



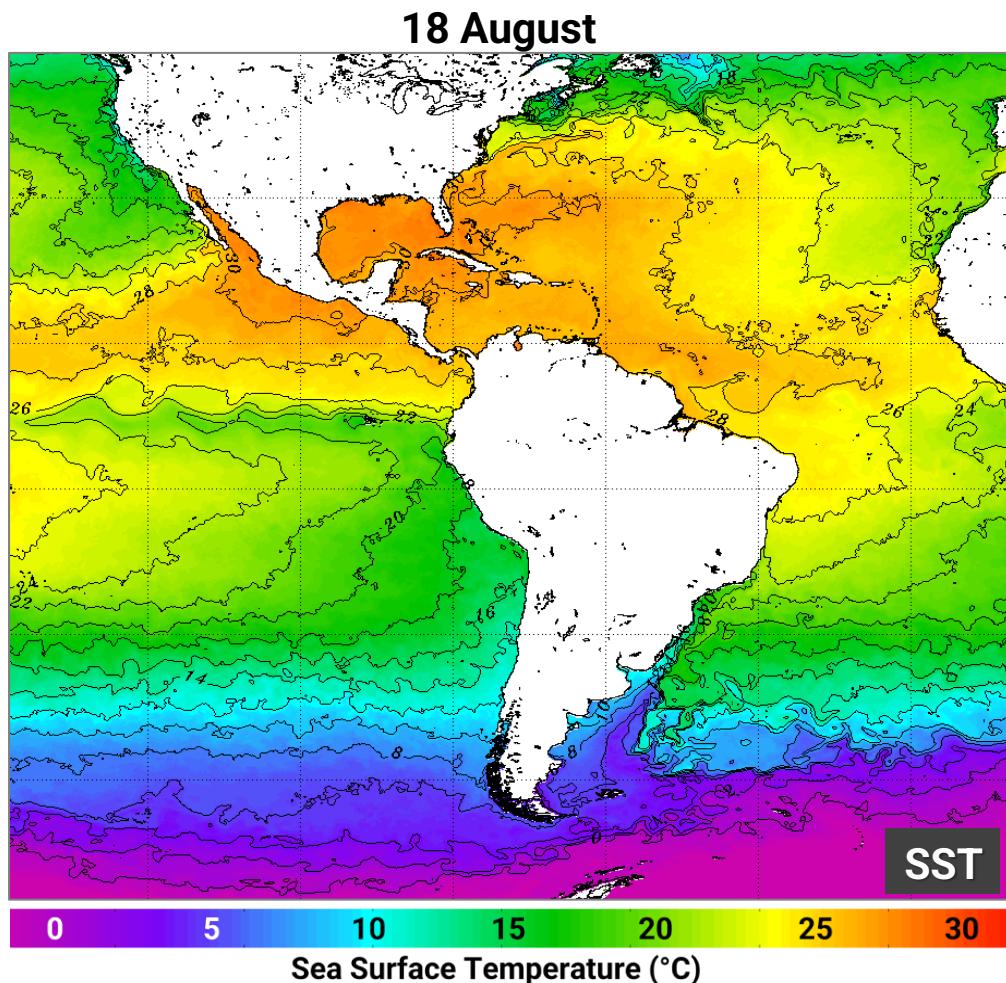
Since 2004

# Climate Indices

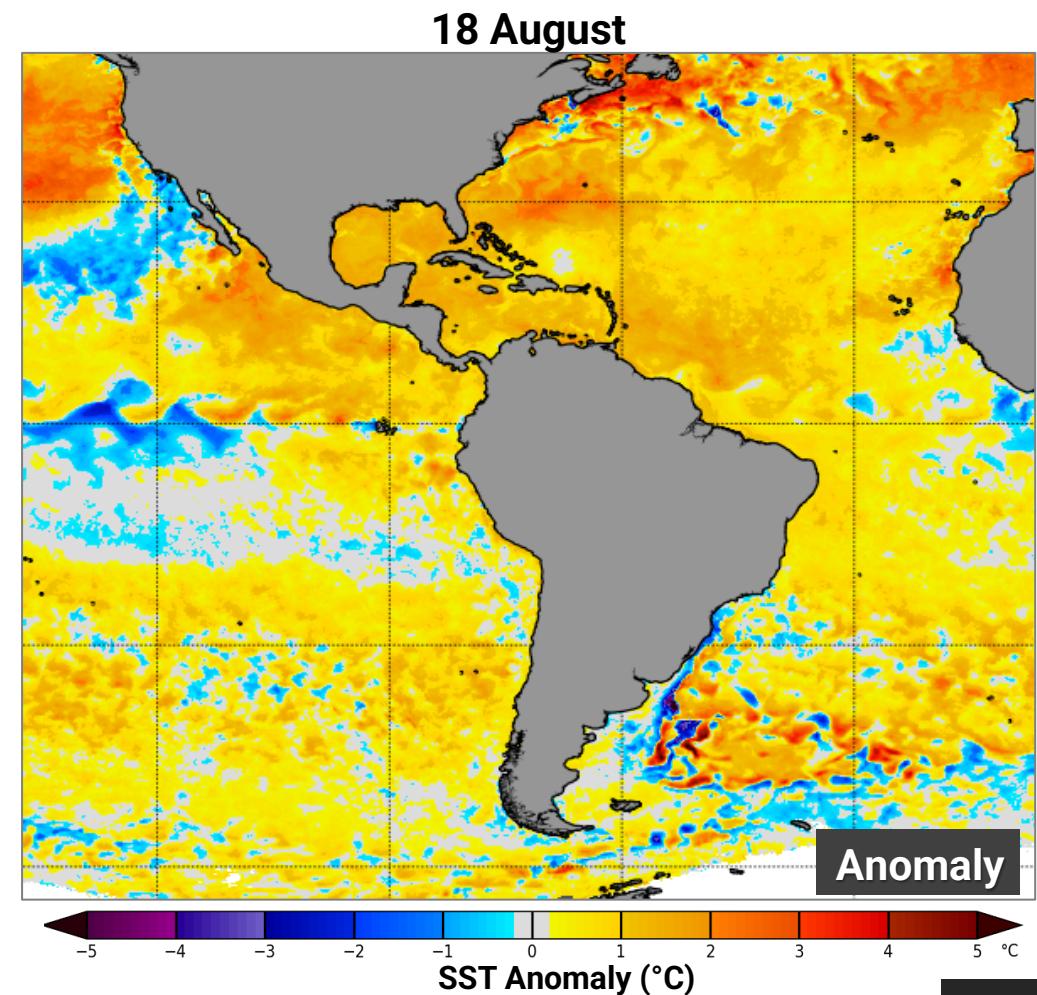
## Current Status and Projections

Wednesday 20 August, 2025

# Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

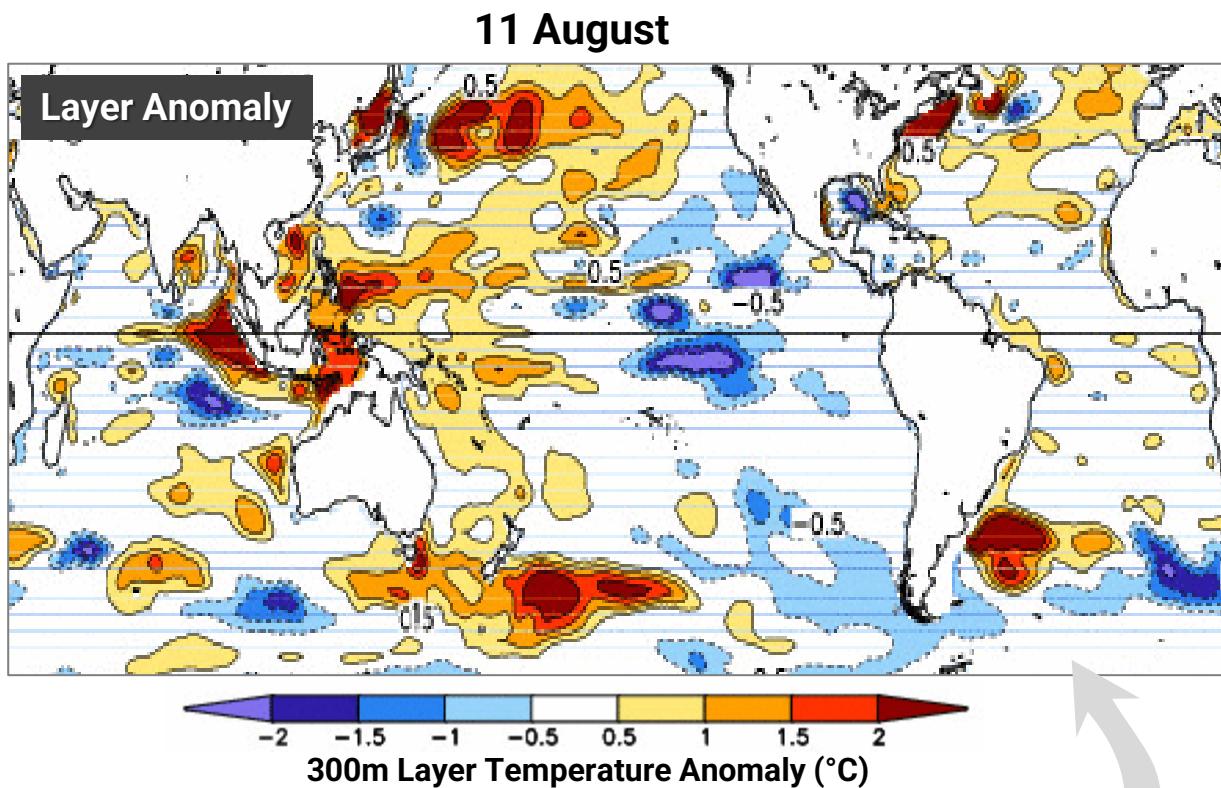


Source: OSPO

