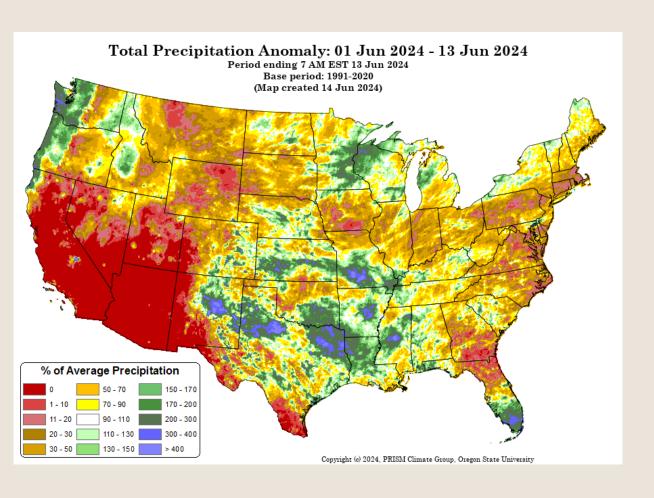
For Central & Northern New Mexico

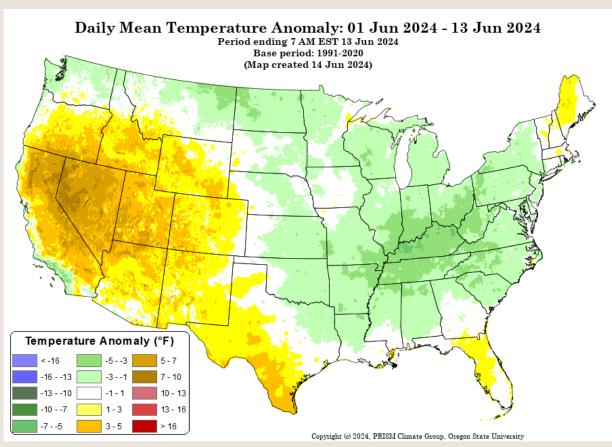




Promises of a La Niña spell great news for the North American Monsoon (NAM) this year. Why? Less than average, long lived deep thunderstorm activity in the eastern equatorial Pacific results in a weaker subtropical jet stream and fewer dry air incursions from the west and northwest.







So far during the first 13 days of June 2024, precipitation has faired well in portions of the state. Other areas in far western NM have missed out completely. High temperatures so far have averaged above average 1991-2020 values.

Current ENSO Status from the Climate Prediction Center (CPC)



ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory / La Niña Watch

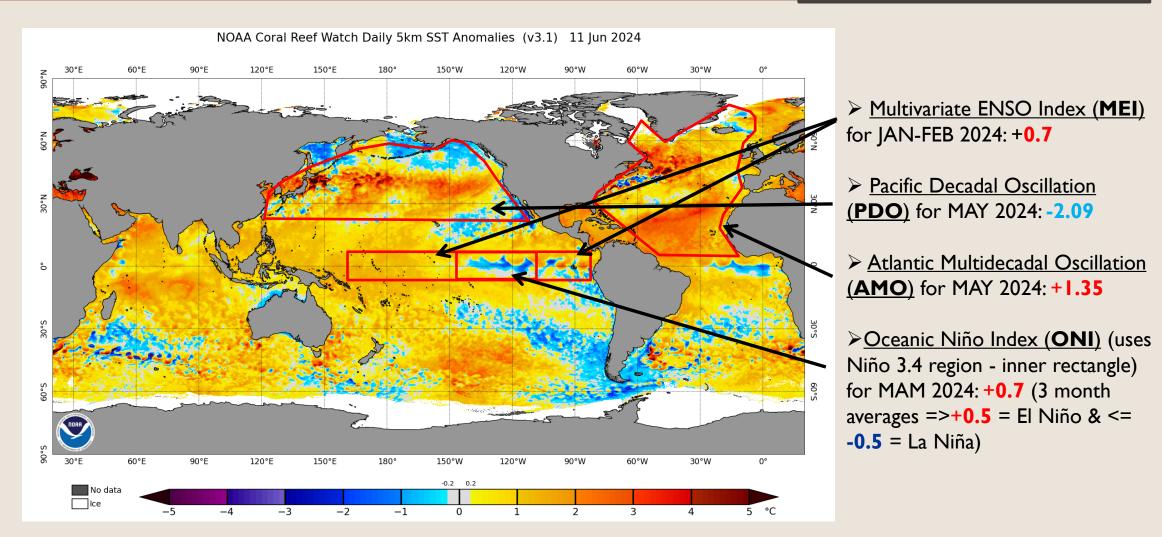
El Niño is transitioning toward ENSO-neutral.*

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are above average in the western and central Pacific Ocean, and below-average SSTs are emerging in the east-central and eastern Pacific Ocean.

