



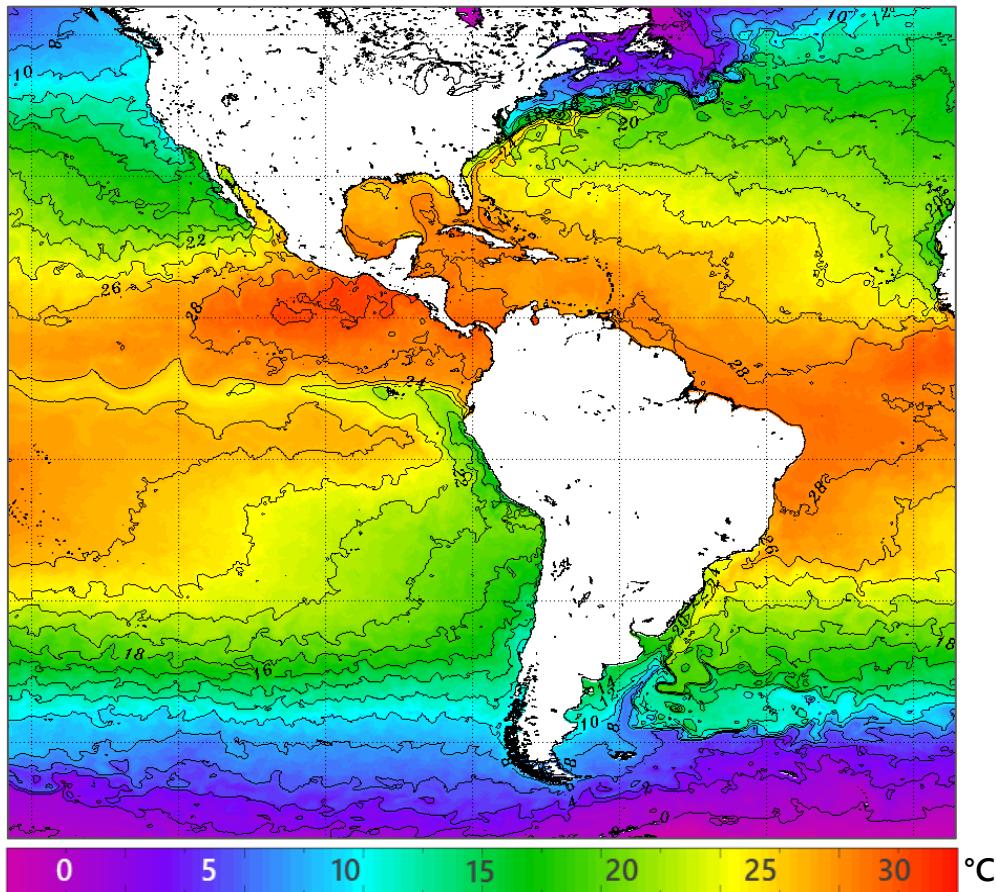
Monthly Regional Focus Group Session

Wednesday 21 May 2022 at 15 UTC

<https://rammb2.cira.colostate.edu/training/rmtc/focusgroup/>

Sea Surface Temperatures

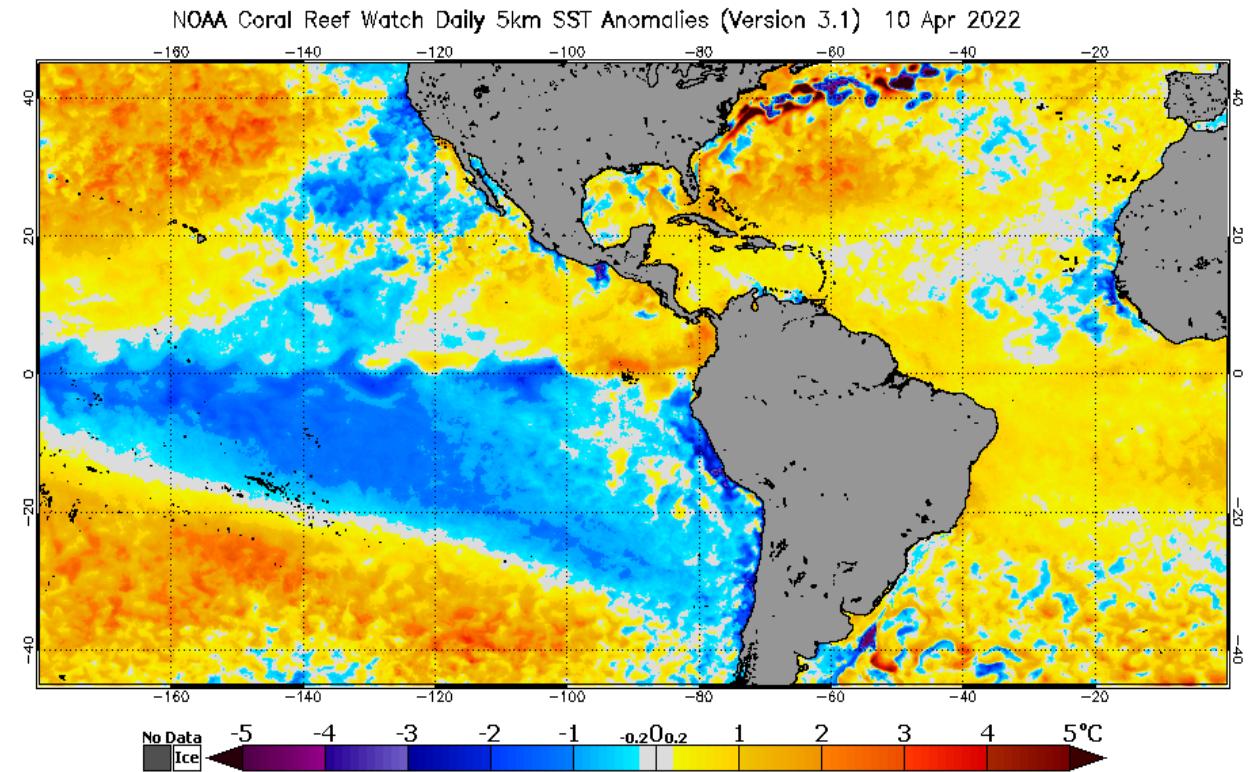
Daily SST May 09



NOAA OSPO

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

