ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

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**ENSO Diagnostics Discussion**  [http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensoadvisory/ensodisc.html](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensoadvisory/ensodisc.html)

SST Departures (°C) in the Tropical Pacific During the Last Four Weeks
Since mid-April 2016, near-to-below average SSTs have expanded westward toward the Date Line.

Negative SST anomalies have persisted in the central and east-central Pacific, while the SST anomalies have been more variable in the eastern Pacific.
Sub-Surface Temperature Departures in the Equatorial Pacific

During the last two months, negative subsurface temperature anomalies have extended to the surface in portions of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean.

Most recent pentad analysis

During November, the negative subsurface temperature anomalies weakened in the central and east-central Pacific Ocean.
Tropical OLR and Wind Anomalies During the Last 30 Days
La Niña is slightly favored to persist (~55% chance) through the winter 2016-17.
Start here

Is the monthly Niño-3.4 SST ≤ −0.5°C?

NO

YES

Think the Niño-3.4 SST will stay ≤ −0.5°C for the next several seasons?

NO

YES

What does the atmosphere look like?

Insufficient indications of a strengthened Walker circulation

La Niña conditions!

Indications of a strengthened Walker circulation (such as less rain over the central Pacific, more rain over Indonesia)
Historical El Niño and La Niña Episodes Based on the ONI computed using ERSST.v4

Recent Pacific warm (red) and cold (blue) periods based on a threshold of +/- 0.5 ºC for the Oceanic Nino Index (ONI) [3 month running mean of ERSST.v4 SST anomalies in the Nino 3.4 region (5N-5S, 120-170W)]. For historical purposes, periods of below and above normal SSTs are colored in blue and red when the threshold is met for a minimum of 5 consecutive overlapping seasons.

The ONI is one measure of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, and other indices can confirm whether features consistent with a coupled ocean-atmosphere phenomenon accompanied these periods. The complete table going back to DJF 1950 can be found here.

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<th>JFM</th>
<th>FMA</th>
<th>MAM</th>
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<td>2.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 2016 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.7 | }
The CFS.v2 ensemble mean (black dashed line) favors borderline Neutral-La Niña conditions through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2016-17.
December-February Precipitation Anomalies associated with La Niña

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ENSO/composites/
December-February Temperature Anomalies associated with La Niña

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ENSO/composites/
December-February Temperature Anomalies associated with La Niña + Trends

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/ENSO/composites/
January-February-March (JFM) Outlook
February-March-April (FMA) Outlook
Summary

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**ENSO Blog**  http://www.climate.gov/news-features/department/enso-blog