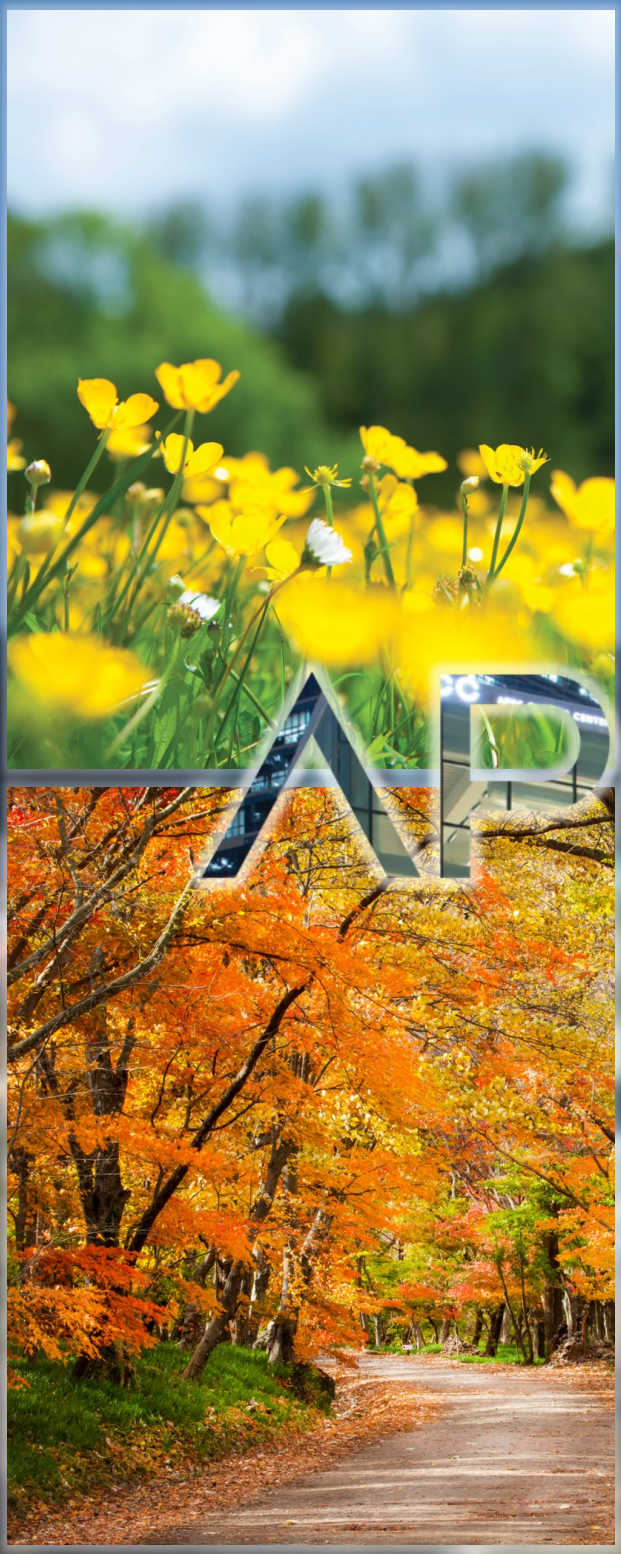
APCC
APEC CLIMATE CENTER

Climate Outlook

Issued: August 18, 2025



APEC Climate Center

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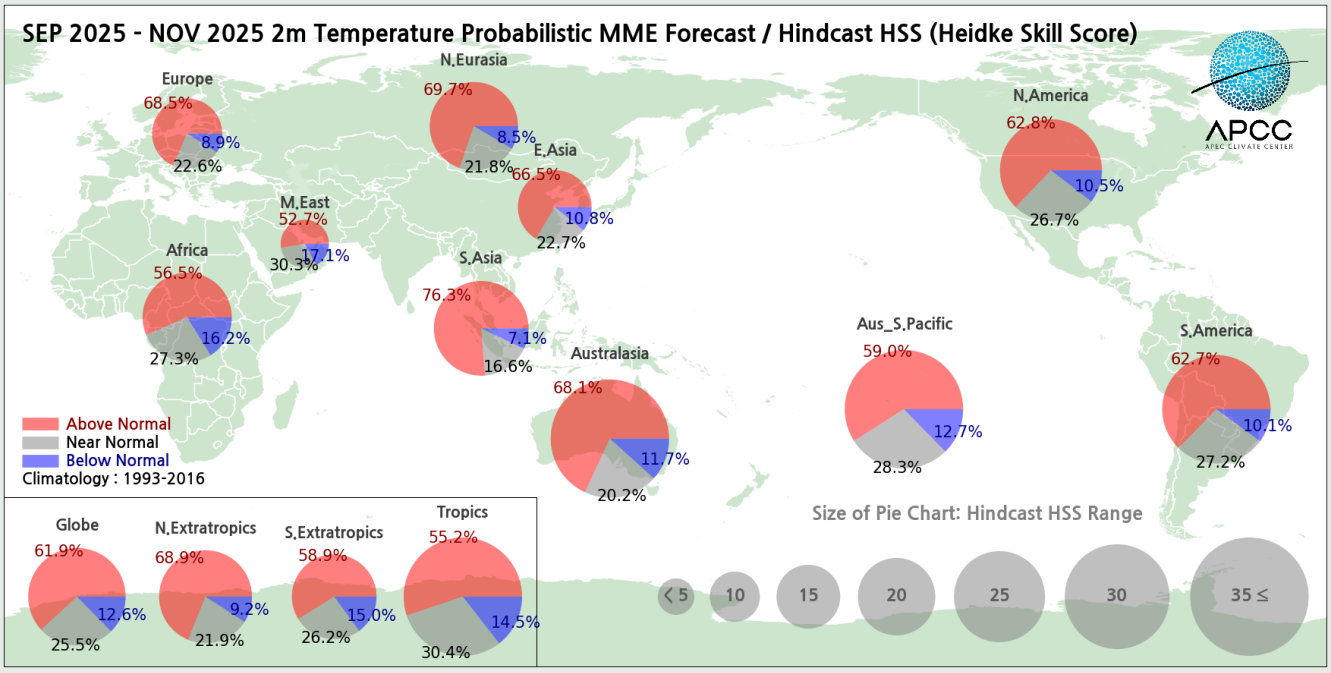
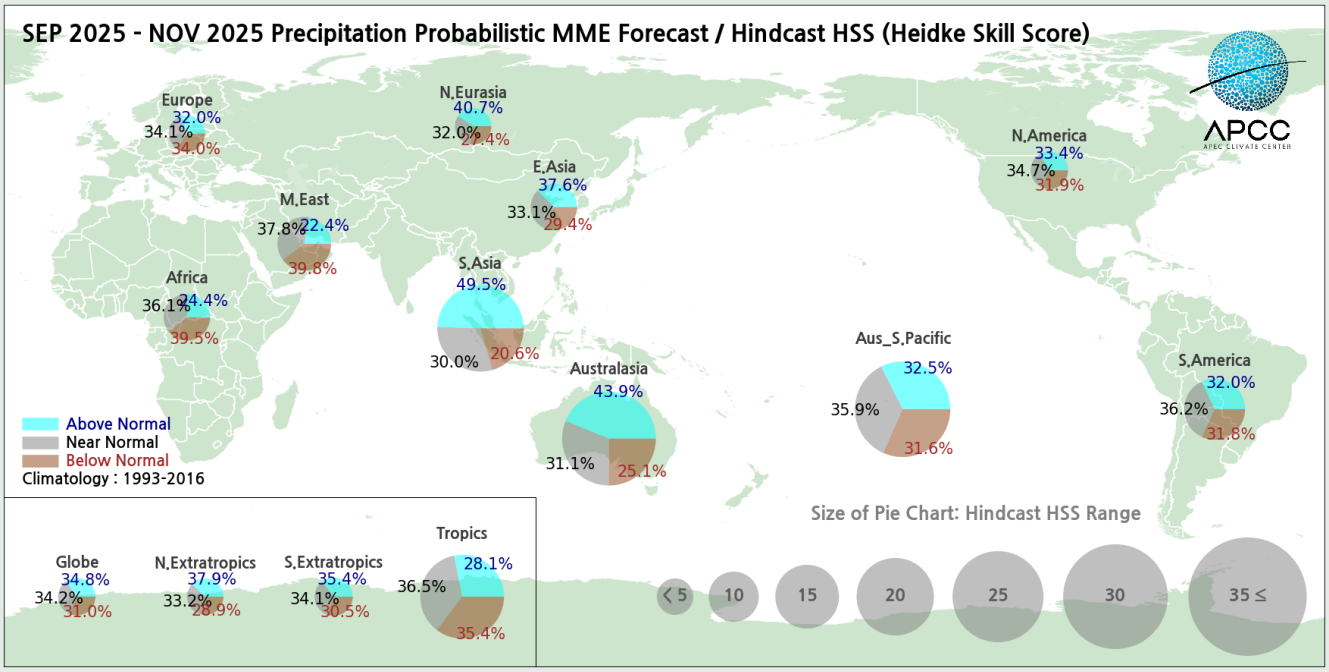
September 2025 – February 2026

