

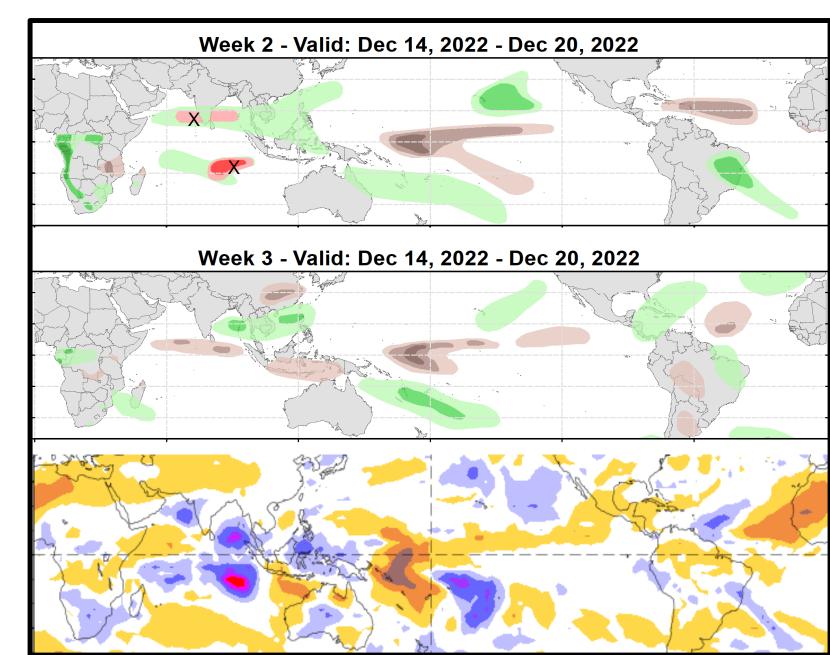


Weeks 2-3 Global Tropics Hazards Outlook 12/20/2022

Nick Novella NWS / NCEP / Climate Prediction Center

Outlook Review: TC development & anomalous precipitation during the past week

- NIO: TC Seven (ARB03) 12/14
- SIO: Darian 12/18



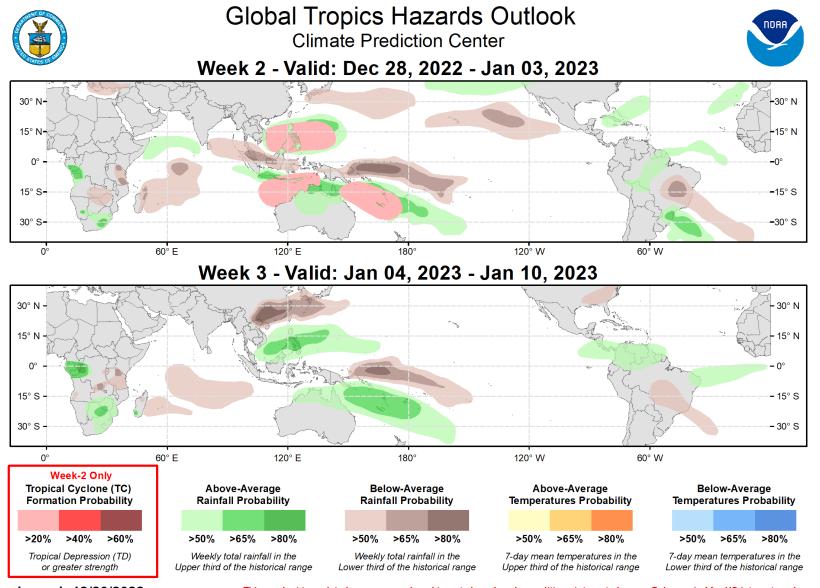
ENSO: (Dec 8, 2022 Update) next update on Thursday, Jan 12th 2023

- ENSO Alert System Status: <u>La Niña Advisory</u>
- La Niña is expected to continue in the winter, with equal chances of La Niña and ENSO-neutral during Jan-Mar 2023. In Feb-Apr 2023, there is a 71% chance of ENSO-neutral.

MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- While RMM observations continue to depict a weak, and ill-defined intraseasonal signal through mid-Dec, upper-level velocity potential anomalies and filtered fields reveal a more coherent representation of the MJO where it has continued to propagate eastward across the Indian Ocean.
- RMM forecasts have become more supportive of an MJO reemerging over the Maritime Continent, and propagates eastward into the western Pacific during the next 3 weeks. Some models eventually weaken the MJO likely due to destructive interference with La Niña over the equatorial Pacific, however a healthy MJO signal is manifest south of the equator entering the New Year.
- The large-scale environment is expected to be favorable for additional tropical cyclogenesis across the eastern Indian Ocean and Pacific during the outlook period. The extratropical response associated with a more coherent MJO over the Maritime Continent historically favors warmer than normal conditions over much of the CONUS.

