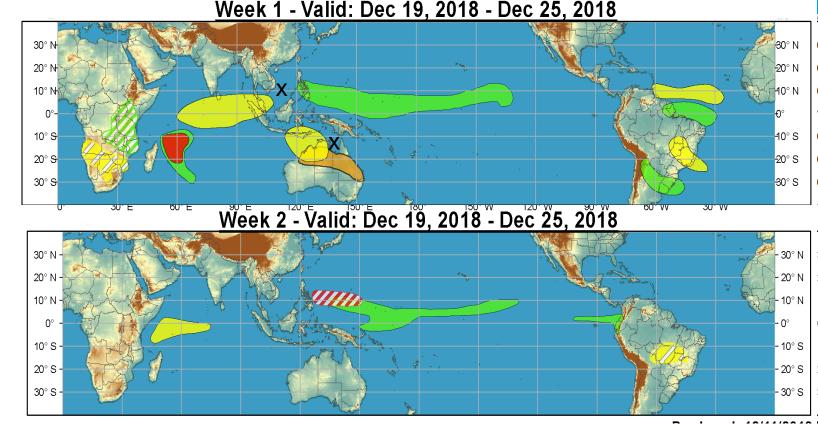
Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook 01/01/2019

Kyle MacRitchie

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



Synopsis of Climate Modes

ENSO: (December 13, 2018 Update)

- ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch
- El Niño is expected to form and continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2018-19 (~90% chance) and through spring (~60% chance).

MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- The MJO is over the West Pacific and expected to propagate eastward during the next two weeks.
- Strong equatorial Rossby wave activity has slowed the MJO's progression and its projection onto the RMM index has created an unusually strong signal.
- Dynamical models suggest that, broadly speaking, the large-scale tropical flow over the next two weeks will be in-line with what is expected from an MJO in RMM Phases 6 and 7.

Extratropics:

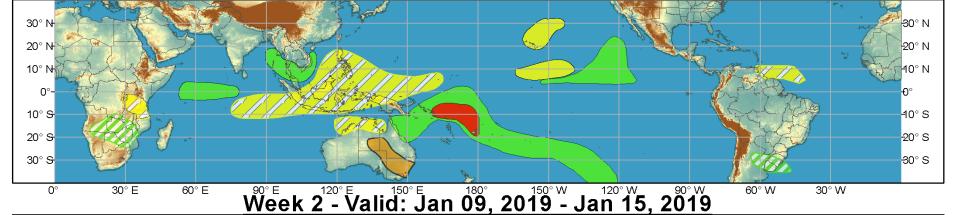
• MJO in Phase 6-7 would favor warmth over the eastern CONUS and slight cold over the western CONUS.

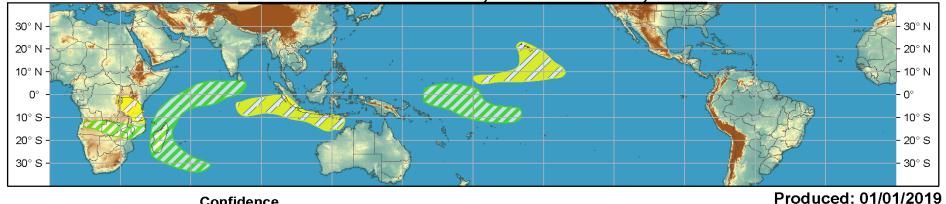


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Confidence High Moderate

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.