- *The APCC ENSO Alert suggests "La Nina WATCH". Whereas ENSO-neutral conditions are most probable during whole forecast period.*
- *Above normal temperatures is mostly probable for the globe except for the central and eastern tropical Pacific, India, Australia, and coasts of subtropical Africa for September — November 2025. Probability for above normal temperature is still dominant in most of continental region except for Canada in December 2025 — February 2026.*
- *Above normal precipitation is predicted for the Arctic, India, Maritime continent, northern Australia and southwest Pacific whereas below normal precipitation is predicted for the central Asia, equatorial central Pacific, the coasts of Africa for September — November 2025. During December 2025 — February 2026, above normal precipitation is expected for the Arctic and North Pacific. Below normal precipitation is expected for the eastern coast of tropical Africa, central off-equatorial Pacific, and some parts of East Asia.*



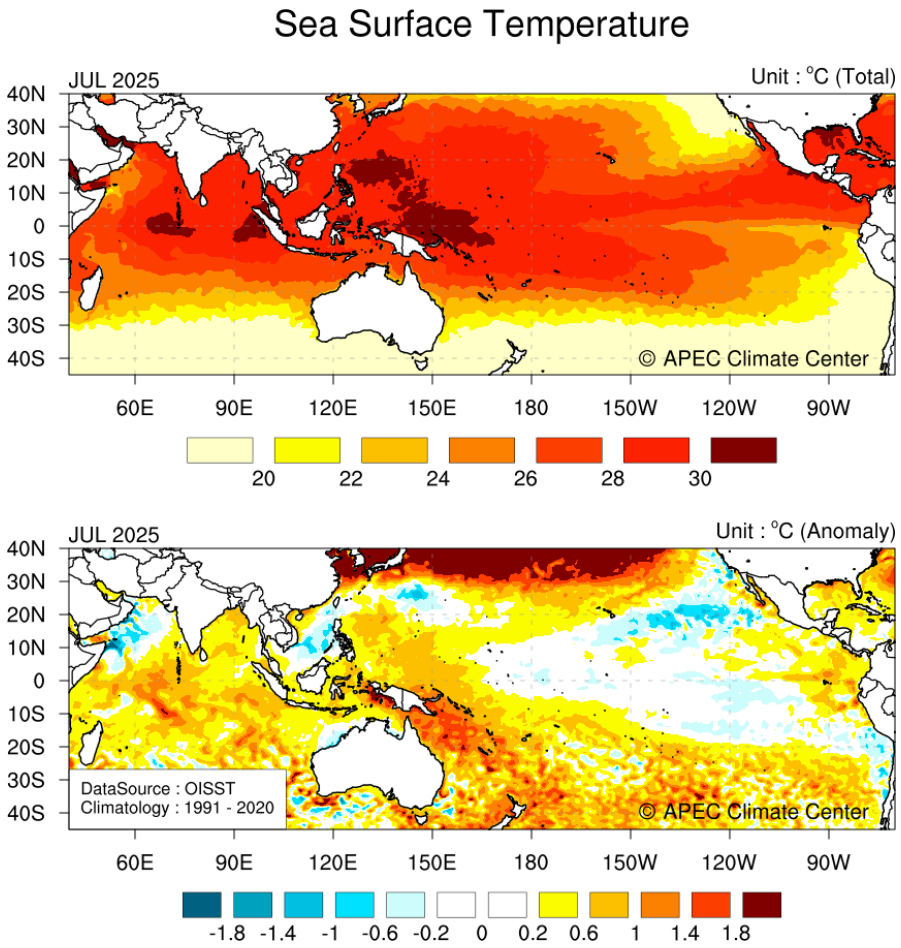


Summary of probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) and hindcast skill scores for September 2025 – November 2025.

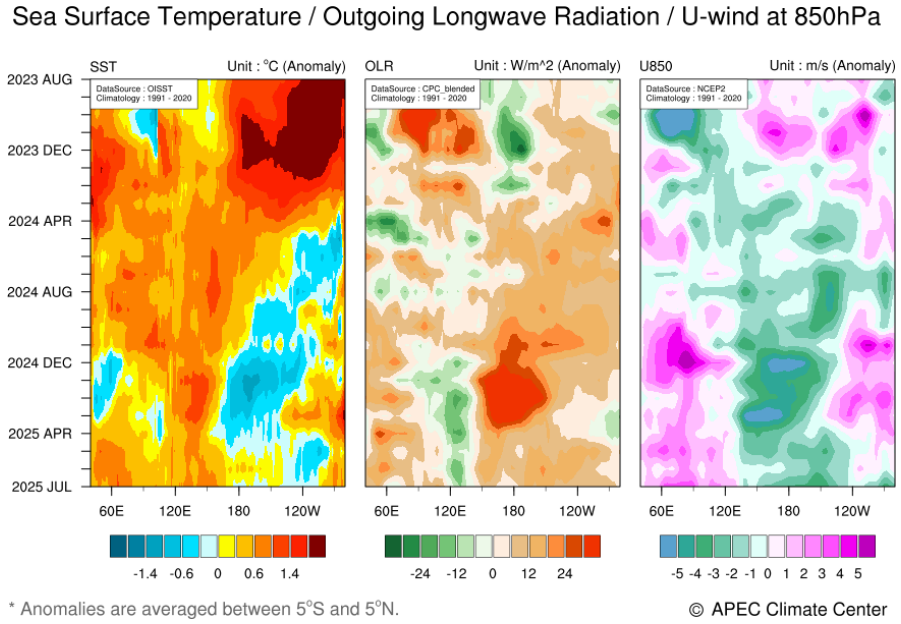
The information for December 2025 – February 2026 is available at http://www.apcc21.org/prediction/global/outlook?lang=en.

