

# El Nino is Coming ! And coming in strong !!

The stage is set – there's no turning back...  
The Oceans are a force, and the force will be felt this winter !

Back in Sept 2025 the first El Nino forecasts started appearing of a developing El Nino for Winter 2026-27. I've never seen anyone call an El Nino or La Nina event out so early, and they nailed it !!  
Below are early bird forecasts from Sept and Dec 2025 showing the fading 2025 La Nina and developing El Nino.

## Current Ocean Conditions

### CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS

9 July 2026

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Advisory**

**Synopsis:** El Niño continues and will strengthen through the end of the year, with a 97% chance it will persist through early spring 2027.



NWS/NCEP/CPC

Last update: Mon Jul 6 2026  
Initial conditions: 25Jun2026-4Jul2026

CFSv2 relative Nino3.4 anomalies (K) (PDF&Spread corrected)

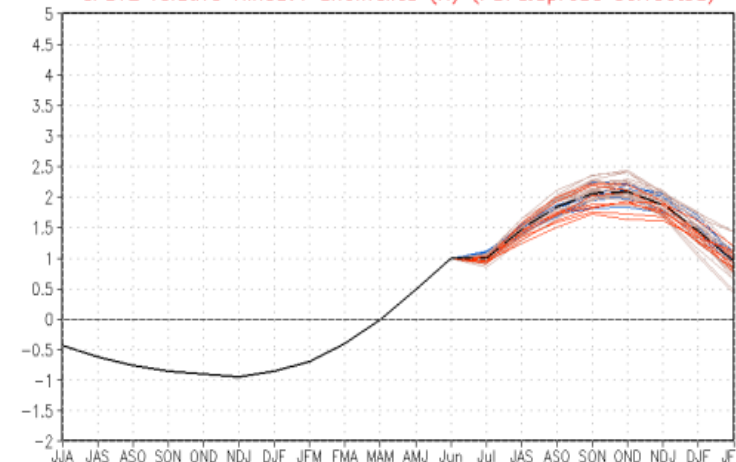


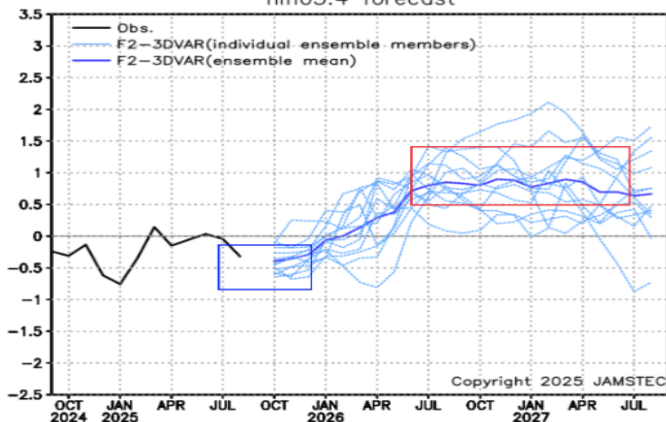
Figure 6. NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFSv2) prediction of relative sea surface temperature anomalies for the Niño 3.4 index (5°N-5°S, 170°W-120°W) minus tropical mean (20°N-20°S). The relative index is re-scaled to match the variance of the traditional index. Figure updated 6 July 2026.

### EL NINO 2026 IS COMING

The first hint of a possible El Niño is already visible in the latest extended range ocean forecasts for 2025/2026. These calculations show a rather rapid reversal in the oceans, which is usually fueled by significant global weather changes.

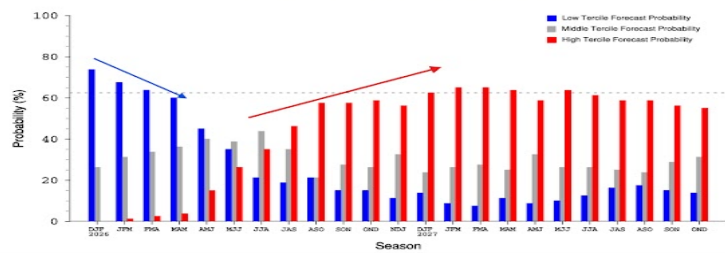
The long-range ensemble forecast below shows the forecast for the main ENSO region. The La Niña conditions (with a value of -0.5 or lower) will begin to dissipate during winter. But the extended forecast shows that most calculations shift into the warm anomalies and are also well above the 0.5 threshold of the El Niño event.

nino3.4 forecast



The CPC official probabilistic ENSO forecast shows a clear shift into El Niño mode for 2026/2027, giving a full El Niño state by early Fall 2026. This shows the event peaking during Winter, potentially lasting for a second year. You can also see the rapid decline of the current La Niña event.

PSL-CIRES model-analog ENSO forecast initialized from DEC 2025  
ENSO state based on Niño 3.4 SST Anomaly



Nor have I seen SST prediction lines is such tight agreement. Usually, there's always an outlier or two. It'll be interesting watching and living through this El Nino as the weather patterns develop and where the storms track or not...

# Seasonal Climate Forecast

## August – October 2026

Issued: July 16, 2026



Contact: ODF Lead Meteorologist Pete Parsons  
503-945-7448 or [peter.g.j.parsons@odf.oregon.gov](mailto:peter.g.j.parsons@odf.oregon.gov)

ODA Team: Andy Zimmerman, Jenn Ambrose, Laura Passage, Weston Hustace  
ODF Team: Julie Vondracek, Kristin Cody, Sherri Pugh, Gary Votaw

## Forecast Highlights

- This forecast is based on the 1957, 1982, & 1997 analog years (the 1963 and 2002 analog years from last month's forecast were dropped). All three of these analog years experienced the development of a strong or very strong **El Niño** by late-fall/early-winter.

## How Did We Get Here ?

Pete Parson & Crew does a great job looking at changing ENSO conditions flowing from one season/year to the next. Current Analog Years are based on current conditions as of June 2026. His Aug updates with July data will be out soon.

His cool graphs show the development of this year's El Nino compared to the selected Analog Years.

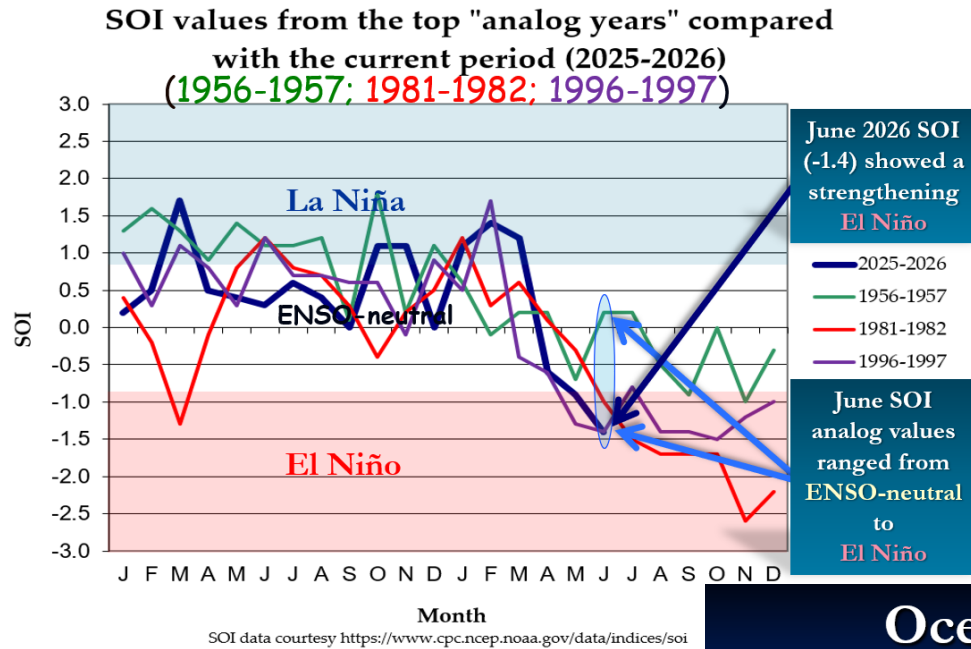
It's still early - these Analog Years are based on current conditions thru Jun 2026. Keep in mind, that what happens during July-Nov is when Pacific SOI and SST correlate the best with our Spring/Summer Runoff in the Western US.

This means – these Analog Years could change but there aren't many other strong El Nino years to compare this year to. This year may be the strongest El Nino event since the 1870s.

**Current Analog Years are Based on Current SOI, ONI and PDO conditions: 1957 1982 1997**

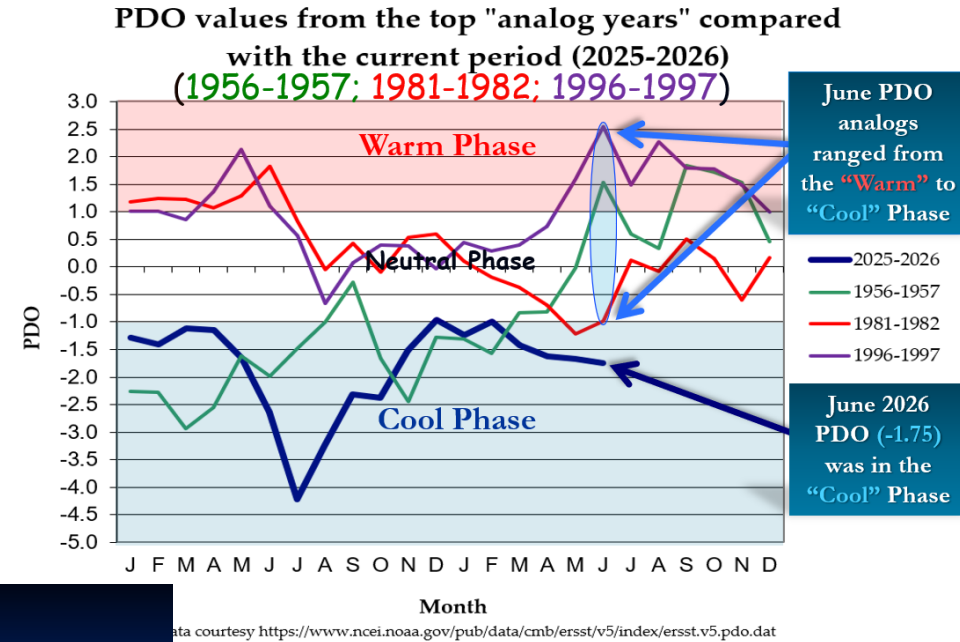
**Keep in mind these years become the winter snow season for: 1957-58 1982-83 1997-98  
and are called Water Years 1958, 1983 and 1998.**

# Southern Oscillation Index (SOI)

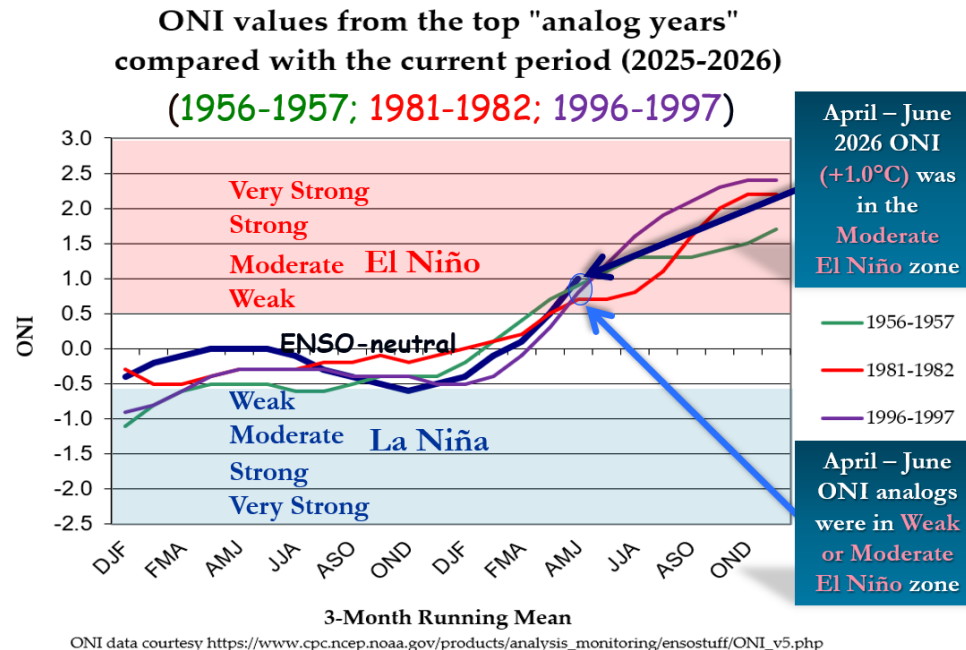


# North Pacific Ocean

(Poleward of 20°N Latitude)



# Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)



## 1st Wild Card

PDO is in Cool Phase and was more Neutral or in Warm Phase for the other Analog Years.

How will this influence, impact this year's El Nino?  
Any bets ?  
Time will tell !



# Southern Oscillation Index (SOI)

SOI values from the top "analog years" compared with the current period (2025-2026)  
(1971-1972; 1981-1982; 2022-2023)



SOI data courtesy <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/data/indices/soi>

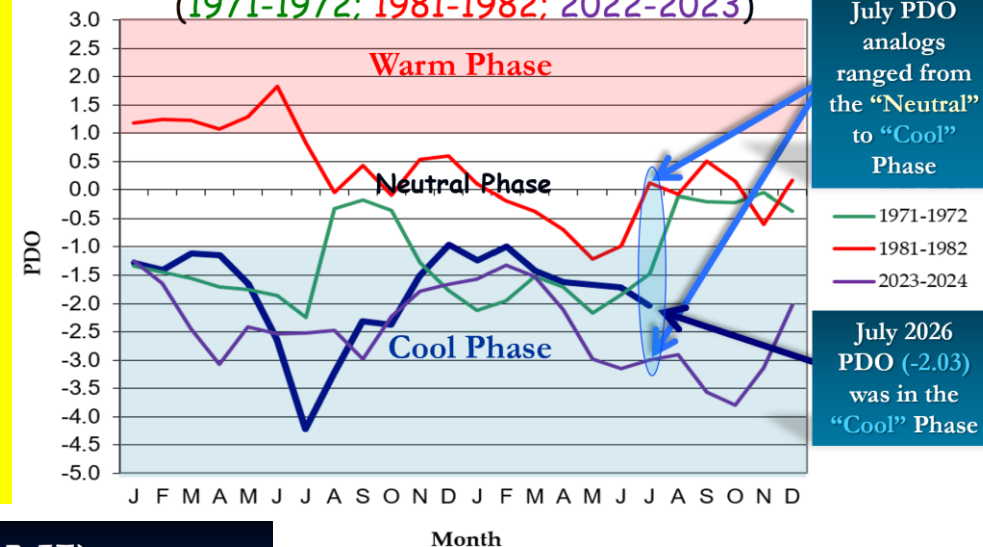
**Just Arrived Today!**  
**Pete's Aug Update**  
**Current Analog**  
**Years are:**  
**1973, 1983 & 2024.**

**Future graphs will**  
**be updated with**  
**these years, short**  
**on time tonight.**

# North Pacific Ocean

(Poleward of 20°N Latitude)

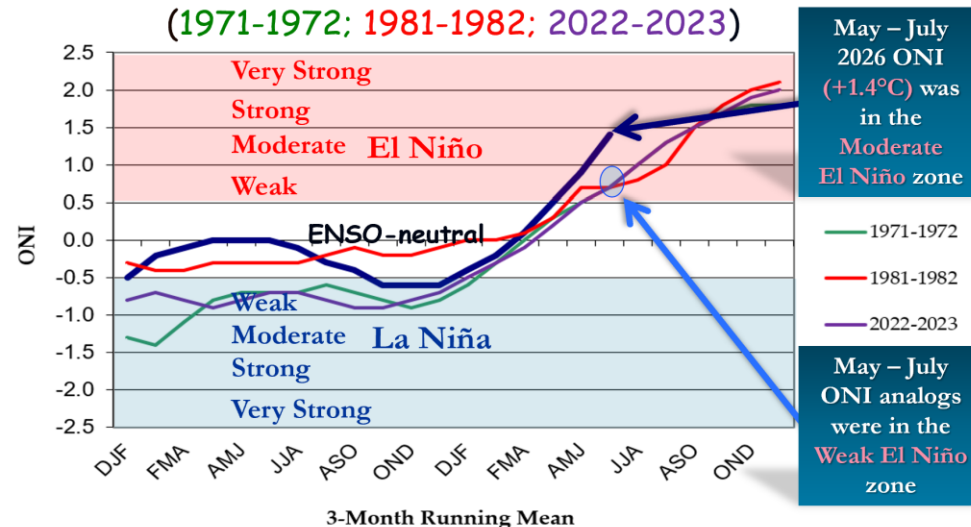
PDO values from the top "analog years" compared with the current period (2025-2026)  
(1971-1972; 1981-1982; 2022-2023)



<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/cmb/ersst/v5/index/ersst.v5.pdo.dat>

# Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)

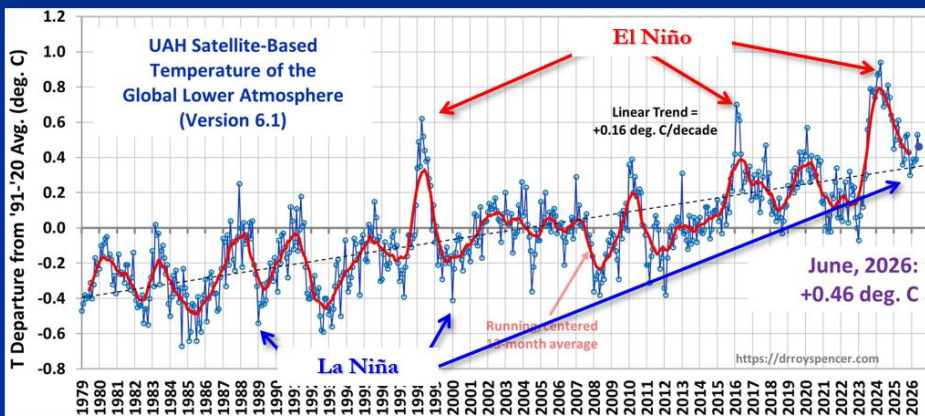
ONI values from the top "analog years" compared with the current period (2025-2026)  
(1971-1972; 1981-1982; 2022-2023)



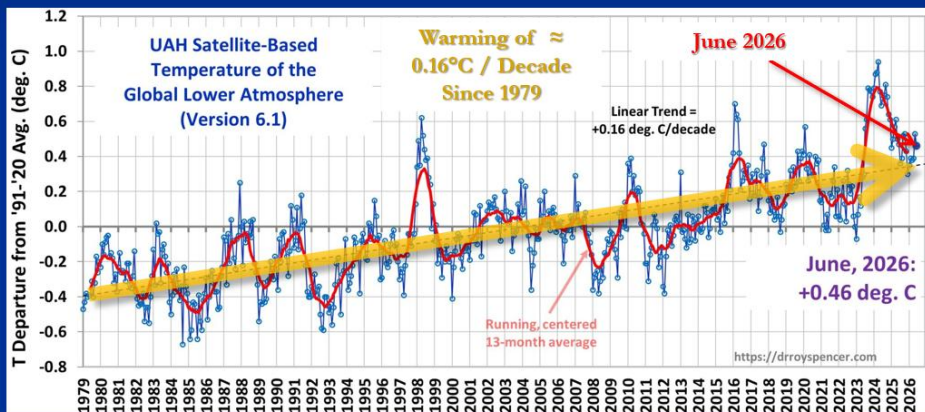
ONI data courtesy [https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/enso/oni/v6/](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso/oni/v6/)



# The ENSO Signal is Reflected in Global Temperatures



## Global Temperature Changes Increase Error in Analog Forecasts!

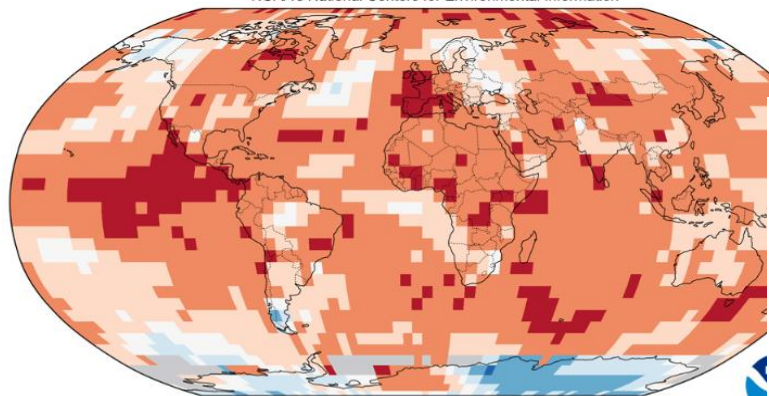


Courtesy: <http://www.droystpencer.com/latest-global-temperatures/>

July 2026 tied with July 2024 as the planet's hottest July since modern record-keeping began in 1850, NOAA's [National Centers for Environmental Information](#), or NCEI, reported August 11. [NASA](#) rated July 2026 as the hottest July on record, while the European [Copernicus Climate Change Service](#) rated it the second-hottest. Climatologically, July is the hottest month of the year, so July 2026 and 2024 are "more likely than not the hottest months on record for the globe since 1850," NOAA said. The global average temperature for January-July 2026 was the third-highest on record.

### Jul 2026 Global Temperature Percentiles

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Ingalls Weather is in  
**Seattle, WA.**

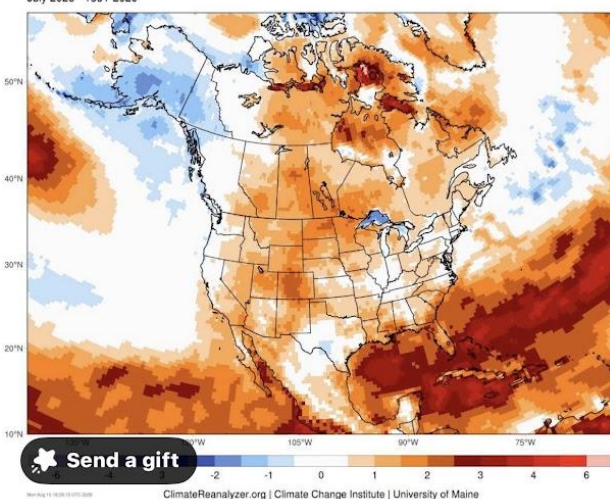
Suggested for you · 3h · 🌐

A lot of North America saw above average temperatures in July but most of the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia was near average and Alaska was even a touch below average.

