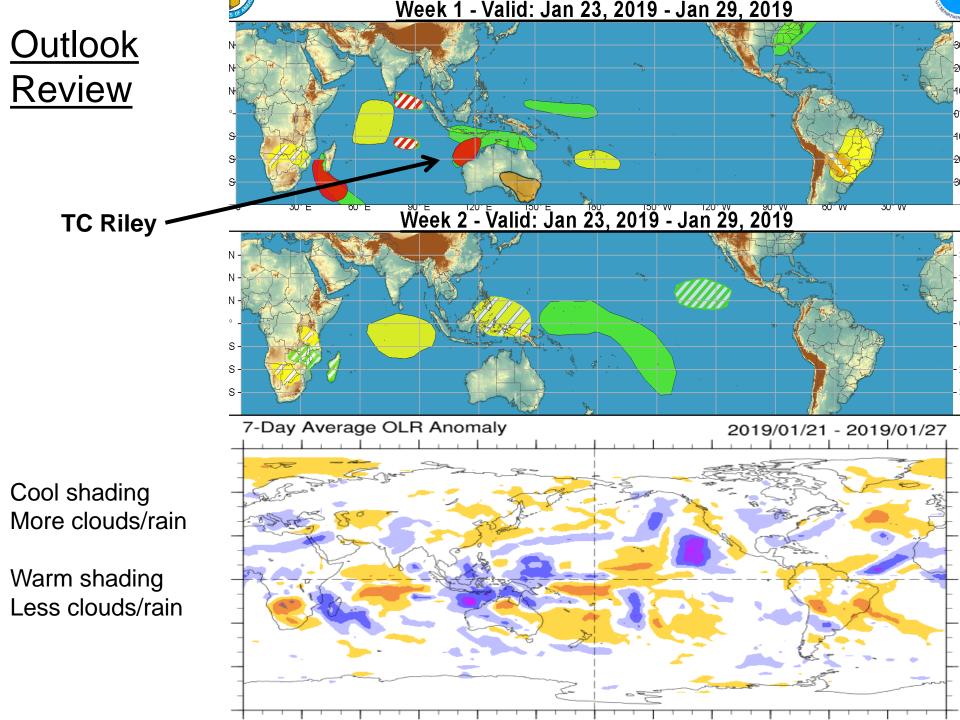
Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook 1/29/2019

Kyle MacRitchie

<u>Outline</u>

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



Synopsis of Climate Modes

ENSO: (10 January 2019 Update)

- ENSO Alert System Status: <u>El Niño Watch</u>
- El Niño is expected to form and continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2019 (~65% chance).
- Given the timing and that a weak event is favored, significant global impacts are not anticipated during the remainder of winter, even if conditions were to form.

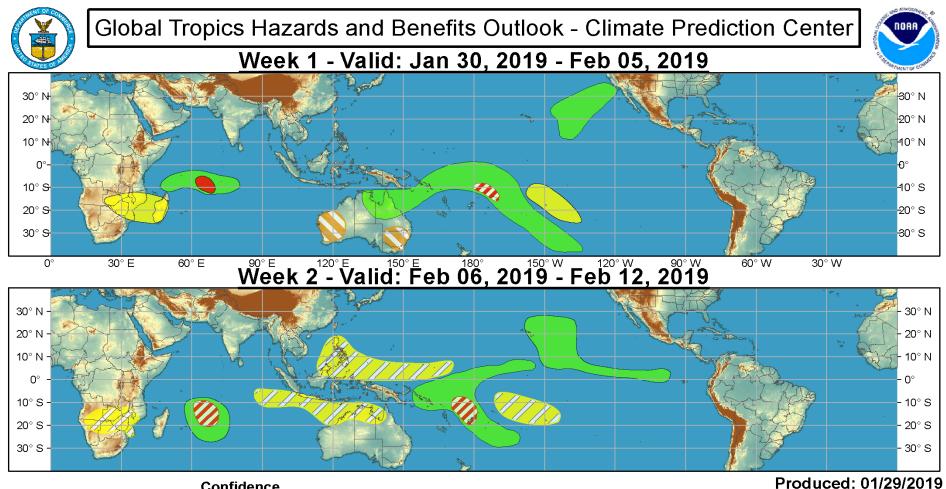
MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

• The MJO is in RMM Phase 6 – Western Pacific

• Model guidance suggests that the MJO will track into Phase 7 (eastward) during Week-1 before weakening significantly. It is possible that a weak MJO will emerge in Phase 1 during Week-2.

