

Some aspects of the the large-scale circulation during CONTRAST

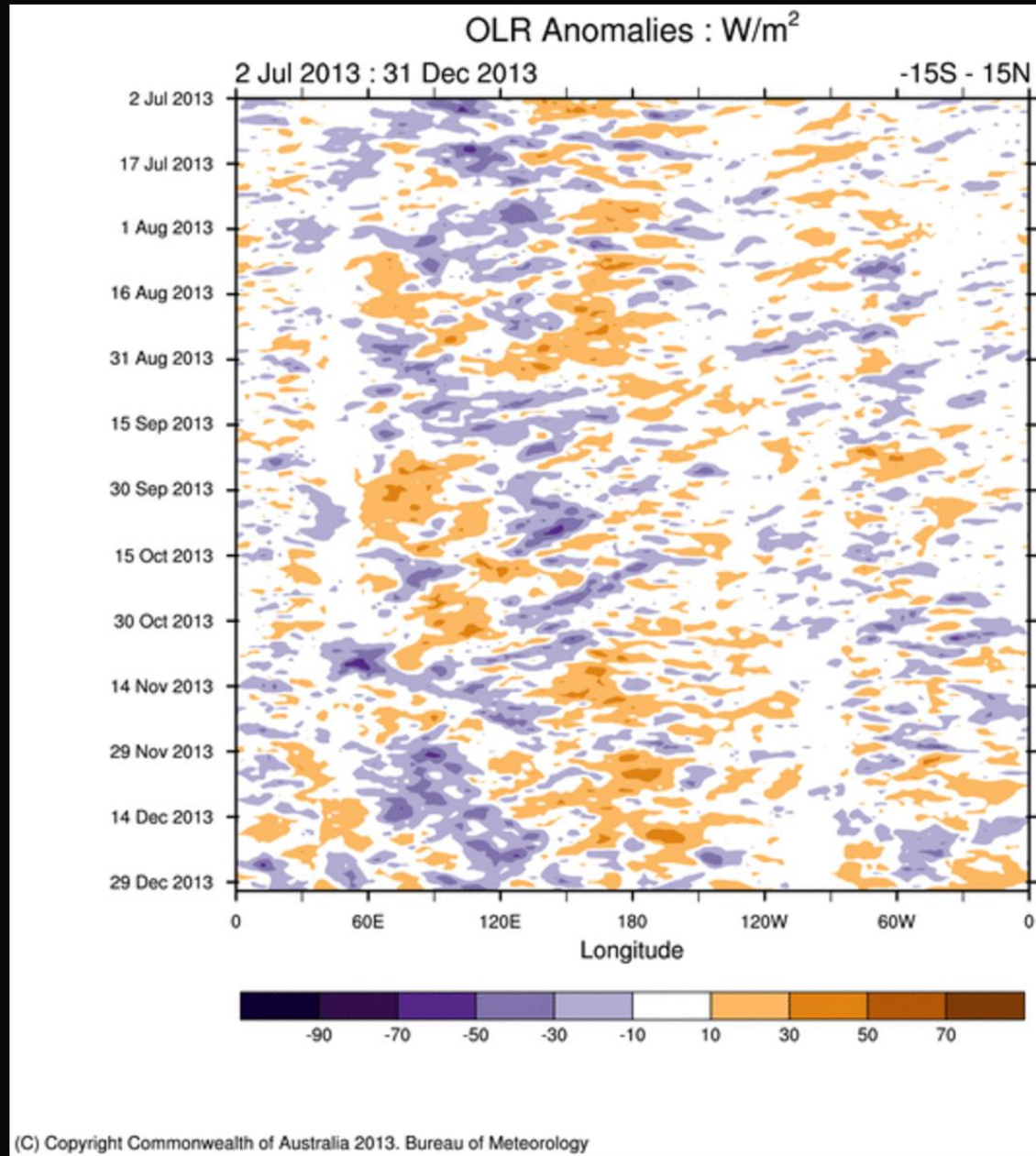