Anomaly Evolution

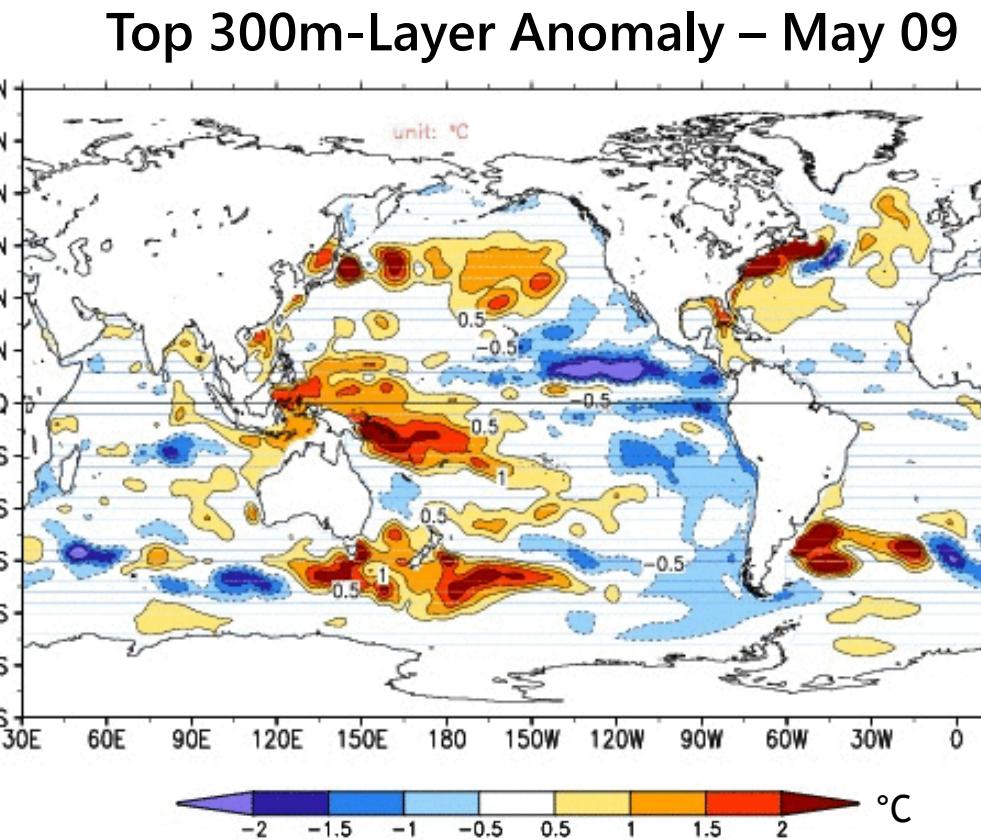
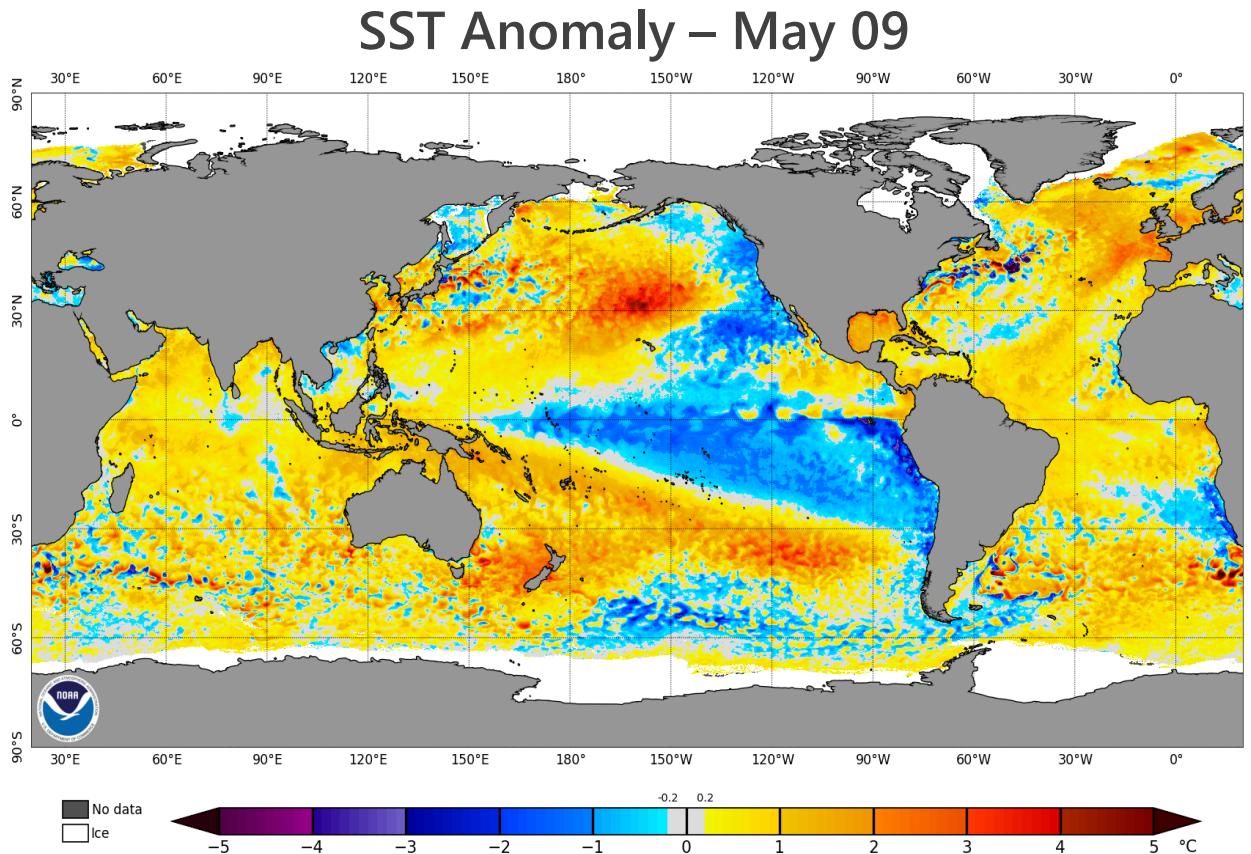


NOAA Coral Reef Watch

<https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/>

Are ocean temperature anomalies deep?

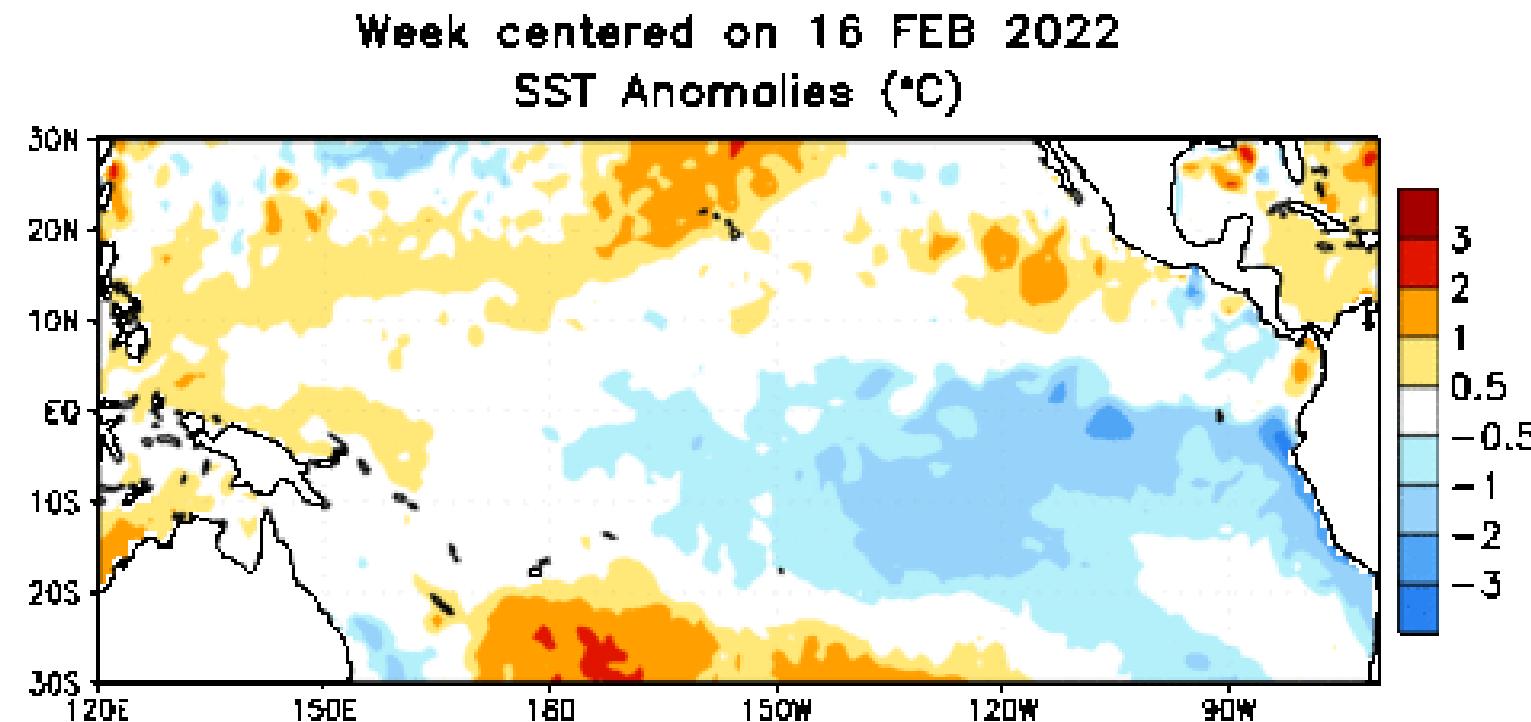
Deep anomalies last longer, becoming useful for subseasonal forecasting.



