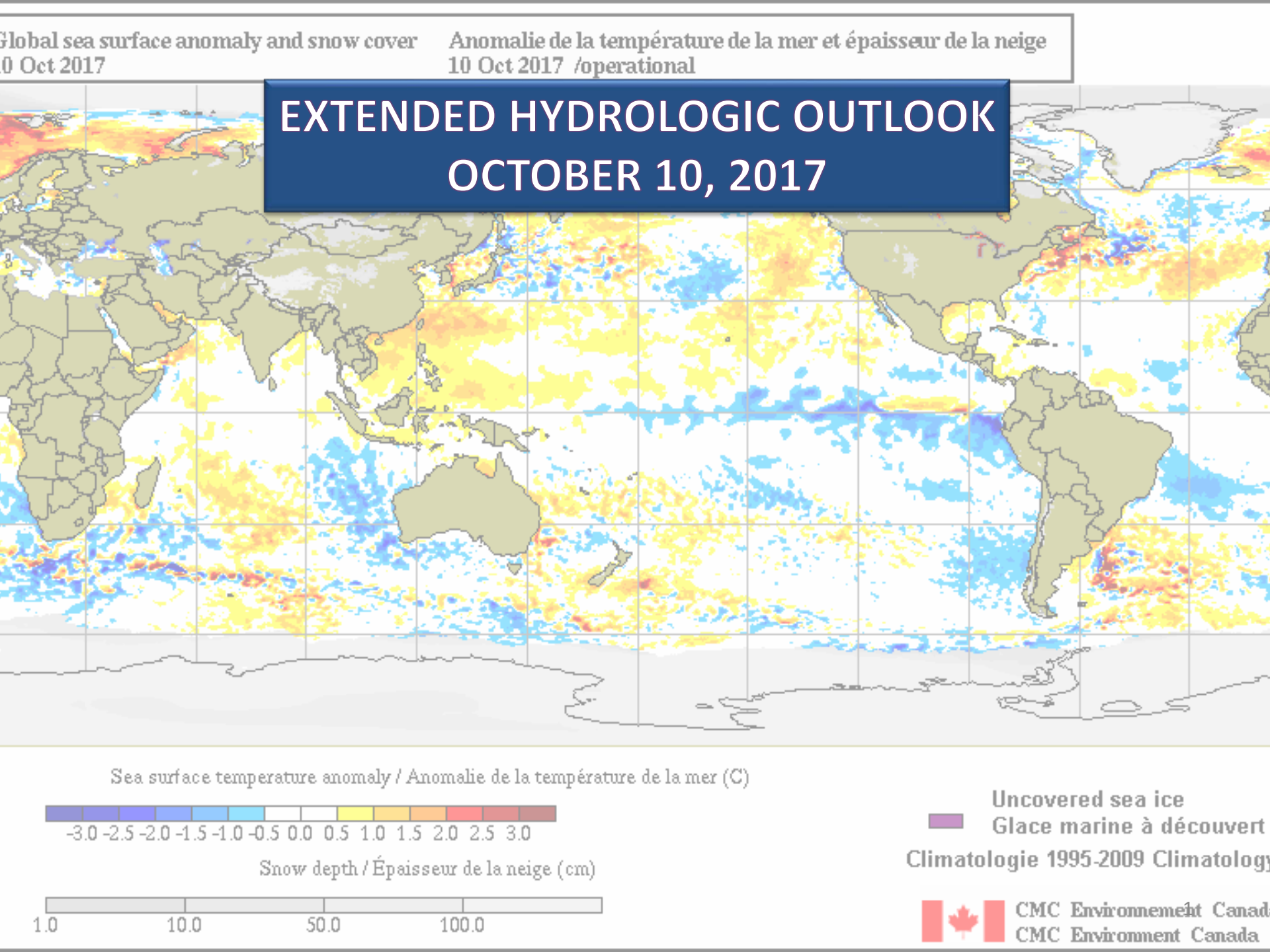

Global sea surface anomaly and snow cover
10 Oct 2017
Anomalie de la température de la mer et épaisseur de la neige
10 Oct 2017 /operational
EXTENDED HYDROLOGIC OUTLOOK
OCTOBER 10, 2017
Sea surface temperature anomaly / Anomalie de la température de la mer (C)
-3.0 -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0 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

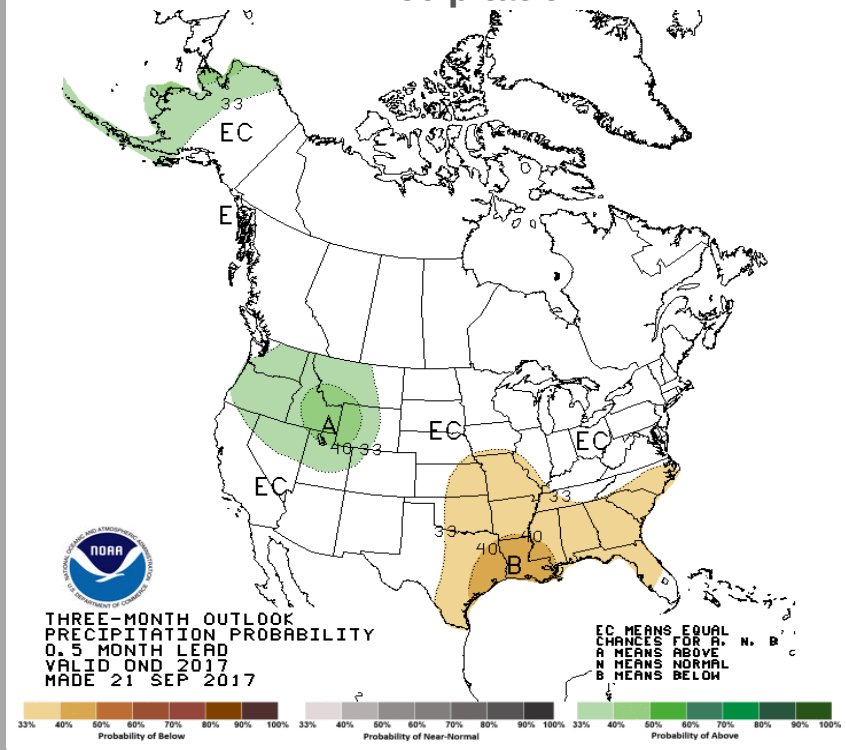
- **The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting 33-40% chance of below normal rainfall for areas north of Lake Okeechobee and equal chances of below, above and normal rainfall for areas including and south of Lake Okeechobee for October through December.**
- **ENSO-neutral conditions are present. There is an increasing chance(~55%-60%) of La Niña during the fall and winter 2017-18.**
- **Monitoring Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) index for switch to negative (cold) phase, this has the potential to contribute to drier-than-normal wet seasons.**

