MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORUM
MEDCOF-26 Online Forum

MONITORING SUMMARY MEDCOF-26

for April 2026

Draft version

Last update: 15 May 2025

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The following MedCOF monitoring summary is based on

- Monitoring information from RA I NA RCC and RA VI RCC Node-CM
- Contribution from Météo France (draft of LRF bulletin)
- Further information from various sources (BOM, NOAA-CPC)

1. Oceanic Analysis

Over the Pacific Ocean:

ENSO:

- ENSO index is rapidly increasing since the beginning of the year. The monthly Nino3.4 index reaches 0,5°C on average in April and the anomaly beginning of May is currently estimated at around 1°C (data from Copernicus Marine Service)
- According to the recent diagnostic ENSO discussion issued by NOAA CPC on 14 May 2026, ENSO-neutral conditions still existed in April 2026, but El Niño is likely to emerge soon (82% chance in May-July 2026) and will continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2026-27 (96% chance in December 2026-February 2027).
- According to the Australian Meteorological Service BOM, the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently (12 May 2026) neutral although there are signs of possible El Niño development. The latest relative Niño3.4 index value for the week ending 10 May 2026 is +0.52 °C, within the ENSO-neutral range (−0.80 to +0.80 °C). There has been substantial warming in this region in recent weeks, with the index warming by about 0.3 °C in the past fortnight and by 1.0 °C since early March. Significant warmth in the sub-surface suggests further warming of SSTs is likely in the coming weeks.
- DWD predicts a moderate El Niño for June 2026 and the following months until October 2026.
- C3S multi-system SST forecasts for the Nino3.4 region from 1 May 2026 all suggest El Niño conditions from May to October 2026. There is a large variety among the model ensembles concerning the intensity of El Niño, but almost all show an increasing intensity from May to October 2026.
- **Summary: El Niño development is likely in summer 2026.**

PDO:

- The PDO's negative phase is easing off. After data from JMA, the PDO index has weakened from -3.2 in July 2025 to -0.5 in April 2026.
- NCEI data also imply a weakening of PDO from July 2025 to April 2026, but still a negative phase. However, there is a seasonal cycle, and April 2025 had a similar intensity like April 2026.
- PDO is in a long uninterrupted negative phase since 2020.
- **Summary: PDO still in a negative phase.**

For more details see:

- http://seasonal.meteo.fr/slides/BulTech (password protected)
- https://data.marine.copernicus.eu/dashboard
- https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/ensodisc.shtml
- https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/enso.shtml
- http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/index.shtml#tabs=Pacific-Ocean
- https://www.dwd.de/EN/ourservices/seasonals_forecasts/time_series.html
- https://climate.copernicus.eu/charts/packages/c3s_seasonal/products/c3s_seasonal_plume_mm
- PDO:
  - https://www.data.jma.go.jp/kaiyou/data/db/climate/pdo/pdo.txt
  - https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/teleconnections/pdo/
  - https://stateoftheocean.osmc.noaa.gov/atm/pdo.php

Over the Maritime Continent and the Indian Ocean:

- The IOD was in a neutral phase in April 2026. DMI monthly index issued from Mercator Ocean analysis: 0°C.

- According to BOM, there is substantial uncertainty in the forecast state of the IOD. Most models indicate the IOD is likely to remain neutral until at least early NH summer, with the development of a positive IOD event possible during summer–autumn. Model forecasts show a large variation in both timing and strength of this potential event, reflected in the broad range of possible outcomes.

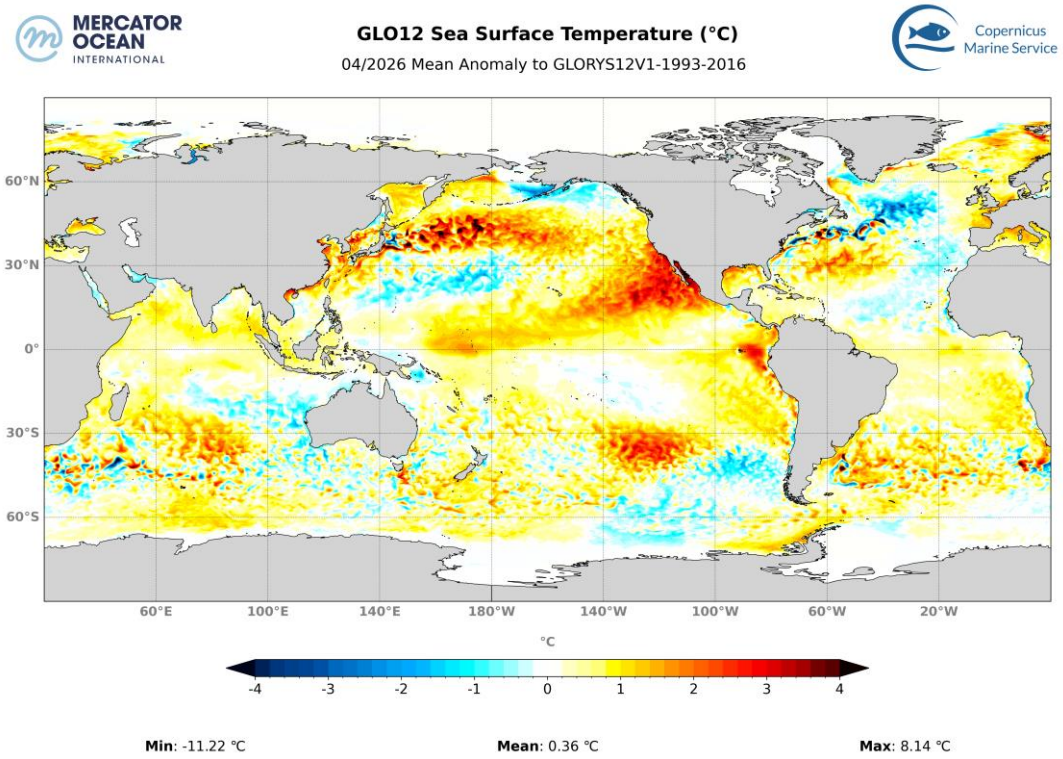
- **Summary: IOD presently neutral, will be likely neutral or positive this summer.**

Over the North Atlantic:

- Positive anomaly in the Gulf of Mexico towards the centre of the Atlantic as well as around Europe. Elsewhere cold conditions dominate. Atlantic structure of SST is linked to the dominant blocking in April. North Atlantic Cold Blob is -0.6°C in April.

Over the Mediterranean and Black Sea:

- The Mediterranean Sea was warmer than normal in April 2026, 0.5-1 °C in the central and eastern parts and above 1 °C in the western parts.
- SST in the Black Sea was slightly above normal (<0.5 °C anomaly).



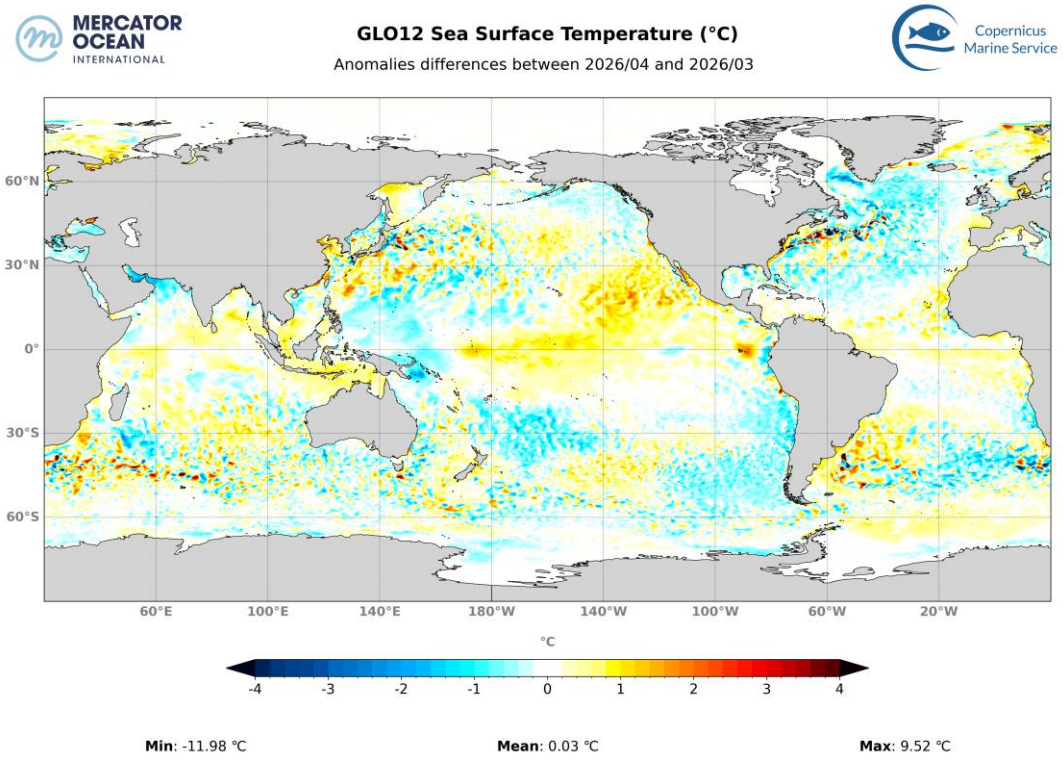


Figure 1.1: Sea surface temperature anomalies for April 2026, 1993-2016 reference (upper map) and anomaly differences April minus March 2026 (anomaly trend). Source: Météo France

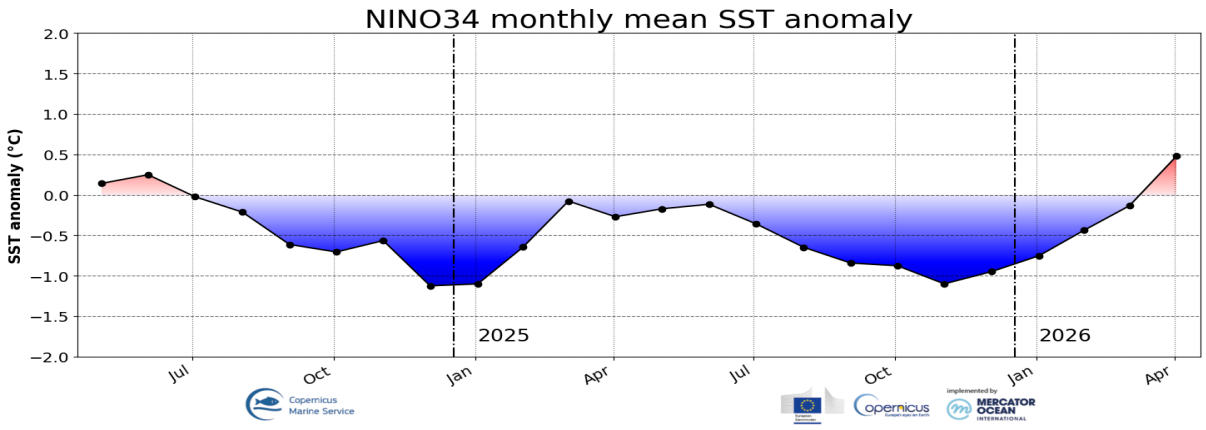


Figure 1.2: Evolution of sea surface temperature anomalies in the Niño3.4 box for May 2024–April 2026, 1993-2016 reference. Data from Mercator Ocean, source: Météo France.

