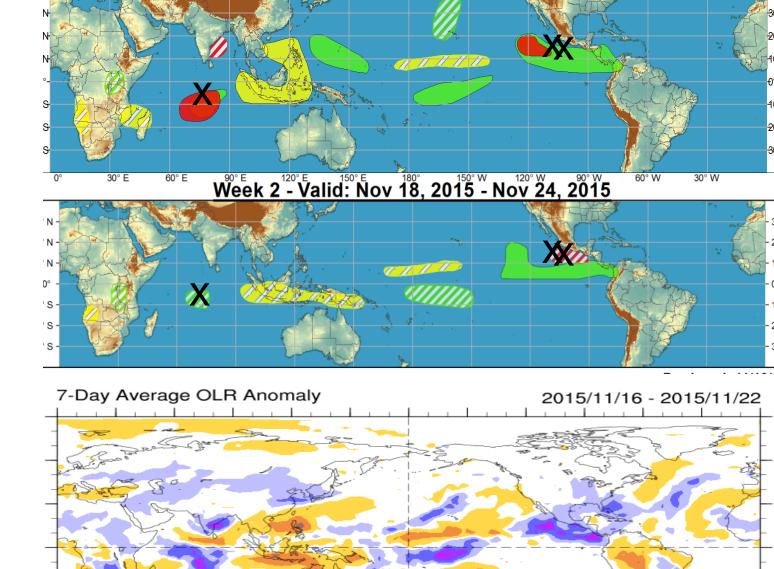
Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook November 24, 2015

Matthew Rosencrans

Outline

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

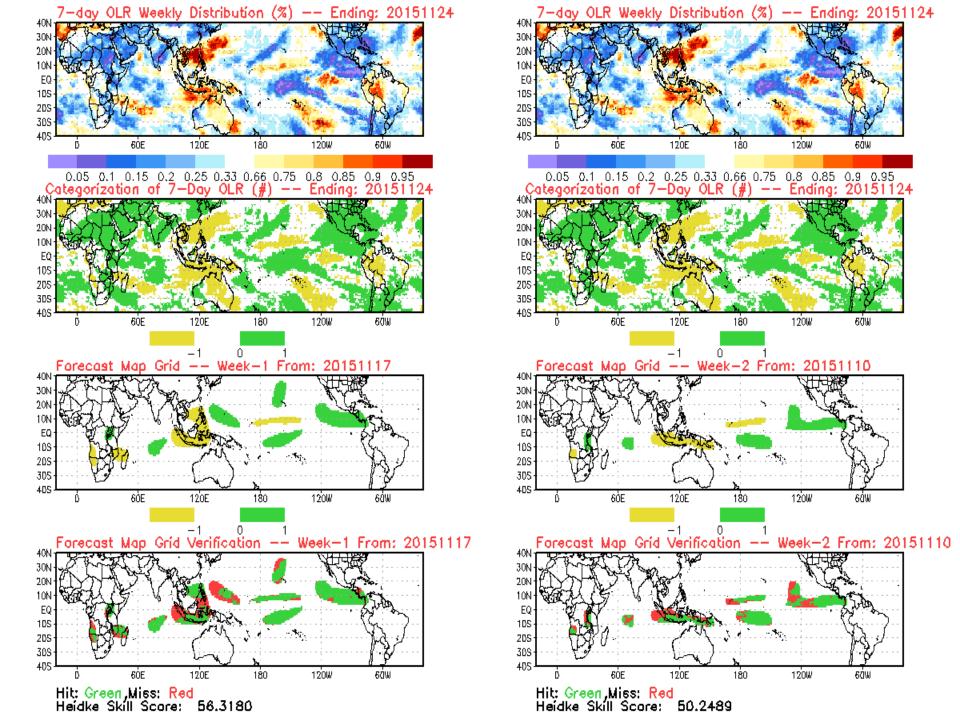
Outlook Review



<u>Week 1 - Valid: Nov 18, 2015 - Nov 24, 2015</u>

Cool shading More clouds/rain

Warm shading Less clouds/rain



Synopsis of Climate Modes

ENSO:

- Current: El Niño Advisory
- Outlook: There is an approximately 95% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, gradually weakening through spring 2016.

MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- Some MJO indices are indicating a signal over the western Indian Ocean, but the signal is not strong nor fully consistent with all variables (lower-level winds and upper-level winds).
- Most dynamical model MJO index forecasts depict some eastward movement and a weakening signal through Week-2, although some maintain a strong signal through at least Week-1.

Extratropics:

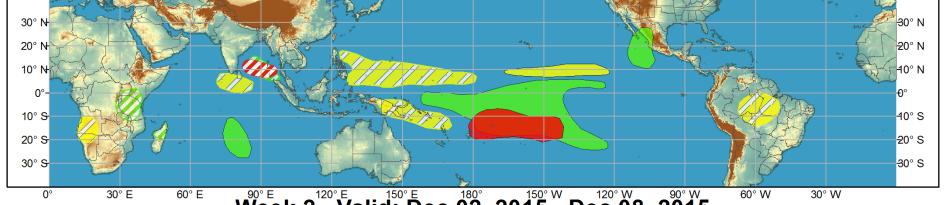
• The extended range temperature and precipitation forecasts for the U.S. are not likely to be impacted by the MJO, but more likely impacted by the ongoing El Nino and tropical cyclone activity.



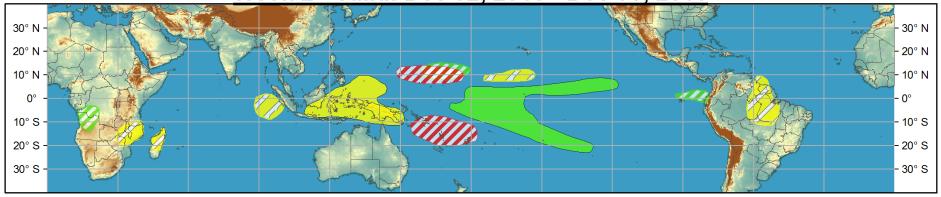
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center











Confidence High Moderate Produced: 11/24/2015

Forecaster: Rosencrans

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

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.

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.











