

WMO VLab Regional Focus Group
of the Americas and Caribbean



Since 2004

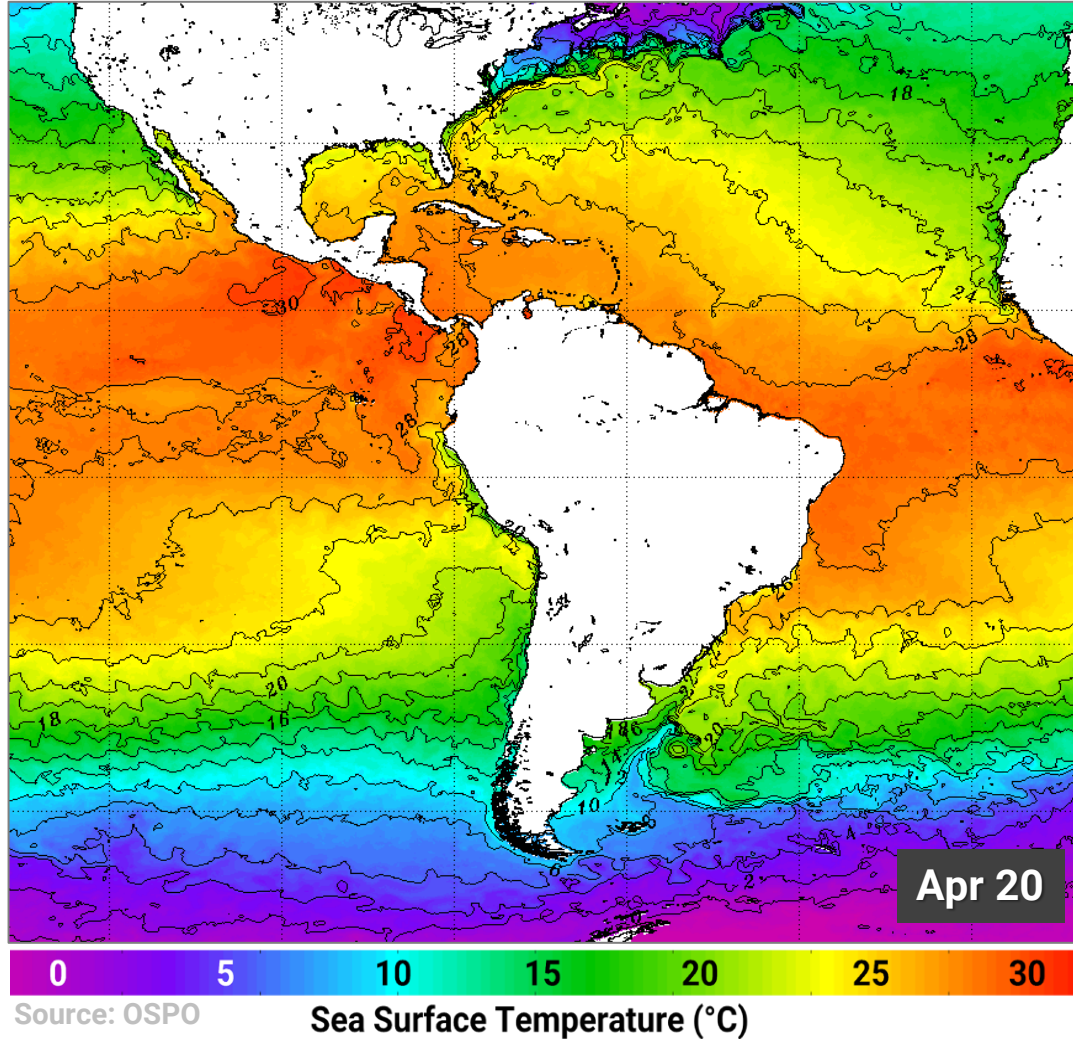
Climate Indices

Current Status and Projections

Wednesday 22 April 2026

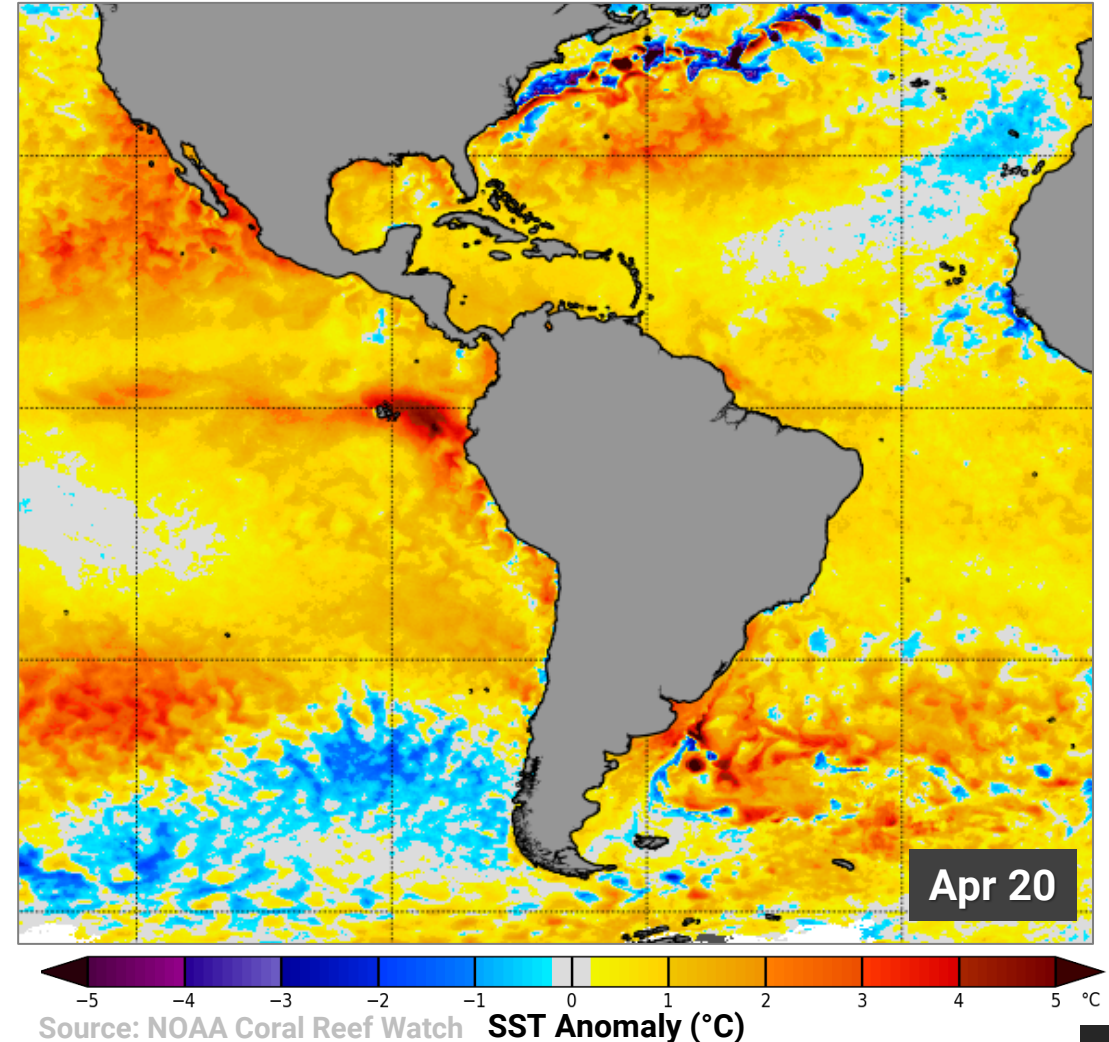
Sea Surface Temperature (SST)

