



CO WA&FTF
27 May 2009
Denver



Seasonal Outlook through September 2009

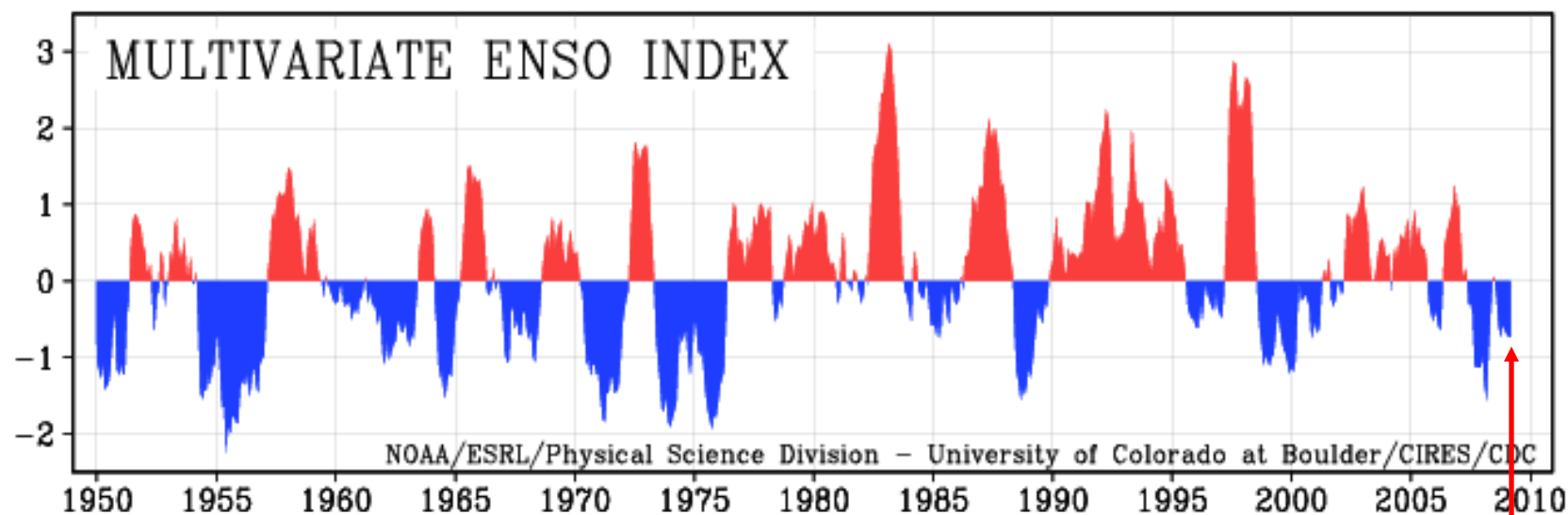
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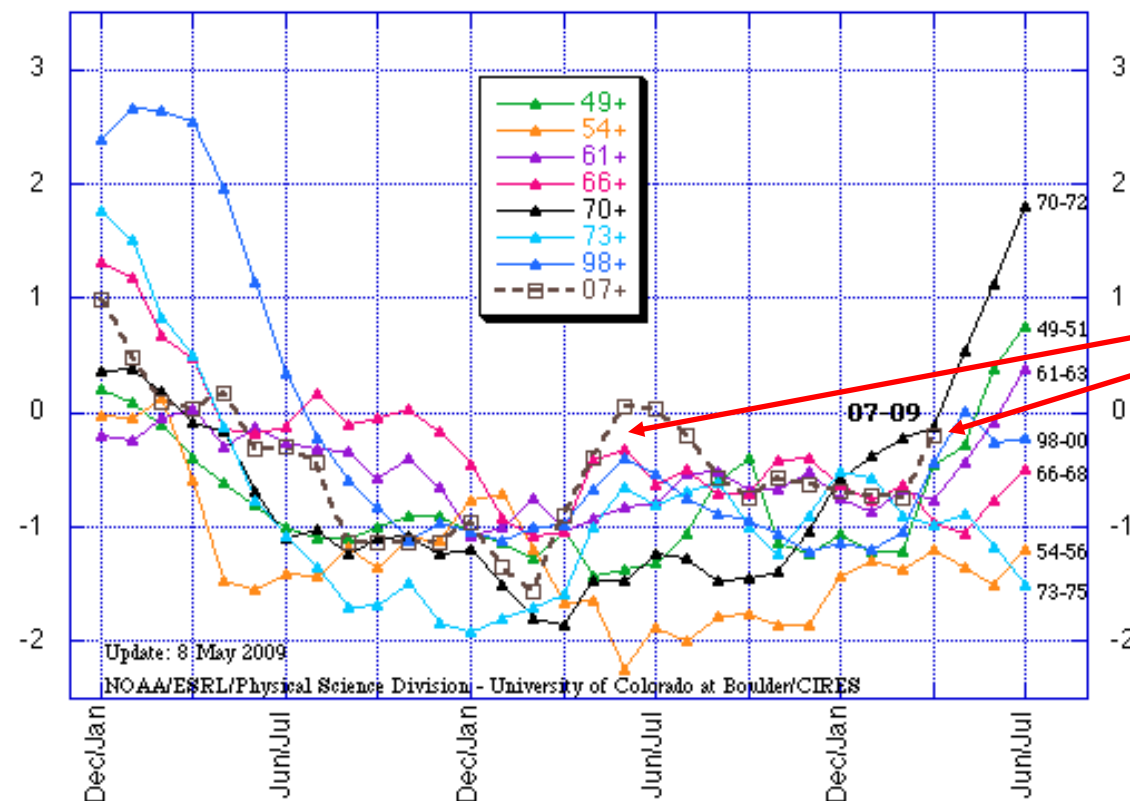
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<http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/people/klaus.wolter/SWcasts/>

- **Good-bye La Niña/Hello El Niño?!**
- **Recent weather & expectations for next few weeks**
- **Different ENSO/PDO scenarios**
- **Experimental Outlook Jul-Sep '09**
- **CPC forecasts for June - September '09**

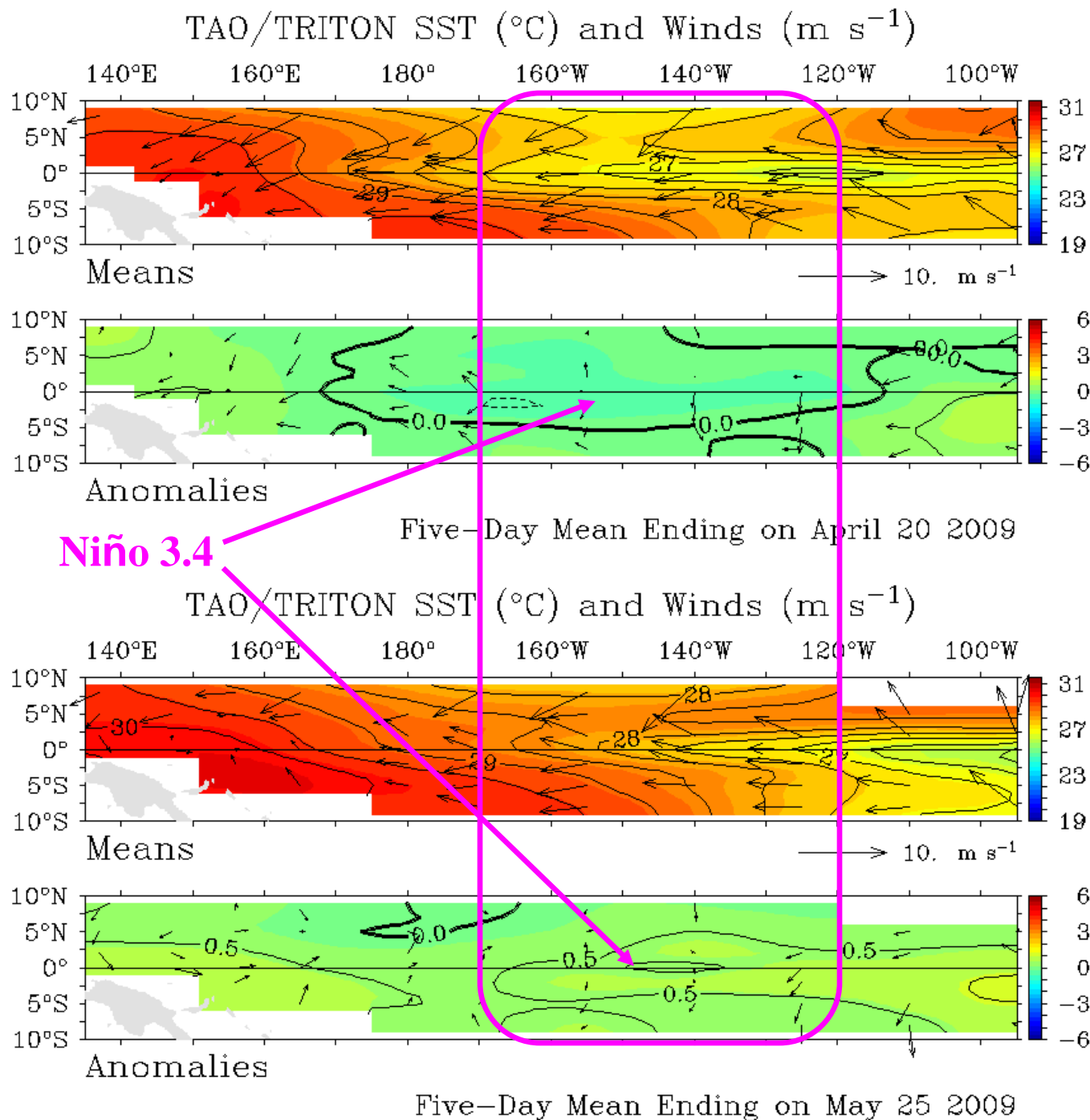


**Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for 7 long-lasting
La Niña events since 1949 vs. recent conditions**



