15TH SESSION OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS CLIMATE OUTLOOK & STAKEHOLDER FORUM

PIGOF-15 14 - 15 OCTOBER, 2024

HYBRID

IN-PERSON: NUKU'ALOFA, TONGA

ONLINE: ZOOM



























AGENDA 21: REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS (MAY TO OCTOBER)

Brandon Bukunt

Meteorologist

NOAA NWS

























Outline of Presentation

- Review of PICOF-14 Outlook
- Air pressure and wind flow patterns
- Synoptic drivers (SPCZ and monsoon trough/ITCZ)
- Rainfall and temperature forecasts vs observations
- Velocity potential / Madden-Julian Oscillation
- Key points / takeaways



Review of PICOF-14 predictions

Rainfall outlook

May-Jun-Jul:

- Below normal rainfall favored for off-equatorial South Pacific (>15S) around New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji, and parts of Micronesia near and north of 8N.
 - X Marshall Islands ended up a bit wetter than forecasts
- Above normal rainfall favored for southern portions of Palau, extending east-southeastward through PNG and Solomon Islands, Samoa, northern Cook Islands to the Tuamotus



Aug-Sep-Oct:

• Below normal rainfall favored near the equator



 Above normal rainfall for offequatorial South Pacific (La Niña-like pattern)



Temperature Outlook

May-Oct:

 Above normal temps favored for all countries, exception being eastern parts of Kiribati during Aug-Oct



ENSO Outlook

 El Niño to fade to ENSO neutral ~April with lingering El Niño effects through June



 Several models suggested La Niña during the second half of 2024

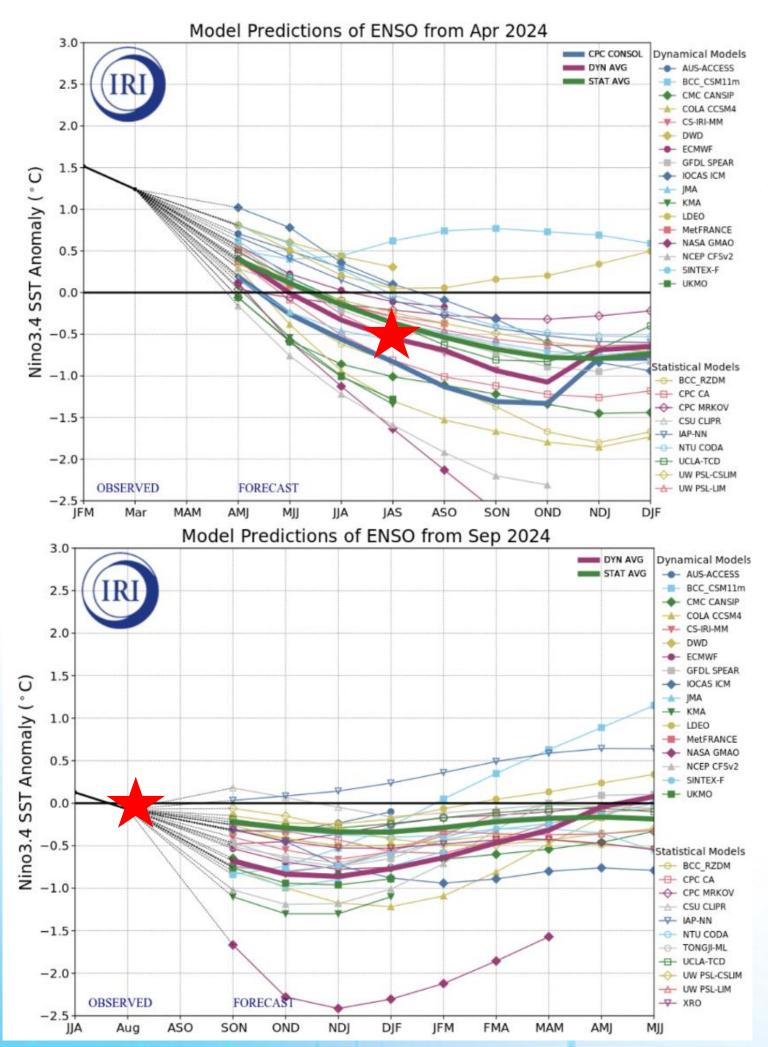




Review of ENSO Outlook

- Probabilities of La Niña have both lowered and been delayed the past several months
- Important to note that borderline ENSO events often hinge/depend on the criteria used to define the event...
 - Are we using the BOM, NIWA, NOAA or APCC threshold?
 - Are we using the traditional oceanic niño index (ONI) or the relative ONI?

These details matter as we attempt to compartmentalize mother nature into a "3-tray bin" of El Niño, La Niña or ENSO neutral

