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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
National Centers for Environmental Prediction**

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Tropical Highlights - February 2009

La Niña continued but weakened during February 2009, as negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remained below average across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean (**Fig. T18**). The latest monthly SST index was -0.7°C in the Niño-3.4 region, and -0.7°C in the Niño-4 region (**Table T2**).

The oceanic thermocline along the equator, measured by the depth of the 20°C isotherm, remained shallower than average across the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific during February (**Figs. T15, T16**). Consistent with these conditions, subsurface temperatures in the eastern equatorial Pacific were $2\text{-}5^{\circ}\text{C}$ below average at thermocline depth (**Fig. T17**).

Enhanced low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds were present across the equatorial Pacific Ocean during February (**Figs. T20, T21**). These conditions continued to be associated with suppressed convection over the central equatorial Pacific Ocean and enhanced convection across Indonesia (**Fig. T25**). This combination of oceanic and atmospheric conditions reflects a weakening La Niña.

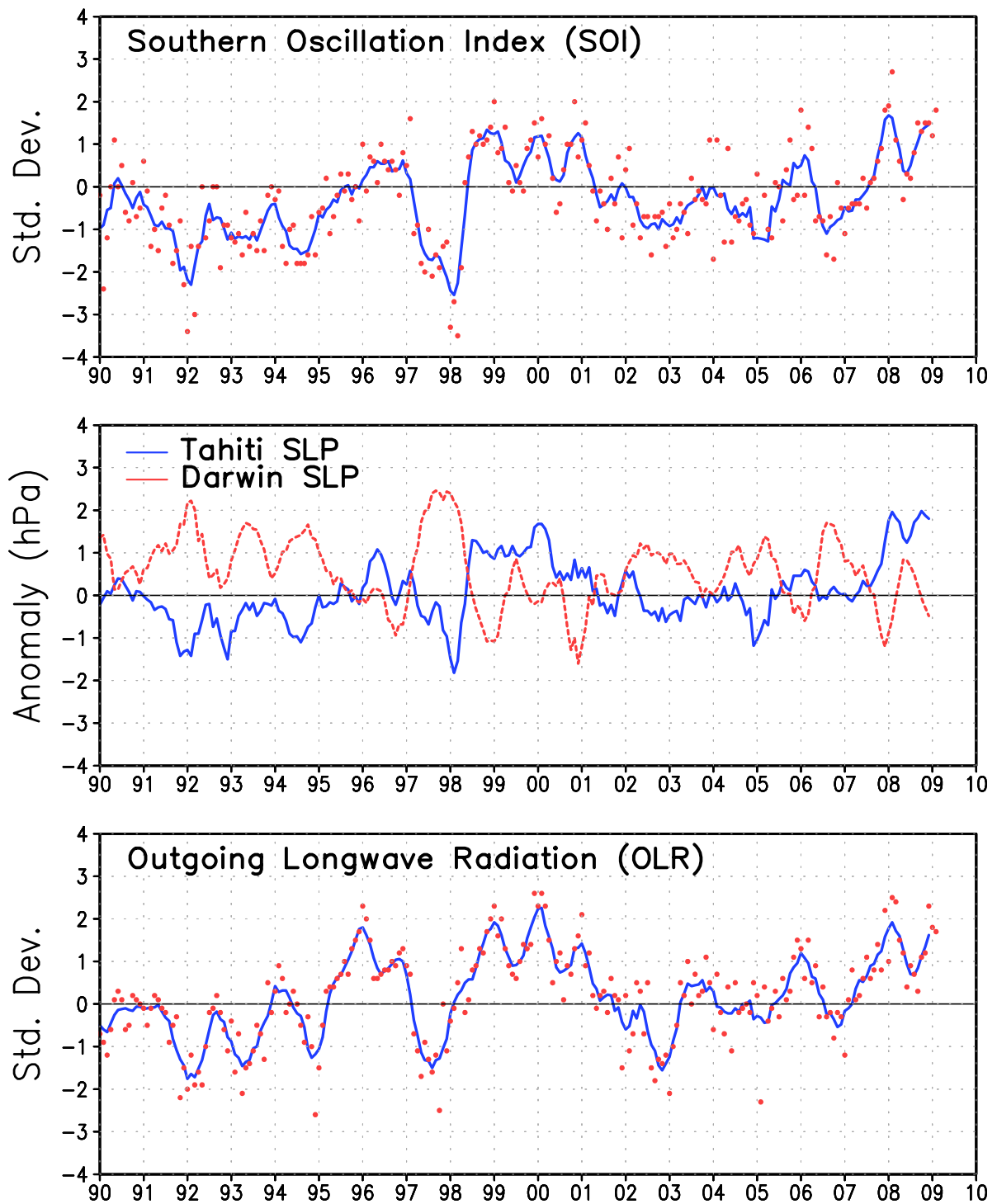
For the latest status of the ENSO cycle see the ENSO Diagnostic Discussion at:
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/index.html

MONTH	SLP ANOMALIES		TAHITI minus DARWIN SOI	850-hPa ZONAL WIND INDEX			200-hPa WIND INDEX	OLR Index
	TAHITI	DARWIN		5N-5S 135E-180	5N-5S 175W-140W	5N-5S 135W-120W		
FEB 09	1.7	-1.2	1.8	3.0	1.4	-0.1	1.9	5N-5S 160E-160W 1.7
JAN 09	1.6	-0.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	-0.8	0.9	1.8
DEC 08	1.6	-0.8	1.5	2.5	1.4	-0.4	2.0	2.3
NOV 08	1.7	-0.6	1.5	3.4	1.4	-0.1	1.5	1.2
OCT 08	2.4	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.4	-1.0	-0.2	1.1
SEP 08	2.1	-0.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.3
AUG 08	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.1	-1.2	0.0	0.7
JUL 08	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.1	-1.2	0.1	0.9
JUN 08	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.5	-1.1	0.5	0.4
MAY 08	0.8	1.3	-0.3	1.3	0.7	-1.2	0.7	1.2
APR 08	1.3	0.5	0.6	2.4	1.1	-1.1	1.6	1.5
MAR 08	2.7	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.1	-1.1	1.2	2.4
FEB 08	2.6	-1.7	2.7	2.7	1.6	-0.6	2.5	2.5

TABLE T1 - Atmospheric index values for the most recent 12 months. Indices are standardized by the mean annual standard deviation, except for the Tahiti and Darwin SLP anomalies which are in units of hPa. Positive (negative) values of 200-hPa zonal wind index imply westerly (easterly) anomalies. Positive (negative) values of 850-hPa zonal wind indices imply easterly (westerly) anomalies.

MONTH	PACIFIC SST				ATLANTIC SST		Global							
	NIÑO 1+2 0-10°S 90°W-80°W	NIÑO 3 5°N-5°S 150°W-90- °W	NIÑO 3.4 5°N-5°S 170°W-12- 0°W	NIÑO 4 5°N-5°S 160°E-150- °W	N. ATL 5N-20N 60W-30W	S. ATL 0-20S 30W-10E								
FEB 09	-0.1	26.0	-0.6	25.8	-0.7	26.0	-0.7	27.4	0.0	25.4	0.3	26.7	0.0	27.7
JAN 09	-0.2	24.3	-0.6	25.0	-1.0	25.5	-0.7	27.4	0.4	26.3	0.3	25.7	0.0	27.5
DEC 08	-0.4	22.4	-0.5	24.6	-0.7	25.7	-0.6	27.7	0.6	27.2	0.4	24.9	0.1	27.5
NOV 08	-0.2	21.5	-0.2	24.8	-0.2	26.3	-0.3	28.1	0.6	28.0	0.1	24.0	0.1	27.6
OCT 08	-0.2	20.8	-0.1	24.8	-0.3	26.3	-0.1	28.3	0.7	28.6	0.2	23.5	0.2	27.5
SEP 08	0.7	21.2	0.3	25.1	-0.2	26.5	-0.4	28.1	0.7	28.6	0.2	23.1	0.2	27.3
AUG 08	1.1	21.9	0.7	25.7	0.2	26.9	-0.3	28.2	0.5	28.0	0.5	23.5	0.2	27.3
JUL 08	0.8	22.7	0.6	26.1	0.1	27.2	-0.3	28.3	0.3	27.4	0.6	24.2	0.1	27.4
JUN 08	0.6	23.7	0.2	26.6	-0.3	27.2	-0.6	28.1	0.2	26.8	0.7	25.5	0.0	27.9
MAY 08	0.1	24.4	0.0	27.1	-0.6	27.2	-0.8	27.9	0.0	26.3	0.9	26.9	-0.1	28.3
APR 08	0.4	25.9	-0.2	27.2	-0.9	26.8	-1.0	27.4	-0.1	25.7	0.7	27.5	-0.2	28.3
MAR 08	0.8	27.3	-0.6	26.5	-1.1	26.0	-1.3	26.8	0.0	25.5	0.7	27.6	-0.2	27.9
FEB 08	0.2	26.3	-1.4	25.0	-1.9	24.8	-1.6	26.4	-0.1	25.4	0.4	26.8	-0.3	27.4

TABLE T2. Mean and anomalous sea surface temperature (°C) for the most recent 12 months. Anomalies are departures from the 1971–2000 adjusted OI climatology (Smith and Reynolds 1998, *J. Climate*, **11**, 3320–3323).



Data updated through February 2009

FIGURE T1. Five-month running mean of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) (top), sea-level pressure anomaly (hPa) at Darwin and Tahiti (middle), and outgoing longwave radiation anomaly (OLR) averaged over the area 5N-5S, 160E-160W (bottom). Anomalies in the top and middle panels are departures from the 1951-1980 base period means and are normalized by the mean annual standard deviation. Anomalies in the bottom panel are departures from the 1979-1995 base period means. Individual monthly values are indicated by “x”s in the top and bottom panels. The x-axis labels are centered on July.

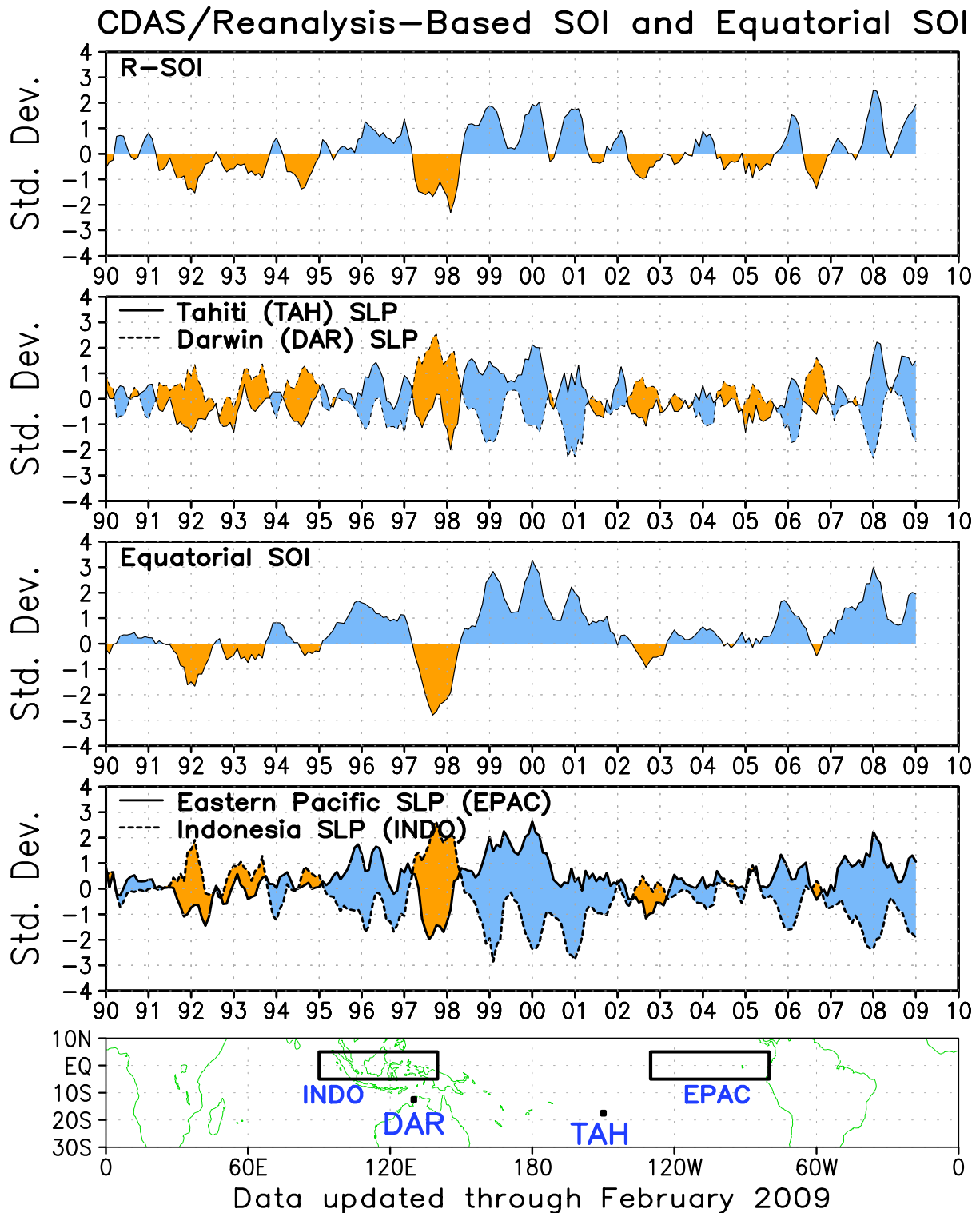


FIGURE T2. Three-month running mean of a CDAS/Reanalysis-derived (a) Southern Oscillation Index (RSOI), (b) standardized pressure anomalies near Tahiti (solid) and Darwin (dashed), (c) an equatorial SOI ([EPAC] - [INDO]), and (d) standardized equatorial pressure anomalies for (EPAC) (solid) and (INDO) (dashed). Anomalies are departures from the 1979–95 base period means and are normalized by the mean annual standard deviation. The equatorial SOI is calculated as the normalized difference between the standardized anomalies averaged between 5°N–5°S, 80°W–130°W (EPAC) and 5°N–5°S, 90°E–140°E (INDO).

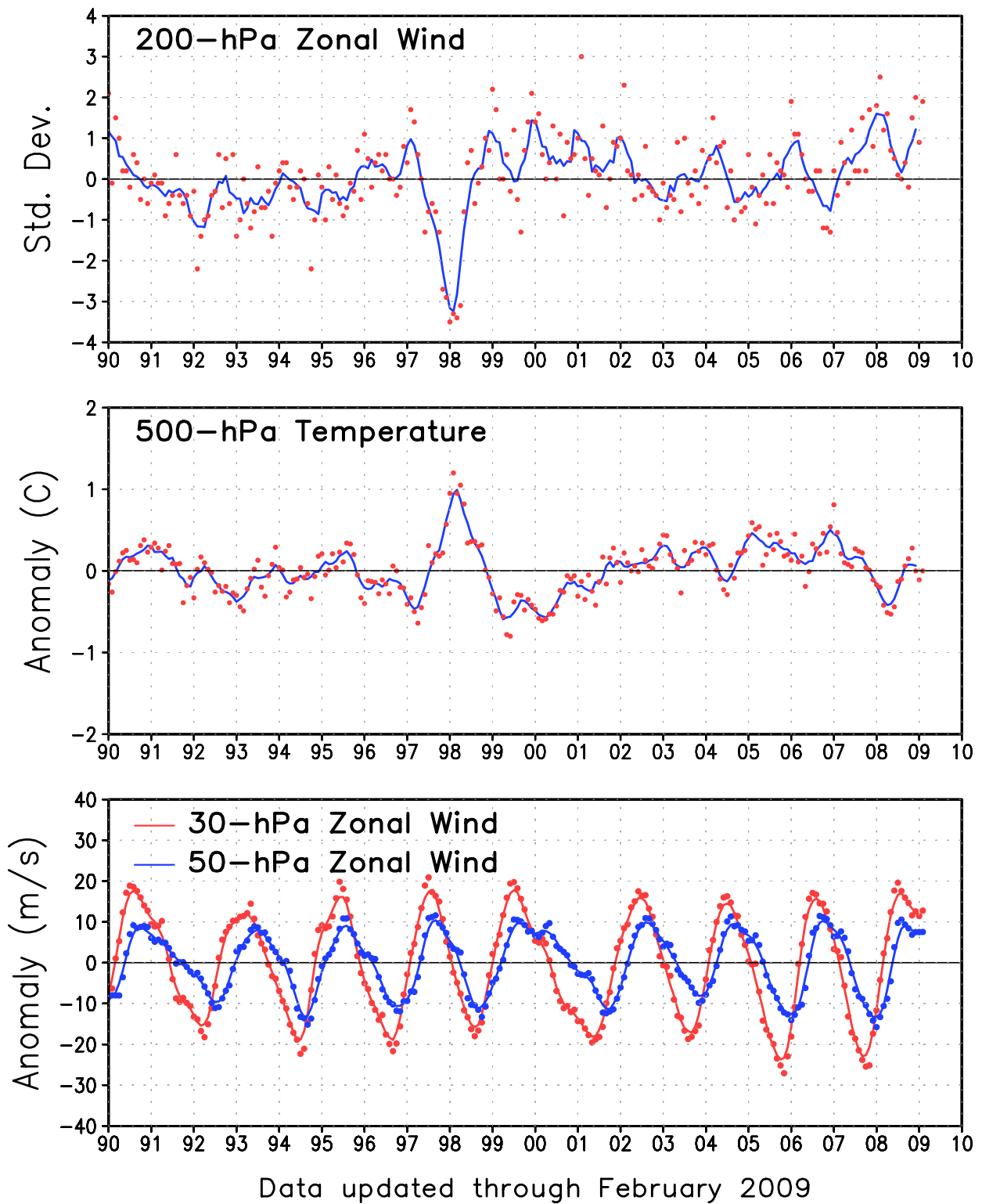


FIGURE T3. Five-month running mean (solid lines) and individual monthly mean (dots) of the 200-hPa zonal wind anomalies averaged over the area 5N-5S, 165W-110W (top), the 500-hPa virtual temperature anomalies averaged over the latitude band 20N-20S (middle), and the equatorial zonally-averaged zonal wind anomalies at 30-hPa (red) and 50-hPa (blue) (bottom). In the top panel, anomalies are normalized by the mean annual standard deviation. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period means. The x-axis labels are centered on January.

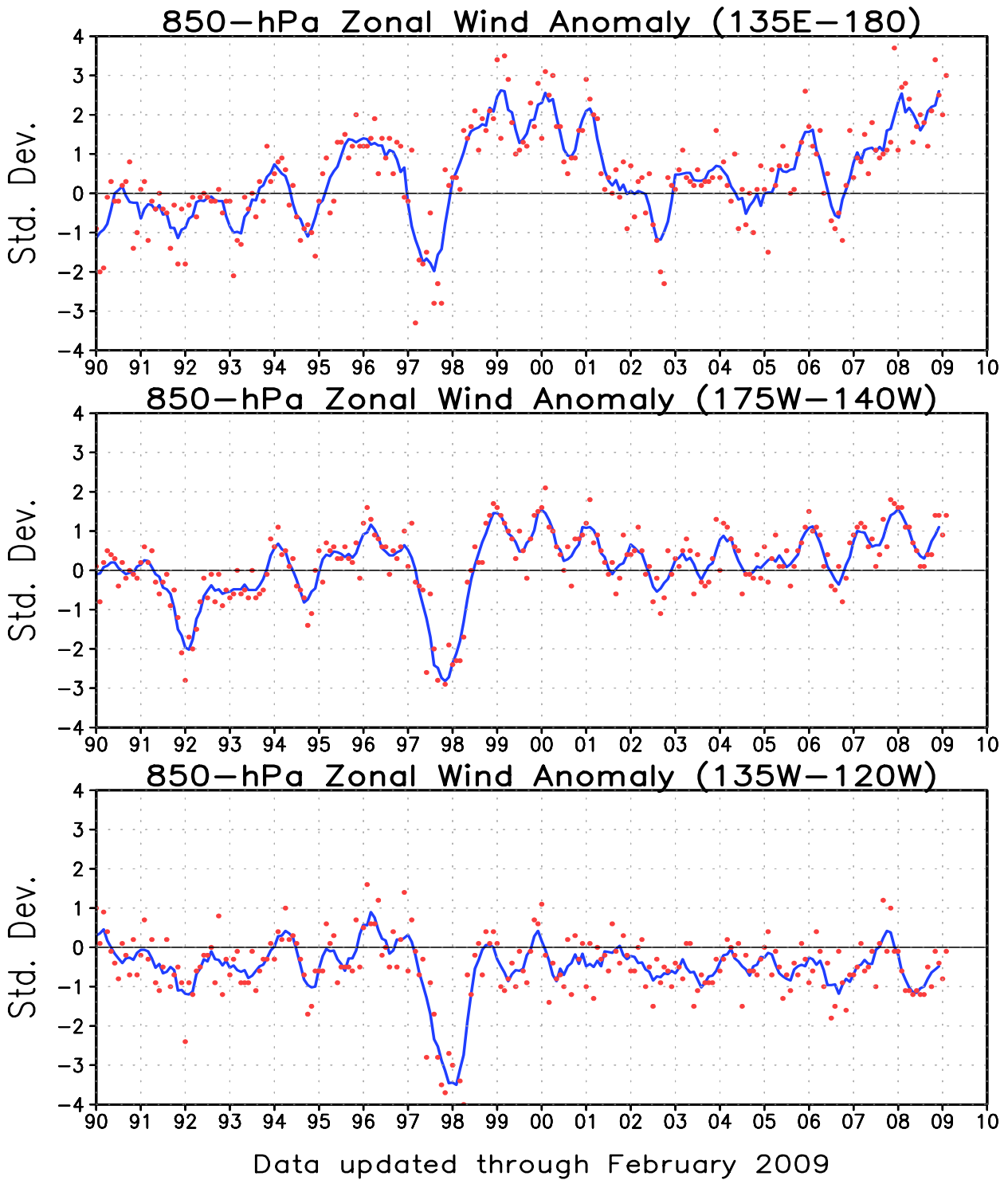


FIGURE T4. Five-month running mean (solid line) and individual monthly mean (dots) of the standardized 850-hPa zonal wind anomaly index in the latitude belt 5N-5S for 135E-180 (top), 175W-140W (middle) and 135W-120W (bottom). Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period means and are normalized by the mean annual standard deviation. The x-axis labels are centered on January. Positive (negative) values indicate easterly (westerly) anomalies.

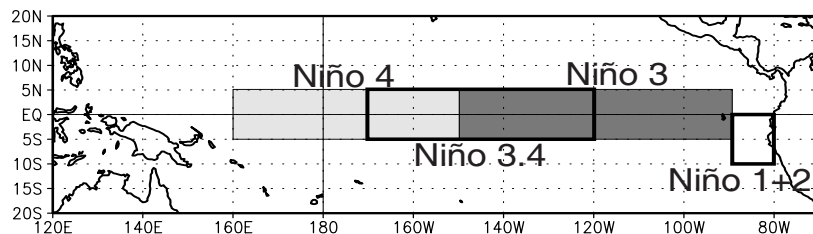
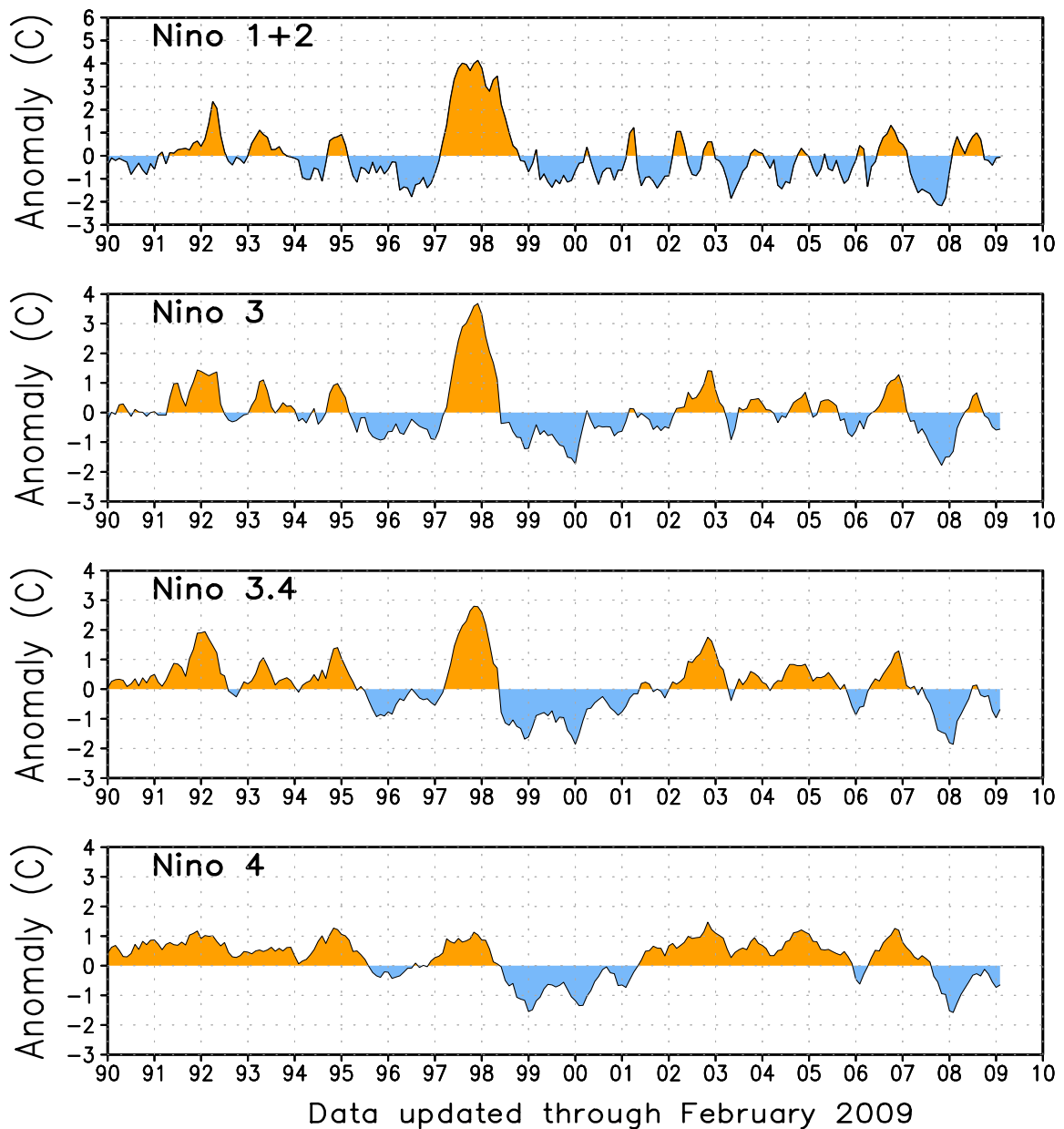


FIGURE T5. Niño region indices, calculated as the area-averaged sea surface temperature anomalies (C) for the specified region. The Niño 1+2 region (top) covers the extreme eastern equatorial Pacific between 0-10S, 90W-80W. The Niño-3 region (2nd from top) spans the eastern equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 150W-90W. The Niño 3.4 region (3rd from top) spans the east-central equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 170W-120W. The Niño 4 region (bottom) spans the date line and covers the area 5N-5S, 160E-150W. Anomalies are departures from the 1971-2000 base period monthly means (*Smith and Reynolds 1998, J. Climate, 11, 3320-3323*). Monthly values of each index are also displayed in [Table 2](#).

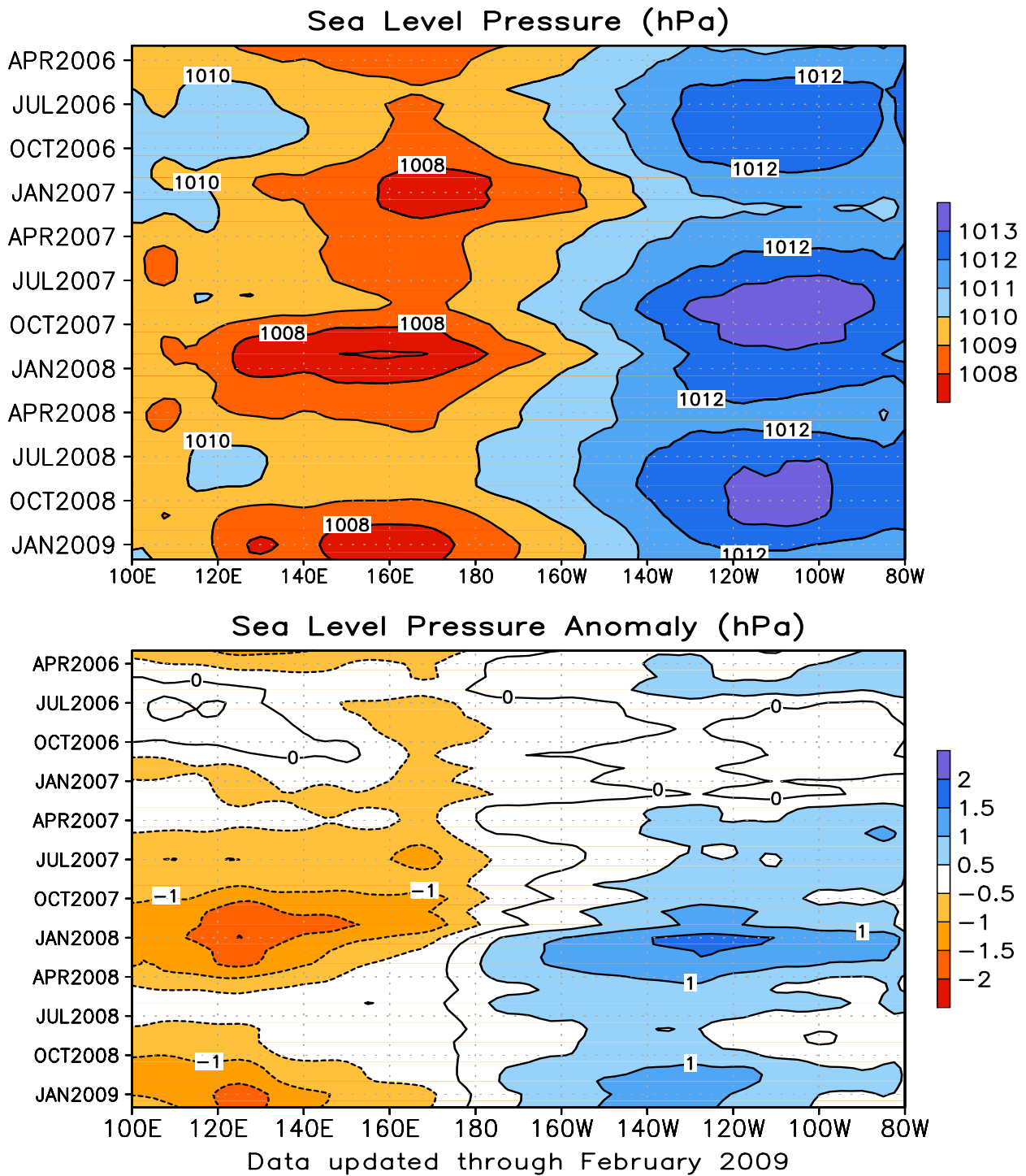


FIGURE T6. Time-longitude section of mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) sea level pressure (SLP) averaged between 5N-5S (CDAS/Reanalysis). Contour interval is 1.0 hPa (top) and 0.5 hPa (bottom). Dashed contours in bottom panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means. The data are smoothed temporally using a 3-month running average.

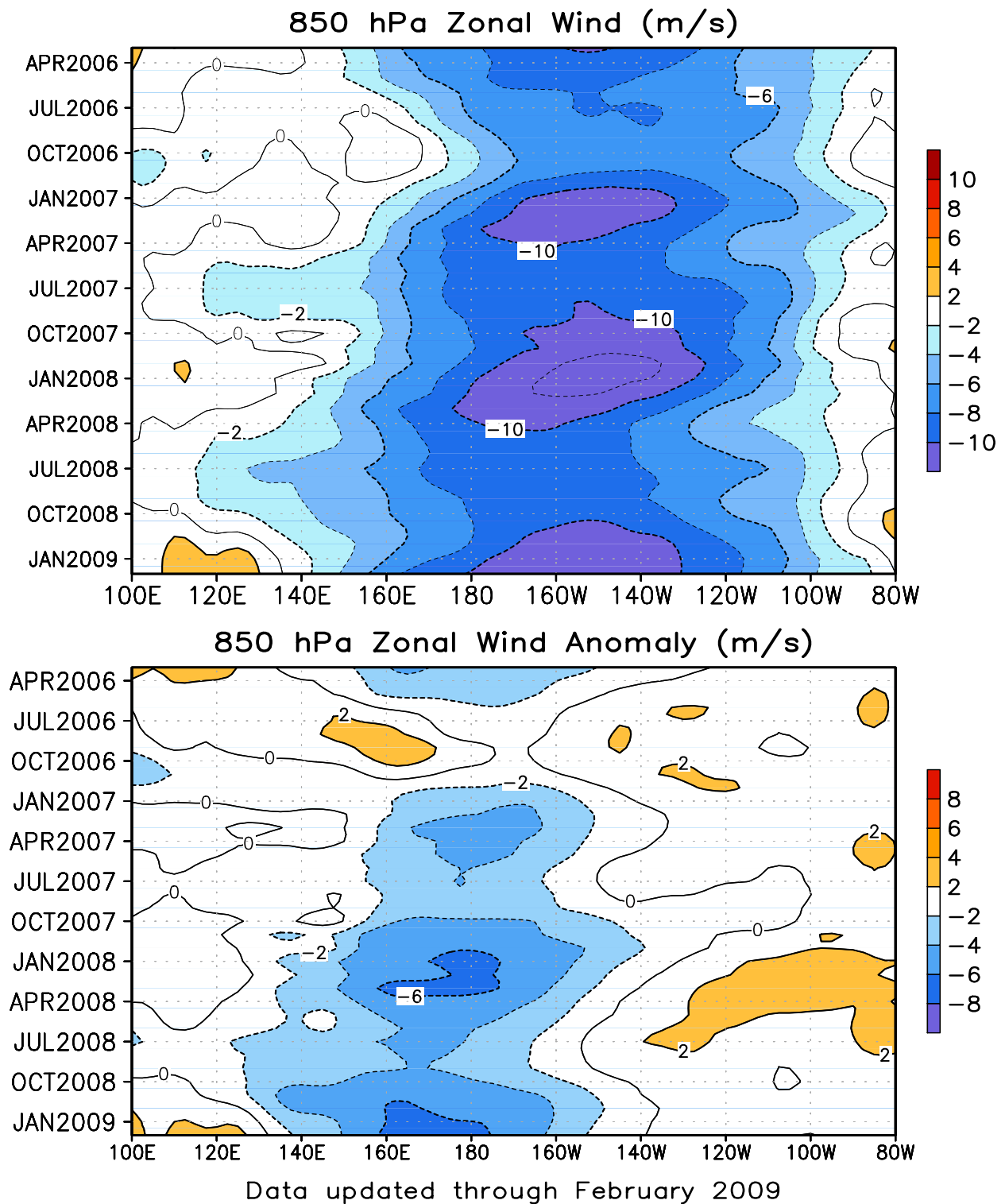


FIGURE T7. Time-longitude section of mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) 850-hPa zonal wind averaged between 5N-5S (CDAS/Reanalysis). Contour interval is 2 ms^{-1} . Blue shading and dashed contours indicate easterlies (top) and easterly anomalies (bottom). Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means. The data are smoothed temporally using a 3-month running average.

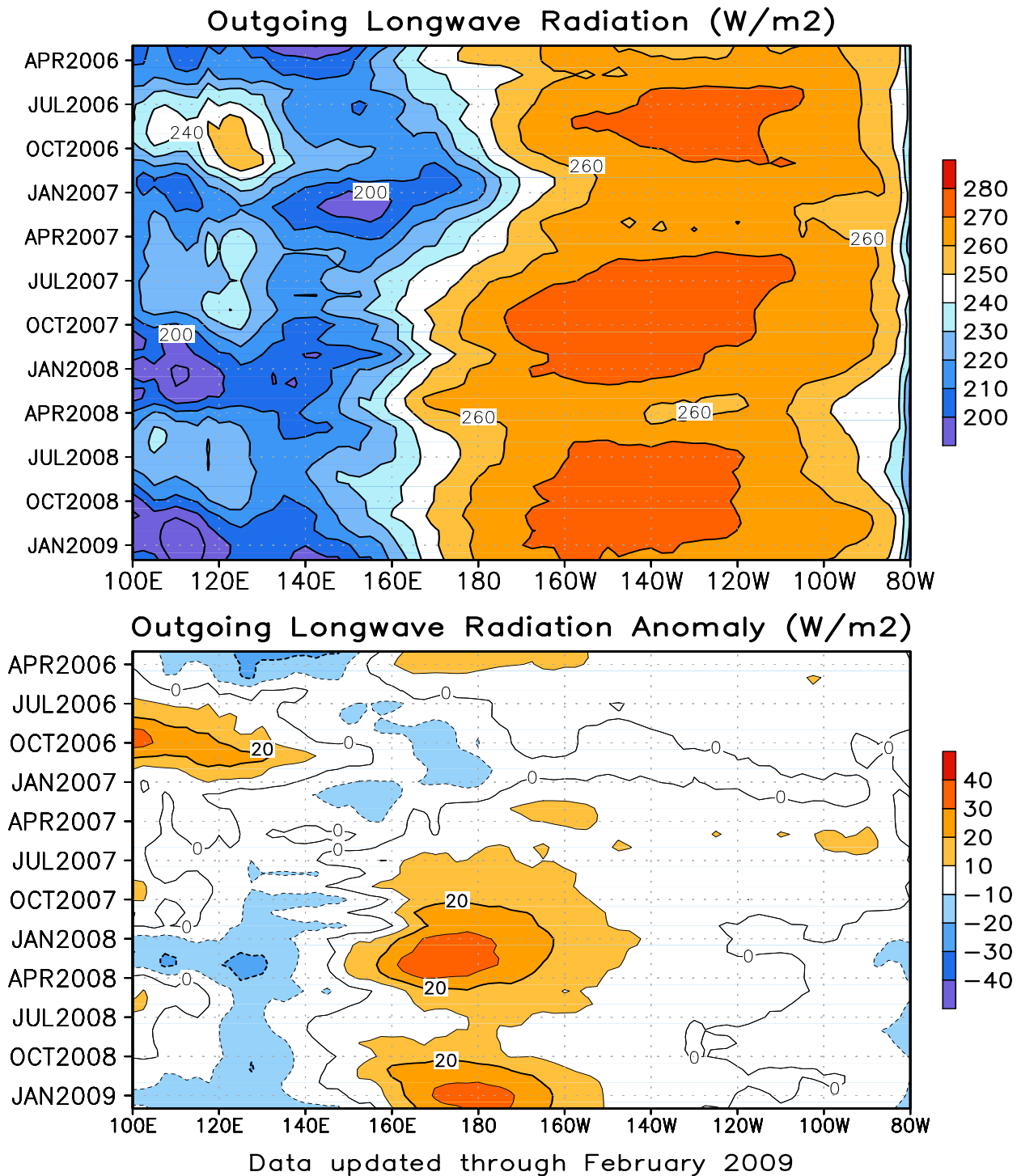


FIGURE T8. Time-longitude section of mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) averaged between 5N-5S. Contour interval is 10 Wm⁻². Dashed contours in bottom panel indicate negative OLR anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means. The data are smoothed temporally using a 3-month running average.

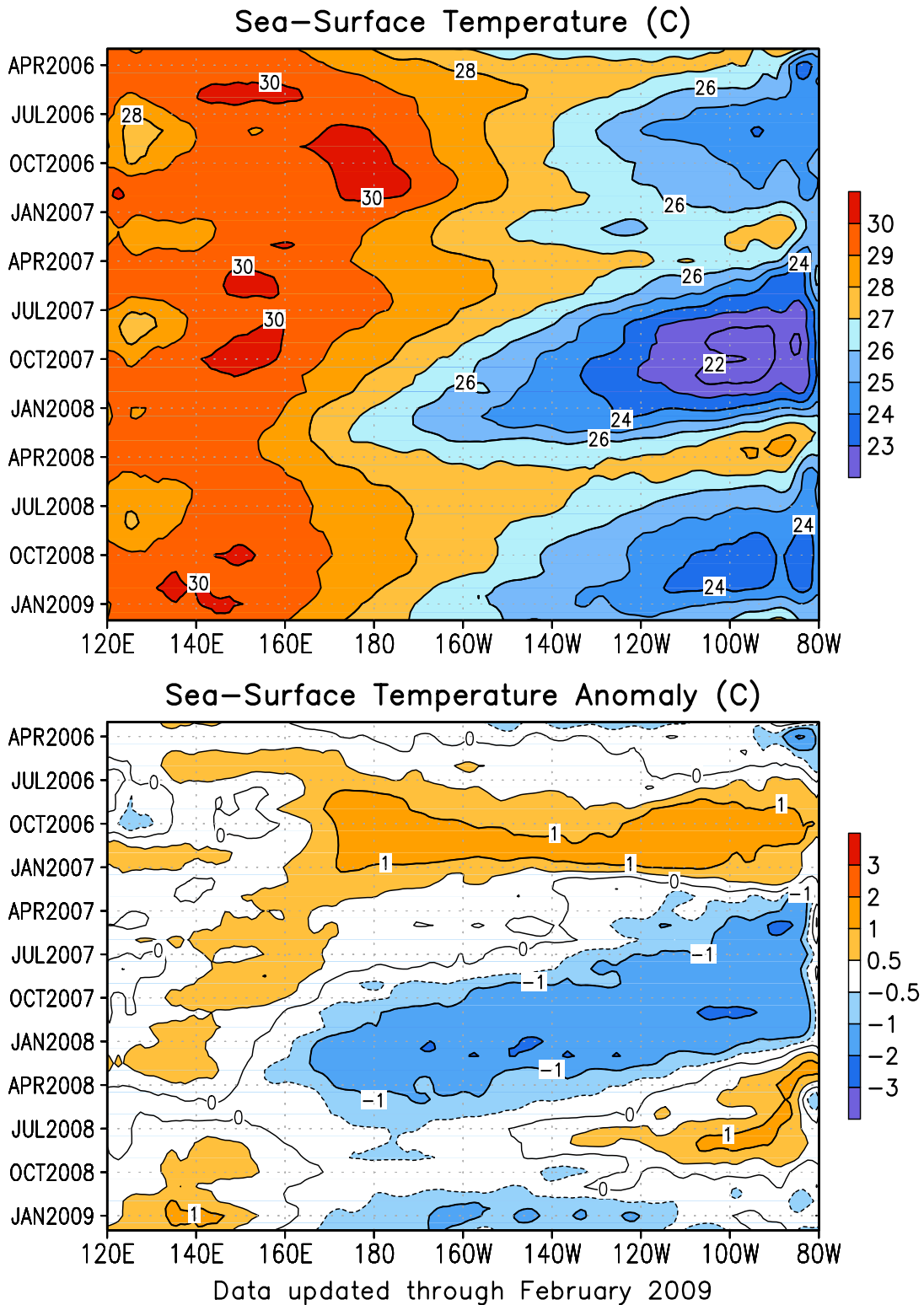


FIGURE T9. Time-longitude section of monthly mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) sea surface temperature (SST) averaged between 5N-5S. Contour interval is 1C (top) and 0.5C (bottom). Dashed contours in bottom panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1971-2000 base period means (Smith and Reynolds 1998, *J. Climate*, **11**, 3320-3323).

