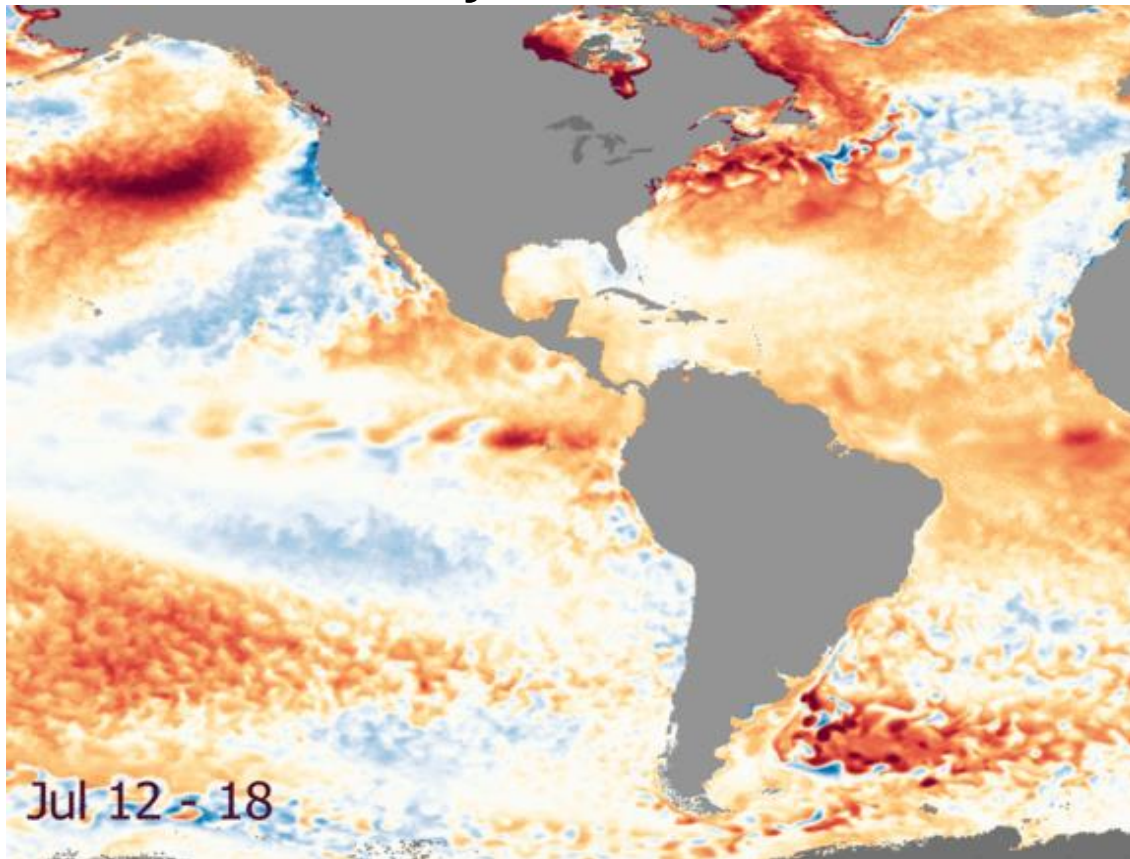


Monthly Regional Focus Group Session

Wednesday 18 August 2021

Sea Surface Temperatures

Anomaly Evolution

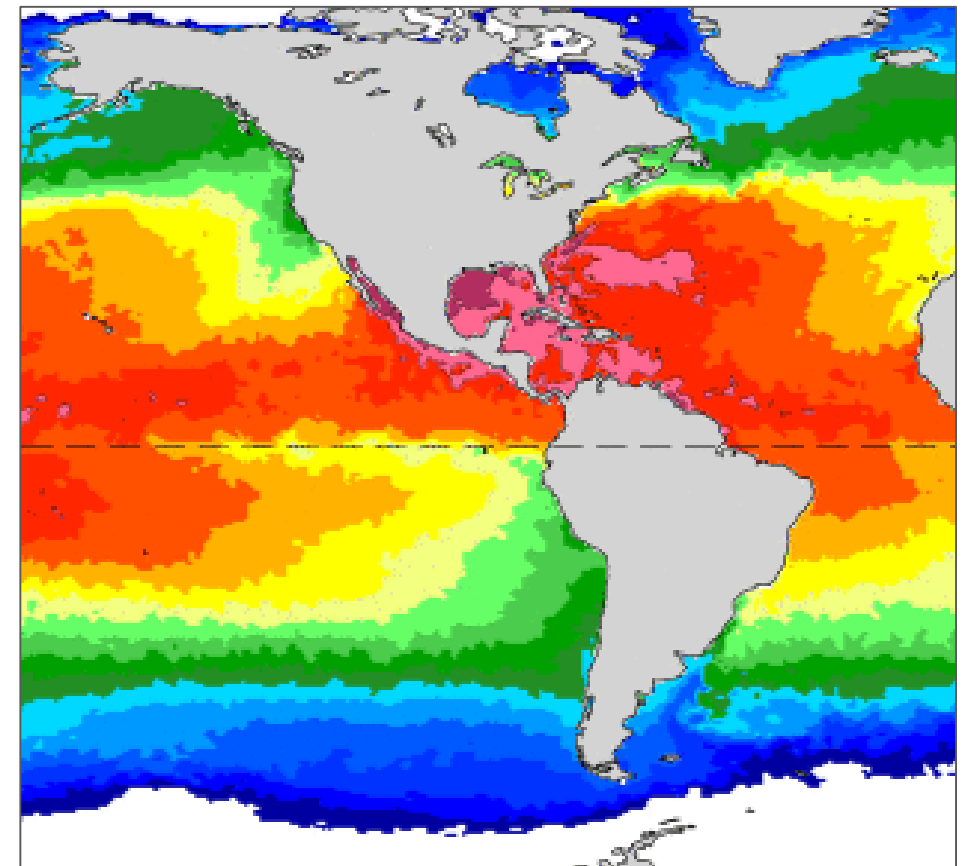


OISST, NOAA NNVL

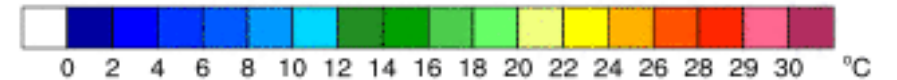


<https://www.nnvl.noaa.gov/view/globaldata.html#SSTA>

Daily SST Aug 16



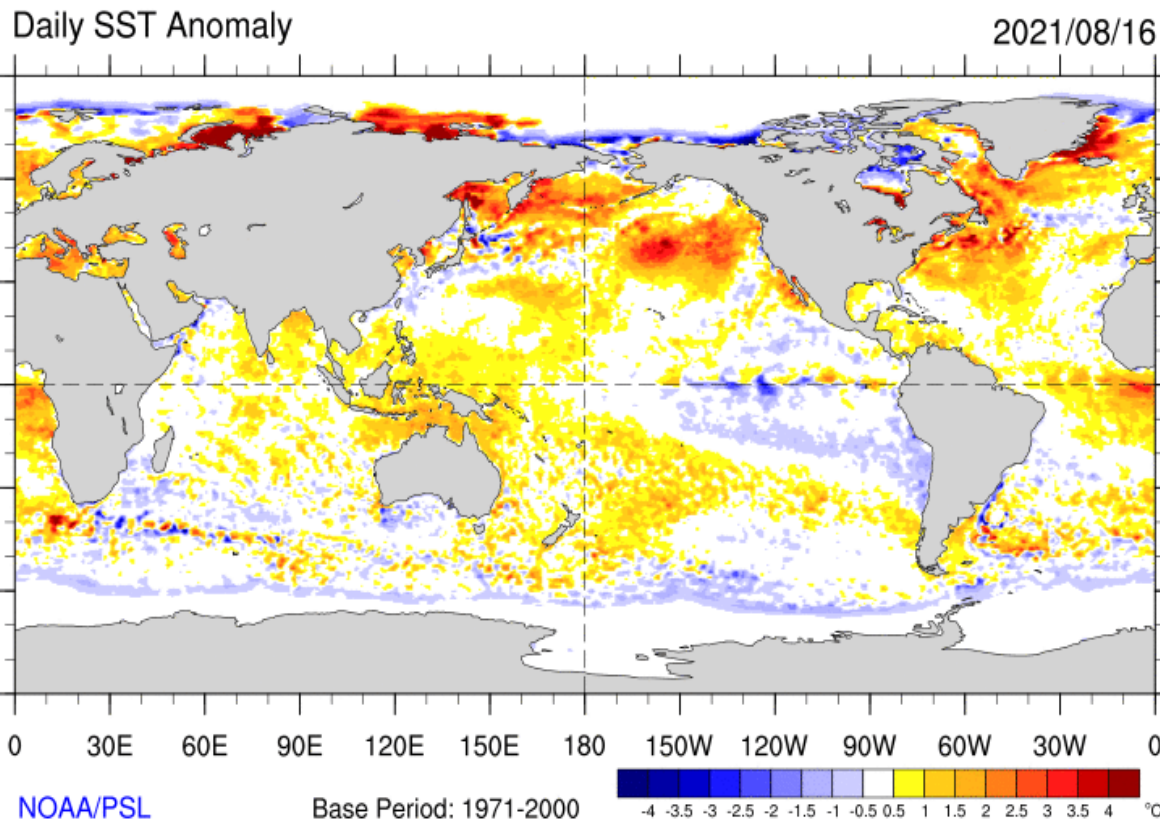
PSL



<https://psl.noaa.gov/map/clim/sst.shtml>

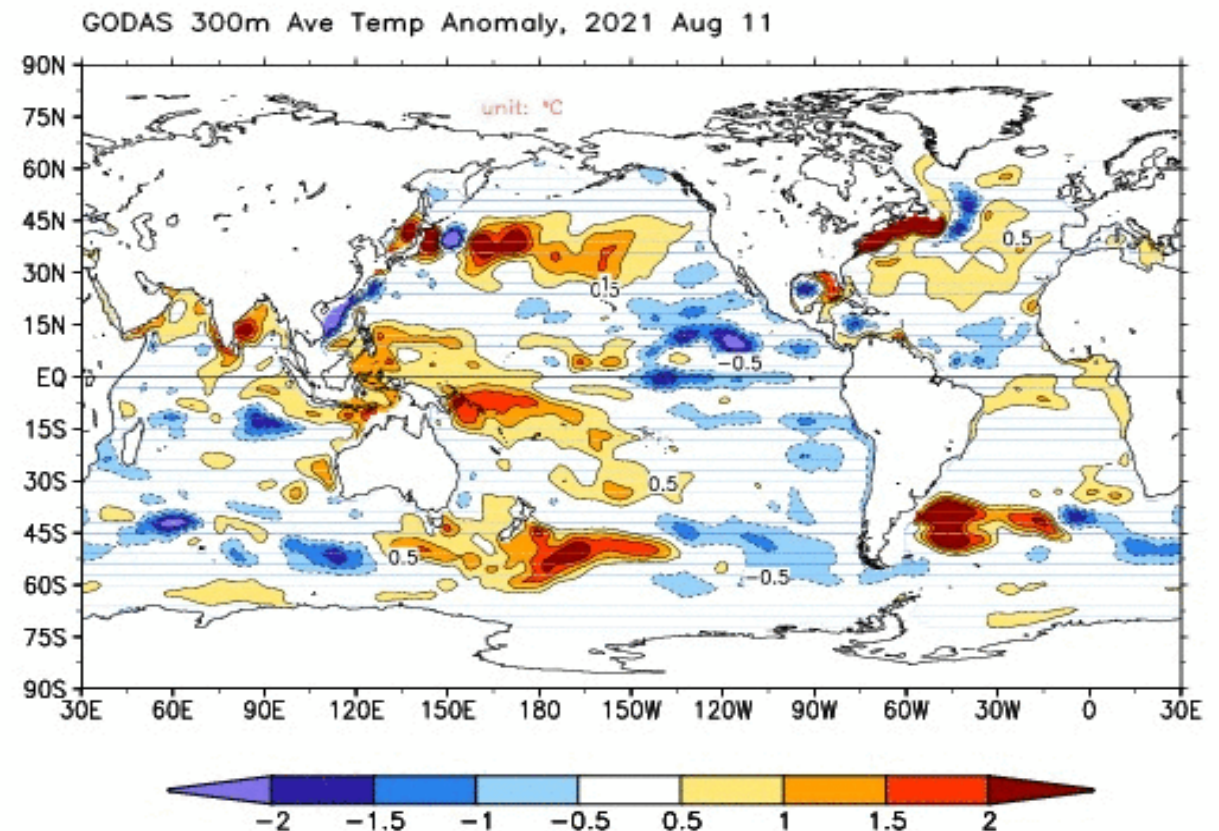
Are the anomalies deep?

Deep anomalies tend to last longer, becoming useful for subseasonal forecasting.



Source: <https://psl.noaa.gov/map/clim/sst.shtml>

Top 300m Layer Anomaly



Source: CPC GODAS, <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/GODAS/>

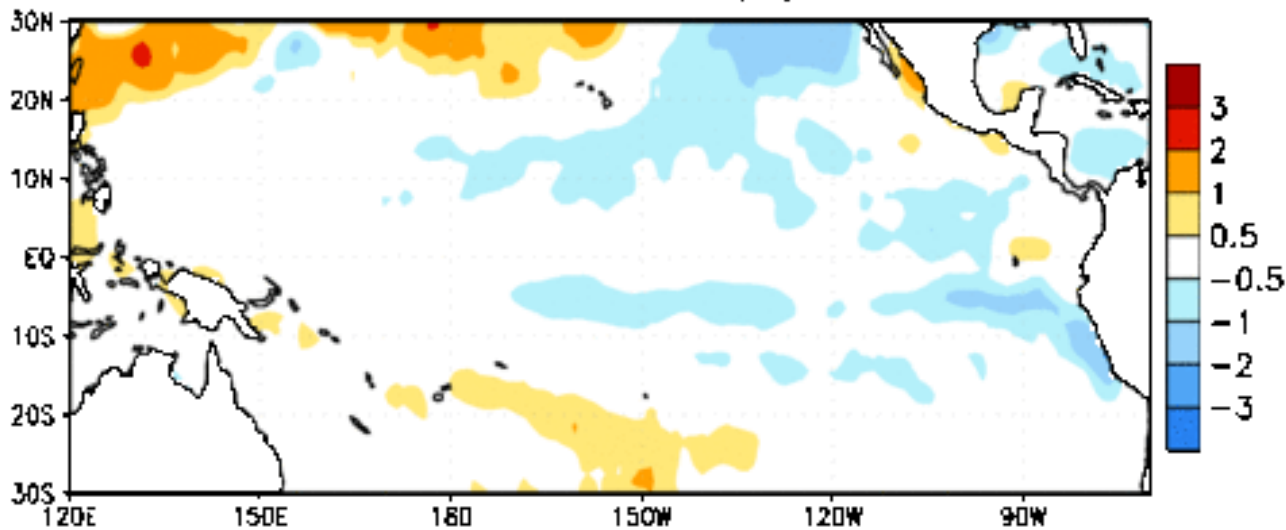
ENSO: Neutral

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Watch

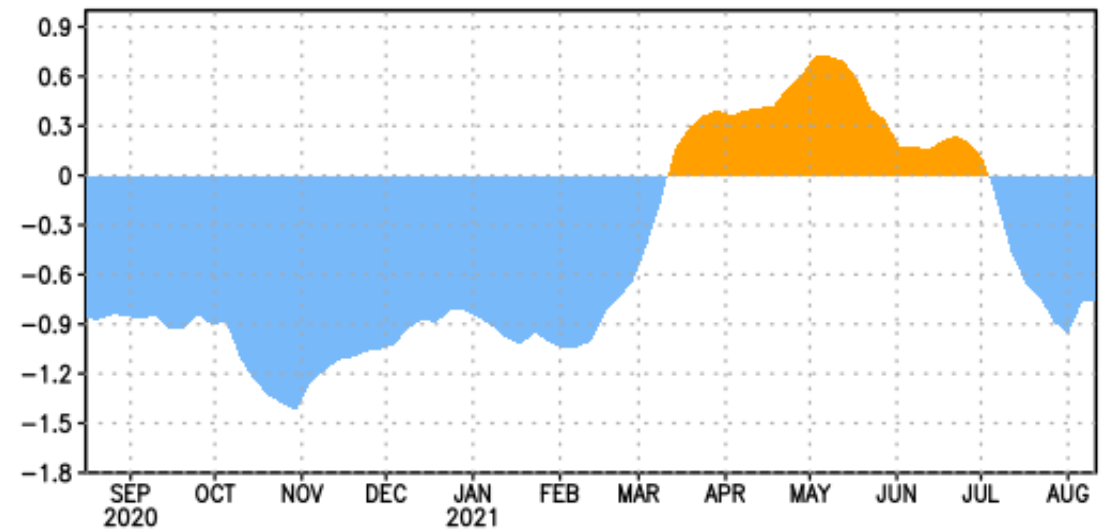
ENSO-neutral conditions are present.*

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are near-to-below average across most of the Pacific Ocean.

Week centered on 26 MAY 2021
SST Anomalies (°C)

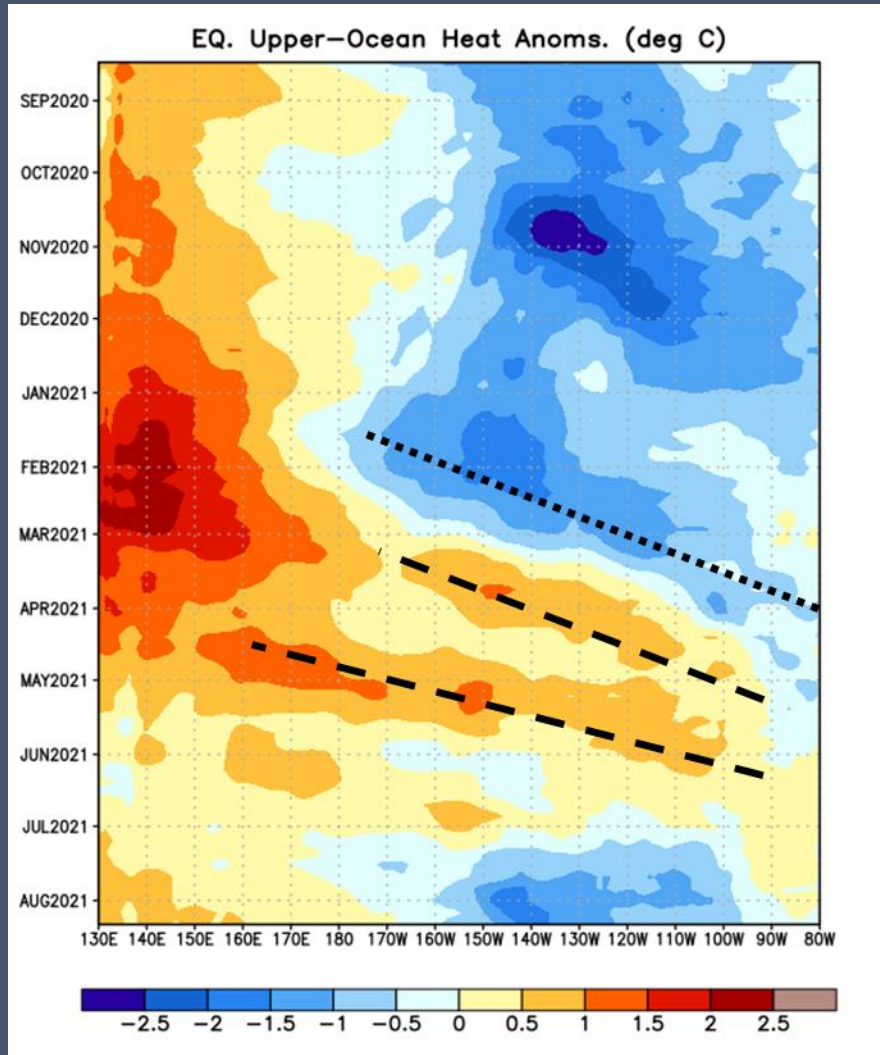


EQ. Upper-Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C) for 180–100W



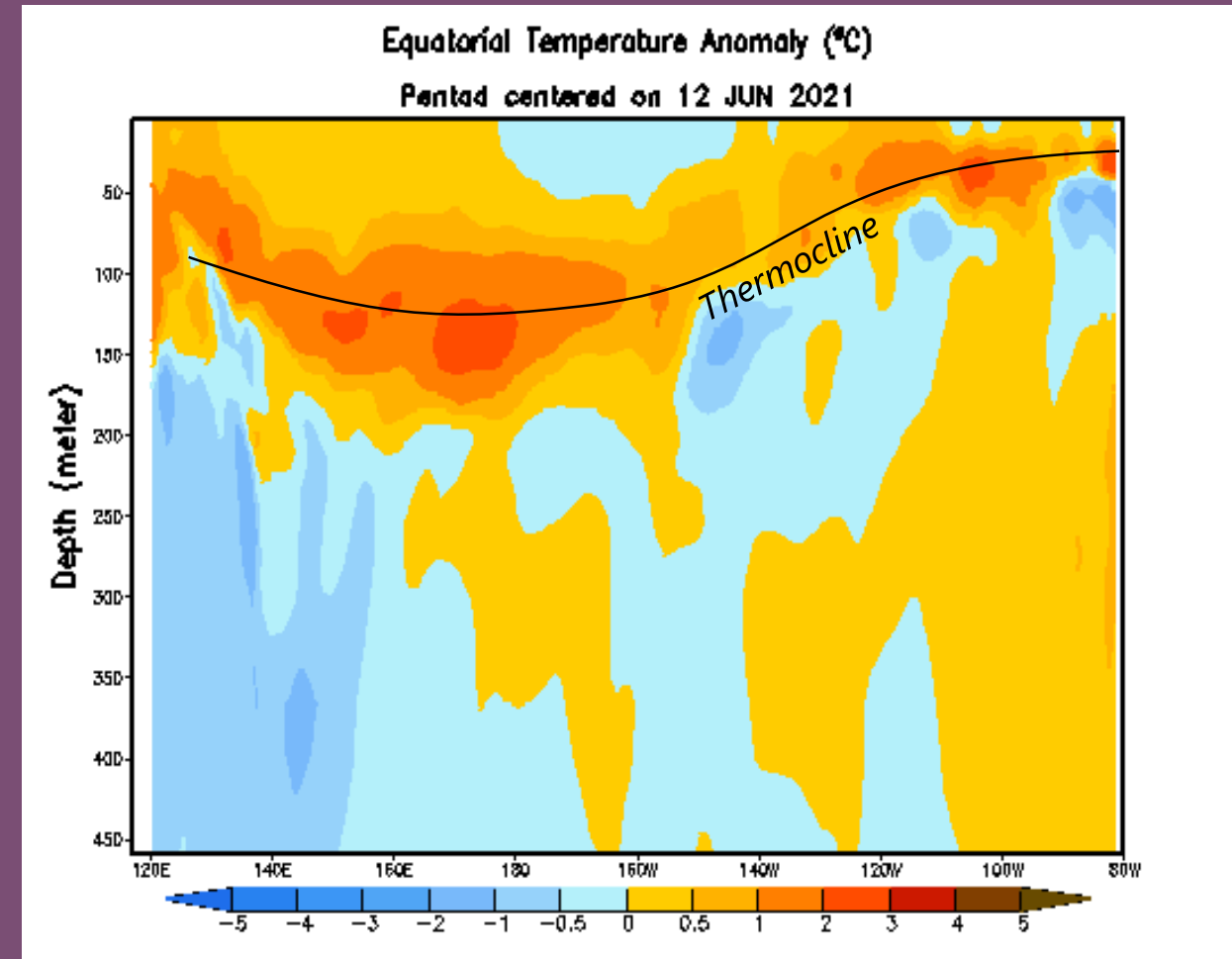
ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

