

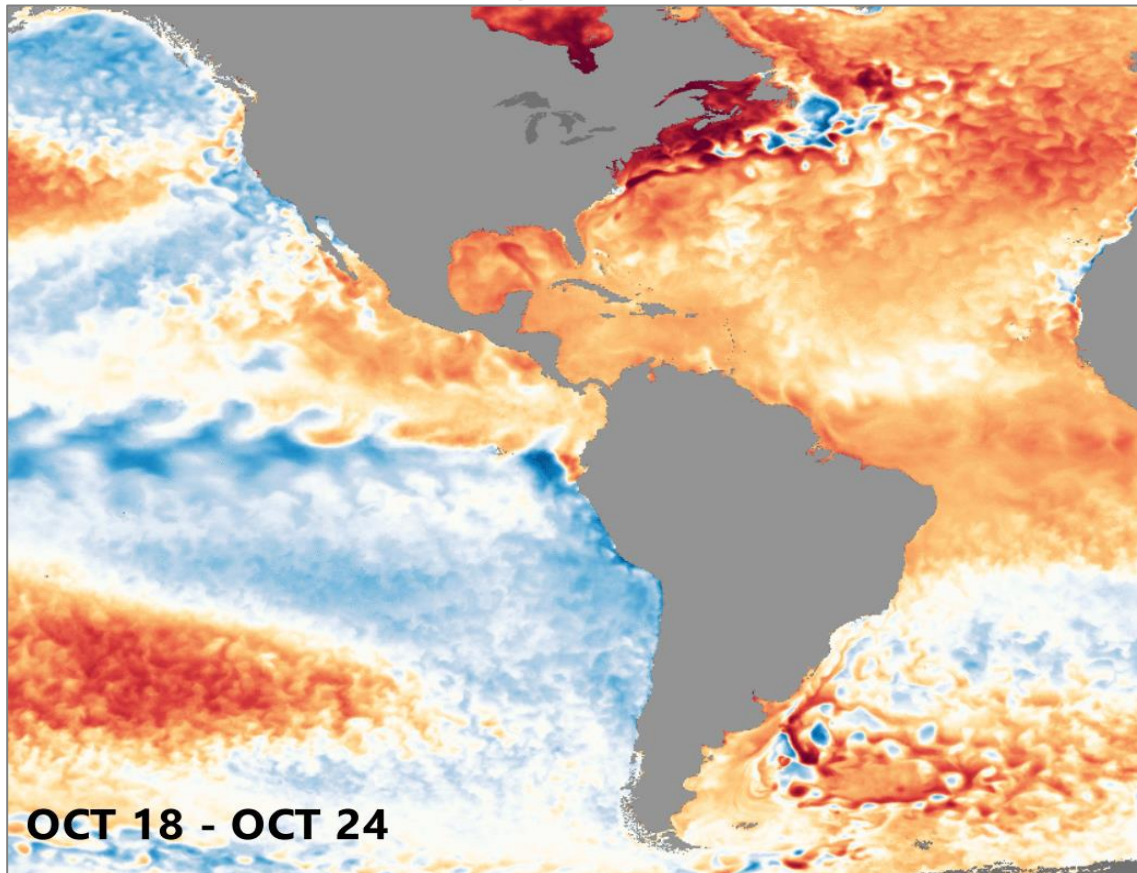


Monthly Regional Focus Group Session

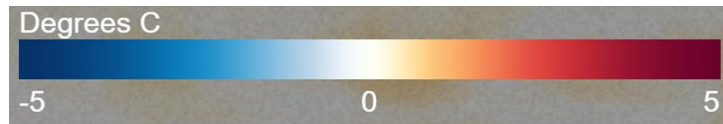
Wednesday 24 November 2021

Sea Surface Temperatures

Anomaly Evolution

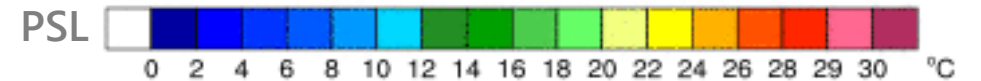
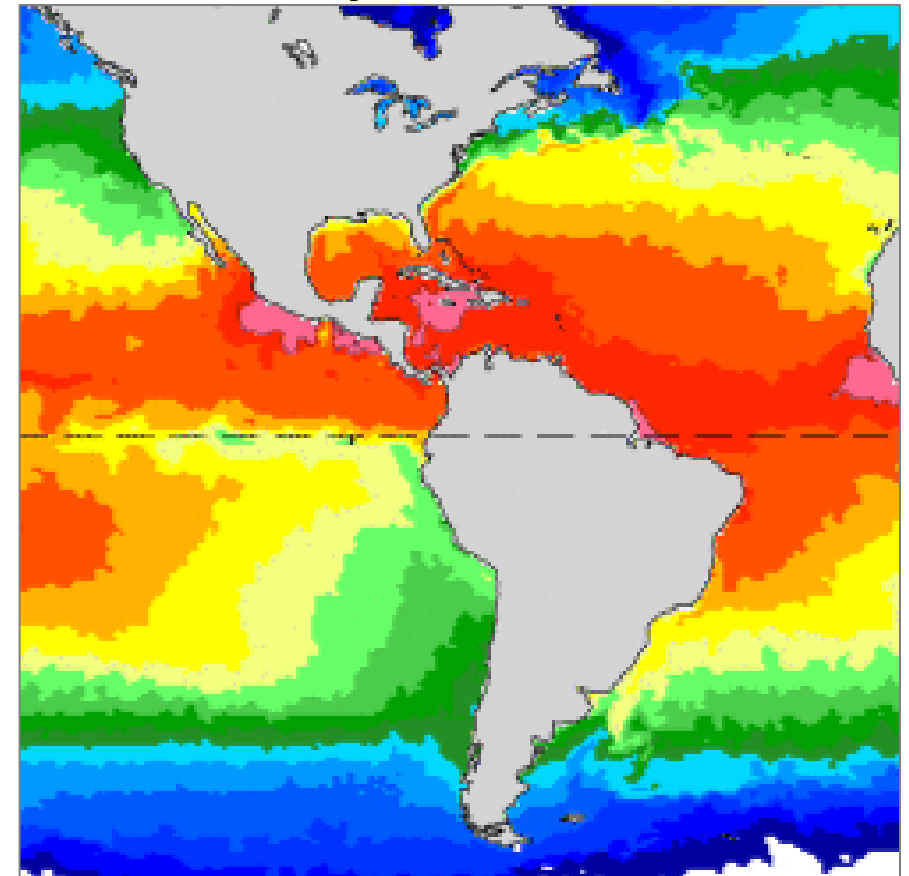


