



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

ACCESS-S Workshop

MODULE: ACCESS-S specialized products and climate monitoring





Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Topics in this module

- Bureau of Meteorology analysis products
- Weekly ACCESS-S slide
- Specialised ACCESS-S products
- Climate monitoring products

Expected learning outcomes

- Understanding of the specialised ACCESS-S outputs and climate monitoring products that can be used for climate prediction



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Climate Driver Update

Climate outlooks – more outlook maps and graphs
New 'Chance of 3-day totals' maps, and more information for any location.

Climate Driver Update

Climate drivers in the Pacific, Indian and Southern oceans and the Tropics

Issued 27 September 2022 Next issue 11 October 2022

Overview Pacific Ocean Indian Ocean Southern Ocean Tropics

Summary Sea surface

La Niña continues in the tropical Pacific

La Niña is underway in the tropical Pacific and the Bureau's ENSO Outlook remains at LA NIÑA.

La Niña increases the chance of above average rainfall for northern and eastern Australia during spring and summer.

Both atmospheric and oceanic indicators of the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) are consistent with an established La Niña, including tropical Pacific sea surface temperatures, the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), trade wind strength, and equatorial cloudiness.

Models indicate the La Niña may peak during spring and return to neutral conditions early in 2023. Sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific have weakened a little compared to two weeks ago while the SOI has continued to rise and is currently well above La Niña thresholds.

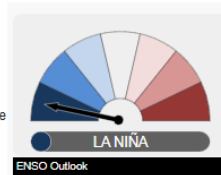
The negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event continues. The IOD index has satisfied negative IOD thresholds (i.e. at or below $-0.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) since June. Models indicate that the negative IOD is likely to persist at least until late spring. A negative IOD typically increases the chance of above average spring rainfall for most of the eastern two thirds of Australia.

When La Niña and negative IOD conditions combine, the likelihood of above average rainfall over Australia is further increased, particularly for the eastern half of the continent.

The Southern Annular Mode (SAM) is currently positive and is likely to remain generally positive throughout spring into early summer. During the spring months, positive SAM increases the chance of above average rainfall for parts of eastern New South Wales, eastern Victoria, and south-eastern Queensland, but has a drying influence for western Tasmania.

Most models indicate the Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) will strengthen over the Maritime Continent in the coming week and maintain moderate strength as it moves east towards the western Pacific. While active in the Pacific at this time of the year, the MJO increases the chance of above average rainfall over the eastern half of Australia.

Climate change continues to influence Australian and global climate. Australia's climate has warmed by around $1.47\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the 1910–2020 period. There has also been a trend towards a greater proportion of rainfall from high intensity short duration rainfall events, especially across northern Australia.



Average of international model outlooks for NINO3.4 Issued 27 September 2022

Month	Condition	SST anomaly
October	Neutral	$-1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
December	Neutral	$-1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
February	Neutral	$-0.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Average of international model outlooks for IOD Issued 27 September 2022

Month	Condition	IOD index
October	Negative IOD	$-1.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
December	Negative IOD	$-0.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
February	Neutral	$+0.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

See also: [About Australian climate influences](#) [Climate model summary](#) [Long-range outlook](#)

Archive

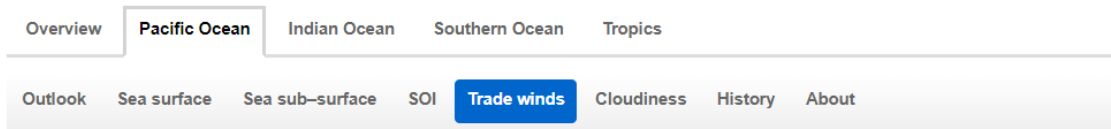
- [Previous Climate Driver Updates](#)

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/>



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Pacific, Indian Ocean and Tropics Monitoring

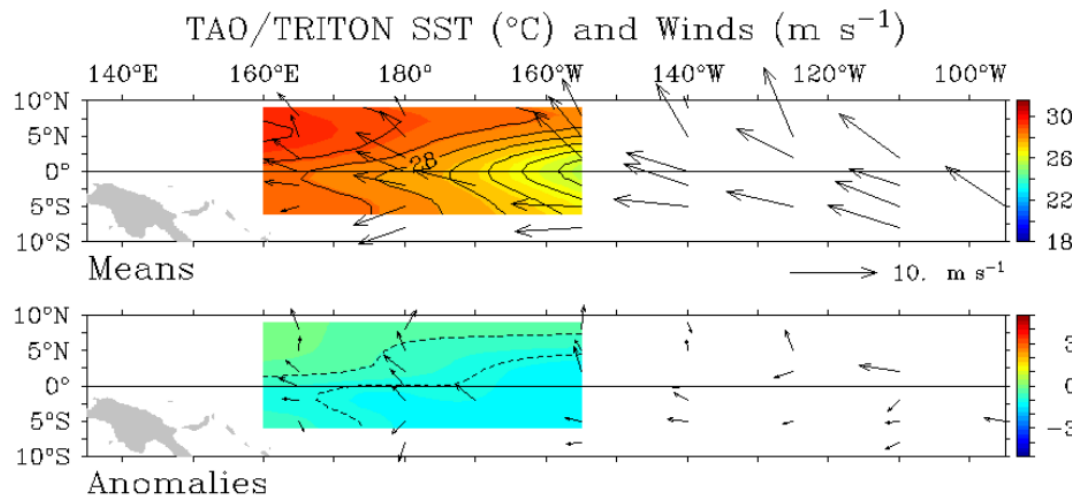


Trade winds

Trade winds for the 5 days ending 25 September 2022 were slightly stronger than average across the western .

During La Niña there is a sustained strengthening of the trade winds across much of the tropical Pacific, while during El Niño there is a sustained weakening, or even reversal, of the trade winds.

5-day SST and wind anomaly from TAO/TRITON



Climate Driver Update presents information for the Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and the Tropics

Tabs at the top of the website are clickable to provide extra detail and analysis.

Updated fortnightly on Tuesdays.

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/>



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Climate Model Summary

Climate Model Summary for October to February 2023



Issued 12 September 2022 Updated 27 September 2022 Next issue 12 October 2022

Overview Pacific Ocean Indian Ocean Bureau model Models Related information

Australian climate is influenced by temperature patterns in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This page provides information on Pacific and Indian Ocean outlooks for the coming six months based on a survey of international climate models.

La Niña and negative IOD to influence climate for remainder of 2022

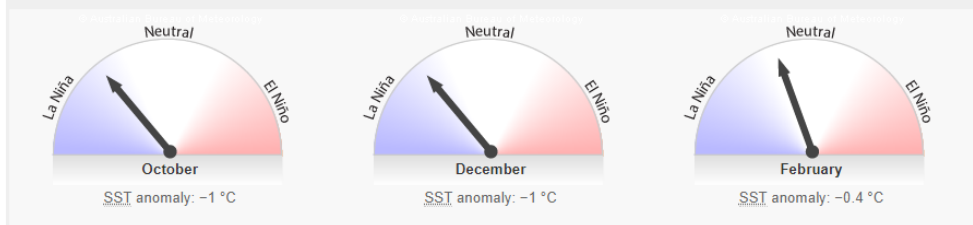
La Niña is under way in the tropical Pacific. The majority of models indicate this event will peak in the spring, with a return to ENSO-neutral in early 2023. This is earlier than normal as most ENSO events peak in late summer and decay in autumn. La Niña increases the chance of above normal spring and summer rainfall in eastern and northern Australia.

A negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event is also under way. All climate model outlooks indicate that negative IOD conditions are likely to continue until at least late spring. A negative IOD event typically enhances spring rainfall across much of Australia but has reduced influence in summer. A return to neutral weekly IOD values in late spring or early summer is consistent with the typical life cycle of an IOD event.

When a La Niña and a negative phase of the IOD coincide, it further increases the likelihood of above average rainfall over Australia, particularly in the eastern half of the continent.