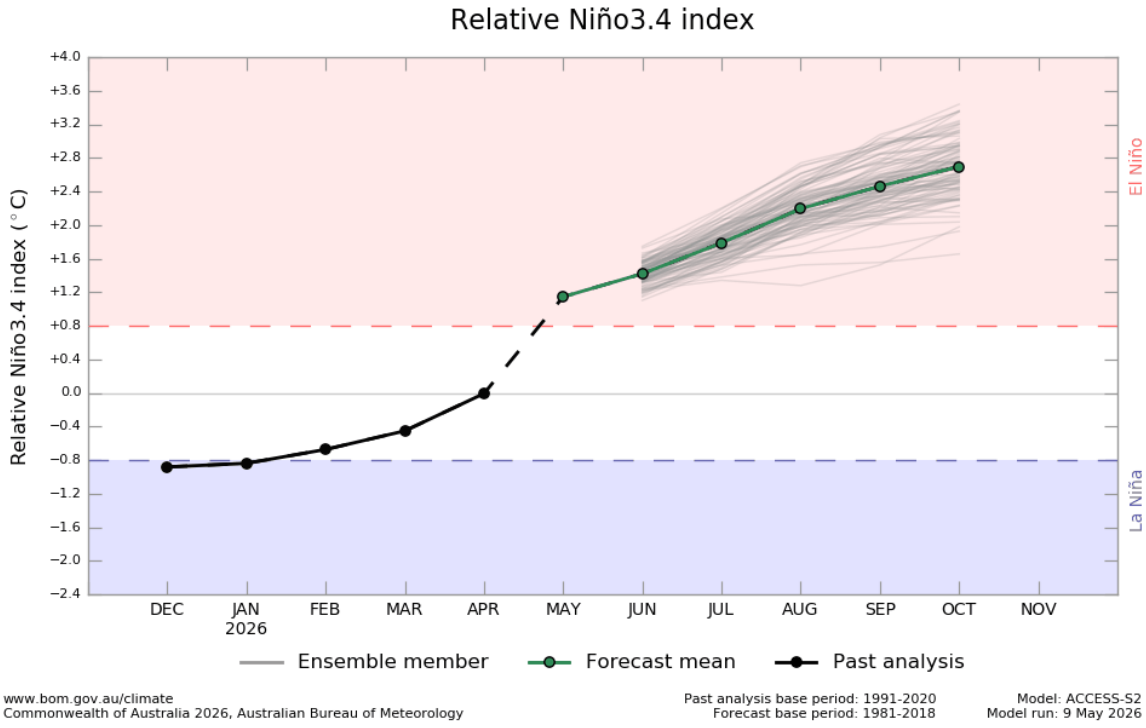


Figure 1.3: Sea surface temperature anomalies in the Niño3.4 region, December 2025-October 2026 (analysis and forecast). Source: BOM, http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ocean/outlooks/?index=nino34

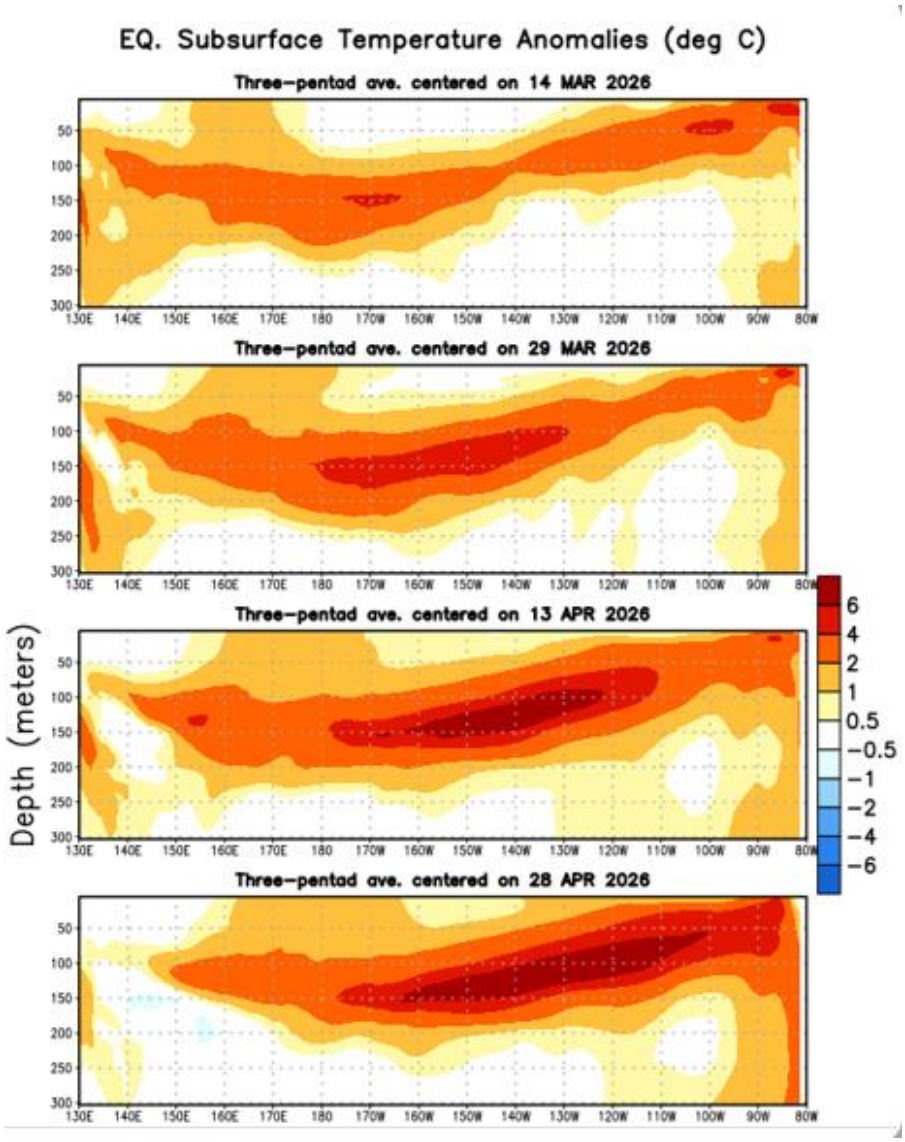


Figure 1.4: 15-day equatorial Pacific Ocean temperature anomalies in the sub-surface March-April 2026. Source: NOAA, https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/enso.shtml

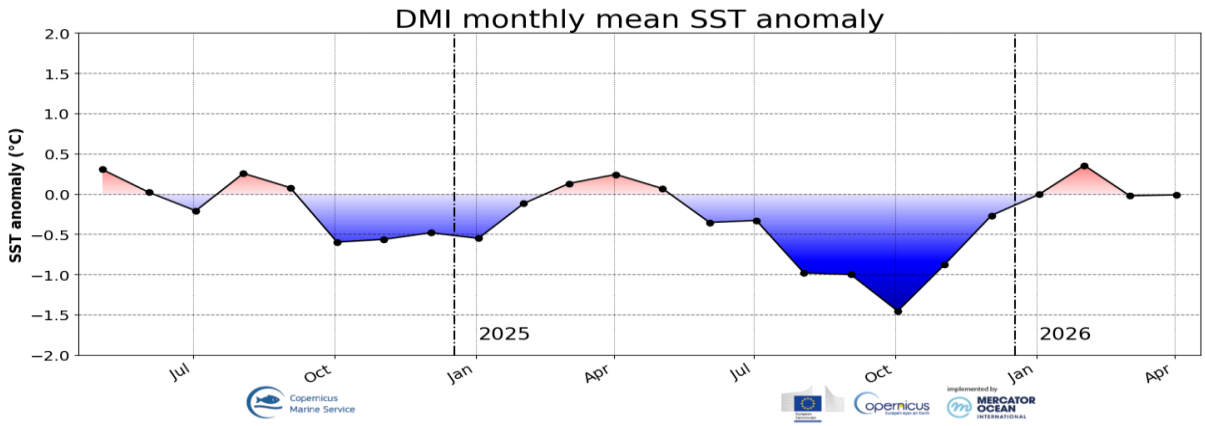


Figure 1.5: Evolution of the DMI monthly index (Indian Ocean Dipole), 1993-2016 reference. Data from Mercator Ocean, source: Météo France.