Tropical Cyclone Formation











Forecaster: MacRitchie



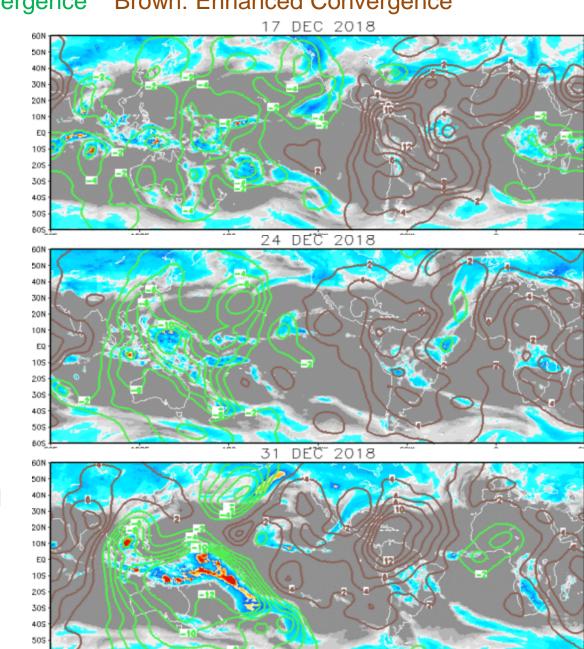
IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies

Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

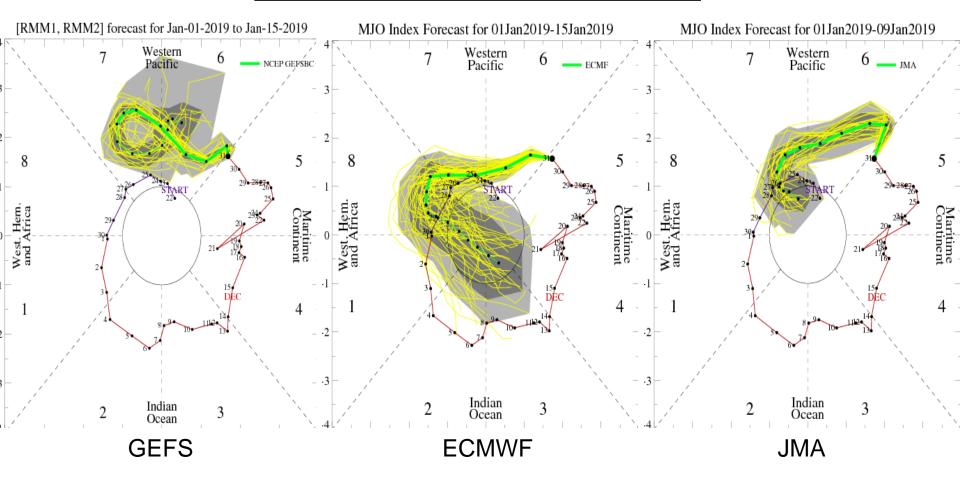
By mid-December, the upperlevel field became increasingly consistent with canonical MJO anomalies.

The upper-level field remains organized, with a Wave-1 pattern indicative of continued MJO activity.

Enhanced convection associated with the SPCZ is functioning as an anchor for the upper-level point.