Further details: [Climate Driver Update](#) | [Climate Outlooks](#)

Average of international model outlooks for NINO3.4



Climate Model Summary for October to February 2023



Issued 12 September 2022 Updated 27 September 2022 Next issue 12 October 2022

Overview Pacific Ocean Indian Ocean Bureau model Models Related information

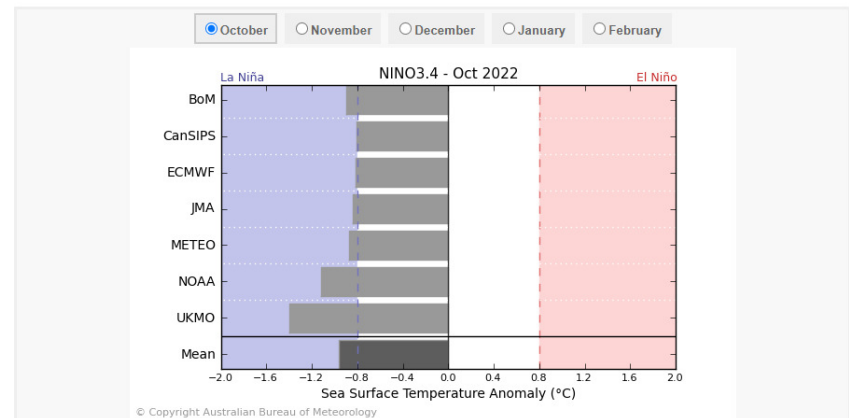
NINO3.4 outlook

A La Niña event is under way. The latest weekly NINO3.4 value to 25 September 2022 is -0.72 °C. This is the sixth consecutive week when values have been near the La Niña threshold (-0.8 °C).

All seven surveyed climate models show NINO indices are expected to remain at La Niña levels during October, with five persisting at these levels until at least the end of 2022. Most models indicate a return to ENSO-neutral conditions in early 2023, suggesting a relatively short-lived event, ENSO-events typically decay during the southern hemisphere autumn.

La Niña events increase the chance of above-average rainfall for northern and eastern Australia during spring and summer. The [Bureau's latest rainfall outlooks](#) indicate that the strongest influence on Australian rainfall is likely to be felt in the southern hemisphere spring, with reduced influence by summer as the event starts to weaken.

Persistent NINO3.4 values above $+0.8$ °C typically indicate El Niño, while values below -0.8 °C typically indicate La Niña.





Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

Weekly ACCESS-S Update



Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

Pacific Weekly ACCESS-S Update Tuesday 27 September 2022

Ocean Outlook, fortnight to 14 October:

- Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are forecast to be more than 0.8 °C **above normal** for the following country EEZs: Palau, FSM (southern Yap State), PNG Islands and southwards, central and southern Solomon Is., Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji (except Rotuma), most of both Tonga and Niue, far southern Cook Is., southern French Polynesia and the Pitcairn Is. Most of these countries EEZ's have significant regions with anomalies above +1.2 °C. **Below normal** SSTs (anomalies below -0.4 °C) are forecast over Nauru, Kiribati, northern Tuvalu, Tokelau, northern Cook Is. and northern French Polynesia. Elsewhere SSTs are predicted to be near-normal.
- Notably **above normal** sea level (>100 mm) is forecast in the following country EEZs in **October**: southern Palau, patches in FSM and RMI, eastern PNG, Solomon Is., southernmost Vanuatu, northern New Caledonia, southern Fiji, central and southern Tonga and southern Niue. Notably **below normal** sea level (<100 mm) is forecast to the east of New Caledonia. A patchy mix of above and below average sea levels are indicated for countries in the northern and southern subtropics (poleward of 20° latitude). Note that sea level anomalies from ACCESS-S2 do not include sea level trends.
- Tide calendars available via <http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/>. Remember to review sea surface temperature and sea level skill information, which can be found in the accompanying presentation.

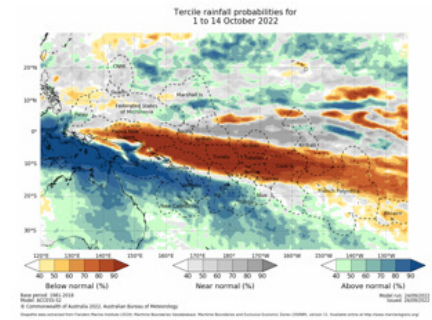
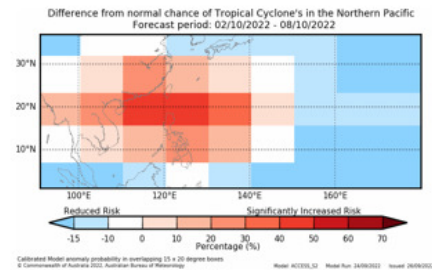
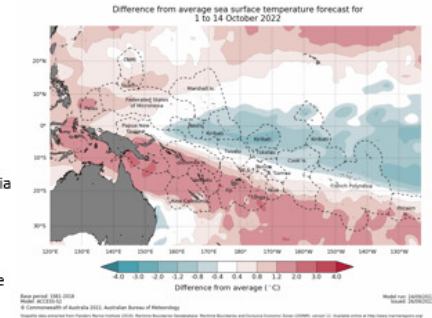
Climate Outlook, fortnight to 14 October:

- The tropical cyclone (TC) occurrence risk is significantly increased over and to the northwest of the Mariana Is. for the weeks of 2 to 8 October and 9 to 15 October. The southwest Pacific statistical Tropical Cyclone outlook for November to April will be released on Wednesday 12 October.
- Above normal** rainfall is favoured for the following country EEZs: central RMI, PNG (western New Britain, southern and eastern half of the mainland), central Solomon Is., New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Fiji (except Rotuma), central and southern Tonga, parts of Niue, and the far south of both Cook Is. and French Polynesia. The EEZs where **below normal** rainfall is favoured are: far southern FSM, PNG (Sepik, Madang, northern and eastern New Guinea Is.), northern and eastern Solomon Is., southern Nauru, the southern half of Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tokelau, Wallis, Samoa and American Samoa, plus the northern halves of both Cook Is. and French Polynesia.
- Maximum and minimum air temperatures are favoured to be **above normal** for Palau, Guam, CNMI, west and central FSM, northern RMI, PNG (except West Province), Solomon Is., Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, southernmost Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, the southern halves of Samoa and American Samoa, Niue, southern Cook Is., southern French Polynesia, and Pitcairn Is. Elsewhere air temperatures are more likely to be near or below normal.
- Remember to review rainfall and air temperature outlook skill information, which can be found in the accompanying presentation.

Climate Influences:

- The ENSO Outlook is at **La Niña**, meaning a La Niña event is underway across the Pacific Basin. This will be the third successive La Niña since and including 2020. Models indicate this La Niña event may peak over September to November, with tropical Pacific temperatures returning to neutral early in 2023.
- Over the 30 days to 23 September, the **Intertropical Convergence Zone** was close to its normal position, and the **South Pacific Convergence Zone** was displaced slightly southward towards southern PNG and south of the Solomon Islands.
- The **Madden-Julian Oscillation** (MJO) is inactive and forecast to remain weak or inactive from now to the third week of October.
- A negative **Indian Ocean Dipole** (IOD) event is under way. Outlooks indicate it is likely to persist until the end of November. A negative IOD increases the chances of above average rainfall for PNG in the coming months.
- Western Pacific climate warmed by 1.1°C over the period 1951-2020. With this warming there has been an increase in the frequency of extreme heat events and a general decrease in the frequency of extremely cold days and nights.

Outlooks: <http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/ocean.html>, <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/>, [ECMWF Tropical Cyclone Outlook](http://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/short-range-weather-forecasts/tropical-cyclone-outlook)





Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/

[Bureau home](#) > [Climate](#) > [Pacific](#) > [Outlooks](#)

Global and Pacific ACCESS-S outlooks and Pacific climate monitoring

Outlooks issued on Thursdays, one and two week outlooks also issued on Mondays

[About ACCESS-S](#) | [About GPCs](#) | [About RCCs](#)

Seasonal and inter-annual climate variability poses a major risk to many parts of our global society, the economy and the environment. The risks are particularly significant for Pacific Island Countries and are compounded by human caused climate change which interacts with natural climate variability. This website provides dynamical model-based seasonal and sub-seasonal outlooks and satellite-based climate monitoring with an emphasis on the western Pacific region.



