



Madden-Julian Oscillation: Recent Evolution, Current Status and Predictions

**Update prepared by
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
July 14, 2014**



Outline

- **Overview**
- **Recent Evolution and Current Conditions**
- **MJO Index Information**
- **MJO Index Forecasts**
- **MJO Composites**



Overview

- **The MJO remained largely incoherent during the past week. Although there is some large-scale spatial organization of convection at the current time, little can be attributable to the MJO.**
- **Dynamical model solutions are in reasonably good agreement, suggesting that the MJO will remain weak during the next two weeks.**
- **Based on recent observations and the dynamical guidance, the MJO is expected to remain weak as other modes of tropical convective variability remain more important.**
- **Any weak MJO signal may contribute to enhanced (suppressed) convection over parts of the West Pacific (Indian Ocean) during the upcoming week.**

Additional potential impacts across the global tropics and a discussion for the U.S. are available at:
<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ghazards/index.php>

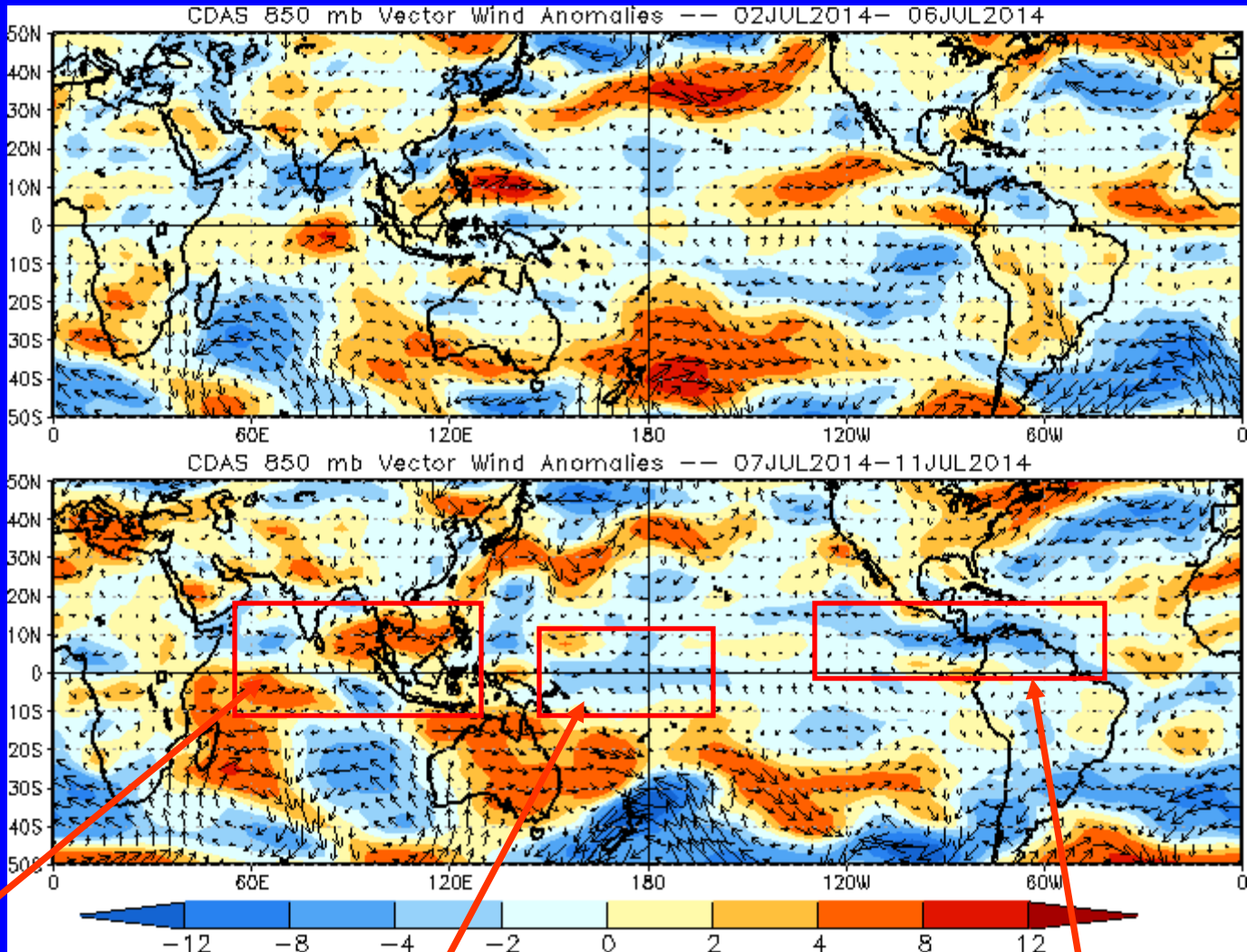


850-hPa Vector Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})

Note that shading denotes the zonal wind anomaly

Blue shades: Easterly anomalies

Red shades: Westerly anomalies



Westerly anomalies persisted over parts of the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent.

Easterly anomalies developed near the Date Line.

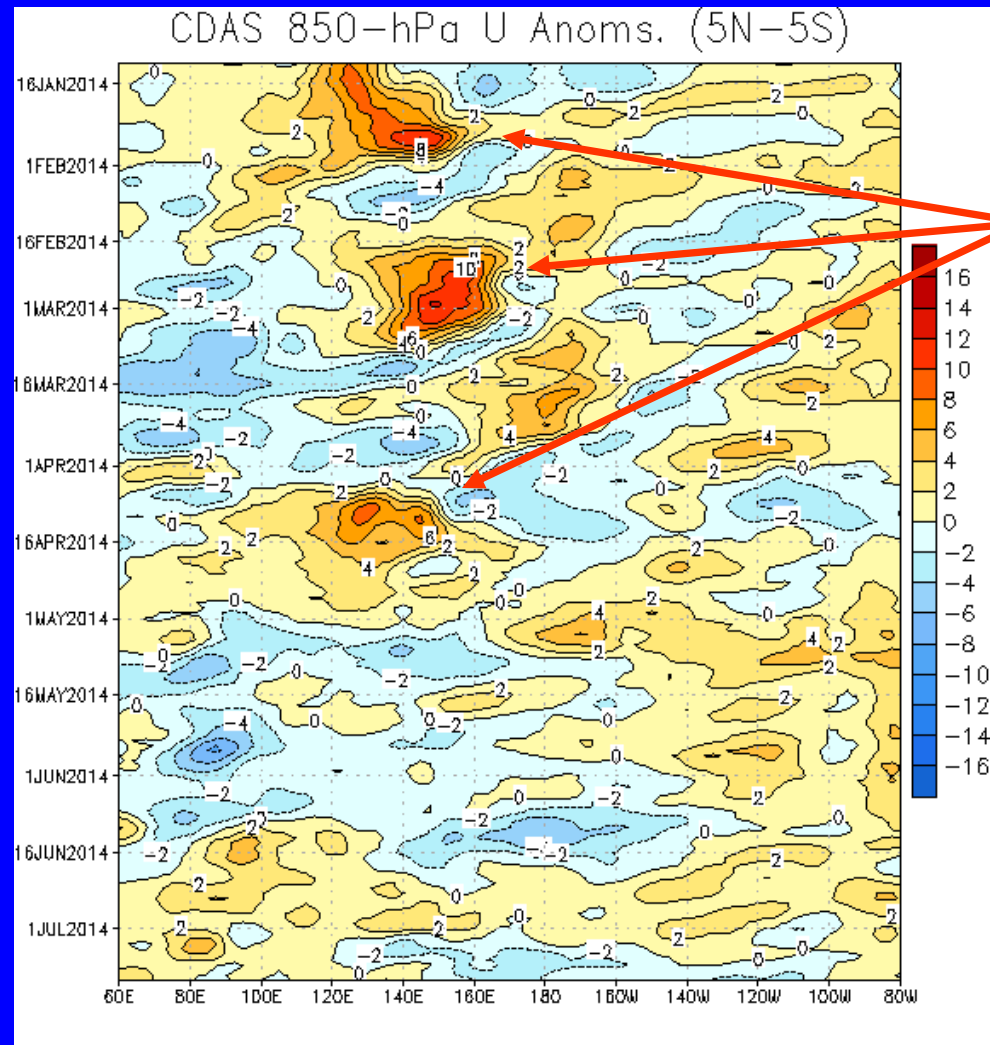
Easterly anomalies intensified over the eastern Pacific and northern South America.



850-hPa Zonal Wind Anomalies ($m s^{-1}$)

Westerly anomalies (orange/red shading) represent anomalous west-to-east flow
Easterly anomalies (blue shading) represent anomalous east-to-west flow

Time
↓



Multiple westerly wind bursts were observed across the western Pacific between January and mid-April.

During April, westerly anomalies were generally persistent across the Maritime continent and far western Pacific.

During much of May and June, westerly anomalies were observed over the eastern Pacific.

Westerly anomalies associated with an enhanced Southeast Asian monsoon circulation are evident from 80E to 120E during late June into July.

