RMD ENSO Report:

14 October 2025

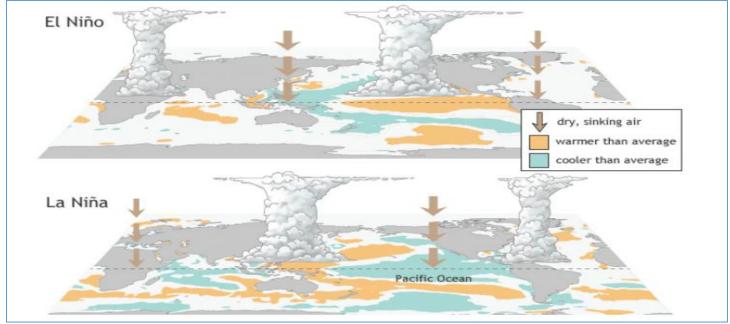
Compiled by Dirk J Fourie

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 event underway; tropical Pacific remains cooler than average.

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.

<u>El Niño vs La Niña phases- ENSO cycle</u>



El Niño /La Niña map

ENSO remains neutral, with the Niño3.4 index at -0.79°C (week ending Oct 12, 2025), dipping below -0.8°C in prior weeks.

Neutral conditions span -0.8°C to +0.8°C; La Niña requires sustained values below -0.8°C for 3+ months plus atmospheric response.

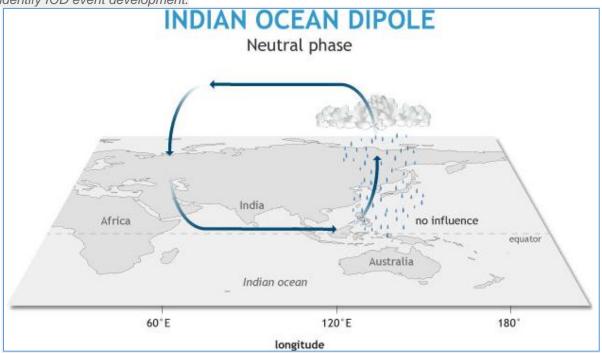
Central Pacific sub-surface waters have cooled since July, and some atmospheric signals (trade winds, pressure, clouds) hint at La Niña, though the SOI is neutral as of Oct 11. These signs are not yet strong or sustained enough for an official event.

Bureau models forecast borderline La Niña temperatures in spring/early summer, reverting to neutral by late summer—aligning with international models, which predict slightly more cooling.

Indian Ocean

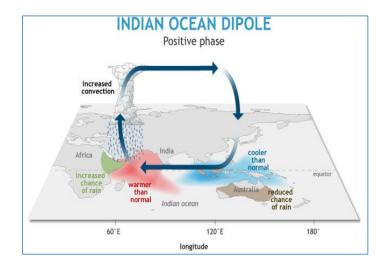
The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is defined by the difference in sea surface temperatures between the eastern and western tropical Indian Ocean. The influence of the IOD varies in conjunction with other climate indicators such as the El Niño—Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

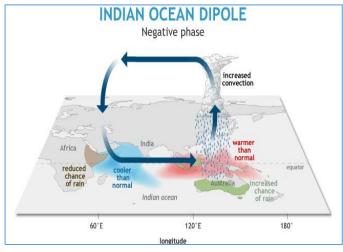
During a negative IOD, waters are typically warmer than average in the eastern parts of the tropical Indian Ocean and cooler than average in the west. During a positive event, the reverse occurs, with cooler than average waters in the eastern parts of the tropical Indian Ocean and warmer in the west.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



The Indian Ocean Dipole.

- A negative phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is underway. The latest IOD index value, for the week ending 12 October 2025 is −1.39 °C.
- The Bureau's model predicts the negative IOD event to continue throughout spring, with a return to neutral in early summer. This is consistent with most international models assessed and the typical IOD life cycle.

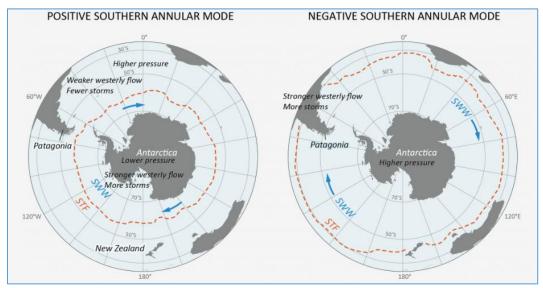




Southern Annular Mode (SAM)

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 11 October. It is forecast to dip briefly to negative values in the coming week before returning to neutral conditions.

- Since July 2024, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the Australian region have been the warmest or second warmest on record for each respective month. Similarly, global SSTs remain substantially above average, with September 2025 the third warmest on record.
- The sea surface temperatures (SST) analysis for the week ending 12 October 2025 shows warmer than average waters across much of the Australian region, particularly along the west and east coast. Near-average waters are present in the Great Australian Bight.
- Forecasts for November to January show warmer-than-average SSTs are likely around most of Australia, especially to the south-east.

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

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