Madden/Julian Oscillation: Recent Evolution, Current Status and Forecasts

Update prepared by
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
March 27, 2006

Outline

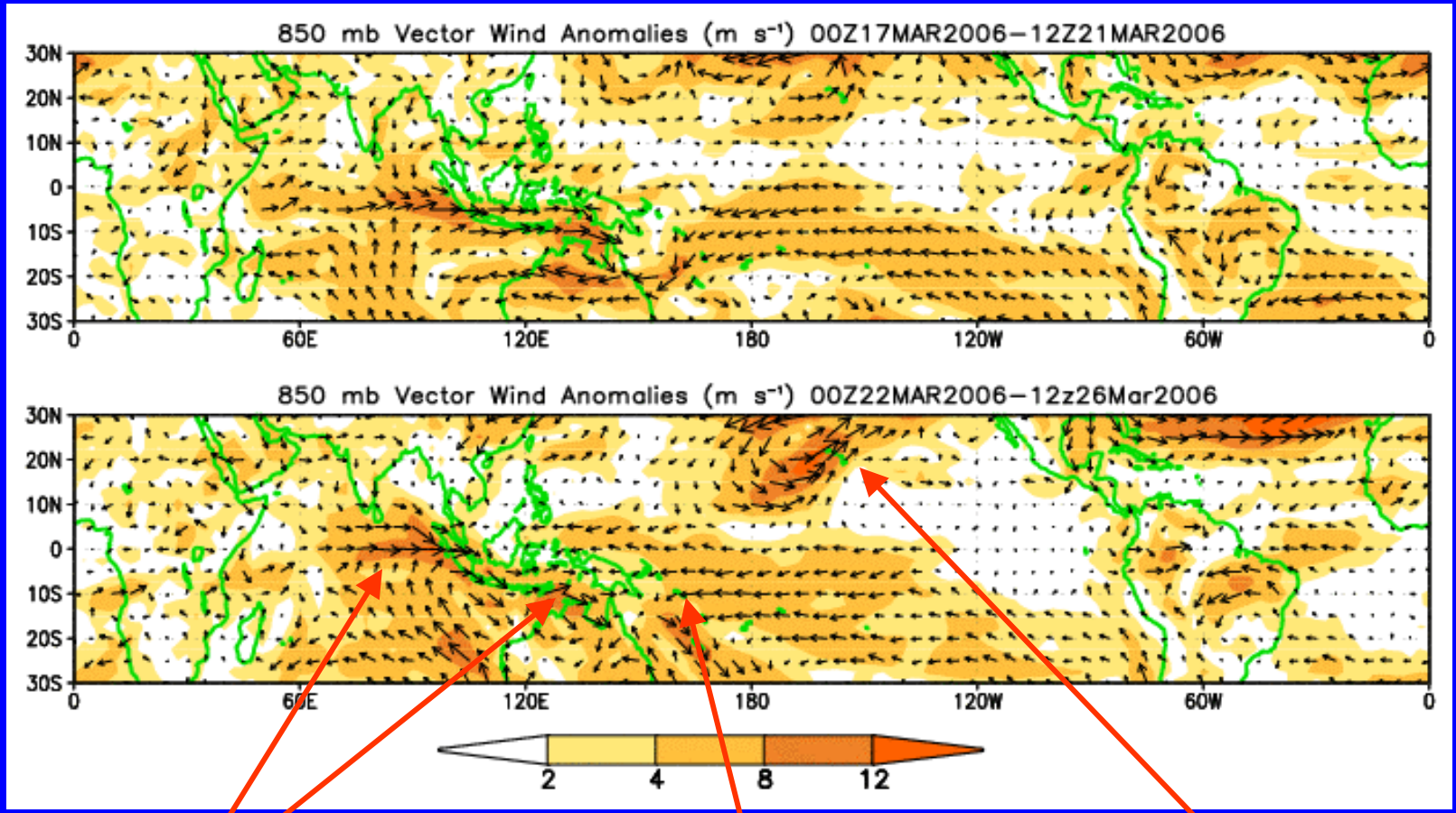
- Overview
- Recent Evolution and Current Conditions
- Madden Julian Oscillation Forecast
- Summary

Overview

- The latest observations indicate a very weak MJO signal with the continuation of La Nina conditions.
- Based on the latest observational evidence, the MJO is expected to remain weak during the upcoming 1-2 week period.
- Potential hazards/benefits across the global tropics during the upcoming period are consistent with the continuation of La Nina and include increased chances of above normal rainfall in proximity to Hawaii, sections of the Indian Ocean, Indonesia, and the western Pacific Ocean with drier than average conditions expected in the equatorial central Pacific Ocean.
- In addition, during both week 1 and 2, there is an increased likelihood of tropical cyclogenesis to the northwest of Australia as conditions are favorable for tropical development.

850-hPa Vector Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})