ENSO: La Niña

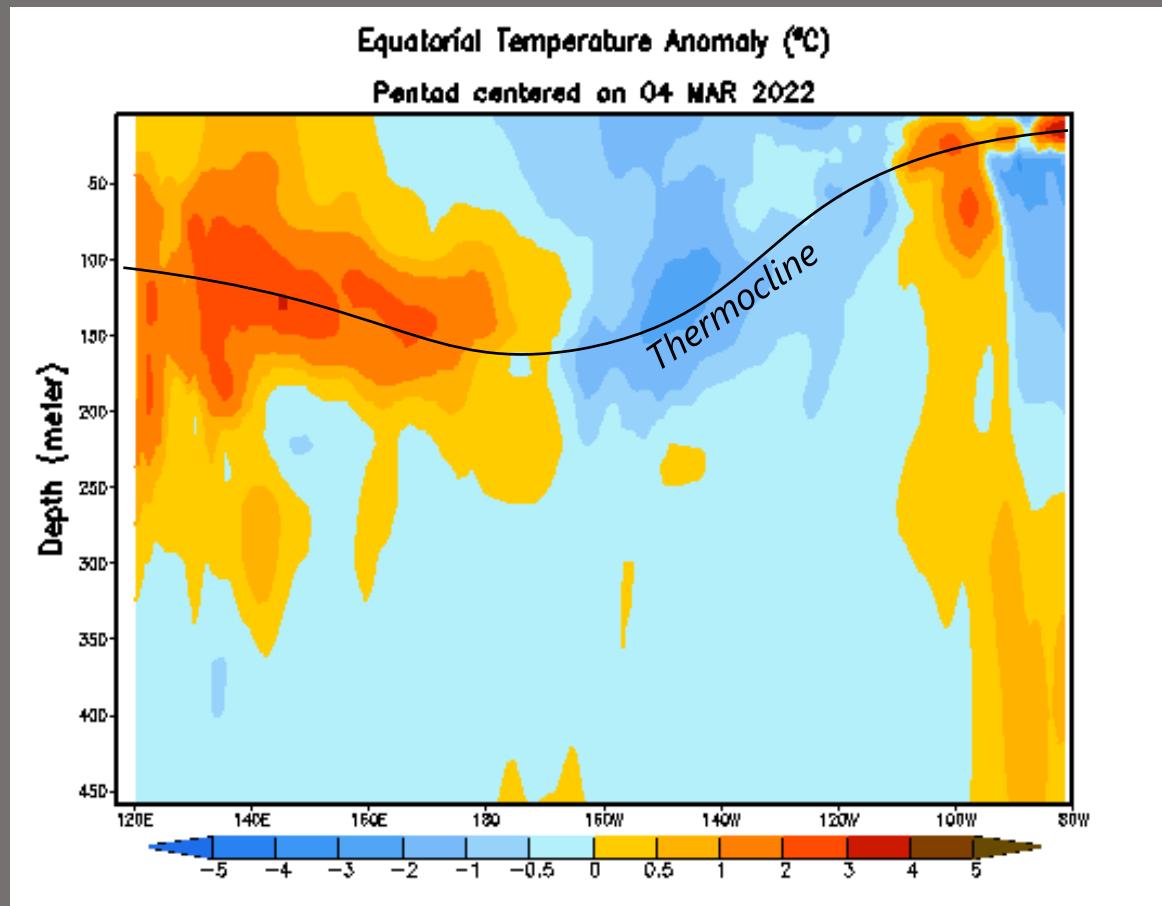
(no changes since April)

- ⦿ La Niña is present.*
- ⦿ Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are below average across most of the Pacific Ocean.
- ⦿ The tropical Pacific atmosphere is consistent with La Niña.



