

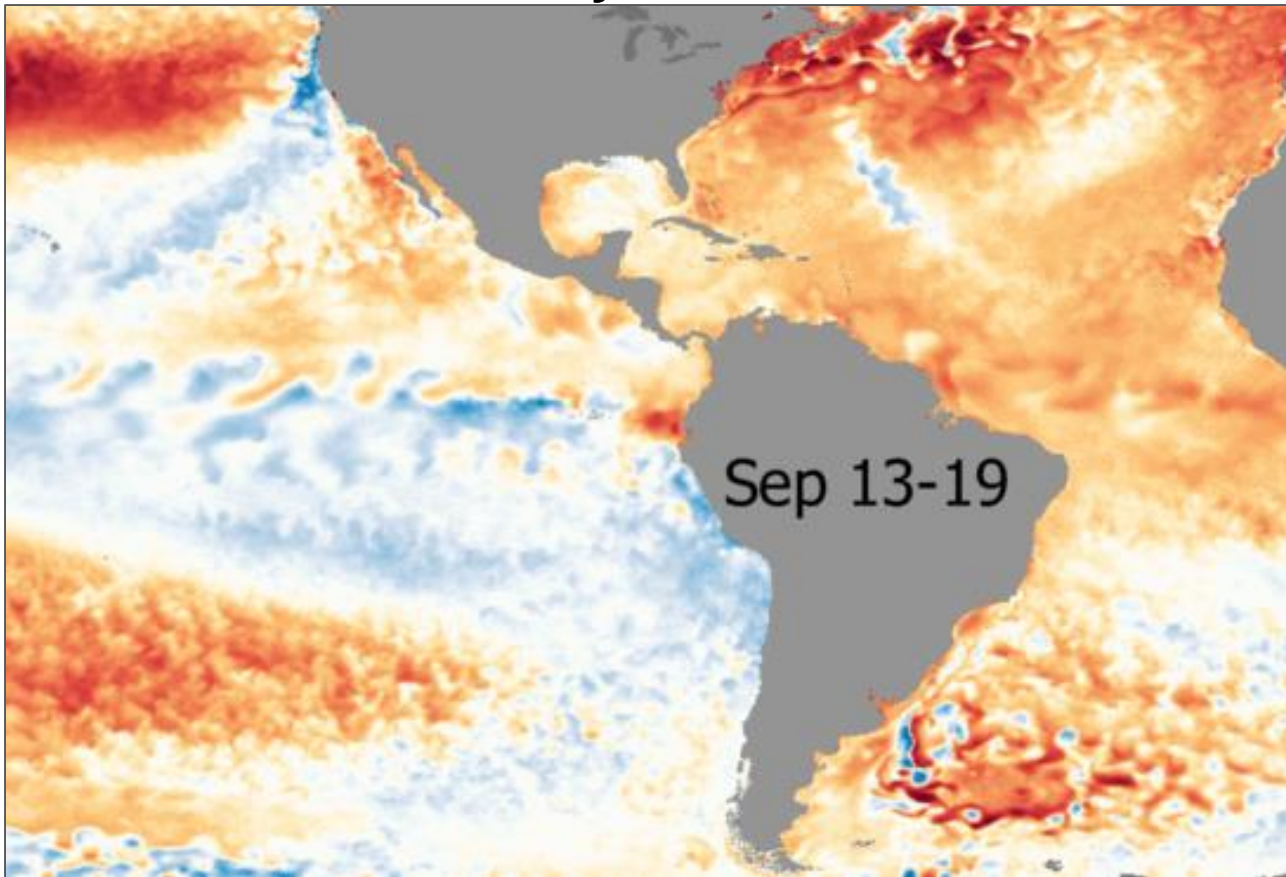


# Monthly Regional Focus Group Session

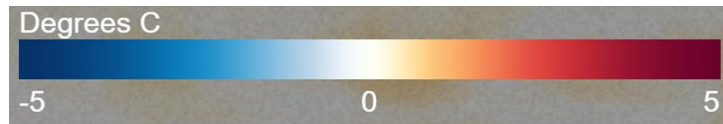
Wednesday 20 October 2021

# Sea Surface Temperatures

## Anomaly Evolution

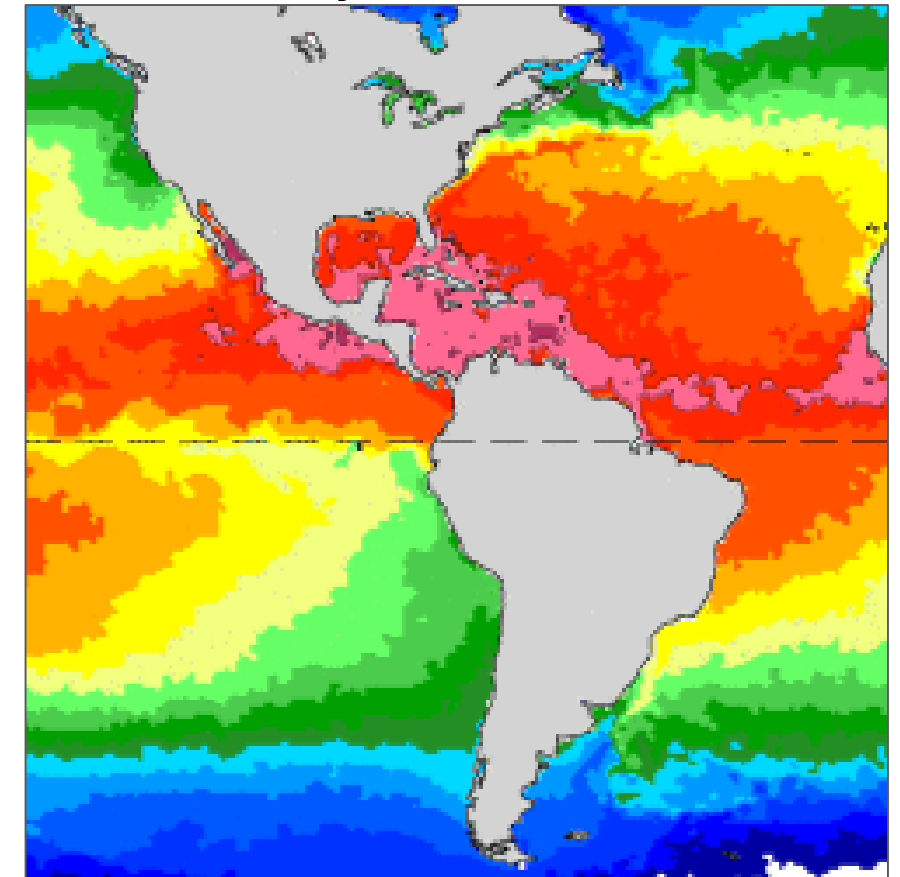



OISST, NOAA NNVL



