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

Update prepared by
Climate Prediction Center / NCEP
January 2, 2012

Outline

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

Overview

- MJO activity was present during the past week with the enhanced phase located across the Pacific. The MJO is not as strong as the activity during autumn 2011.
- La Nina and additional subseasonal tropical variability are contributing a considerable portion to the anomalous convection in the global Tropics.
- Most dynamical model MJO index forecasts do not indicate a strong MJO signal over the upcoming period at the current time.
- Based on recent observations and model forecasts, the MJO is likely to remain generally weak over the period, but still likely to contribute some to above-average rainfall across South Pacific Convergence Zone and drier-than-average conditions across portions of the Indian Ocean.

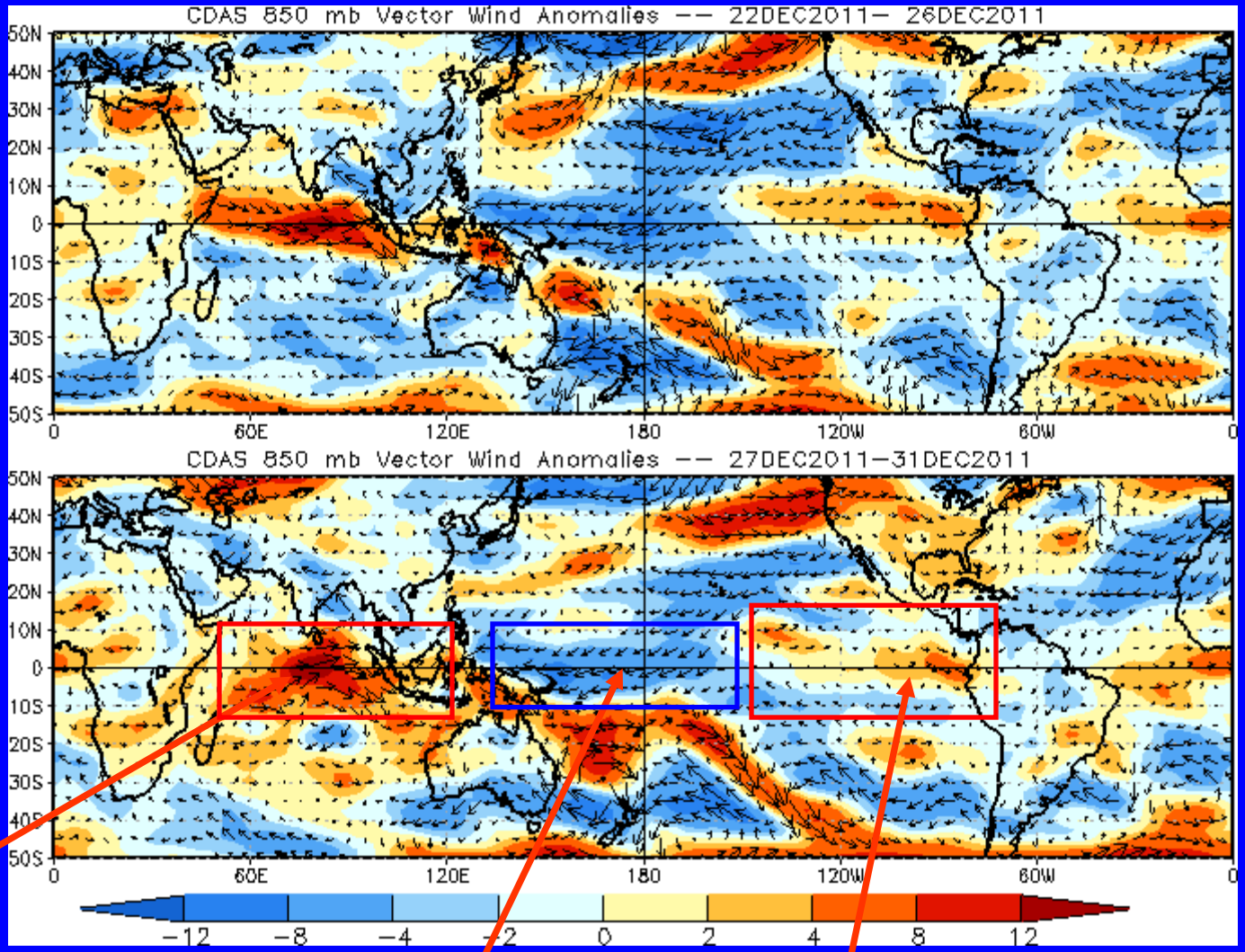
Additional potential impacts across the global tropics are available at:
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ghazards/index.php

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 wind anomalies continued over the equatorial Indian Ocean and western Maritime continent during the last five days.

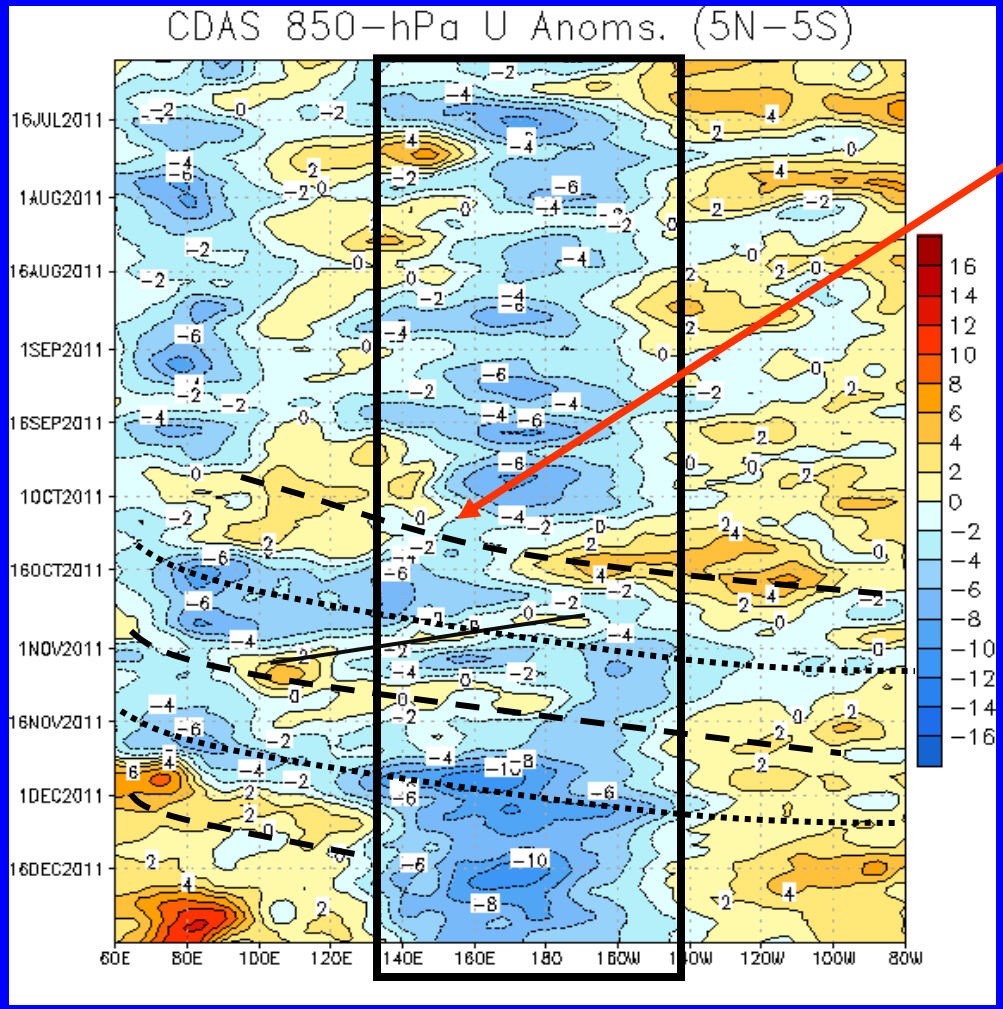
Easterly anomalies continued over the west Pacific but are slightly weaker.

Westerly wind anomalies continued over the east Pacific Ocean but weakened during the last five days.