World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Global Producing Centre (GPC) for Long-Range Forecasts

RA-V Pacific Regional Climate Centre (RCC) Network Co-lead for Node on LRF and Consortium member for Node on Climate Monitoring



Development supported by DFAT-funded COSPPac and WMO-funded CREWS

Category

Climate drivers ▼

Domain

Period

Variable ⓘ

SPCZ ▼

Related links

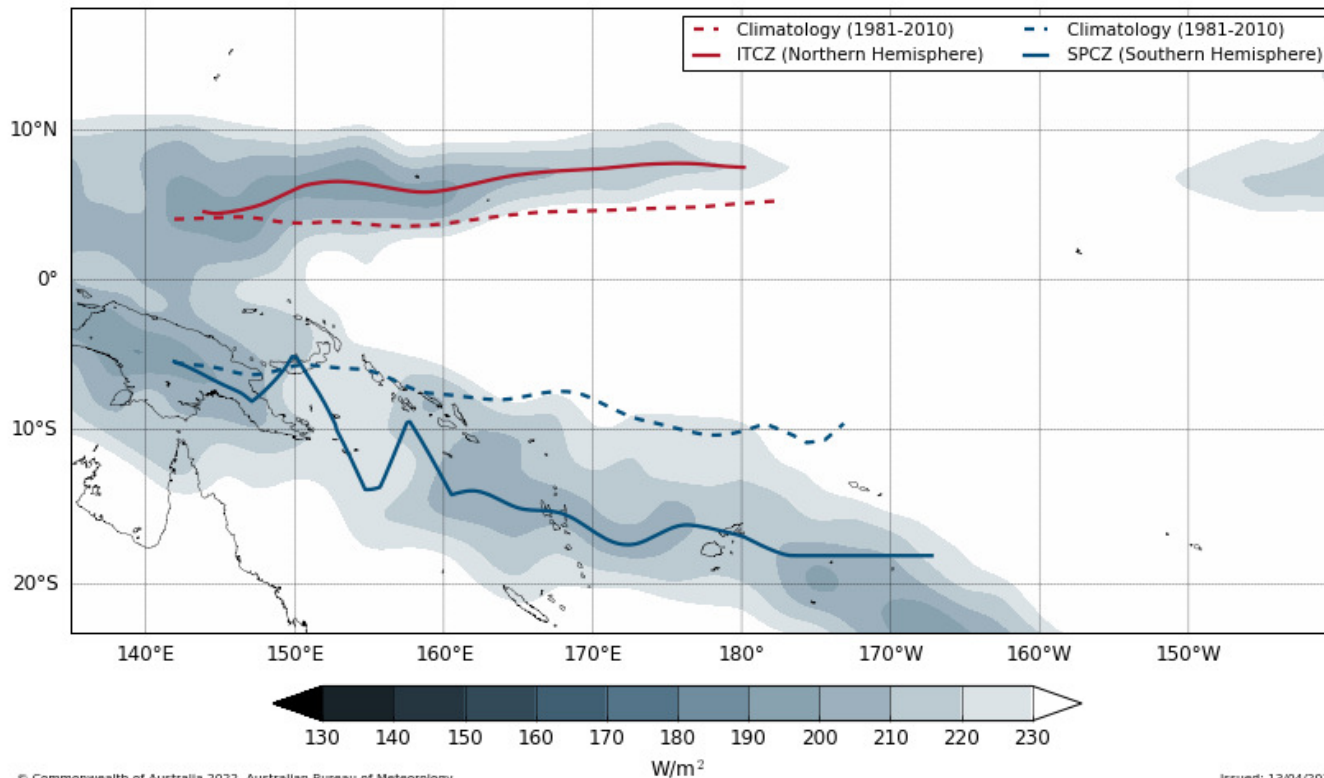
- [Download files](#)
- [Download global NetCDF data](#)



Climate and Oceans Support
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Monitoring ITCZ & SPCZ

30 Day Average Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) minimum to 2022-04-10



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Issued: 13/04/2022

- OLR as a proxy for rainfall
- Using OLR to locate the region which emits the least radiation, defining this region as the location of the SPCZ and ITCZ

Category

Climate drivers

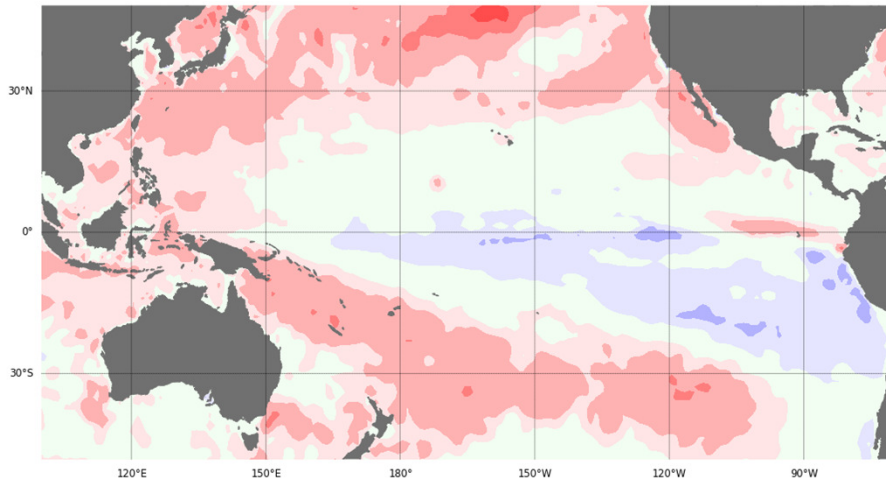


Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Monitoring the oceans

SST monthly anomaly

Sea surface temperature anomaly: 01/08/2022 to 31/08/2022



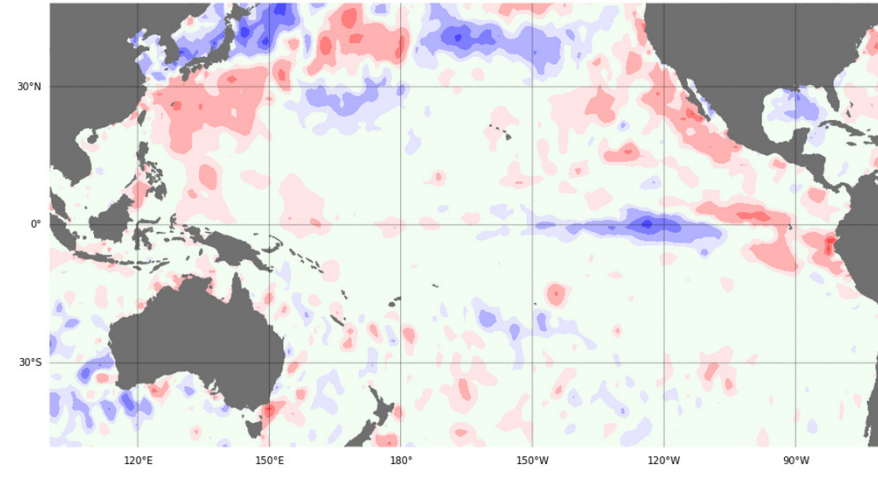
Data: ABOM BNOB
Climatology baseline: 1961 to 1990
© Commonwealth of Australia 2022, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate>

Monthly average: August 2022
Created: 05/09/2022

SST monthly anomaly difference

Change in the monthly SST anomaly: August-2022 - July-2022



Data: ABOM BNOB
Climatology baseline: 1961 to 1990
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<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate>

