

# Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook

8/20/2019

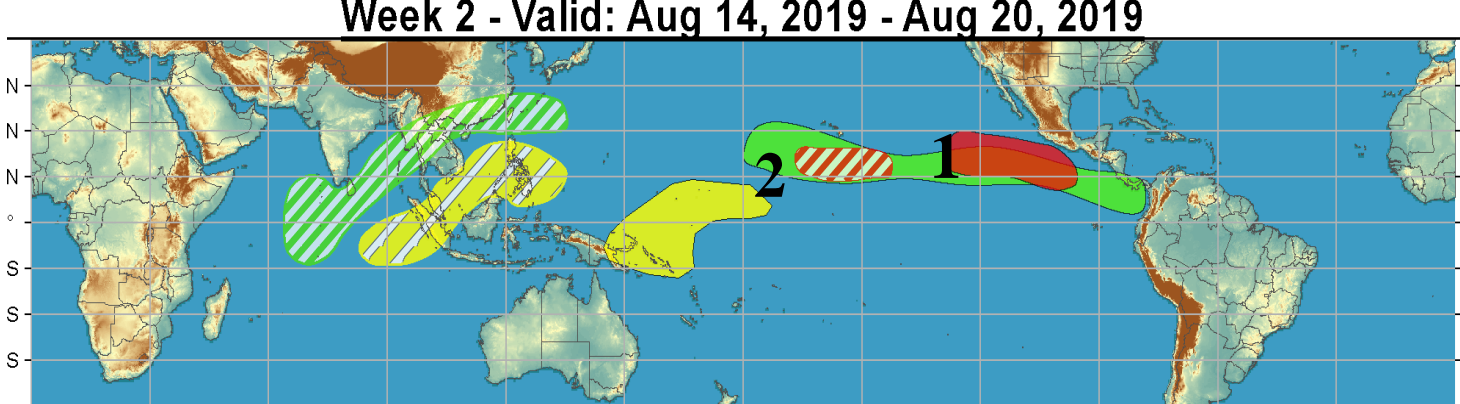
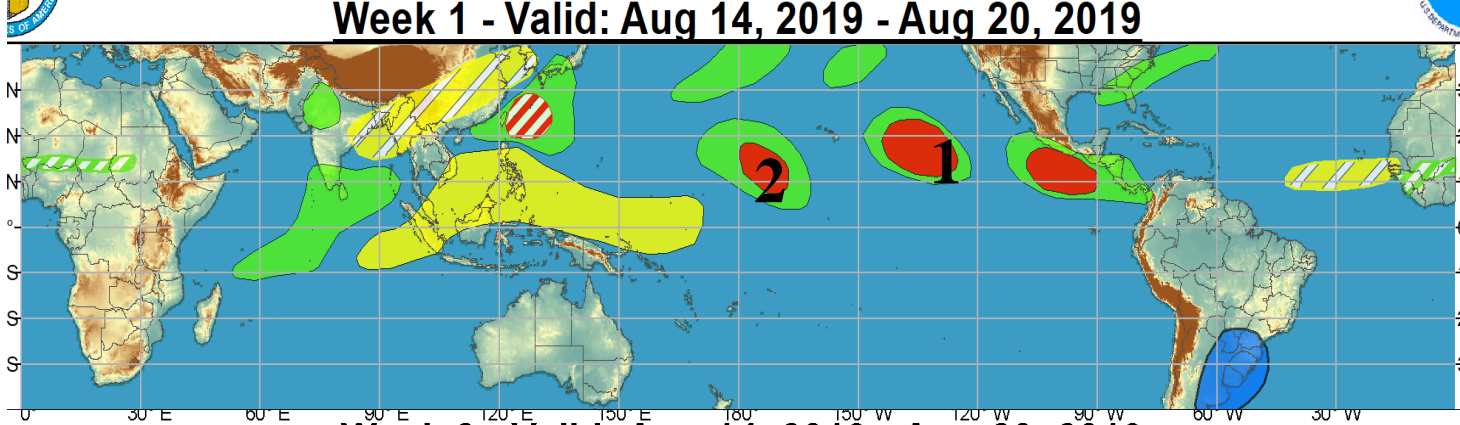
Dan Harnos

## Outline

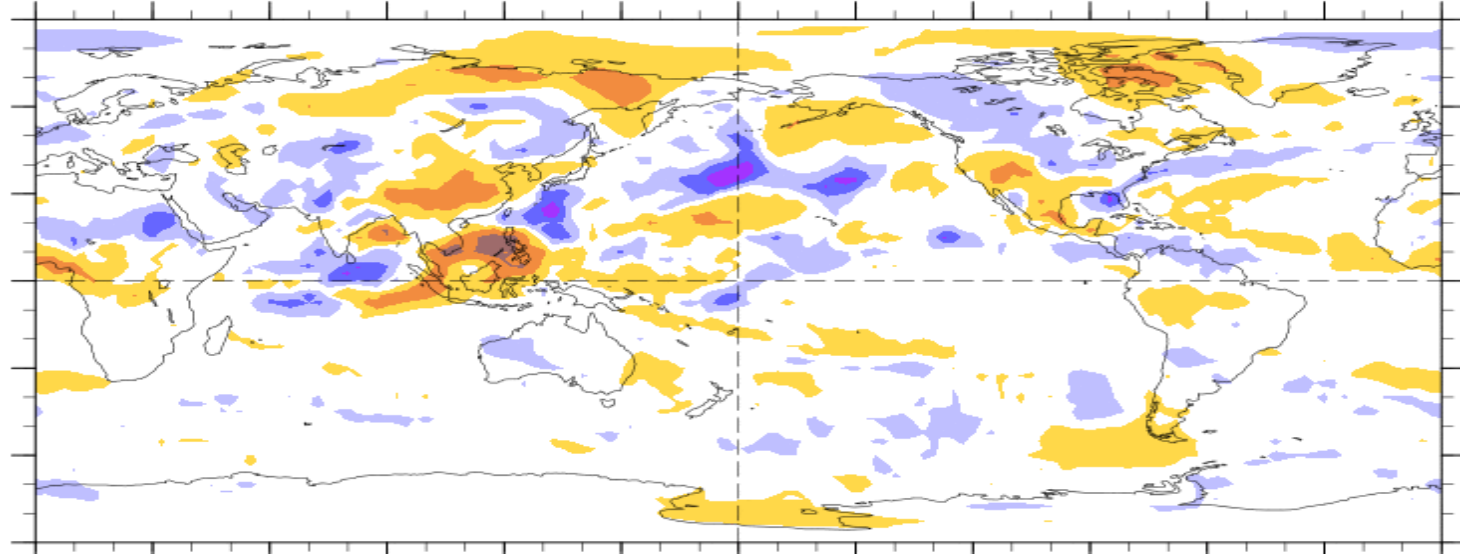
1. Review of Recent Conditions
2. Synopsis of Climate Modes
3. GTH Outlook and Forecast Discussion
4. Connections to U.S. Impacts

# Outlook Review

- Two short-lived  
Tropical Depressions
- 8/15
  - 8/17



7-Day Average OLR Anomaly 2019/08/12 - 2019/08/18



Cool shading  
More clouds/rain

Warm shading  
Less clouds/rain

# Synopsis of Climate Modes

## **ENSO: (as of August 12, 2019 – next update on Thursday, September 12th)**

- ENSO Alert System Status: [Final El Niño Advisory](#)
- ENSO-neutral conditions are present, and is most likely to continue through Northern Hemisphere Winter 2019-2020 (50-55% chance).