Current Climate Conditions

- In July 2025, slightly below normal sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remained central equatorial Pacific to northeastern subtropical Pacific. Western and Eastern end of equatorial Pacific shows Positive anomalies. Warm SST anomalies in the extratropical North Pacific is still prevalent. Warming at the Indian Ocean and southwestern Pacific is enhanced but below normal SST anomalies are also appeared over Arabian sea, South China sea, and south of Japan.
- At the equator, east-west SST gradient and associated 850hPa zonal wind, OLR anomalies are reduced.
- Positive monthly mean temperature anomalies were observed over the northern and eastern Europe, North and East Africa, East Asia, western USA, southwestern South America. Below normal temperature anomalies were observed at central Europe, India, western China, northeastern Russia, Alaska and western Canada.
- Above normal precipitation was observed over the eastern Europe, northern Central Africa, India and Pakistan, central and eastern Russia, western north Pacific, northern part of southeast Asia, New Guinea. Some parts of central USA. Below normal precipitation was over the northern Europe, West Africa, East Asia, central Canada, southeastern South America.

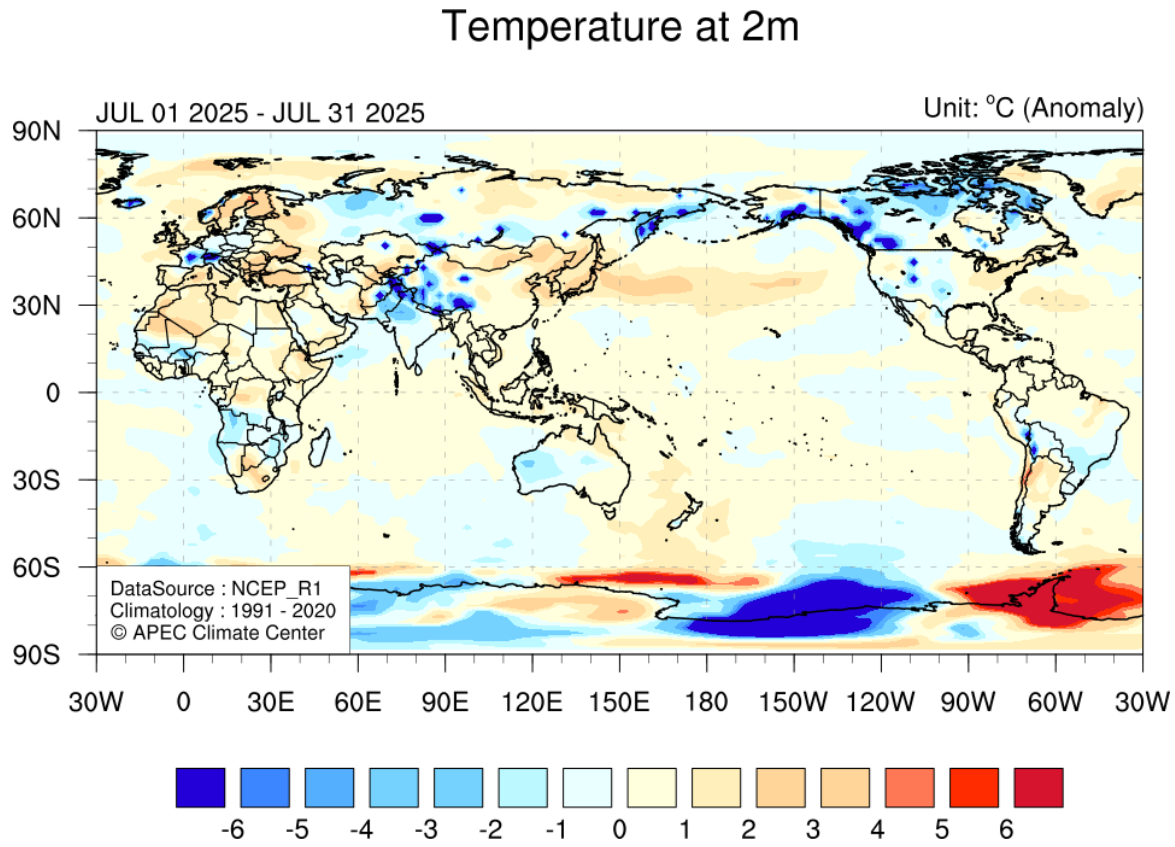


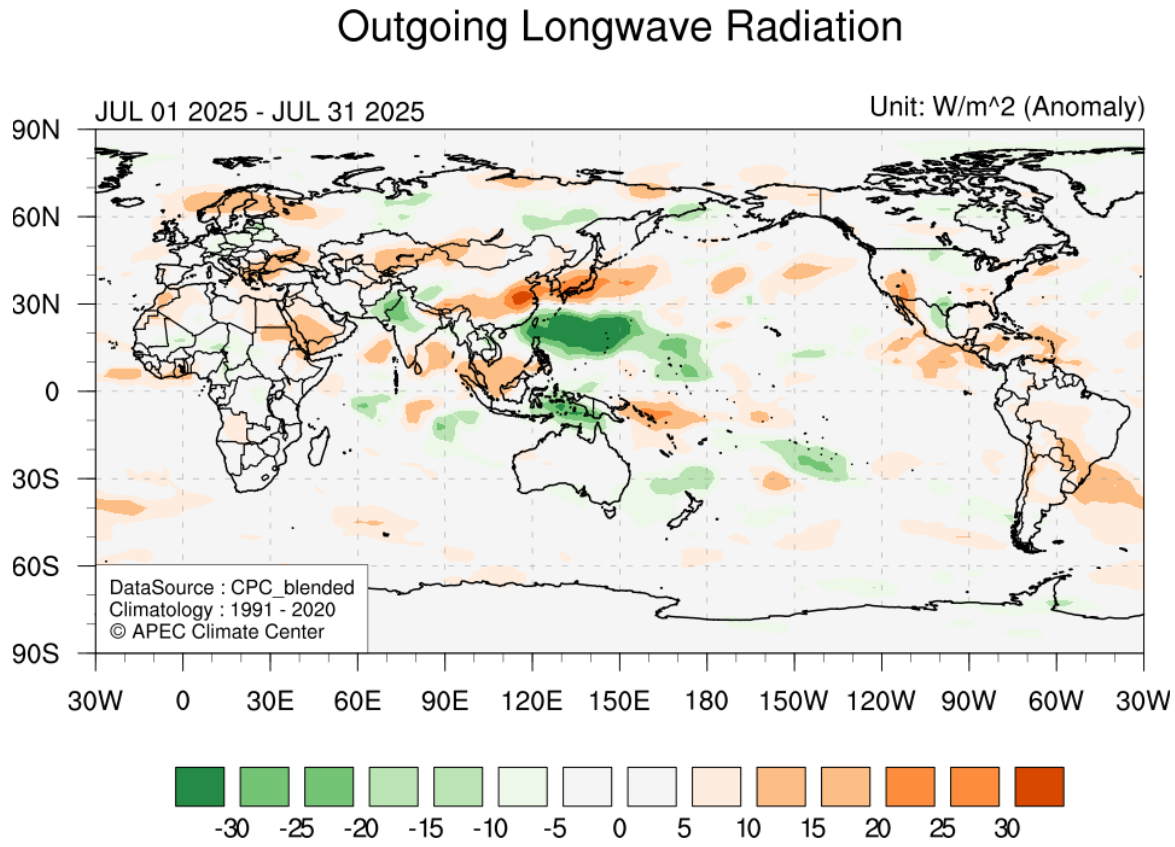
The observed sea surface temperatures (SSTs; top) and anomalies (bottom) for July 2025.



