

Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook

January 26, 2016

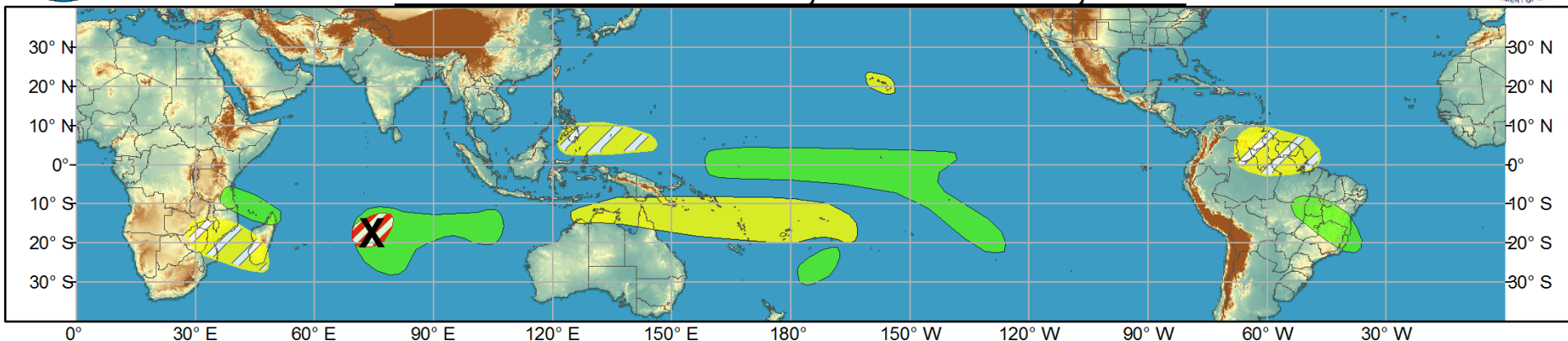
Adam Allgood

Outline

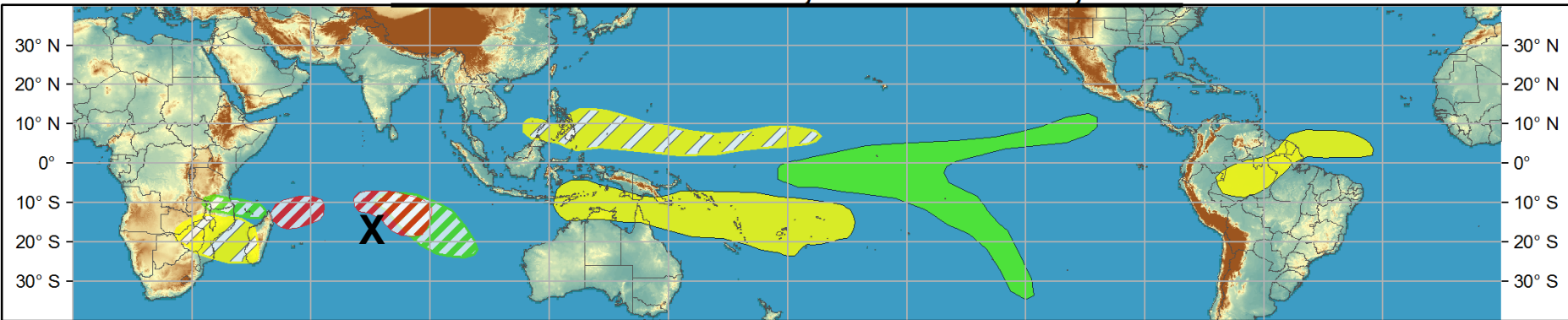
1. Review of Recent Conditions
2. Synopsis of Climate Modes
3. GTH Outlook and Forecast Discussion
4. Connections to U.S. Impacts



Week 1 - Valid: Jan 20, 2016 - Jan 26, 2016

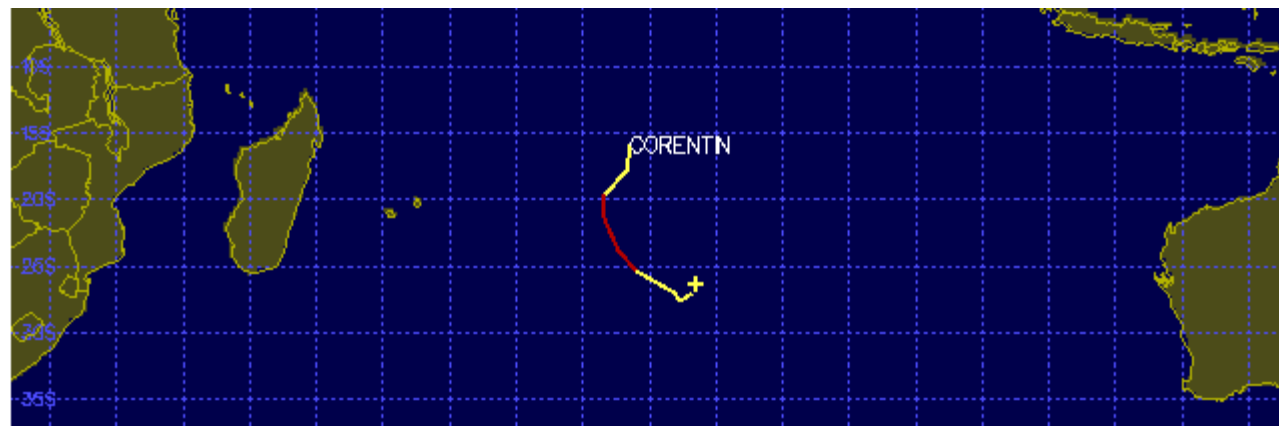


Week 2 - Valid: Jan 20, 2016 - Jan 26, 2016

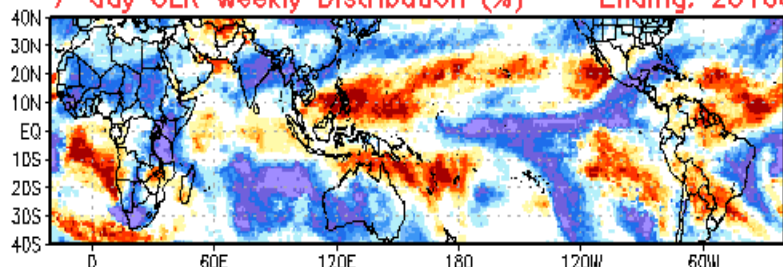


Cyclone Corentin

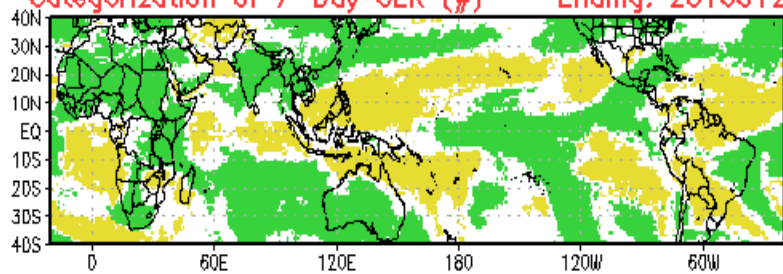
- Formed 21 January
- Max Intensity: 75kt



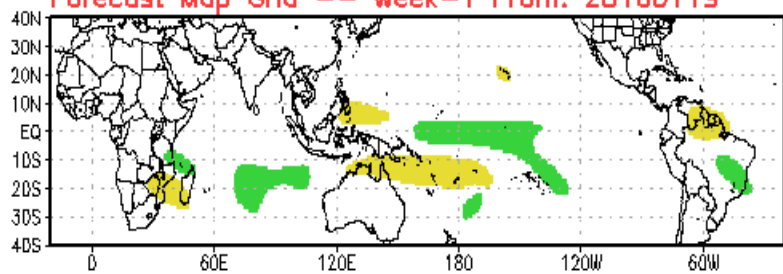
7-day OLR Weekly Distribution (%) -- Ending: 20160126



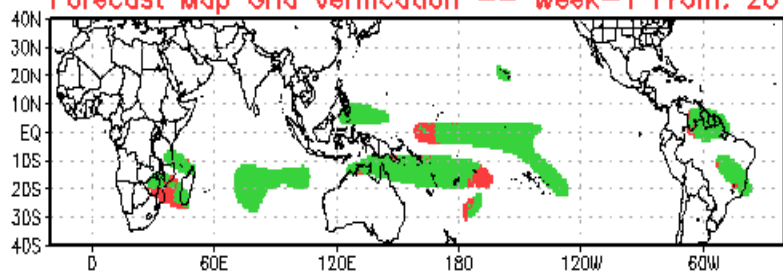
Categorization of 7-Day OLR (#) -- Ending: 20160126



Forecast Map Grid -- Week-1 From: 20160119

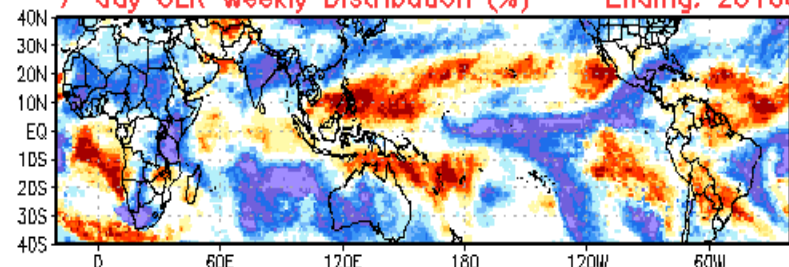


Forecast Map Grid Verification -- Week-1 From: 20160119

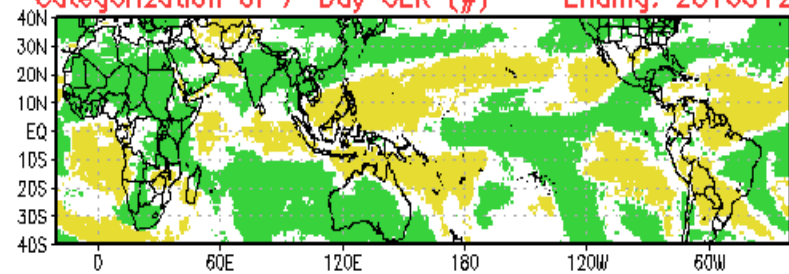


Hit: Green, Miss: Red
Heidke Skill Score: 83.6257

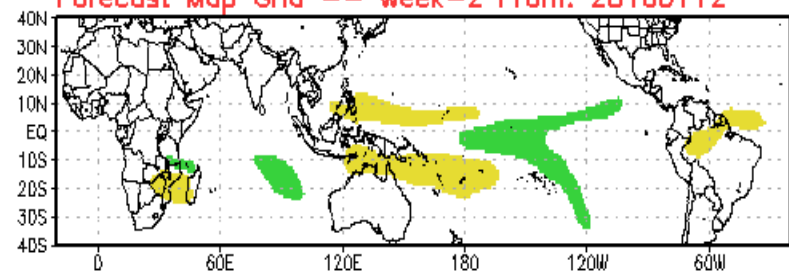
7-day OLR Weekly Distribution (%) -- Ending: 20160126



