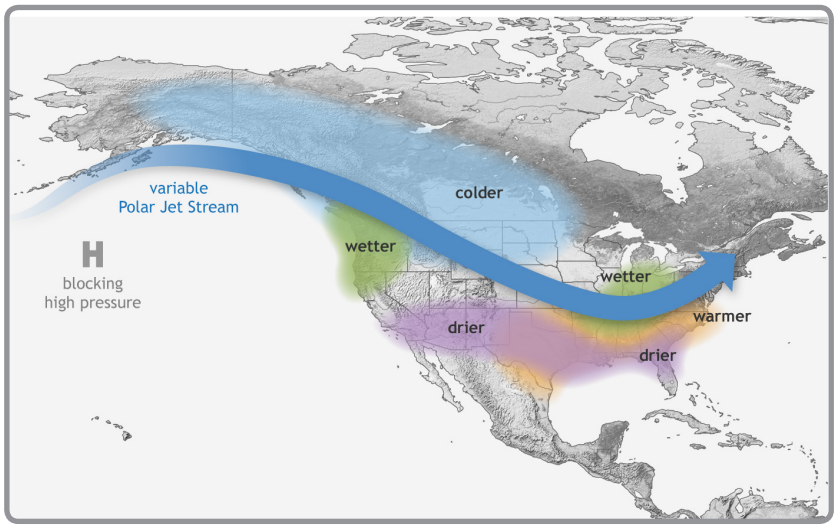
La Niña Impacts and Outlook

Great Lakes
November 2016

Typical La Niña Winter Pattern



Typical impacts of La Niña on U.S. winter temperature and precipitation. Such impacts have been associated with past episodes, but all impacts aren't seen with every episode. NOAA Climate.gov drawing by Fiona Martin. (Image Source: NOAA Climate.gov) For more information please visit: https://www.climate.gov/news-features/department/enso-blog

La Niña in the Winter

A La Niña develops when sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean are cooler than average for an extended period of time. This affects the location of jet streams, causing impacts in North America. The most notable impacts occur in the winter, when the wind patterns in the atmosphere are strongest.

While no two La Niña events are alike, the typical winter weather pattern (image) brings the polar jet stream into Alaska, then plunges into the central and eastern United States. This path can bring colder-than-normal temperatures into the northern United States, especially the northern Rockies across the northern plains and into the Great Lakes. Meanwhile, the southern Great Plains often are left warm and dry. The Pacific jet stream tends to track closely along the Pacific Northwest, bringing increased chances for moisture. Finally, odds increase slightly for wetter-than-normal conditions in the Ohio River valley.

The result for the Great Lakes is that odds shift toward chances to be cooler than normal, especially in the western Great Lakes area. The southern Great Lakes, near the Ohio River valley, also may see a slight shift toward wetter-than-normal conditions. Finally, there is evidence that weak La Niñas favor more ice cover especially when coupled with other large-scale climate influences that are only predictable on much shorter time scales.

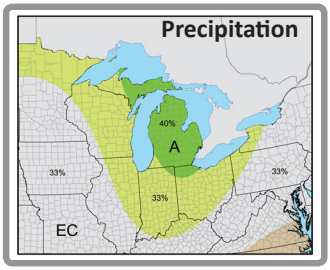
Winter Outlook

Precipitation and Temperature Maps

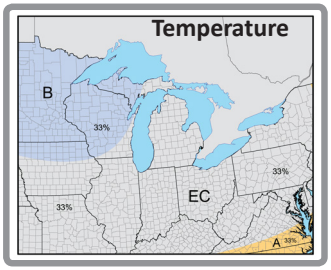
Despite the relative weakness of the La Niña, the winter outlook from the Climate Prediction Center largely follows typical La Niña patterns for the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes straddles the boundary of temperature conditions, with slightly increased chances for colder temperatures in the western lakes and equal chances for above-, below-, or neutral temperatures across the eastern lakes. Note that these chances are quite small because of uncertainty in the strength and position of the La Niña as well as other potential influences.

For precipitation, the outlook indicates slightly greater chances for wetter-than-normal conditions over the Great Lakes and surrounding areas.

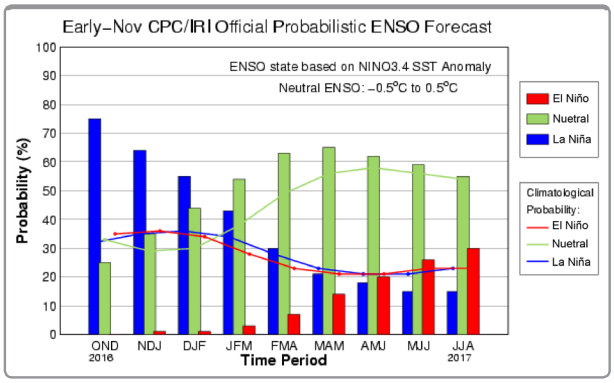
The temperature and precipitation outlooks are consistent with a more active storm track across the region this winter, leading to more cold outbreaks and precipitation chances. The outlook is complicated by the likely weakness of the La Niña, as well as the potential for other climate effects (such as the Arctic Oscillation) to play a larger role from time to time. These other influences can overwhelm the La Niña pattern and are much more difficult to forecast this far in advance. The La Niña impacts will likely reach their climax during winter and then slowly ebb as spring approaches. Please visit the Climate Prediction Center at: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov



Valid for Dec 2016–Feb 2017
EC: Equal chances for above-, below-, or near-normal
A: Above normal
B: Below normal



