ENSO update - OCOF 184

19 January 2023

ENSO Update

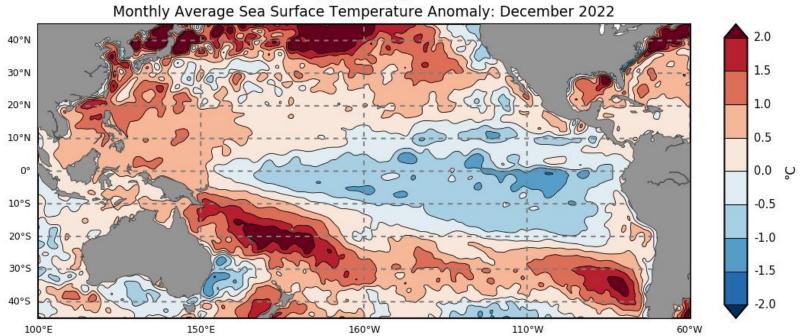


La Niña anticipated to ease over summer

- La Niña continues in the tropical Pacific.
- Though ocean temperatures have risen in recent weeks, atmospheric indicators are largely unchanged and remain at La Niña levels.
- Long-range forecasts suggest that tropical Pacific will continue to warm and be at ENSO-neutral levels (neither La Niña nor El Niño) during February, with a change in atmospheric patterns towards neutral levels likely to follow.

December 2022 SSTs

Pacific Ocean



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Change in the monthly SST anomaly: December-2022 - November-2022

30'N

0

120'E

150'E

180'

150'E

180'

150'W

120'W

90'W

Anomaly monthly difference Climatology baseline: 1961 to 1990

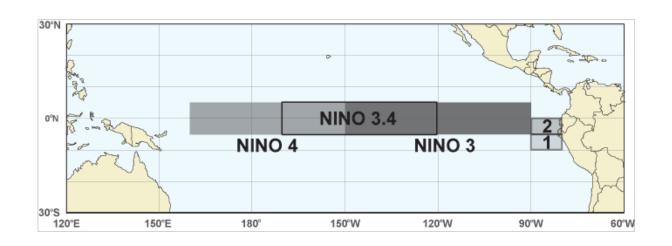
CC Climatology baseline: 1961 to 1990

CC Commonwealth of Australia 2023, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

November-2022 - November-2022 - November-2022 - November-2022

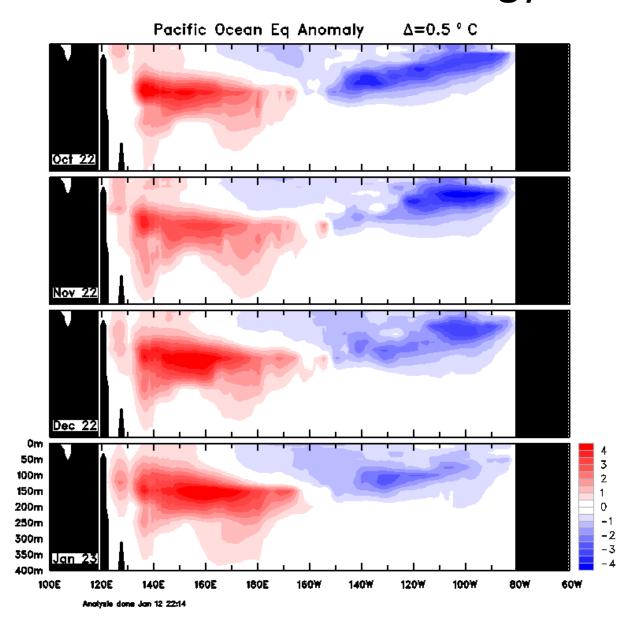
Anomaly monthly difference Created: 02/01/2023

NINO INDICES SST anomalies (°C)

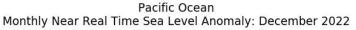


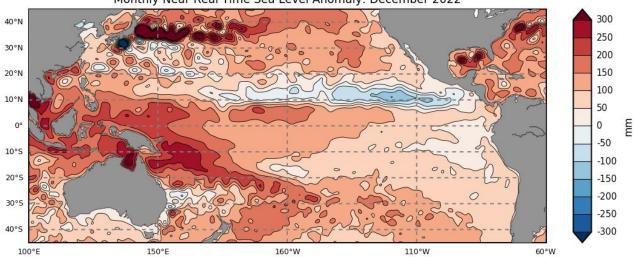
	Latest weekly	Dec 2022	Nov 2022	Index
Wookly data for the	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	NINO3
Weekly data for the week ending 15/01/202	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	NINO3.4
	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	NINO4

