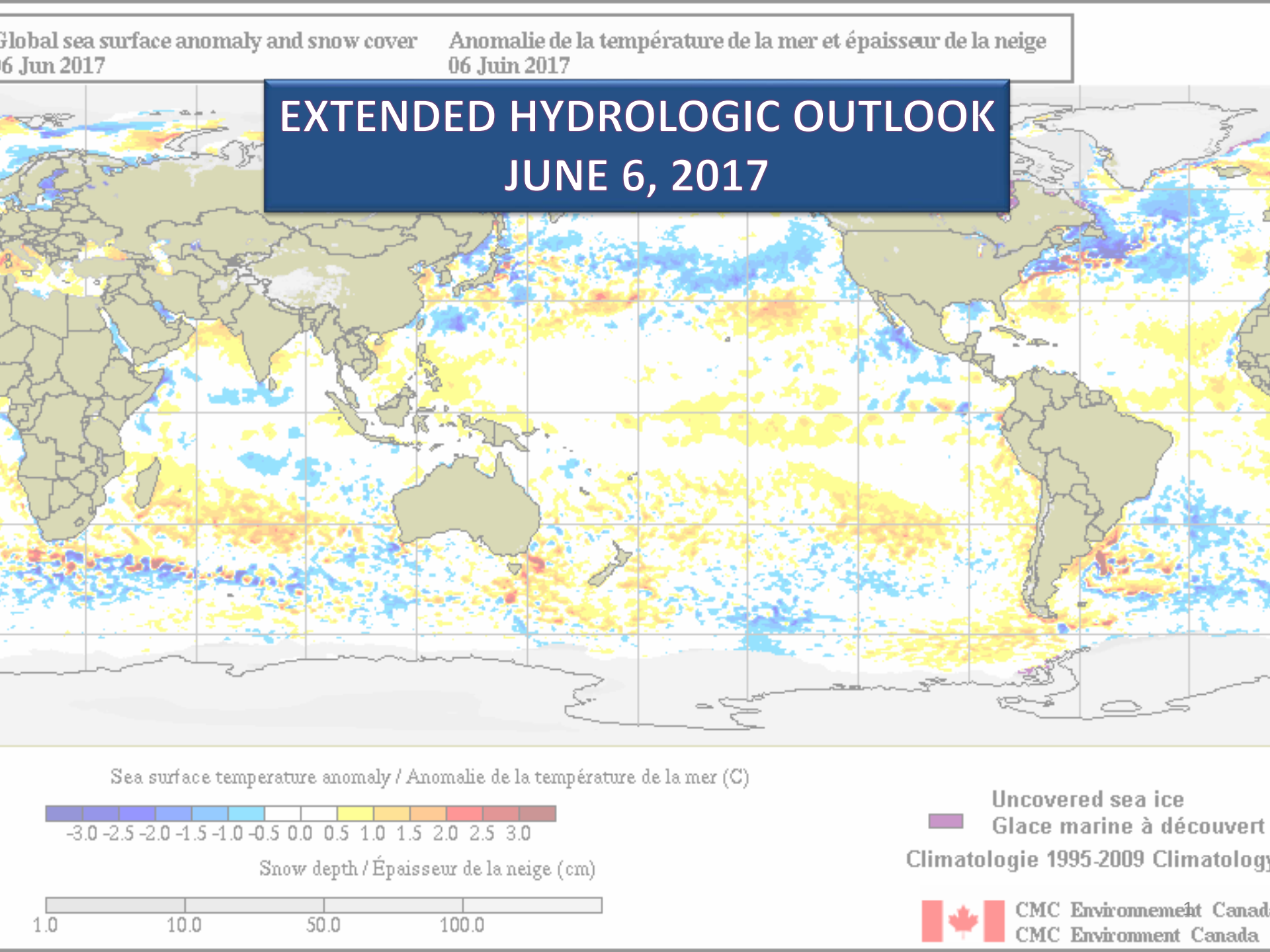

Global sea surface anomaly and snow cover
06 Jun 2017
Anomalie de la température de la mer et épaisseur de la neige
06 Juin 2017
EXTENDED HYDROLOGIC OUTLOOK
JUNE 6, 2017
Sea surface temperature anomaly / Anomalie de la température de la mer (C)
-3.0 -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0
Snow depth / Épaisseur de la neige (cm)
1.0
10.0
50.0
100.0
Uncovered sea ice
Glace marine à découvert
Climatologie 1995-2009 Climatology
CMC Environnement Canada
CMC Environment Canada

Summary

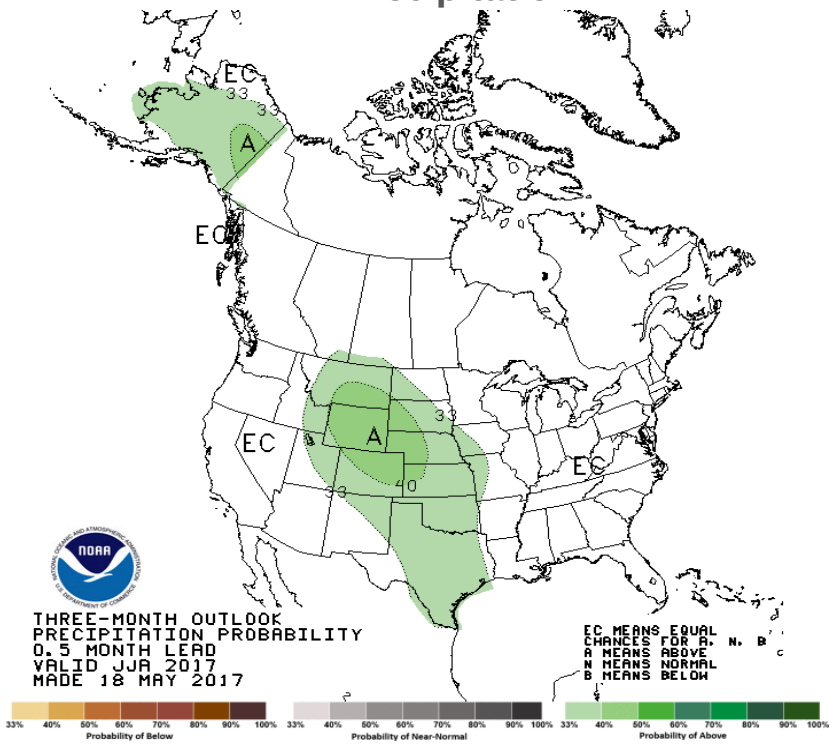
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting equal chances of above normal, normal and below normal rainfall for June through August.
- ENSO-neutral conditions are present. ENSO-neutral and El Niño are nearly equally favored during the summer and fall 2017.
- Monitoring Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) index for switch to negative (cold) phase, this has the potential to contribute to a drier-than-normal 2017 wet season.
- National Hurricane Center favors an above-average hurricane season (5-9 hurricanes), with 45% probability (35% probability of a near-normal season). Colorado State University's Tropical Meteorology Project anticipates an average hurricane season (6 hurricanes) due to diminishing El Niño probability.

