



Weeks 2-3 Global Tropics Hazards Outlook 12/31/2024

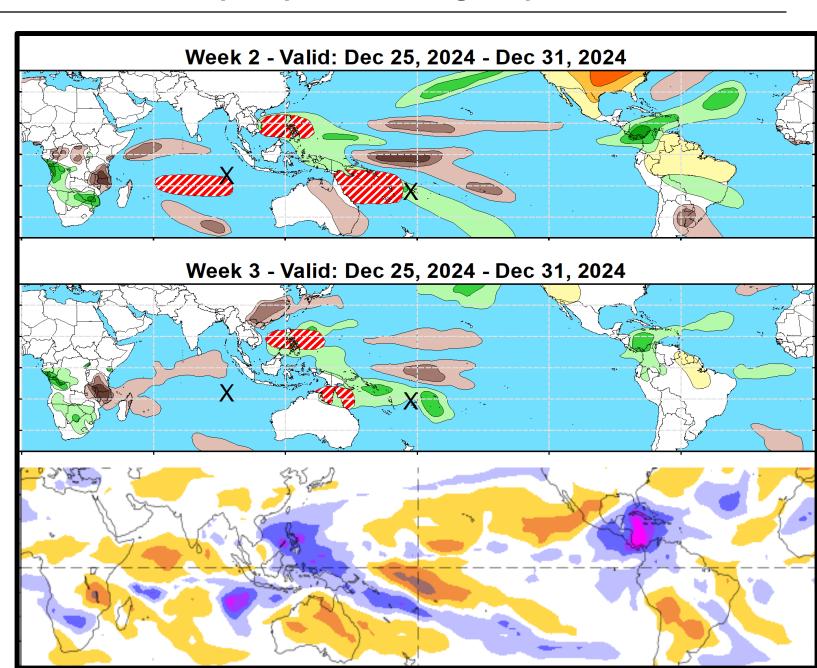
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NWS / NCEP / Climate Prediction Center



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

SIO: TC Five

• SPAC: TC Six



Synopsis of Climate Modes:

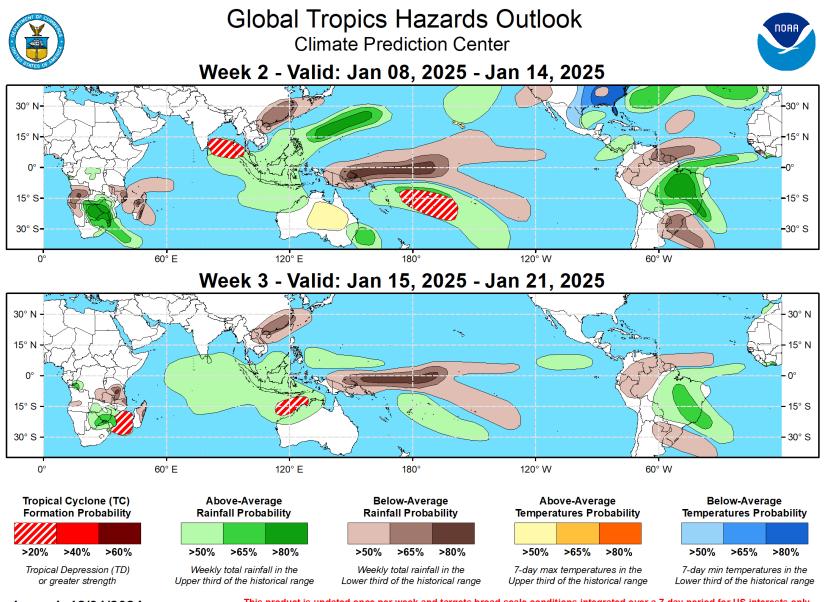
ENSO: (Dec 12, 2024 Update) next update on Thursday, Jan 9th

- ENSO Alert System Status: <u>La Liña Watch</u>
- La Niña conditions are most likely to emerge in November 2024 January 2025 (59% chance), with a transition to ENSO-neutral most likely by March-May 2025 (61% chance).

MJO and other subseasonal tropical variability:

- The MJO remains active, and has slowly propagated from the Maritime Continent into the western Pacific during the past month.
- RMM forecasts generally favor continued eastward propagation of the MJO across the Western Hemisphere and reaching the Indian Ocean towards the middle of January. Due to destructive interference with emerging low frequency variability (i.e. La Nina, -IOD), this results in added uncertainty in the outlook
- Tied to the MJO, there remains support for tropical cyclogenesis in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific, with increasing confidence for an extratropical cold response over North America, producing in an Arctic air outbreak mainly over the central and eastern CONUS.