SST



Source: OSPO

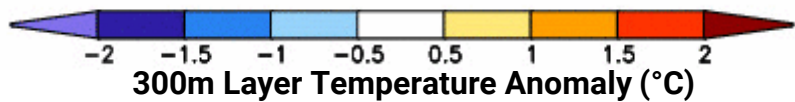
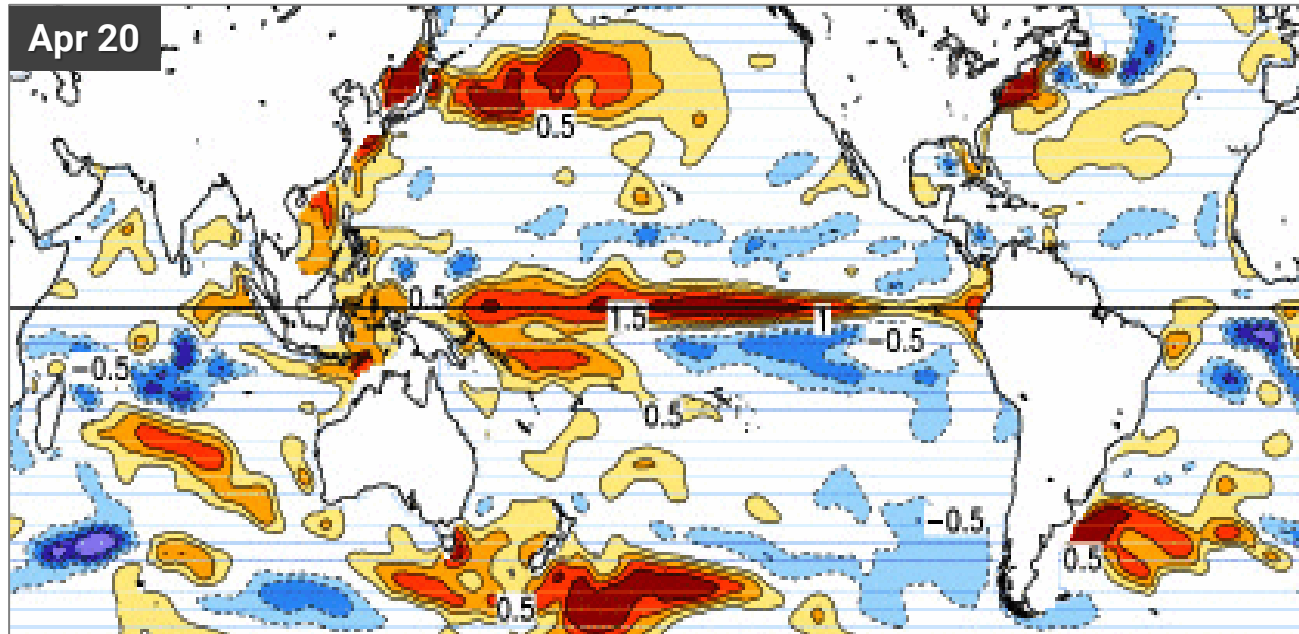
Anomaly



Source: NOAA Coral Reef Watch

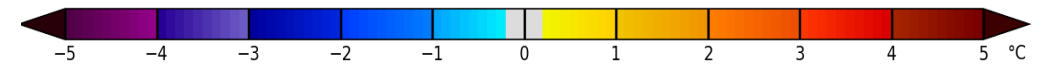
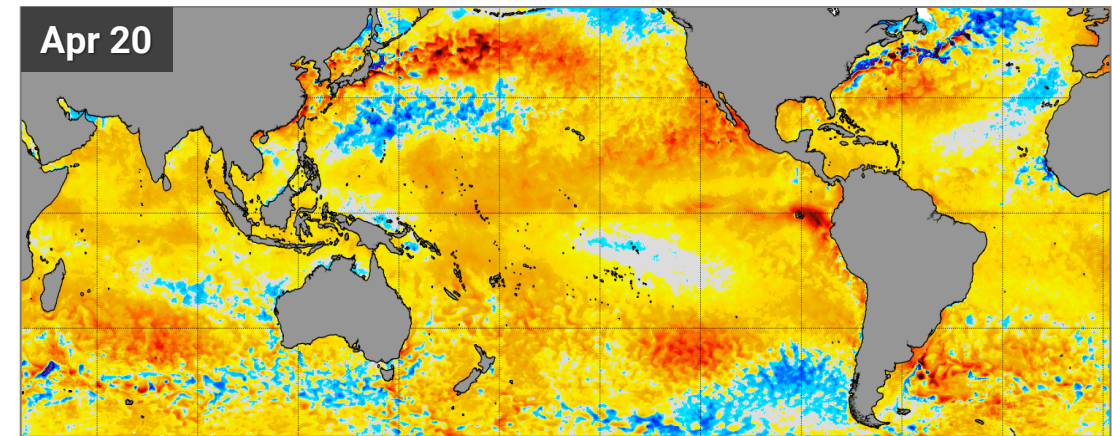
Top 300m Layer Temperature Anomaly

Layer Anomaly



Source: GODAS, CPC

Surface Anomaly



SST Anomaly (°C)

Source: NOAA Coral Reef Watch

Layer anomalies matter, as they last longer than superficial ones, making them a great subseasonal forecasting tool!

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

CPC Official Statement

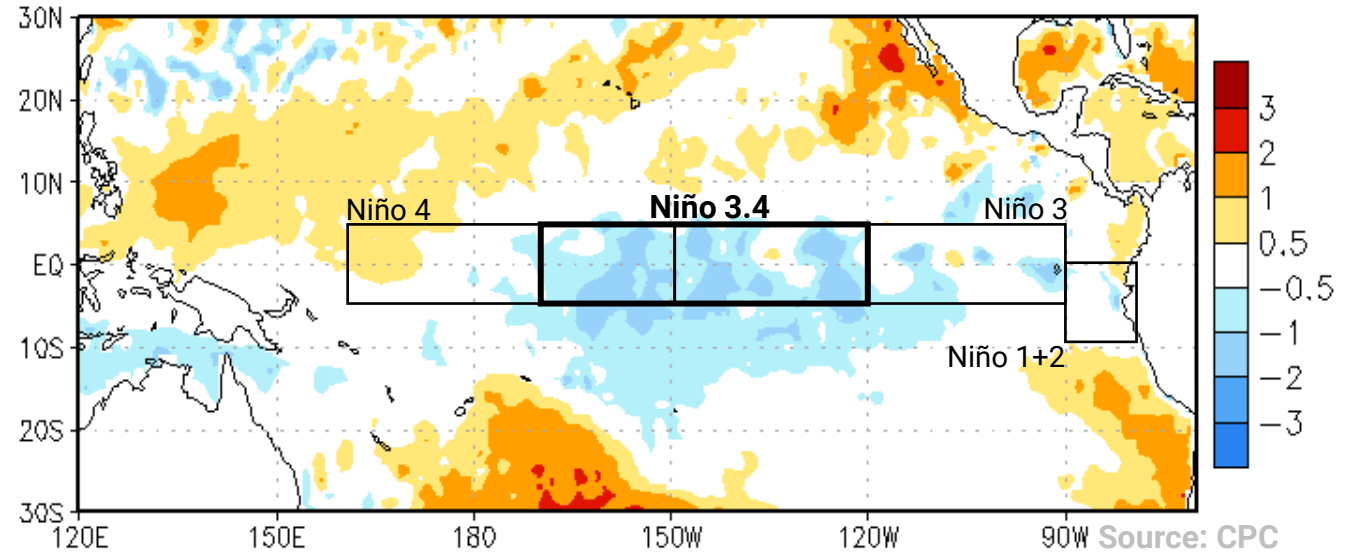
Final La Niña Advisory El Niño Watch

- ENSO-neutral conditions are present.
- Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are near-to-below-average in the east-central Pacific Ocean.

