



Monthly Regional Focus Group Session

Wednesday 17 January 2022

Too many topics to address during this session:

Dec 30 Fires in Colorado

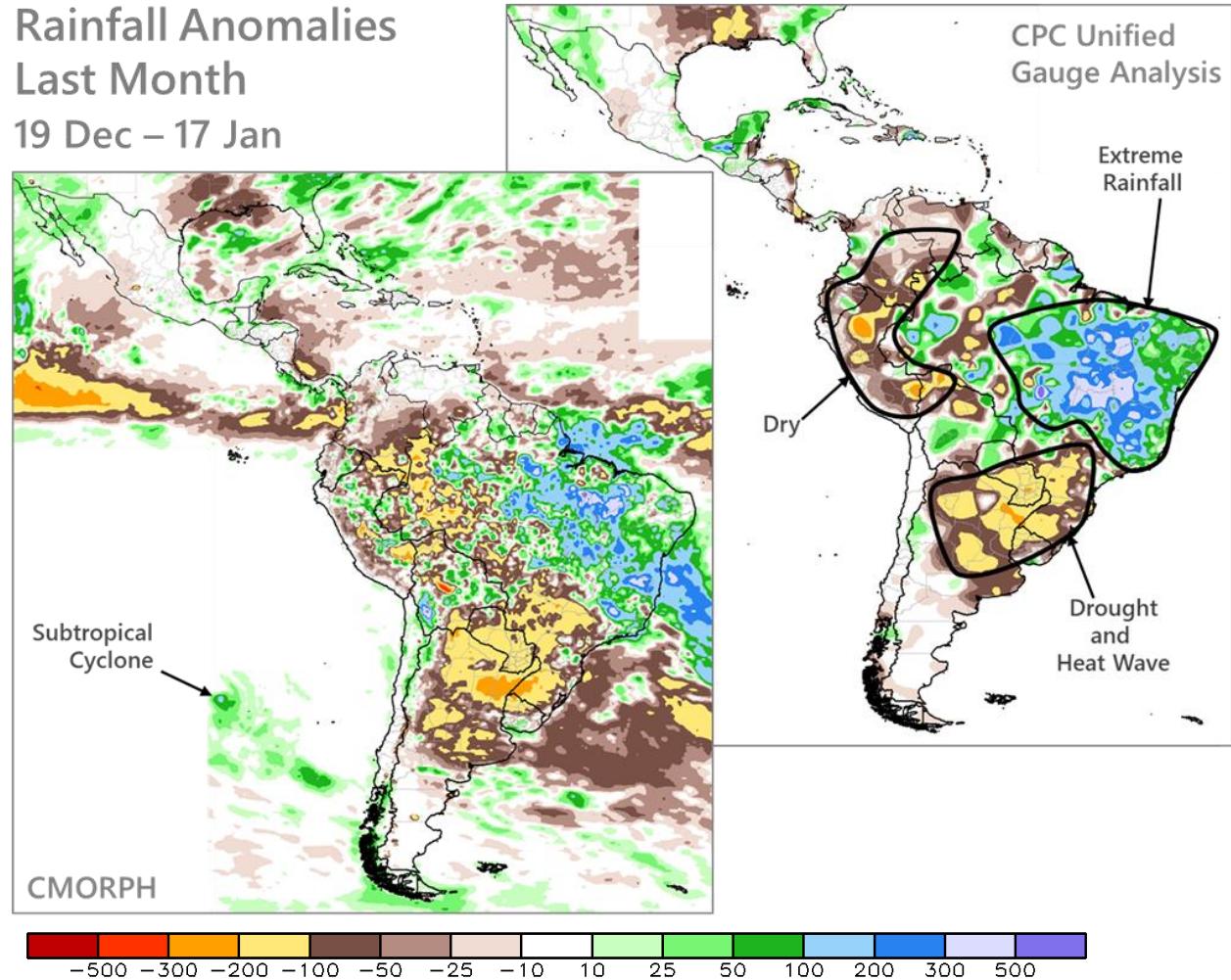
Dec 23 -Jan 11 Extreme Rainfall in Brasil, persistent SACZ events

