

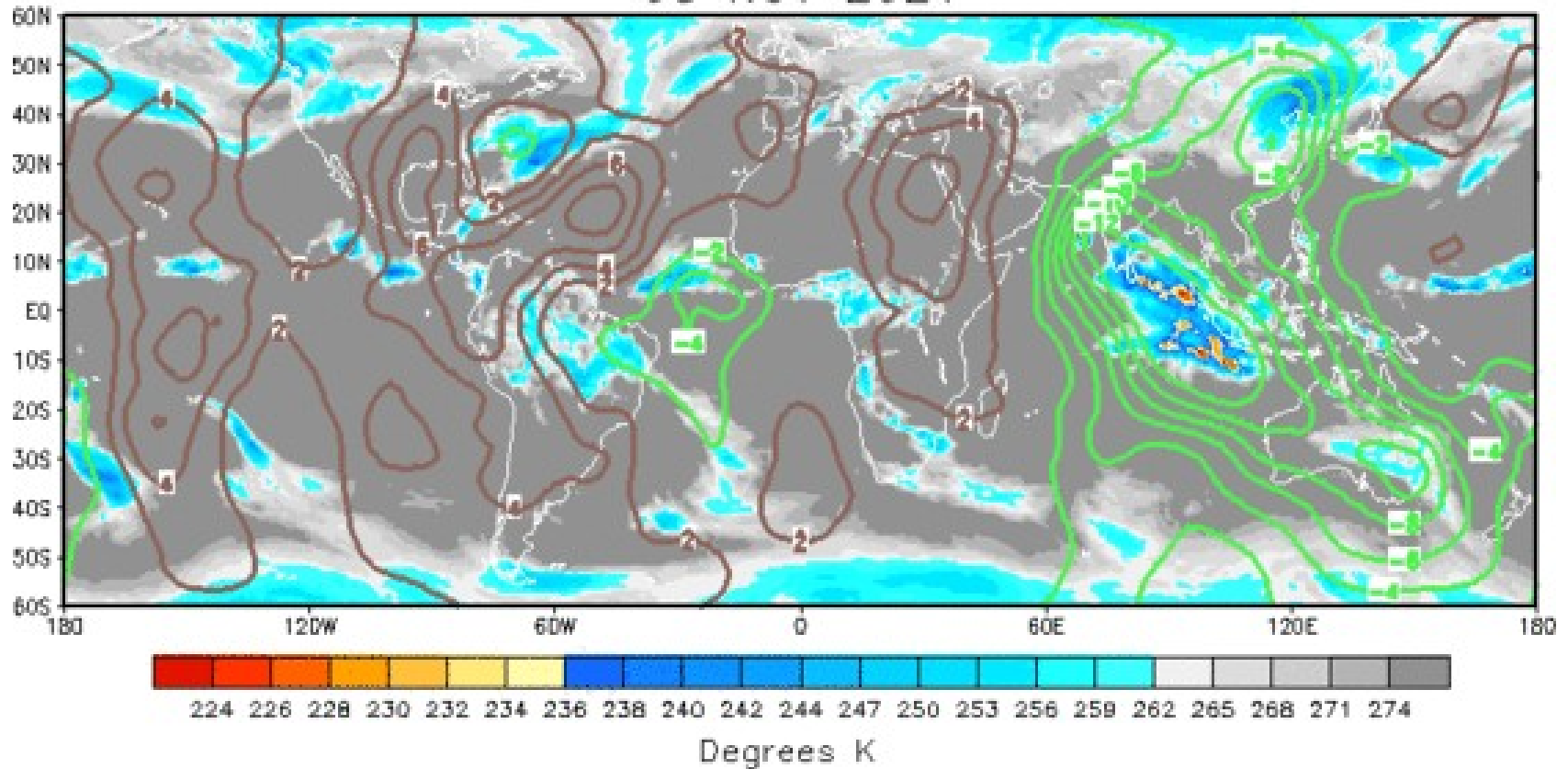
# **Segundo Taller de Entrenamiento de la OMM RCC-Washington**

## **Tiempo real de los pronósticos extremos para la semana 2 de precipitación**

8 – 10 noviembre 2021

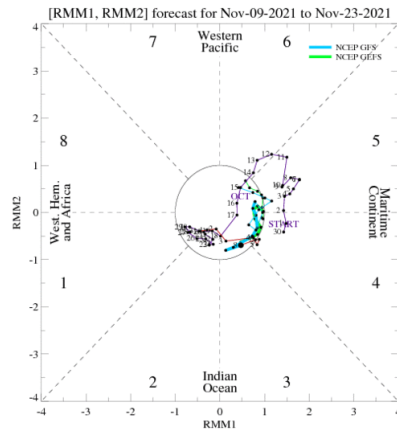
# Anomalía de Velocidad Potencial a 200 hPa

