

CO WA&FTF  
22 April 2009  
Denver



# Seasonal Outlook into mid-2009

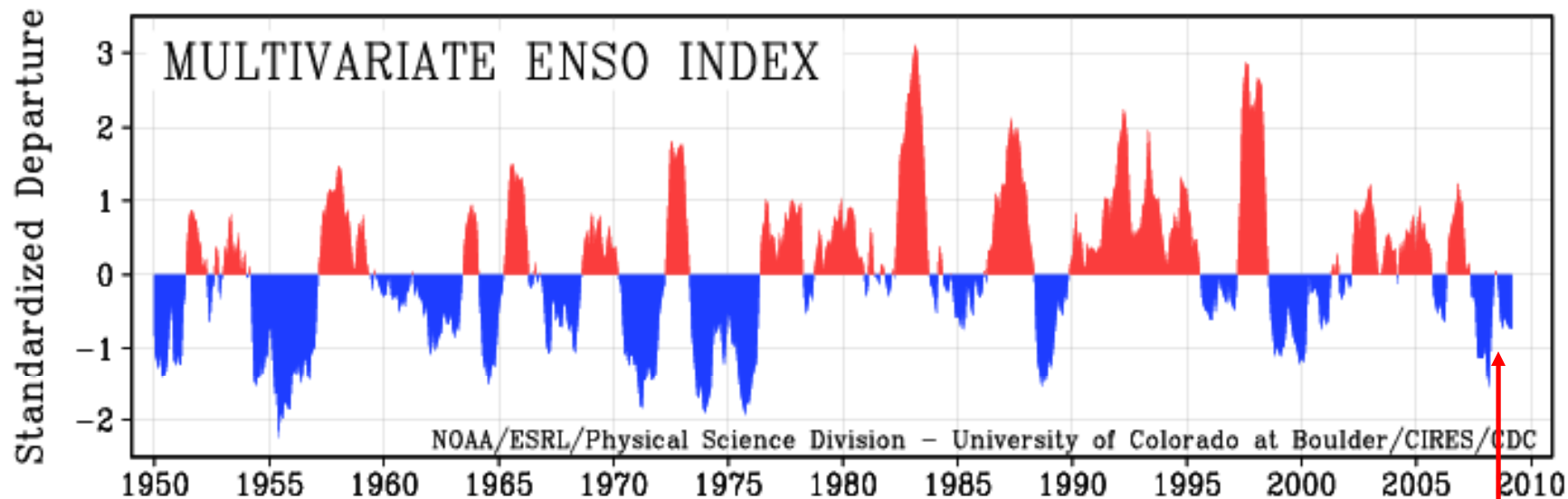
Klaus Wolter

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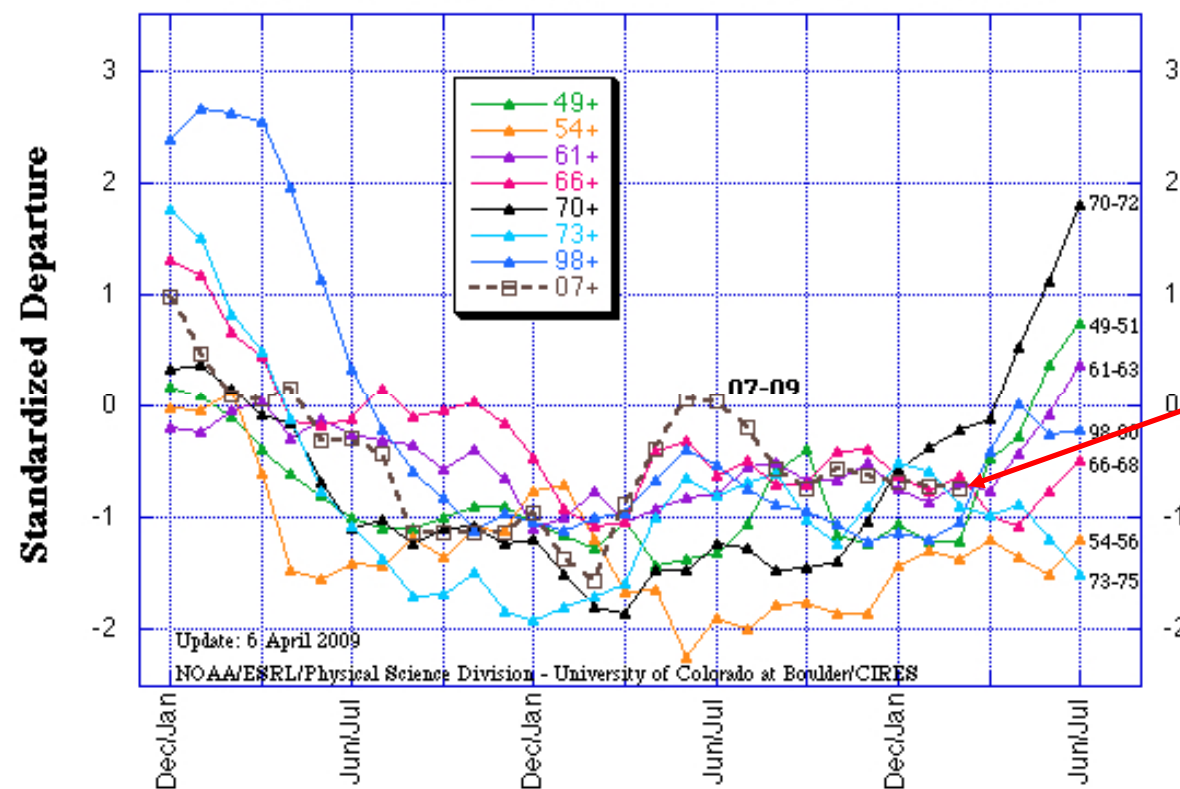
klaus.wolter@noaa.gov

<http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/people/klaus.wolter/SWcasts/>

- **La Niña: Going on a Summer Vacation?!**
- **Turnaround month & expectations for next few weeks**
- **Fading La Niña/continued negative PDO scenario**
- **Experimental forecast guidance for April - June 2009**
- **CPC forecasts for May - August 2009**

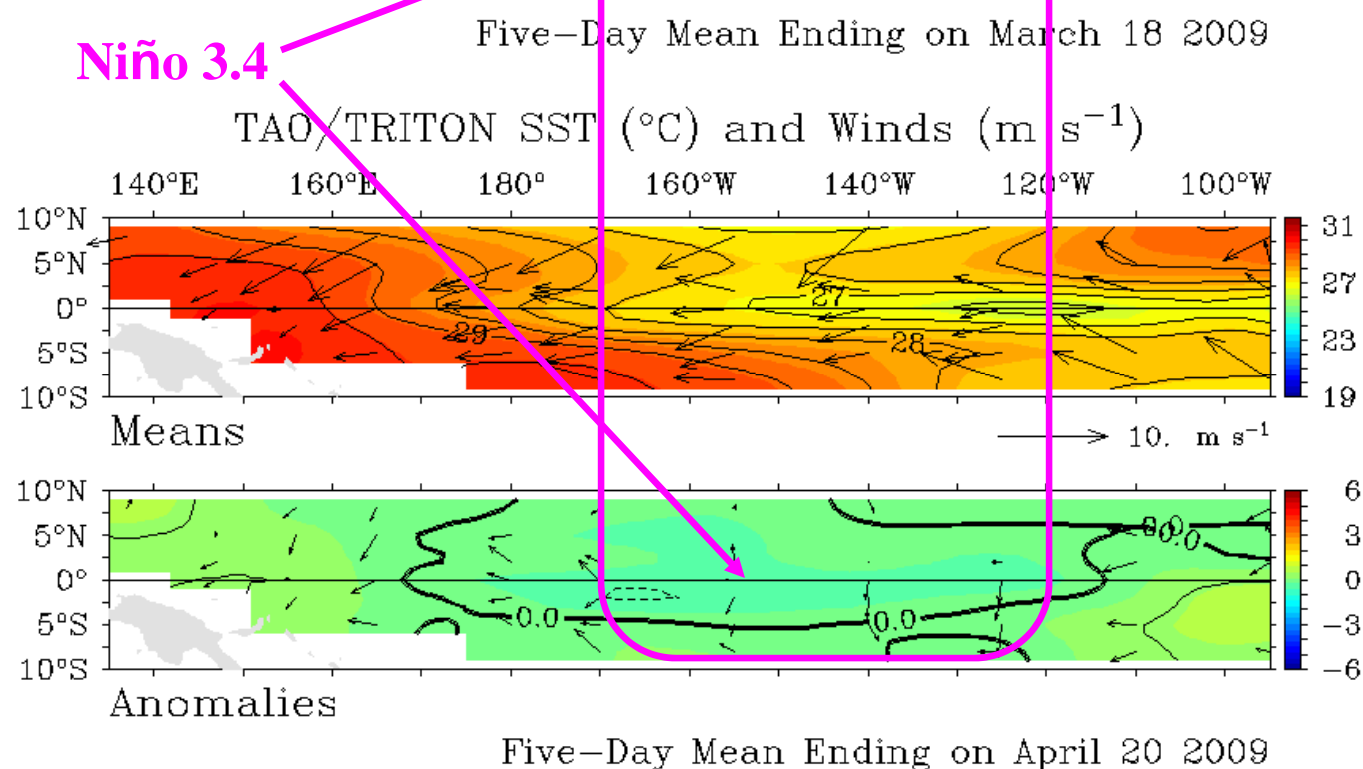
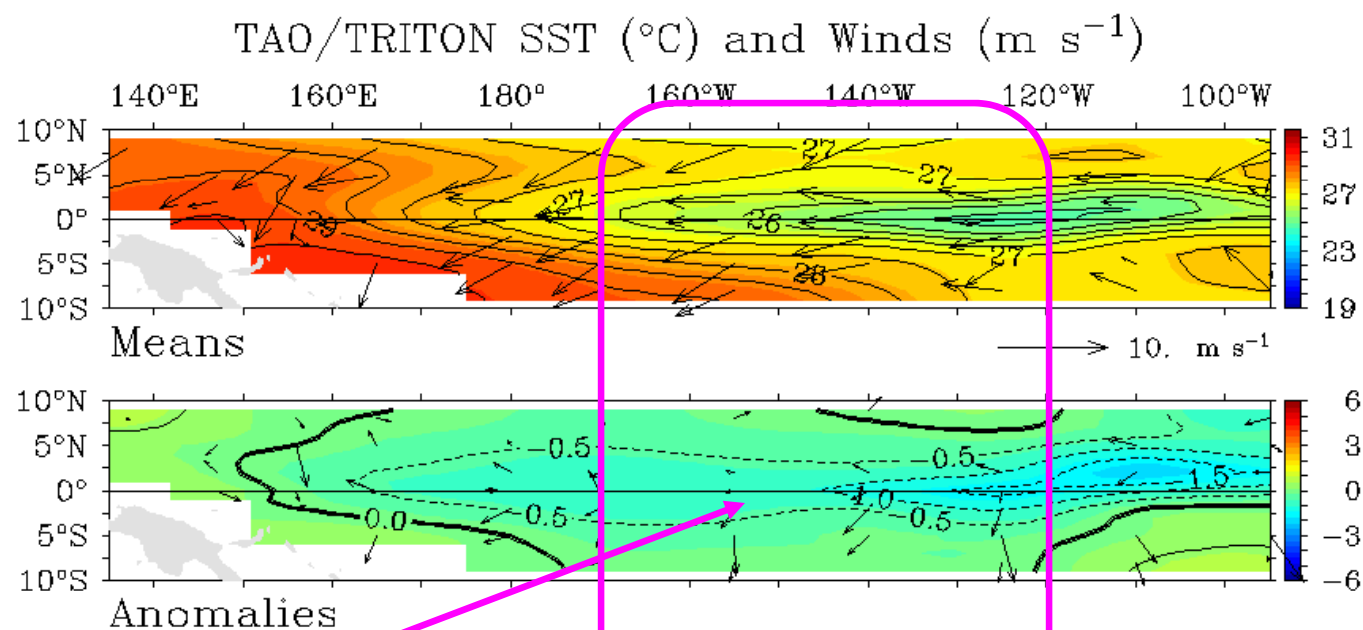


**Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for 7 long-lasting La Niña events since 1949 vs. recent conditions**



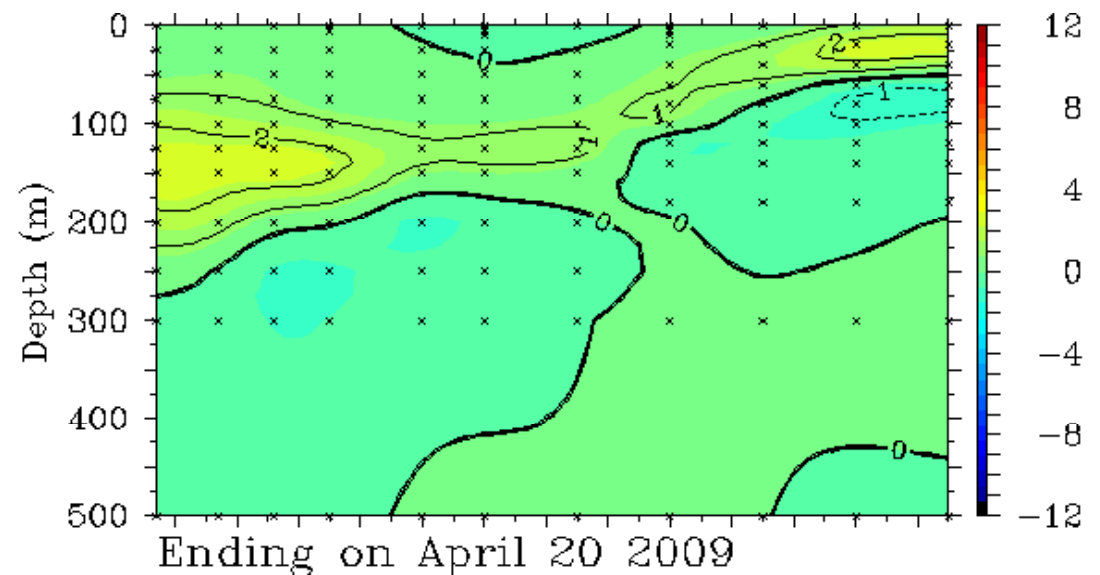
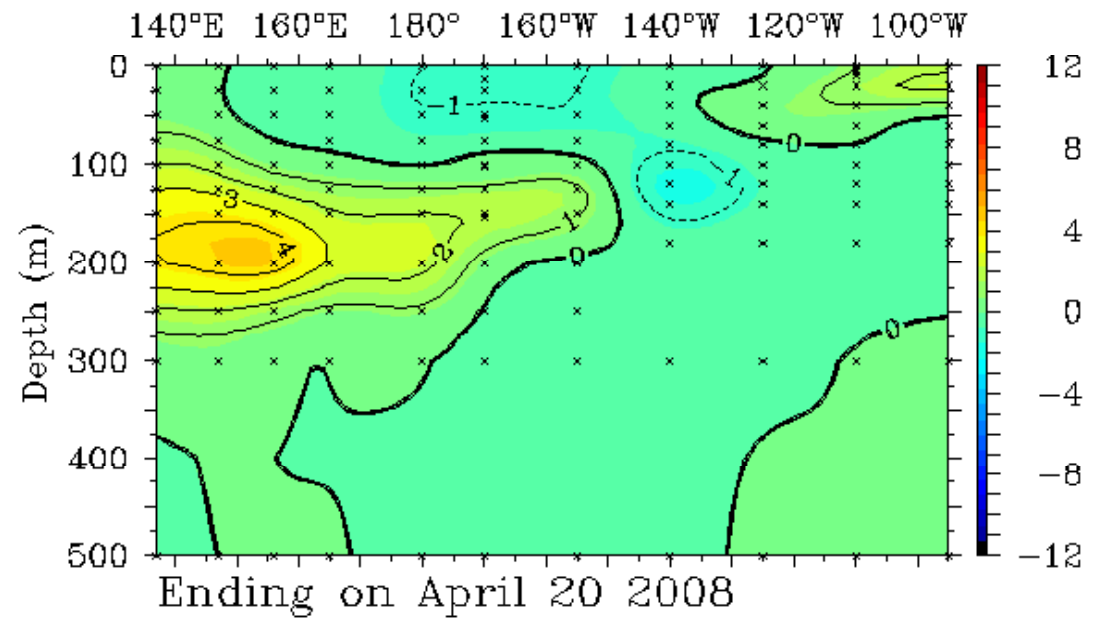
From 3rd strongest La Niña since 1950 (Feb-Mar'08) to above-normal in three months, and back to weak La Niña conditions - with little apparent change for Feb-Mar 2009. *Multi-year La Niñas tend to occur during negative PDO runs.*

**Current state of ENSO (bottom) compared to last month (top): what a difference a month can make! While SST anomalies have collapsed, wind anomalies are fairly weak from the east, keeping all options on the table... Will there be a third La Niña winter or is this event over for good?**





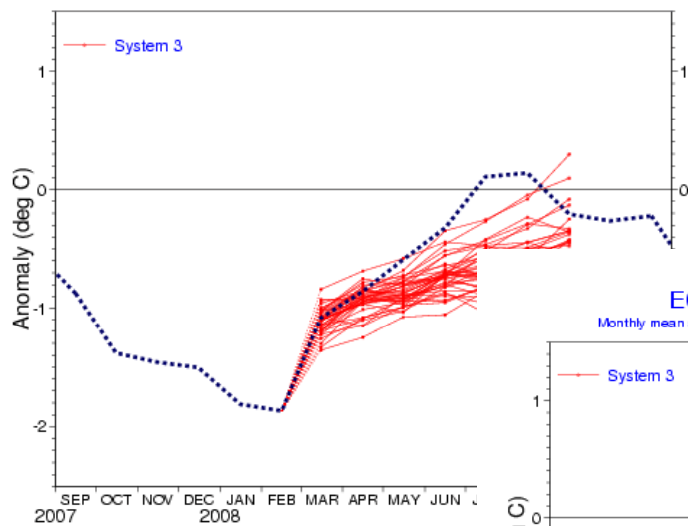
TAO/TRITON 5-Day Temperature Anomalies ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
 $2^{\circ}\text{S}$  to  $2^{\circ}\text{N}$  Average



**Current state of ENSO (bottom) compared to last year (top): this cross-section comparison shows a lot of similarities to last year, when the tropical Pacific was poised for a 'summer vacation' from La Niña!**

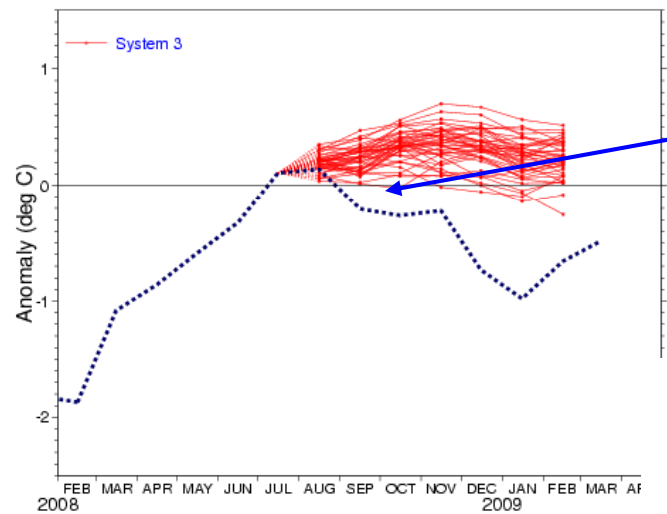
**The European model's March '08 forecast (left) anticipated weakening La Niña conditions by mid-2008, a tad slow compared to the verification;**

NINO3.4 SST anomaly plume  
ECMWF forecast from 1 Mar 2008  
Monthly mean anomalies relative to NCEP adjusted Olv2 1971-2000 climatology



Forecast issue date: 15 Mar 2008

NINO3.4 SST anomaly plume  
ECMWF forecast from 1 Aug 2008

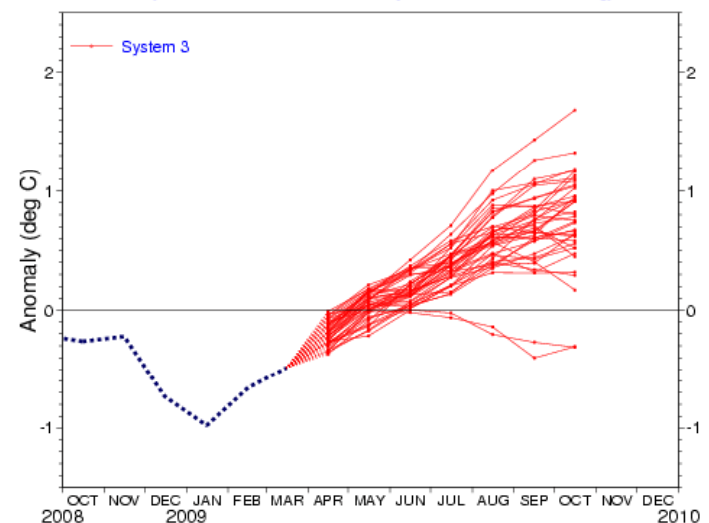


Forecast issue date: 15 Aug 2008

**August was the last month with a 'bullish' (El Niño-like) forecast (left); by September, sea surface temperatures dropped below the forecast range already - highly unusual!**

