

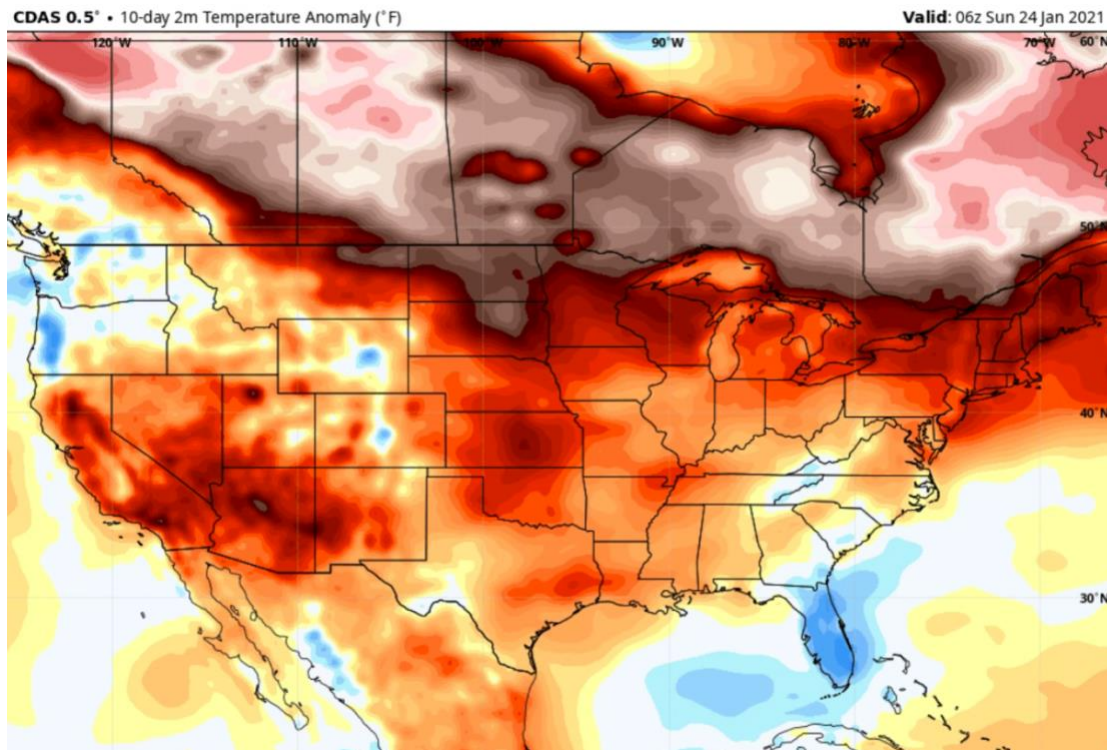
**Forecast Valid:** Mon. January 25, 2021

**Meteorologist:** Brian Ivey

## MILD FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

We talked about the first few days of February being cool and then a warmup. The warmer air arrives earlier. Our relatively cold stretch has been upon us, but it's important to remember individual storms can buck the overall trends. The coming early week system will pull in mild air in and raise those anomalies.

