# **Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook**

## 2/11/2020

## Dan Harnos

## <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

TC Damien 2/6-2/10

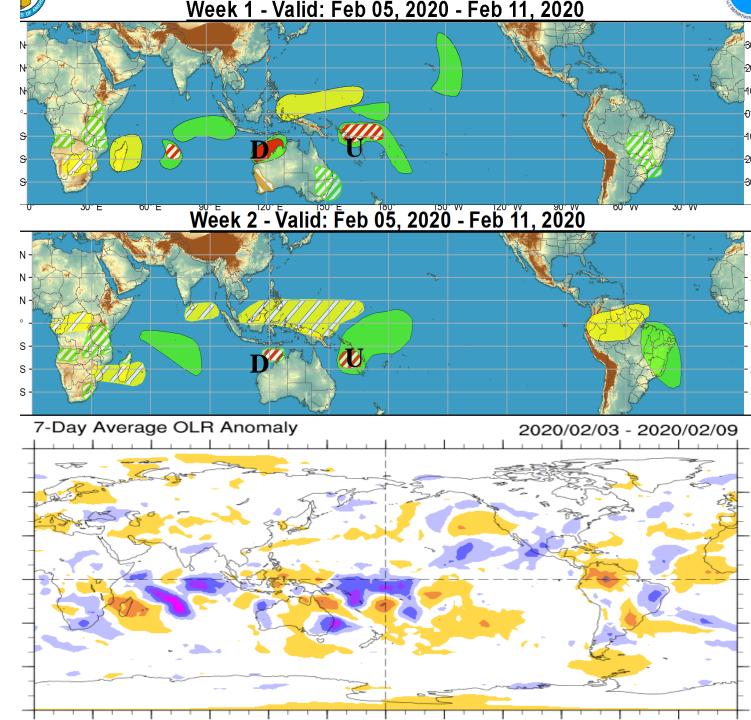
Peak intensity: 95 knots

<u>TC Uesi</u> 2/9-Present

Peak intensity: 75 knots

Cool shading More clouds/rain

Warm shading Less clouds/rain



# Synopsis of Climate Modes

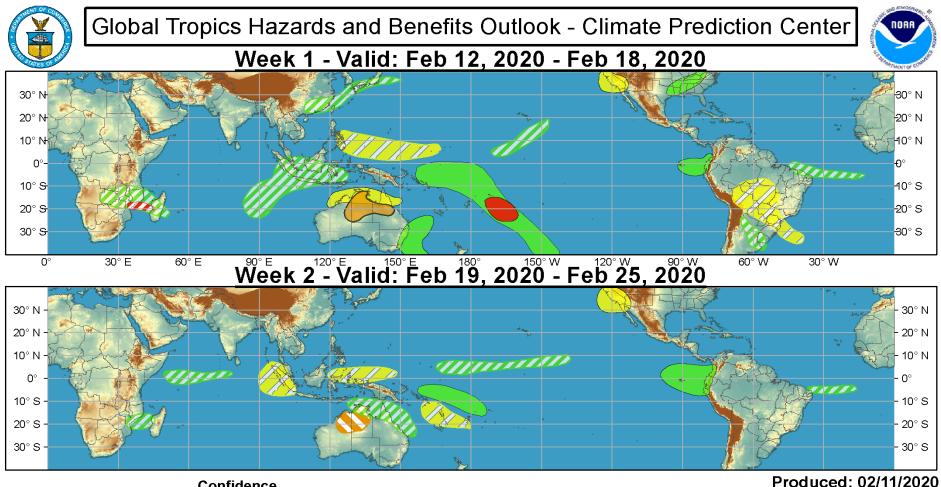
### ENSO: (January 9, 2020 Update)

#### next update on 13<sup>th</sup> of Feb.!

- ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active
- ENSO-neutral is favored through Northern Hemisphere spring (~60% chance), continuing through summer 2020 (~50% chance).

### MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- Two eastward-propagating envelopes of enhanced convection are apparent: one over the eastern Indian Ocean and the other approaching the Date Line. How these evolve and if one comes to dominate will have major implications on the forecast.
- In general, the eastern center is forecast to strengthen and help to kill off the western convective center, but there is questions about how quickly this may occur.
- The eastern convective center is also forecast to trigger a westerly wind burst east of New Guinea in mid to late February. This has implications for building warm waters in the West Pacific for a possible El Niño event.
- A West Pacific Madden-Julian Oscillation is favored the next two weeks, despite questions of how robust the event will be and for any teleconnection responses.



#### Confidence High Moderate

Tropical Cyclone Formation

Above-average rainfall

Below-average rainfall

Above-normal temperatures

**Below-normal temperatures** 

Forecaster: Harnos 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.











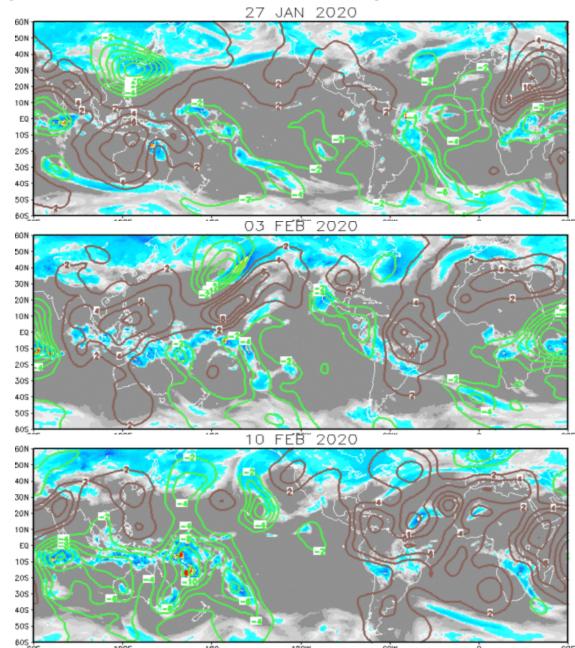
#### **IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies**

Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

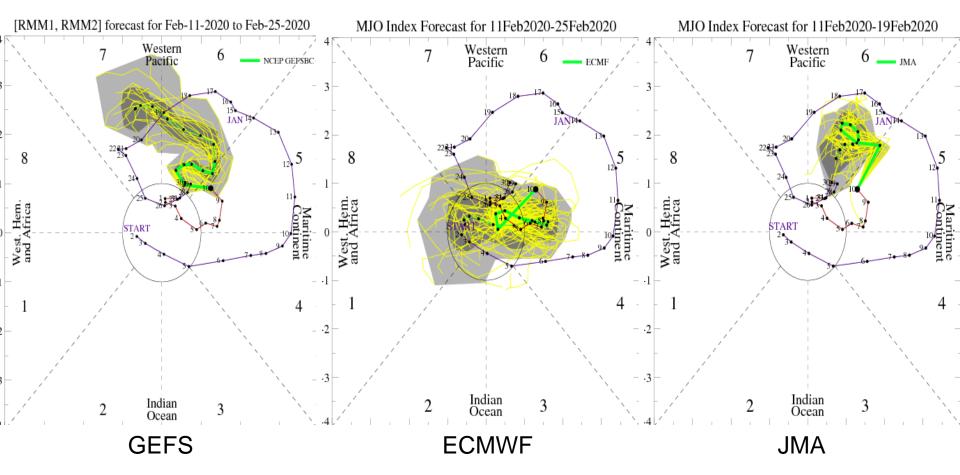
Incoherent pattern, but an eastward moving envelope between the Atlantic and western Indian Ocean.

Eastward shift of the convective envelope to near 60E while it strengthens. A complicated perspective exists across the Pacific and western Hemisphere.

Continued eastward propagation and a wave-1 pattern emerges. Indicative of a robust MJO, but possibly 2 convective centers?

