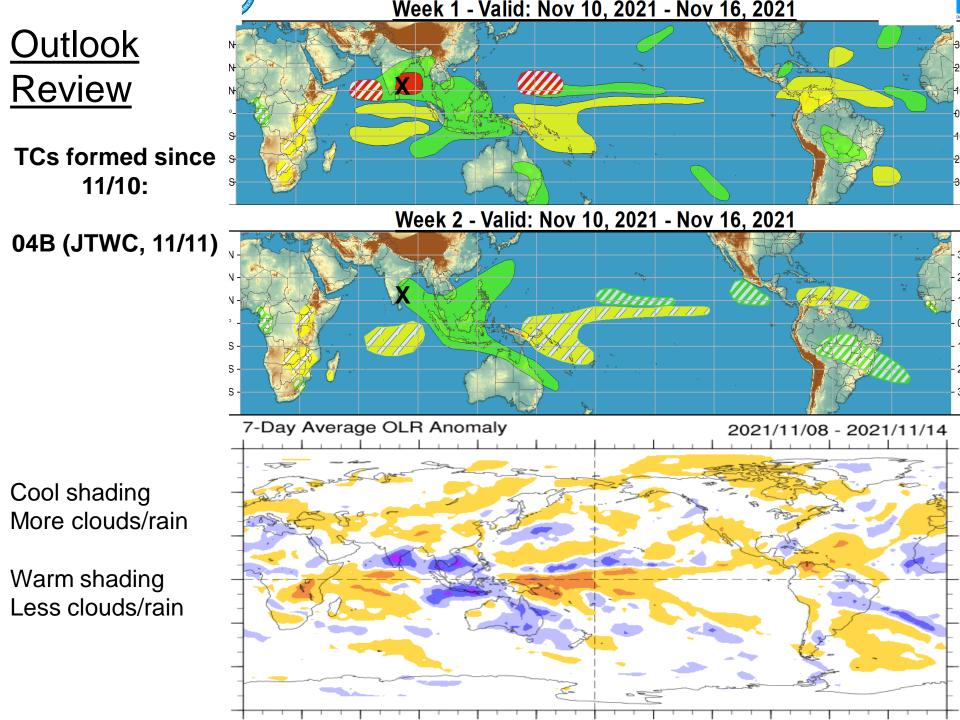
Global Tropics Hazards And Benefits Outlook 11/16/2021

Thomas Collow

<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



Synopsis of Climate Modes

ENSO: (November 11, 2021 Update)

next update on 9th of Dec.!

- ENSO Alert System Status: <u>La Niña Advisory</u>
- La Niña is likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2021-22 (~90% chance) and into spring 2022 (~50% chance during March-May).

MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

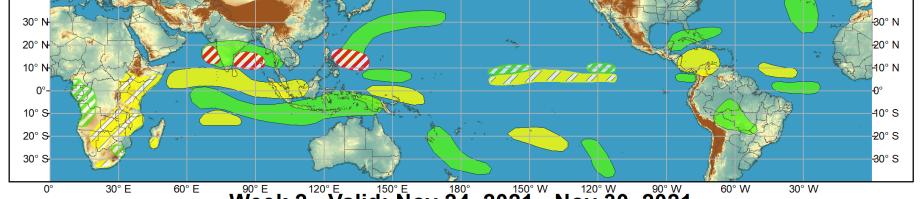
- The MJO signal strengthened slightly and shifted eastward to the Maritime Continent, and lies near the edge of the RMM unit circle.
- The intraseasonal signal has been primarily driven by a convectively coupled Kelvin Wave constructively interfering with the enhanced low frequency convective signal over the Maritime Continent associated with La Niña.
- A slight weakening and retrogression of the signal is favored over the next 2 weeks, although ensemble spread in the dynamical models remains high.



Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center







Week 2 - Valid: Nov 24, 2021 - Nov 30, 2021



Produced: 11/16/2021 Confidence Moderate Forecaster: Collow

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

Above-average rainfall Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.

Below-average rainfall Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.

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.