Key Points

- La Niña has evolved to ENSO-neutral
- All Niño regions are warming rapidly and their averaged SST anomalies have exceeded $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$:
 - Niño 4 (SSTA $\sim +1.1^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Niño 3.4 (SSTA $\sim +0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Niño 3 (SSTA $\sim +0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Niño 1+2 (SSTA $\sim +1.9^{\circ}\text{C}$): Very warm due to the March Kelvin Wave, but warming remains mostly offshore, limiting coastal impacts.

Week centered on 28 JAN 2026
Relative SST Anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

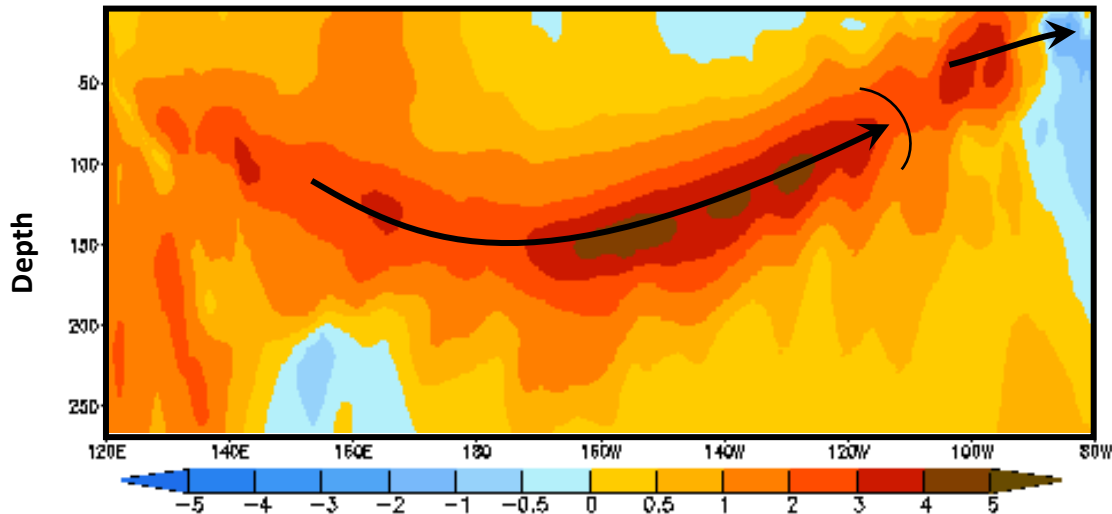


Massive Envelope of Warm Oceanic Kelvin Waves Present

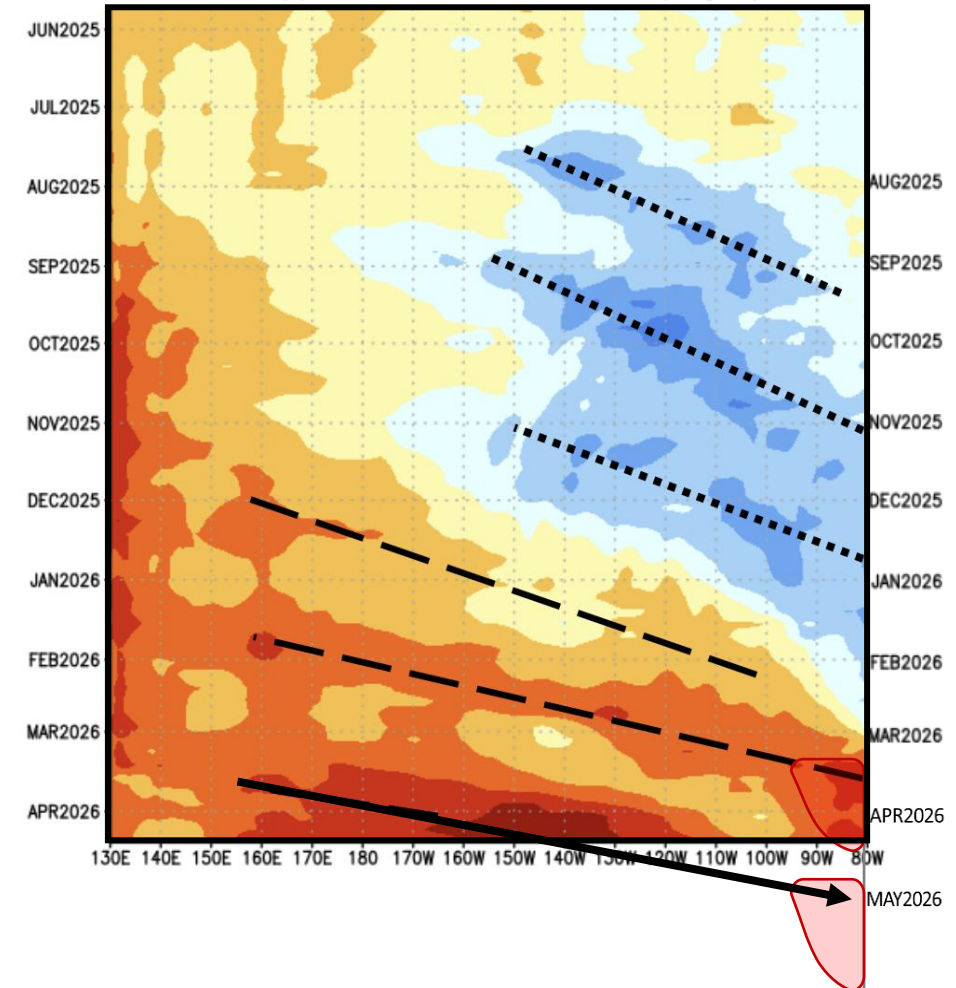
Takeaways

- A massive envelope of warm (downwelling) Kelvin waves has formed due to persistent strong westerly wind bursts in the Western Pacific.
- Its leading edge extends near 115°W.
- It should arrive in South America near May 10th, infusing warm waters during 6+ weeks, leading to a massive warming of Niño 1+2 by late June.

Equatorial Temperature Anomaly (°C)
Pentad centered on 12 FEB 2026



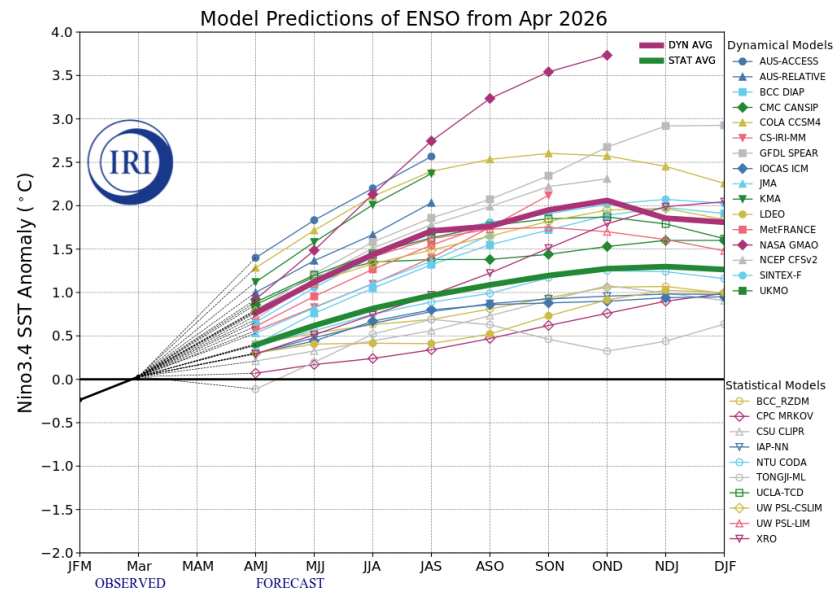
EQ. Upper-Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C)



ENSO Outlook:

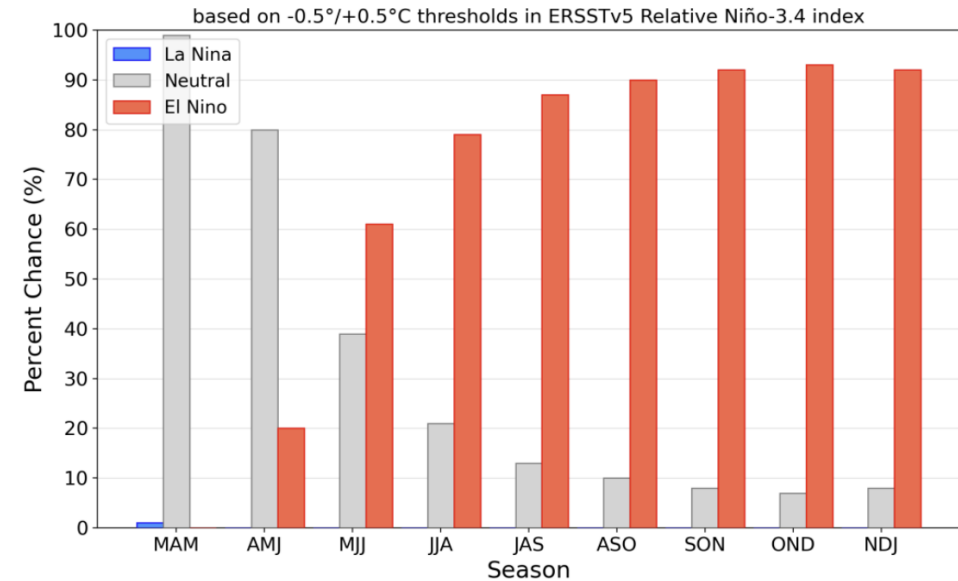
ENSO-neutral conditions favored through April-June 2026 (80% chance). In May-July 2026, El Niño is likely to emerge (61% chance) and persist through at least the end of 2026.

Dynamical Models



Probabilistic Forecast

Official NOAA CPC ENSO Probabilities (issued April 2026)

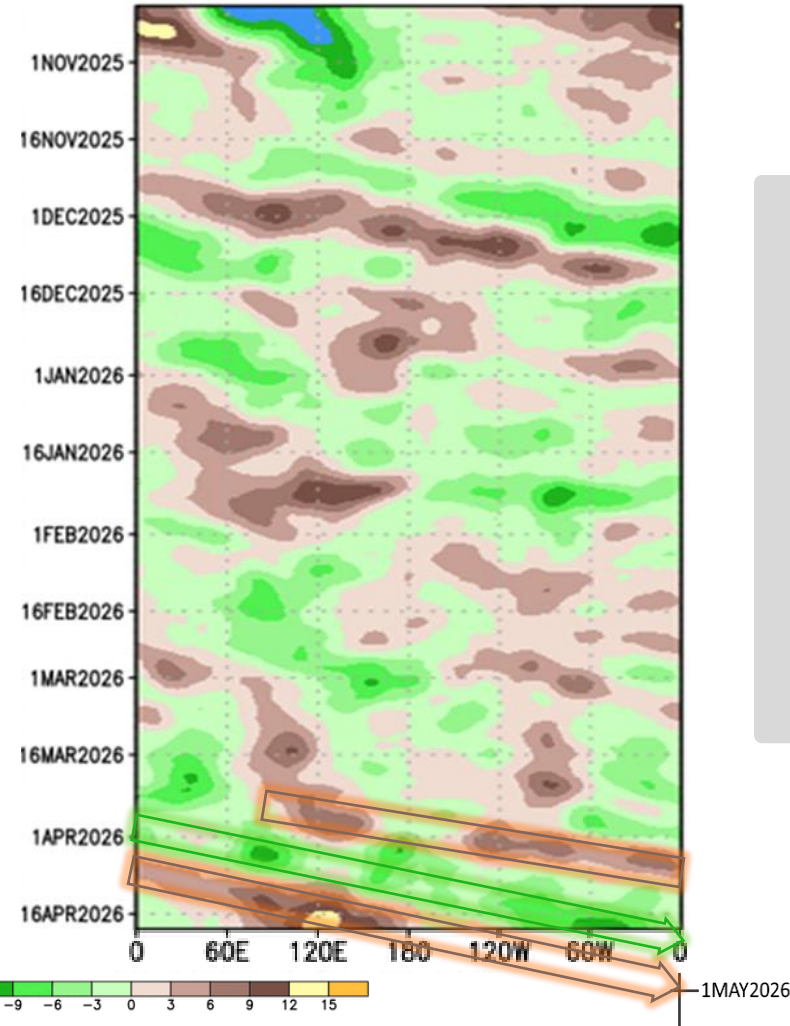
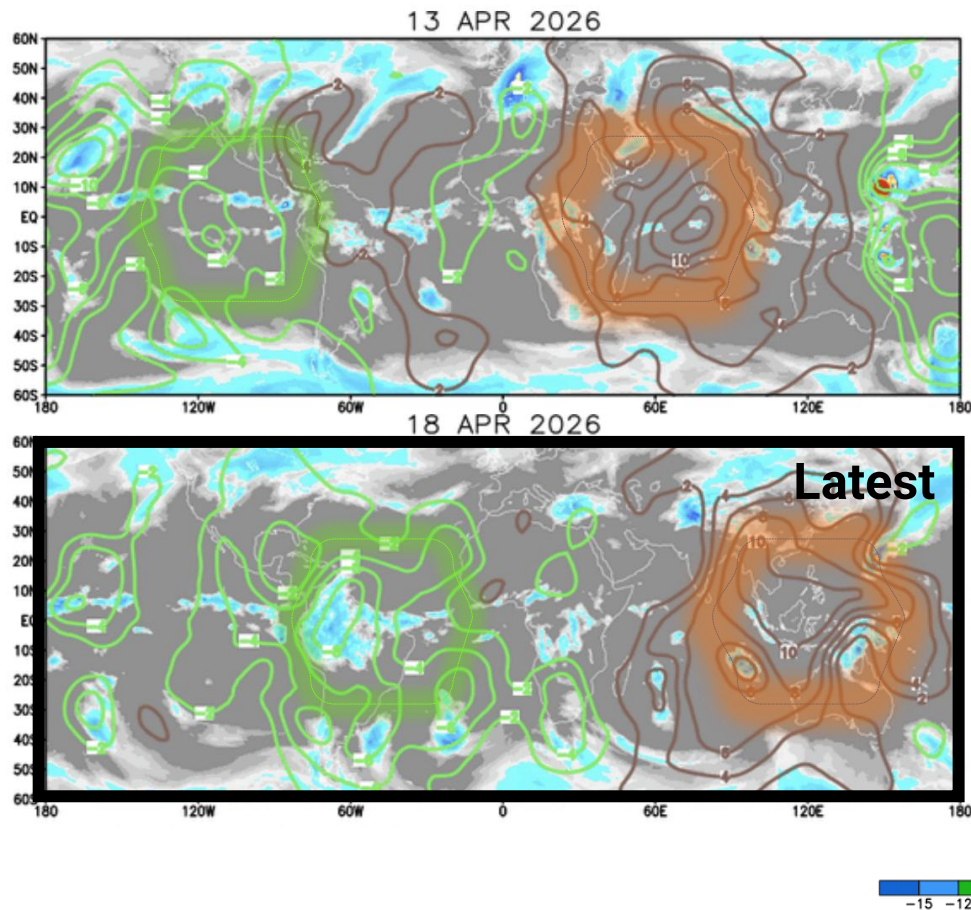


Takeaways

- NOAA is confident about El Niño developing during the north Hemisphere Summer, lasting at least through January 2027.
- Talk of a 'super El Niño' exists, but intensity is hard to predict, as it depends on ocean coupling/Kelvin wave generation, and other processes that are difficult to forecast months ahead.

Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

Velocity Potential and Outgoing Long Wave Radiation



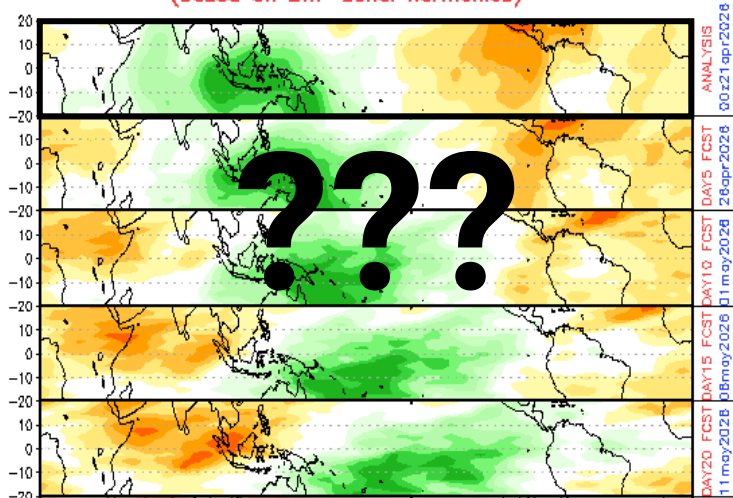
Takeaways

- The MJO is better organized, and now has a wave 1 pattern.
- The wet phase is crossing the Americas and Atlantic.
- The dry phase should arrive near the end of April and the wet phase in about 1 month.

MJO Forecasts

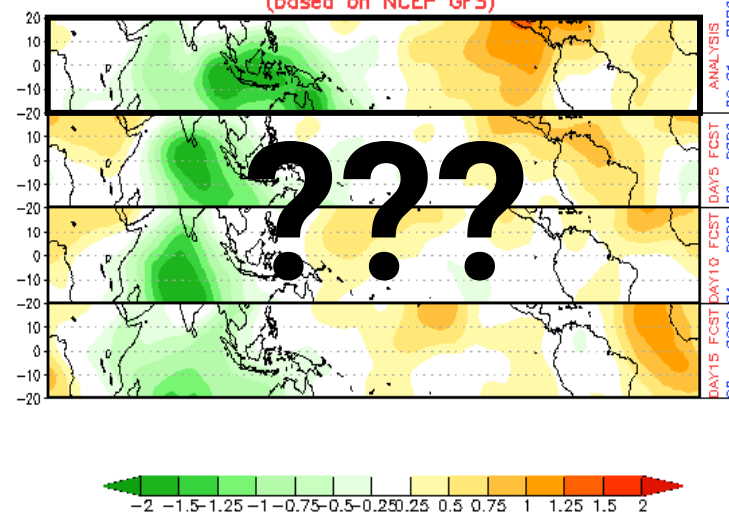
Empirical Wave Propagation

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z21apr2026-31may2026)
(based on EWP zonal harmonics)



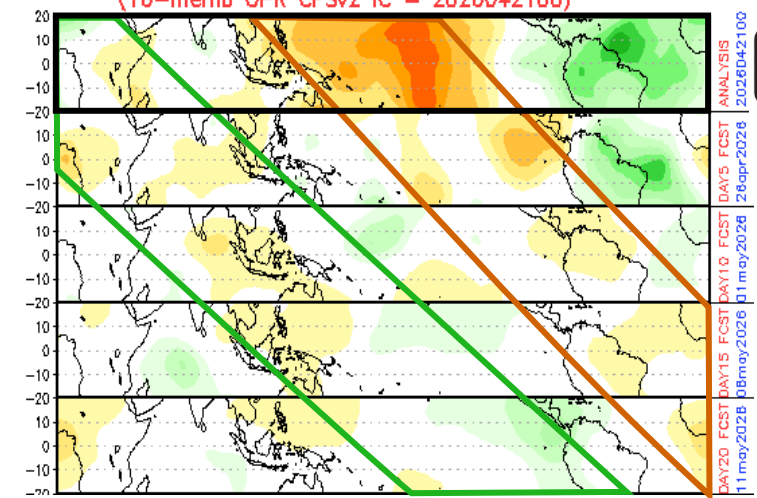
Global Forecast System (GFS)

CHI 200 hPa 15-DAY forecast (00z21apr2026-06may2026)
(based on NCEP GFS)



Climate Forecast System (CFS)

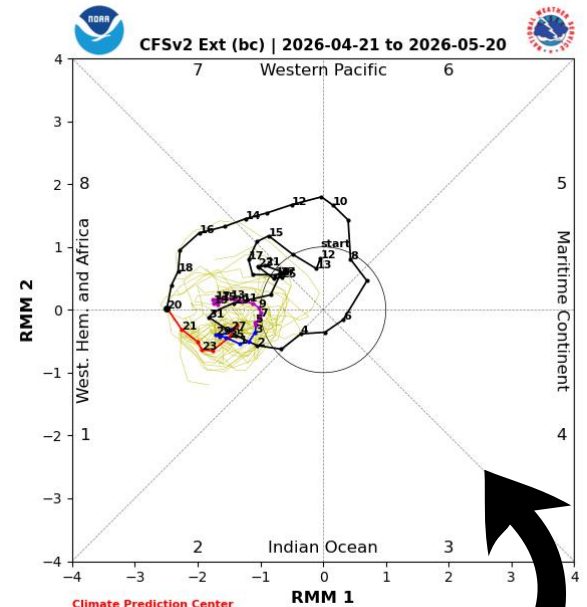
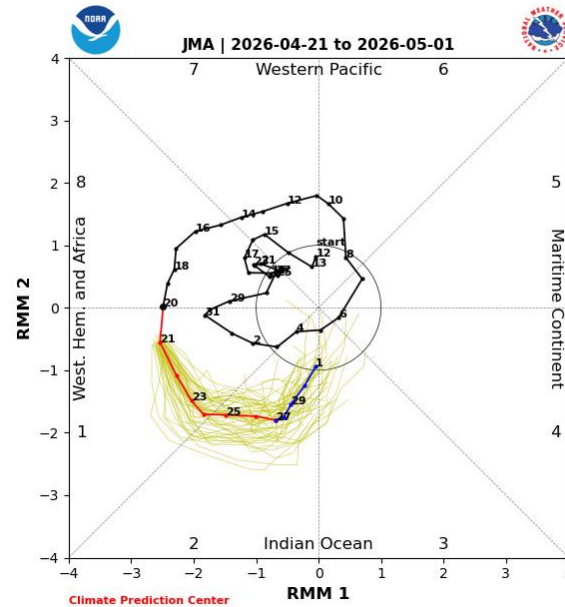
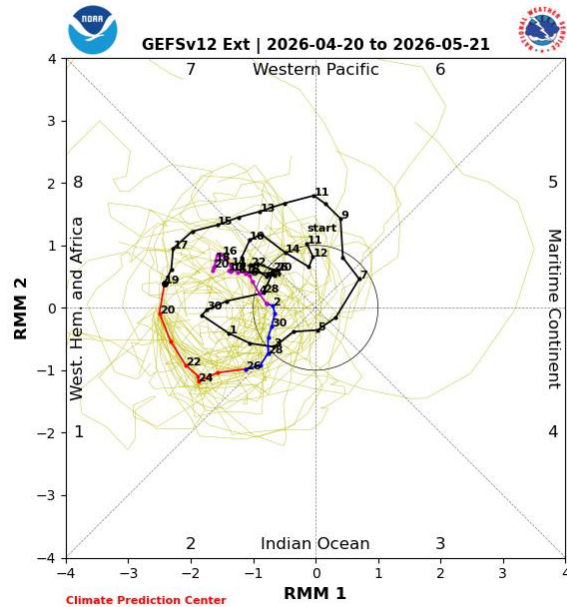
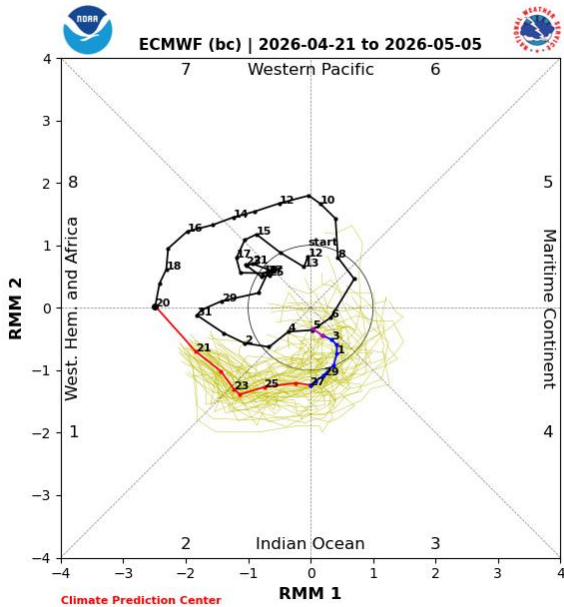
CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z21apr2026-31may2026)
(16-memb OPR CFSv2 IC = 2026042100)