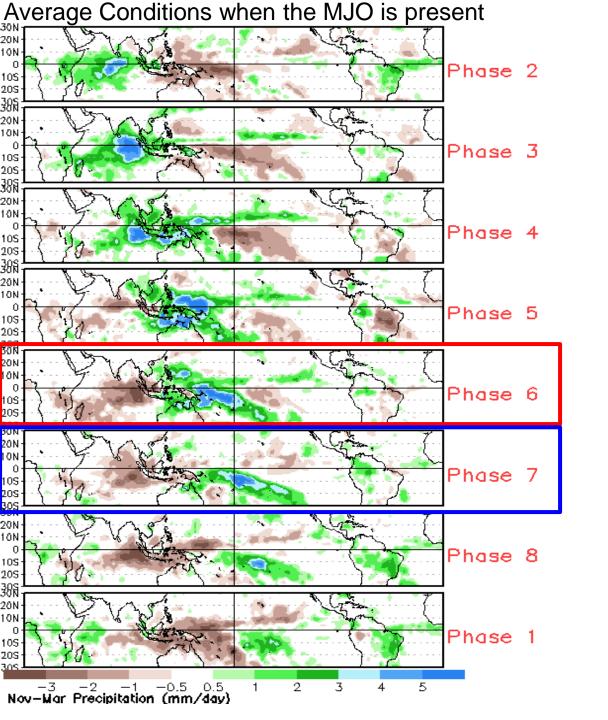


## **MJO Observation/Forecast**



The GEFS and JMA models highlight the eastern portion of the enhanced convection over the Eastern Hemisphere, pushing it into the Pacific by mid-February.

The ECMWF lingers over the Maritime Continent, with the two convective centers of action over the Eastern Hemisphere being maintained much longer, and the western portion receiving greater emphasis.



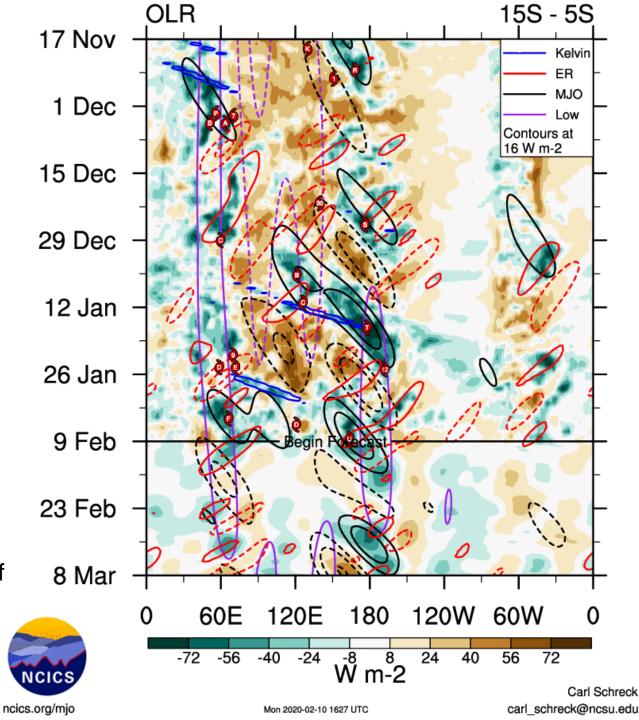
Week-1: Phase 6 Week-2: Phase 7

CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events.

Two convective centers identified as the **MJO** over the Eastern Hemisphere.

Low frequency footprints over the western Indian Ocean and near the Date Line (El Niño?).

Periodic **Rossby wave** activity near and just east of the Date Line and over the Western Indian Ocean.

