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

Update prepared by
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
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Outline

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

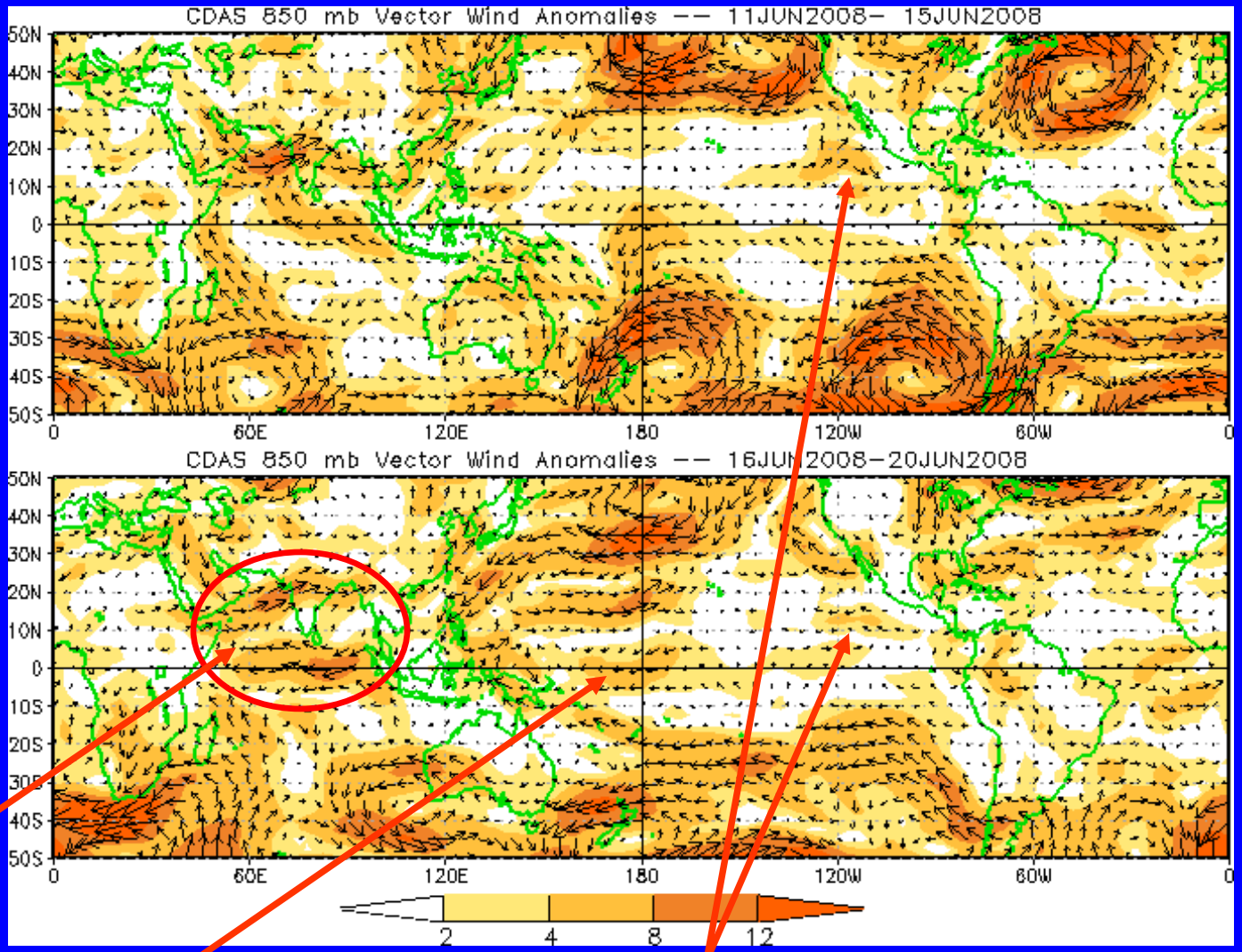
Overview

- The MJO has become incoherent during the past week.
- Most MJO forecast tools indicate a generally incoherent MJO signal and combined with the most recent observations it is most likely the MJO will remain incoherent during the next 1-2 weeks.
- The MJO is expected to contribute little to the patterns of tropical convection during the next 1-2 weeks.

Additional potential impacts across the global tropics are available at:
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ghazards/ghaz.shtml

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

Note that shading denotes the magnitude of anomalous wind vectors



The Indian monsoon flow has continued during the last five days.

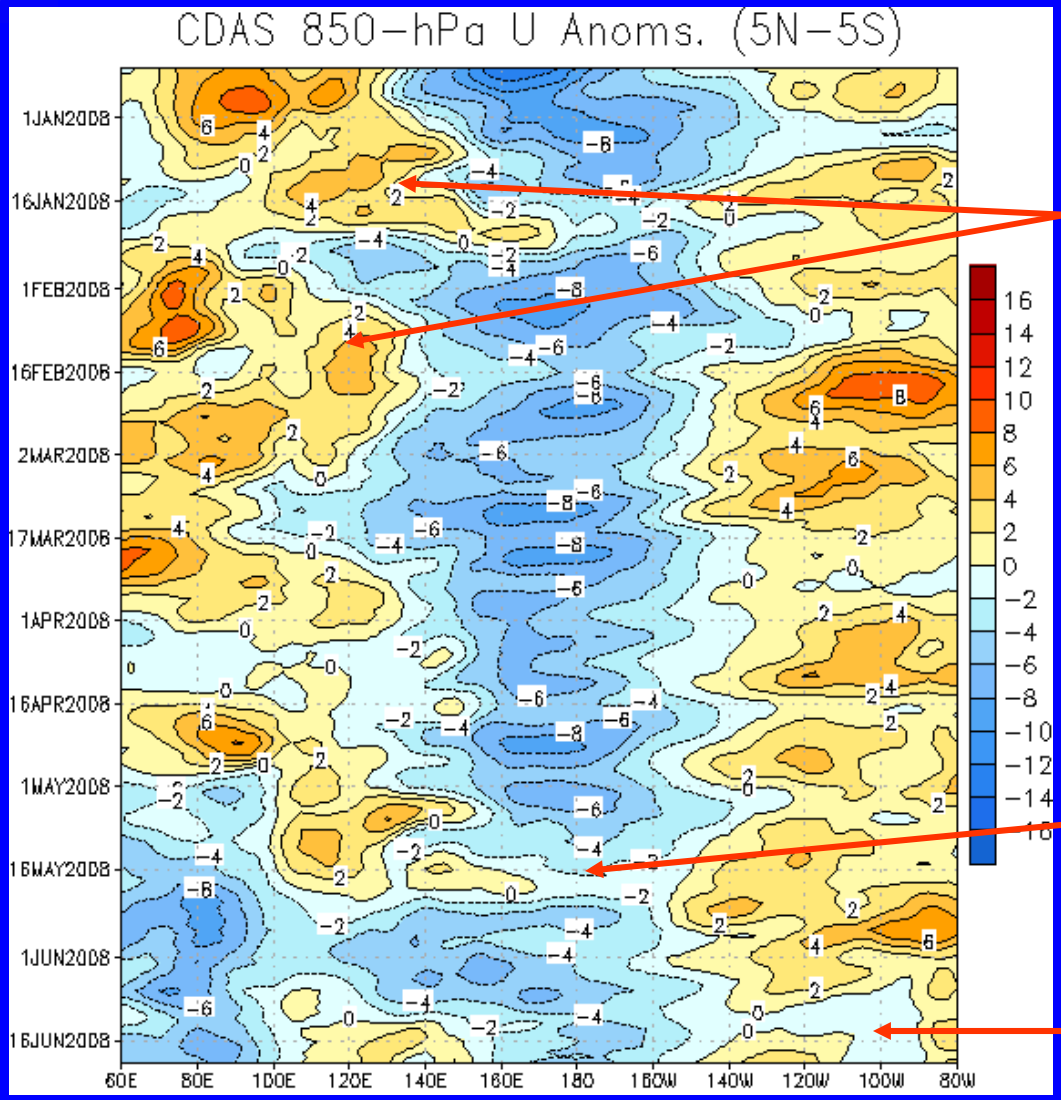
Equatorial easterly anomalies remain generally restricted to the Date Line.