#weather #climate

2m Temperature Standard Anomaly (°C)  
July 2026 - 1991-2020

ECMWF ERA5 (0.5x0.5 deg)



### 2<sup>nd</sup> Wild Card

Temps are/have been warming.  
July 2026 was warmest July global temp since record start in 1850.

How will warmer temps impact the coming El Nino Winter ?  
More rain - more snow - more extreme ?



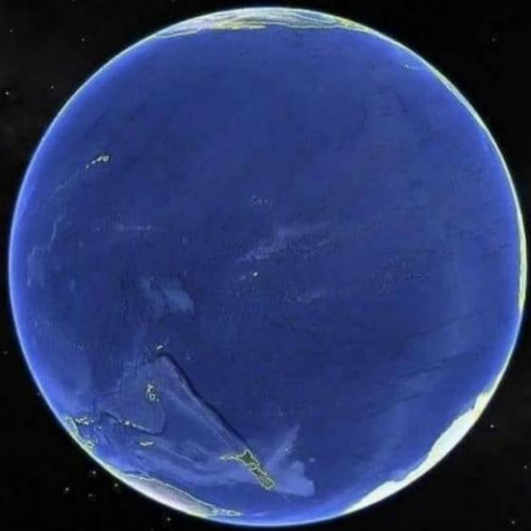
**Pete's  
August  
Forecast  
Highlights !**

# Forecast Highlights

- This forecast is based on the 1972, 1982, & 2023 analog years, which all had a strong or very strong **El Niño** by late-fall through the winter along with **cool** or neutral PDO SST patterns. The 1957 & 1997 analog years were dropped, because they exhibited **warm** PDO SST patterns.
- The 1972 & 1982 analogs had a pronounced flip to relatively cool and damp weather during September, while 2023 stayed warm. That will be something to look at for a possible analog update next month.
- The top analog years all developed the classic **El Niño** split-flow jet stream pattern along the west coast of North America. However, 1972 and 1982 had stronger upper-level troughing extending northward, over Oregon, than the 2023 analog. That will be something else to watch...

*Disclaimer: This forecast is not associated with NOAA's Climate Prediction Center (CPC).*

*See "Forecasting Methods..." at <https://www.oregon.gov/oda/natural-resources/pages/weather.aspx>*



The Earth is almost never shown like this. This is our planet from the side of the Pacific Ocean.



## Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) measure of the Pacific Atmosphere

### Correlation Map of SOI with Spring-Summer Streamflow

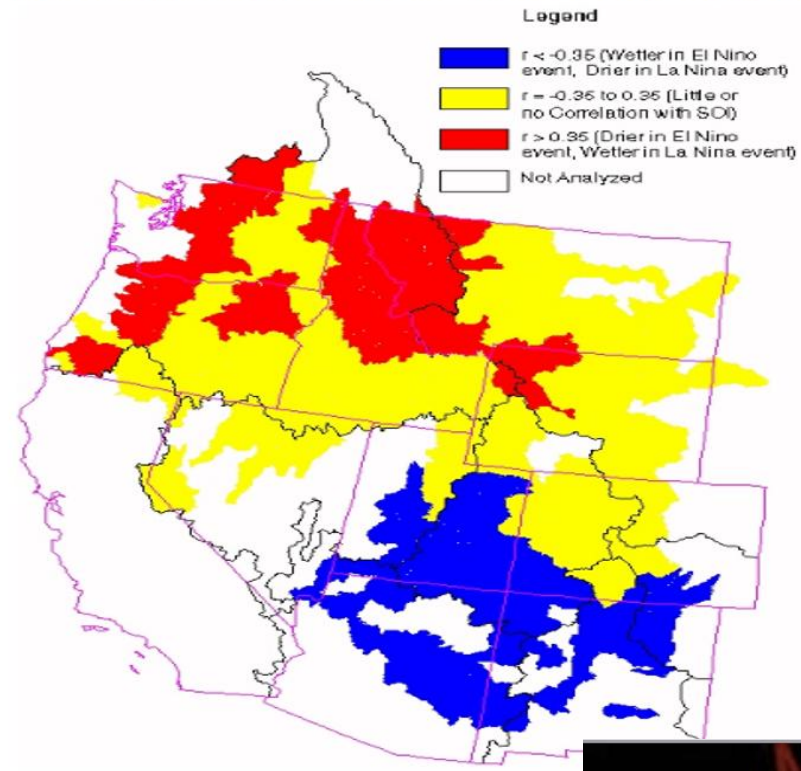
Red wetter in La Nina years.

Blue wetter in El Nino years.

Key is – what happens July-Nov in  
Pacific correlates with snowfall  
and summer streamflow in  
Western US.

Clearwater Basin has correlation  
value of 0.67

Figure 1. Correlation Map of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) with spring and summer streamflow in the Western US.



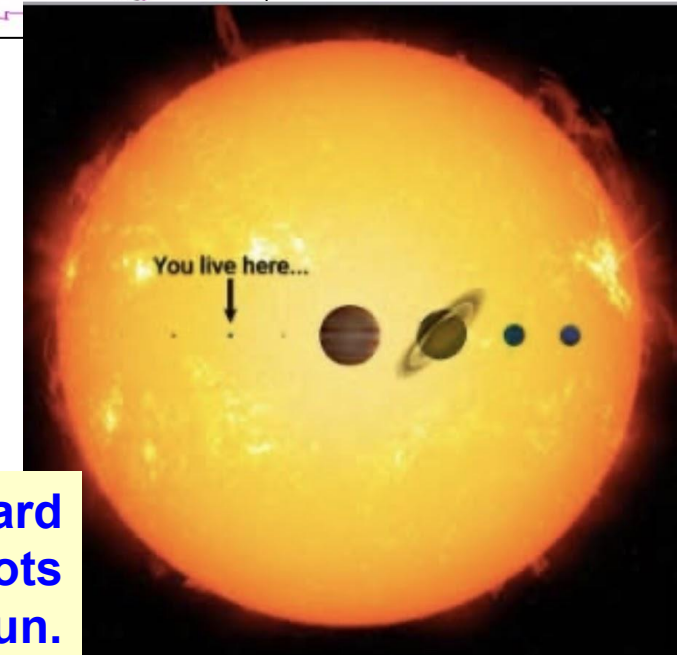
Why we study the Pacific Ocean ? It's Huge!  
Pacific Ocean view you don't always see.

SOI Correlation Map with spring /summer  
runoff. Same relationship can be found with  
Sea Surface Temps.

Key is – what happens during July-Nov  
correlates with our winter snowfall and  
summer streamflow in Western US.

This is why many are  
saying the SST won't  
peak for another  
couple of months.

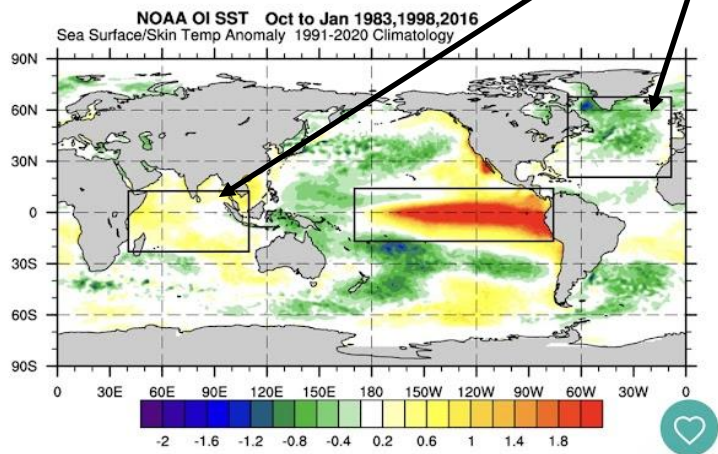
3<sup>rd</sup> Wild Card  
Our Sun bigger – still lots  
to learn about our Sun.





El Niño events happen every few years. But Super events tend to occur once per decade or less. The last three such events were in 2015/16, 1997/98, and 1982/83.

Below is the combined analysis image of the last 3 Super El Niño events, showing ocean temperature anomalies. You can see a strong warm anomaly in the ENSO region in the Pacific. But also note the cooler North Atlantic and another anomaly in the Indian Ocean.



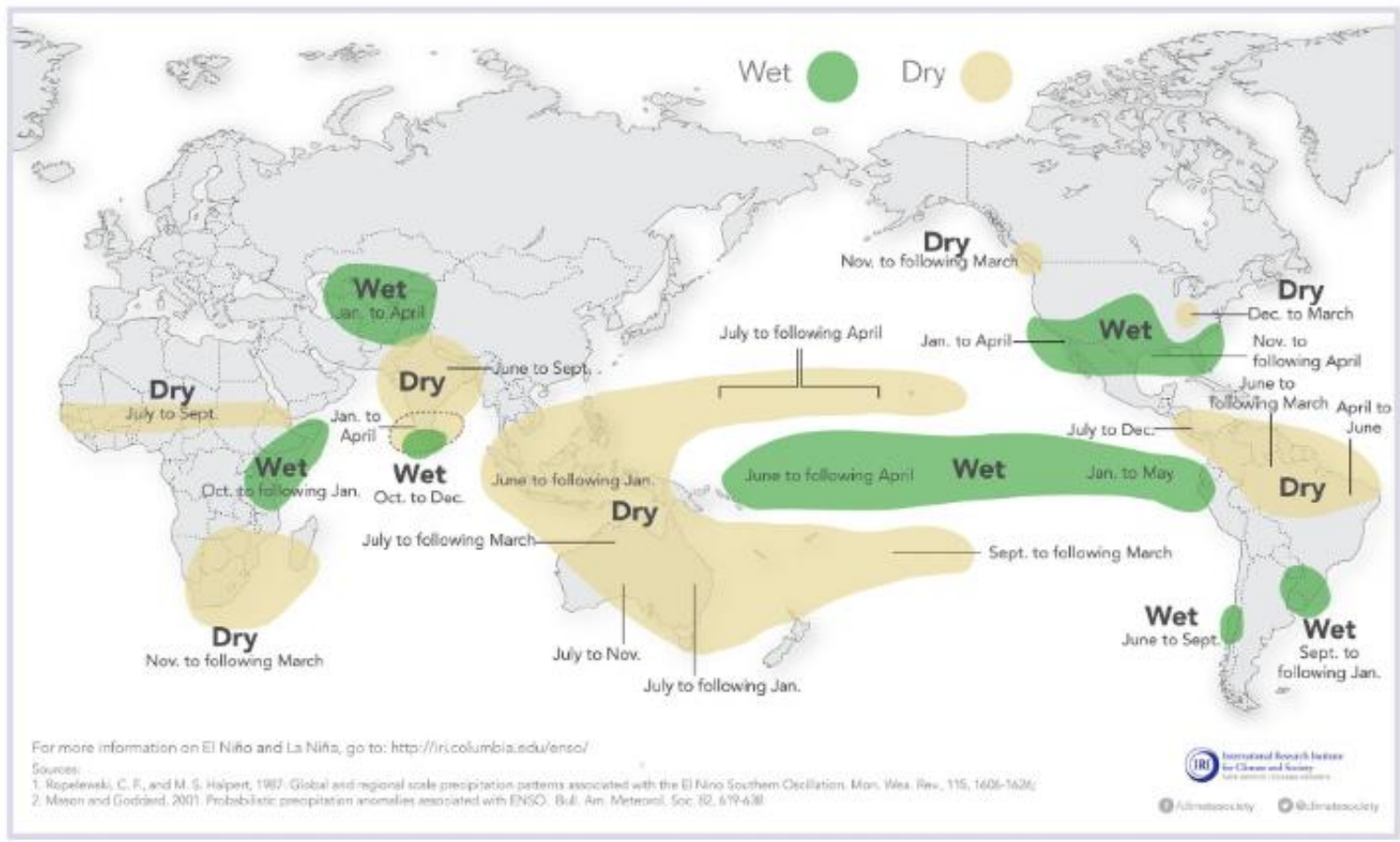
4<sup>th</sup> Wild Card

Keep an eye on Atlantic and Indian Ocean temps too.

Typical El Nino Rainfall

El Niño and Rainfall

El Niño conditions in the tropical Pacific are known to shift rainfall patterns in many different parts of the world. Although they vary somewhat from one El Niño to the next, the strongest shifts remain fairly consistent in the regions and seasons shown on the map below.



Int J Disaster Risk Sci  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13753-020-00275-w>

Check for updates

www.ijdrs.com  
www.springer.com/13753

SHORT ARTICLE

Reviewing the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI) to Enhance Societal Readiness for El Niño's Impacts

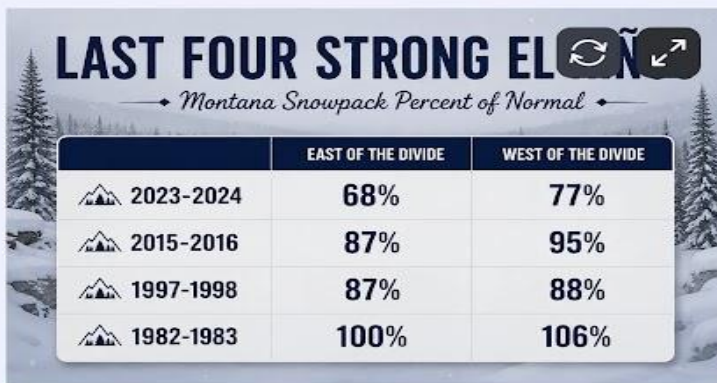
Michael H. Glantz<sup>1</sup> · Ivan J. Ramirez<sup>1,2</sup>

Fig. 1 Map of El Niño-related rainfall patterns in various locations around the globe. Source: IRI (n.d.)



Let's take a look at the last four strong or very strong El Niño winters: 1982-83, 1997-98, 2015-16, and 2023-24.

The graphic below shows peak snowpack (usually around mid-April in Montana) as a percentage of normal during those four strong El Niño winters.



Aside from 1982-1983, each strong El Niño year coincided with below average snowpack. This effect also appears to be more pronounced east of the Continental Divide.

And finally, here's a look at snowfall relative to average for Montana's major cities during those same El Niño years. My apologies to my

Summary of recent & historic El Nino events from our Montana friends and the last really strong El Nino event.



AccuWeather  
THE 2026 EL NIÑO COULD BECOME THE STRONGEST IN A LIFETIME



Drought ENSO Indian Ocean Dipole

1877 El Niño, 2026 El Niño Forecast, Climate History, Global Famine, Great Drought, Positive Indian Ocean Dipole, Super El Nino

May 12, 2026 0 Comments

The 1877-78 El Niño event: the most destructive climate event in recorded history

marufish.com



Strong El Nino Years

# Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)

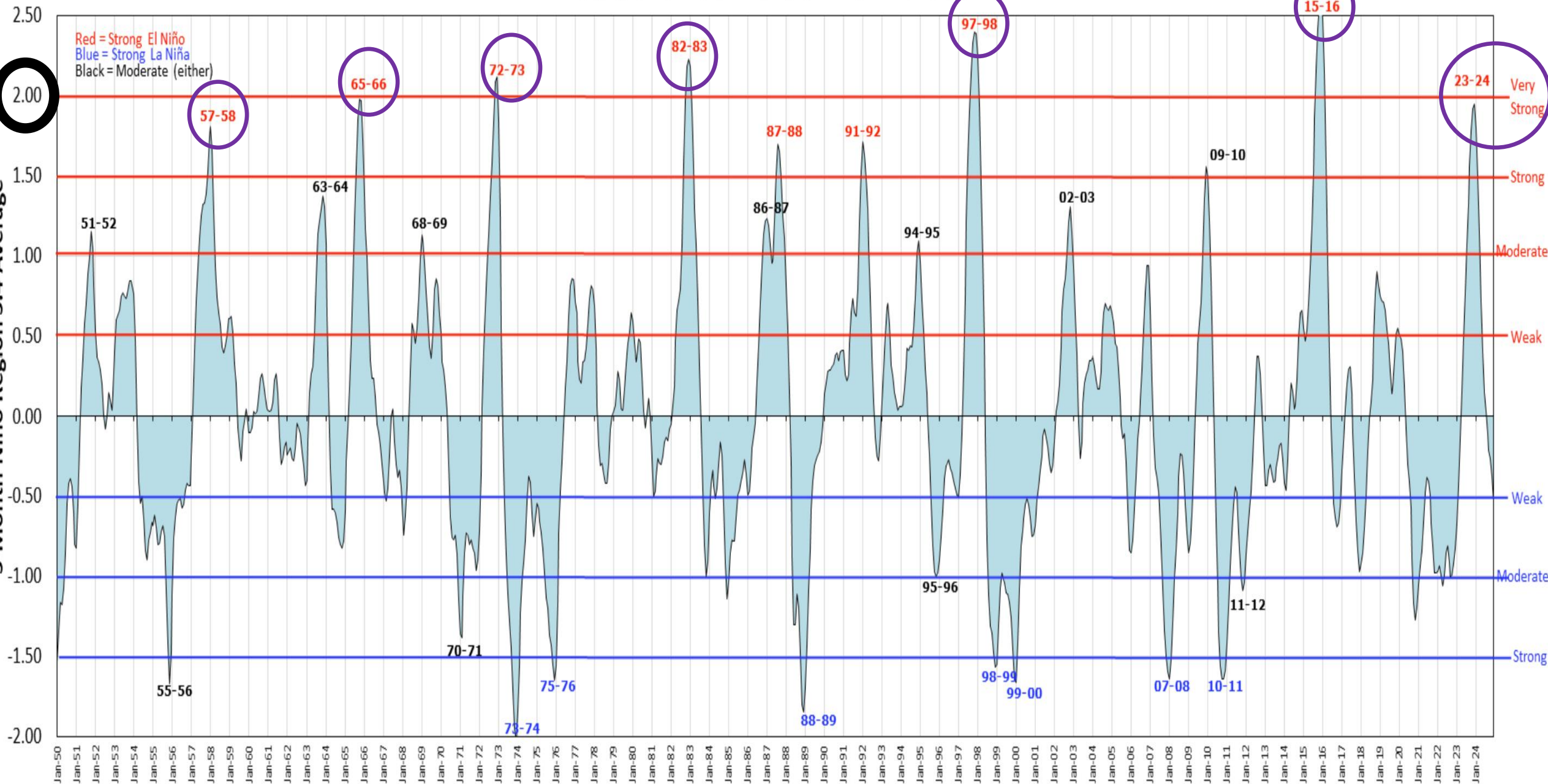
I love this graph !

[https://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI\\_v5.php](https://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI_v5.php)



3-Month Niño Region 3.4 Average

Red = Strong El Niño  
Blue = Strong La Niña  
Black = Moderate (either)





Dan Satterfield · Follow

August 10 at 5:40 PM · 🌐

How this El Niño is forecasted compared to the past events.

The previous graph is great to show strengths of each El Nino and La Nina event.

This graph includes potential Sea Surface Temps (SST) for current event compared to past events. With El Nino going big this year. This the reason there is so much talk about it.

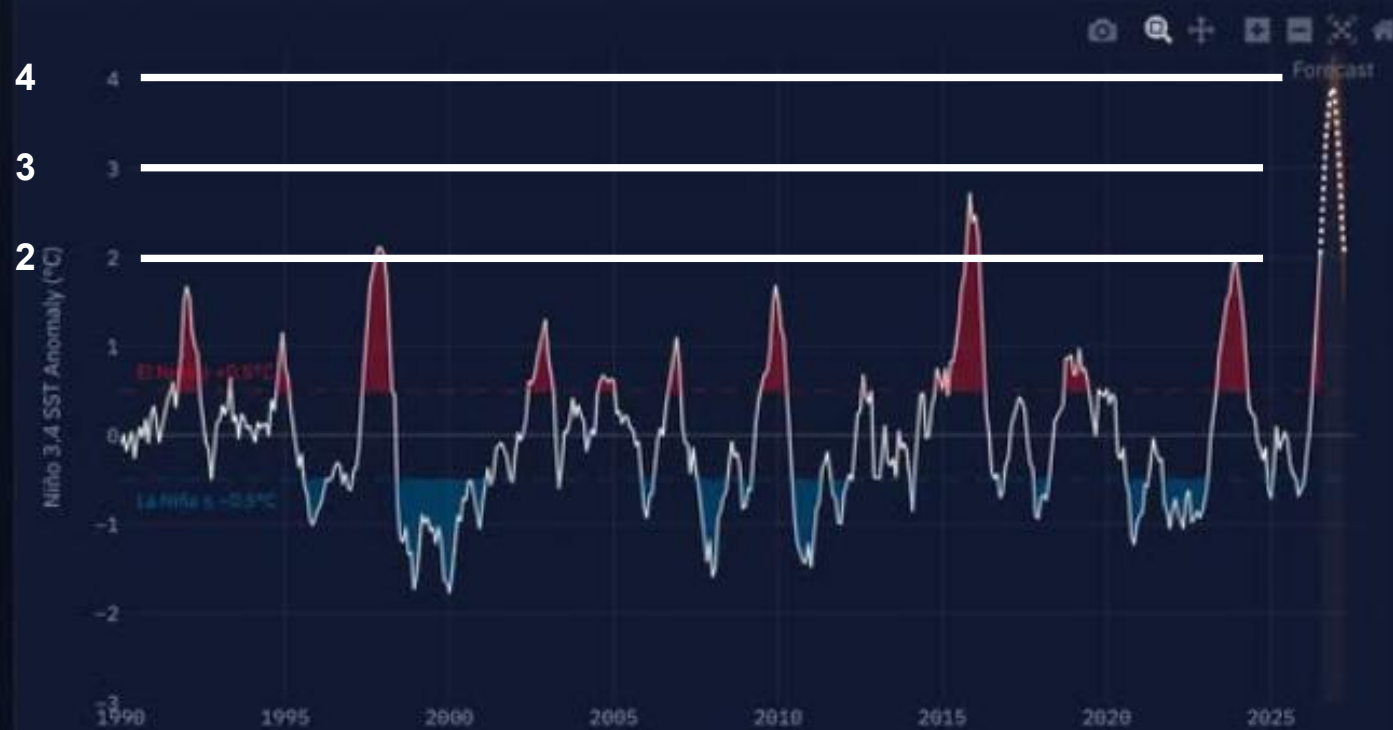
White lines & temps added to make it easier to visualize.

