

WMO VLab Regional Focus Group
of the Americas and Caribbean



Since 2004

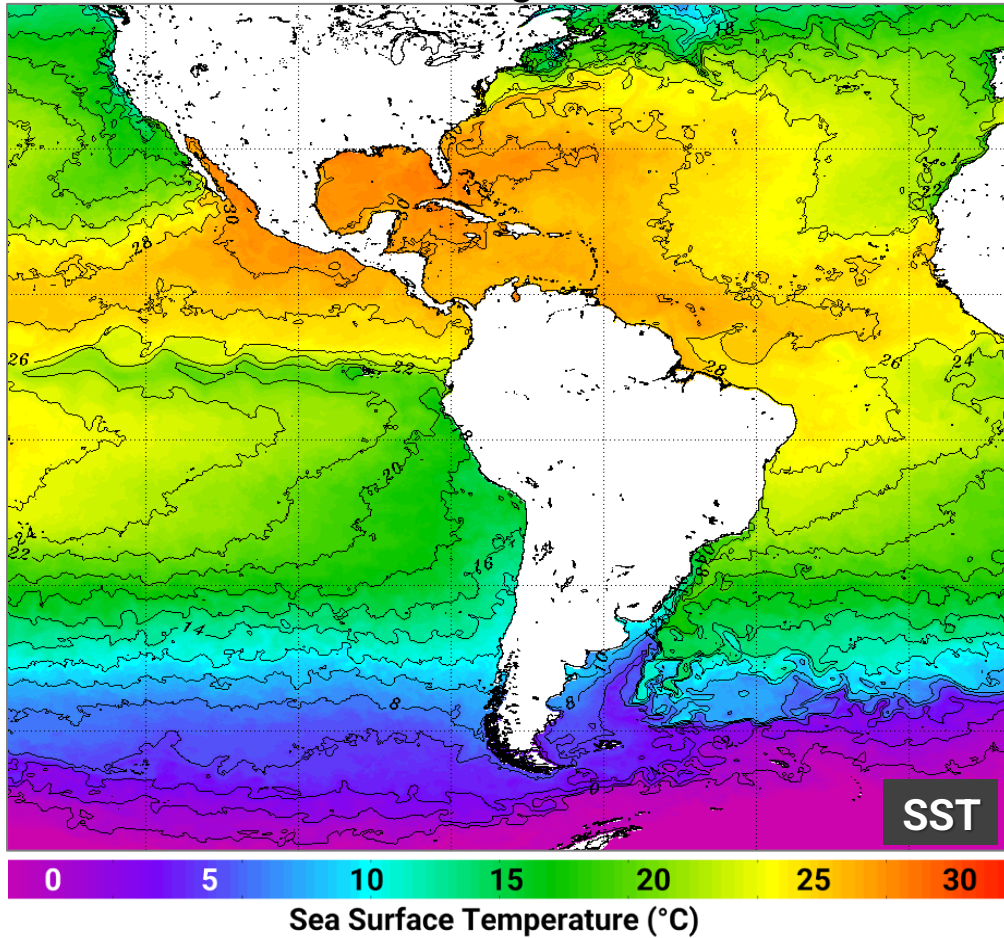
Climate Indices

Current Status and Projections

Wednesday 20 August, 2025

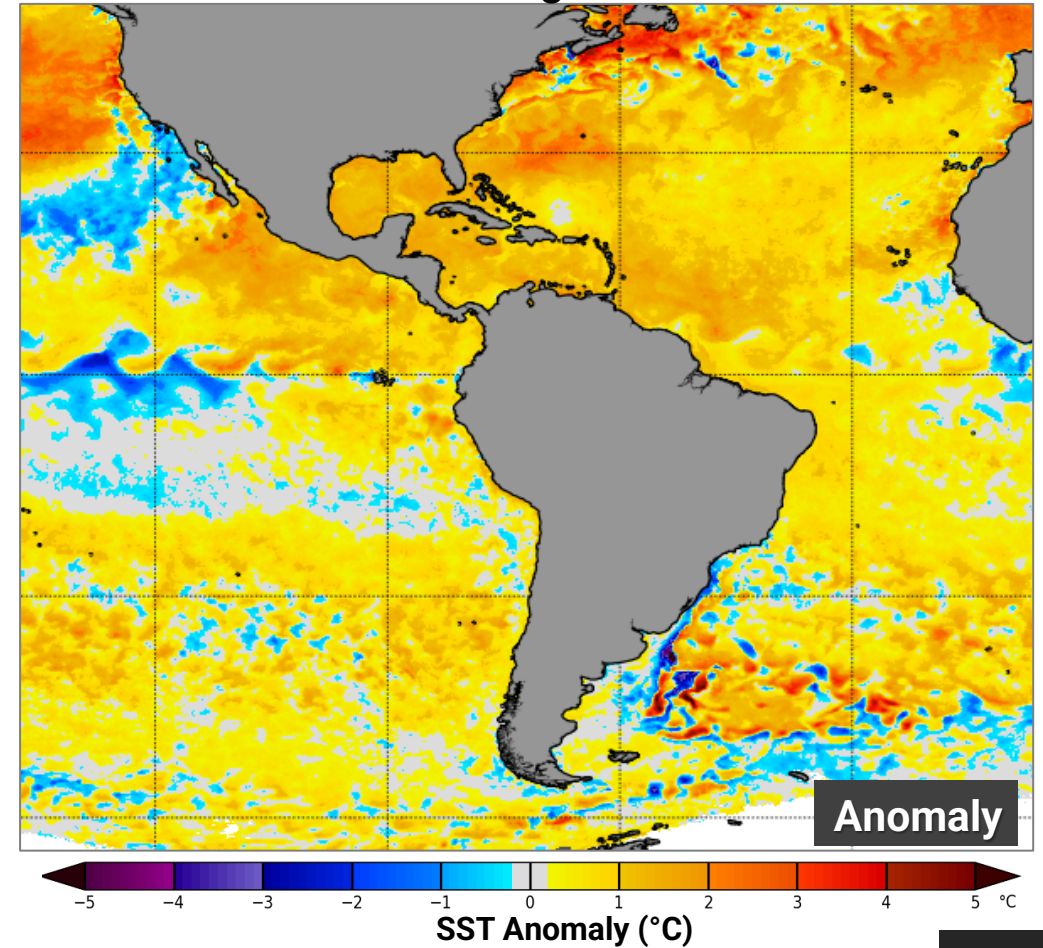
Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