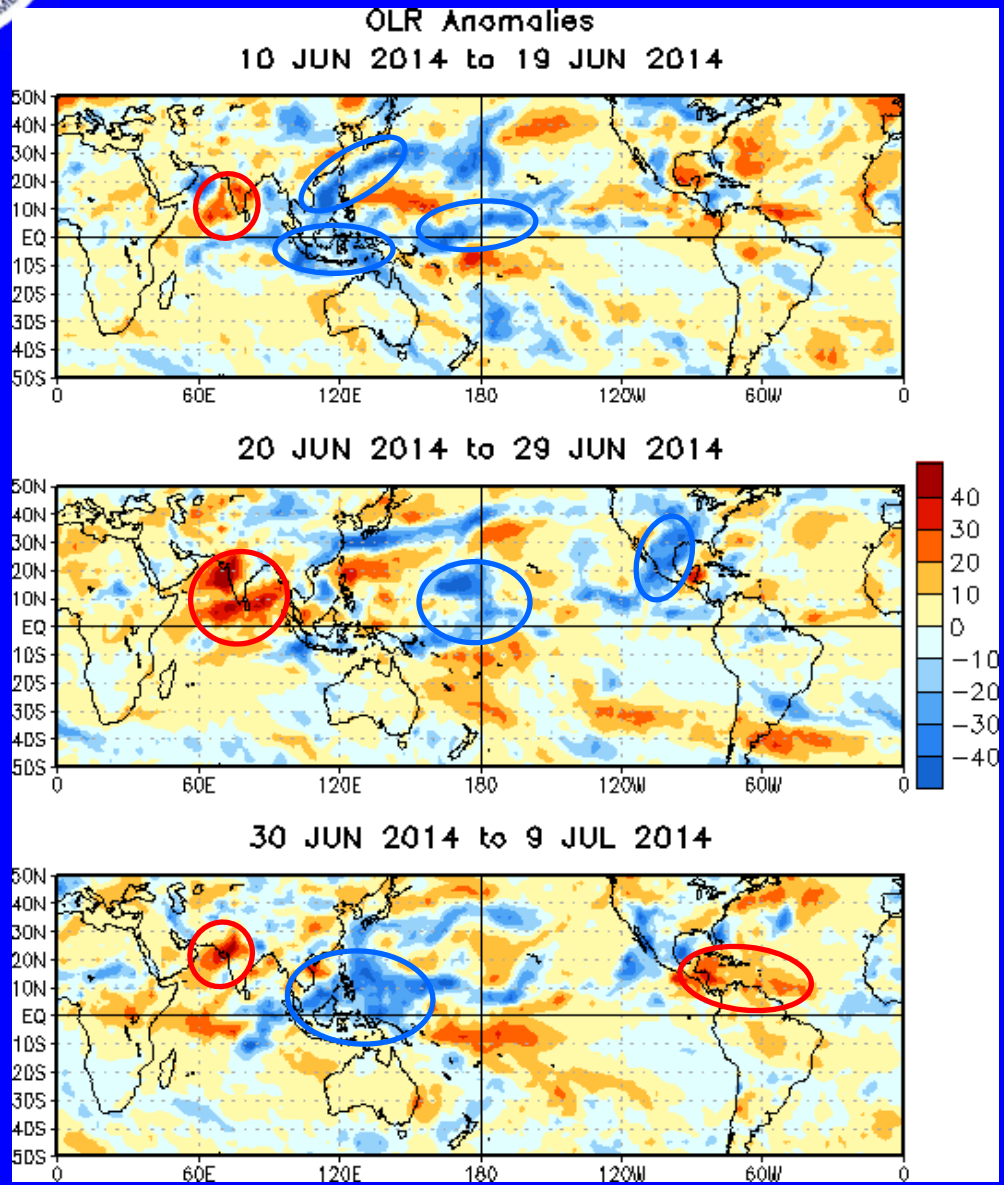
Since early June, anomalies have been alternating sign and fairly low magnitude across much of the equatorial Pacific.

Longitude



OLR Anomalies – Past 30 days

Drier-than-normal conditions, positive OLR anomalies (yellow/red shading)
Wetter-than-normal conditions, negative OLR anomalies (blue shading)



During mid-June, enhanced (suppressed) convection was observed across much of the Maritime Continent and central Pacific (Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea). A recurving typhoon is evident off Southeast Asia.

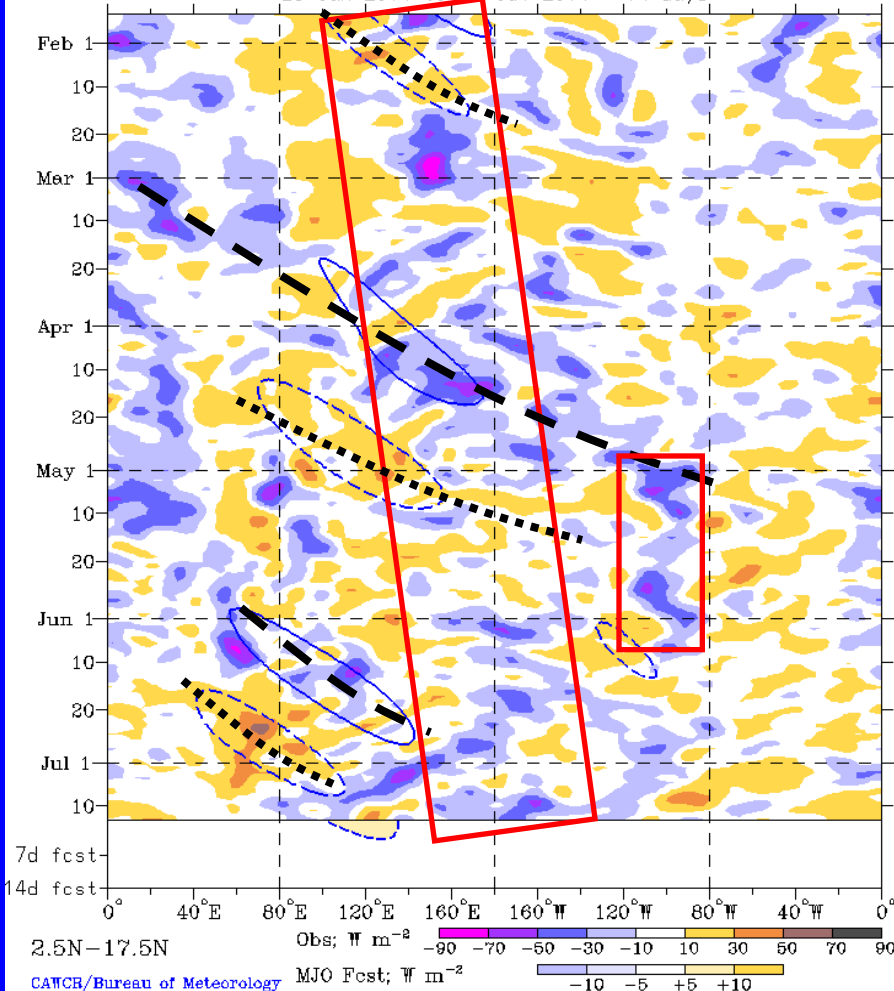
During late June, enhanced convection was observed near the Date Line and across parts of south-central North America. Suppressed convection associated with delayed monsoon activity continued over much of India.

Areas of suppressed (enhanced) convection were observed across the Caribbean and parts of central America (Maritime Continent and western Pacific) during early July. Suppressed convection persisted across northwestern India associated with the delayed monsoon.



Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Anomalies (2.5°N-17.5°N)

Real-time MJO filtering superimposed upon 3drm R21 OLR Anomalies
MJO anomalies blue contours, CINT=10. (5. for forecast)
Negative contours solid, positive dashed
26-Jan-2014 to 13-Jul-2014 + 14 days



Drier-than-normal conditions, positive OLR anomalies (yellow/red shading)

Wetter-than-normal conditions, negative OLR anomalies (blue shading)

(Courtesy of CAWCR Australia Bureau of Meteorology)

Since early January, enhanced convection has propagated slowly eastward from the Maritime Continent to the central Pacific (red box), interrupted periodically by subseasonal variability.

The MJO became more coherent during April, with the subseasonal envelopes of enhanced and suppressed convection modulating the strength of the low frequency signal. The anomalous tropical convection pattern became largely incoherent during mid-May, with convection over the eastern Pacific (red box).

During June, the MJO became more organized as eastward propagation was observed, but in early July the pattern has become less coherent.