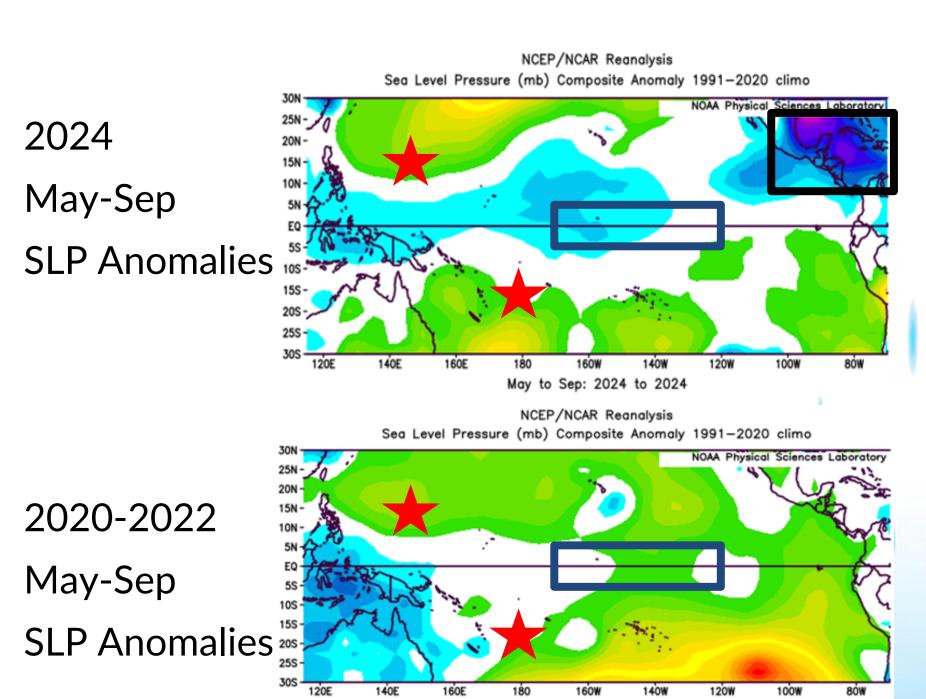


April Model Predictions

September Model Predictions



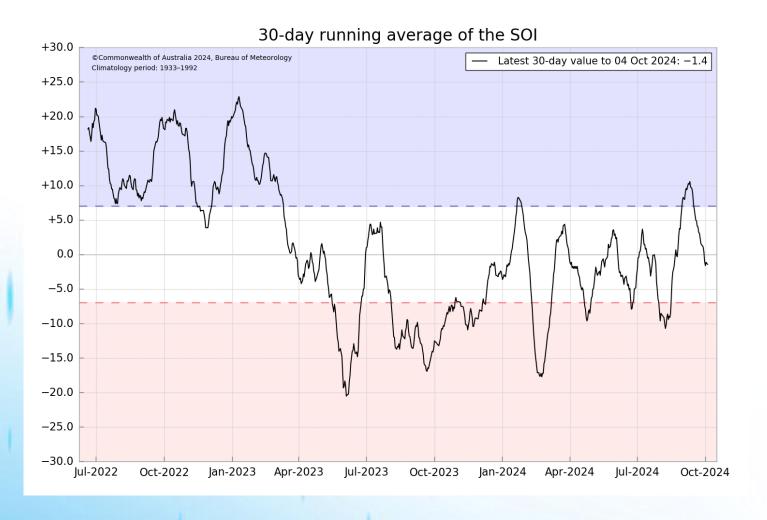
Air pressure anomalies (2024 vs 2020-2022)



https://psl.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/data/composites/printpage.pl

May to Sep: 2020 to 2022

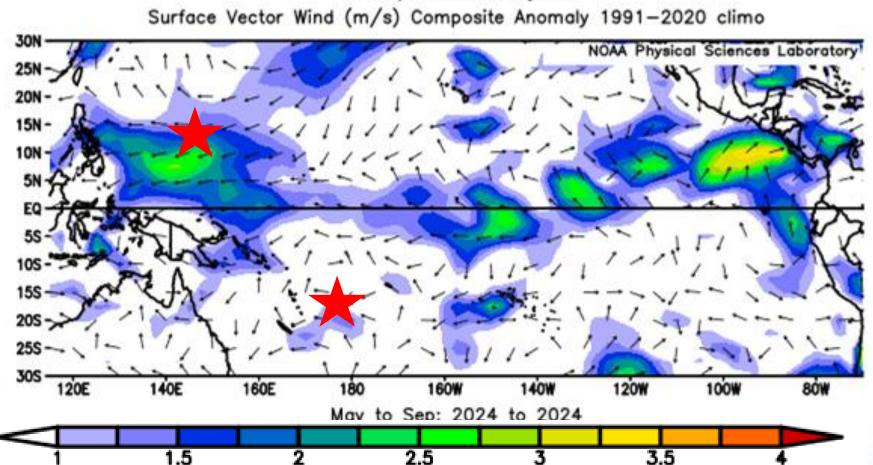
- 2024: broad expanse of slightly lower pressures across much of the tropical Pacific (linked to residual El Nino? and vast expanse of record SSTs?)
- Strong low-pressure signal in Gulf of Mexico & Central America
- Fluctuating SOI signal that cannot "make up its mind"



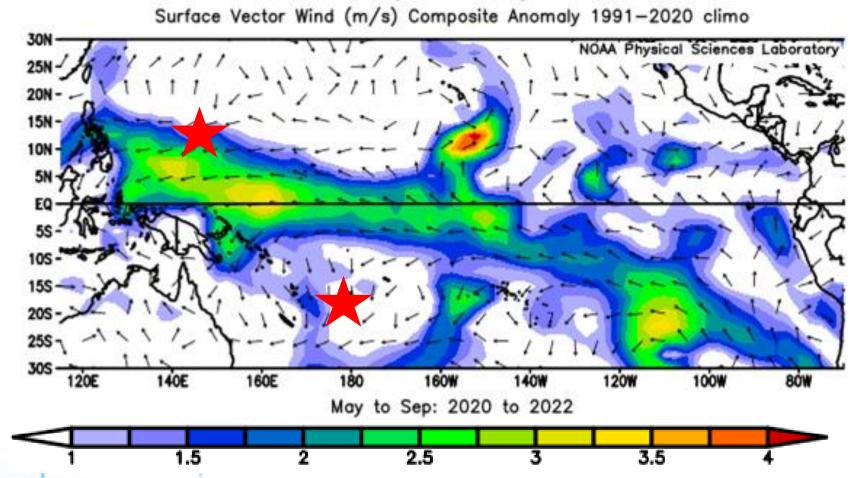


Surface wind anomalies (2024 vs 2020-2022)