Jan 10-17 Heat wave amid drought in the Parana/La Plata Basin

Jan 11-12 Subtropical Cyclone off the coast of Chile

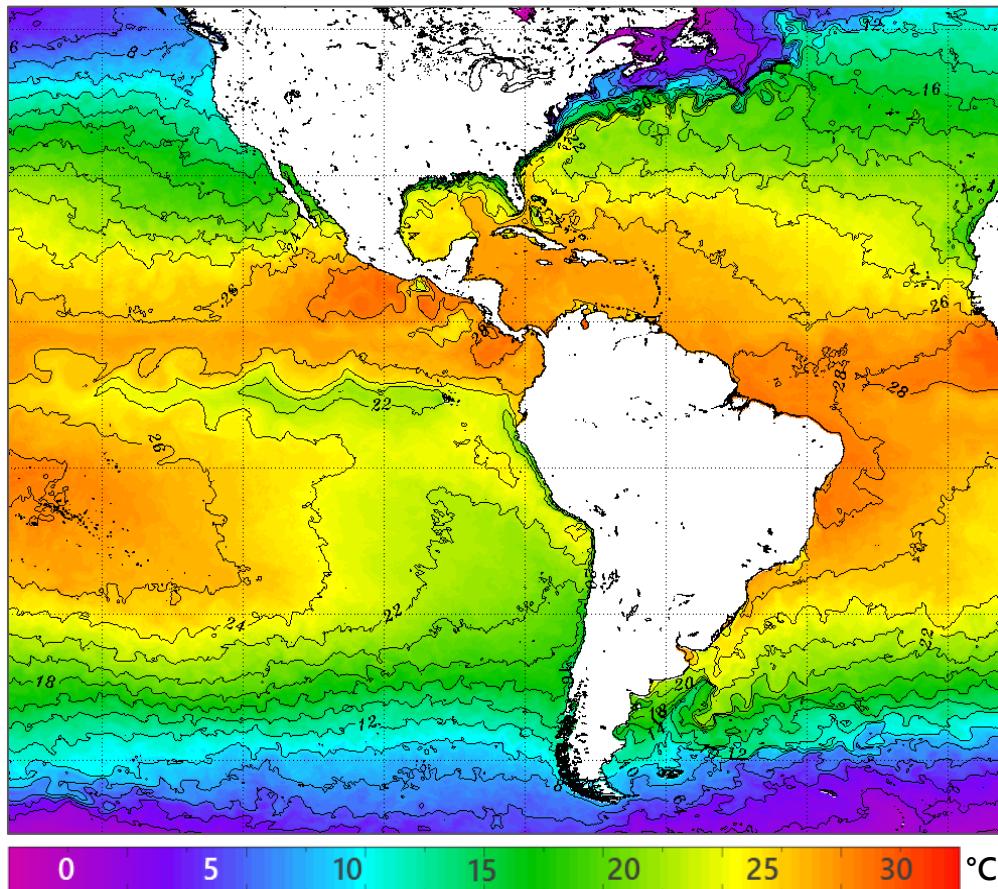
Jan 15 Tonga Volcano Explosion

Rainfall Anomalies
Last Month
19 Dec – 17 Jan



Sea Surface Temperatures

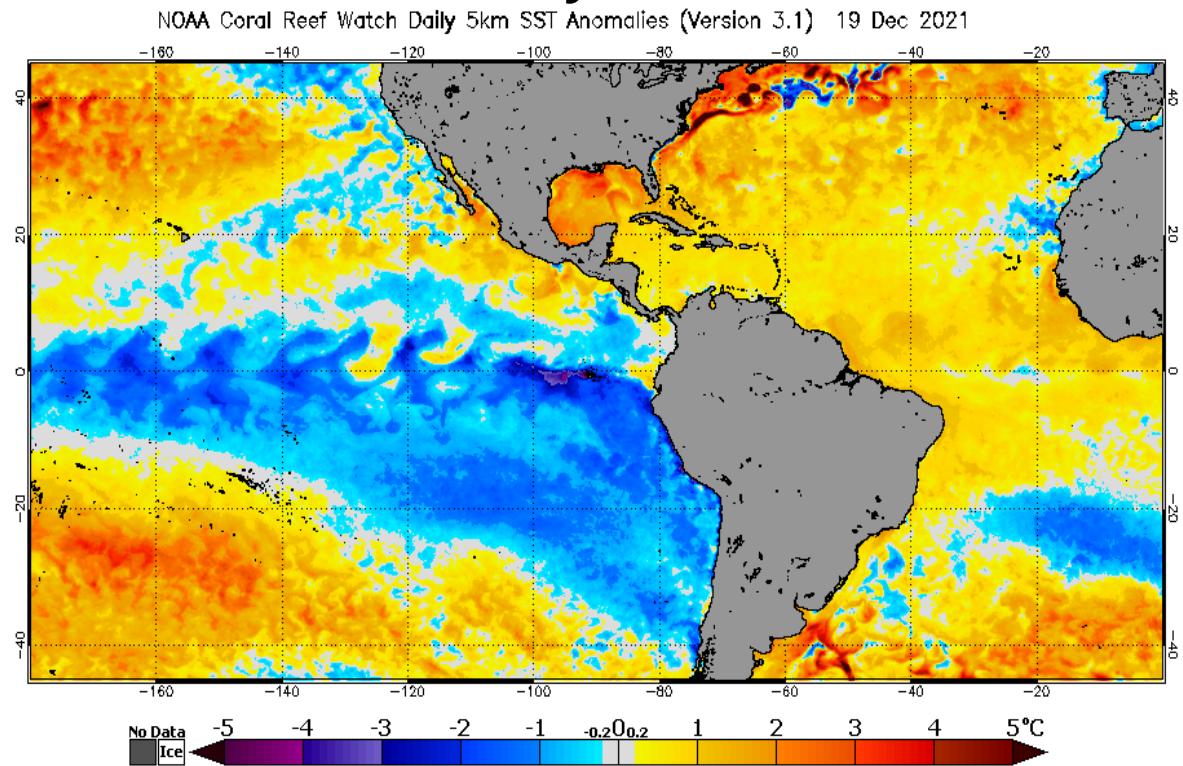
Daily SST Jan 17



NOAA OSPO

https://www.ospo.noaa.gov/data/sst/contour/global_small.c.gif

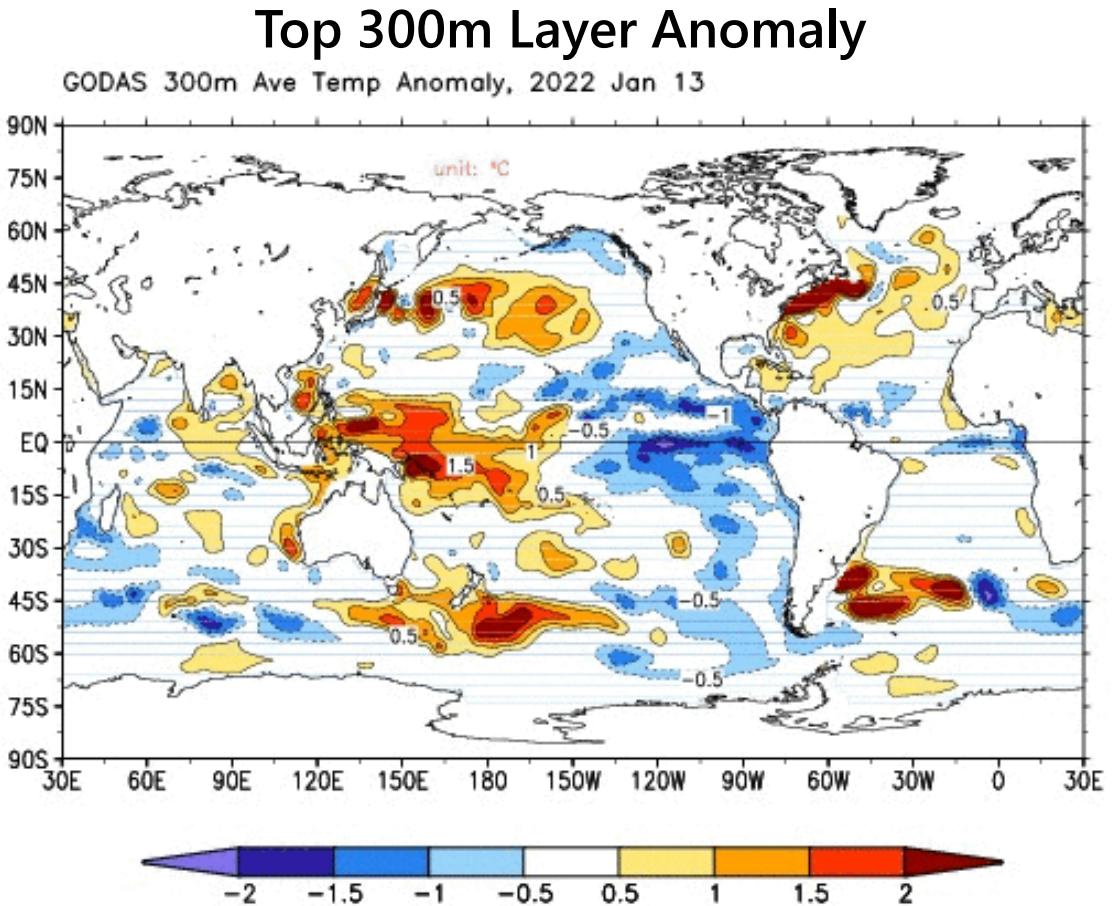
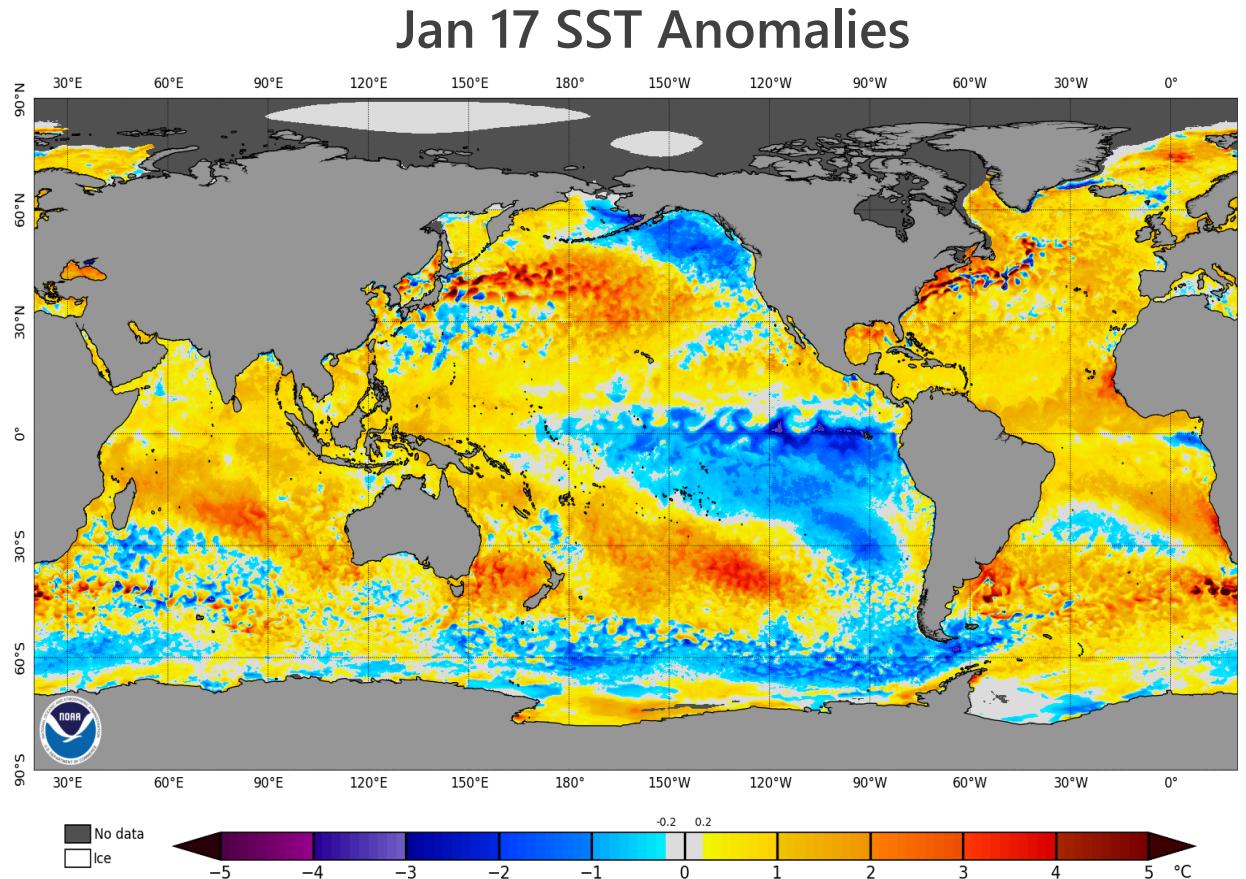
Anomaly Evolution