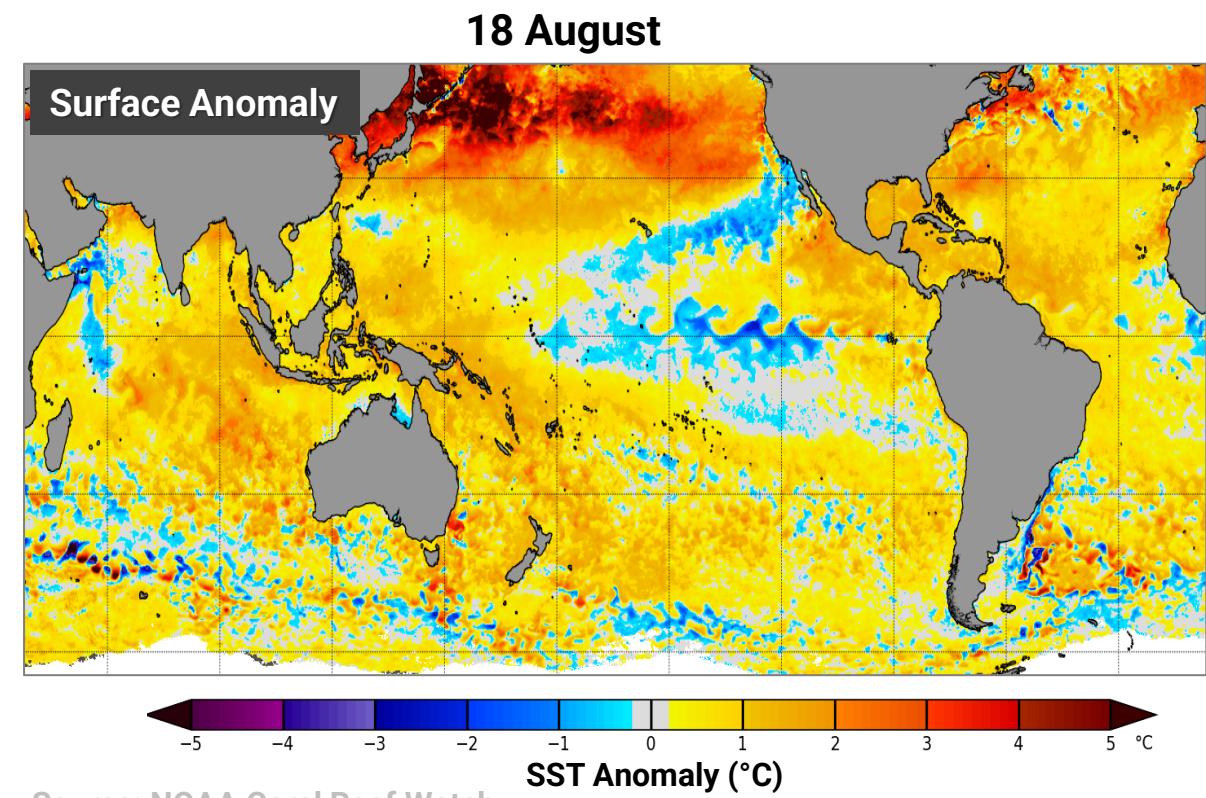


Source: NOAA Coral Reef Watch

# Top 300m Layer Temperature Anomaly



Source: GODAS, CPC



Source: NOAA Coral Reef Watch

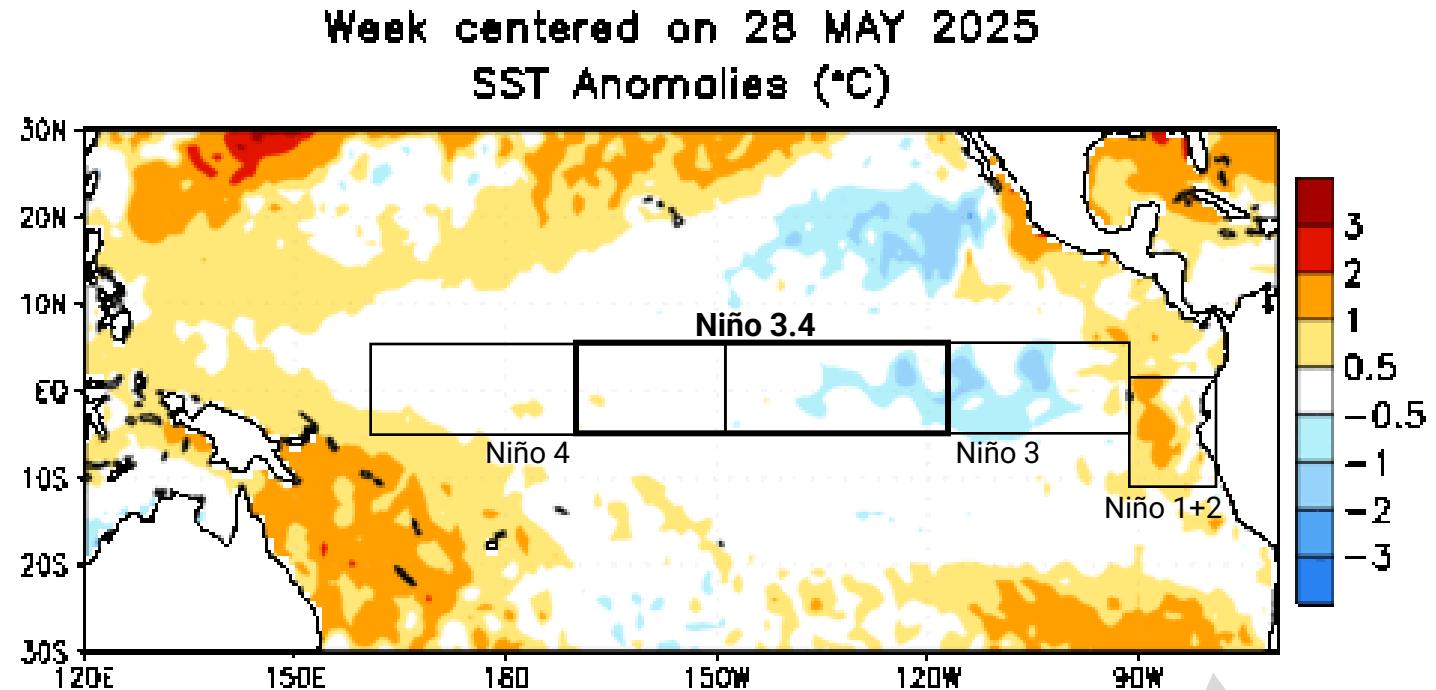
Layer anomalies take longer to dissipate than superficial ones, which makes them a great subseasonal forecasting tool!