2024 May-Sep Surface Wind Anomalies



2020-2022 May-Sep Surface Wind Anomalies



- mixed bag of off equatorial winds in Southern Hemi
- pockets of enhanced trades along and north of equator
- pronounced cross-equatorial flow in far eastern Pacific feeding into anomalous low-pressure area in Caribbean

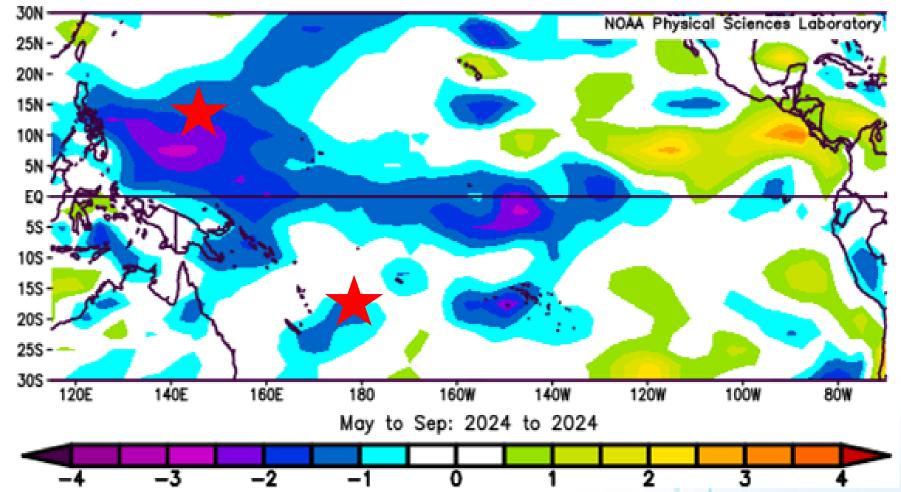


Zonal wind comparison

2024 May-Sep Surface Wind Anomalies

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

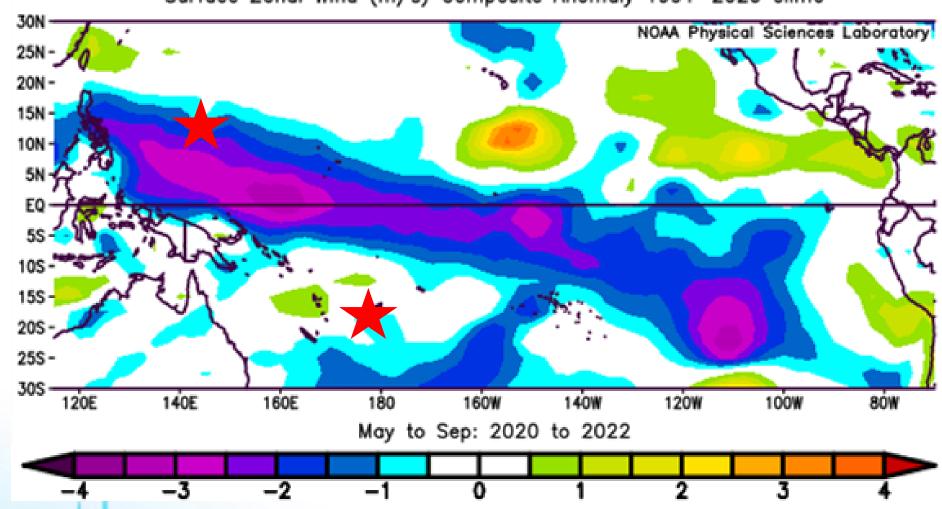
Surface Zonal Wind (m/s) Composite Anomaly 1991-2020 climo



