Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook

<u>2/19/2019</u>

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<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

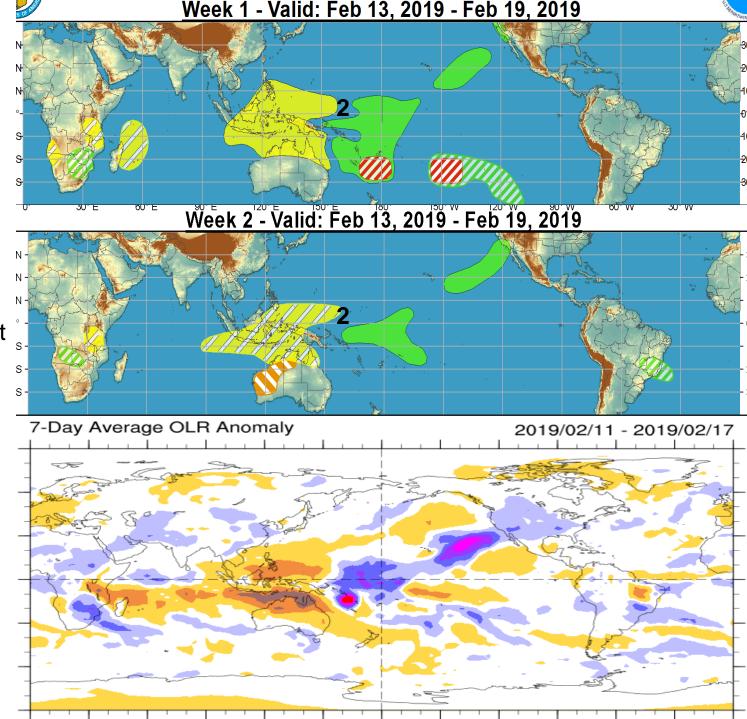
Outlook Review

<u>T.D. 2</u> 2/18-present 30 kt winds

WNW track south of Guam is forecast

Cool shading More clouds/rain

Warm shading Less clouds/rain



Synopsis of Climate Modes

ENSO: (14 February, 2019 update)

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

 Weak El Niño conditions are present and are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2019 (~55% chance).

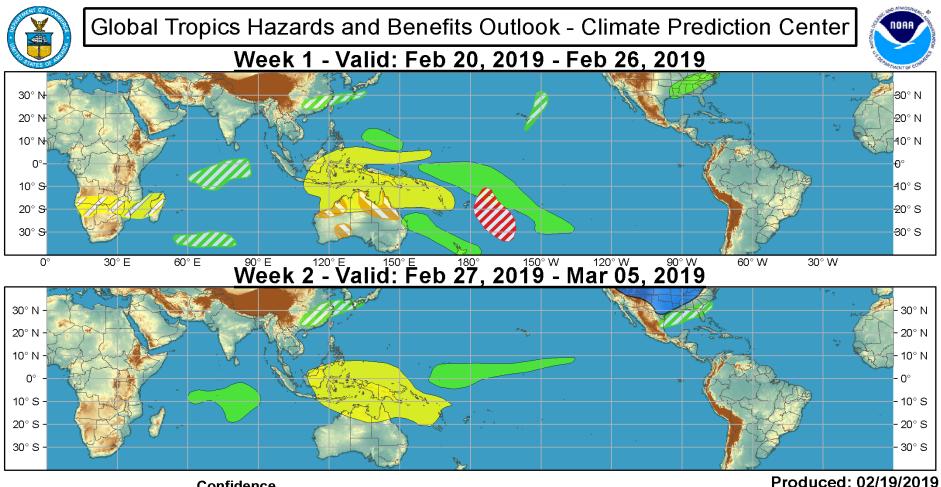
MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

• The MJO has showed signs of finally pushing east from near the Date Line.

• Model guidance is split on propagating the MJO across the Western Hemisphere in Week-1 and reaching the Indian Ocean in Week-2, while some models weaken the MJO in place over the Central Pacific during the next two weeks. The former solution is favored here (Phase 8/1 during Week-1, Phase 1/2 during Week-2).

Extratropics:

• The lagged response to the MJO crossing the Date Line is increased mid-level troughing across much of the lower-48 states. The cold currently favored in the extended range outlook for much of the country closely mirrors this perspective.



Confidence High Moderate

Tropical Cyclone Formation

Above-average rainfall

Below-average rainfall

Above-normal temperatures

Below-normal temperatures

Forecaster: D.Harnos 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.