# El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

## CPC Official Statement

### La Niña Watch

- ENSO-neutral is present.\*
- Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are near average across most of the Pacific Ocean.

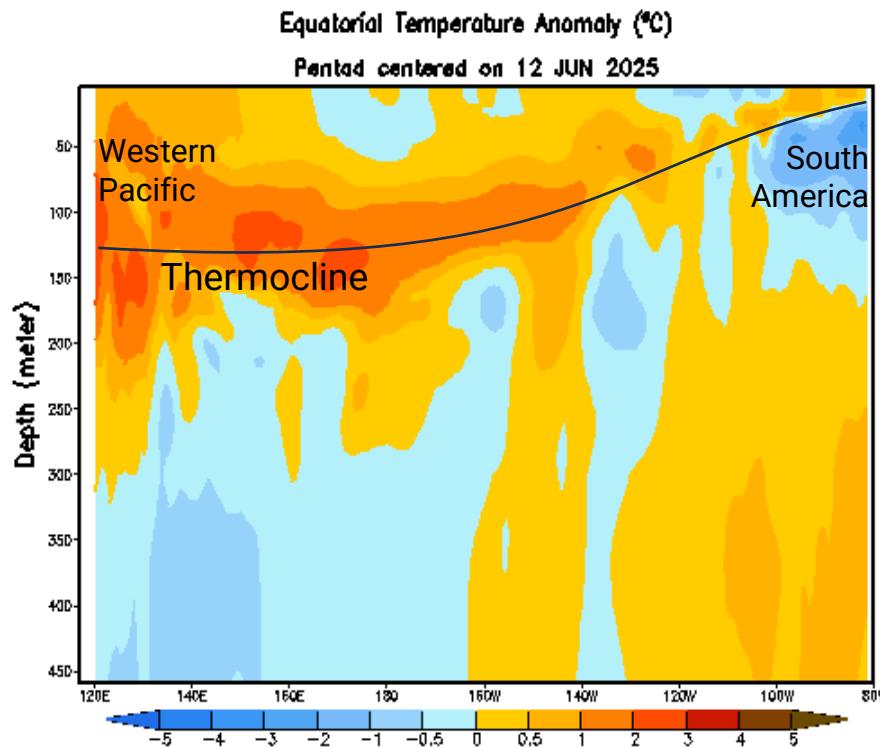


### Takeaways

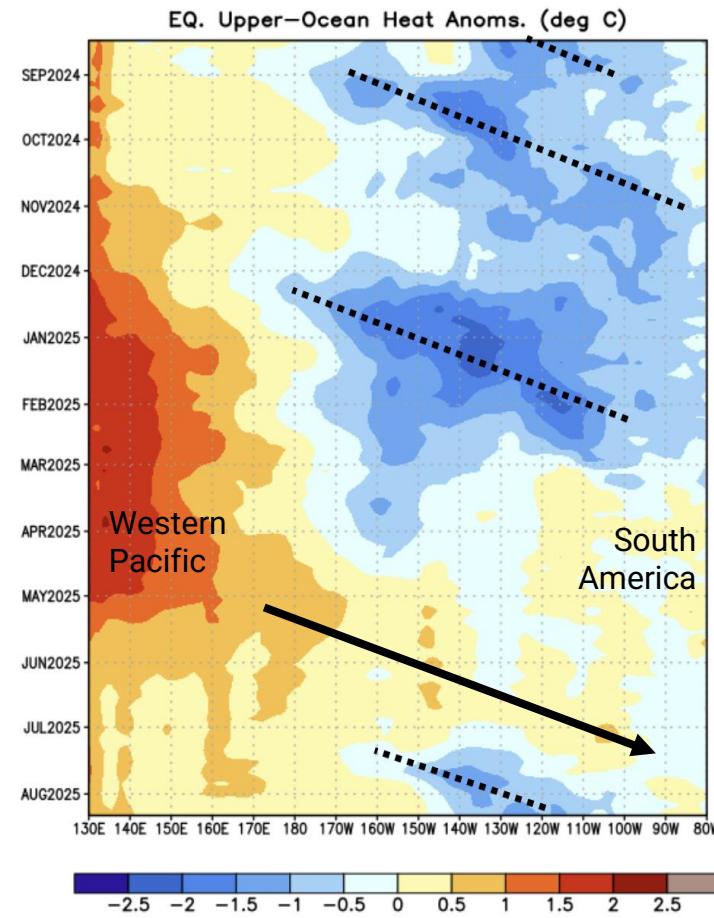
- Neutral conditions are established.
- The South American coast continues warming up.
- There is a La Niña watch, meaning that La Niña conditions could develop in the coming months.