## **MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:**

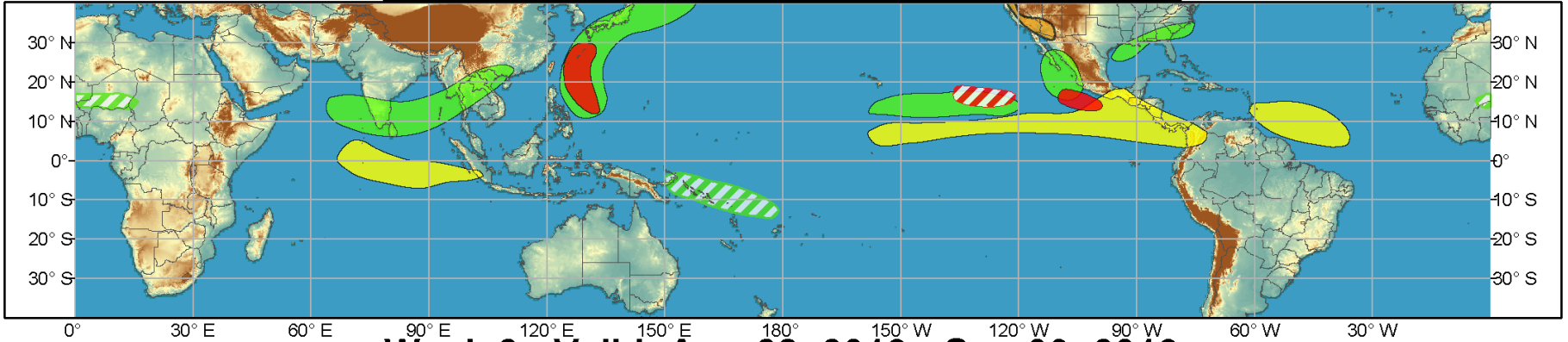
- The MJO was incoherent over the past week.
- The MJO is forecast to not remain a major player during most of the forecast period, although some models suggest a marginal event.
- A Kelvin wave currently over the South Atlantic is likely to lead to a reduction in vertical wind shear over the tropical Atlantic, which would be more supportive for Tropical Cyclone development. Despite this, large-scale subsidence is forecast to continue to limit formation chances across the basin.



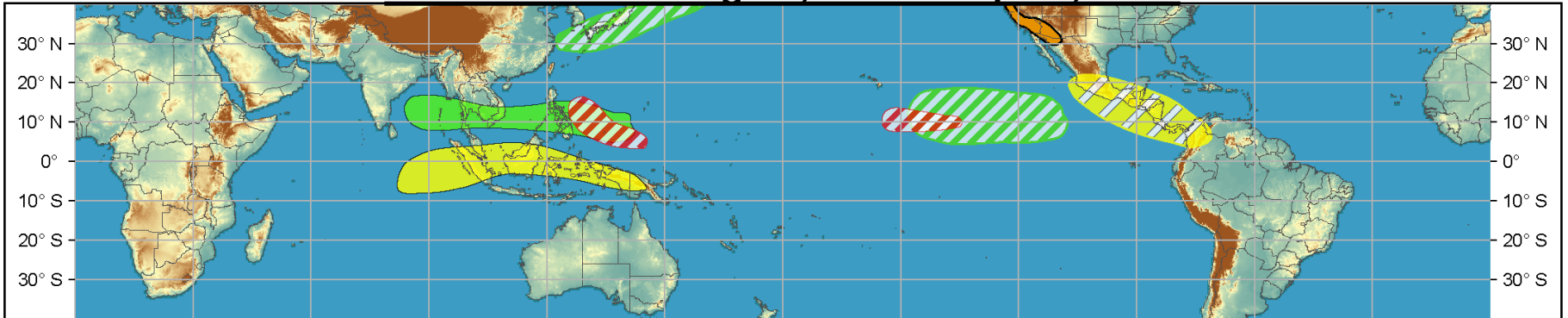
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



## Week 1 - Valid: Aug 21, 2019 - Aug 27, 2019



## Week 2 - Valid: Aug 28, 2019 - Sep 03, 2019



**Confidence**  
High Moderate

- |                                   |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Tropical Cyclone Formation</b> |  | Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength). |
| <b>Above-average rainfall</b>     |  | Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.                  |
| <b>Below-average rainfall</b>     |  | Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.                  |
| <b>Above-normal temperatures</b>  |  | 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.                |
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**Produced: 08/20/2019**  
**Forecaster: D.Harnos**

**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

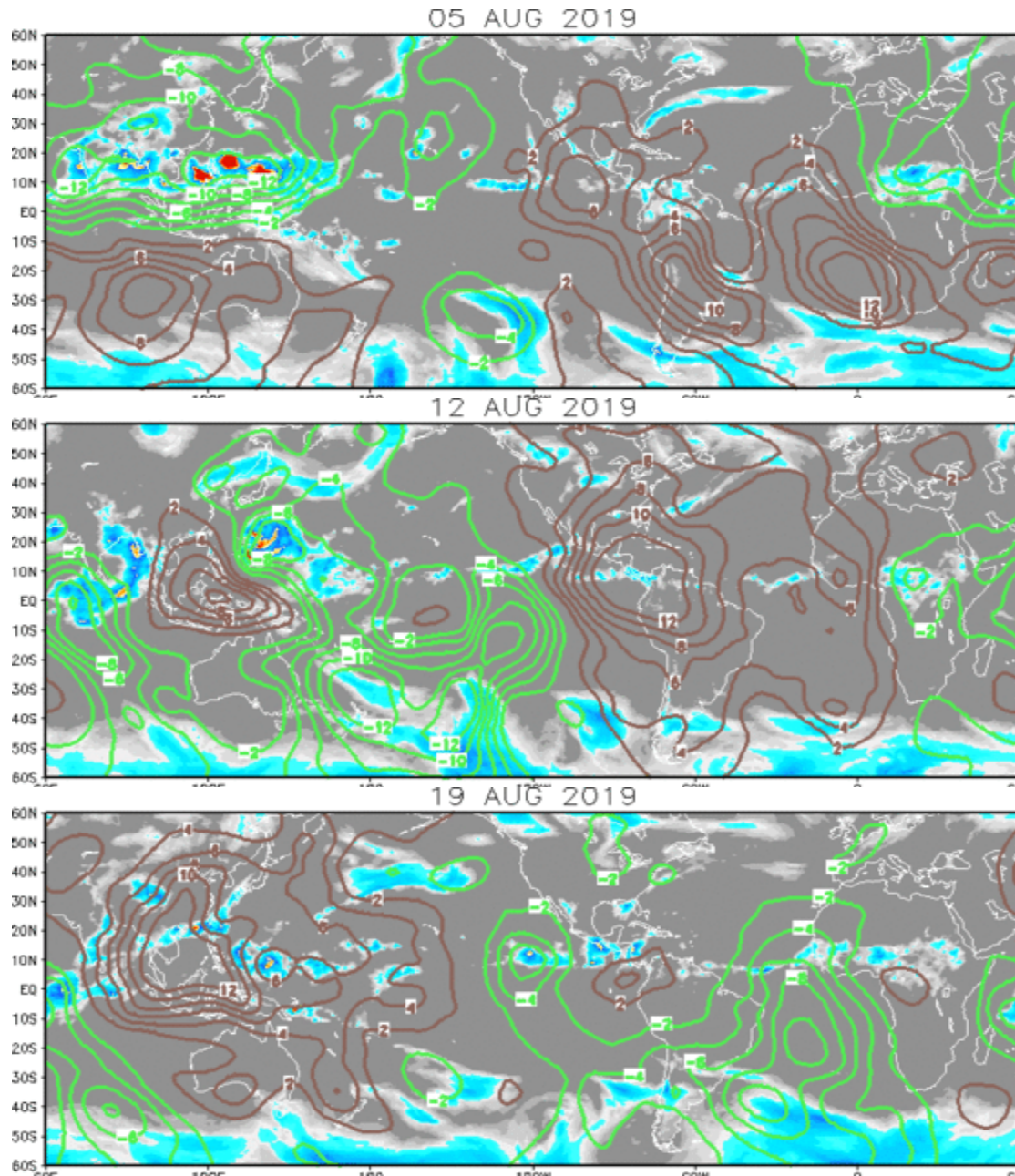
Green: Enhanced Divergence

Brown: Enhanced Convergence

TC activity in West Pacific anchored enhanced convection, however a north-south dipole of VP was observed over the Eastern Hemisphere.

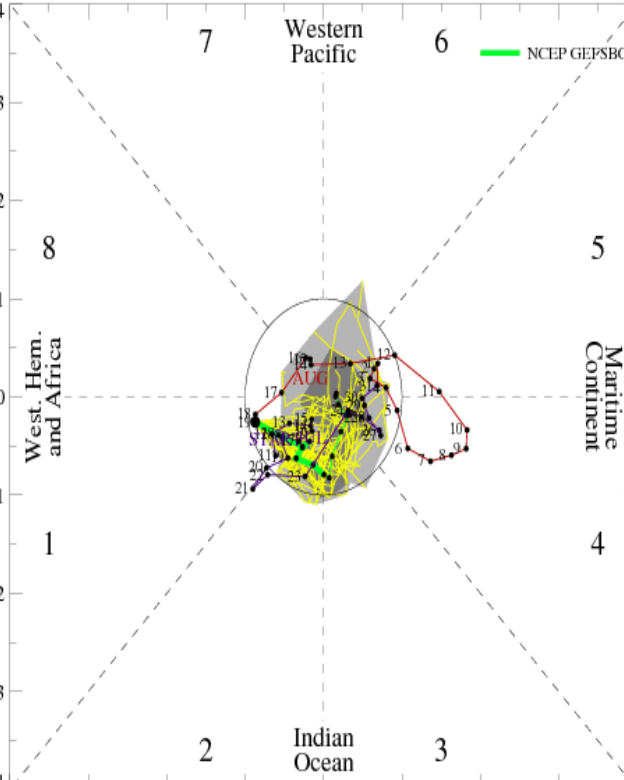
TC activity in the West Pacific continues to strongly influence what would otherwise be a wavenumber-1 pattern (typical of a robust MJO over the West Pacific).

