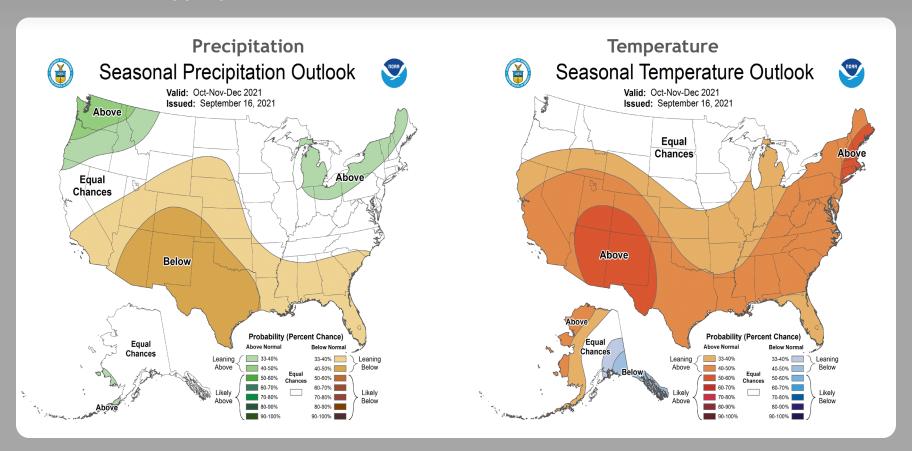
## Extended Hydrologic Outlook October 14, 2021

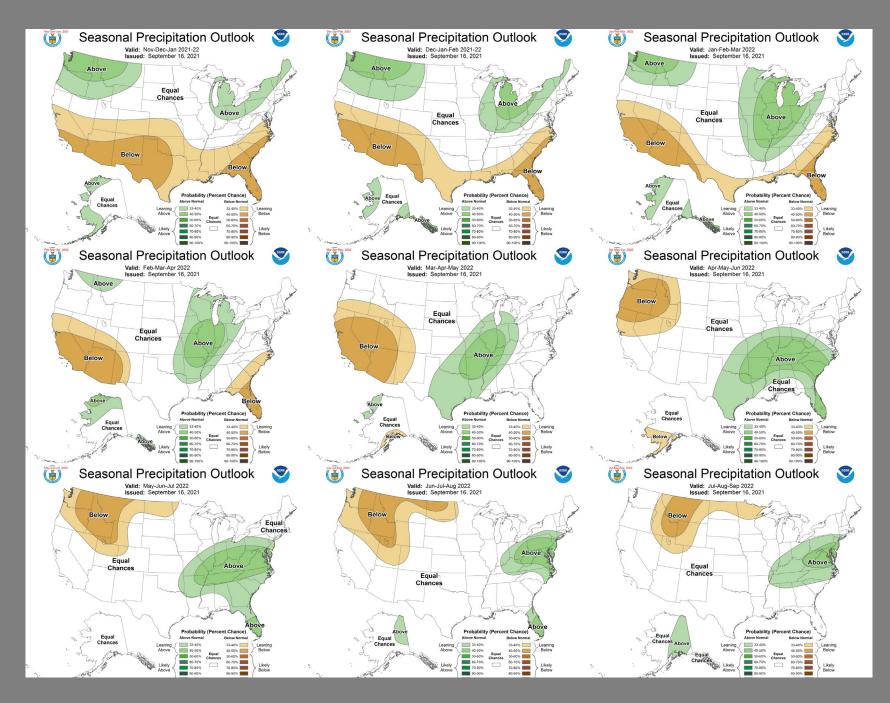
- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting below normal rainfall for October through December.
- La Niña conditions have developed and are expected to continue with an 87% chance of La Niña in December 2021- February 2022.
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) is <u>currently in</u> the 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

#### October - December 2021

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 of south Florida dry season rainfall

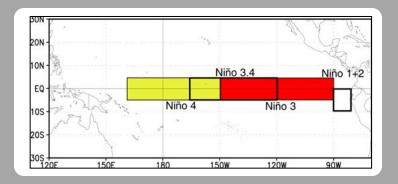
### **Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)**