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

## Daily SST Oct 17



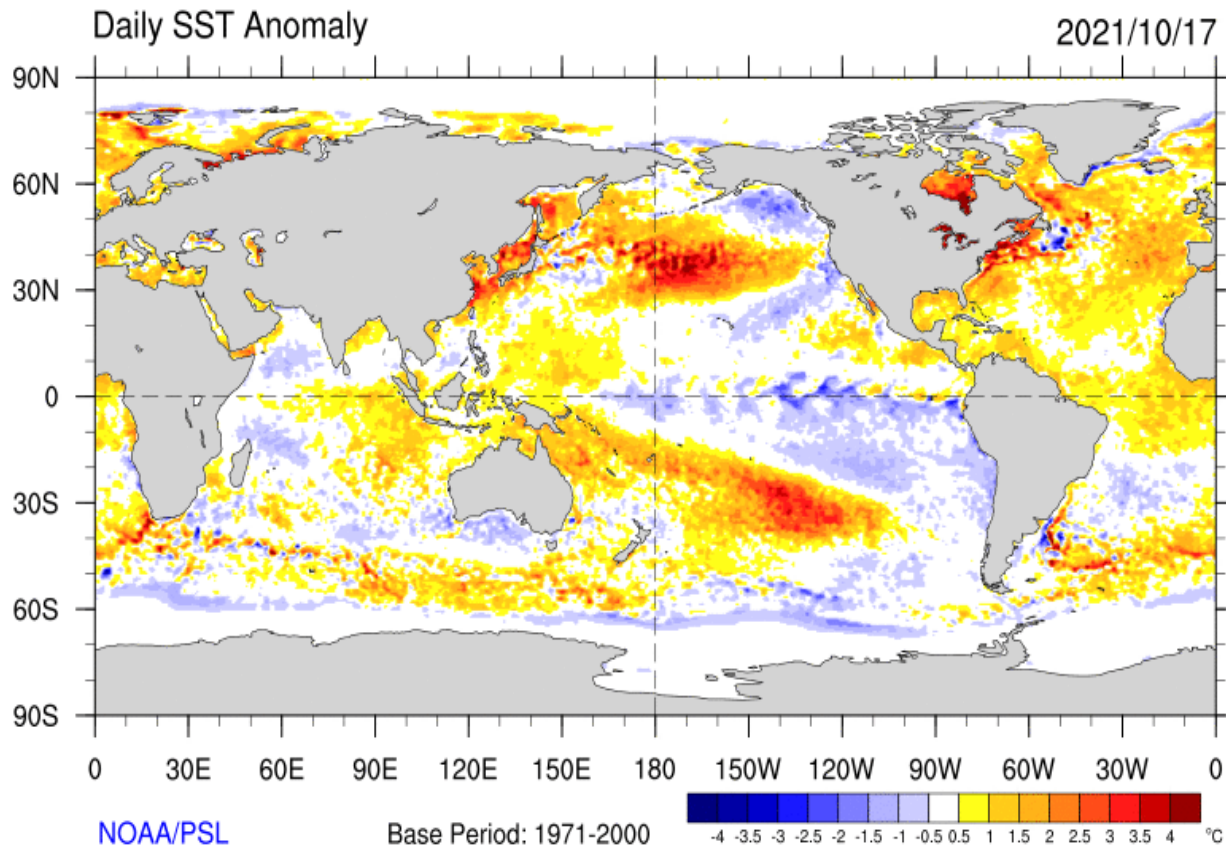
PSL  0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 29 30 °C

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

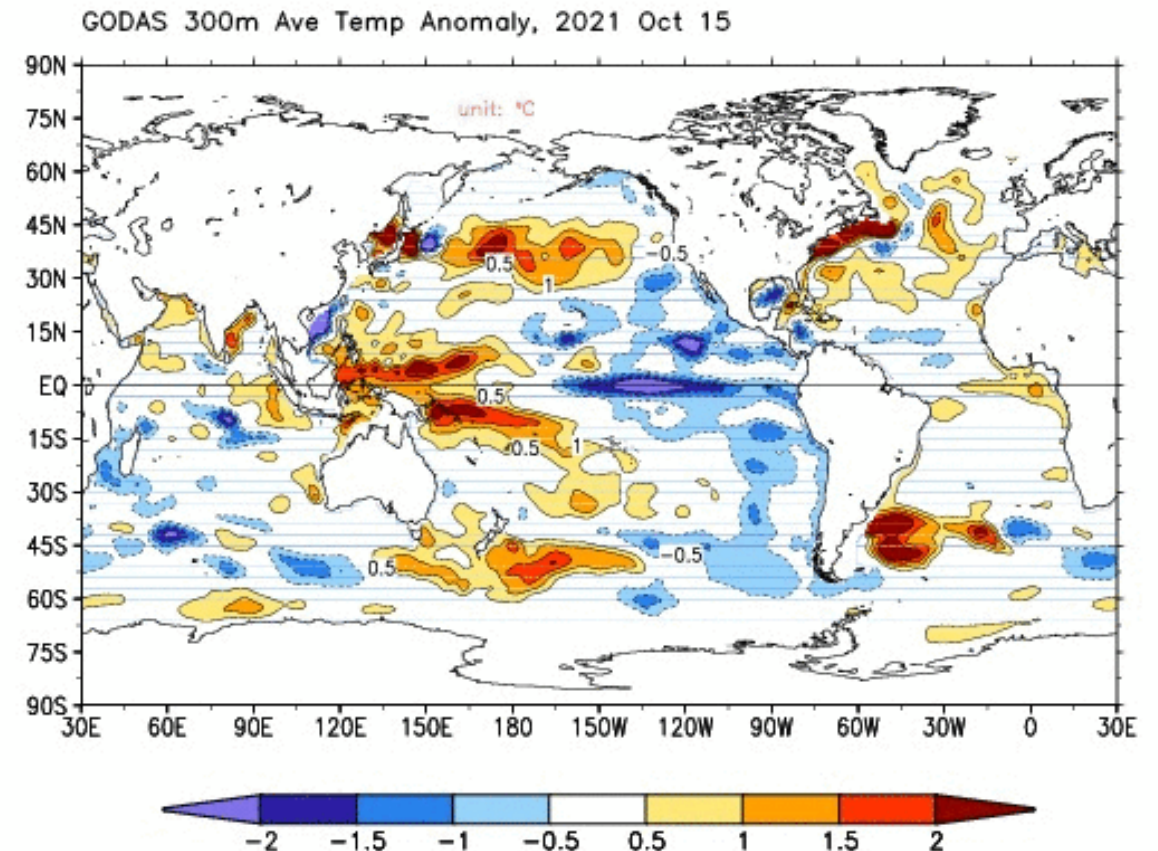
# Are the anomalies deep?

