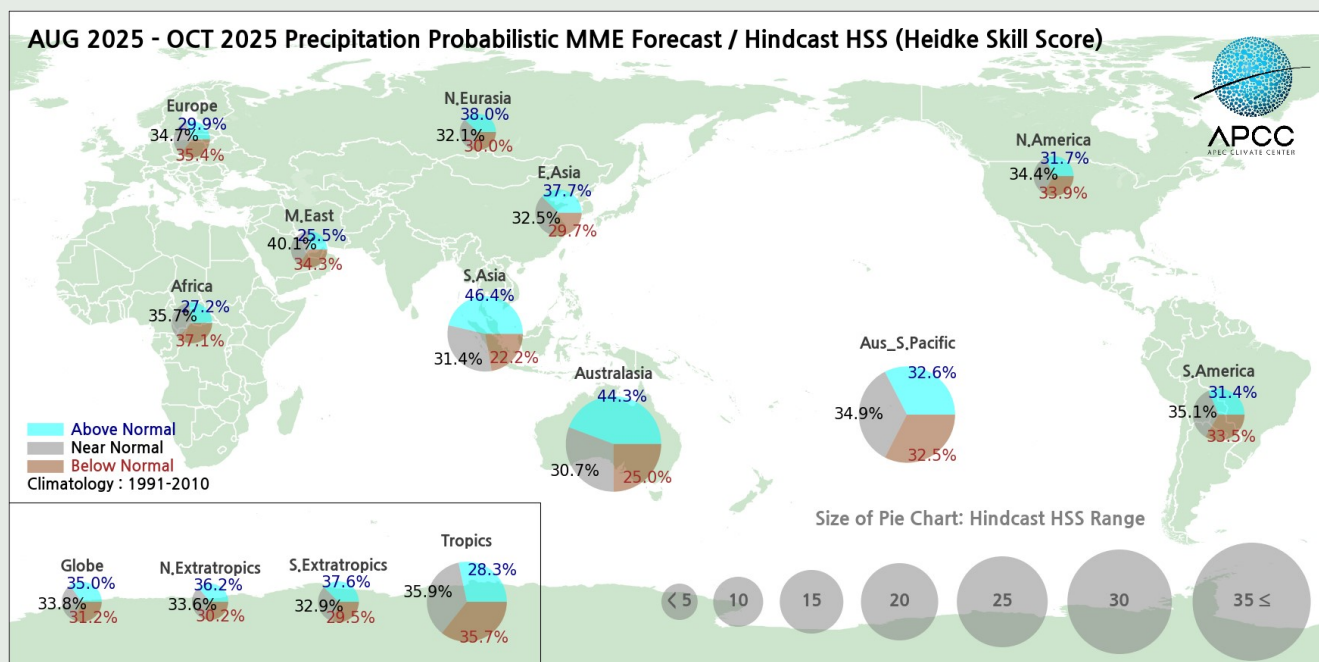
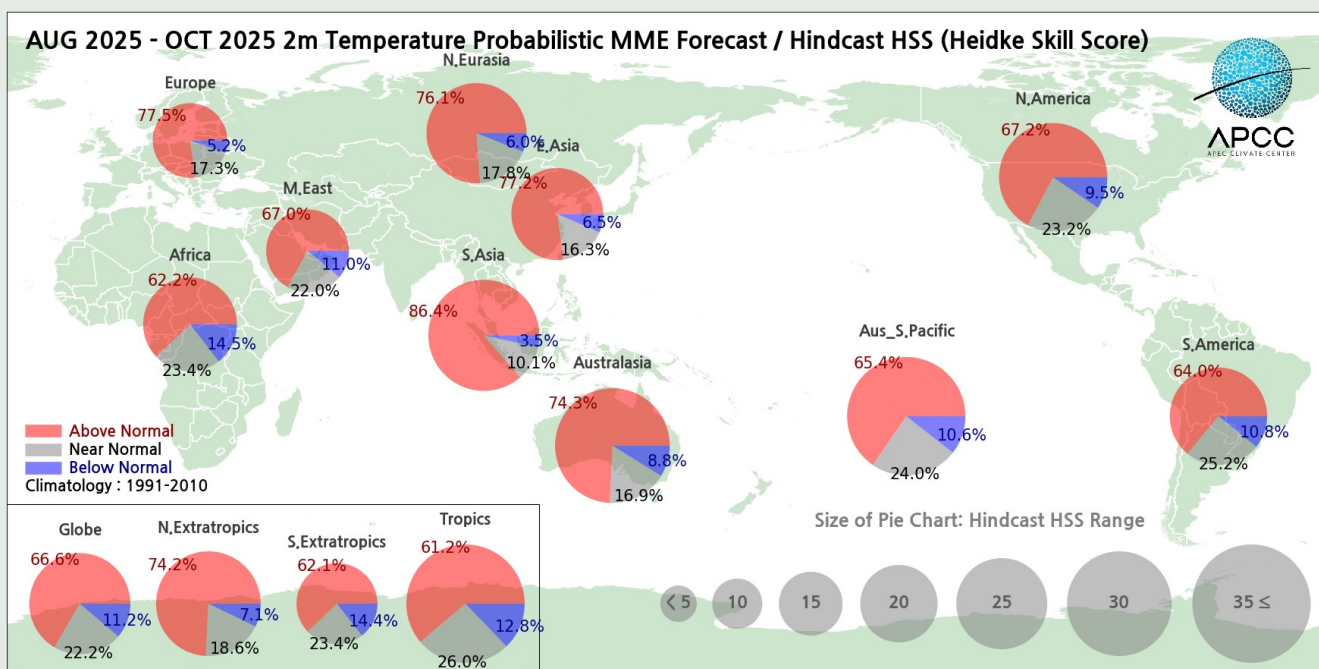


APCC

August 2025 – January 2026

- The APCC ENSO Alert suggests “La Nina WATCH”. ENSO-neutral conditions are initially dominant and La Nina becomes more probable at the end of forecast period
- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is predicted for most of the globe except for the central and eastern tropical Pacific, Indian subcontinent, Australia, and Sahel region for August – October 2025. Probability for above normal temperature is slightly reduced in most of continental region.
- Above normal precipitation is predicted for the Arctic, Sahel, India, Maritime continent, northern Australia and southwest Pacific whereas below normal precipitation is predicted for the eastern Europe, equatorial Pacific, the Gulf of Guinea, western tropical Indian ocean for August – October 2025. During November 2025 – January 2026, above normal precipitation is expected for the Arctic, eastern tropical Indian ocean, and western North Pacific. Below normal precipitation is expected for the eastern coast of tropical Africa and East Asia.



