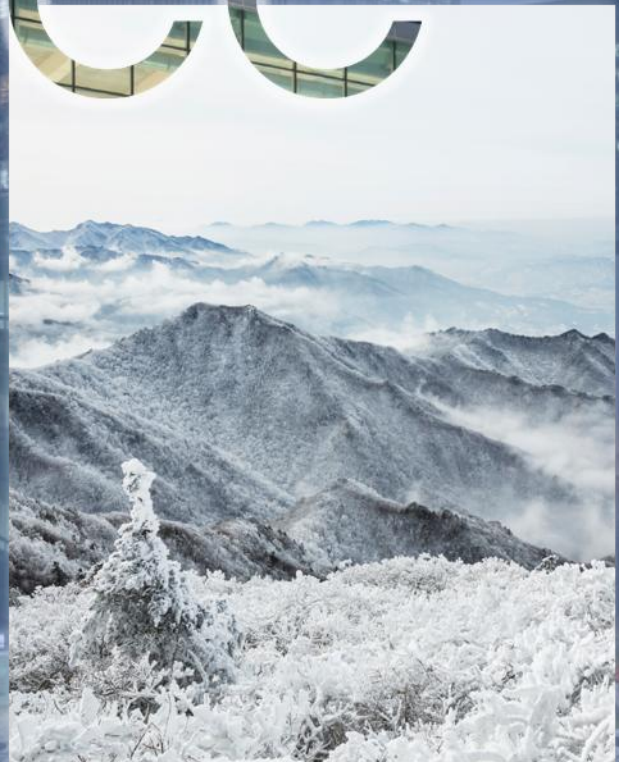




APCC
APEC CLIMATE CENTER

Climate Outlook

Issued: 16 March 2026



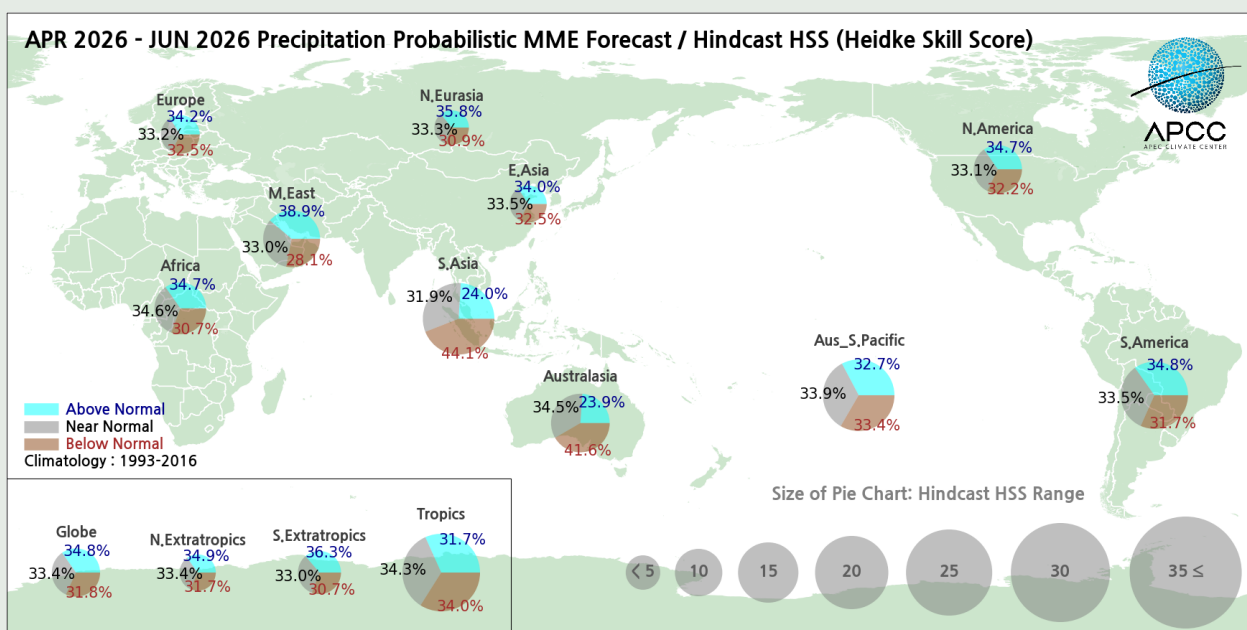
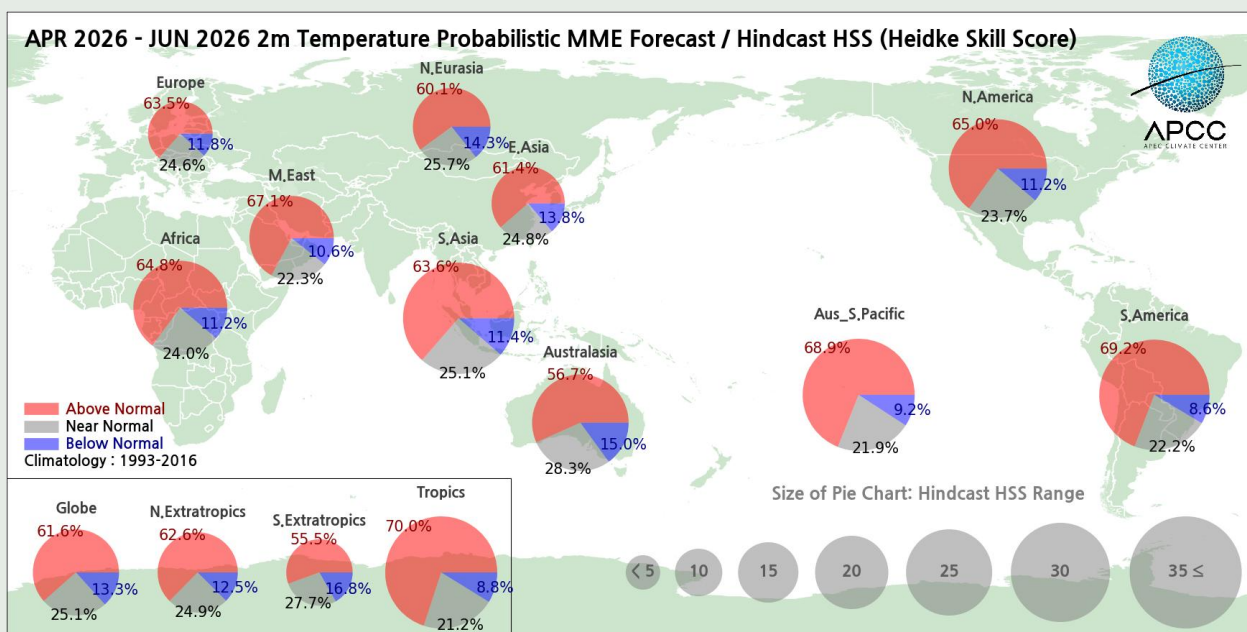
APEC Climate Center

