

STATE OF THE CLIMATE IN 2010

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**Special Supplement to the
Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society
Vol. 92, No. 6, June 2011**



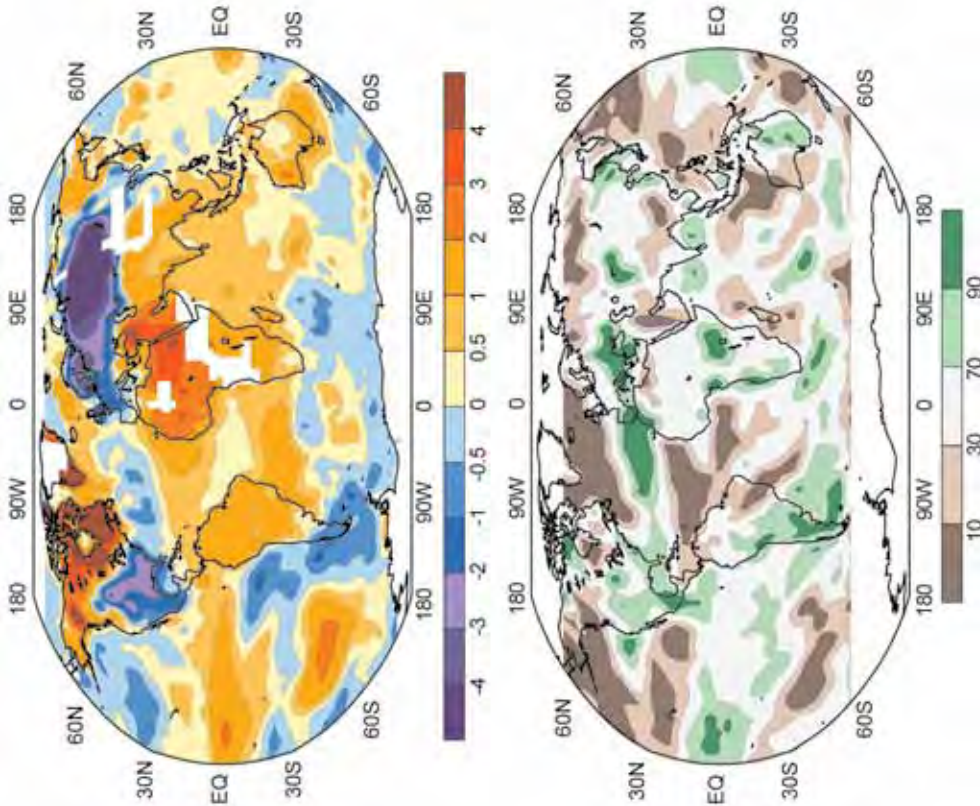


FIG. 8.1. Dec 2009–Feb 2010 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI data set 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).