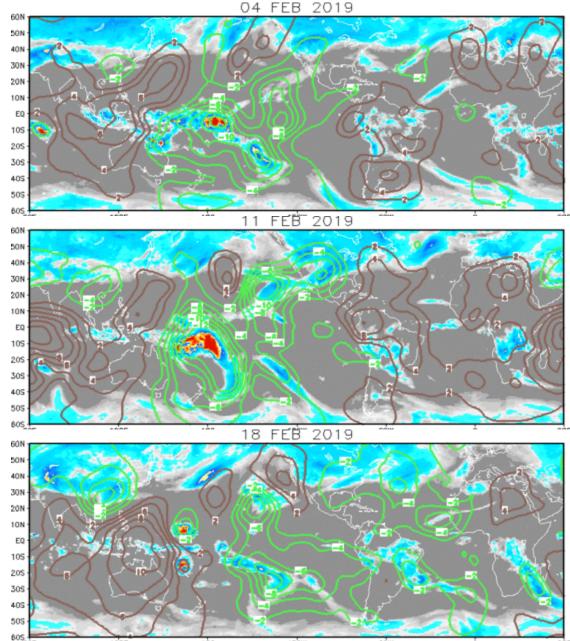
IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies

Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

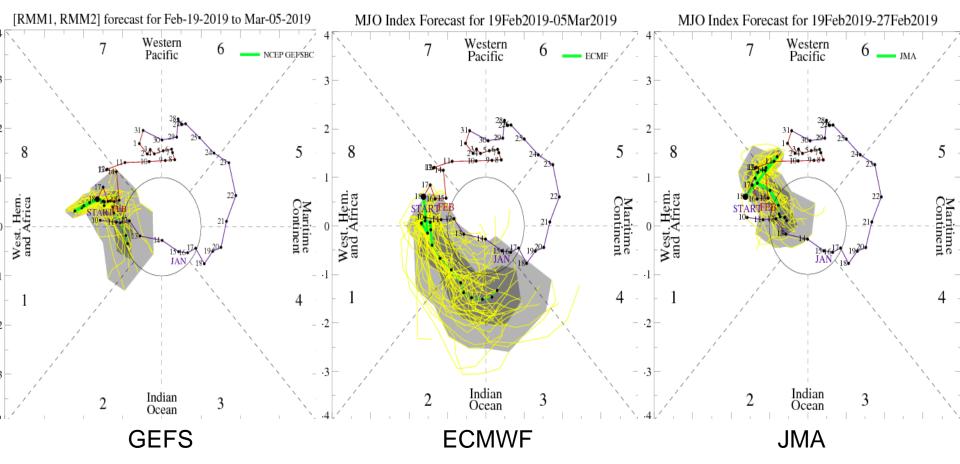
Relatively wave-1 pattern, with the MJO approaching the Date Line.

Constructive interference of El Niño, MJO, and Rossby wave activity near Date Line. Convection extending into subtropics of both hemispheres.

MJO shifts into the eastern half of the Pacific, with its suppressed phase helping to somewhat dampen convection from El Niño.

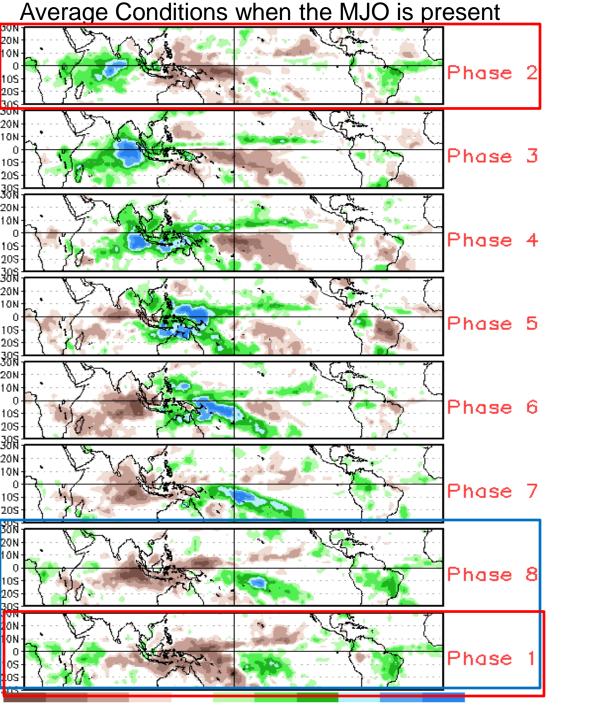


MJO Observation/Forecast



Models that are coupled with the ocean (ECMWF, and the CFS which is not shown) maintain its strength and propagate the MJO through the Western Hemisphere in Week-1, and bring the MJO into the western Indian Ocean during Week-2.