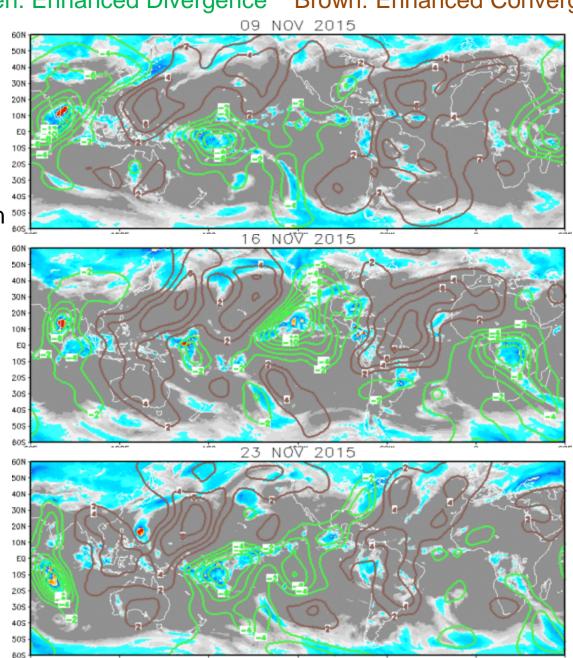


IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies

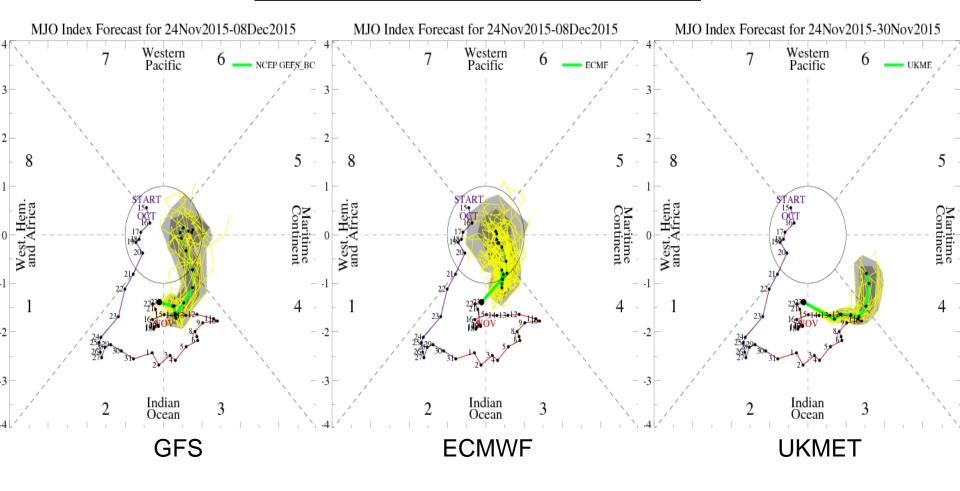
Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

Base state evident.

Eastward shift in base state.

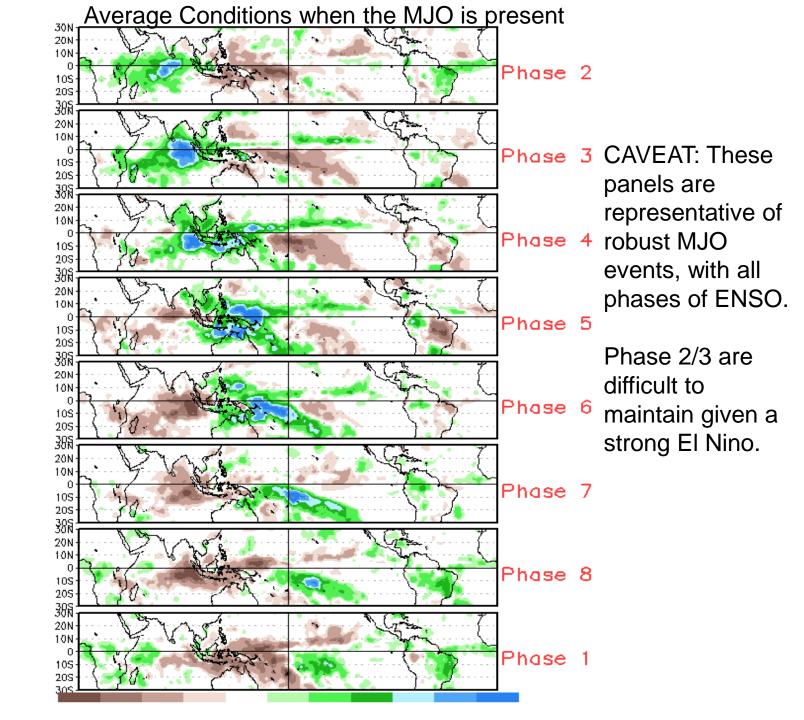


MJO Observation/Forecast

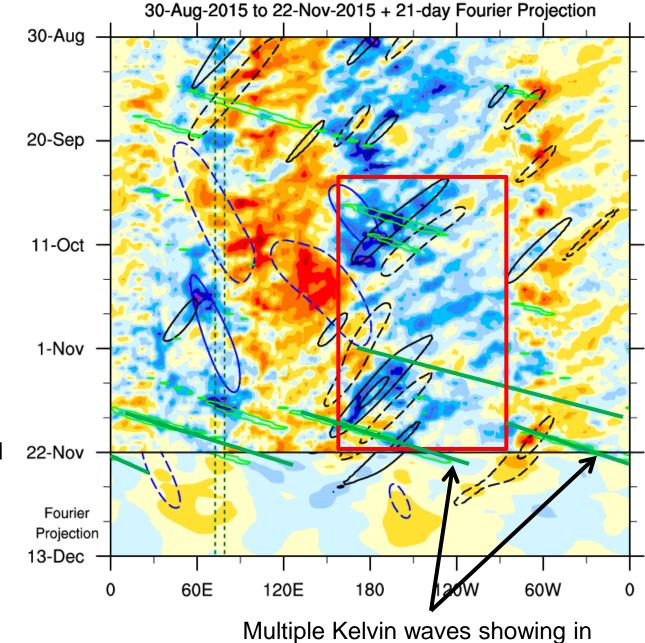


Wheeler-Hendon based analyses of model forecasts indicate an signal over the Indian Ocean.

