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

Update prepared by
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
April 21, 2014

Outline

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

Overview

- Recent observations of tropical convective anomalies and other variables have been more consistent with MJO activity; however, some aspects of the variability link the changes to other subseasonal variability and the evolving background state.

- Dynamical model MJO forecasts indicate slow eastward propagation of a weak MJO signal during Week-1 and Week-2. The propagation during Week-1 is highly variable, indicating influence from other coherent types of variability. Statistical models indicate eastward propagation of a very weak signal across the Western and Central Pacific.

- While current observations indicate a tendency toward a coherent MJO, it is too early to definitely state if the MJO will have a robust impact on the pattern of tropical convection.

- Currently active subseasonal variability favors enhanced (suppressed) convection over the Central Pacific (Maritime Continent) during Week-1, with a tendency toward the evolving background state throughout the period.

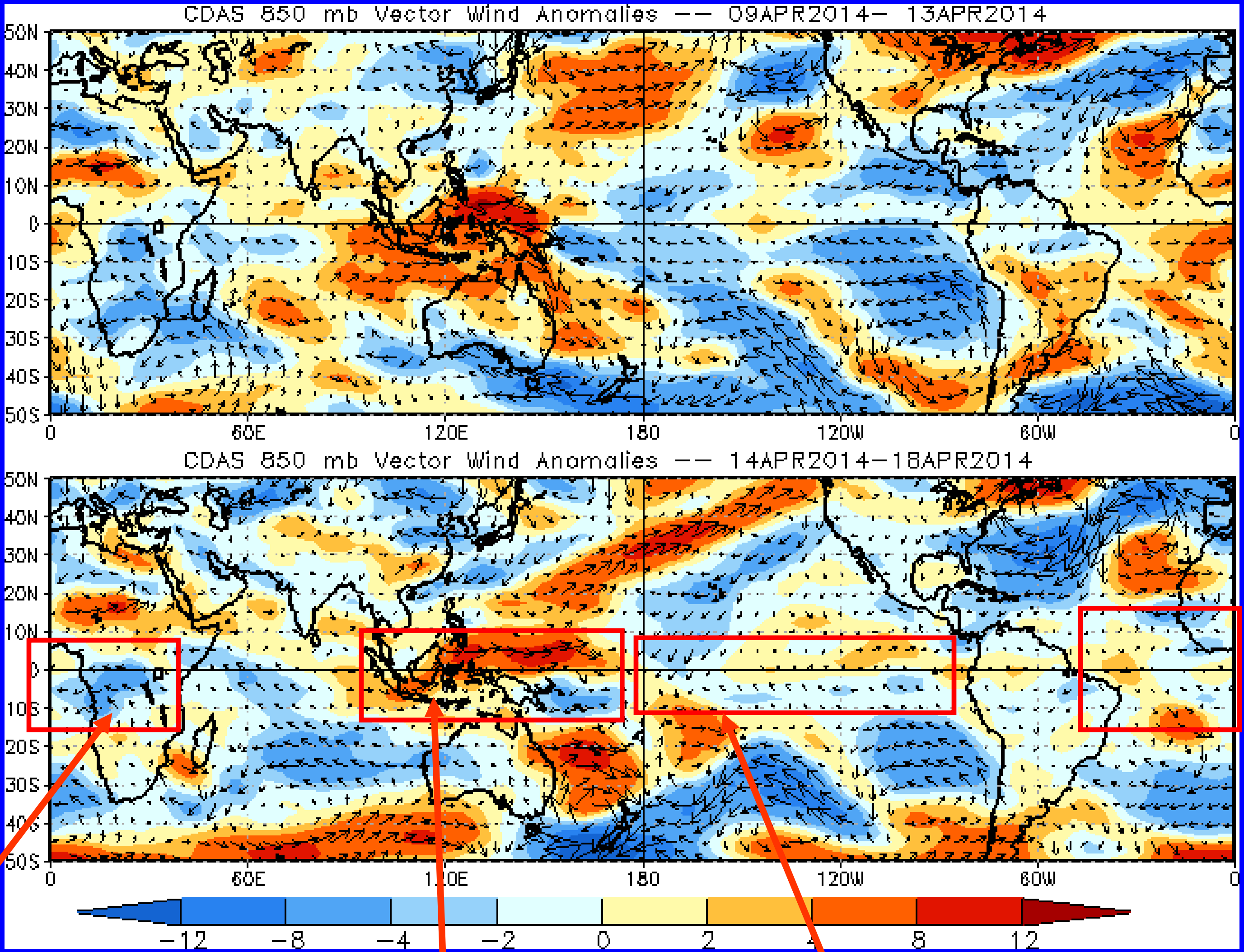
Additional potential impacts across the global tropics and a discussion for the U.S. are available at:
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ghazards/index.php

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

Note that shading denotes the zonal wind anomaly

Blue shades: Easterly anomalies

Red shades: Westerly anomalies



Easterly anomalies strengthened over equatorial Africa.

Westerly anomalies spread eastward from the Maritime Continent to the western Pacific.

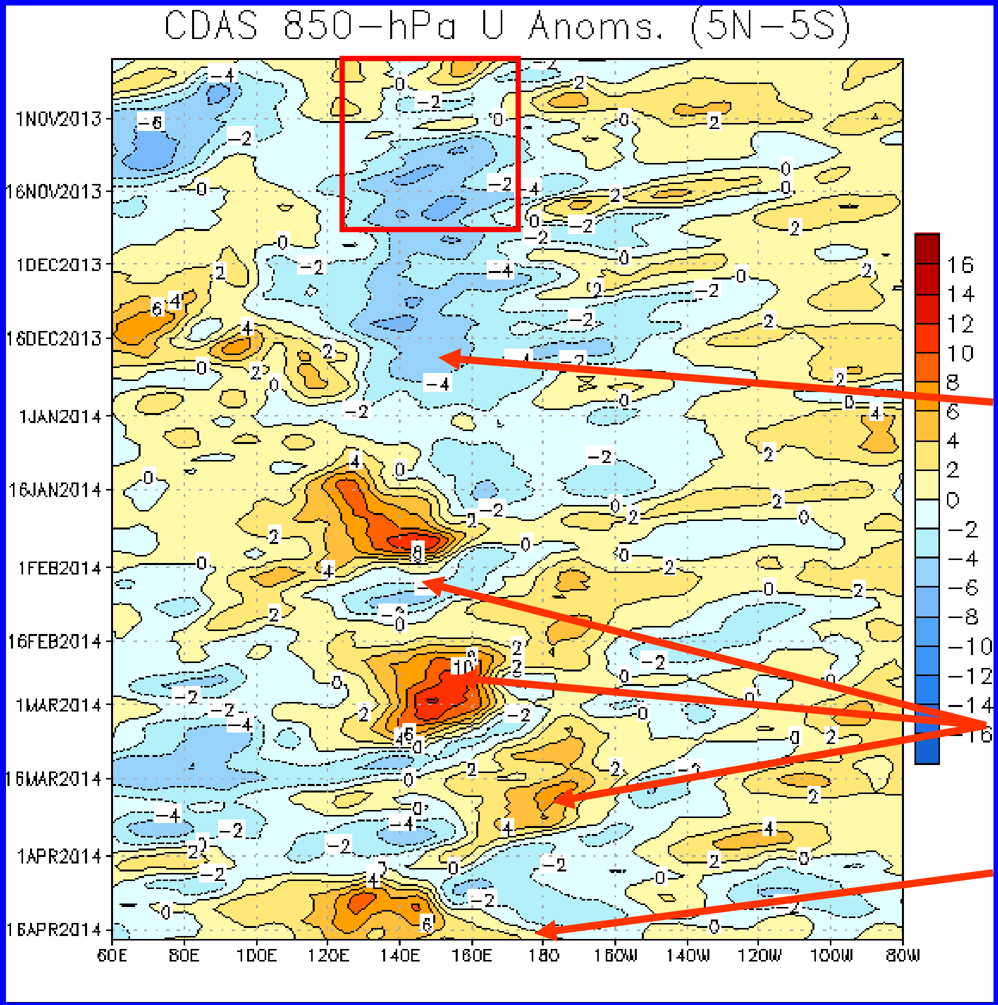
Easterly anomalies decreased in coverage over the Central Pacific and gave way to westerly anomalies over the eastern Pacific..

