Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook 11/2/2021

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<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

<u>Outlook</u> <u>Review</u>

TCs formed since 10/27:

Wanda (10/31)

Cool shading More clouds/rain

Warm shading Less clouds/rain



Synopsis of Climate Modes

ENSO: (October 14, 2021 Update)

next update on 11th of Nov.!

- ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory
- La Niña conditions have developed and are expected to continue with an 87% chance of La Niña in December 2021- February 2022.

MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- The MJO signal remains weak with enhanced convection persisting cross the Maritime Continent, consistent with the low frequency La Niña base state.
- A Convectively Coupled Kelvin Wave (KW) emerged from this main convective envelope, and has circumnavigated much of the globe during the month of October.
- As this KW moves back over the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent, it will likely reinvigorate the MJO signal to some degree over the next 2 weeks.
- While some eastward propagation of the intraseasonal signal is possible, the well established low frequency signal is likely to inhibit its eastward progression beyond the far Western Pacific.



Confidence High Moderate

Tropical Cyclone Formation

Above-average rainfall

Below-average rainfall

Above-normal temperatures

Below-normal temperatures

Forecaster: Collow 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

Rapid weakening during mid-October as the enhanced phase destructively interfered with the base state (La Niña). Rossby wave activity over the I.O.

A larger-scale signal has recently redeveloped over the eastern Indian Ocean.

Kelvin Wave indicated across the Eastern Atlantic and Africa.



MJO Observation/Forecast



Dynamical models show a renewed eastward propagation of the MJO signal within the RMM-unit circle, with possible amplification across the Maritime Continent and Western Pacific over the next 2 weeks.

There is a fairly large spread among the ensemble members. The ECMWF ensemble is the most robust in terms of amplification.



CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events.

MJO signal is has been weak or non-existent for much of October.

Kelvin wave activity is currently over the eastern Atlantic and is forecast to move into the Indian Ocean

Low frequency contours depict La Niña conditions.





Kelvin wave shows up better using the 200-hPa velocity potential compared to the OLR on the previous slide.

Forecast to interact with established convective signal across the Indian Ocean.



November Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase





GEFS Mean MSLP (mb), Ensemble Member Pressure Centers (Lows: red | Highs: blue), & Normalized Spread (**o**)



Several 12z GEFS ensemble members indicate tropical cyclone (TC) development over the Eastern Arabian Sea as the aforementioned Kelvin Wave interacts with the enhanced convection across the Indian Ocean.

GEFS Mean MSLP (mb), Ensemble Member Pressure Centers (Lows: red | Highs: blue), & Normalized Spread (**o**)

There is also a decent TC signal emerging over the Eastern Pacific with surface low pressure near Central America forecast to move into the basin



Connections to U.S. Impacts







Week 2 – Temperature and Precipitation







Confidence High Moderate

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Above-average rainfall

Below-average rainfall

Above-normal temperatures

Below-normal temperatures

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