Takeaways

- The CFS aligns well with observations and propagation speed, capturing the dry phase over the Americas between April 27 and May 8. However, it indicates a rapid weakening of the MJO signal.
- But the EPW and GFS seem to have an initialization error as divergent potential velocity (green) is currently over the Americas, NOT over the Maritime Continent. Thus, this time, we will look at other models using MJO Phase diagrams.

MJO Forecasts: Phase Diagrams

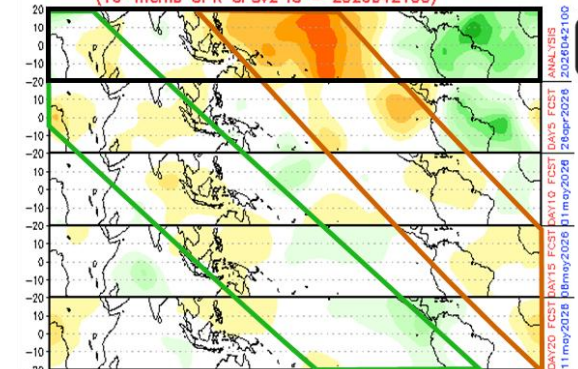


Takeaways

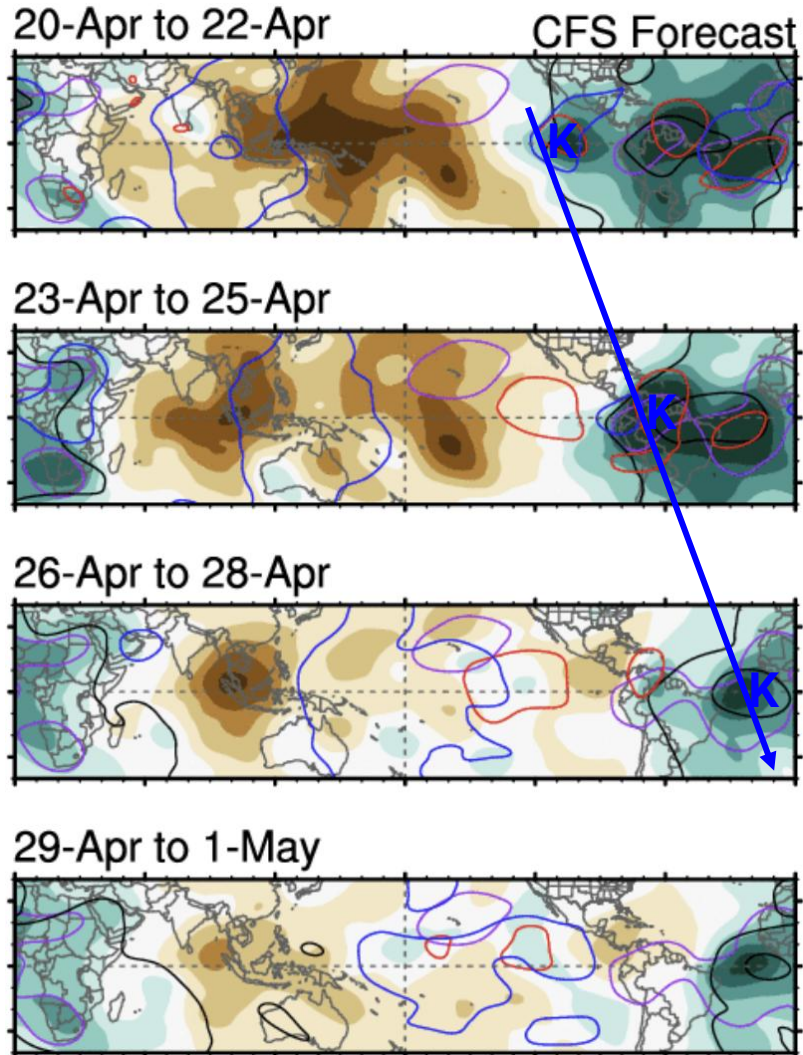
- Phase Diagrams confirm that the MJO is entering phase 1, or the Atlantic/Africa. Wet for the Americas.
- They all show the MJO becoming extremely disorganized by May 1, as it enters the circle while nearing/in phase 2 (east Africa/Indian Ocean).

Climate Forecast System (CFS)

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z21apr2026-31may2026)
(16-memb OPR CFSv2 IC = 2026042100)



Upper Tropospheric Waves

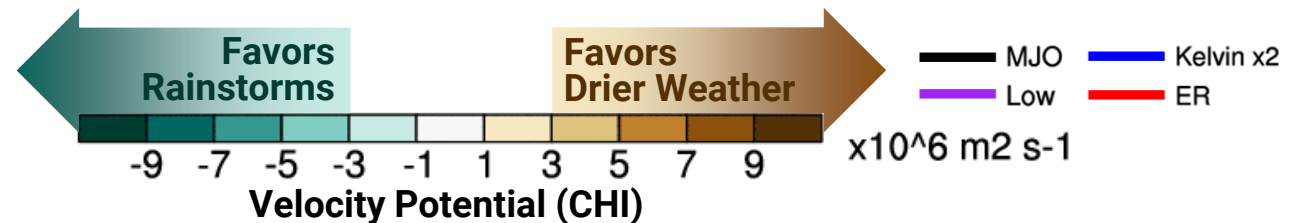
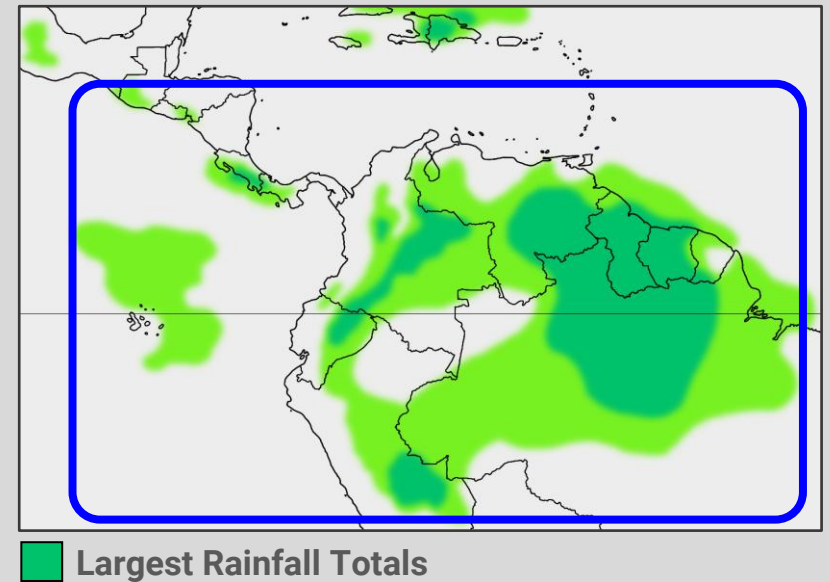


Kelvin Wave:

It will likely enhance rainfall through April 26 in:

- S Costa Rica and Chiriquí.
- SE Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and N Brazil.
- Ecuador and, east of the Andes and in the Magdalena Medio.
- Perú: Selva sur y central.

