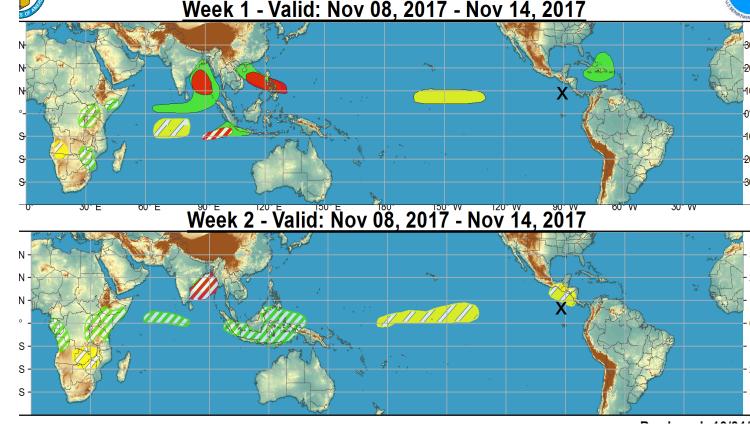
# Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook 11/14/2017

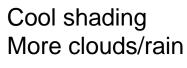
#### Matthew Rosencrans

### <u>Outline</u>

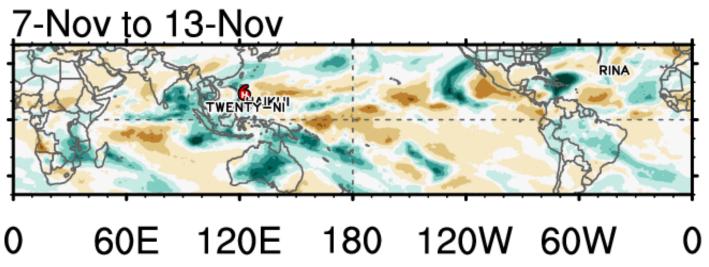
- 1. Review of Recent Conditions
- 2. Synopsis of Climate Modes
- 3. GTH Outlook and Forecast Discussion
- 4. Connections to U.S. Impacts

## Outlook Review





Warm shading Less clouds/rain



## Synopsis of Climate Modes

#### **ENSO**:

- La Niña Advisory
- La Niña conditions are predicted to continue (~65-75% chance) at least through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2017-18.

#### MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- The MJO remained weak. Dynamical models and most statistical tools indicate a continued weak signal through Week-2.
- Therefore, the dominant signals in tropical rainfall are expected to be La Nina, tropical cyclones, and faster moving atmospheric waves.

#### **Extratropics**:

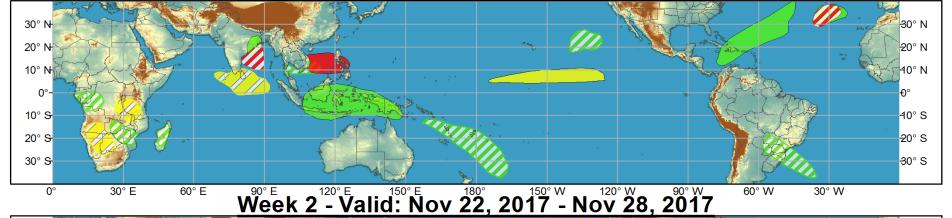
• The extended range temperature and precipitation forecasts for the U.S. are not likely to be impacted by MJO activity.

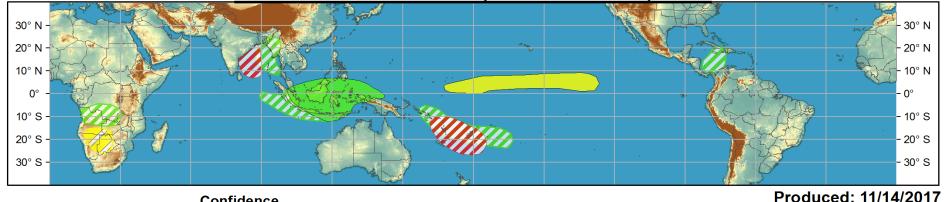


#### Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center









**Confidence** High Moderate

Forecaster: Rosencrans/Finan

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

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.