08 NOV 2021

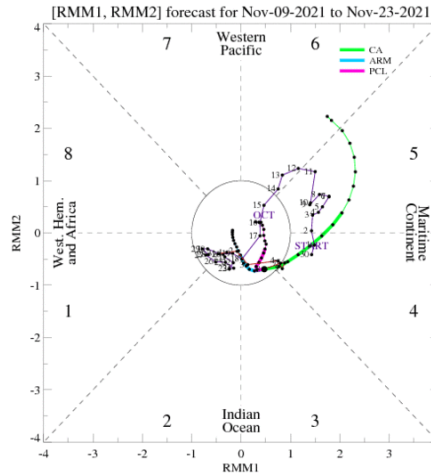


# Índice Wheeler-Hendon Index – Pronósticos

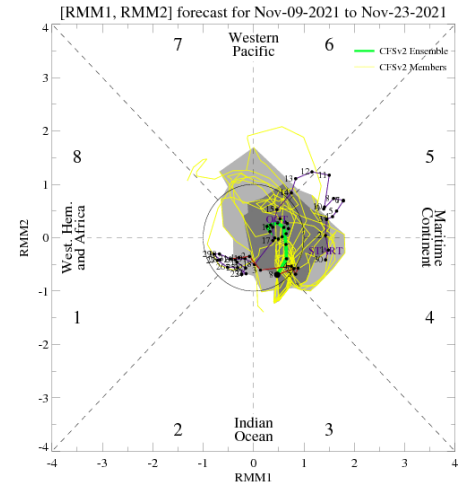
**GEFS**



**Statistical**

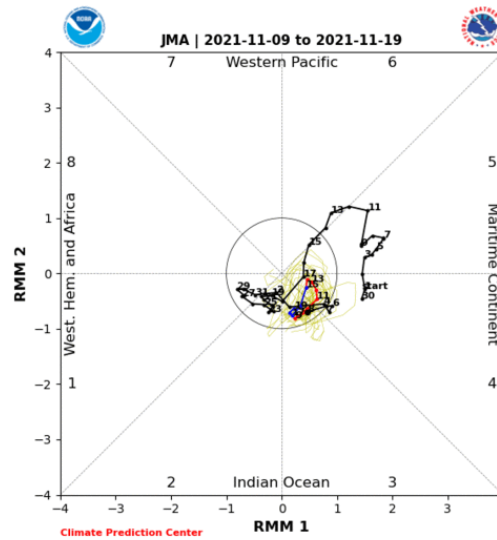
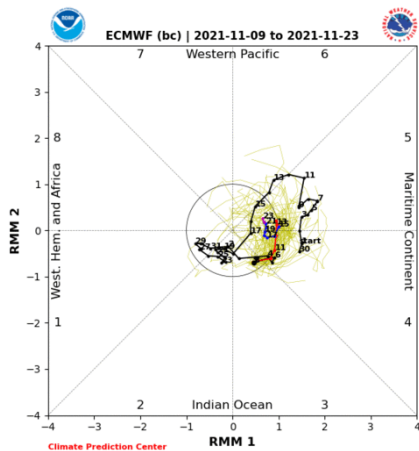