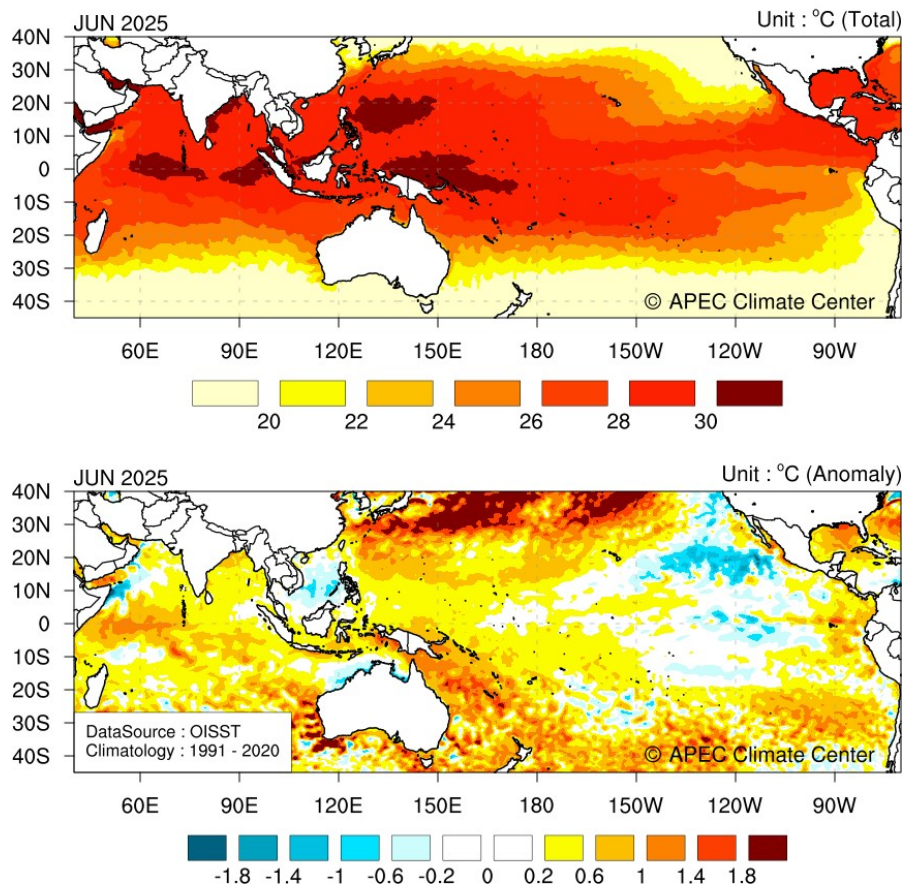
Summary of probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) and hindcast skill scores for August 2025 – January 2026.

The information for October – December 2025 is available at <http://www.apcc21.org/prediction/global/outlook?lang=en>.

Current Climate Conditions

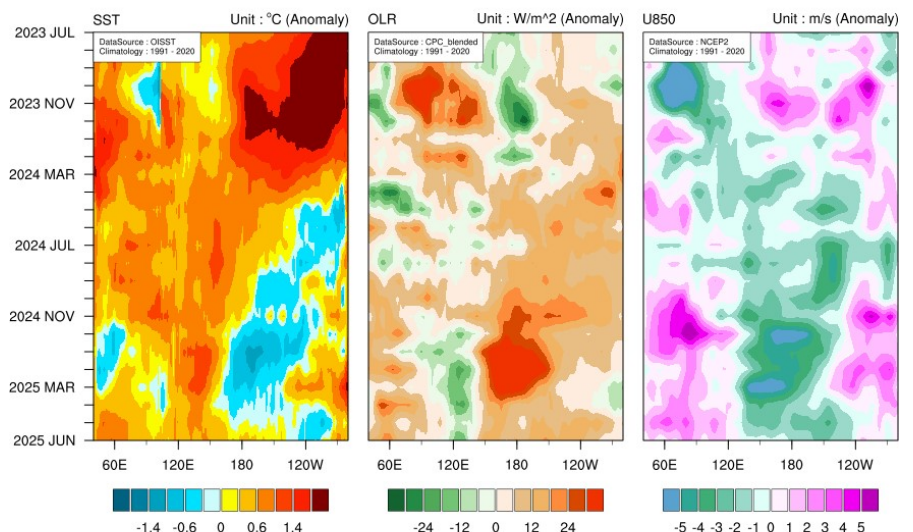
- In June 2025, slightly below normal sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies spanned the central equatorial Pacific to the eastern coast of North America. High SST anomalies in the extratropical North Pacific is prevalent. At the equator, east-west SST gradient and associated 850hPa zonal wind, OLR anomalies are weakened. Whereas warm SST at the equatorial western Indian ocean, west of Australia and southwest Pacific remains.
- Positive monthly mean temperature anomalies were observed over the Mediterranean sea and surrounding regions, central Africa, central Asia, western USA, eastern end of East Asia. Below normal temperature anomalies were observed at India, western China, northeastern Russia, Alaska and western Canada, southern South America.
- Above normal precipitation was observed over the India, southern China, Maritime continent, Central USA, northern and southeastern parts of South America. Below normal precipitation was over the eastern Europe, central Africa, northern end of South America.

Sea Surface Temperature



The observed sea surface temperatures (SSTs; top) and anomalies (bottom) for June 2025.

Sea Surface Temperature / Outgoing Longwave Radiation / U-wind at 850hPa



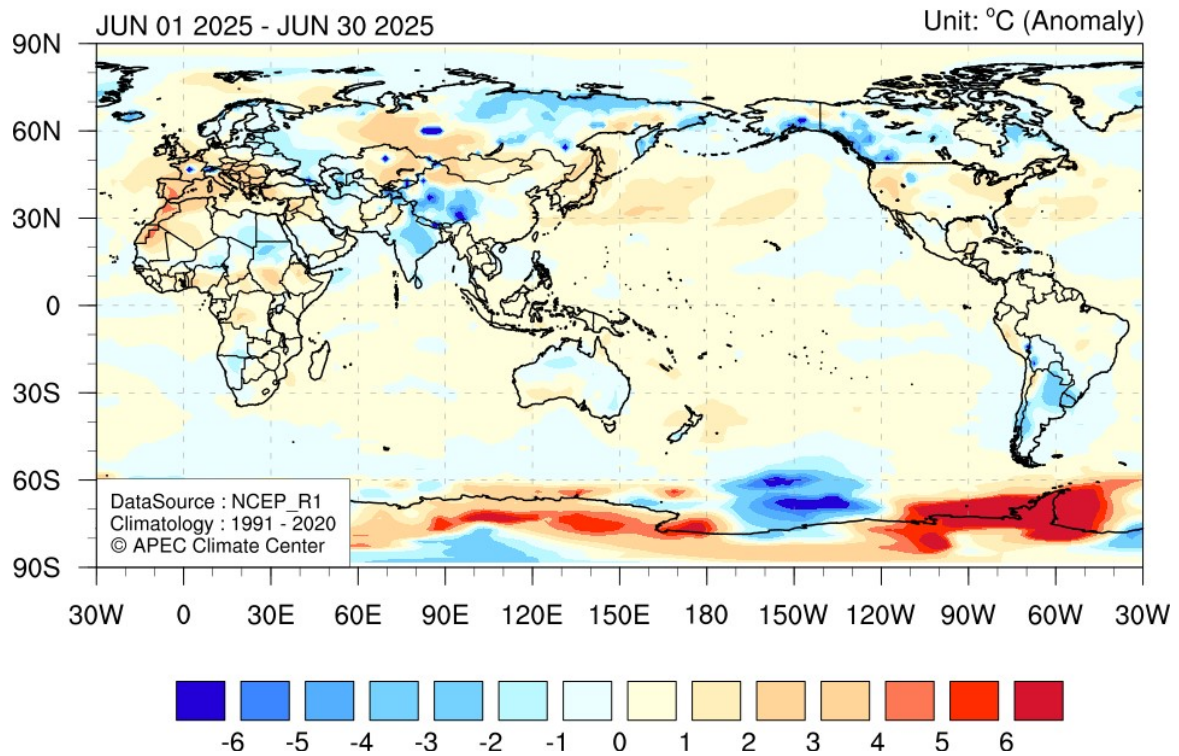
* Anomalies are averaged between 5°S and 5°N.

