# ForeSight 180 Day Outlook

**April to September 2025**

**Issued by Senior Forecaster Roar Teigen**
**Issued: 20 March 2025**
**Next forecast: Mid to late April 2025**

Note:
An explanation of all the elements and the indices are found on the last pages of the report.


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## Executive Summary:

Looking at years with similar PV development in March and April as observed and expected this year Atlantic ridge is likely to be a regime we get for prevailing periods in April.
In May we might get even more high pressure dominated than normal over Nordic, but of course high uncertainty. Over the Central Europe most lkely wetter than normal both in April and May.
Into the Summer a southerly low pressure path is at the moment most likely in June with slightly wet both over Nordic and the Conti.

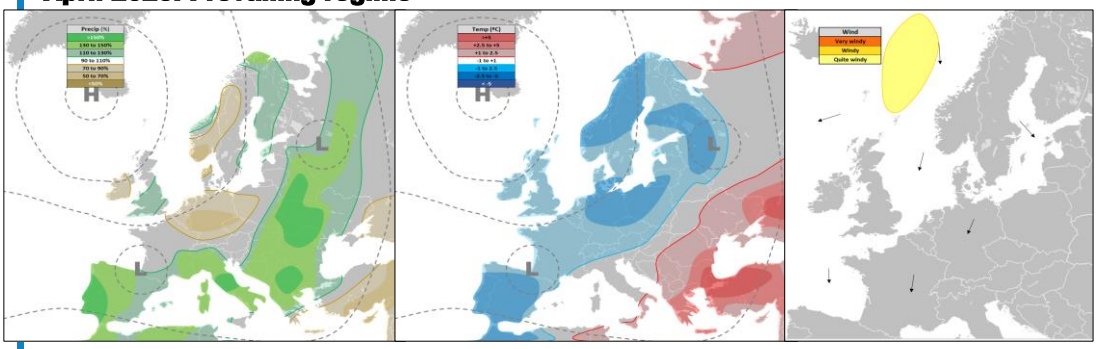
Prevailing weather regime

| Region | Temperature | | | | | Precipitation | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | M | J | J | A | S | A | M | J | J | A | S |
| Nordic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | NO1 (SE) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO2 (SW) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO3 (C) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO4 (O) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO5 (W) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | SE1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SE2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SE3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SE4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NC | Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CE | Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |

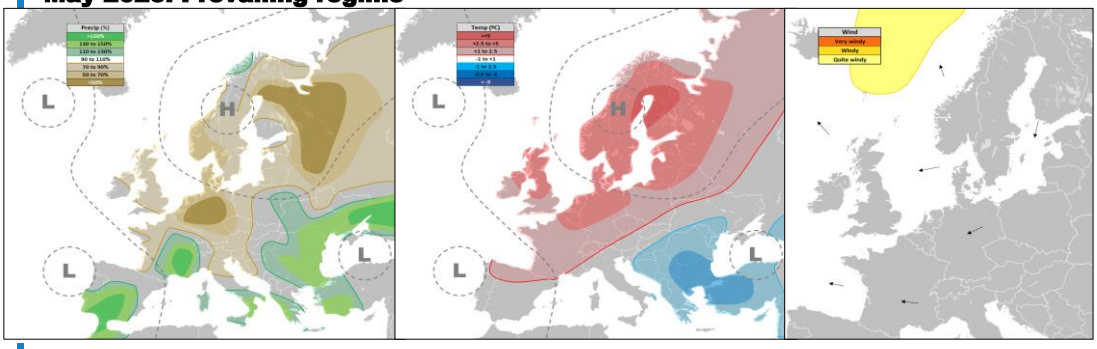
2nd most prevailing regime

| Region | Temperature | | | | | Precipitation | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | M | J | J | A | S | A | M | J | J | A | S |
| Nordic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | NO1 (SE) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO2 (SW) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO3 (C) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO4 (O) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | NO5 (W) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | SE1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SE2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SE3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SE4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NC | Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CE | Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | France | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |

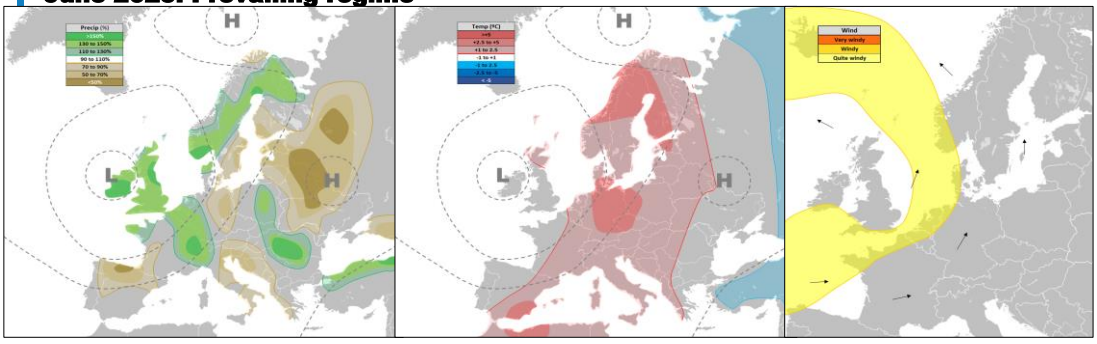
## April 2025: Prevailing regime




## May 2025: Prevailing regime

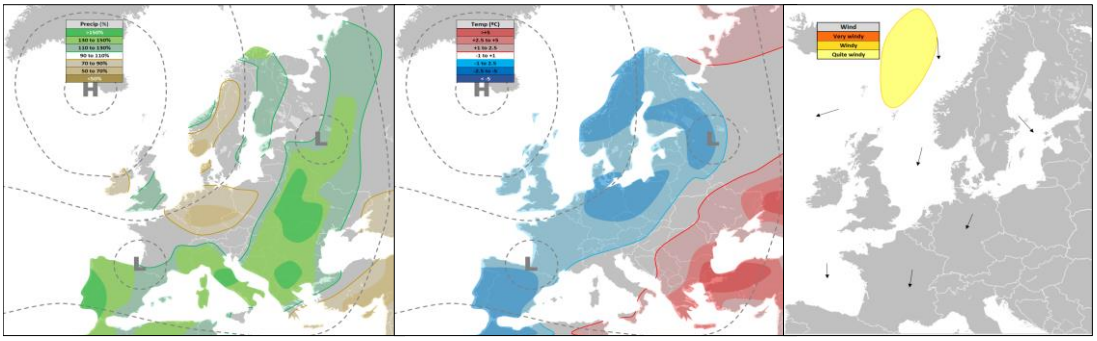



## June 2025: Prevailing regime



## April 2025: Most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 45%**



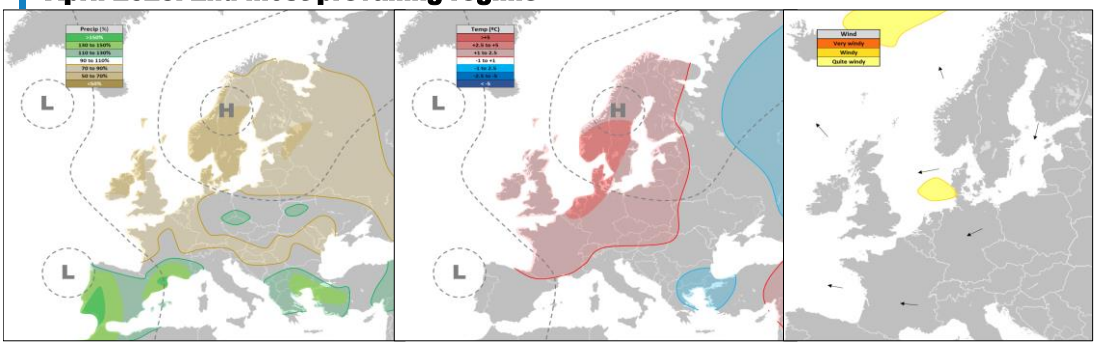

| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | N | SA |
| Temperature | B | B |
| Windy days | | 46% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 11% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 8% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 9% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 12% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 7% | AO | 13% |
| ONI | 12% | Analog | 18% |
| Solar cycle | 11% | | |