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 August 2023 – July 2025.

Current Climate Conditions

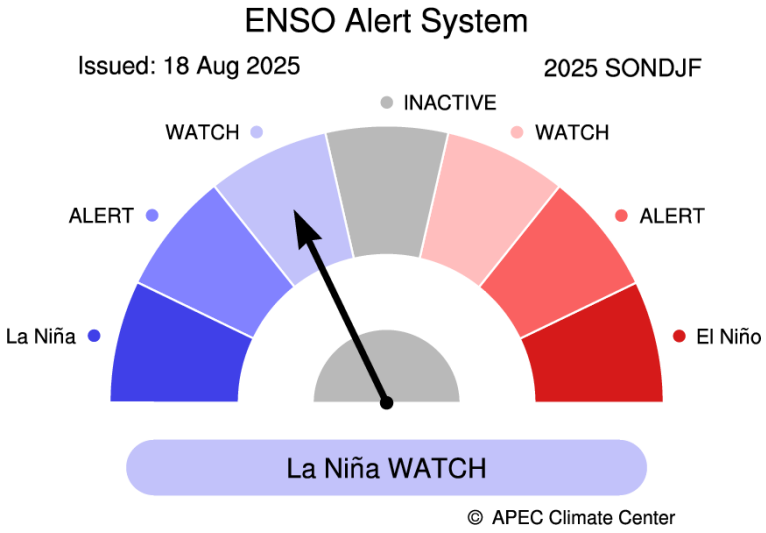




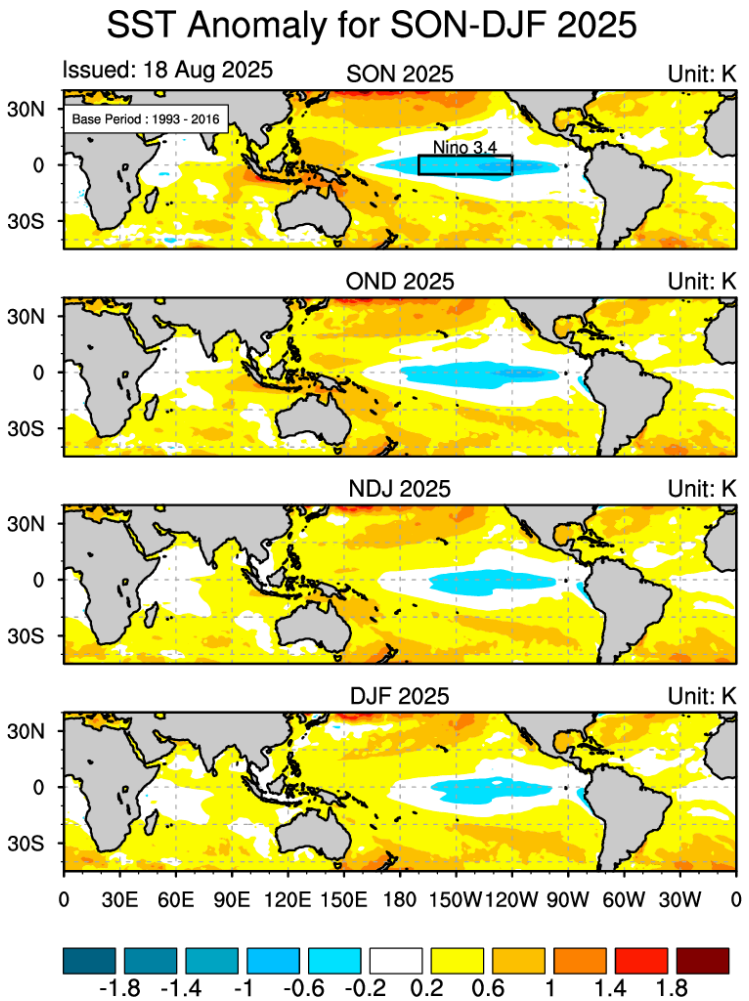
The observed 2m air temperature (top) and OLR (bottom) anomalies for June 2025.

September 2025 – February 2025

- The APCC ENSO outlook suggests “La Nina WATCH”.
- Weak negative SST anomalies are expected along the equator for September – November 2025 with indications of of weakning afterwards.
- Niño3.4 index is expected to be -0.44 °C for September, reaching to -0.58°C by October and turns back to normal with -0.04°C in February 2026.
- ENSO-neutral conditions are more probable with 48.7% of chance in the early forecast period and its probability is increased up 55.3% in the later part of forecast period.

