

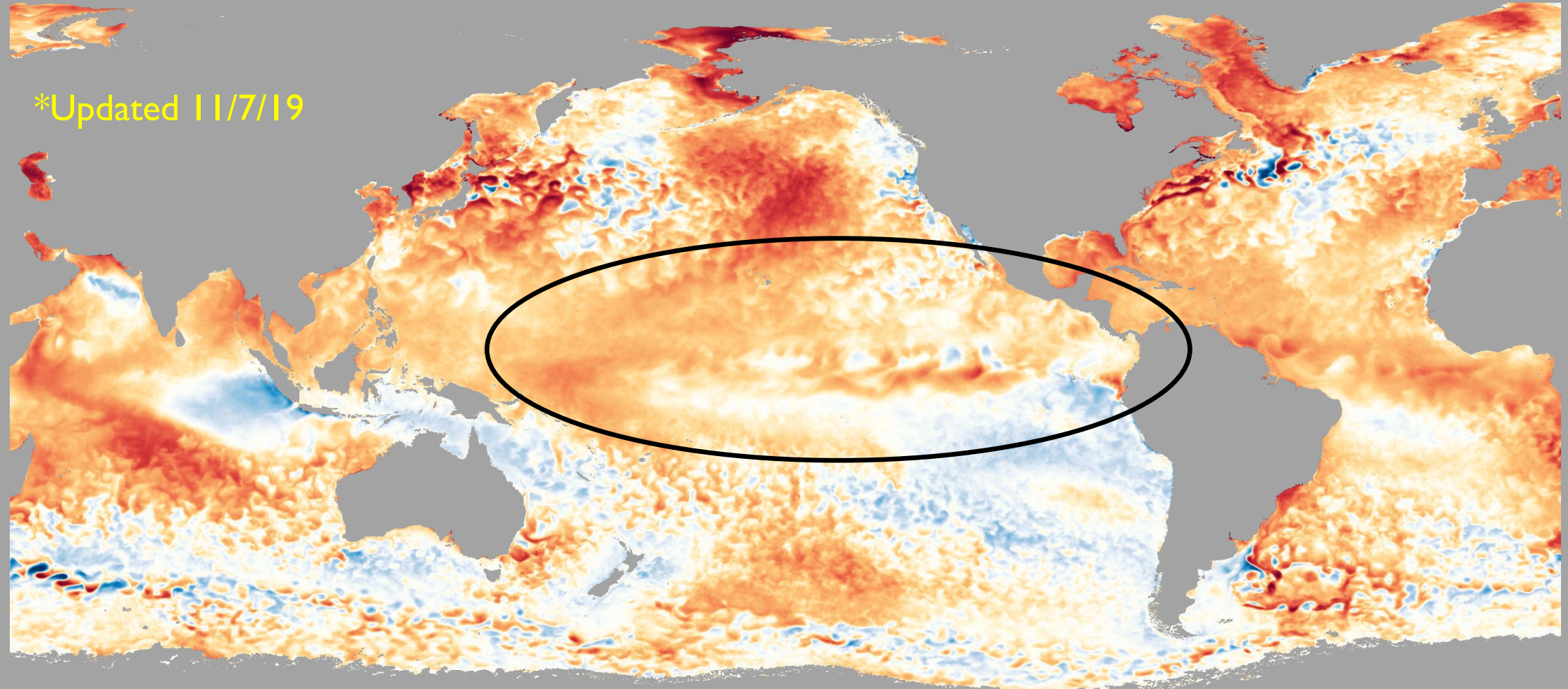
2019-20 Winter Outlook

For Northern & Central New Mexico



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*Updated 11/7/19

Figure 1. Global Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomalies from early November 2019. Orange/red color depicts above average temperatures and blue depicts below average temperatures. The El Niño of 2018-19 has ended and neutral conditions have returned to the tropical Pacific Ocean. How will this influence the upcoming winter season for northern and central New Mexico?

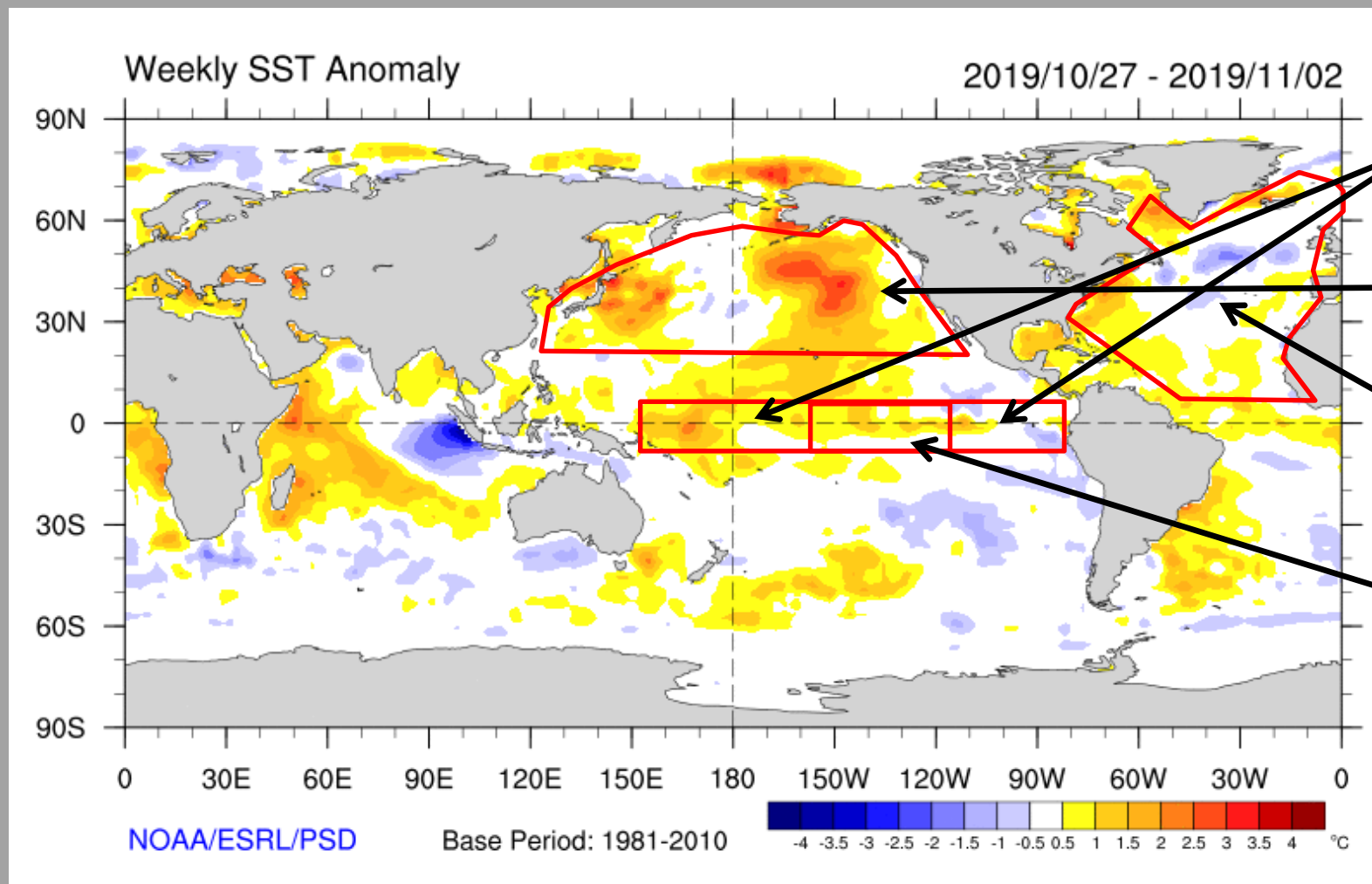
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Weekly Sea Surface Temperature Observations & Oscillation Index Values



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➤ Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI) for SEP_OCT 2019: **+0.3**

➤ Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) for SEP 2019: **+0.41**

➤ Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) for SEP 2019: **+0.242**

➤ Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) (uses Niño 3.4 region - inner rectangle) for ASO 2019: **+0.1**