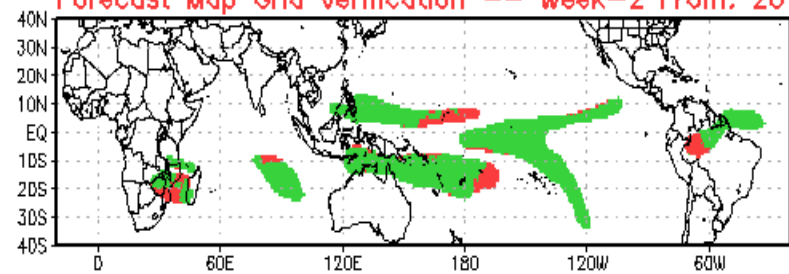
Categorization of 7-Day OLR (#) -- Ending: 20160126



Forecast Map Grid -- Week-2 From: 20160112



Forecast Map Grid Verification -- Week-2 From: 20160112



Hit: Green, Miss: Red
Heidke Skill Score: 77.6554

Synopsis of Climate Modes

ENSO:

- Current: [El Niño Advisory](#)
- A strong El Niño is expected to gradually weaken through spring 2016, and to transition to ENSO-neutral during late spring or early summer.

MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- The MJO became incoherent during mid January, as the enhanced phase encountered destructive interference with the robust ENSO base state. Kelvin Wave activity is apparent over the Maritime Continent.
- Most dynamical model MJO index forecasts show an amplifying signal over the Maritime Continent by the end of Week-2 (hard to do during a strong El Niño). This signal may be partly associated with potential TC activity, but the EMCWF monthly depicts robust eastward propagation to the Pacific.

Extratropics:

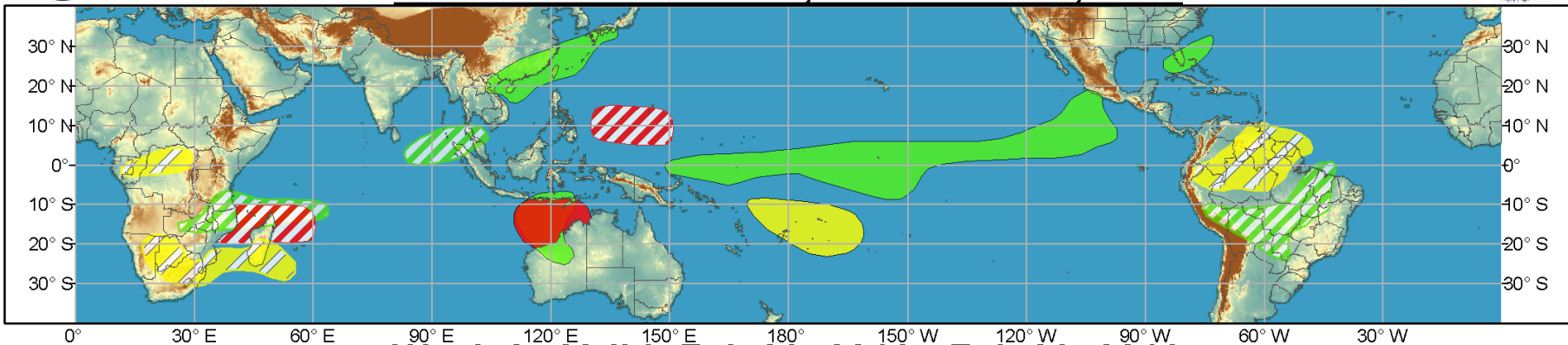
- There is uncertainty regarding whether an intraseasonal signal will develop, but if a Maritime Continent MJO event does evolve, the downstream mid-latitude impacts would be largely in opposition to the canonical ENSO impacts. This introduces considerable uncertainty to the longer range forecast for the U.S.



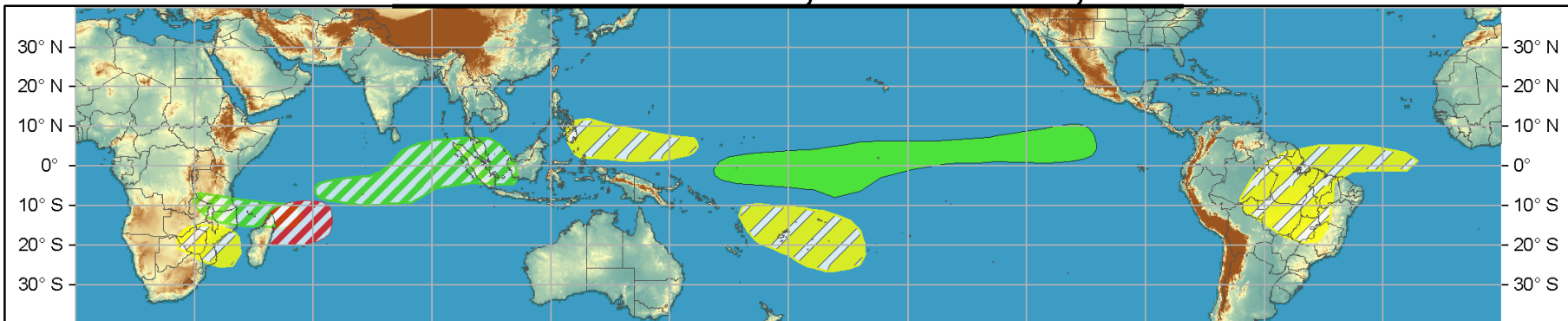
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jan 27, 2016 - Feb 02, 2016



Week 2 - Valid: Feb 03, 2016 - Feb 09, 2016



Confidence
High Moderate

Tropical Cyclone Formation



Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength).

Above-average rainfall



Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.

Below-average rainfall



Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.

Above-normal temperatures



7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.

Below-normal temperatures



7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.

Produced: 01/26/2016

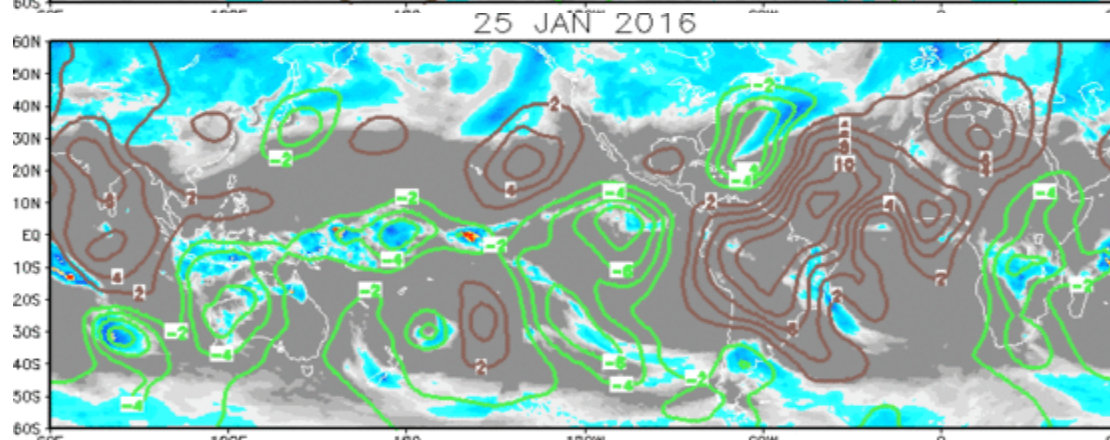
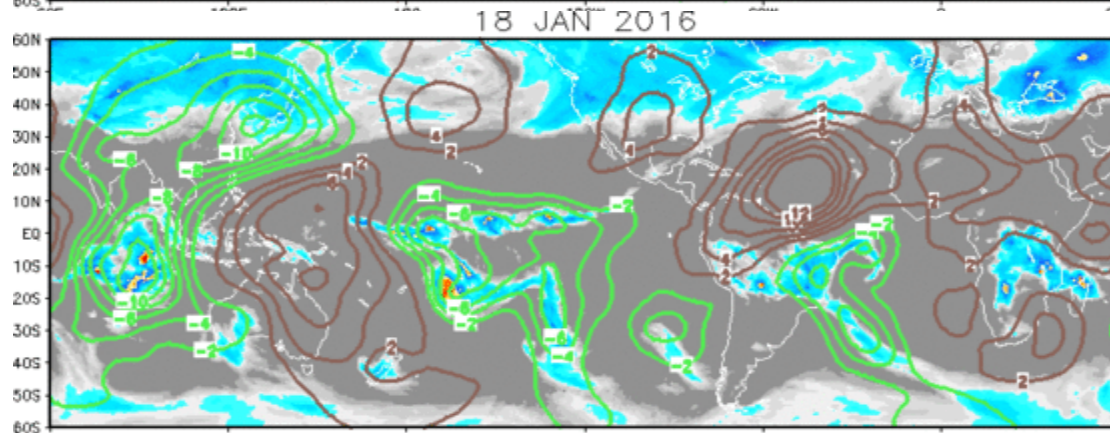
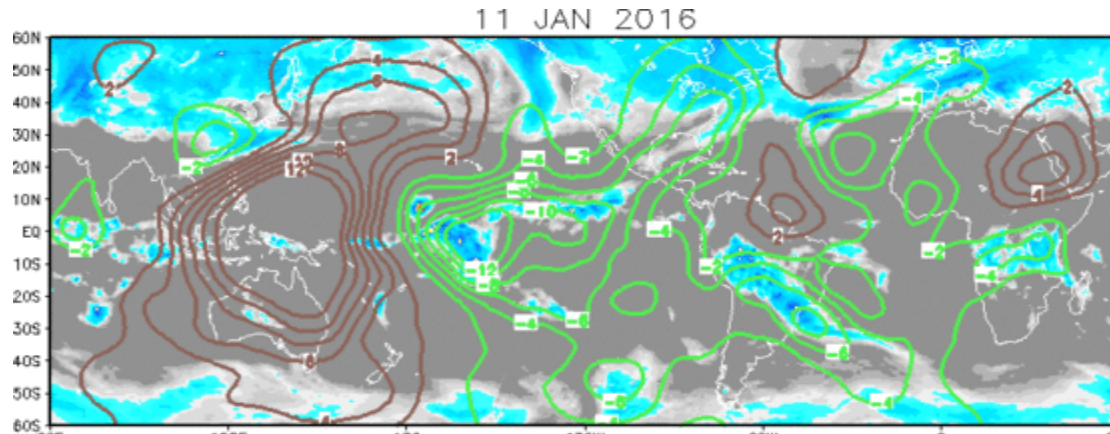
Forecaster: Allgood