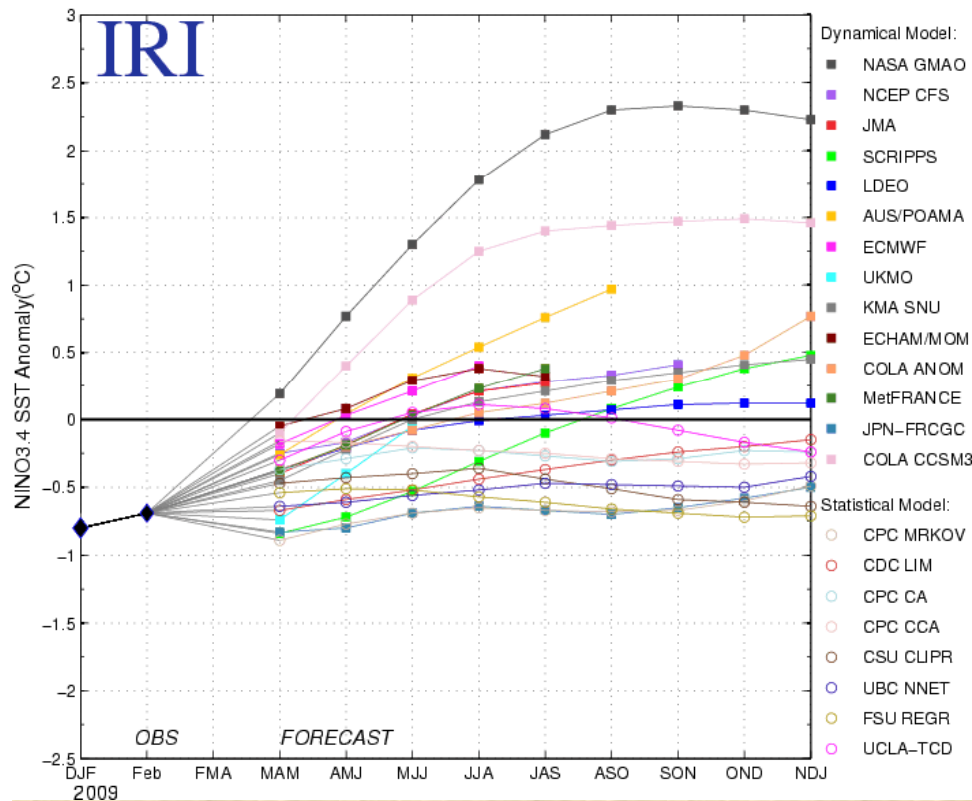
**A more serious temperature drop commenced in November, and hit bottom near  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  (moderate La Niña) in January. The most recent forecast (right) is adamant about a return to above-normal by July, with only 2 dissenters out of 50.**

NINO3.4 SST anomaly plume  
ECMWF forecast from 1 Apr 2009



Forecast issue date: 15 Apr 2009

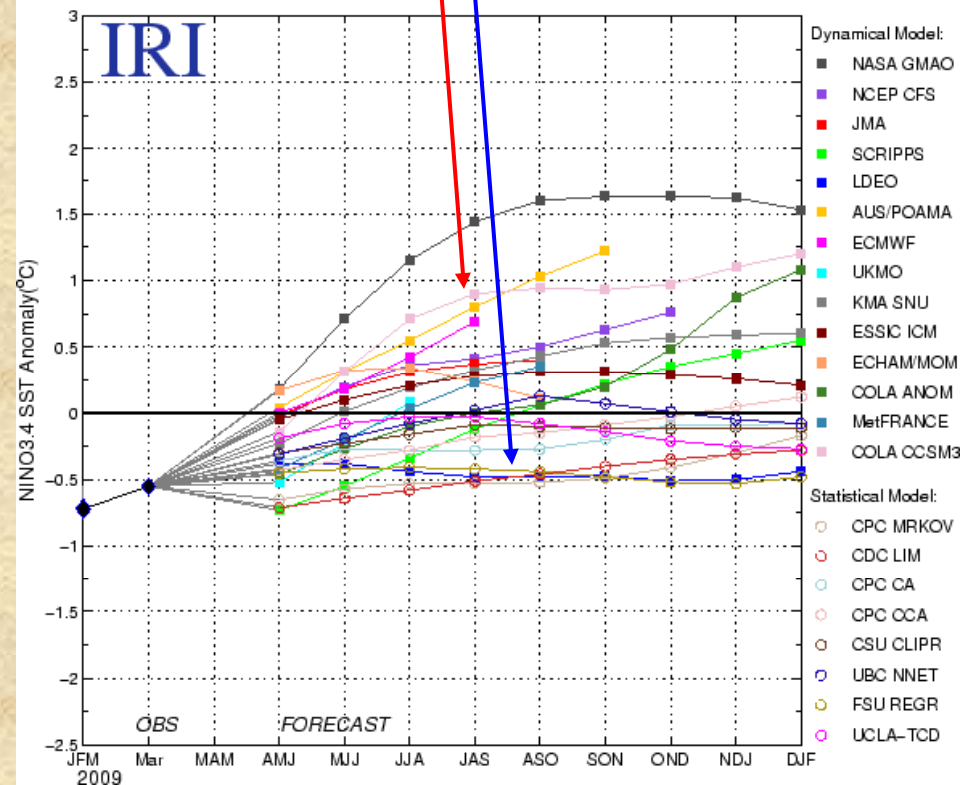
Model Forecasts of ENSO from Mar 2009



*Historically, La Niña events of the recent magnitude have had a tendency to continue for three years (54-57; 73-76; 98-01), much more so than El Niños. Mean PDO values in '56: -1.8; '75: -1.0; 2000: -0.6. So far in 2009: below -1.4!*

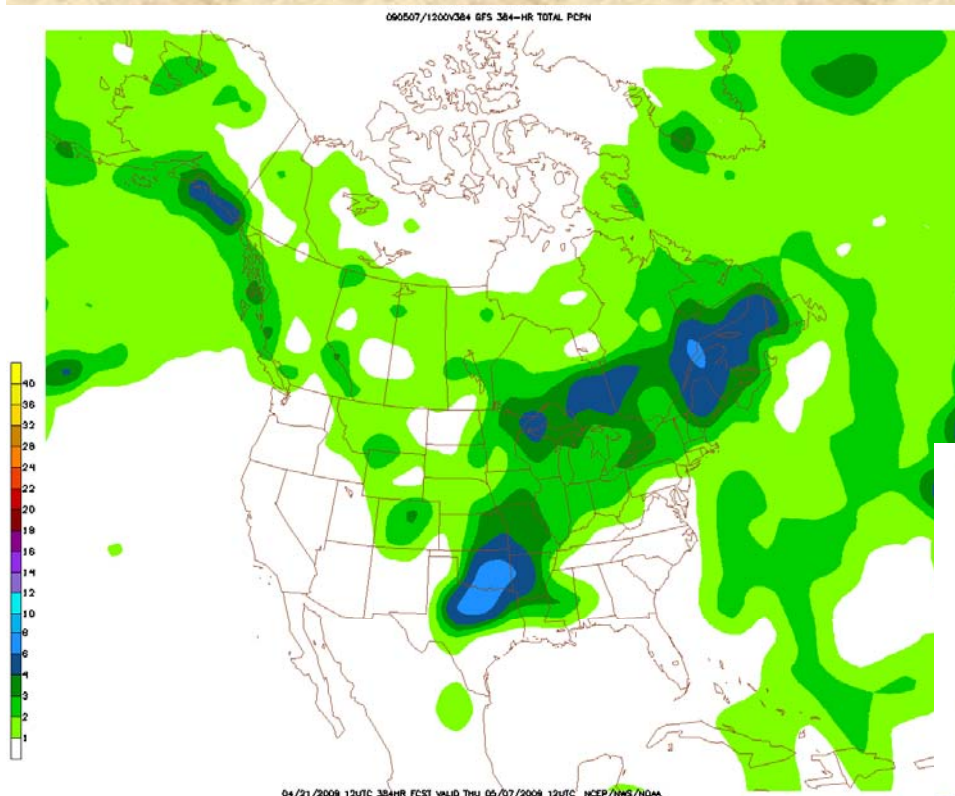
**Latest ENSO forecasts from almost two dozen dynamical & statistical forecast models (below) vs. last month (left). All but one dynamic models show at least ENSO-neutral or even El Niño by summer, while most statistical models stay colder, if not as extreme as last month.**

Model Forecasts of ENSO from Apr 2009

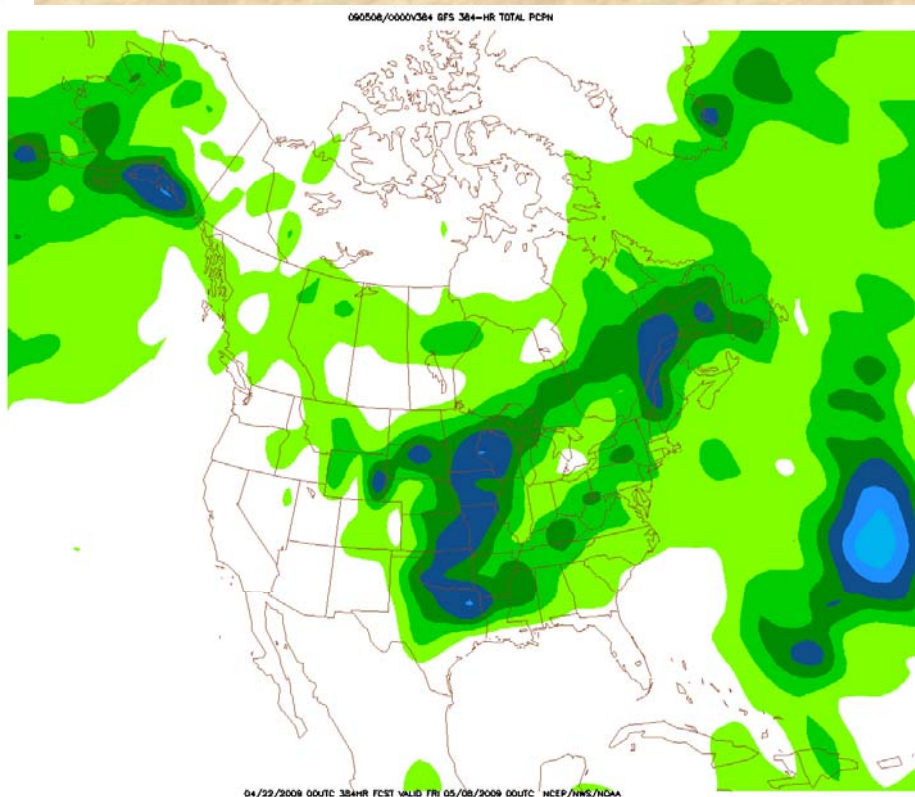




# What can we expect in the next two weeks?

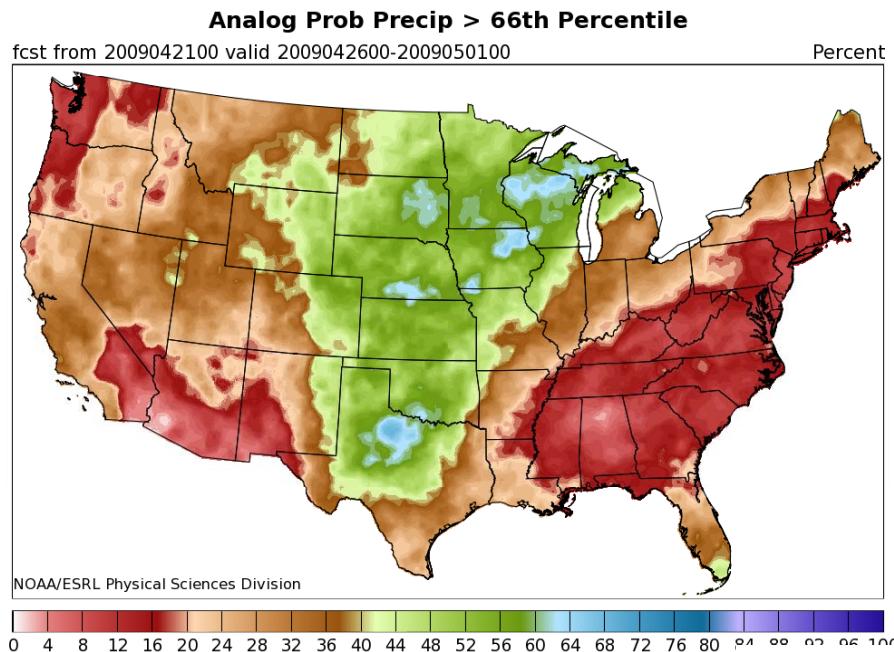


Looks like Colorado remains ‘under the gun’ - addressing drought and flood concerns jointly appears to be more appropriate this spring than many others - especially in the Front Range...