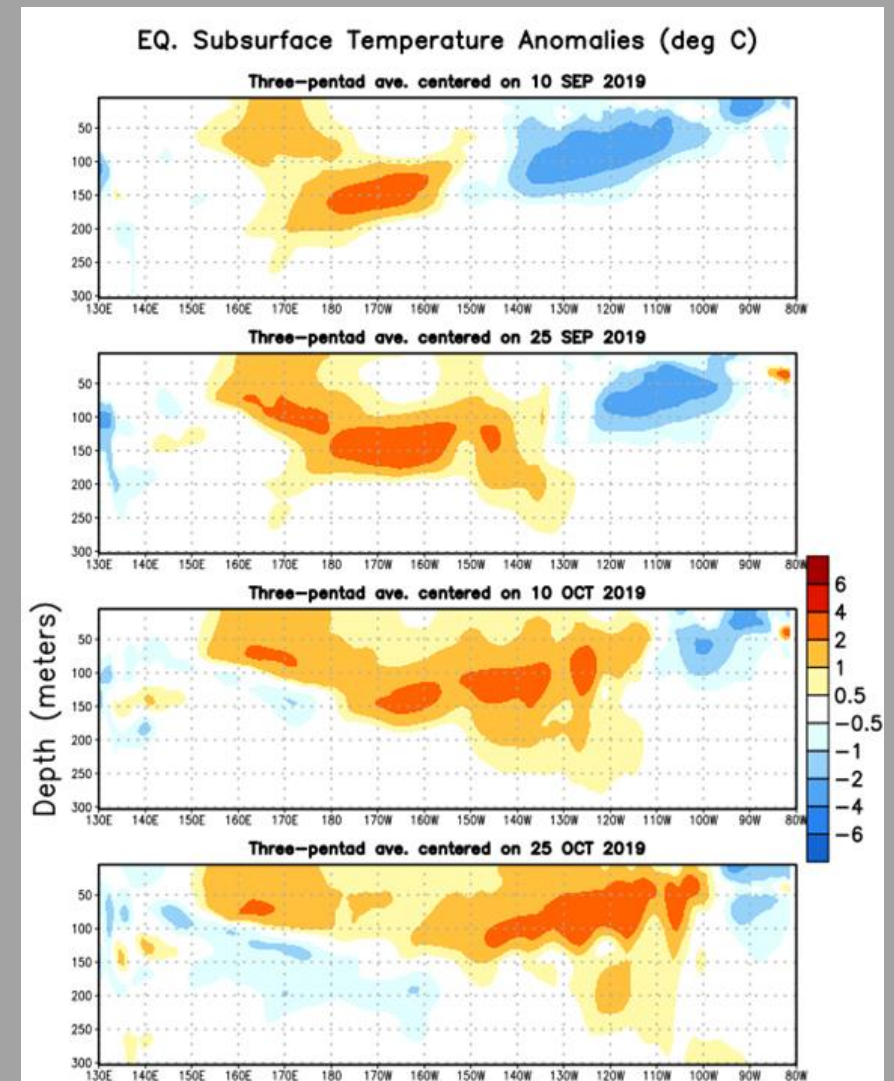
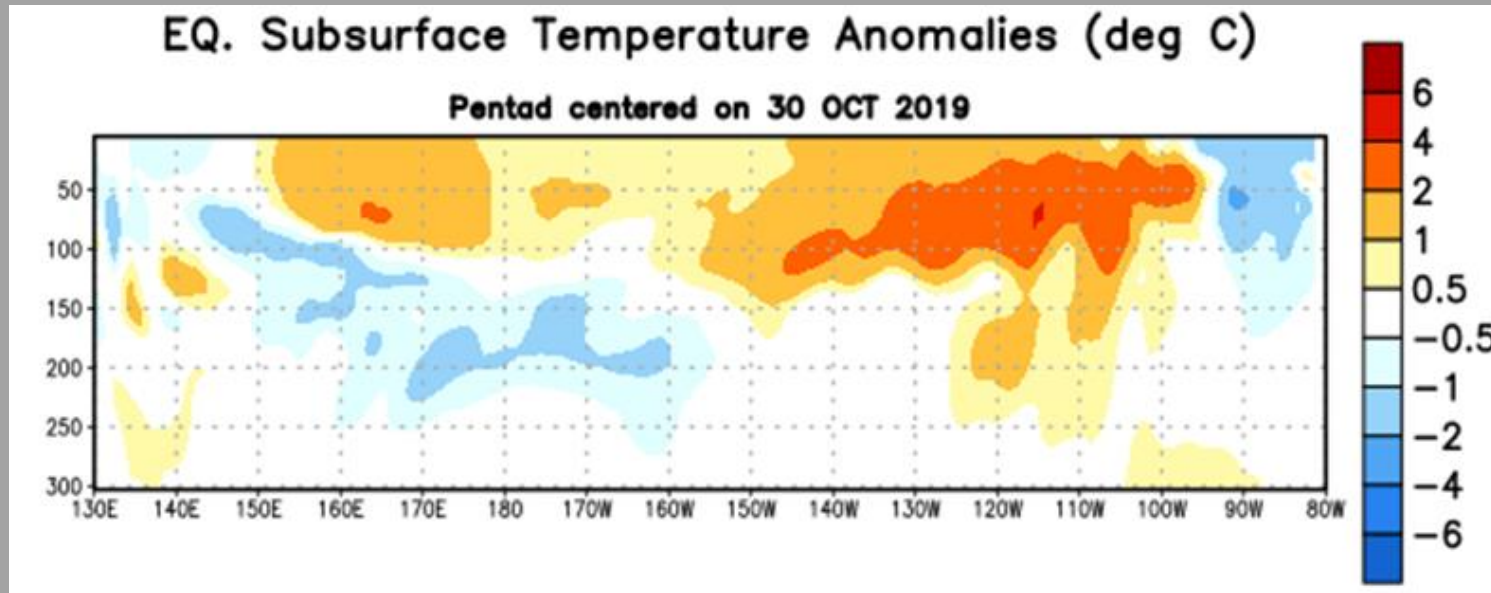
Figure 2. Latest weekly global SST anomalies showing cooler than average temperatures losing ground in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean.

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Sub-Surface Temperature Departures in the Equatorial Pacific



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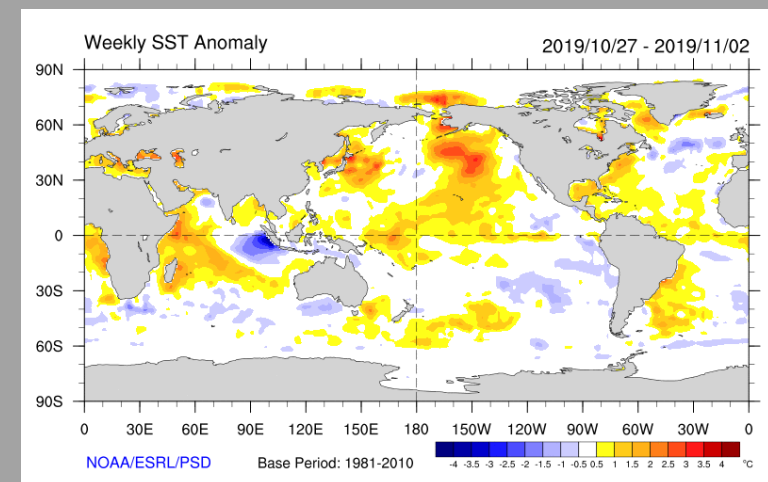
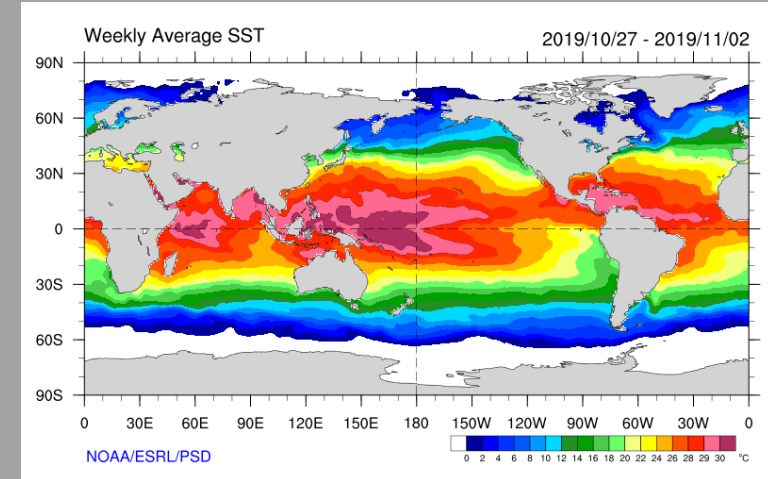
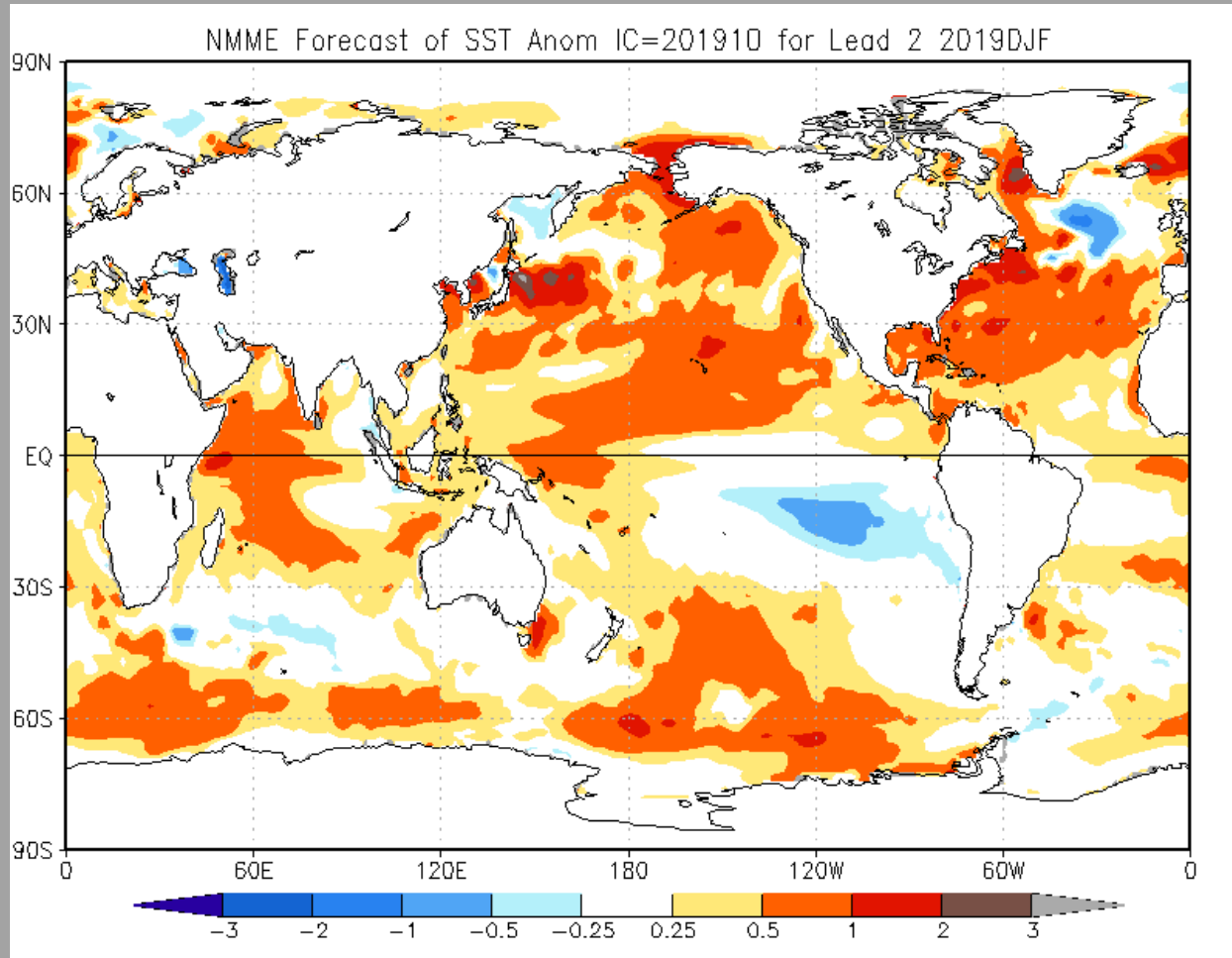
Figures 3-4. Since early September, negative subsurface temperature anomalies have weakened in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean while positive subsurface temperature anomalies have started to strengthen from the Dateline eastward.