Most models depict weakening, although 2 depict a continuing signal to over the Maritime Continent.



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

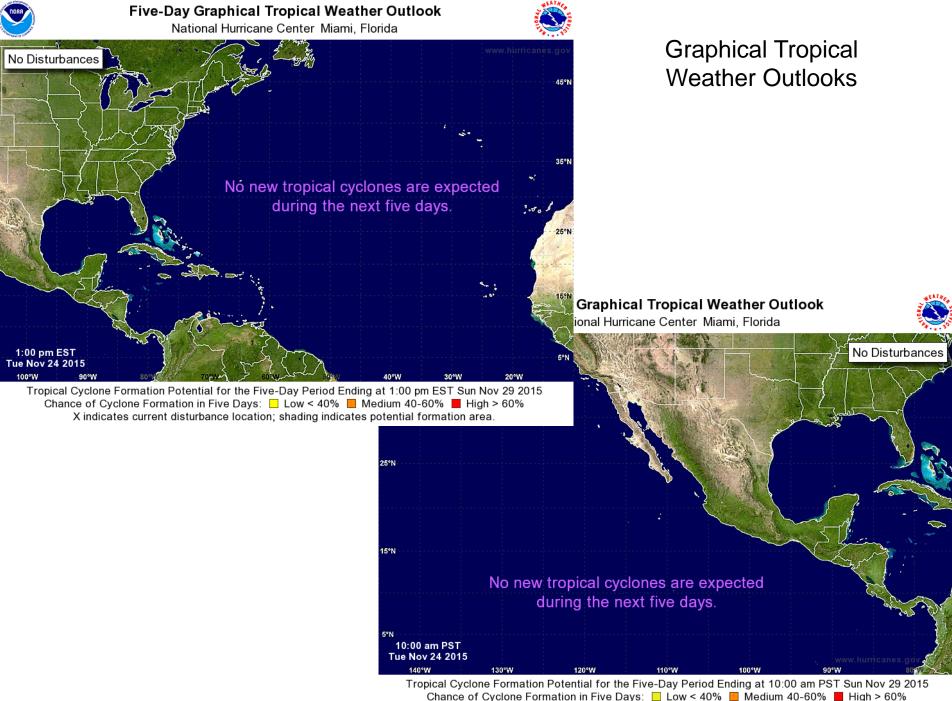


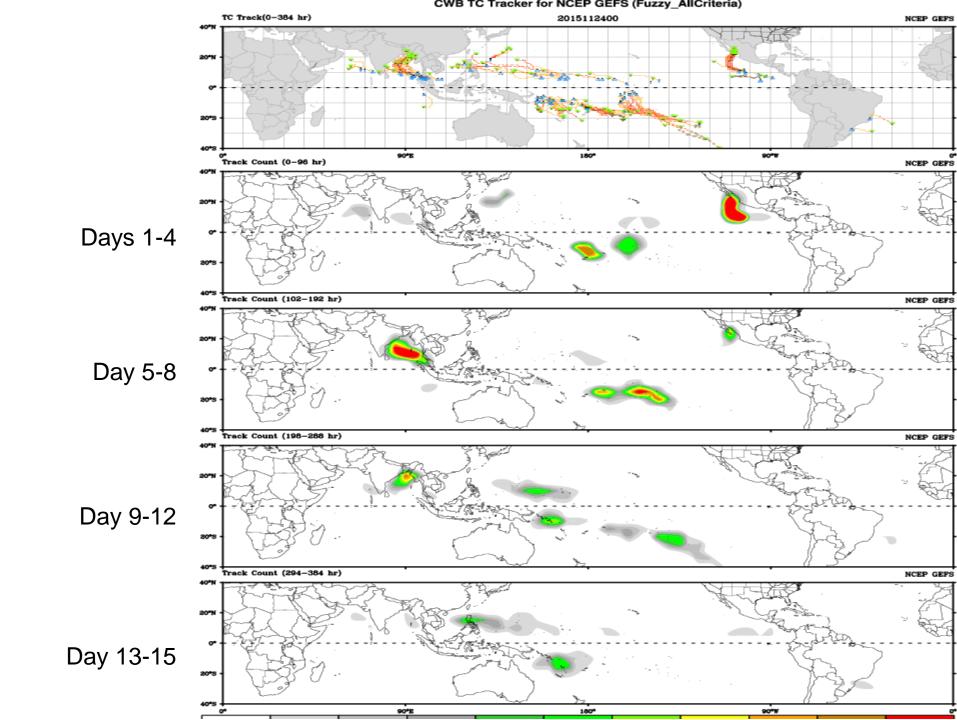
analysis..