## 04 In context

1990-PRESENT

The observed ENSO record with the current forecast appended. Red spans are El Niño events, blue La Niña.

Historical record and current forecast · ONI (Niño 3.4)



Dotted: multi-model median forecast with the 25th–75th percentile band. The median peak (+3.9°C) would exceed the highest ONI observed since 1950 (+2.6°C in 2015) — treat the upper tail with caution.

CSV



This post shows  
the Heat & Reason  
for the Hype.

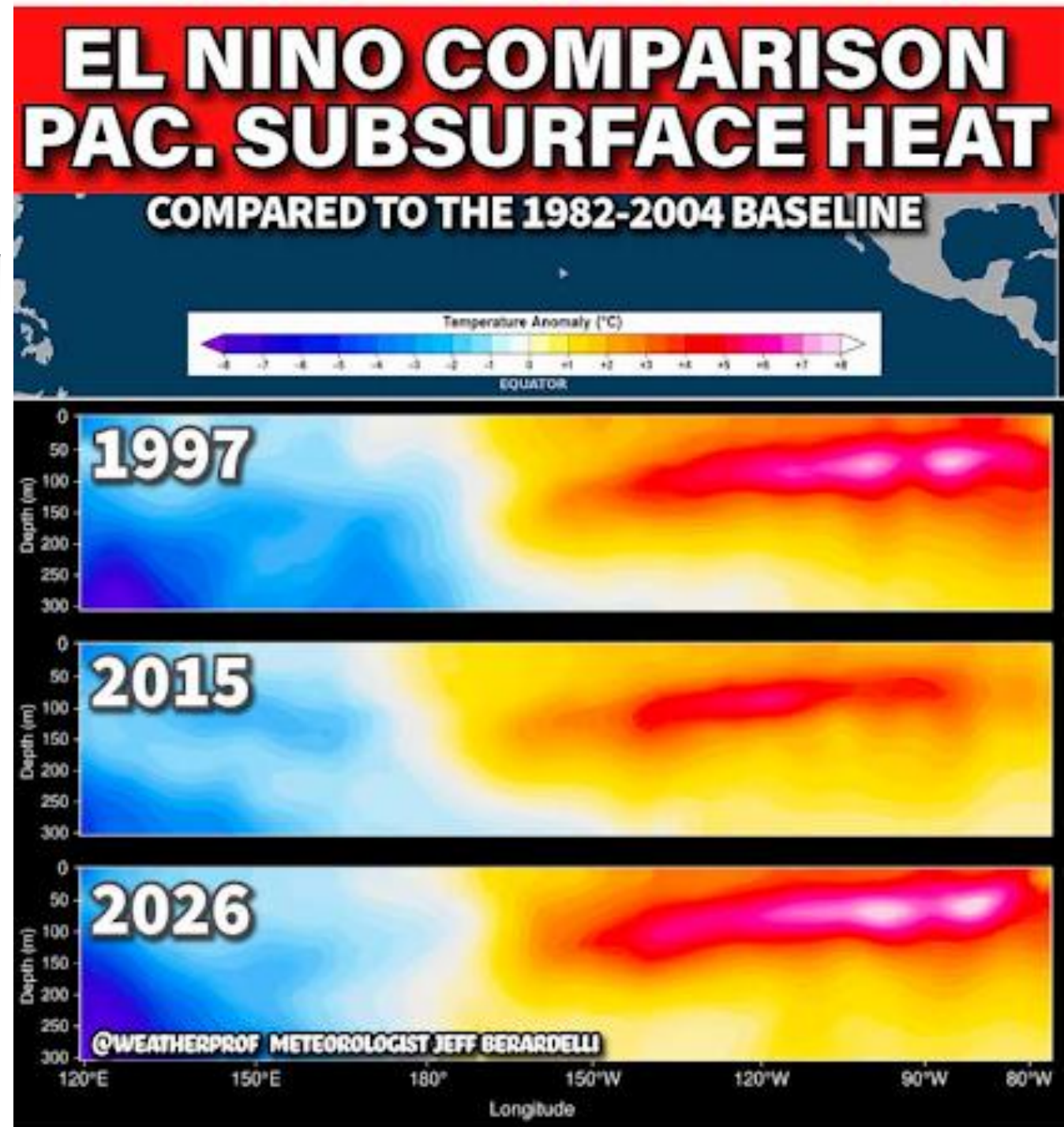


**WFLA Jeff Berardelli** 

Suggested for you · 6h · 

**\*Not your Grandmother's Ocean  
Anymore... 70% Extra El Niño Heat -vs-  
Record\***

This is hard to fathom, even for a meteorologist, but I've done the math and it checks out. The heat available right now under the hood in the subsurface Pacific is far superior to the infamous 1997 event. Just the excess heat alone is equivalent to ~50 years of total global energy use. That subsurface heat tells us how much potential an event has and how much heat it may release to disrupt patterns and power extreme weather events. The real takeaway of all this extra heat is that this is not your Grandmother's Ocean anymore. Things have really changed.







**Electroverse** · Follow  
5h · 🌐

Greenland's ice sheet has posted another record gain in the heart of summer.

This (and more) in today's article:

electroverse.substack.com

**Antarctic Blast Brings Rare Snow And Record Power Demand To Ne...**

**Sam Carana**  
Suggested for you · 1d · 🌐

**RECORD HIGH TEMPERATURE IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE**

On August 1, 2026, a record high temperature of 22.4°C was reached in the Northern Hemisphere, 1.45°C higher than 1979-2000. The globe (inset) shows temperature anomalies versus 1991-2020 on August 1, 2026, with the Northern Hemisphere highlighted.

From the post 'Record high temperatures', at:  
<https://arctic-news.blogspot.com/2026/08/record-high-temperatures.html>

**Daily Surface Air Temp, Northern Hemisphere (0-90°N, 0-360°E)**  
Dataset: ECMWF Reanalysis v5 (ERA5) downloaded from CBS | Image Credit: ClimateReanalyzer.org, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine  
Created by Sam Carana  
ClimateReanalyzer.org  
for ArcticNews (blog)

On August 1, 2026, the Northern Hemisphere reached a record high temperature of 22.74°C, 1.45°C higher than 1979-2000.

| Period    | Avg Temp (°C) | Anomaly (°C) |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1991-2020 | 21.69         | +1.05        |
| 1979-2000 | 21.29         | +1.45        |

Sat Aug 1, 2026  
Avg Temp: 22.74 °C  
1991-2020 Climatology: 21.69 °C  
Anomaly: +1.05 °C  
1979-2000 Climatology: 21.29 °C  
Anomaly: +1.45 °C

**Mark Margavage's Wea...**  
4h · 🌐

[#globalwarming ?](#)

Antarctica's Concordia research station recorded a temperature of -119.4°F (-84.1°C) on July 18.

This is the coldest temperature recorded on the entire Earth since 2012.

The coldest reliably measured temperature ever directly recorded on Earth's surface was -89.2 °C (-128.6 °F), logged at the Russian Vostok Station in Antarctica on July 21, 1983.

Ironically, 1983 is a possible analogue for the upcoming Winter because of the evolution of El Nino.



- Lots going on here:
- 100 F in Arctic July 2026
  - Greenland's Ice sheet is growing
  - Record high temps in Northern Hemisphere
  - -119 F in Antarctica July 18, 2026

Interesting – this was the coldest measurement on this planet since 2012, coldest ever measured was in July 1983, another analog year for this winter.



Lots to watch and learn during this El Nino.

11:08

2

68



NASA Earth

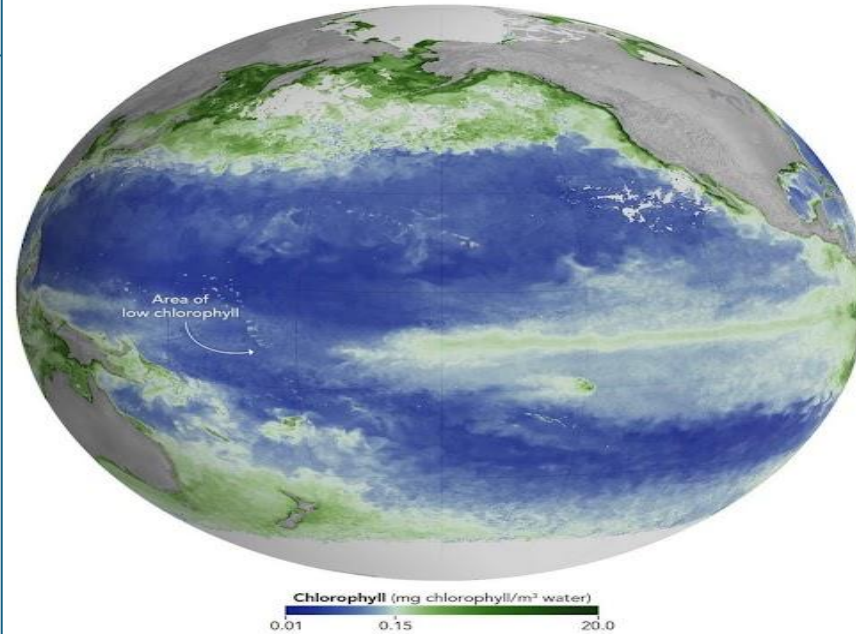
Suggested for you · 8h ·

El Niño just arrived in June 2026, but its effects are already visible from space: warmer sea surface temperatures, higher sea surface height, and less chlorophyll – and thus phytoplankton – in the ocean.

This green pigment is found in phytoplankton, which form the base of the marine food web. Less phytoplankton means less food for fish, seabirds, and marine mammals.

This map shows chlorophyll concentrations in the ocean as observed by NASA's PACE satellite in June 2026, as El Niño was strengthening. This is the first El Niño since the satellite's launch, and scientists hope to use PACE data to better understand how El Niño's impact on life in the ocean.

Learn more: <https://science.nasa.gov/earth/earth-observatory/el-nino-alters-marine-life-in-the-pacific/>



Sam Carana

Suggested for you · 15m ·

## SECOND LOWEST SEA ICE AREA ON RECORD FOR DAY

On August 9, 2026, the global sea ice area was 2.82 million km<sup>2</sup> lower than 1981-2010, the second lowest on record for that day and a deviation of -5.42σ.

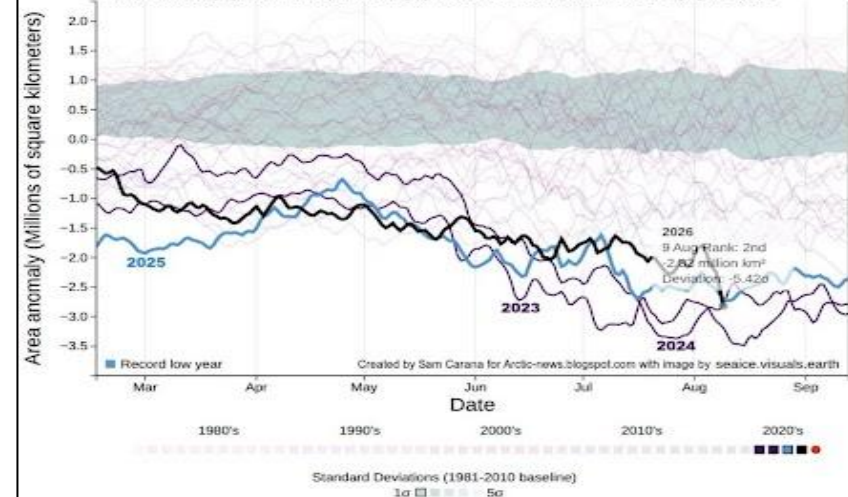
The year 2026 is highlighted in black, the year 2025 is highlighted in blue and the years 2023 and 2024 are highlighted in purple.

From the post 'Record high temperatures', at:

<https://arctic-news.blogspot.com/2026/08/record-high-temperatures.html>

### Global Sea Ice Area Anomaly - NSIDC

On August 9, 2026, the global sea ice area was 2.82 million km<sup>2</sup> lower than 1981-2010, the second lowest on record for that day and a deviation of -5.42σ. The year 2026 is highlighted in black, the year 2025 is highlighted in blue and the years 2023 and 2024 are highlighted in purple.





More to learn and keep an eye on with this developing El Nino.

Any relationships ?

 **AccuWeather** · Follow

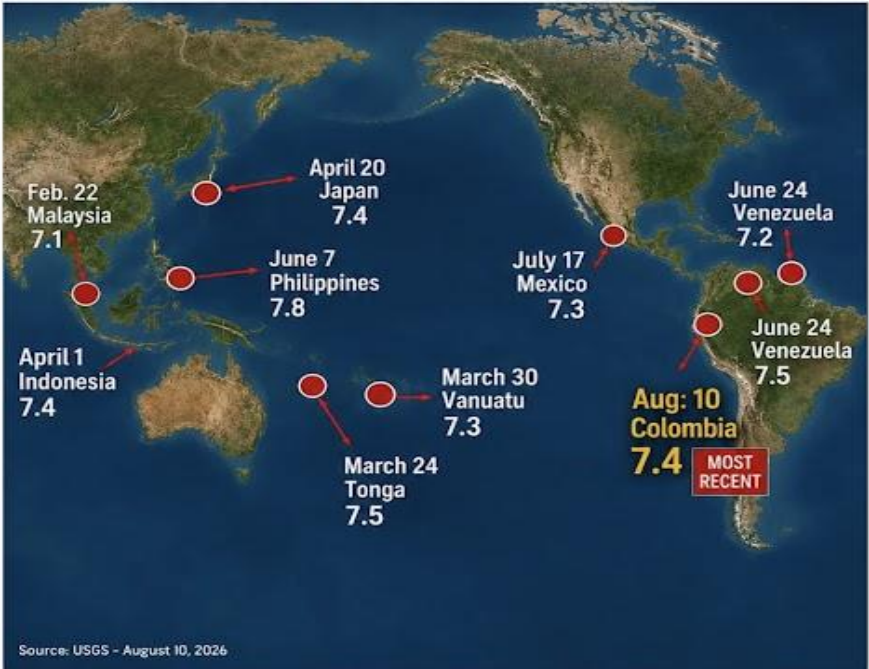
1h · 🌐

The Monday earthquake in Colombia was the 10th worldwide this year to register at least magnitude 7.0 on the Richter scale.

It was also the strongest to strike Colombia since a magnitude 8.0 earthquake was recorded on July 31, 1970. <https://bit.ly/45iXz2M>

**10 M7+ EARTHQUAKES SO FAR IN 2026**

 AccuWeather



Source: USGS - August 10, 2026

 9830

 8

 1

  100%

 **Above The Norm News** · Suggested for you · 4h · 🌐

 **Multiple Volcanoes Erupt Across The World**  ... **See more**

**VOLCANIC UNREST SPREADS WORLDWIDE**



**SIX VOLCANOES · ONE WINDOW**

 **MEXICO**  
**Popocatepetl**  
48 exhalations  
Ashfall in Morelos

 **COLOMBIA**  
**Puracé**  
Orange Alert  
6 ash emissions

 **ITALY**  
**Etna**  
New vent, 2,550 m  
Pyroclastic flow

 **JAPAN**  
**Sakurajima**  
Ash to 3.3 km ASL  
Erupted 08:14 UTC

 **GUATEMALA**  
**Fuego**  
~1,700 evacuated  
Lava and ash

 **INDONESIA**  
**Mount Ibu**  
Dozens this week  
Erupted on Aug 8

 What causes multiple eruptions?

 2.1K

 165

 858

 **Nytashia Allbritton**  
Jul 31 · 🎵 Lana Del Rey ·  
Season Of The Witch (Fro... · 🌐



Time to plan and  
be pro active.

### UN Environment Prog...

Suggested for you · 11h · 

 Why does the same climate pattern flood one country and dry out another?

El Niño is a natural warming of the Pacific Ocean that reshuffles weather patterns worldwide. It's not caused by climate change, but climate change is making its swings more extreme. Depending on where you are, it can mean torrential rain and flash floods, or failed rains and drought — often in the same season, just on opposite sides of a region.

The impact is real: crops fail, water sources dry up, floods contaminate drinking water and fuel disease outbreaks, and families are displaced.

The good news: El Niño can be forecast months in advance. The UN is using that lead time to act early — moving funding and support to at-risk communities before disaster strikes, not after.

Learn how El Niño works and how communities are preparing from **United Nations**:

 <https://news.un.org/en/story/2026/07/1168056>







## The climate pattern putting millions at risk: El Niño explained

© UNHCR/Santi Palacios | Women walk through a flooded village at sunset, affected by the return of El Niño in South Sudan.



By Daniel Dickinson

30 July 2026 | [Climate and Environment](#)

El Niño is putting millions of lives at risk in eastern and southern Africa but the UN is ensuring that communities are better prepared to deal with its impact.

## The story from a human perspective

A farmer in Zambia who hasn't seen a maize harvest.

A mother in Somalia carrying her sick children through floodwater.

A baby in Malawi, crying because she's starving.

These aren't isolated stories. They're what happens when El Niño arrives.

## El Niño made simple

El Niño is a natural climate pattern, a periodic warming of the Pacific Ocean that shifts weather around the world.

It's not new, and it's **not caused by climate change, although climate change can worsen its impact.**

Forecasters expect El Niño to intensify in coming months and to possibly stretch into early 20





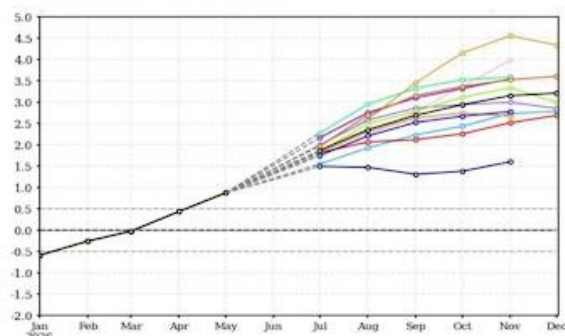
World Meteorological Organi...  
@WMO · Follow

As El Niño is forecast to intensify, the risk of heatwaves, droughts, heavy rainfall & other extreme weather is increasing. The WMO community steps up coordination, climate info services & #EarlyWarnings to help countries prepare for potential impacts.

➔ [bit.ly/4y6E9LE](https://bit.ly/4y6E9LE)

## Forecast of Niño 3.4 (tropical Pacific)

JULY- DECEMBER 2026



Multi-model ensemble forecasts from leading global producing centres for the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. Issued June 2026



8:23 AM · Jul 14, 2026



United Nations



action" funding reached over three million people across southern Africa and 5.5 million across eastern Africa; cash and support delivered before disaster struck, not during it.

- Getting farmers ready to survive a bad season. In Madagascar, families who received cash transfers and drought-resistant seeds ahead of time ate noticeably better than those who didn't.
- Building better early-warning systems. In Zambia, the Government and international partners are investing in stronger weather-monitoring infrastructure to catch risks sooner.
- Launching a joint appeal to protect the most exposed. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) are aiming to reach 8.8 million people across 22 high-risk countries with cash aid, flood- and drought-resistant farming support, and livestock protection.

As UN Emergency Relief Coordinator [Tom Fletcher](#) put it: **"The choice is clear: we can wait for disaster, or we can invest in resilience."**

For communities that have already lived through this once, that head start could make all the difference.



United Nations



## How the UN is getting ahead of El Niño

The good news: El Niño can be forecast months in advance. That gives humanitarian agencies a rare head start, and they're using it.



UN News/Daniel Dickinson | A farmer in Madagascar shows an app which helps him to prepare for the onset of extreme weather patterns.

- Moving money before the crisis, not after. Between 2023 and 2025, early "anticipatory action" funding reached over three million people across southern Africa and 5.5 million across eastern Africa; cash and support delivered before disaster struck, not during it.
- Getting farmers ready to survive a bad season. In Madagascar, families who received cash





# Fall Forecasts

Now let's have some fun and look at these early bird forecasts.

It sure is interesting – now that the July ENSO data became available all the forecasters got busy running their models.

I used to say never believe the 1<sup>st</sup> forecast you hear but when you hear the same forecast from 2 or 3 of your unrelated friends, then you can start believing.

Keep that in mind as you look thru these and look for overlap where the forecasts are saying the same thing – like southern California.

**Dan Satterfield**   
Suggested for you · 4h · 

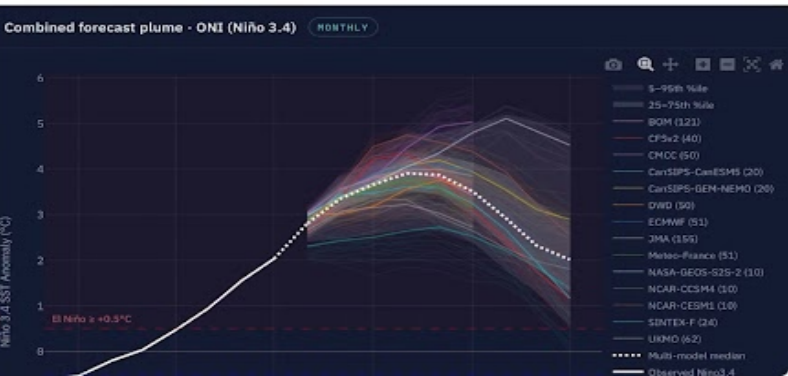
Some new El Niño data in today. There is no doubt that we will see a very strong El Niño this winter. It's very likely it will be the strongest ever measured.

Some FAQ's  
El Niño impacts vary but very strong enso events are much more predictable.

Autumn impacts are usually not significant.

Winter impacts are likely to be severe with strong atmospheric rivers impacting California with heavy rains. Heavy rains on the gulf coast are also likely. Central and Southern California are likely to have a very stormy and wet winter.

The multiple model forecasts below show the ocean temperatures peak in November to December.



**Newsweek**   
Suggested for you · 10h · 

Strengthening El Niño may drive widespread changes in U.S. weather this fall, from rain to drought.



AccuWeather Exclusive Forecast FALL 2026 COMPARED TO HISTORICAL AVERAGE

AccuWeather

Maps show US forecast for fall as El Niño strengthens



## Sept Pattern

we have been talking about the transition to a strong **#ElNiño** pattern heading into Fall and this **#ECMWF** map for September 2026 proves it is taking total control!