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

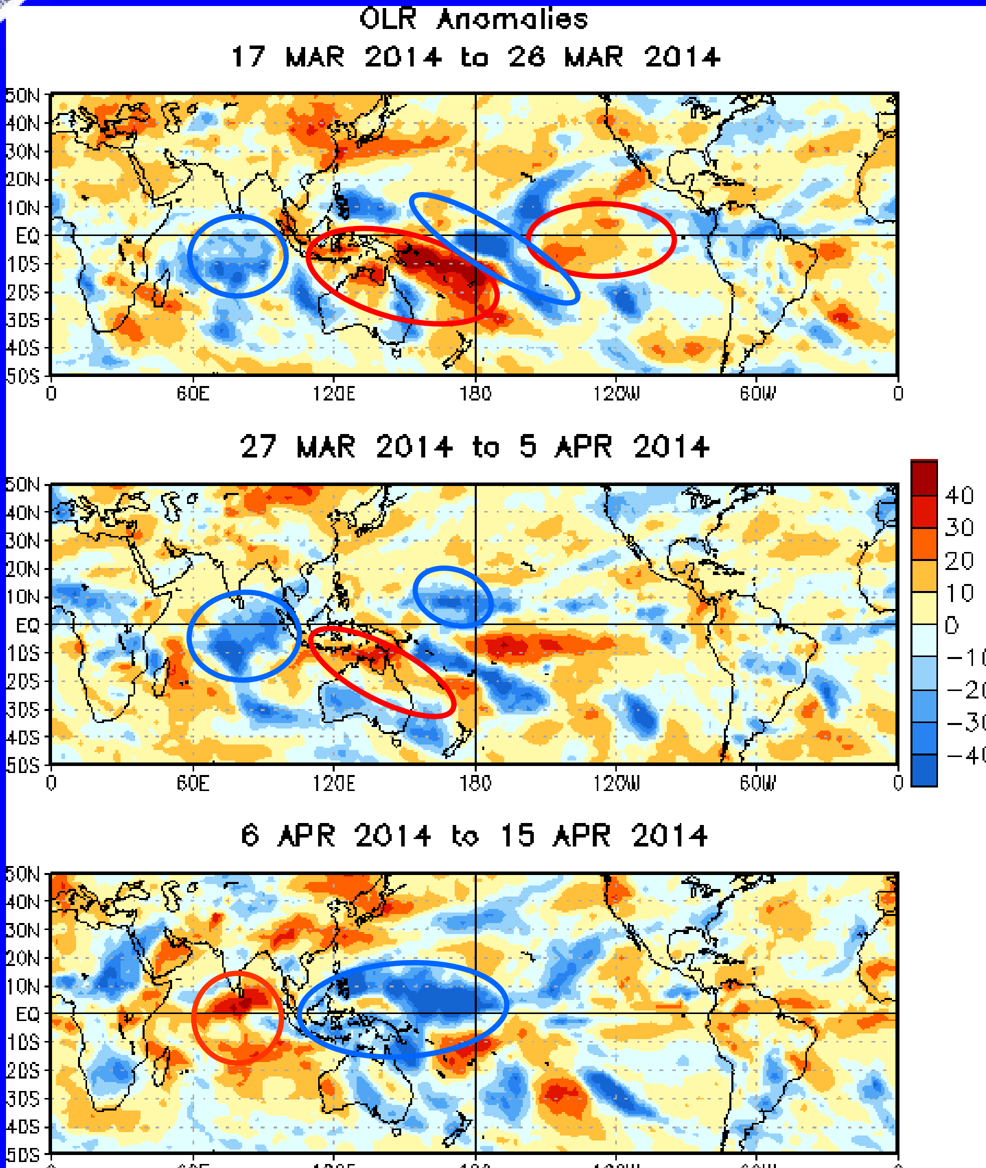
During October, equatorial Rossby wave activity was strong from 160E to 100E as westward movement features are evident (red box). MJO activity was less coherent during this period.

Easterly anomalies dominated from 120E to near the Date Line during November and December.

Multiple westerly wind bursts have been observed across the western Pacific between January and mid-March. Each westerly wind burst has shifted slightly further east.

Recently, westerly anomalies have spread from the Indian Ocean to the Date Line.

OLR Anomalies – Past 30 days



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

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

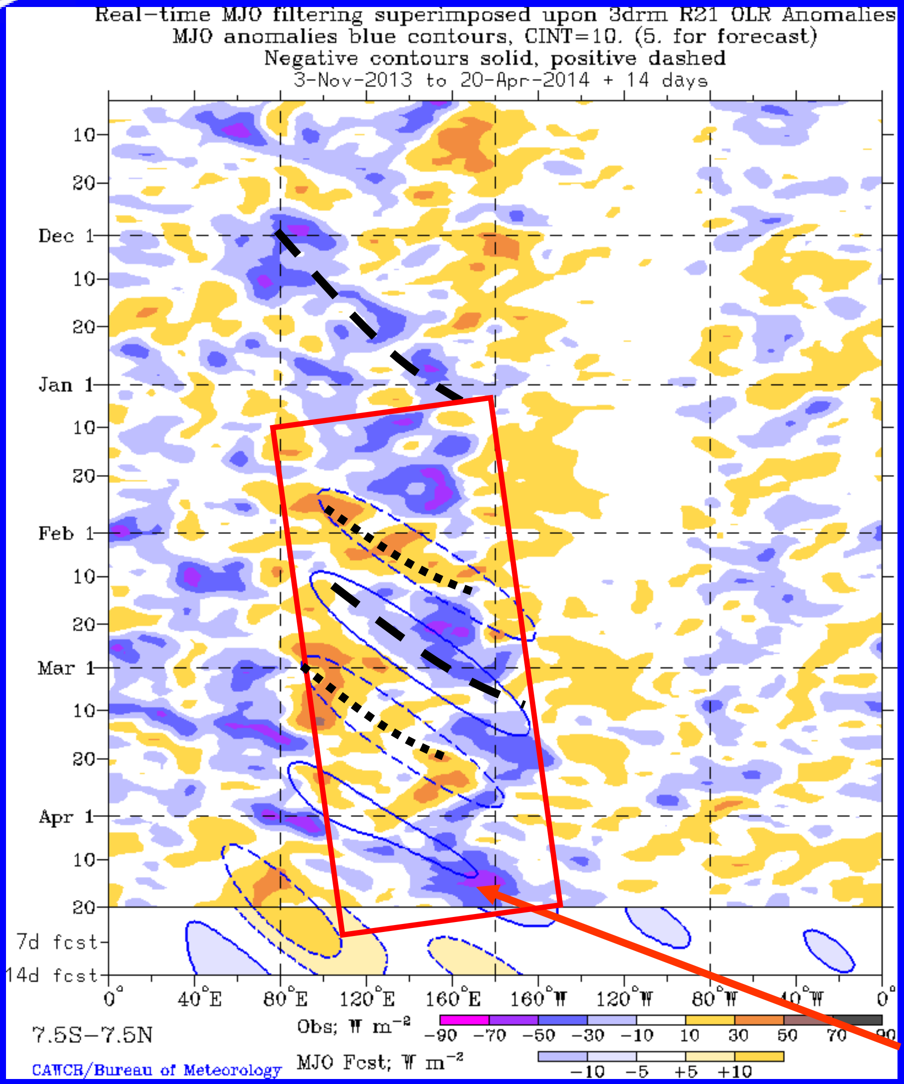
During mid-March, enhanced (suppressed) convection developed over the central Indian Ocean, and the central Pacific (Maritime Continent and Southwest Pacific).

During late March and early April, enhanced (suppressed) convection continued over the Indian Ocean and near the Date Line (Maritime Continent).

During early to mid-April, enhanced (suppressed) convection developed over the western North Pacific and portions of the Maritime Continent (Indian Ocean and portions of the Southwest Pacific).

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

Time



Longitude

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)

A large area of enhanced convection developed over the Indian Ocean during late November and propagated slowly eastward to the West Pacific Ocean by early January.

From January through early April, enhanced convection propagated slowly from the Maritime Continent to the western Pacific (red box), interrupted by positive OLR anomalies during late January and early February and again in early March associated with the MJO.

