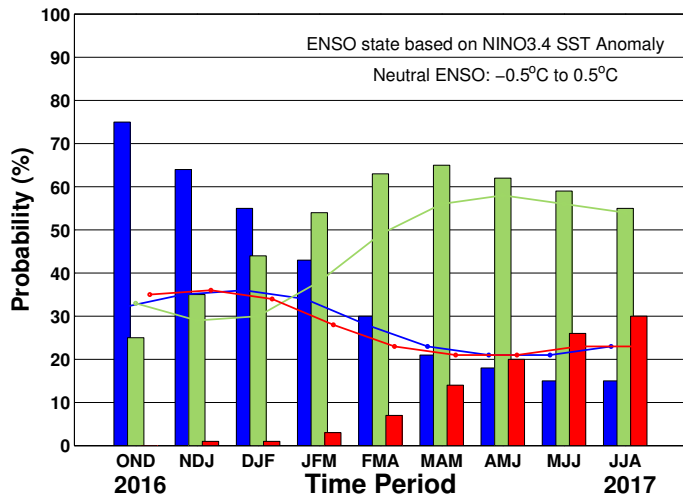


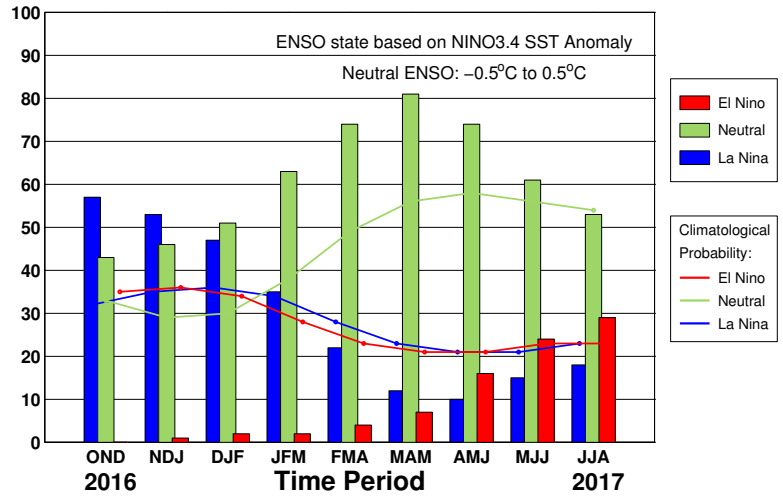
ENSO QUICK LOOK Nov 10, 2016 A monthly summary of the status of El Niño, La Niña and the Southern Oscillation, or “ENSO”, based on NINO3.4 index (120-170W, 5S-5N)

During early November 2016 the tropical Pacific SST anomaly was slightly cooler than -0.5°C , the threshold for weak La Niña. Also, most all of the atmospheric variables across the tropical Pacific have been consistent with weak La Niña conditions. The upper and lower atmospheric winds have been suggestive of a strengthened Walker circulation, and the cloudiness and rainfall have also been consistent with weak La Niña conditions. The collection of ENSO prediction models indicates SSTs near or slightly cooler than the threshold of La Niña during the remainder of fall, persisting through mid-winter, then weakening to cool-neutral by later winter.

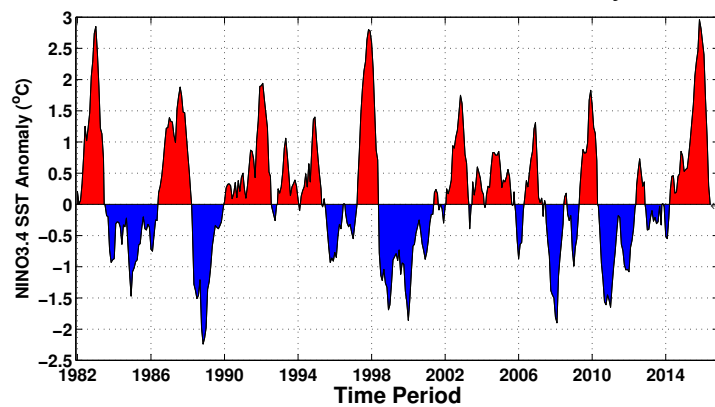
Early-Nov CPC/IRI Official Forecast¹



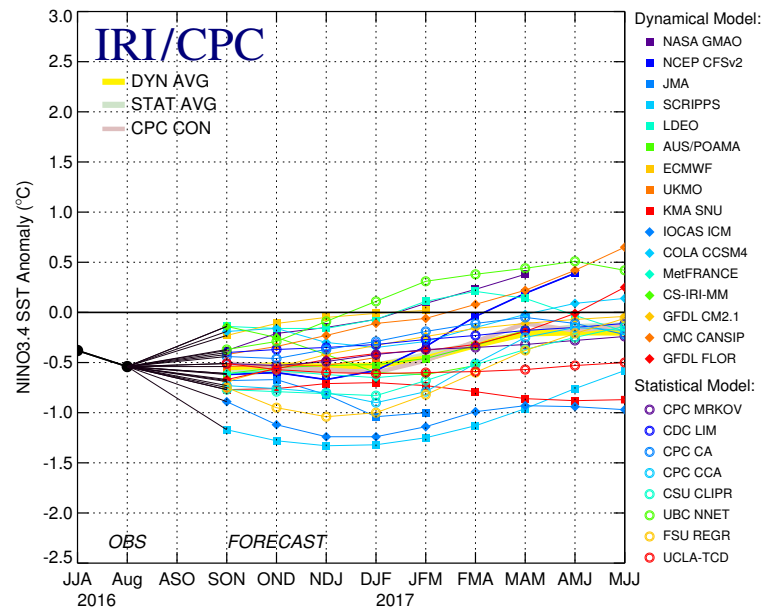
Mid-Oct IRI/CPC Model-Based Forecast²



Historical NINO3.4 SST Anomaly



Mid-Sep 2016 Plume of Model ENSO Predictions



Historically Speaking

- El Niño and La Niña events tend to develop during the period Apr-Jun and they:*
- Tend to reach their maximum strength during Dec-Feb
 - Typically persist for 9-12 months, though occasionally persisting for up to 2 years
 - Typically recur every 2 to 7 years