The Kelvin wave over South America and the Atlantic is apparent, while descending motion has overtaken much of the Eastern Hemisphere.



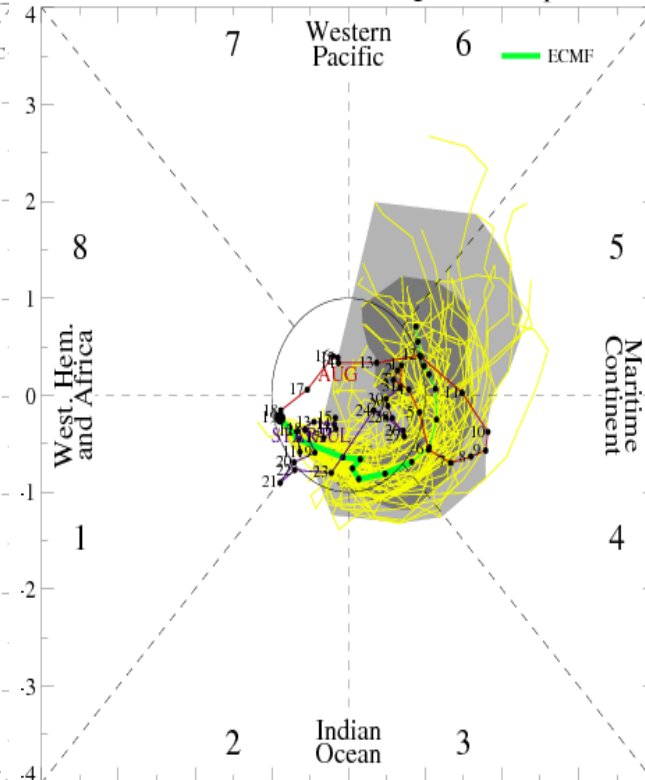
# MJO Observation/Forecast

[RMM1, RMM2] forecast for Aug-20-2019 to Sep-03-2019



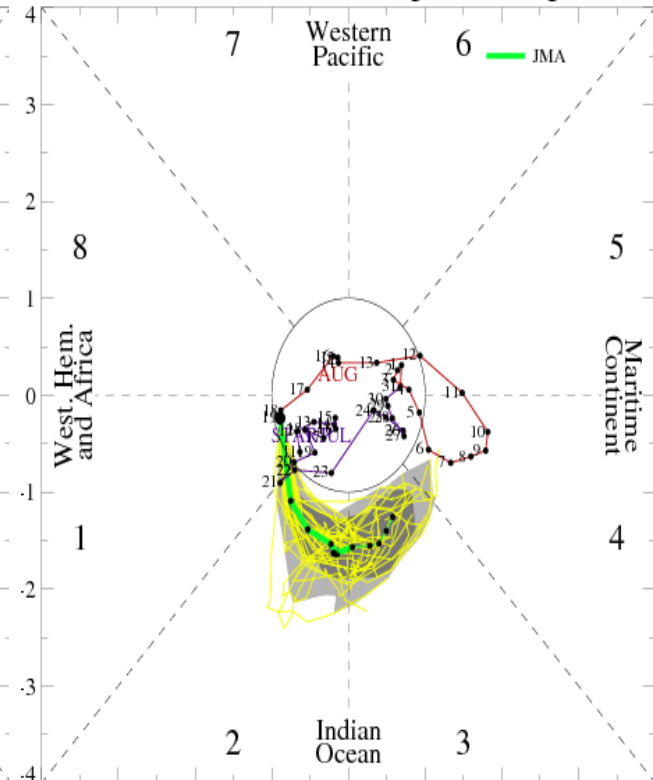
GEFS

MJO Index Forecast for 20Aug2019-03Sep2019



ECMWF

MJO Index Forecast for 20Aug2019-28Aug2019



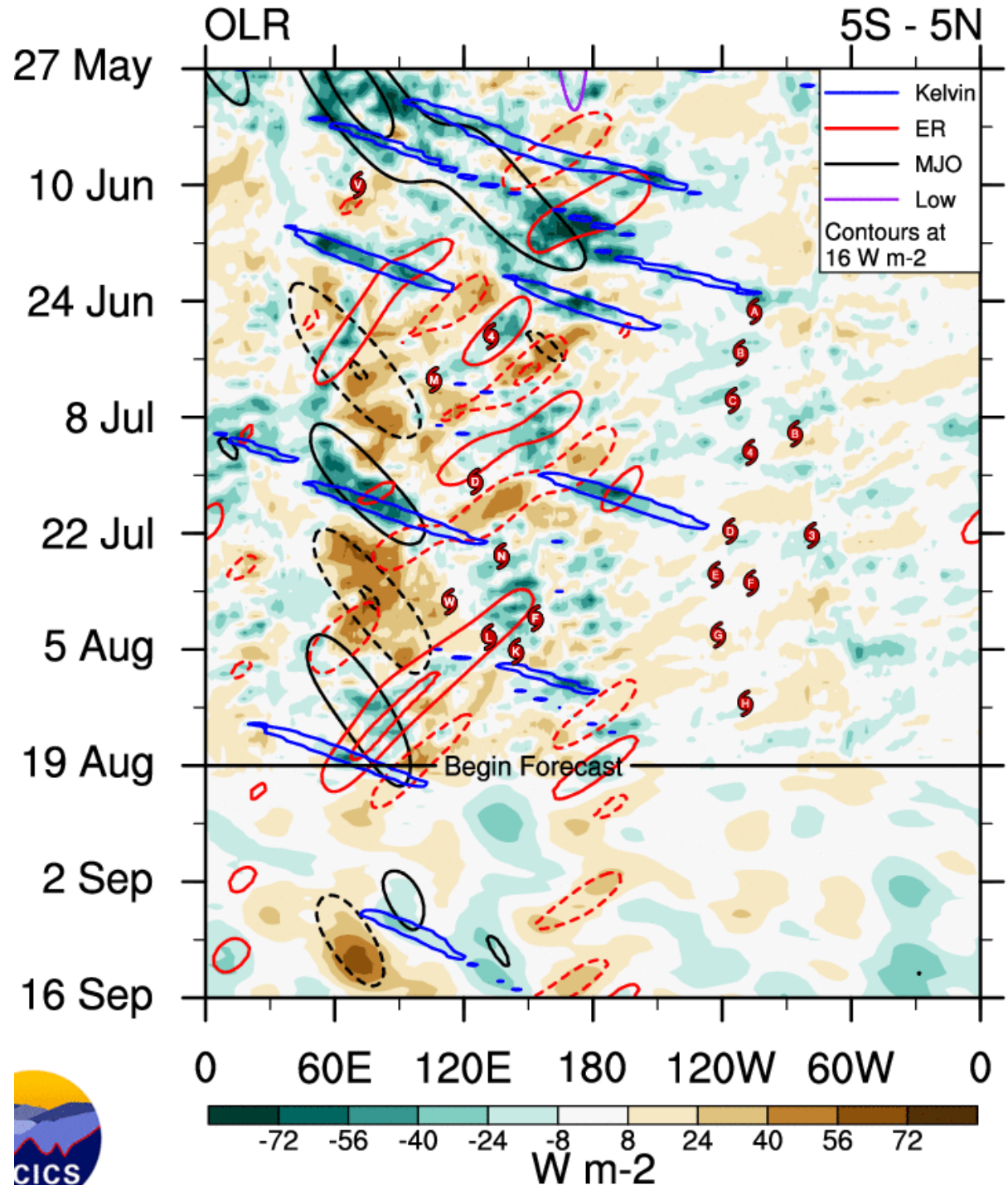
JMA

- Diversity of solutions this week with the ECMWF and JMA being the most prominent in terms of having a MJO.
- The ECMWF is on the faster end of the spectrum, likely tied to the Kelvin wave across the South Atlantic, while the JMA is slower at a speed more characteristic of the MJO.
- The GEFS is an outlier with a very weak signal throughout that does not show any coherent MJO-like signal.

This analysis shows some kind of slower eastward-moving envelope over the Indian Ocean (**MJO**?)

