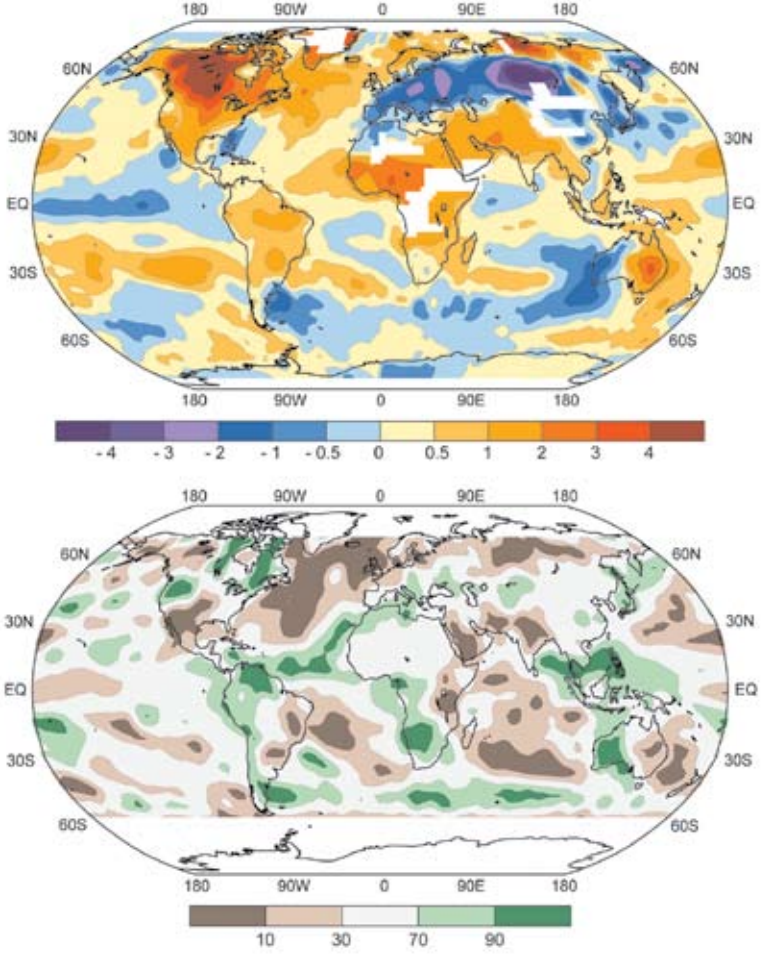

Fig. 7.1. December 2005–February 2006 (top) surface temperature anomalies (°C) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature over water. Precipitation data were obtained from a combination of rain gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