Anomaly monthly difference
Created: 05/09/2022

Category

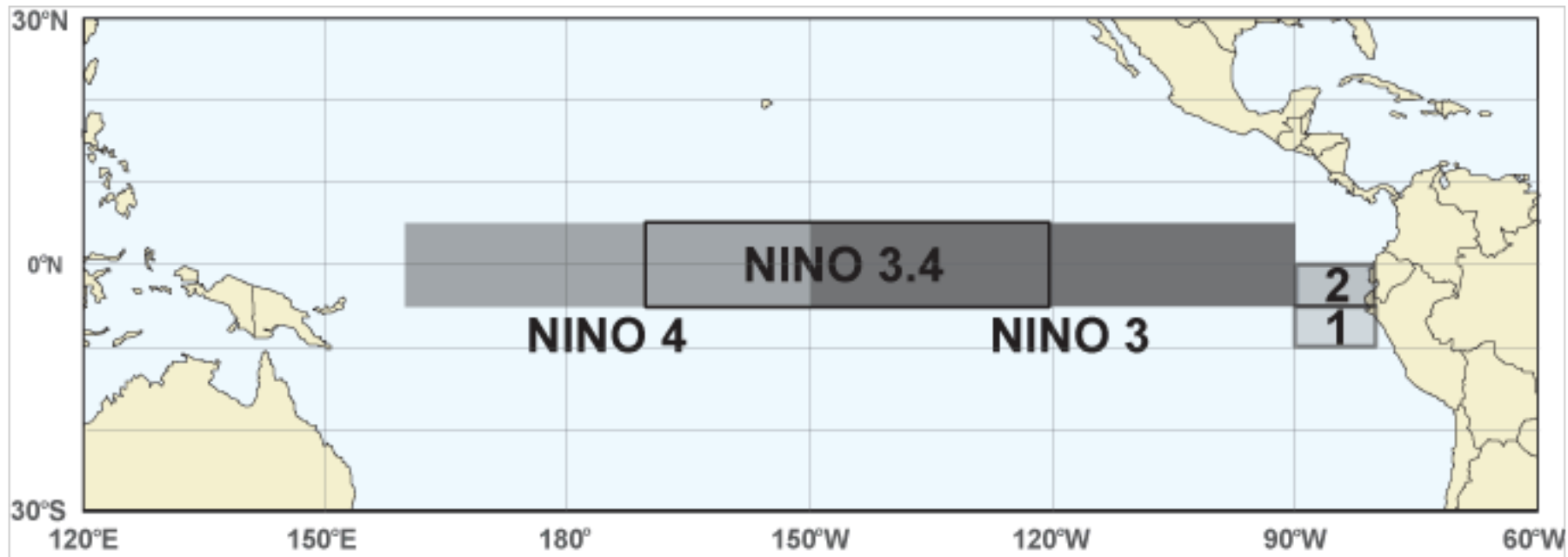
Climate drivers





Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

ACCESS-S Sea Surface Temperature and ENSO



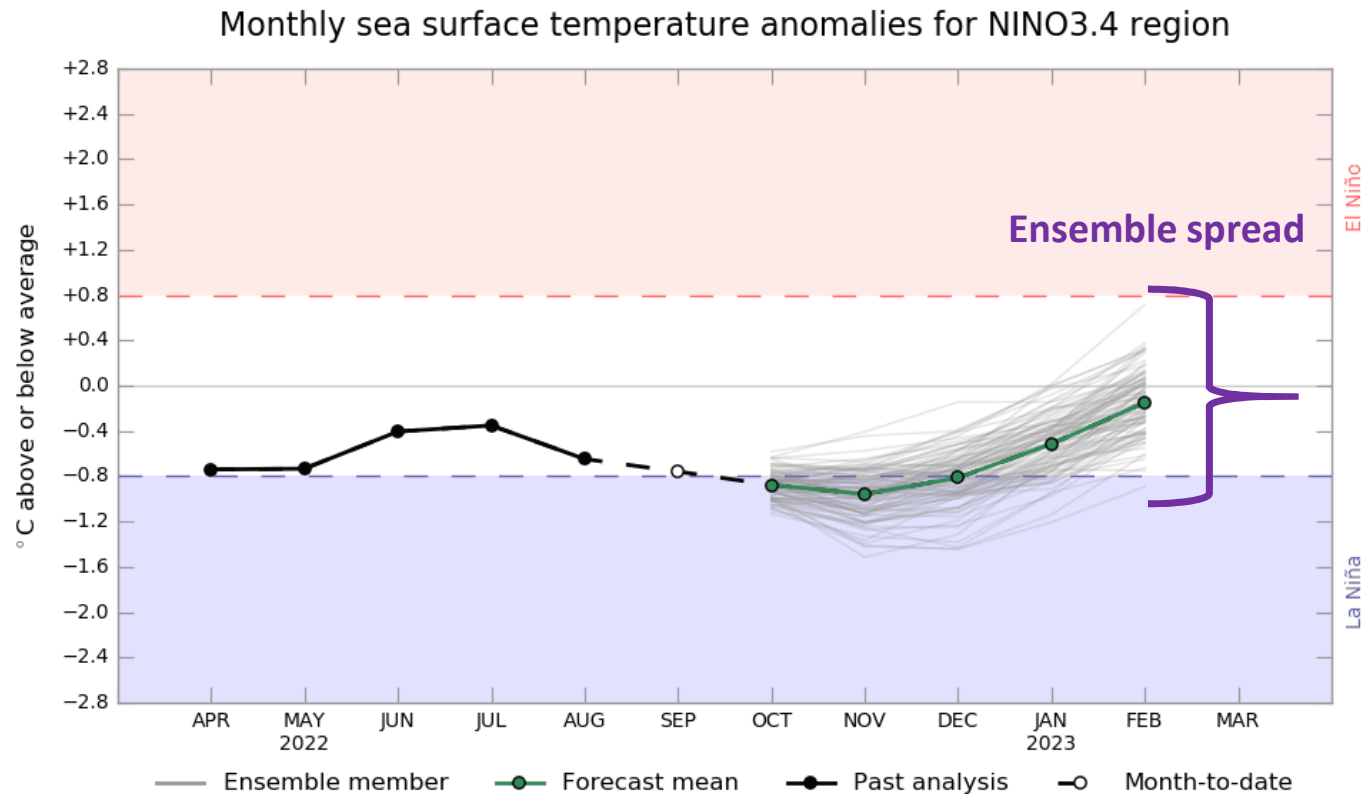
- Predictions for ENSO Indices



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

ACCESS-S Sea Surface Temperature ENSO plumes

- Plumes of SST predictions for 6 months into the future
- NINO1
- NINO2
- NINO3
- NINO4
- NINO3.4
- Important for long-term prediction of ENSO



www.bom.gov.au/climate
Commonwealth of Australia 2022, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Model run: 24 Sep 2022

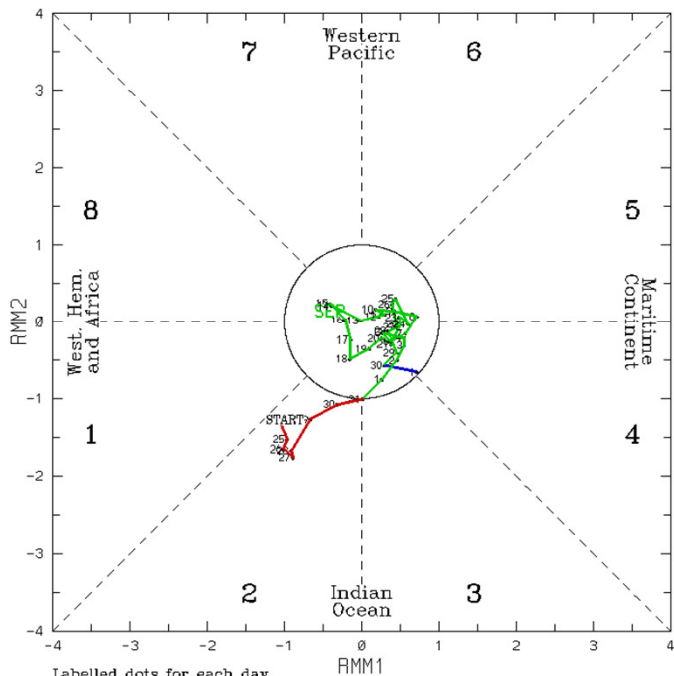
Model: ACCESS-S2
Base period 1981-2018



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Monitoring and predicting the MJO

