



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

**Update prepared by
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
November 12, 2012**



Outline

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



Overview

- **The MJO remained active during the past week with the enhanced phase entering the Maritime continent region.**
- **There remains considerable spread among dynamical model MJO index forecasts with some models showing a quick decay of the signal with others continuing eastward propagation of an MJO signal. Several MJO index forecasts are likely struggling with the representation of other subseasonal tropical variability and we favor a continuation of MJO activity.**
- **Based on the latest observations and some model MJO index forecasts, the MJO is forecast to remain active during the next 1-2 weeks with the enhanced phase shifting into the Pacific.**
- **The MJO is expected to contribute to enhanced rainfall across the eastern Indian Ocean (Week 1) and west Pacific (Weeks 1-2). Suppressed rainfall is expected across parts of Africa (Weeks 1-2). The MJO favors tropical cyclone activity in the south China Sea or Bay of Bengal during Week-1.**
- **Warmer than average temperatures for the western and central U.S. forecast during Week-2 are consistent with upcoming MJO phases.**

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

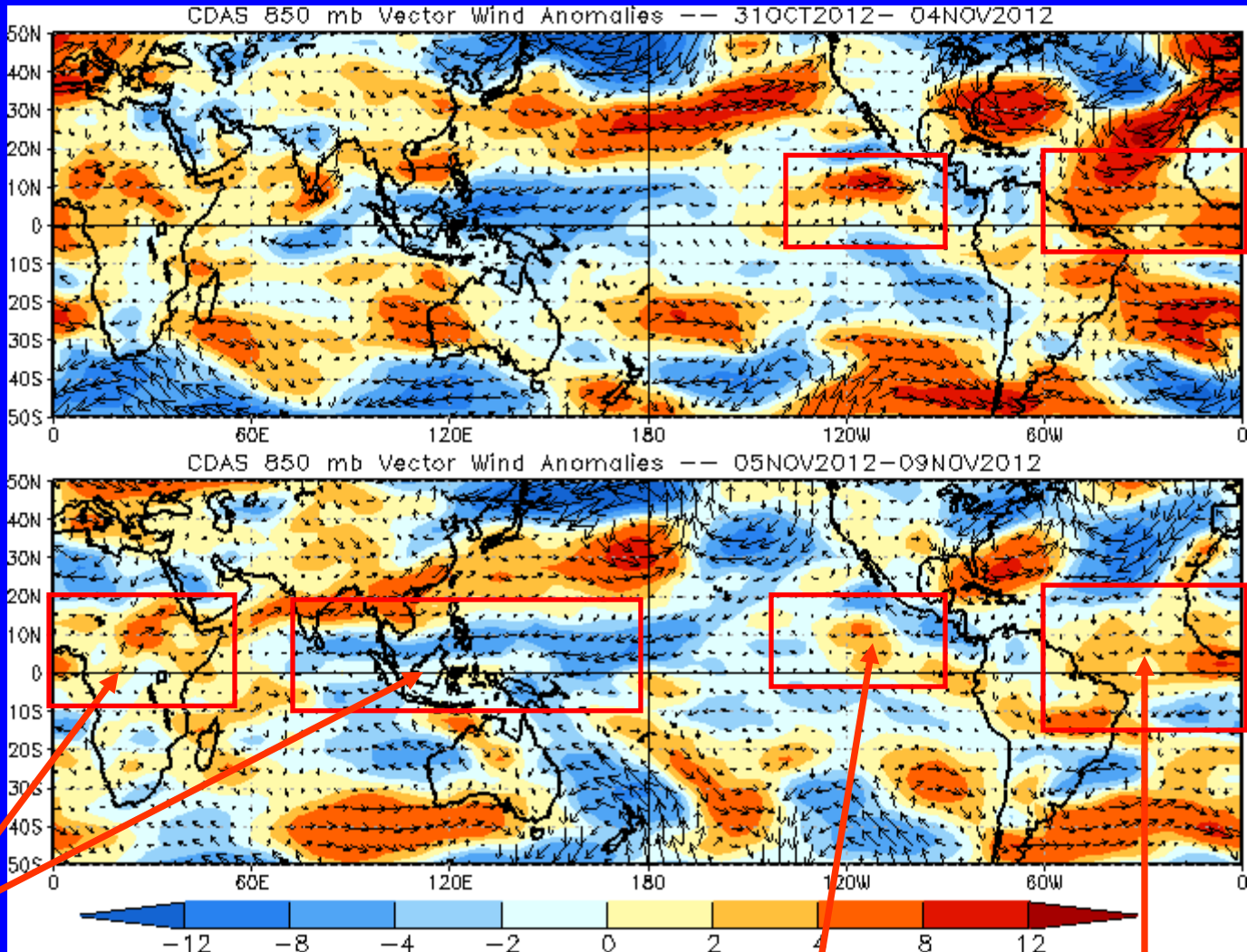


850-hPa Vector Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})

Note that shading denotes the zonal wind anomaly

Blue shades: Easterly anomalies

Red shades: Westerly anomalies



Westerly anomalies continued across equatorial Africa, while easterly anomalies persisted across the Maritime during the past ten days.

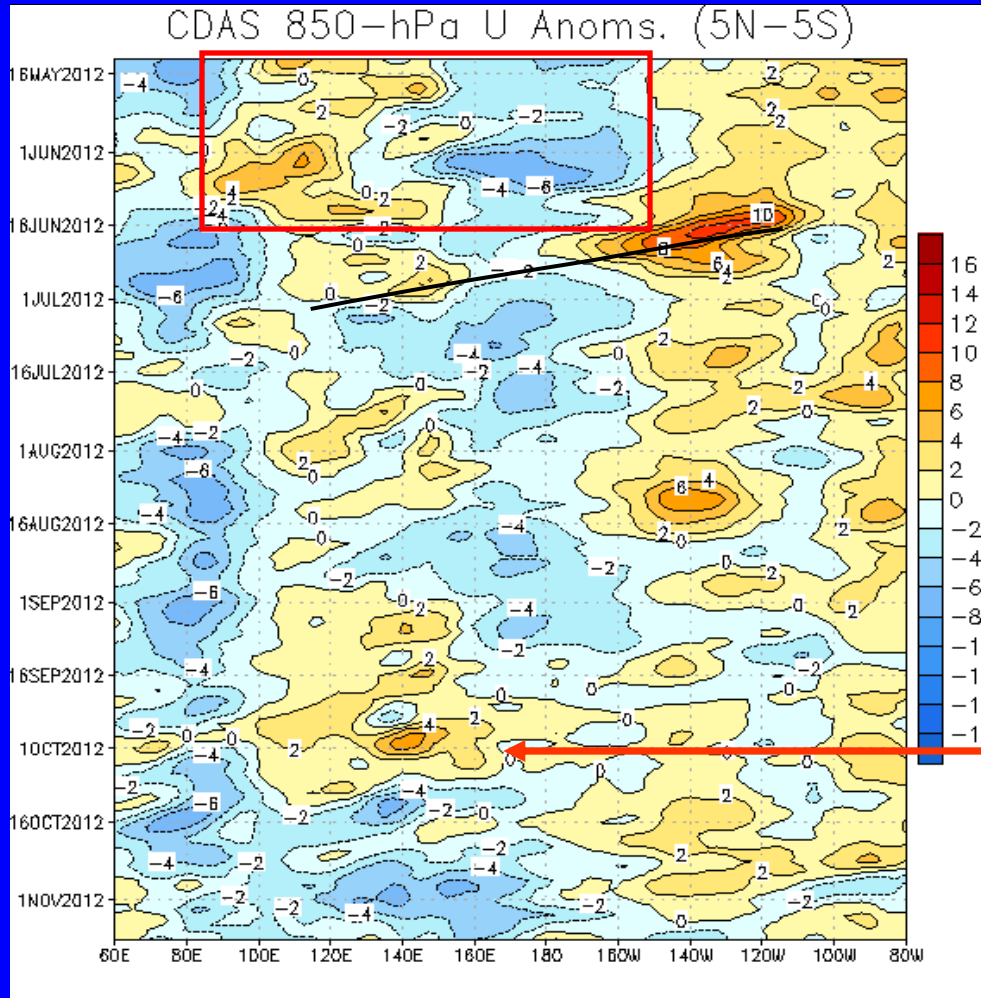
Westerly anomalies weakened over the east Pacific and tropical Atlantic during the past five days.



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



Anomalies were generally persistent in most areas during May and early June (red box).