OISST, NOAA NNVL



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

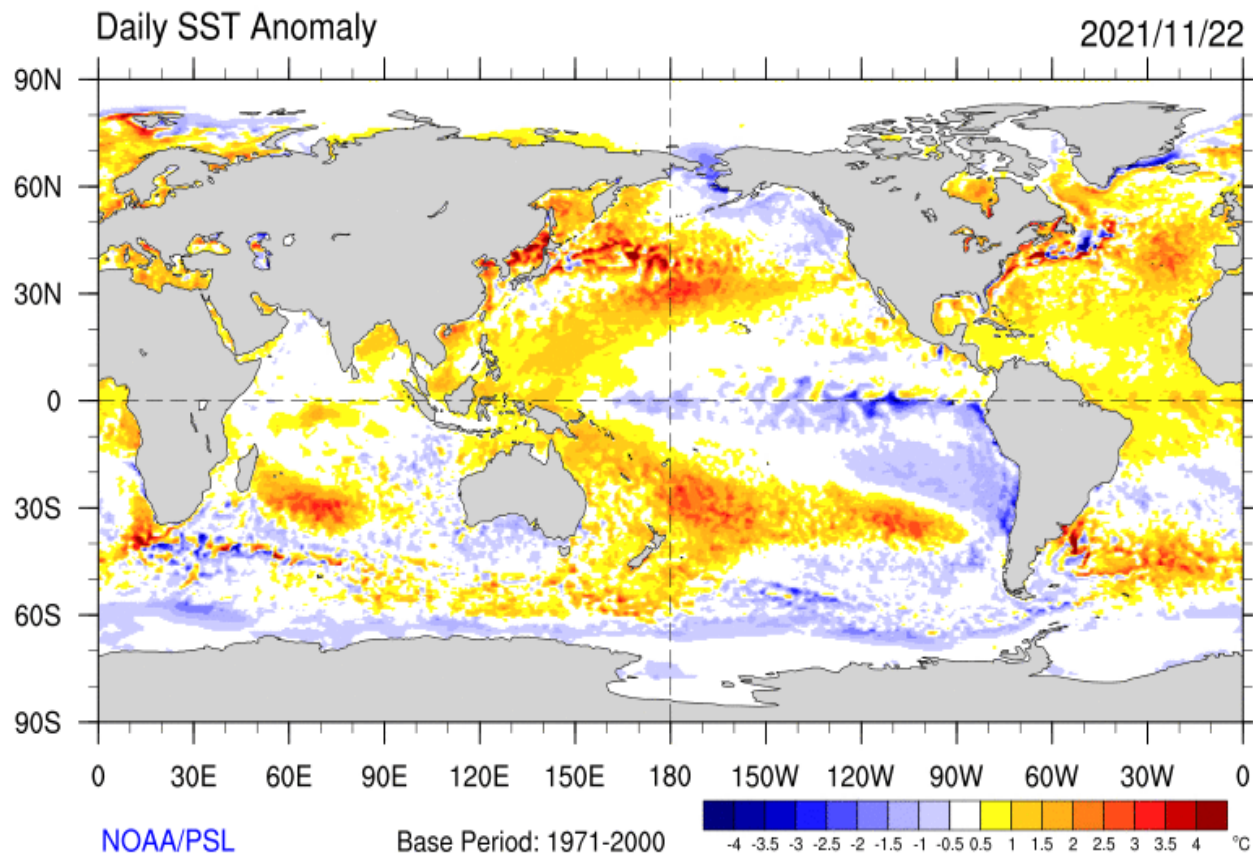
Daily SST Nov 22



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

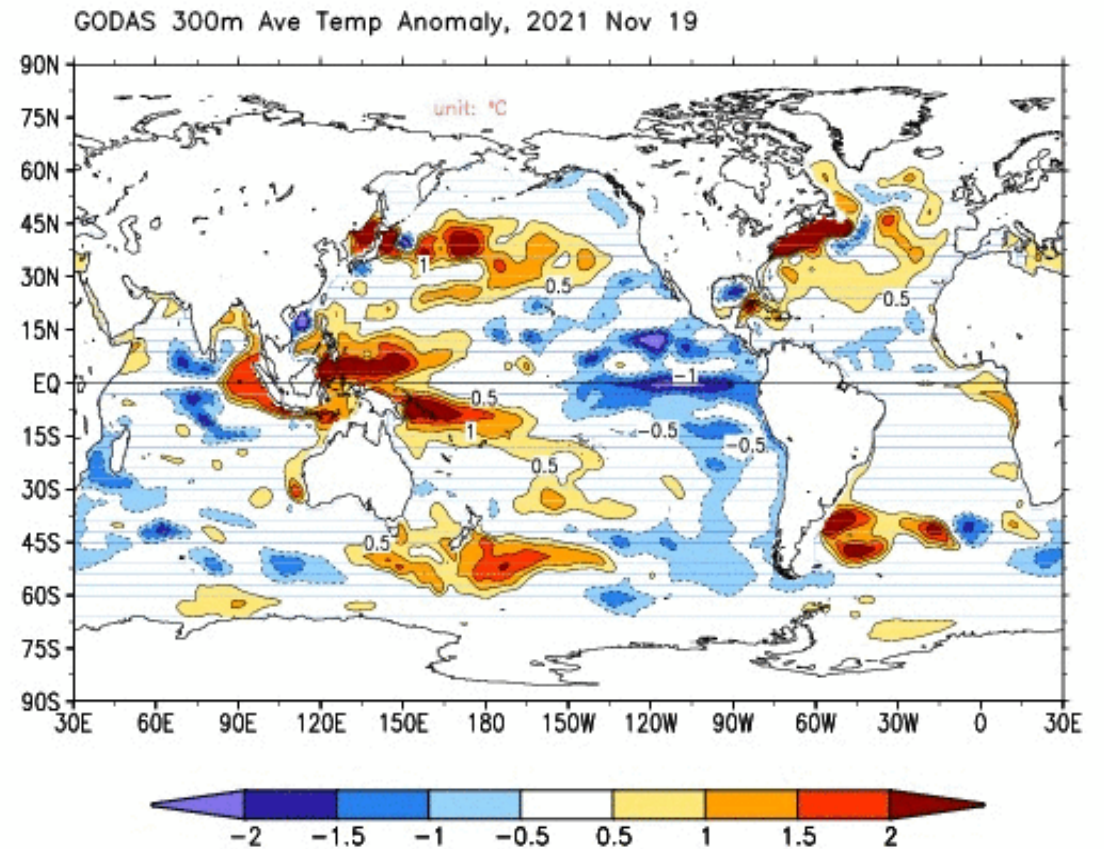
Are the anomalies deep?

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



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

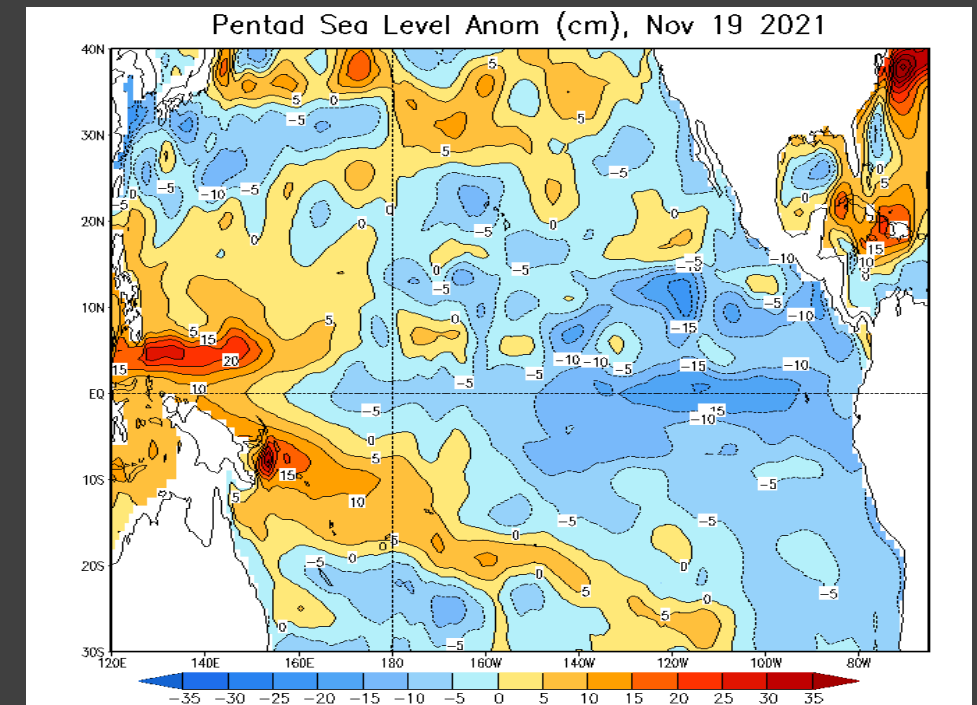
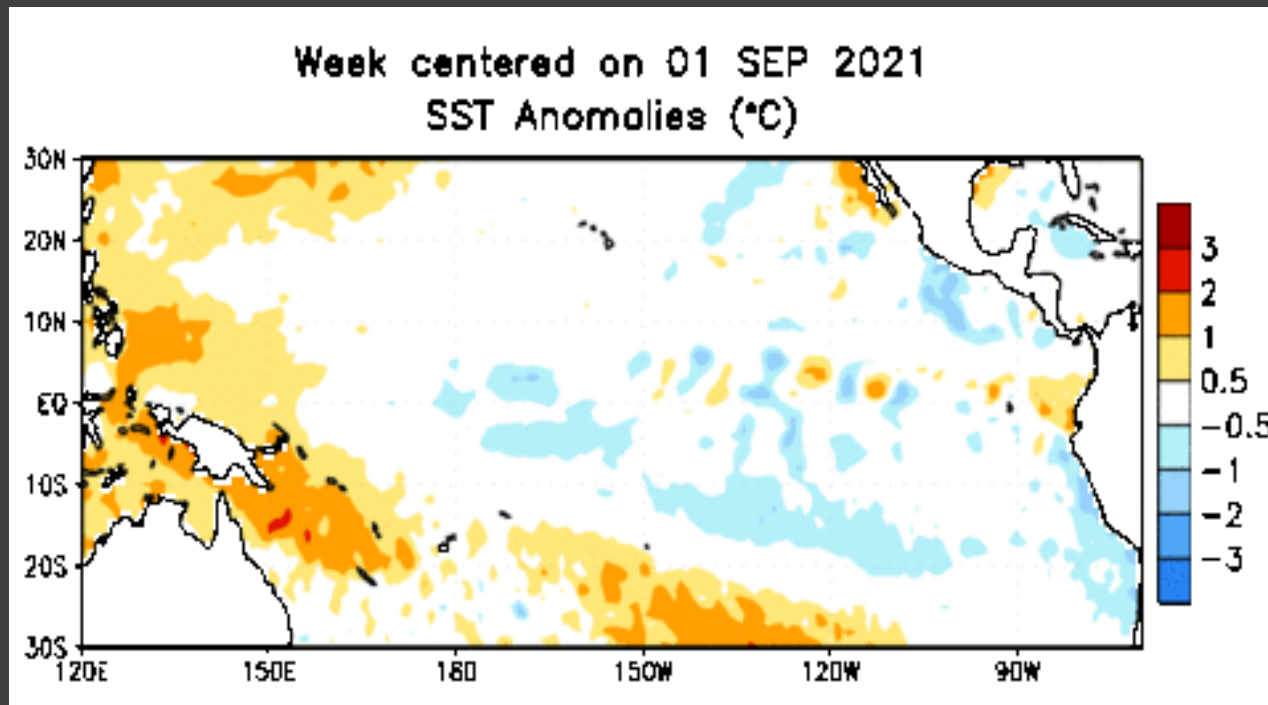
Top 300m Layer Anomaly