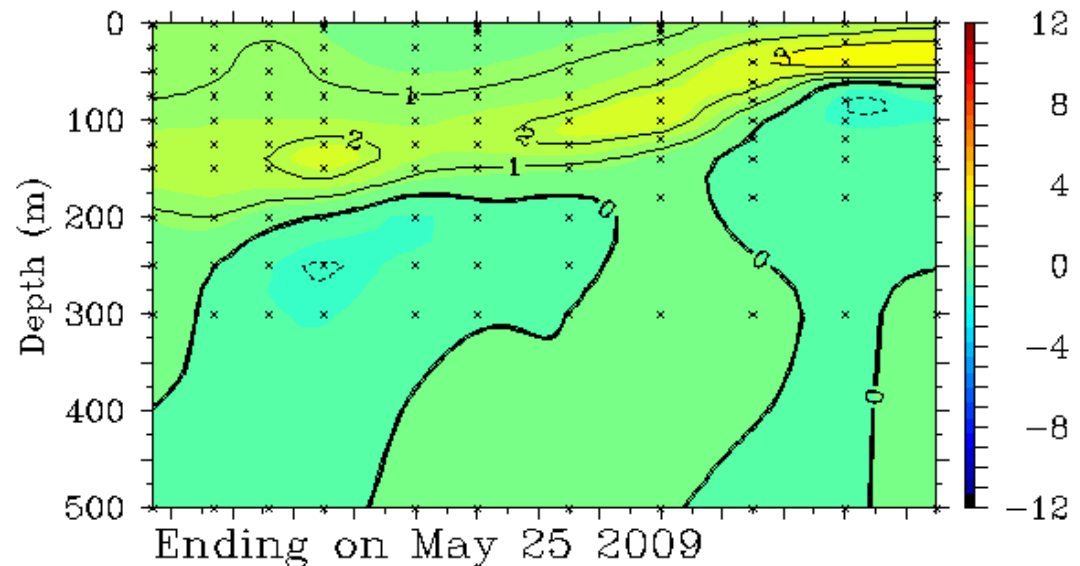
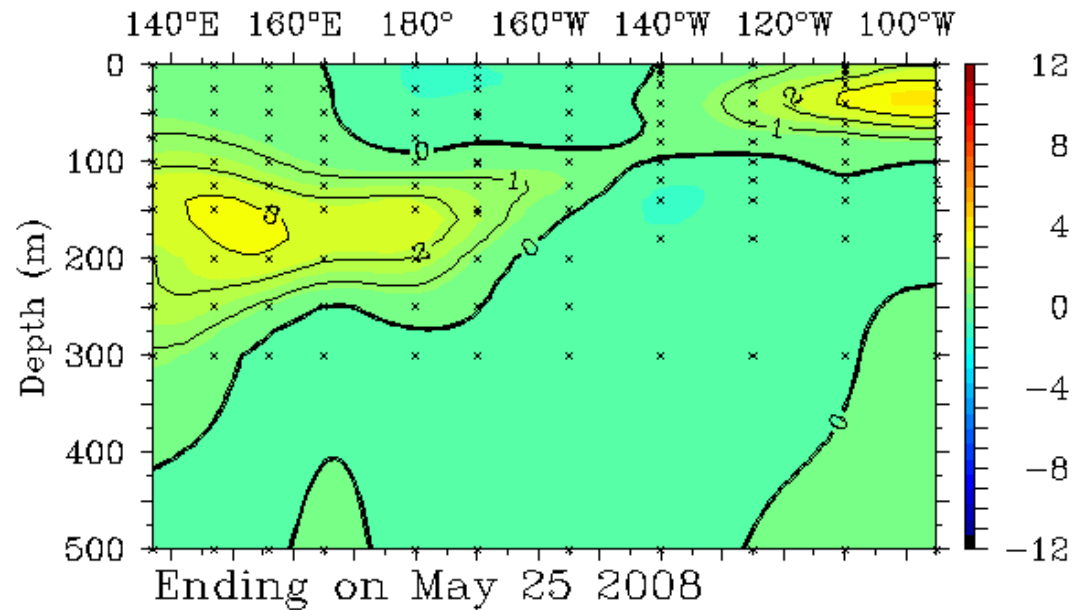
Looks like we just saw
the end of our 2nd year
La Niña phase, about a
month ahead of last
year, partially because
with this milder La
Niña winter, it took less
effort to get to back to
ENSO-neutral.

Current state of ENSO (bottom) compared to last month (top): continued warm-up from La Niña two months ago to weak El Niño-like conditions this week! Wind anomalies are fairly weak, keeping all options on the table... *Will the warming trend be enough to carry us into an El Niño summer?*



TAO/TRITON 5-Day Temperature Anomalies (°C)

2°S to 2°N Average

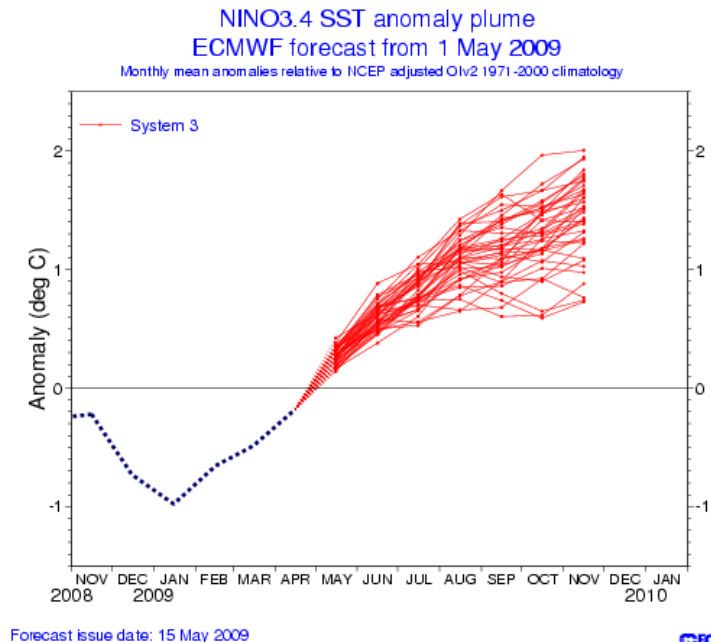
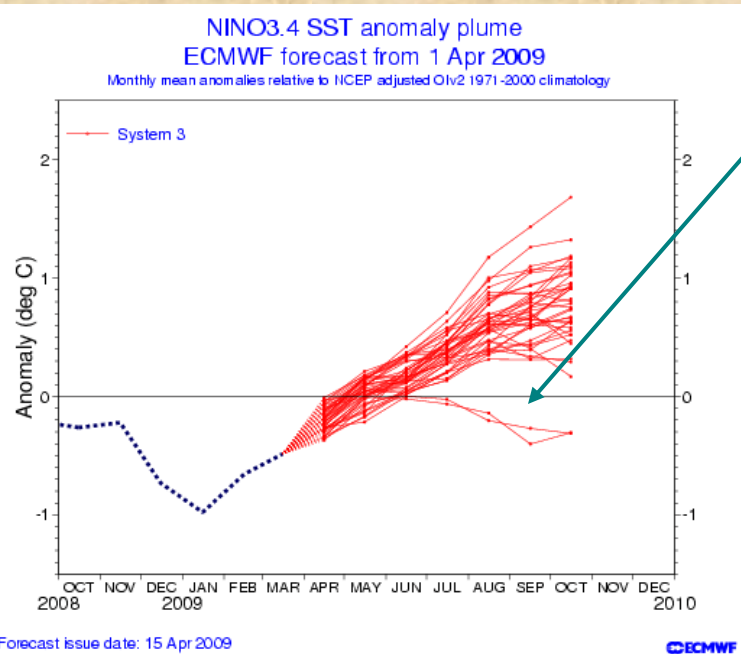
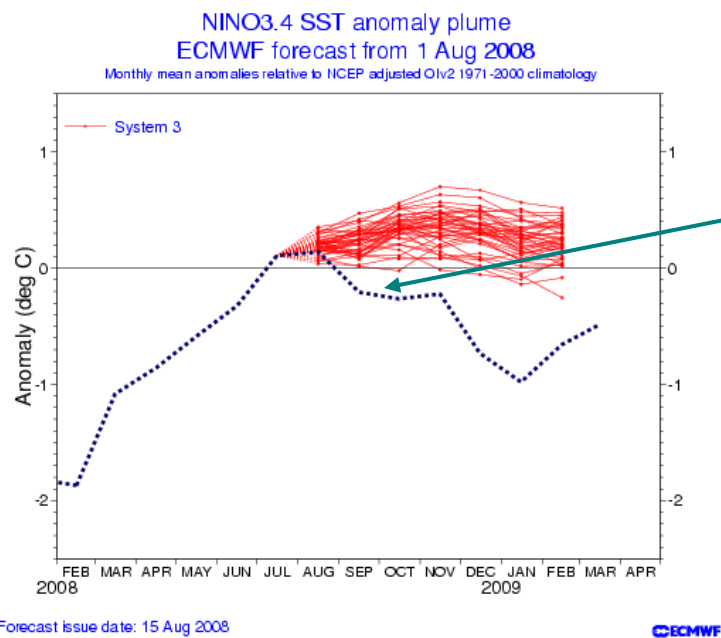


Current state of ENSO (bottom) compared to last year (top): this cross-section comparison shows a lot of similarities to last year, when the tropical Pacific was poised for a ‘summer vacation’ from La Niña, but by the same token, big subsurface anomalies do not guarantee an El Niño, let alone sustain it into the winter!

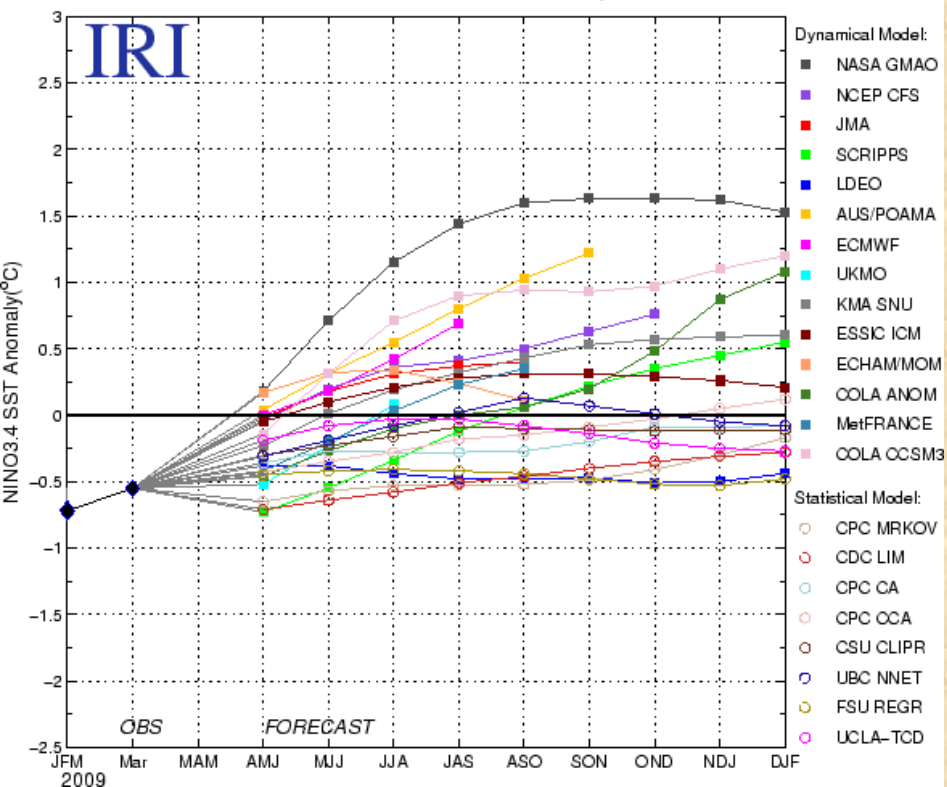
The European model's August '08 forecast (left) anticipated a weak El Niño, but was 'off' already by September, when SST had dropped below the full ensemble forecast range!

A more serious temperature drop commenced in November, and hit bottom near -1°C (moderate La Niña) in January 2009. Last month's forecast (bottom left) indicated a return to above-normal SST by July, with only 2 dissenters out of 50, and less than 10 members reaching above $+1\text{C}$.

The most recent forecast (right) 'throws all caution to the wind', and gives us unambiguous El Niño (mostly $>1\text{C}$) conditions by July!