18 August



Source: OSPo

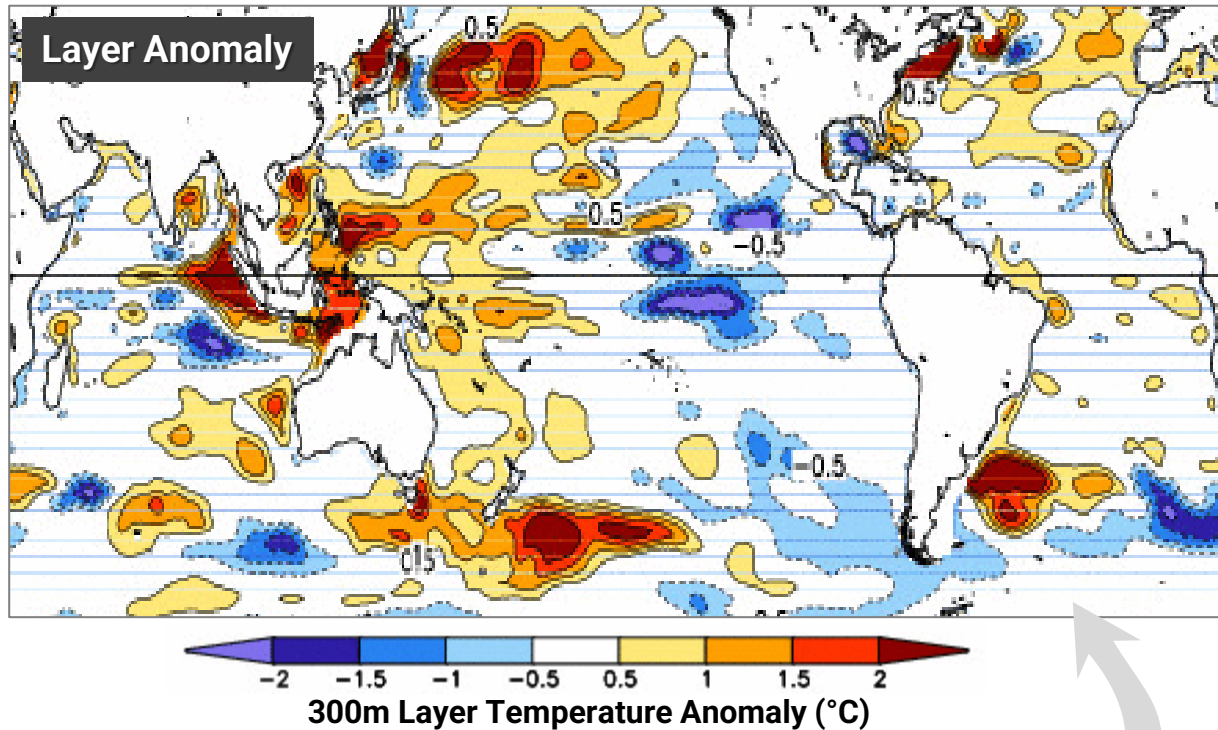
18 August



Source: NOAA Coral Reef Watch

Top 300m Layer Temperature Anomaly

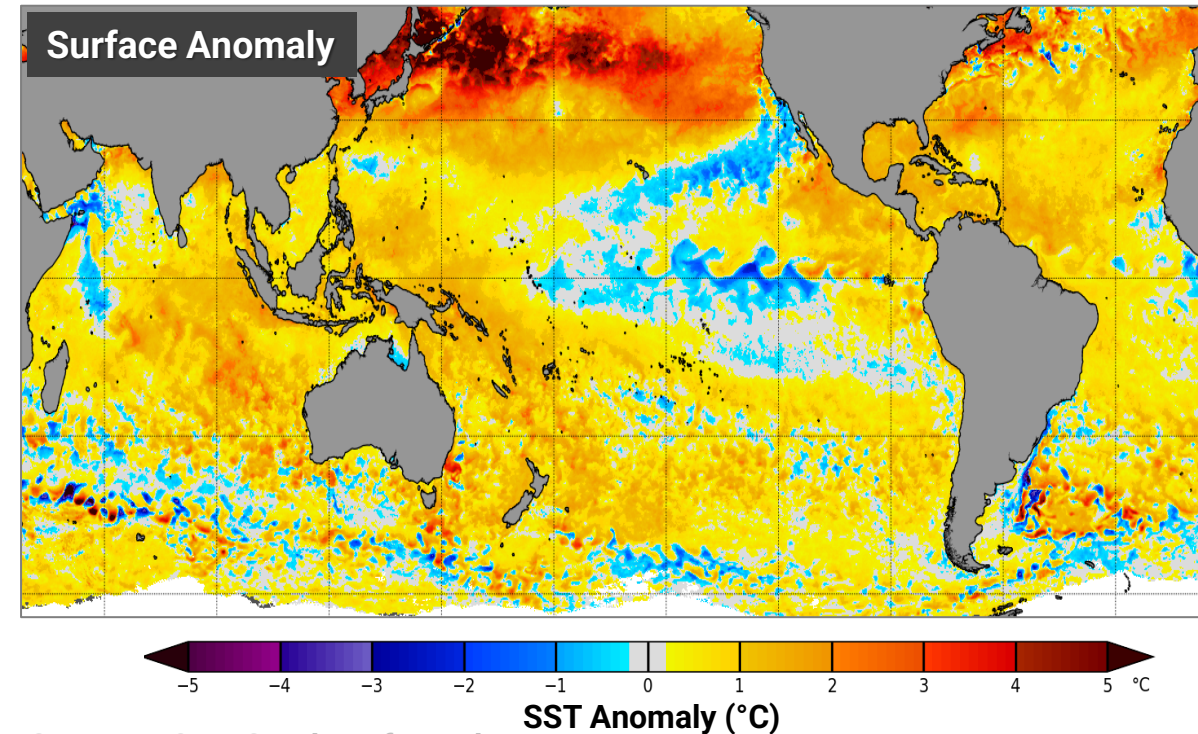
11 August



Source: GODAS, CPC

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

18 August



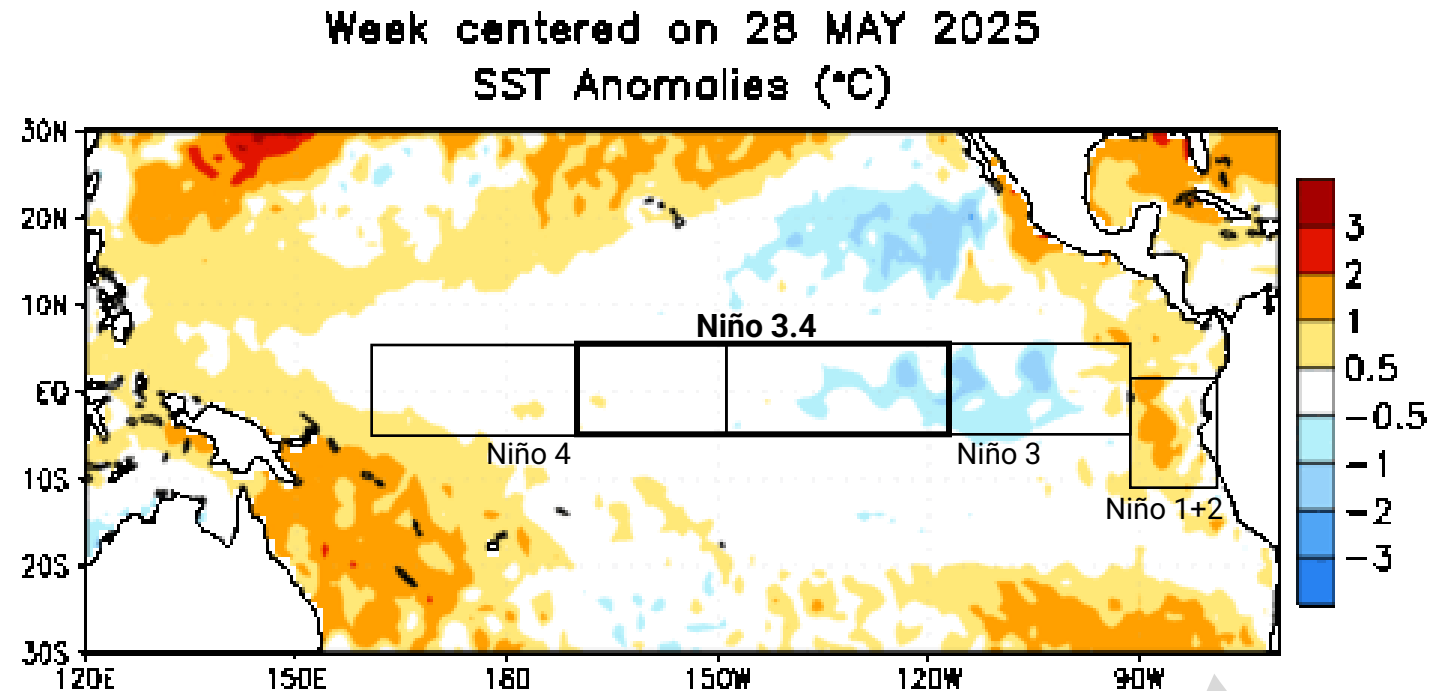
Source: NOAA Coral Reef Watch

