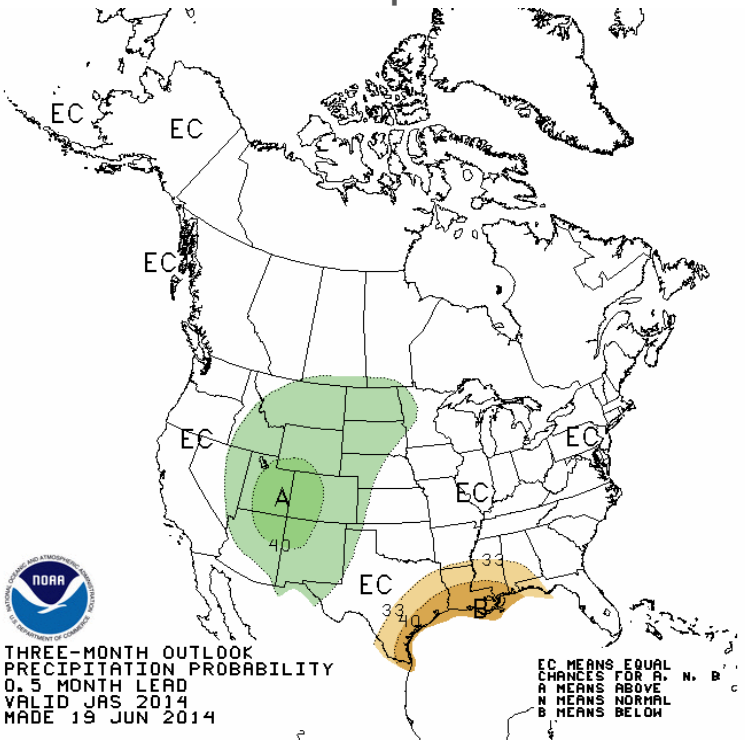


U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

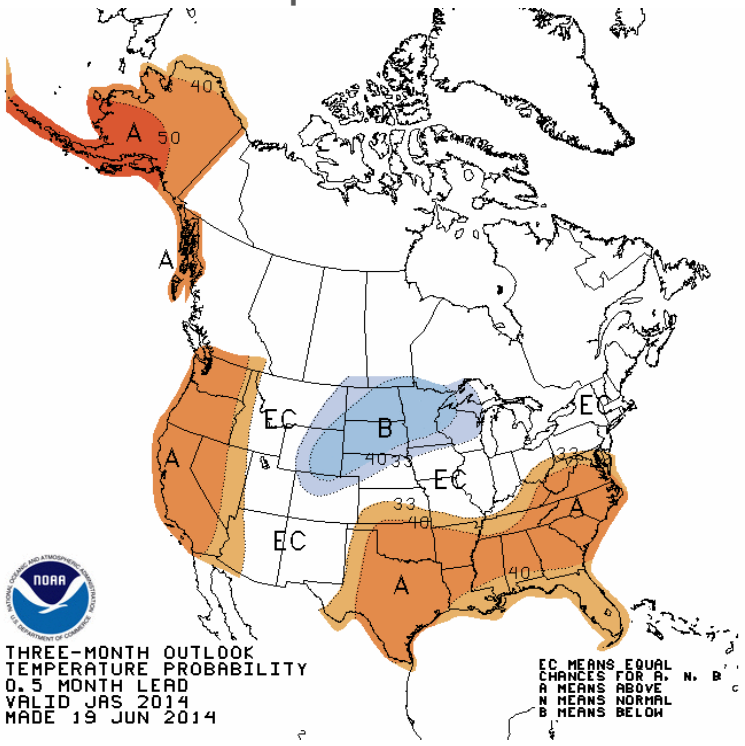
July - September 2014

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

Precipitation



Temperature



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Tropical rainfall is slightly enhanced over Indonesia and in the western equatorial Pacific.

Chance of El Niño is about 70% during the Northern Hemisphere summer and is close to 80% during the fall and winter.*

* Note: These statements are updated once a month in association with the ENSO Diagnostics Discussion, which can be found by clicking here.