Westerly anomalies became weak easterly anomalies during the last five days.

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

Longitude

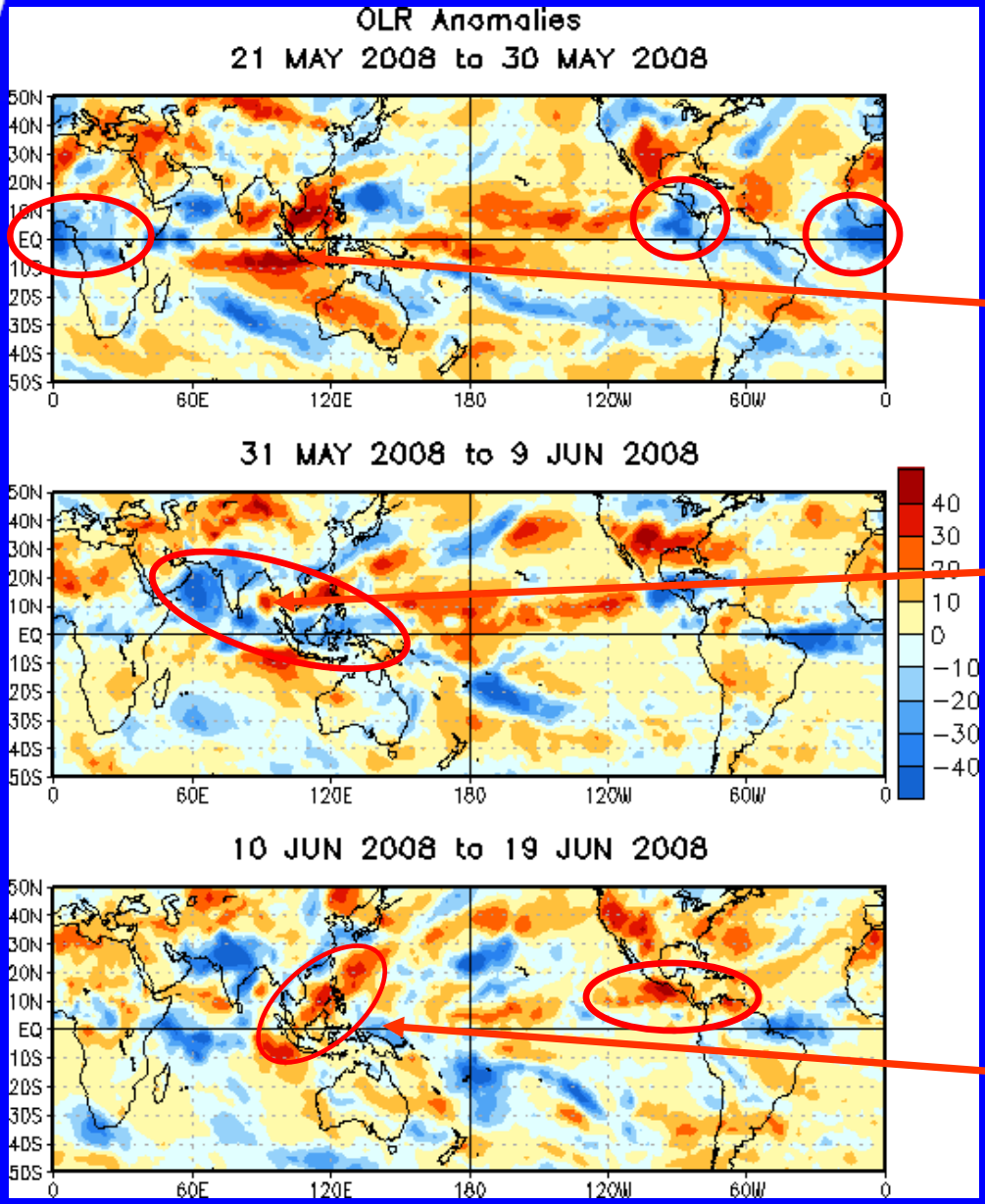
Moderate-to-strong MJO activity is evident from late December to mid-late February as shown by westerly anomalies shifting eastward from the Indian Ocean across Indonesia and a weakening of the easterlies at the Date Line during early mid-January and mid-February.

MJO activity was weaker during much of March and April.

During mid-May, easterlies weakened near the Date Line associated with the latest MJO activity.

Recently, the persistent westerly anomalies in the eastern Pacific have weakened.

OLR Anomalies: Last 30 days



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

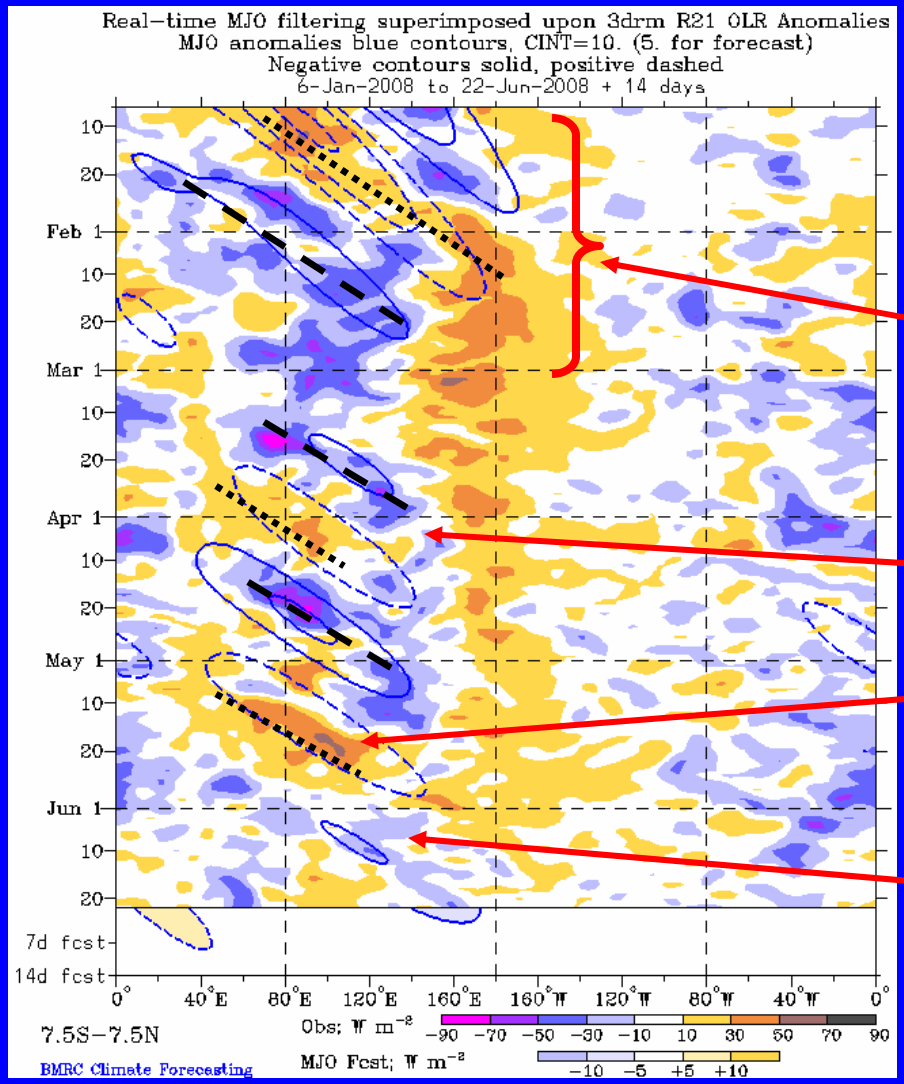
Wetter-than-normal conditions, negative OLR anomalies (blue shading)

Suppressed convection developed across the Indian Ocean and western Indonesia in late May while very active convection was evident across Central America and western Africa.