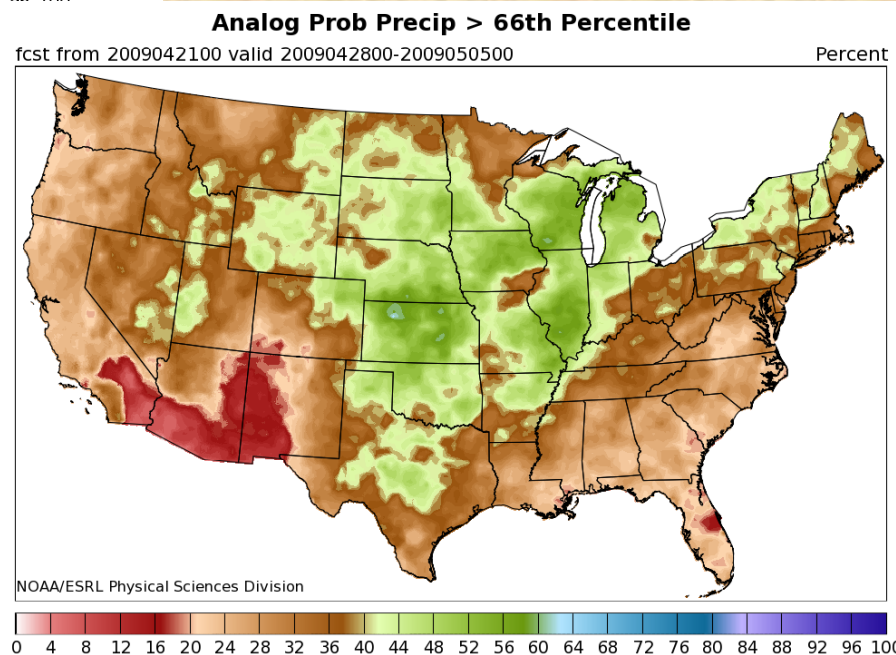


Yesterday's GFS control-run (top) generated up to 3" for us, while last night's run (right) shifted this bull's eye into SE Wyoming (with more than 1" remaining 'on the table' from storms ending in the middle of next week). Two weeks ago, this model was showing similar wobbles for the 16-day forecast period...

# What can we expect in the next two weeks?

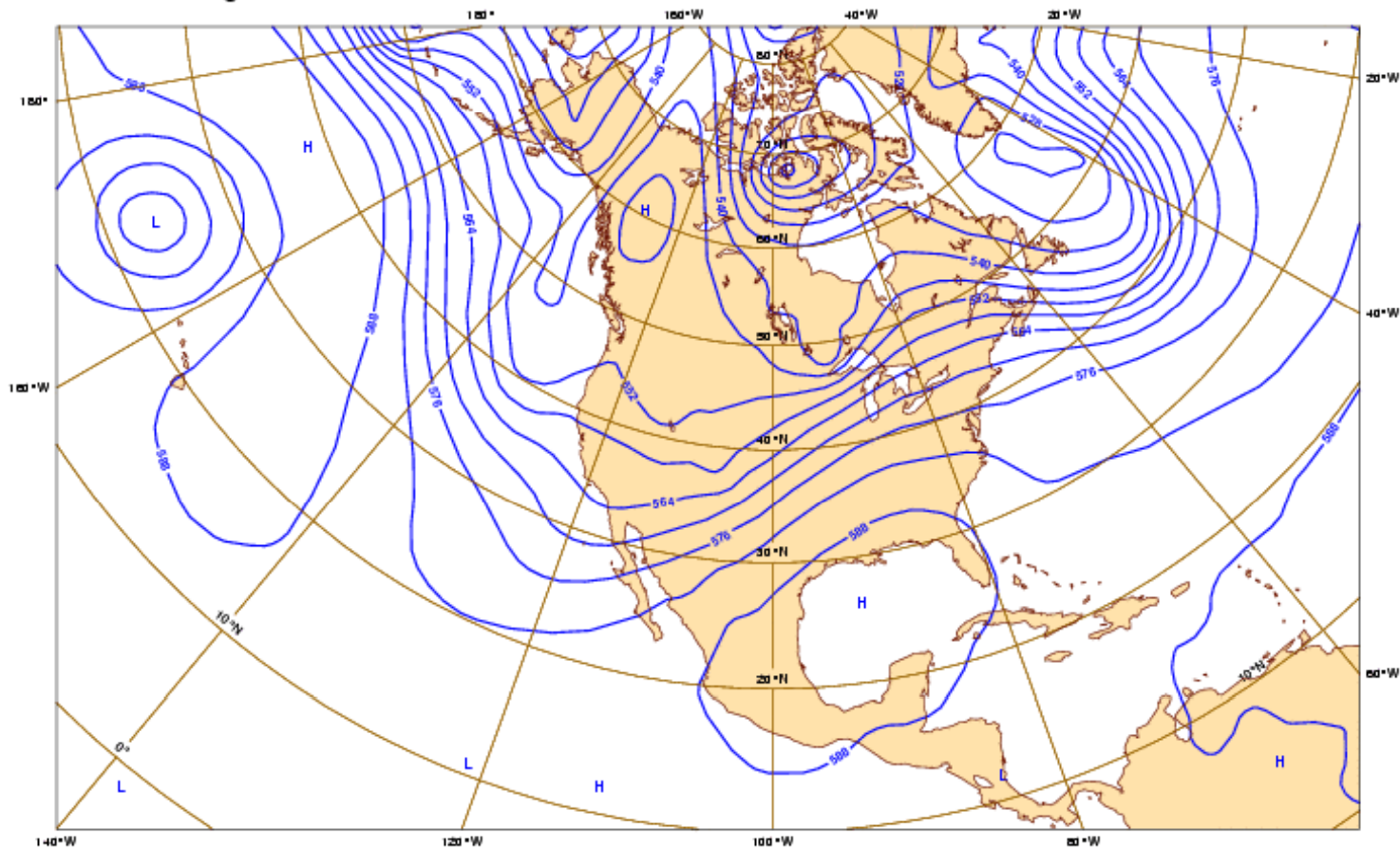


**The next storm for Colorado  
should arrive by the  
weekend...**





Wednesday 22 April 2009 00UTC ©ECMWF Forecast t+240 VT: Saturday 2 May 2009 00UTC  
500 hPa Height

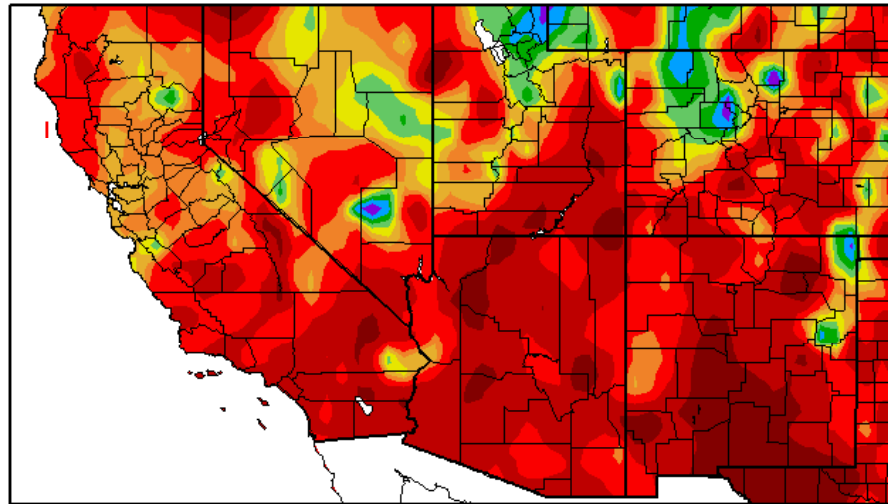


Mid-term?

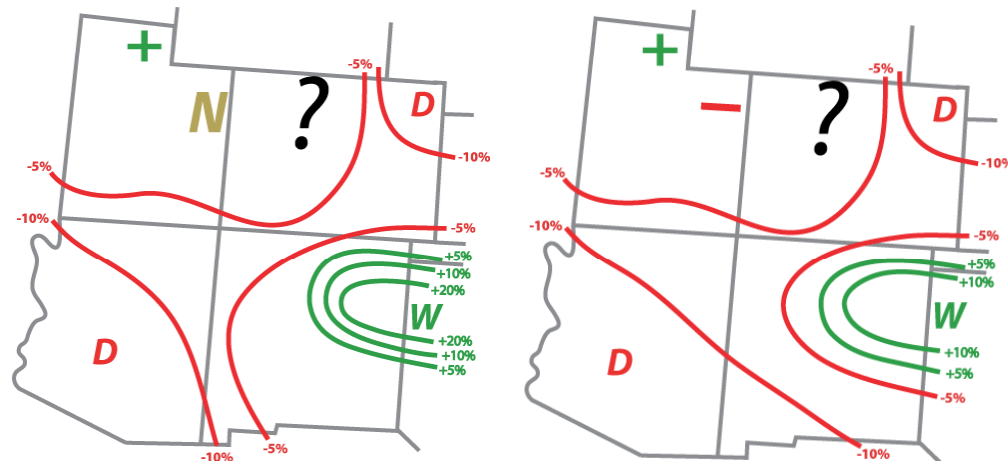
**This weekend's return to unsettled weather for much of next week will be anchored by troughing aloft over the western U.S., which should be good for much slower melting in the mountains, and may still allow for one or two late winter storms around here.**