**Above-normal temperatures** 













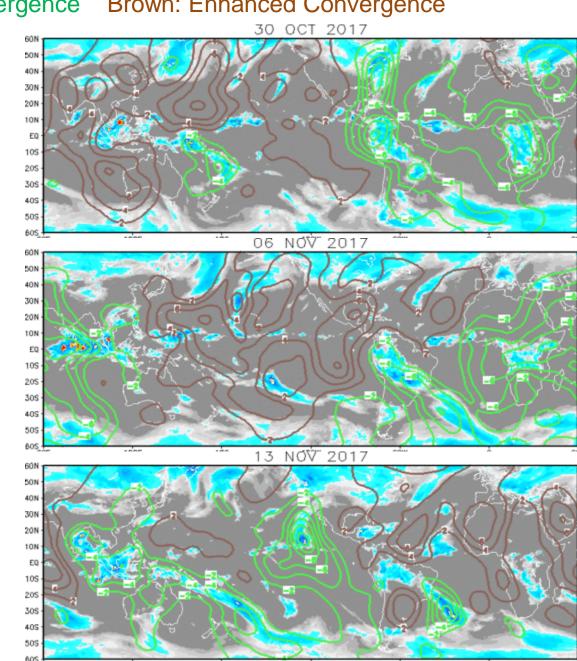
#### IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies

Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

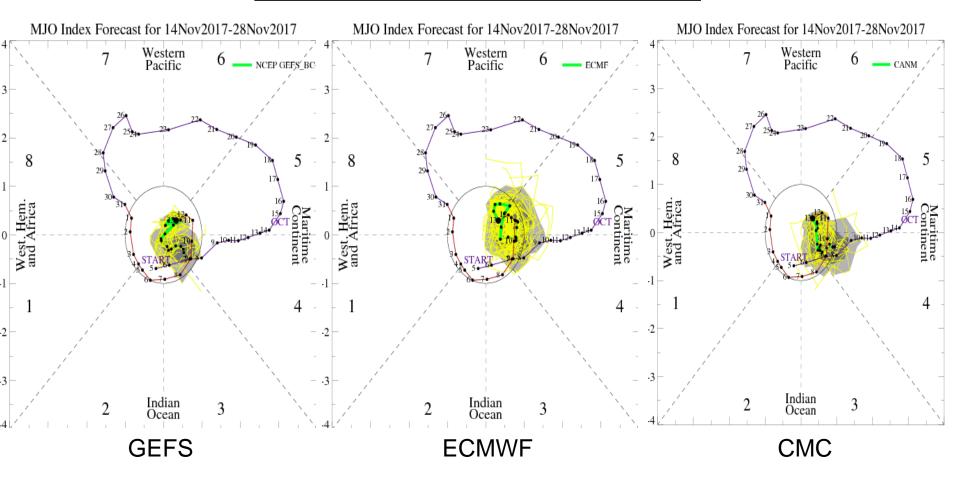
Wave-1, though some noise over the Maritime Continent.

Wave-1, though some noise over South America, likely from a higher frequency/faster wave.

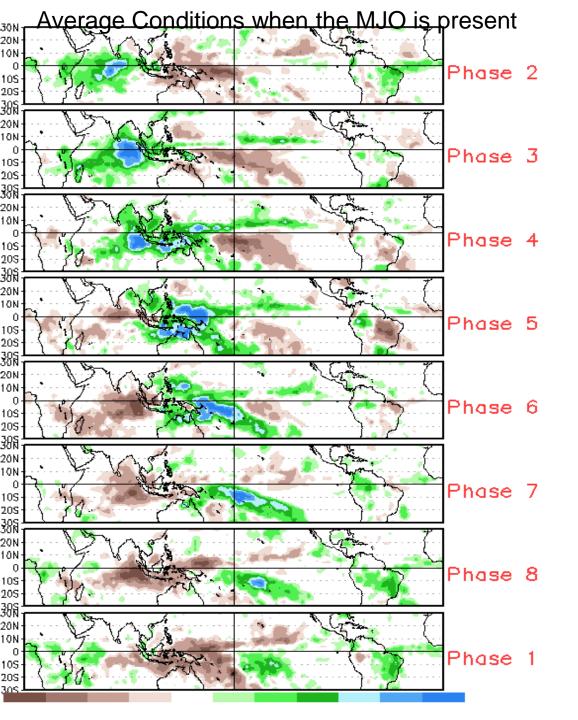
Not coherent with MJO activity.



