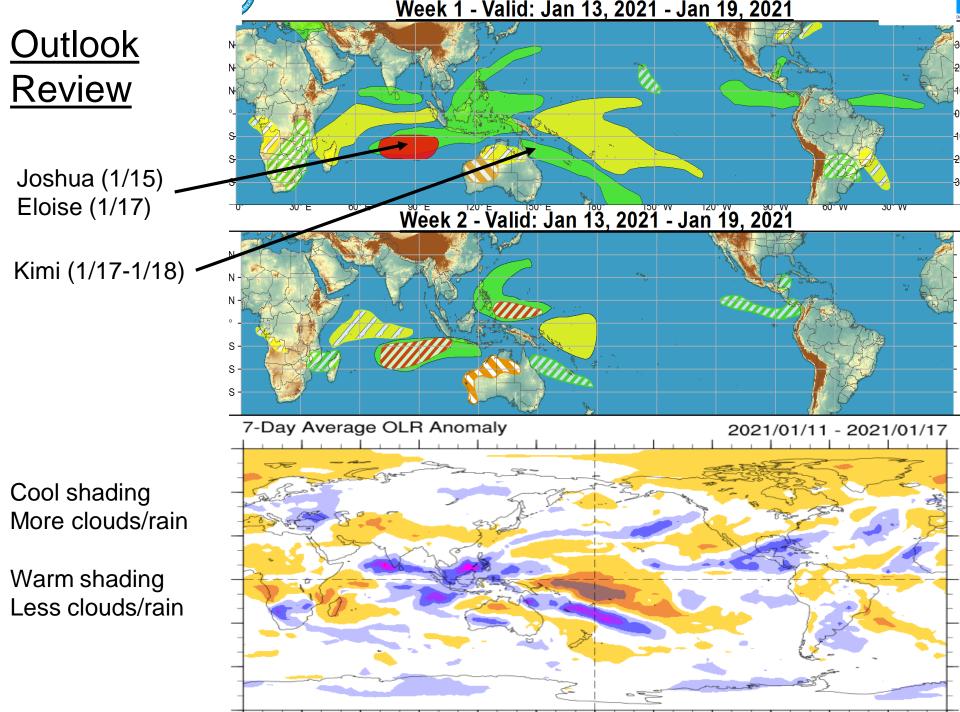
## Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook 1/19/2021

### 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

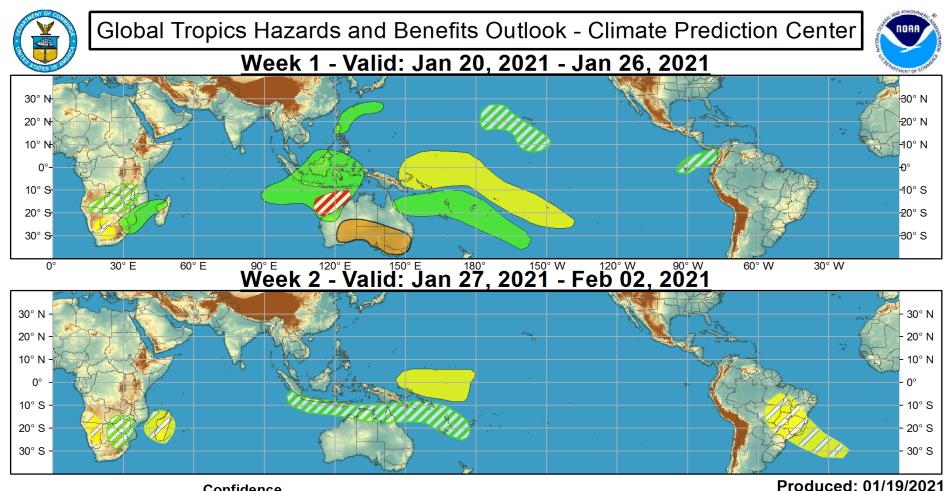
### ENSO: (January 14, 2021 Update)

next update on Feb. 11, 2021

- ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory
- La Niña is expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2020-21 (~95% chance during January-March), with a potential transition to ENSO-neutral during the spring 2021 (55% chance during April-June).

#### MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- The MJO remains weak and the RMM index continues to be influenced by the lowfrequency La Niña signal.
- La Niña continues to be the strongest signal we have to base our forecast on.
- There are indications that the MJO will strengthen during the next two weeks.



#### 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.









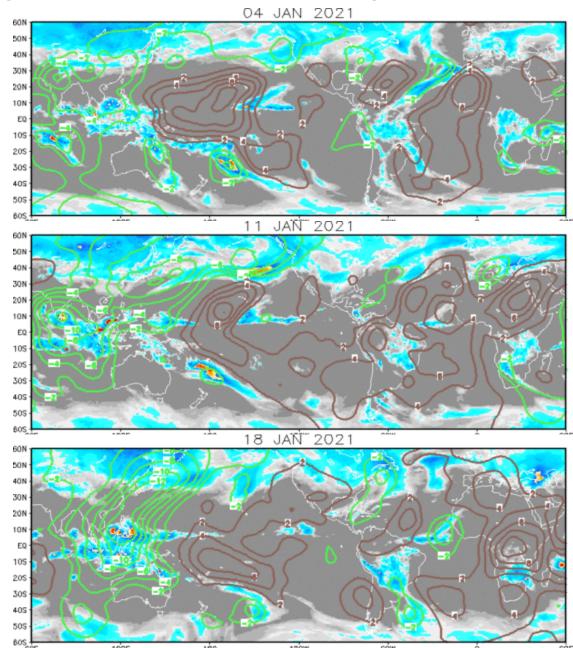


#### **IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies**

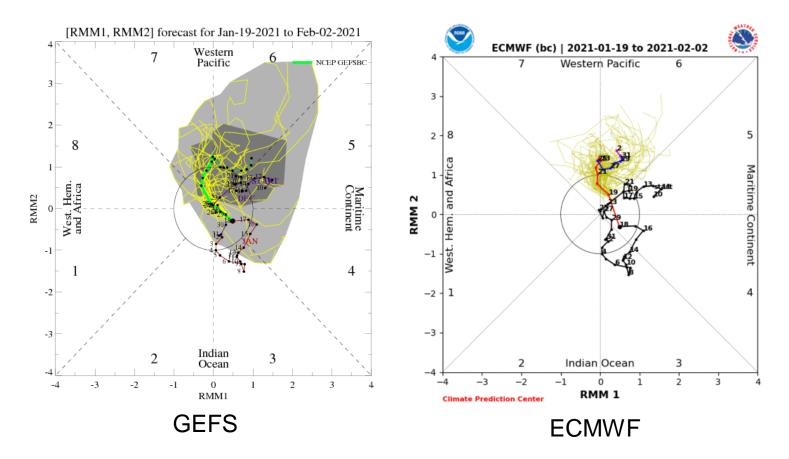
Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

Enhanced convection around the Maritime Continent is consistent with the current La Niña.

The convection over the eastern Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent is mostly stationary.



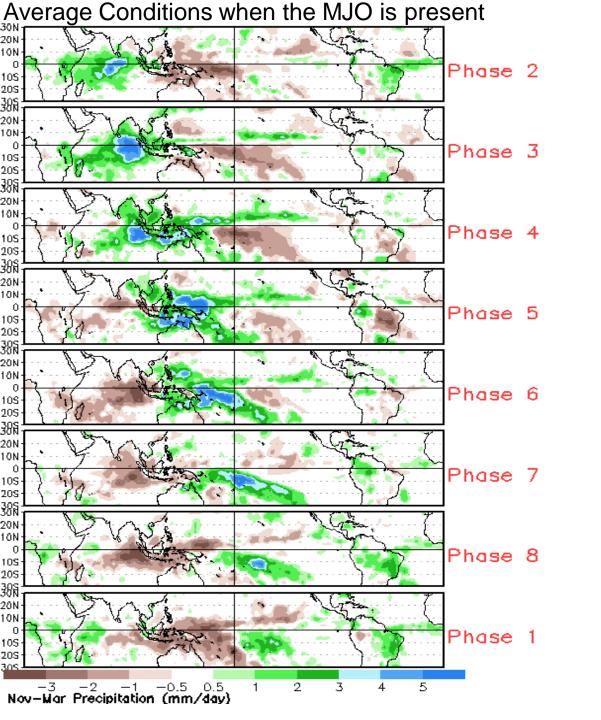
### **MJO Observation/Forecast**



The GEFS and ECMWF are in good agreement regarding an MJO event during Week-2 over the Western Pacific.

