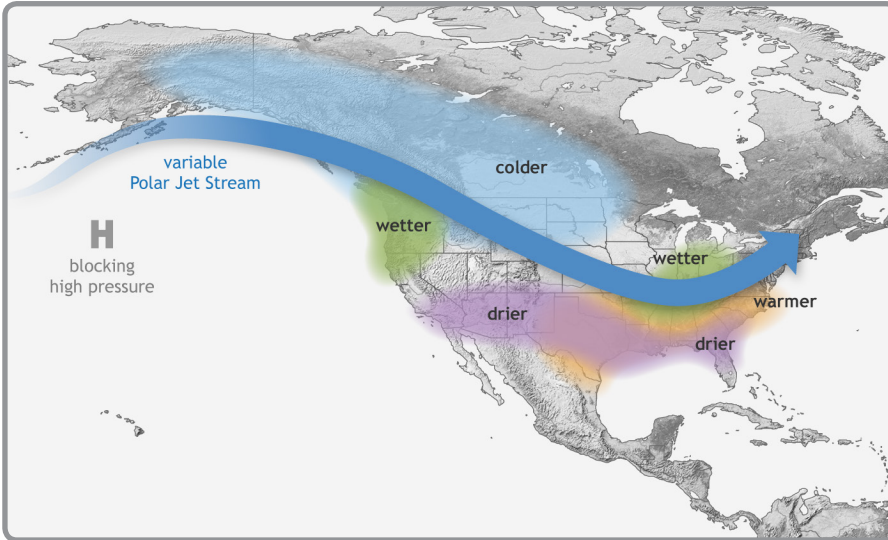


Typical La Niña Winter Pattern



The image above shows the typical pattern in the winter during La Niña events. The polar jet stream tends to traverse right through the Missouri Basin region, making it the dividing line between cold and warm air masses. This means that colder conditions could be in store for areas of the upper Basin, while the southern Plains could be warm and dry.

Image courtesy of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. For more information please visit: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/department/enso-blog>.

La Niña in Winter

A La Niña develops when sea-surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean are cooler than average for an extended period of time. This affects the location of jet streams, causing impacts in North America. The most notable impacts occur in the winter, when the wind patterns in the atmosphere are strongest.

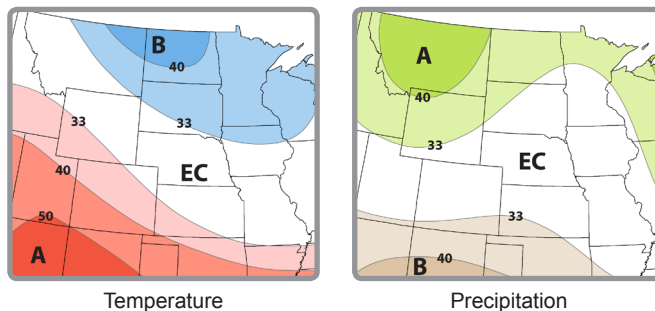
The typical La Niña winter weather pattern brings the polar jet stream into Alaska, then plunging into the central and eastern U.S. This path can bring below-normal temperatures into the northern U.S., especially the northern Rockies across the northern Plains and into the Great Lakes. Meanwhile, the southern Plains often are left warm and dry. The Pacific jet stream tends to track close to the Pacific Northwest, bringing increased chances for moisture there. Finally, odds increase slightly for wetter-than-normal conditions in the Ohio River Valley.

For the Missouri Basin, this typically means increased chances for below-normal temperatures in the upper Basin. Additionally, the northern Rockies also may have increased chances for an above-normal snowpack.

La Niña Outlook

Winter Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks

Valid for December 2016 - February 2017



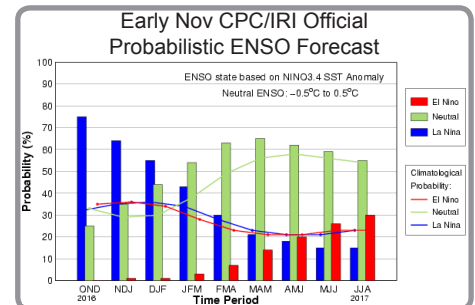
EC: Equal chances of above, near or below normal, A: Above normal, B: Below normal

Despite the relative weakness of the current La Niña, the winter outlook largely follows a typical La Niña pattern for the Missouri Basin states. Above-normal precipitation is favored for areas of the northern Rockies, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. Meanwhile, increased chances for below-normal precipitation exist for southern areas of Colorado and Kansas. For temperatures, below-normal conditions are favored to the north, while above-normal conditions could occur across portions of Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas. These temperature and precipitation outlooks are consistent with a more active storm track across the northern half of the region this winter. Learn more about the limitations of this forecast on page 2.

The seasonal outlooks above combine many factors including climate models, the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO). Because these outlooks combine many inputs, they do not match the typical La Niña conditions exactly. To learn more, or to retrieve the latest temperature, precipitation, and drought outlooks, please visit the Climate Prediction Center at: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>.

La Niña Evolution

Through Summer 2017



A La Niña was officially declared this fall; however, it is predicted to remain weak with a possible transition back to neutral conditions later this winter. The chart above shows the likelihood of La Niña, El Niño, and neutral conditions over the next several months. The odds are highest for La Niña (blue bars) through winter, then the highest odds shift toward neutral (green bars) in the early spring and summer. El Niño (red bars) chances then increase through the summer but remain relatively small. This is a typical evolution of the ENSO pattern. For more information, please see: <http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/>.