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

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

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



Time

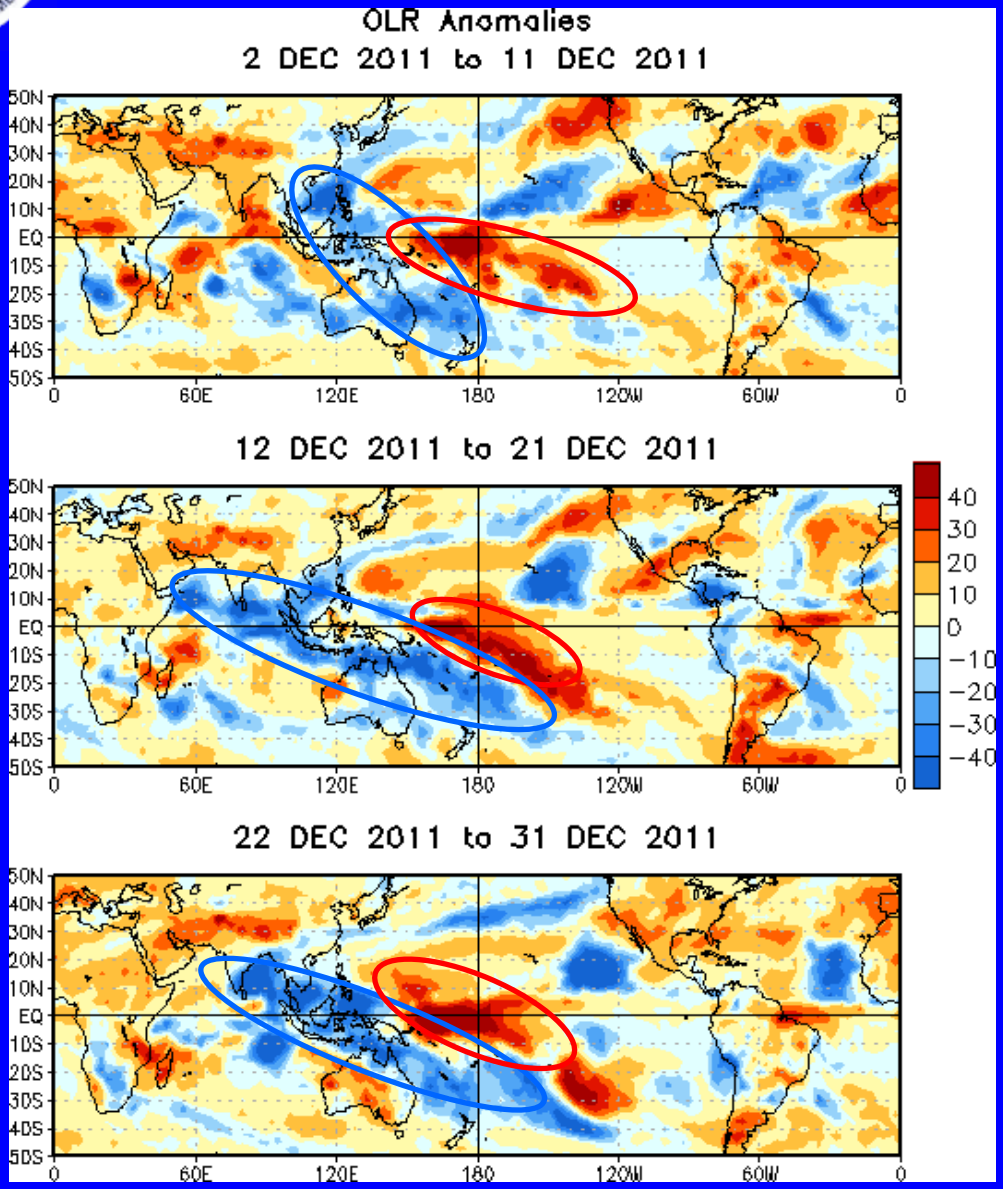
Longitude

In early October, MJO activity weakened the persistent easterly anomalies across the central Pacific (first dashed line).

An equatorial Rossby wave imparted westerly anomalies across parts of the western Pacific and Maritime continent during late October and early November (thin solid line).

MJO activity continued into December (altering dashed and dotted lines) but most recently westerly (easterly) wind anomalies across the Indian Ocean (western Pacific) have become more stationary.

OLR Anomalies – Past 30 days



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

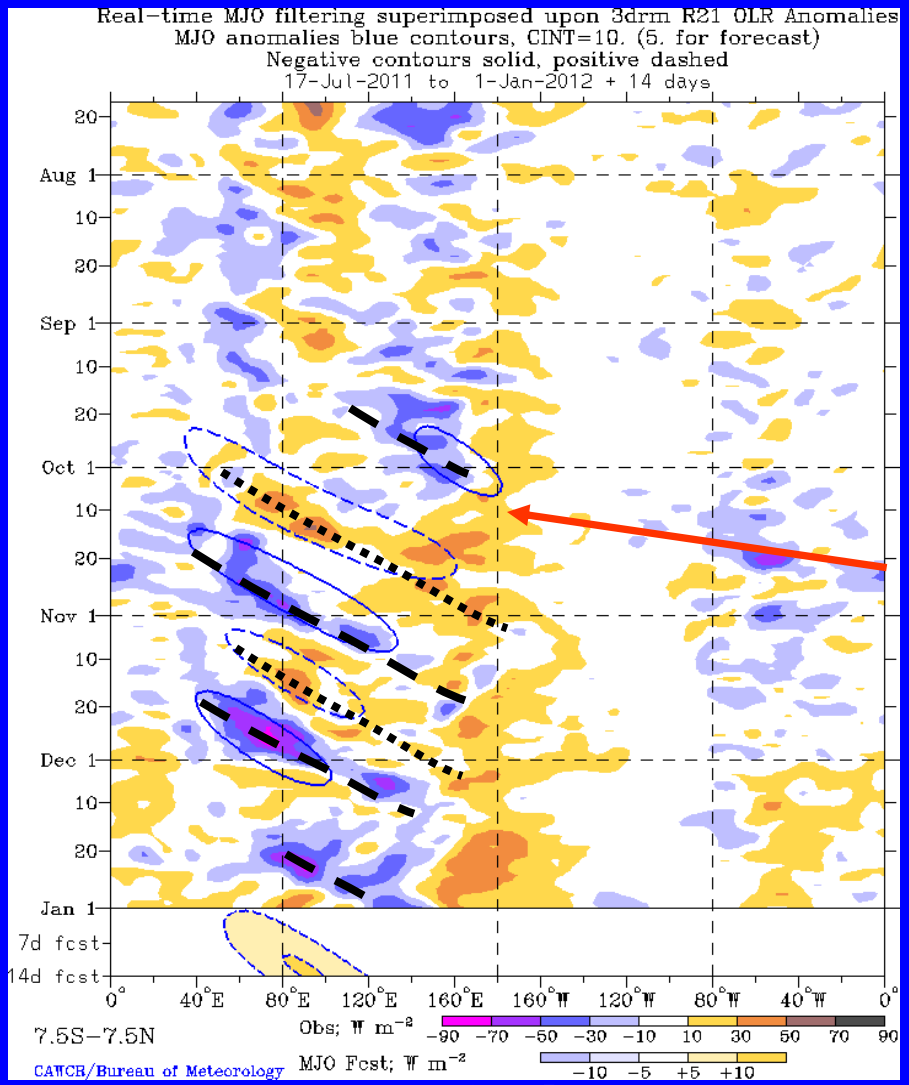
Wetter-than-normal conditions, negative OLR anomalies (blue shading)

During early December, enhanced convection (blue circle) developed near the Philippines, the Maritime continent and the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ). Convection across the Indian Ocean became mixed and suppressed convection (red circle) continued near the Date Line.

A large area of enhanced convection was evident from the northern Indian Ocean to the SPCZ during mid-December while suppressed convection continued near the Date Line.

A large area of enhanced convection stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the SPCZ remained during the end of December.

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



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)

Little MJO activity was observed during July and August.

Beginning in mid-September, enhanced convection shifted from southern Asia to the western Pacific while suppressed convection developed during late September across India and also shifted eastward to the western Pacific.

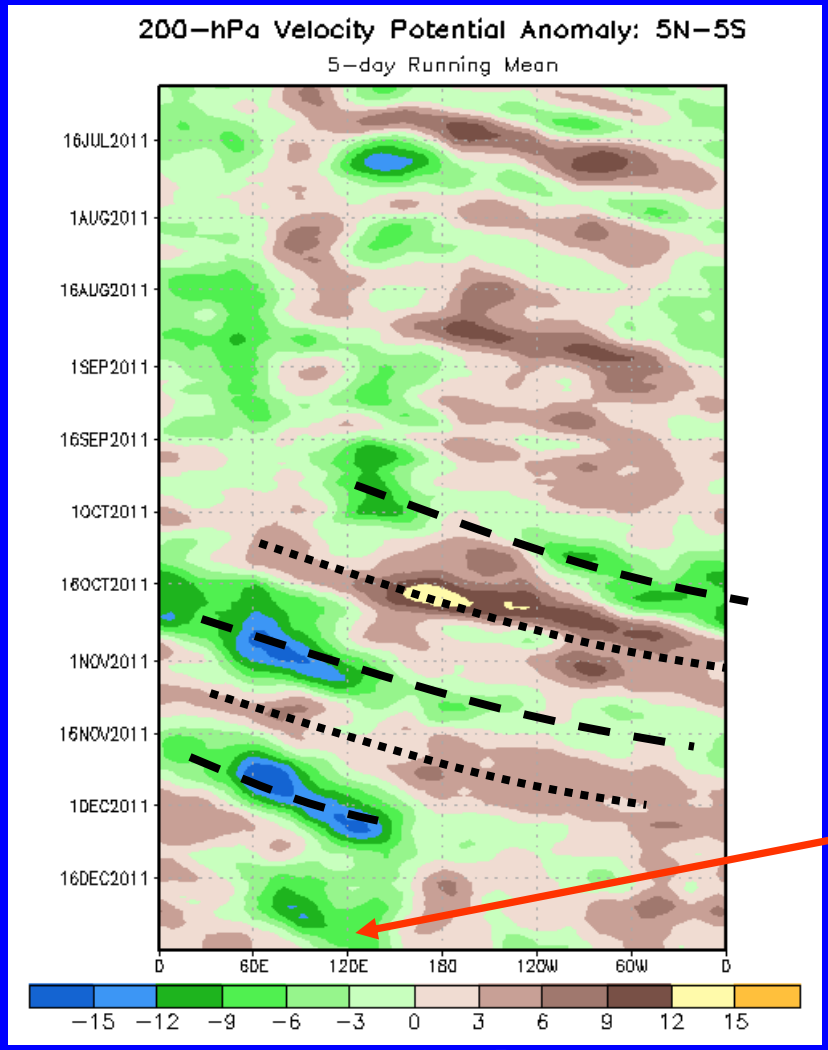
MJO activity continued into the early portion of December when OLR anomalies decreased and eastward propagation was not clear.

