

IOAF

2025 Monsoon Outlook

Comparing current conditions to climatology

Arizona Weather Webinar - May 15, 2025 Chelsea Peters *Contributing Author - John Glueck*







- Current Conditions
- Climatological Correlations
 - Preceding Winter Season Precipitation
- Climate Models
- CPC Outlooks
- Summary



Drought Conditions

Current Drought Conditions vs 1 Year Ago

1 Year Ago (May 14, 2024)

Today (May 15, 2025)



100% of AZ is in Drought Conditions with over 80% in Severe to Exceptional Drought



National Weather Service Tucson, Arizona



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration How Did We Get Here?

Winter 2024-2025 & Current Water Year

Arizona - Precipitation December 2024 - February 2025, Percentile Miles

/estWide Drought Tracker, WRCC, Climate Engine, Data Source: PRISM Prelim, created 05 Mar 2025



WestWide Drought Tracker, WRCC, Climate Engine, Data Source: PRISM Prelim, created 05 May 202



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Rankings (1895-



Previous ENSO (Winter 2024-2025)

El Niño/La Niña

Experienced Weak La Niña Conditions

La Niña Wintertime Effects in AZ

🚹 No two seasons are alike

Drier than average

La Niña conditions *eventually* developed this past winter, delivering on the forecast which favored drier than normal conditions for the Southwest.





Climate Correlations?

Do the DRIEST winters lead to a wetter than normal Monsoon?



Climate Correlations

Preceding Winter Season Influence - Climate Division 7 (Southeast Arizona)



Winter 2005-2006: Monsoon 2006 | ENSO (Winter): Weak La Niña 10th wettest Monsoon on record Arizona - Precipitation Arizona - Precipitation December 2005 - February 2006, Percentile June - September 2006, Percent of 1991-2020 Average soon start date June 28 Near Norma Much Below

Winter 1920-1921: Monsoon 1921

5th wettest Monsoon on record



Winter 1966-1967; Monsoon 1967 | ENSO (Winter): Neutral 15th wettest Monsoon on record



Top 10 DRIEST Winters

Six (60%) resulted in Top 15 WETTEST Monsoon

Two (20%) resulted in Near Normal Monsoon

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Preceding Winter Season Influence - Climate Division 7 (Southeast Arizona)

Winter 1903-1904: Monsoon 1904

7th driest Winter on record





Near normal Monsoon

Winter 1999-2000; Monsoon 2000 | ENSO (Winter): Strong La Niña

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2nd driest Winter on record **Arizona - Precipitation**



Arizona - Precipitation June - September 2000, Percent of 1991-2020 Average 150 130 % 9

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Six (60%) resulted in Top 15 WETTEST Monsoon

Two (20%) resulted in Near Normal Monsoon

Climate Correlations

Preceding Winter Season Influence - Climate Division 7 (Southeast Arizona)

Winter 1901-1902: Monsoon 1902

8th driest Winter on record **Arizona - Precipitation** December 1901 - February 1902, Percentile Norma Top 33% Near Normal Relow Normal Normal Bottom 33% -2025) Much Below Normal Bottom 10%

Arizona - Precipitation June - September 1902, Percent of 1991-2020 Average

Winter 1899-1900: Monsoon 1900

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10th driest Winter on record

Arizona - Precipitation December 1899 - February 1900, Percentile





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6th driest Monsoon on record

Top 10 DRIEST Winters

Six (60%) resulted in Top 15 WETTEST Monsoon

Two (20%) resulted in Near Normal Monsoon

Two (20%) resulted in Below Normal Monsoon

Climate Correlations

Preceding Driest 25% of Winters vs Monsoon Precipitation - Climate Division 7 (Southeast Arizona)