Low frequency likely to dominate pattern.

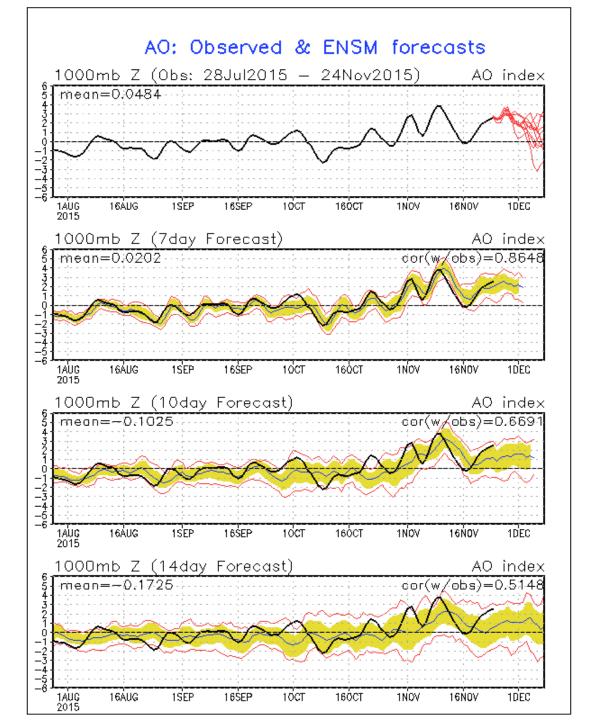
Equatorial Rossby Wave and Kelvin wave likely to impact central Pacific and Indian Ocean.

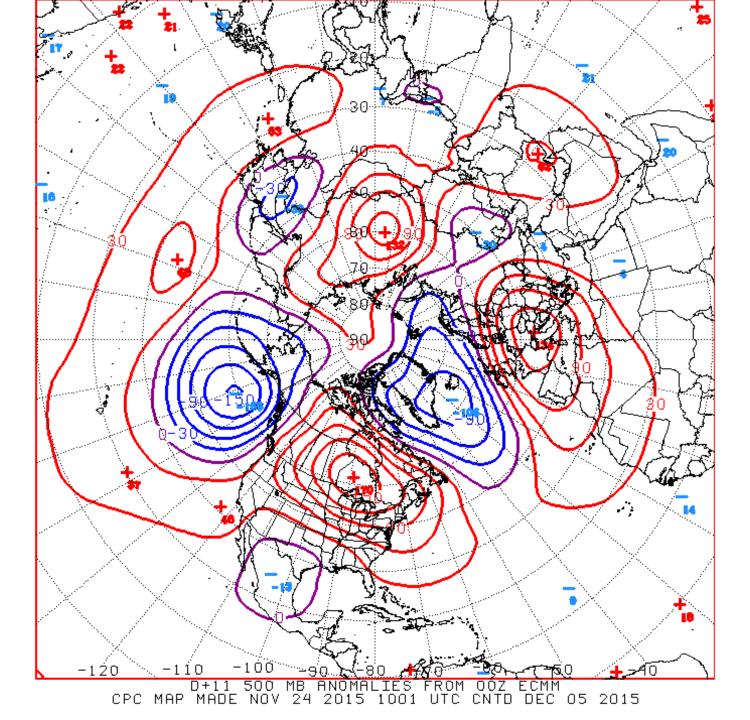
CFS: Anom. PREC Week: 1: 25-Nov-2015 to 01-Dec-2015 (mm/week) 150 60 N n 100 30 N 50 EQ Ю -50308 -100**-150 6**0S 120E 60 E 180 120W 60W CFS: Anom. PREC Week: 2: 02-Dec-2015 to 08-Dec-2015 (mm/week). 60N PROPERTY 150 100 30 N 50 EQ 10 -50308 -100**6**0S -15060 E 120E 60W 0 180 120W