In mid-December, OLR anomalies increased across the Indian Ocean and near the Date Line with enhanced convection shifting eastward during the past week.

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

During parts of June, July and August very fast eastward propagation was evident at times and mainly associated with higher frequency sub-seasonal coherent tropical variability not associated with MJO activity.

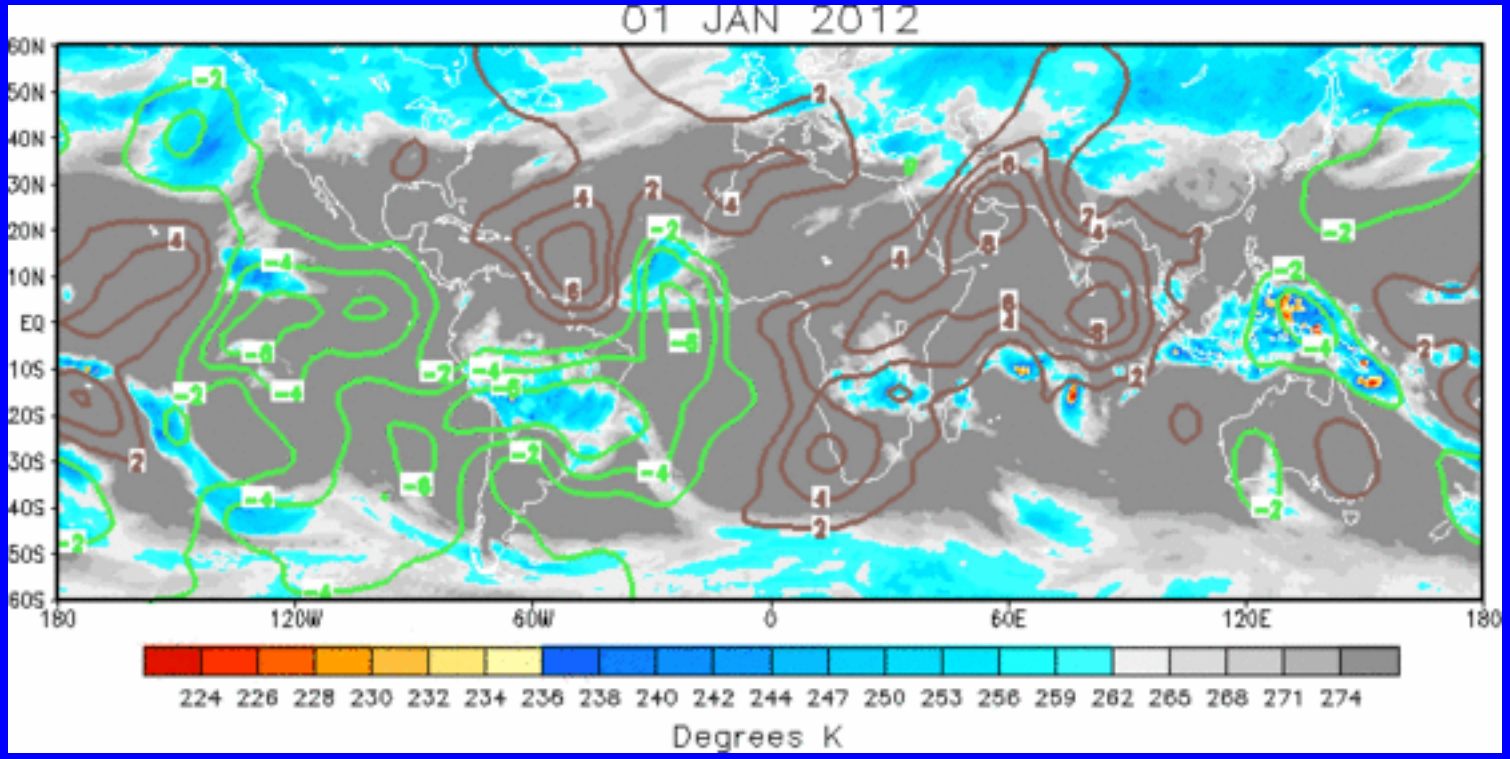
Beginning in the second half of September into December, alternating negative (dashed lines) and positive (dotted lines) anomalies were evident and associated with MJO activity during the period.

Eastward propagation became less coherent in mid-December. Negative anomalies, however, did propagate eastward during the past week.

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

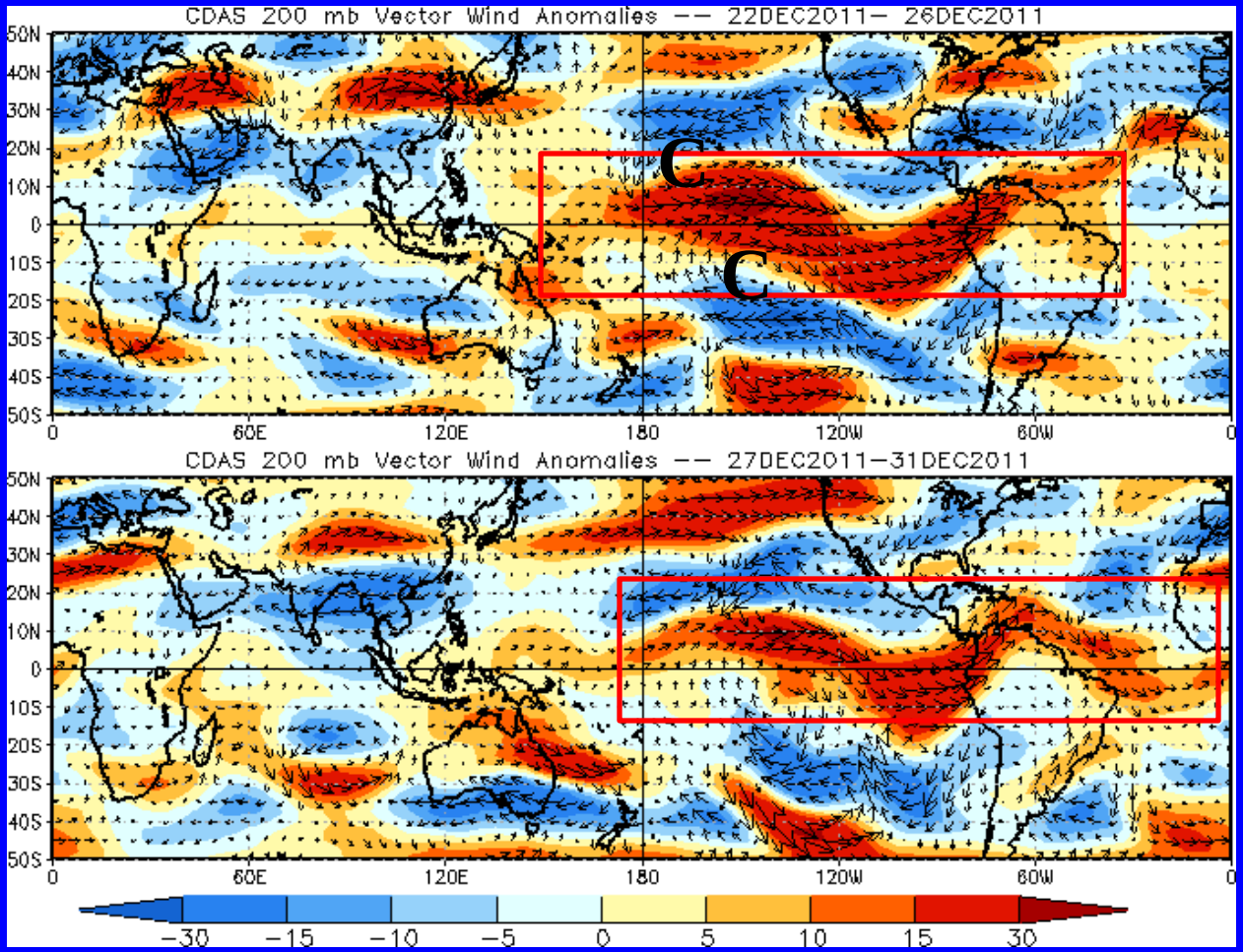
Positive anomalies (brown contours) indicate unfavorable conditions for precipitation

Negative anomalies (green contours) indicate favorable conditions for precipitation



The latest large scale velocity potential pattern shows anomalous upper-level divergence across the Maritime continent and parts of the Pacific and Americas, while anomalous upper-level convergence is evident across Africa and the Indian Ocean.