A transition from El Niño to ENSO-neutral is likely in the next month. La Niña may develop in June-August 2024 (49% chance) or July-September (69% chance).

Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies or Difference from Average

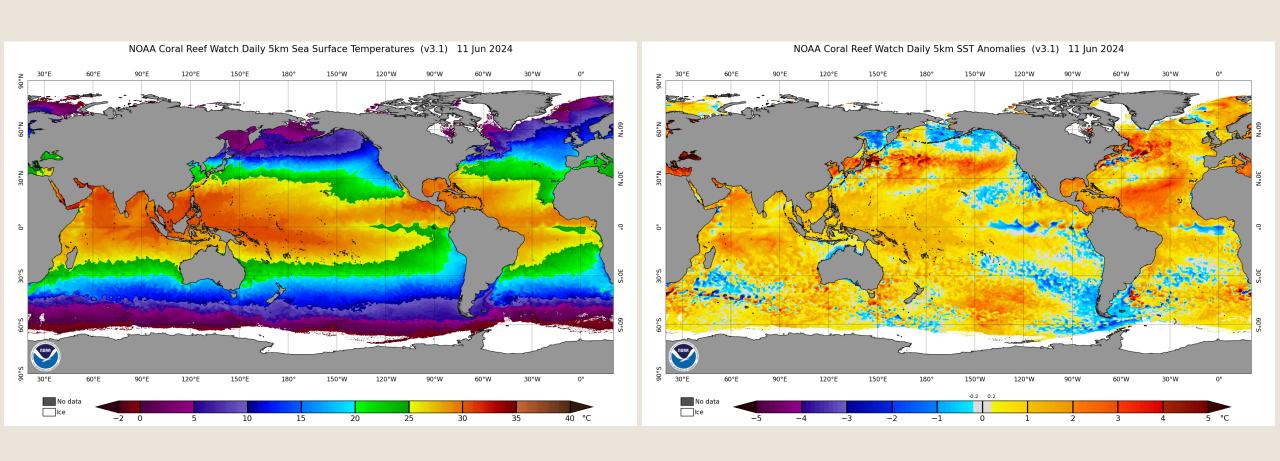




Latest weekly global SST anomalies showing an area of warmer than average temperatures in the eastern equatorial Pacific continuing to cool.

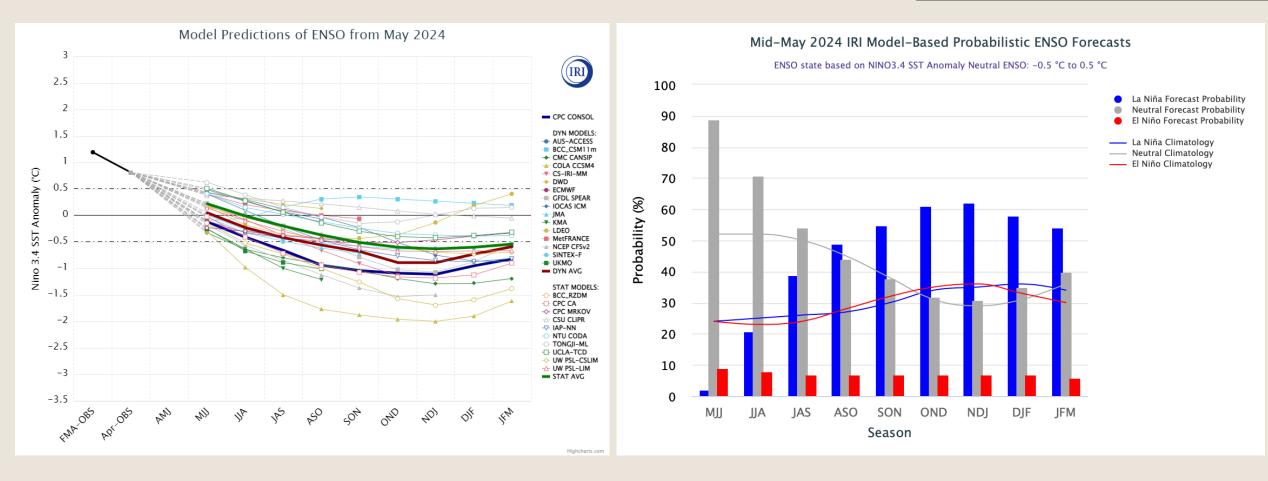


Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) & SST Anomalies



Global SSTs and the latest weekly SST trend. The eastern equatorial Pacific continues to cool rapidly.