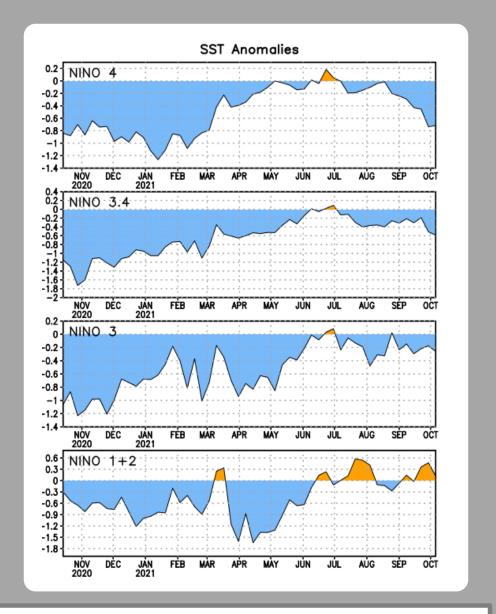
Average annual inflow to Lake Okeechobee is nearly 50% greater during the warm phase compared to the cold phase of the AMO, easterly flow toward south Florida affected by phase

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

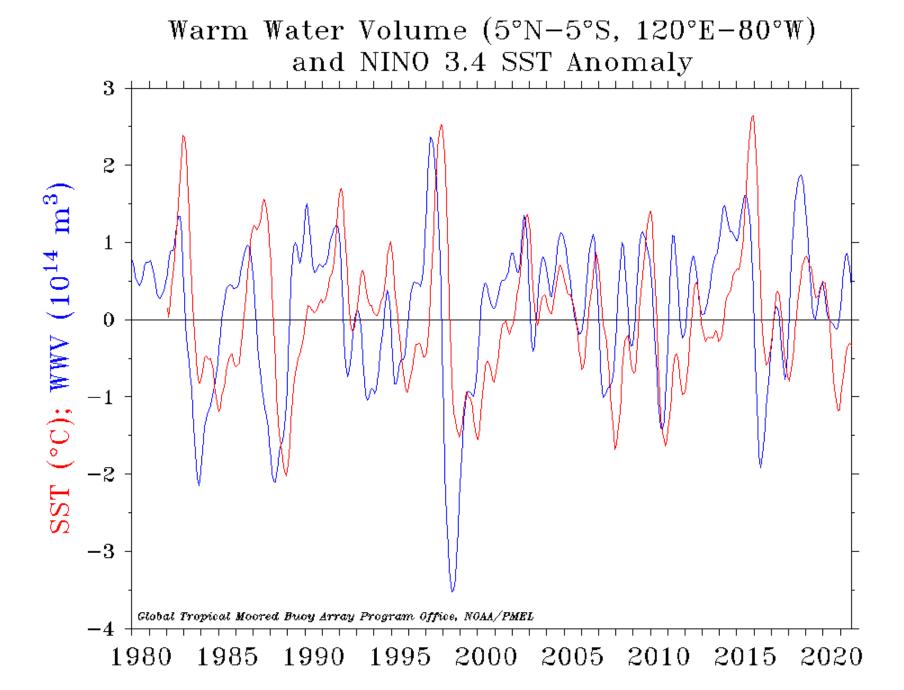
# The latest weekly SST departures are:

Niño 4 -0.7°C Niño 3.4 -0.6°C Niño 3 -0.3°C Niño 1+2 0.1°C

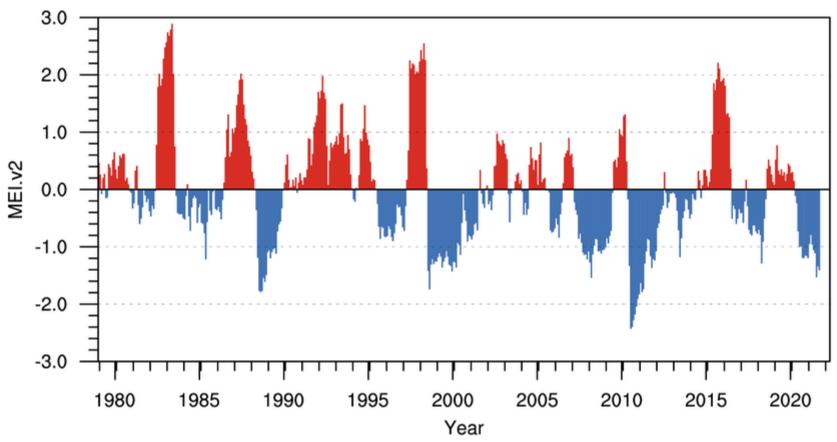




Starting this week, the weekly sea surface temperature data is based on OISSTv2.1 (Huang et al., 2021).

