Météo-France Seasonal Forecast Bulletin

JUNE - JULY - AUGUST 2023

Table of Content

General synthesis : JJA 2023

La Niña fades last quarter, while a significant warming occurred off the South America coast.

Next quarter El Niño conditions are set up and the cooling on the east of Indian Ocean induce an increase in the DMI index

A) Oceanic forecast :

- ENSO : El Niño conditions.

- IOD : positive phase is most likely

- Equaorial and tropical Atlantic : positive anomaly

B) Drivers :

C) Atmospheric circulation :

Updrafts over the western Pacific and subsidence over the Indian Ocean without teleconnections to the northern hemisphere.

D) Most likely conditions :

Temperatures : A warmer than normal scenario is most likely over a large part part of Europe.

Precipitations : Due to the lack of signal proposed by the models, no scenario is preferred over Europe.

Next bulletin : scheduled on June 20th

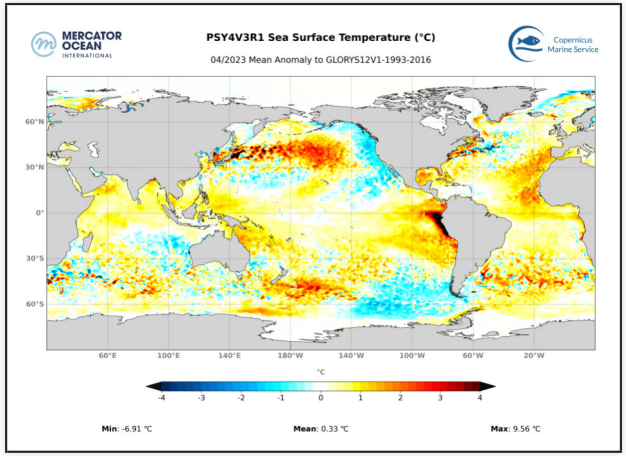
Oceanic analysis of April 2023 : SST anomalies

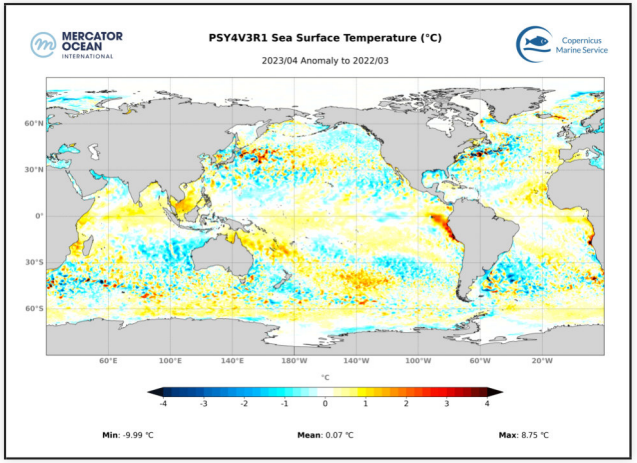
Current ENSO situation : Neutral conditions

In the Pacific Ocean : In the Equatorial area, the traces of "La Niña" are dissipated. In the Northern Hemisphere, the PDO- pattern is still present. The hot anomaly became more pronounced during the month of april near the coasts of south america.

In the Indian Ocean : The signal is weak. However, we can see a refreshment on the eastern part of the basin.

In the Atlantic Ocean : A cooling is visible on the eastern side of the basin and an accentuation of the warm anomaly from the African coasts to caribbean.

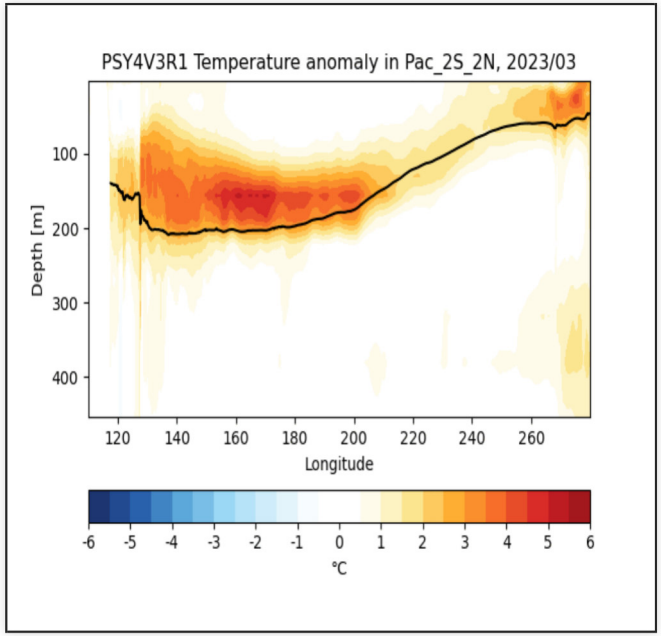


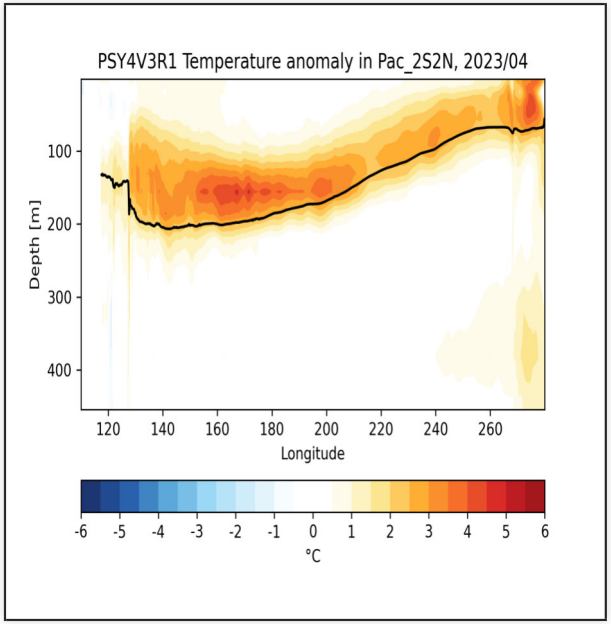


legende
SST Anomalies and trend with the previous month (c) Mercator-Ocean

Oceanic analysis of April 2023 : Pacific vertical section

Generalized warm anomalies in the depths of Pacific with an accentuation of this on over the east.

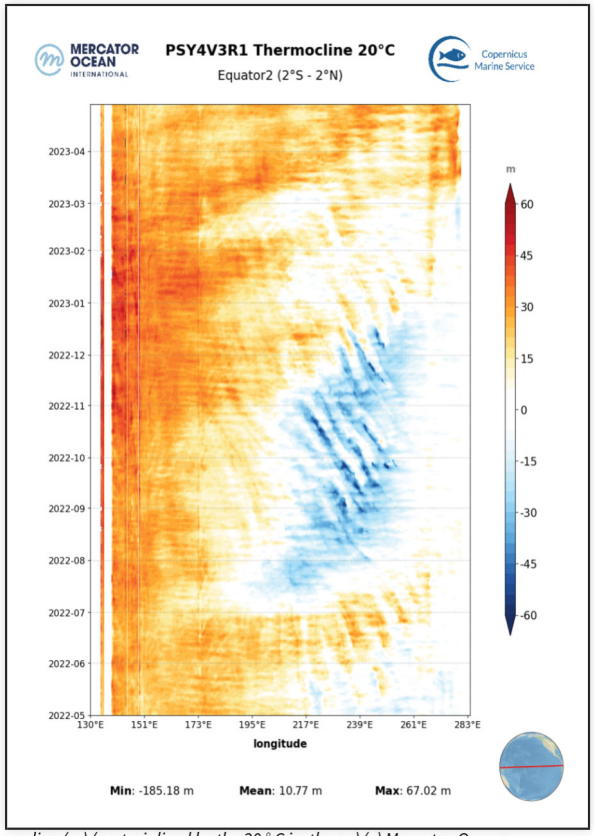




Ocean temperature anomalies in the first 500 meters of the equatorial Pacific basin, monthly average. (c) Mercator-Ocean

Oceanic analysis of April 2023 : Hovmüller diagram of the 20°C isotherm

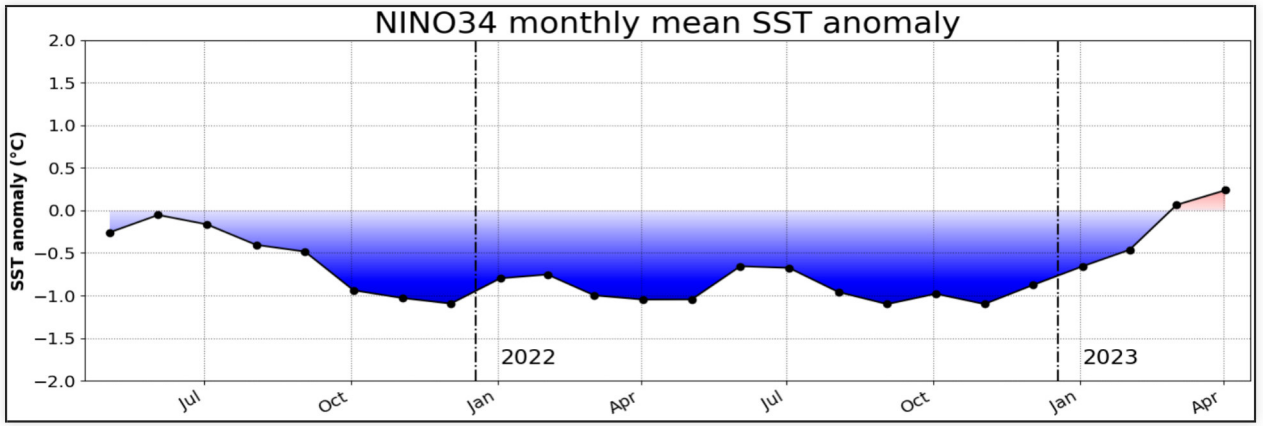
The 20°C thermocline is deeper than normal over the entire Pacific.