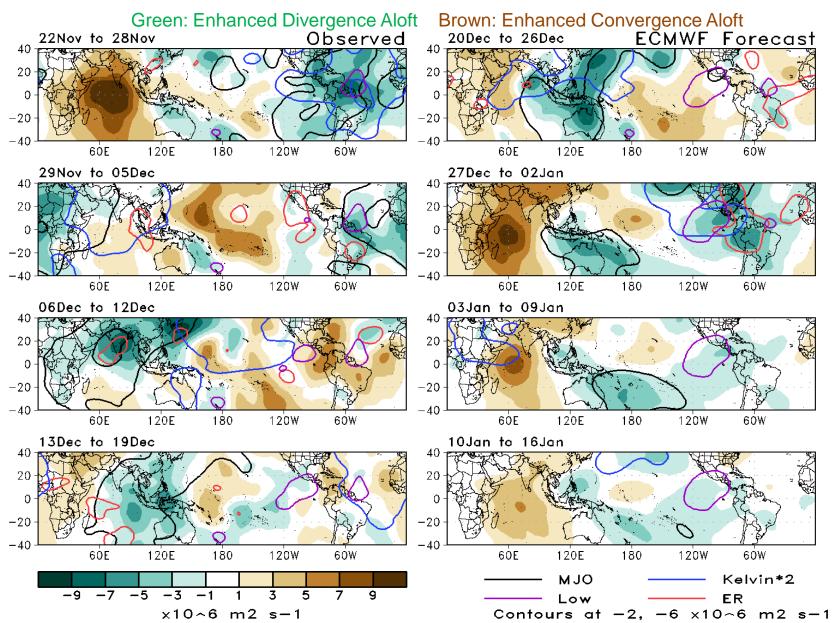
GTH Outlook:



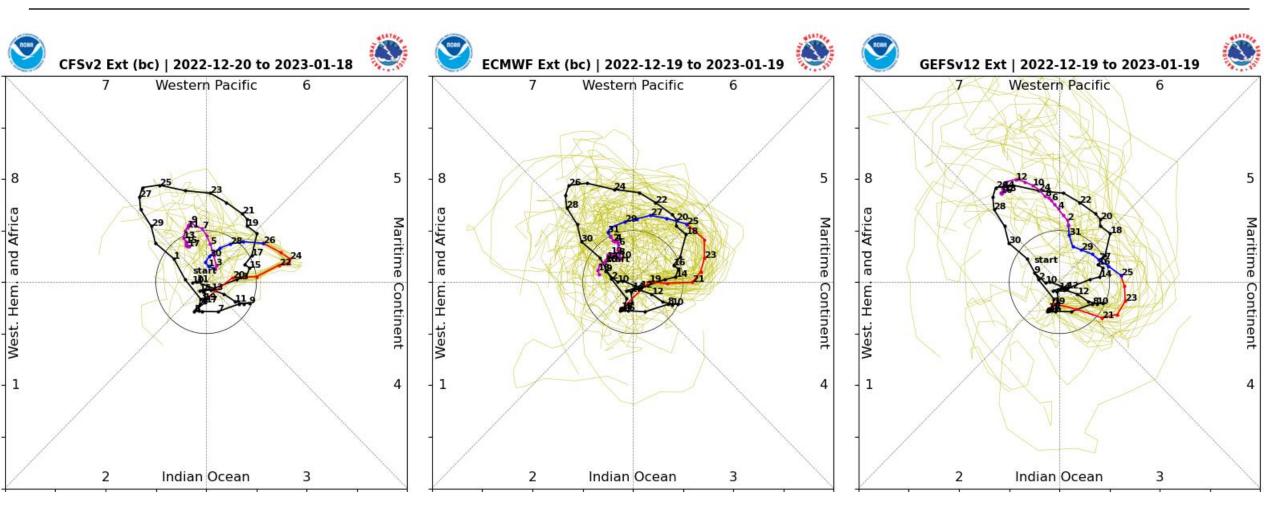
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200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly Maps:

- Objective filtering reveals an active MJO envelope shifting eastward over the Indian Ocean, and likely contributed to the pair of TCs formed during the last week.
- The forecast fields show a more coherent pattern developing early in the period before the MJO encounters the low frequency footprint in the Pacific and breaks down. However, enhanced conditions and MJO activity continue to shift eastward south of the equator by early Jan.