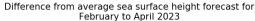
Equatorial Pacific sub-surface profile Bureau of Meteorology

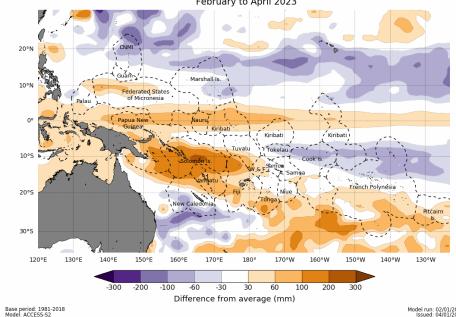


December 2022 Sea Level Anomaly







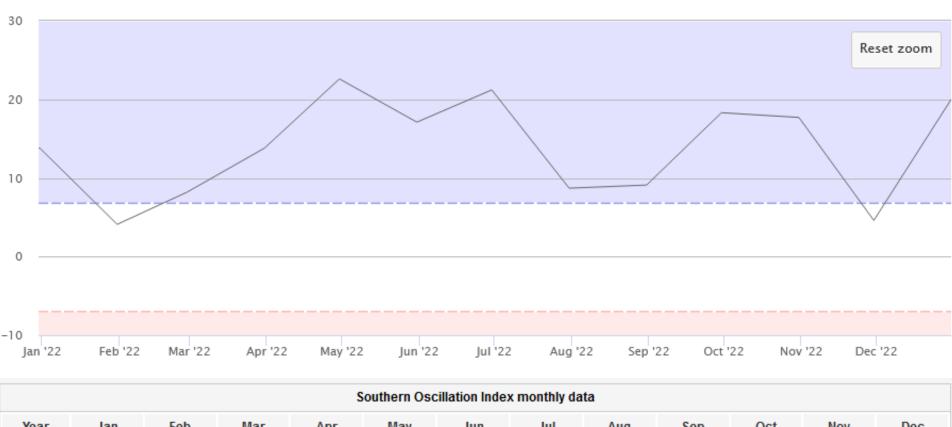


Model: ACCESS-S2
© Commonwealth of Australia 2023, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at http://www.marineregion

Southern Oscillation Index

Southern Oscillation Index - monthly

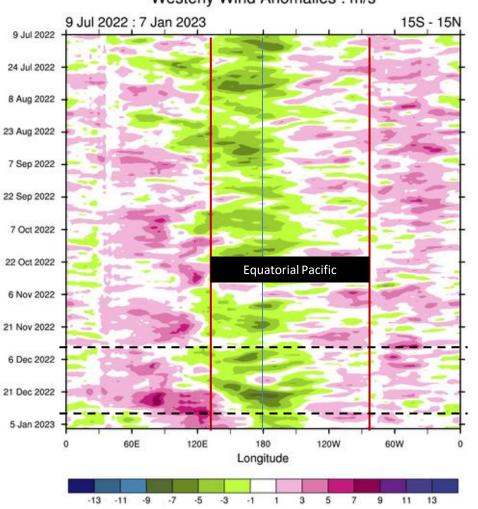


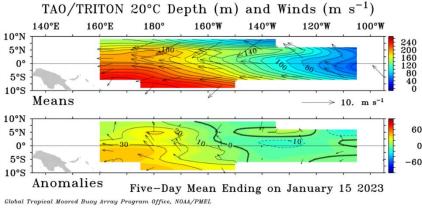
	Southern Oscillation Index monthly data											
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Арг	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2022	+4.1	+8.2	+13.8	+22.6	+17.1	+21.2	+8.7	+9.1	+18.3	+17.7	+4.6	+20.0
2021	+16.5	+11.5	-0.3	+2.0	+3.6	+2.6	+15.9	+4.6	+9.3	+6.7	+12.5	+13.8