Forecast of largest rainfall totals through April 26

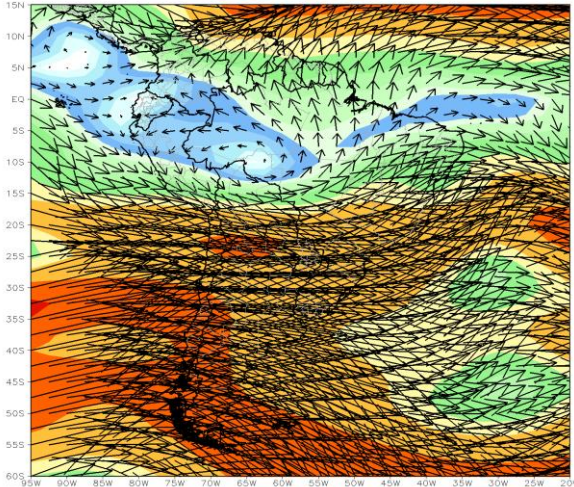


South America - Last 7 days

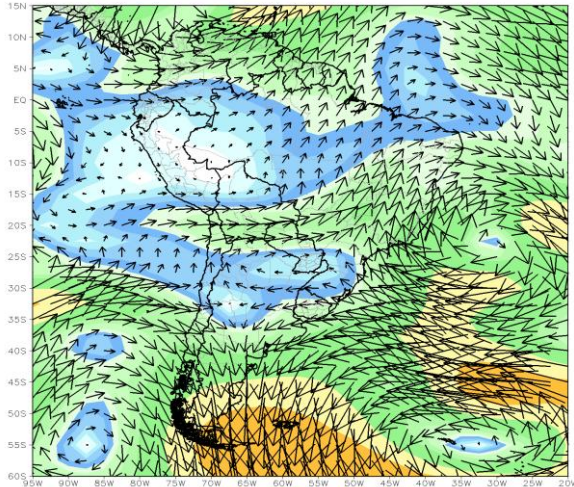
Flow

200 hPa

CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Period: 13Apr2026 - 19Apr2026

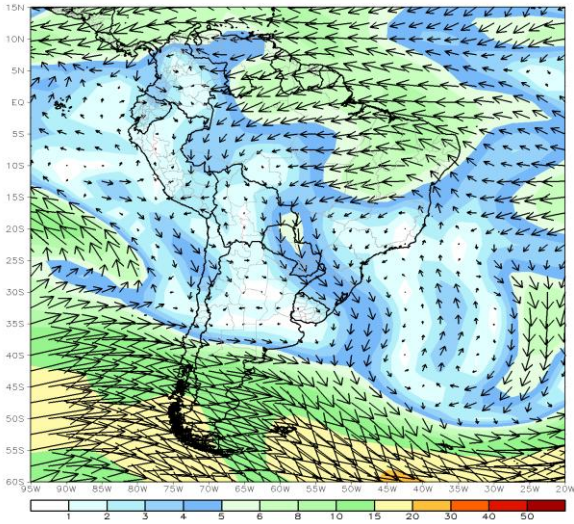


CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)
Period: 13Apr2026 - 19Apr2026

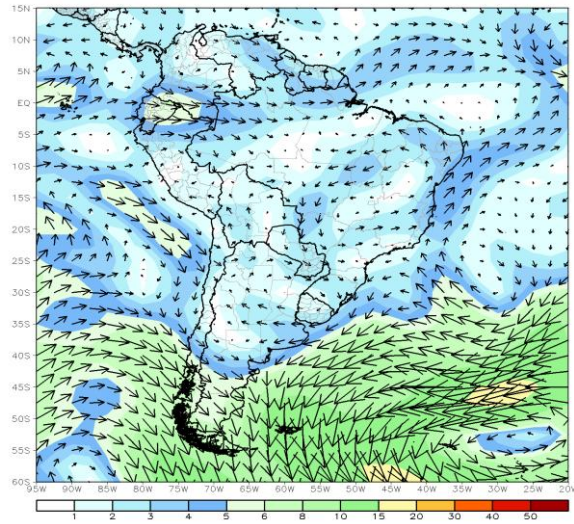


850 hPa

CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Period: 13Apr2026 - 19Apr2026

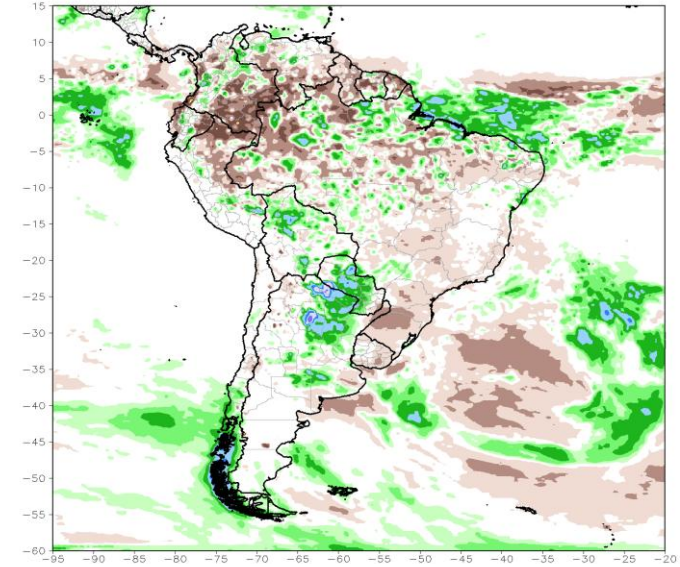


CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)
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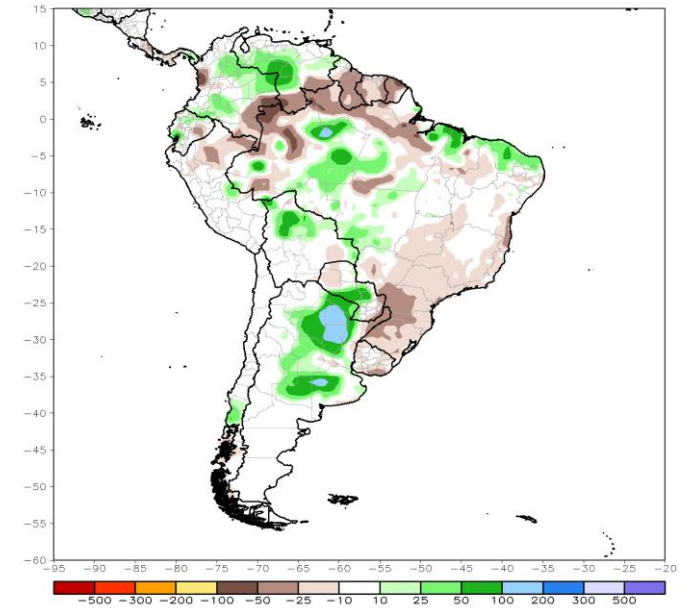


Rainfall Anomalies

CMORPH ADJ EOD 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 13Apr2026 - 19Apr2026



