

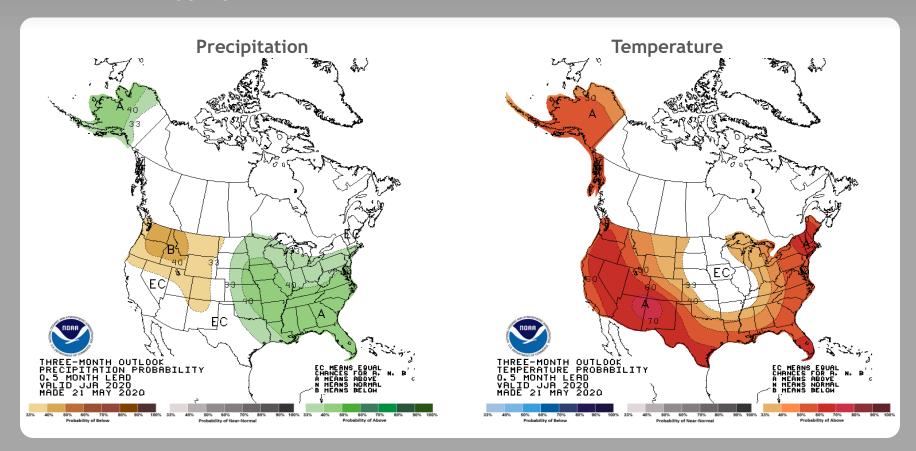
Summary

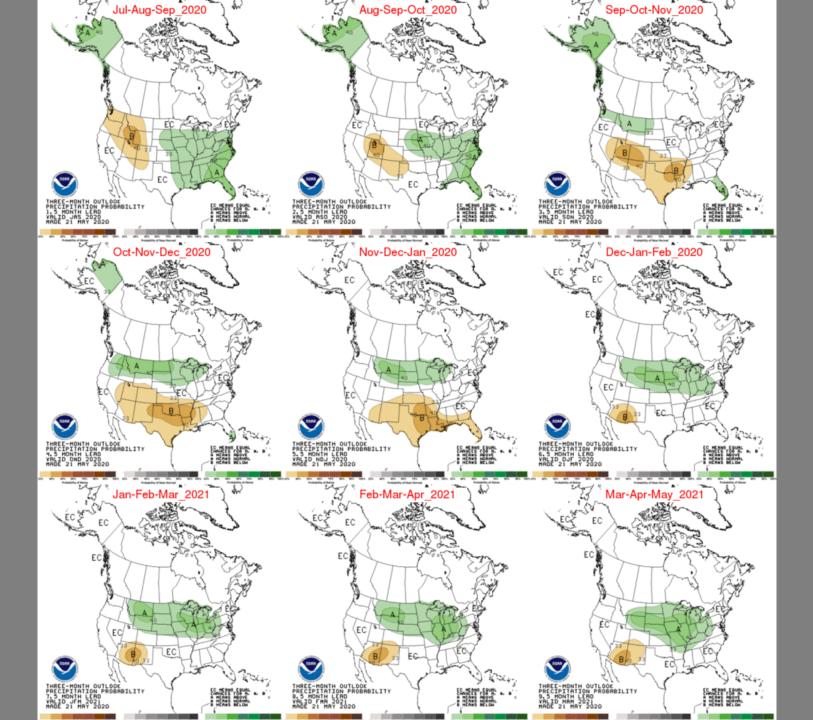
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting <u>above normal</u> rainfall from June through August.
- There is a ~65% chance of ENSO-neutral during summer 2020, with chances decreasing through the autumn (to 45-50%).
- El Niño increases the chances of a wetter-than-normal dry season,
 La Niña increases the chances of a drier-than-normal dry season
 (both have most influence November through March).
- Monitoring Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) which is currently in the warm phase:
 - Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase

U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

June-August 2020

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





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

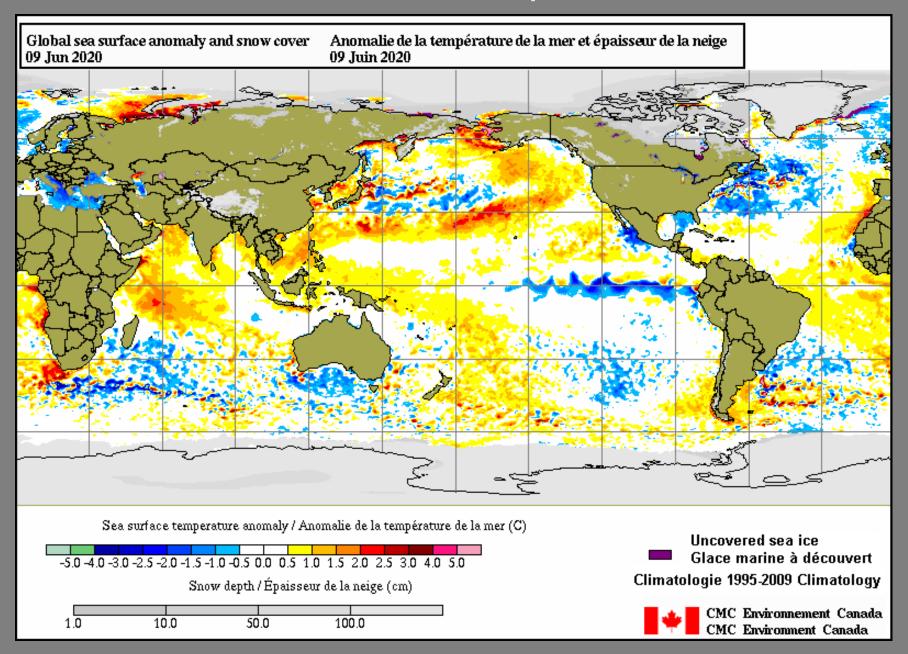
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)

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

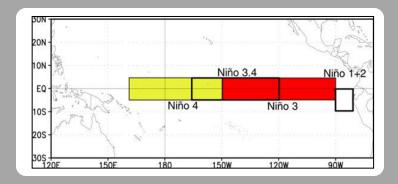
Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies

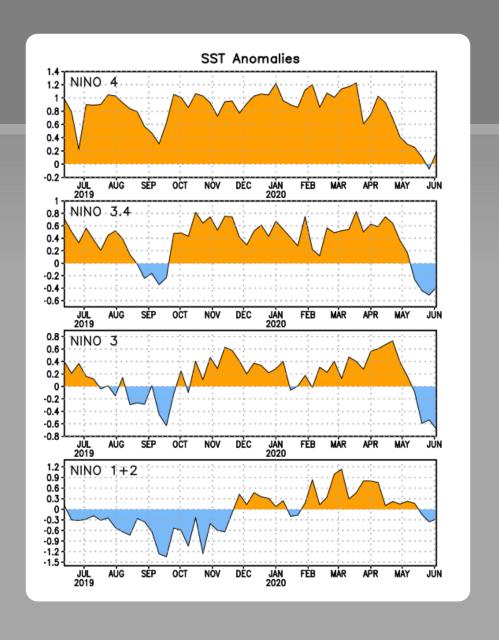


Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

The latest weekly SST departures are:

