

2000 UTC 14 August 2017 Forecast Discussion

NOTE: COAMPS data shown was initialized at 1200 UTC 10 August.

Summary

At the current time, the South China Sea and areas east of the Philippines is in the convectively suppressed phase of the MJO with positive OLR anomalies (Fig. 1). Similarly, most models are forecasting low chances for heavy precipitation from the BSISO in the coming weeks. IR satellite imagery from 2000 UTC shows very little convective activity over much of the South China Sea with a few storms northwest of Brunei (Fig. 2). Forecast models are not anticipating any TC development or TC tracks near the Philippines over the next several days (Fig. 3). The GFS shows development of a TC that quickly intensifies and moves northwest toward the northern tip of the Philippines around 0600 UTC 23 August. The GFS has maintained TC development and track of this system towards the Philippines over the last 7 model runs, but is not consistent with any of the other models.

COAMPS is forecasting significant wave heights less than 3 feet with weak surface winds below 10 kt. Weak to nonexistent wind sea wave heights are expected in the operational area. Weak surface currents are anticipated along immediate coast between 14N-16N with westward currents above 1cm/s between 16N-17N. Surface salinity between 33-34 psu anticipated for the area outside of the river outlets. Simulated radar reflectivity shows sea breeze thunderstorms 30-36 hours out with little convection over coastal waters persisting until 42-48 hours out (Fig. 4).

Day One (24 hours) Outlook:

Generally suppressed convection aside from sea breeze and topographically forced thunderstorms. NO TC DEVELOPMENT IS EXPECTED.

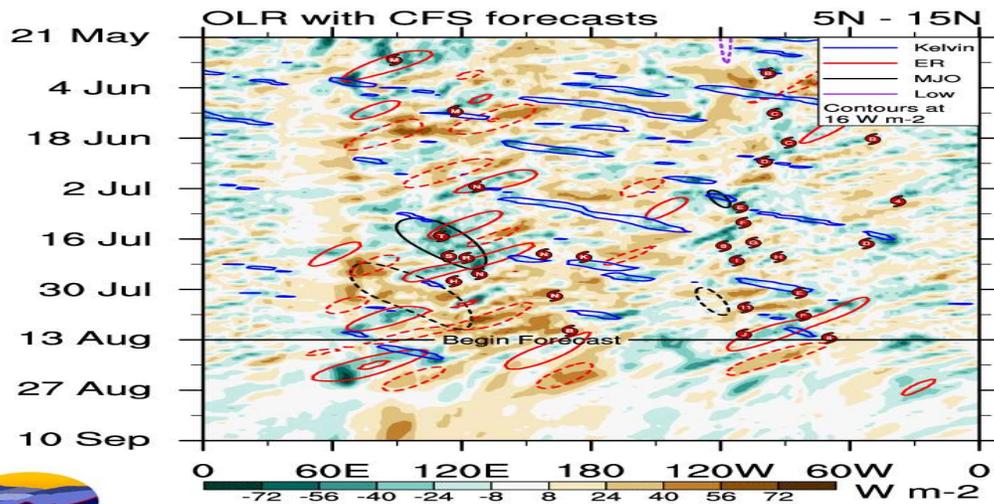
Day Two (48 hours) Outlook:

Generally suppressed convection aside from sea breeze and topographically forced thunderstorms. NO TC DEVELOPMENT IS EXPECTED.

Extended Outlook:

Current conditions near the Philippines are favorable for TC intensification with low deep-layer vertical wind shear (Fig. 5), warm SSTs and modest amounts of precipitable water. However the existence of a disturbance with any low level vorticity is lacking. Possible TC development in the models appears approximately 5 days out. The GFS is the only forecast model anticipating any TC development with impacts on the Philippines which will be reexamined in the next forecast discussion.

FORECASTERS
TRABING AND DELAP



Mon 2017-08-14 1527 UTC

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Figure 1: OLR anomalies averaged between 5N-15N showing that the Philippines (near 120E) have positive anomalies.

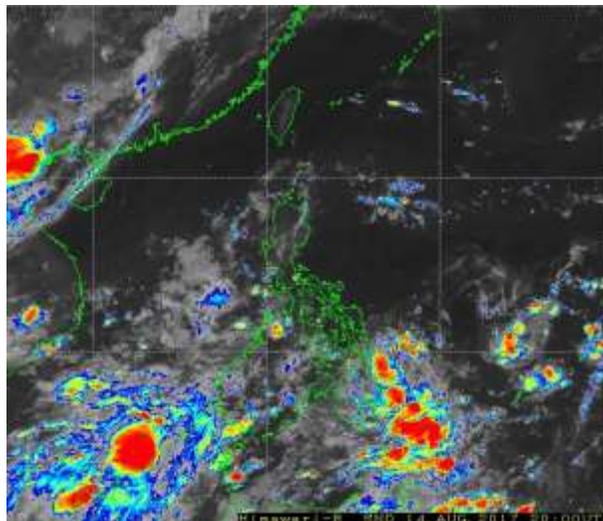


Figure 2: IR satellite imagery from Himawari at 2000 UTC 14 August.

