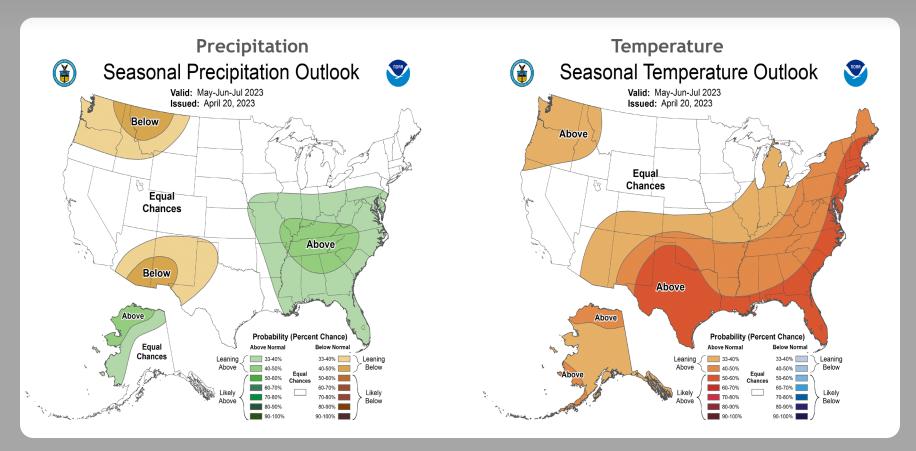
# Extended Hydrologic Outlook May 9, 2023

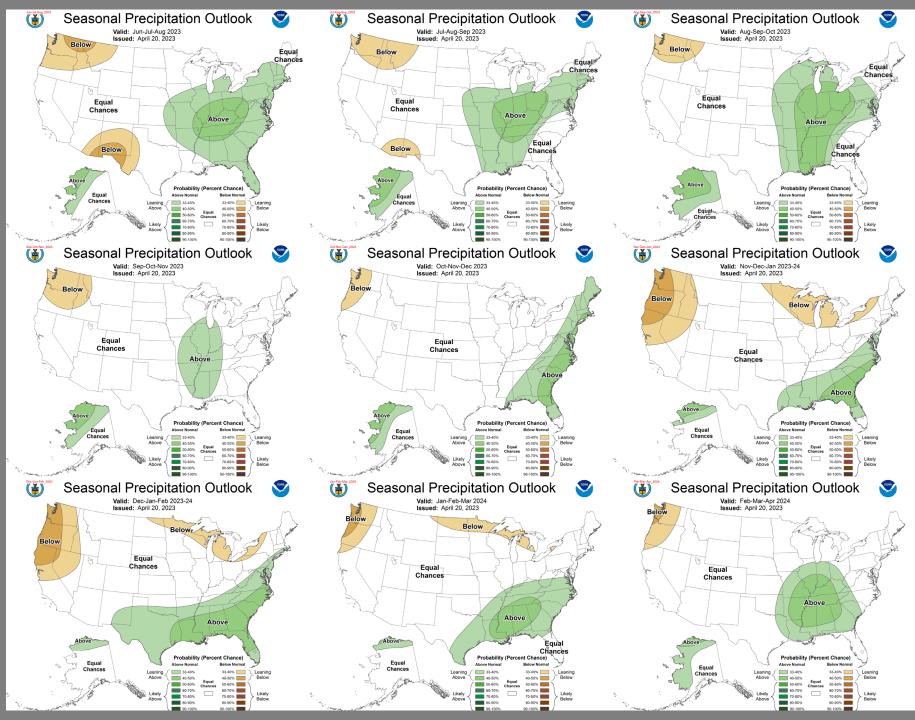
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting <u>above</u> normal rainfall for May through July.
- ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the spring, followed by a 62% chance of El Niño developing during May-July 2023.
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is <u>currently in the</u> 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

May - July 2023

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)

El Niño increases the chances of a wetter-than-normal dry season and decreased tropical activity, La Niña increases the chances of a drier-than-normal dry season and increased tropical activity (both have most influence in south Florida from November through March)

## Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)

Increases variations in south Florida dry season rainfall, positive leads to more El Niño events, negative leads to more La Niña events