Longitude



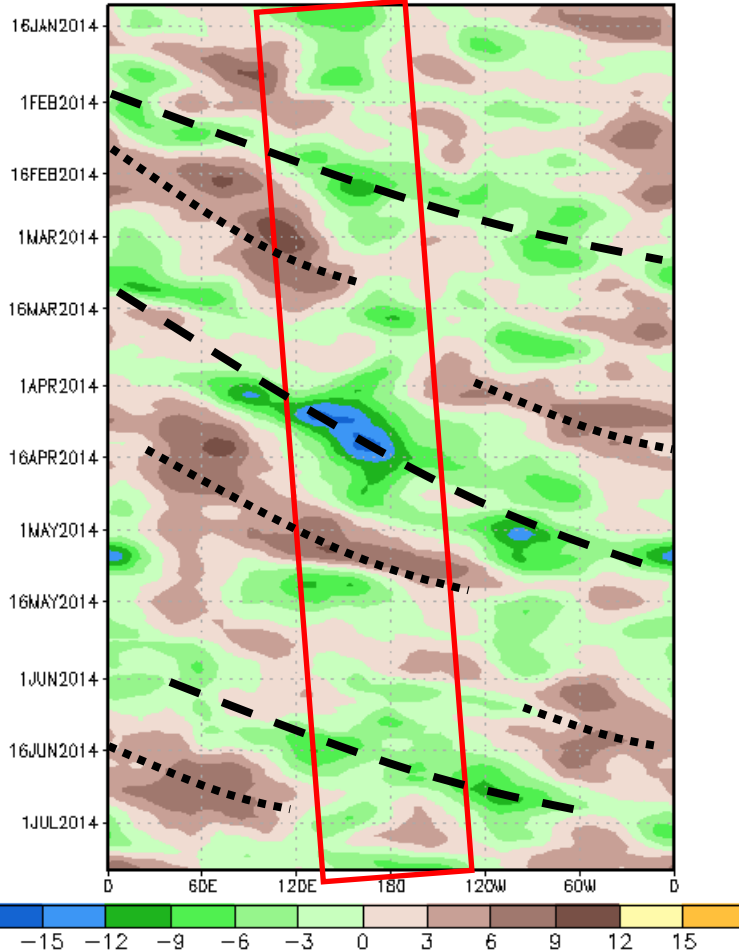
200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomalies (5°S-5°N)

Positive anomalies (brown shading) indicate unfavorable conditions for precipitation

Negative anomalies (green shading) indicate favorable conditions for precipitation

200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly: 5N-5S

5-day Running Mean



Longitude

A slow eastward progression of negative anomalies was observed from January to present across the Indo-Pacific warm pool (red box).

During February through April, anomalies propagated eastward with time associated with the MJO before weakening for much of May.

The pattern became more organized during June with a more coherent wave-1 MJO like structure with eastward propagation.

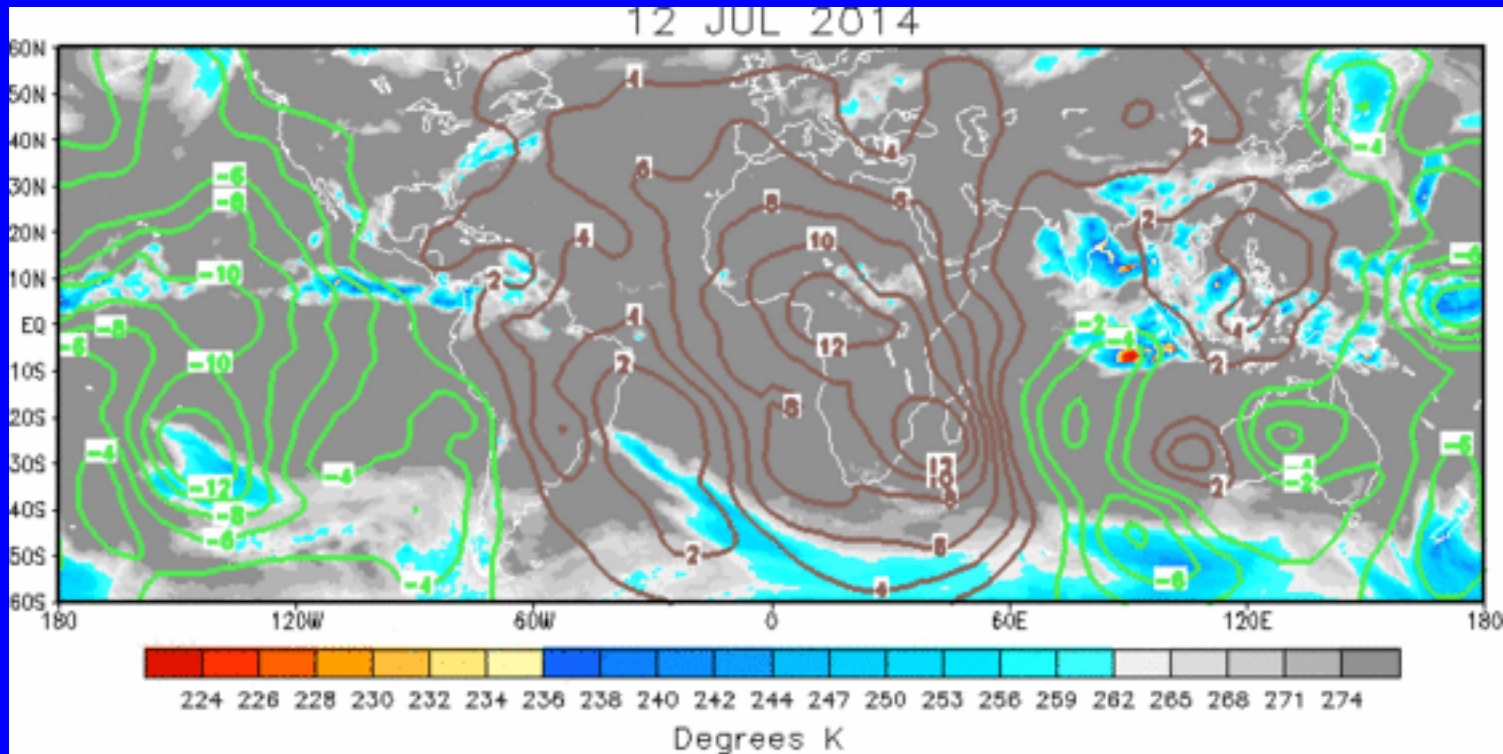
More recently, the pattern became less coherent as other modes of subseasonal tropical variability (e.g., equatorial Rossby and Kelvin wave activity) appears to have become the more dominant signals.



IR Temperatures (K) / 200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomalies

Positive anomalies (brown contours) indicate unfavorable conditions for precipitation

Negative anomalies (green contours) indicate favorable conditions for precipitation



The upper-level anomalous velocity potential spatial pattern is more coherent compared to several days ago, with large scale anomalous ascent (descent) observed over the Pacific (Africa). Equatorial Rossby Wave activity remains evident over the Indian Ocean, and tropical cyclone activity is influencing the pattern over the western Pacific.

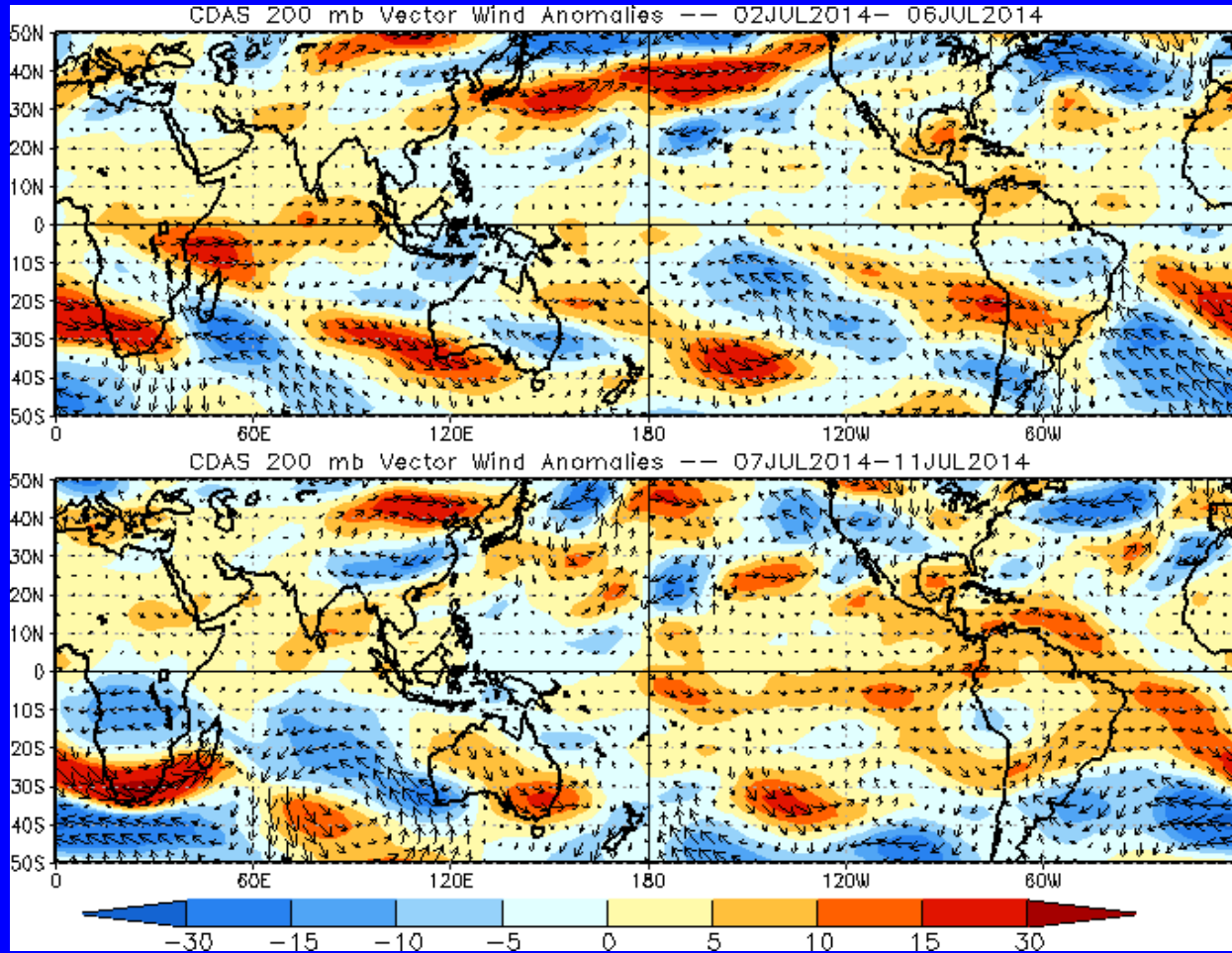


200-hPa Vector Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})