NOAA Coral Reef Watch
<https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/>

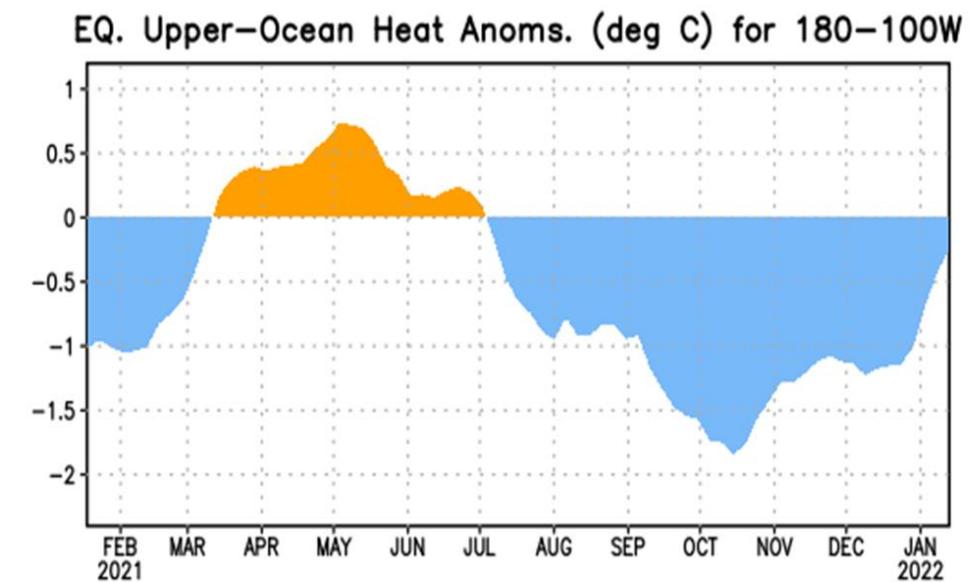
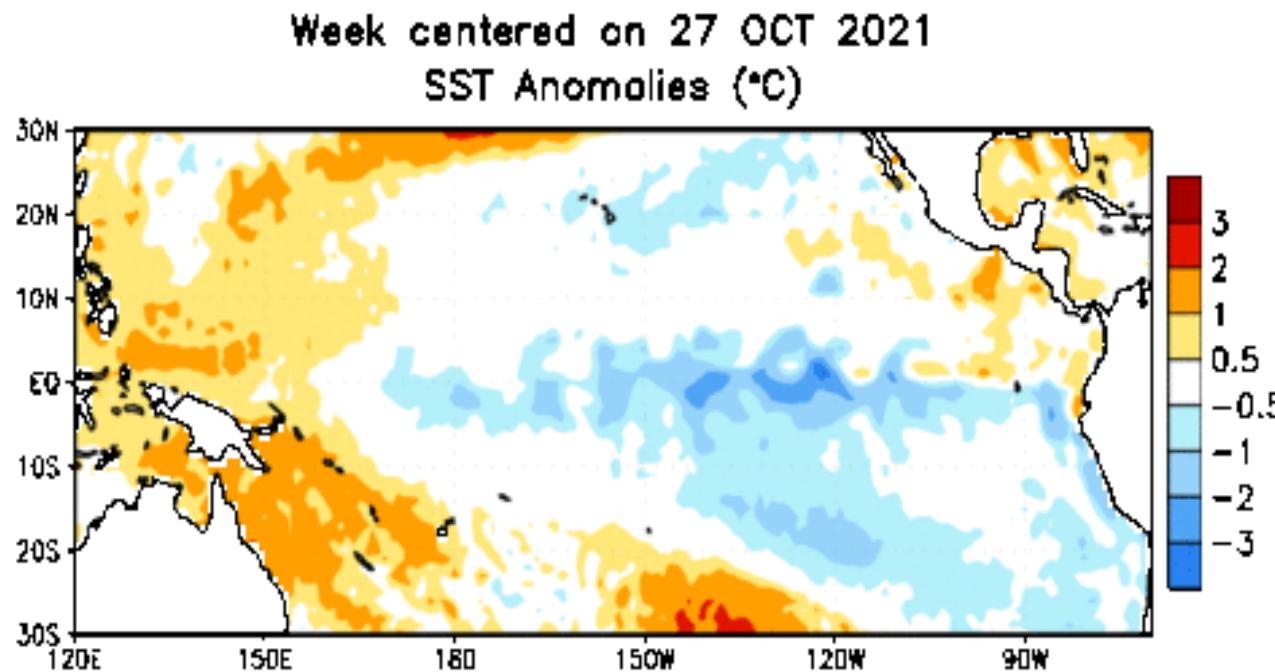
Are the anomalies deep?

Deep anomalies last longer, becoming useful for subseasonal forecasting.