## **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

## Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

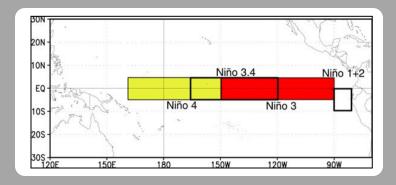
## The latest weekly SST departures are:

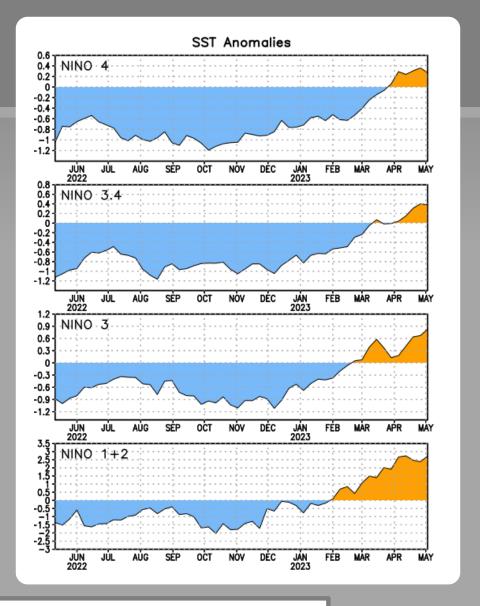
 Niño 4
 0.3°C

 Niño 3.4
 0.4°C

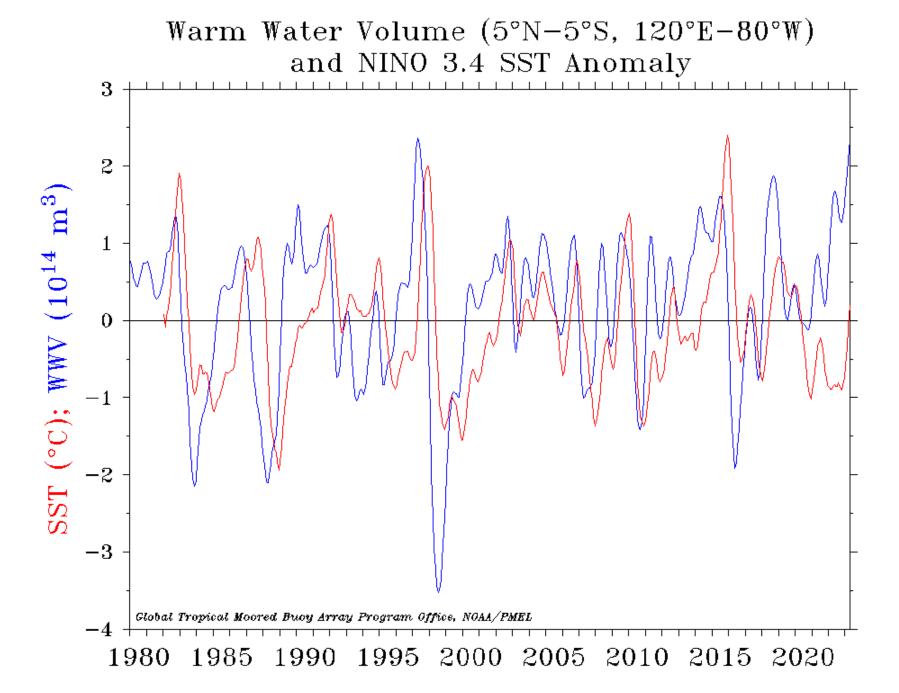
 Niño 3
 0.8°C

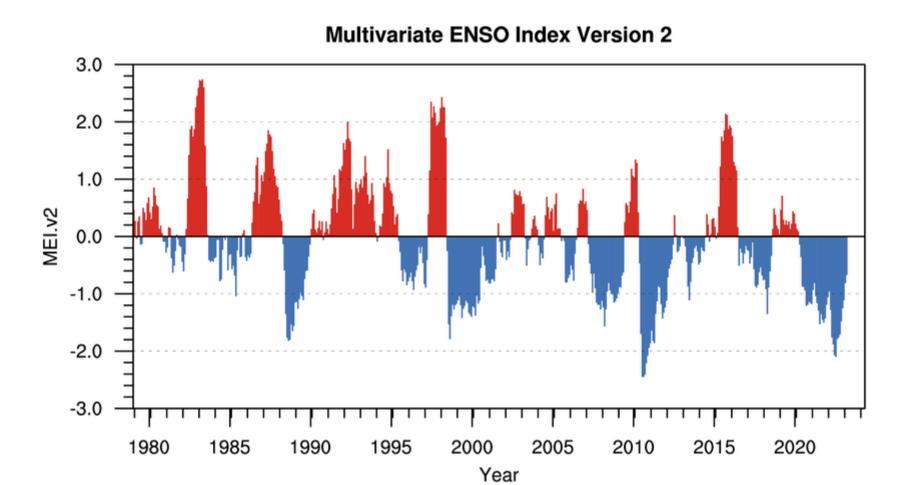
 Niño 1+2
 2.7°C





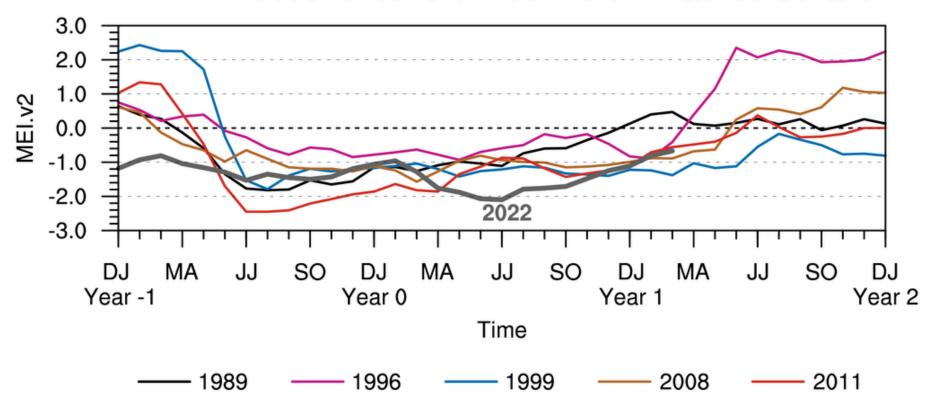
This weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