# U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

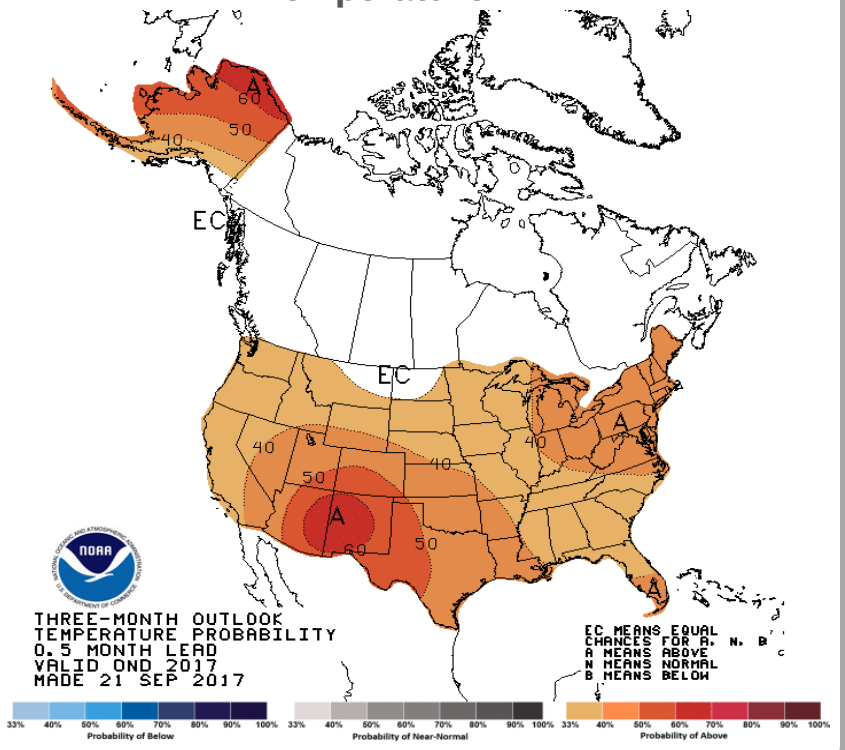
## October - December 2017

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

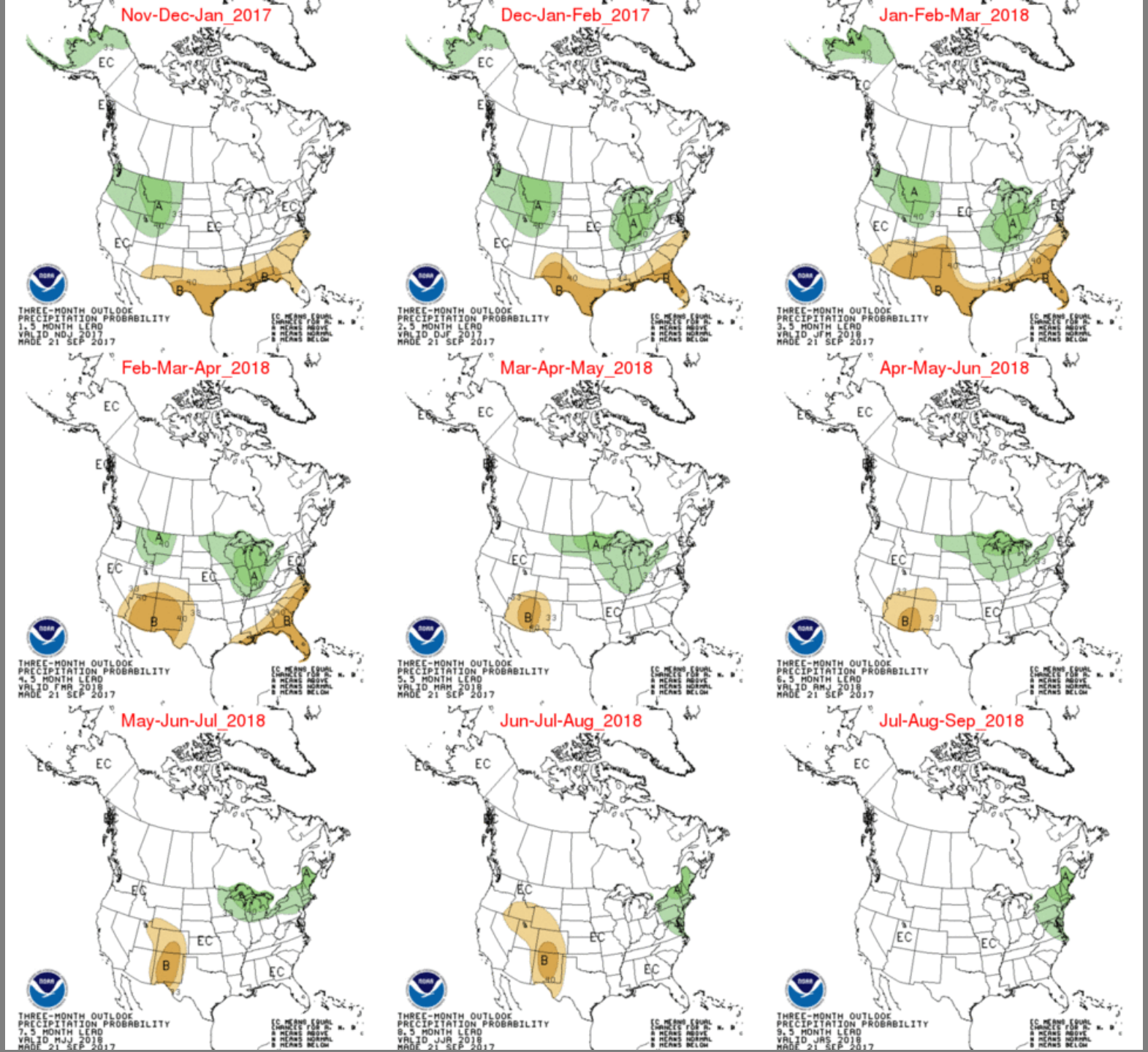
### Precipitation




### 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**

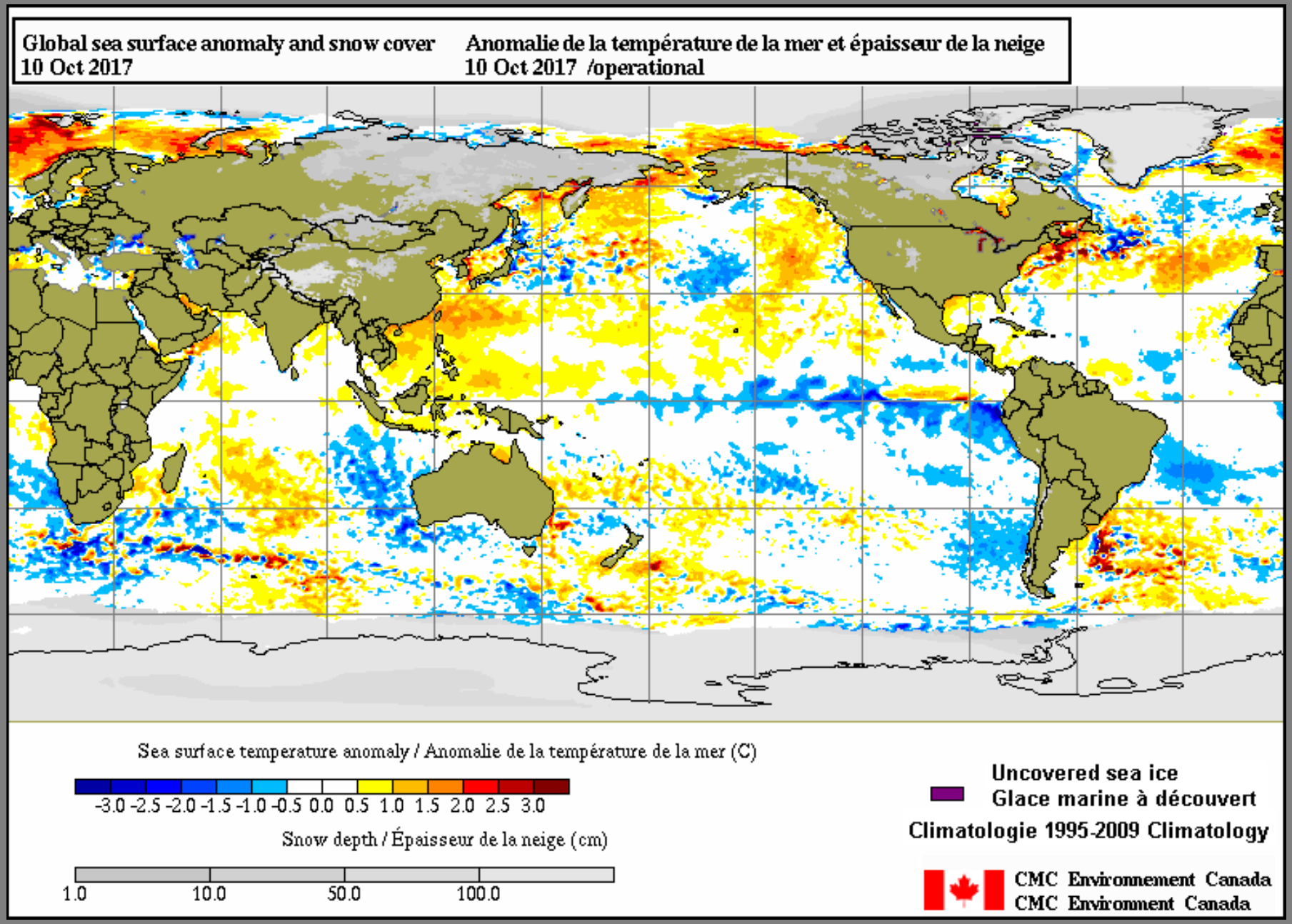
**Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)**

- **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**

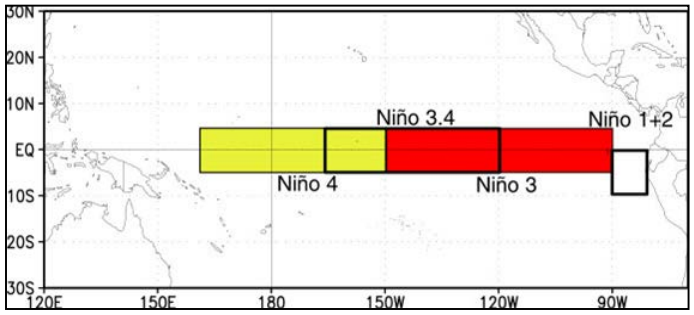
# Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies

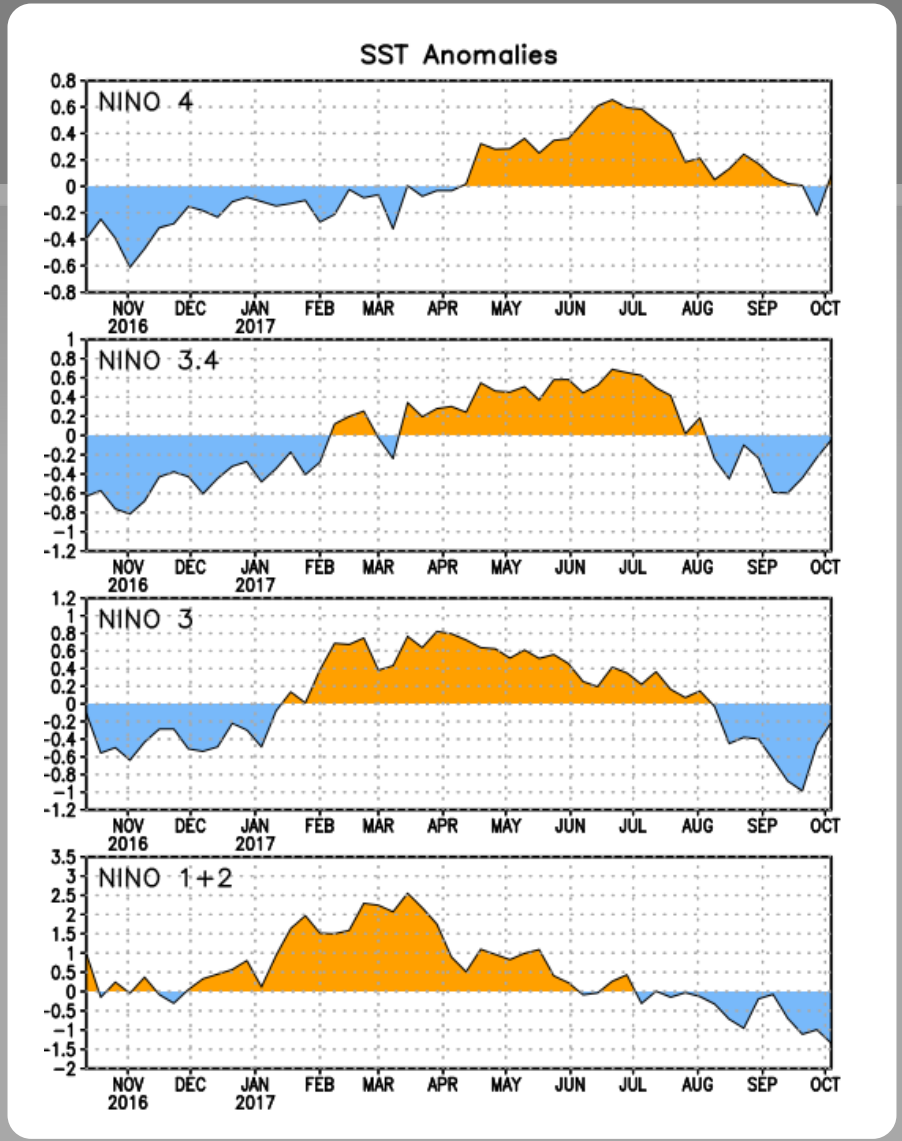


# Niño Region SST Departures (ºC) Recent Evolution

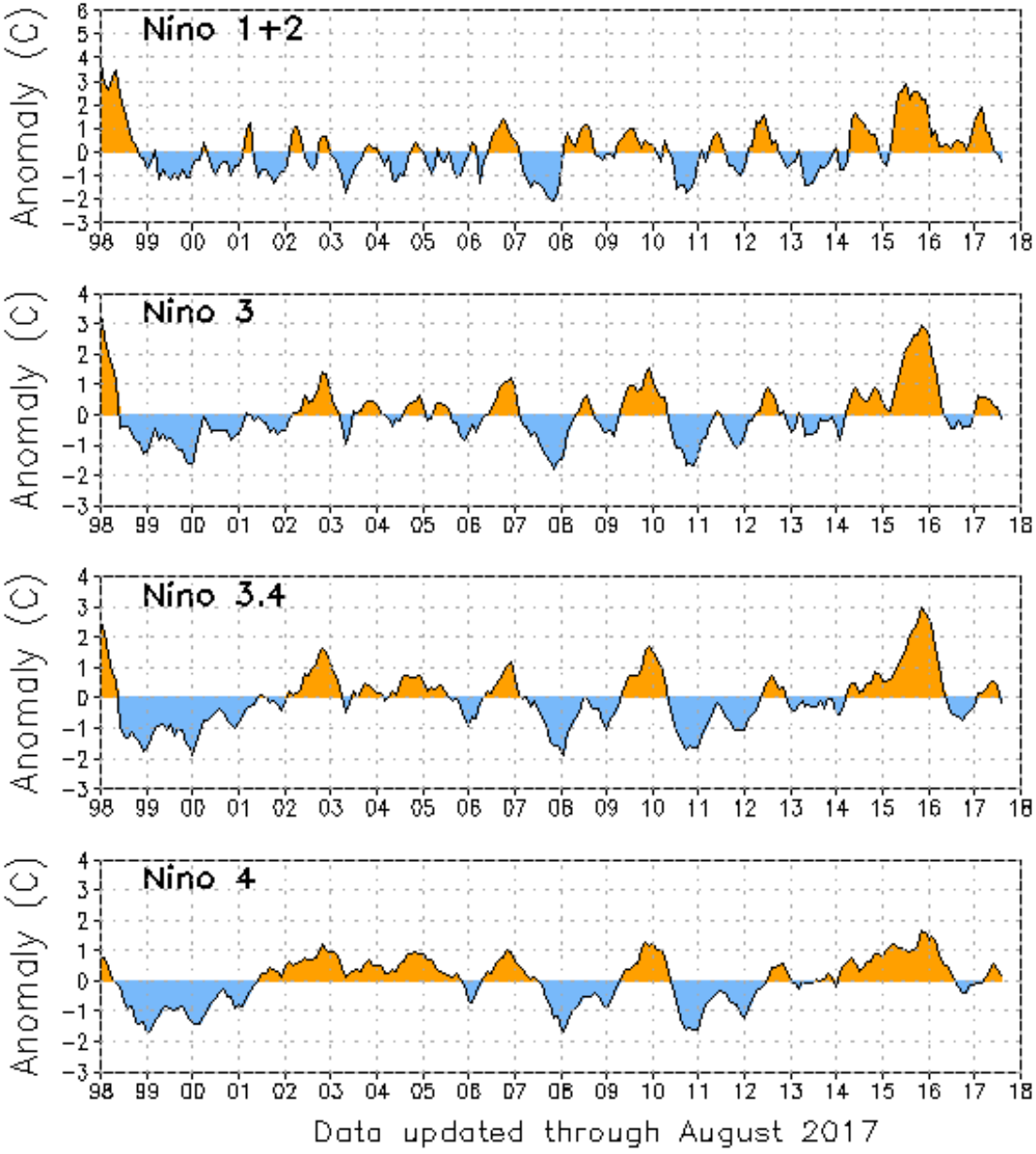
**The latest weekly SST departures are:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Niño 4 | 0.1ºC |
| Niño 3.4 | 0.0ºC |
| Niño 3 | -0.2ºC |
| Niño 1+2 | -1.4ºC |



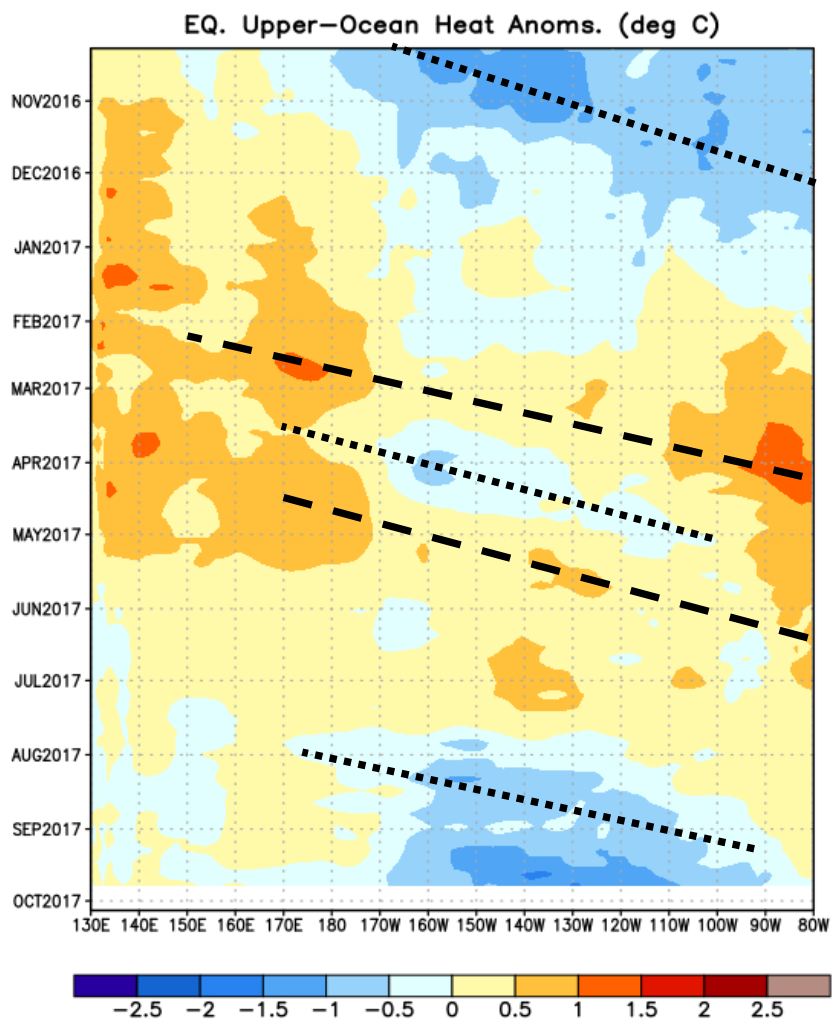

Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center / NCEP


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 August 2017

# Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific

From February 2017 through May 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.