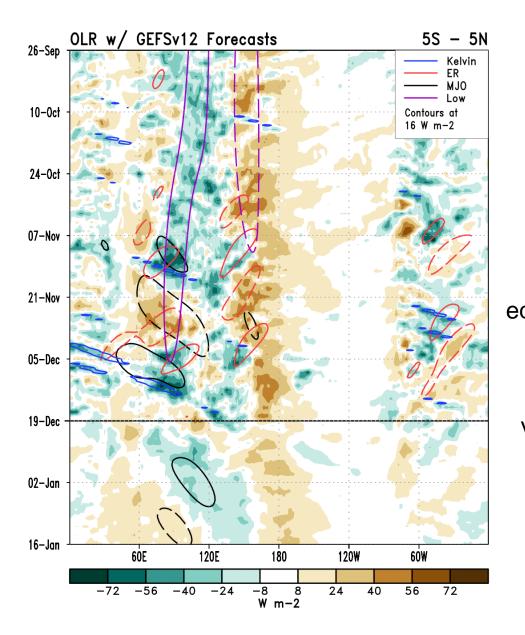
RMM Index Observations & Forecasts:

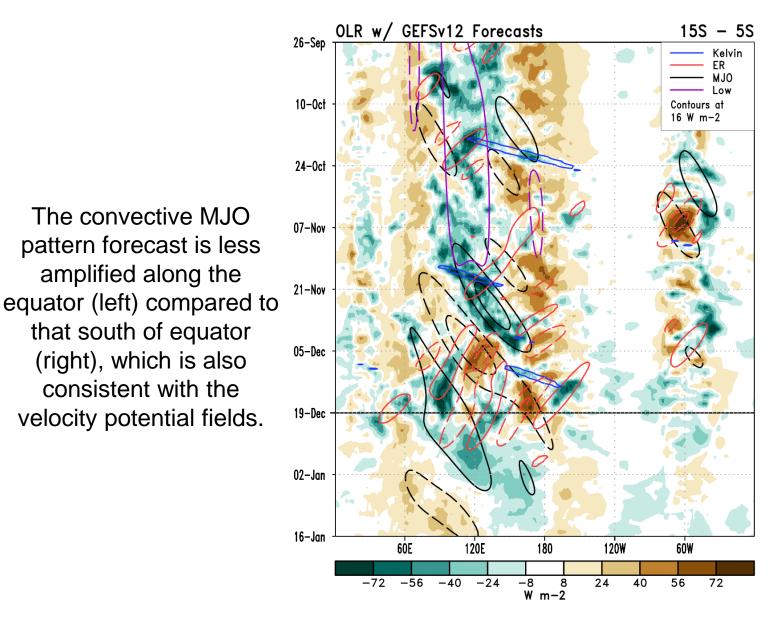


- Models generally favor a reemerging MJO over the Maritime Continent during week-1 that propagates eastward into the western Pacific during weeks 2 and 3.
- Unlike the ECWMF, the CFS and GEFS favor a weakened MJO signal as it enters into phase 6.

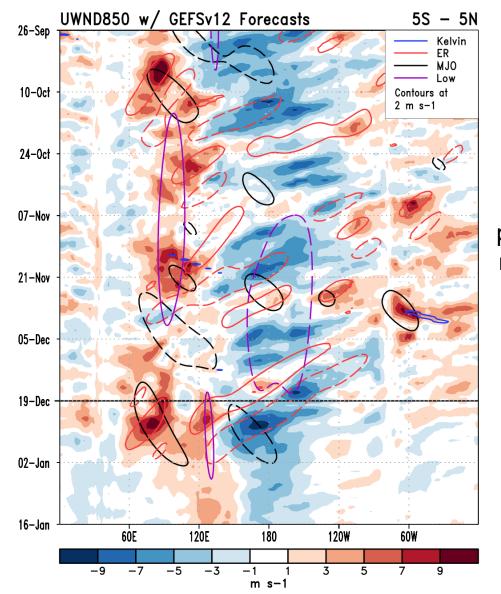
Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) Anomaly Time/Lon Plots:

consistent with the

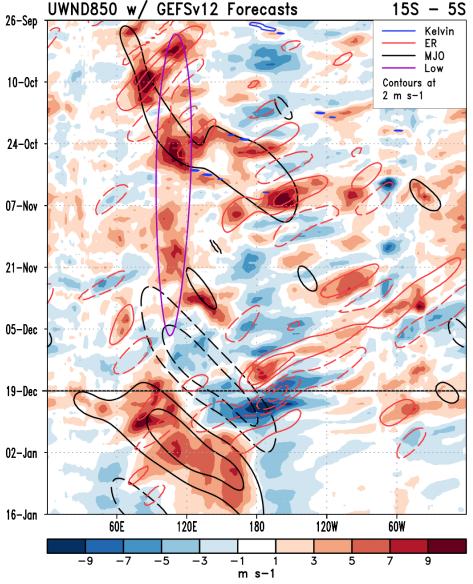




Lower Level Zonal Wind Anomaly Time/Lon Plots:

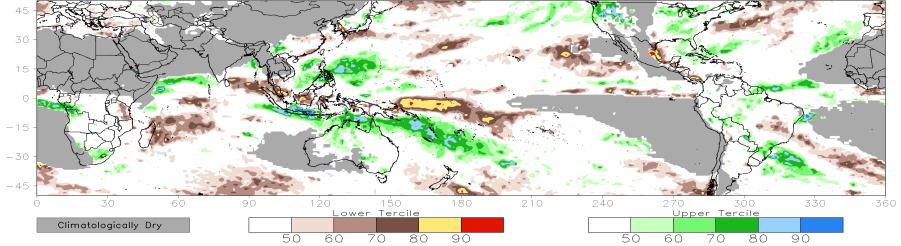


Similarly, the eastward propagation of the MJO is more evident south of the equator (right) in the lower-level zonal wind fields, which is likely to promote an enhanced SPCZ an environment favorable for TC formation.