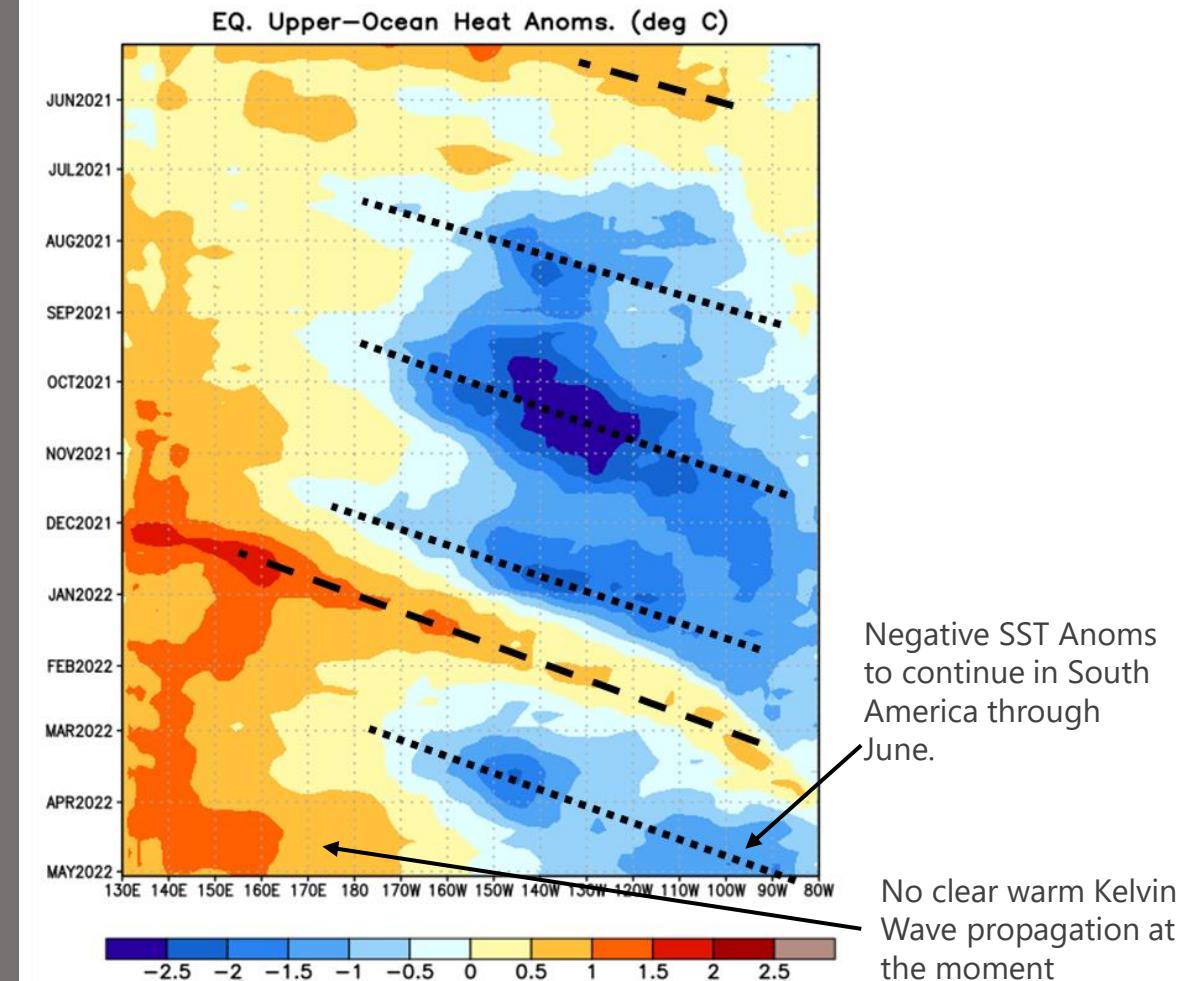
ENSO: Oceanic Kelvin Waves

Equatorial Pacific Temperature Anomaly Cross Section



Source: CPC

Heat Content Hovmöller

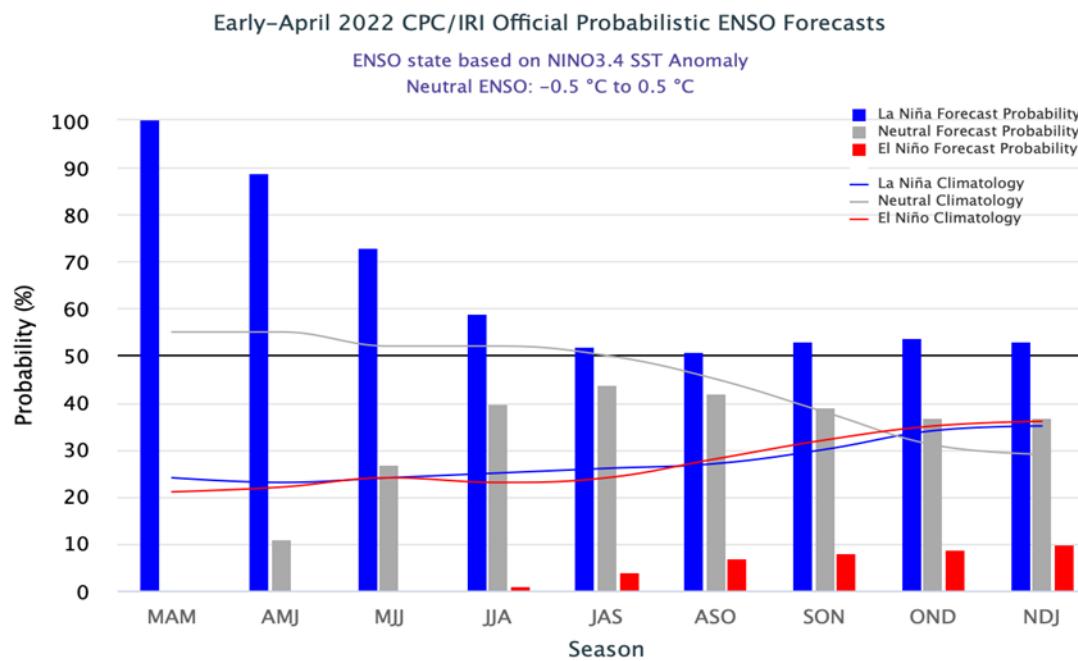


ENSO Outlook

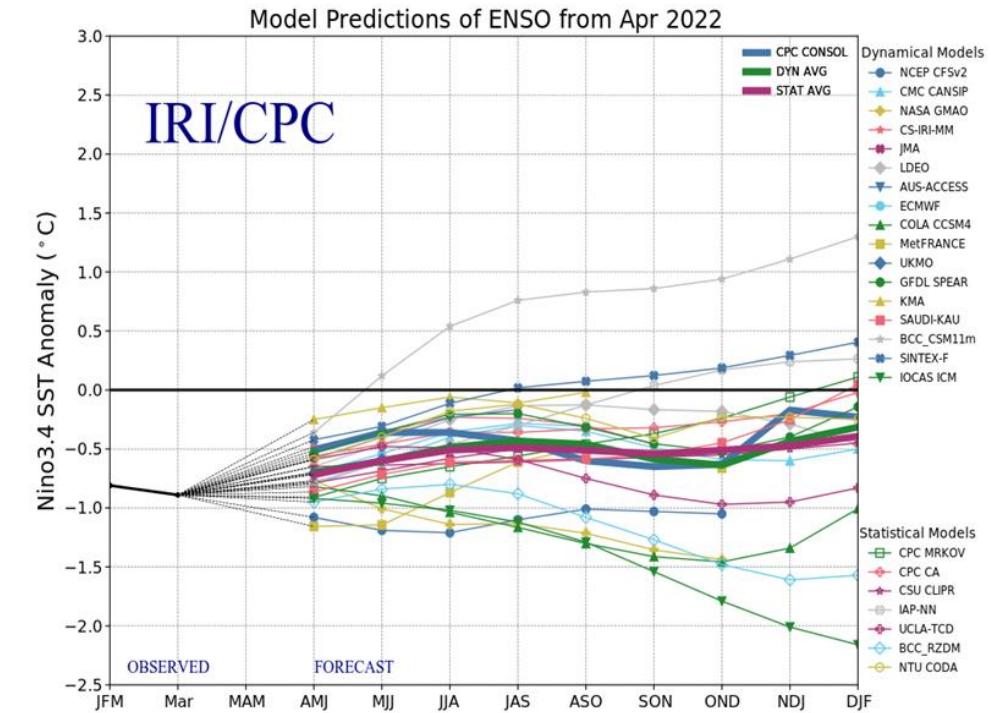
(no changes since April)

La Niña is favored to continue through the Northern Hemisphere summer (59% chance during June-August 2022), with a 50-55% chance through the fall.*

CPC/IRI Probabilistic Forecast



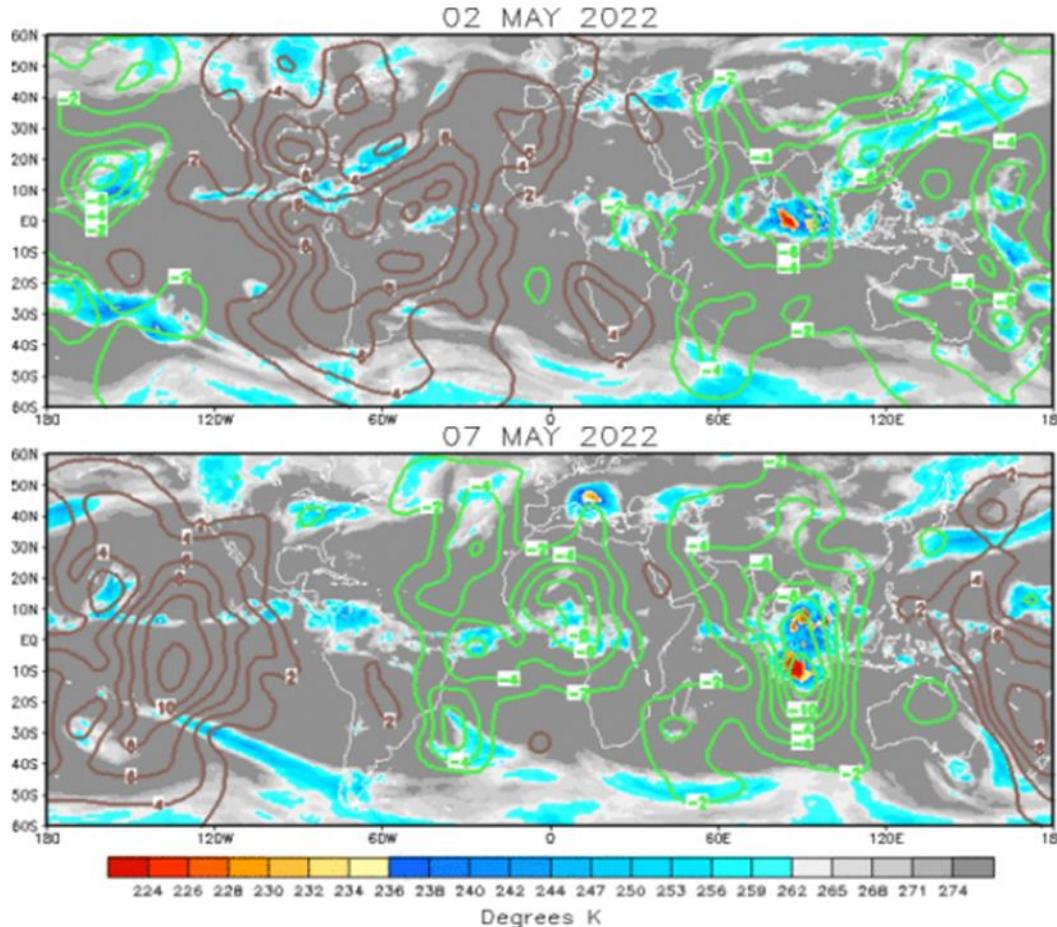
IRI/CPC Dynamic Models



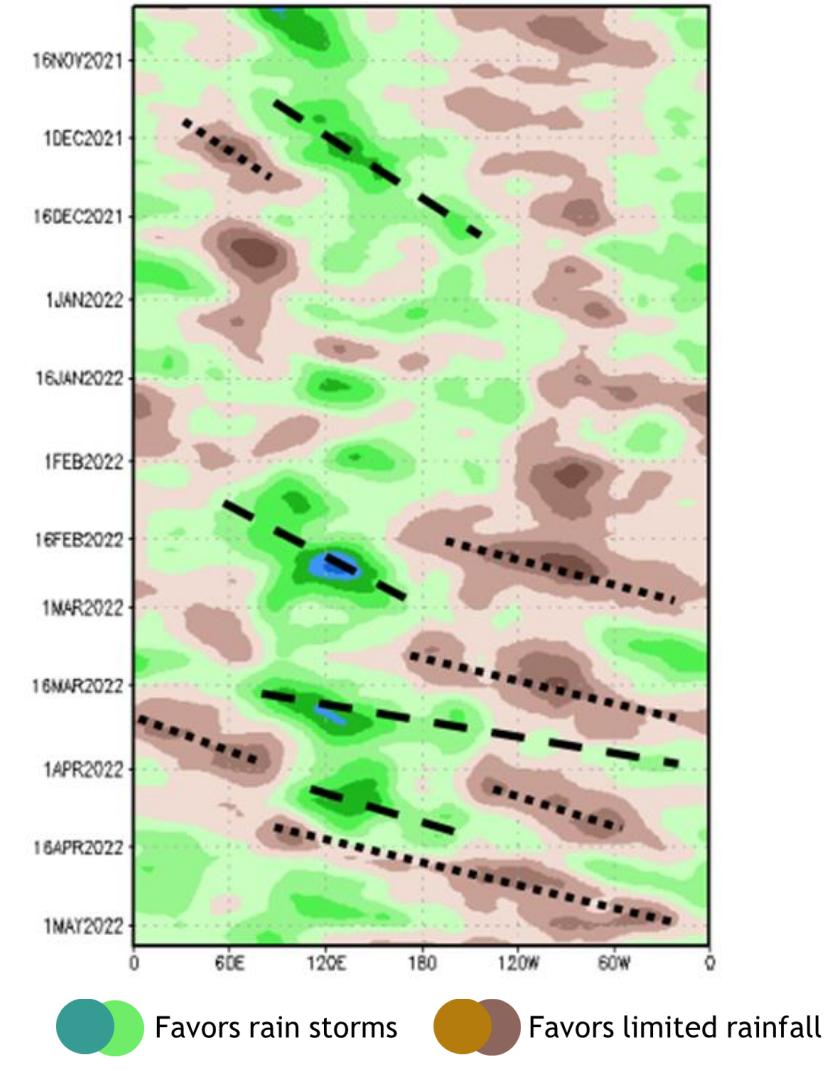
Source: CPC

Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

- Struggling to propagate.
- Currently: Neutral in the Americas, Upper convergent (dry) over the Pacific.



