RMD ENSO Report:

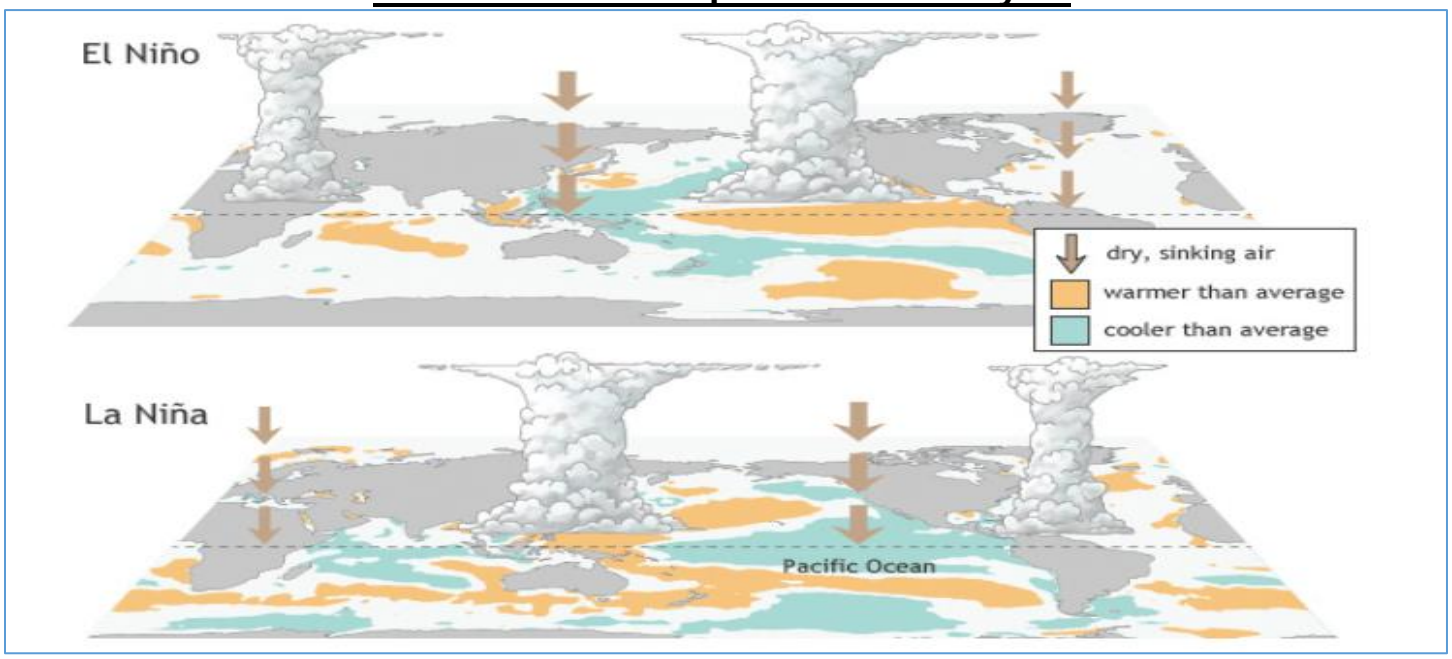
12 November 2025 Compiled by Dirk J Fourie

This is not presented as a commodity trading recommendation. Weather is only one of many factors which can influence the market on any given day.

Negative Indian Ocean Dipole continues; El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) remains neutral but there are signs La Niña may be developing.

The Pacific Ocean is monitored closely for the current state of the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO). ENSO refers to the oscillation between warmer (El Niño) and cooler (La Niña) states of the central and eastern tropical Pacific region. ENSO is considered one of the dominant modes of climate variability in Australia. The influence of each individual event varies, particularly in conjunction with other climate indicators such as the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD).
The ENSO signal is characterised by sea surface temperature (SST) patterns in the central and eastern tropical Pacific. Cooler than average SSTs are associated with La Niña, while warmer SSTs are associated with El Niño.