Niño 4	0.2°C
Niño 3.4	-0.4°C
Niño 3	-0.7°C
Niño 1+2	-0.3°C





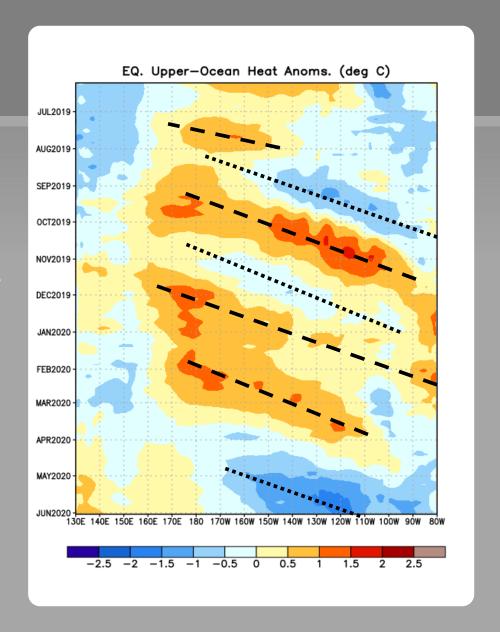
Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific

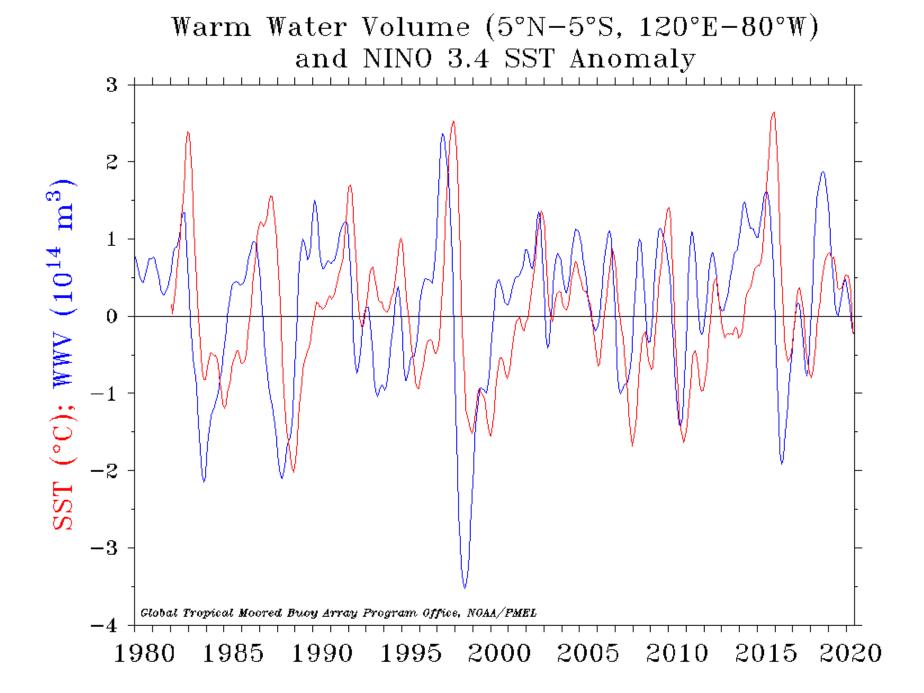
Significant equatorial oceanic Kelvin wave activity (dashed and dotted lines) has been present throughout the period shown.

From December 2019 to February 2020, downwelling Kelvin waves (dashed line) resulted in above-average subsurface temperatures across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific.

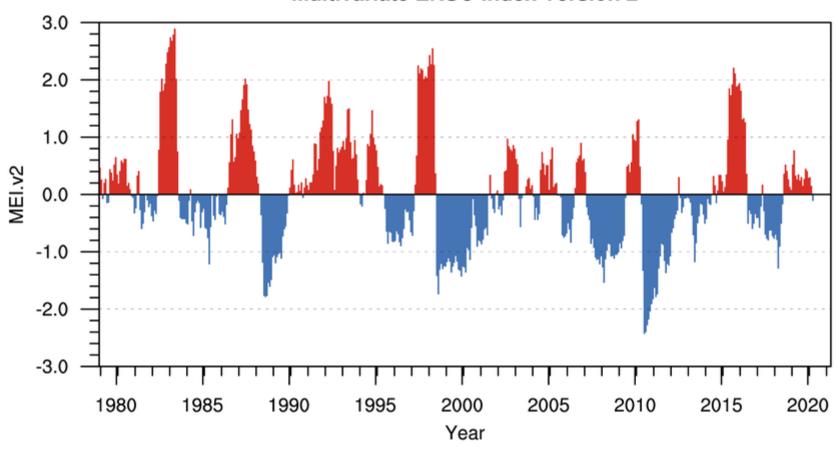
Since late March 2020, negative subsurface temperature anomalies have expanded eastward in association with an upwelling Kelvin wave.