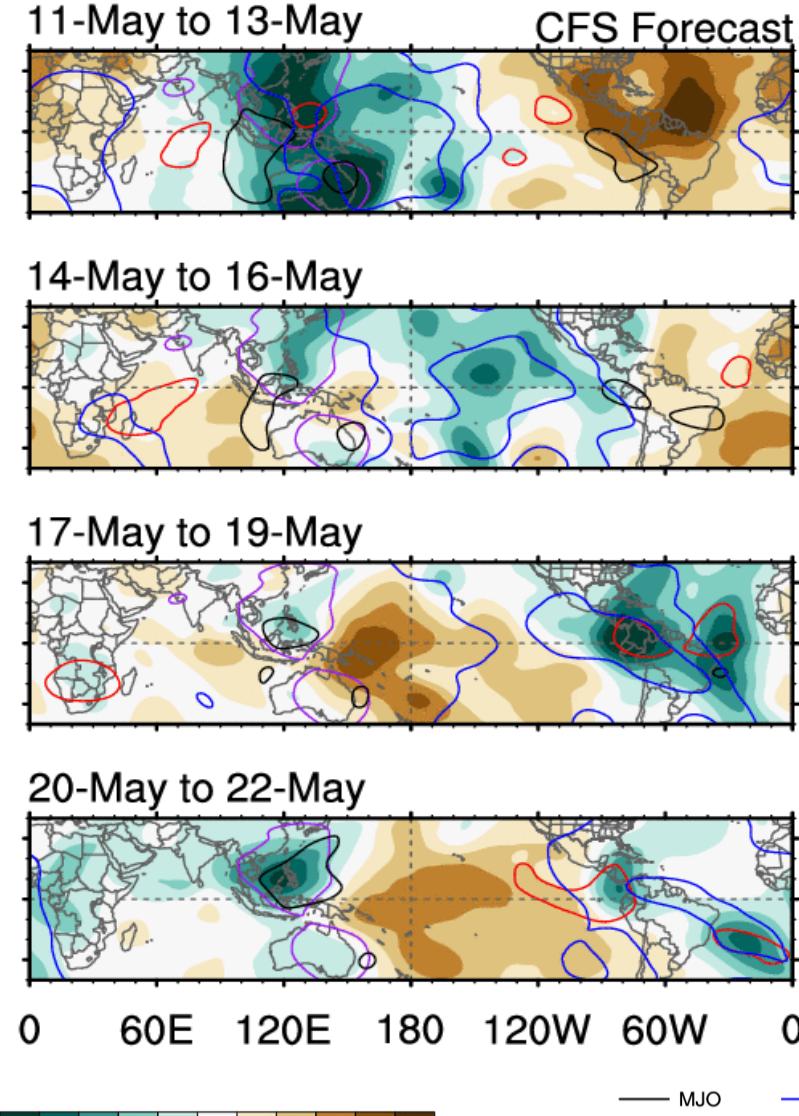
200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly: 5N-5S
5-day Running Mean



Tropospheric Equatorial Waves

- Upper convergent (dry): Americas
- Wet MJO: Maritime Continent
- Kelvin: May 17-23

- Impacts: Northern South America
 - Northern Colombia/Venezuela
 - Guianas starting on Thursday

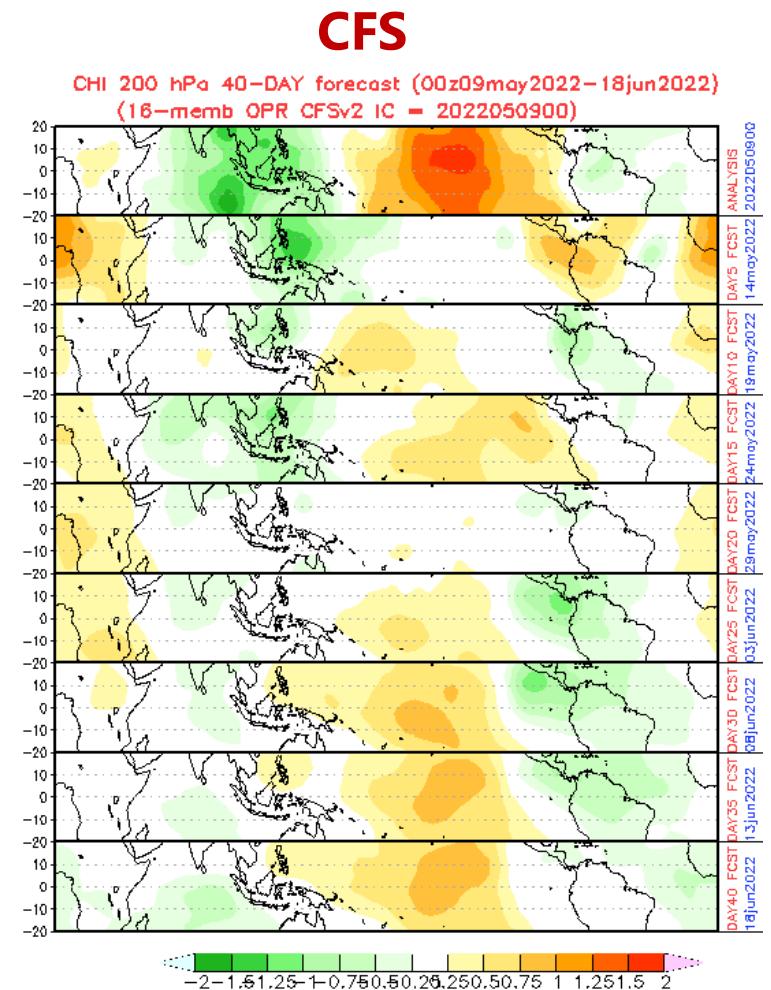
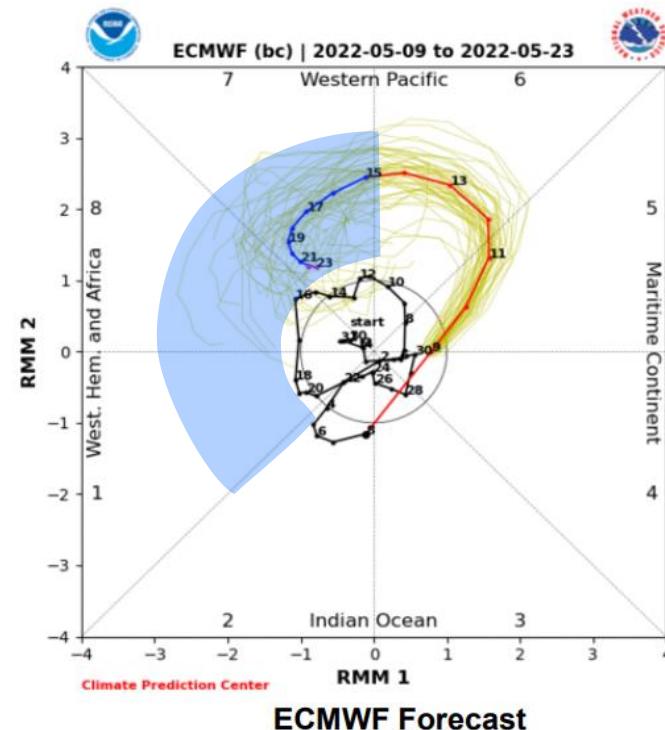
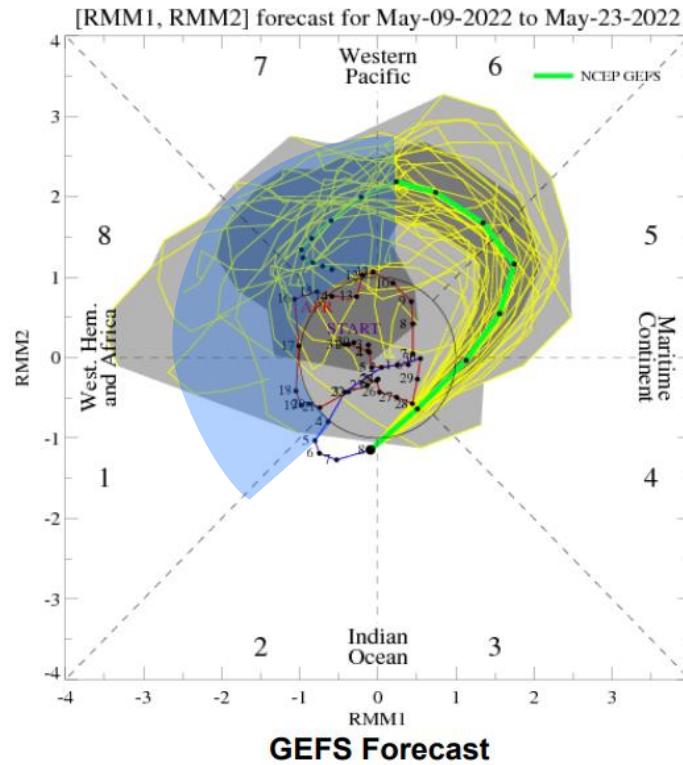