Note that shading denotes the magnitude of the anomalous wind vectors

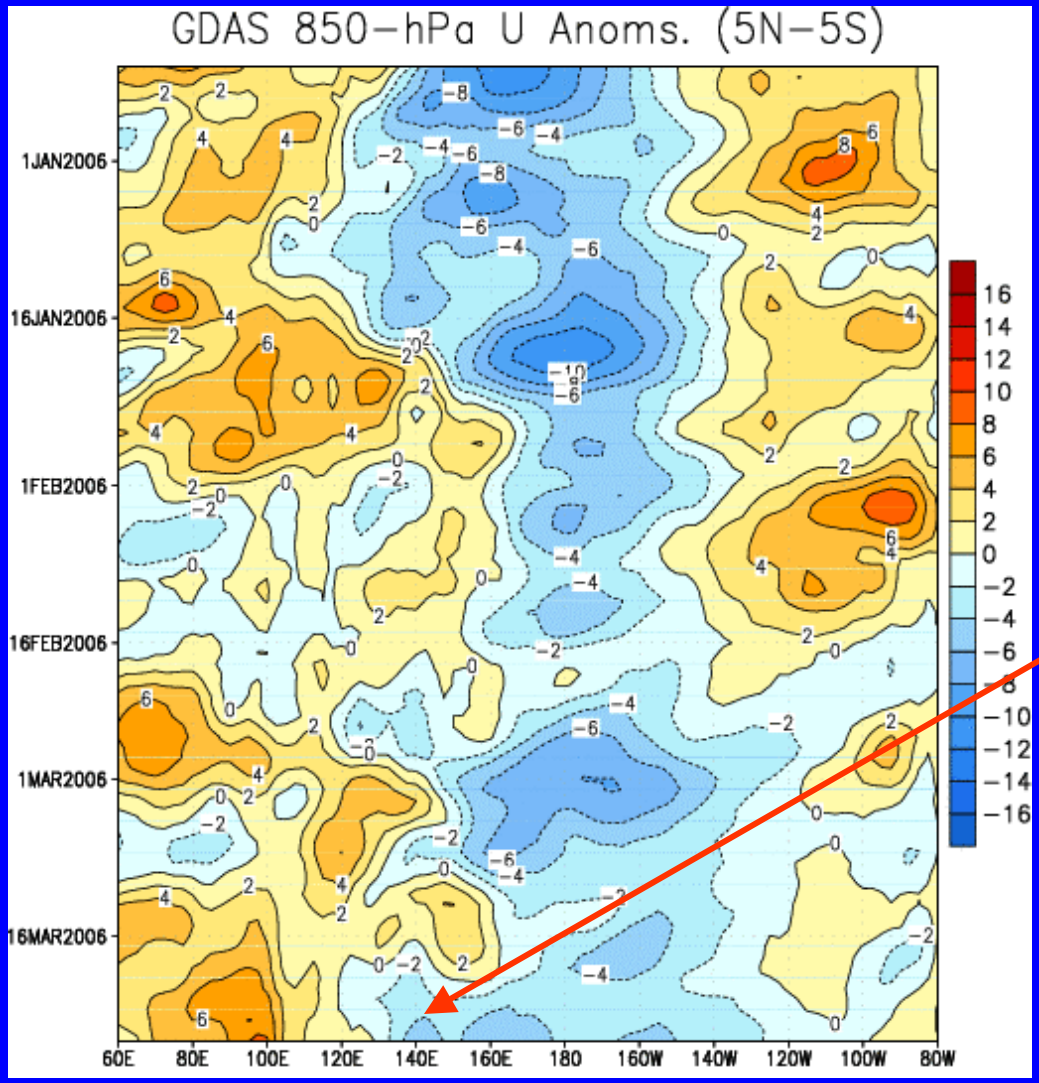


Westerlies remain in the equatorial Indian Ocean and extend across Indonesia.

Easterlies have spread westward toward the Maritime Continent

Cyclonic circulation evident near Hawaii.

Low-level (850-hPa) Zonal (east-west) Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})



Time

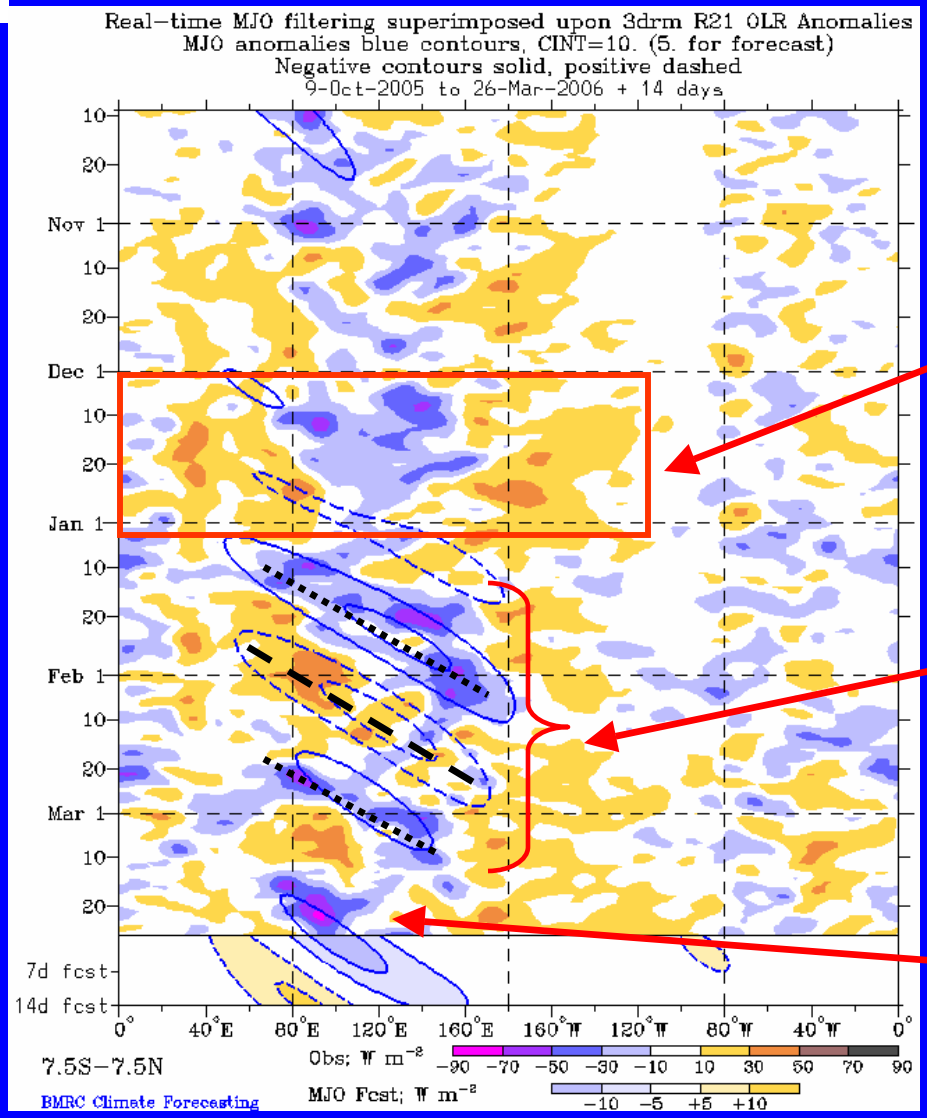
Longitude

Weaker-than-average easterlies or westerlies (orange/red shading)

Stronger-than-average easterlies (blue shading)

Equatorial low-level easterly anomalies extend westward toward the Maritime Continent.

Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Anomalies (7.5°S-7.5°N)



Time

Longitude

Drier-than-average conditions (/red shading)

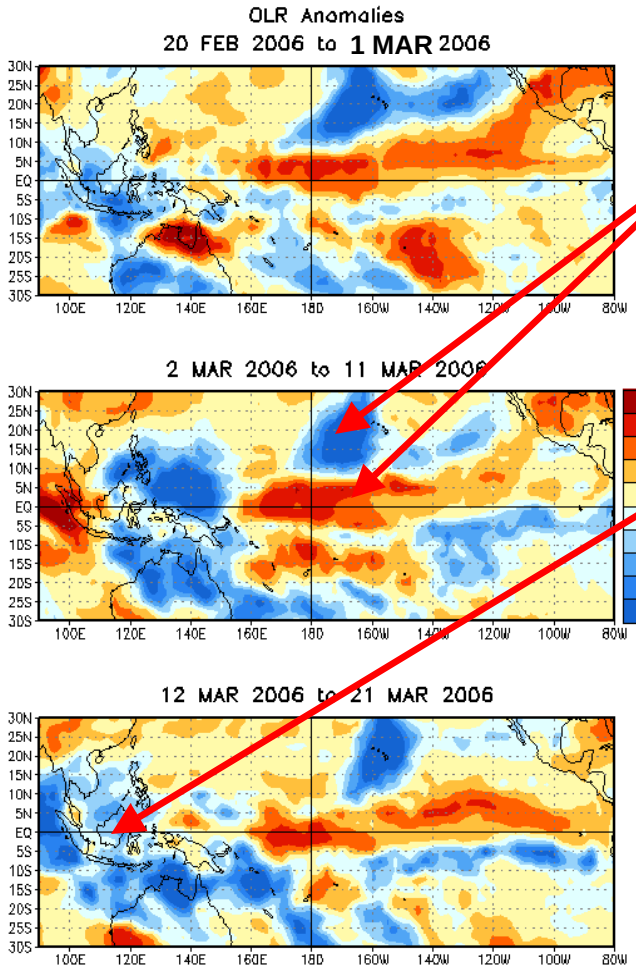
Wetter-than-average conditions (blue shading)

Enhanced convection was quasi-stationary across sections of the eastern Indian Ocean, Indonesia and the western Pacific Ocean during December

Eastward propagation of OLR anomalies was evident from mid-January through late February.

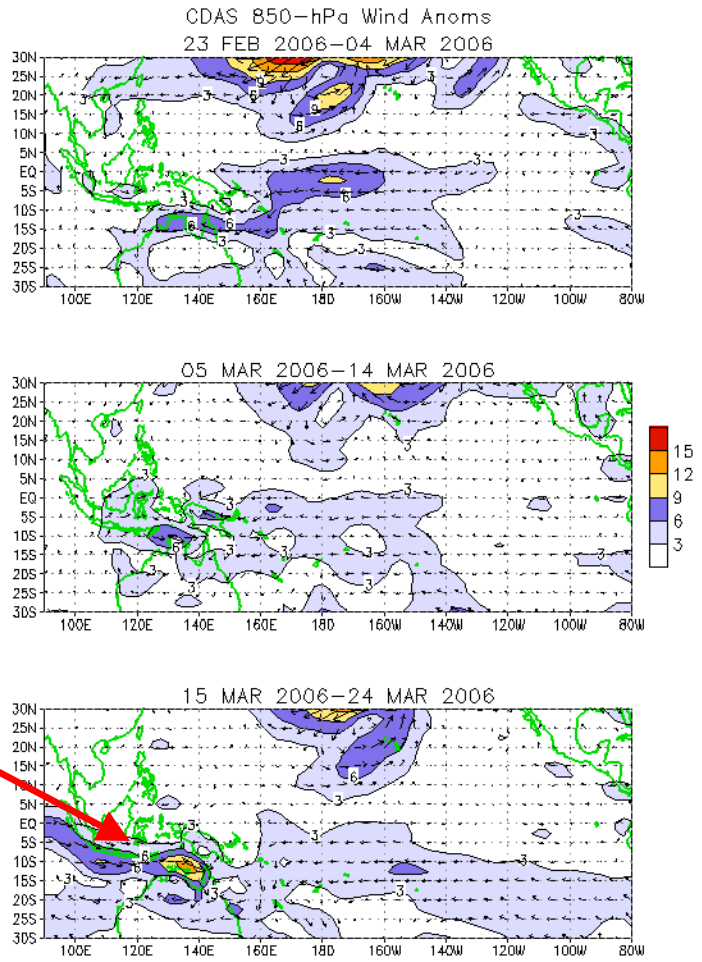
During the past week, enhanced convection continues in the Indian Ocean and across western sections of Indonesia.

Anomalous OLR and 850-hPa Wind: Last 30 days

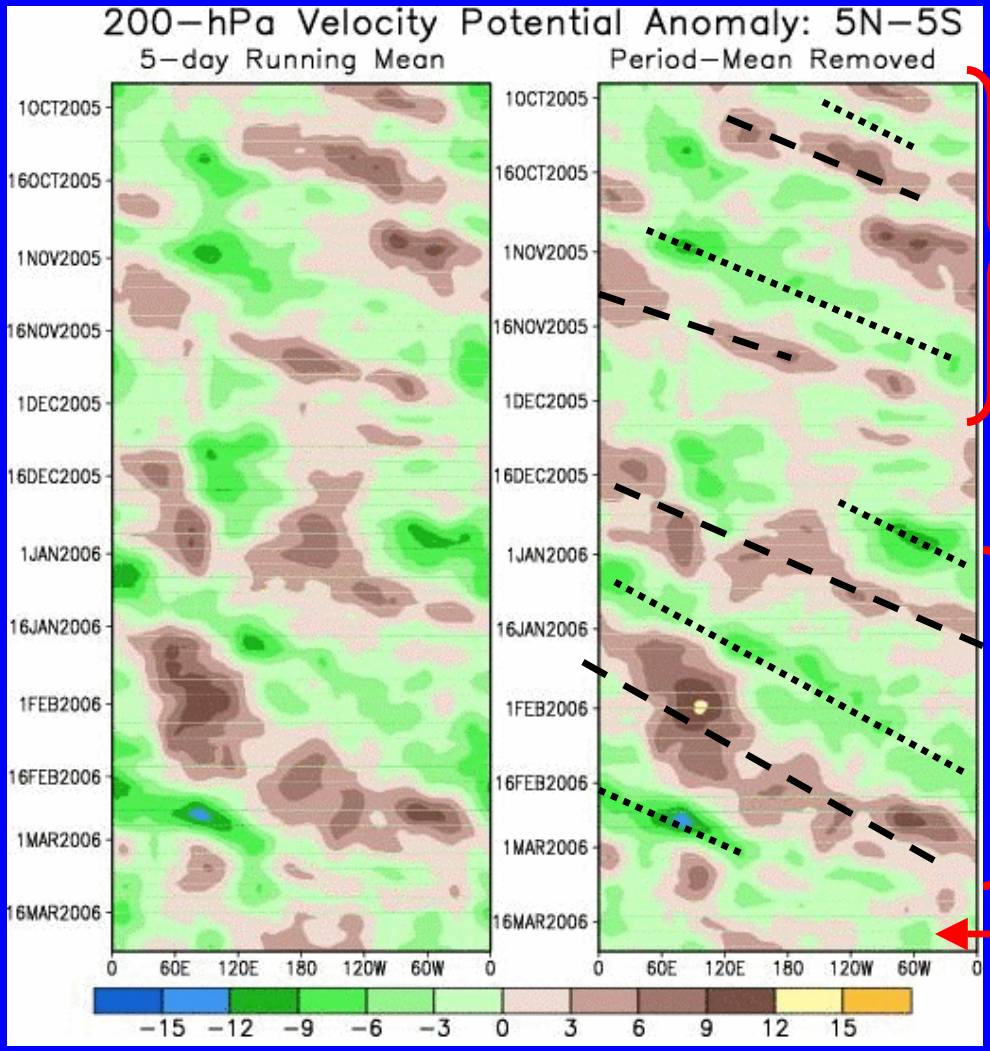


Enhanced convection in the vicinity of Hawaii is evident throughout the period as is suppressed convection in the equatorial central Pacific Ocean. Enhanced convection increased in western parts of Indonesia and northern Australia during mid-March.

