

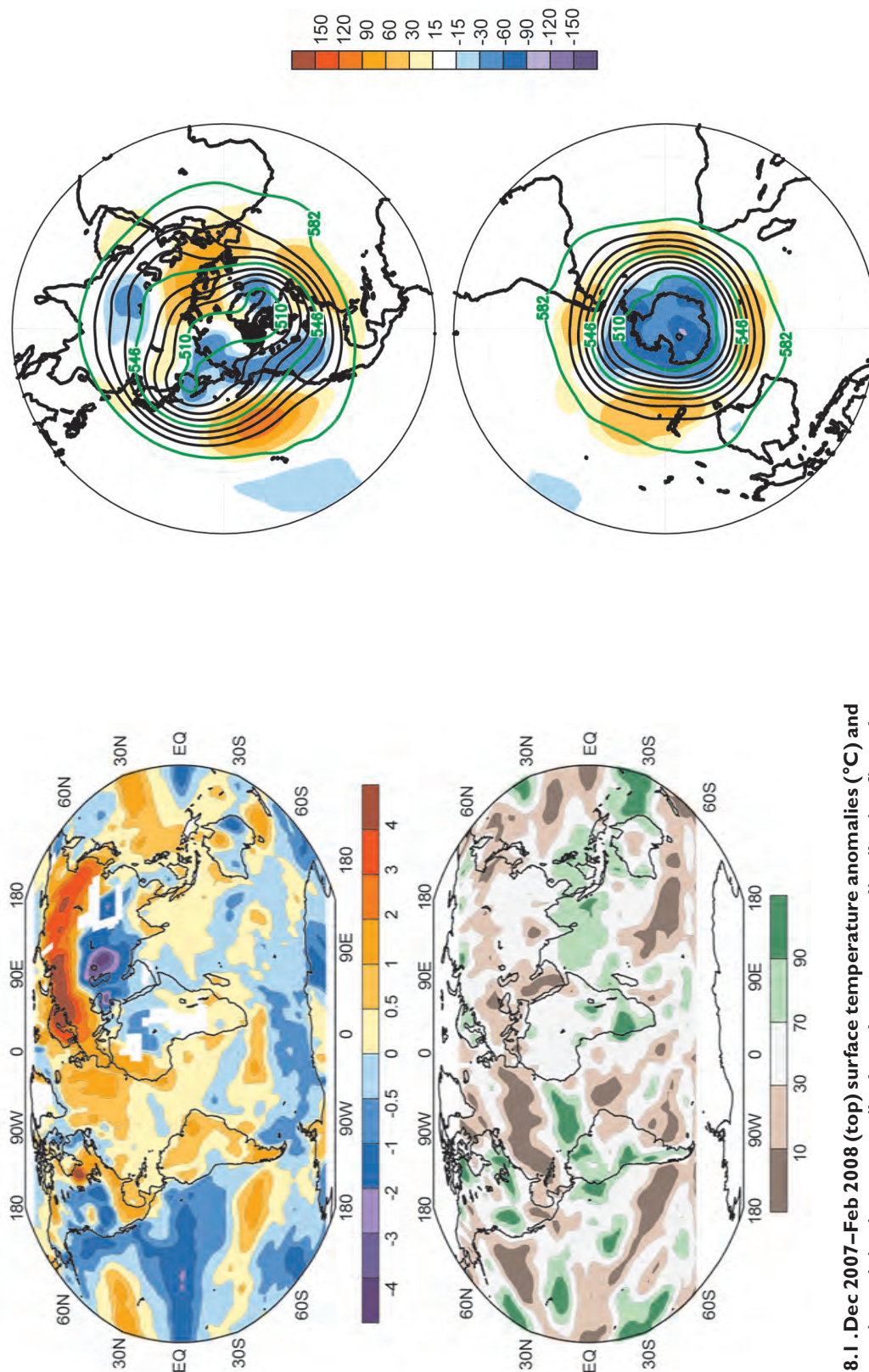


FIG. 8.1 . Dec 2007–Feb 2008 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and SST data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI dataset that is a combination of rain-gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

