



PACIFIC
METEOROLOGICAL
COUNCIL

Agenda Session 2: ENSO Update and Outlook

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National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service (NESDIS)

NOAA

Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum (PICOF 11)

Virtual (via Zoom) Meeting on 25 October 2022



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and
Bureau of Meteorology



SPC
Secretariat
of the Pacific
Community



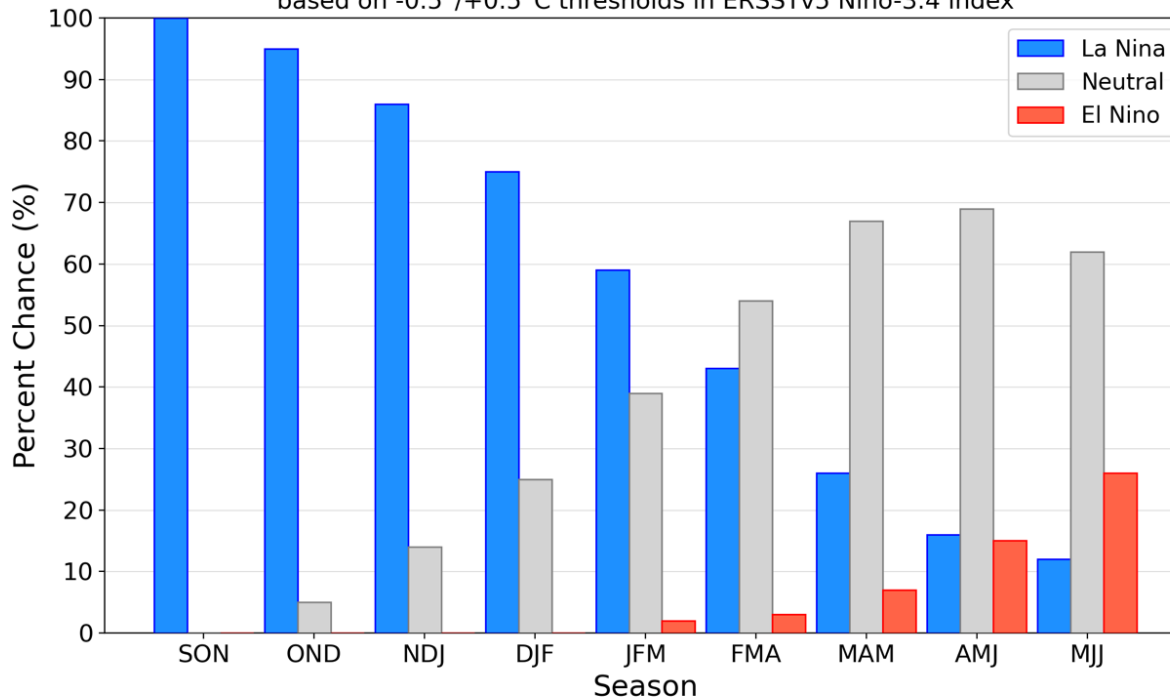
October 12th, 2022 NOAA NWS CPS ENSO Diagnostics Discussion

The La Niña Advisory remains in effect.

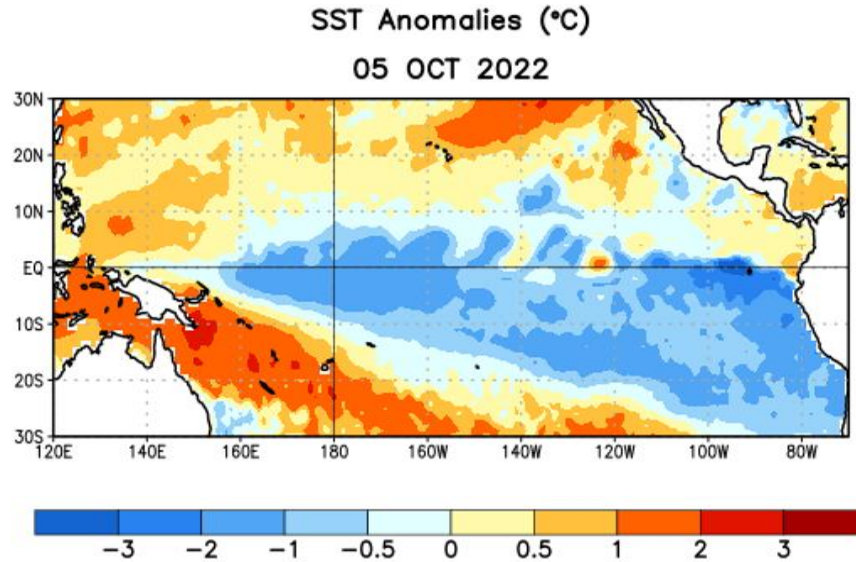
There is a 75% chance of La Niña during the Northern Hemisphere winter (December-February) 2022-23, with a 54% chance for ENSO-neutral in February-April 2023.

Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued Oct. 2022)

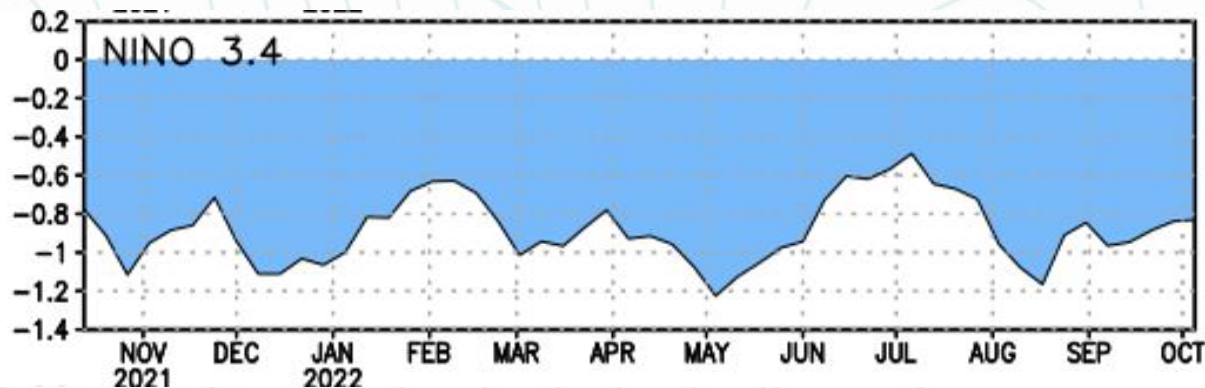
based on $-0.5^{\circ}/+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ thresholds in ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index



Below-average SSTs continued across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean during September.