Hovmöller: Heat Content



Source:
CPC

Equatorial Pacific Temp. Anomaly



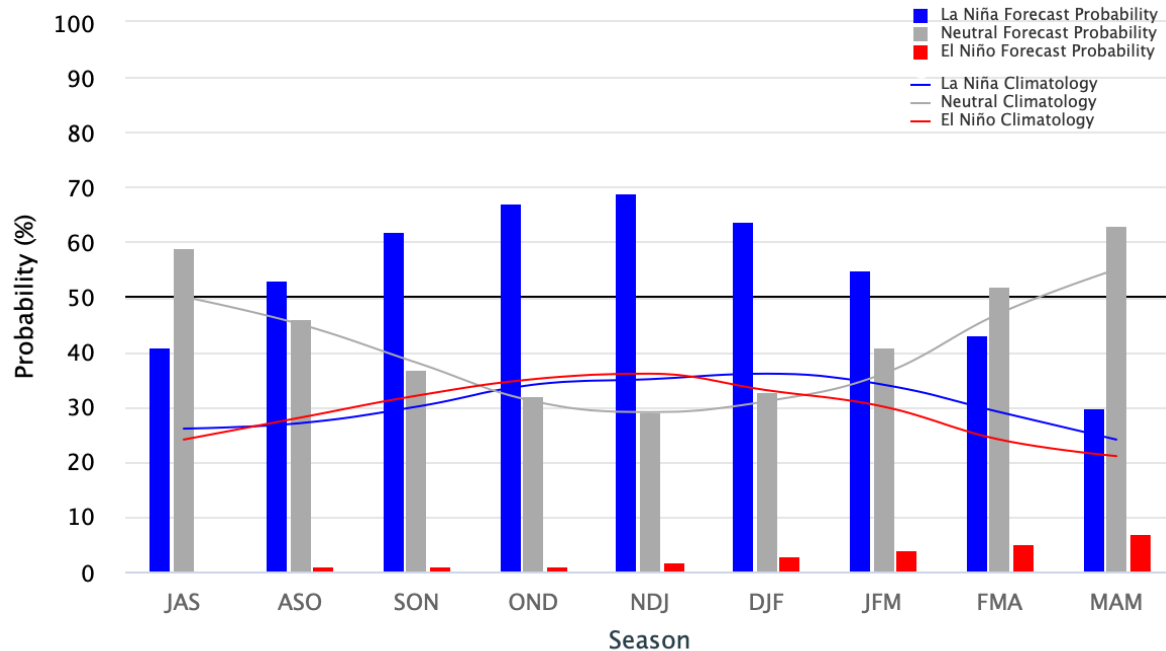
ENSO Outlook

ENSO-neutral is favored for the remainder of summer (~60% chance in the July-September season), with La Niña possibly emerging during the August-October season and lasting through the 2021-22 winter (~70% chance during November-January).*

CPC/IRI Probabilistic Forecast

Early-August 2021 CPC/IRI Official Probabilistic ENSO Forecasts

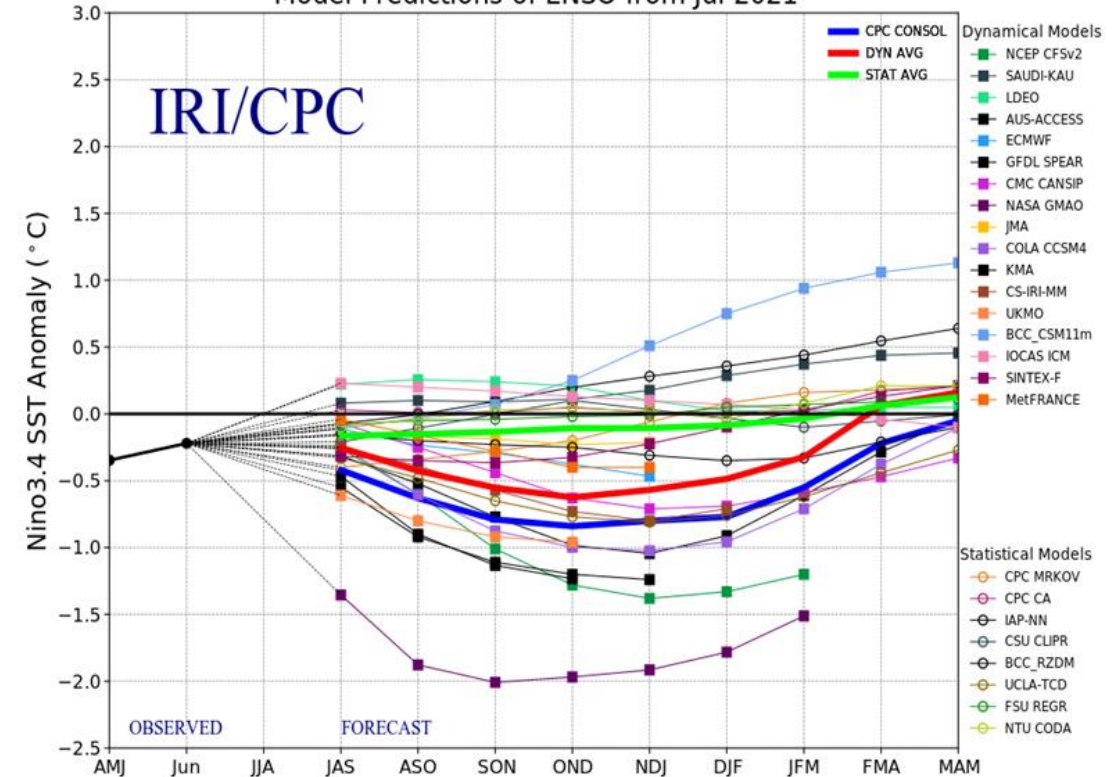
ENSO state based on NINO3.4 SST Anomaly
Neutral ENSO: -0.5°C to 0.5°C



Source: CPC

IRI/CPC Dynamic Models

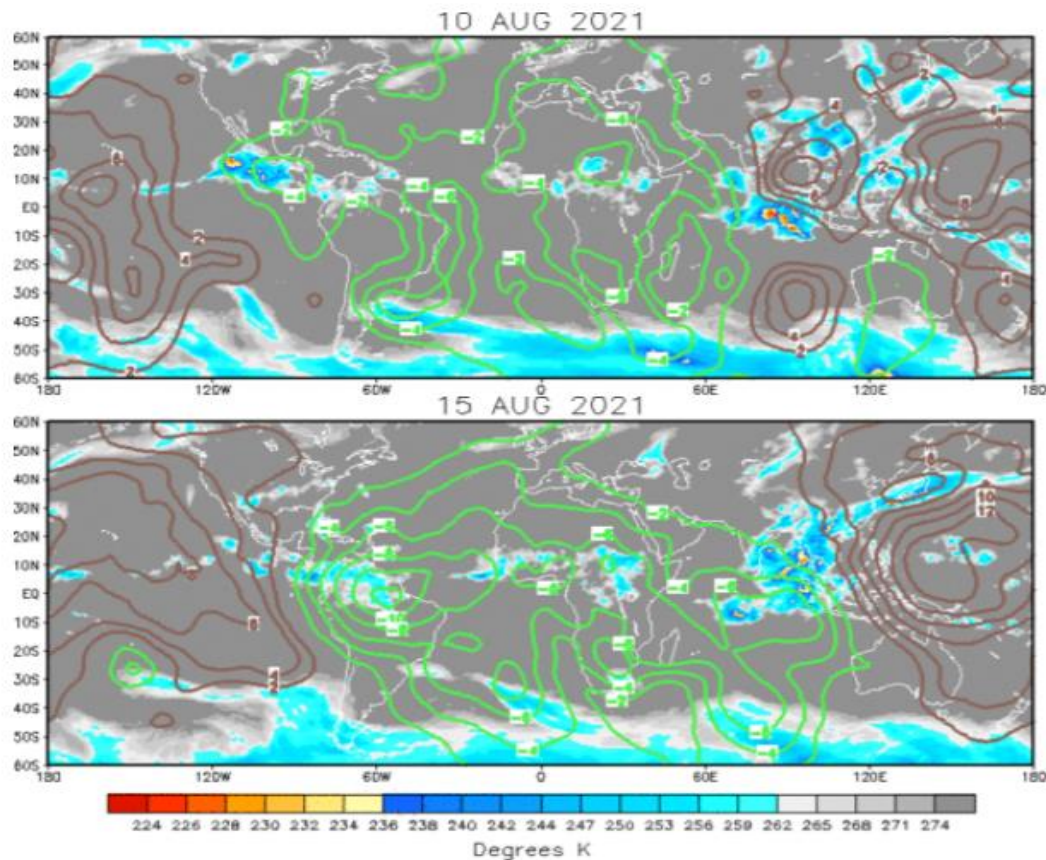
Model Predictions of ENSO from Jul 2021



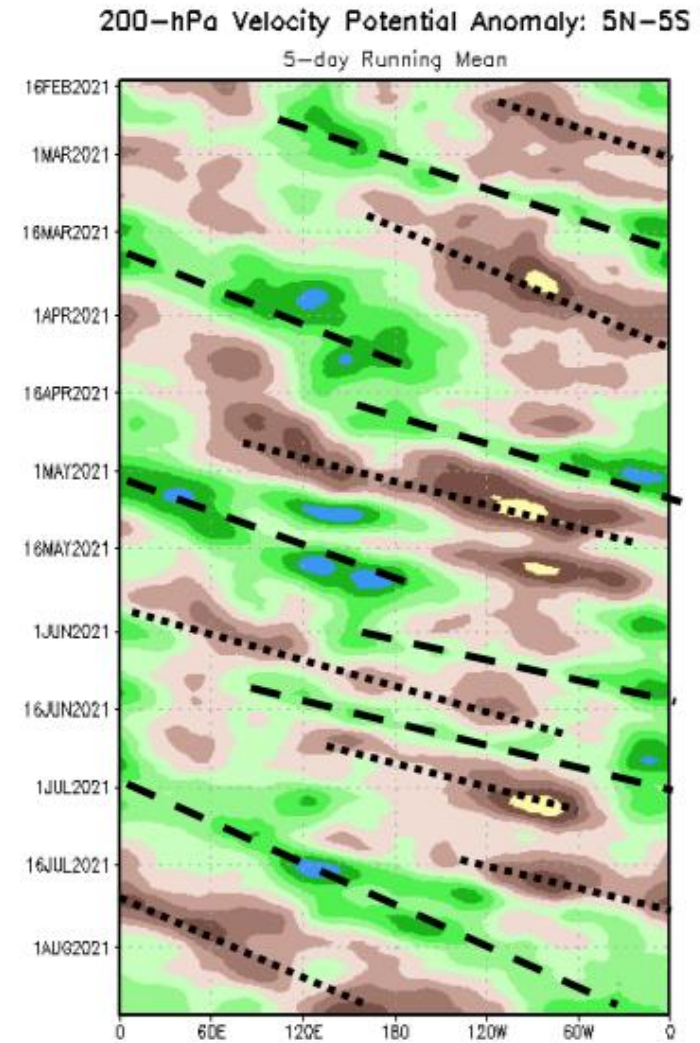
Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

Now: Wave-1 of the MJO is organizing:

- Upper divergent (wet) over Africa
- Upper convergent (dry) over the Pacific



Source: CPC

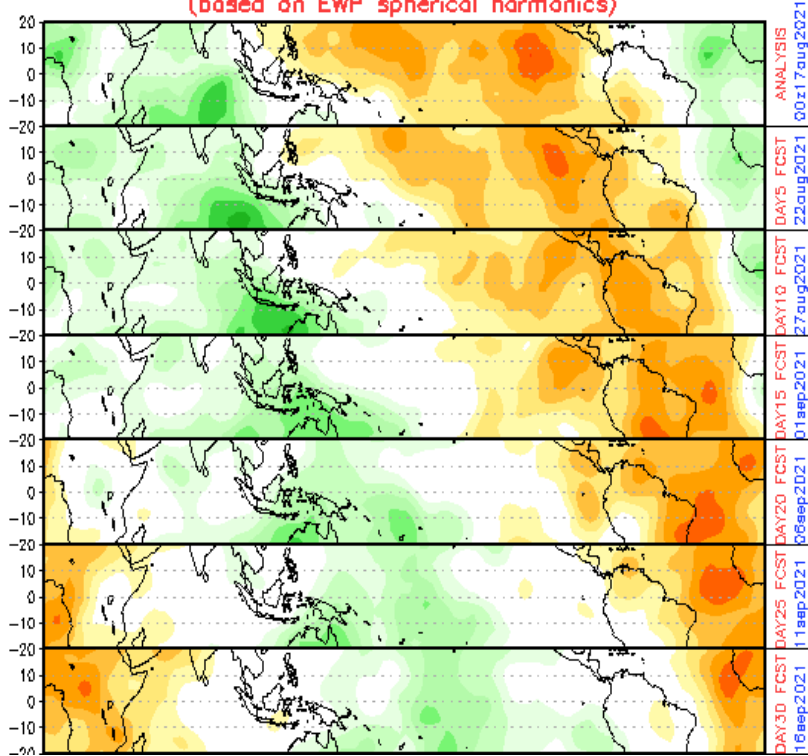


 Favors rain storms  Favors limited rainfall

MJO Forecasts

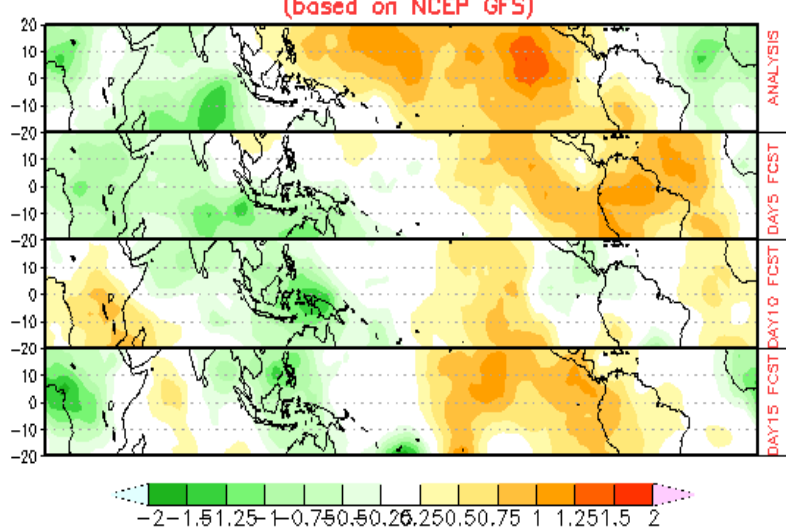
EWP

CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z17aug2021-26sep2021)
(based on EWP spherical harmonics)



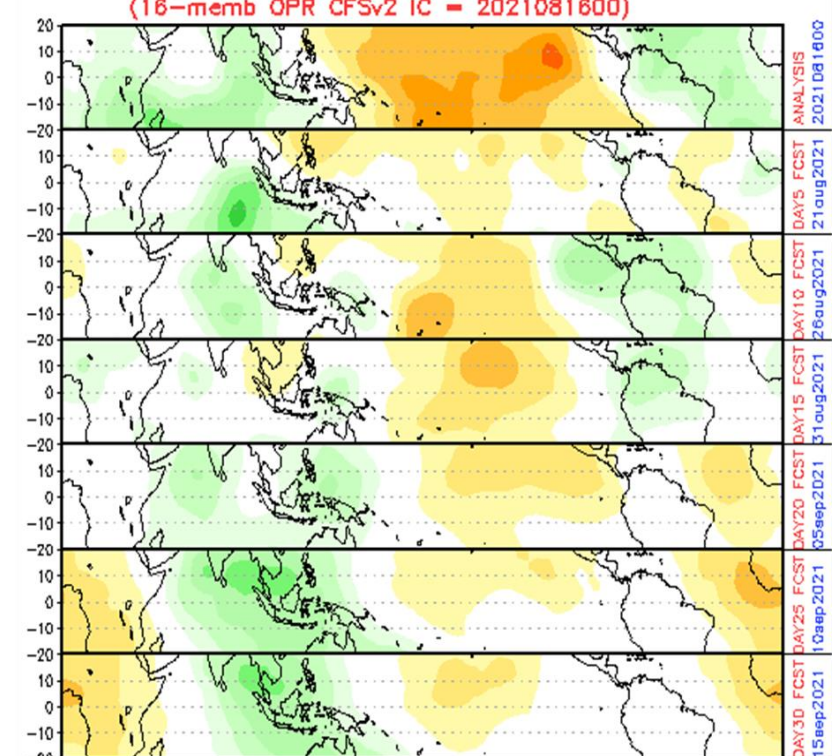
GFS

CHI 200 hPa 15-DAY forecast (00z17aug2021-01sep2021)
(based on NCEP GFS)



CFS

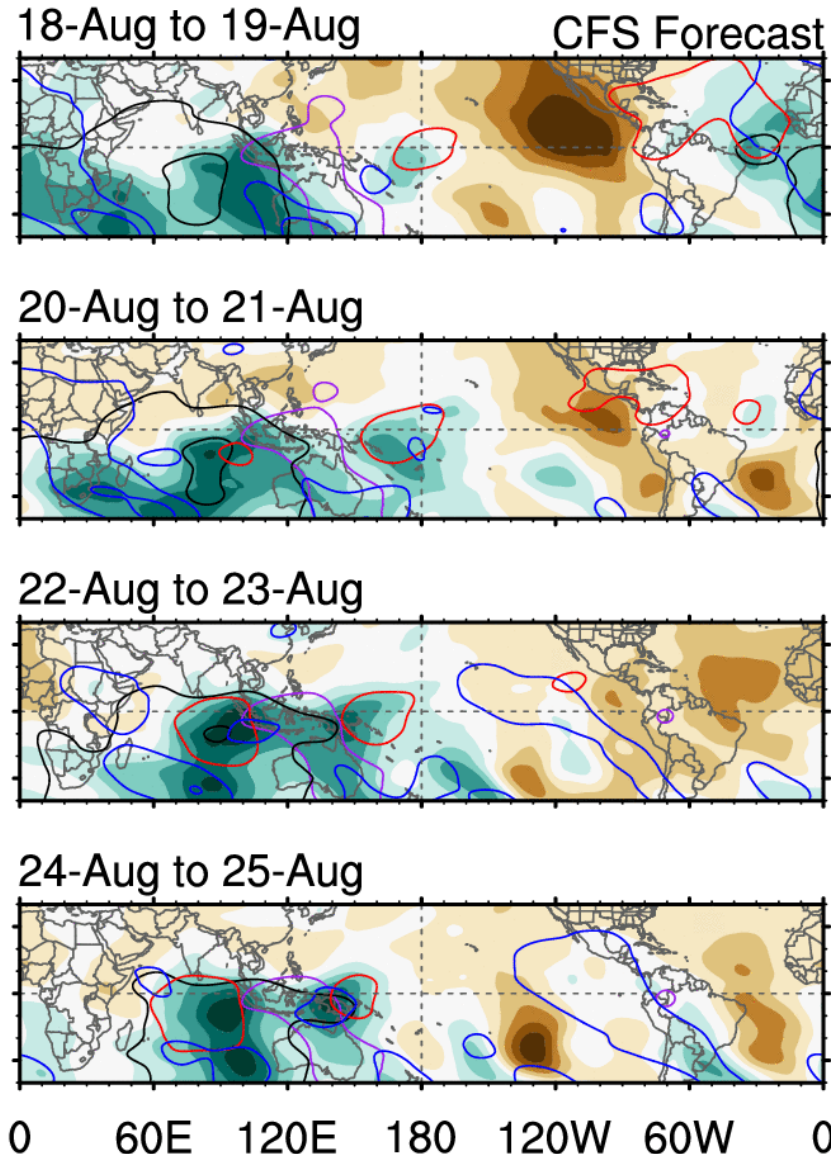
CHI 200 hPa 40-DAY forecast (00z16aug2021-25sep2021)
(16-memb OPR CFSv2 IC = 2021081600)



Upper convergent (dry): Arriving next week through early September

Upper divergent (wet): ~ Mid September

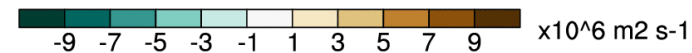
Tropospheric Equatorial Waves



- Upper convergent (drier) pattern dominant
- A **Rossby** wave to provide local enhancement through the 21st.
- Next Kelvin on 24-25 Aug, aiding with Central South America.



ncics.org/mjo



7-day CHI200 with CFS forecasts

Wed 2020-09-16 1018 UTC

— MJO — Kelvin x2
— Low — ER

Contours at -2, -6 $\times 10^6$ $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$

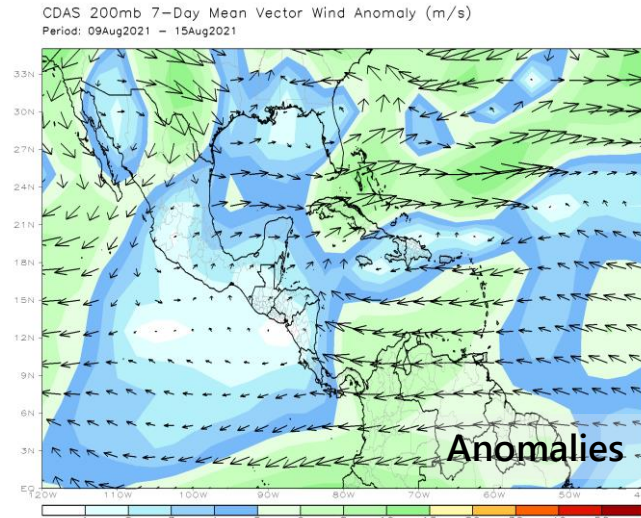
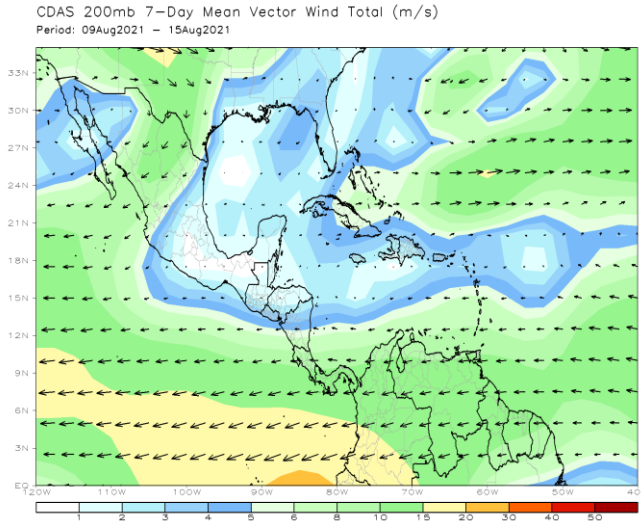
Carl Schreck
carl_schreck@ncsu.edu

Last Week's Circulation and Rainfall – Tropical Americas

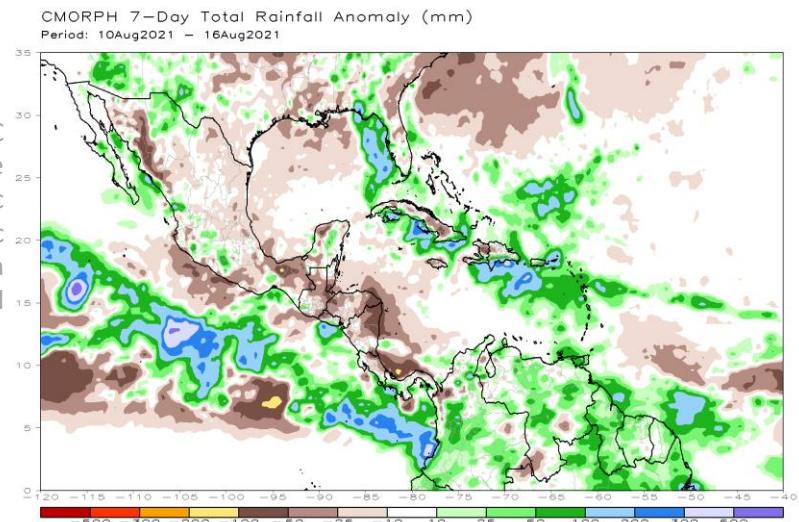
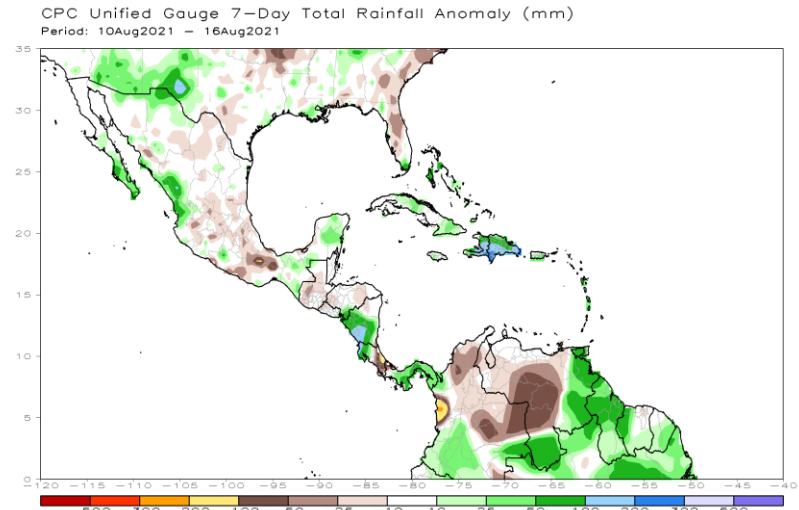
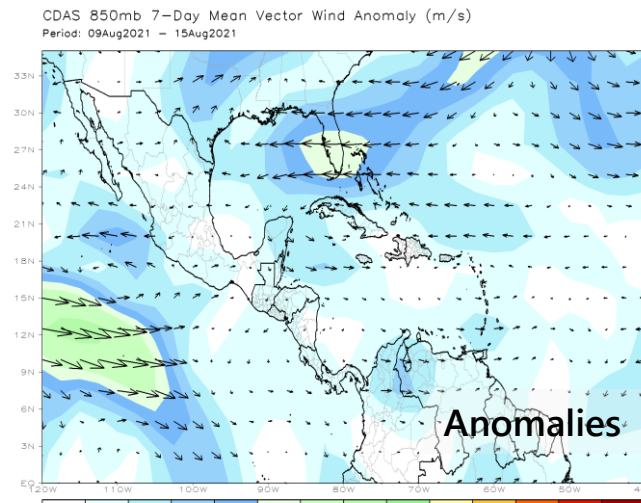
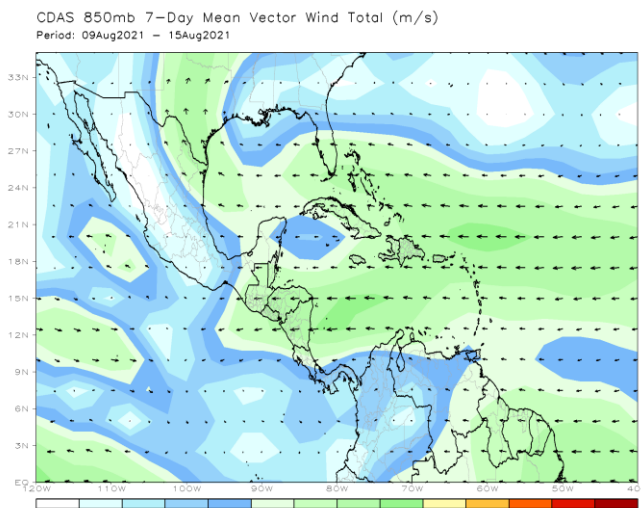
Rainfall