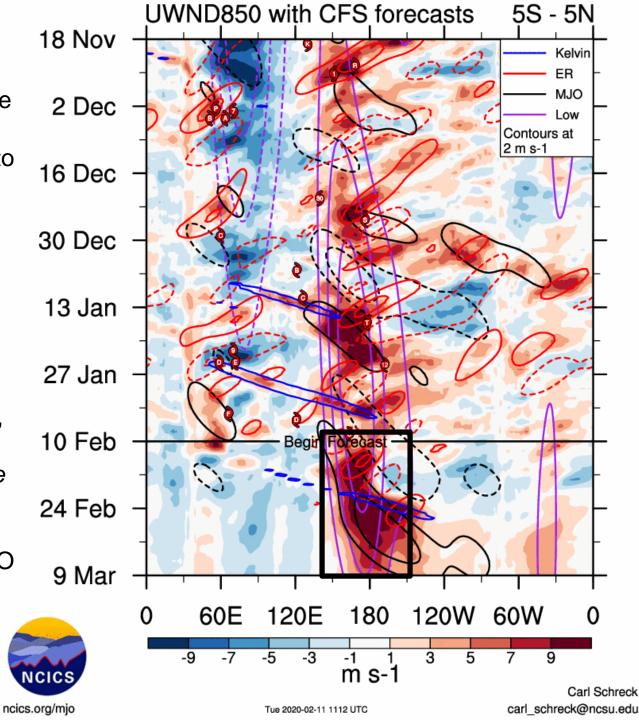


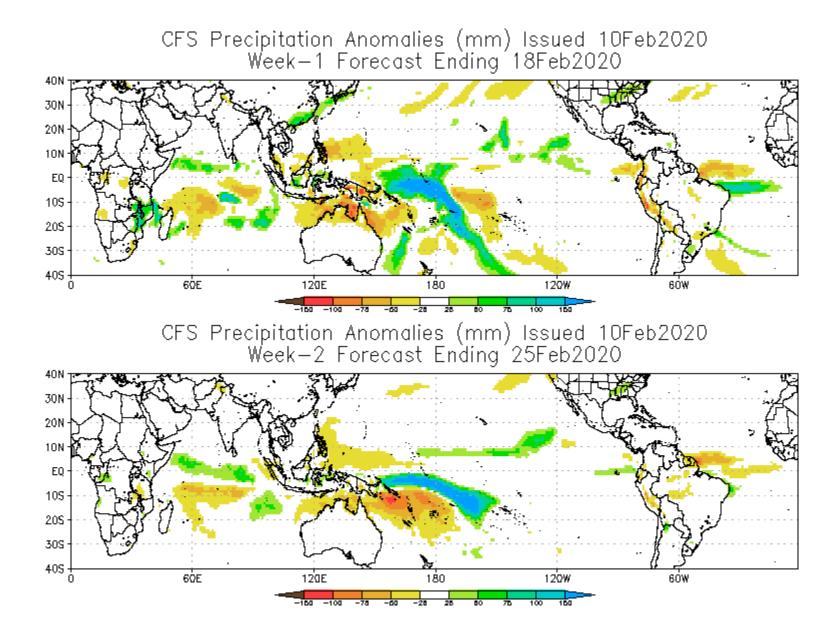
A westerly wind burst near the Date Line is featured among model guidance during mid- to late February (black box).

This could help trigger a downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave that reinforces warm water available for a possible El Niño event to work with.