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

## Top 300m Layer Anomaly



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

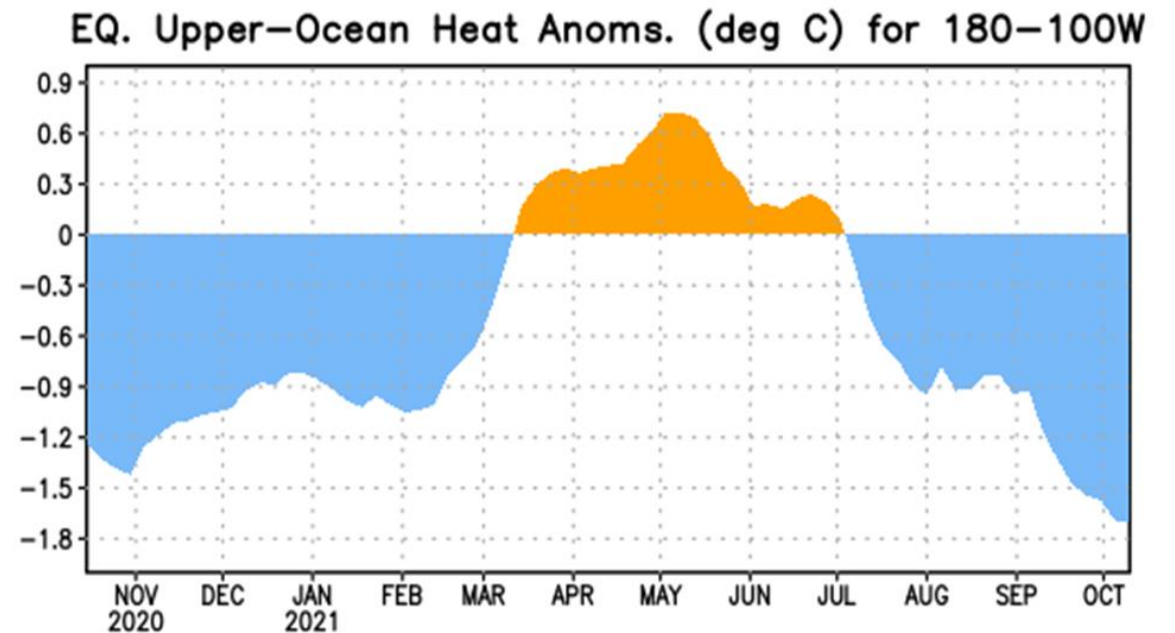
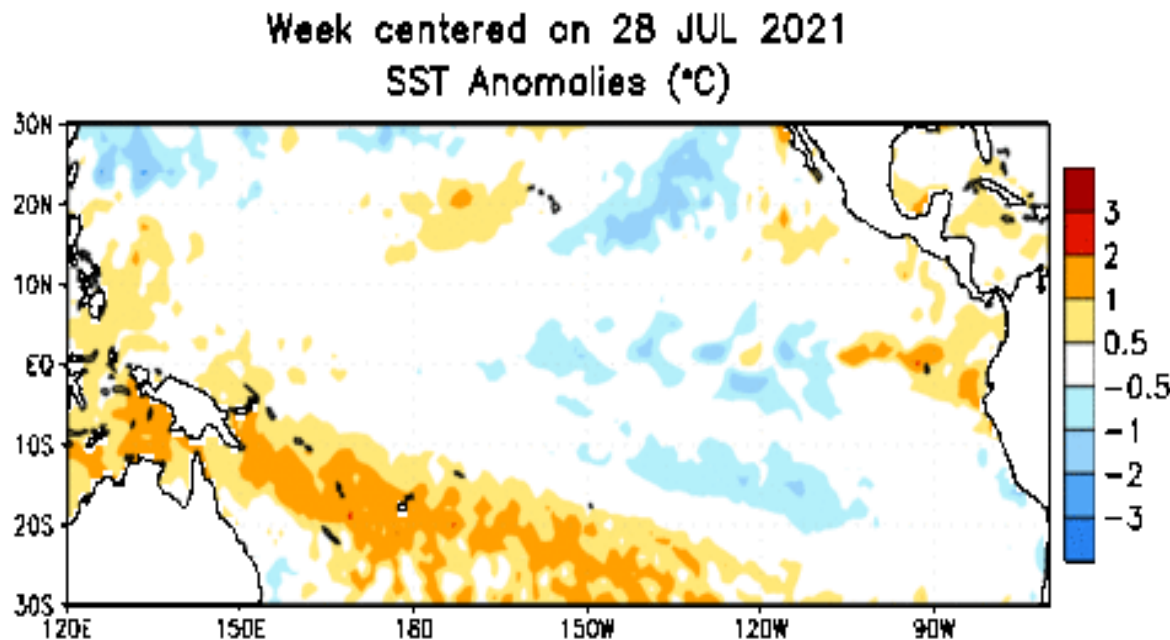


Source: CPC GODAS, <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/GODAS/>



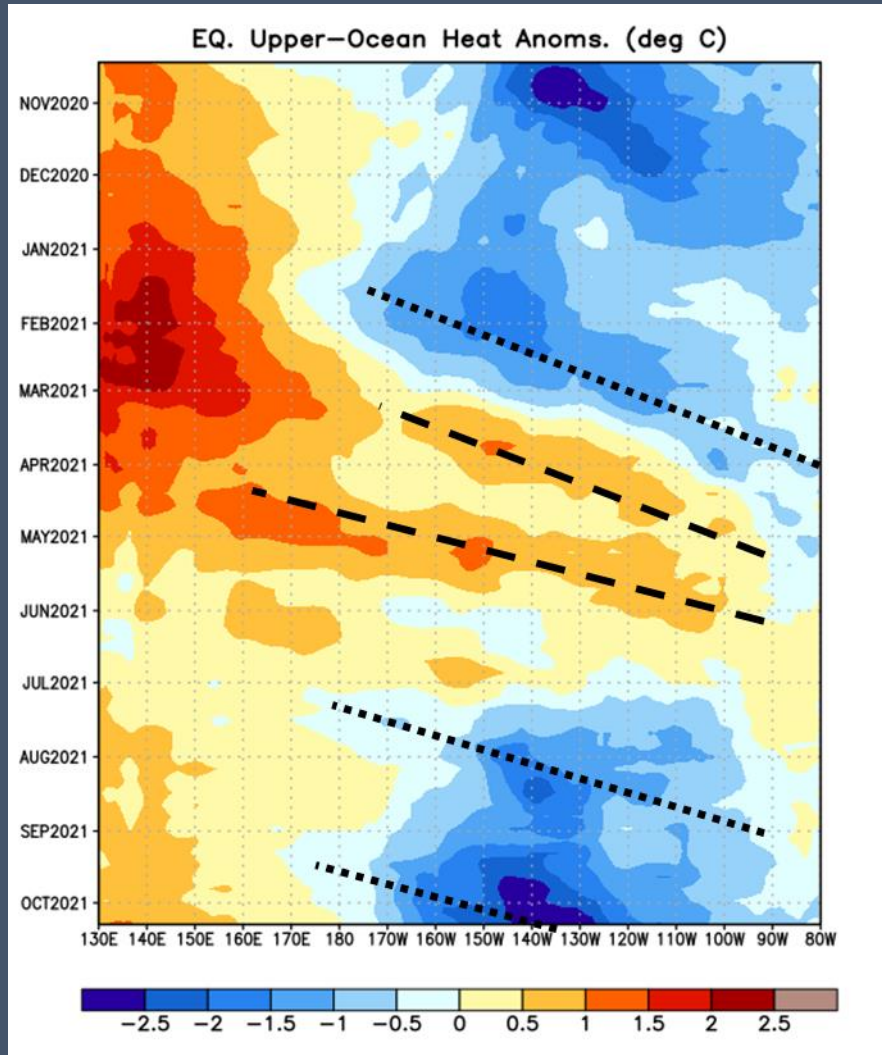
# ENSO: La Niña

- Status: La Niña Advisory
- La Niña conditions have developed.
- Equatorial SSTs are below average across the central and east-central Pacific Ocean.
- The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with La Niña.