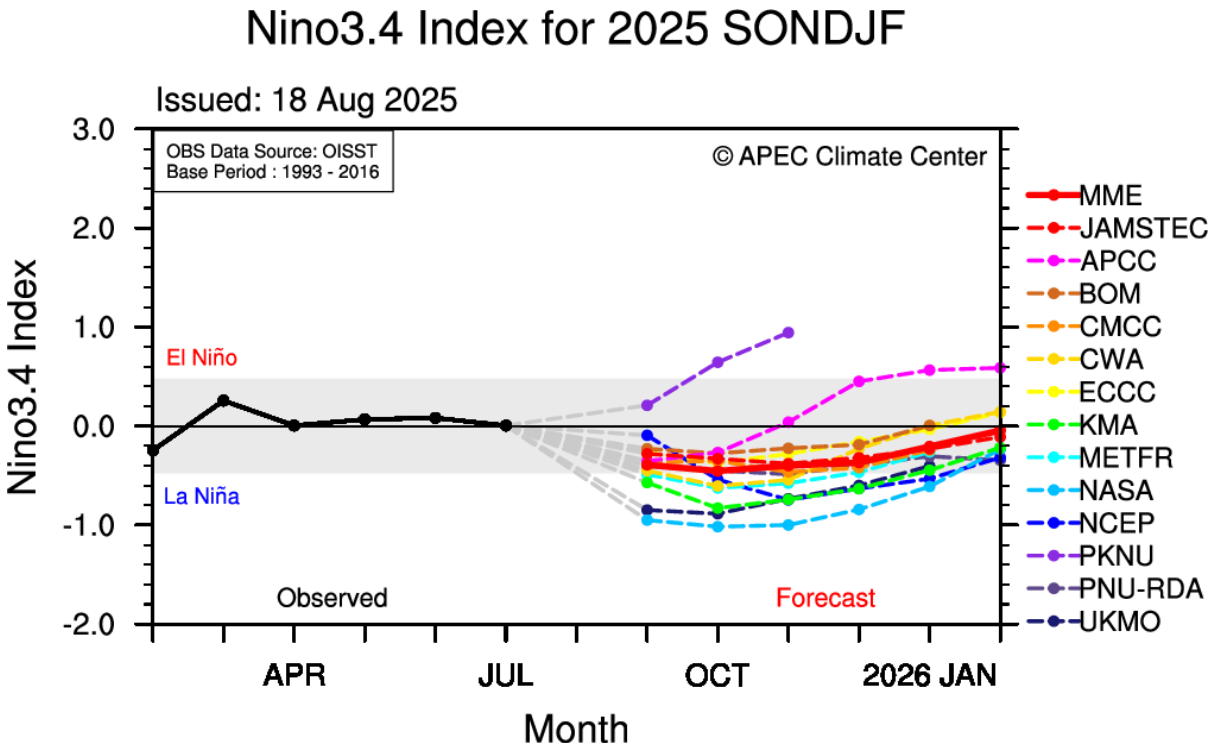


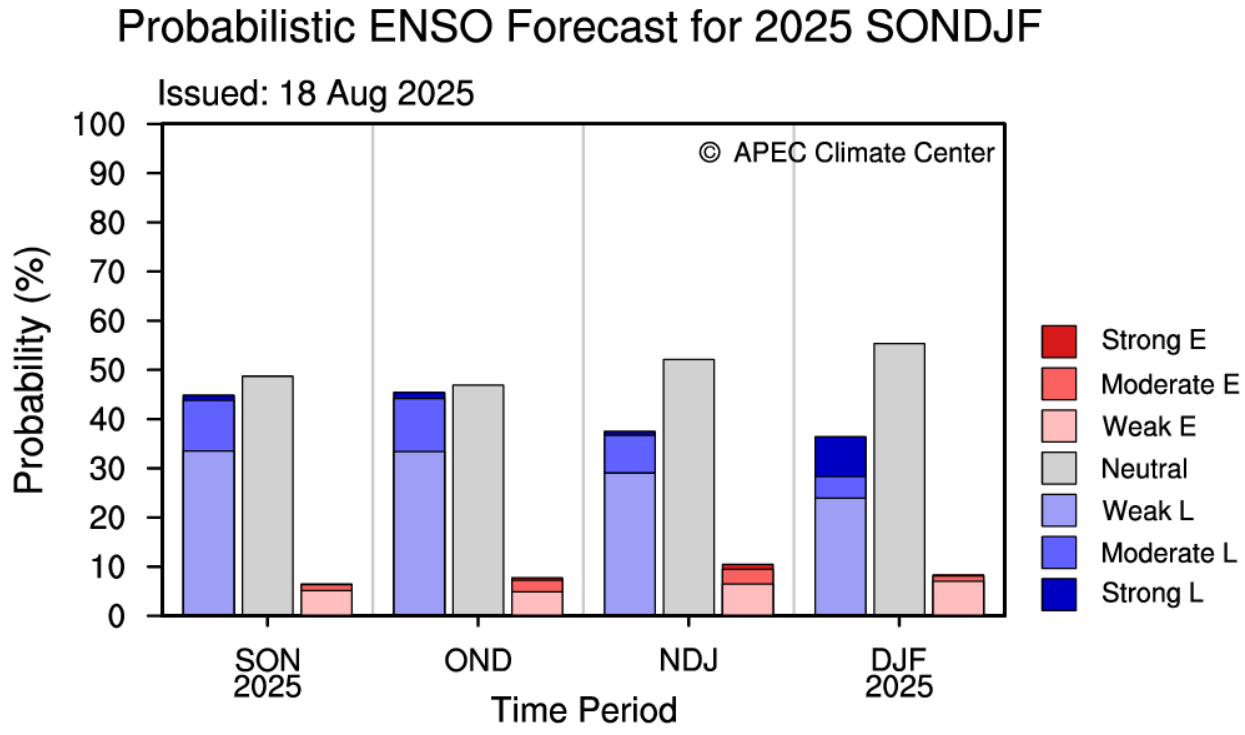
The APCC ENSO Alert status for September 2025– February 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction. Observed data used for the recent three months is the Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature (OISST). Effective from April 2022, ENSO alert information will be updated twice (around the 15th and 30th) each month to reflect the latest observation.



Multi-model ensemble (MME) forecasts of SST anomalies for September 2025– February 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

September 2025 – February 2026





* 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 September 2025 – February 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 (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

September – November 2025

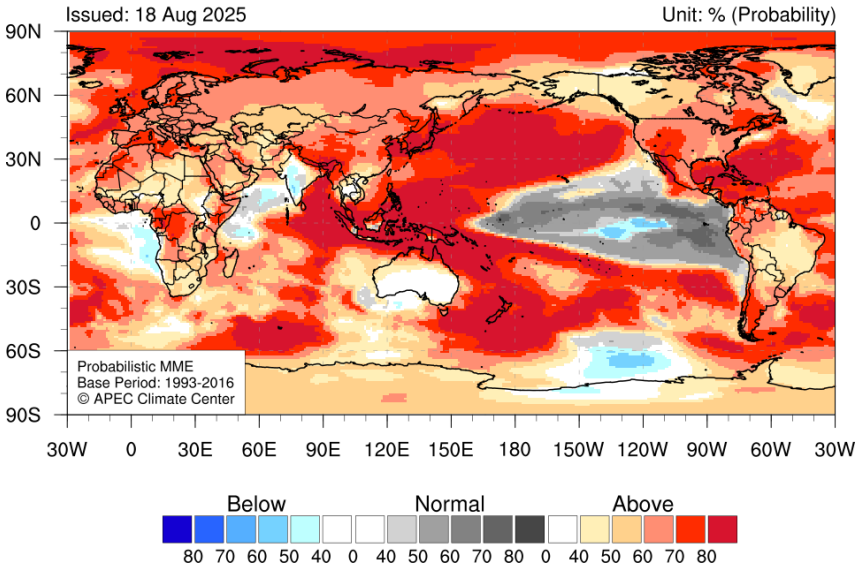
Temperature

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is predicted for the **Arctic sea, northeastern Atlantic, northwestern Africa, central Africa, Eastern Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, southwestern China and Himalayan region, East Asia and north Pacific, western tropical Pacific, western USA, Caribbean, southern South America, western subtropical Atlantics.** Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is expected for **Europe, Russia, Central Asia, Middle East, North and South Africa, Canada, 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 India and western Indian ocean.**