Product is updated once per week, except from 6/1 - 11/30 for the region from 120E to 0, 0 to 40N. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



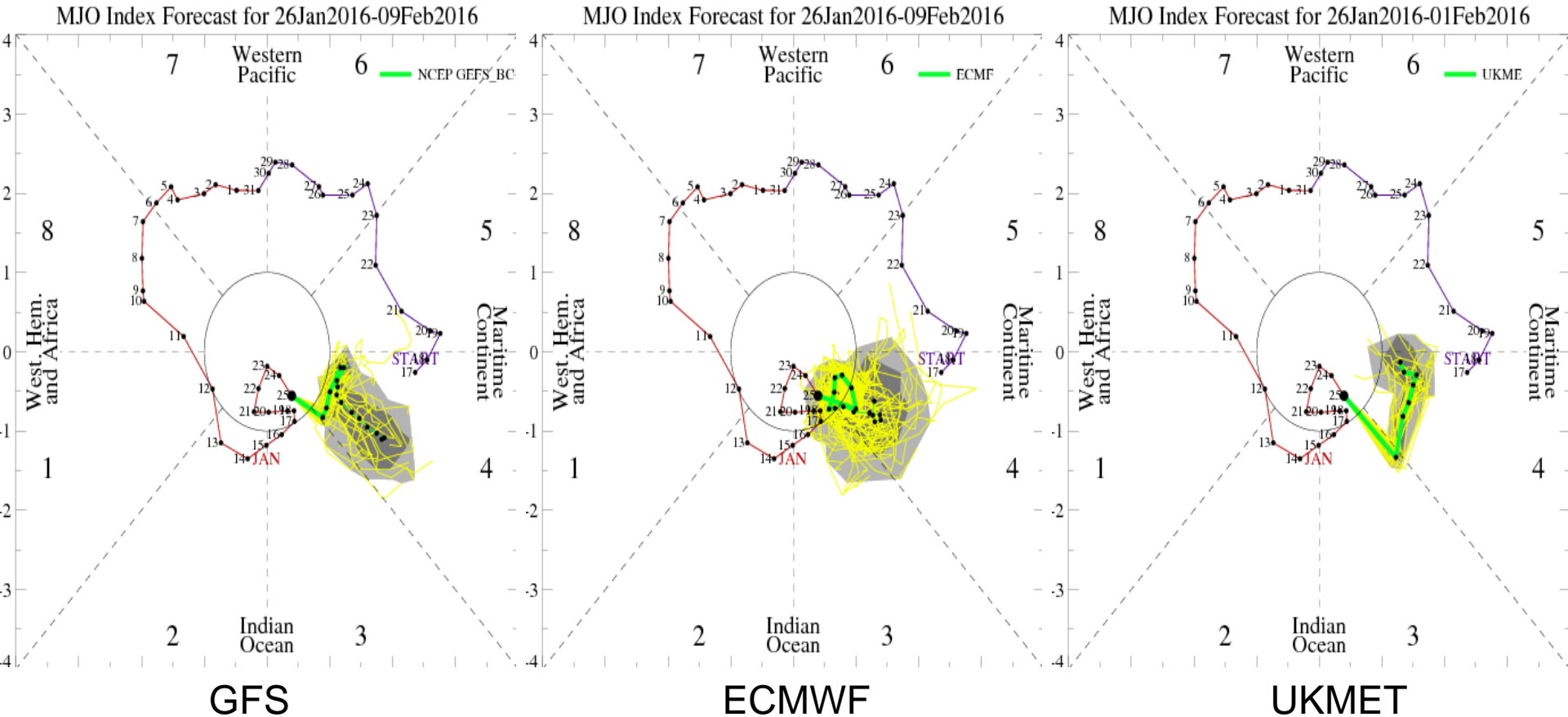
IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies

Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence



Incoherent upper-level pattern as ENSO continues to dominate Pacific, KWs interfere over the I.O. and M.C.

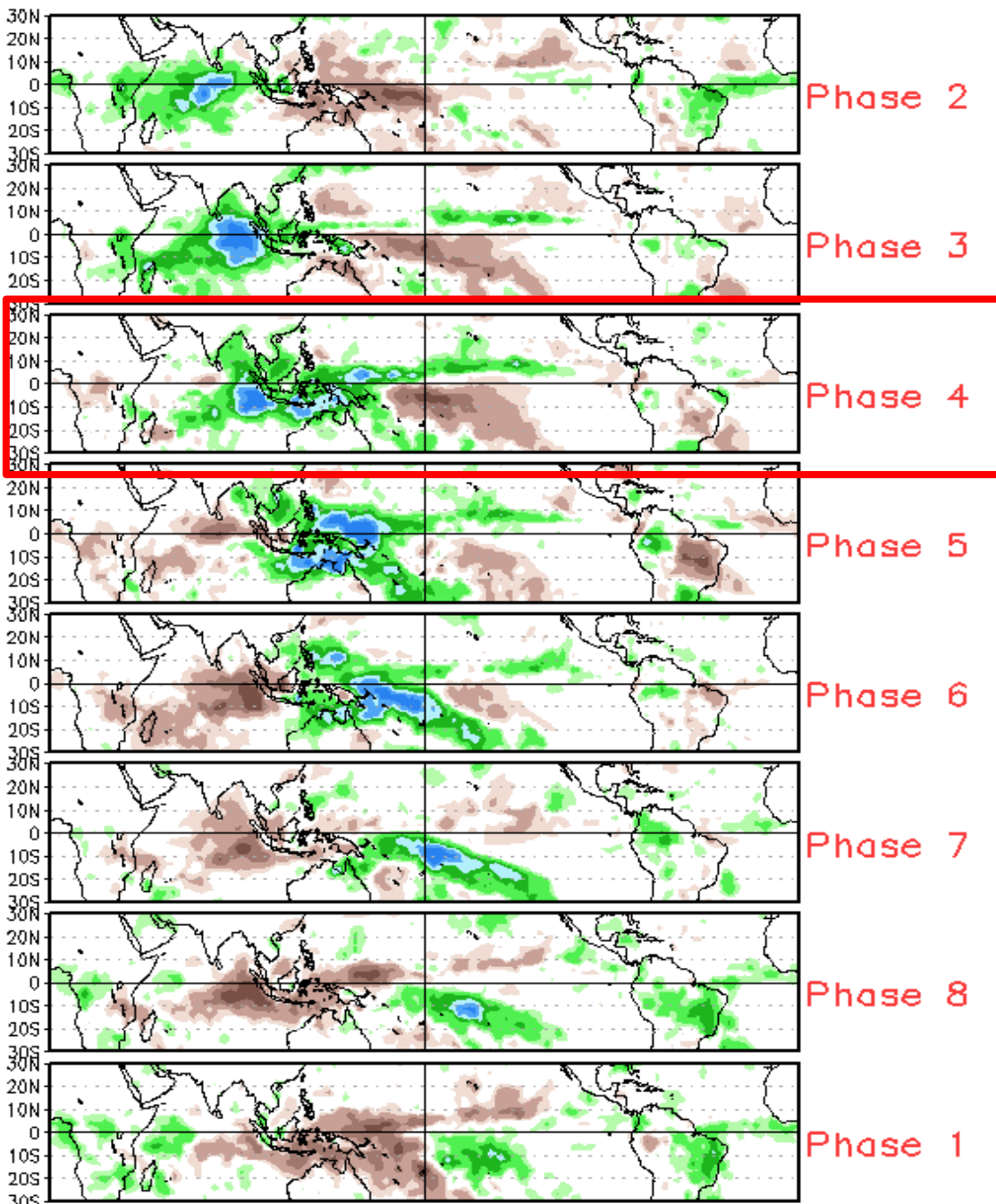
MJO Observation/Forecast



Dynamical Model RMM Index Forecasts all support an emerging signal over the Maritime Continent (Phase-4) by Week-2.

Note: Since 120-Day period mean removed, this amplitude may reflect interference with the base state more than robust MJO enhanced/suppressed envelopes.