# What has happened so far in 2009?

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
1/1/2009 – 3/31/2009

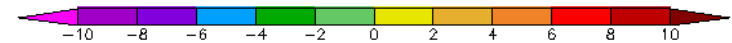
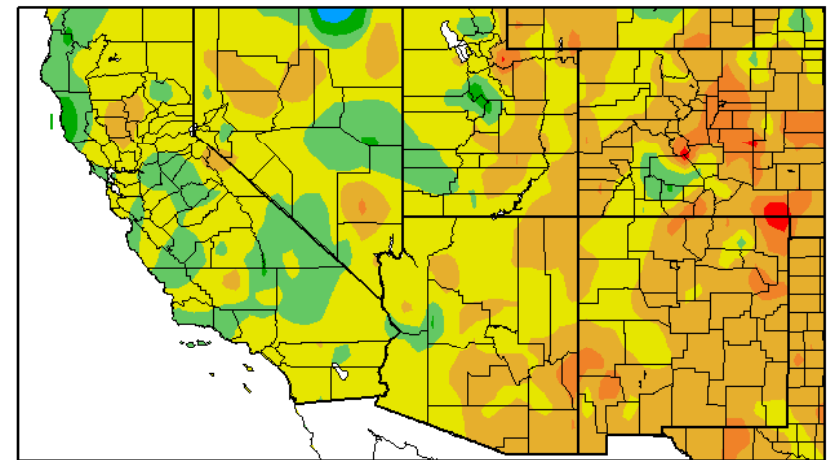


Generated 4/11/2009 at HPRCC using provisional data. NOAA Regional Climate Centers  
EXPERIMENTAL PSD PRECIPITATION FORECAST GUIDANCE  
JAN - MAR 2009 (issued December 17, 2008)      JAN - MAR 2009 (issued January 26, 2009)



Our northern mountains (and northern Utah) have received decent moisture for Jan-Mar (left), while the rest of CO, UT, AZ, and NM have been dry. Except for NM, this is fairly consistent with my forecasts (bottom left). *During the same period, it has not nearly been as cold (below) as last year, with frequent Chinooks to keep us 'warm' in the Front Range and wiping out our snowcover below ~9K.*

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
1/1/2009 – 3/31/2009



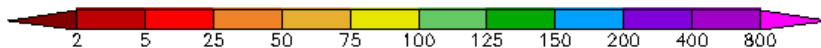
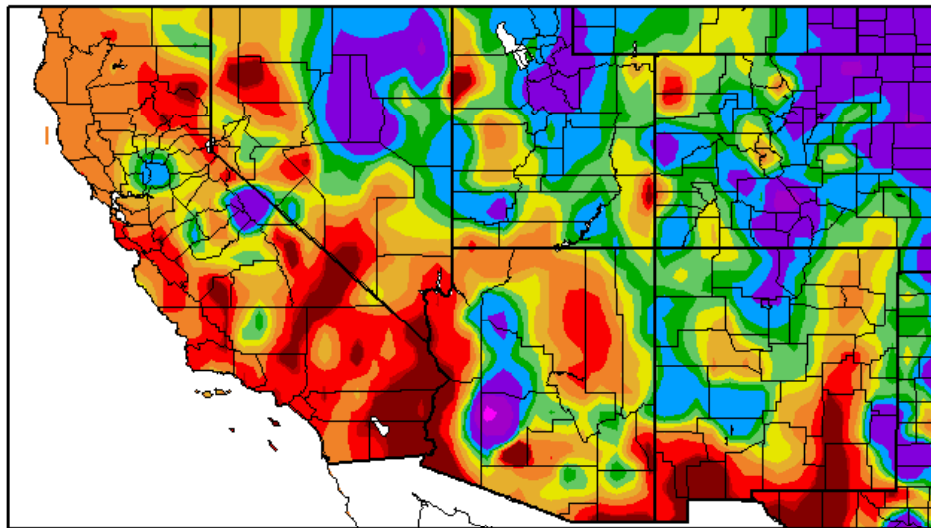
Generated 4/11/2009 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers



# What has happened so far in 2009?

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
4/1/2009 – 4/20/2009



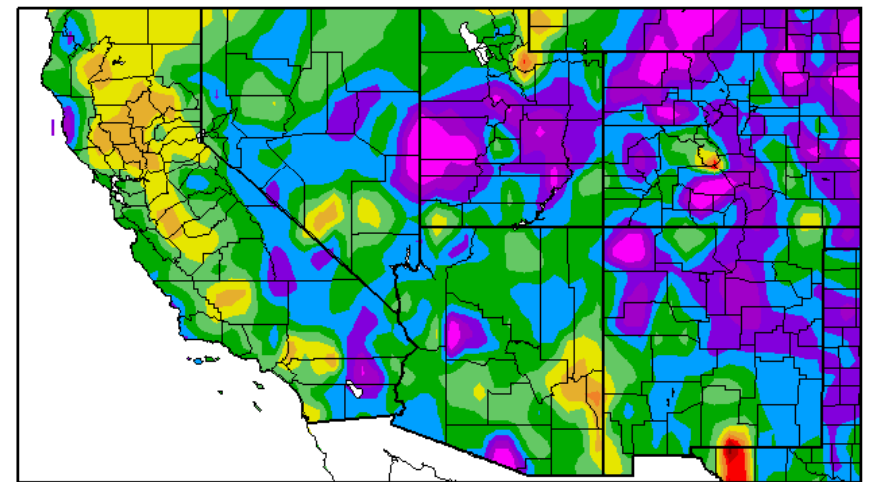
Generated 4/21/2009 at HPRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

*I remarked last month that Colorado has not shown a clear preference for either wet or dry in La Niña Aprils (in contrast with typically dry Marches and/or May/June) - looks like Mother Nature played her hand well!*

**Ever since late March, we have seen a parade of storms ‘march through’ the Western U.S., crowned by the weekend storm that blasted us long enough to invoke memories of March 2003 (~2/3 of duration and amounts). This week’s ‘heat wave’ has initiated green-up in the plains, and heavy runoff below about 9K.**

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
4/1/2009 – 4/20/2009

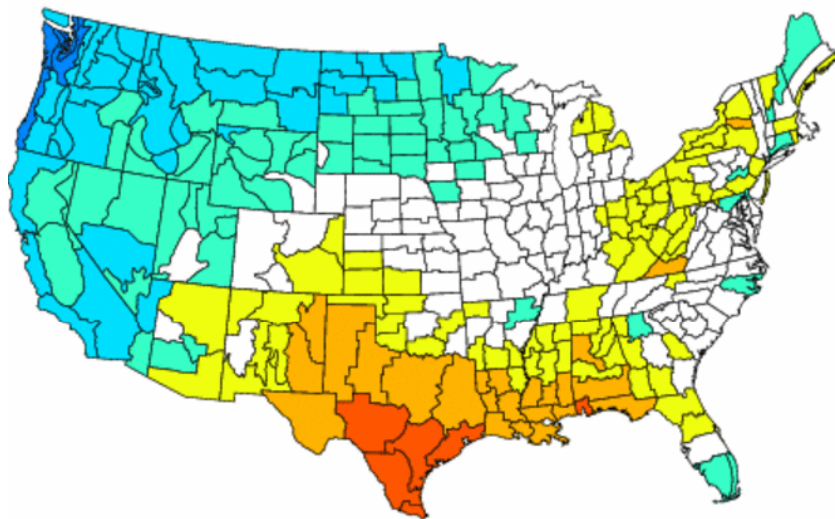


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NOAA Regional Climate Centers

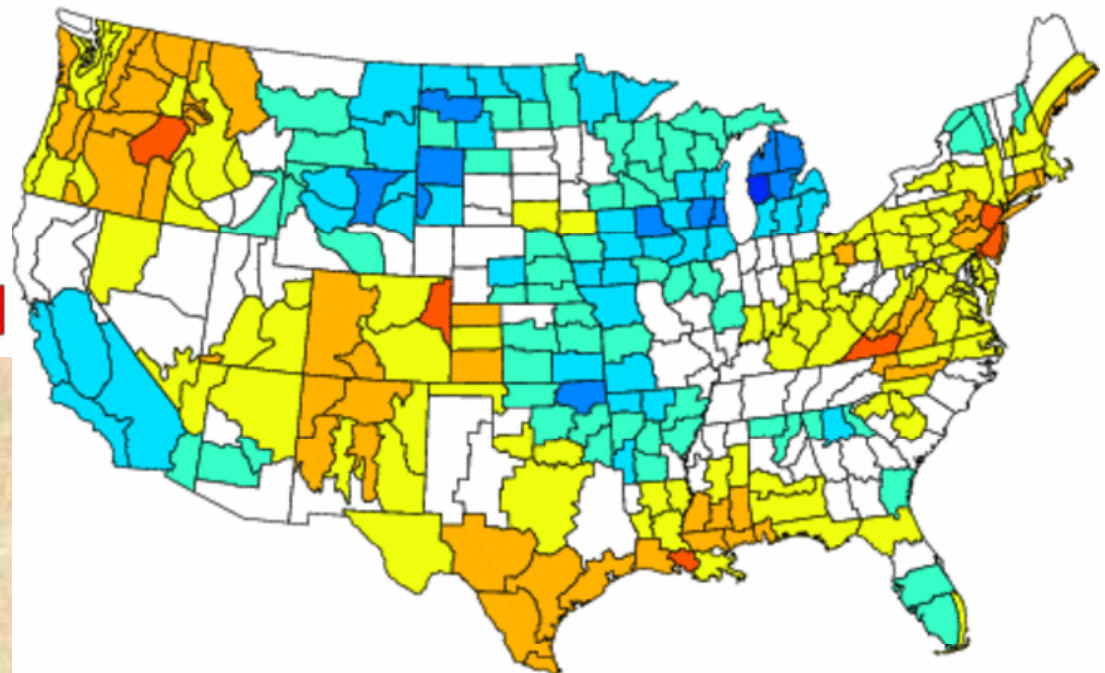
# What are typical temp&precip patterns in April-June with fading La Niña during negative PDO?