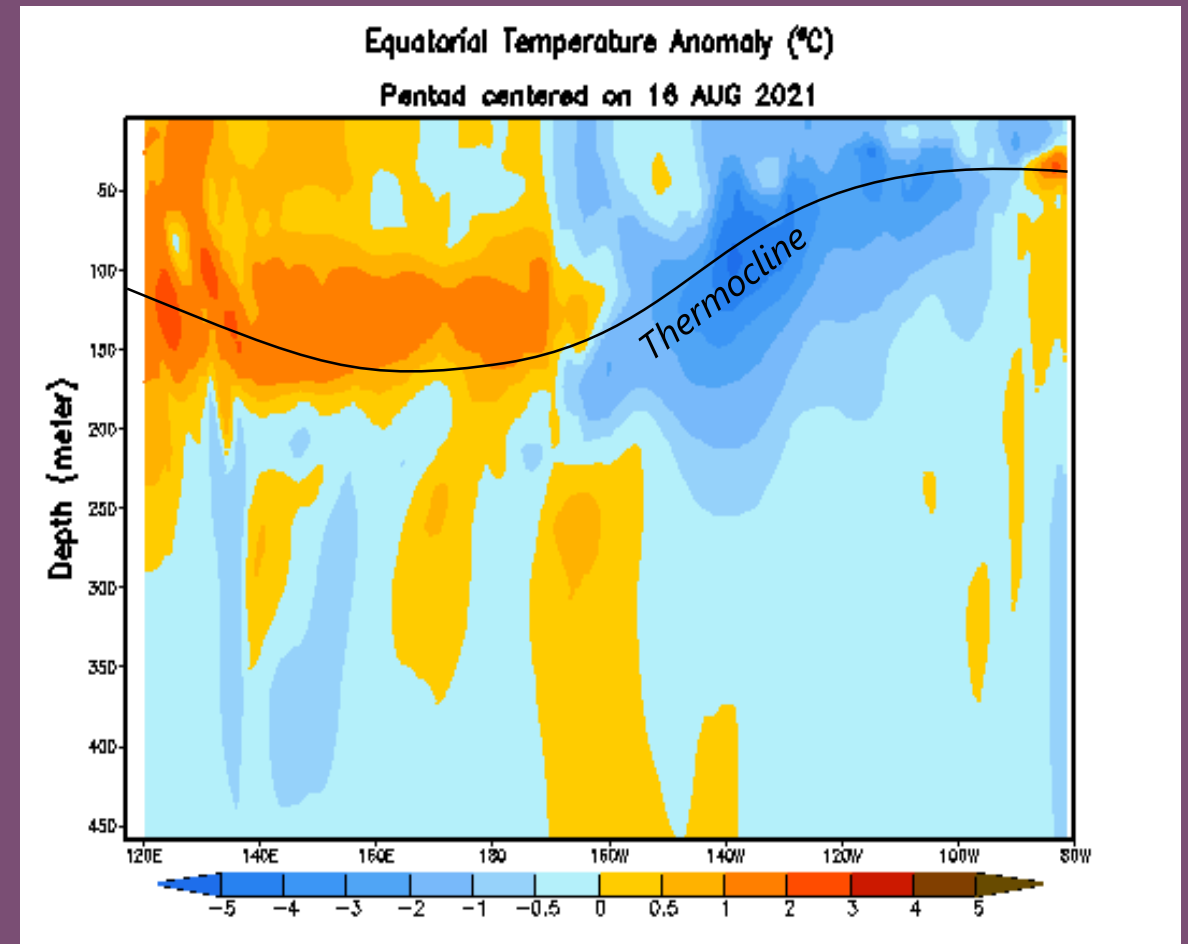
# ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

## Heat Content Hovmöller



Source:  
CPC

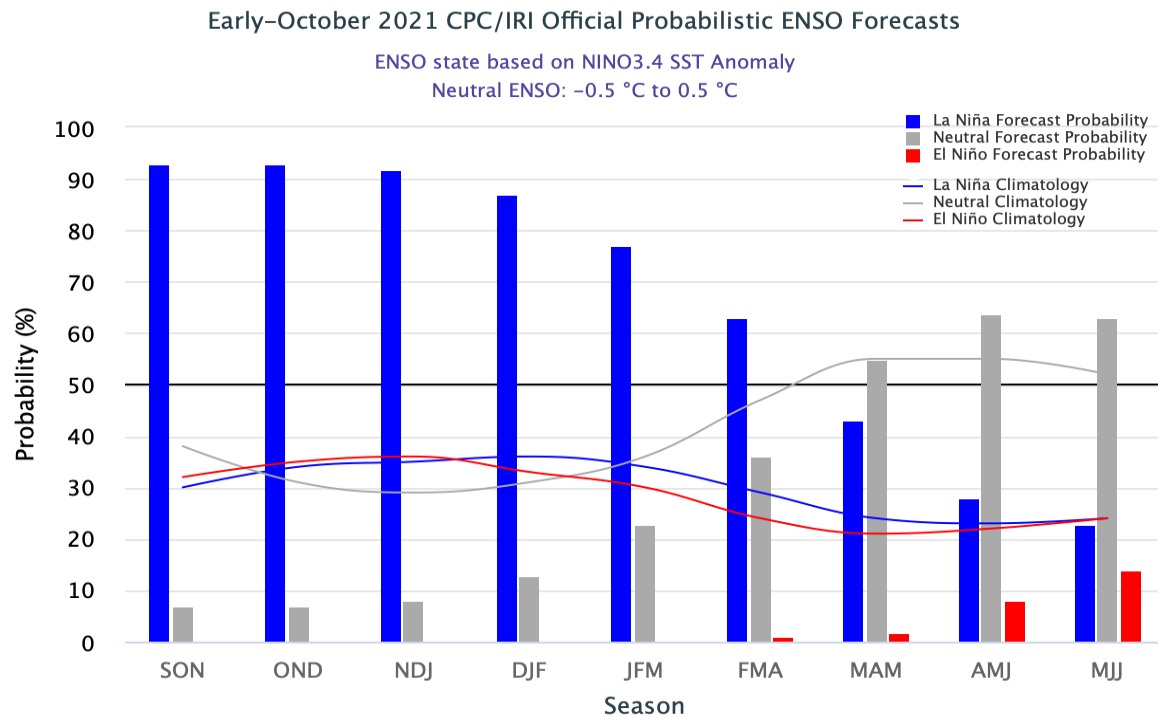
## Equatorial Pacific Temp. Anomaly



# ENSO Outlook

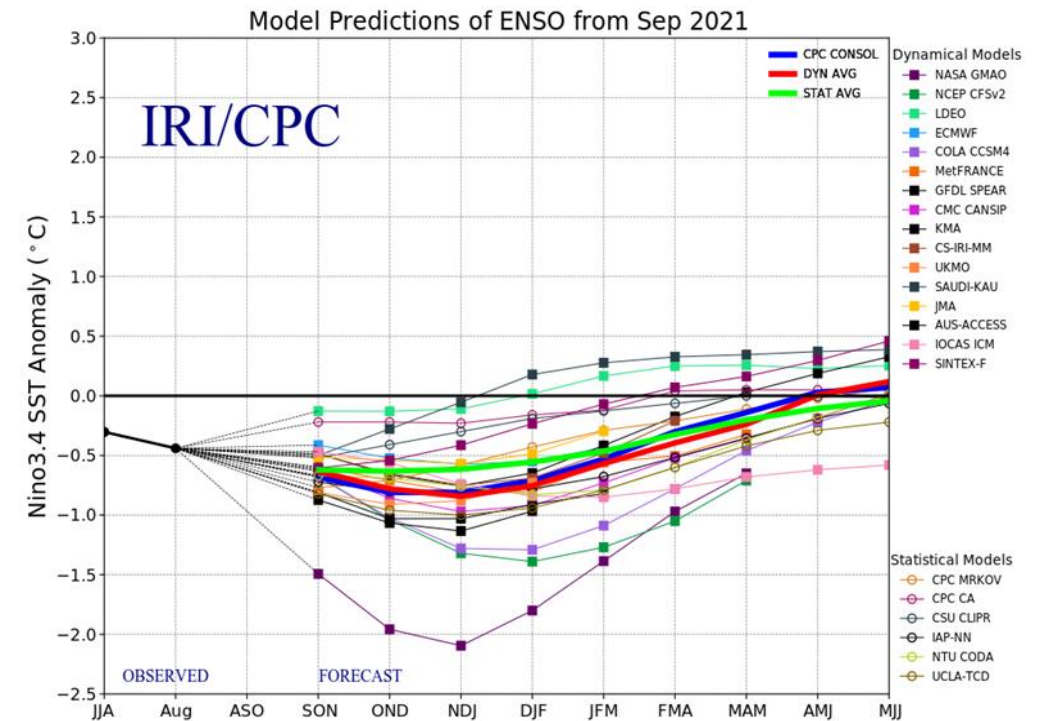
La Niña is expected to continue with an 87% chance in December 2021- February 2022.\*