12 Centum 7-ro, Haeundae-gu, Busan, 48058, Republic of Korea

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April - June 2026

- The APCC ENSO Alert suggests “El Nino WATCH”. El Nino is expected to develop in the coming seasons.
- Above normal temperatures is mostly probable for the most of the globe except for norther Australia and adjacent regions.
- Above normal precipitation is predicted for the subtropical North Pacific and eastern end of equatorial Pacific. Below normal precipitation is predicted for the Maritime continents, off-equatorial south Pacific for March – May. During June – August 2026, above normal precipitation is expected for the equatorial Pacific. Below normal precipitation is expected for the Maritime Continents, subtropical Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, the Central America, and northern part of the South America.



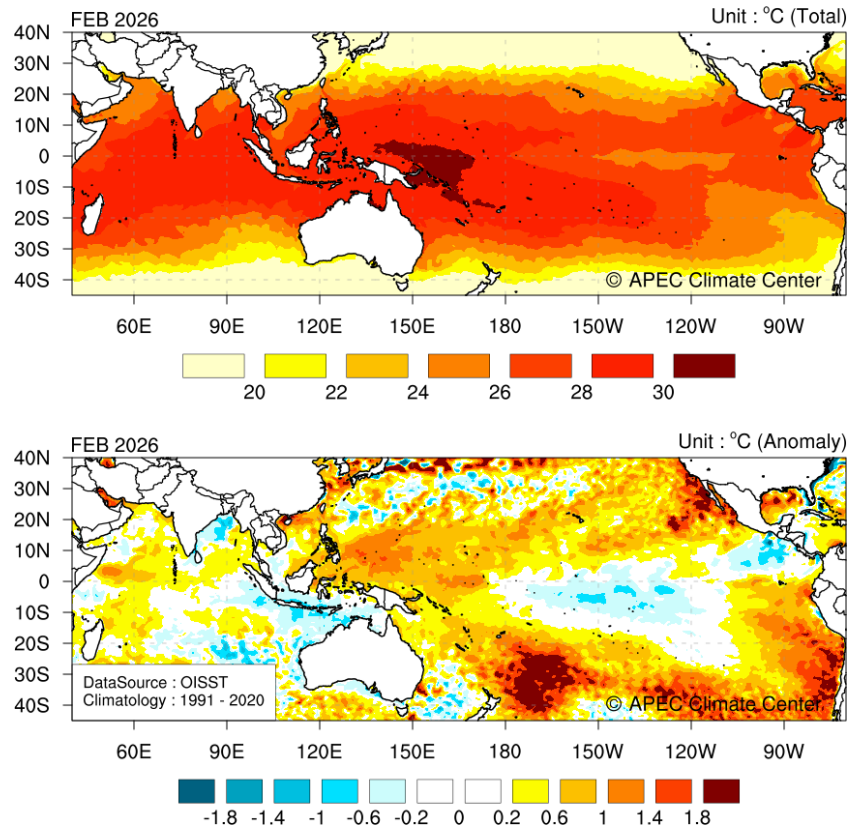
Summary of probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) and hindcast skill scores for April - June 2026.

The information for July - September 2026 is available at <http://www.apcc21.org/prediction/global/outlook?lang=en>.

Current Climate Conditions

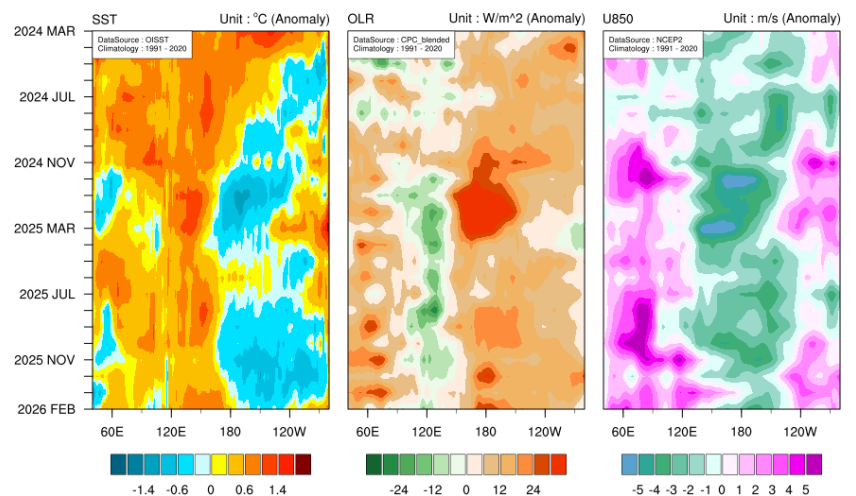
- In February 2026, negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies at the central equatorial Pacific remains but slightly weakened.
- At the equator, the area of cold SST anomaly near dateline is reduced but adjacent OLR anomalies were enhanced and the westerly wind anomaly at the western Pacific is reduced compared to that of previous month. Whereas the warm SST anomaly at the eastern Pacific is noticeably developed.
- Positive monthly mean temperature anomalies were observed over the Arctic sea, southern Europe, northern Africa, West Asia, the Sea of Okhotsk, Central USA, the Labrador Sea. Below normal temperature anomalies were observed at northern Europe, Russia, northern Canada, western Australia, southern South America.
- Above normal precipitation was observed over southern Europe, some parts of central eastern Africa, central Australia, northwestern and eastern part of South America. Below normal precipitation was observed southern central Africa, southeastern USA, a large part of central south America.