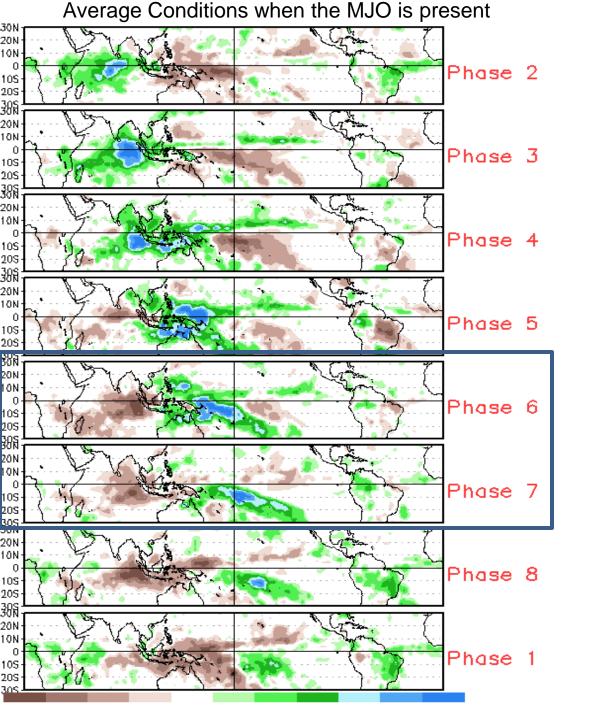
MJO Observation/Forecast



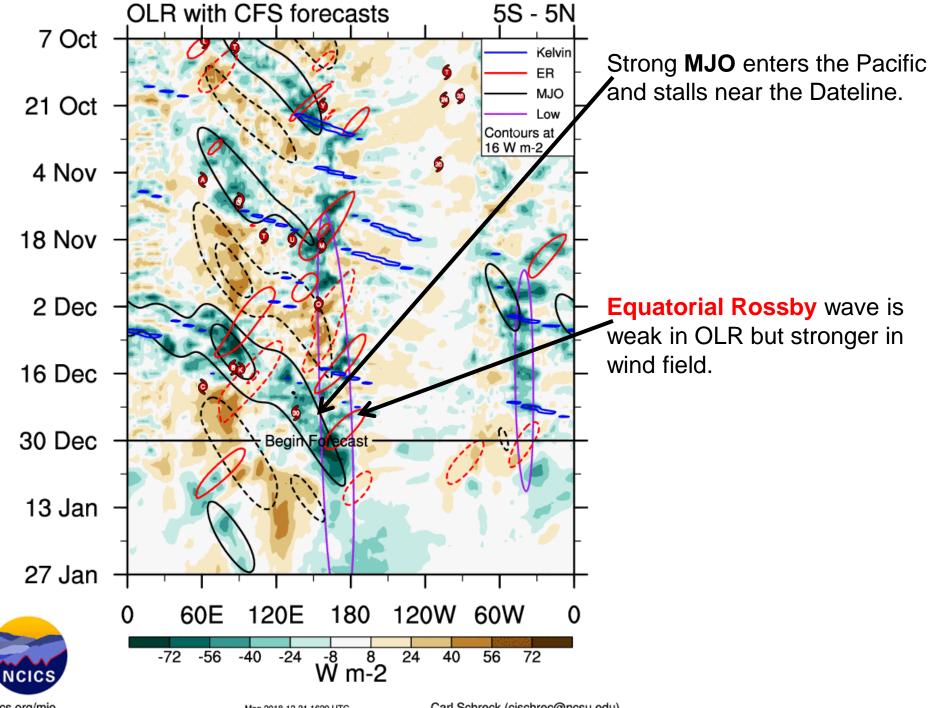
GEFS – High amplitude MJO that stalls in the Western Pacific during Week-2.

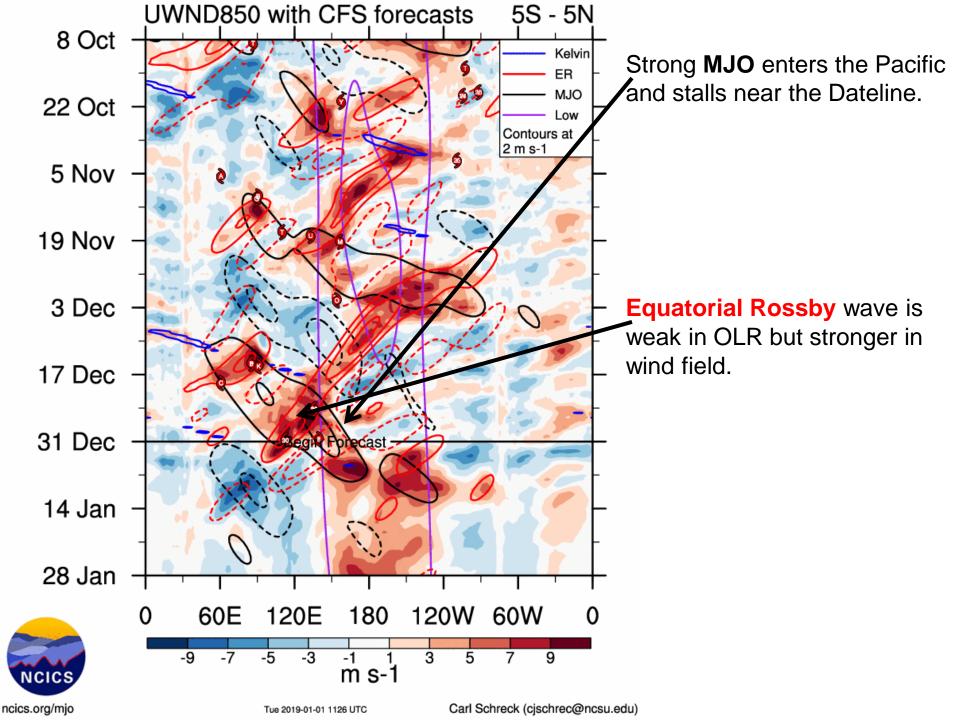
ECMWF – Lower amplitude MJO that propagates quickly over the Western Pacific before dissipating late in Week-2.