CMORPH: CPC
Morphing Technique
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/janowiak/cmorph_description.html

200
hPa

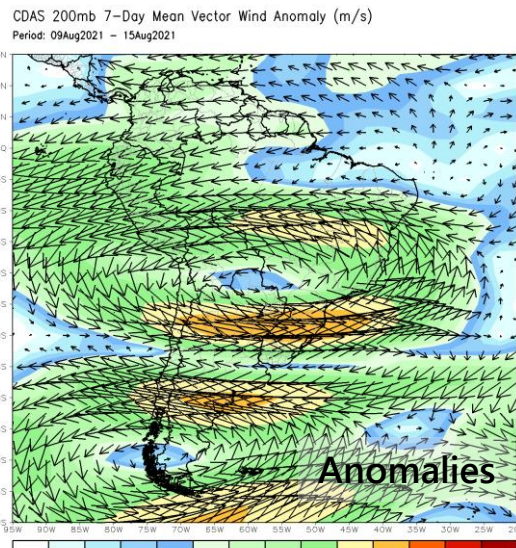
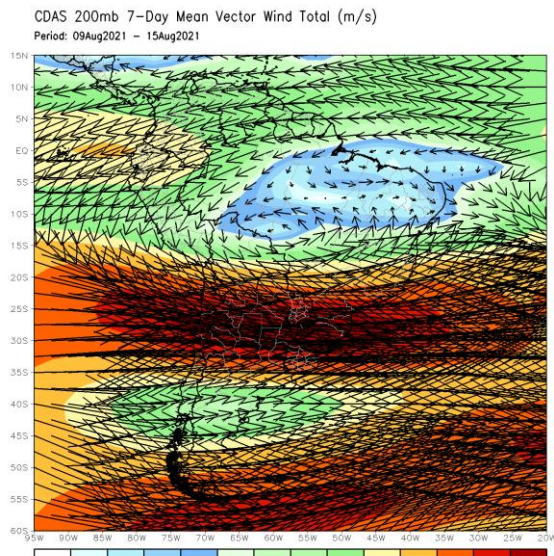


850
hPa

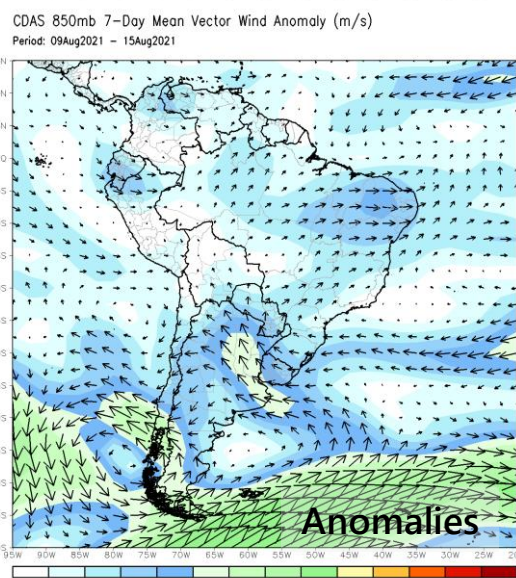
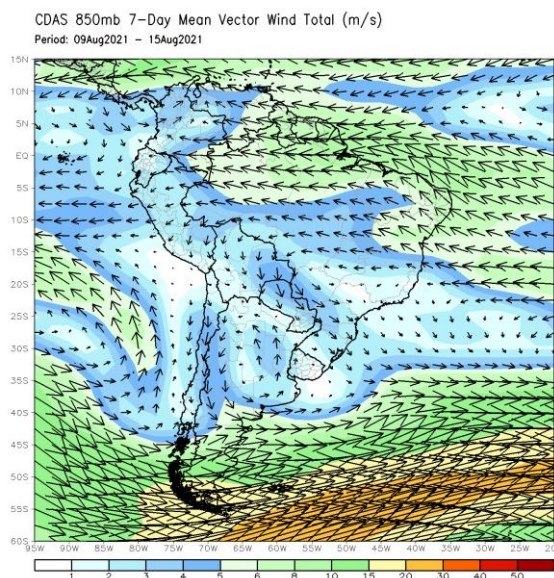


Last Week's Circulation and Rainfall – South America

200
hPa

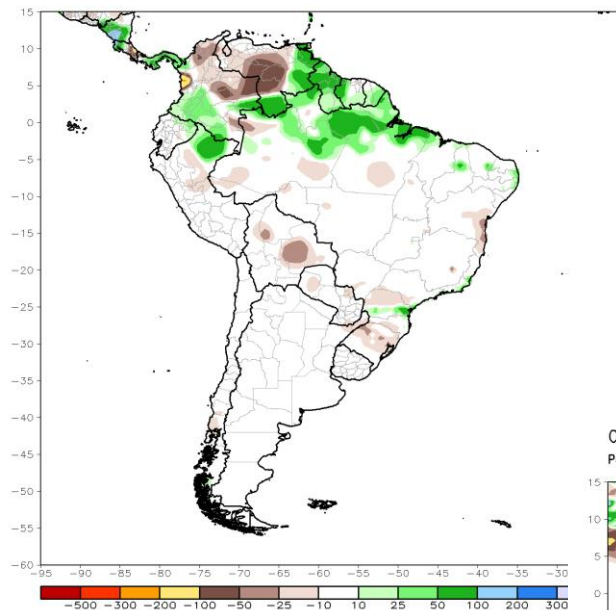


850
hPa

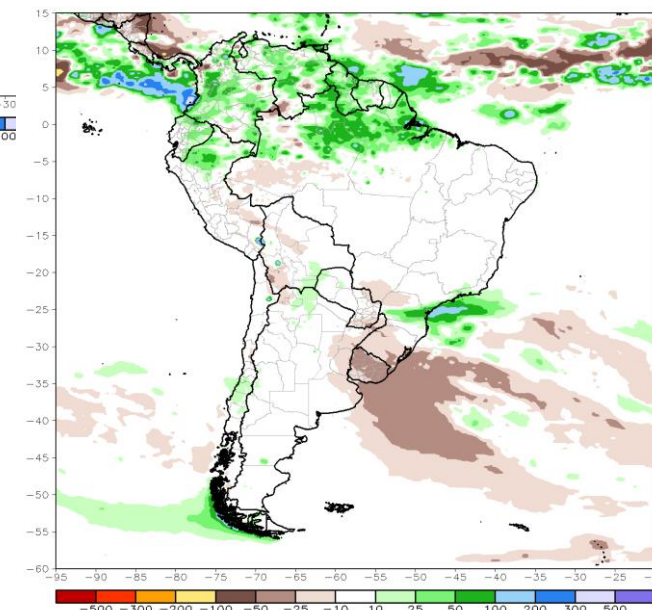


Rainfall

CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 10Aug2021 – 16Aug2021



CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 10Aug2021 – 16Aug2021



CMORPH: CPC Morphing Technique
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/janowiak/cmorph_description.html

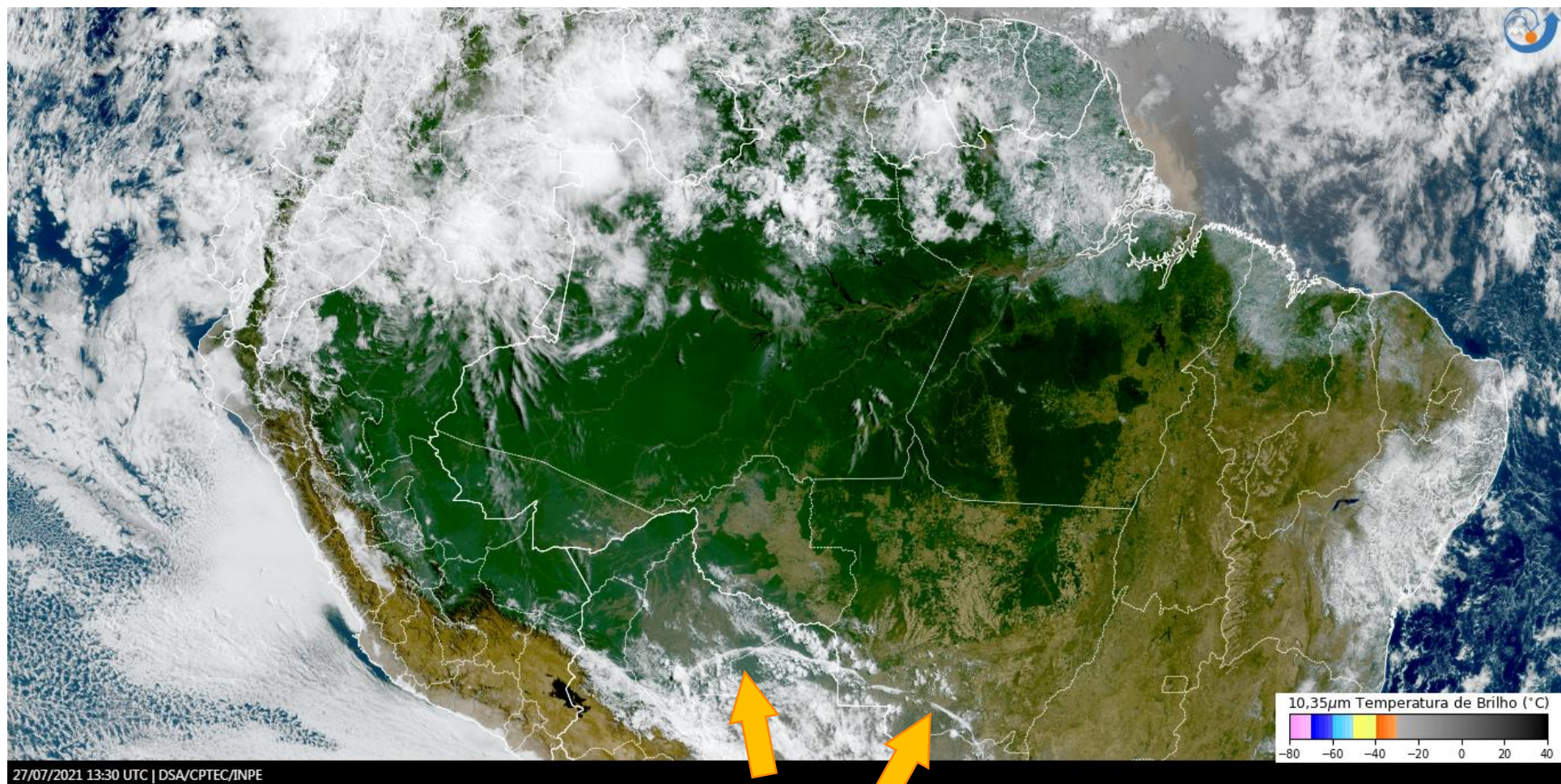
¡Gracias!

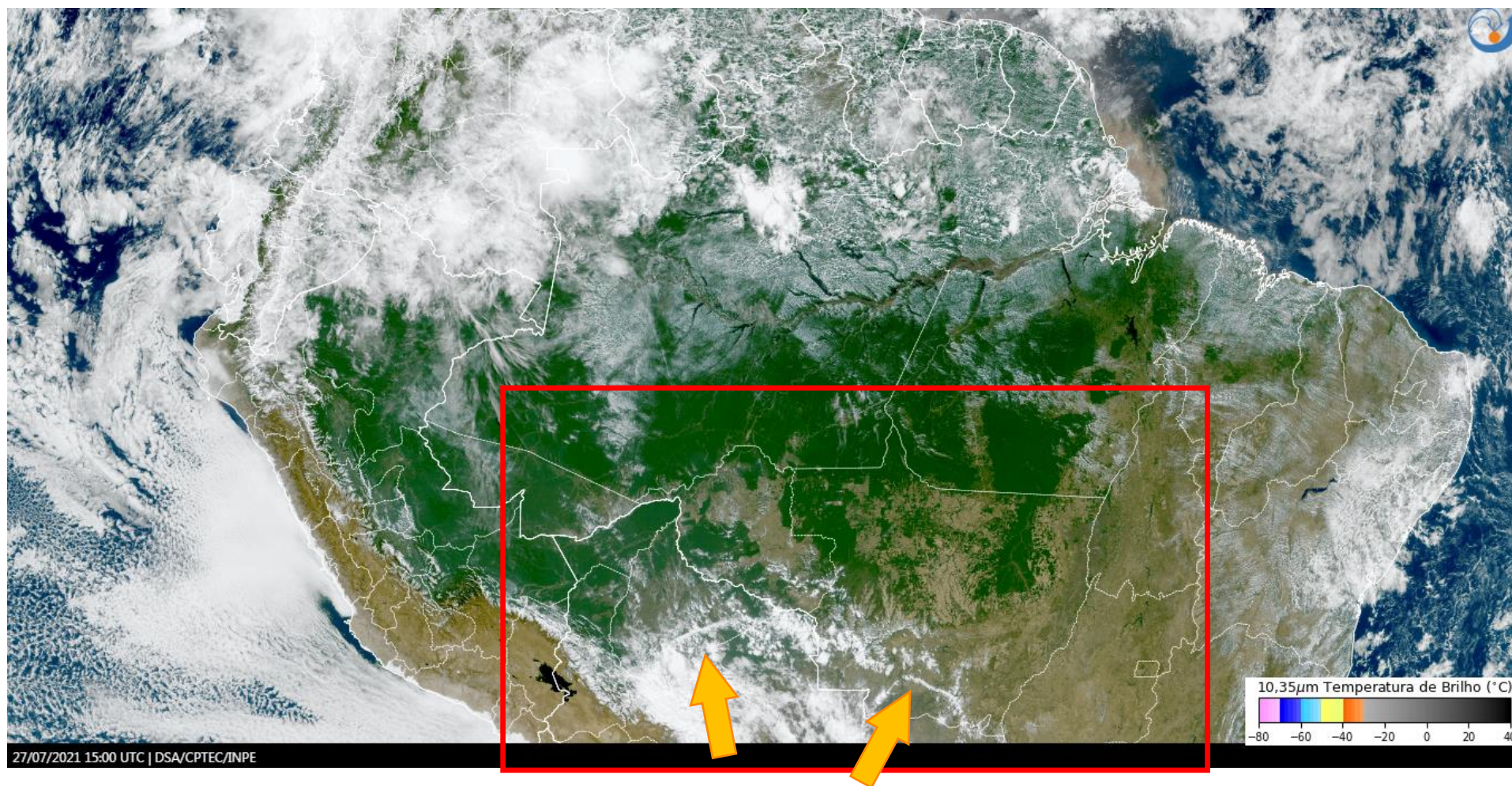
Thank you!