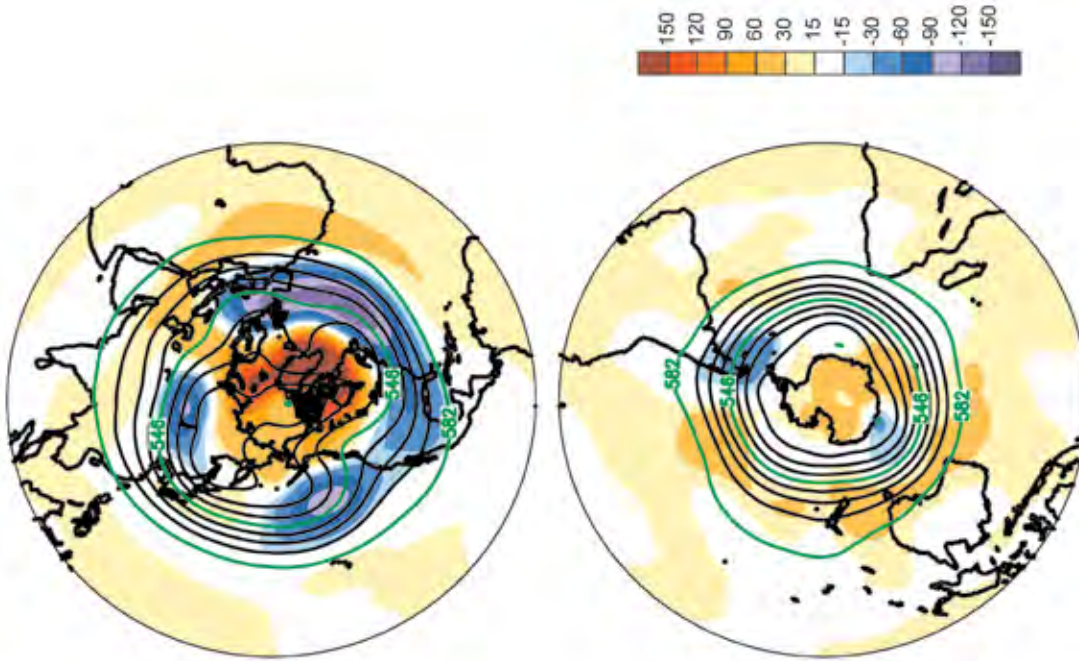


FIG. 8.2. Dec 2009–Feb 2010 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means. Data is from the CDAS/Reanalysis Project (Kalnay et al. 1996).

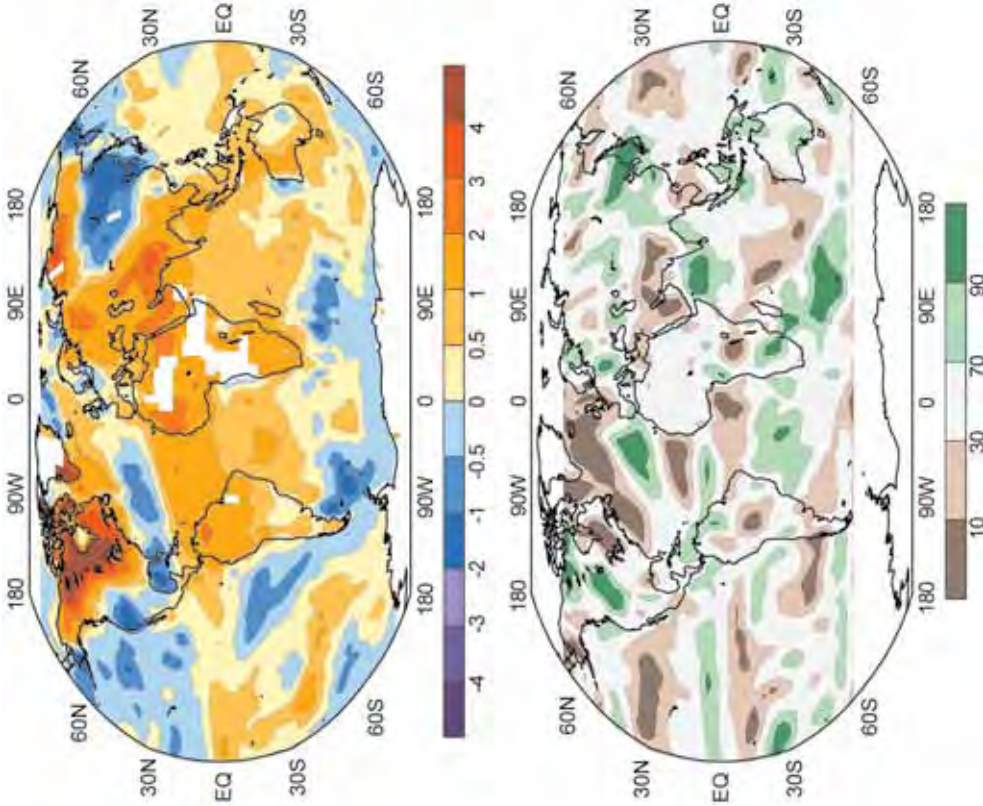


Fig. 8.3. Mar–May 2010 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI data set 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).