## April 2025: 2nd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 35%**



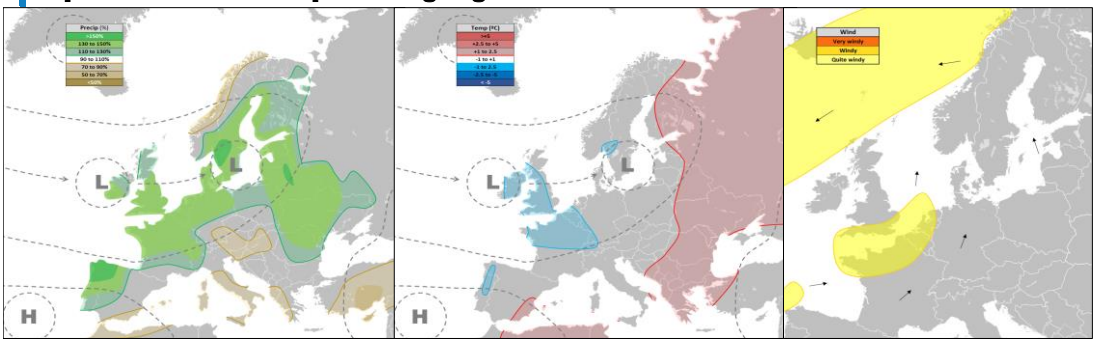

| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | B | SB |
| Temperature | A | SA |
| Windy days | | 28% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 29% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 12% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 19% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 17% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 25% | AO | 15% |
| ONI | 21% | Analog | 32% |
| Solar cycle | 17% | | |

## April 2025: 3rd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 15%**




| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | N | SA |
| Temperature | N | N |
| Windy days | | 61% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 2% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 4% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 3% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 7% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 8% | AO | 12% |
| ONI | 7% | Analog | 0% |
| Solar cycle | 11% | | |

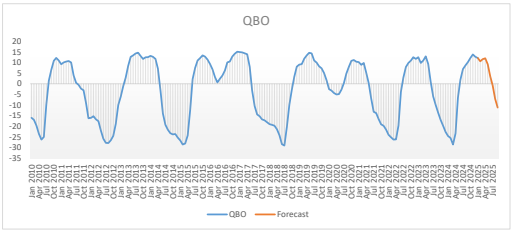
| INDEX | SIGN/PHASE | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | | | Main weather regimes | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T | P | T | P | W | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | L | N | H |
| Normal conditions | | N | N | N | N | 6% | 30% | 8% | 18% | 4% | 28% | 11% | 39% | 22% | 39% |
| Quasi-Biennial Oscillation | westerly winds | N | SB | N | N | 7% | 27% | 7% | 17% | 6% | 30% | 12% | 34% | 23% | 42% |
| Atlantic Tripole | negative | SA | N | N | SB | 10% | 26% | 8% | 25% | 4% | 31% | 7% | 33% | 28% | 38% |
| Ocean Niño Index (ONI) | neutral | N | N | N | N | 5% | 30% | 7% | 21% | 2% | 27% | 12% | 37% | 24% | 38% |
| Solar cycle | maximum period | SA | SA | SB | A | 5% | 24% | 11% | 17% | 8% | 29% | 11% | 35% | 25% | 40% |
| Oct snow cover extent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AO persistence | neutral | SB | SA | N | N | 6% | 35% | 12% | 15% | 2% | 23% | 13% | 47% | 17% | 36% |
| Analog years | 1990,1997 | SB | A | B | N | 12% | 23% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 27% | 18% | 23% | 32% | 45% |

*Explanation of each index and the legend are found on the last page.*

| Photo Voltaics Germany in % of normal | 91% |
|---|---|

| Wind in Germany in % of normal | 95% |
|---|---|

| MODEL | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | P | T | P |
| ECMWF | A | A | A | A |
| CFSv2 | A | SA | SA | SA |
| Met Office | A | SA | A | N |
| DWD | A | SA | A | N |
| Meteo-France | A | N | A | N |
| ECCC | A | SA | SA | SA |
| C3S | A | SA | A | SA |
| NMME | A | N | SA | SA |
| Forecaster | SB | N | SB | A |




*The observed and forecasted Quasi Biennial Oscillation*

## April 2025 – Discussion

**MODELS**
All seasonal models align of really mild across Europe and wet over Nordic, wet over the Conti as well in most of them.

**TELECONNECTIONS**
The **QBO** is still in its westerly phase giving a weak dry signal over Nordic.

**Atlantic Tripole** has been positiver during the Winter but is shifting neutral to slightly negative now at the Spring and give a a weak mild signal over Nordic and weak dry signal over Central Europe.

**ENSO** is likely becoming neutral based on the latest forecasts and give no signals.

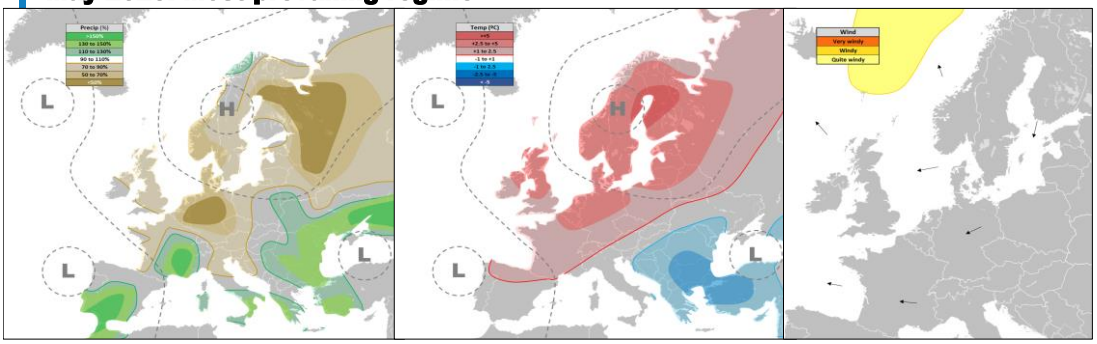
The **solar cycle** is currently still in its maximum phase and give a weak wet and mild signal over Nordic and strong wet signal over Central Europe and slightly cold.

**Analog year** 1990 was wet and mild over Nordic, while 1997 cold and slightly wet with dominating low pressure trough over Nordic. Both years were slightly cold over Central Europe and slightly wet and slightly dry respectively.

**CONCLUSION**
We had and SSW in early March and winds at 10 hPa 60N continue to be reversed and PV very displaced very likely through this month. The most important is therefore to compare with years where PV has behaved similar to this. We then find that North Atlantic ridge dominates and especially in 2016 when the PV behaved very similar to this year. It not necessarily becomes drier than normal over Nordic in this regime, but at least not much wetter than normal and likely minimum slightly cold. Over the Central Europe likely wet and slightly cold.