Regina Ito Slides – Brazil Cold Snap

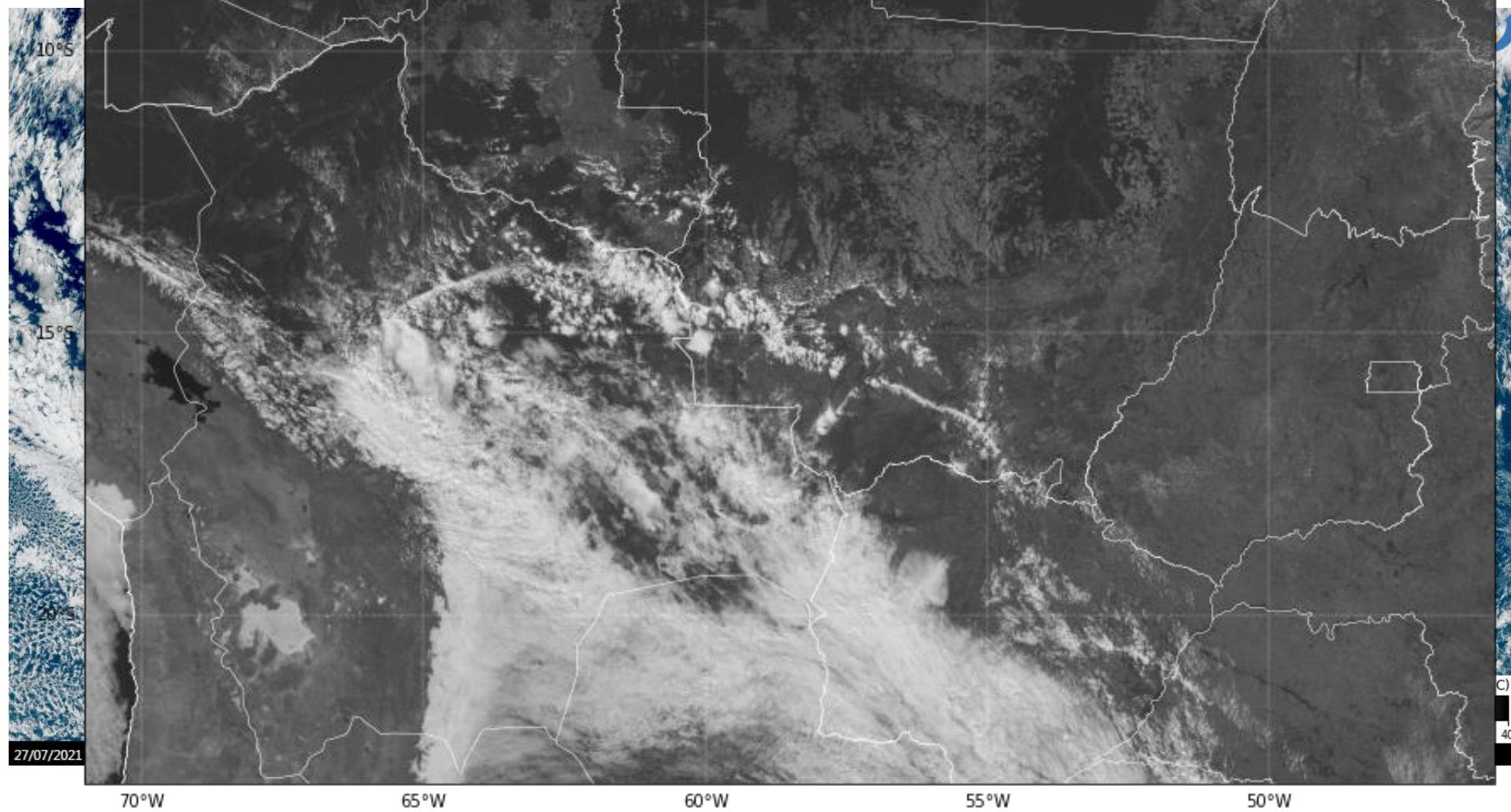
Period

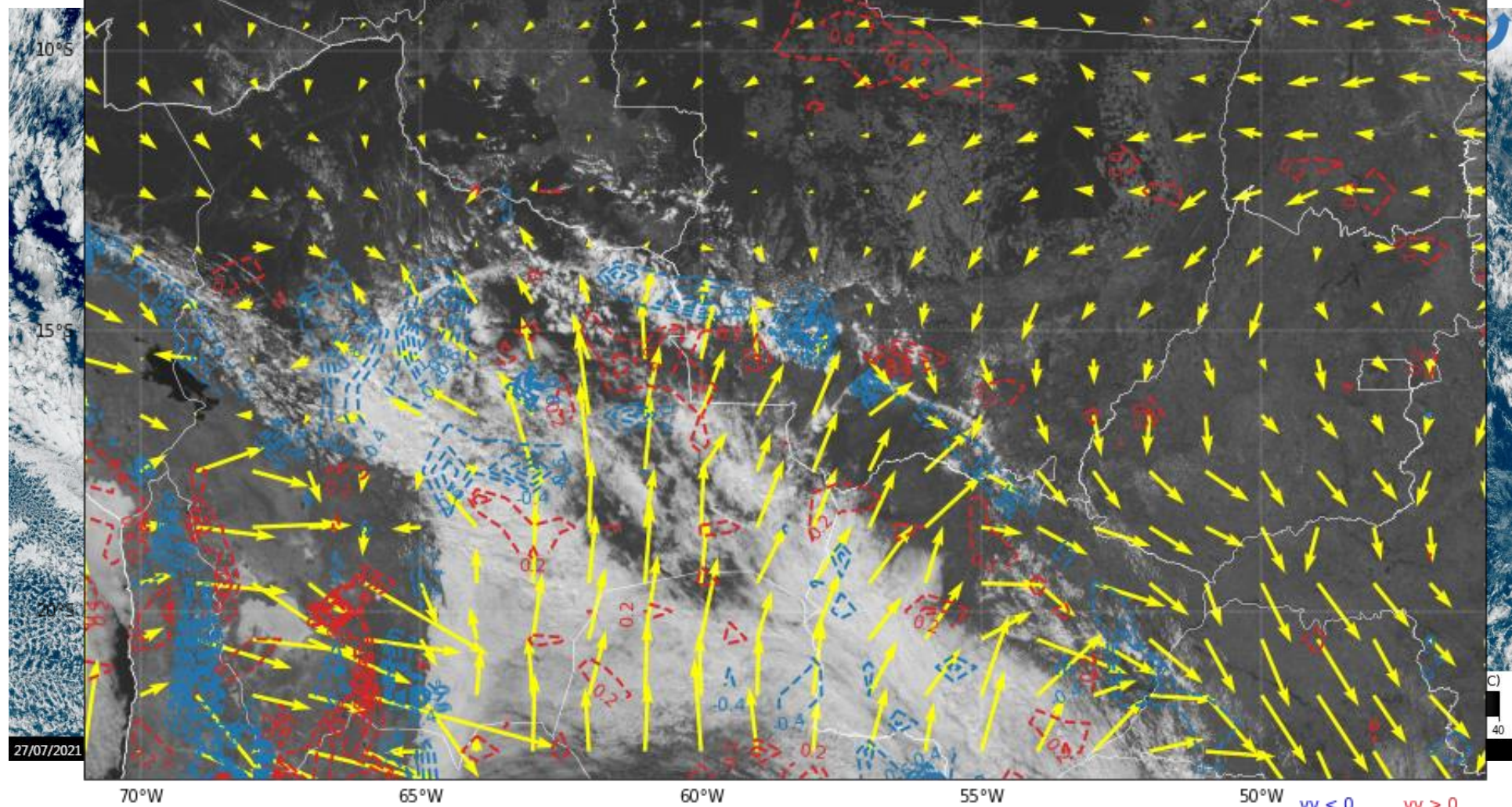
July 27th to 30th





Let's look at this area and analyze compositons with GFS
at 15UTC July 27th 2021





70°W

65°W

60°W

55°W

50°W

vv < 0

vv > 0

Vertical Velocity: vv<0 in blue and vv>0 in red

0.0

0.2

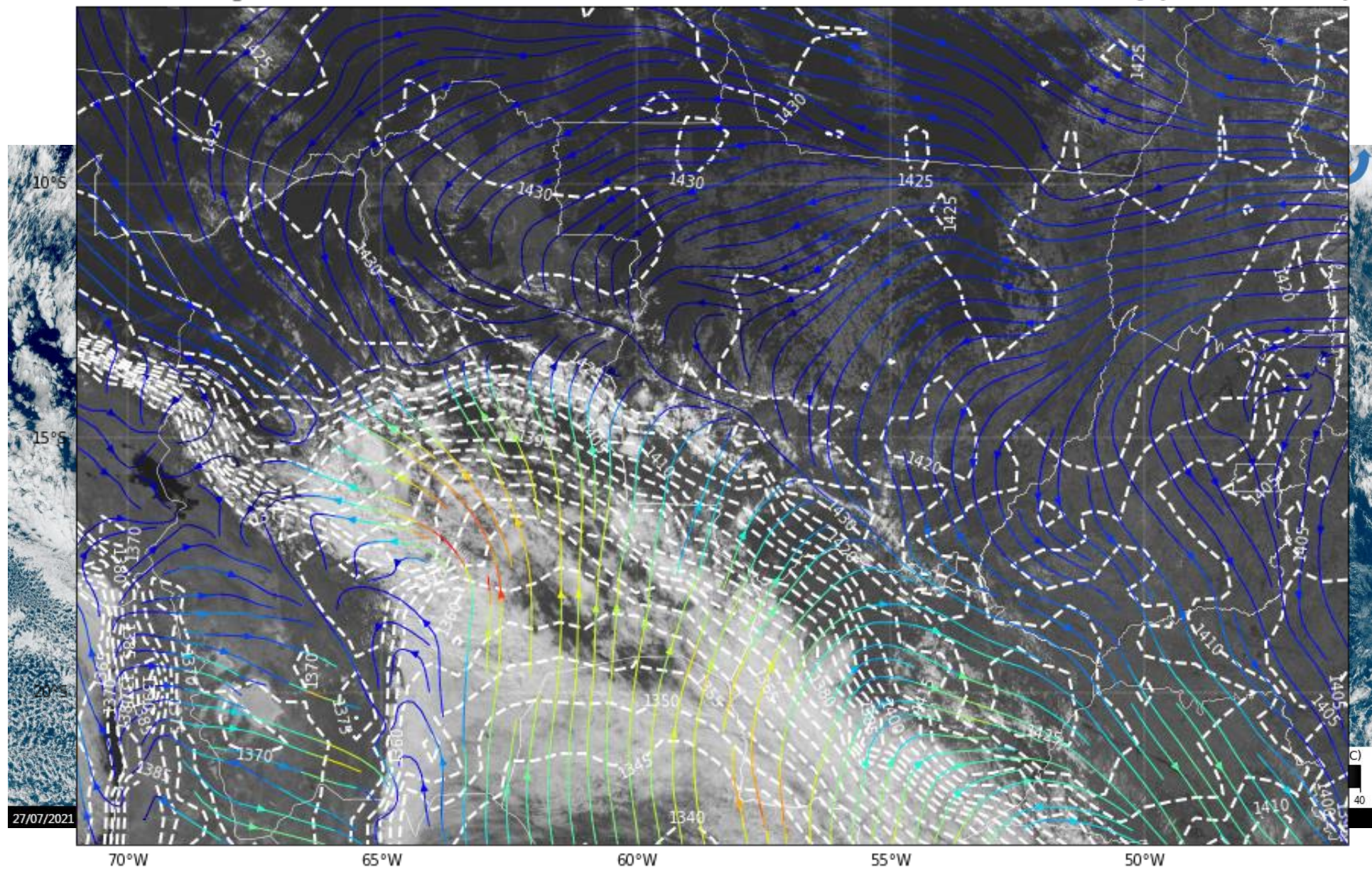
0.4

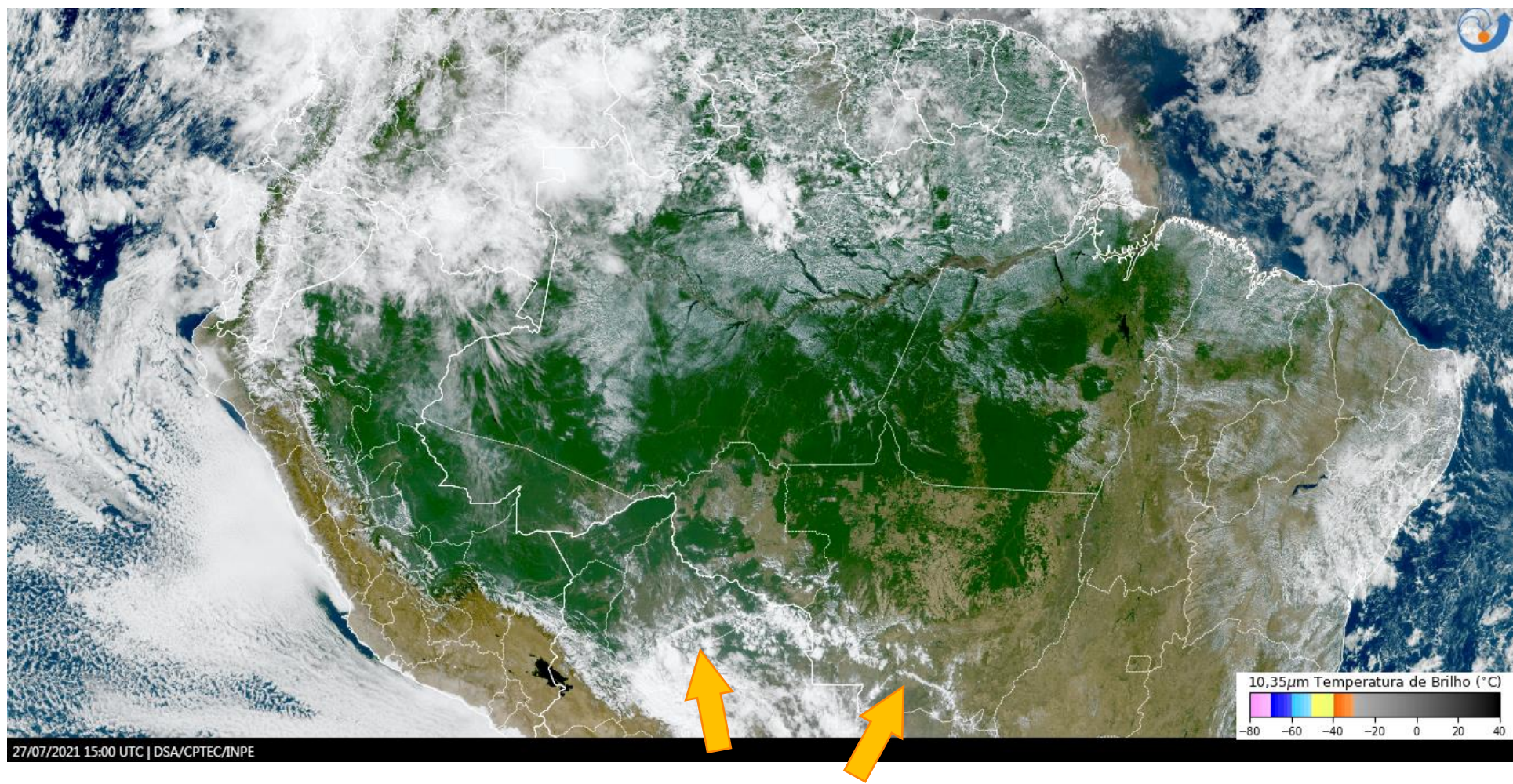
0.6

0.8

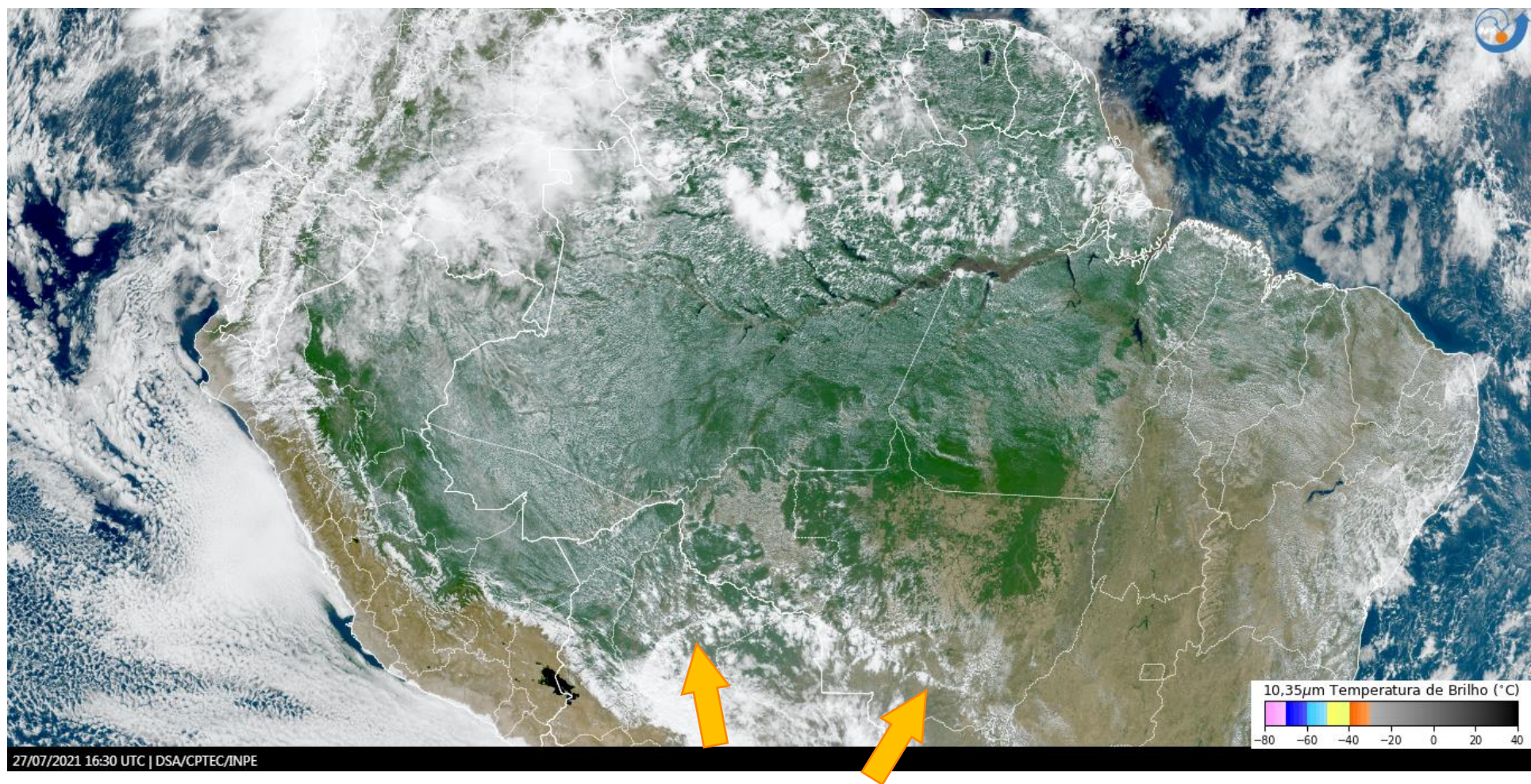
1.0

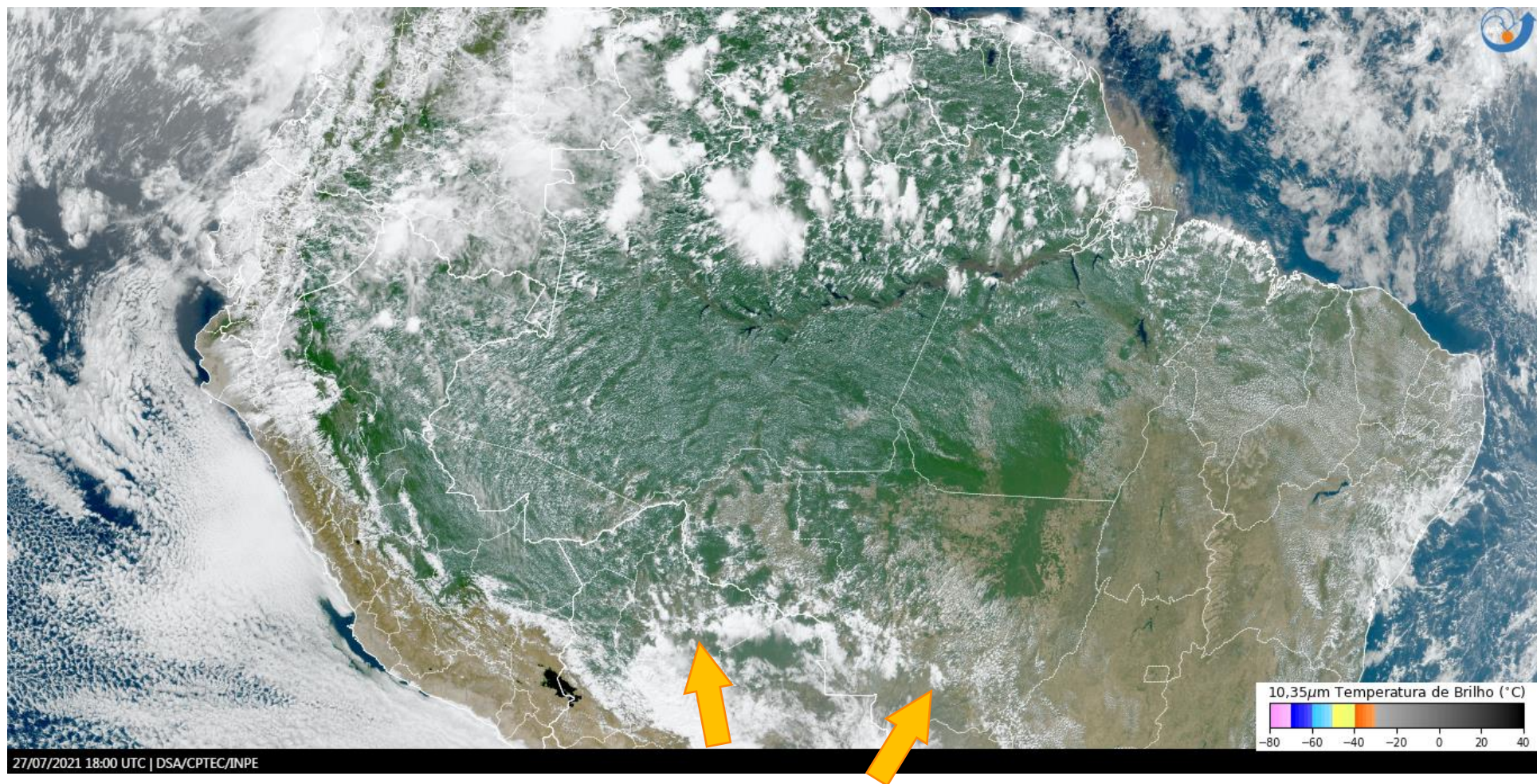
Reflectance Factor (%)

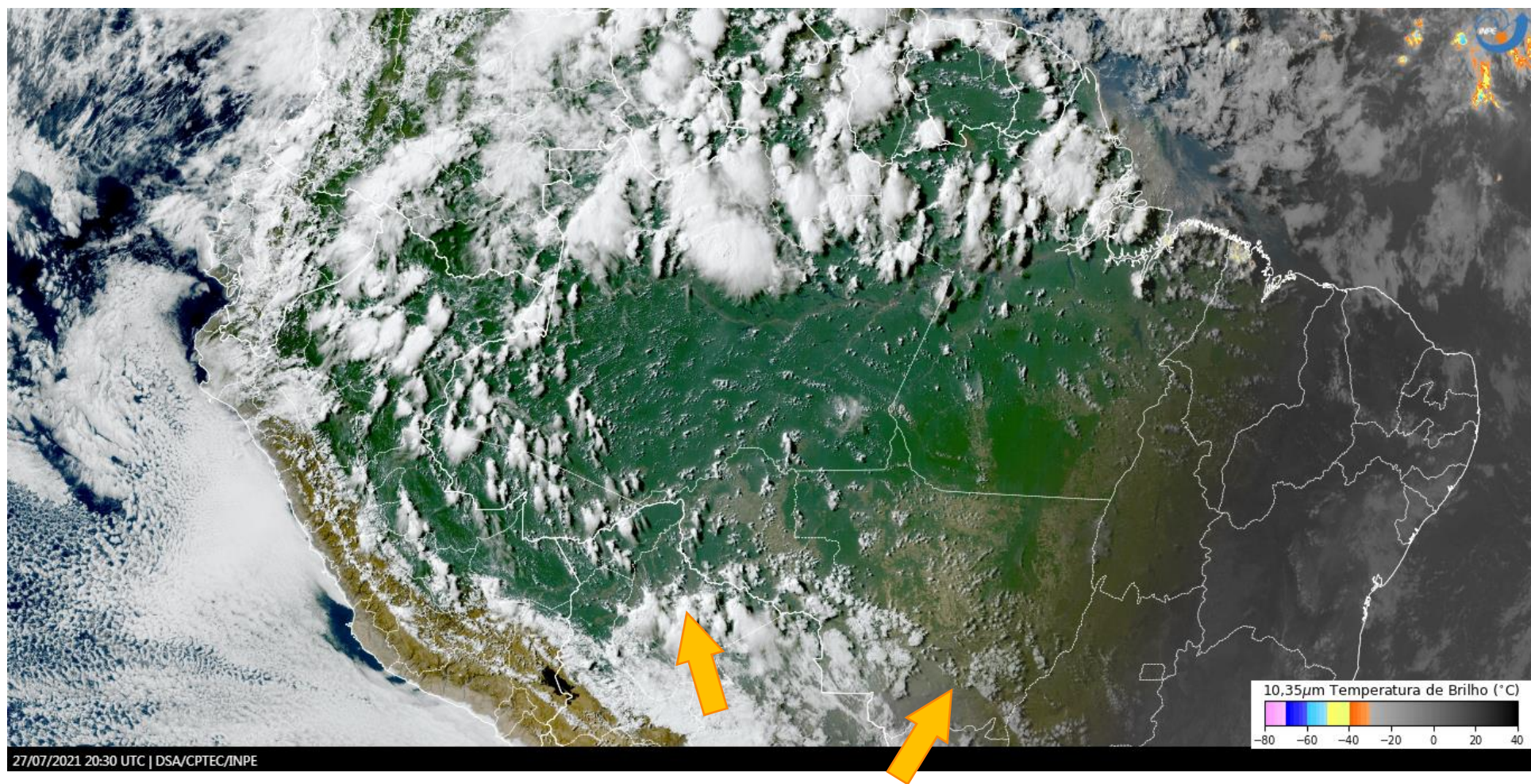


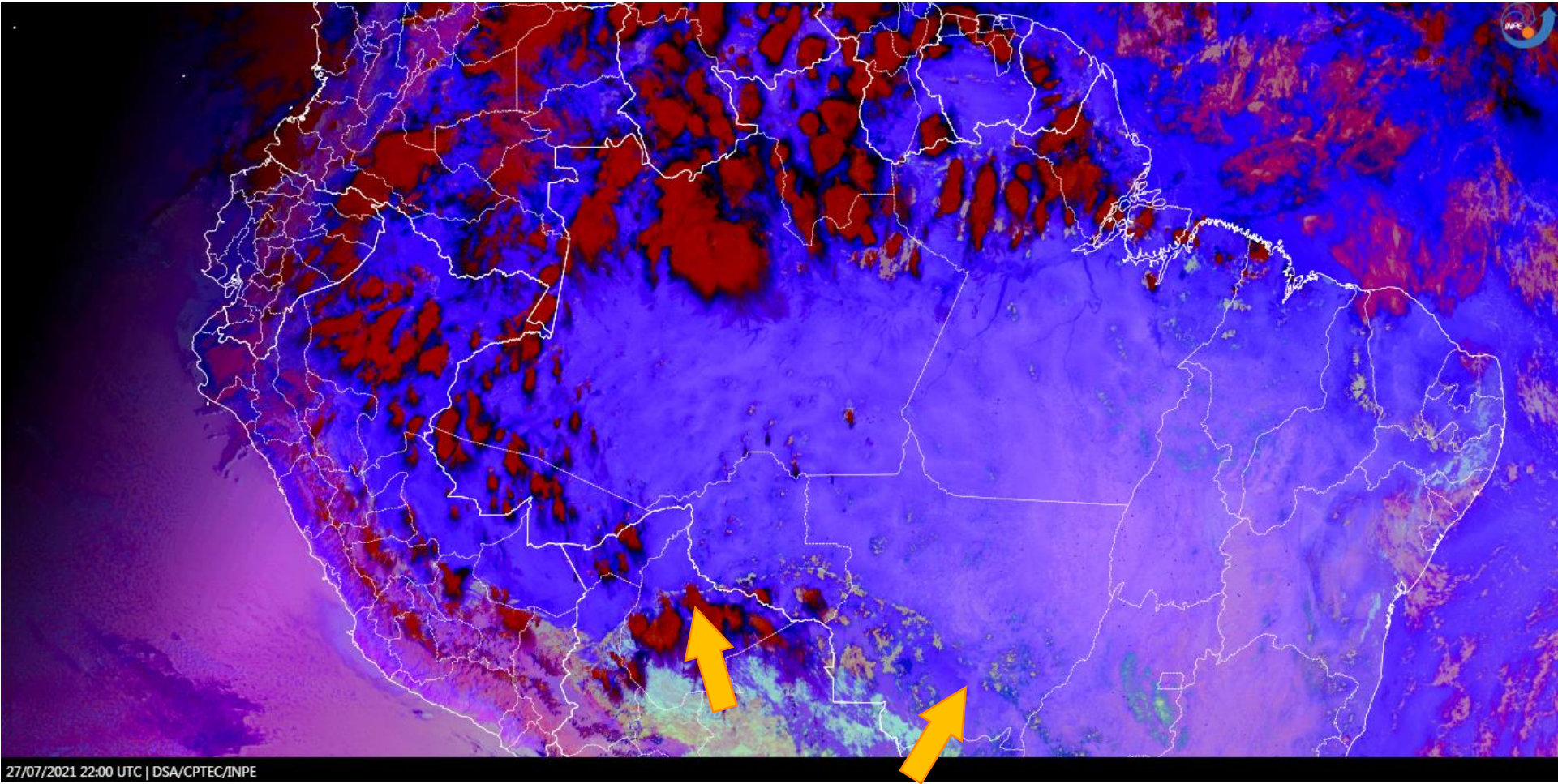


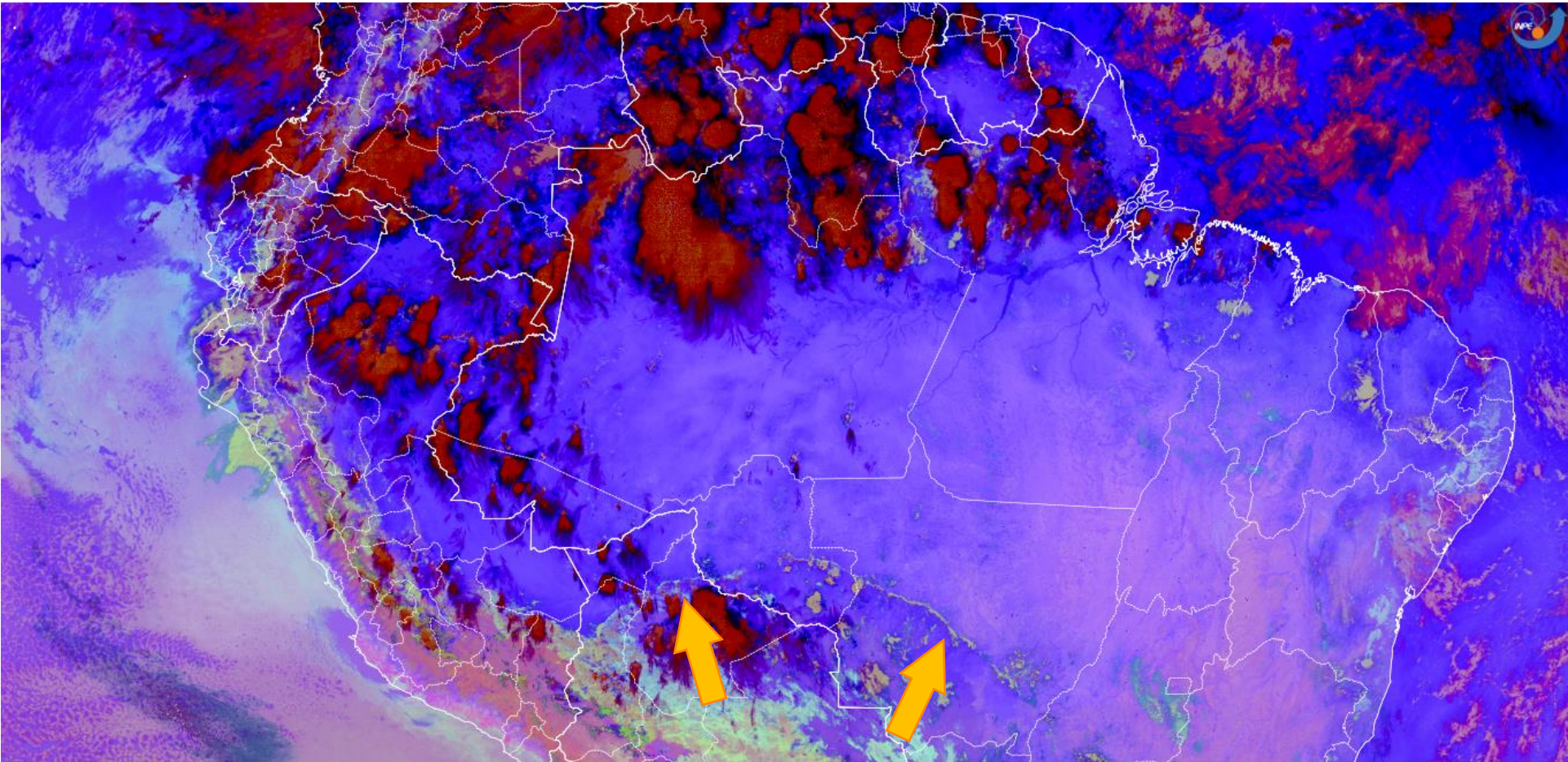
Continuing the animation.....



