



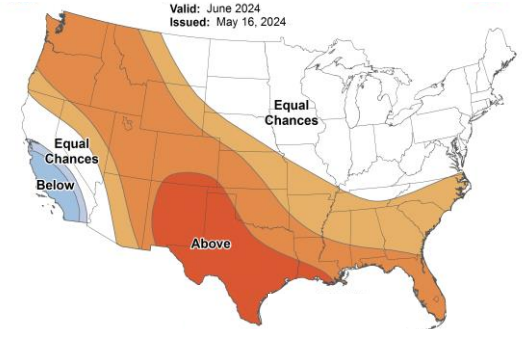
Important Messages: La Niña likely by July-September

- ✓ A transition from El Niño to ENSO-neutral is likely in the next month, La Niña may develop in JJA (49% chance) or JAS (69% chance).
- ✓ Overall improvement for drought is outlooked across Central Region.
- ✓ Cooling seas in the eastern Pacific could cause an eastward shift in western CONUS ridging.

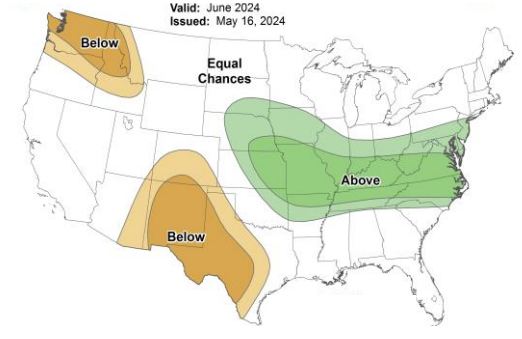
June 2024 Temperature & Precipitation Outlooks

- Alaskan ridging will extend south through the Rockies favoring positive temperature anomalies across the western High plains and near normal temperatures across the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley.
- The aforementioned ridging may also result in below normal precipitation in the high plains with zonal flow in the mid Mississippi to Ohio Valley favoring above normal precipitation.

One Month Temperature Outlook

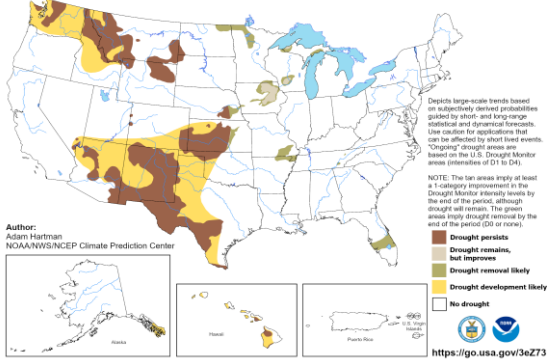


One Month Precipitation Outlook



Seasonal Drought Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for May 16 - August 31, 2024
Released May 16, 2024

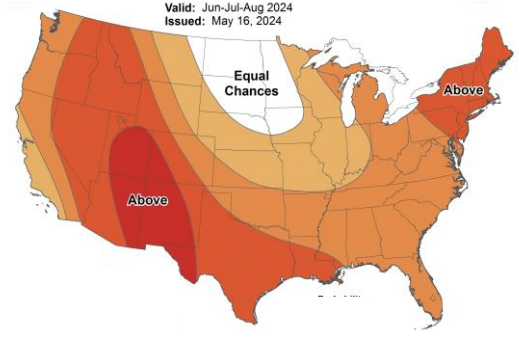


- Drought is favored to improve or be removed across much of CR with a lean towards near or above normal precipitation during the period (JJA) and observed positive soil moisture anomalies
- Drought may worsen across parts of CO where ridging will favor below normal precipitation.

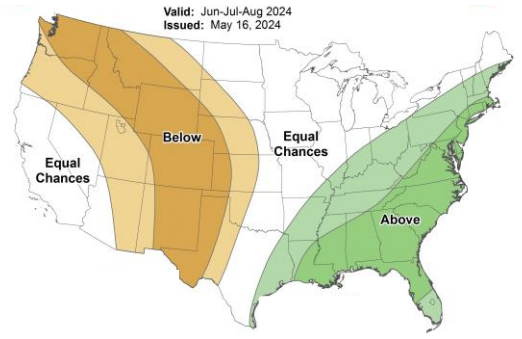
June-July-August 2024 Temperature & Precipitation Outlooks

- Persistent western CONUS ridging will favor a lean towards prolonged drier periods (and warmer temperatures) across the High plains of CR. The climatological wet season of late spring into summer was a factor for a lean to above normal precipitation from the central plains into the Ohio Valley.
- Persisting positive soil moisture anomalies also contributed to an above normal lean with less expected evaporation.