JMA – Similar to GEFS, the MJO is forecast to stall and weaken over the Western Pacific.

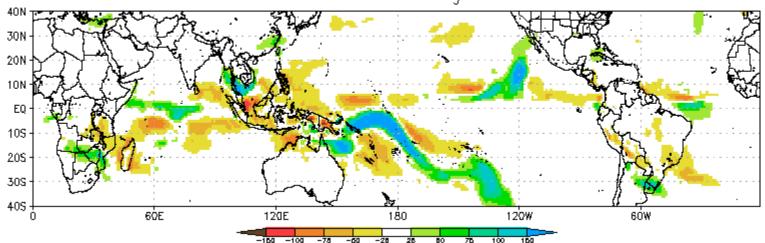


CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events.

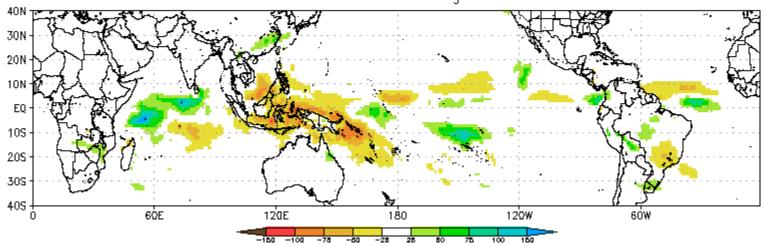




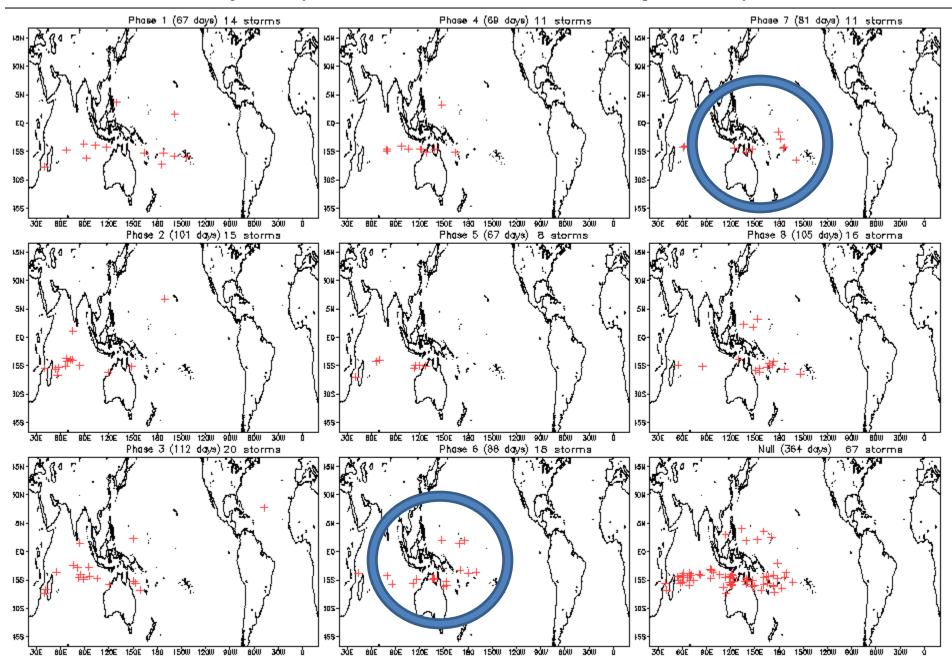
CFS Precipitation Anomalies (mm) Issued 31Dec2018 Week-1 Forecast Ending 08Jan2019