Note that shading denotes the zonal wind anomaly

Blue shades: Easterly anomalies

Red shades: Westerly anomalies



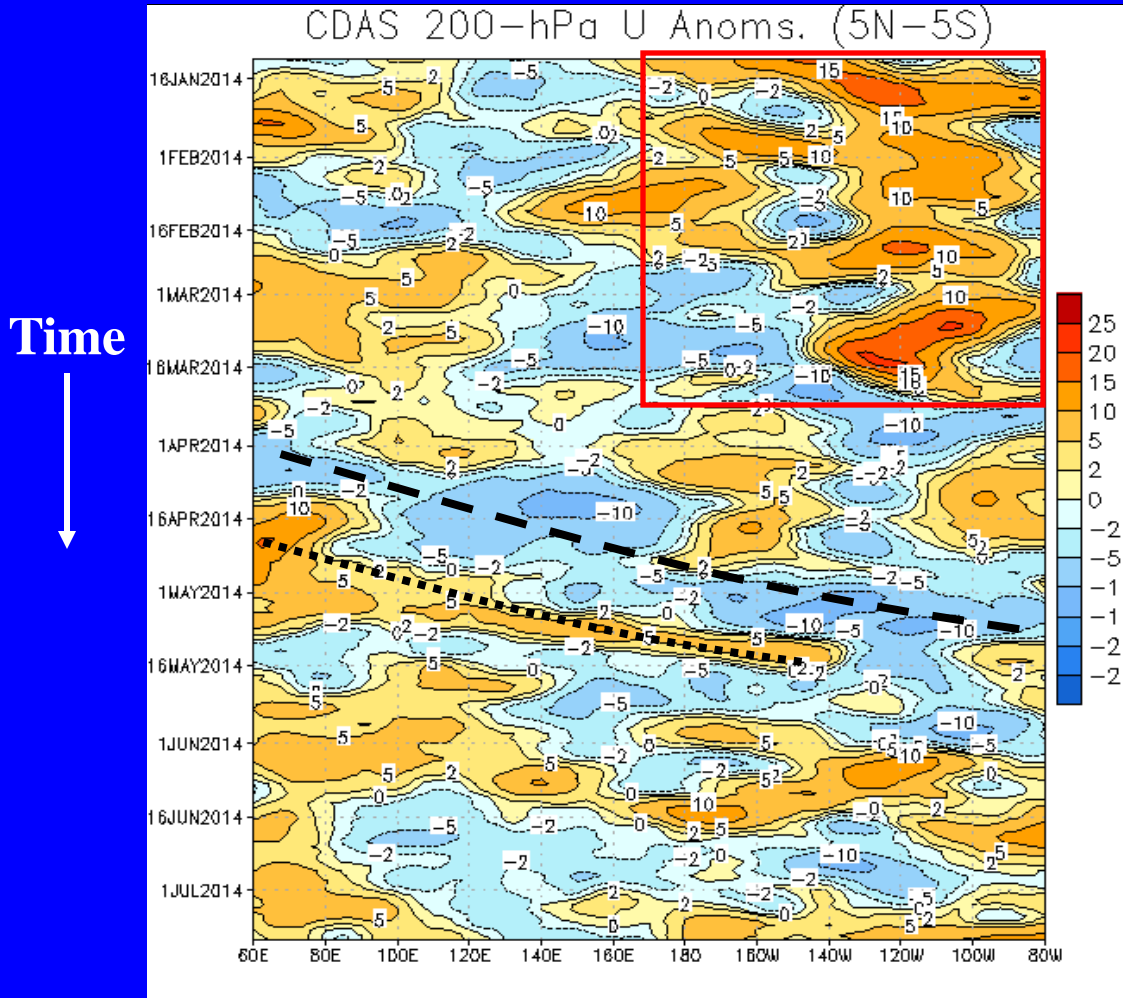
Upper-level westerly wind anomalies decreased over the equatorial Indian Ocean, while westerly anomalies increased in coverage over the eastern Pacific.



200-hPa Zonal Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})

Westerly anomalies (orange/red shading) represent anomalous west-to-east flow

Easterly anomalies (blue shading) represent anomalous east-to-west flow



From January into March, westerly anomalies were most prevalent across the western Hemisphere (red box).

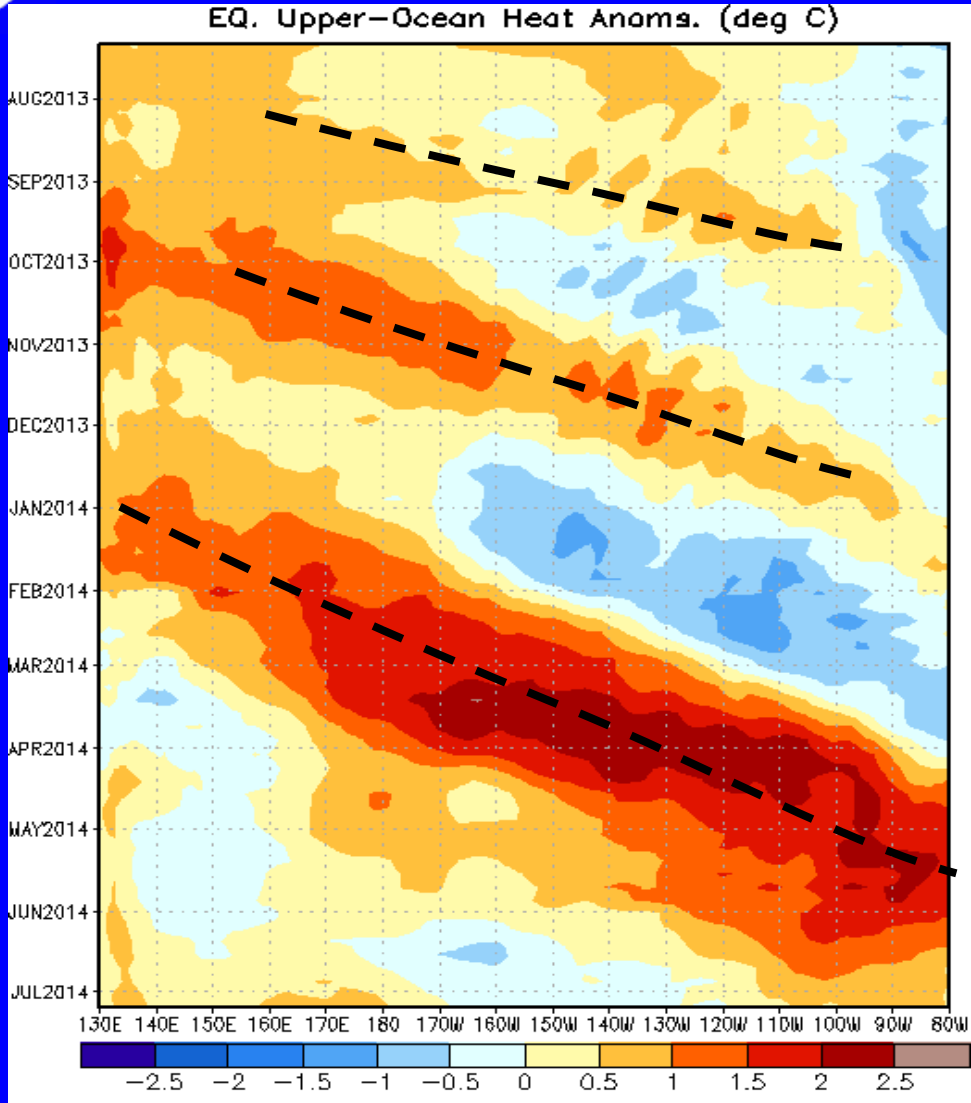
During mid-April, the slowly evolving background state contributed to easterly anomalies expanding to the Date Line.

MJO activity is evident in the eastward propagation of both easterly and westerly anomalies during April and early May. This signal weakened during late May.

Westward propagation of westerly anomalies is evident over the east central Pacific during June.



Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific



Oceanic downwelling Kelvin wave activity is evident in late August 2013 and once again during October through early December 2013.

A considerably stronger downwelling event began in January 2014 and propagated across the Pacific.

Warm anomalies persisted over much of the Pacific during April and May, though basin-averaged anomalies weakened during June associated with upwelling Kelvin wave activity.



MJO Index -- Information

- The MJO index illustrated on the next several slides is the CPC version of the Wheeler and Hendon index (2004, hereafter WH2004).

Wheeler M. and H. Hendon, 2004: An All-Season Real-Time Multivariate MJO Index: Development of an Index for Monitoring and Prediction, *Monthly Weather Review*, 132, 1917-1932.