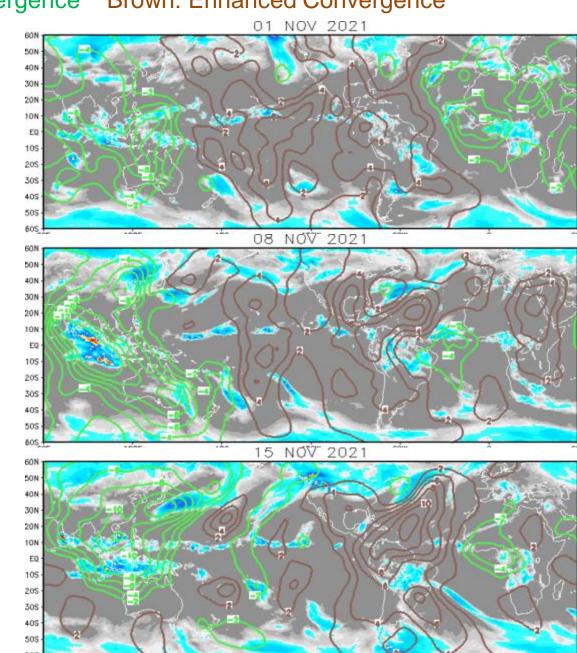
IR Satellite & 200-hpa Velocity Potential Anomalies

Green: Enhanced Divergence Brown: Enhanced Convergence

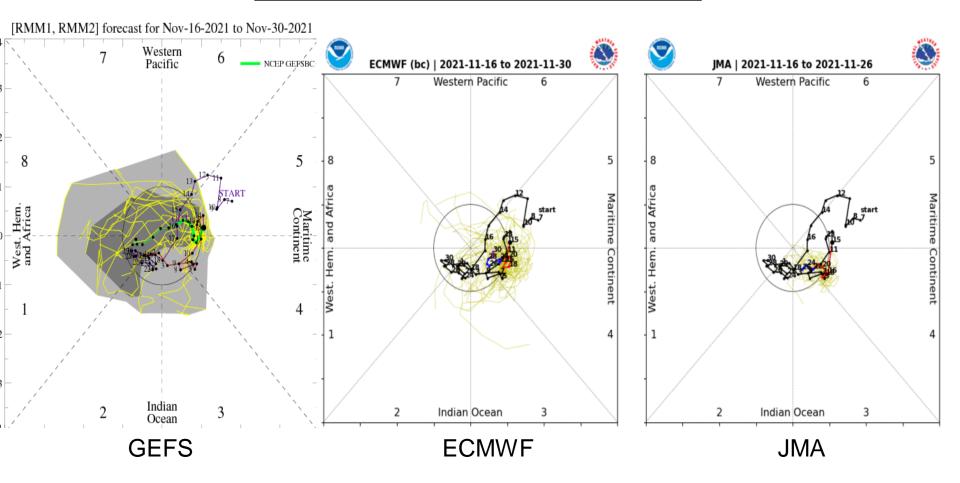
Kelvin Wave indicated across the Eastern Atlantic and Africa. Suppressed conditions prevail over the Western Hemisphere

Kelvin Wave and Rossby wave activity contributing to enhanced upper-level divergence and convection over the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent.

Enhanced convection continues across the Indian Ocean, Maritime Continent, and West Pacific. Rossby Wave activity noted over West Africa.

