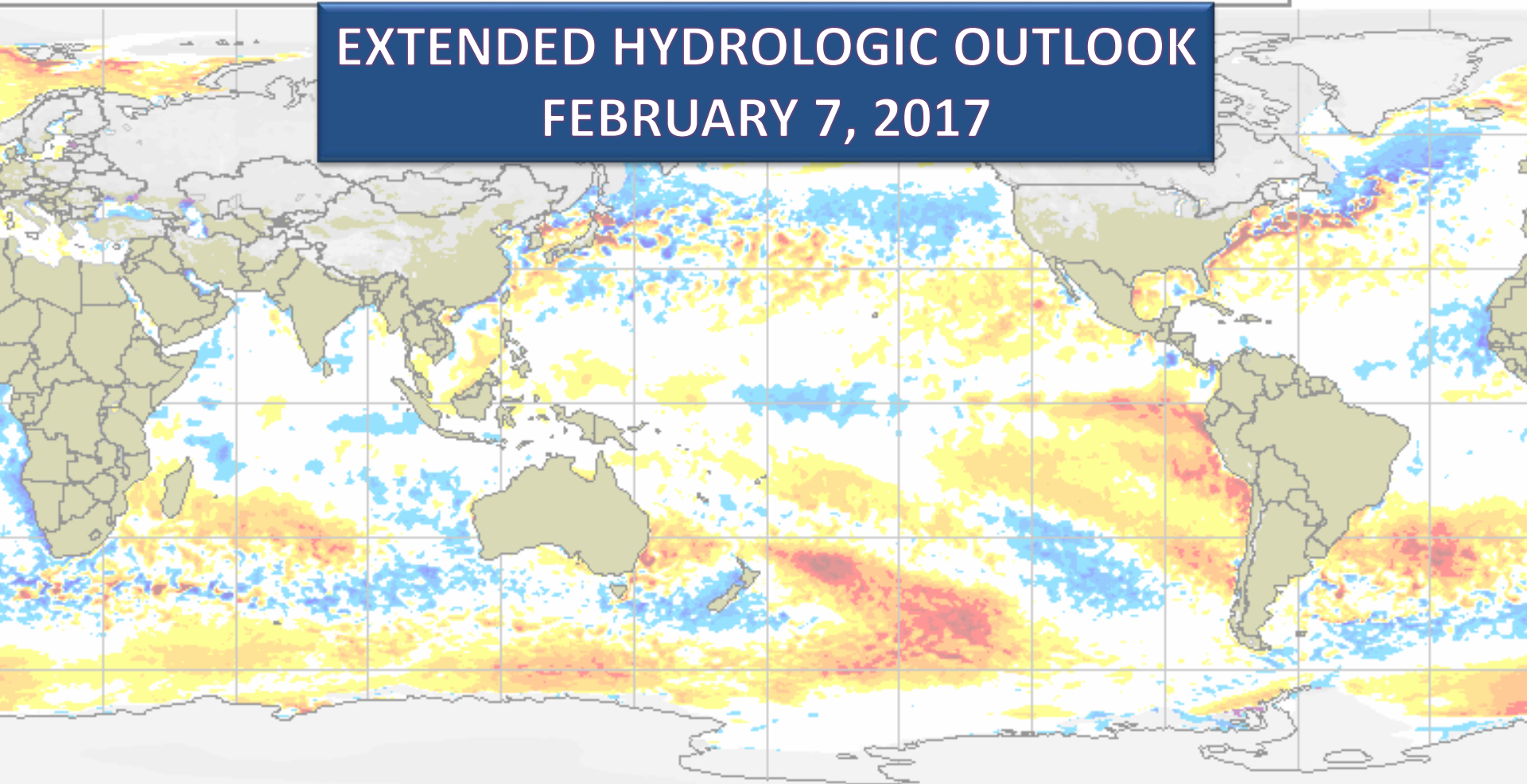
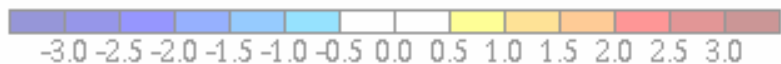


EXTENDED HYDROLOGIC OUTLOOK FEBRUARY 7, 2017



Sea surface temperature anomaly / Anomalie de la température de la mer (C)



Snow depth / Épaisseur de la neige (cm)



Uncovered sea ice
Glace marine à découvert
Climatologie 1995-2009 Climatologie



CMC Environnement Canada
CMC Environment Canada

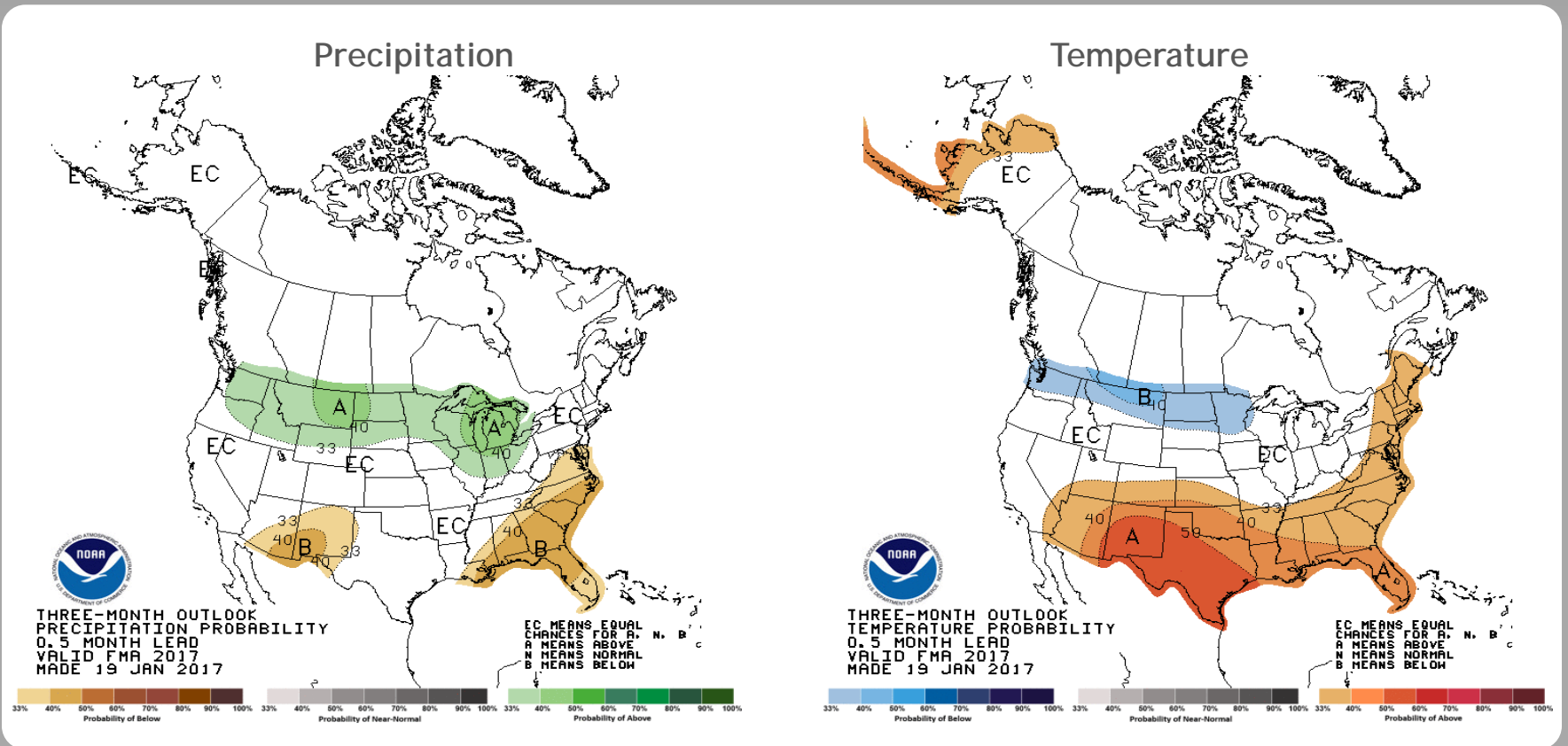
Summary

- The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting below normal (40-50% probability) rainfall for the Upper Kissimmee and below normal (33-40% probability) rainfall for the Lower Kissimmee south to the Florida Keys for February through April.
- La Niña conditions are present and weakening. A transition to ENSO-neutral is expected to occur during February 2017, with ENSO-neutral then continuing through the first half of 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.

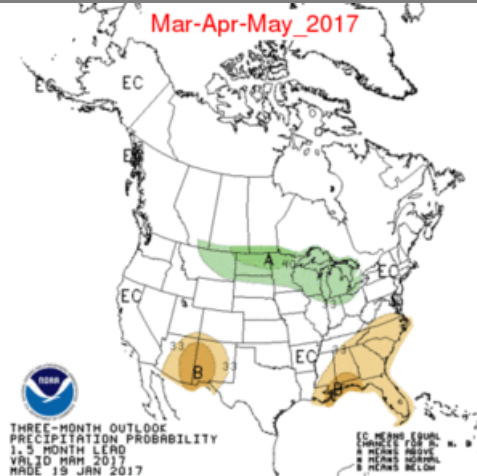
U. S. Seasonal Outlooks

February - April 2017

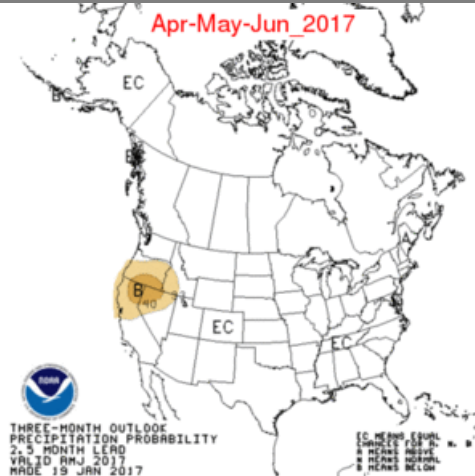
The seasonal outlooks combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and, when appropriate, ENSO.