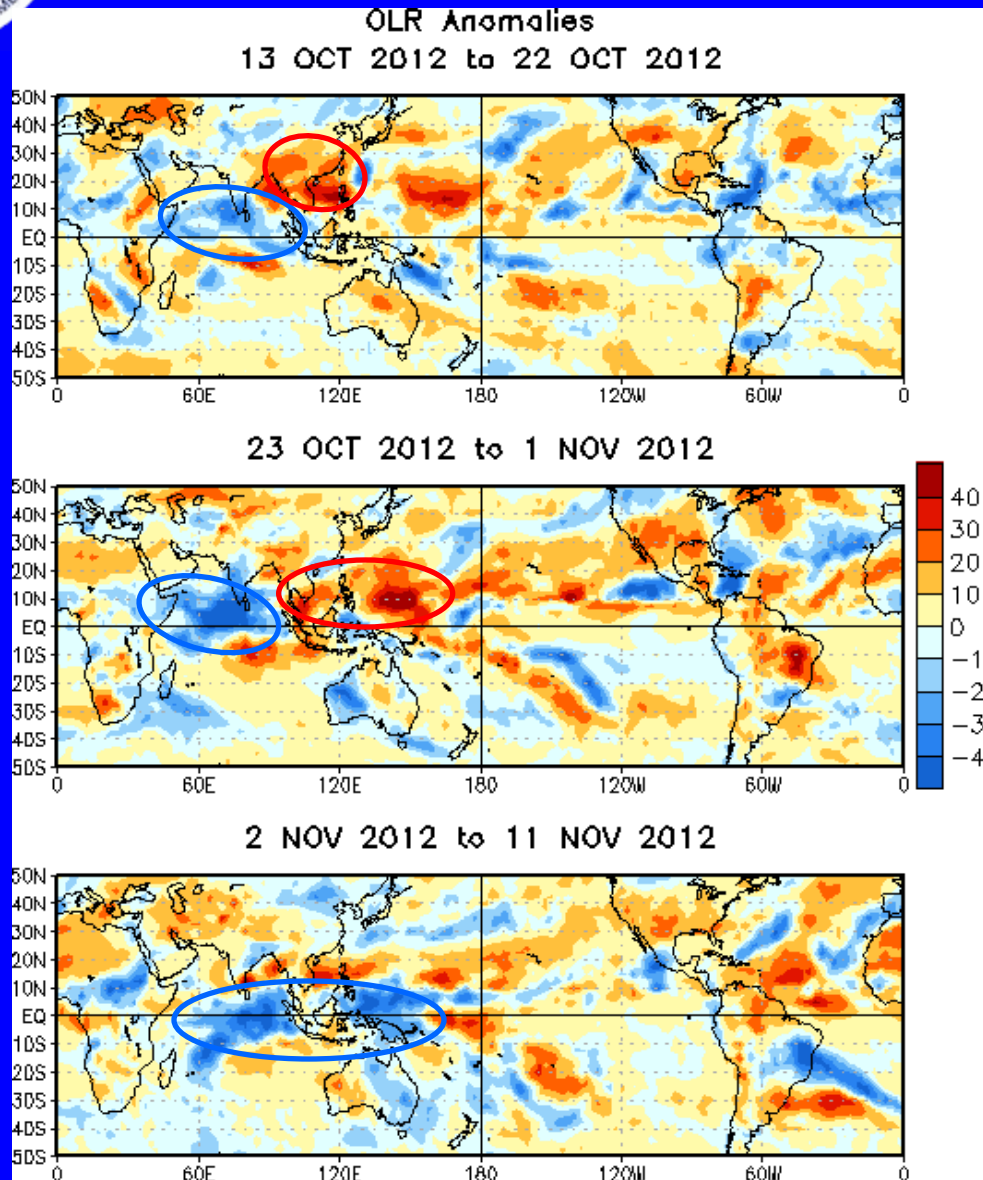
Strong westerly anomalies developed across the eastern Pacific in mid-June and shifted westward (black solid line) and contributed to weakening the trade winds.

Easterly anomalies persisted near 80E for much of August and September.

During September, westerly anomalies developed near 140E and persisted into October. In mid-October, easterly anomalies developed west of the Date Line in the west Pacific.



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 October, drier-than-average conditions shifted northeast from the Indian Ocean with wetter conditions developing in this region.

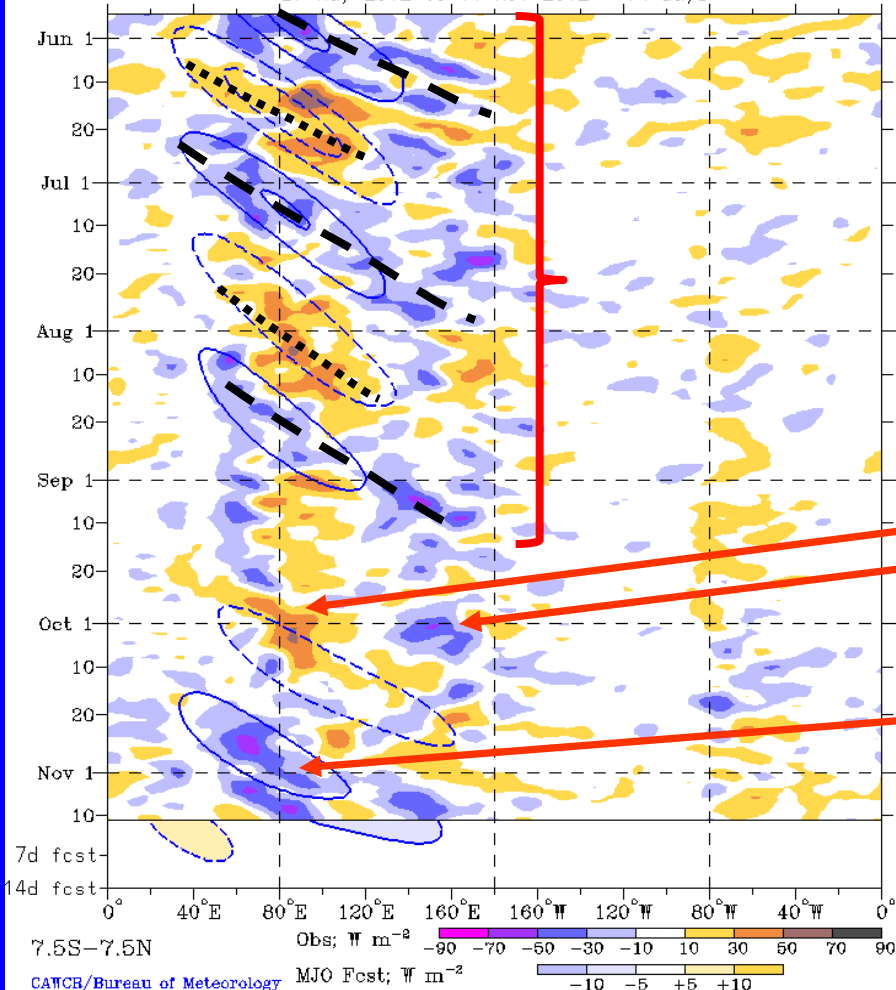
During late October, suppressed convection expanded across the western Pacific with enhanced convection observed across the Indian Ocean. The track of Hurricane Sandy is evident from the Caribbean Sea north to western Atlantic.

During early November, enhanced convection continued across the Indian Ocean and shifted east to the western Pacific Ocean.



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

Real-time MJO filtering superimposed upon 3drmm R21 OLR Anomalies
MJO anomalies blue contours, CINT=10. (5. for forecast)
Negative contours solid, positive dashed
27-May-2012 to 11-Nov-2012 + 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)

From late May into September, eastward propagation of both enhanced and suppressed convection is evident across the eastern hemisphere (alternating dashed and dotted lines).

At the start of October, a couplet of suppressed (enhanced) convection was observed in the Indian Ocean (western Pacific).

During mid-to-late October, enhanced convection initially developed across the Americas and Africa before shifting east across Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Longitude

Time



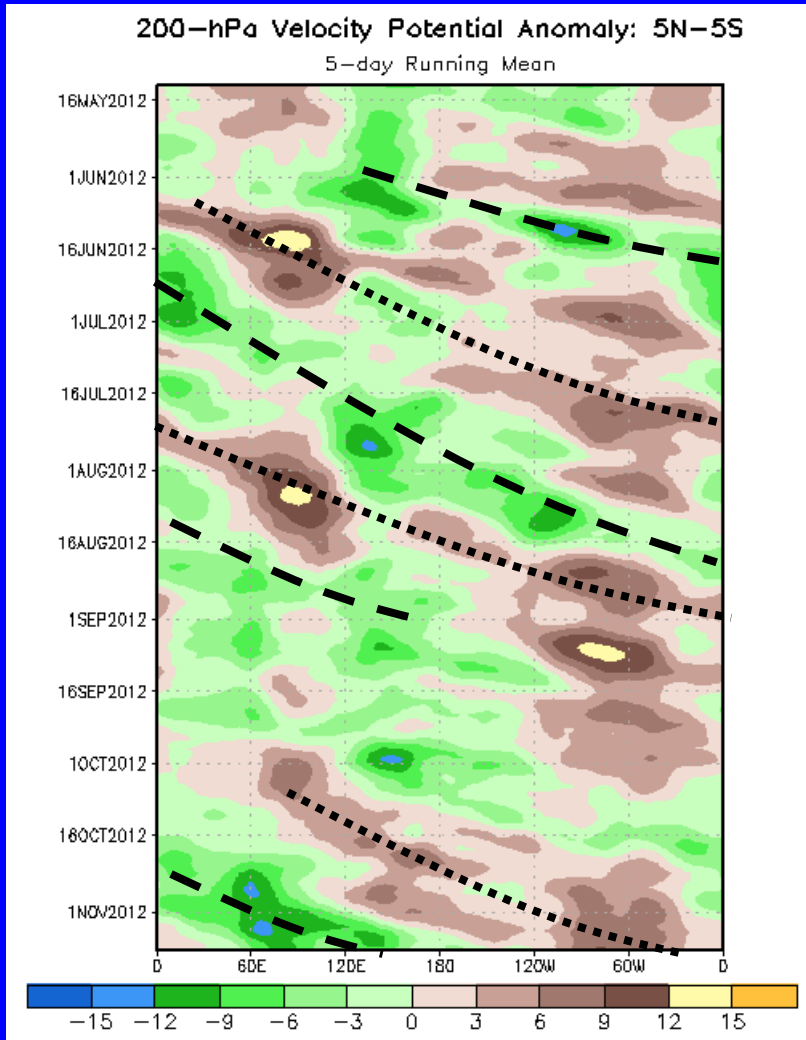


200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomalies (5°S-5°N)

Positive anomalies (brown shading) indicate unfavorable conditions for precipitation

Negative anomalies (green shading) indicate favorable conditions for precipitation

Time
↓



Eastward propagation was evident from late May into September associated with the MJO (alternating dashed and dotted lines), as well as atmospheric Kelvin wave activity, which at times resulted in fast eastward propagation of observed anomalies.