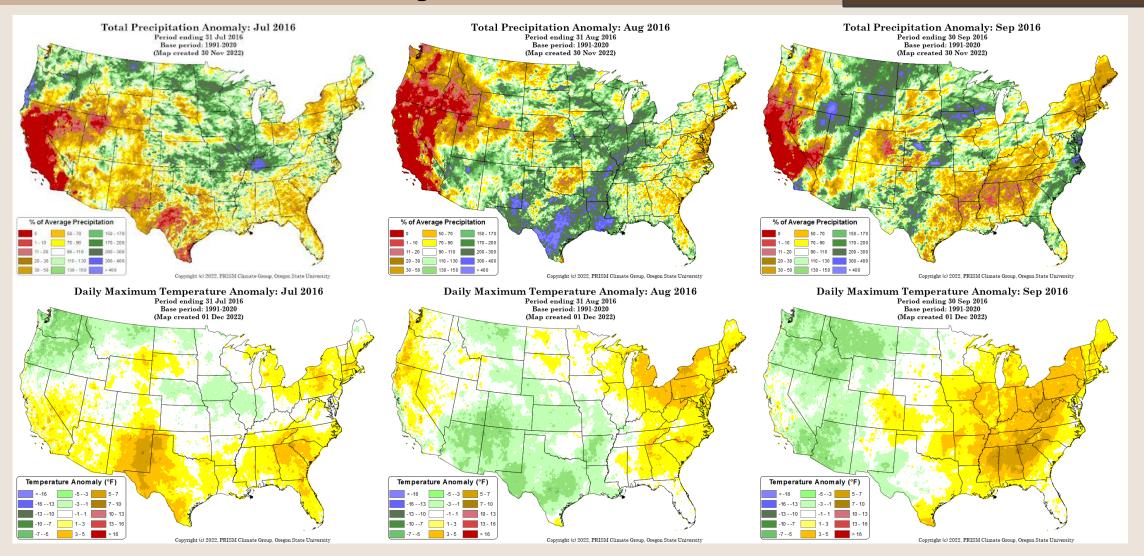




The graph on the left and table show forecasts made by dynamical and statistical models for SST in the Nino 3.4 region for nine overlapping 3-month periods. Image on the right is forecast probabilities for either neutral, El Niño, or a La Niña climate pattern. La Niña is heavily favored by this summer.

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2016 Was A Similar Climate Pattern Change

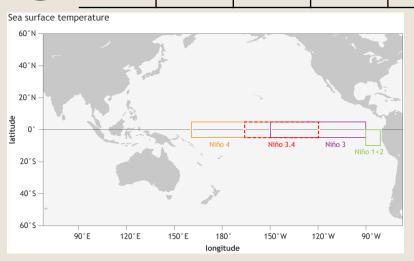


Comparing this year's El Niño ending to a recent super event in 2016. A transition from a strong El Niño to a La Niña like we did in 2016, results in a slow onset or delay, but like it did in 2016, late July and August into early September were very active convective periods.





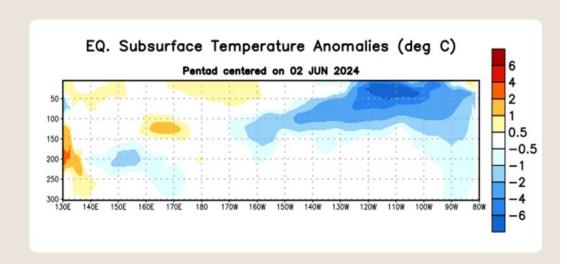
Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	АМЈ	МЭЭ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2014	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
2015	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6
2016	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
2022	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8
2023	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
2024	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7								