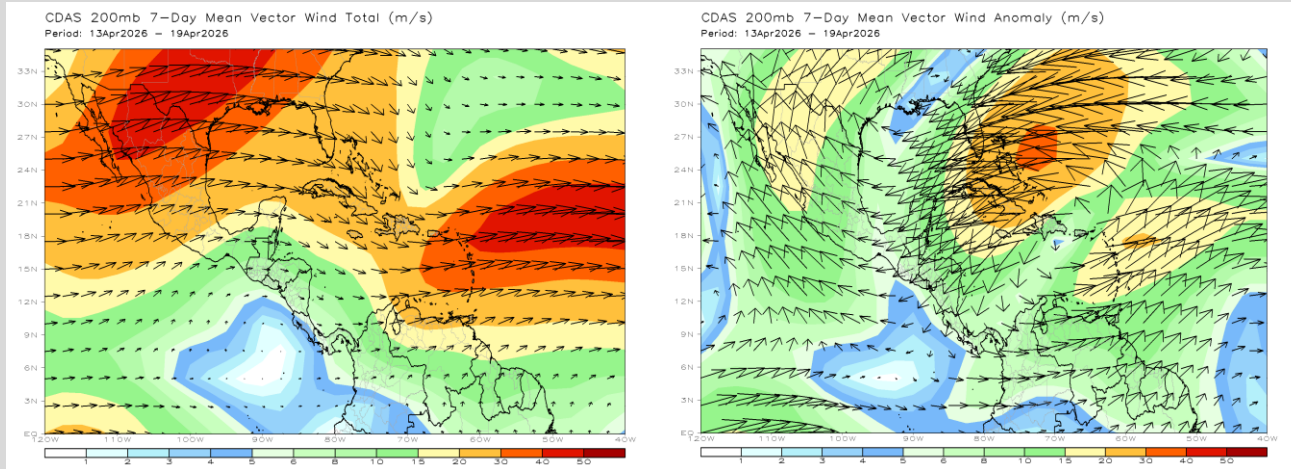
CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 14Apr2026 - 20Apr2026



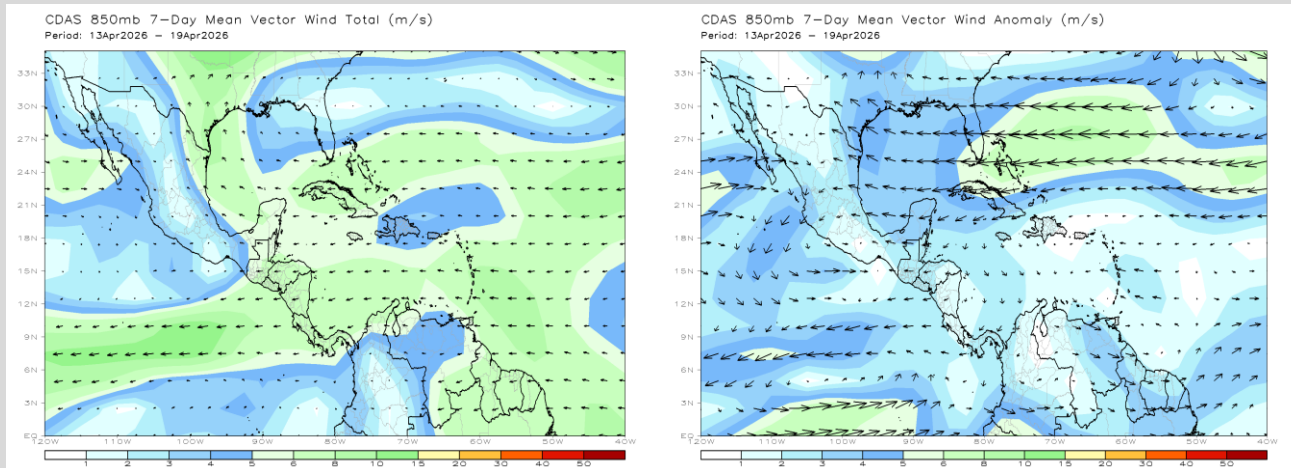
Caribbean, Central America and Mexico last 7 days

Flow

200 hPa

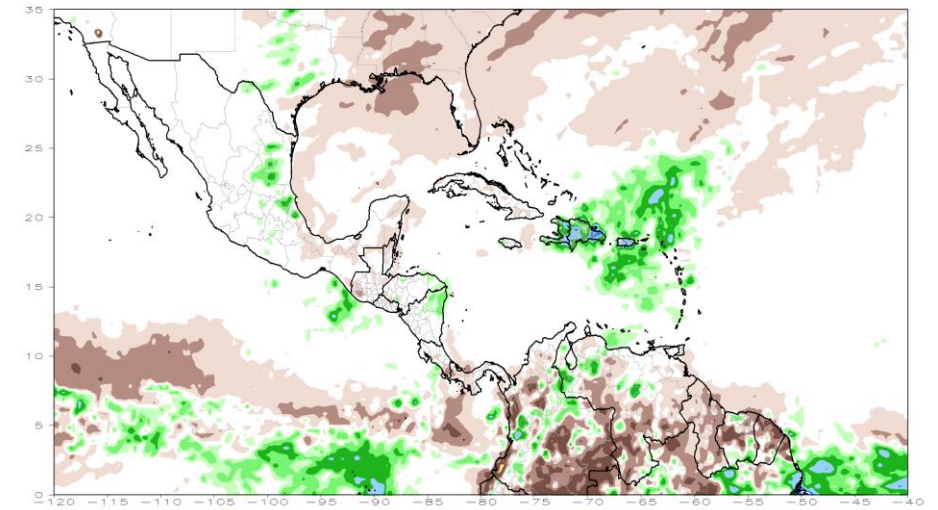


850 hPa

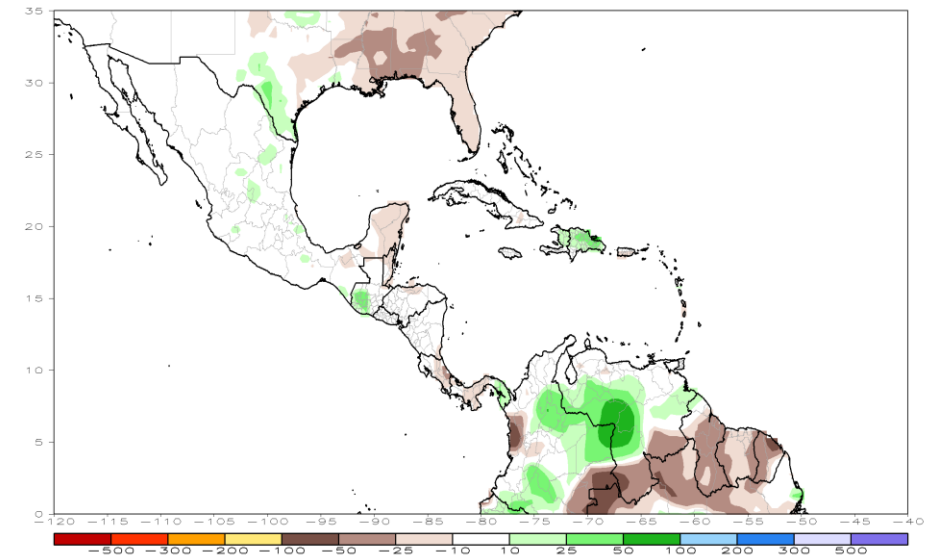


Rainfall Anomalies

CMORPH ADJ EOD 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 13Apr2026 - 19Apr2026



CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 14Apr2026 - 20Apr2026



WMO VLab Regional Focus Group of the Americas and Caribbean



Since 2004

Thank you!

Gracias!

Obrigado!

Next Sessions

Wednesday, [20 May 2026 at 15:00 UTC](#)

Wednesday, [24 June 2026 at 15:00 UTC](#)

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

Join our distribution list: email erin.sanders@colostate.edu or jose.galvez@colostate.edu