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

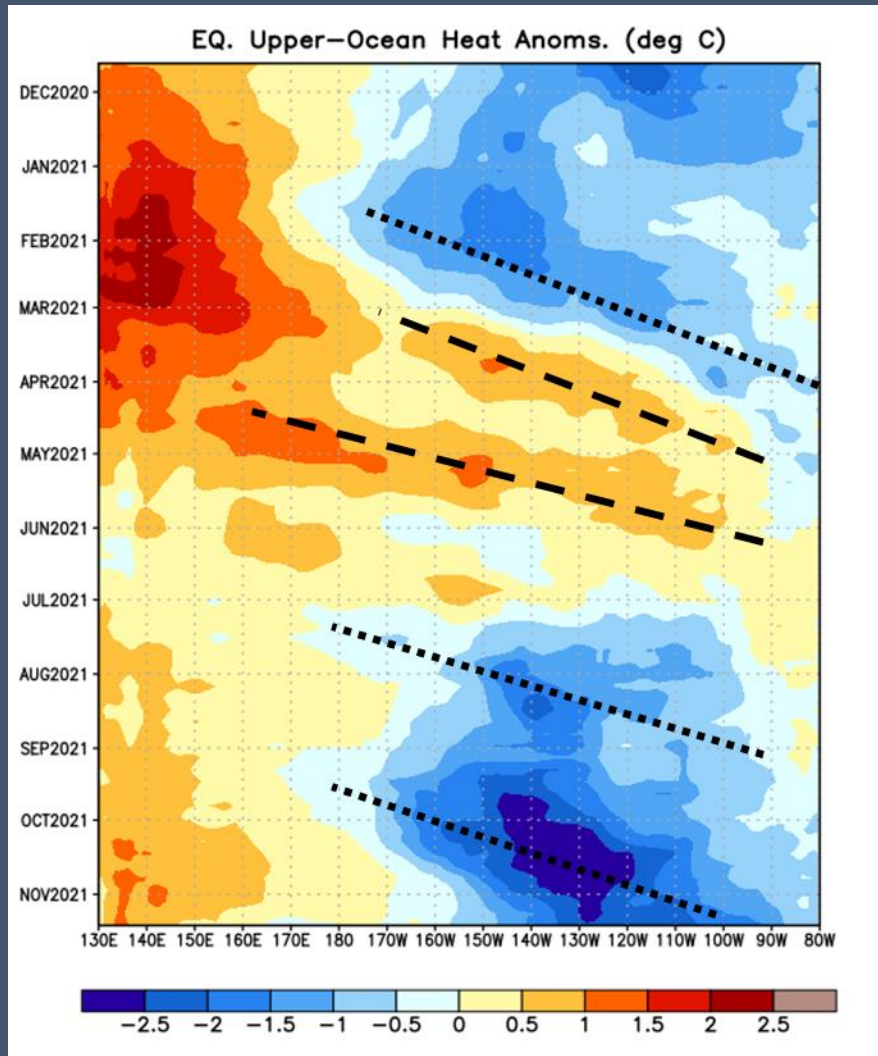
ENSO: La Niña

- La Niña is present.*
- Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are below average across the central and east-central Pacific Ocean.
- The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with La Niña conditions.