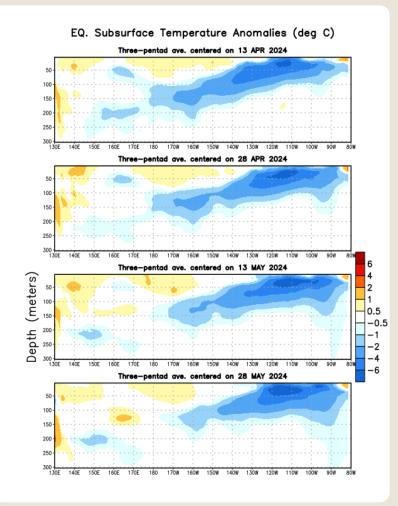


The Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) is NOAA's primary indicator for monitoring the ocean part of the seasonal climate pattern called the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, or "ENSO" for short. The ONI tracks the running 3-month average sea surface temperatures in the east-central tropical Pacific between 120°-170°W (red dashed rectangle), near the International Dateline, and whether they are warmer or cooler than average. 2016 was a similar ENSO year to 2024 due to the El Niño climate patterns evolving similarly.

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Subsurface Pacific Ocean Temperatures

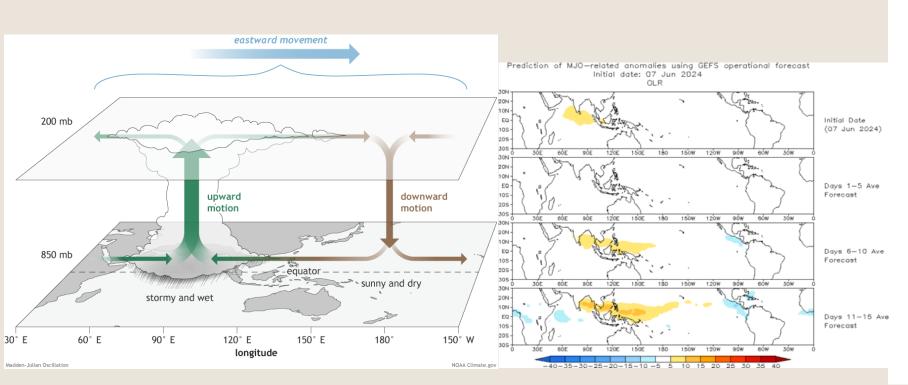


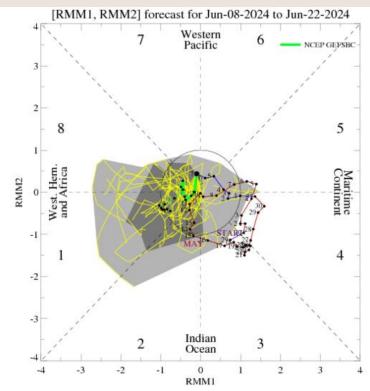


Below-average temperatures have remained near the surface in the eastern Pacific Ocean near 130°-90°W.

Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)