In mid-September, anomalies decreased and eastward propagation became less clear.

In early October, upper-level divergence (convergence) increased over the western Pacific (Indian Ocean) and has shifted eastward throughout October and early November.

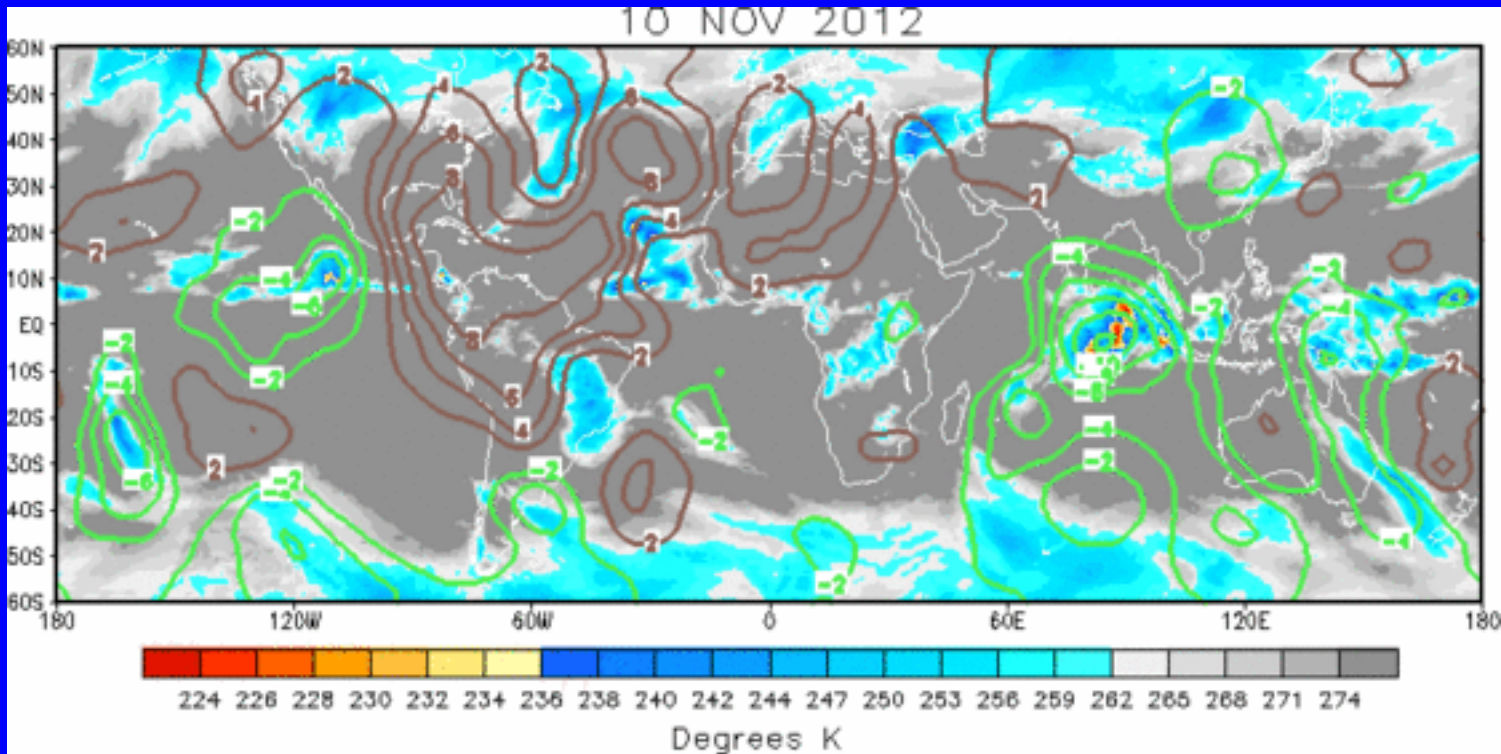
Longitude



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 velocity potential pattern has recently become less coherent and shows anomalous upper-level divergence across the eastern Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent while anomalous upper-level convergence is evident across the Americas, Atlantic, and Africa.

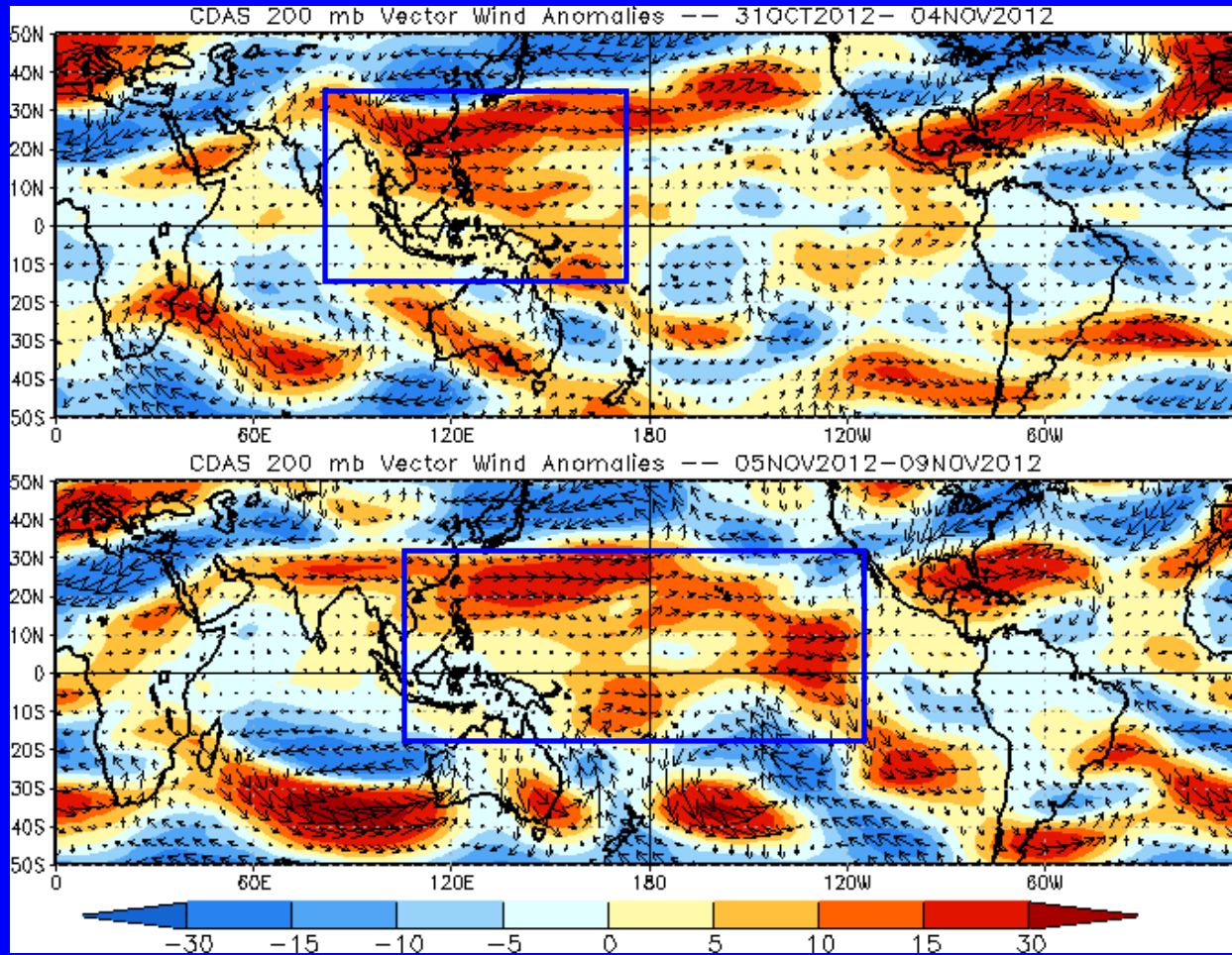


200-hPa Vector Wind Anomalies (m s^{-1})