## MJO Observation/Forecast

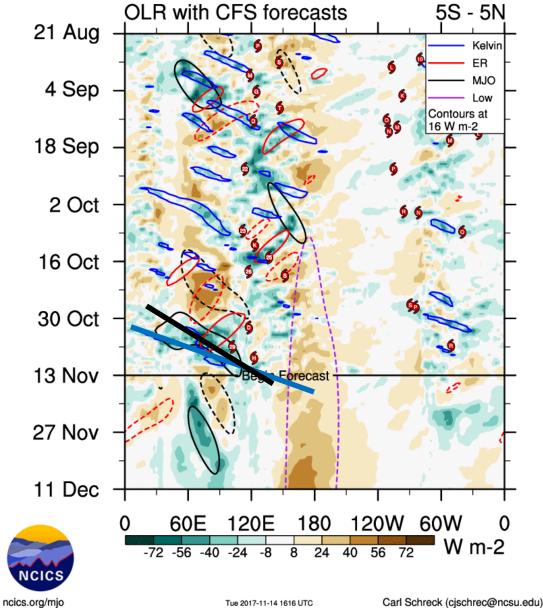


Wheeler-Hendon based analyses of model forecasts indicated little to no signal in the next 2 weeks.



CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events.

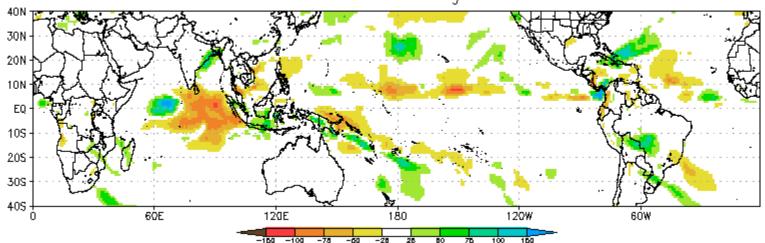
Low-frequency pattern, MJO, and Kelvin wave having an influence.