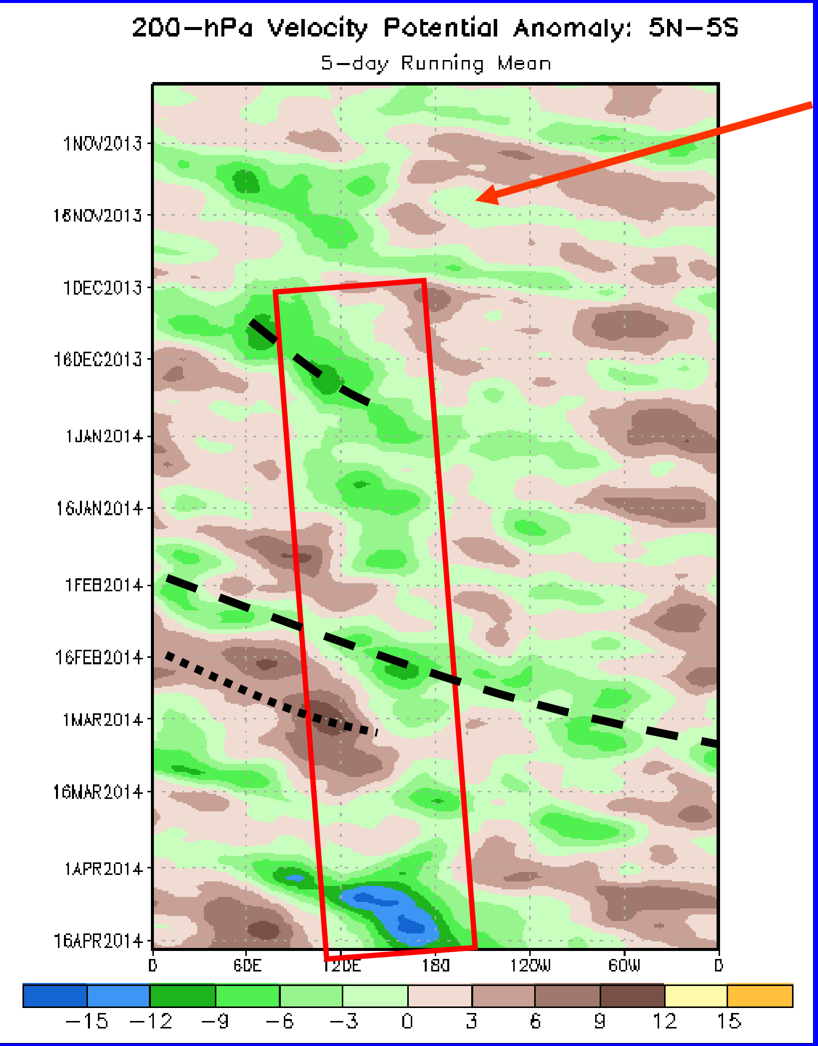
In early April, other modes of variability dominated the OLR pattern. Recently, the anomalies are more aligned with MJO time/space scales, as well as the emerging background state.

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

From late October to early December, the MJO was not very strong or coherent. There was evidence of coherent eastward propagation at times during this period, but much of this activity exhibited propagation speeds more consistent with atmospheric Kelvin waves.

Slower eastward propagation was observed from mid-December to late February across the Indo-Pacific warm pool region (red box).

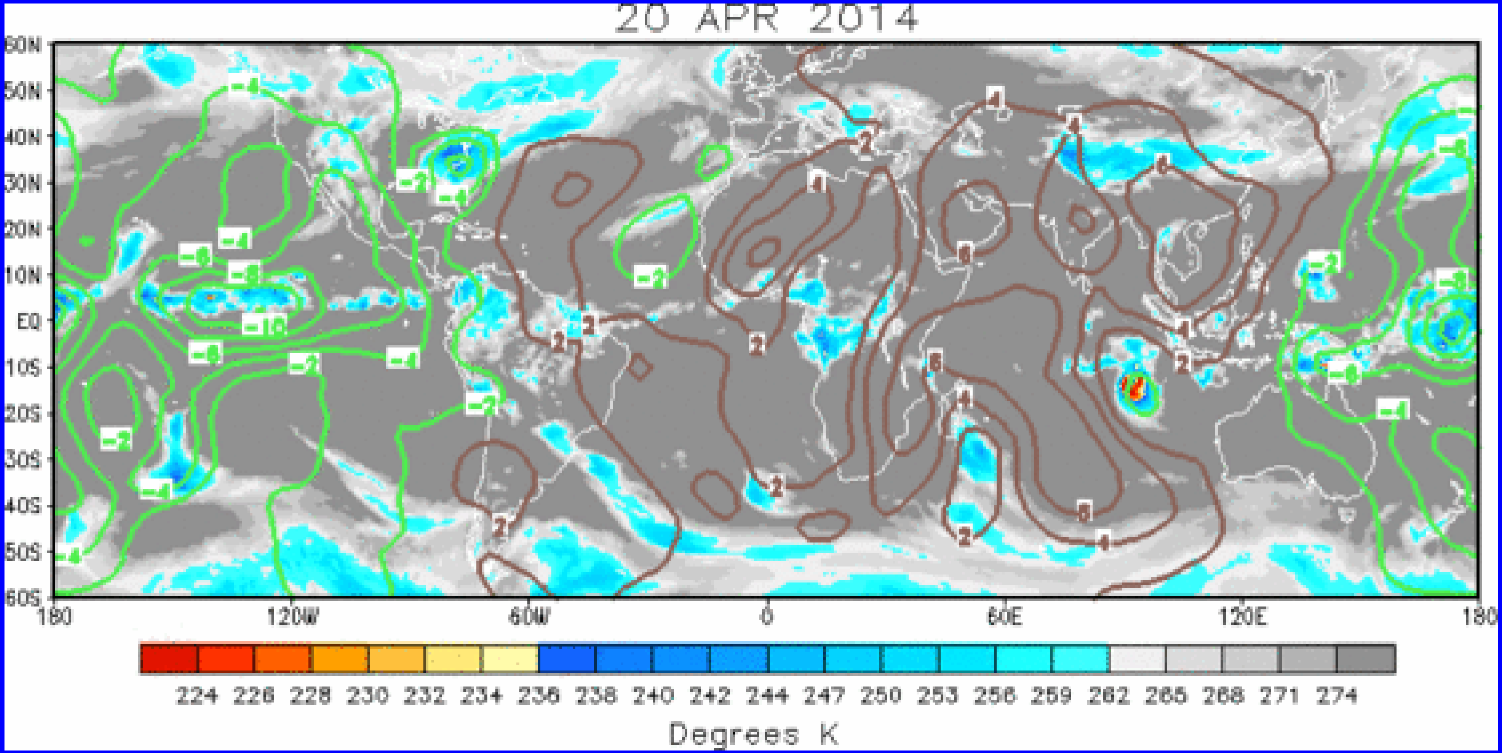
During February into early March, anomalies propagated eastward with time associated with the MJO.

In early April, the signal seemed consistent with atmospheric Kelvin waves and a slowly evolving background state. Most recently, the signal appears to have slowed and become more consistent with MJO activity and the evolving background state.

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



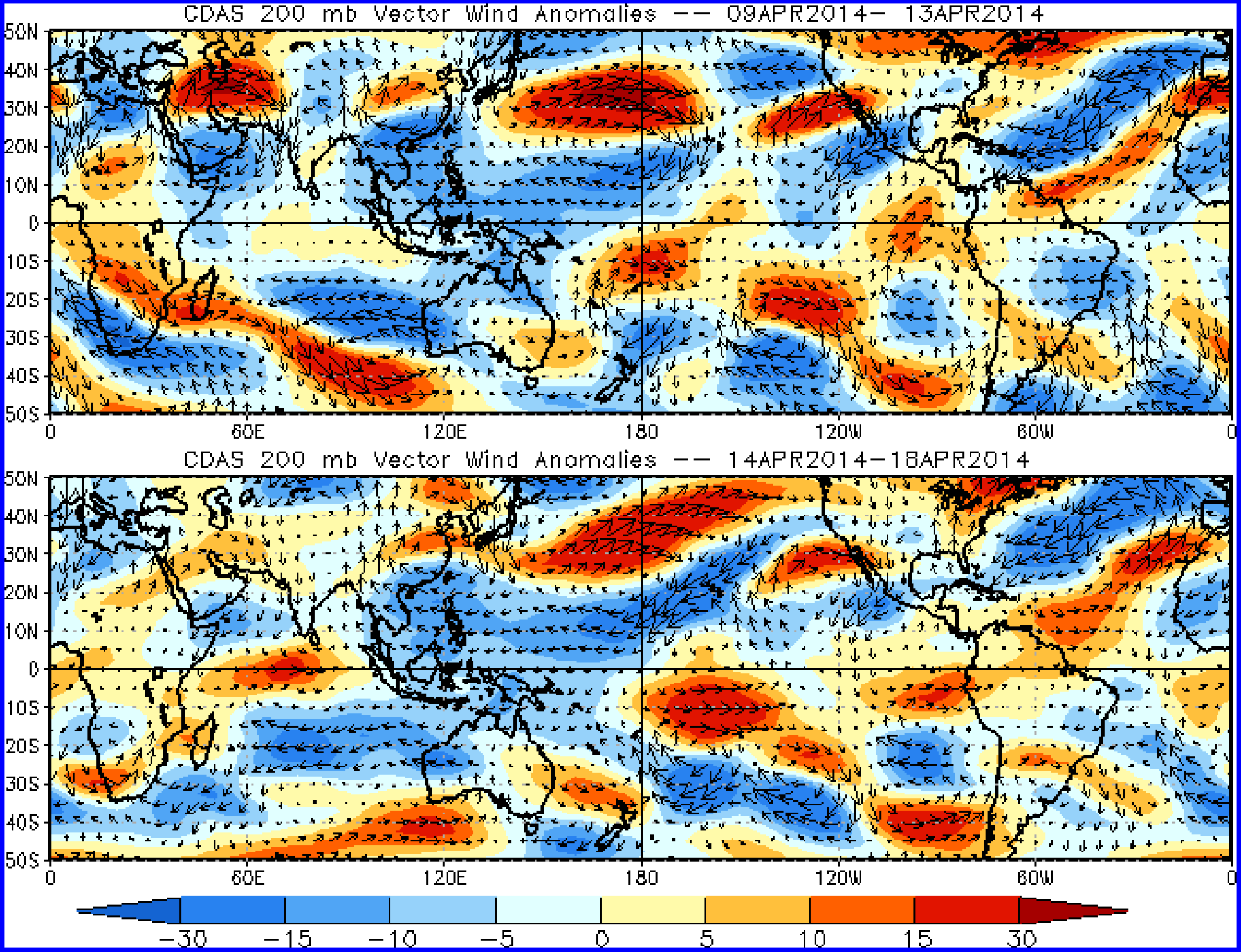
The current spatial distribution of velocity potential anomalies has remained somewhat coherent, with areas of anomalous upper-level divergence (convergence) over the Pacific (Africa to eastern Asia).