Note that shading denotes the zonal wind anomaly

Blue shades: Easterly anomalies

Red shades: Westerly anomalies



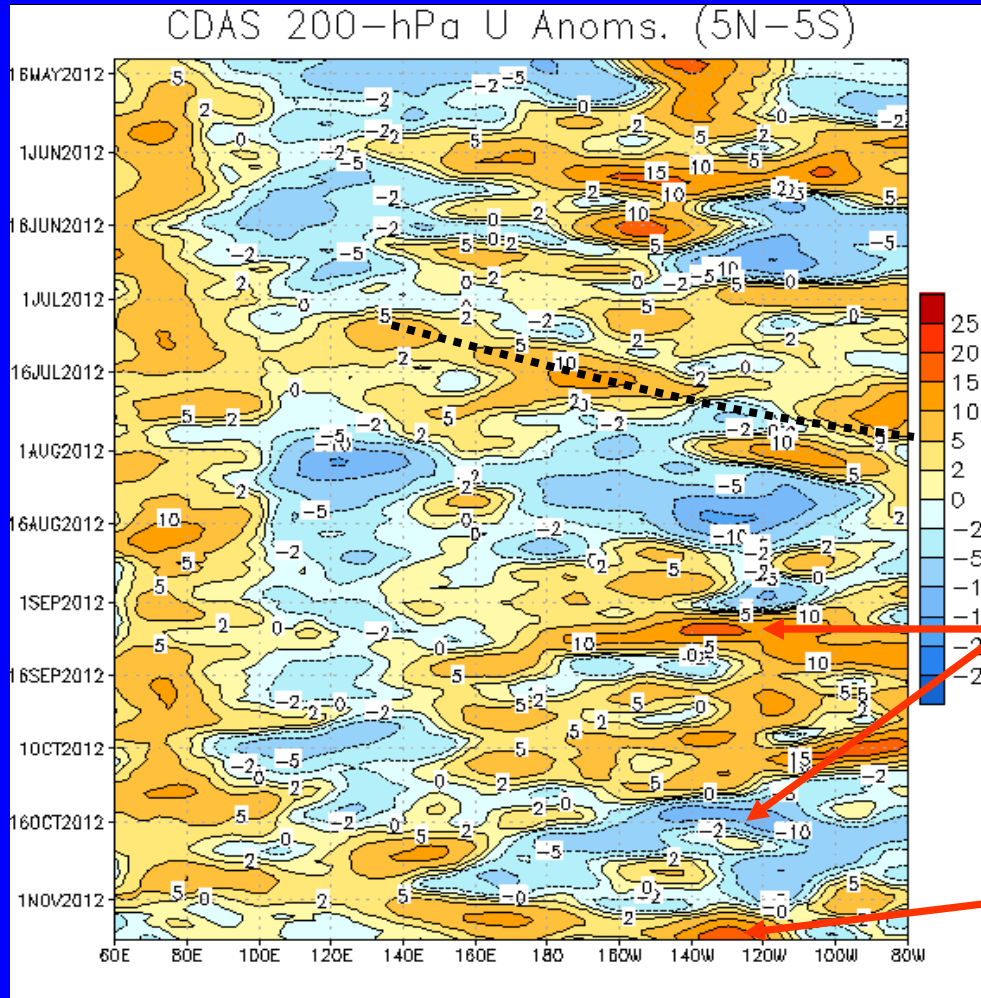
Westerly anomalies (blue boxes) have shifted slightly eastward during the last five days and are now centered across the Pacific Ocean.



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



Anomalies were not very coherent during late May and June.

Westerly anomalies shifted eastward across the Pacific during July and early August.

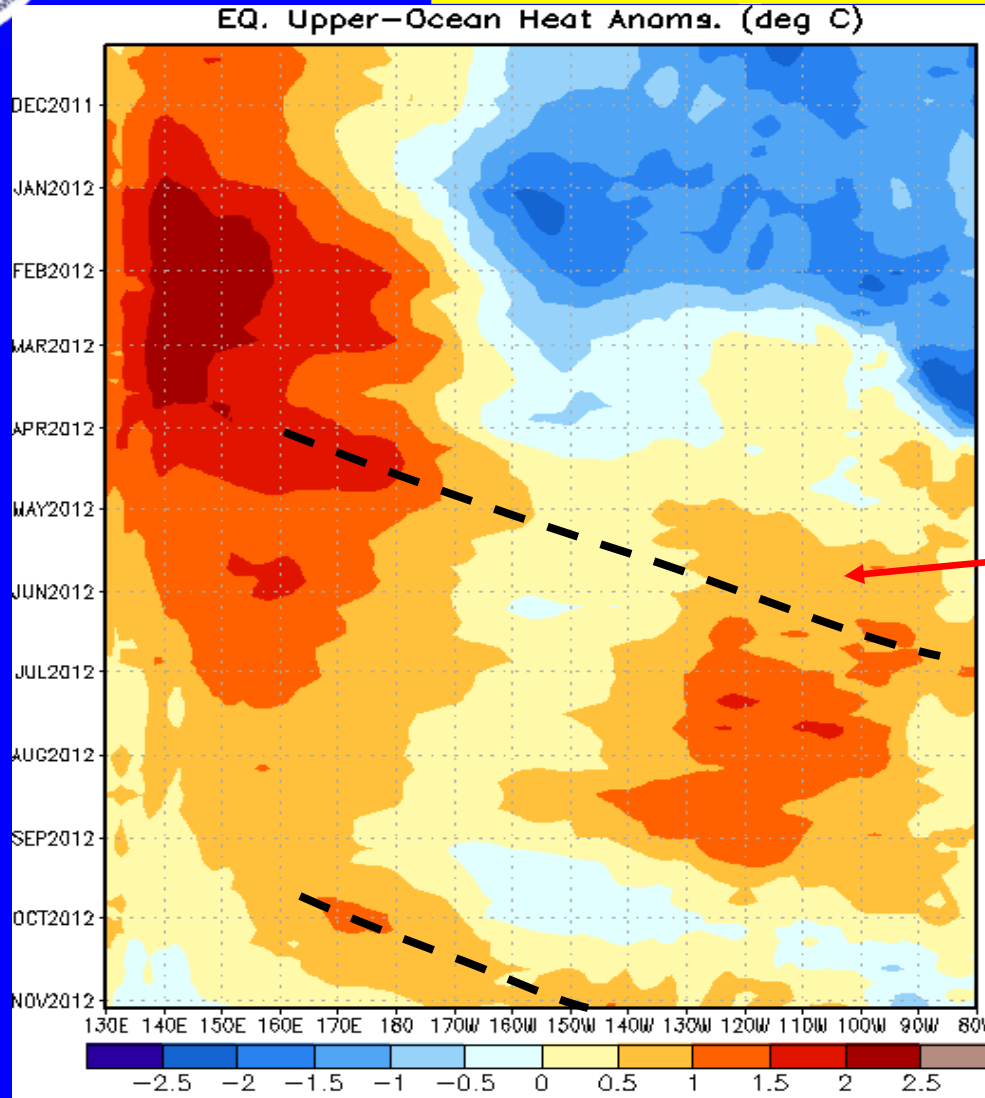
Westerly anomalies prevailed across the eastern Pacific and Americas for much of September and October, but were replaced by easterly anomalies during mid-October.

Westerly anomalies have recently shifted east to the central Pacific.

Longitude



Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific



From July 2011 through February 2012, heat content was below average in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific.

From March into July 2012, heat content anomalies became positive and increased in magnitude across eastern equatorial Pacific, partly in association with a downwelling Kelvin wave.

Positive anomalies decreased across the eastern Pacific during late August and September.

An oceanic Kelvin wave was initiated at the end of September.



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.

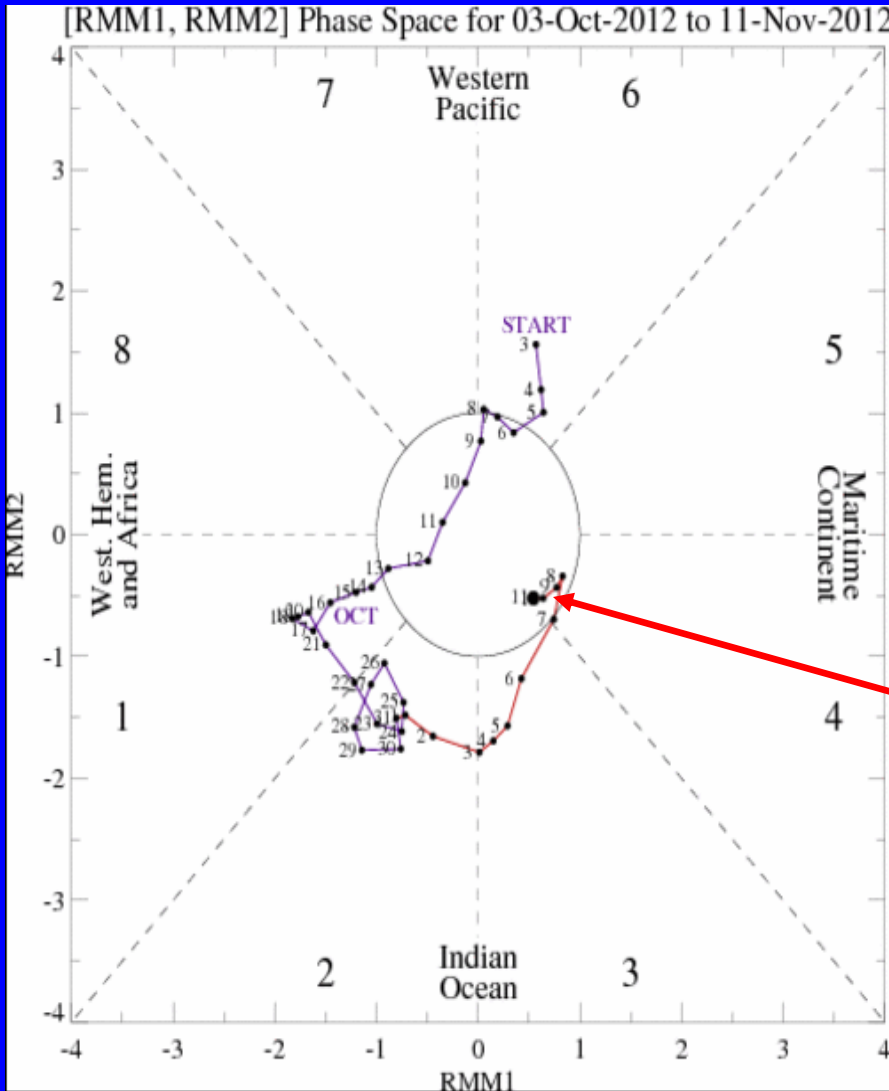
- The methodology is very similar to that described in WH2004 but does not include the linear removal of ENSO variability associated with a sea surface temperature index. The methodology is consistent with that outlined by the U.S. CLIVAR MJO Working Group.