Composite Standardized Temperature Anomalies  
Apr to Jun 1963,1967,1974,1976,1999,2000,2008  
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average

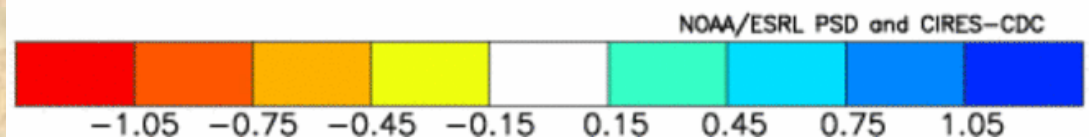


**Significant temperature anomalies (left) over coastal PNW for cold, and Texas for warmth.**

Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies  
Apr to Jun 1963,1967,1974,1976,1999,2000,2008  
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average



**Significant precipitation anomalies (right) over WY, Upper Midwest, and parts of OK for wetness, while significant dry anomalies stick to just a few climate divisions (unfortunately including easternmost Colorado, part of an overall dry composite for our state).**

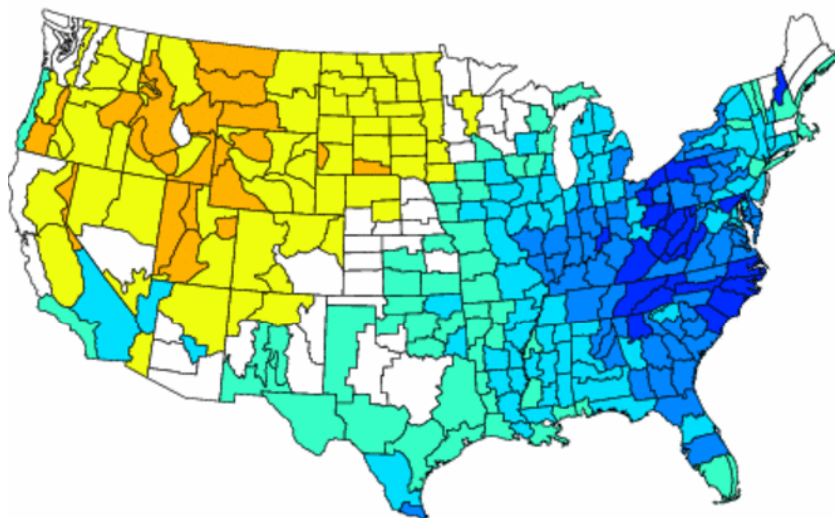




# What are typical temp&precip patterns in April-June with fading La Niña during negative PDO?

Composite Standardized Temperature Anomalies  
Jul to Sep 1963,1967,1974,1976,1999,2000,2008  
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average

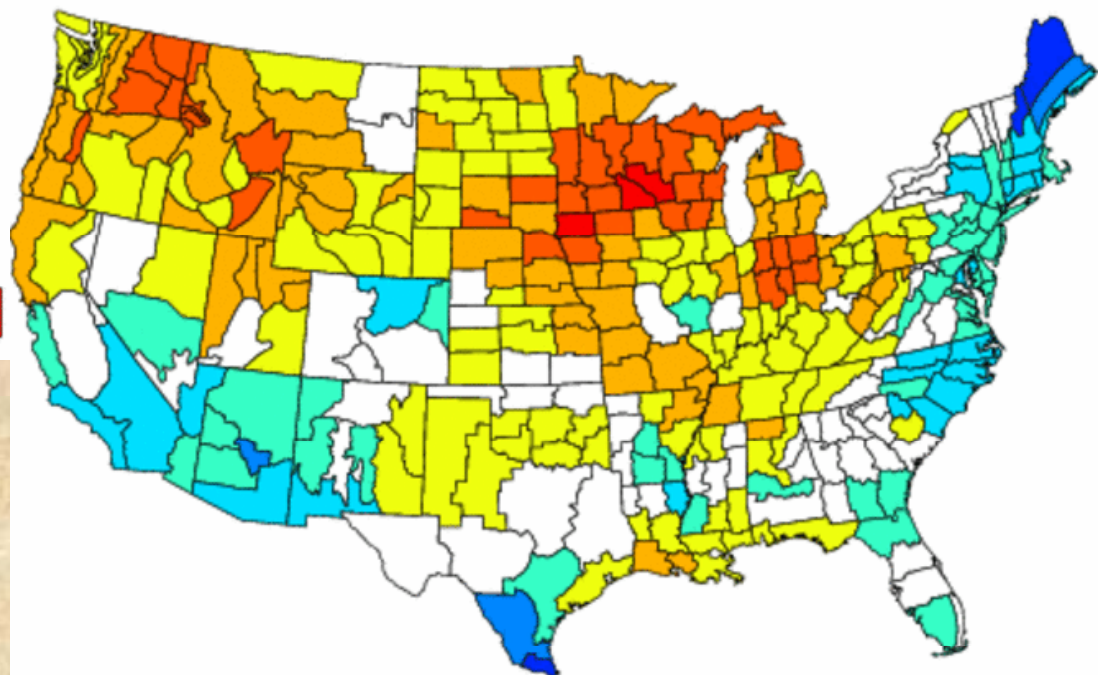
Significant temperature anomalies (left) over much of eastern states for cold, and nothing for warmth.



NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES–CDC

-1.05 -0.75 -0.45 -0.15 0.15 0.45 0.75 1.05

Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies  
Jul to Sep 1963,1967,1974,1976,1999,2000,2008  
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average



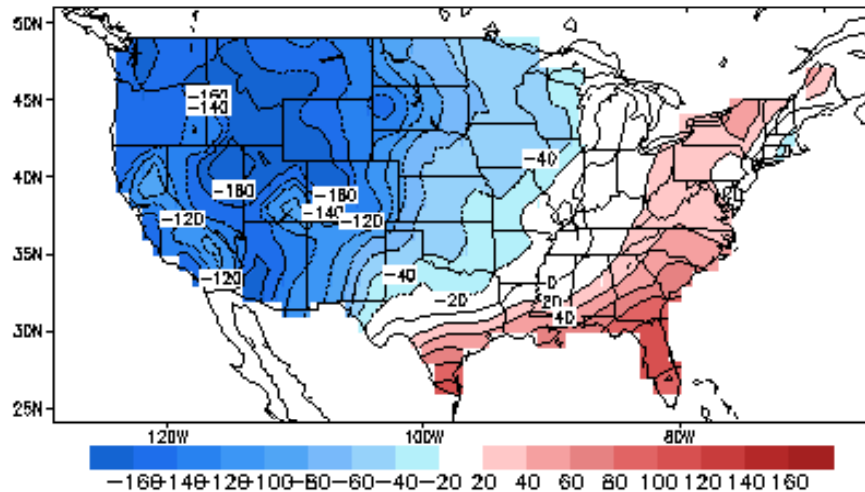
NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES–CDC

-1.05 -0.75 -0.45 -0.15 0.15 0.45 0.75 1.05

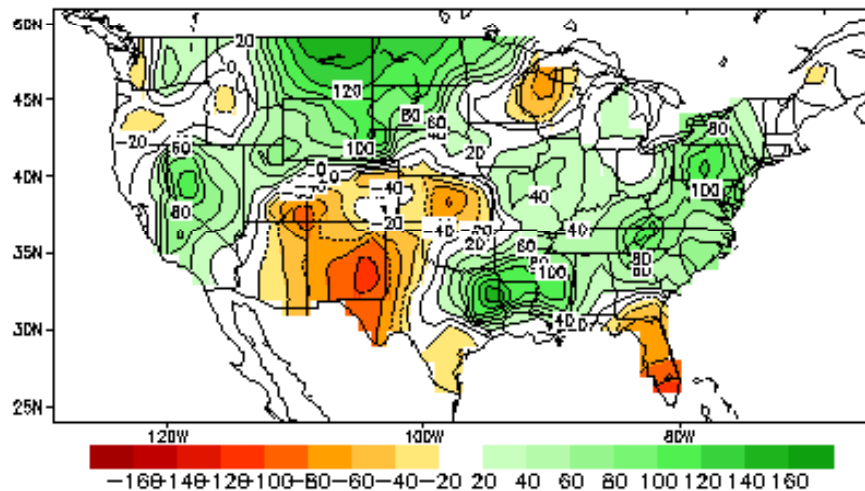
Significant precipitation anomalies (right) over southcentral AZ, southern TX, and ME for wetness, while significant dry anomalies are found from PNW and Upper Midwest. Colorado's odds are close to even, with a moderate preference for a wet late summer in the South Platte basin.

# What about 'Constructed Analog' Forecasts?

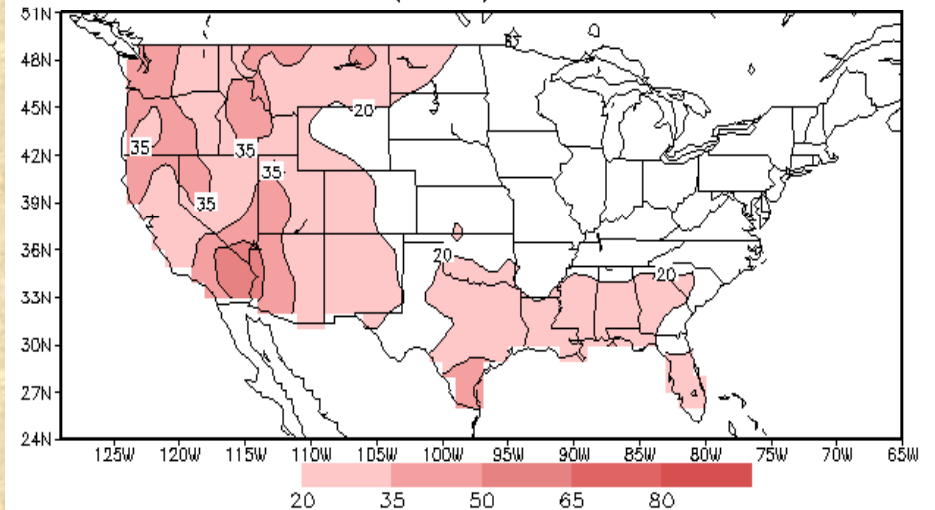
Lagged Averaged Temperature Outlook for MAY 2009  
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090420



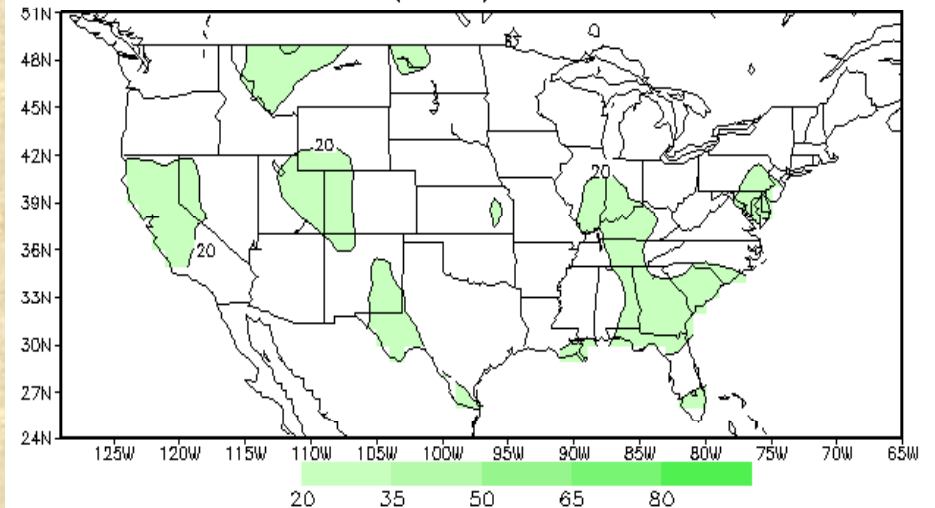
Lagged Averaged Precipitation Outlook for MAY 2009  
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090420



lead 1 skill of temperature CAS forecast for May  
units: correlation (X100) based on 1981–2005



lead 1 skill of precipitation CAS forecast for May  
units: correlation (X100) based on 1981–2005