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

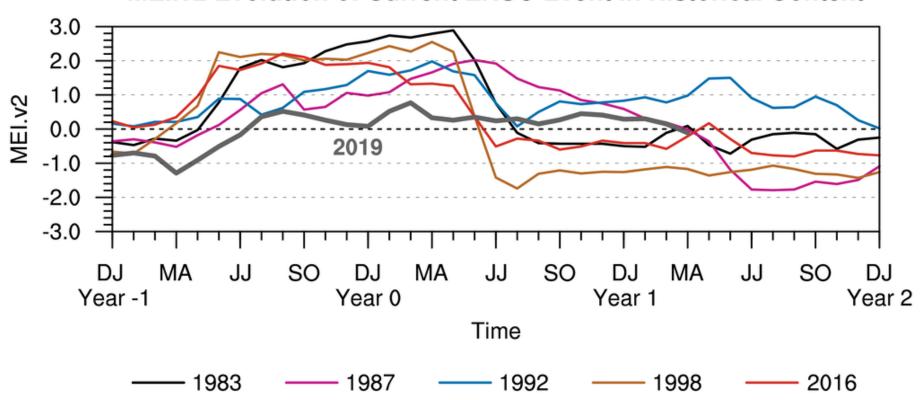




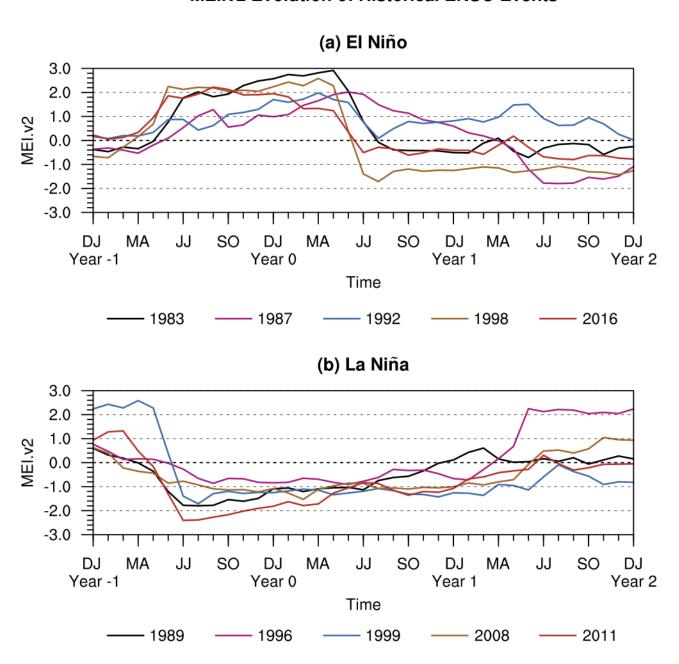
Multivariate ENSO Index Version 2



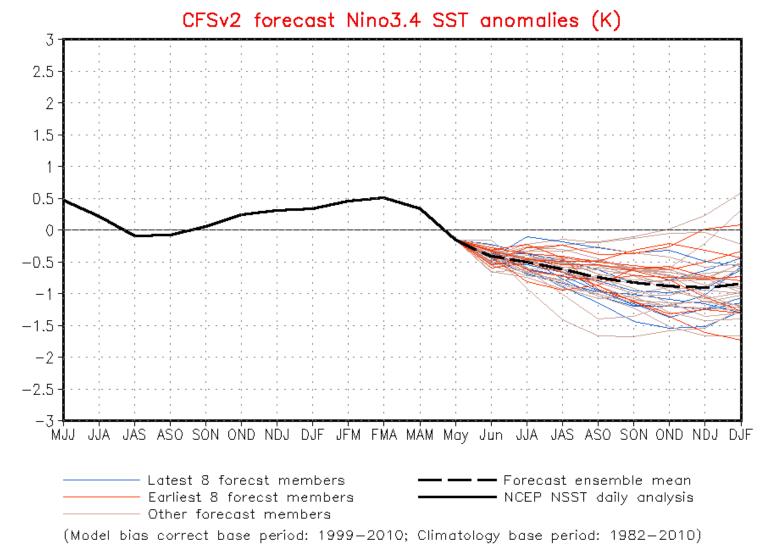
MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



MEI.v2 Evolution of Historical ENSO Events







IRI/CPC Pacific Niño 3.4 SST Model Outlook

A majority of models favor ENSOneutral through the Northern Hemisphere summer and fall 2020.

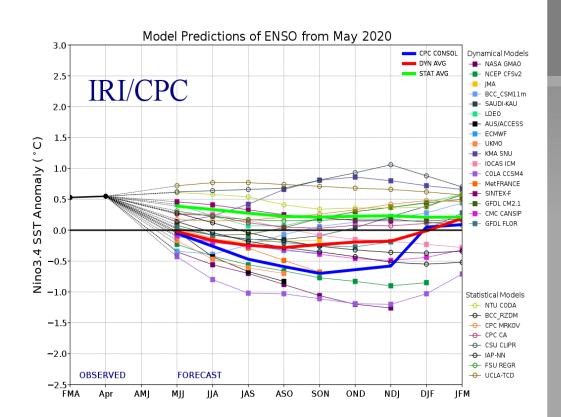


Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 19 May 2020).

Historical El Niño and La Niña Episodes Based on the ONI computed using ERSST.v5

Recent Pacific warm (red) and cold (blue) periods based on a threshold of +/- 0.5 °C for the Oceanic Nino Index (ONI) [3 month running mean of ERSST.v5 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.

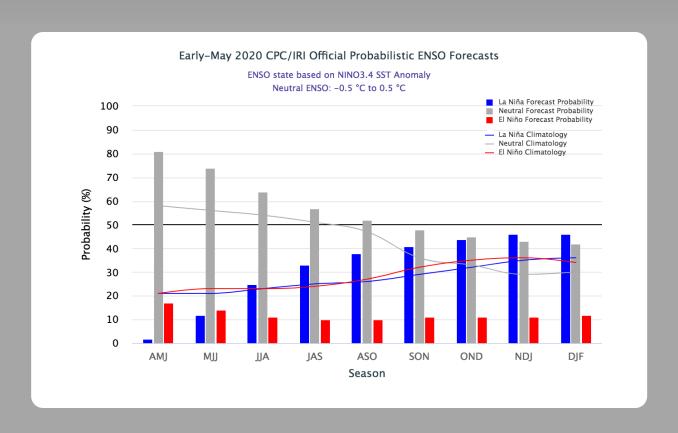