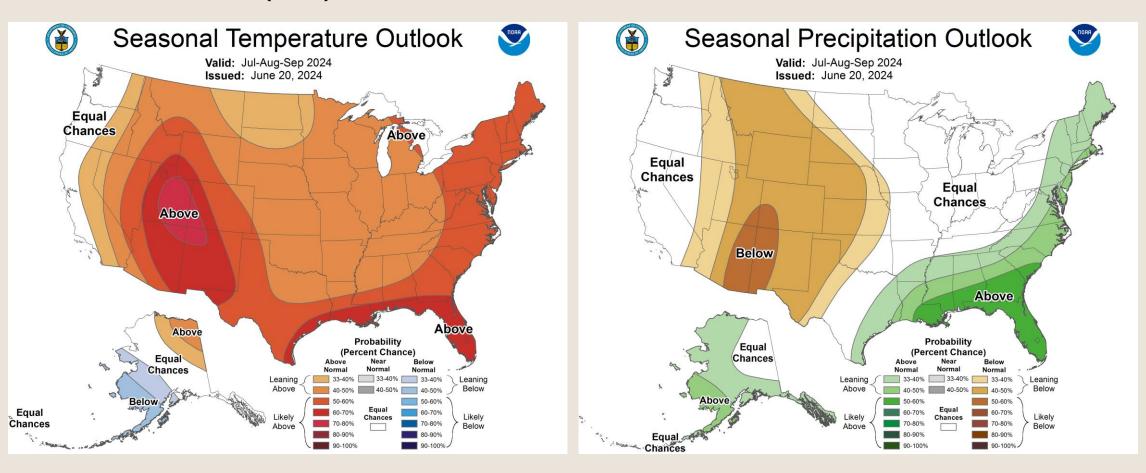




The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is an area of enhanced thunderstorms that travels around the world every 30 to 60 days from west to east along/near the equator. Ahead and behind the active stormy area are areas of suppressed convection and drier conditions. The MJO affects near-surface wind patterns, because the rising air in the stormy region cause surface winds to blow toward the active area. During a developing La Niña, the trade winds are stronger than average, helping to bring cooler waters up to the surface. When La Niña comes to an end, the enhanced trade winds weaken, allowing warmer water to return to the eastern Pacific and either neutral conditions or an El Niño to develop. This warmer water allow thunderstorms related to the MJO to continue eastward into the EPAC, influencing the jet stream. Currently, El Niño's lasting effects continue to keep the MJO weak. It's expected to be more of a player later in fall.



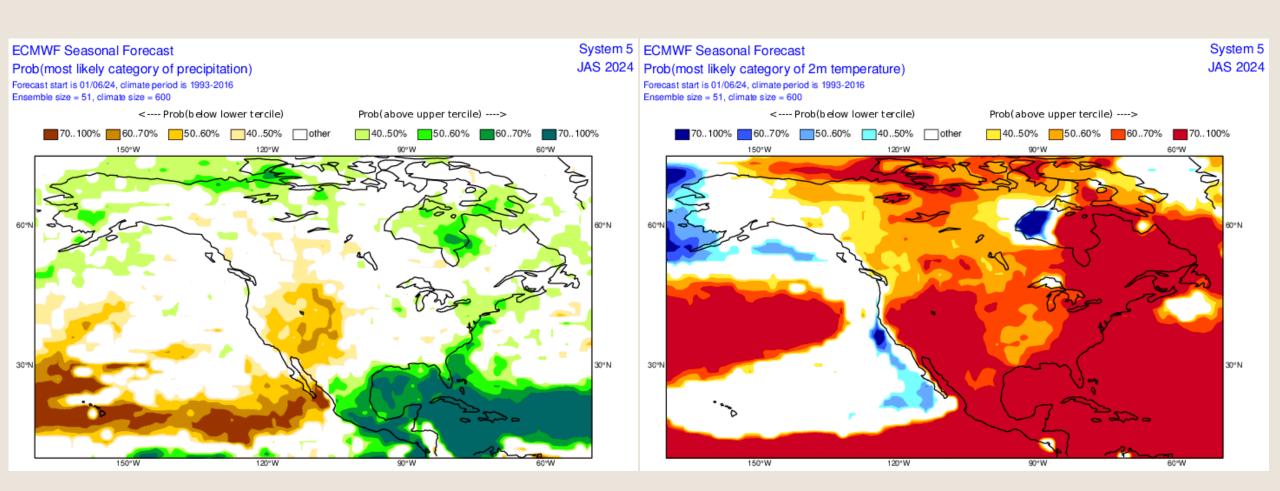
Climate Prediction Center (CPC)



NWS's Climate Prediction Center's Official 2024 Outlook for July, August and September 2024 showing temperature probabilities leaning toward likely above and precipitation leaning below average. Typically in New Mexico, a transition from a strong warm phase of ENSO to a cool phase of ENSO leads to a delayed but active to very active monsoon.



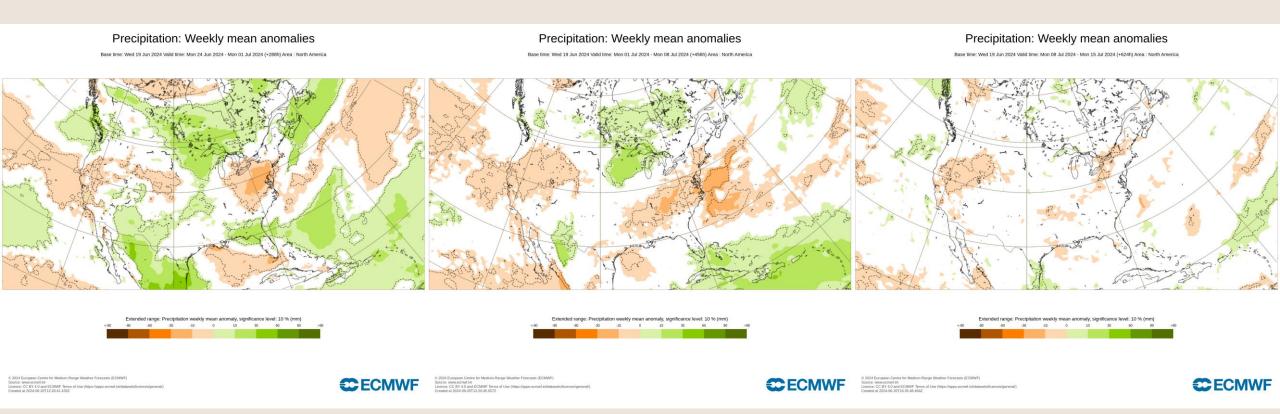
European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)