U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

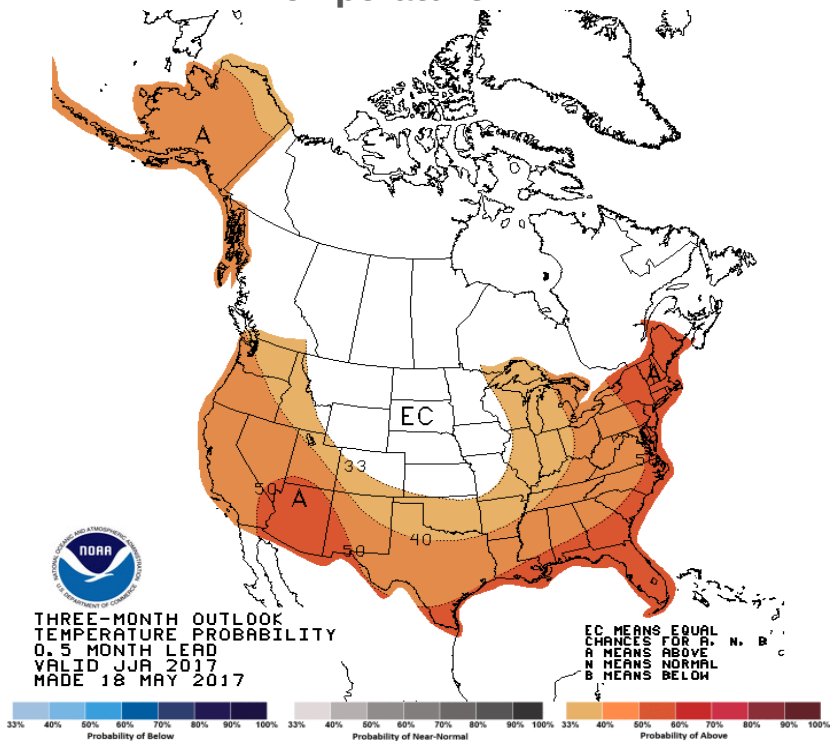
June - August 2017

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

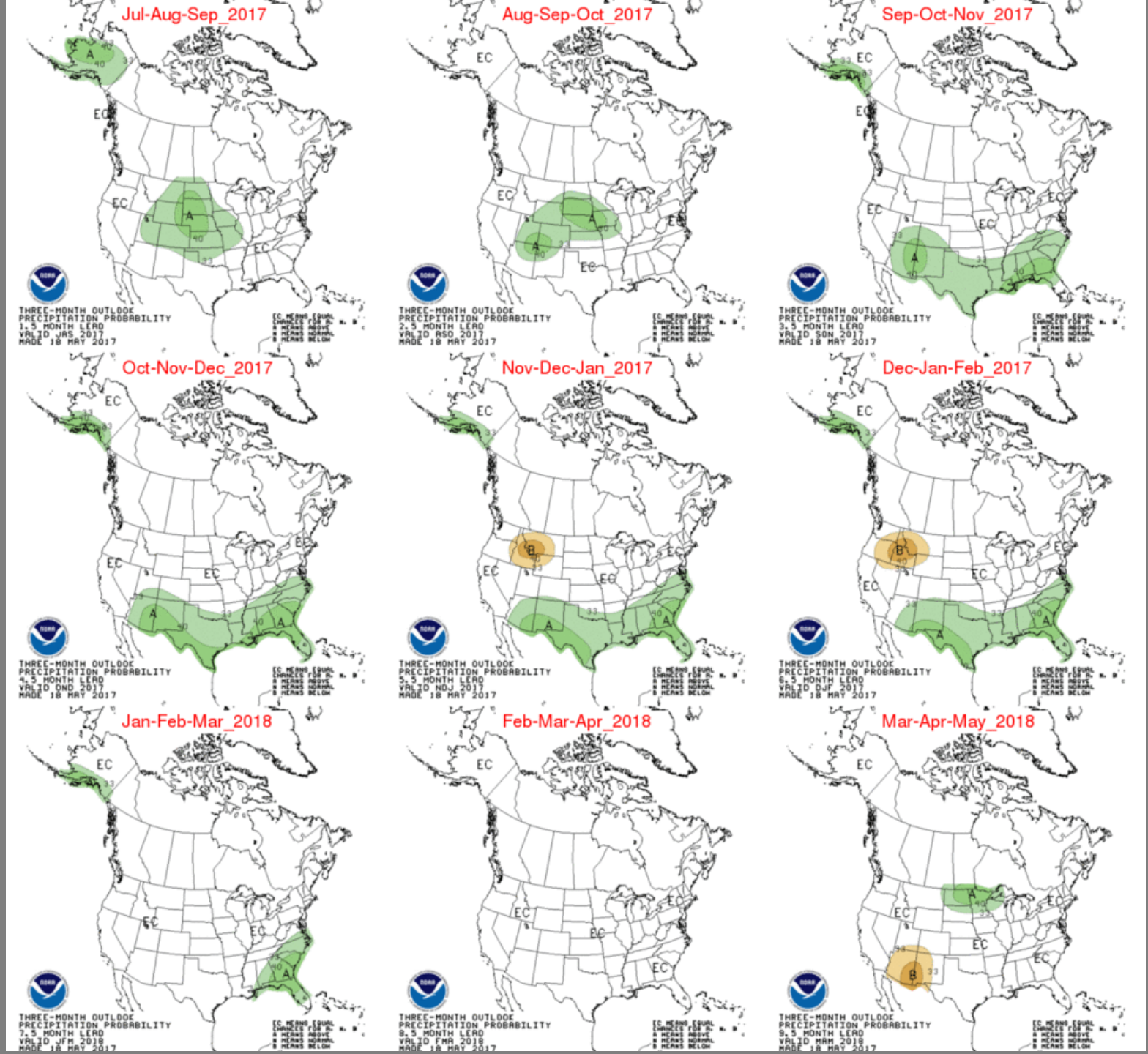
Precipitation



Temperature



Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center / NCEP



Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center / NCEP

Teleconnections to South Florida

Climate anomalies being related to each other at large distances:

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

- **South Florida dry season (November through May) rainfall is positively correlated with El Niño which has a frequency that ranges between 3 to 7 years while rainfall is negatively correlated with La Niña November through March with a potential increase in tropical rainfall during La Niña**

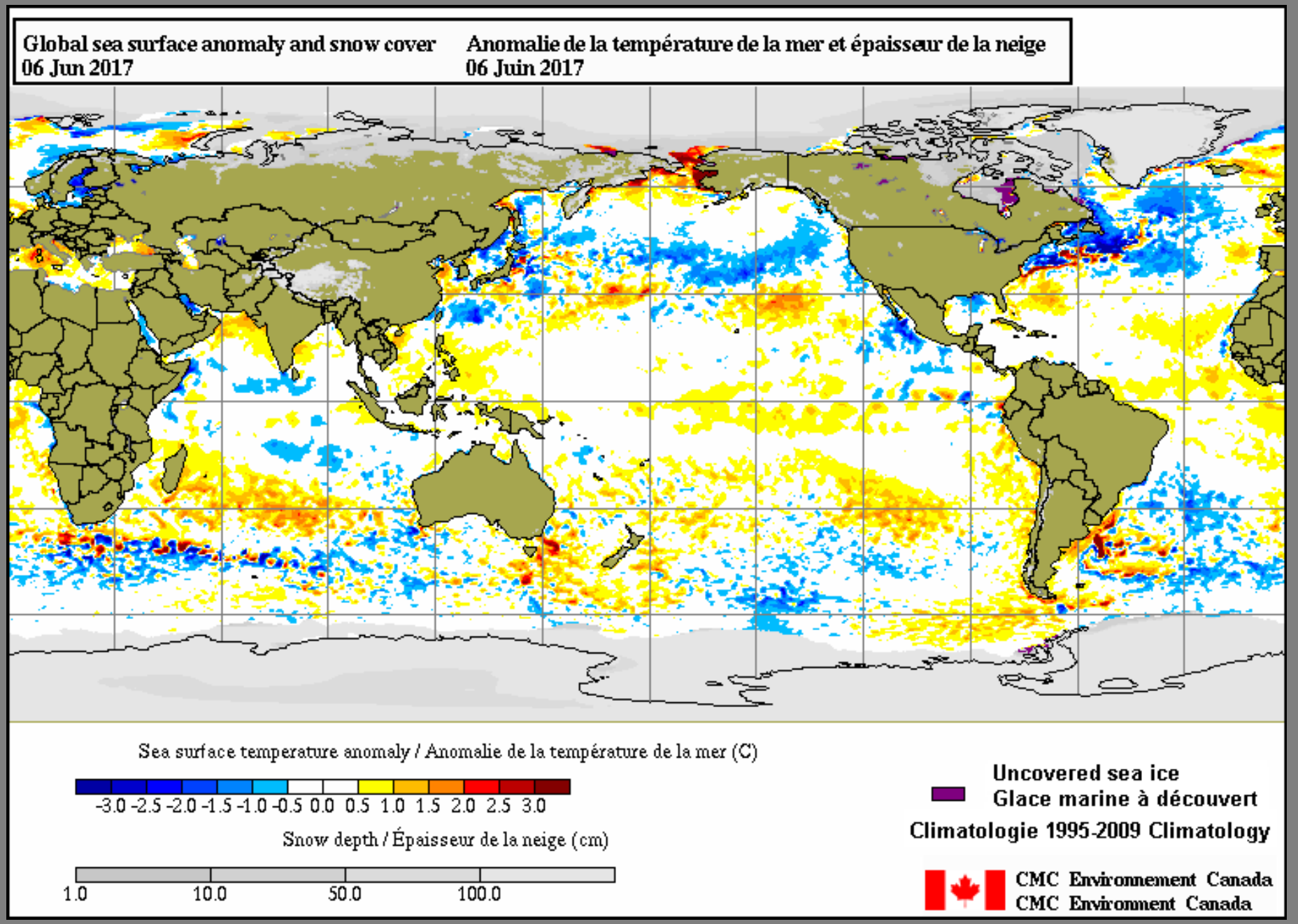
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

- **Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase**

Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)

- **Increases variations of south Florida dry season rainfall**

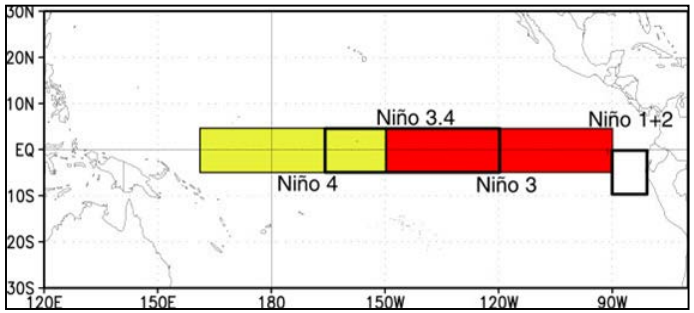
Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies

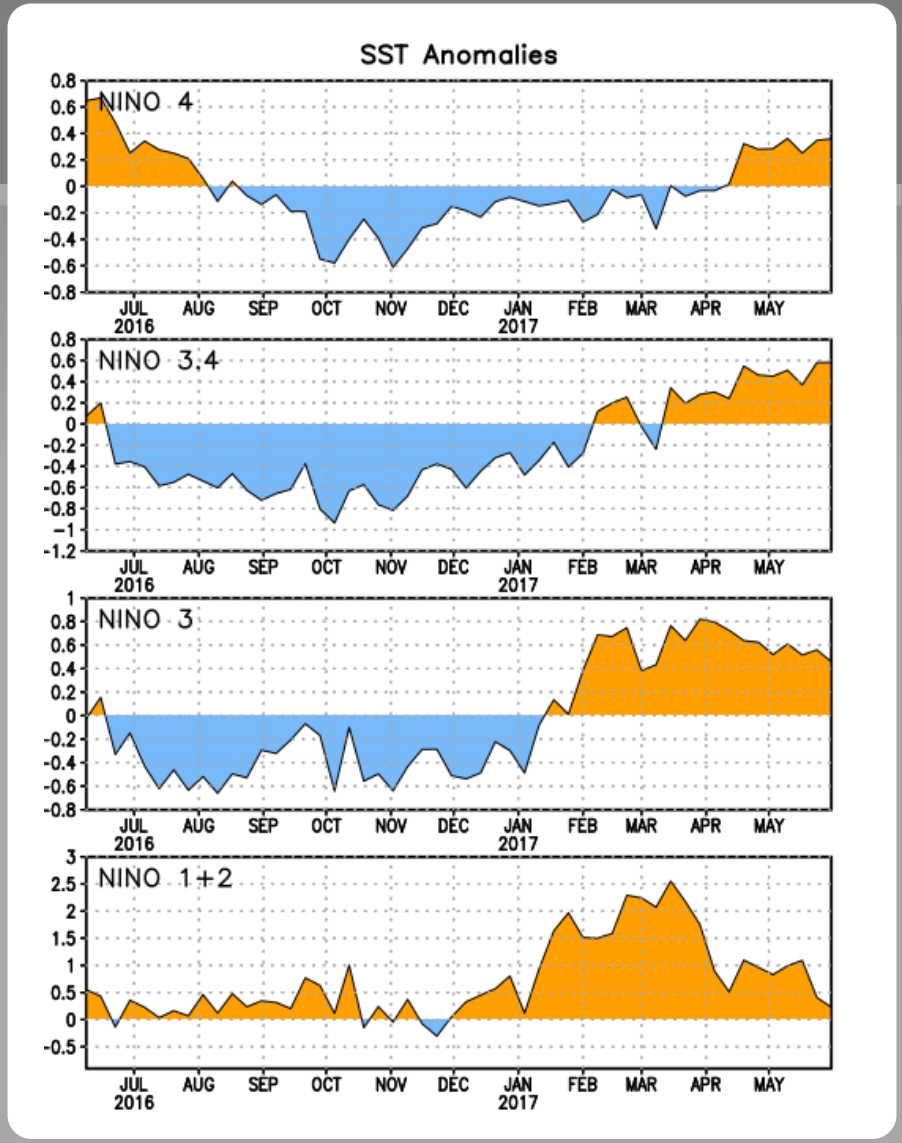


Niño Region SST Departures (ºC) Recent Evolution

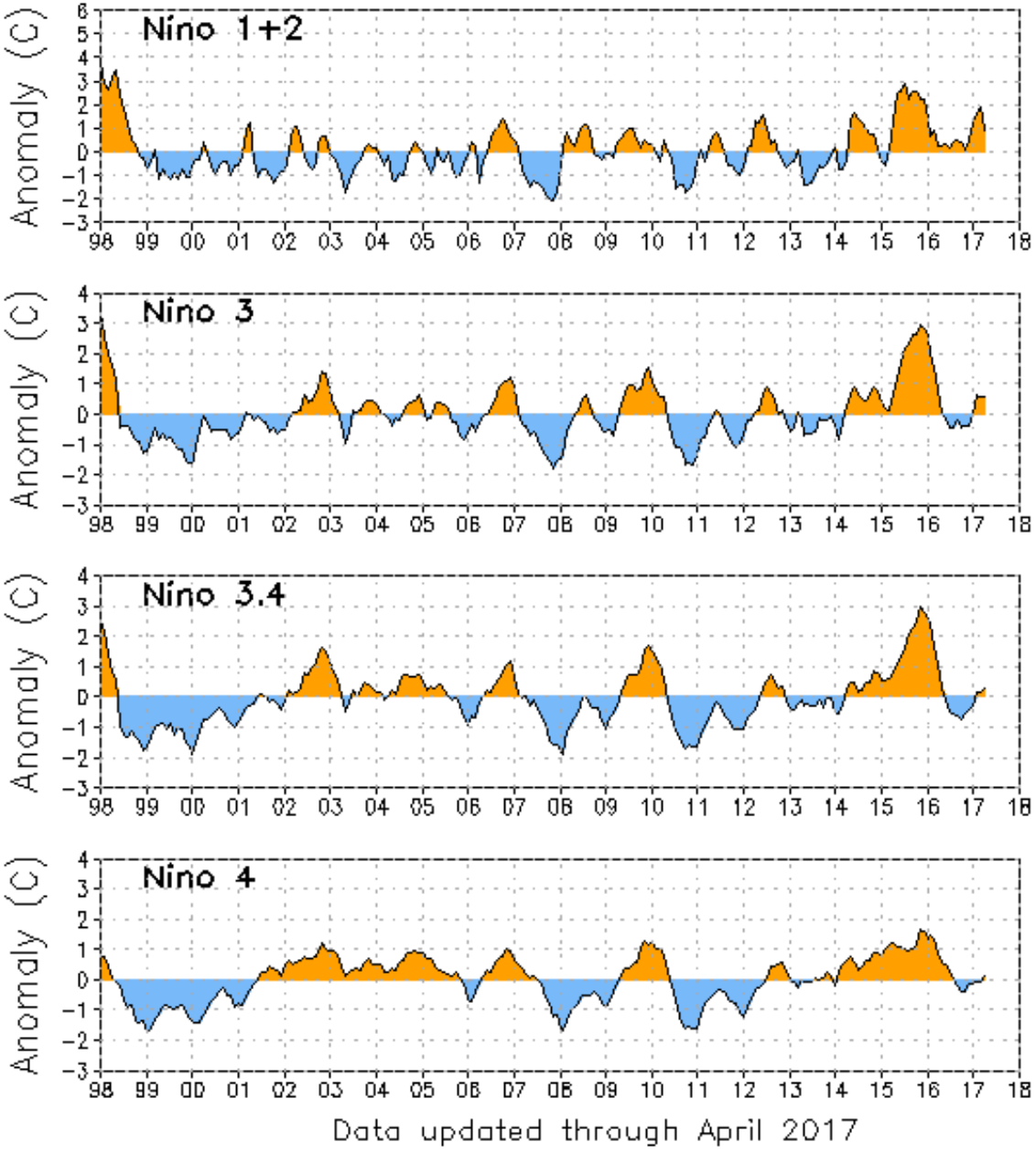
The latest weekly SST departures are:

Niño 4	0.4ºC
Niño 3.4	0.6ºC
Niño 3	0.5ºC
Niño 1+2	0.2ºC





Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center / NCEP

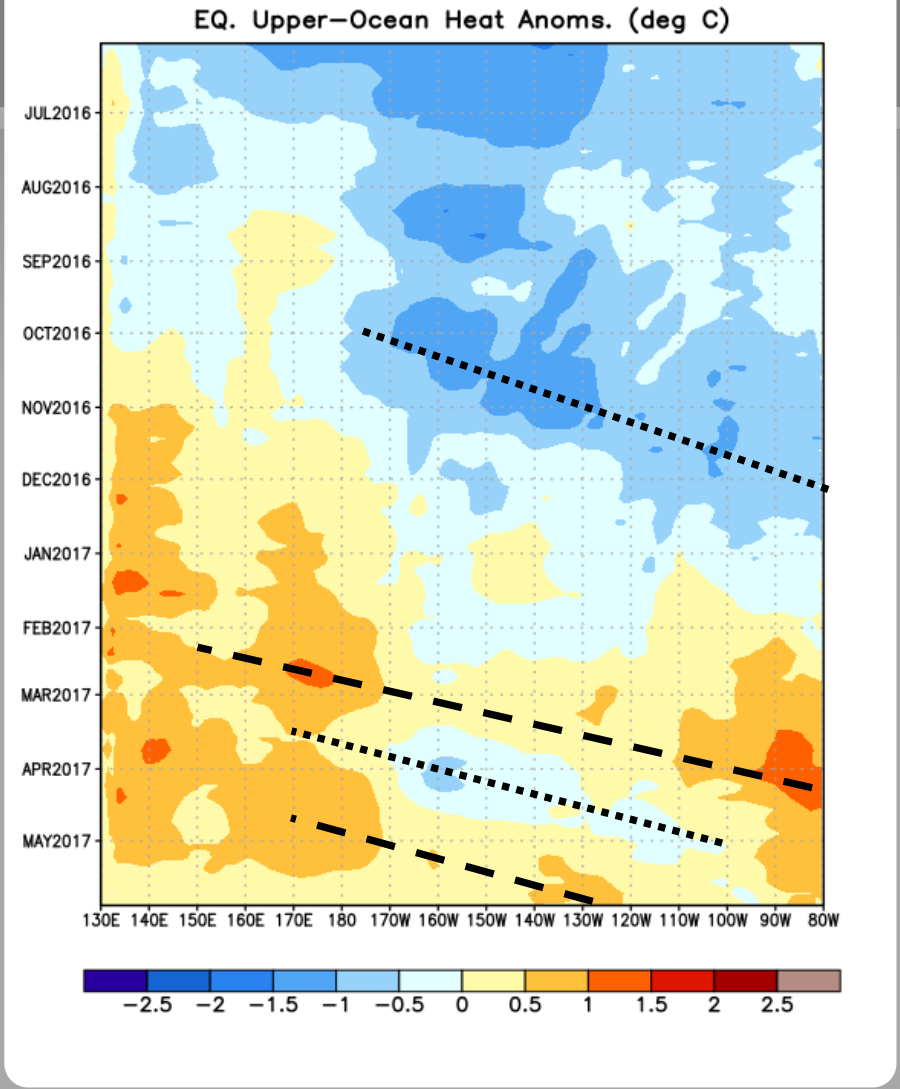

Nino 1+2
Nino 3
Nino 3.4
Nino 4
Anomaly (C)
98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Data updated through April 2017

Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific

From March 2016 through December 2016, below-average subsurface temperatures extended across most of the equatorial Pacific.

From February 2017 through April 2017, positive subsurface temperature anomalies persisted in the western and eastern Pacific Ocean, with oceanic Kelvin waves resulting in anomalous temperature variability in the central Pacific.