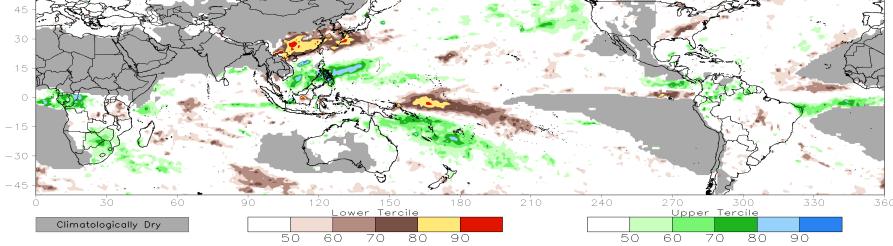


Consolidated Probabilistic Precipitation: Weeks 2 & 3

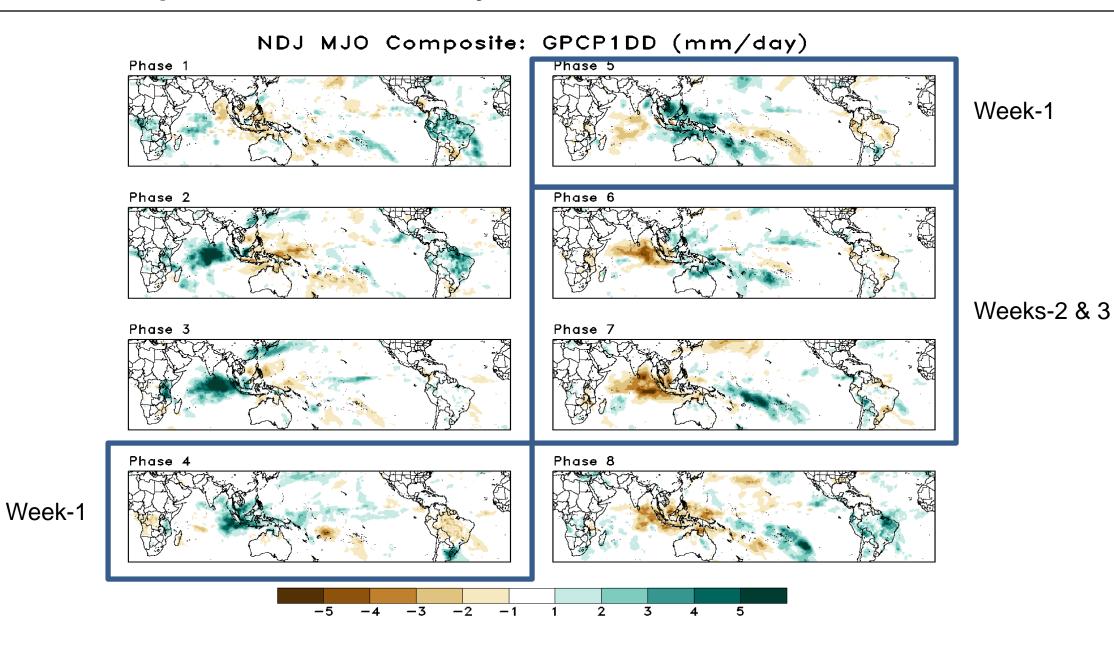
CONS 00z: Week2 Probability for Total Rainfall Below(Above) Lower(Upper) Tercile (%) Valid: 28Dec2022-03Jan2023