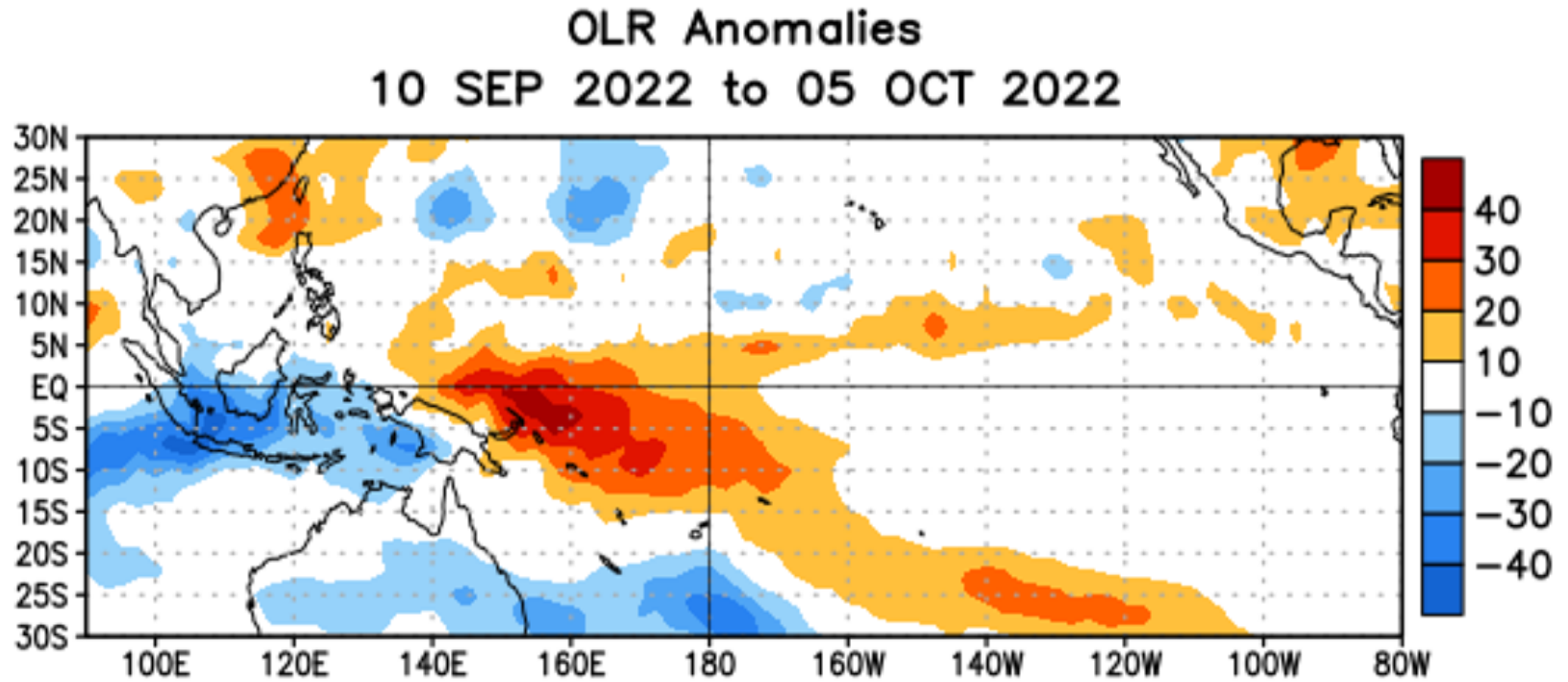


The Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) for the July-September 2022 season was -0.93°C . The ERSSTv5 Niño-3.4 index value for September was -1.09°C , which is stronger than the previous month (August was -0.98°C).



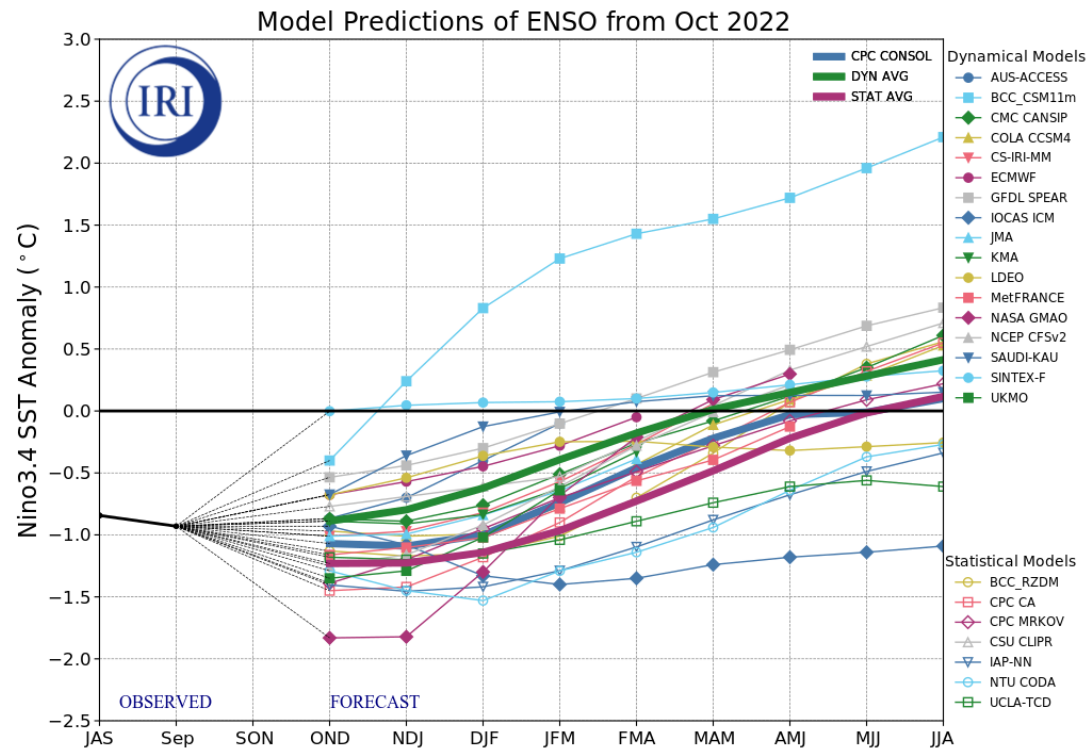
Time series of area-averaged SST anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in the Niño-3.4 region (5°N - 5°S , 170°W - 120°W). SST anomalies are departures from the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

During September, convection remained suppressed over the western and central Pacific and enhanced over Indonesia. Low-level easterly wind anomalies and upper-level westerly wind anomalies prevailed over most of the equatorial Pacific.