Sea Surface Temperature



The observed sea surface temperatures (SSTs; top) and anomalies (bottom) for February 2026

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



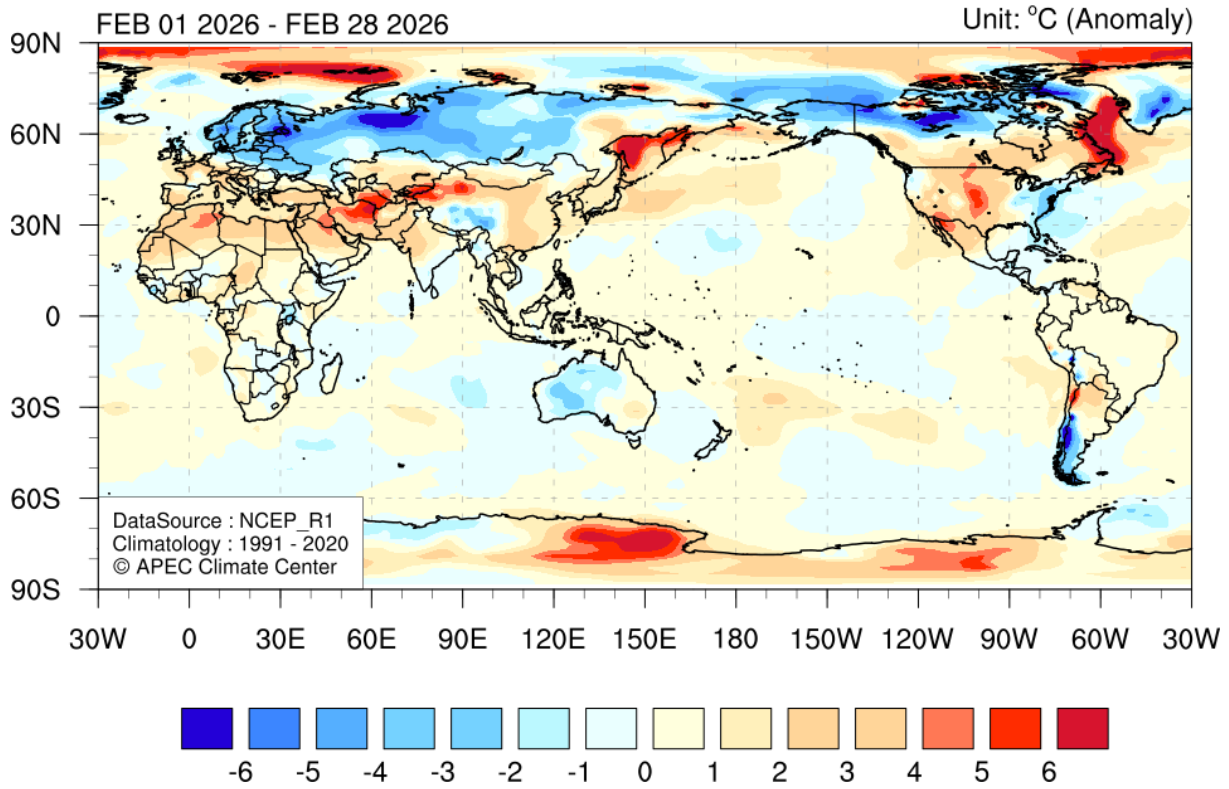
* Anomalies are averaged between 5°S and 5°N.

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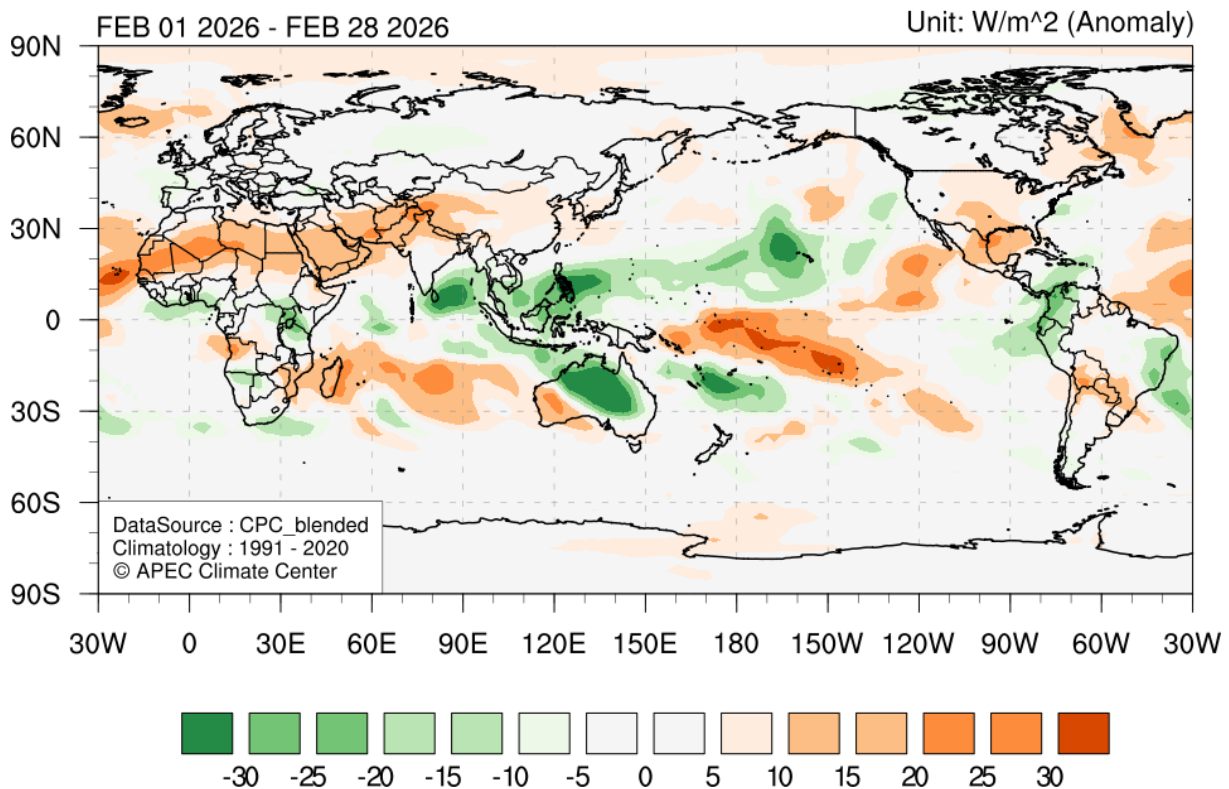
Time-longitude cross section of the observed sea surface temperature (SST), outgoing longwave radiation (OLR), and zonal wind at 850hPa (U850) anomalies along the equator (5°S-5°N) in the Indian and Pacific Oceans (40°E-80°W) for March 2024 - February 2026.