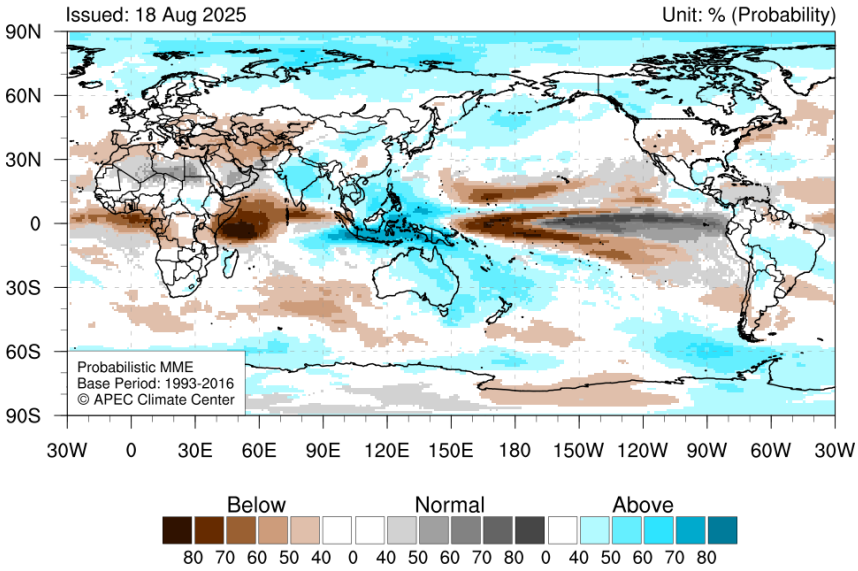
Precipitation

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is expected over **Maritime Continent**. Enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **Arctic, India, western north Pacific, northeastern Australia, southwestern Pacific.** A tendency for above normal precipitation is expected for India, **northern Russia, northern China, Canada, central 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 **Central Asia** and **West Africa.** A tendency for below normal precipitation is predicted for **the eastern Europe, northern west Asia, central USA, and southern South America. .**
- Enhanced probability for near normal precipitation is predicted for **the eastern equatorial Pacific, northern Africa, and southern West Asia.**

Temperature at 2m for September-November 2025



Precipitation for September-November 2025



Probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) for September – November 2025. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) 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.

December 2025 – February 2026

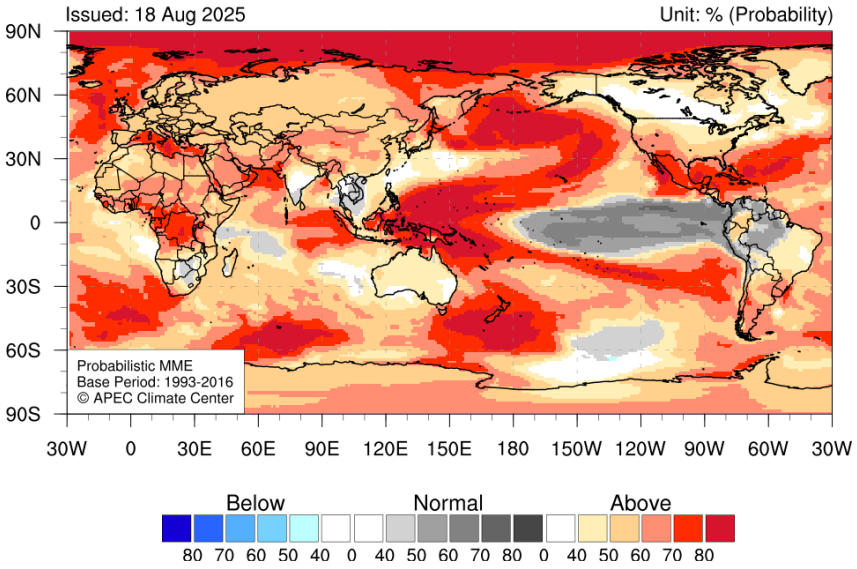
Temperature

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is predicted for **the Arctic sea, northeastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, Arabian sea, central Africa, eastern equatorial Indian Ocean, Maritime continent, north and western tropical Pacific, subtropical North Atlantic, Caribbean, Mexico, southwestern and south eastern Pacific.** Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is expected for **Europe, Central Asia, Russia, northern Africa and Middle East, East Asia, USA, southern South America.** A tendency for above normal temperatures is expected for **Australia, northern Canada, eastern South America**
- Enhanced probability for near normal temperatures is predicted for **the central and eastern tropical Pacific and northern south America.**

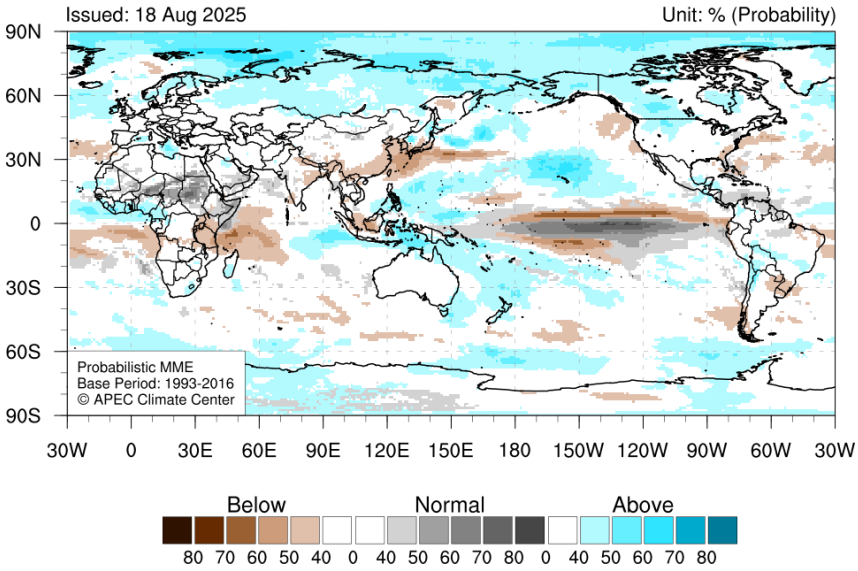
Precipitation

- Enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **the Arctic sea, eastern tropical Indian Ocean, central North Pacific.** A tendency for above normal precipitation is predicted for **northern Europe, northern Russia, west Africa, western Pacific and Alaska, western Canada, southwest Pacific.**
- Enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is predicted for **the western equatorial Indian Ocean, Off-equatorial central to eastern Pacific, some parts of East Asia.** A tendency for below normal precipitation is predicted for **southern part of East Africa.**
- Strongly Enhanced probability for near normal precipitation is predicted for **the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, central north Africa.**

Temperature at 2m for December 2025-February 2026



Precipitation for December 2025-February 2026



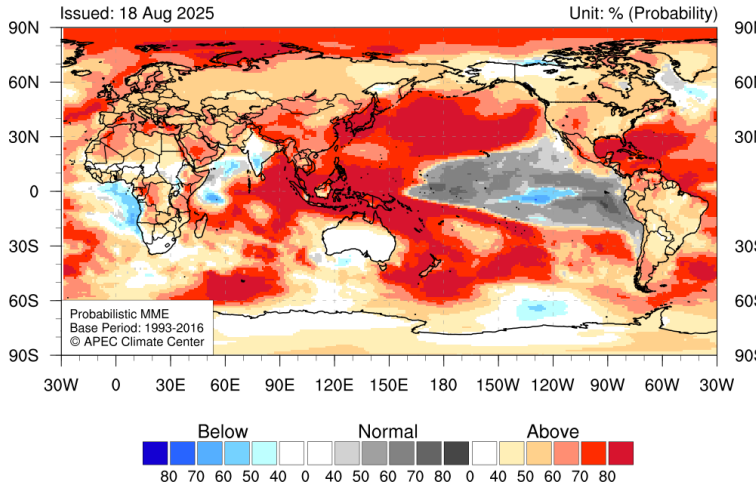
Probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) for December 2025 – February 2026. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