Seasonal precipitation and temperature difference from average forecast from the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) model forecasting below-average precipitation for NM and above average temperatures during the monsoon. Keep in mind, however, that what matters for this type of climate forecasting happens at the sub seasonal level (Prein et., al 2022).

ECMWF (ENS) - Precipitation

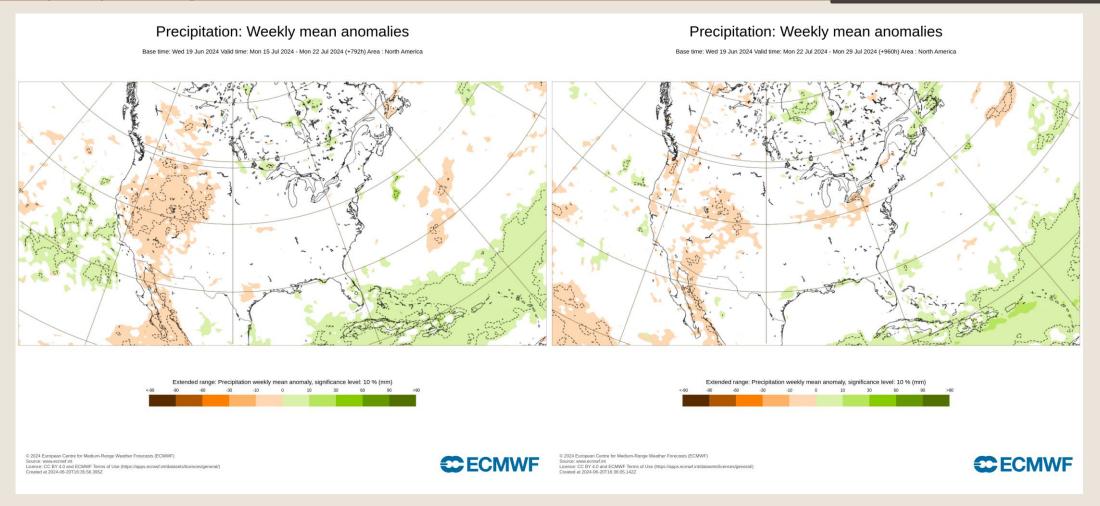




ECMWF ENS model is forecasting near to slightly below average precipitation for much of NM through the remainder of June and into the first week of July 2024. A monsoon onset looks subtle with Gulf of Mexico moisture making it into NM on southeast return flow.

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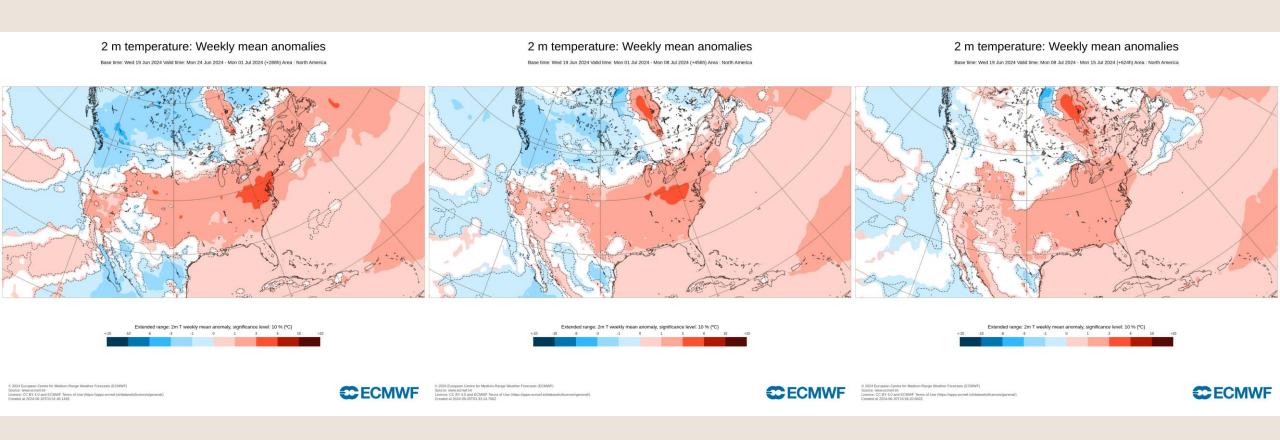
ECWMF (ENS) - Precipitation