Potential Winter and Spring Impacts

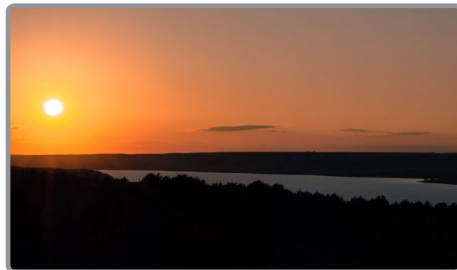
Agriculture



Farm near Tea, South Dakota.
Image courtesy of Joseph Brum.

Like El Niño, La Niña conditions can have worldwide impacts to the agricultural sector. Here in the Missouri River Basin region, dry conditions this fall are already proving to be a challenge for winter wheat, particularly in areas of western Kansas and portions of Wyoming. With soil moisture a current concern in many areas of the region this fall, late winter/spring moisture will be critical for not only soil moisture recharge for spring planting, but also for forage growth next year. Other potential concerns include the overwintering of pests due to warm conditions in southern areas, and calving/lambing issues due to cold conditions in northern areas.

Missouri River



Sunset over the Missouri River in North Dakota.
Image courtesy of BJ Baule.

The Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System is well positioned for the 2017 runoff season. The 2016 runoff for the upper Basin is expected to be slightly below average (95% of long-term average). Over the winter months, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will be evacuating the remaining stored flood waters. The 2017 runoff season will begin with full conservation storage while having all the 16.3 million acre feet of flood control storage available to capture runoff from mountain and Plains snowmelt and rainfall events next spring and summer. The full conservation pool will allow for full flow support for navigation, hydropower, recreation, and water supplies.

Economy

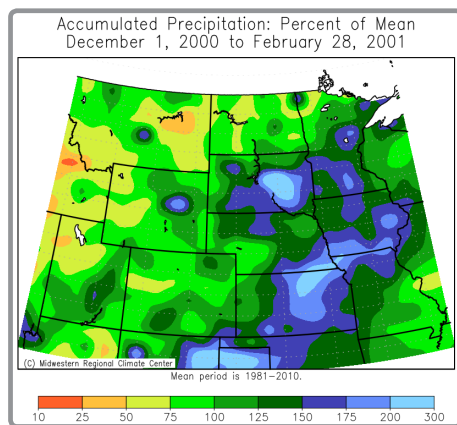
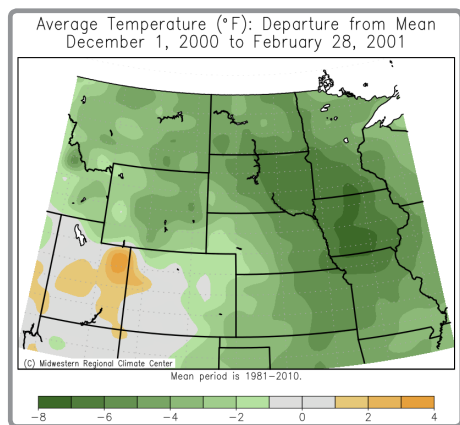


Morning commute on a snowy day in Nebraska.
Image courtesy of Ramesh Laungani.

La Niña conditions can have impacts to a wide variety of sectors. Although losses occur regardless of the ENSO phase, according to insurance data, on average, La Niña events tend to result in the largest economic losses worldwide. For the Missouri River Basin, there could be both positive and negative impacts to the economy. For instance, northern areas of the Plains expecting a cold and snowy winter could have increased costs for home heating and snow removal, in addition to potential difficulties related to travel. In areas of the northern Rockies, however, an increased snowpack could be welcomed by ski resorts and outdoor enthusiasts.

Comparisons and Limitations

No Two La Niñas are the Same



Departure from mean temperature (left) and percent of mean precipitation (right) during the La Niña winter of 2000-2001. Maps courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center.

The images above show the overall conditions from the last weak La Niña event of the winter of 2000-2001. Although the below-normal temperatures align well with a typical La Niña winter, the precipitation pattern was quite different, with dry conditions across Montana and wet conditions across the central and southern Plains. Because no two La Niña events are alike, it is important to note that there are limits to the predictability of La Niña impacts this winter. Short term climatic influences that are not predictable beyond a week or two can play havoc with the seasonal forecasts and can overshadow the “typical” La Niña pattern. Even the strength of the La Niña (weak vs. strong) has an influence on whether temperatures will be above- or below-normal in some cases.

La Niña impacts can be limited by many factors, including:

- It may be weak, with little or no discernible influence on weather patterns.
- It may be masked by other weather and climate signals.
- Single extreme events can “buck the trend” of the averages for the rest of the season, with one or two high-impact events overshadowing the average conditions.

La Niña can affect some temperature and precipitation signals in the region, but it is *not* known to affect:

- First freeze date in the fall (either early or late).
- Last freeze date in the spring (either early or late).
- Potential for ice storms or blizzards.
- Track or intensity of any single weather system.

Missouri Basin Partners

High Plains Regional Climate Center

www.hprcc.unl.edu

International Research Institute for Climate and Society

<http://iri.columbia.edu>

National Drought Mitigation Center

www.drought.unl.edu

National Integrated Drought Information System

www.drought.gov

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Weather Service - Central Region

www.crh.noaa.gov/crh

National Centers for Environmental Information

www.ncdc.noaa.gov

Climate Prediction Center

www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov

American Association of State Climatologists

www.stateclimate.org

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Missouri River Basin
Water Management Division

www.usace.army.mil

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Climate Hubs

www.usda.gov/oce/climate_change/regional_hubs.htm