Extratropics:

• Negative AO pattern still dominates, not the MJO.



Confidence High Moderate

Tropical Cyclone Formation

Above-average rainfall

Below-average rainfall

Above-normal temperatures

Below-normal temperatures

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

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

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

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

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

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

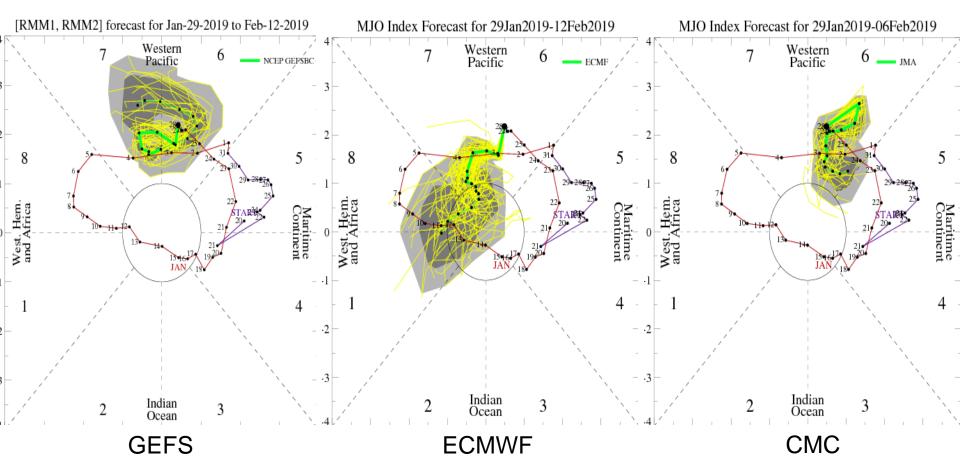
Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

605

14 JAN 2019 50N 40N 30N 20N 10N EQ 105 205 30\$ 40S 50S 605 21 JAN 2019 60N 50N 40N 30N 20N 10N EQ 10S 205 40S 50S 60S 28 JAN 2019 60N 50N 40N 30N 20N 10N EQ 105 20S 30S 40S 50S

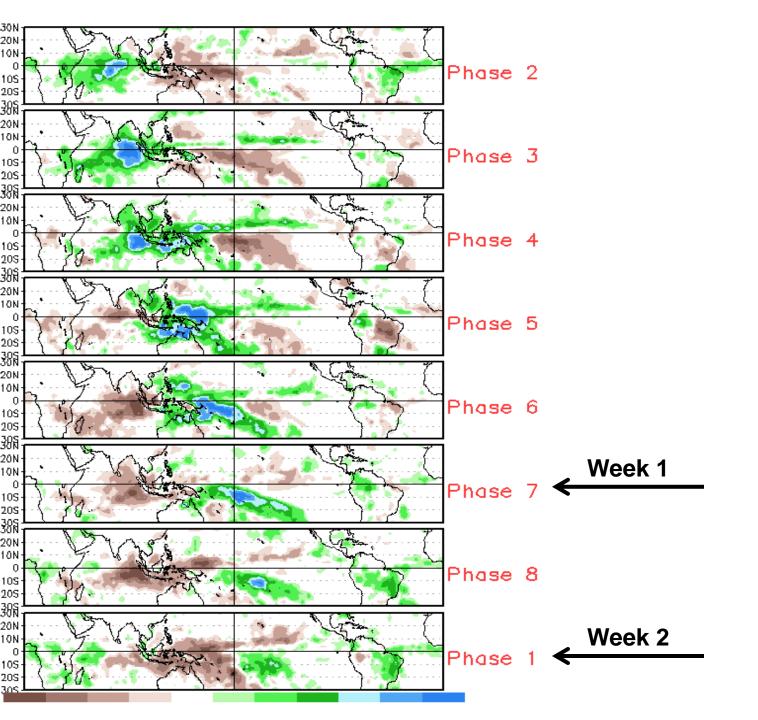
Noisy Wave-1 pattern anchored by convection in the Pacific & Indian Ocean.