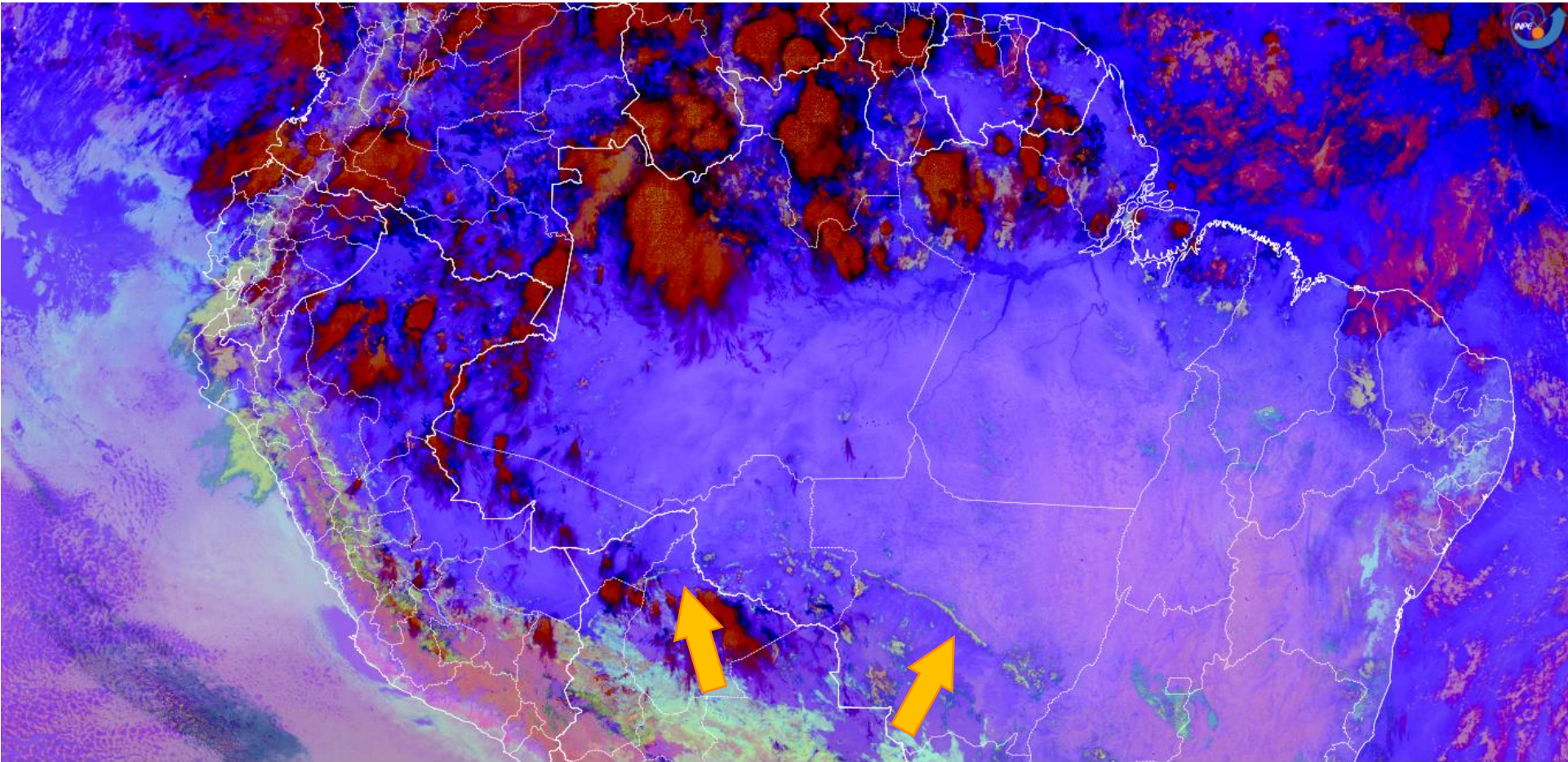




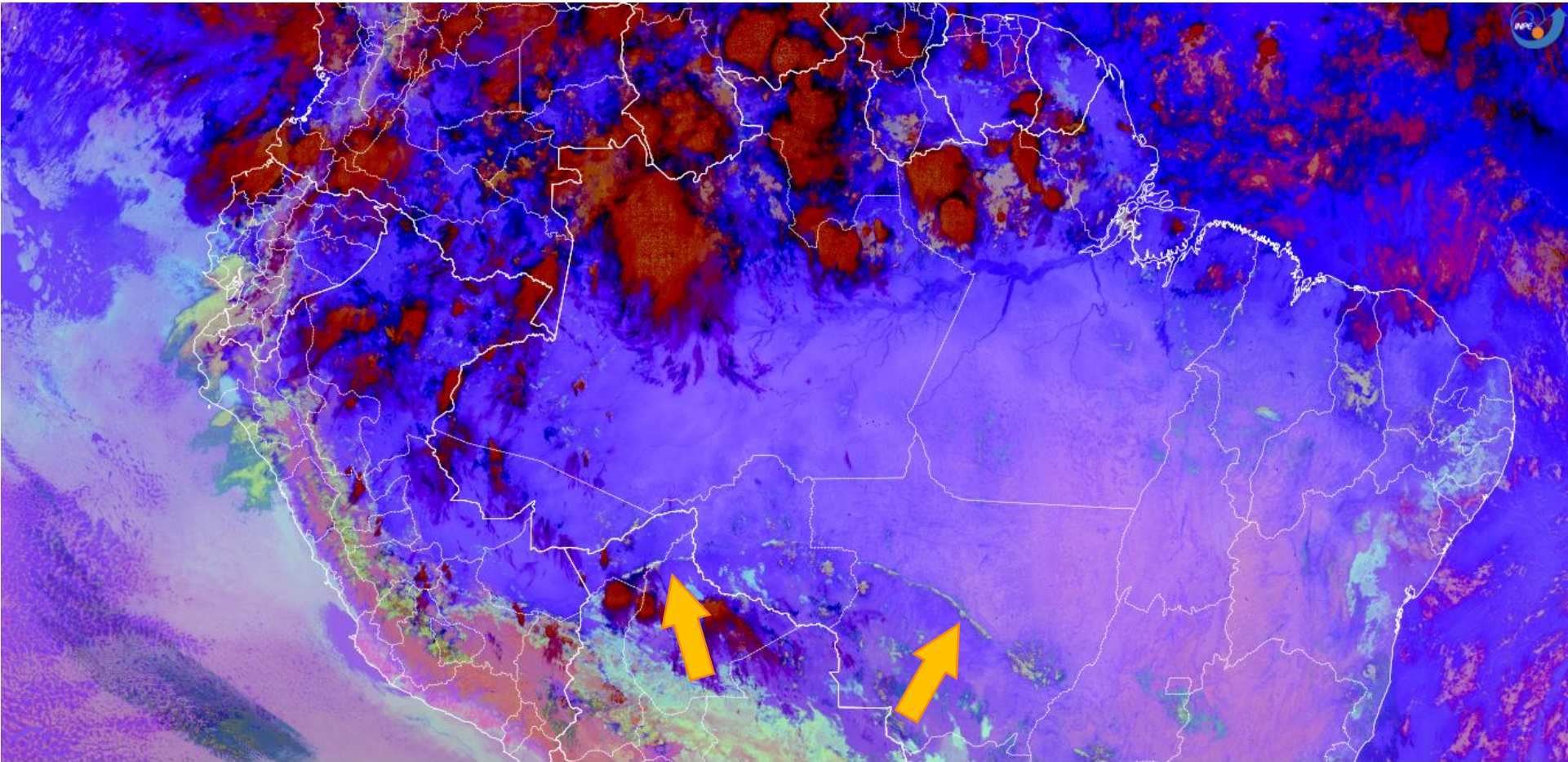




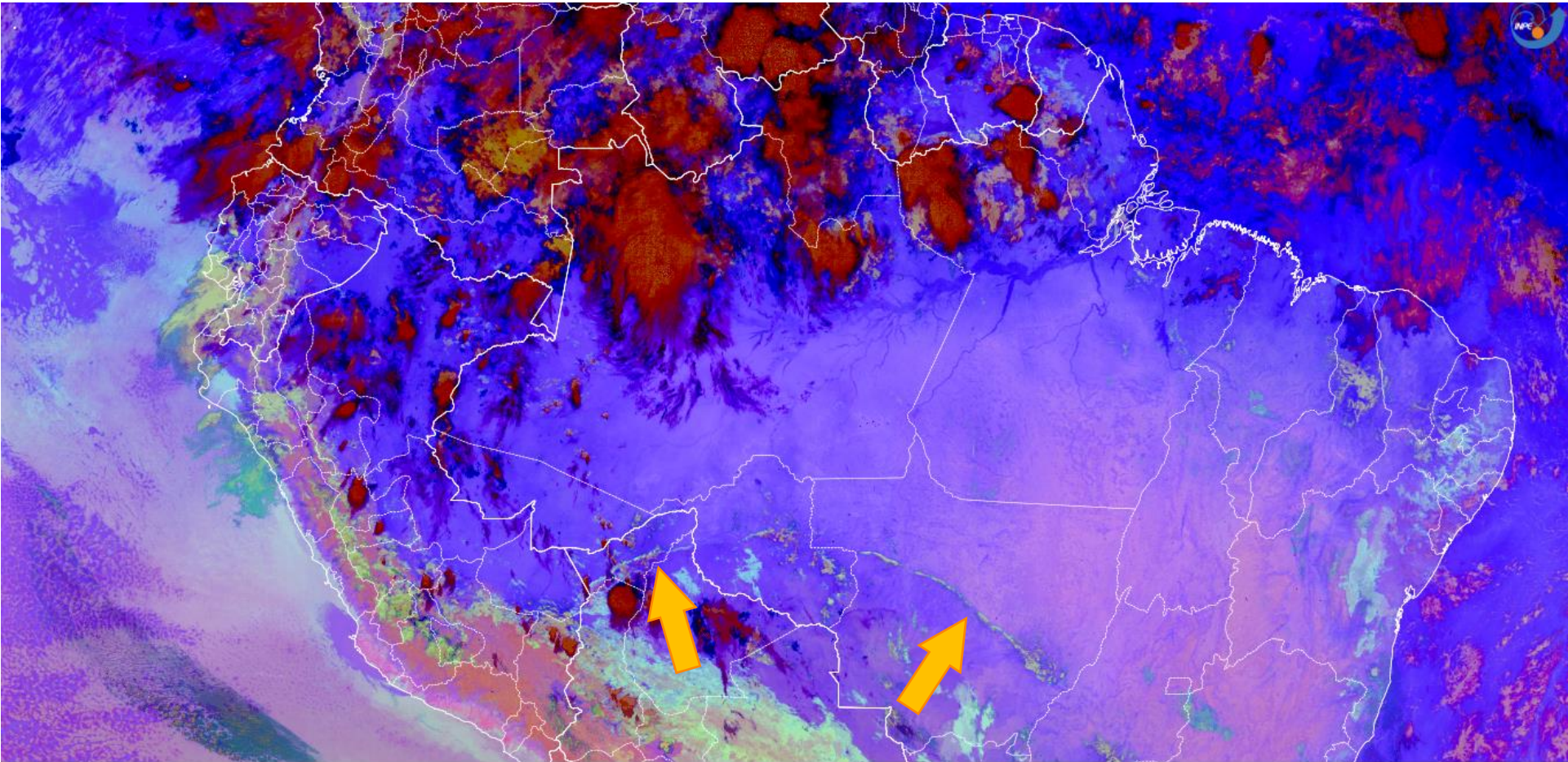
27/07/2021 23:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



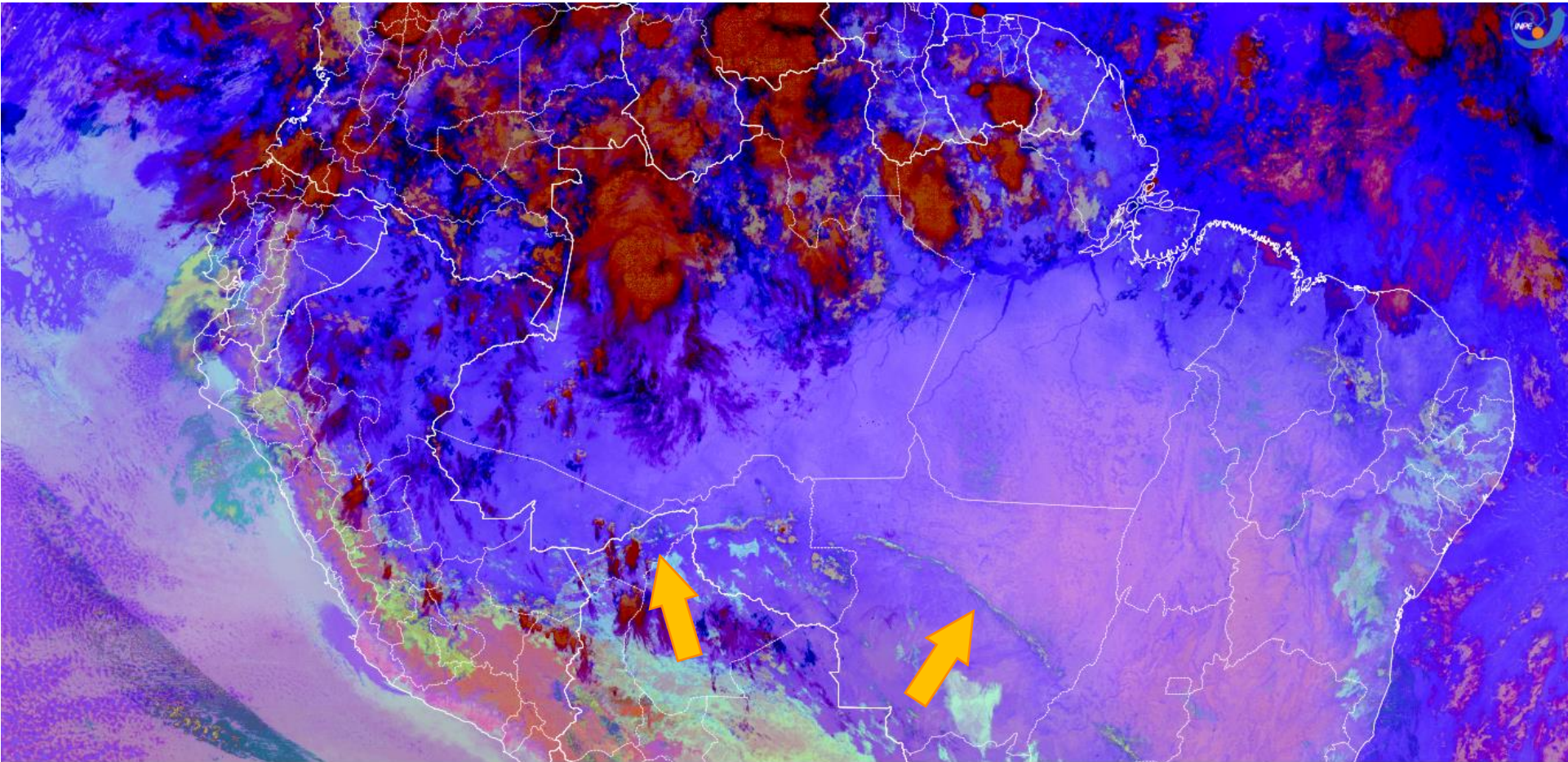
28/07/2021 00:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



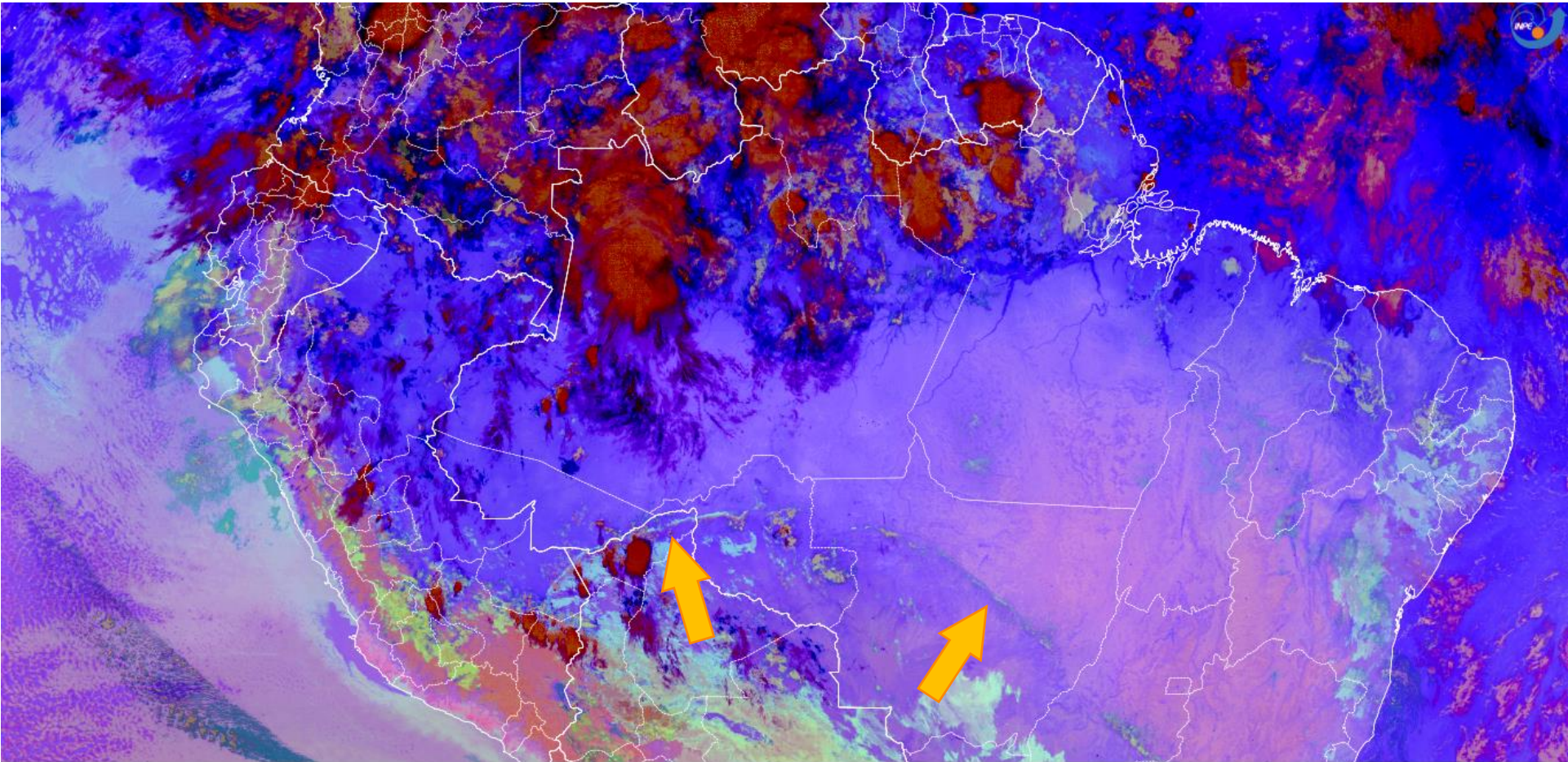
28/07/2021 01:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



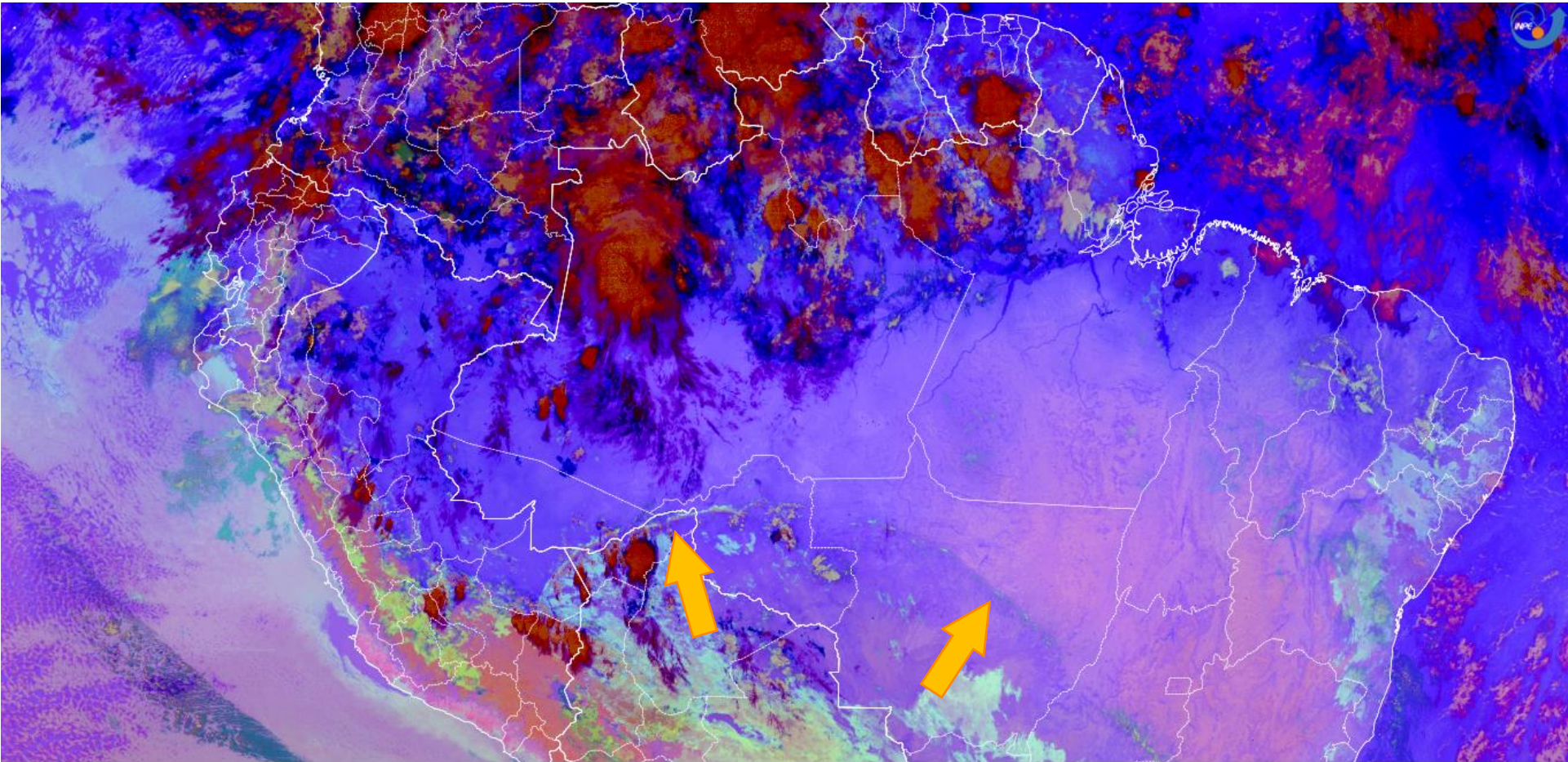
28/07/2021 02:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