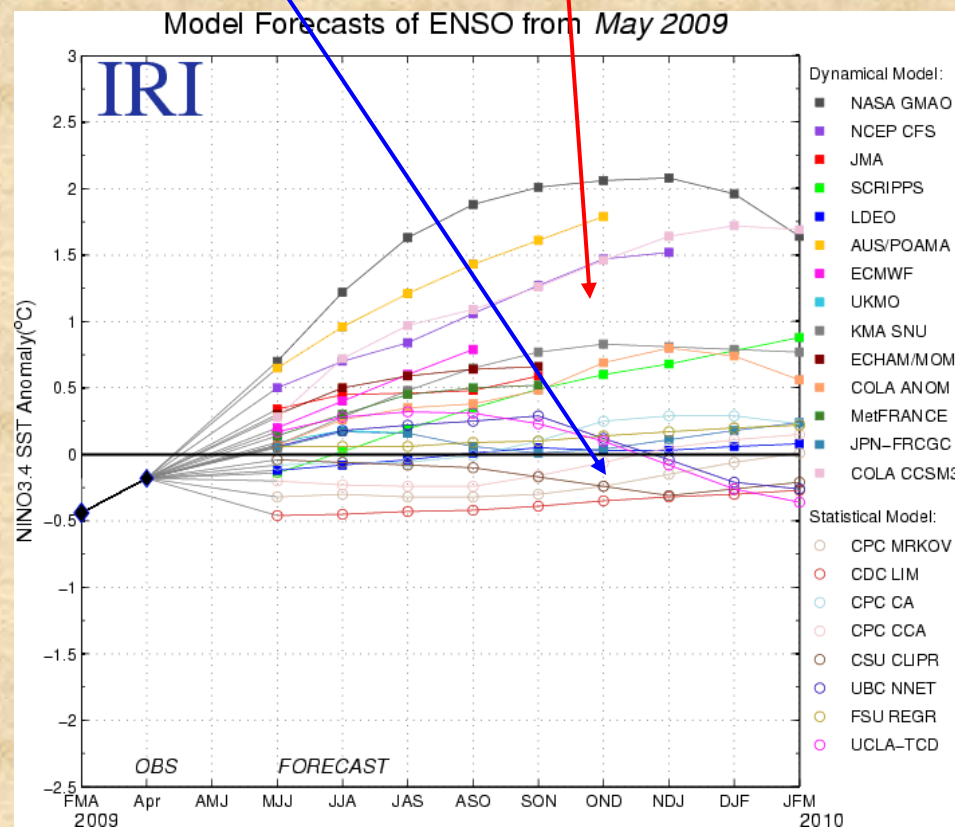


Model Forecasts of ENSO from Apr 2009

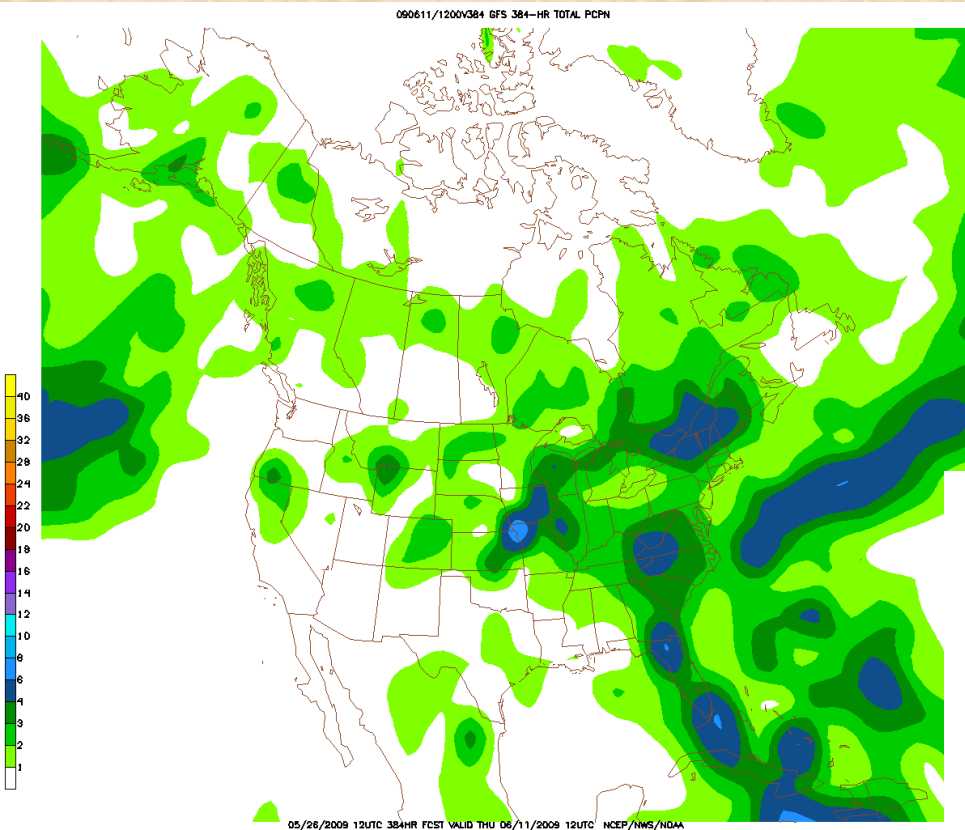


Latest ENSO forecasts from almost two dozen dynamical & statistical forecast models (below) vs. last month (left). 11 out of 14 dynamic models show El Niño later this year, while NONE of the statistical models show that scenario. The split between dynamic and statistical models is as big as ever (1C!).

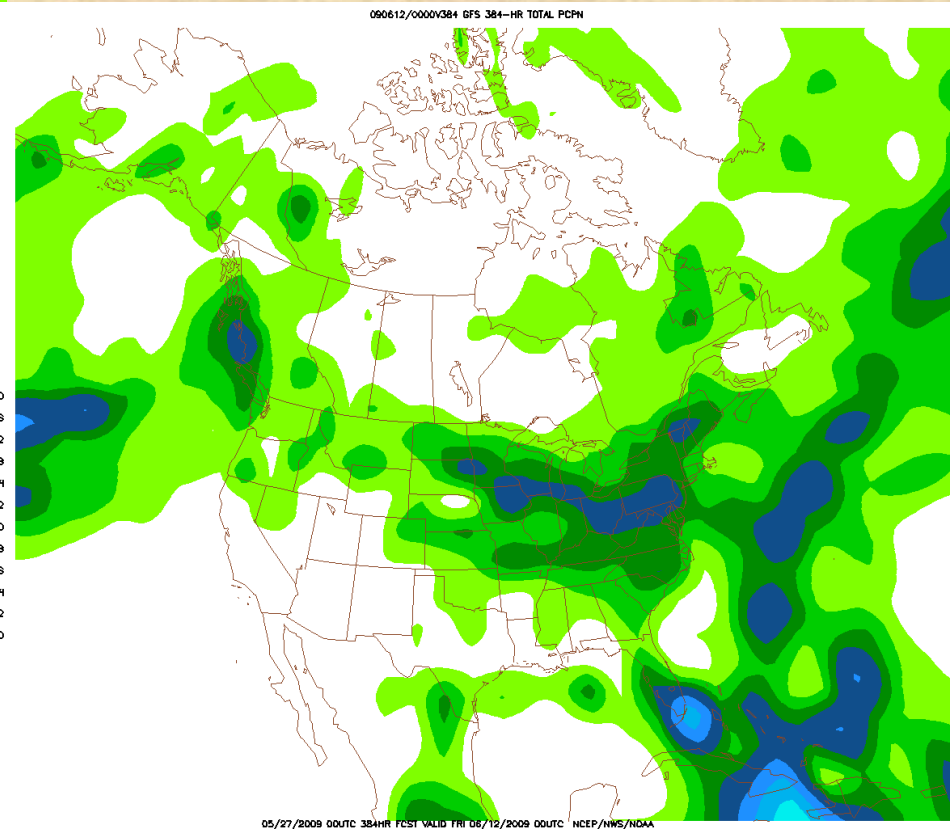
Historically, La Niña events of the recent magnitude have had a tendency to continue for three winters (54-57; 73-76; 98-01), much more so than El Niños. Mean PDO values in '56: -1.8; '75: -1.0; 2000: -0.6. So far in 2009: below -1.4! On the other hand, if we reach El Niño levels this summer, it would be next to impossible to return to La Niña by this winter.



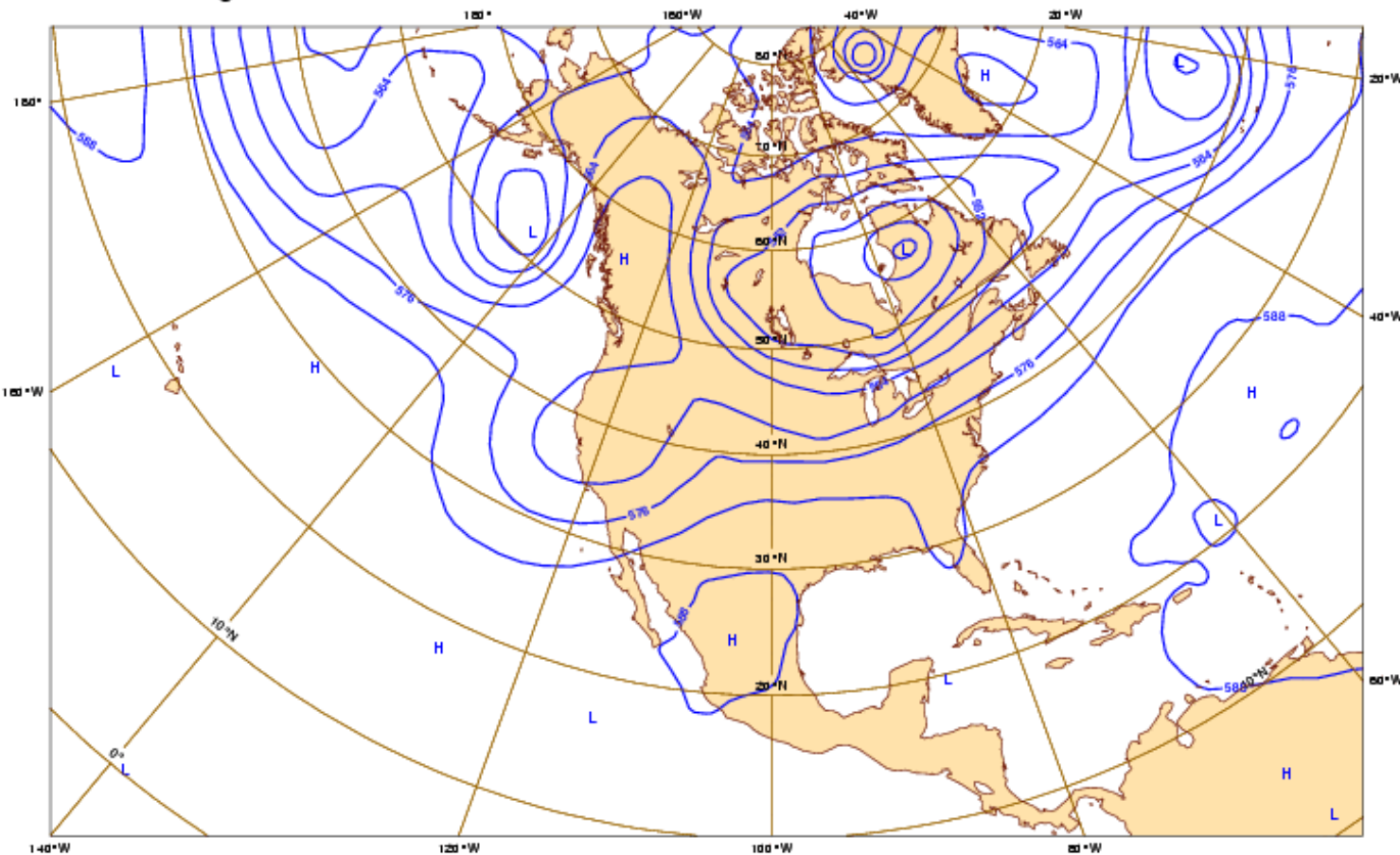
What can we expect in the next two weeks?



Looks like most of Colorado has at least a decent chance for moisture in the next two weeks (still on a weekly timetable...), maybe not quite as wet as last week, but enough to keep drought concerns at bay!