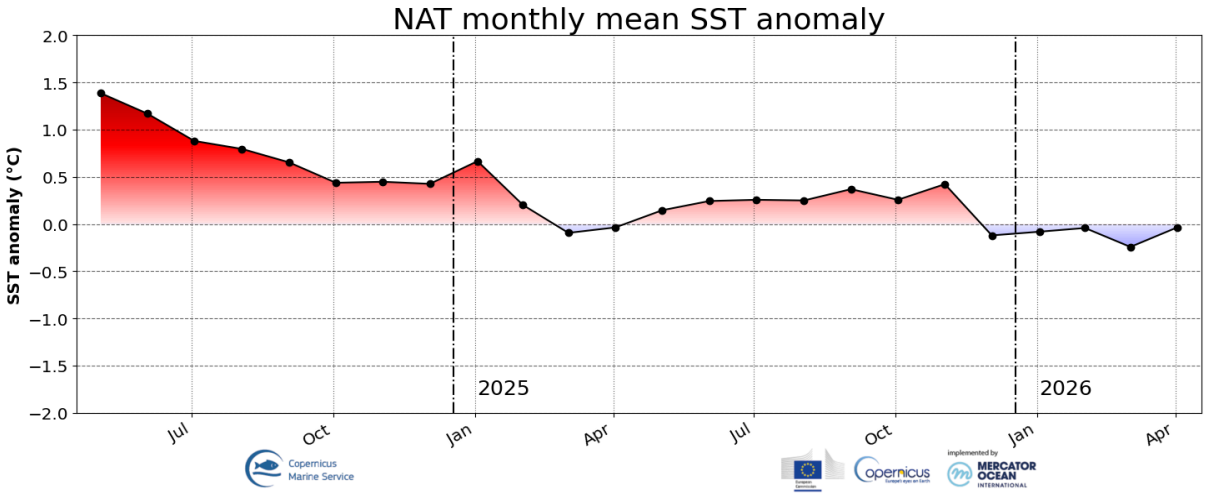
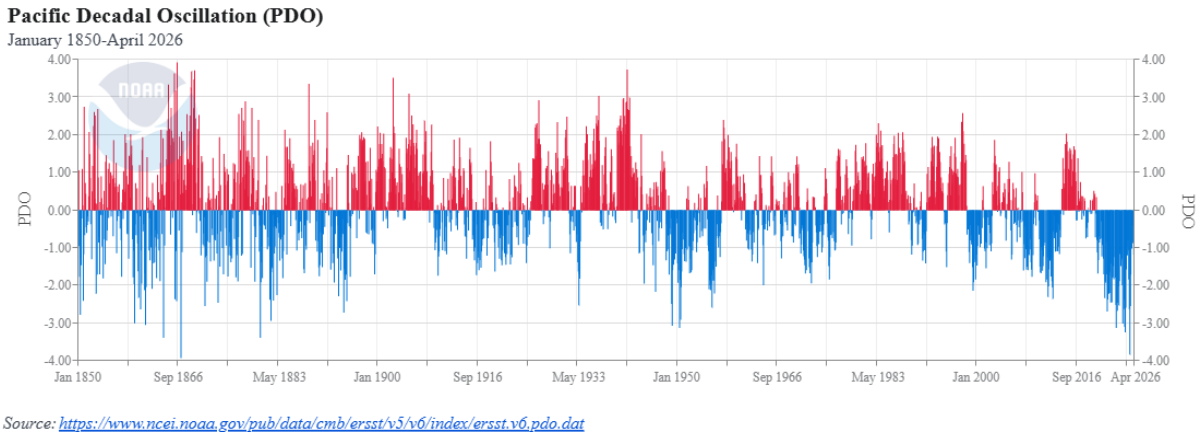


Figure 1.6: Evolution of the NAT monthly index (North Atlantic temperature), 1993-2016 reference. Data from Mercator Ocean, source: Météo France.



Source: https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/cmb/ersst/v5/v6/index/ersst.v6.pdo.dat

Figure 1.7: Time series of PDO. Source: NOAA, https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/pdo/

2. Atmospheric Circulation Analysis

Velocity potential and stream function anomaly field in the high troposphere (insight into Hadley-Walker circulation anomalies), Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

- Velocity Potential at 200 hPa: Downward anomaly over the centre and east of the Pacific as well as on the Indian Ocean. Upward anomaly on the Maritime Continent and most of Africa.
- Streamfunction at 200 hPa: Dipole around the equator on the eastern side of the Pacific Ocean and another is suggested on the Indian Ocean. Teleconnection is visible from the Pacific to North America.
- SOI turned to negative values (El Niño) in April 2026 after NOAA CPC and BOM, but still weak (-0.6 after NOAA CPC). Daily BOM data show an intensification of negative SOI in late April and early May 2026.
  - https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/teleconnections/enso/soi
  - http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/index.shtml#tabs=Pacific-Ocean&pacific=SOI

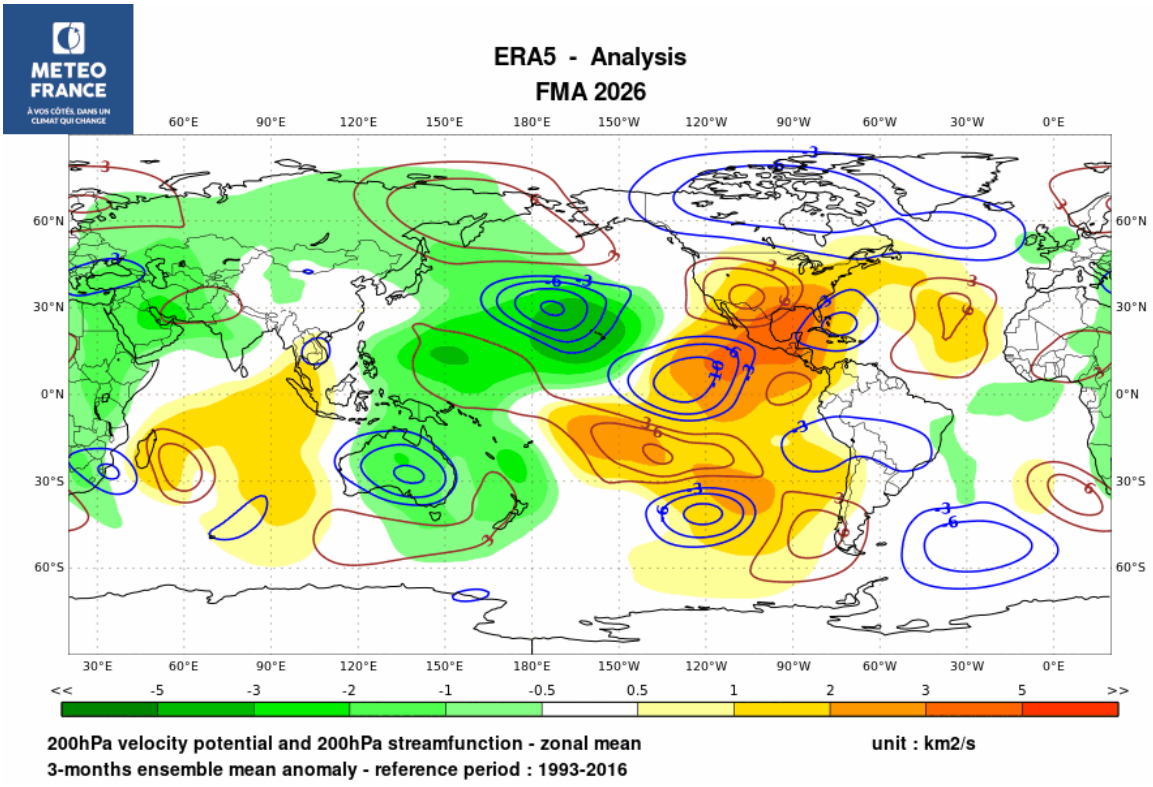


Figure 2.1: Velocity potential and stream function anomalies at 200 hPa for February-April 2026. Green (yellow/brown) indicates a divergence-upward motion anomaly (convergence-downward motion anomaly). Source: Meteo France

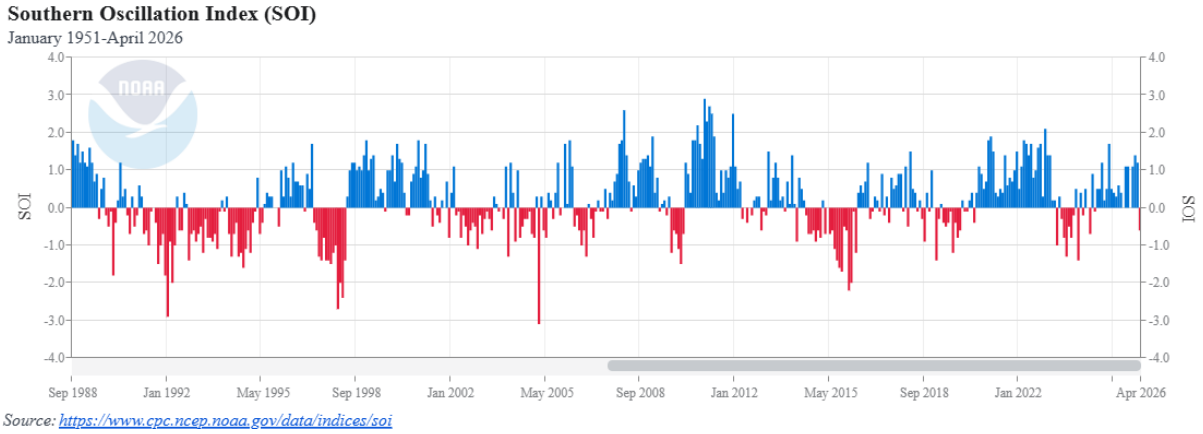


Figure 2.2: Southern Oscillation Index. Source: NOAA, https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/soi

Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

- MJO was particularly active in mid-April over the Pacific, although this didn't favour the negative phase of NAO as expected.