OLR anomalies are computed as departures from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

The forecast this month largely relies on the IRI plume, the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME), CFSv2, and some model runs from our international partners (BOM and ECMWF). **There continues to be uncertainty over how long La Niña will persist, with statistical model averages favoring a transition to ENSO-neutral in February-April 2023, and dynamical model averages favoring a quicker transition during January-March 2023.**



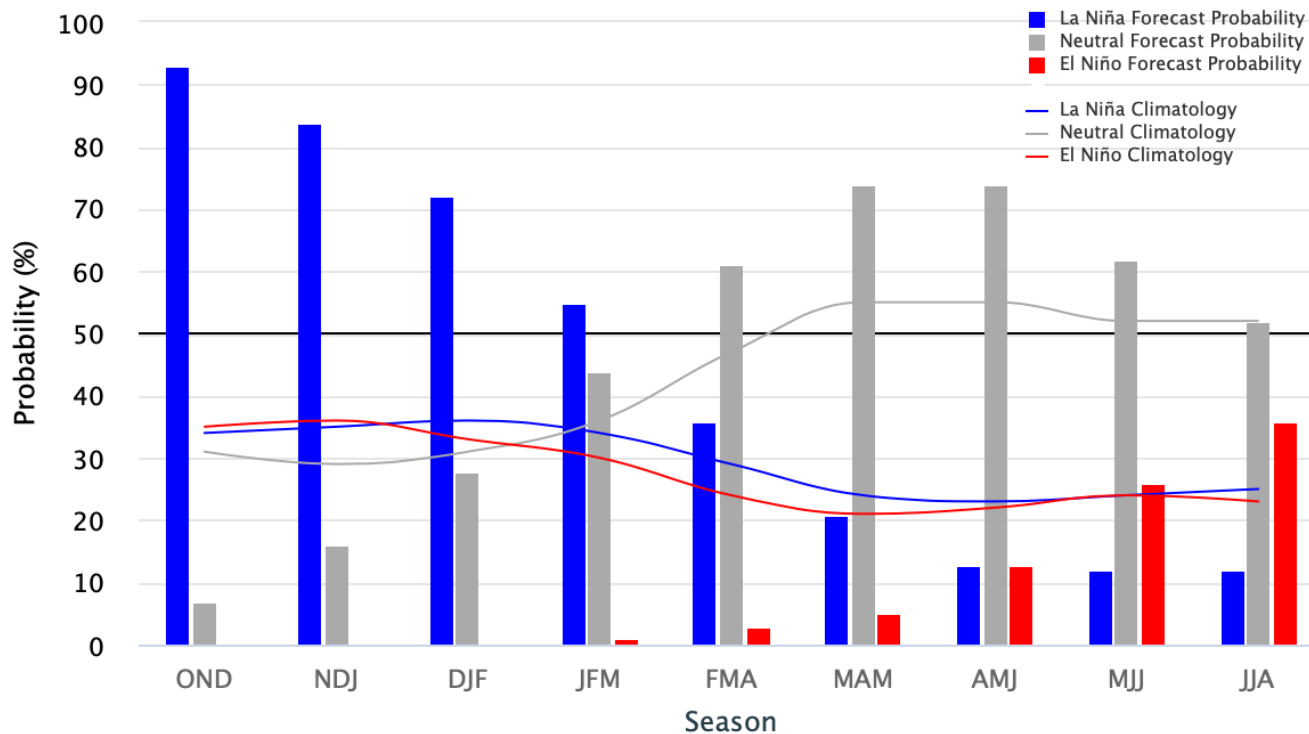
Mid-October Update

There is a 72% ~~75%~~ chance of La Niña during the Northern Hemisphere winter (December-February) 2022-23, with a 61% ~~54%~~ chance for ENSO-neutral in February-April 2023.