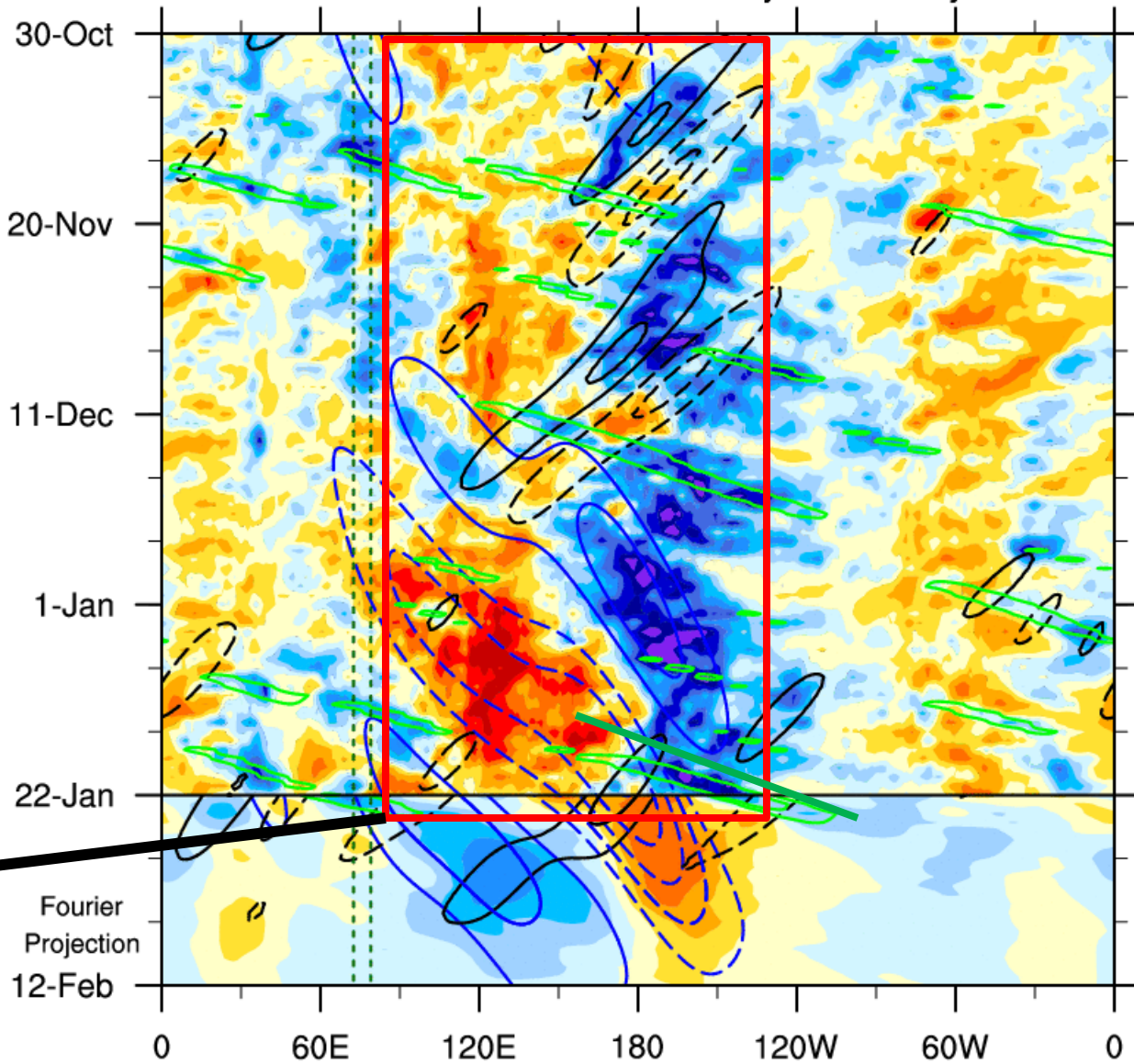
Average Conditions when the MJO is present



CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events, with all phases of ENSO.

NOAA CDR HIRS OLR anomalies: 7.5°S - 7.5°N

30-Oct-2015 to 22-Jan-2016 + 21-day Fourier Projection



Low frequency likely to continue playing a dominant role.

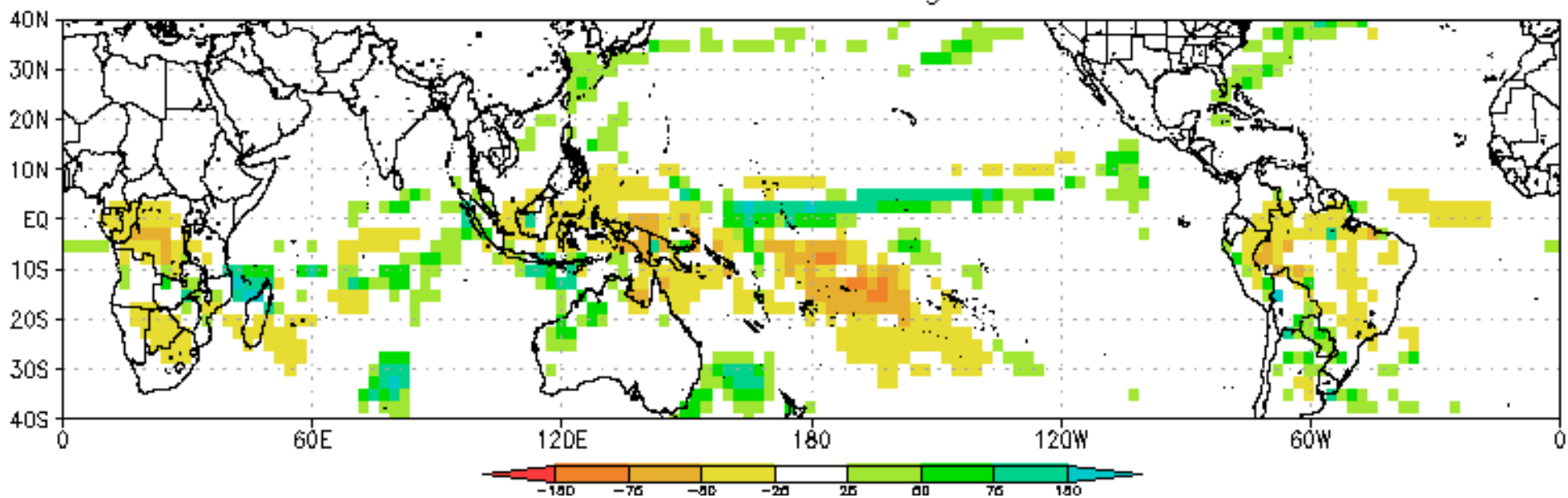
KW activity apparent over the Pacific and Maritime Continent.

Obs: W m⁻² -84 -72 -60 -48 -36 -24 -12 0 12 24 36 48 60 72 84

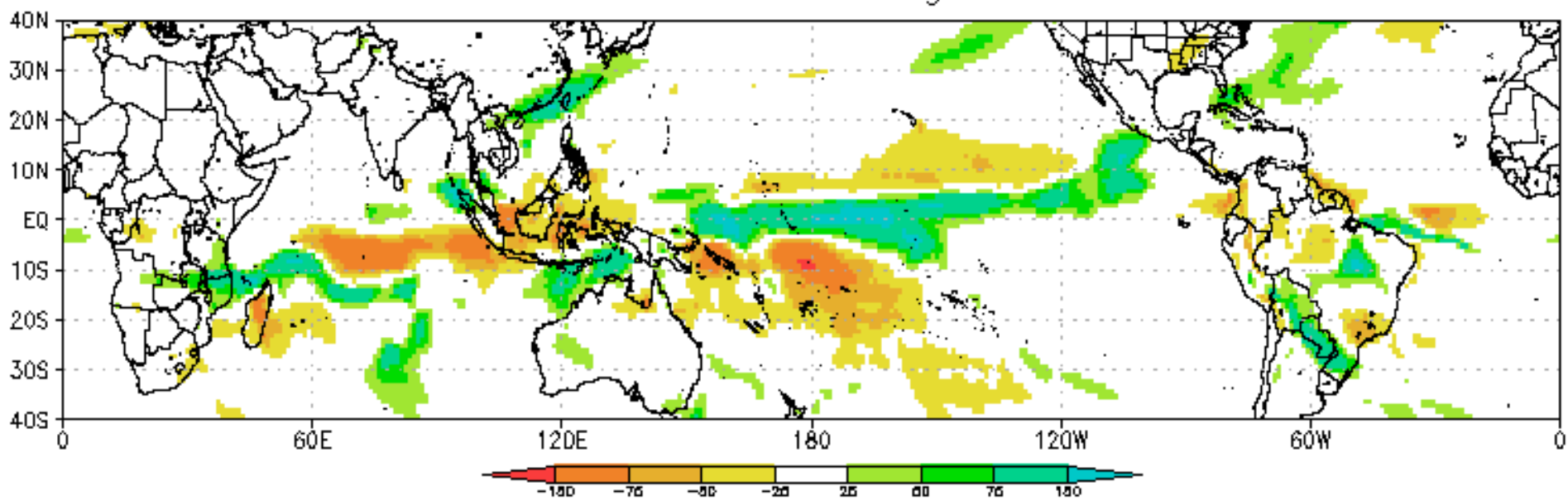
Sum of Waves: W m⁻² -18 -12 -6 0 6 12 18

MJO (blue, CINT=12); ER (black, CINT=12); Kelvin (green, CINT=12)

