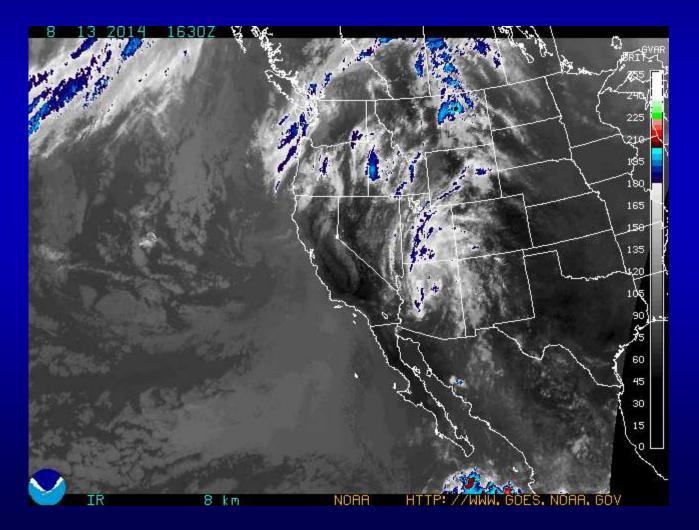
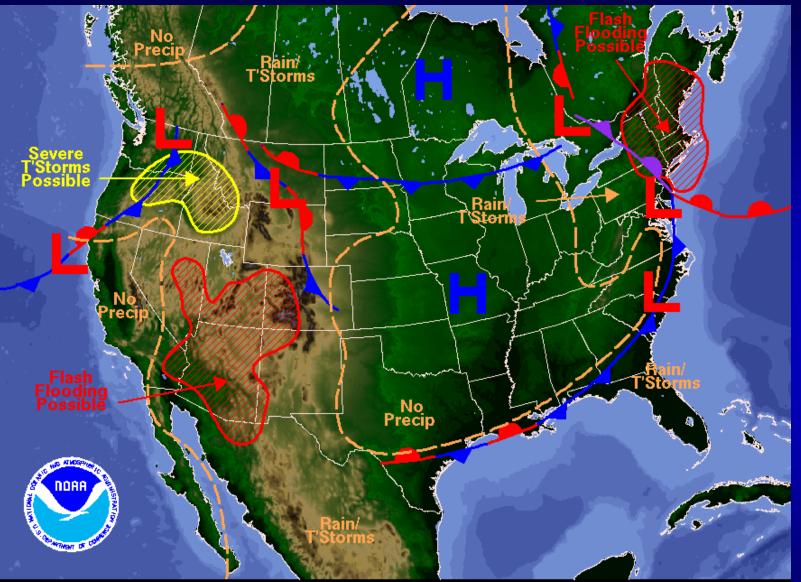