**CFSv2**



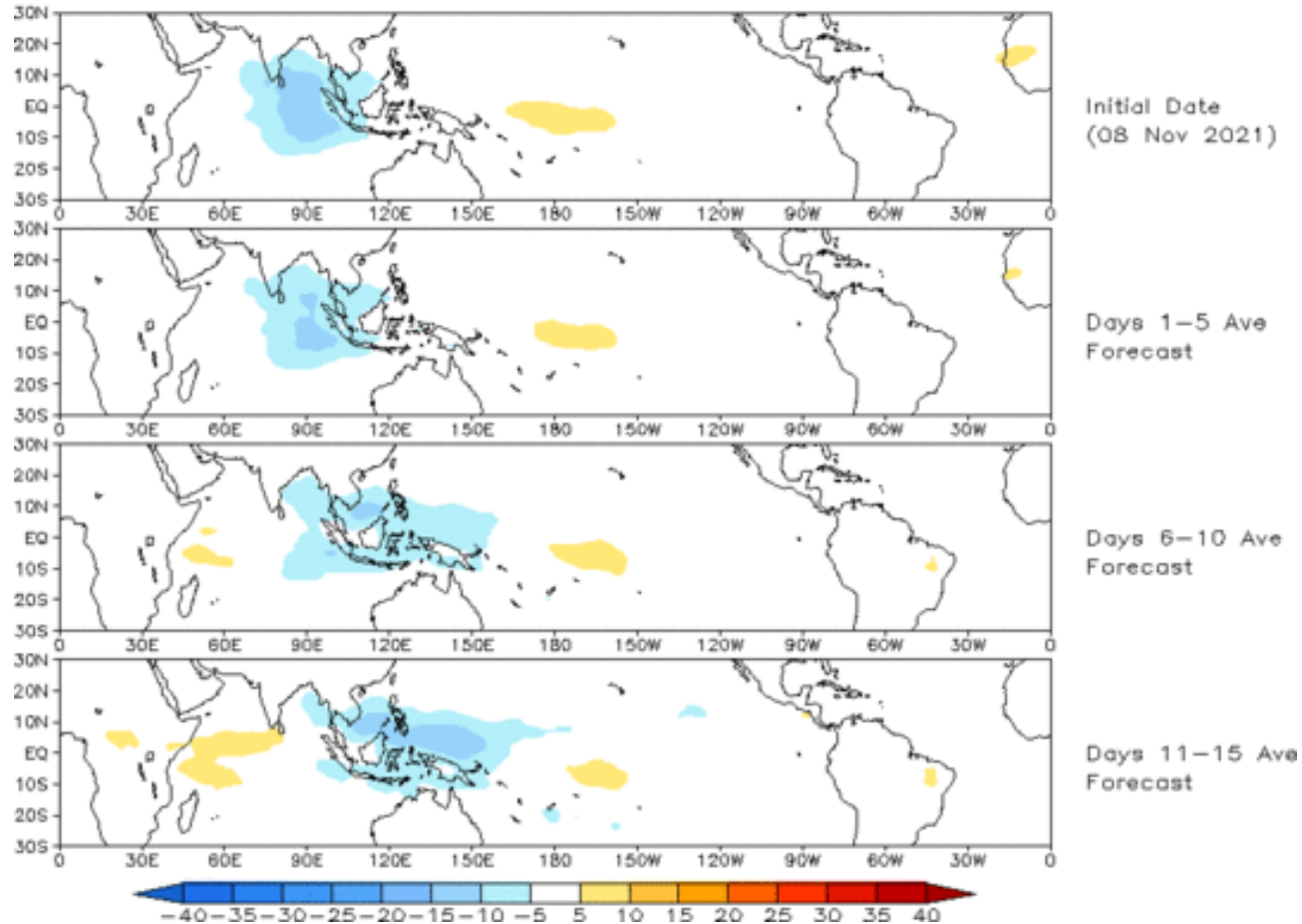
**CMET**

**ECMWF**



# Evolución de Anomalías para MJO

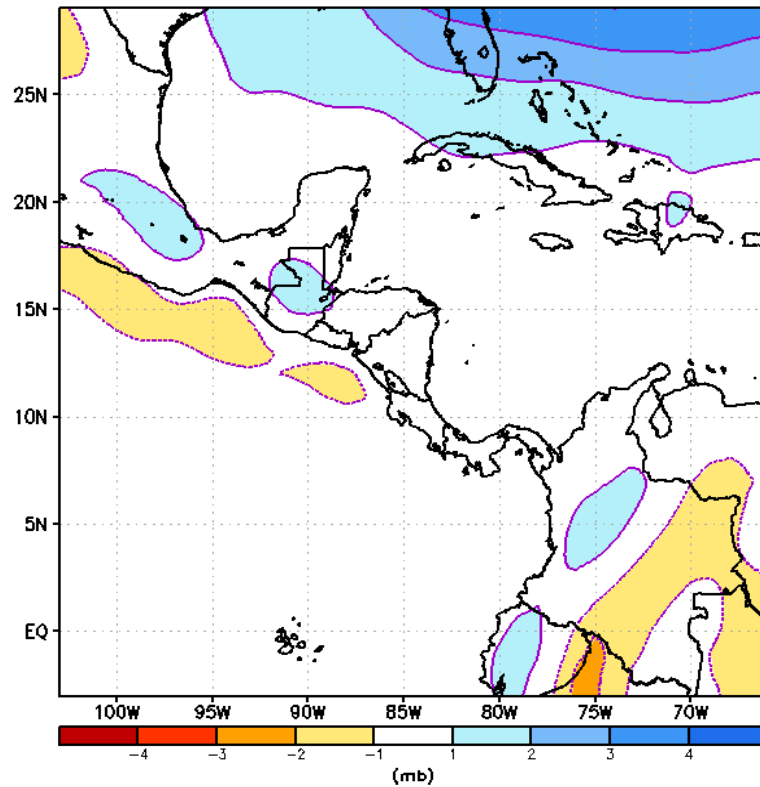
Prediction of MJO-related anomalies using GEFS operational forecast  
Initial date: 08 Nov 2021  
OLR



# Presión Media al Nivel del Mar

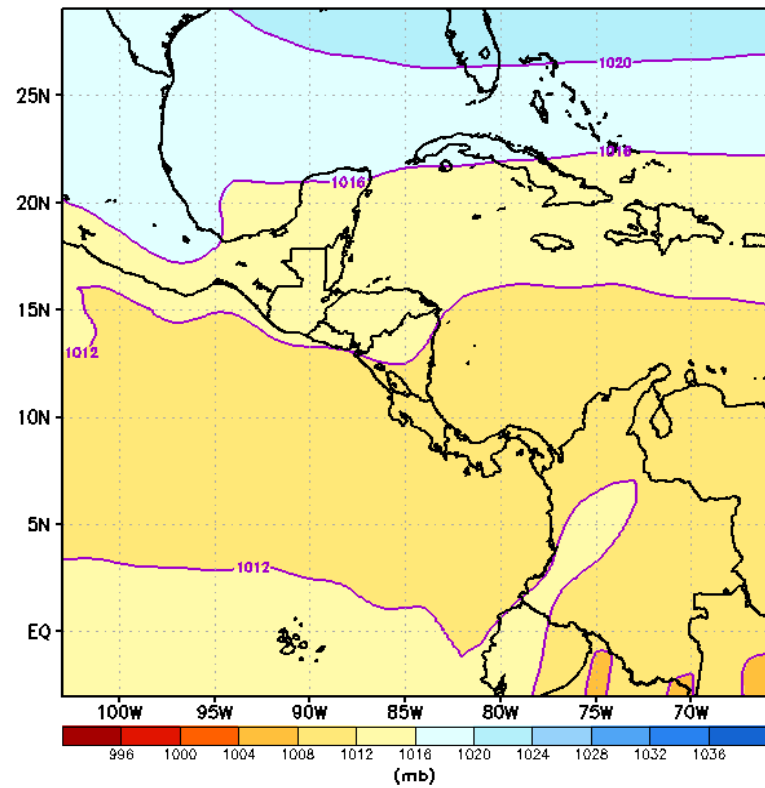
## Total

GEFS Week-2 Mean Sea Level Pressure Anomaly  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



## Anomalía

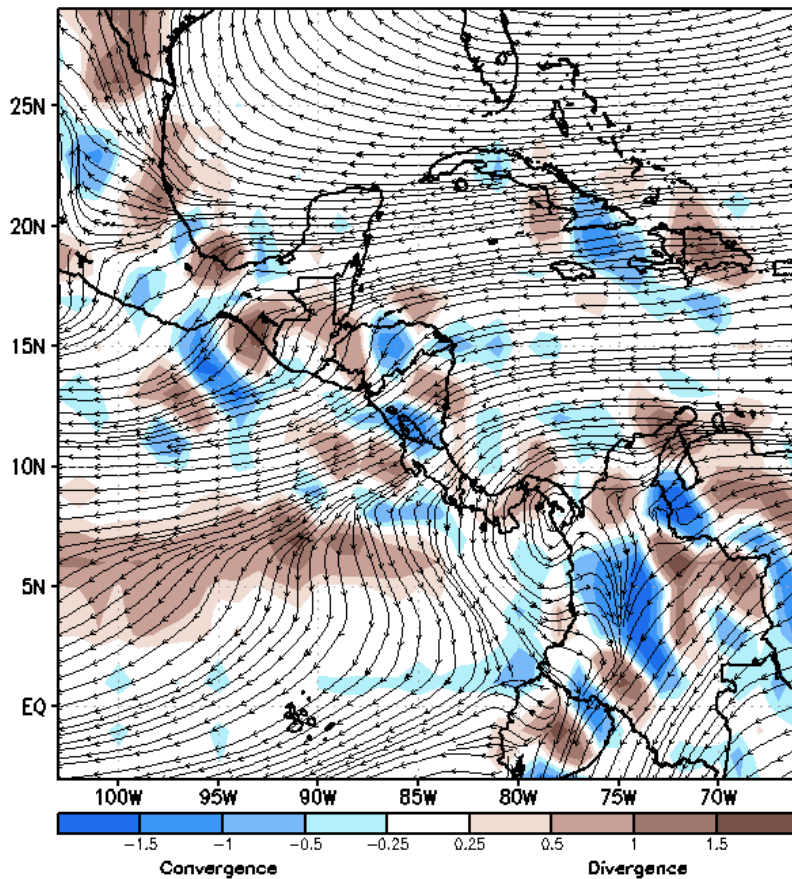
GEFS Week-2 Mean Sea Level Pressure Total  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