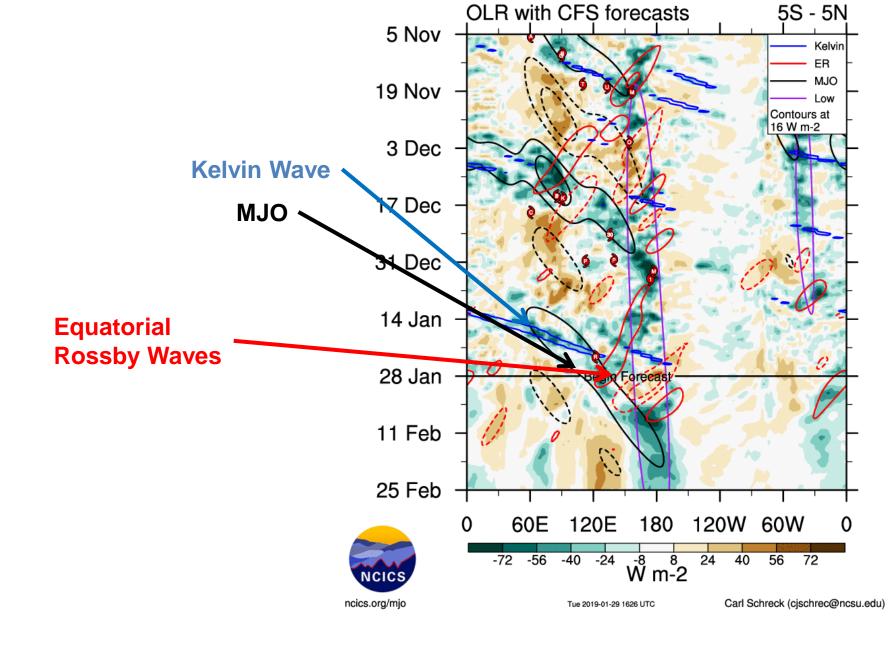
MJO Observation/Forecast

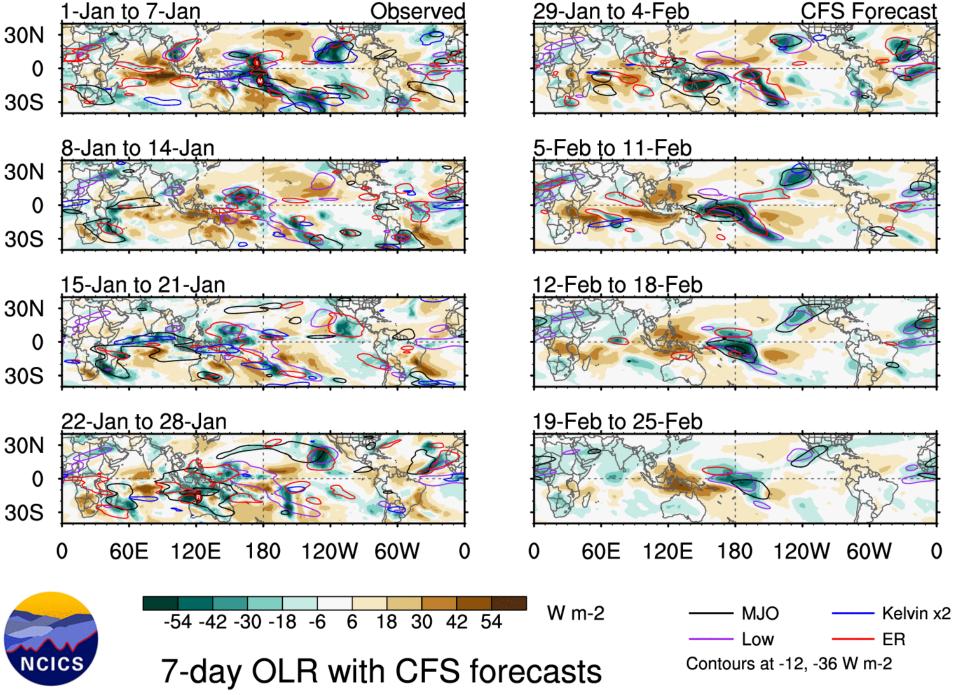


Model guidance consistently brings the MJO into the West Pacific during Week-1, before stalling the signal there in Week-2.

GFS is much stronger than the other models. We hypothesize that this is because the GFS does not have a coupled ocean and therefore cannot properly cool the SSTs under the convection. The most physically probable solution is the ECMWF.