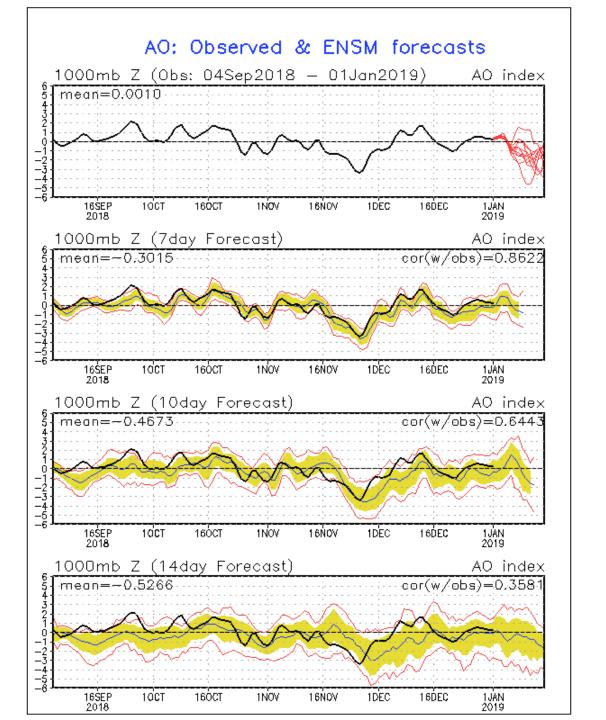
CFS Precipitation Anomalies (mm) Issued 31Dec2018 Week-2 Forecast Ending 15Jan2019