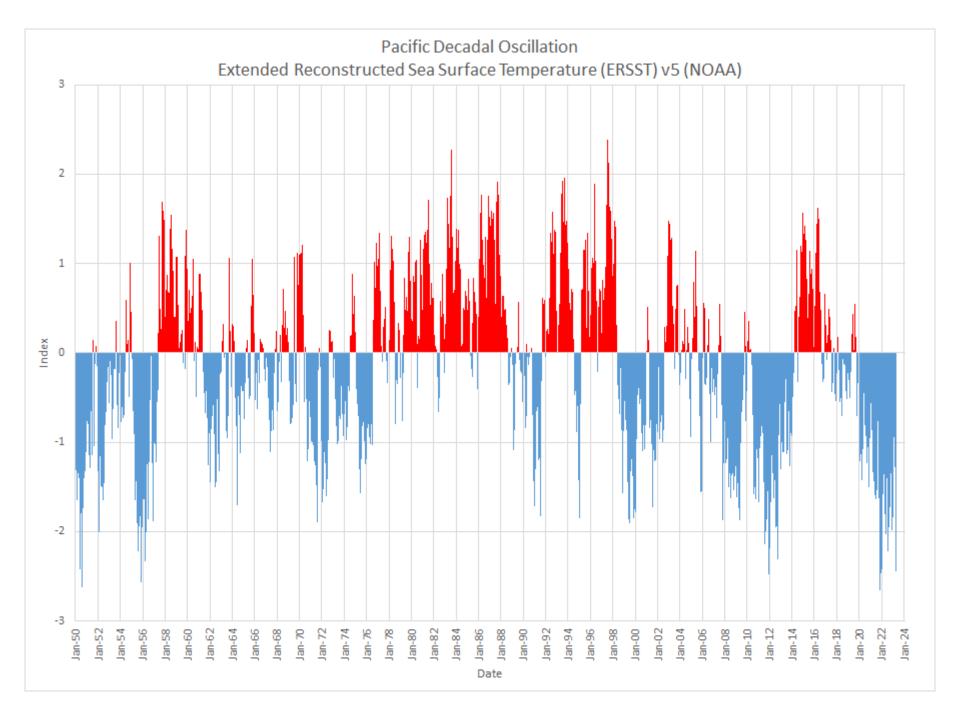


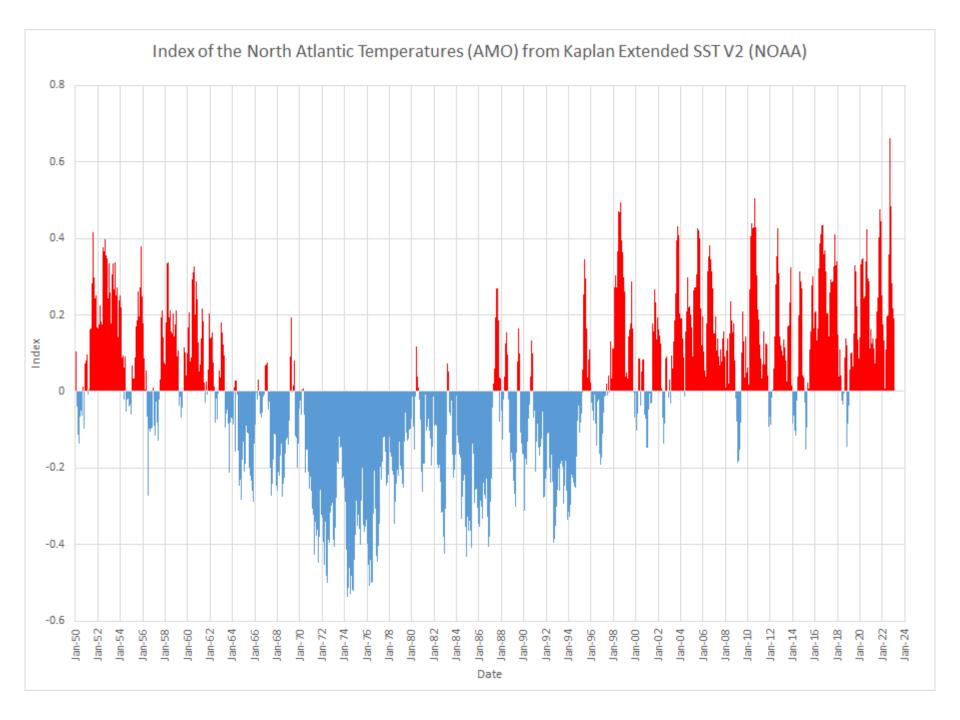


Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



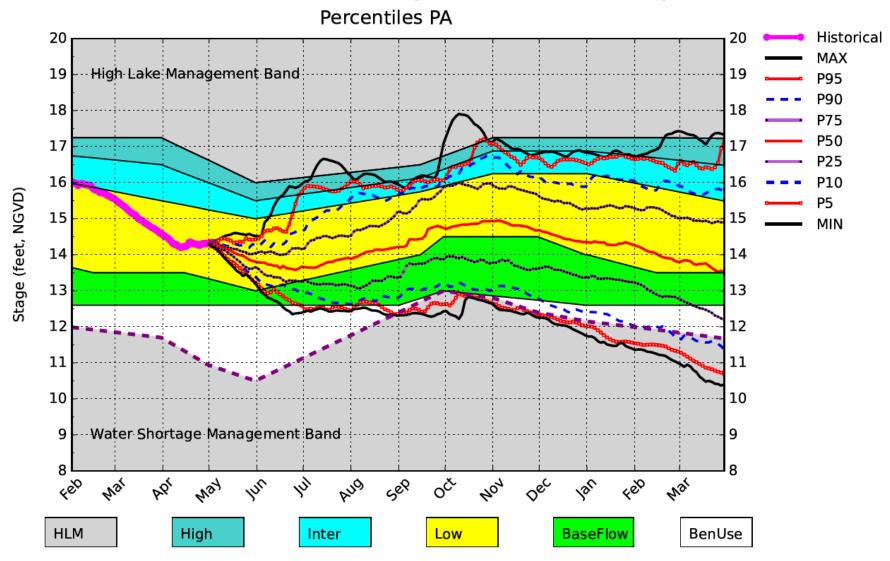




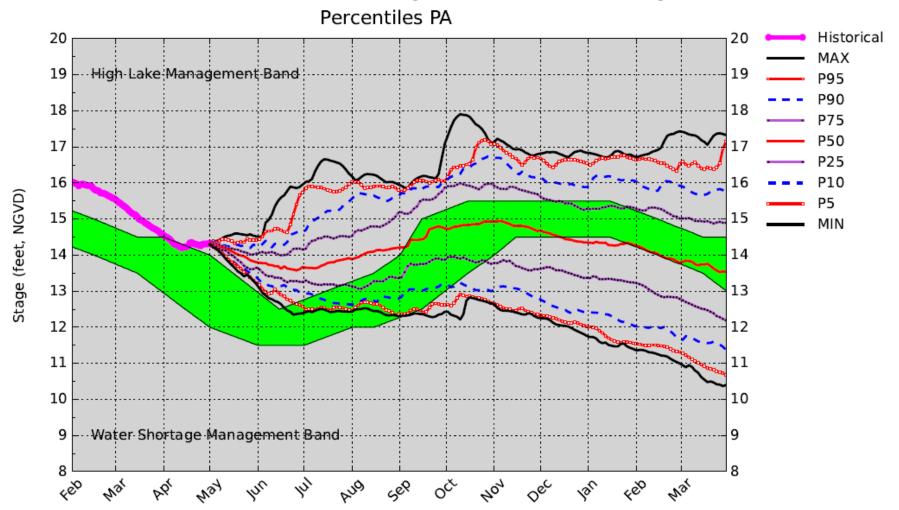
## **May DPA Assumptions**

- The May 1, 2022 Dynamic Position Analysis (DPA) simulation is based on historical climatic conditions spanning the period 1965-2005. This DPA posting is made with the South Florida Water Management Model (SFWMM) v6.7.4 (Tamiami Trail) which includes the following improvement(s):