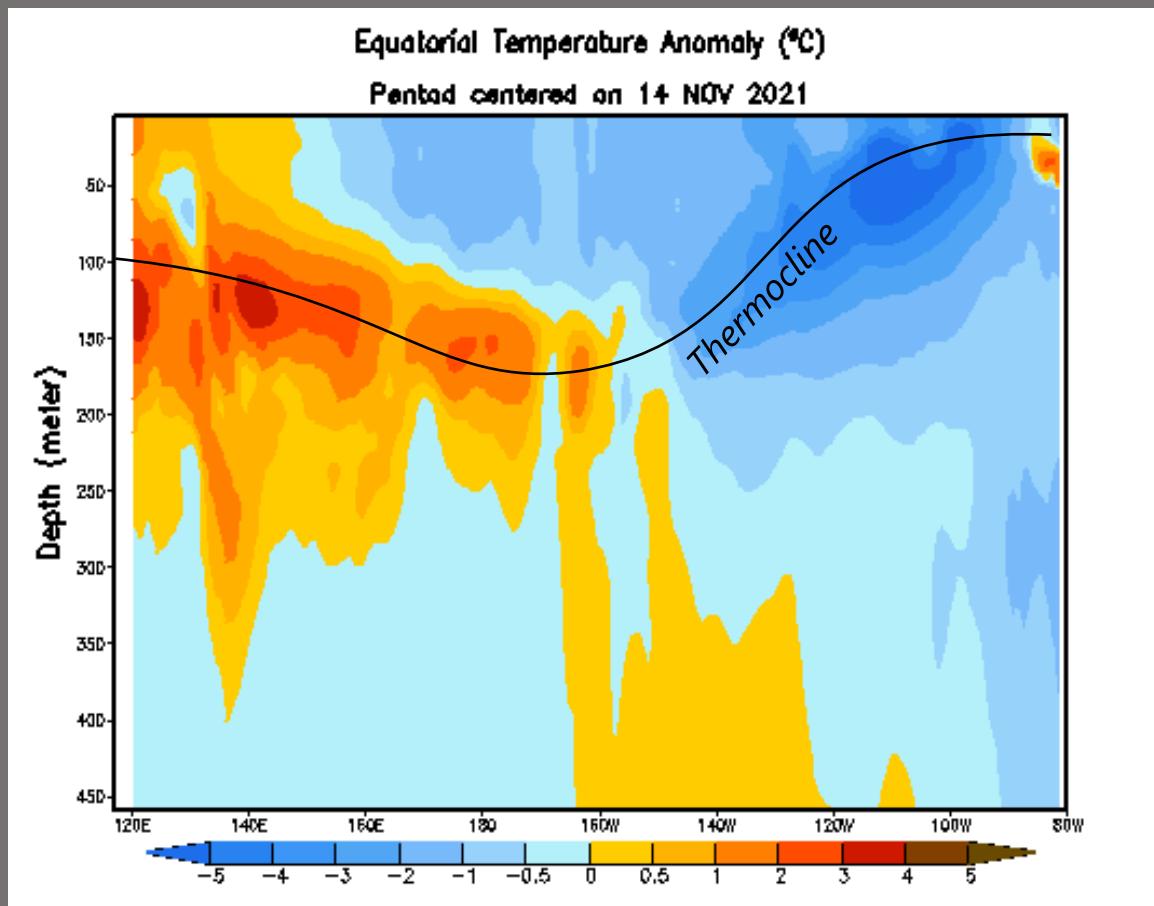
ENSO: La Niña

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



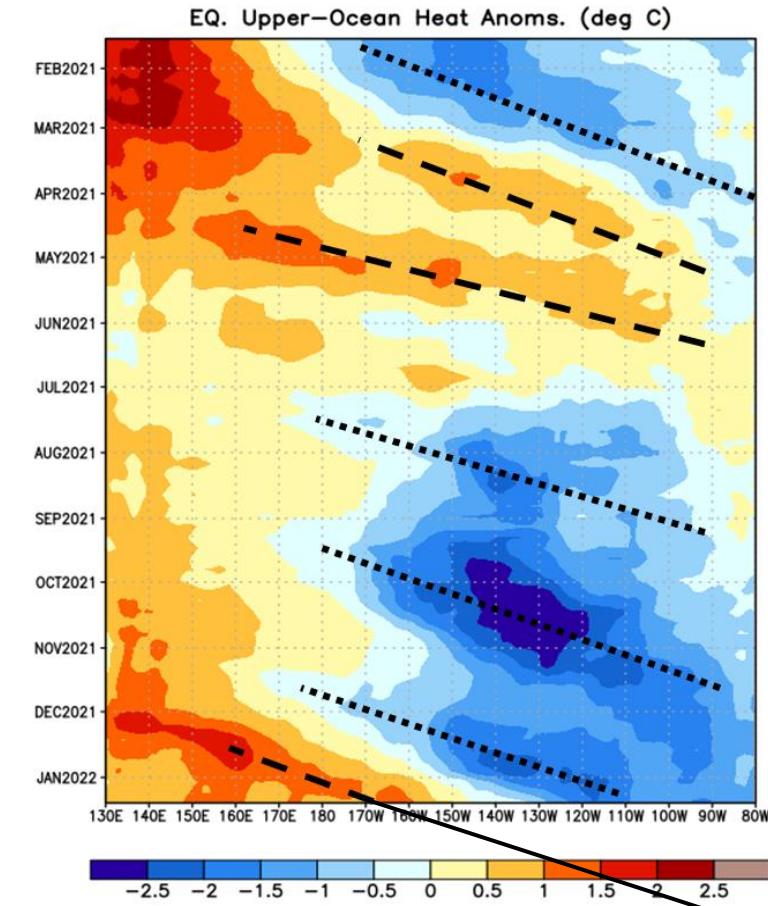
ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

Equatorial Pacific Temperature Anomalies



Source: CPC

Heat Content Hovmöller

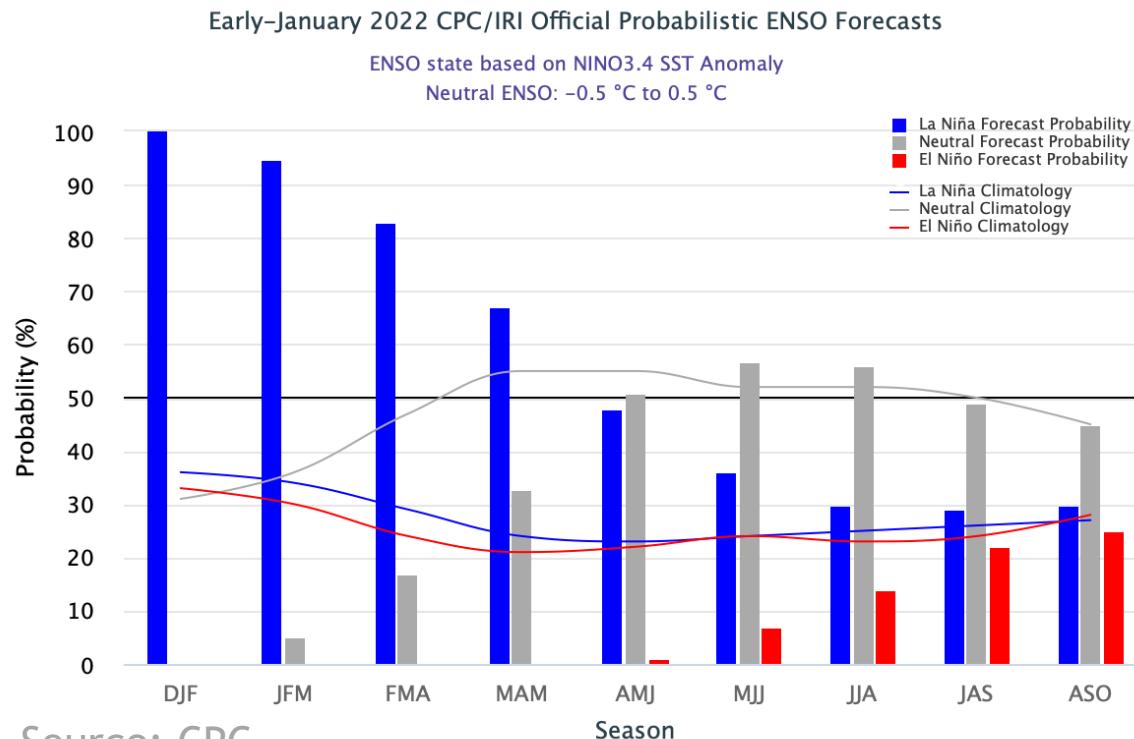


Warming in South America in Mid March?

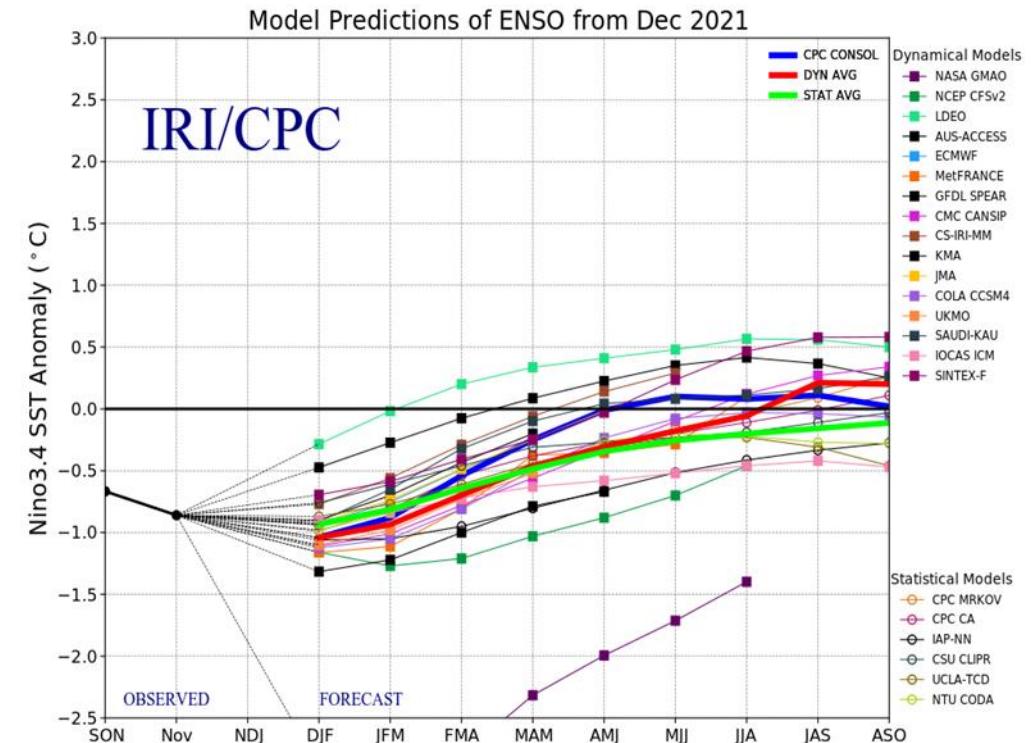
ENSO Outlook

La Niña is likely to continue into the Northern Hemisphere spring (67% chance during March-May 2022) and then transition to ENSO-neutral (51% chance during April-June 2022).*