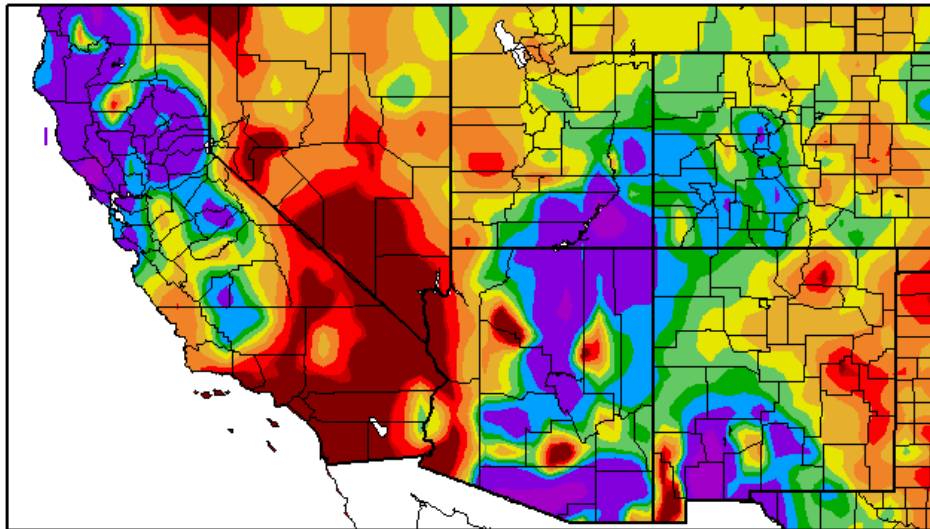
Yesterday's morning GFS control-run (top) generated 2" for half of Colorado, while last night's run (right) kept the pattern, but lowered amounts somewhat. This model did a fair job anticipating recent wetness one week+ in advance. Our next best chance for rain is around Sunday into next Tuesday.



Looks like we will alternate between unsettled and ‘boring’ weather over the next two weeks, with weak troughiness lingering over western North America. Typical pre-monsoonal heat waves will probably have to wait until at least the 2nd week of June.

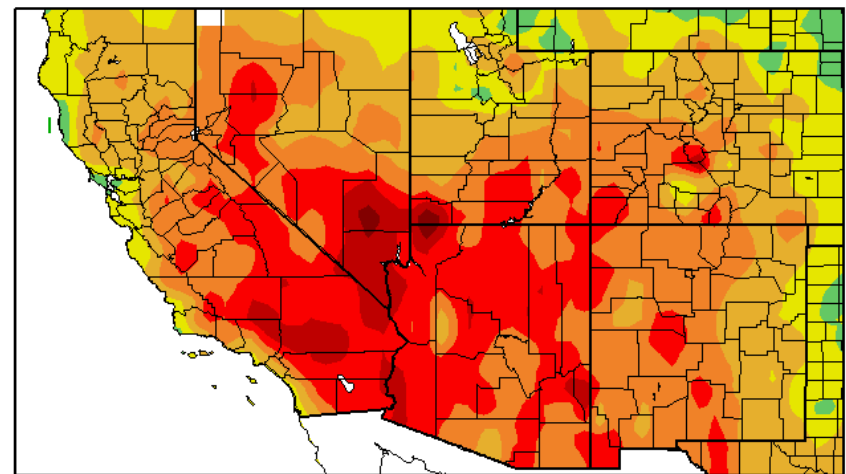
What has happened this month?

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2009 – 5/26/2009



Until last week, most of May had been warm (below) and dry (left). High temperatures, lack of cloudiness, and unusual amounts of dust led to an early & fast runoff roughly south of I-70. This weekend's 'Early-Bird' monsoonal surge returned near-normal monthly precipitation to our state, and even more to Arizona and southern New Mexico.

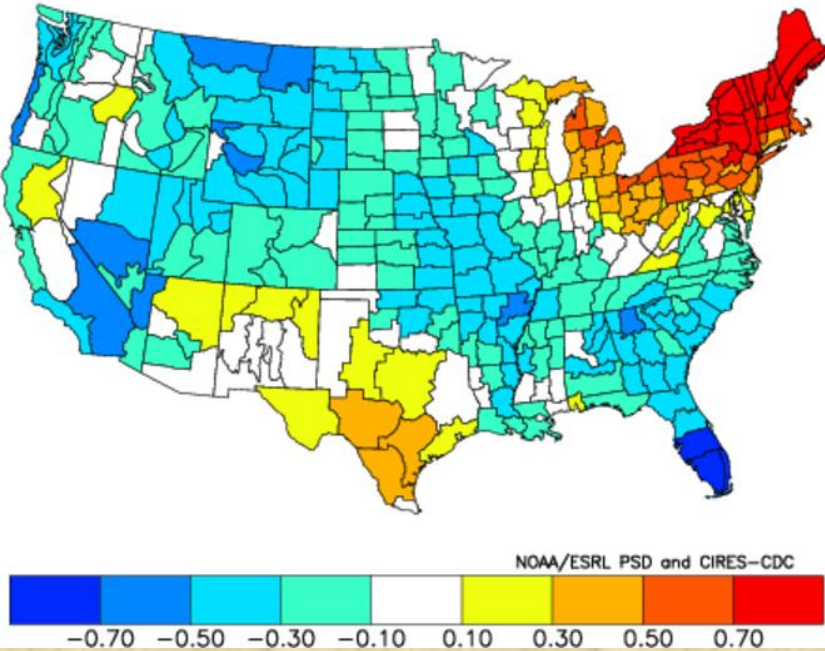
Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2009 – 5/26/2009



This month's overall warmth and dryness was still consistent with lingering La Niña impacts, but the early monsoon surge was from a different 'play-book'. IF the Pacific keeps transitioning towards El Niño, anything goes in June!

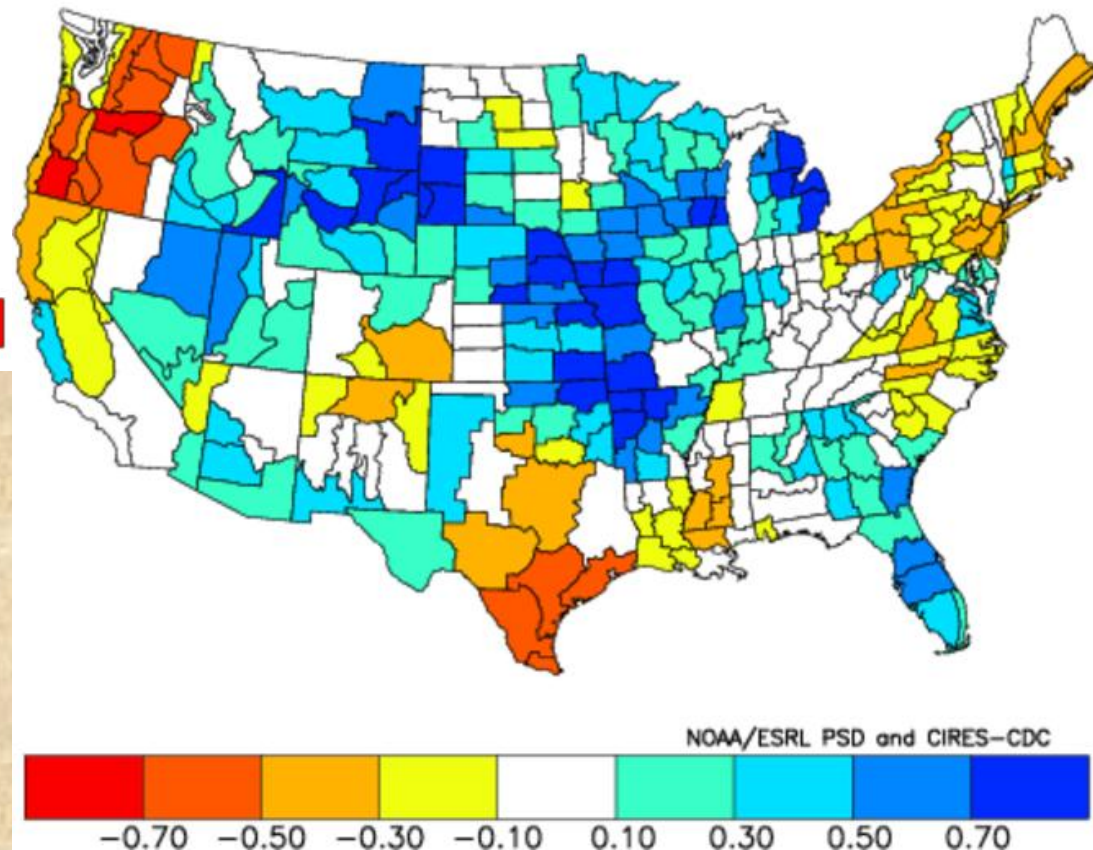
What are typical temp&precip patterns in June with fading La Niña during negative PDO?

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



Significant negative temperature anomalies (left) to our north and west, with only a slight tilt towards cold around here.

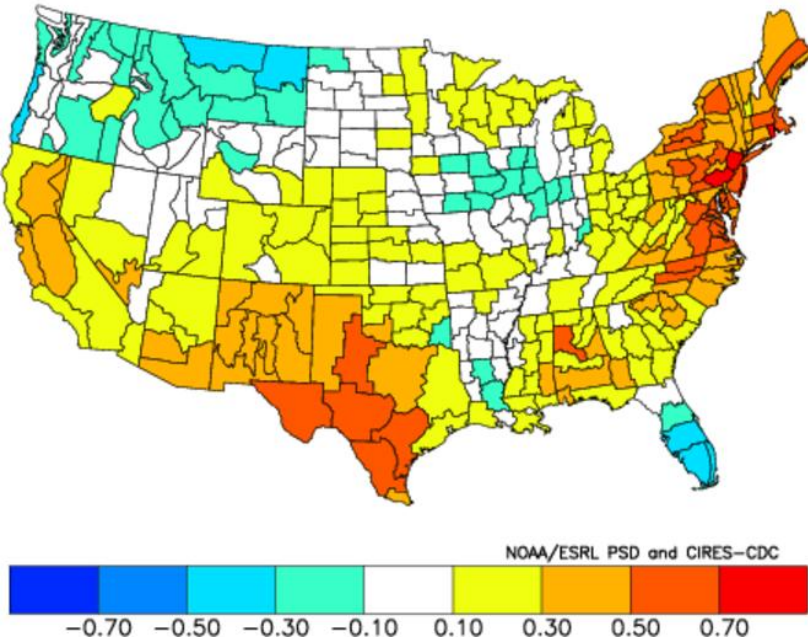
Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Jun 1963,1967,1974,1976,1999,2000,2008
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average



Significant wet precipitation anomalies (right) in a horse-shoe pattern to our west, north, and east, while much of our state shows little tilt, and the highest risk for dryness in the southeastern plains.