At 15 January 2023: 30-day SOI = +21; 90-day SOI = +13

Equatorial Trade Winds

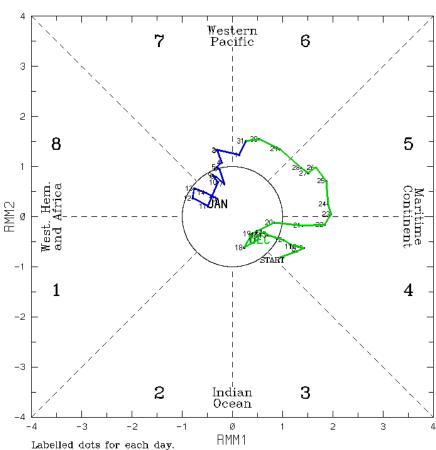






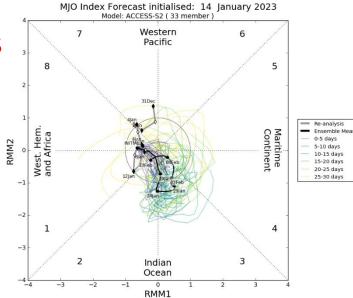
Madden-Julian Oscillation

(RMM1, RMM2) phase space for 7-Dec-2022 to 15-Jan-2023

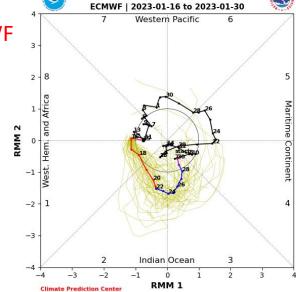


Blue line is for Jan, green line is for Dec, red line is for Nov. (C) Copyright Commonwealth of Australia2023. Bureau of Meteorology

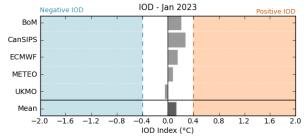




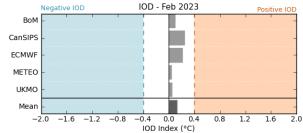




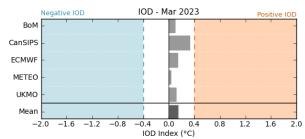
Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)



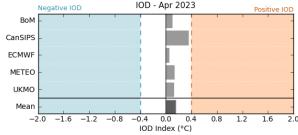
Copyright Australian Bureau of Meteorology



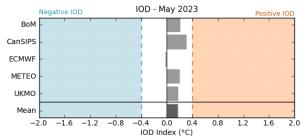
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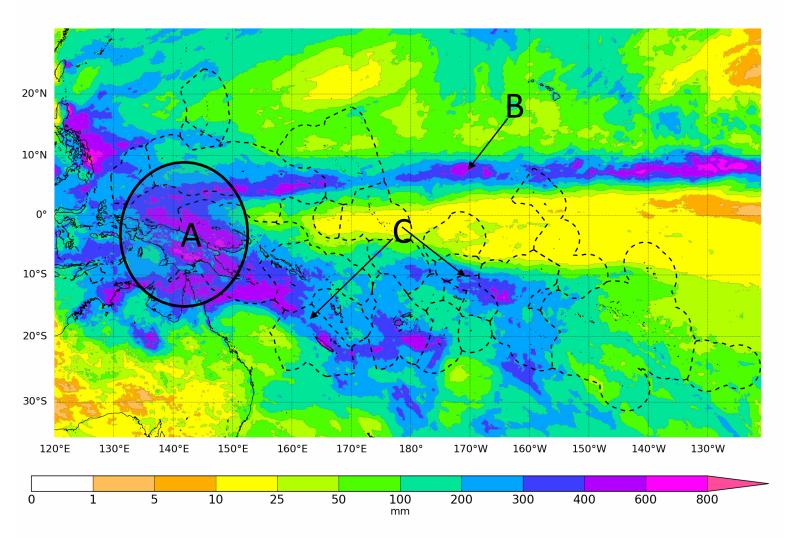
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Satellite Rainfall December 2022