## May 2025: Most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 30%**



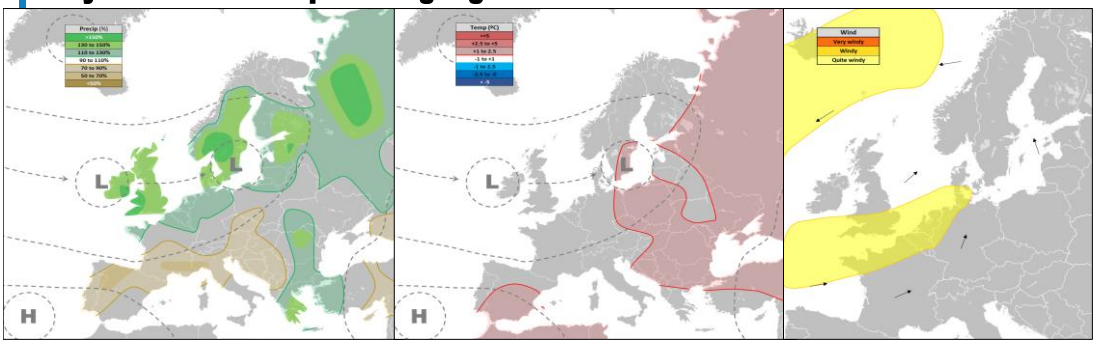

| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | B | SA |
| Temperature | A | A |
| Windy days | | 21% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 29% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 12% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 19% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 14% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 20% | AO | 21% |
| ONI | 13% | Analog | 15% |
| Solar cycle | 19% | | |

## May 2025: 2nd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 25%**



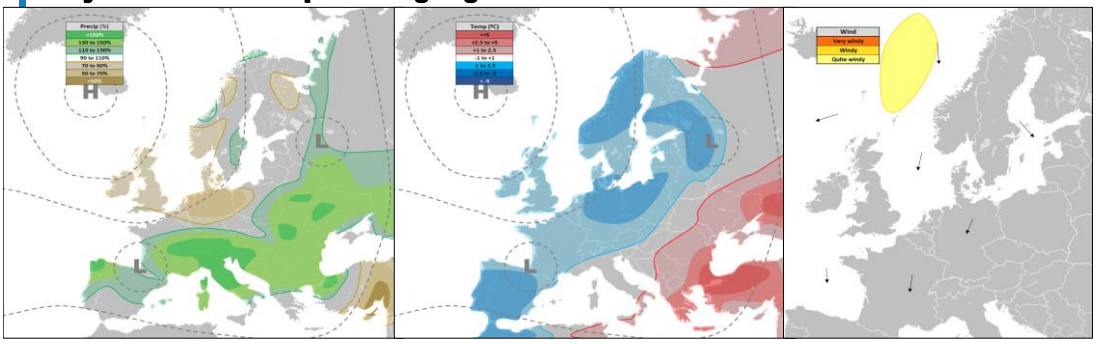

| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | A | SB |
| Temperature | N | SA |
| Windy days | | 42% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 2% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 4% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 3% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 11% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 9% | AO | 14% |
| ONI | 13% | Analog | 3% |
| Solar cycle | 6% | | |

## May 2025: 3rd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 20%**




| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | SB | WA |
| Temperature | B | B |
| Windy days | | 29% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 11% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 8% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 9% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 13% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 12% | AO | 9% |
| ONI | 11% | Analog | 10% |
| Solar cycle | 8% | | |

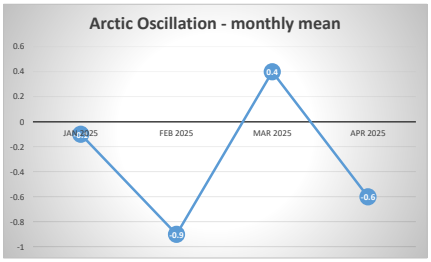
| INDEX | SIGN/PHASE | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | | | Main weather regimes | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T | P | T | P | W | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | L | N | H |
| Normal conditions | | N | N | N | N | 16% | 28% | 12% | 17% | 3% | 28% | 12% | 40% | 20% | 40% |
| Quasi-Biennial Oscillation | westerly winds | SA | N | N | SA | 13% | 20% | 11% | 14% | 7% | 35% | 13% | 32% | 21% | 48% |
| Atlantic Tripole | negative | SA | N | SA | B | 19% | 28% | 9% | 20% | 27% | 4% | 12% | 37% | 47% | 16% |
| Ocean Niño Index (ONI) | neutral | N | SA | N | N | 10% | 33% | 13% | 26% | 13% | 2% | 11% | 46% | 40% | 13% |
| Solar cycle | maximum period | A | SB | SA | N | 13% | 33% | 6% | 19% | 6% | 27% | 8% | 39% | 26% | 35% |
| Oct snow cover extent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AO persistence | negative | N | SB | SB | N | 4% | 26% | 14% | 21% | 5% | 25% | 9% | 40% | 26% | 34% |
| Analog years | 1991,2011 | B | N | B | N | 11% | 47% | 3% | 15% | 0% | 26% | 10% | 50% | 15% | 35% |

*Explanation of each index and the legend are found on the last page.*

| Photo Voltaics Germany in % of normal | 94% |
|---|---|

| Wind in Germany in % of normal | 104% |
|---|---|

| MODEL | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | P | T | P |
| ECMWF | A | SA | SA | SA |
| CFSv2 | A | B | SA | SA |
| Met Office | A | SA | A | N |
| DWD | A | N | SA | N |
| Meteo-France | A | SA | A | N |
| ECCC | A | SA | SA | A |
| C3S | A | N | A | SA |
| NMME | A | SA | SA | SA |
| Forecaster | SA | SB | SA | SA |




*Monthly mean values of the Arctic Oscillation (AO)*

## May 2025 – Discussion

**MODELS**

Models shows a very strong mild signal over Nordic and only slightly weaker mild signal over the Conti. Wetter than normal dominates both for Nordic and the Conti.

**TELECONNECTIONS**

**QBO** in westerly phase give a weak mild signal over Nordic and weak wet signal over Central Europe.
**Tripole** is probably neutral or slightly negative and give a weak mild signal over Nordic and weak mild and dry signal over Central Europe.
Neutral **ENSO** conditions give a weak wet signal over Nordic.
**Solar cycle** in maximum phase give a mild and weak dry signal over Nordic and weak mild signal over Central Europe.

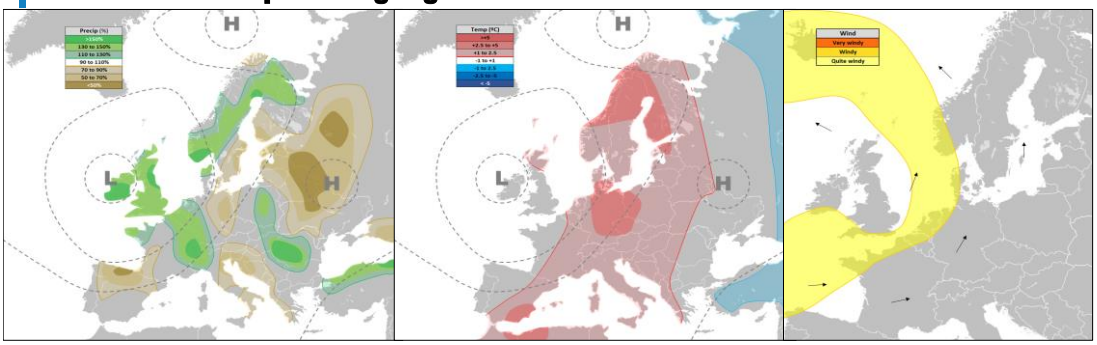
**Analog year** 1991 was dry and cool over Nordic while 2011 wet and near normal temperatures. Over Central Europe 1991 was very cool with normal precipitaiton while 2011 slightly dry and marginally mild.