(RMM1,RMM2) phase space for 23-Aug-2022 to 1-Oct-2022

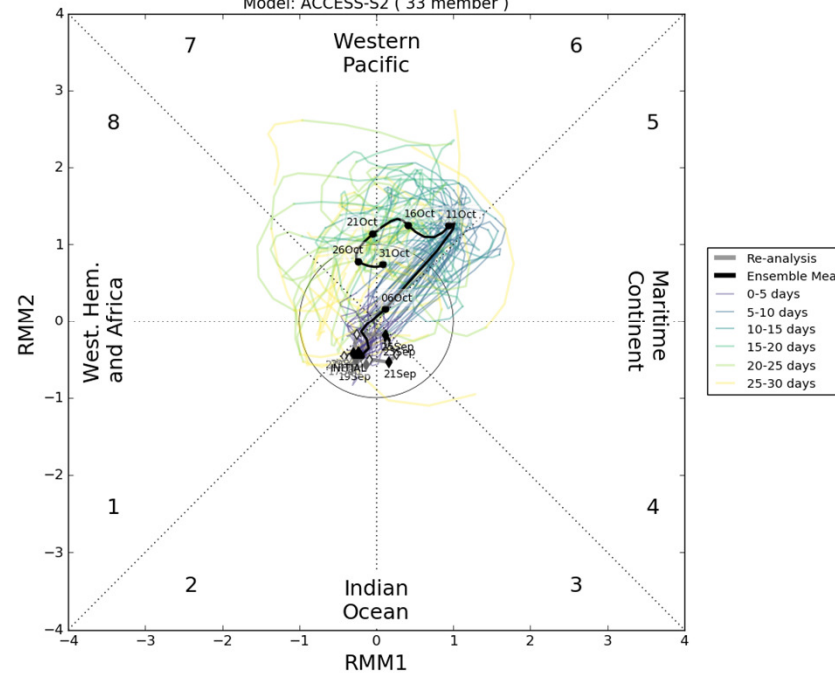


Labelled dots for each day.

Blue line is for Oct, green line is for Sep, red line is for Aug.

(C) Copyright Commonwealth of Australia 2022. Bureau of Meteorology
2022

MJO Index Forecast initialised: 1 October 2022
Model: ACCESS-S2 (33 member)



- Monitoring the recent location and strength of the MJO
- Forecasts of the MJO for 30 days

Category

Climate drivers



<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/>



Climate and Oceans Support
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ACCESS-S Outlooks

Global and Pacific ACCESS-S outlooks and Pacific climate monitoring

Outlooks issued on Thursdays, one and two week outlooks also issued on Mondays

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Category

ACCESS-S outlooks

Regional

Domain

Global

Forecast

Variable

Rain

Anomaly

Period

Week

2

Related links

- [Download files](#)
- [Download global NetCDF data](#)
- [Download guidance documents](#)

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/>

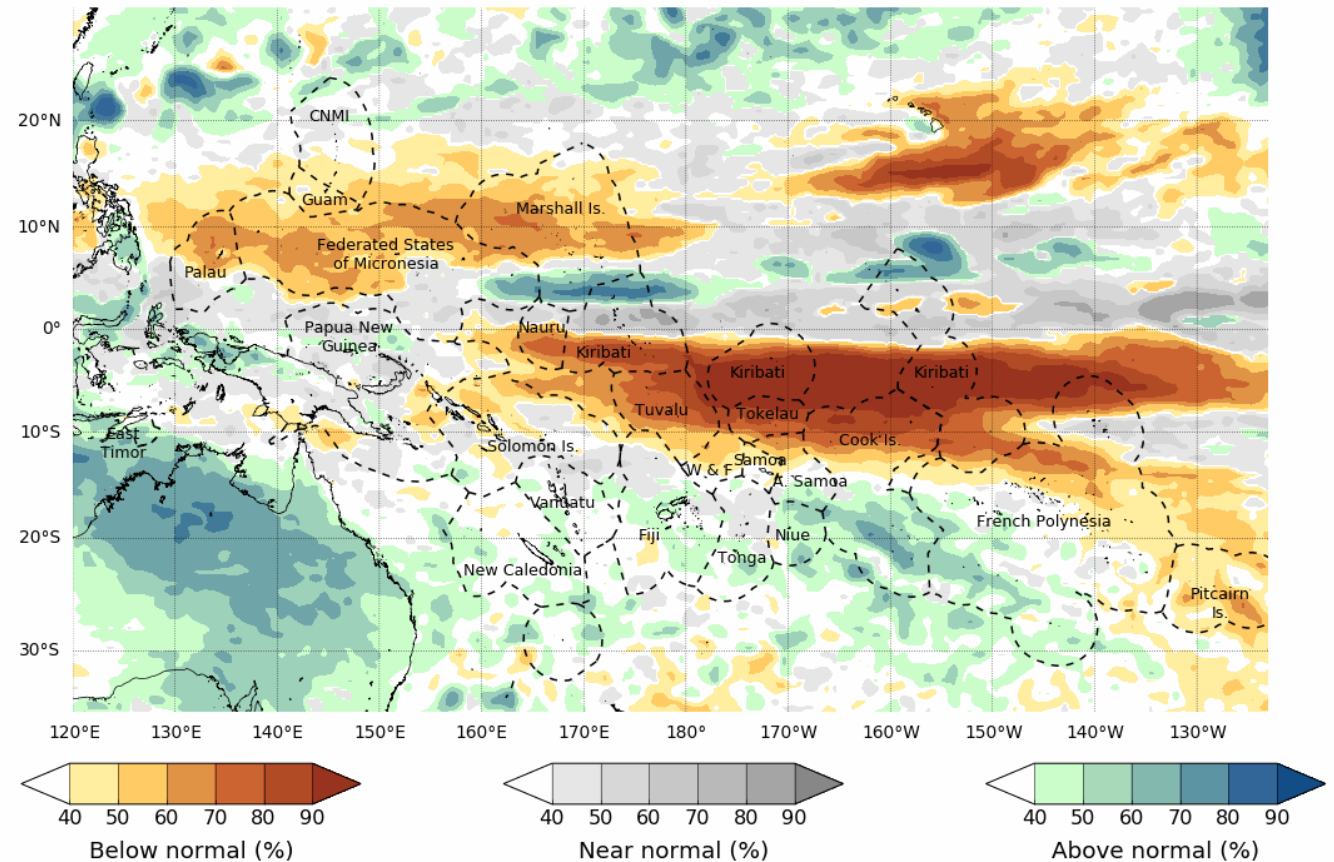


ACCESS-S maps

Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

- At a National scale Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) are presented as dashed lines
- At a Pacific regional scale - Country names and EEZs are mapped
- Important for understanding climate outlooks in the coming months

Tercile rainfall probabilities for
June 2021



© Commonwealth of Australia 2021, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Model: ACCESS-S1 Model run: 24/05/2021
Base period: 1990-2012 Issued: 27/05/2021

Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marinerregions.org/>.