2020-2022 May-Sep Surface Wind Anomalies

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

Surface Zonal Wind (m/s) Composite Anomaly 1991-2020 climo

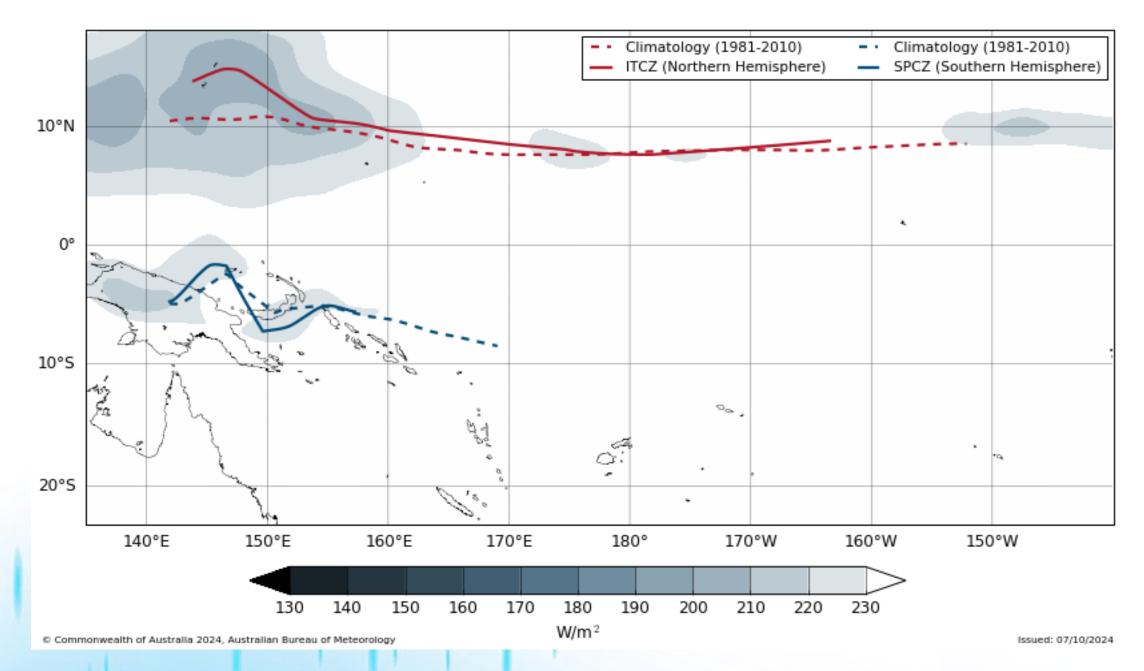




SPCZ / ITCZ / Monsoon Trough

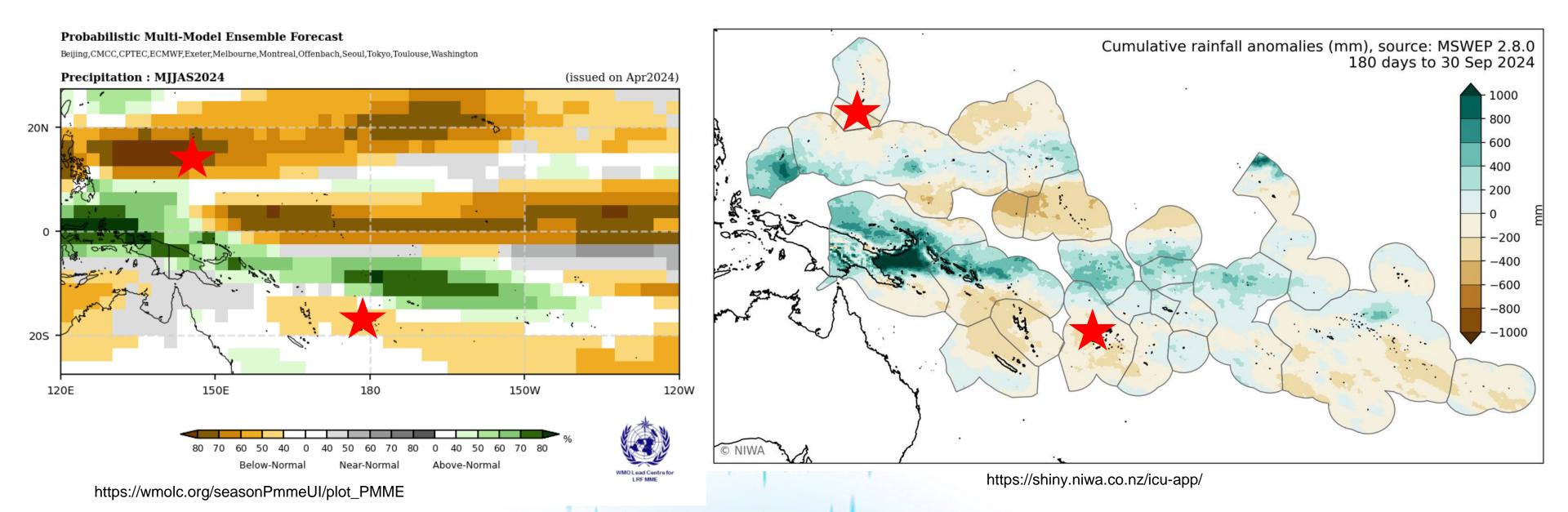
30 Day Average Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) minimum to 2024-10-04

- SPCZ currently very close to climatological position
- ITCZ very close to climo position
- Far western extent of the ITCZ (arguably defined as monsoon trough) is displaced northward across western Micronesia/Marianas