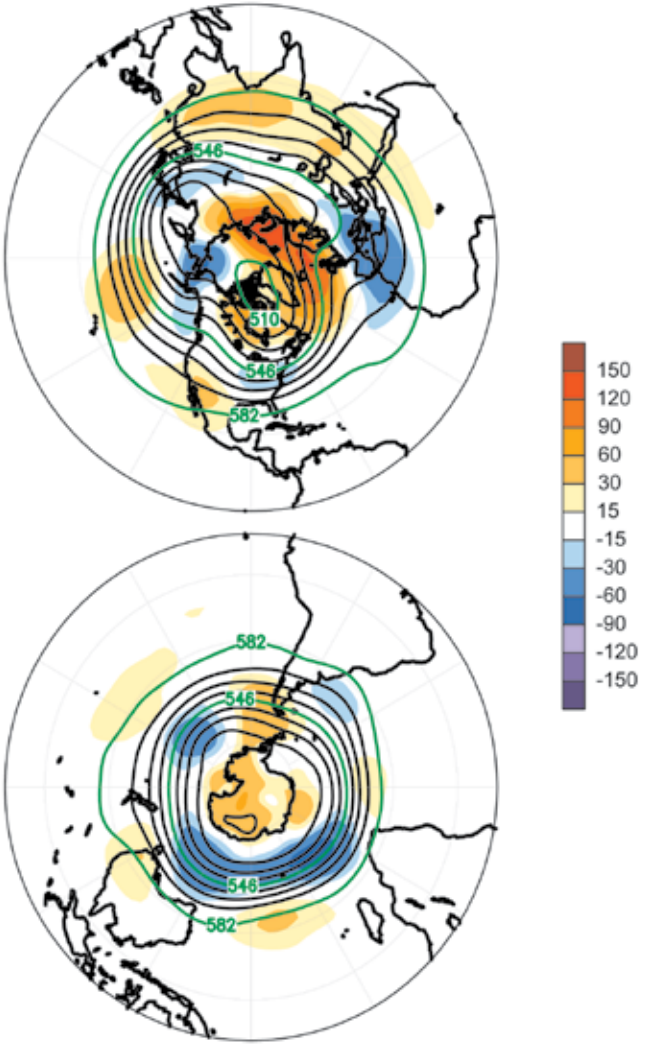

Fig. 7.2. December 2005–February 2006 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) from the 1979–2000 base period mean.

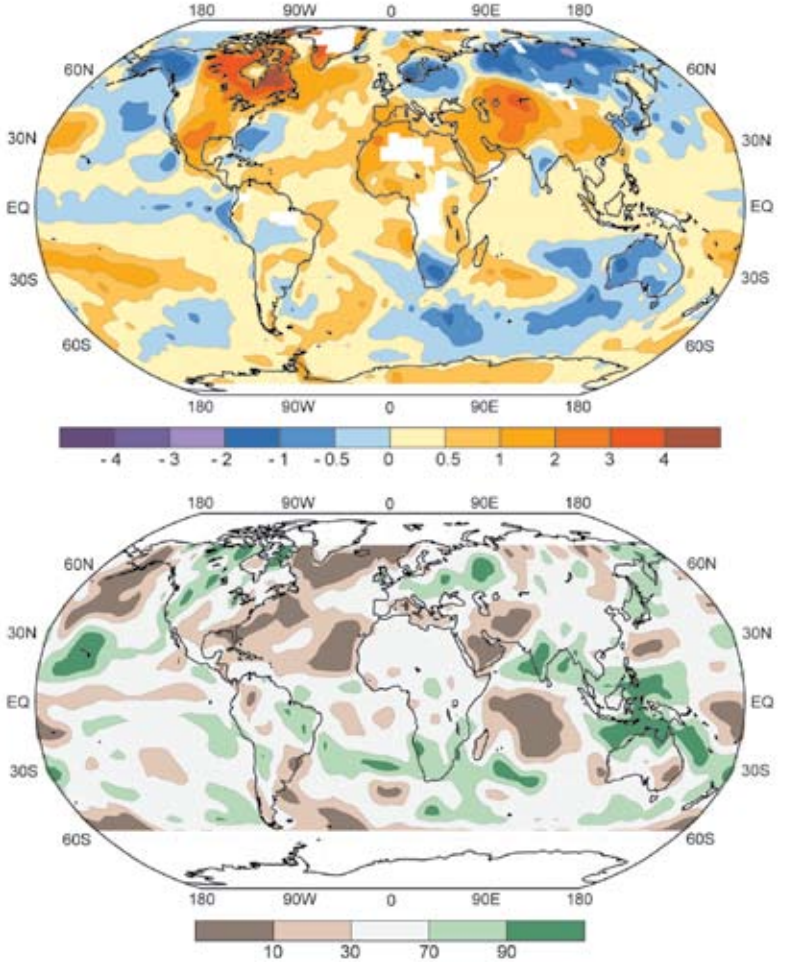

FIG. 7.3. March–May 2006 (top) surface temperature anomalies (°C) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature over water. Precipitation data were obtained from a combination of rain gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