In early June, wet conditions developed across the Arabian Sea, India and the Maritime Continent.

During mid-June, enhanced convection continued across India, but became suppressed over the northern and western Maritime Continent as well as Central America.

Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Anomalies (7.5°S-7.5°N)



Time

Longitude

Drier-than-normal conditions, positive OLR anomalies (blue shading)

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

(Courtesy of the Bureau of Meteorology - Australia)

Moderate-to-strong MJO activity was evident during January and into mid-February with coherent eastward propagation of enhanced (suppressed) convection indicated by the dashed (dotted) lines.

Weak MJO activity was evident during mid-late March.

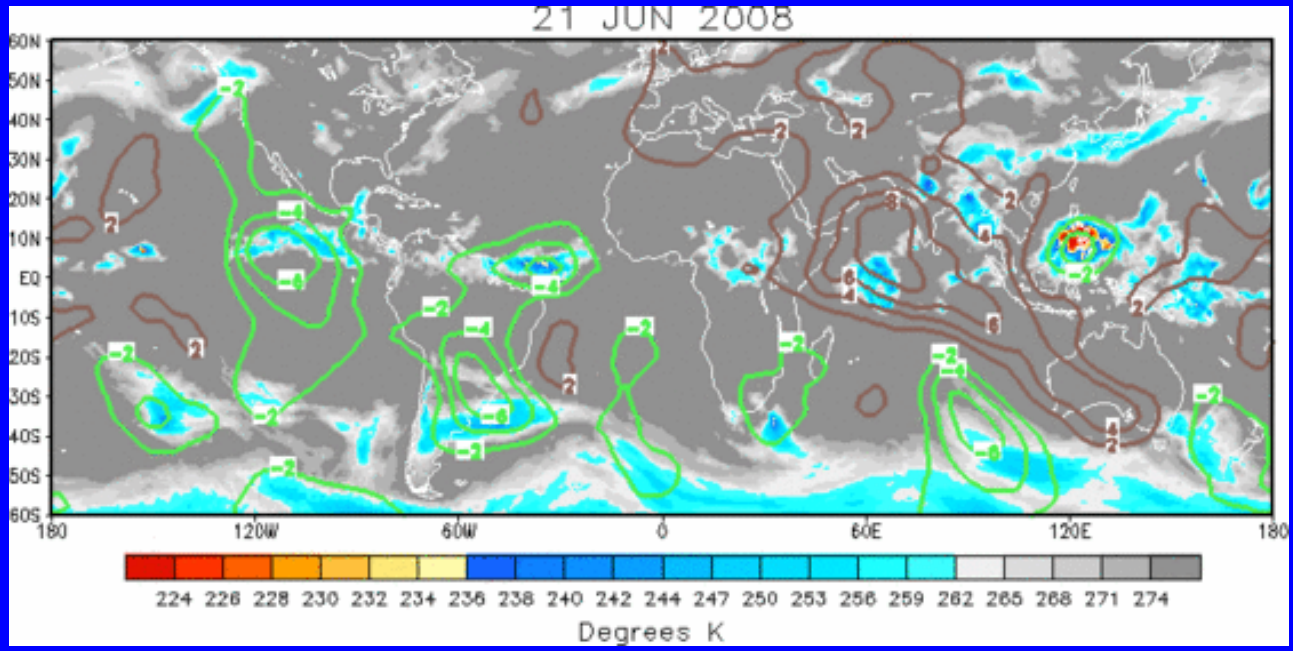
Strong suppressed convection organized across the Indian Ocean and shifted eastward during mid-late May.

A weaker area of normal-to-enhanced convection shifted through the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent. Enhanced convection was more evident north of the equator.

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

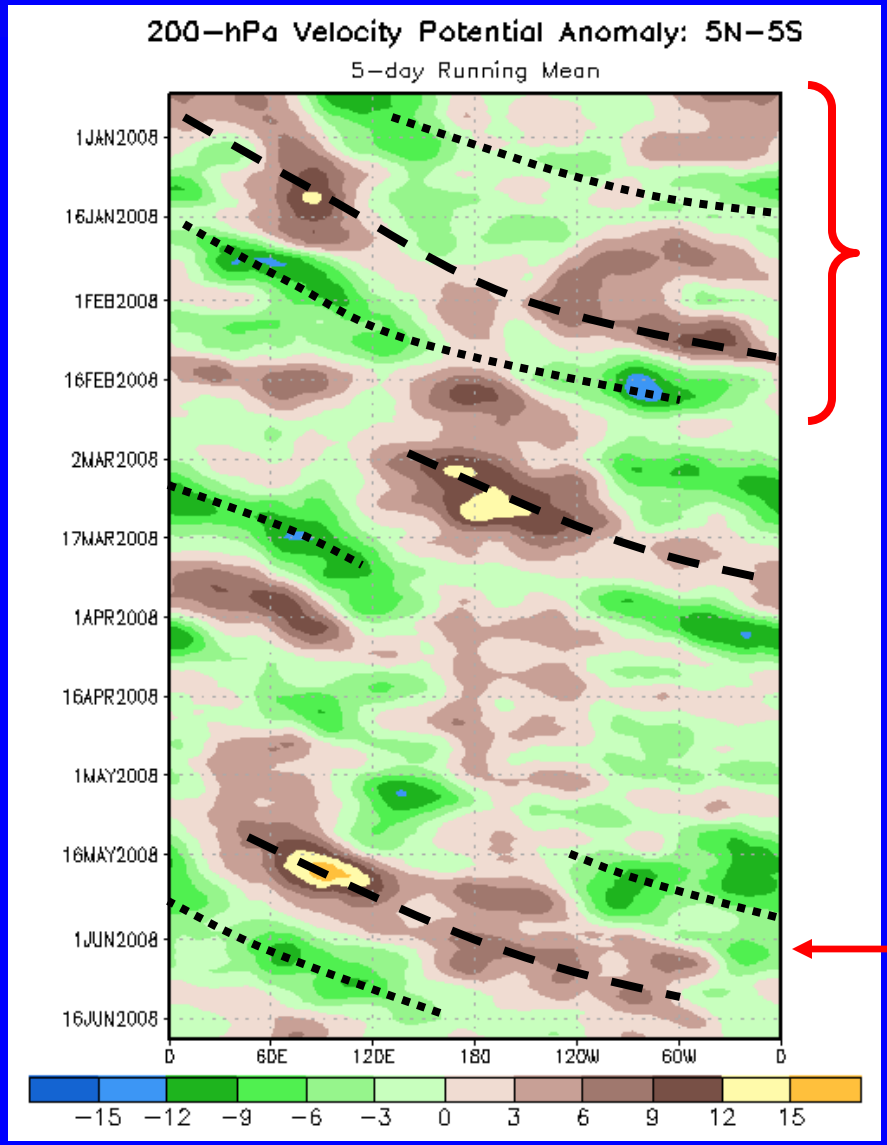


The large-scale wave structure in anomalous velocity potential has become less coherent over the last couple of weeks. The most recent data indicate upper-level convergence (divergence) across the Indian Ocean (parts of the western hemisphere).