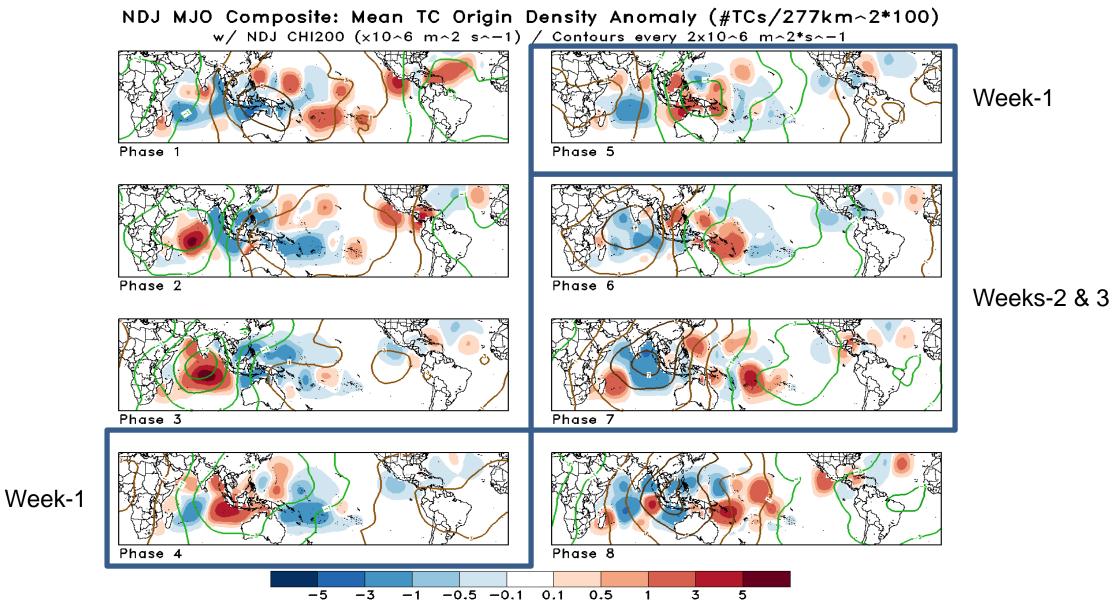
CONS 00z: Week3 Probability for Total Rainfall Below(Above) Lower(Upper) Tercile (%) Valid: 04Jan2023-10Jan2023



Historical Precipitation Anomalies By MJO Phase:



Historical TC Genesis Origins By MJO Phase:

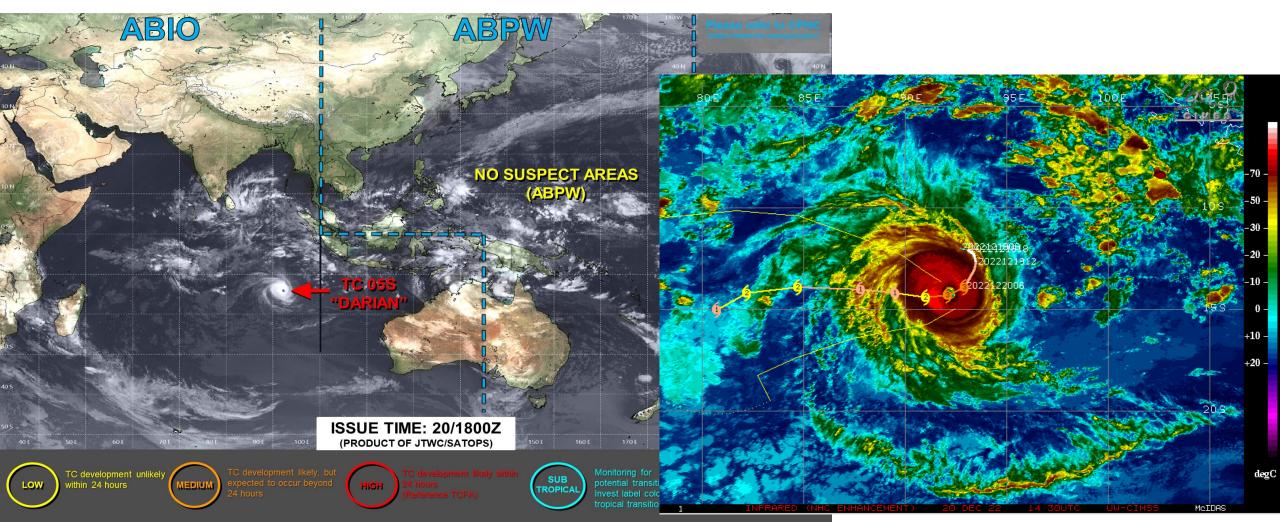




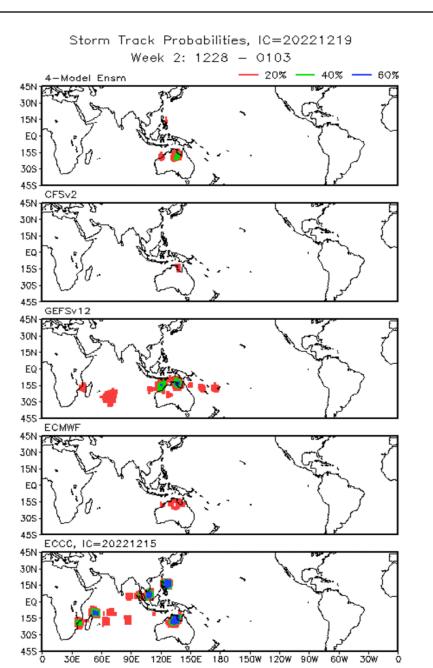


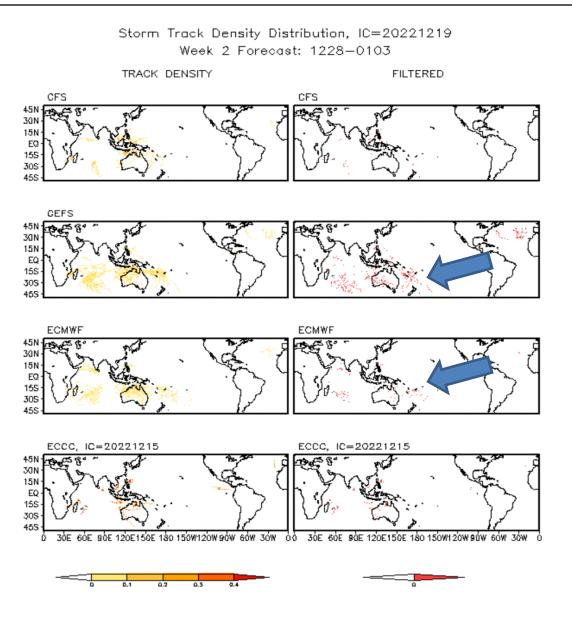
JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER



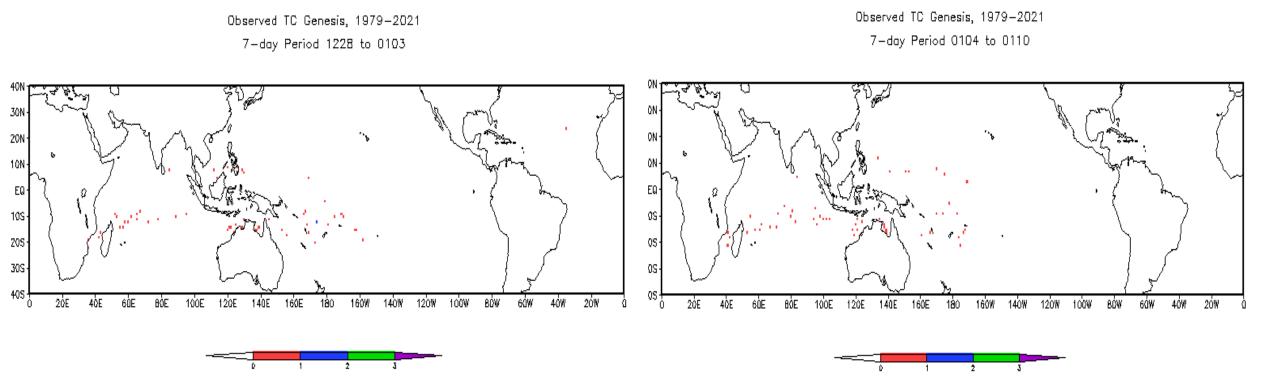


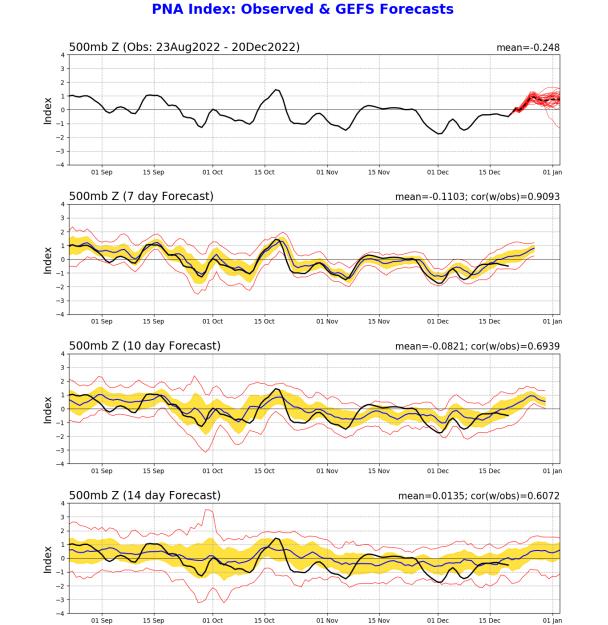
Multi-Model TC Track Probabilities/Densities: Week-2