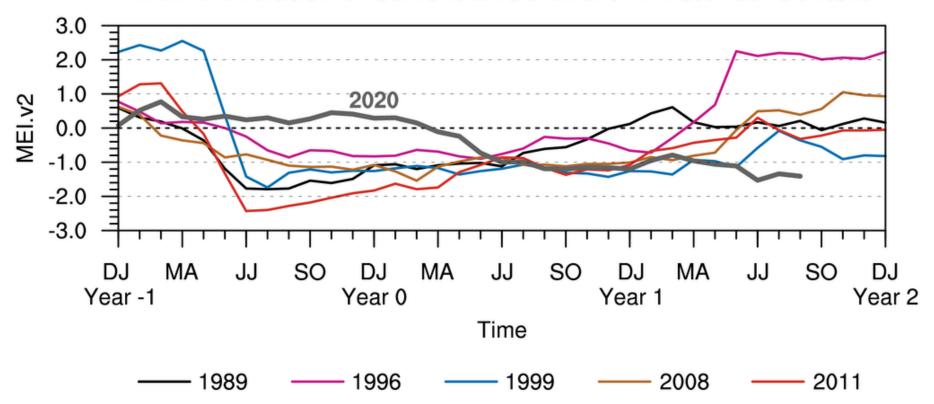


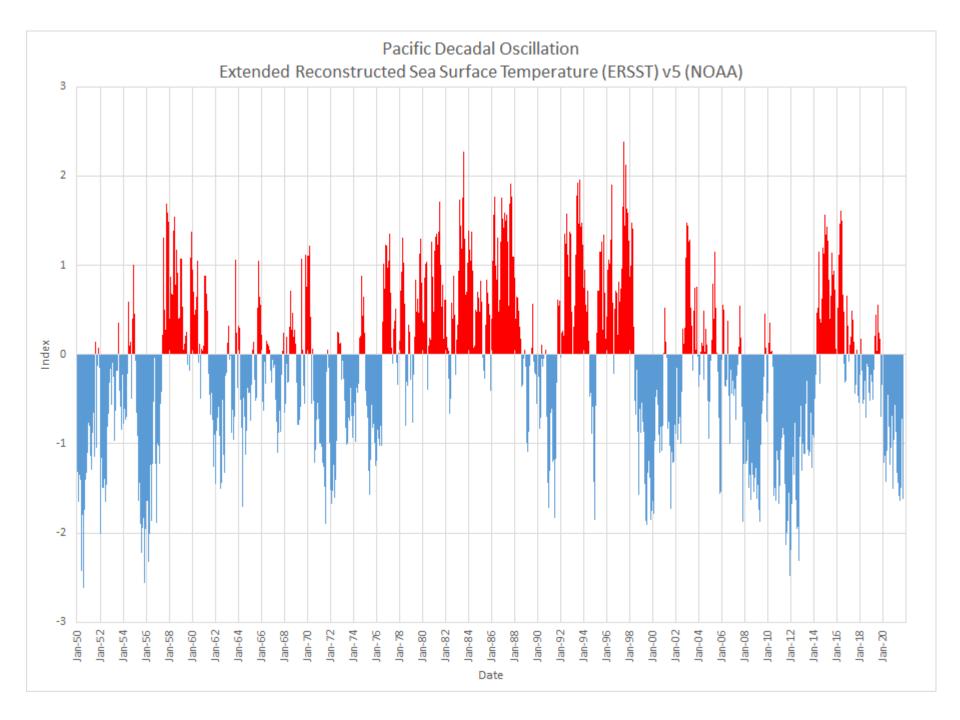
# Multivariate ENSO Index Version 2

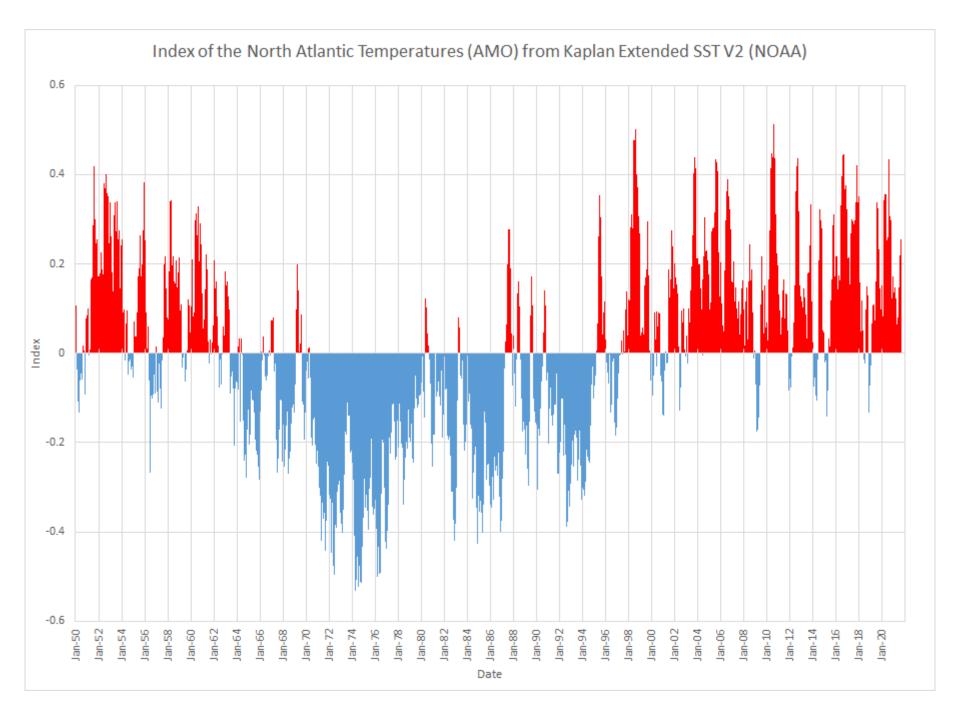


Prepared by: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

MEI.v2 Evolution of Current ENSO Event in Historical Context



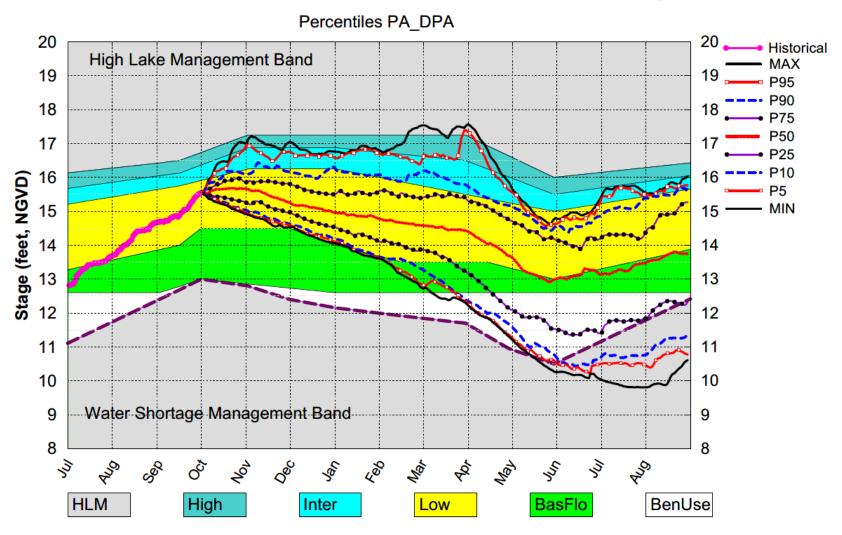




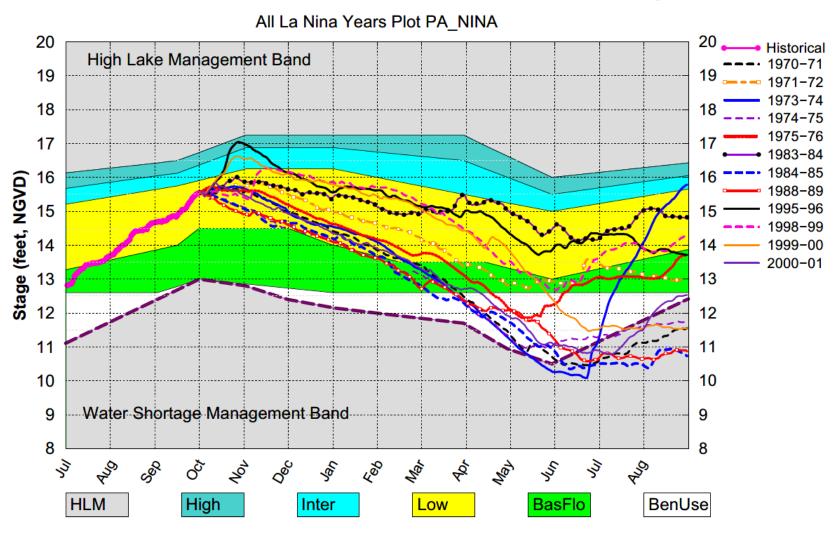