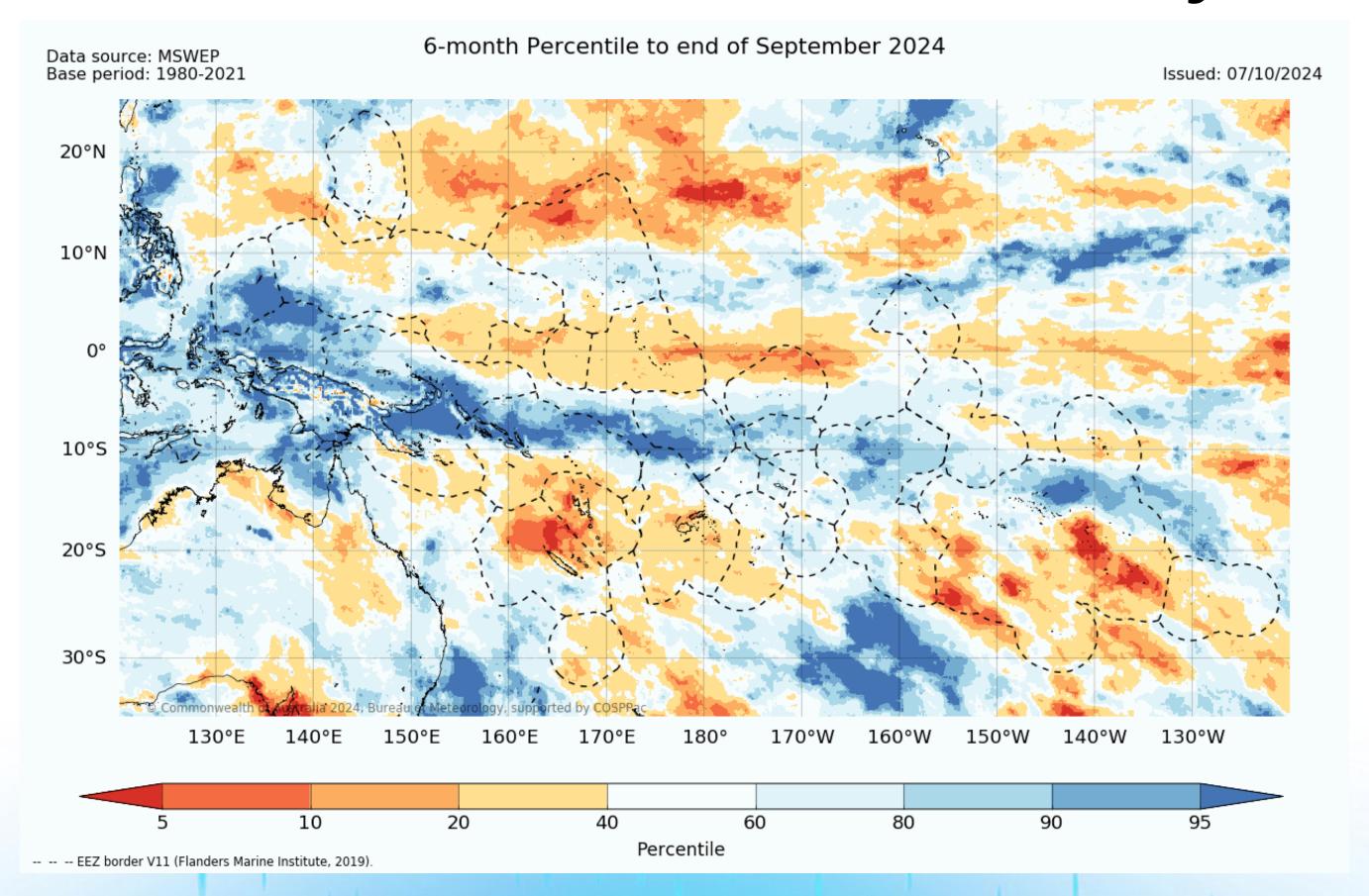
Rainfall outlook vs observations



- Wetter across east-to-west belt of Micronesia around 5-7N, including most of the Marshall Islands
- Modeled dryness along equator overdone compared to observations (linked to residual SST warmth and fading El Nino signal?)

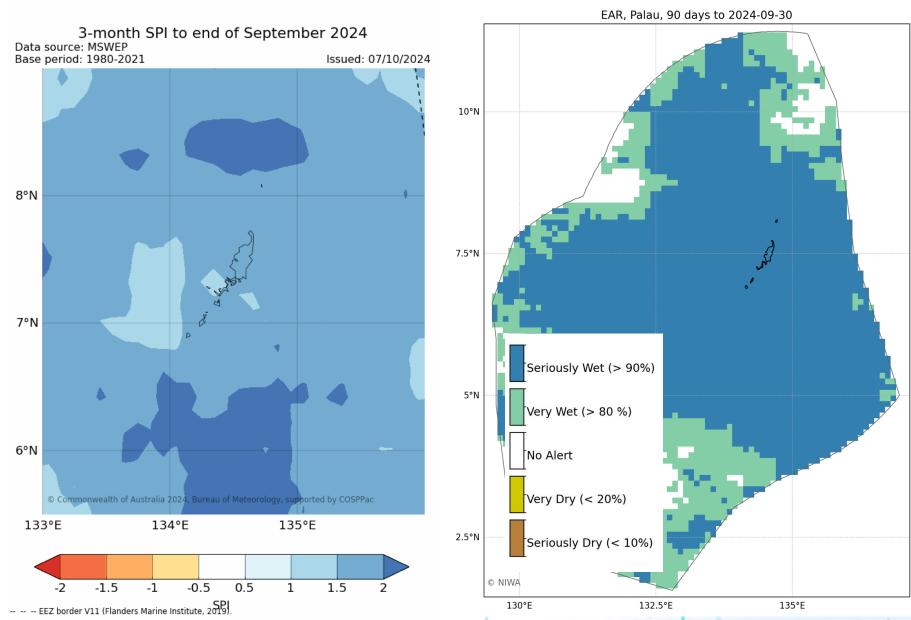


Who's been wet and who's been dry?