Evolution of the anomalies of depth of the thermocline (m) (materialized by the 20 ° C isotherm) (c) Mercator-Ocean

Oceanic analysis of April 2023 : Pacific Ocean - Nino3.4 index history

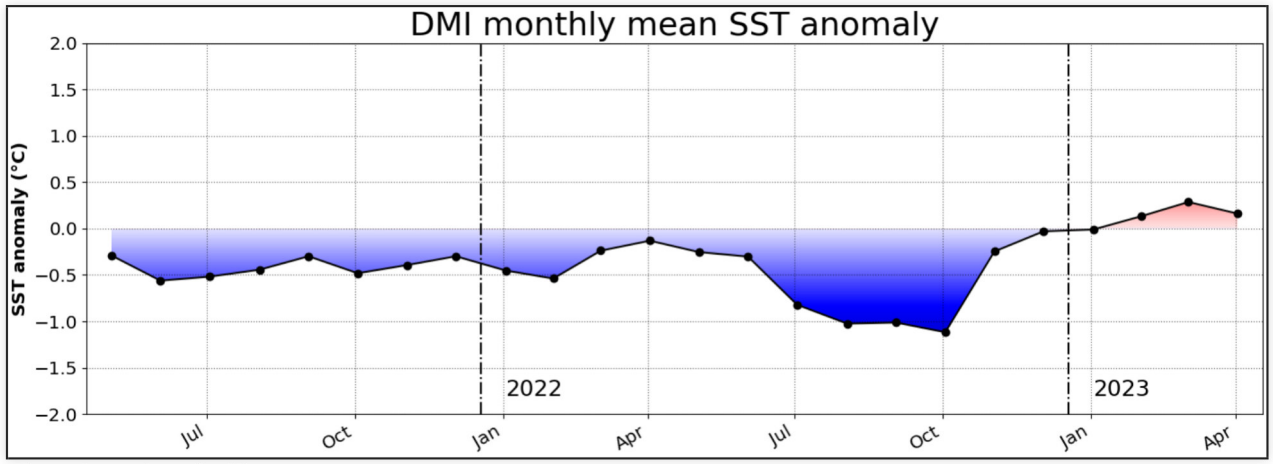
Nino3.4 index issued from Mercator Ocean PSYV4R2 analysis : close to 0.2°C
(see BOM site for weekly values : http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/monitoring/nino3_4.png)



Evolution of SST in the NINO3.4 box (c) Mercator-Ocean

Oceanic analysis of April 2023 : Indien Ocean - DMI index history

DMI Index issued from Mercator Ocean PSYV4R2 analysis : +0.2°C
(see BOM site for weekly values : http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/monitoring/iod1.png)

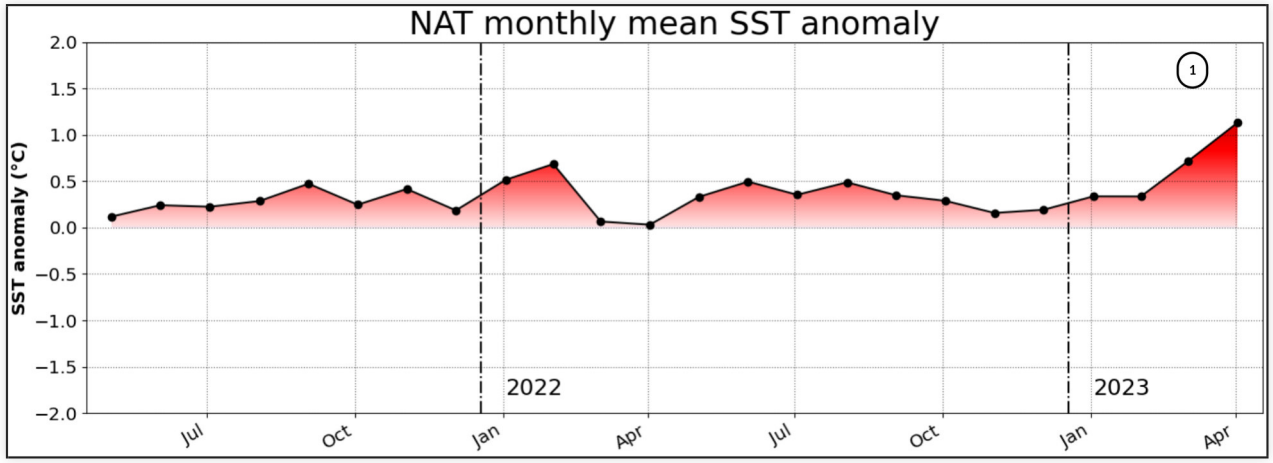


Evolution of SST in the DMI box (c) Mercator-Ocean

Oceanic analysis of April 2023 : Atlantic Ocean - NAT index history

WTIO index issued from Mercator Ocean PSYV4R2 analysis : +1.0°C

This anomaly becomes strong compared to the variability in this area.



Evolution of SST in the WTIO box (c) Mercator-Ocean

1 - Very strong deviation from normal

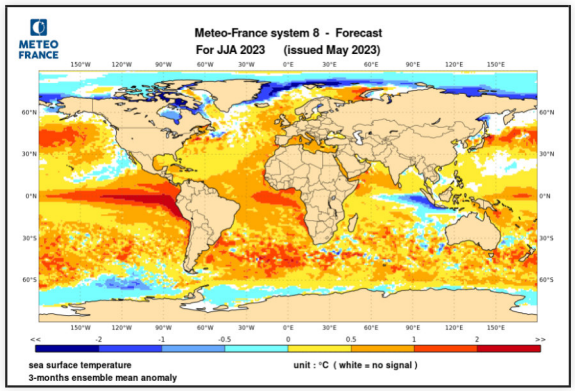
Oceanic forecast : SST anomaly

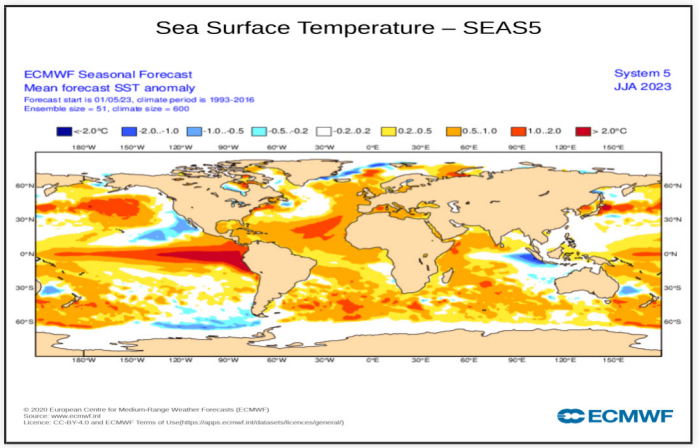
Good agreement between MF-S8 and ECMWF-SEAS5 in the main anomaly patterns.

In the Pacific Ocean : A warm anomaly over the Equatorial Pacific Ocean is well established. In the Northern Hemisphere, the PDO-pattern is maintained (warm anomaly in the center of the basin and cold anomaly along the US coast).

In the Indian Ocean : look like IOD+ with warm anomaly on the west and cold anomaly on the east.

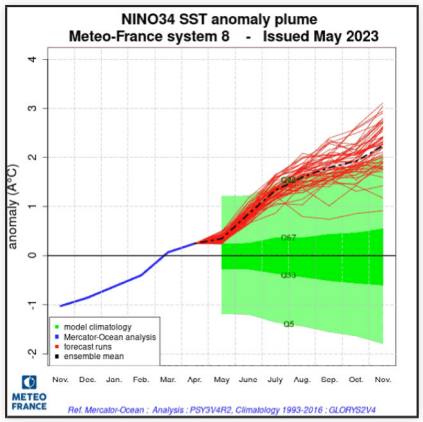
In the Atlantic Ocean : A positive anomaly is forecast by both models over the equatorial zone as weel as over the eastern tropical Atlantic to European coasts.

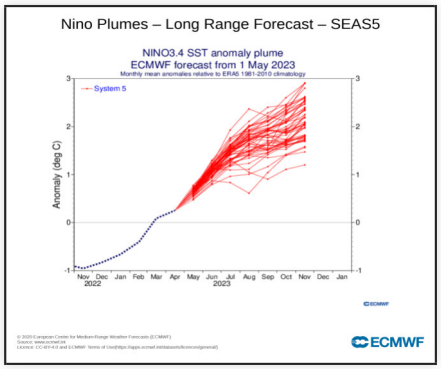




Oceanic forecast : NINO3.4 Plume diagrams

Both models predict a rapid and sustainable return to clearly positive values.