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



Time

Longitude

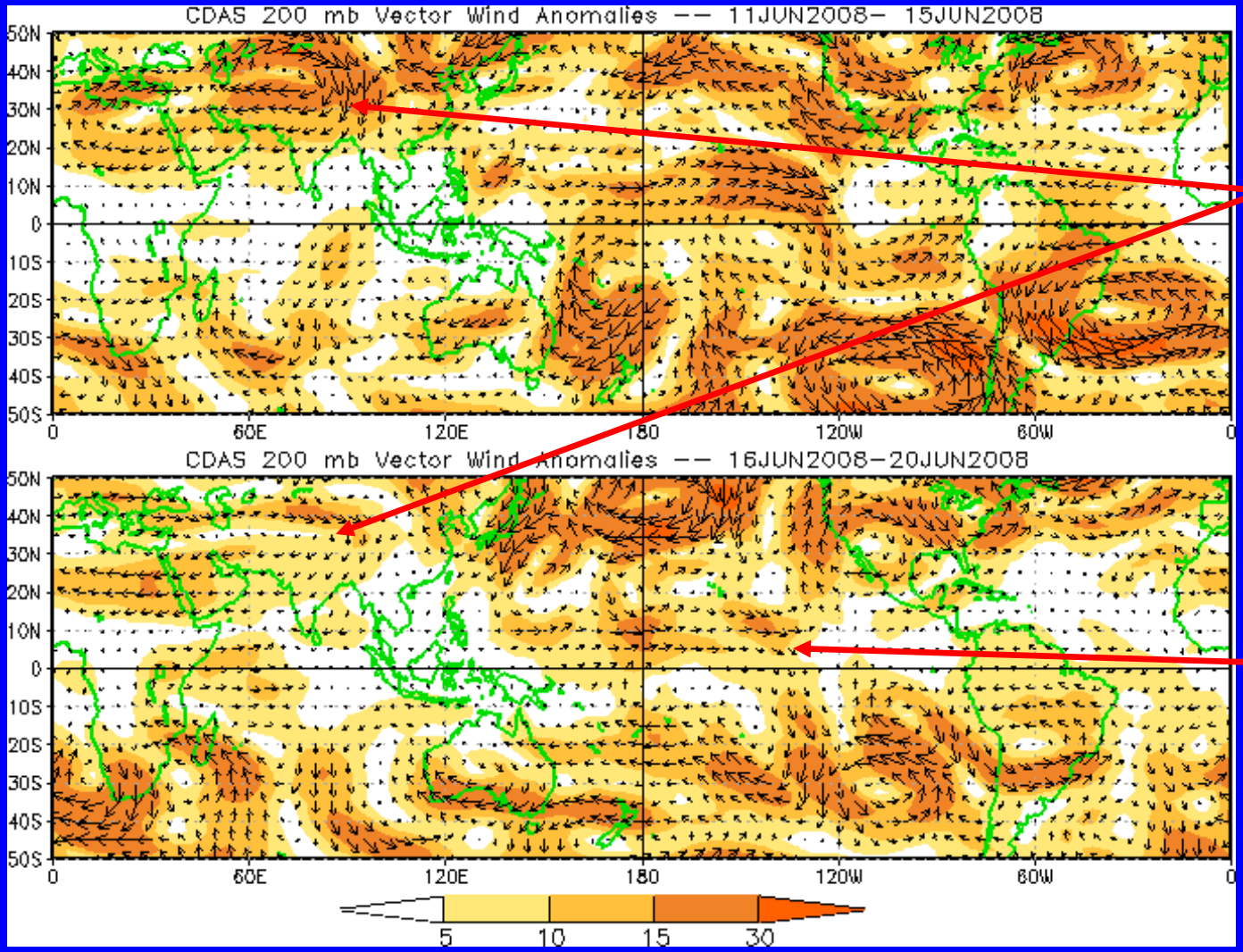
Moderate-to-strong MJO activity was evident during late December to mid-February.

Weak MJO activity was evident during parts of March.

The MJO was largely incoherent during the month of April.

The MJO strengthened during May as velocity potential anomalies increased with eastward propagation evident.

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

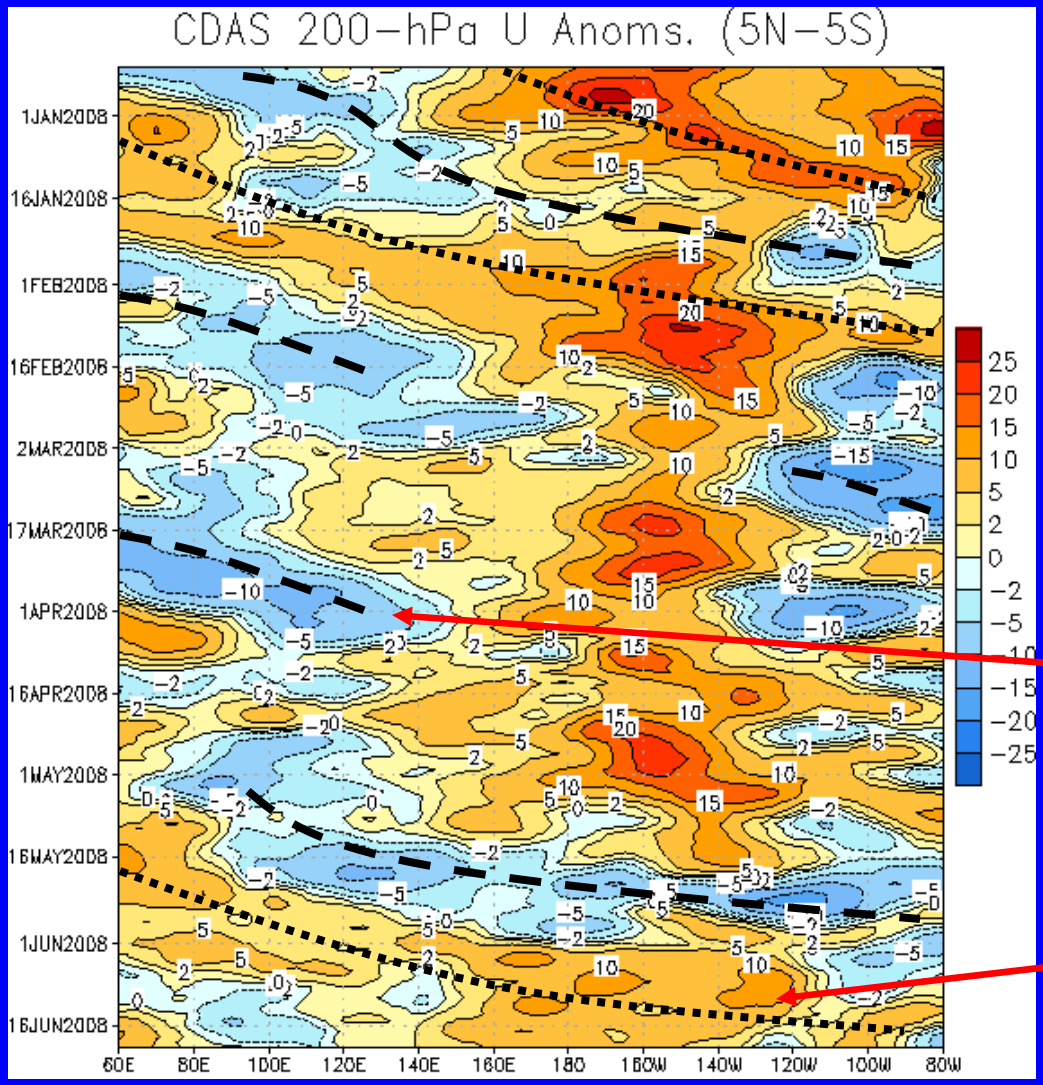


Note that shading denotes the magnitude of anomalous wind vectors

Anti-cyclonic circulation across southern Asia weakened during the last five days.