Current Climate Conditions

Temperature at 2m



Outgoing Longwave Radiation

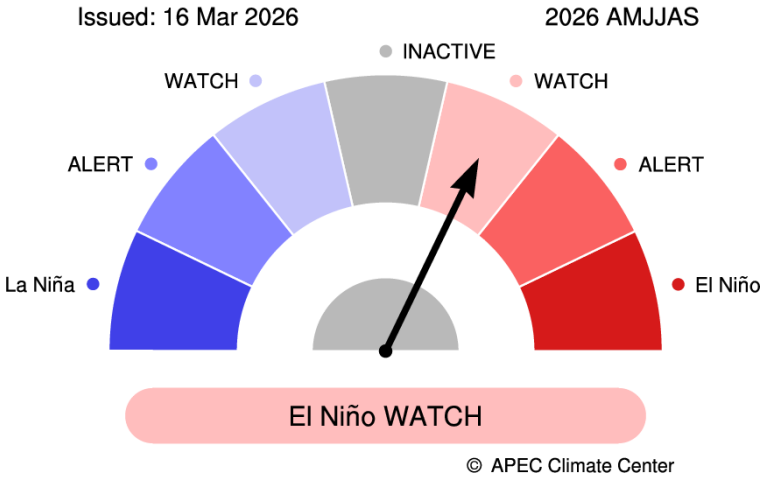


The observed 2m temperatures (top) and OLR anomalies (bottom) for February 2026.

April - September 2026

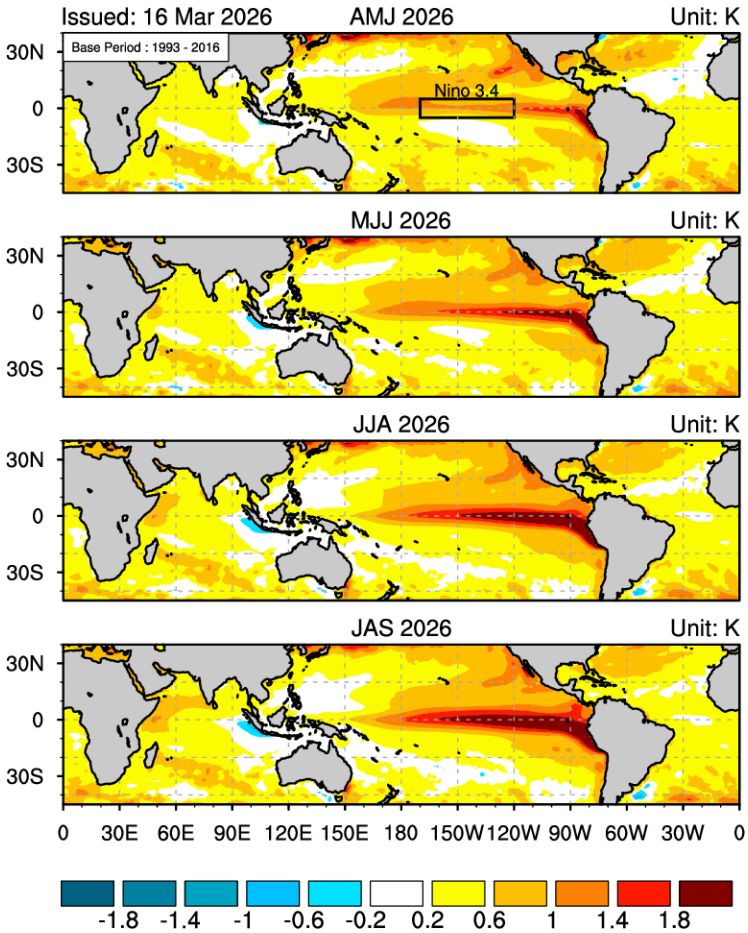
- The APCC ENSO outlook suggests “El Nino WATCH”.
- Positive SST anomalies are expected along the equator for April – September 2026 with indications of developing El Nino.
- Niño3.4 index is expected to be 0.47 °C for April 2026 and then increase up to 1.75 °C by September 2026.
- El Nino is the most probable with 84.6% of chance during the April to June period and the probability reaches up to 97.4% in the later part of forecast period.

ENSO Alert System



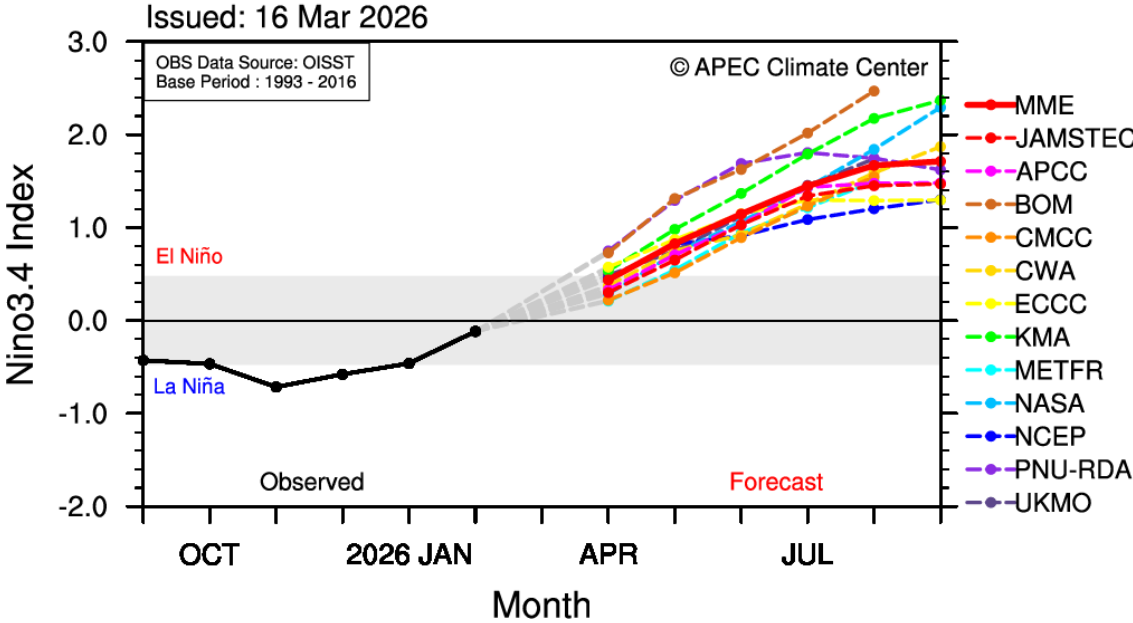
The APCC ENSO Alert status for April - September 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction. Observed data used for the recent three months is the Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature (OISST). Effective from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