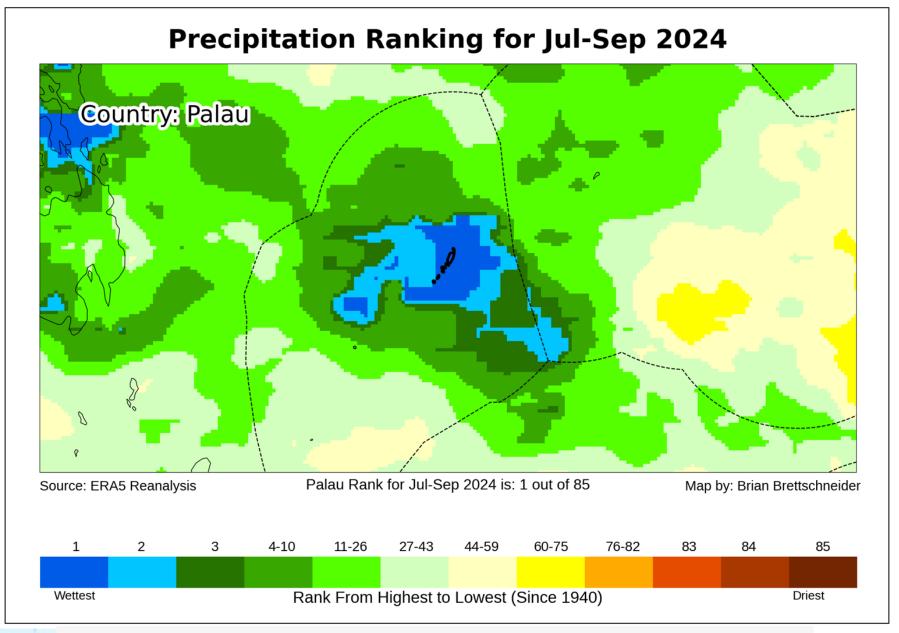


Quick look @ Palau: Reanalysis/MSWEP vs obs



http://access-s.clide.cloud/files/project/EAR_watch/palau/

A good reminder of the importance of surface observations to help support/verify/refute what is happening at the ground/local level



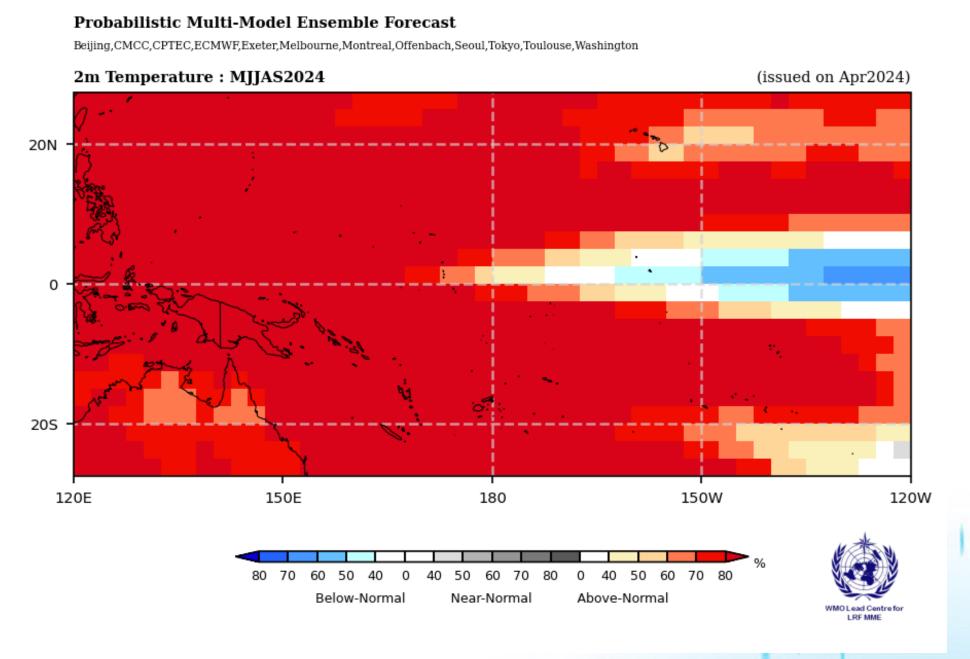
SELECTED PACIFIC ISLANDS STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI) SUMMARY NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HONOLULU HI DATA THROUGH THE END OF SEP 2024

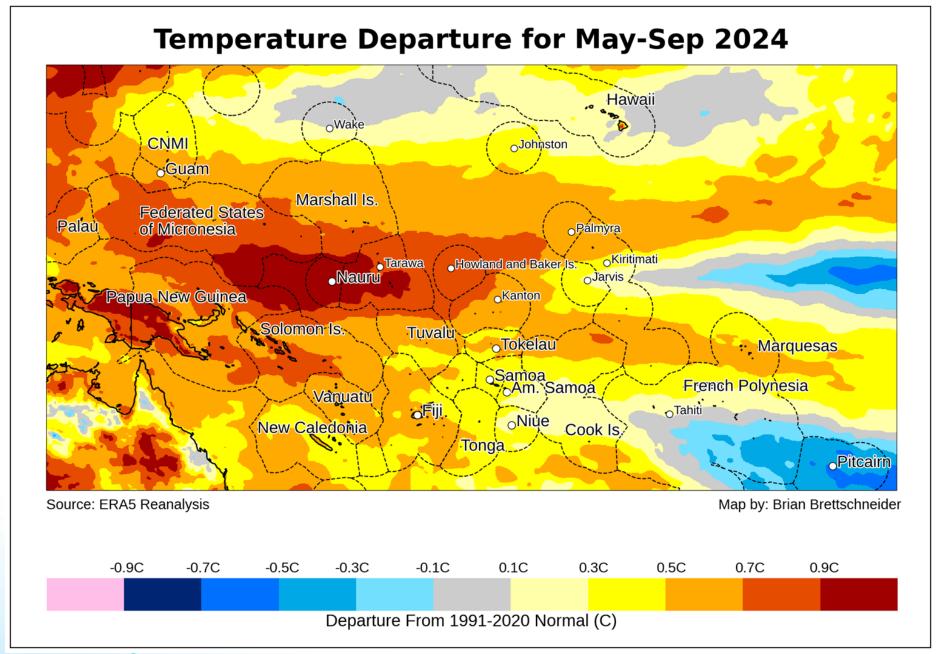
SPI VALUES BASED ON PROVISIONAL COOPERATIVE OBSERVER AND TELEMETERED RAINFALL DATA FROM SELECTED PACIFIC ISLANDS.