The ONI is one measure of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, and other indices can confirm whether features consistent with a coupled ocean-atmosphere phenomenon accompanied these periods. The complete table going back to DJF 1950 can be found here.

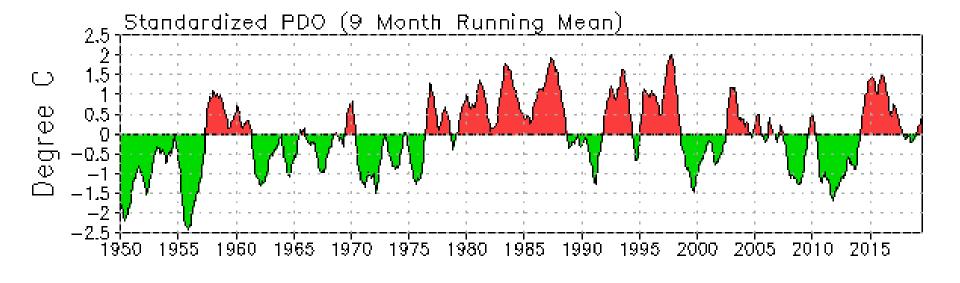
Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2008	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7
2009	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
2010	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6
2011	-1.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0
2012	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2
2013	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
2014	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
2015	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6
2016	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
2017	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0
2018	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
2019	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
2020	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3								