# Vientos a 850 hPa

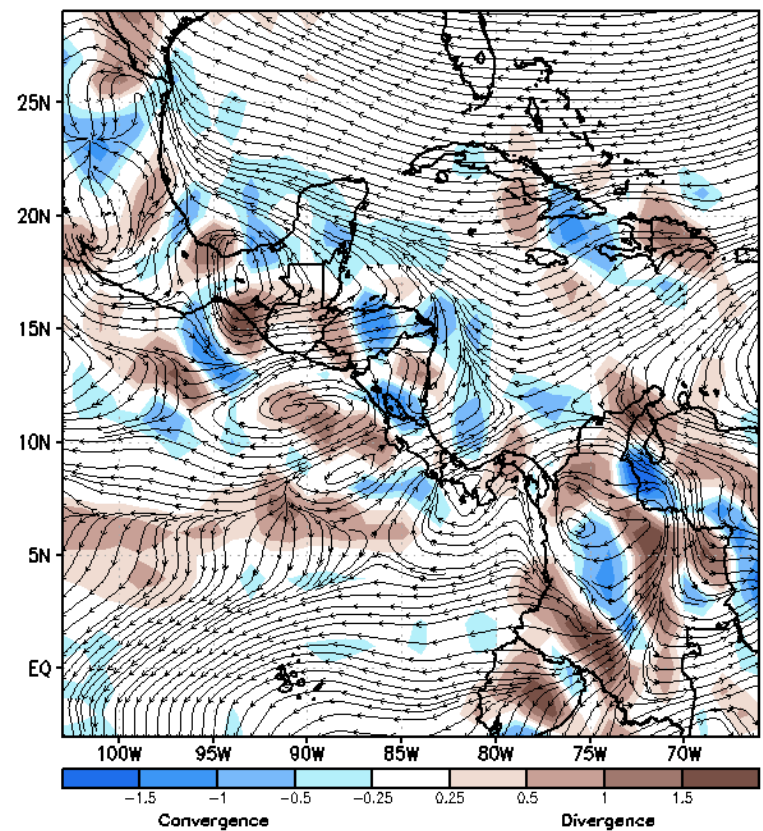
## Total

GEFS Week-2 850-hPa Divergence and Wind Total  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



## Anomalía

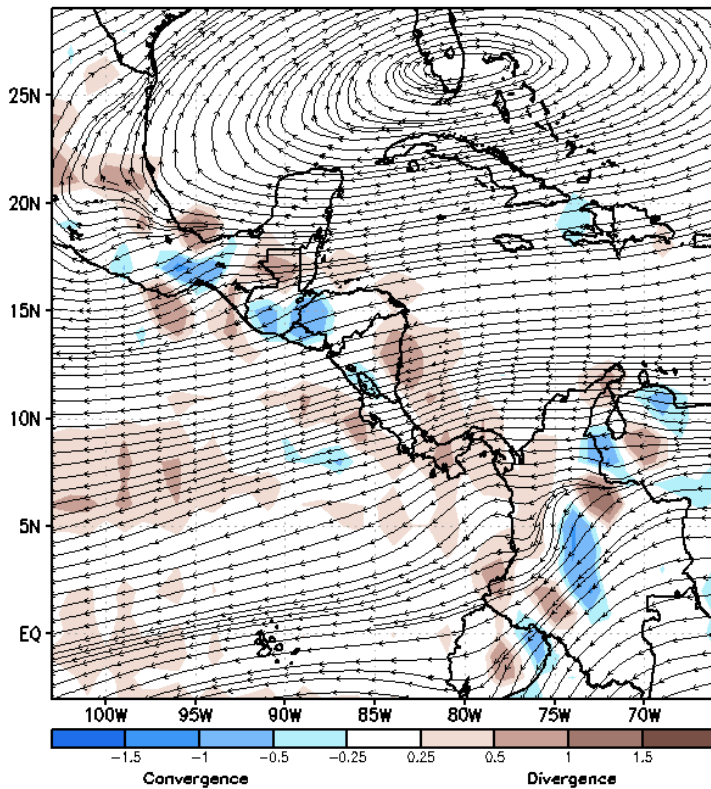
GEFS Week-2 850-hPa Divergence and Wind Anomaly  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



# Vientos a 700 hPa

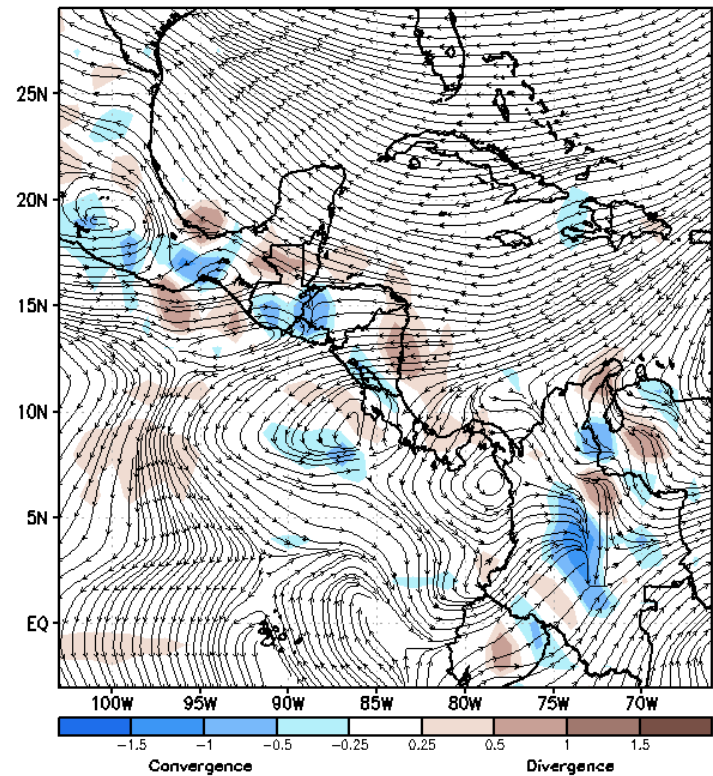
## Total

GEFS Week-2 700-hPa Divergence and Wind Total  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