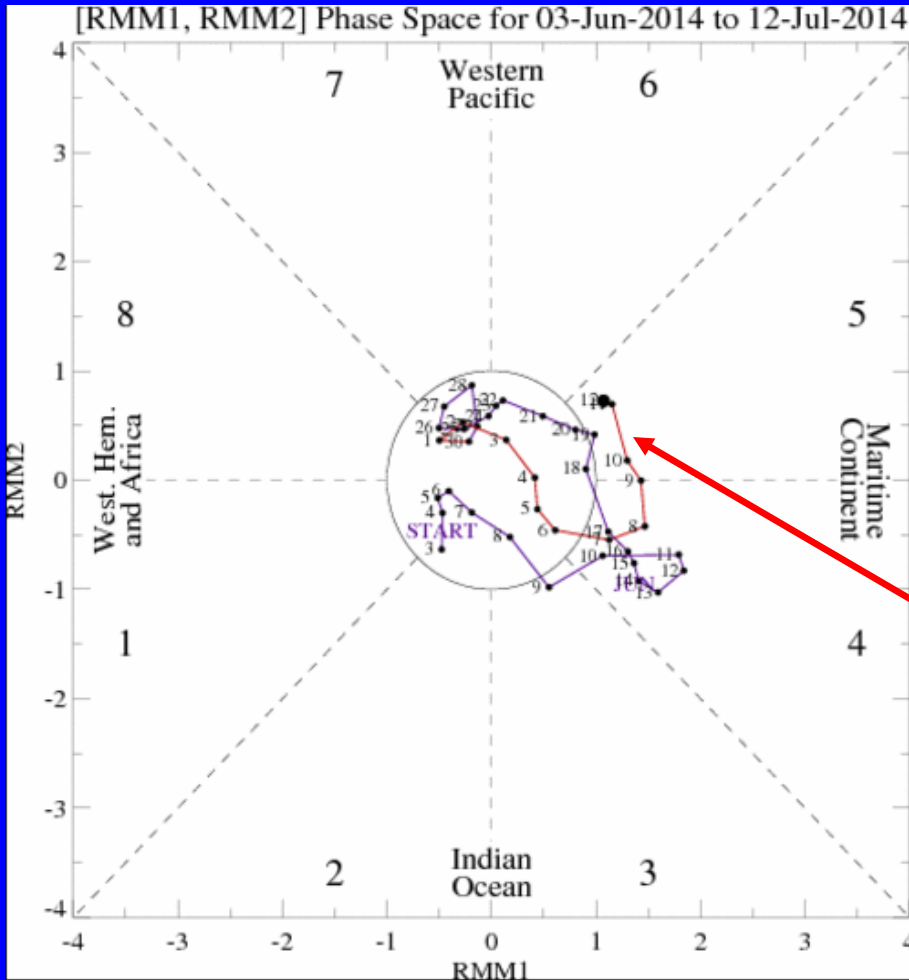
- The methodology is very similar to that described in WH2004 but does not include the linear removal of ENSO variability associated with a sea surface temperature index. The methodology is consistent with that outlined by the U.S. CLIVAR MJO Working Group.

Gottschalck et al. 2010: A Framework for Assessing Operational Madden-Julian Oscillation Forecasts: A CLIVAR MJO Working Group Project, *Bull. Amer. Met. Soc.*, 91, 1247-1258.

- The index is based on a combined Empirical Orthogonal Function (EOF) analysis using fields of near-equatorially-averaged 850-hPa and 200-hPa zonal wind and outgoing longwave radiation (OLR).



MJO Index -- Recent Evolution

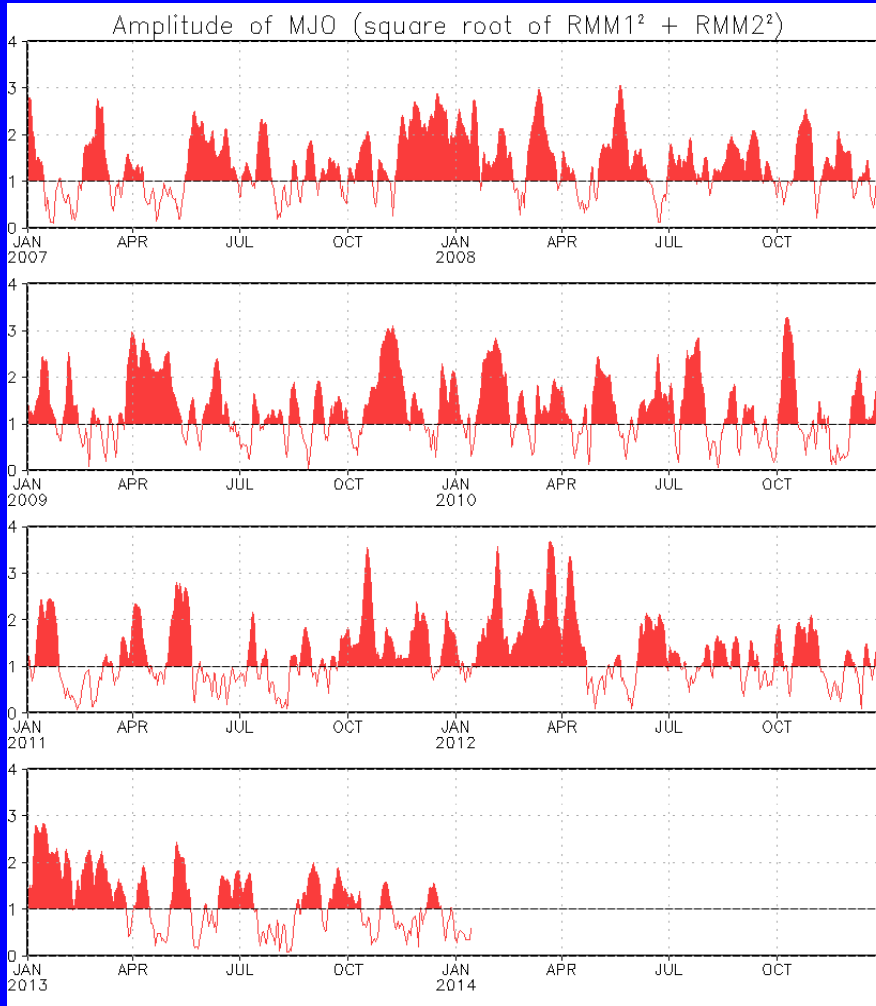


- The axes (RMM1 and RMM2) represent daily values of the principal components from the two leading modes
- The triangular areas indicate the location of the enhanced phase of the MJO
- Counter-clockwise motion is indicative of eastward propagation. Large dot most recent observation.
- Distance from the origin is proportional to MJO strength
- Line colors distinguish different months

The MJO index propagated eastward from the western to eastern Maritime continent over the past week before slowing in recent days.



MJO Index – Historical Daily Time Series



Time series of daily MJO index amplitude from 2007 to present.

Plot puts current MJO activity in recent historical context.



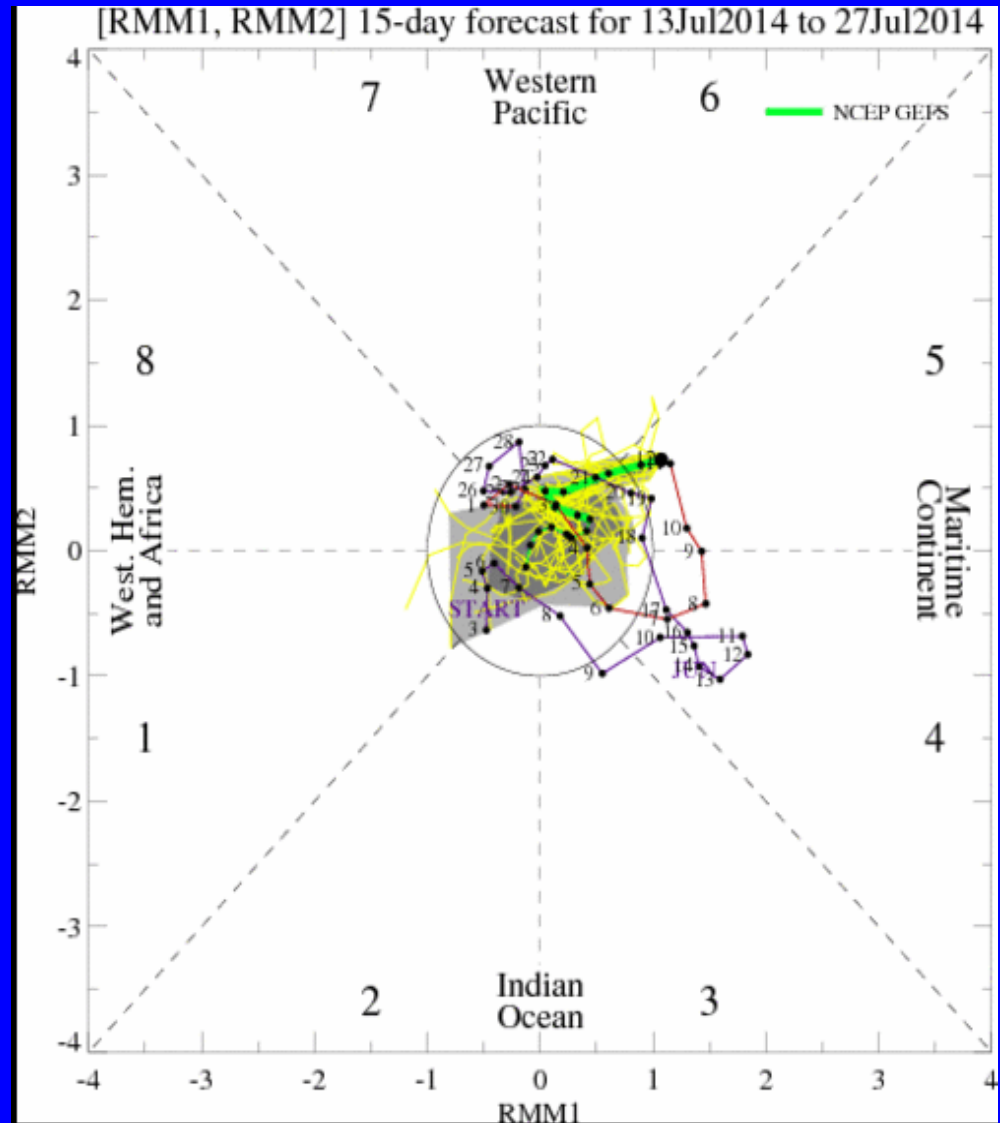
Ensemble GFS (GEFS) MJO Forecast

Yellow Lines – 20 Individual Members
Green Line – Ensemble Mean

RMM1 and RMM2 values for the most recent 40 days and forecasts from the ensemble Global Forecast System (GEFS) for the next 15 days