  - Improvements to include the Combined Operational Plan (COP)
- The May 1, 2022 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on April 1<sup>st</sup> of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during April to achieve real time stages on May 1<sup>st</sup> for LOK and WCAs.
- The Lake Okeechobee operations follow the Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule (LORS2008). Modeling assumptions are consistent with modeling performed for LORS2008 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS).
- LOK Temporary Forward Pump operations will be in place, whenever necessary, to improve water supply deliveries from LOK under low LOK stages.
- STA surface area values are modified to reflect current flowways under operation.
   STA depths are maintained to a minimum of 6 inches using Lake Okeechobee releases.

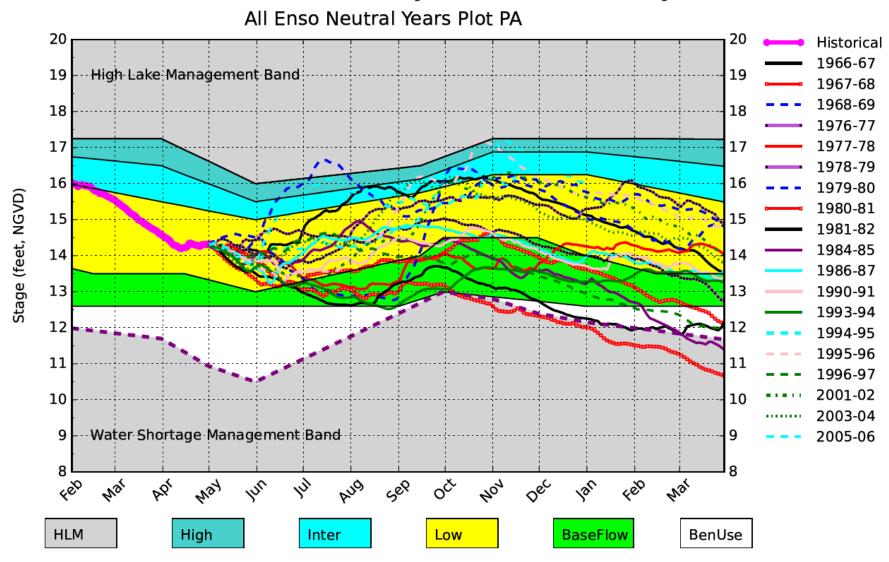
#### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM May 2023 Position Analysis



