

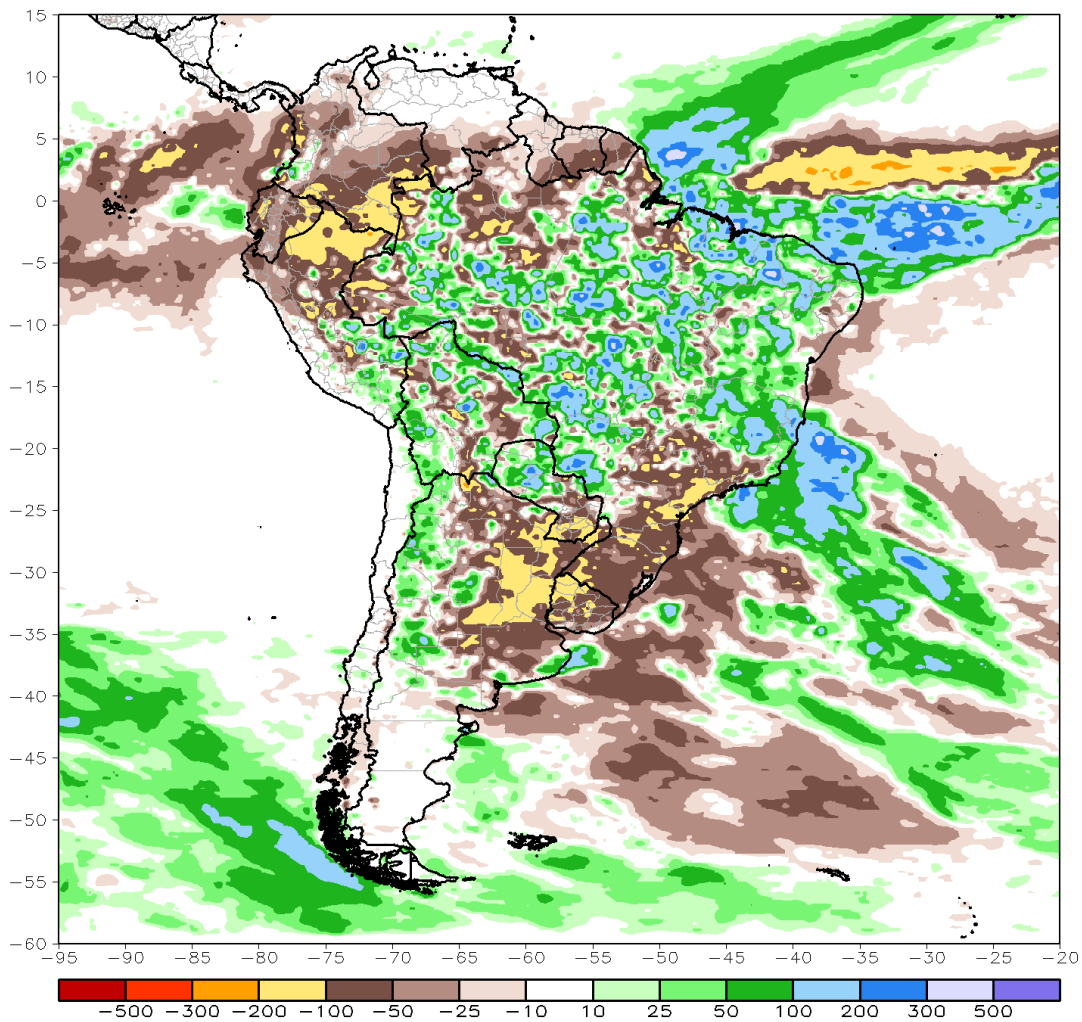
Bulletin February 2018 – Tropical Meteorology

By A.C.V. Freitas and L. B. M. Pires

Rainfall was predominantly below average in most of Brazil during January 2018, but during February, wet conditions were prevalent due to the occurrence of events associated with the South Atlantic Convergence Zone (SACZ). Also, contrary to what was observed in January, the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) system shifted south during February and was active over the western Atlantic.