During the past 10 days, westerly anomalies are evident across southern Indonesia while easterly anomalies persist near the date line.



200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomalies (5°S-5°N)



Time

Longitude

Positive anomalies (brown shading) indicate unfavorable conditions for precipitation.

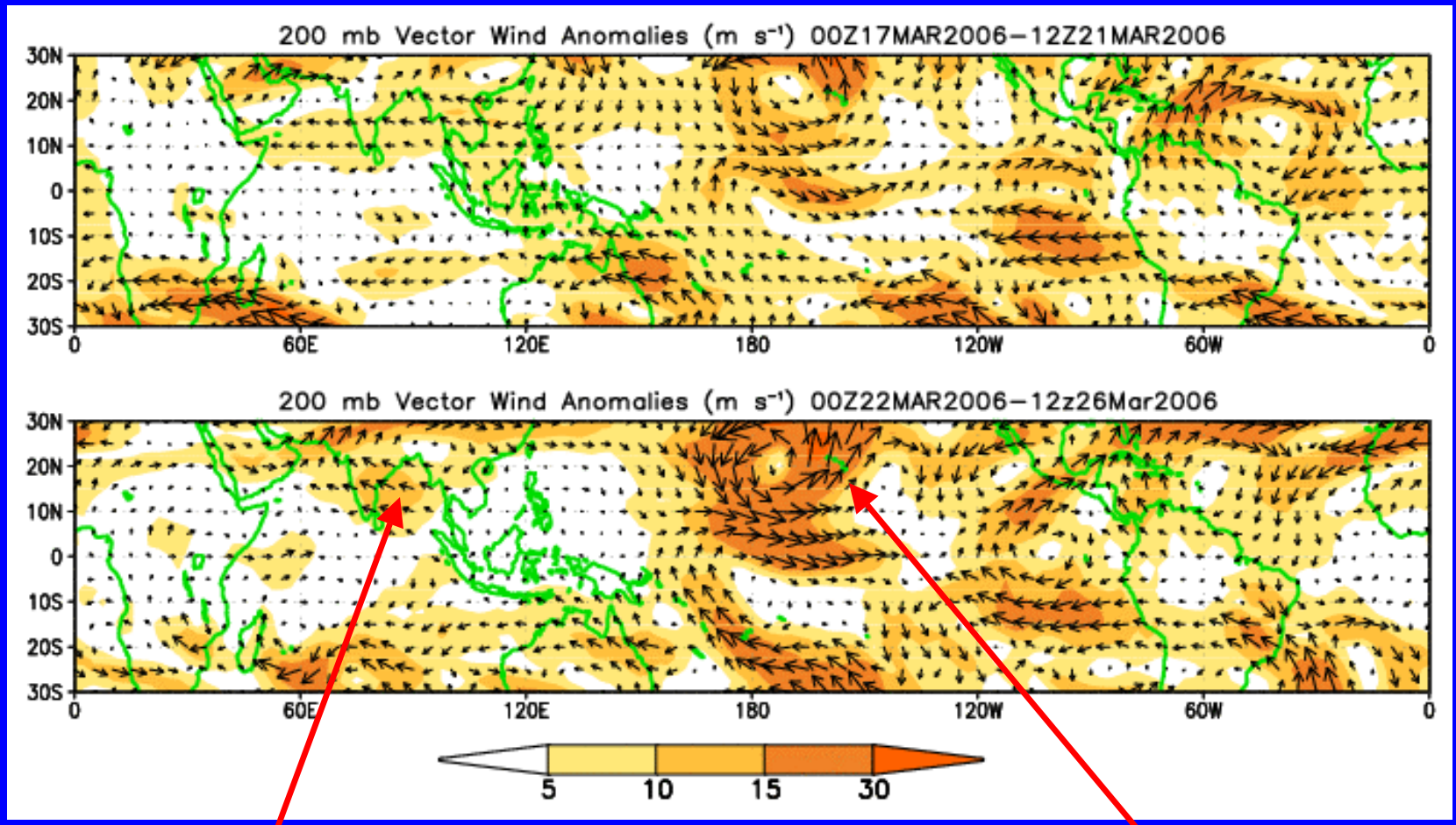
Negative anomalies (green shading) indicate favorable conditions for precipitation.

Weak to moderate MJO activity was observed during the September-November and January-February time periods.

During the last few weeks, the MJO has become much less coherent.

200-hPa Vector Winds and Anomalies (m s^{-1})