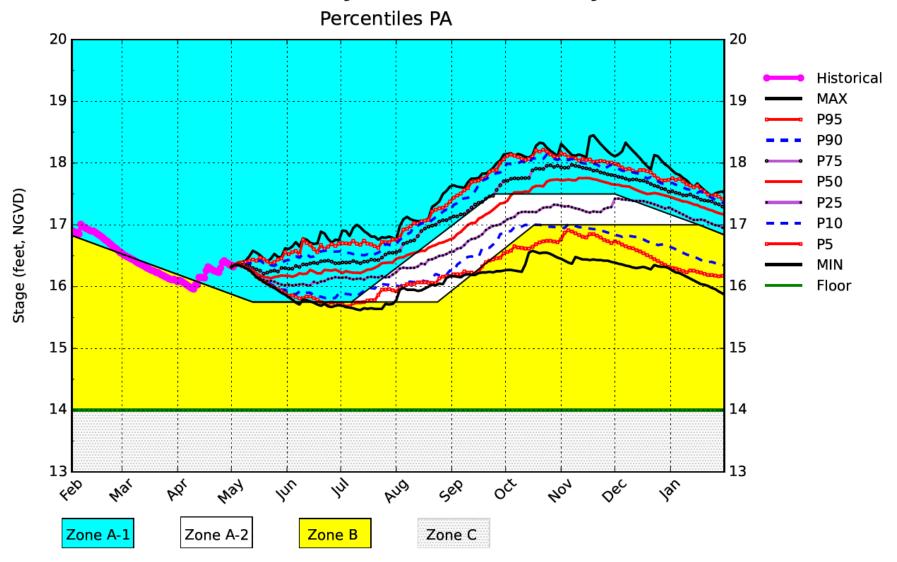
#### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM May 2023 Position Analysis



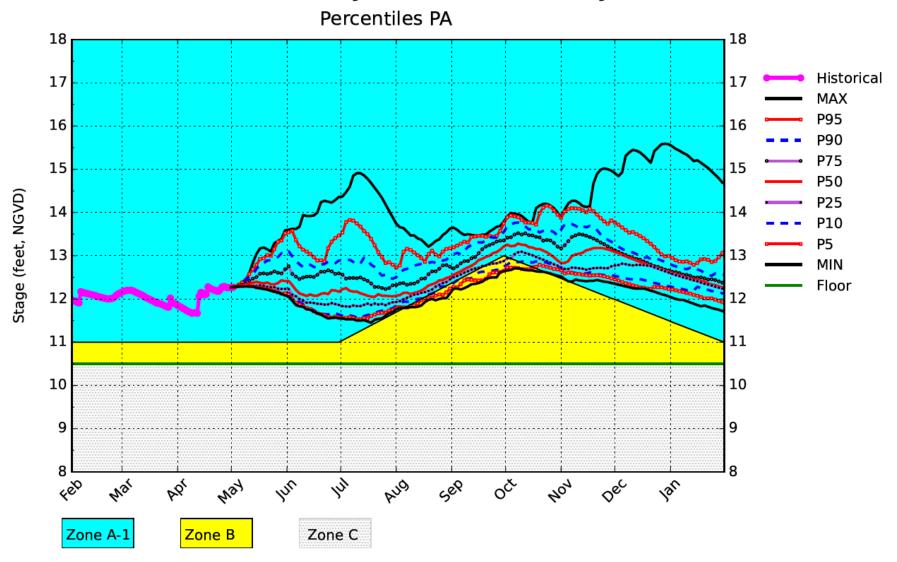
#### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM May 2023 Position Analysis



## WCA1 SFWMM May 2023 Position Analysis



## WCA2A SFWMM May 2023 Position Analysis



## WCA3A SFWMM May 2023 Position Analysis