Short term Weather

Presentation to: Water Availability Task Force Meeting August 13, 2014

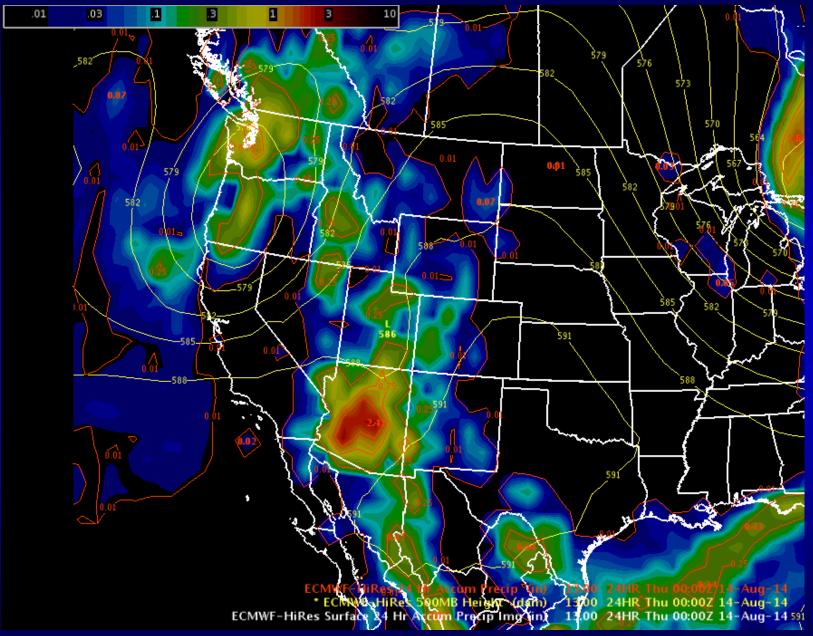


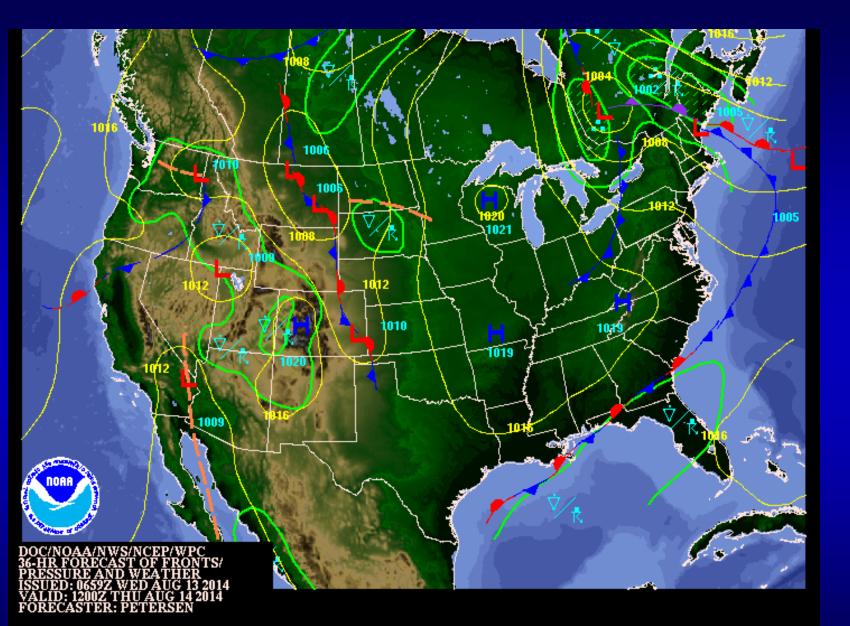




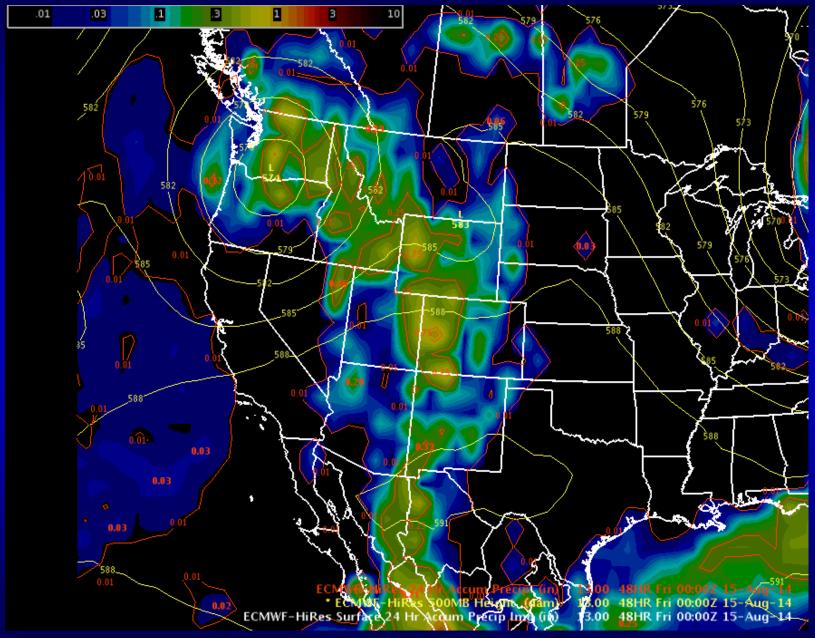
Weather Forecast for Wed, Aug 13, 2014, issued 2:49 AM EDT DOC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Weather Prediction Center Prepared by Mcreynolds based on WPC, SPC and NHC forecasts