El Niño vs La Niña phases- ENSO cycle



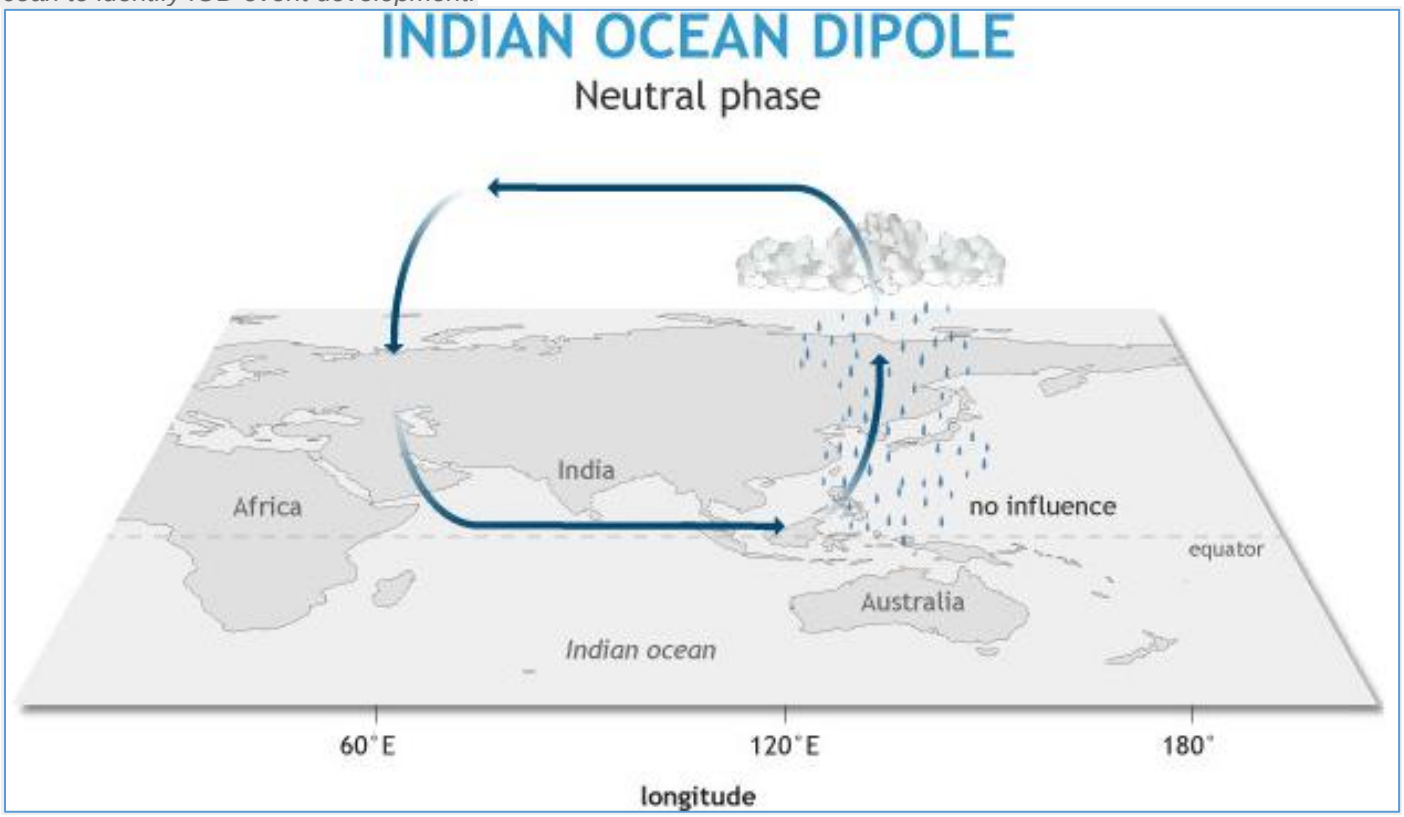
El Niño /La Niña map

ENSO Status: Neutral, but La Niña development signs emerging. Niño3.4 SST index: −0.84 °C (week ending Nov 9, 2025; below −0.8 °C threshold, fluctuating near it since mid-late Sept).
Atmospheric Indicators: Trade winds, pressure, and clouds over equatorial central Pacific suggest La Niña. SOI: 30-day +12.4, 90-day +7.1 (above +7.0 threshold; patterns indicative since mid-late Sept).

Indian Ocean

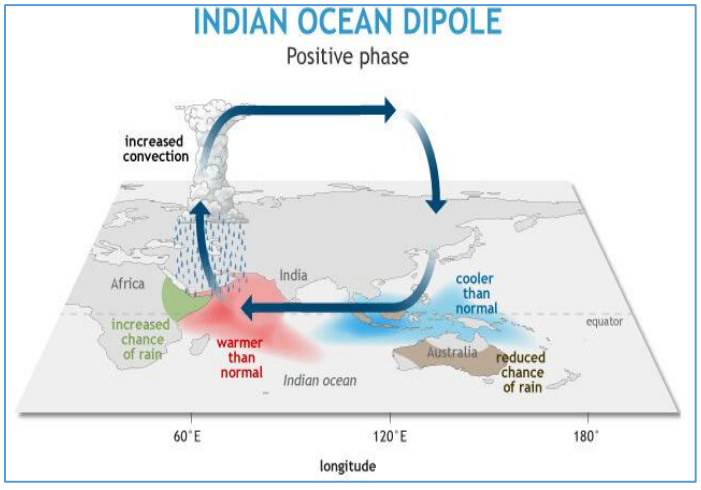
The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is defined by the difference in sea surface temperatures between the eastern and western tropical Indian Ocean. The influence of the IOD varies in conjunction with other climate indicators such as the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