Westerly anomalies over the central Pacific Ocean have decreased during the last five days.

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



Time

Longitude

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

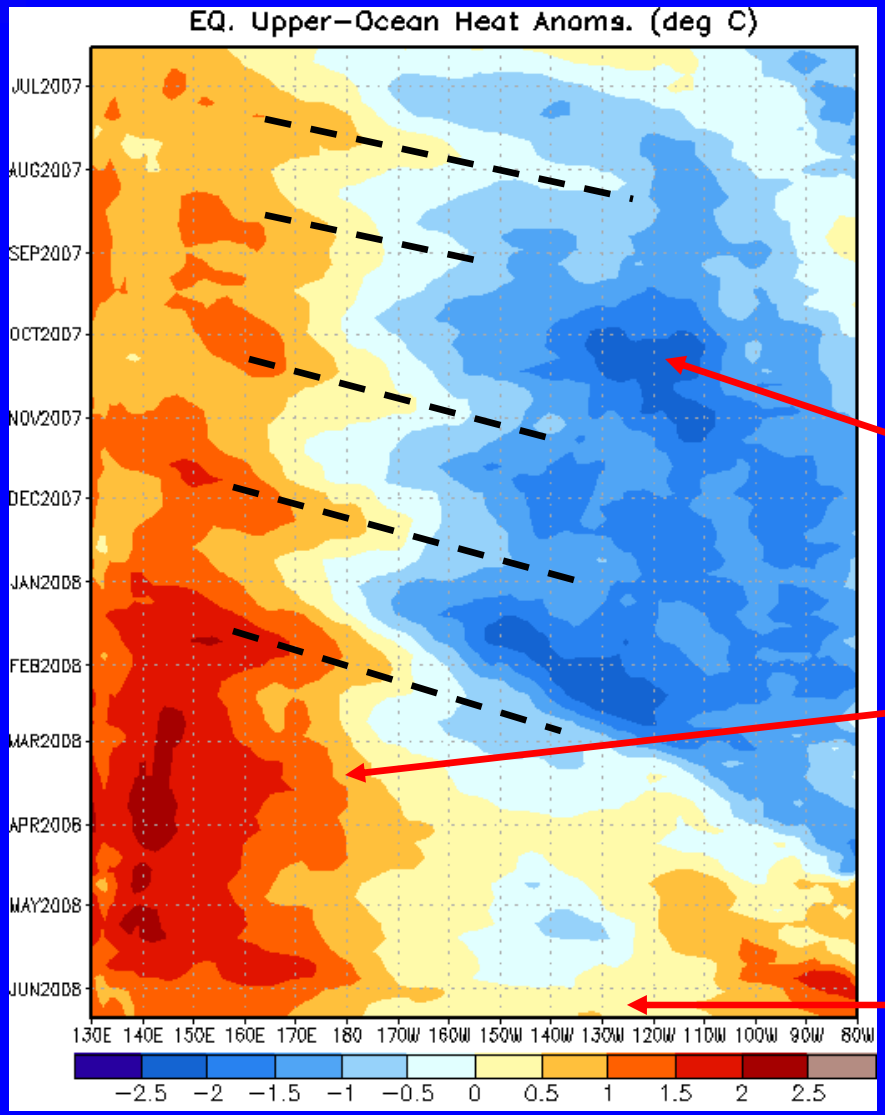
Easterly anomalies (blue shading) represent anomalous east-to-west flow

MJO activity is evident in the upper-levels by eastward propagation of easterly (westerly) anomalies by dashed (dotted) lines globally from late December to mid-February.

During March, MJO activity was evident as easterly anomalies propagated eastward from the western hemisphere to the Maritime continent.

Westerly anomalies have shifted from the eastern to western hemisphere during June.

Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific



Time

Longitude

Kelvin wave activity (downwelling phases indicated by dashed lines) was observed from June 2007 to February 2008 and affected sub-surface temperature departures at varying degrees across the Pacific Ocean.

During September and October, negative heat content anomalies increased markedly across the eastern Pacific Ocean and continued until February 2008.

Beginning in March, increasingly positive anomalies have developed across parts of the western and central Pacific.

Since April, a region of positive anomalies has strengthened in the eastern Pacific.

Recently, a eastward shift of positive anomalies is evident in the central Pacific.

MJO Index -- Information

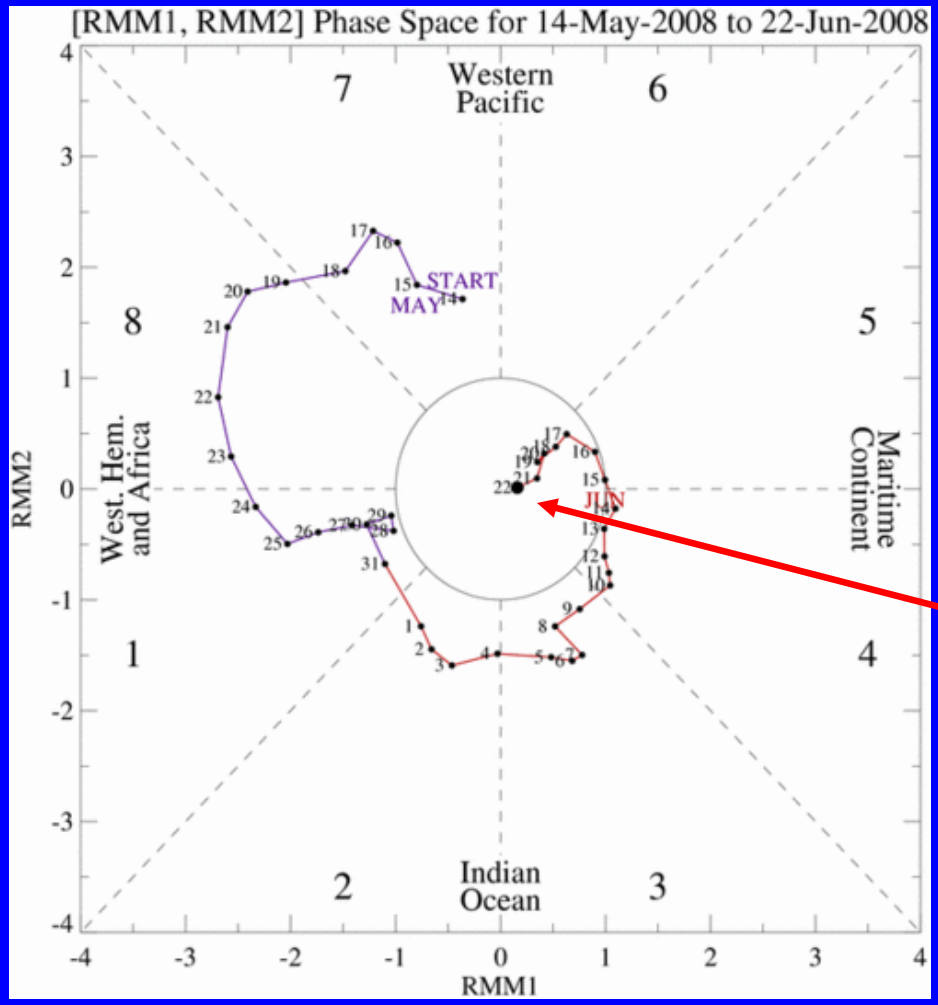
- **The MJO index illustrated on the next several slides is the CPC version of the Wheeler and Hendon index (2004, hereafter WH2004).**