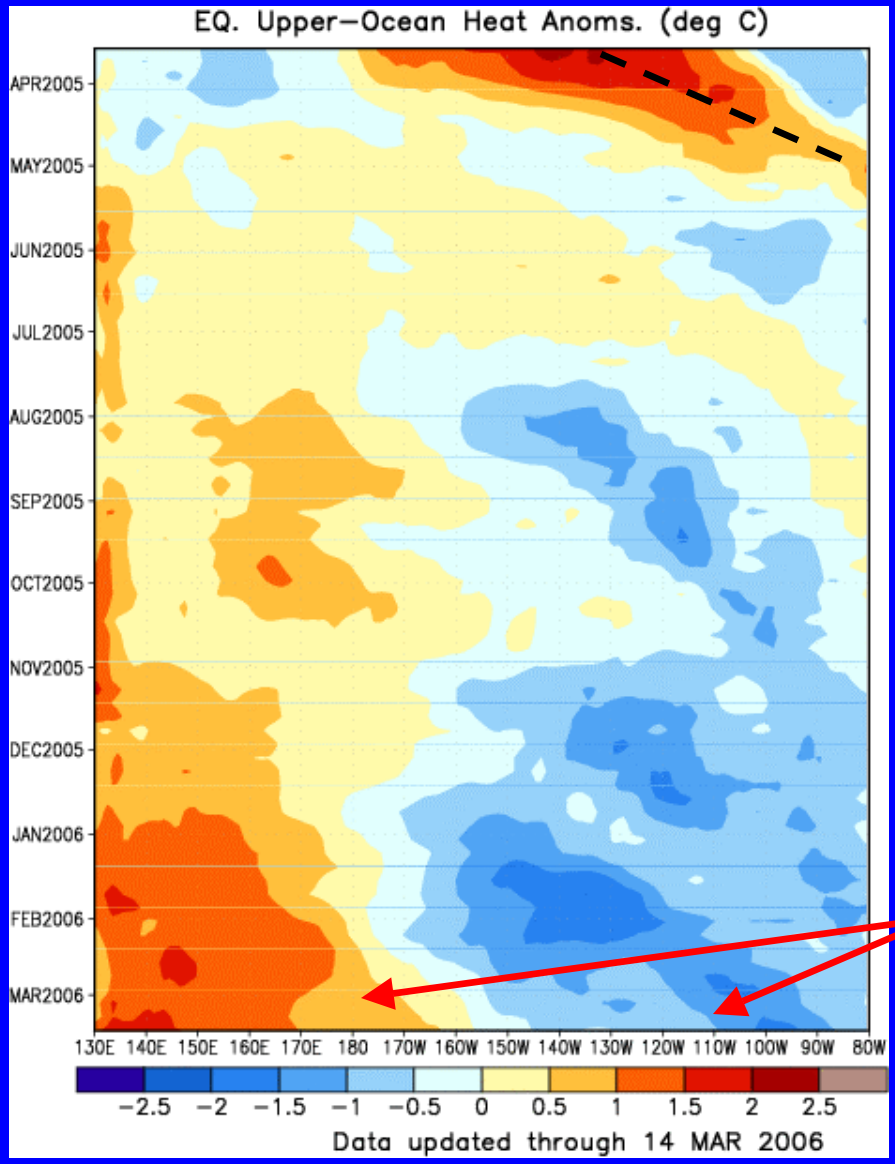
Note that shading denotes the magnitude of the anomalous wind vectors.



Upper-level anti-cyclonic circulation north of the equator over southeastern Asia

Cyclonic circulation near Hawaii continues

Heat Content Evolution in the Eq. Pacific



Time

Longitude

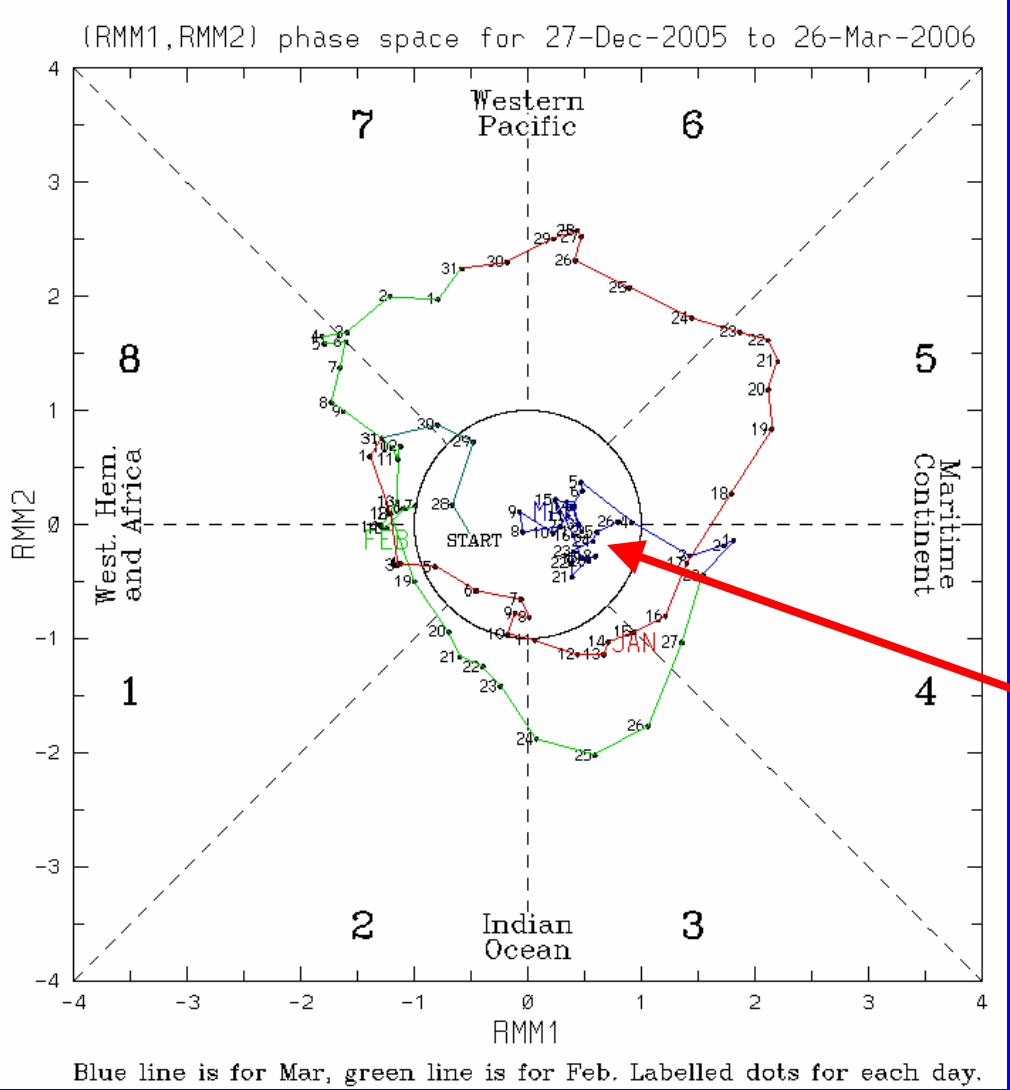
During February 2005, a strong Kelvin wave developed and continued to strengthen during March and reached the South American coast during early April.

Heat content has been above average in the western Pacific since June while cooler water has been observed across the central and eastern Pacific. Warmer water in the western Pacific has expanded slightly east during late February and early March.