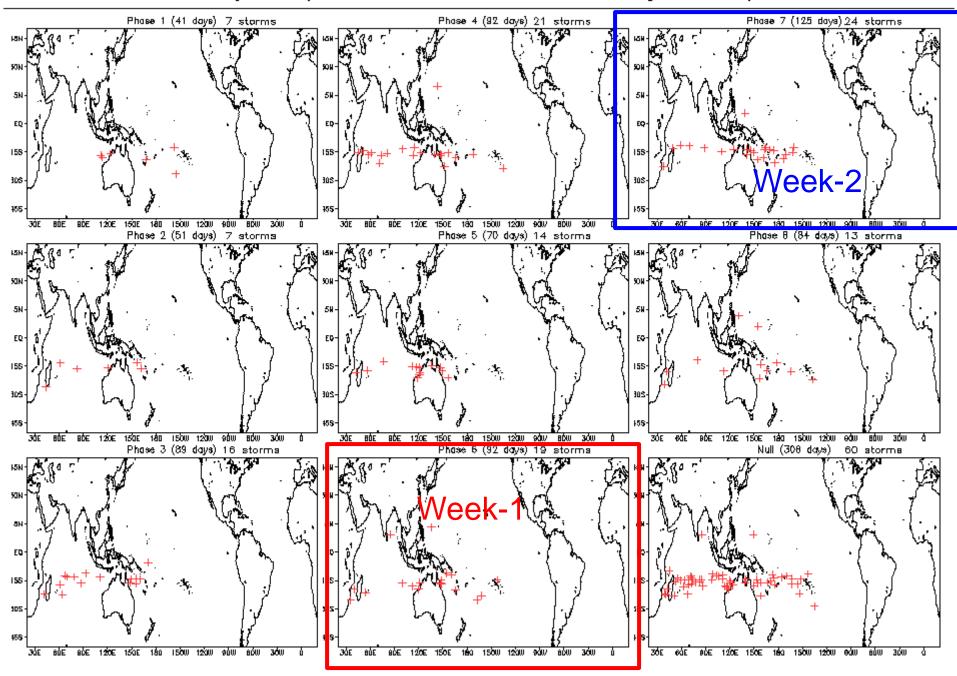
### Caution must be exercised,

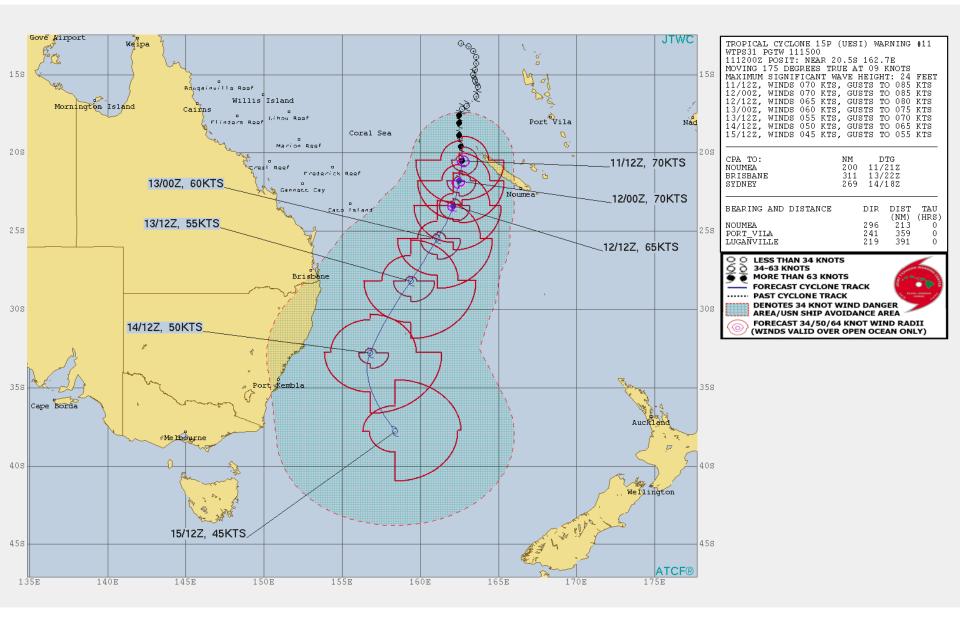
as winds and oceanic conditions during March have limited skill in predicting the state of ENSO during the subsequent winter (see ENSO blog from March 2015).