It can be difficult to separate out the La Niña signal from these indices since the enhanced convection over the Maritime Continent projects strongly onto the RMM index.

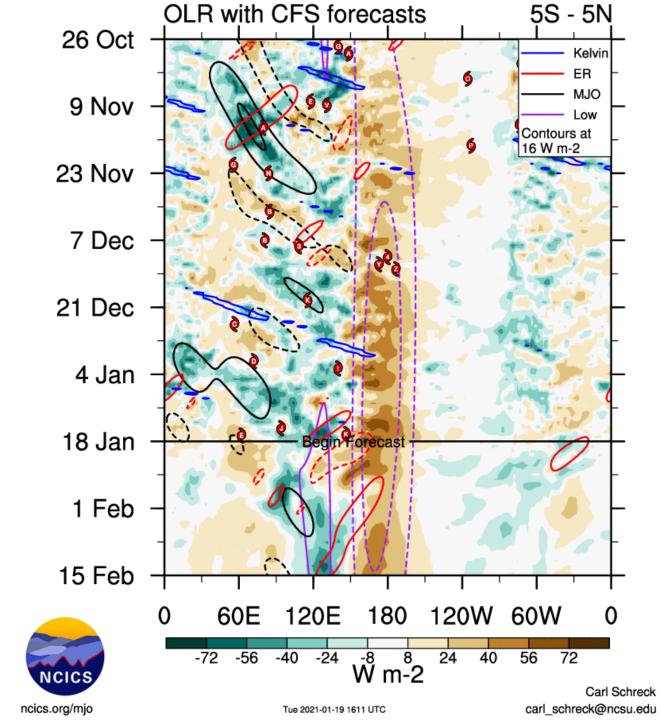
These models have been wrong several times recently, so confidence is low.

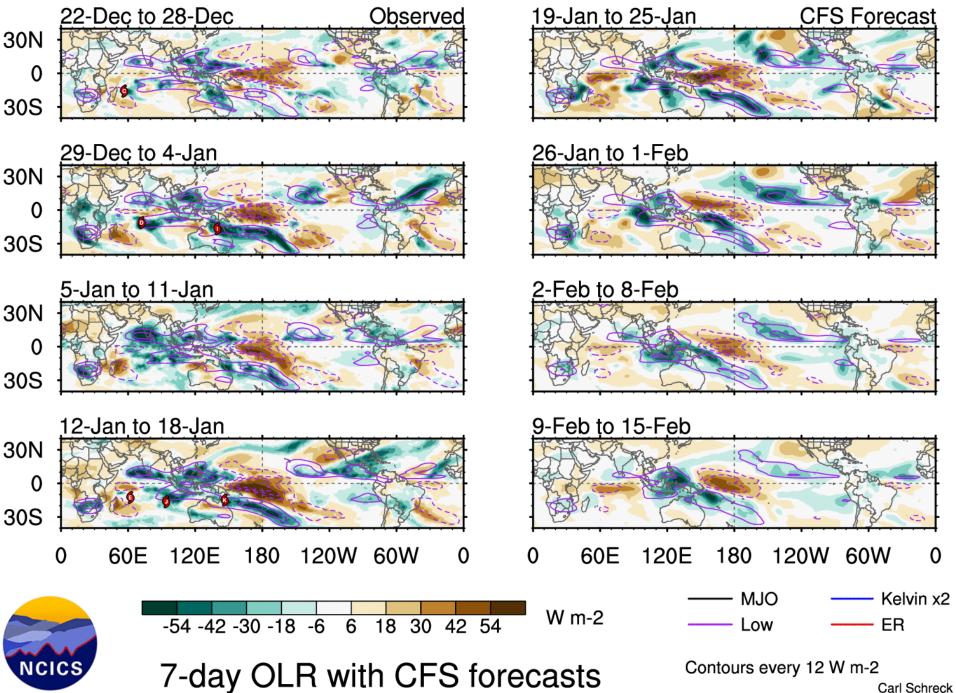


CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events.