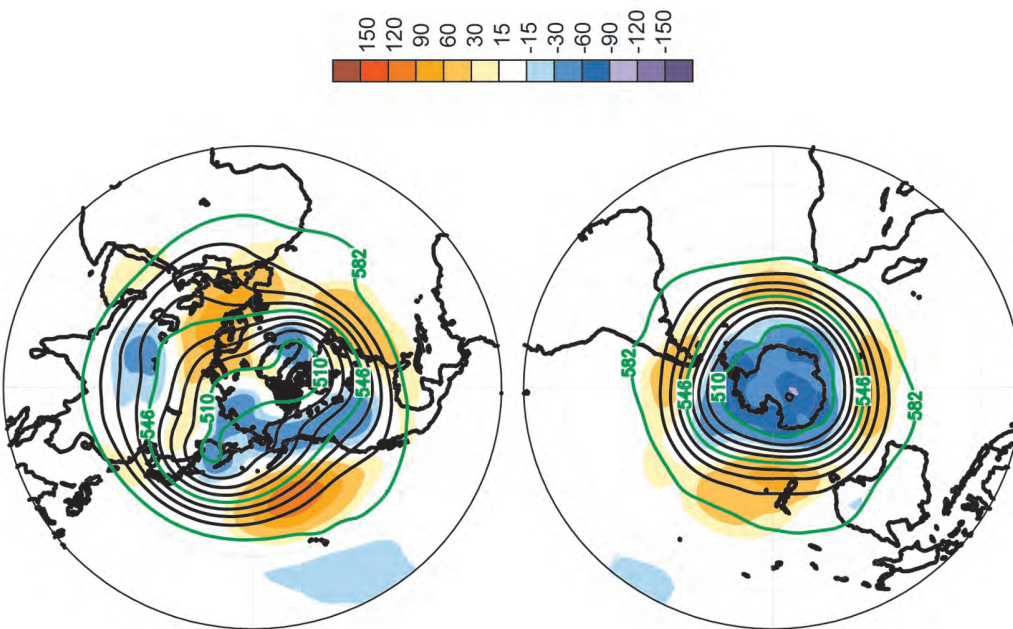


FIG. 8.2. Dec 2007–Feb 2008 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means.

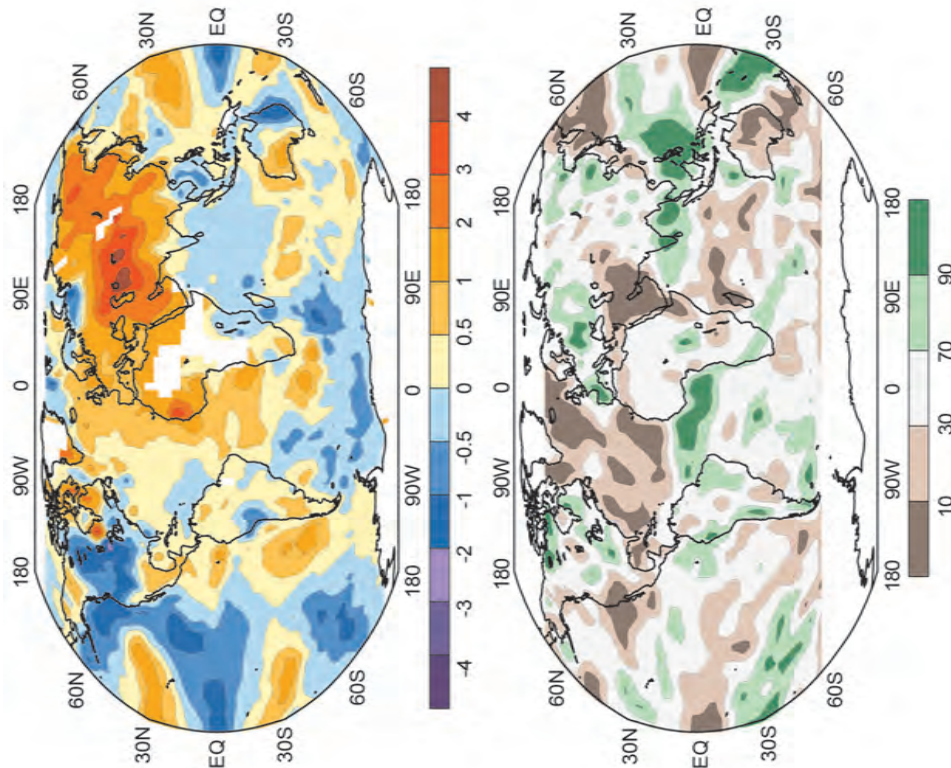


FIG. 8.3. Mar–May 2008 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and SST data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI dataset that is a combination of rain-gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