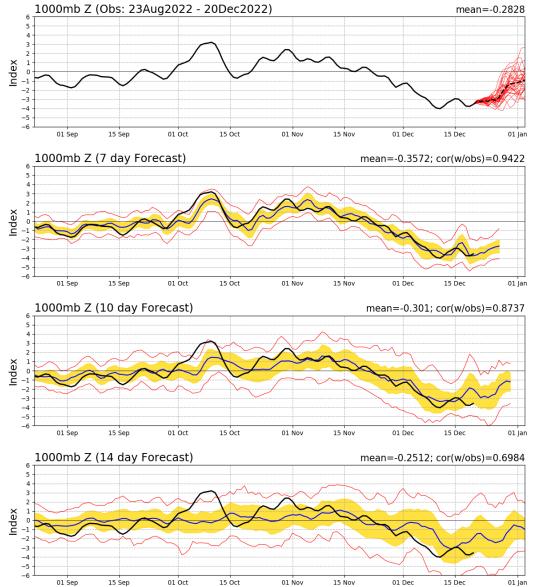


TC Climatological Genesis: Weeks 2 & 3

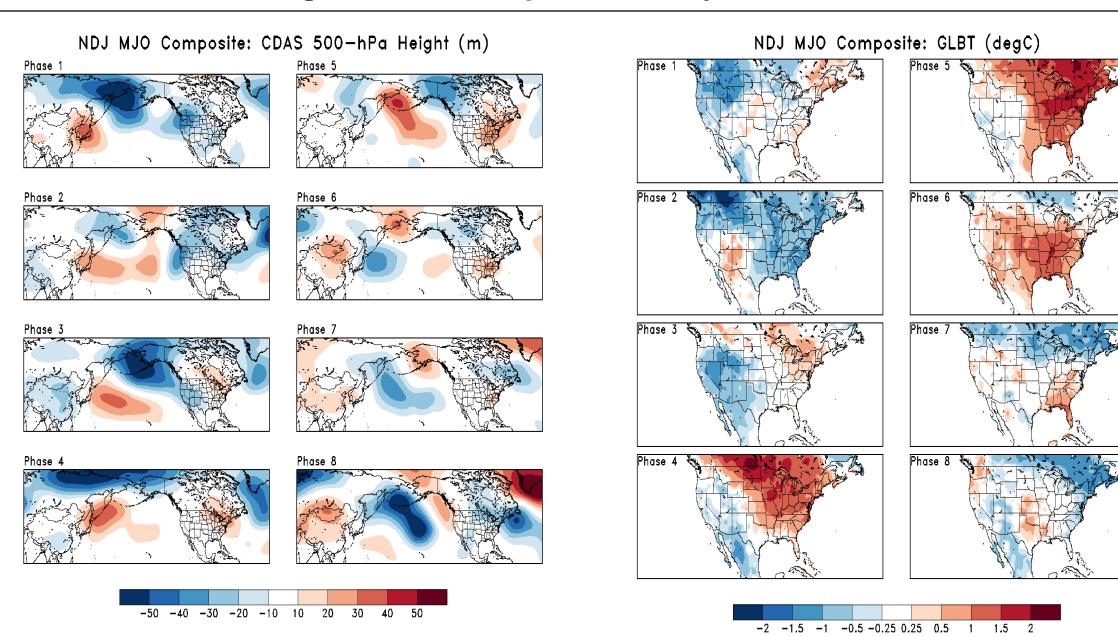




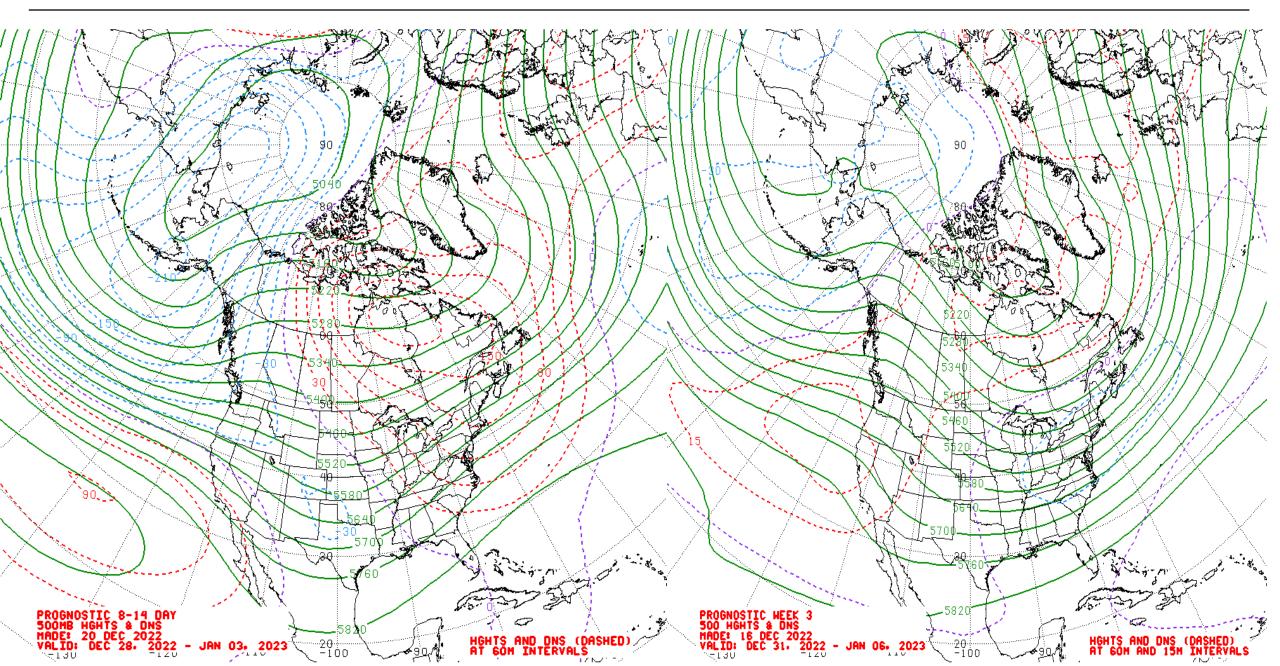
AO Index: Observed & GEFS Forecasts



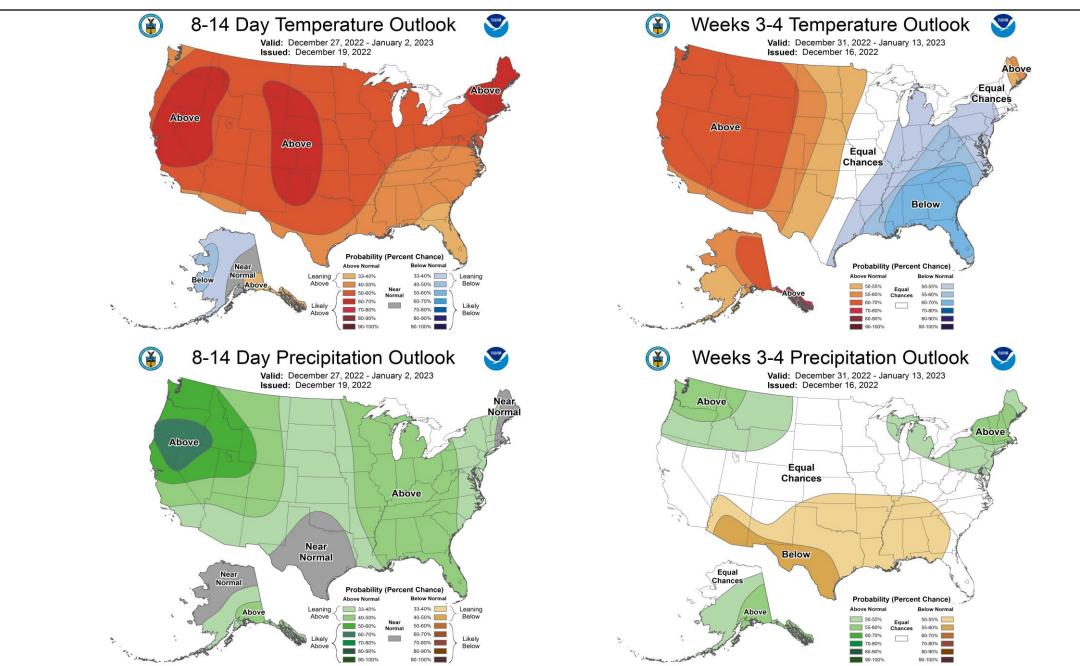