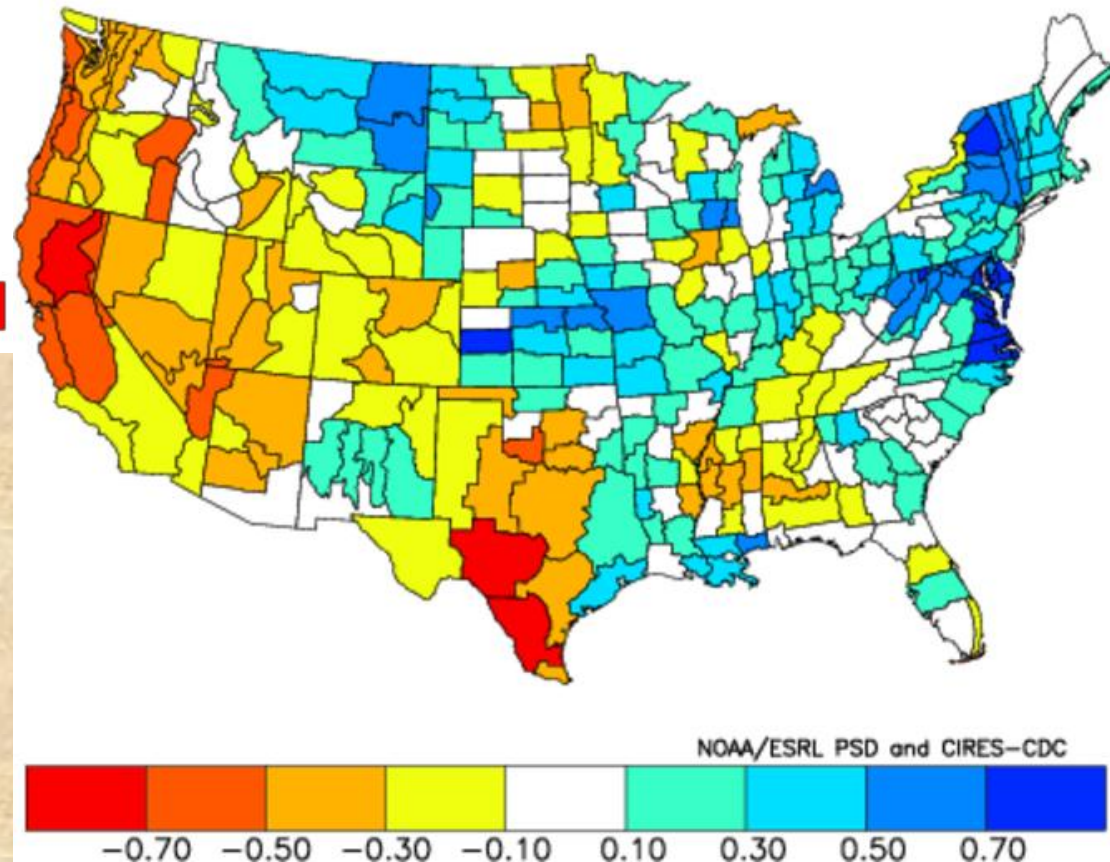
What are typical temp&precip patterns in June with rising ENSO indices, but still neutral conditions?

Composite Standardized Temperature Anomalies
Jun 1951,1963,1976,1986,1996,2001,2006,2008
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average



Significant positive temperature anomalies (left) to our south (Texas), with only a slight tilt towards above-normal around here.

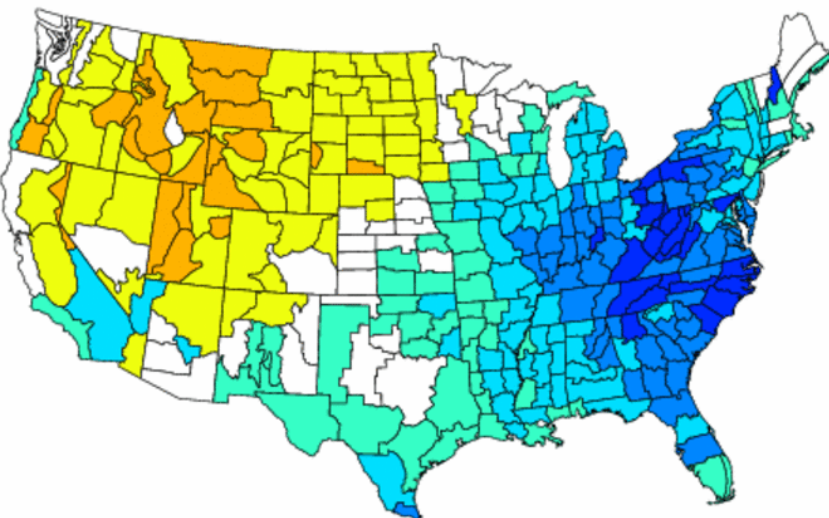
Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Jun 1951,1963,1976,1986,1996,2001,2006,2008
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average



Significant wet precipitation anomalies (right) to our north (Montana) and east (Kansas), with an overall tendency for dryness in our state.

What are typical temp&precip patterns in July-September 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

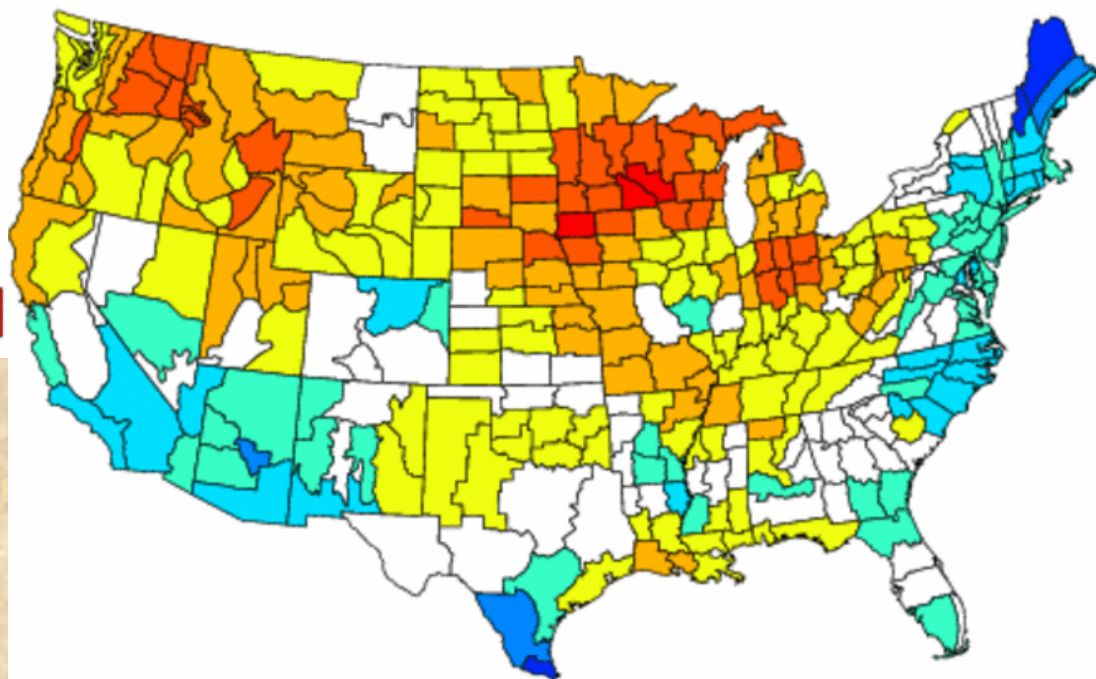


NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES–CDC

–1.05 –0.75 –0.45 –0.15 0.15 0.45 0.75 1.05

Significant temperature anomalies (left) are well to our east for cold, and much less of a nod towards warmth to our north and west, with Colorado straddling the near-normal line.

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



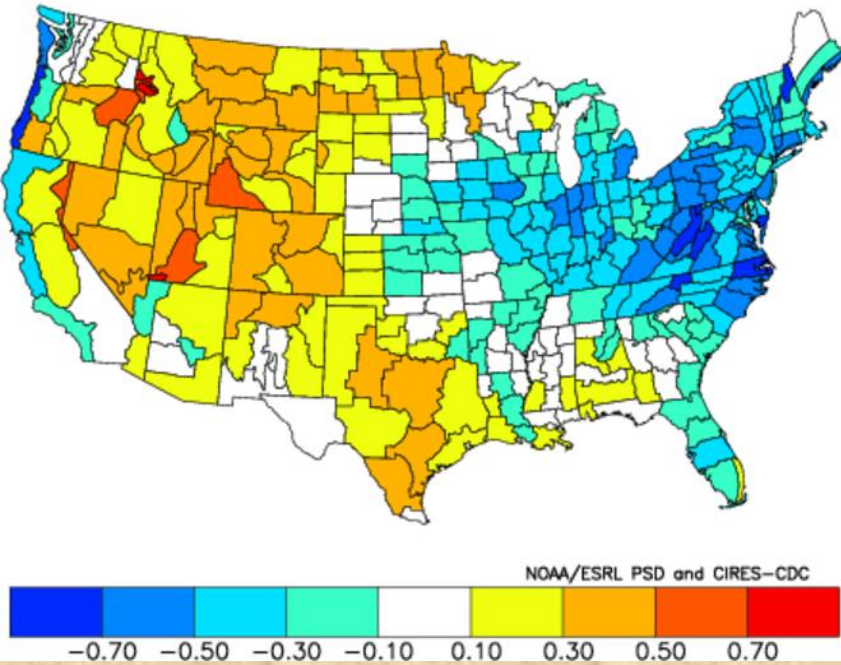
NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES–CDC

–1.05 –0.75 –0.45 –0.15 0.15 0.45 0.75 1.05

Significant precipitation anomalies (right) over southcentral AZ, and the South Platte basin for wetness, while significant dry anomalies cover norther Utah. Otherwise, Colorado's odds are close to even.

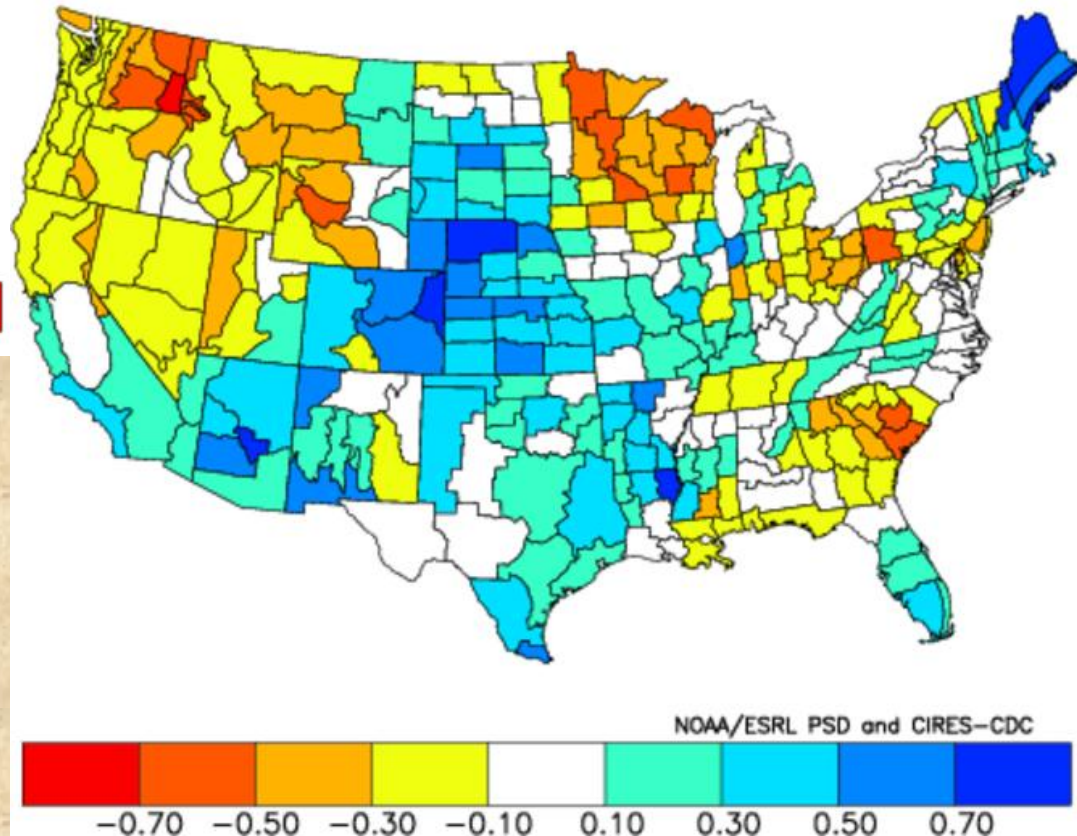
What are typical temp&precip patterns in July-September with rising ENSO indices, but still neutral conditions?

Composite Standardized Temperature Anomalies
Jul to Sep 1951,1963,1976,1986,1996,2001,2006,2008
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average



Significant temperature anomalies (left) remain to our east for cold, with a slight preference for warmth in our state (not significant).