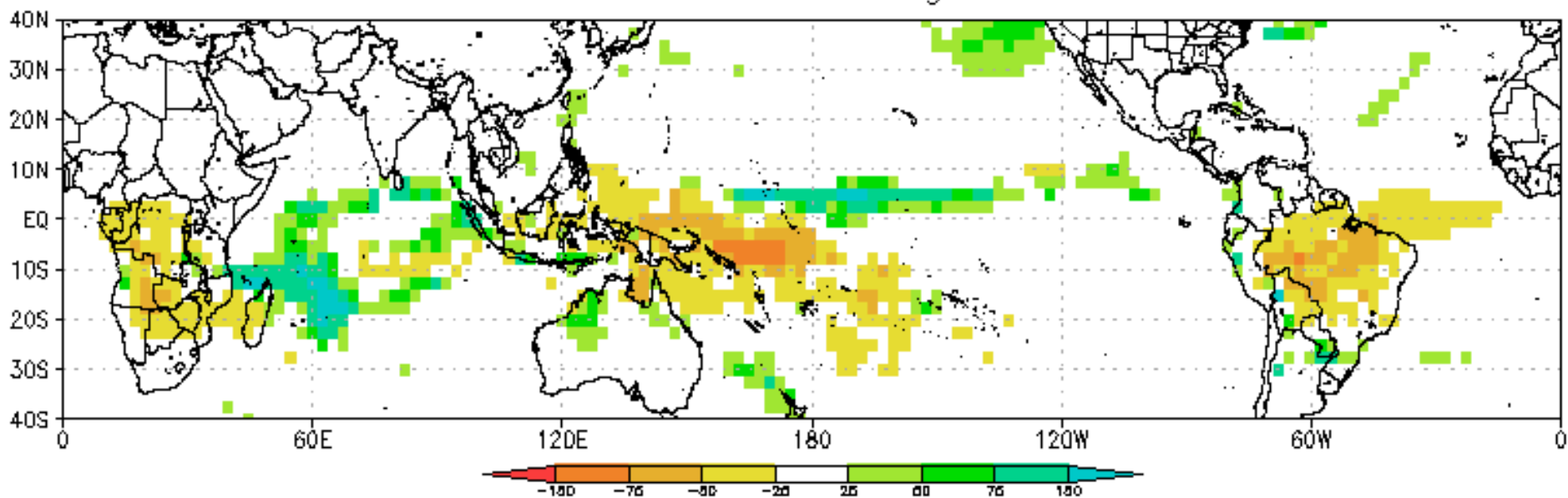
GFS Precip Anomalies (mm) Issued 26Jan2016
Week-1 Forecast Ending 02Feb2016



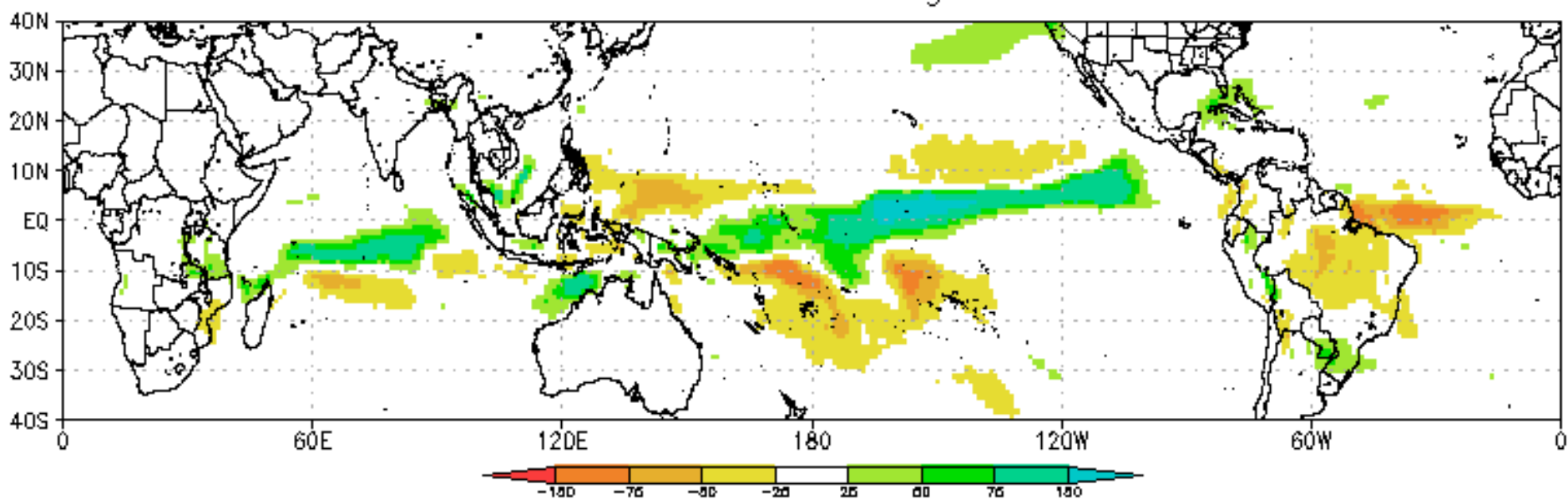
CFSv2 Precip Anomalies (mm) Issued 25Jan2016
Week-1 Forecast Ending 02Feb2016