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.

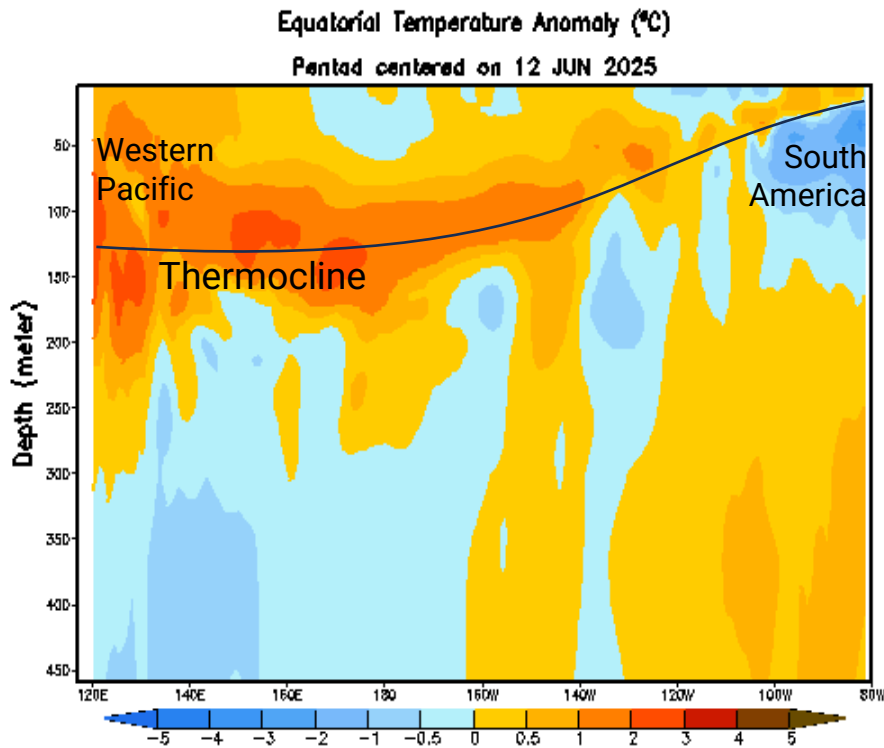


Takeaways

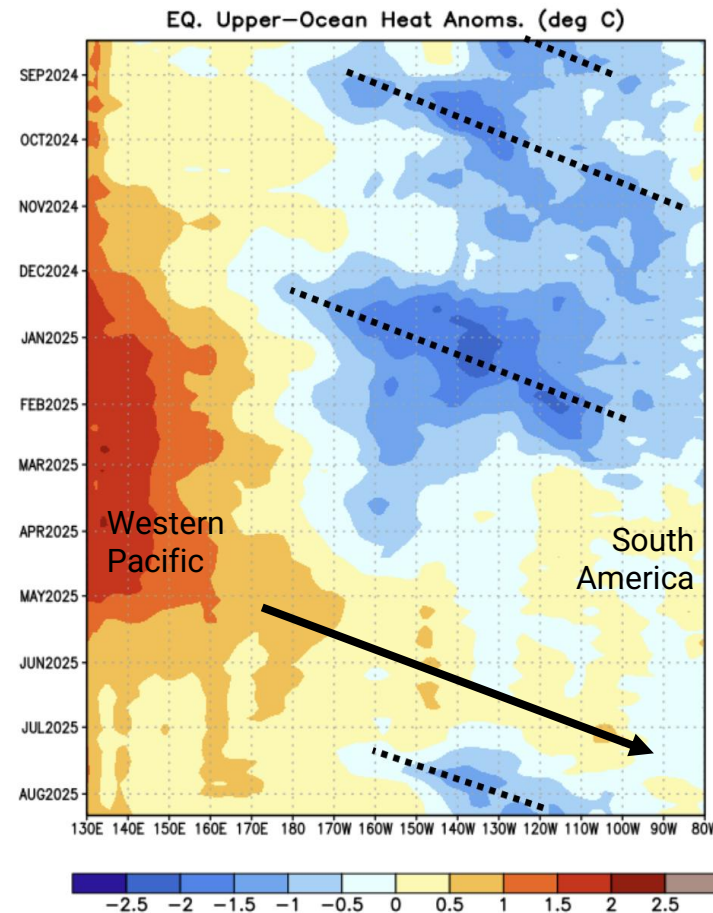
- Neutral conditions are established.
- The South American coast continues warming up.
- There is a La Niña watch, meaning that La Niña conditions could develop in the coming months.