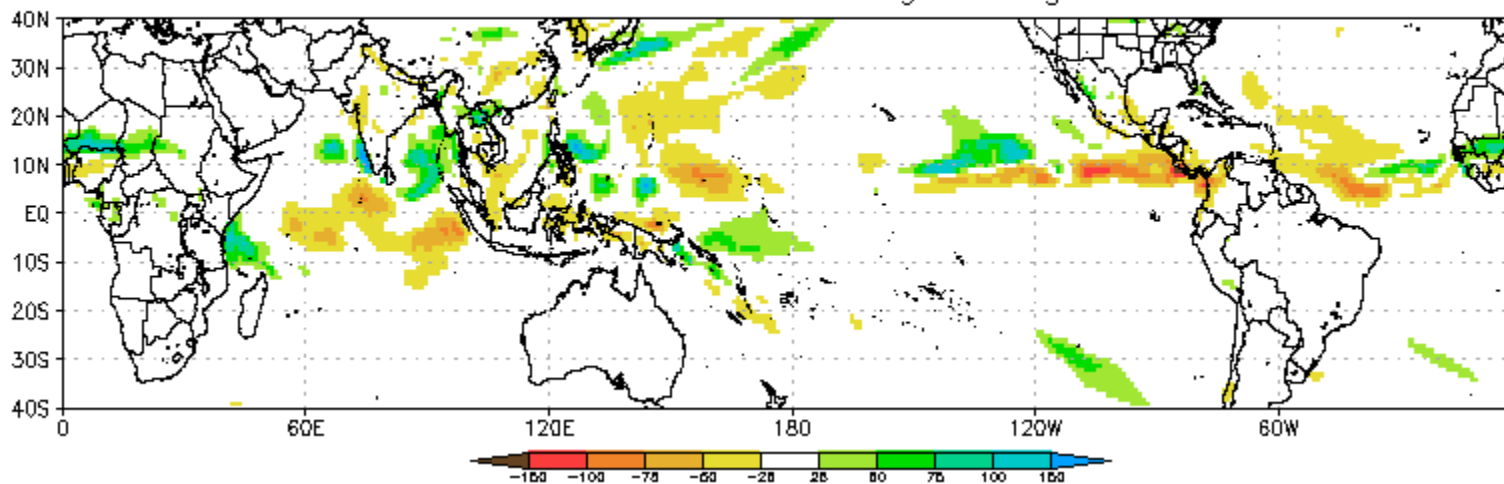
Most obvious is the **Kelvin wave** over the Indian Ocean while another pair of subtle features (missed by the filtering) are over the East Pacific (~120°W) and Atlantic (~30°W).

Alternative periods of enhanced/suppressed **Rossby wave** activity continues over much of the Eastern Hemisphere.

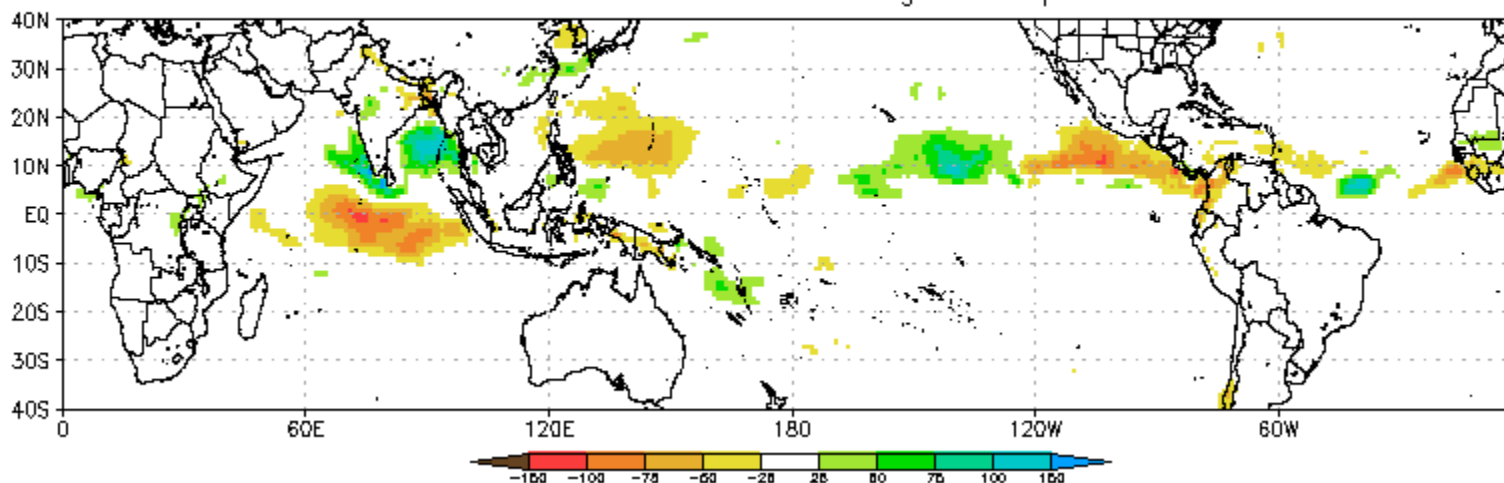




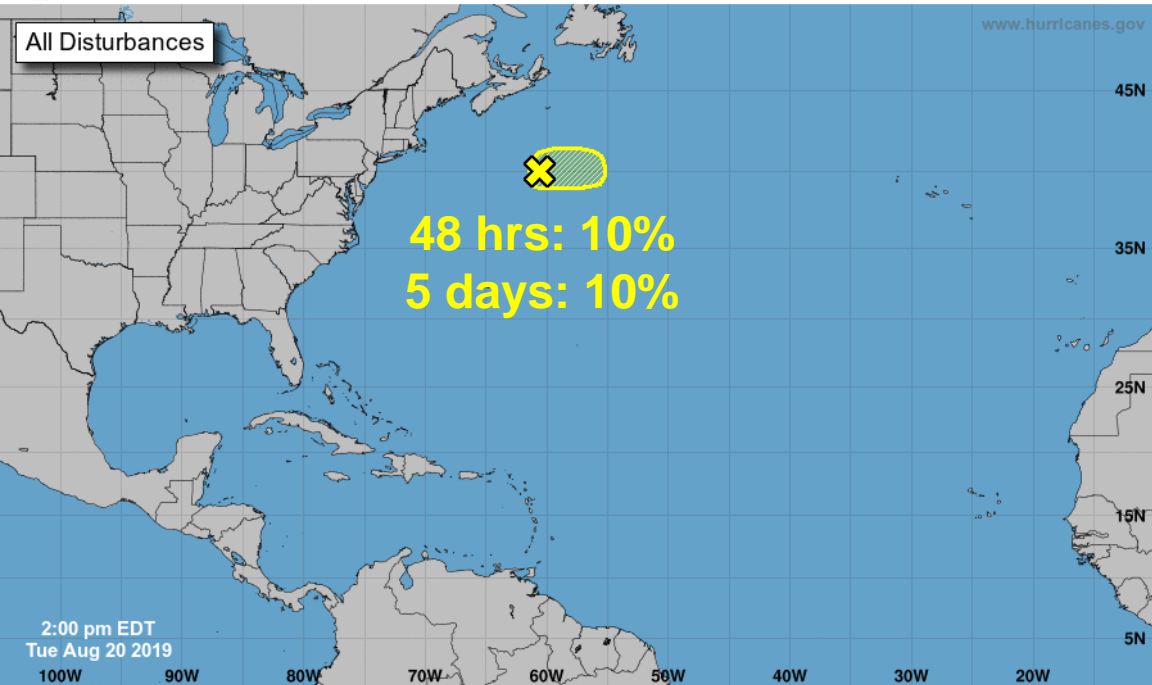
CFS Precipitation Anomalies (mm) Issued 19Aug2019  
Week-1 Forecast Ending 27Aug2019









CFS Precipitation Anomalies (mm) Issued 19Aug2019  
Week-2 Forecast Ending 03Sep2019