GFS Precip Anomalies (mm) Issued 26Jan2016
Week-2 Forecast Ending 09Feb2016

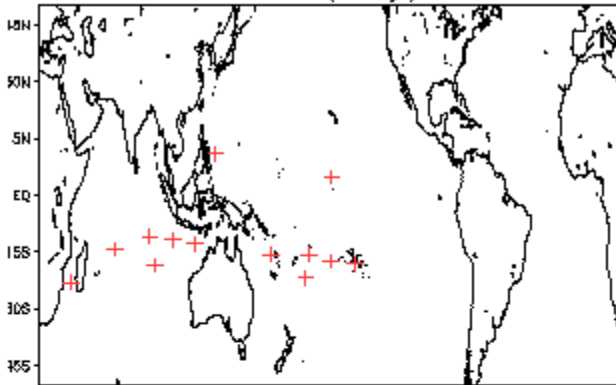


CFSv2 Precip Anomalies (mm) Issued 25Jan2016
Week-2 Forecast Ending 09Feb2016

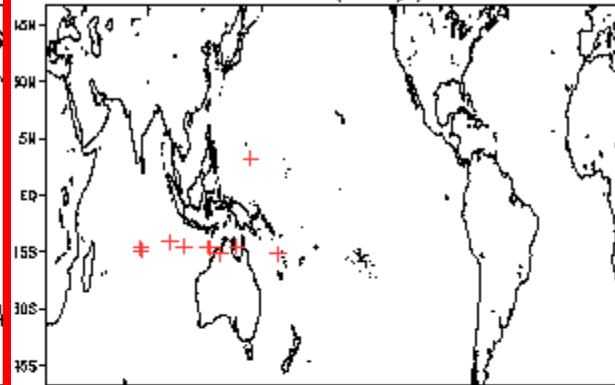


January Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase

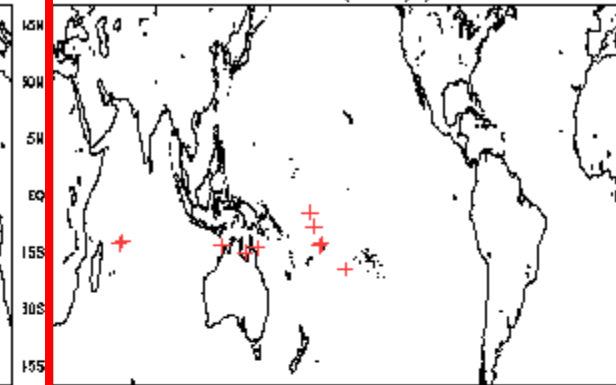
Phase 1 (67 days) 14 storms



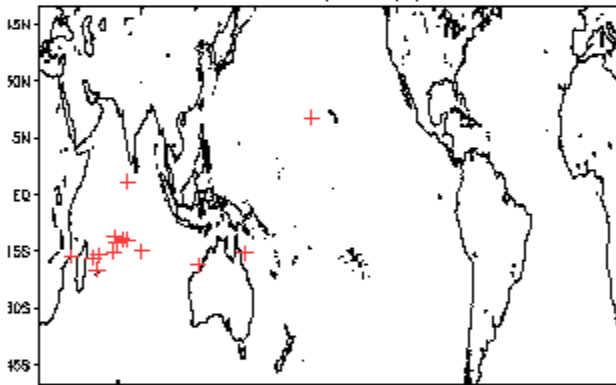
Phase 4 (68 days) 11 storms



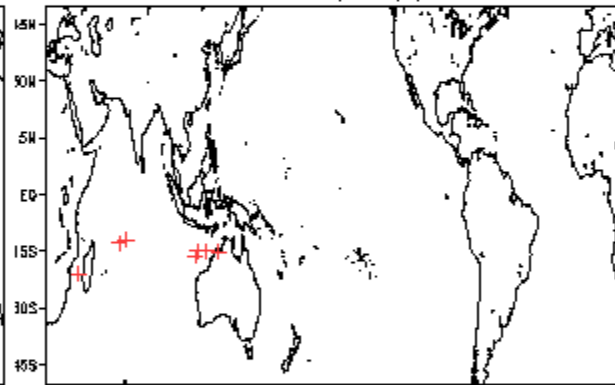
Phase 7 (81 days) 11 storms



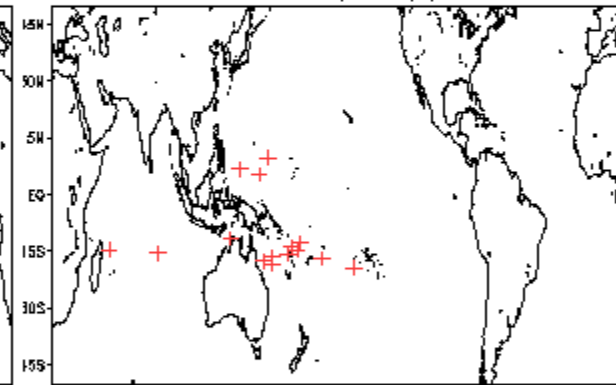
Phase 2 (101 days) 15 storms



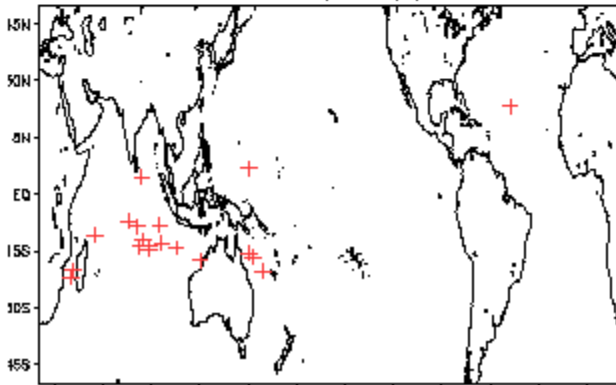
Phase 5 (67 days) 7 storms



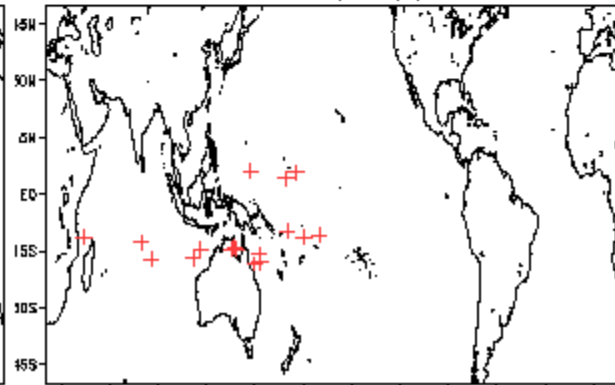
Phase 8 (105 days) 16 storms



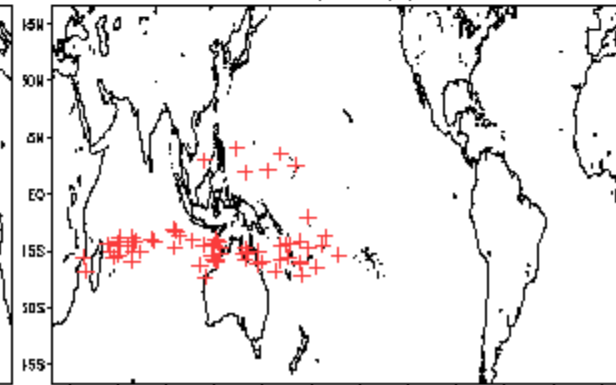
Phase 3 (112 days) 20 storms

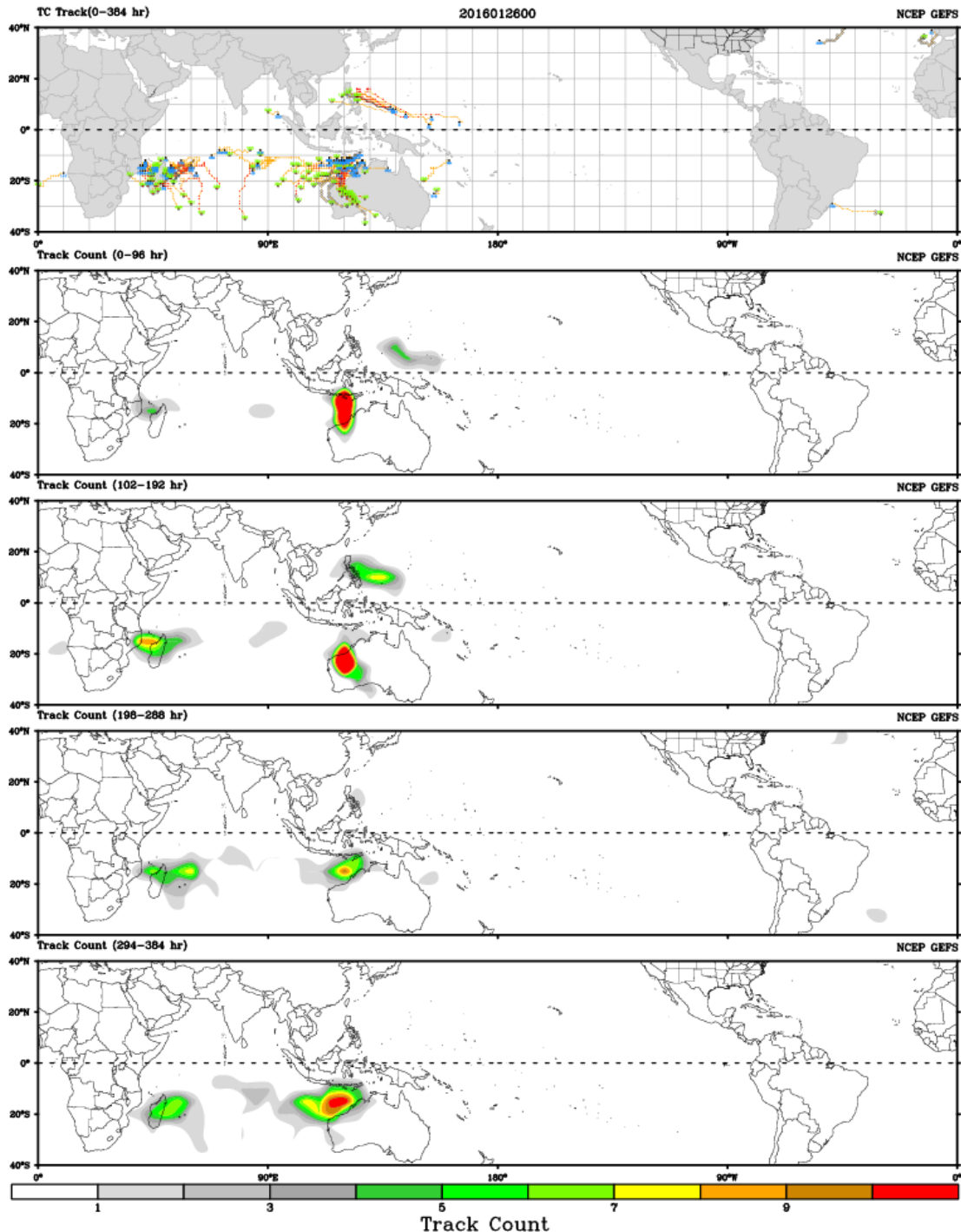


Phase 6 (88 days) 18 storms



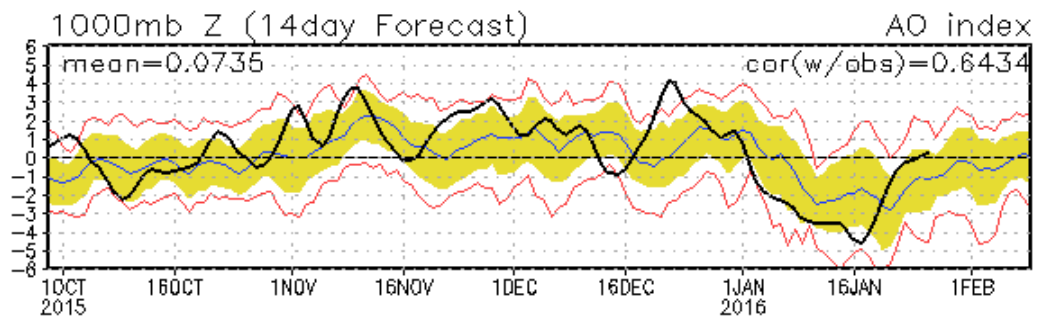
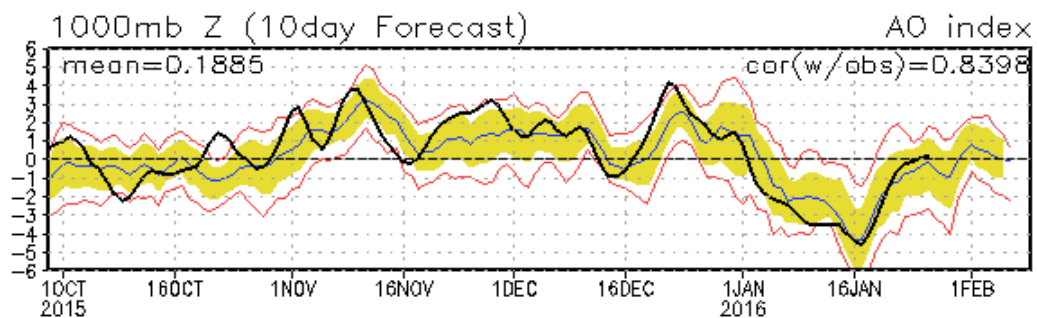
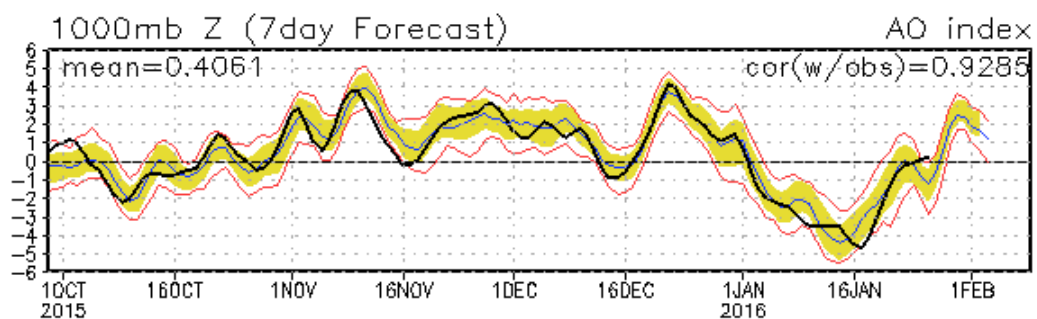
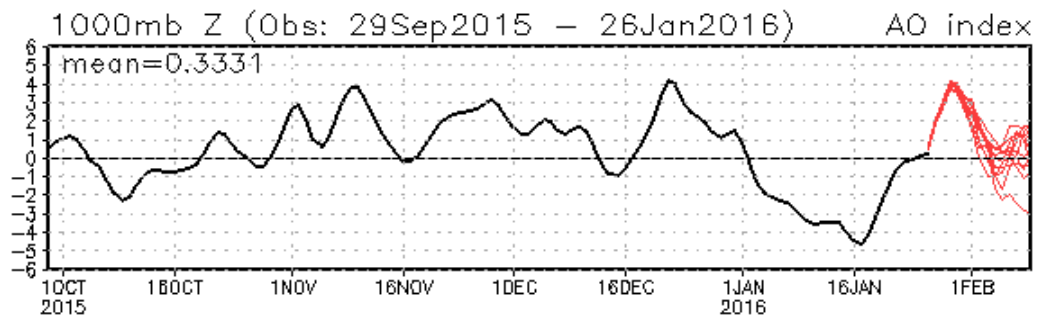
Null (364 days) 67 storms