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A Neutral Eastern Equatorial Pacific?



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Figures 5-7. NMME SST anomaly forecast for DJF (left) showing that departures in temperatures are not expected to change much from current conditions (bottom right). How does that change northern hemispheric weather patterns in winter given the current state of SSTs (top right). Typically, it's all about the temperature gradient or the rate of change of temperature with distance in a given direction that leads to tropical and sub-tropical thunderstorms.

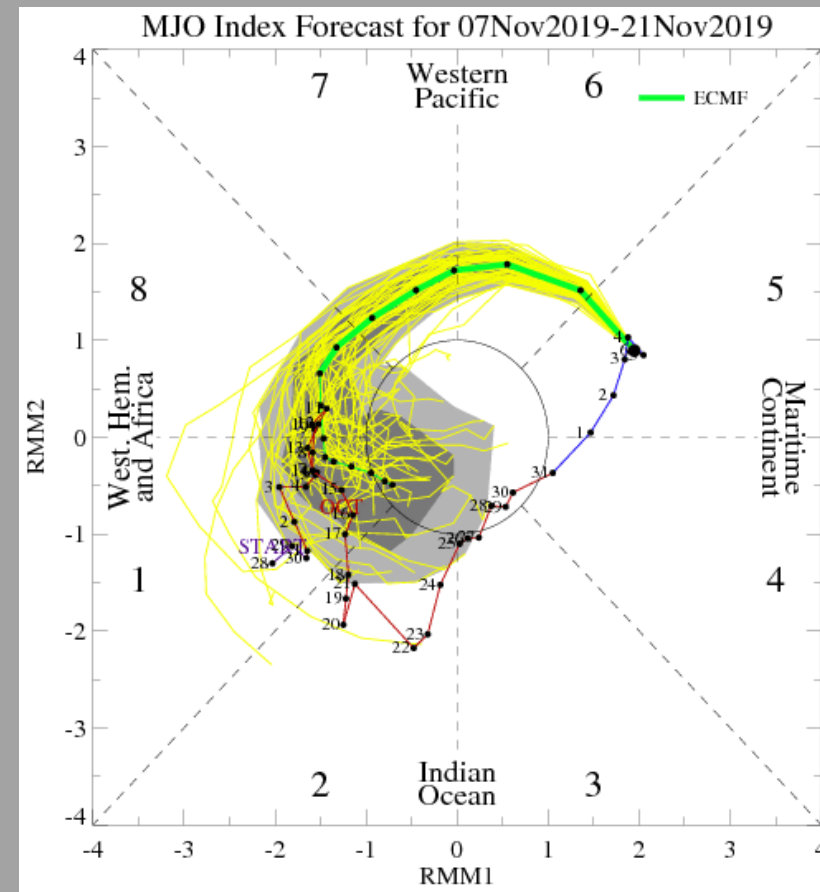
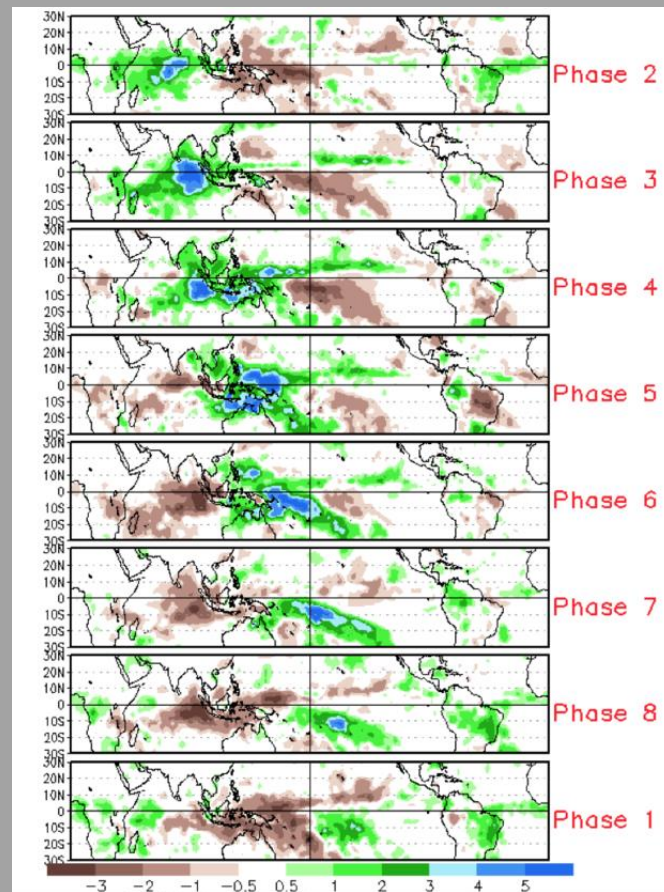
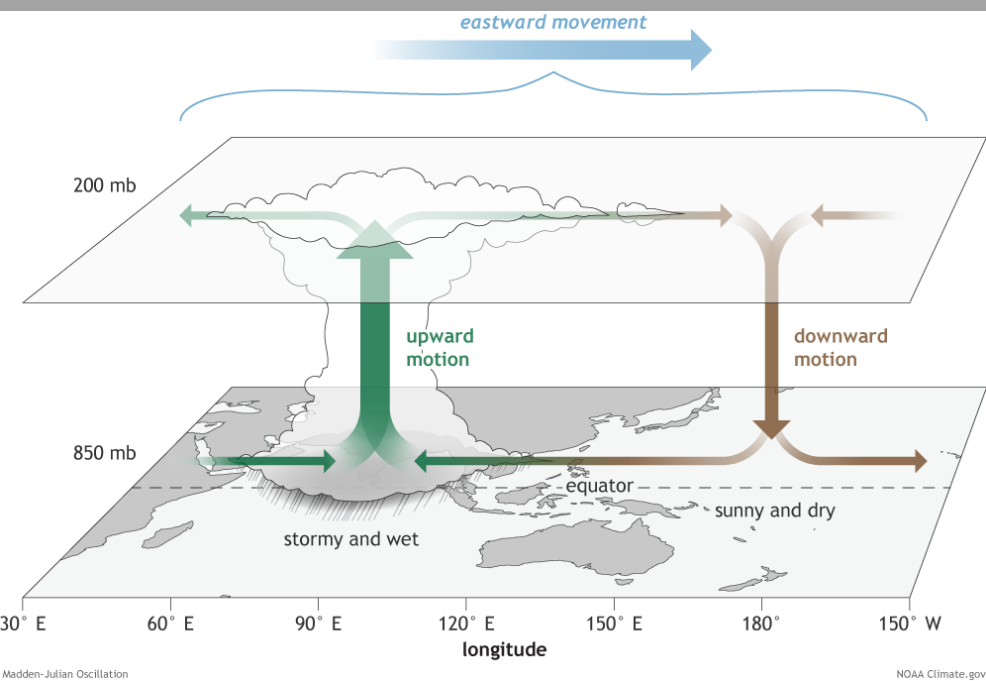
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Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) and El Niño



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Figures 8-10. The MJO is an area of enhanced thunderstorms that travels around the world every 30 to 60 days from west to east along/near the equator. Ahead and behind the active stormy area are areas of suppressed convection and drier conditions. The MJO affects near-surface wind patterns, because the rising air in the stormy area causes surface winds to blow toward the active area. During a developing El Niño, the trade winds are weaker than average, warming up surface waters (vice versa during La Niña). If the MJO is active/strong, it typically changes the wind patterns temporarily and helps either and El Niño or La Niña develop.