SST Anomaly for AMJ-JAS 2026

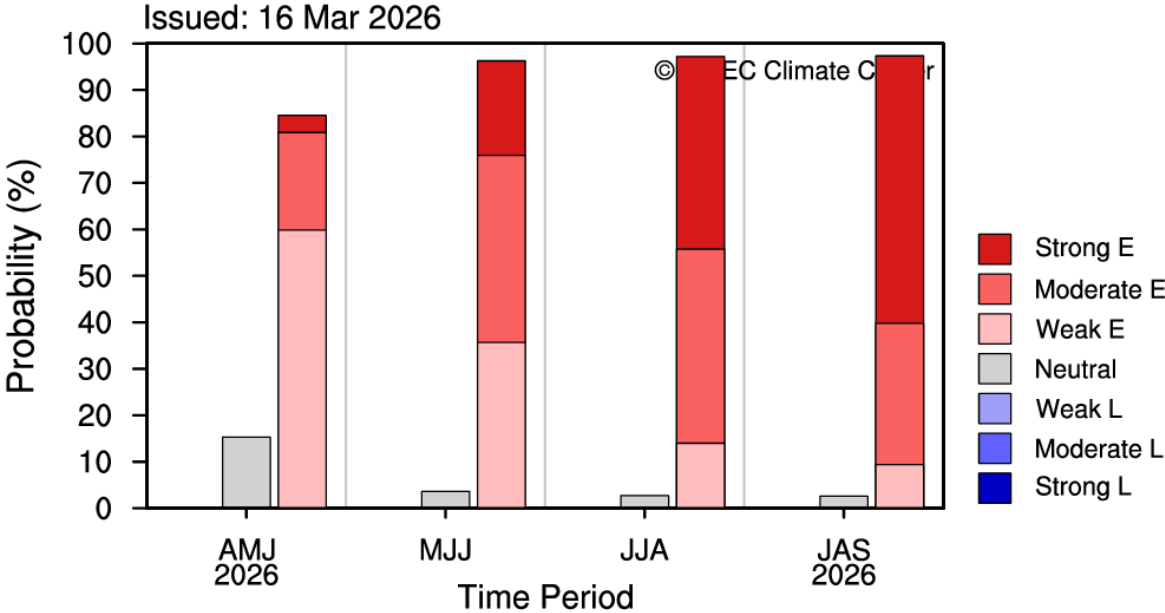


Multi-model ensemble (MME) forecasts of SST anomalies for April - September 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

Nino3.4 Index for 2026 AMJJAS



Probabilistic ENSO Forecast for 2026 AMJJAS



* 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 April - September 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.

April - June 2026

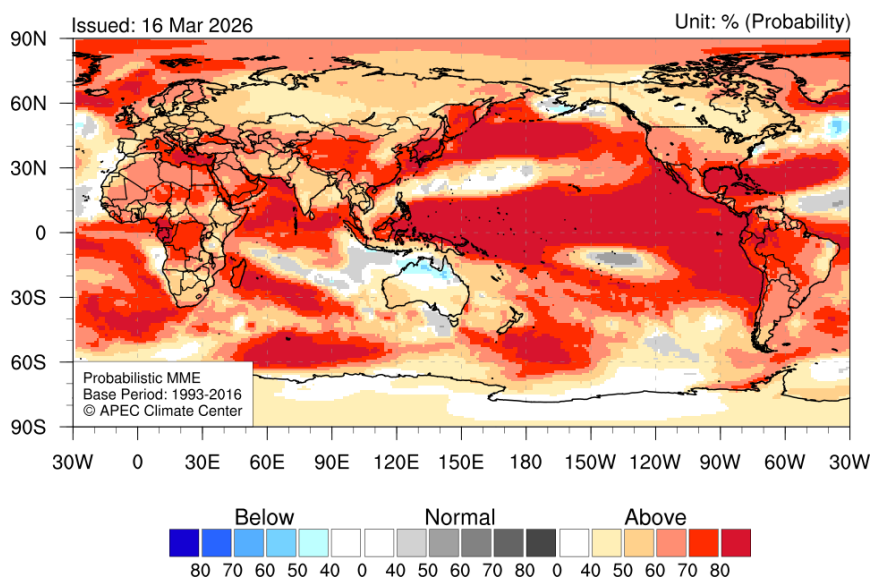
Temperature

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is predicted for the **northeastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, central Africa, Arabian Sea, Equatorial Indian Ocean, East Asia and north Pacific, tropical North Pacific, Caribbean, subtropical North Atlantic, southeastern South Pacific and northwestern South America**. Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is expected for **Europe, Arctic sea, Russia, Greenland, Central Asia, North Africa, West and South Asia, USA, Central America, southern South America**. A tendency for above normal temperatures is expected for **southern Australia, and Canada**.
- Enhanced probability for near normal temperatures is predicted for the **central subtropical south Pacific**, A tendency for below normal temperature is expected over **southeastern subtropical Indian Ocean and tropical north Atlantic**.
- Enhanced probability for below normal temperatures is predicted for south **a part of north Atlantic and northern Australia**.

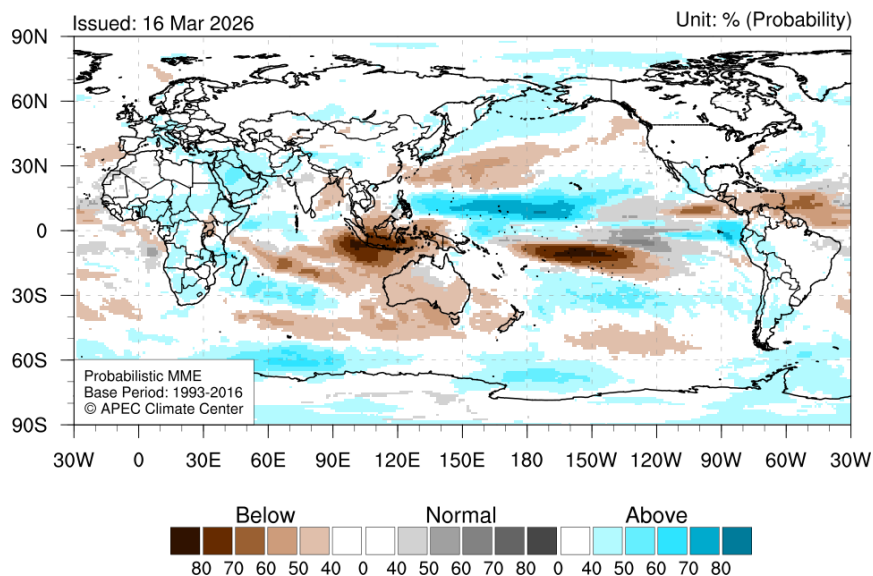
Precipitation

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **equatorial North Pacific**. Enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **Eastern end of equatorial Pacific**. A tendency for above normal precipitation is expected for **central and southern Africa, West Asia, southern Indian Ocean, north and south extratropical Pacific, western and southern South America**.
- Enhanced probability for near normal precipitation is predicted for the **central equatorial Pacific**.
- Strongly enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is predicted for the **central off-equatorial South Pacific and southern part of Maritime continents and southeastern tropical Indian Ocean**. Enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is expected for **western to central North Pacific, off-equatorial eastern North Pacific and tropical western Atlantic**. A tendency for below normal precipitation is predicted for the **southern Indian Ocean, southern Australia, the Bay of Bengal**.