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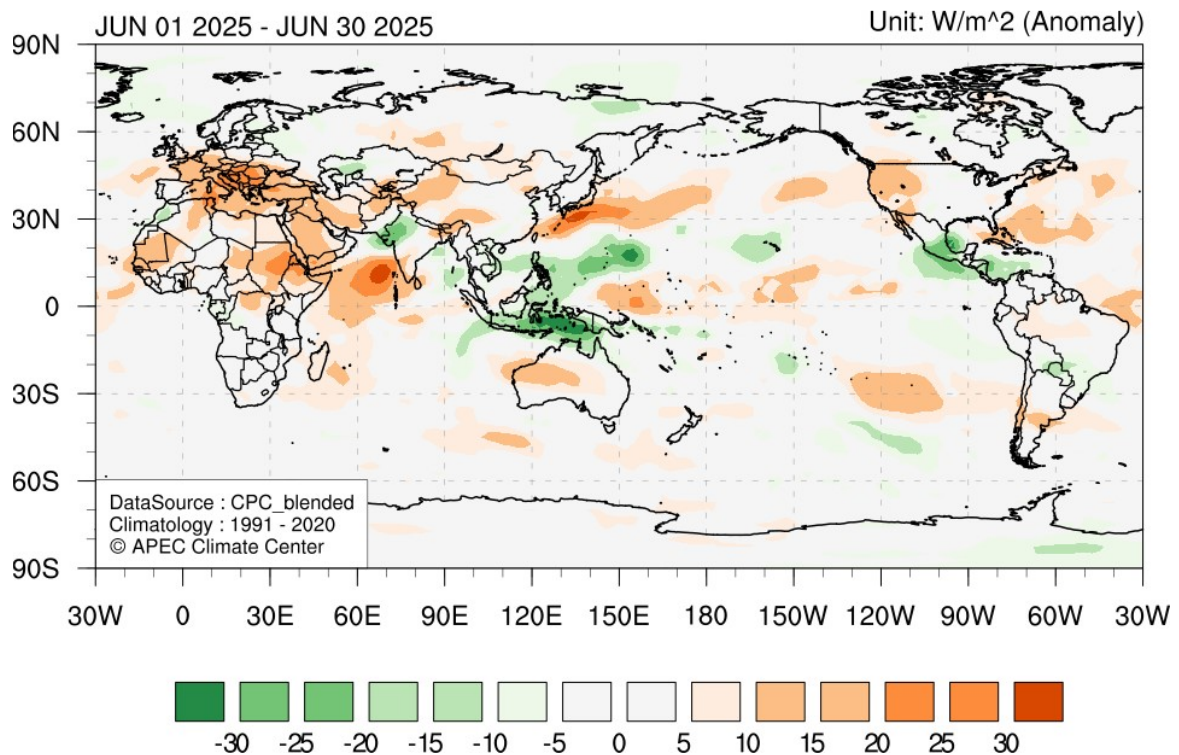
Time-longitude cross section of the observed sea surface temperature (SST), outgoing longwave radiation (OLR), and zonal wind at 850hPa (U850) anomalies along the equator (5°S-5°N) in the Indian and Pacific Oceans (40°E-80°W) for July 2023 – June 2025.

Current Climate Conditions

Temperature at 2m



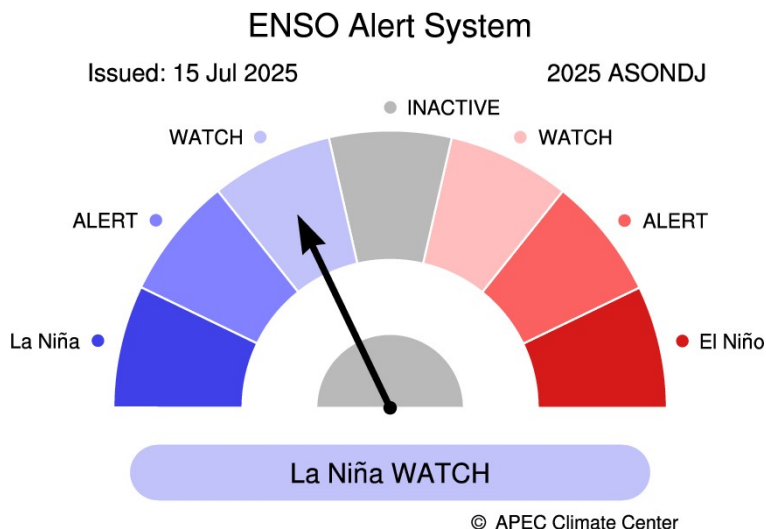
Outgoing Longwave Radiation



The observed 2m air temperature (top) and OLR (bottom) anomalies for June 2025.