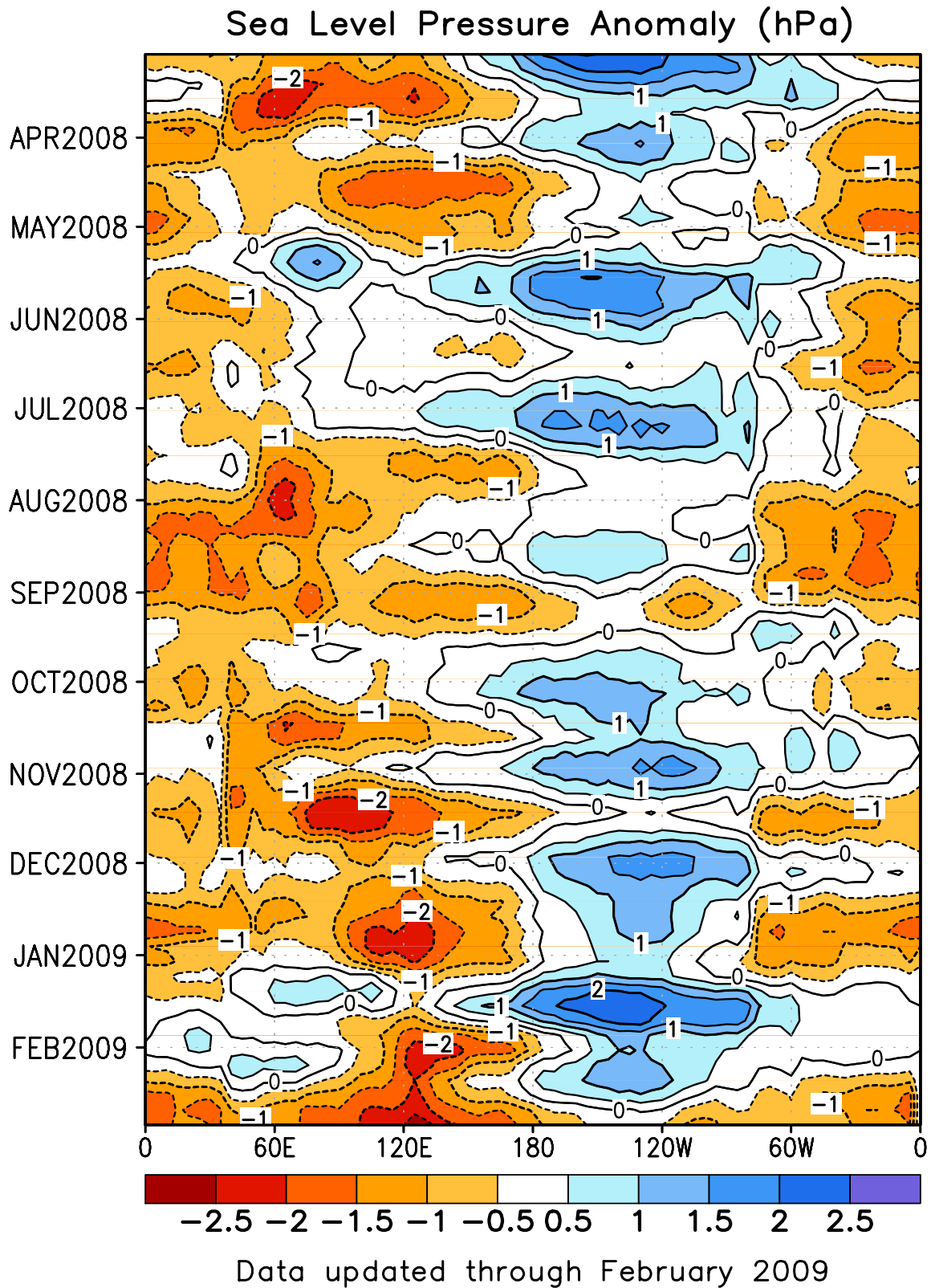
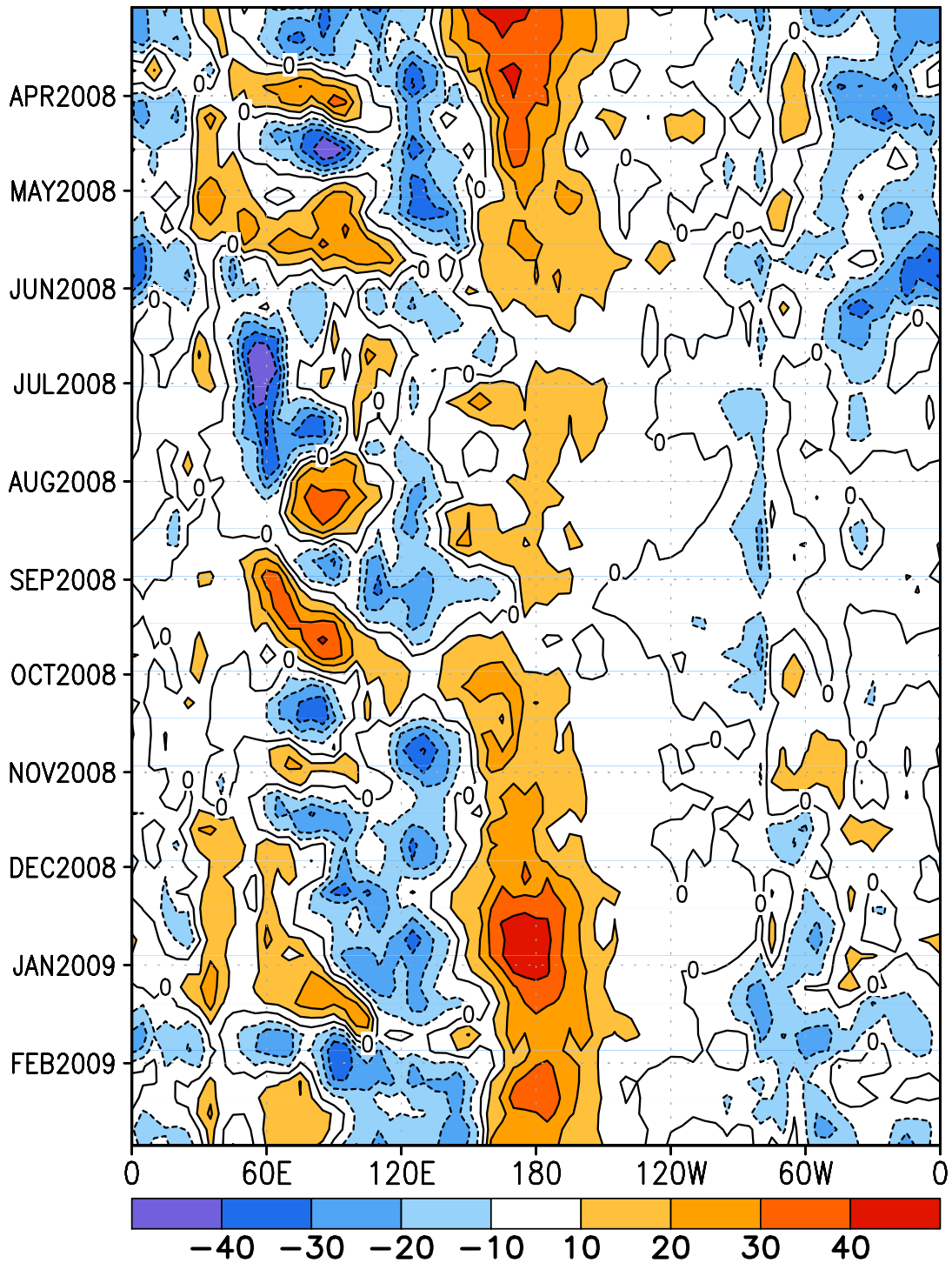


FIGURE T10. Time-longitude section of anomalous sea level pressure (hPa) averaged between 5N-5S (CDAS/Reanalysis). Contour interval is 1 hPa. Dashed contours indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period pentad means. The data are smoothed temporally using a 3-point running average.

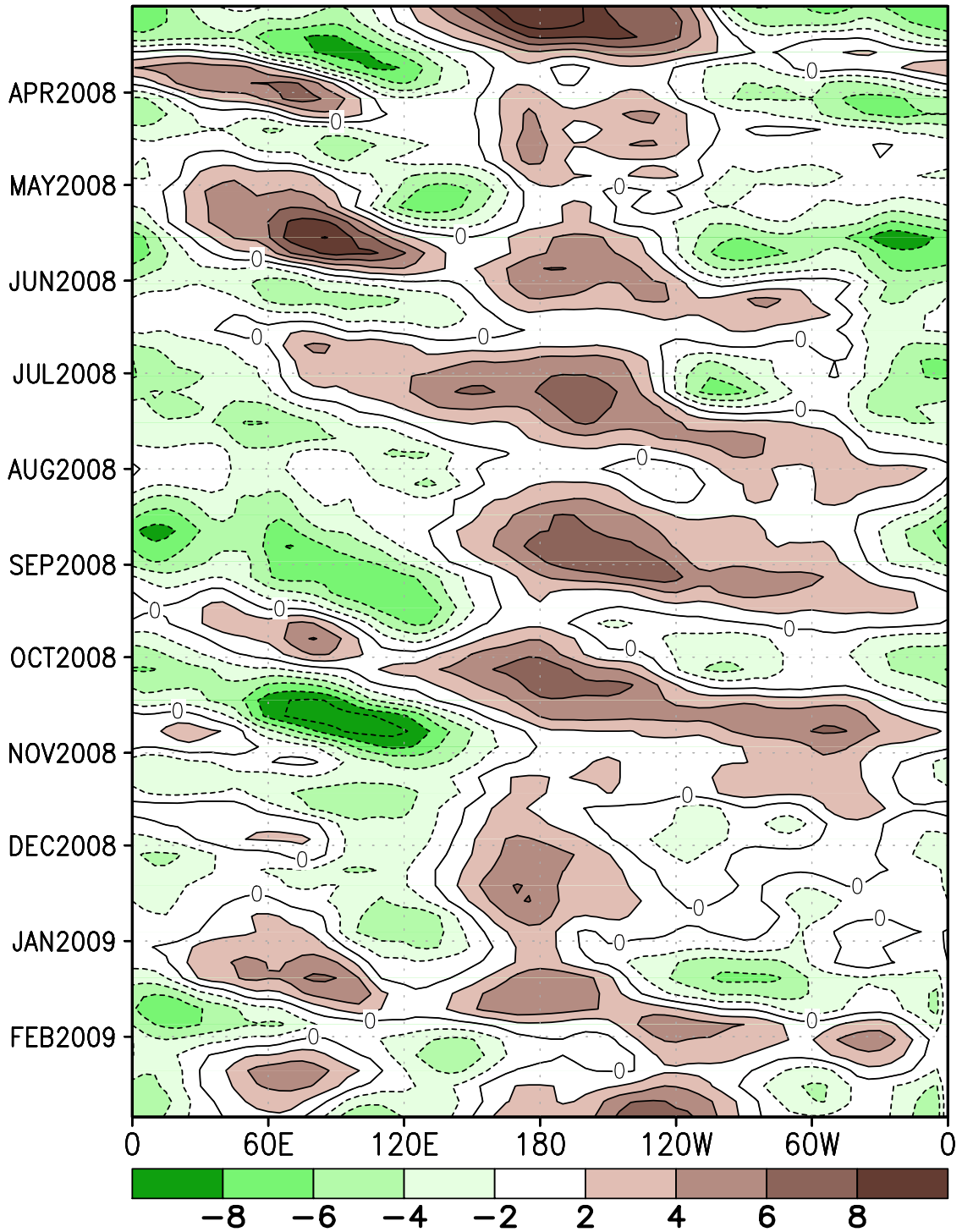
Outgoing Longwave Radiation Anomaly (W/m²)



Data updated through February 2009

FIGURE T11. Time-longitude section of anomalous outgoing longwave radiation averaged between 5N-5S. Contour interval is 15 Wm⁻². Dashed contours indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period pentad means. The data are smoothed temporally using a 3-point running average.

200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly



Data updated through February 2009

FIGURE T12. Time-longitude section of anomalous 200-hPa velocity potential averaged between 5N-5S (CDAS/Reanalysis). Contour interval is $3 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Dashed contours indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period pentad means. The data are smoothed temporally using a 3-point running average.

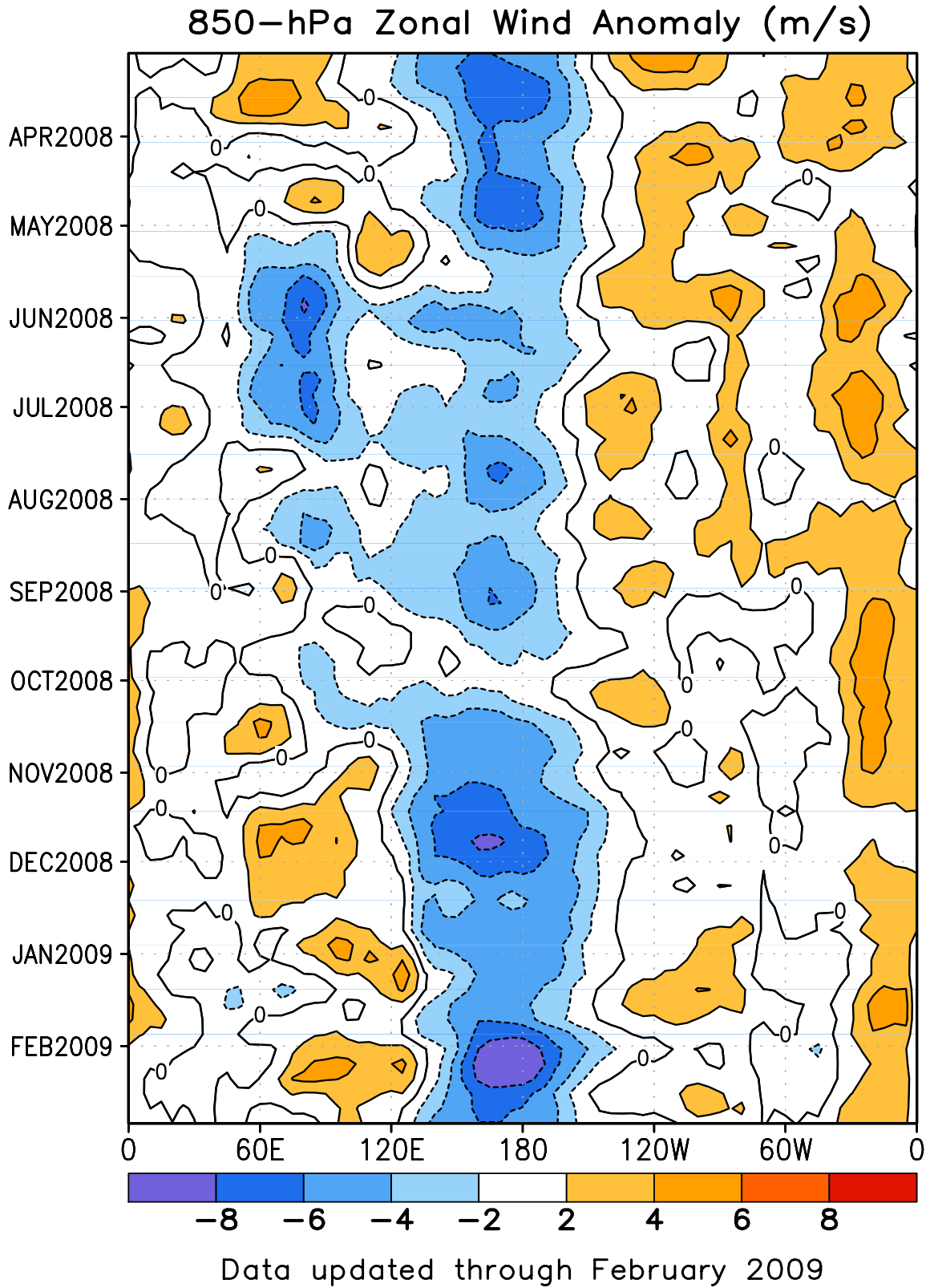


FIGURE T13. Time-longitude section of anomalous 850-hPa zonal wind averaged between 5N-5S (CDAS/Reanalysis). Contour interval is 2 ms^{-1} . Dashed contours indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period pentad means. The data are smoothed temporally by using a 3-point running average.

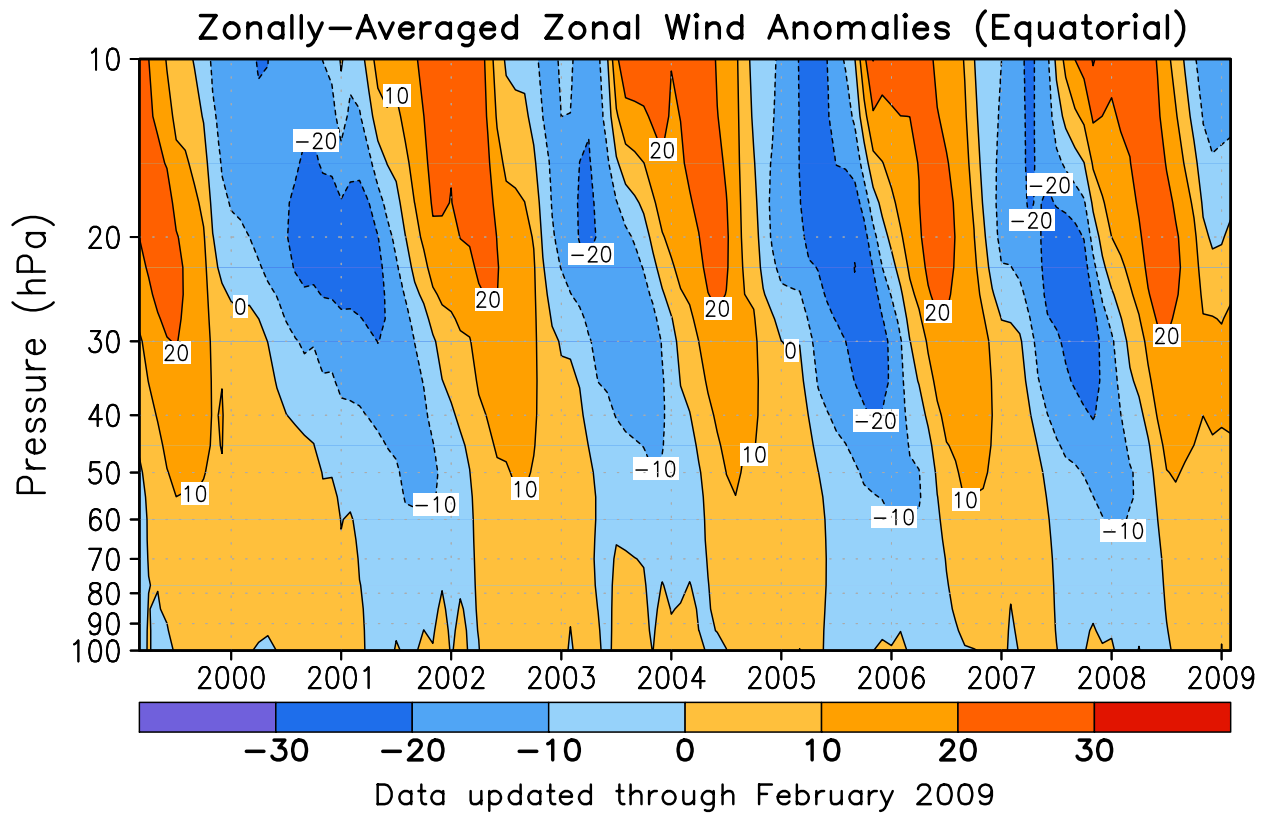


FIGURE T14. Equatorial time-height section of anomalous zonally-averaged zonal wind (m s^{-1}) (CDAS/Reanalysis). Contour interval is 10 m s^{-1} . Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means.

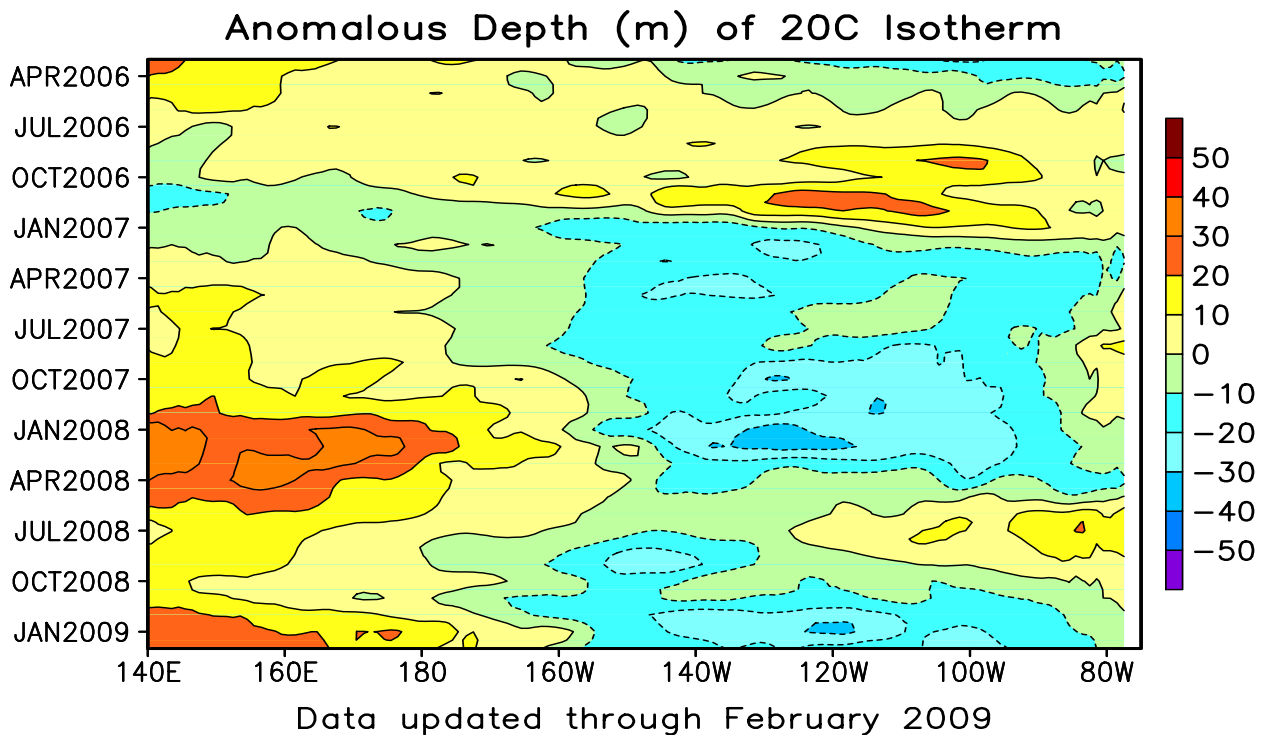
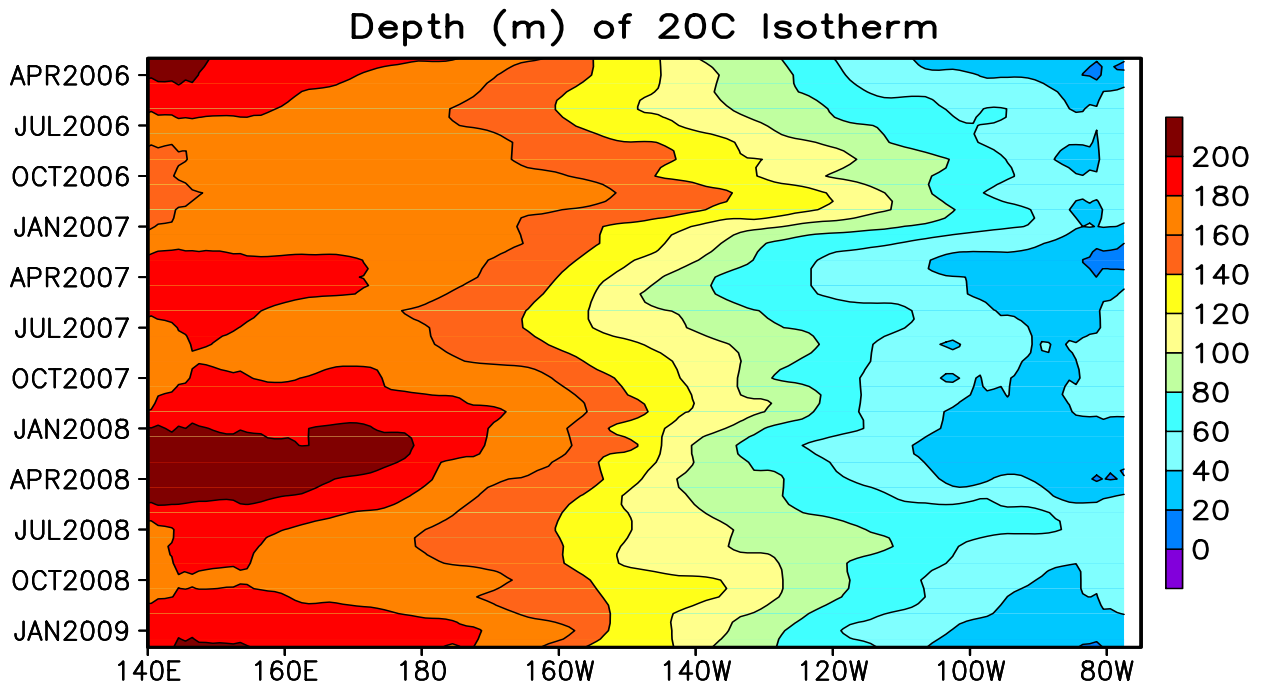


FIGURE T15. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) depth of the 20C isotherm averaged between 5N-5S in the Pacific Ocean. Data are derived from the NCEP's global ocean data assimilation system which assimilates oceanic observations into an oceanic GCM (Behringer, D. W., and Y. Xue, 2004: Evaluation of the global ocean data assimilation system at NCEP: The Pacific Ocean. AMS 84th Annual Meeting, Seattle, Washington, 11-15). The contour interval is 10 m. Dashed contours in bottom panel indicate negative anomalies. Anomalies are departures from the 1982-2004 base period means.

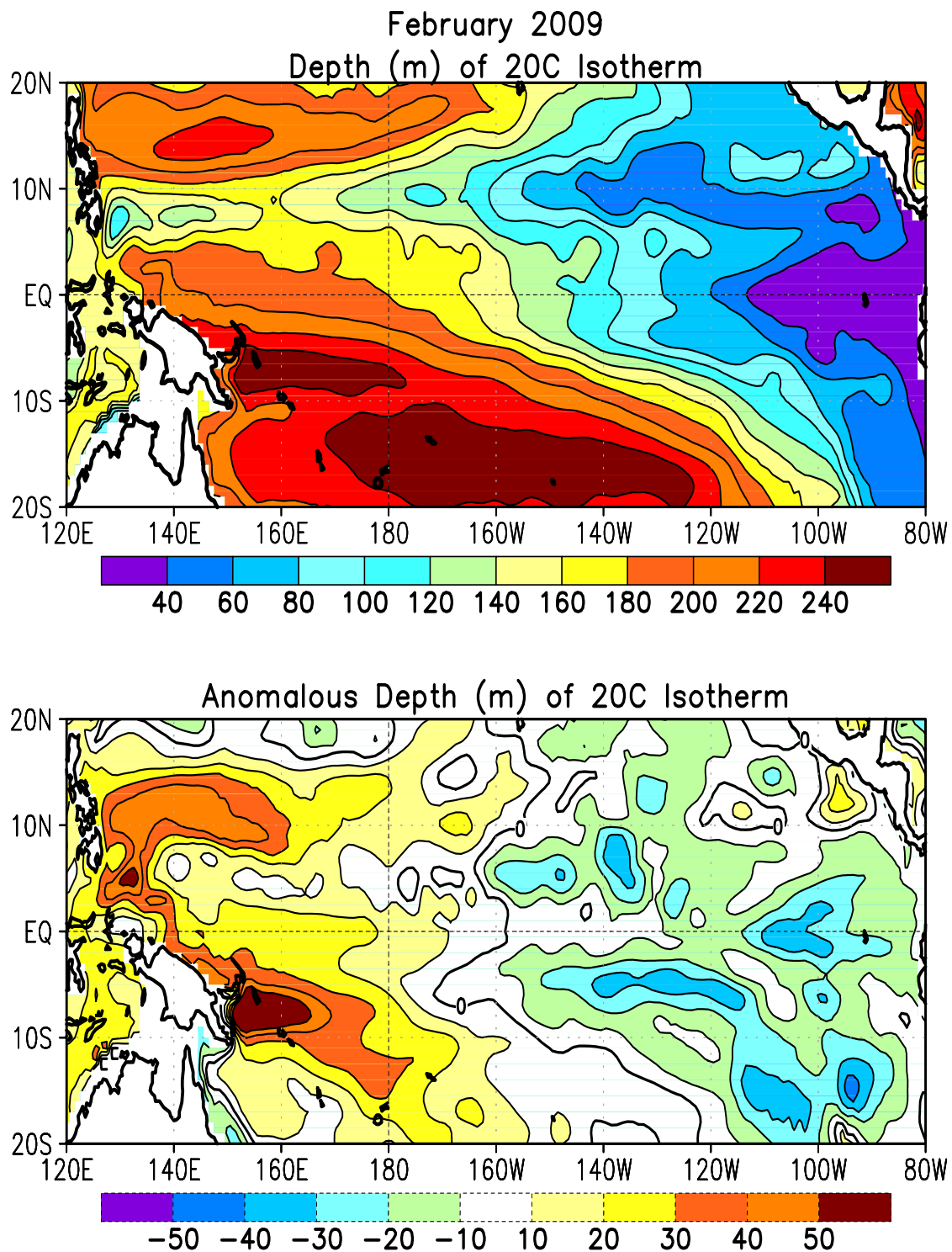
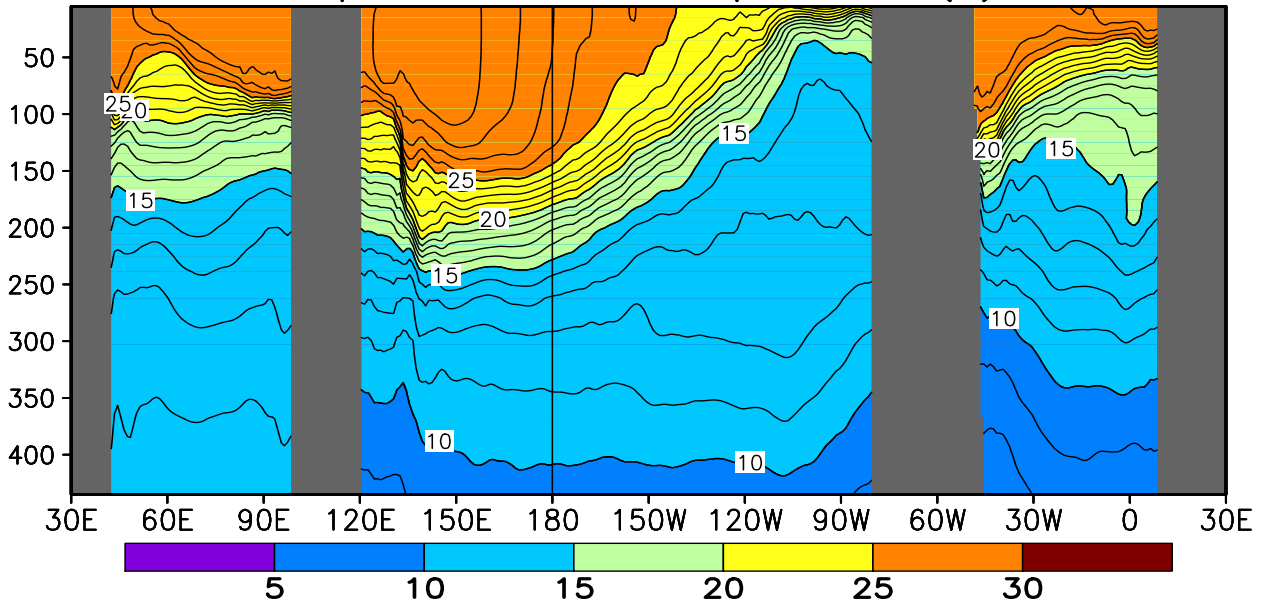


FIGURE T16. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) depth of the 20°C isotherm for FEB 2009. Contour interval is 40 m (top) and 10 m (bottom). Dashed contours in bottom panel indicate negative anomalies. Data are derived from the NCEP's global ocean data assimilation system version 2 which assimilates oceanic observations into an oceanic GCM (Xue, Y. and Behringer, D.W., 2006: Operational global ocean data assimilation system at NCEP, to be submitted to BAMS). Anomalies are departures from the 1982–2004 base period means.

February 2009: Depth–Longitude Section
Equatorial Ocean Temperatures (C)



Equatorial Ocean Temperature Anomalies (C)

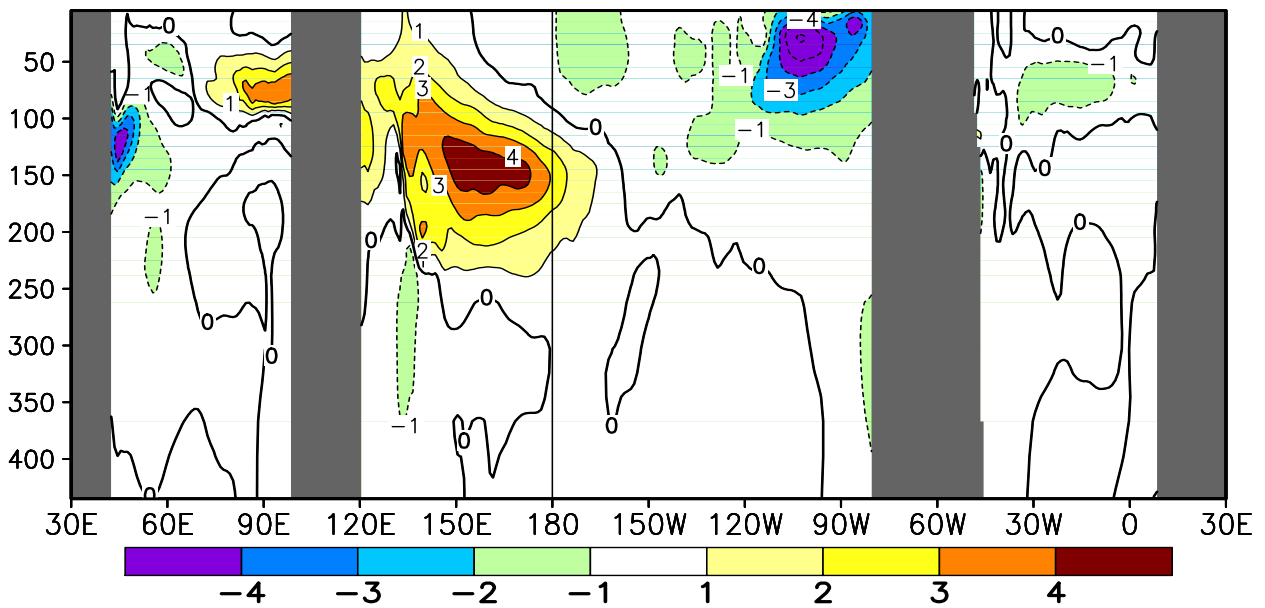


FIGURE T17. Equatorial depth–longitude section of ocean temperature (top) and ocean temperature anomalies (bottom) for FEB 2009. Contour interval is 1°C. Dashed contours in bottom panel indicate negative anomalies. Data are derived from the NCEP’s global ocean data assimilation system version 2 which assimilates oceanic observations into an oceanic GCM (Xue, Y. and Behringer, D.W., 2006: Operational global ocean data assimilation system at NCEP, to be submitted to BAMS). Anomalies are departures from the 1982–2004 base period means.

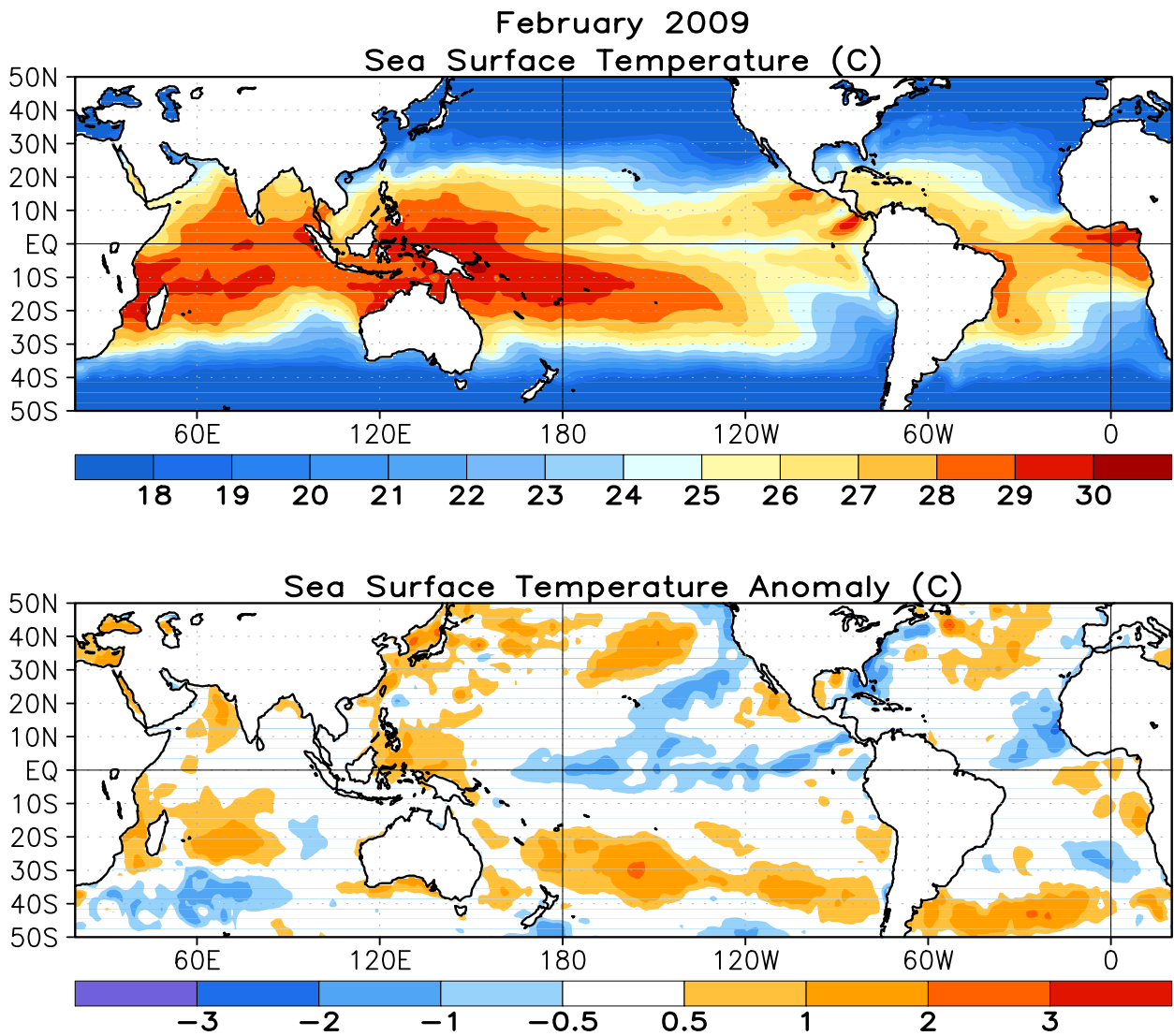


FIGURE T18. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) sea surface temperature (SST). Anomalies are departures from the 1971-2000 base period monthly means (Smith and Reynolds 1998, *J. Climate*, **11**, 3320-3323).

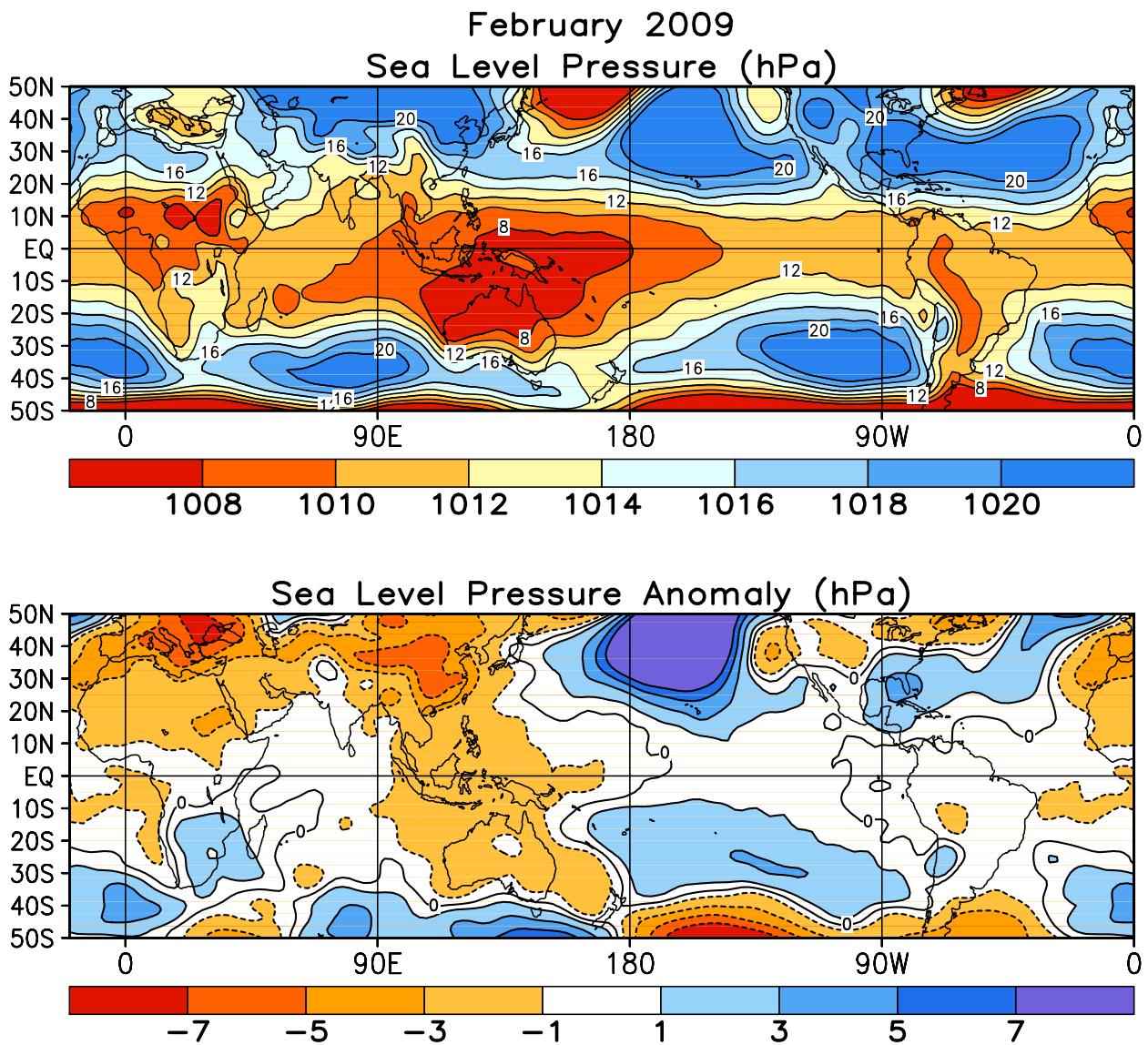


FIGURE T19. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) sea level pressure (SLP) (CDAS/Reanalysis). In top panel, 1000 hPa has been subtracted from contour labels, contour interval is 2 hPa, and values below 1000 hPa are indicated by dashed contours. In bottom panel, anomaly contour interval is 1 hPa and negative anomalies are indicated by dashed contours. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means.