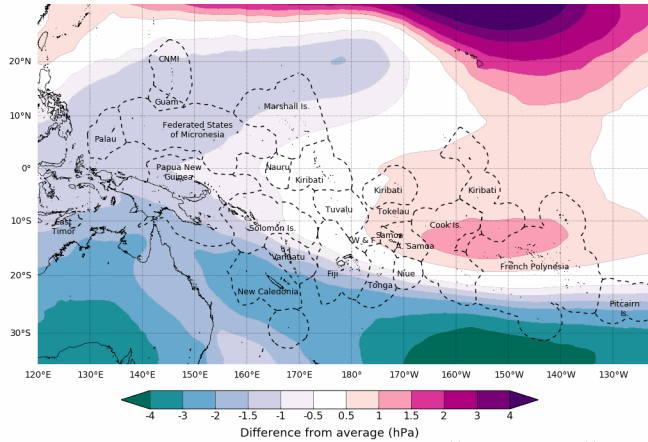
Pacific Forecasts – atmospheric variables

Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

Forecasts are:

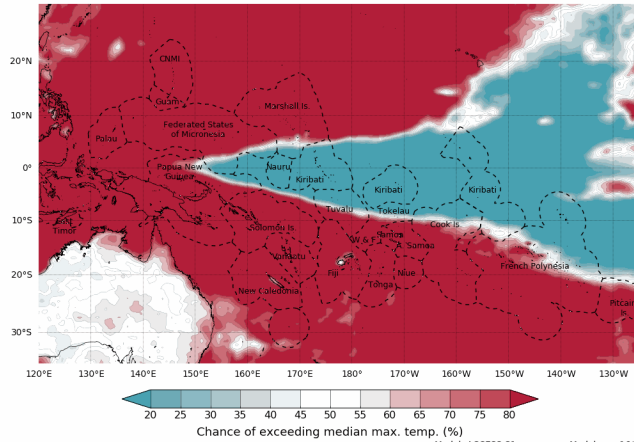
- Weekly
- Fortnightly
- Monthly
- Seasonal

Difference from average mean sea level pressure forecast for 23 January to 5 February 2021



© Commonwealth of Australia 2021, Australian Bureau of Meteorology
Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (2009M), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marinegovernors.org/>

Chance of exceeding the median maximum temperature for February 2021

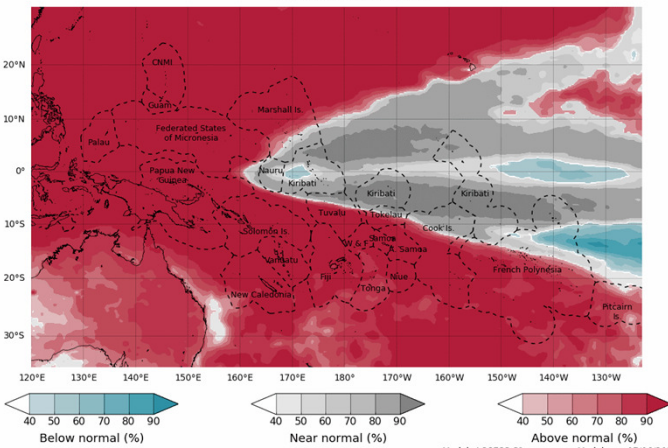


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Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (2009M), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marinegovernors.org/>

Outputs:

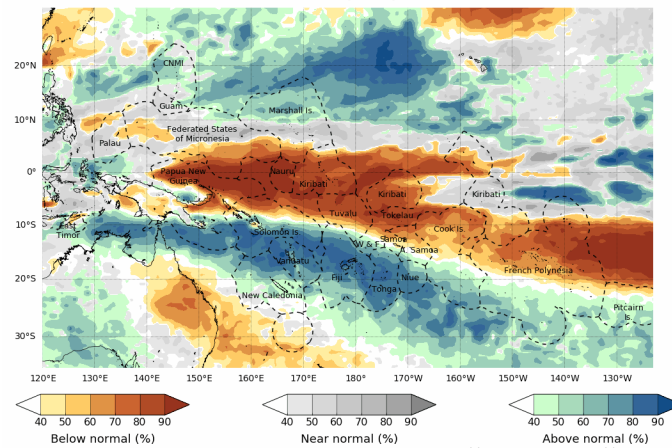
- Anomaly
- Tercile
- Chance of above median

Tercile minimum temperature probabilities for July to September 2021



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Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (2009M), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marinegovernors.org/>

Tercile rainfall probabilities for 23 to 29 January 2021



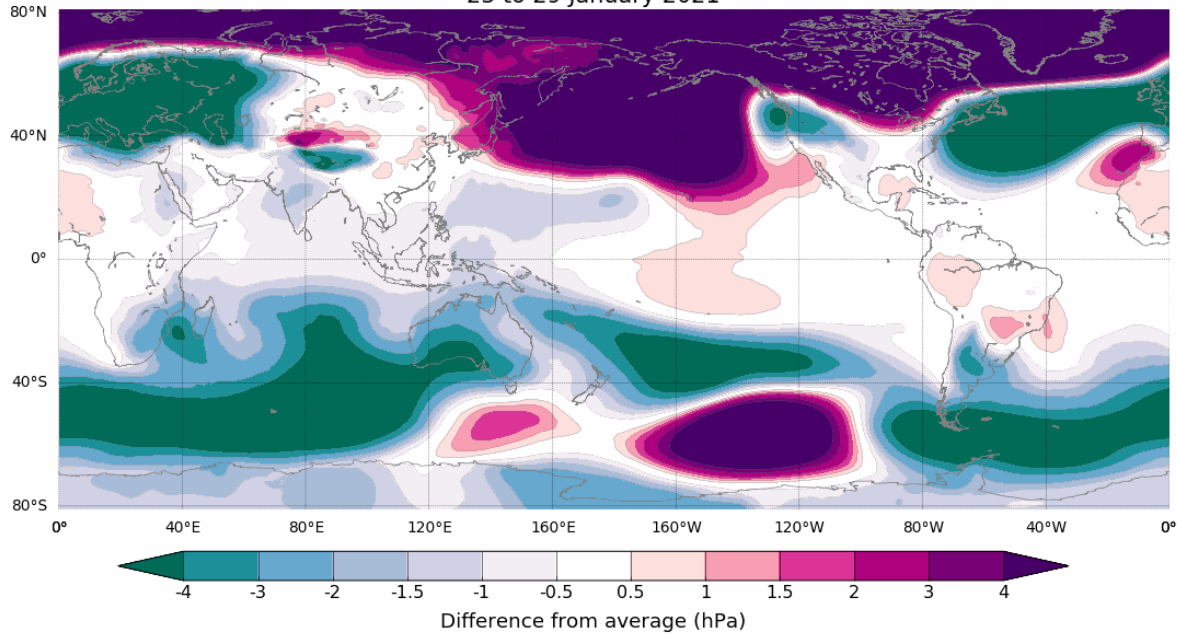
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Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (2009M), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marinegovernors.org/>



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Regional and National forecasts

Difference from average mean sea level pressure forecast for
23 to 29 January 2021

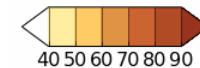
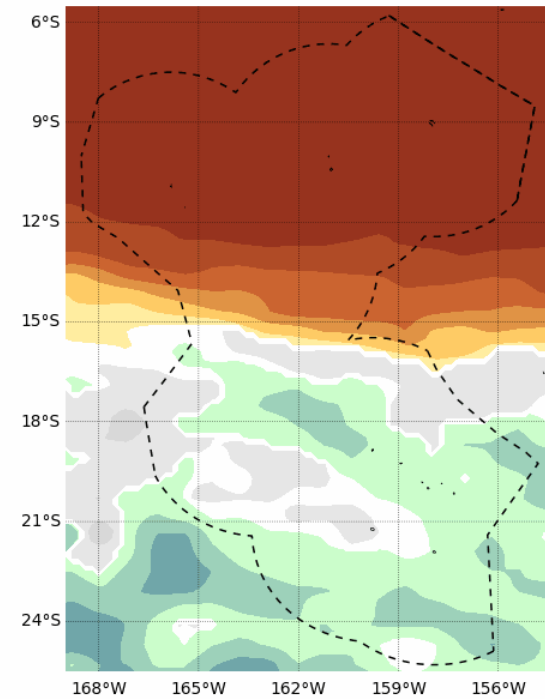


www.bom.gov.au/climate
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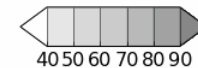
Model: ACCESS-S1
Base period: 1990-2012

Model run: 16/01/2021
Issued: 18/01/2021

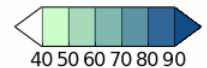
Tercile rainfall probabilities for
October 2022



Below normal (%)



Near normal (%)



Above normal (%)