## Anomalía

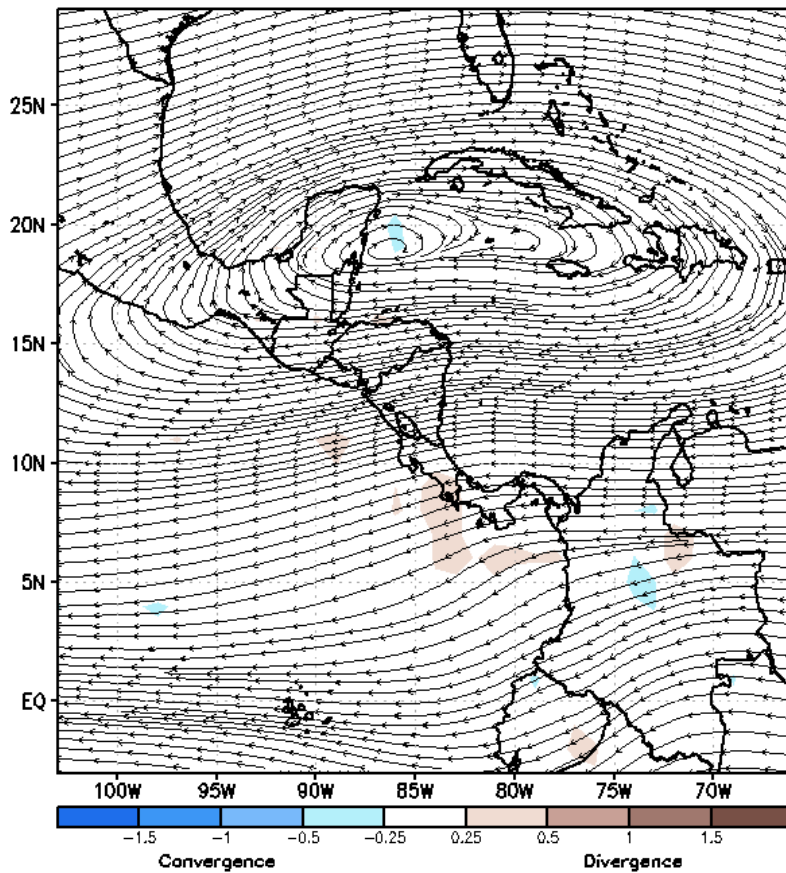
GEFS Week-2 700-hPa Divergence and Wind Anomaly  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



# Vientos a 500 hPa

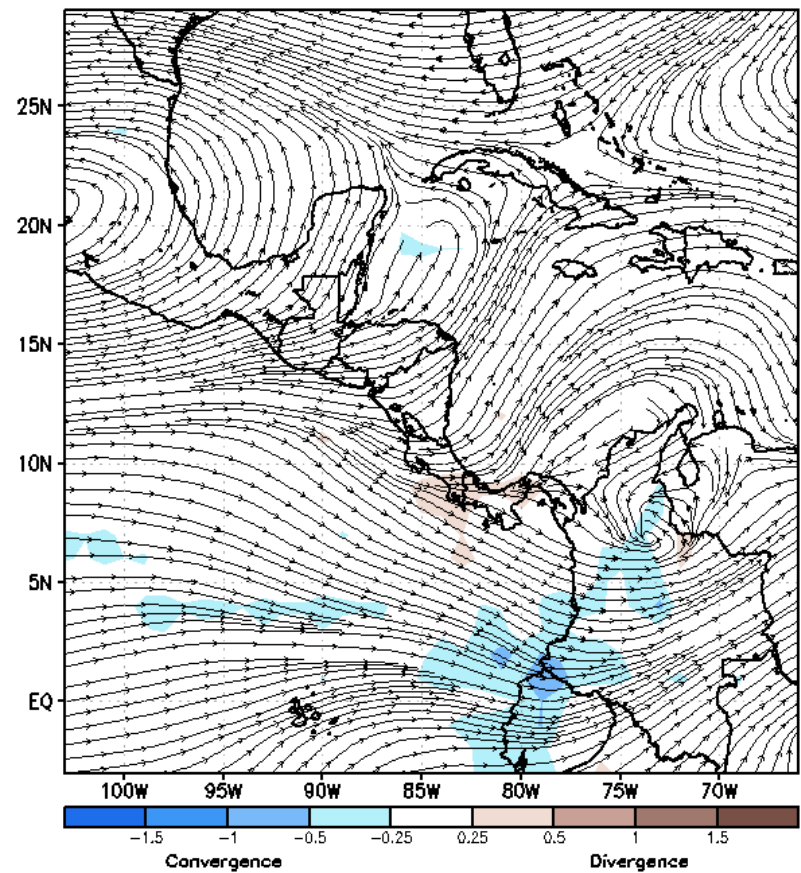
## Total

GEFS Week-2 500-hPa Divergence and Wind Total  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



## Anomalía

GEFS Week-2 500-hPa Divergence and Wind Anomaly  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123