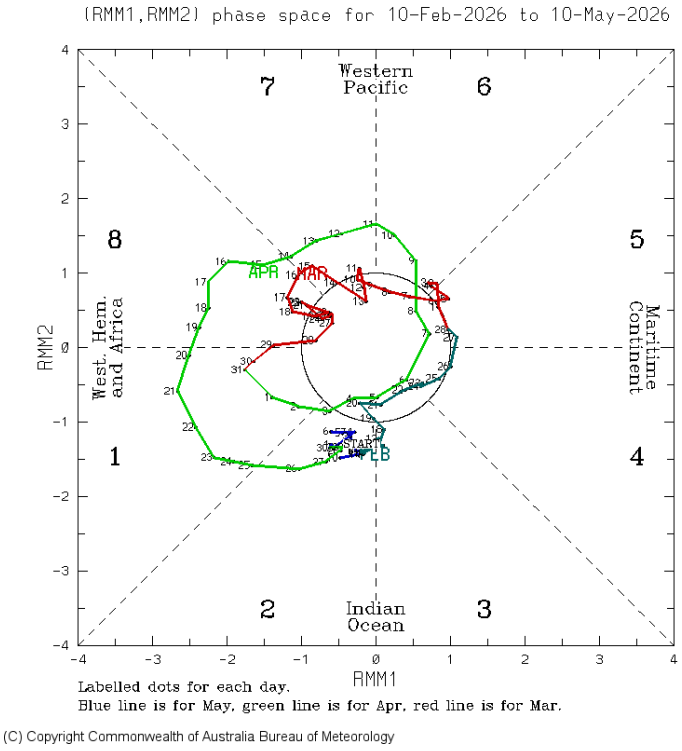


Figure 2.3: MJO phase diagram. Source: BOM, http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/mjo/

Geopotential height at 500 hPa:

- Strong meridional pattern over Europe including the Mediterranean in April 2026, anticyclonic in the west, cyclonic in the east and over North Africa.
- NAO+ structure visible over the western North Atlantic, but strong blocking by the ridge over western Europe.

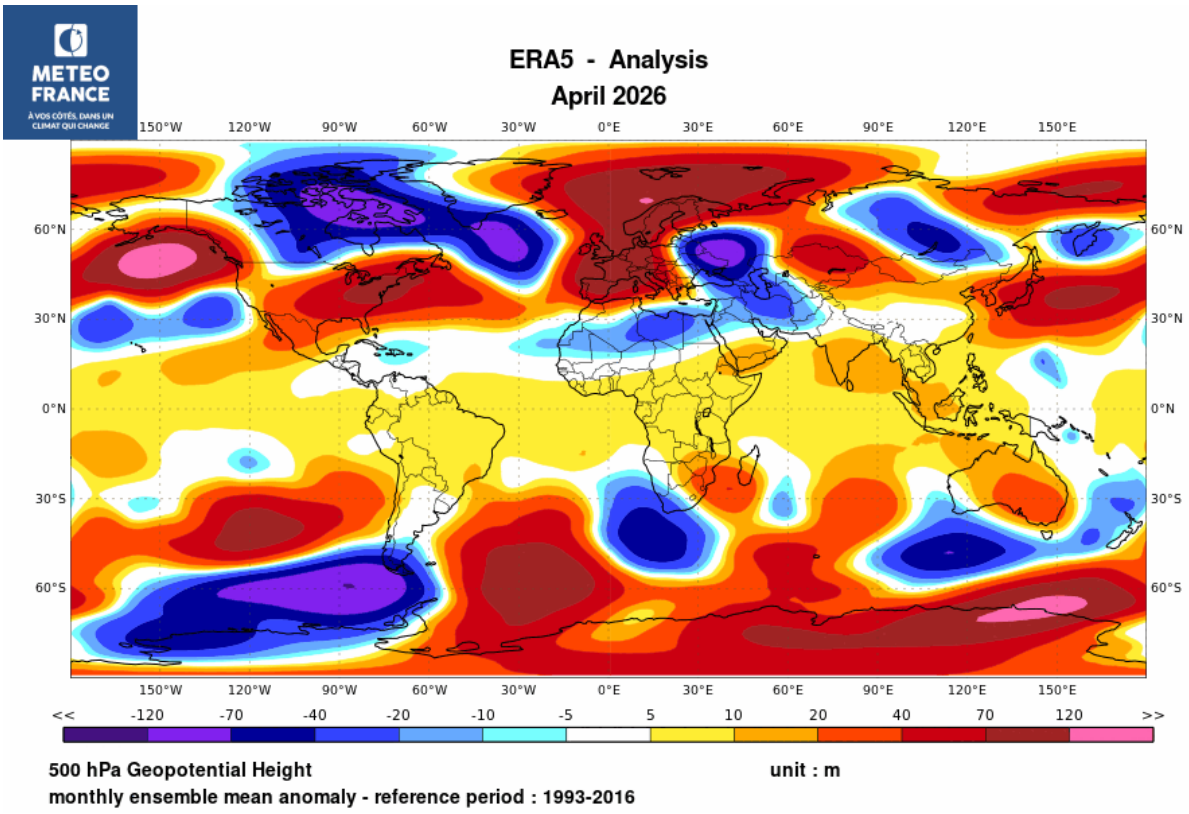


Figure 2.4: Anomalies of Geopotential height at 500hPa (ERA5 data).
Source: Météo-France, http://seasonal.meteo.fr/content/suivi-clim-cartes-ref93-16

Sea level pressure and circulation types relevant for the domain

- Strong meridional structure over Europe and the Mediterranean can also be seen in SLP means and anomalies.

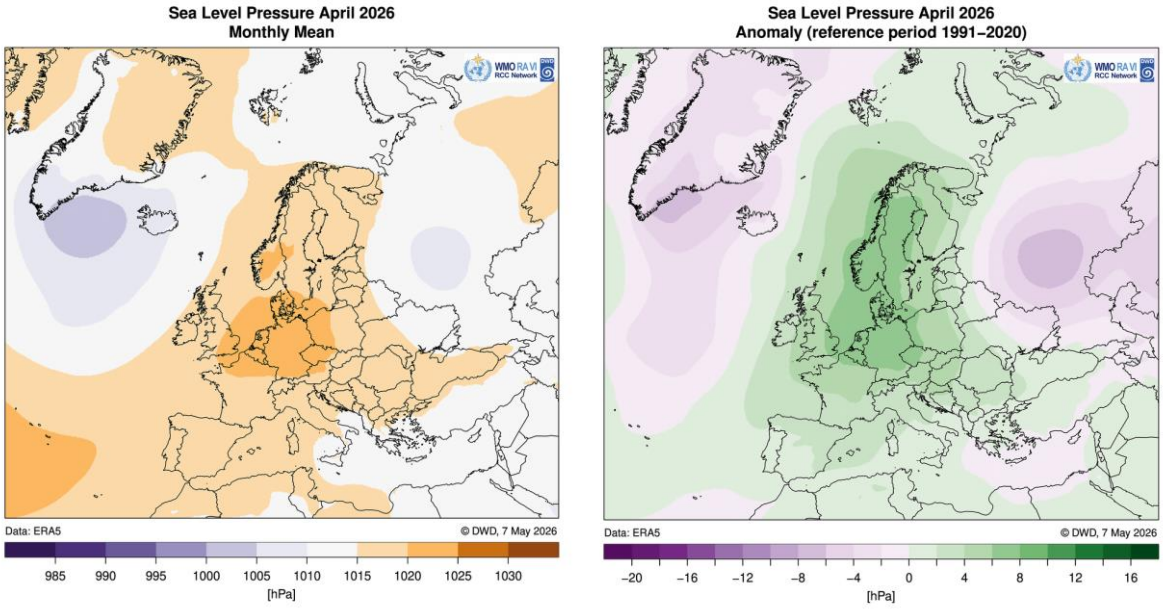


Figure 2.5: Mean sea level pressure over the North Atlantic, Europe and North Africa and 1991-2020 anomalies for April 2026. Source: DWD, https://www.dwd.de/DE/leistungen/rcccm/int/rcccm_int_ppp.html?nn=490674

Circulation patterns

- NOAA circulation patterns: still not available for April 2026 (will be updated later).
- A long NAO+ phase persisted from late February to mid-April 2026, aftwards oscillation between NAO- and neutral. A neutral phase is predicted by NOAA CPC until end of May.
- Arctic Oscillation (AO): AO+ from early March to mid-April 2026, afterwards more or less neutral.
- According to the Meteo France weather type classification, Blocking and NAO+ were the dominating types in March and April 2026.

MONTH	NAO	EA	WP	EP-NP	PNA	TNH	EATL/WRUS	SCAND	POLEUR
MAR 26	2.4	-0.8	-2.1	-1.2	-2.0	---	1.7	-0.6	-1.4
FEB 26	0.3	2.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-2.0
JAN 26	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.4	-1.3	0.7	-1.4
DEC 25	-0.7	0.1	0.1	---	-1.7	1.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.7
NOV 25	-1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	---	0.3	0.1	0.6
OCT 25	-0.5	0.1	0.3	-1.7	1.7	---	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8
SEP 25	-0.6	3.6	1.2	-1.5	0.6	---	-2.2	0.5	0.1
AUG 25	0.2	1.7	-0.3	-2.2	-0.4	---	-1.4	-1.6	-2.6
JUL 25	0.5	1.8	-0.6	0.4	0.3	---	-0.2	1.1	0.7
JUN 25	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	-1.1	---	-1.9	-2.2	0.2
MAY 25	0.5	0.0	-0.5	-1.6	-1.4	---	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0
APR 25	0.1	0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	---	0.5	-0.9	-0.7
MAR 25	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.4	---	0.1	-0.2	0.0

Table 1: Evolution of the main atmospheric indices for the Northern Hemisphere for the last months: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/CDB/Extratropics/table3.shtml