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



Note that shading denotes the zonal wind anomaly

Blue shades: Easterly anomalies

Red shades: Westerly anomalies

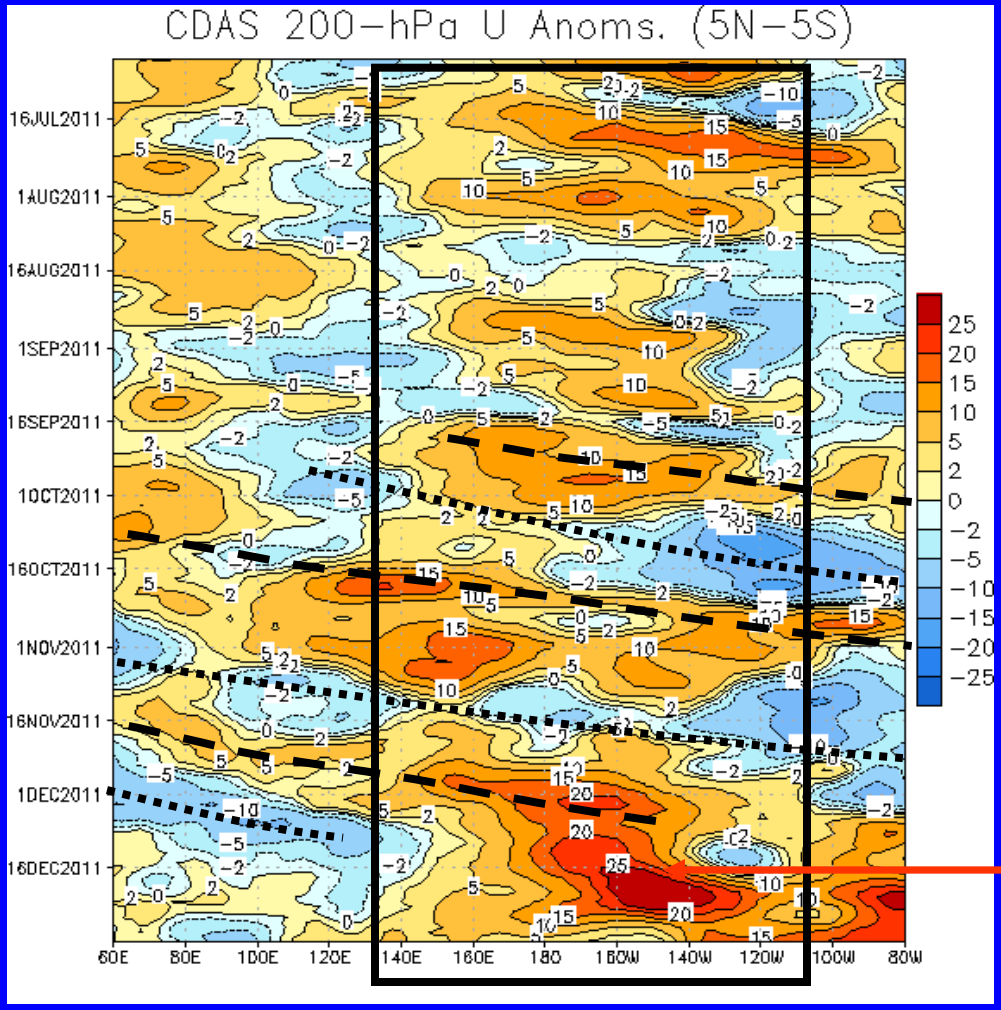
Large scale cyclonic circulations are evident both north and south of the equator near the Date Line, especially during the previous five days.

Upper-level westerly wind anomalies shifted slightly eastward during the last five days (red boxes).

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

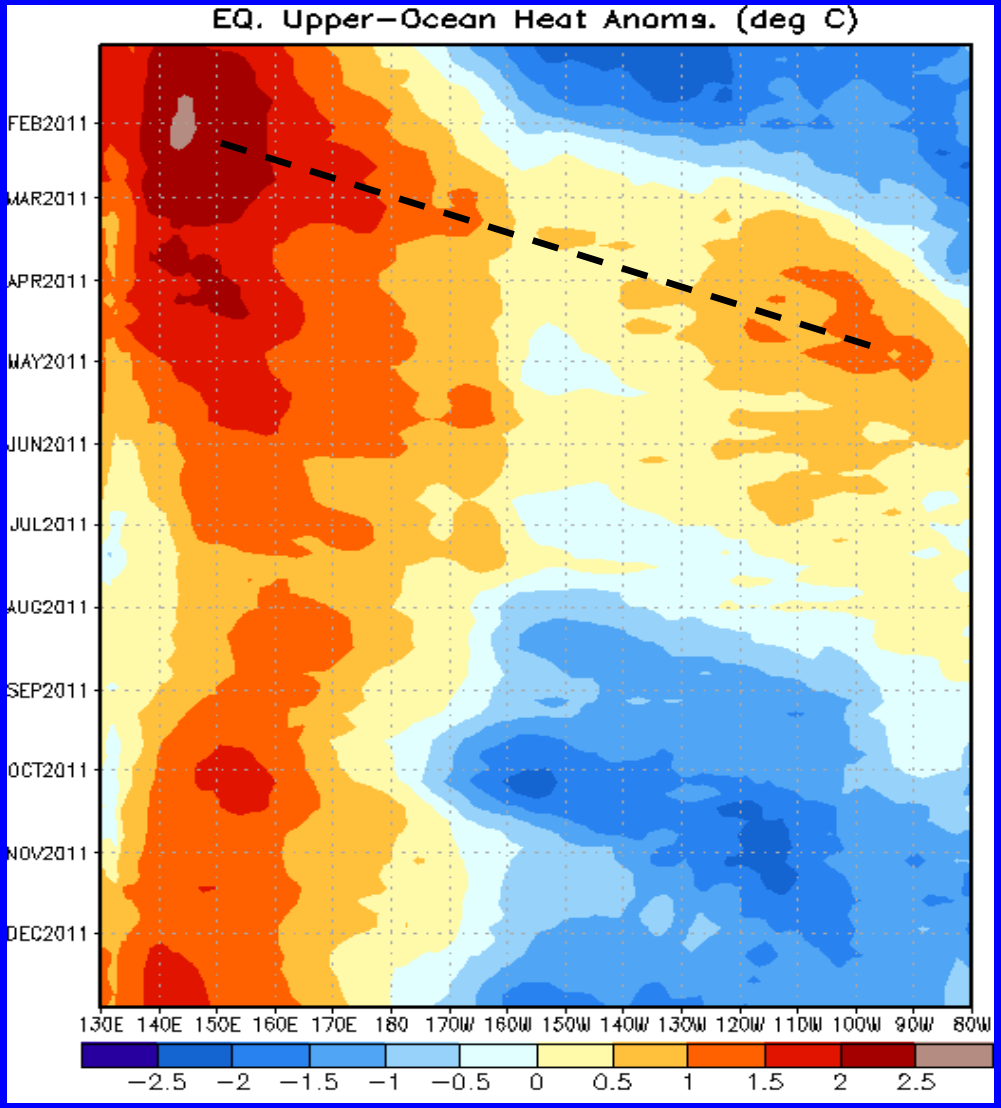
Longitude

Westerly anomalies persisted across a large area from the Maritime Continent to the central Pacific (black solid box) during much of the period prior to mid-September.

Alternating westerly (dashed lines) and easterly (dotted lines) anomalies are evident from mid-September into December associated with the MJO.

Westerly anomalies over the Pacific have substantially strengthened during early-to-mid December and some propagation is evident most recently.

Weekly Heat Content Evolution in the Equatorial Pacific



Time

Longitude

Since the beginning of January 2011, positive heat content anomalies shifted eastward, while negative heat content anomalies weakened and then became positive across much of the Pacific basin.

An oceanic Kelvin wave (dashed line) shifted eastward during February and March 2011. Much of the Pacific basin now indicates above- or near-normal integrated heat content.

Since late July, negative heat content anomalies are evident across the equatorial central and eastern 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).

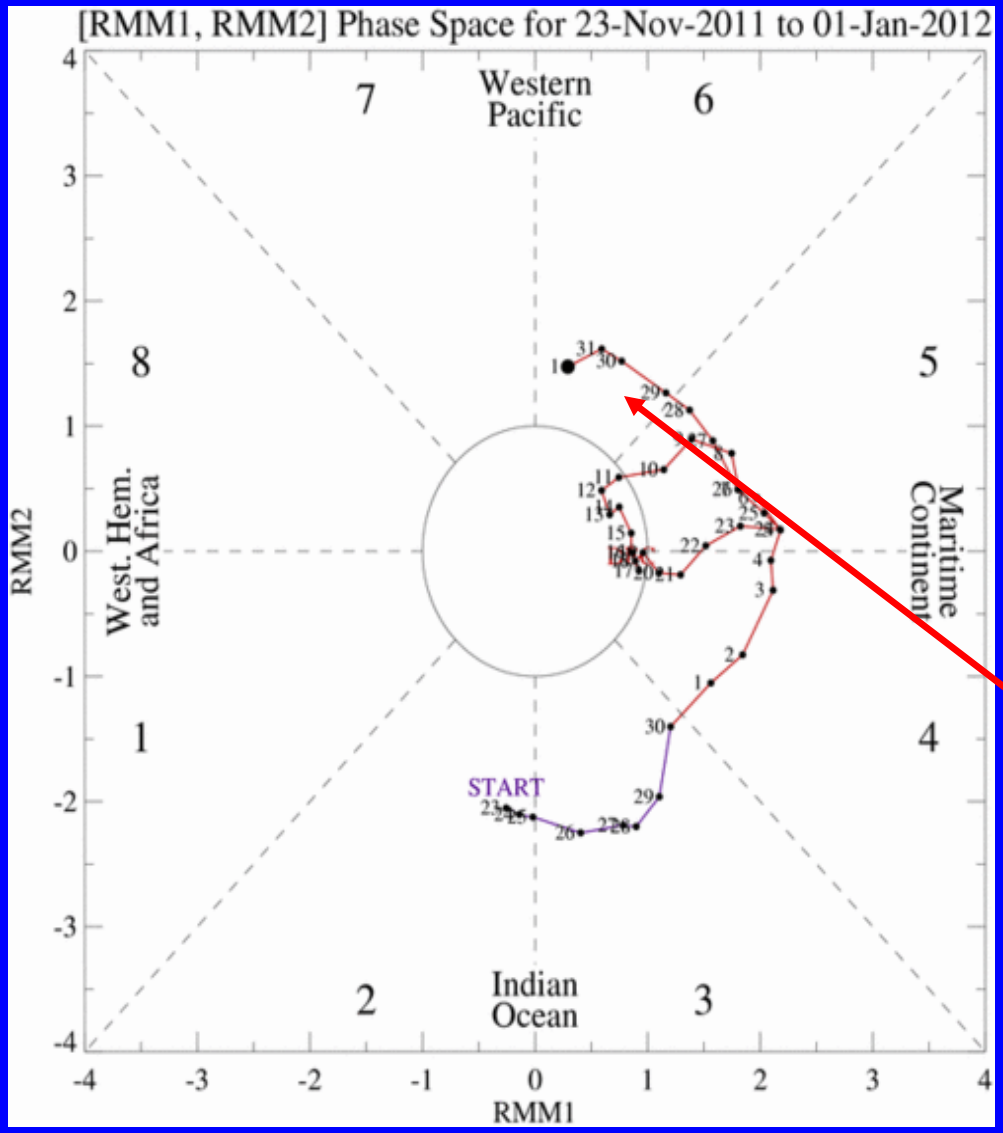
Wheeler M. and H. Hendon, 2004: An All-Season Real-Time Multivariate MJO Index: Development of an Index for Monitoring and Prediction, *Monthly Weather Review,* 132, 1917-1932.