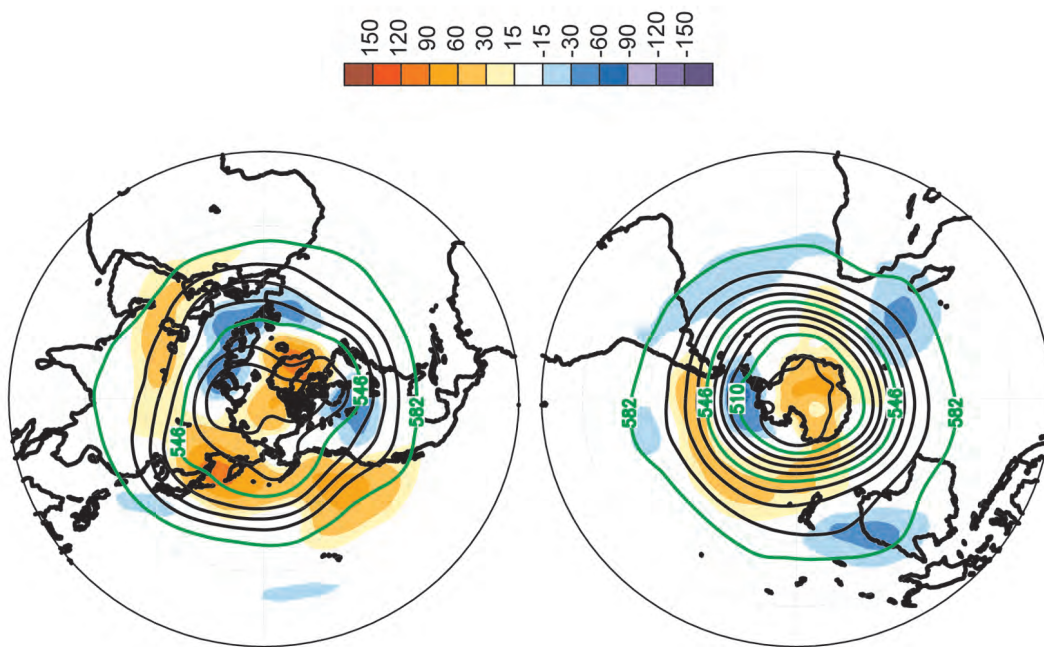


FIG. 8.4. Mar–May 2008 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means.