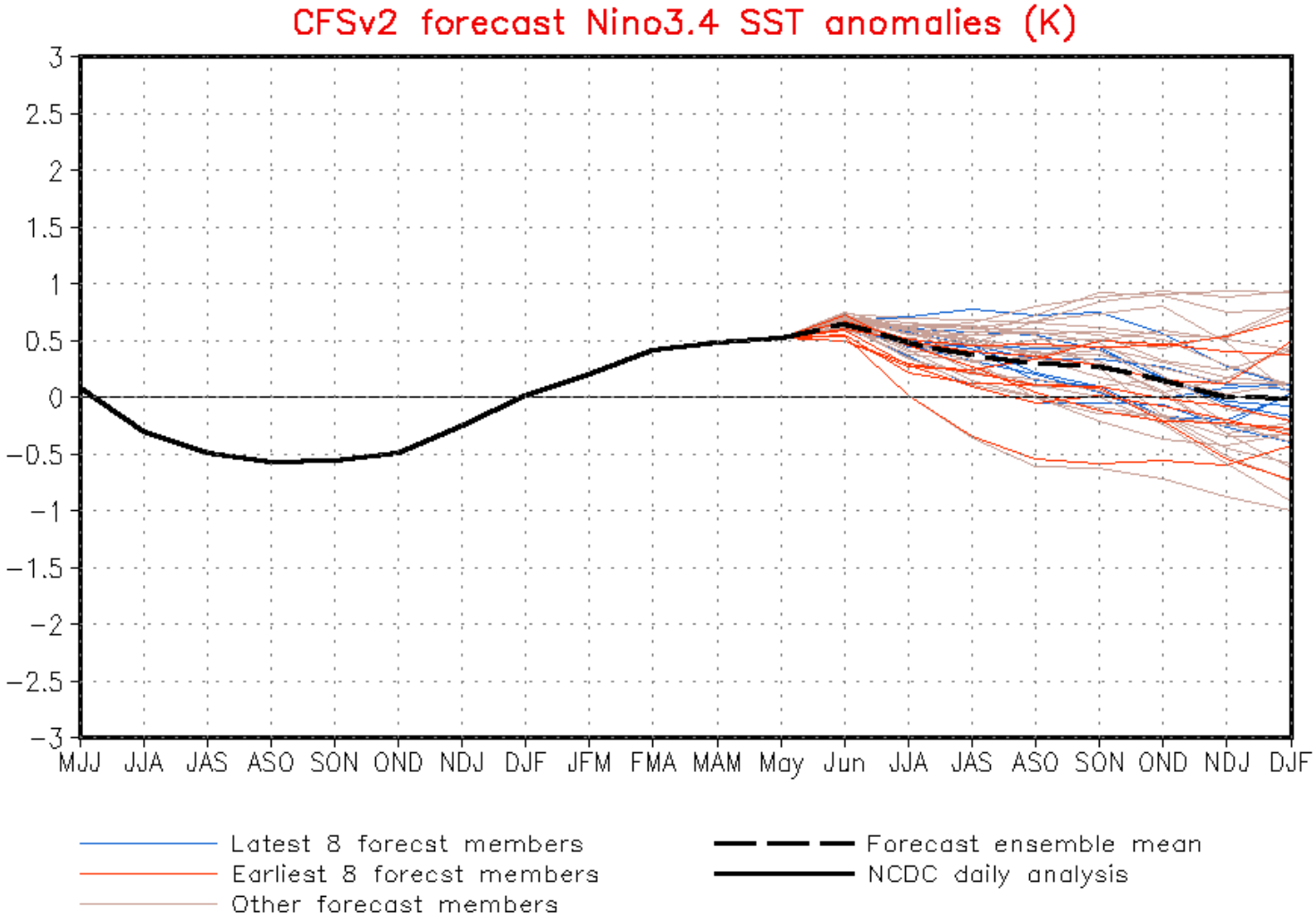
Since early May 2017, positive subsurface temperature anomalies shifted eastward into the central and east-central Pacific.



Equatorial 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.

NWS/NCEP/CPC

Last update: Tue Jun 6 2017
Initial conditions: 26May2017–4Jun2017



IRI/CPC Pacific Niño 3.4 SST Model Outlook

Many models favor at least a weak El Niño by the Northern Hemisphere summer 2017, continuing through winter 2017-18.

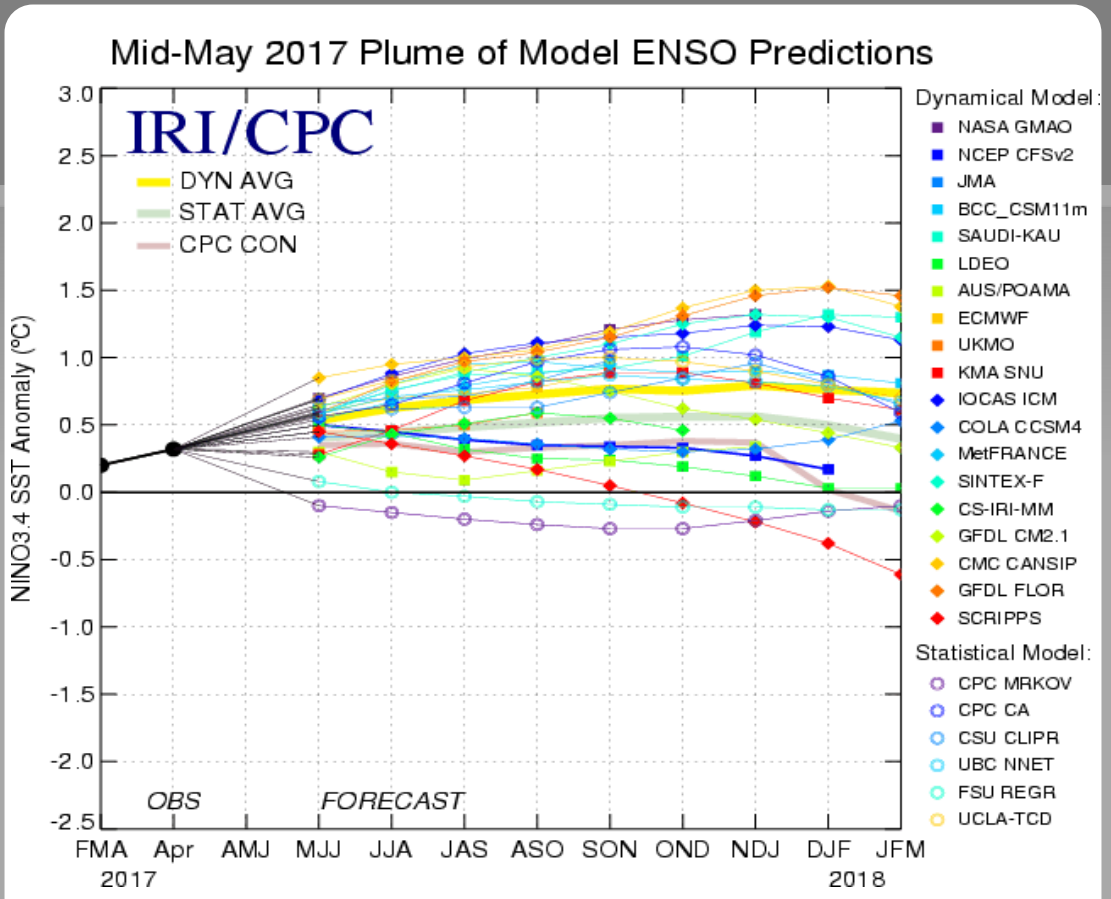


Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 16 May 2017).

Historical El Niño and La Niña Episodes Based on the ONI computed using ERSST.v4

Recent Pacific warm (red) and cold (blue) periods based on a threshold of +/- 0.5 ºC for the Oceanic Nino Index (ONI) [3 month running mean of ERSST.v4 SST anomalies in the Nino 3.4 region (5N-5S, 120-170W)]. For historical purposes, periods of below and above normal SSTs are colored in blue and red when the threshold is met for a minimum of 5 consecutive over-lapping seasons.

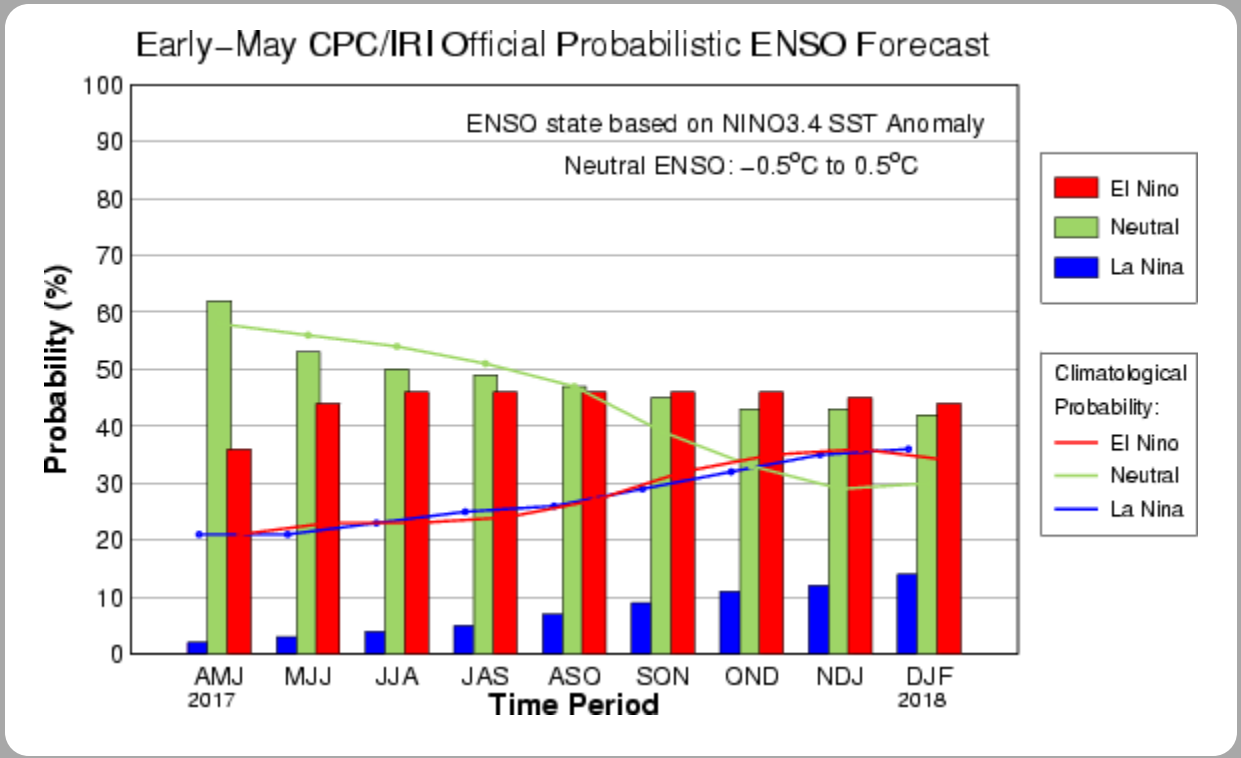
The ONI is one measure of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, and other indices can confirm whether features consistent with a coupled ocean-atmosphere phenomenon accompanied these periods. The complete table going back to DJF 1950 can be found here.

Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2005	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
2006	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
2007	0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3
2008	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7
2009	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3
2010	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4
2011	-1.3	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9
2012	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2
2013	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
2014	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
2015	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3
2016	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7
2017	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.4								

CPC/IRI Probabilistic ENSO Outlook

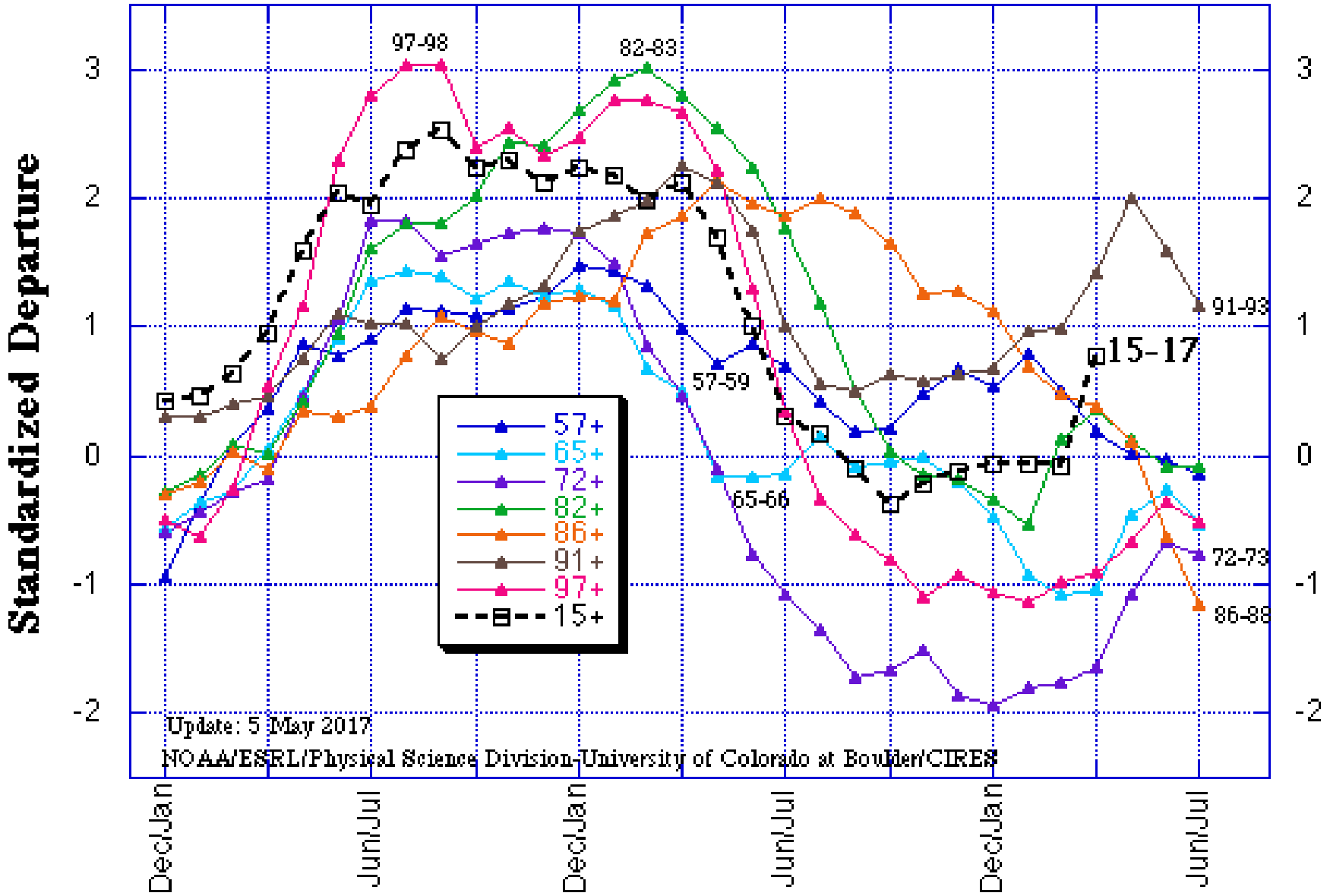
Updated: 11 May 2017

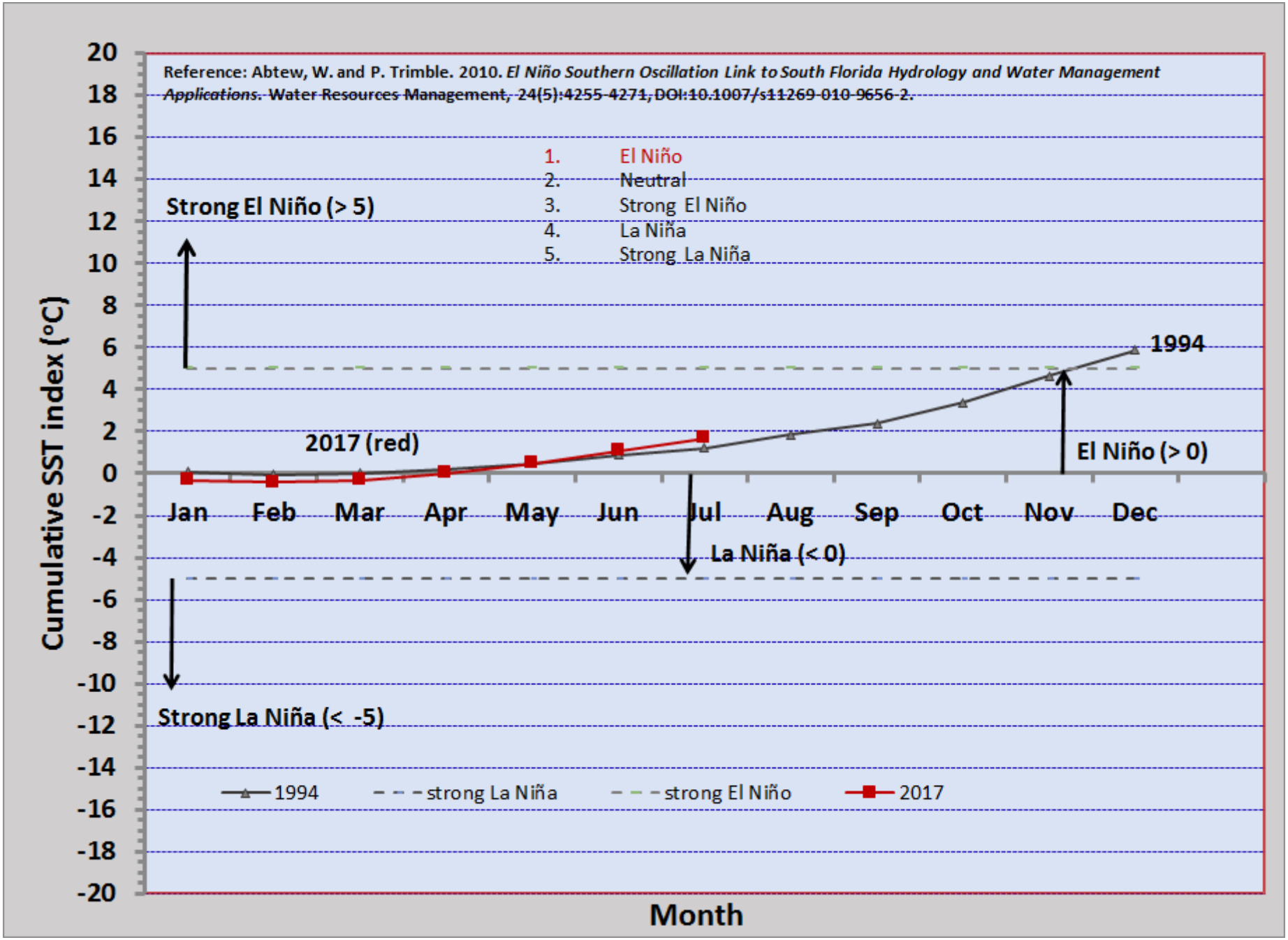
ENSO-neutral is favored through spring 2017, with nearly equal chances (~45%) of El Niño and ENSO-neutral through the remainder of 2017.