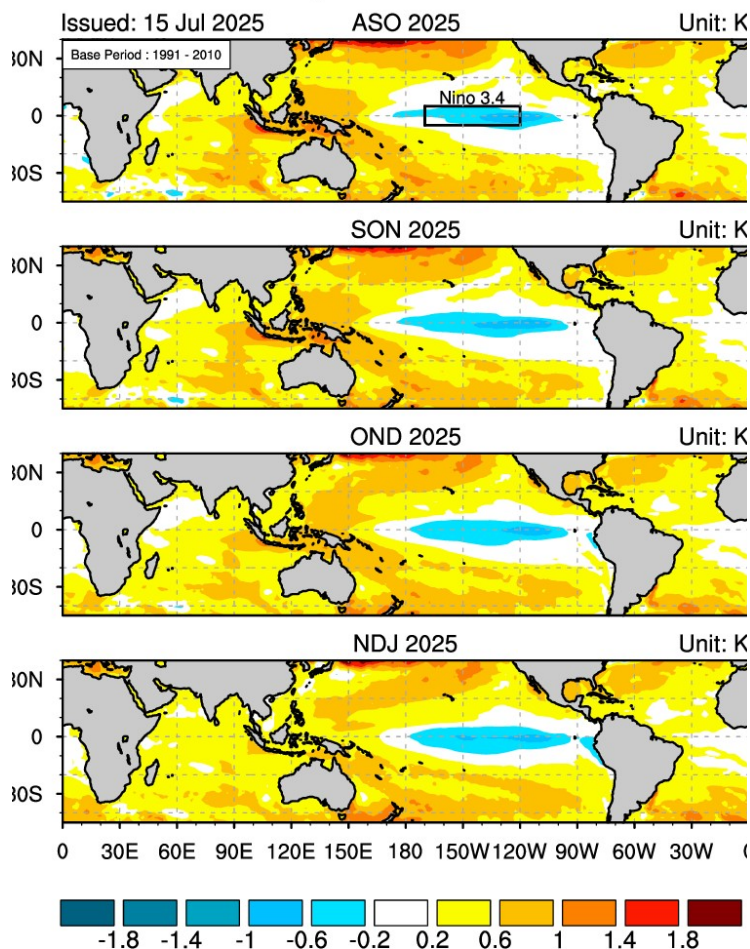
August 2025 – January 2025

- The APCC ENSO outlook suggests “La Nina WATCH”.
- SST anomalies are expected to be weak negative along the equator for August – October 2025 and slight intensification of negative anomalies is expected afterwards
- Niño3.4 index is expected to be -0.31°C for August, with a slight decrease reaching to -0.51°C by November and turns back to -0.34°C in January 2026
- ENSO-neutral conditions are expected with 51.6% of chance at the beginning of the forecast period but La Nina becomes more probable at the end of forecast period with 49.4%.



The APCC ENSO Alert status for August 2025– January 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the common base period (1991–2010) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction. Observed data used for the recent three months is the Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature (OISST). Effective from April 2022, ENSO alert information will be updated twice (around the 15th and 30th) each month to reflect the latest observation.

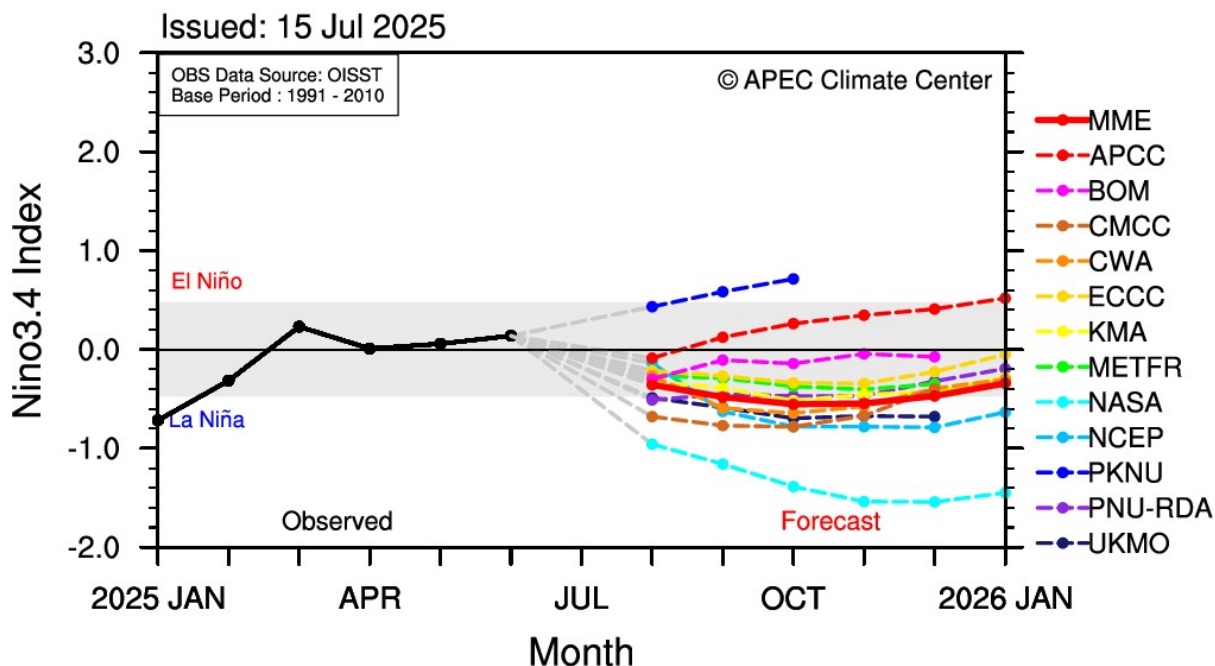
SST Anomaly for ASO-NDJ 2025



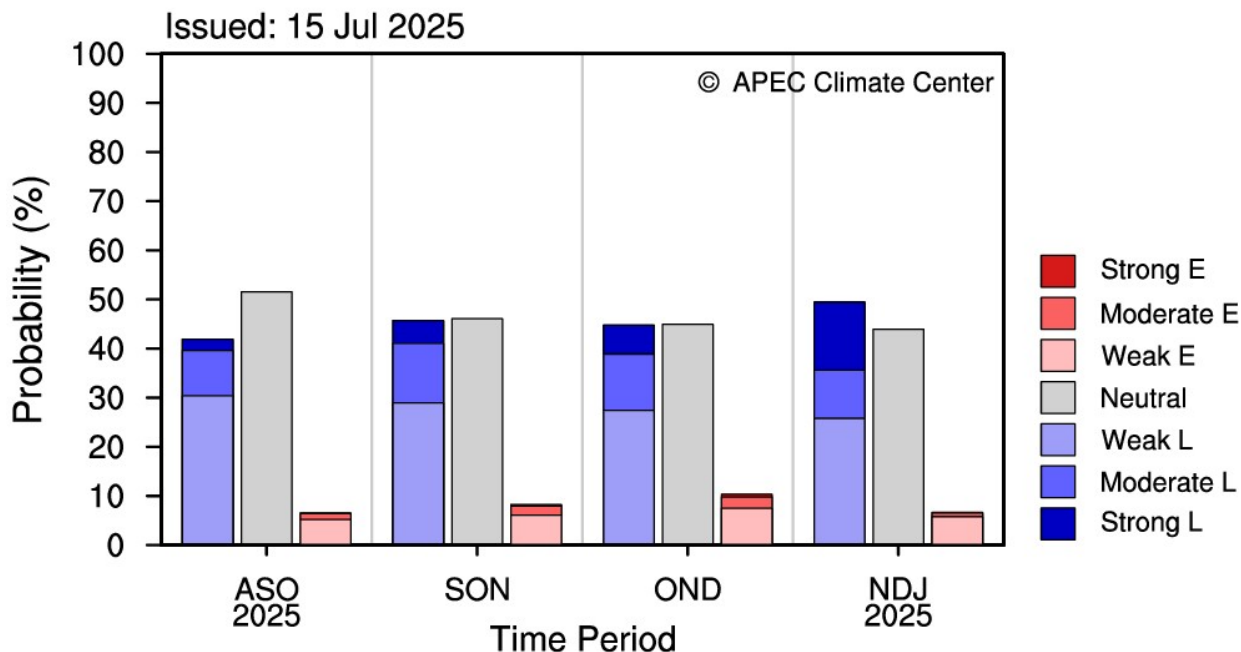
Multi-model ensemble (MME) forecasts of SST anomalies for August 2025– January 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the common base period (1991–2010) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

August 2025 – January 2026

Nino3.4 Index for 2025 ASONDJ



Probabilistic ENSO Forecast for 2025 ASONDJ



* ENSO Intensity based on 3M Mean Nino3.4 SST Anomaly (Category Boundaries: +/-1.5, 1.0, 0.5°C)