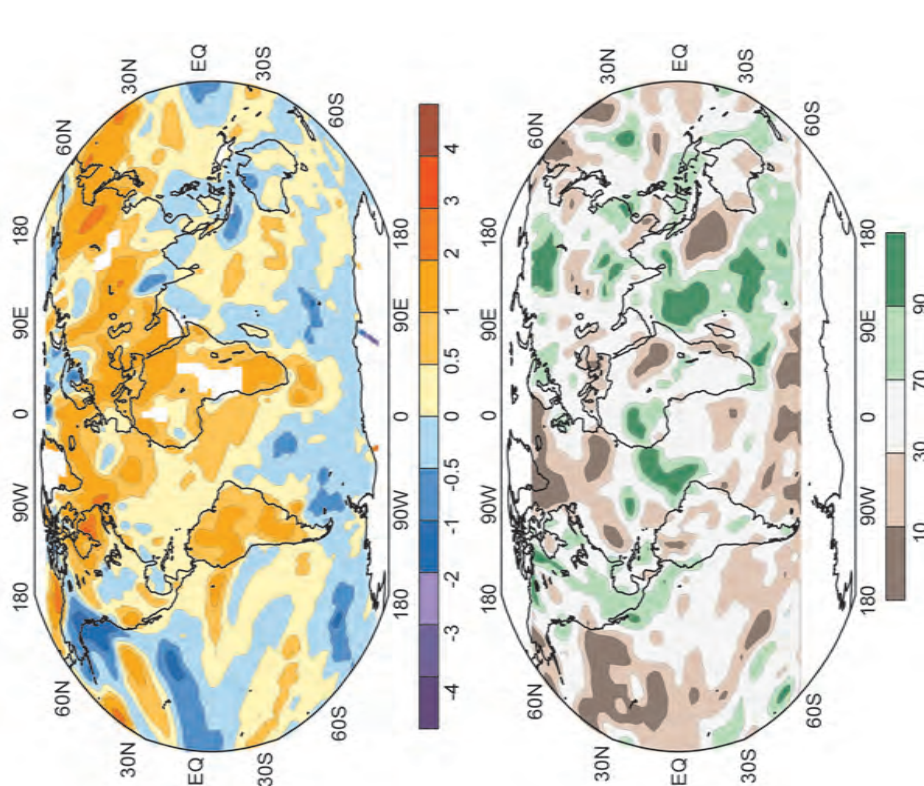


FIG. 8.5. Jun–Aug 2008 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and SST data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI dataset that is a combination of rain-gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

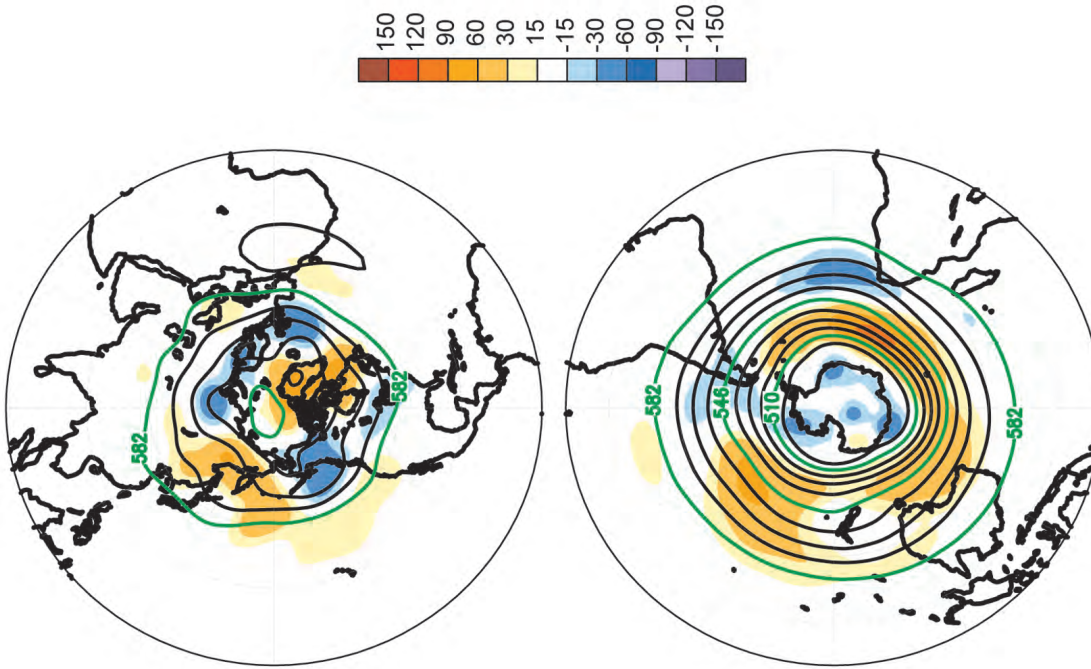


FIG. 8.6. Jun–Aug 2008 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means.

