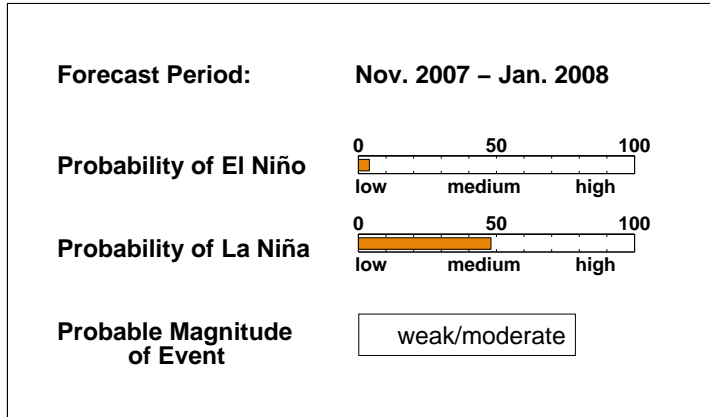


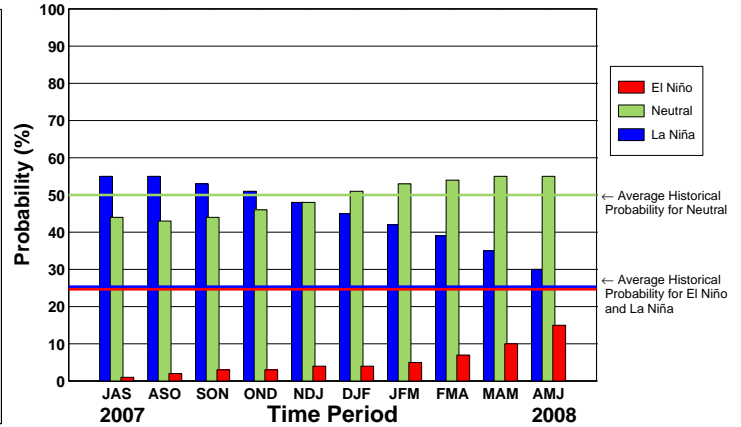
ENSO QUICK LOOK July 19, 2007 A monthly summary of the status of El Niño, La Niña and the Southern Oscillation, or "ENSO"

As of mid-July the cooling trend suggestive of La Niña development has resumed following a pause during June. Current equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are slightly below average in the east-central Pacific, and much below average in the far eastern Pacific. Based on the latest observations and forecasts, there is a 55% of developing La Niña conditions over the coming season.

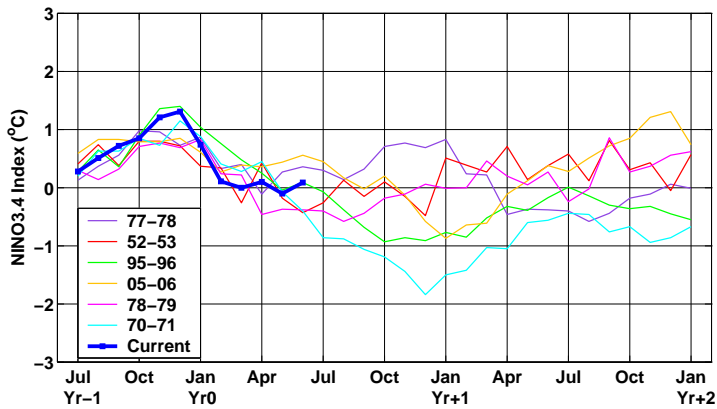
Current ENSO Forecast Summary¹



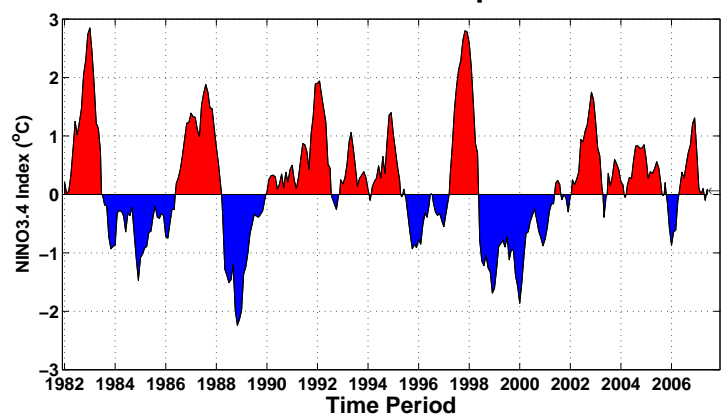
IRI Probabilistic ENSO Forecast²



Current Condition vs. Similar Conditions²



Historical Sea Surface Temperature Index²



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

¹Probability of an El Niño refers to the likelihood of a sustained (that is, over several seasons) warming across a broad region of the eastern and central tropical Pacific, not just along coastal South America.

²Based on sea surface temperature departures from the long-term average over the "NINO3.4" region (120-170W, 5S-5N).