2019-20 Winter Outlook

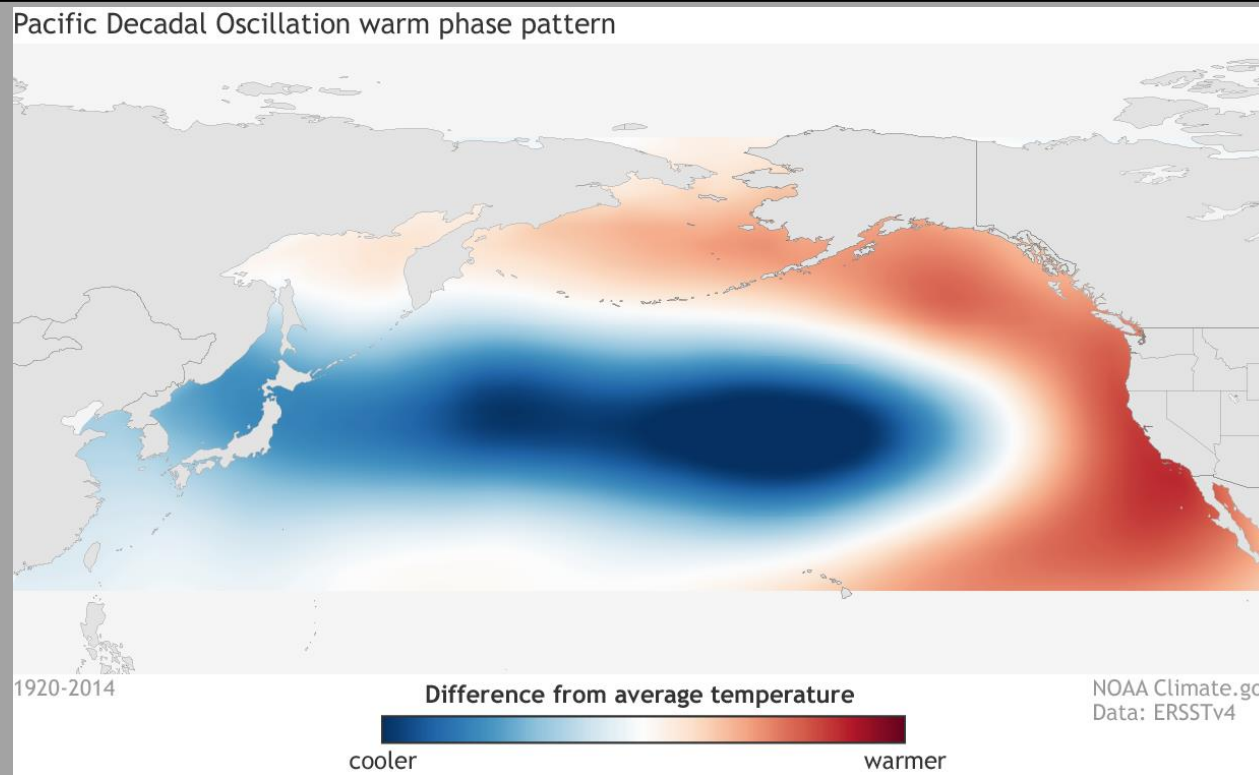


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The Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)

A key factor during a positive PDO is increased low-level moisture availability in far northeast Pacific/Gulf of CA.



PDO Aug, Sep, Oct 2019	PDO Aug, Sep, Oct 2016	PDO Aug, Sep, Oct 1998	PDO Aug, Sep, Oct 1992	PDO Aug, Sep, Oct 1987
0.38, 0.41, ??	0.52, 0.45, 0.56	-0.22, -1.21, -1.39	1.44, 0.83, 0.93	2.83, 2.44, 1.36

Figure 11. Typical Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (SSTA) patterns in the North Pacific Ocean during a positive Pacific Decadal Oscillation phase (PDO). As with ENSO, a positive PDO correlates well with above average winter precipitation in the southwest United States.

2019-20 Winter Outlook

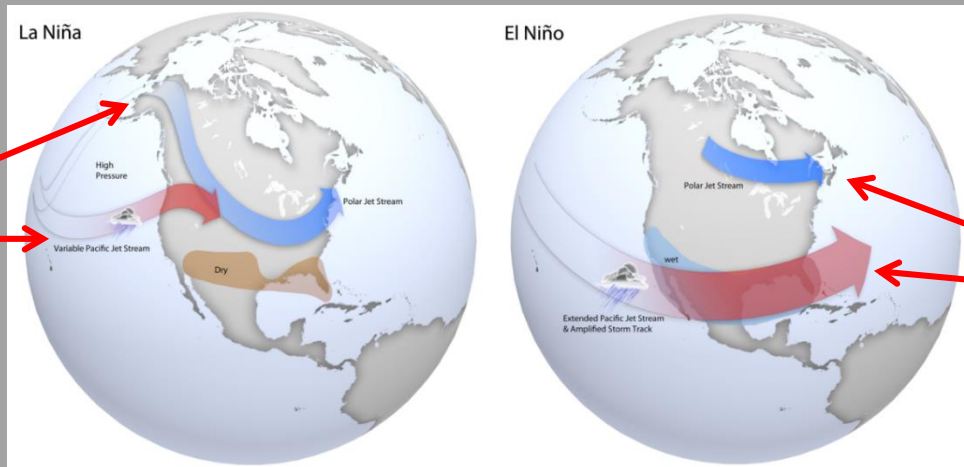


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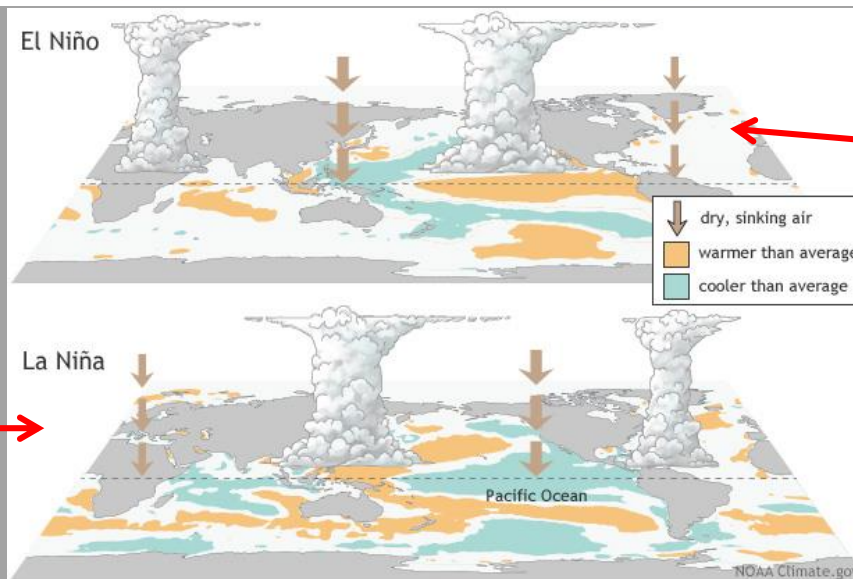
Why SSTs in the Eastern Pacific Ocean Are So Important WRT to Climate

Typical Jet Stream Pattern during La Niña



Typical Jet Stream Pattern during El Niño

Typical Tropical circulations during La Niña



Typical Tropical circulations during El Niño

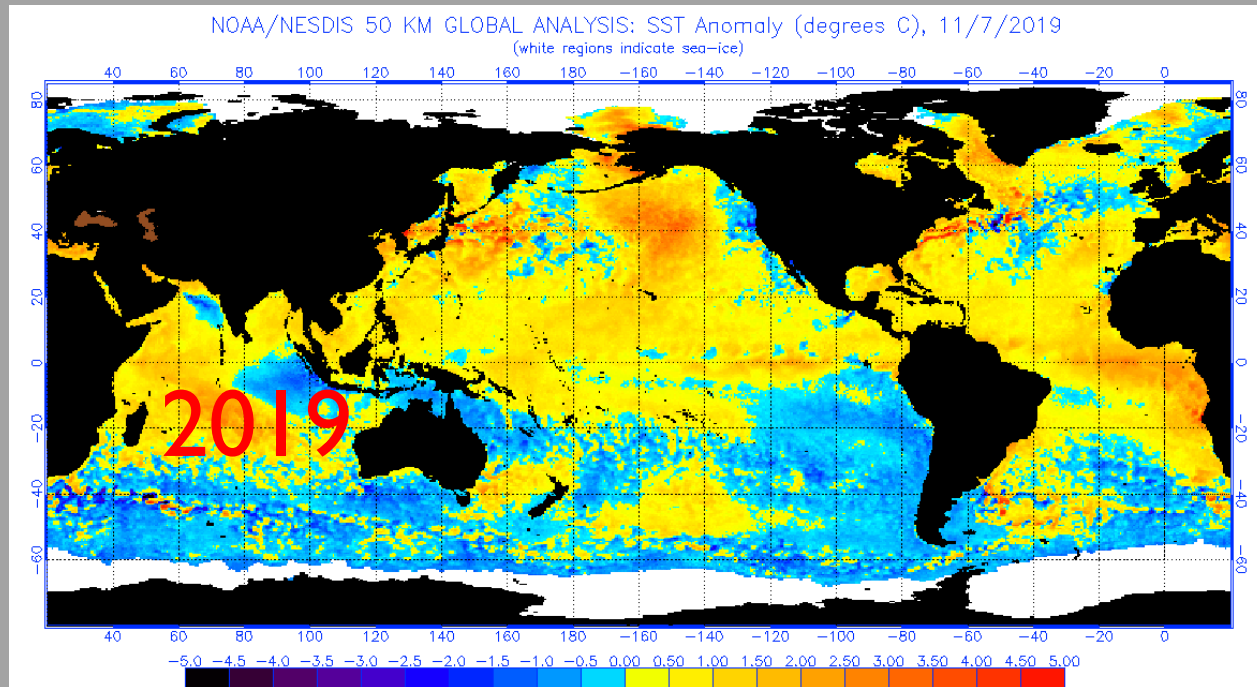
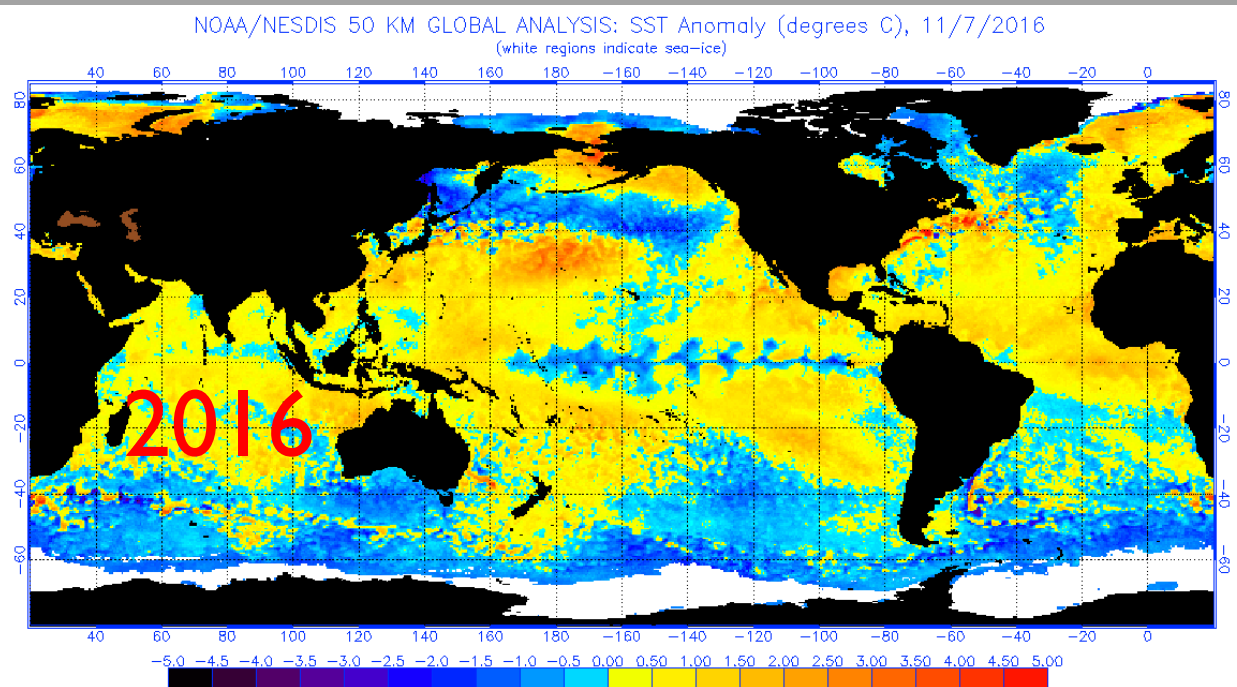
Figures 12-13. Warmer SSTs support deep tropical and subtropical convection farther east than average. This deep convection draws the jet stream farther south into the far eastern Pacific Ocean and southwestern United States during El Niño. The opposite is true during moderate to strong La Niñas and the polar jet stream generally remains north of New Mexico. Weak La Niñas are sometimes wetter and cooler than average.