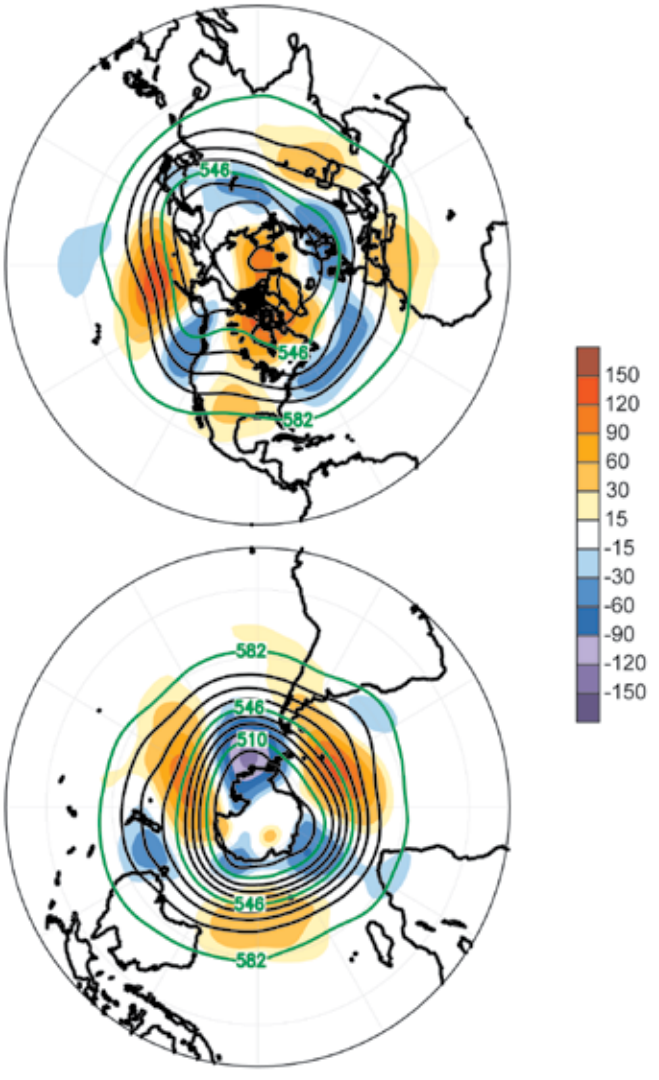

FIG. 7.4. March–May 2006 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) from the 1979–2000 base period mean.

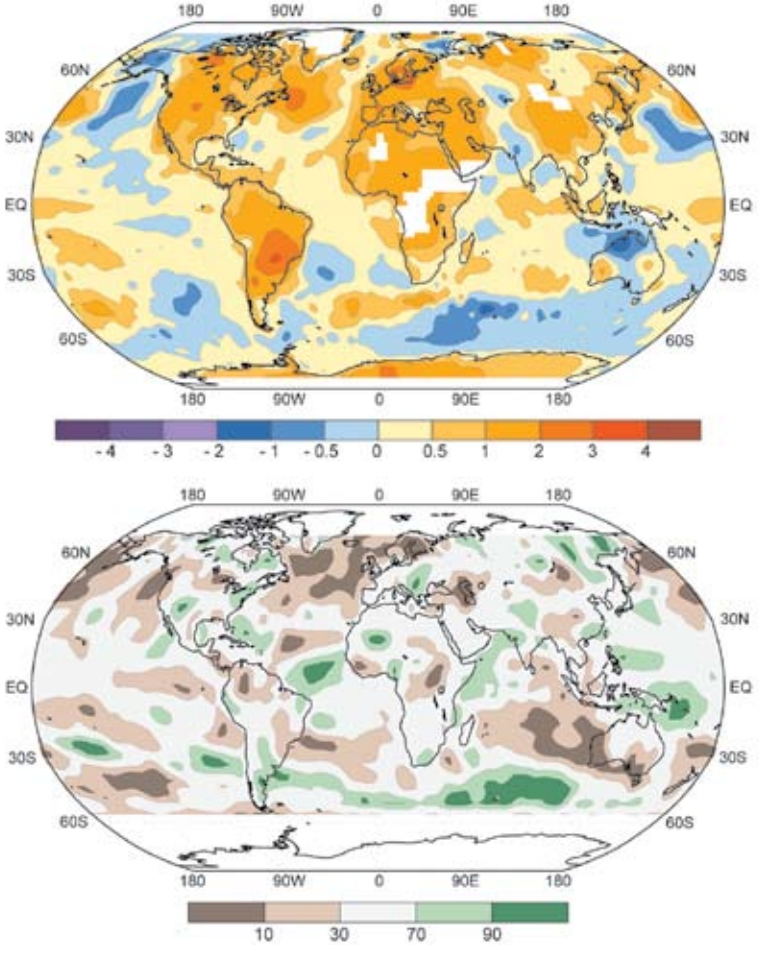

Fig. 7.5. June–August 2006 (top) surface temperature anomalies (°C) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature over water. Precipitation data were obtained from a combination of rain gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