## CPC/IRI Probabilistic Forecast



Source: CPC

## IRI/CPC Dynamic Models

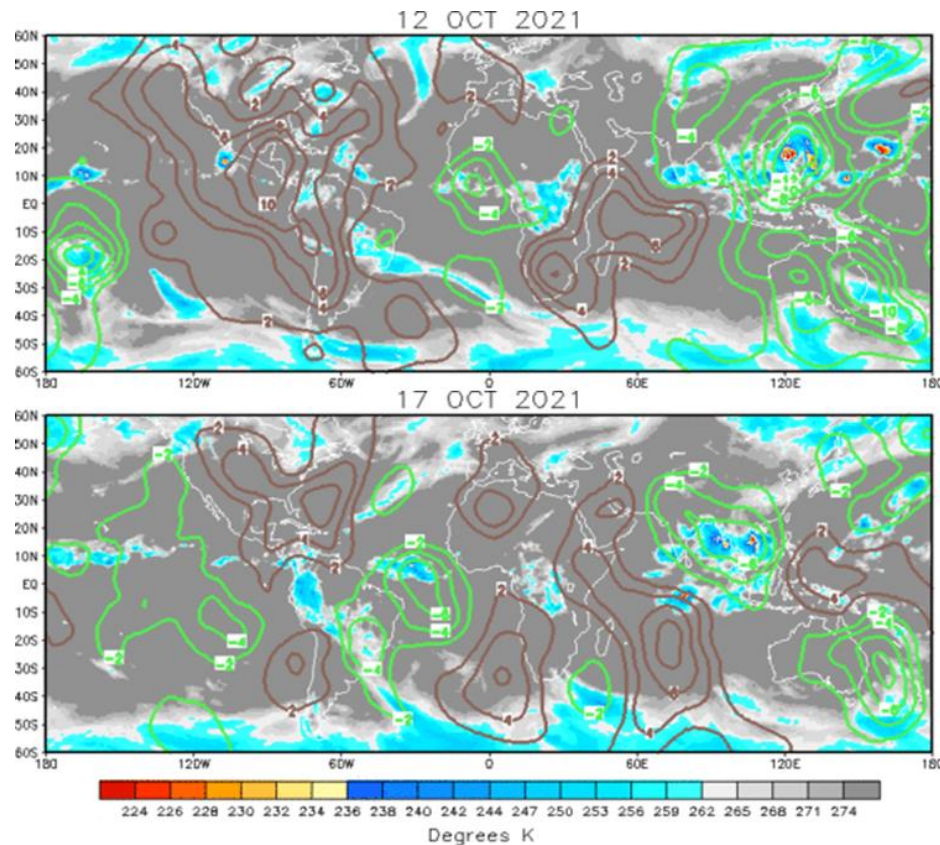




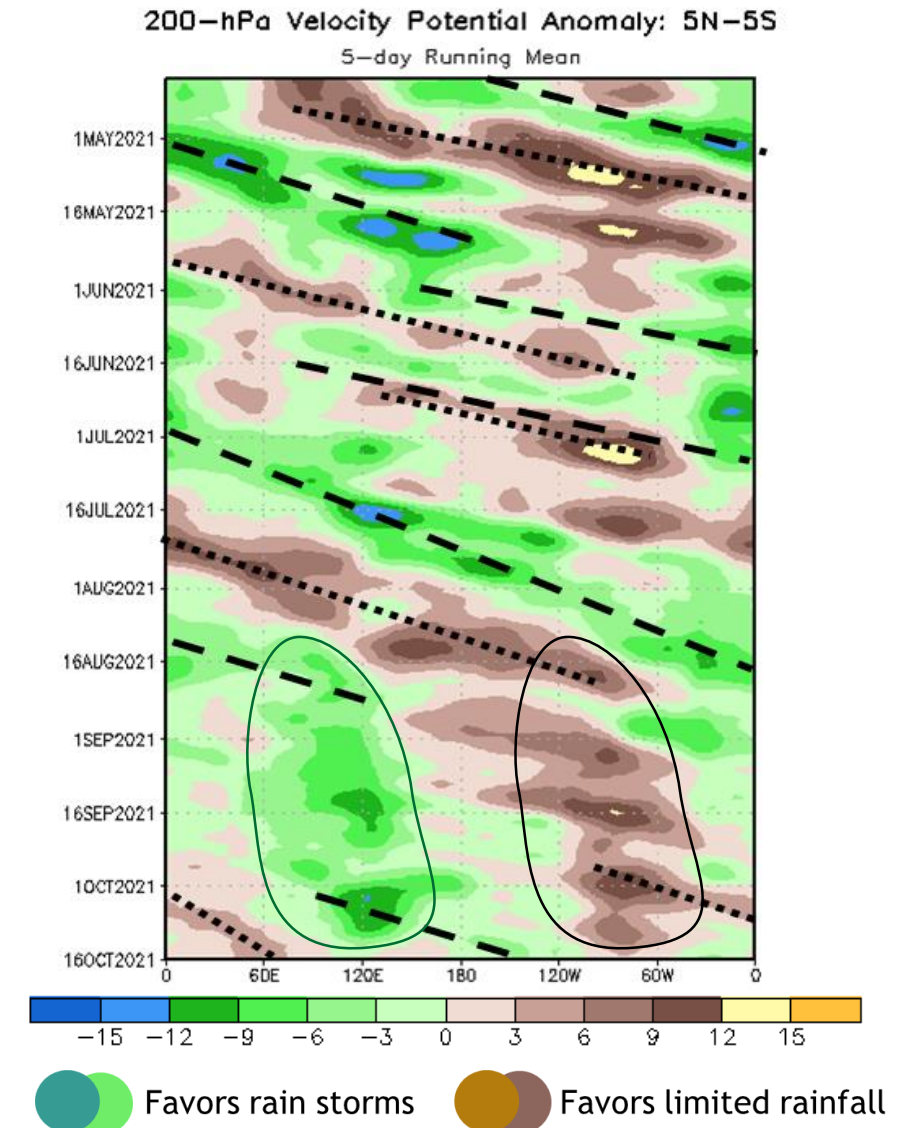
# Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

## CPC Analysis:

- A stationary pattern continues since mid-August
- Wave 1 pattern has dissipated
- Upper divergent (wet) shifting east from the dateline, slowly
- Upper convergent (dry) low frequency signal over the Americas