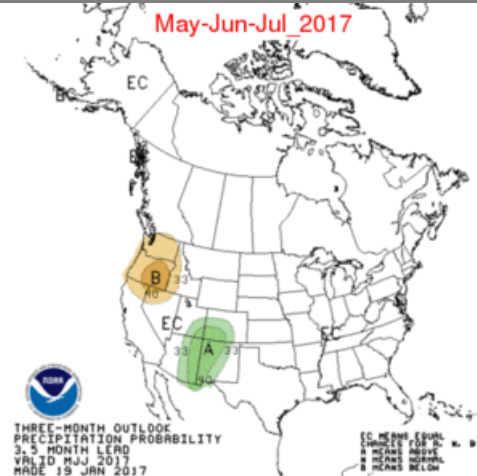
Mar-Apr-May_2017



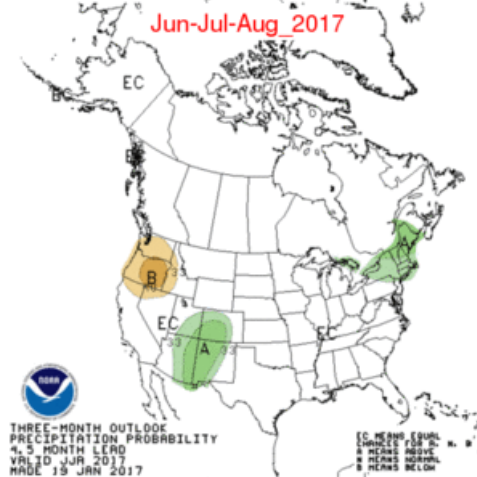
Apr-May-Jun_2017



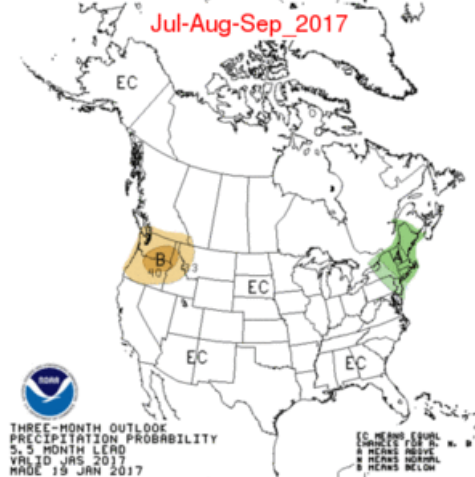
May-Jun-Jul_2017



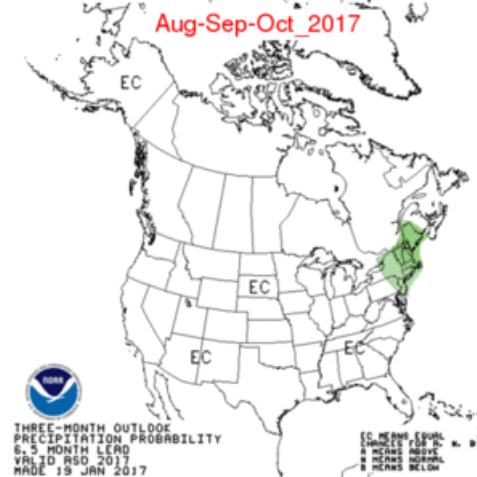
Jun-Jul-Aug_2017



Jul-Aug-Sep_2017



Aug-Sep-Oct_2017



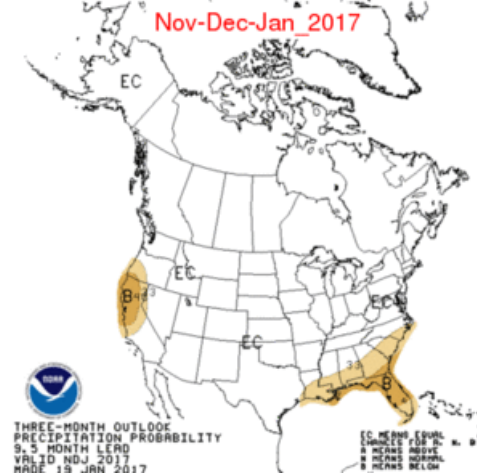
Sep-Oct-Nov_2017



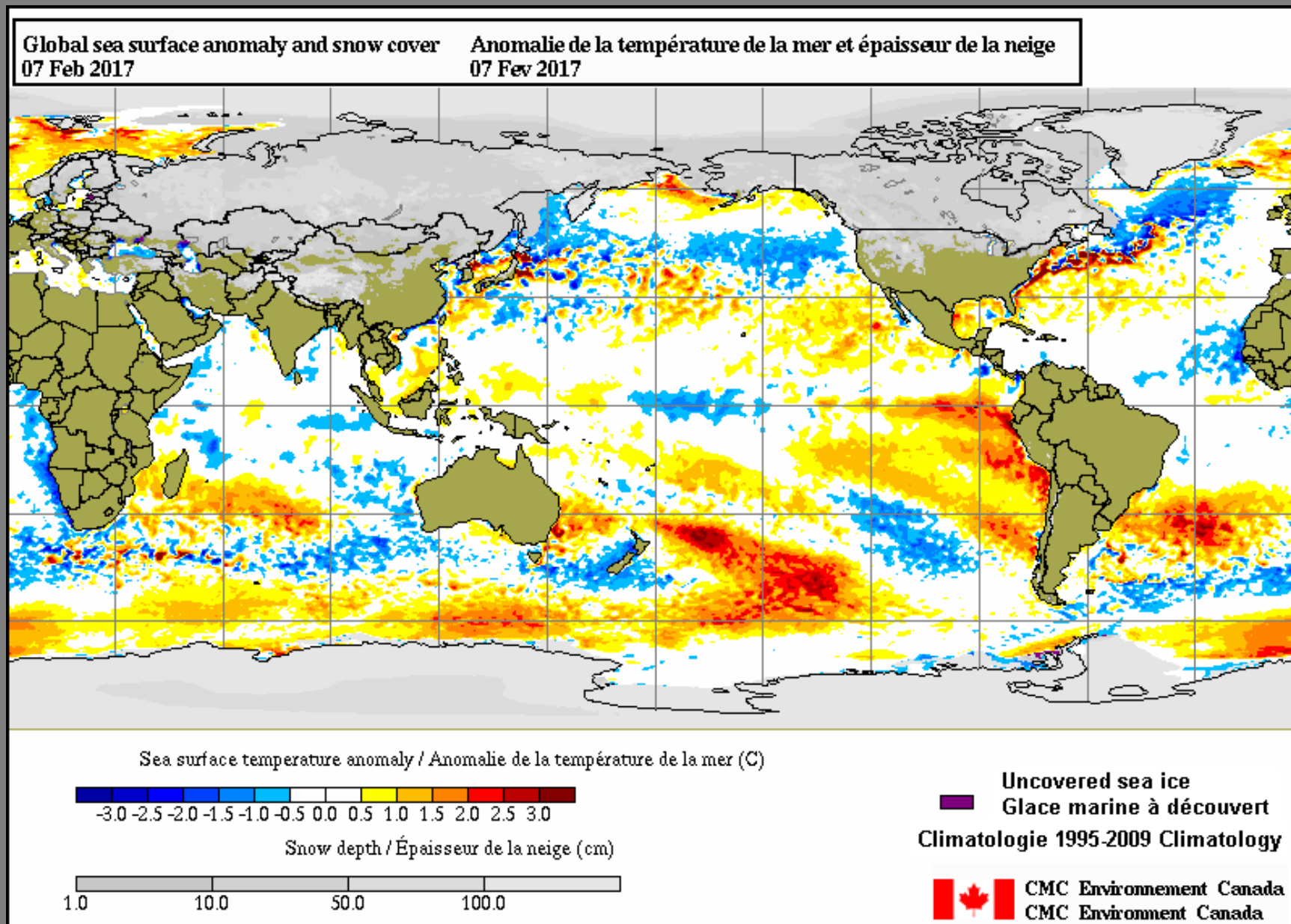
Oct-Nov-Dec_2017



Nov-Dec-Jan_2017



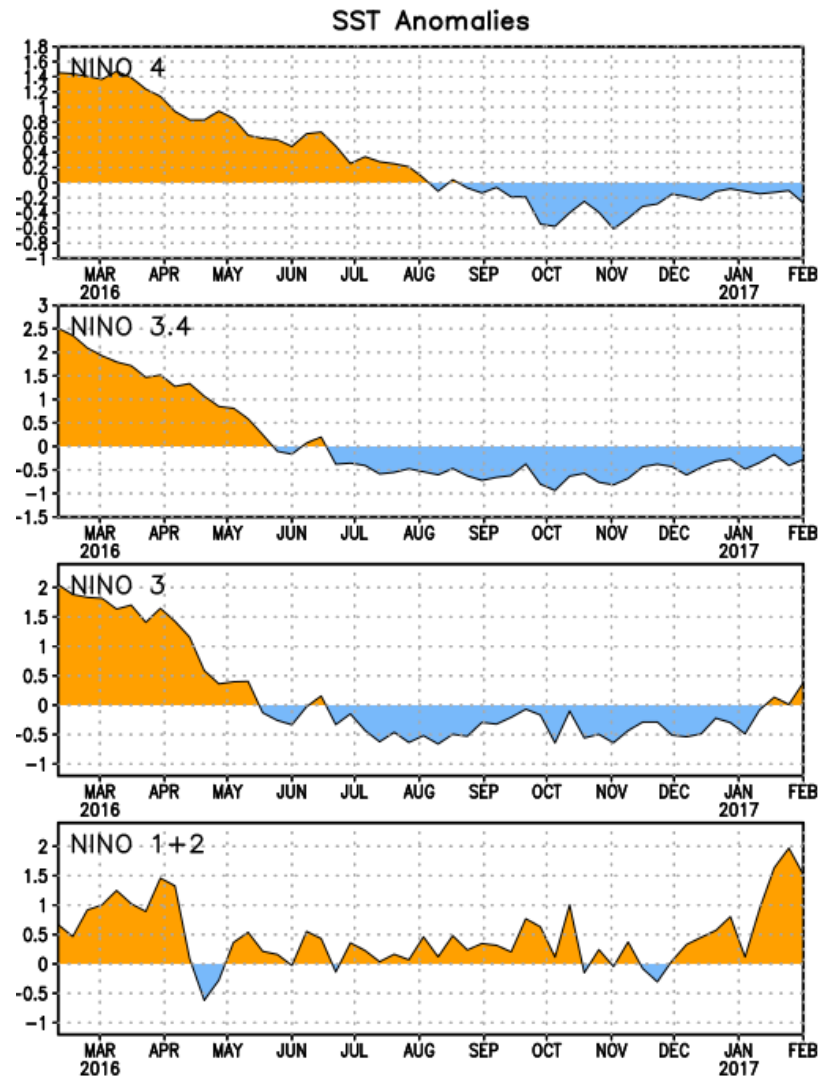
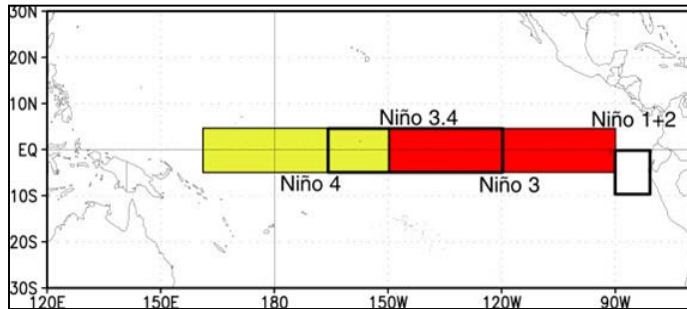
Current Global Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies

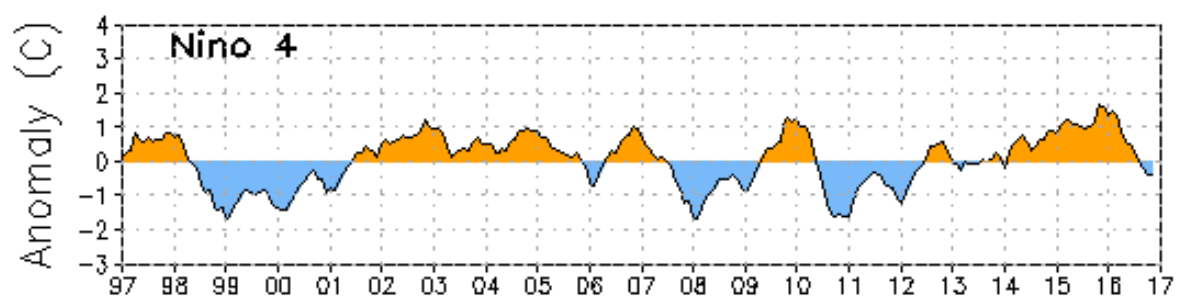
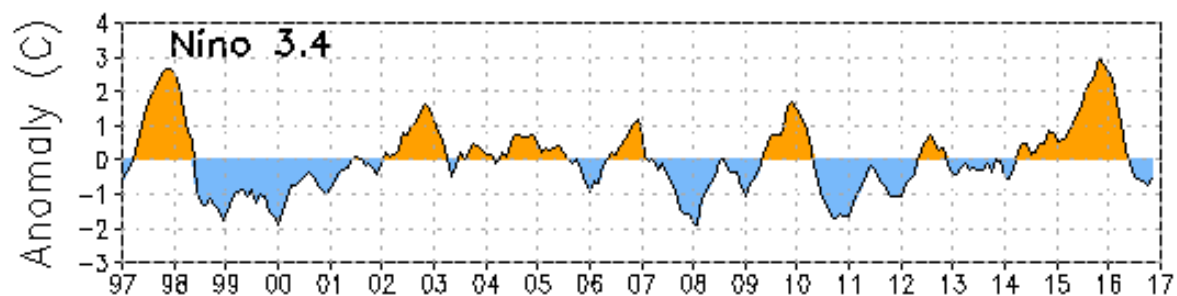
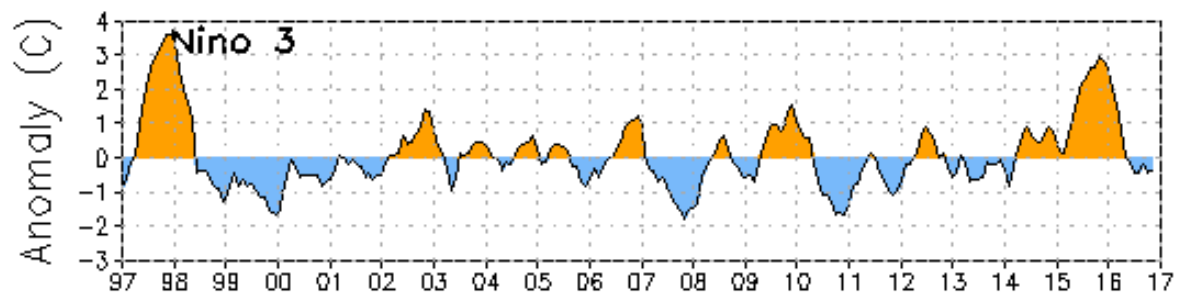
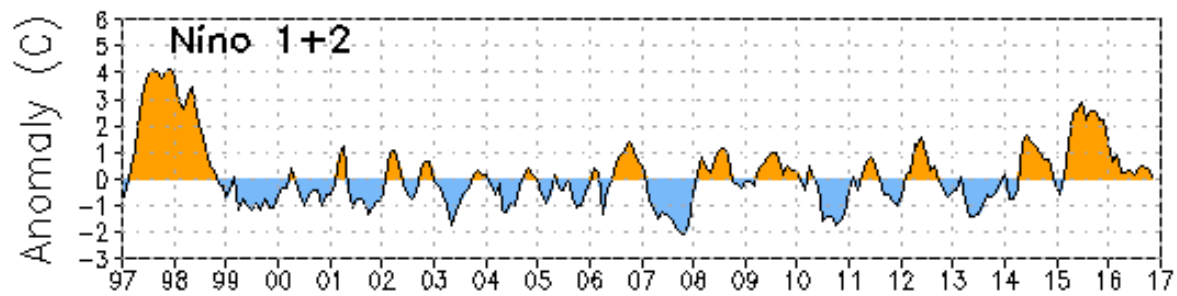


Niño Region SST Departures (°C) Recent Evolution

The latest weekly SST departures are:

Niño 4	-0.3°C
Niño 3.4	-0.3°C
Niño 3	0.4°C
Niño 1+2	1.5°C





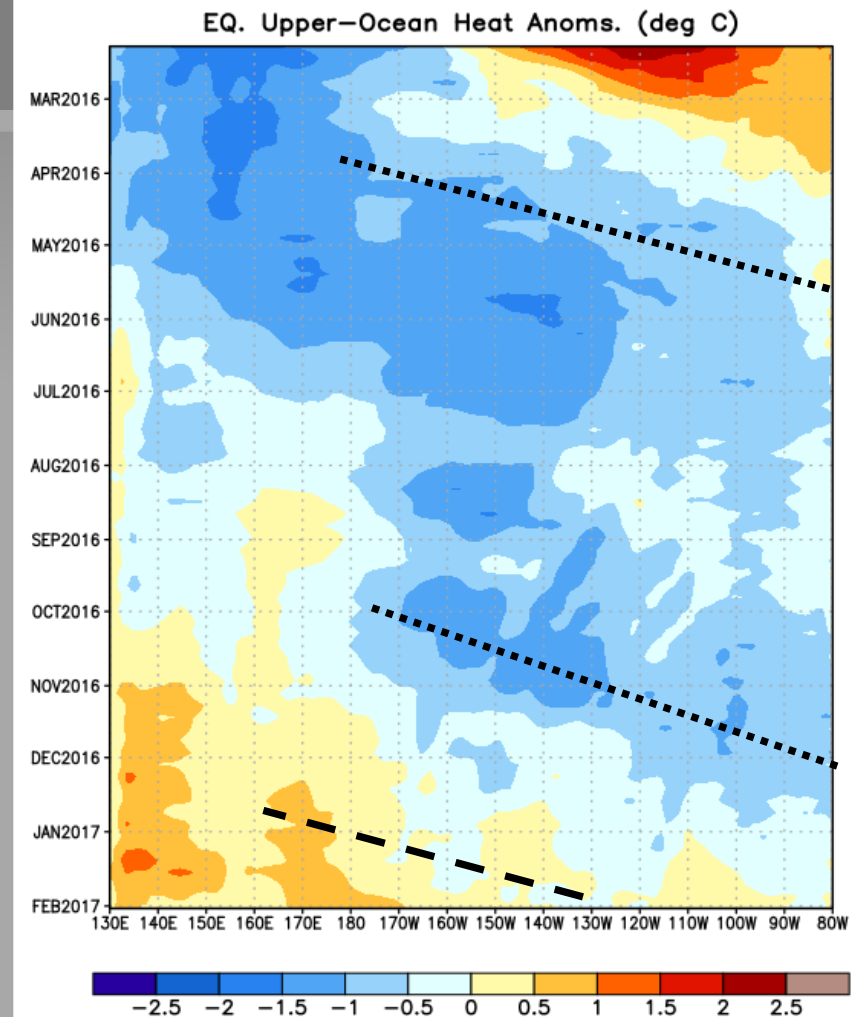
Data updated through November 2016

Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific

With the passage of an upwelling equatorial oceanic Kelvin wave in March 2016, below-average subsurface temperatures extended across much of the equatorial Pacific.