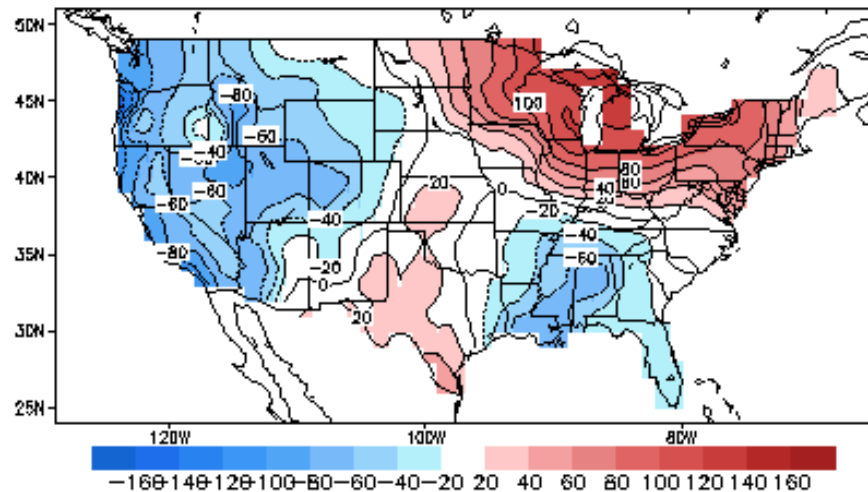
Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Jul to Sep 1951,1963,1976,1986,1996,2001,2006,2008
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average



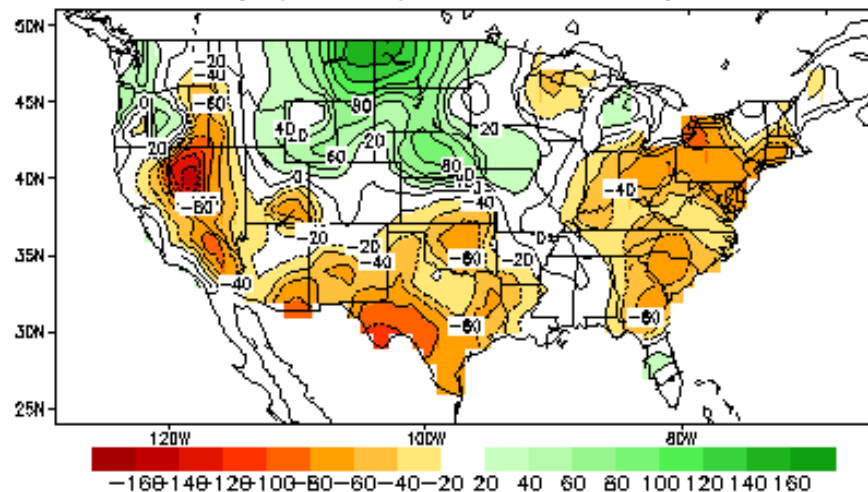
Significant precipitation anomalies (right) on the wet side over Colorado, especially east of the divide (and in Arizona/NM).

What about 'Constructed Analog' Forecasts?

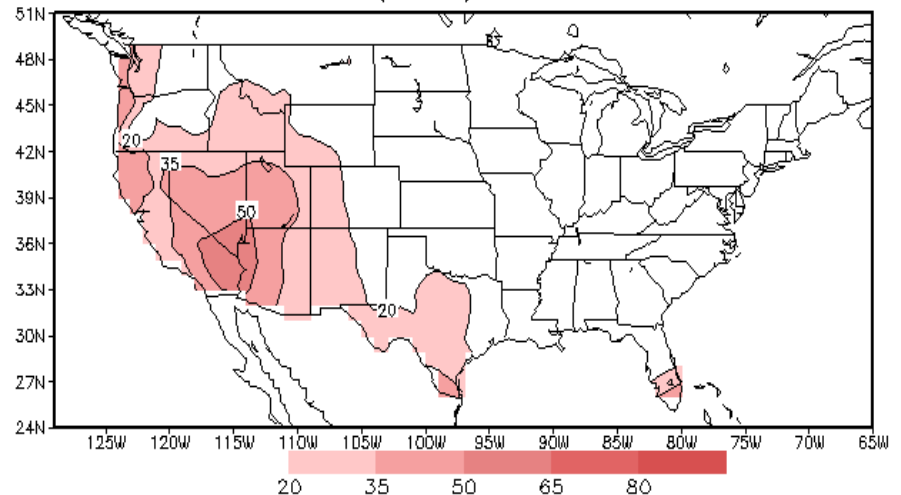
Lagged Averaged Temperature Outlook for JUN 2009
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090525



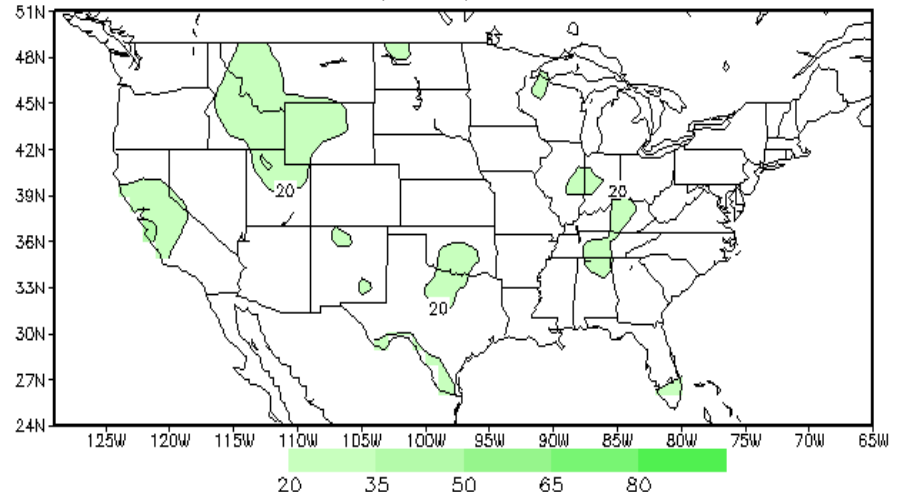
Lagged Averaged Precipitation Outlook for JUN 2009
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090525



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



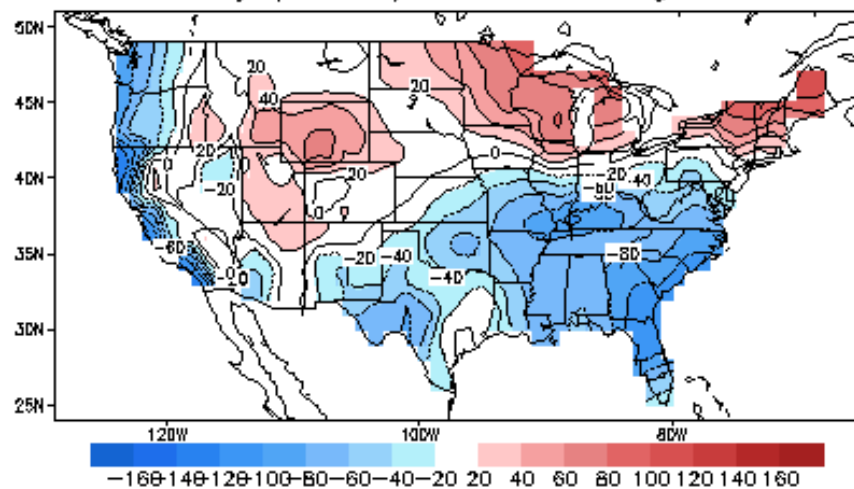
lead 1 skill of precipitation CAS forecast for Jun
units: correlation (X100) based on 1981-2005



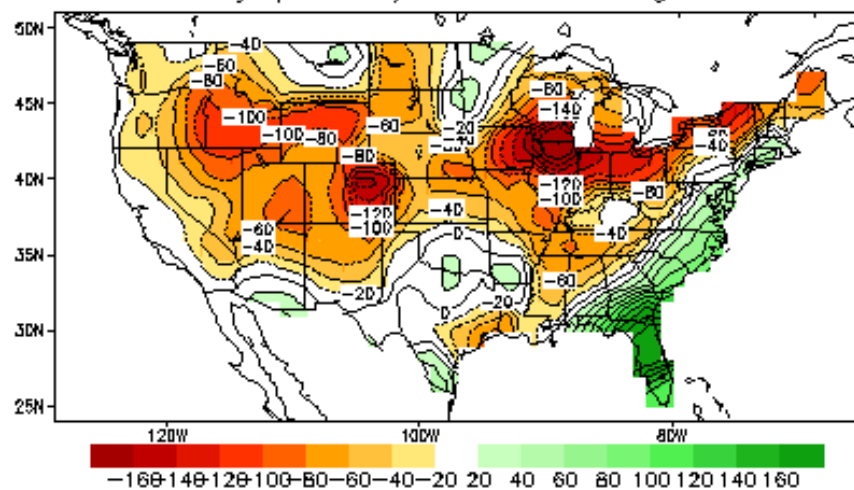
June forecasts have shown skill in Great Basin, where odd combo of cold & dry is predicted south of 40N - fairly consistent with fading La Niña scenario under negative PDO conditions!

What about 'Constructed Analog' Forecasts?

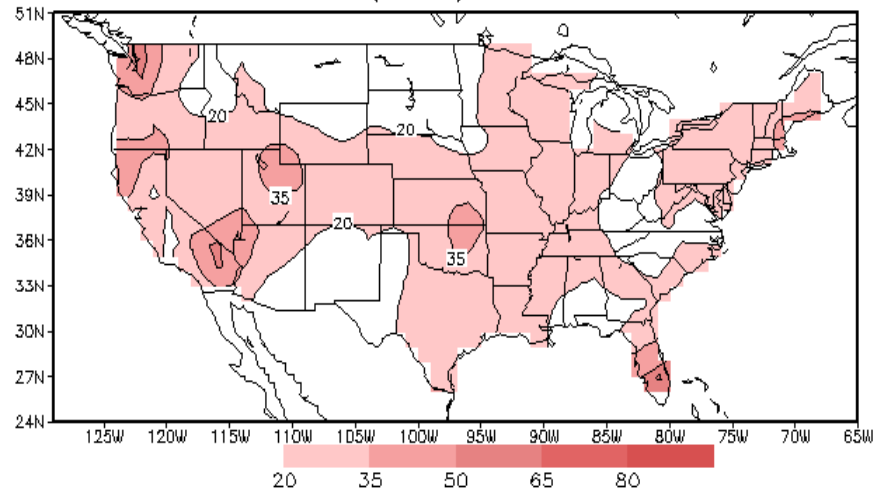
Lagged Averaged Temperature Outlook for JAS 2009
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090525



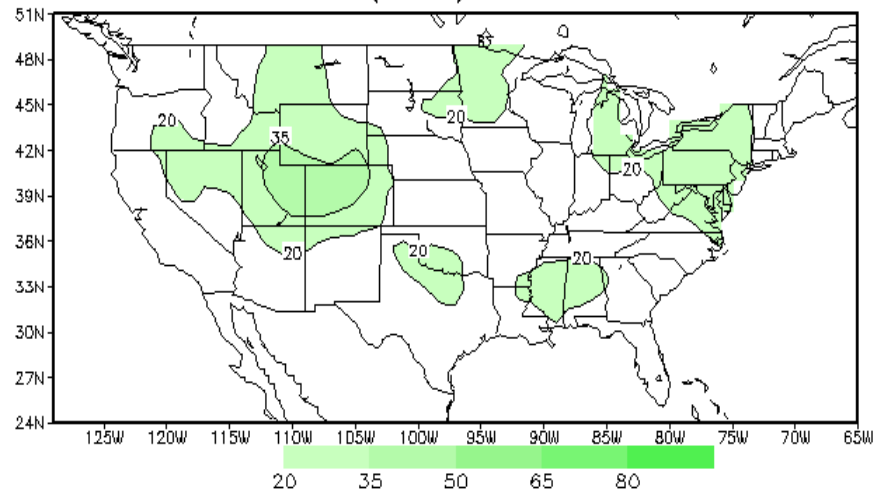
Lagged Averaged Precipitation Outlook for JAS 2009
units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20090525