Base period: 1981-2018
Model: ACCESS-S2

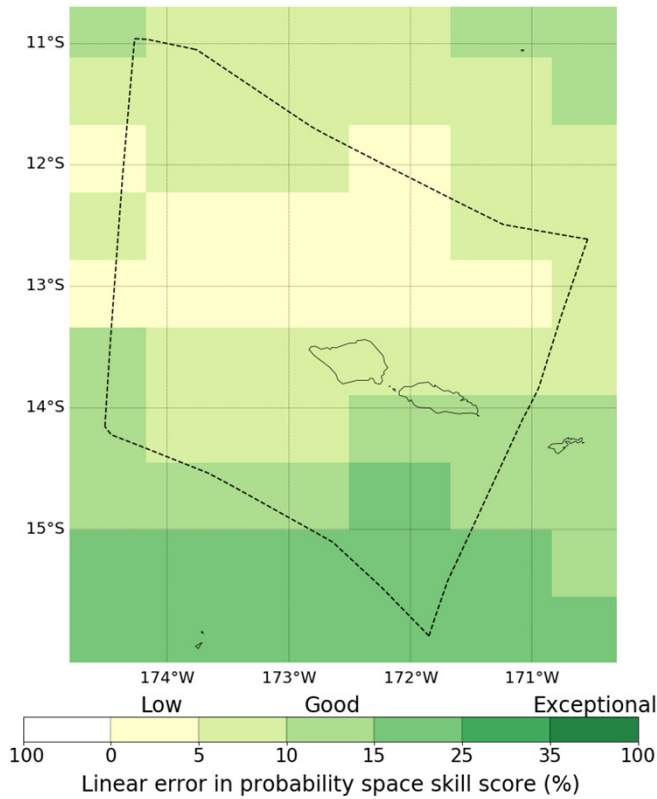
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Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

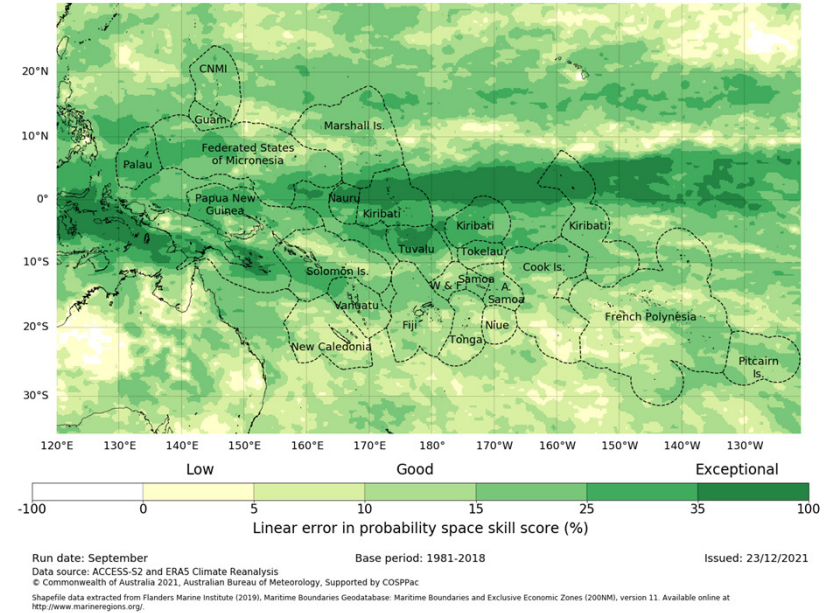
Every forecast has a skill map

Tercile weekly rainfall past accuracy for October. Lead time: 1 week



Run date: October Base period: 1981-2018 Issued: 15/12/2021
 Data source: ACCESS-S2 and ERA5 Climate Reanalysis
 © Commonwealth of Australia 2021, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Supported by COSPPac
 Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marinerregions.org/>.

Median weekly rainfall past accuracy for September. Lead time: 1 week



Seasonal

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
lead 3	24	17	13	9	10	14	14	6	10	14	16	20
lead 2	25	19	16	10	15	16	18	8	11	13	18	21
lead 1	26	22	20	16	23	19	23	13	12	15	20	23
lead 0	29	23	22	23	29	22	27	16	13	18	20	25



Climate and Oceans Support
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ACCESS-S Outlooks

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Category

Tropical cyclones

Domain

South Pacific

Variable

TC formation proba

Period

Week

2

Archive

Operational

Related links

- [Download files](#)
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- [Download guidance documents](#)

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/>



Multi-week Tropical Cyclone forecasts

Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Regions available:

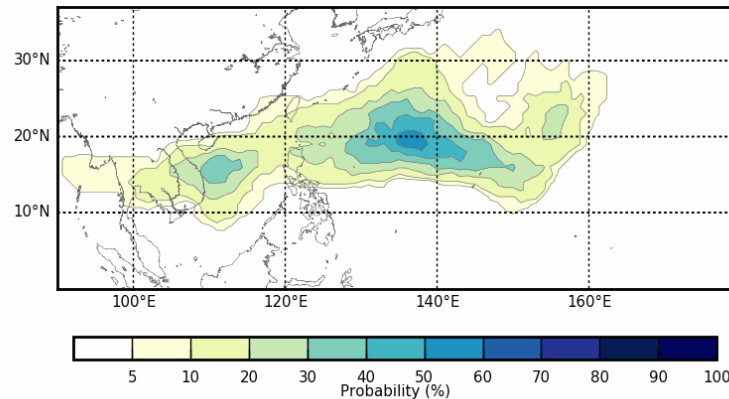
- NW Pacific
- South Pacific

Raw and **calibrated**
model output

Raw gives spatially
sharp forecasts

Calibrated forecasts are
more reliable

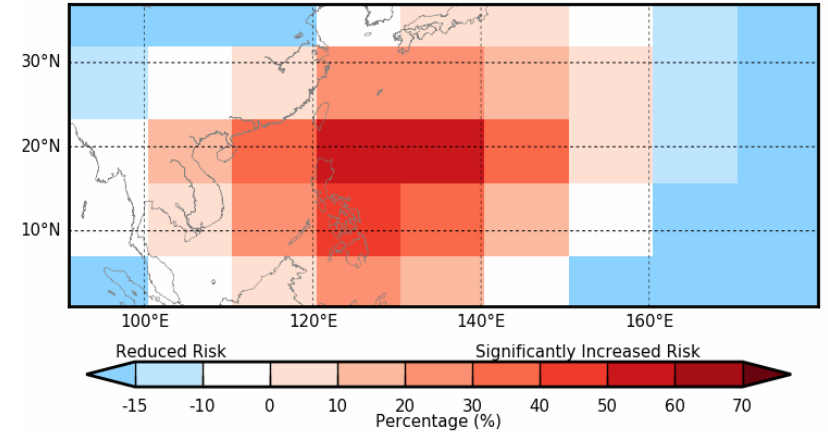
Tropical Cyclone probabilities in the Northern Pacific
Forecast period: 09/10/2022 - 15/10/2022



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Model: ACCESS_S2 Model run: 01/10/2022 Issued: 03/10/2022

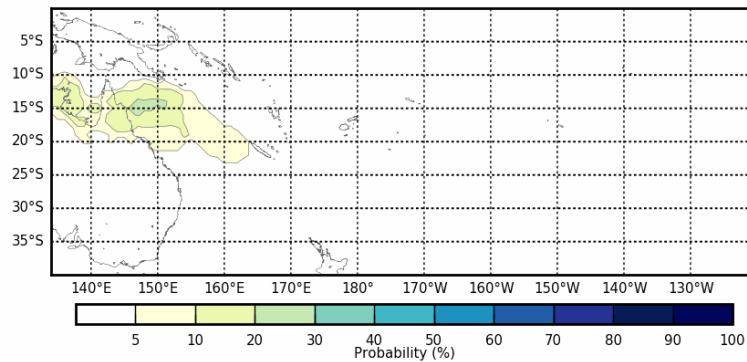
Difference from normal chance of Tropical Cyclone's in the Northern Pacific
Forecast period: 08/10/2022 - 14/10/2022



Calibrated Model anomaly probability in overlapping 15 x 20 degree boxes
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Model: ACCESS_S2 Model Run: 30/09/2022 Issued: 02/10/2022