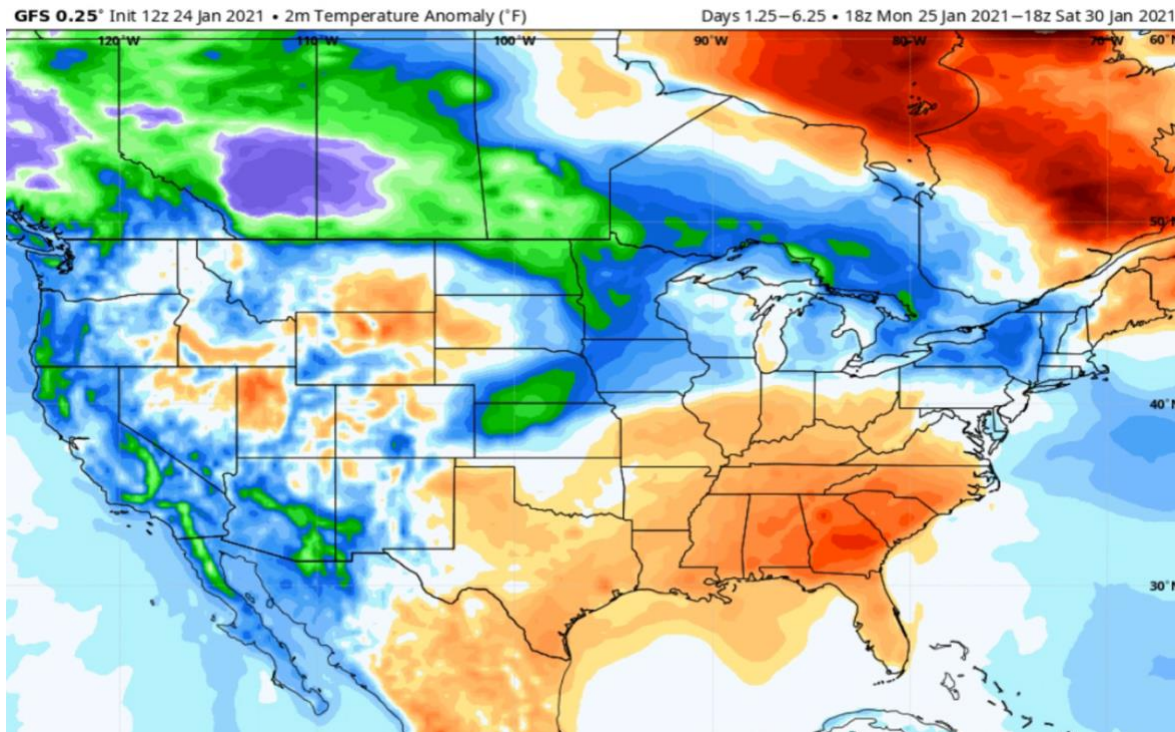
You can see over the last 10 days it's just been mild over a widespread area. The last 3-5 days have at least been a little below average locally. Still no major arctic chill will have any staying power.



### Will There Be Anymore Near-Term Cold?

Yes just a little bit. The low pressure warms us up early week and then another system will pull cold air in for Thursday. This lasts barely a few days before relatively very mild weather builds in. The early February period probably features a few well above average days. And the night's just are not in a position to get very cold because we hold onto clouds and don't have a favorable cold air source flowing in.

Models have just been too cold in the 7-15 + day period. They are not recognizing the overall warm aspects of the pattern and seem to be missing that the blocking trends are not favorable to push cold air in and keep it there. We need to take a little approach of going warmer than guidance until proven otherwise. The next 5 days does look fairly similar to what our 2-week forecast was a week ago, but overall it won't be cold enough to verify greatly.