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

Note that shading denotes the zonal wind anomaly

Blue shades: Easterly anomalies

Red shades: Westerly anomalies



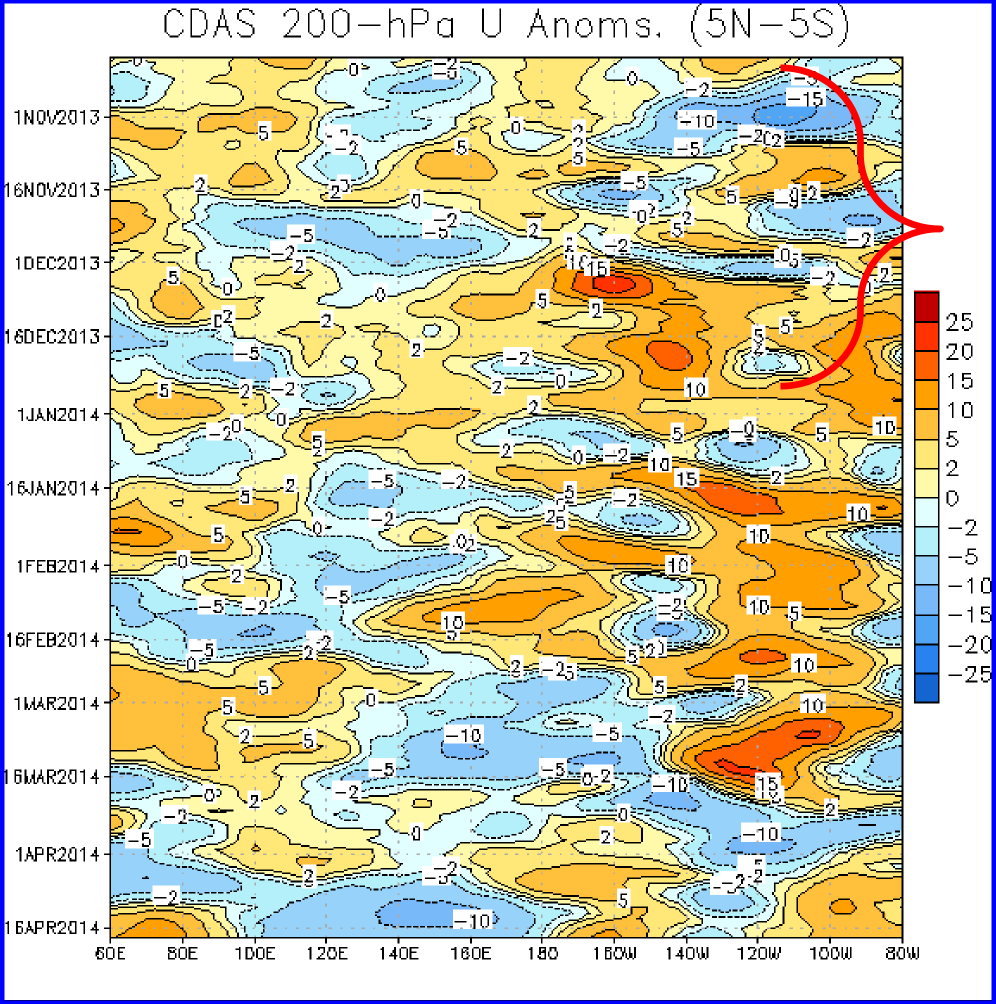
During mid-April, easterly (westerly) anomalies persisted over the West Pacific (northern South America).

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

Time



Longitude

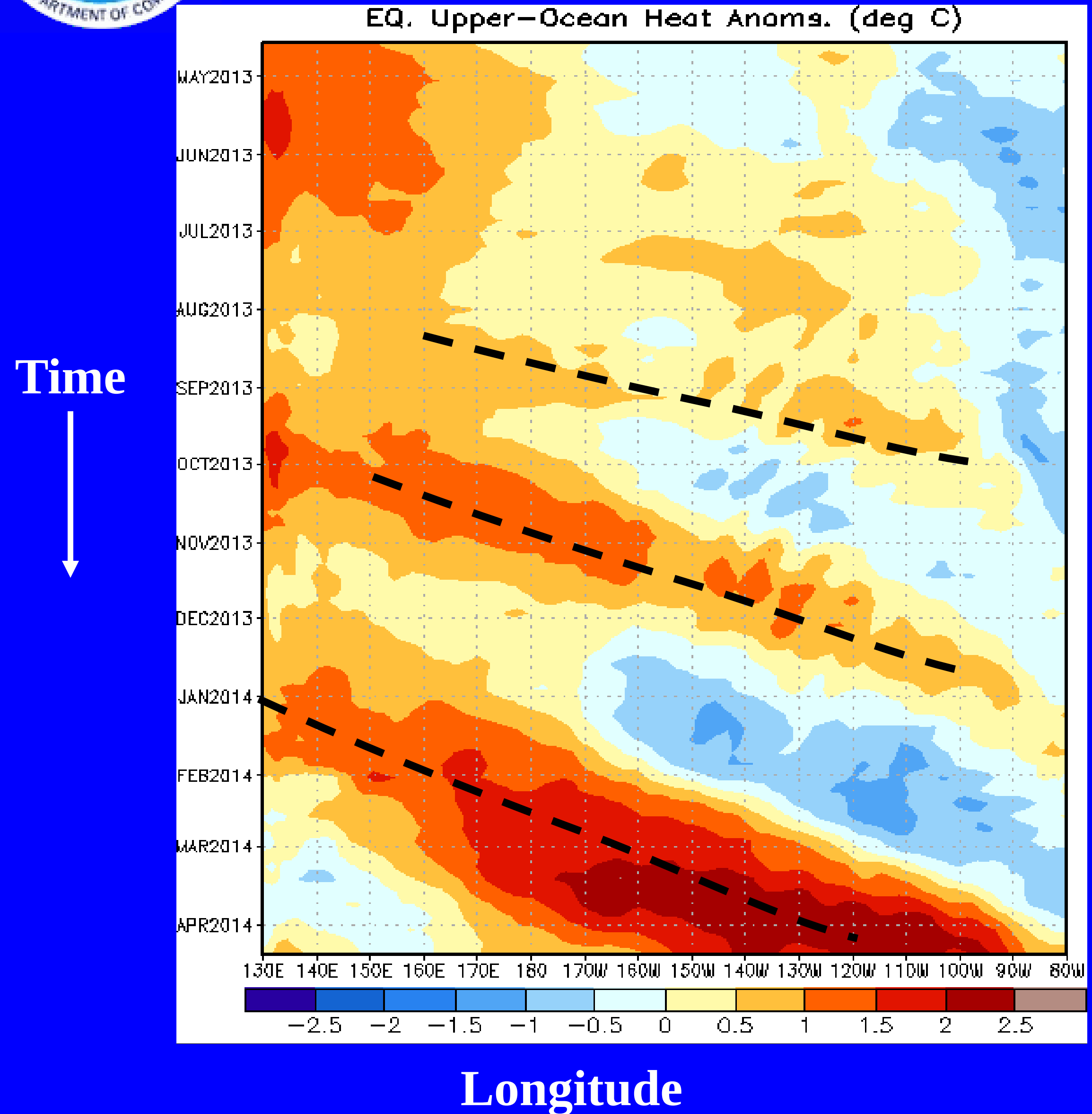
Anomalies of alternating sign were evident over the eastern Pacific, due in part to extratropical Rossby waves breaking into the Tropics (red bracket).

Westerly anomalies across the western Hemisphere persisted from December to early January. During January, anomalies were dominated by Kelvin wave activity and interaction with the extratropics.

During early March, westerly anomalies persisted over the eastern Pacific, before being replaced by easterly anomalies. Westerly anomalies strengthened over parts of the Maritime Continent and east-central Pacific.

Recently, the slowly evolving background state has contributed to easterly anomalies expanding to the Date Line, with westerly anomalies from 180-150W.

Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific



The influence of a downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave can be seen through late March 2013 as anomalies became positive in the east-central Pacific.