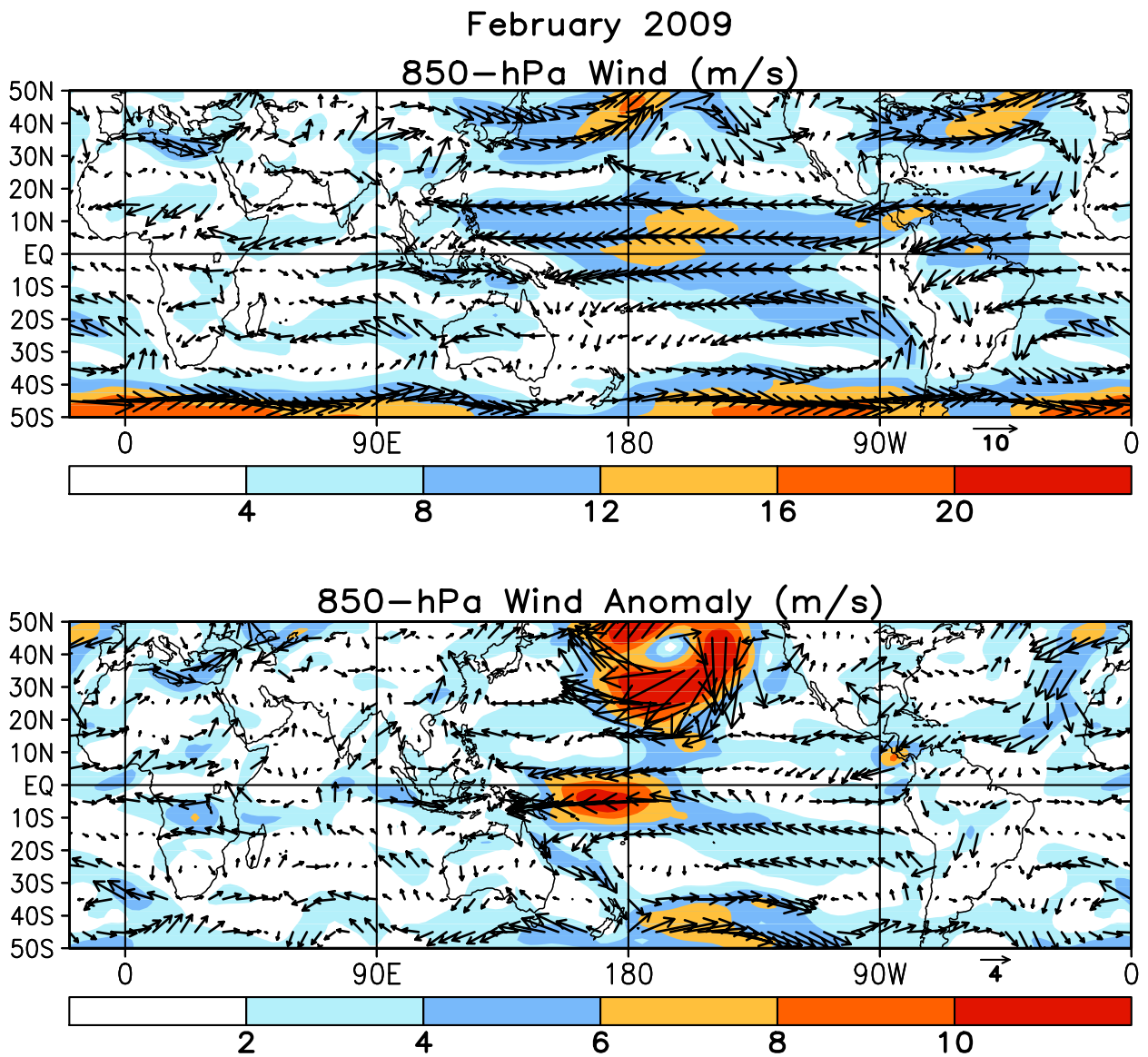


FIGURE T20. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) 850-hPa vector wind (CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Contour interval for isotachs is 4 ms^{-1} (top) and 2 ms^{-1} (bottom). Anomalies are departures from the 1979–95 base period monthly means.

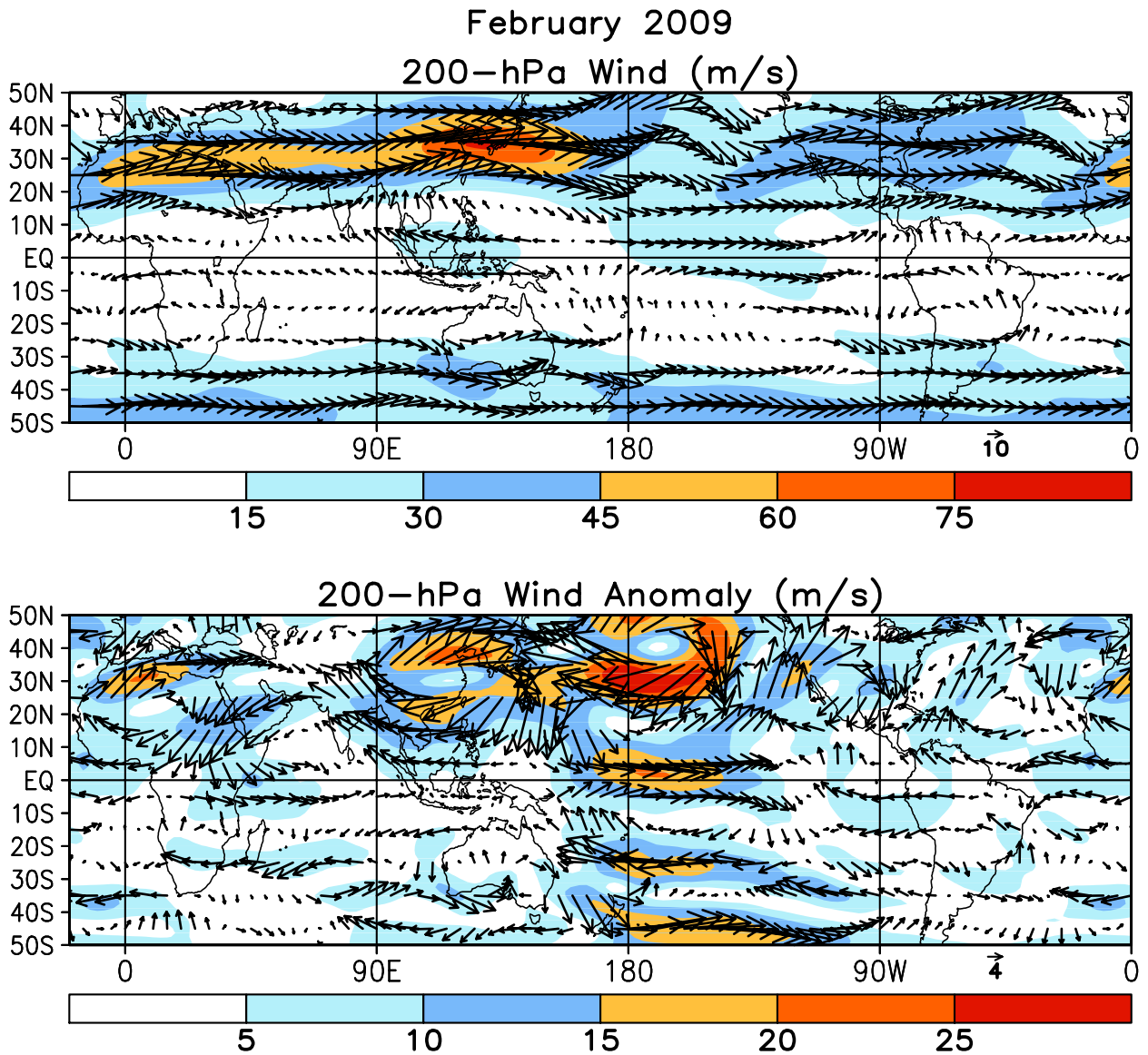


FIGURE T21. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) 200-hPa vector wind (CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Contour interval for isotachs is 15 ms^{-1} (top) and 5 ms^{-1} (bottom). Anomalies are departures from 1979–95 base period monthly means.

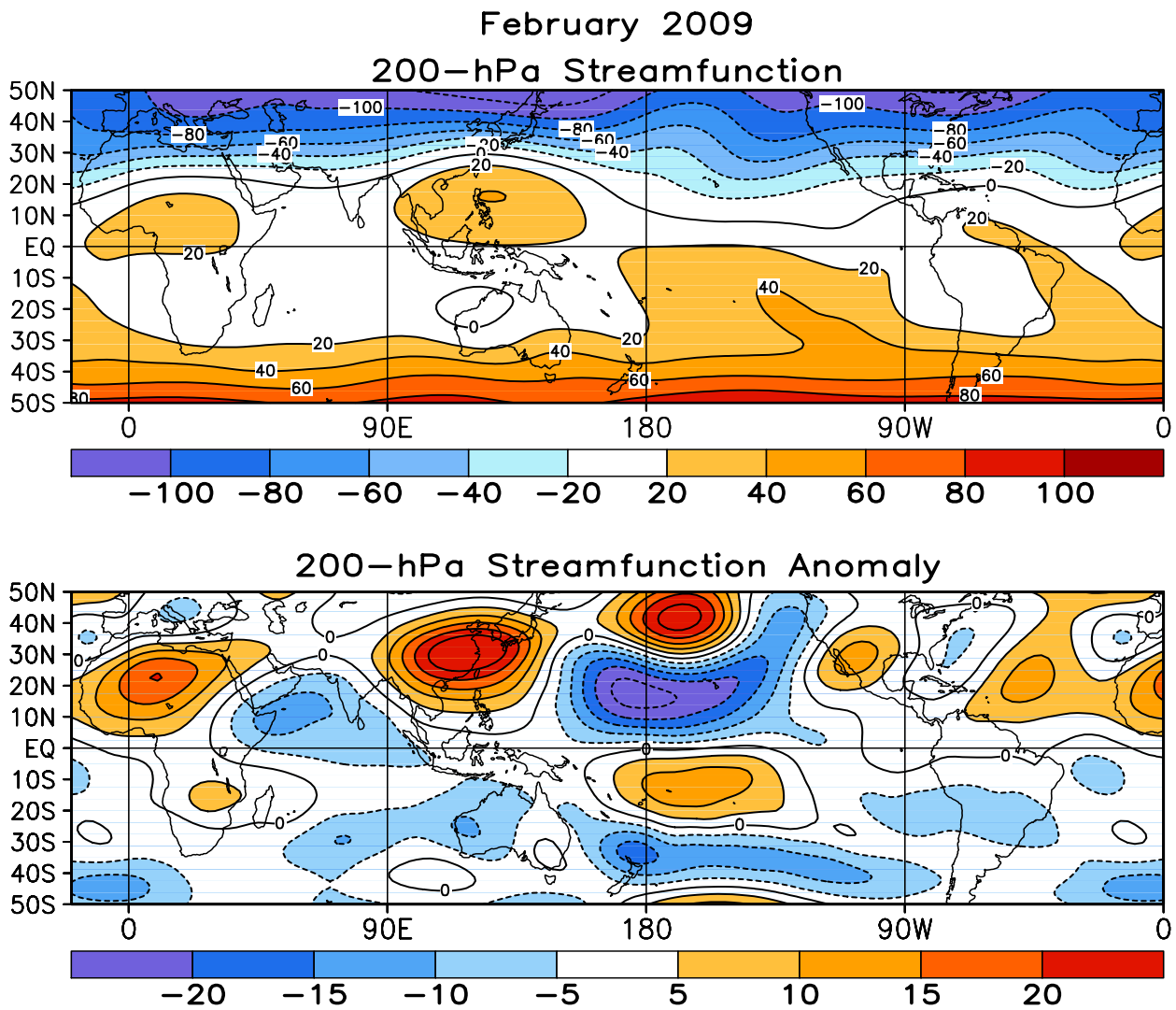


FIGURE T22. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) 200-hPa streamfunction (CDAS/Reanalysis). Contour interval is $20 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ (top) and $5 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ (bottom). Negative (positive) values are indicated by dashed (solid) lines. The non-divergent component of the flow is directed along the contours with speed proportional to the gradient. Thus, high (low) stream function corresponds to high (low) geopotential height in the Northern Hemisphere and to low (high) geopotential height in the Southern Hemisphere. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means.

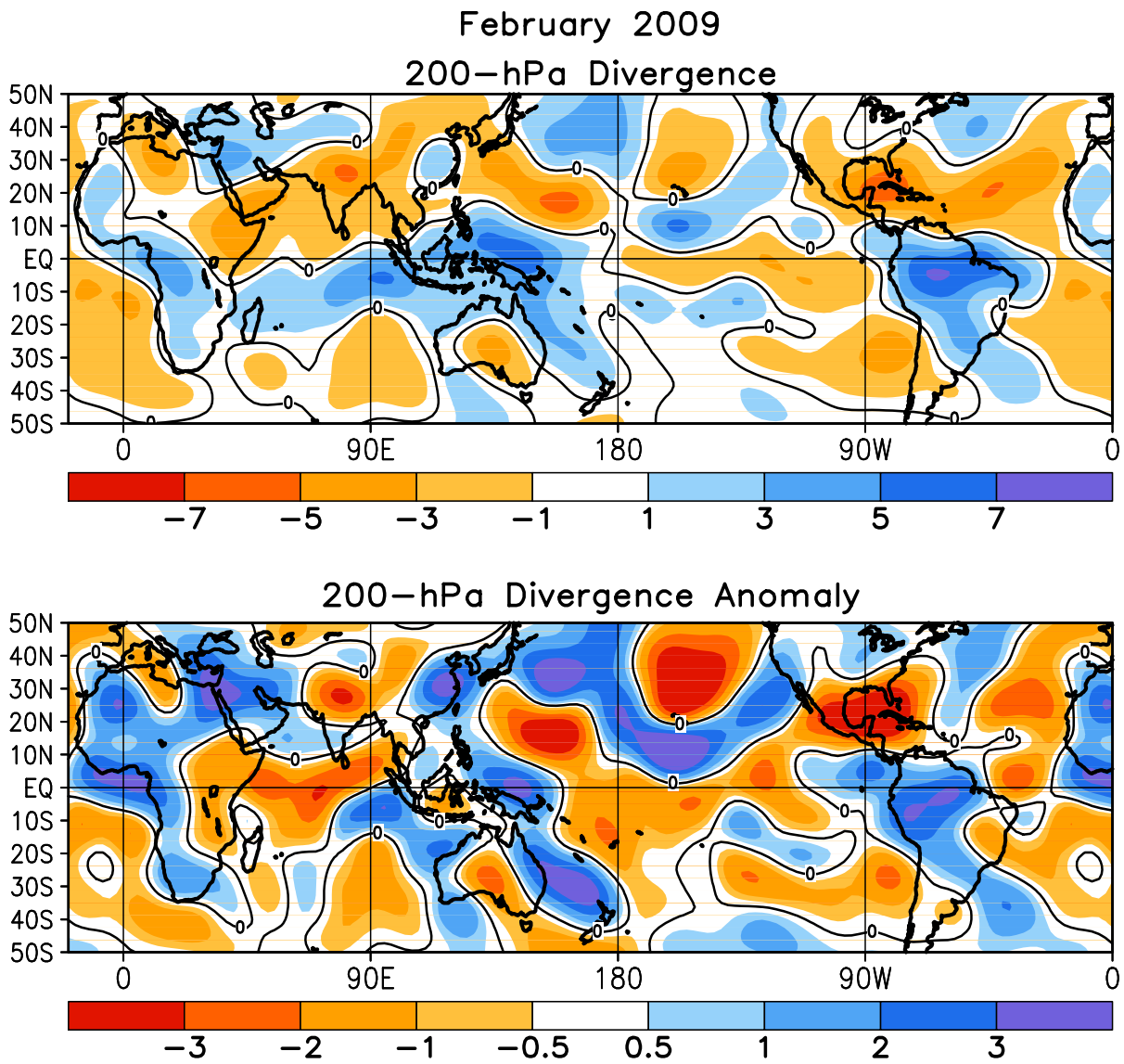
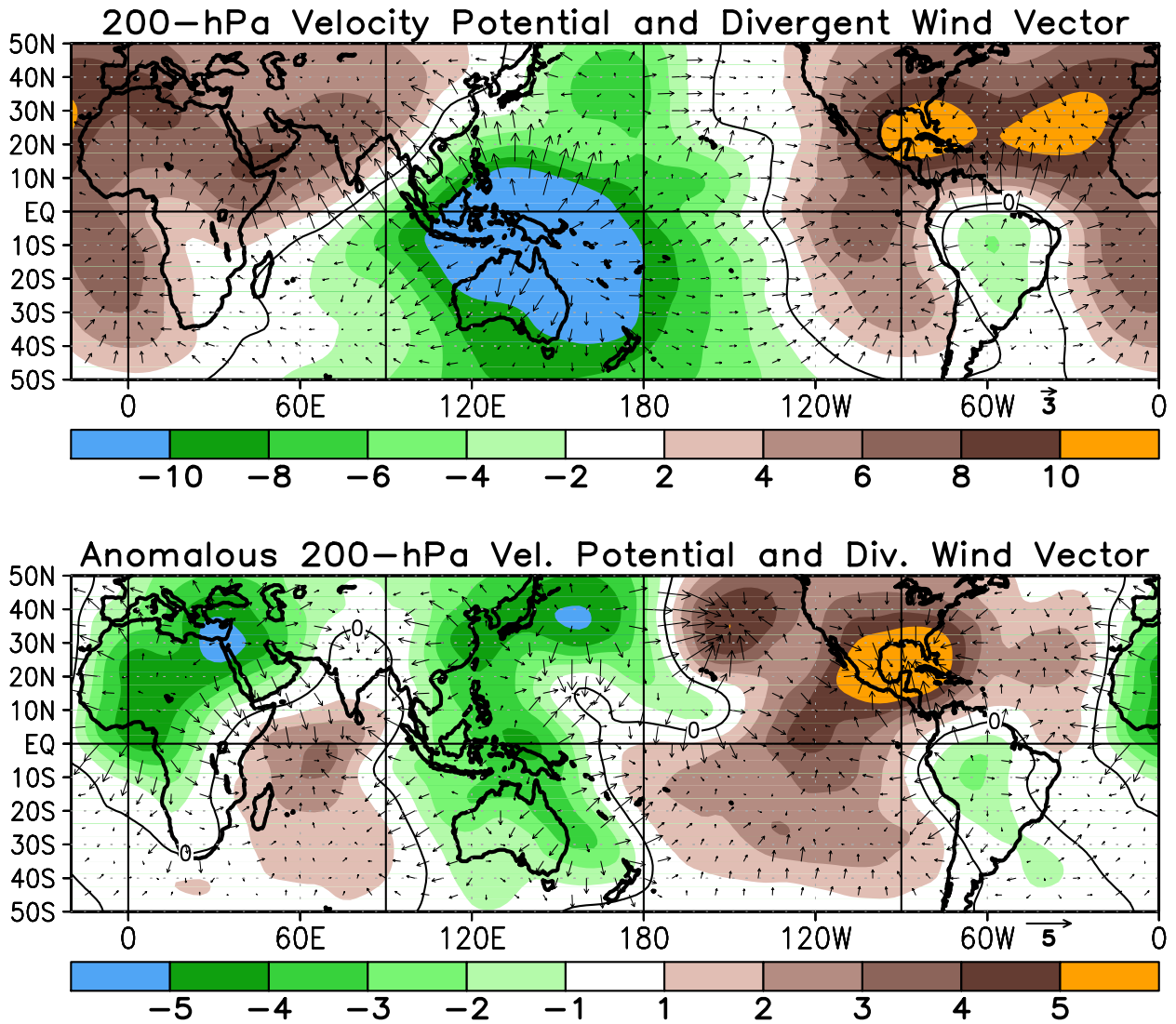


FIGURE T23. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) 200-hPa divergence (CDAS/Reanalysis). Divergence and anomalous divergence are shaded blue. Convergence and anomalous convergence are shaded orange. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means.

February 2009



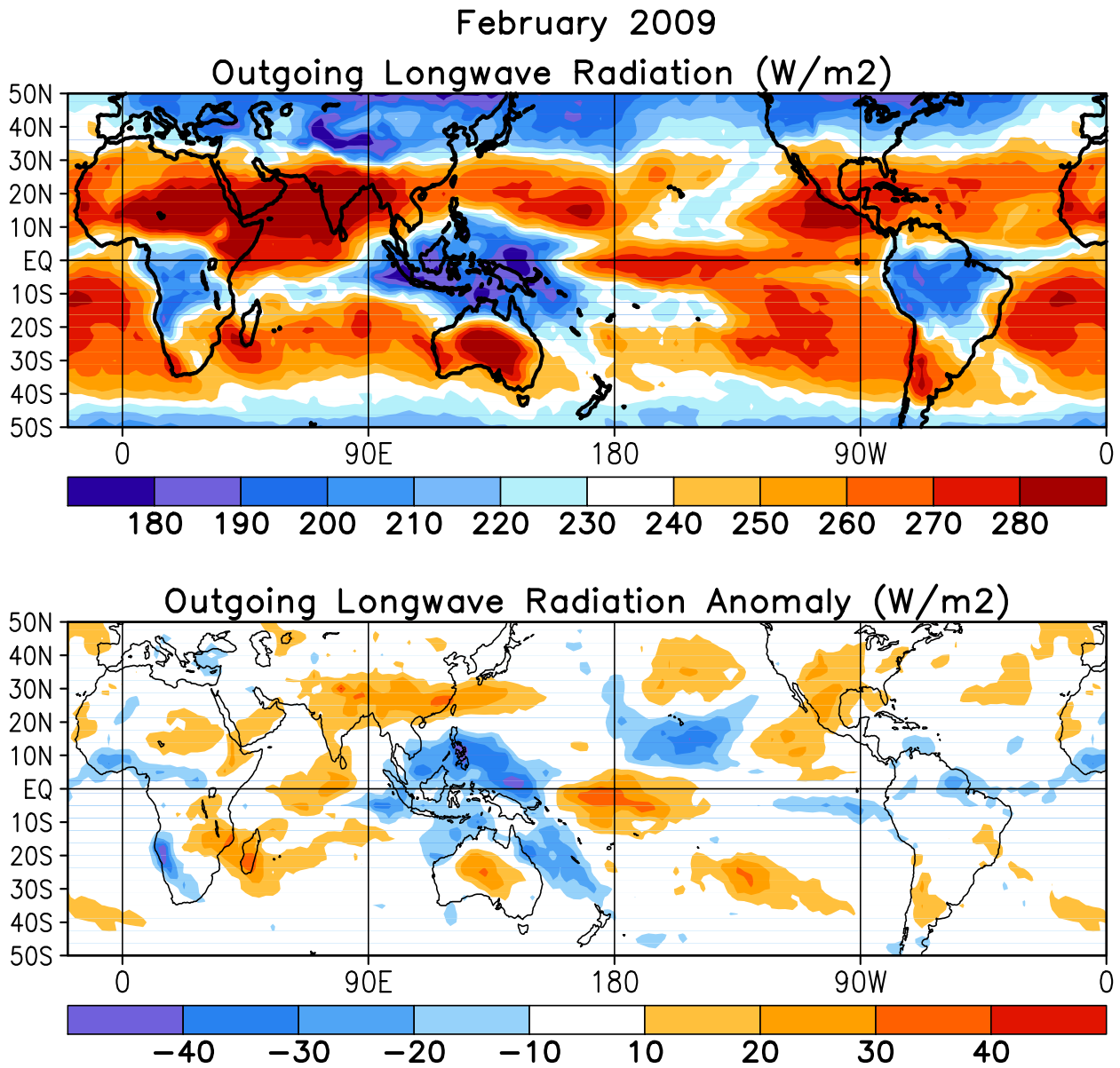


FIGURE T25. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) outgoing longwave radiation for FEB 2009 (NOAA 18 AVHRR IR window channel measurements by NESDIS/ORA). OLR contour interval is 20 Wm⁻² with values greater than 280 Wm⁻² indicated by dashed contours. Anomaly contour interval is 15 Wm⁻² with positive values indicated by dashed contours and light shading. Anomalies are departures from the 1979–95 base period monthly means.

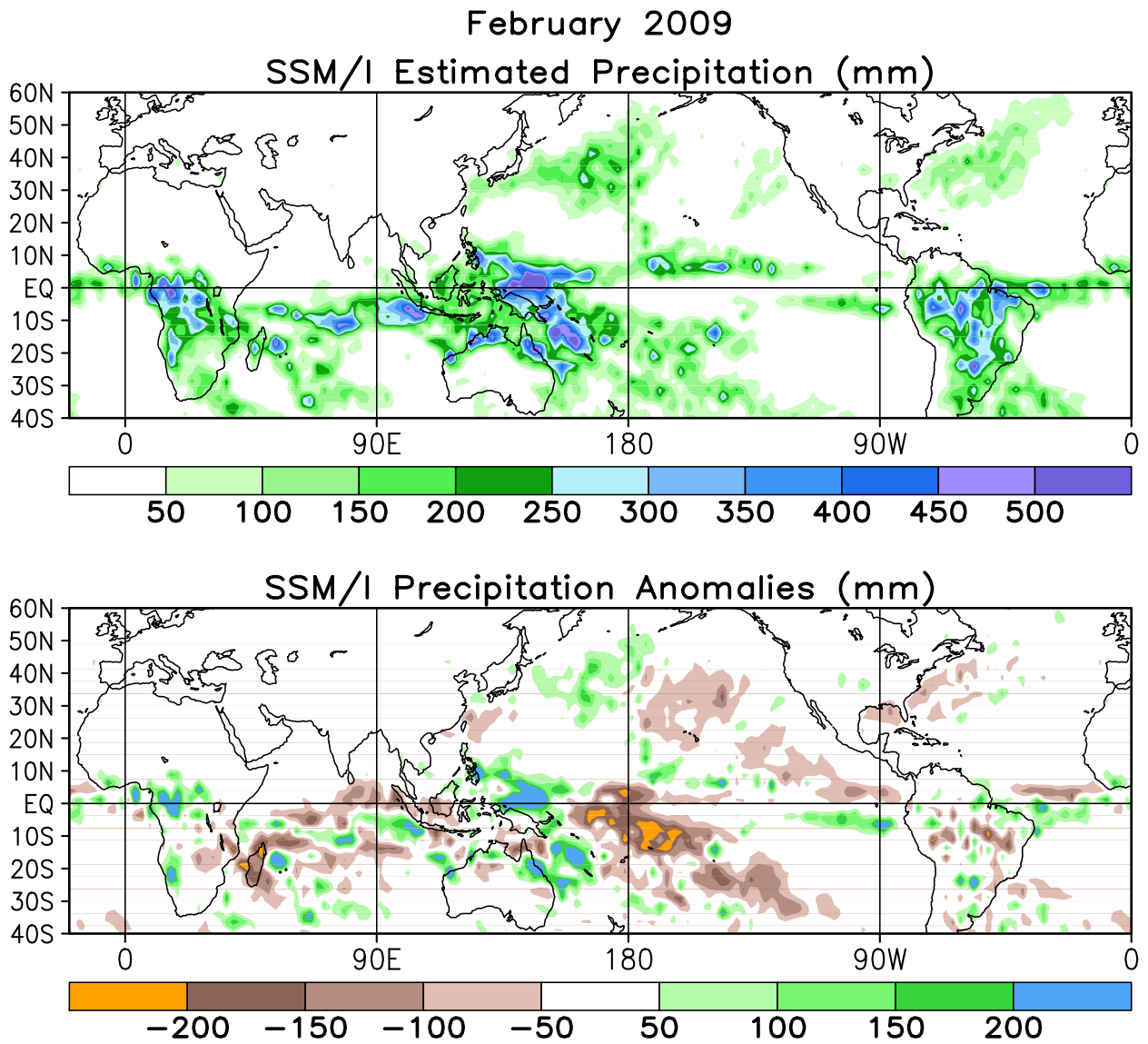


FIGURE T26. Estimated total (top) and anomalous (bottom) rainfall (mm) based on the Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I) precipitation index (Ferraro 1997, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **102**, 16715-16735). Anomalies are computed from the 1987-2006 base period monthly means. Anomalies have been smoothed for display purposes.

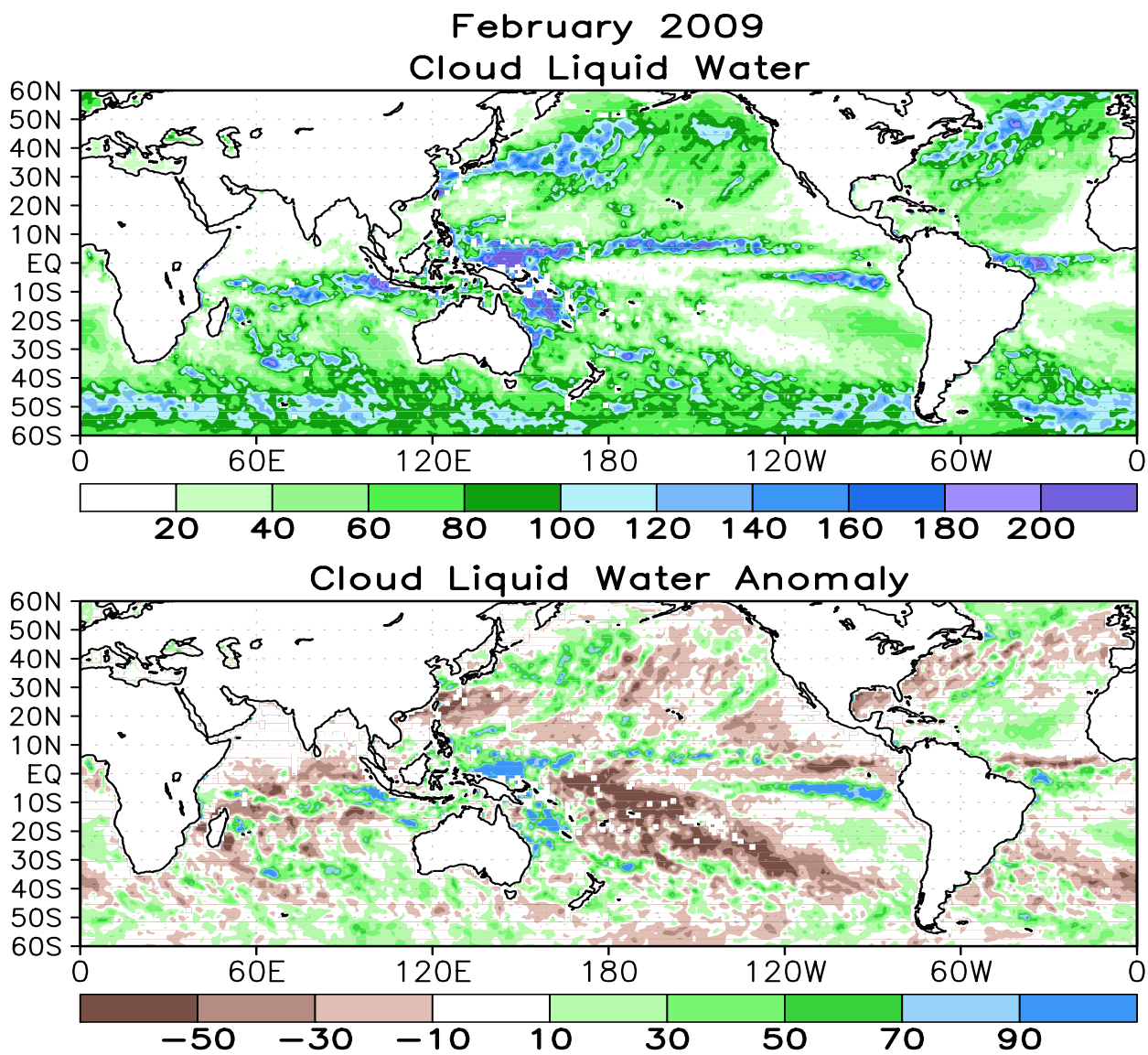


FIGURE T27. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) cloud liquid water (g m^{-2}) based on the Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I) (Weng et al 1997: *J. Climate*, **10**, 1086-1098). Anomalies are calculated from the 1987-2006 base period means.

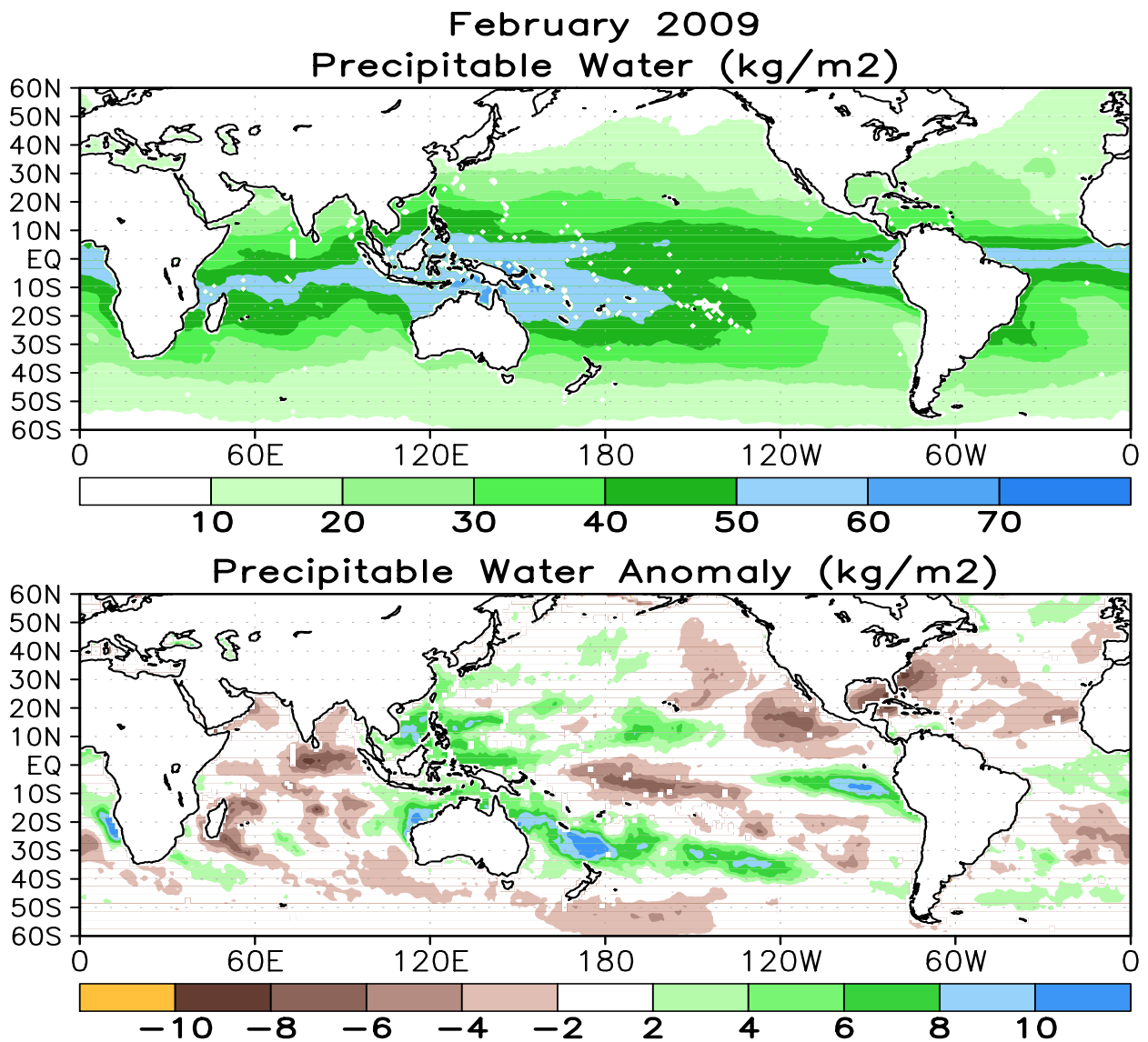


FIGURE T28. Mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) vertically integrated water vapor or precipitable water (kg m^{-2}) based on the Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I) (Ferraro et. al, 1996: *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, **77**, 891-905). Anomalies are calculated from the 1987-2006 base period means.

February 2009
Divergence and East–West Divergent Circulation
Mean

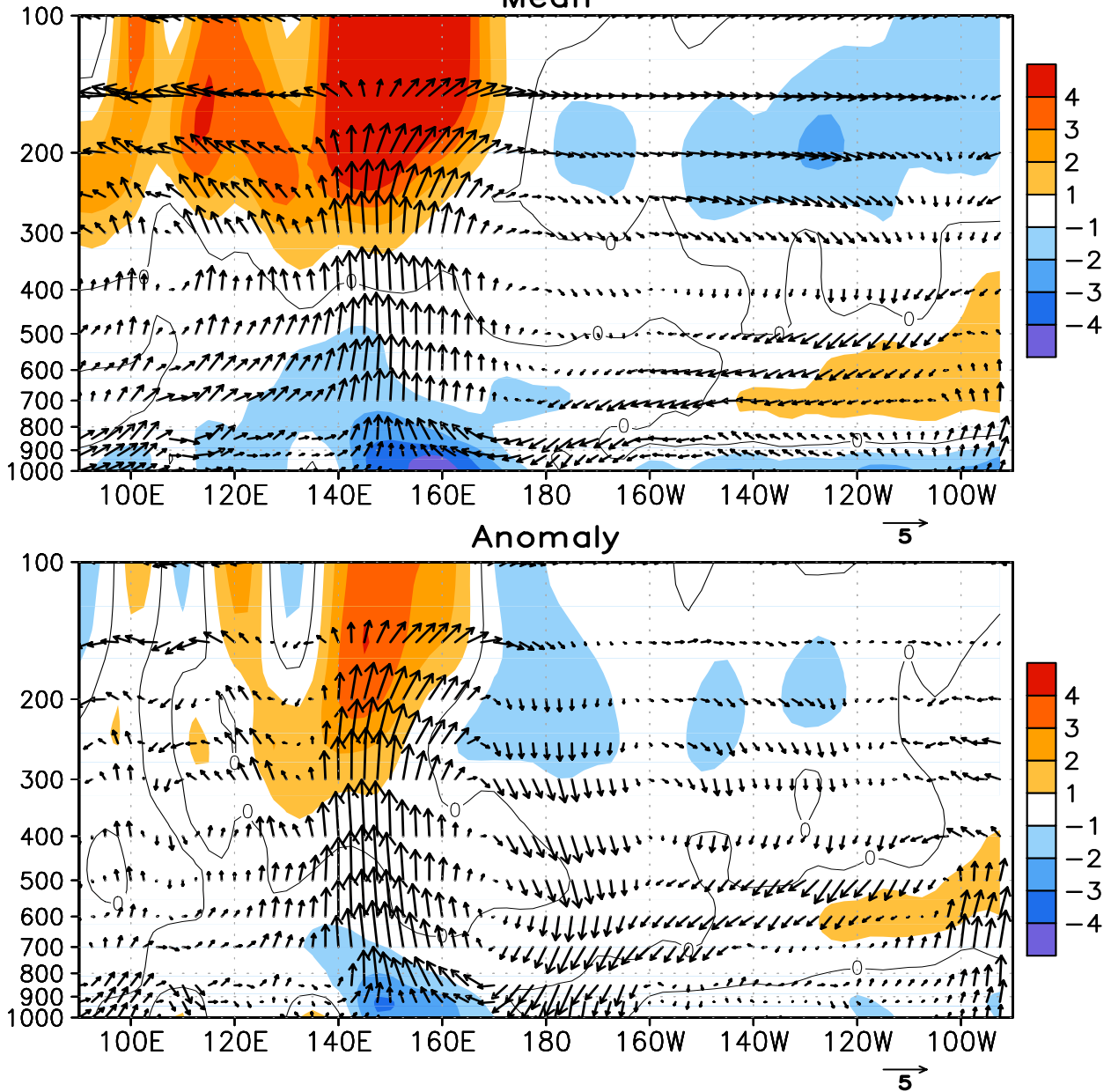


FIGURE T29. Pressure-longitude section (100E–80W) of the mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) divergence (contour interval is $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$) and divergent circulation averaged between 5N–5S. The divergent circulation is represented by vectors of combined pressure vertical velocity and the divergent component of the zonal wind. Red shading and solid contours denote divergence (top) and anomalous divergence (bottom). Blue shading and dashed contours denote convergence (top) and anomalous convergence (bottom). Anomalies are departures from the 1979–1995 base period monthly means.

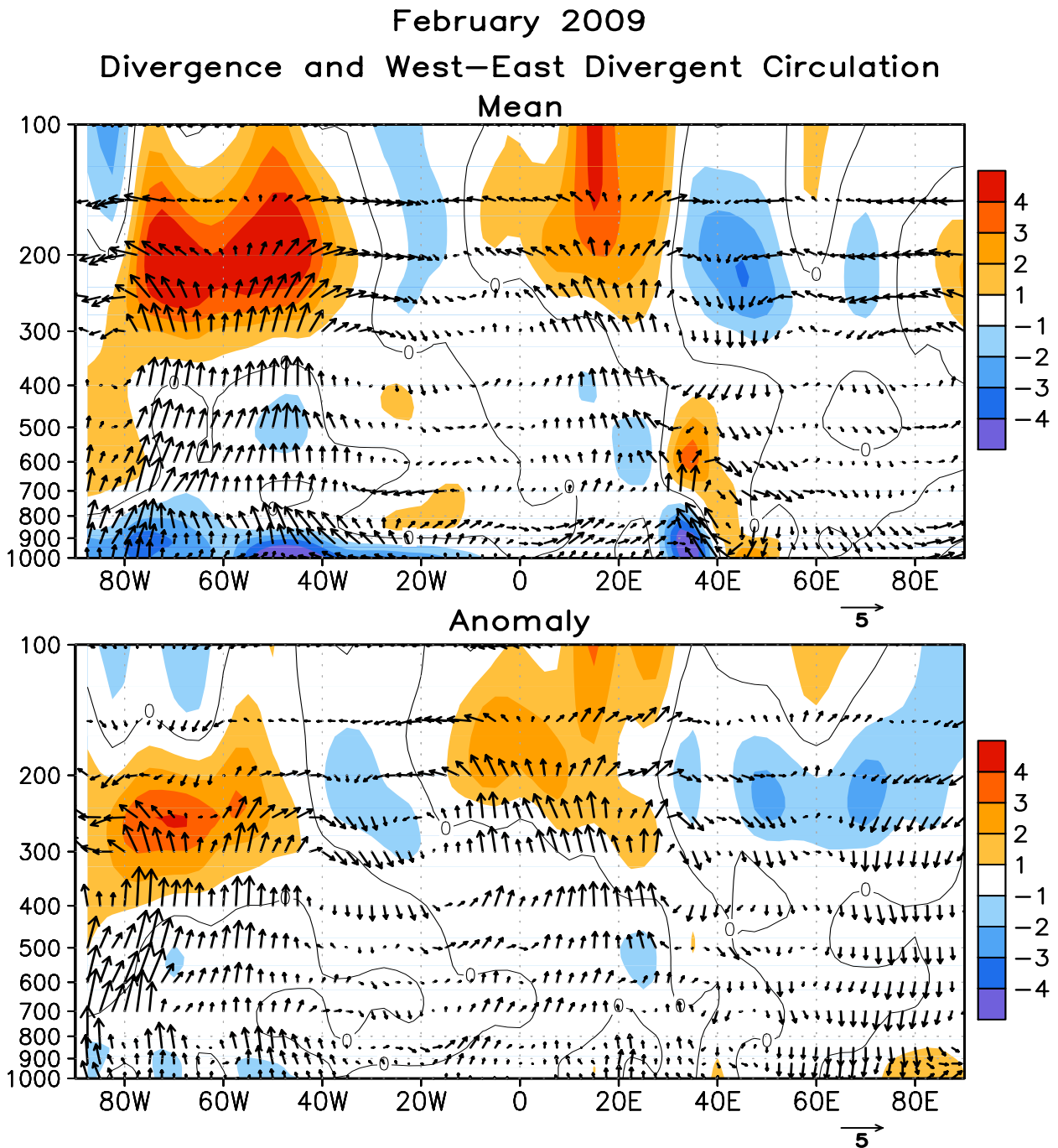


FIGURE T30. Pressure-longitude section (80W-100E) of the mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) divergence (contour interval is $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$) and divergent circulation averaged between 5N-5S. The divergent circulation is represented by vectors of combined pressure vertical velocity and the divergent component of the zonal wind. Red shading and solid contours denote divergence (top) and anomalous divergence (bottom). Blue shading and dashed contours denote convergence (top) and anomalous convergence (bottom). Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means.