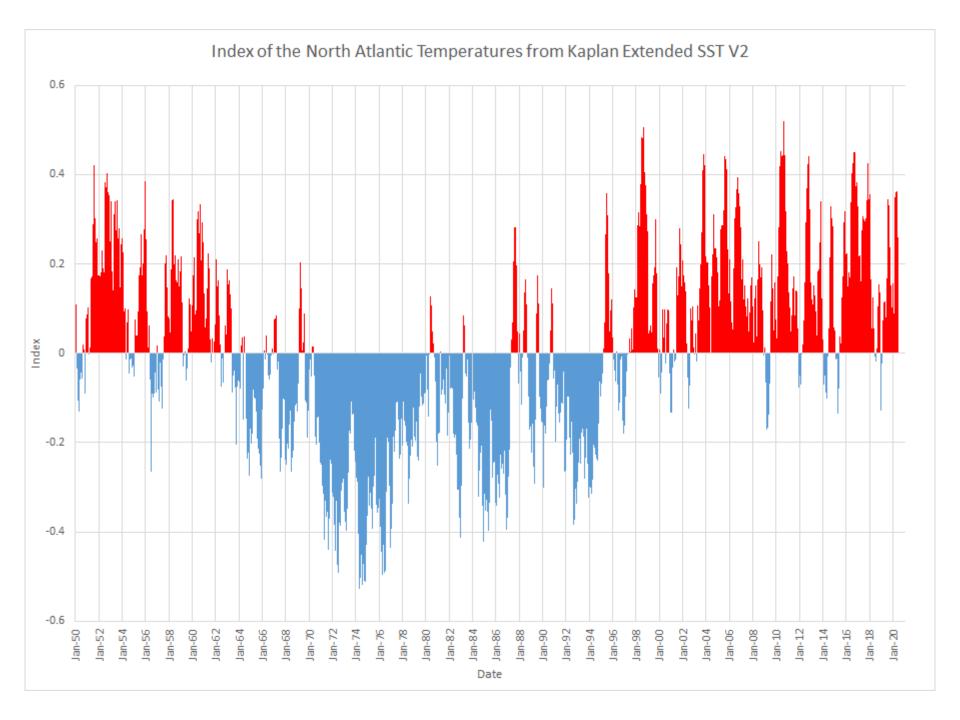
CPC/IRI Probabilistic ENSO Outlook

Updated: 14 May 2020

ENSO-neutral is most likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere summer 2020, with increasing chances of La Niña through the rest of the year.





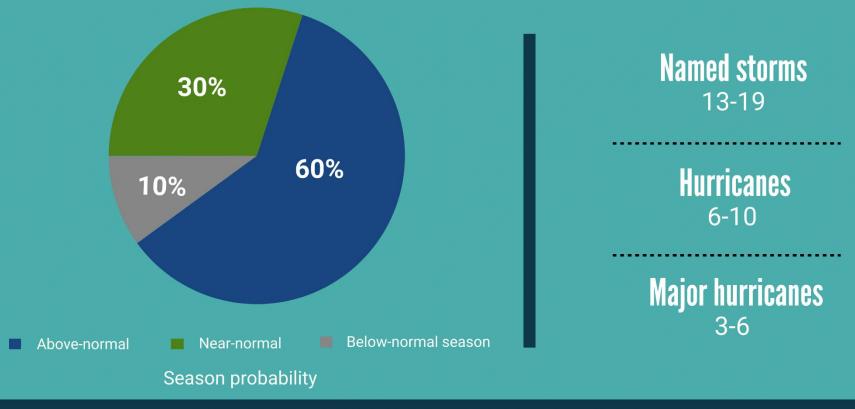


2020 Tropical Outlook





2020 Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook



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

May 2020

Colorado State University (Tropical Meteorology Project)