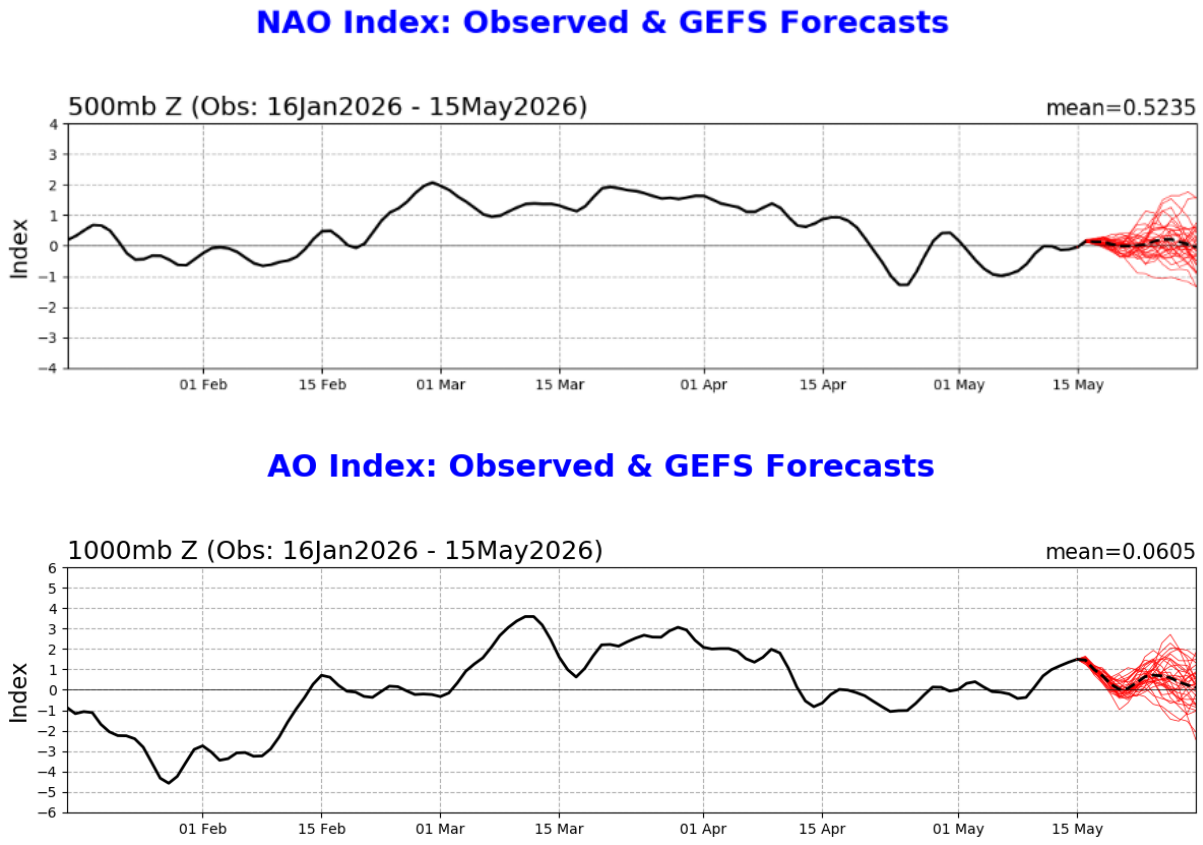


Figure 2.6: North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and Arctic Oscillation (AO) indices. Source: NOAA CPC, https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/daily_ao_index/teleconnections.shtml

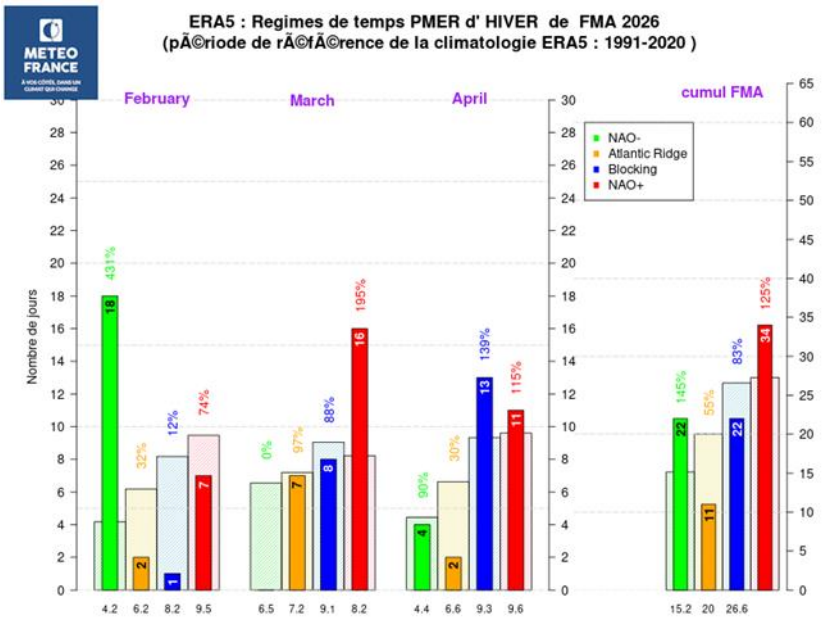


Figure 2.7: Frequency distribution of SLP weather regimes of Météo France classification (winter regime) for February–April 2026 compared to climatology, and aggregation over the entire quarter, for ERA5 reanalysis data. Source: Météo France, http://seasonal.meteo.fr/content/suivi-clim-regimes-trim

3. Precipitation

Europe/RA VI domain

Most of the RA VI domain, from Portugal to Ukraine, was drier than normal in April 2026. Especially areas in the middle latitudes received less than 40% of the 1991-2020 normal, some areas particularly in France and Hungary less than 20%. Over the western Mediterranean region, precipitation was only locally above normal. In contrary, the eastern Mediterranean region and the South Caucasus were throughout wetter than normal. Particularly southern Türkiye and the South Caucasus saw some heavy rain. This is in line with the meridional circulation pattern, which was prevailing that month.

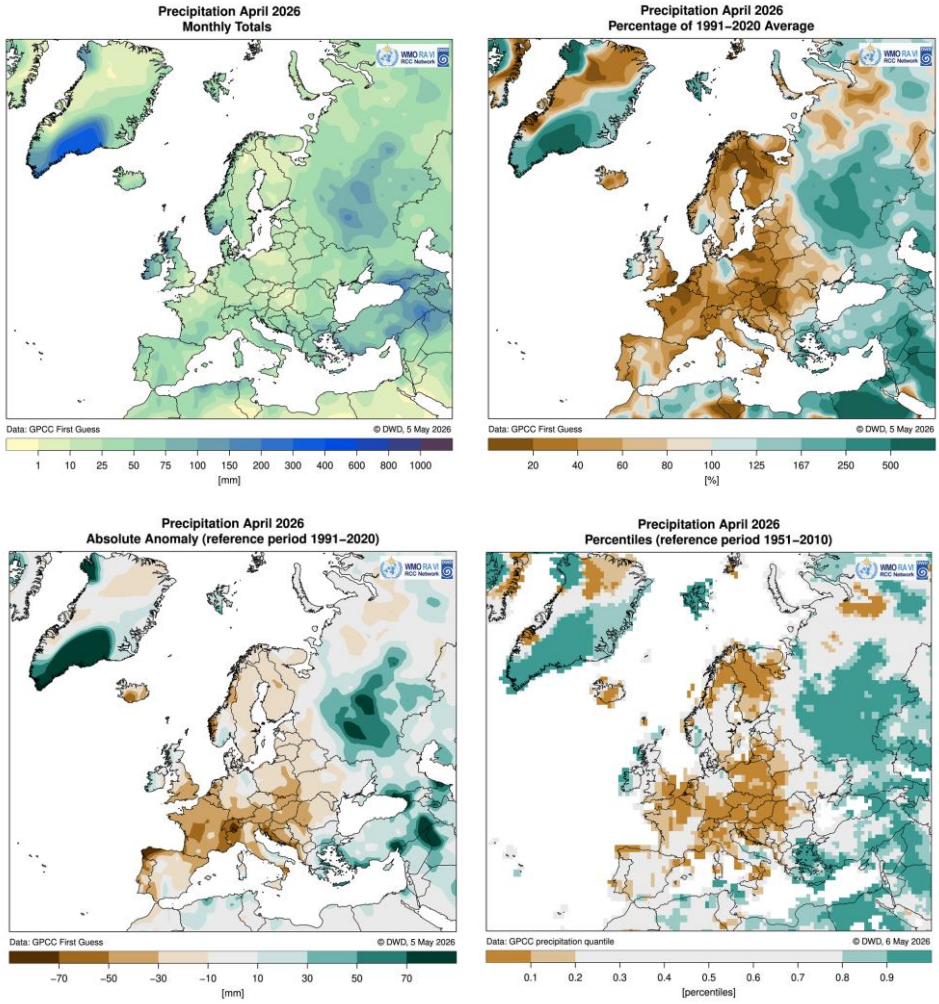


Figure 3.1: Monthly precipitation sum (upper left), percentage of normal (upper right), absolute anomalies (lower left), and percentiles (lower right) for April 2026 (1991-2020 reference for percentages and anomalies, 1951-2010 for percentiles) in Europe/RAVI. Data from GPCC (First Guess version). Source: DWD, https://www.dwd.de/EN/ourservices/rcccm/int/rcccm_month_rrr.html

Precipitation in North Africa

The accumulated precipitation map (Figure 3.2) for April 2026 shows a well-marked north-to-south gradient, with significant rainfall amounts along the Mediterranean northwestern coastline areas (18–72 mm over northern Morocco, northern Algeria, and Tunisia), locally reaching 81 to 99 mm in the wettest spots. These values contrasted to near-zero across the central and southern Sahara (0–18 mm). The anomaly map further reveals that, despite these absolute amounts, precipitation was well below the 1991–2020 normal over most of the Maghreb, with negative anomalies broadly ranging between 20% and 100% of the climatological mean, suggesting a widespread precipitation deficit across the northern coastal areas. Isolated above-normal anomalies were recorded over small areas of southwestern Morocco and parts of the Sahel, where values locally exceeded 340–500% of the normal, reflecting localized convective events rather than a large-scale wet signal.

As further confirmed by the precipitation terciles map (Figure 3.3), April 2026 was characterized by a contrasted spatial distribution: above-normal precipitation confined to northwestern Morocco, the Atlantic coast, parts of northern Algeria, the eastern coast of Tunisia, and the Sahel fringe, while below- to near-normal conditions prevailed across the vast majority of the Northern Africa domain.