Mid-October 2022 IRI Model-Based Probabilistic ENSO Forecasts

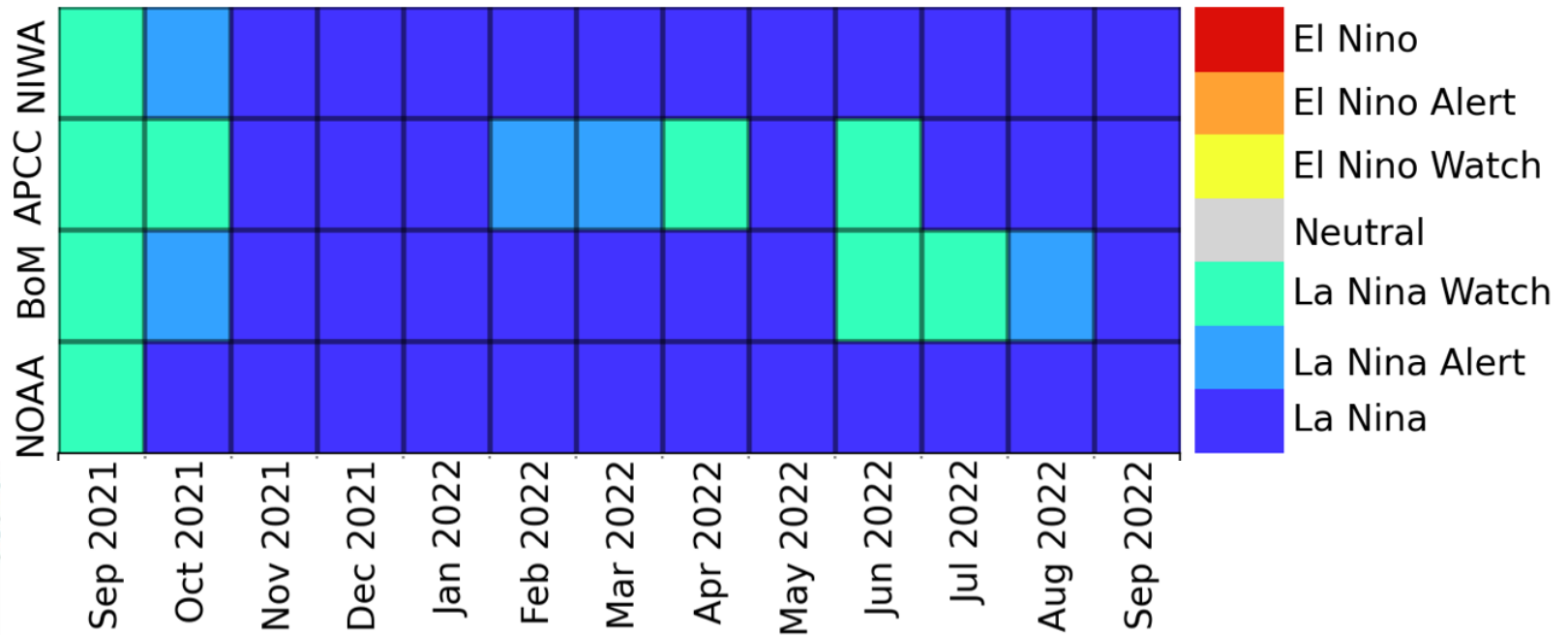
ENSO state based on NINO3.4 SST Anomaly

Neutral ENSO: $-0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$



Season	La Niña	Neutral	El Niño
OND	93%	7%	0%
NDJ	84%	16%	0%
DJF	72%	28%	0%
JFM	55%	44%	1%
FMA	36%	61%	3%
MAM	21%	74%	5%
AMJ	13%	74%	13%
MJJ	12%	62%	26%
JJA	12%	52%	36%

Pacific Regional Climate Centre ENSO tracker



Current Situation and Outlook: August 2022

La Niña conditions in the tropical Pacific have persisted and strengthened as trade winds intensified during mid-July to mid-August 2022. **It is likely that these conditions will continue at least for the remainder of 2022, becoming the first “triple-dip” La Niña event of the 21st century.** WMO Global Producing Centres of Long-Range Forecasts predict the continuation of the current La Niña over the next six months, with a 70% chance in September-November 2022 but gradually decreasing to 55% in December-February 2022/2023.

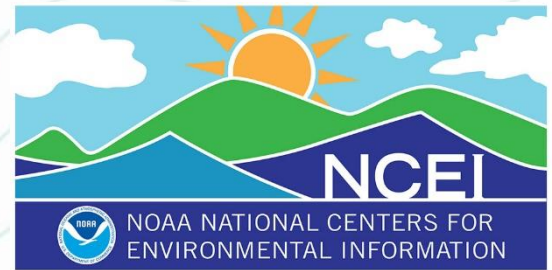


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