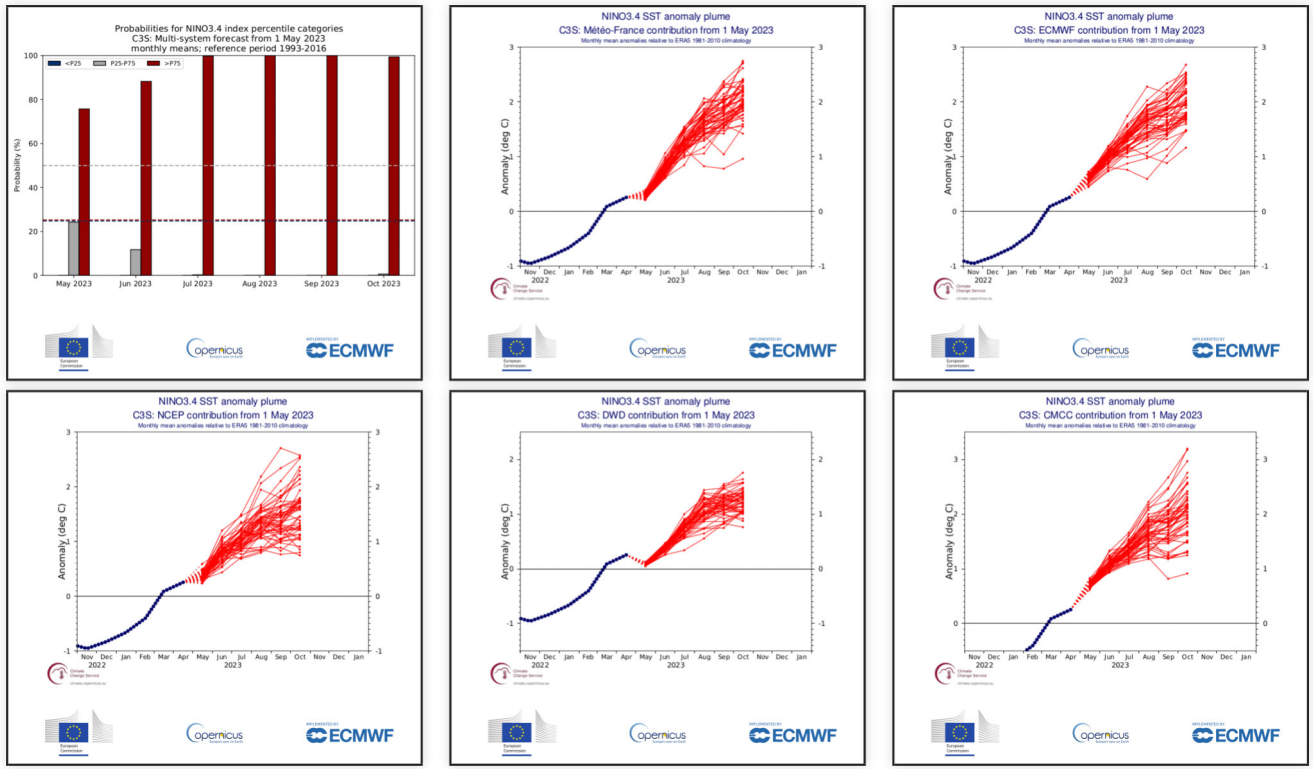




Oceanic forecast : C3S Nino3.4 re-scaled plume diagrams

All models predict a rapid rise to this index and the majority reach more than 1°C at the end of quarter. However, the evolution is slower with the DWD model.

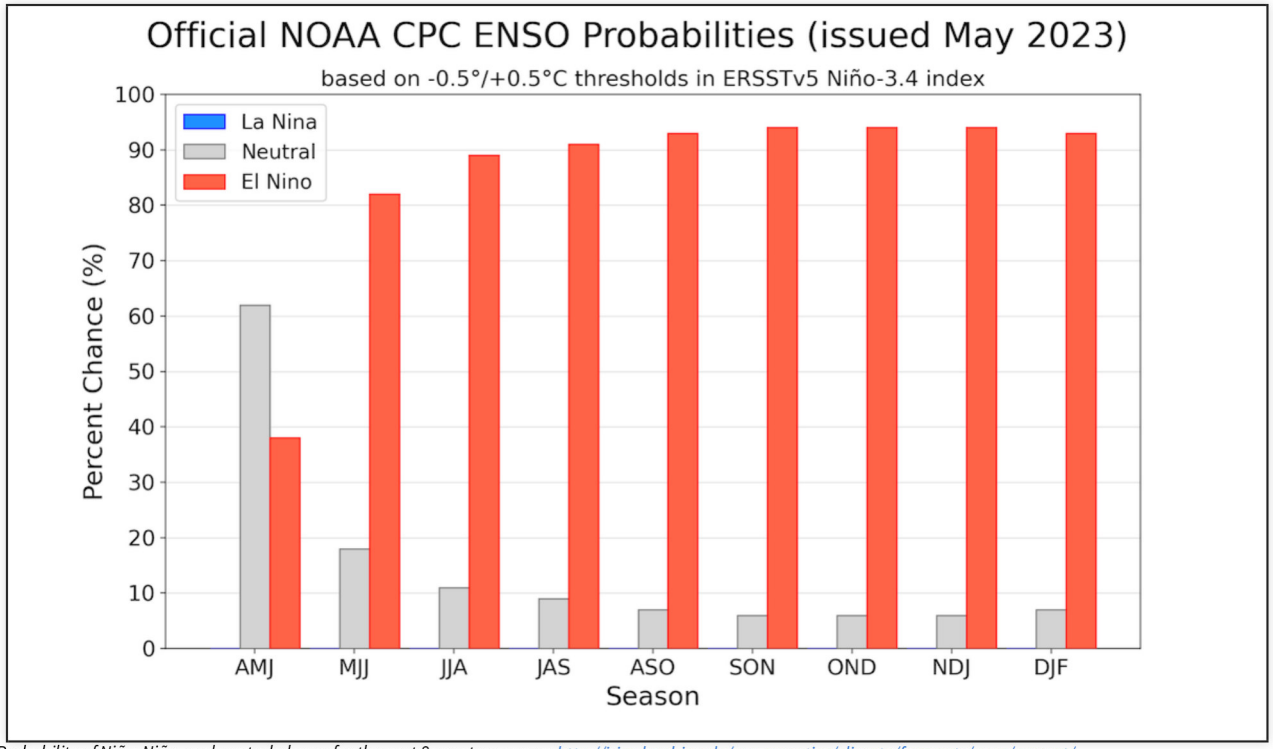
The most likely phase for the next three months : Positive phase



C3S multi-system probabilty forecast (top left figure) and C3S plume diagrams re-scaled from the variance of observations for the period 1981-2010.

Oceanic forecast : Synthesis from IRI

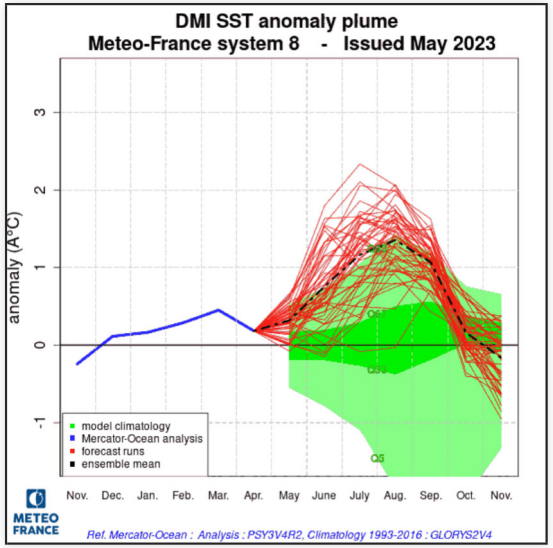
IRI forecast : more than 80 % of positive condiions for JJA.

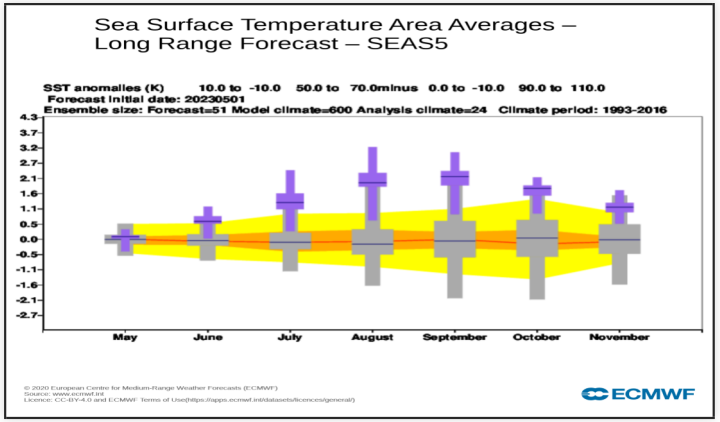


Probability of Niño, Niña, and neutral phases for the next 8 quarters. source http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/

Oceanic forecast : Indian ocean - DMI evolution

The forecasted conditions are neutral at the beginning of the period before moving towards more clearly positive values. The spread is quite wide.

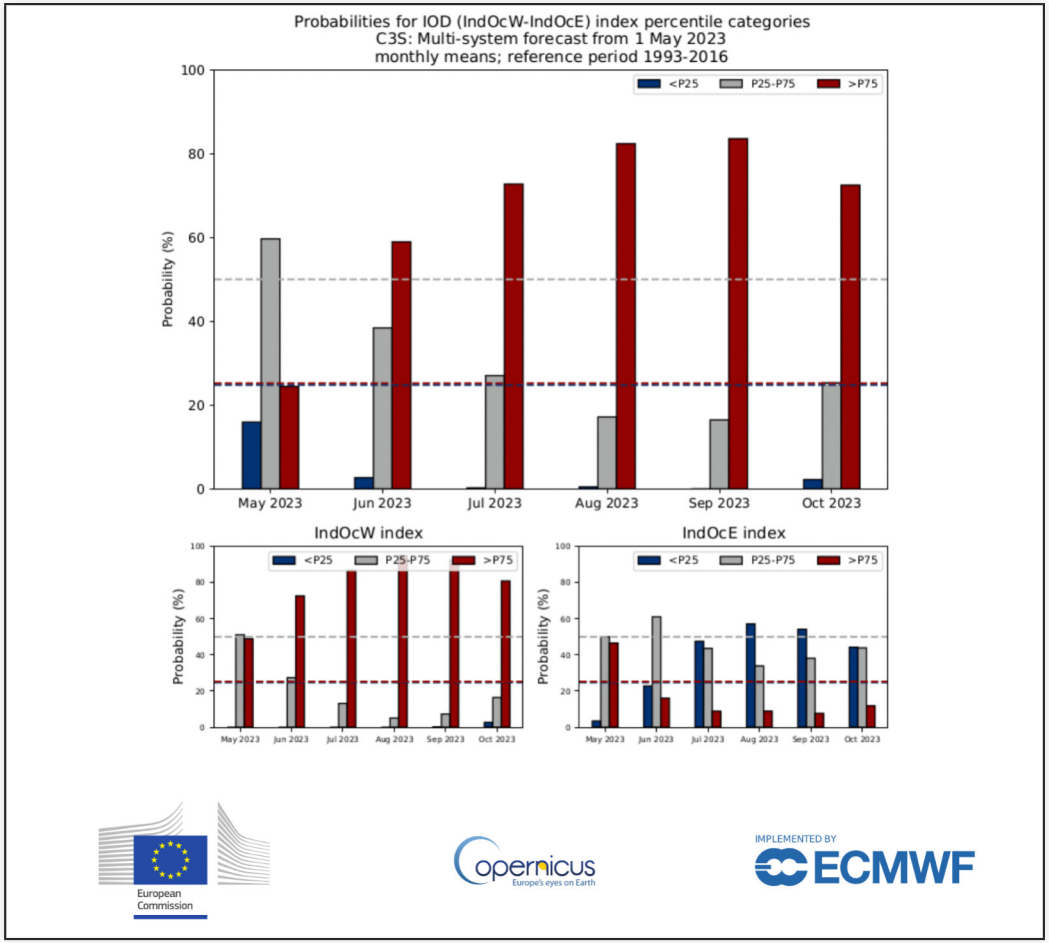




DMI index : analysis, forecasts and model climatology with MF-S8 on the left and ECM-SEAS5 on the right