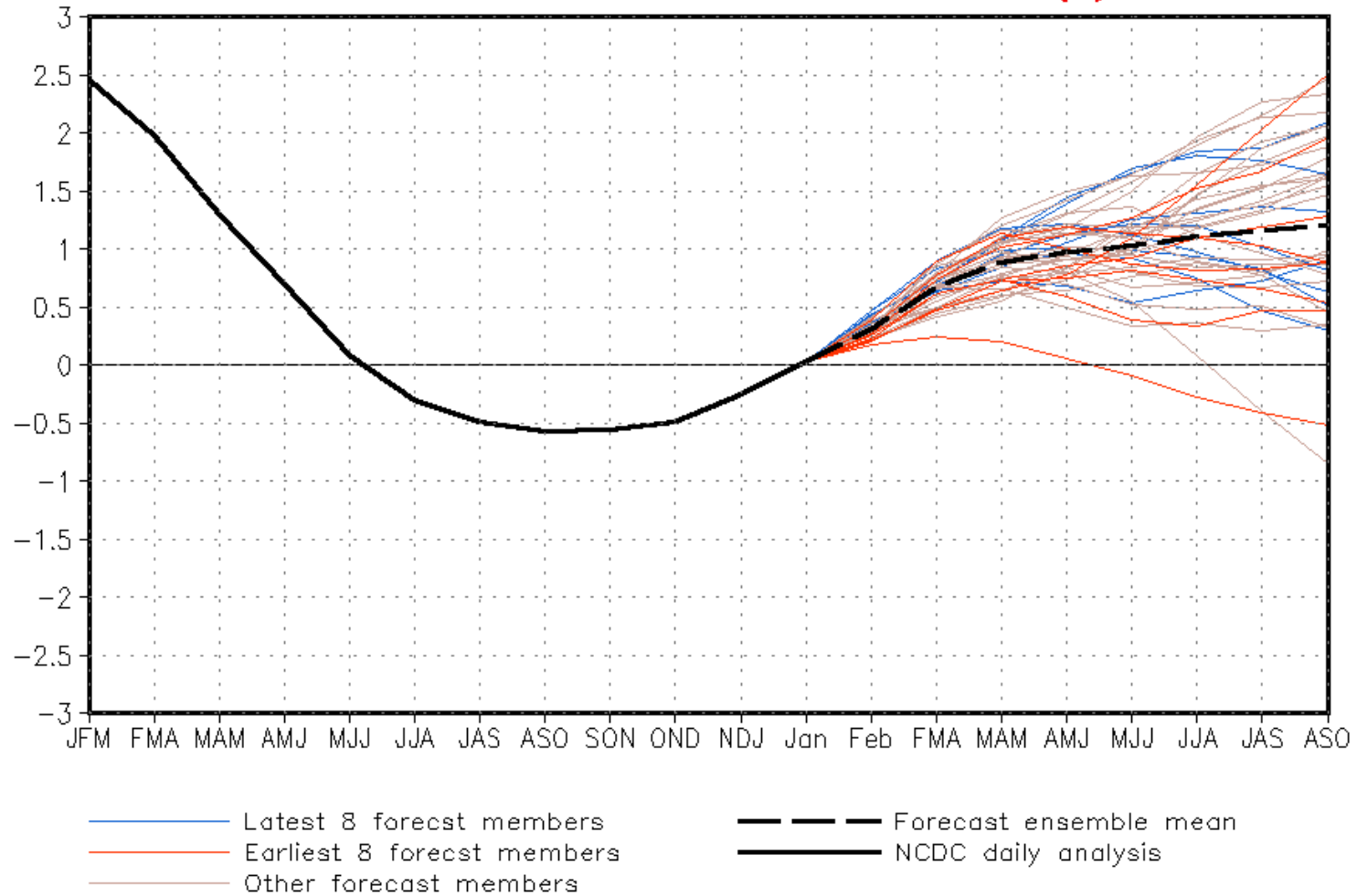
Since December 2016, weakly positive subsurface temperature anomalies have expanded eastward.

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.





CFSv2 forecast Nino3.4 SST anomalies (K)



IRI/CPC Pacific Niño

3.4 SST Model Outlook

Most models indicate ENSO-neutral through the Northern Hemisphere autumn 2017.

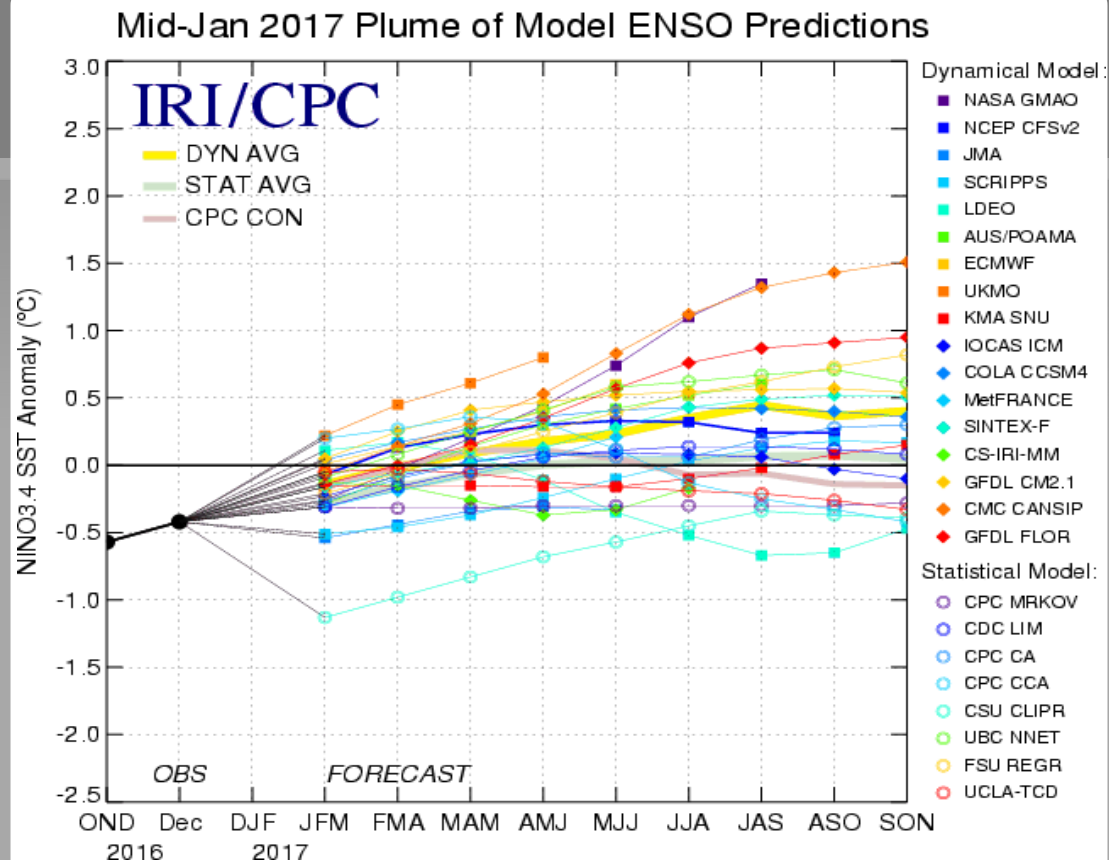


Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 18 January 2017).

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 °C 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.

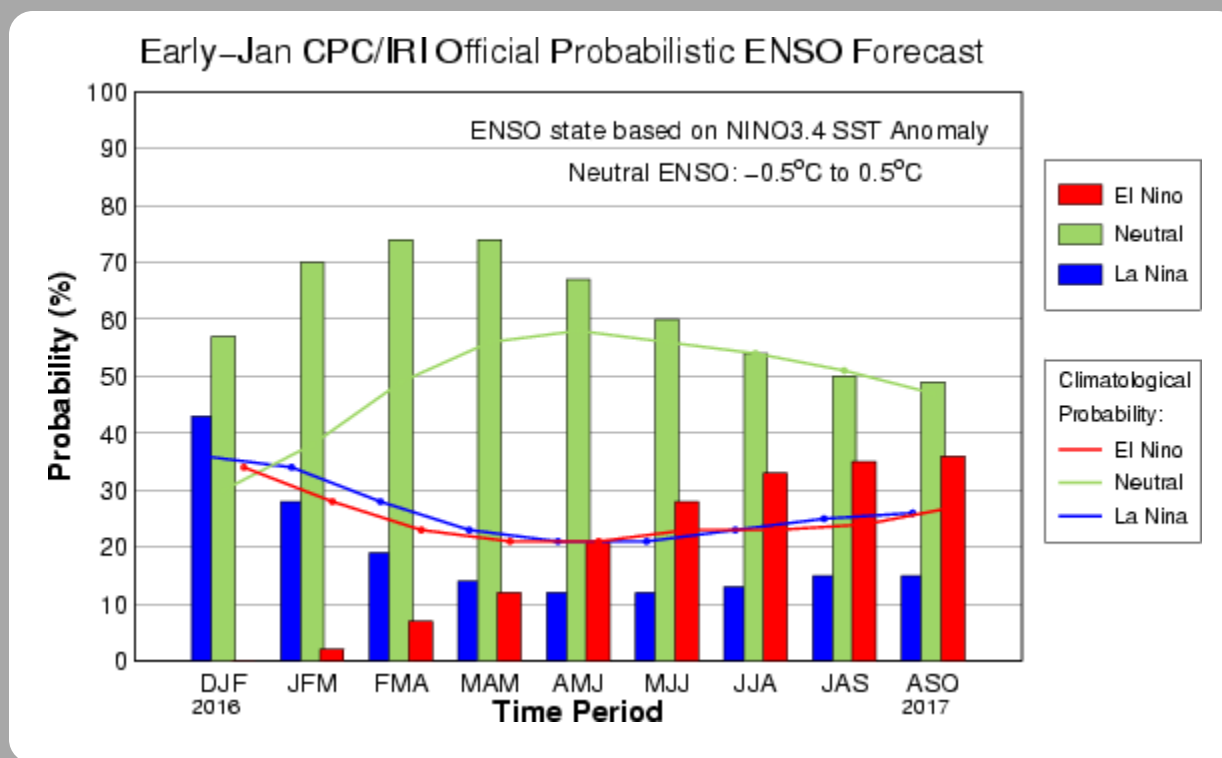
The ONI is one measure of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, and other indices can confirm whether features consistent with a coupled ocean-atmosphere phenomenon accompanied these periods. The complete table going back to DJF 1950 can be found [here](#).

Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2004	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
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

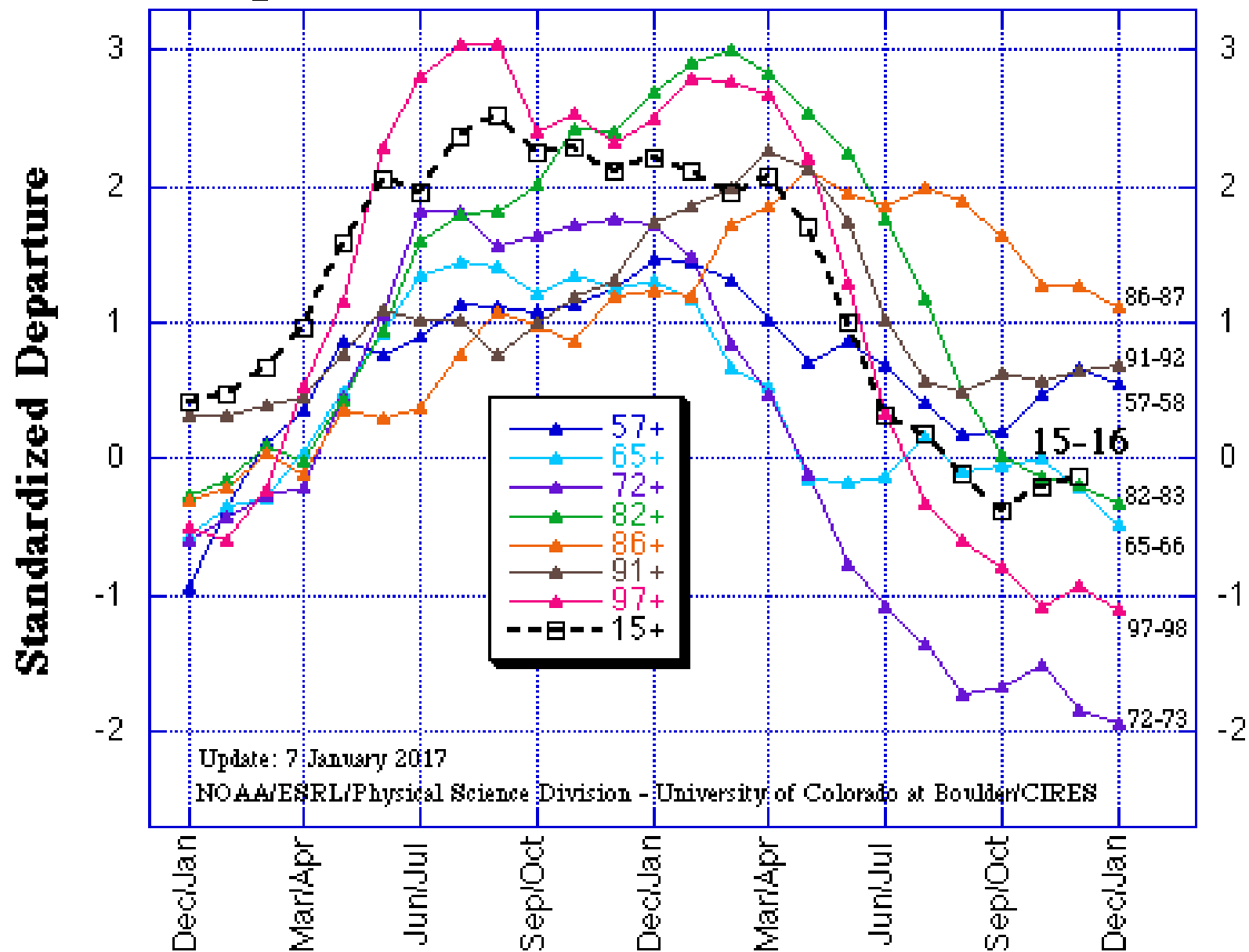
CPC/IRI Probabilistic ENSO Outlook

Updated: 12 January 2017

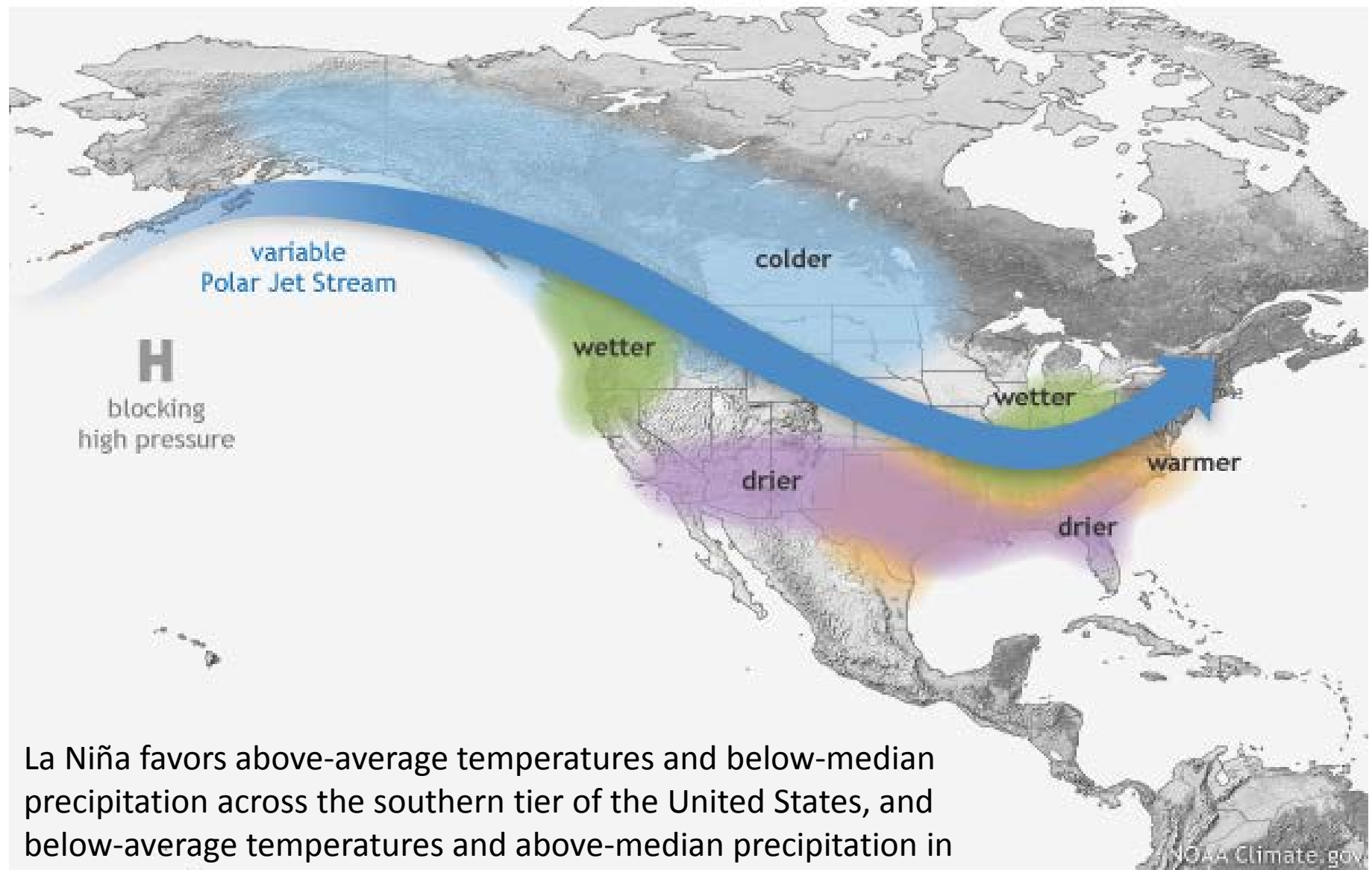
ENSO-neutral is favored through mid-2017, with smaller chances of El Niño (~35%) and La Niña (~15%) by August-September-October (ASO) 2017.