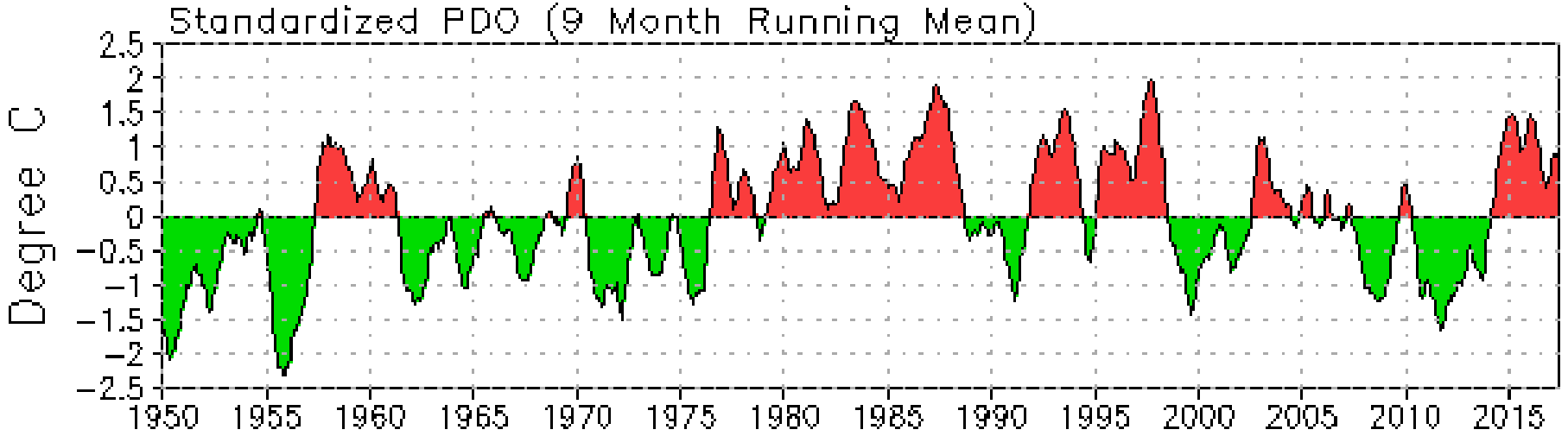
Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center / IRI

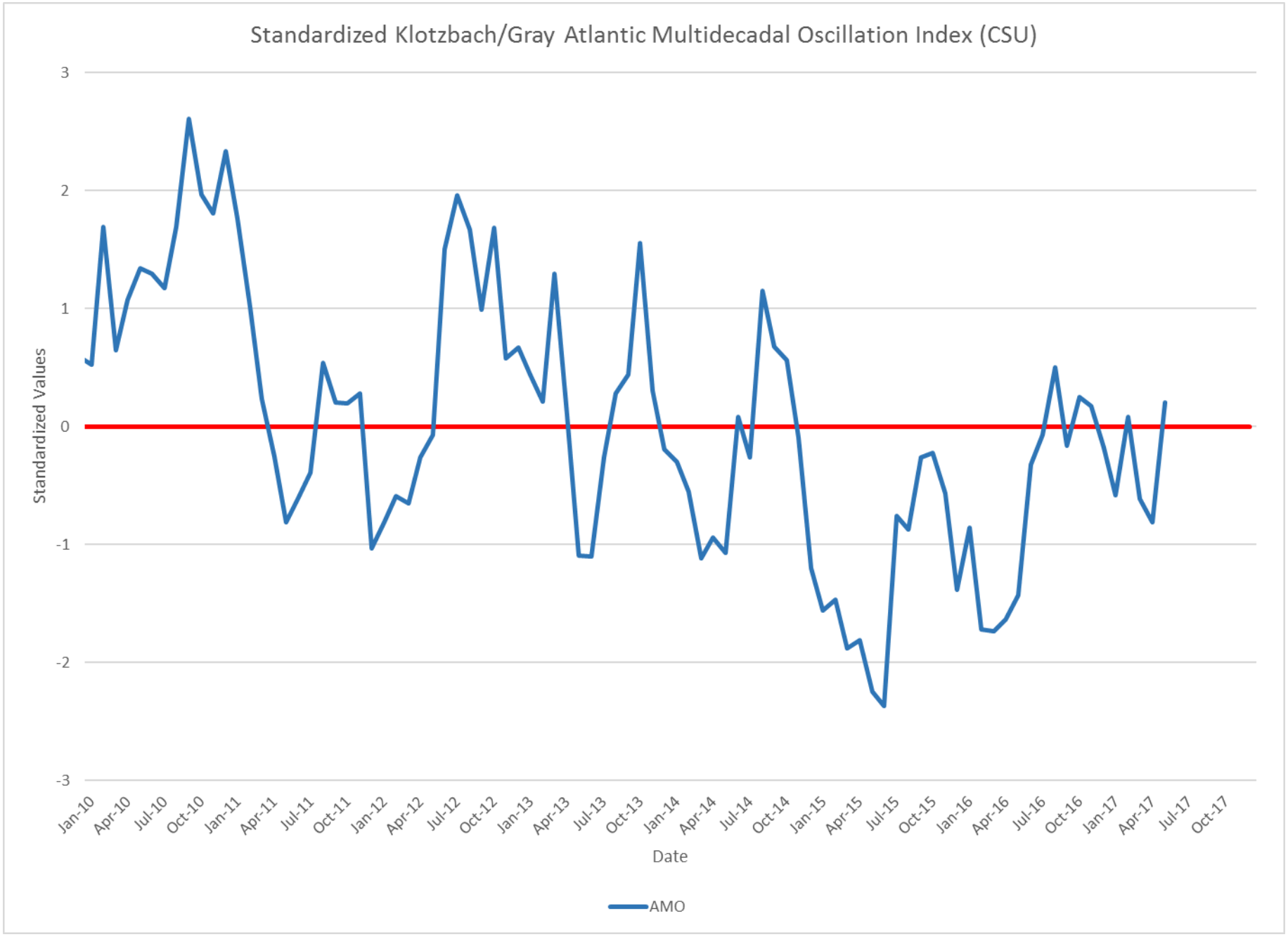
Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for the seven strongest El Niño events since 1950 vs. 2015-17



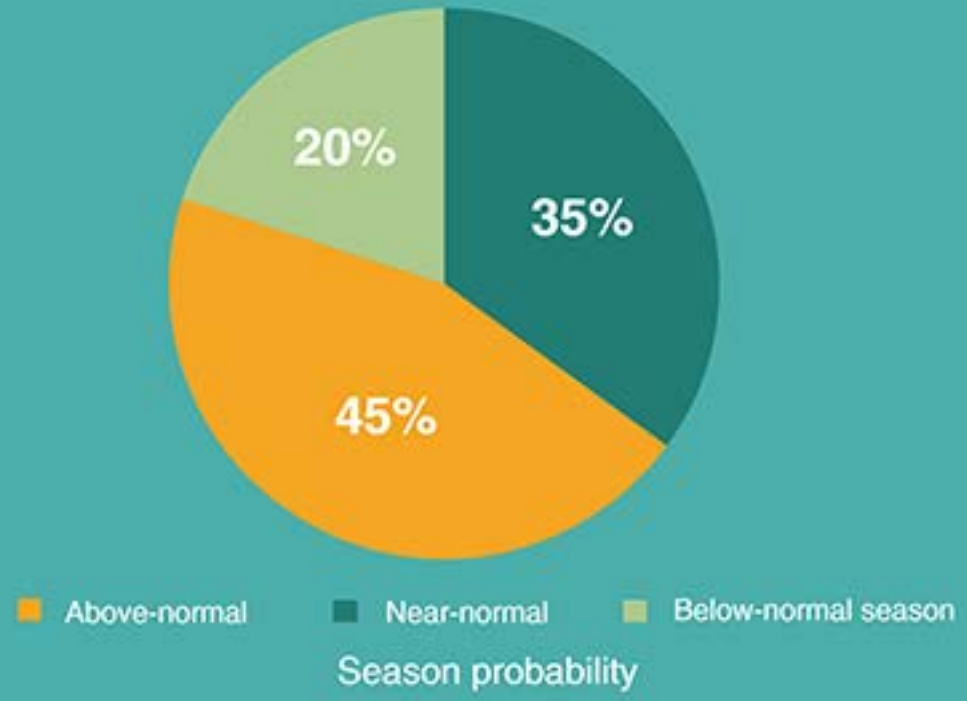


Source: Wossenu Abtew (SFWMD)


Standardized PDO (9 Month Running Mean)
Degree C
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
−0.5
−1
−1.5
−2
−2.5
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015


Standardized Klotzbach/Gray Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation Index (CSU)
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
Standardized Values
Jan-10
Apr-10
Jul-10
Oct-10
Jan-11
Apr-11
Jul-11
Oct-11
Jan-12
Apr-12
Jul-12
Oct-12
Jan-13
Apr-13
Jul-13
Oct-13
Jan-14
Apr-14
Jul-14
Oct-14
Jan-15
Apr-15
Jul-15
Oct-15
Jan-16
Apr-16
Jul-16
Oct-16
Jan-17
Apr-17
Jul-17
Oct-17
Date
AMO

2017 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook



Named storms
11-17

Hurricanes
5-9

Major Hurricanes
2-4

Be prepared: Visit hurricanes.gov and follow @NWS and @NHC_Atlantic on Twitter.