Oceanic forecast : C3S IOD re-scaled plume diagrams

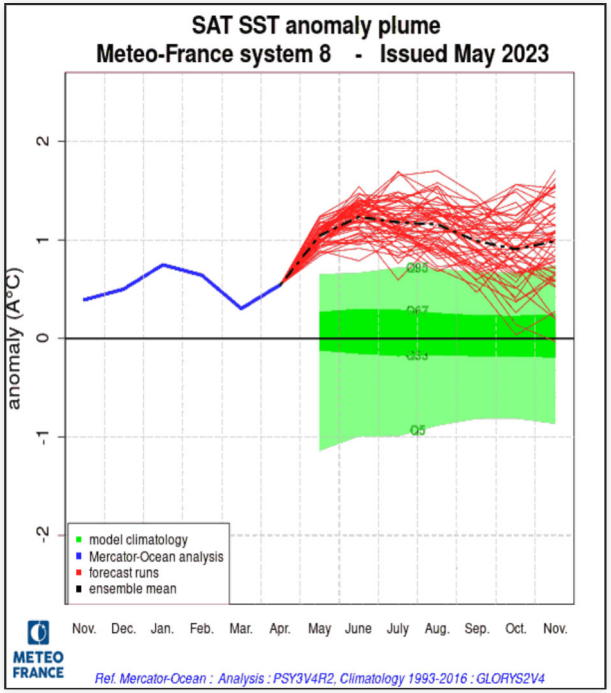
Expected Phase for the next three months : the positive phase is the most likely.

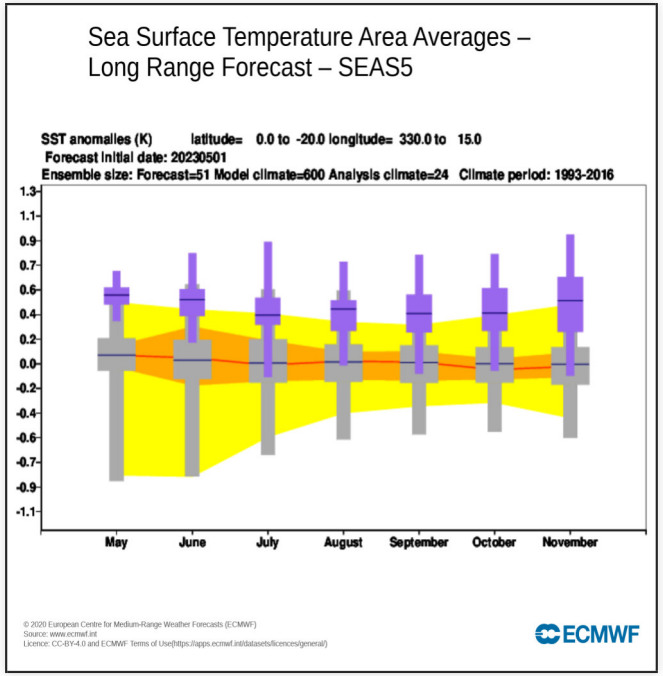


C3S multi-system probabilty forecast for IOD , west box and east box Index

Oceanic forecast : Atlantic ocean - SAT evolution

Both models predict that the index will have values much higher than climatology .



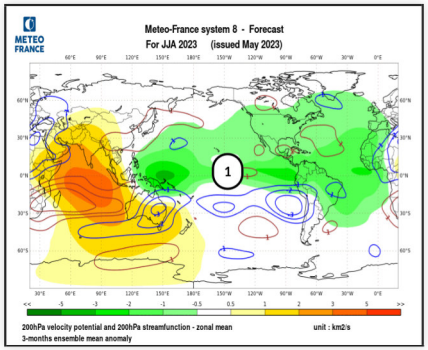


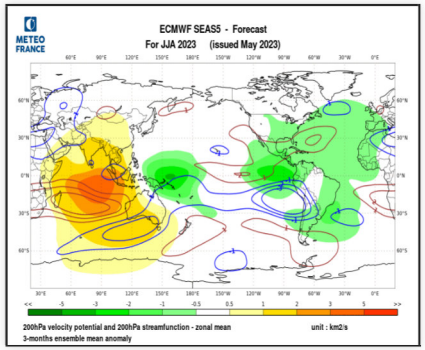
Anomaly on the SAT box : analysis, forecasts and model climatology with MF-S8 on the left and SEAS5 on the right

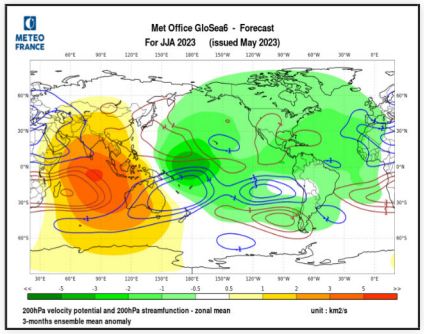
Atmospheric circulation forecasts : velocity potentiel and stream function at 200hPa

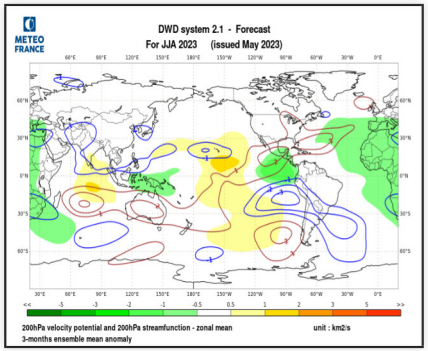
Velocity Potential : The DWD model, which is slow to warm up the Nino3.4 index, stands out from other models. These forecast upward motion over the Pacific, more marked in the western part (linked to El Niño) and downward motion over the entire Indian Ocean. Upward motion are more likely over Atlantic and west Africa.

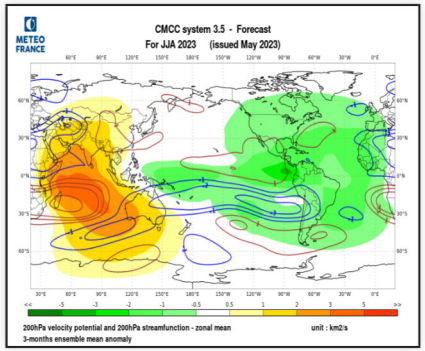
Streamfunction : Anomalies over the western Indian and Africa is forecasted by all models (cyclonic anomaly on either side of equator). On the Pacific there is a dispersion of models between those proposes anomalies rather in the western part (NCEP, Met-Office), in the eastern part (SEAS5 or CMCC). *No predict teleconnections* to the northern hemisphere.

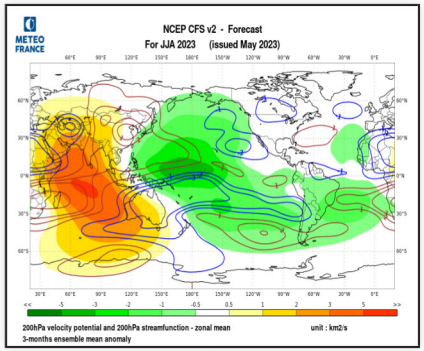










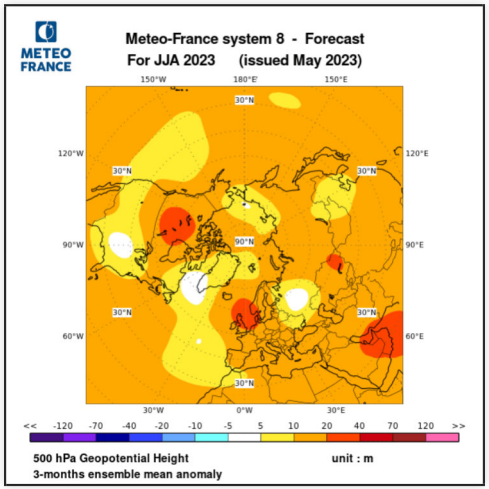


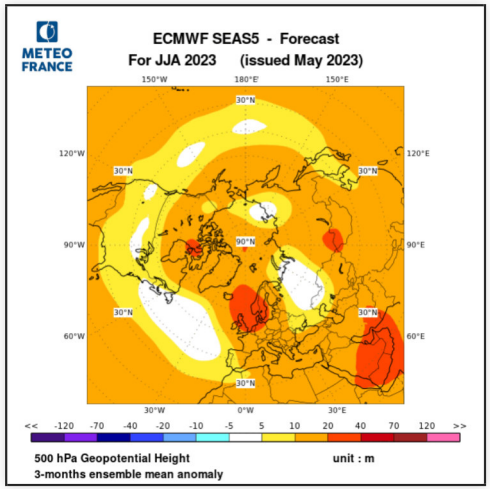
MF8,SEAS5, UKMO, DWD, CMCC and NCEP 200hPa velocity potential anomalies (color range, green : ascending, orange: subsidence) and stream function anomalies (isolines, red: anticyclonic in the northern hemisphere, blue: cyclonic in the northern hemisphere).

1 - disappearance of downward motion anomalies

Atmospheric circulation forecasts : 500 hPa Geopotential anomalies

Similarities especially around Europe (positive anomaly on North sea, negative on western russia and off Portugal) and North america.
Differences around Greenland and North Pacific.