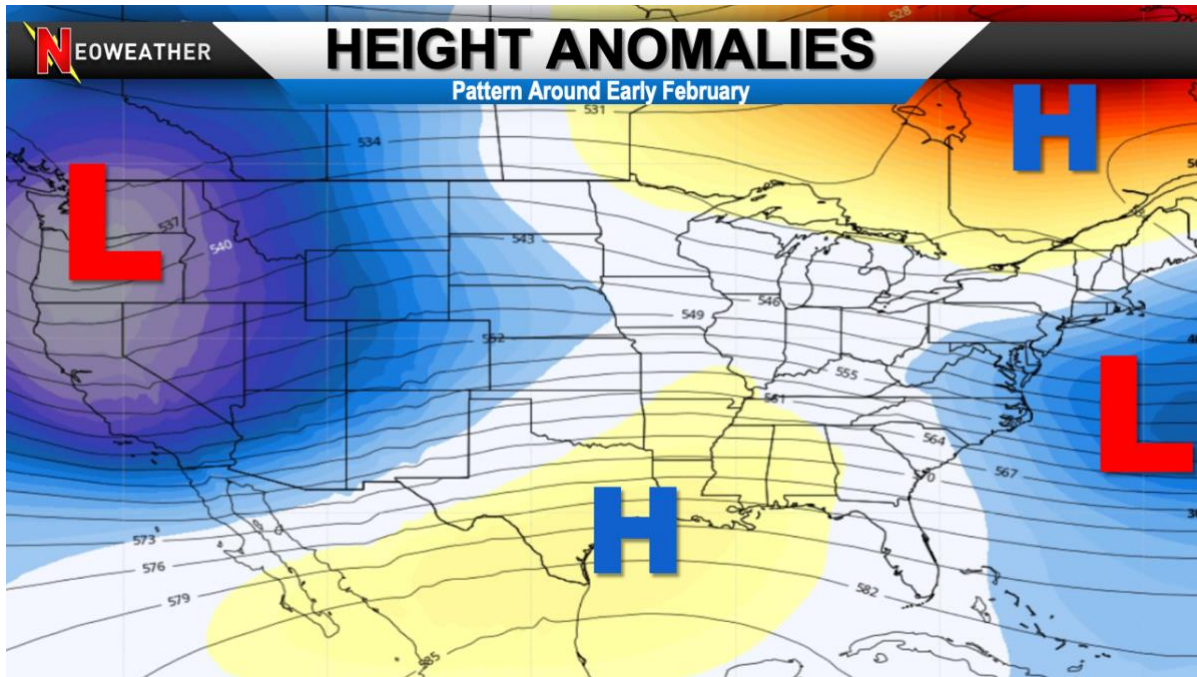


## Early February

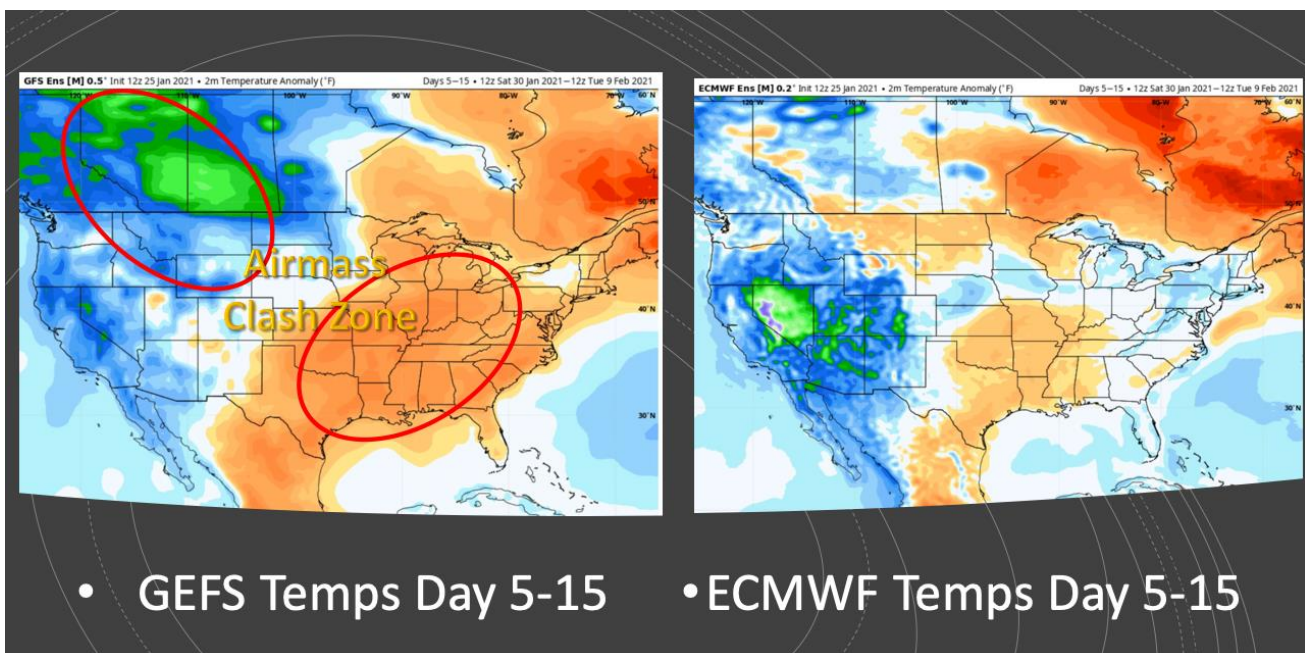
It makes a good bit of sense that the overall height anomalies will present a strong troughing pattern near the West Coast and over the Atlantic Ocean. That means ridging in an already mild regime will be common in the central and eastern US. The propensity to cause more heat and +5-15 temps above average is likely.

The map on the next page shows this setup pretty well. This is what we expected to develop after the 5<sup>th</sup> of February, but it's coming a little earlier. The trend has been for warmth to return quicker than modeled also.