## **October DPA Assumptions**

- The October 1, 2021 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 October 1, 2021 DPA resets the initial stages for Lake Okeechobee (LOK) and the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) on September 1<sup>st</sup> of each year of the DPA simulation and conditions the simulation to real time data during July to achieve real time stages on October 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.

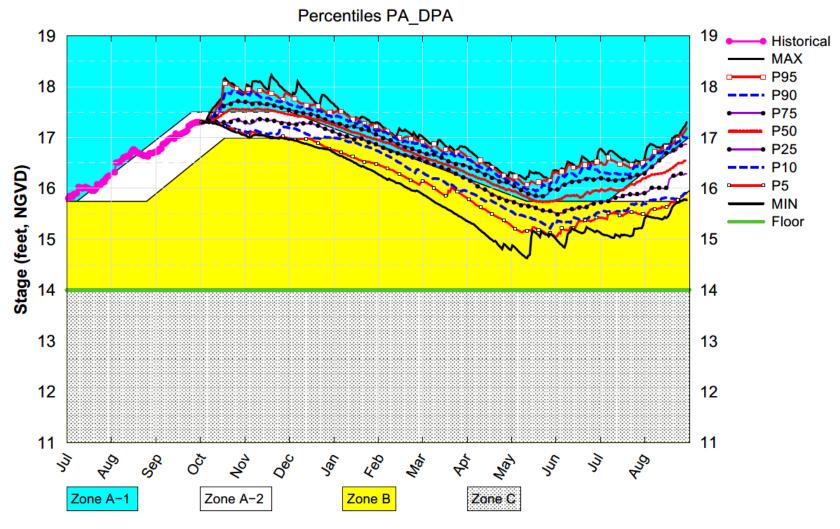
### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Oct 2021 Position Analysis



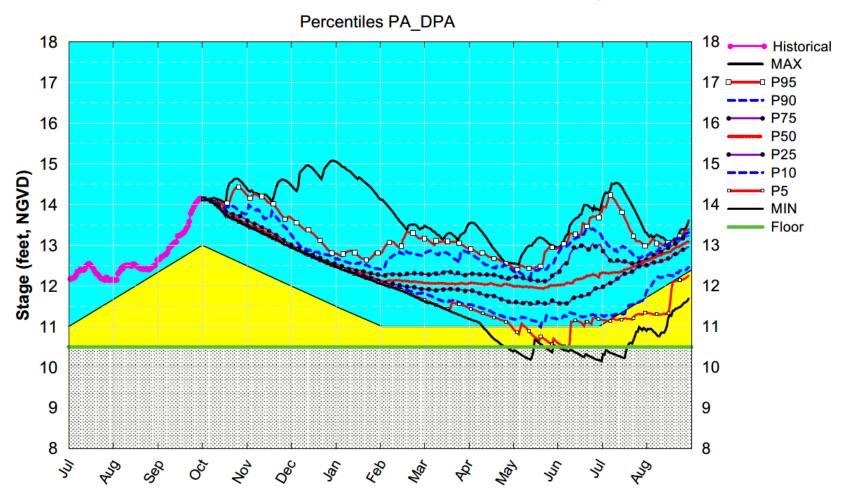
### Lake Okeechobee SFWMM Oct 2021 Position Analysis



### WCA1 SFWMM Oct 2021 Position Analysis



### WCA2A SFWMM Oct 2021 Position Analysis



### WCA3A SFWMM Oct 2021 Position Analysis