Oceanic Kelvin Wave Activity (ENSO)

Temperature Anomaly Cross Section



Heat Content Hovmöller



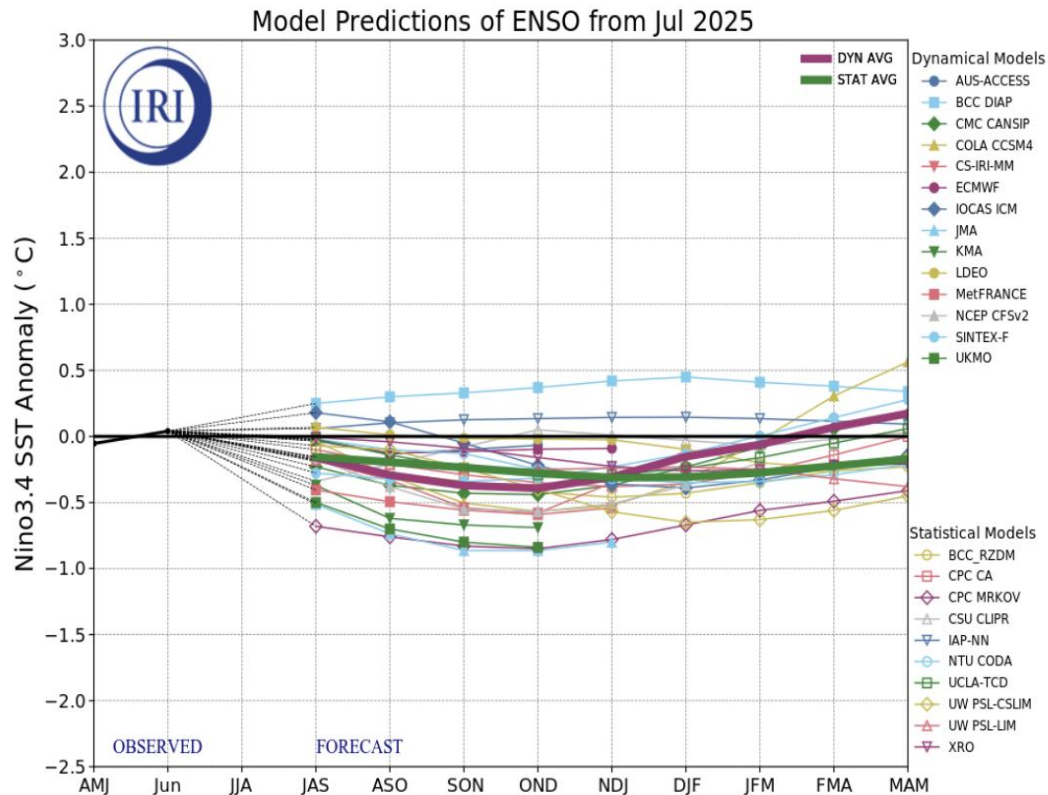
Takeaways

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

ENSO Outlook:

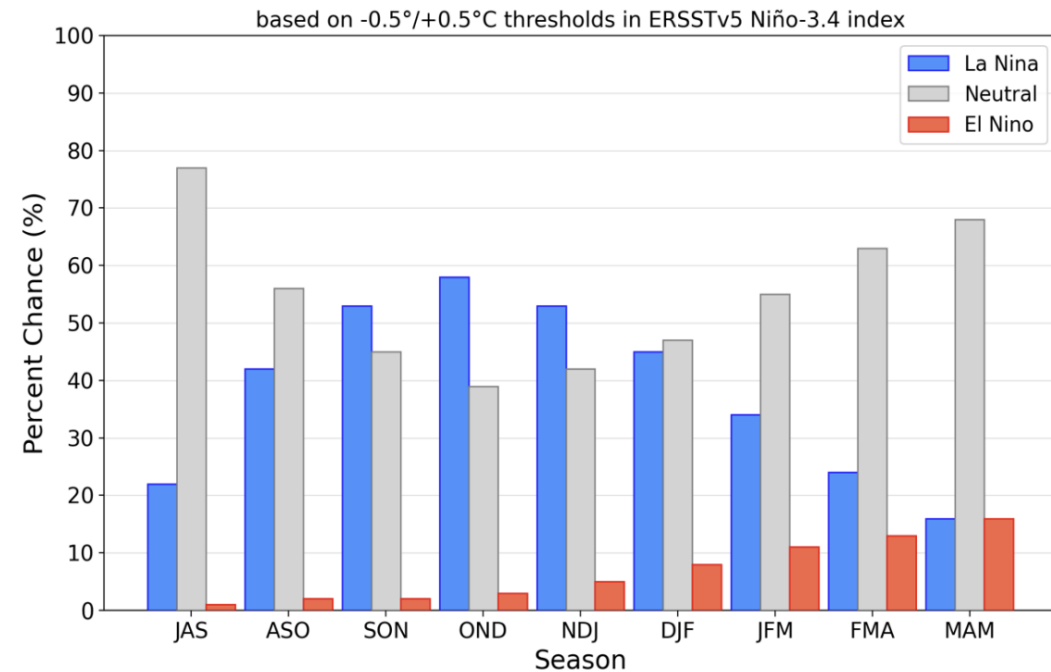
ENSO-neutral is most likely through the late Northern Hemisphere summer 2025 (56% chance in August-October). Thereafter, a brief period of La Niña conditions is favored in the fall and early winter 2025-26 before reverting to ENSO-neutral.

Dynamical Models



Probabilistic Forecast

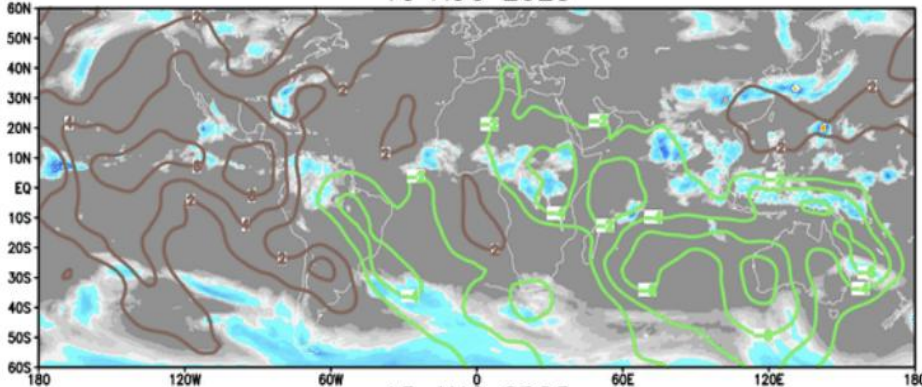
Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued August 2025)



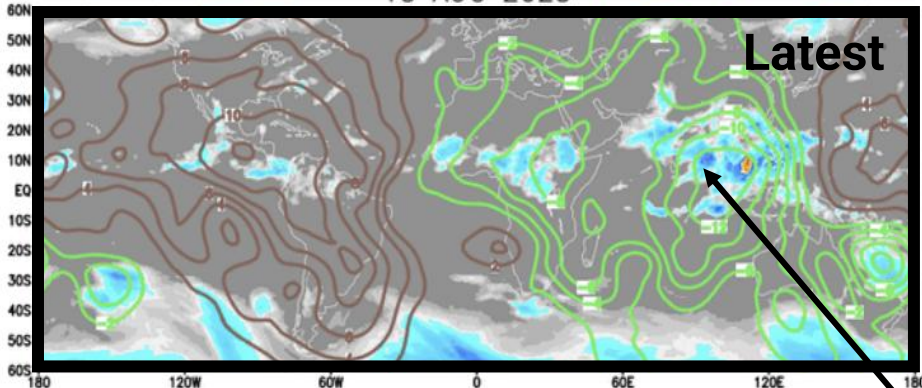
Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