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

A considerably stronger downwelling event began in January and continues to propagate across the 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).

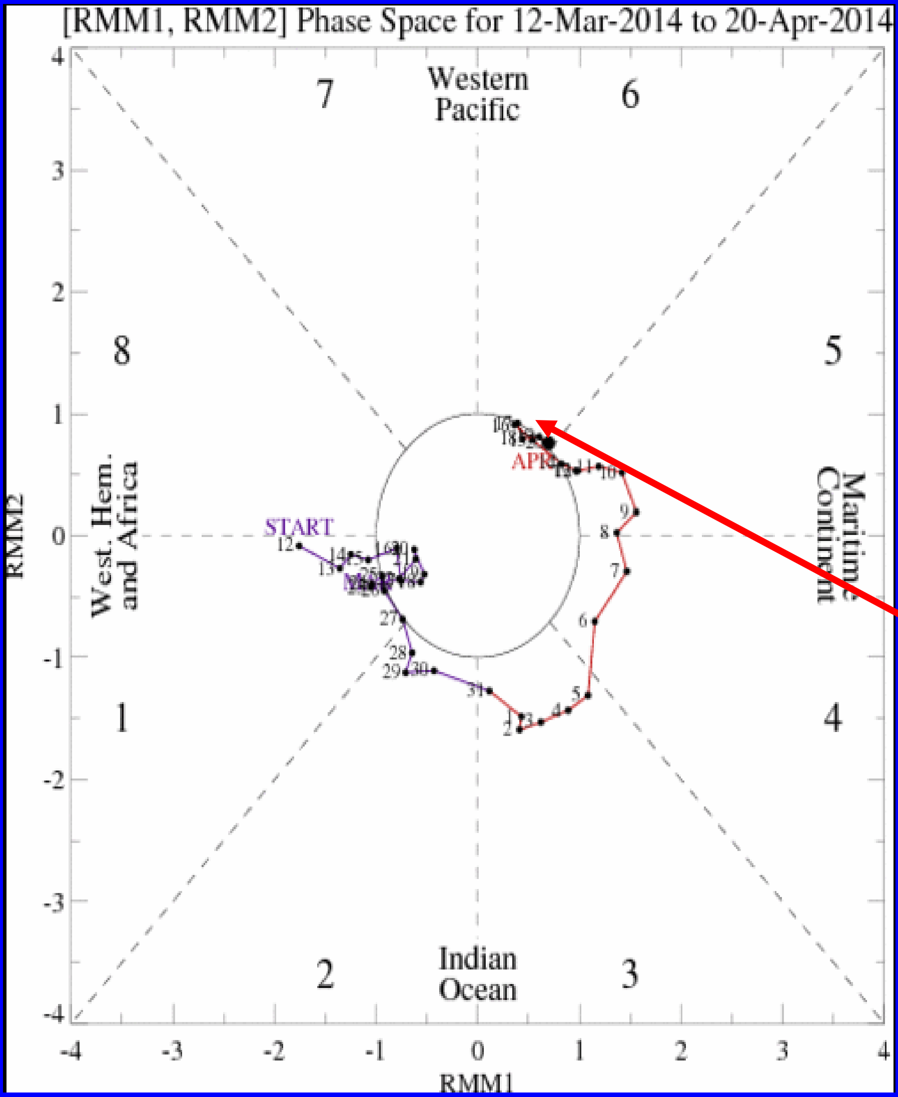
Wheeler M. and H. Hendon, 2004: An All-Season Real-Time Multivariate MJO Index: Development of an Index for Monitoring and Prediction, *Monthly Weather Review,* 132, 1917-1932.

• The methodology is 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).

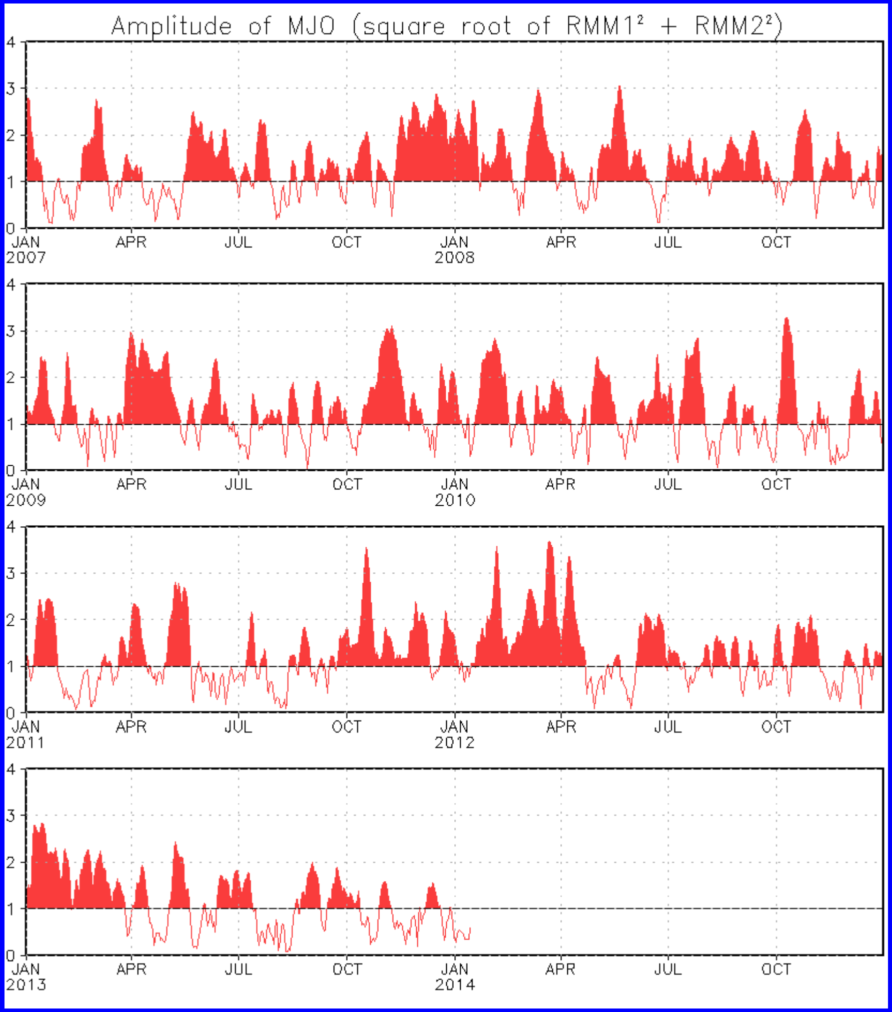
MJO Index -- Recent Evolution



- 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 suggests slowed eastward propagation of enhanced convection over the West Pacific.

MJO Index – Historical Daily Time Series



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

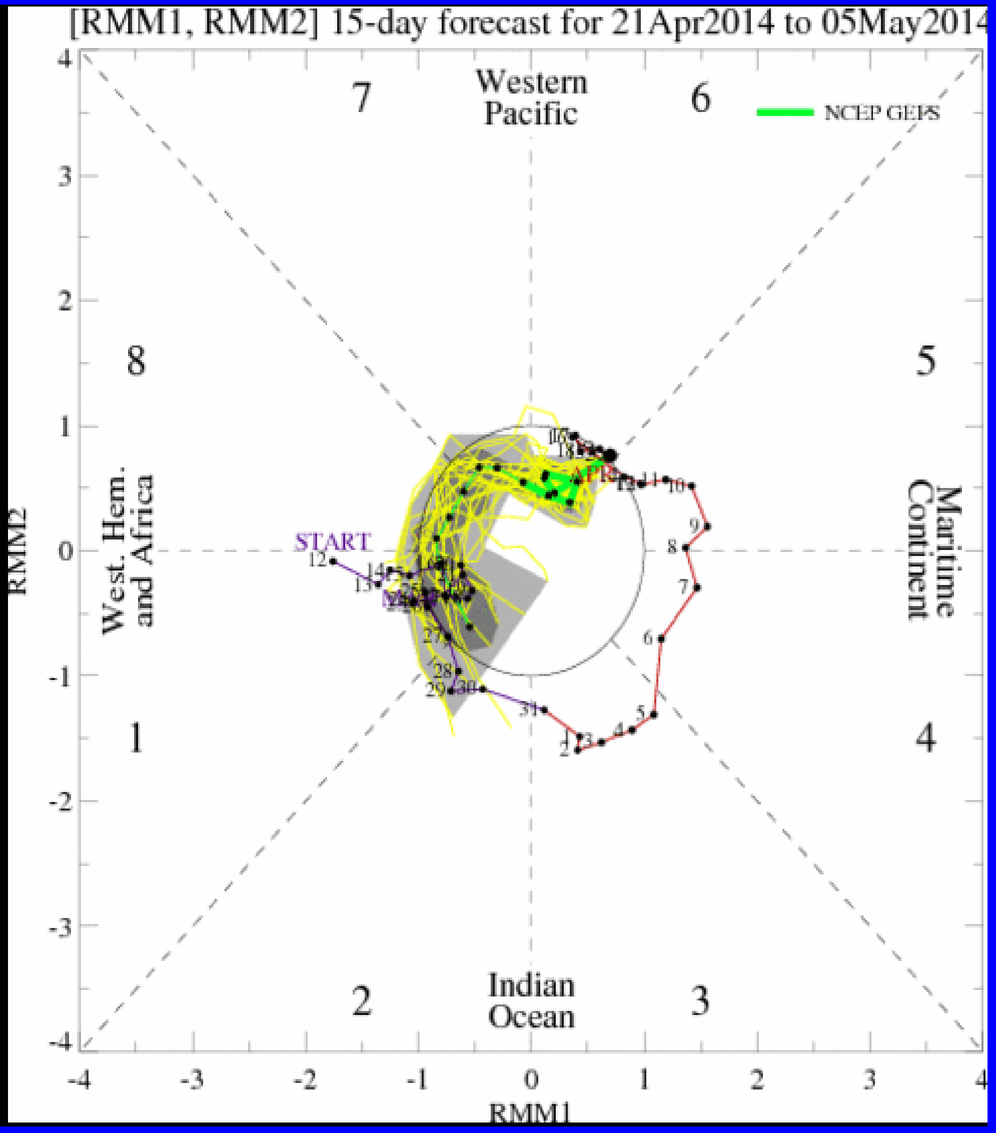
Plot puts current MJO activity in recent historical context.