Temperature at 2m for April-June 2026



Precipitation for April-June 2026



Probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) for April - June 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 forecasts of APCC is described as above

July - September 2026

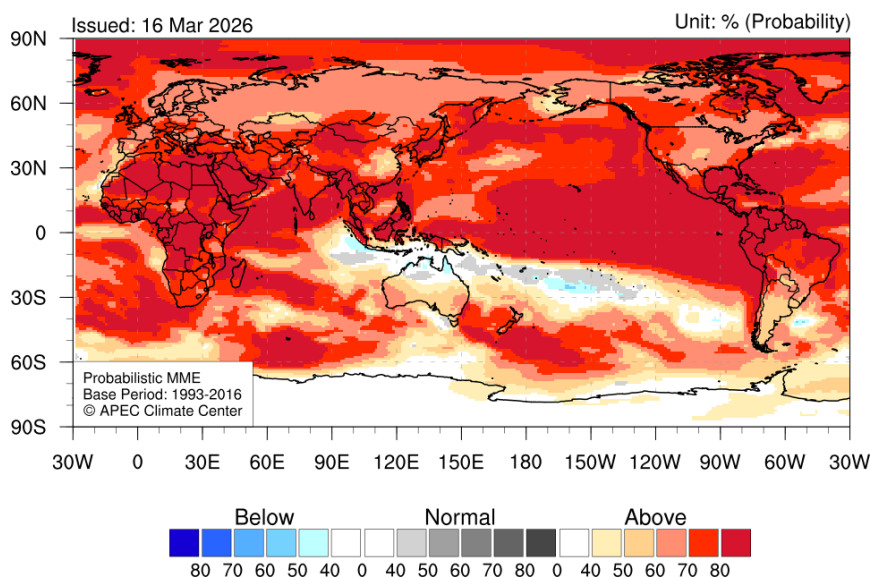
Temperature

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is predicted for **the Arctic sea, northern Atlantic, Greenland, Mediterranean, Africa, northern and tropical Indian Ocean, West and South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia (except for central eastern China), North Pacific, Tropical Pacific, western North America, subtropical North Atlantic, Mexico, Caribbean, central America and northern South America.** Enhanced probability for above normal temperatures is expected for the **northern Europe, Russia, southern Australia, central North America, southern South America.**

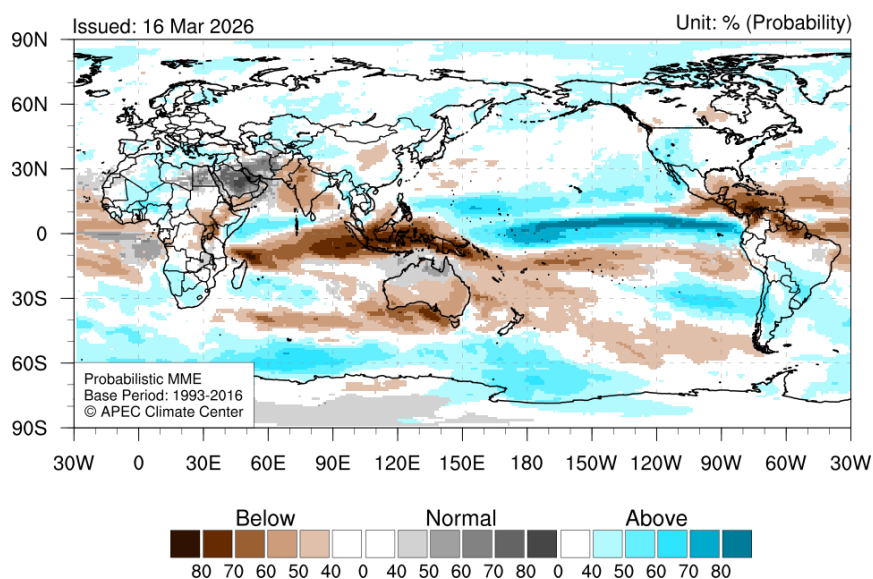
Precipitation

- Strongly enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **equatorial Pacific.** Enhanced probability for above normal precipitation is predicted for **tropical western north Pacific, eastern South Pacific, and eastern equatorial Indian Ocean.** A tendency for above normal precipitation is predicted for **western to central North Africa, Central Asia, western USA, eastern South Pacific, central to southern part of South America.**
- Enhanced probability for near normal precipitation is predicted for the **Middle East and northern Australia.**
- Strongly enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is predicted for **Maritime Continents, southern subtropical Indian Ocean, Caribbean, Central America, and northern part of South America.** Enhanced probability for below normal precipitation is predicted for **the eastern Central Africa, India, Southern Australia, tropical South Pacific and western tropical Atlantic.** A tendency for below normal precipitation is predicted for **subtropical southwestern Pacific.**

Temperature at 2m for July-September 2026



Precipitation for July-September 2026



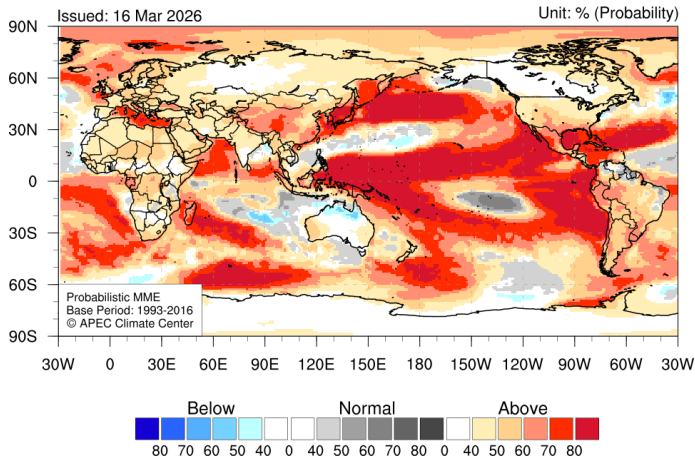
Probabilistic MME forecasts of 2m temperature (top) and precipitation (bottom) for July - September 2026. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