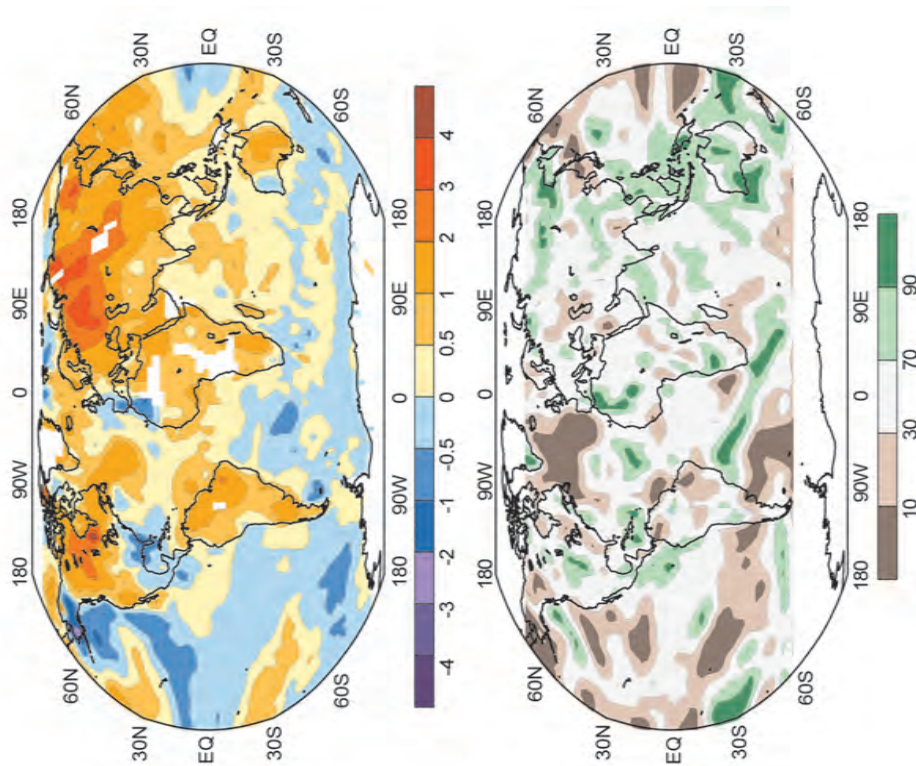


FIG. 8.7. Sep–Nov 2008 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and SST data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI dataset that is a combination of rain-gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

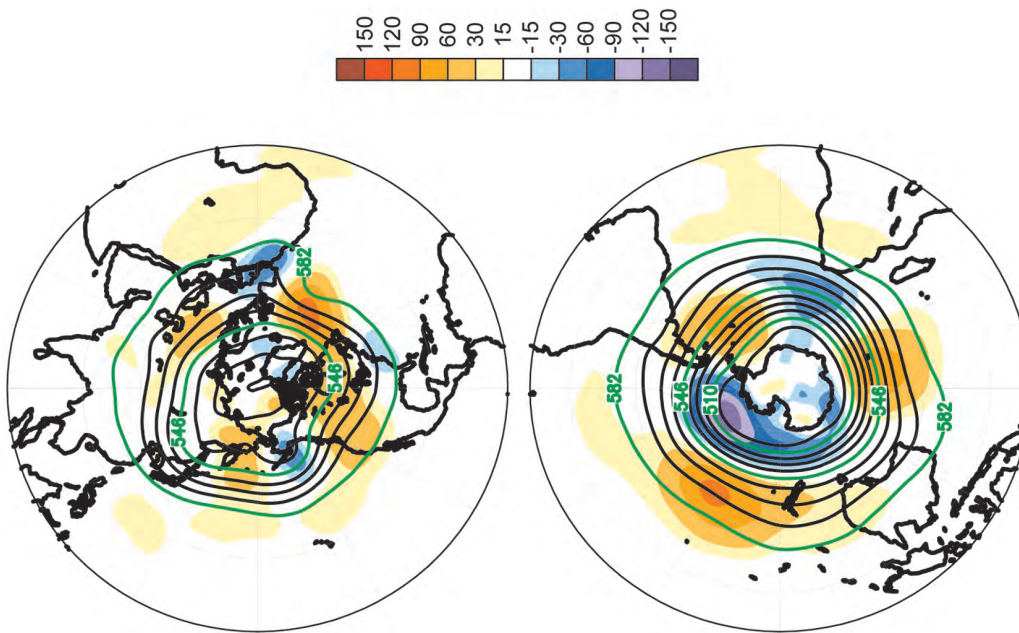


FIG. 8.8. Sep–Nov 2008 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means.