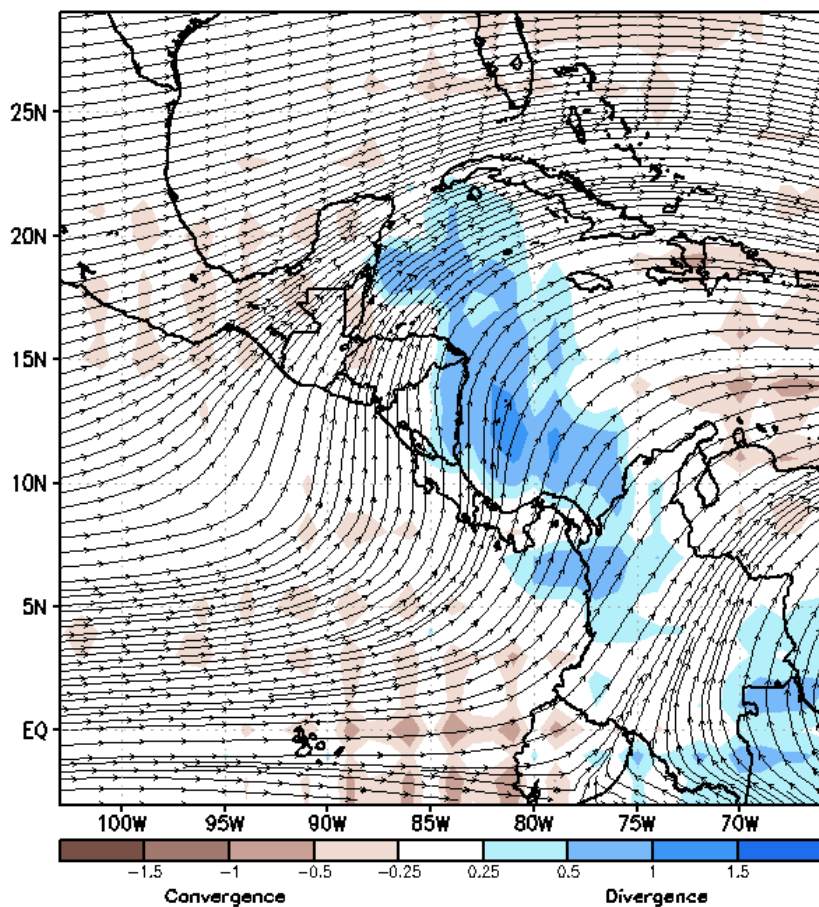




# Vientos a 200 hPa

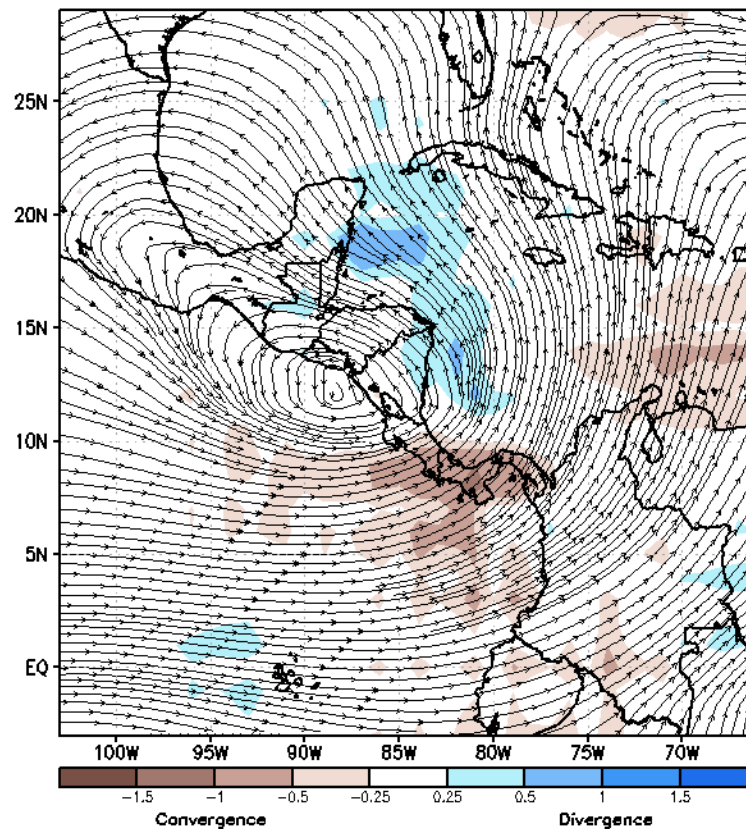
## Total

GEFS Week-2 200-hPa Divergence and Wind Total  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123