2019-20 Winter Outlook

Comparing Late Sept 2016 Global SSTAs to Late Sept 2019



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Figures 14-15. SSTAs from the most recent “analog” year, 2016 and current conditions. Note the many similarities.

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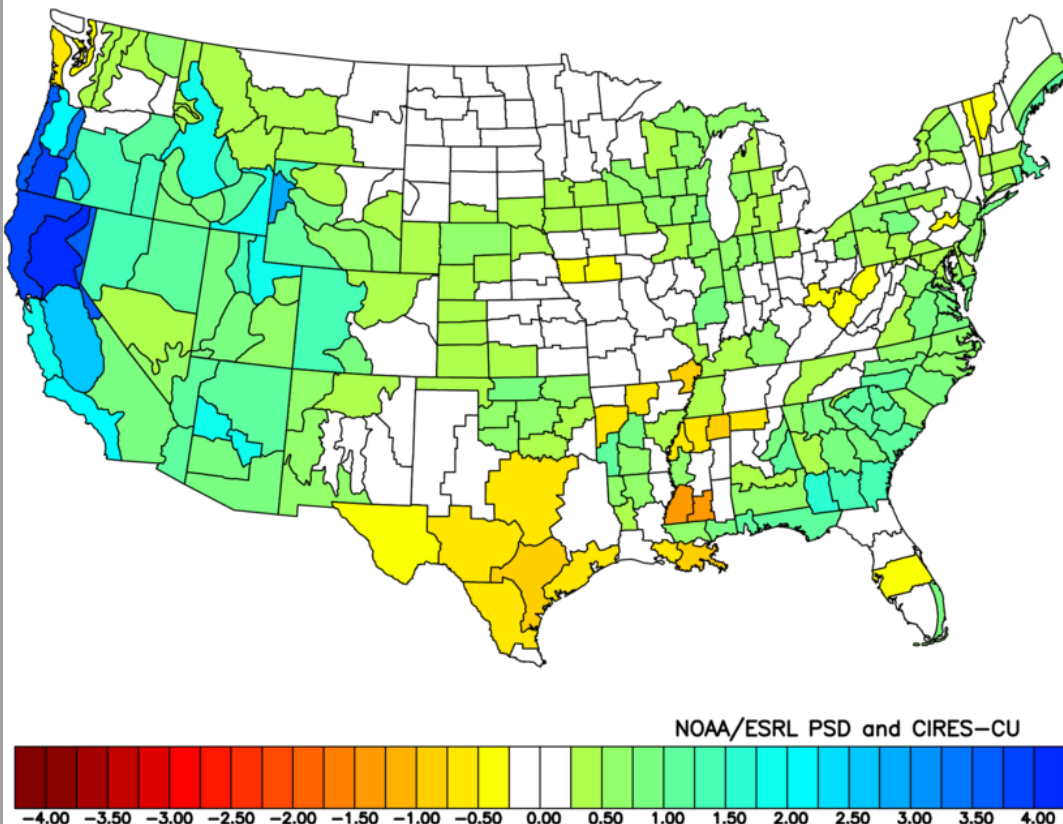


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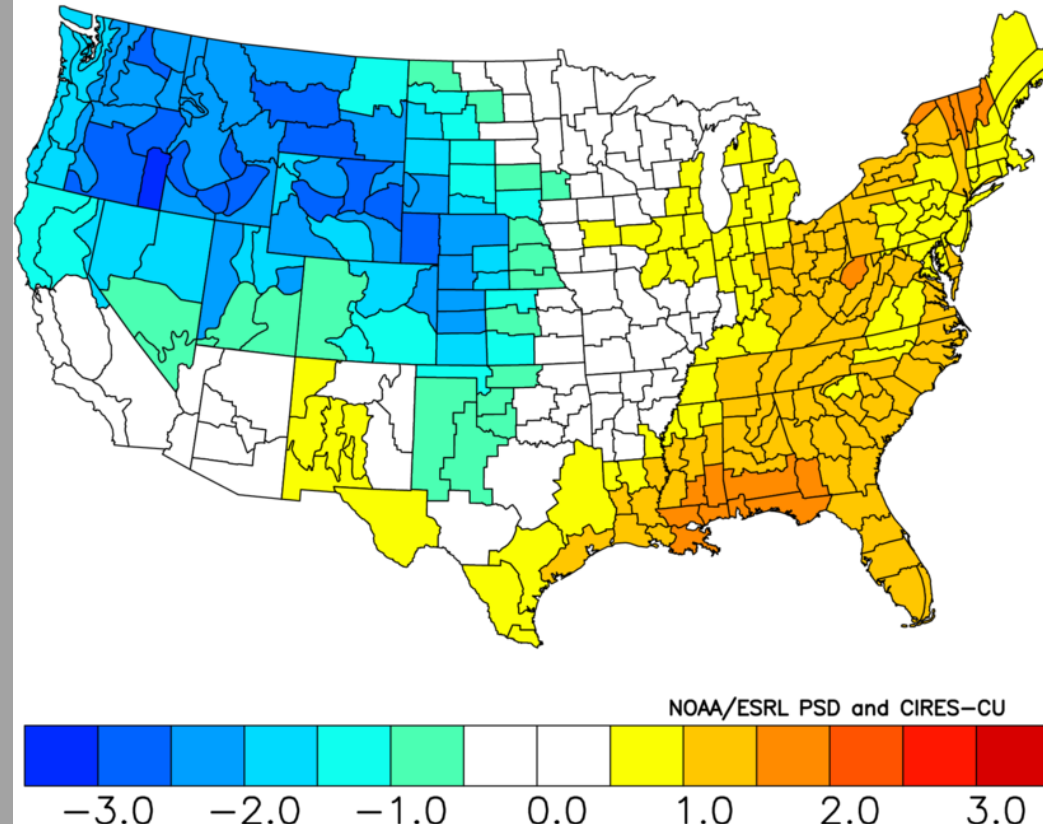
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Precipitation and Temperature Anomalies

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Precipitation Anomalies (in)
Dec to Feb 1983-84, 1987-88, 1992-93, 1998-99, 2016-17
Versus 1981-2010 Longterm Average



NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Temperature Anomalies (F)
Dec to Feb 1983-84, 1987-88, 1992-93, 1998-99, 2016-17
Versus 1981-2010 Longterm Average



Figures 16-17 . DJF Precipitation and Temperature anomaly plots for CPC's climate divisions comparing five analog seasons (1983-84, 1987-88, 1992-93, 1998-99, & 2016-17) with 30-year climatological averages. Four climate divisions in western New Mexico were slightly above average for precipitation while central and eastern divisions were very near average with regard to precipitation. Temperatures were slightly above 1981-2010 climatological averages west and central and near average north and east.