light gray shading: 90% of forecasts
dark gray shading: 50% of forecasts

The ensemble GFS forecast indicates an incoherent MJO signal over the next two weeks.

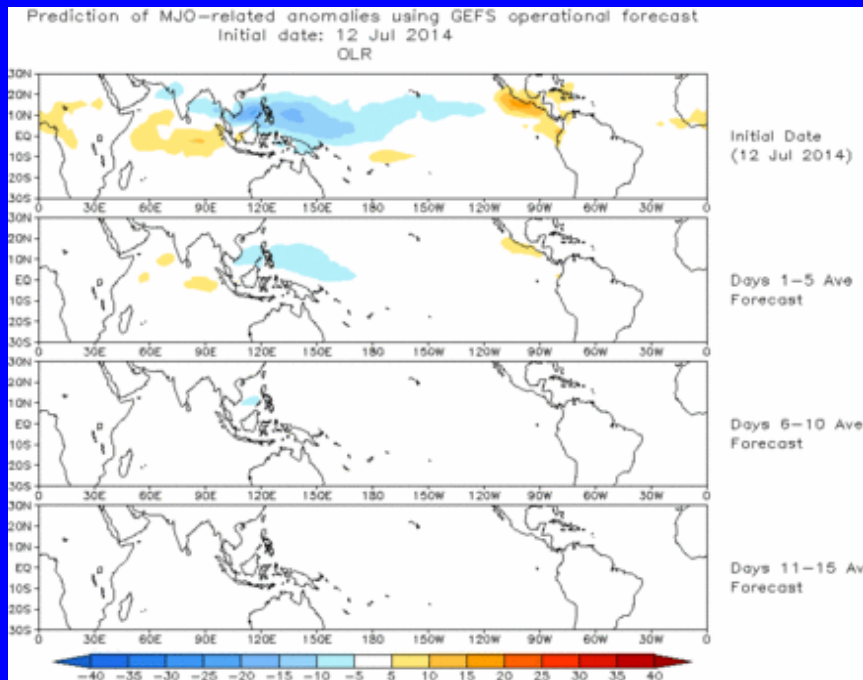




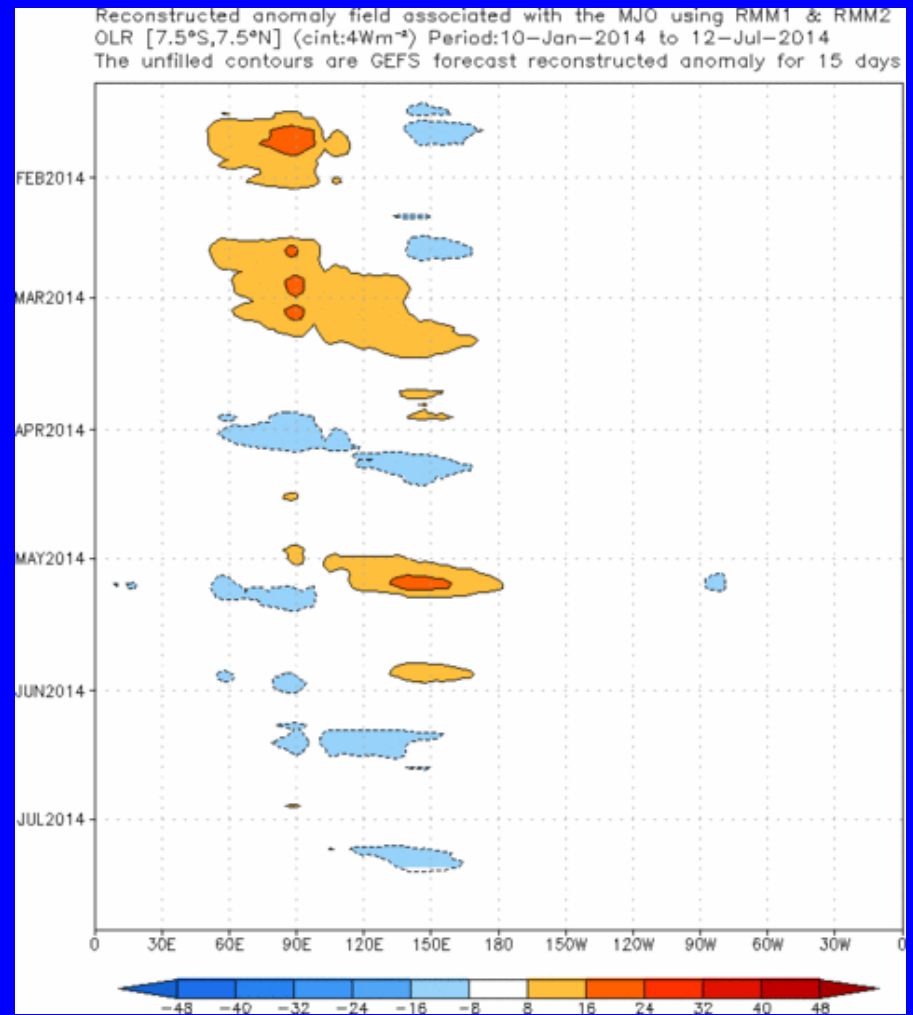
Ensemble Mean GFS MJO Forecast

Figures below show MJO associated OLR anomalies only (reconstructed from RMM1 and RMM2) and do not include contributions from other modes (*i.e.*, ENSO, monsoons, etc.)

Spatial map of OLR anomalies for the next 15 days



Time-longitude section of (7.5°S-7.5°N) OLR anomalies for the last 180 days and for the next 15 days



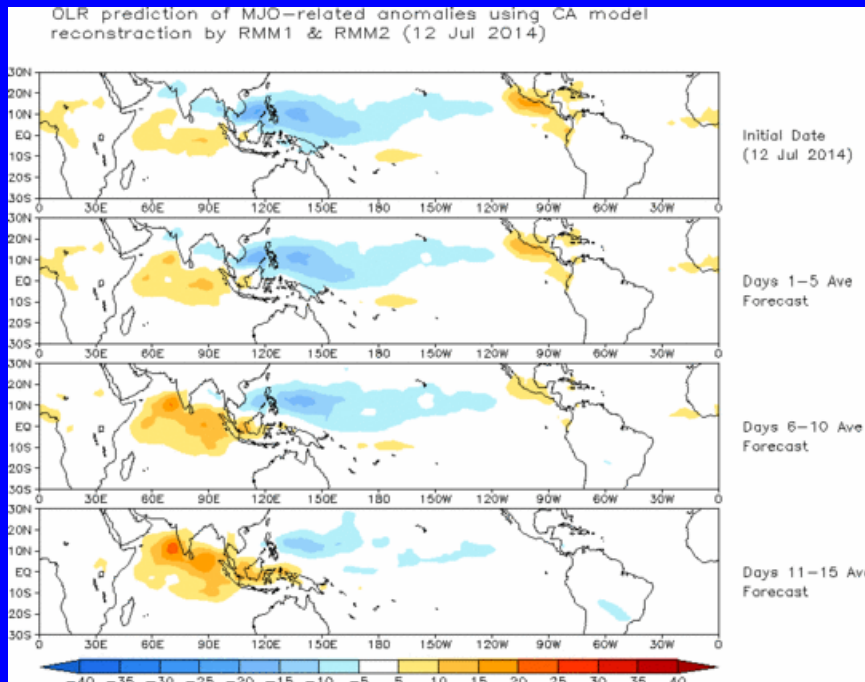
The ensemble mean GFS forecasts weak MJO-related convective anomalies over the next two weeks.