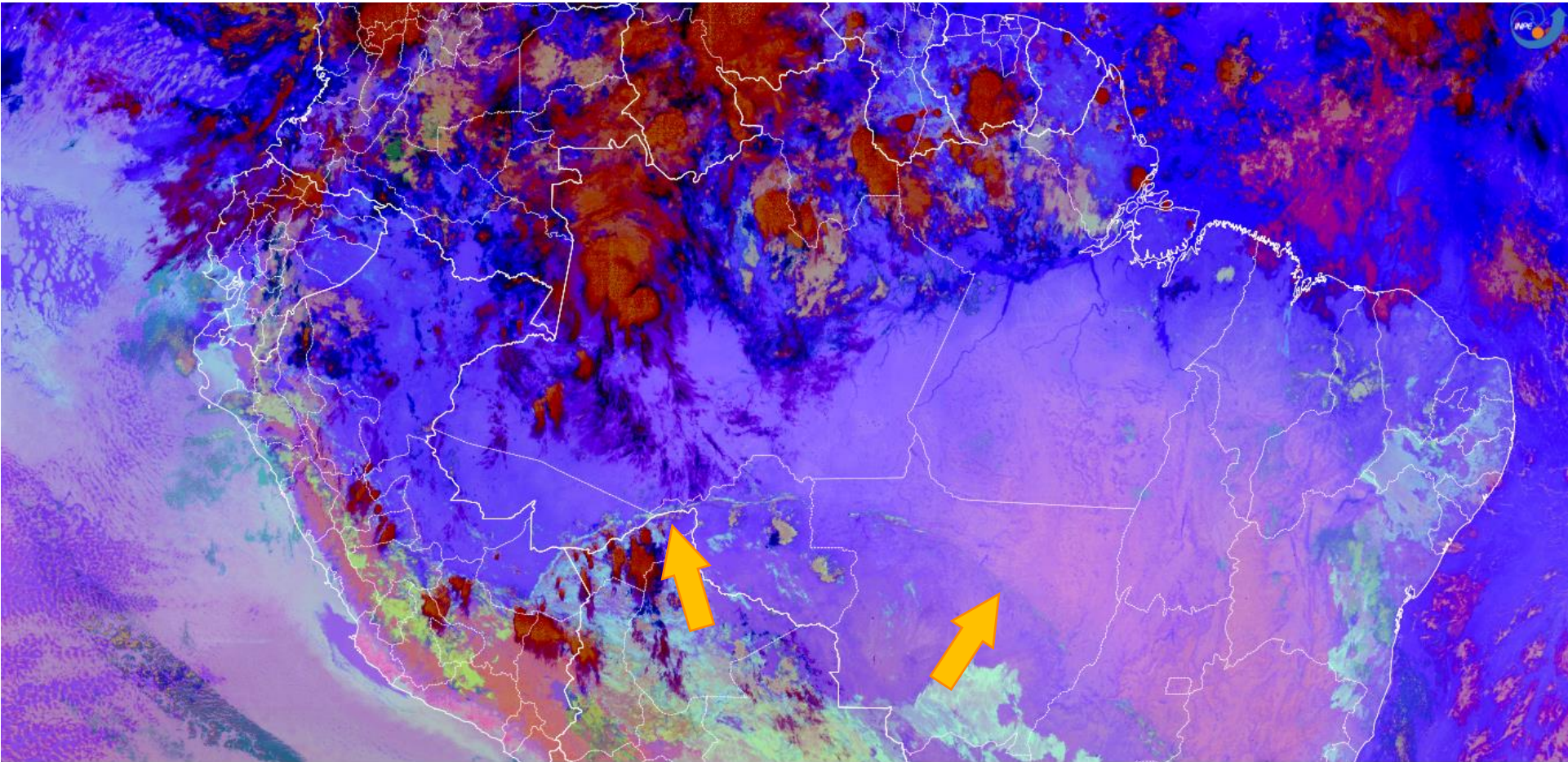
28/07/2021 04:00 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



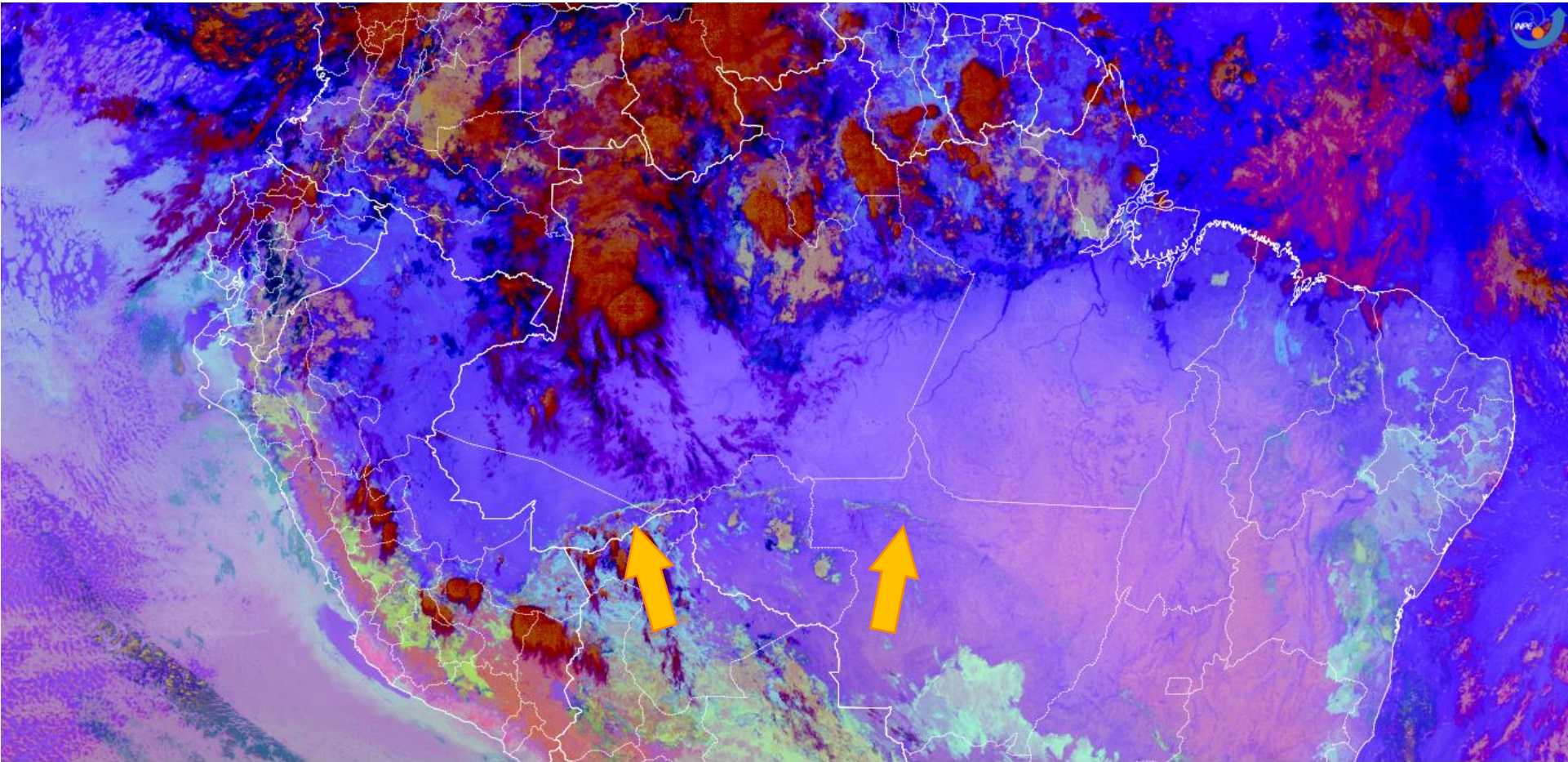
28/07/2021 05:00 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



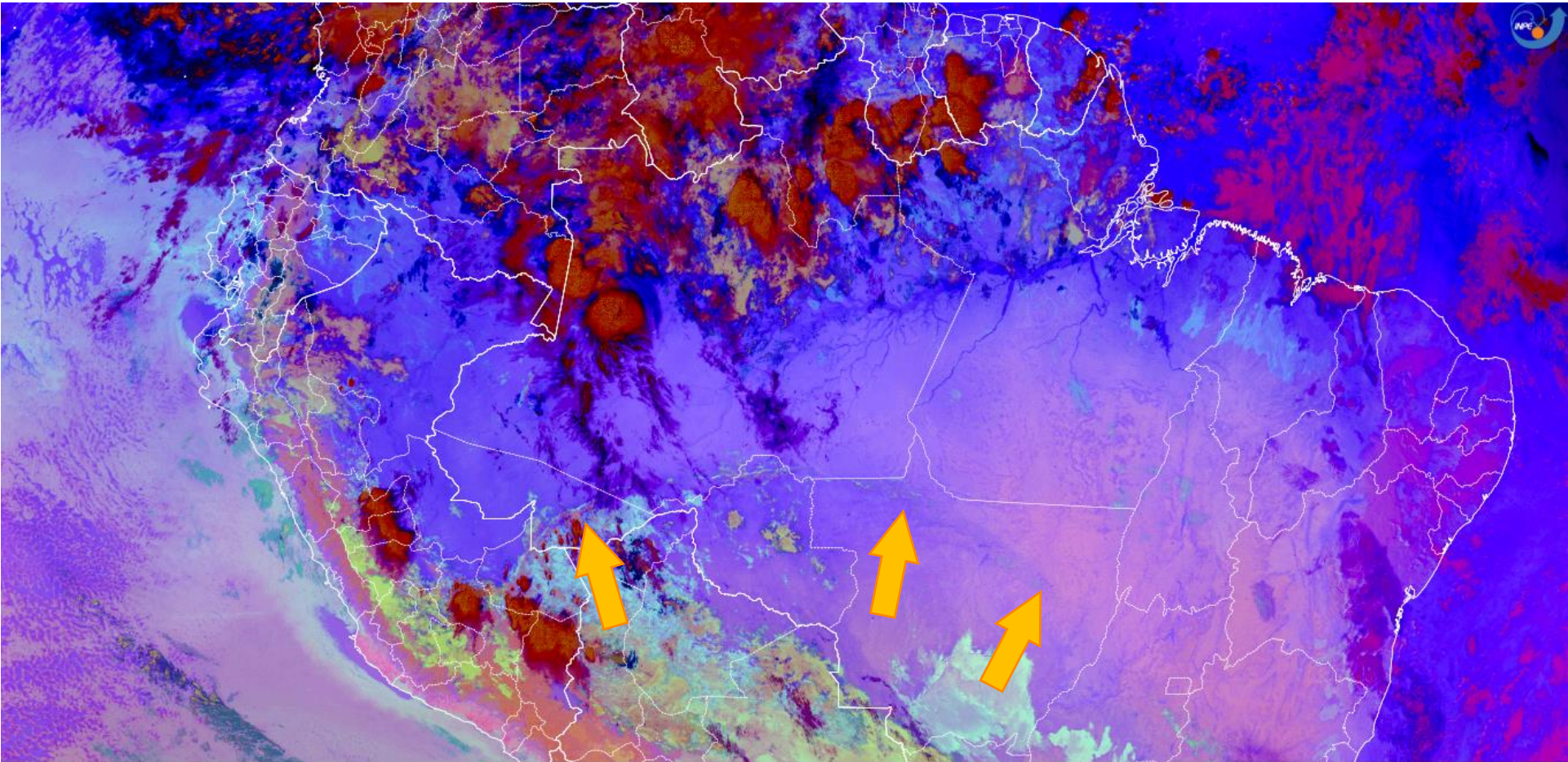
28/07/2021 05:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



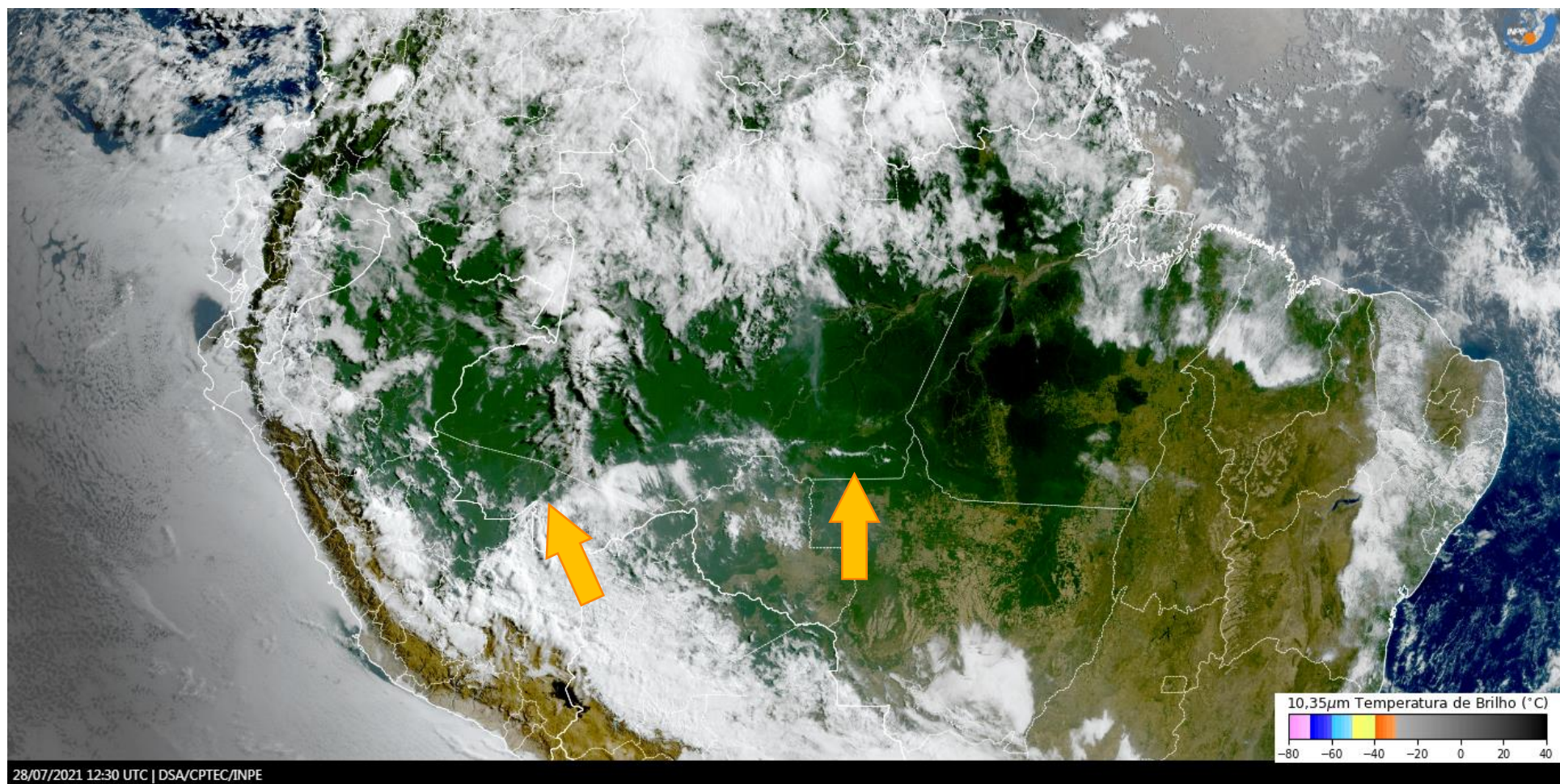
28/07/2021 06:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE

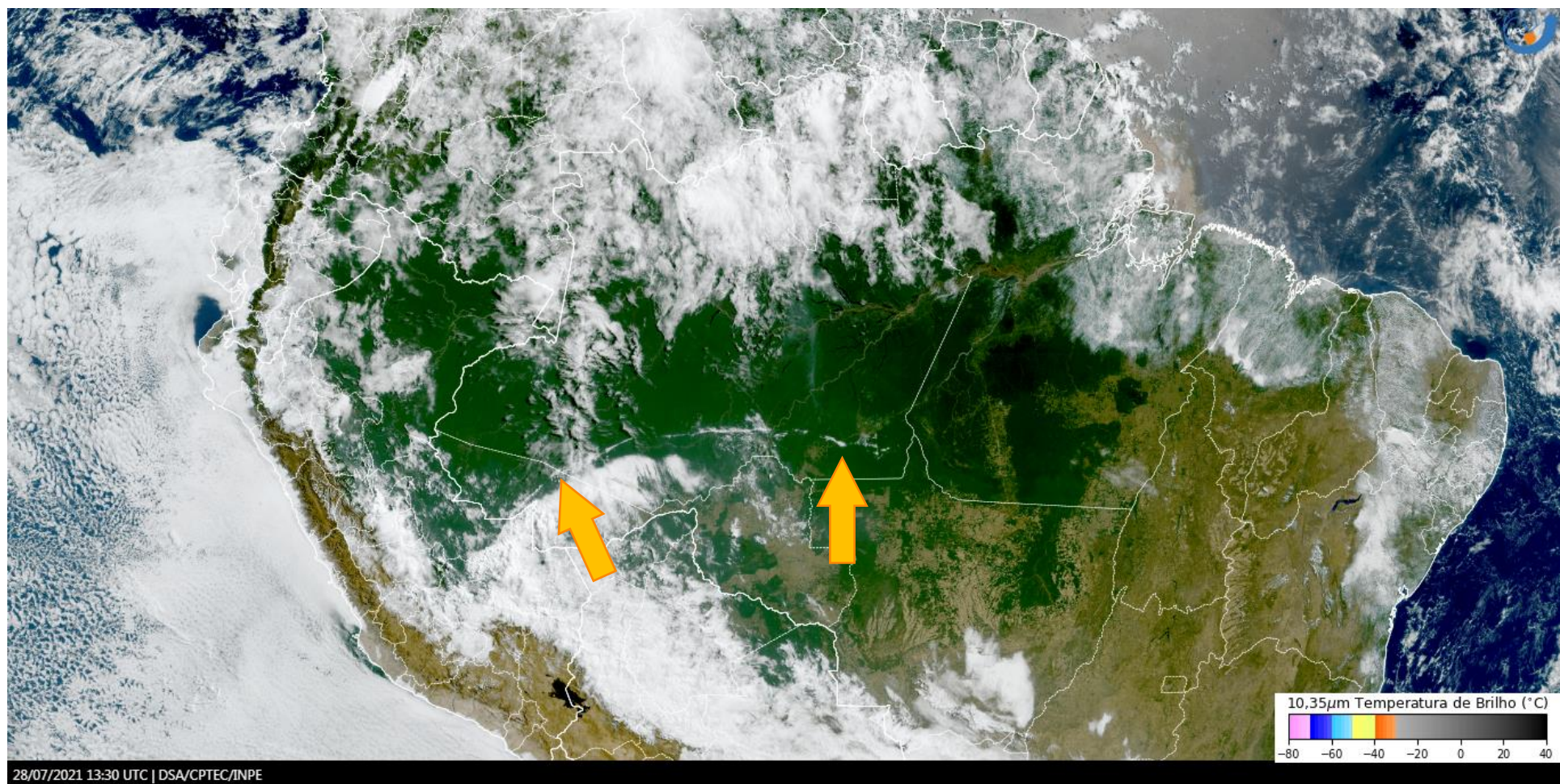


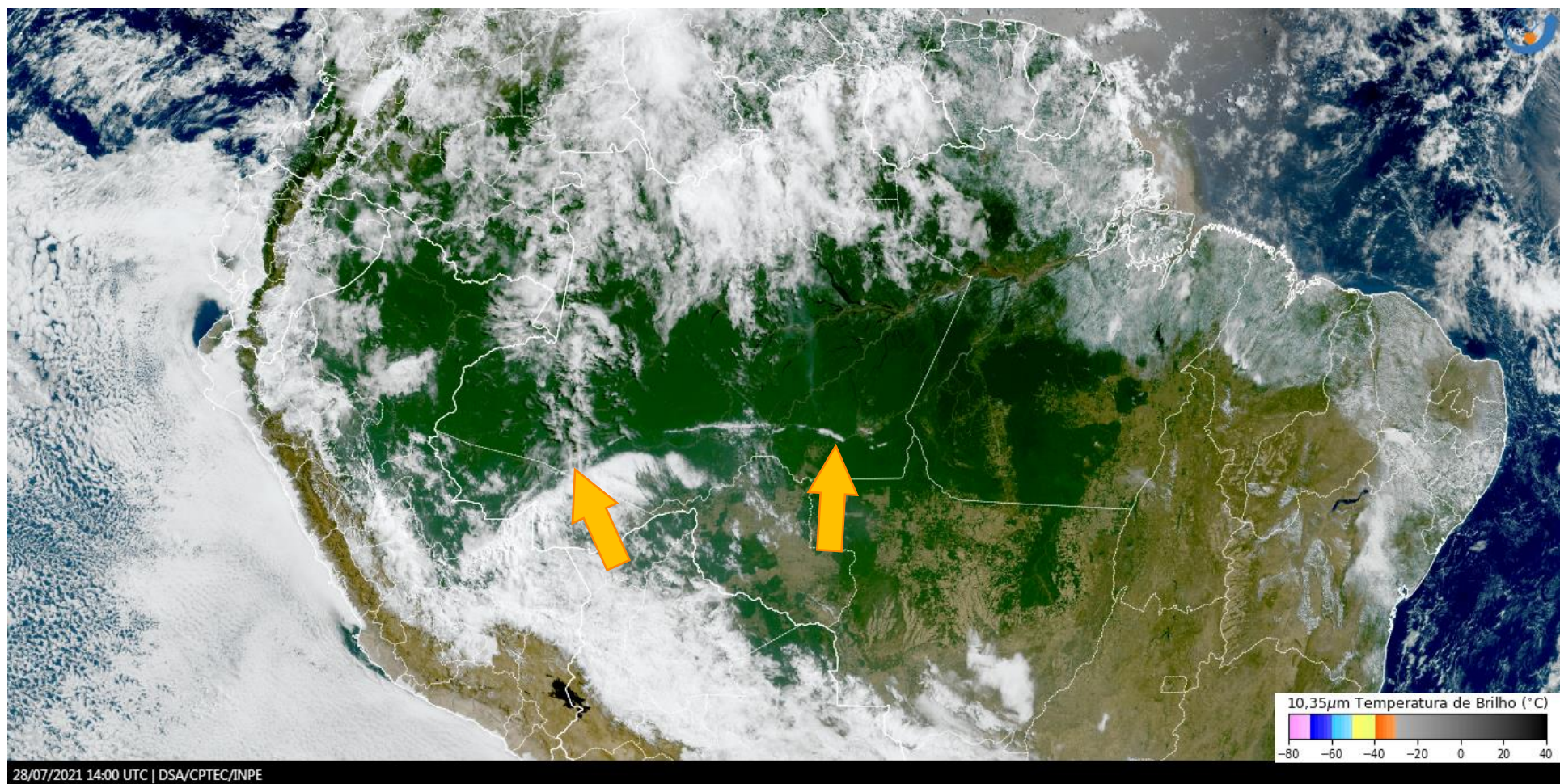
28/07/2021 07:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE

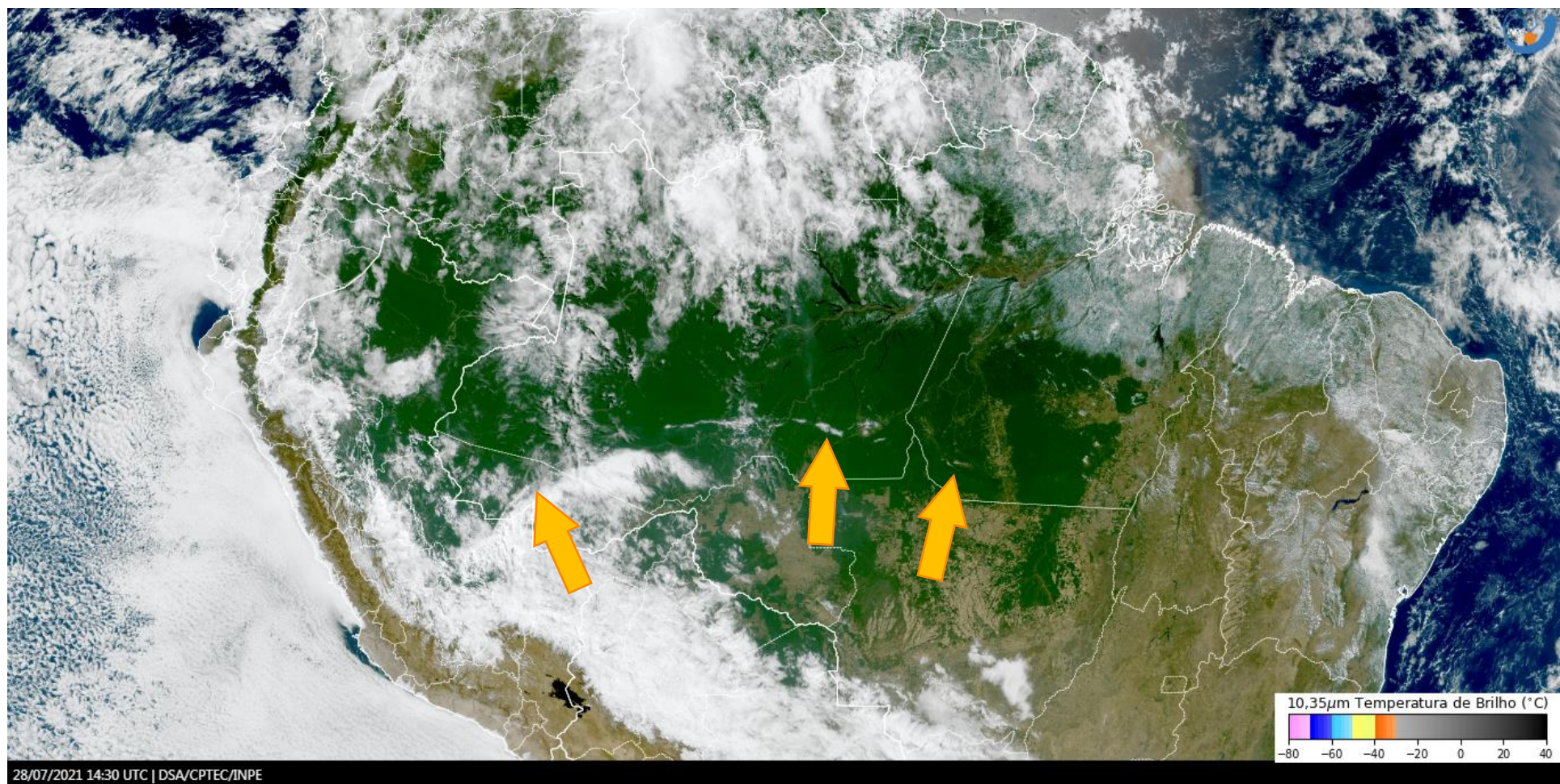


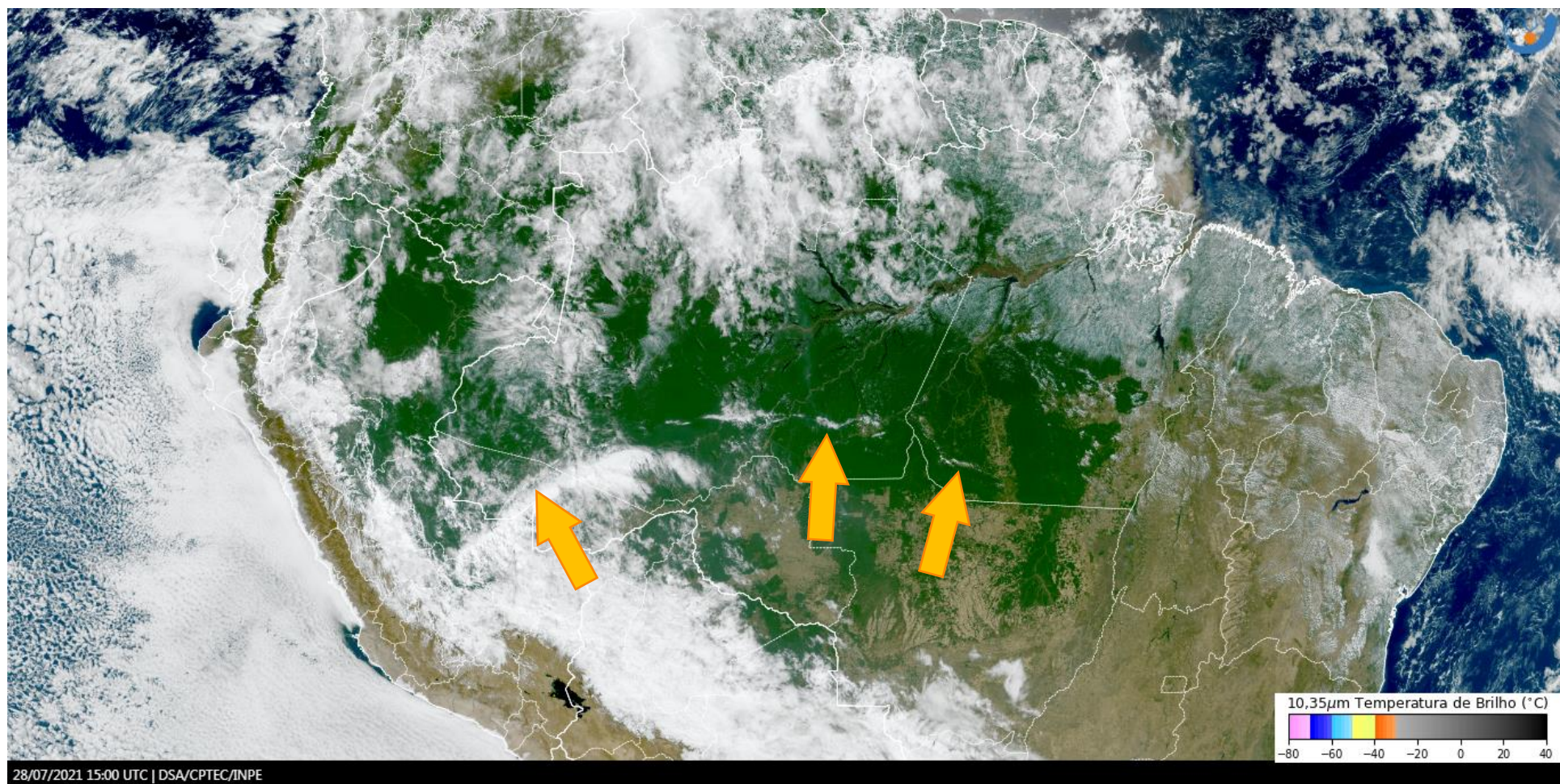
28/07/2021 09:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE

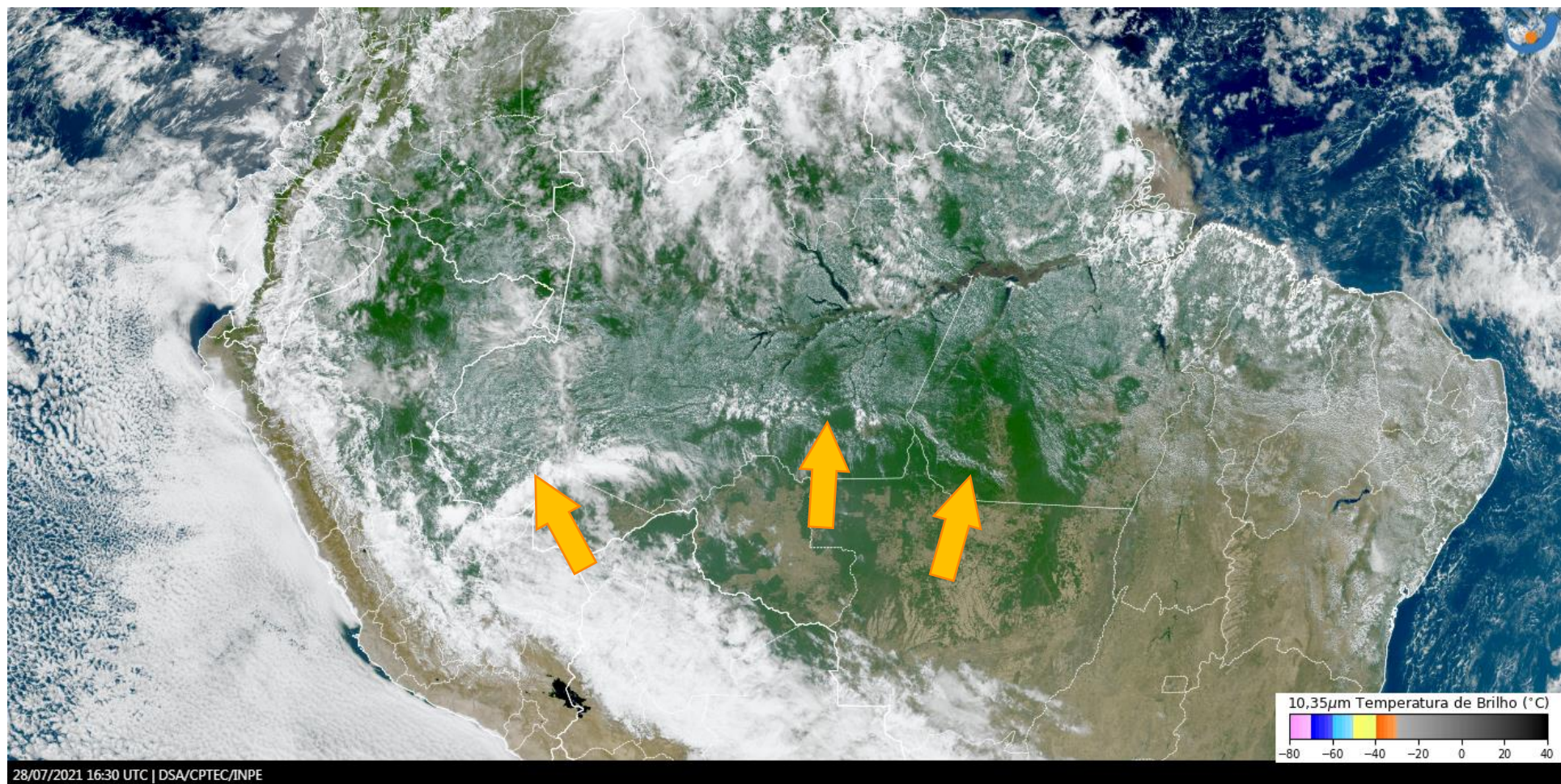


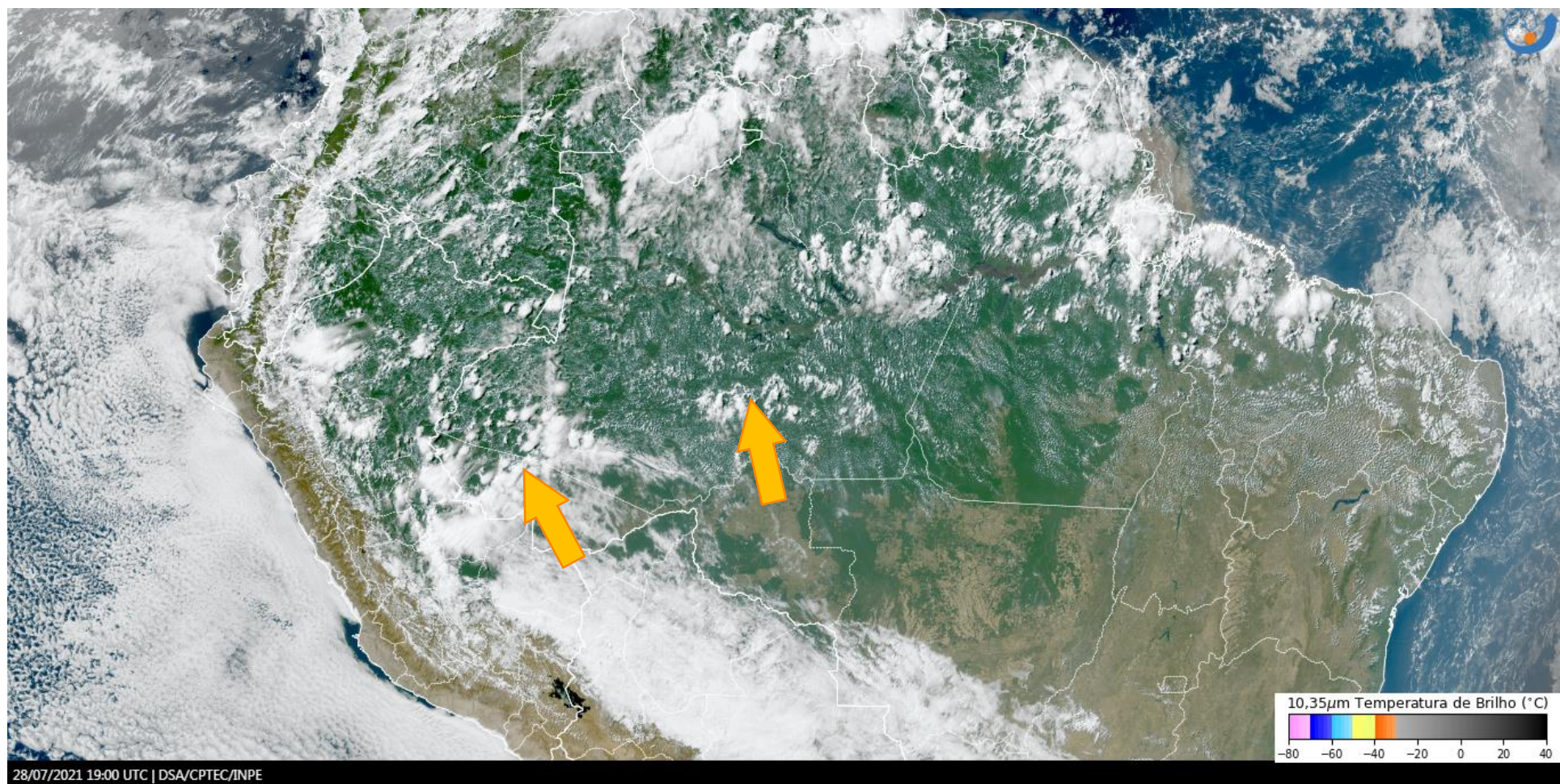


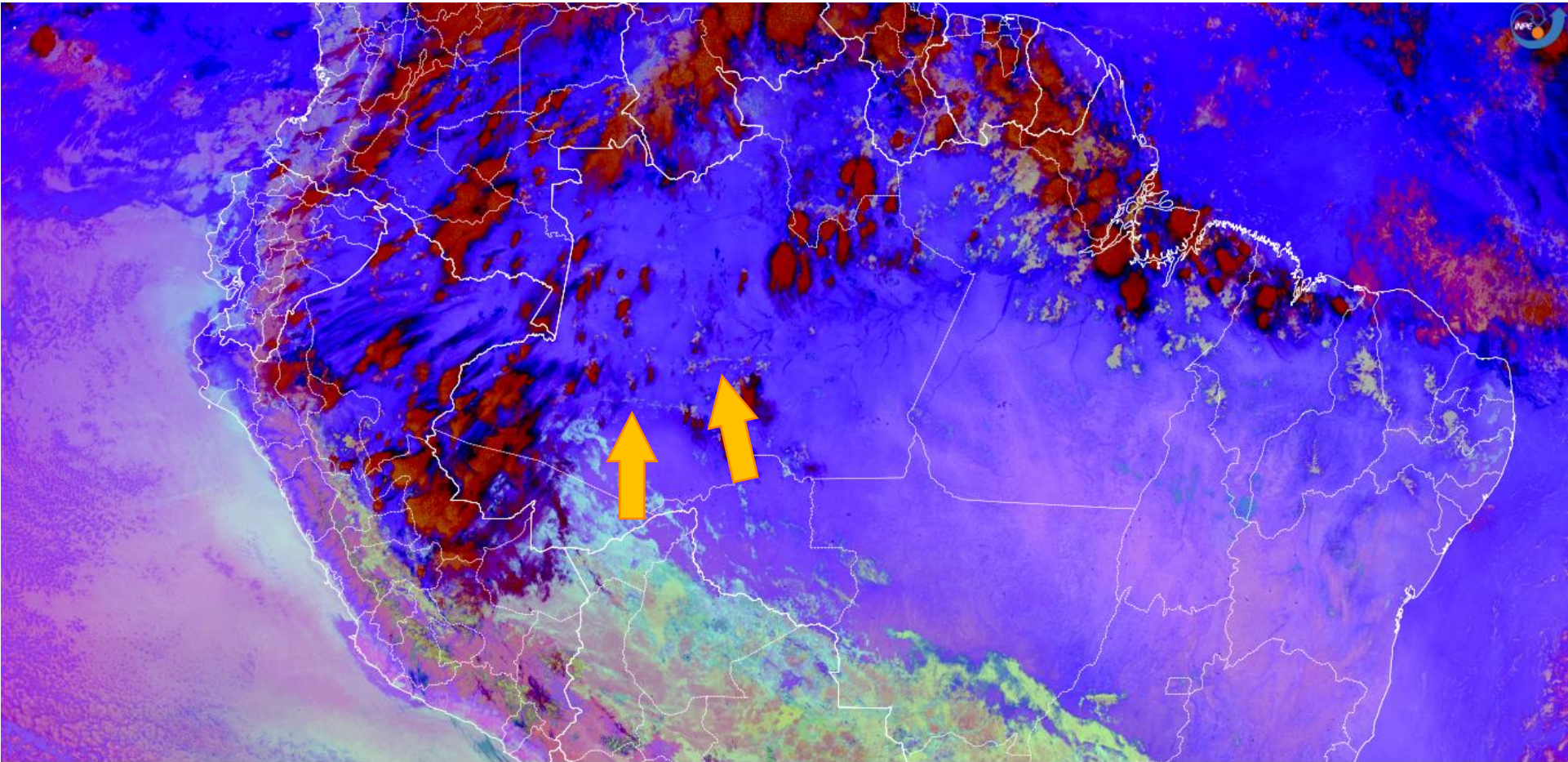




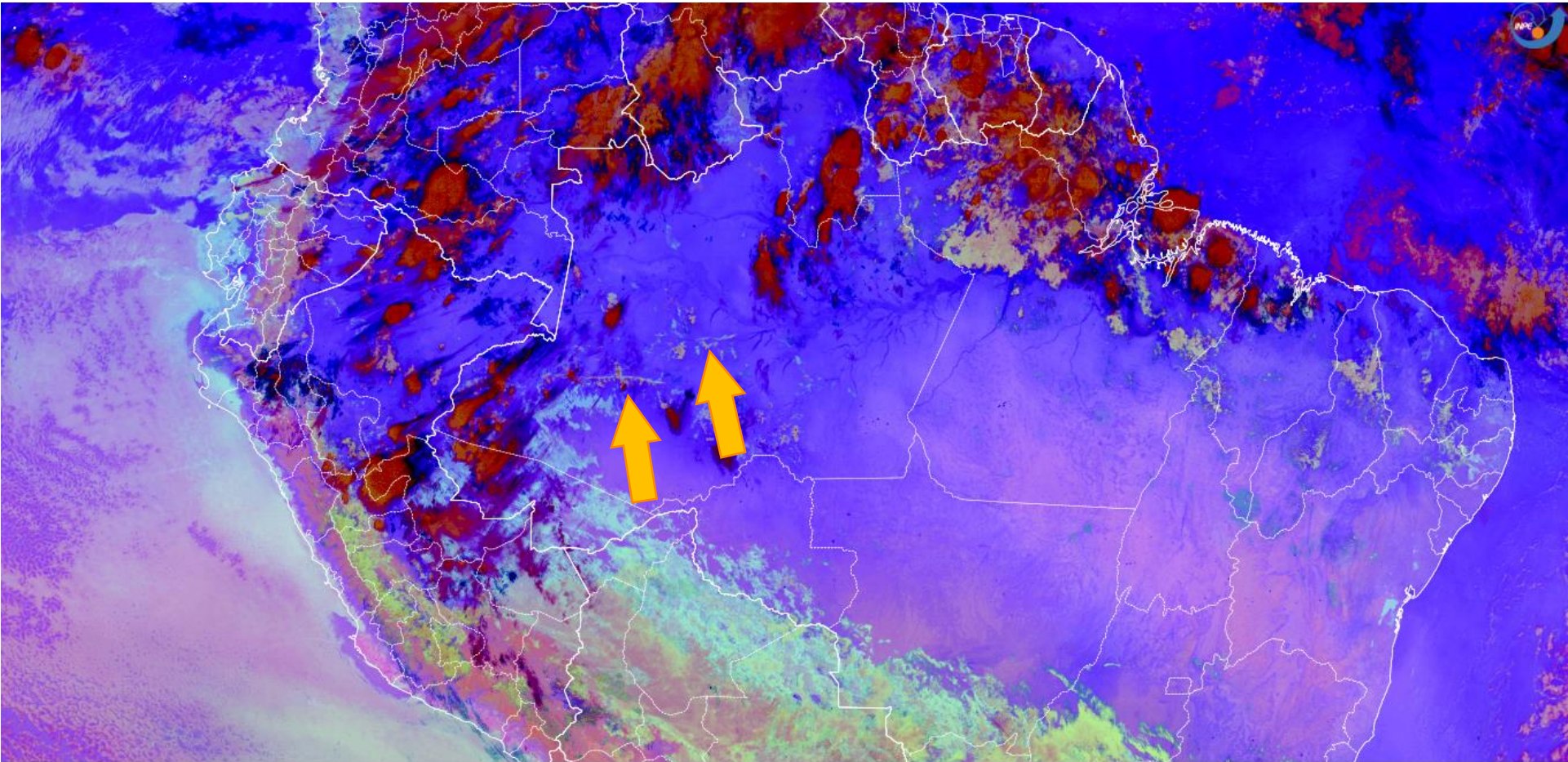




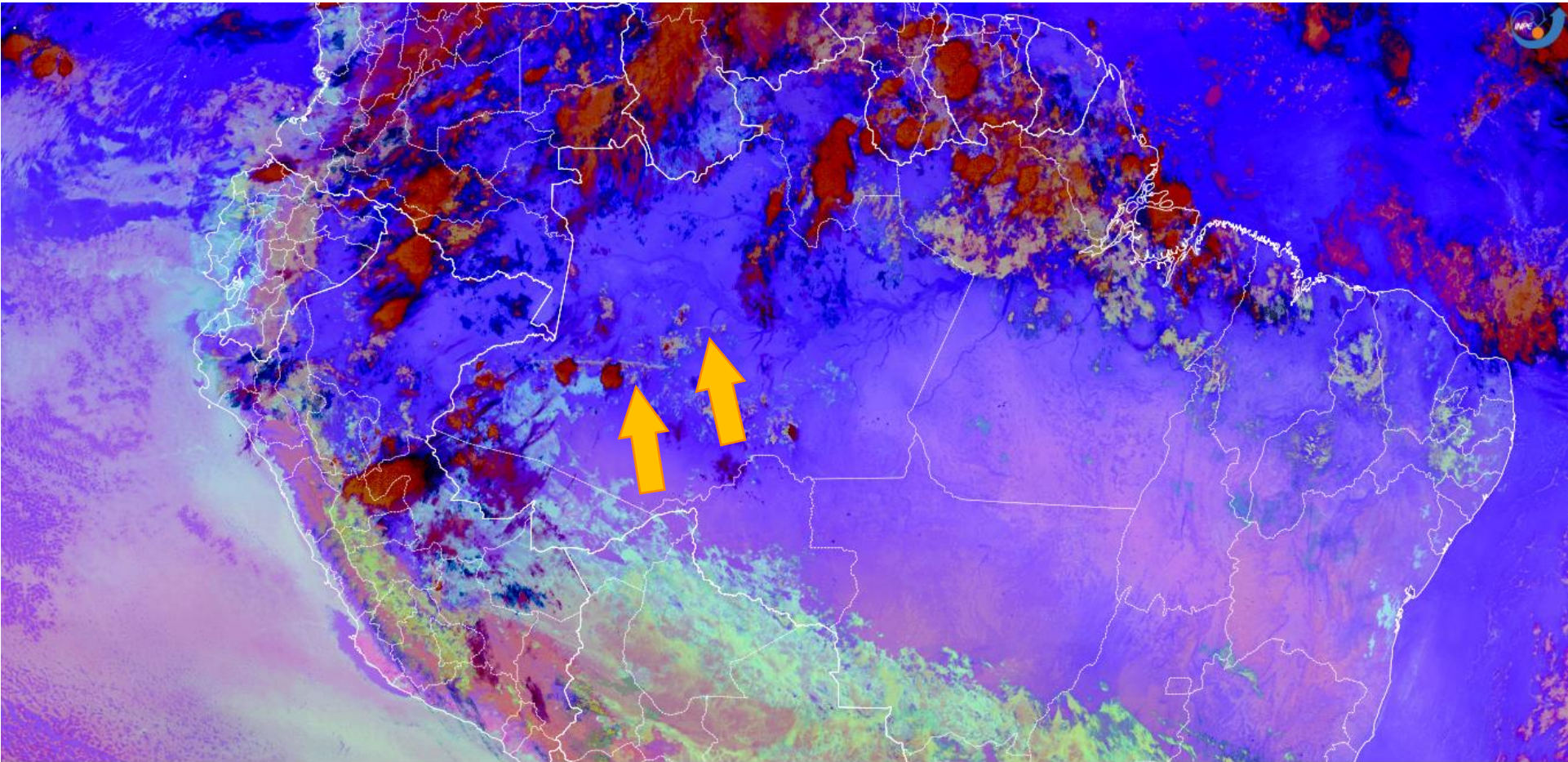




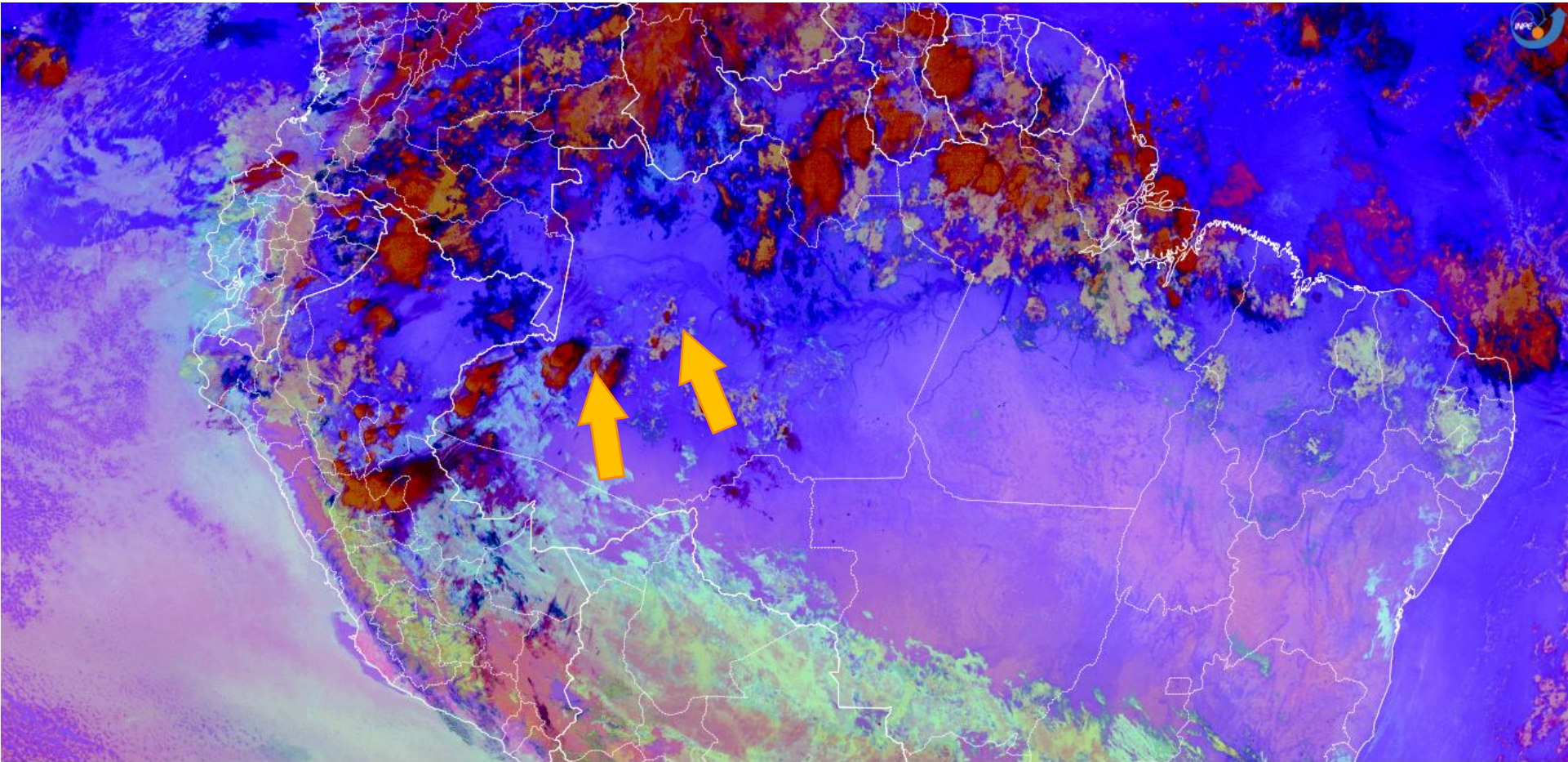
28/07/2021 23:00 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



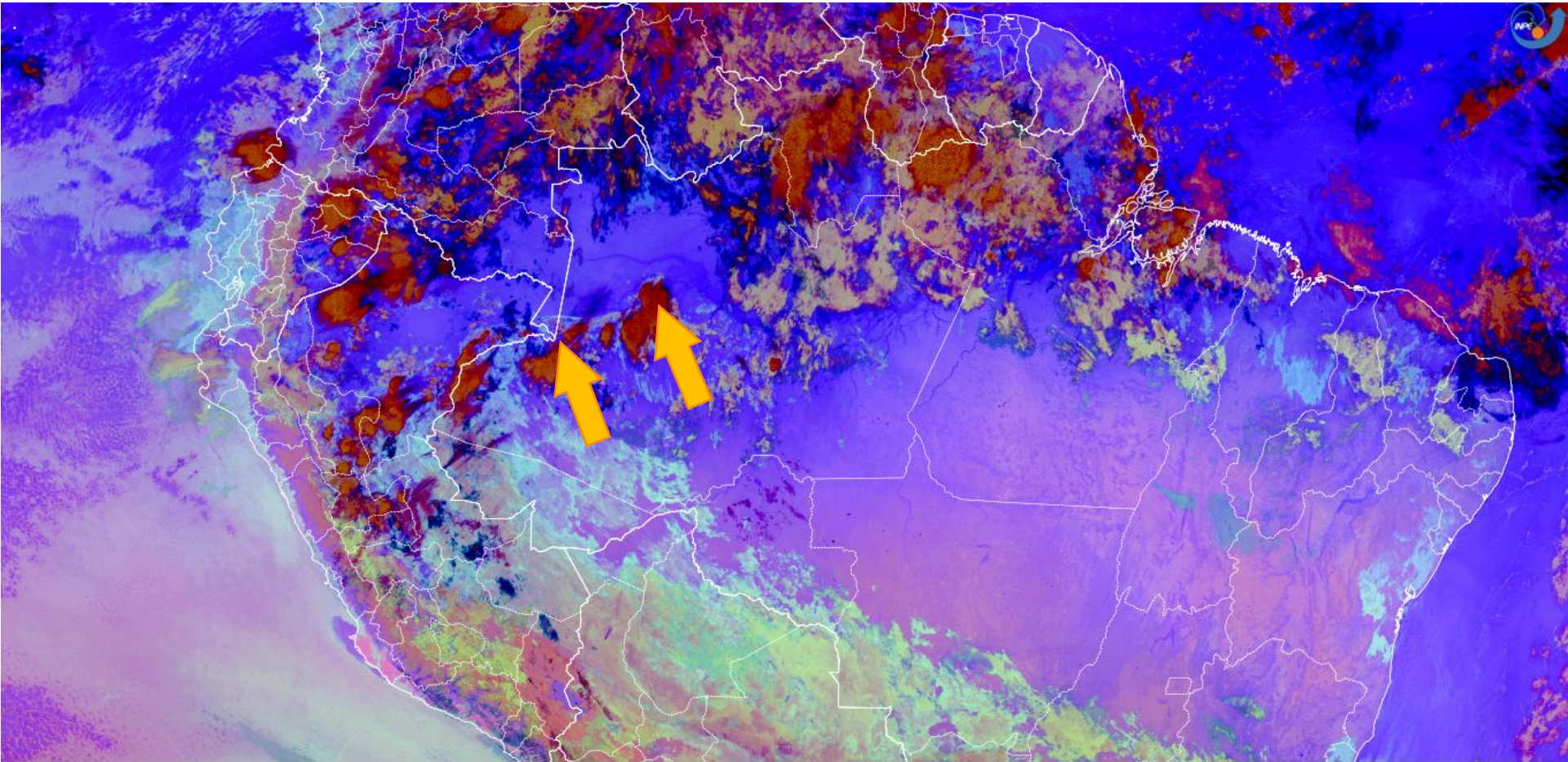
29/07/2021 01:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE



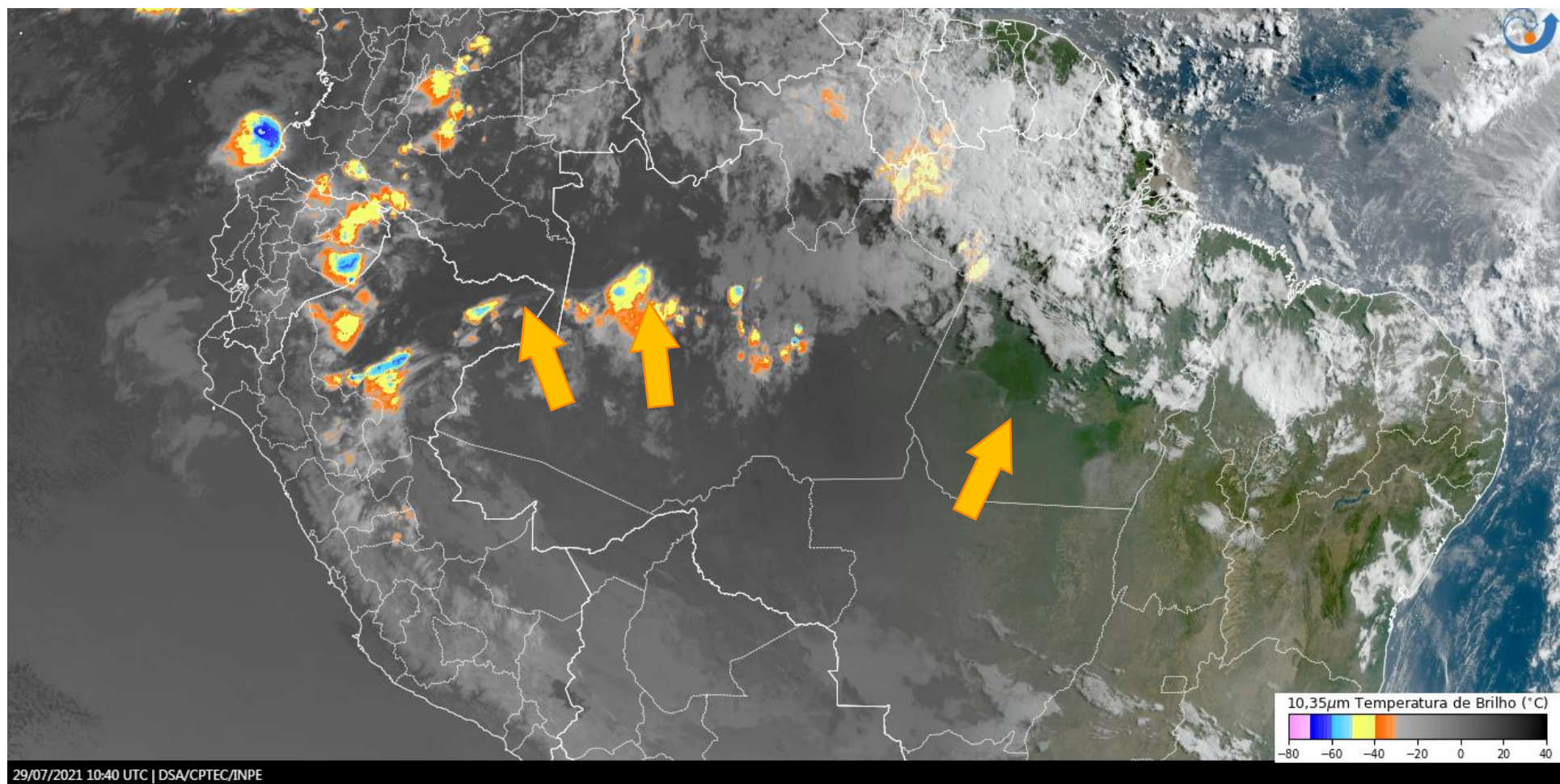
29/07/2021 03:00 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE

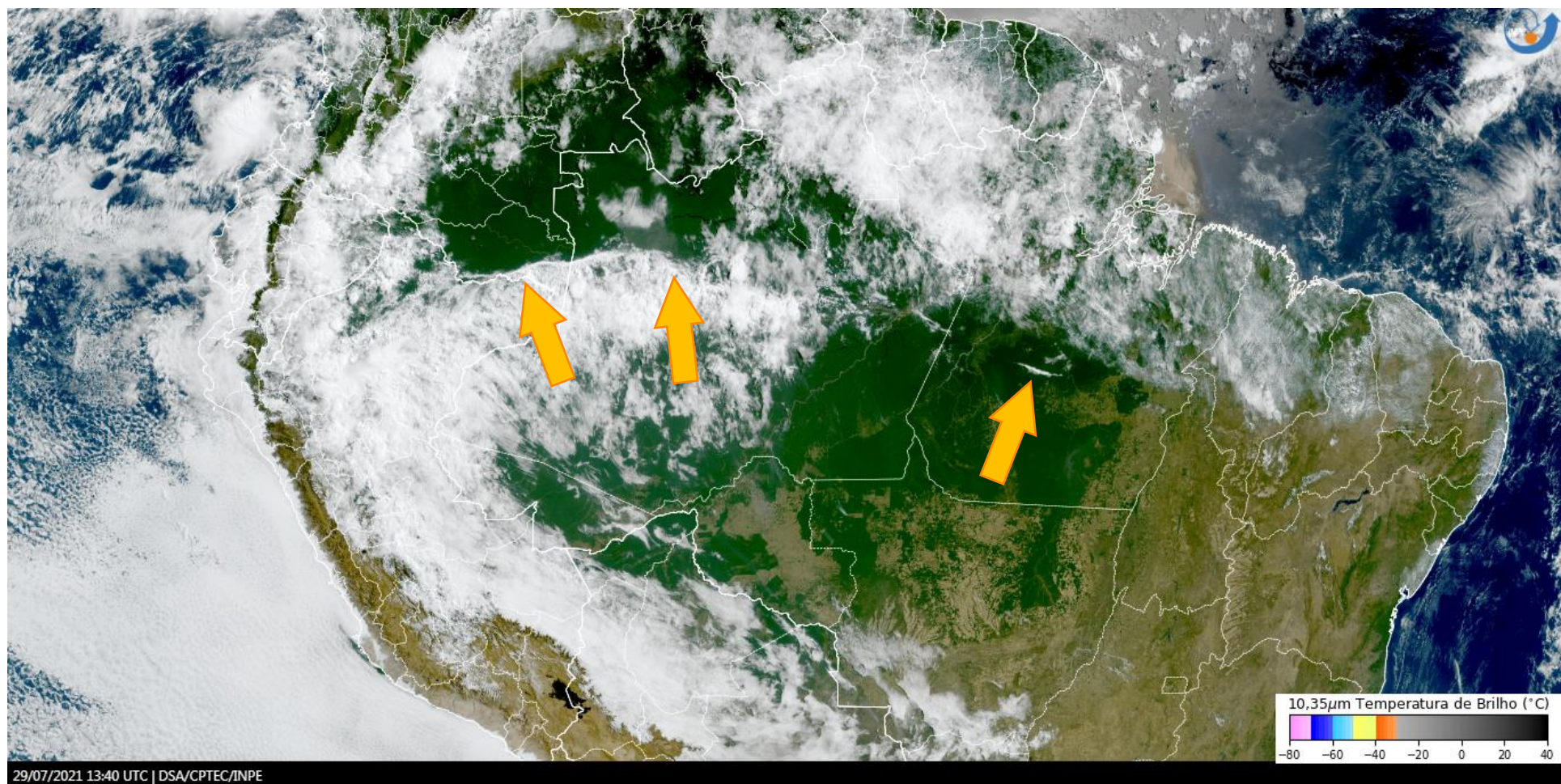


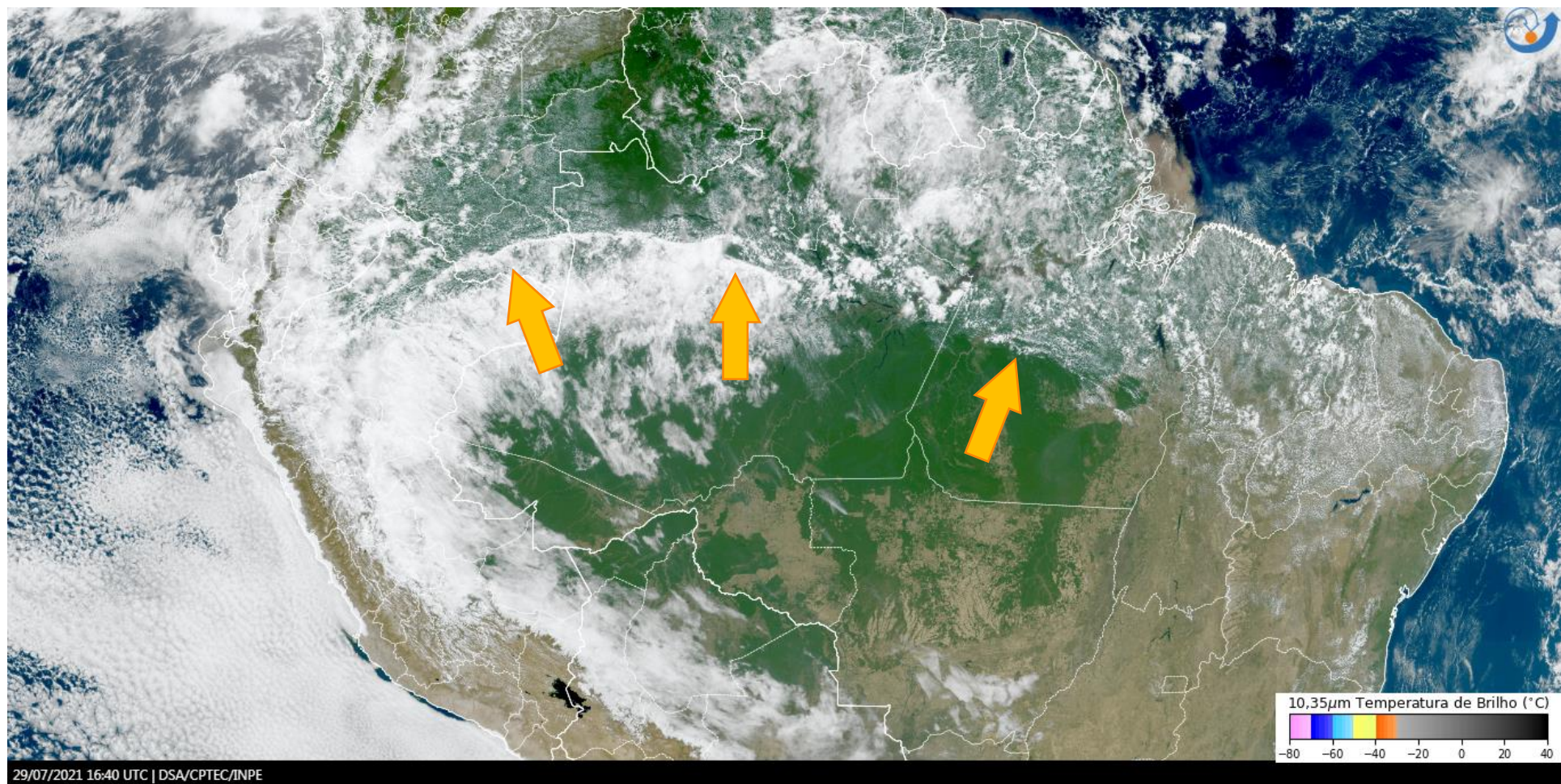
29/07/2021 04:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE

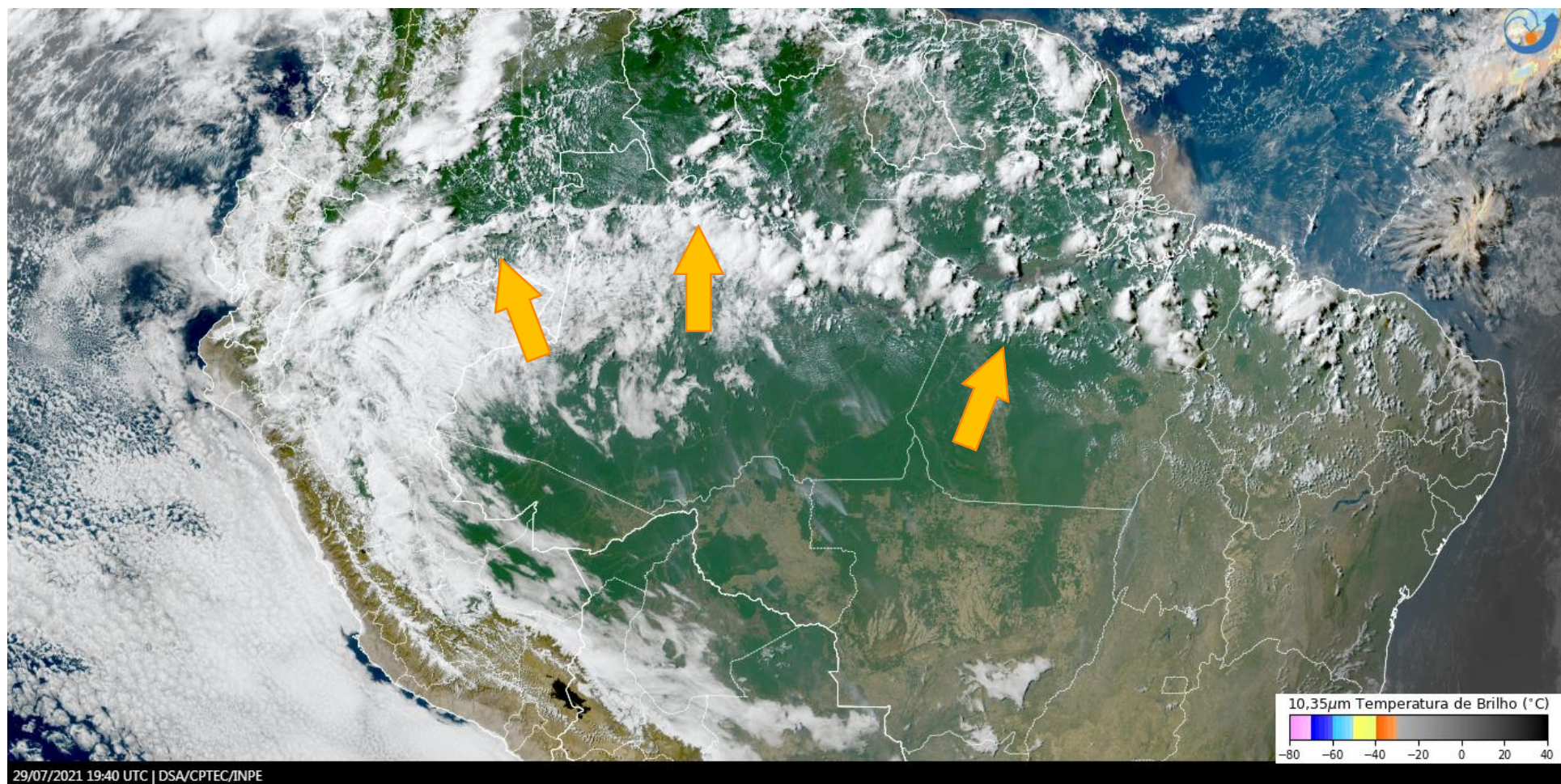


29/07/2021 07:30 UTC | DSA/CPTEC/INPE









The feature crossed the Amazon region over the July 27th to 30th