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

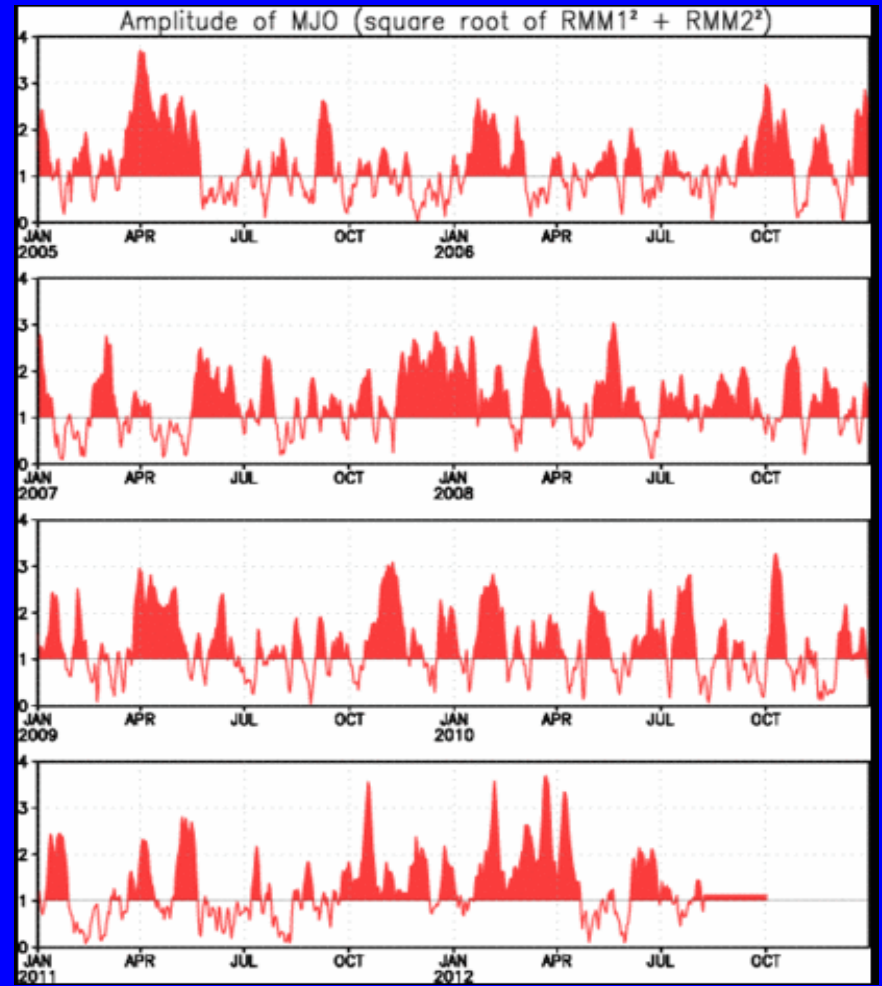
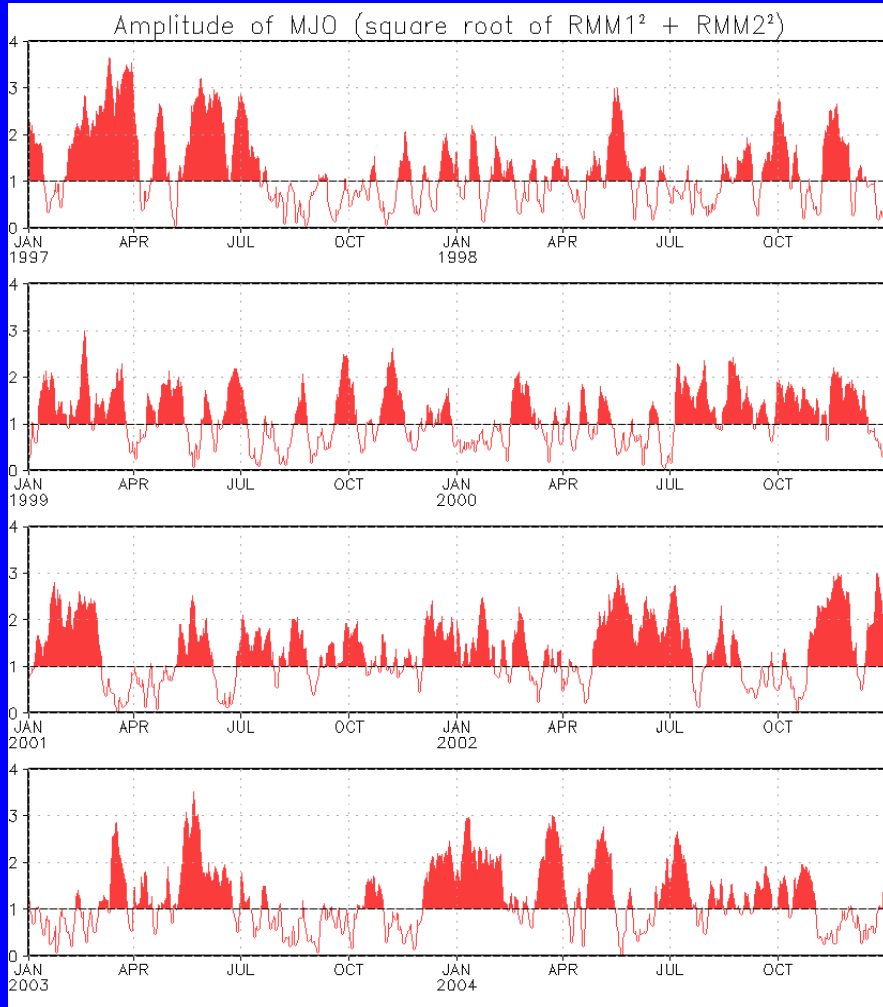


- The axes (RMM1 and RMM2) represent daily values of the principal components from the two leading modes
- The triangular areas indicate the location of the enhanced phase of the MJO
- Counter-clockwise motion is indicative of eastward propagation. Large dot most recent observation.
- Distance from the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

The amplitude of the MJO index decreased during the past week with less eastward propagation in recent days.



MJO Index – Historical Daily Time Series



Time series of daily MJO index amplitude from 1997 to present.
Plots put current MJO activity in historical context.