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 nearly identical to that described in WH2004 but small deviations from the BMRC figure are possible at times due to differences in input data and methodology. These typically occur during weak MJO periods.**

- **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).**

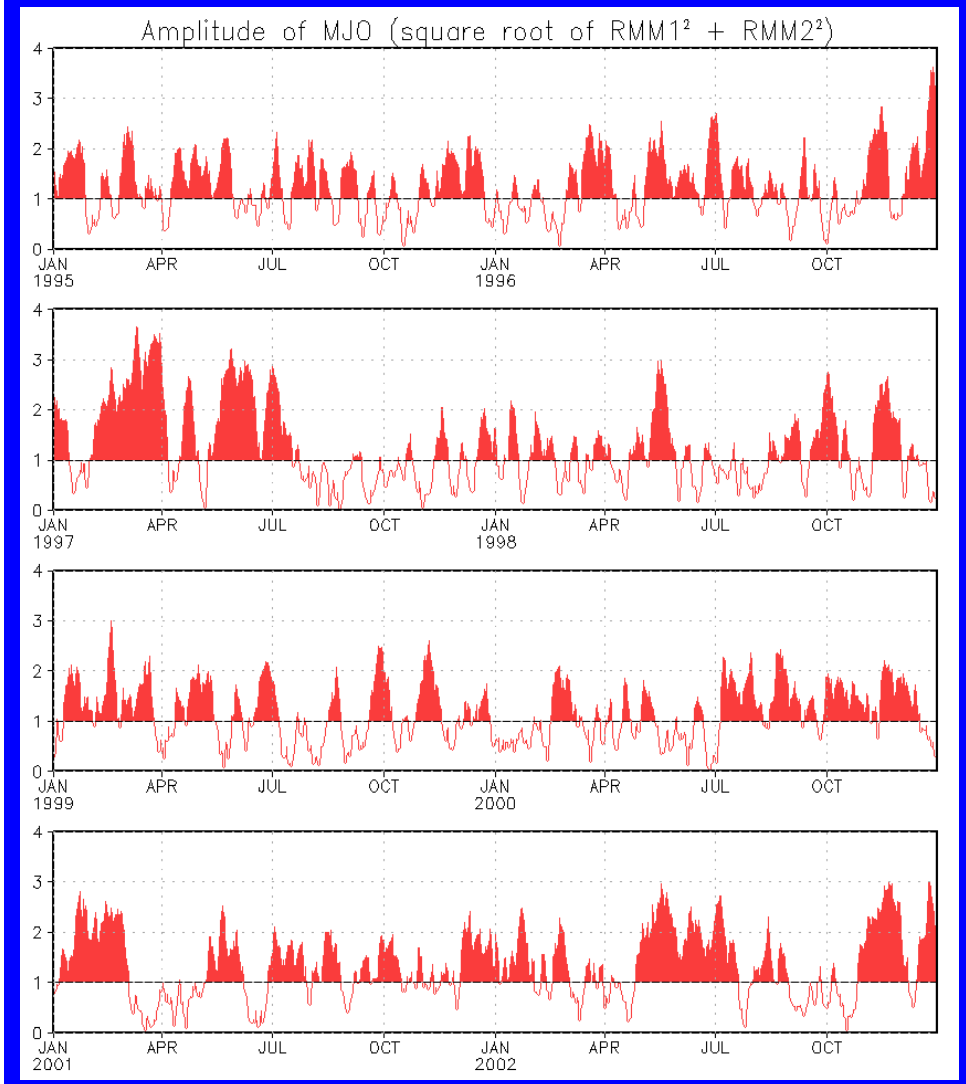
MJO Index -- Recent Evolution

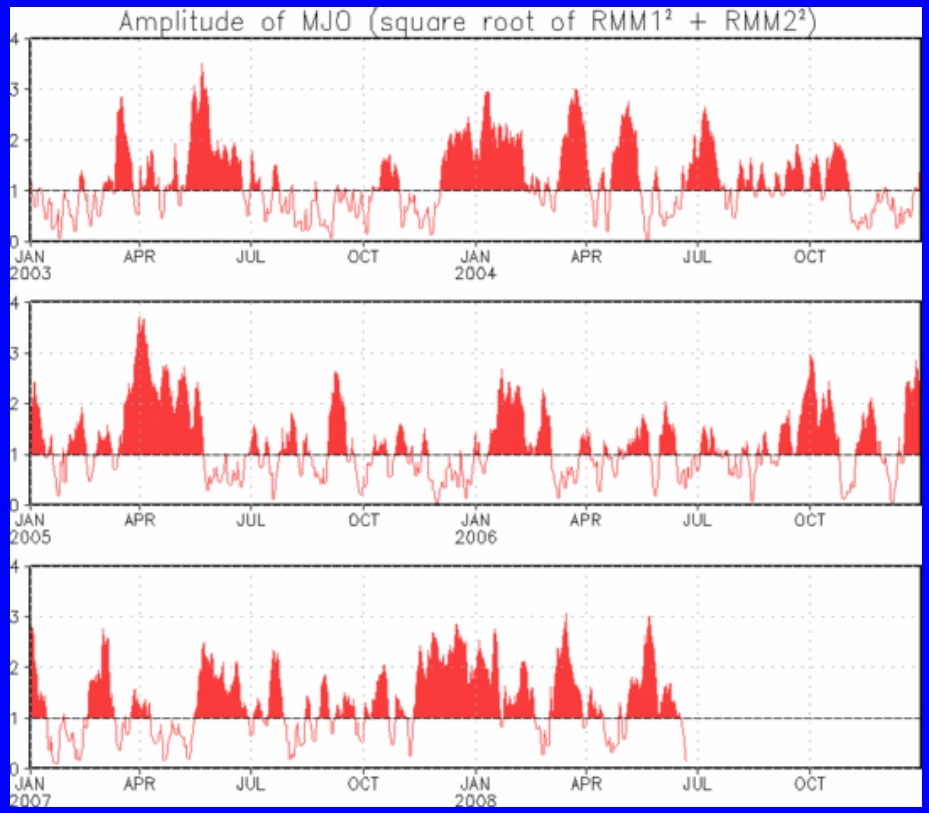


- The axes (RMM1 and RMM2) represent daily values of the principal components from the two leading modes
- The triangular areas indicate the location of the enhanced phase of the MJO
- Counter-clockwise motion is indicative of eastward propagation
- Distance from the origin is proportional to MJO strength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

The MJO index continued to weaken near the eastern Maritime Continent during the past week.