Predicted Niño3.4 index from individual models and the MME for August 2025 – January 2026 (top). Probabilistic MME forecasts of the status and intensity based on Niño3.4 index for four overlapping 3-month mean periods (bottom). Anomalies are computed with respect to the common base period (1991-2010) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

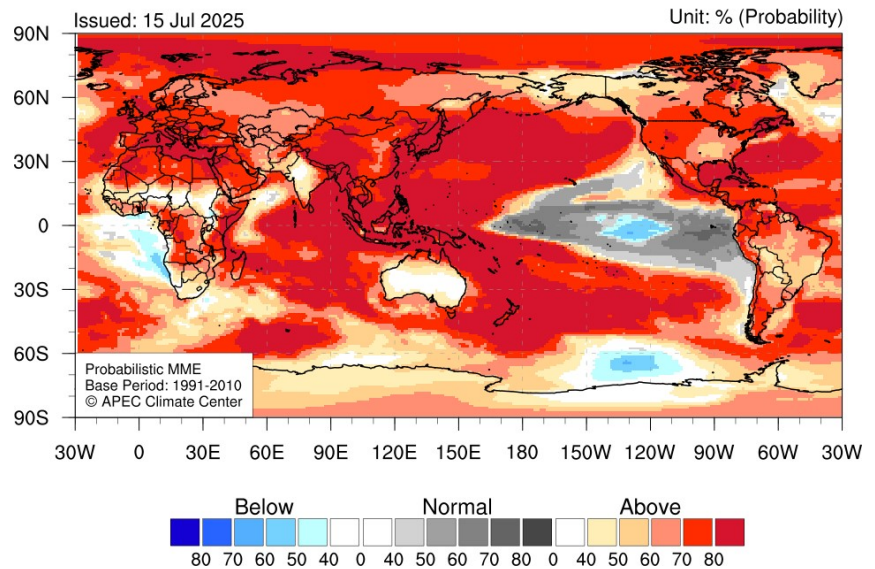
Temperature

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is predicted for the **Arctic, Europe and most of Africa (except for Sahel and south Africa), West Asia, East Asia, most of the Pacific excluding the eastern tropical and subtropical Pacific. North Atlantic, central to eastern Indian Ocean, southeastern Canada, western USA, Mexico, Caribbean, South America except for central region.** Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is expected for **northern Europe, Central Asia, eastern Russia, central south America.**
- Enhanced probability for near normal temperatures is predicted for **the central and eastern equatorial and subtropical Pacific.**
- Enhanced probability for below normal temperatures is predicted for **the western coast of southern Africa, eastern equatorial Pacific and a part of southern ocean.**

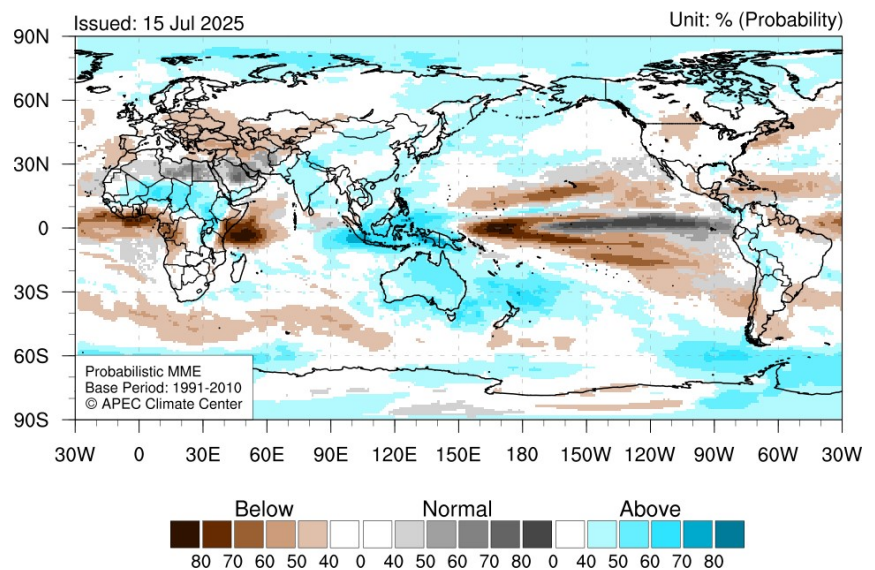
Precipitation

- Enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **Sahel, central to eastern Africa, India, Maritime continent, northeastern Australia, southwestern Pacific.** A tendency for above normal precipitation is expected for **India, India, some parts of East Asia, Arctic, Alaska, western South America.**
- Strongly enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is predicted for **the central and western equatorial Pacific and off-equatorial North Pacific, the Gulf of Guinea, equatorial western Indian Ocean.** Enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is expected for **tropical Atlantic, Central Asia and Caribbean.** A tendency for below normal precipitation is predicted for **the eastern Europe, central North America, and southern South America.**
- Enhanced probability for near normal precipitation is predicted for **the eastern equatorial Pacific, northern Africa, and West Asia.**

Temperature at 2m for August-October 2025



Precipitation for August-October 2025



Probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) for August – October 2025. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1991-2010) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

Temperature		Precipitation
70% < probability	Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures/precipitation	70% < probability
50% < probability < 70%	Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures/precipitation	50% < probability < 70%
40% < probability < 50%	A tendency for above normal temperatures/precipitation	40% < probability < 50%
70% < probability	Strongly enhanced probability for near normal temperatures/precipitation	70% < probability
50% < probability < 70%	Enhanced probability for near normal temperatures/precipitation	50% < probability < 70%
40% < probability < 50%	A tendency for near normal temperatures/precipitation	40% < probability < 50%
70% < probability	Strongly enhanced probability for below normal temperatures/precipitation	70% < probability
50% < probability < 70%	Enhanced probability for below normal temperatures/precipitation	50% < probability < 70%
40% < probability < 50%	A tendency for below normal temperatures/precipitation	40% < probability < 50%

Probabilistic MME forecast of APCC is described as above.