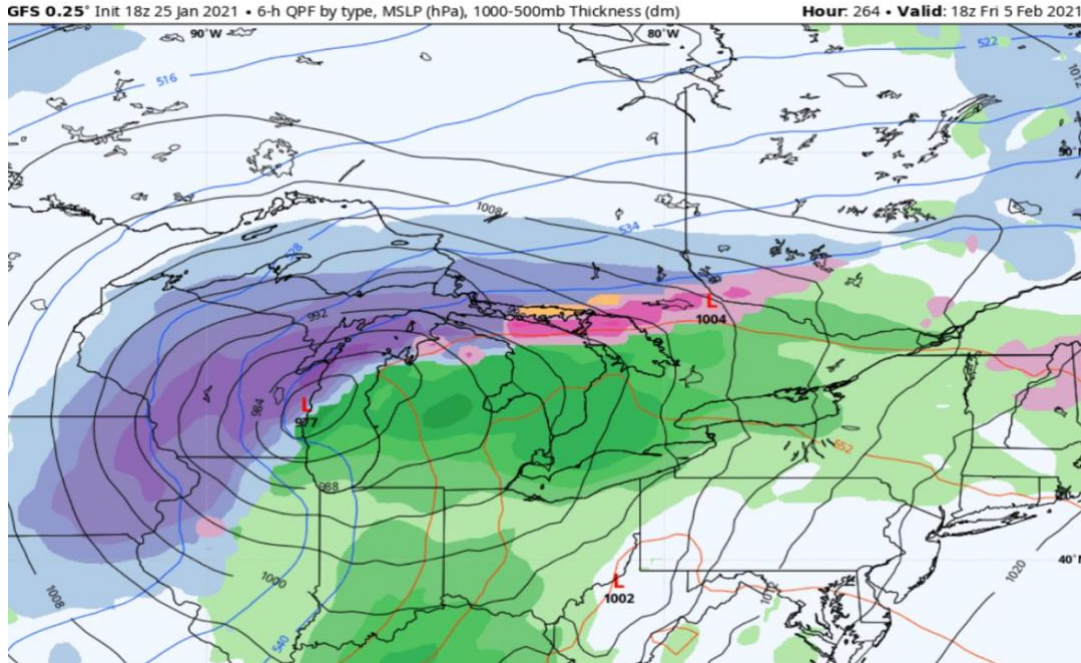


Notice in the image below for the Jan 30-Feb 9 period that the EURO model has temperature anomalies a little more diffused from warm to cold. The GFS is certainly different. A big cold source coming in from western Canada and the western US clashing with well above average warmth in the East has a much better chance at strong low pressure systems forming along the gradient. Which solution wins out? The MJO is going to be a close call to a warmer eastern phase or a closer to average eastern phase. It's borderline, but we are trending towards warmer solutions as of now.