DRIEST 25% Winters (33 Total Winters) — Following Monsoon Precipitation





NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis

Composite 500mb mean height for 1999, 2000, 2006, 2014 vs 1991-2020 mean

Monsoon Upper Ridge Mean Position is Slightly North & East

Geopotential Height (m) Composite Mean 51N 51N NOAA Physical Sciences Laborato 48N 48N 45N -45N 42N 42N 39N 39N 36N 36N 33N 33N 30N 30N 27N 27N 24N + 130W 24N+ 130W 115W 110W 105W 100W 125 120W 95W 900 75W 700 115W 80W 125W 120W 110W Jul-Aug 500 mb Mean (1999, 2000, 2006, 2014) 1991-2020 Jul-Aug 500 mb Mean 5770 5790 5810 5830 5850 5870 5890 5910 5930 5770 5790

NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis Geopotential Height (m) Composite Mean

105W

5810

100W

5830

95W

5850

90W

5870

85W

80

5890

75W

5910

700

*Monsoons 1999, 2000, 2006, 2014 ranked in the top 10 wettest, following top 5 driest winters



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NOAA Physical Sciences Laborator

Past CPC Outlooks

After Record Dry Winters

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Past CPC Outlooks Following Record Dry Winters:

- 50% Equal Chances for following Monsoon
- 50% Above Normal Precipitation for following Monsoon

Climate Models





El Niño/La Niña Status & Forecast

Neutral Conditions

ENSO-Neutral is favored to persist through Summer 2025, with greater than 50% chance through August-October 2025.

During the fall and early winter, ENSO-neutral is slightly favored over the possible return of La Niña.

ENSO contribution during the summer is marginal, primarily driven by tropical influence.





Climate Models

CPC Tools - Precipitation - June-July-August







IMME prob fcst Prate IC=202505 for lead 1 2025 JJA



Lagged Averaged Precipitation Outlook for JJA 2025 units: anomaly (sdX100), SM data ending at 20250507









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CPC Tools - Precipitation - June-July-August







CANSIPS Model - Precipitation Anomaly





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Valid: Sep 20

CPC Outlooks







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July-August-September

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Monsoon Outlook

August-September-October



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Seasonal Drought Outlook

Valid for May 15 - August 31, 2025

Released May 15, 2025

Valid for May 15 - August 31, 2025

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period



An **above** and **warmer** than normal monsoon:

• Uncertainty in monsoon

precipitation \rightarrow Drought persists (for now)

 Localized areas that receive beneficial precipitation form monsoon storms would likely see drought improvement

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Summary - 2025 Monsoon Outlook

CPC Outlook

- Current CPC Outlook Favors (33-50%) a Wetter and Warmer (40-70%) Monsoon
 - o Drought Related/Early Monsoon Impacts Following a Dry Winter include longer and active wildfire season and more dust storms
- Seasonal Drought Outlook calls for drought to persist, but localized areas that receive beneficial precipitation would likely see drought improvement

Southeast Arizona (AZ-7)

Key Takeaways

- 6 of the 15 wettest Monsoons have occurred after the 10 driest Winters on record
- 7 of the 14 Monsoons that record 10"+ for southeast Arizona followed a dry winter
- Overall, a Monsoon following at very dry Winter tends to be wetter (60%) than normal
- Monsoon ridge tends to be slightly north and east from climatological position
- 3 of the earliest Monsoon starts (6/17/2000, 6/18/1967, & 6/19/1994) occurred after a dry Winter

Climate Models

- Latest CPC model guidance indicating a weaker signal for monsoon precipitation than last few months
- Some models and statistical guidance showing a westward shift to the monsoon related rainfall
- CANSIP are still leaning wetter than normal, hinting that the June-July time frame could be the wetter months

Bottom Line:

- Climate outlooks have skill in predicting seasonal totals/averages
- However, Monsoon precipitation is inherently localized, some areas may not experience significant rainfall even if we end up with 'Above' normal precipitation
 - Arizona Monsoon Patterns can be realized within the 5-10 day forecast window, with increasing confidence on timing & impacts days 1-3
 - o All impacts will be highlighted within our partner emails, NWS Chat 2.0, and through our social media channels



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