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

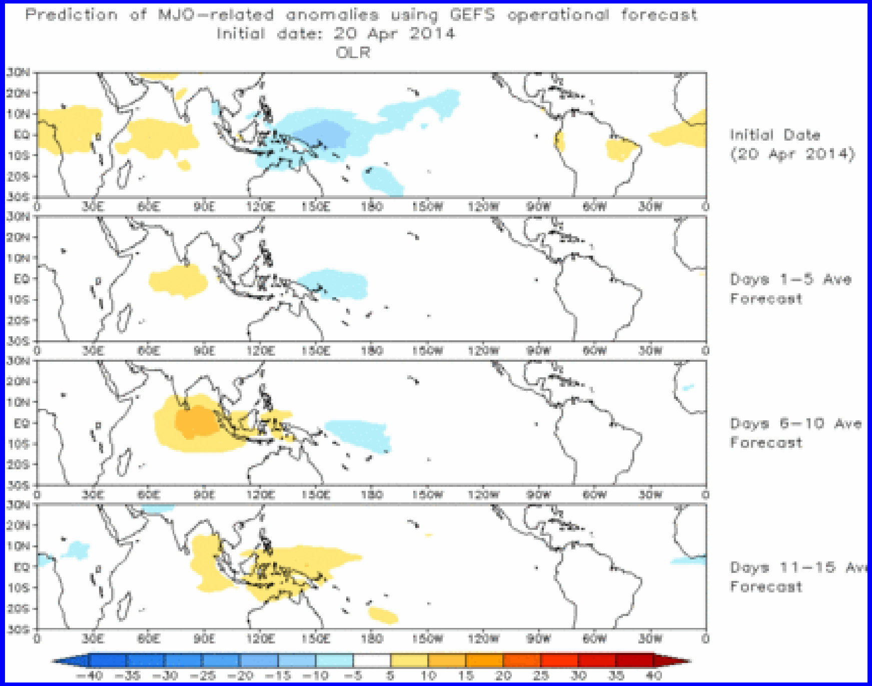


The ensemble GFS forecast indicates slow eastward propagation of a weak signal during Week-1, with a faster propagation during Week-2.

Ensemble Mean GFS MJO Forecast

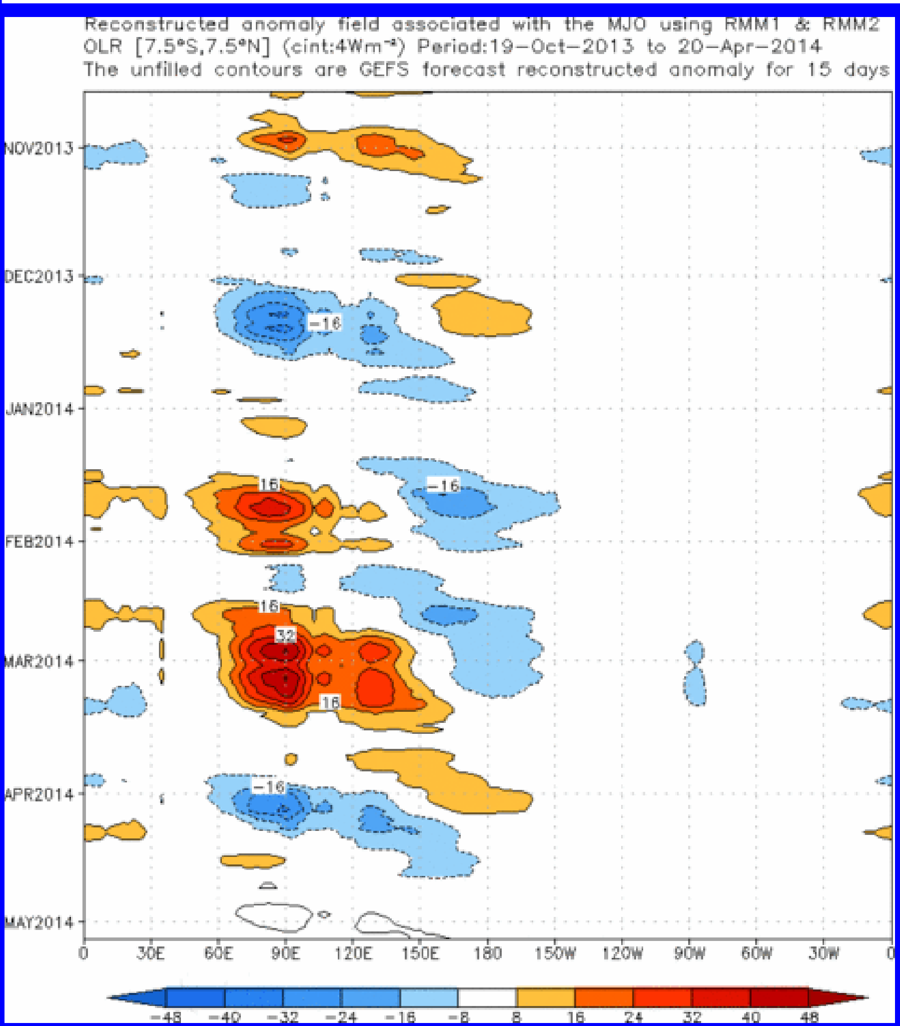
Figures below show MJO associated OLR anomalies only (reconstructed from RMM1 and RMM2) and do not include contributions from other modes (*i.e.*, ENSO, monsoons, etc.)

Spatial map of OLR anomalies for the next 15 days



The ensemble mean GFS forecasts eastward propagation of a weak MJO signal during Week-1, with a slight increase in speed during Week-2.

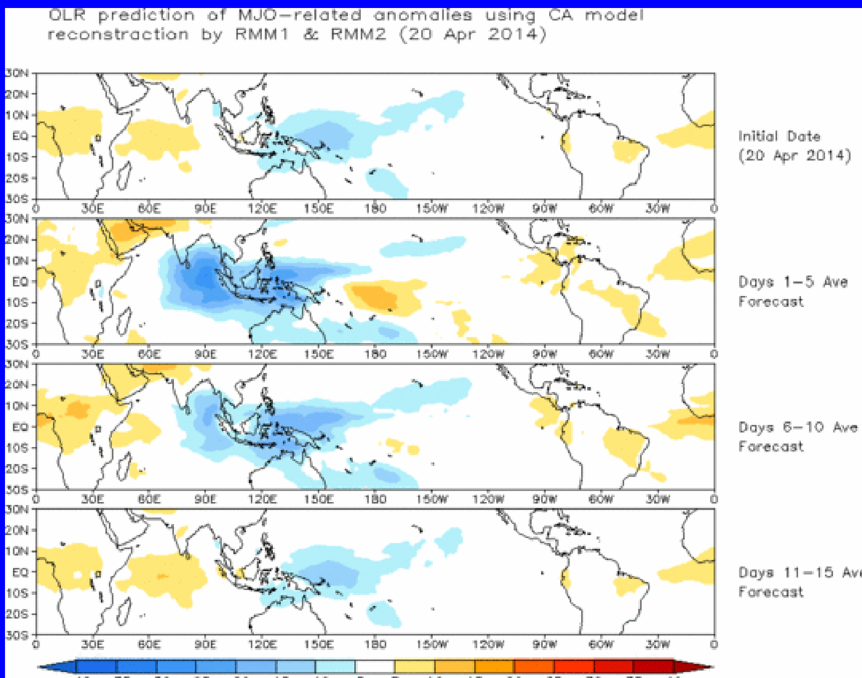
Time-longitude section of (7.5°S-7.5°N) OLR anomalies for the last 180 days and for the next 15 days