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%

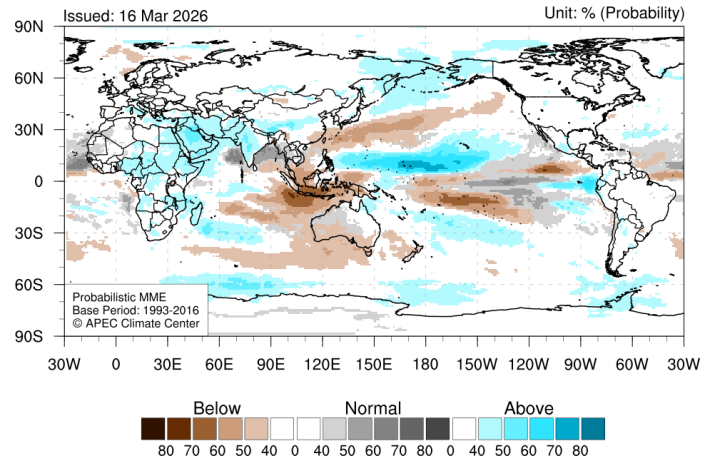
Probabilistic MME forecasts of APCC is described as above

April - June 2026

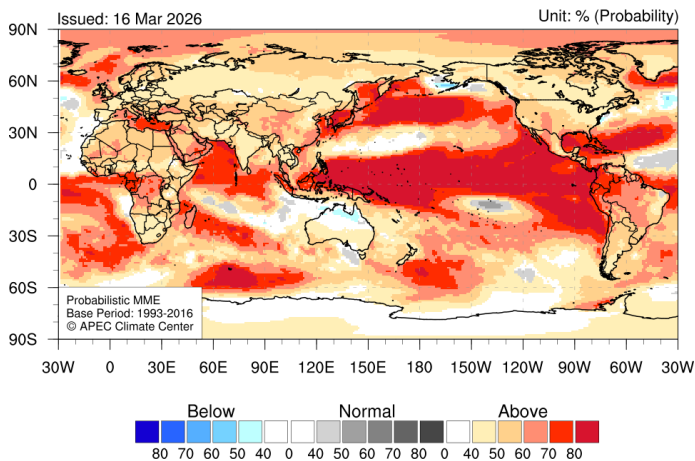
Temperature at 2m for April 2026



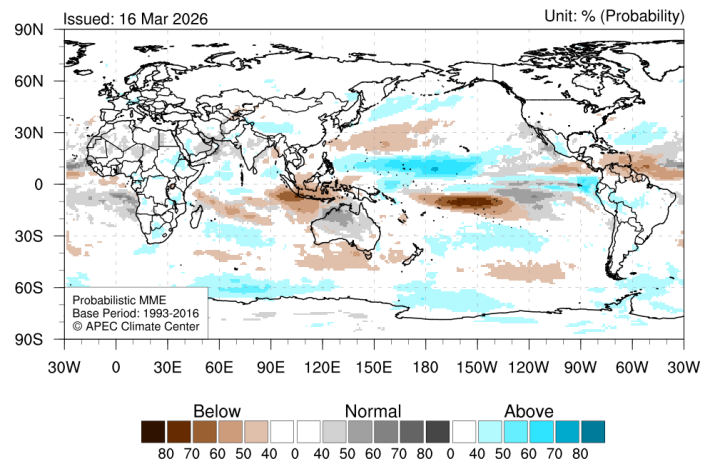
Precipitation for April 2026



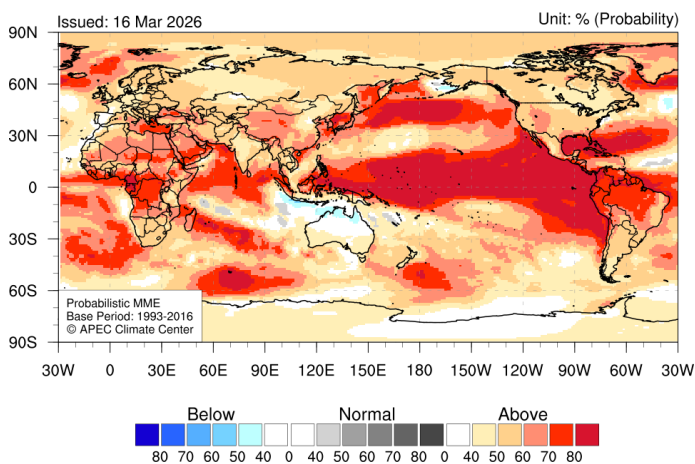
Temperature at 2m for May 2026



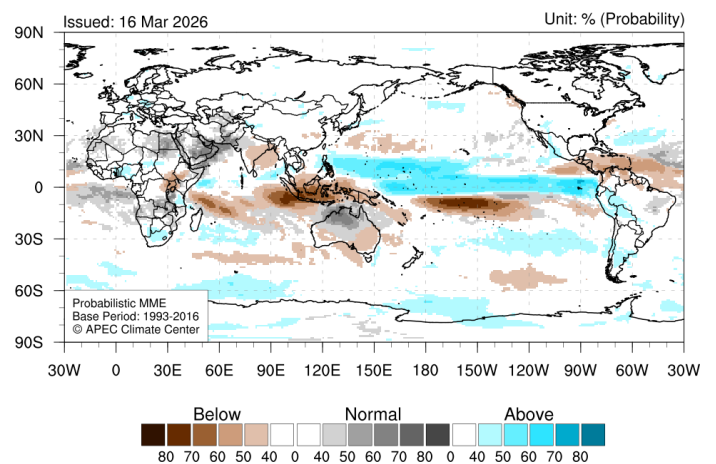
Precipitation for May 2026



Temperature at 2m for June 2026



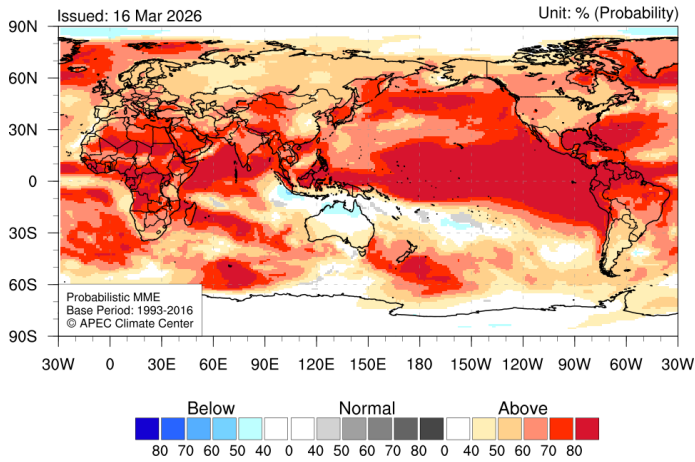
Precipitation for June 2026



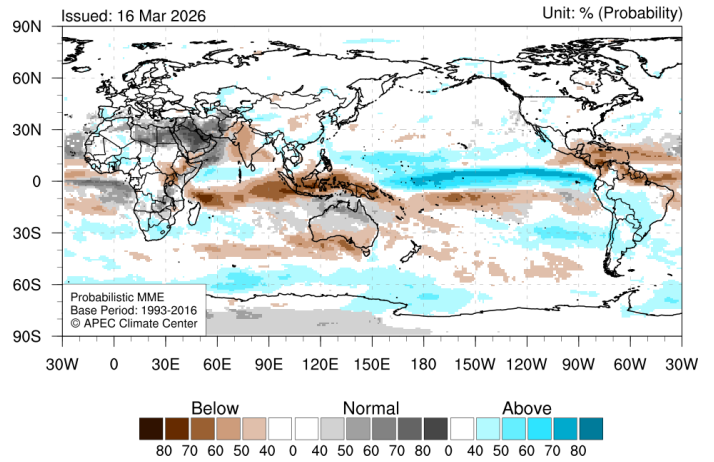
Probabilistic MME forecasts of Monthly 2m temperature (left) and precipitation (right) for April - June 2026. Normal conditions are computed with respect to the common base period (1993-2016) of participating models in the APCC MME prediction.