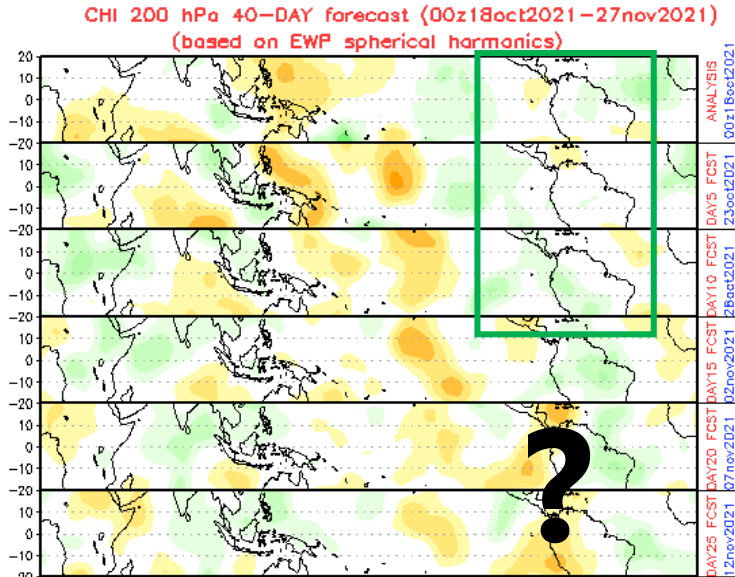


Source: CPC

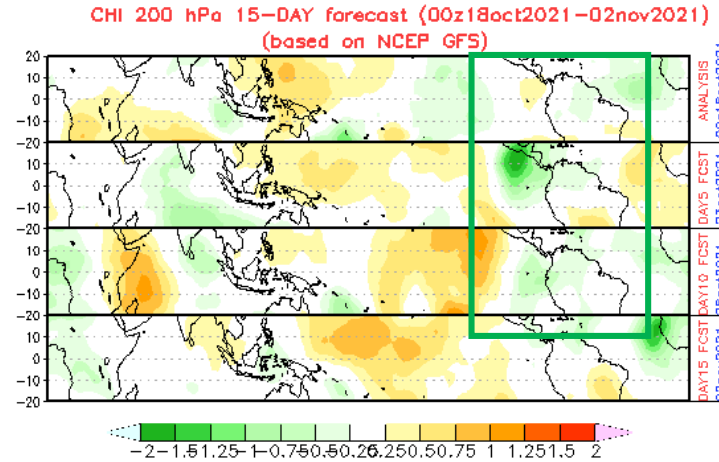


# MJO Forecasts

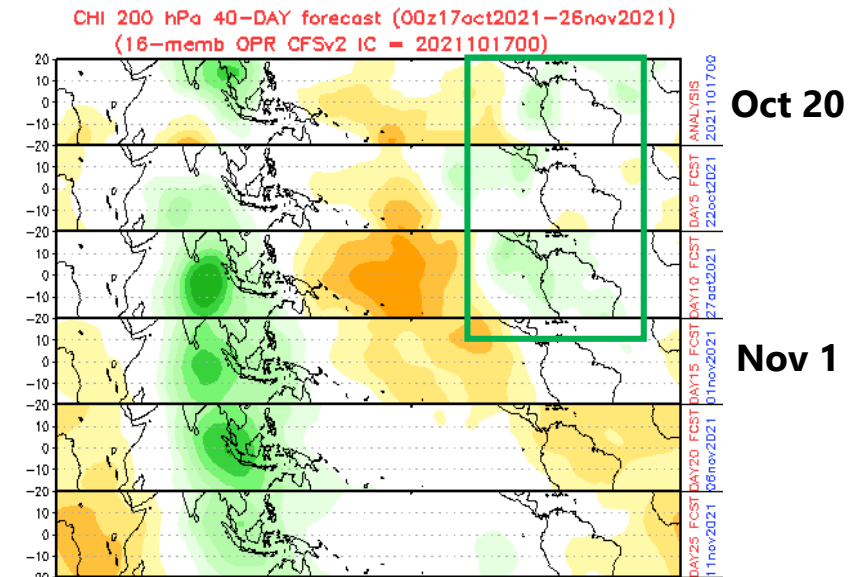
## EWP



## GFS



## CFS

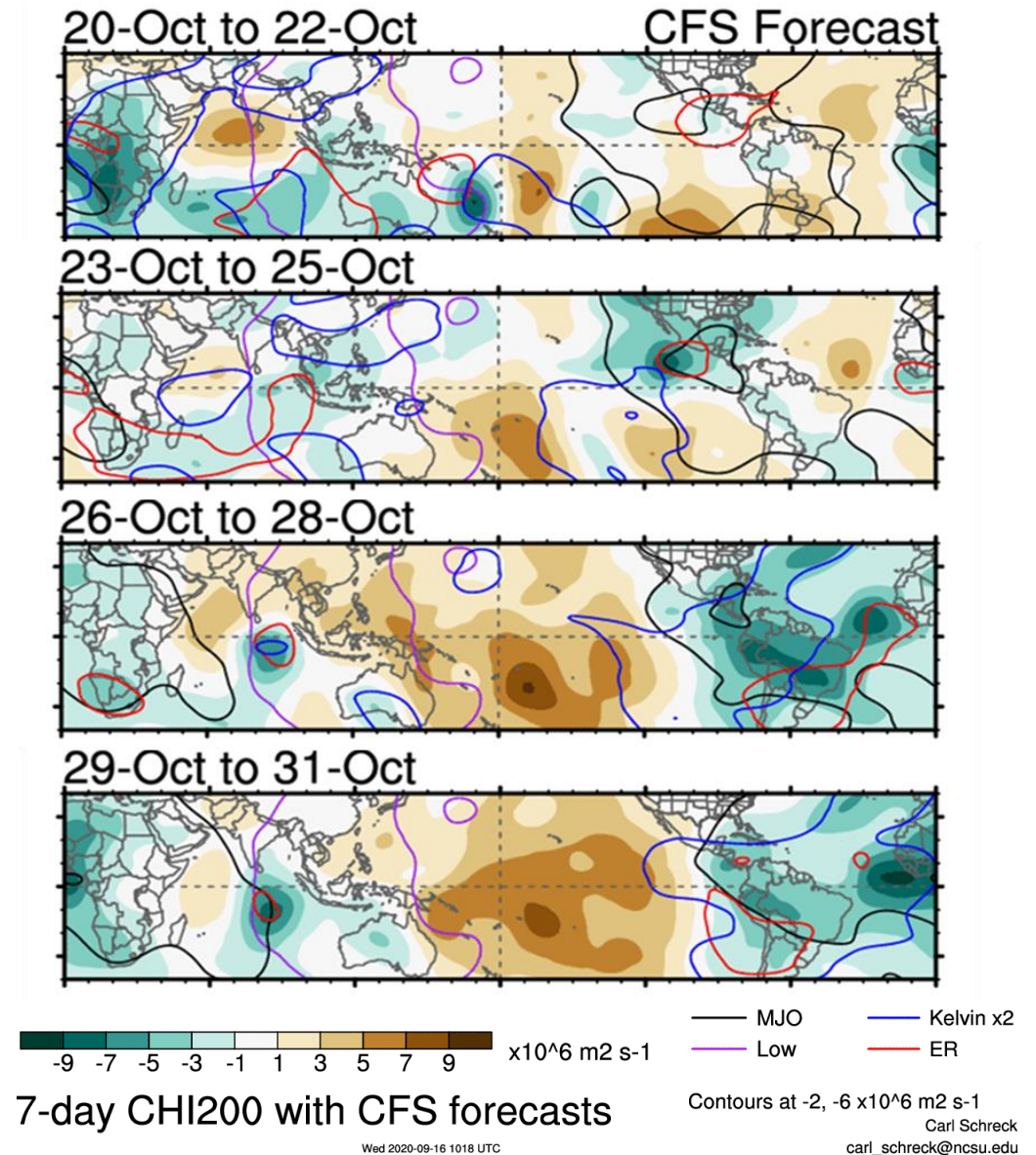


- Disorganized MJO, not very useful for forecasting
- Weak upper divergent pulses through the end of October.
- November is unclear, upper convergent possible.