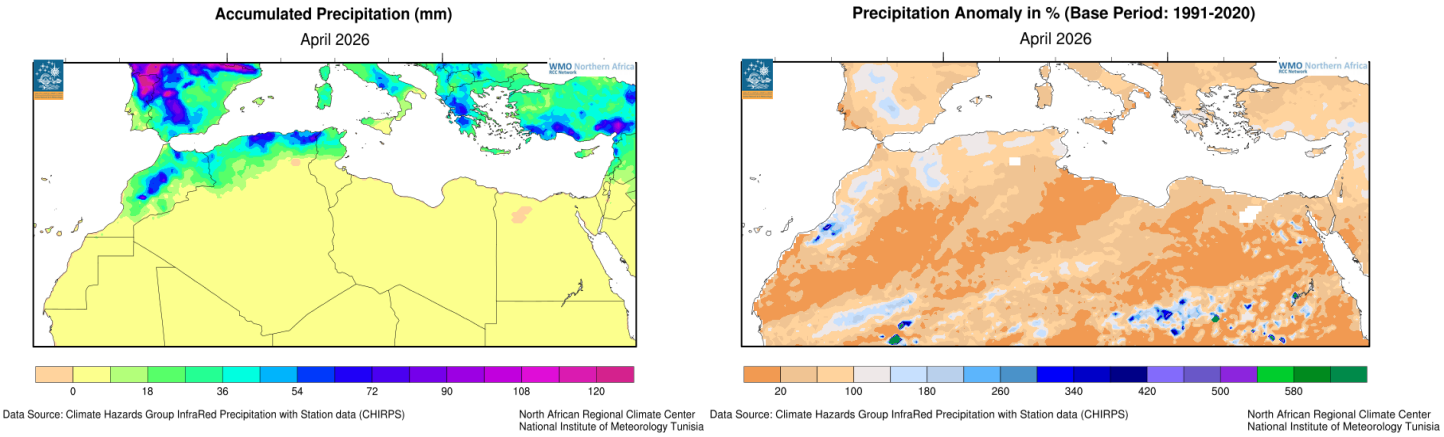


Fig.3.2: Left: Total precipitation; Right: Precipitation anomalies for April 2026 in the RAI-NA Region (North Africa). Data from NCDC (National Climate Data Centre NOAA – reference 1991-2020). Source: INM Tunisia, https://www.meteo.tn/en/climate-monitoring-watch

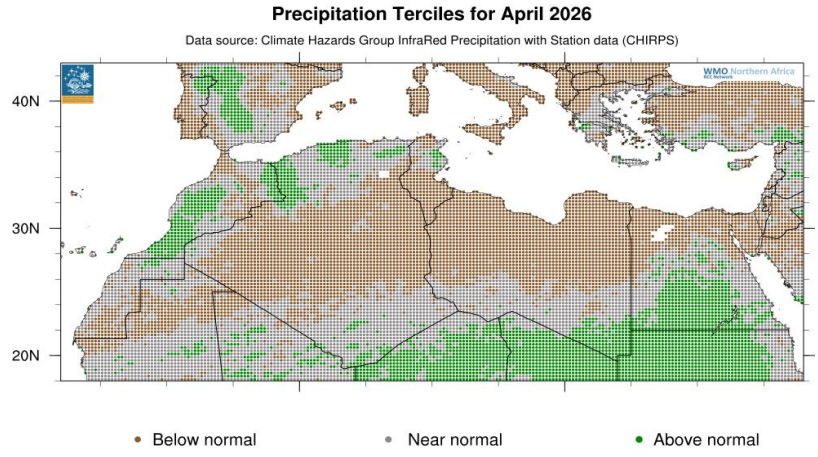


Fig.3.3: Precipitation terciles for April 2026 in the RAI-NA Region (North Africa). Data from NCDC (National Climate Data Centre NOAA – reference 1991-2020), Source: INM Tunisia, https://www.meteo.tn/en/climate-monitoring-watch

4. Temperature

Europe/RA VI domain

Averaged over all RA VI land areas, April 2026 was the tenth warmest April on record since at least 1981 (Fig. 4.1). The anomaly was +0.8 °C (1991-2020 reference). The warming rate of RA VI was +2.5 °C over the period 1981-2026 (46 years); this is equivalent to +0.54 °C per decade.

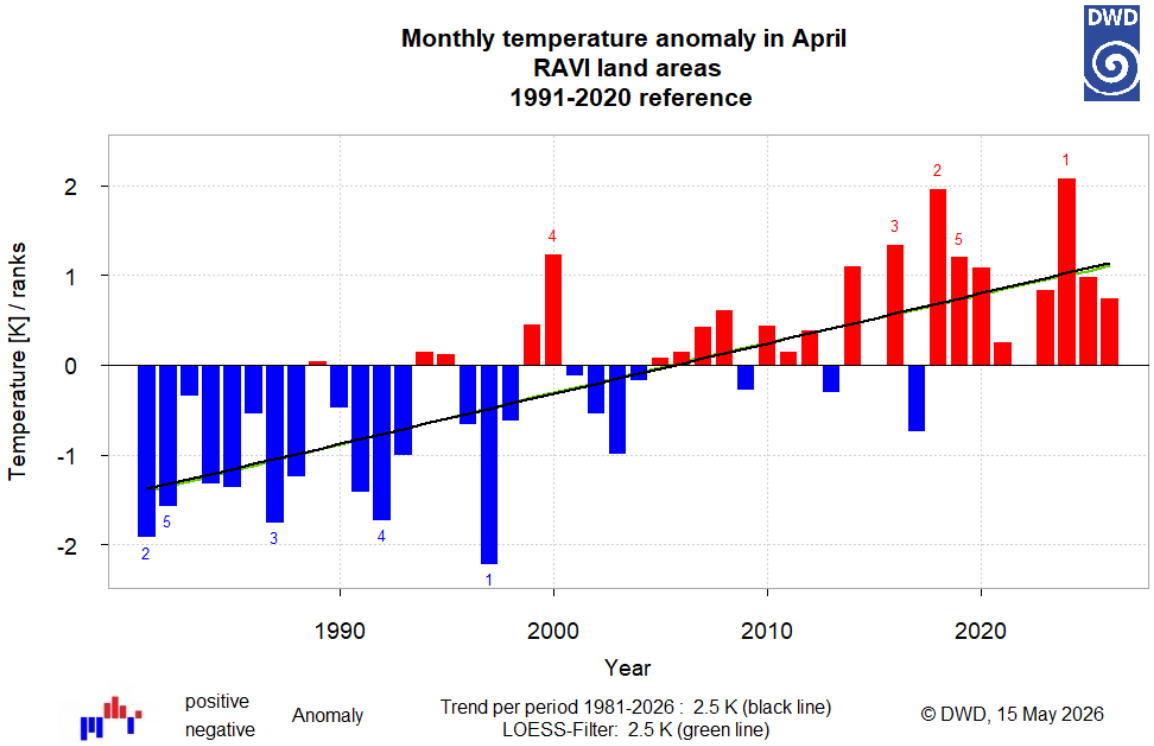


Fig. 4.1: Monthly mean temperature anomaly time series for the years 1981-2026 with trend line, averaged over all RA VI land areas. Source: DWD

Monthly mean temperatures in the MedCOF RA VI domain in April 2025 ranged from close to 0 °C in the Alps to above 20 °C in the Middle East (Fig. 4.2). Most lowland areas had monthly averages of 10–15 °C, colder was it in much of Türkiye, warmer in some western parts (much of the Iberian Peninsula, southwestern France, northern Italy), in the Middle East and over the sea surface.

April 2026 was warmer than the 1991-2020 normal in western parts of the domain, especially on the Iberian Peninsula, in France and Italy. Highest anomalies above +4 °C can be found in north-eastern parts of Spain. It was colder than normal on the eastern Balkan Peninsula, in Ukraine, most of South Caucasus, Türkiye, and the Middle East. The largest cold anomalies can be seen in Ukraine, locally at +2 °C.

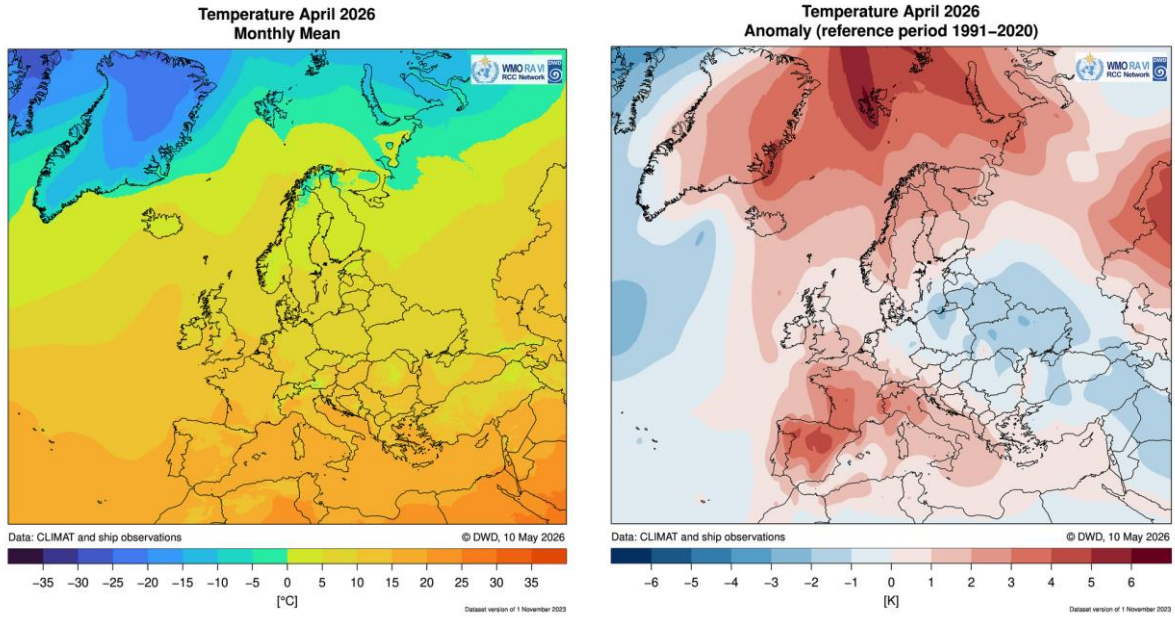


Fig. 4.2: Mean temperature (left) and anomalies (1991-2020 reference, right) in °C in the RA VI Region (Europe) interpolated from CLIMAT station and ship data, for April 2026. Source: DWD, https://www.dwd.de/EN/ourservices/rcccm/int/rcccm_month_ttt.html

Temperature in North Africa

Considering the land surface temperature over the North African domain, April 2026 was a slightly below-normal month, ranking among the cooler Aprils on record since 1979 (Figure 4.3). The temperature anomaly was −0.3 °C relative to the 1991–2020 reference period.