MJO Index (Magnitude and Phase)

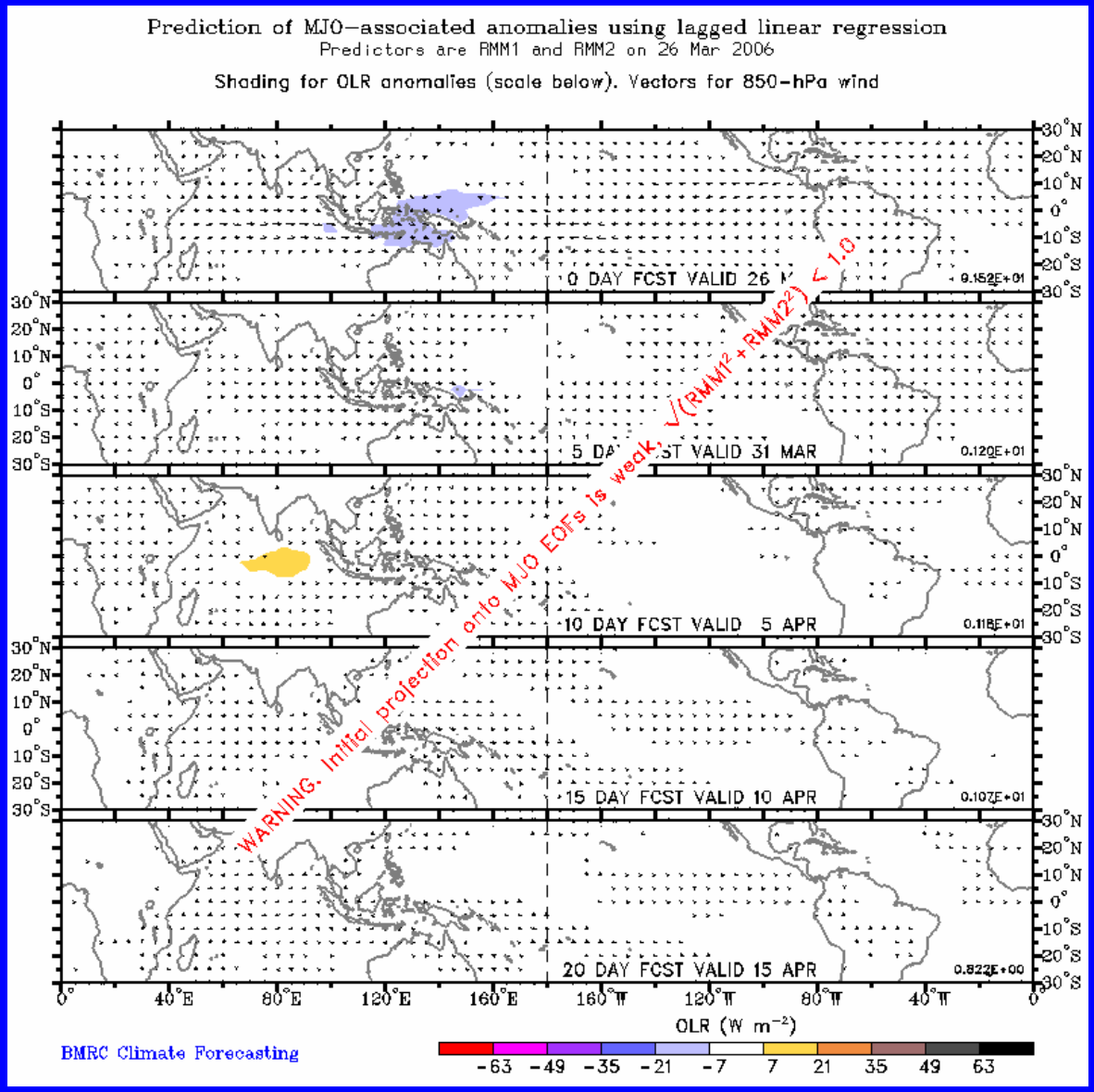
The current state of the MJO as determined by an index based on Empirical Orthogonal Function (EOF) analysis using combined fields of near-equatorially-averaged 850 hPa zonal wind, 200 hPa zonal wind, and satellite-observed outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) (Wheeler and Hendon, 2004).

The axes represent the time series of the two leading modes of variability and are used to measure the amplitude while the triangular areas indicate the phase or location of the enhanced phase of the MJO. The farther away from the center of the circle the stronger the MJO. Different color lines indicate different months.



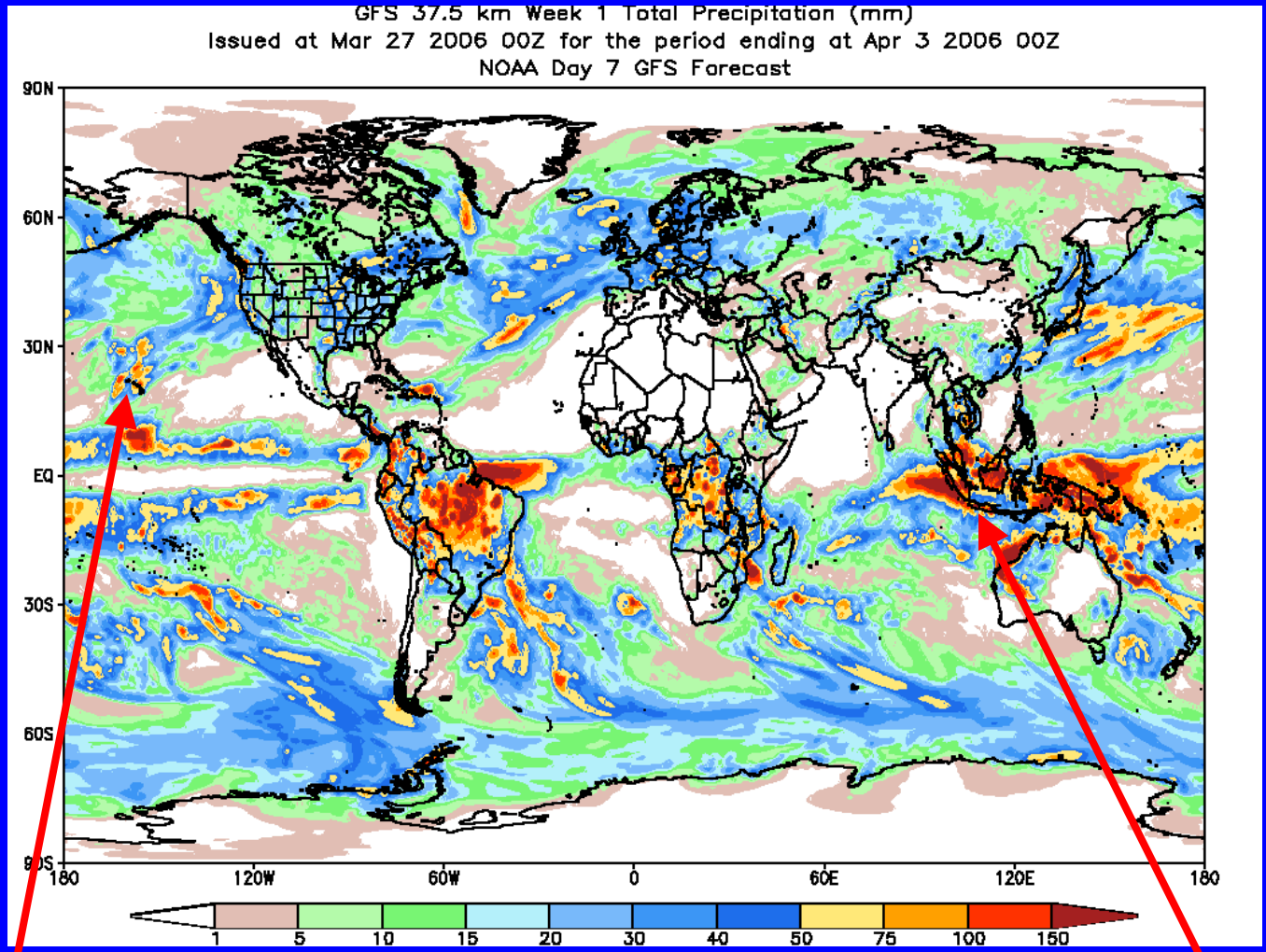
The MJO signal remains weak.