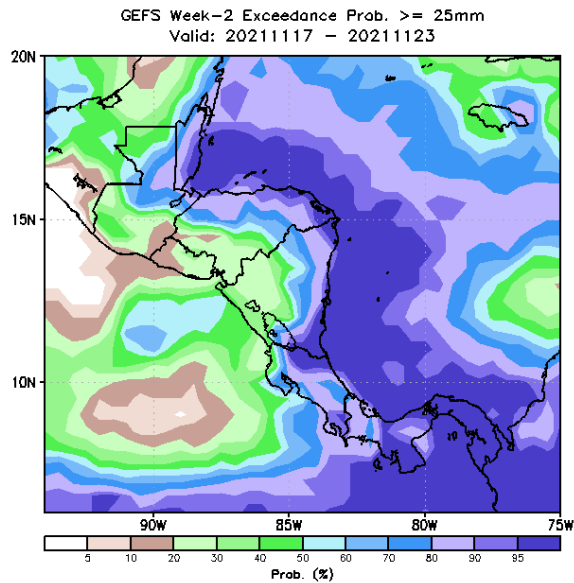
## Anomalía

GEFS Week-2 200-hPa Divergence and Wind Anomaly  
Valid: 20211117 - 20211123

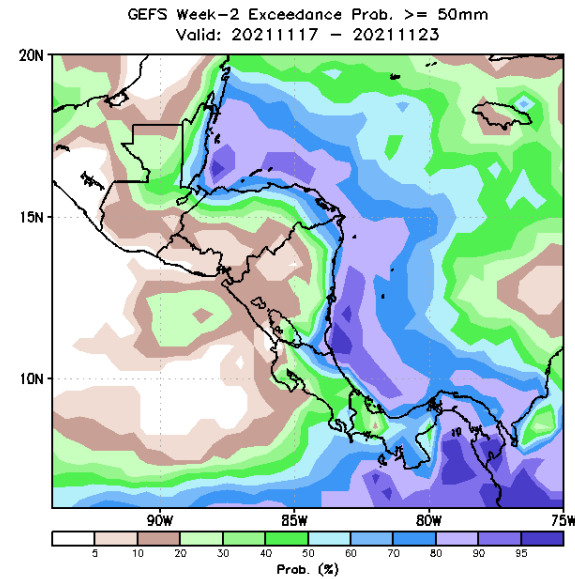


# Precipitación: Probabilidad de Excedencia

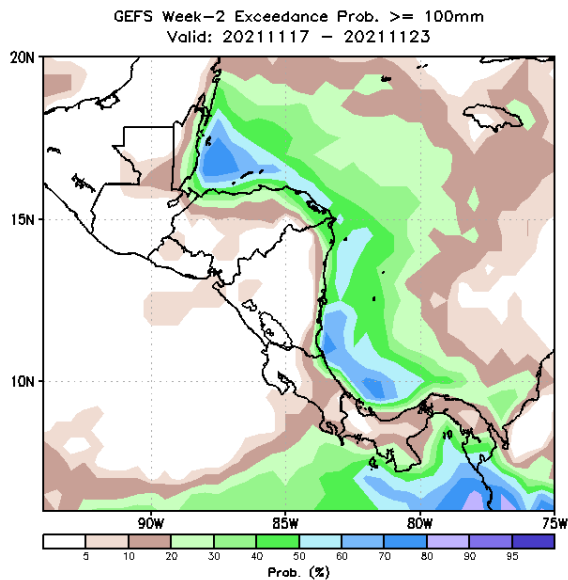
$\geq 25\text{mm}$



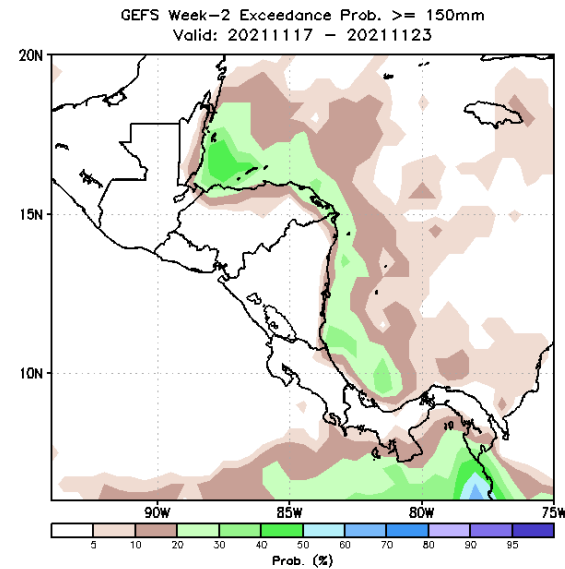
$\geq 50\text{mm}$



$\geq 100\text{mm}$



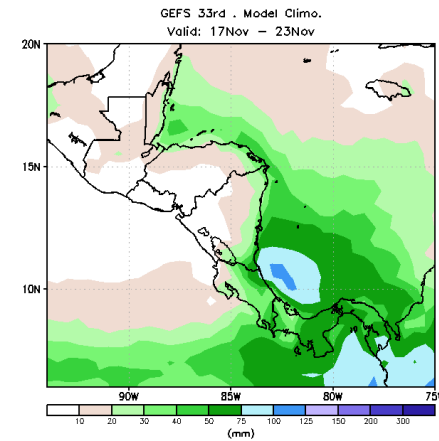
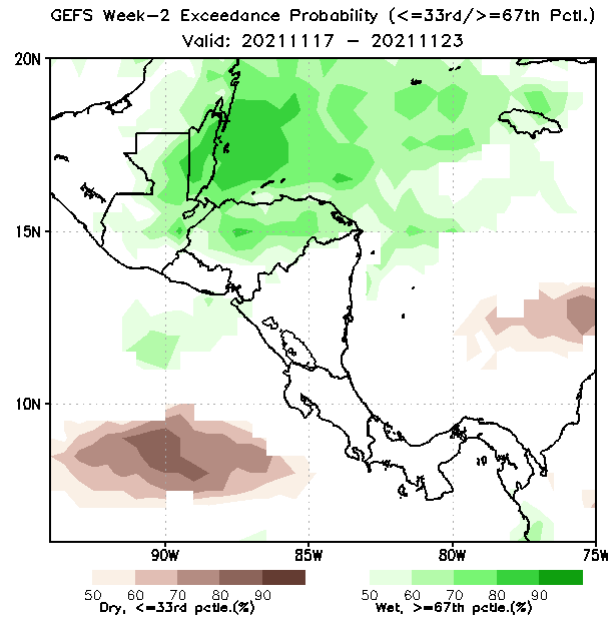
$\geq 150\text{mm}$



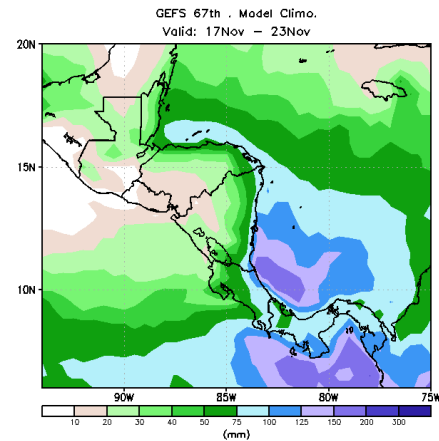
# Precipitación: Probabilidad de Excedencia ( $\leq 33^{\text{avo}}$ & $\geq 67^{\text{avo}}$ percentil)

( $\leq 33^{\text{avo}}$  &  $\geq 67^{\text{avo}}$  percentil)

$33^{\text{avo}}$  percentil climatológico

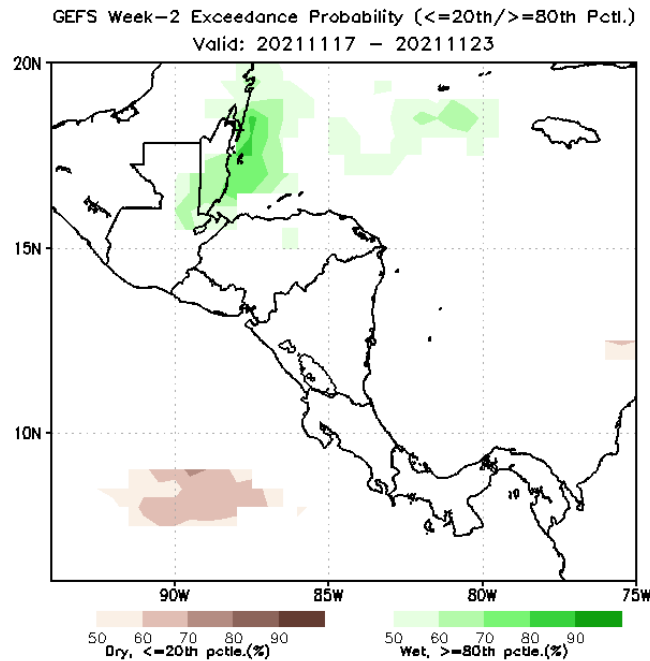


$67^{\text{avo}}$  percentil climatológico

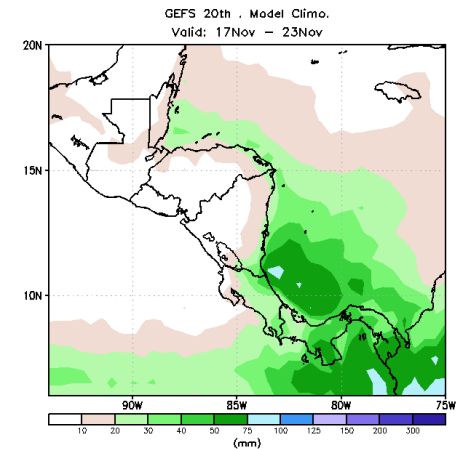


# Precipitación: Probabilidad de Excedencia ( $\leq 20^{\text{avo}}$ & $\geq 80^{\text{avo}}$ percentil)

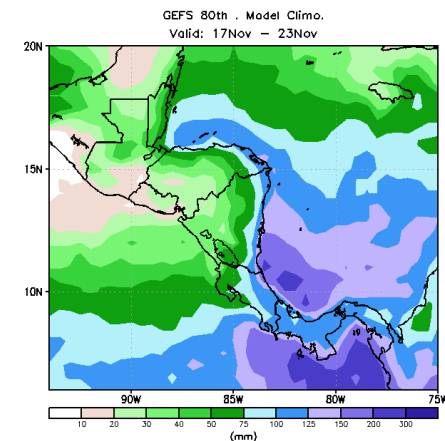
( $\leq 20^{\text{avo}}$  &  $\geq 80^{\text{avo}}$  percentil)