- 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).

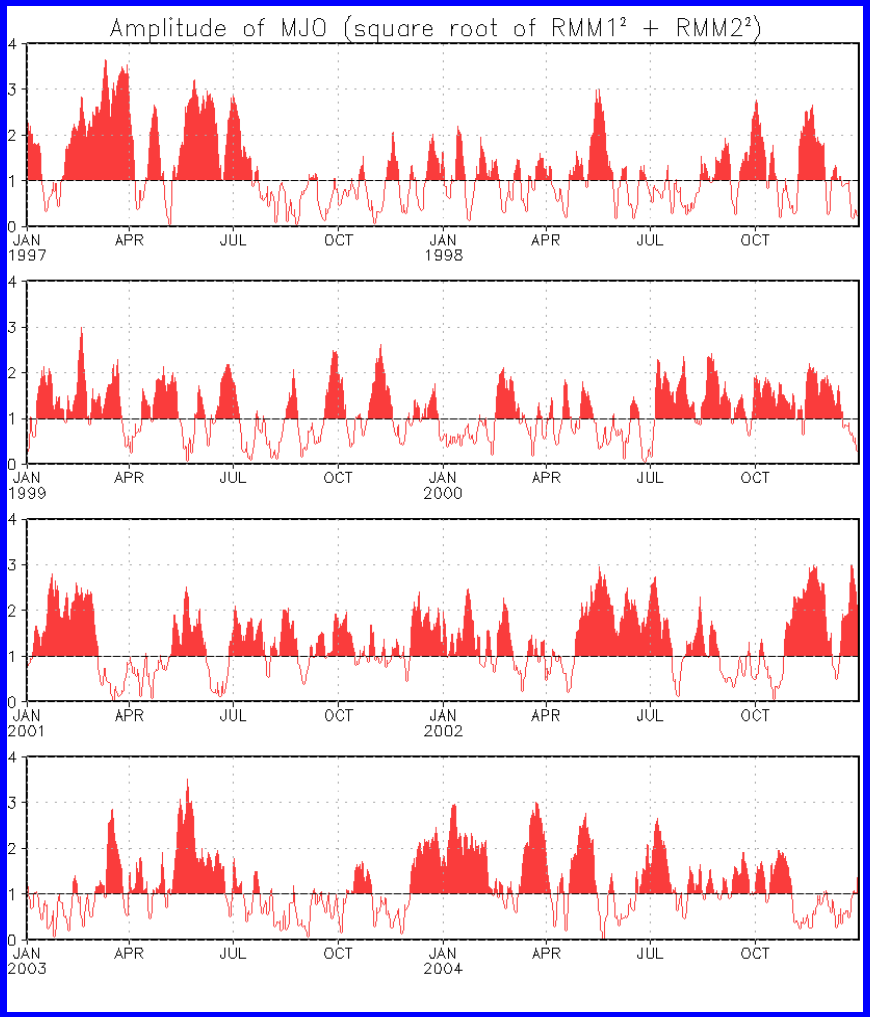
MJO Index -- Recent Evolution

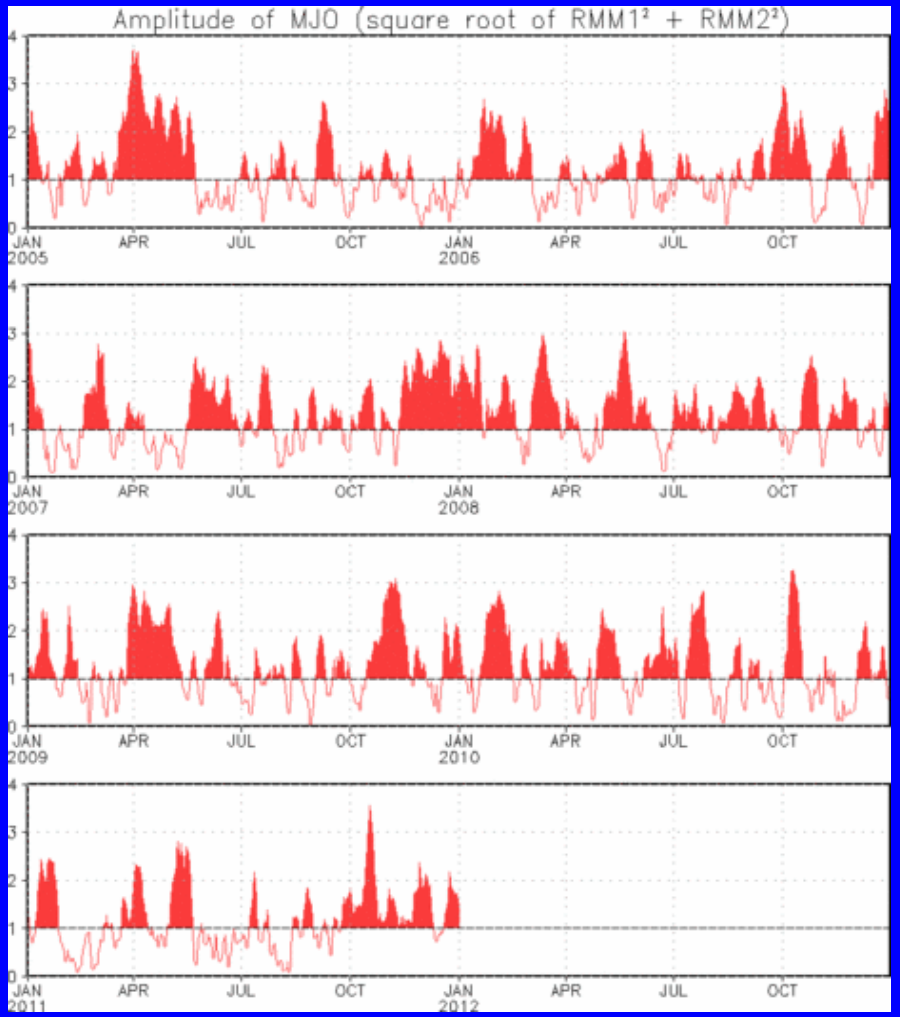


- The axes (RMM1 and RMM2) represent daily values of the principal components from the two leading modes
- The triangular areas indicate the location of the enhanced phase of the MJO
- Counter-clockwise motion is indicative of eastward propagation. Large dot most recent observation.
- Distance from the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

The MJO index maintained its amplitude with eastward propagation during the past week. The enhanced phase is now located across the Pacific.

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.

