



**Earth System Science Organization (ESSO)
Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)
India Meteorological Department (IMD)**

**El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and
Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) Bulletin**

January 2025

Highlights

Over the equatorial Pacific Ocean, weak La Niña conditions are present and are expected to persist through the first quarter of 2025 (January to March). After that, a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions is likely.

Near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are currently seen across most of the Indian Ocean. Currently, neutral Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) conditions are observed over the Indian Ocean. The latest MMCFS forecast indicates that the neutral IOD conditions are likely to continue for the next JFM season.

1. Current Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Conditions over the Pacific and Indian Oceans

In December 2024, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were below average in most of the central and east-central Pacific Ocean. Equatorial SSTs were near to above average across the western Pacific Ocean (Fig.1a). Warmer than average SSTs were observed over the extra-tropical Pacific region, while cooler than average SSTs were observed in parts of the southern the extra-tropical Pacific region. Compared to November 2024, negative SST anomalies were present over the western equatorial Pacific Ocean, the central equatorial Pacific Ocean, and around the Maritime Continent. Positive SST anomalies were observed over the east-central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Cool SST anomalies were observed over the higher latitudes of the North Pacific Ocean and some parts of the South Pacific Ocean (Fig.1b).

In December 2024, equatorial SSTs were above average across most of the northern and eastern Indian Ocean, including the north Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal (Fig. 1a). Compared to November 2024, cooler than normal SSTs were observed across the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal (Fig. 1b).

1.1 El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions over the Pacific Ocean

The monthly time series of Niño3.4 SST anomalies for the last 12 months, from January 2024 to December 2024 is shown in Fig. 2(a). In January 2024, strong El Niño conditions were observed over the Pacific Ocean. Thereafter El Niño conditions began to weaken, with a gradual weakening in El Niño intensity from January to April 2024. By the end of May 2024, El Niño conditions transitioned to ENSO neutral conditions, which persisted until November 2024. Currently, weak La Niña conditions are observed over the equatorial Pacific.

The strong positive subsurface temperature anomalies are observed over the western Pacific Ocean, both near and above the 20°C isotherm depth (Fig. 2b). Negative subsurface temperature anomalies are observed over the eastern and central equatorial Pacific Ocean, with the highest magnitudes occurring near and below the thermocline depth (Fig.2b).

1.2. Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) conditions over the Indian Ocean

Figure 2(c) shows the monthly time series of the Dipole Mode Index (DMI) for the past 12 months, from January 2024 to December 2024. In January 2024, positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) conditions were observed over the Indian Ocean. In February 2024, IOD conditions weakened from positive to neutral and remained neutral until November 2024. Currently, positive IOD conditions are prevailing over the Indian Ocean.

Strong positive subsurface temperature anomalies (Fig. 2d) were observed in the eastern equatorial Indian Ocean, near and above the 20°C isotherm depth, extending down to the thermocline depth. Conversely, certain regions in the western equatorial Indian Ocean have shown significant negative subsurface anomalies, particularly near and below the thermocline depth.