Velocity Potential and Outgoing Long Wave Radiation

10 AUG 2025



15 AUG 2025



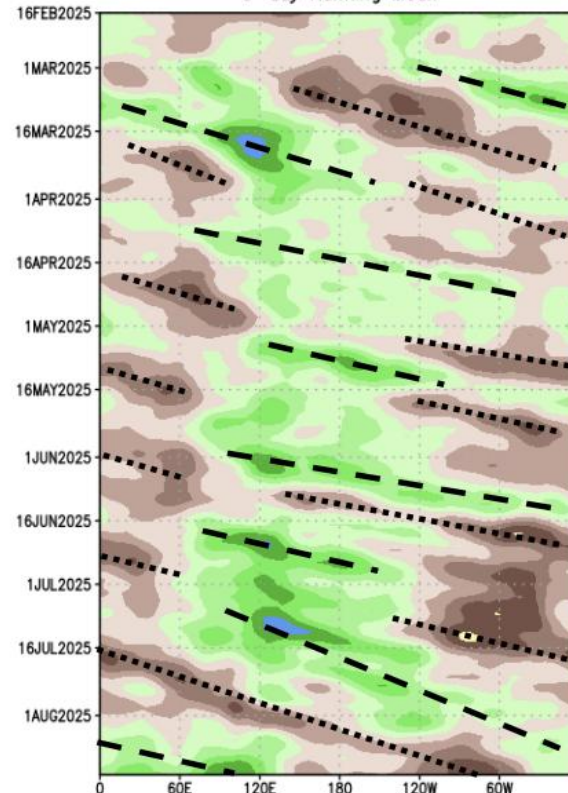
Latest



Indian Ocean
MJO Event

CHI Hovmöller

200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly: 5N–5S
5-day Running Mean



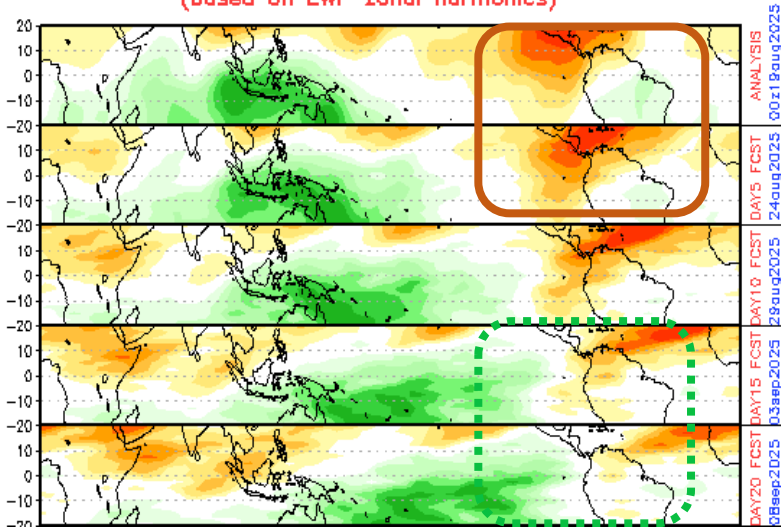
Takeaways

- 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

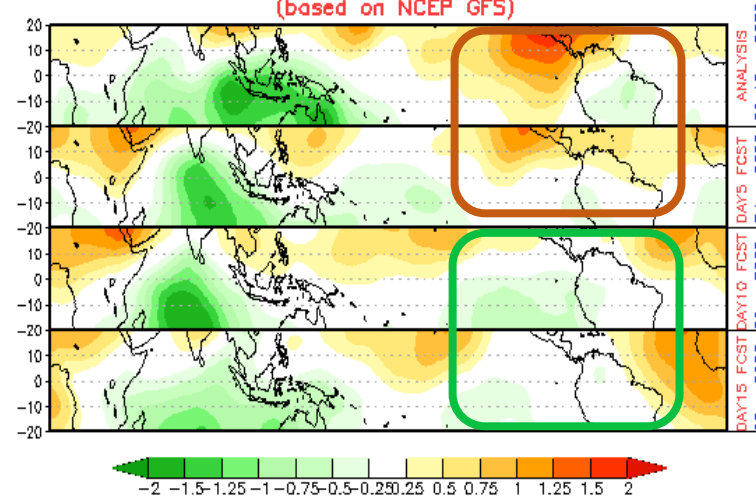
Empirical Wave Propagation

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z19aug2025-28sep2025)
(based on EWP zonal harmonics)



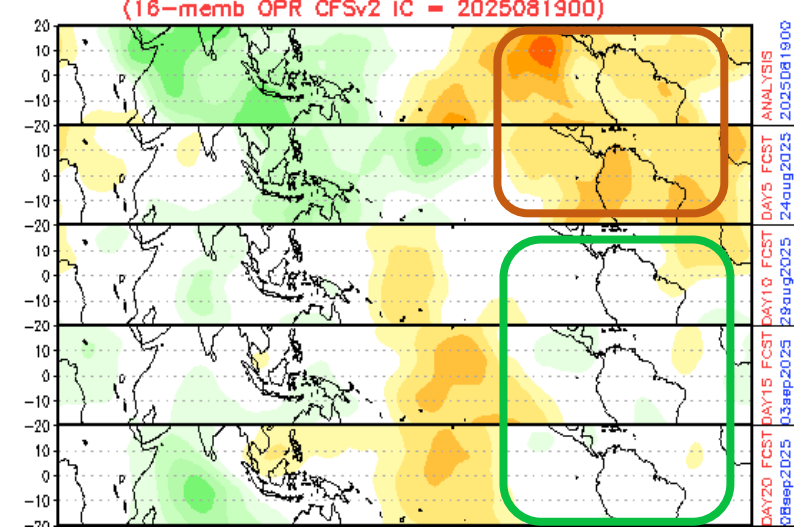
Global Forecast System (GFS)

CHI 200 hPa 15-DAY forecast (00z19aug2025-03sep2025)
(based on NCEP GFS)



Climate Forecast System (CFS)

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z19aug2025-28sep2025)
(16-memb OPR CFSv2 IC = 2025081900)

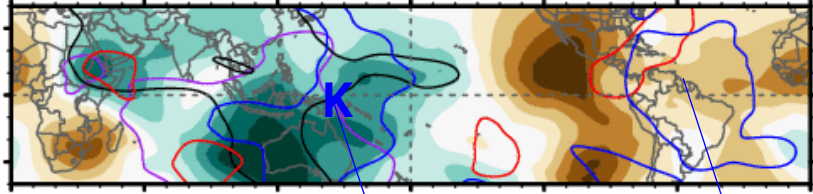


Takeaways

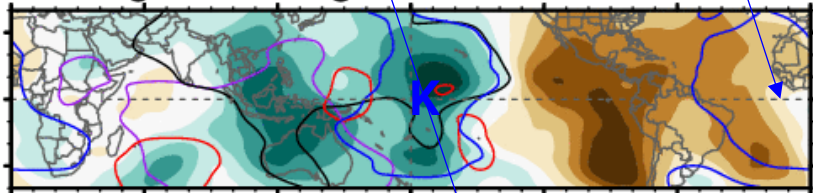
- The upper convergent (dry) phase should continue through August 24th.
- A gradual change to wetter conditions should start at the end of the month.
- The first 2 weeks of September could be wetter, although models are damping the strength of the upper divergent (wet) phase once it arrives.