Statistical OLR MJO Forecast



A statistical MJO forecast indicates no MJO signal expected during the upcoming two week period.

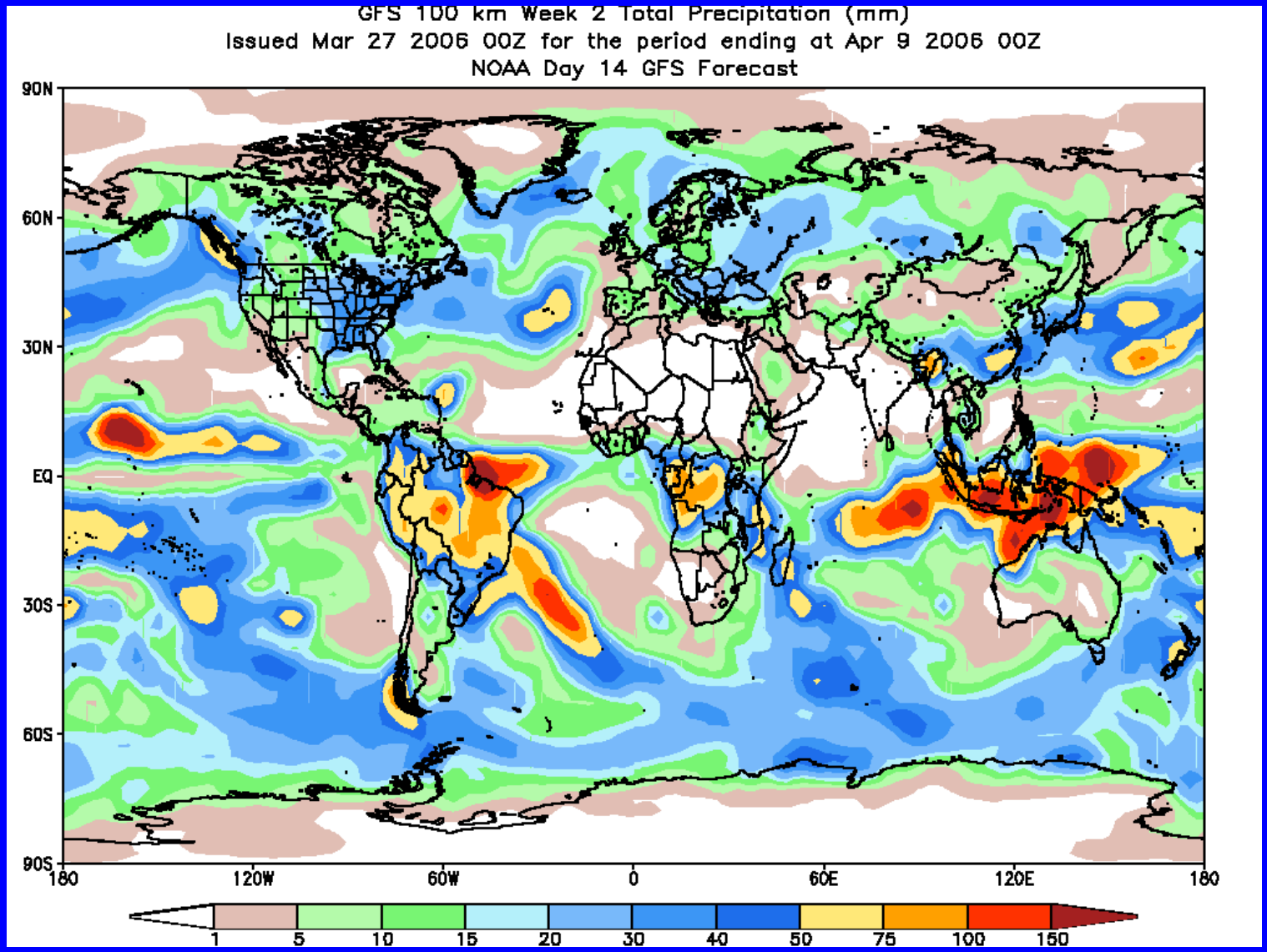
Global Forecast System (GFS) Week 1 Precipitation Forecast