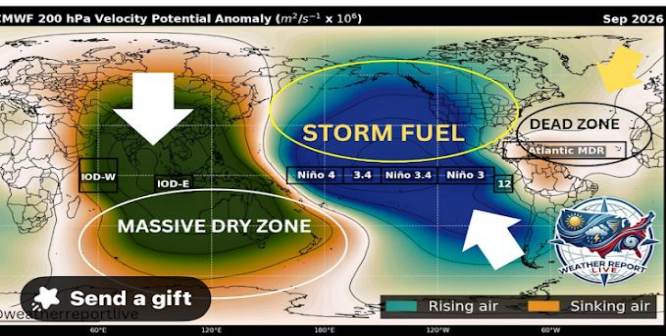
Notice the deep blue Rising Air dominating the Pacific Niño regions. This is what shifts the jet stream and eventually brings that Soaking Wet pattern we talked about earlier to the Southern U.S.

But the biggest news? Look at the Atlantic MDR in brown Sinking Air. The El Niño pattern looks to completely crush Atlantic hurricane development during what is usually the peak month of the season!

Be sure to monitor official updates and alerts from the National Weather Service.

Data Source: ECMWF

**#HurricaneSeason #USWeather**



## Nov-Dec-Jan Precip

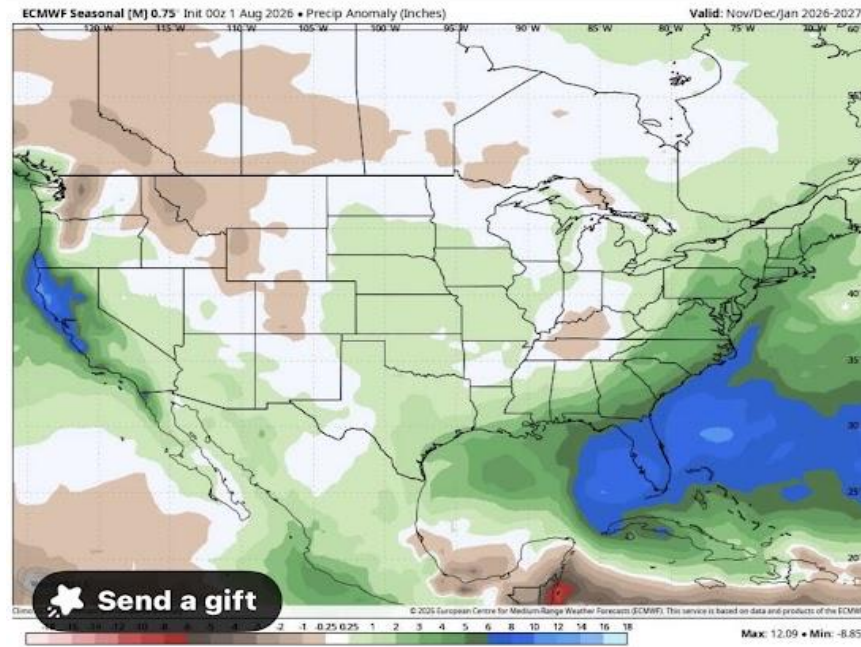


**Jay's Wintry Mix**

Suggested for you · 5h ·

I've never seen the euro seasonal model spit out that much precip for winter and it's not even including February which is usually the wettest month in a Nino lol. The model does not go out that far yet in case you are wondering why.

Looks like a lot of costal storms starting in the Gulf of Mexico! Last year the map was dark brown to bright red in the same areas



## Dec Snowfall

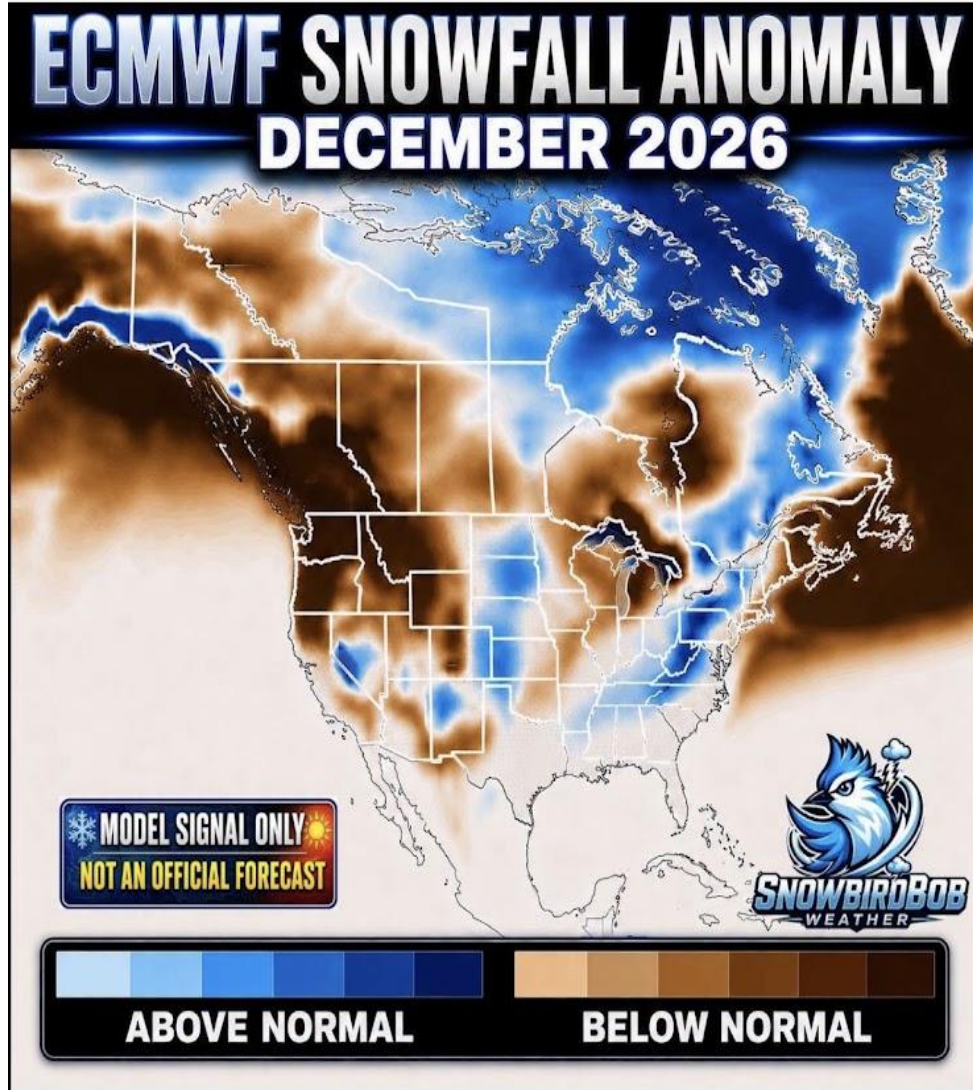


**Snowbirdbob**

Suggested for you · 11h ·



**DECEMBER 2026 — THE... See more**





Fall (Sep-Nov)  
and Winter (Dec-Feb)



Grand Solar Mini... · Join

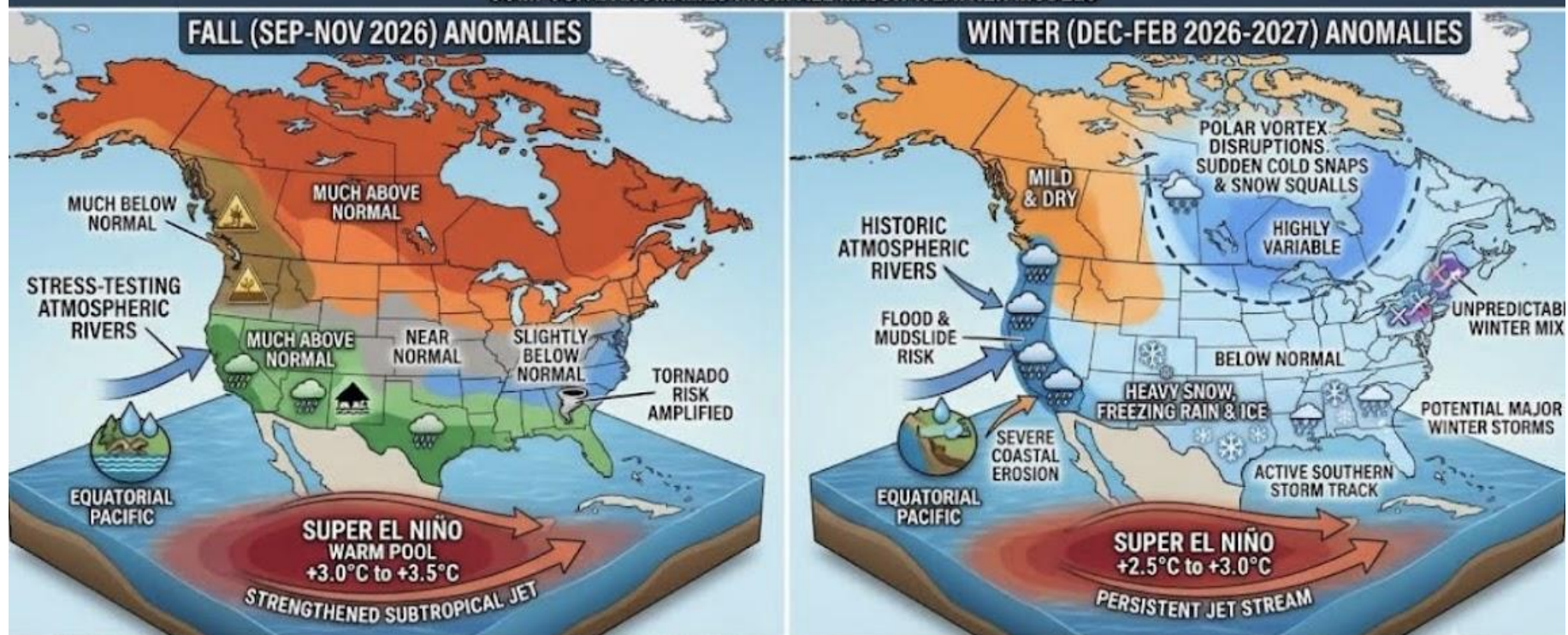
Boghos Soudjian · 5h ·



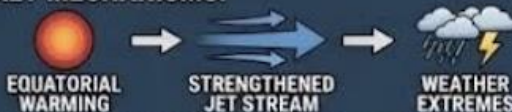
Done by gemini

## SUPER EL NIÑO SCENARIO: FALL & WINTER 2026-2027 FORECAST FOR CANADA & USA

COMPOSITE ANOMALIES FROM ALL MAJOR WEATHER MODELS



### KEY MECHANISMS:



### MODEL ACCORDANCE:



### REGIONAL IMPACT HIGHLIGHTS:



THIS IS A SCENARIO-BASED FORECAST; ACTUAL OUTCOMES MAY VARY. CONSULT LOCAL AGENCIES.\*

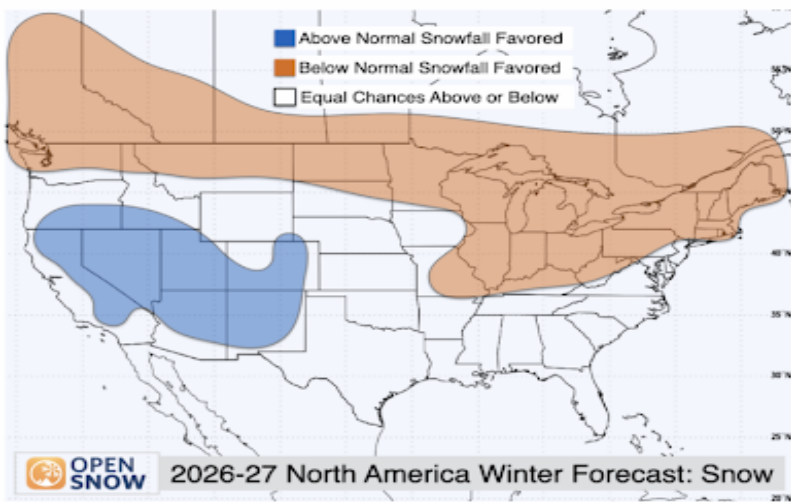
GENERATED: AUG 9 2024



## Winter Weather Forecast

### 2026-2027 Winter Forecast Preview

[Read in Browser](#)



### 2026-2027 Winter Forecast Preview

OpenSnow's winter forecast for 2026-2027 favors above-normal snow across the Southwest U.S., including California, Utah, & Southern Colorado.

P The Farmers' Almanac Winter 26

### The Farmers' Almanac Winter 26/27 Forecast Calls for Snow, Sleet, and Surprises Due To El Niño

El Niño is here, and Americans should begin preparing for what could be a wet and wild winter 26/27.

AUG 6, 2026 1:16 PM EDT



BY **MATT LORELLI**  
Senior Editor, Powder

0



Add us on



The Farmer's Almanac Winter 26/27 forecast.  
The Farmer's Almanac

## Weather Forecast: What to Expect Across the U.S.

Direct Weather has released its preliminary forecast for the 2026-2027 winter season, pointing to a sharp divide in weather patterns.



by Unofficial Networks  
4 hours ago



x



Facebook



More



Direct Weather winter 2026-2027 forecast.



## Jan Snowfall

But considering some of the other winter signals we're watching for 2026–2027, this certainly adds another interesting piece to the puzzle. 🧩🧊

Could January 2027 end up being the month winter really turns up the volume across parts of the South and East? 🧐



Snow lovers — would you take this setup? 🌨️🧑

#Winter2026 #Winter2027  
#January2027 #ECMWF #Snowfall  
#WinterOutlook #SnowWatch

### ECMWF SNOWFALL ANOMALY JANUARY 2027



## Feb Temp

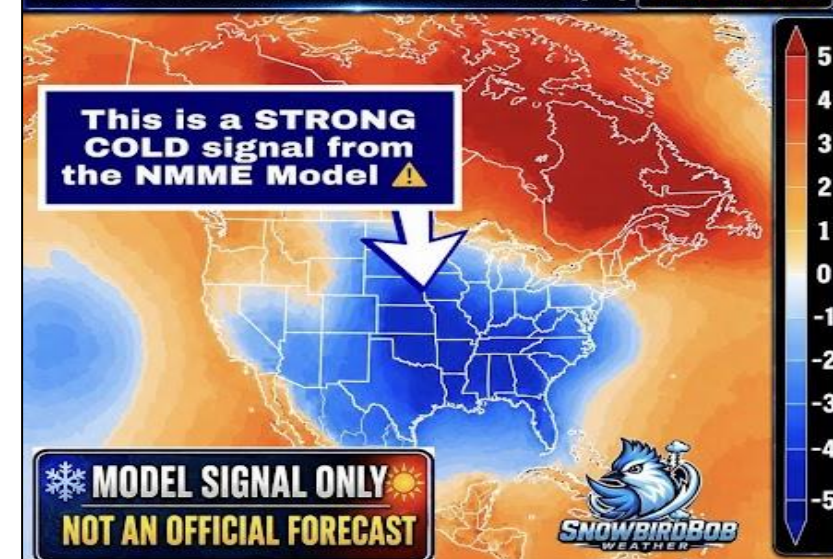
Could Winter 2026–2027 turn into one of those winters we haven't experienced in quite a while? 🧐🧊 It's way too early to make that call — but the signals are becoming increasingly interesting.

⚠️ Remember: this is MODEL GUIDANCE, not my official winter forecast. Seasonal models this far out can and will change.

I'll continue tracking every update, and SnowbirdBob Weather's Official Winter 2026–2027 Outlook will be coming in the next couple of weeks! 🧊🧐

#Winter2026 #Winter2027 #ElNino  
#NMME #WinterWeather

### NMME 2M TEMPERATURE ANOMALY (°F) FEB 2027





## Dec-Jan-Feb Precip



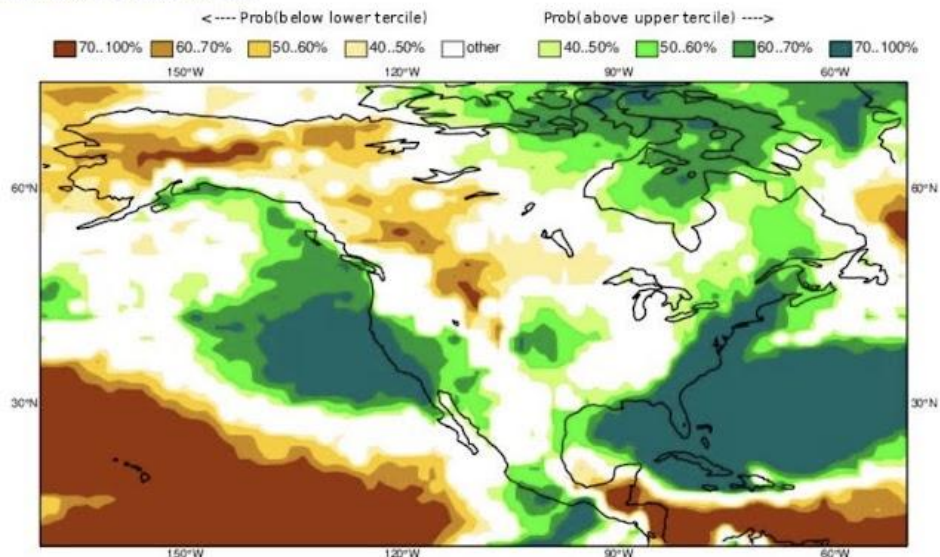
**Mammoth Mountain**

**Snowboarders an...** · [Join](#)

Bill Jamison · 9h · 🌐

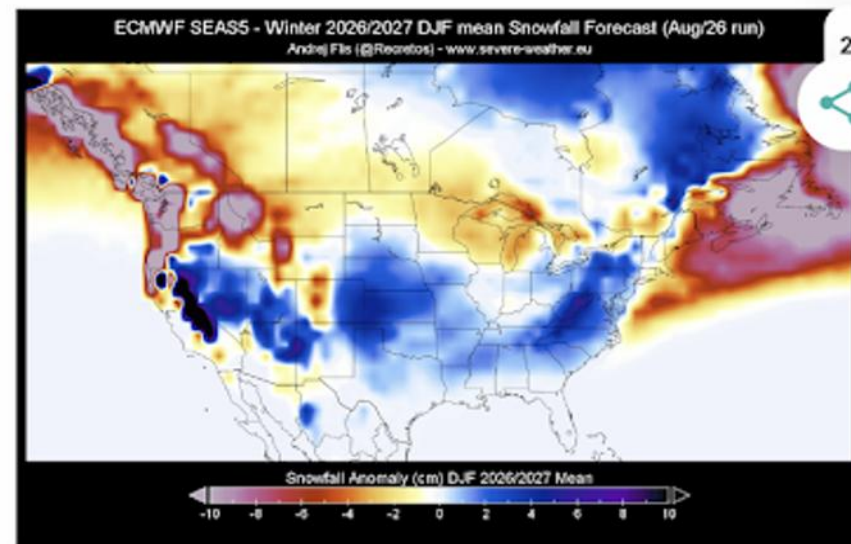
Seasonal forecast issued by the ECMWF (aka Euro model) shows 70-100% odds of December January and February among the top 20% of wettest California winters. Obviously these forecasts for above normal precipitation are all based on the El Niño being one of the strongest in the past 500 years.

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast System 5  
Prob(most likely category of precipitation) DJF 2026/27  
Forecast start is 01/08/26, climate period is 1993-2016  
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600



## Dec-Jan-Feb Snowfall

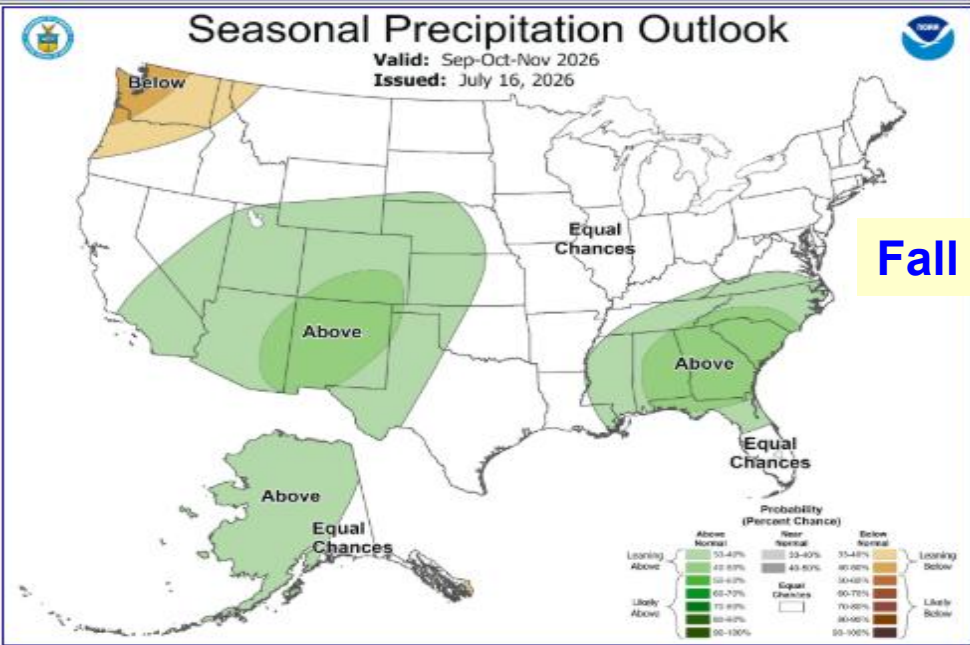
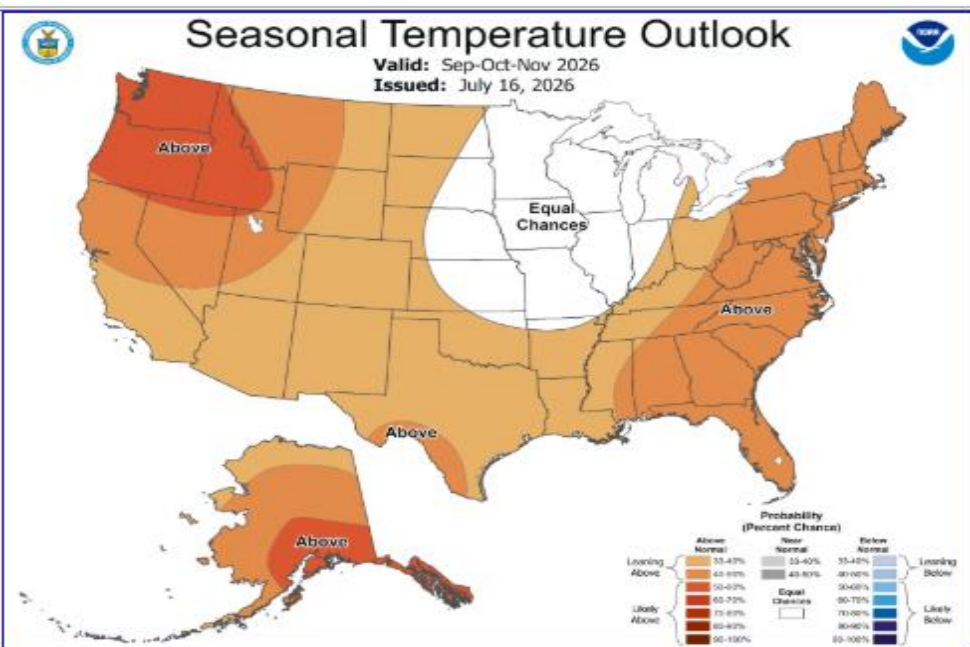
Below is the latest ECMWF snowfall forecast, and it shows exactly this development. We can see reduced snow totals across the Northern United States and southern Canada, but above-normal snowfall potential across the **Central and Eastern United States**, and southeastern Canada.





