



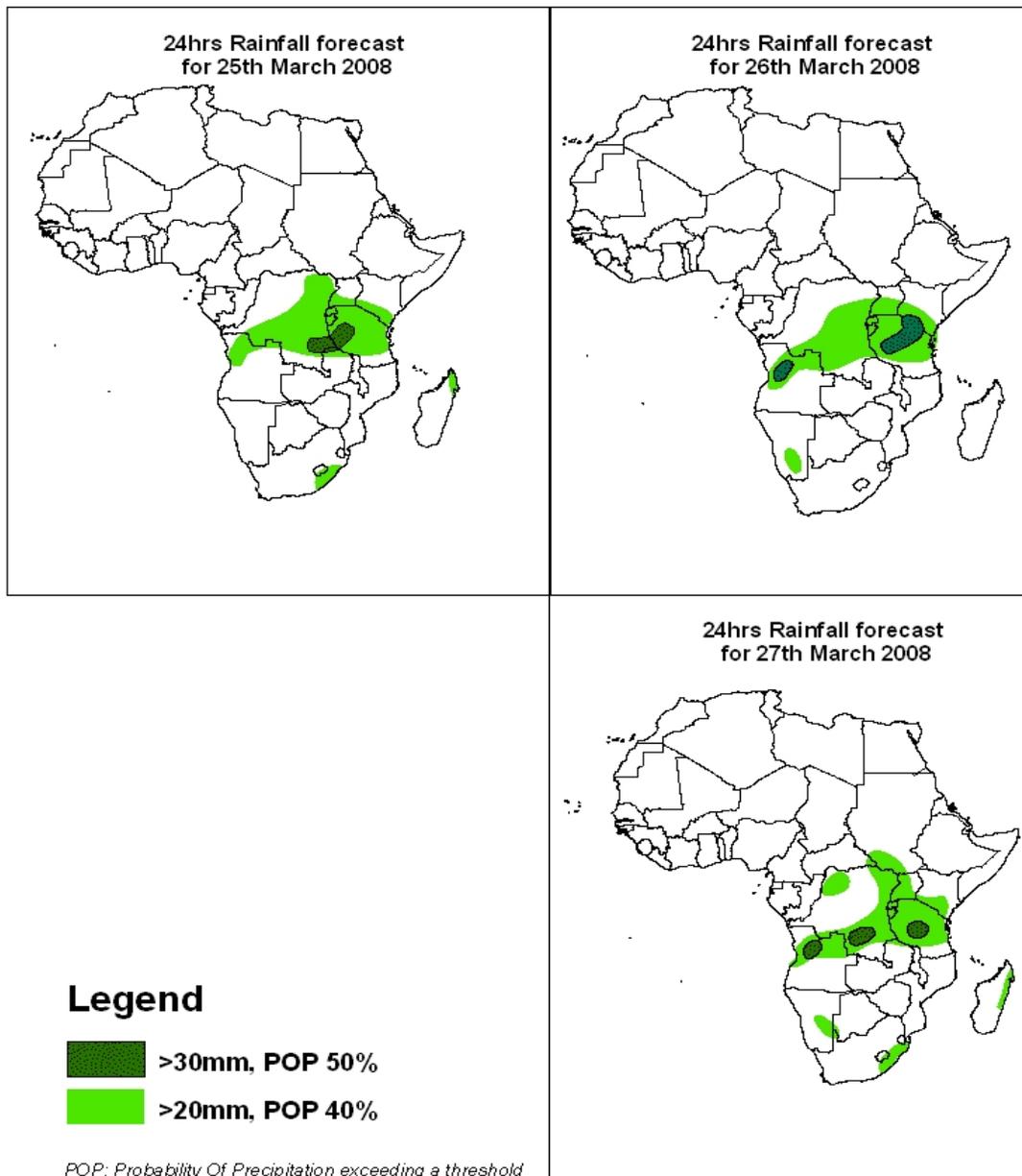
Forecasting guidance for Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP)

**AFRICAN DESK  
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTRE  
National Centers for Environmental Predictions  
National Weather Service  
NOAA  
Camp Spring MD 20746**

**FORECAST DISCUSSION 14H00 EST, 24<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2008  
Valid: 00Z 25<sup>ND</sup> MARCH 2008-00Z 27<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2008**

**1: 24 HR RAINFALL FORECAST**

Areas showing Probability Of Precipitation (POP) exceeding thresholds of 40mm, 30mm and 20mm are shown in the following figure, for the dates of 25 to 27 march 2008.



## **2: MODELS DISCUSSION:**

*Models comparison (Valid from 00Z; 24<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2008): There is an agreement of UK MET, ECMWF and GFS models. These 3 models are almost in agreement to predict a southeastward track for the tropical disturbance LOLA over the Indian Ocean.*

### **FLOW AT 850MB**

T+24h, an anticyclonic flow pattern is expected to dominate over a large area of the southern subcontinent (southern Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and South Africa) due to influence of the St. Helena high pressure system while a confluence area is expected over southern Namibia. A low pressure area is expected to dominate over Madagascar that will cause southeasterly flow pattern over northern Mozambique, Tanzania and localized confluences areas over west DRC.

T+48h, the anticyclonic circulation over a large area of the southern part of the subcontinent is expected to prevail with embedded confluence lines over western South Africa, northwestern Namibia, and a trough off the coast of Angola. A low pressure area over Madagascar is expected to prevail as well as the convergence activity over Tanzania.

T+72h, an anicyclonic feature due to the St. Helena high pressure system is expected to prevail over a large area of the subcontinent. A low pressure area is expected to develop over Angola and a general pressure weakening over western Namibia and cause convergence over there. The weakening low pressure area over Madagascar is expected to prevail and with the resultant southeasterly flow pattern over northern Mozambique and central Tanzania.

### **FLOW AT 500MB**

T+24h, an anticyclonic flow pattern is expected to dominate over a large area of the subcontinent (over southern Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, southern Angola, Namibia and South Africa) with a low pressure area off the coast of Namibia and South Africa. The low pressure area over the Indian Ocean, northeastern Madagascar is expected to prevail with a trough in Mozambique Channel and southern Madagascar.

T+48h, the anticyclonic flow pattern over a large area of the subcontinent is expected to prevail as well as the low pressure over western South Africa and southwest Namibia. The trough area over the Mozambique Channel is expected to move eastward and dominate over southern Madagascar and the low pressure area due the tropical disturbance is expected to continue dominating north Madagascar.

T+72h, the trough area over the Mozambique Channel and southern Madagascar is expected to prevail while the low pressure north Madagascar is expected to weaken and move northeastward. A low pressure area is expected to move eastward and dominate over Namibia and northwest South Africa. A high pressure area is expected to dominate over northeast South Africa, southern Mozambique, Zimbabwe and eastern Botswana.

### **FLOW AT 200MB**

T+24h, an anticyclonic flow pattern is expected to dominate the central part of the subcontinent from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, with easterlies to the north and westerlies with alternating ridge/high system to the south.

T+48h, the anticyclonic pressure system over the central part of the subcontinent is expected to prevail and break up into two high pressure centers, one over the Atlantic Ocean and the other over the Indian Ocean. The trough/ridge system with a general westerly flow is expected to dominate over the southern part of the continent and the oceans there.

T+72h, in general, a same scenario as at T+48h is expected to prevail over the subcontinent, with a slight eastward movement of the trough over South Africa.

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