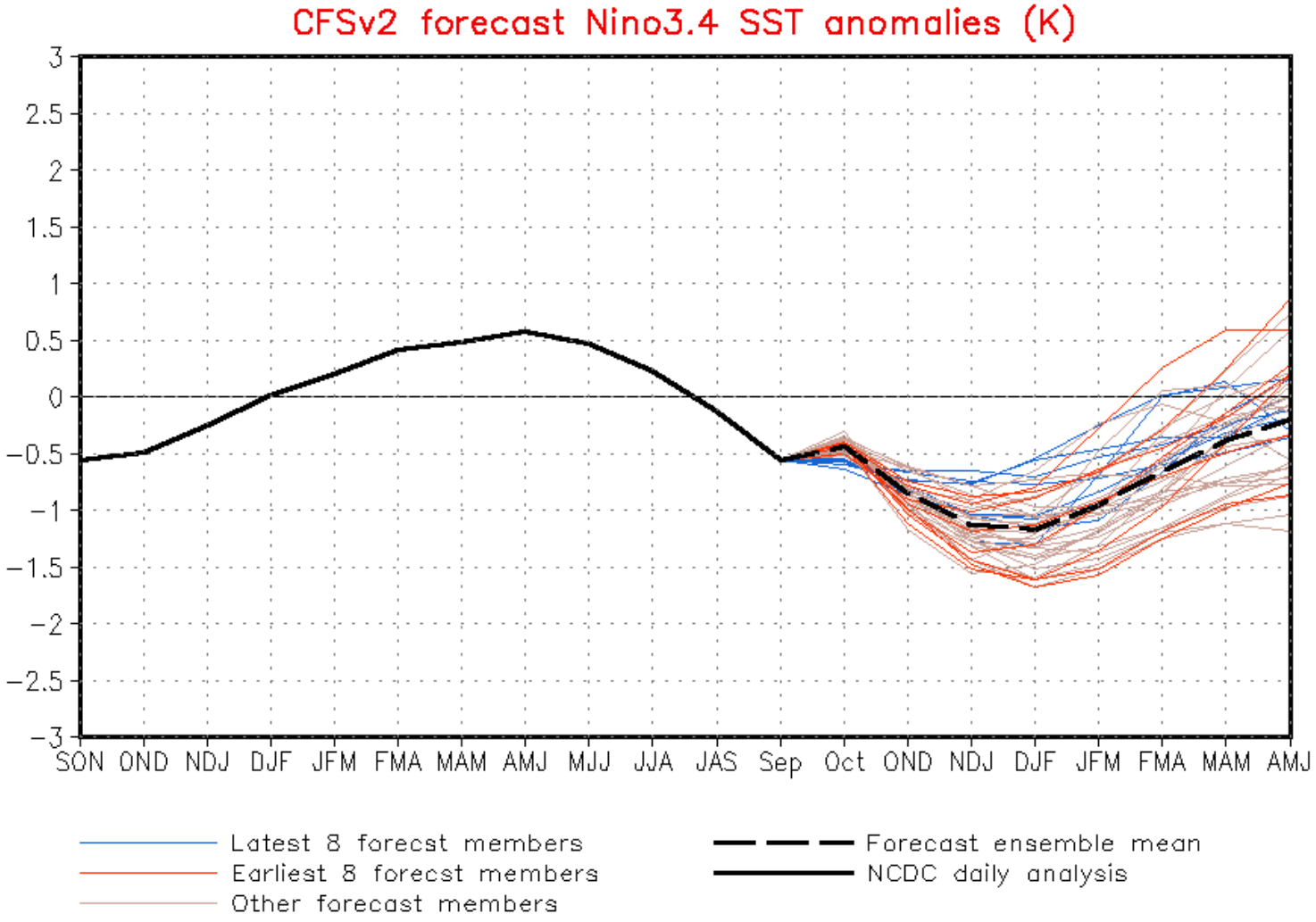
During August 2017, an upwelling Kelvin wave resulted in below-average sub-surface temperatures across the east-central and eastern equatorial Pacific. Recently, negative sub-surface anomalies have persisted in those regions.




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 Oct 10 2017
Initial conditions: 29Sep2017–80ct2017