Jim Bresch NCAR/MMM

12 February 2014

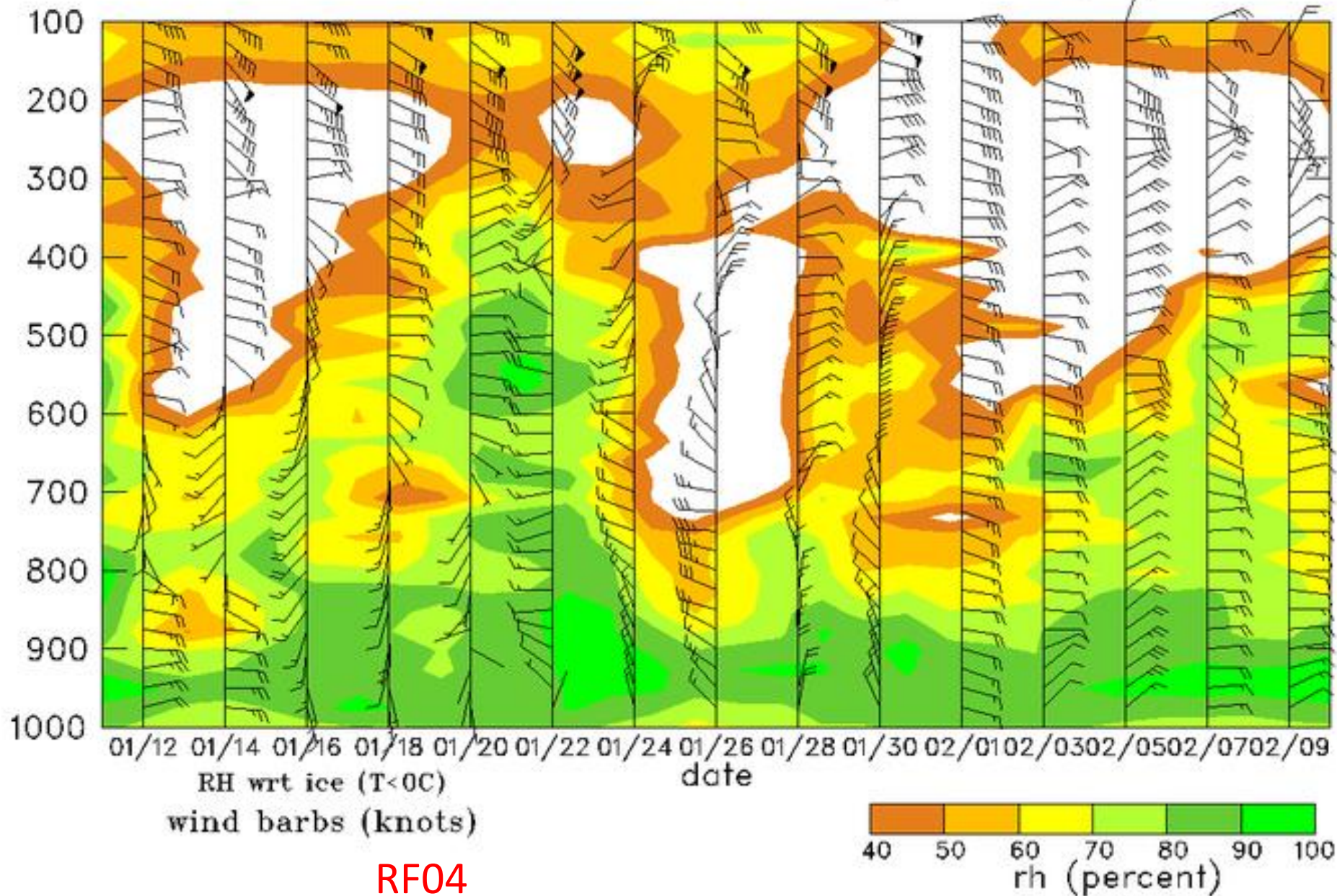


Purple:
enhanced
convection

Tan:
suppressed
convection



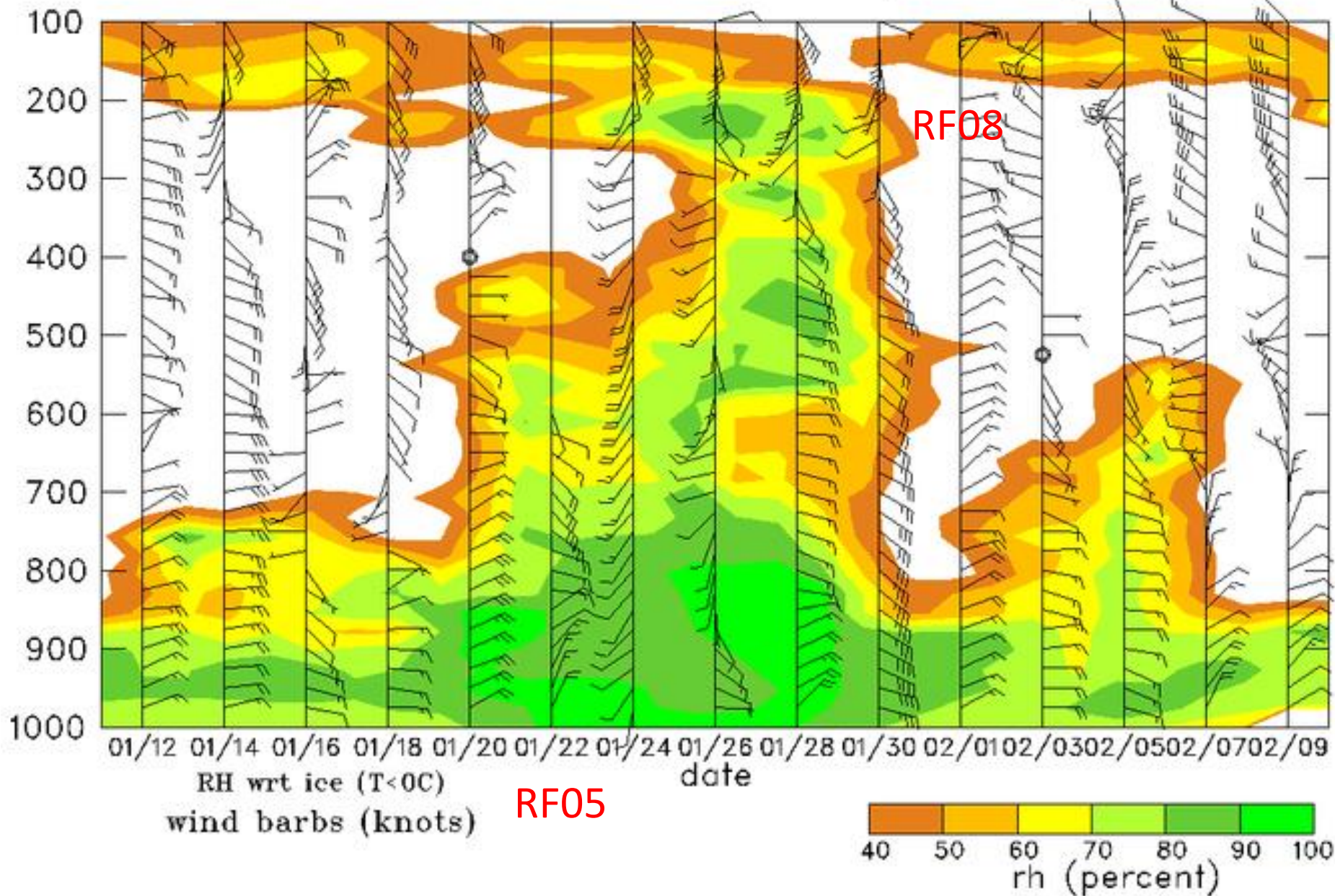
Time series for 91408 from 01/12 to 02/10