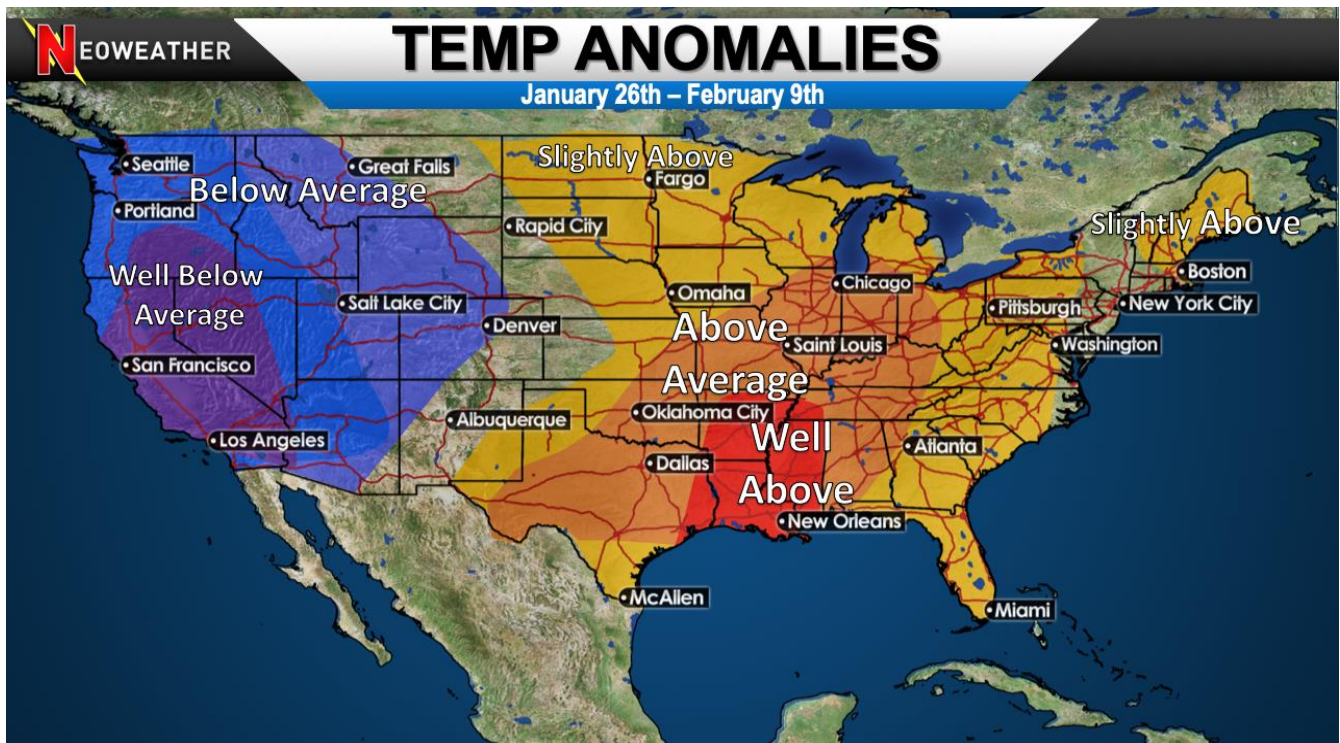




A pattern with a big temperature gradient from NW to SE would likely produce a couple early February big low pressure systems that cause warmups in West Virginia because we would be on the warm side.



Our forecast for temperature trends the next couple weeks:

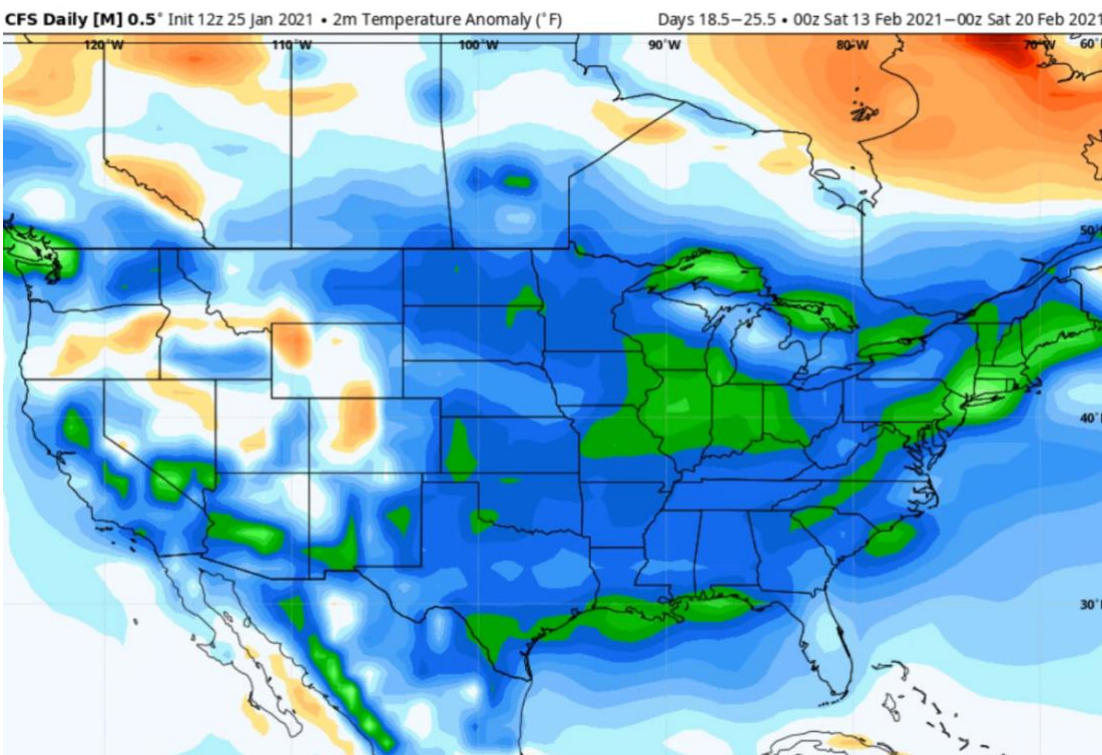


<b>Temperatures Jan 26<sup>th</sup> – Feb 9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Precipitation Jan 26<sup>th</sup> – Feb 9<sup>th</sup></b>
Slightly Above Average	Slightly Above Average
+2-3 Degrees	+10-20%

## MID FEBRUARY

The MJO swings through different phases while the EPO PNA stay mainly in unfavorable positions for central and eastern US cold. The other teleconnection factors do support cold. With the widespread cold built over western Canada there is a much better chance to get cold air dumps occasionally.

It could actually be pretty cold across much of the western US. While the cold shots probably won't be lasting in the East they could be potent. An active storm track is likely. Remember we said we are going to plan on warmer than model guidance in the long range, but just for reference the CFS looks cold.



<b>Temperatures Feb 10-24<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Precipitation Feb 10-24<sup>th</sup></b>
Near Average	Slightly Above Average
-1 to +2 Degrees	+10-20%