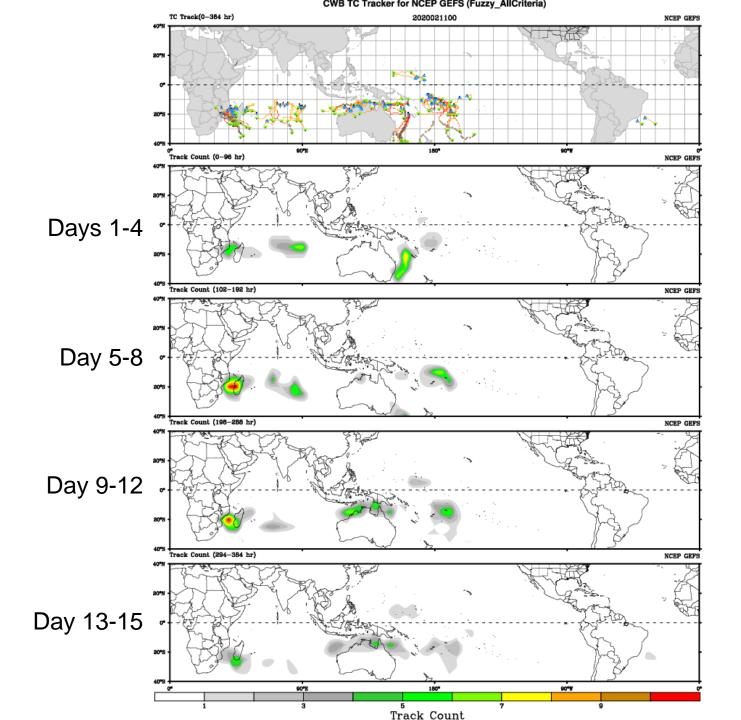




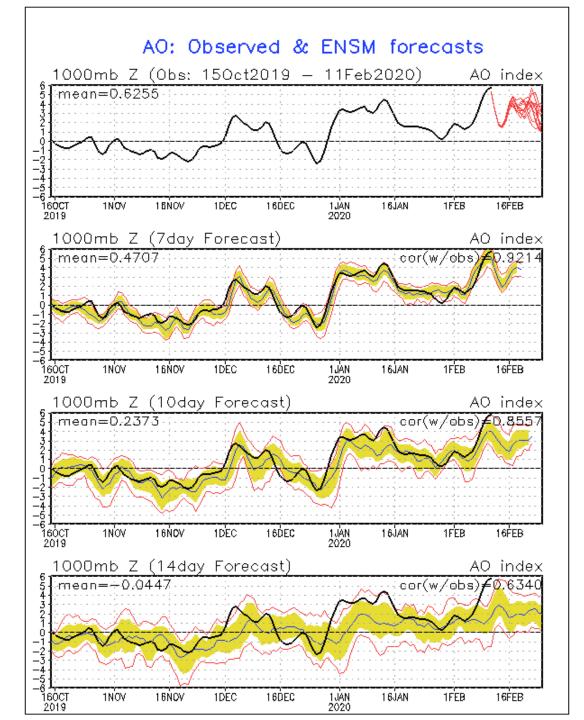
February Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase

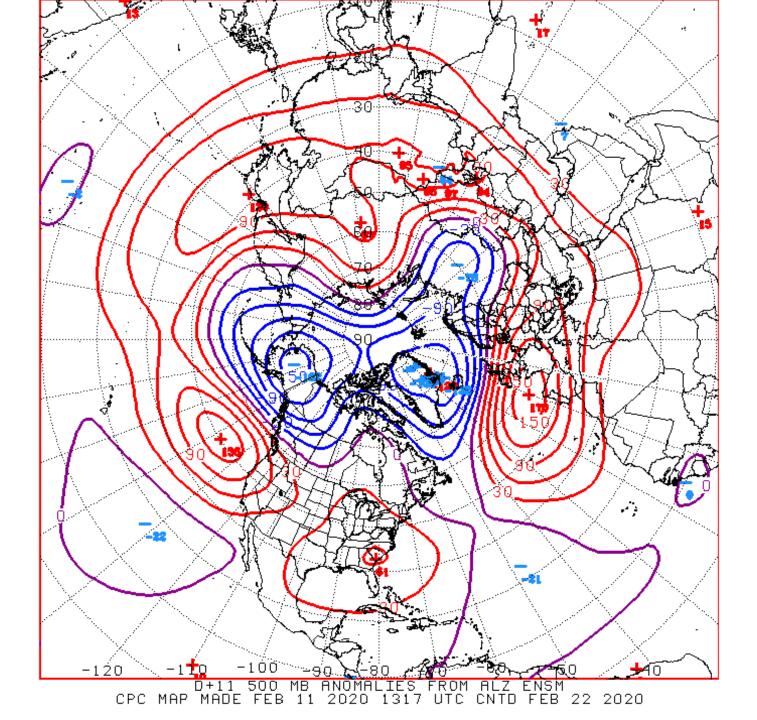




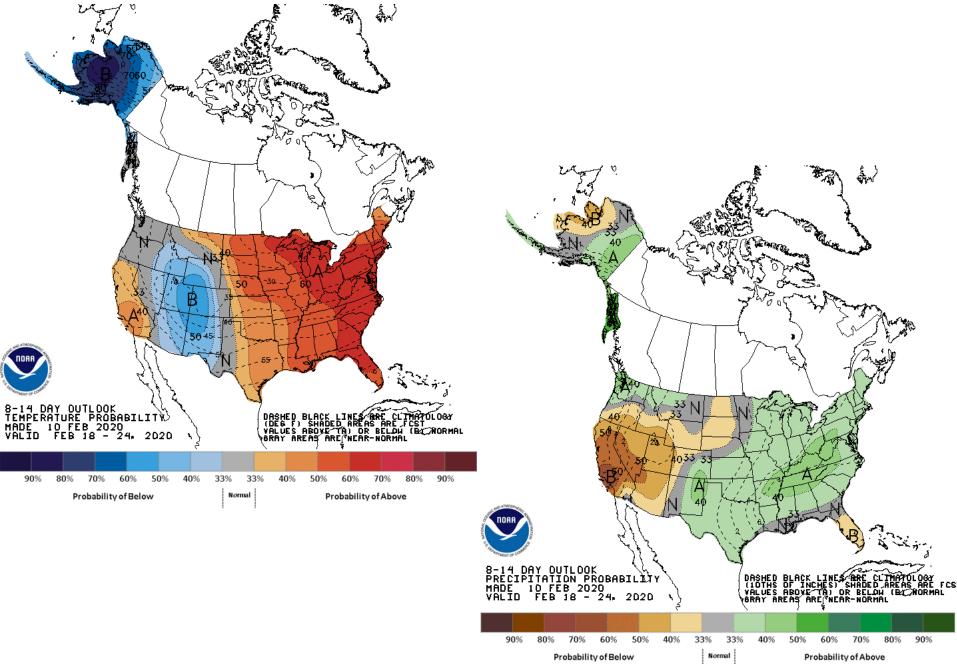


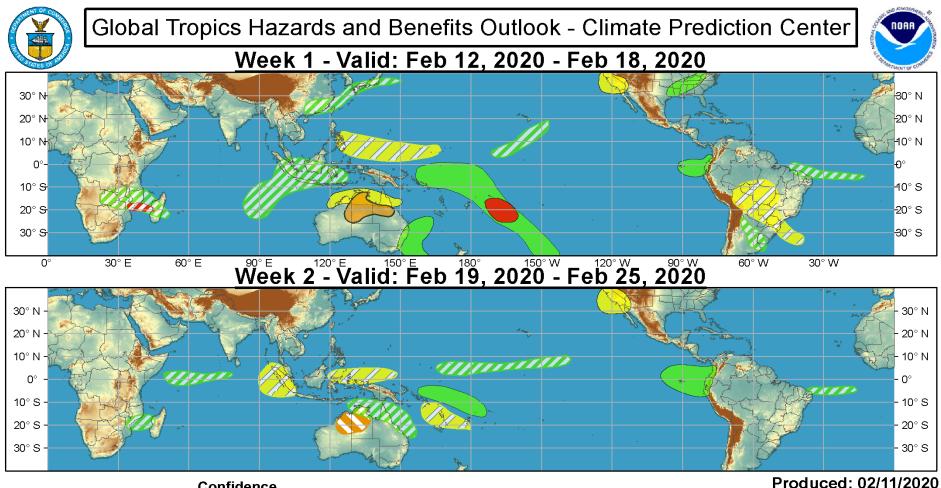
## **Connections to U.S. Impacts**











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Forecaster: Harnos