



MEDIA ADVISORY

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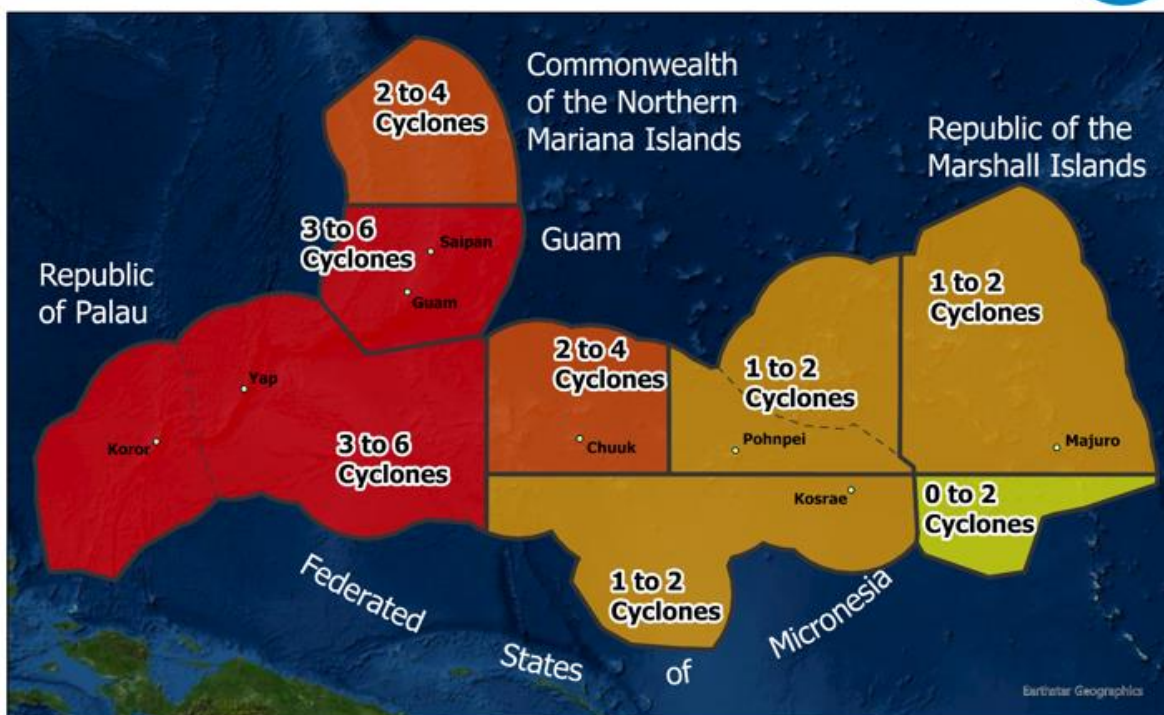
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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NOAA’s Tropical Cyclone (TC) Outlook for the remainder of 2022 is for near-normal activity for the Republic of Palau (ROP), the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and the Territory of Guam.

The US-Affiliated Pacific Islands (USAPI), which include the ROP, the FSM, the RMI, the CNMI and Guam, will likely see near-normal tropical cyclone (TC) activity for the remainder of 2022. Near-normal activity would be consistent with a possible transition to El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)-neutral conditions from the [ongoing La Niña conditions](#), though La Niña is technically favored. This could result in more regional activity than seen the last two years.

The current La Niña event is likely to continue through the summer months, then could transition to an ENSO-neutral state during the fall. Because of the large extent of the Micronesian region, the TC activity will vary considerably east to west and north to south. Later-season activity will depend on the status of ENSO.

Predicted Number of Tropical Cyclones (≥39 mph) in the Western North Pacific



0 to 2 2 to 4 -- International Border
 1 to 2 3 to 6 — Forecast Region Boundary Includes Tropical Storms and Typhoons

Figure 1: Predicted number of named storms (tropical cyclones of tropical storm (≥39 mph sustained winds) and typhoon (≥74 mph sustained winds) intensity) as listed in Table 1 on page 2.