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%

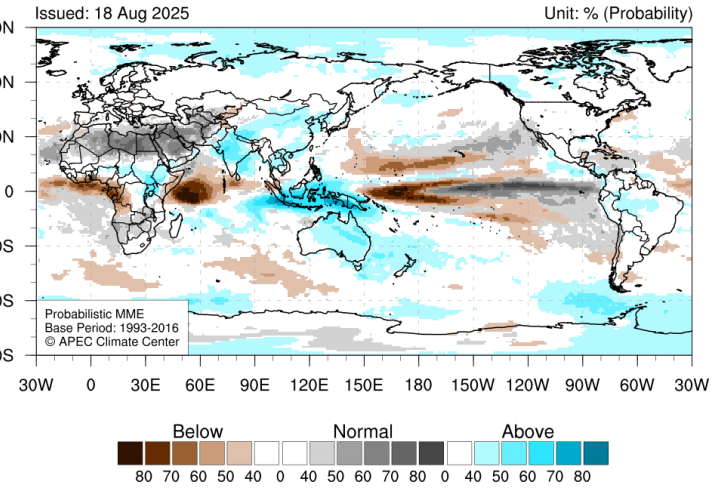
Probabilistic MME forecast of APCC is described as above.

September – November 2025

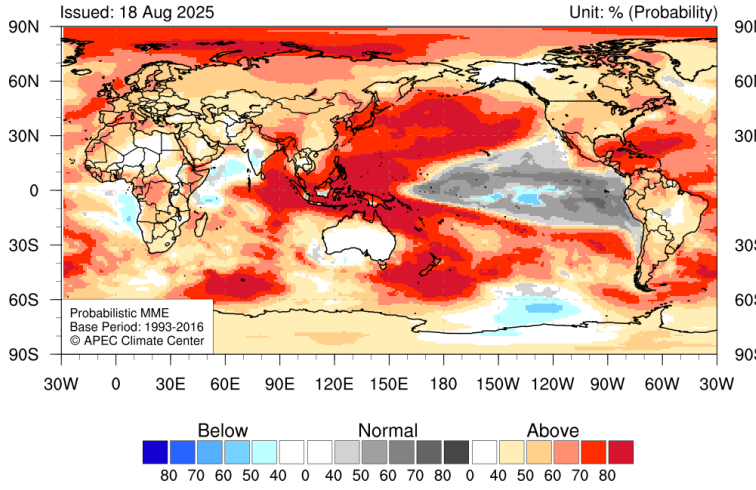
Temperature at 2m for September 2025



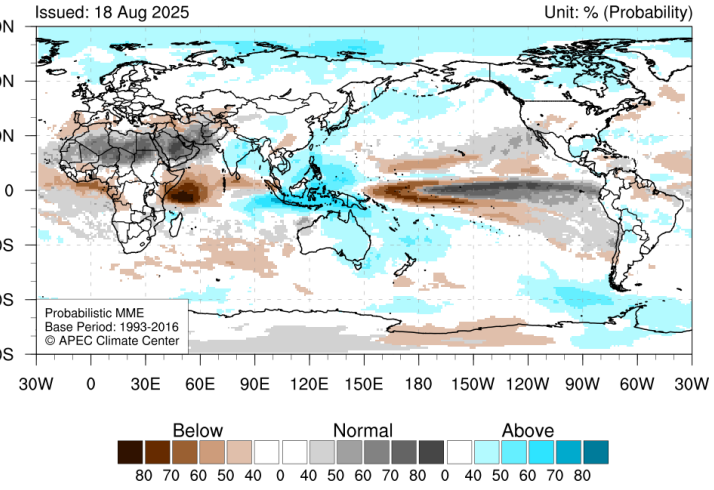
Precipitation for September 2025



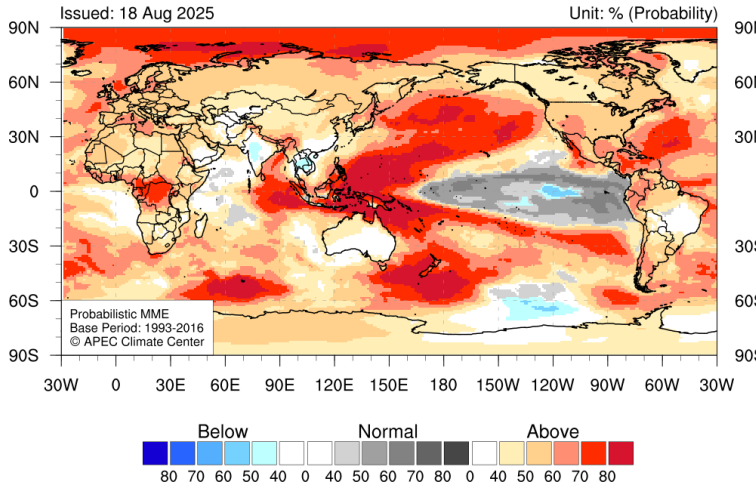
Temperature at 2m for October 2025



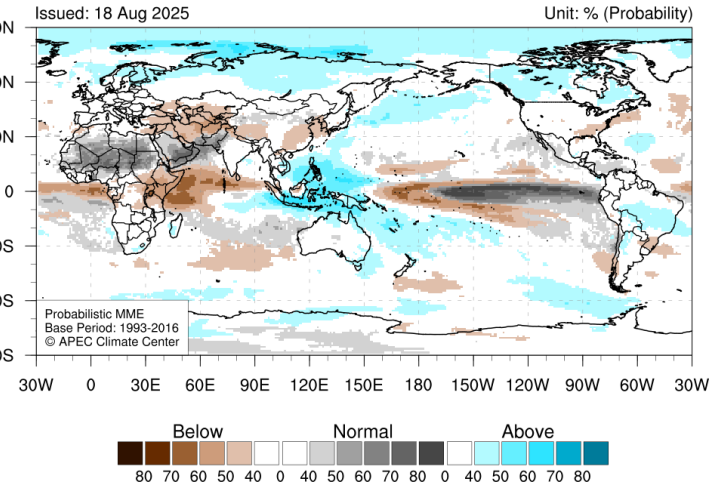
Precipitation for October 2025



Temperature at 2m for November 2025



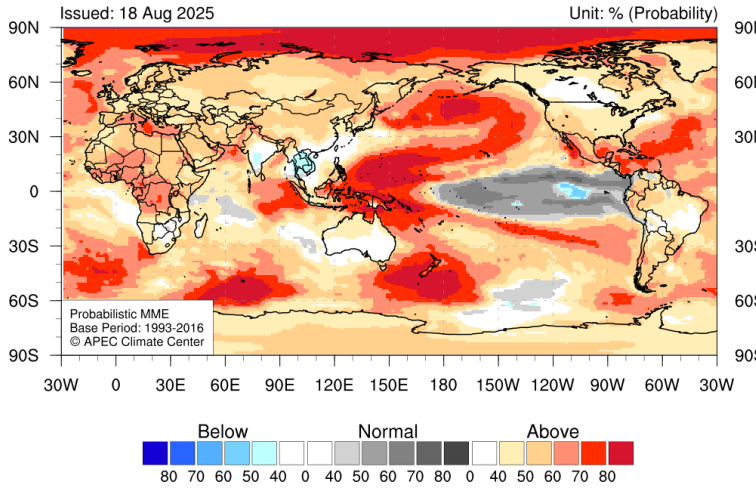
Precipitation for November 2025



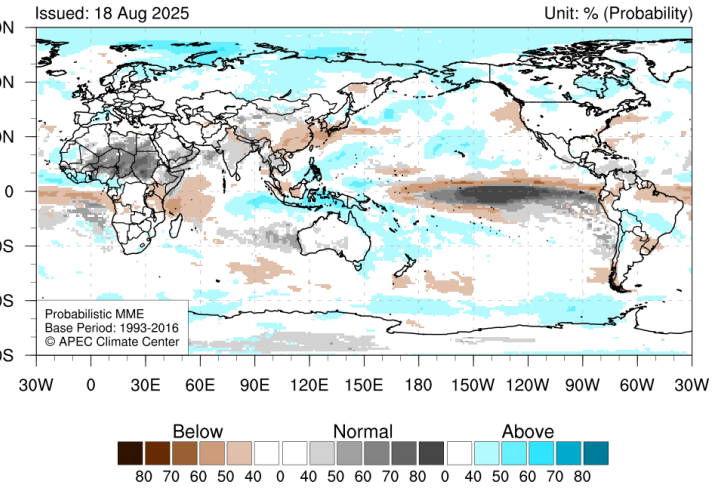