1-month total rainfall ending December 2022



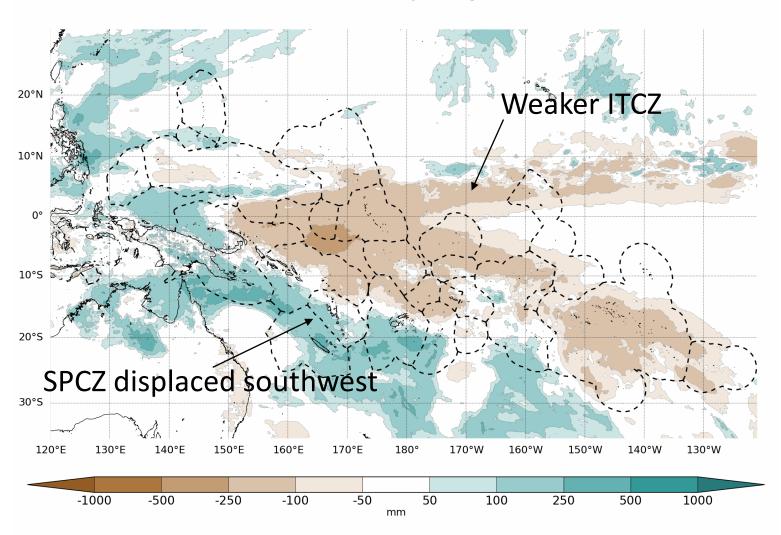
Data source: MSWEP Run: 07/01/2023

 $[\]hbox{$\mathbb{C}$ Commonwealth of Australia 2023, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, supported by COSPPac}\\$

Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.

Satellite Rainfall Anomaly December 2022

1-month total rainfall anomaly ending December 2022

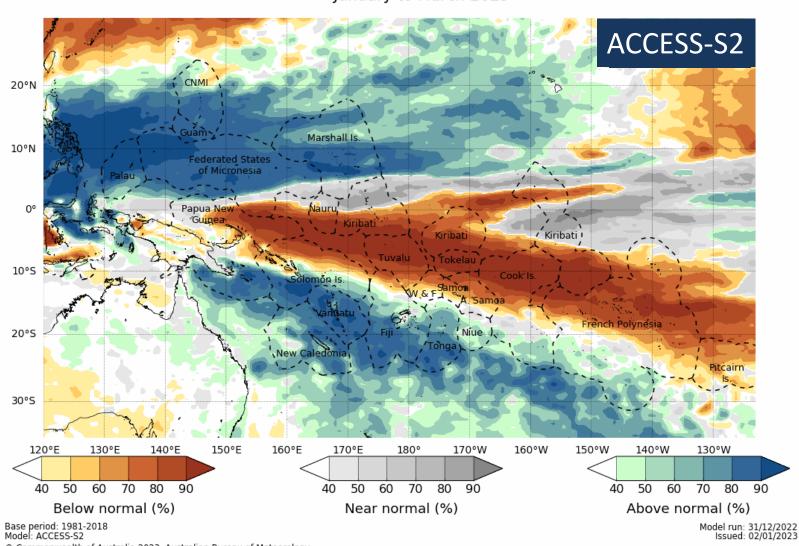


 Data source: MSWEP
 Run: 07/01/2023

 Base period: 1980-2021
 Base period: 1980-2021

[©] Commonwealth of Australia 2023, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, supported by COSPPac
Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at

Tercile rainfall probabilities for lanuary to March 2023

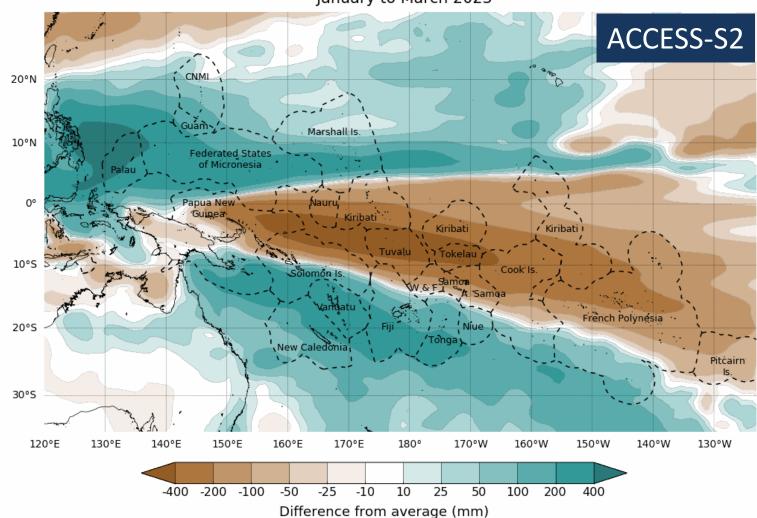


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Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.

