

RMD ENSO Report:

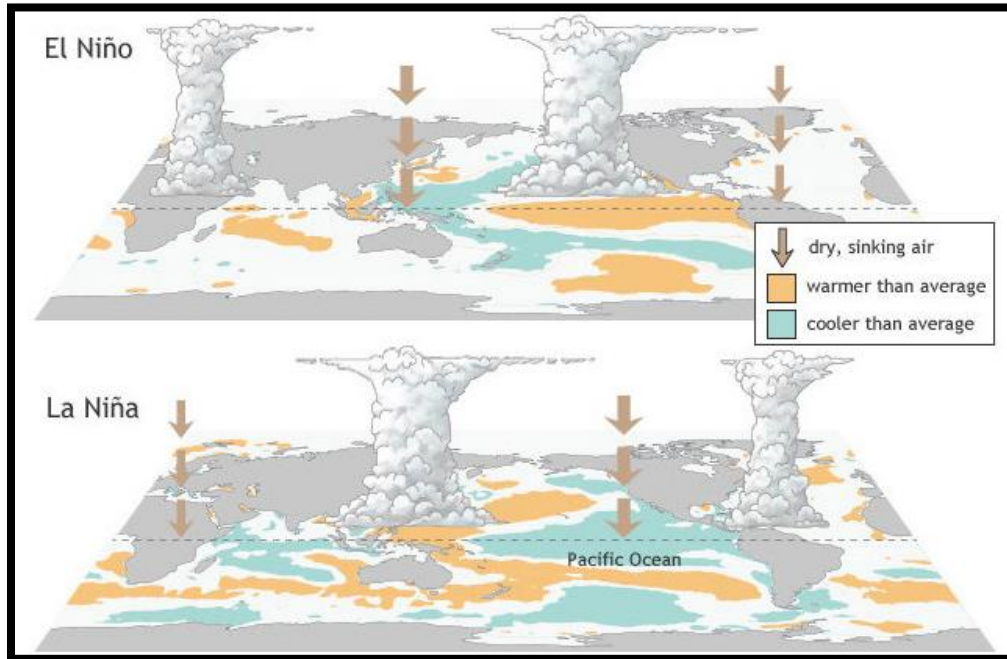
09 July 2024

Compiled by Dirk J Fourie

This is not presented as a commodity trading recommendation. Weather is only one of many factors which can influence the market on any given day.

IOD and ENSO remain neutral

ENSO is the oscillation between El Niño and La Niña states in the Pacific region. El Niño typically produces drier seasons, and La Niña drives wetter years, but the influence of each event varies, particularly in conjunction with other climate influences.



El Niño /La Niña map

The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) remains neutral.

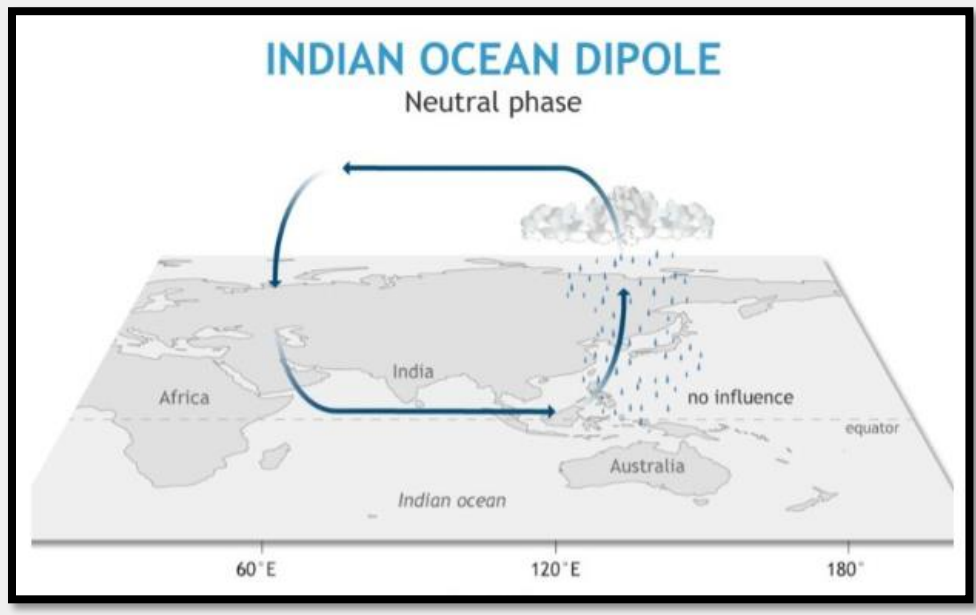
Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the central Pacific have been cooling since December 2023. This surface cooling is supported by a cooler than average sub-surface in the central and eastern Pacific. During June, the rate and extent of cooling both at the surface and at depth has slowed. Cloud and surface pressure patterns are currently ENSO-neutral.