November 2025 – January 2026

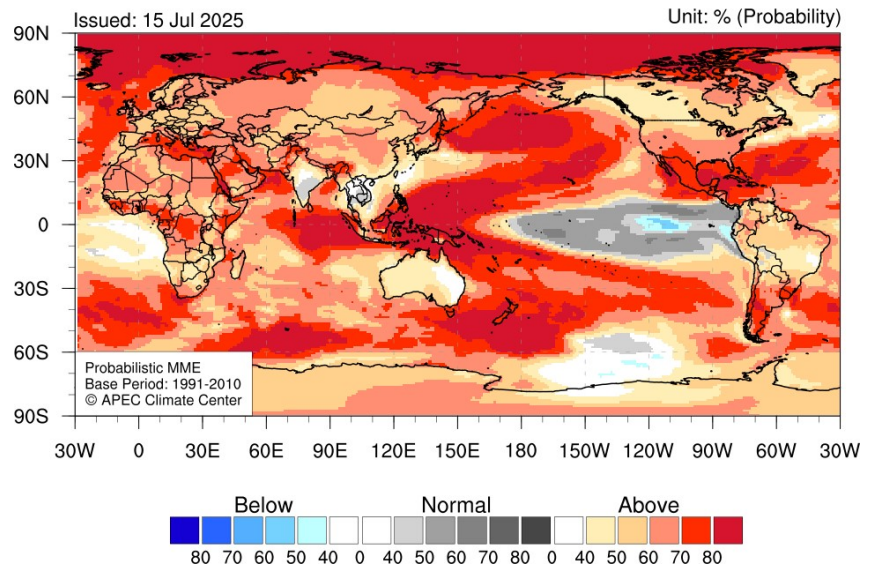
Temperature

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is predicted for **the Arctic (except Greenland), Mediterranean, Arabian sea, western and central Africa, central to eastern equatorial Indian Ocean, Maritime continent, most of the Pacific (excluding region near East Asia, central and eastern tropics and coastal area of America), subtropical North Atlantic, Caribbean, Mexico, southern South America.**
- Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is expected for **Europe, Central Asia, Russia, northern Africa and Middle East, East Asia, USA, eastern Canada, northern South America.**
- A tendency for above normal temperatures is expected for **South Africa, Australia, western Canada, central South America**

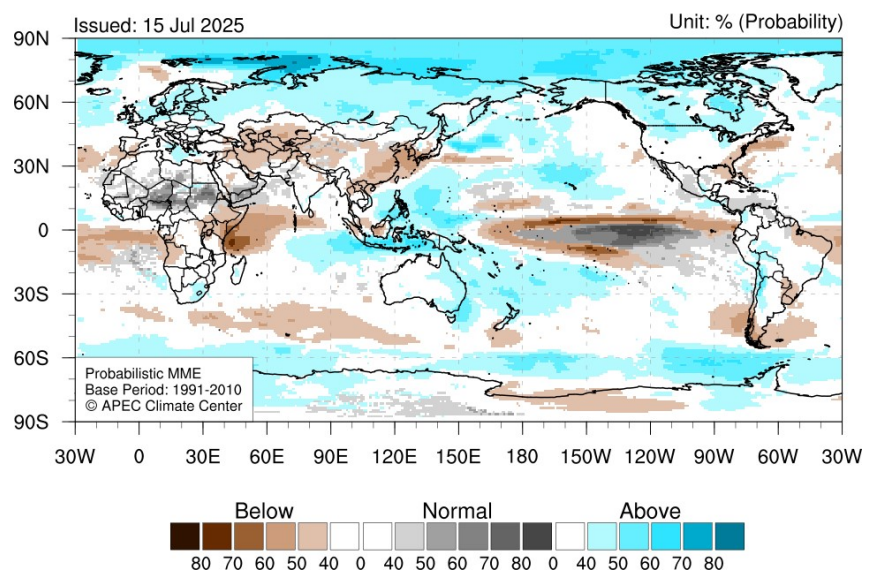
Precipitation

- Enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **the Arctic, eastern tropical Indian Ocean, western North Pacific.** A tendency for above normal precipitation is predicted for **northern Russia, north Pacific and Alaska, Canada, southeastern Australia, and southwestern Pacific.**
- Strongly enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is predicted for **the western edge of tropical Indian Ocean.** Enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is predicted for **the equatorial Atlantic, eastern Africa, equatorial Indian Ocean, Off-equatorial central to eastern Pacific, East Asia.** A tendency for below normal precipitation is predicted for **Central Asia, eastern coast of USA, eastern and southern end of South America.**
- Strongly Enhanced probability for near normal precipitation is predicted for **the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, central north Africa.**

Temperature at 2m for November 2025-January 2026



Precipitation for November 2025-January 2026



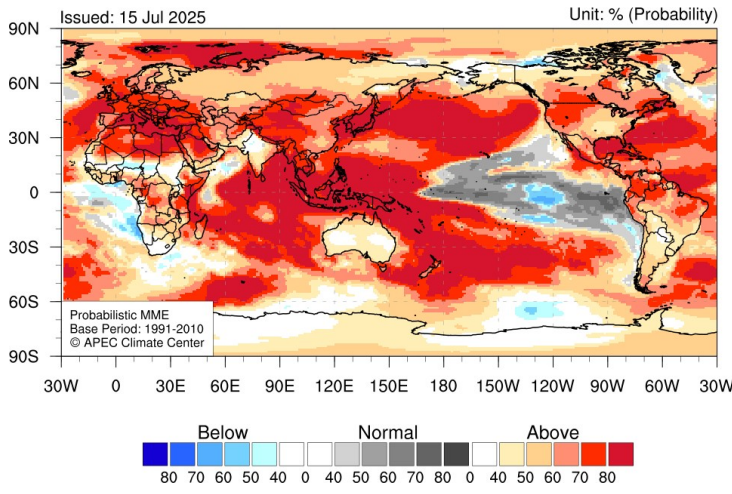
Probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) for November 2025 – January 2026. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1991-2010) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

Temperature		Precipitation
70% < probability	Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures/precipitation	70% < probability
50% < probability < 70%	Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures/precipitation	50% < probability < 70%
40% < probability < 50%	A tendency for above normal temperatures/precipitation	40% < probability < 50%
70% < probability	Strongly enhanced probability for near normal temperatures/precipitation	70% < probability
50% < probability < 70%	Enhanced probability for near normal temperatures/precipitation	50% < probability < 70%
40% < probability < 50%	A tendency for near normal temperatures/precipitation	40% < probability < 50%
70% < probability	Strongly enhanced probability for below normal temperatures/precipitation	70% < probability
50% < probability < 70%	Enhanced probability for below normal temperatures/precipitation	50% < probability < 70%
40% < probability < 50%	A tendency for below normal temperatures/precipitation	40% < probability < 50%

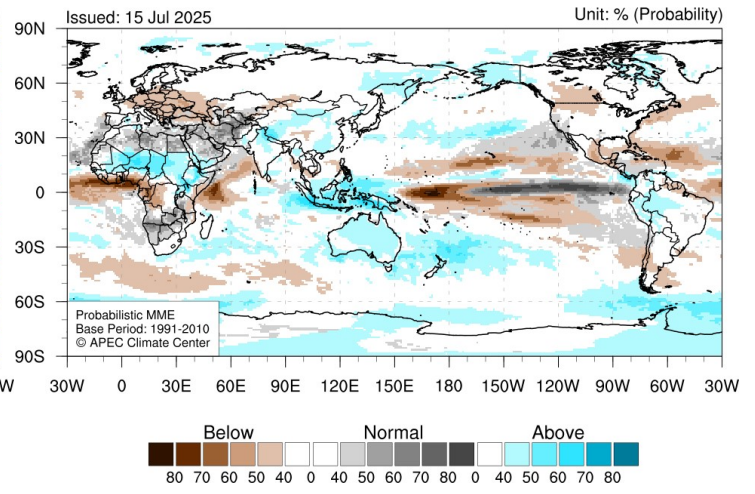
Probabilistic MME forecast of APCC is described as above.