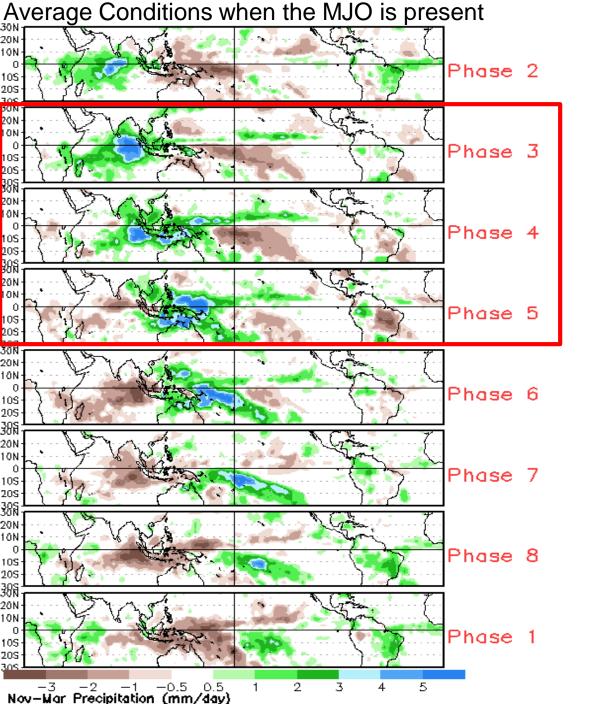


MJO Observation/Forecast



GEFS and ECMWF ensemble means indicate a slight retrogression of the intraseasonal signal as the established low frequency state favors limited eastward propagation.

There is high variability among the individual ensemble members, with the JMA ensemble having the least amount of spread.

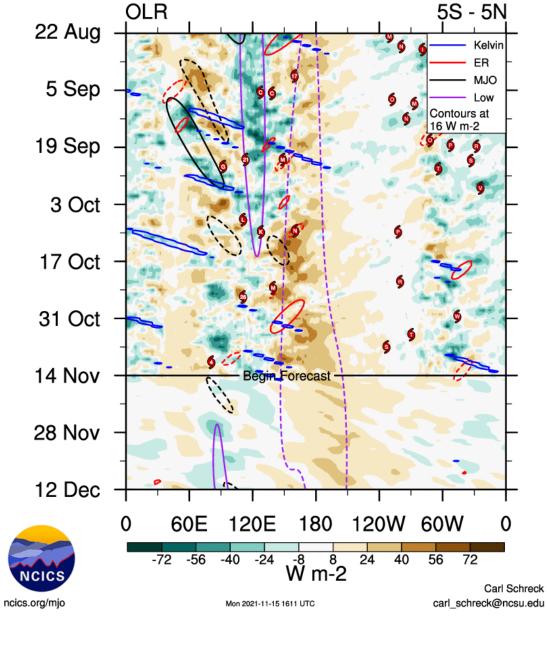


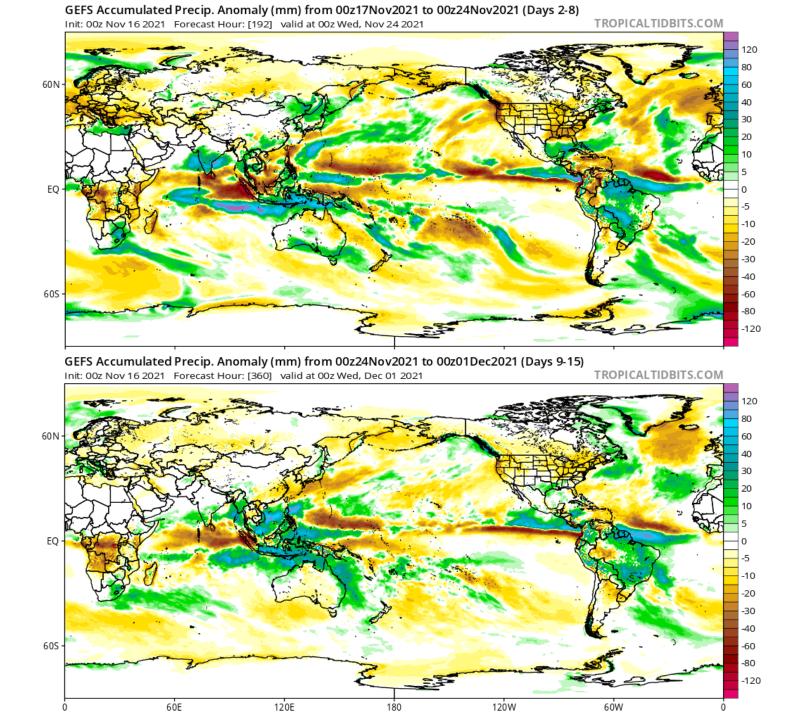
CAVEAT: These panels are representative of robust MJO events.