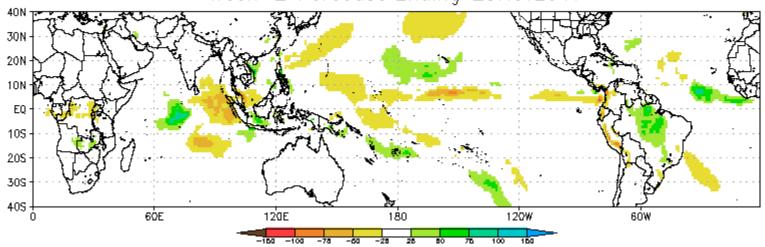
Tue 2017-11-14 1616 UTC

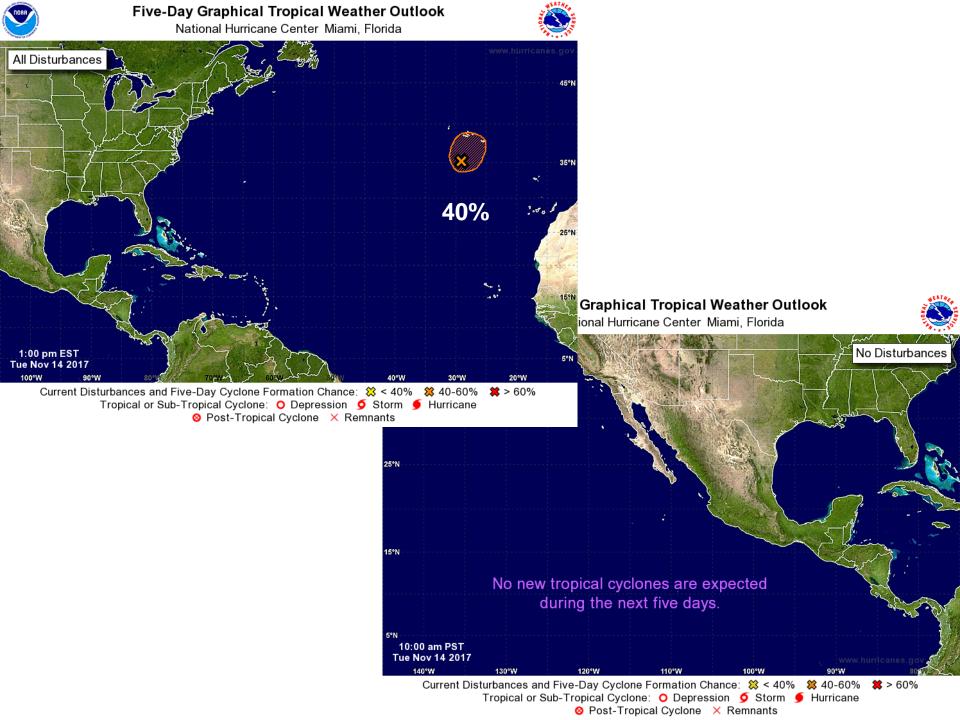
Carl Schreck (cjschrec@ncsu.edu)

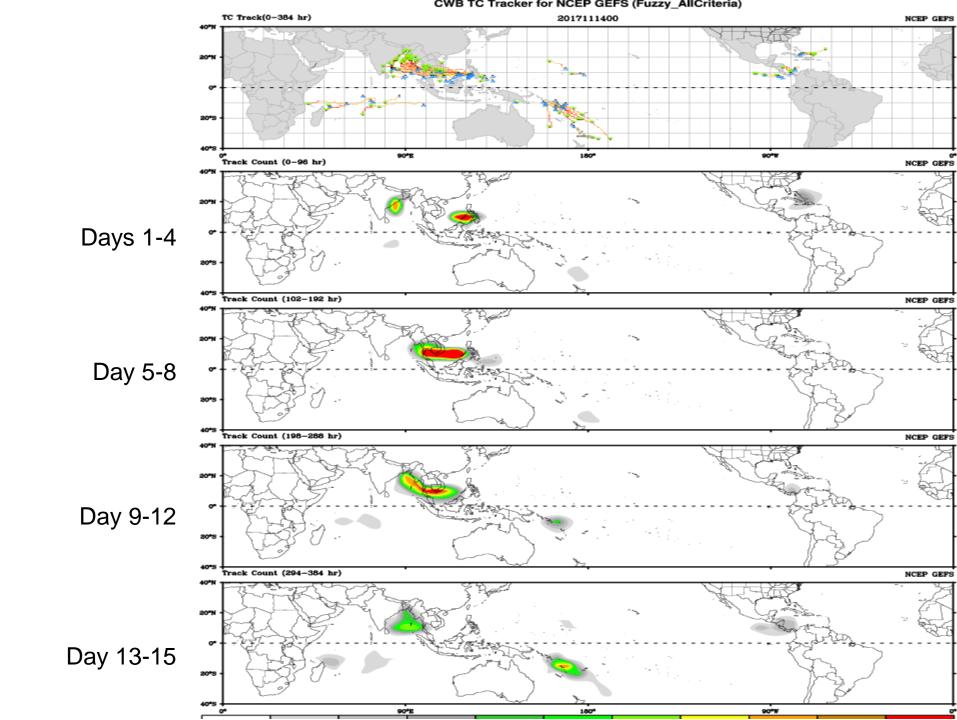
#### CFS Precipitation Anomalies (mm) Issued 13Nov2017 Week-1 Forecast Ending 21Nov2017



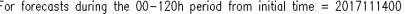
CFS Precipitation Anomalies (mm) Issued 13Nov2017 Week-2 Forecast Ending 28Nov2017