May 25, 2017

2017 FORECAST AS OF 1 JUNE 2017

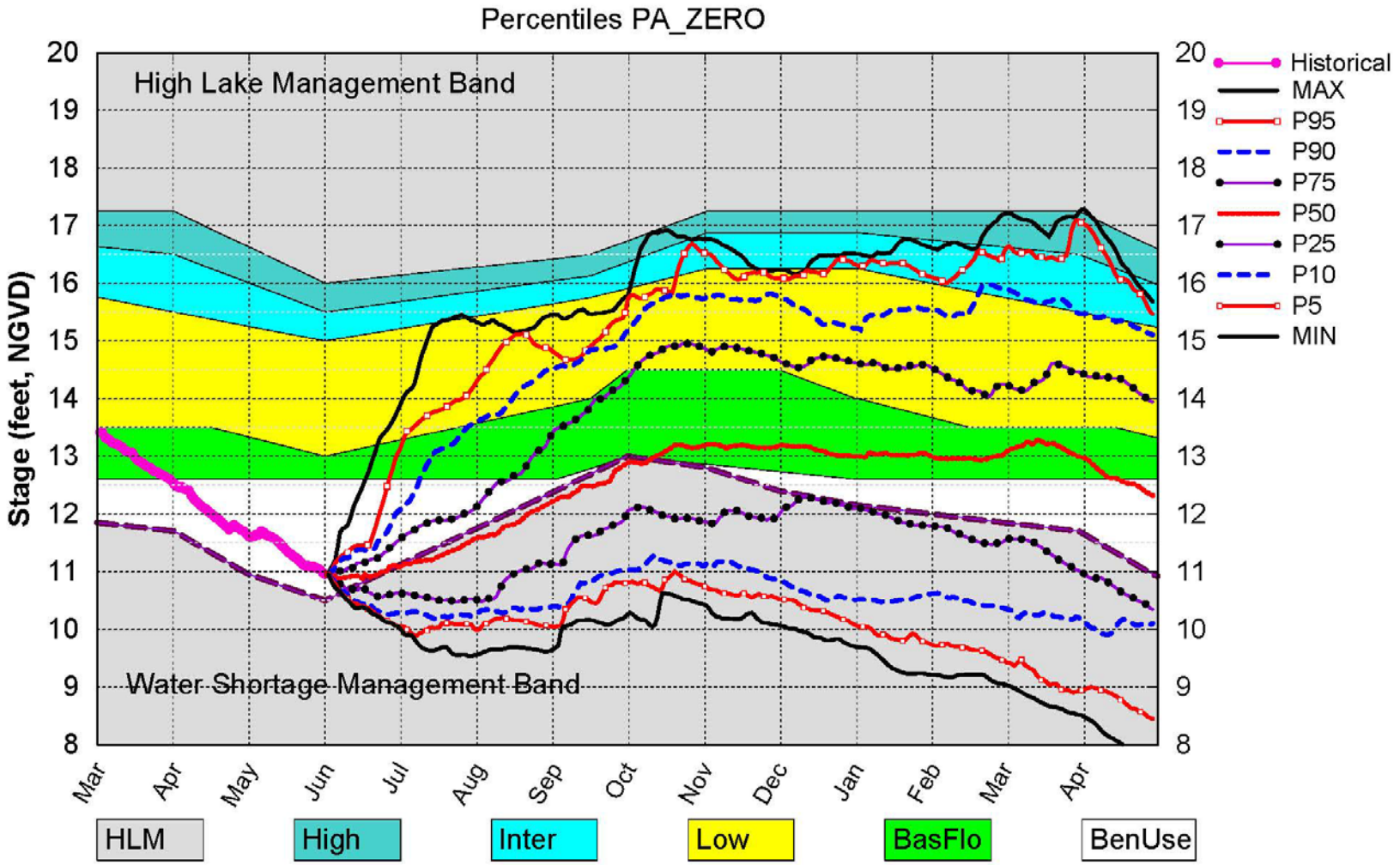
Forecast Parameter	Statistical Forecast	Final Forecast (Including Arlene)	1981-2010 Median
Named Storms (NS)	11.2	**14**	12.0
Named Storm Days (NSD)	56.5	**60**	60.1
Hurricanes (H)	6.5	**6**	6.5
Hurricane Days (HD)	25.9	**25**	21.3
Major Hurricanes (MH)	2.8	**2**	2.0
Major Hurricane Days (MHD)	6.8	**5**	3.9
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE)	108	**100**	92
Net Tropical Cyclone Activity (NTC)	117	**110**	103

From the Tropical Meteorology Project at Colorado State University (6/1/2017):
http://webcms.colostate.edu/tropical/media/sites/111/2017/06/2017-06.pdf

Dynamic Position Analysis

- **Based on historical climatic conditions spanning the period 1965-2005**
- **Each year the model resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) to value on the 1st of the previous month and conditions the simulation using real time data during the previous month to achieve real time stage on current month's 1st for both Lake Okeechobee and the Water Conservation Areas**
- **Dynamic Position Analysis**
  - **Each 1-year simulation starts with current hydrologic conditions (e.g, 1-Jun-2017)**
  - **41 1-year simulations of system response to historical rainfall conditions**
  - **Statistical summaries used to display projections**