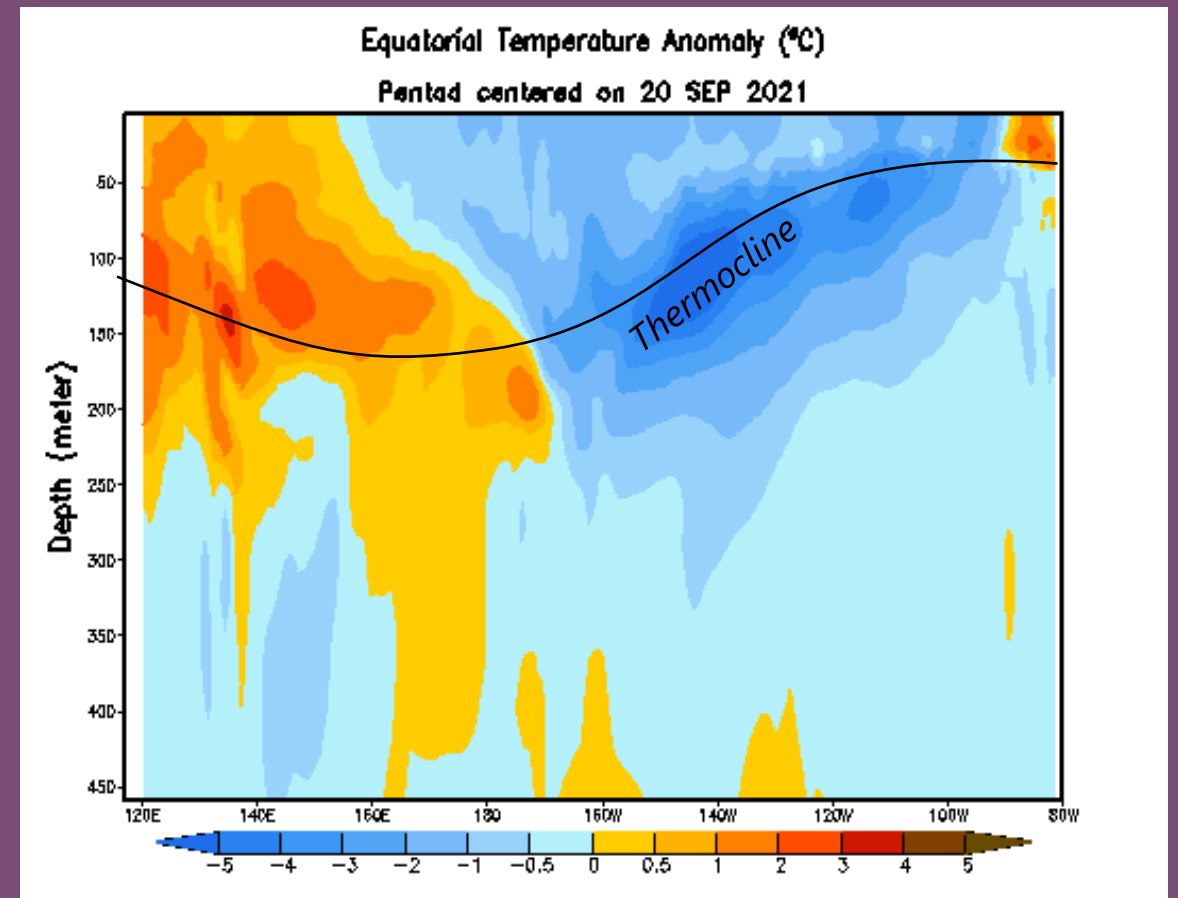


ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

Heat Content Hovmöller



Equatorial Pacific Temp. Anomaly

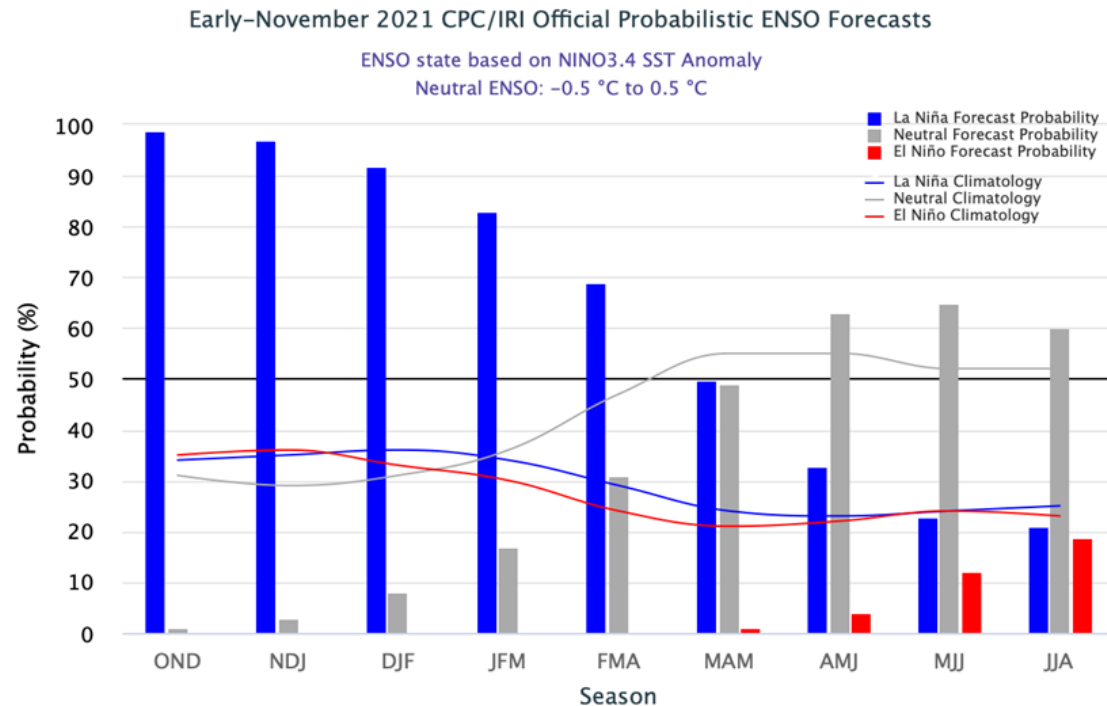


Source:
CPC

ENSO Outlook

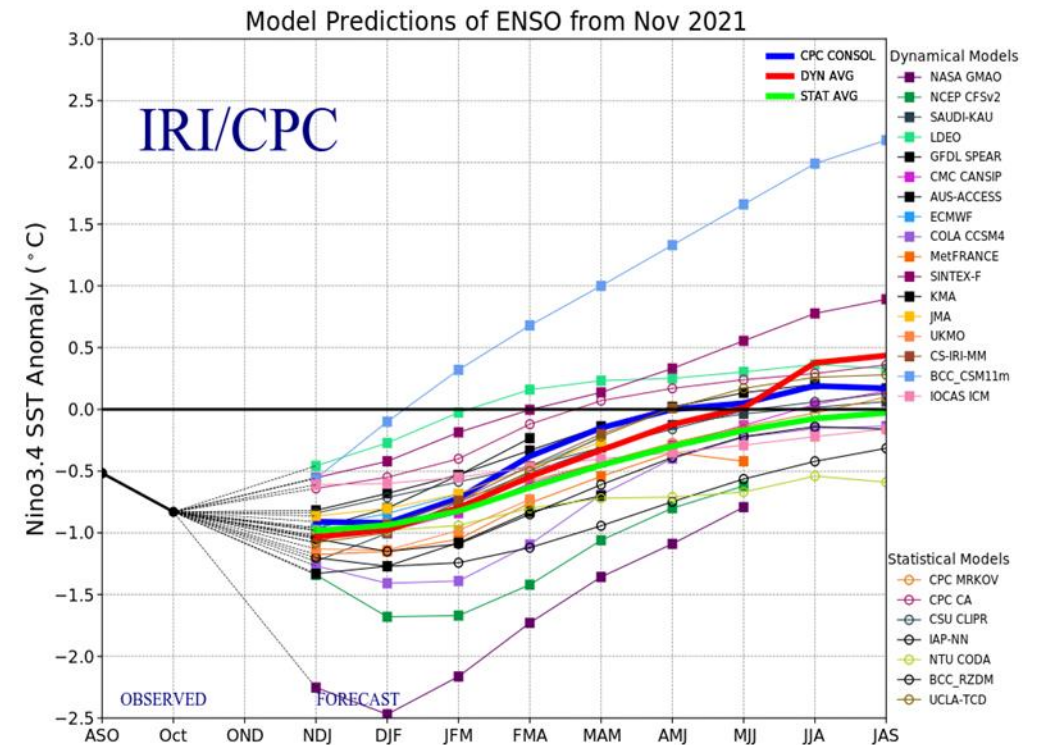
La Niña is likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2021-22 (~90% chance) and into spring 2022 (~50% chance during March-May).*

CPC/IRI Probabilistic Forecast



Source: CPC

IRI/CPC Dynamic Models

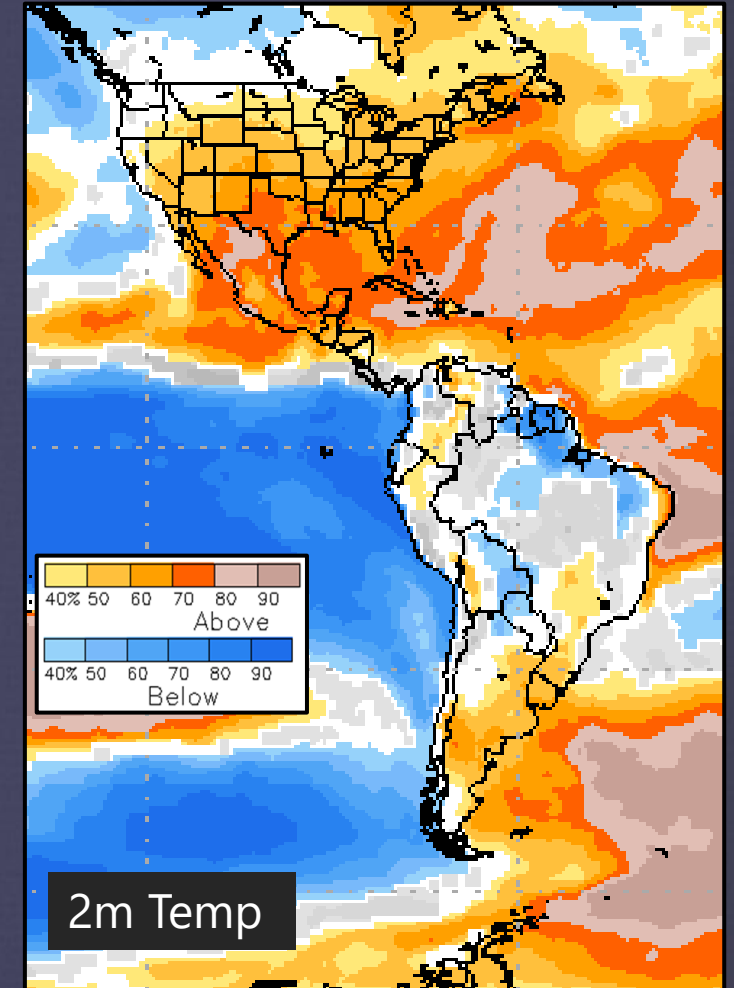
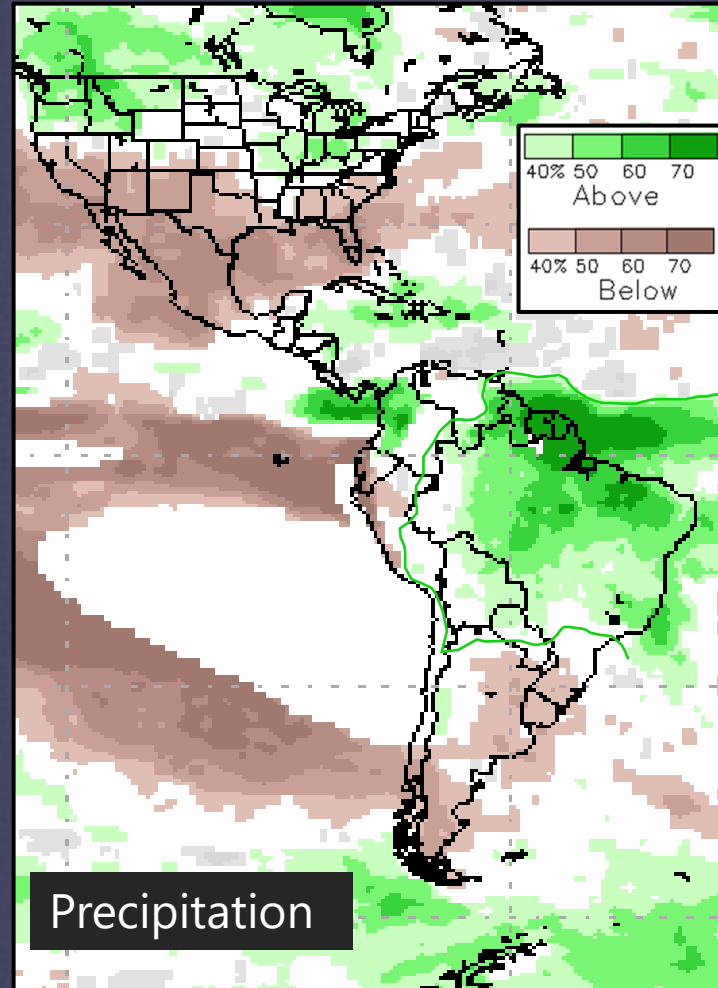