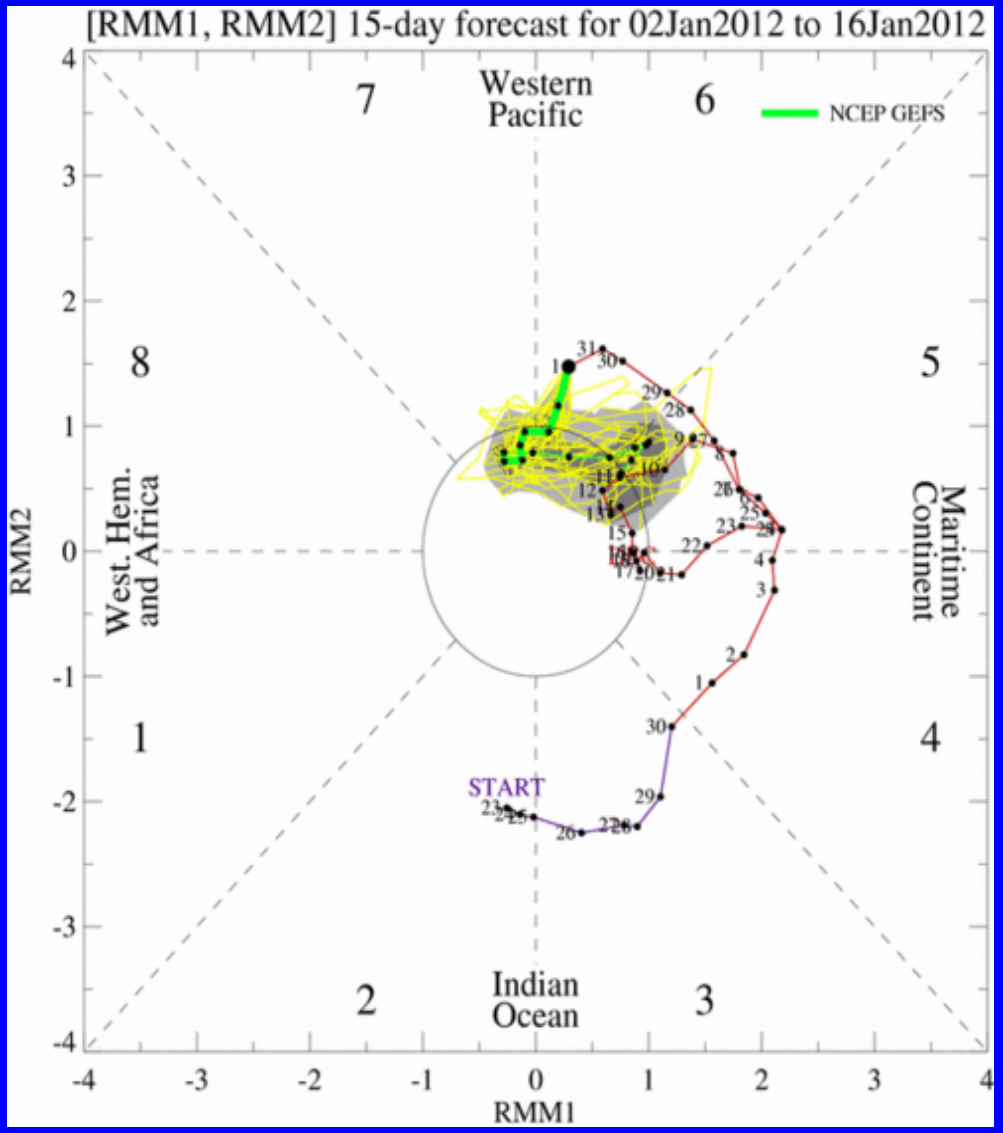
Ensemble GFS (GEFS) MJO Forecast

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

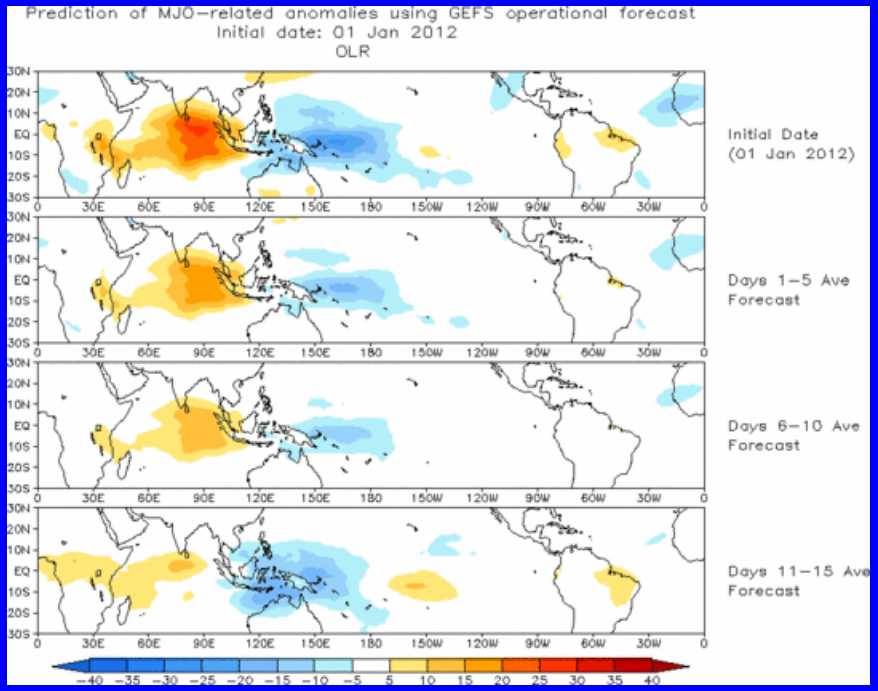
The ensemble GFS forecasts a decrease in amplitude during the period with some minor eastward propagation during Week-1.



Ensemble Mean GFS MJO Forecast

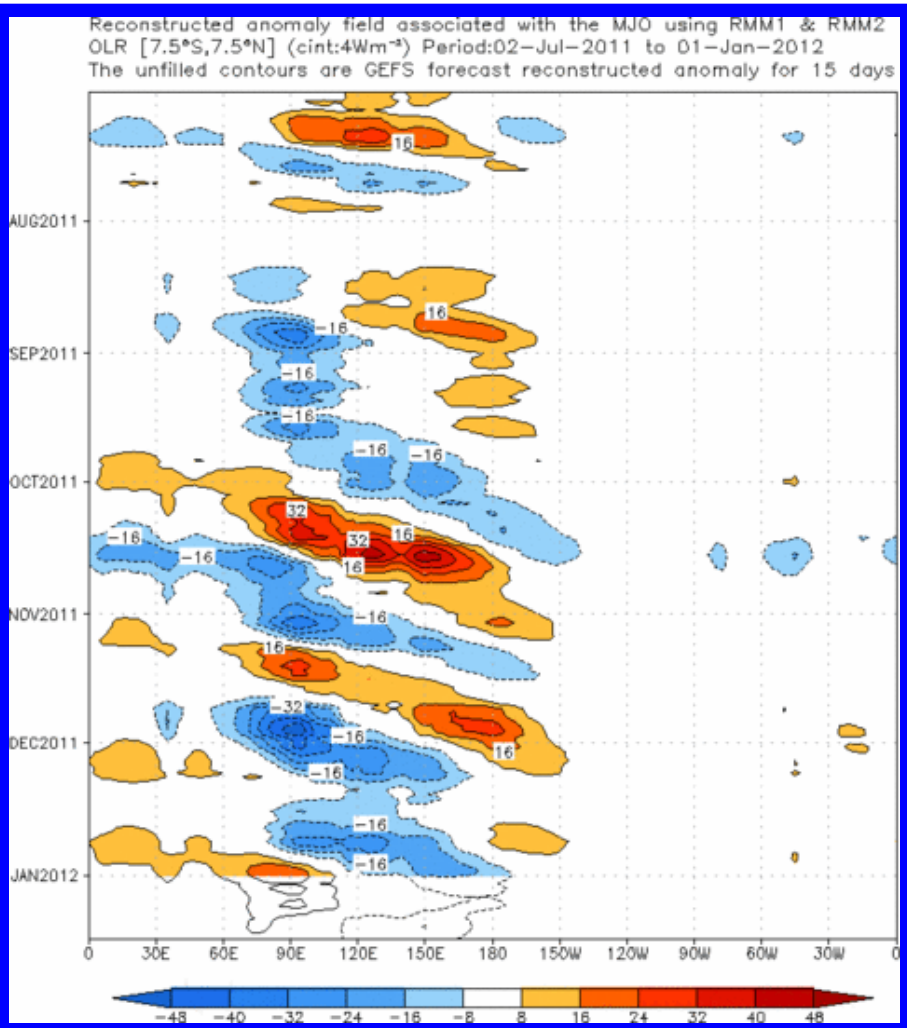
Figures below show MJO associated OLR anomalies only (reconstructed from RMM1 and RMM2) and do not include contributions from other modes (*i.e.*, ENSO, monsoons, etc.)

Spatial map of OLR anomalies for the next 15 days



The ensemble mean GFS forecast indicates enhanced convection across the western Pacific and suppressed convection continuing in the Indian Ocean primarily during Week-1.

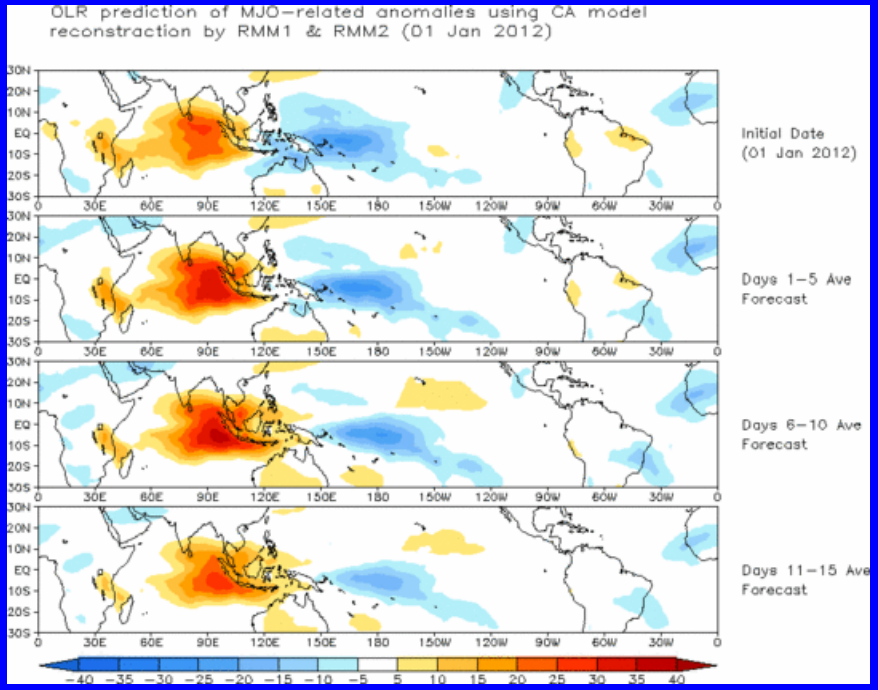
Time-longitude section of (7.5°S-7.5°N) OLR anomalies for the last 180 days and for the next 15 days