CPC/IRI Probabilistic Forecast

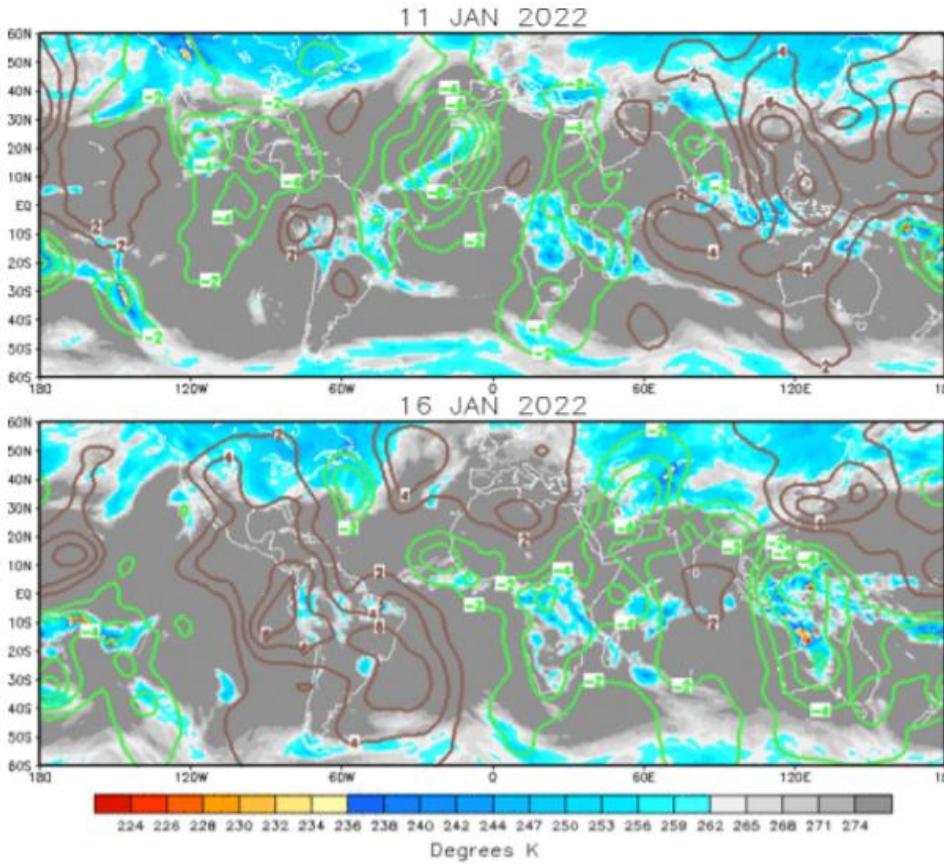


IRI/CPC Dynamic Models



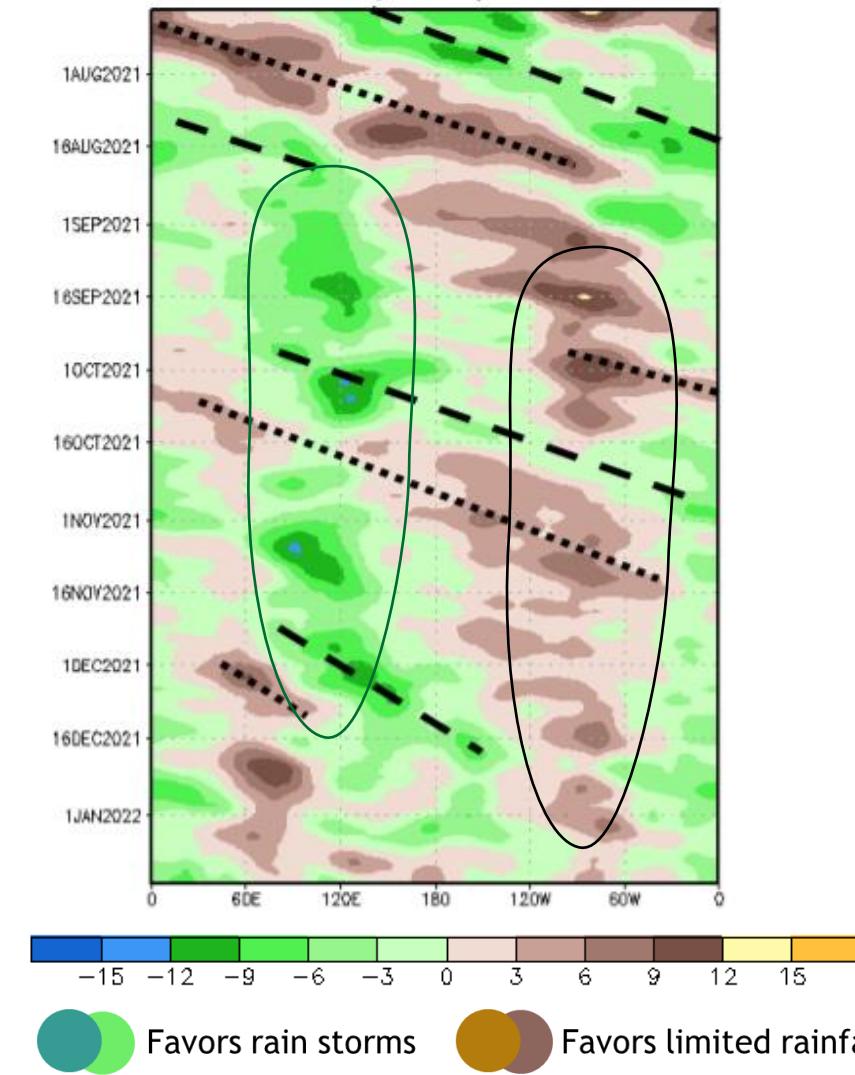
Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

- Disorganized
- Ill-defined propagation
- Low frequency anomalies are dissipating