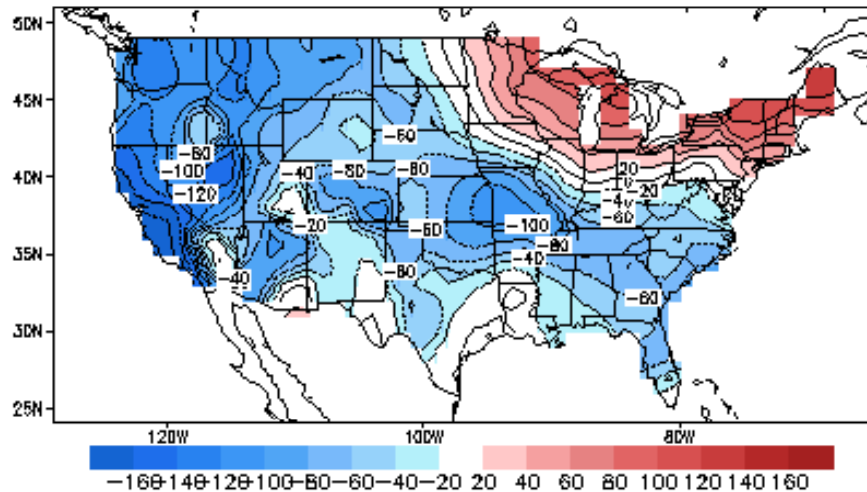


*May forecasts have shown skill near the Four Corners, where an odd combo of cold & dry is predicted!*

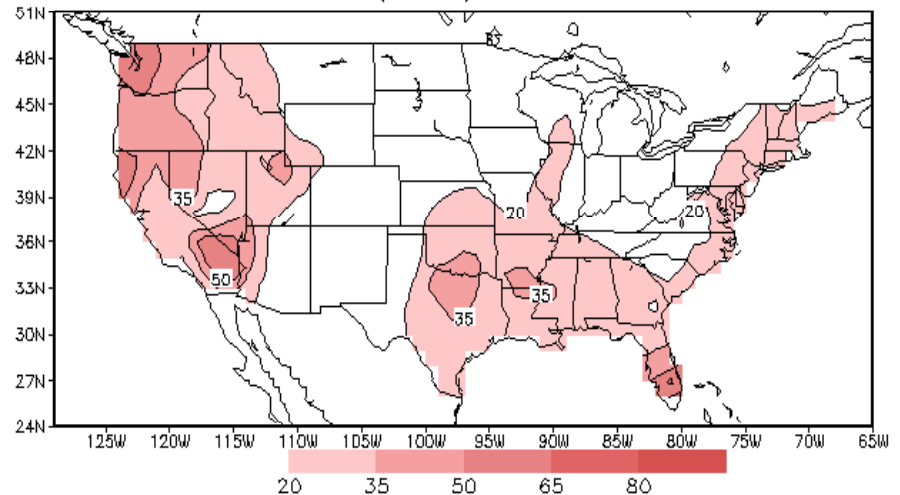


# What about 'Constructed Analog' Forecasts?

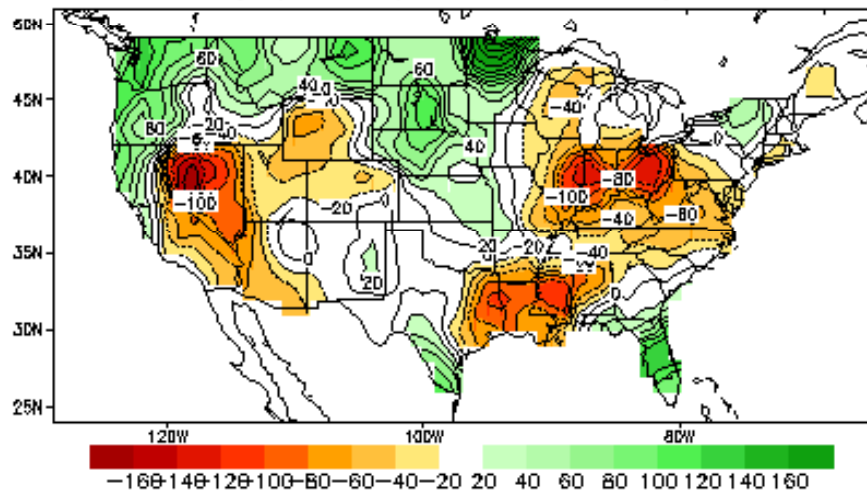
Lagged Averaged Temperature Outlook for JJA 2009  
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090420



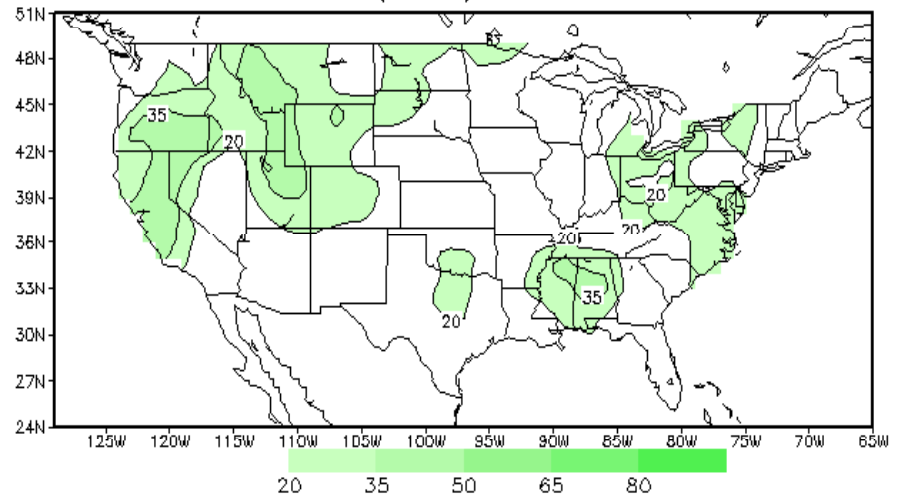
lead 2 skill of temperature CAS forecast for JJA  
units: correlation (X100) based on 1981–2005



Lagged Averaged Precipitation Outlook for JJA 2009  
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090420



lead 2 skill of precipitation CAS forecast for JJA  
units: correlation (X100) based on 1981–2005



*Dry June-August forecasts in CO&UT have skill, unfortunately!*

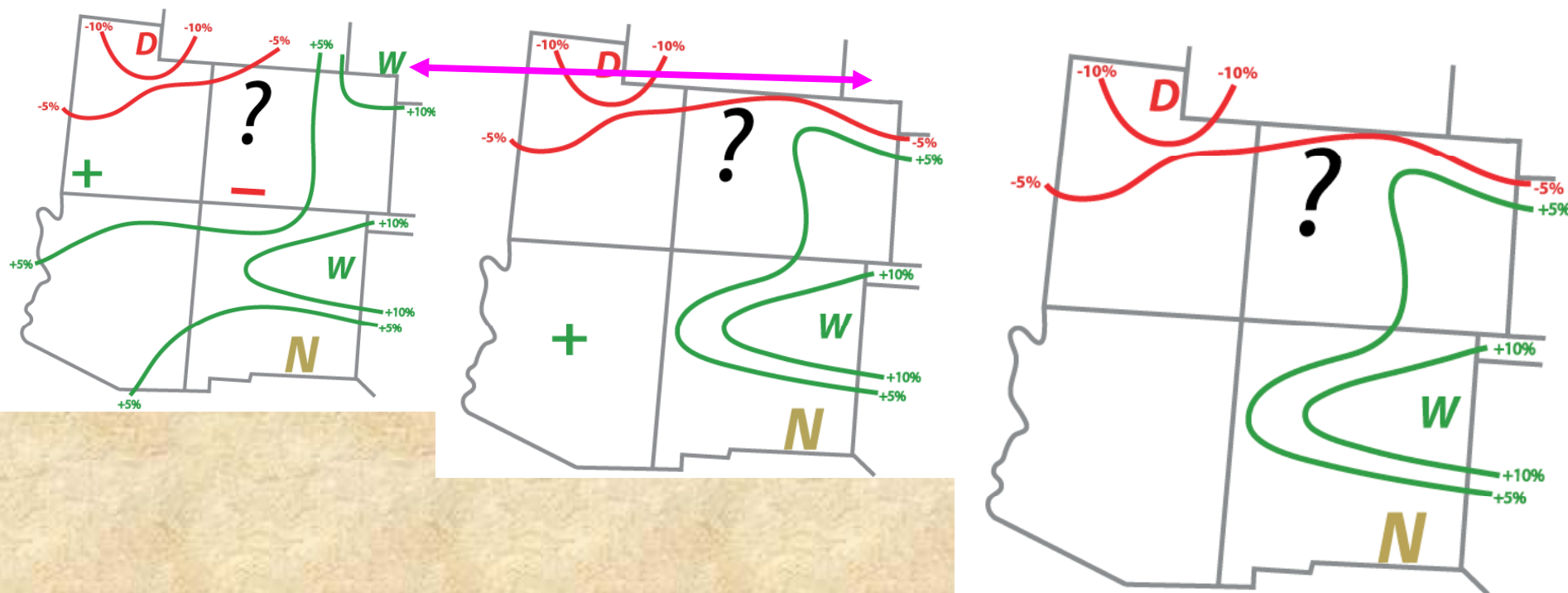
# Experimental CDC “Forecast Guidance”

EXPERIMENTAL PSD PRECIPITATION FORECAST GUIDANCE EXPERIMENTAL PSD PRECIPITATION FORECAST GUIDANCE EXPERIMENTAL PSD PRECIPITATION FORECAST GUIDANCE

APR - JUN 2009 (issued February 13, 2009)

APR - JUN 2009 (issued March 10, 2009)

APR - JUN 2009 (issued April 9, 2009)