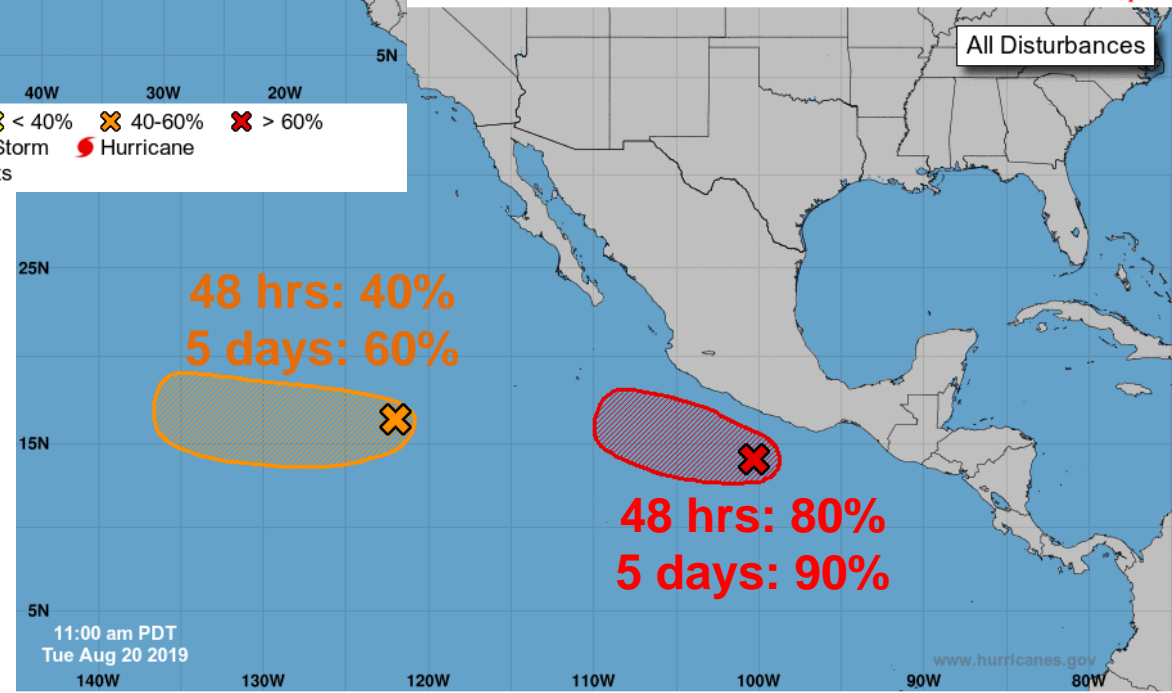





Current Disturbances and Five-Day Cyclone Formation Chance:  < 40%  40-60%  > 60%

Tropical or Sub-Tropical Cyclone:  Depression  Storm  Hurricane

 Post-Tropical Cyclone or Remnants



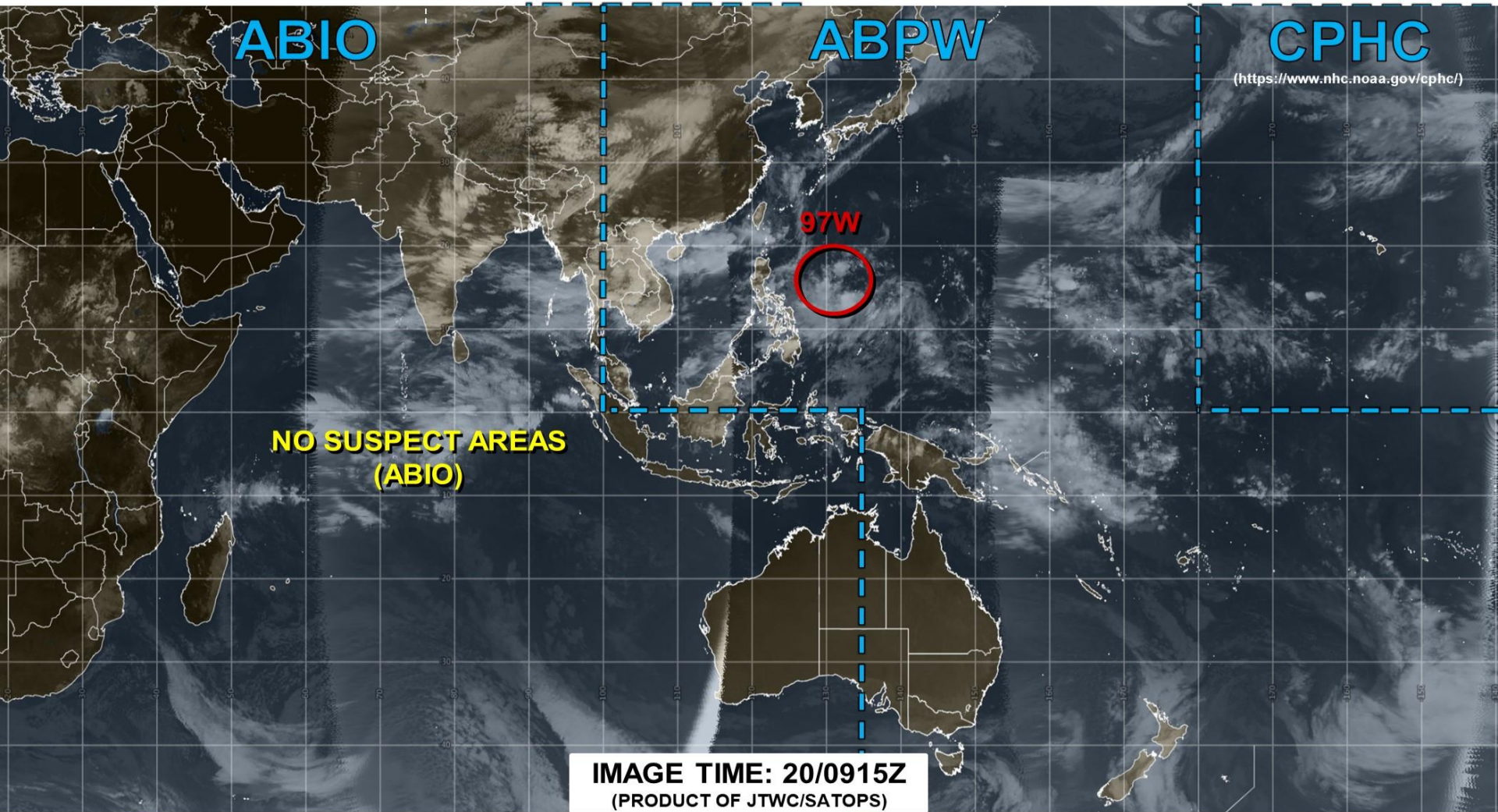
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Tropical or Sub-Tropical Cyclone:  Depression  Storm  Hurricane

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# JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER



**LOW** TC formation unlikely within 24 hours



**MEDIUM** TC development likely, but expected to occur beyond 24 hours



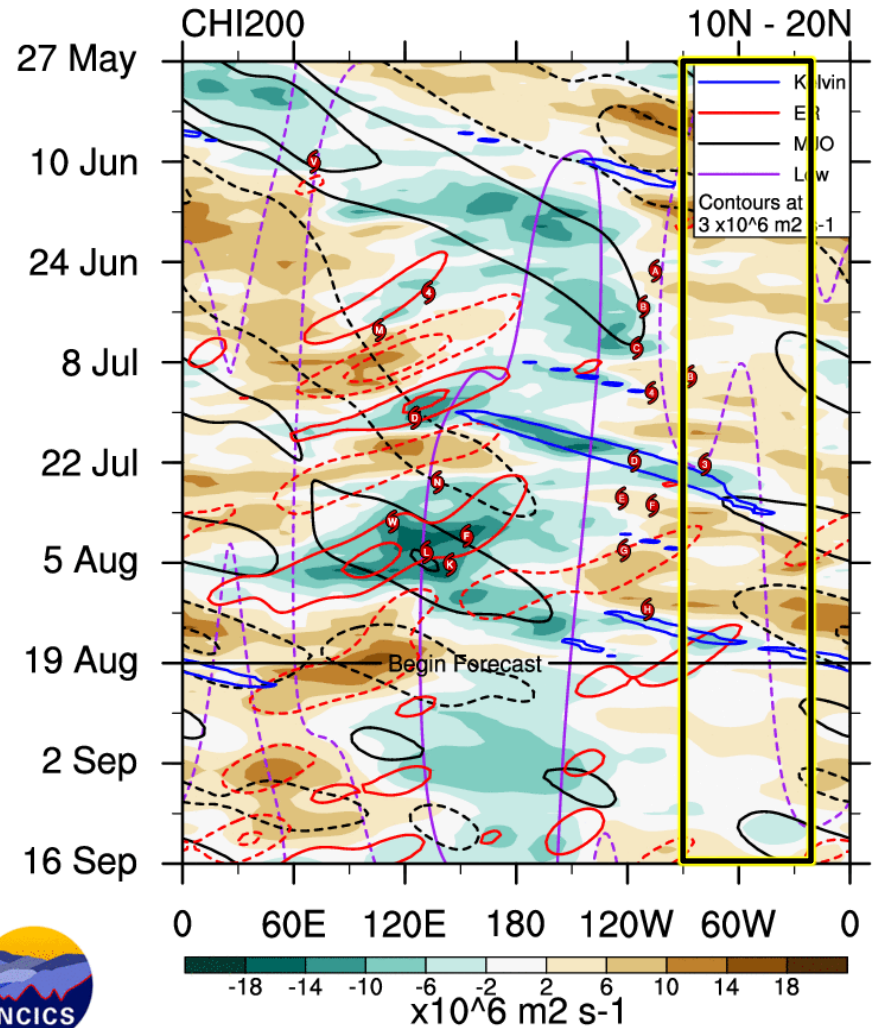
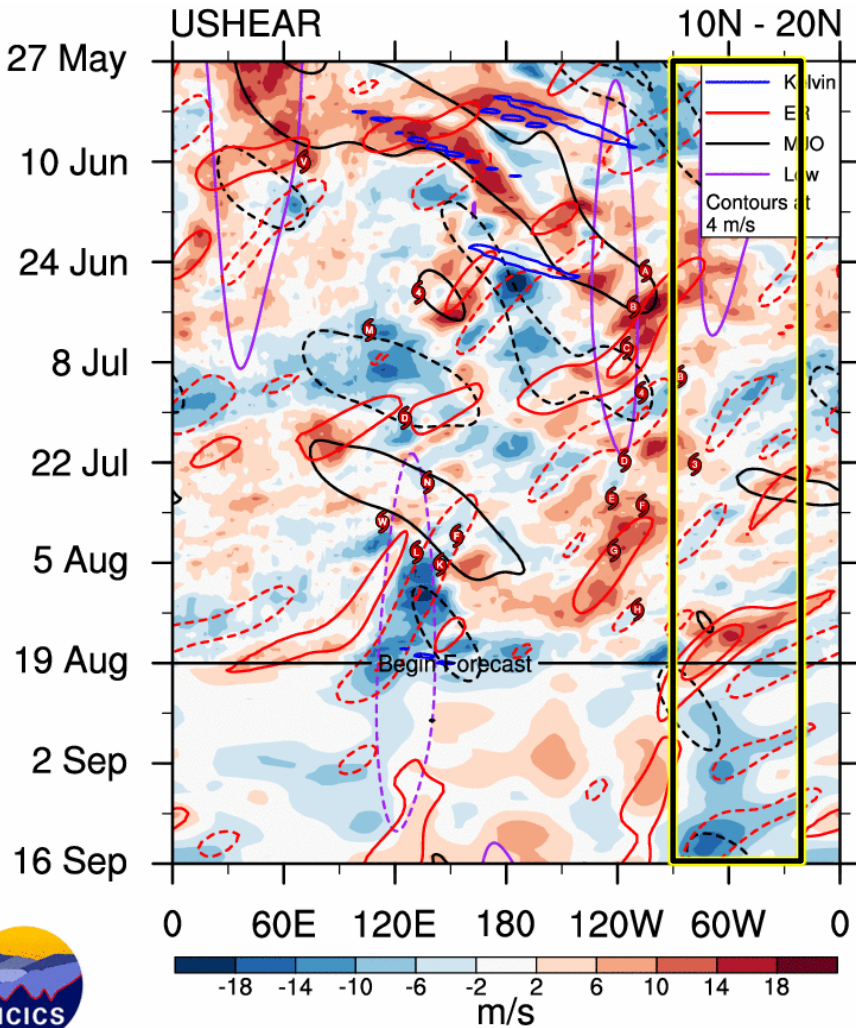
**HIGH** TC development likely within 24 hours (Reference TCFA)