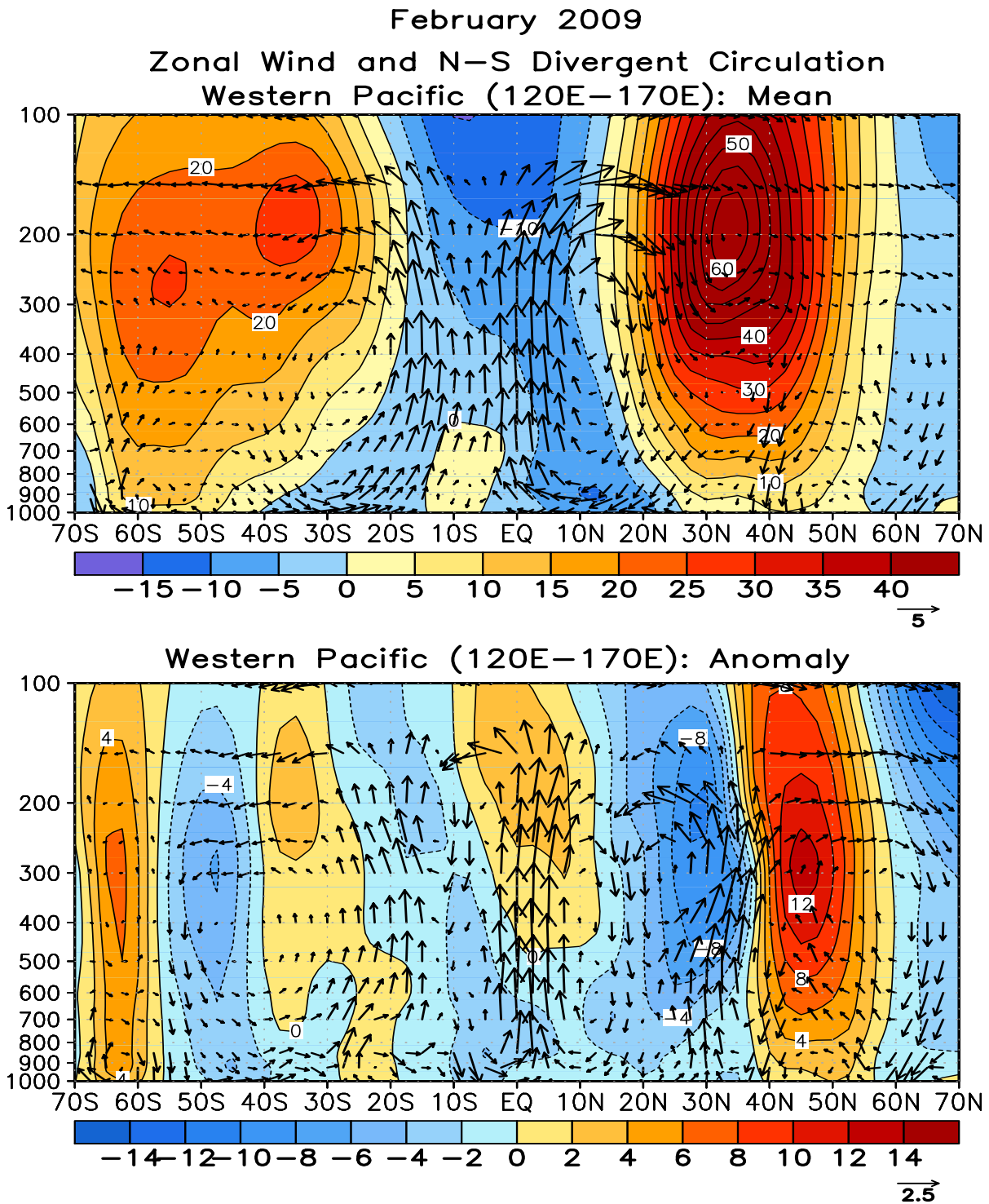


FIGURE T31. Pressure-latitude section of the mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) zonal wind (m s^{-1}) and divergent circulation averaged over the west Pacific sector (120E-170E). The divergent circulation is represented by vectors of combined pressure vertical velocity and the divergent component of the meridional wind. Red shading and solid contours denote a westerly (top) or anomalous westerly (bottom) zonal wind. Blue shading and dashed contours denote an easterly (top) or anomalous easterly (bottom) zonal wind. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means.

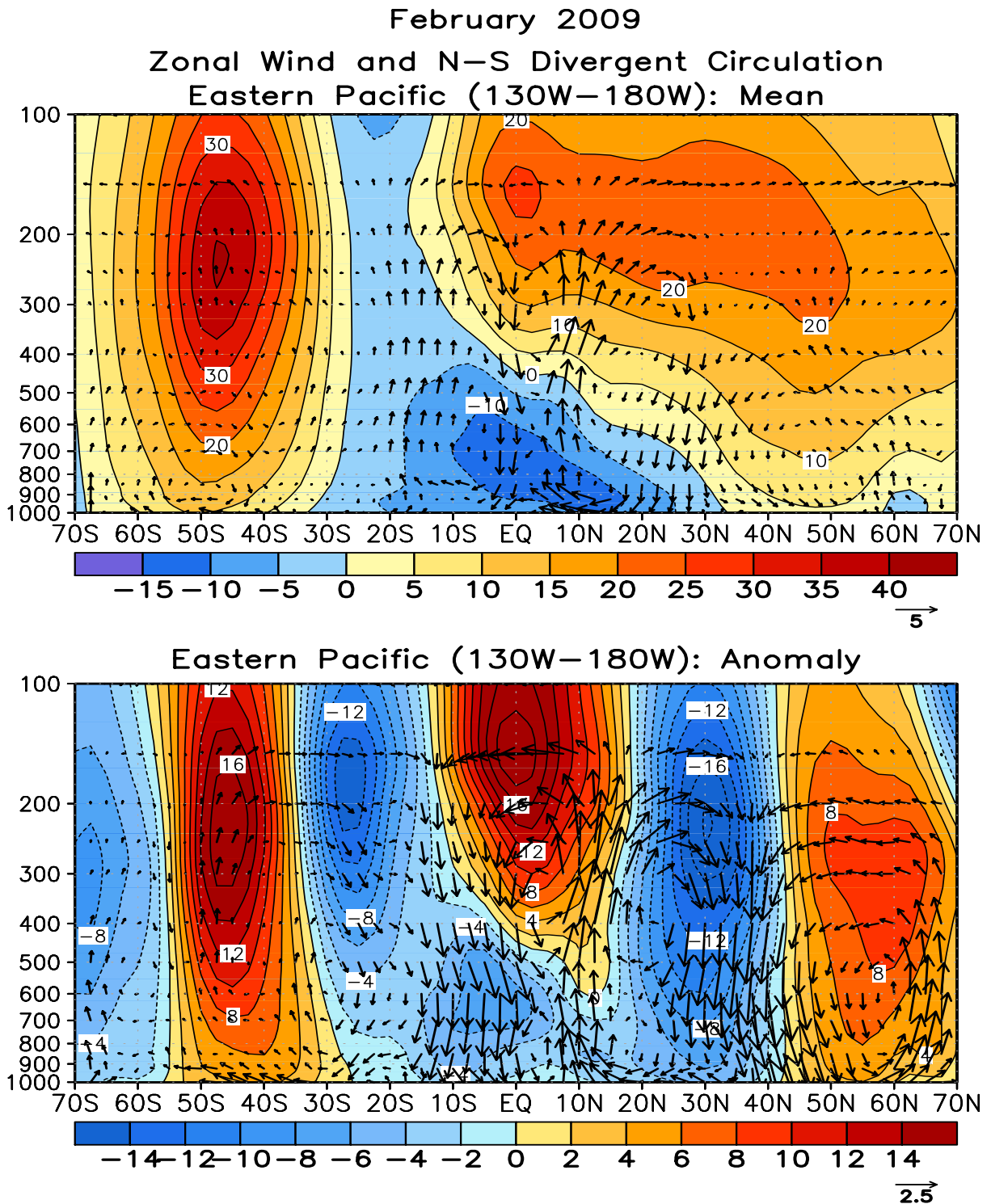


FIGURE T32. Pressure-latitude section of the mean (top) and anomalous (bottom) zonal wind (m s^{-1}) and divergent circulation averaged over the central Pacific sector (130W-180W). The divergent circulation is represented by vectors of combined pressure vertical velocity and the divergent component of the meridional wind. Red shading and solid contours denote a westerly (top) or anomalous westerly (bottom) zonal wind. Blue shading and dashed contours denote an easterly (top) or anomalous easterly (bottom) zonal wind. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-1995 base period monthly means.

During February 2009, 362 satellite-tracked surface drifting buoys, 82% with subsurface drogues attached for measuring mixed layer currents, were reporting from the tropical Pacific. Across the basin, the westward SEC and NEC were both stronger by 10 cm/s than their climatological February strengths. Strong eastward anomalies in the eastern NECC may have been associated with instability waves. East of 140W, SSTs were close to climatological February values. Between 140W and the dateline, many cold (-0.5 to -1.5C) anomalies were measured by drifters between 25N and 10S. West of the dateline, SSTs were close to or slightly warmer (+0.5 to +1.5C) than climatology.

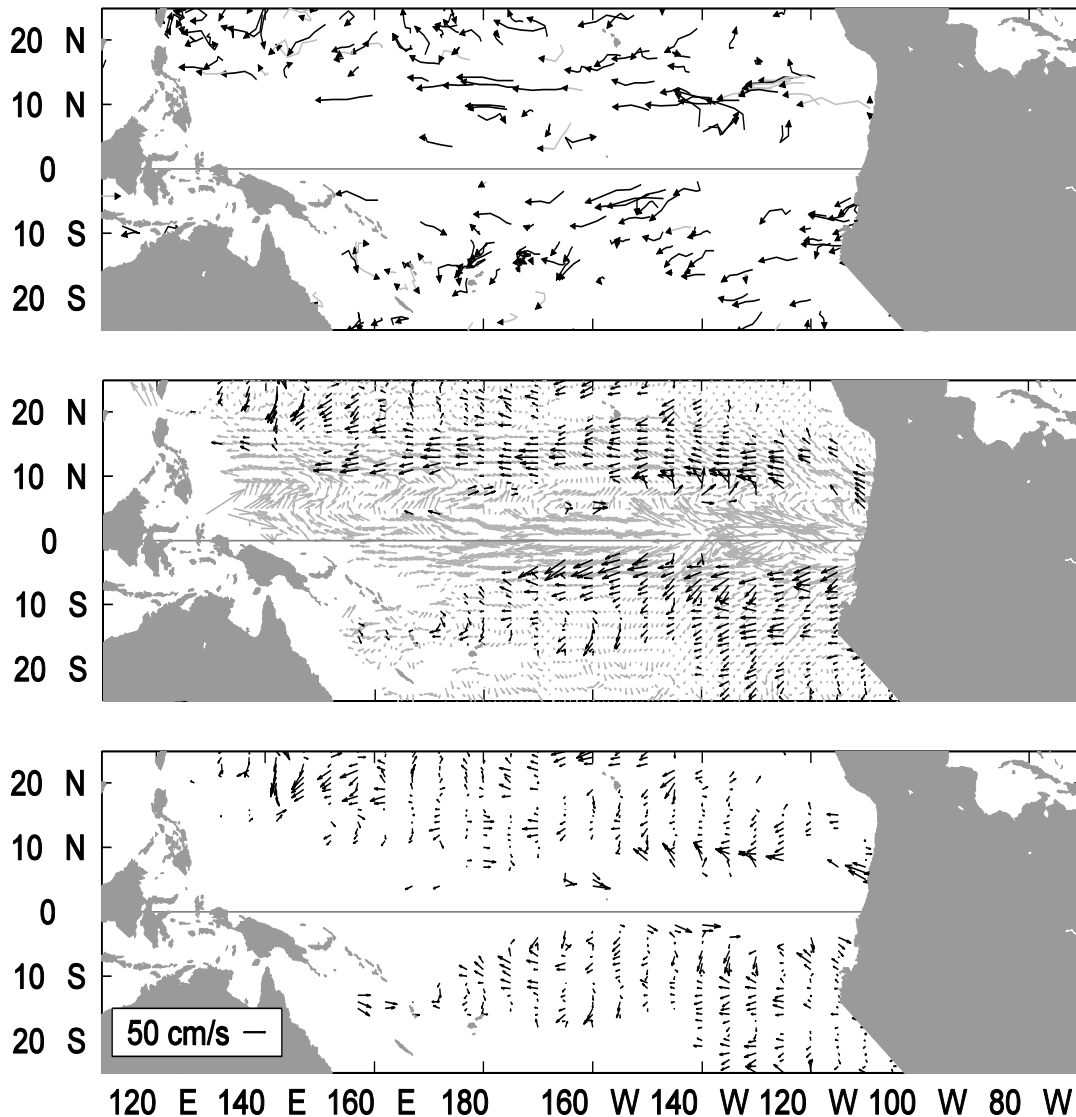


Figure A1.1 Top: Movements of drifting buoys in the tropical Pacific Ocean during February 2009. The linear segments of each trajectory represent a one week displacement. Trajectories of buoys which have lost their subsurface drogues are gray; those with drogues are black.

Middle: Monthly mean currents calculated from all buoys 1993-2002 (gray), and currents measured by the drogued buoys this month (black) smoothed by an optimal filter.

Bottom: Anomalies from the climatological monthly mean currents for this month.

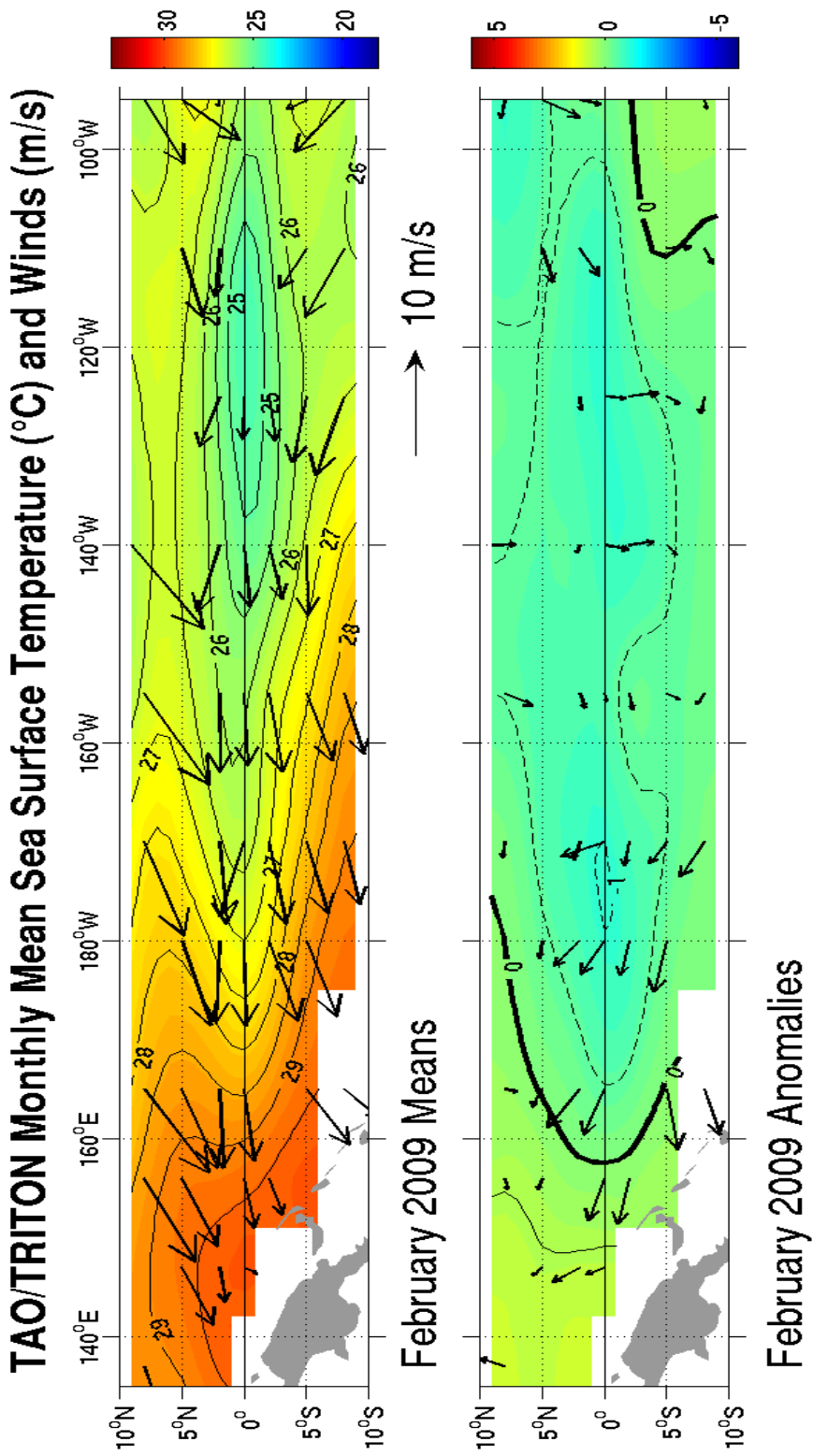


FIGURE A1.2. Wind Vectors and sea surface temperature (SSTs) from the TAO/TRITON mooring array. Top panel shows monthly means; bottom panel shows monthly anomalies from the COADS wind climatology and Reynolds SST climatology (1971-2000). The TAO/TRITON array is presently supported by the United States (NOAA), Japan (STA), and France (IRD). Further information is available from Richard L. Crout (NOAA/NDBC).

Five Day Zonal Wind, SST, and 20°C Isotherm Depth 2°S to 2°N Average

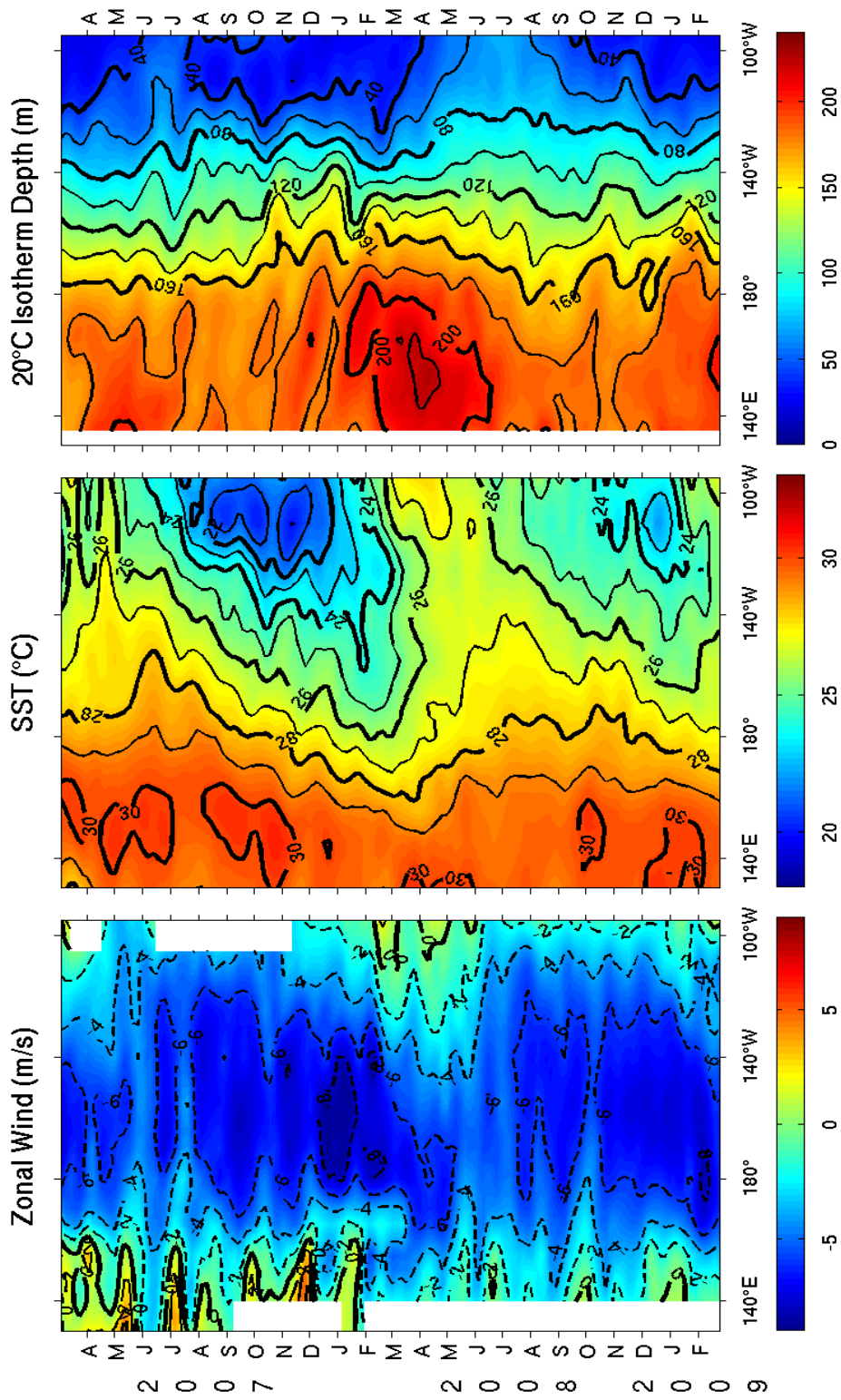


FIGURE A1.3. Time-longitude sections of surface zonal winds (m s^{-1}), sea surface temperature (C) and 20C isotherm depth (m) for the past 24 months. Analysis is based on 5-day averages of moored time series data from the TAO/TRITON array. Positive winds are westerly. Squares on the abscissas indicate longitude where data were available at the start of the time series (top) and end of the time series (bottom). The TAO/TRITON array is presently supported by the United States (NOAA), Japan (STA), and France (IRD). Further information is available from Richard L. Crout (NOAA/NDBC)

Five Day Zonal Wind, SST, and 20°C Isotherm Depth Anomalies 2°S to 2°N Average

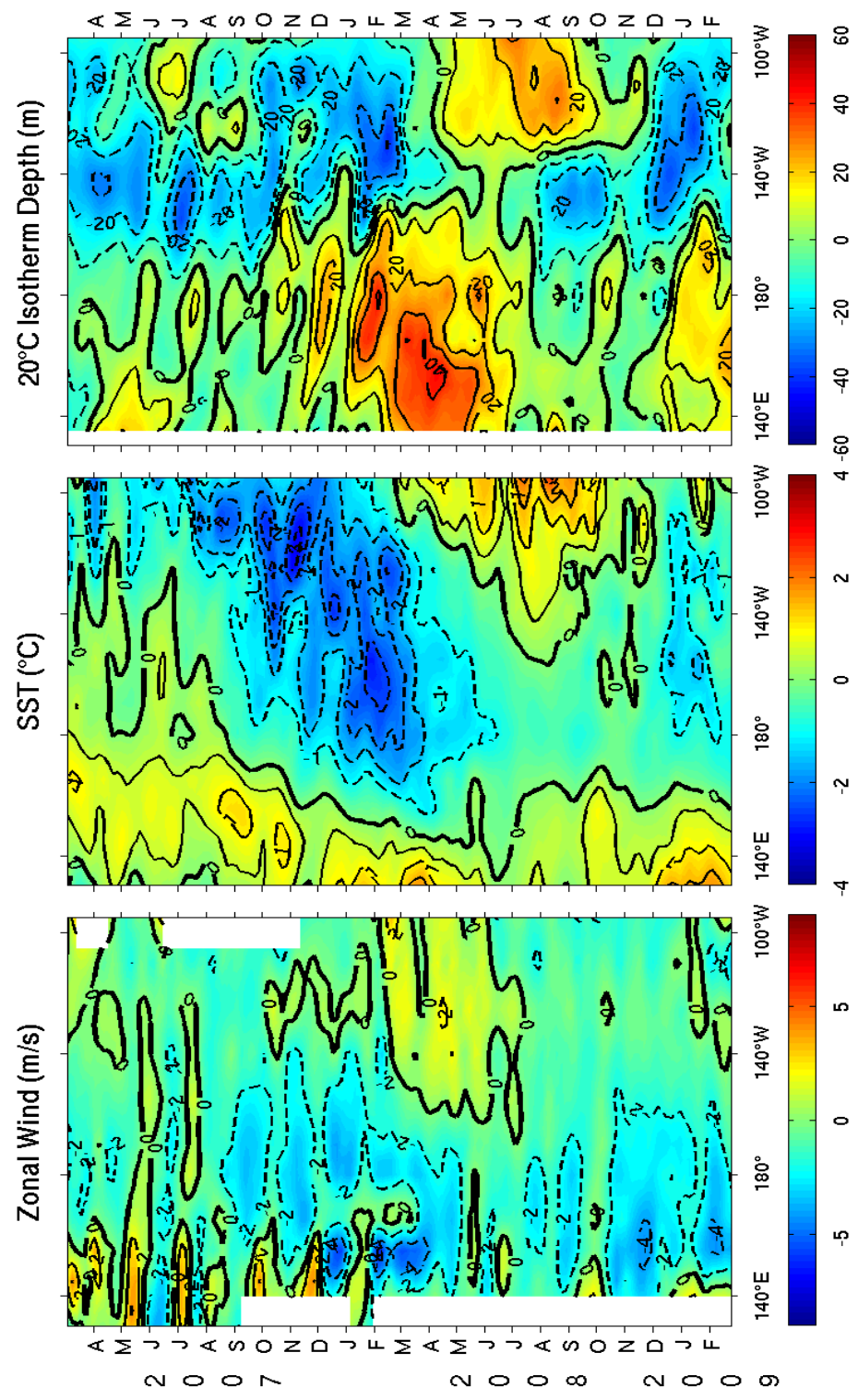
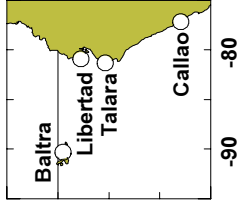


FIGURE A1.4. Time-longitude sections of surface zonal winds ($m s^{-1}$), sea surface temperature (C) and 20C isotherm depth (m) for the past 24 months. Analysis is based on 5-day averages of moored time series data from the TAO/TRITON array. Anomalies are relative to monthly climatologic cubic spline fitted to 5-day intervals (COADS winds, Reynolds SST, CTD/XBT 20C depth). Positive winds are westerly. Squares on the abscissas indicate longitude where data were available at the start of the time series (top) and end of the time series (bottom). The TAO/TRITON array is presently supported by the United States (NOAA), Japan (STA), and France (IRD). Further information is available from Richard L. Crout (NOAA/

Sea Surface Temperature and Sea Level From Eastern Pacific GOES Stations

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 Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada, Guayaquil, ECUADOR
 Dirección de Hidrografía y Navegación de la Marina, Callao, PERU



In cooperation with institutions in Peru and Ecuador, NOAA-AOML maintained a network coastal stations reporting SST and sea level in real time (via satellite downlink) during the TOGA program, from 1985 to 1995. The South American partners took over full operational responsibility there after while NOAA-AOML assumed a data management role, continuing publication of these monthly reports along with their partners. The five-day averages (pentads) at critical stations give us an effective means of monitoring coastal conditions with good time resolution and compact data volume.

Except for the sharp rises associated with intraseasonal wind events, which are typical at this time of year, sea levels and SSTs continue below normal. However, present levels are not as anomalous as the low levels experienced during the first La Niña phase in 2007.

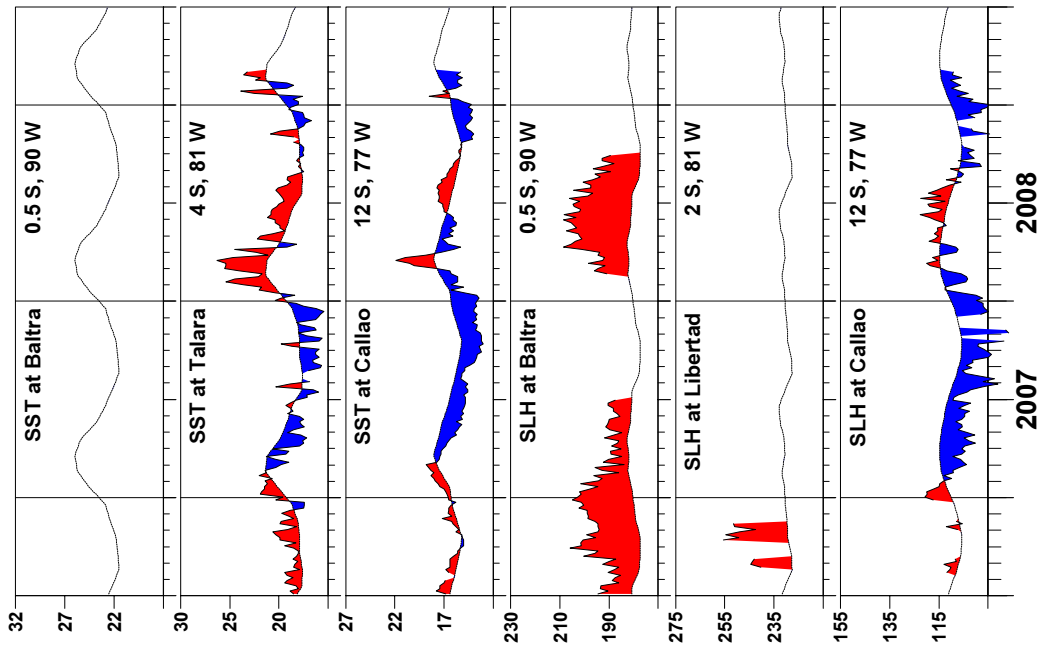


FIGURE A1.5. Five-day averages of sea surface temperature (SST, °C) and sea level height (SLH, cm) from GOES receiving stations in Ecuador & Peru. Dashed line and shading show climatology, departures.

		Sea Sfc Temperature			Sea Level Height		
FEB		Baltra	Talara	Callao	Baltra	Libertad	Callao
2	**	**	24.5	16.0	**	**	106.1
7	**	**	19.2	15.3	**	**	108.2
12	**	**	18.2	16.6	**	**	110.2
17	**	**	20.4	16.9	**	**	105.6
22	**	**	22.2	17.2	**	**	109.7
27	**	**	21.9	16.1	**	**	109.2

Anomalies

FEB		Baltra	Talara	Callao	Baltra	Libertad	Callao
2	**	**	4.1	-1.8	**	**	-7.0
7	**	**	-1.0	-2.4	**	**	-5.3
12	**	**	-1.8	-1.0	**	**	-3.7
17	**	**	0.6	-0.7	**	**	-8.5
22	**	**	2.5	-0.3	**	**	-4.5
27	**	**	2.3	-1.3	**	**	-5.2

Email: David.Enfield@noaa.gov; Phone: (305) 361-4351; Fax: (305) 361-4392
 ** - Data missing due to hardware failure

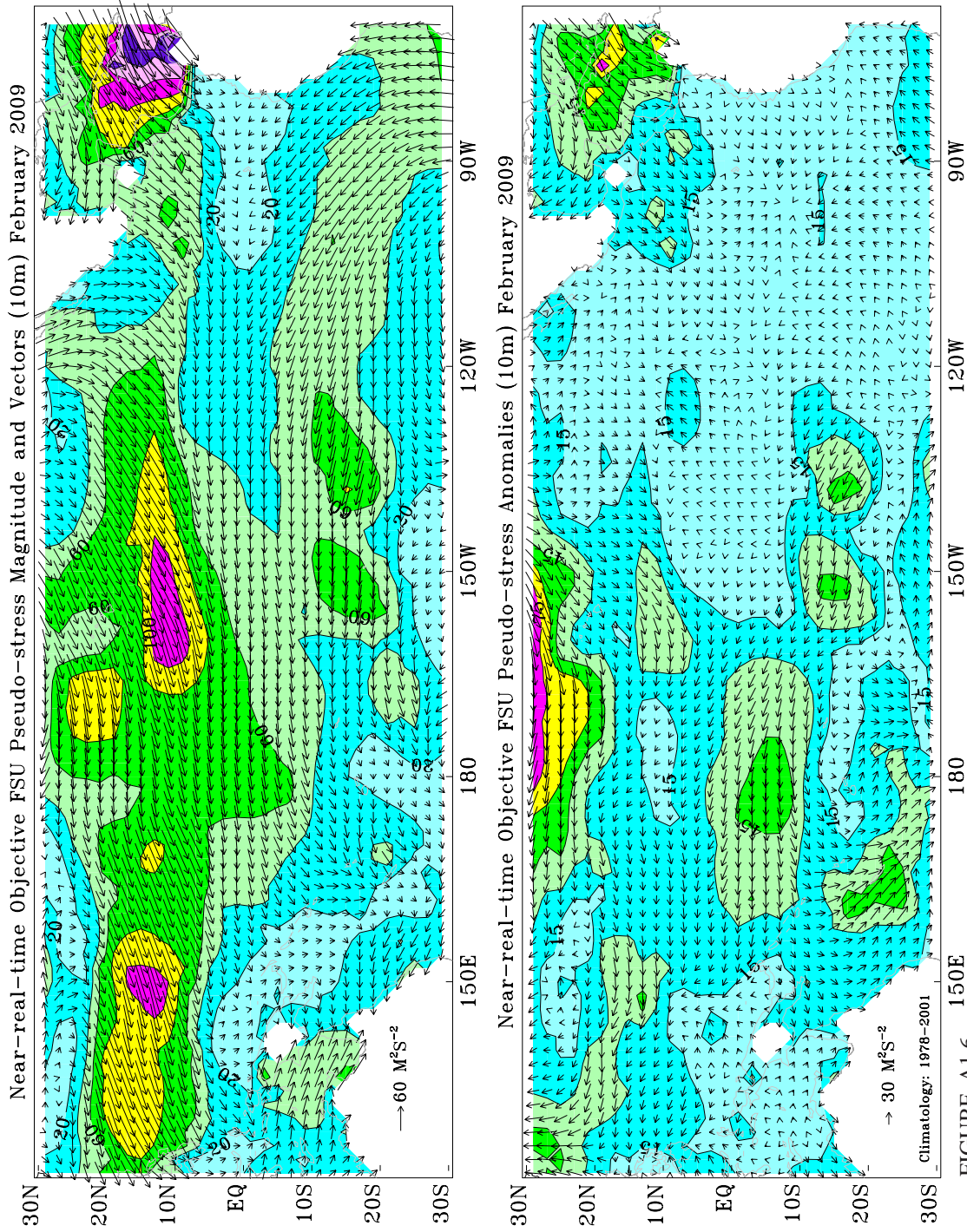


FIGURE A1.6. FSU SURFACE PSEUDO-STRESS VECTORS AND ANOMALIES: February 2009. Pseudo-stress vectors (top) are objectively analyzed from ship and buoy winds on a 2° grid. Ship and buoy data are independently weighted and the background field is created from the data. Contour interval of the vector magnitudes is 20 M^2S^{-2} . Anomalies (bottom) are departures from 1978–2001 mean. The contour interval is 15 M^2S^{-2} . For more information, please visit our web site at <http://www.coaps.fsu.edu/RVSMDC/html/winds.shtml>. Produced by Jeremy Rolph, Mark A. Bourassa, and Shawn R. Smith, Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306–2840, USA.

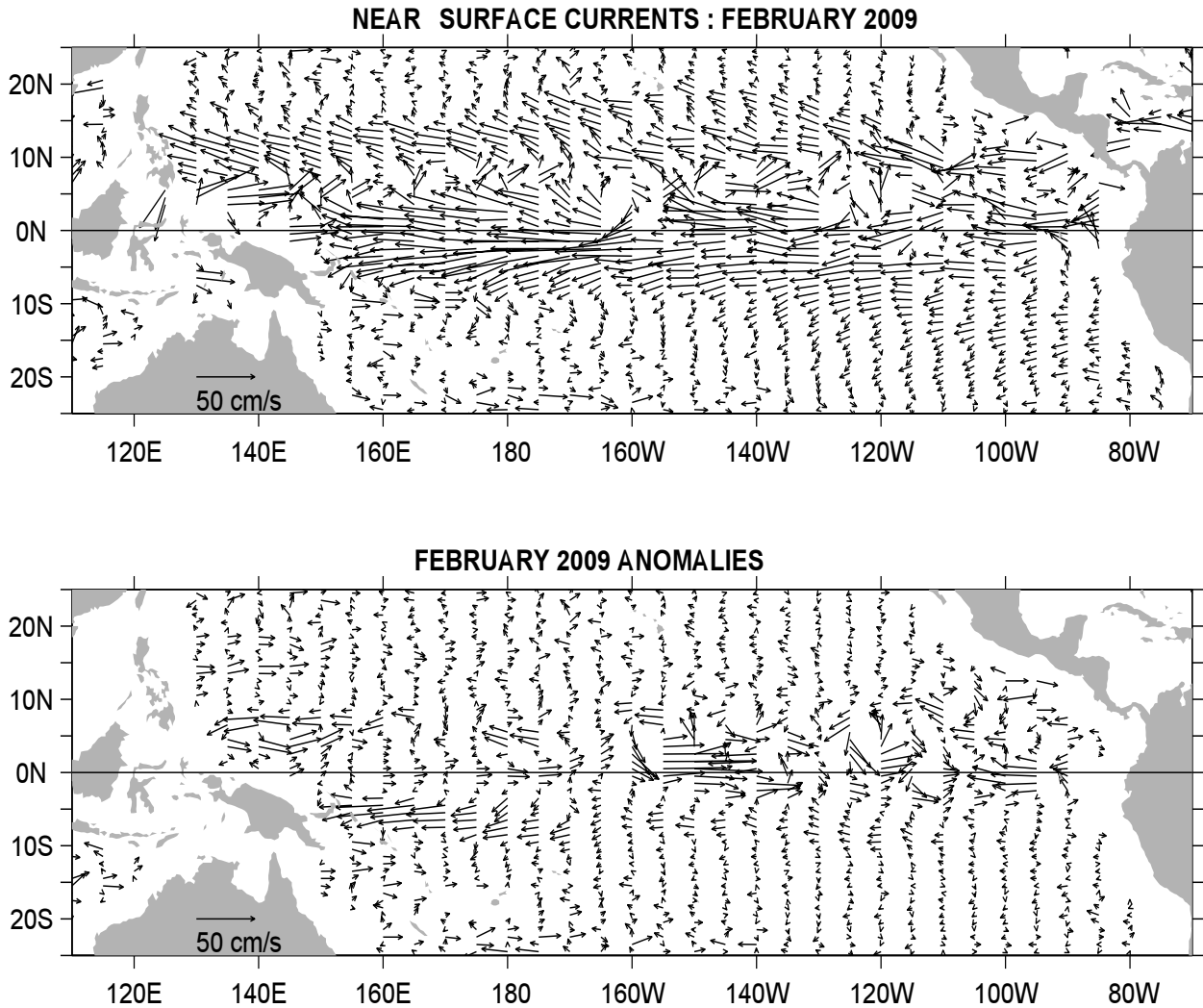


FIGURE A1.7. Ocean Surface Current Analysis-Real-time (OSCAR) for FEB 2009 (Bonjean and Lagerloef 2002, *J. Phys. Oceanogr.*, Vol. 32, No. 10, 2938-2954; Lagerloef et al. 1999, *JGR-Oceans*, 104, 23313-23326). (top) Total velocity. Satellite data included FEB 2009 Jason sea level anomalies and QuickScat winds. (bottom) Velocity anomalies. The subtracted climatology was based on SSM/I and QuickScat winds and Topex/Poseidon and Jason from 1993-2003. See also <http://www.oscar.noaa.gov>.

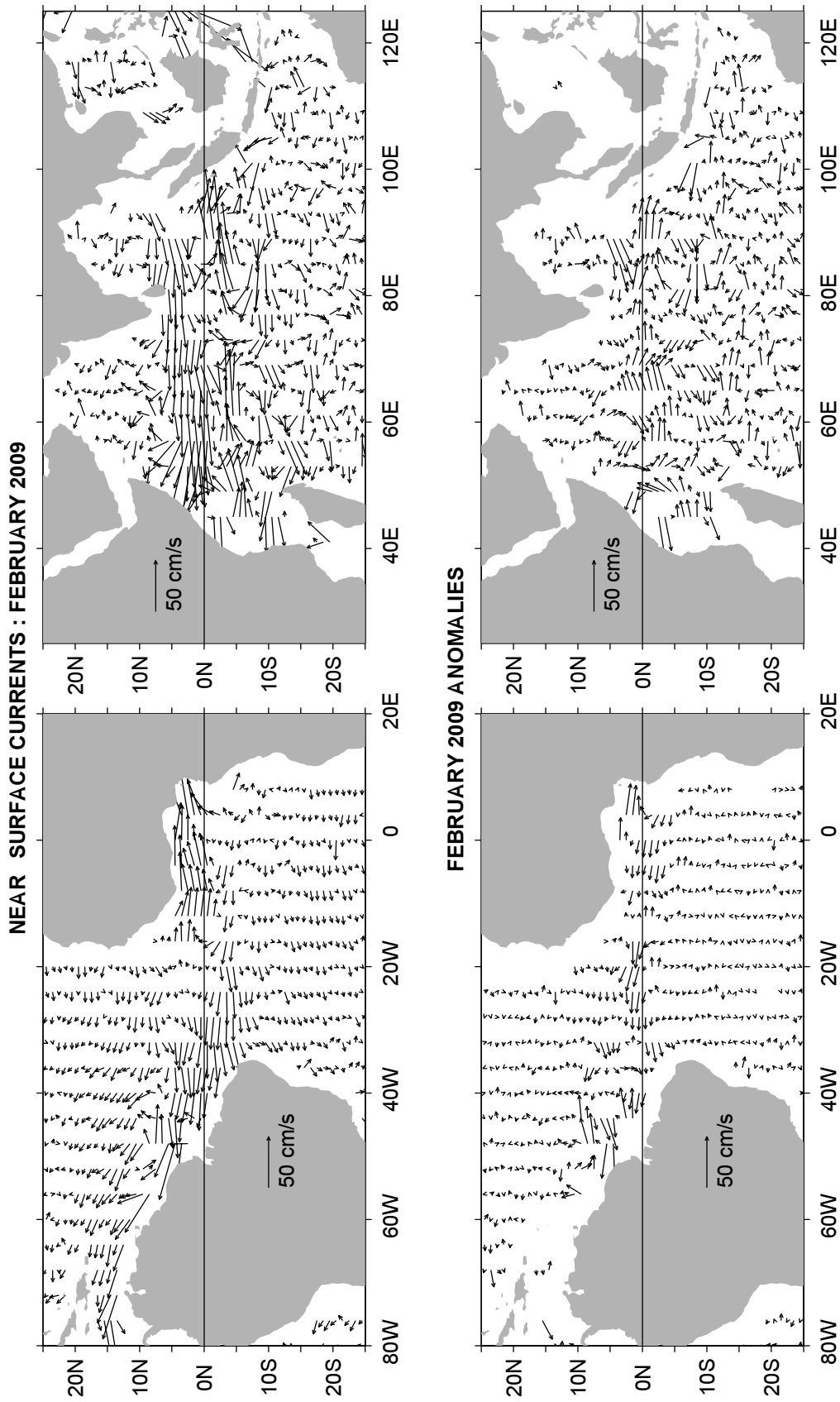


FIGURE A1.8. Ocean Surface Current Analysis-Real-time (OSCAR) for FEB 2009 (Bonjean and Lagerloef 2002, *J. Phys. Oceanogr.*, Vol. 32, No. 10, 2938-2954; Lagerloef et al. 1999, *JGR-Oceans*, 104, 23313-23326). (top) Total velocity. Satellite data included FEB 2009 Jason sea level anomalies and QuickScat winds. (bottom) Velocity anomalies. The subtracted climatology was based on SSM/I and QuickScat winds and Topex/Poseidon and Jason from 1993-2003. See also <http://www.oscar.noaa.gov>.