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

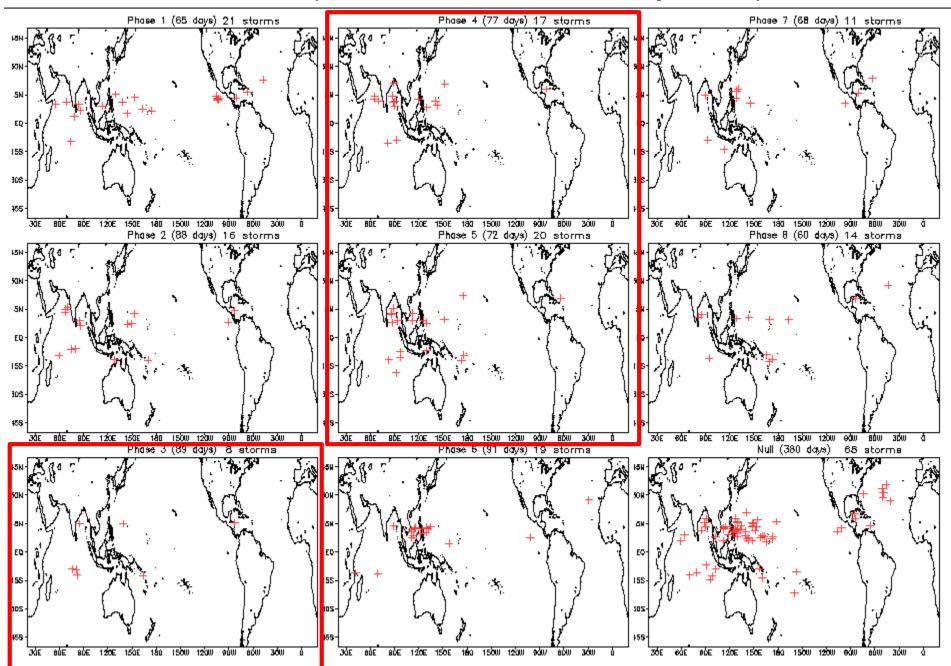
Kelvin wave activity is seen crossing Africa and the Indian Ocean to interact with the existing low frequency signal across the Maritime Continent.

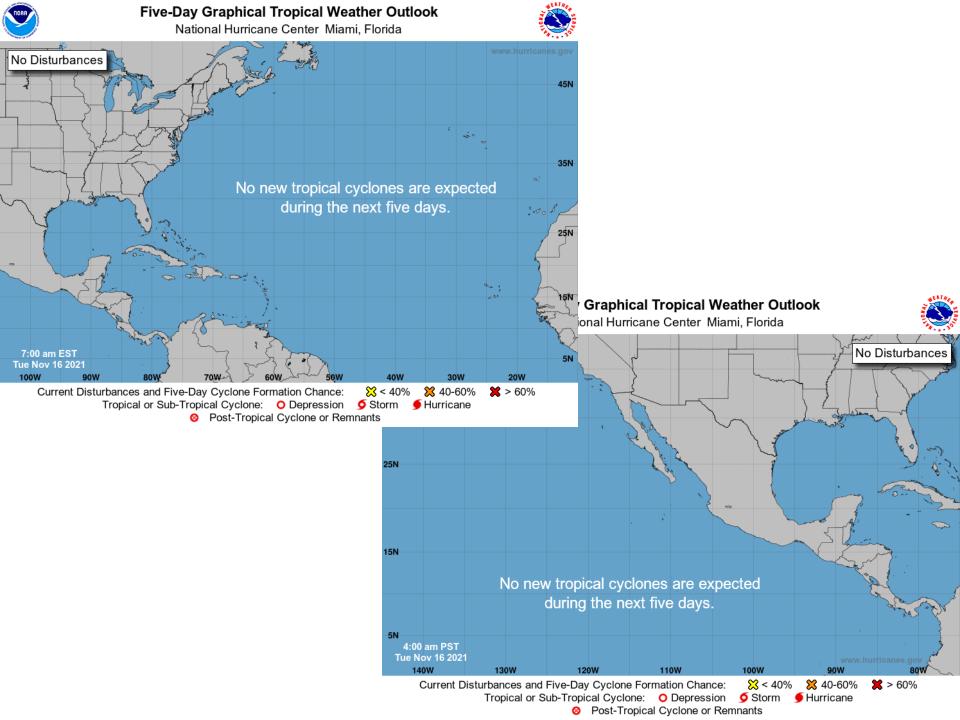
Low frequency contours depict persistent La Niña conditions.