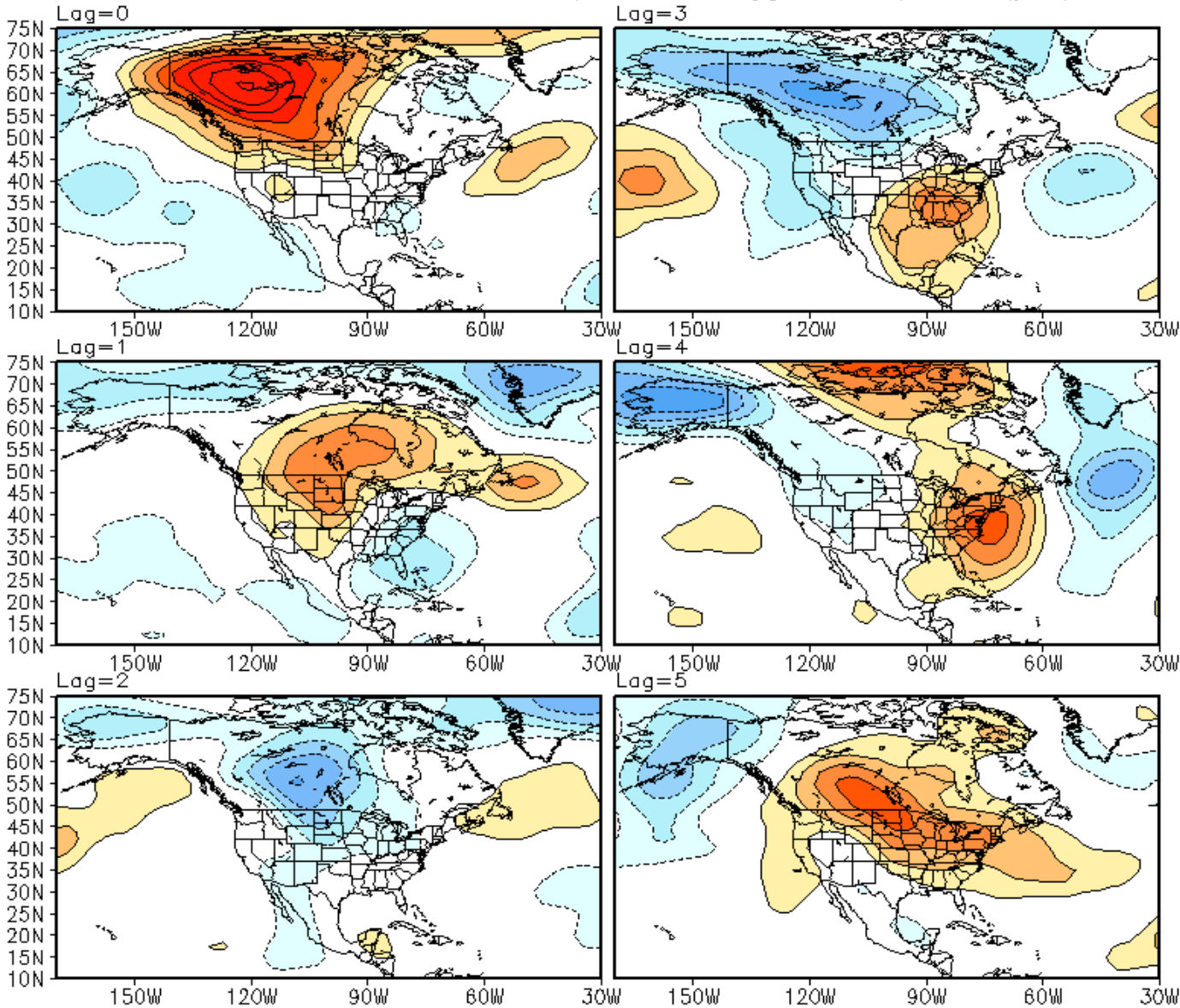


Connections to U.S. Impacts

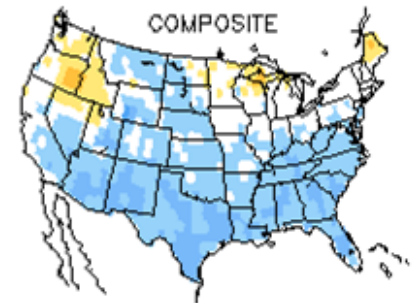
AO: Observed & ENSM forecasts



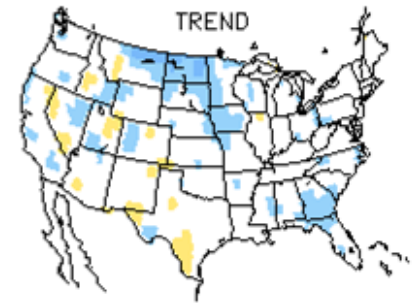
RMM Phase 1 850-hPa Temperature Lagged Composite (jfm)