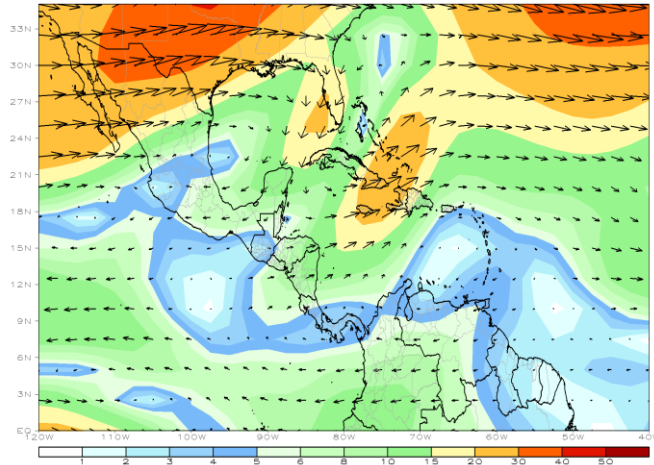
# Tropospheric Equatorial Waves

- Wet weak MJO pulse through Nov 1
- Wet Kelvin Wave Oct 25-31
- Becoming convergent (dry) on Nov?
  - Signature best defined on CFS
  - Upper convergence has been prevalent
- To monitor:
  - Potential Trop. Cyclone in Mexico's Pacific (Oct 23-28)
  - MCS Paraguay/NE Argentina/S Brasil (Oct 23-25)
  - Intensification of Panamanian Low and Upper trough in Eastern Caribbean. Rains in Colombia/Venezuela/Guyana during weekend and next week. Confidence still low.

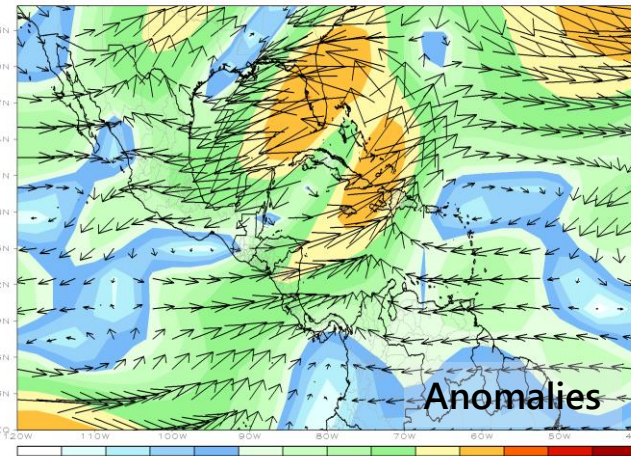


# Last Week's Circulation and Rainfall – Tropical Americas

CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 11Oct2021 – 17Oct2021

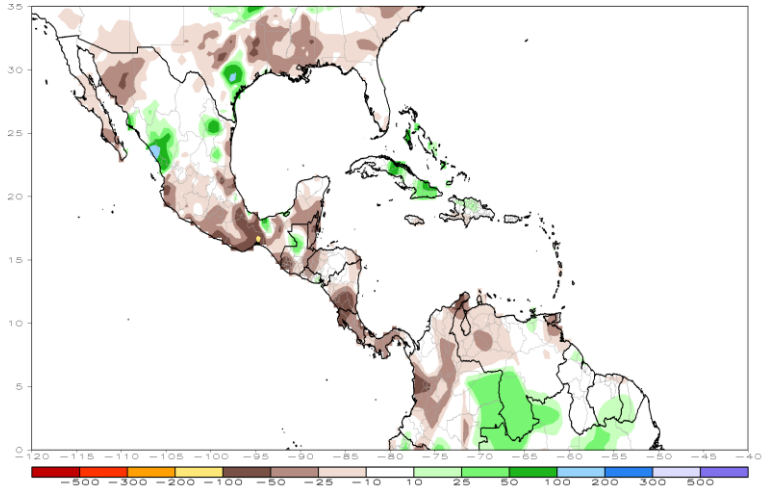


CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 11Oct2021 – 17Oct2021

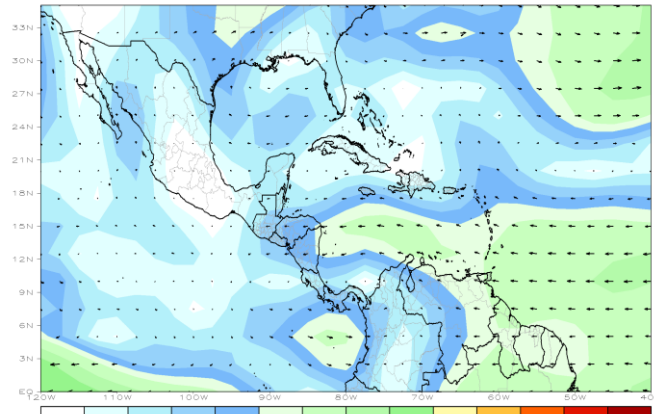


## Rainfall

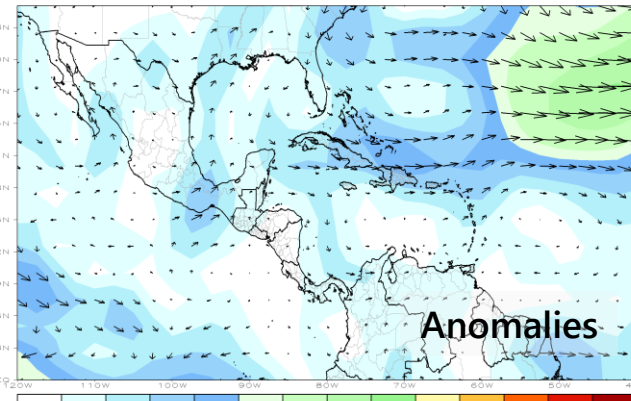
CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 12Oct2021 – 18Oct2021



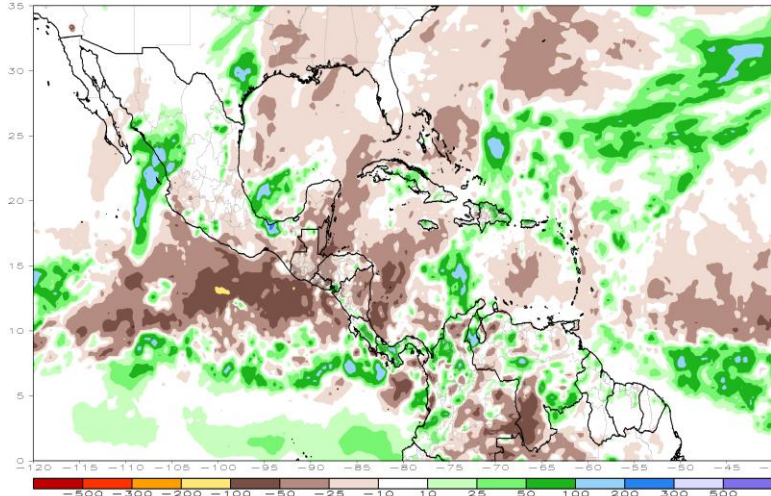
CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)  
Period: 11Oct2021 – 17Oct2021



CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)  
Period: 11Oct2021 – 17Oct2021



CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 12Oct2021 – 18Oct2021



CMORPH: CPC  
Morphing Technique  
[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/janowiak/cmorph\\_description.htm](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/janowiak/cmorph_description.htm)

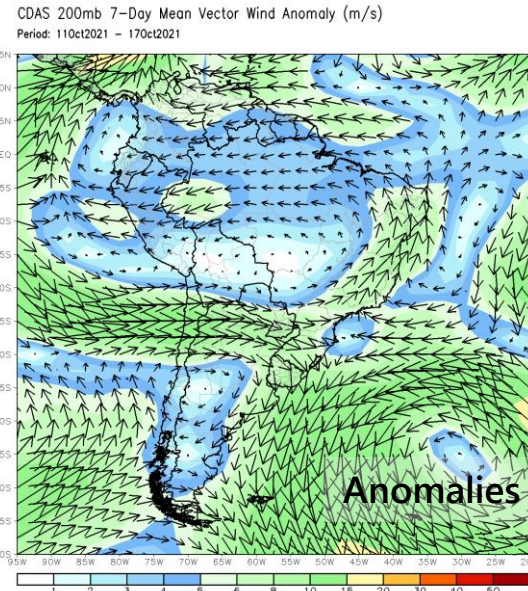
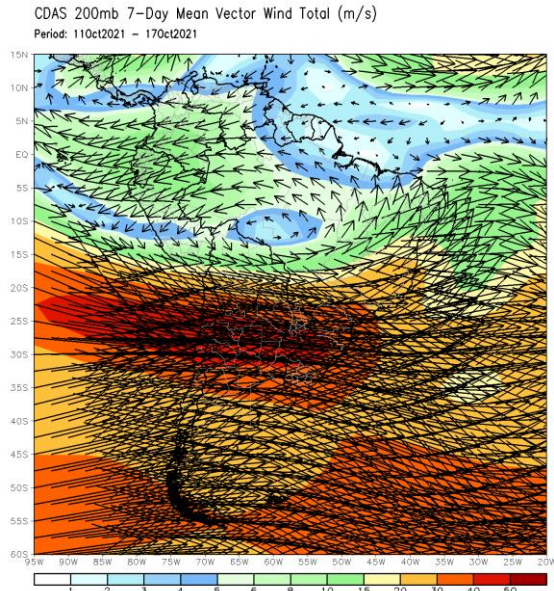
200  
hPa

850  
hPa

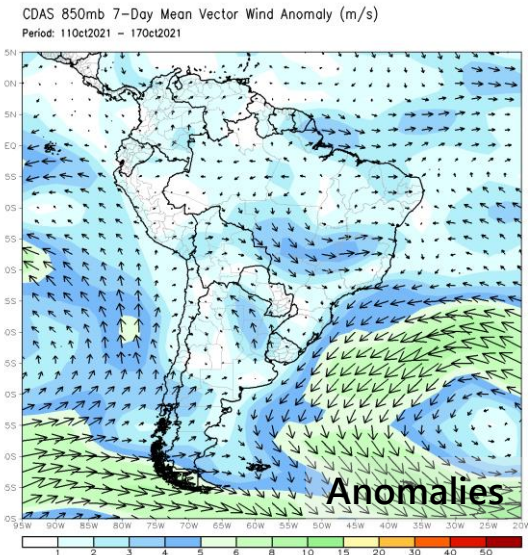
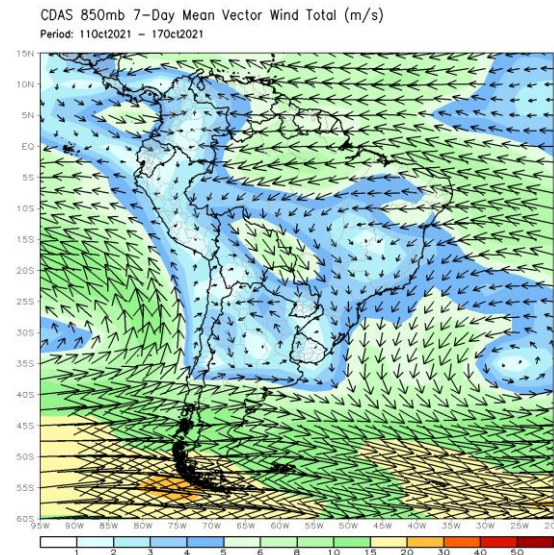


# Last Week's Circulation and Rainfall – South America

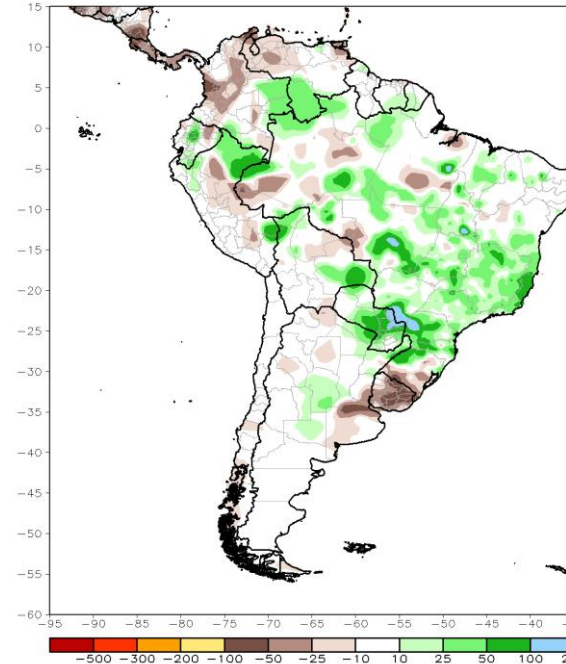
200  
hPa



850  
hPa

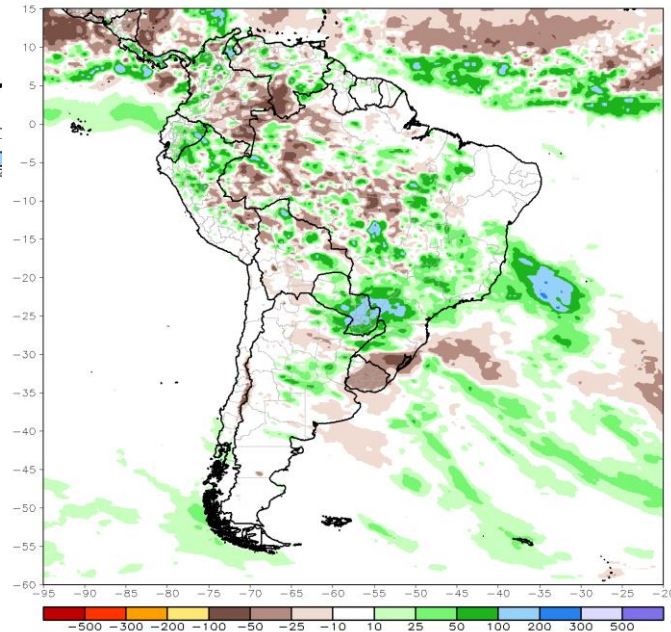


CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 12Oct2021 – 18Oct2021



Rainfall

CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)  
Period: 12Oct2021 – 18Oct2021



CMORPH: CPC Morphing Technique  
[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/janowiak/cmorph\\_description.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/janowiak/cmorph_description.html)



**¡Gracias!**

**Thank you!**