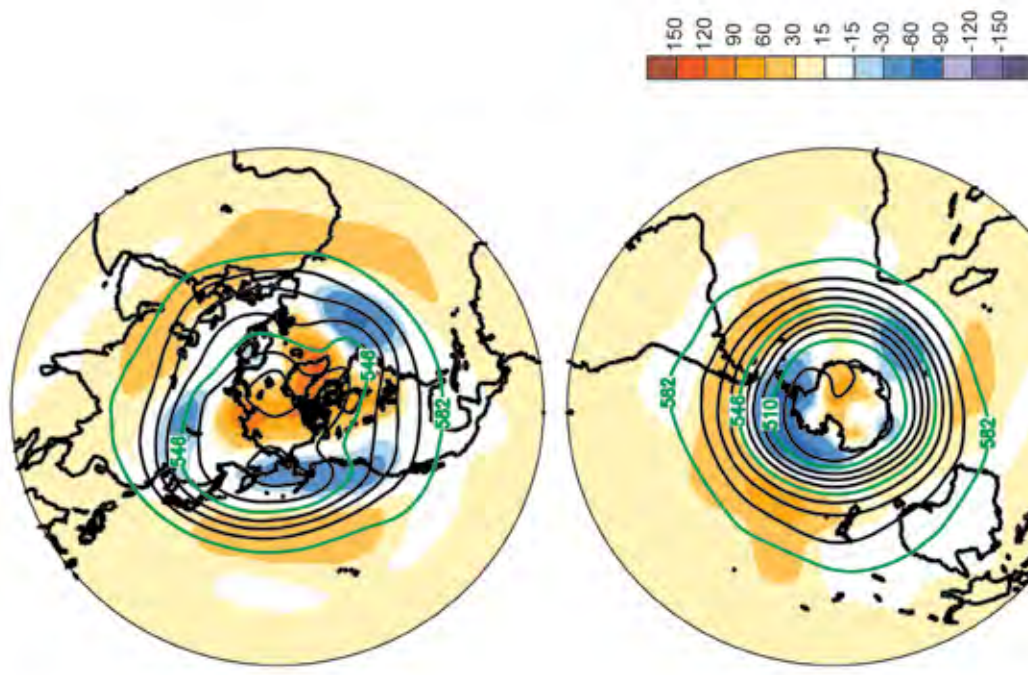


Fig. 8.4. Mar–May 2010 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means. Data is from the CDAS/Reanalysis Project (Kalnay et al. 1996).

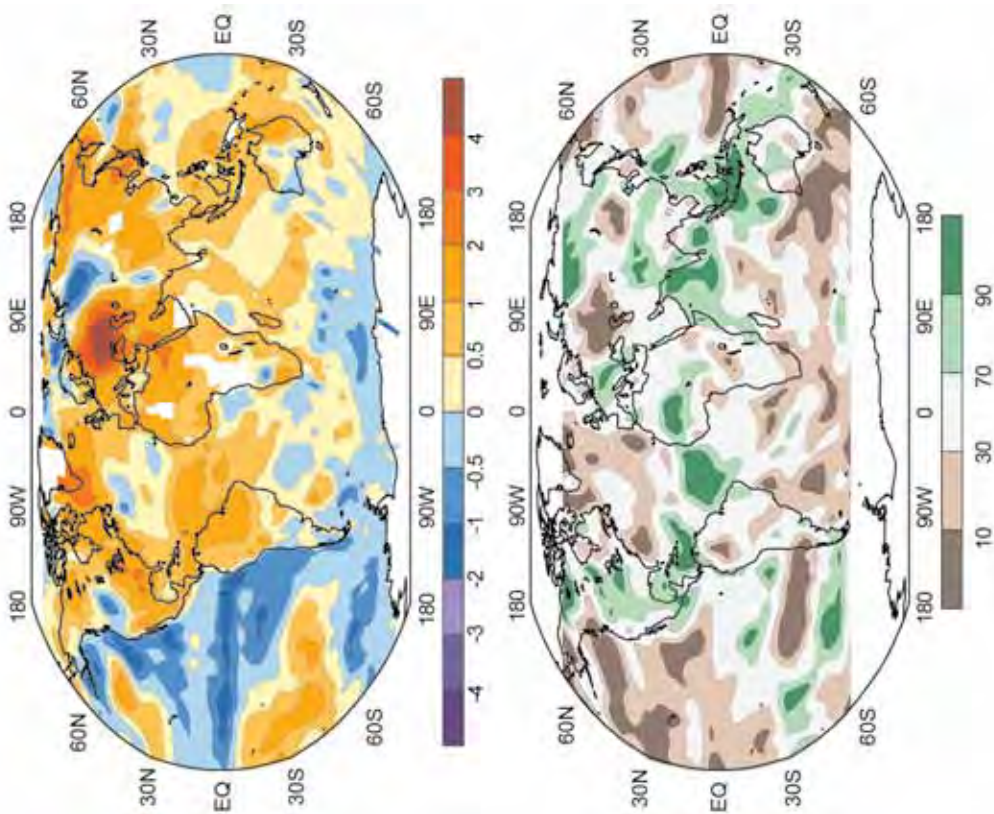


Fig. 8.5. Jun–Aug 2010 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI data set 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).