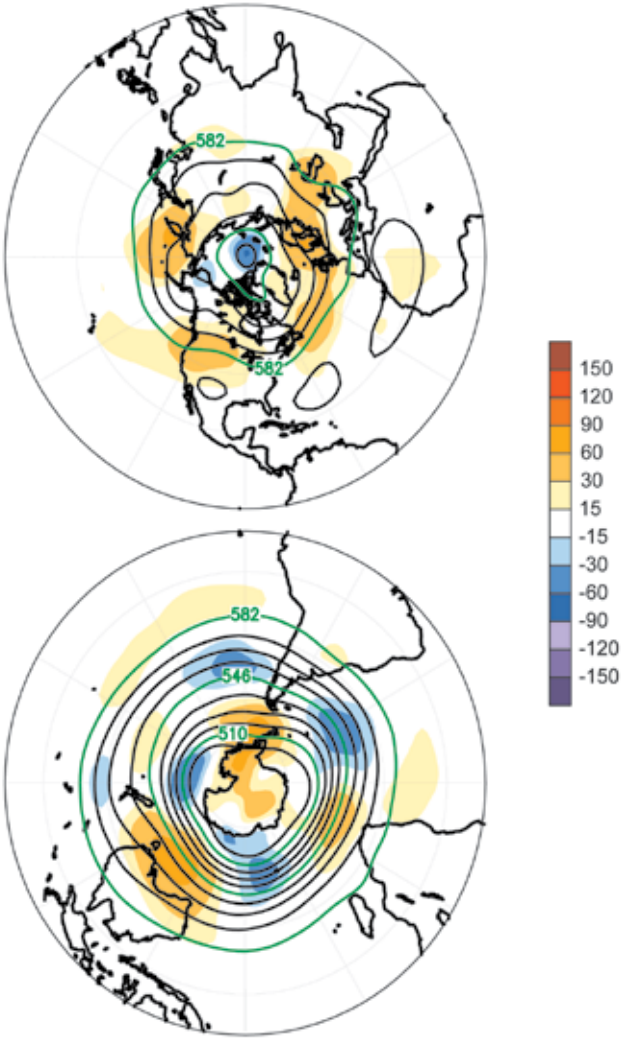

Fig. 7.6. June–August 2006 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) from the 1979–2000 base period mean.