MJO Index – Historical Daily Time Series





Time series of daily MJO index amplitude from 1995 to present

Plots put current MJO activity in historical context

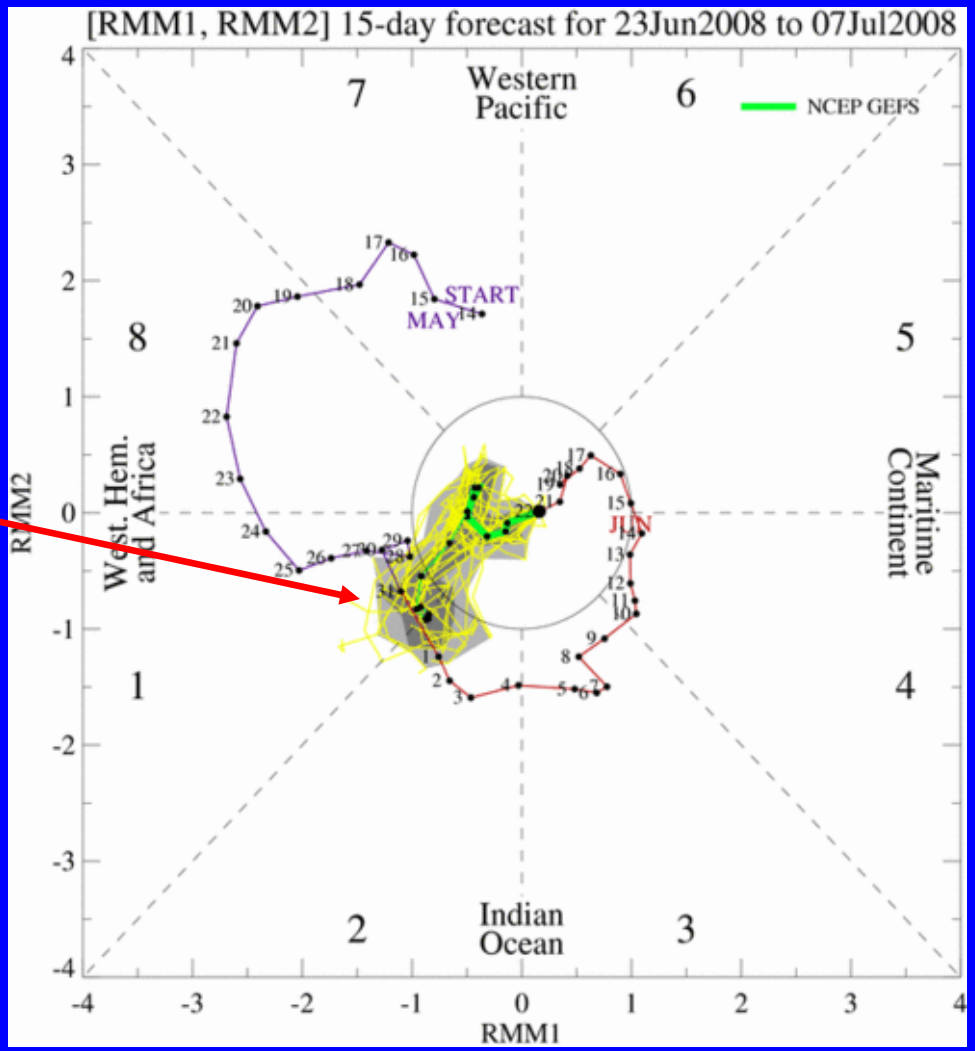
Ensemble GFS MJO Forecasts

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

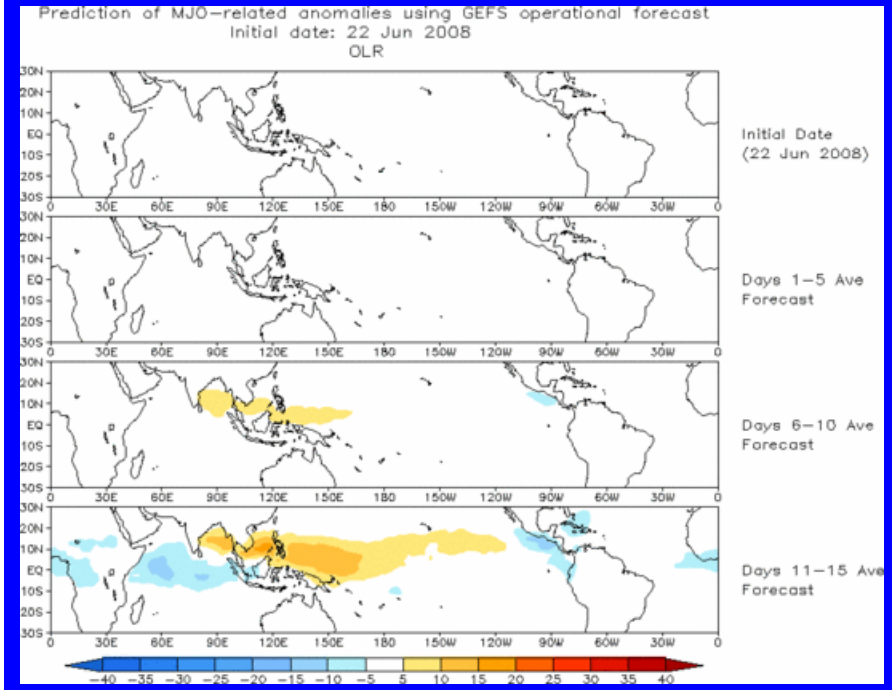
The GEFS predicts the MJO signal to remain weak during much of the period with some eastward propagation.



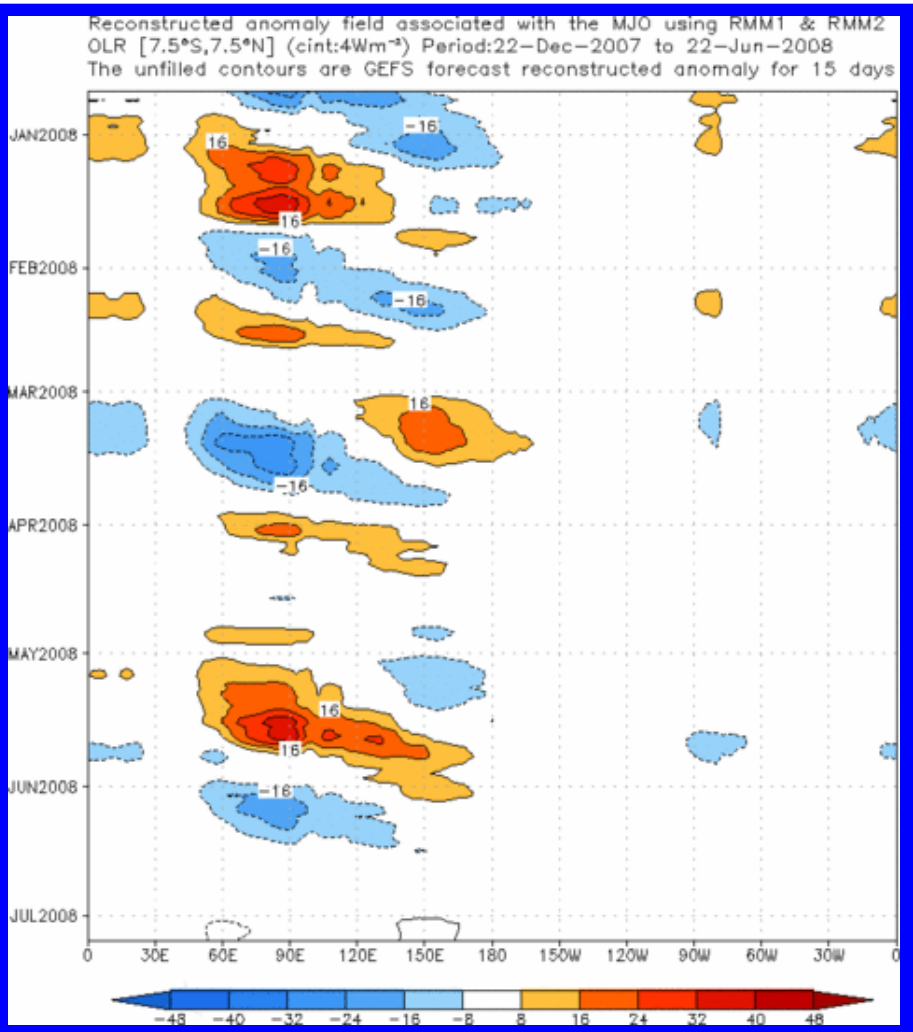
Ensemble Mean GFS MJO Forecast

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)

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 forecast from the GEFS is for little MJO-associated convection during much of the period.