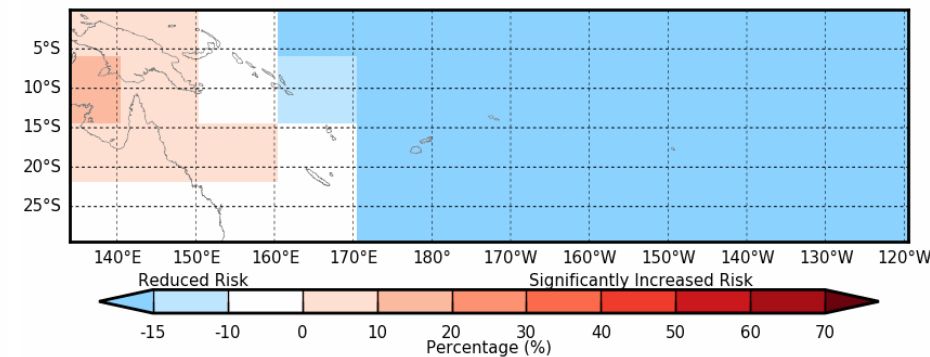
Tropical Cyclone probabilities in the South Pacific
Forecast period: 24/03/2022 - 30/03/2022



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Model: ACCESS_S2 Model run: 16/03/2022 Issued: 18/03/2022

Difference from normal chance of Tropical Cyclone's in the South Pacific
Forecast period: 24/03/2022 - 30/03/2022



Calibrated Model anomaly probability in overlapping 15 x 20 degree boxes
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Model: ACCESS_S2 Model Run: 16/03/2022 Issued: 18/03/2022



Climate and Oceans Support
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ACCESS-S Outlooks

Global and Pacific ACCESS-S outlooks and Pacific climate monitoring

Outlooks issued on Thursdays, one and two week outlooks also issued on Mondays

[i About ACCESS-S](#) | [About GPCs](#) | [About RCCs](#)

Seasonal and inter-annual climate variability poses a major risk to many parts of our global society, the economy and the environment. The risks are particularly significant for Pacific Island Countries and compounded by human caused climate change which interacts with natural climate variability. The website provides dynamical model based seasonal and sub-seasonal outlooks and satellite-based climate monitoring with an emphasis on the western Pacific region.



World Meteorological
Organization (WMO)

Global Producing Centre
(GPC) for Long-Range
Forecasts

RA-V Pacific Regional
Climate Centre (RCC)
Network Co-lead for Node on
LRF and Consortium member
for Node on Climate
Monitoring



Development supported by
DFAT-funded COSPPac and
WMO-funded CREWS

Category	Domain	Variable	Period
Projects ▼	PNG ▼	Forecast ▼	Fortnight ▼
EAR WATCH ▼			2 ▼

Related links

- [Download files](#)
- [Download global NetCDF data](#)
- [Download guidance documents](#)

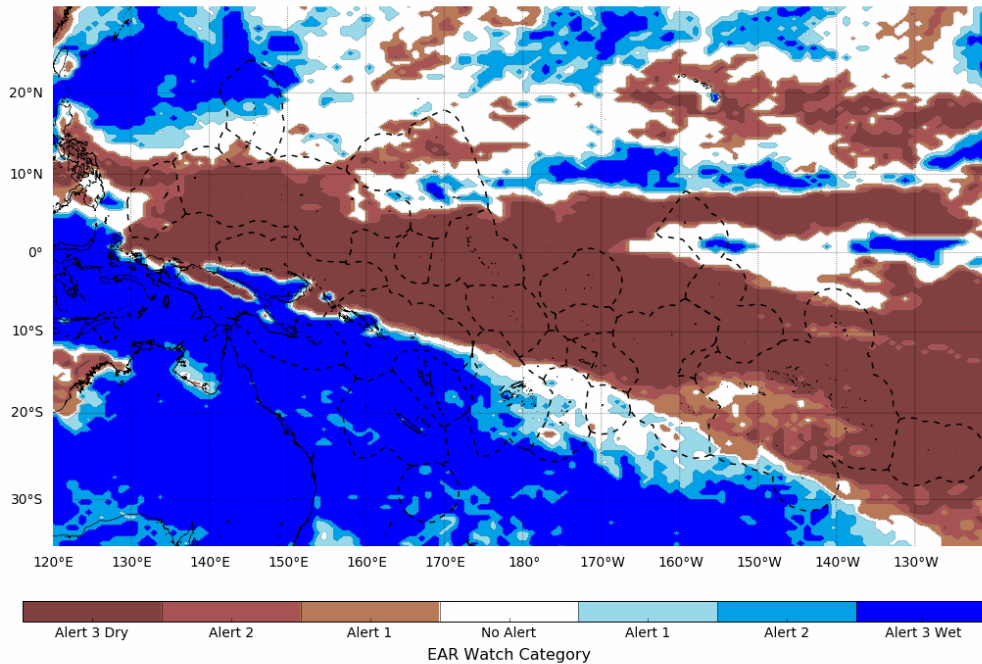
<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/>



Early Action Rainfall Watch products

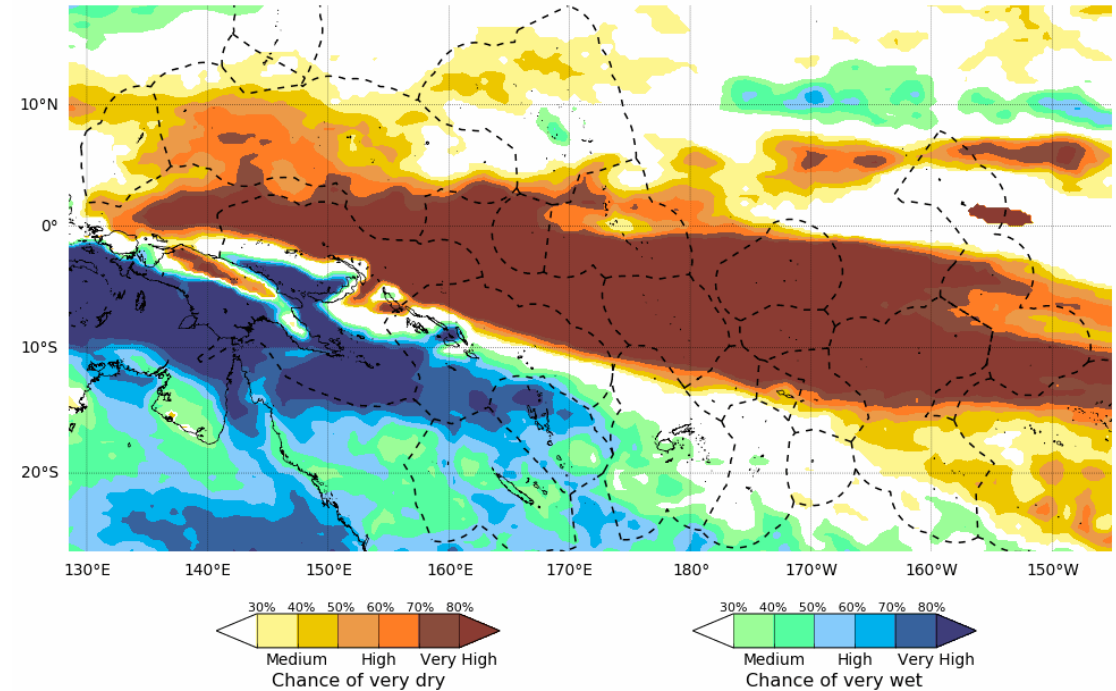
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EAR Watch Categorical forecast for September 2022



Data source: ACCESS-S2
 Issued: 03/09/2022
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 Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marineregions.org/>.
 Run: 01/09/2022
 Base period: 1981-2018

Chance of extreme rainfall for September 2022



Data source: ACCESS-S2
 Issued: 08/09/2022
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 Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marineregions.org/>.
 Model Run: 01/09/2022
 Base period: 1981-2018



Summary

Climate and Oceans Support
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For Pacific ACCESS-S Pacific products: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/>

For additional Bureau of Meteorology analysis:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/>

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/model-summary/#region=NINO34>