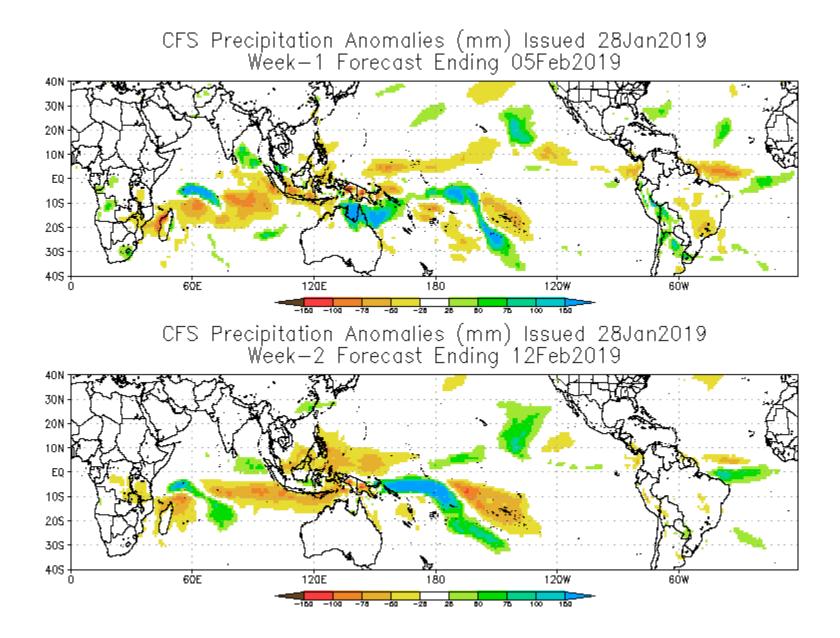




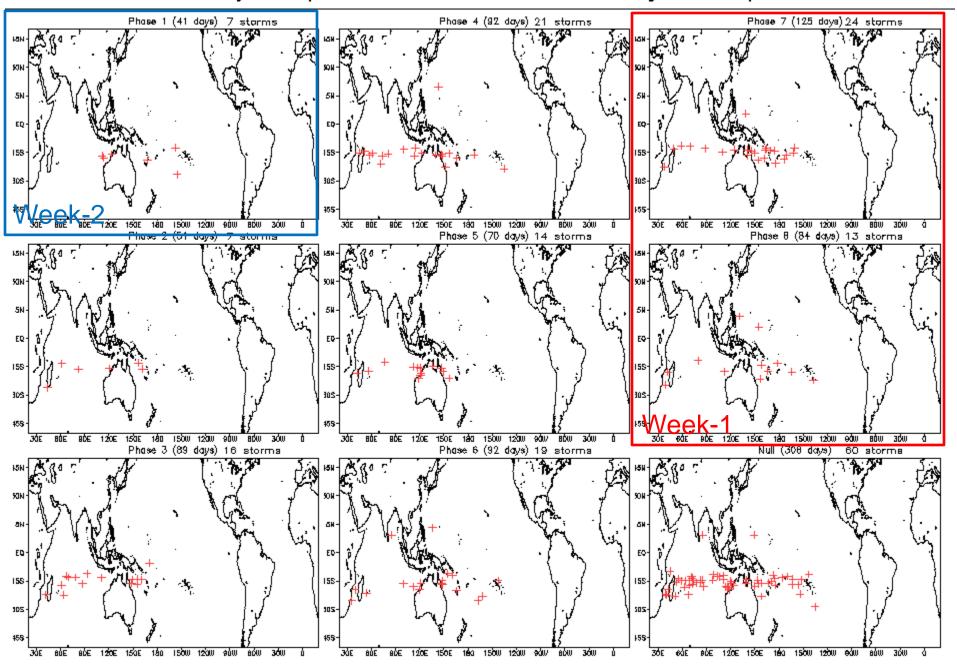
ncics.org/mjo

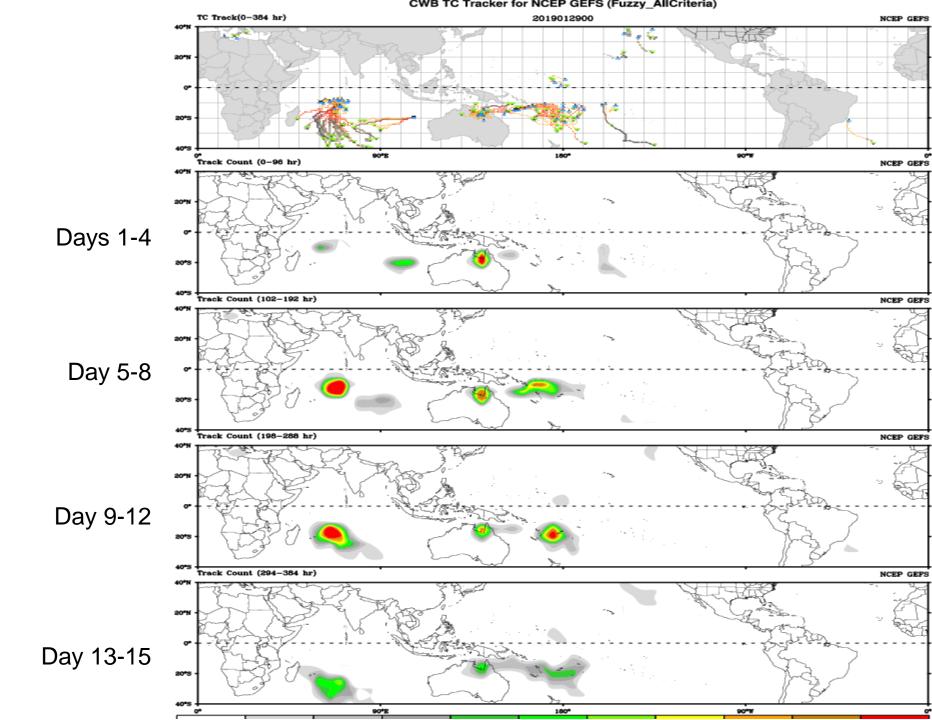
Tue 2019-01-29 1630 UTC