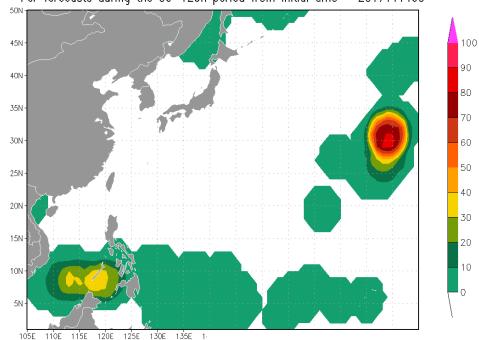




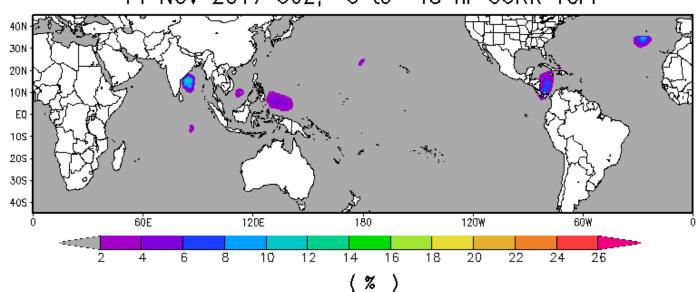


Ensemble-based Probability (%) of TC genesis using these global ensembles: NCEP CMC ECMWF For forecasts during the 00-120h period from initial time = 2017111400