# IRI/CPC Pacific Niño 3.4 SST Model Outlook

**The dynamical multi-model average predicts La Niña through the remainder of the year and into early 2018.**

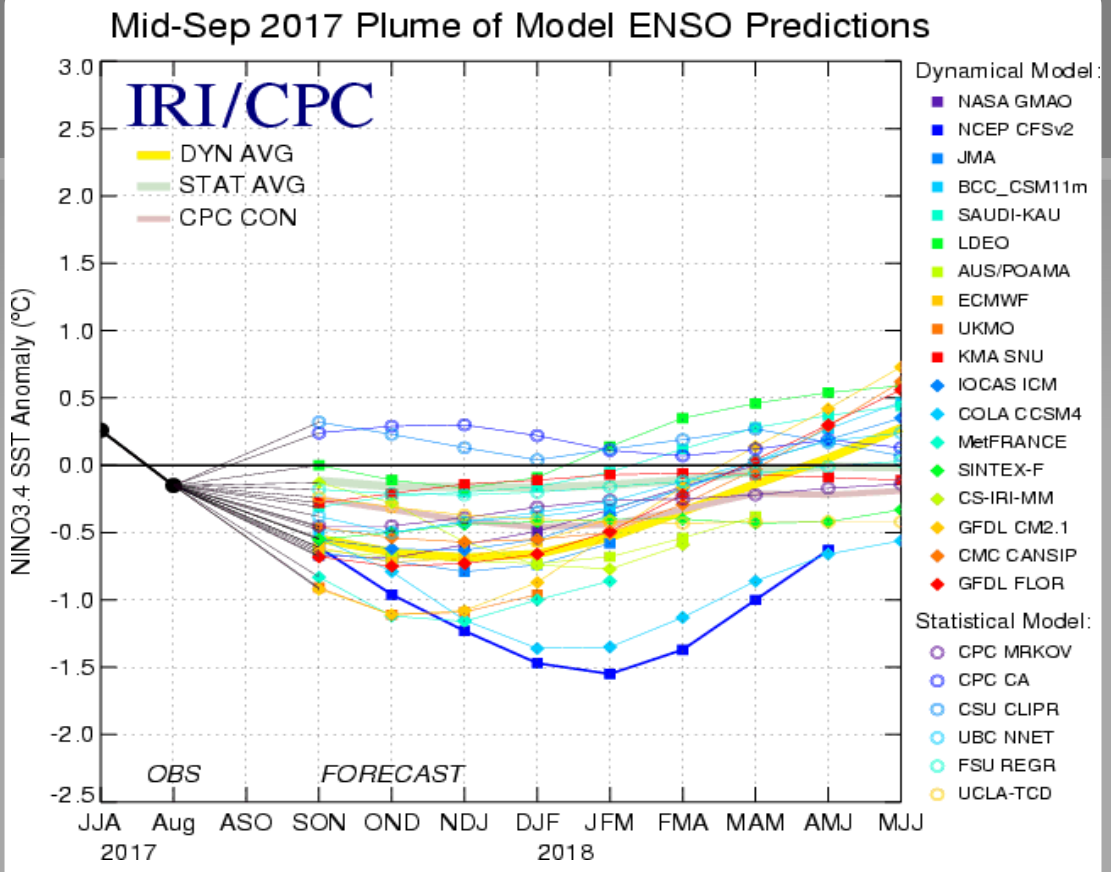



**Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 19 September 2017).**

# 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 ºC 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.

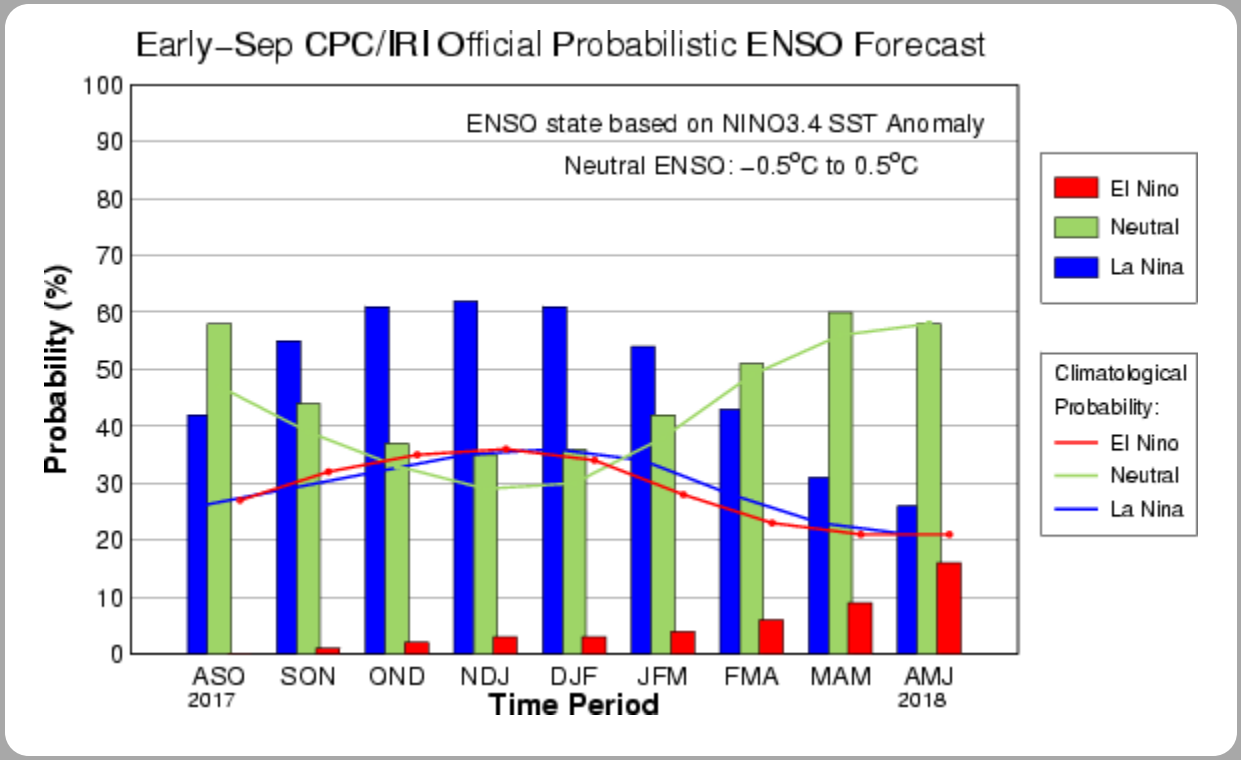
| Year | DJF | JFM | FMA | MAM | AMJ | MJJ | JJA | JAS | ASO | SON | OND | NDJ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.8 |
| 2006 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 2007 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -1.4 | -1.5 | -1.6 |
| 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 | 0.1 | -0.1 | | | | |

Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center / IRI

# CPC/IRI Probabilistic ENSO Outlook

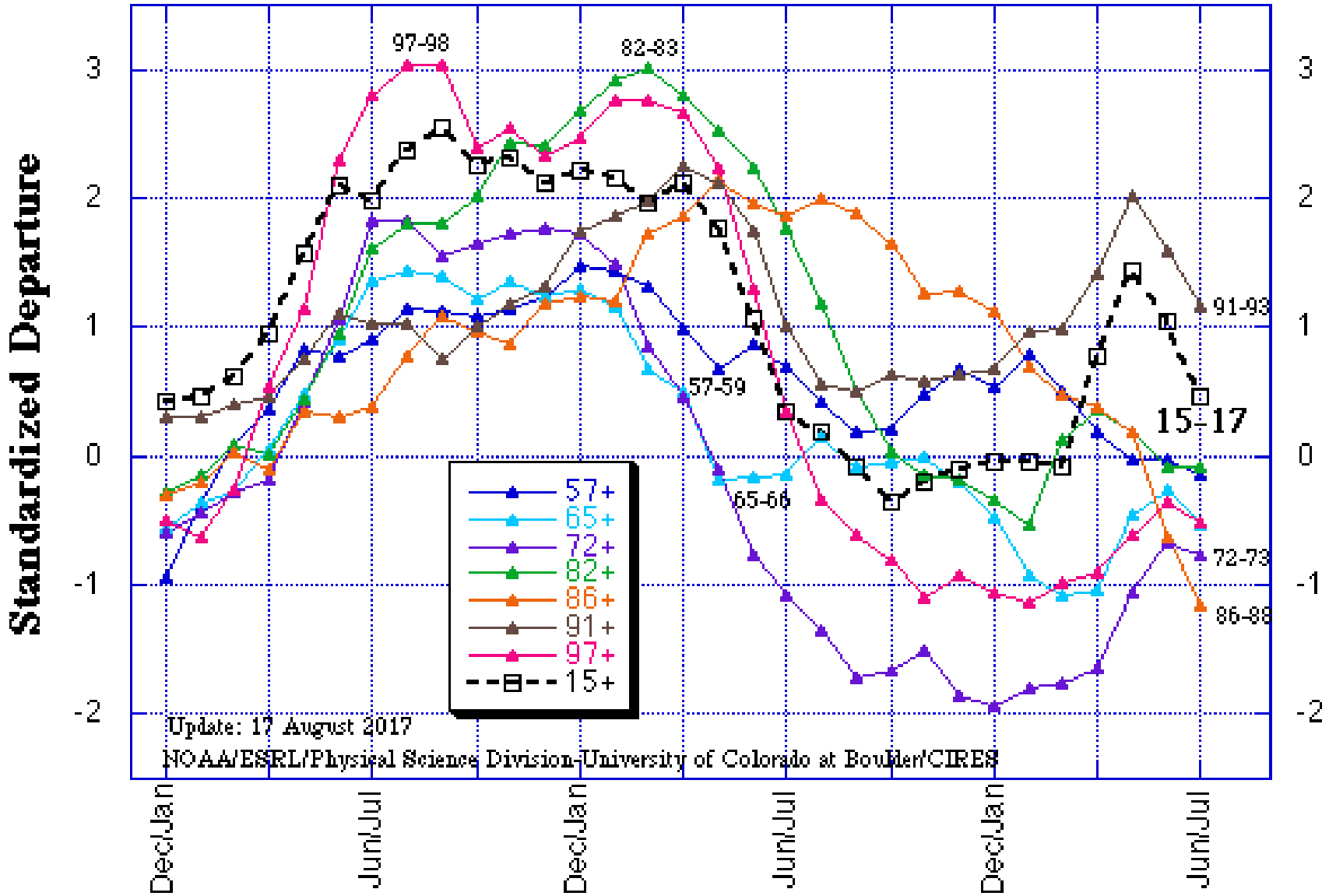
## Updated: 14 September 2017

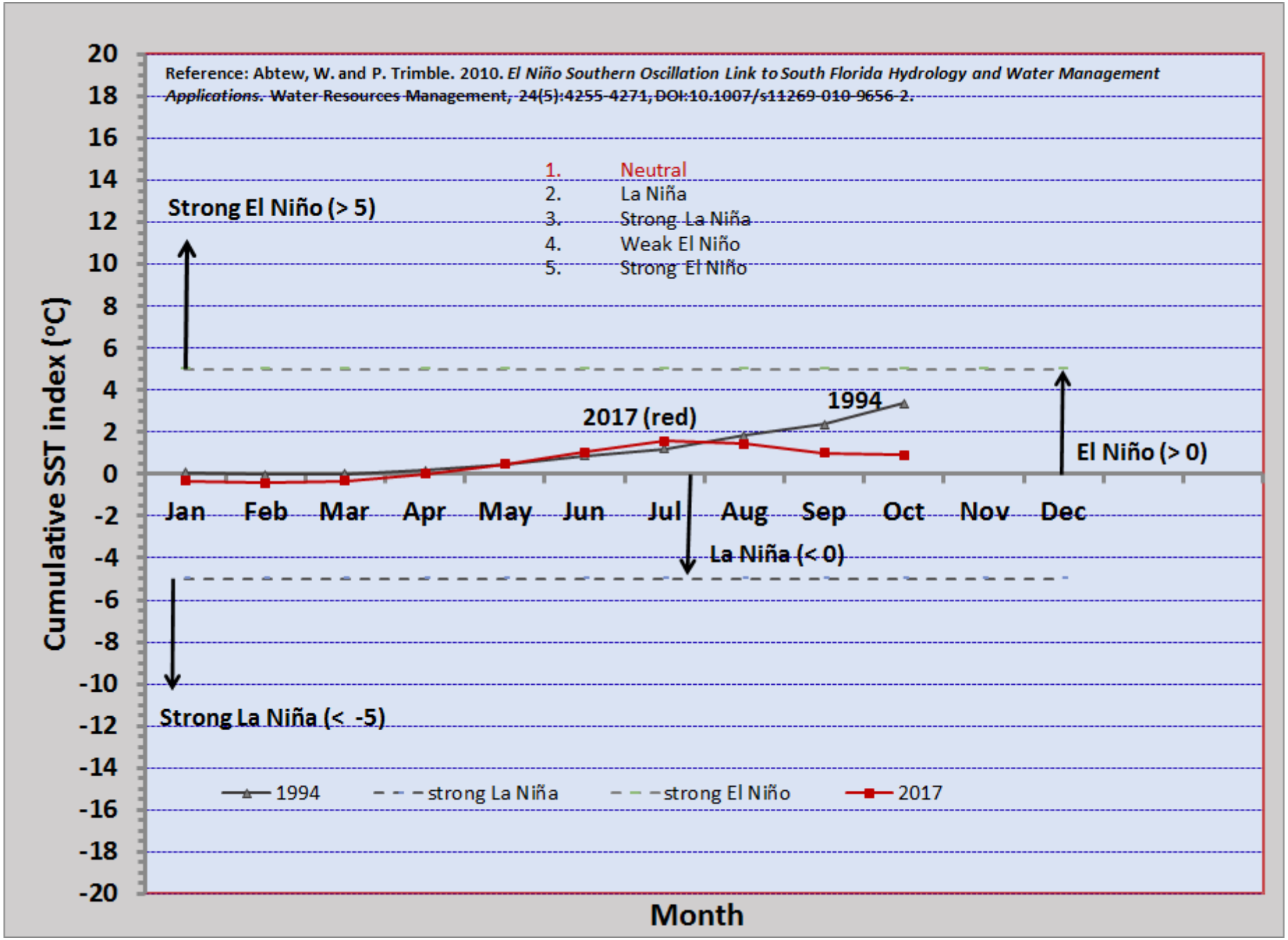
**La Niña is favored (~55%-60%) during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter 2017-18.**