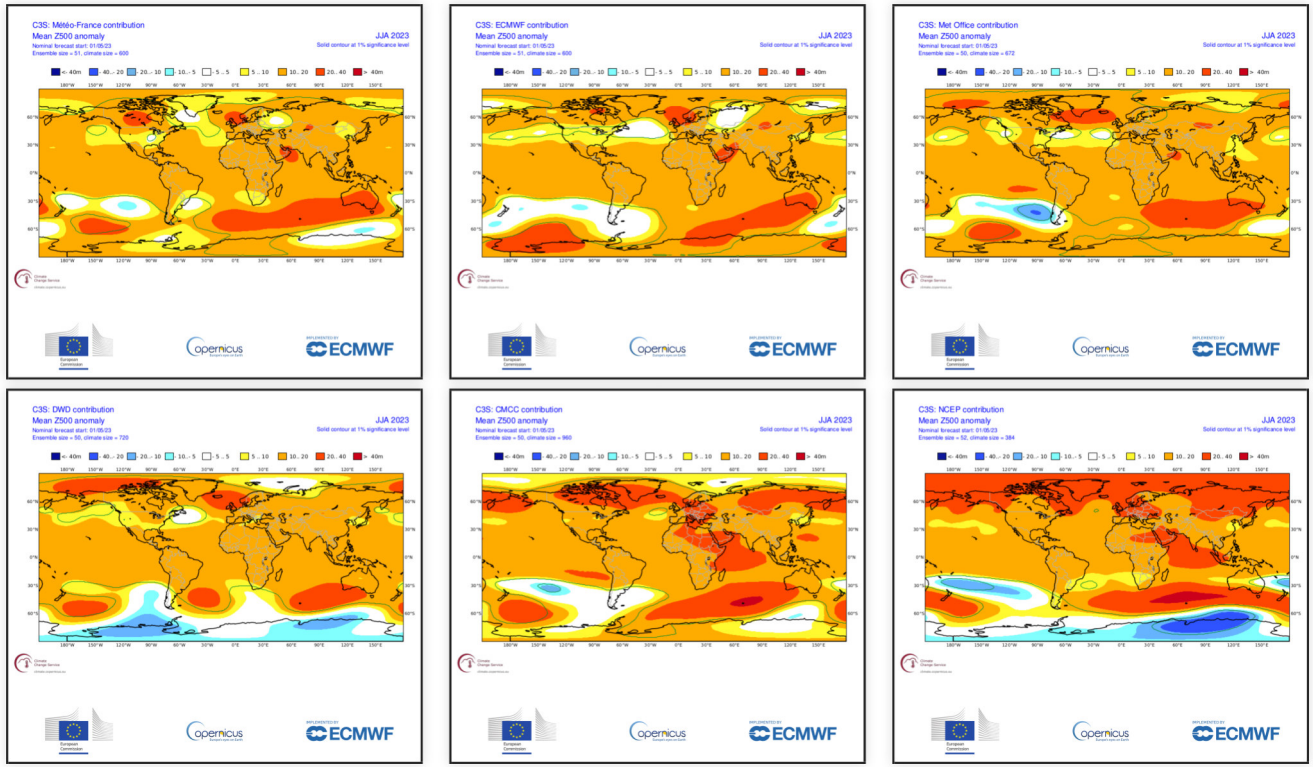


polar projection of MF8 and SEAS5 500hPa geopotential height anomalies.

Atmospheric circulation forecasts : Z500 anomalies in C3S models

In the southern hemisphere there are some simalarity between models.

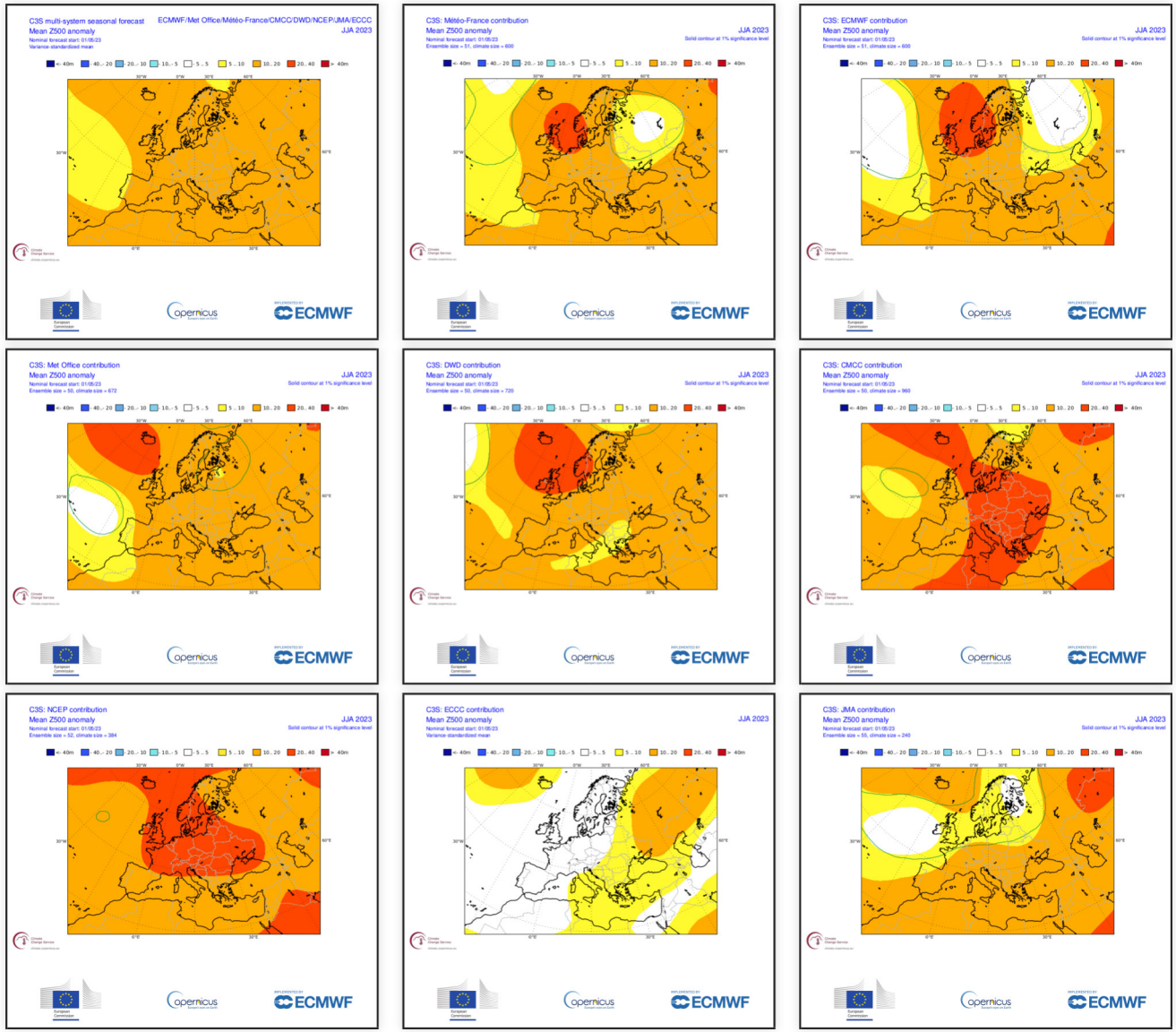
On the contrary in the northern hemisphere there are few or no large scale signal on Pacific or Asia. On the North Atlantic the negative phase of NAO is more likely and in Europe Bloking regim is present in most models.



MF-S8, SEAS5, UKMO, DWD, CMCC and NCEP 500hPa geopotential height anomalies.

Atmospheric circulation forecasts : Z500 anomalies in C3S models

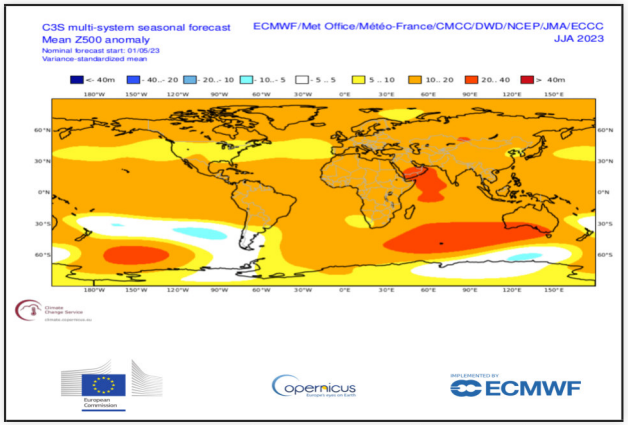
Mosts of models suggest positive anomaly from Island to North Sea and relative negative value off Portugal



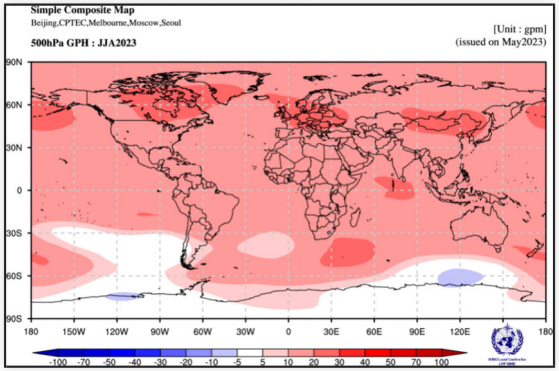
multi-models 500hPa geopotential height anomalies

Atmospheric circulation forecasts : Z500 anomalies multi-systems

In the northern hemisphere multimodel aren't informative and doesn't highlight privilegied circulation.