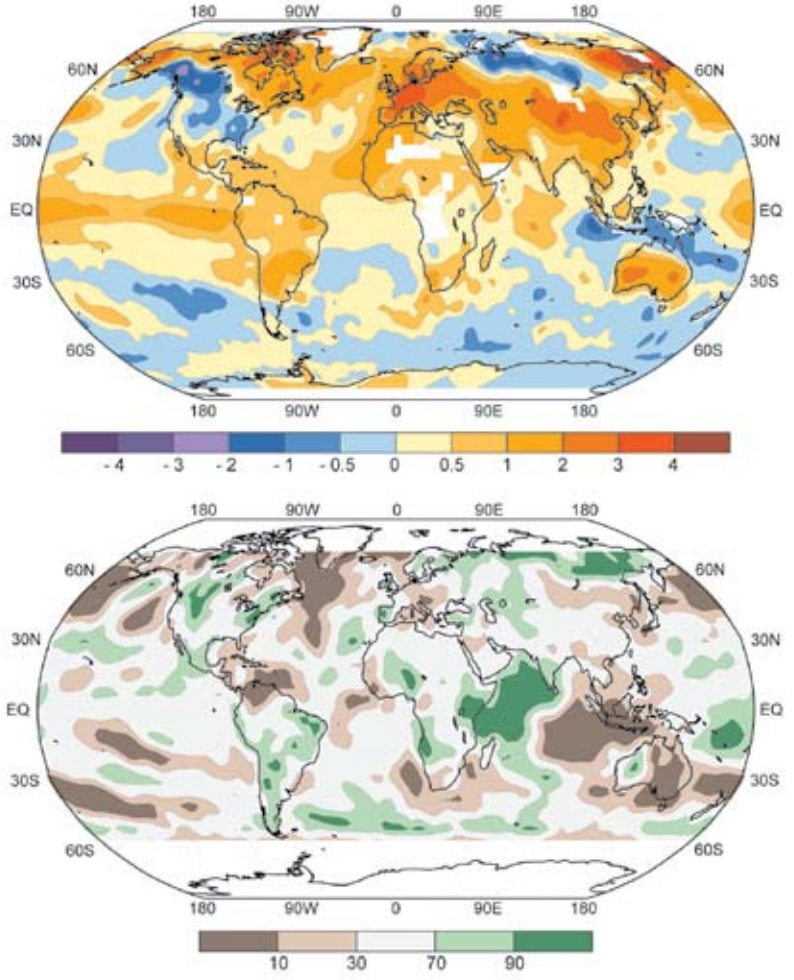

FIG. 7.7. September–November 2006 (top) surface temperature anomalies (°C) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature over water. Precipitation data were obtained from a combination of rain gauge observations and satellite-derived estimates (Janowiak and Xie 1999). Analysis was omitted in data-sparse regions (white areas).

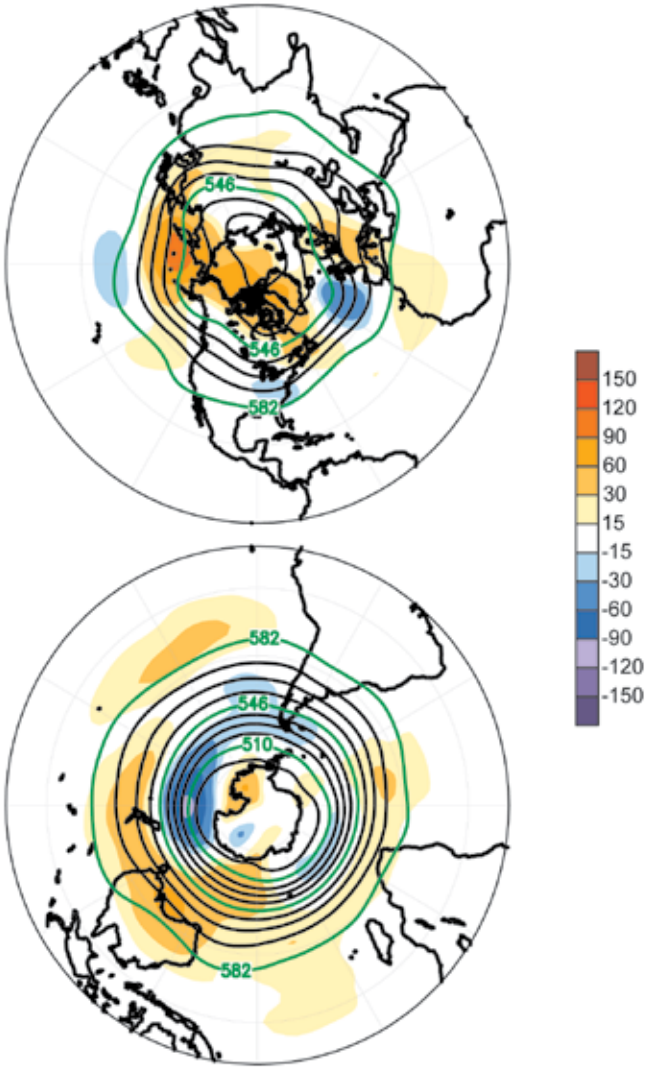

FIG. 7.8. September–November 2006 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500-hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) from the 1979–2000 base period mean.