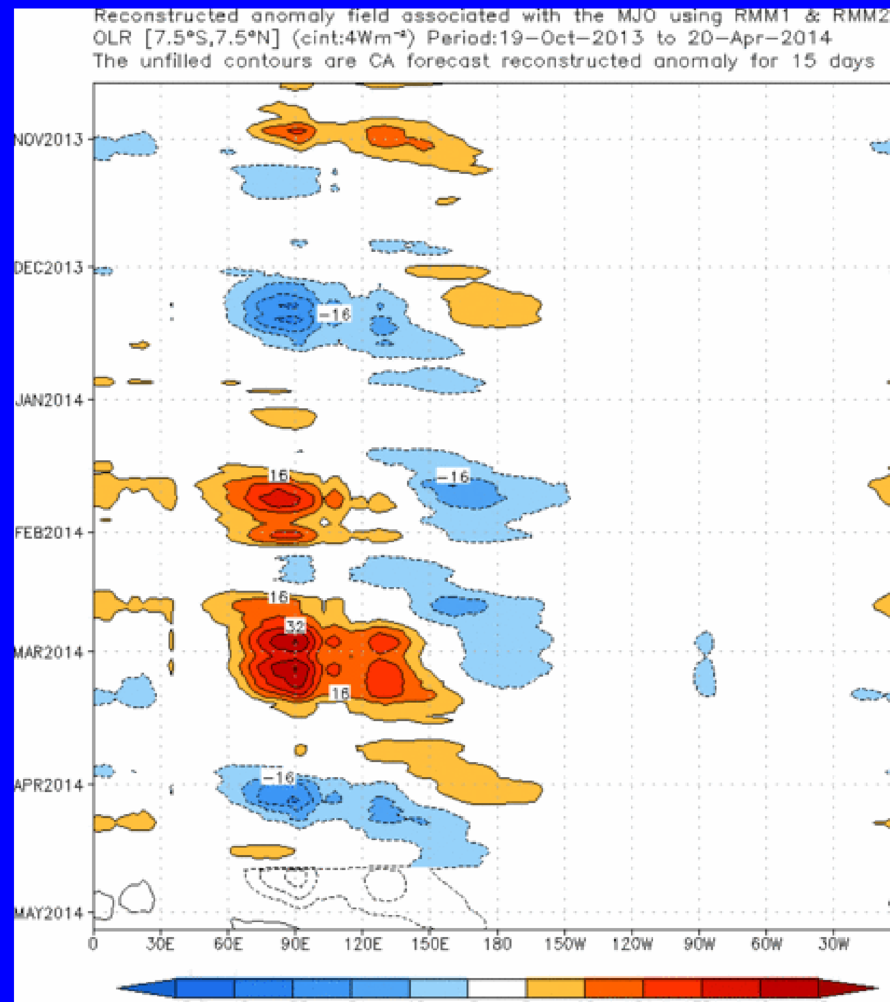
Constructed Analog (CA) MJO Forecast

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



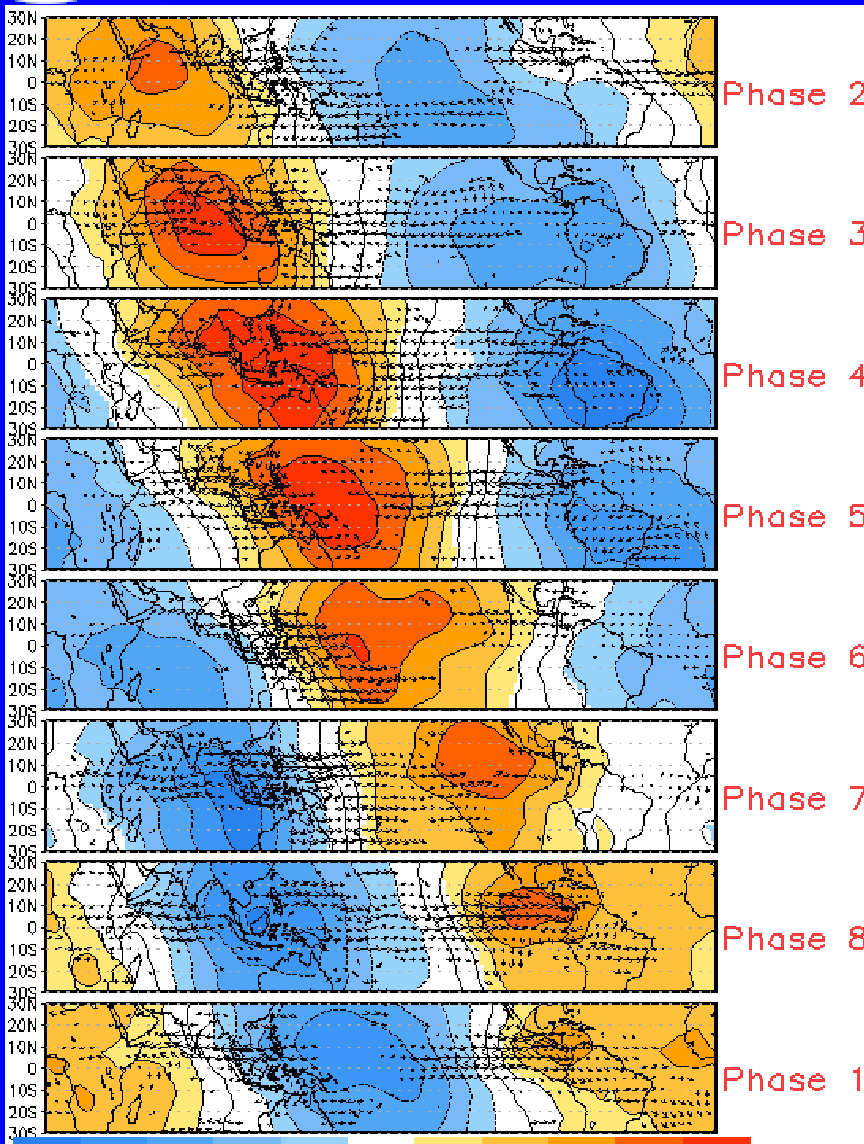
Time-longitude section of (7.5°S-7.5°N) OLR anomalies for the last 180 days and for the next 15 days



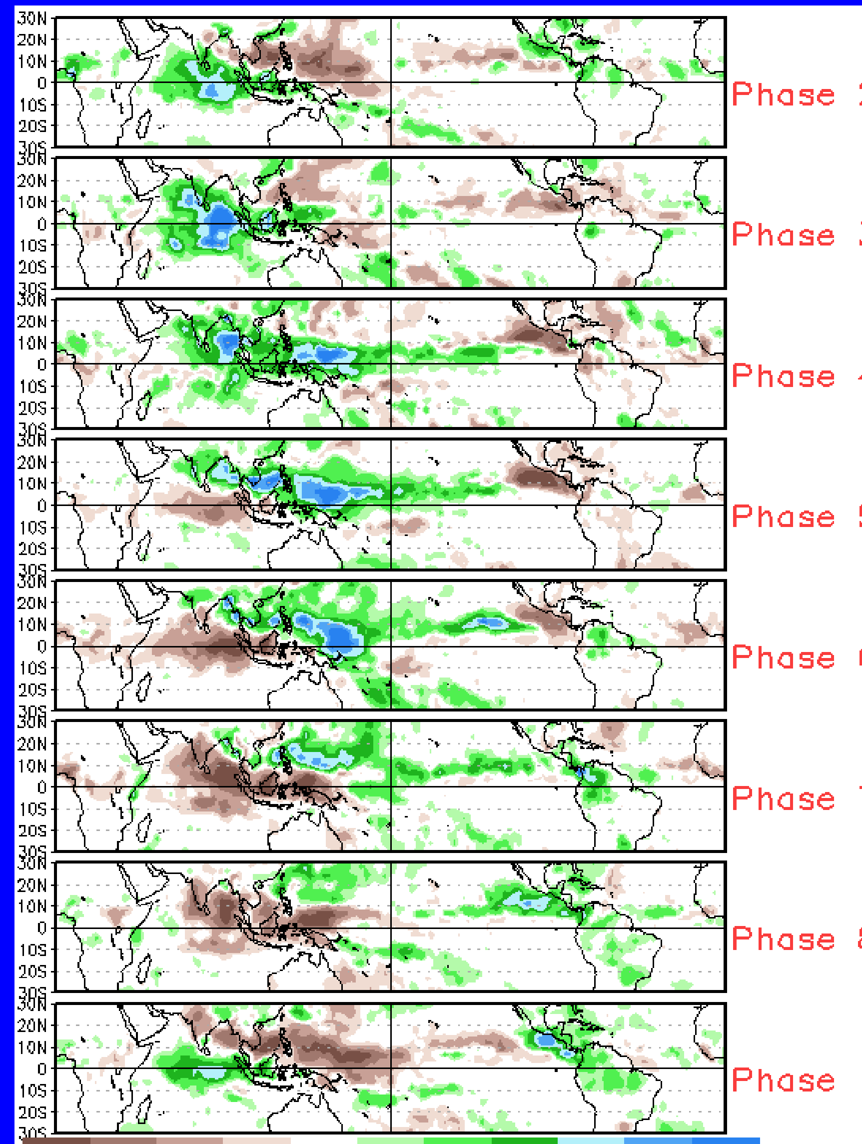
The constructed analog MJO forecast indicates propagation of a much stronger signal, with enhanced (suppressed) convection shifting from the eastern Indian Ocean to the western Pacific (Americas to the western Indian Ocean).