ATLANTIC BASIN SEASONAL HURRICANE FORECAST FOR 2020

Forecast Parameter and 1981-2010 Average (in parentheses)	Issue Date 2 April 2020	Issue Date 4 June 2020	Observed Activity Through June 2 2020	Total Seasonal Forecast (Includes Arthur, Bertha & Cristobal*)
Named Storms (NS) (12.1)	16	16	3	19
Named Storm Days (NSD) (59.4)	80	81.75	3.25	85
Hurricanes (H) (6.4)	8	9	0	9
Hurricane Days (HD) (24.2)	35	40	0	40
Major Hurricanes (MH) (2.7)	4	4	0	4
Major Hurricane Days (MHD) (6.2)	9	9	0	9
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) (106)	150	158	2	160
Net Tropical Cyclone Activity (NTC) (116%)	160	164	6	170

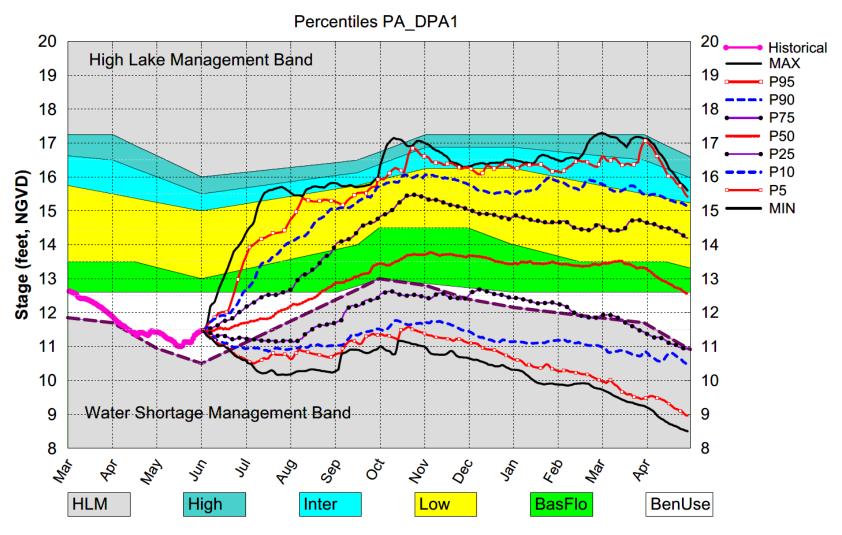
^{*}Arthur, Bertha and Cristobal have formed in the Atlantic as of June 2nd.

- Anticipate above-normal activity
- Current neutral ENSO conditions may transition to weak La Niña conditions by late summer (during a La Niña, trade winds weaken over the Atlantic Ocean which supports tropical cyclone development)
- Sea surface temperatures averaged across the tropical Atlantic are somewhat above normal
- Subtropical Atlantic is much warmer than average
- CSU Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation Index is below its long-term average

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 the 1st or 15th of the current month for both Lake Okeechobee and the Water Conservation Areas
- Dynamic Position Analysis
 - Each 1-year simulation starts with current hydrologic conditions (e.g., 1-June-2020)
 - 41 1-year simulations of system response to historical rainfall conditions
 - Statistical summaries used to display projections