Despite this short-term negative anomaly, the long-term warming trend remains significant : the overall warming rate for Northern Africa reaches +1.60 °C over the 1979–2026 period (47 years), equivalent to +0.34 °C per decade.

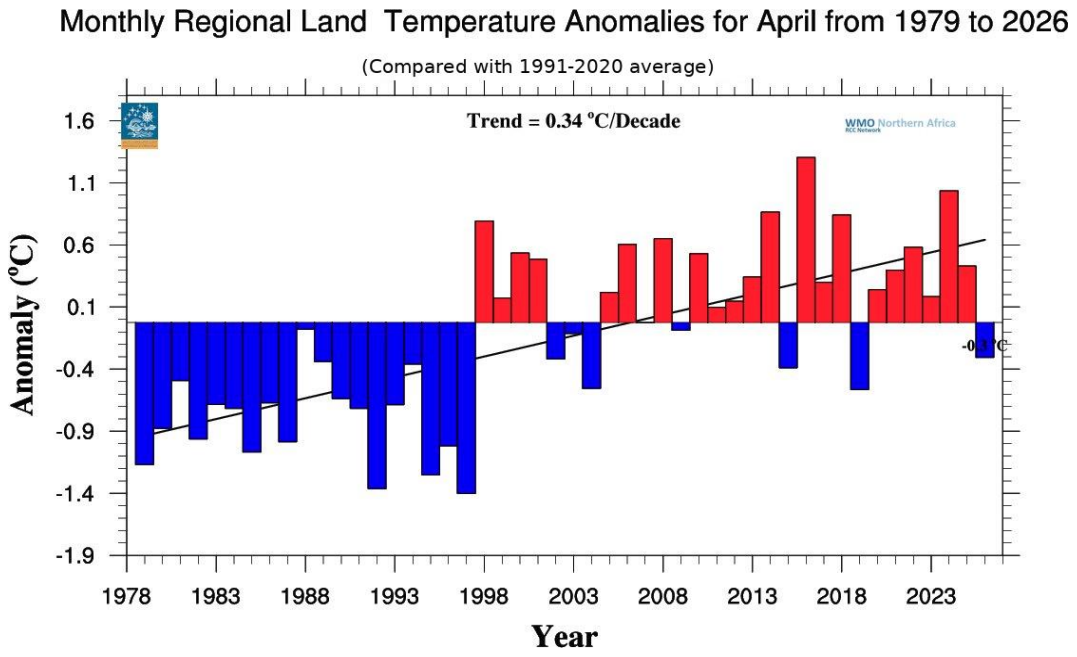


Figure 4.3: Monthly mean temperature anomaly time series 1979-2026 for April with trend line for land areas over the North African domain. Source: INM Tunisia

The average temperature map (Figure 4.4) for April 2026 shows a well-marked north-to-south thermal gradient, with cool temperatures along the Mediterranean coastline and mountainous areas (10–20 °C), transitioning to high values across the central and southern Sahara (26–32 °C). This spatial pattern is complemented by the anomaly map, which reveals that these high Saharan temperatures were in fact below the 1991–2020 normal, with negative anomalies ranging from −1 to −4 °C over the Sahel and sub-Saharan areas, suggesting that despite the absolute heat, the desert interior was cooler than expected for this time of year. In contrast, the northwestern part of the domain recorded both relatively moderate absolute temperatures and positive anomalies (+1 to +3 °C).

Overall, the two maps combined with the temperature terciles map (Figure 4.5) highlight a contrasted spatial distribution: above-normal temperatures over the northwestern part of the domain, and below- to near-normal conditions across the Saharan and sub-Saharan interior.

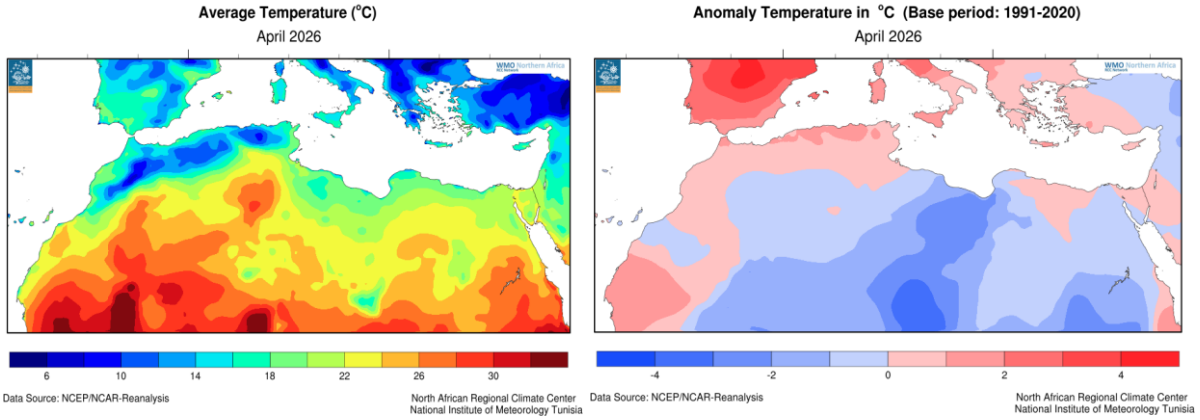


Fig. 4.4: Left: Mean temperature; Right: Absolute anomalies of temperature in the RAI-NA Region (North Africa) for April 2026. Data from NCDC (National Climate Data Centre NOAA – reference 1991-2020), Source: INM Tunisia, https://www.meteo.tn/en/climate-monitoring-watch

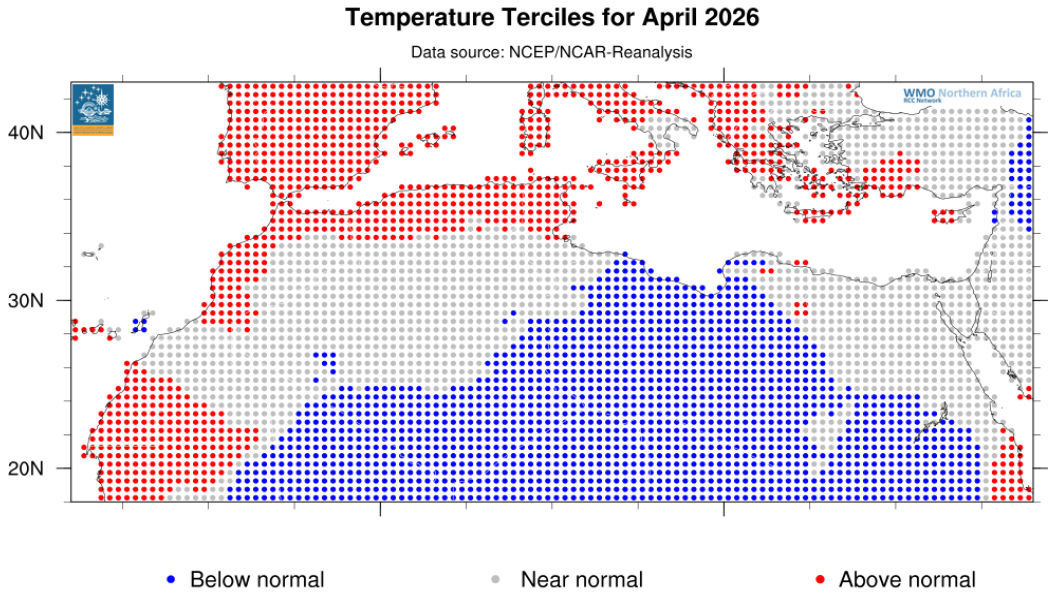


Fig. 4.5: Temperature terciles for April 2026 in the RAI-NA Region (North Africa).
Data from NCDC (National Climate Data Centre NOAA – reference 1991-2020). Source: INM Tunisia, https://www.meteo.tn/en/climate-monitoring-watch

5. Soil moisture

Soil moisture is not only important for agrometeorology, but also for climate diagnostics. In case of long-lasting anticyclonic periods, a dry soil may amplify positive temperature anomalies (and the risk of heat waves) due to missing cooling by less evaporation. It has also impact on precipitation because less evaporation causes a lower water vapour content in the atmosphere and hence less precipitation (which dries out the soils further).

Europe/RA VI domain

Similar to precipitation, soils were drier than normal in most of the domain, but wetter in the eastern Mediterranean region, even further in southern Italy.