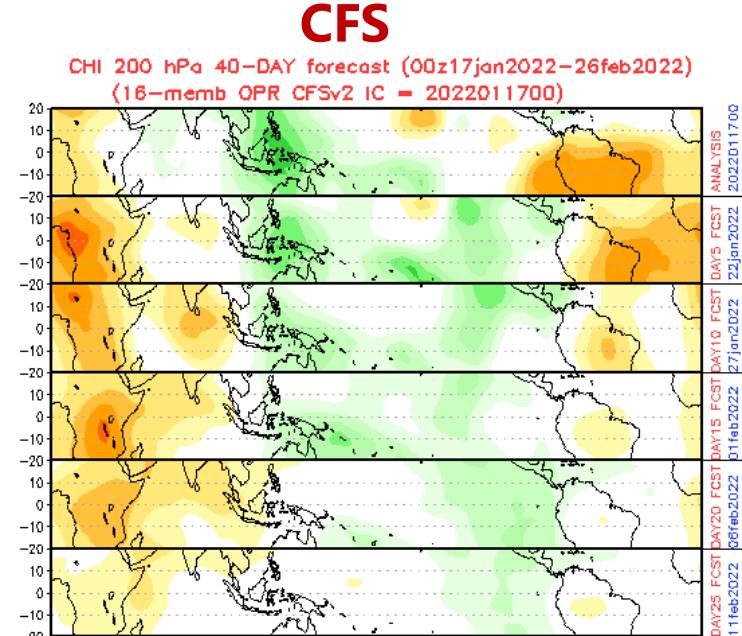
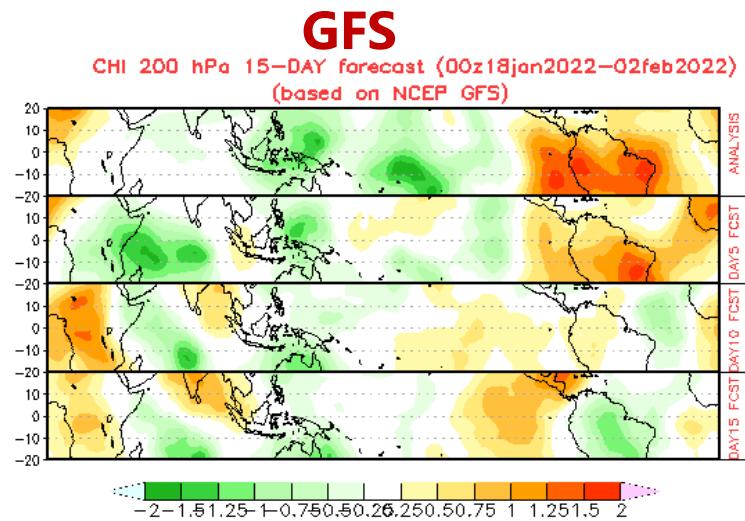
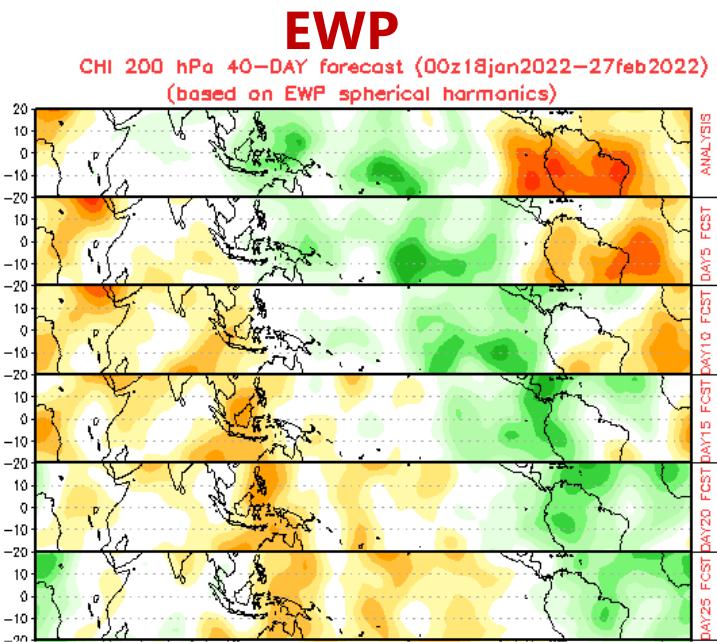


Source: CPC

200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly: 5N–5S
5-day Running Mean



MJO Forecasts for the Americas

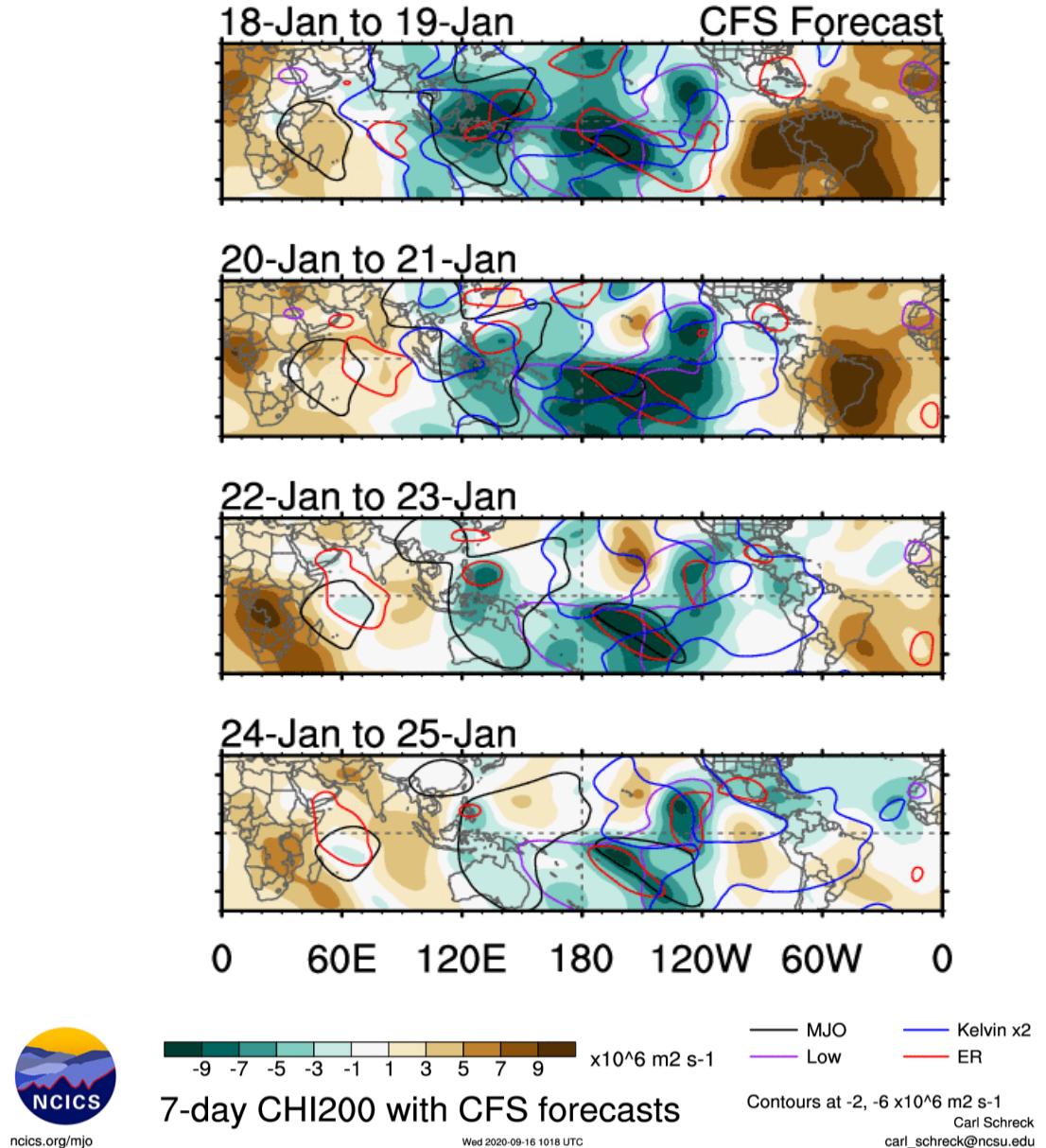


- Discrepancies in models (consistent with observations) = lower confidence forecast
- Upper convergent (dry) through the weekend
- Upper divergent (wetter) the first half of February

Tropospheric Equatorial Waves

➤ Kelvin (wet) on Jan 23-26

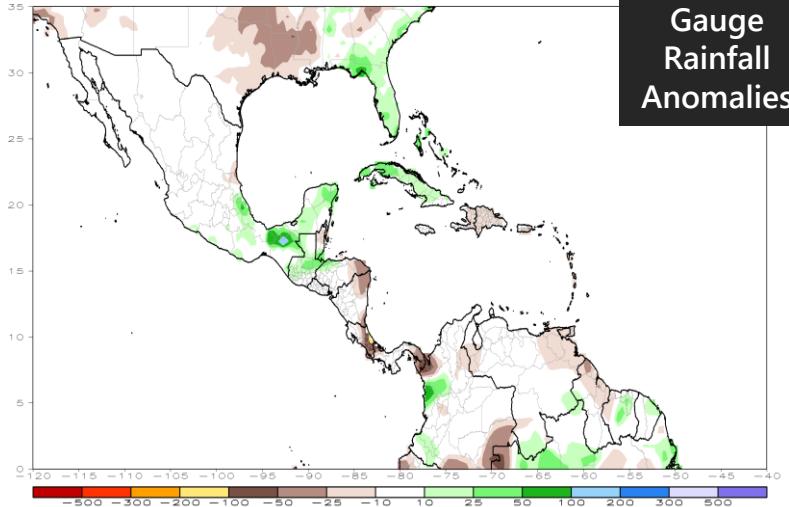
- Impacts mostly in the NW Caribbean
- To monitor:
 - Mid-latitude cyclones and fronts in the Gulf of Mexico
 - Rainfall in the Gulf of Mexico basin, Caribbean basin of northern Central America, W Cuba, NW Bahamas.