# Oceanic Kelvin Wave Activity (ENSO)

## Temperature Anomaly Cross Section



## Heat Content Hovmöller



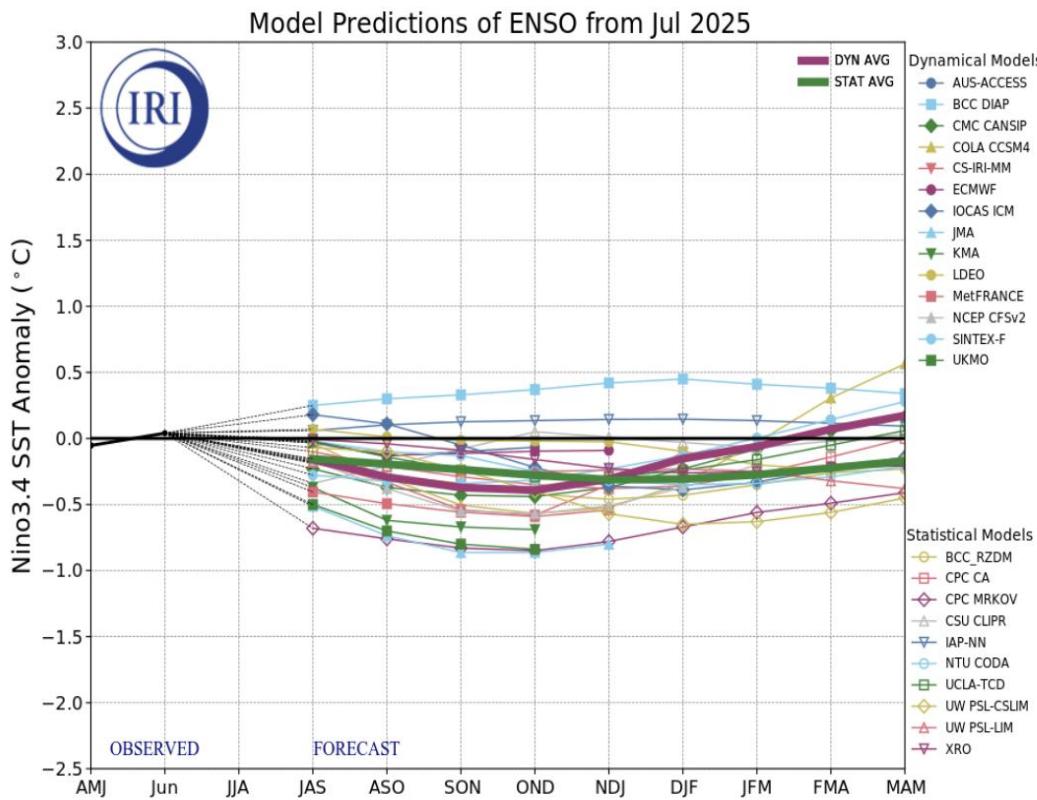
## Takeaways

- The South American coast warming might be partly due to a weak warm (downwelling) Kelvin Wave.
- A cool (upwelling) Kelvin wave is propagating near 100°W, which could favor a coastal cooling late in mid-September.

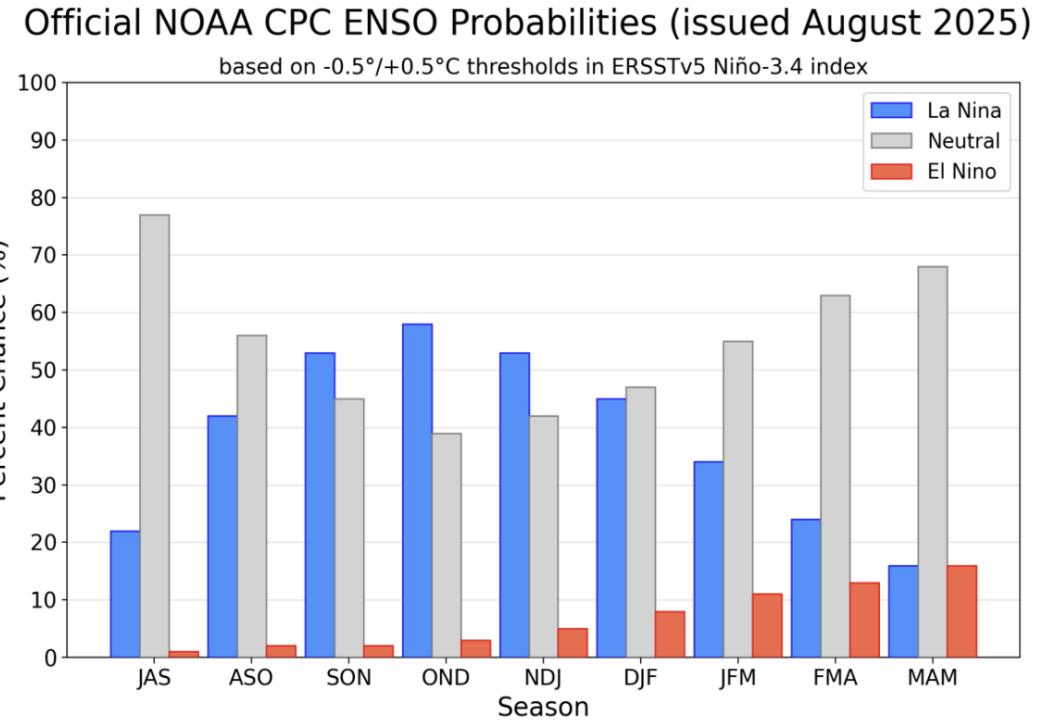
# ENSO Outlook:

ENSO-neutral is most likely through the late Northern Hemisphere summer 2025 (56% chance in August-October). Thereafter, a brief period of La Niña conditions is favored in the fall and early winter 2025-26 before reverting to ENSO-neutral.