November Tropical Storm Formation by MJO phase

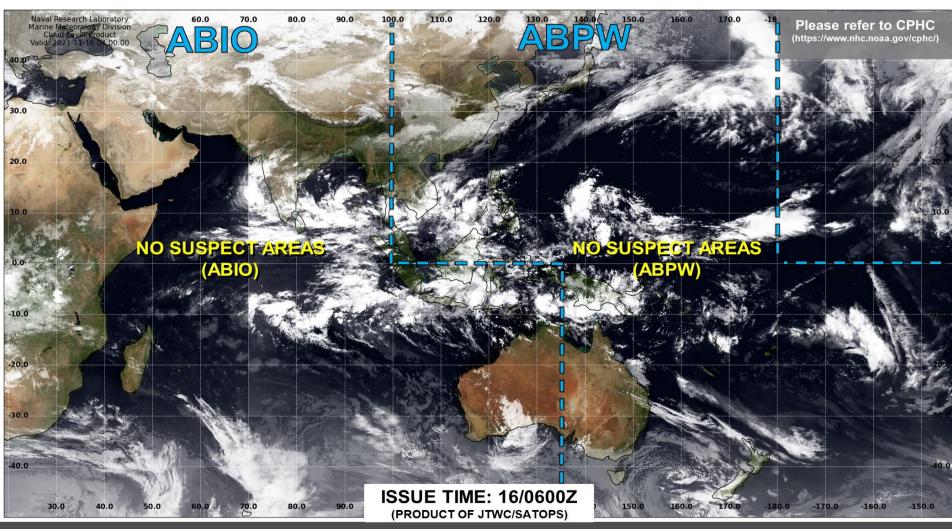




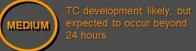


JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER





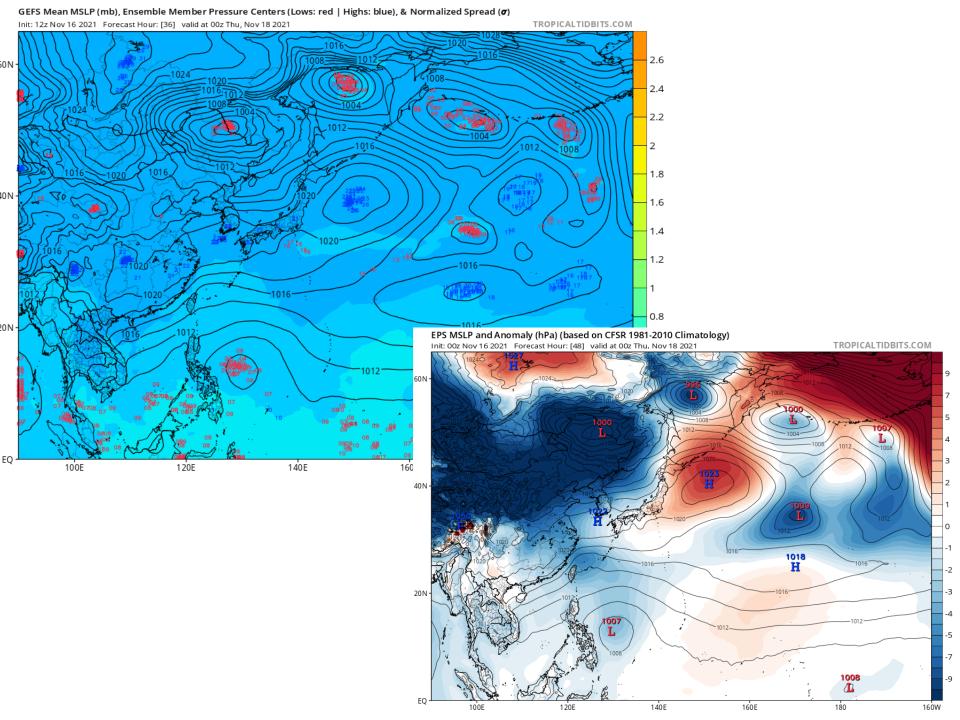




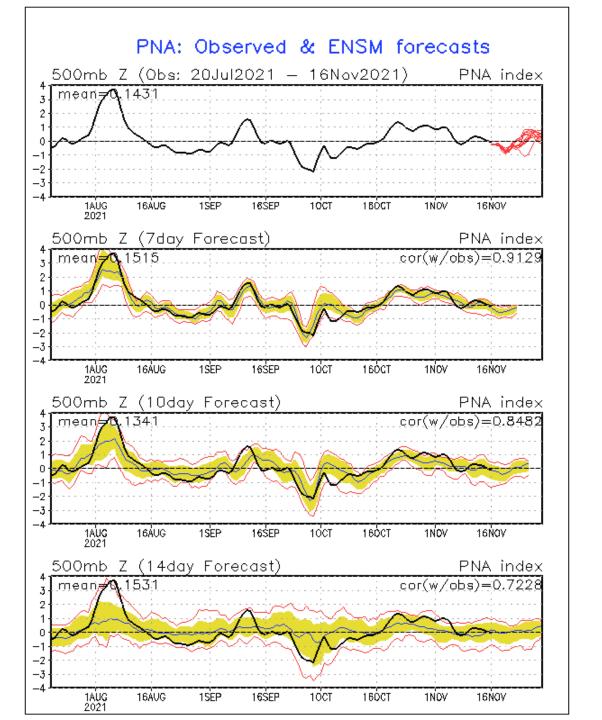


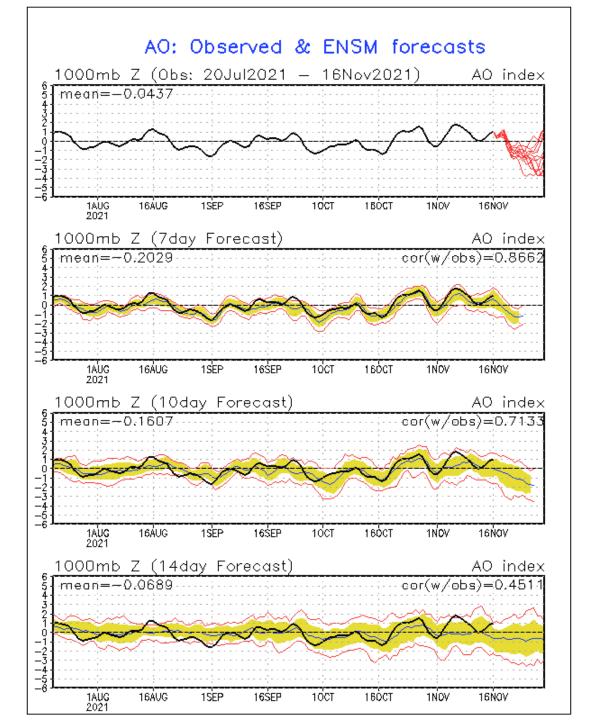


