

The 2013-2014 U. S. Winter Outlook

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Outline

- About the Seasonal Outlook
- Review of 2012-13 U. S. Winter (DJF) Outlook
- Potential Climate Features impacting U. S. Winter
- 2013-14 U. S. Winter (DJF)
 Outlook

Outlook Categories and Probabilities

- Seasonal outlooks are prepared for average temperature and total accumulated precipitation category
- Three categories are used (terciles).
 These are BELOW-,NEAR- and ABOVEnormal (median), for temperature (precipitation).
- Regions where the likelihoods of the three categories are the same (33.33...% each) are designated as "EC", for equal chances.
- In non-EC regions the labels on the contours give the total probability of the dominant category.



About the Seasonal Outlook

Each month, near mid-month CPC prepares a set of 13 outlooks for 3-month "seasons" (any set of 3 adjacent months) for lead times ranging from ½ month, 1 ½ months, 2 ½ months, 3 ½ months, ..., 12 ½ months.

Next Outlook: October 17

Final Winter Outlook: November 21

The outlook for each successive/prior lead time overlaps the prior/successive one by 2 months. This overlap makes for a smooth variation from one map to the next.



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NORR

Winter 2012-13 Outlook Rationale (from Oct. 2012)

- Borderline ENSO-neutral/ weak El Niño conditions have developed across the Pacific.
- El Niño conditions may strengthen during the fall.
- AO has been and continues to be erratic. Large swings possible in any year (e.g. DJF 2010-11).
- Temperature trends relative to 1981-2010 base period are now slightly negative over large parts of country; precipitation trends resemble La Niña.
- Forecast tilted very slightly toward El Niño impacts, but confidence is low.



Heidke = 1.4, Coverage = 43%

Monthly Temperature Anomalies (°F)









Current ENSO Status

SST Departures (°C)

NOAA

Average SST Anomalies 26 AUG 2012 - 22 SEP 2012







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SST Departures (°C) February 2013





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ENSO-neutral is favored through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2013-14.





NOAR

NORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION/ ARCTIC OSCILLATION

- A major source of intraseasonal variability over the U. S., Atlantic and Europe during winter.
- Modulates the circulation pattern over the high latitudes thereby regulating the number and intensity of significant weather events affecting the U.S., such as cold air outbreaks.
- Currently there is no reliable capability to forecast the seasonal phase.

Arctic Oscillation (AO)

NOAA



Positive Arctic Oscillation (left) and negative Arctic Oscillation (right). Source: J. Wallace, University of Washington

NH Winter Arctic Oscillation (AO)



Individual Model Forecasts



GFDL









CMC2 CMC2 Forecast of DMP2re Alore 1C-201318 Mr 20150.F

NASA Farkcard of 10P2m Anamo IC-201310 for 20130.F



National and International Multi-Model Ensemble

NMME

IMME



Forecast updated Oct. 9, 2013

Optimal Climate Normal (OCN)

 OCN, as it is used as a tool at CPC is, quite simply, a measure of the trend. For a given station and season, the OCN forecast is the difference between the seasonal mean temperature during the last 10 years and the 30 year climatology.

Global Land Decadal Trends







0.25

0.5

0.75

1.25

-0.75 - 0.5 - 0.25

-1.25

- 1

21



Winter 2013-14 Outlook Rationale

- ENSO-neutral conditions across the Pacific have prevailed for over a year.
- ENSO-neutral is favored through NH winter.

- AO has been and continues to be erratic. Large swings possible in any year (e.g. DJF 2010-11).
- Temperature trends relative to 1981-2010 base period are generally small over country; precipitation trends resemble La Niña.
- Forecast consistent with trends and most model forecasts, but confidence is low.



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December 2013 – February 2014 Temperature Outlook



Average Departure of Mid-Value Temperature Outlook Distribution



NOAA

Projections: ~1% less than 1981-2010

HDD

~3% more than 2012-13

26

December 2013 – February 2014 Precipitation Outlook



Seasonal Temperature Outlooks DJF 2013 – MJJ 2014





U. S. Winter 2013-14 Outlook: Forecast Summary

Odds slightly favor:

- Warmer than average across the southwestern, south central, and extreme northeastern portions of the nation
- No regions favored to be colder than average
- Drier than average in parts of the Southeast and Southwest