2019-20 Winter Outlook

Most Recent (2016-17) Analog Year Precipitation



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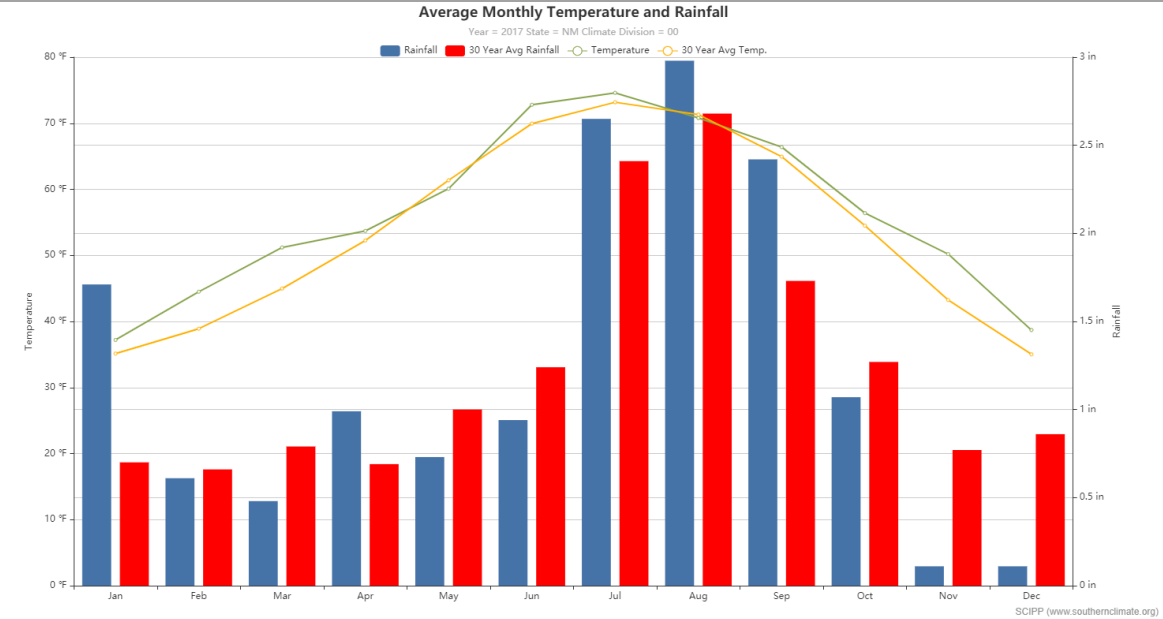
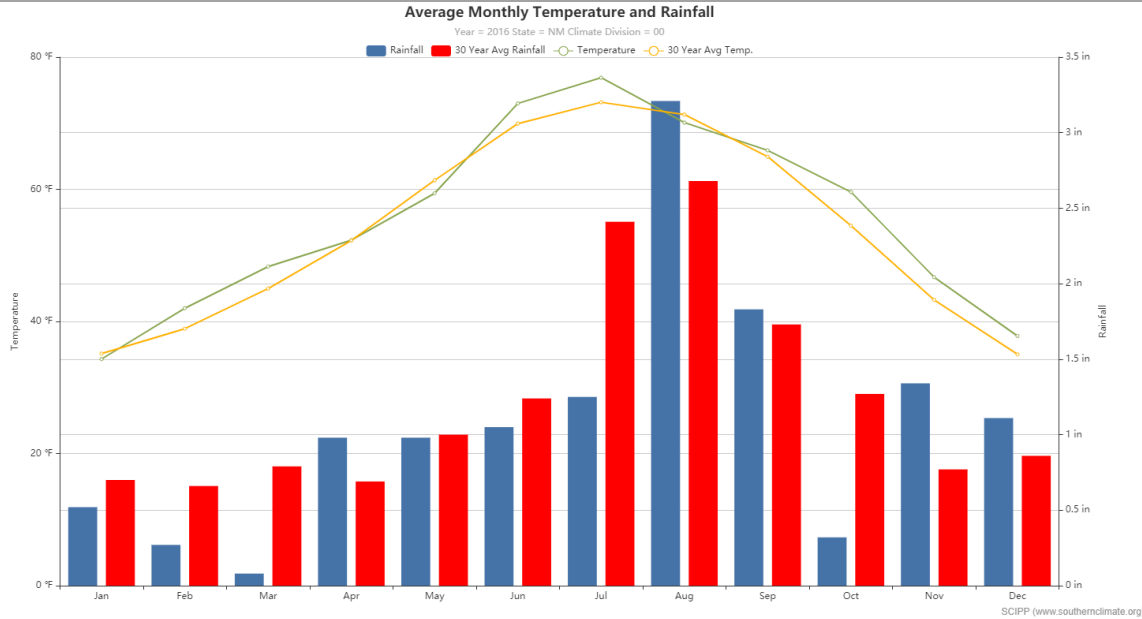


Figure 18-19. Precipitation was above average across NM in December 2016, January 2017 and slightly below average in February 2017.

2019-20 Winter Outlook

Latest Climate Model Forecasts



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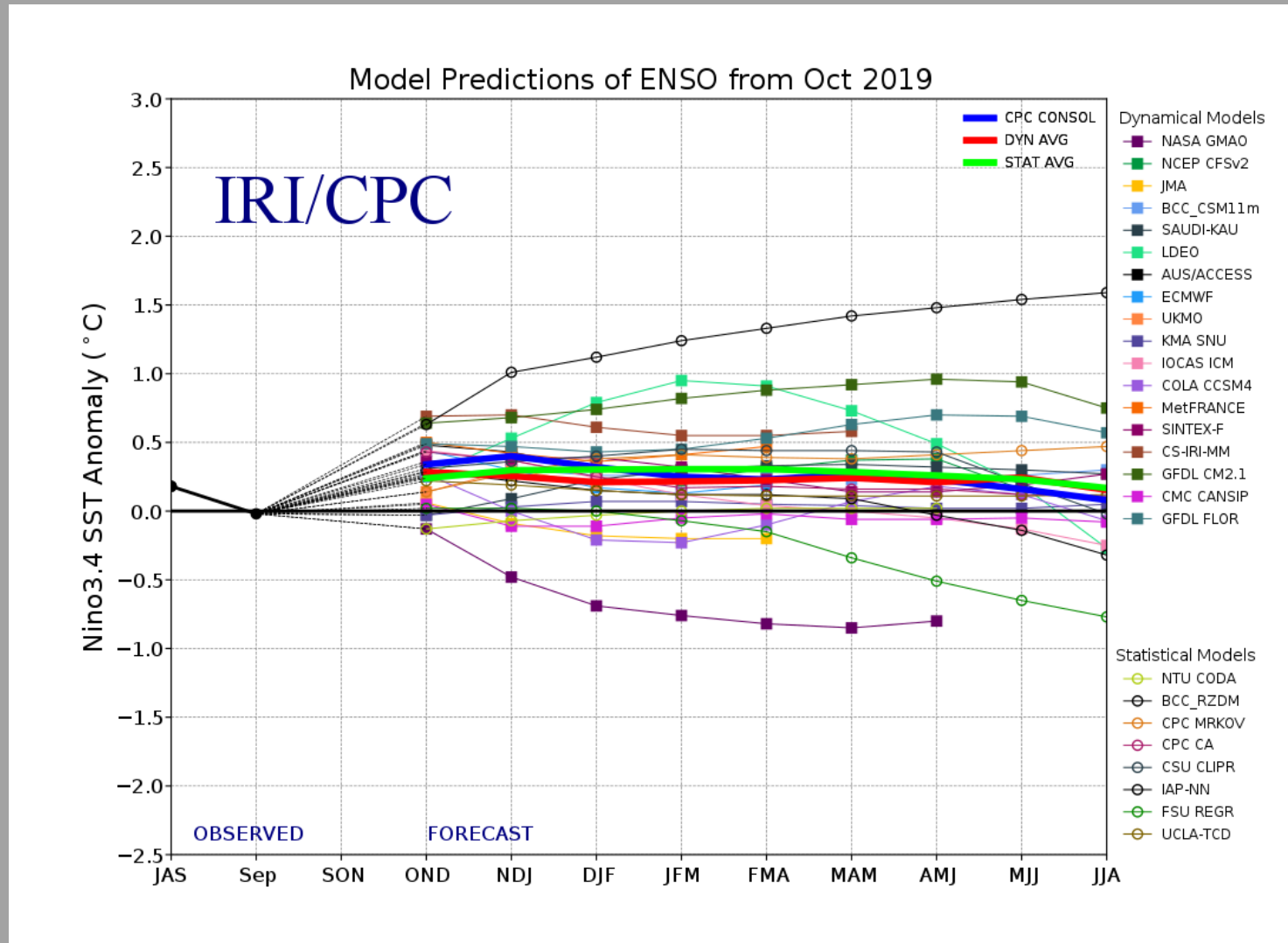


Figure 20. The vast majority of climate models stay the course and keep the eastern equatorial Pacific in a neutral state during the Northern Hemisphere winter (DJF) 2019-20 and keep in going through summer 2020.