RF04

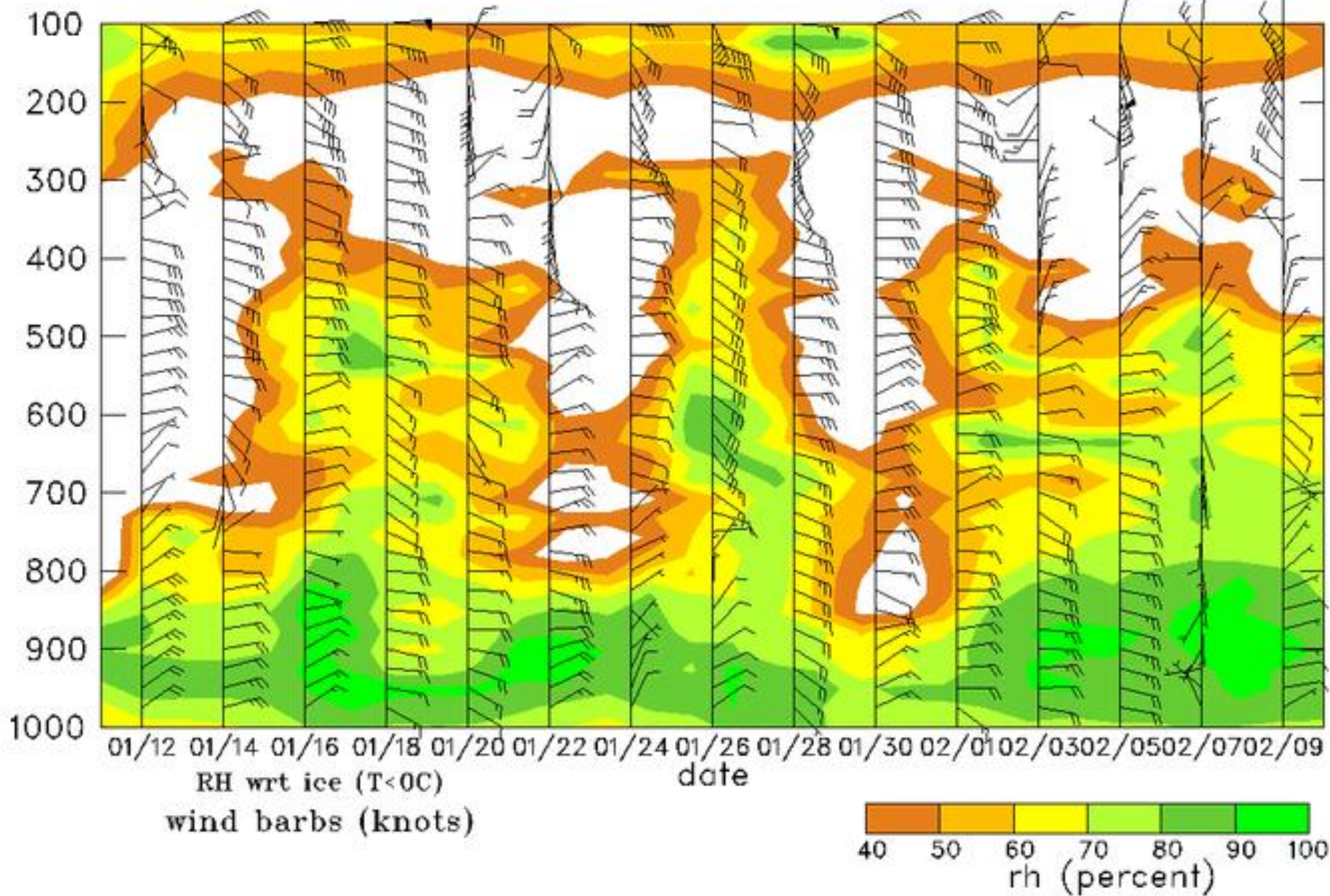
Palau, 7N, 134E

Time series for 91212 from 01/12 to 02/10



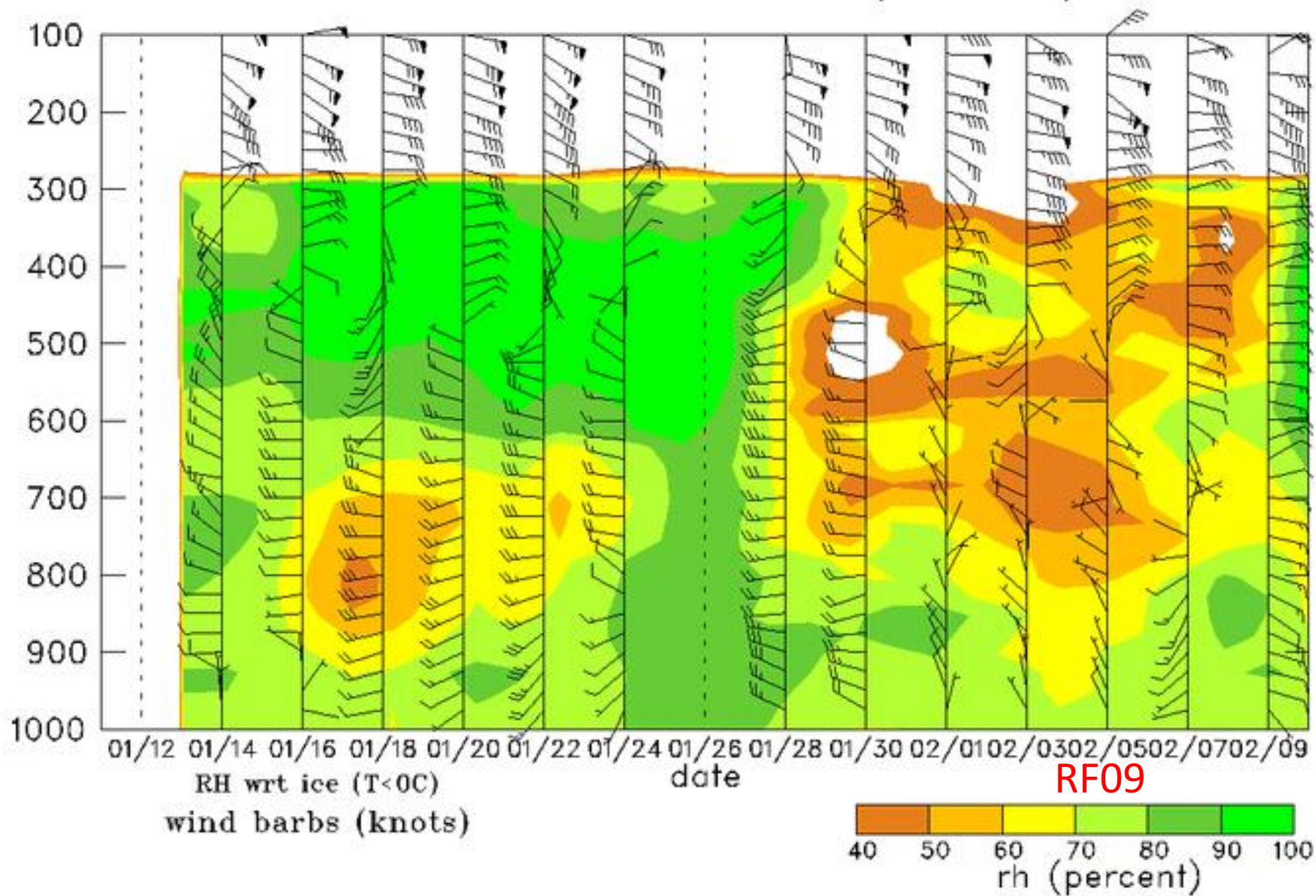