**Tropical Cyclone (Reference Warning)**



# Improving Atlantic TC Conditions?



ncics.org/mjo

Tue 2019-08-20 1021 UTC

Carl Schreck

carl\_schreck@ncsu.edu ncics.org/mjo

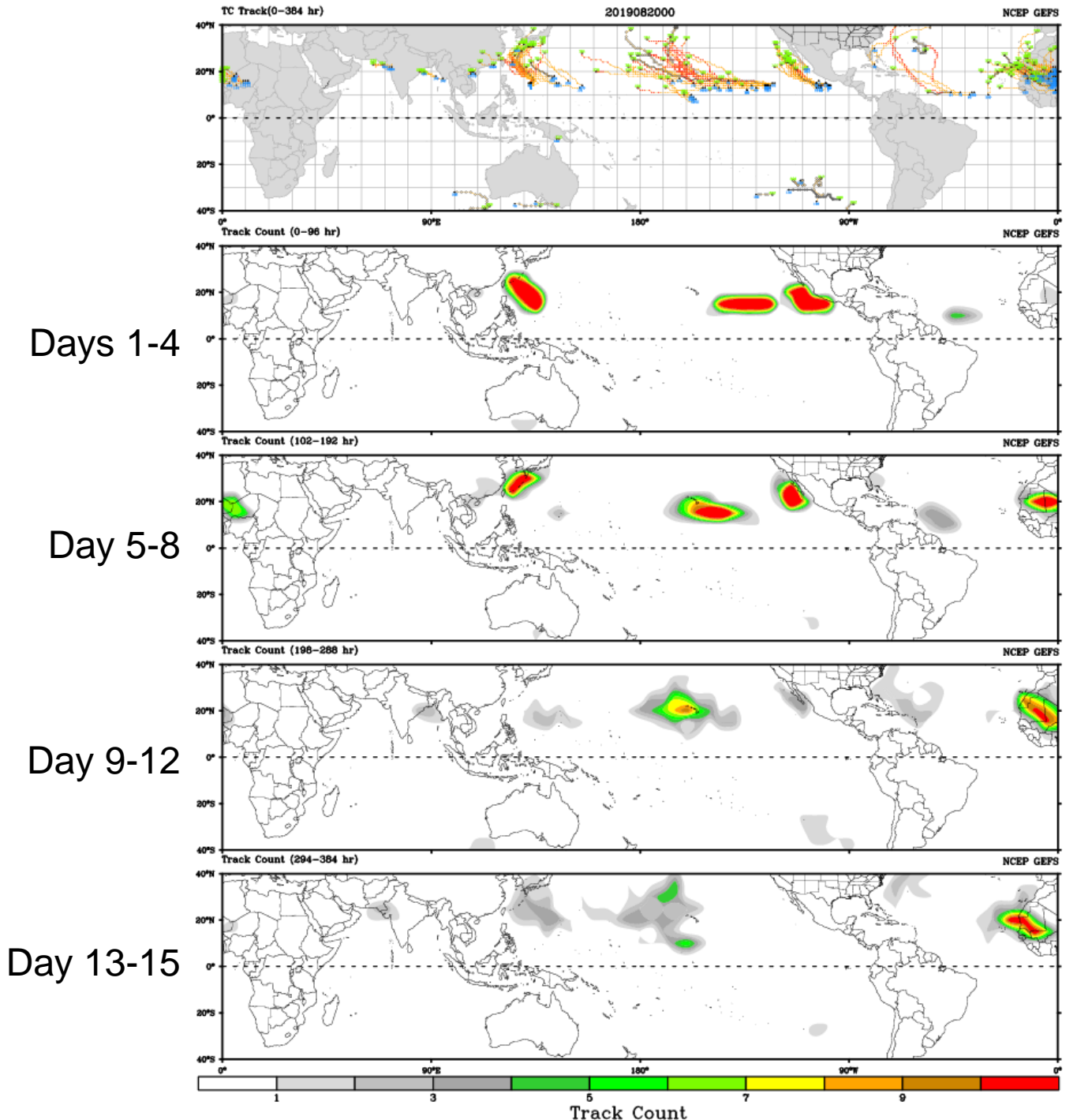


Carl Schreck

carl\_schreck@ncsu.edu

Tue 2019-08-20 1026 UTC

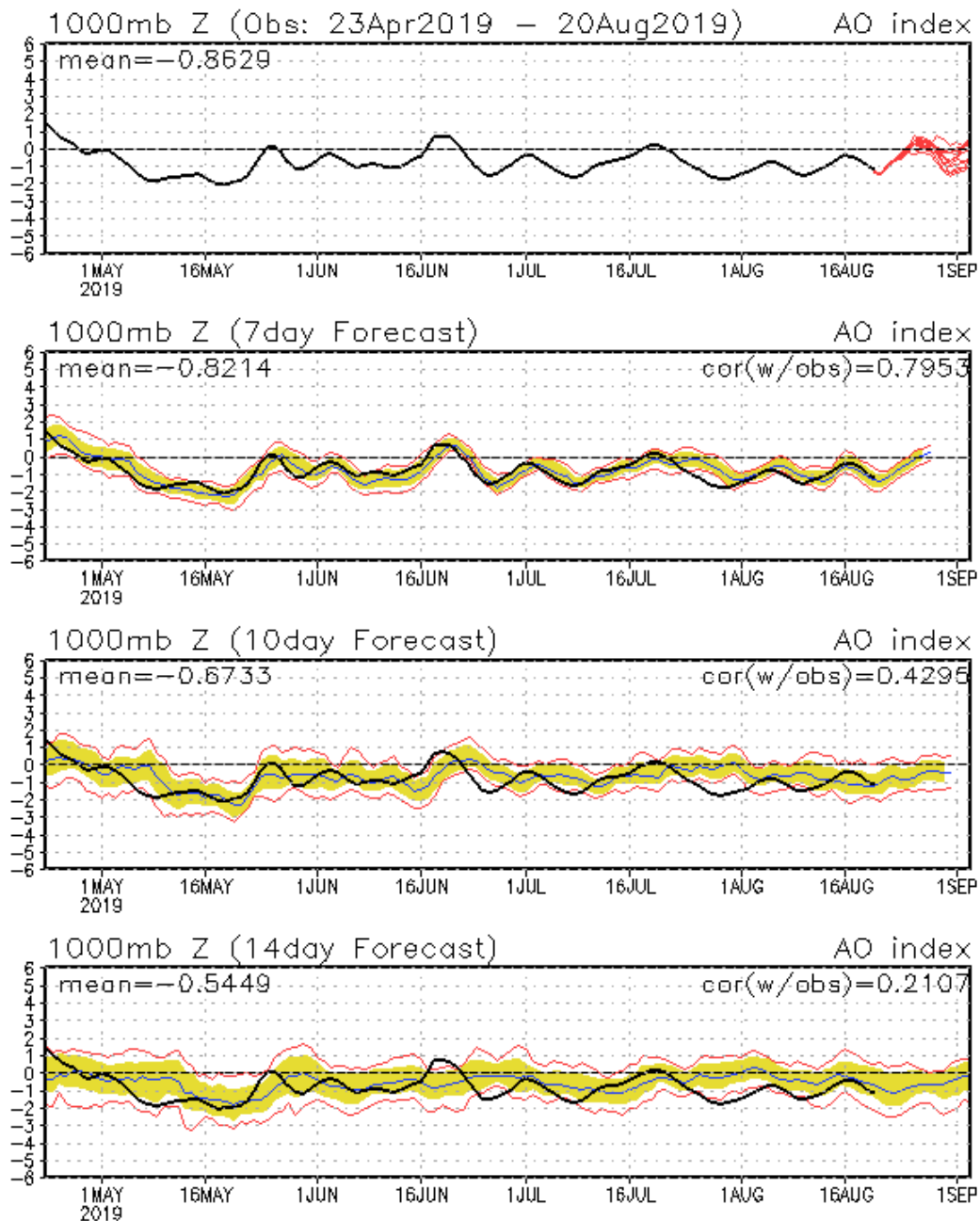
- Wind shear becoming easterly (blue colors at left), more favorable for TC formation.
- Still lots of sinking air (brown shading at right), could continue to limit things.