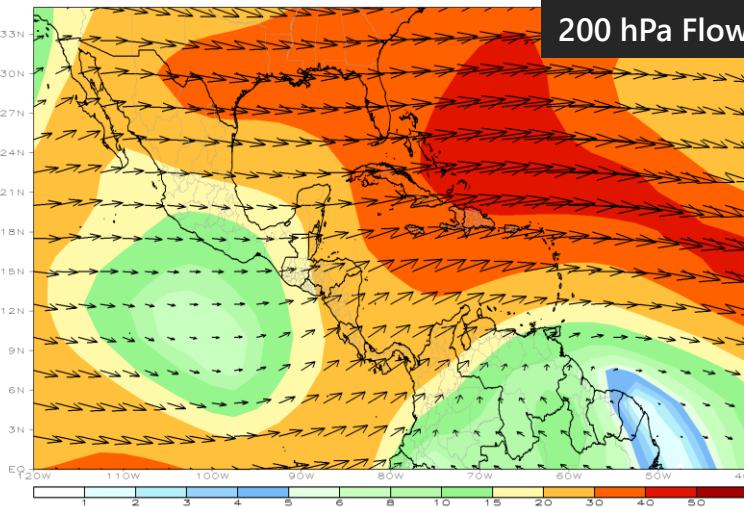
ncics.org/mjo

Flow and Rainfall Anomalies, Last 7 Days

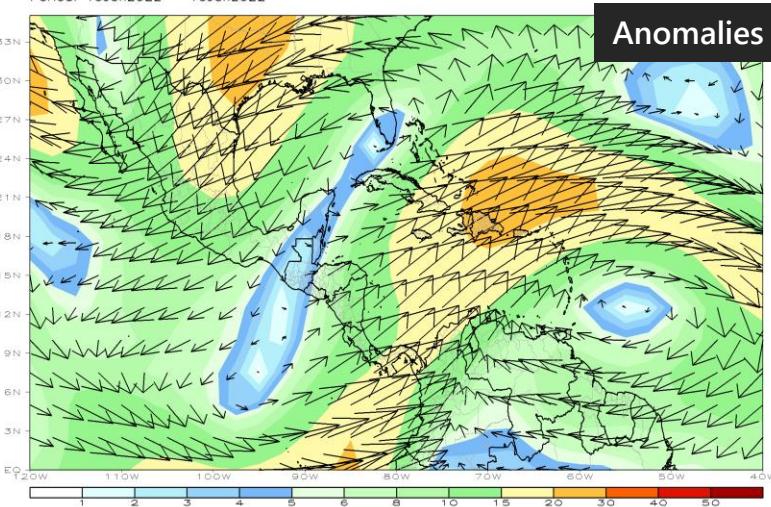
CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 11Jan2022 – 17Jan2022



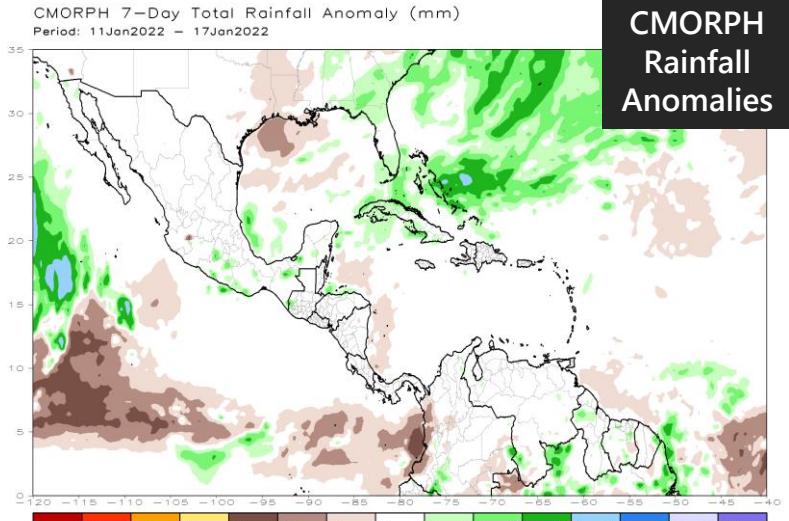
CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Period: 10Jan2022 – 16Jan2022



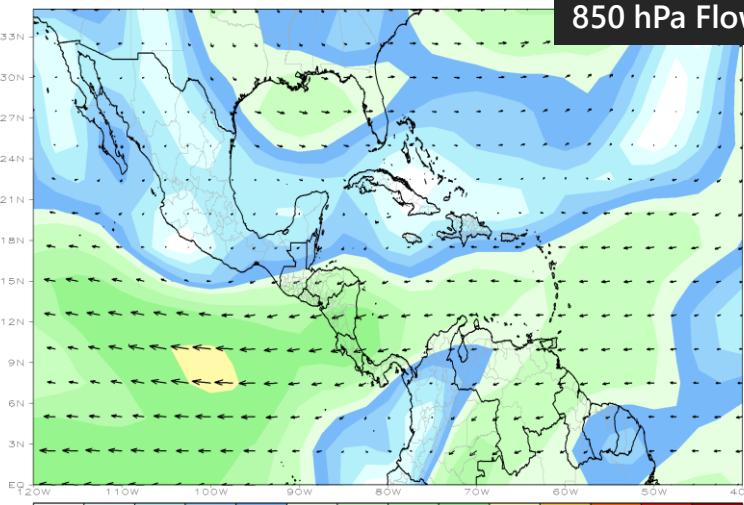
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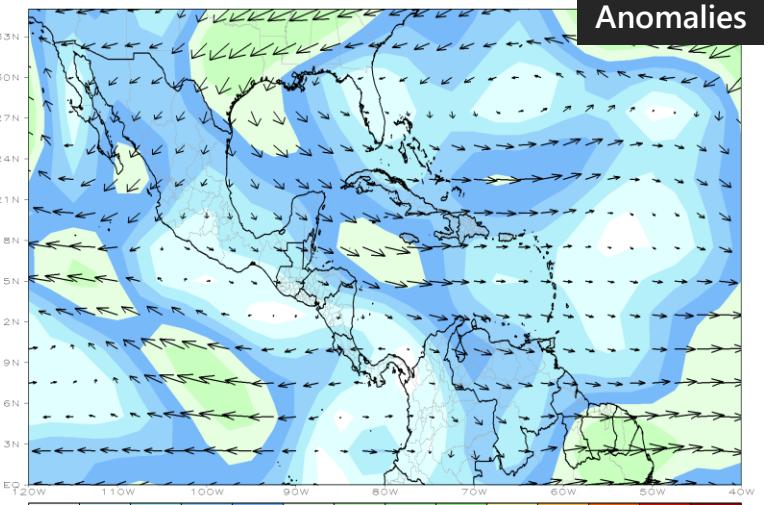
CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 11Jan2022 – 17Jan2022



CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Total (m/s)
Period: 10Jan2022 – 16Jan2022