Models that are not coupled with the ocean (GEFS, JMA, and the Canadian which is not shown) show the MJO slowly decaying in place. These appear to over-emphasize equatorial Rossby wave activity and miss out on the main intraseasonal signal.



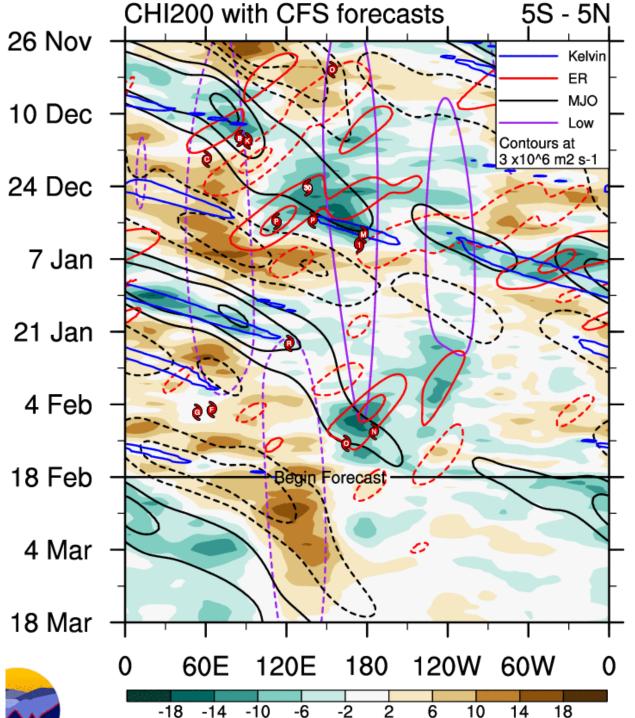
Week-1: Phases 8/1 Week-2: Phases 1/2

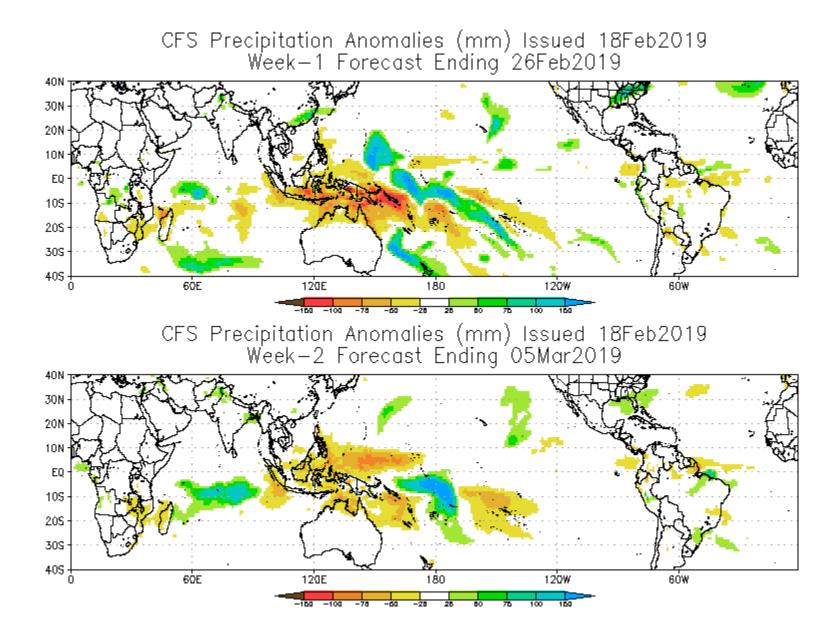
CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events.

The **low frequency** state (El Niño) is influencing the Maritime Continent through Central Pacific.