**CONCLUSION**

If we still focus on the years with a smiliar PV development early Spring as this year then we get a weak mild signal across W-Europe from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean Sea. A wet signal over southwest and partly central Europe, and somewhat mixed precipitation over Scandinavia, but marginally dry if we use 2016 with likely the most similar early spring PV. I therefore choose at least slightly mild both over Nordic and the Conti and wetter than normal over the Conti and slightly dry over Nordic.

## June 2025: Most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 35%**



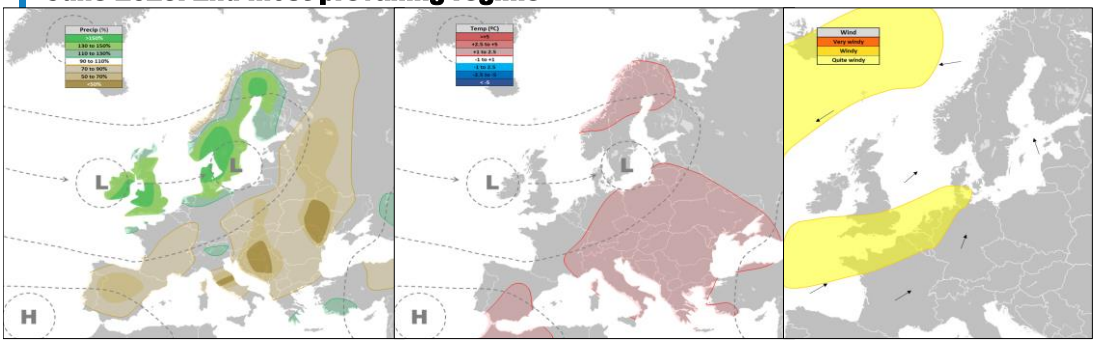

| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | A | A |
| Temperature | SA | A |
| Windy days | | 25% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 1% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 3% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 1% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 3% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 0% | AO | 0% |
| ONI | 2% | Analog | 5% |
| Solar cycle | 5% | | |

## June 2025: 2nd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 30%**



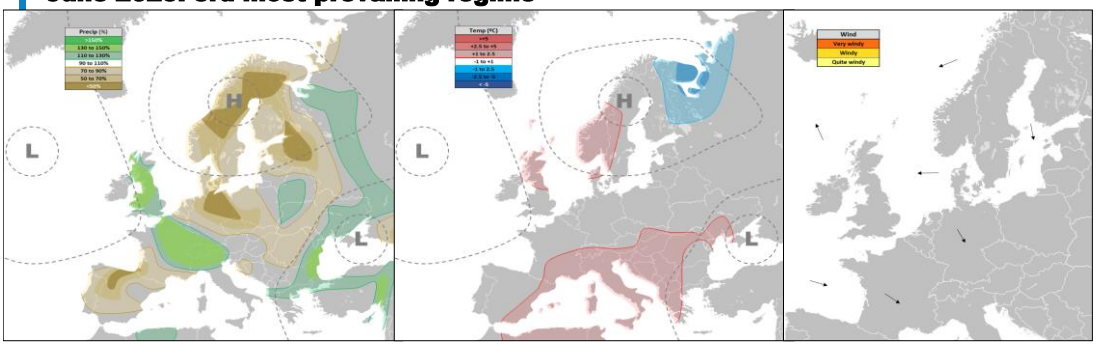

| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | A | N |
| Temperature | N | SA |
| Windy days | | 48% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 2% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 4% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 3% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 21% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 16% | AO | 18% |
| ONI | 23% | Analog | 29% |
| Solar cycle | 16% | | |

## June 2025: 3rd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 15%**




| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | B | SA |
| Temperature | SA | N |
| Windy days | | 10% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 25% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 10% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 24% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 18% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 17% | AO | 16% |
| ONI | 18% | Analog | 7% |
| Solar cycle | 10% | | |

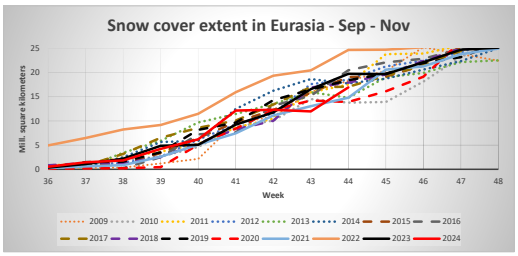
| INDEX | SIGN/PHASE | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | | | Main weather regimes | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T | P | T | P | W | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | L | N | H |
| Normal conditions | | N | N | N | N | 4% | 31% | 19% | 17% | 2% | 23% | 8% | 49% | 19% | 31% |
| Quasi-Biennial Oscillation | transition phase | SA | N | SB | N | 3% | 32% | 21% | 18% | 3% | 22% | 5% | 53% | 21% | 27% |
| Atlantic Tripole | negative | N | SB | SB | SA | 6% | 23% | 16% | 17% | 0% | 28% | 17% | 38% | 17% | 45% |
| Ocean Niño Index (ONI) | neutral | N | N | N | N | 4% | 30% | 23% | 18% | 2% | 19% | 8% | 53% | 20% | 27% |
| Solar cycle | maximum period | SA | N | N | SA | 3% | 34% | 16% | 10% | 5% | 24% | 11% | 50% | 15% | 35% |
| Oct snow cover extent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AO persistence | neutral | N | SB | SB | N | 4% | 30% | 18% | 16% | 0% | 26% | 10% | 48% | 16% | 36% |
| Analog years | 90,93,95,08,11 | SB | SA | B | SA | 2% | 35% | 29% | 7% | 5% | 18% | 6% | 64% | 12% | 24% |

*Explanation of each index and the legend are found on the last page.*

| Photo Voltaics Germany in % of normal | 100% |
|---|---|

| Wind in Germany in % of normal | 104% |
|---|---|

| MODEL | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | P | T | P |
| ECMWF | A | A | A | SA |
| CFSv2 | A | B | SA | SA |
| Met Office | SA | N | SA | N |
| DWD | SA | SA | SA | N |
| Meteo-France | A | SA | A | SB |
| ECCC | A | SA | A | SB |
| C3S | A | SA | A | SB |
| NMME | A | SA | SA | N |
| Forecaster | SA | SA | A | SA |




## June 2025 – Discussion

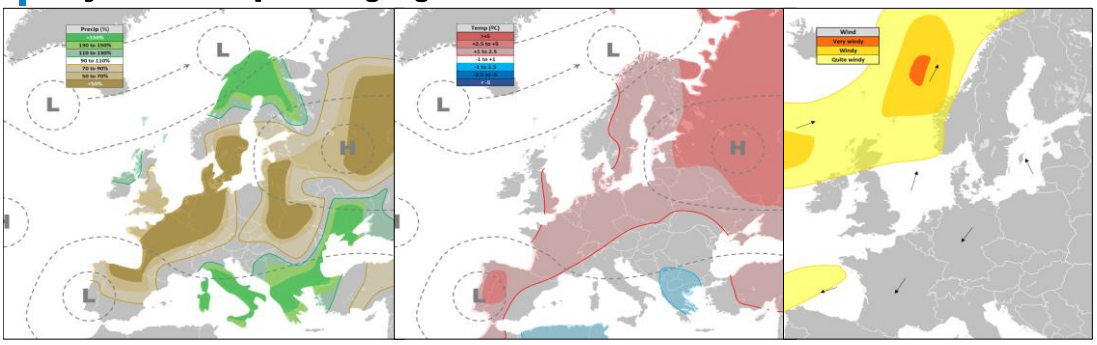
**MODELS**
Models are warm across Europe, wetter than normal indicated over Nordic and mixed precipitation signal for the Conti.