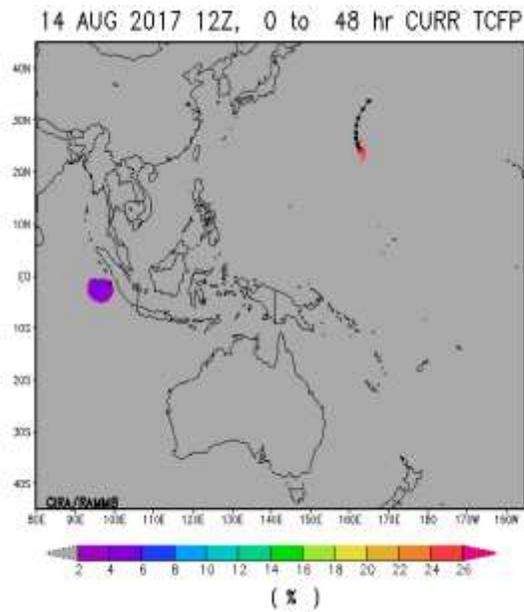


Figure 3: TC genesis product derived from forecast models showing no significant probabilities of TC genesis around the South China Sea.

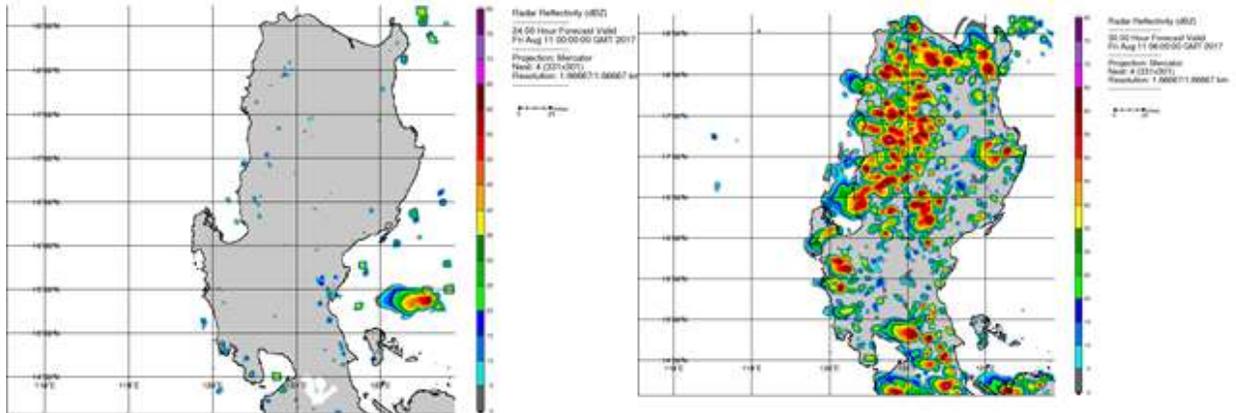


Figure 4: 24-hour (left) and 30-hour (right) forecast of radar reflectivity from COAMPS

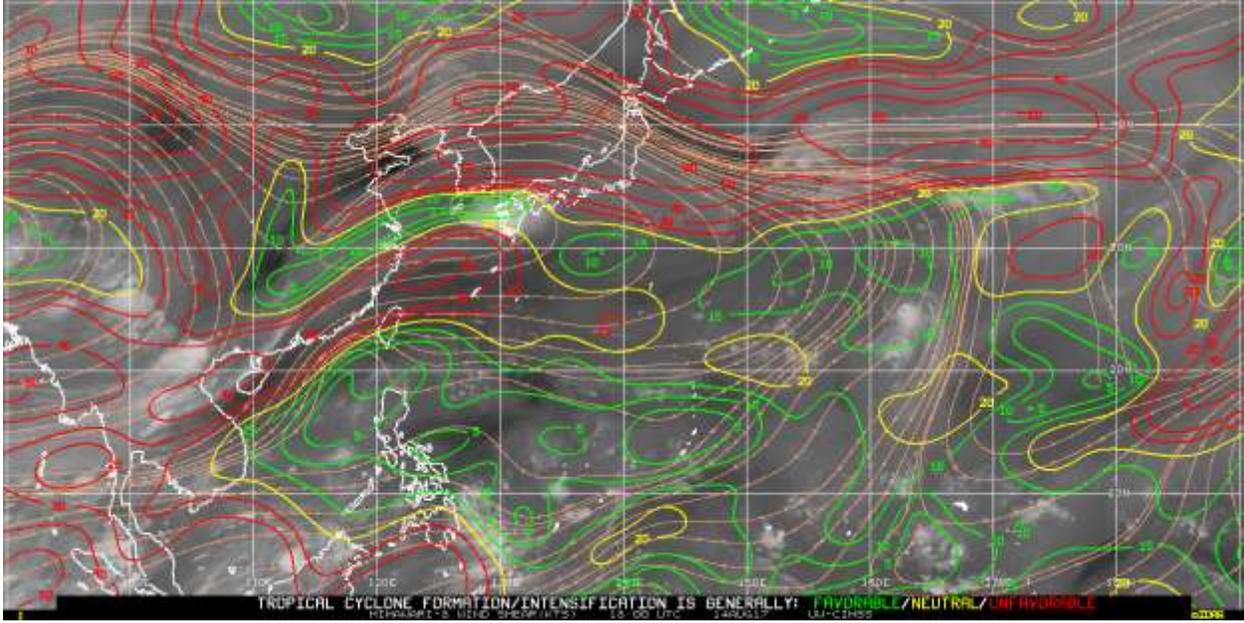


Figure 5: Satellite derived wind shear with green depicting areas of low shear.