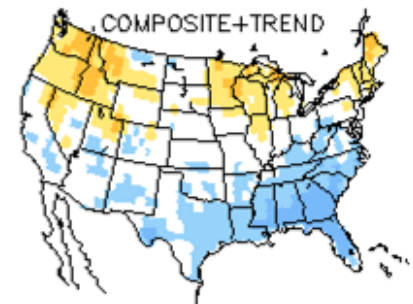
ANOMALIES



TREND

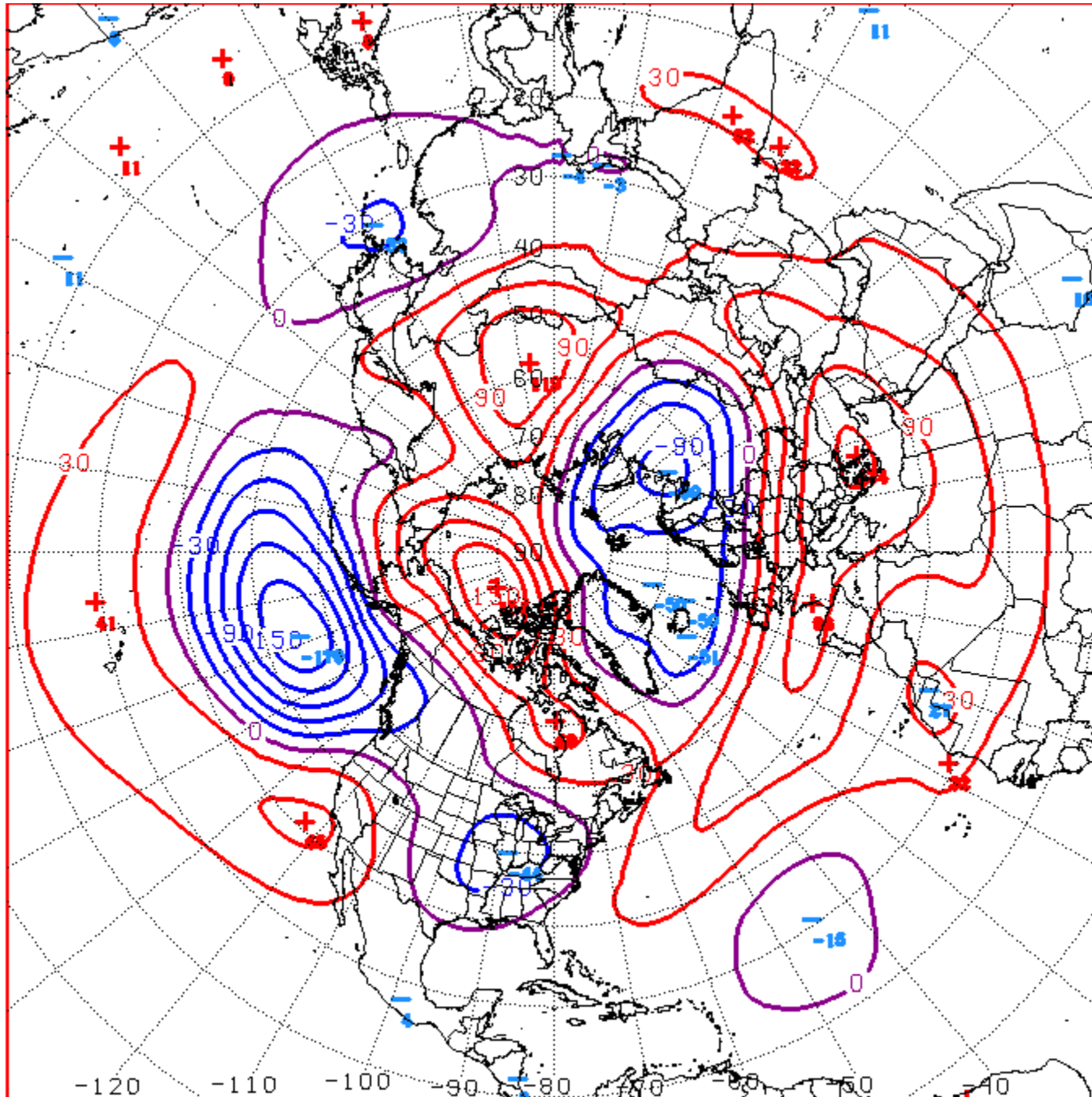


COMPOSITE+TREND



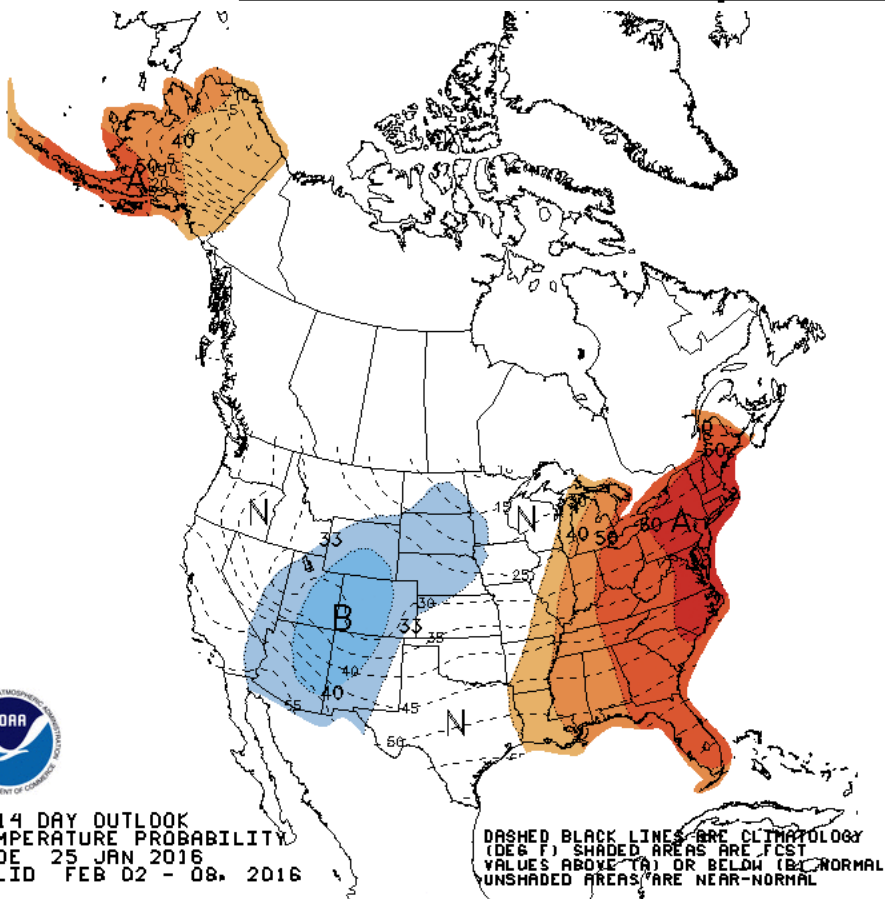
CASES: 1953 1954 1958 1959 1964 1966 1969

1998 2003



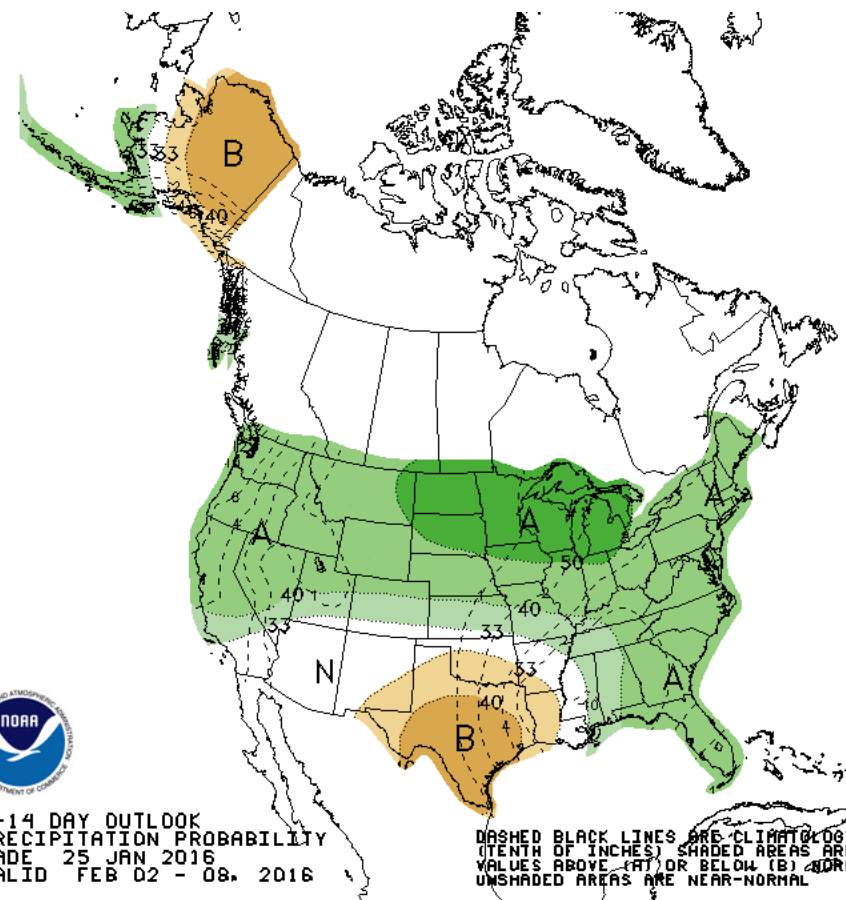
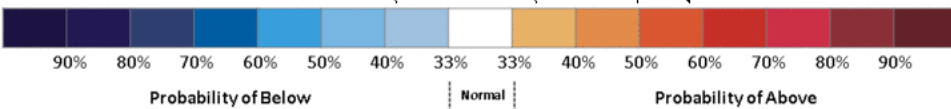
D+11 500 MB ANOMALIES FROM 06Z ENSM
CPC MAP MADE JAN 26 2016 1226 UTC CNTD FEB 06 2016

Week 2 – Temperature and Precipitation



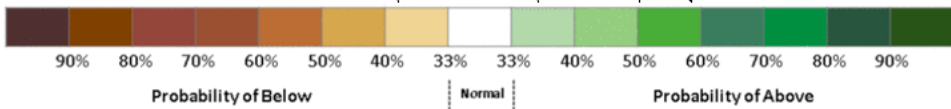
8-14 DAY OUTLOOK
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY
MADE 25 JAN 2016
VALID FEB 02 - 08, 2016

DASHED BLACK LINES ARE CLIMATE LOGY (DEG F) SHADED AREAS ARE FCST VALUES ABOVE (A) OR BELOW (B) NORMAL UNSHADED AREAS ARE NEAR-NORMAL



8-14 DAY OUTLOOK
PRECIPITATION PROBABILITY
MADE 25 JAN 2016
VALID FEB 02 - 08, 2016

DASHED BLACK LINES ARE CLIMATE LOGY (TENTH OF INCHES) SHADED AREAS ARE FCST VALUES ABOVE (A) OR BELOW (B) NORMAL UNSHADED AREAS ARE NEAR-NORMAL

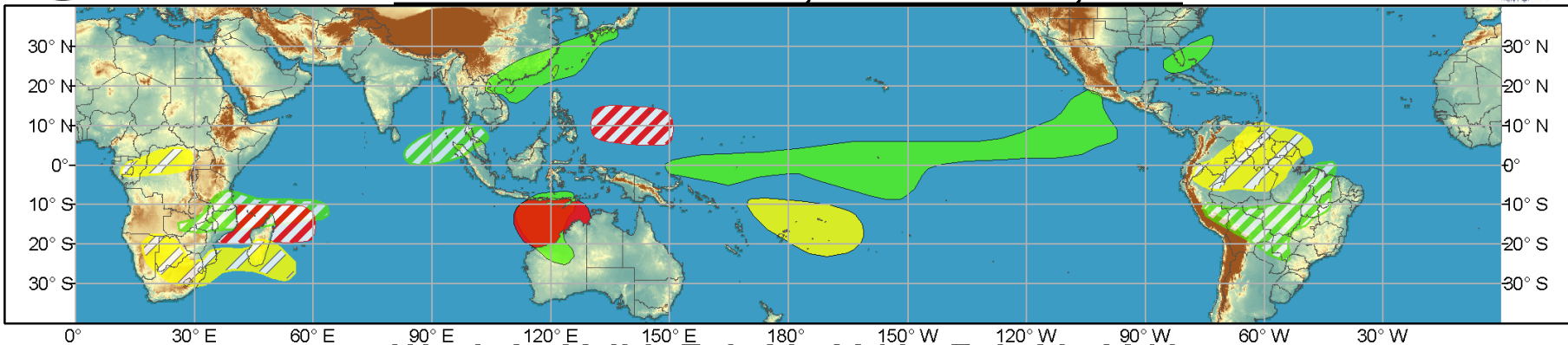




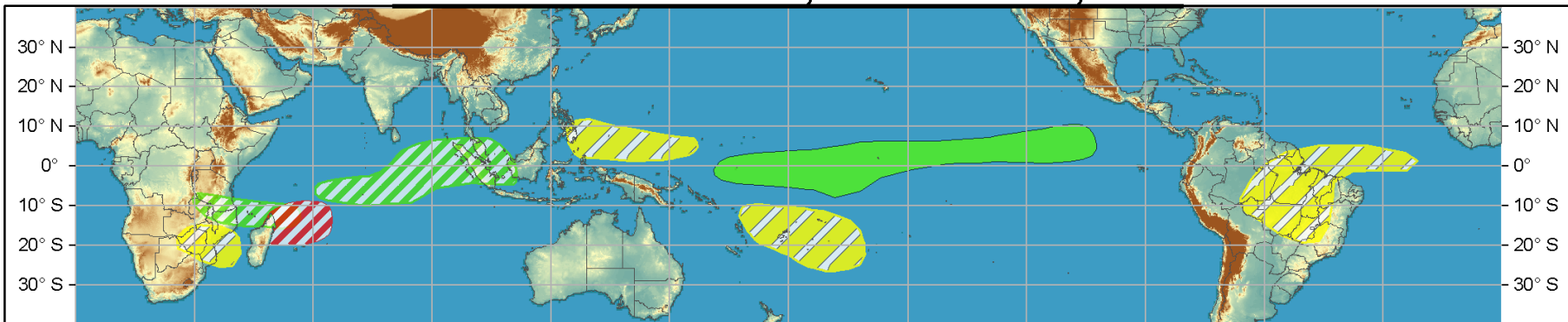
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