GTH Outlook:

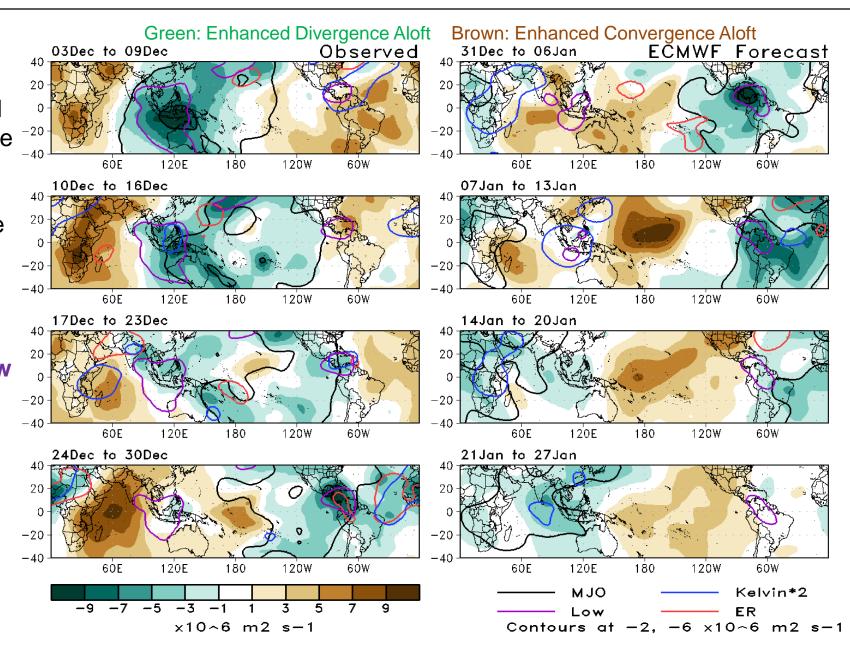


Issued: 12/31/2024
This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only.

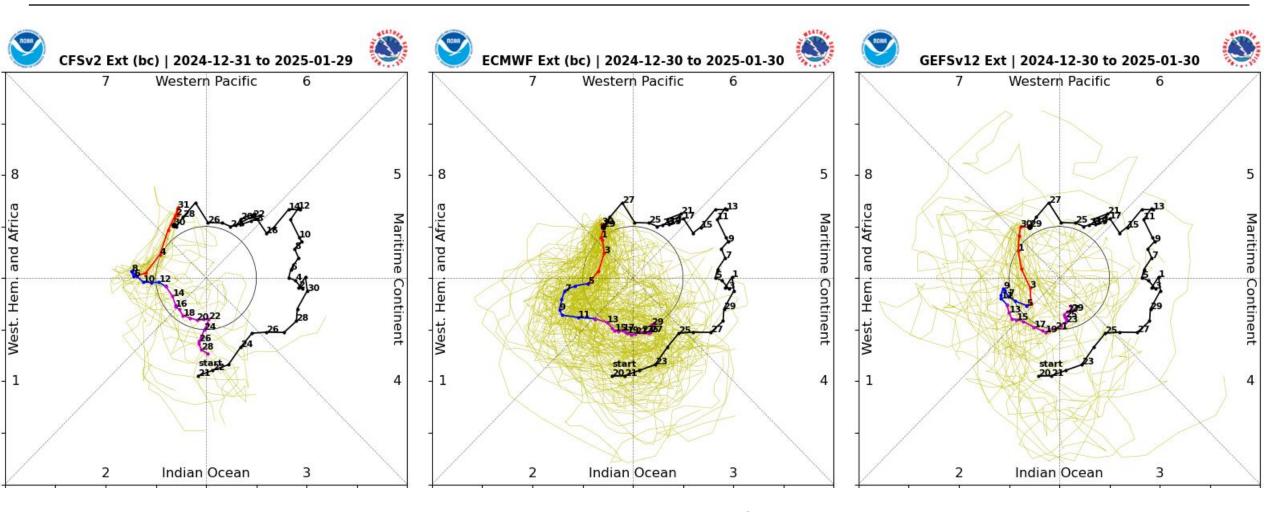
Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

200-hPa Velocity Potential Anomaly Maps:

- A wave-1 pattern was observed for most of December before the enhanced MJO envelope separated from the Low Frequency enhanced envelope more recently.
- A more disorganized pattern is forecast as the MJO destructively interferes with Low Frequency modes (La Nina, IOD), but is followed by the return of a more canonical wave-1 pattern later in January.