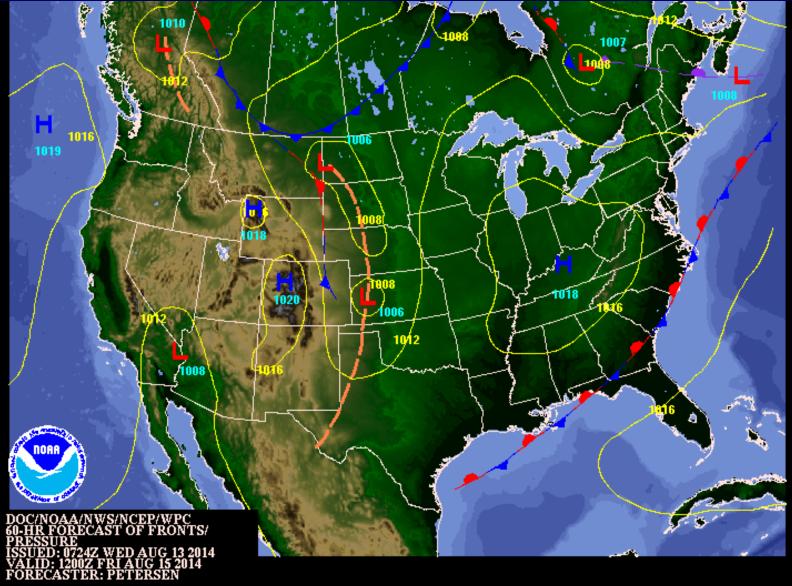
24 precipitation through 6 pm today



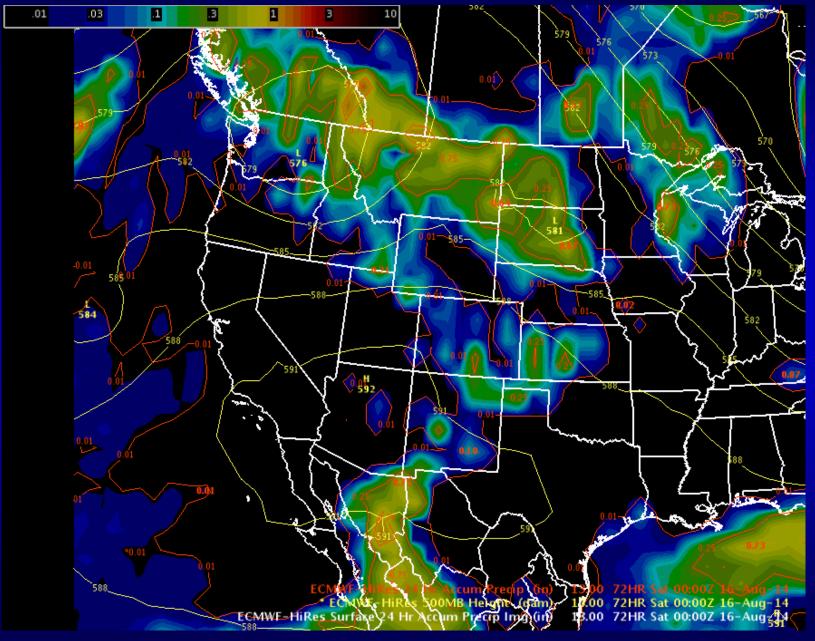


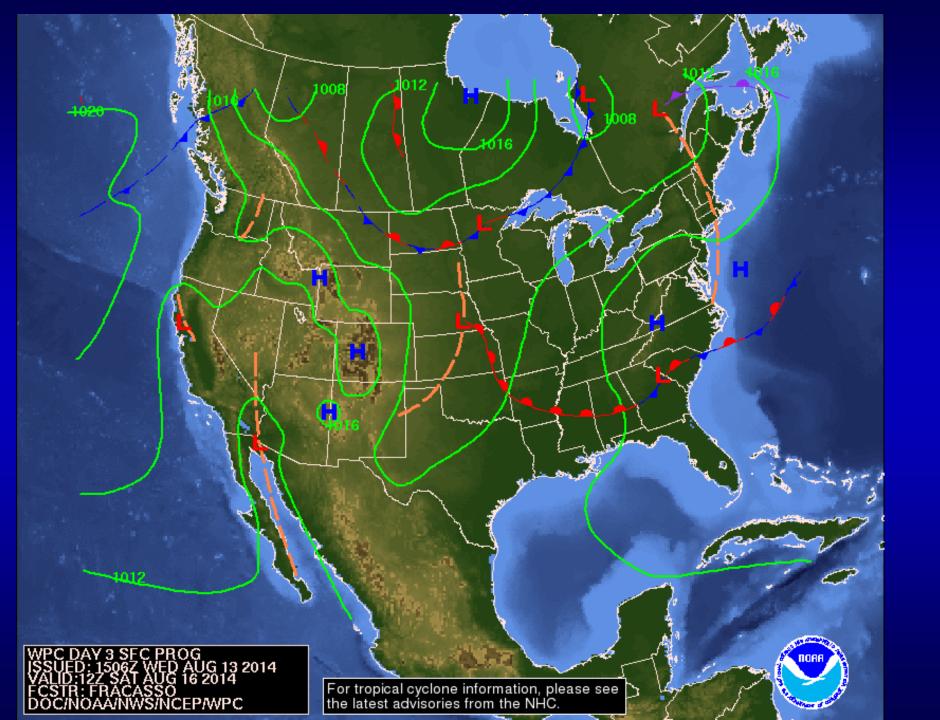
24 precipitation through 6 pm Thursday



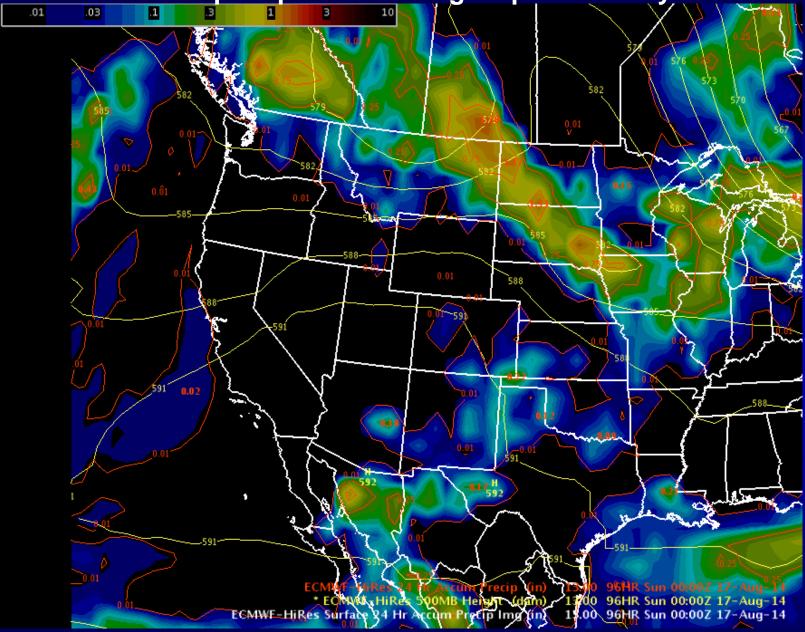


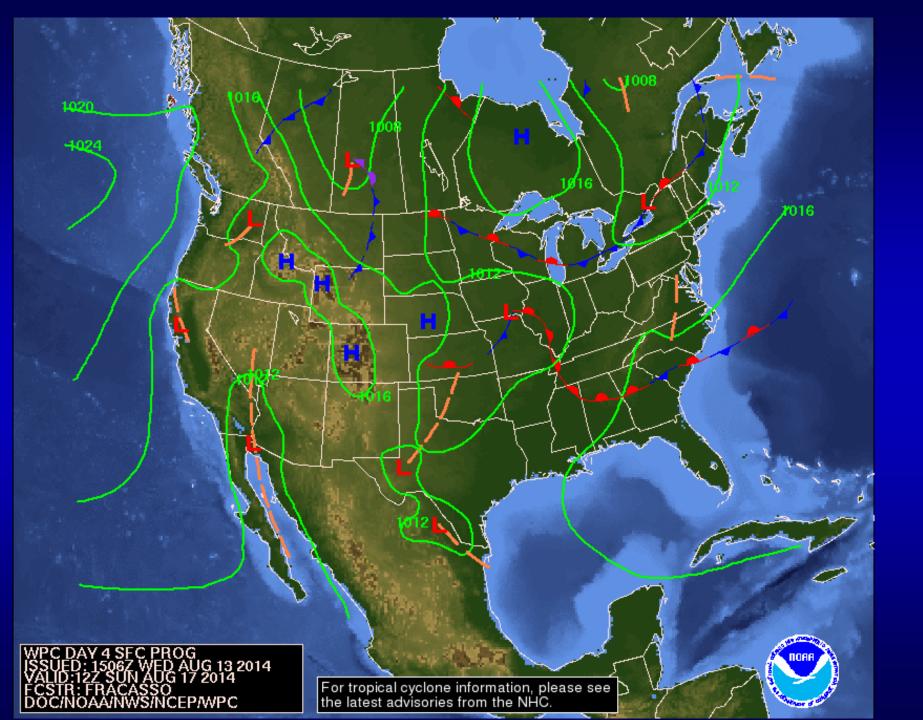
24 precipitation through 6 pm Friday



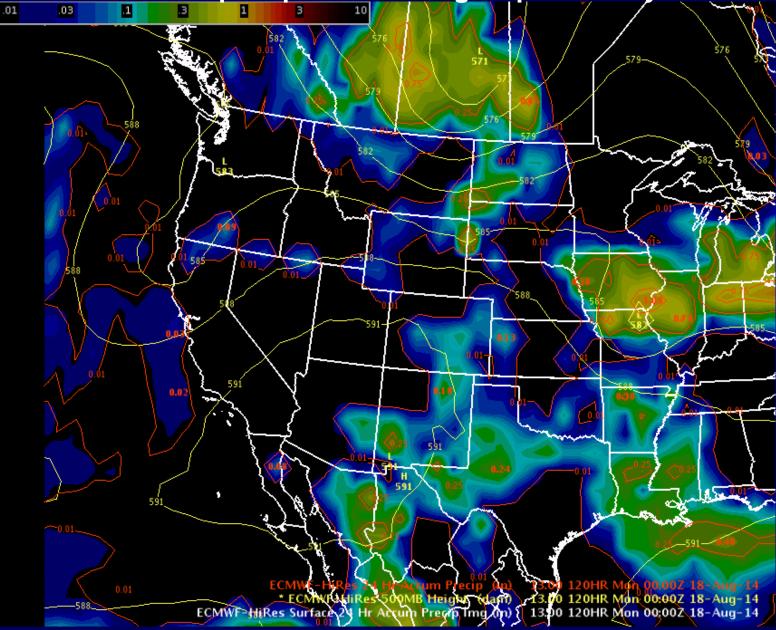


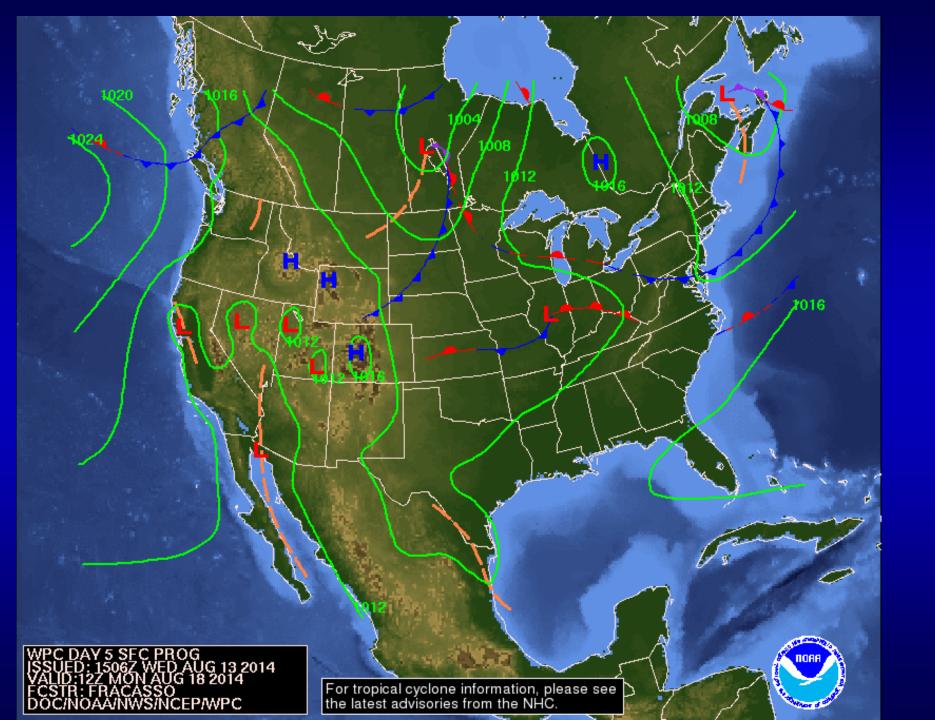
24 precipitation through 6 pm Saturday



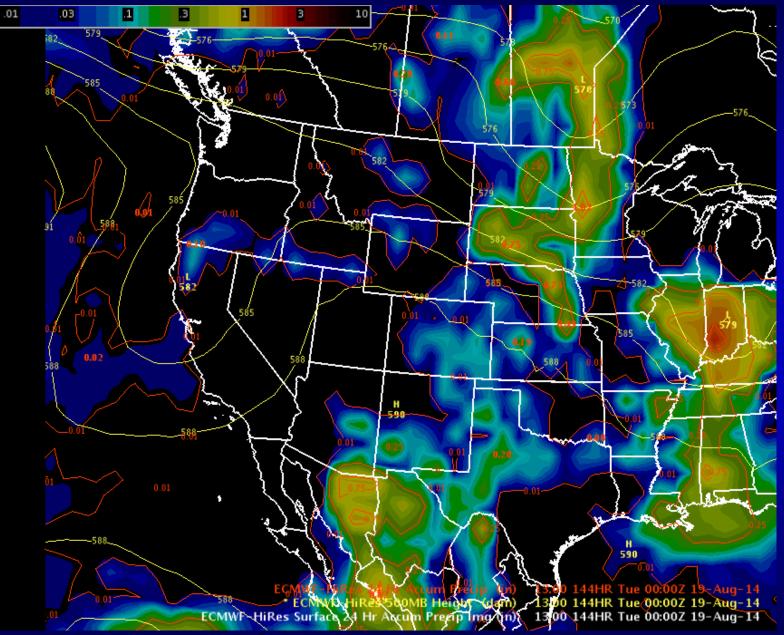


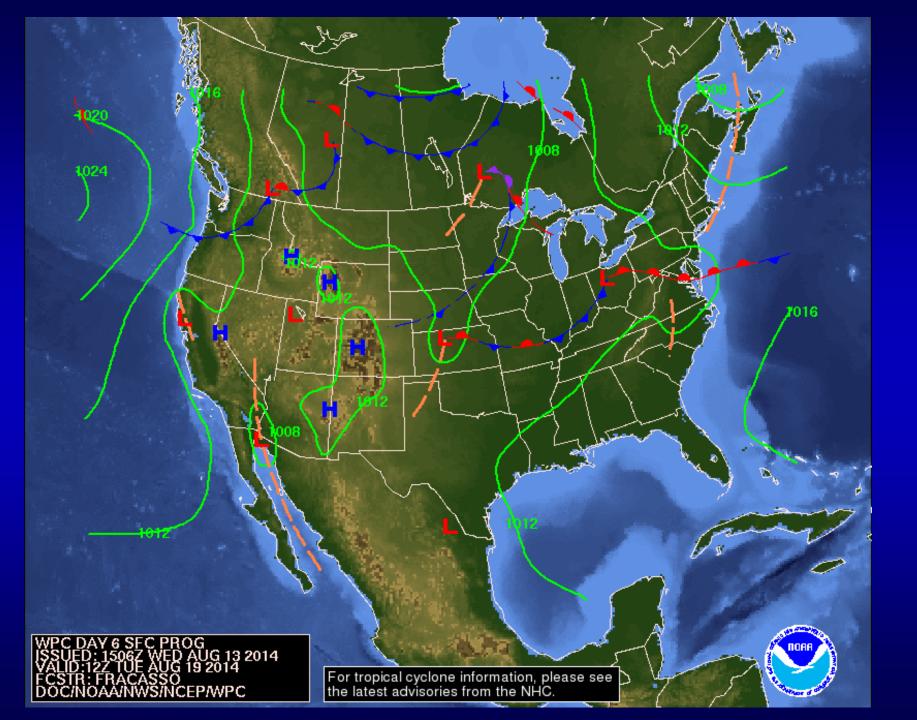