Forecast Forum

The canonical correlation analysis (CCA) forecast of SST in the central Pacific (Barnett et al. 1988, *Science*, **241**, 192196; Barnston and Ropelewski 1992, *J. Climate*, **5**, 13161345), is shown in **Figs. F1 and F2**. This forecast is produced routinely by the Prediction Branch of the Climate Prediction Center. The predictions from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Coupled Forecast System Model (CFS03) are presented in **Figs. F3 and F4a, F4b**. Predictions from the Markov model (Xue, et al. 2000: *J. Climate*, **13**, 849871) are shown in **Figs. F5 and F6**. Predictions from the latest version of the LDEO model (Chen et al. 2000: *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **27**, 25852587) are shown in **Figs. F7 and F8**. Predictions using linear inverse modeling (Penland and Magorian 1993: *J. Climate*, **6**, 10671076) are shown in **Figs. F9 and F10**. Predictions from the Scripps / Max Planck Institute (MPI) hybrid coupled model (Barnett et al. 1993: *J. Climate*, **6**, 15451566) are shown in **Fig. F11**. Predictions from the ENSOCLIPER statistical model (Knaff and Landsea 1997, *Wea. Forecasting*, **12**, 633652) are shown in **Fig. F12**. Niño 3.4 predictions are summarized in **Fig. F13**, provided by the Forecasting and Prediction Research Group of the IRI.

The CPC and the contributors to the **Forecast Forum** caution potential users of this predictive information that they can expect only modest skill.

ENSO Alert System Status

La Niña Advisory

Outlook

La Niña is expected to gradually weaken with increasing chances (greater than 50%) for ENSO-neutral conditions during the Northern Hemisphere Spring.

Discussion

Atmospheric and oceanic conditions during February 2009 continued to reflect La Niña. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SST) across the central and east-central Pacific Ocean remained below-average (**Fig. T18**), but weakened throughout the month. The Niño-3.4 SST index also gradually increased, but remained cooler than -0.5°C (**Table T2**). Negative subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) and temperature anomalies at thermocline depth also weakened across the eastern half of the Pacific (**Fig. T17**). However, convection remained suppressed near the Date Line, and enhanced across Indonesia (**Fig. T25**). Also, low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds continued across the equatorial Pacific Ocean (**Figs. T20 and T21**). Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies are consistent with a weakening La Niña.

While nearly all the model forecasts for the Niño-3.4 region show that La Niña will have dissipated by May – July 2009, the exact timing of the transition to ENSO-neutral conditions is uncertain (**Figs. F1-F13**). The timing of the expected transition will depend on the strength of the low-level easterly wind anomalies and on how quickly the reservoir of below-average subsurface temperatures dwindles. Therefore, based on current observations, recent trends, and model forecasts, La Niña is expected to gradually weaken with increasing chances (greater than 50%) for ENSO-neutral conditions during the Northern Hemisphere Spring.

Weekly updates of oceanic and atmospheric conditions are available on the Climate Prediction Center homepage ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)).

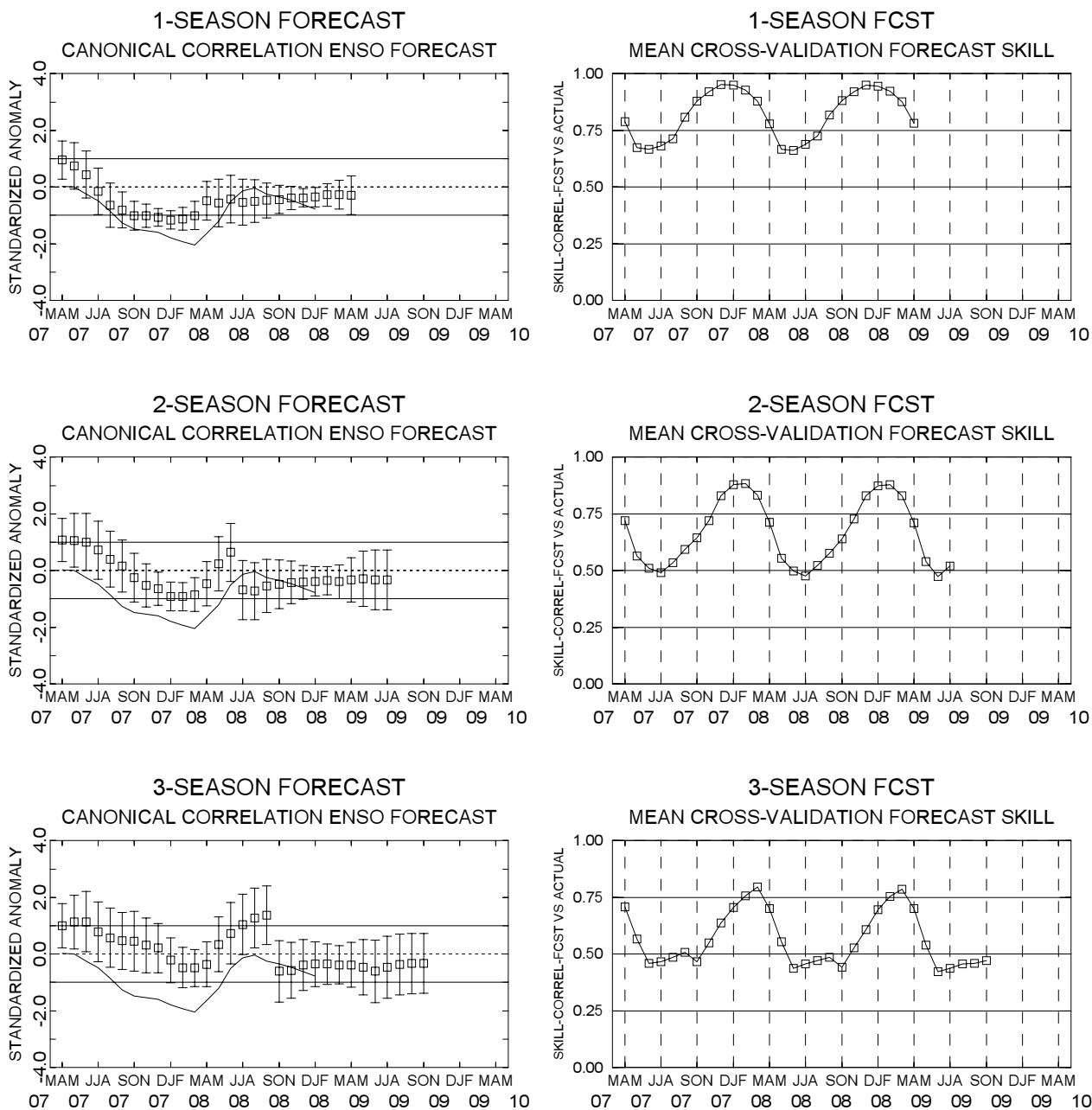


FIGURE F1. Canonical correlation analysis (CCA) sea surface temperature (SST) anomaly prediction for the central Pacific (5°N to 5°S , 120°W to 170°W (Barnston and Ropelewski, 1992, *J. Climate*, **5**, 1316-1345). The three plots on the left hand side are, from top to bottom, the 1-season, 2-season, and 3-season lead forecasts. The solid line in each forecast represents the observed SST standardized anomaly through the latest month. The small squares at the mid-points of the forecast bars represent the real-time CCA predictions based on the anomalies of quasi-global sea level pressure and on the anomalies of tropical Pacific SST, depth of the 20°C isotherm and sea level height over the prior four seasons. The vertical lines represent the one standard deviation error bars for the predictions based on past performance. The three plots on the right side are skills, corresponding to the predicted and observed SST. The skills are derived from cross-correlation tests from 1956 to present. These skills show a clear annual cycle and are inversely proportional to the length of the error bars depicted in the forecast time series.

0-4 SEASON LEAD FORECAST CANONICAL CORRELATION ENSO FORECAST

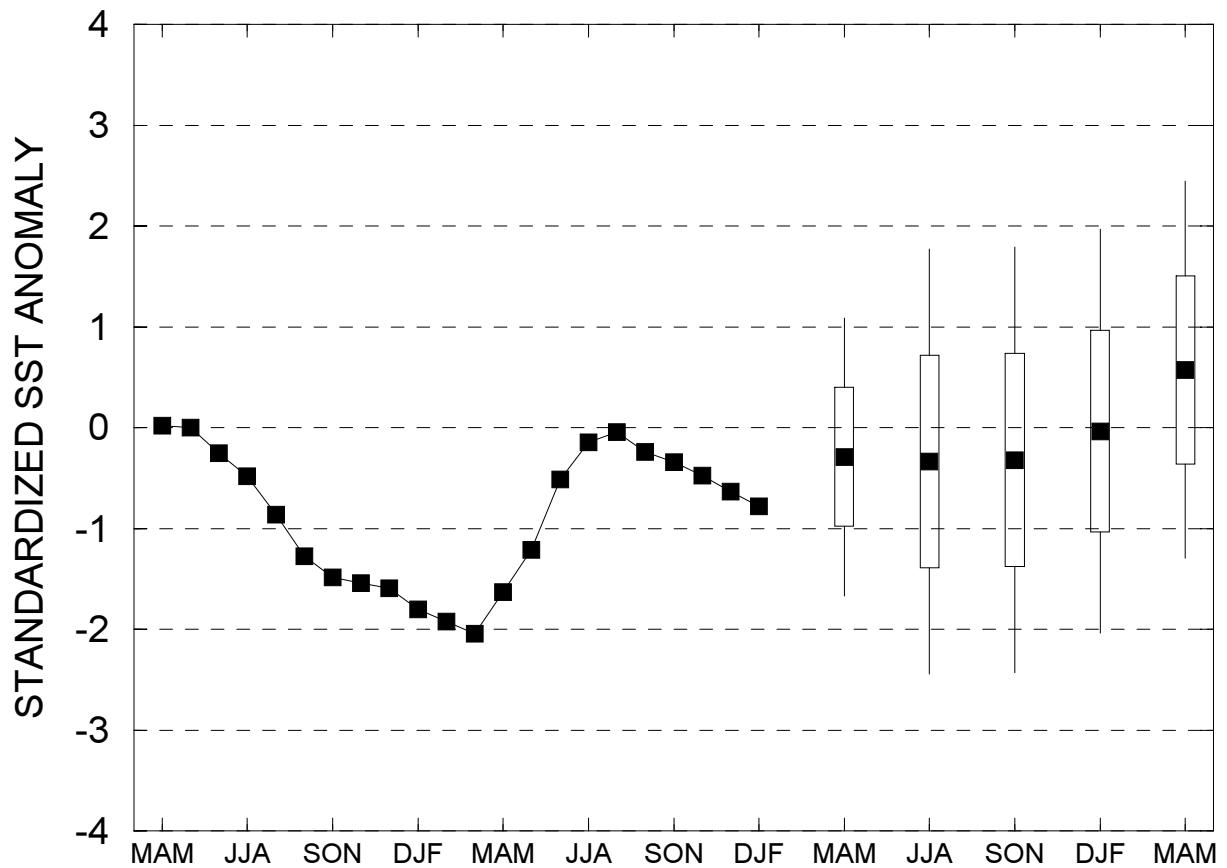


FIGURE F2. Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) forecasts of sea-surface temperature anomalies for the Niño 3.4 region (5N-5S, 120W-170W) for the upcoming five consecutive 3-month periods. Forecasts are expressed as standardized SST anomalies. The CCA predictions are based on anomaly patterns of SST, depth of the 20C isotherm, sea level height, and sea level pressure. Small squares at the midpoints of the vertical forecast bars represent the CCA predictions, and the bars show the one (thick) and two (thin) standard deviation errors. The solid continuous line represents the observed standardized three-month mean SST anomaly in the Niño 3.4 region up to the most recently available data.

Last update: Tue Mar 3 2009

Initial conditions: 20Feb2009-01Mar2009

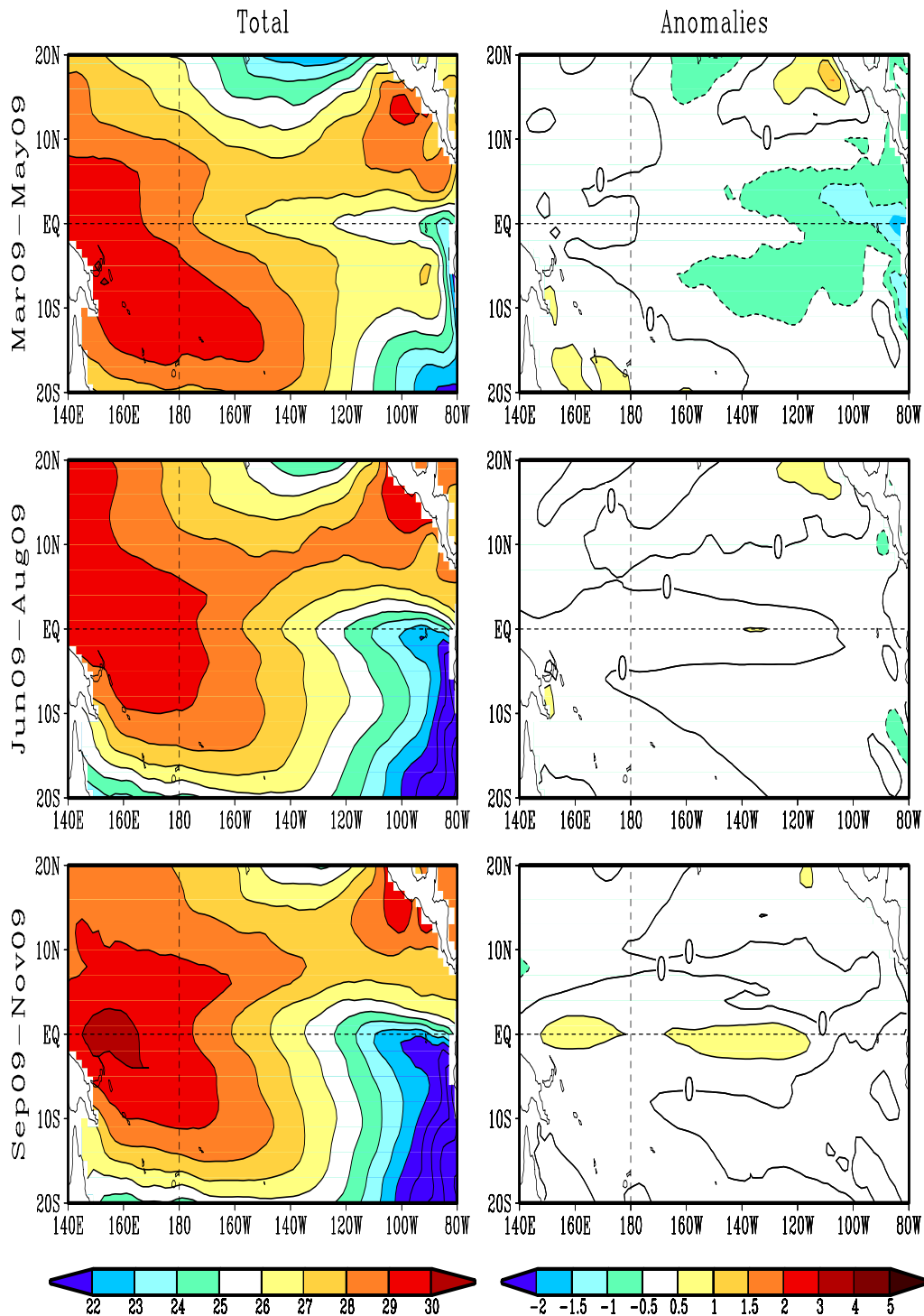


FIGURE F3. Predicted 3-month average sea surface temperature (left) and anomalies (right) from the NCEP Coupled Forecast System Model (CFS03). The forecasts consist of 40 forecast members. Contour interval is 1°C, with additional contours for 0.5°C and -0.5°C. Negative anomalies are indicated by dashed contours.

Last update: Tue Mar 3 2009
Initial conditions: 20Feb2009-01Mar2009

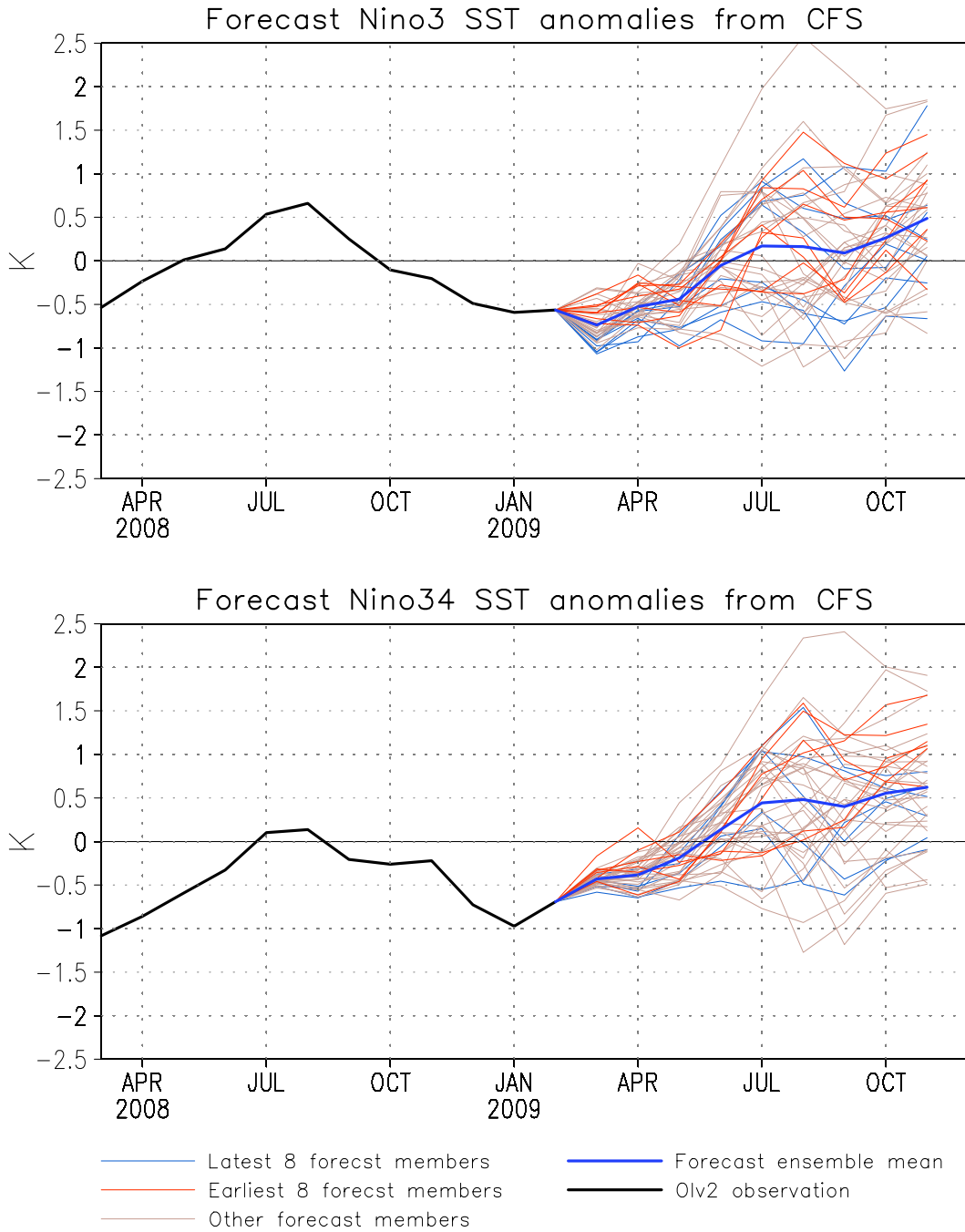


FIGURE F4. Predicted and observed sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies for the Nino 3 (top) and Nino 3.4 (bottom) regions from the NCEP Coupled Forecast System Model (CFS03). The forecasts consist of 40 forecast members. The ensemble mean of all 40 forecast members is shown by the blue line, individual members are shown by thin lines, and the observation is indicated by the black line. The Nino-3 region spans the eastern equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 150W-90W. The Nno 3.4 region spans the east-central equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 170W-120W.

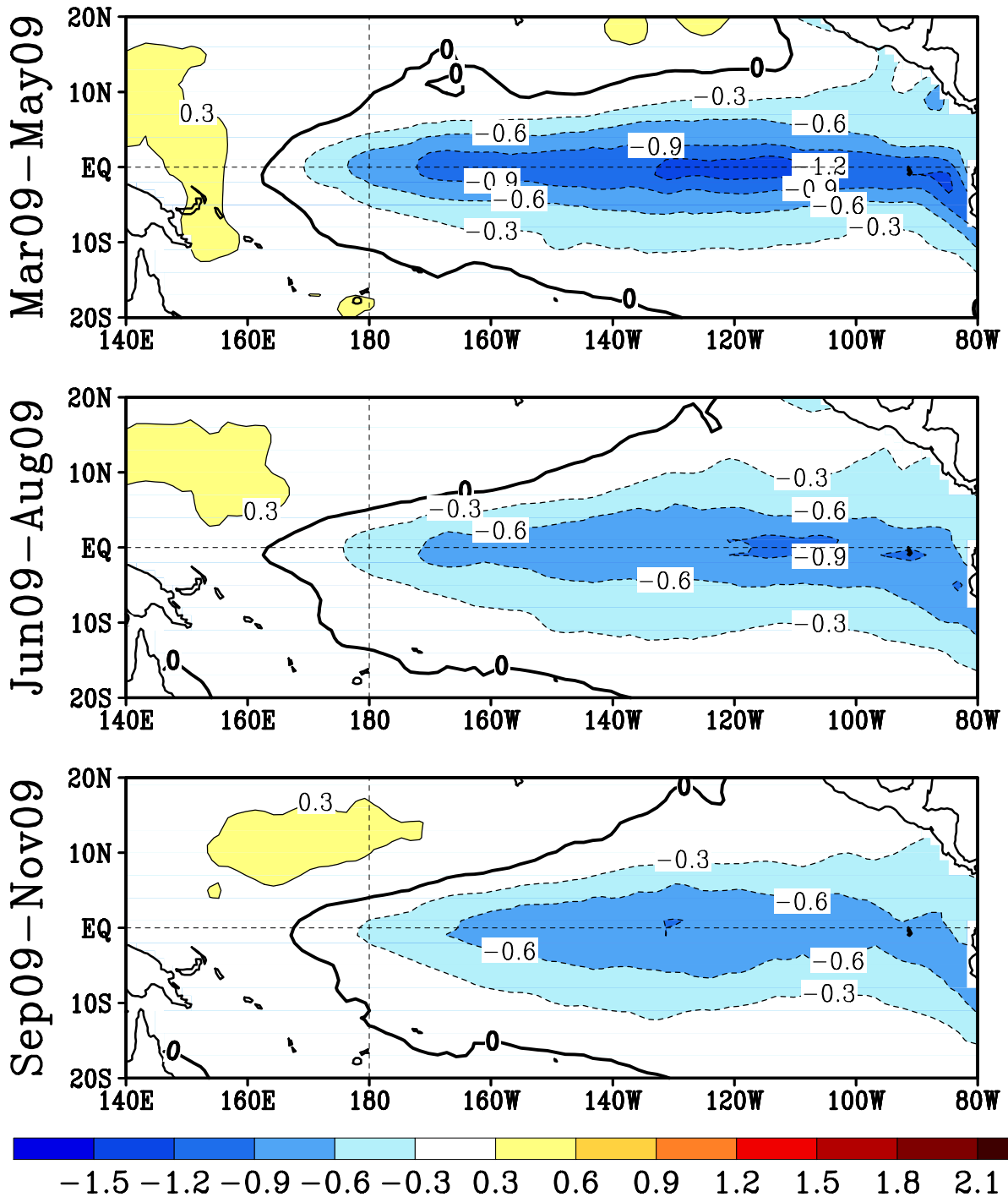


FIGURE F5. Predicted 3-month average sea surface temperature anomalies from the NCEP/CPC Markov model (Xue et al. 2000, *J. Climate*, **13**, 849-871). The forecast is initiated in FEB 2009 . Contour interval is 0.3C and negative anomalies are indicated by dashed contours. Anomalies are calculated relative to the 1971-2000 climatology.

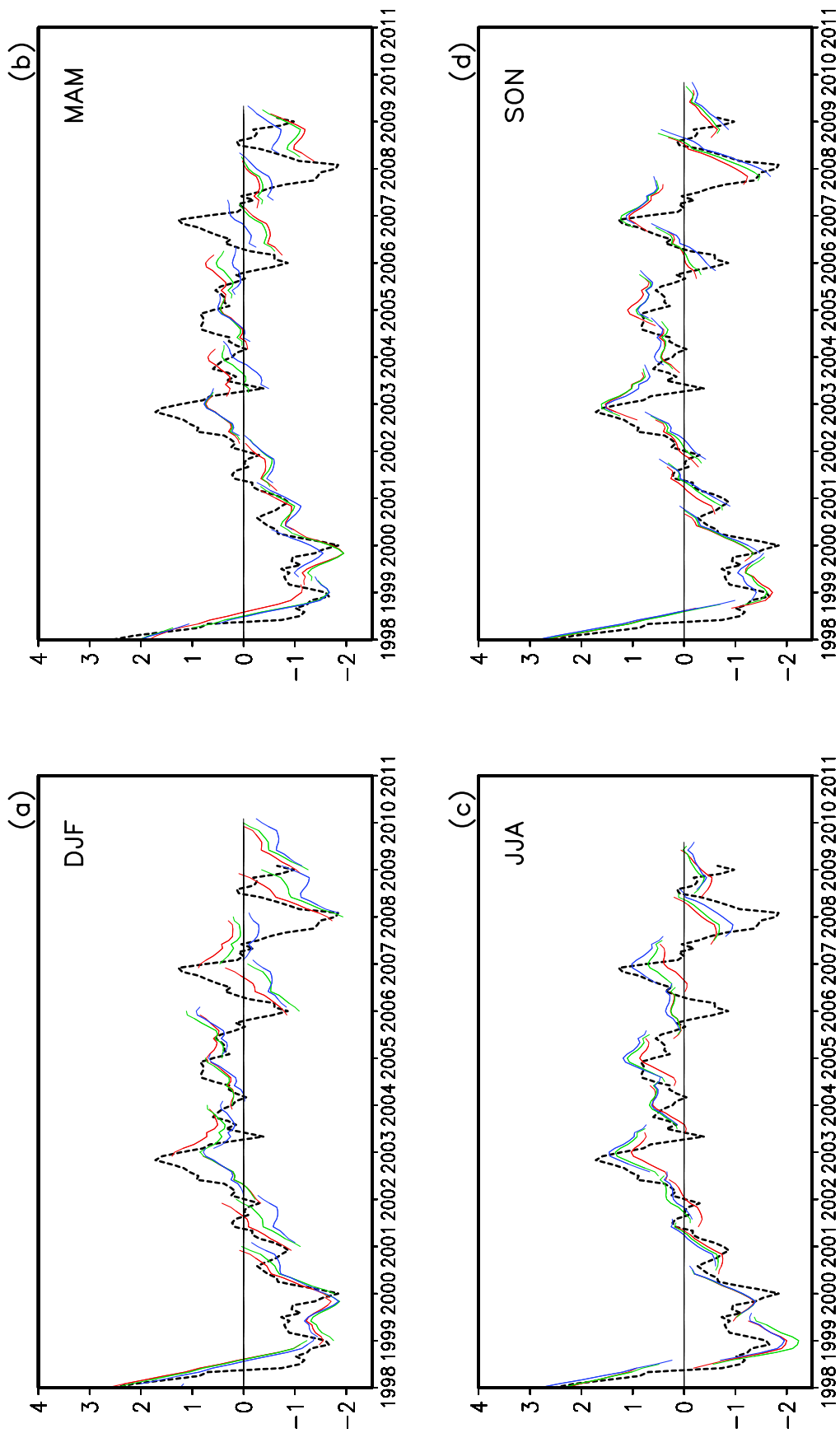


FIGURE F6. Time evolution of observed and predicted SST anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region (up to 12 lead months) by the NCEP/CPC Markov model (Xue et al. 2000, *J. Climate*, **13**, 849-871). Anomalies are calculated relative to the 1971-2000 climatology. Shown in each panel are the forecasts grouped by three consecutive starting months: (a) is for December, January, and February, (b) is for March, April, and May, (c) is for June, July, and August, and (d) is for September, October, and November. The observed Niño 3.4 SST anomalies are indicated by the black dashed lines. The Niño 3.4 region spans the east-central equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 170W-120W.

LDEO FORECASTS OF SST AND WIND STRESS ANOMALIES

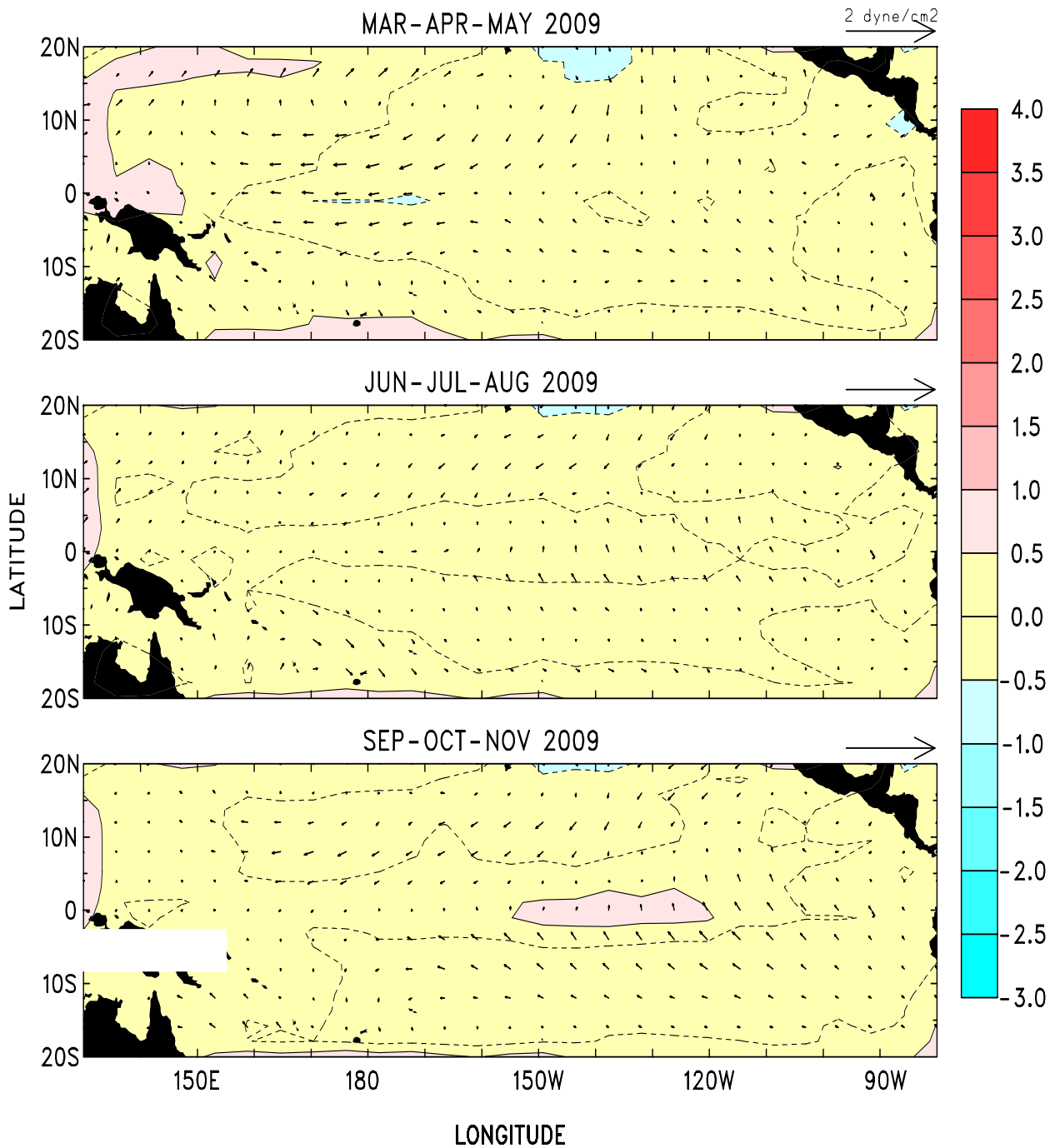


FIGURE F7. Forecasts of the tropical Pacific Predicted SST (shading) and vector wind anomalies for the next 3 seasons based on the LDEO model. Each forecast represents an ensemble average of 3 sets of predictions initialized during the last three consecutive months (see Figure F8).

LDEO FORECASTS OF NINO3

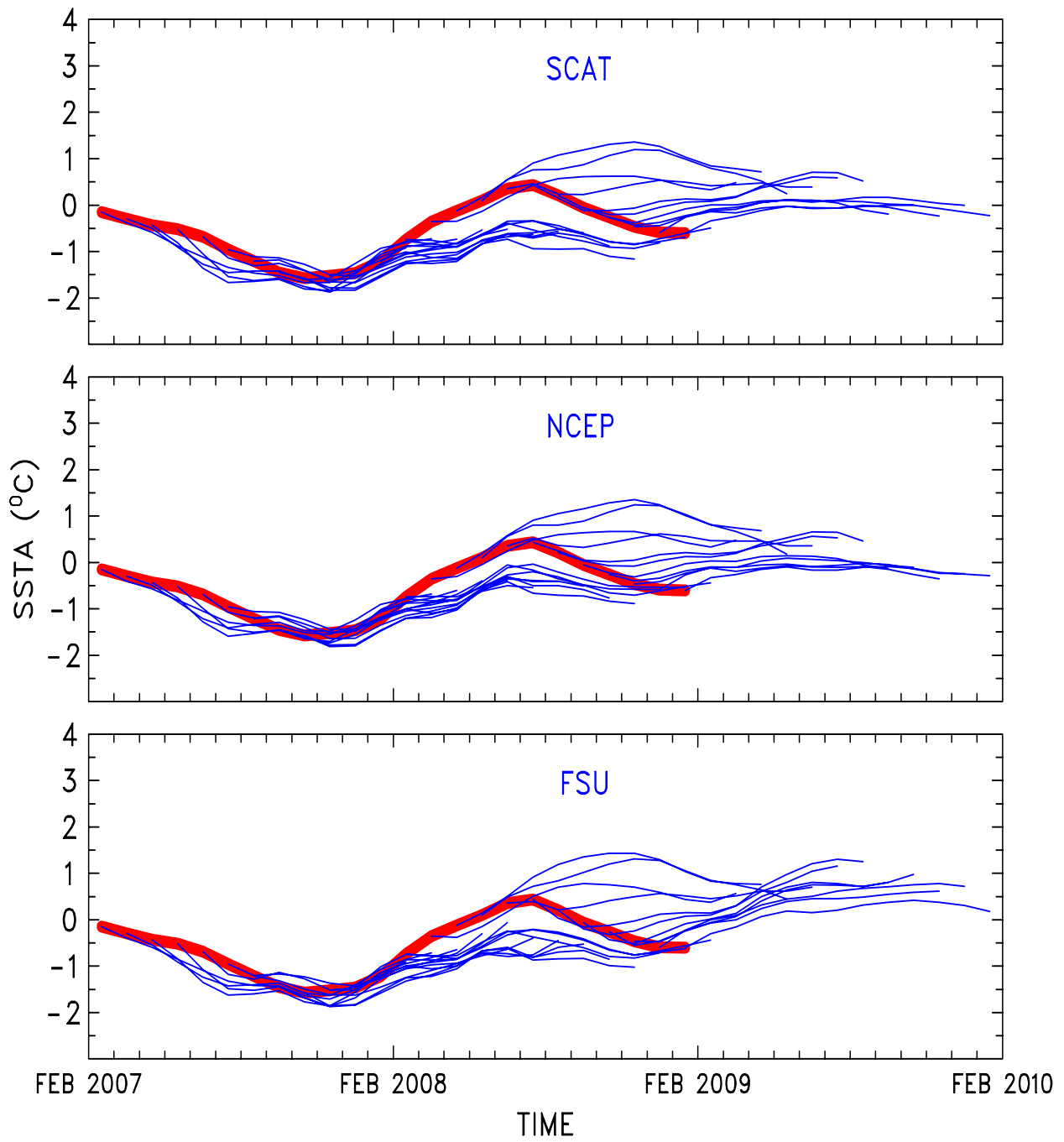


FIGURE F8. LDEO forecasts of SST anomalies for the Niño 3 region using wind stresses obtained from (top) QuikSCAT, (middle) NCEP, and (bottom) Florida State Univ. (FSU), along with SSTs (obtained from NCEP), and sea surface height data (obtained from TOPEX/POSEIDON) data. Each thin blue line represents a 12-month forecast, initialized one month apart for the past 24 months. Observed SST anomalies are indicated by the thick red line. The Niño-3 region spans the eastern equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 150W-90W.

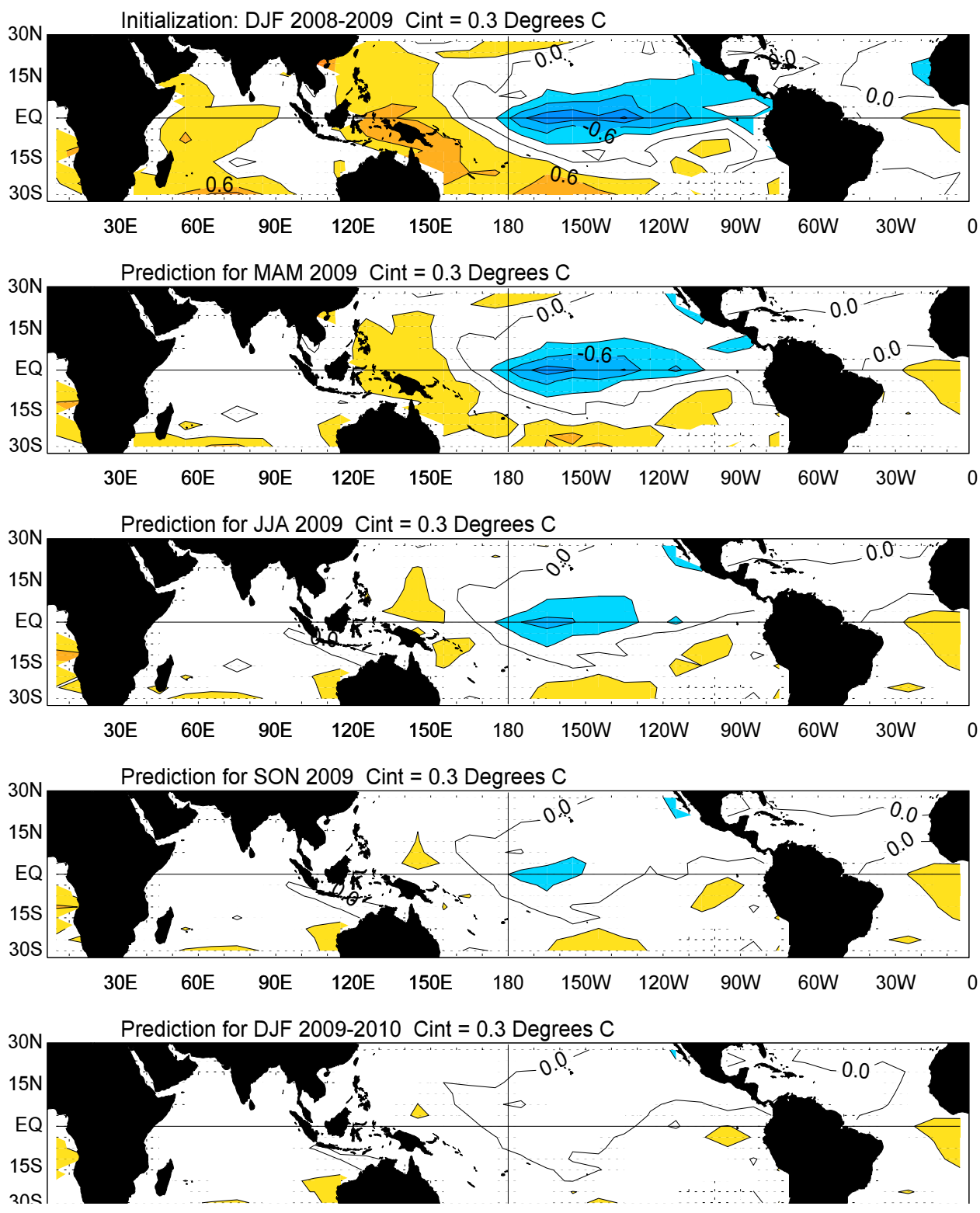


FIGURE F9. Forecast of tropical SST anomalies from the Linear Inverse Modeling technique of Penland and Magorian (1993: *J. Climate*, 6, 1067-1076). The contour interval is 0.3C. Anomalies are calculated relative to the 1951-2000 climatology and are projected onto 20 leading EOFs.