**Sep-Oct-Nov 2026**

[information about the three-month outlook](#)



**Fall Sep-Oct-Nov**

**And our Official Forecasts...**

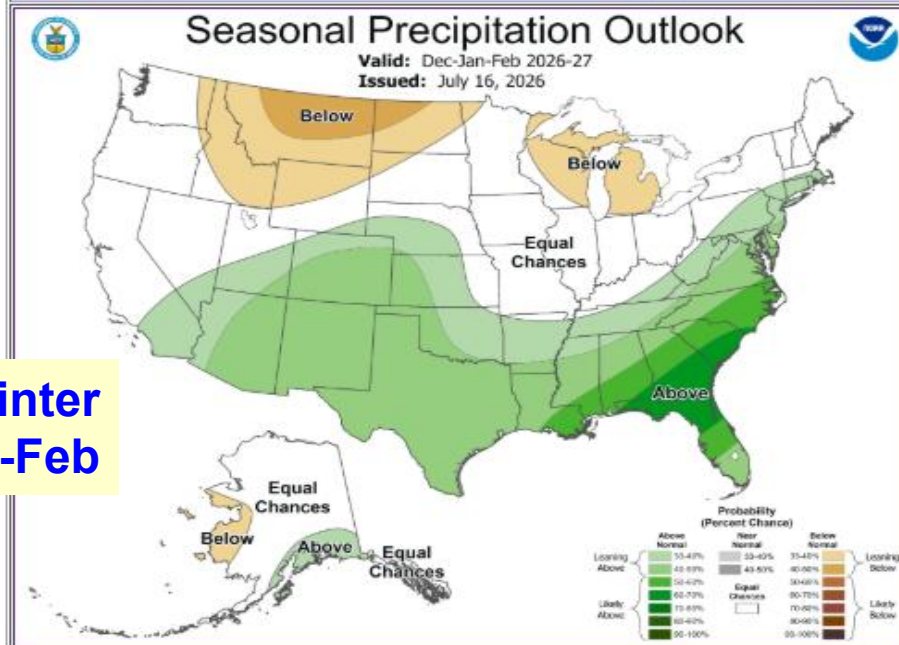
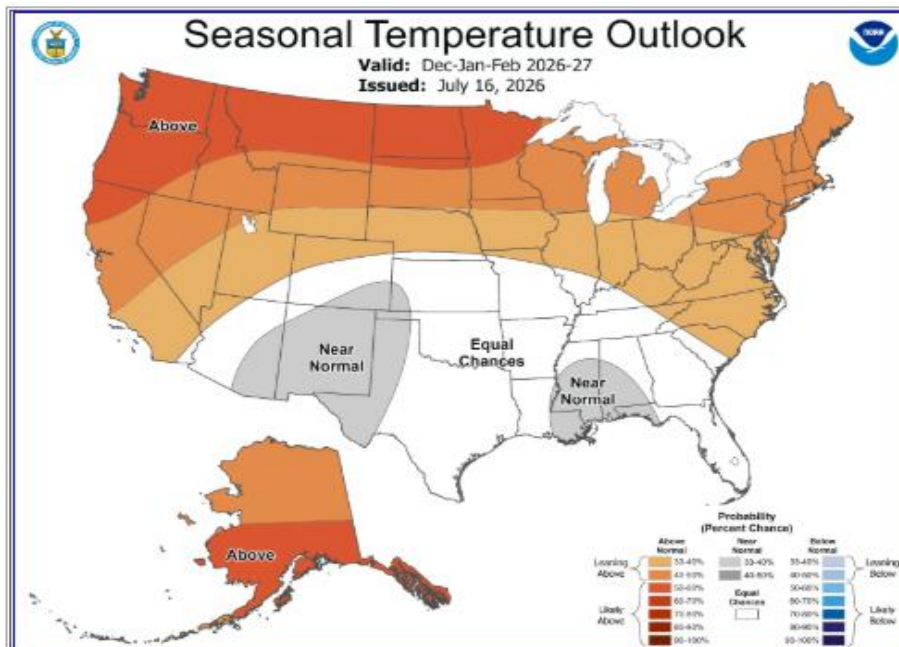
**Mine our not official, just summaries to getting you thinking...**

*Three-Month Outlooks*  
**OFFICIAL Forecasts**

**Winter  
Dec-Jan-Feb**

**Dec-Jan-Feb 2026-27**

[information about the three-month outlook](#)



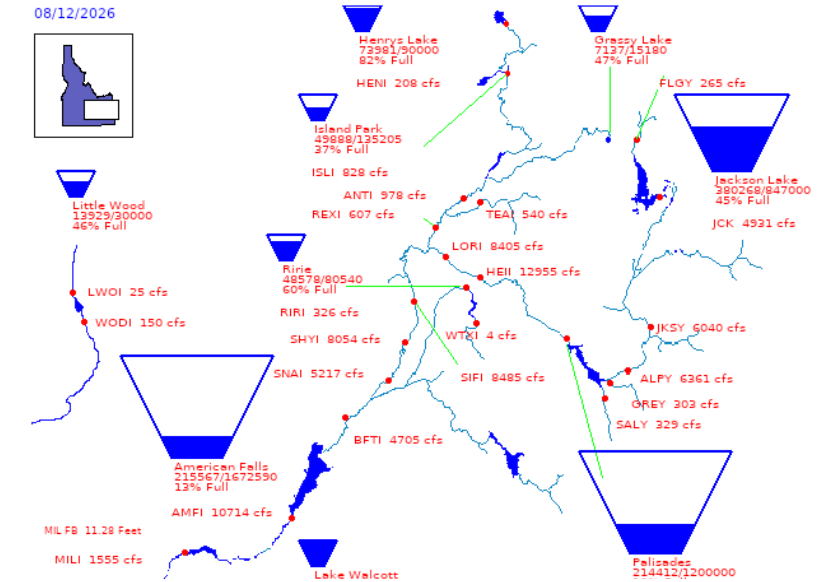
# U.S. Drought Monitor

August 11, 2026  
(Released Thursday, Aug. 13, 2026)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

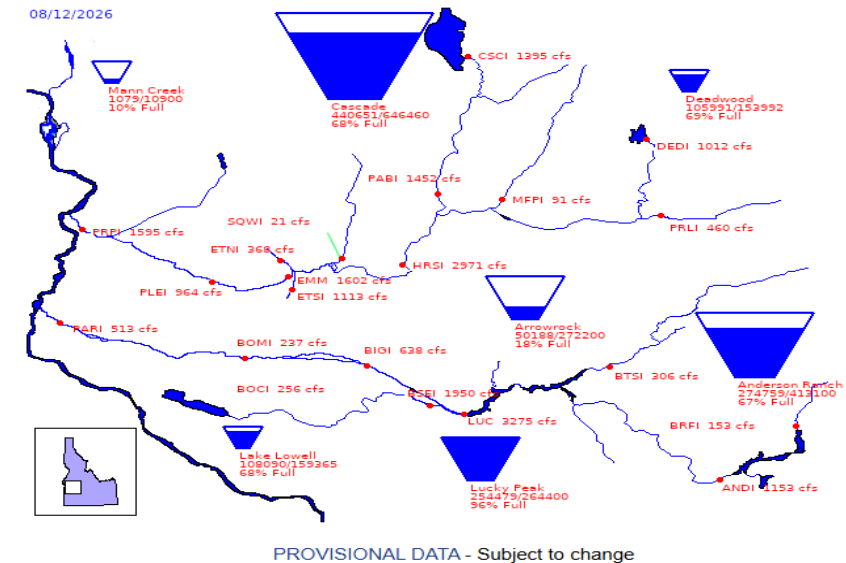
Who needs a good  
winter and  
snowfall the most?

Most of the West !!

## Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in the Upper Snake River B

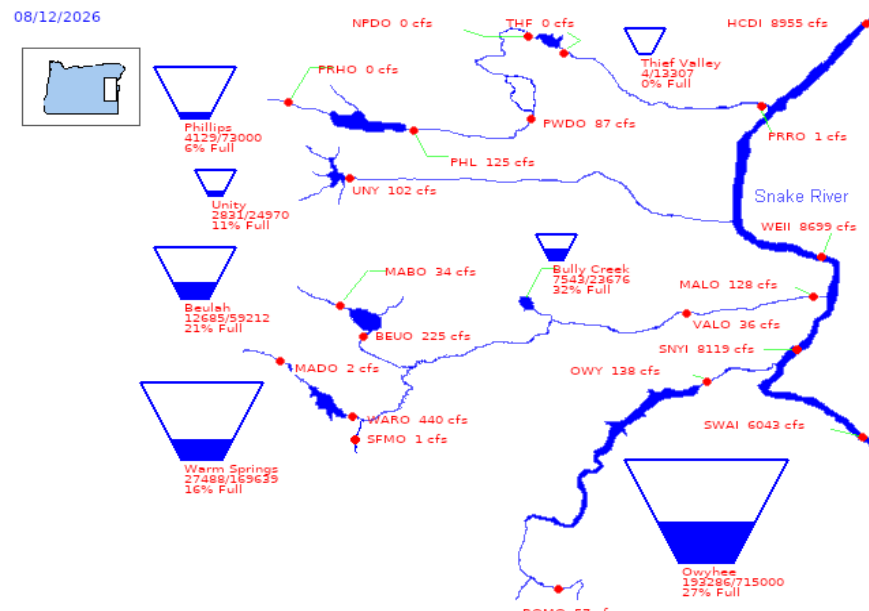


## Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in the Boise & Payette River B



Boise River system (Anderson Ranch, Arrowrock, Lucky Peak) is at 61% of capacity.

## US Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in Southeastern Oregon





From the Spokane basin down to the might Colorado and everyone in between.



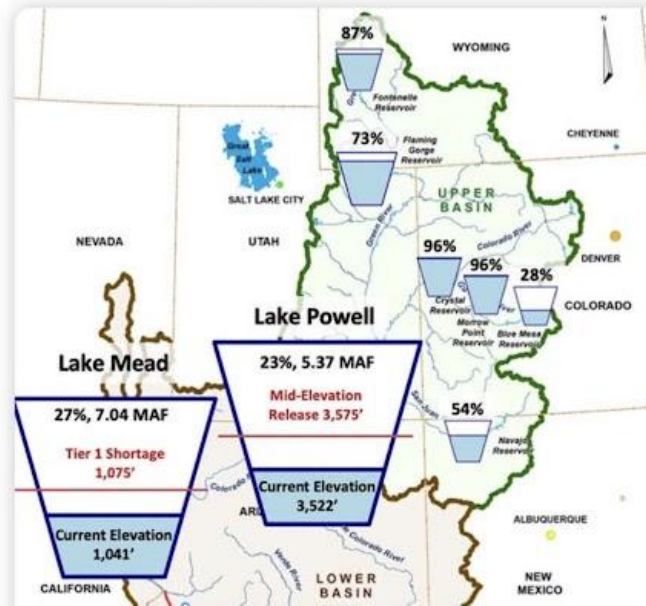
Arizona Geological Sur...

Suggested for you · 13h ·

Water levels at Lake Mead and Lake Powell highlight Colorado River shortfall in a period of drought and warming atmosphere. This graphic from the Central Arizona Project (2 Aug 2026) summarizes water levels at Arizona's reservoir. Lake Mead rests at 27% maximum volume; Lake Powell at 23% maximum volume. The Lower Colorado River states and the federal government are wrestling over how to manage a finite and shrinking resource.

Image courtesy of CAP - <https://www.cap-az.com/colorado-river-conditions-dashboard/>

Reservoir Capacities (MAF)



NEWS > SPOKANE

## Once again the Spokane River has run dry – this time two weeks earlier than before

Thu., Aug. 13, 2026



The Spokane River runs low Wednesday near the Barker Road Trailhead. (Kathy Plonka/The Spokesman-Review)

Add Spokesman-Review on Google

By Julia Pentasuglio  
[juliap@spokesman.com](mailto:juliap@spokesman.com)

For the second year in a row the Spokane River has run dry.

The dry section is a 1½ mile stretch from Barker Road downstream to Sullivan Road where the aquifer flows back into the river, said Jule Schultz the waterkeeper with the Spokane Riverkeeper.

"This is going to have long-reaching implications even when the river returns because now this section of river is sort of functionally dead," Schultz said.

Even more significant, the river dried up two weeks earlier than last year, indicative of continued consequences of a hotter, drier climate in the region already evident by a summer of persistent wildfires. He said there's no evidence the river ever stopped flowing before last year.





Snow is possible late this week for the highest peaks of the Canadian Rockies in Alberta and in B.C.! This won't impact any population centers and will be confined to the highest elevations but it's exciting to see as we slowly move closer to fall and winter. Some ski areas have already announced projected opening dates for the 2026-2027 ski-snowboard season ❄️

**CANADIAN ROCKIES SNOW**  
**LATE THIS WEEK FOR HIGH PEAKS**



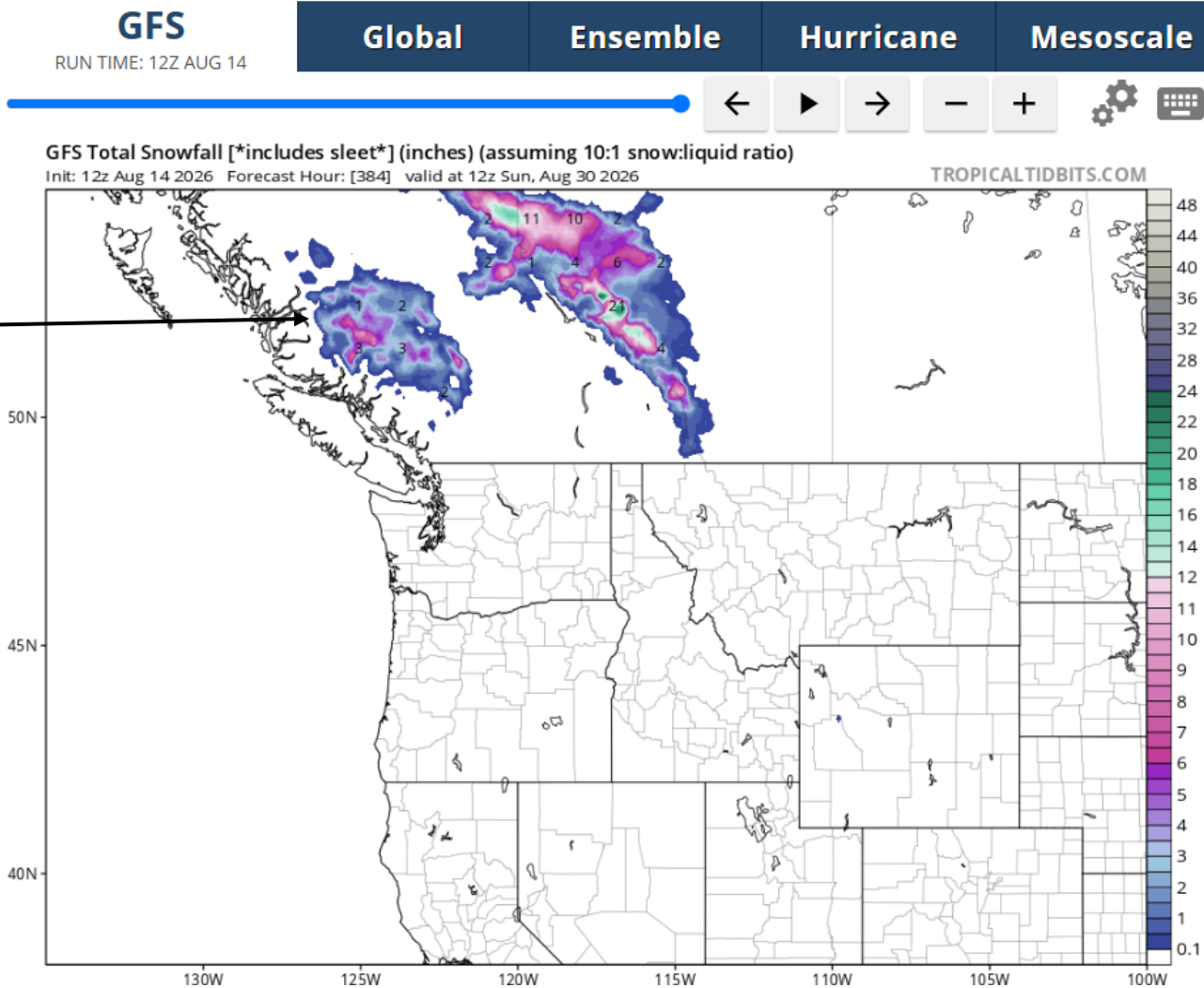
**From Aug 11, 2026 !!**

**1<sup>st</sup> snowstorms to arrive in North America this season.**

**Hopefully, many many more to follow !**

**And more snow around Aug 28 !**

**Time for a BC road trip !**  
**Doing it !**







**Holden LeCroy**

**Meteorol...** is in **Oregon**.

Suggested for you · 5h · ⚙️

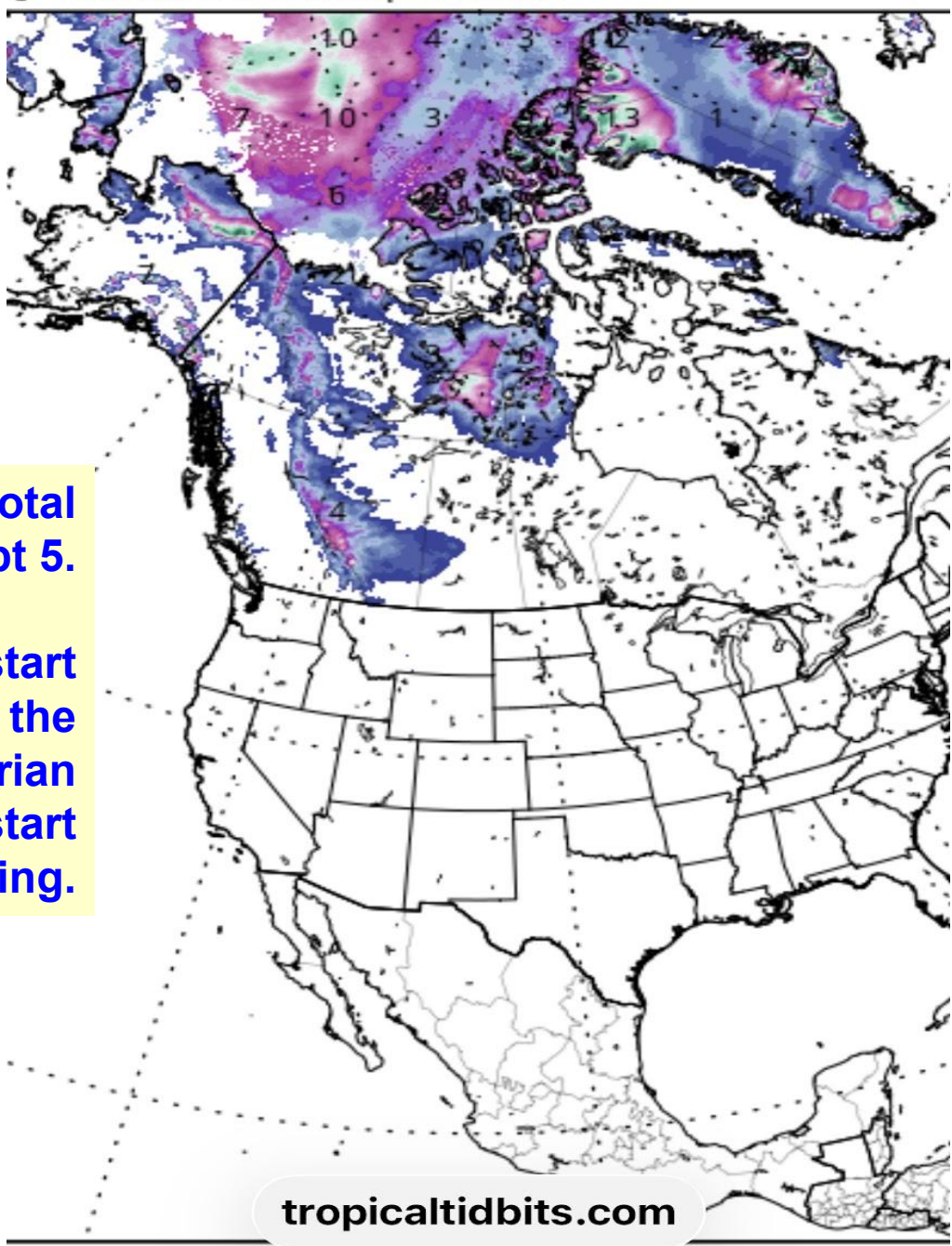
Other than thunderstorms o... **See more**

