



# Weeks 2-3 Global Tropics Hazards Outlook 4/18/2023

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

- Powerful TC IIsa formed north of Australia on 8 April (before the Week-2 period) and made landfall near Port Hedland on 13 April.
- Flooding rains over coastal Ecuador and Peru were well captured in the outlooks.



#### ENSO: (Apr 13, 2023 Update) next update on Thursday, May 11th

- ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch
- ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring, followed by a 62% chance of El Niño developing during May-July 2023.

#### MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- The MJO remains active, with the enhanced convective phase now over the West Pacific.
- The RMM and upper level velocity potential MJO indices show a strong signal, though recent observations have become less coherent due to interference from Rossby wave activity, residual low-frequency suppression near the Date Line, and Kelvin wave activity.
- Dynamical models favor renewed MJO activity, crossing the Western Hemisphere during Week-1, followed by increased uncertainty for Week-2 (faster/weaker/Rossby wave interference), and an emerging stronger signal back over the Maritime Continent and West Pacific during Week-3.
- The MJO is favored to continue playing a dominant role in the tropical convective pattern. A slow transition towards a warmer equatorial Pacific may also be influencing the evolution of the pattern.

## **GTH Outlook:**



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# 200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly Maps:

- The evolution of the pattern since late March has been strongly consistent with the MJO.
- Continued eastward propagation is favored by the ECMWF, with some uncertainty surrounding the signal's transition across the Indian Ocean.



### **RMM Index Observations & Forecasts:**



- Both the GEFS and ECMWF depict a fast propagation to the Western Hemisphere during Week-1.
- During Week-2, the ECMWF reflects possible Rossby wave interference over the Indian Ocean, while the GEFS shows a quick transition across the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent.
- Both model systems show a return to the West Pacific during the Week-3 and Week-4 time frame, with the GEFS phase speed a bit faster than the ECMWF (which is also fast).

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





#### **Consolidated Probabilistic Precipitation: Weeks 2 & 3**



#### **Historical Precipitation Anomalies By MJO Phase:**

MAM MJO Composite: GPCP1DD (mm/day)







Phase 6



Phase 3



Phase 7



Phase 4



Phase 8





#### Historical TC Origin Anomalies By MJO Phase & Weeks 2+3 Genesis Climo:



\*Experimental\*

### **Tropical Cyclone Monitoring/Forecast: JTWC**



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







-3

15 Jan

01 Jan

01 Feb

15 Feb

01 Mar

15 Mar

01 Apr

15 Apr

01 May

#### **PNA Index: Observed & GEFS Forecasts**

#### **AO Index: Observed & GEFS Forecasts**



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



-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 10 20 30 40 50

-2 -1.5 -1 -0.5 -0.25 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2

## Mean 500-hPa Height Anomaly Forecasts:



#### **Official Temperature & Precipitation Forecasts:**





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