REGION	NAMED STORMS (≥39 mph max sust'd)	TYPHOONS (≥74 mph max sust'd)
Marshall Islands (north of 6N)	1 to 2	0 to 1
Marshall Islands (south of 6N)	0 to 2	0 to 1
Pohnpei State (north of 6N)	1 to 2	0 to 1
Chuuk State (north of 6N)	2 to 4	1 to 2 (1 major)
Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk States (south of 6N)	1 to 2	0 to 1
Yap State and Palau	3 to 6	1 to 3 (1 major)
Guam, Rota, Tinian and Saipan	3 to 6	1 to 3 (1 to 2 major)
Northern CNMI	2 to 4	1 to 2 (1 to 2 major)

Table 1: Tropical storm and typhoon activity outlook for various regions of Micronesia. The “Named Storms” column includes those systems which attain tropical storm, typhoon and super typhoon intensity.

Predicted Number of Typhoons (≥74 mph) in the Western North Pacific

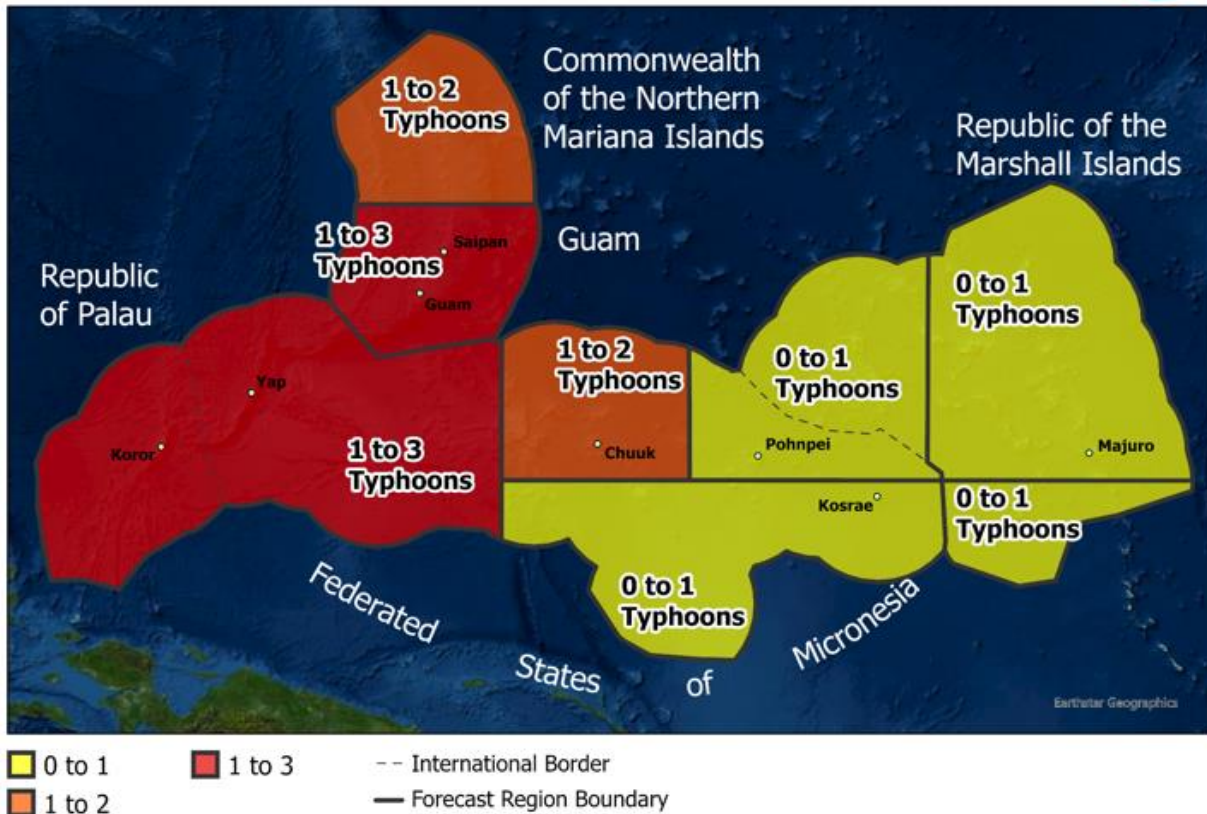


Figure 2: Predicted number of tropical cyclones of typhoon (≥74 mph sustained winds) intensity, as listed in Table 1.