# First Fall Front starting to show up on models, Sept 2



Holden LeCroy, 2026

inches) (assuming 10:1 snow:liquid ratio)  
valid at 12z Sat, Sep 05 2026



**Snowfall Total  
thru Sept 5.**

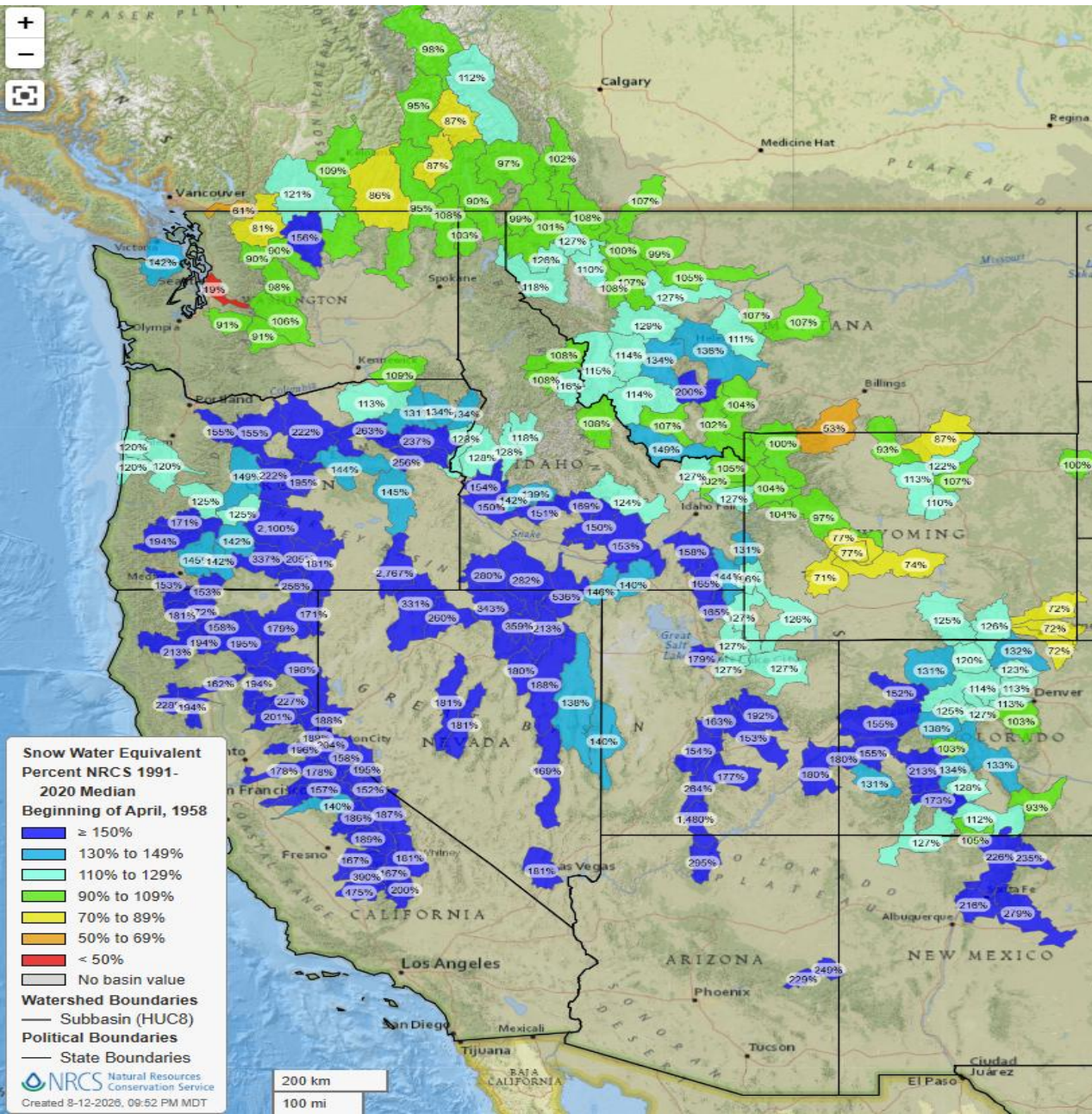
**Time to start  
watching the  
Siberian  
Snowpack start  
building.**

tropicaltidbits.com



# Super El Nino Analog Years

## 1958 April 1 Snow Water Equivalent Map



Current Analog Years are Based on  
Current SOI, ONI and PDO  
conditions: 1957 1982 1997

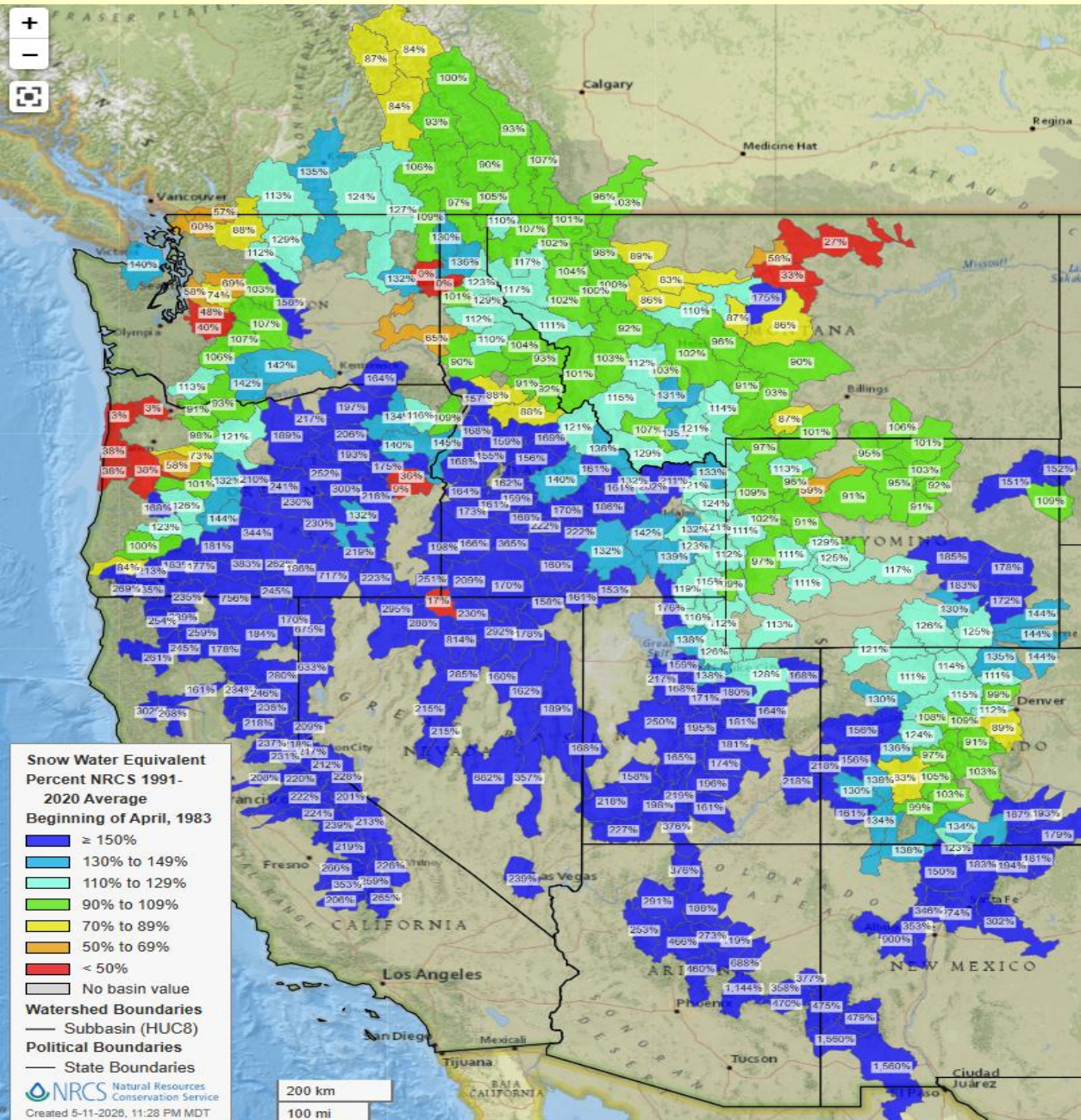
These are the Water Years for:  
1958, 1983 and 1998.

Let's look at the big picture to see  
what the snowfall, April 1 Snow  
Water Equivalent (SWE), was for  
each year.

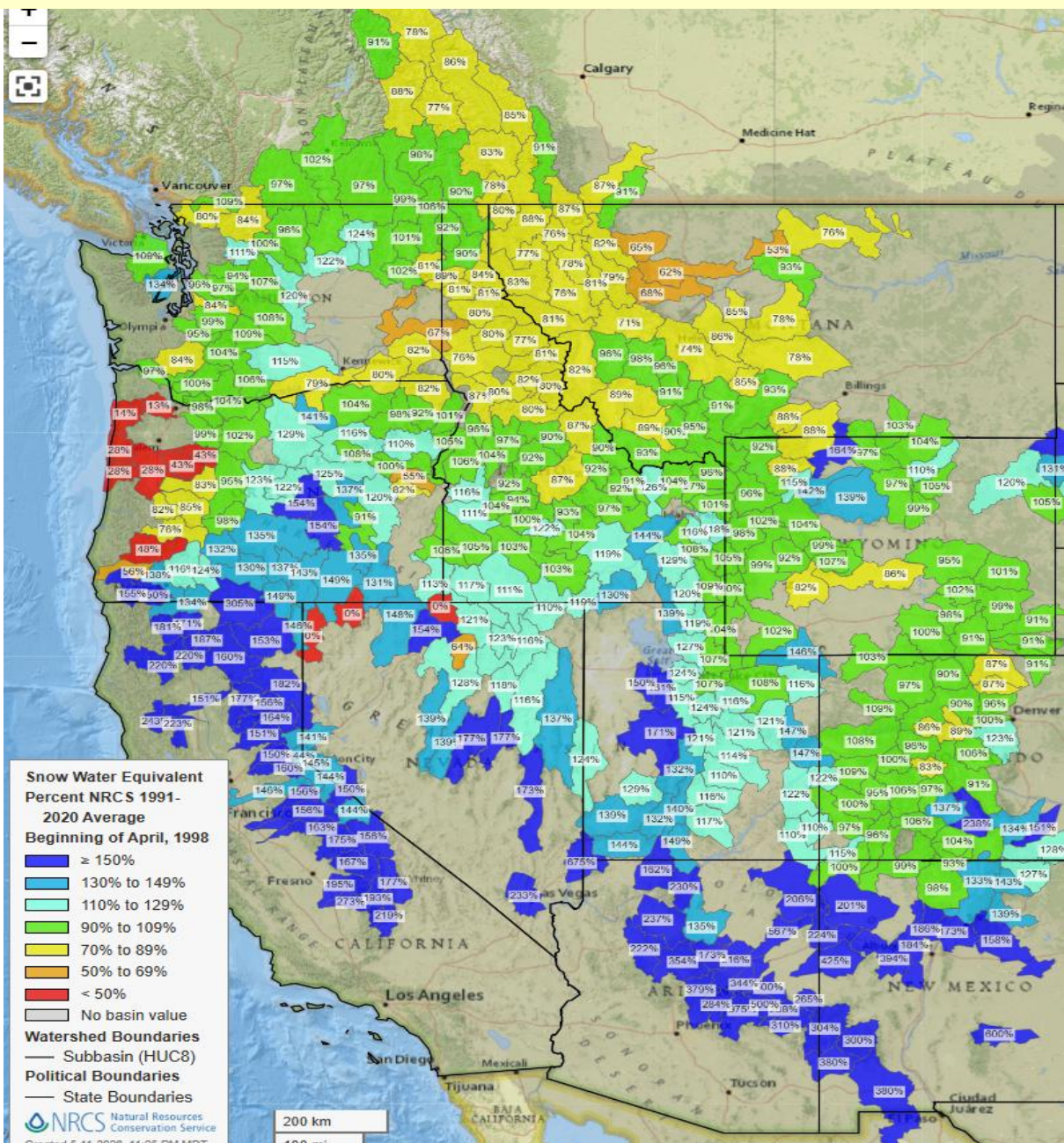


# Super El Nino Analog Years

## 1983 April 1 Snow Water Equivalent Map



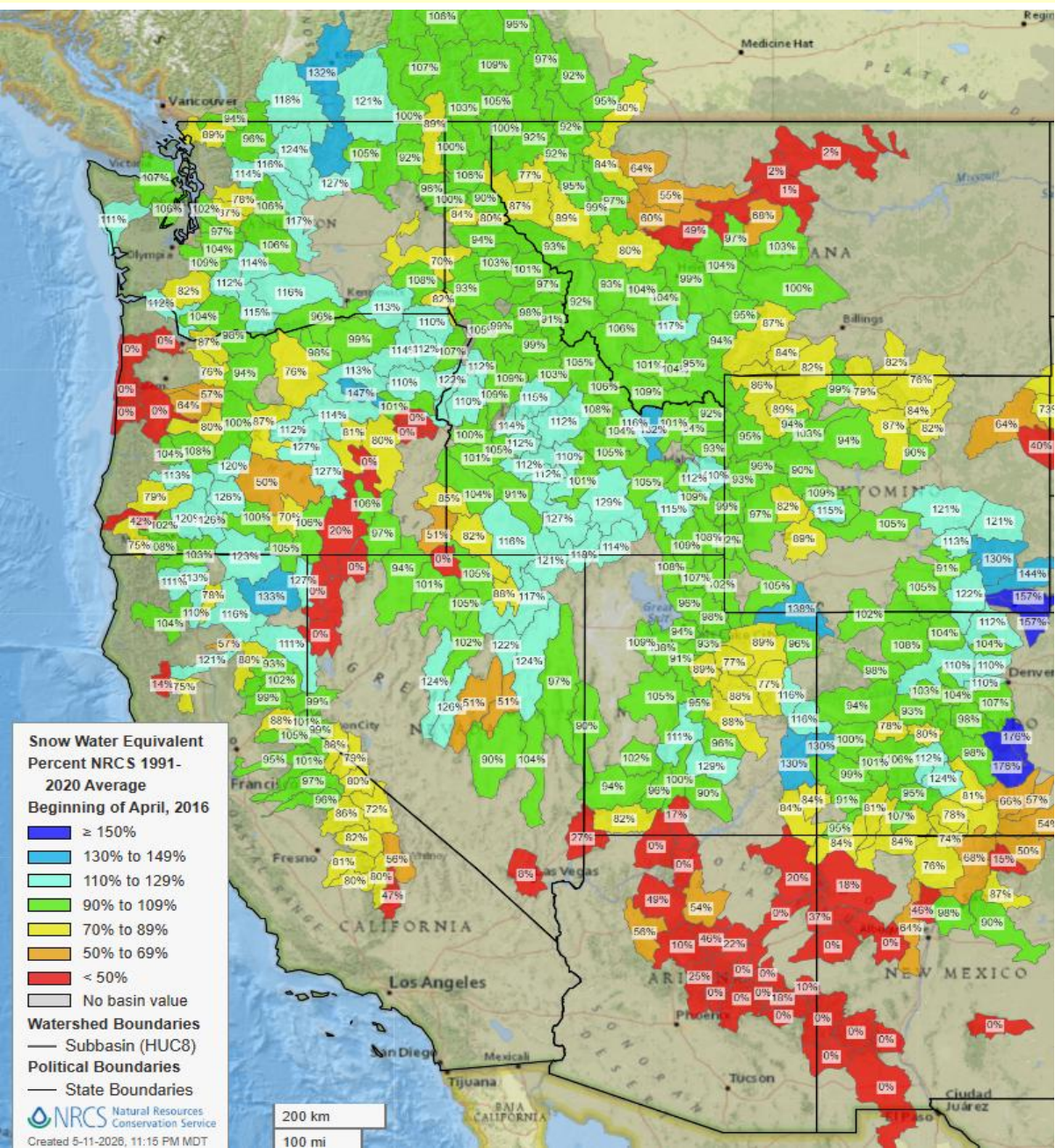
## 1998 April 1 Snow Water Equivalent Map



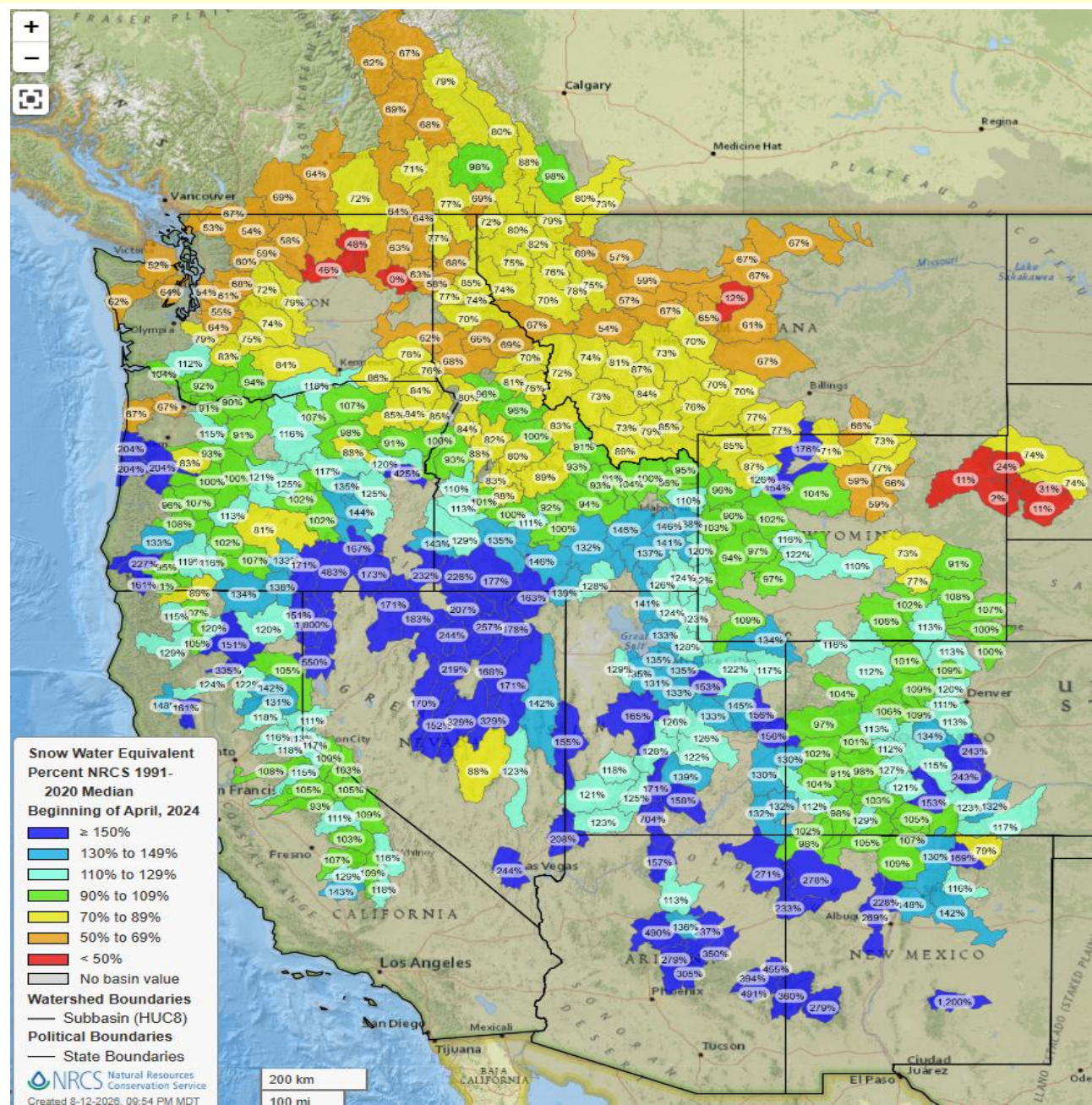


# Super El Nino Analog Years

## 2016 April 1 Snow Water Equivalent Map



## 2024 April 1 Snow Water Equivalent Map

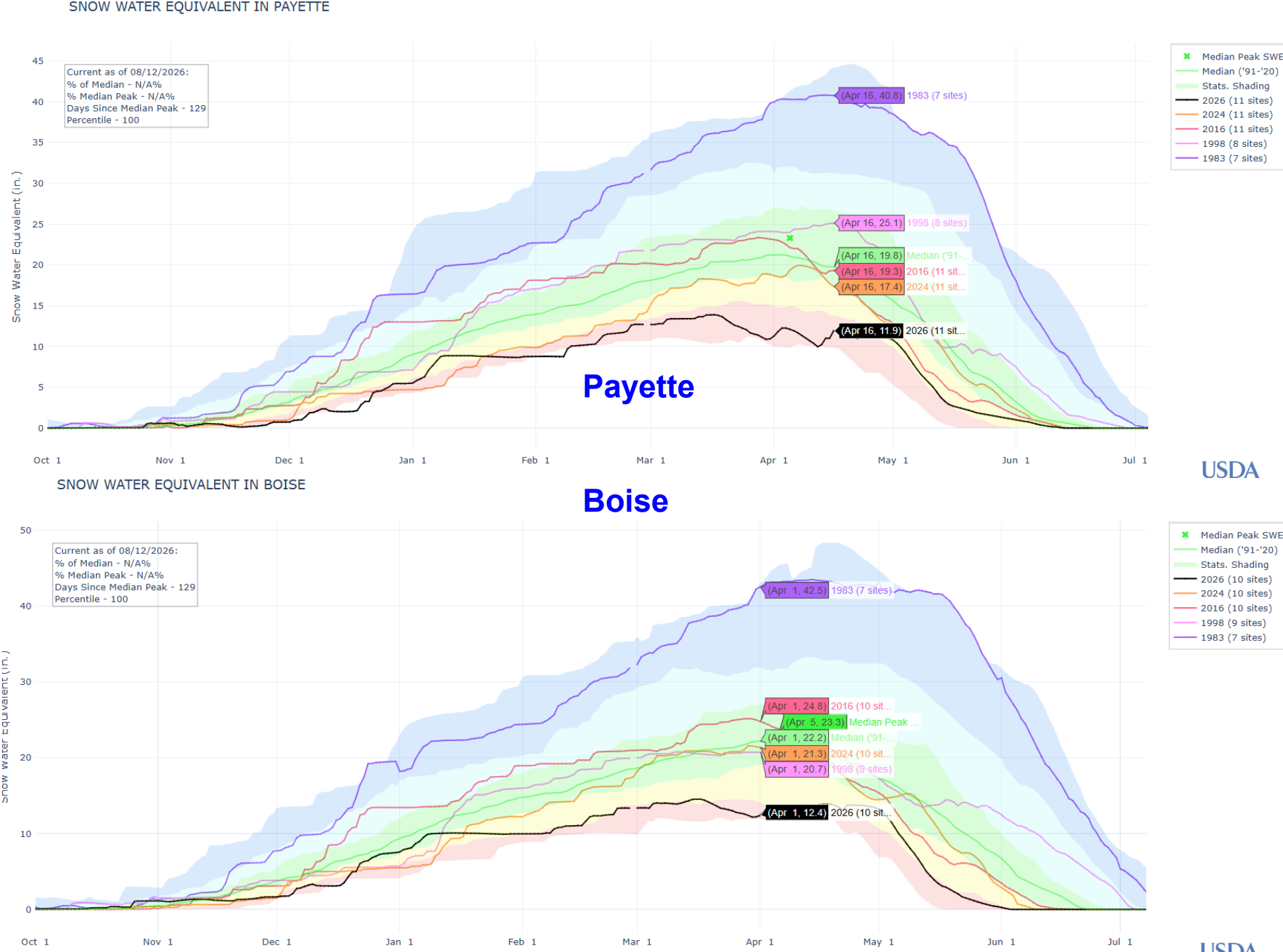




Even though I mentioned to only use these early bird forecasts to look at big picture and overlapping weather patterns, let's have some more fun plotting daily SWE data for these Analog Years to see what the snowfall was in 1983, 1998, 2016 and 2024.