MJO Composites – Global Tropics

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

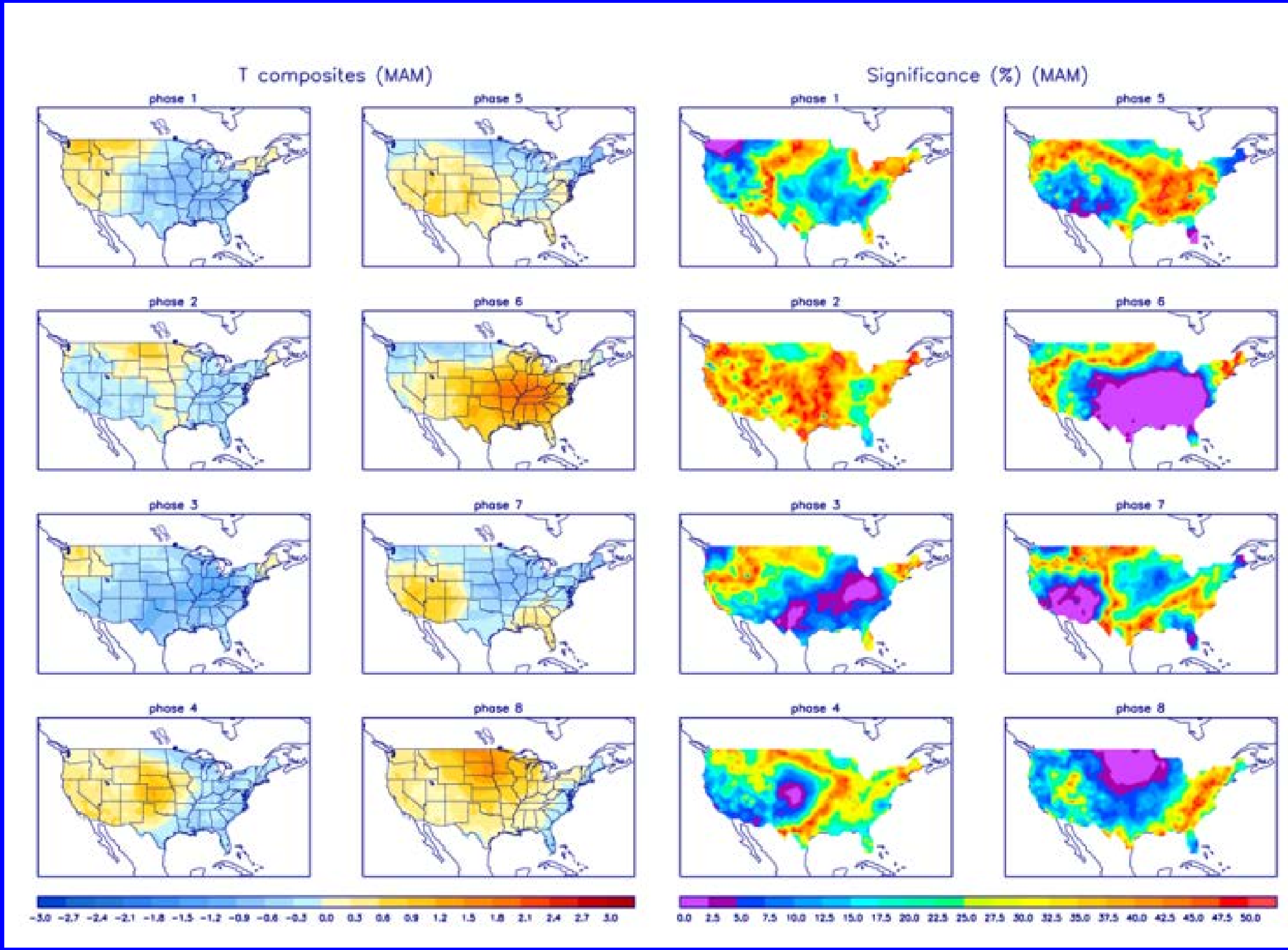


Precipitation Anomalies (May-Sep)



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.

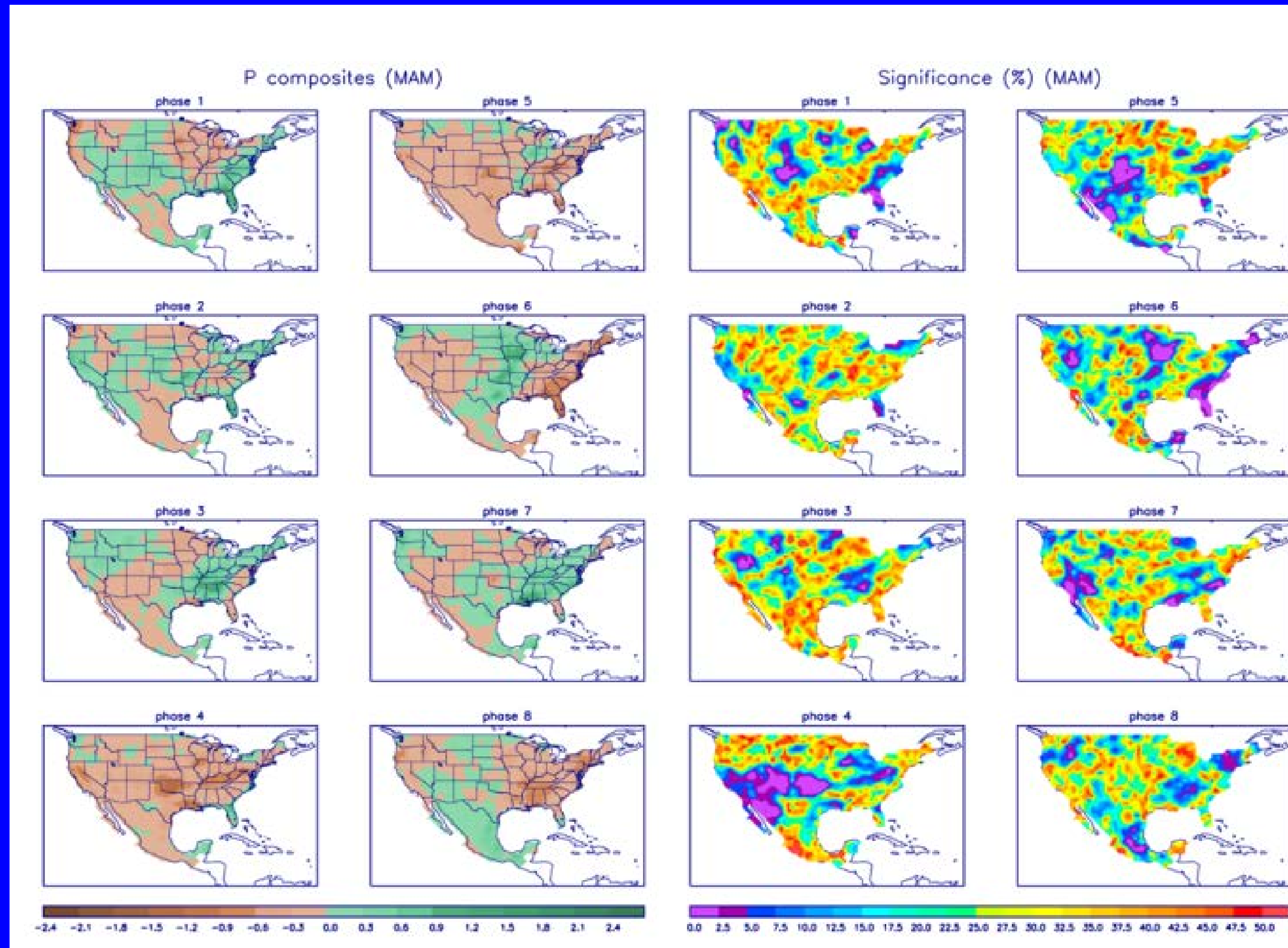


Zhou et al. (2011): A composite study of the MJO influence on the surface air temperature and precipitation over the Continental United States, *Climate Dynamics*, 1-13, doi: 10.1007/s00382-011-1001-9

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.**



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