**TELECONNECTIONS**
**QBO** probably moving into transition phase and in case giving a weak mild signal over Nordi and weak cool signal over Central Europe.
**Tripole** is probably still neutral or weak negative and give a weak dry signal over Nordic and weak wet signal over the Conti.
**ENSO** is probably neutral and give no signals.
**Solar Cycle** in maximum phase give a weak mild signal over Nordic and weak wet signal over Central Europe.
Latest **analog years** have all been wetter than normal over Nordic and normal to slightly mild. Over Central Europ these years had precipitation near normal and were normal to slightly cold.

**CONCLUSION**
Lows in a rather southerly path, possibly centered near UK comes to me as the most likely prevailing regime. In this case wetter than normal both over Nordic and Central Europe and temperatures above normal.

## July 2025: Most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 35%**



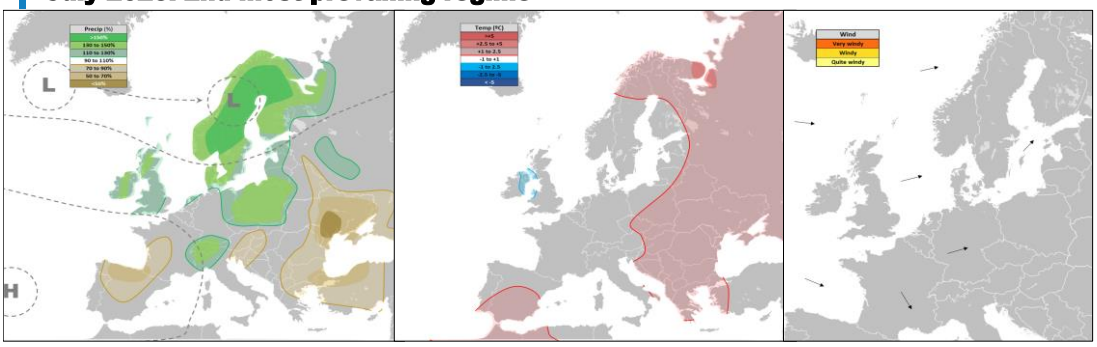
| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | N | SB |
| Temperature | SA | A |
| Windy days | | 6% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 29% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 12% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 19% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 8% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 16% | AO | 15% |
| ONI | 16% | Analog | 16% |
| Solar cycle | 12% | | |

## July 2025: 2nd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 25%**



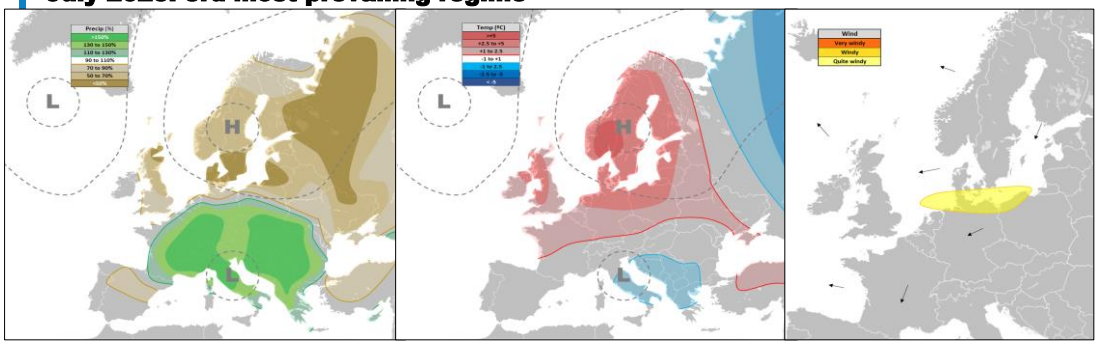
| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | WA | SA |
| Temperature | N | N |
| Windy days | | 38% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 23% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 38% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 24% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 45% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 38% | AO | 41% |
| ONI | 39% | Analog | 26% |
| Solar cycle | 44% | | |

## July 2025: 3rd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 20%**



| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | B | WA |
| Temperature | A | SA |
| Windy days | | 6% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 25% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 10% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 24% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 8% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 16% | AO | 15% |
| ONI | 16% | Analog | 16% |
| Solar cycle | 12% | | |

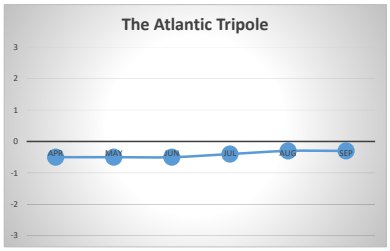
| INDEX | SIGN/PHASE | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | | | Main weather regimes | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T | P | T | P | W | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | L | N | H |
| Normal conditions | | N | N | N | N | 5% | 41% | 17% | 12% | 3% | 25% | 2% | 58% | 15% | 27% |
| Quasi-Biennial Oscillation | transition phase | N | N | N | SB | 6% | 45% | 17% | 8% | 1% | 26% | 2% | 62% | 10% | 28% |
| Atlantic Tripole | negative | N | N | SB | N | 5% | 38% | 17% | 16% | 0% | 27% | 2% | 55% | 16% | 29% |
| Ocean Niño Index (ONI) | neutral | SA | SB | N | N | 1% | 39% | 13% | 16% | 3% | 25% | 4% | 52% | 19% | 29% |
| Solar cycle | maximum period | N | SA | SB | SA | 5% | 44% | 20% | 12% | 0% | 23% | 2% | 64% | 12% | 25% |
| Oct snow cover extent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AO persistence | negative | N | N | N | N | 0% | 41% | 15% | 15% | 2% | 25% | 2% | 56% | 17% | 27% |
| Analog years | 1990,1995 | B | SB | N | B | 3% | 26% | 18% | 16% | 0% | 40% | 0% | 44% | 16% | 40% |

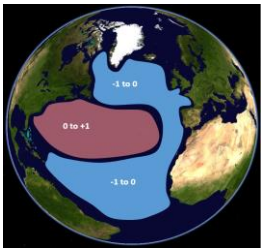
*Explanation of each index and the legend are found on the last page.*

| Photo Voltaics Germany in % of normal | 85% |
|---|---|

| Wind in Germany in % of normal | 112% |
|---|---|

| MODEL | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | P | T | P |
| ECMWF | SA | N | A | SB |
| CFSv2 | SA | SA | SA | SA |
| Met Office | SA | SA | A | SB |
| DWD | SA | SA | A | B |
| Meteo-France | A | SB | A | B |
| ECCC | A | SB | A | SB |
| C3S | A | N | A | SB |
| NMME | A | N | A | SB |
| Forecaster | SA | N | A | SB |




## July 2025 – Discussion

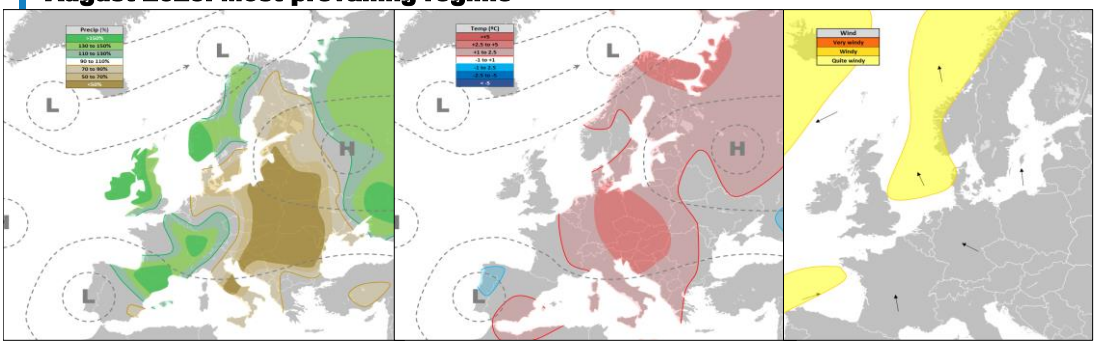
**MODELS**
The models hold on to warm weather across Europe, dry signal over Central Europe and no clear precipitation signal over Nordic.