24 precipitation through 6 pm Sunday



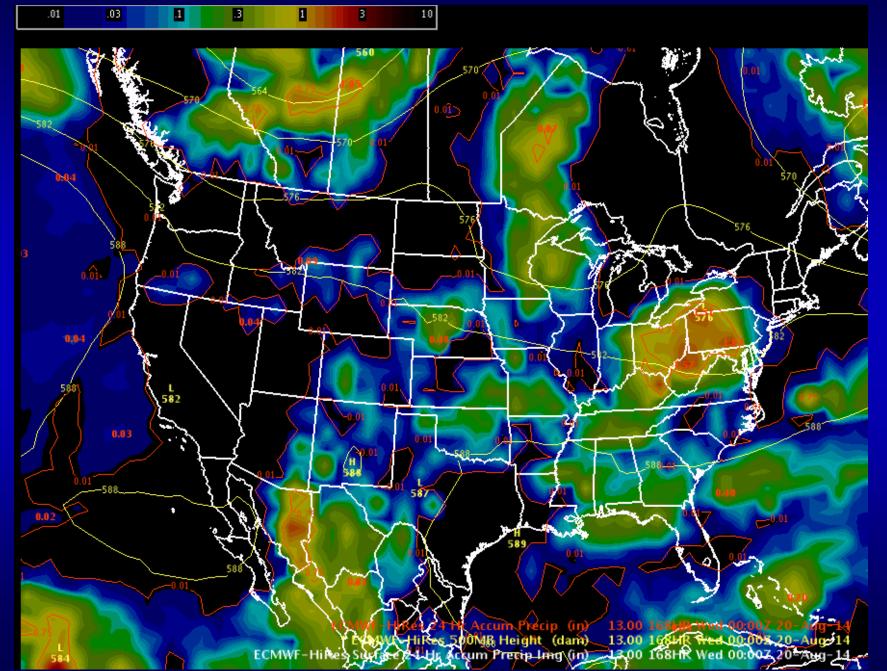


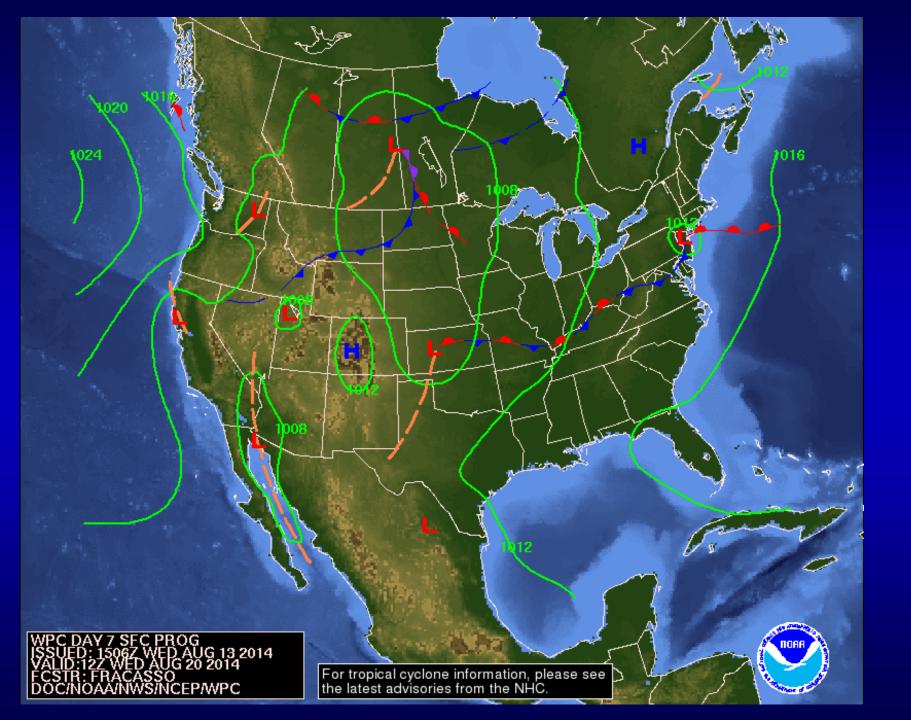
24 precipitation through 6 pm Monday



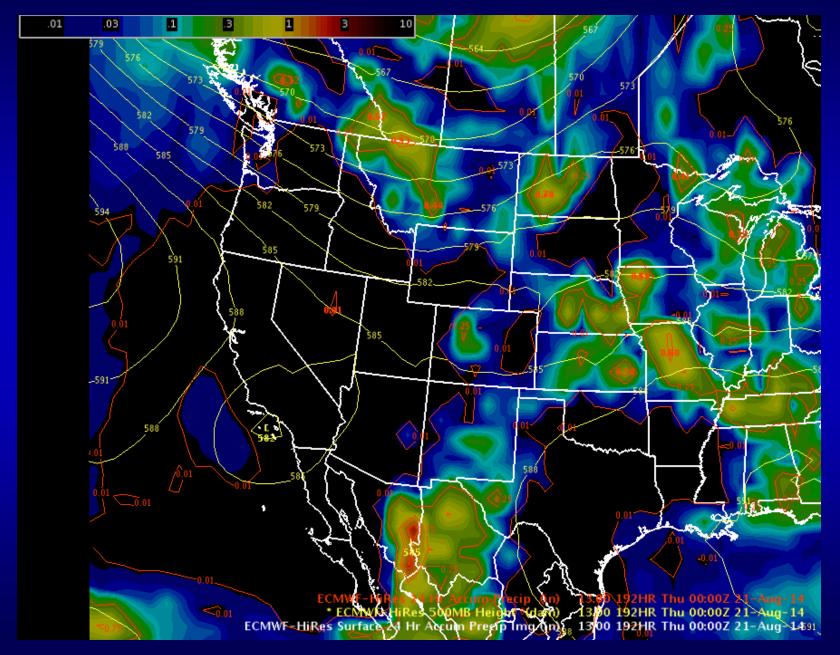


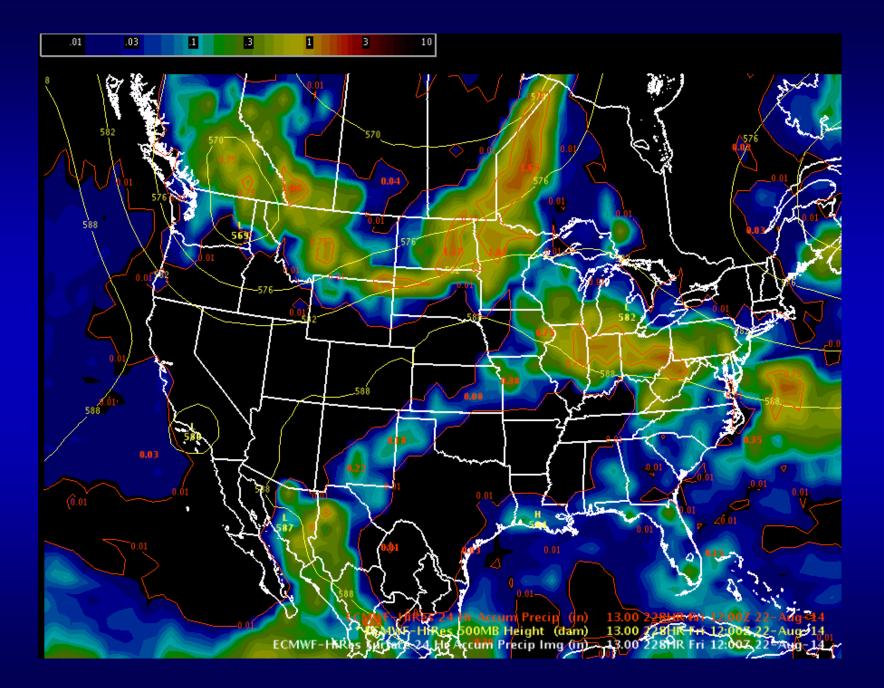
24 precipitation through 6 pm Tuesday



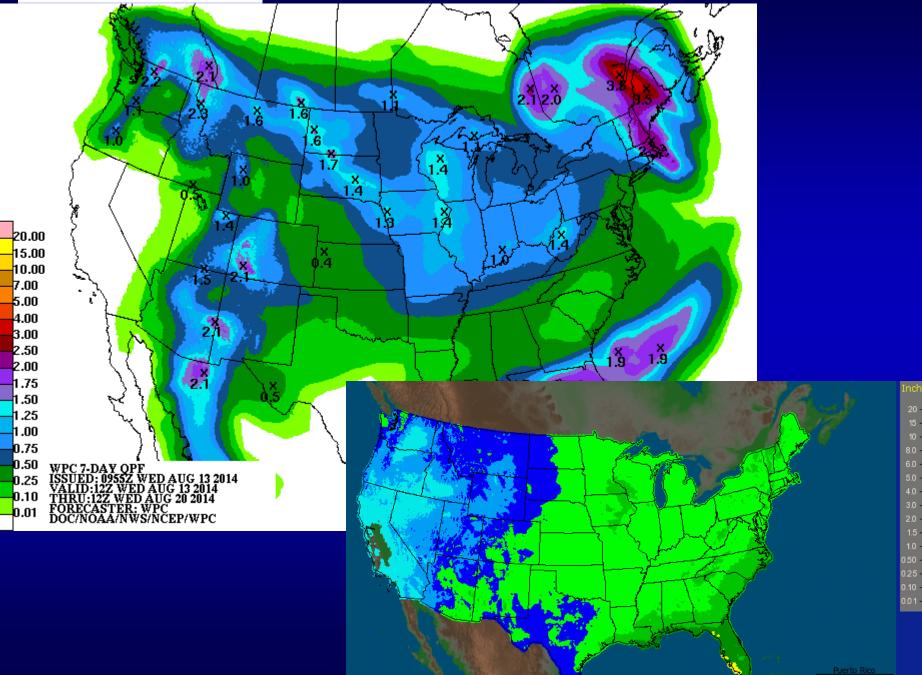


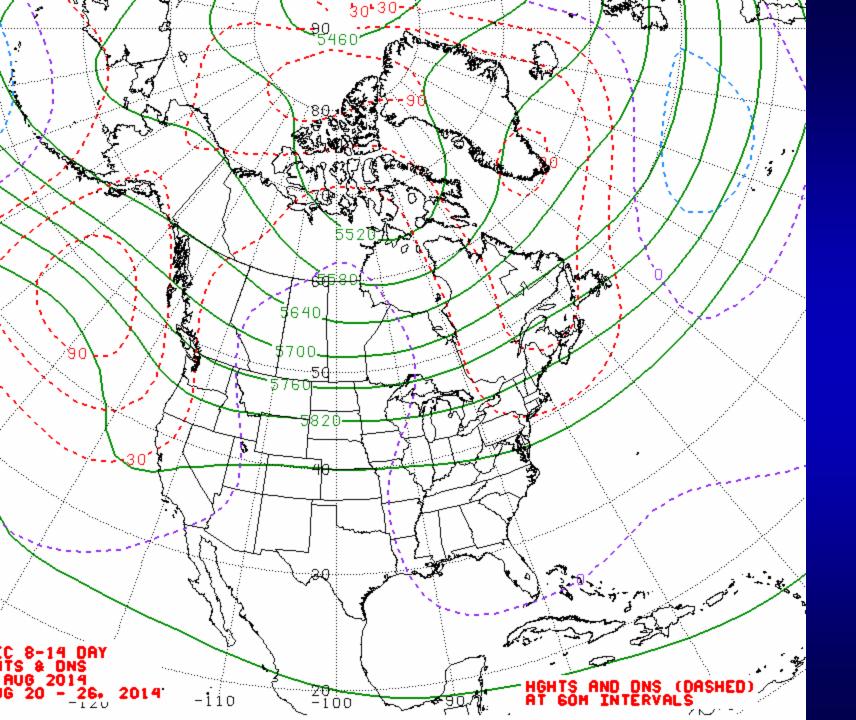
24 precipitation through 6 pm Wednesday

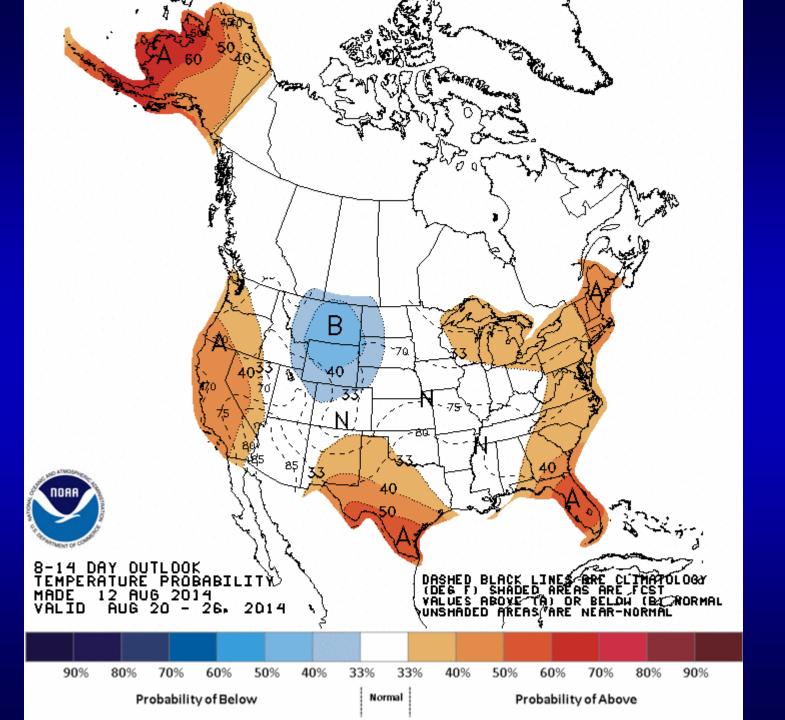


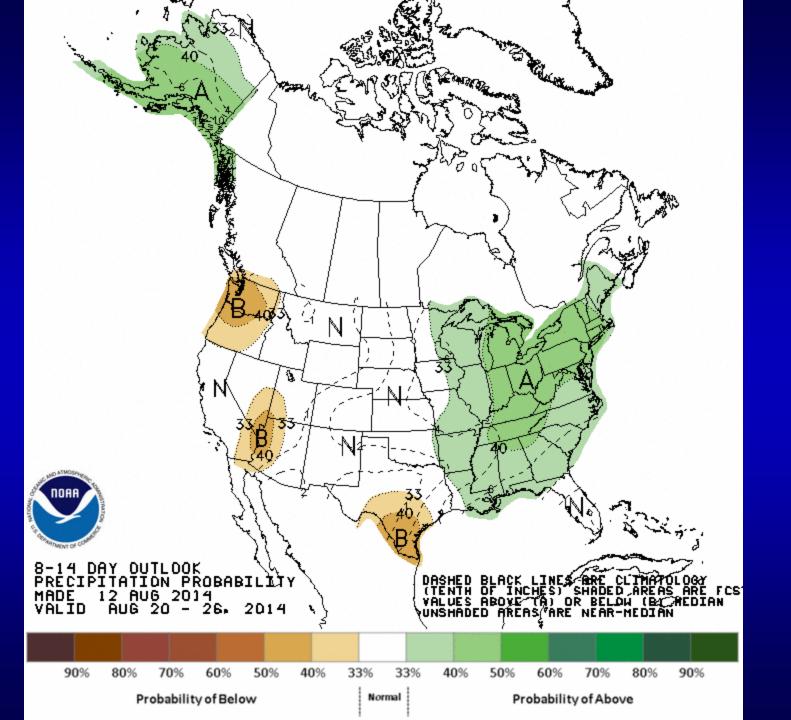


7-Day Total Precipitation









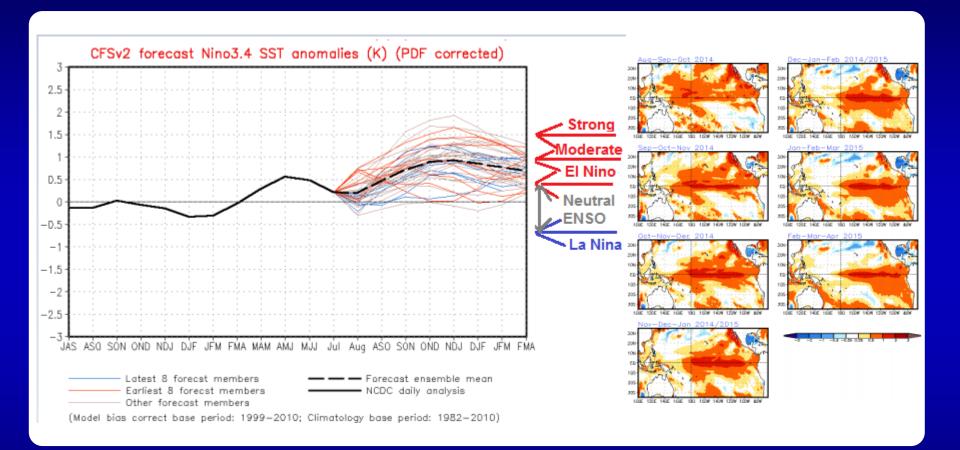