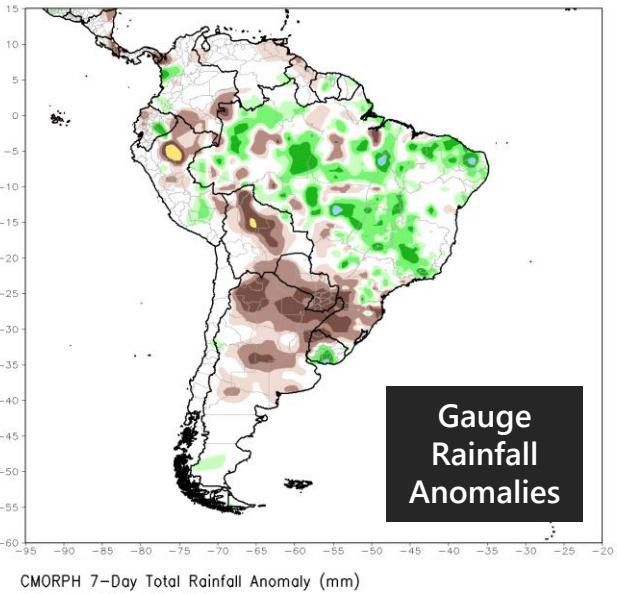


CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)
Period: 10Jan2022 – 16Jan2022

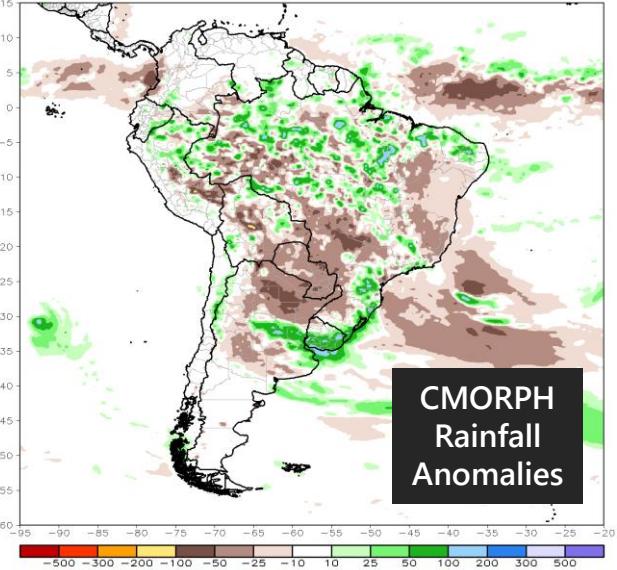


South America: Last 7 Days

CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 11Jan2022 – 17Jan2022



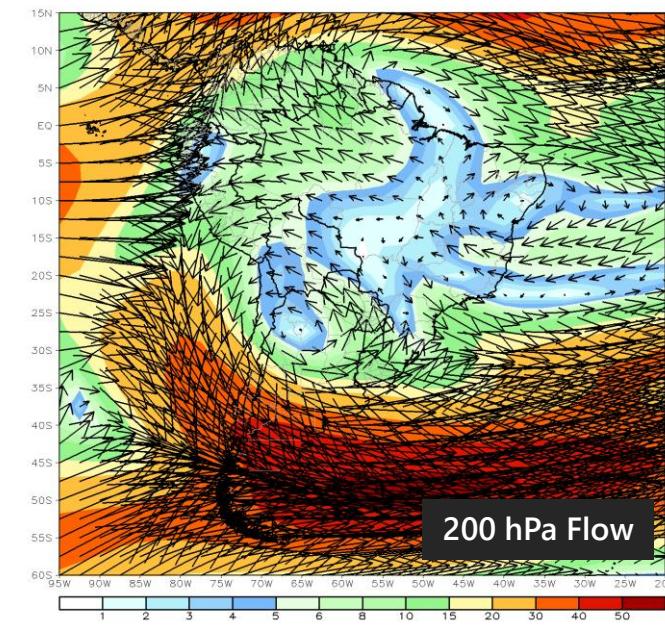
CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 11Jan2022 – 17Jan2022



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

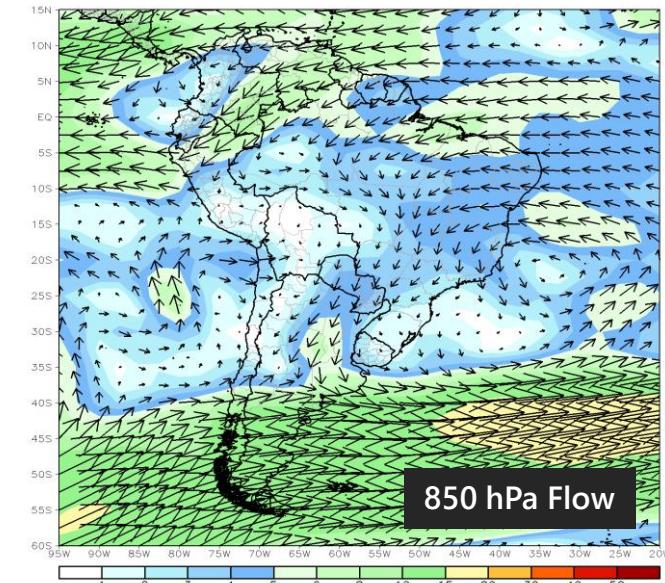
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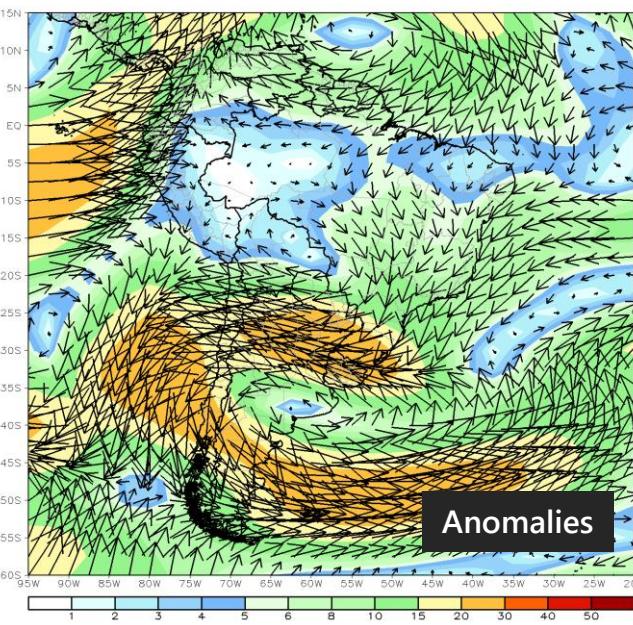
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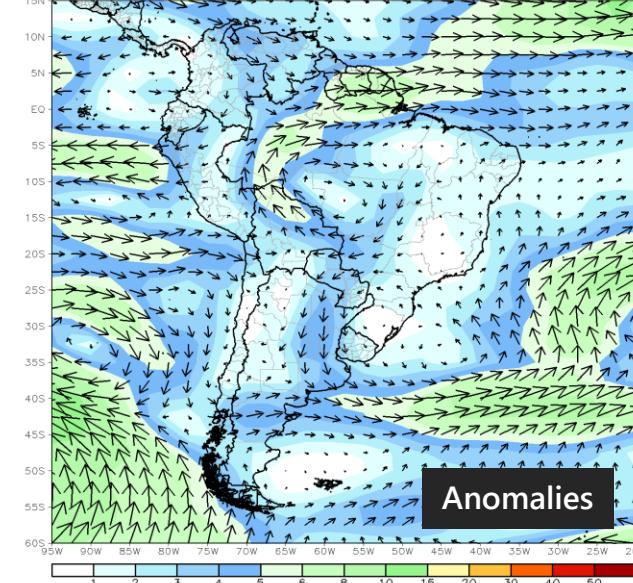
CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)

Period: 10Jan2022 – 16Jan2022



CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)

Period: 10Jan2022 – 16Jan2022



¡Gracias! Thank you!

Next session:
Wednesday Feb 17 at 16 UTC