Dec-Feb Outlooks: NMME Forecasts

- ☞ NMME = North American Multi-model Ensemble.
- ☞ Output of 7 Global Models, analyzed statistically.
- ☞ Ensemble mean shows generally a La Niña Signal on Rainfall Forecasts.
- ☞ NMME References:

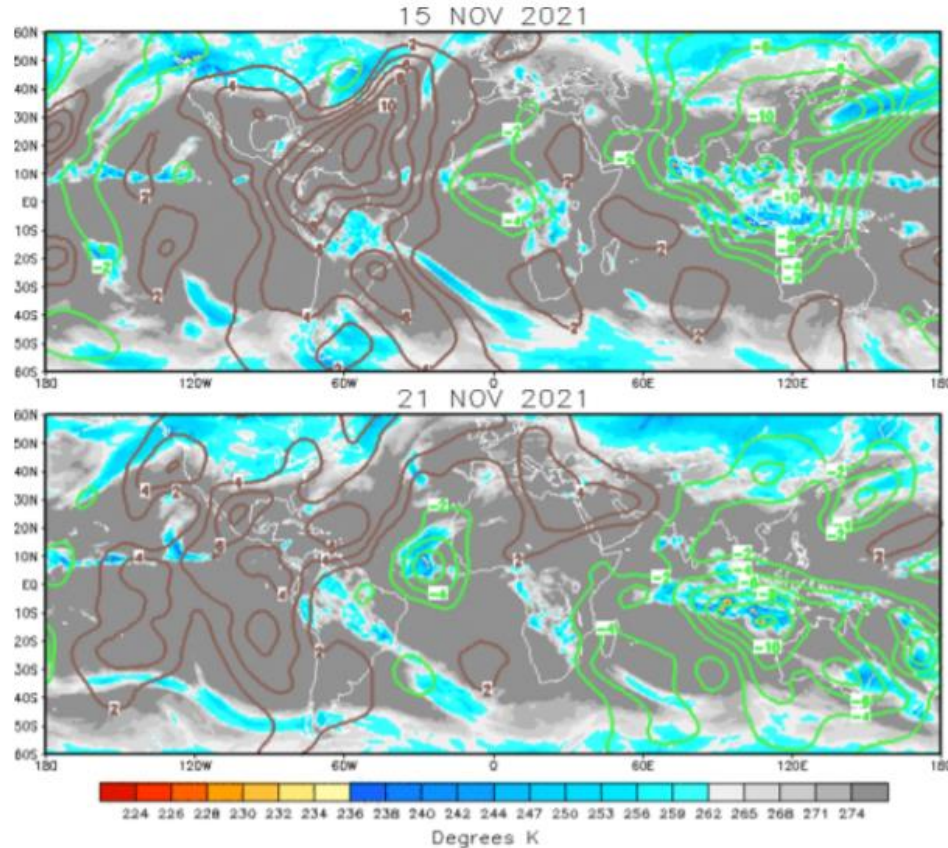
<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/weather-climate-models/north-american-multi-model>

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/NMME/seasanom.shtml>

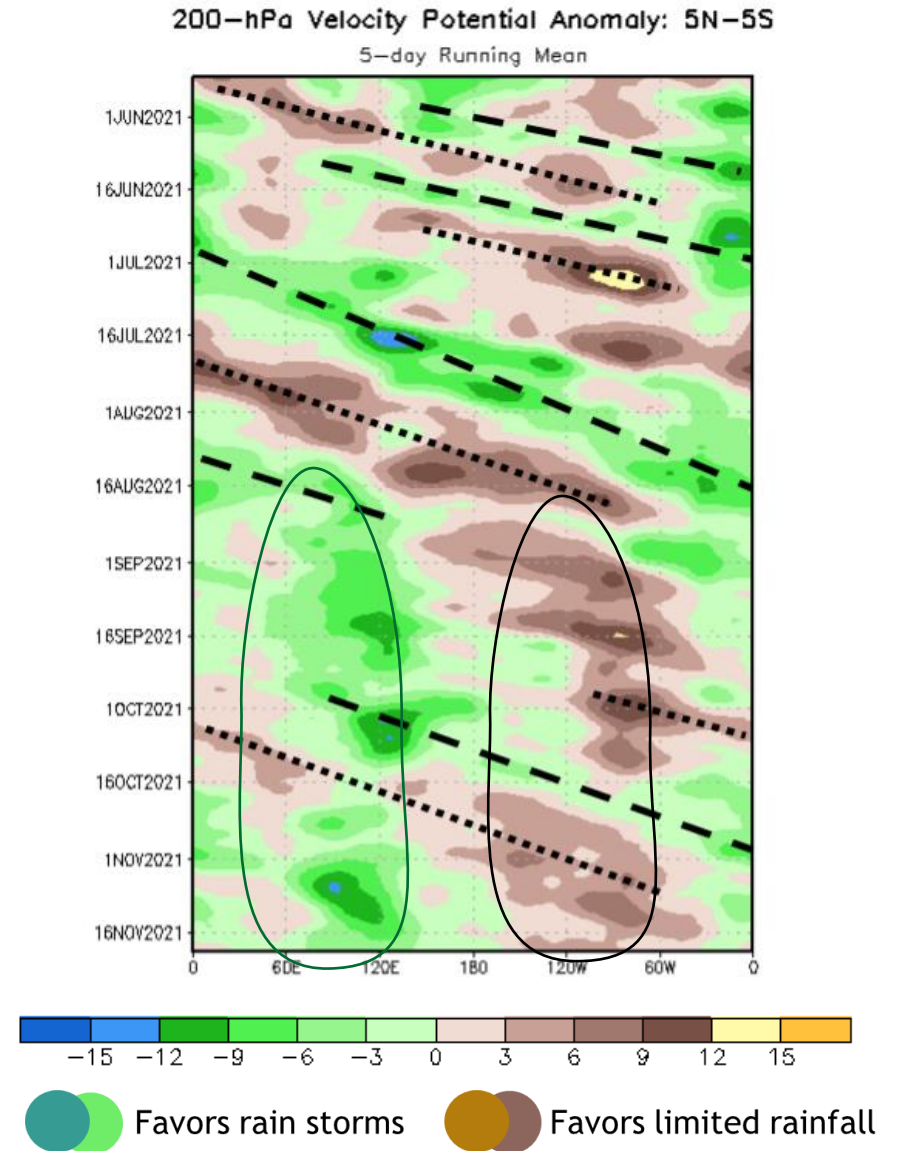


Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

- MJO propagation remains weak and reflective of enhanced convection over the Maritime Continent (consistent with La Niña).
- Rossby wave activity in the Indian Ocean is interfering with propagation