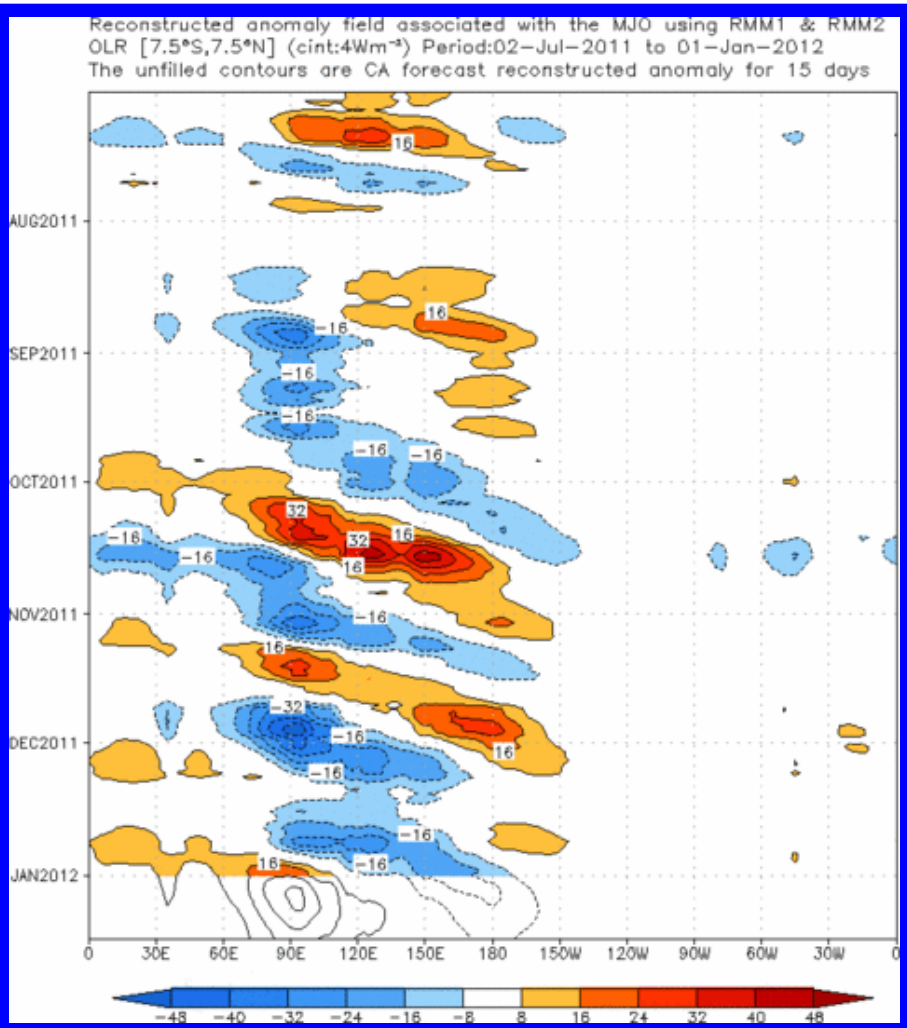
Constructed Analog (CA) MJO Forecast

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



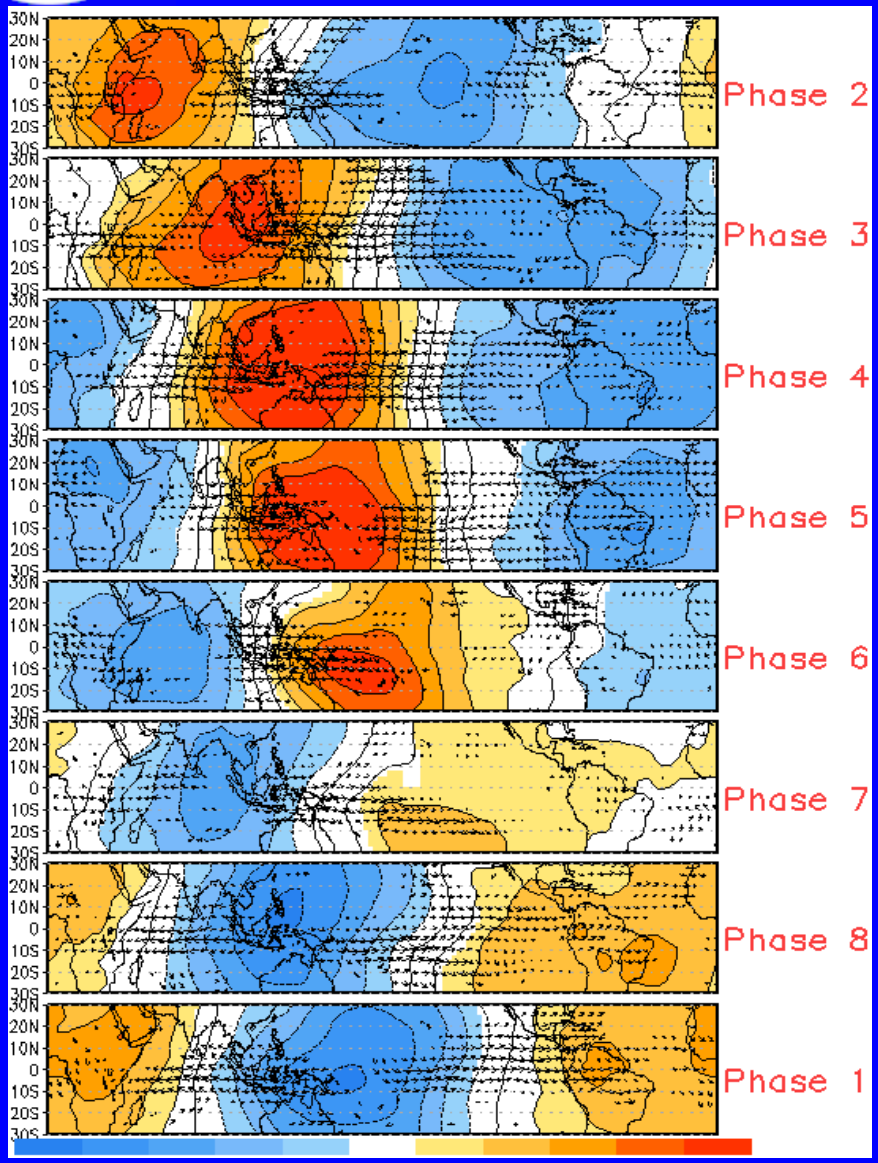
Time-longitude section of (7.5°S-7.5°N) OLR anomalies for the last 180 days and for the next 15 days



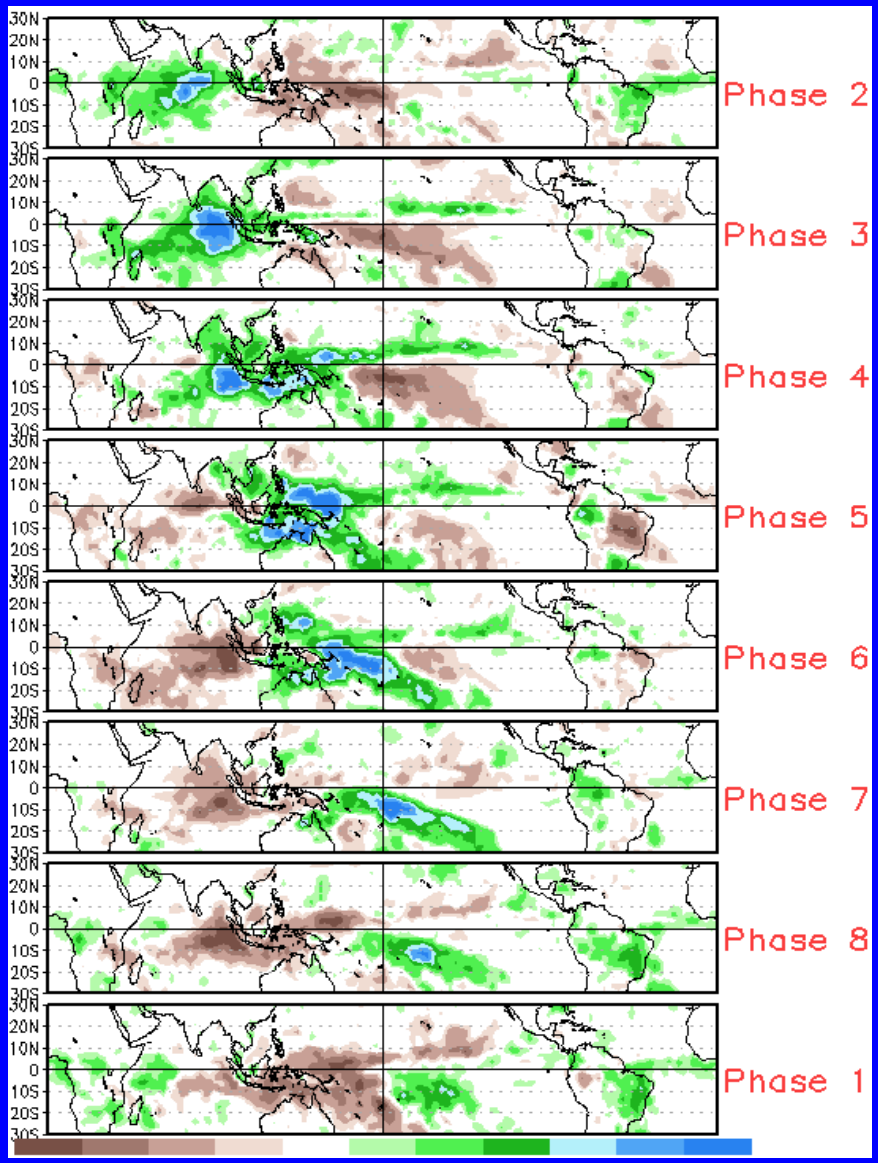
The CA forecast shows enhanced convection over parts of the western Pacific, South America and Africa. Suppressed convection persists over the Indian Ocean during the period.