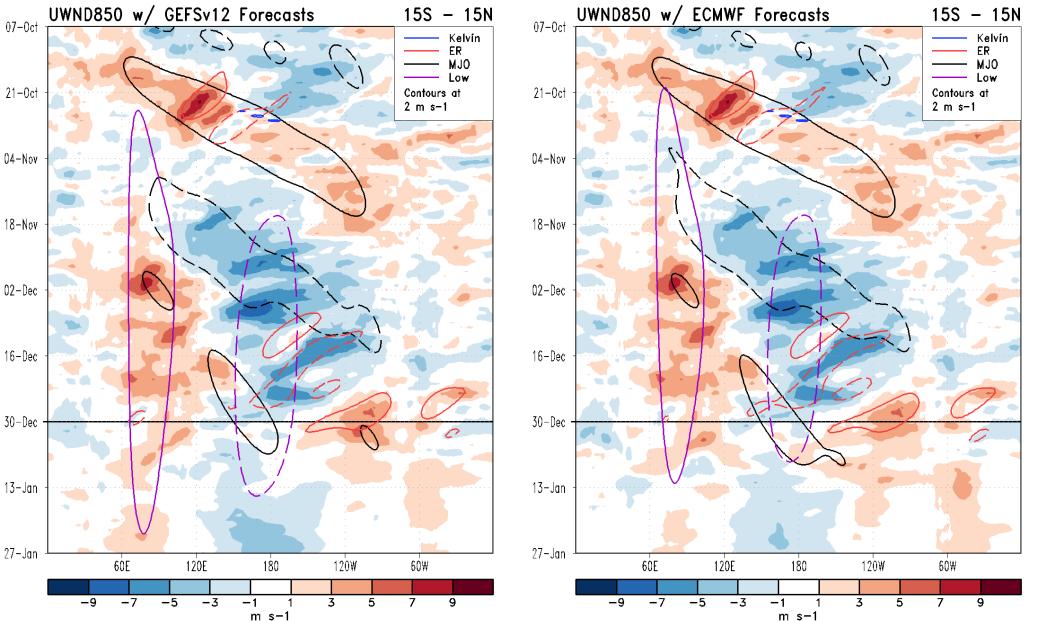


RMM Index Observations & Forecasts:



- RMM forecasts have been consistent in propagating the MJO signal eastward across the Western Hemisphere and reaching the Indian Ocean towards the middle of January.
- The low amplitude forecast can be attributed to continued destructive interference with emerging low frequency variability, however several ensemble members point to a high amplitude event.

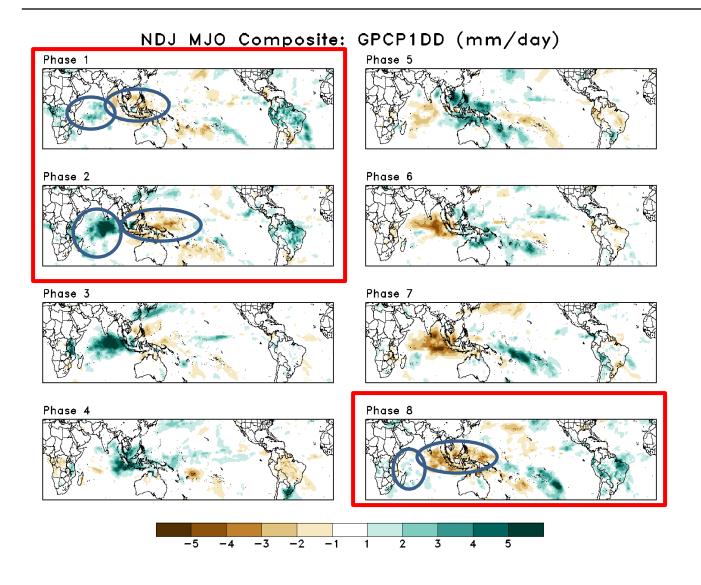
Lower-Level Zonal Wind Anomaly Time/Lon Plots:

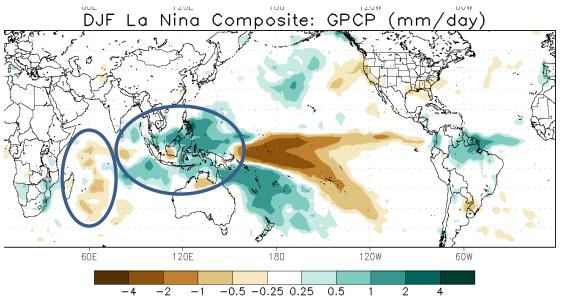


Low Frequency

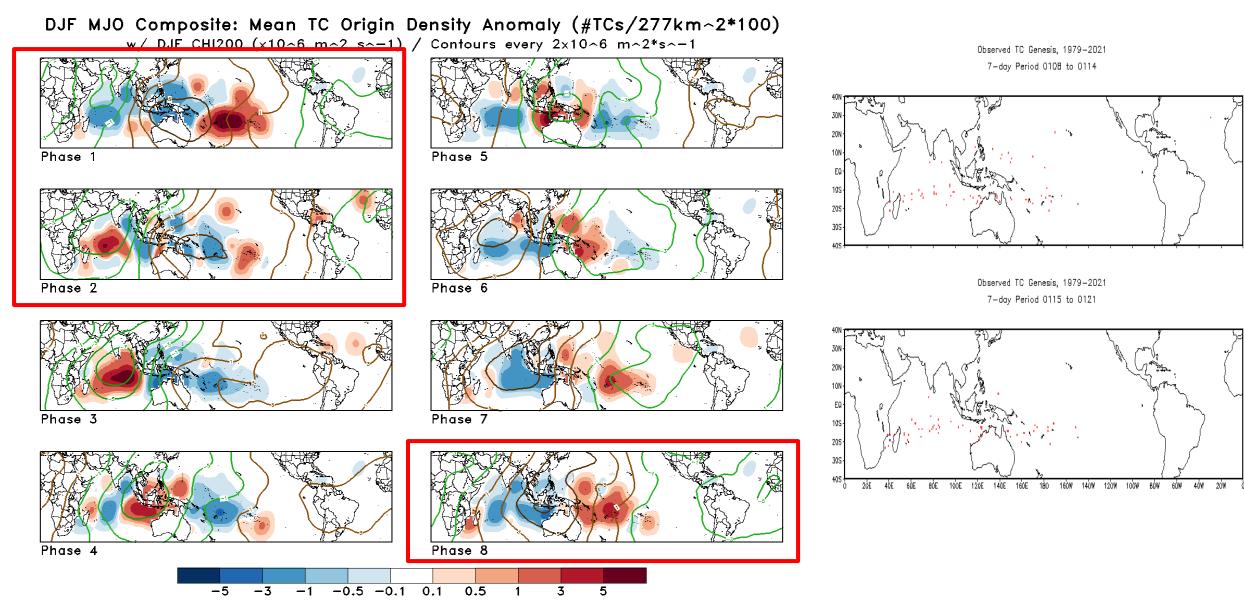
variability has become better established since late November, but looks to be interrupted by the **MJO** propagating eastward.

Historical Precipitation Anomalies By MJO Phase and ENSO composite:





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



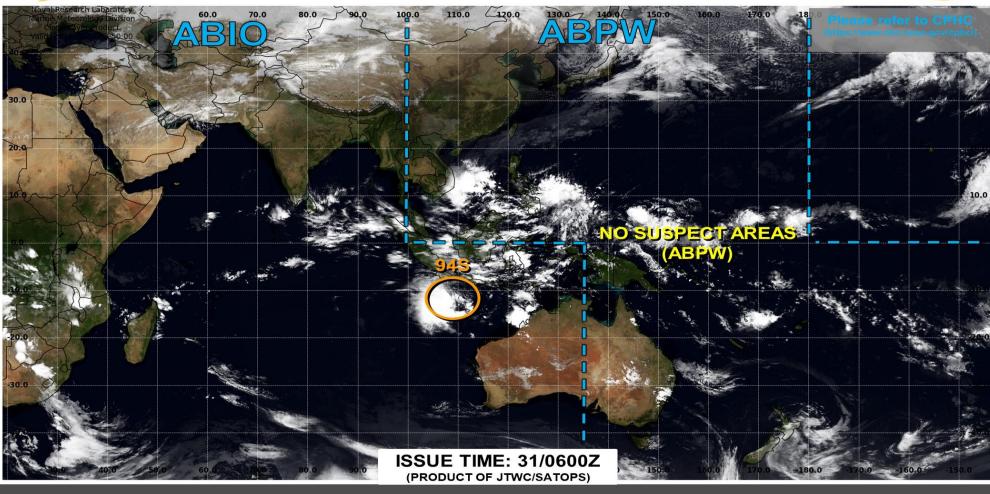
^{*}Experimental*

Tropical Cyclone Monitoring/Forecast: JTWC



JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER





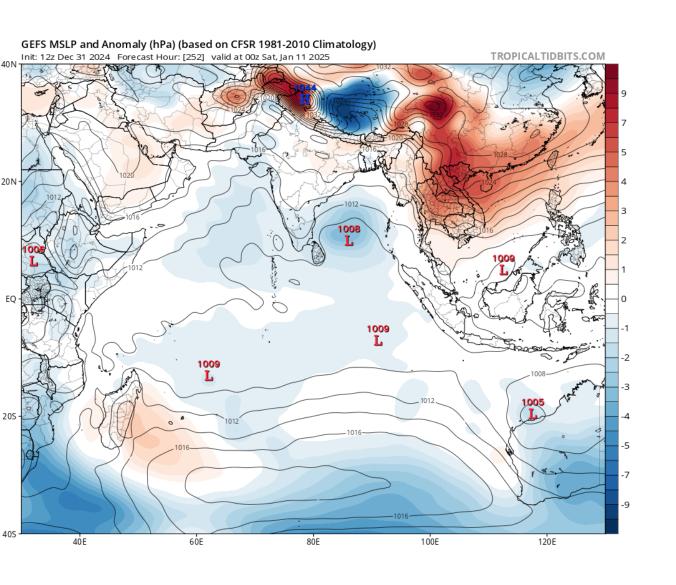






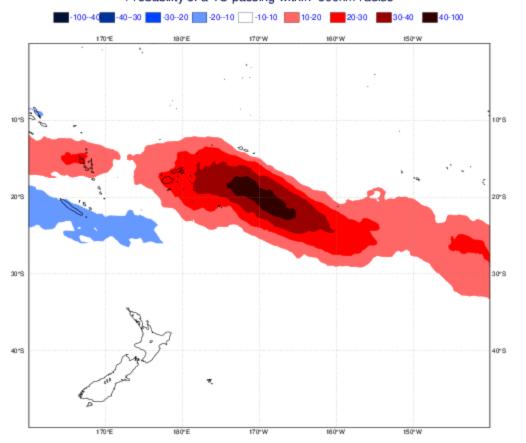


TC Genesis Guidance: Week 2



1/6 - 1/13

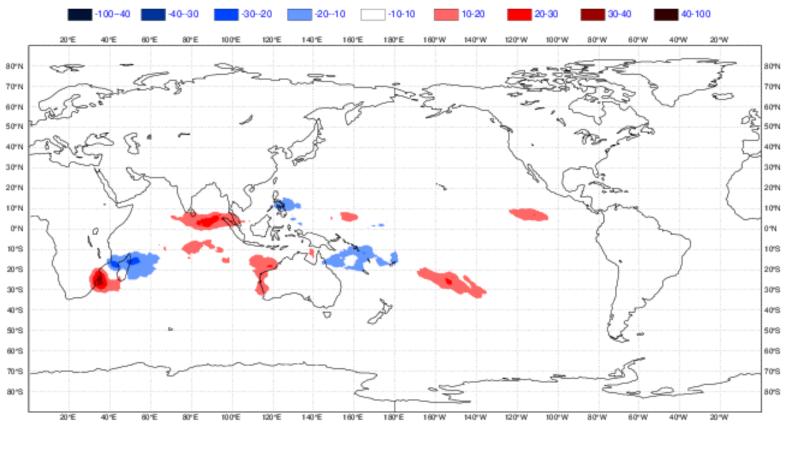
Weekly Mean Anomaly of Tropical Cyclone Strike Probability. Date:20241230 0 UTC t+(168-336)
Probability of a TC passing within 300km radius