Three Month Temperature Outlook

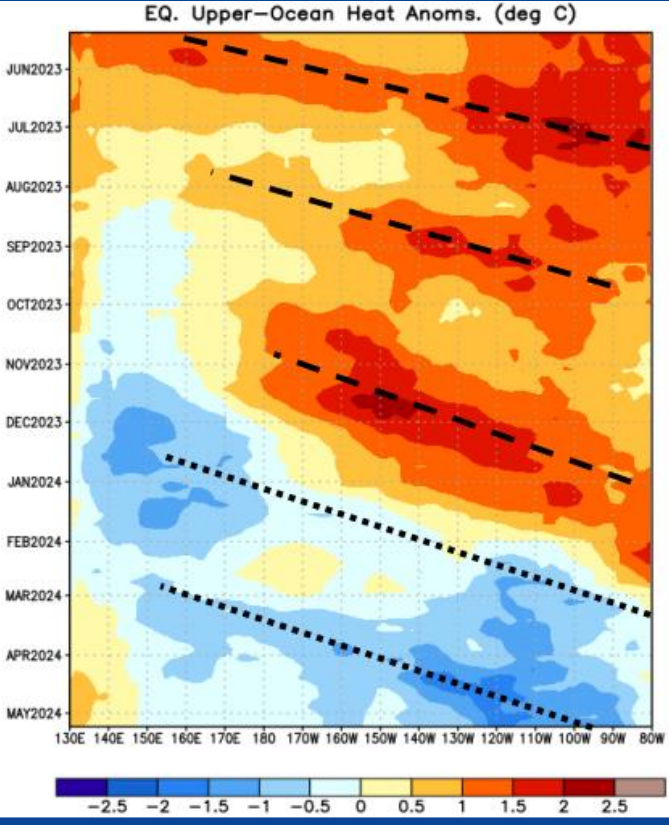


Three Month Precipitation Outlook



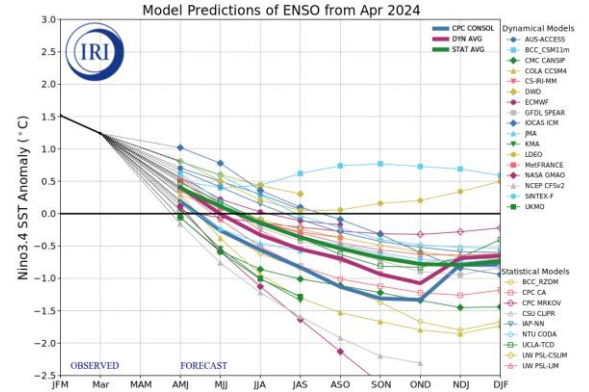
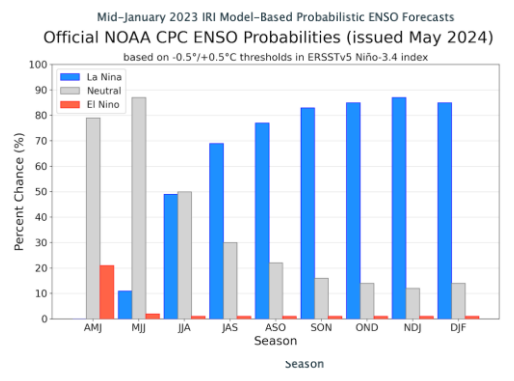


ENSO Status: La Niña Watch/El Niño Advisory



Picture description: Equatorial Upper Ocean Heat Anomalies in Celsius. We can note a couple eastward shifting upwelling Kelvin waves. This is a signal of the quick transition we are seeing to La Niña as cooler waters rise to the equatorial sea surface.

IRI/CPC Probabilistic ENSO Forecast/Plumes



- High confidence in the transition to La Niña with noted cool SST anomalies in Niño 3.4 and another upwelling Kelvin wave shifting eastward.
- The GFDL remains an outlier with a noticeable time lag and warm bias even going back to the start of El Niño last year.

Useful Links/Info:z

- News from [Climate.gov](https://www.climate.gov)
- [Latest ENSO Blog](#) from Climate.gov
- [Sea Surface Temperatures](#) from the Climate Prediction Center
- [Latest ENSO Discussion](#) from the Climate Prediction Center
- [Drought Information](#) from the US Drought Monitor
- [Interactive GIS Mapping](#) from NCEI (Anomalies/Rankings)
- [Local Climate Analysis Tool \(LCAT\)](#) – Account registration required
- [DESI](#) (CAC required: CPC products coming soon)

Other Teleconnection Effects

- The MJO is forecast to remain weak and in phases 2-5 which likely suggests a delayed start in the Atlantic hurricane season with enhanced wind shear in the Basin not allowing utilization of the warm seas.
- A weak subtropical jet over the Gulf should allow for increased moisture into the plains with zonal flow (and successive waves) favoring a continued active start to the severe weather season.