Guam 13.5N, 148E

Time series for 91348 from 01/12 to 02/10



Pohnpei, 7N, 158E

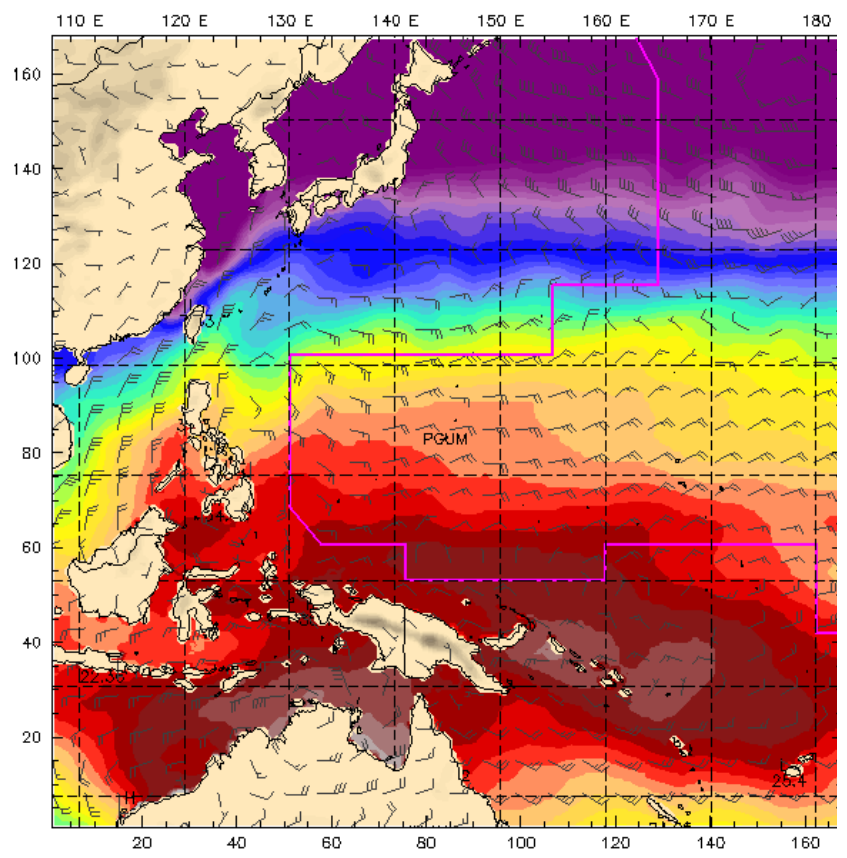
Time series for 97560 from 01/12 to 02/10