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



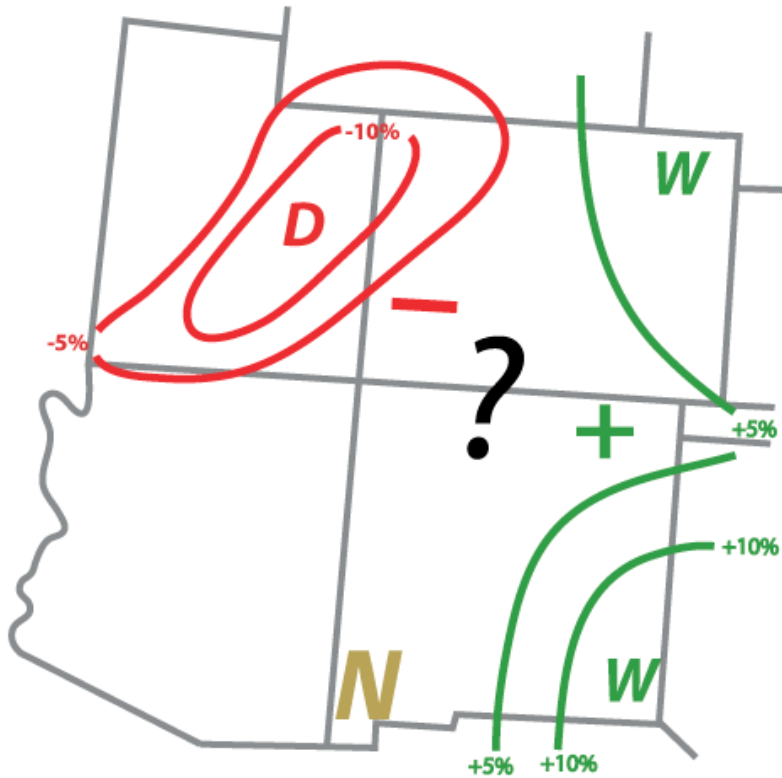
lead 2 skill of precipitation CAS forecast for JAS
units: correlation (X100) based on 1981-2005



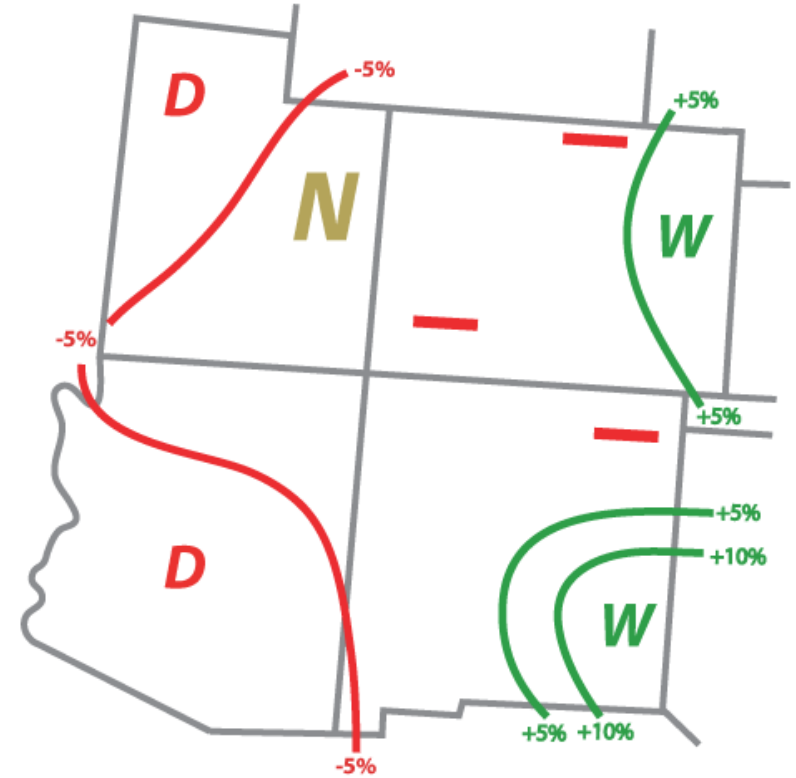
Dry & warm Jul-Sep forecasts in CO&UT have skill, unfortunately & do not match precip. composites!

Experimental CDC “Forecast Guidance”

EXPERIMENTAL PSD PRECIPITATION FORECAST GUIDANCE
JUL - SEP 2009 (issued April 23, 2009)



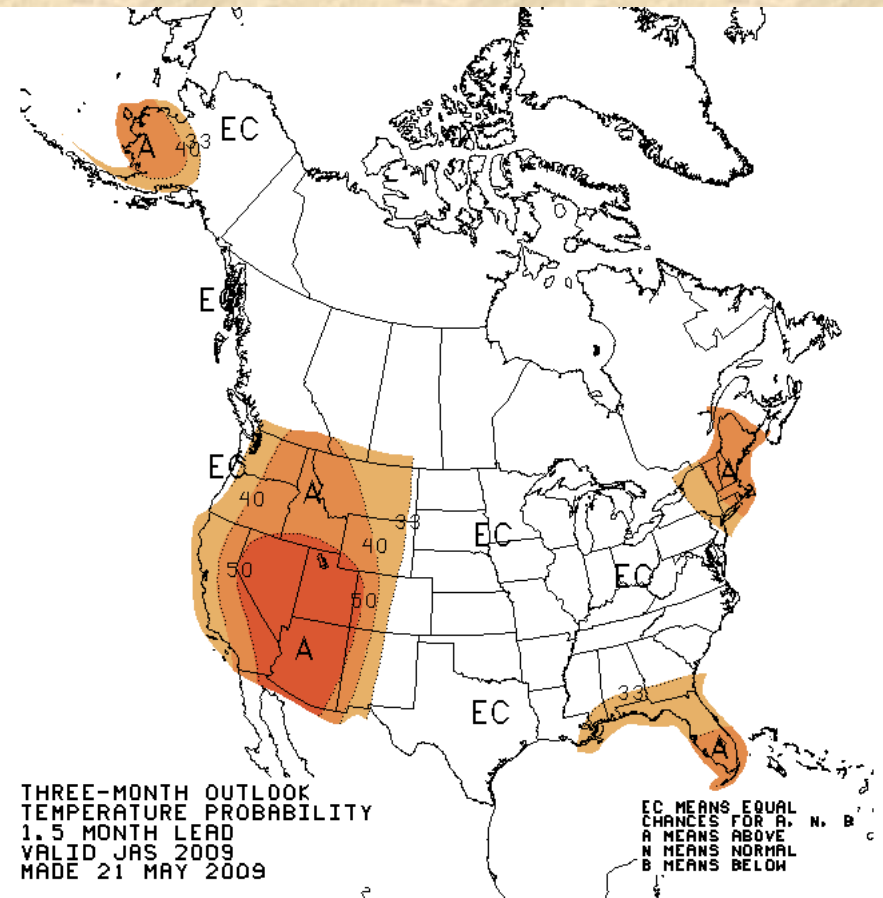
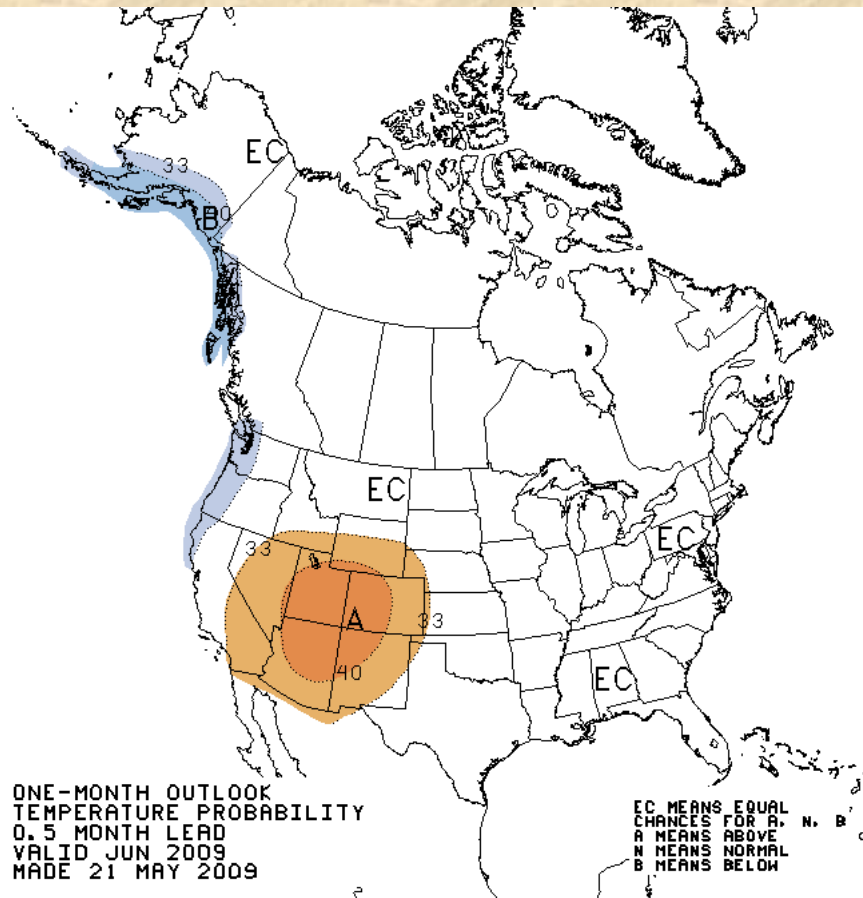
EXPERIMENTAL PSD PRECIPITATION FORECAST GUIDANCE
JUL - SEP 2009 (issued May 15, 2009)



My two summer forecasts issued so far this year (most recent one on right) are fairly consistent with each other, anticipating a wet monsoon over much of Colorado's eastern plains, and near-normal at best over the West slope. *The only "wet" forecast supported by at least some skill in the last decade is the one for the eastern plains of Colorado.*