**TELECONNECTIONS**
**QBO** is probably in a transition phase and give a weak dry signal over Central Europe.
Phase and strenght of the **Tripole** is uncertain, possibly negative and in case a weak cool signal over Central Europe.
**ENSO** is probably neutral and give a weak dry and warm signal over Nordic.
**Solar Cycle** remain in maximum period showing a weak wet signal across Central and Northern Europe and weak cool signal over the Conti.
**Analog years** were normal to slightly dry over Nordic with temperatures slightly below normal. Both years dry over Central Europe, 1990 slightly cool and 1995 warm.

**CONCLUSION**
Signals point in a dry and then likely warm direction for Central Europe and close to normal or slightly warm and dry over Nordic.

## August 2025: Most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 30%**



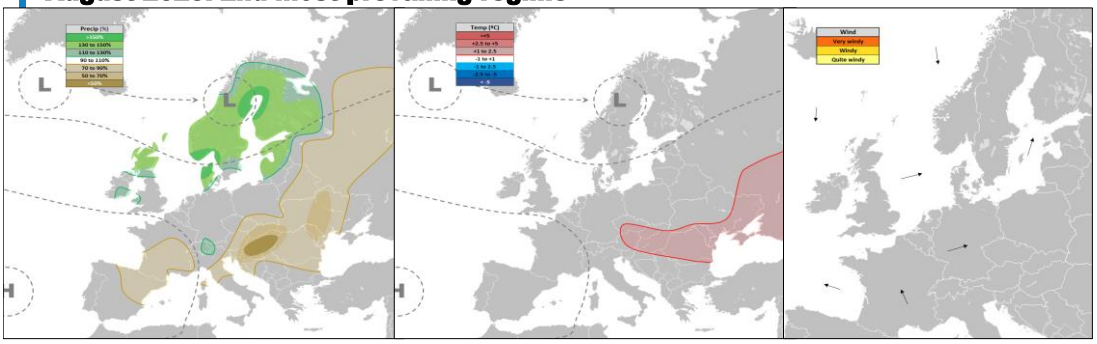
| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | SA | SA |
| Temperature | SA | A |
| Windy days | | 6% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 29% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 12% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 19% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 9% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 15% | | |
| ONI | 17% | Analog | 10% |
| Solar cycle | 12% | | |

## August 2025: 2nd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 25%**



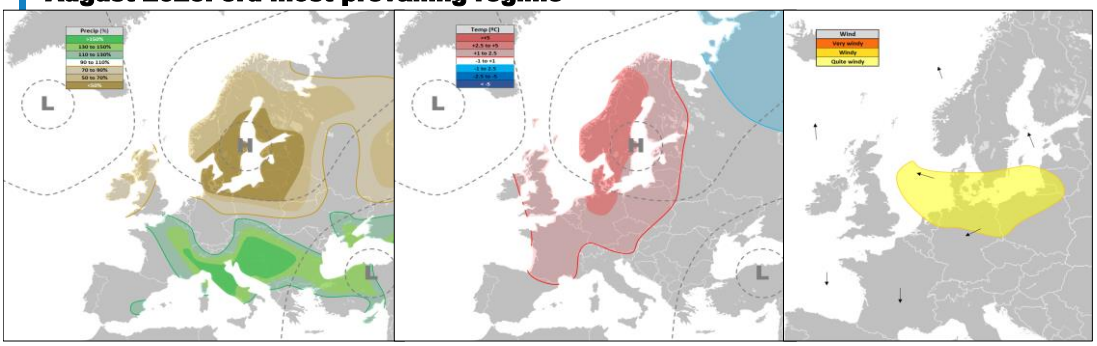
| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | A | SB |
| Temperature | N | N |
| Windy days | | 35% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 23% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 38% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 24% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 45% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 40% | Analog | 42% |
| ONI | 40% | | |
| Solar cycle | 27% | | |

## August 2025: 3rd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 20%**



| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | B | A |
| Temperature | A | SA |
| Windy days | | 7% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 25% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 10% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 24% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 9% | OSCE | - |
| Atl. Tripole | 15% | | |
| ONI | 9% | Analog | 10% |
| Solar cycle | 12% | | |

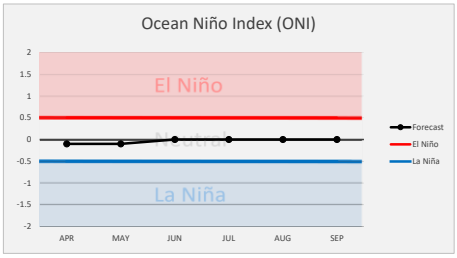
| INDEX | SIGN/PHASE | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | | | Main weather regimes | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T | P | T | P | W | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | L | N | H |
| Normal conditions | | N | N | N | N | 15% | 40% | 19% | 13% | 1% | 23% | 3% | 59% | 15% | 26% |
| Quasi-Biennial Oscillation | easterly winds | N | N | N | SA | 17% | 45% | 23% | 9% | 0% | 21% | 2% | 68% | 9% | 23% |
| Atlantic Tripole | negative | N | N | SB | N | 20% | 40% | 17% | 15% | 0% | 25% | 3% | 58% | 15% | 28% |
| Ocean Niño Index (ONI) | neutral | N | N | N | N | 16% | 40% | 13% | 17% | 1% | 25% | 4% | 53% | 18% | 29% |
| Solar cycle | maximum period | A | B | SB | A | 14% | 27% | 23% | 12% | 0% | 35% | 3% | 49% | 12% | 38% |
| Oct snow cover extent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Analog years | 1993 | WB | A | B | SA | 20% | 42% | 6% | 10% | 0% | 42% | 0% | 48% | 10% | 42% |

*Explanation of each index and the legend are found on the last page.*

| Photo Voltaics Germany in % of normal | 79% |
|---|---|

| Wind in Germany in % of normal | 97% |
|---|---|

| MODEL | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | P | T | P |
| ECMWF | A | N | A | SB |
| CFSv2 | SA | B | SA | A |
| Met Office | A | N | A | SB |
| DWD | SA | SA | A | SB |
| Meteo-France | A | SB | A | SB |
| ECCC | A | B | A | N |
| C3S | A | N | A | SB |
| NMME | A | SB | A | N |
| Forecaster | SA | N | SA | N |




*The ENSO system - Pacific equatorial sea surface temperature anomaly*

## August 2025 – Discussion

**MODELS**
The models continue to show warm Summer condition across Europe. Dry signal dominates both over Nordic and Central Europe.