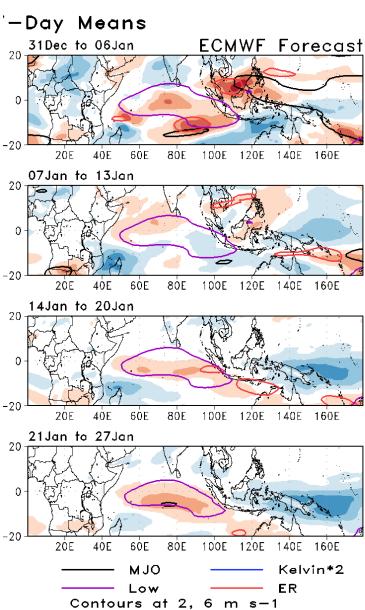


TC Genesis Guidance: Week 3

1/13 - 1/25

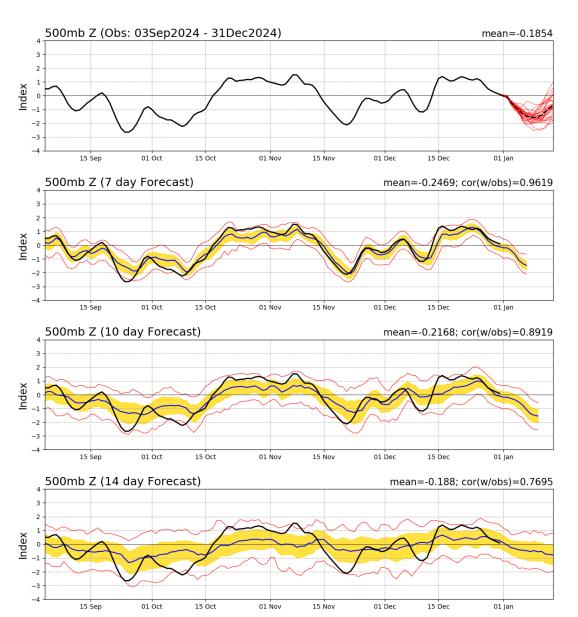
Weekly Mean Anomaly of Tropical Cyclone Strike Probability. Date:20241230 0 UTC t+(336-504)
Probability of a TC passing within 300km radius



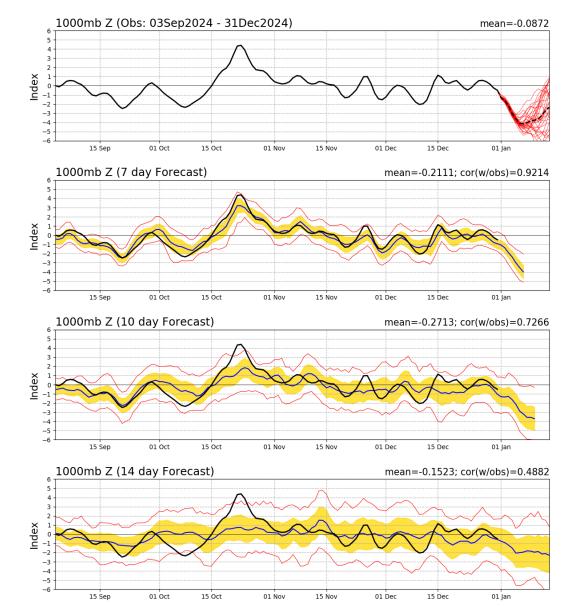


Teleconnection Indices: NAO / AO:

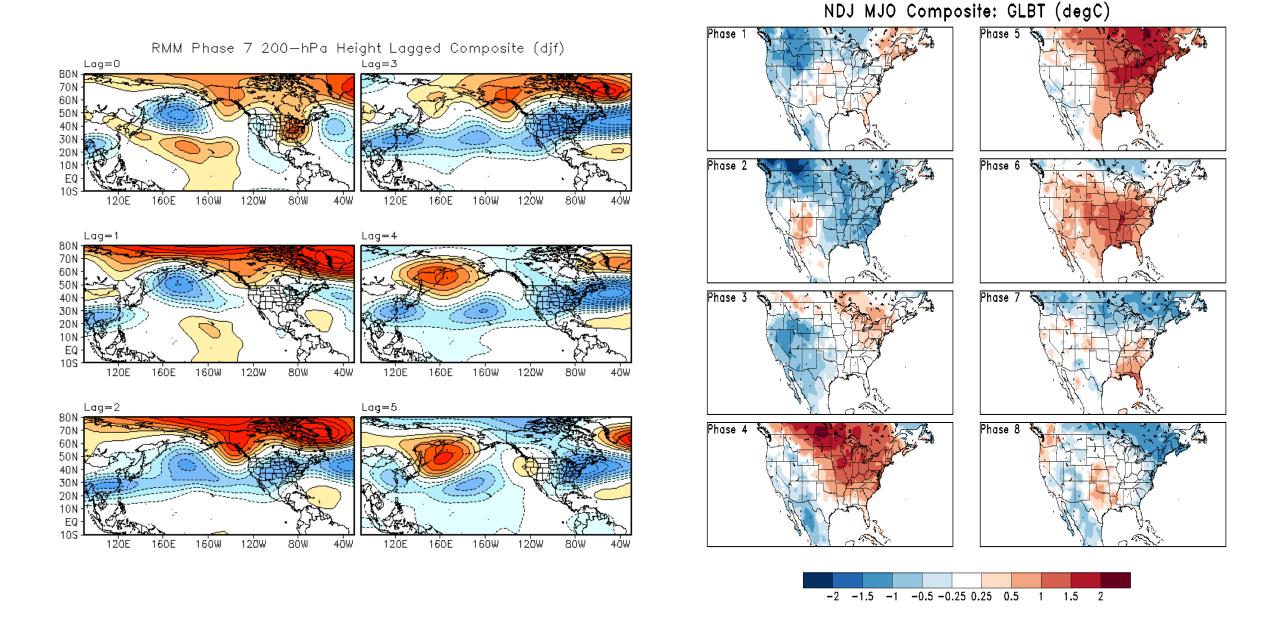
NAO Index: Observed & GEFS Forecasts



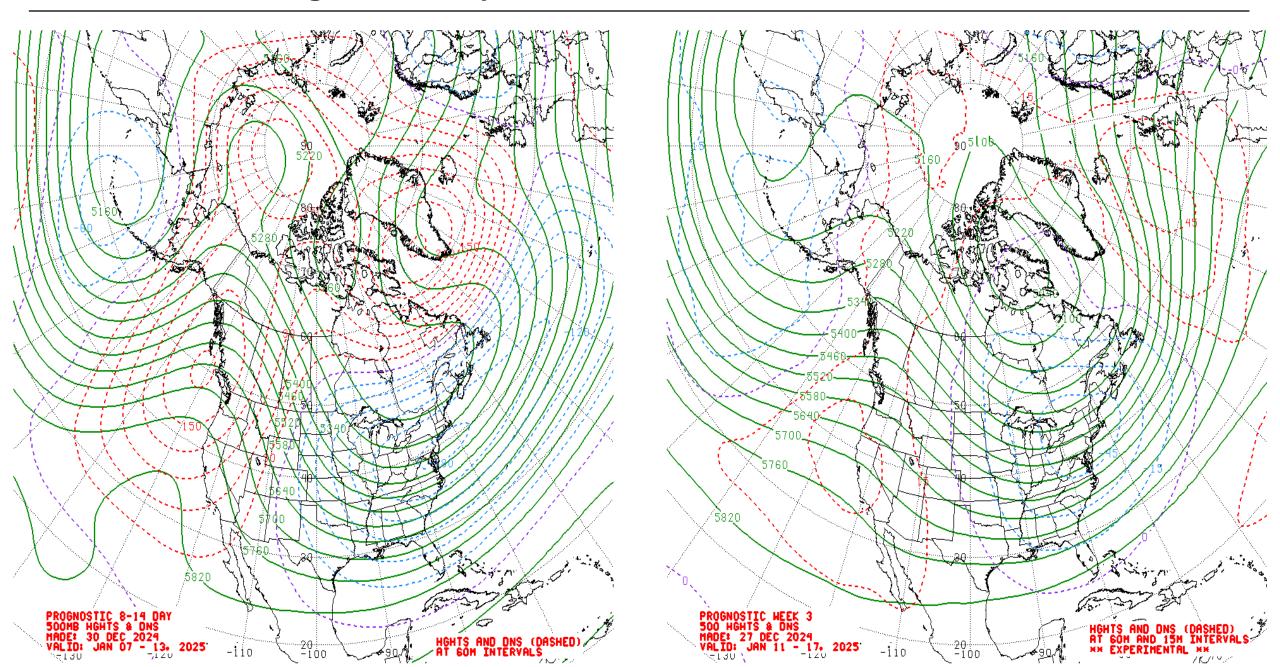
AO Index: Observed & GEFS Forecasts



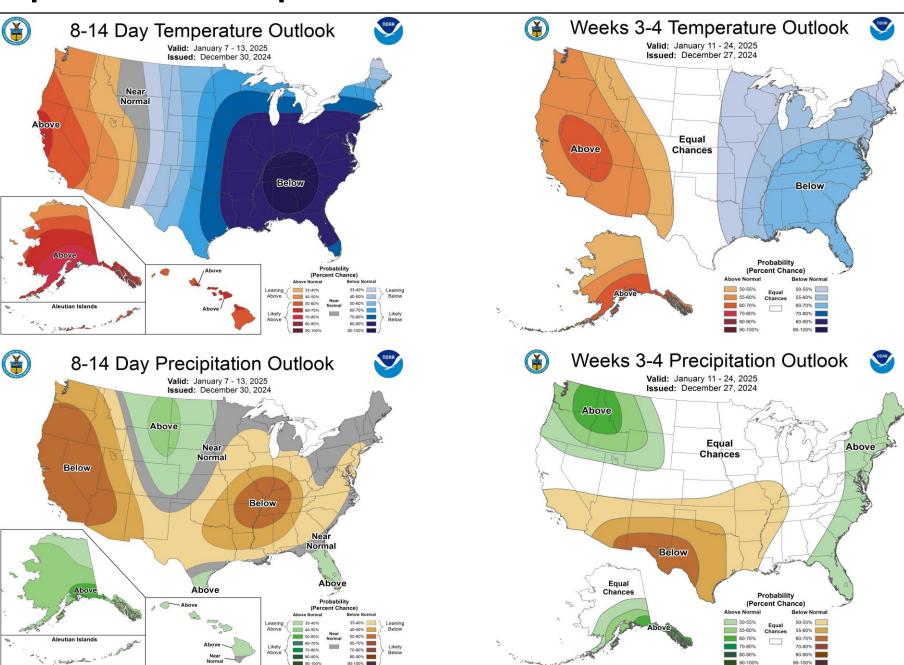
Historical 500-hPa Height & U.S. Temperatures By MJO Phase:



Mean 500-hPa Height Anomaly Forecasts: Weeks 2+3



Official Temperature & Precipitation Forecasts:



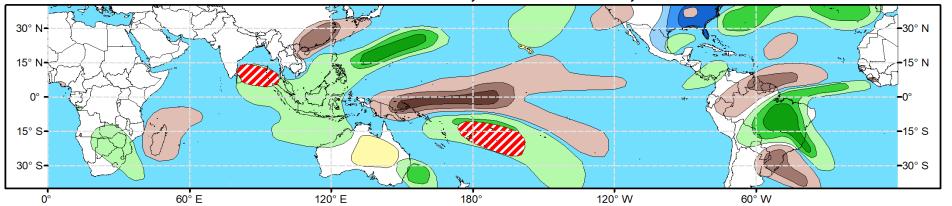


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

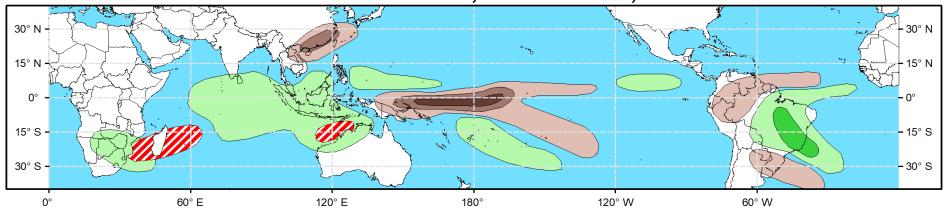
Climate Prediction Center

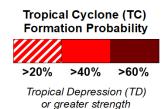


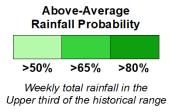
Week 2 - Valid: Jan 08, 2025 - Jan 14, 2025

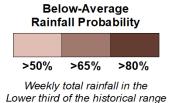


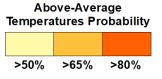
Week 3 - Valid: Jan 15, 2025 - Jan 21, 2025

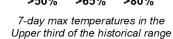


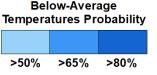












7-day min temperatures in the Lower third of the historical range