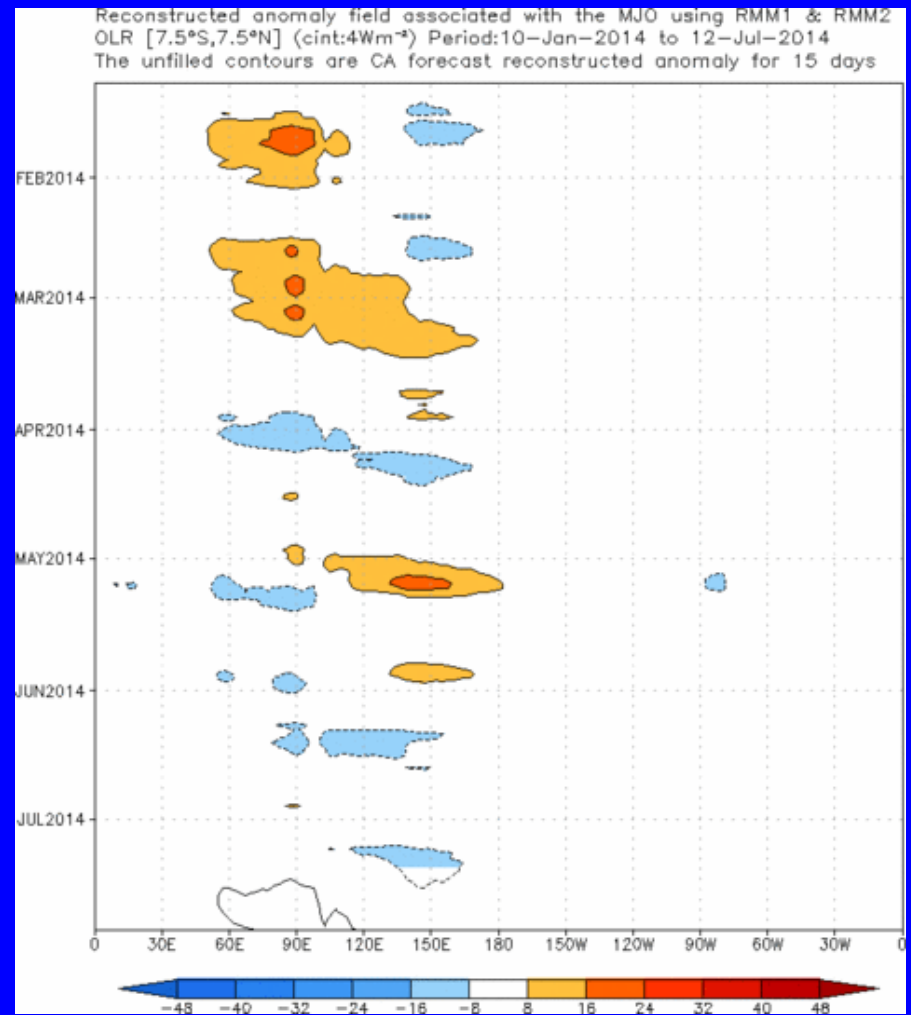
Constructed Analog (CA) MJO Forecast

Figure below shows MJO associated OLR anomalies only (reconstructed from RMM1 and RMM2) and do not include contributions from other modes (*i.e.*, ENSO, monsoons, etc.)

Spatial map of OLR anomalies for the next 15 days



Time-longitude section of (7.5°S-7.5°N) OLR anomalies for the last 180 days and for the next 15 days



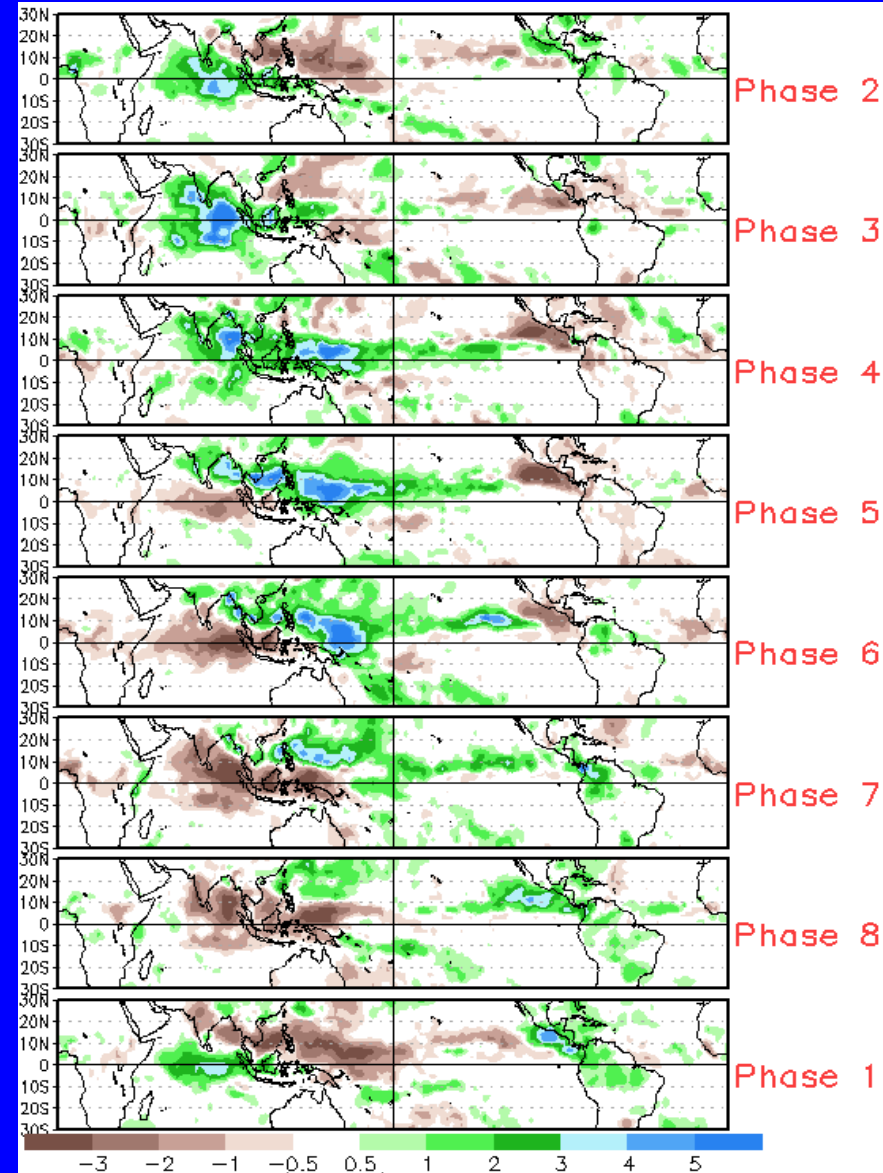
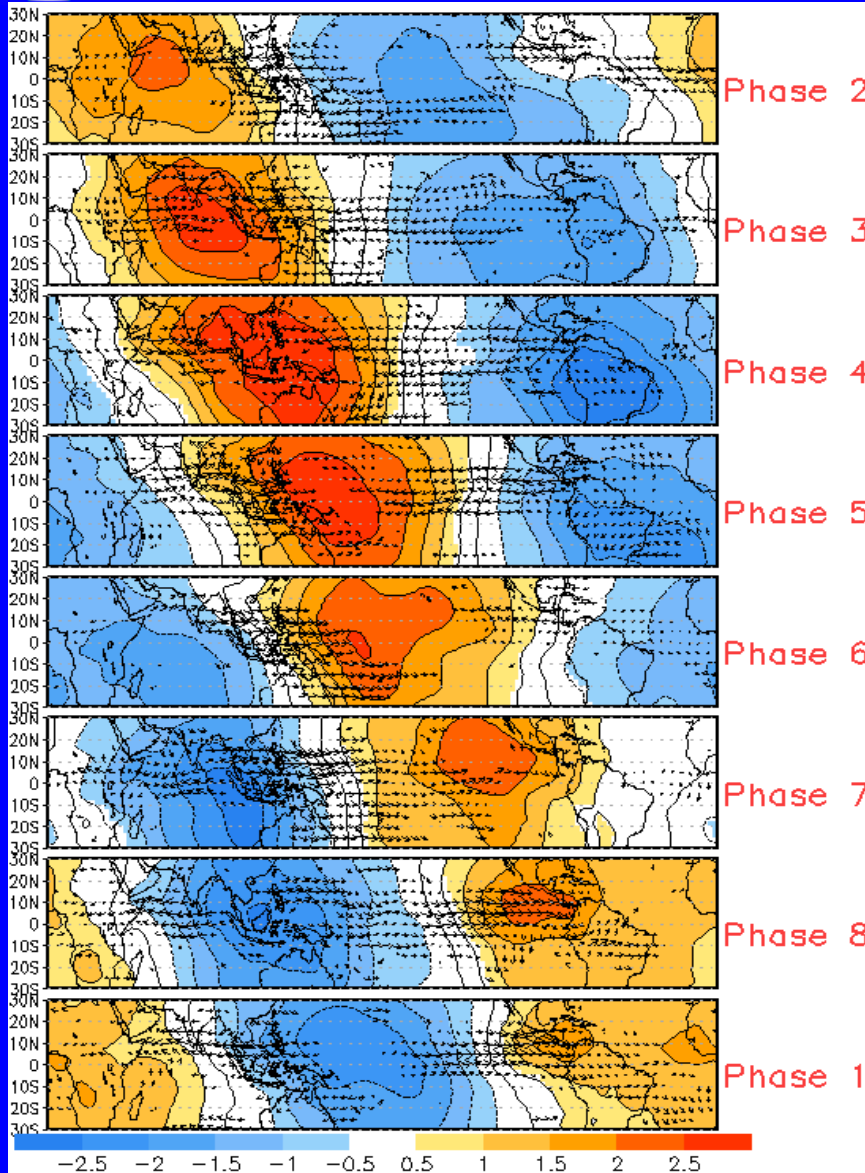
The constructed analog MJO forecast depicts a more coherent pattern of convection propagating slowly eastward over the next two weeks.