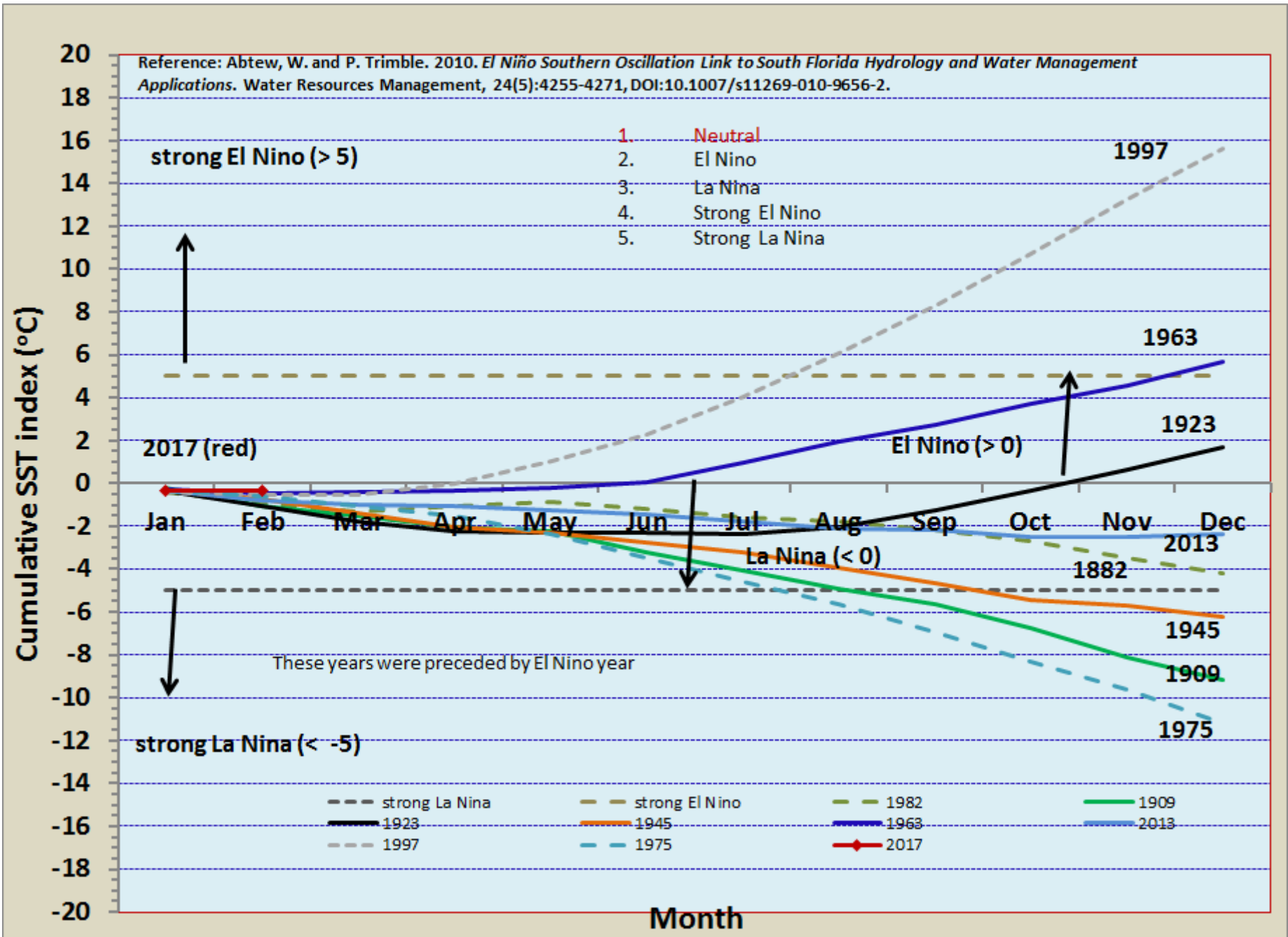
Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for the seven strongest El Niño events since 1950 vs. 2015-16



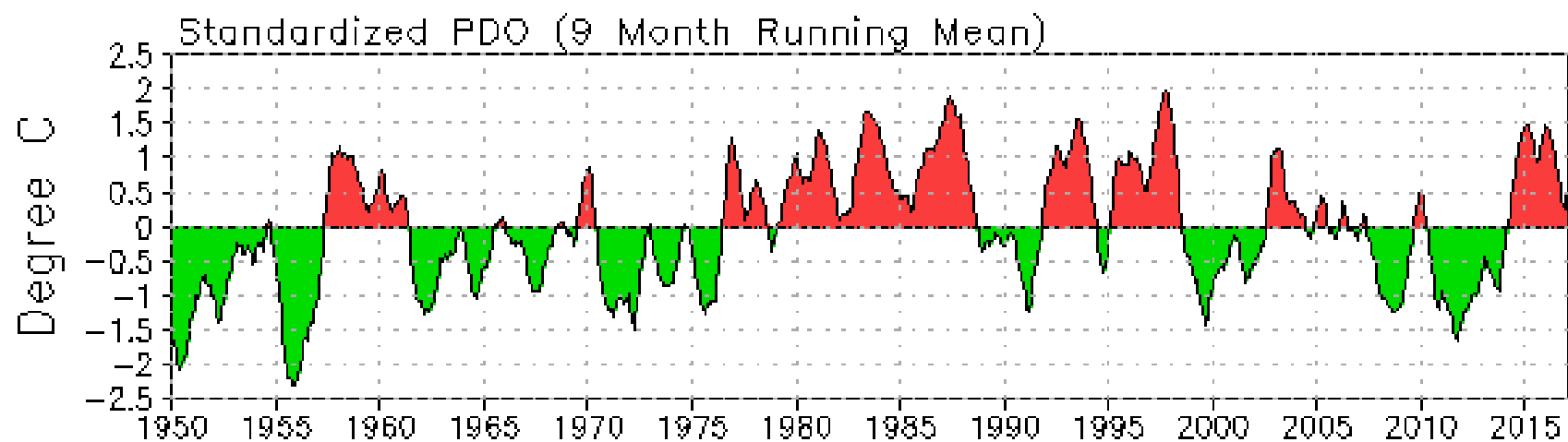
Wintertime La Niña pattern



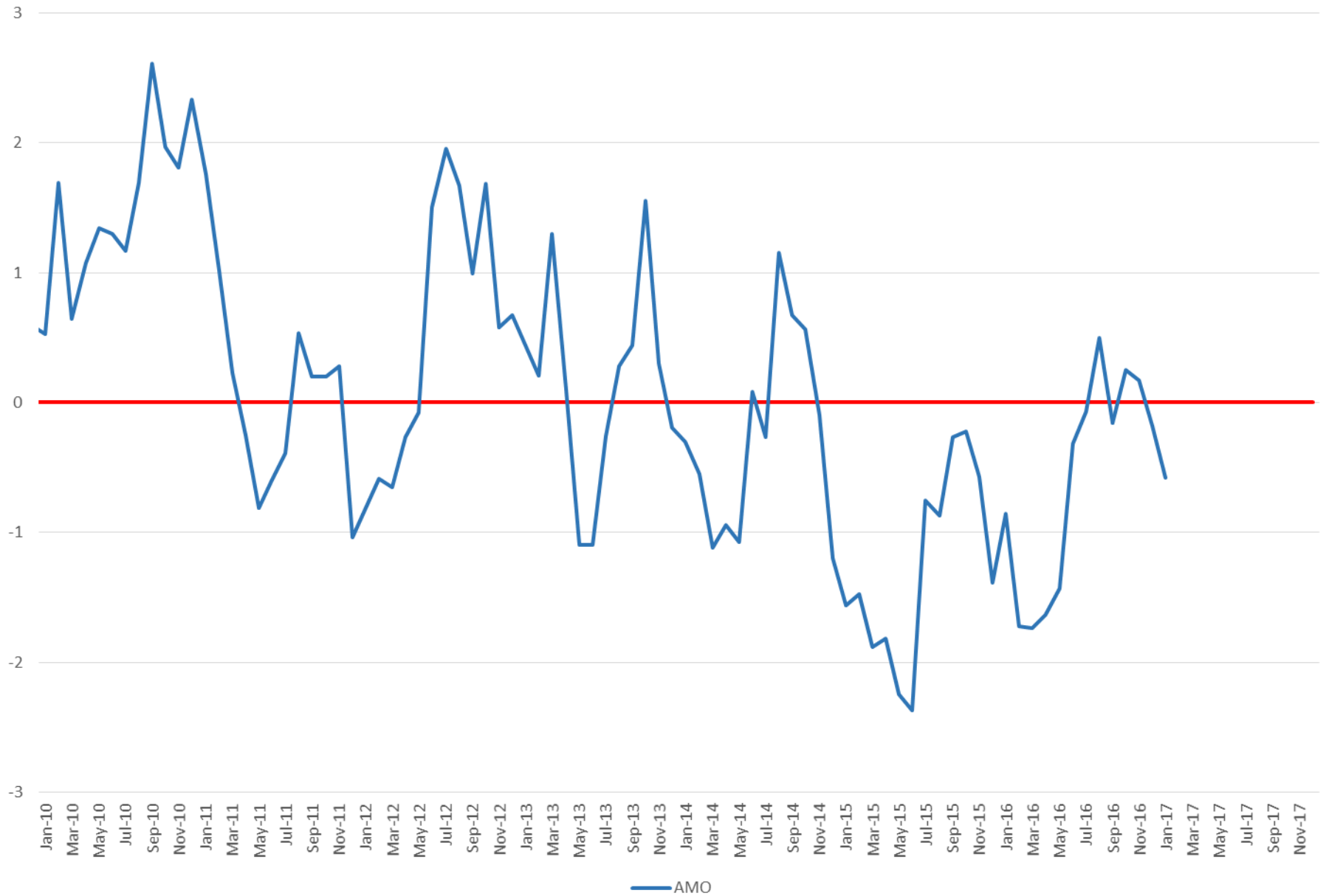
La Niña favors above-average temperatures and below-median precipitation across the southern tier of the United States, and below-average temperatures and above-median precipitation in the northern tier of the United States.