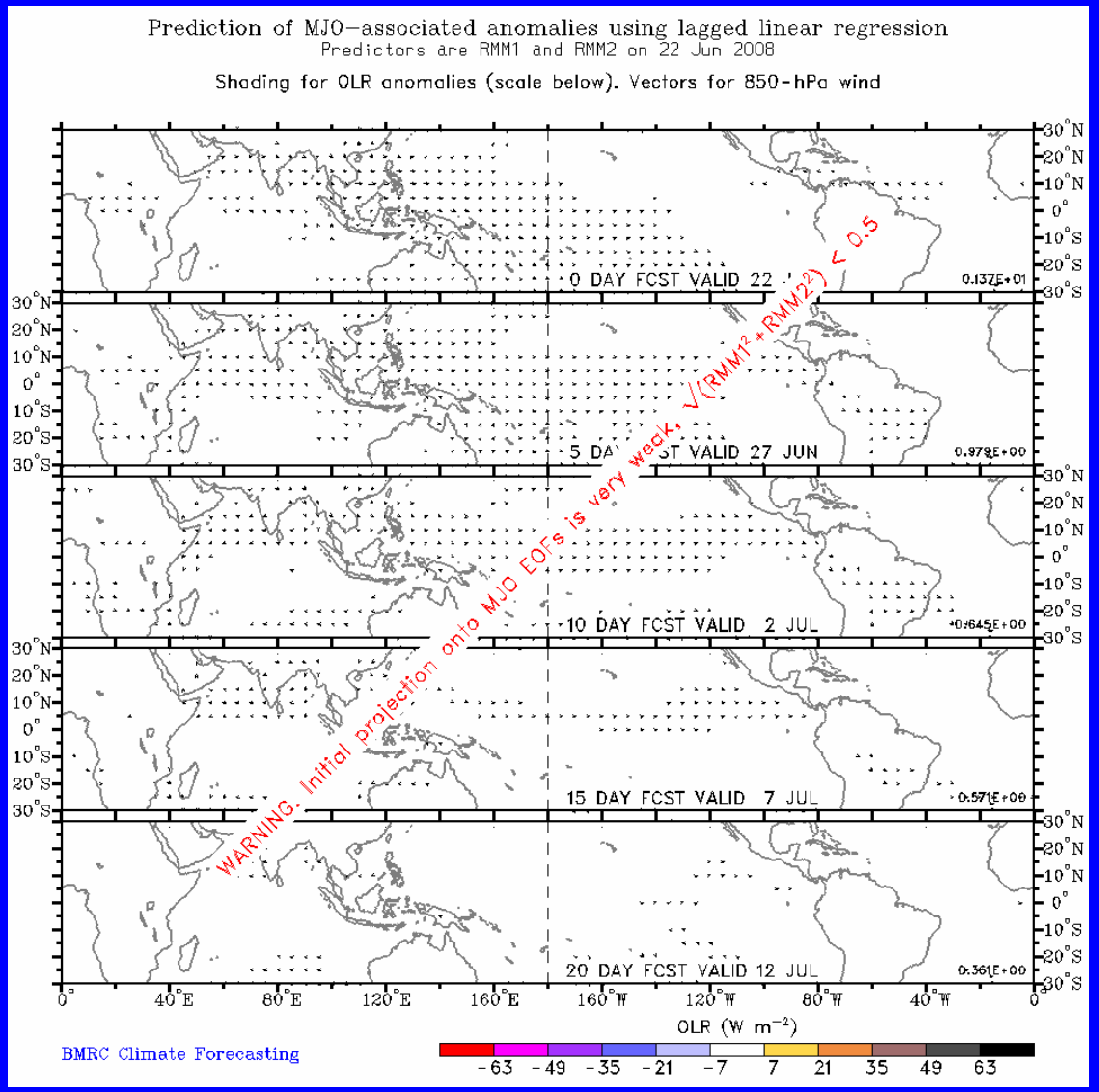
Statistical MJO Forecast

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)

Spatial map of OLR anomalies and 850-hPa wind vectors for the next 20 days

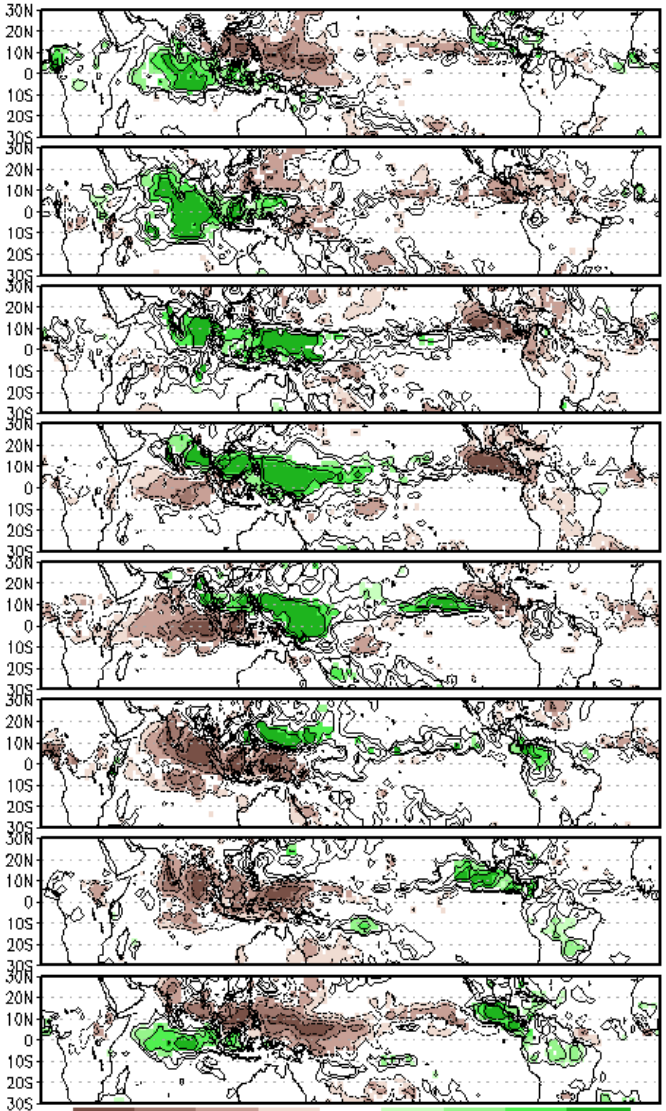
(Courtesy of the Bureau of Meteorology Research Centre - Australia)

Weak MJO activity is forecast.



MJO Composites – Global Tropics

Precipitation Anomalies (May-Sep)



850-hPa Wind Anomalies (May-Sep)