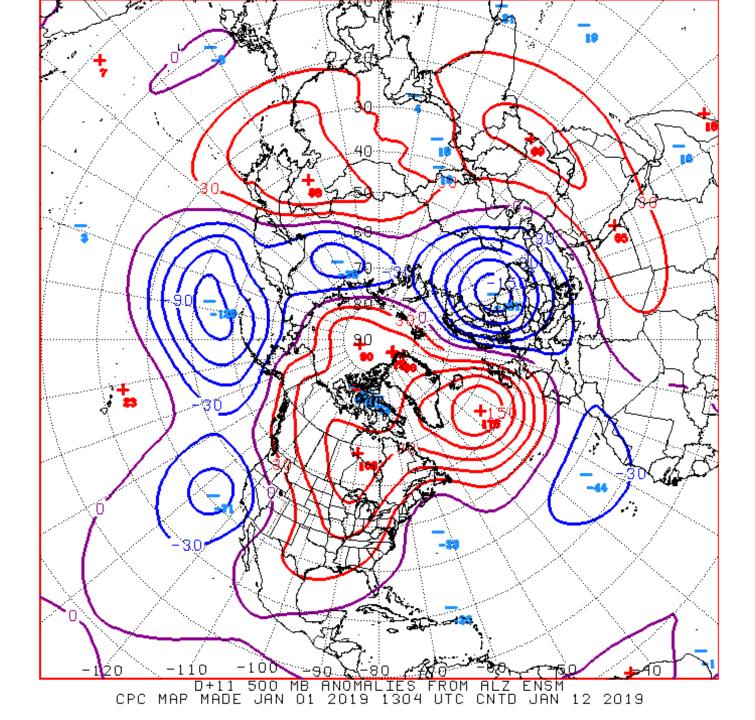


January Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase

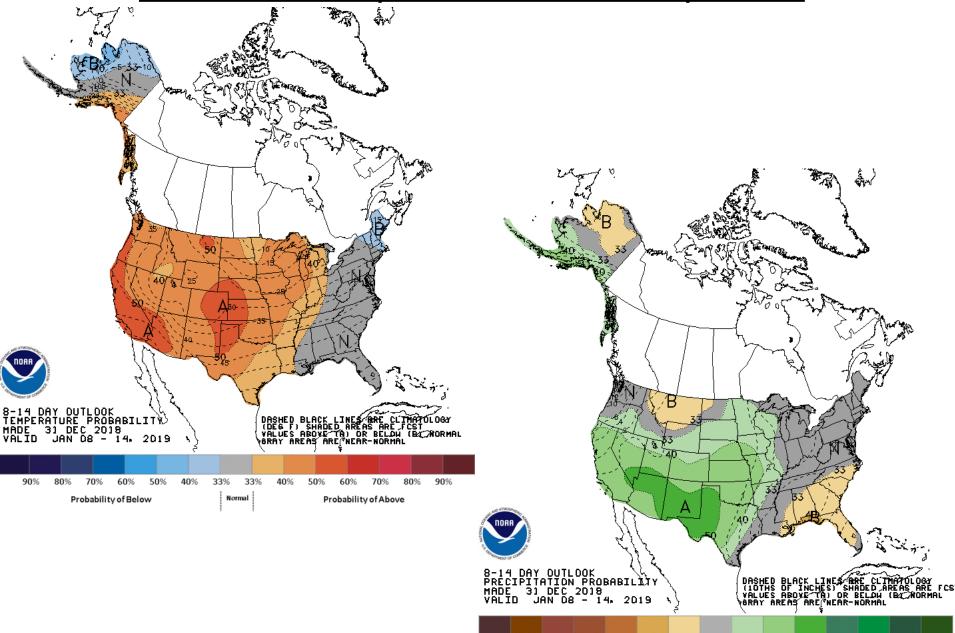


Connections to U.S. Impacts





Week 2 – Temperature and Precipitation



70%

Probability of Below

33%

Normal

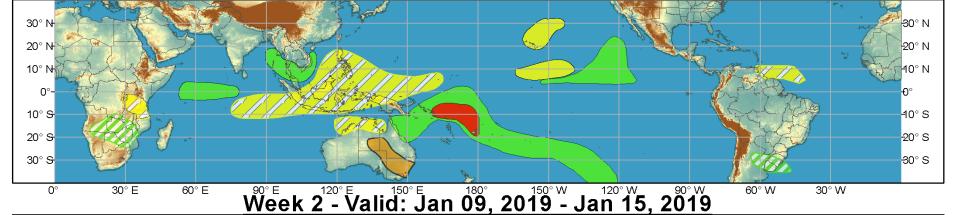
Probability of Above

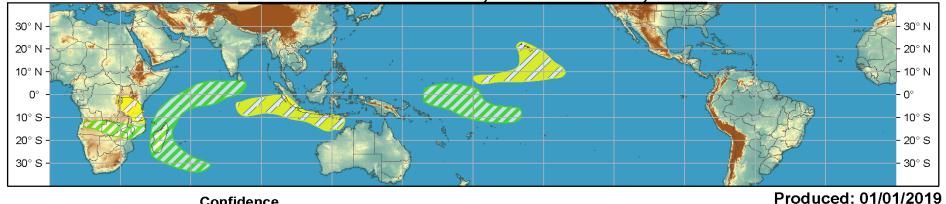


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Tropical Cyclone Formation











Forecaster: MacRitchie