This outlook is a general guide to the predicted, overall TC activity across Micronesia and does not indicate how many of these systems will actually make landfall. However, the outlook does provide a general idea of how many tropical storms and/or typhoons could impact a specific island, or a group of islands across Micronesia, with peripheral effects such as strong, damaging winds, torrential rainfall and storm surge/inundation.

Although TC activity peaks around September-November for many regional locations, TCs can and do occur throughout the year across the western North Pacific. Therefore, there is no clearly-defined

'typhoon season'. While TC activity can fluctuate greatly from year to year, it only takes one to cause significant problems. Therefore, we always urge residents, visitors and mariners to maintain preparedness for TCs year-round. Please visit the [Guam Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense](#), the [CNMI Homeland Security and Emergency Management](#), and FEMA's [Ready.gov](#) for more information on preparedness plans, tips and how to build emergency kits for use at home and at work.

The western North Pacific Ocean climate, and the factors that impact TC formation typically change over a period of months. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) at Columbia University, Palisades, New York and the National Weather Service (NWS) [Climate Prediction Center \(CPC\)](#) are predicting a gradual decay of La Niña conditions, but with La Niña continuing through the Northern Hemisphere summer months. Due to the [Spring Predictability Barrier](#) in climate models during this time of year, much uncertainty remains in regard to the late-year climate pattern. We will provide an update in August, if needed, to reflect any major changes to the current outlook.

Figure 3 illustrates the TC distribution during La Niña years. TC activity shifts westward during La Niña years as compared to ENSO-neutral (Figure 4) and El Niño years. In terms of TC activity, the USAPI region in 2020 and 2021 saw below-average TC activity due to the two-year La Niña, with 2020 seeing the least activity and 2021 seeing more activity closer to Palau, Yap State, and the Marianas. A weakening La Niña or a transition to ENSO-neutral would result in more regional activity than seen the past two years.