#### Weak MJO activity.

Low frequency contours are weak over Maritime Continent because this diagram is too far south to capture the heart of the La Niña convection.

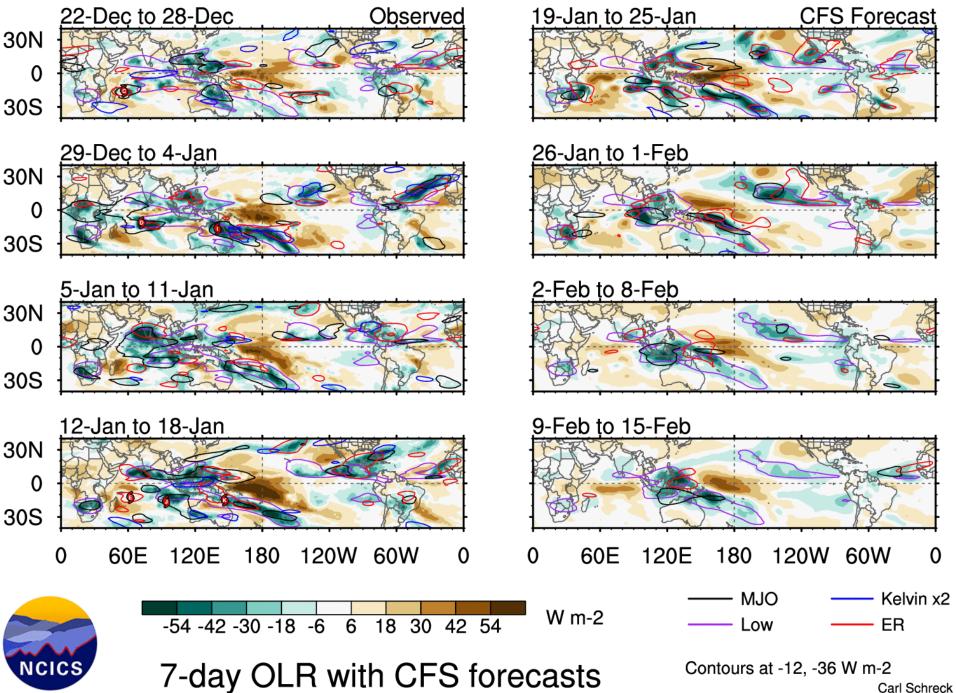




ncics.org/mjo

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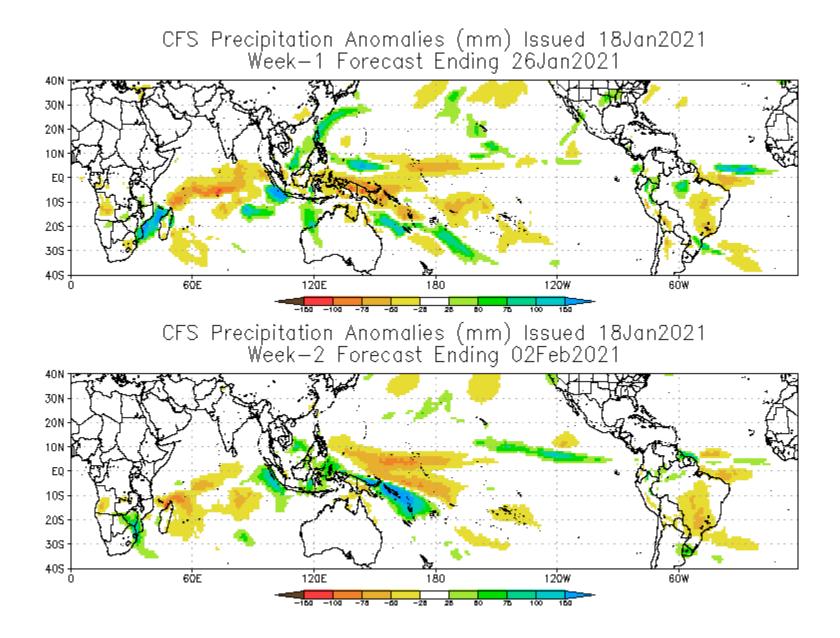
carl schreck@ncsu.edu