MJO Composites – Global Tropics

850-hPa Wind Anomalies (Nov-Mar)

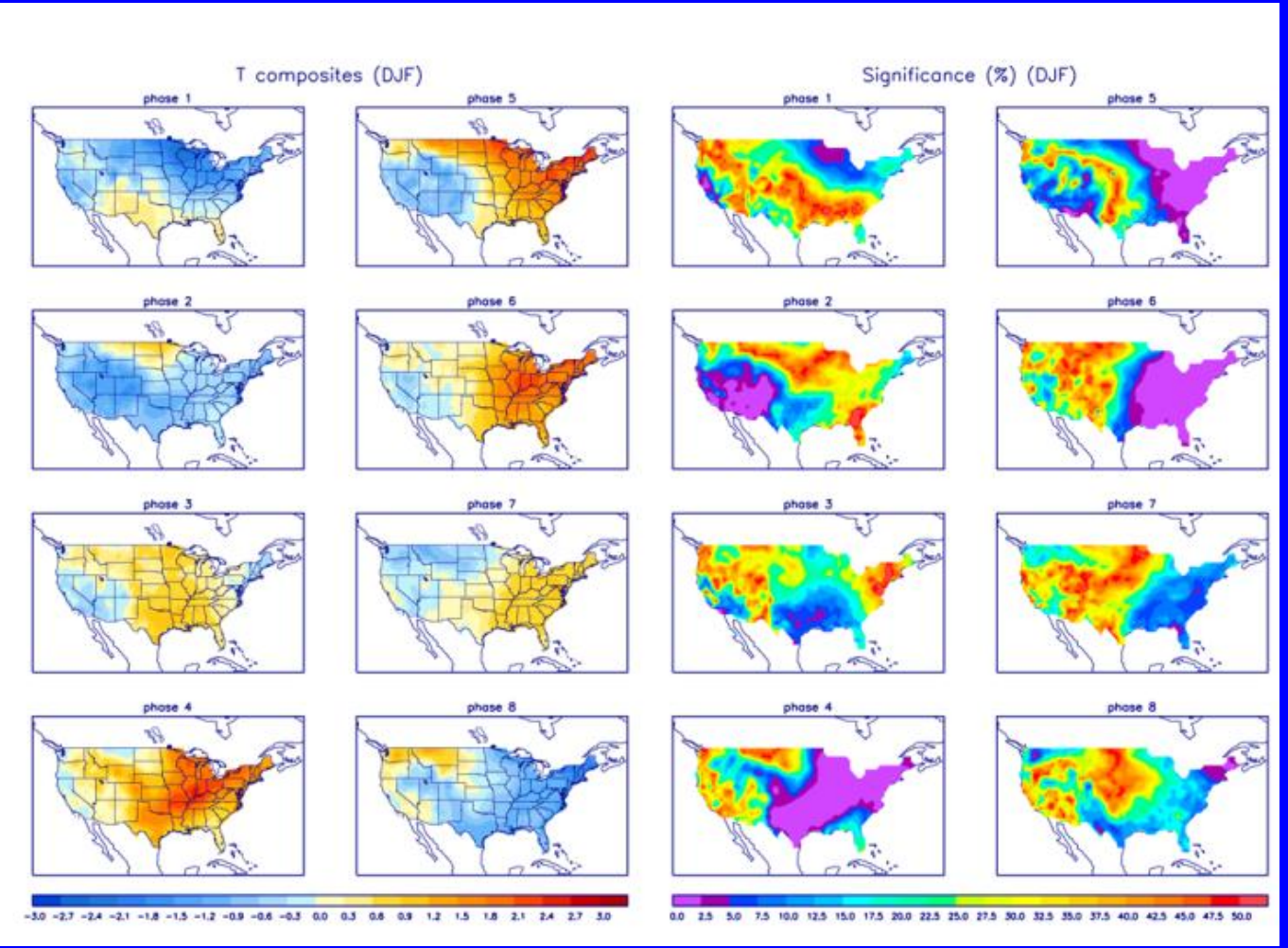


Precipitation Anomalies (Nov-Mar)



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. Dark blue and purple shades indicate areas in which the anomalies are significant at the 95% or better confidence level.**

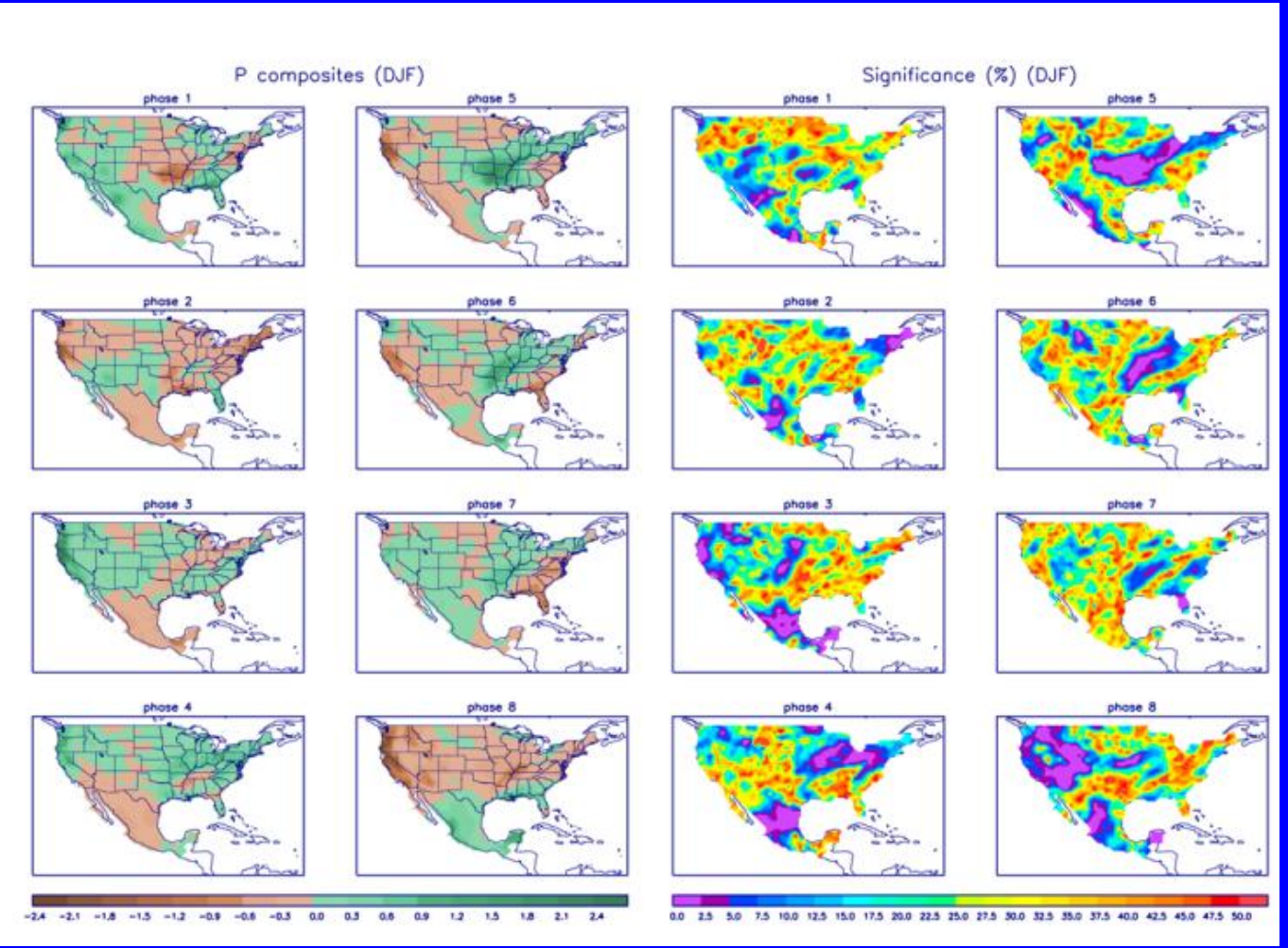


Zhou et al. (2011): A composite study of the MJO influence on the surface air temperature and precipitation over the Continental United States, *Climate Dynamics*, 1-13, doi: 10.1007/s00382-011-1001-9

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. Dark blue and purple shades indicate areas in which the anomalies are significant at the 95% or better confidence level.**



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