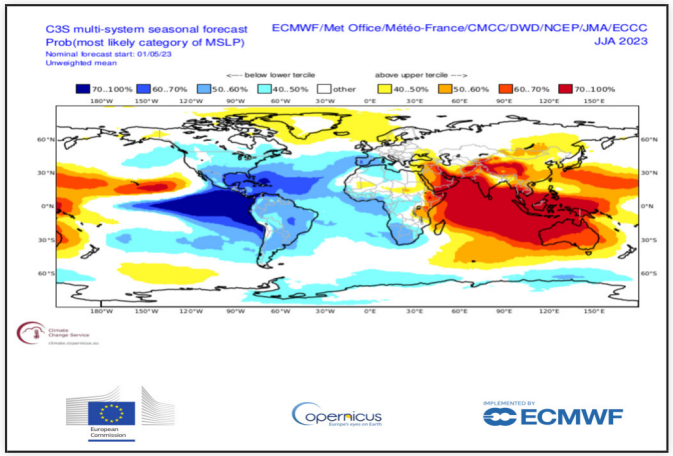
C3S multi-models (MF-S8, ECMWF-SEAS5, UKMO, DWD, CMCC, NCEP, JMA, ECCC) 500hPa geopotential height anomalies.



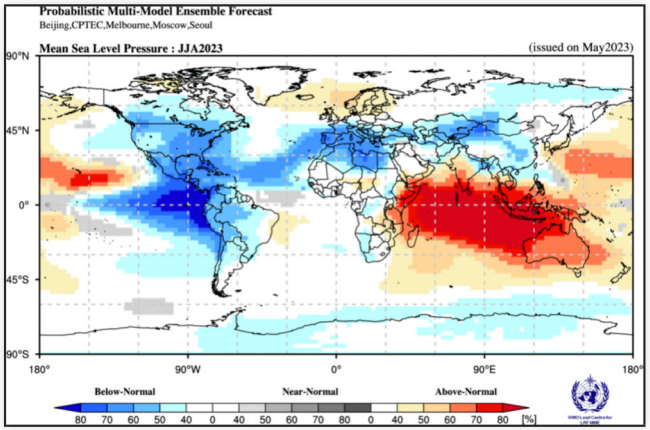
Others models of WMO multi-models 500hPa geopotential height anomalies.

Atmospheric circulation forecasts : MSLP probabilites multi-systems

The two multi-models agree on most of the anomalies.



C3S multi-models MSLP terciles probability.

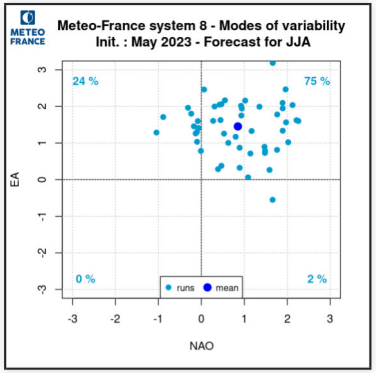


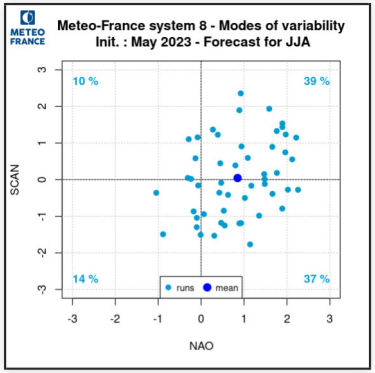
Others models of WMO multi-models MSLP terciles probability.

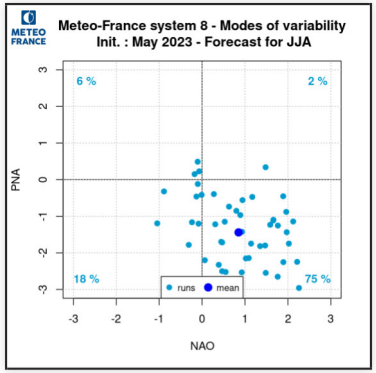
Modes of variability : forecast

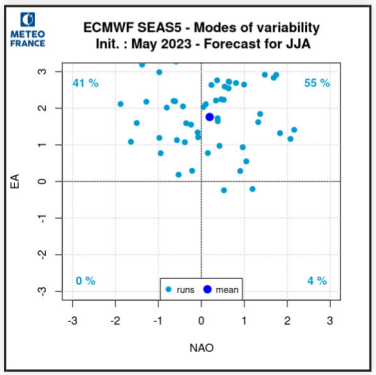
The two models are quite close for the PNA-, NAO+ and EA+ modes.

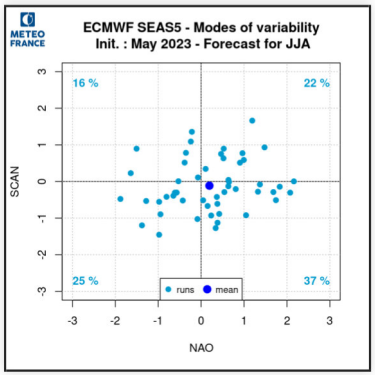
No signal for SCAN.

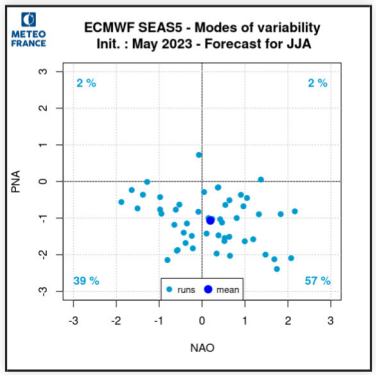








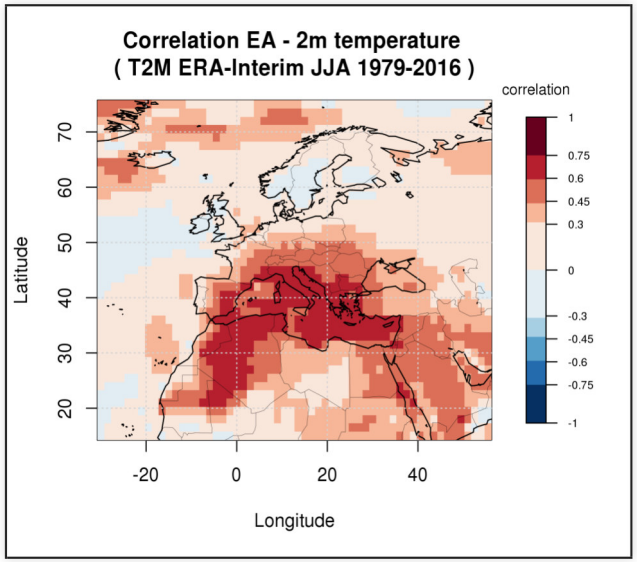


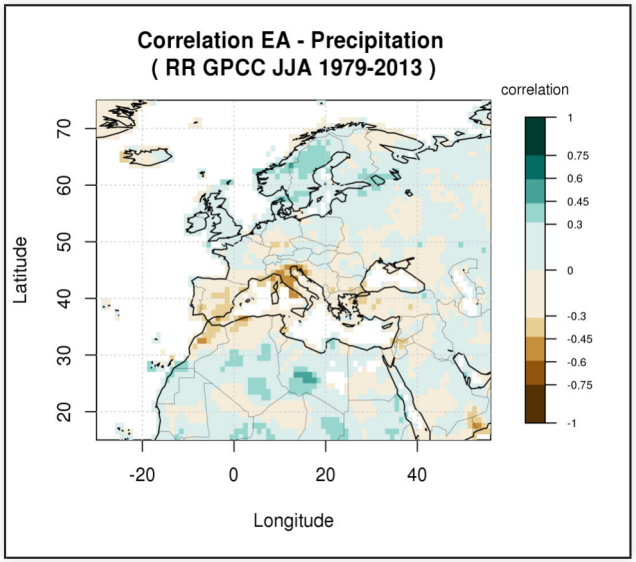


See the modes of variability patterns

Modes of variability : EA impacts

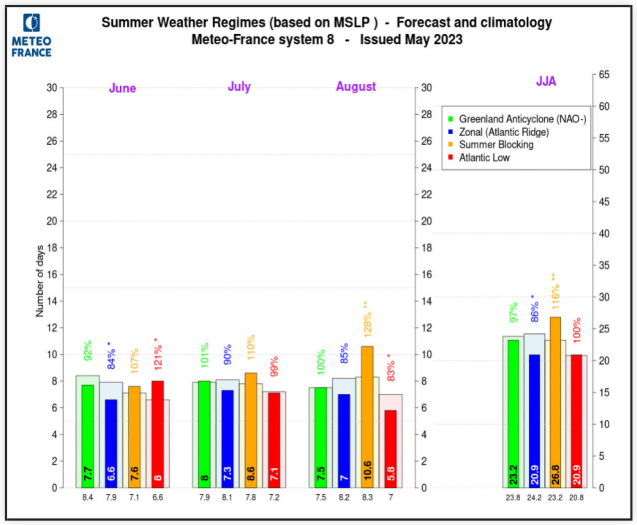
Positive EA is expected next quarter. This mode has a strong influence in particular on the temperature on the south of Europe.

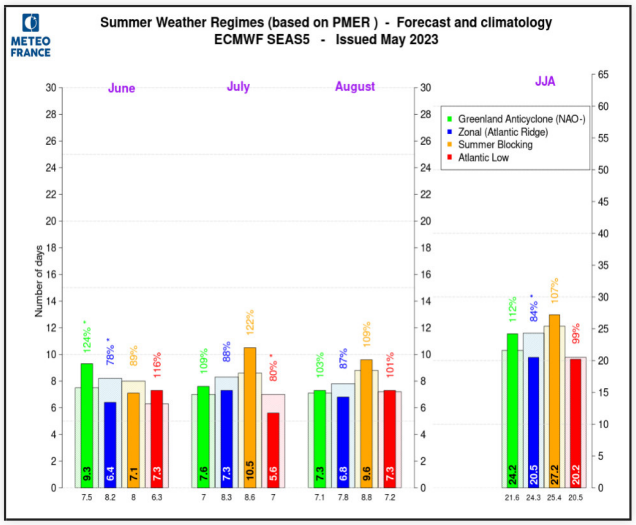




Weather regimes : summer MSLP

Signifiant underrepresentation of the "Zonal" regime for both models and an signifiant overrepresentation of "Summer Blocking" for MF8.