7-day CHI200 with CFS forecasts

Wed 2020-09-16 1018 UTC

Contours at -2, -6 $\times 10^6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
Carl Schreck
carl_schreck@ncsu.edu

MJO Forecasts for the Americas



- Propagation, disorganized.
- **Dry MJO:** Through May 16
- **Wet MJO (Phase 7/8):** May 17-23 Kelvin?
... Watch out Jun 1-15

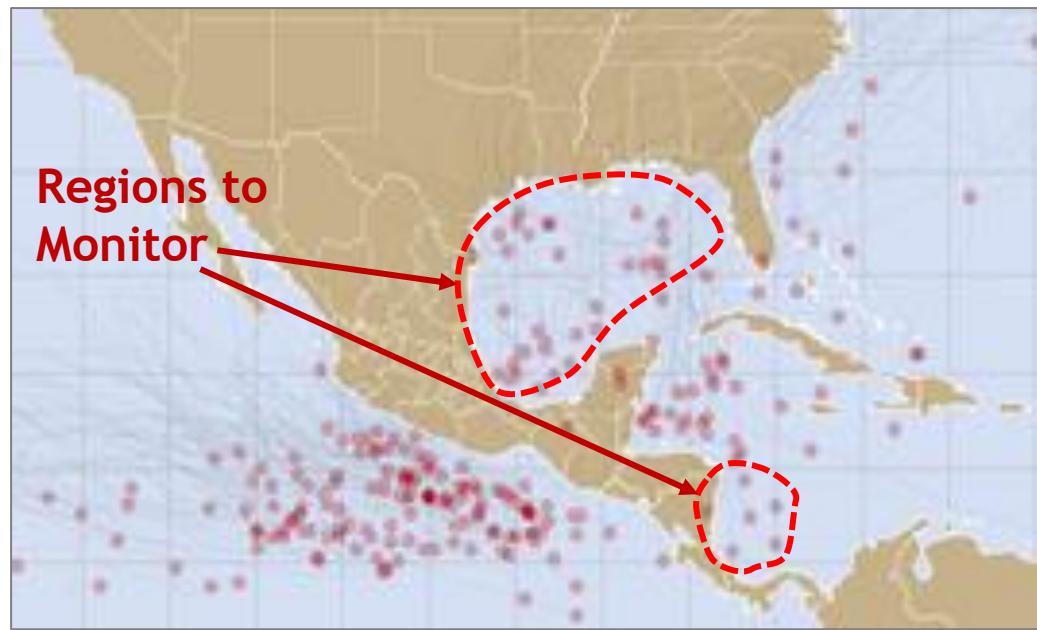


Hurricane Season 2022

Potentially Active Start

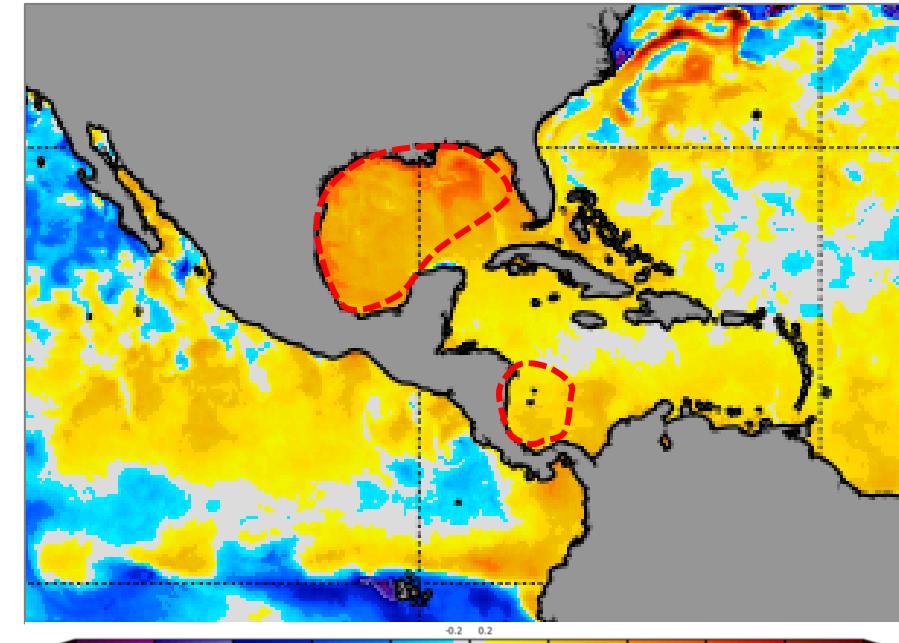
Some moderation on July-August

May 21 - June 30 Genesis Climatology



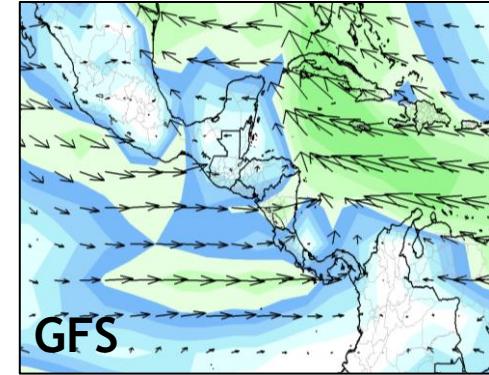
Source: National Hurricane Center

May 09 SST Anomalies



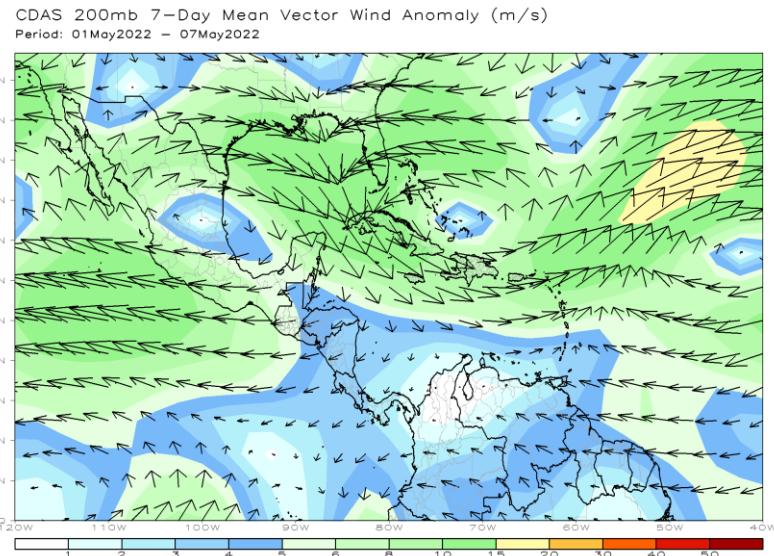
Source: <https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/>