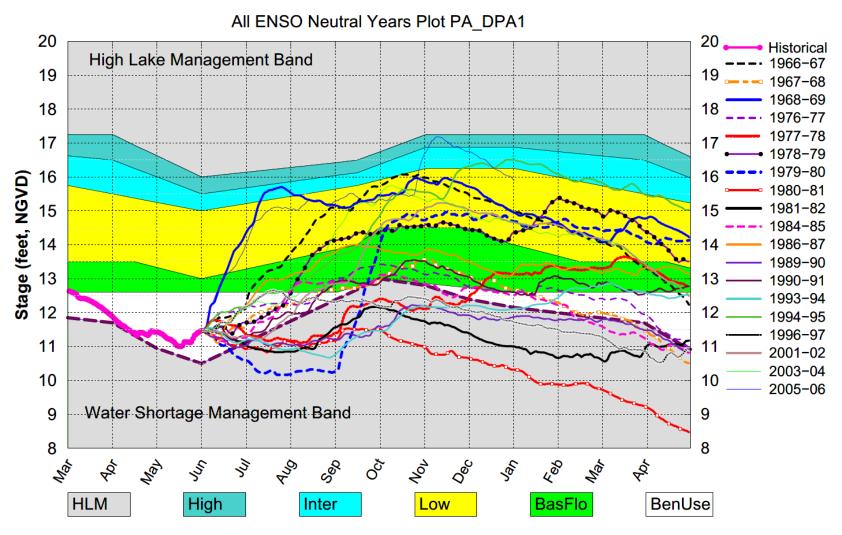
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Jun 2020 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

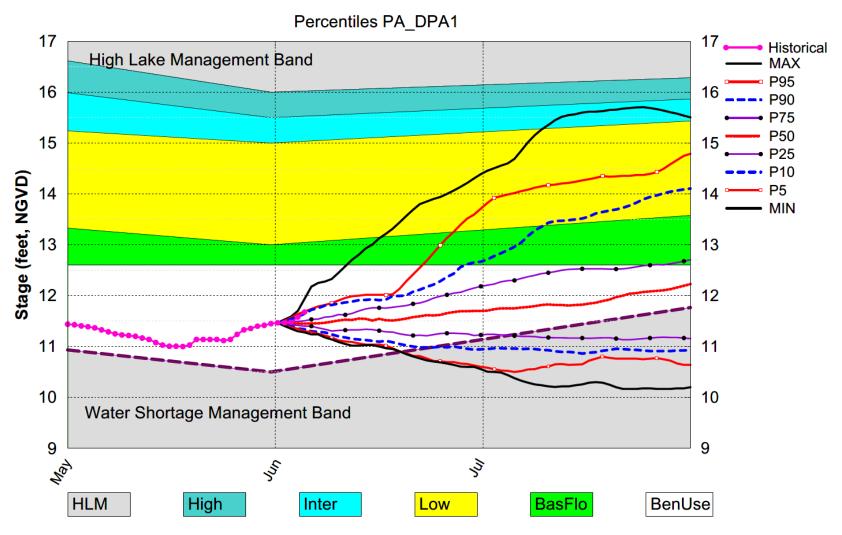
Historical 1965-66 1966-67 1967–68 1968–69 Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Jun 2020 Position Analysis 1969-70 All Simulated Years Plot PA DPA1 • 1970-71 1971-72 20 1972-73 High Lake Management Band 1973-74 19 1974-75 1975-76 18 1976-77 1977-78 17 1978-79 1979-80 16 Stage (feet, NGVD) 1980-81 1981-82 15 1982-83 1983-84 14 1984-85 1985-86 13 1986-87 1987-88 1988-89 12 1989-90 1990-91 11 1991-92 1992-93 10 1993-94 1994-95 Water Shortage Management Band 1995-96 1996-97 8 1997-98 Nat 400 Pa PO ₹0 1998-99 1999-00 ----- 2000-01 HLM High Inter BasFlo **BenUse** Low 2001-02 2002-03 (See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website) 2003-04 - 2004-05 Fri Jun 5 01:39:20 2020

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Jun 2020 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Jun 2020 Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)