August – October 2025

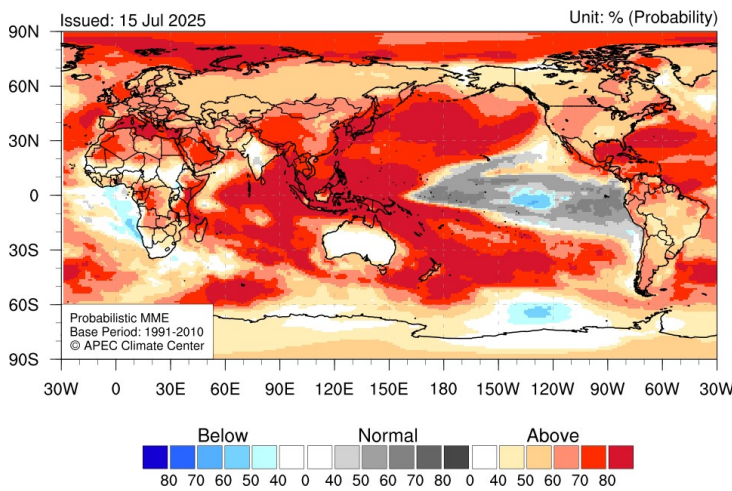
Temperature at 2m for August 2025



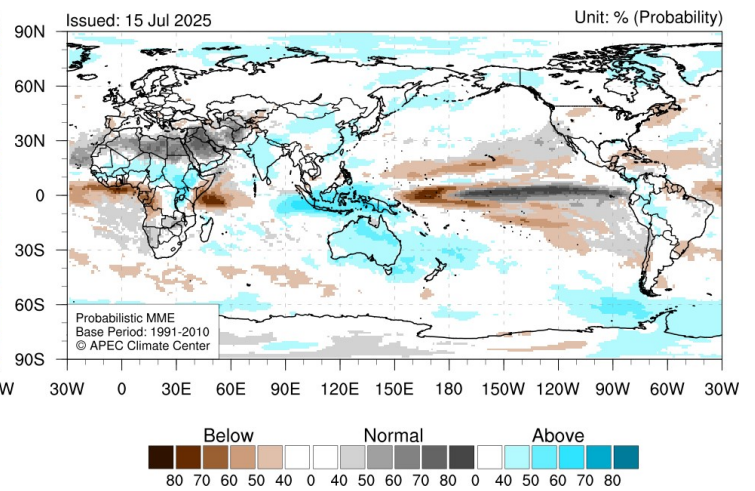
Precipitation for August 2025



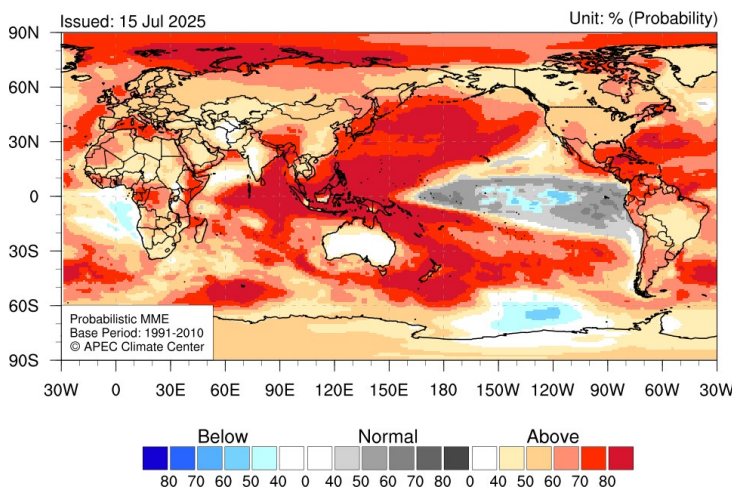
Temperature at 2m for September 2025



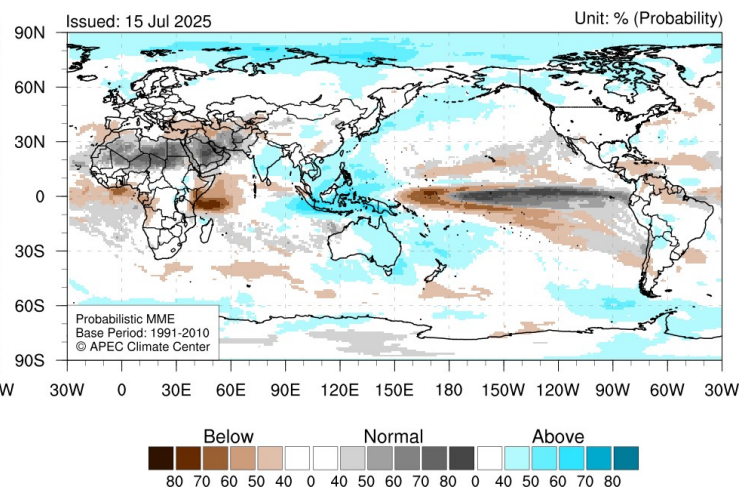
Precipitation for September 2025



Temperature at 2m for October 2025



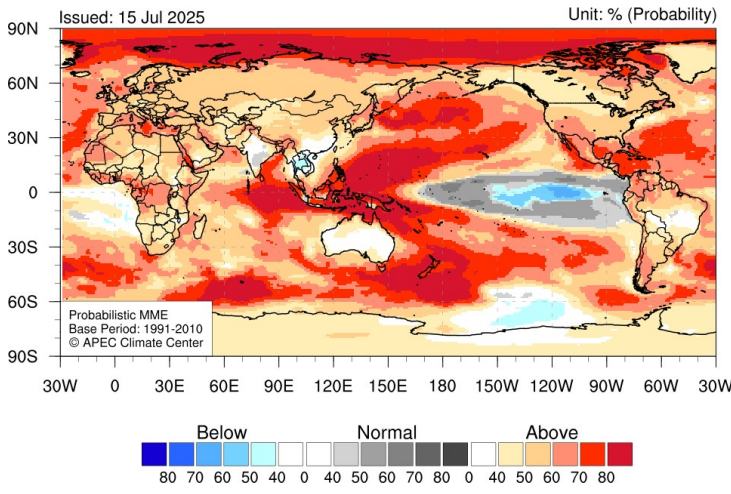
Precipitation for October 2025



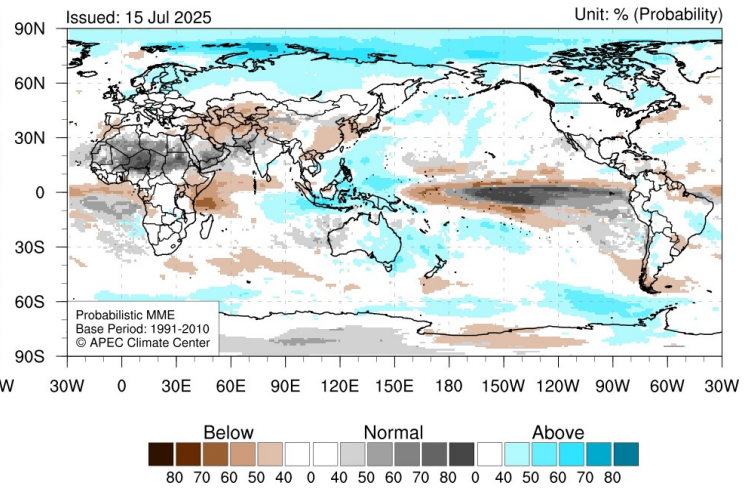
Probabilistic MME forecasts of monthly 2m temperature (left) and precipitation (right) for August – October 2025. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1991-2010) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