STATION	1-MO	2-MO	3-MO	
WSO CHUUK	0.98	0.21	0.38	
WFO GUAM	1.90	1.35	0.78	
WSO PALAU	0.60	-0.51	-0.20	
WSO MAJURO	0.71	-0.22	-0.67	



Temperature outlook vs observations



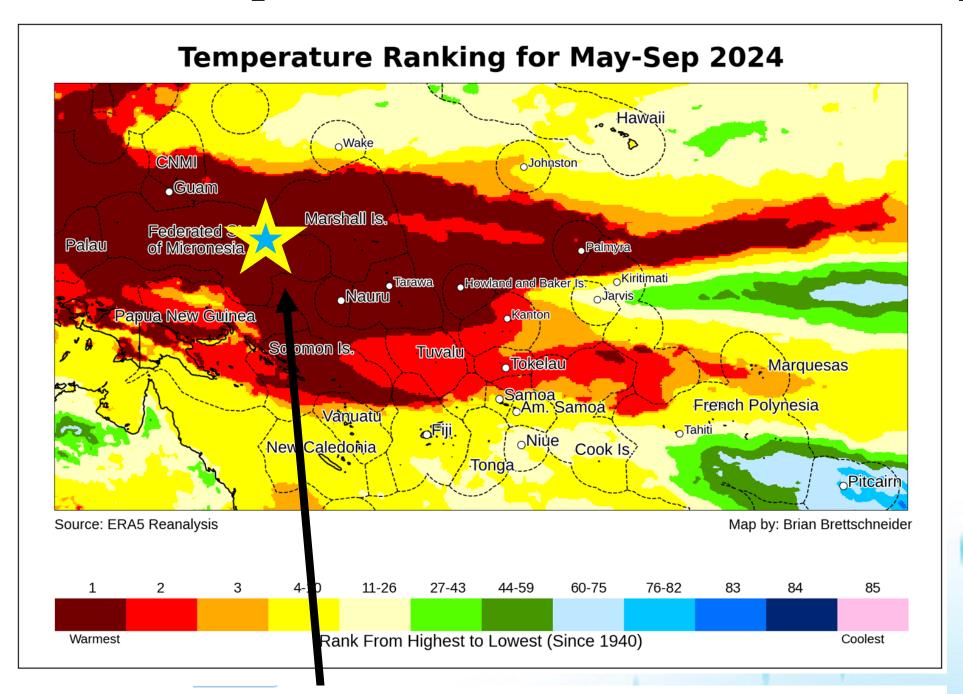


https://wmolc.org/seasonPmmeUI/plot_PMME#

http://data.61n150w.com/ERA5RankMaps.php



Temperature and dewpoint rankings



Dew Point Ranking for May-Sep 2024 Guam Marshall Is. Federated States Papua New Guinea Tokelau -Marquesas New Caledonia _OPitcairr Source: ERA5 Reanalysis Map by: Brian Brettschneider Highest Rank From Highest to Lowest (Since 1940) Lowest

http://data.61n150w.com/ERA5RankMaps.php

Monthly Mean Avg Temperature for POHNPEI WSO, FM

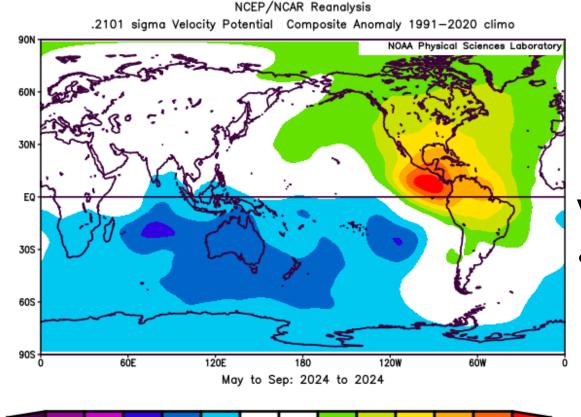
Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

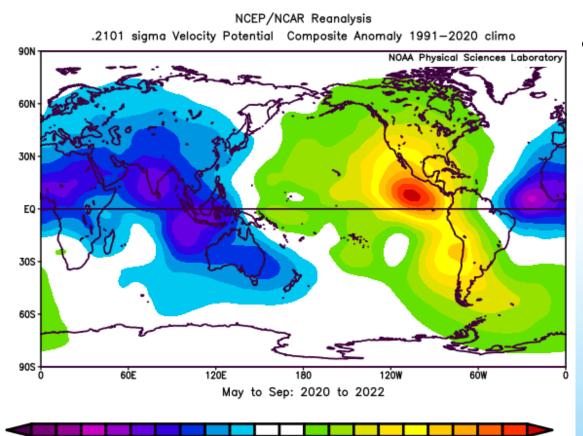
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2024	84.0	83.3	83.4	83.5	83.0	83.1	82.8	83.1	82.8	83.5	М	М	83.3
2023	82.5	82.5	82.8	82.0	82.7	82.5	82.9	82.4	82.8	83.0	82.3	83.7	82.7
2022	82.3	82.9	81.7	81.6	82.0	81.9	81.7	81.8	81.7	81.6	82.8	83.3	82.1
2021	82.0	82.6	80.7	81.5	81.8	81.5	81.6	81.7	82.3	82.0	81.7	82.2	81.8

7 of the last 9 months in Pohnpei have experienced record high monthly average temps!