2019-20 Winter Outlook

Climate Prediction Center's Official 2017-18 Winter Outlook



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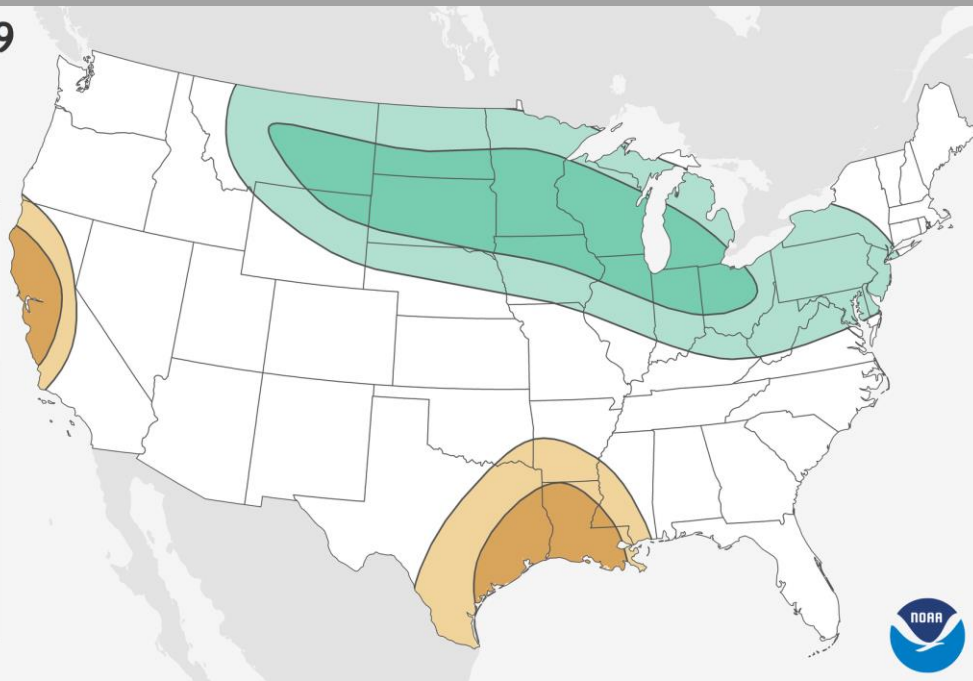
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Winter 2019

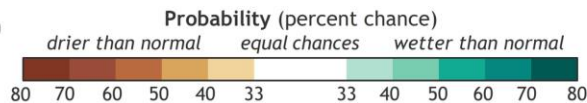
U.S.
Precipitation
Outlook



AK and HI not to scale



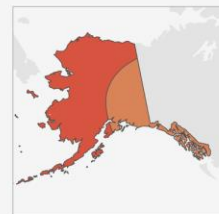
Precipitation Outlook
for December 2019 – February 2020
Issued 17 October 2019



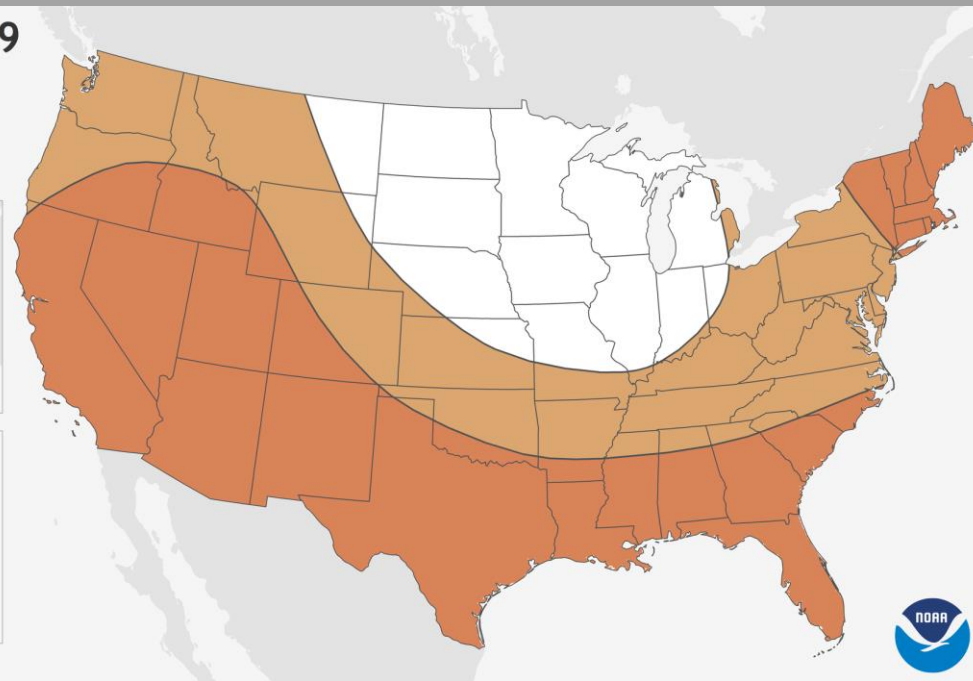
NWS Climate Prediction Center
Map by NOAA Climate.gov

Winter 2019

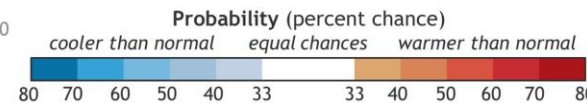
U.S.
Temperature
Outlook



AK and HI not to scale



Temperature Outlook
for December 2019 – February 2020
Issued 17 October 2019



NWS Climate Prediction Center
Map by NOAA Climate.gov

Figures 21-22. CPC's DJF 2019-20 precipitation and temperature forecasts favoring average precipitation and above average temperatures for all of New Mexico.

2019-20 Winter Outlook

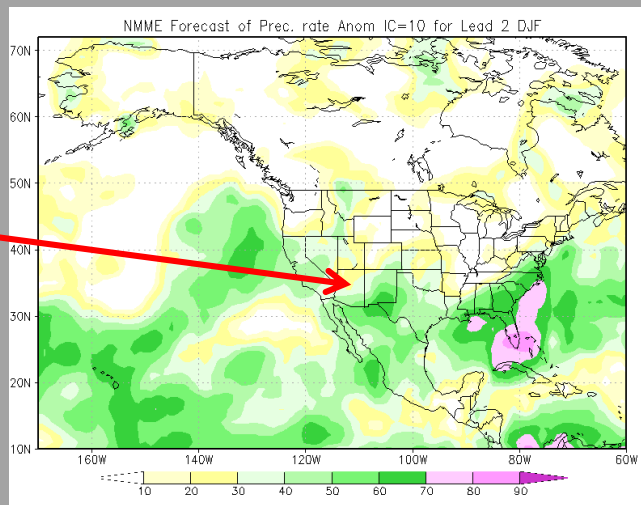
Numerical Climate Prediction Model Precipitation for DJF



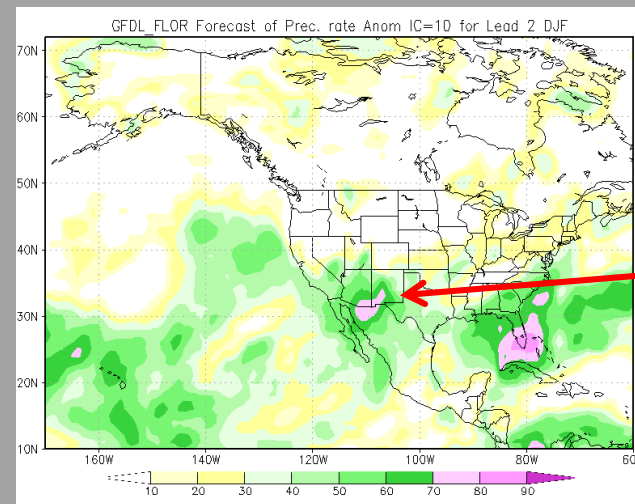
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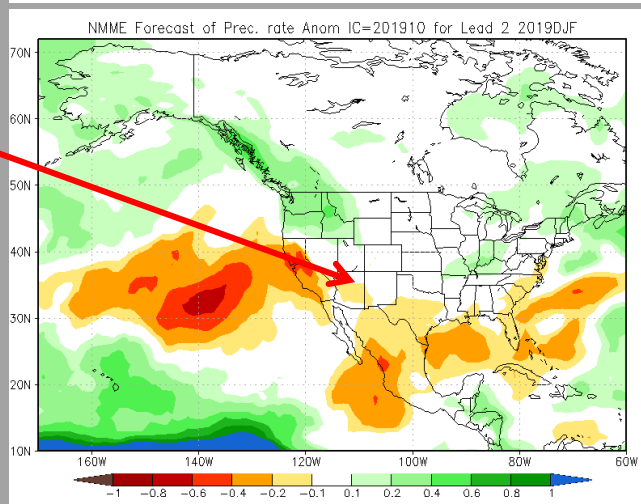
Highest model skill in DJF across southern NM.



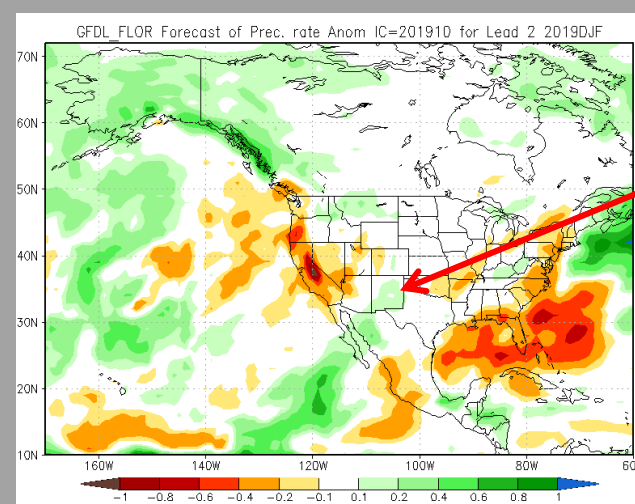
Highest model skill in DJF across southern NM.



White equates to average precipitation rates.



White equates to average precipitation rates.