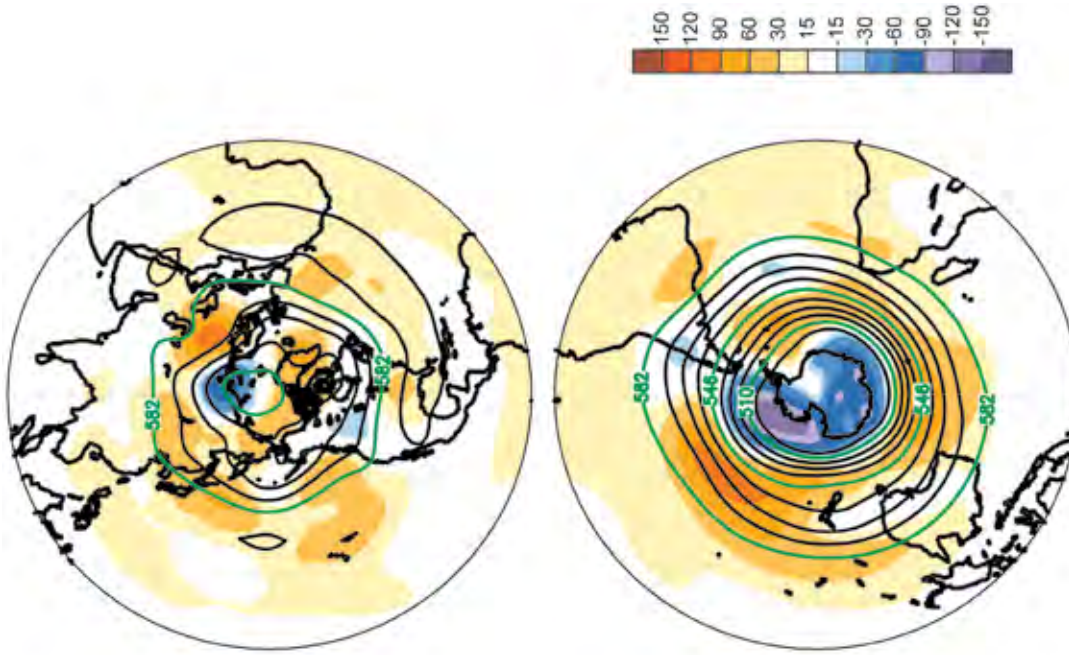


Fig. 8.6. Jun–Aug 2010 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means. Data is from the CDAS/Reanalysis Project (Kalnay et al. 1996).