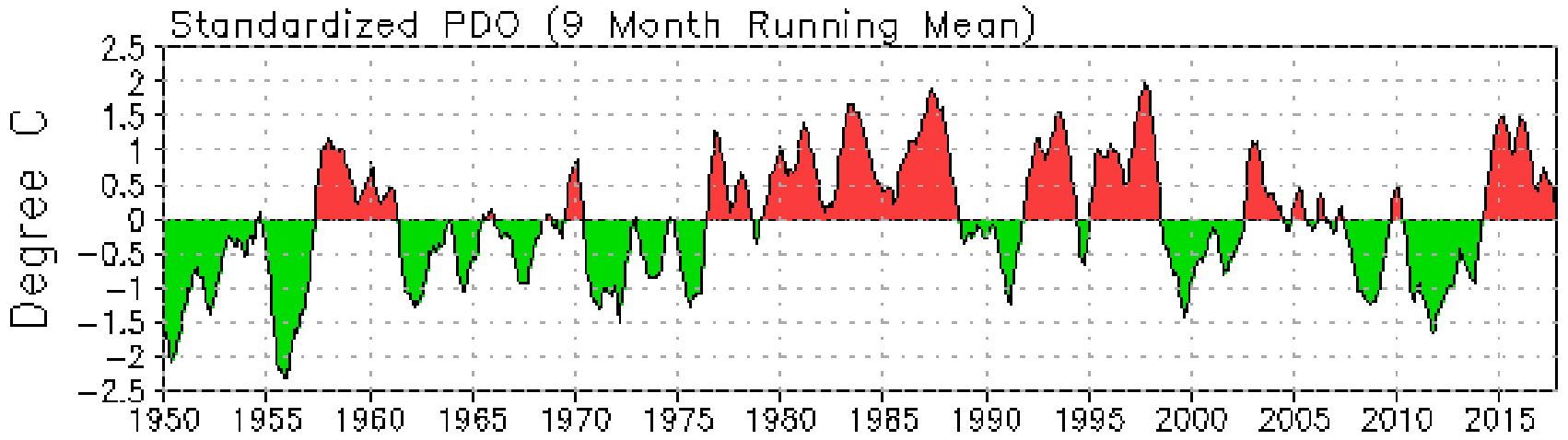

Prepared by: Climate Prediction Center / IRI

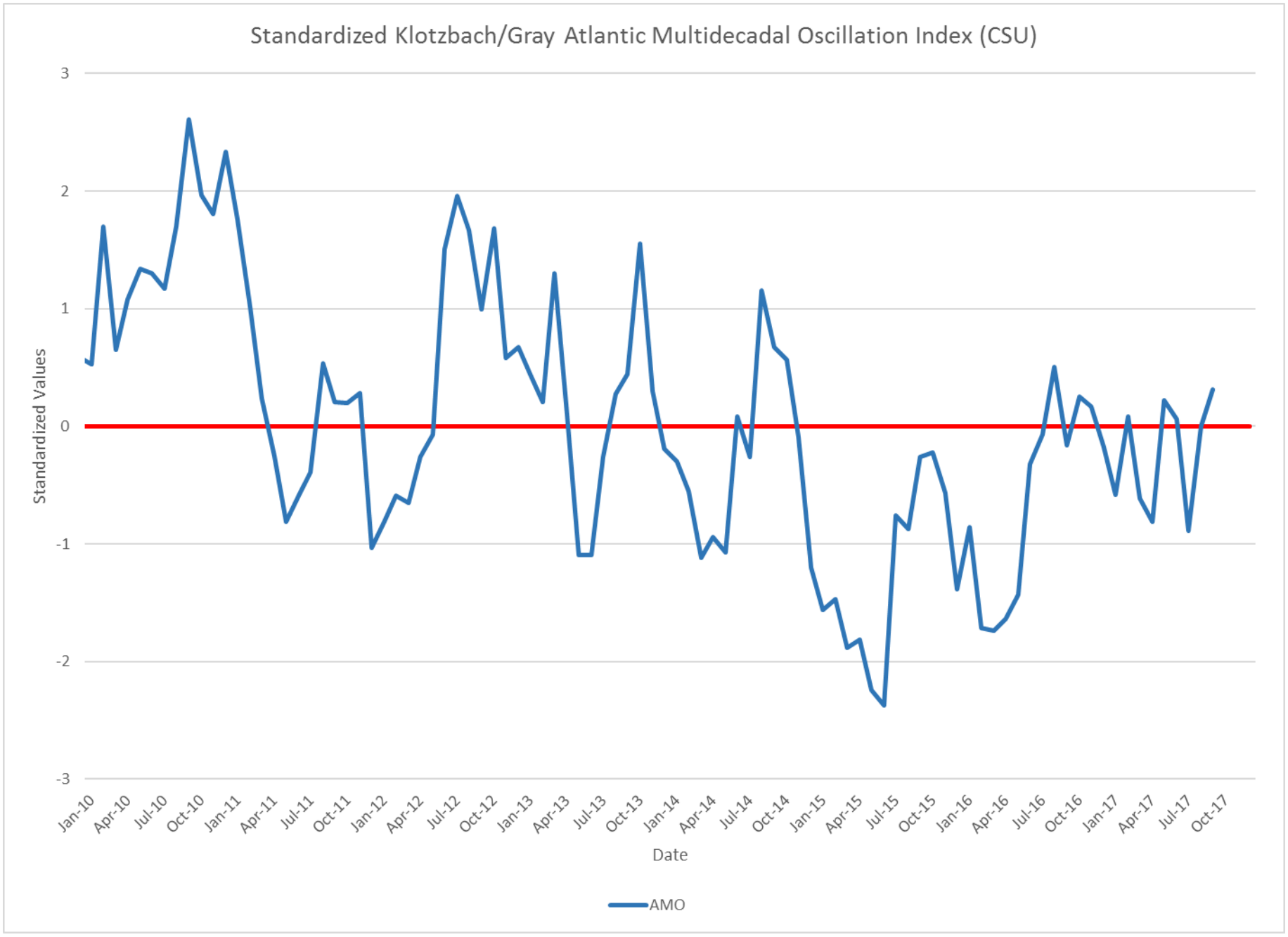
# Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for the seven strongest El Niño events since 1950 vs. 2015-17






Source: Wossenu Abtew (SFWMD)