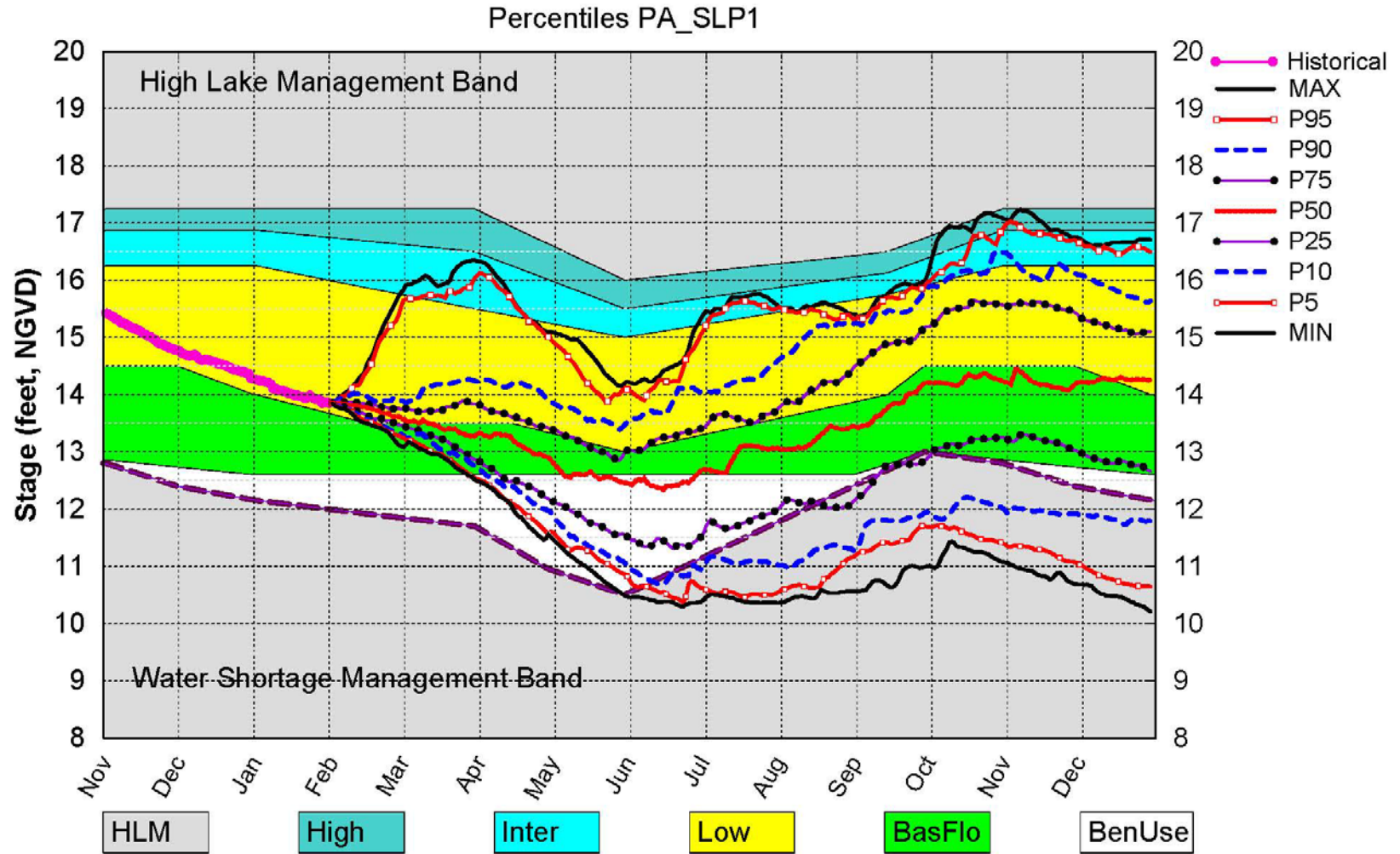
Source: Wossenu Abtew (SFWMD)



Standardized Klotzbach/Gray Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation Index (CSU)



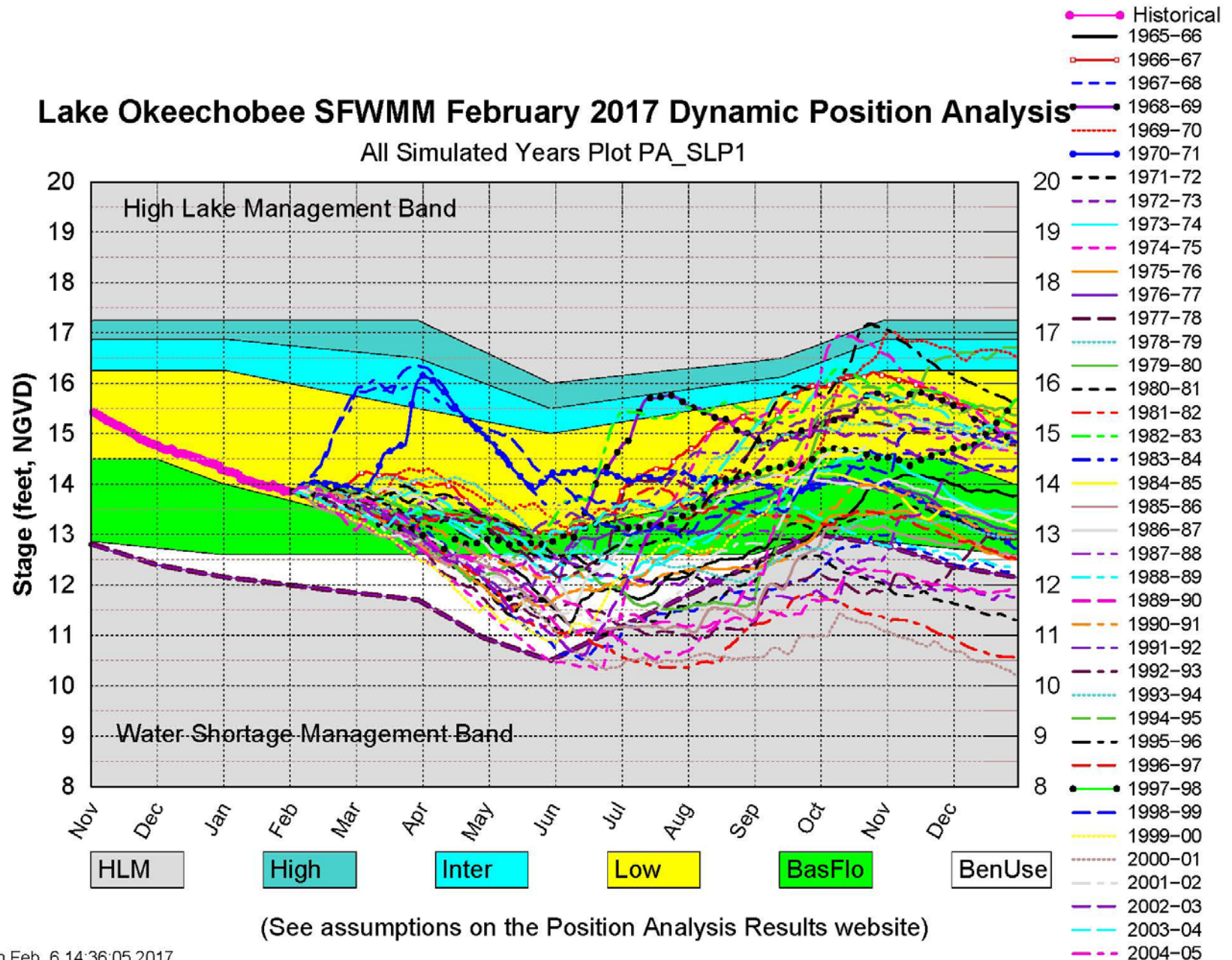
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM February 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

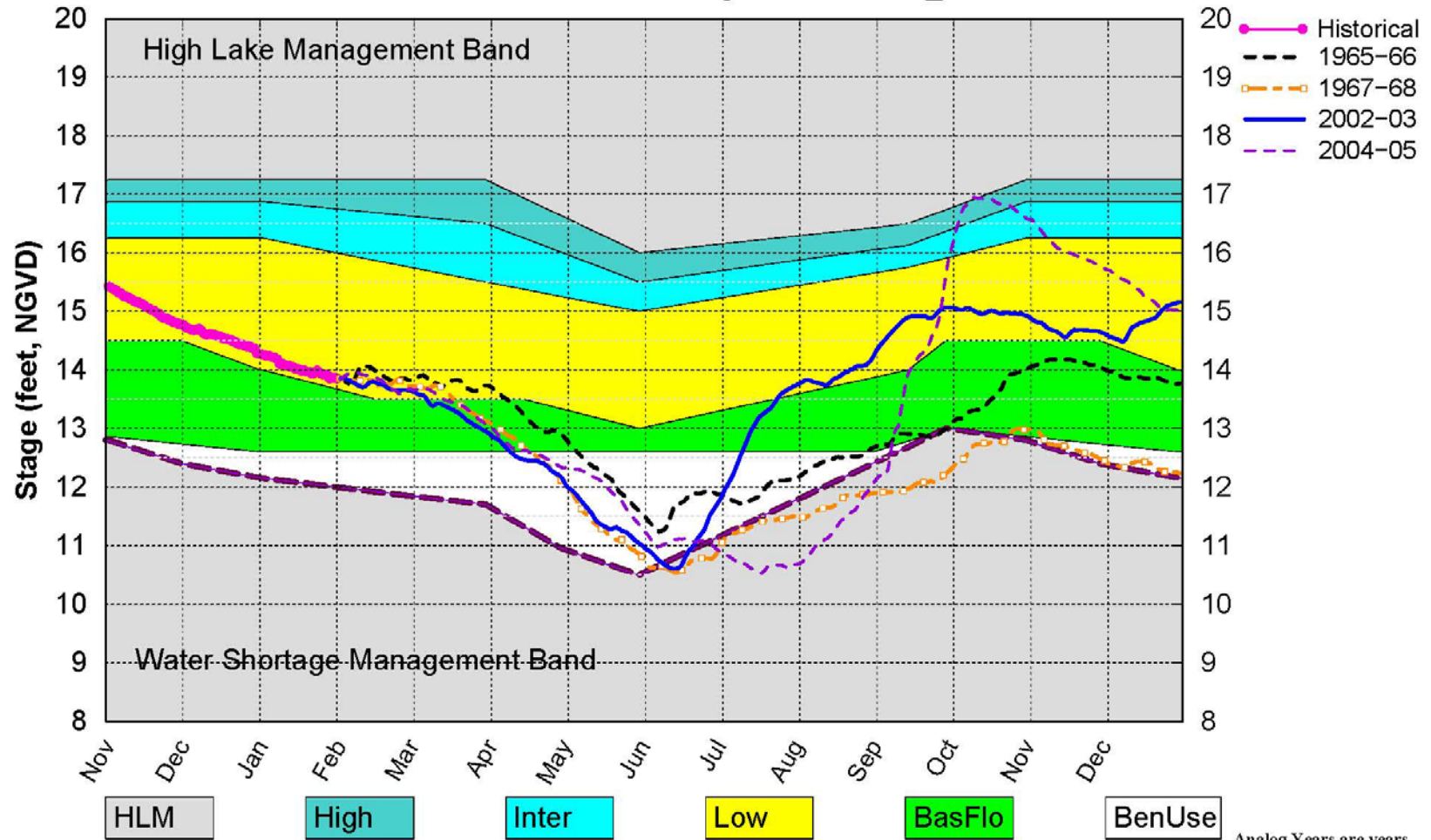
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM February 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