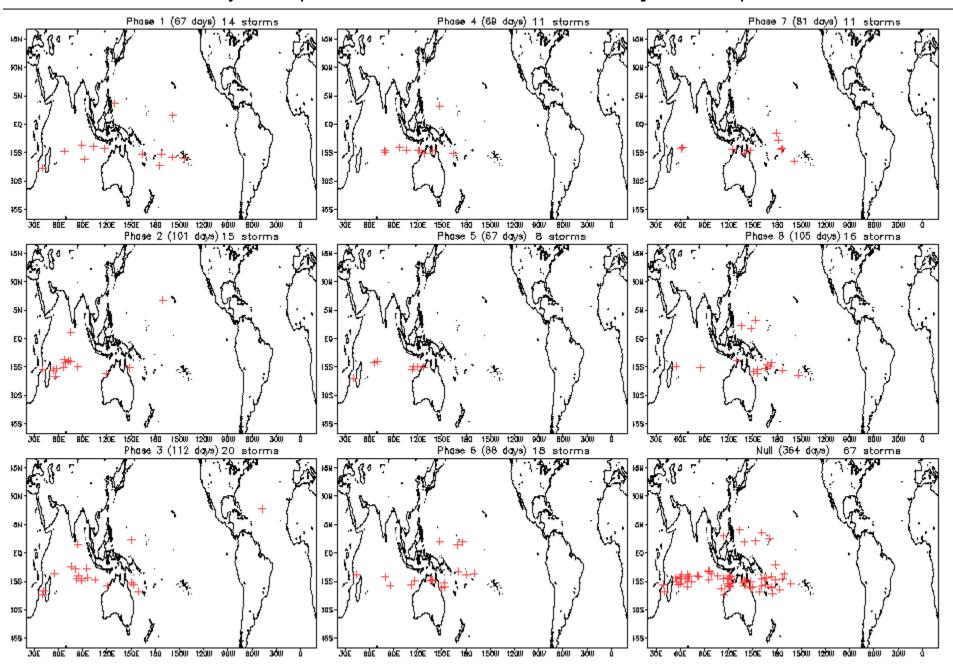
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Tue 2021-01-19 1615 UTC

Carl Schreck carl schreck@ncsu.edu



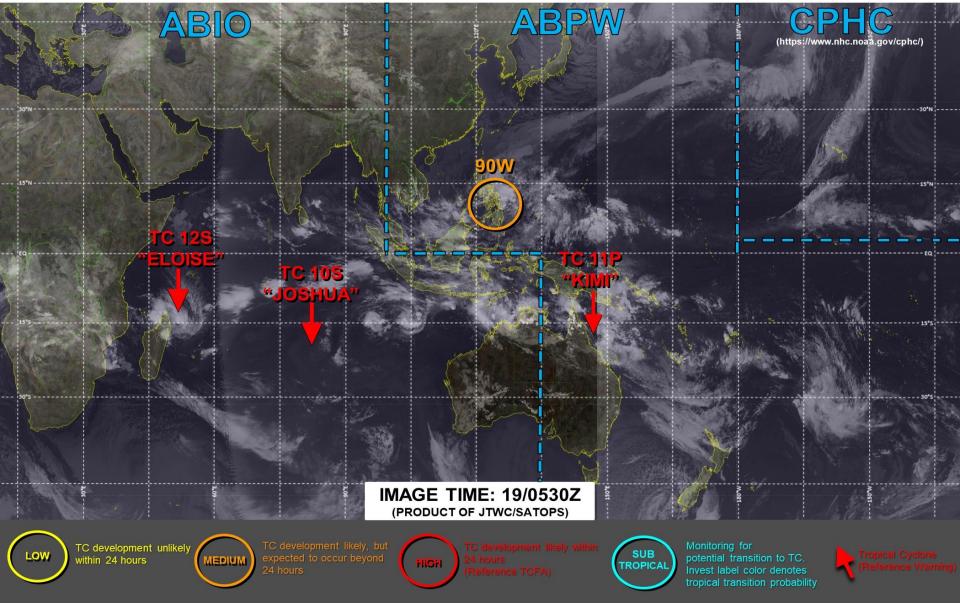
January Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase



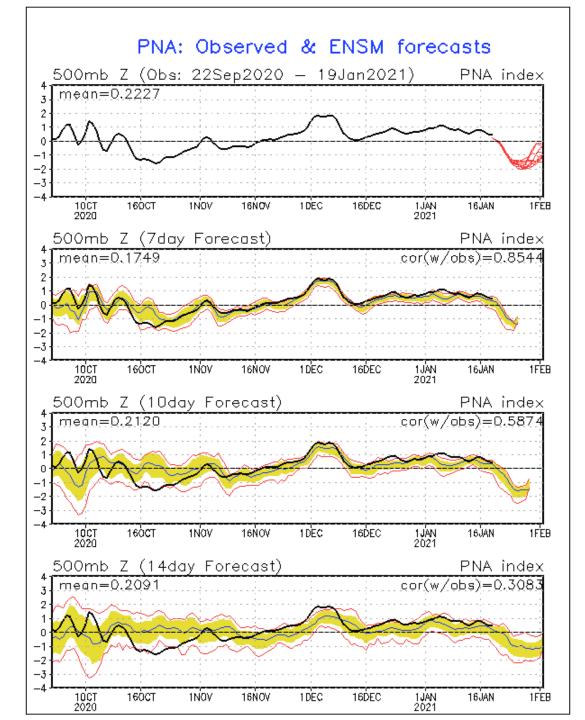


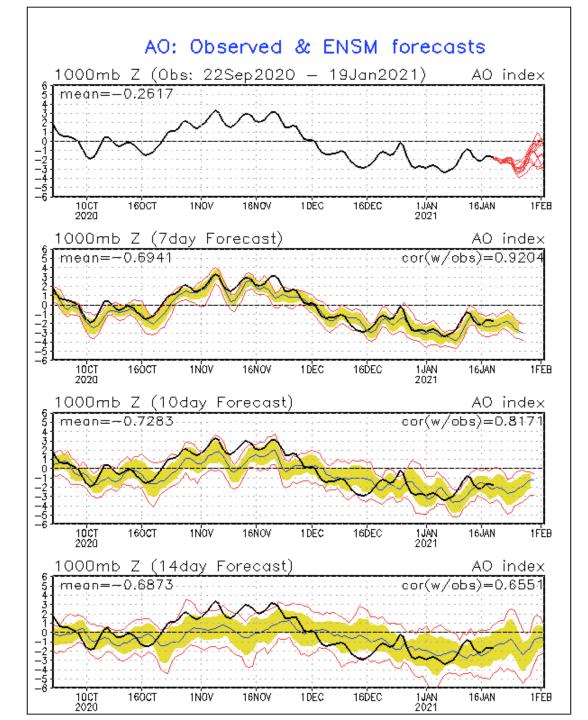
### JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER

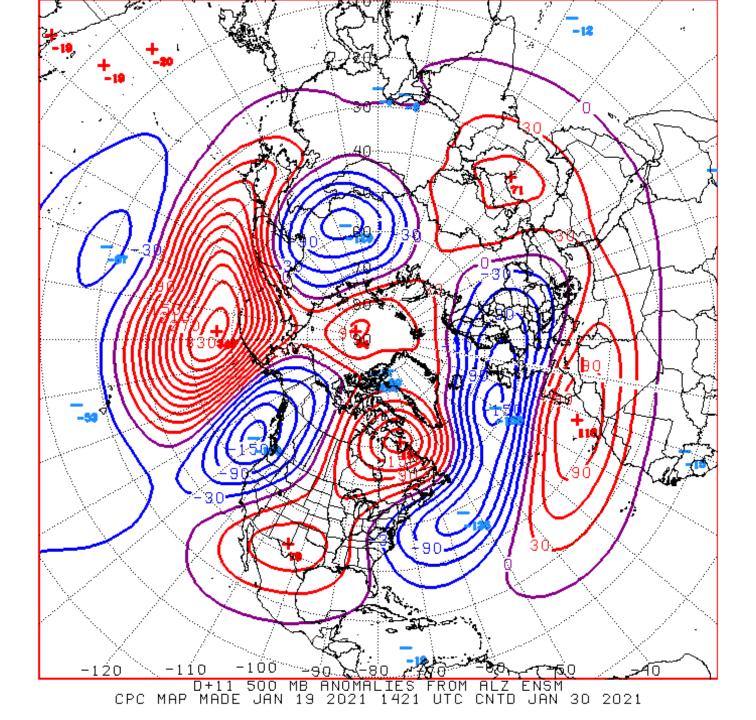




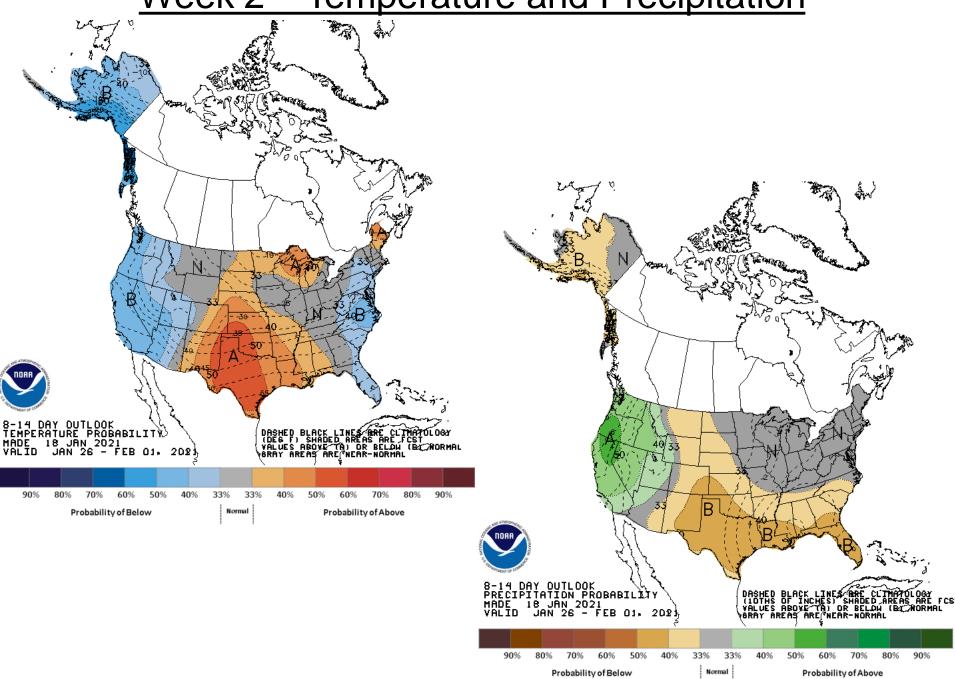
## **Connections to U.S. Impacts**

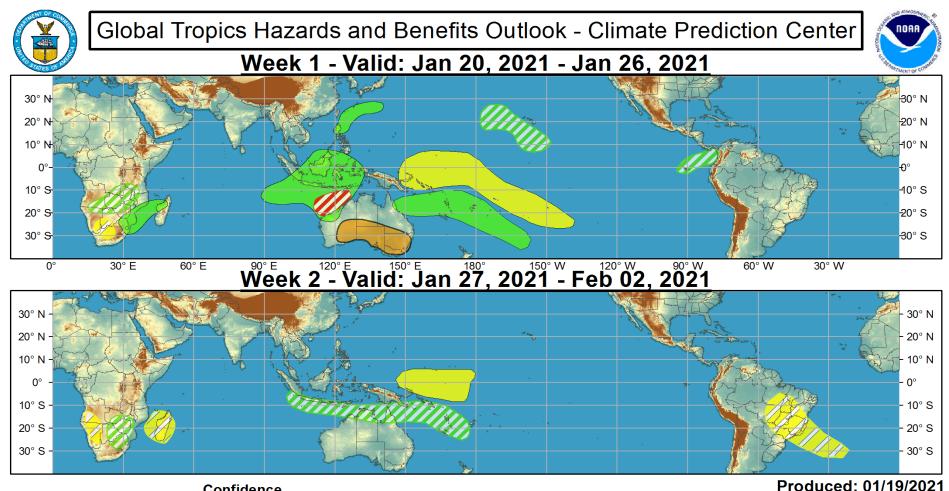






### Week 2 – Temperature and Precipitation





#### Confidence High Moderate

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