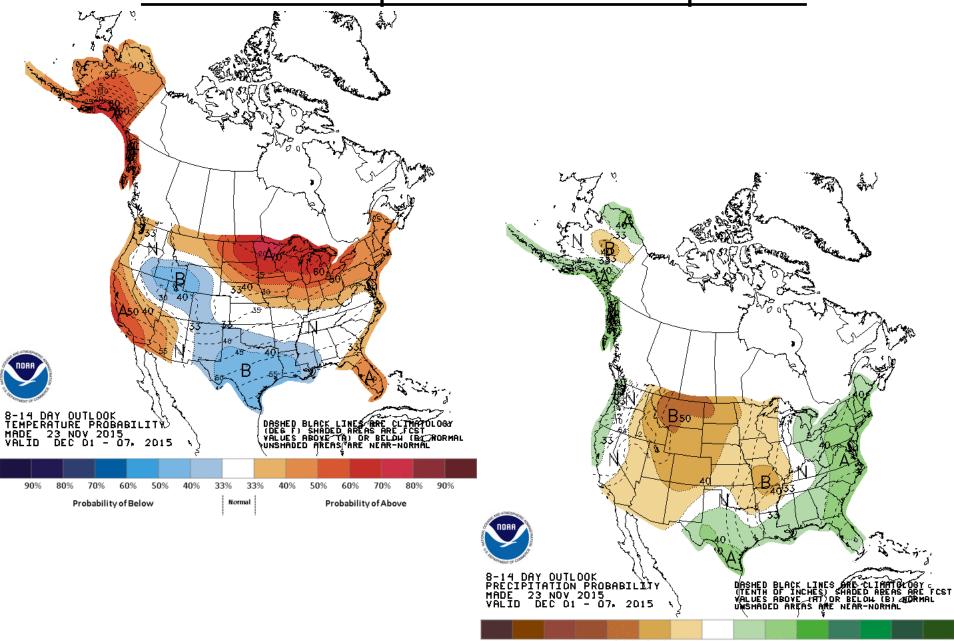


Connections to U.S. Impacts





Week 2 - Temperature and Precipitation



33%

Normal

Probability of Above

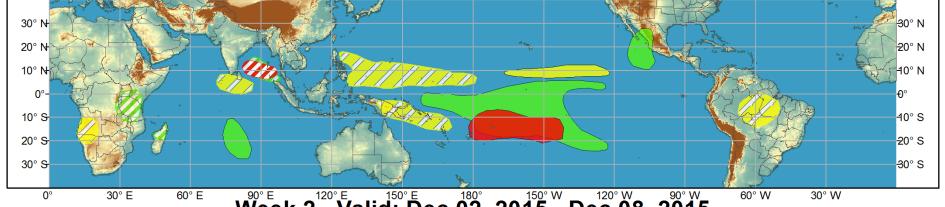
Probability of Below



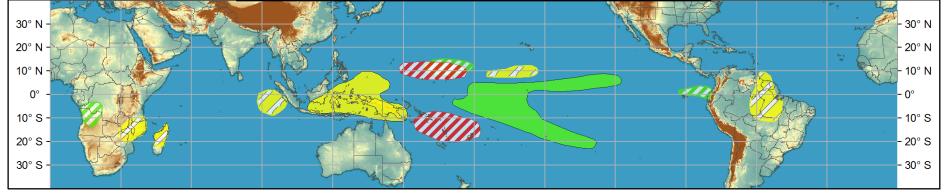
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