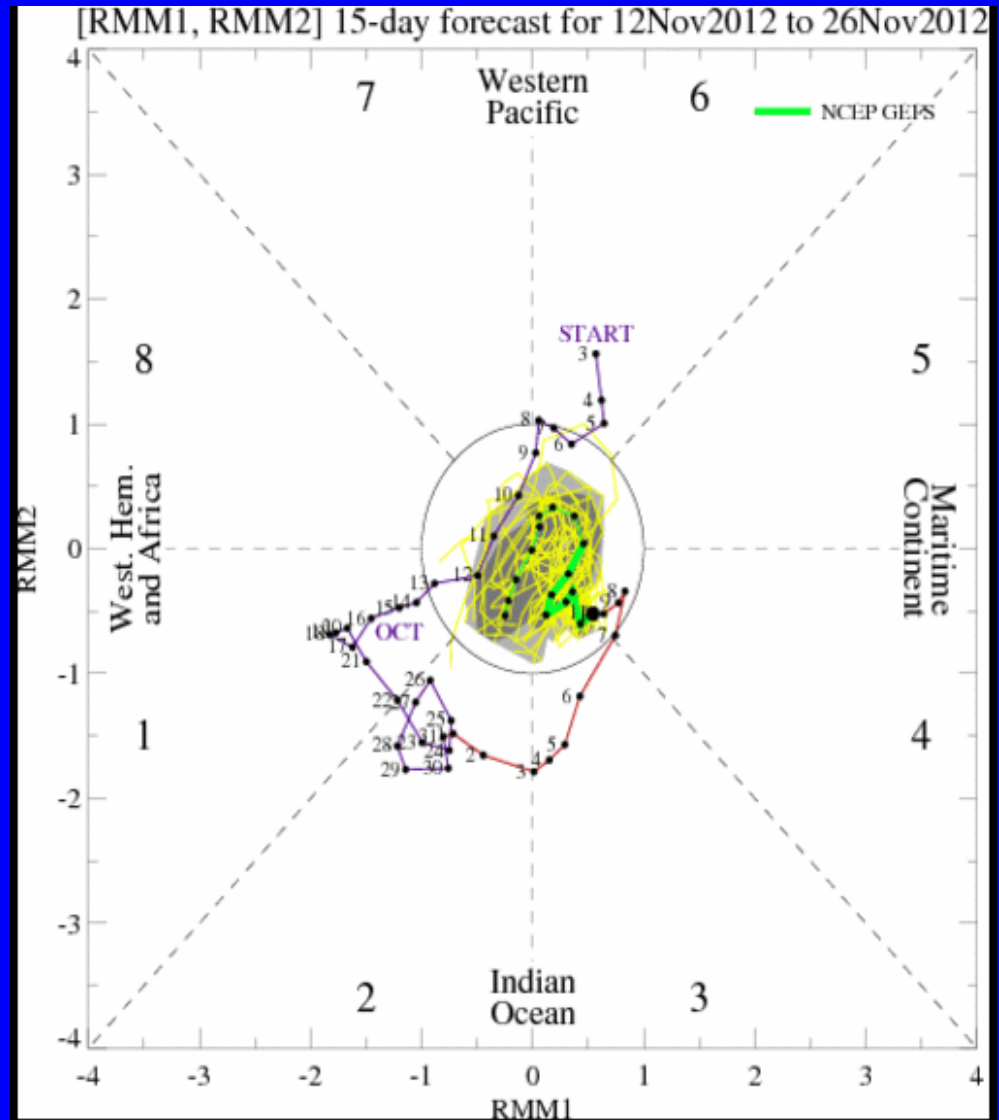
Ensemble GFS (GEFS) MJO Forecast

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 forecasts a weak signal during the period.



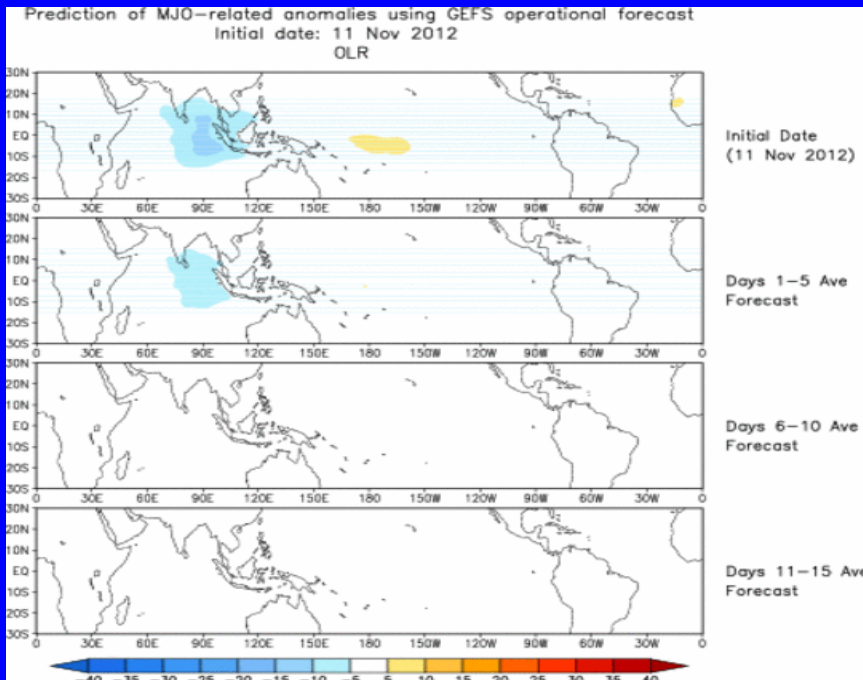


Ensemble Mean GFS MJO Forecast

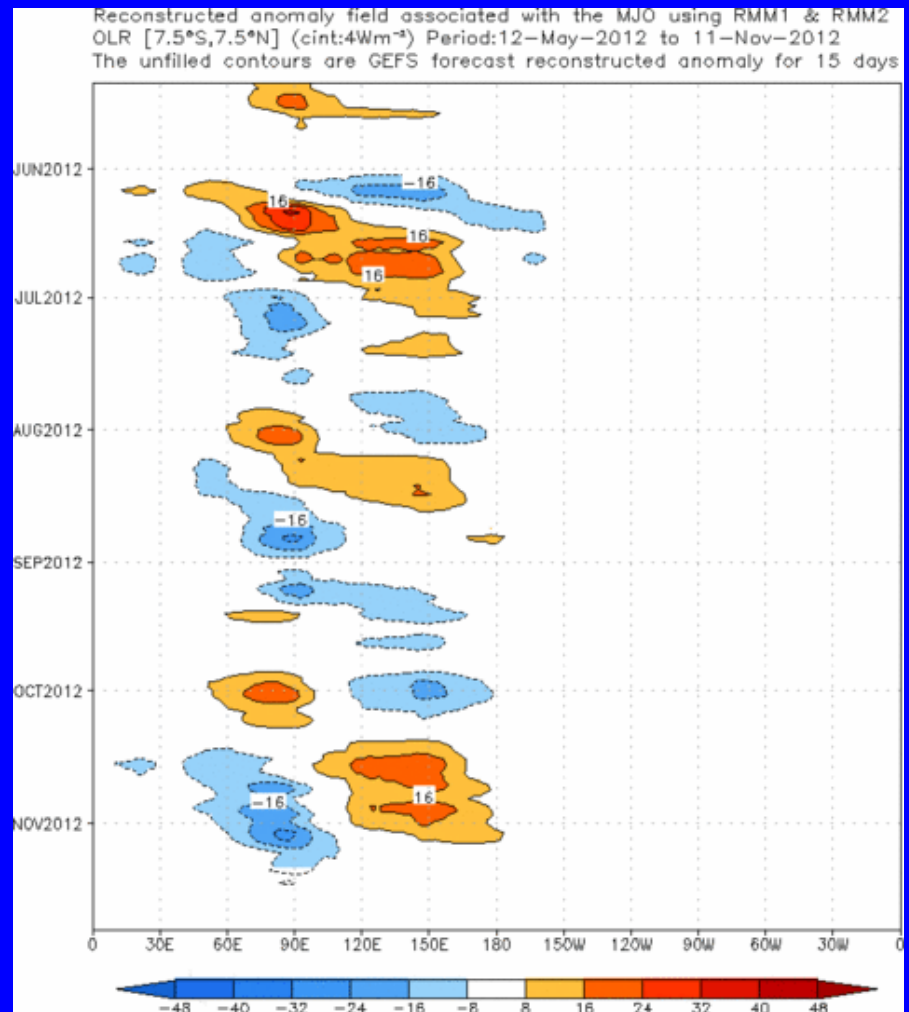
Figures below show MJO associated OLR anomalies only (reconstructed from RMM1 and RMM2) and do not include contributions from other modes (*i.e.*, ENSO, monsoons, etc.)

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 forecast indicates little or no anomalous convection during the next two weeks.