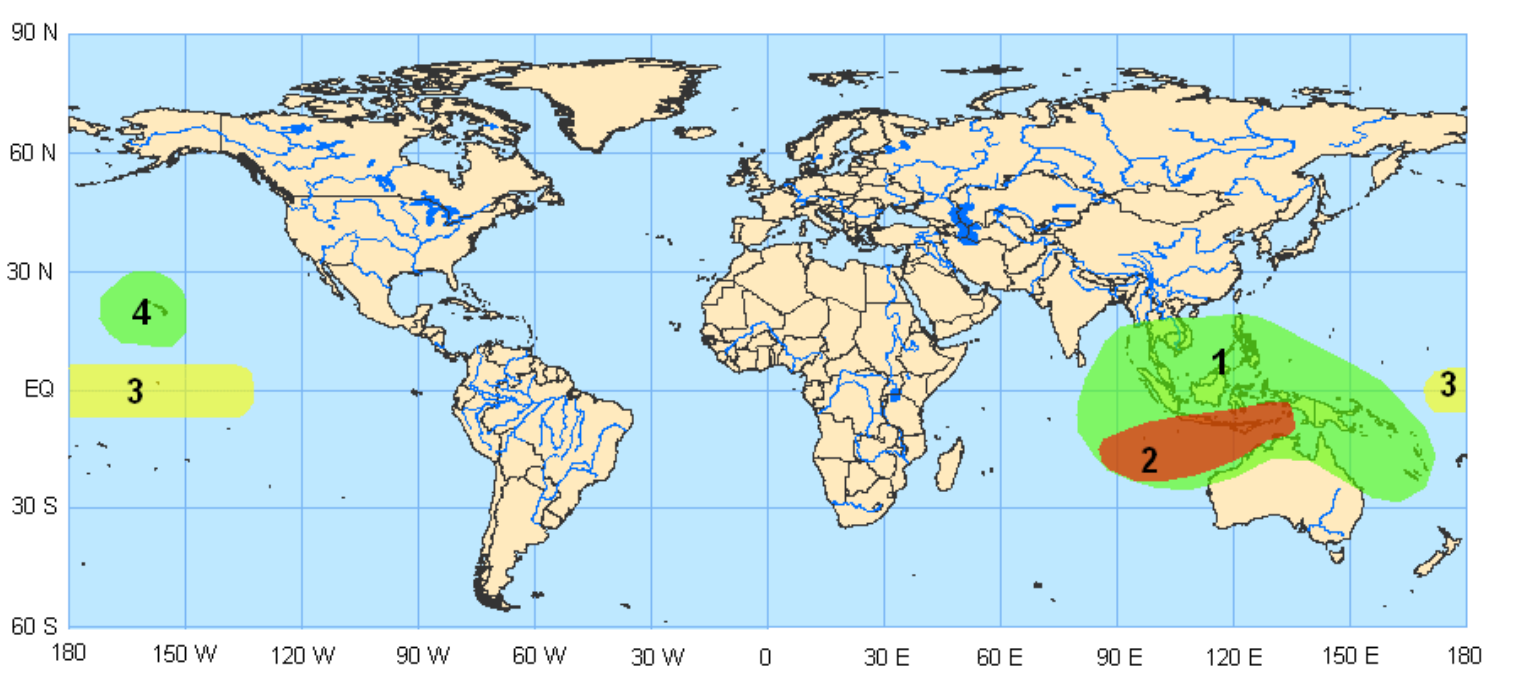
Rainfall is expected to continue in the vicinity of Hawaii

Plentiful rainfall is expected to remain in the eastern Indian Ocean, around Indonesia, and northern Australia

Global Forecast System (GFS) Week 2 Precipitation Forecast

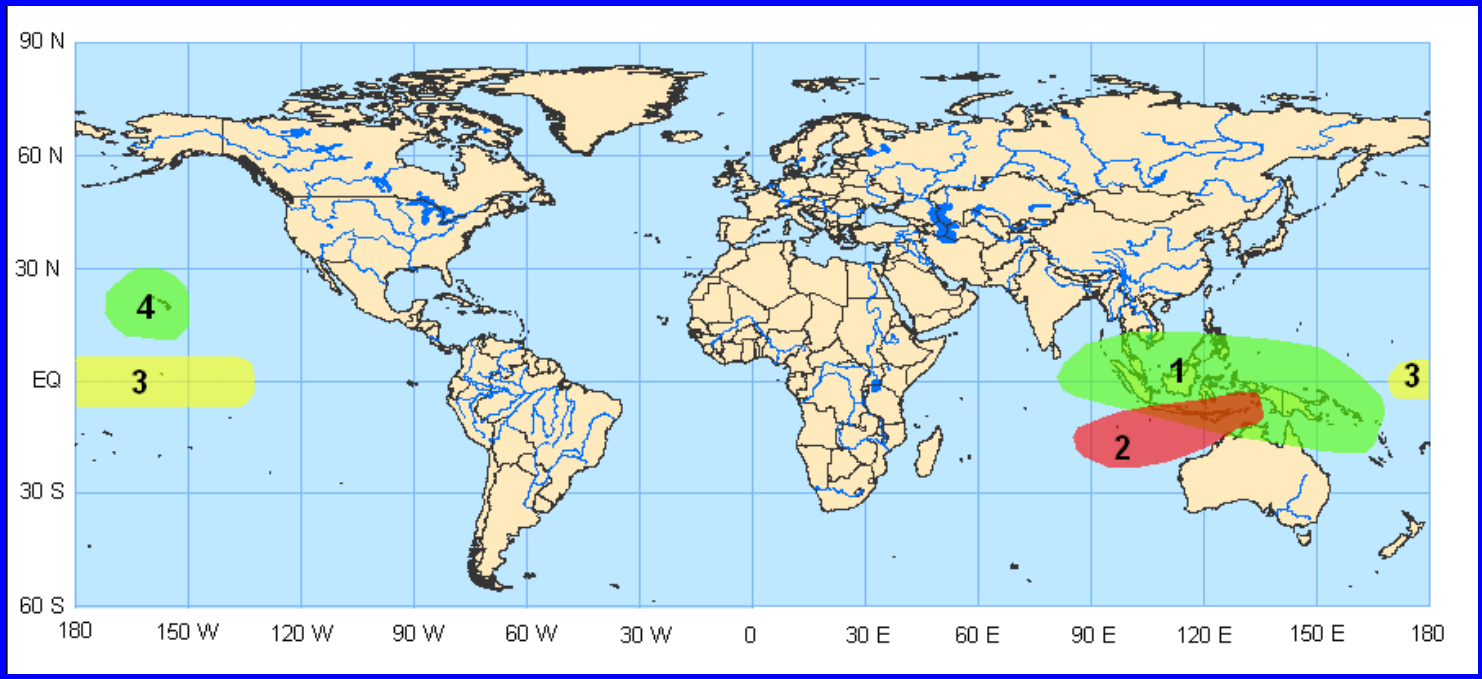


Potential Benefits/Hazards – Week 1
Valid March 28, 2006 - April 3, 2006



1. An increased chance for above normal rainfall across sections of the Indian Ocean, Indonesia, and the western Pacific Ocean due to convection typical during La Nina and areas of above average SSTs.
2. An increased chance for tropical cyclogenesis northwest of Australia as conditions are expected to become more favorable (enhanced convection, large scale upper-level divergence, and westerly low-level wind anomalies) in this region.
3. An increased chance for below normal rainfall due to the cool sea surface temperatures associated with La Nina.
4. An increased chance for above normal rainfall due to frequent low pressure systems common during La Nina.

Potential Benefits/Hazards – Week 2
Valid April 4, 2006 - April 10, 2006



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3. An increased chance for below normal rainfall due to the cool sea surface temperatures associated with La Nina.

4. An increased chance for above normal rainfall due to frequent low pressure systems common during La Nina.

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