May 19-25 850 Flow

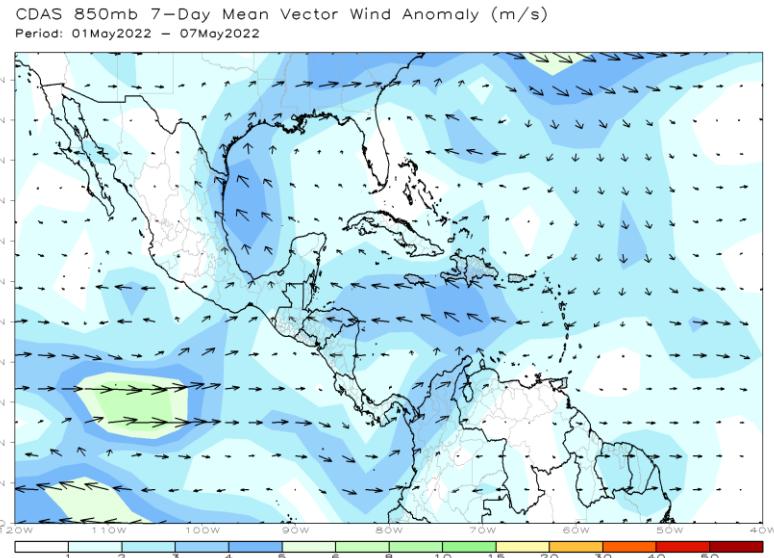


Flow and Rainfall Anomalies, Last 7 Days

200 hPa Flow Anomalies

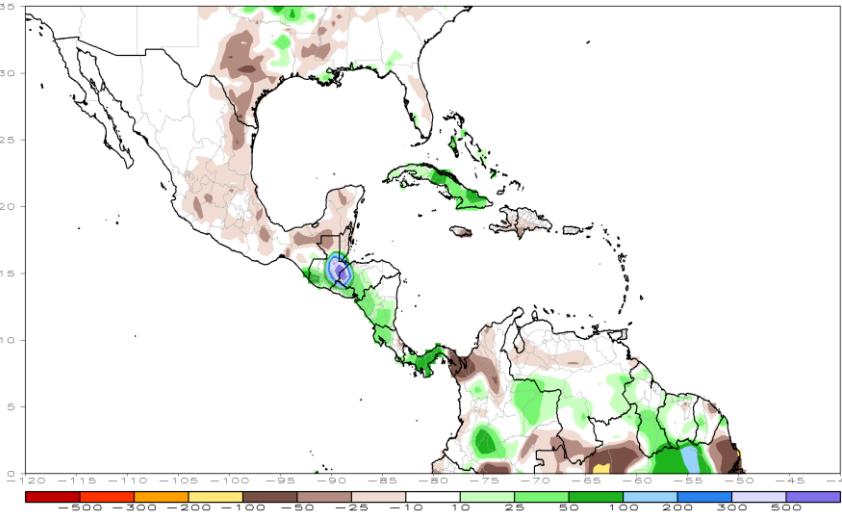


850 hPa Flow Anomalies



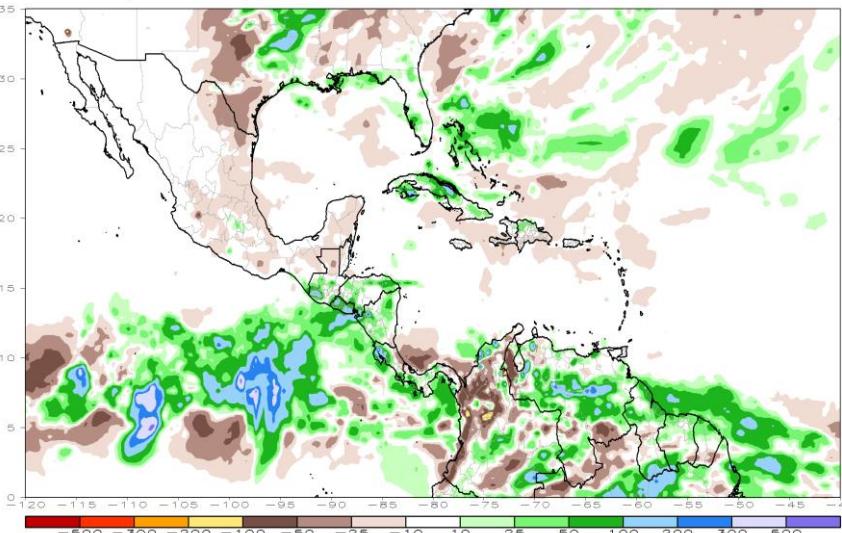
Gauges

CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 03May2022 – 09May2022



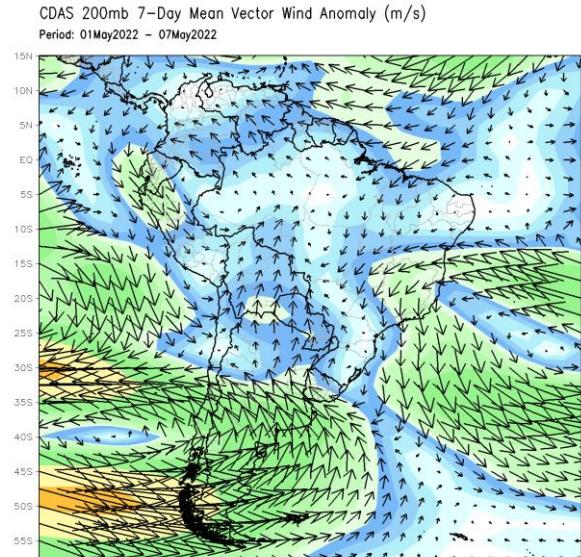
CMORPH

CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 03May2022 – 09May2022

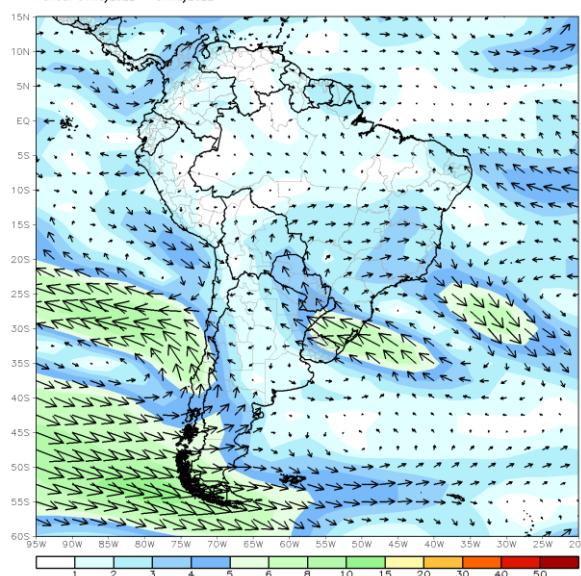


Flow and Rainfall Anomalies, Last 7 Days

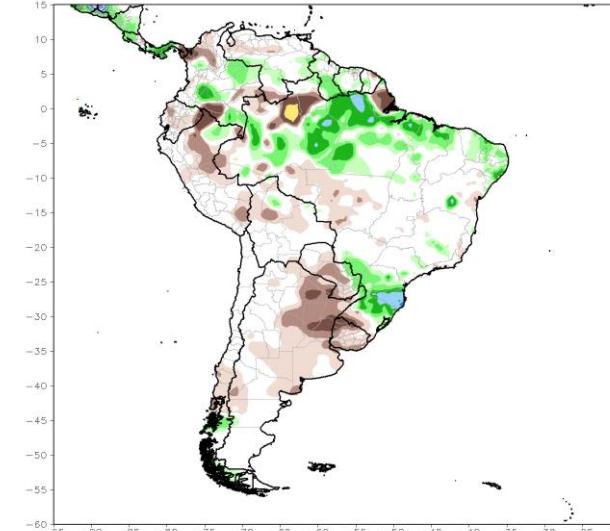
200 hPa Flow Anomalies



850 hPa Flow Anomalies

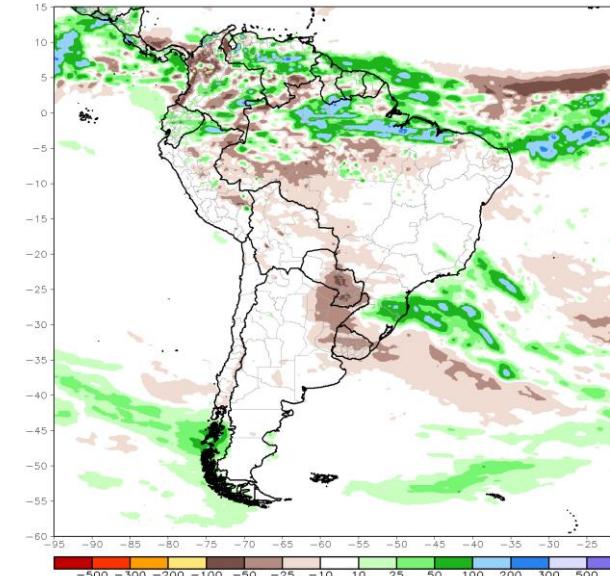


CPC Unified Gauge 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 03May2022 – 09May2022