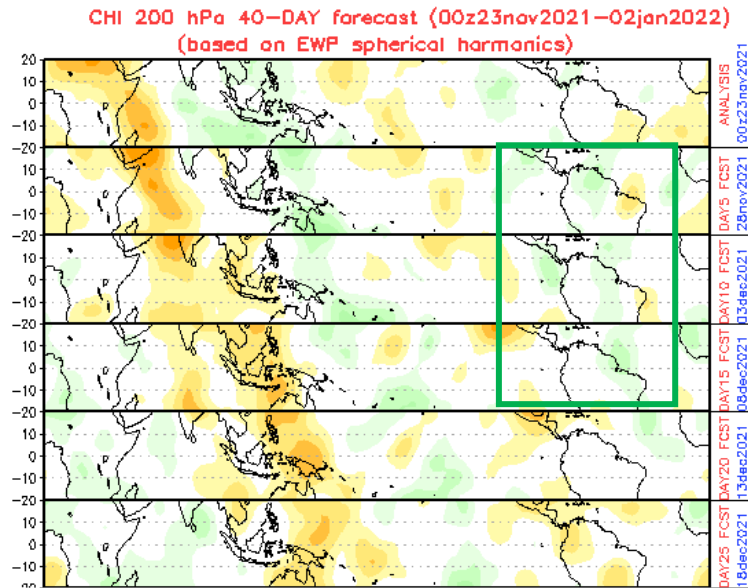


Source: CPC

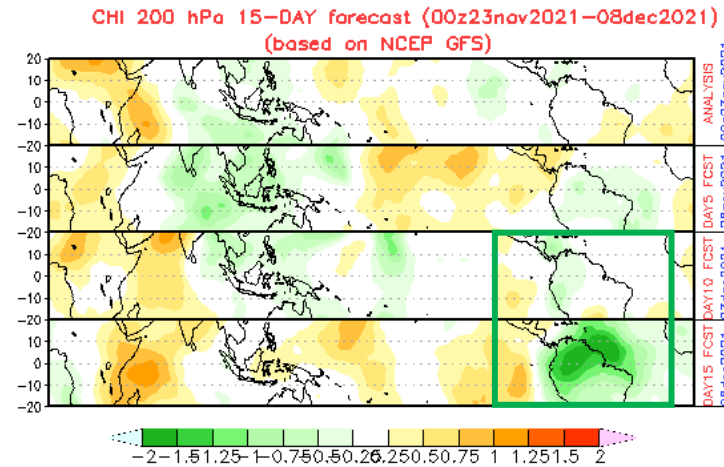


MJO Forecasts

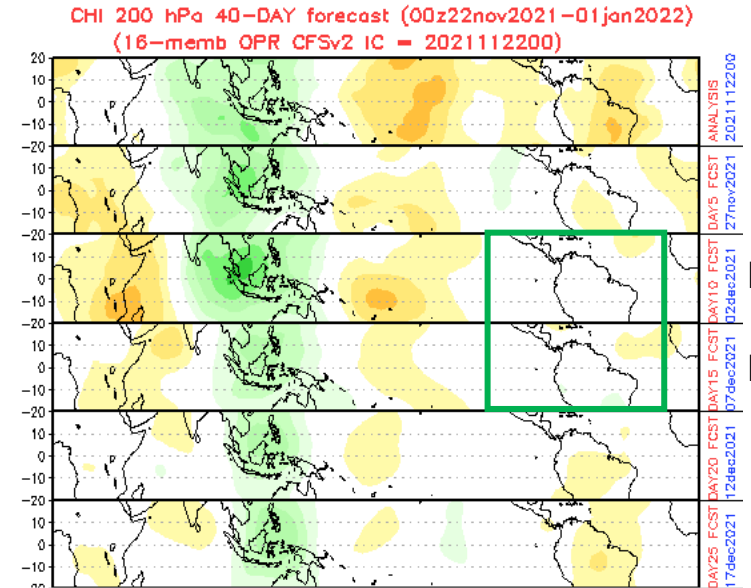
EWP



GFS



CFS



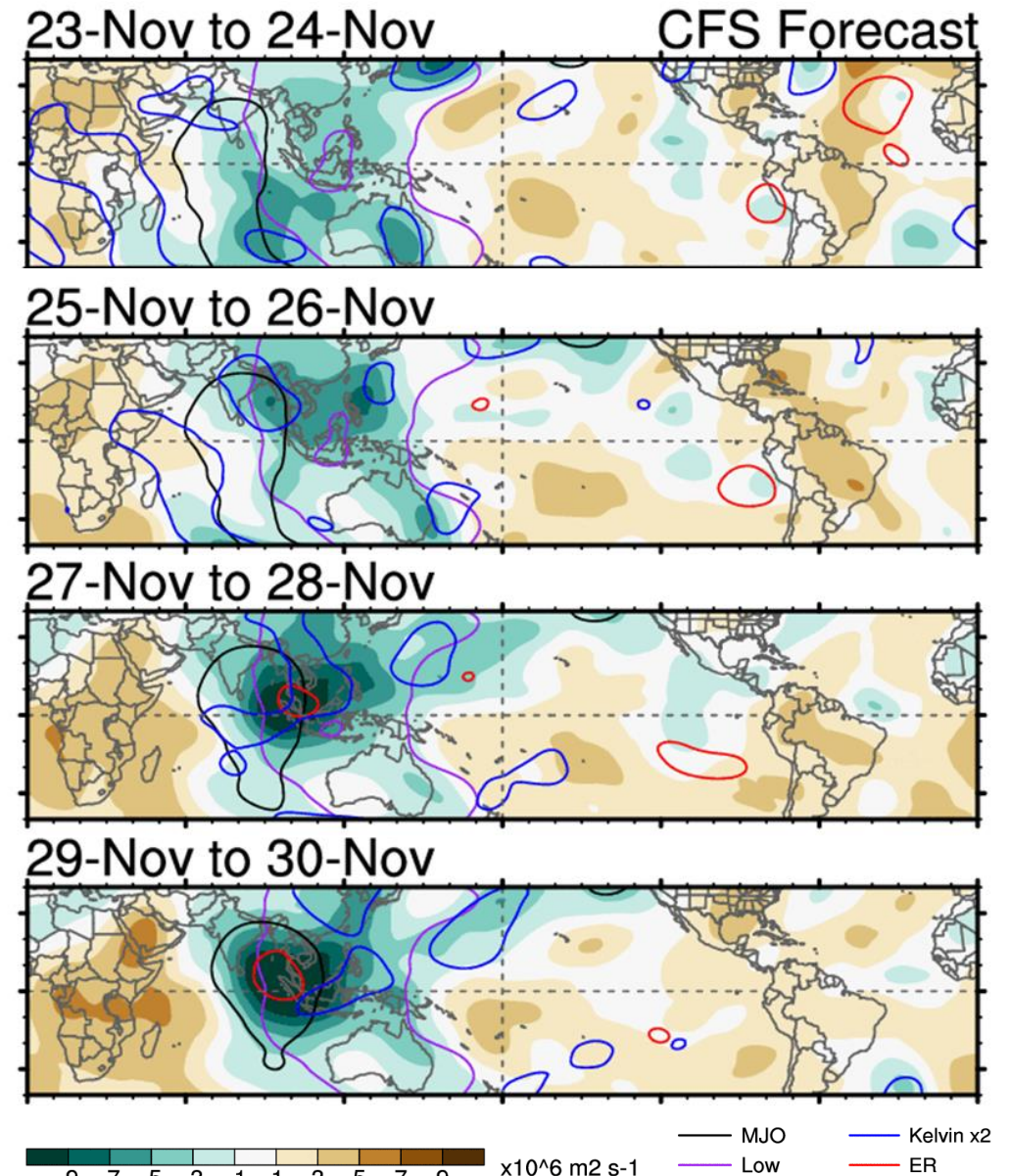
Dec 3

Dec 7

- Weak MJO signature
- Slightly wetter (more upper divergent) on the first week of December
- Dec 1-10 signal might be more pronounced in the Southern Hemisphere

Tropospheric Equatorial Waves

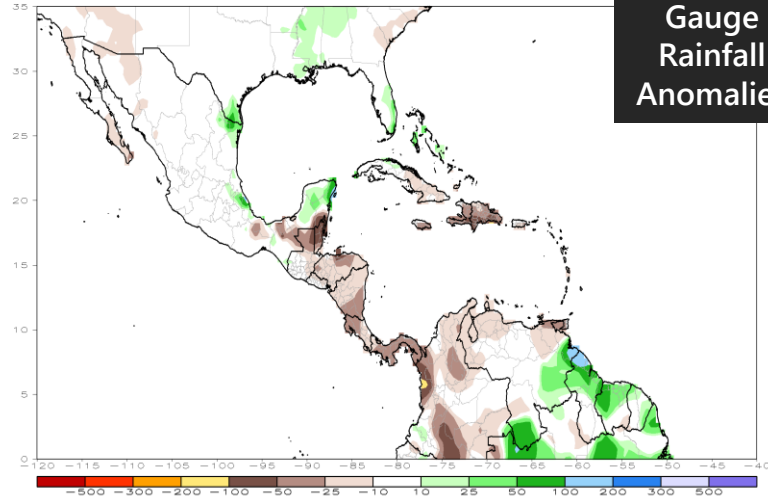
- No significant equatorial wave activity
- Weak convergence dominates
- Wetter weekend: Central America and the Bahamas
- MJO divergent:
 - No strong signal.
 - Relative peak near the first week of December?