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

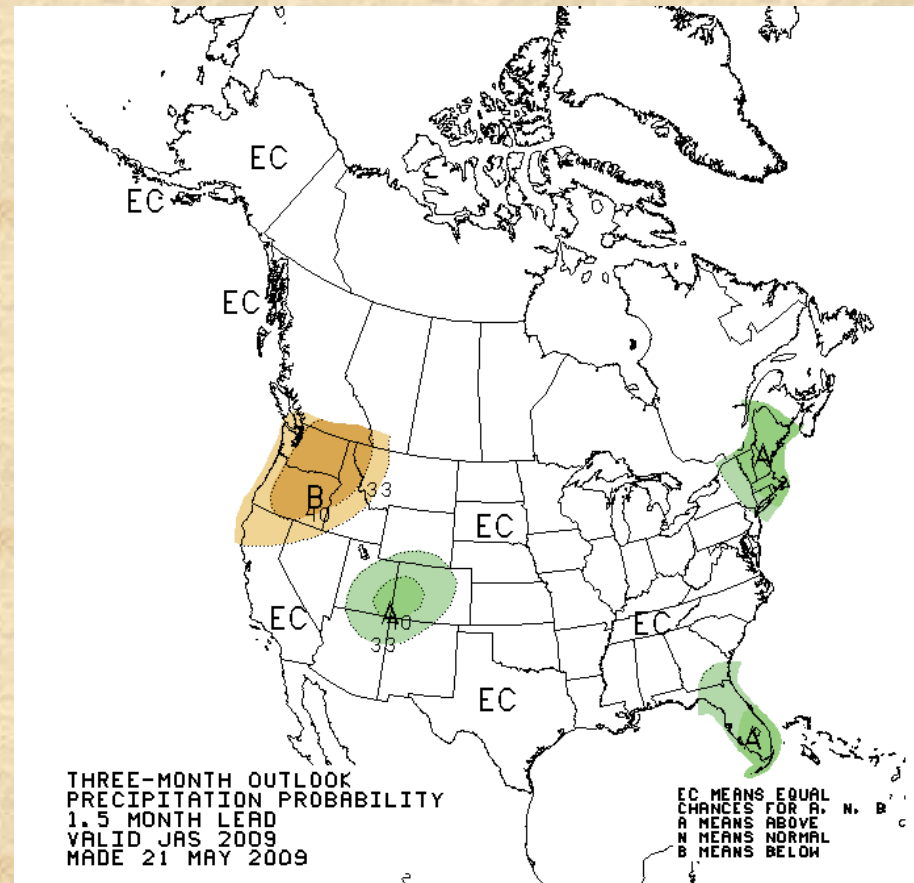
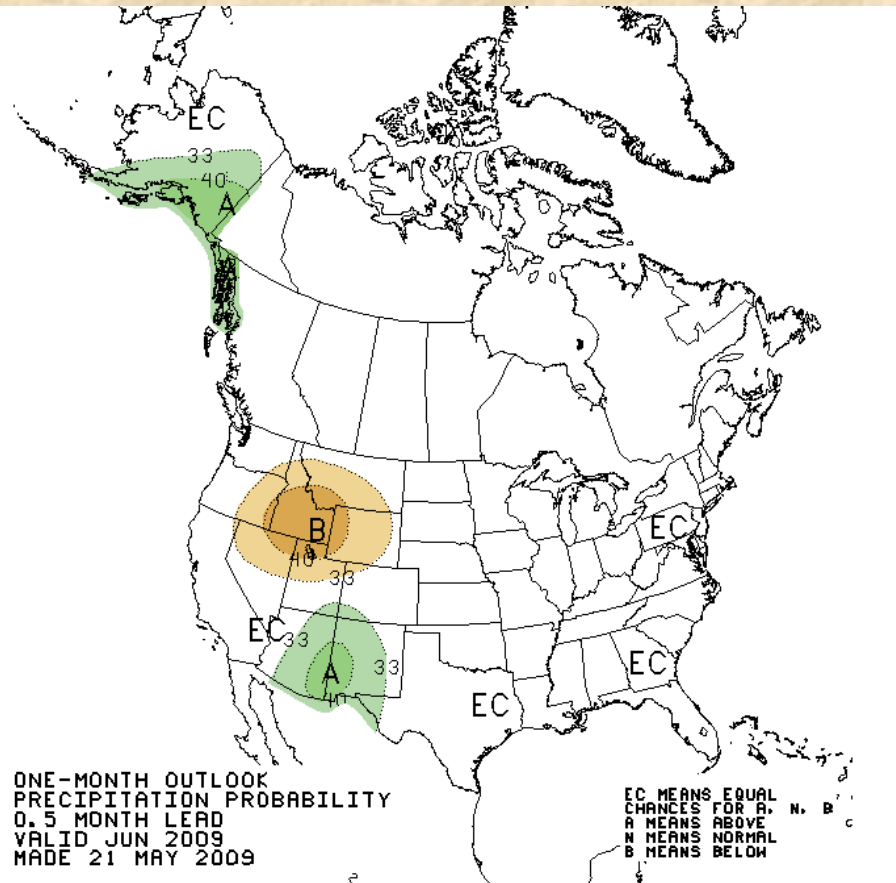
CPC Temperature Forecasts



According to CPC's latest update from this month, June (left) and July-September (right) temperature forecasts anticipate warmer-than-average conditions in all (left) and western (right) Colorado, due to long-term trends.

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

CPC Precipitation Forecasts



According to CPC's latest official forecasts from this month, June (left) and July-September (right) precipitation forecasts show an early monsoon to our south (into the 4corners; left), and above-average monsoonal wetness (right) for most of our state.

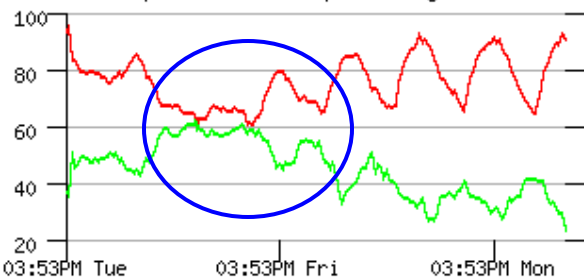
Source: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/>

Executive Summary (early version)

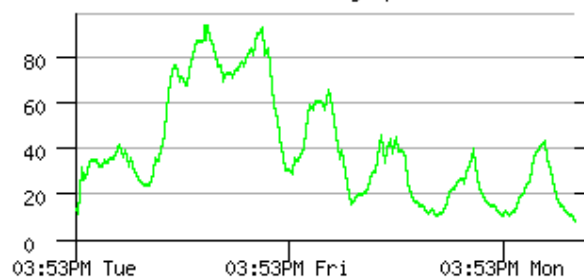
1. During the fall of 2008, weak-to-moderate La Niña conditions returned and influenced our weather right thru the winter. The recent weakening of this event is quite similar to last year's, but started off at milder levels than a year ago, resulting in ENSO-neutral, even borderline EL Niño conditions by the end of this month. There is large uncertainty as to whether we will see a full-blown switch to El Niño, as advertized by most coupled numerical models, or whether ENSO-neutral conditions will prevail.
2. The last four weeks have brought a return of warm & dry weather for much of the southwestern U.S. after a wet interlude in late March through mid-April. After a respectable late-season peak, most of the south-central Rockies' snowpack melted off in rapid fashion, possibly accelerated by a heavy coating of dust in at least the San Juans and Elk Range of Colorado. Last weekend's weather pattern bears more than a passing resemblance to monsoonal flow patterns, giving the southwestern U.S. an unusually early taste of summer for the Memorial Day weekend.
3. My experimental forecast guidance for the monsoon season (July-September 2009) is supportive of slightly enhanced precipitation chances from eastern New Mexico to eastern Colorado, while Arizona and northwestern Utah face similar but opposite precipitation odds. This overall pattern is somewhat reminiscent of last year's summer monsoon outcome, during a brief ENSO-neutral stage over the tropical Pacific.
4. Bottomline: La Niña appears to have gone on its second summer vacation this year, leaving the door more open for a transition to El Niño than last year. For now, most of the southwestern U.S. does not show a strong tilt in the odds for either a wet or dry summer, but current indications are that the eastern plains of Colorado and New Mexico may end up with a slight edge in that department. Stay tuned for next month's update!

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

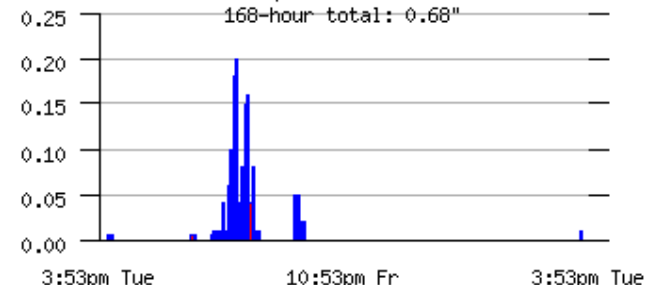
Tucson, Tucson International Airport - NWS/FAA
Temperature and Dewpoint (Degrees F)



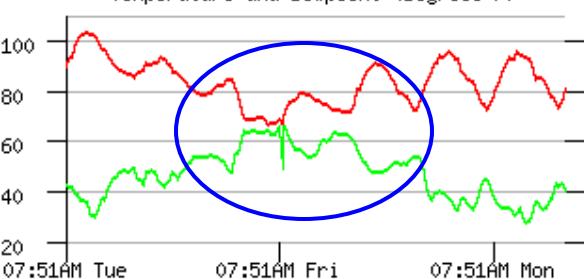
Tucson, Tucson International Airport - NWS/FAA
Relative Humidity (percent)



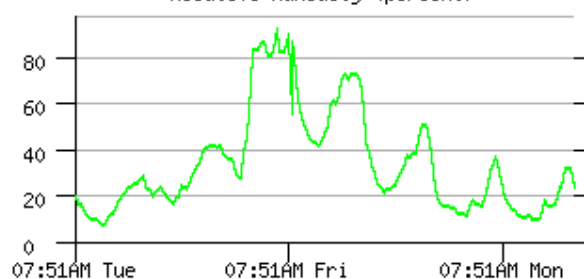
Tucson, Tucson International Airport - NWS/FAA
Precipitation (inches)
168-hour total: 0.68"



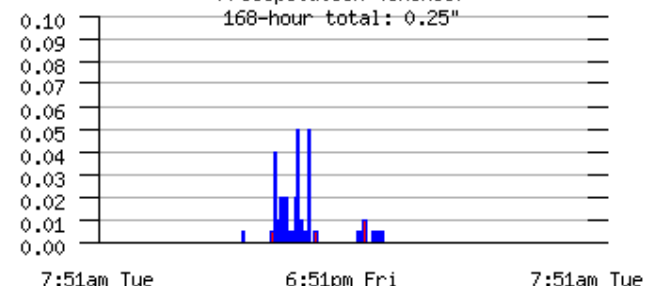
Phoenix, Phoenix Sky Harbor International A - NWS/FAA
Temperature and Dewpoint (Degrees F)



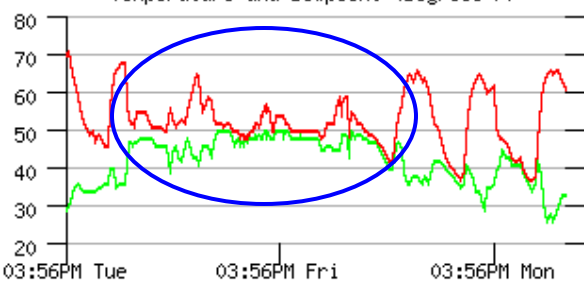
Phoenix, Phoenix Sky Harbor International A - NWS/FAA
Relative Humidity (percent)



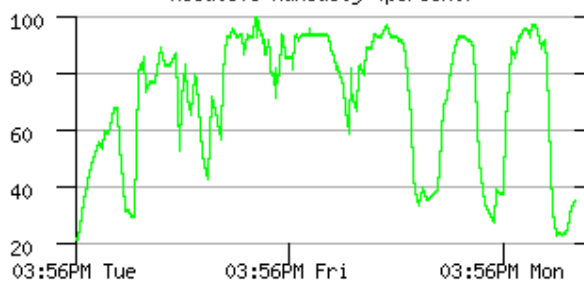
Phoenix, Phoenix Sky Harbor International A - NWS/FAA
Precipitation (inches)
168-hour total: 0.25"



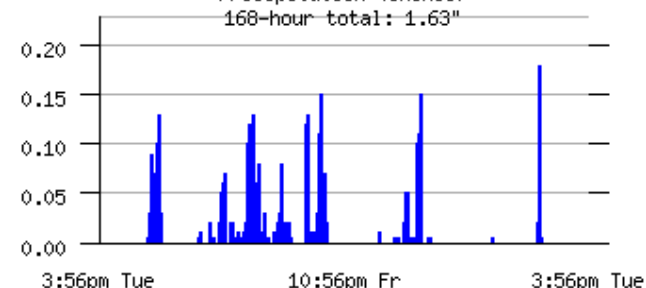
Flagstaff, Flagstaff Pulliam Airport - NWS/FAA
Temperature and Dewpoint (Degrees F)



Flagstaff, Flagstaff Pulliam Airport - NWS/FAA
Relative Humidity (percent)



Flagstaff, Flagstaff Pulliam Airport - NWS/FAA
Precipitation (inches)
168-hour total: 1.63"



The earliest monsoon onset on record in Arizona?