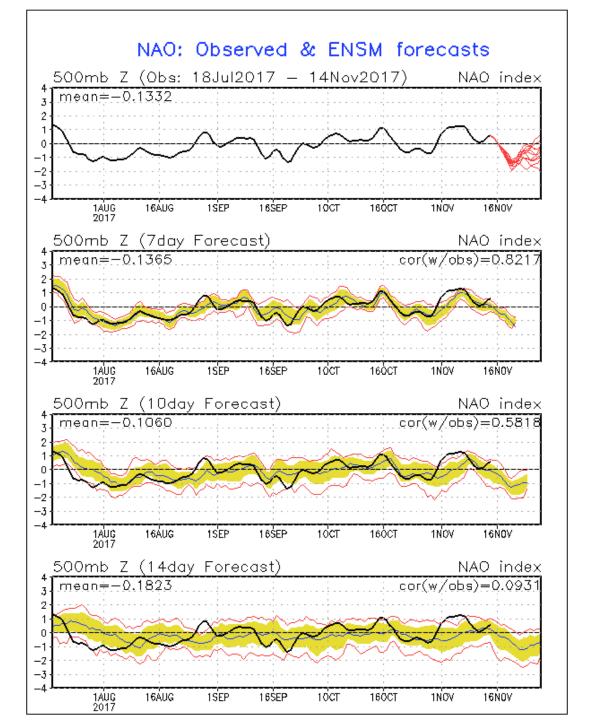


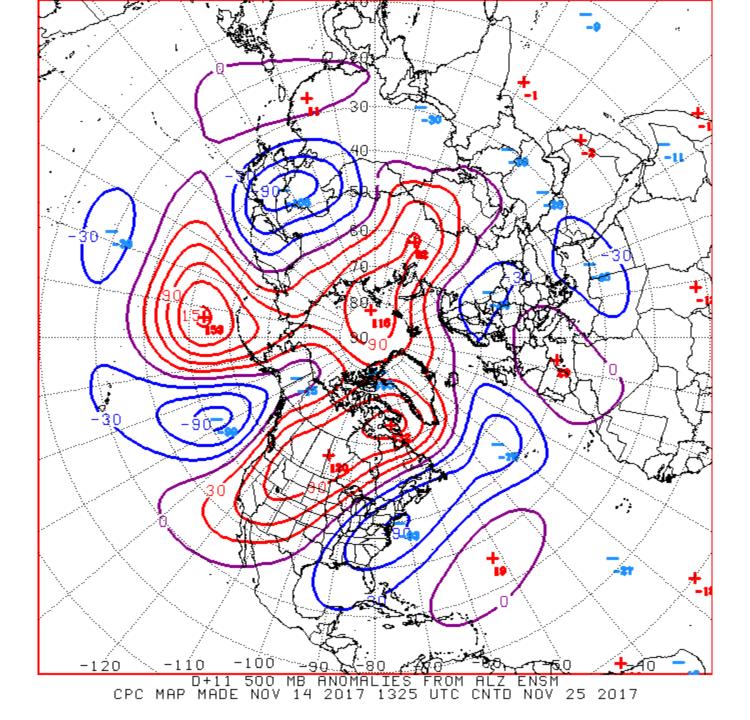


14 NOV 2017 06Z, 0 to 48 hr CURR TCFP

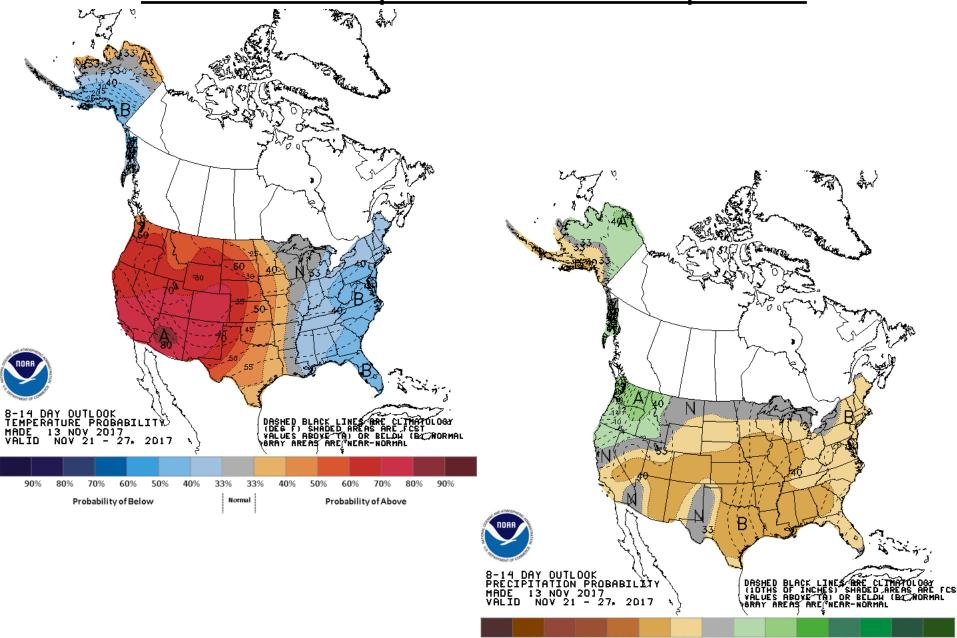


# Connections to U.S. Impacts





Week 2 - Temperature and Precipitation



70%

Probability of Below

33%

Normal

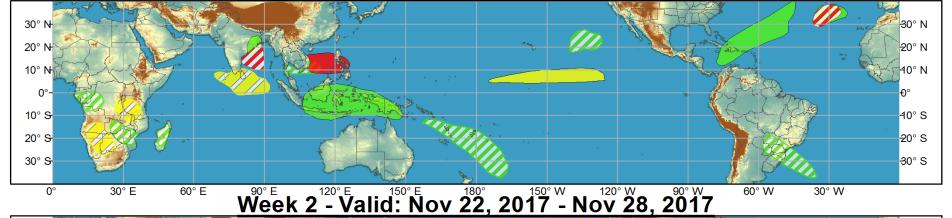
Probability of Above

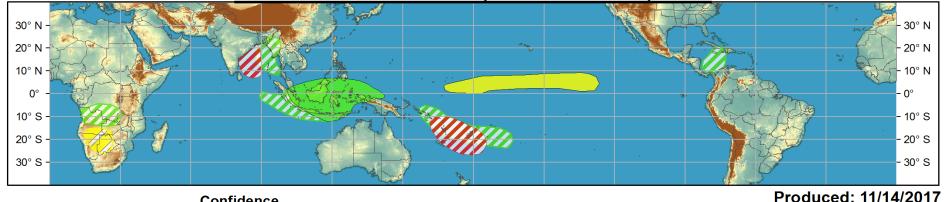


#### Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center









**Confidence** High Moderate

Forecaster: Rosencrans/Finan

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

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.



**Above-normal temperatures** 