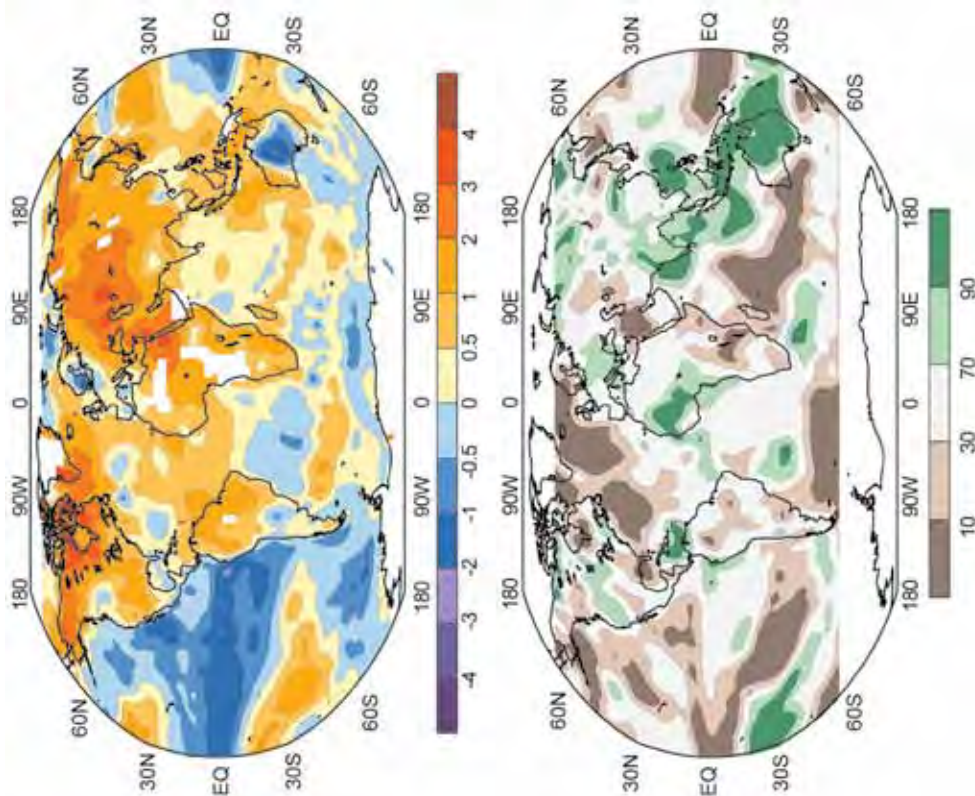


Fig. 8.7. Sep–Nov 2010 (top) surface temperature anomalies ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and (bottom) precipitation percentiles based on a gamma distribution fit to the 1979–2000 base period. Temperature anomalies (1971–2000 base period) are based on station data over land and sea surface temperature data over water. Precipitation data were obtained from the CAMS-OPI data set 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).

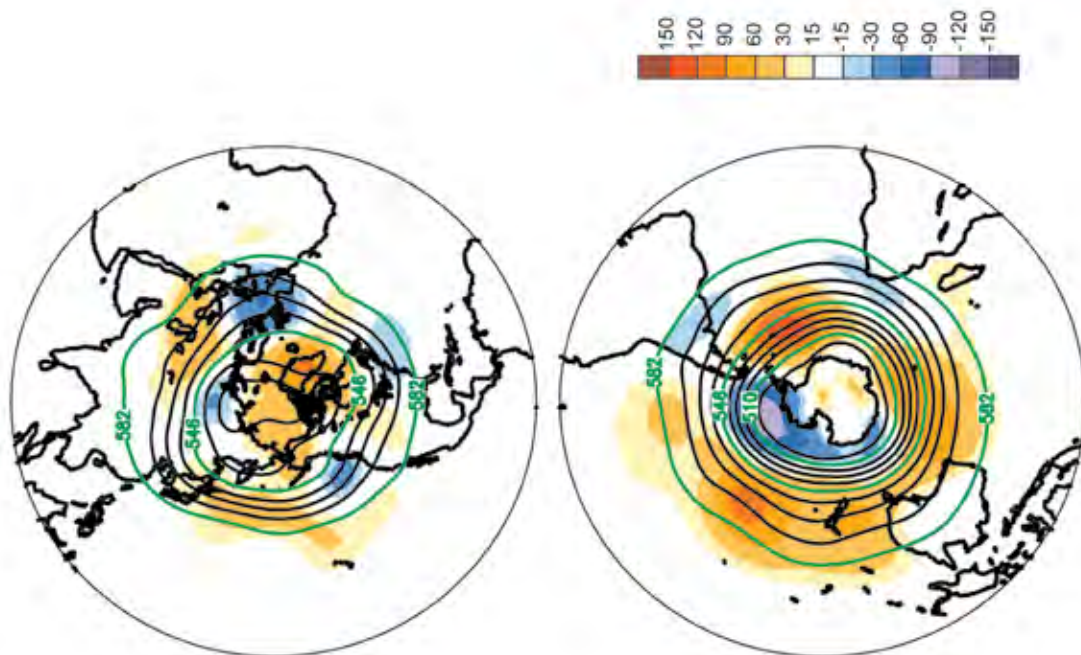


Fig. 8.8. Sep–Nov 2010 (top) Northern Hemisphere and (bottom) Southern Hemisphere 500hPa geopotential heights (9-dam contour interval) and anomalies (shading) determined from the 1979–2000 base period means. Data is from the CDAS/Reanalysis Project (Kalnay et al. 1996).