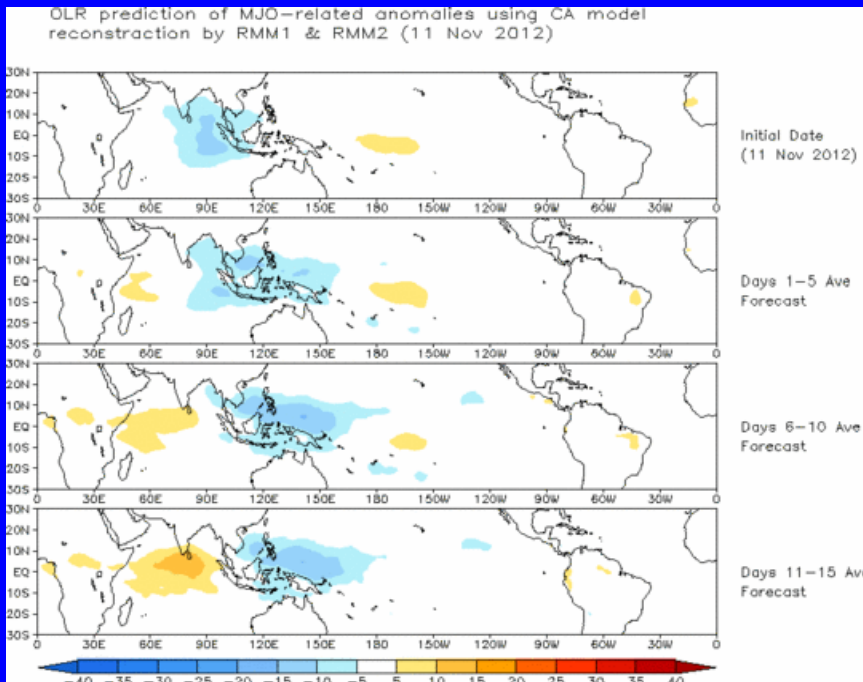


Constructed Analog (CA) MJO Forecast

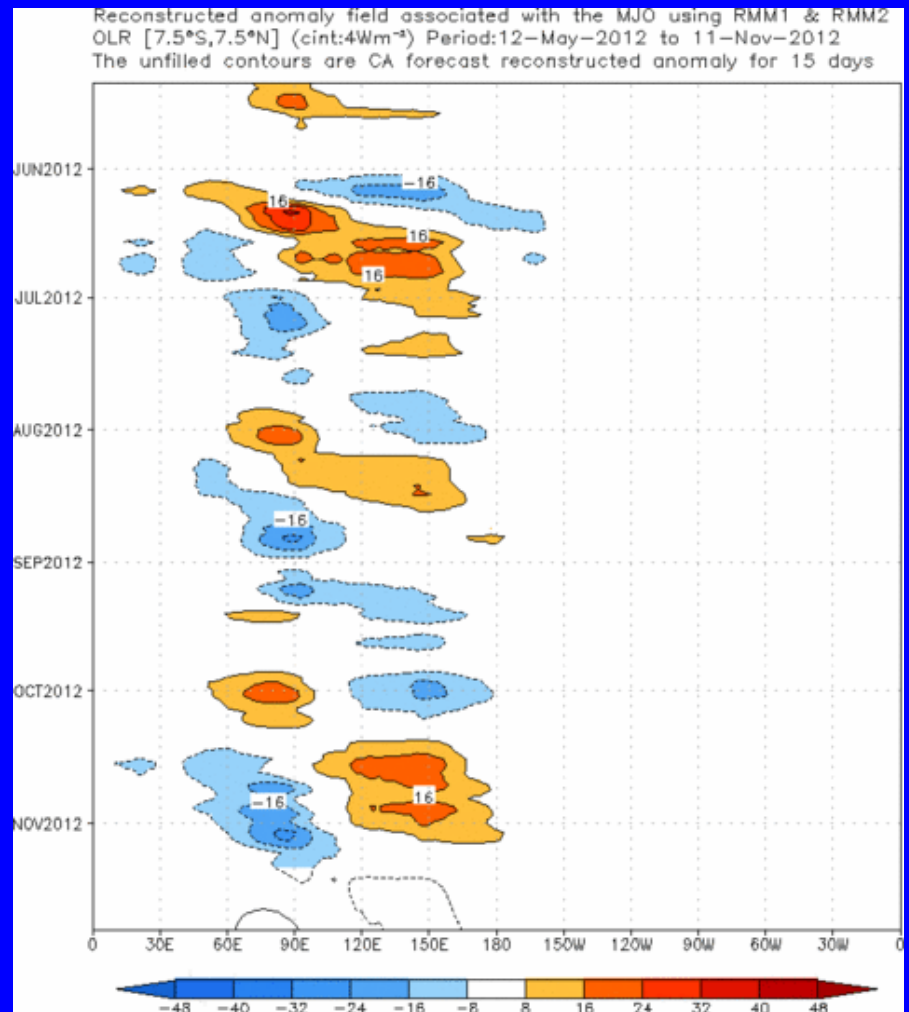
Figure below shows MJO associated OLR anomalies only (reconstructed from RMM1 and RMM2) and do not include contributions from other modes (*i.e.*, ENSO, monsoons, etc.)

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



This forecast indicates enhanced convection shifting slightly east across the Maritime Continent and west Pacific. Suppressed convection is forecast to develop across the Indian Ocean.

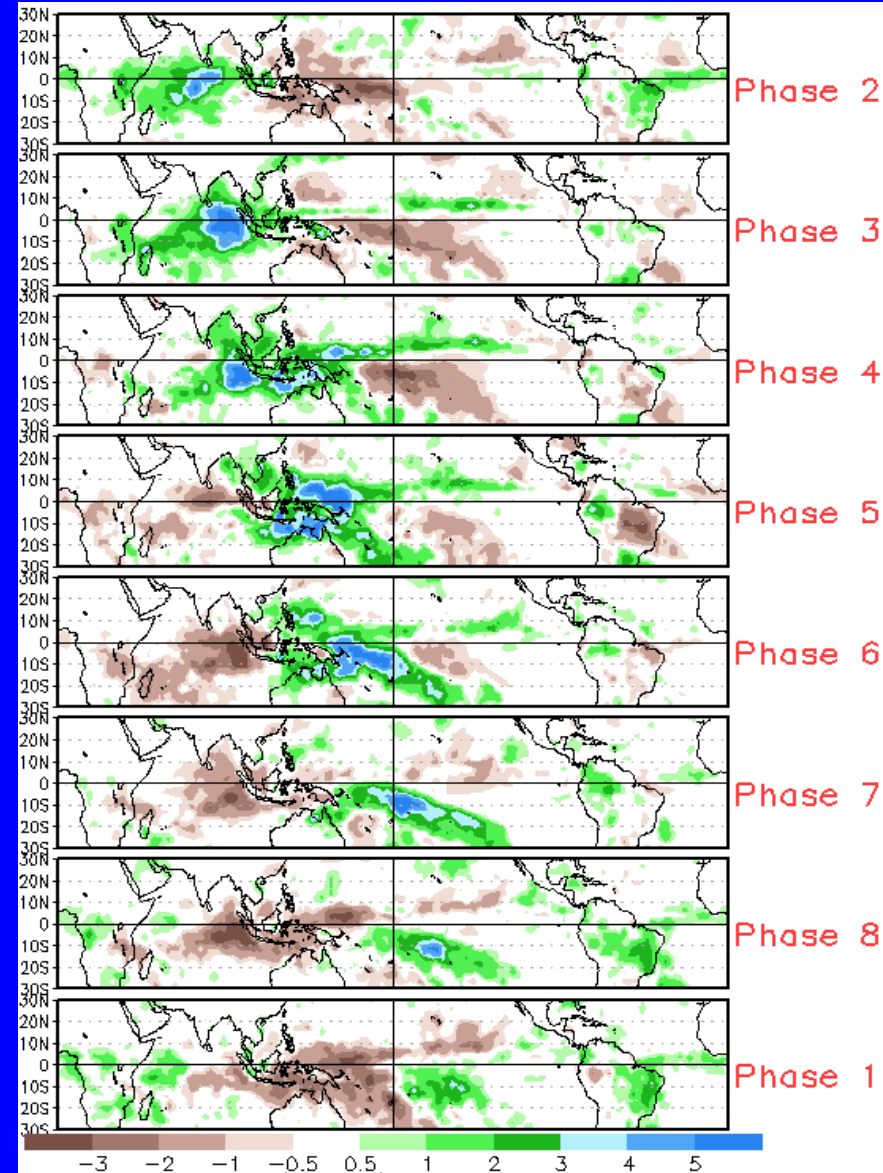
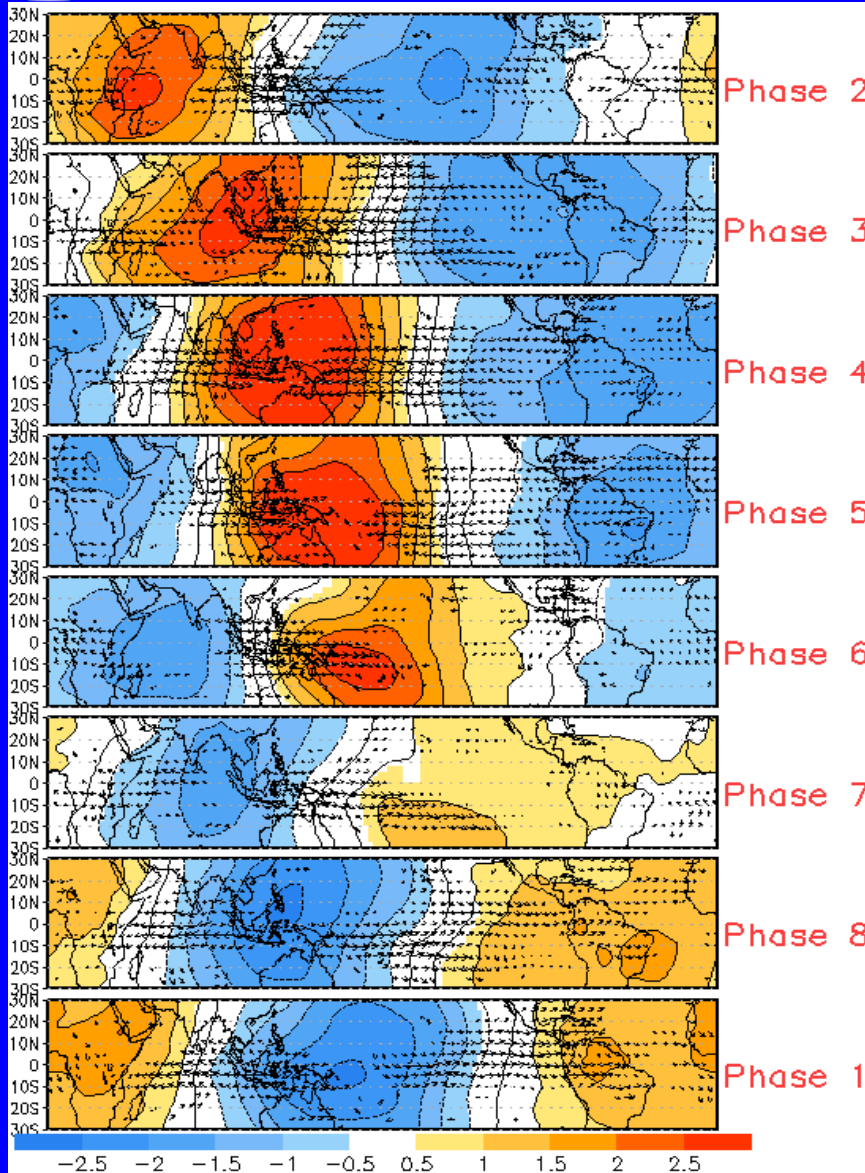