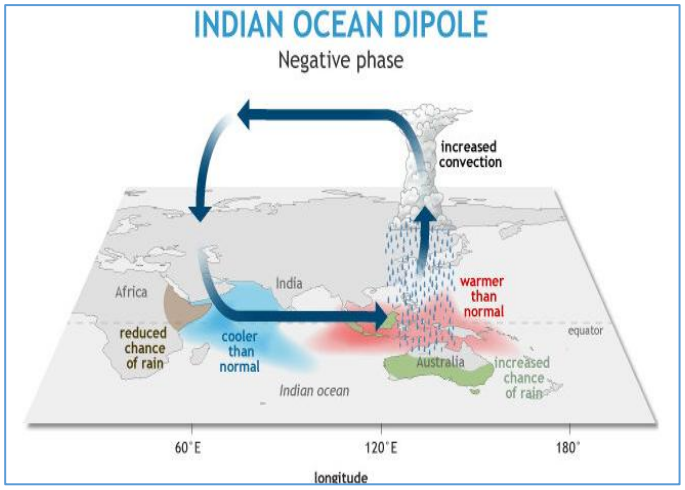
During a negative IOD, waters are typically warmer than average in the eastern parts of the tropical Indian Ocean and cooler than average in the west. During a positive event, the reverse occurs, with cooler than average waters in the eastern parts of the tropical Indian Ocean and warmer in the west. Specific regions are monitored in the eastern and western Indian Ocean to identify IOD event development.



The Indian Ocean Dipole.

The negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event remains active, with the latest index value rising to −1.57 °C for the week ending 9 November.

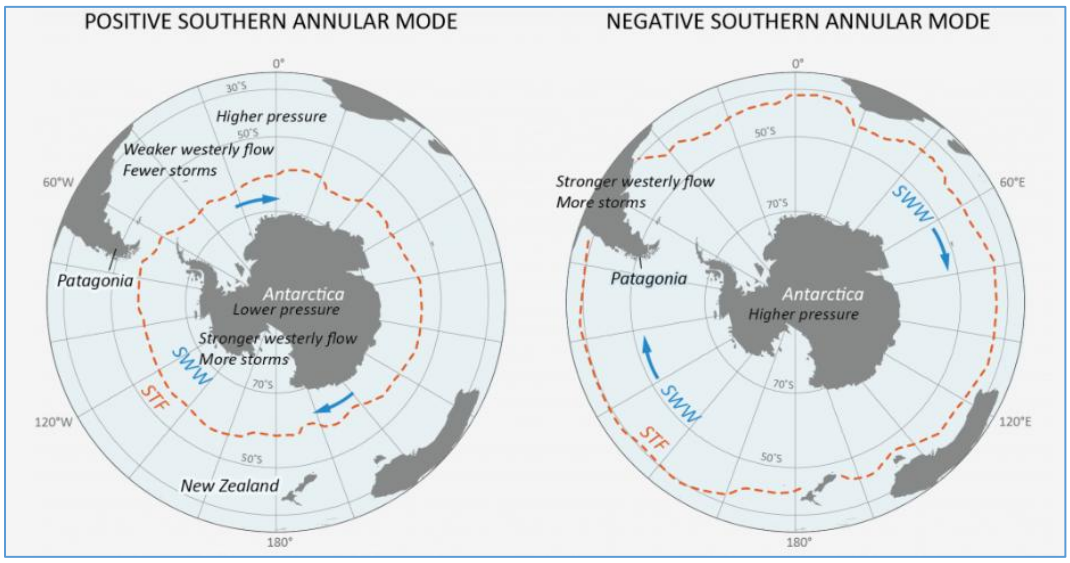




Southern Annular Mode (SAM)

The Southern Annular Mode (SAM) refers to the north-south movement of rain-bearing westerly winds and weather systems in the Southern Ocean, compared to the usual seasonal position. A positive SAM refers to a southward shift while a negative SAM refers to a northward shift. The typical impact on Australian rainfall from positive and negative phases of SAM depends on the time of year and interaction with other climate indicators such as El Niño or La Niña.

Sustained values of the SAM index above +1 indicate a positive SAM event, while sustained values below -1 indicate a negative SAM event



The Southern Annular Mode (SAM) index is neutral as on 8 November. It is forecast to remain neutral over the next fortnight though there is a broad range in possible outcomes indicating increased uncertainty.

SST Analysis (Week Ending Nov 9, 2025): Warmer-than-average waters across much of Australian region; broad area >1.2 °C above avg in Coral/Arafura seas and east coast.

October SSTs: Second warmest on record; Dec–Feb forecasts predict continued warmer-than-average, especially east of Australia.

IOD Outlook: Negative IOD to weaken in Nov, neutral by Dec (per Bureau model; aligns with intl models and typical cycle).

Source:

bom.gov / SAWB / GRADS/ NASS / DTN / AWB / CWB / Intellicast / FNMOC / Unisys/ NOAA/ YR / KBWS / Wunderground / TWC / WordPress / WXRisk / Drovers / TWC / AG-BoM / Accuweather / SPC / NOAA / soybeansandcorn / Windy / agrimoney / en sat24 / agweb / blackseagrain / Europa / woeurope / timeanddate / myweather2 / meteox / meteoblue / intellicast / iweathar / Columbia / weather-atlas / ec.europa.eu / NASA / nasagrace / usda.gov / *USDA/WAOB*