La Niña Evolution



La Niña conditions were officially declared in the fall of 2016. Conditions strengthened enough to reach a weak La Niña phase as predicted when the sea surface temperature anomalies surpassed –0.5°C on the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI). This La Niña episode is not predicted to last very long and the equatorial Pacific Ocean may revert back to a neutral condition later in the winter. The bar chart shows the likelihood of La Niña, El Niño, and neutral conditions over the upcoming seasons. The odds are highest for La Niña (blue bars) through winter but decreasing. The highest odds shift toward neutral (green bars) in early spring through the summer months. El Niño (red bars) chances increase through the summer as well but remain relatively small. This is a typical evolution of the ENSO pattern. For more information please visit: http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/

Contact: Doug Kluck (doug.kluck@noaa.gov)

Climate Impacts



Image courtesy of: Mark Longstroth, Michigan State Extension

Agriculture

La Niña has worldwide impacts on the agricultural sector. For the Great Lakes, most of the impacts are felt in winter. Winters associated with La Niña tend to be cold with above-average precipitation and could negatively impact winter wheat and fruit orchards. However, because La Niña winters typically result in increased snowpack in the Great Lakes, this could insulate these crops to the cold air outbreaks and harsh wind. Harsher winter temperatures could be negative for livestock producers due to increased operating costs and potential stress on animals. La Niña could affect commodity prices due to negative impacts internationally.



Image courtesy of: Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant

Economic

Cold and wet winters with above-average snowfall can have sector-specific impacts on the economy. The largest negative impacts associated with La Niña are increases in home heating costs, costs associated with snow removal, and difficulties in overland transportation. Sectors that depend on normal winter weather will likely see a benefit from increased snowfall. These include winter recreation, snow removal businesses, towing companies, and road salt sales. In addition, more ice on the Great Lakes could mean the potential exists for a delayed navigation season for shipping in the spring.



Image courtesy of: Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant

Water Levels and Lake Ice

Below-average temperatures could lead to increased snowpack accumulation due to high evaporation rates off the lakes. This means there is a better chance for increased runoff into the lakes during the spring, when runoff is typically a major contributor to increasing water levels. Later in the winter however with potentially more ice on the lakes due to cooler than normal conditions would lead to less evaporation compared to a winter when the lakes are mostly ice free. Increased runoff and decreased evaporation could act to take less water away from the system than normal. These combined factors could lead to higher lake levels into next season. Finally, with the increase in chances for above normal precipitation the likelihood of greater snow accumulations are greater as well.

No Two La Niñas Are the Same

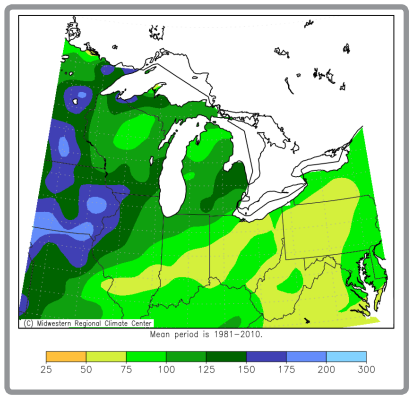
In the images below are the differences from normal in the last weak La Niña event from the winter of 2000–2001 (December–February). In many ways the cooler than normal temperatures and mainly wetter conditions across much of the Midwest and Great Lakes is typical. There is no guarantee this or anything close to it will be the pattern this year. There are limits to our predictability of La Niña impacts this winter. As mentioned previously, short-term climatic influences that are not predictable beyond a week or two can play havoc with the seasonal forecasts and can overshadow the "typical" La Niña pattern. Even the strength of the La Niña (weak versus strong) has an influence on whether temperatures will be cold or warm in some cases. Below are some additional common limiting factors:

- It may not fully develop and thus not influence the weather as much.
- It may be weak, with little or no discernible influence on weather patterns.
- It may be overcome by other weather and climate events which dampen the impacts.
- One or two extreme events can cause the average precipitation or temperature for the winter to appear differently than the rest of the season.

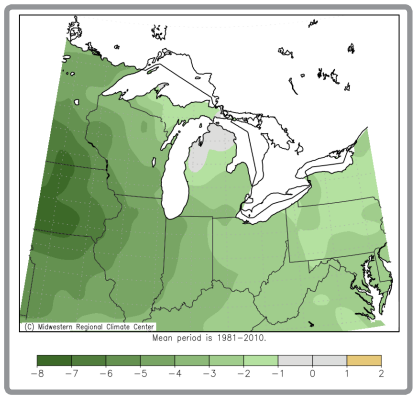
La Niña can affect some temperature and precipitation signals in the region, but it is not known to affect:

- First freeze date in the fall (either early or late).
- Last freeze date in the spring (either early or late).
- Potential for ice storms or blizzards.
- Track or intensity of any single weather system.
- Necessarily lead to drought or flooding events in the spring.

Accumulated Precipitation (%)
12/1/2000–2/28/2001



Departure from Normal Temperature (° F)
12/1/2000–2/28/2001



Images courtesy of: Midwestern Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Prairie Research Institute University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Great Lakes Partners

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
www.noaa.gov
- National Centers for Environmental Information
  www.ncei.noaa.gov
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- Office for Coastal Management
  http://coast.noaa.gov/
- NOAA Great Lakes Sea Grant Network
  www.seagrant.noaa.gov

Great Lakes Integrated Sciences & Assessments
www.glisa.umich.edu

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District
www.lre.usace.army.mil

American Association of State Climatologists
www.stateclimate.org

National Integrated Drought Information System
www.drought.gov

Midwestern Regional Climate Center
http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu

USDA Midwest Climate Hub
http://www.climatehubs.oce.usda.gov/midwest

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