Tropical Americas: Last 7 Days

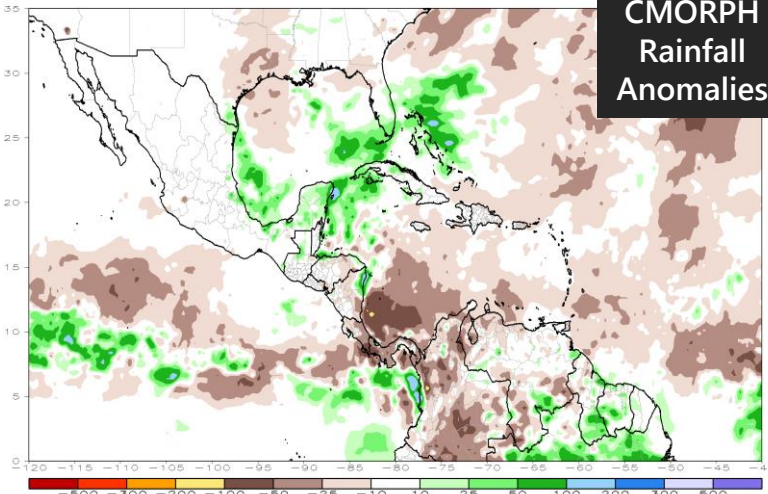
CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 16Nov2021 – 22Nov2021

Gauge
Rainfall
Anomalies



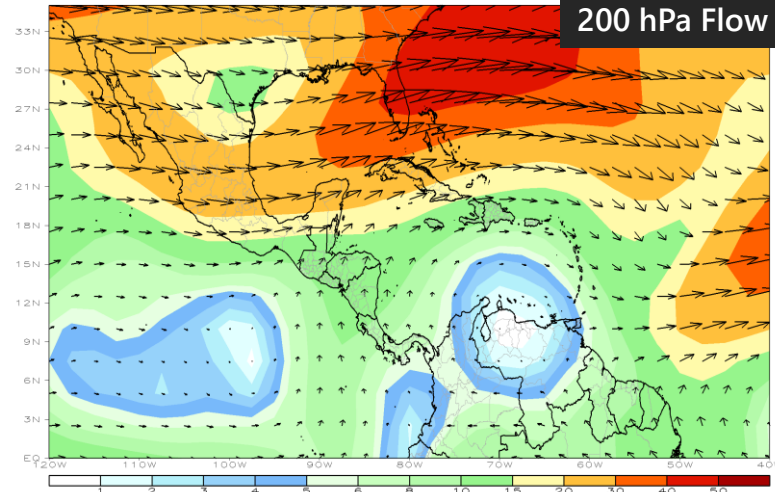
CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 16Nov2021 – 22Nov2021

CMORPH
Rainfall
Anomalies



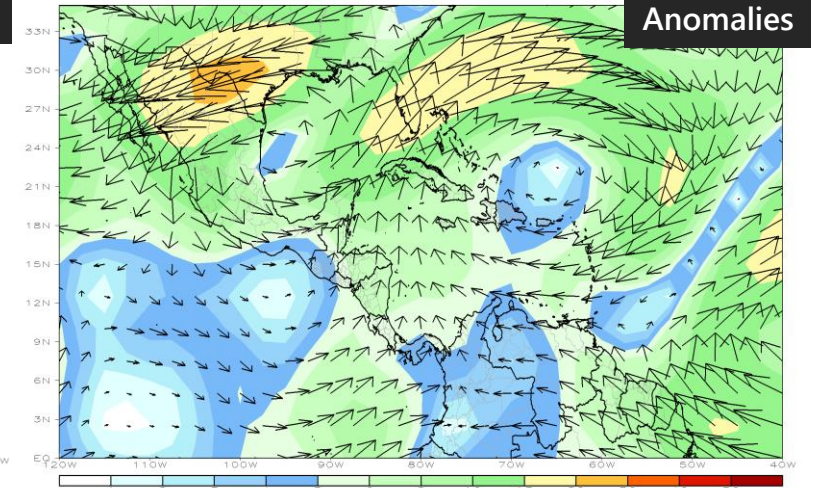
CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Period: 15Nov2021 – 21Nov2021

200 hPa Flow



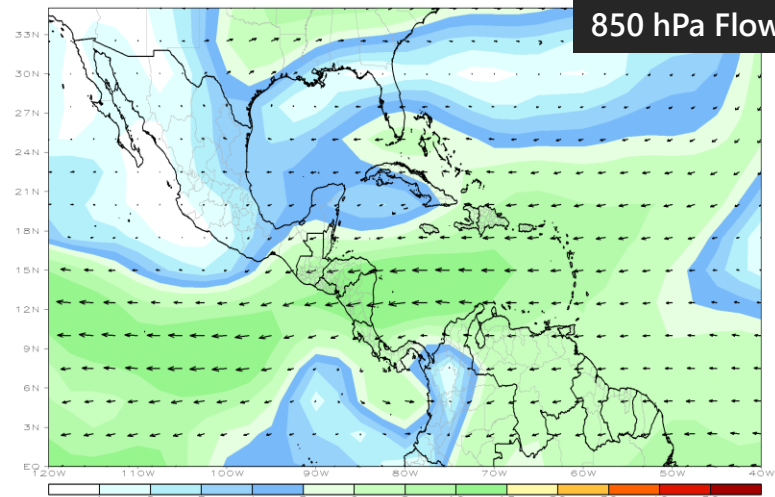
CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)
Period: 15Nov2021 – 21Nov2021

Anomalies



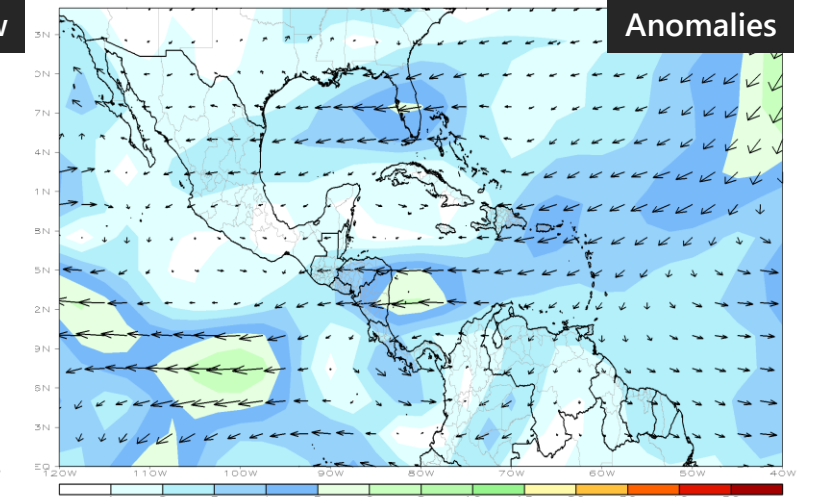
CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Period: 15Nov2021 – 21Nov2021