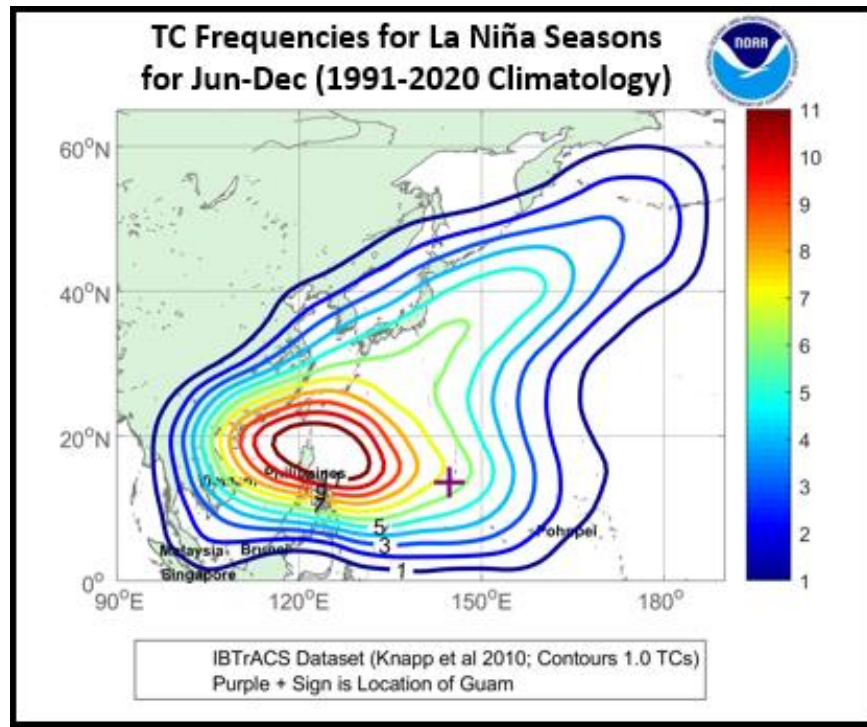


Figure 3: Tropical Cyclone frequencies for Weak La Niña Seasons from 1991-2020, months June to December. The + symbol represents the location of Guam.

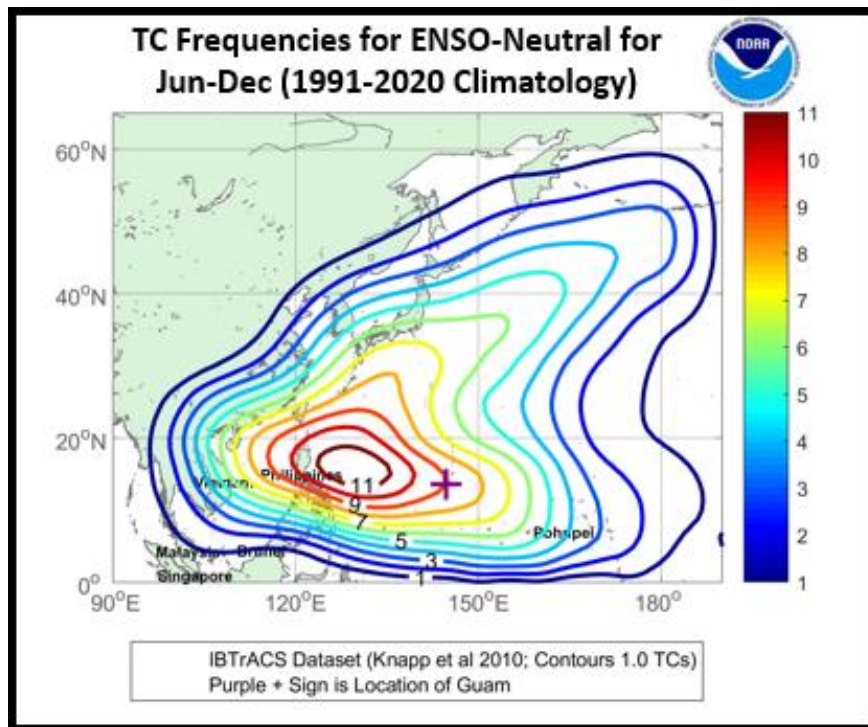


Figure 4: Tropical Cyclone frequencies for El Niño-Southern Oscillation-Neutral Seasons from 1991-2020, months June to December. The + symbol represents the location of Guam.

The WFO Guam, in collaboration with the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) and the Regional Specialized Meteorological Center (RSMC) Tokyo, Japan, continuously monitors weather conditions across the Marianas and Micronesia by using an array of observations, satellite data and output from complex numerical weather models that serve as the basis for TC track and intensity forecasts.

Follow us on Facebook and Twitter, @NWSGuam, and visit the WFO Guam web page at www.weather.gov/gum for updated weather information for Guam, the CNMI, Palau, the FSM and the Marshall Islands. The NWS provides weather, water and climate data, forecasts, warnings and impact-based decision support services for the protection of life and property and the enhancement of the national economy.

This outlook is a coordinated effort by NOAA’s NWS Weather Forecast Office Guam, the Climate Prediction Center, the Air Resources Laboratory, and NWS Pacific Region Headquarters in Pearl Harbor, HI; Mr. Chip Guard of Tropical Weather Sciences; and Dr. Mark Lander, Water and Environmental Research Institute of the western Pacific (WERI), University of Guam.

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