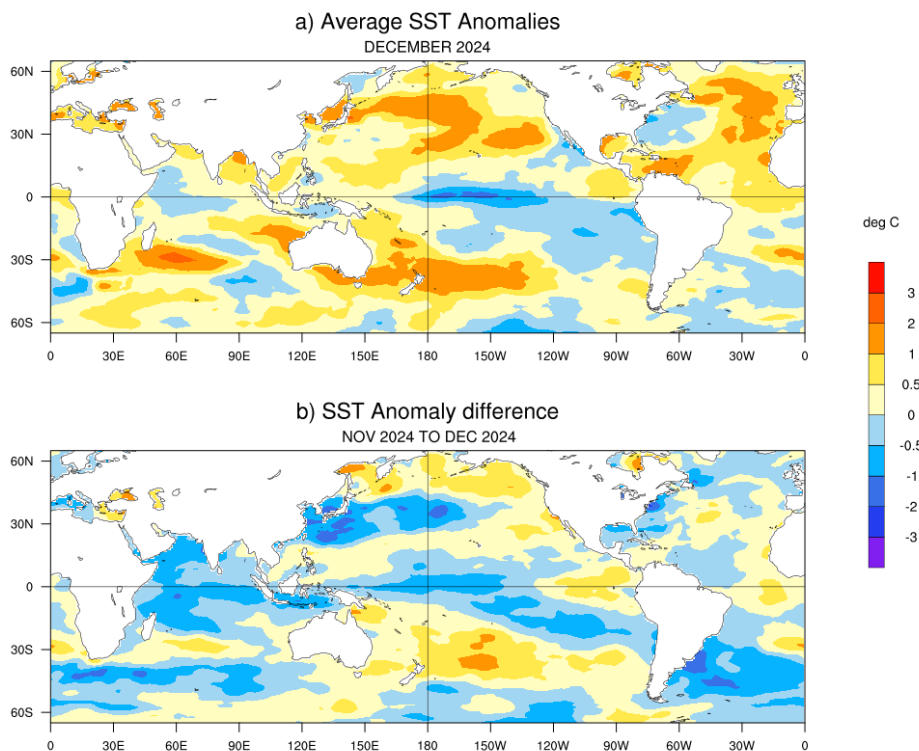


Fig.1: (a) Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) during December 2024 and (b) changes in the SST anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) from November 2024 to December 2024. SSTs are based on the COBE-SST 2, from JMA, and anomalies are computed with respect to 30-year (1991-2020) long term mean.

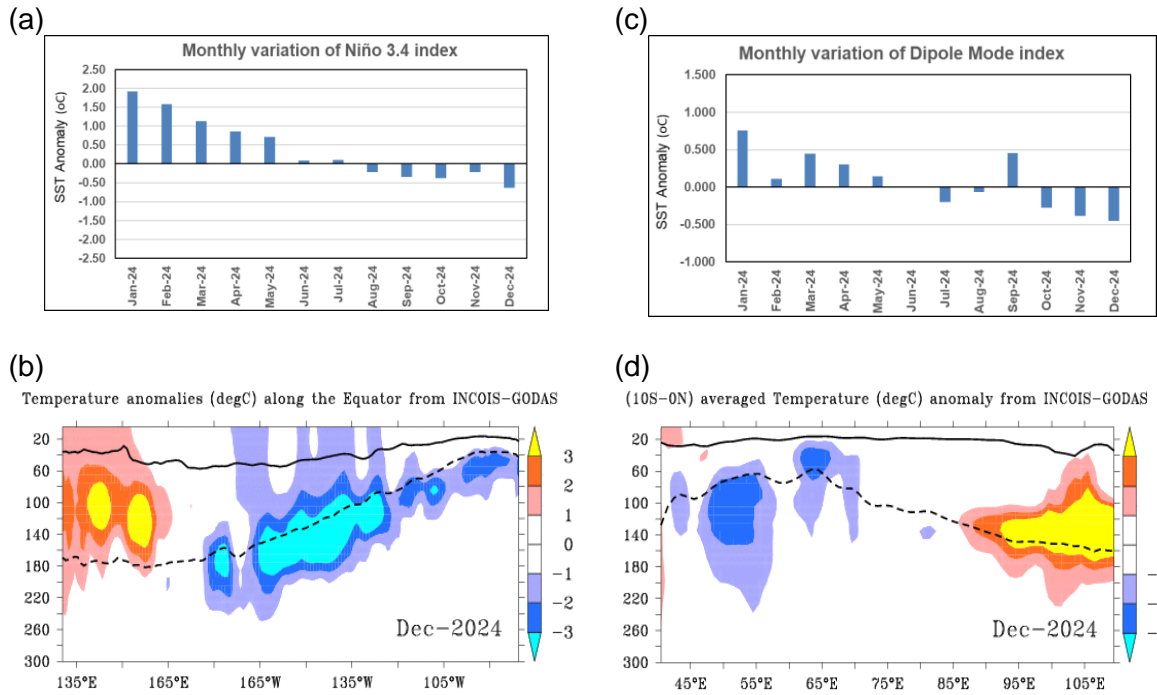


Fig.2: (a) Monthly variation of Niño 3.4 SST index for the last 12 months and (b) Depth-longitude section of sub-surface temperature anomalies in the equatorial (5°S - 5°N) Pacific Ocean for the month of December 2024. (c) Same as (a) but for the Dipole Mode Index (DMI). (d) Same as (b) but for the tropical Indian Ocean (10°S -Eq). The anomalies in (a) and (c) were computed using the base period of 1991-2020 (Data Source: COBE-SST 2, JMA) The solid dark line in (b) and (d) is the 20°C isotherm and the dashed line is thermocline depth (Data Source: INCOIS-GODAS).