July - September 2026

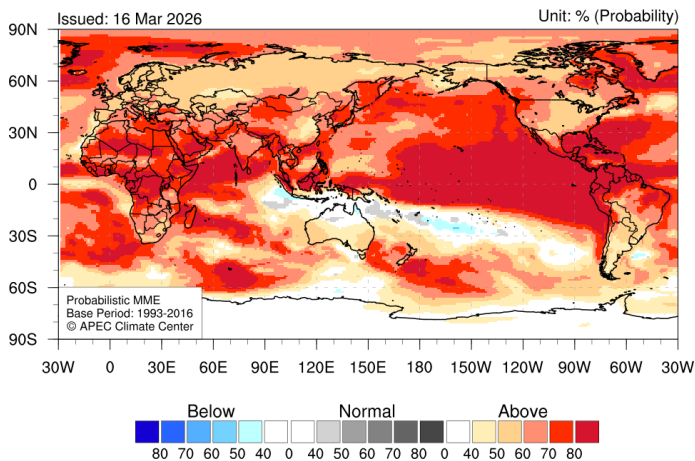
Temperature at 2m for July 2026



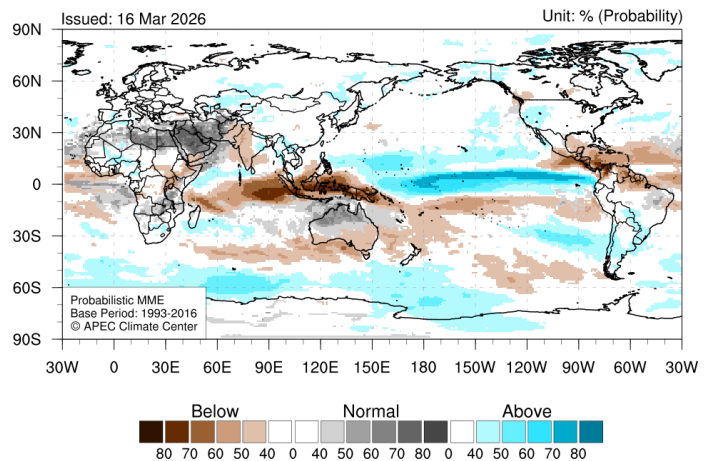
Precipitation for July 2026



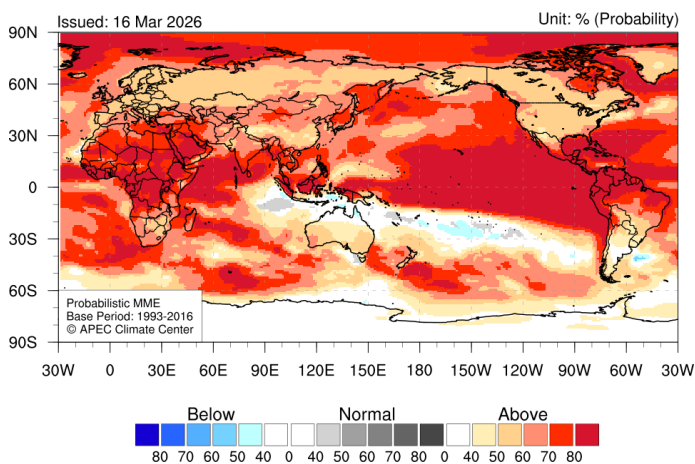
Temperature at 2m for August 2026



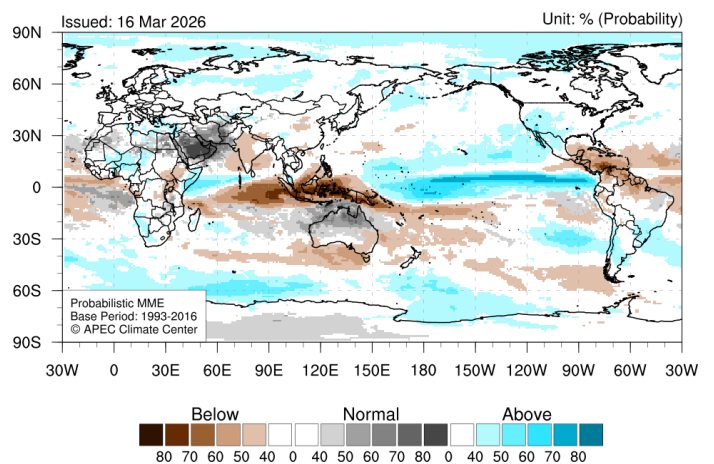
Precipitation for August 2026



Temperature at 2m for September 2026



Precipitation for September 2026



Probabilistic MME forecasts of Monthly 2m temperature (left) and precipitation (right) for July - September 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 (UK01), National Aeronautics and Space Administration USA (NASA), and the National Centers for Environmental Prediction USA (NCEP).