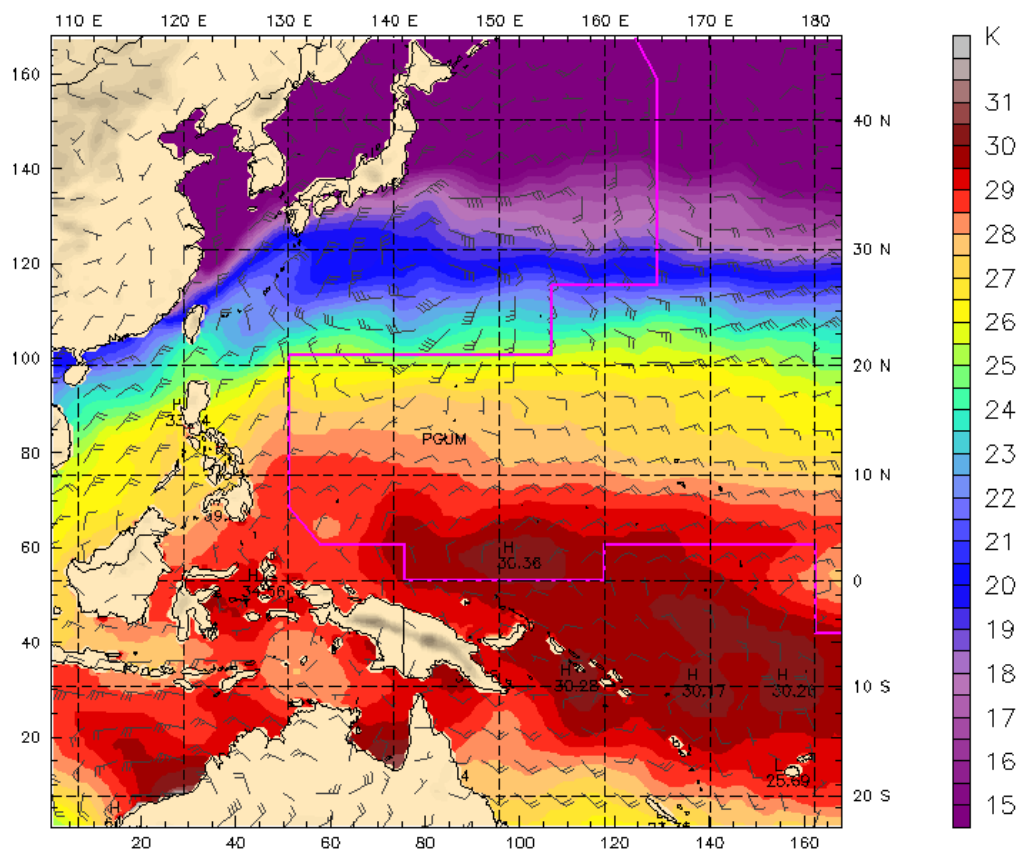
Biak, 2S, 136E

NCEP GFS 0.5 degree NCAR/MMM
 Fcst: 0 h Init: 06 UTC Tue 14 Jan 14 (16 LST Fcst: 0 h)
 Skin temperature
 Horizontal wind vectors at pressure = 925 hPa

NCEP GFS 0.5 degree NCAR/MMM
 Fcst: 0 h Init: 06 UTC Tue 11 Feb 14 (16 LST Tue 11 Feb 14)
 Skin temperature
 Horizontal wind vectors at pressure = 925 hPa sm = 1



OUTPUT FROM METGRID V3.5.1 x = 168, y = 168, BARB VECTORS: FULL BARB = 10 kts, 50 km, 27 levels



OUTPUT FROM METGRID V3.5.1 x = 168, y = 168, BARB VECTORS: FULL BARB = 10 kts, 50 km, 27 levels

SST

Start of campaign

Current

Summary

- CONTRAST has sampled a wide variety of meteorological environments (pre- and post-MJO, deep tropics, trade-wind, mid-latitude, low-level continental air)
- Convection over the warm-pool is not constant (although the cumulative effects may be).
- Mid-latitude flow can penetrate into the deep tropics.