2. ENSO and IOD Forecast

The SST forecast was prepared using the high-resolution Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecast System (MMCFS) (AGCM T382L64; ~ 38 km and OGCM 25 km in the tropics) based on the December 2024 initial conditions. The initial conditions for the model runs were obtained from ESSO-INCOIS and ESSO-NCMRFW analyses. Probability density function (PDF) bias correction was applied to the forecasts of the Niño3.4 index (Fig. 4a) and the DMI (Fig. 4b), based on hindcasts for the period 1999-2008, and anomalies were calculated using the 1991-2020 climatology.

In December 2024, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were below average in most of the central and east-central Pacific Ocean, while equatorial SSTs were above average across the western Pacific Ocean. The 3-month season-averaged SST anomaly forecast for the Pacific Ocean (Fig. 3) indicates cooler-than-normal SSTs over the central equatorial Pacific Ocean during JFM 2025. The strength of the cool SST anomalies is expected to decrease thereafter. The latest MMCFS plume forecast (Fig. 4a) indicates that La Niña conditions are likely during the JFM season. The probability forecast (Fig. 5a) shows the highest probability of La Niña conditions continuing during the JFM season. IMD closely monitors La Niña conditions and provides monthly updates, reflecting the latest observations and changes in the Pacific Ocean.

The 3-month season-averaged SST anomaly forecast for the Indian Ocean (Fig. 3) suggests that near-average SST anomalies are expected across most parts of the Indian Ocean for the entire forecast period. The latest MMCFS forecast indicates that the current neutral IOD conditions are likely to continue for the next several months (see Figs. 4b and 5b).

MMCFs SST Anomaly Forecast :Dec 2024 IC

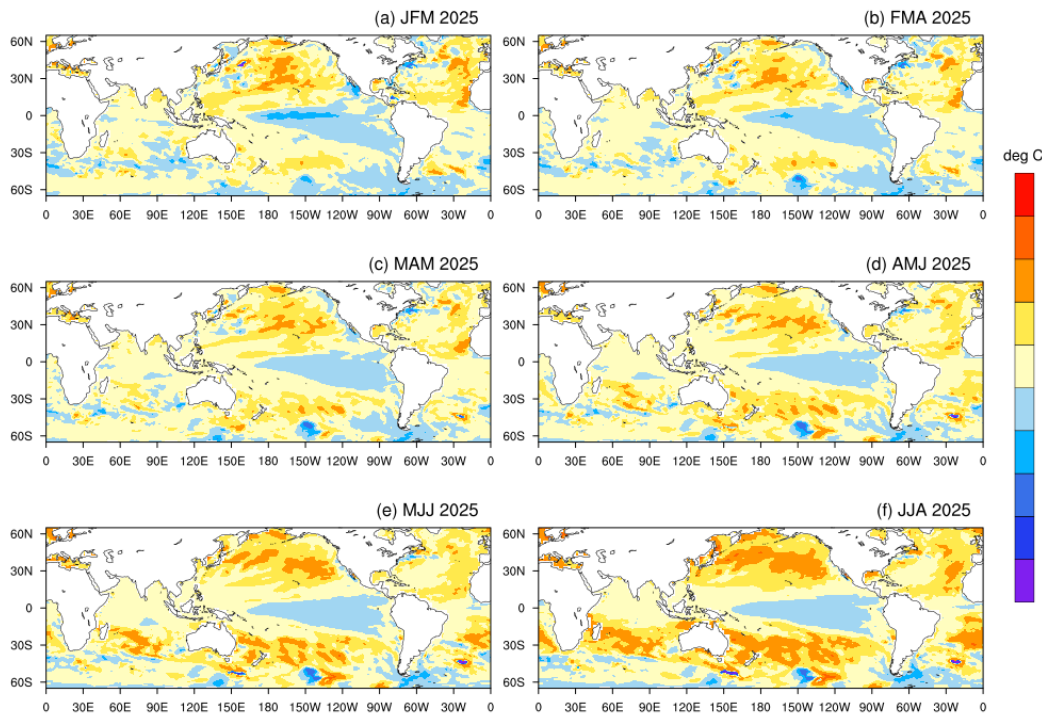


Fig.3: Forecasted Seasonal mean SST anomalies for three-monthly (a) January to March 2025 (JFM 2025), (b) February to April (FMA 2025) (c) March to May (MAM 2025), (d) April to June (AMJ 2025), (e) May to July (MJJ 2025) and (f) June to August (JJA 2025) (Model bias correction base period: 1999-2008; Climatology base period:1991-2020).