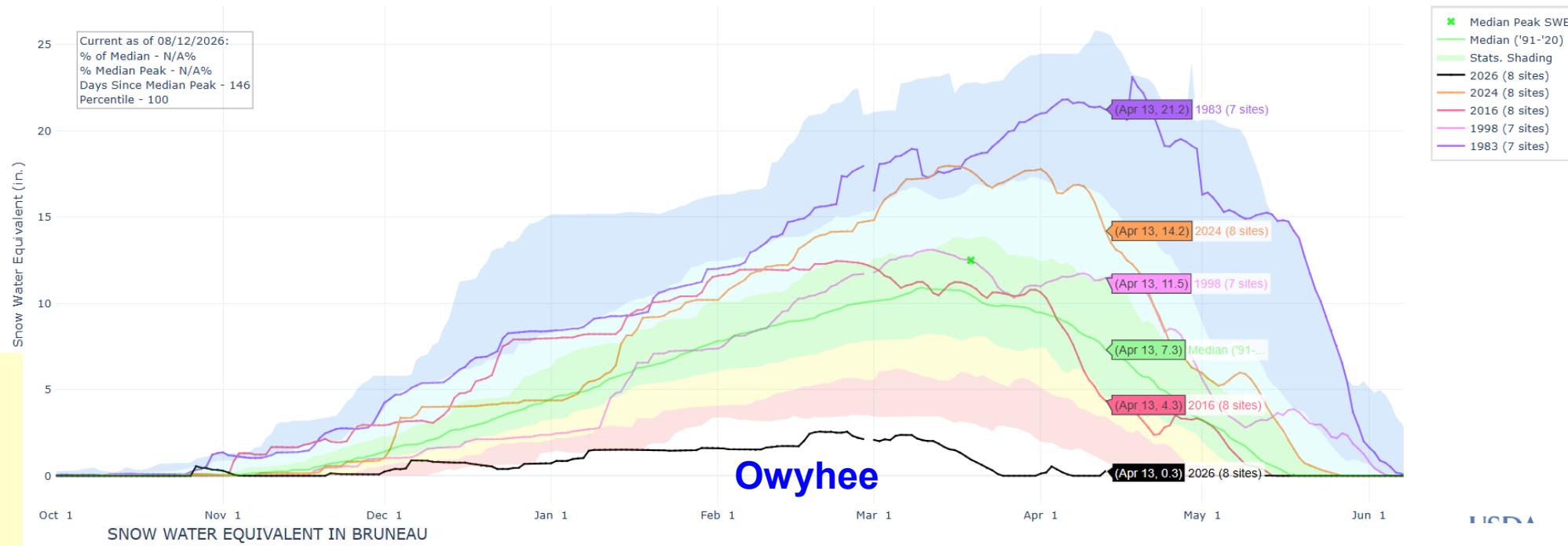
Also include is 2026, last year.

There is no daily SWE for 1958 - snow pillows were not invented yet...





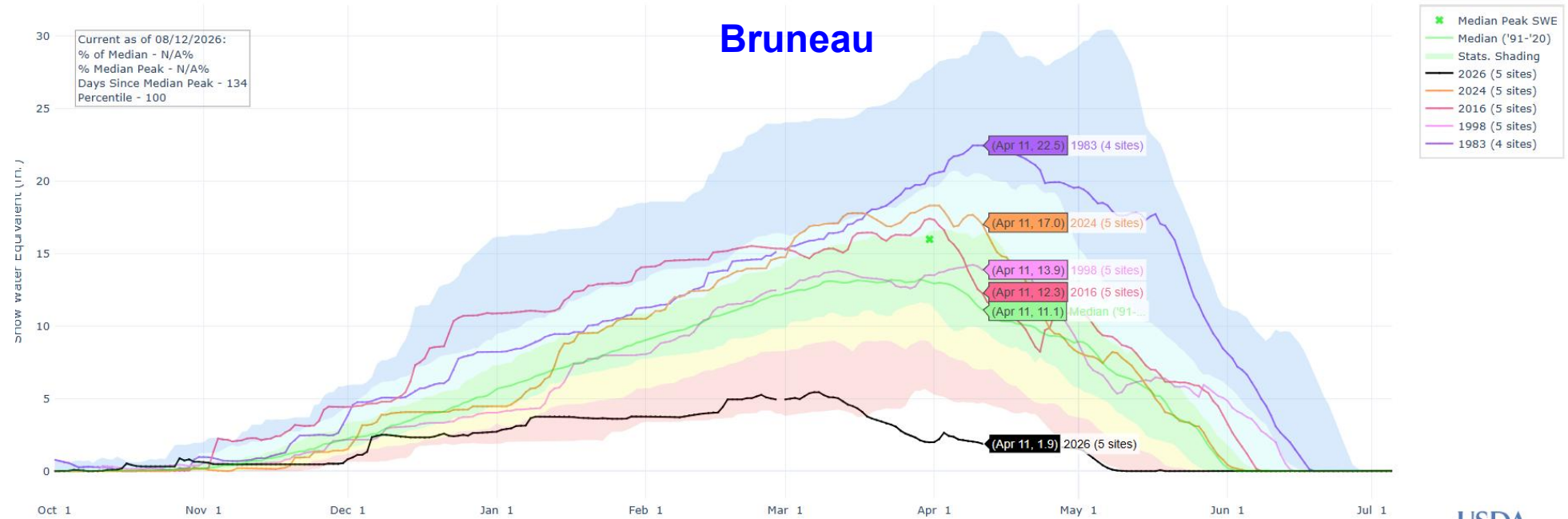
# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN OWYHEE



Daily SWE data for  
 Analog Years 1983,  
 1998, 2014, and 2016.

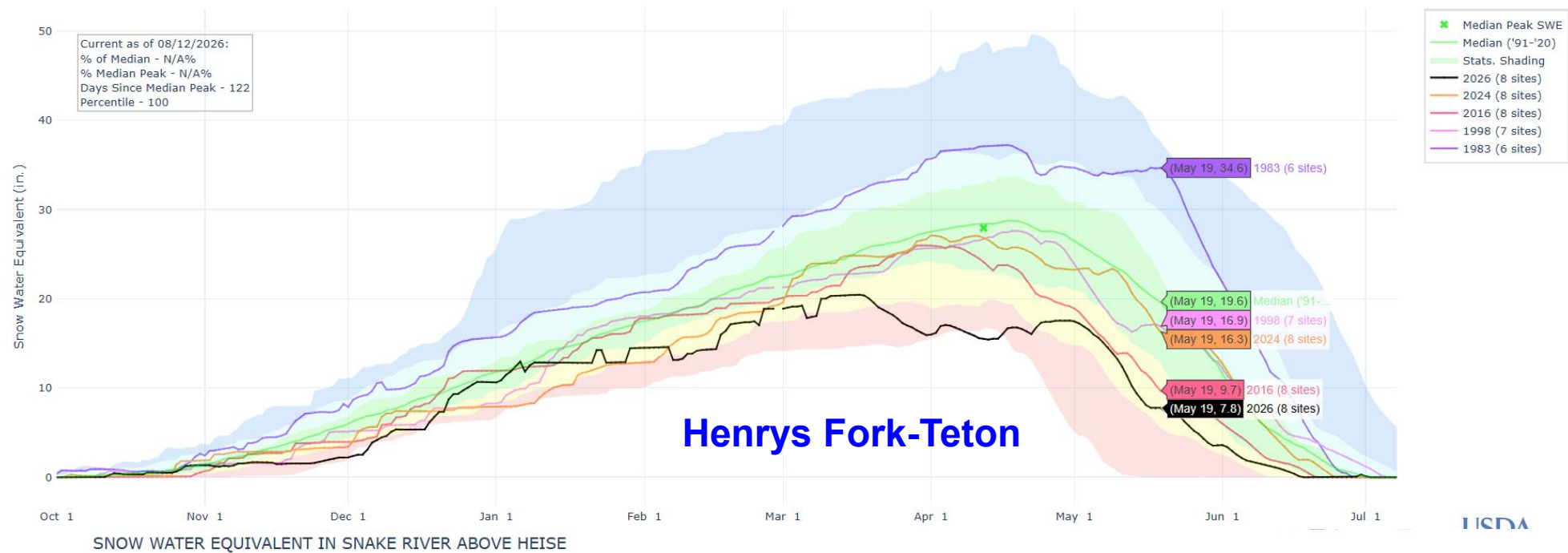
Also include is 2026,  
 last year.

# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN BRUNEAU





# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN HENRYS FORK-TETON

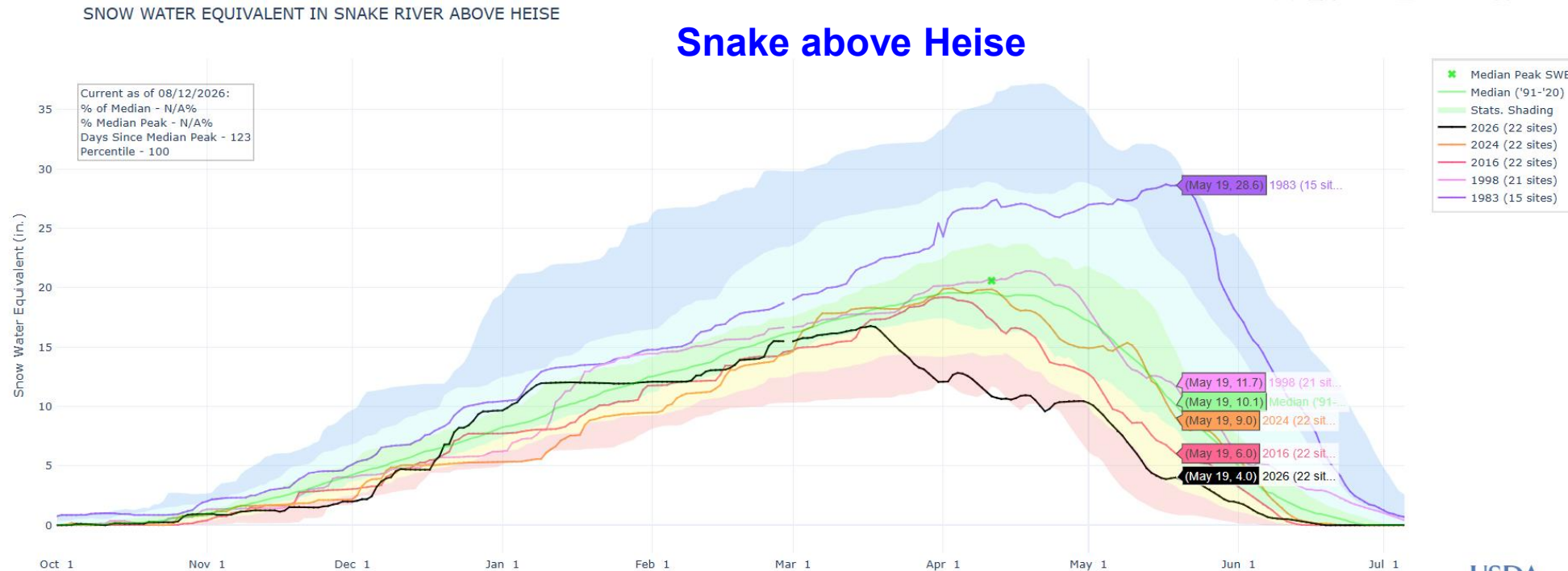


## Henrys Fork-Teton

USDA

Daily SWE data for  
 Analog Years 1983,  
 1998, 2016, and 2024.

Also include is 2026,  
 last year.



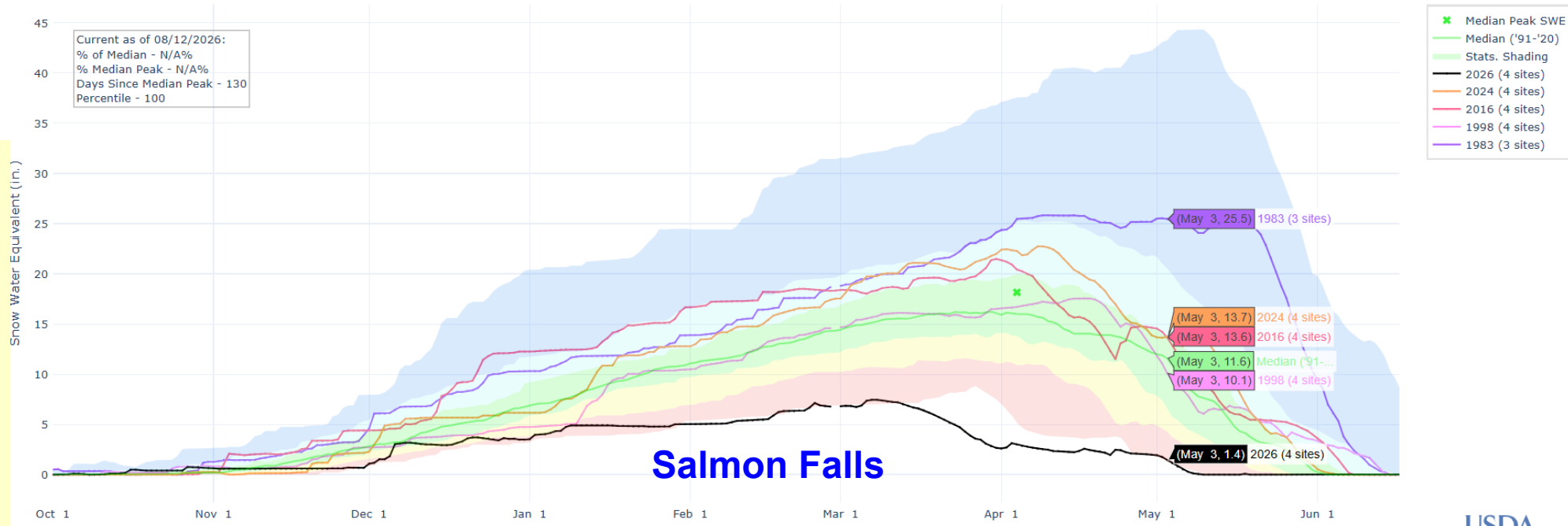
## Snake above Heise

USDA

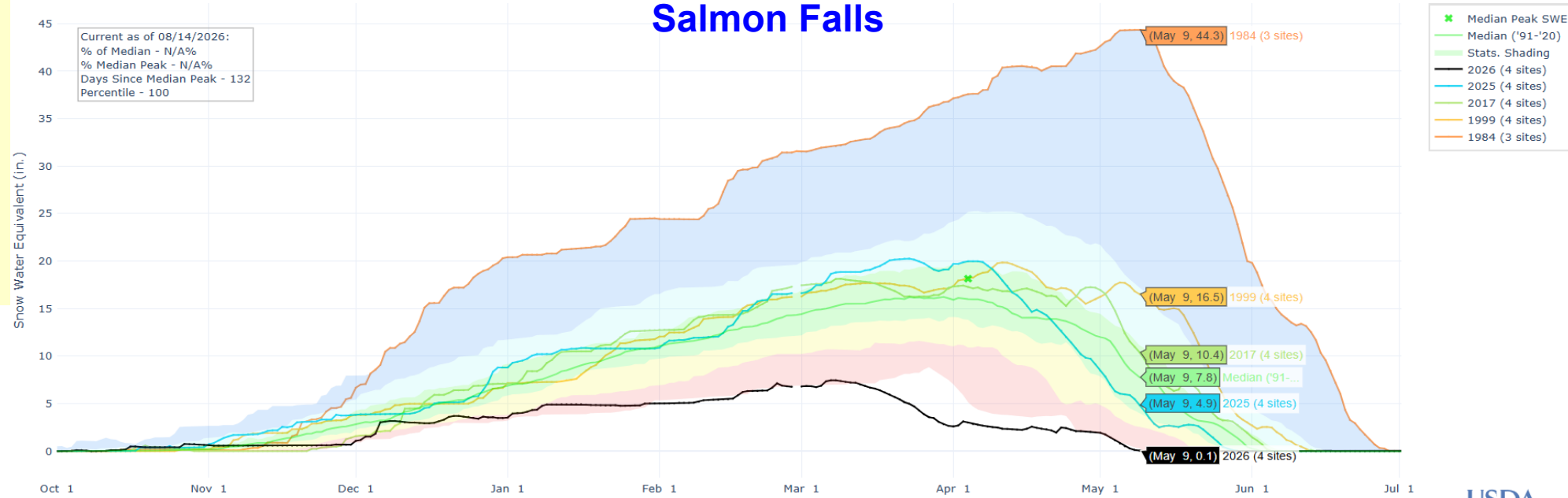


**Daily SWE data for  
Analog Years 1983,  
1998, 2016 and 2024.**

**Also include is 2026,  
last year.**



**Salmon Falls**

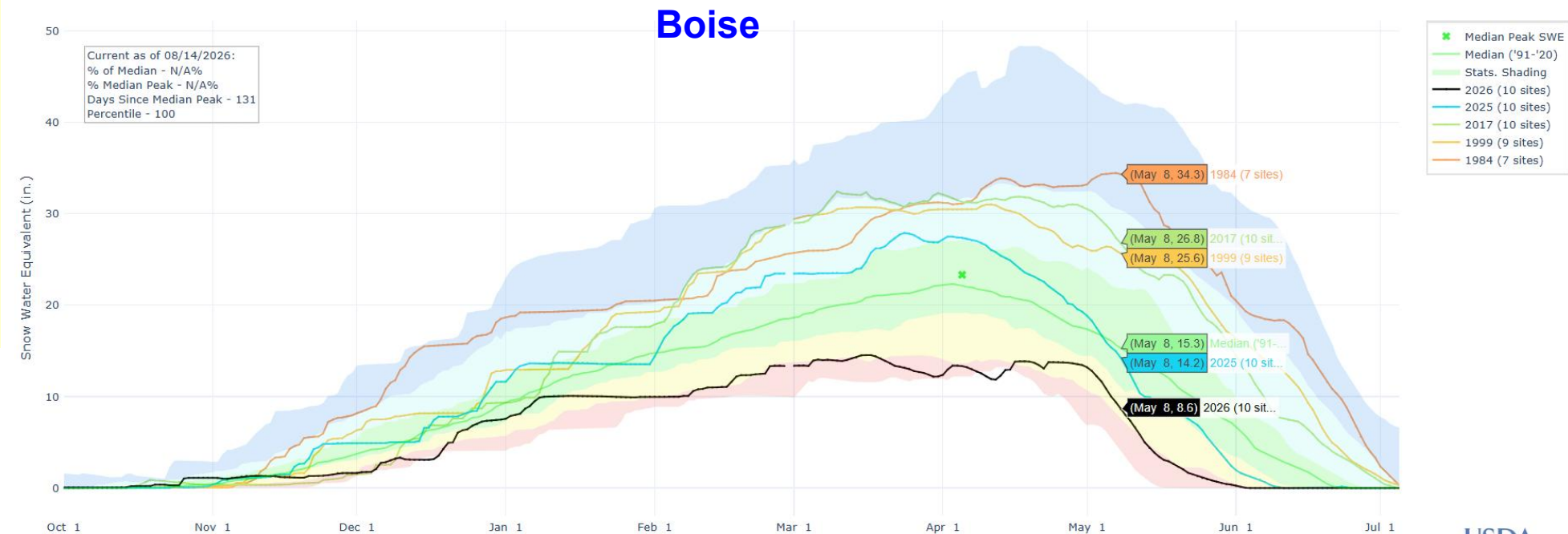
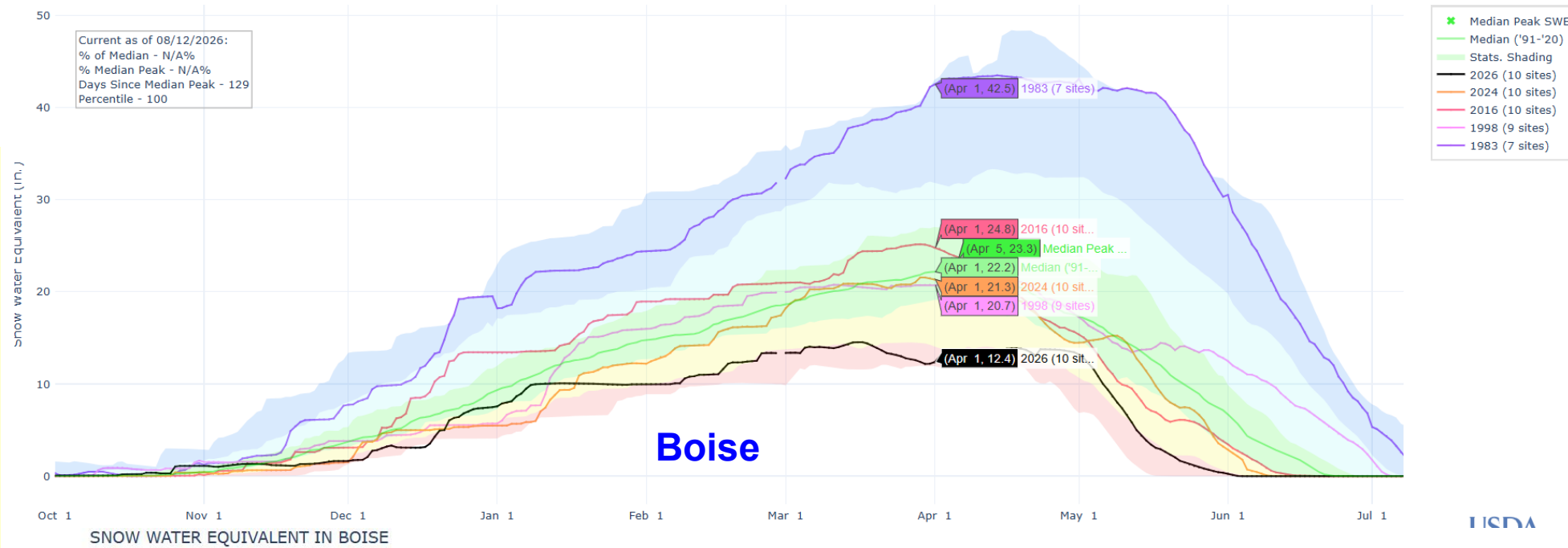


**And the year after  
strong El Nino years is  
usually exciting too:**

**Years: 1984, 1999, 2017  
and 2025 !**



# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN BOISE



Daily SWE data for  
Analog Years 1983,  
1998, 2016 and 2024.