Gauges

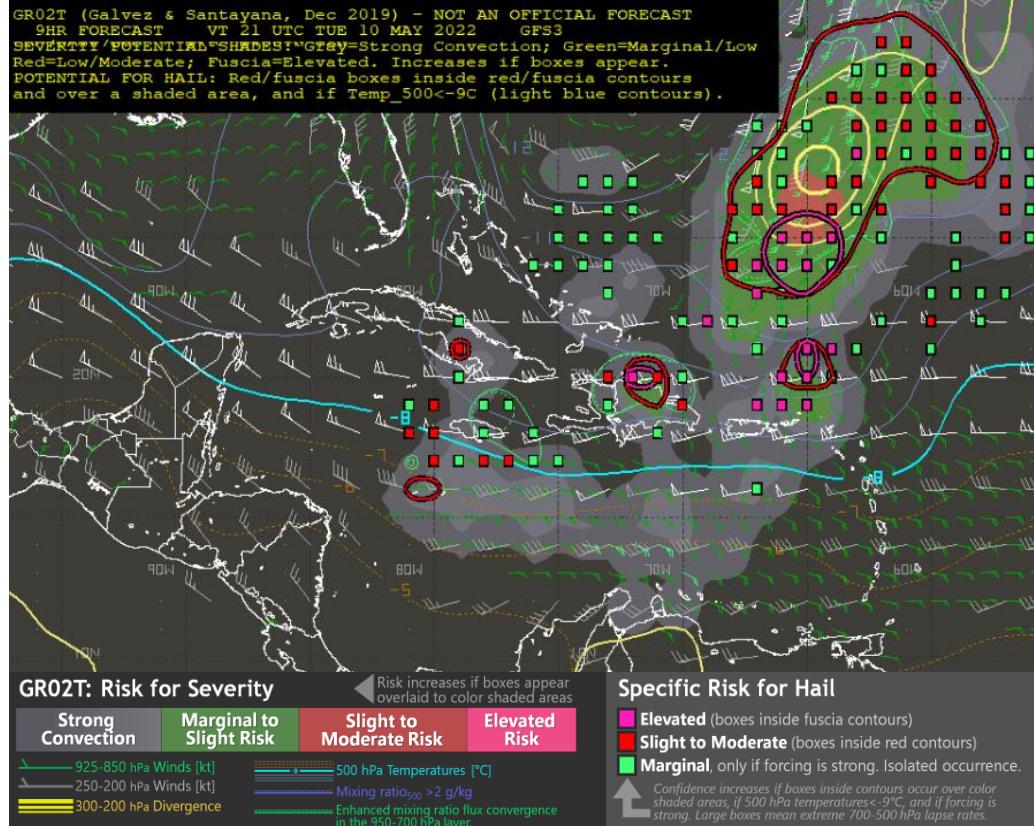
CMORPH 7-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 03May2022 – 09May2022



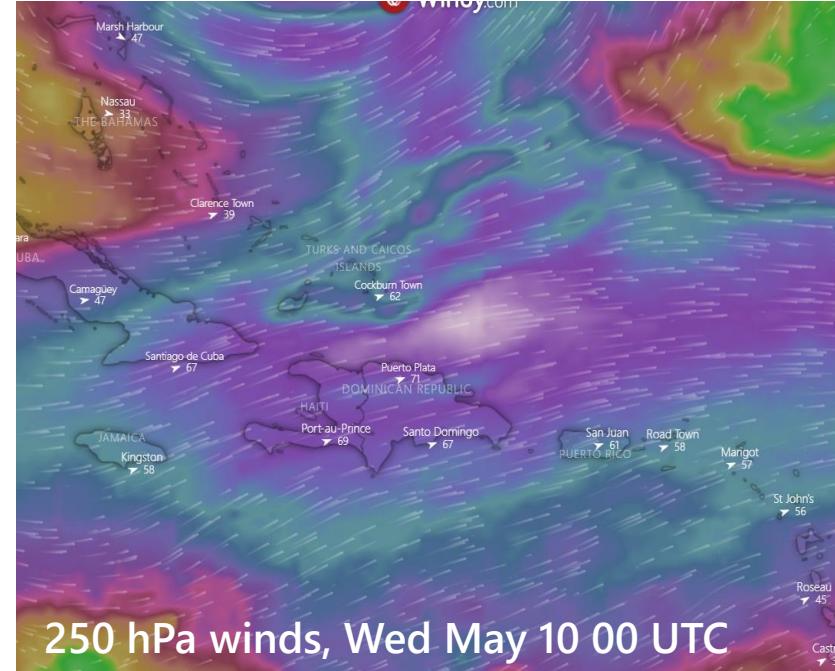
CMORPH

Hail in the Dominican Republic Yesterday

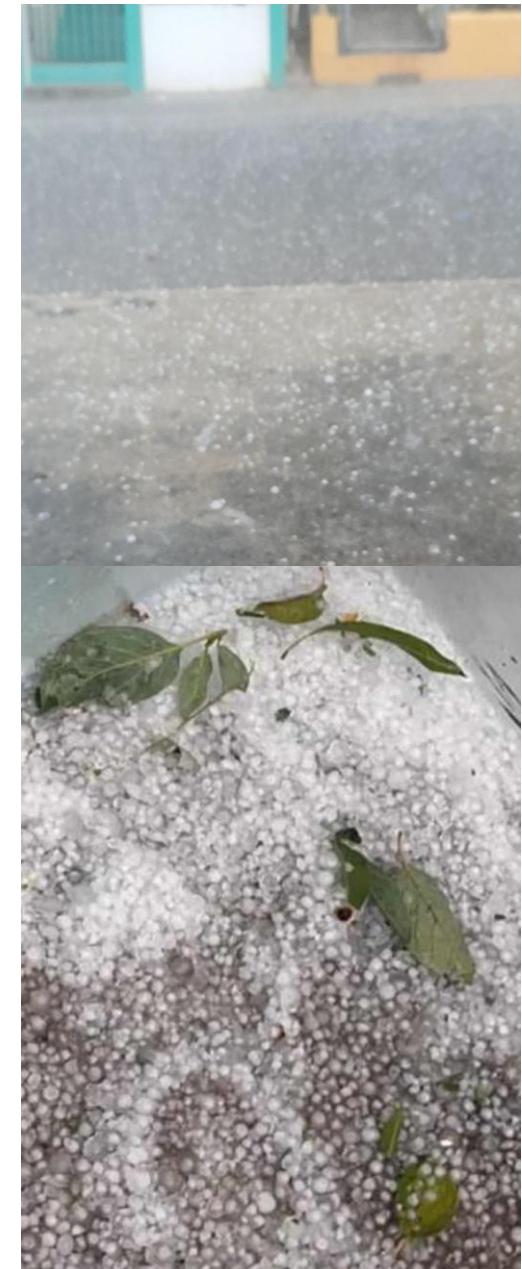
Hail/Severe Wx Algorithm



Upper Jet Dynamics



<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/international/wng/>



¡Gracias! Thank you!

Next session: 8 June 2022 at 15 UTC

<https://rammb2.cira.colostate.edu/training/rmtc/focusgroup/>



Hurricane Season 2022

Potentially Active Start

May 21 - June 30 Genesis Climatology



Source: National Hurricane Center

PRONOSTICO DE ACTIVIDAD CICLONICA EN LA
CUENCA ATLÁNTICA PARA EL AÑO 2022
ACTUALIZACIÓN 20 DE ABRIL DE 2022

Por: Dr. Aldo Moya Álvarez



EL MODELO AMA-20 INSISTE EN QUE LA TEMPORADA CICLÓNICA 2022
SERÍA ACTIVA EN LA CUENCA DEL ATLÁNTICO, CARIBE Y GOLFO DE
MÉXICO

La más reciente corrida del modelo AMA-20 para el pronóstico de temporada ciclónica 2022 en la cuenca del Atlántico insiste en que la misma sería más activa de lo normal, sin llegar a los extremos de la temporada 2020. Son varios los factores que indican que ello pudiera ser así. En primer lugar, se esperan anomalías positivas de la temperatura superficial del mar (TSM) sobre el Atlántico tropical y anomalías negativas en la zona del Niño 3.4, ello en el Pacífico central.

Según nuestros pronósticos, se espera que la Oscilación Multidecadal del Atlántico (AMO, por sus siglas en inglés) se mantenga en fase positiva durante el pico de temporada, pudiendo alcanzar valores similares o superiores a los correspondientes a igual período del año anterior. El índice AMO se basa en las anomalías promedio de las temperaturas de la superficie del mar (TSM) en la cuenca del Atlántico Norte, concretamente entre 0 y 80 grados de latitud norte.

El índice TNA, que es la anomalía de la TSM mensual entre los 5.5 y los 23.5 grados de latitud norte y entre los 15 y los 57.5 grados de longitud Oeste, también mantendrá valores positivos hacia el pico de temporada, pudiendo acercarse a sus valores para el mismo período de 2021.

De otra parte, la mayoría de los modelos de pronóstico sobre las anomalías de la TSM en el Pacífico central, sugieren que las mismas se mantendrán en fase negativa durante el verano 2022 del Atlántico norte, con tendencia a la neutralidad hacia finales de la temporada de huracanes.

La siguiente tabla muestra la más reciente salida del modelo AMA-20, para la temporada ciclónica Atlántica 2022, muy similar a la salida publicada el 18 de febrero pasado, aunque con valores ligeramente superiores.

INICIALIZACIÓN 20 DE ABRIL DE 2022

VARIABLE	PRONÓSTICO
Tormentas con nombre	18
Huracanes	11
Huracanes de gran intensidad	4
ACE	186