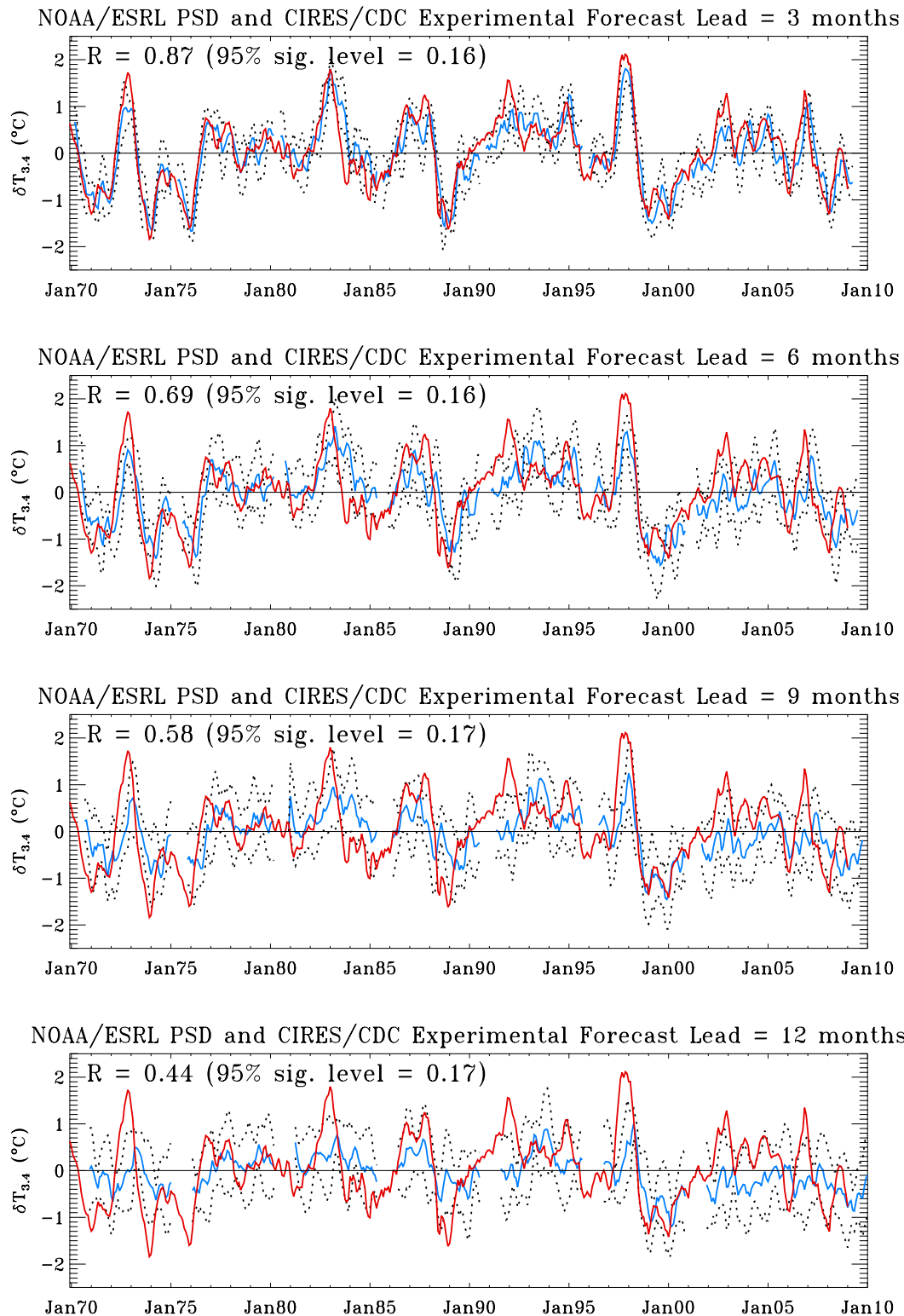


FIGURE F10. Predictions of SST anomalies in the Niño3.4 region (blue line) for leads of three months (top) to 12 months (bottom), from the Linear Inverse Modeling technique of Penland and Magorian (1993: *J. Climate*, **6**, 1067-1076). Observed SST anomalies are indicated by the red line. Anomalies are calculated relative to the 1951-2000 climatology and are projected onto 20 leading EOFs. The Niño 3.4 region spans the east-central equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 170W-120W.

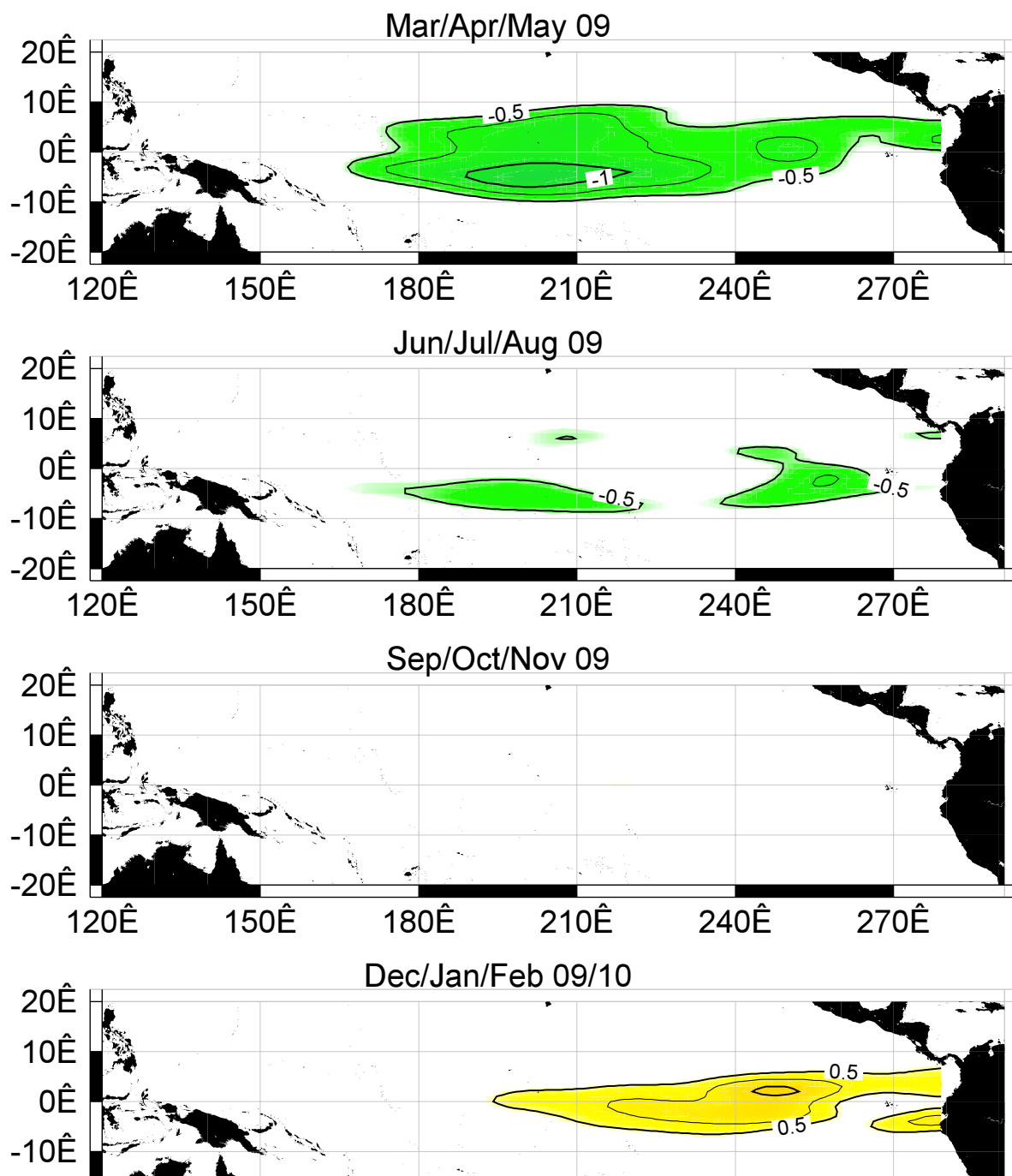


FIGURE F11. SST anomaly forecast for the equatorial Pacific from the Hybrid Coupled Model (HCM) developed by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and the Max-Planck Institut fuer Meteorologie.

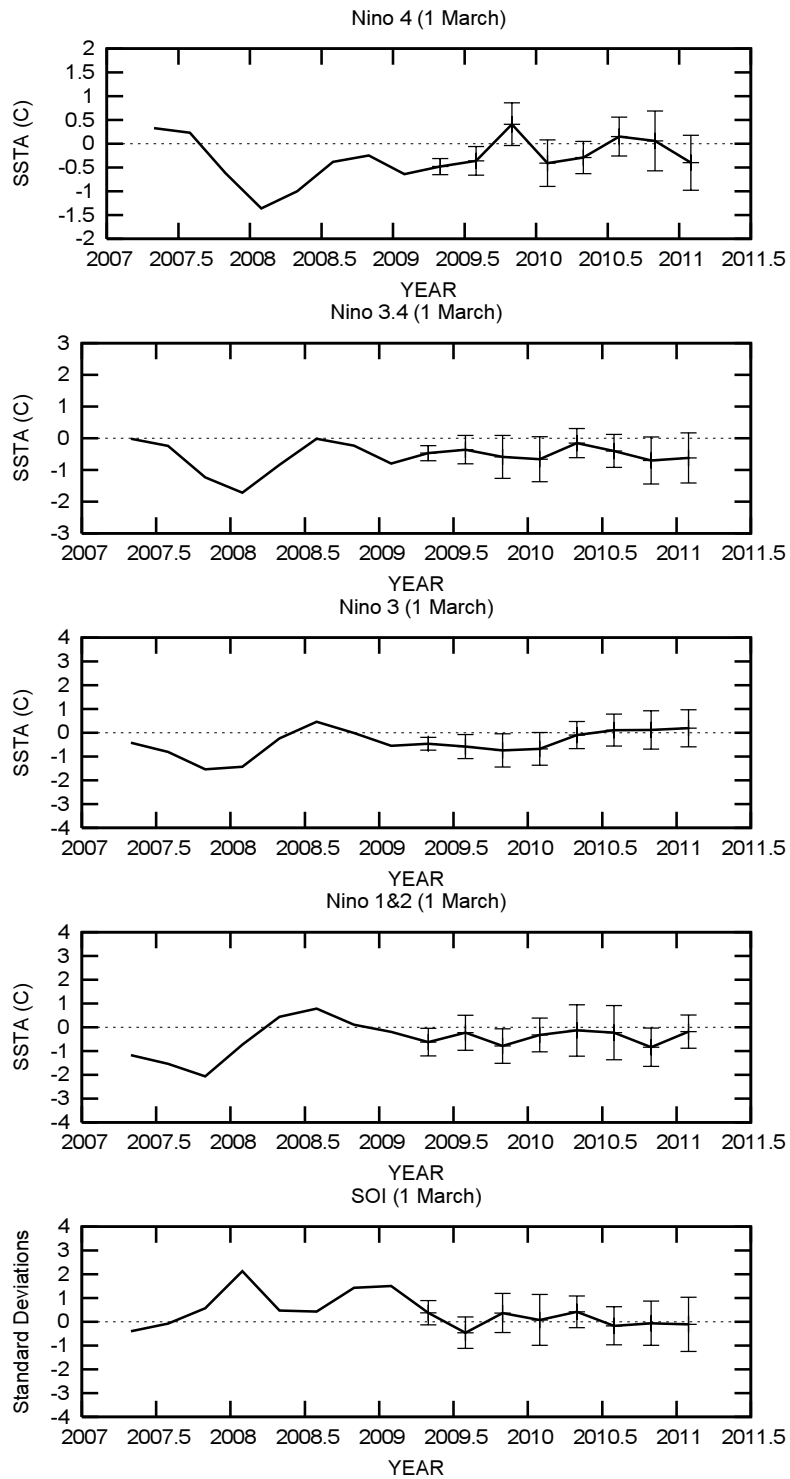


FIGURE F12. ENSO-CLIPER statistical model forecasts of three-month average sea surface temperature anomalies (green lines, deg. C) in (top panel) the Nino 4 region (5N-5S, 160E-150W), (second panel) the Nino 3.4 region (5N-5S, 170W-120W), (third panel) the Nino 3 region (5N-5S, 150W-90W), and (fourth panel) the Nino 1+2 region (0-10S, 90W-80W) (Knaff and Landsea 1997, *Wea. Forecasting*, **12**, 633-652). Bottom panel shows predictions of the three-month standardized Southern Oscillation Index (SOI, green line). Horizontal bars on green line indicate the adjusted root mean square error (RMSE). The Observed three-month average values are indicated by the thick blue line. SST anomalies are departures from the 1971-2000 base period means, and the SOI is calculated from the 1951-1980 base period means.

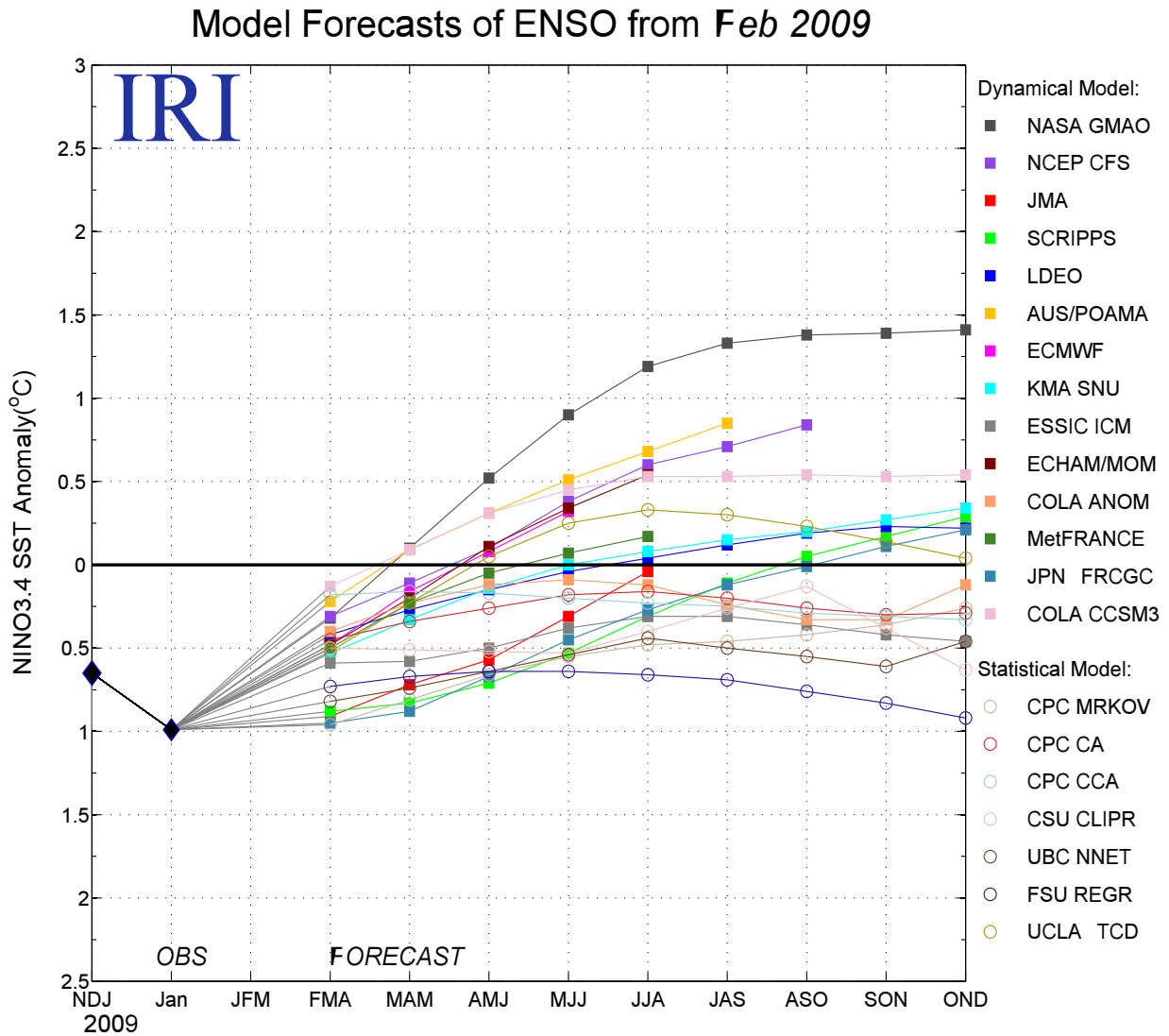


FIGURE F13. Time series of predicted sea surface temperature anomalies for the Nino 3.4 region (deg. C) from various dynamical and statistical models for nine overlapping 3-month periods. The Nino 3.4 region spans the east-central equatorial Pacific between 5N-5S, 170W-120W. Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI).

Extratropical Highlights – February 2009

1. Northern Hemisphere

The 500-hPa height field during February 2009 featured a zonal wave-1 pattern at high latitudes with positive anomalies covering eastern Canada and Greenland and negative anomalies covering eastern Siberia and the Bering Sea (**Fig. E9**). In the middle latitudes the circulation featured positive anomalies across the central North Pacific Ocean, and across southern Asia, and negative anomalies from California to southern Europe. This overall pattern was associated with La Niña, a strong positive phase (+2.2) of the West Pacific (WP) teleconnection pattern (**Table E1, Fig. E7**), and a split-flow configuration across the North Atlantic Ocean.

The main temperature signals during February included above-average temperatures in the south-central U.S., eastern Canada, and across southern Eurasia, and below-average temperatures in western Canada and across Siberia (**Fig. E1**). The main precipitation signals included above-average totals in southern and eastern Europe, and below-average totals along the U.S. Gulf Coast and eastern seaboard, and across southern China (**Fig. E3**).

a. North Pacific/ North America

At 200-hPa, La Niña again contributed to a pronounced inter-hemispheric symmetry of the circulation anomalies across the Pacific Ocean. In the subtropics, aspects of this circulation included enhanced mid-Pacific troughs in both hemispheres flanking the suppressed equatorial convection, and a westward retraction of the subtropical ridges to Australasia (**Fig. T22**). Associated with this pattern, the East Asian jet stream was retracted westward toward the western Pacific (**Fig. T21**). These conditions contributed to a westward shift to the central North Pacific of the mean ridge normally located over western North America, and to a weaker-than-average strength of the Hudson Bay trough (**Fig. E9**).

These conditions were associated with above average temperatures in the south-central U.S. and eastern Canada, and below average temperatures in western Canada. They were also associated with ongoing precipitation deficits in the Gulf Coast and mid-Atlantic regions. The Gulf Coast region typically receives below average wintertime precipitation during La Niña, as seen during the last four months (**Fig. E5**). Some of the most significant deficits have occurred in Texas, where exceptional drought has developed.

c. Asia

The circulation during February also featured negative 500-hPa height anomalies across central and eastern Siberia and positive anomalies across central and eastern Asia. This pattern partly reflected a strong positive phase of the WP teleconnection pattern (**Table E1, Fig. E7**). It was associated with a

north-south dipole of temperature anomalies, with Siberia and northern Asia recording well below average temperatures, while central and southern Asia recorded significantly above average temperatures with departures generally in the upper 90th percentile of occurrences. Across southern and central China, the persistent positive height anomalies also led to a third consecutive month of below average precipitation (**Figs. E3, E4**).

2. Southern Hemisphere

The circulation during February again showed a strong connection to La Niña, with enhanced ridges over western Australia and the central South Pacific, and enhanced troughs over the subtropical South Pacific and over the high latitudes of the central and eastern South Pacific (**Figs. T22, E15**).

In southern Africa, the rainy season extends from October through April. During February rainfall was near-average for the region as a whole, with above average totals in the west and below average totals in the east (**Fig. E4**). Overall, the 2008-09 rainy season has been above average, consistent with La Niña.

TELECONNECTION INDICES

NORTH ATLANTIC NORTH PACIFIC EURASIA

MONTH	NAO	EA	WP	EP-NP	PNA	TNH	EATL/ WRUS	SCAND	POLEUR
FEB 09	0.1	-0.5	2.2	0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.8	0.6	-0.4
JAN 09	0.0	1.6	0.4	-0.3	0.6	1.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.3
DEC 08	-0.3	-0.6	1.1	---	-1.4	2.1	-1.5	0.1	-0.8
NOV 08	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	---	-1.0	-1.0	0.3
OCT 08	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-1.2	0.9	---	-1.3	-1.1	1.4
SEP 08	1.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	1.1	---	-0.9	1.1	-0.1
AUG 08	-1.2	0.6	-1.5	-1.1	0.9	---	-0.5	-0.6	1.1
JUL 08	-1.3	1.6	-0.6	-1.0	-0.1	---	0.2	1.1	-0.2
JUN 08	-1.4	1.0	-0.5	-0.6	-1.8	---	-0.3	-0.6	0.4
MAY 08	-1.7	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	1.3	---	0.7	0.4	-0.1
APR 08	-1.1	1.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	---	-0.2	0.1	-0.7
MAR 08	0.1	0.4	-1.4	-1.4	-0.3	---	-0.4	-2.0	-0.3
FEB 08	0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.2

TABLE E1-Standardized amplitudes of selected Northern Hemisphere teleconnection patterns for the most recent thirteen months (computational procedures are described in Fig. E7). Pattern names and abbreviations are North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO); East Atlantic pattern (EA); West Pacific pattern (WP); East Pacific - North Pacific pattern (EP-NP); Pacific/North American pattern (PNA); Tropical/Northern Hemisphere pattern (TNH); East Atlantic/Western Russia pattern (EATL/WRUS)-called Eurasia-2 pattern by Barnston and Livezey, 1987, *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **115**, 1083-1126); Scandinavia pattern (SCAND)-called Eurasia-1 pattern by Barnston and Livezey (1987); and Polar Eurasia pattern (POLEUR). No value is plotted for calendar months in which the pattern does not appear as a leading mode.

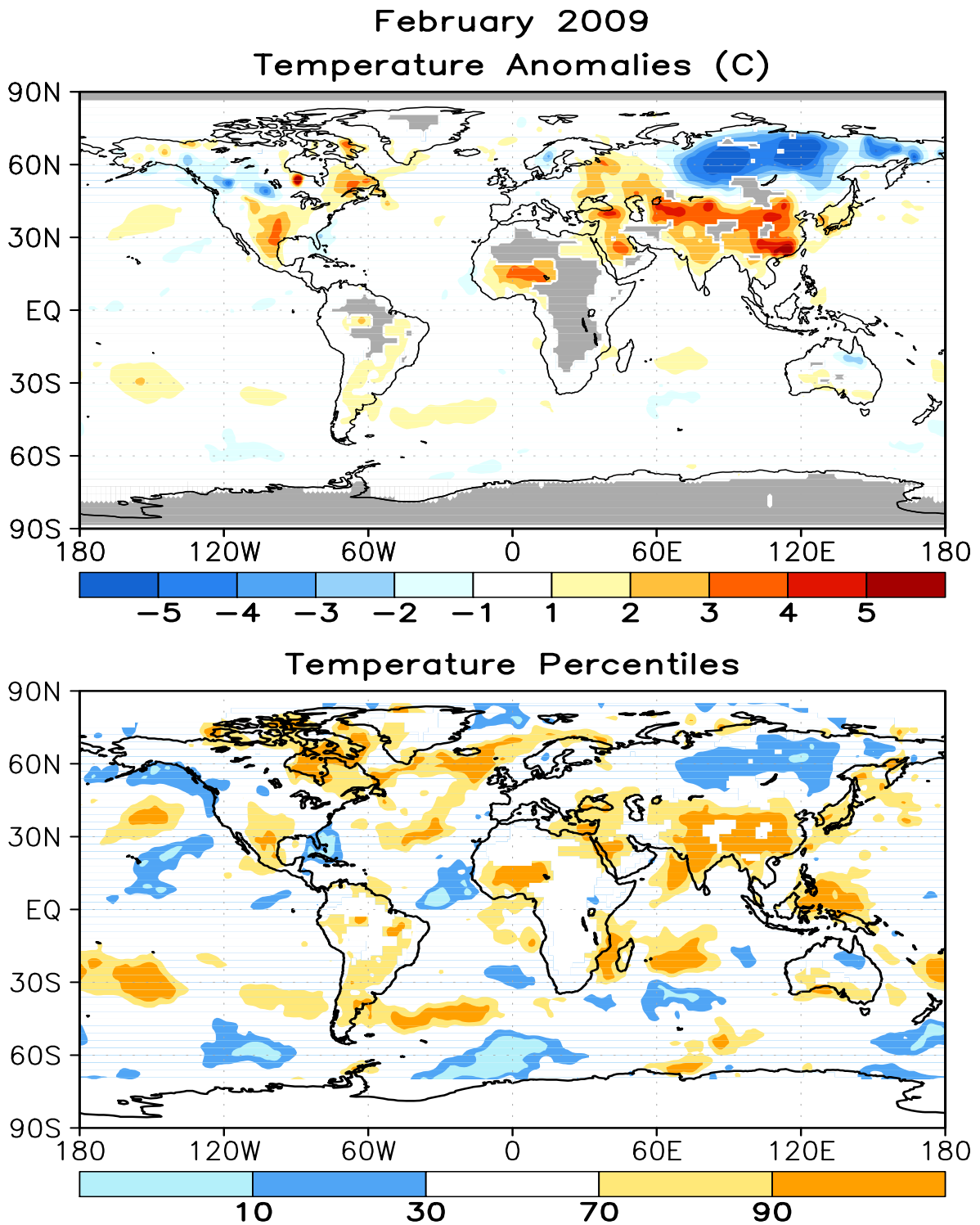


FIGURE E1. Surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$, top) and surface temperature expressed as percentiles of the normal (Gaussian) distribution fit to the 1971–2000 base period data (bottom) for FEB 2009. Analysis is based on station data over land and on SST data over the oceans (top). Anomalies for station data are departures from the 1971–2000 base period means, while SST anomalies are departures from the 1971–2000 adjusted OI climatology. (Smith and Reynolds 1998, *J. Climate*, **11**, 3320–3323). Regions with insufficient data for analysis in both figures are indicated by shading in the top figure only.

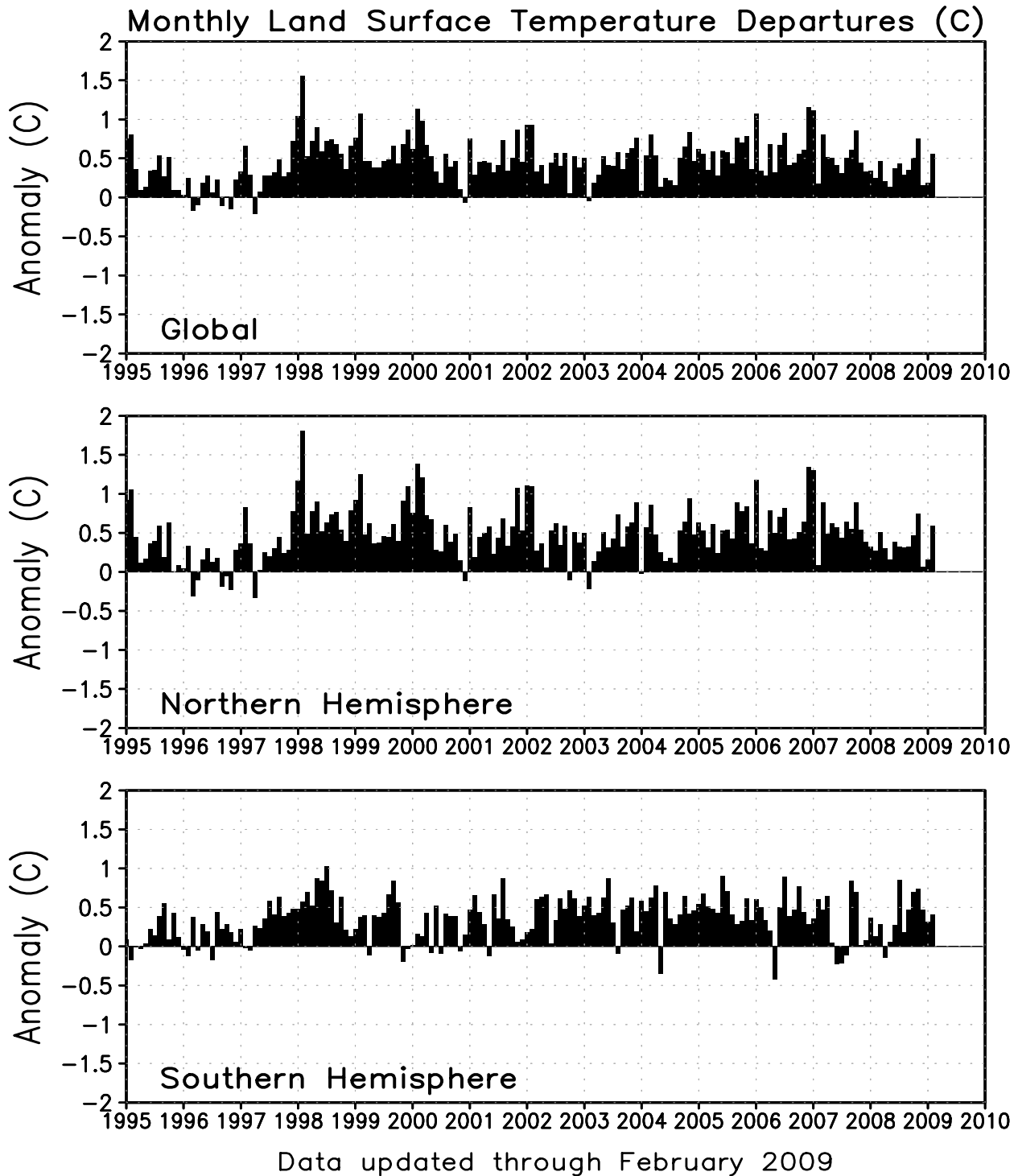


FIGURE E2. Monthly global (top), Northern Hemisphere (middle), and Southern Hemisphere (bottom) surface temperature anomalies (land only, °C) from January 1990 - present, computed as departures from the 1971–2000 base period means.

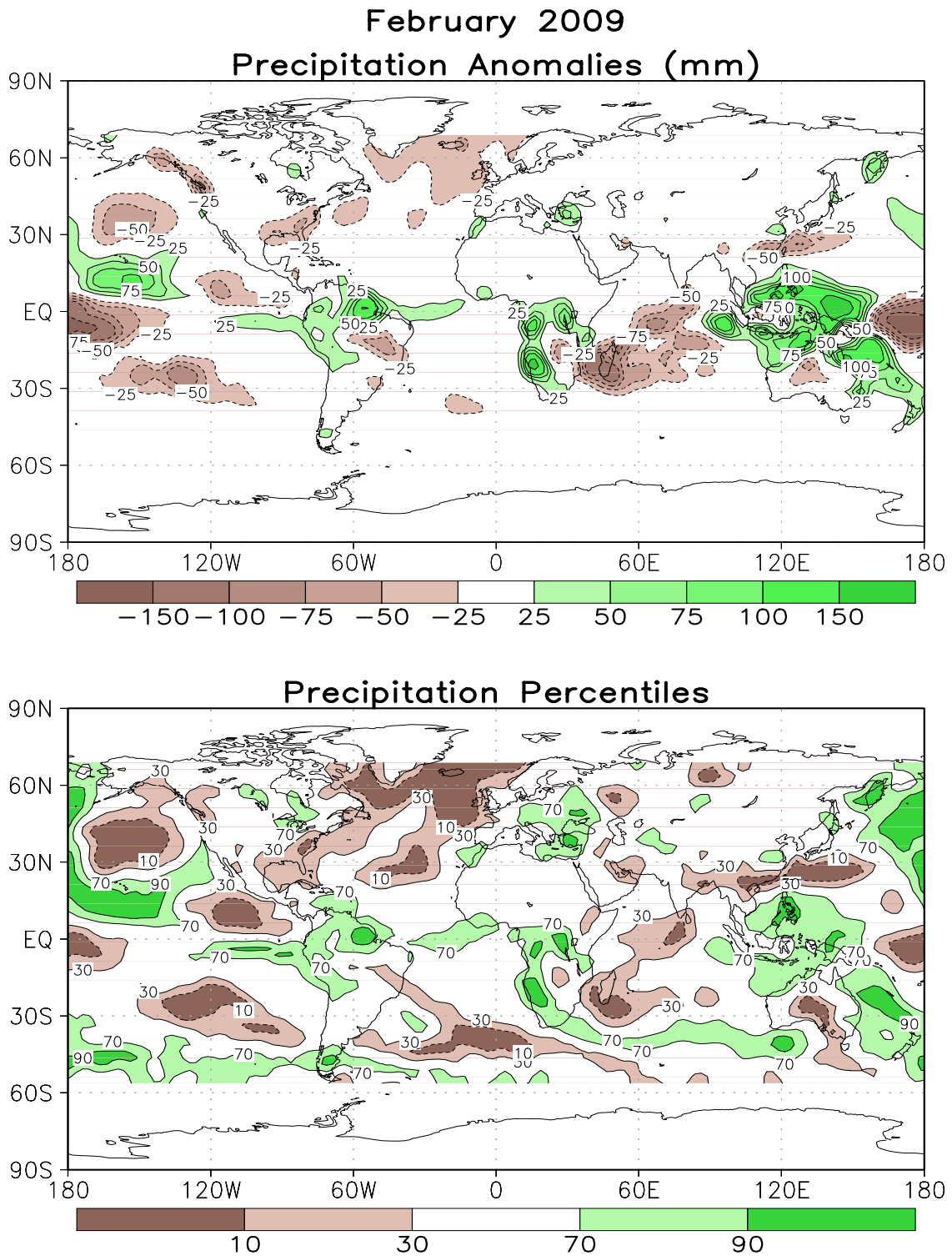


FIGURE E3. Anomalous precipitation (mm, top) and precipitation percentiles based on a Gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period data (bottom) for FEB 2009. Data are obtained from a merge of raingauge observations and satellite-derived precipitation estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999, *J. Climate*, **12**, 3335–3342). Contours are drawn at 200, 100, 50, 25, -25, -50, -100, and -200 mm in top panel. Percentiles are not plotted in regions where mean monthly precipitation is <5mm/month.

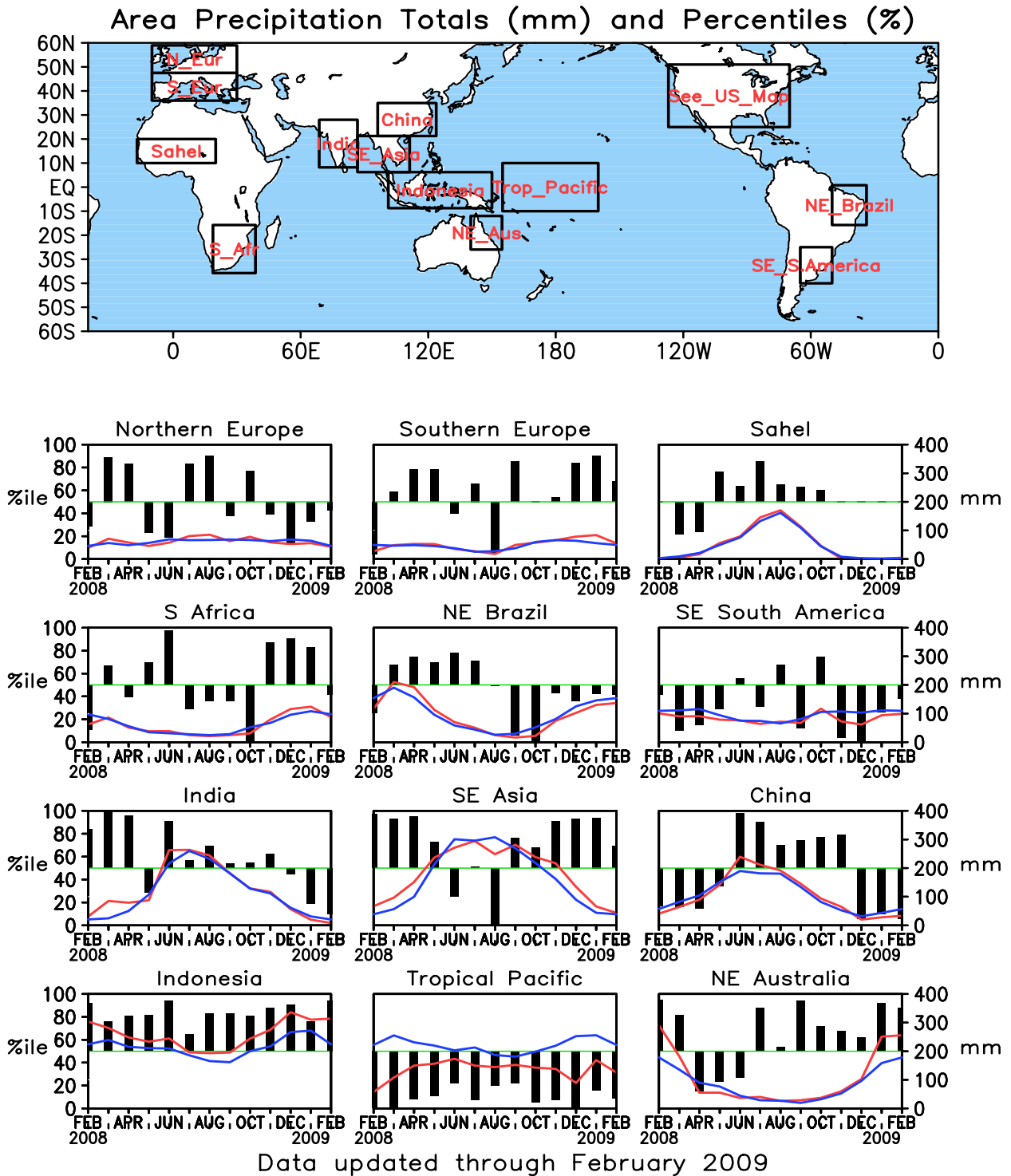


FIGURE E4. Areal estimates of monthly mean precipitation amounts (mm, solid lines) and precipitation percentiles (% , bars) for the most recent 13 months obtained from a merge of raingauge observations and satellite-derived precipitation estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999, *J. Climate*, **12**, 3335–3342). The monthly precipitation climatology (mm, dashed lines) is from the 1979–2000 base period monthly means. Monthly percentiles are not shown if the monthly mean is less than 5 mm.

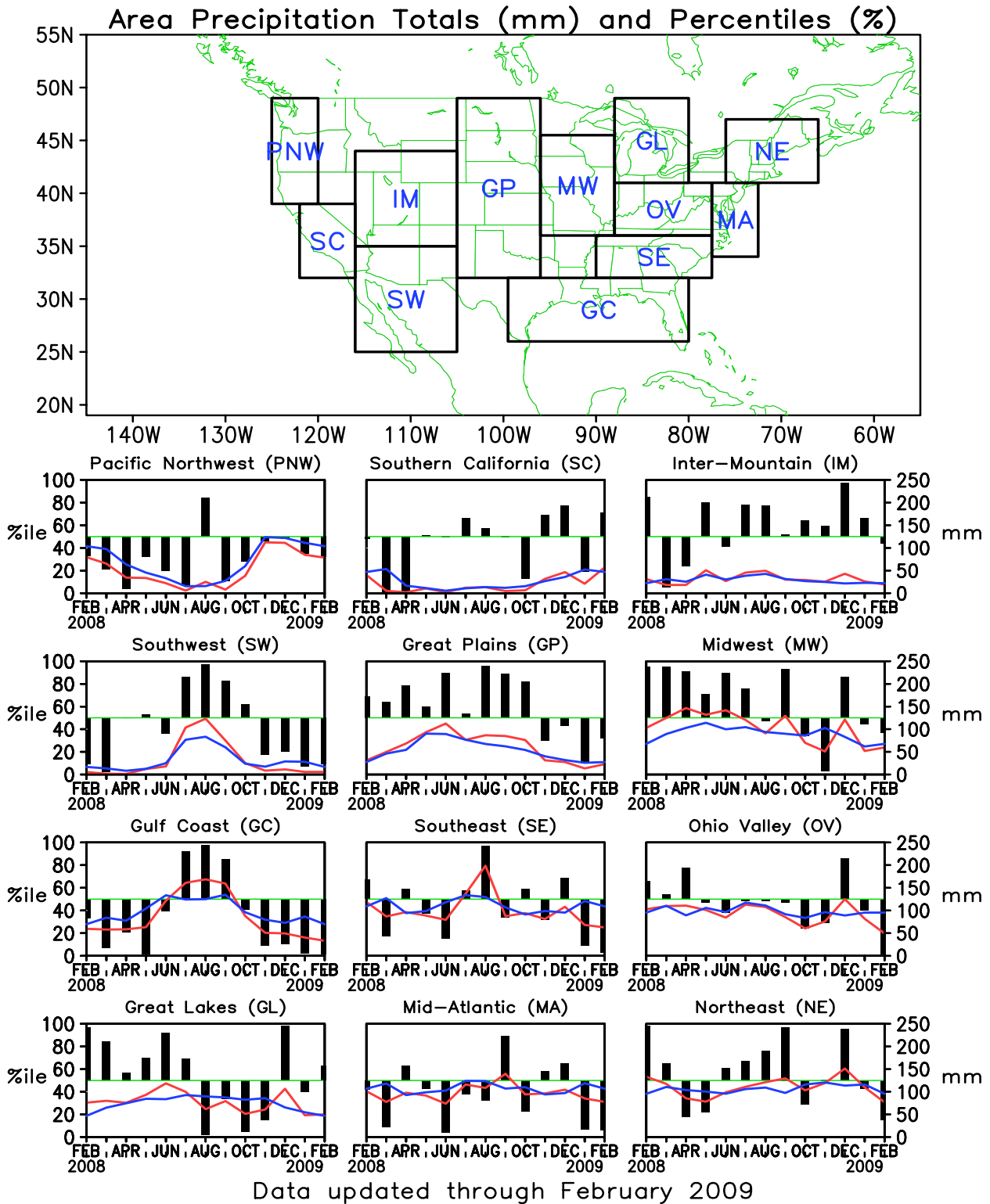


FIGURE E5. Areal estimates of monthly mean precipitation amounts (mm, solid lines) and precipitation percentiles (% , bars) for the most recent 13 months obtained from a merge of raingauge observations and satellite-derived precipitation estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999, *J. Climate*, **12**, 3335–3342). The monthly precipitation climatology (mm, dashed lines) is from the 1979–2000 base period monthly means. Monthly percentiles are not shown if the monthly mean is less than 5 mm.