Historical El Niño and La Niña Episodes Based on the ONI computed using ERSST.v3b

Recent Pacific warm (red) and cold (blue) episodes based on a threshold of +/- 0.5 °C for the Oceanic Nino Index (ONI) [3 month running mean of ERSST.v3b SST anomalies in the Nino 3.4 region (5N-5S, 120-170W)]. For historical purposes El Niño and La Niña episodes are defined when the threshold is met for a minimum of 5 consecutive over-lapping seasons.

Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2002	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
2003	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
2004	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
2005	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8
2006	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0
2007	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4
2008	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
2009	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
2010	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
2011	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0
2012	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.3
2013	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
2014	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1						

During July 2014, above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) continued in the far eastern equatorial Pacific, but near average SSTs prevailed in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific. Most of the Niño indices decreased toward the end of the July.

Most models favor El Niño (greater than or equal to +0.5°C) to develop in the next several months and persist through Northern Hemisphere winter 2014-15.



A strong El Niño is not favored in any of the ensemble averages, and slightly more models call for a weak event rather than a moderate event.

CPC/IRI Probabilistic ENSO Outlook

At this time, the consensus of forecasters expects El Niño to emerge during August-October and to peak at weak strength during the late fall and early winter (3-month values of the Ni o-3.4 index between 0.5°C and 0.9°C). The chance of El Niño has decreased to about 65% during the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter.