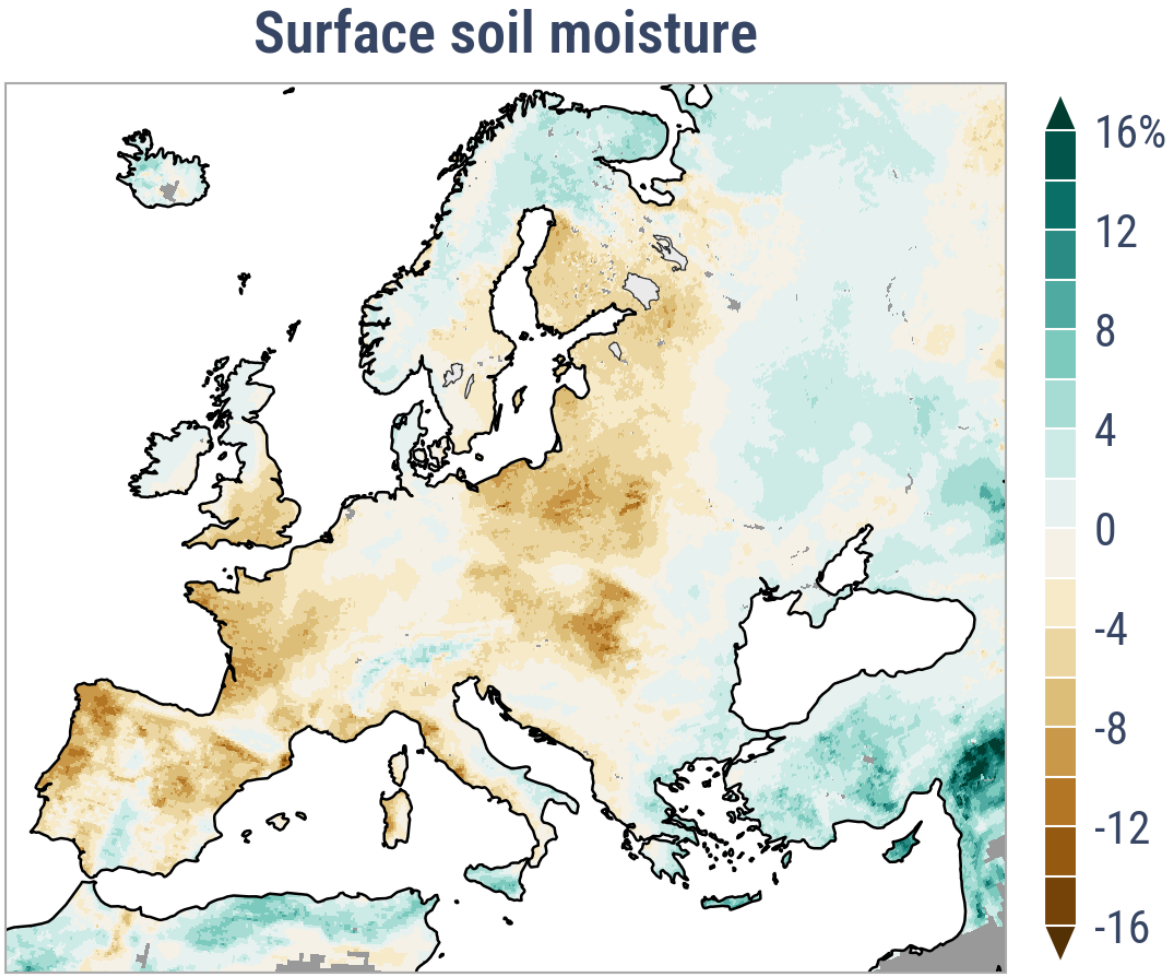


Fig. 5.1: Absolute anomalies of soil moisture in Europe in % of water per volume of soil in a depth layer of 0-7 cm in April 2026. Data from ERA5-Land reanalysis. Source: Copernicus, https://climate.copernicus.eu/precipitation-relative-humidity-and-soil-moisture-april-2026

North Africa

In April 2026, soil moisture conditions across Northern Africa (Figure 5.2) were mostly below-normal to near-normal relative to the 1991–2020 reference period, reflecting the widespread precipitation deficit that characterized the month. Very dry soils dominated the Saharan and sub-Saharan interior, while the highest moisture values were confined to the Mediterranean coastlines of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, and locally Libya. Only northwestern Morocco, northern parts of Algeria and Tunisia, and the Sahel fringe recorded above-normal soil moisture anomalies, consistent with the localized rainfall recorded in these areas.

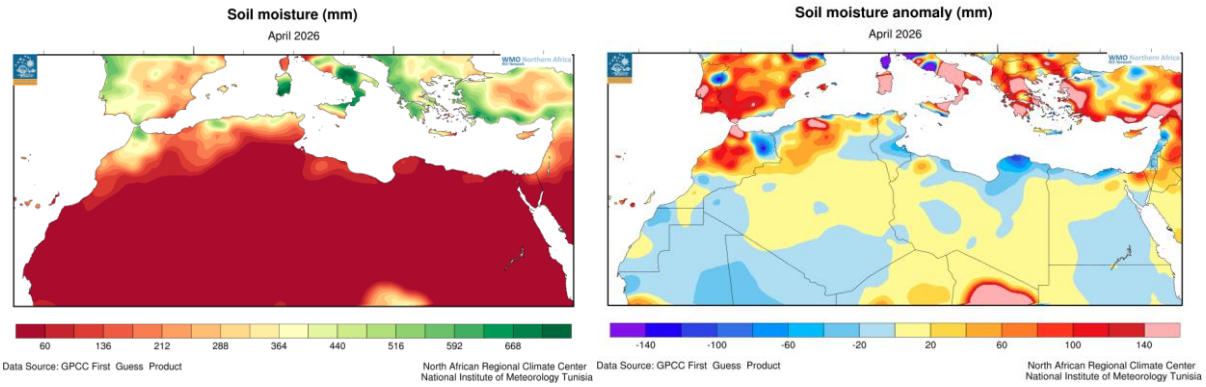


Fig. 5.2: April 2026 soil moisture, left: monthly total, right: monthly anomalies for April 2026 in the RAI-NA Region (North Africa). Data from GPCC First Guess Product (Global Precipitation Climatology Centre– reference 1991-2020). Source: INM Tunisia, https://www.meteo.tn/en/climate-monitoring-watch

6. Significant Events in April 2026 in the MedCOF region

Storm/Flood/Sahara dust Greece
https://watchers.news/2026/04/07/erminio-severe-storm-saharan-dust-greece-april-2026/
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5571
https://www.meteo.gr/article_view.cfm?entryID=4115

Heavy rain/Flood/Landslide Azerbaijan
https://www.gdacs.org/report.aspx?eventid=1103818&episodeid=2&eventtype=FL
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5571
https://www.meteo.az/az/announcement-warnings?announceID=6126

Heavy rain/Snow/Flood/Landslide Italy (Molise, Abruzzi, Apulia), Storm Herminio
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5568
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5571
https://www.meteoweb.eu/2026/04/allerta-meteo-situazione-drammatica-per-il-ciclone-erminio-14-fiumi-esondati-al-centro-sud-e-la-giornata-peggiore-sara-domani-mappe/1001916559/
https://www.meteoweb.eu/2026/04/maltempo-abruzzo-apoteosi-nevosa-oltre-un-metro-di-accumulo-a-schiavi-dabruzzo-attivato-il-coc-foto/1001916468/
https://www.meteoweb.eu/2026/04/maltempo-molise-neve-record-a-capracotta-localita-sepolta-da-accumuli-eccezionali-in-primavera-foto-e-video/1001917075/
https://www.meteoweb.eu/2026/04/maltempo-lanbi-la-rete-idraulica-del-sud-italia-in-forte-crisi/1001917350/

Heat in Spain, local heat records for April
https://bsky.app/profile/aemet.es/post/3mivhfbw5kk2s
https://bsky.app/profile/aemet.es/post/3mjf7ym276k2z
https://bsky.app/profile/aemet.es/post/3mjmysngqfc2j

Heatwave France
https://meteofrance.com/actualites-et-dossiers/actualites/meteo-de-la-semaine-chaleur-precoce-debut-avril
https://meteofrance.com/actualites-et-dossiers/actualites/orages-et-chute-des-temperatures-apres-un-episode-de-chaleur
https://meteofrance.com/actualites-et-dossiers/actualites/episode-de-chaleur-precoce-du-4-au-10-avril-2026
https://bsky.app/profile/meteofrance-se.bsky.social/post/3mjz6qo6llc2c

Heavy rain/Flood Türkiye (Hatay, Osmaniye)
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5573
https://www.gdacs.org/report.aspx?eventid=1103833&episodeid=3&eventtype=FL

Thunderstorm Bulgaria
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5580

Storm Italy (Apulia)
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5575

Heavy rain/Flood Italy (Sicily, Umbria)
https://www.meteoweb.eu/2026/04/sicilia-sotto-la-morsa-del-vortice-ciclonico-nubifragi-notturni-a-palermo-risveglio-spettrale-a-zafferana-etnea-foto/1001922488/
https://www.meteoweb.eu/2026/04/maltempo-umbria-forte-acquazzone-provoca-allagamenti-a-terni-auto-intrappolata-in-un-sottopasso-foto/1001922373/

Heavy rain/Hail Italy (Rome)
https://www.meteoweb.eu/2026/04/maltempo-lazio-forte-temporale-a-roma-nubifragio-e-grandine-causano-allagamenti-nelle-strade-video/1001922798/

Cold spell Armenia
https://www.hmn.ru/index.php?index=1&ts=260416111851

Dry period Hungary
https://www.met.hu/idojaras/agrometeorologia/elemzes/index.php?id=6752&m=2
https://www.met.hu/idojaras/agrometeorologia/elemzes/index.php?id=6763&m=2
https://www.met.hu/idojaras/agrometeorologia/elemzes/index.php?id=6772&m=2
https://www.met.hu/idojaras/agrometeorologia/elemzes/index.php?id=6783&m=2

Dry period Slovenia
https://www.meteo.si/uploads/probase/www/agromet/bulletin/drought/sl/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRYS_RleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETBFWFBnYlI5QlhwNUJleENFc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjIyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHonthBKwCcvMJg_hD7VummhZSStH4OayPYLlkCf-K3asLLaE70Or3Eo0O_-d_aem_JKL9jy46G3YKv01GOZ-Heg

Dry spring France
https://www.meteo-paris.com/actualites/une-secheresse-majeure-est-elle-possible-cet-ete

Wildfires Italy
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/echo-flash-items/latest?ds=true

Thunderstorm/Flood Türkiye (Gaziantep, Sanliurfa)
https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/daily-flash-archive/5590

7. Likely evolution of large-scale climate patterns in the next months (June–August 2026) – Summary of drivers

- Development of El Niño
- Negative PDO
- IOD likely neutral or positive.
- Negative North Atlantic Cold Blob could favour warm conditions and heat waves over Europe

References:

Météo France Monthly Seasonal Forecast Bulletin and climate monitoring maps: http://seasonal.meteo.fr

WMO RA I RCC Node on Climate Monitoring Website with monitoring results: https://www.meteo.tn/en/climate-monitoring-watch

WMO RA VI RCC Node on Climate Monitoring Website with monitoring results: http://www.dwd.de/rcc-cm

GPCC: http://gpcc.dwd.de

EDO (EU European Drought Observatory): https://edo.jrc.ec.europa.eu

SEECOF: http://www.seevccc.rs/?p=22

BOM Climate Driver Update: http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/index.shtml#tabs=Overview

Copernicus monthly report: https://climate.copernicus.eu/surface-air-temperature-april-2026