Difference from Average (JFM)





Base period: 1981-2018

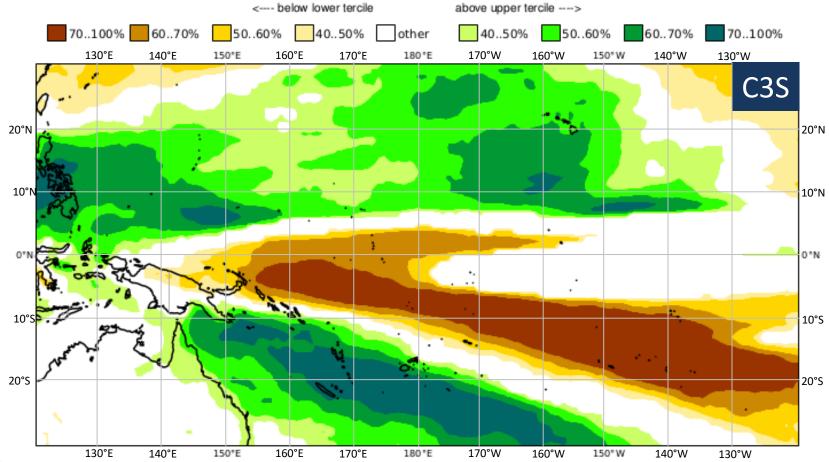
Model run: 31/12/2022 Issued: 02/01/2023

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast

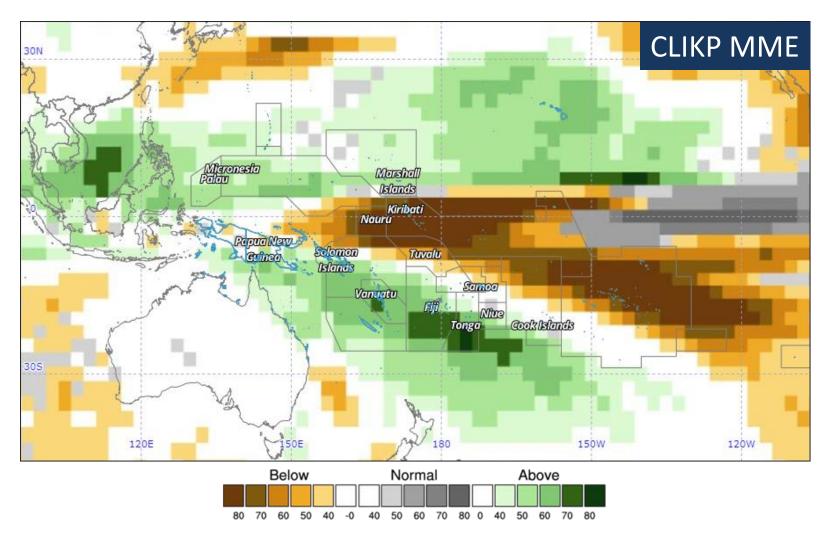
ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
JFM 2023

Prob(most likely category of precipitation)

Nominal forecast start: 01/12/22 Unweighted mean







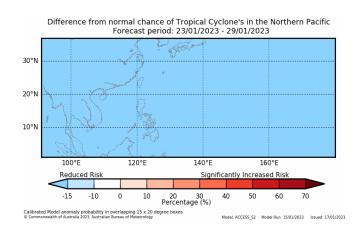
Year: 2023, Season: JFM, Lead Month: 3, Method: GAUS

Model: APCC, CMCC, CWB, MSC, NASA, NCEP Generated using CLIK(P) (2023-1-4)