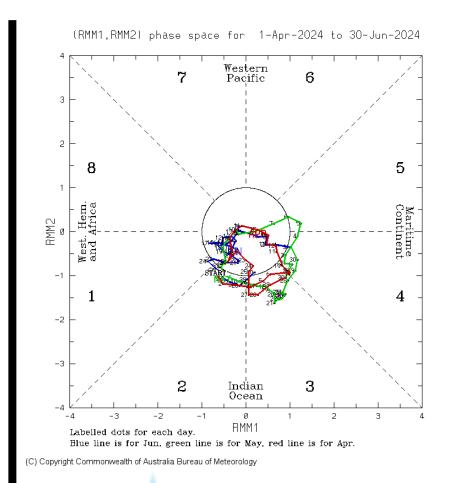
Velocity potential / Madden-Julian Oscillation

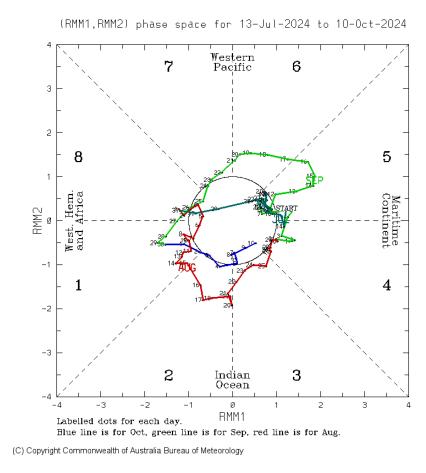




VP fields

- 2024 characterized by broad expanse of large-scale rising motion in the Indian and Pacific Ocean
- Some La Niña signal when compared to 3peat La Niña of 2020-2022



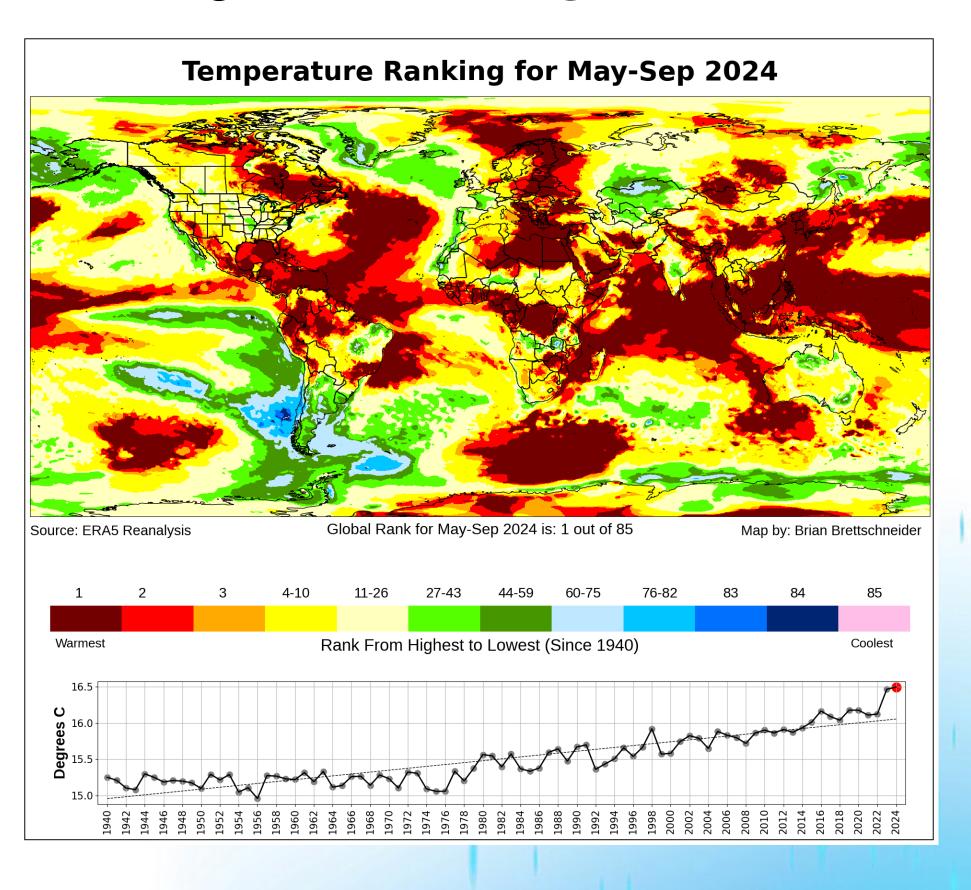


MJO

- Apr-Jun: MJO relatively weak with general La Niña-like look
- Jul-Sep: More amplified look with competing signals to support transition to La Niña



Key Messages / Take home points



Recap of May thru October

- Overall, atmospheric predictions from PICOF-14 were good
- Winds and pressure fields highlight a weak/"messy" transition towards La Niña
 - possibly related to lingering El Niño patterns and residual expanse of overall warmth
- On the ground observations critical to supporting or reducing confidence in regional maps and answering the question "does the data make sense?!?"