Monthly Accumulation -- February, 2009

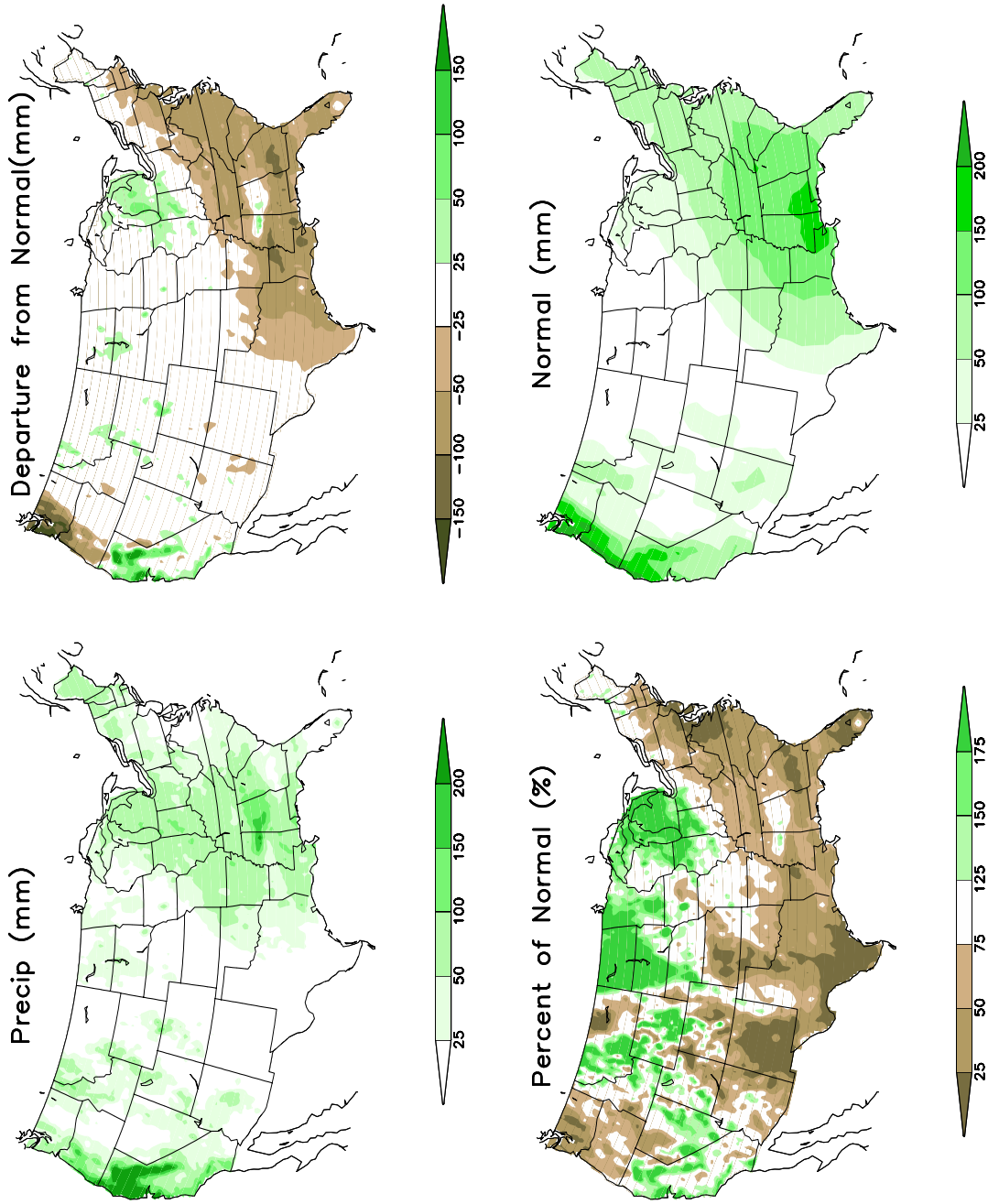


FIGURE E6. Observed precipitation (upper left), departure from average (upper right), percent of average (lower left), and average precipitation (lower right) for FEB 2009. The units are given on each panel. Base period for averages is 1971–2000. Results are based on CPC’s U. S. daily precipitation analysis, which is available at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/realtime>.

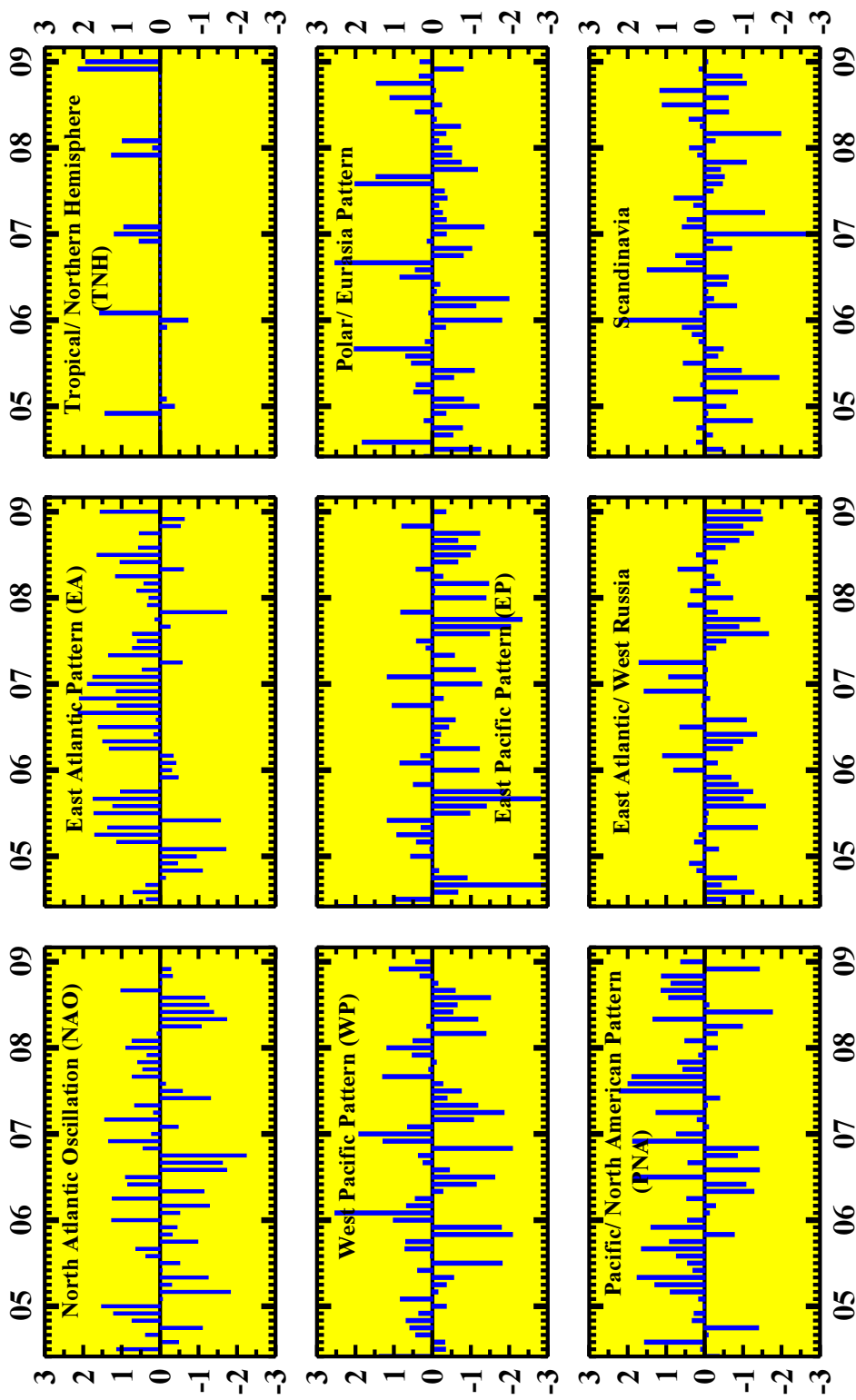


FIGURE E7. Standardized monthly Northern Hemisphere teleconnection indices. The teleconnection patterns are calculated from a Rotated Principal Component Analysis (RPCA) applied to monthly standardized 500-hPa height anomalies during January 1950 – December 2000. To obtain these patterns, ten leading un-rotated modes are first calculated for each calendar month by using the monthly height anomaly fields for the three-month period centered on that month: [i.e., The July modes are calculated from the June, July, and August standardized monthly anomalies]. A Varimax spatial rotation of the ten leading un-rotated modes for each calendar month results in 120 rotated modes (12 months x 10 modes per month) that yield ten primary teleconnection patterns. The teleconnection indices are calculated by first projecting the standardized monthly anomalies onto the teleconnection patterns corresponding to that month (eight or nine teleconnection patterns are seen in each calendar month). The indices are then solved for simultaneously using a Least-Squares approach. In this approach, the indices are the solution to the Least-Squares system of equations which explains the maximum spatial structure of the observed height anomaly field during the month. The indices are then standardized for each pattern and calendar month independently. No index value exists when the teleconnection pattern does not appear as one of the ten leading rotated EOF's valid for that month.

February 2009
Sea-Level Pressure and Anomaly

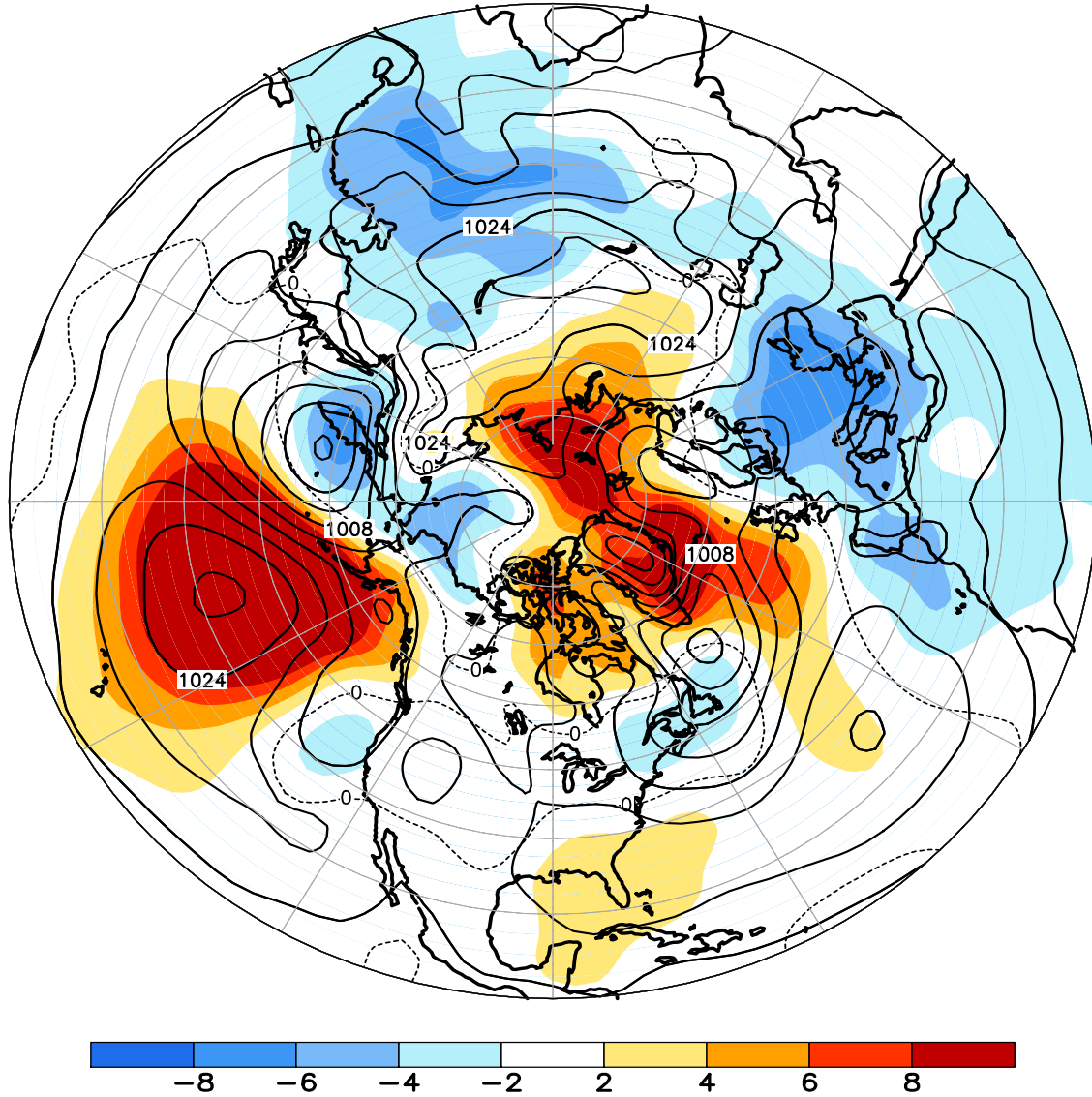


FIGURE E8. Northern Hemisphere mean and anomalous sea level pressure (CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Mean values are denoted by solid contours drawn at an interval of 4 hPa. Anomaly contour interval is 2 hPa with values less (greater) than -2 hPa (2 hPa) indicated by dark (light) shading. Anomalies are calculated as departures from the 1979-95 base period monthly means.

February 2009
500-hPa Height and Anomaly

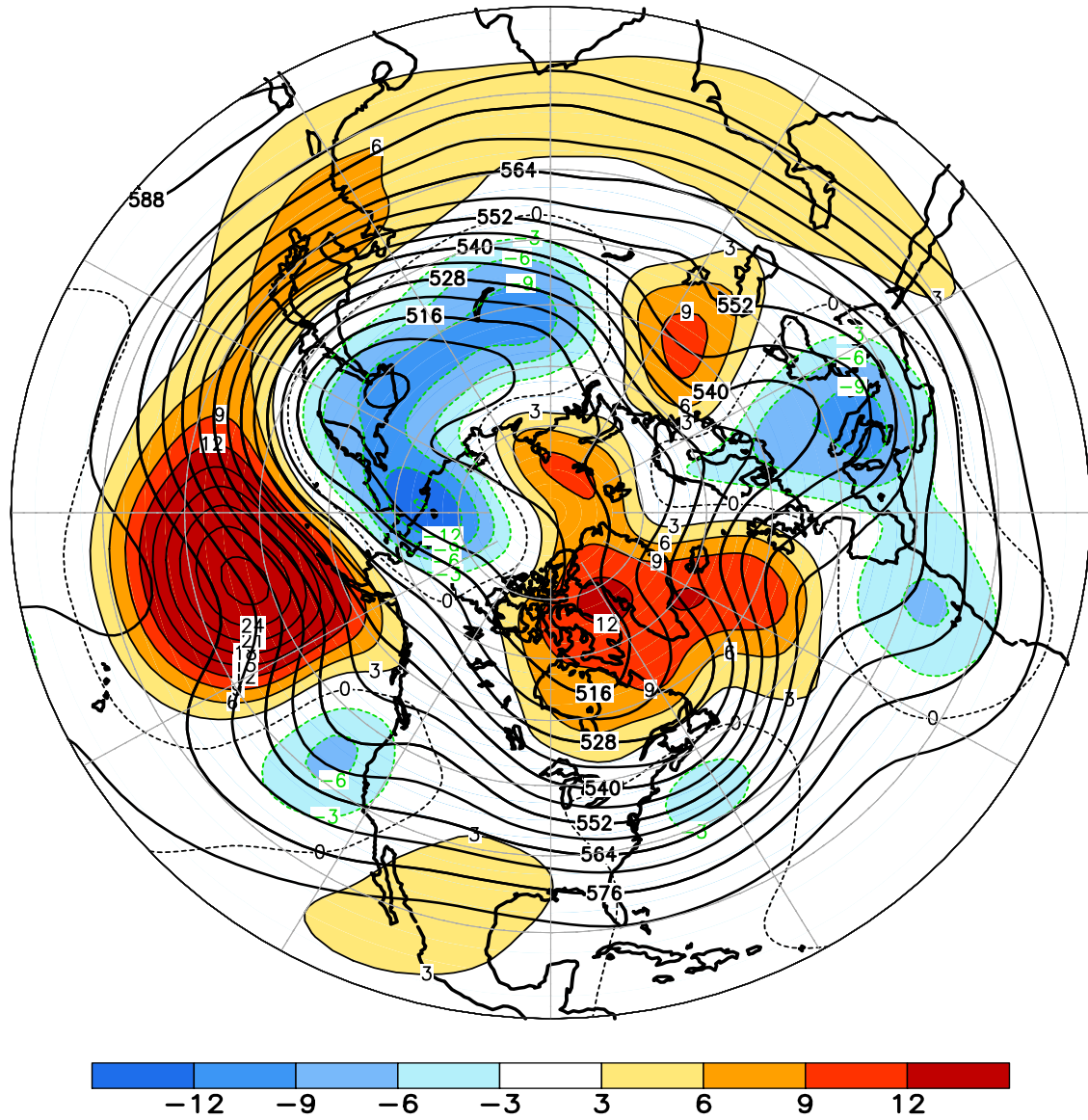
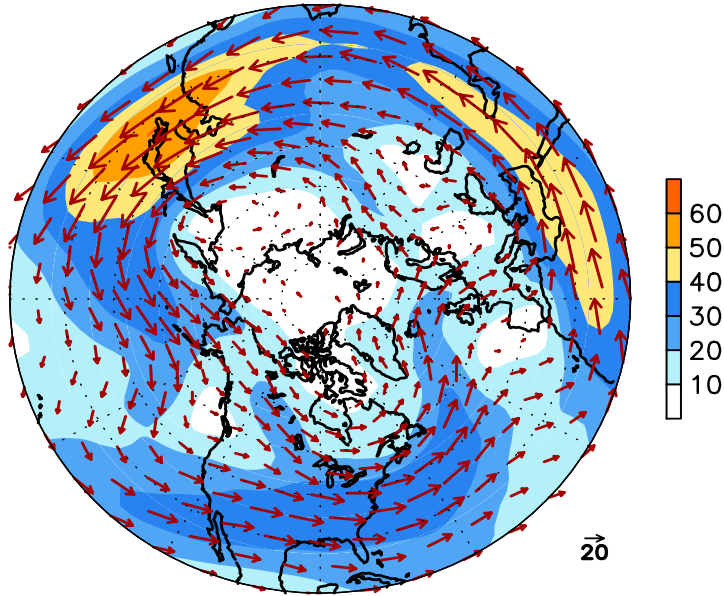


FIGURE E9. Northern Hemisphere mean and anomalous 500-hPa geopotential height (CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Mean heights are denoted by solid contours drawn at an interval of 6 dam. Anomaly contour interval is 3 dam with values less (greater) than -3 dam (3 dam) indicated by dark (light) shading. Anomalies are calculated as departures from the 1979-95 base period monthly means.

February 2009
300-hPa Wind



300-hPa Wind Anomaly

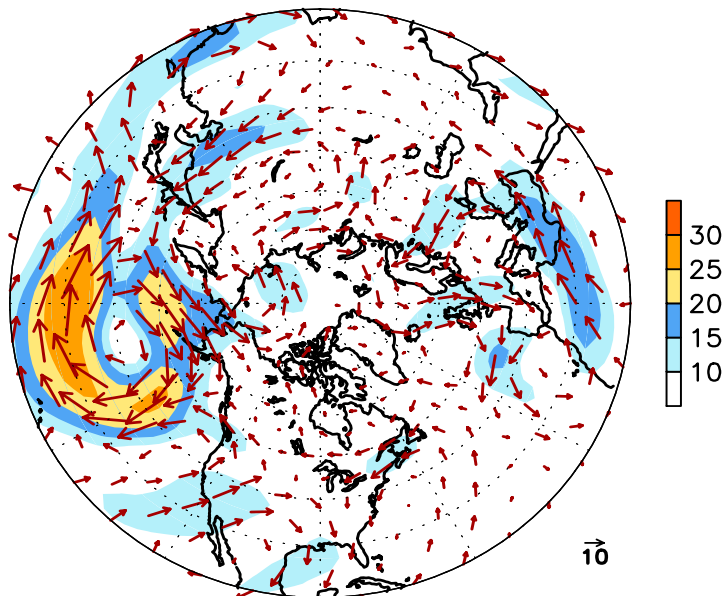


FIGURE E10. Northern Hemisphere mean (left) and anomalous (right) 300-hPa vector wind (CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Mean (anomaly) isotach contour interval is 10 (5) ms^{-1} . Values greater than 30 ms^{-1} (left) and 10 ms^{-1} (rights) are shaded. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-95 base period monthly means.

February 2009
500-hPa: Percentage of Anomaly Days

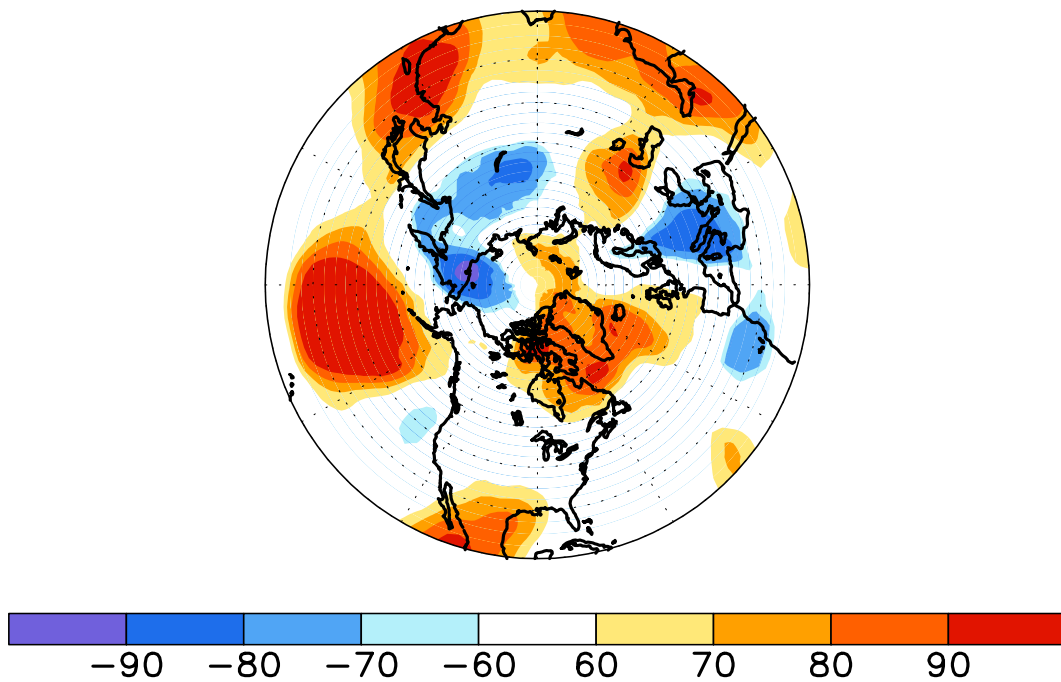


FIGURE E11. Northern Hemisphere percentage of days during FEB 2009 in which 500-hPa height anomalies greater than 15 m (red) and less than -15 m (blue) were observed. Values greater than 70% are shaded and contour interval is 20%.

February 2009
500-hPa Height Anomalies: 40.0N

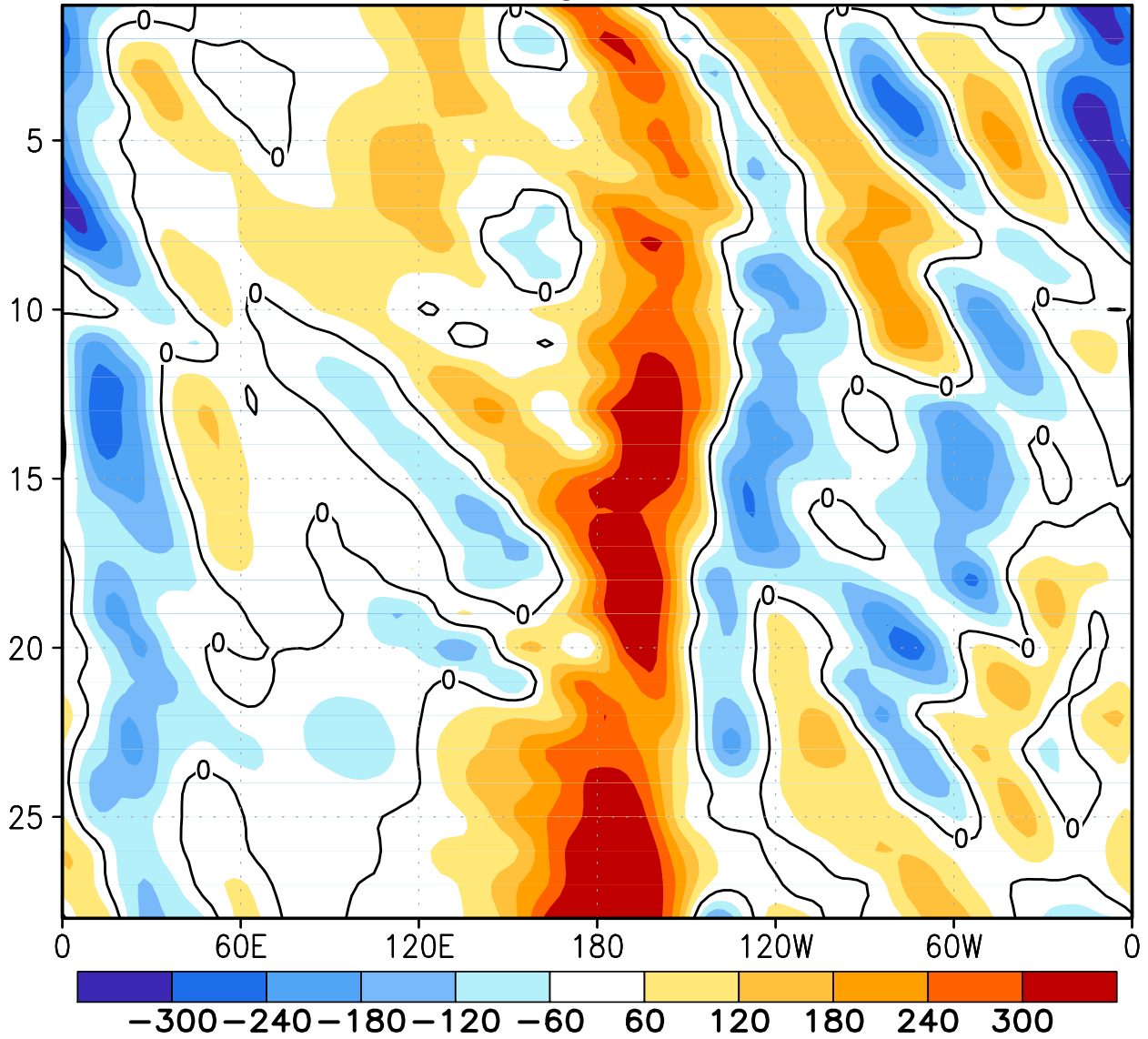


FIGURE E12. Northern Hemisphere: Daily 500-hPa height anomalies for FEB 2009 averaged over the 5° latitude band centered on 40°N. Positive values are indicated by solid contours and dark shading. Negative values are indicated by dashed contours and light shading. Contour interval is 60 m. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-95 base period daily means.

FIGURE E13. Northern Hemisphere: 700-hPa heights for FEB 2009 overlaid with standard deviation of high-pass filtered height (left) and normalized anomalous variance of high-pass filtered height (right). Heights are indicated by thick solid contours in both panels (interval is 60 m). High-pass filtered fields reflect fluctuations having periods less than 10 days, and are indicated by thin contours and shading. Contour interval for standard deviation is 15 m with values > 45 m shaded. Contour interval for normalized variance is 1 standard deviation, with positive values shown by solid contours and dark shading and negative values shown by dashed contours and light shading. Anomalies are departures from the 1964-93 base period monthly means. **(Update is not available at the time of publication)**

February 2009
Sea-Level Pressure and Anomaly

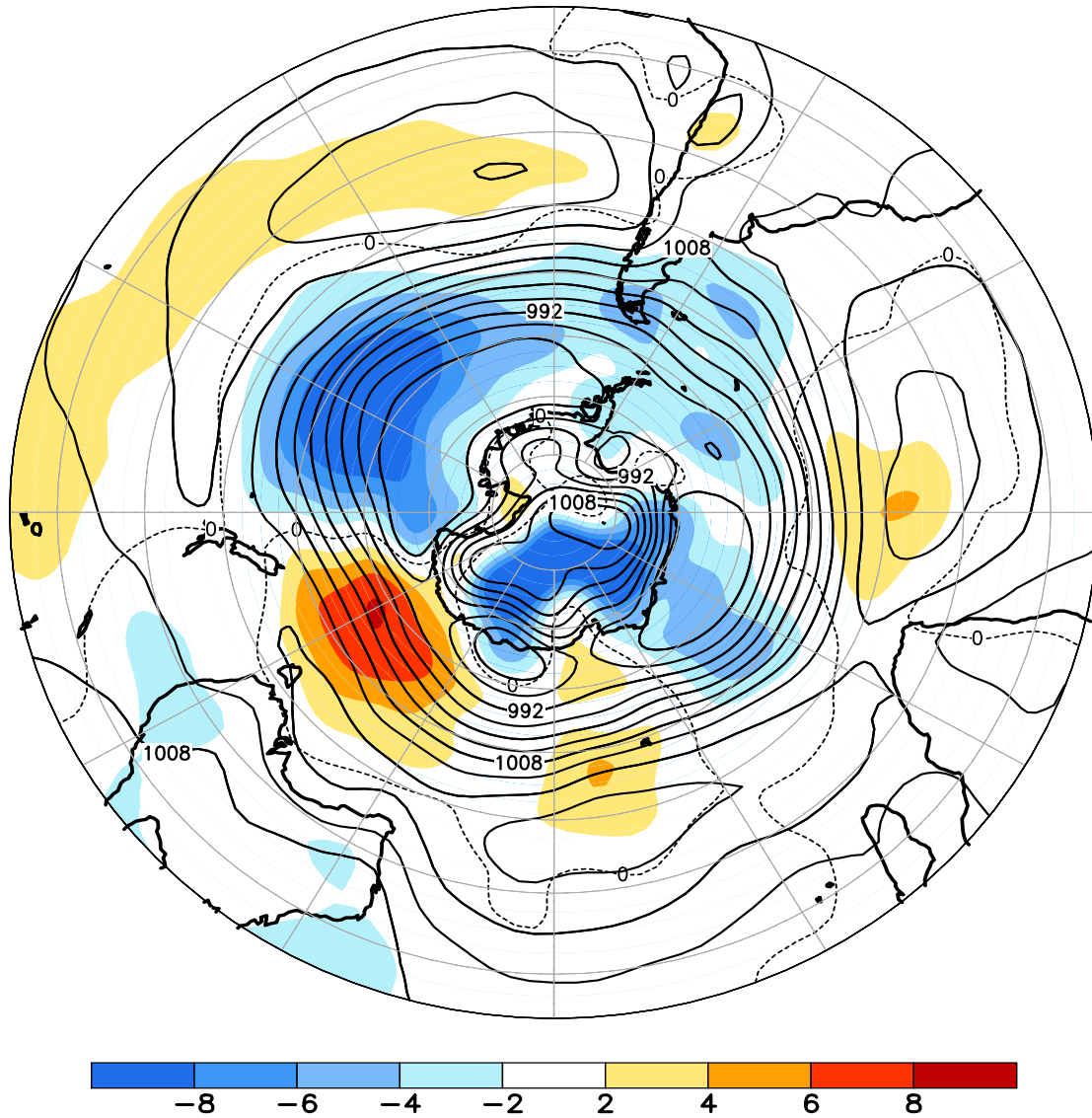


FIGURE E14. Southern Hemisphere mean and anomalous sea level pressure(CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Mean values are denoted by solid contours drawn at an interval of 4 hPa. Anomaly contour interval is 2 hPa with values less (greater) than -2 hPa (2 hPa) indicated by dark (light) shading. Anomalies are calculated as departures from the 1979-95 base period monthly means.

February 2009
500-hPa Height and Anomaly

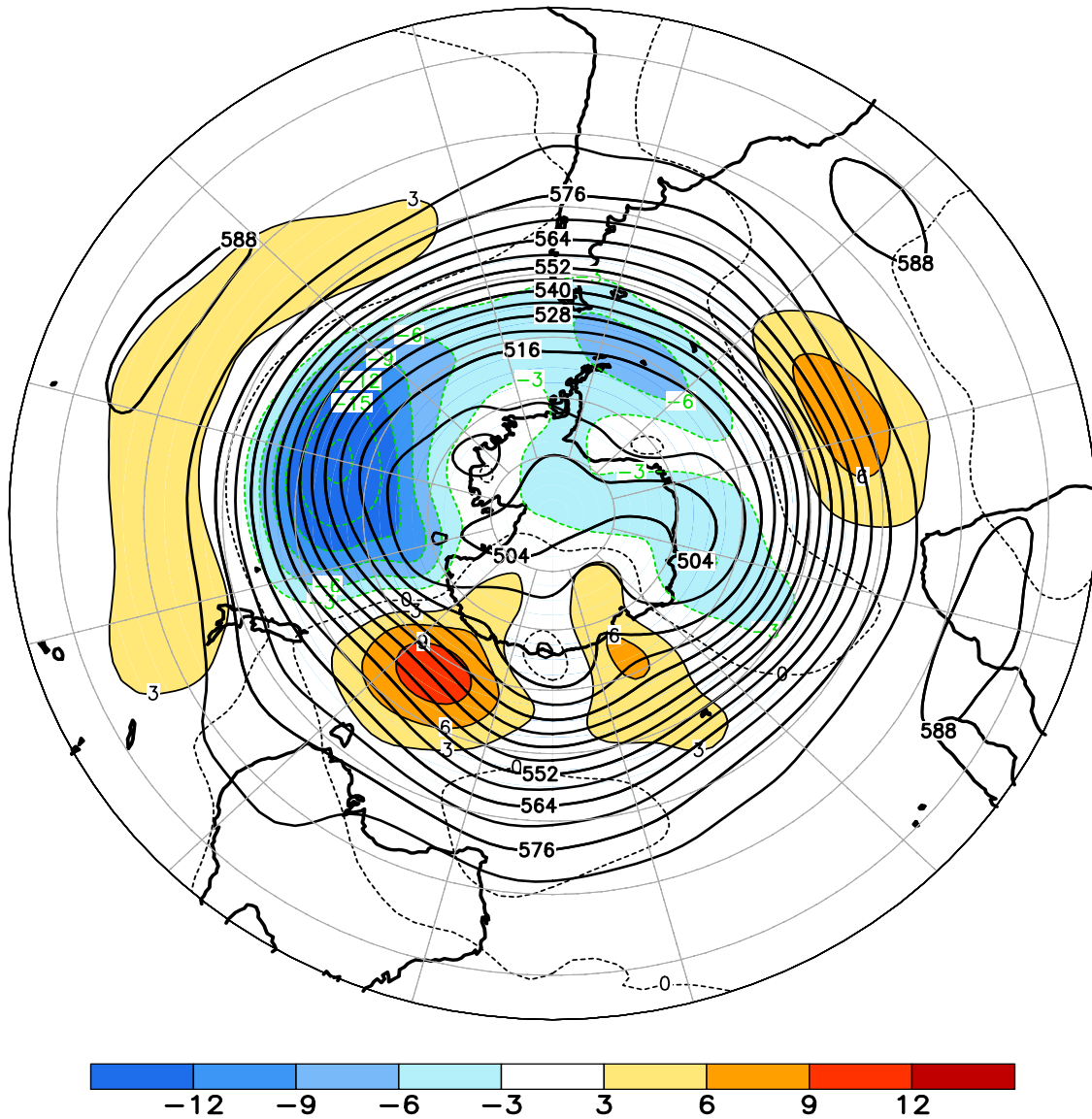
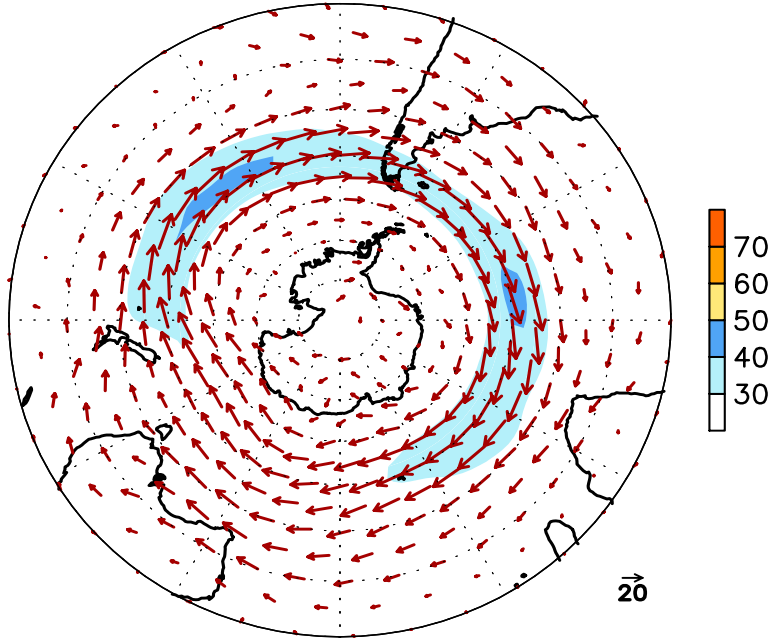


FIGURE E15. Southern Hemisphere mean and anomalous 500-hPa geopotential height (CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Mean heights are denoted by solid contours drawn at an interval of 6 dam. Anomaly contour interval is 3 dam with values less (greater) than -3 dam (3 dam) indicated by dark (light) shading. Anomalies are calculated as departures from the 1979-95 base period monthly means.

February 2009
300-hPa Wind



300-hPa Wind Anomaly

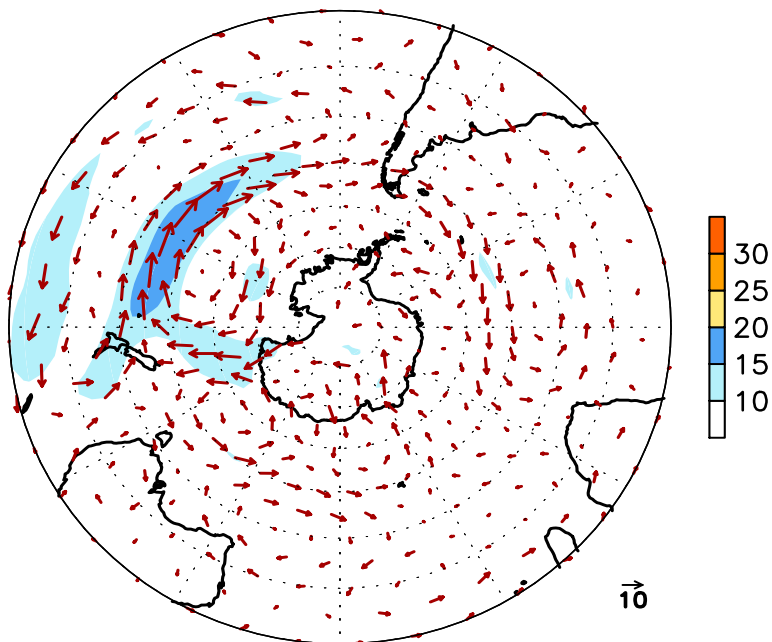


FIGURE E16. Southern Hemisphere mean (left) and anomalous (right) 300-hPa vector wind (CDAS/Reanalysis) for FEB 2009. Mean (anomaly) isotach contour interval is 10 (5) ms^{-1} . Values greater than 30 ms^{-1} (left) and 10 ms^{-1} (rights) are shaded. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-95 base period monthly means.

February 2009
500-hPa: Percentage of Anomaly Days

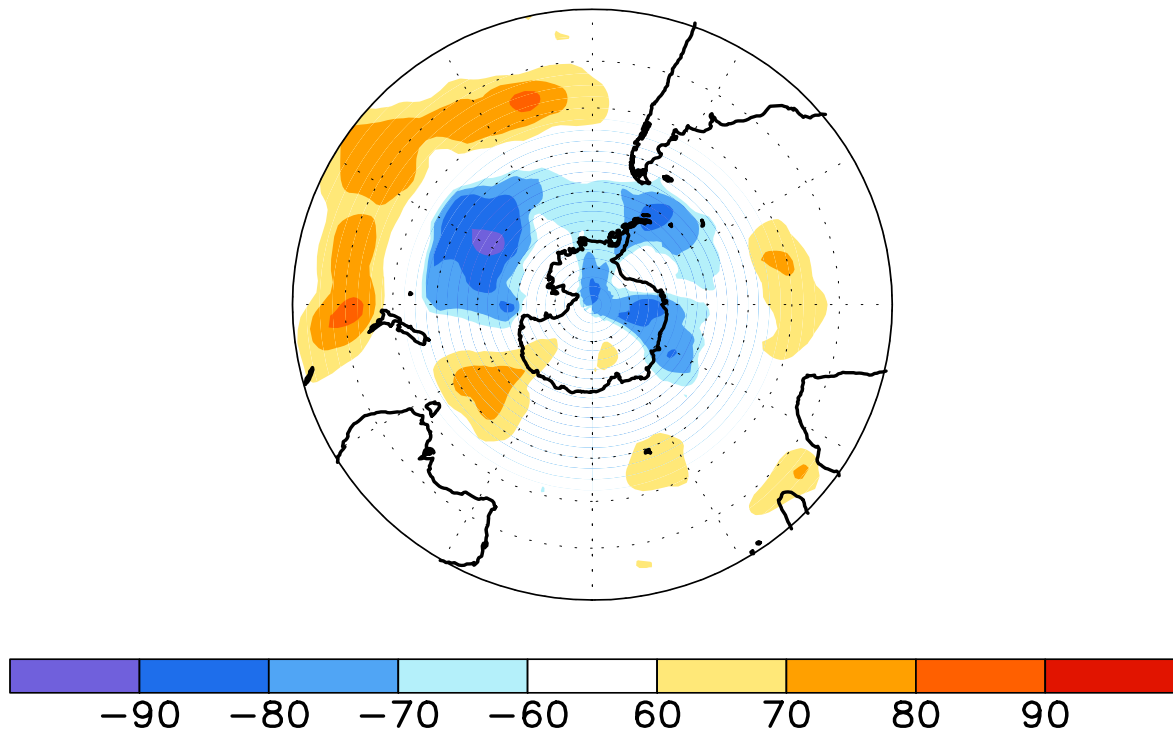


FIGURE E17. Southern Hemisphere percentage of days during FEB 2009 in which 500-hPa height anomalies greater than 15 m (red) and less than -15 m (blue) were observed. Values greater than 70% are shaded and contour interval is 20%.

February 2009
500-hPa Height Anomalies: 40.0S

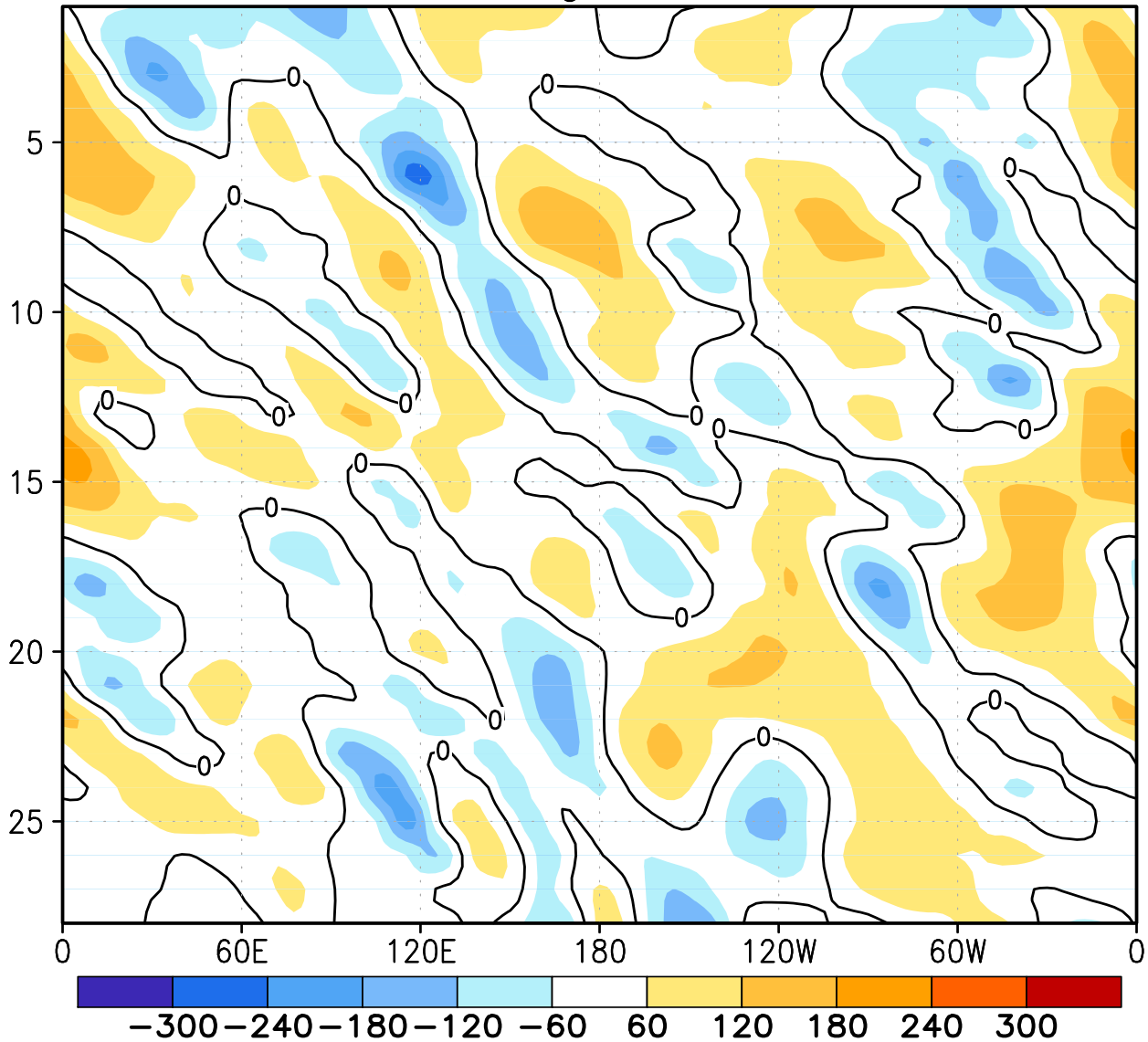


FIGURE E18. Southern Hemisphere: Daily 500-hPa height anomalies for FEB 2009 averaged over the 5° latitude band centered on 40°S. Positive values are indicated by solid contours and dark shading. Negative values are indicated by dashed contours and light shading. Contour interval is 60 m. Anomalies are departures from the 1979-95 base period daily means.