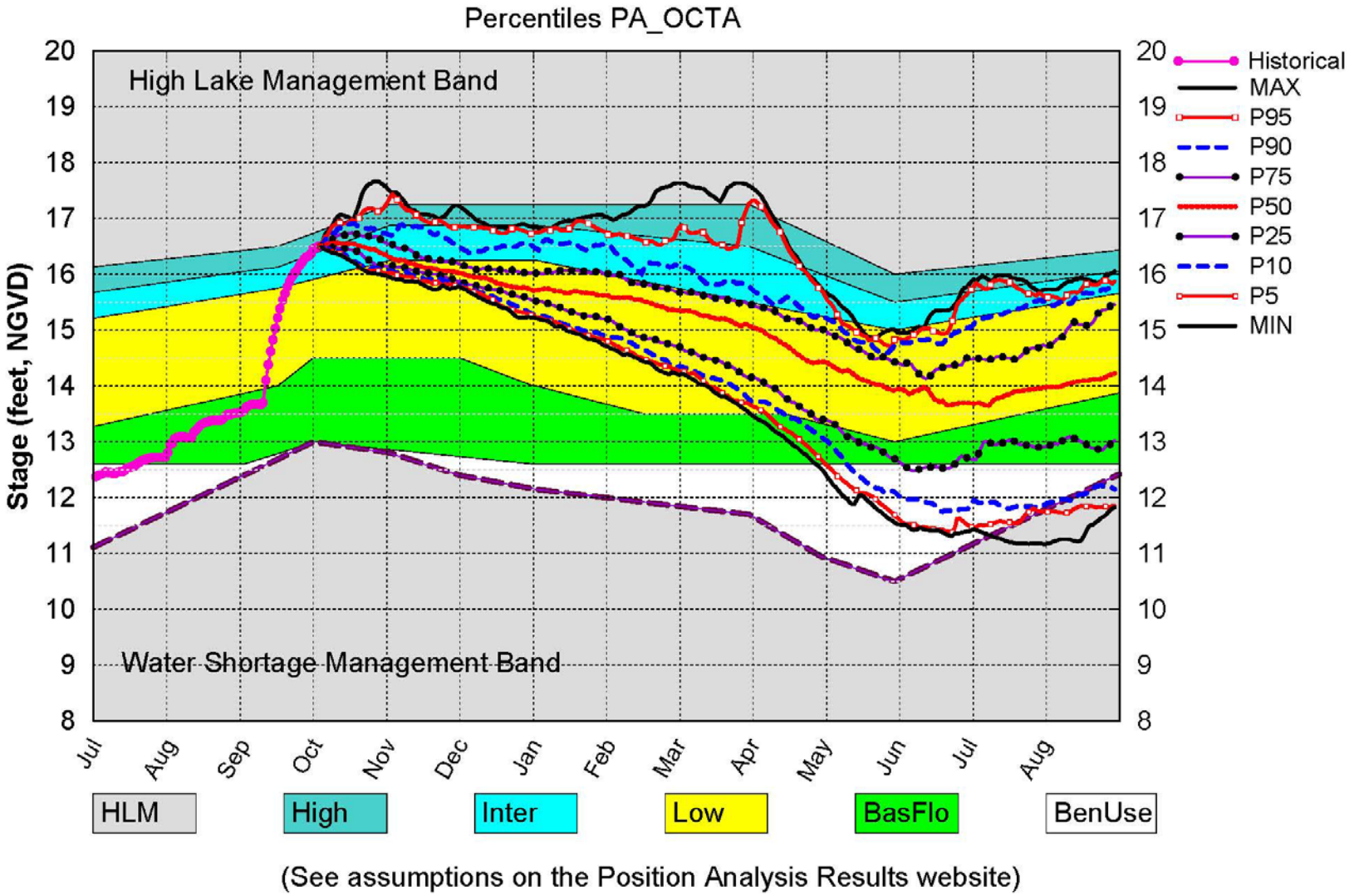

Standardized PDO (9 Month Running Mean)
Degree C
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
−0.5
−1
−1.5
−2
−2.5
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015


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

# 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 Oct 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

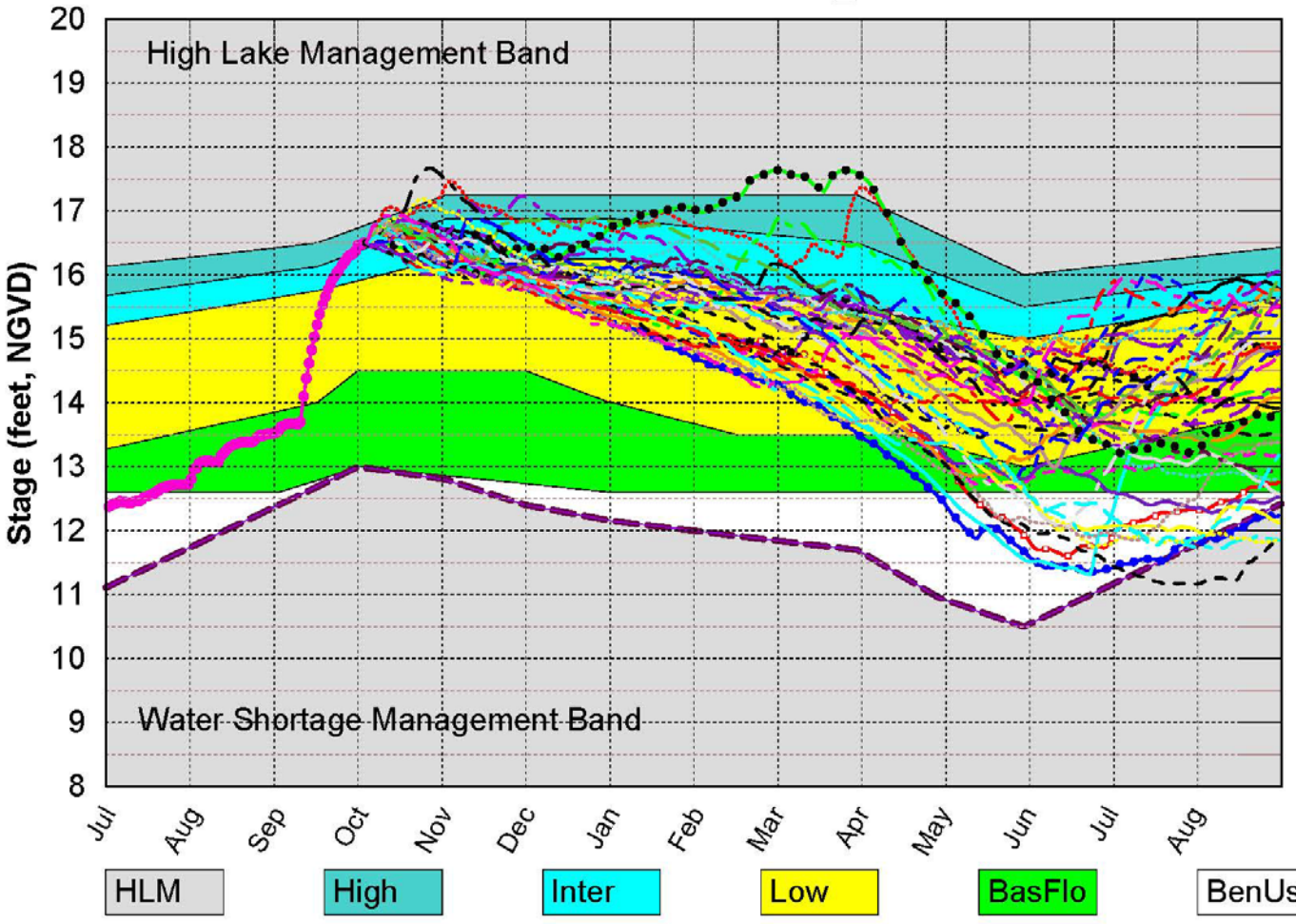


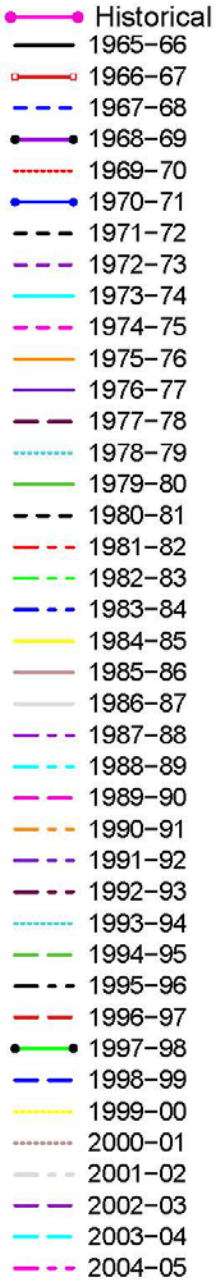

(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Mon Oct 9 10:43:54 2017

# Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Oct 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

All Simulated Years Plot PA_OCTA

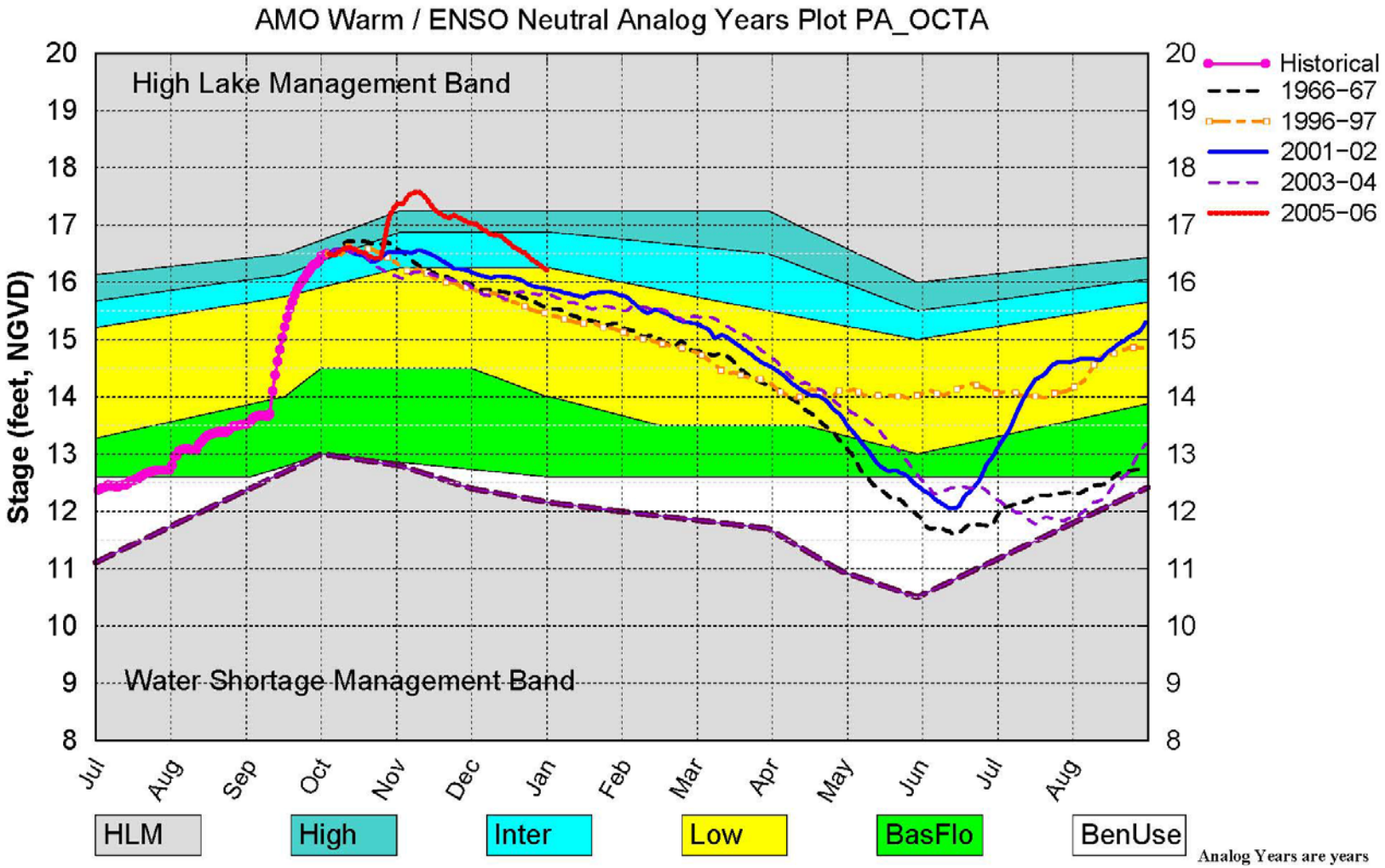



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Mon Oct 9 10:46:49 2017

# Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Oct 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