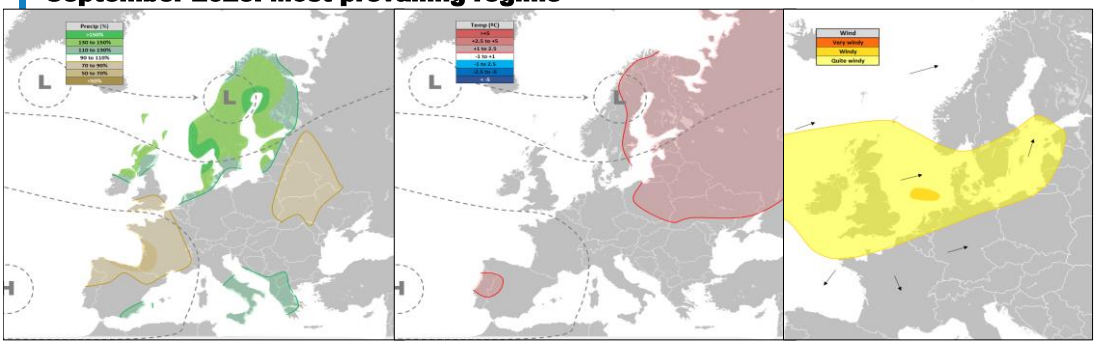
**TELECONNECTIONS**
Teleconnection signals are quite uncertain both regarding phase and strength. **Solar cycle** still likely in maximum phase and give a strong dry and warm signal over Nordic and wet and weak cool signal over Central Europe.

**Analog year** was cool across Central and Northern Europe and wet over Nordic, slightly wet over Central Europe.

**CONCLUSION**
Wide open how August weather will behave, but at least slightly warm across Europe is likely.

## September 2025: Most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 35%**



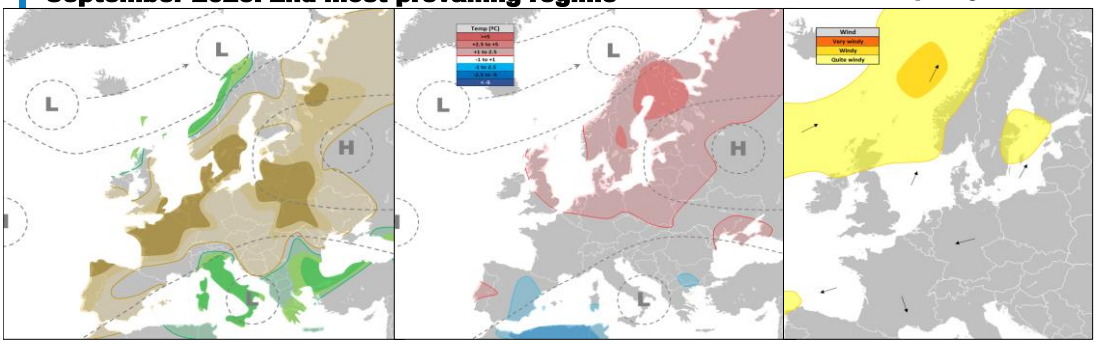
| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | WA | N |
| Temperature | N | N |
| Windy days | | 38% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 23% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 38% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 24% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 40% | Solar cycle | 41% |
| Atl. Tripole | 35% | | |
| ONI | 27% | Analog | 45% |

## September 2025: 2nd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 30%**



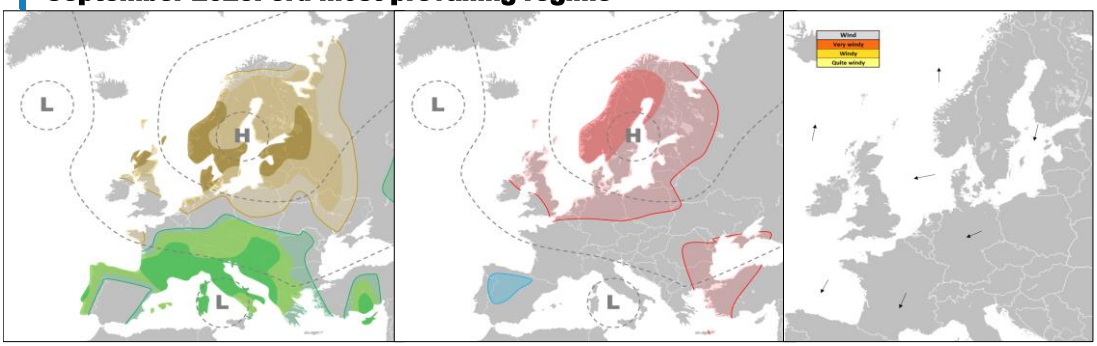
| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | SB | SB |
| Temperature | SA | SA |
| Windy days | | 10% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 29% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 12% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 19% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 22% | Solar cycle | 31% |
| Atl. Tripole | 20% | | |
| ONI | 30% | Analog | 13% |

## September 2025: 3rd most prevailing regime

**Frequency: 15%**



| Mean values | NC | CE |
|---|---|---|
| Precipitation | WB | WA |
| Temperature | SA | SA |
| Windy days | | 16% |

| Previous occurrences of this scenario | |
|---|---|
| Occurrences since 2010 | 25% |
| Occurrences 2000-2009 | 10% |
| Occurrences 1979-1999 | 24% |

| Occurrences for teleconnections | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QBO | 22% | Solar cycle | 31% |
| Atl. Tripole | 20% | | |
| ONI | 30% | Analog | 13% |

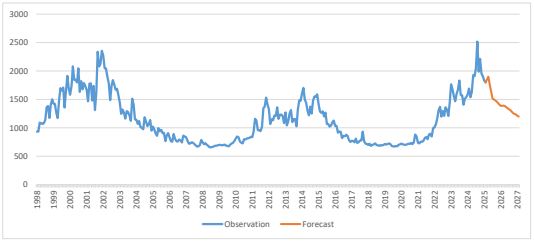
| INDEX | SIGN/PHASE | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | | | Main weather regimes | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T | P | T | P | W | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | L | N | H |
| Normal conditions | | N | N | N | N | 9% | 37% | 8% | 25% | 2% | 24% | 4% | 46% | 27% | 28% |
| Quasi-Biennial Oscillation | easterly winds | SA | SA | SA | N | 13% | 40% | 12% | 22% | 4% | 16% | 6% | 52% | 26% | 22% |
| Atlantic Tripole | negative | N | SA | N | N | 14% | 35% | 13% | 20% | 1% | 23% | 8% | 48% | 21% | 31% |
| Ocean Niño Index (ONI) | neutral | N | SB | SB | SA | 10% | 27% | 12% | 30% | 2% | 26% | 3% | 38% | 32% | 30% |
| Solar cycle | maximum period | SA | N | SA | N | 9% | 41% | 9% | 31% | 2% | 15% | 3% | 50% | 33% | 18% |
| Oct. snow cover extent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Analog years | 2017,2018 | N | A | SB | B | 24% | 45% | 13% | 13% | 0% | 18% | 10% | 58% | 13% | 28% |

*Explanation of each index and the legend are found on the last page.*

| Photo Voltaics Germany in % of normal | 54% |
|---|---|

| Wind in Germany in % of normal | 48% |
|---|---|

| MODEL | NORDIC | | CONTINENT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T | P | T | P |
| ECMWF | A | SA | SA | N |
| CFSv2 | SA | SB | SA | SB |
| Meteo-France | - | - | - | - |
| ECCC | - | - | - | - |
| NMME | A | N | A | N |
| Forecaster | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |




*The solar cycle*

## September 2025 – Discussion

**MODELS**

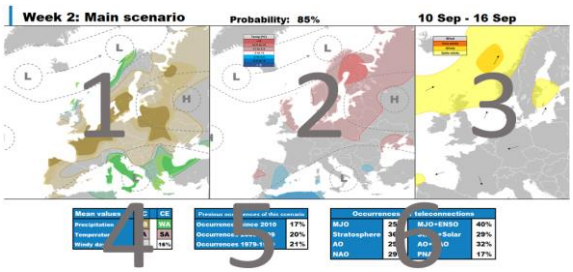
With few models available for this period, there is limited guidance, but warmer than normal across Europe continue to dominate, no clear signals for precipitation.