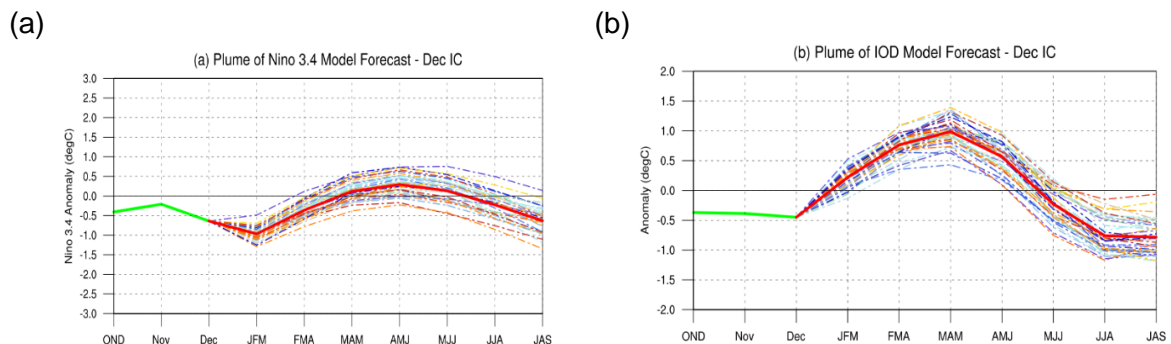


Fig.4: Plume of (a) Niño 3.4 SST index, (b) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) Mode Index forecasted by high-resolution MMCFs. The forecasts were PDF corrected for bias and variance. The solid green line is the observed SST anomaly (ERSSTv5, NOAA) and the solid red line is the ensemble mean SST anomaly forecast of 41 members (MMCFs). The individual ensemble member forecasts are shown in light dotted lines of different colours.

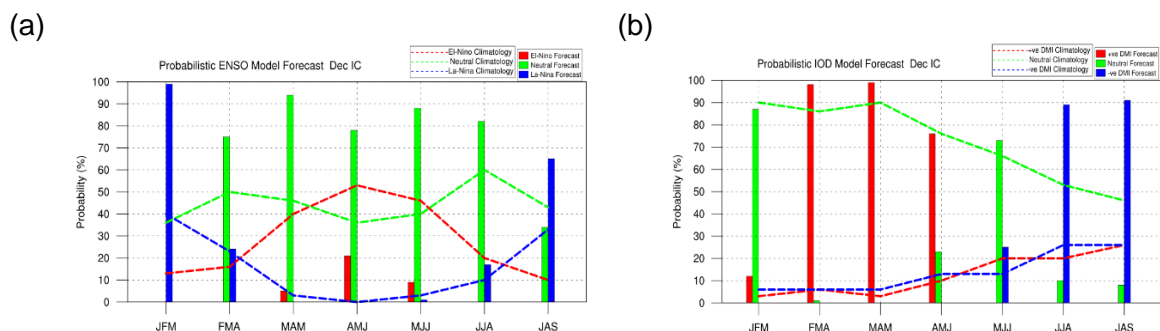


Fig.5: Probability forecast along with climatological probabilities of (a) Niño 3.4 and (b) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) Mode Index from high-resolution MMCFs. The data source for Climatology probabilities: NOAA Extended Reconstructed SST V5. Criteria used for Probabilistic ENSO Forecast: La Niña ≤ -0.5 , Neutral <0.5 to >0.5 , El Niño ≥ 0.5 . Criteria used for Probabilistic DMI Forecast: negative DMI ≤ -0.4 , Neutral <0.4 to >-0.4 , positive DMI ≥ 0.4 .