All Simulated Years Plot PA_SLP1



Lake Okeechobee SFWMM February 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

AMO Warm / ENSO Neutral Analog Years Plot PA_SLP1

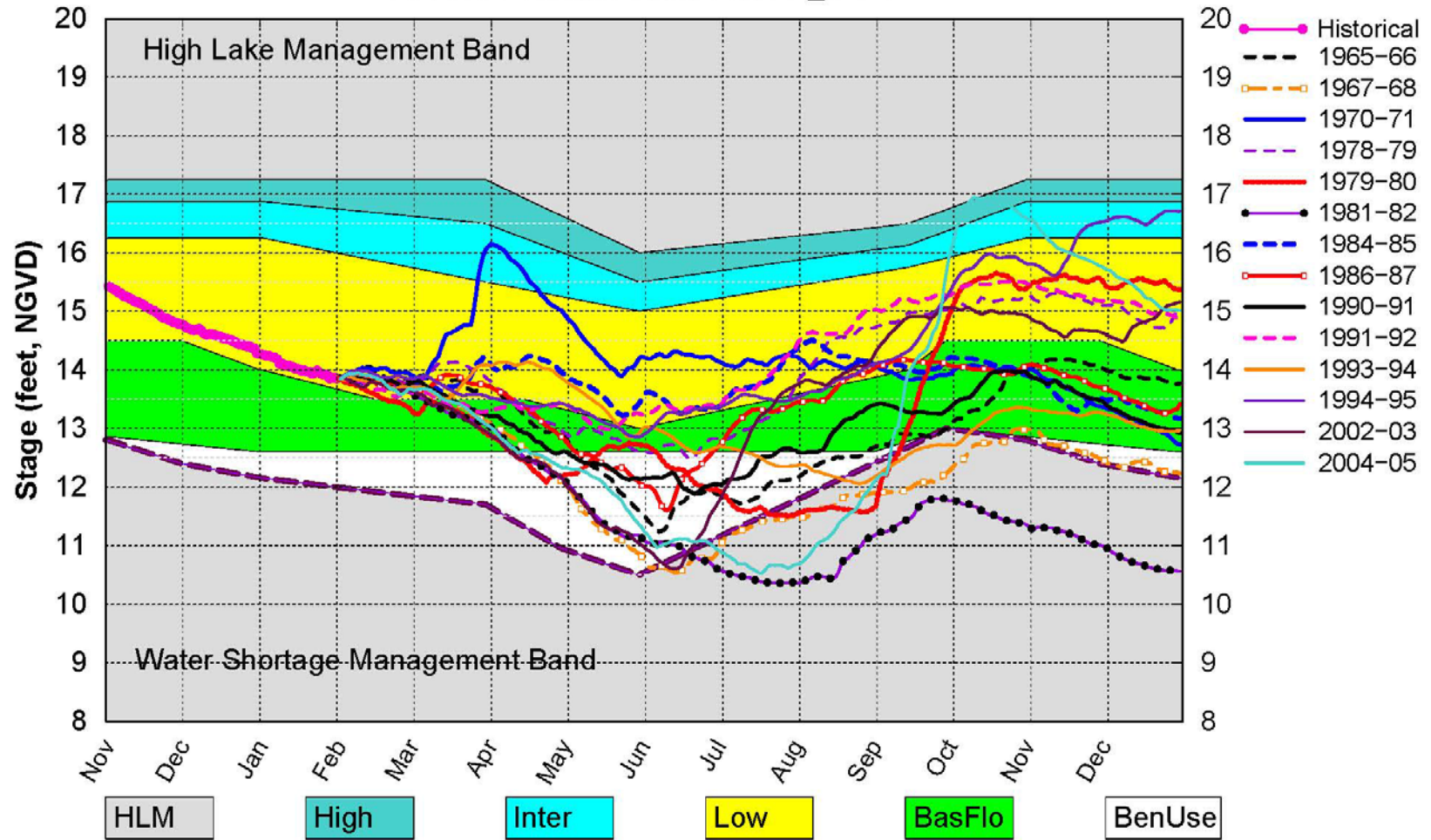


(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

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

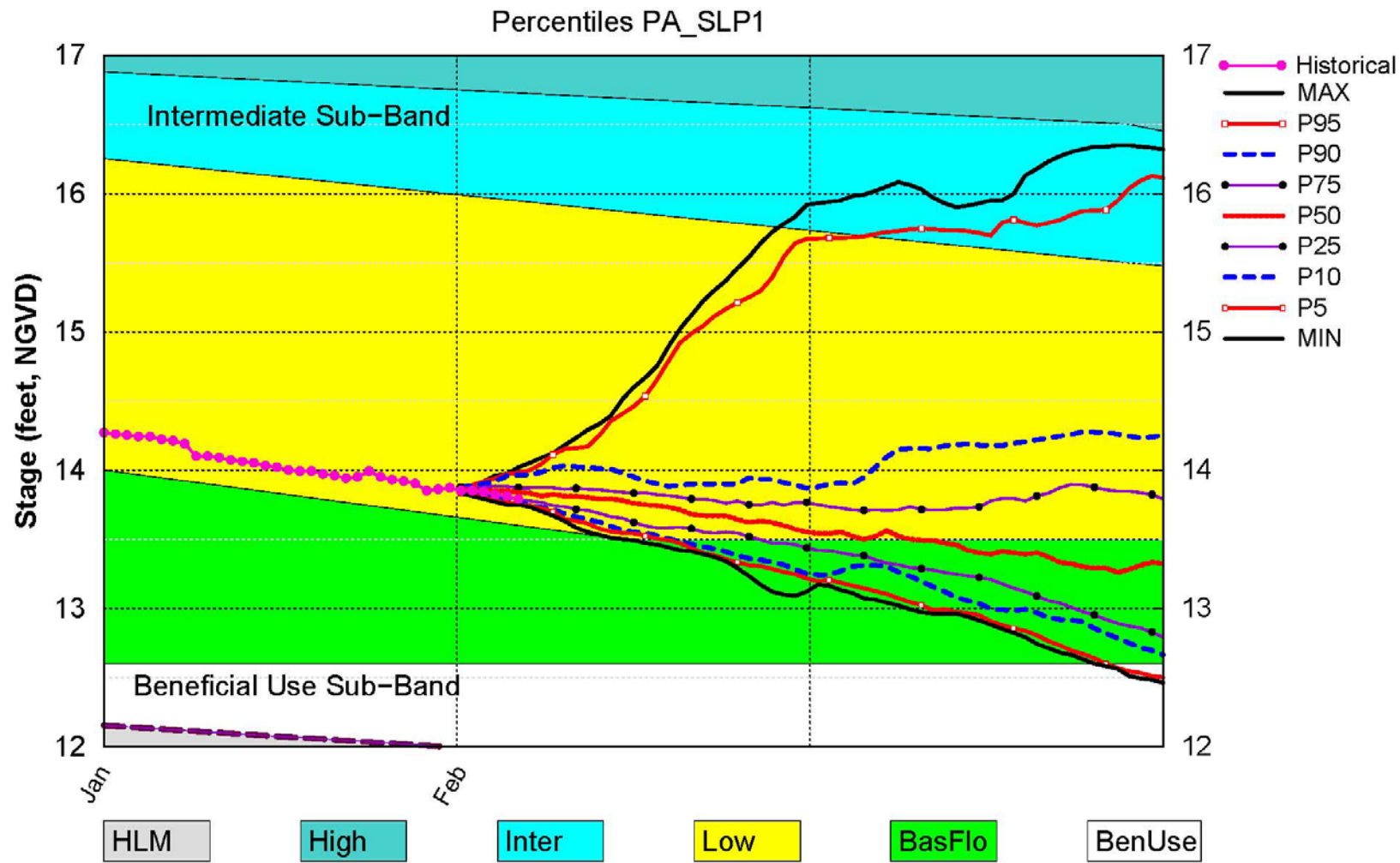
Lake Okeechobee SFWMM February 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis

All ENSO Neutral Years Plot PA_SLP1



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)

Lake Okeechobee SFWMM February 2017 Dynamic Position Analysis



(See assumptions on the Position Analysis Results website)