## Dynamical Models

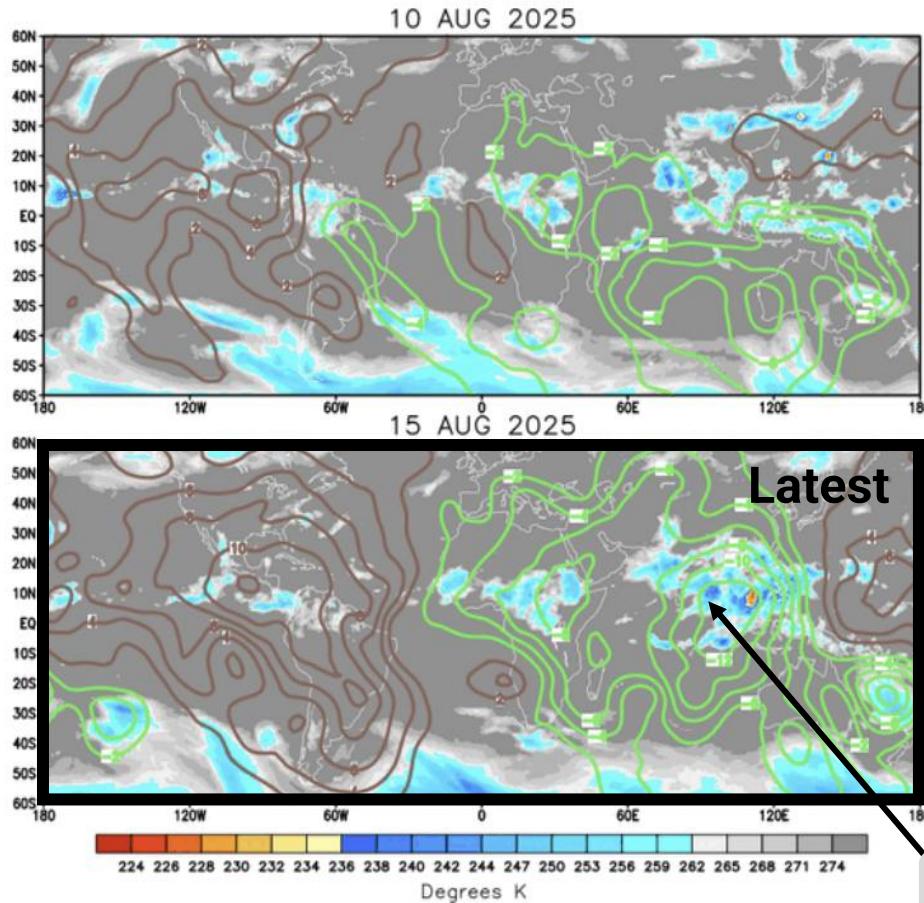


## Probabilistic Forecast

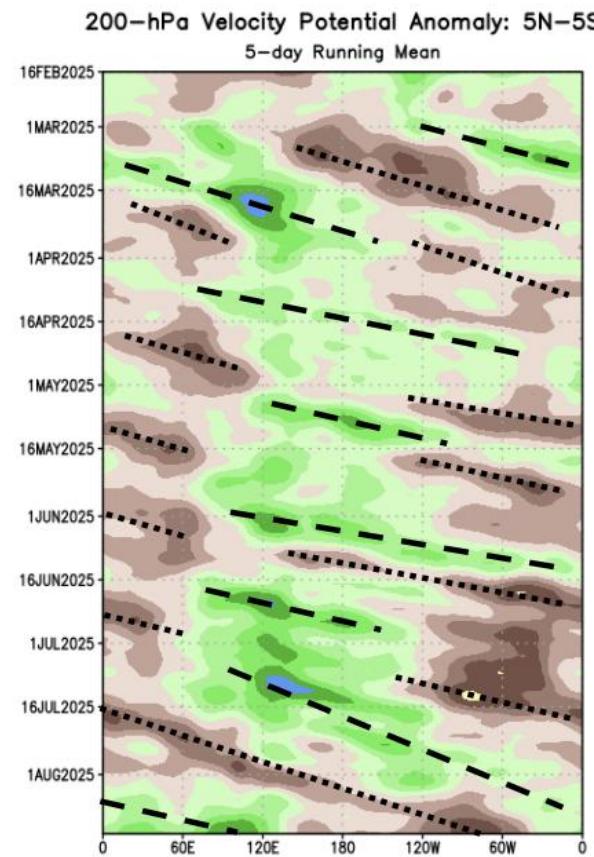


# Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

## Velocity Potential and Outgoing Long Wave Radiation



## CHI Hovmöller

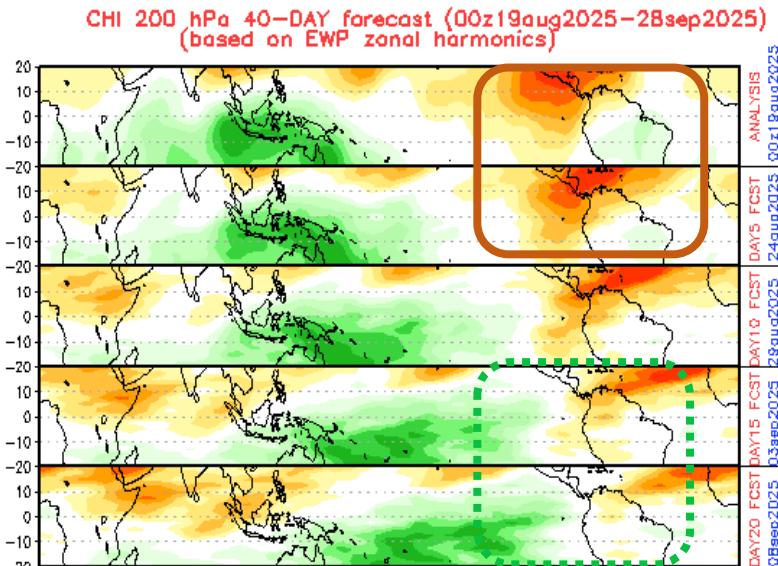


## Takeaways

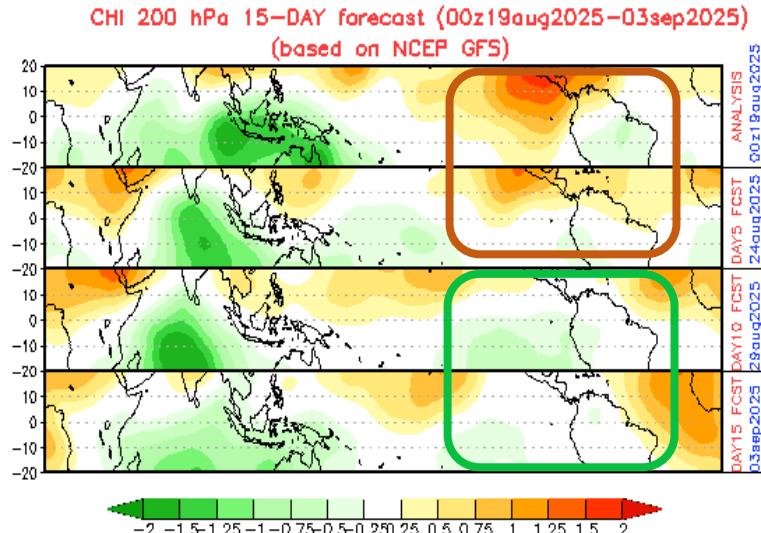
- The MJO is currently organized in a Wave-1 mode.
- Upper convergent is present over the Americas.
- The Upper Divergent (wet) phase should be arriving in mid-September. Yet, models are showing a decrease in strength once it arrives (next slides).

# MJO Forecasts

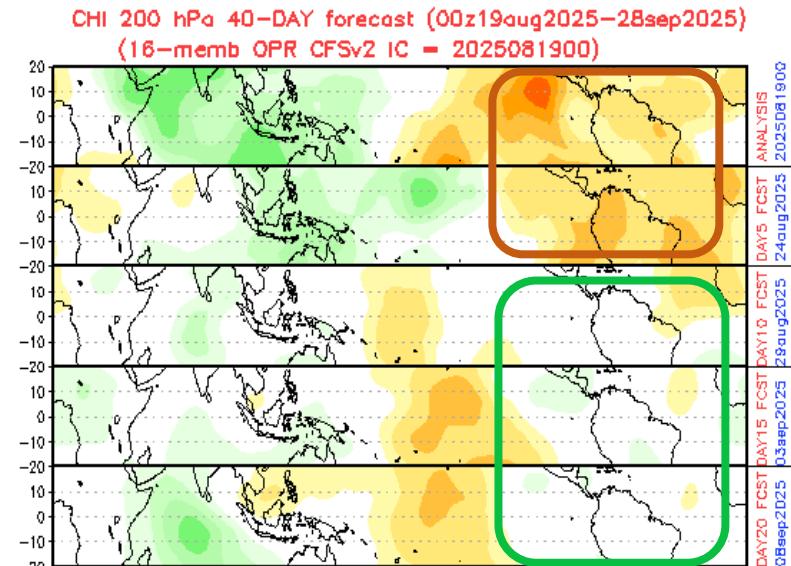
## Empirical Wave Propagation



## Global Forecast System (GFS)



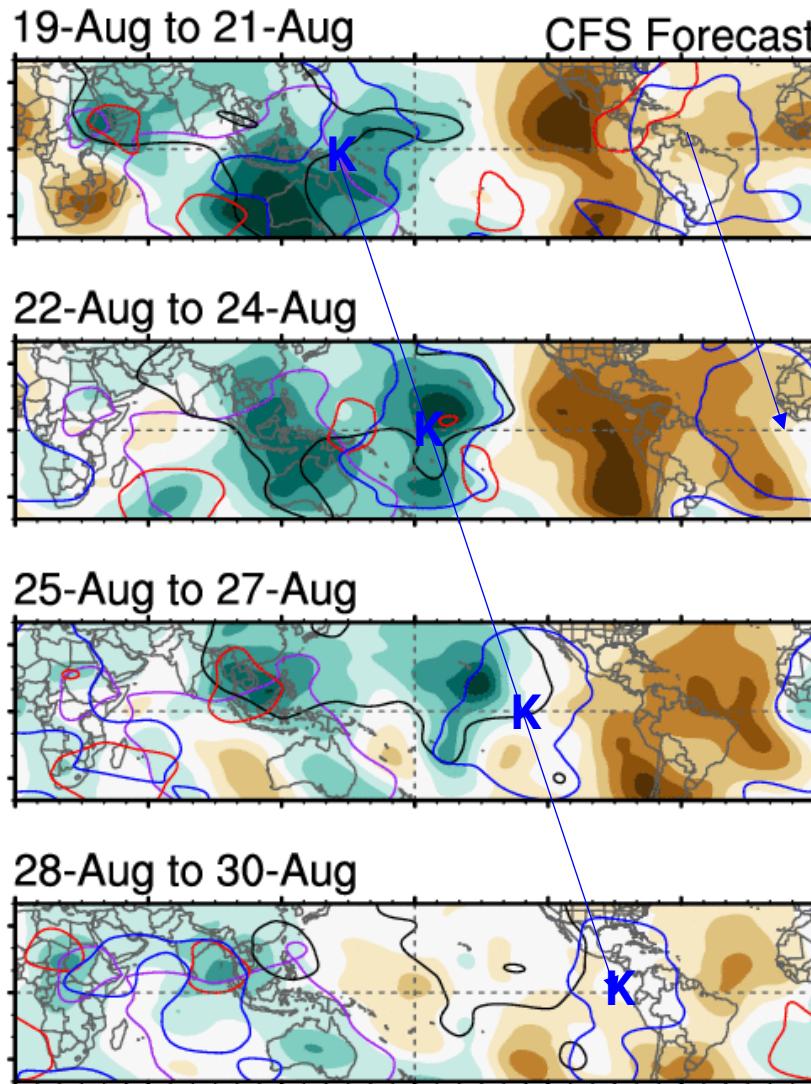
## Climate Forecast System (CFS)