CMORPH 1-Month Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

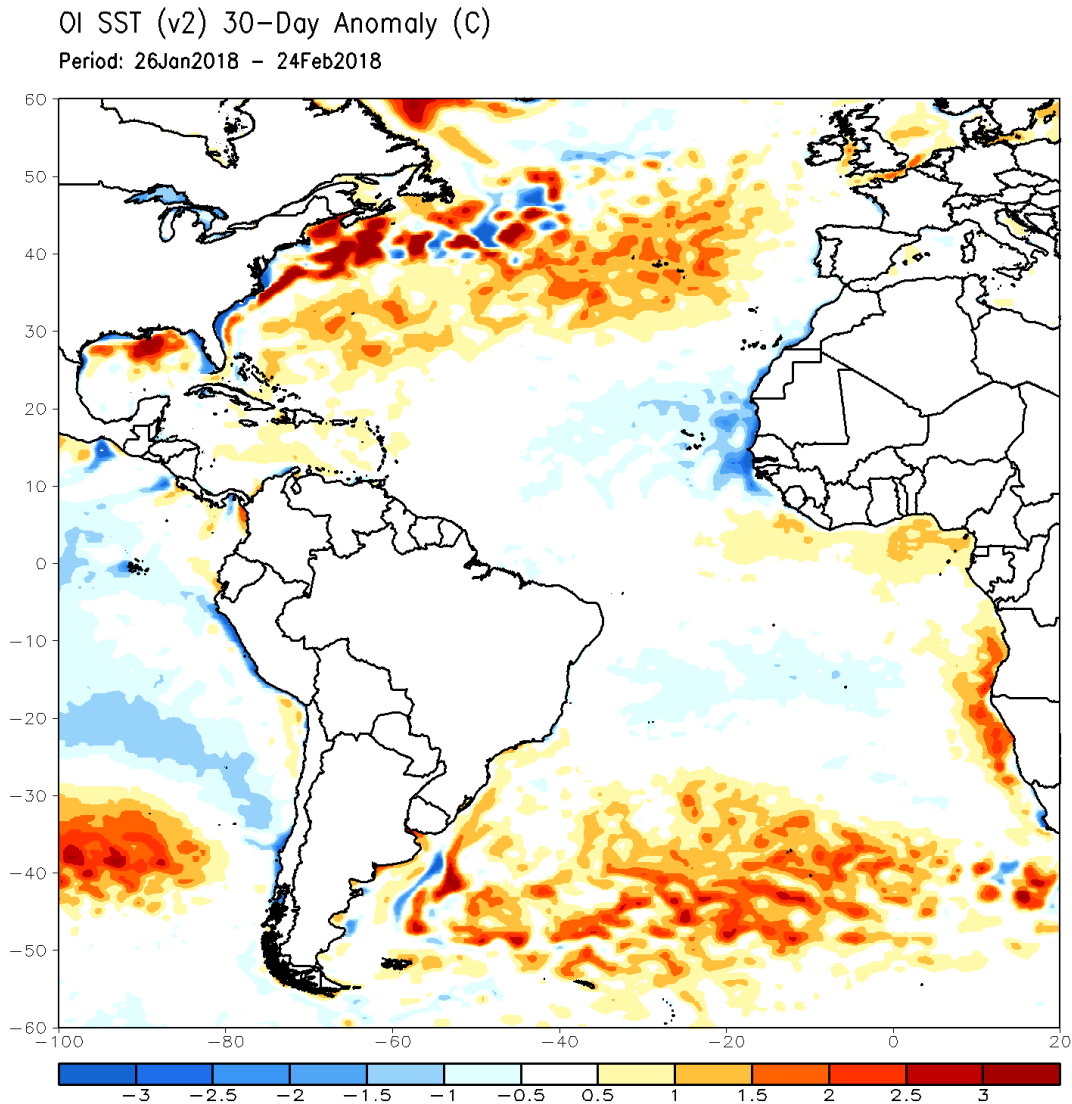
Period: 01Feb2018 – 24Feb2018



Source:

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cmorph/cmorph_Feb2018-Feb2018_sam_anom.gif

Positive Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomalies are seen over the South Atlantic. In the tropical region, close to South America, the SST anomalies in Atlantic Ocean are weak.

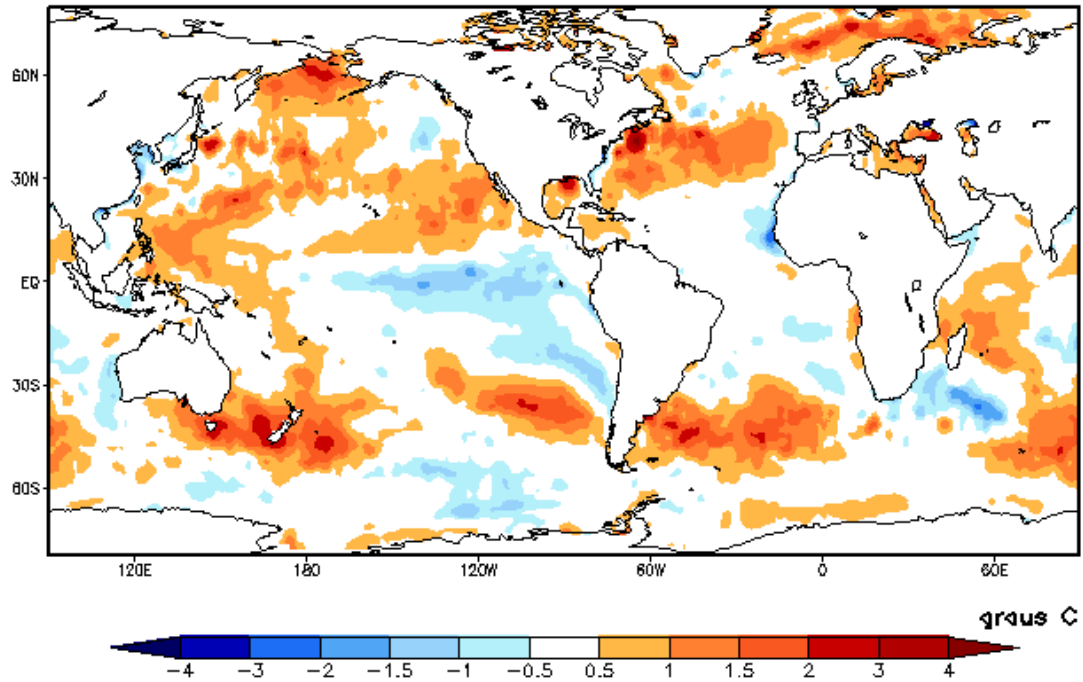


Source:

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/oisst/oisst_30day_atl_anom.gif

The La Niña phenomenon persists in the tropical Pacific region. Climate models indicate that this situation will undergo no change until March-April, with the same probability of maintaining La Niña and of neutrality from the following quarter (MAM/2018).

SST anomalies during February 2018

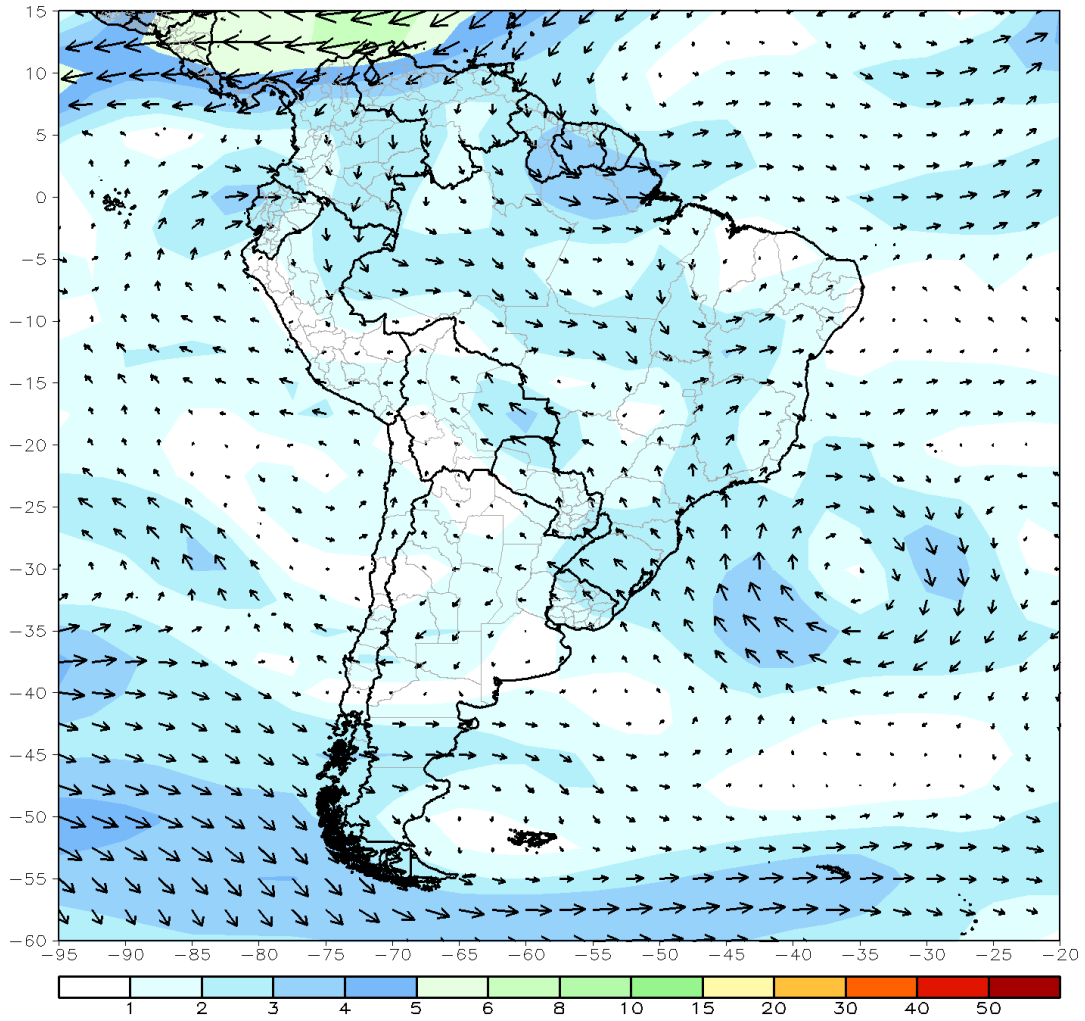


Source: <http://enos.cptec.inpe.br/>

The 30-day mean vector wind anomaly at 850 hPa shows northwestern wind anomalies in the Amazon region and a strong cyclonic circulation over the southwest Atlantic, close to the southern and southeastern regions of Brazil.

CDAS 850mb 30-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)

Period: 25Jan2018 - 23Feb2018



Source:

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cdas/cdas_30day_sam_850wind_anom.gif