MJO and Upper Tropospheric Waves

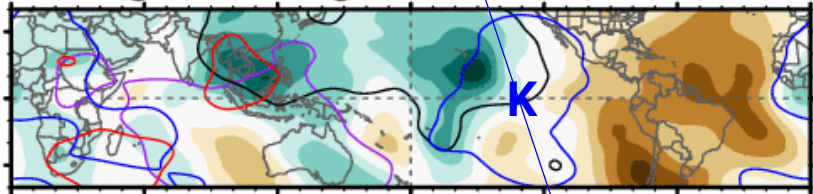
19-Aug to 21-Aug CFS Forecast



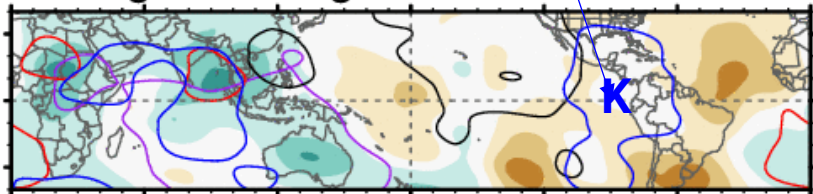
22-Aug to 24-Aug



25-Aug to 27-Aug

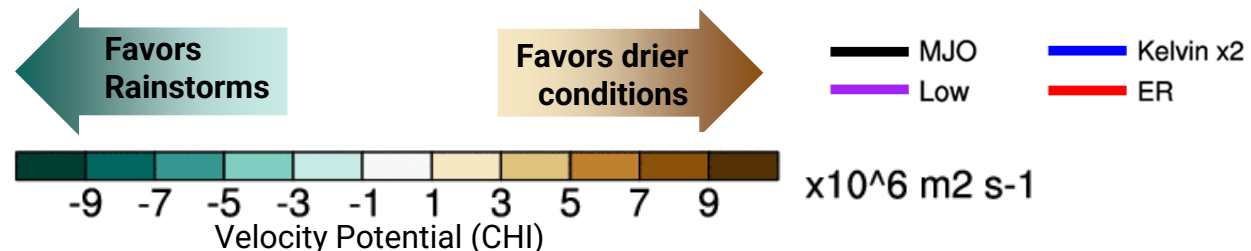


28-Aug to 30-Aug

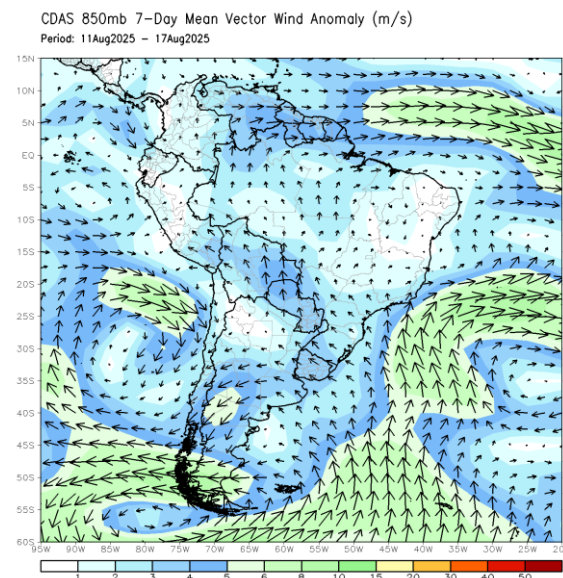
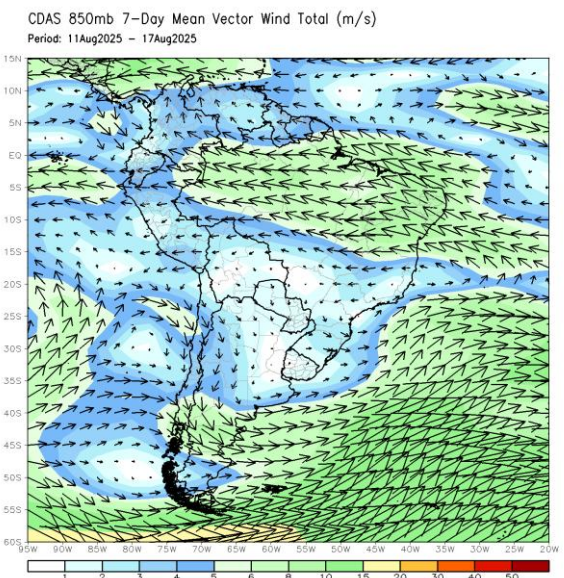
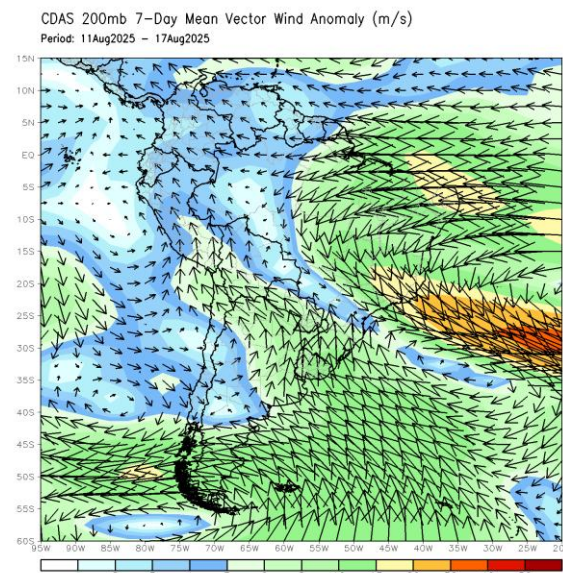
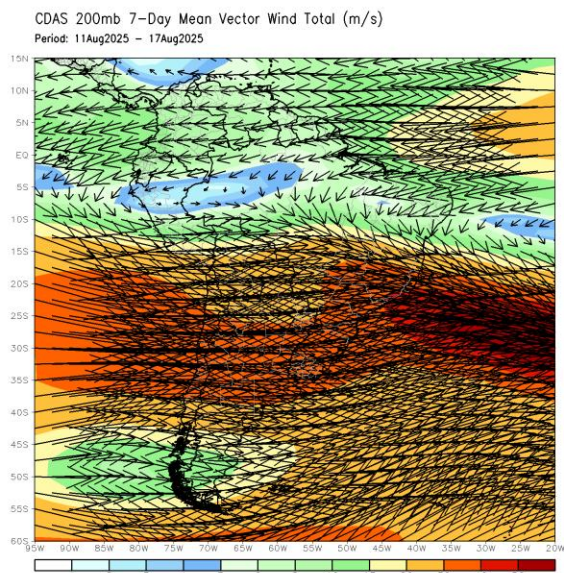


Takeaways

- 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.