## Takeaways

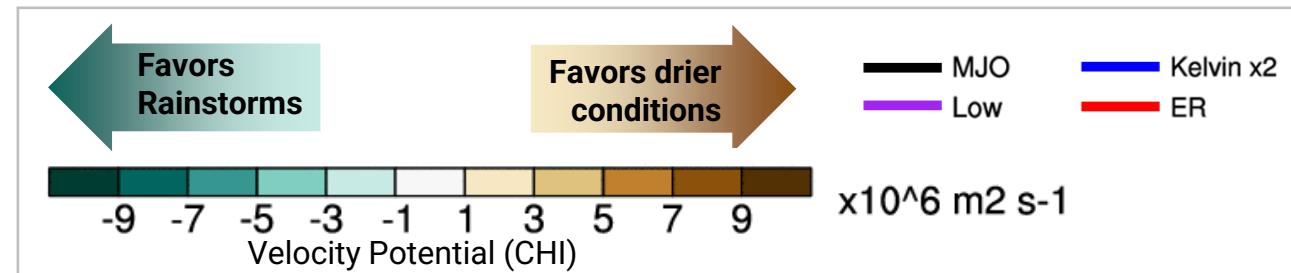
- The upper convergent (dry) phase should continue through August 24<sup>th</sup>.
- A gradual change to wetter conditions should start at the end of the month.
- The first 2 weeks of September could be wetter, although models are damping the strength of the upper divergent (wet) phase once it arrives.

# MJO and Upper Tropospheric Waves



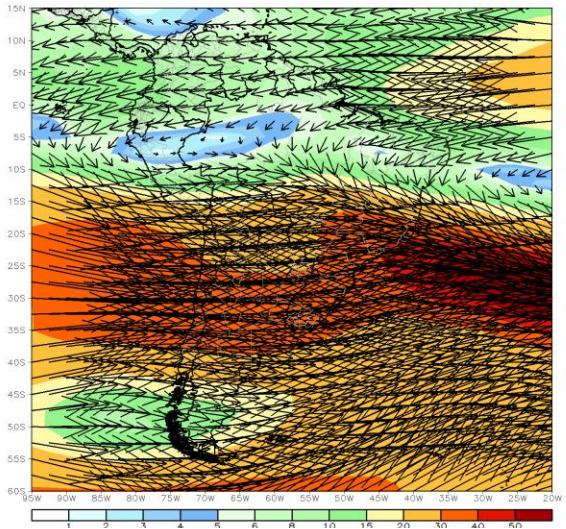
## Takeaways

- Large scale upper convergent conditions are present.
- Active Indian Ocean-Maritime Continent convection is triggering Kelvin Waves.
- A Kelvin Wave will likely arrive to the Americas between August 28-30, to enhance deep convection and favor heavier precipitation where weather systems are present at that time.

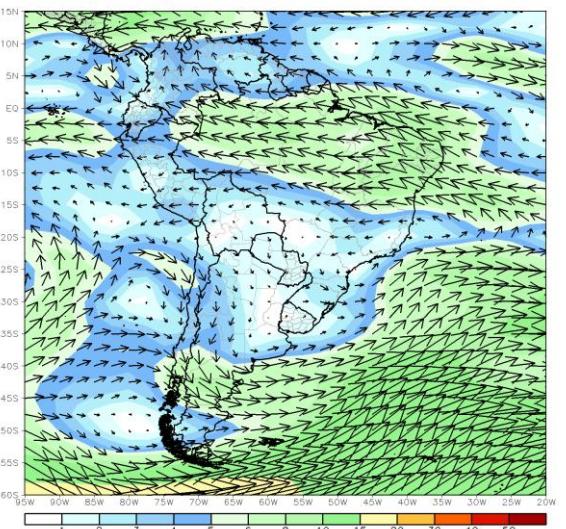


# South America, last 7 days

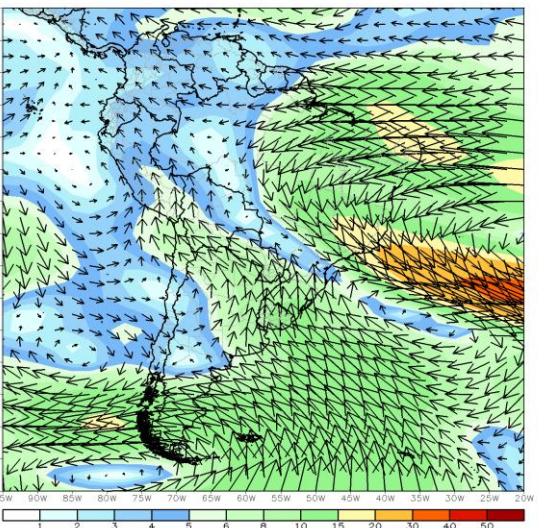
CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 11Aug2025 – 17Aug2025



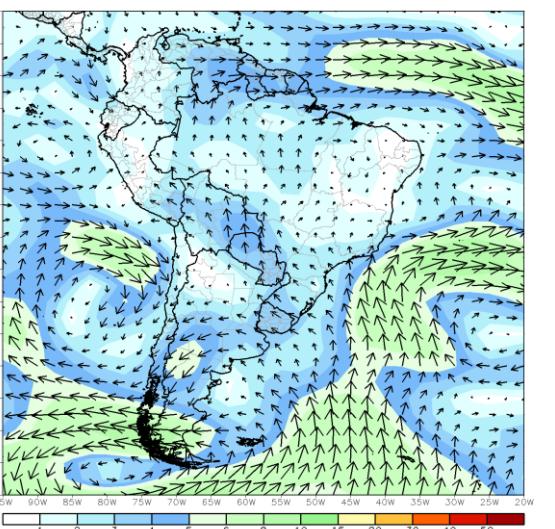
CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 11Aug2025 – 17Aug2025



CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 11Aug2025 – 17Aug2025



CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 11Aug2025 – 17Aug2025

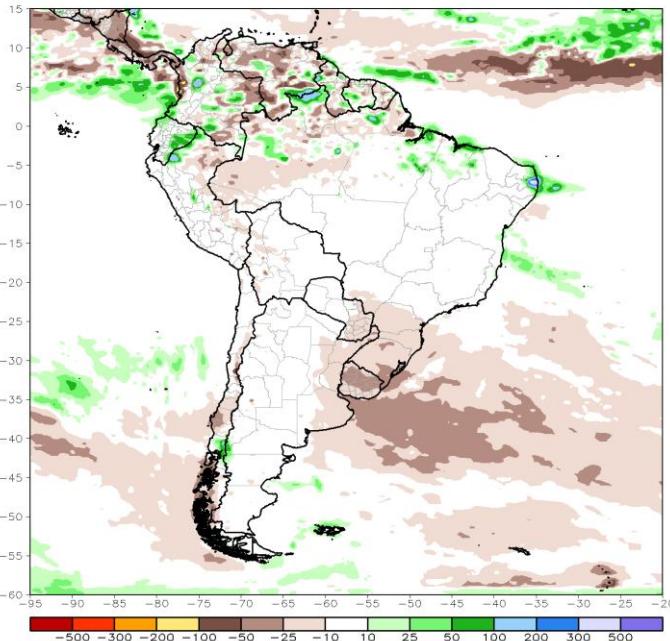


200 hPa Flow

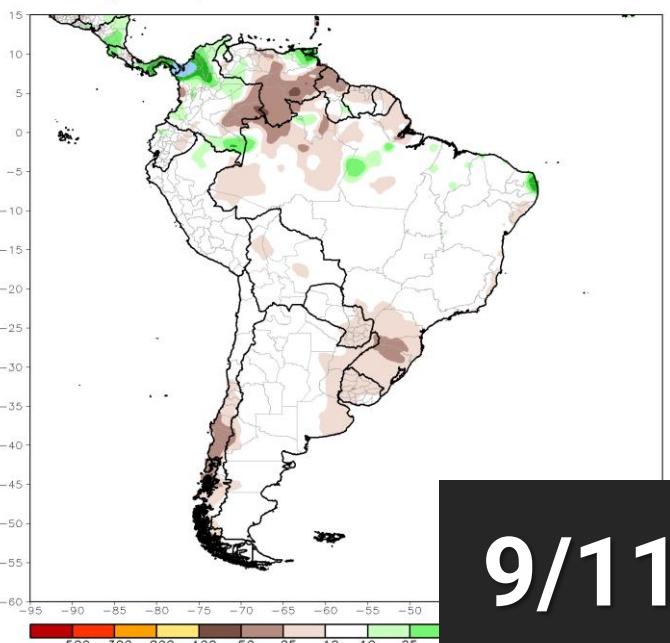
Rainfall Anomalies

850 hPa Flow

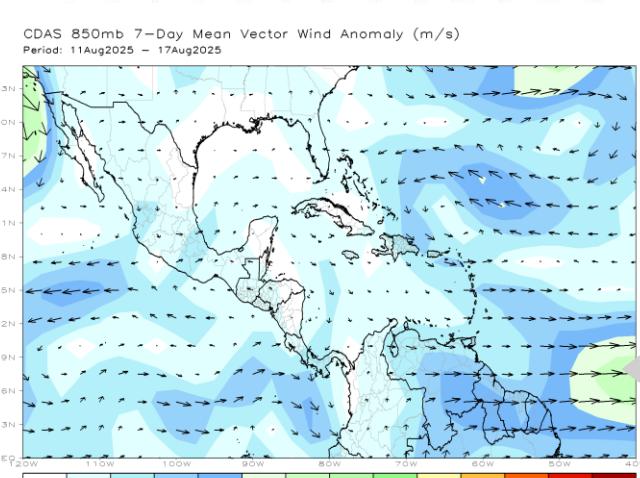
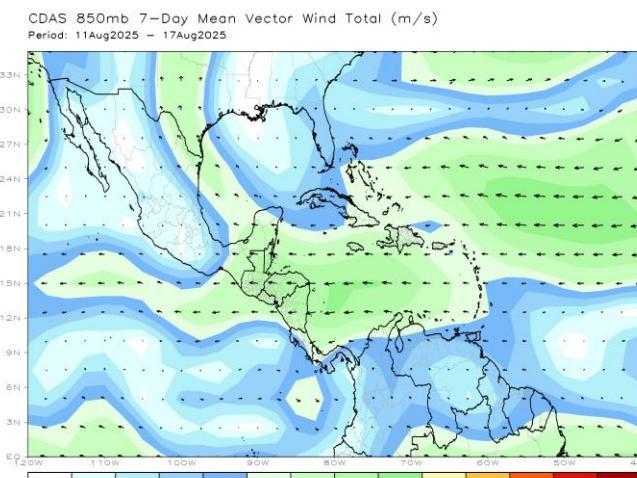
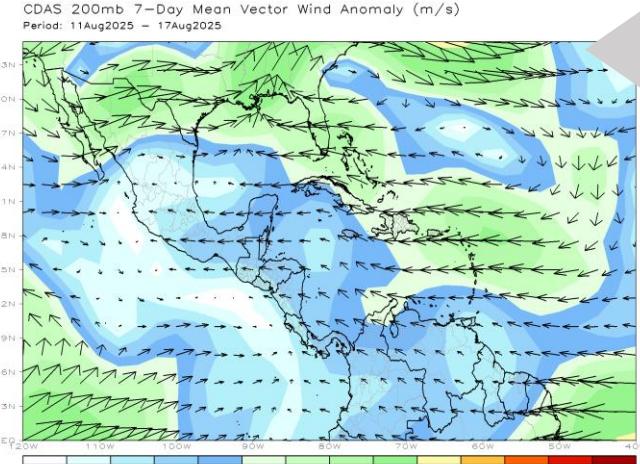
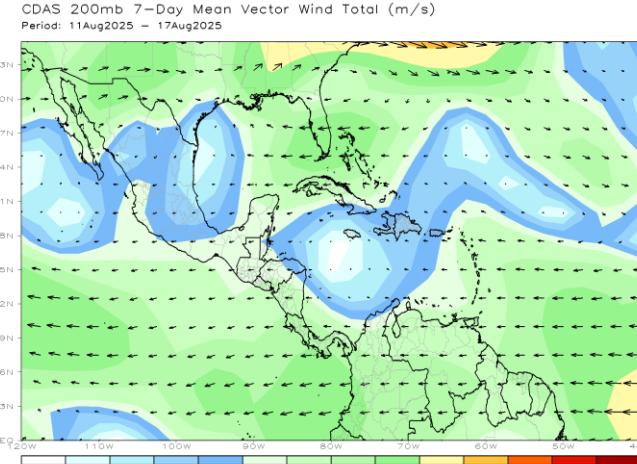
CMORPH ADJ EOD 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 11Aug2025 – 17Aug2025



CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 12Aug2025 – 18Aug2025



# Caribbean, Central America and Mexico, last 7 days

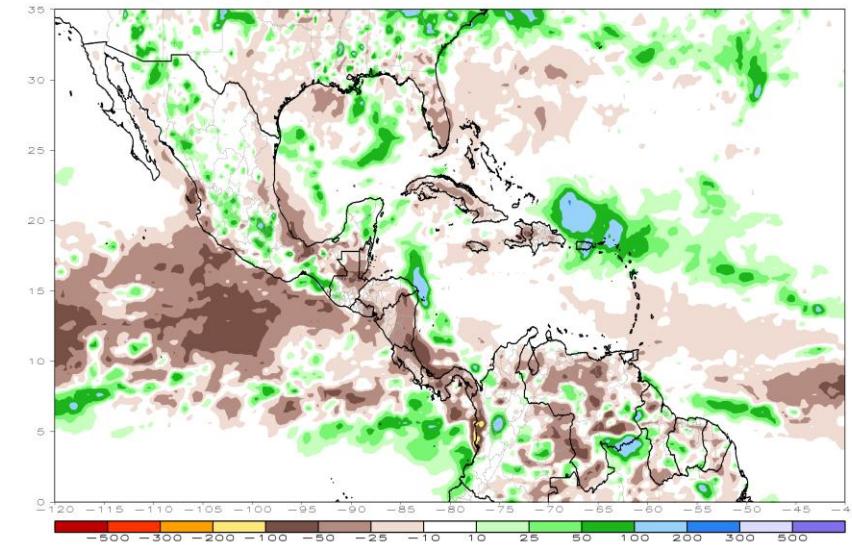


200 hPa  
Flow

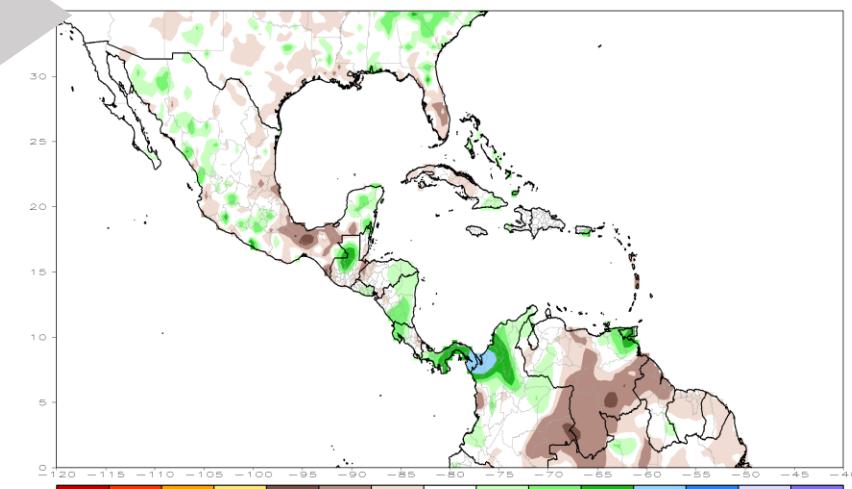
Rainfall  
Anomalies

850 hPa  
Flow

CMORPH ADJ EOD 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 11Aug2025 – 17Aug2025



CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 12Aug2025 – 18Aug2025



# Upcoming Severe Weather and Heavy Rainfall Event

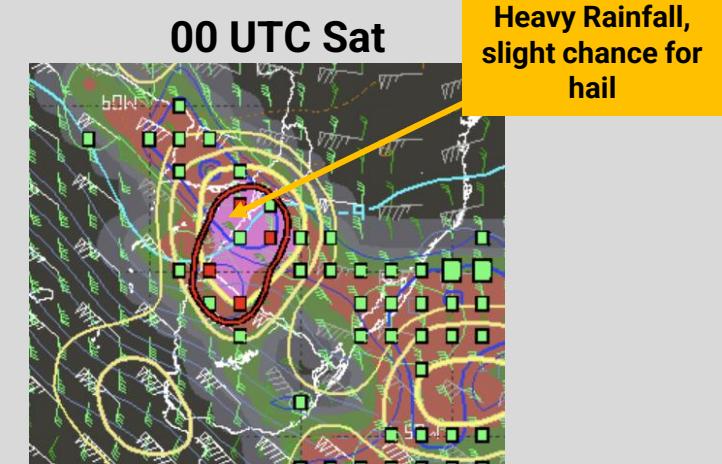
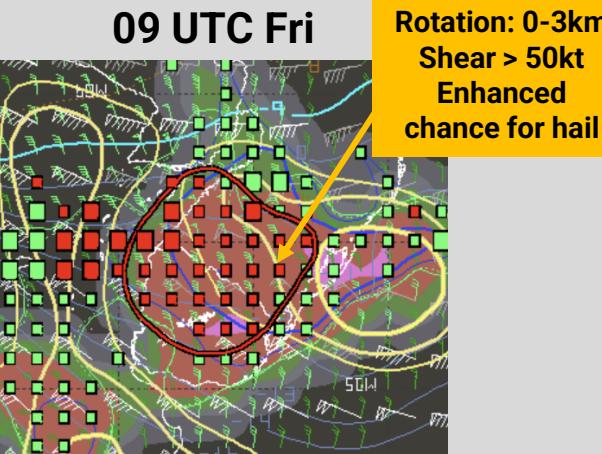
## GR02T Algorithm

- Enhanced risk for hail late on Thursday night into Friday morning, including directional shear (rotation).
- A second round late on Friday into Saturday ahead of a potent front. Heavier precipitation but lesser chance for hail and rotation.

## Where? When?

Southern Brazil, Thursday night through Sunday night. Worst on Friday through Saturday morning.

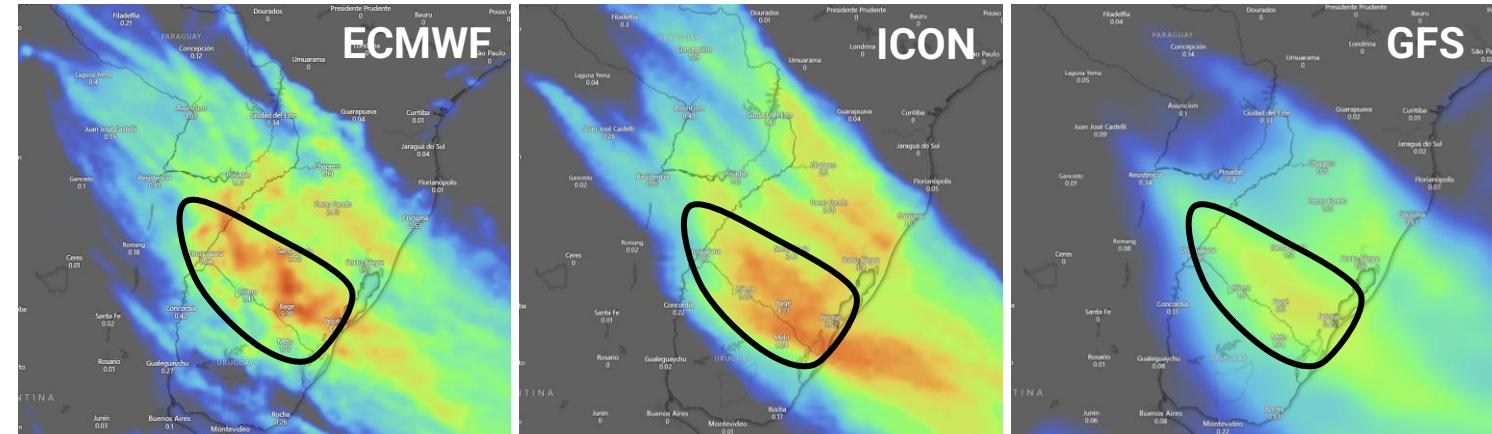
**What?** 3-day rainfall totals: 100-150mm, isolated close to 200mm in RGS. Severe Wx including hail.



## Model Rainfall

- 100-150mm in southern RGSul and northeast Uruguay, mostly late Thursday through Saturday morning. Isolated maxima near 200mm.

### Model Rainfall: 22-Aug 00 UTC through 15 Aug 00 UTC





Since 2004

Next Session: **Tuesday** 16 September at 15 UTC

★ Our website: <https://rammb2.cira.colostate.edu/training/rmtc/focusgroup/>

★ To join our distribution list: email [erin.sanders@colostate.edu](mailto:erin.sanders@colostate.edu), [jose.galvez@colostate.edu](mailto:jose.galvez@colostate.edu) or [bernie.connell@colostate.edu](mailto:bernie.connell@colostate.edu)

*Thank you!*

*Gracias!*

*Obrigado!*