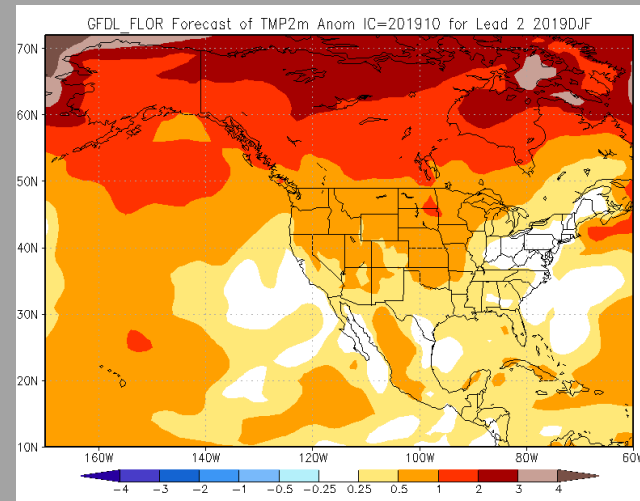
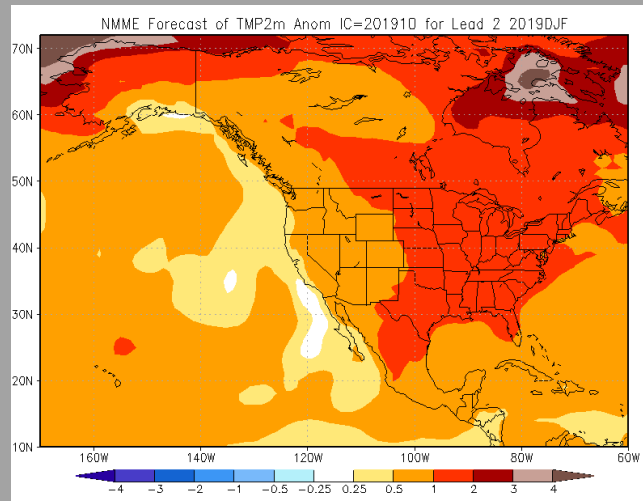
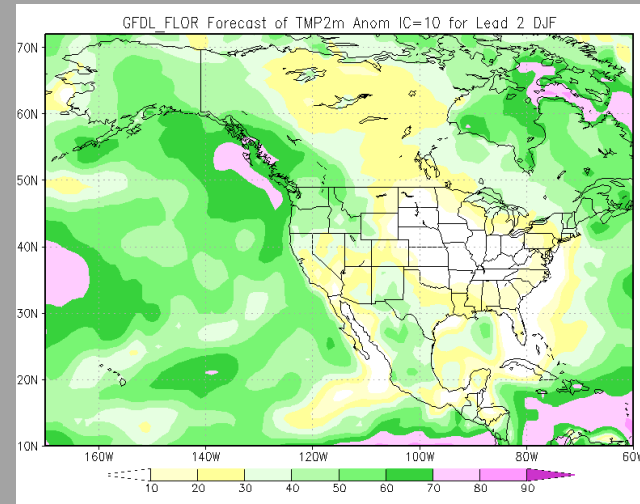
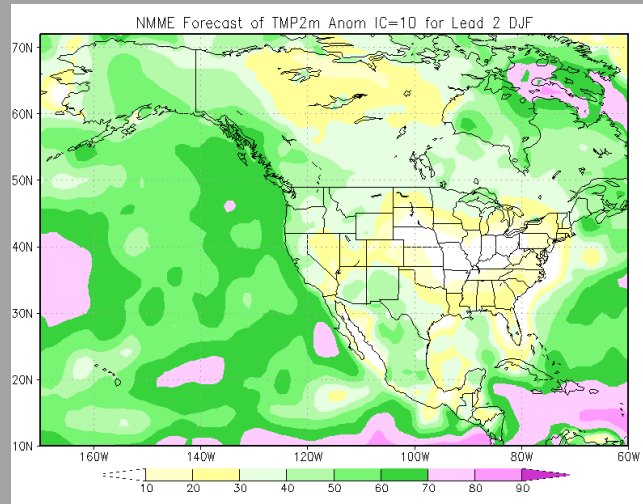
Figures 23-26. Model precipitation rate anomaly plots from the two climate models which have the highest skill percentages (top two images), the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) and the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL_FLOR) model. Forecasts range from average to slightly above average precipitation for DJF 2019-20 across New Mexico.

2019-20 Winter Outlook



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Numerical Climate Prediction Model Temperatures for DJF



Figures 27-30. Two meter (6.5 feet above ground level) temperature anomaly forecasts from the two climate models which have the highest forecast skill percentages, the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) and the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL_FLOR) model. Both models forecast slightly above to above average temperatures during DJF 2019-20 across New Mexico.

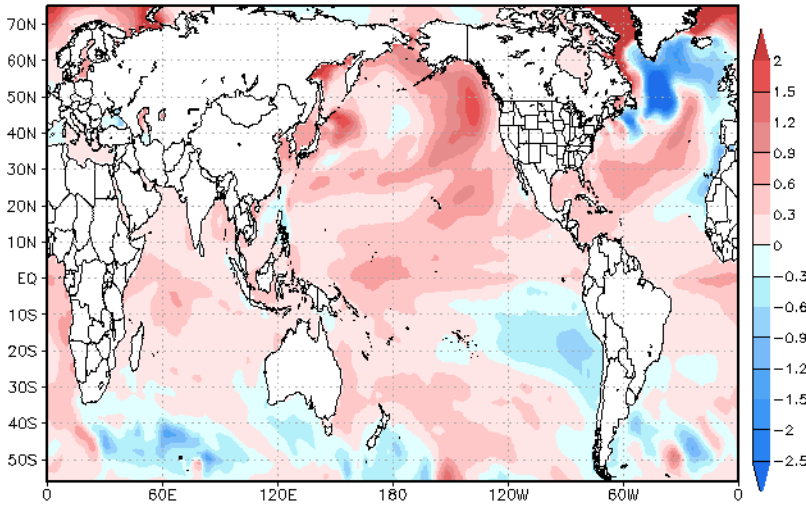
2019-20 Winter Outlook



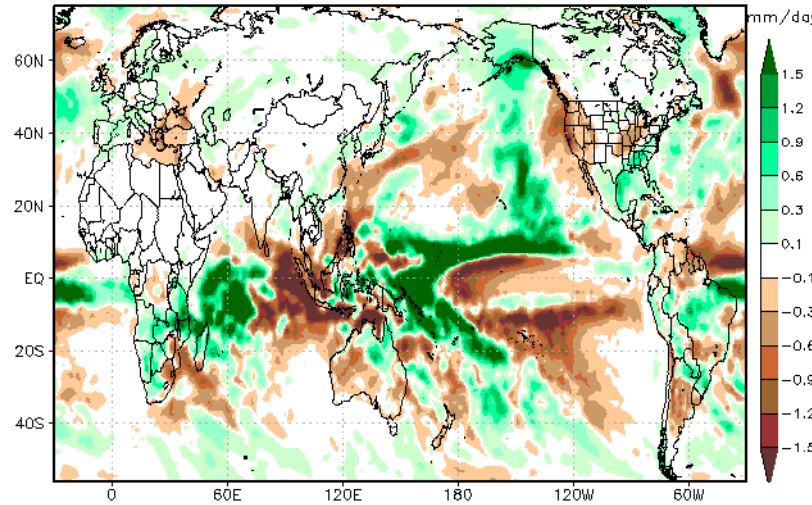
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Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science & Technology (JAMSTEC) Climate Forecast DJF

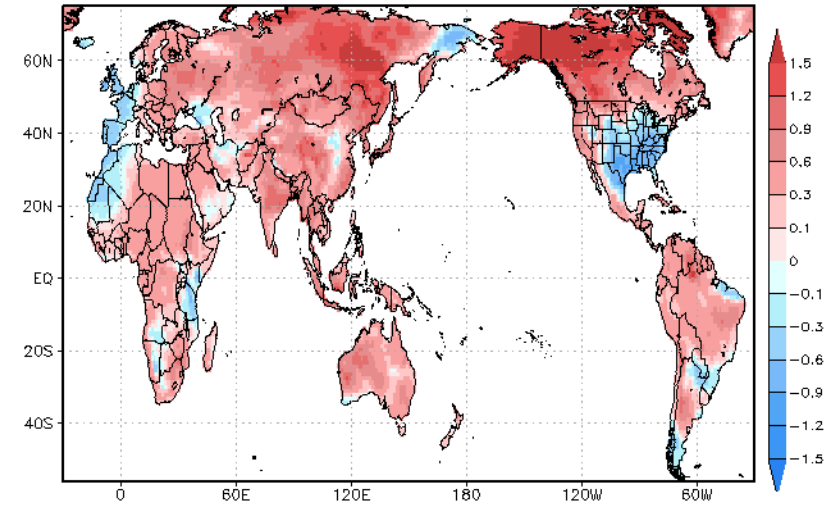
Predicted DJF2019/2020 SSTA from 1oct2019 (9-member)



Predicted DJF2019/2020 tprepa from 1oct2019 (9-member)



Predicted DJF2019/2020 temp2 from 1oct2019 (9-member)



ENSO forecast from JAMSTEC

...the model predicts that an El Niño-like pattern (looks like a mixture of Modoki-type and canonical-type) will appear in the tropical Pacific from winter through the first half of year 2020.

Figures 31-33. JAMSTEC is forecasting a weak central Pacific or Modoki El Niño this winter. Their ensemble climate model (SINTEX-F) is also forecasting slightly above average precipitation for much of the western U.S. along with colder than average temperatures for the vast majority of the lower 48.

2019-20 Winter Outlook



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Summary

- Precipitation data from five analog events (1983-84, 1987-88, 1992-93, 1997-98, and 2016-17) combined with forecasts from the most highly skilled climate forecast models indicate that precipitation in central and northern New Mexico during December, January and February (DJF) 2019-20 will most likely range from near to slightly above average 1981-2010 climatological averages.
- Snowfall data from five previous weak to moderate El Niño events suggest that snowfall will range from near to slightly above average amounts in DJF 2019-20.
- Temperatures trends from the past 15 years combined with forecasts from the most highly skilled climate models suggest temperatures will range from slightly above to above average in DJF 2019-20.



- **Outlook provided by National Weather Service Forecast Office Albuquerque, NM.**
- **For further information contact Andrew Church:
andrew.church@noaa.gov (505) 244-9150**