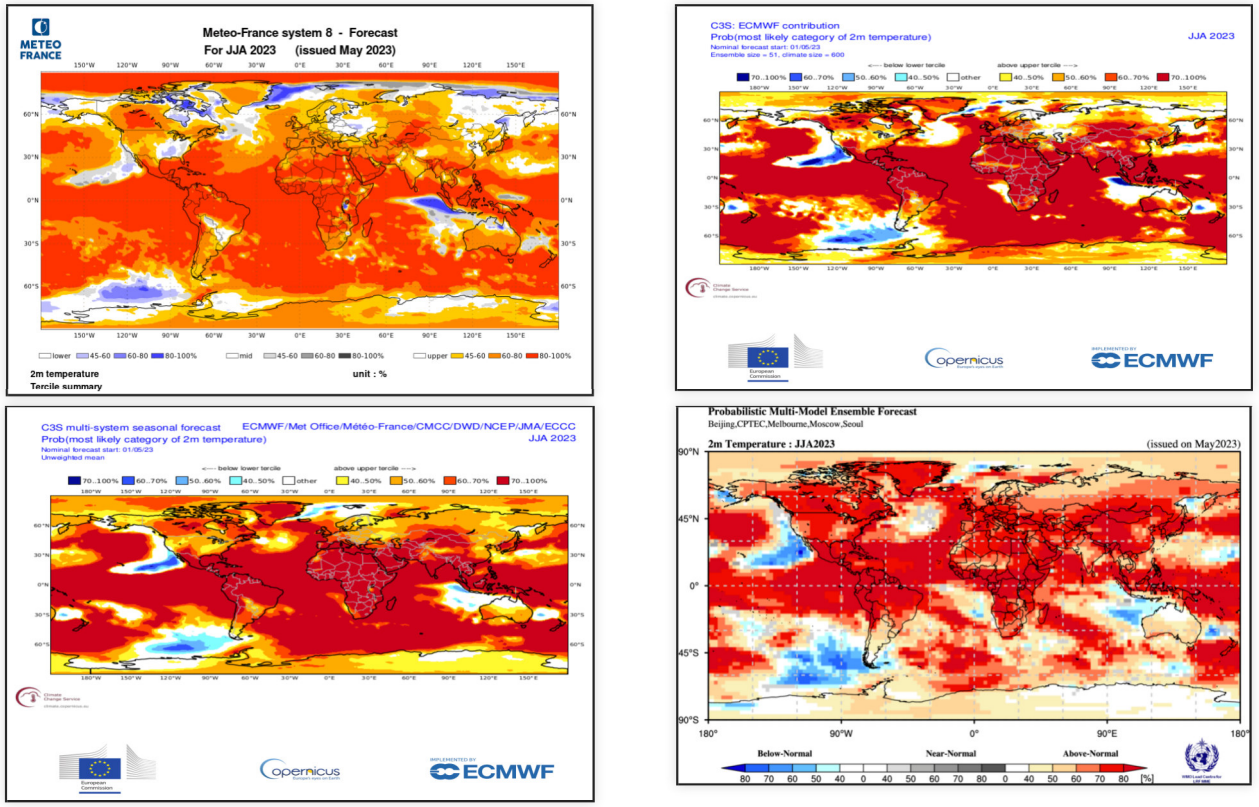




Frequency of SLP weather regimes, compared to model's own climatology, for the next three months and aggregation over the entire quarter, for MF-S8 (left) and SEAS5 (right).

Forecast of climatic parameters : Temperature probabilities

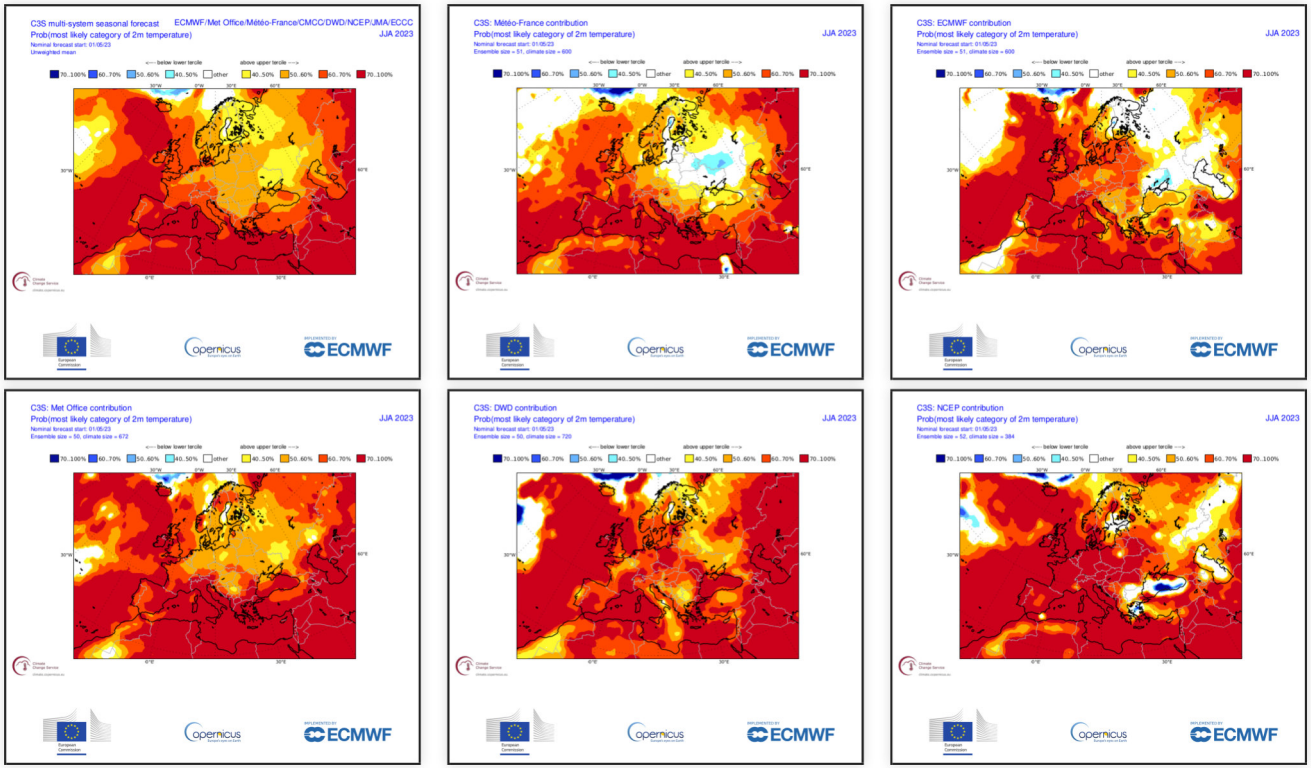
In the tropics there is high probability of warm anomalie except on the eastern Indian Ocean. Elsewhere the warm signal is also largely dominant.



2m temperature probability map from MF-S8 (top left), ECMWF-SEAS5 (top right), C3S multi-models(bottom left) and others models of WMO multi-models (bottom right)

Forecast of climatic parameters : T2M probabilities over Europe in C3S models

The warm tercile is favored over a large part of Europe with high probability over Mediterranean basin.

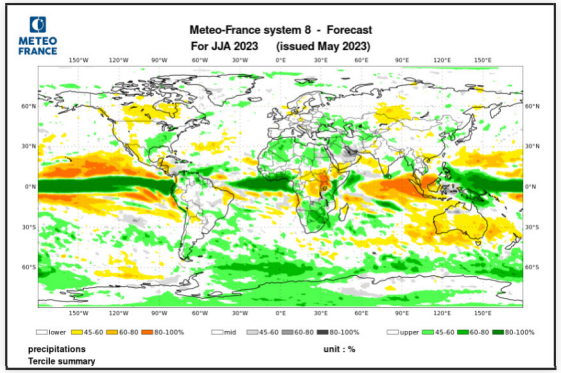


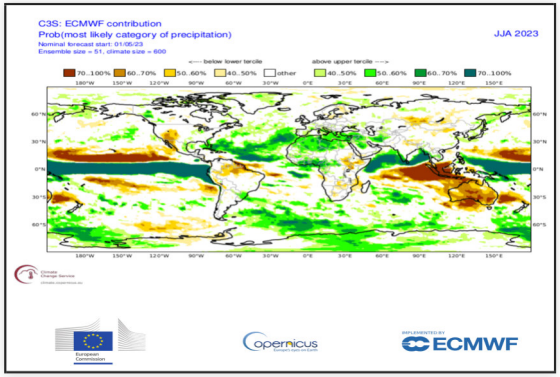
C3S multi-models probability map (top left) and MF-S8, ECMWF-SEAS5, UKMO , DWD, CMCC models.