850 hPa Flow

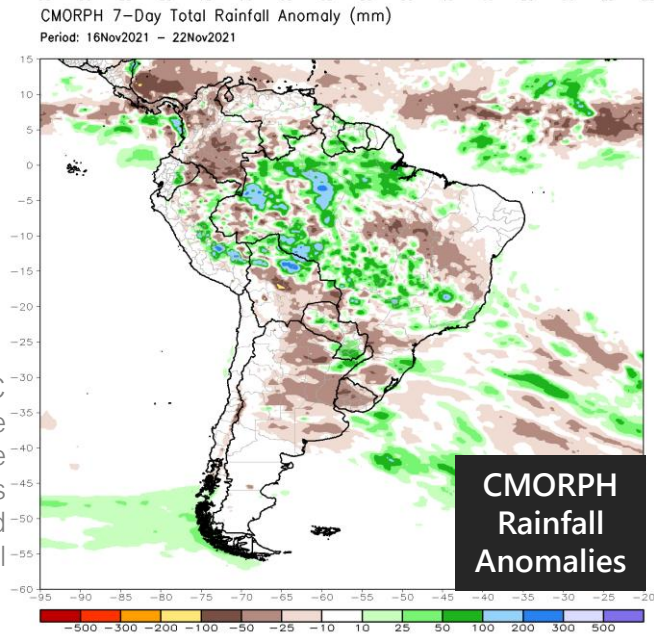
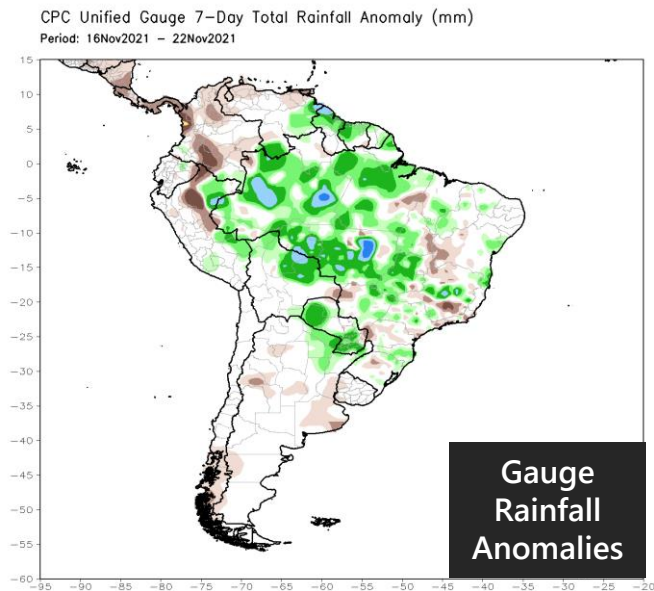


CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)
Period: 15Nov2021 – 21Nov2021

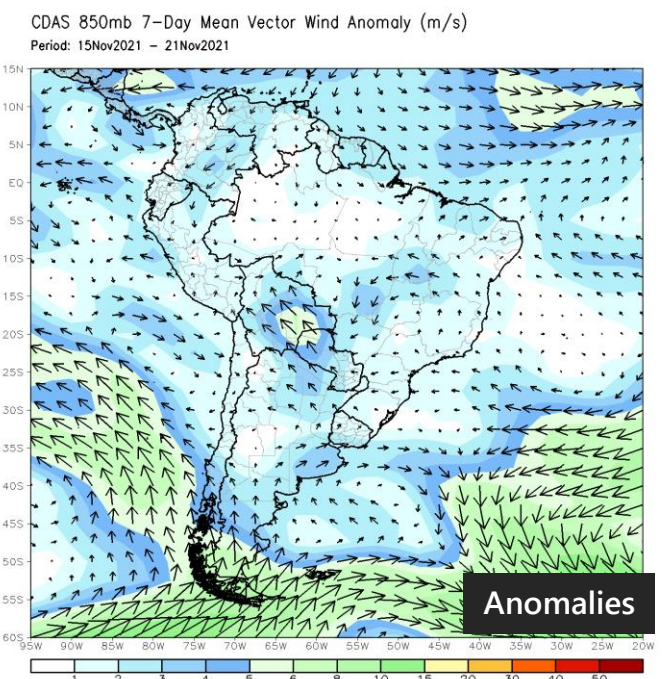
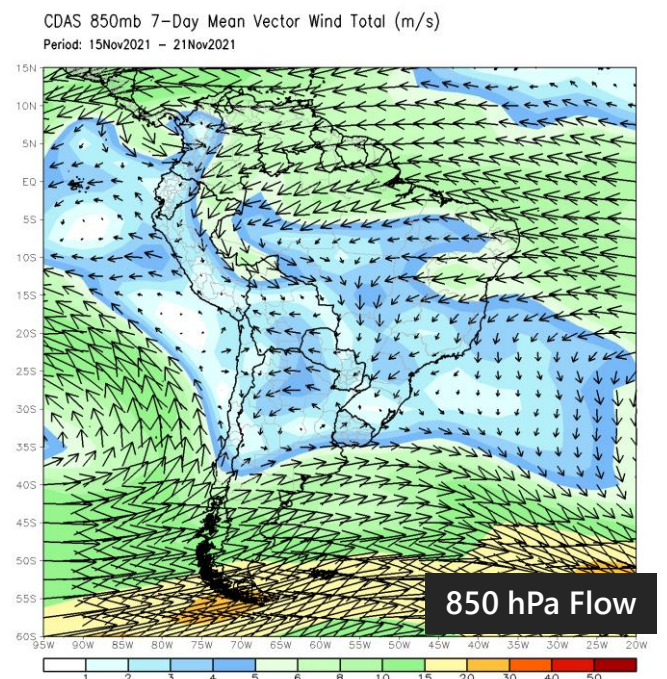
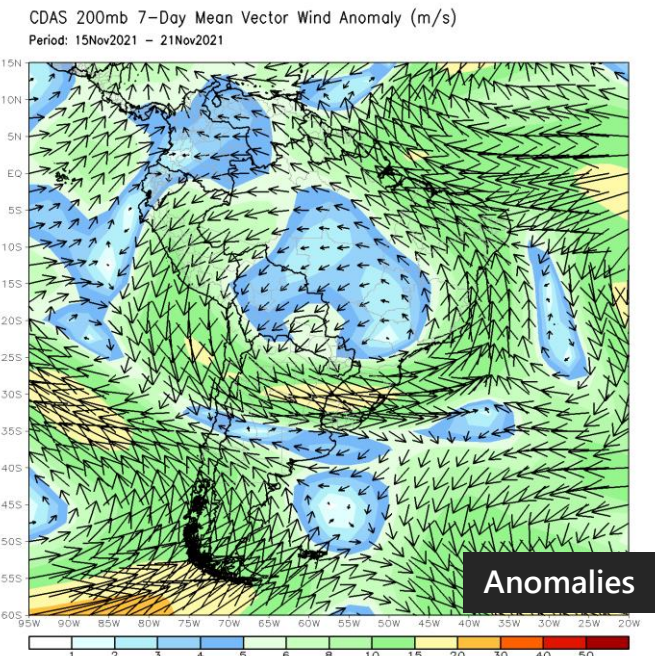
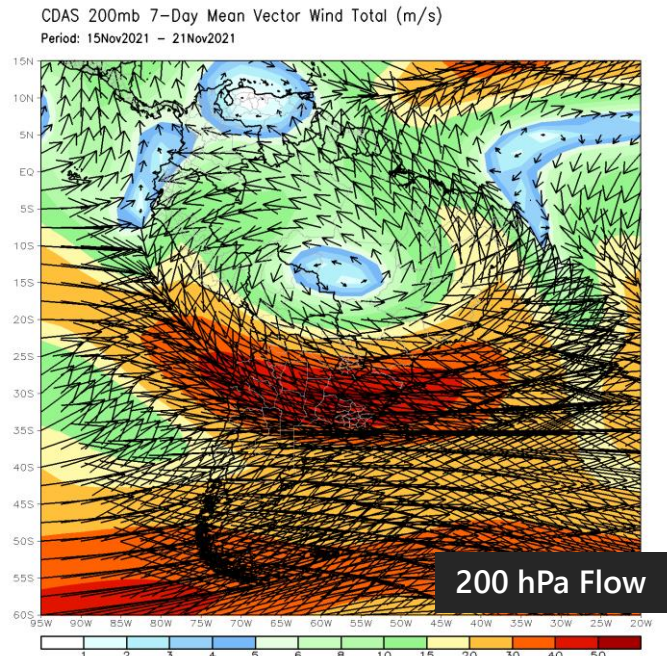
Anomalies



South America: Last 7 Days



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



¡Gracias!

Thank you!