Carl Schreck (cjschrec@ncsu.edu)

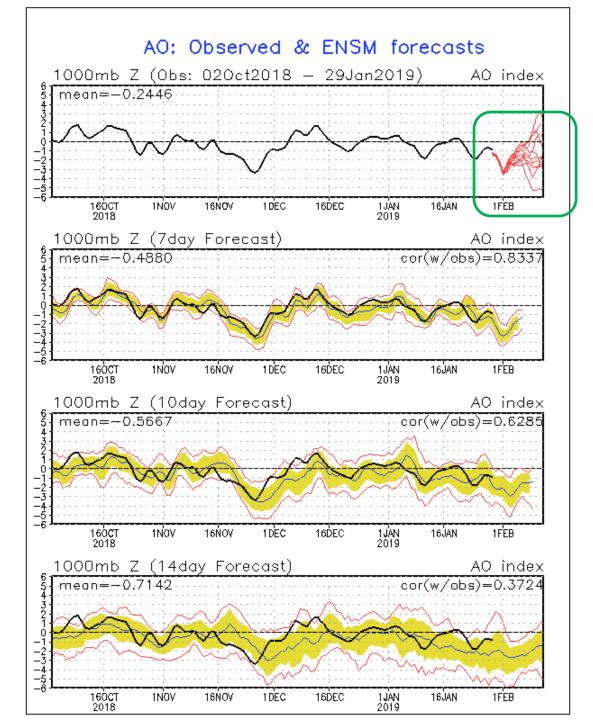


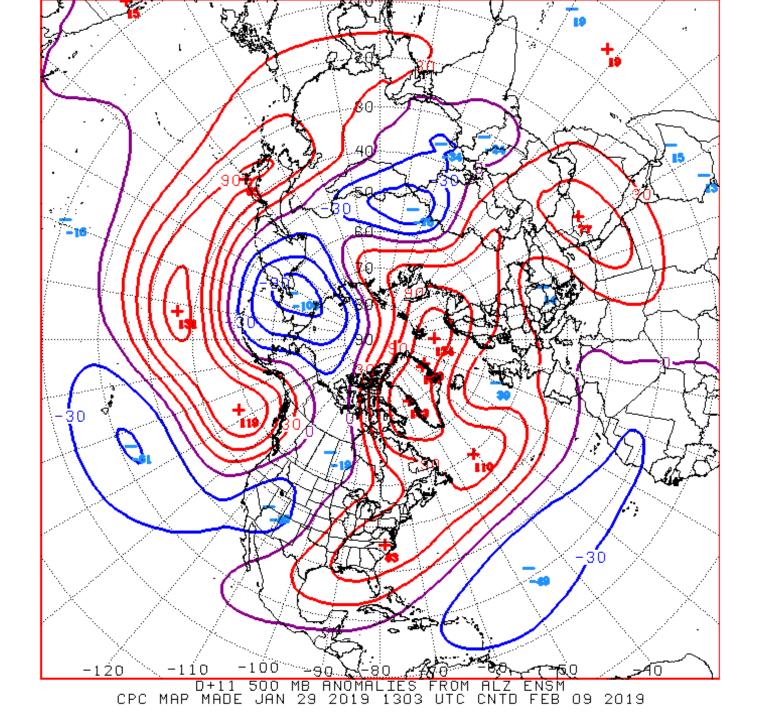
February Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase

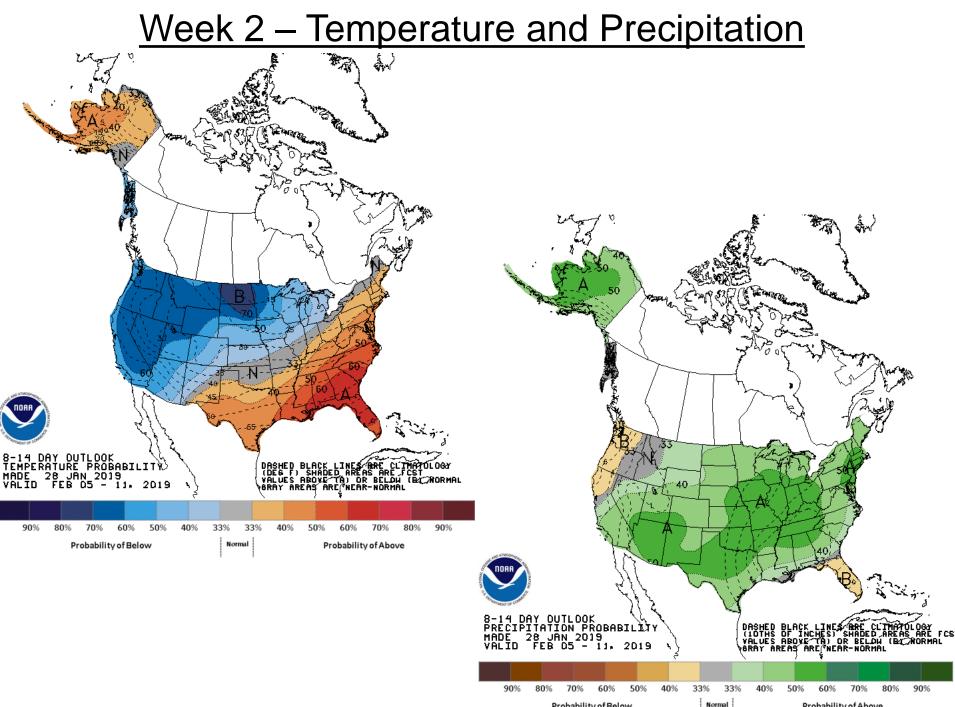




Connections to U.S. Impacts

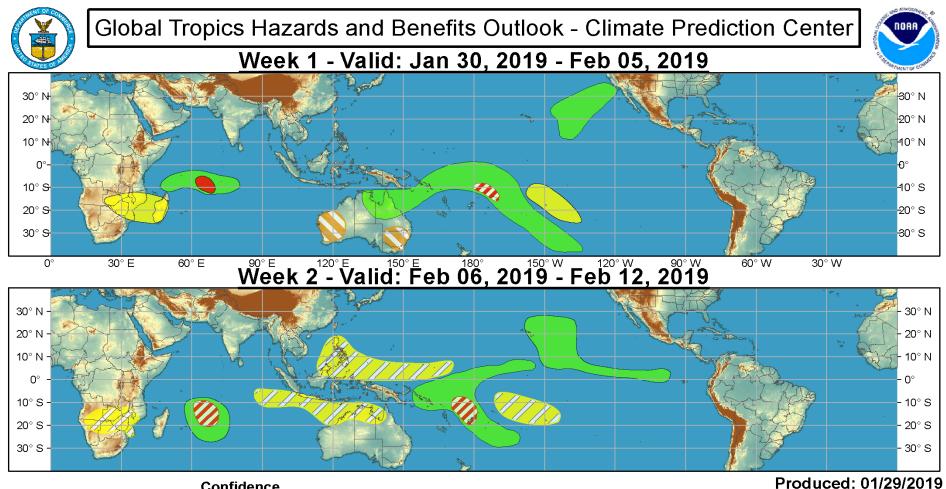






Probability of Below

Probability of Above



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