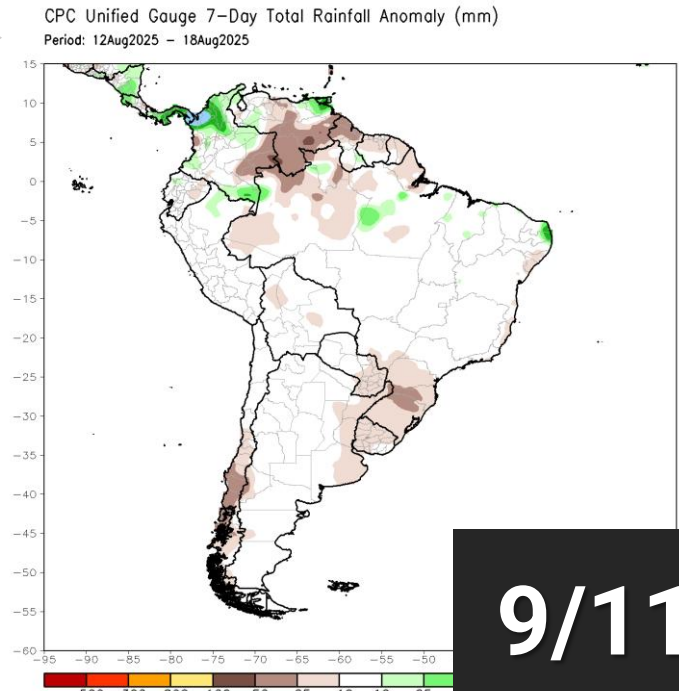
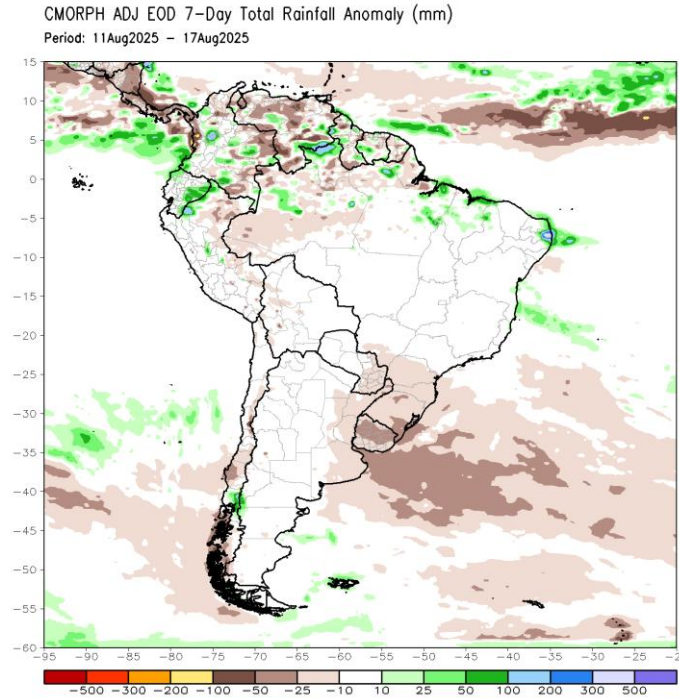
South America, last 7 days



200 hPa Flow

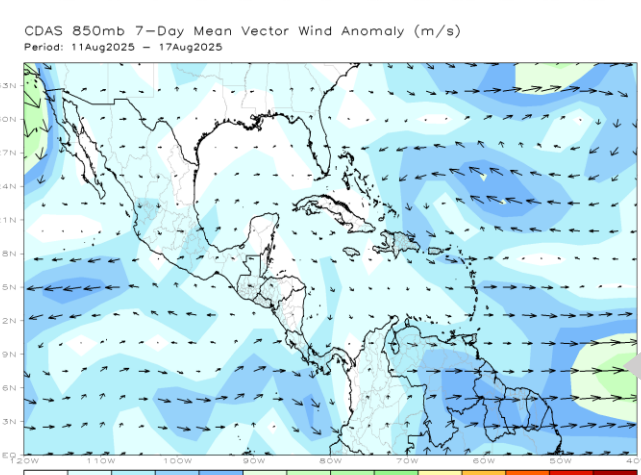
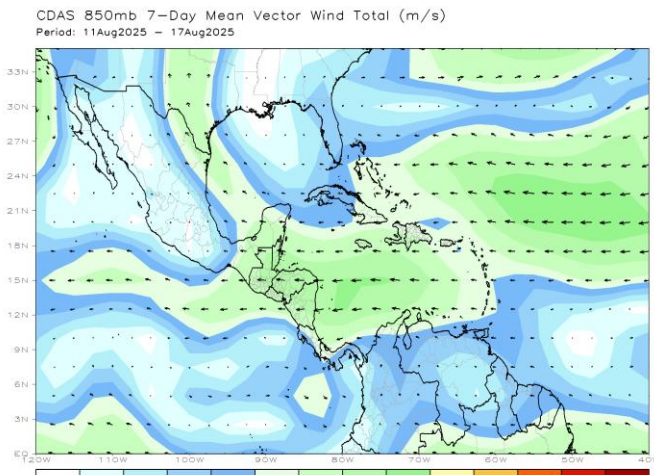
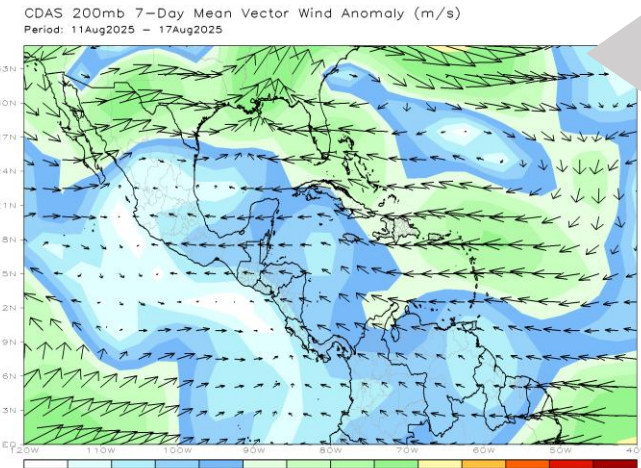
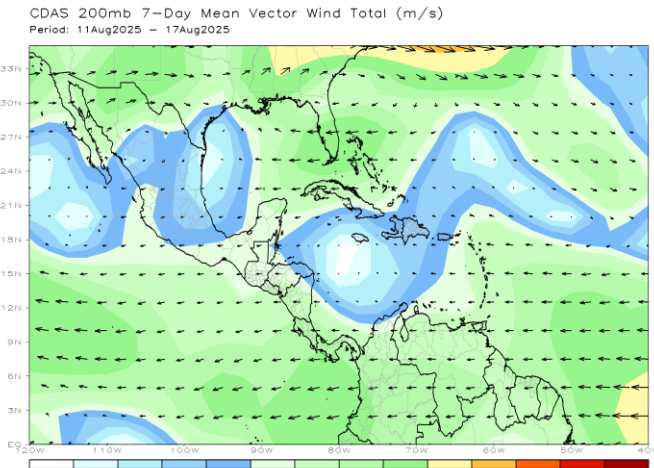
Rainfall Anomalies