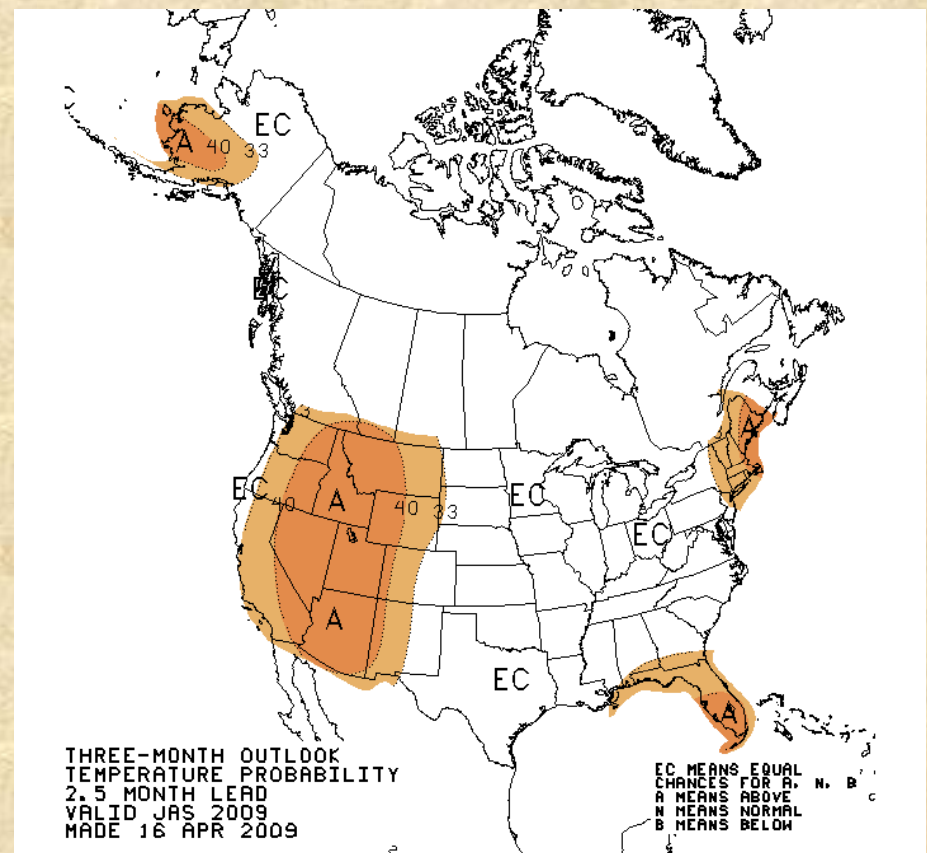
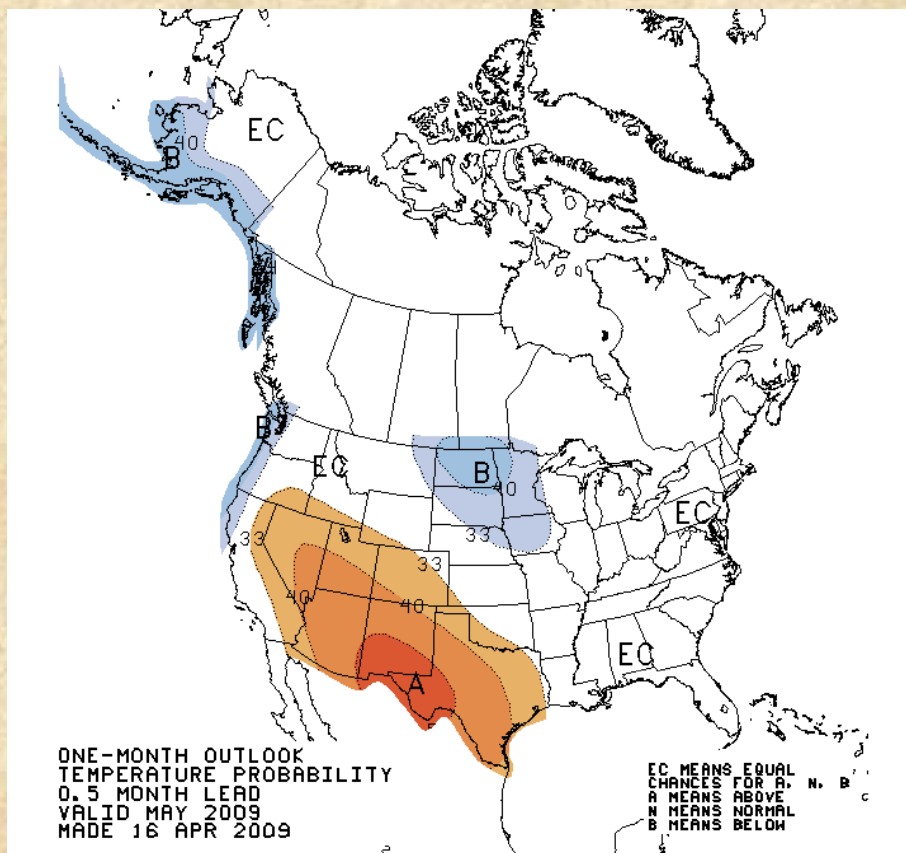


My late spring forecasts issued this year (most recent one on right) are fairly consistent with each other, anticipating a wet spring over much of Colorado’s eastern plains, an undecided outcome west of the divide, and a dry spring to the north (big drop in tilt since last month over NE CO). Unfortunately, skill levels for both maps are lowest over wet regions/highest for the dry regions, which are also most consistent with lingering La Niña effects. *The only “wet” forecast supported by at least some skill in the last decade is the one for our eastern plains.*

**Source:** <http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/people/klaus.wolter/SWcasts/>



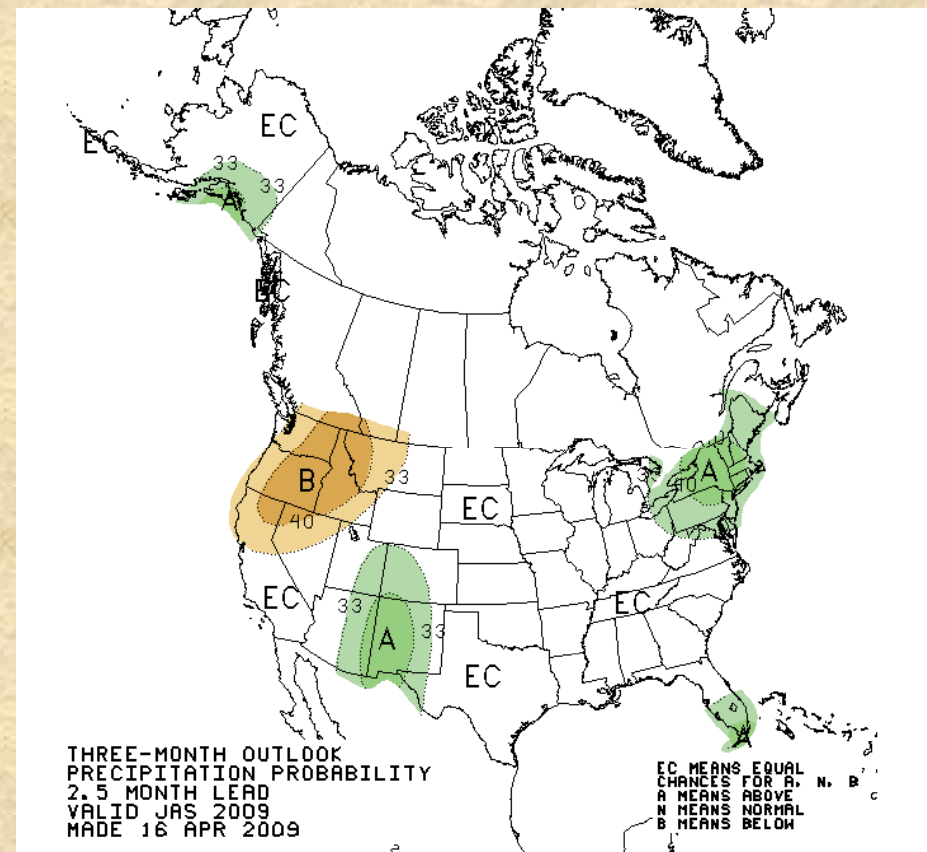
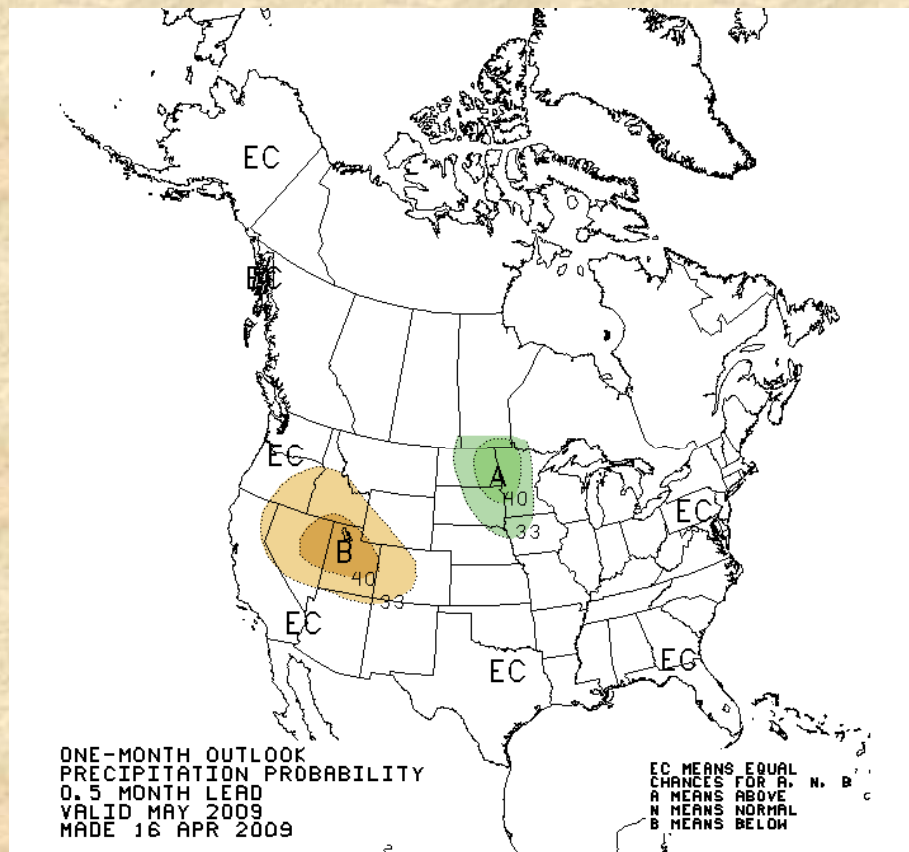
# CPC Temperature Forecasts



According to CPC's latest official forecasts from April, May (left) and July-September (right) temperature forecasts anticipate warmer-than-average conditions in most of Colorado, consistent with the long-term trend and lingering La Niña influences in the first month.

Source: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/>

# CPC Precipitation Forecasts



According to CPC's latest official forecasts from April, May (left) and July-September (right) precipitation forecasts start out on the dry side for us (mostly due to La Niña), and end up 'EC' (equal chances) or better in the summer (they remember the last one...)

Source: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/>



# Executive Summary (early version)

1. During December 2008, weak-to-moderate La Niña conditions returned and influenced our weather right thru the winter. The recent weakening of this event is quite similar to last year's. Beyond the middle of 2009, there is large uncertainty as to whether La Niña returns or whether we see a switch to El Niño.
2. The last four weeks have seen above-normal moisture in much of Colorado, including the Front Range in particular. While not quite the turn-around of March 2003, this has significantly improved drought conditions, leading to local flooding due to rapid melt-off this week instead of an early fire season. This weekend should see a resumption of unsettled and cooler conditions.
3. My experimental forecast guidance for the late spring season (April-June 2009) reflects both lingering La Niña impacts (a dry forecast from northern Utah into northern Colorado), as well as the possibility of a return to near-normal ENSO conditions which would allow for a wetter-than-average season from Arizona to northeastern New Mexico and northward into southeastern Colorado.
4. Bottomline: The tropical Pacific is on a similar track as last year. As I wrote last month, even La Niña springs allow for occasional wet spells, in particular during April, while the season as a whole is more likely to end up on the dry side for much of the southwestern U.S. If the more 'bullish' models turn out correctly, we could see a switch to El Niño this summer that would bring more beneficial moisture to our state. Time will tell!

**Update by Friday:** <http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/people/klaus.wolter/SWcasts/>



*Not quite the Front Range...*