Weekly difference from average precipitation forecasts from the ECMWF for 2 weeks in late July, 2024. The ensemble model is forecasting near to slightly below average precipitation for portions of the Southwest U.S. during from early to late July. This 101 member ensemble model continues trending slightly wetter for July (more white or climatology color is now more apparent).

ECWMF (ENS) - Temperature

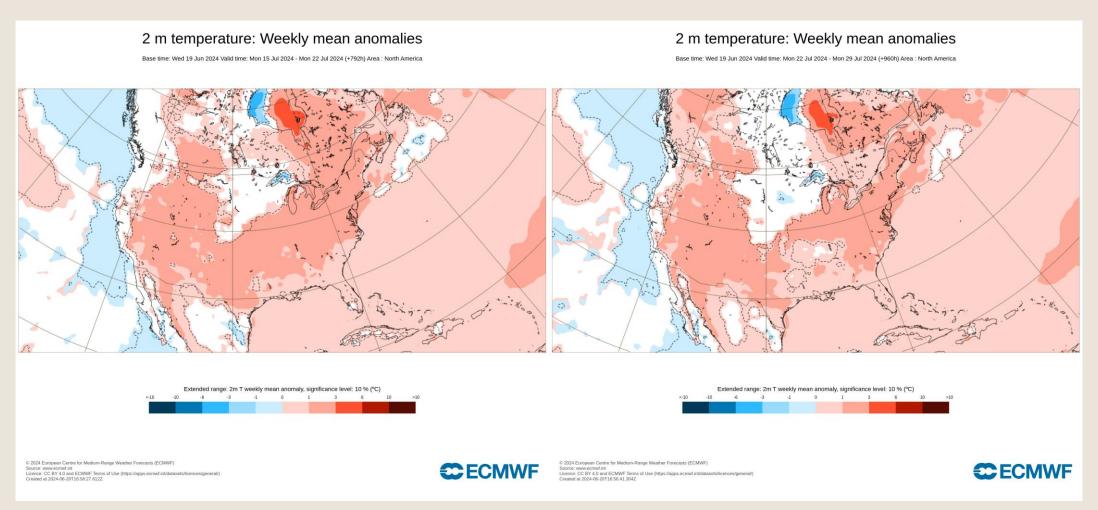




Weekly difference from average temperature forecasts from the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) for late June into early July. ECMWF's extended ensemble model keeps the Southwest U.S. warmer than average from the last week of June through much of July. August, like 2016, is forecast to trend more toward or below average (slide 18).