February 2009
Height Anomalies

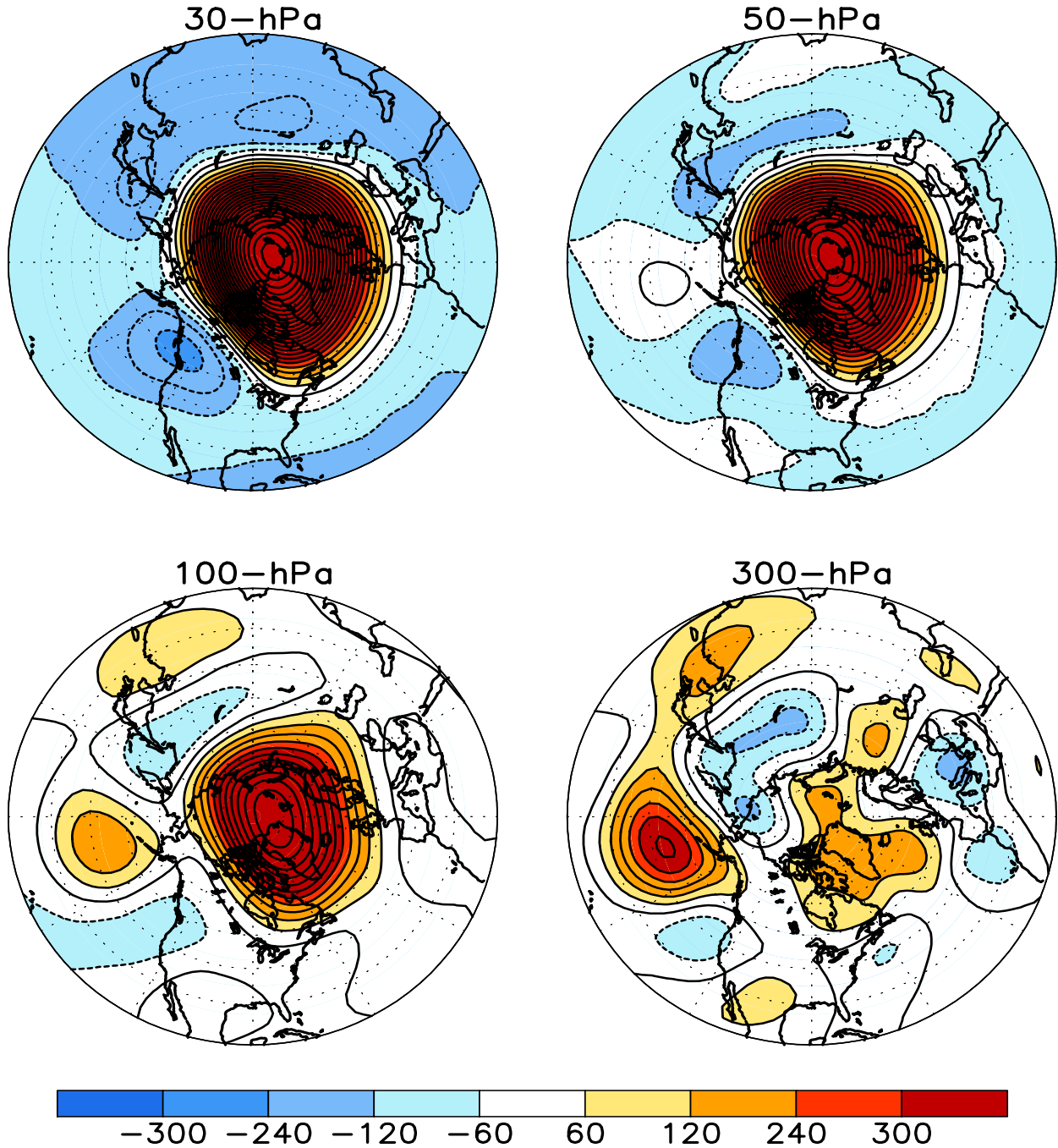


FIGURE S1. Stratospheric height anomalies (m) at selected levels for FEB 2009. Positive values are indicated by solid contours and dark shading. Negative values are indicated by dashed contours and light shading. Contour interval is 60 m. Anomalies are calculated from the 1979–95 base period means. Winter Hemisphere is shown.

February 2009
 Height Anomalies (Contoured): 60.0N
 Temperature Anomalies (shaded)

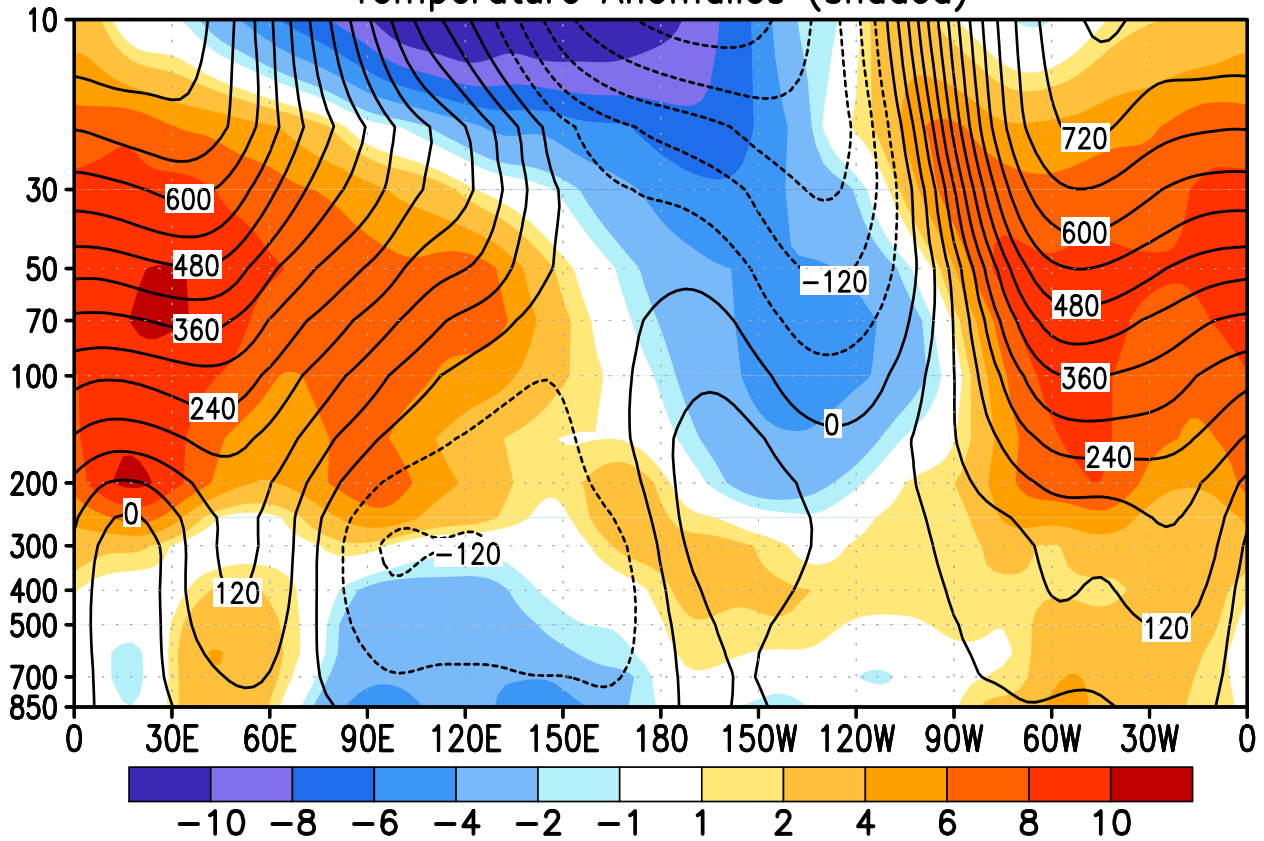


FIGURE S2. Height-longitude sections during FEB 2009 for height anomalies (contour) and temperature anomalies (shaded). In both panels, positive values are indicated by solid contours and dark shading, while negative anomalies are indicated by dashed contours and light shading. Contour interval for height anomalies is 60 m and for temperature anomalies is 2°C. Anomalies are calculated from the 1979–95 base period monthly means. Winter Hemisphere is shown.

50hPa DJF Mean Temperature Anomalies

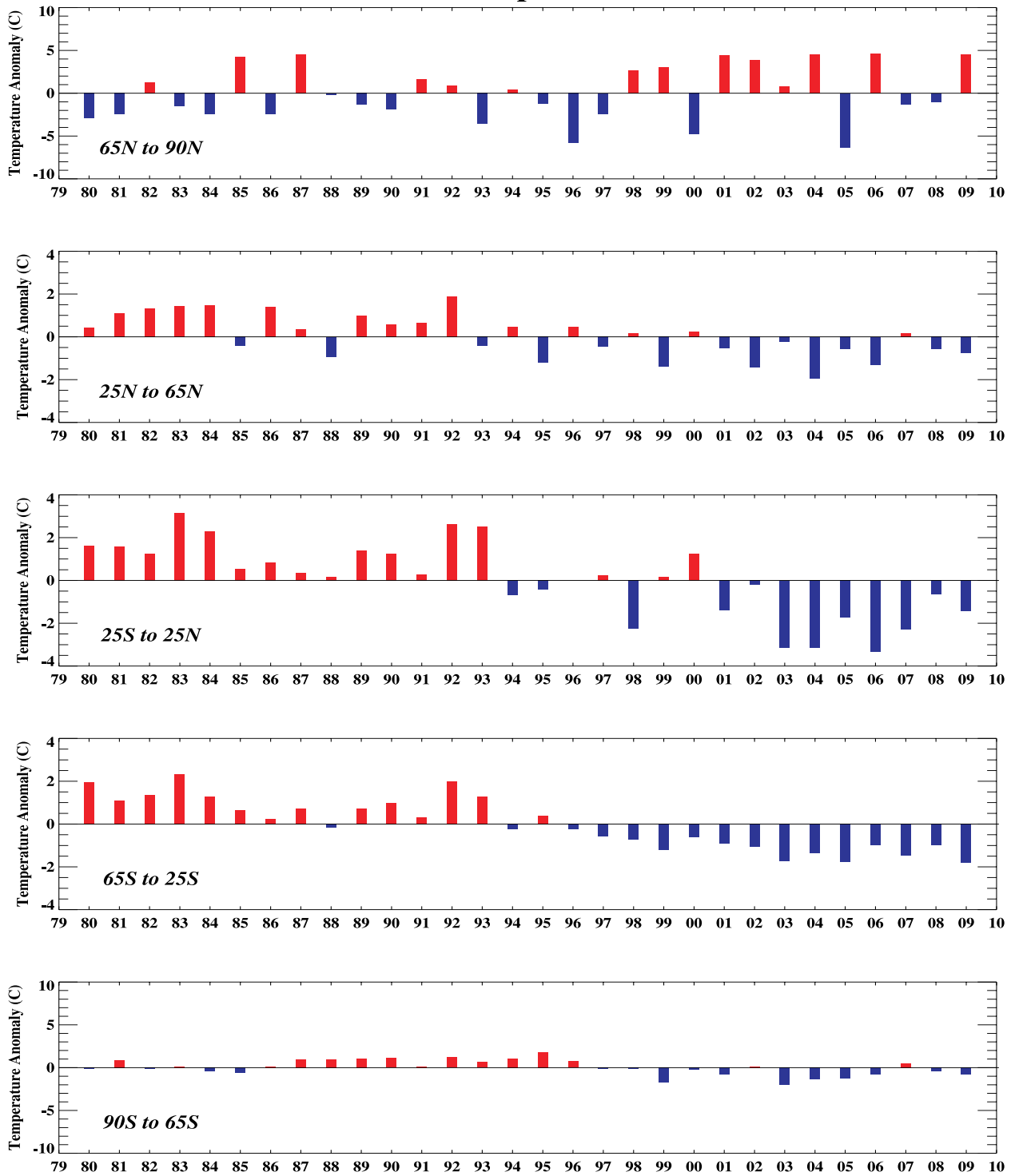


FIGURE S3. Seasonal mean temperature anomalies at 50-hPa for the latitude bands 65°–90°N, 25°–65°N, 25°N–25°S, 25°–65°S, 65°–90°S. The seasonal mean is comprised of the most recent three months. Zonal anomalies are taken from the mean of the entire data set.

Zonal Mean Temperature for 2008 & 2009

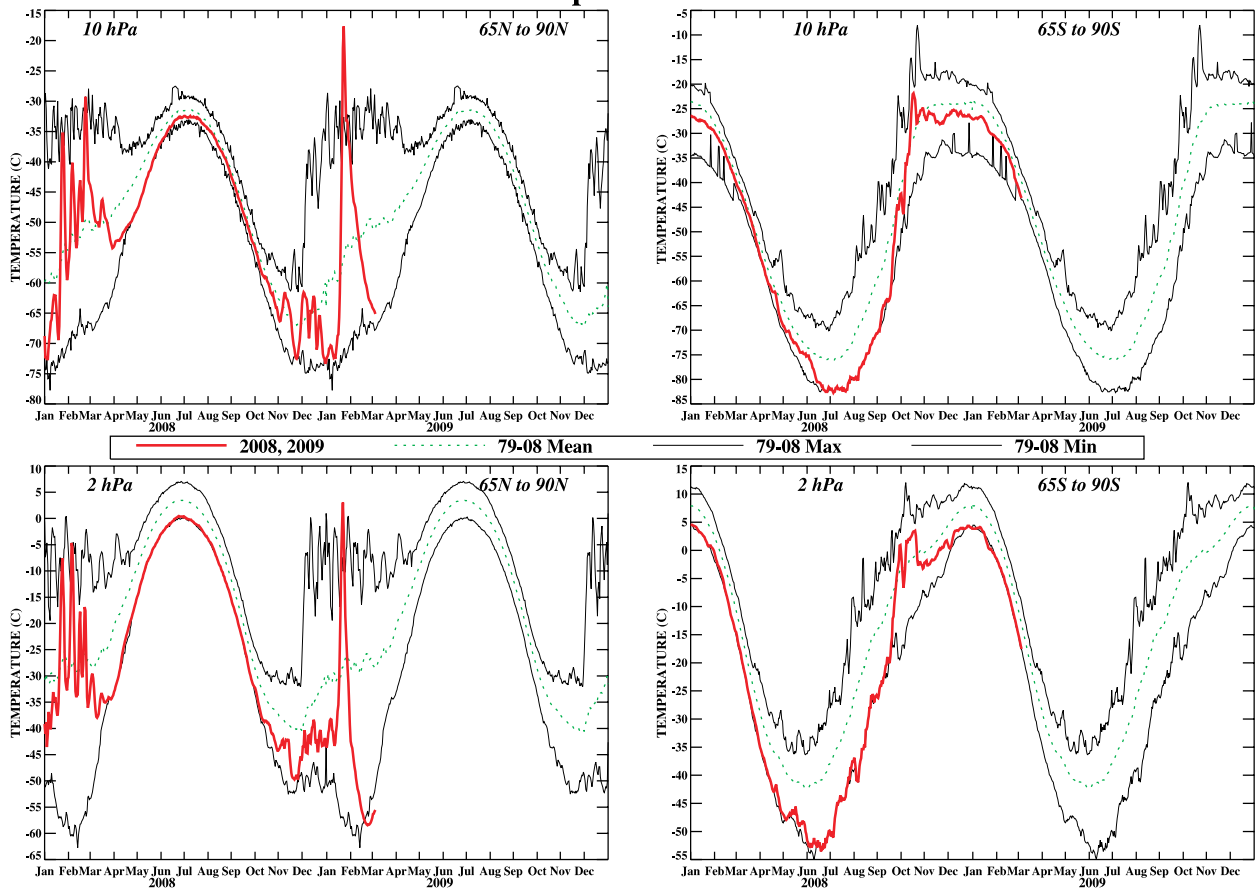


FIGURE S4. Daily mean temperatures at 10-hPa and 2-hPa (thick line) in the region 65°–90°N and 65°–90°S for the past two years. Dashed line depicts the 1979–99 base period daily mean. Thin solid lines depict the daily extreme maximum and minimum temperatures.

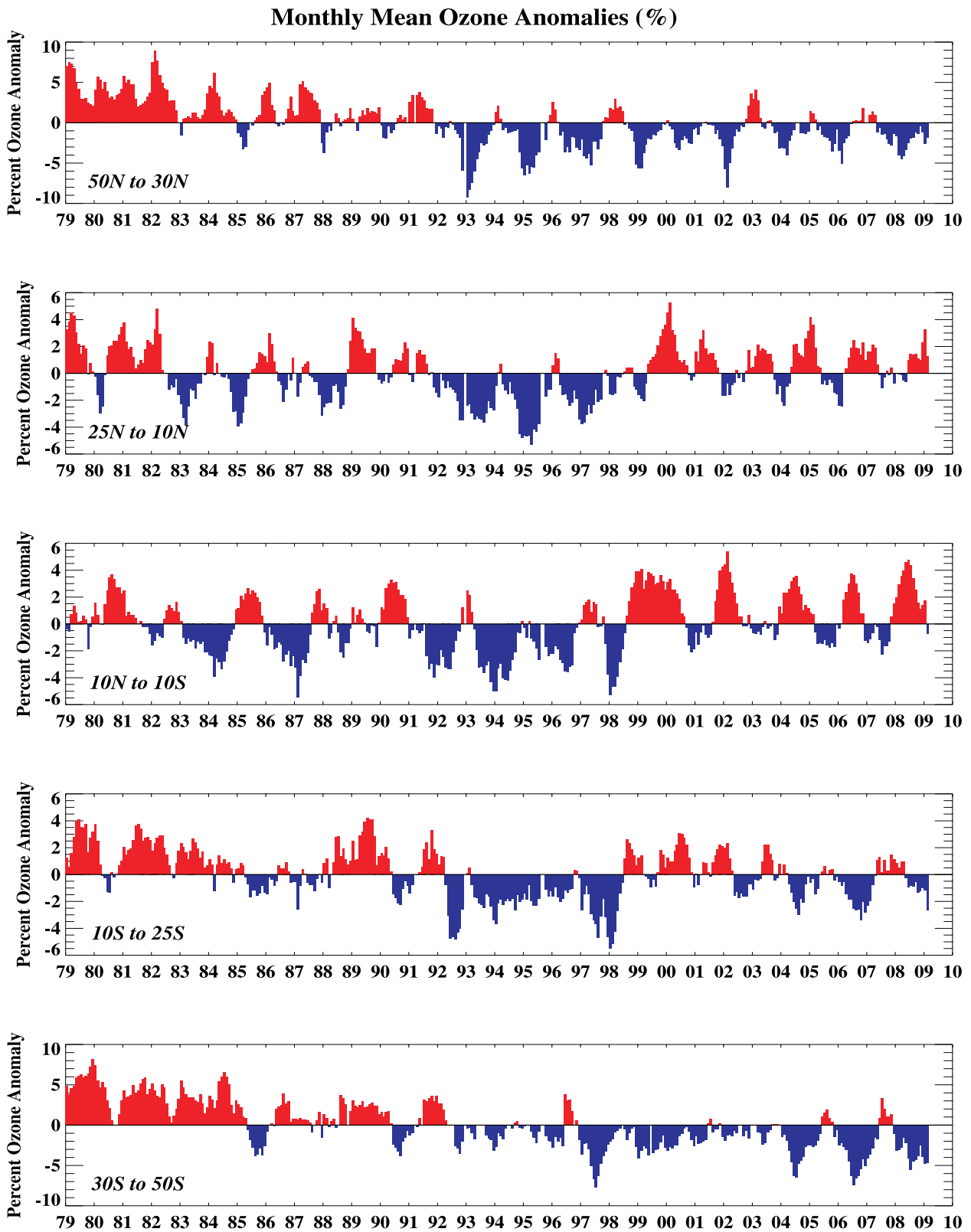


FIGURE S5. Monthly ozone anomalies (percent) from the long term monthly means for five zones: 50N-30N (NH mid-latitudes), 25N-10N (NH tropical surf zone), 10N-10S (Equatorial-QBO zone), 10S-25S (SH tropical surf zone), and 30S-50S (SH mid-latitudes). The long term monthly means are determined from the entire data set beginning in 1979.

FEBRUARY PERCENT DIFF (2009 - AVG(79-86))

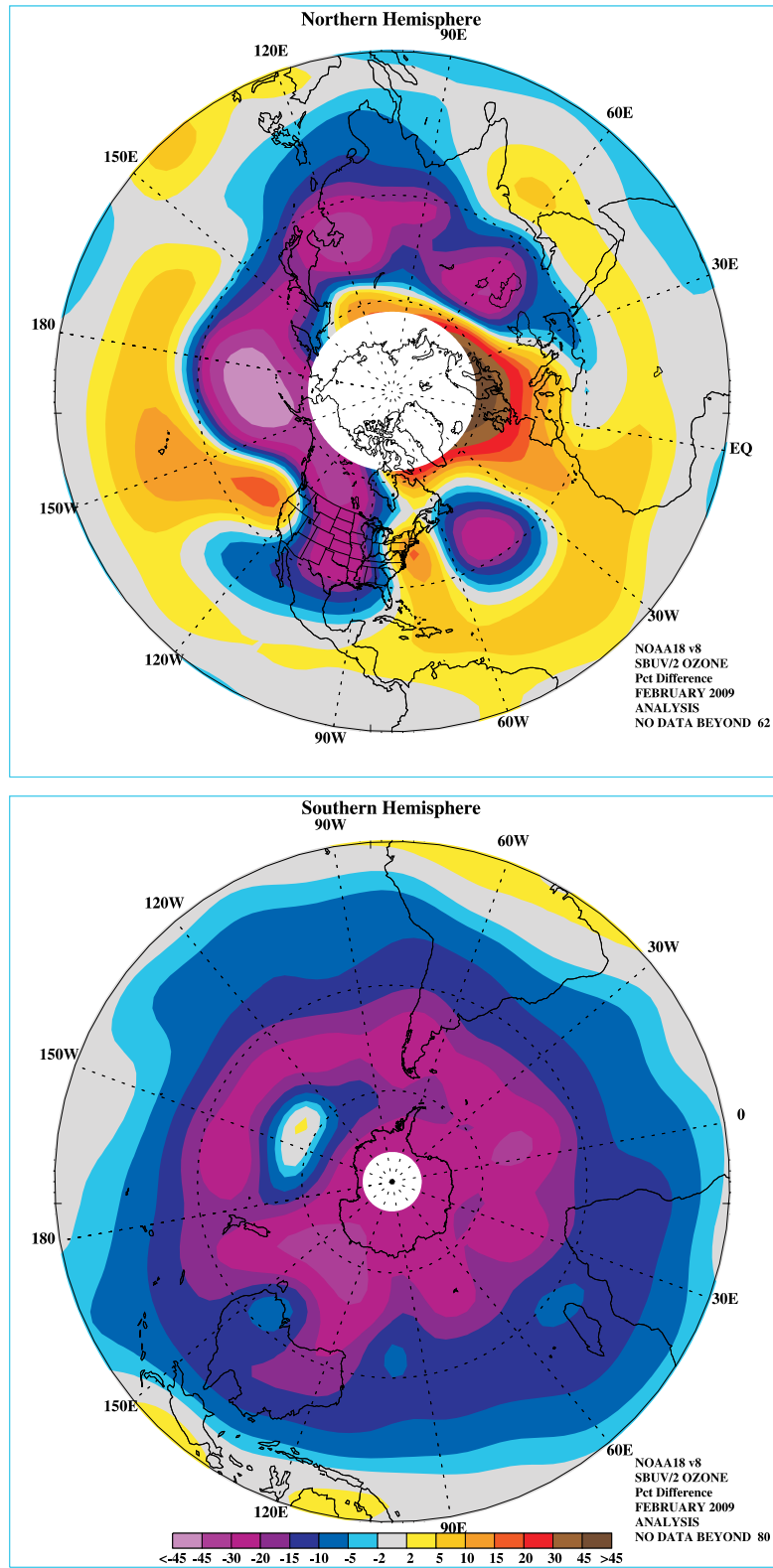


FIGURE S6. Northern (top) and Southern (bottom) Hemisphere total ozone anomaly (percent difference from monthly mean for the period 1979–86). The region near the winter pole has no SBUV/2 data.

Fz at 100 hPa (Feb. 2009)

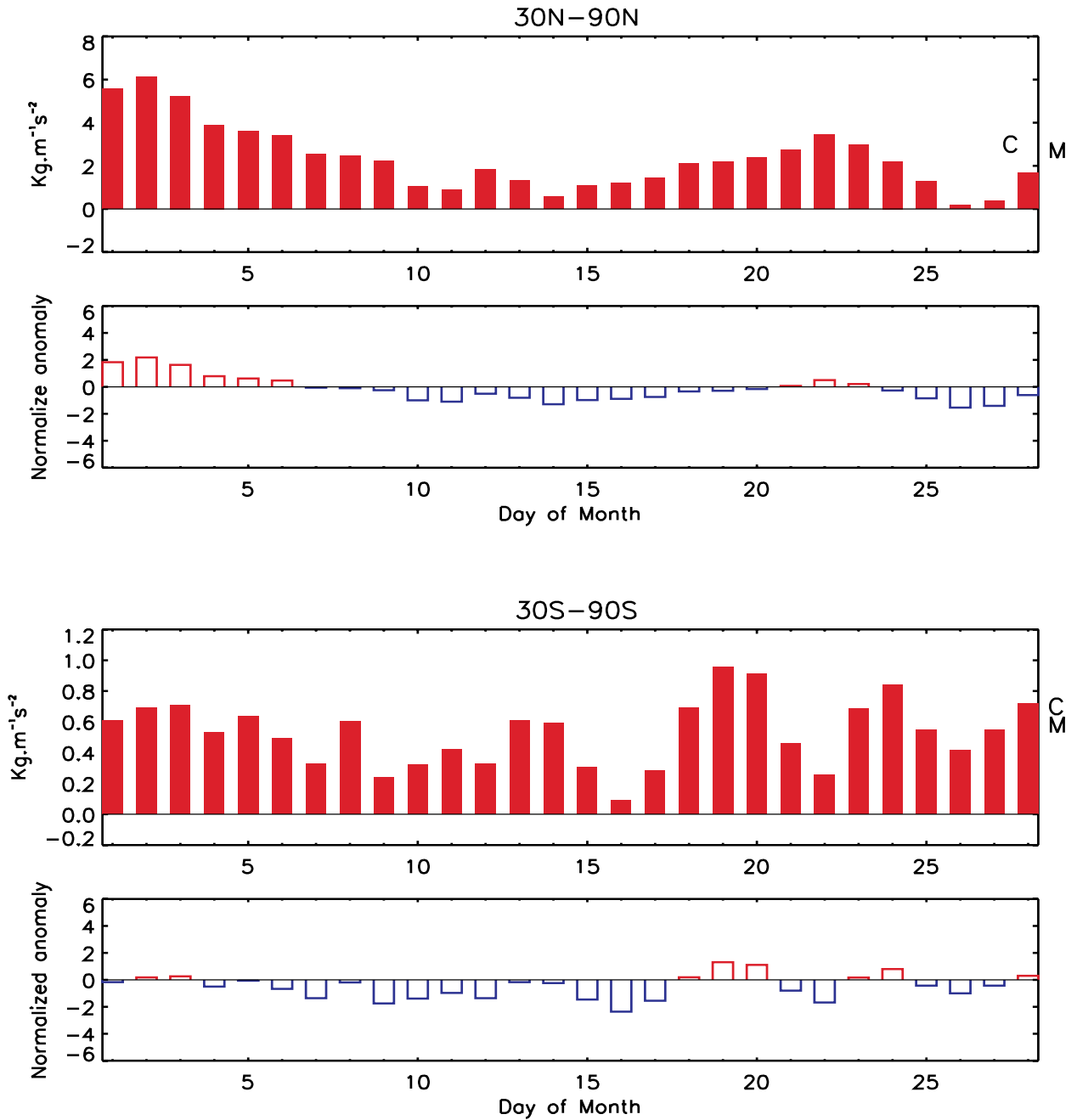


FIGURE S7. Daily vertical component of EP flux (which is proportional to the poleward transport of heat or upward transport of potential energy by planetary wave) at 100 hPa averaged over (top) 30°N–90°N and (bottom) 30°S–90°S for FEB 2009. The EP flux unit ($\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$) has been scaled by multiplying a factor of the Brunt Vaisala frequency divided by the Coriolis parameter and the radius of the earth. The letter 'M' indicates the current monthly mean value and the letter 'C' indicates the climatological mean value. Additionally, the normalized departures from the monthly climatological EP flux values are shown.

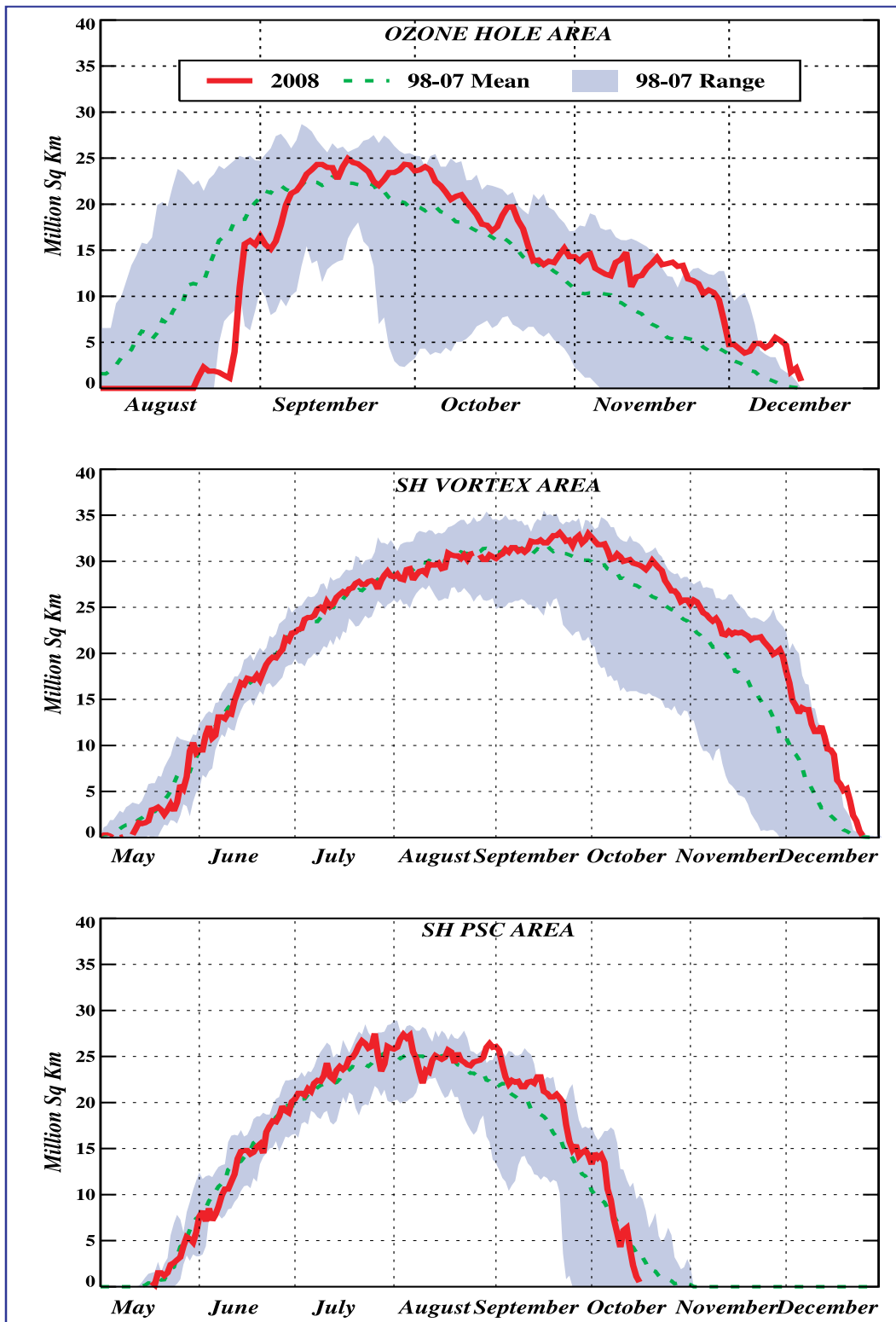
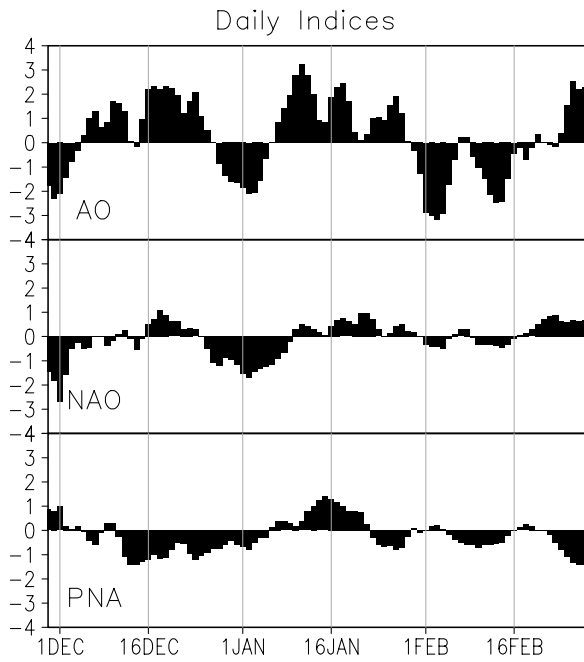
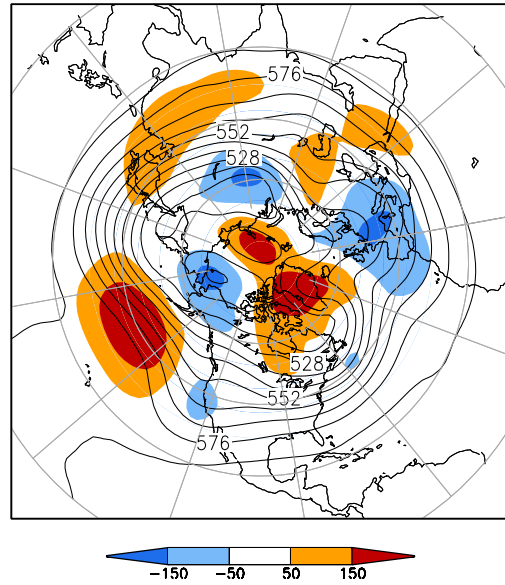


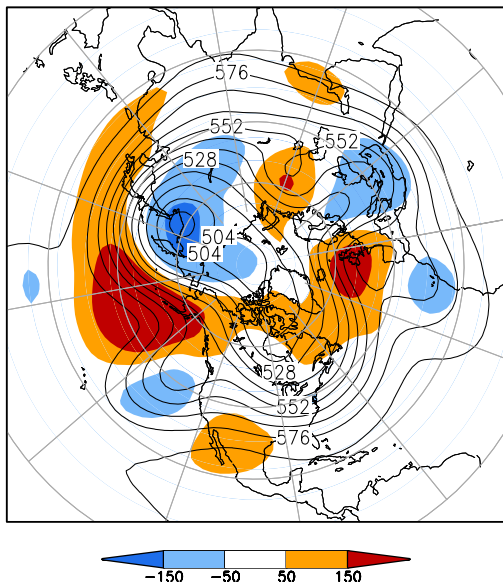
FIGURE S8. Daily time series showing the size of the NH polar vortex (representing the area enclosed by the 32 PVU contour on the 450K isentropic surface), and the areal coverage of temperatures <-78C on the 450K isentropic surface.



500-hPa Height (dm) & Anomalies (m)
(Feb 1–15, 2009)



500-hPa Height (dm) & Anomalies (m)
(Feb 16–28, 2009)



500-hPa Height (dm) & Anomalies (m)
(Feb 1–28, 2009)

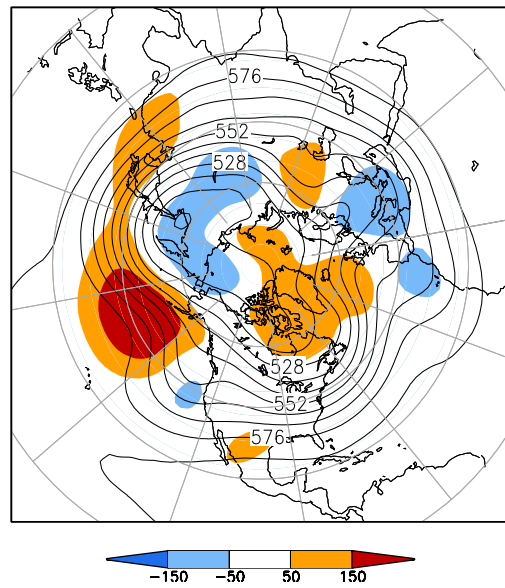


FIGURE A2.1. (a) Daily amplitudes of the Arctic Oscillation (AO) the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO), and the Pacific-North American (PNA) pattern. The pattern amplitudes for the AO, (NAO, PNA) are calculated by projecting the daily 1000-hPa (500-hPa) height anomaly field onto the leading EOF obtained from standardized time-series of daily 1000-hPa (500-hPa) height for all months of the year. The base period is 1979–2000.

(b-d) Northern Hemisphere mean and anomalous 500-hPa geopotential height (CDAS/Reanalysis) for selected periods during FEB 2009 are shown in the remaining 3 panels. Mean heights are denoted by solid contours drawn at an interval of 8 dam. Dark (light) shading corresponds to anomalies greater than 50 m (less than -50 m). Anomalies are calculated as departures from the 1979–95 base period daily means.

**SSM/I Snow Cover for Feb 2009
anomaly based on departure from 1987–2006 baseline**

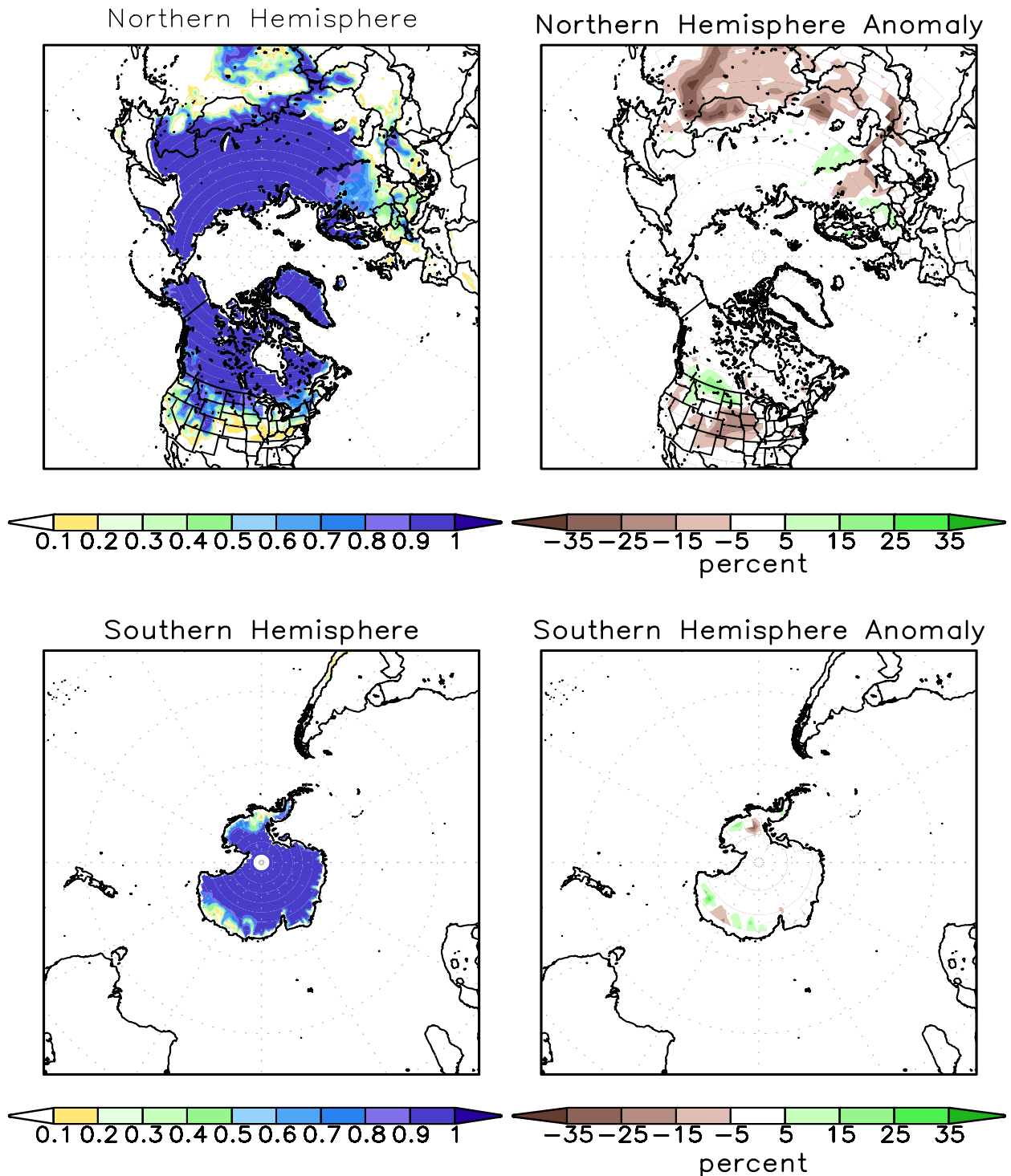


FIGURE A2.2. SSM/I derived snow cover frequency (%) (left) and snow cover anomaly (%) (right) for the month of FEB 2009 based on 1987 - 2006 base period for the Northern Hemisphere (top) and Southern Hemisphere (bottom). It is generated using the algorithm described by Ferraro et. al, 1996, Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., vol 77, 891-905.