850 hPa Flow



9/11

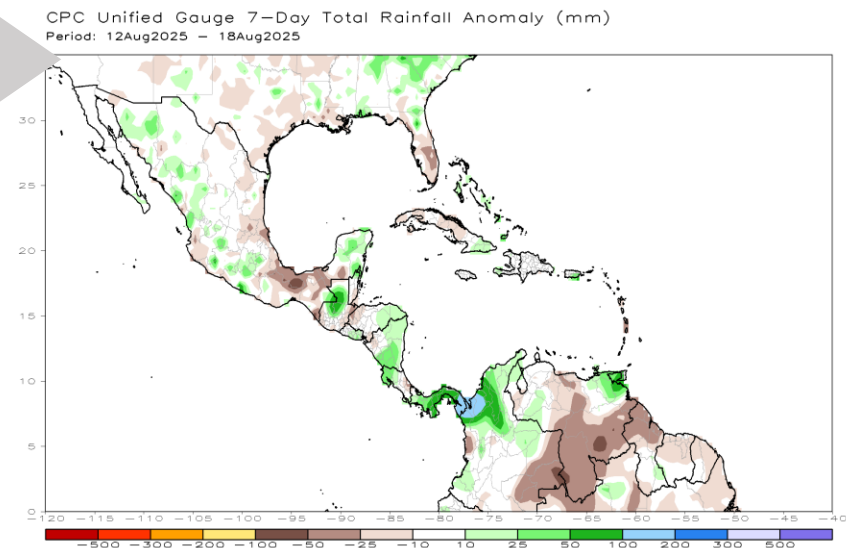
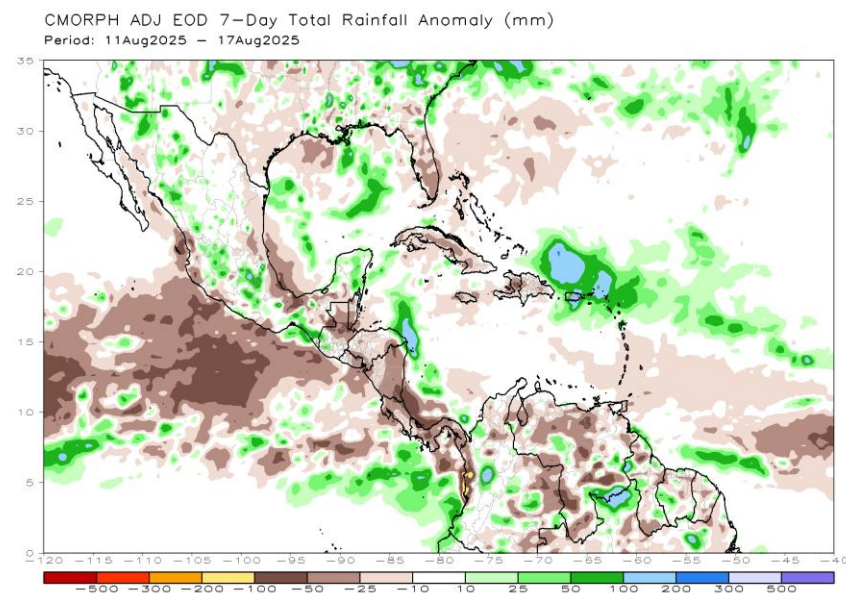
Caribbean, Central America and Mexico, last 7 days



200 hPa
Flow

Rainfall
Anomalies

850 hPa
Flow



Upcoming Severe Weather and Heavy Rainfall Event

Where? When?

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

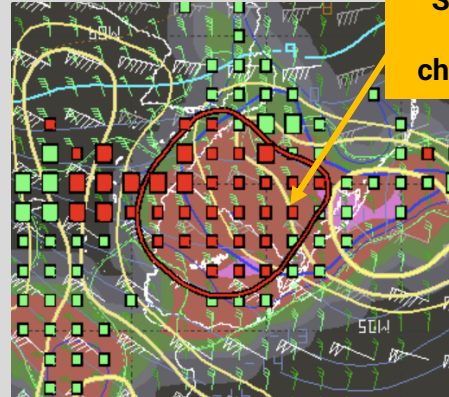
What? 3-day rainfall totals: 100-150mm, isolated close to 200mm in RGS. Severe Wx including hail.

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.

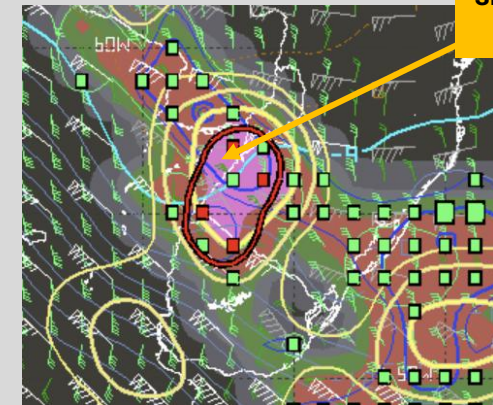
09 UTC Fri

Rotation: 0-3km
Shear > 50kt
Enhanced
chance for hail



00 UTC Sat

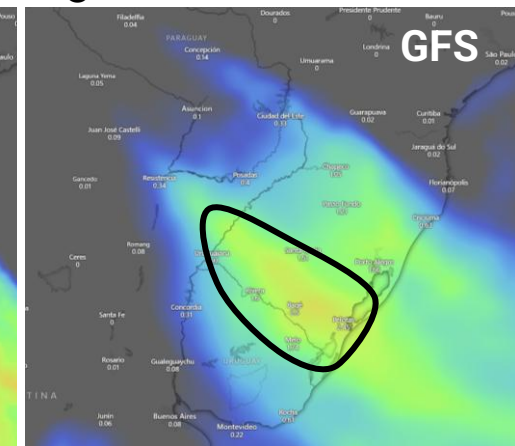
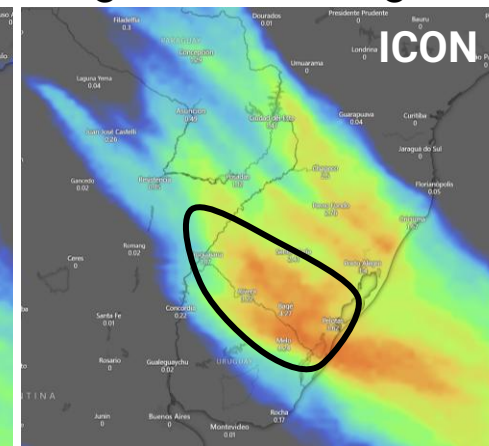
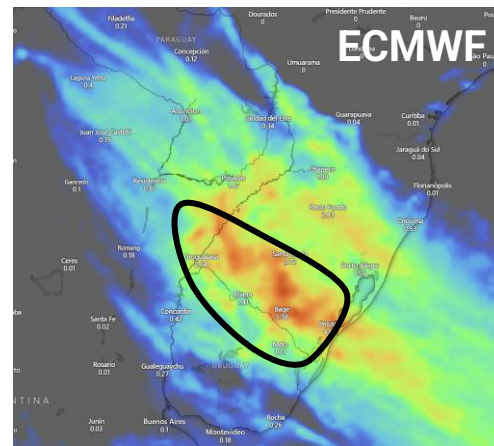
Heavy Rainfall,
slight chance for
hail



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





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, jose.galvez@colostate.edu or bernie.connell@colostate.edu

Thank you!

Gracias!

Obrigado!