ECMWF (ENS) - Temperature

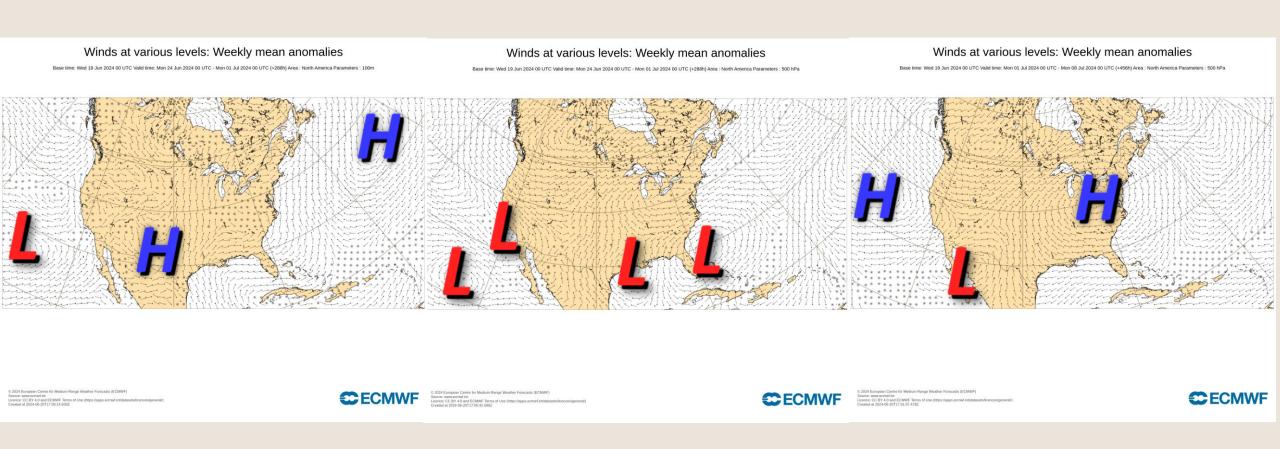




Weekly difference from average temperature forecasts from the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) for late July. ECMWF's extended ensemble model keeps the Southwest U.S. temperatures above average mainly in late July.

Monsoon High Set Up During July





Wind difference from average forecasts for late June into early July 2024 at 500 mb or ~18,000 ft MSL. Monsoon high is largely missing from these wind anomaly forecasts through early July. This is common after a strong El Niño climate pattern.

500 mb Wind



Winds at various levels: Weekly mean anomalies

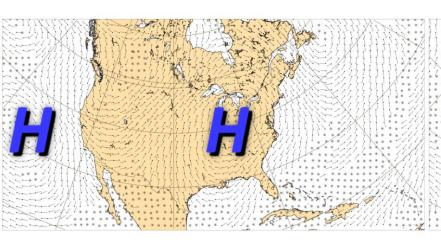
Base time: Wed 19 Jun 2024 00 UTC Valid time: Mon 08 Jul 2024 00 UTC - Mon 15 Jul 2024 00 UTC (+624h) Area: North America Parameters : 500 hPa

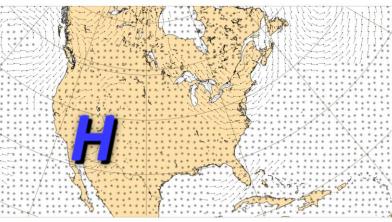
Winds at various levels: Weekly mean anomalies

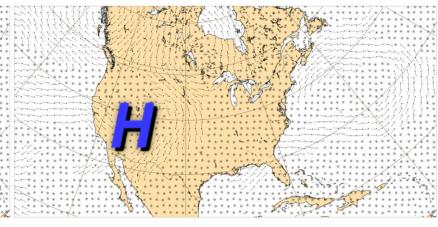
Base time: Wed 19 Jun 2024 00 UTC Valid time: Mon 15 Jul 2024 00 UTC - Mon 22 Jul 2024 00 UTC (+792H) Area: North America Parameters: 500 NPA

Winds at various levels: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Wed 19 Jun 2024 00 UTC Valid time: Mon 22 Jul 2024 00 UTC - Mon 29 Jul 2024 00 UTC (+960h) Area: North America Parameters: 500 hPa







2024 European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)
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 Created at 2024-06 20117-01-20 025Z



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Monsoon high appears during the second week of July 2024. 500 mb wind anomaly forecasts from the ECMWF ENS model are indicative of a slow and dispersed monsoon onset. Northeasterly steering flow is looking like the mostly likely set up in mid to late July over NM.

2024 Monsoon Forecast



Remainder of June: Forecast confidence is high for near to slightly below average precipitation. Forecast confidence is high for slightly above to above average temperatures.

July: Forecast confidence is high for slightly below to below precipitation and slightly above to above average temperatures for central and northern NM. Traditional monsoon onset will be later than average and is expected to become active during mid to late July. The latter half of the month is forecast to be the highest above average.

<u>August</u>: Forecast confidence is moderate to high for above average precipitation and near to slightly below average temperatures.

<u>September</u>: Forecast confidence is moderate for near to slightly above average precipitation and near to slightly below average temperatures during the first two weeks of the month. Southern and eastern NM stand the best chances for above average precipitation in September.



- > Outlook provided by National Weather Service Forecast Office Albuquerque, NM.
- For further information contact Andrew Church: andrew.church@noaa.gov (505) 244-9150