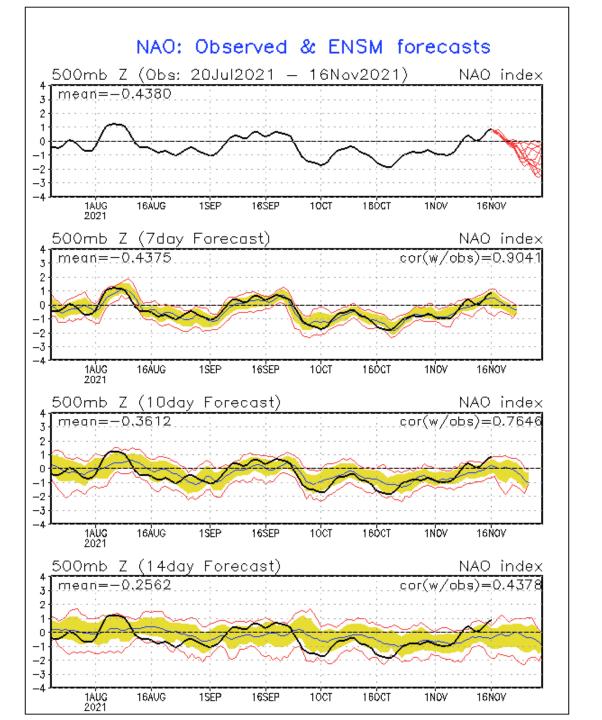


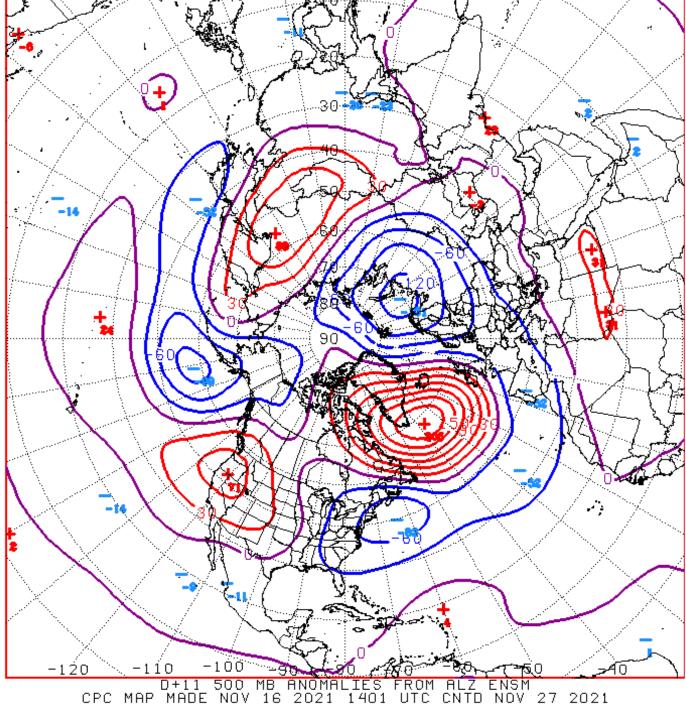


Connections to U.S. Impacts

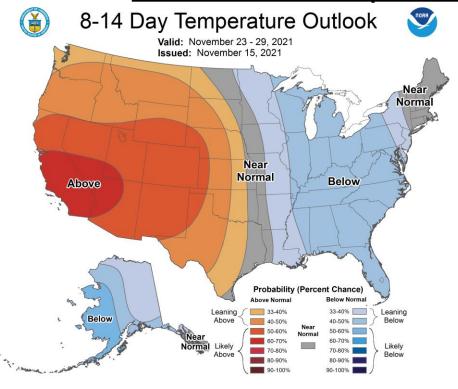




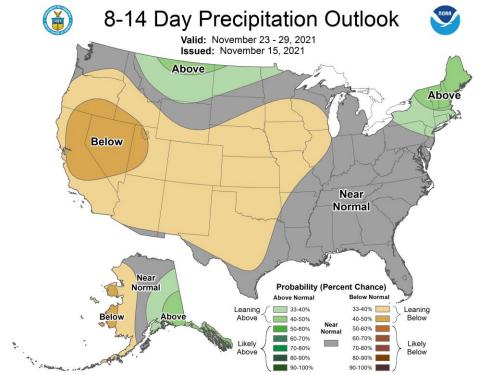




Week 2 - Temperature and Precipitation



Since we are in an amplified, stable pattern today's outlooks are likely to be similar.

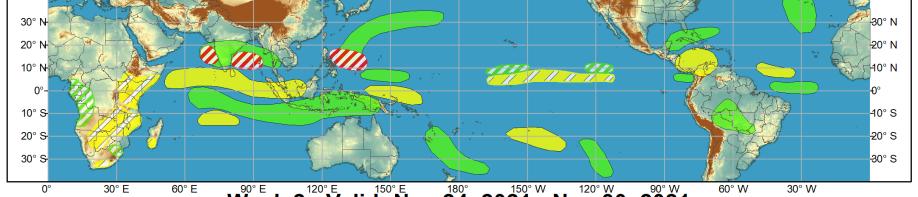




Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center







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Confidence Produced: 11/16/2021

High Moderate Forecaster: Collow

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