MJO Composites – Global Tropics

850-hPa Velocity Potential and
Wind Anomalies (Nov-Mar)

Precipitation Anomalies (Nov-Mar)

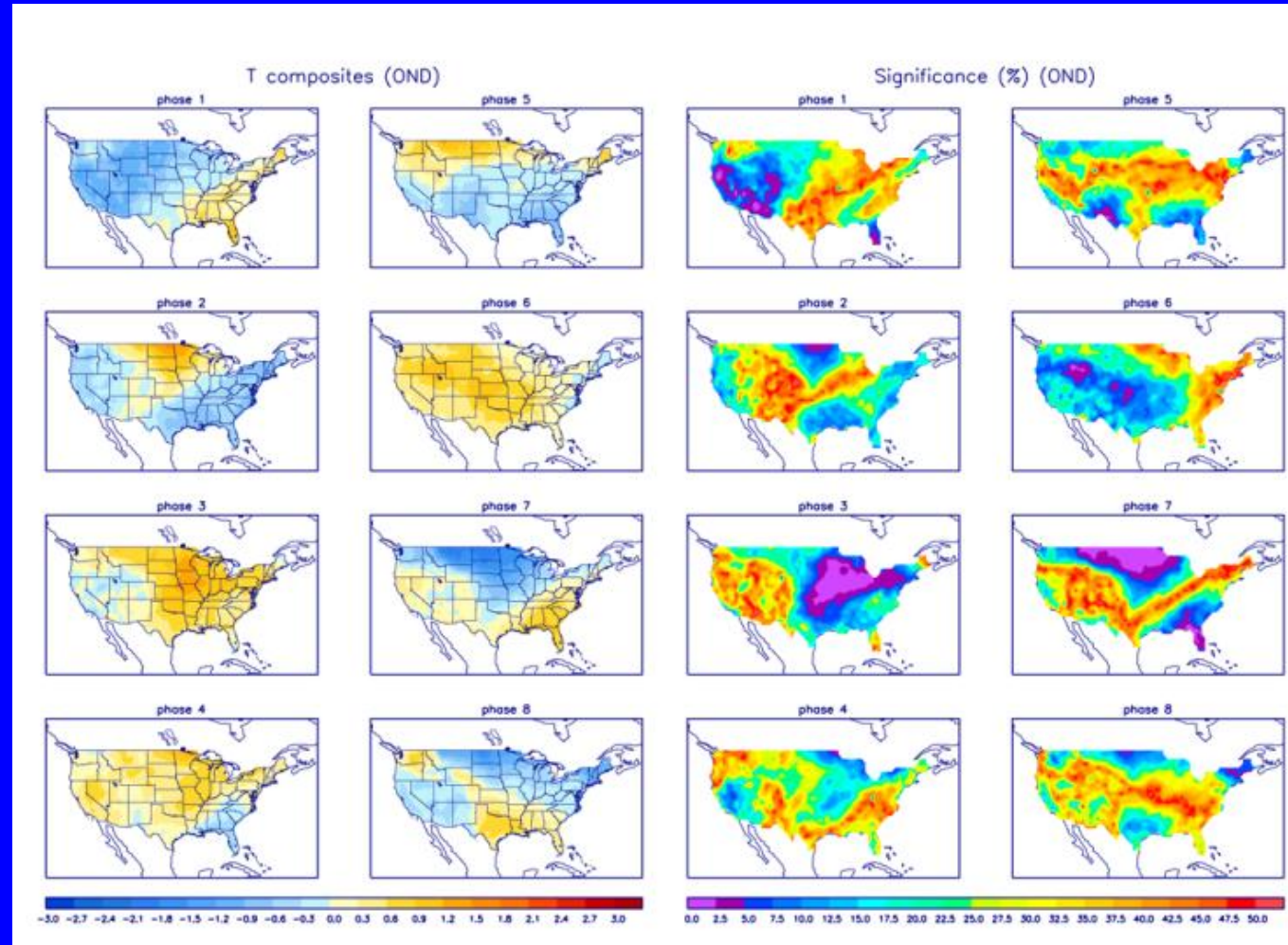




U.S. MJO Composites – Temperature

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.



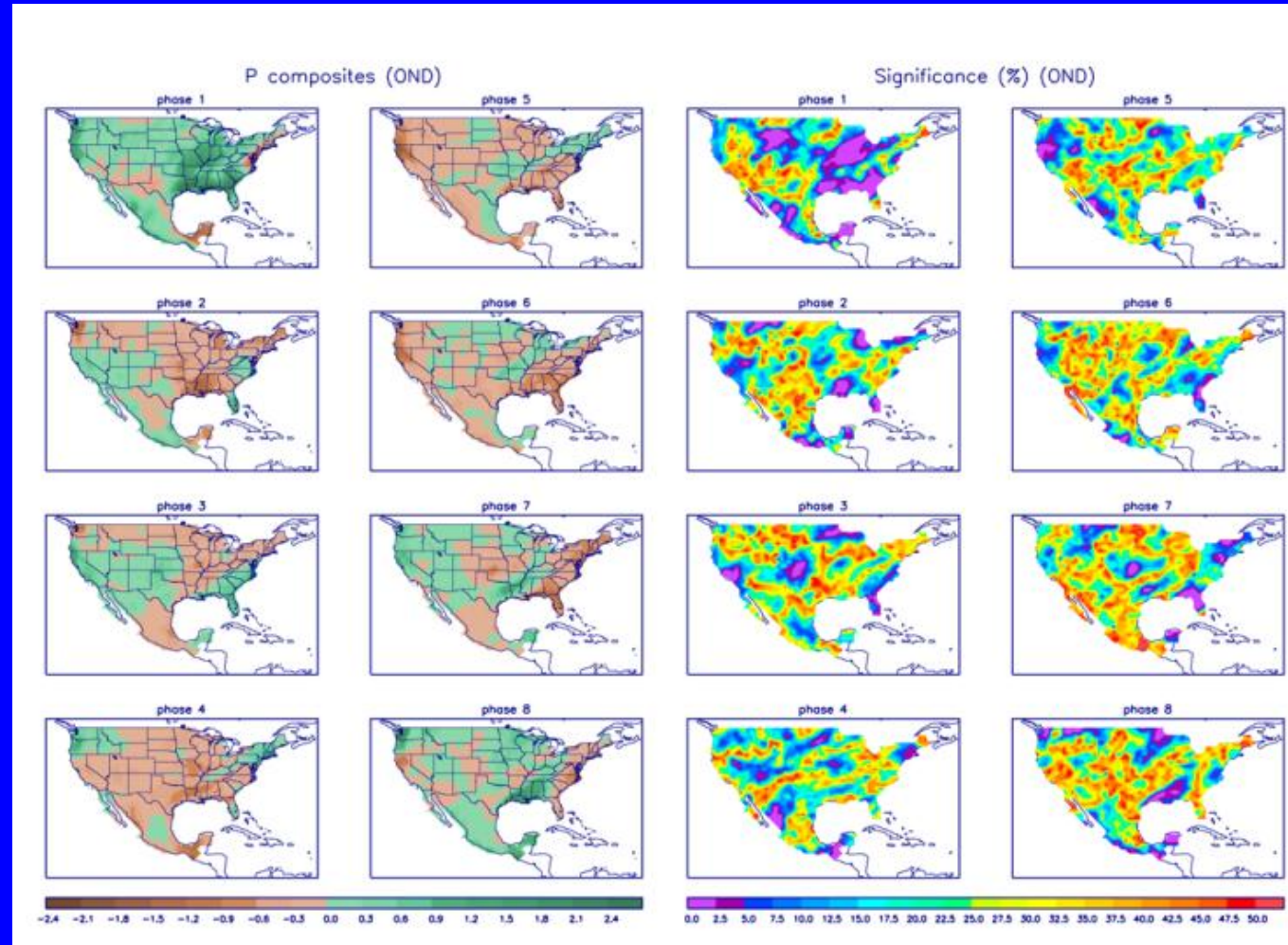
Zhou et al. (2011): A composite study of the MJO influence on the surface air temperature and precipitation over the Continental United States, *Climate Dynamics*, 1-13, doi: 10.1007/s00382-011-1001-9

<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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