MJO Composites – Global Tropics

850-hPa Velocity Potential and
Wind Anomalies (May-Sep)

Precipitation Anomalies (May-Sep)

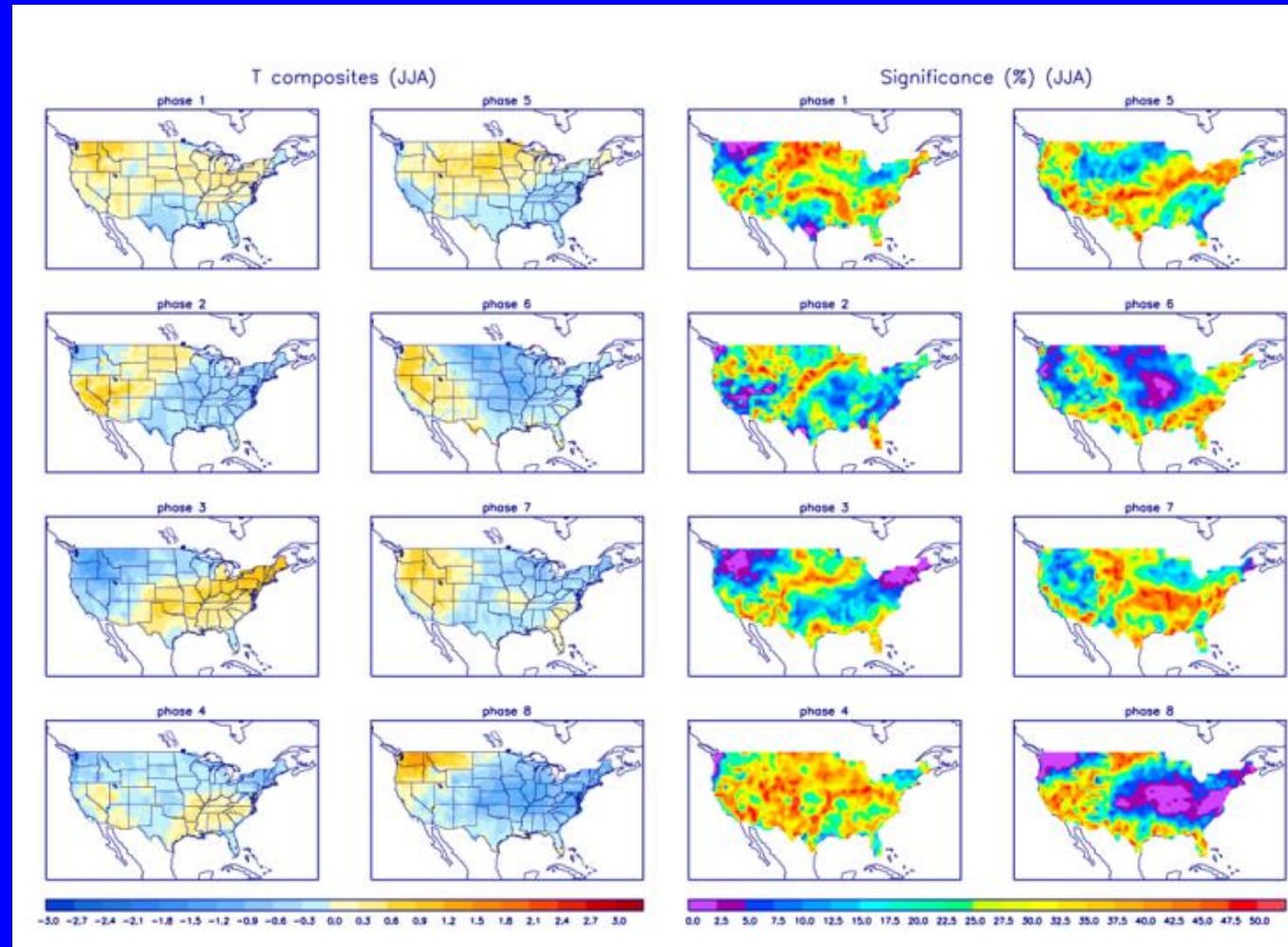




U.S. MJO Composites – Temperature

Left hand side plots show temperature anomalies by MJO phase for MJO events that have occurred over the three month period in the historical record. Blue (orange) shades show negative (positive) anomalies respectively.

Right hand side plots show a measure of significance for the left hand side anomalies. Purple shades indicate areas in which the anomalies are significant at the 95% or better confidence level.



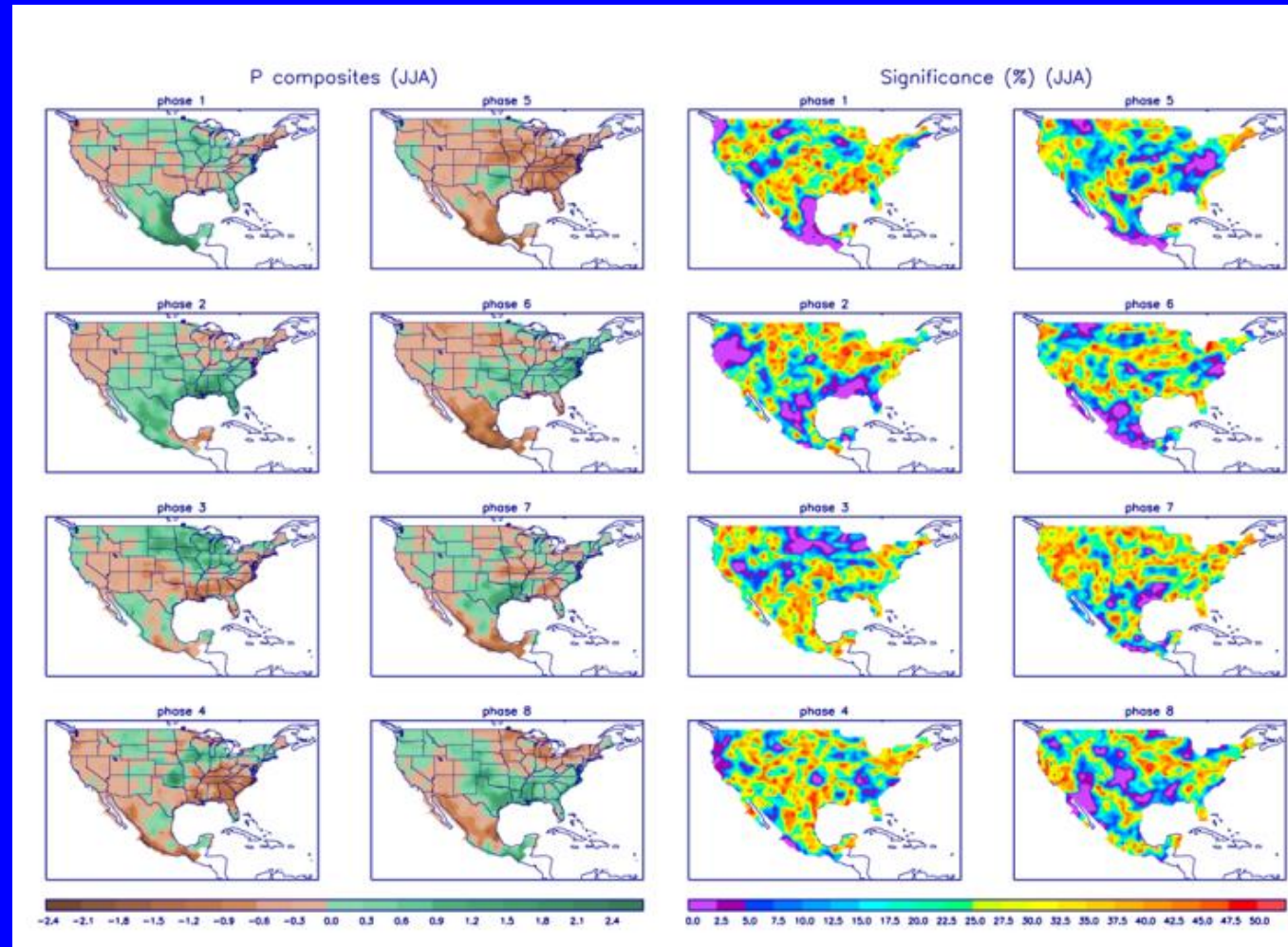
Zhou et al. (2011): A composite study of the MJO influence on the surface air temperature and precipitation over the Continental United States, *Climate Dynamics*, 1-13, doi: 10.1007/s00382-011-1001-9

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/mjo.shtml>



U.S. MJO Composites – Precipitation

- Left hand side plots show precipitation anomalies by MJO phase for MJO events that have occurred over the three month period in the historical record. Brown (green) shades show negative (positive) anomalies respectively.
- Right hand side plots show a measure of significance for the left hand side anomalies. Purple shades indicate areas in which the anomalies are significant at the 95% or better confidence level.



Zhou et al. (2011): A composite study of the MJO influence on the surface air temperature and precipitation over the Continental United States, *Climate Dynamics*, 1-13, doi: 10.1007/s00382-011-1001-9

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