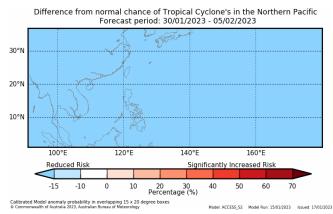
January to March 2023						
	ACCESS-S	C3S	CLIKP			
Cook Is North						
Cook Is South						
Fiji West						
Fiji Central						
Fiji East						
Fiji North						
Fiji Rotuma						
FSM West						
FSM Central						
FSM East						
Kiribati West						
Kiribati Central						
Kiribati East						
RMI North						
RMI Central						
RMI South						
Nauru						
Niue						
Palau						
PNG Momase						
PNG Is						
PNG South						
PNG Highlands						
Samoa						
Solomon Is West						
Solomon Is Central						
Solomon Is East						
Tonga North						
Tonga Central						
Tonga South						
Tuvalu North						
Tuvalu Central						
Tuvalu South						
Vanuatu North						
Vanuatu South						

	41-50%	51-60%	61-70%	71-80%	81-90%	>90%	
Below normal							
Near-normal							
Above normal							

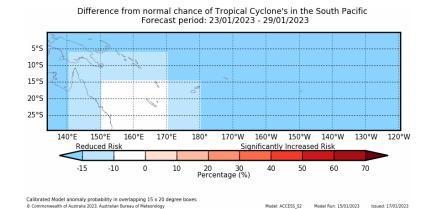
TC Outlooks

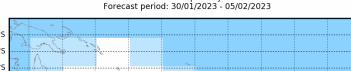


Northwest Pacific

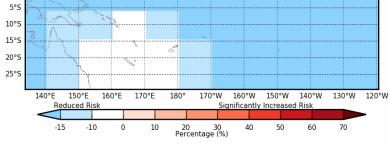


South Pacific





Difference from normal chance of Tropical Cyclone's in the South Pacific



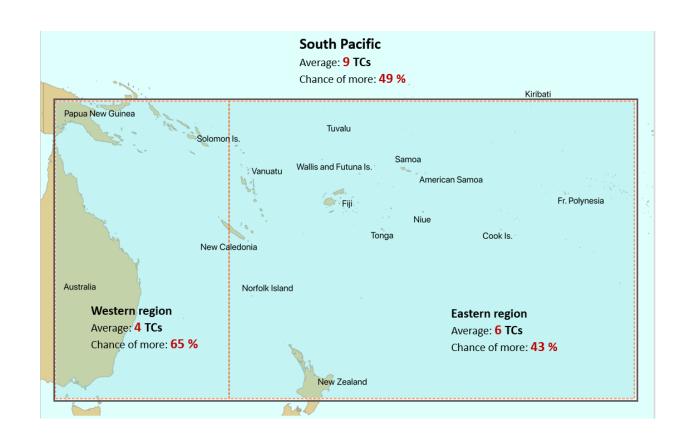
Calibrated Model anomaly probability in overlapping 15 x 20 degree boxes

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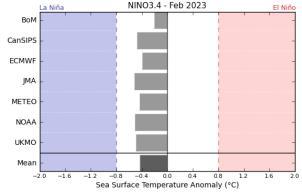
Model: ACCESS_52 Model Run: 15/01/2023 Issued: 17/01/2023

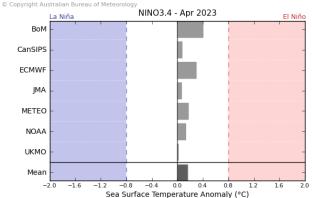
Bureau's South Pacific TC Outlook

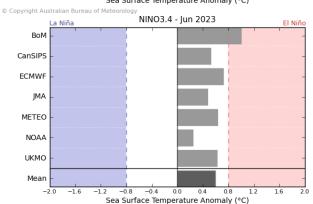
- An above-average number of tropical cyclones is likely (65% likelihood) in the western South Pacific region this season, with model accuracy historically being moderate.
- A close-to-average to below-average number of tropical cyclones is expected for the eastern South Pacific, but model accuracy is historically very low for this region.

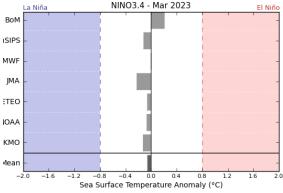


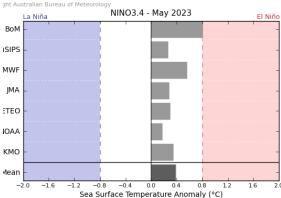
Climate Model Summary











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IRI Climate Model Summary