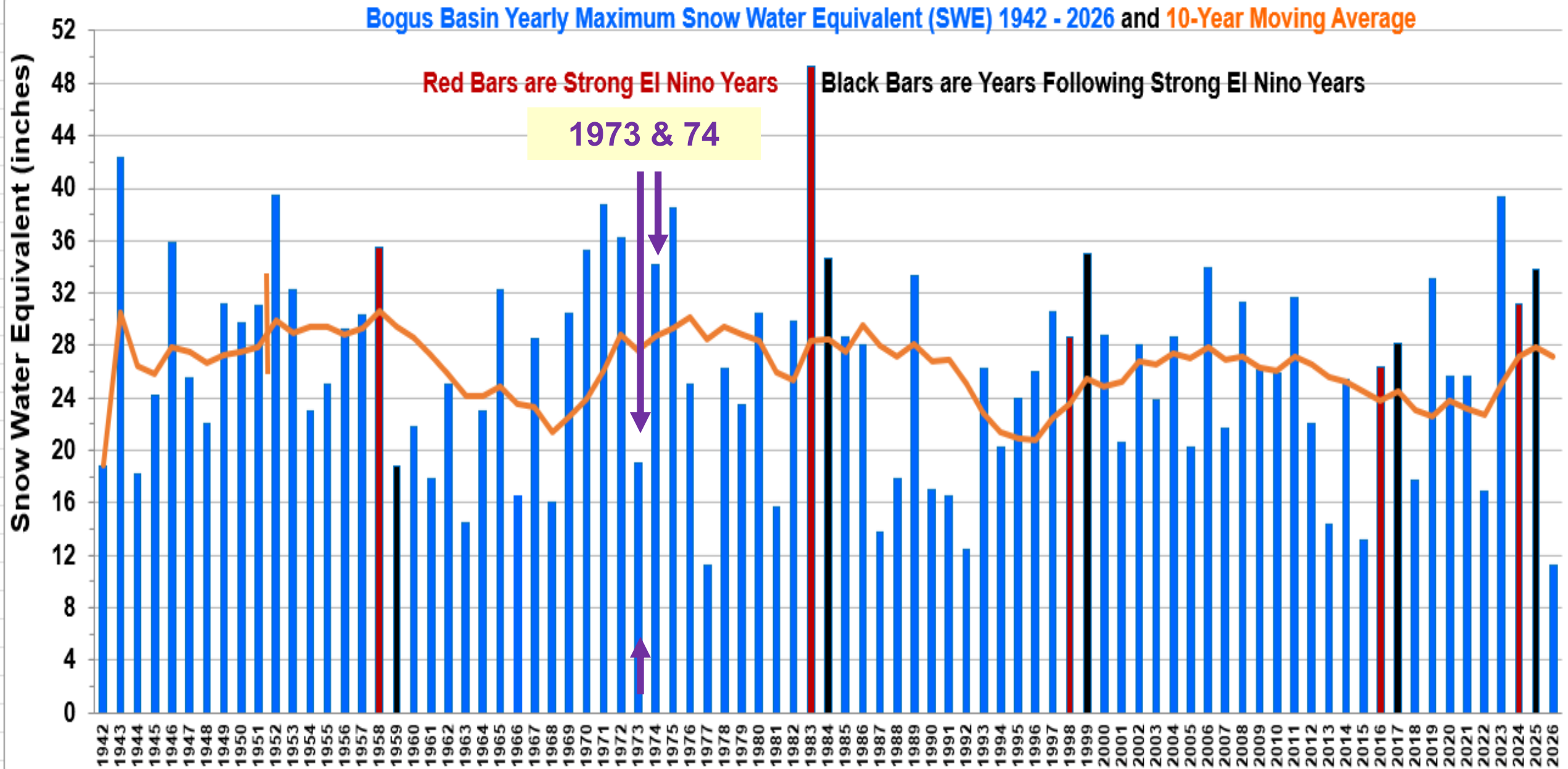
Also include is 2026,  
last year.

And the year after  
strong El Nino years is  
usually exciting too:

Years: 1984, 1999, 2017  
and 2025 !



Here's the maximum SWE at Bogus Basin for each season since 1942 with Strong El Nino 1958, 1983, 1998, 2016, 2024 and Years Following 1959, 1984, 1999, 2017, 2025 highlighted.





Years Following Strong El Nino Events.

2025 Runoff - only a few basins had near normal runoff, and a few less than 80% of average.

★2025 March Forecasts were looking good but record dry Apr/May/Jun dissolved the higher flow predictions.

Here's a runoff summary about years after Strong El Nino events. As we wait, watch and wonder what happens this winter...

We can still think about the winter and runoff season for 2027-28 as we wait & watch to see if history repeats !

More about the flows for Strong El Nino years and years following soon...

|                                     |                                                    |      | Streamflow as % of 1991 - 2020 Average |               |                    |                                 |                             |                                           |              |                             |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|                                     |                                                    |      | Feb-Sep                                | Apr-Sep       | Apr-Sep            | Apr-Sep                         | Apr-Sep                     | Apr-Sep                                   | Apr-Sep      | Apr-Sep                     |
| Strong & Very Strong El Nino Years  | Year Following a Strong & Very Strong El Nino Year | ENSO | Owyhee River below Dam                 | Bruneau River | Sorted high to low | Payette River nr Horseshoe Bend | MF Salmon River at MF Lodge | Salmon River at White Bird                | Selway River | Spokane River nr Post Falls |
|                                     |                                                    |      |                                        |               | Boise R nr Boise   |                                 |                             |                                           |              |                             |
| Very Strong                         |                                                    |      |                                        |               |                    |                                 |                             |                                           |              |                             |
| 2015-16                             | 2017                                               | LA   | 155                                    | 182           | 184                | 164                             | 180                         | 148                                       | 104          | 110                         |
| 1982-83                             | 1984                                               | LA   | 363                                    | 343           | 162                | 146                             | NA                          | 144                                       | 126          | 109                         |
| 1997-98                             | 1999                                               | LA   | 100                                    | 116           | 138                | 140                             | 121                         | 124                                       | 112          | 126                         |
| Strong                              |                                                    |      |                                        |               | Sorted high to low |                                 |                             |                                           |              |                             |
| 1972-73                             | 1974                                               | LA   | 120                                    | 104           | 185                | 188                             | 182                         | 164                                       | 145          | 189                         |
| 1991-92                             | 1993                                               | N    | 165                                    | 125           | 124                | 128                             | NA                          | 107                                       | 94           | 114                         |
| 1965-66                             | 1967                                               | N    | 69                                     | 93            | 107                | 111                             | NA                          | 119                                       | 109          | 110                         |
| 1987-88                             | 1989                                               | LA   | 145                                    | 103           | 99                 | 91                              | NA                          | 78                                        | 102          | 114                         |
| 1957-58                             | 1959                                               | EL   | 20                                     | 50            | 89                 | 99                              | NA                          | 101                                       | 124          | 136                         |
| 2023-24                             | 2025                                               | LA   | ~100                                   | 66            | 90                 | 101                             | 88                          | 84                                        | 80           | ~69                         |
| ★ Mar 5 NWS 50% Exceedance Forecast |                                                    |      | 131%                                   | 121%          | 112%               | 115%                            | 117%                        | 103%                                      | 90%          | 83%                         |
| Mar 1 NRCS 50% Exceedance Forecast  |                                                    |      | 127%                                   | 107%          | 117%               | 112%                            | 104%                        | 90%                                       | 108%         | 75%                         |
|                                     |                                                    |      | Sorted high to low                     |               |                    |                                 | < 80%                       | Color Code for Streamflow as % of Average |              |                             |
|                                     |                                                    |      |                                        |               |                    |                                 | 80-110%                     |                                           |              |                             |
|                                     |                                                    |      |                                        |               |                    |                                 | 110-150%                    |                                           |              |                             |
|                                     |                                                    |      |                                        |               |                    |                                 | > 150%                      |                                           |              |                             |

## Latest Forecasts Show a Super El Niño Event Developing, Bringing a Global Weather Disruption in 2026/2027

By Andrej Filis

Published: 09/04/2026

Long range / seasonal forecast

**LATEST UPDATE – May 7th, 2026:** We produced a new update article with the latest forecast and analysis data:

[Atmospheric Code Red: 2026 Super El Niño Now Trending Toward Record-Breaking Intensity](#)

The global weather system is currently undergoing a massive **atmospheric reset** as the tropical Pacific transitions from a multi-year La Niña into a potential **record-breaking Super El Niño**. Latest subsurface ocean analysis reveals a rapid shift below the ocean surface occurring in the western Pacific, similar to how the past Super El Niño events emerged.

A Super El Niño acts as a massive **planetary heat engine**, releasing vast amounts of stored **oceanic energy** into the atmosphere and significantly altering the global jet stream. Studies have confirmed that a Super El Niño can affect global climate for several years, transforming typical **seasonal patterns** and altering everything from international agriculture to **winter storm tracks**.

This sums up Why - why I've learned to watch not only Strong El Nino Years but also the year after !! Looking forward to this Winter 2026-2027 and the next Winter 2027-2028 !

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## Atmospheric Code Red: 2026 Super El Niño Now Trending Toward Record-Breaking Intensity

By Andrej Filis

Published: 07/05/2026

Long range / seasonal forecast

A major atmospheric change is about to start, as the latest oceanic data confirms the 2026 El Niño is intensifying below the ocean surface. New ensemble model runs from the ECMWF, NOAA, and BOM now align on a high-impact trajectory, with several forecasts suggesting this event could become the **strongest El Niño in modern history**, potentially surpassing the record-breaking event of 1877-1878.



If you're still reading and following, here's a few more about the wild & crazy weather patterns we've been seeing with some considering it's the start of the El Nino pattern....

 **Jason Daniel Farhang** 25m · 

Thursday, August 13, 2026, 3:56 PM:  
The Niño 1.2 region off the coast of Peru is currently at an escalating brutal 3.3 Celsius, a rapid record warmth territory not seen before in our modern time of record-keeping.

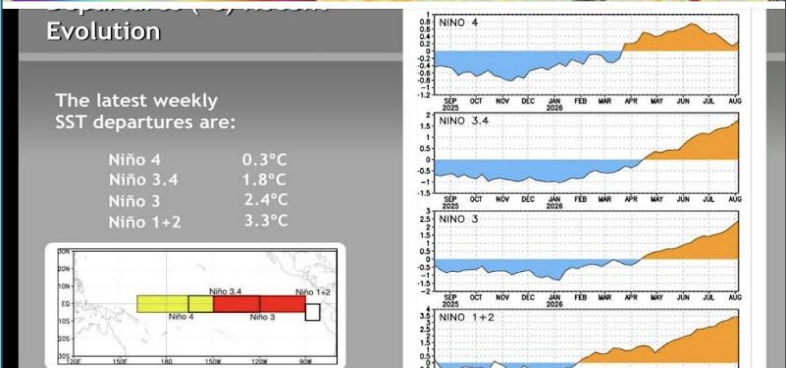
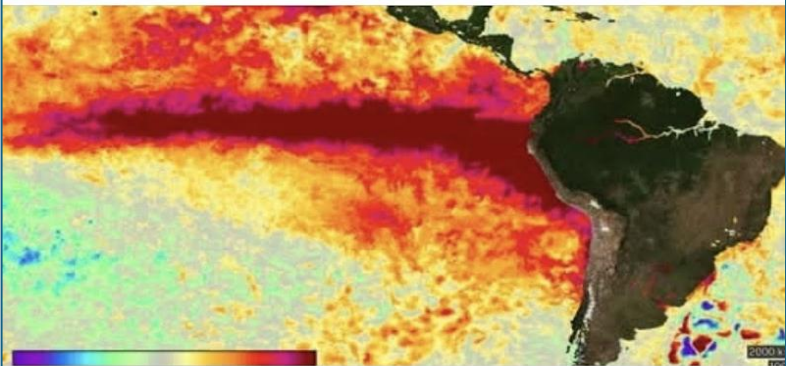
In comparison, the Niño 3 region from the Galapagos Islands to Point Nemo approximate 1800 miles across is also seeing vast exponential increases in sea surface temperatures to an unforgivable 2.4 Celsius, while the most closely monitored Niño 3.4 region is now at 1.8 Celsius, just on the edge of the threshold for a super El Niño event about to commence. The latest data indicates a high probability that by October 31, 2026, the Niño 3.4 region will reach temperatures between 2.1 Celsius and 2.5 Celsius, potentially leading to a super El Niño event with the Atmosphere Pacific Jet Extension becoming fully engaged, super moisture loaded by estimates time frame of December 21, 2026.

The current atmospheric conditions this summer of 2026 are causing intense heatwaves in North America, Europe, and Asia making July 2026 the hottest since 2006. Multiple severe flooding events in Illinois and Texas hill country as powerful back-to-back derechos with 114 mph wind gusts. Causing the suburbs of Chicago, Illinois, and Indiana to brace for the worst weather events they've seen in recent memory.

Southwest U.S. monsoon finally started to wake up in late July 2026 to now on August 13, 2026. Powerful severe monsoon thunderstorms have finally reached Phoenix, Tucson Arizona, and the most impressive storm on August 11, 2026, in Buckeye, Arizona, experienced sustained winds of 80 mph and heavy rainfall of more than. 2.5 inches fell in less than. 30 minutes. Powerful Hurricane Genevieve achieved category five status on July 27, 2026, with winds reaching 160 mph just 450 miles south of Cabo San Lucas, Mexico.

Tropical uptick in activity approaching the Hawaiian Islands in the Central Pacific this weekend, while there has been minimal tropical activity in the eastern Atlantic due to extreme shear that does not allow tropical systems to maintain their intensity even though the waters are extremely warm at 85 to 87° from Jamaica to the Cape Verde Islands.

As we reach the peak of hurricane season in less than three weeks things are going to get even more interesting for the Eastern Pacific due to this strong El Niño that is currently present. [#ElNino](#)

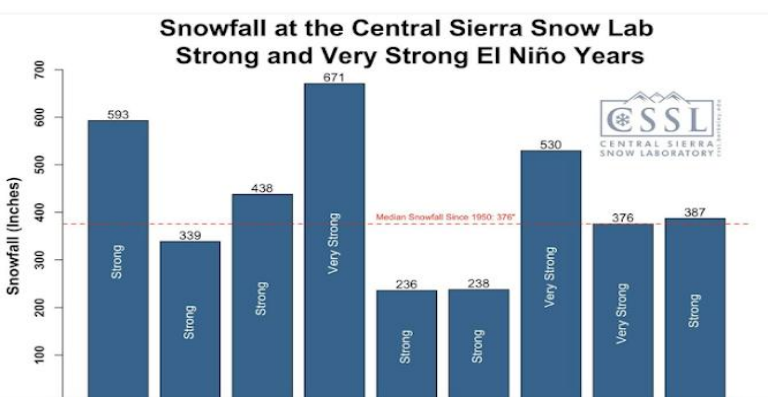




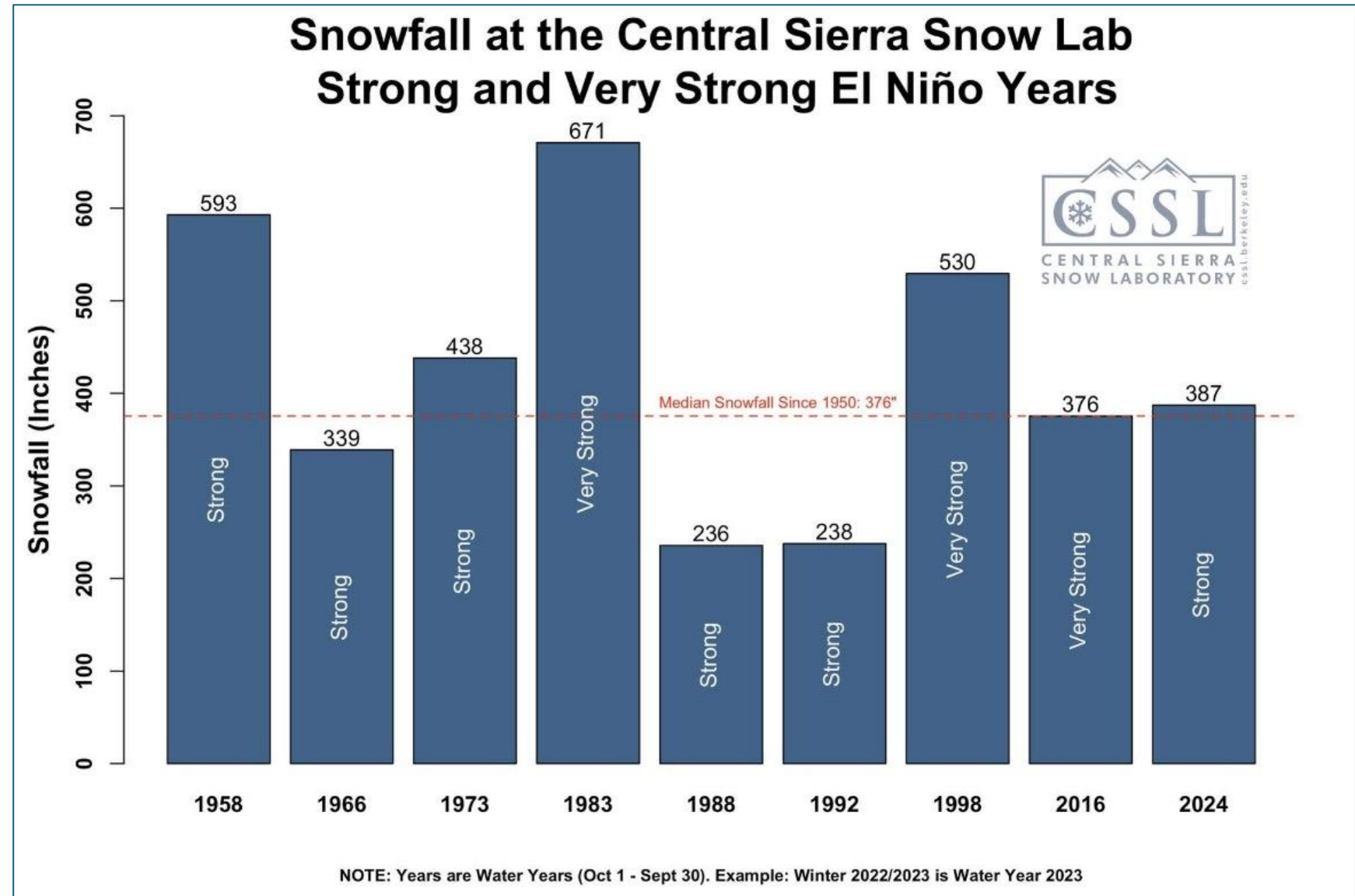
NOAA NWS Climate Prediction Center is now showing greater than 90% chance of a very strong El Niño this fall and winter. So, what does that mean for us in the Central/Northern Sierra, especially around the Tahoe region? Not much, statistically speaking.

This plot shows snowfall at CSSL for each Strong or Very Strong El Niño event along with the median snowfall from 1950-present. We can see a pretty even distribution of snowfall with 4 seasons being above median, 3 being below median, and 2 roughly at median. If you single out Very Strong El Niño years, then it looks like we could see average to above-average snowfall but our sample size is small.

The upcoming season is still a toss up at this stage and we'll only know more once we get closer to winter.



Always fun watching and keeping up the CSSL !!







**Weather West**

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Given rising interest in the rapidly strengthening El Niño event in the tropical Pacific Ocean, I've created a one-page fact sheet succinctly describing what El Niño is, this year's (remarkable) forecast, and potential impacts from California to global scales.



California Institute  
for Water Resources  
University of California  
Agriculture & Natural Resources

## El Niño 2026-2027: A Potentially Historic Global Climate Event

By Daniel Swain, PhD | August 2026

### What is El Niño?

El Niño is the warm phase of a natural cycle, known as El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO), that occurs roughly every 2-7 years in the tropical Pacific Ocean. During El Niño events, the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean warms to well above typical levels. El Niño directly affects local climate in the countries closest to the unusually warm ocean waters, but can also indirectly influence the climate of distant regions thousands of miles away. During the strongest events, El Niño can profoundly affect climate even on global scales, causing temporary planetary warming and disrupting large-scale precipitation patterns.

### What is the forecast for 2026-2027?

As of August 2026, a strong El Niño event has already developed in the tropical Pacific Ocean—and substantial further strengthening is expected. In fact, there is now a very high likelihood (>90%) that El Niño will become very strong, and a high likelihood (~70%) that the 2026 event will become the strongest on record (since at least 1950) later this year, likely peaking in intensity between October and December.

### What might be the global effects of a very strong El Niño?

Given its potentially historic magnitude, the current El Niño event will likely have substantial global impacts. By increasing the total amount of heat and water vapor in the Earth's atmosphere, and by shifting global storm tracks, this event will likely contribute to significant regional drought and flood events, as well as extreme heat. Additionally, the temporary effects from this very strong El Niño event will amplify the effects of long-term warming from climate change, greatly elevating the likelihood of record-breaking global temperatures and extreme weather events during 2026-2027.

Map: ECMWF SEAS5.1 ensemble-mean sea surface temperature anomaly, Nov 2026-Jan 2027 (initialized 1 Aug 2026; anomalies vs. 1993-2016).  
California Institute for Water Resources - UC Agriculture & Natural Resources

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Agriculture and Natural Resources

Stay tuned as we see how warm the El Niño sea surface temps peaks this season and as the weather pattern impacts arrive in full force.



**Newsweek**

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The next global food crisis could already be forming.



How El Niño could spark global crisis in 2027