$20^{\text{avo}}$  percentil climatológico



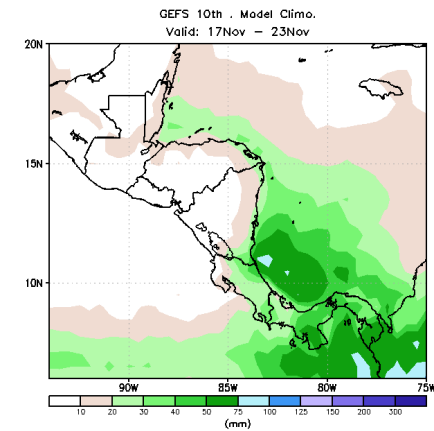
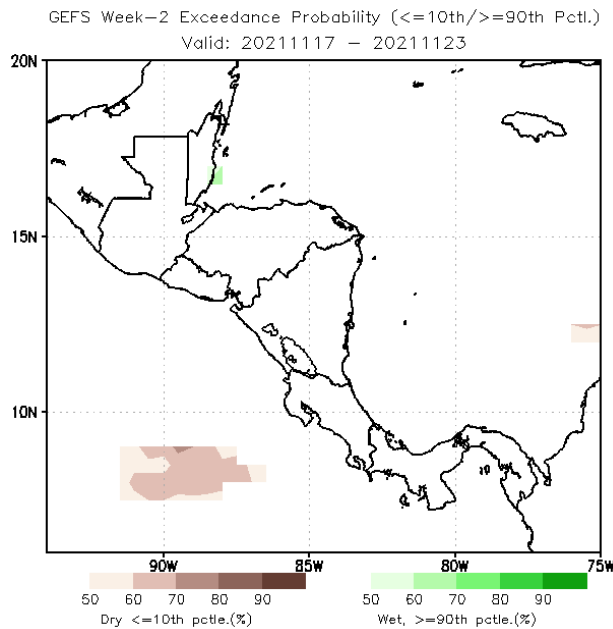
$80^{\text{avo}}$  percentil climatológico



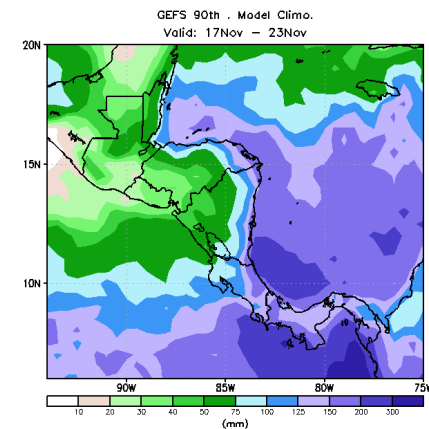
# Precipitación: Probabilidad de Excedencia ( $\leq 10^{\text{avo}}$ & $\geq 90^{\text{avo}}$ Percentil)

( $\leq 10^{\text{avo}}$  &  $\geq 90^{\text{avo}}$  percentil)

$10^{\text{avo}}$  percentil climatológico



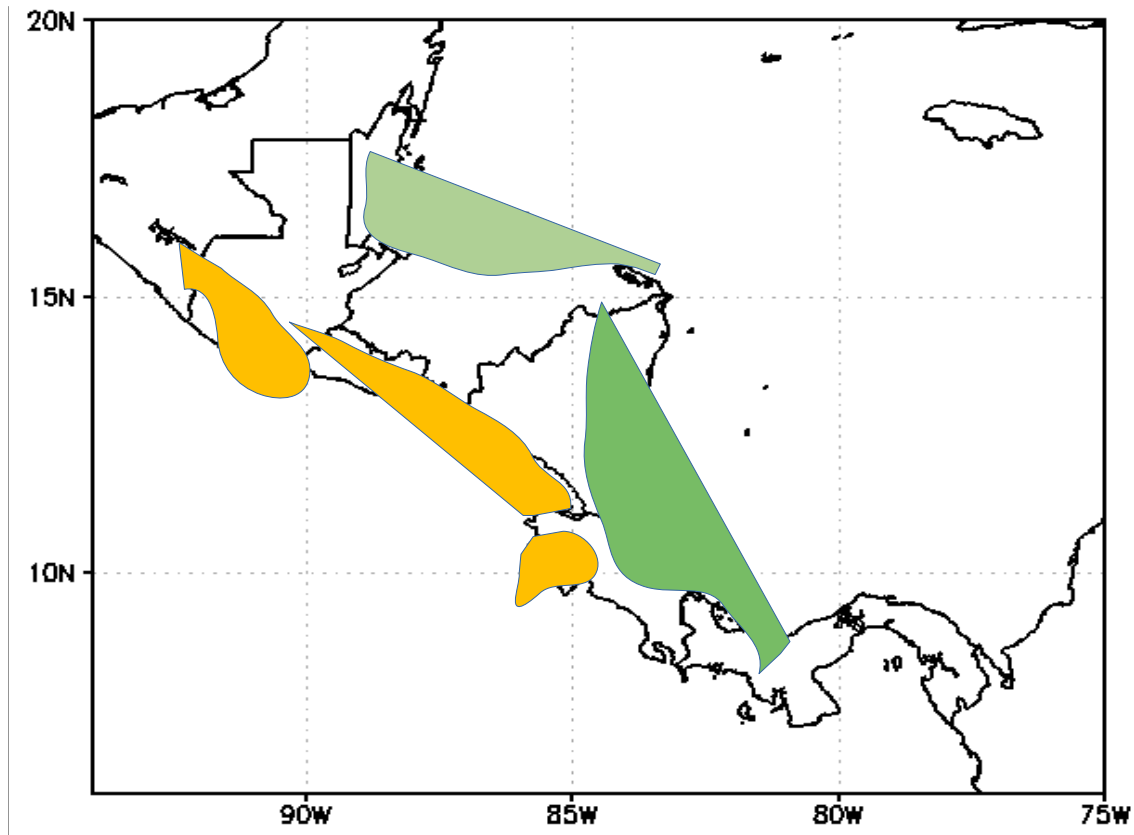
$90^{\text{avo}}$  percentil climatológico



# Resumen

La VP200 y la MJO en general no muestran condiciones potenciar las precipitaciones. Los patrones atmosféricos esperados tienden a generar condiciones lluviosas En el Caribe centroamericano

# Perspectivas de Precipitación Extrema



Mayor probabilidad de precipitaciones intensas en la zona del Caribe debido a los patrones atmosféricos esperados y al comportamiento de las oscilaciones. Los vientos alisios acelerados tenderían a favorecer el arrastre de humedad desde zona marítima hacia el continente