November 2025 – January 2026

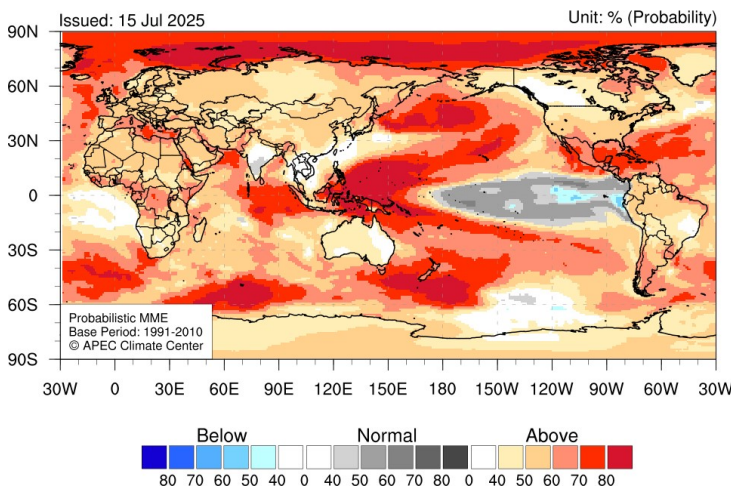
Temperature at 2m for November 2025



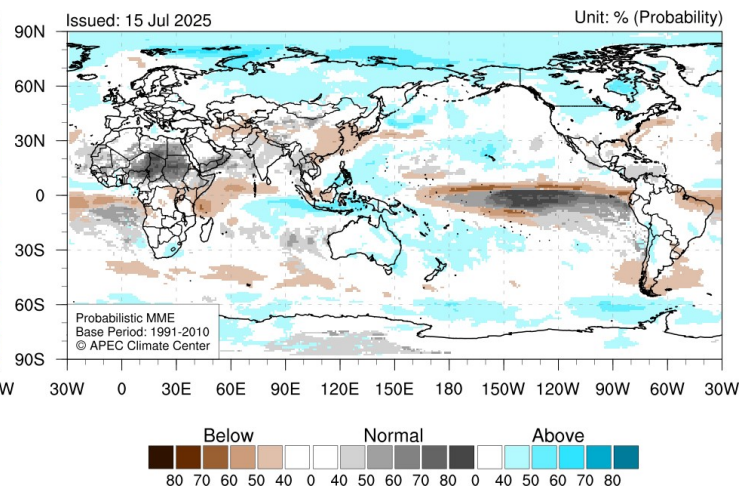
Precipitation for November 2025



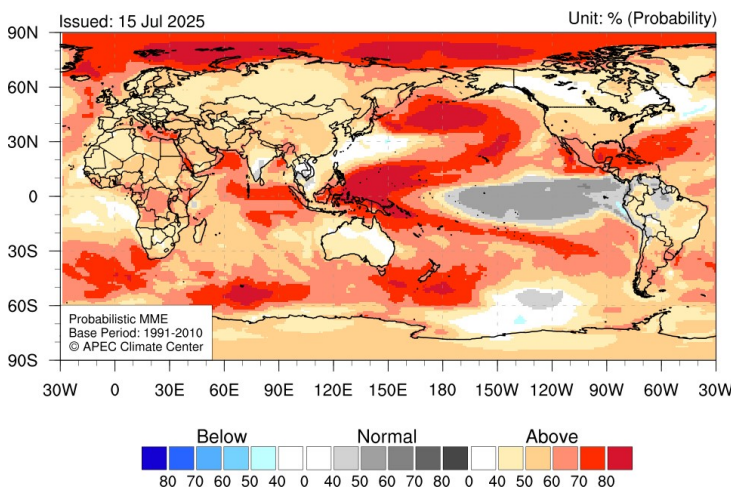
Temperature at 2m for December 2025



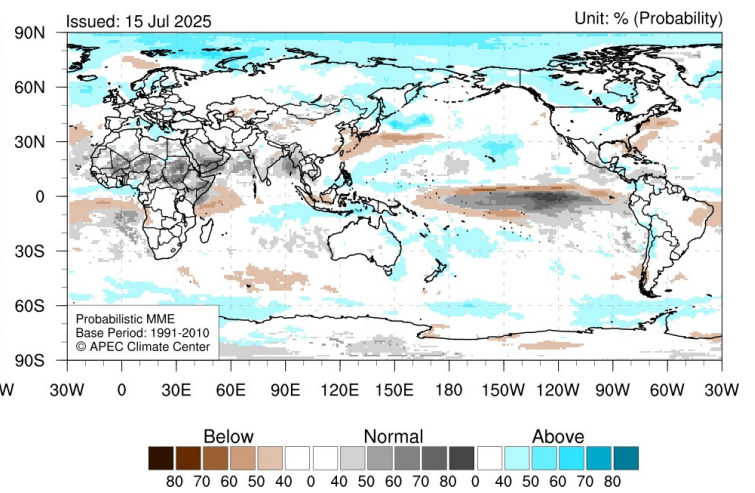
Precipitation for December 2025



Temperature at 2m for January 2026



Precipitation for January 2026



Probabilistic MME forecasts of monthly 2m temperature (left) and precipitation (right) for November 2025 – January 2026. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1991-2010) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

- More information on current climate conditions is available at <http://www.apcc21.org/monitoring/recent?lang=en>.
- More information on prediction and verification results is available at <http://www.apcc21.org/prediction/global/outlook?lang=en>.
- This outlook is prepared by the Climate Prediction Department in the Climate Services and Research Division, APCC.
- If you would like to subscribe to our Climate Outlook or have any questions, please e-mail mme@apcc21.org.
- The APCC seasonal forecast is produced through a multi-model ensemble method, utilizing climate models from 16 climate forecasting centers and institutions in 11 countries around the world. Our forecast information should be used for reference only. Please consult the respective country's national meteorological service for the official seasonal forecast for that country.

Acknowledgements

The APEC Climate Center is a major APEC science facility, which was established in November 2005 during the leaders meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum in Busan, Korea. The APCC climate forecasts are based on model simulations from 16 prominent climate forecasting centers and institutes in the APEC region. These forecasts are collected and combined using state-of-the-art schemes to produce a statistically 'consensual' forecast. APCC collects seasonal forecasts from 16 institutes in the APEC region: the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Beijing Climate Center China (BCC), Central Weather Administration Chinese Taipei (CWA), Météo-France (METFR), Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change Italy (CMCC), Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), APEC Climate Center Korea (APCC), Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA), National Institute of Agricultural Sciences Korea (NAS), Pukyong National University Korea (PKNU), Hydrometeorological Research Center of Russia (HMC), Voeikov Main Geophysical Observatory of Russia (MGO), Met Office United Kingdom (UKMO), National Aeronautics and Space Administration USA (NASA), and the National Centers for Environmental Prediction USA (NCEP).