**TELECONNECTIONS**

While teleconnection data exists for this month, it should be taken with caution given the extended range with uncertain phase and strenght.
Similarly, analog years provide some hints but are not highly reliable.
Analog year 2018 was very wet over Nordic (after a very dry Spring, June and July) and very dry over the Conti and slightly warm.

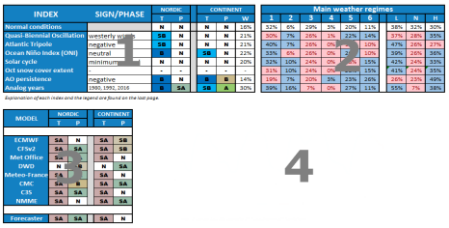
**CONCLUSION**

Highly uncertain outlook so many months ahead. But wetter than normal over Nordic and slightly mild and drier than normal over Central Europe and at least slightly mild is the most likely.




For each month, the forecaster pick three weather regimes that the forecaster think is going to be the most prevailing that month. How likely each of these are, or how often we anticipate these to occur that week, is given by the "Frequency" above the charts. All the charts are based on the average conditions for a typical weather situation of the chosen weather regime.

1. Precipitation anomaly chart. Shows areas of above and below normal precipitation for the given scenario, and where the most common low pressure track or low pressure/high pressure systems are positioned.
2. Temperature anomaly chart.
3. Wind anomaly chart. This is a rough estimate of areas that often see windy conditions and the general wind direction for the given weather scenario.
4. The average precipitation and temperature for the Nordic Countries (NC) and Continental Europe (CE). "Windy days" shows how many days the average wind in Germany is higher than 1 standard deviation above the normal.
5. A table that shows how often this particular weather scenario has occurred in that particular month.
6. A table that shows how often this particular weather scenario has occurred before for the given phase or value of each teleconnection index in that week.




1. A table for each teleconnection index, the sign/phase they have for that week, and the average temperature, precipitation and wind for the Nordic and the continent based on previous occurrences of these indices for the same time of the year.
2. Shows what weather scenario that occurs most often for the given teleconnection, and how often this occurs.
3. A table for several available weather models and their average conditions in the Nordic and the Continent. The last row shows the forecaster's expectation.
4. For each month this shows different charts and graphs for different teleconnections.

**A description of the weather regimes used.**

1 A general western low pressure regime. Lows into Scandinavia. Often a high over Southern Europe and/ or the continent.
2 A southern low pressure track via UK and into South Scandinavia and/or the continent. Also includes the quite rare situation where lows move from E-Europe and into Scandinavia from the SE.
3 A northern low pressure scenario where lows move via Iceland and into the Barents Sea/N-Nordic. Often a high in the continent and/or into South Scandinavia. Often a mild scenario. It may be wet at times, especially in Northern Norway, but often it is quite dry for the Nordic in general.
4 Lows stops west of Scandinavia or over UK due to a high pressure to the east, often over NW or W Russia.
5 High pressure over Northern Europe. Includes high pressure situation over the Nordic, the Norwegian Sea or the North Sea. There may be lows into the continent, but it could also just be a ridge, or the high itself may stretch into the continent. The main point is that the high is centered to the north.
6 High over or just south of Iceland. Usually there will be a low over the Nordic. The continent is more mixed, whether there is a low there or not, but for most of Europe this means a cold scenario.

**Quasi-Biennial Oscillation (QBO)**
The QBO (Quasi-Biennial Oscillation) is a large-scale wind system over the Equator. The wind blows in a broad belt over the Equator in a Westerly or Easterly direction, and the direction changes approximately every second year.
A negative phase indicates Easterly winds, and a positive phase Westerly winds. It usually have stronger signals in the winter season and typically it tend to be cooler and drier types of weather in winters with a negative QBO phase. It may occasionally give signals in other seasons as well.

**Atlantic Tripole**
The Atlantic Tripole is a sea surface temperature pattern in the Northern Atlantic. The temperature anomalies in the Northern Atlantic often follow a three-way pattern, or three poles (a Tripole), where the tropical parts and the areas south of Greenland/Iceland often have the same sign, while the area in the middle, especially off the coast of the United States, have the opposite sign. In a negative Atlantic Tripole, the areas south of Greenland/Iceland, and in the tropics, are generally cooler than normal, with a warm anomaly between them. A positive Tripole has a warm anomaly south of Greenland/Iceland and in the tropics, and cooler off the coast of North America.
The tripole may have signals all year around. A negative tripole is typically associated with increased low pressure activity in the Nordic.

**Ocean Niño Index (ONI) or ENSO**
The ONI is used to define the ENSO system. It measures the sea surface temperatures (SST) in the tropical Pacific. Temperatures higher than 0.5 deg above normal SSTs are regarded as El Niño conditions, while temperatures lower than 0.5 deg below normal SST are regarded as La Niña. The ENSO system typically has stronger deviations from the normal in the Winter season, and thus the impact on the weather is also often stronger in the Winter, although it may have signals all year around.

**Solar cycle**
The amount of solar radiation that Sun emits and the Earth absorbs, oscillates in an approximate 11-year cycle, thus changes very little from month to month. The forecasts are based on predictions from NASA, although the main trends are relatively predictable.
The impact on the weather is generally quite low, but there are tendencies that varies through the year depending on where in the cycle we are.

**October snow cover extent (OCE)**
The October snow cover extent in Siberia has shown to have possible impacts on the Winter weather. Thus, this is only applicable for the Winter season. Years of high snow cover in Siberia has a tendency of increasing the chance of a colder weather development in January/February, where complicated processes leads to changes in the stratosphere and the result is often a weaker polar vortex or a sudden stratospheric warming (SSW). Years of low snow cover in Siberia has the opposite effect, often resulting in a stronger polar vortex and milder/wetter conditions near the surface.

**AO persistence**
The Arctic Oscillation (AO) is a pressure index related to the pressure difference between higher and lower latitudes across the Northern Hemisphere, and could be seen as a more general version of the NAO. Or the NAO could be seen as a local variant of the AO.
The negative and positive AO has similar signals as the NAO. There tend to be a certain persistence in this signals, especially when the amplitude has been large. So this index basically shows how the weather typically is 3 months after a particular AO. It is based on the actual observed AO for the first three months, then partly observations and forecast for the 4th month, and only forecast for the 5th month.

**Analog years**
These are years with similar teleconnections as we expect to see the next 6 months. Ideally, there would be years where all the teleconnections are similar, but that is rarely the case. It is rarely more than 4 of 5 teleconnections that are similar, if we are lucky, but often only 3 of 5 teleconnections, and the signal from the analog years must be used with caution.

**MISSING DATA**
Note that occasionally we get situations where certain combinations of the indices above have not occurred before for the period we are looking at. This will be marked by a dash (-).