Climate models suggest that SSTs in the central tropical Pacific are likely to continue to cool for at least the next 2 months. From September, 4 of 7 climate models suggest SSTs are likely to remain at neutral ENSO levels, and the remaining 3 suggest the possibility of SSTs reaching La Niña levels (below -0.8 °C).

The Bureau's ENSO Outlook is at La Niña Watch due to early signs that an event may form in the Pacific Ocean later in the year. A La Niña Watch does not guarantee La Niña development, only that there is about an equal chance of either ENSO remaining neutral or a La Niña developing.

Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is defined by the difference in sea surface temperatures between the eastern and western tropical Indian Ocean. A negative phase typically sees above average summer rainfall in Southern Africa, while a positive phase brings drier than average seasons.

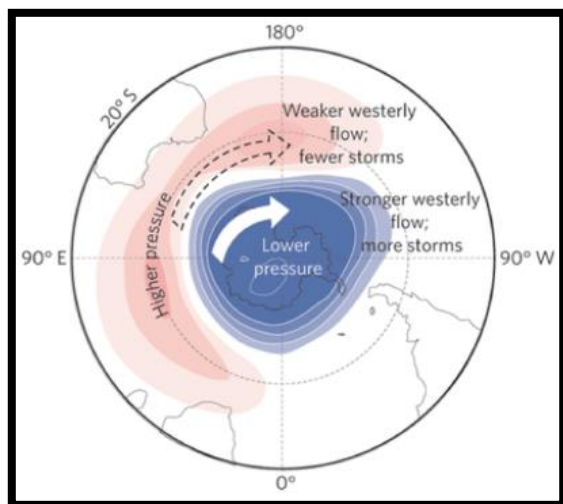


The IOD is currently neutral.

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral. The latest model outlooks indicate that the IOD will remain neutral until at least early spring, beyond which IOD predictability is low.

Southern Annular Mode (SAM)

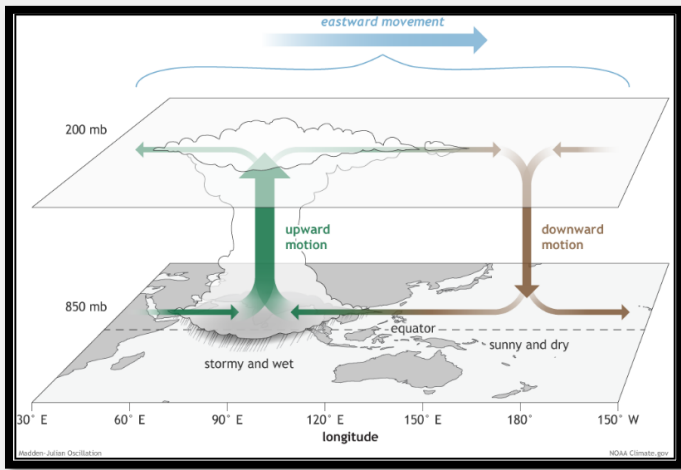
The SAM has three phases: neutral, positive, and negative. Each positive or negative SAM event tends to last for around one to two weeks, though longer periods may also occur. The time frame between positive and negative events is quite random, but typically in the range of a week to a few months. The effect that the SAM has on rainfall varies greatly depending on season and region.



SAM is neutral (as on 6 July). Forecasts indicate the index is expected to briefly reach negative values this week, then move towards positive values by mid-July.

Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO)

The Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) is the major fluctuation in tropical weather on weekly to monthly timescales. It can be characterised as an eastward moving 'pulse' of cloud and rainfall near the equator that typically recurs every 30 to 60 days.



MJO is weak to moderate in strength in the eastern Indian Ocean (as on 7 July). Model forecasts suggest it is expected to remain weak for the coming fortnight.

Source:

SAWB / GRADS/ NASS / DTN / AWB / CWB / Intellicast / FNMOC / Unisys/ NOAA/ YR / KBWS / Wunderground / TWC / WordPress / WXRisk / Drovers / TWC / AG-BoM / Accuweather / SPC / NOAA / soybeansandcorn / Windy / agrimoney / en sat24 / agweb / blackseagrain / Europa / woerpe / timeanddate / myweather2 / meteox / meteoblue / intellicast / iweather / Columbia / weather-atlas / ec.europa.eu / NASA / nasagrace / usda.gov / USDA/WAOB