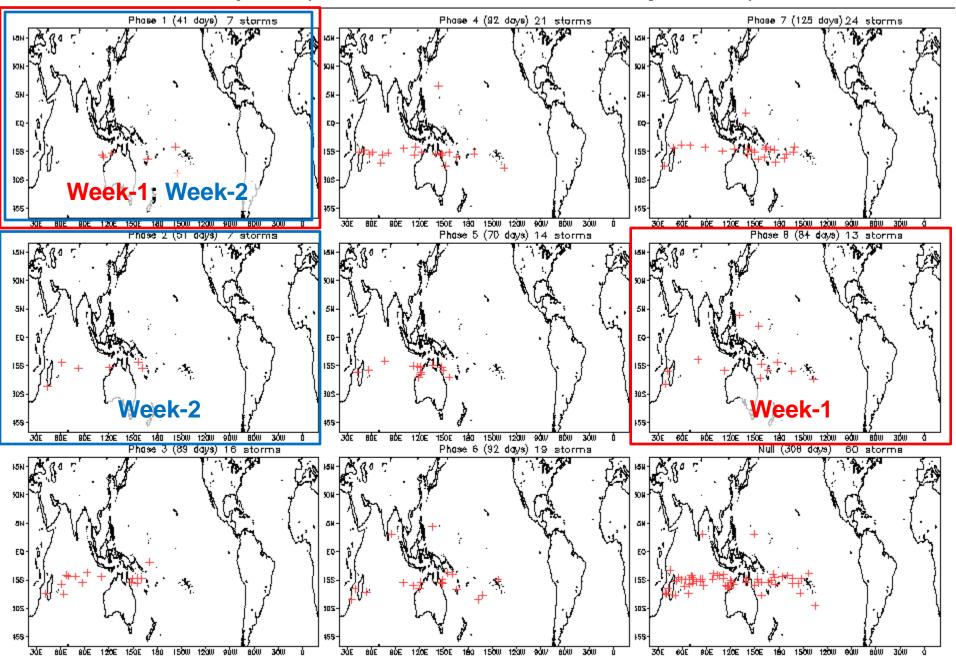
The enhanced phase of the **MJO** is pushing into East Pacific, with its suppressed phase constructively interfering with already reduced Maritime Continent convection from **El Niño**.

Rossby wave activity continues in the Paciifc.

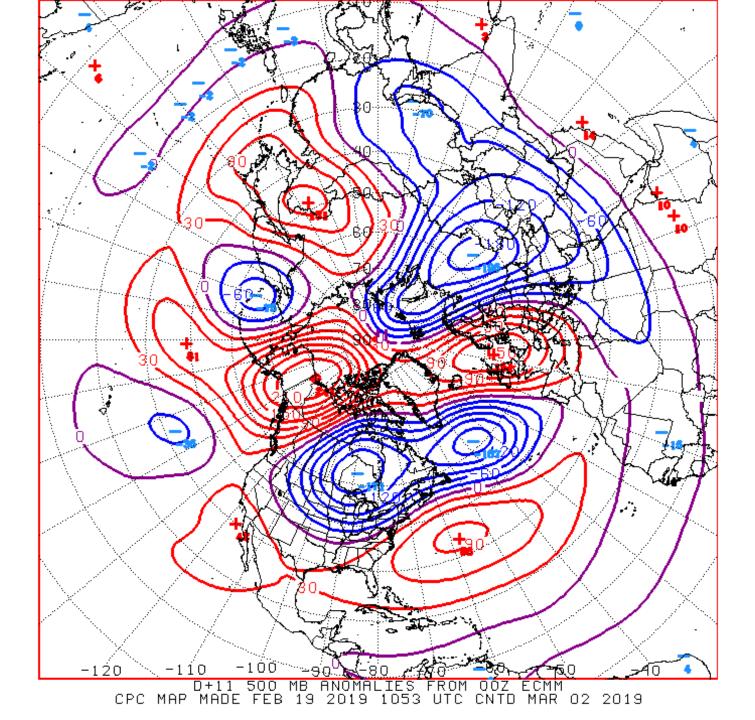


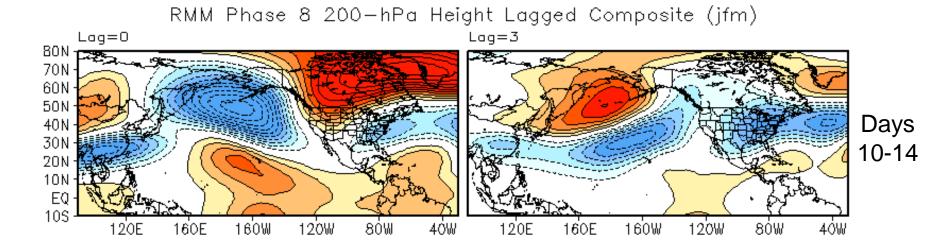


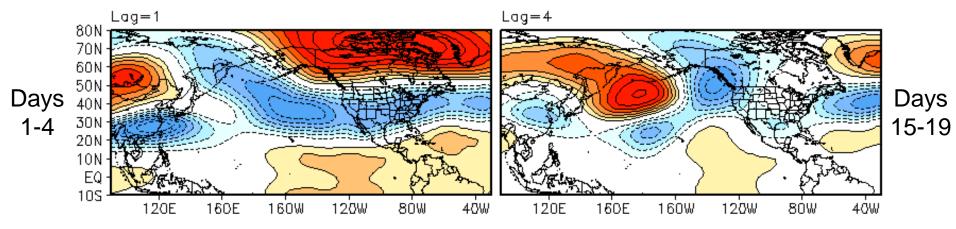
February Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase

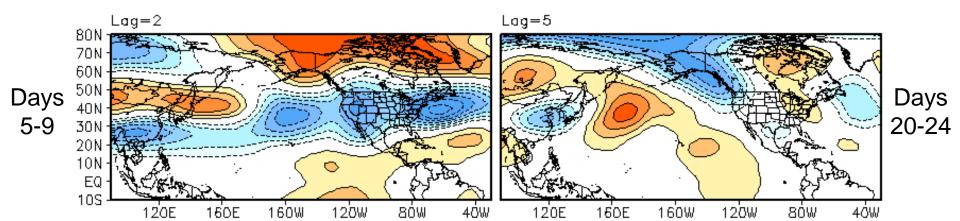


Connections to U.S. Impacts

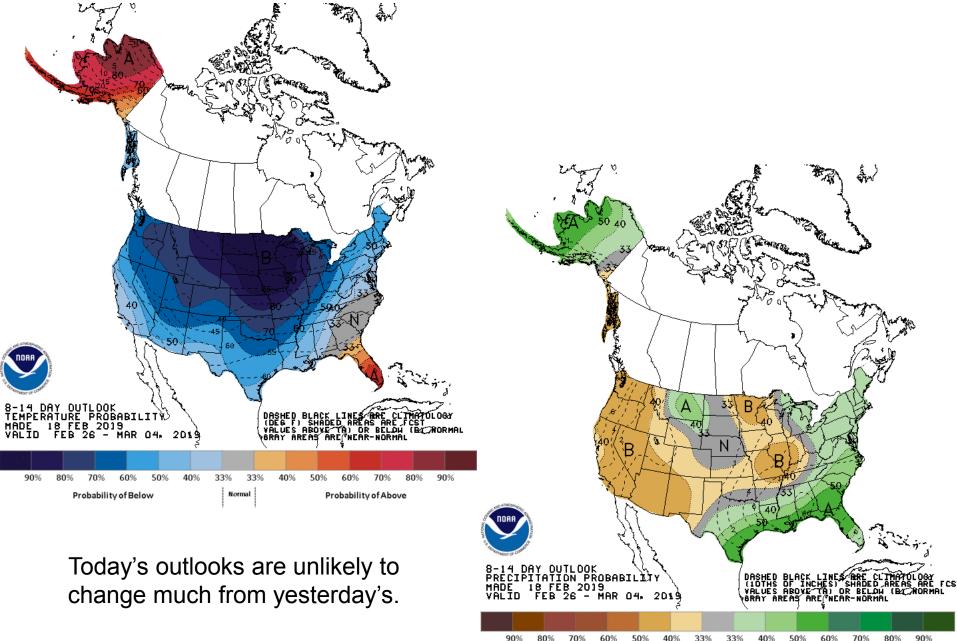








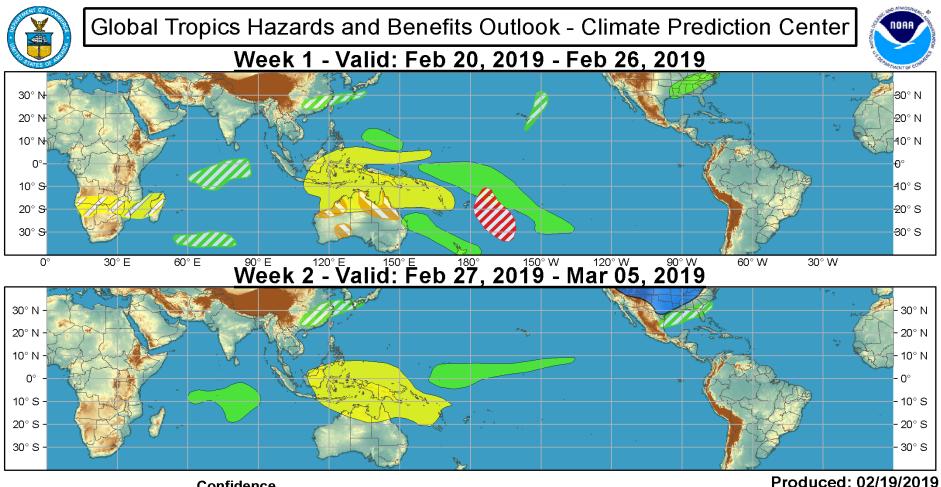




Probability of Below

Normal

Probability of Above



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