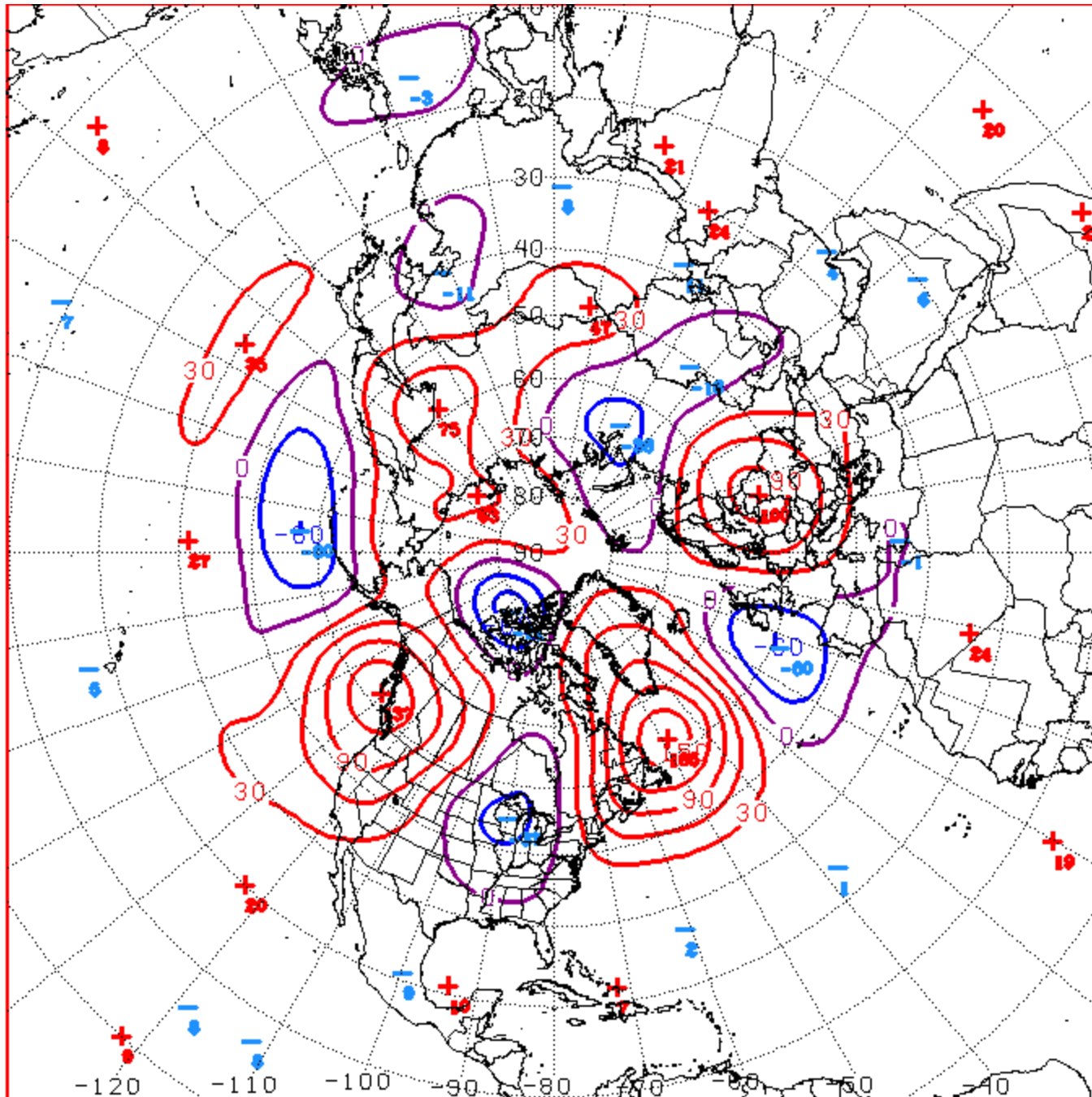




# Connections to U.S. Impacts

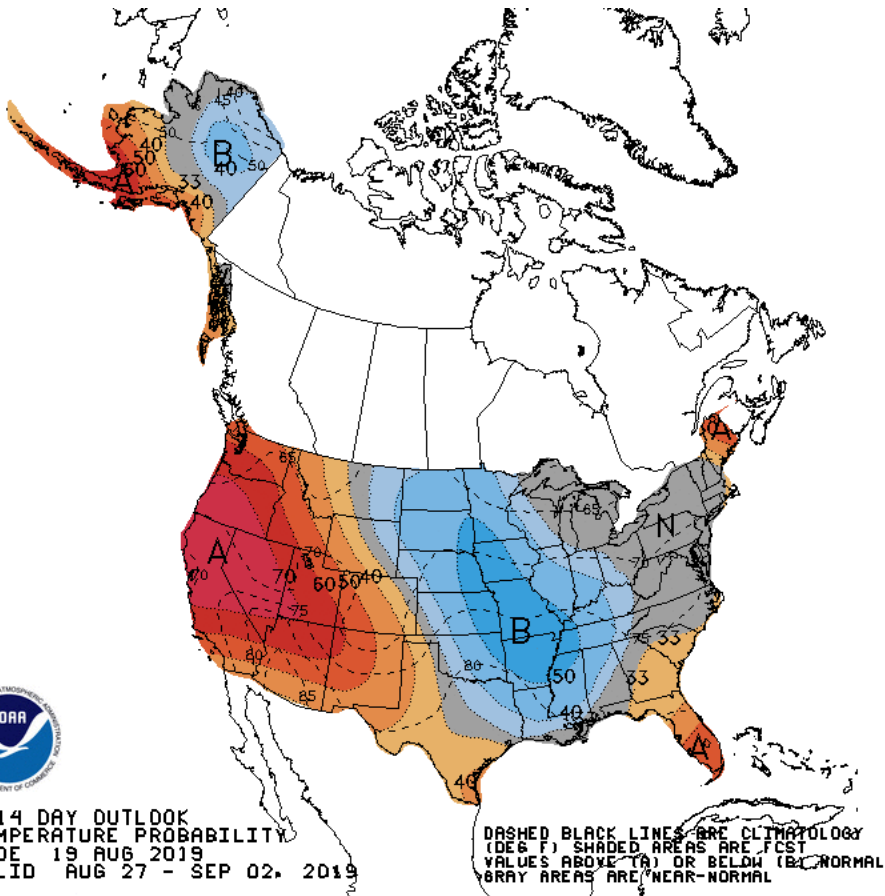
## AO: Observed & ENSM forecasts





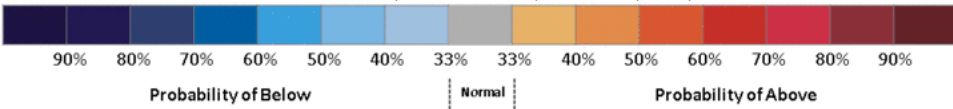
D+11 500 MB ANOMALIES FROM 00Z ECMM  
 CPC MAP MADE AUG 20 2019 1047 UTC CNTD AUG 31 2019

# Week 2 – Temperature and Precipitation

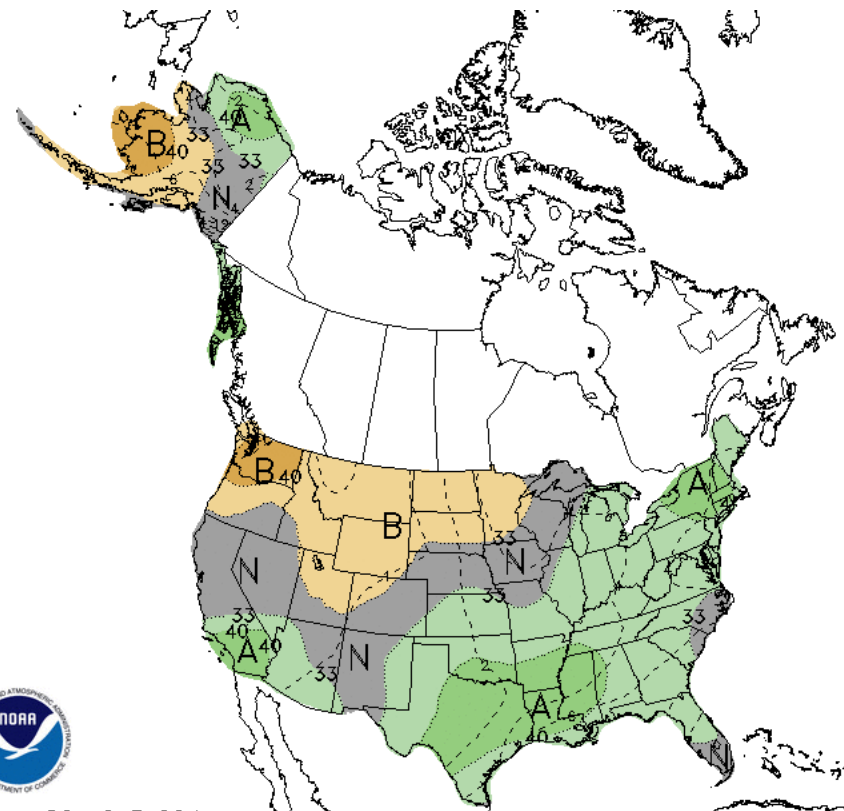


8-14 DAY OUTLOOK  
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY  
MADE 19 AUG 2019  
VALID AUG 27 - SEP 02, 2019

DASHED BLACK LINES ARE CLIMATOLOGY (DEG F). SHADED AREAS ARE FCST VALUES ABOVE (A) OR BELOW (B) NORMAL. GRAY AREAS ARE NEAR-NORMAL.

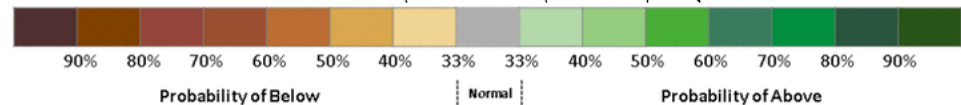


Below-normal temperature probabilities likely sliding a bit west, above-normal probabilities along East coast.



8-14 DAY OUTLOOK  
PRECIPITATION PROBABILITY  
MADE 19 AUG 2019  
VALID AUG 27 - SEP 02, 2019

DASHED BLACK LINES ARE CLIMATOLOGY (10THS OF INCHES). SHADED AREAS ARE FCST VALUES ABOVE (A) OR BELOW (B) NORMAL. GRAY AREAS ARE NEAR-NORMAL.



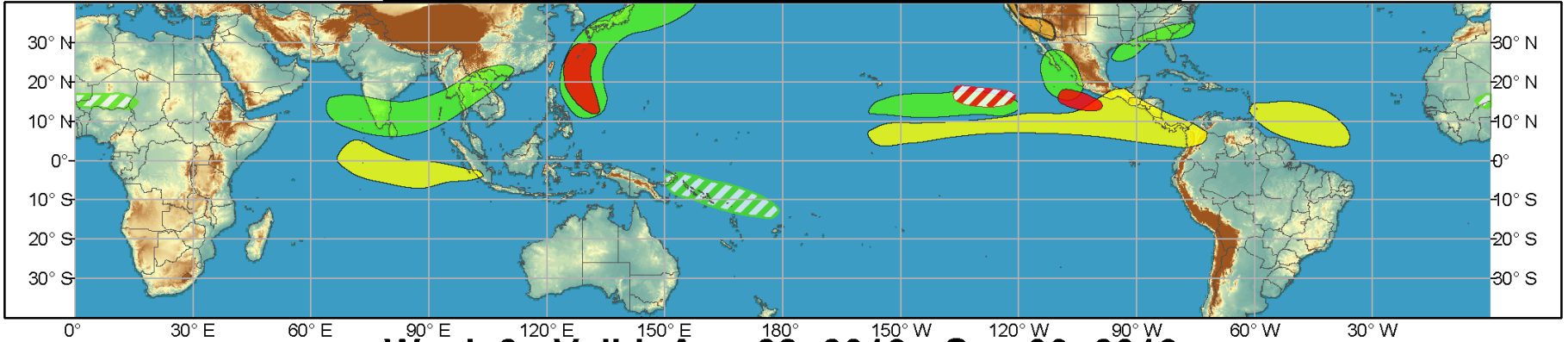




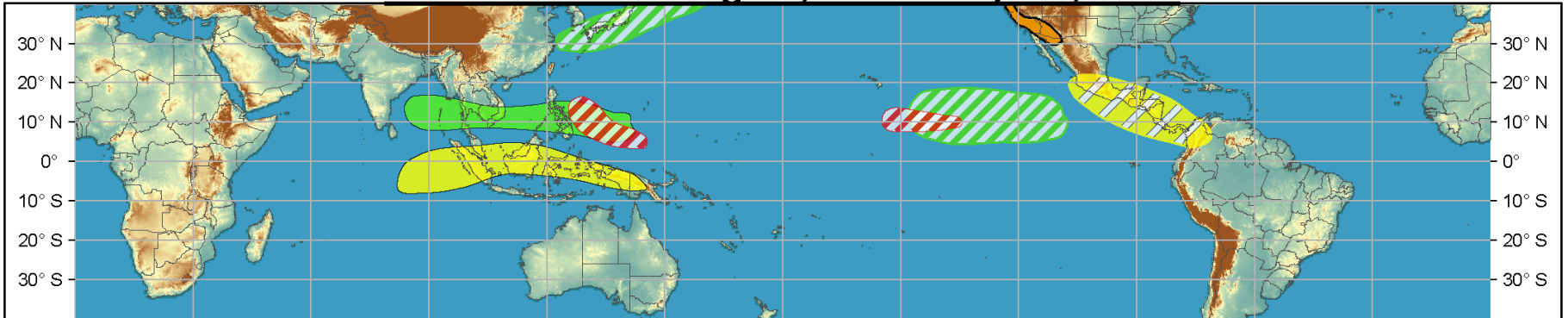
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