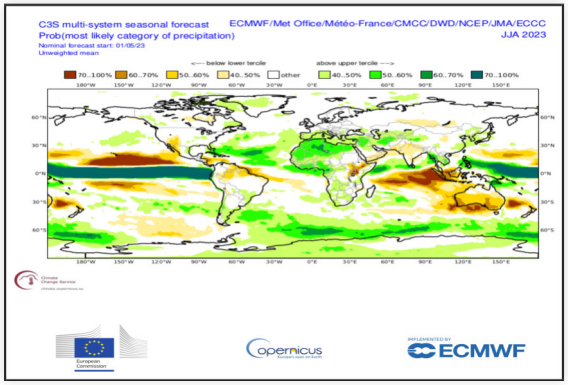
Forecast of climatic parameters : Precipitation

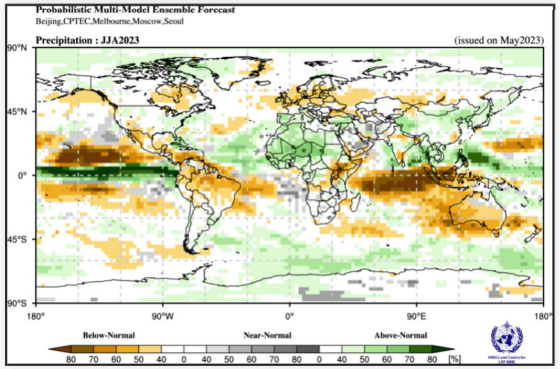
Good convergence between models in the intertropical zone (type El Nino and IOD +)

Few or no signal in the mid-latitudes of the northern hemisphere. A wet signal is more likely from North Africa to the Mediterranean and the Middle east (probably linked to cyclonic circulation visible on streamfunction fields at 200Hpa)





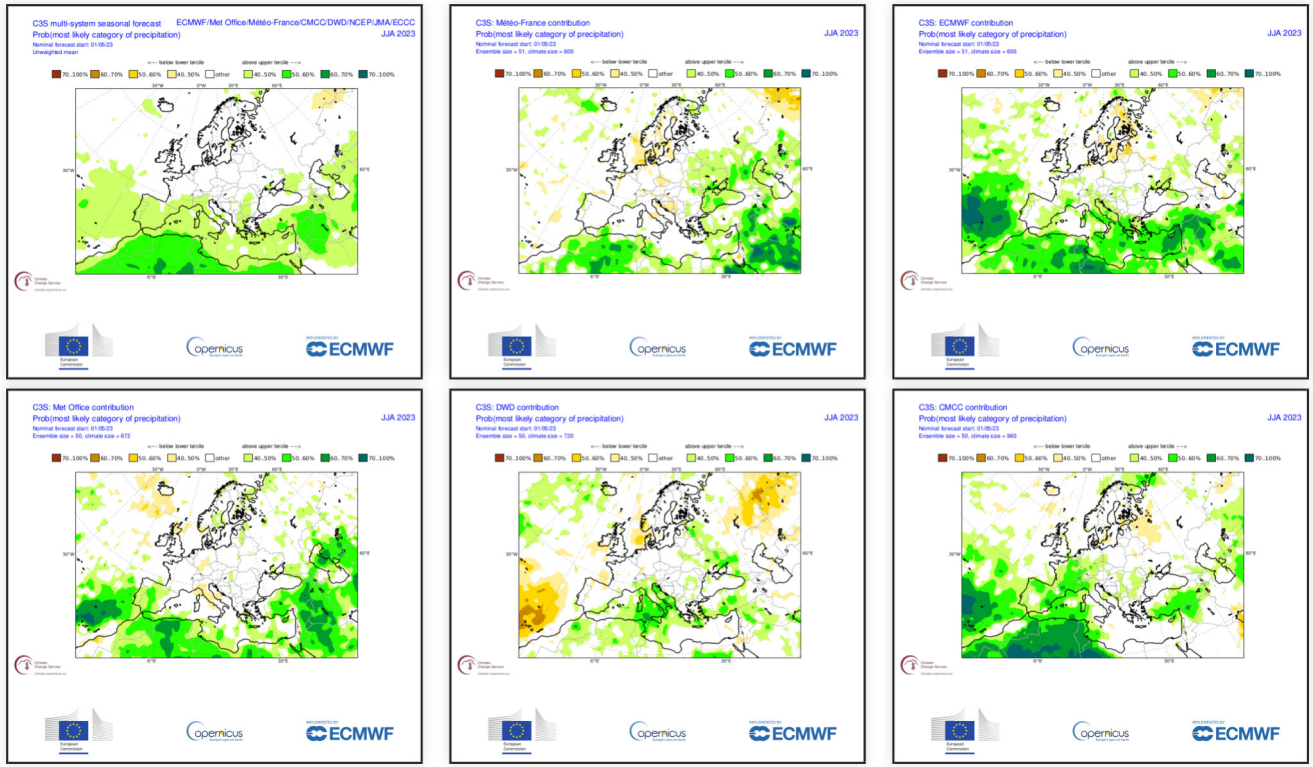




precipitation probability map from MF-S8 (top left), ECMWF-SEAS5 (top right), C3S multi-models (bottom left) and others models of WMO multi-models (bottom right)

Forecast of climatic parameters : Precipitation probabilities over Europe in C3S models

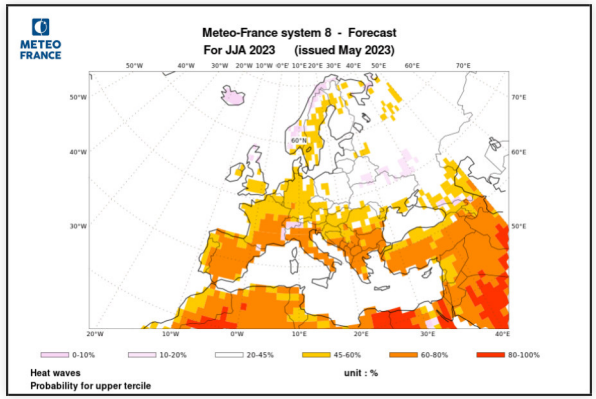
A wet signal is more likely from North Africa to the eastern Mediterranean. This is to be put into perspective because it's a dry period in these regions. Almost no signal over northern Europe even for models that favor blocking (Meteo-France, ECMWF)

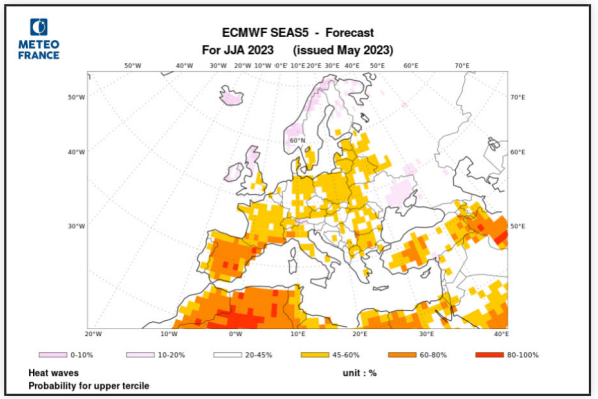


C3S multi-models probability map (top left) and MF-S8, SEAS5, UKMO, DWD, CMCC models.

Forecast of climatic parameters : Heat waves

The probability of heat waves remains high for the quarter over Southern Europe and especially with MF8.

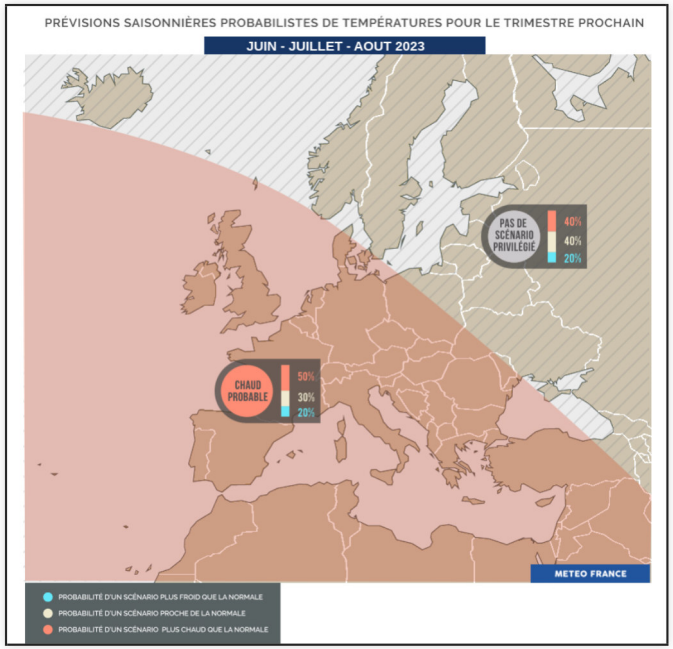




Heat wave probability for MF8 (right) and ECMWF (left). A heat wave is detected if the corrected T2M is above the daily 90th percentile and a fixed 20°C threshold. more details here

Synthesis map for Europe : Temperature

A warmer-than-normal scenario is more likely on most European country.



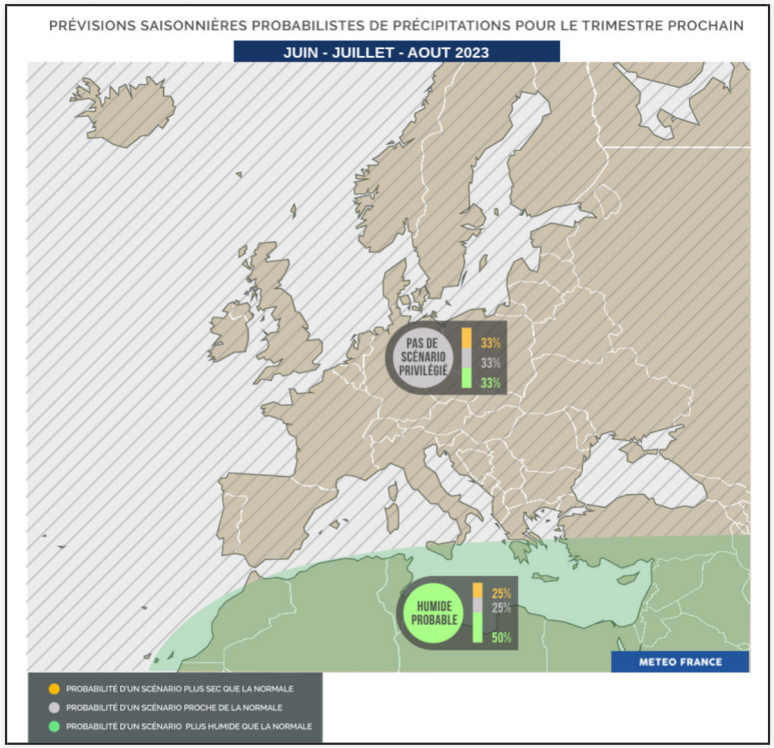
Synthesis map of probabilistic forecast for Europe. (c) Météo-France/DCSC/ACS

Synthesis map for Europe : Precipitation

The models offer disparate precipitation signal over Europe. It is therefore not possible to establish a scenario.

No scenario is therefore chosen, either over France or over Europe.

On the northern Africa and the eastern Mediterranean, wetter than normal conditions are most likely. However this only represents a weak absolute precipitation anomaly in the dry season.



Synthesis map of probabilistic forecast for Europe. (c) Météo-France/DCSC/ACS