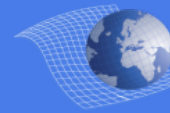


El Niño/Southern Oscillation

in South America



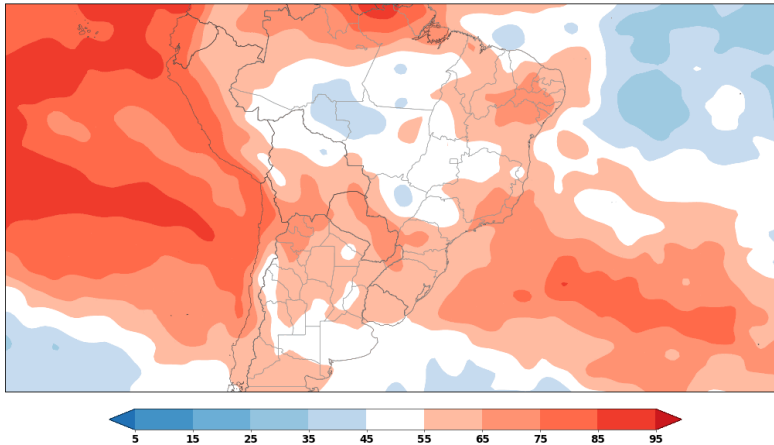
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Positive Phase - Winter

Above-normal SSTs across the central and eastern sectors of the equatorial Pacific Ocean

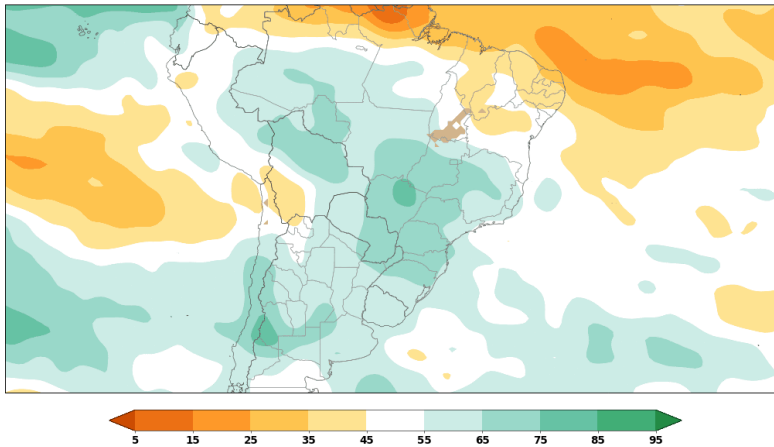
Percent of Years Having Above-Trend JUN-AUG 2m Temperature

1951 1957 1958 1965 1969 1972 1980 1982 1983 1986
1987 1991 1992 1993 1994 1997 2002 2009 2015 2023



Percent of Years Having Above-Normal JUN-AUG Precipitation (ERA5 Reanalysis)

1951 1957 1958 1965 1969 1972 1980 1982 1983 1986
1987 1991 1992 1993 1994 1997 2002 2009 2015 2023



More Heat Overall

More Rain Overall

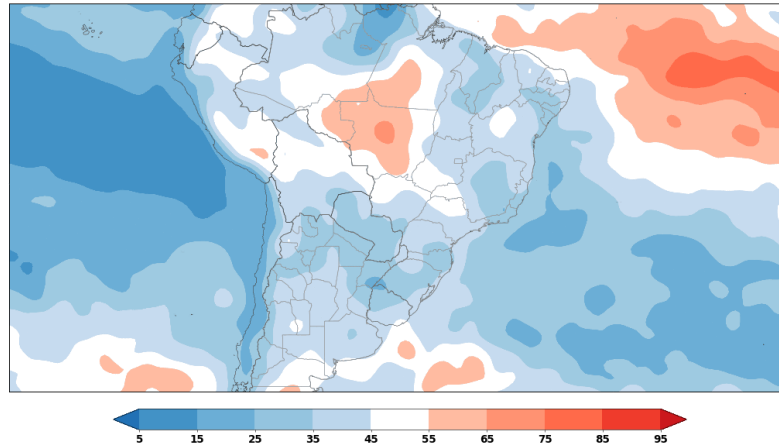
Less Rain in Far Northern South America

Negative Phase - Winter

Below-normal SSTs across the central and eastern sectors of the equatorial Pacific Ocean

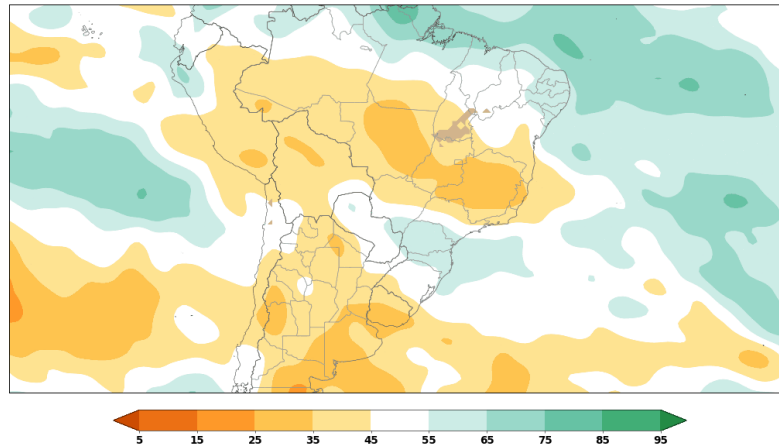
Percent of Years Having Above-Trend JUN-AUG 2m Temperature

1950 1954 1955 1956 1964 1970 1971 1973 1974 1975
1988 1989 1998 1999 2008 2010 2011 2020 2021 2022



Percent of Years Having Above-Normal JUN-AUG Precipitation (ERA5 Reanalysis)

1950 1954 1955 1956 1964 1970 1971 1973 1974 1975
1988 1989 1998 1999 2008 2010 2011 2020 2021 2022



Less Heat Overall

Less Rain Overall

More Rain in Far Northern South America

ENSO is only one factor in a complex system that influences the South American climate. Long-range forecasts provided in the WCS Monthly Reports are the best guide to the season ahead.



World Climate Service

<https://www.worldclimateservice.com/>