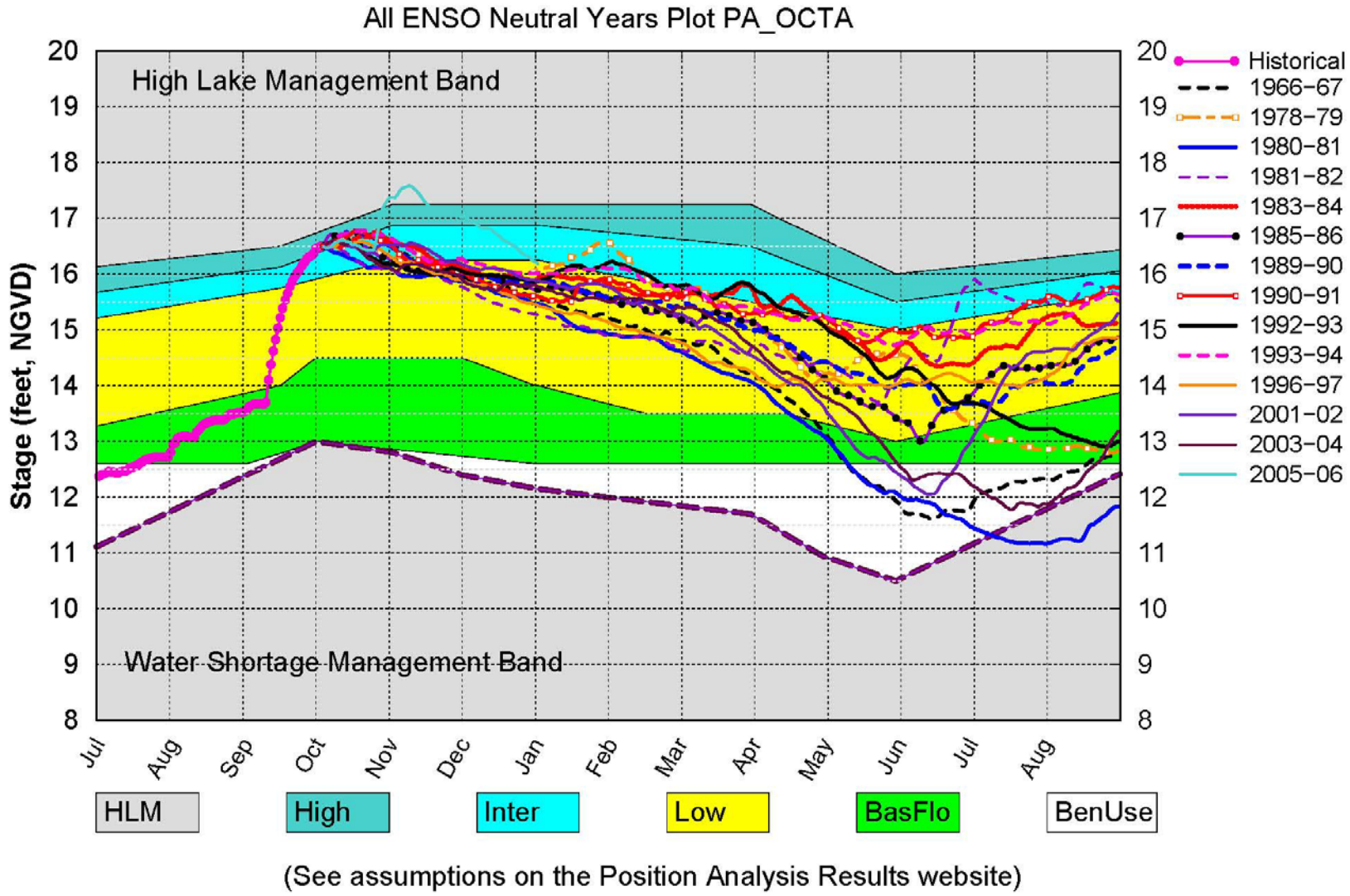



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

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

Mon Oct 9 10:44:31 2017

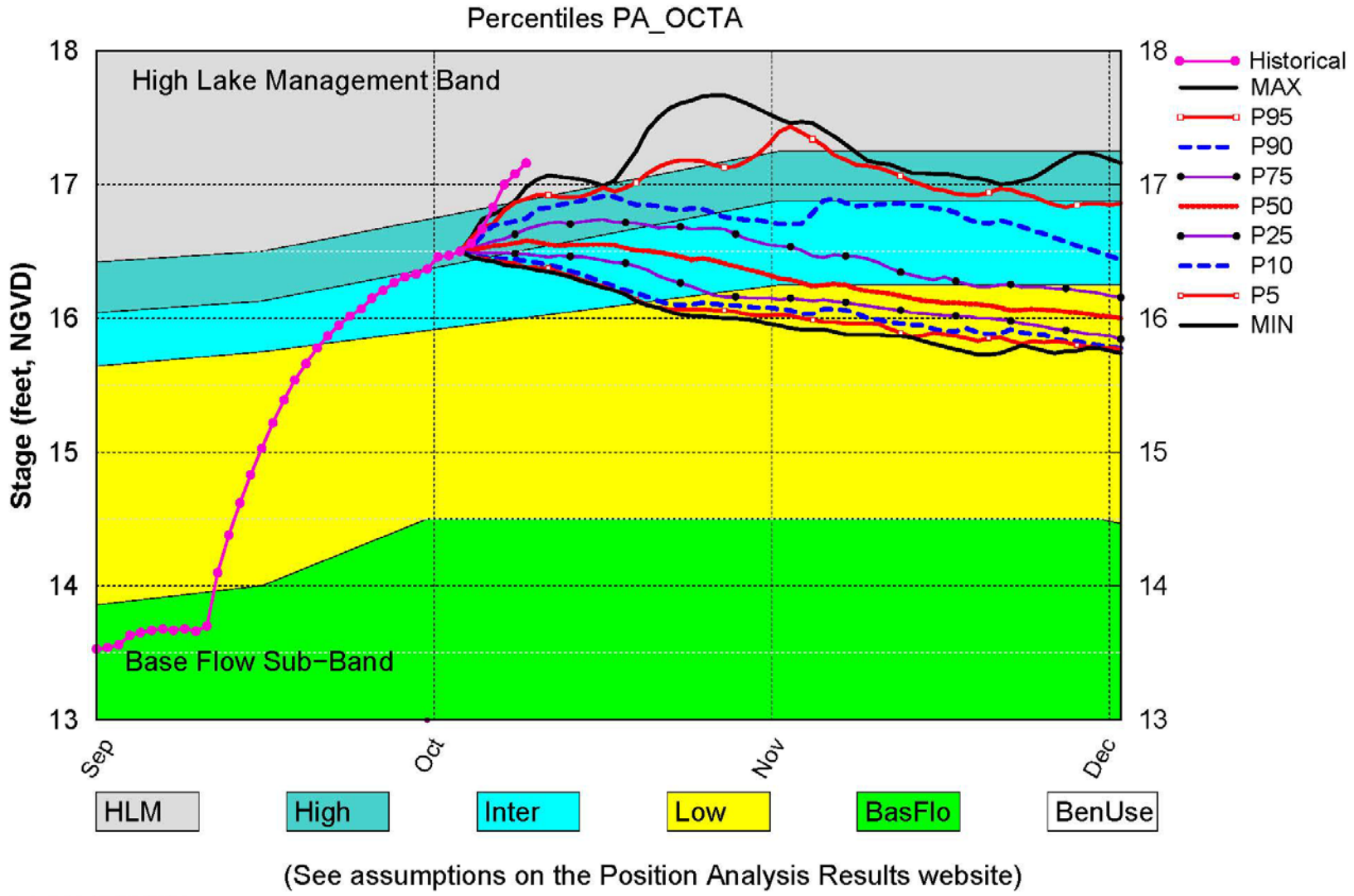
# Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Oct 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis




(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Mon Oct 9 10:44:27 2017

# Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Oct 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis




(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Mon Oct 9 12:13:32 2017