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

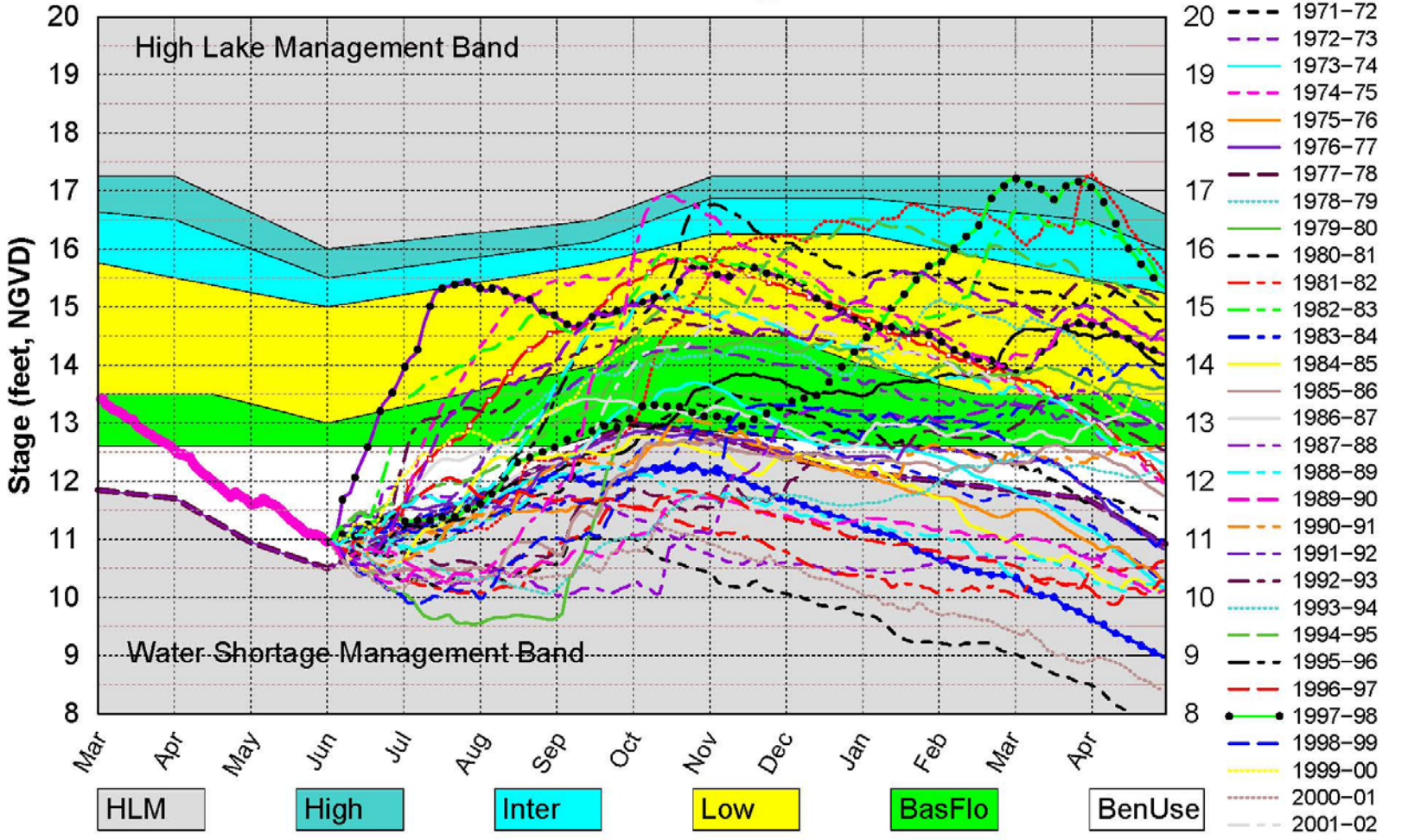


(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Sun Jun 4 17:08:53 2017

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

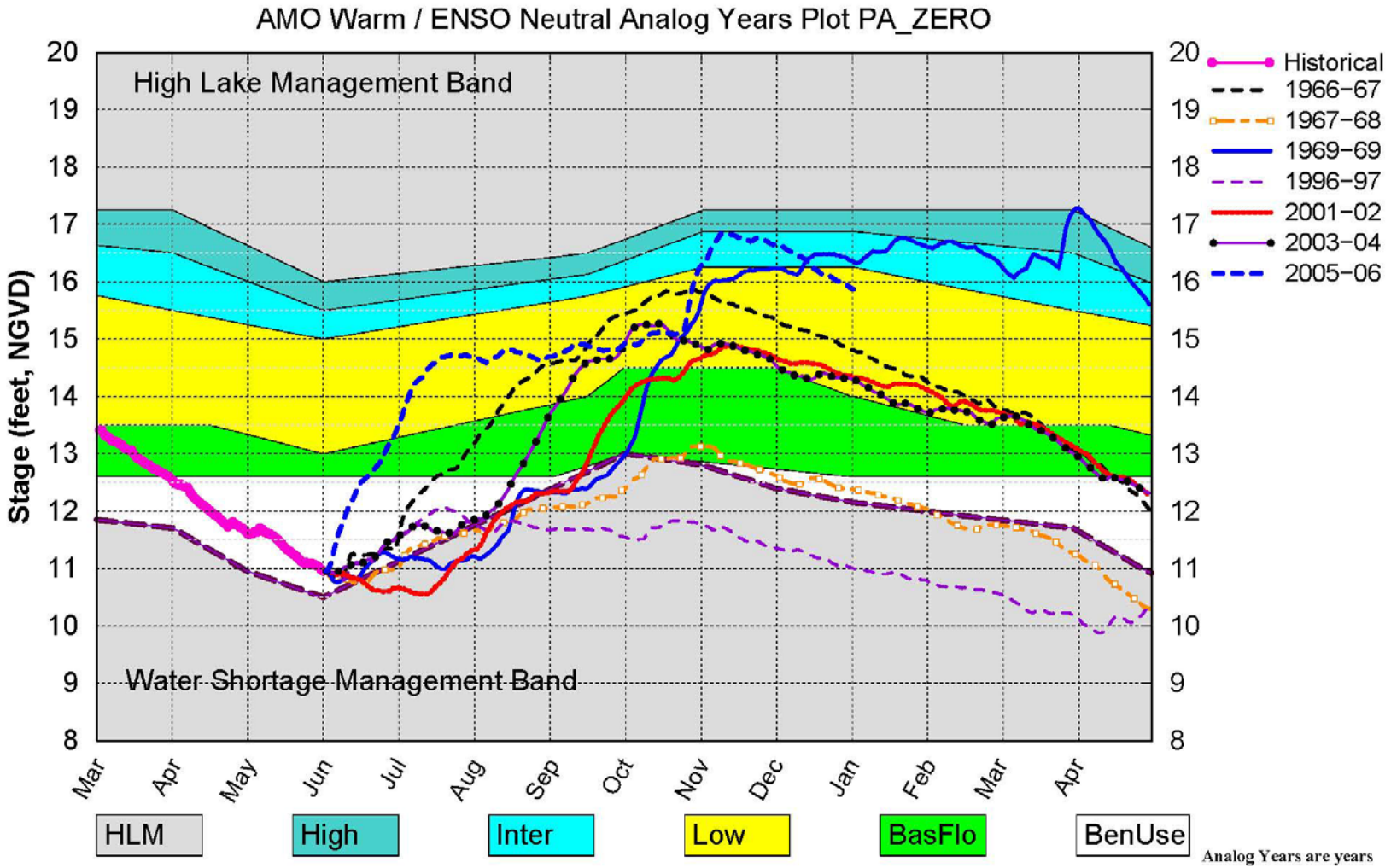
All Simulated Years Plot PA_ZERO



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Sun Jun 4 17:11:38 2017

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

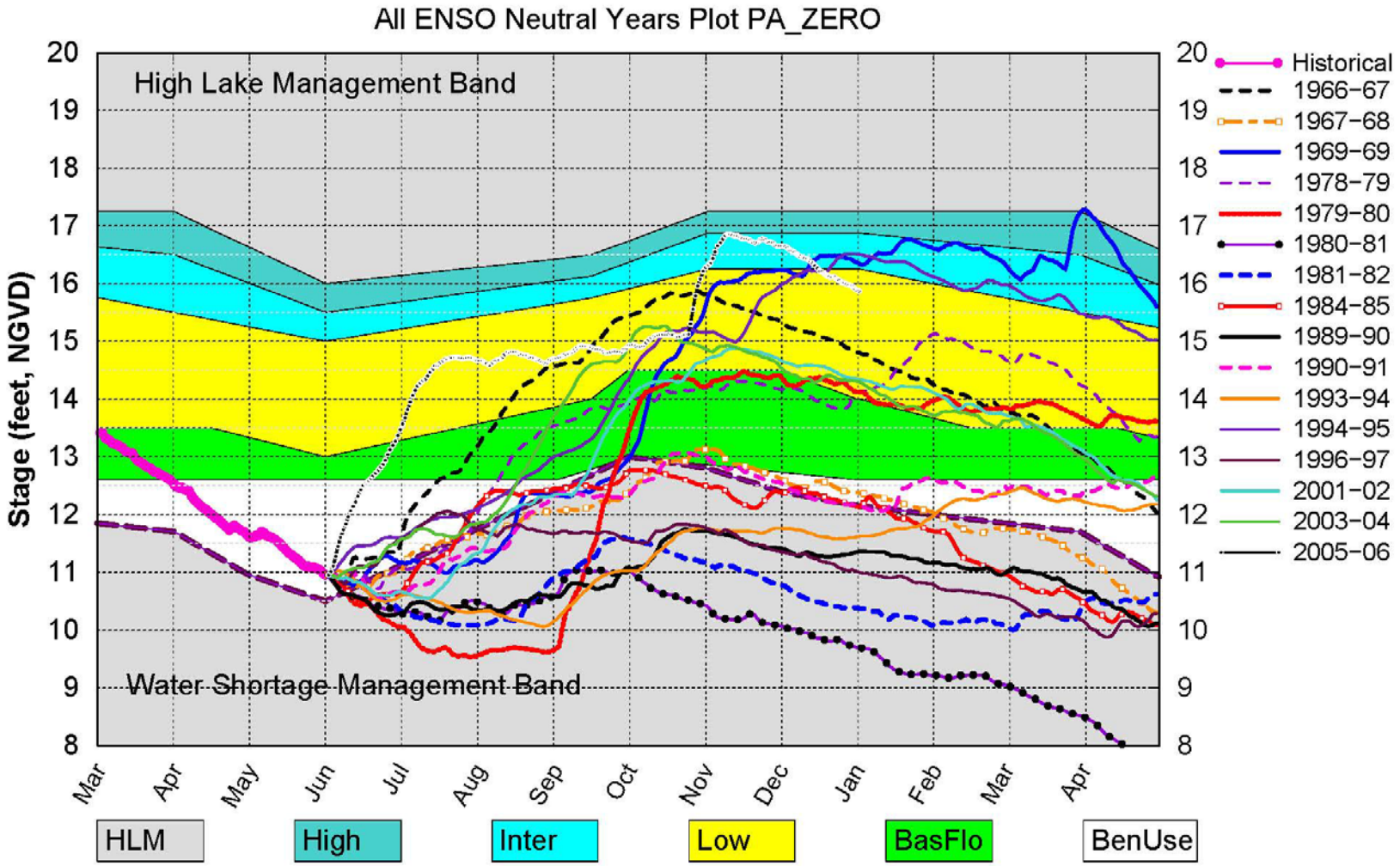


(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Analog Years are years with similar climatological conditions to the current year.

Sun Jun 4 17:09:29 2017

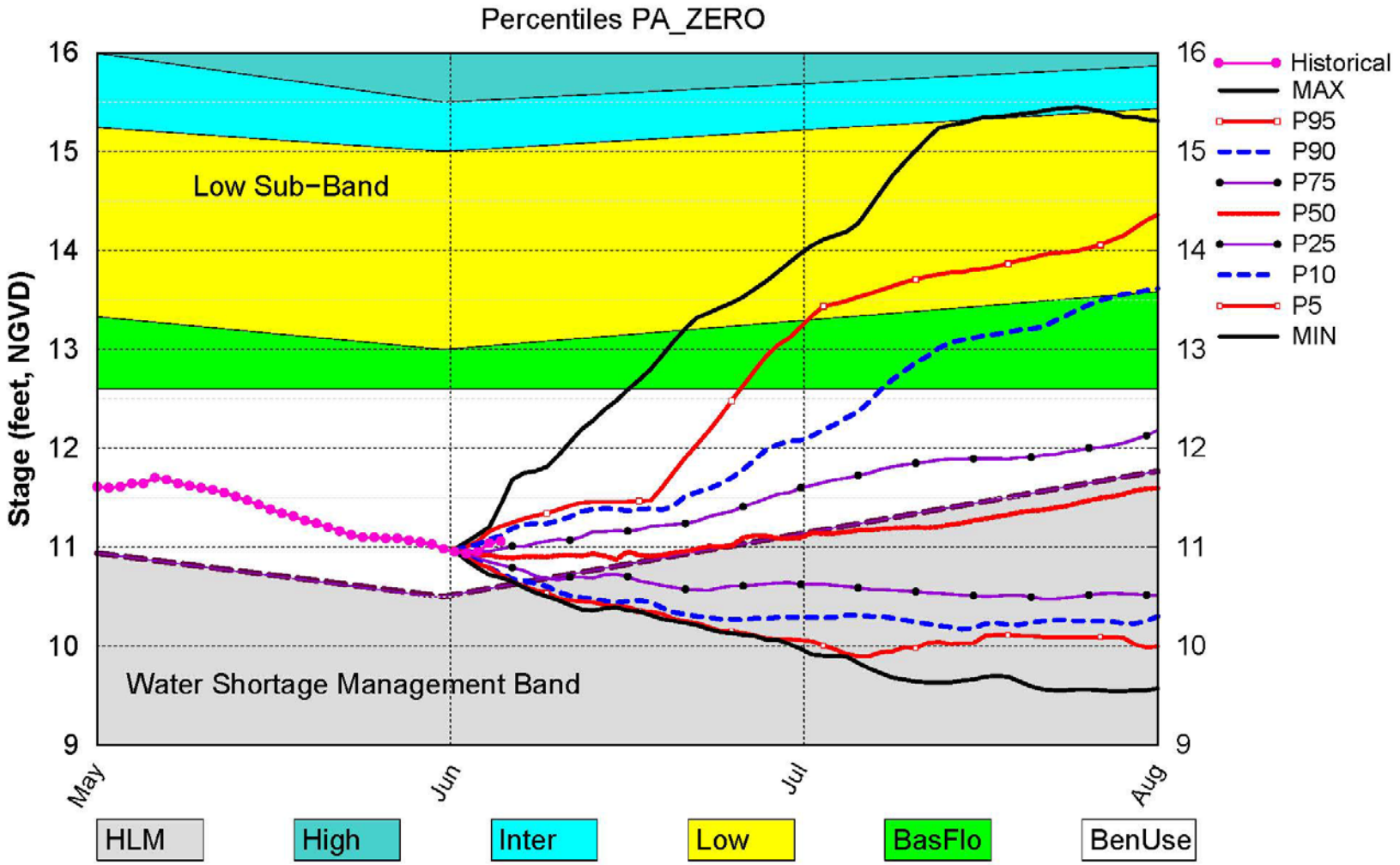
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Sun Jun 4 17:09:25 2017

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM June 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Mon Jun 5 10:40:50 2017