Historical 500-hPa Height & U.S. Temperatures By MJO Phase:

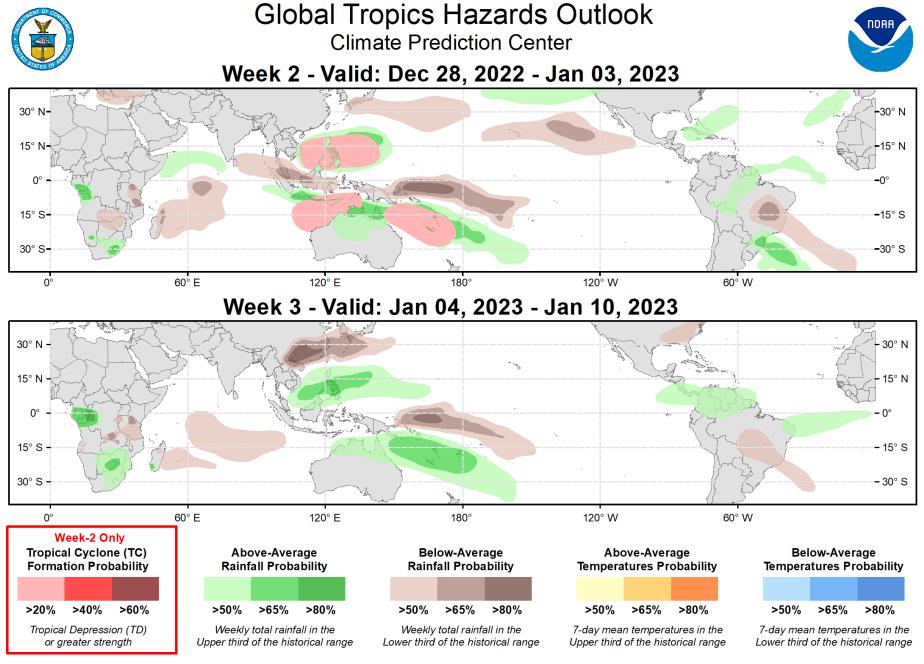


Mean 500-hPa Height Anomaly Forecasts:



Official Temperature & Precipitation Forecasts:





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