Probabilistic MME forecasts of monthly 2m temperature (left) and precipitation (right) for September – November 2025. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

December 2025 – February 2026

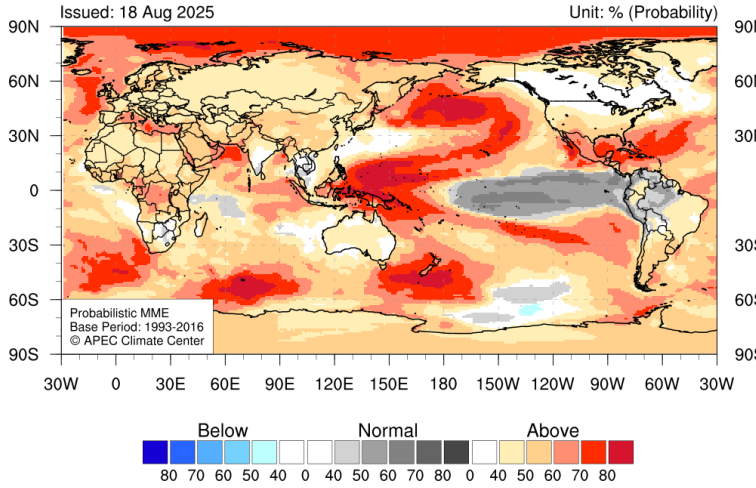
Temperature at 2m for December 2025



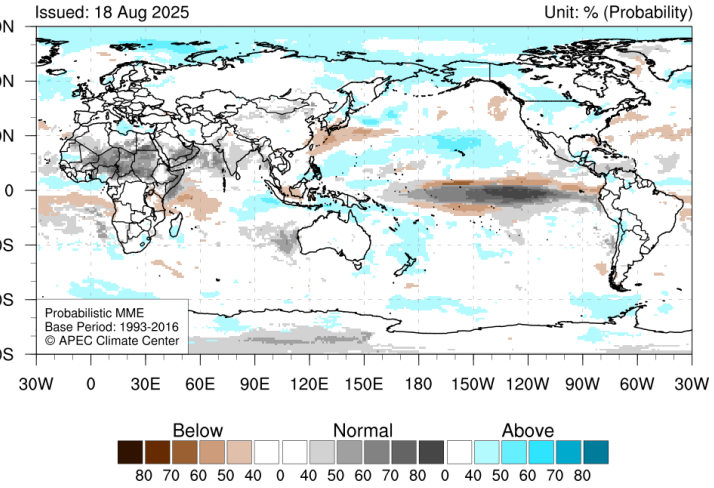
Precipitation for December 2025



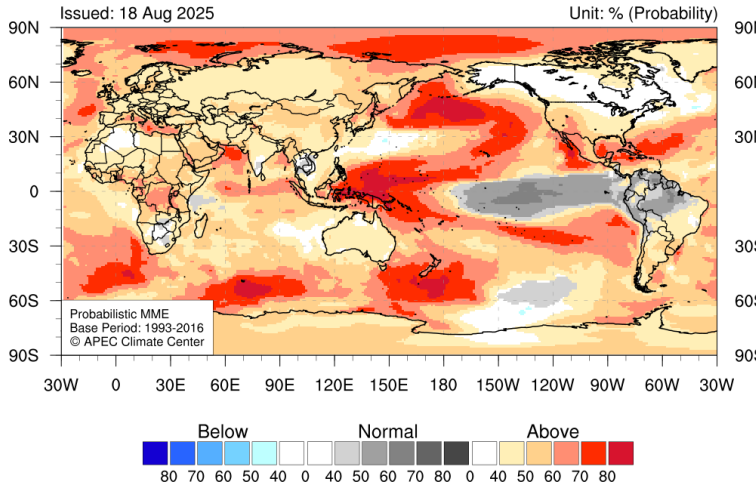
Temperature at 2m for January 2026



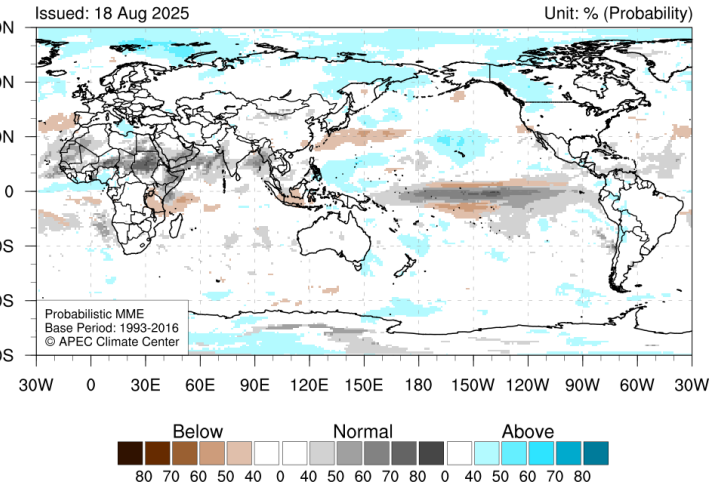
Precipitation for January 2026



Temperature at 2m for February 2026



Precipitation for February 2026



Probabilistic MME forecasts of monthly 2m temperature (left) and precipitation (right) for December 2025 – February 2026. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) 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).