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## Variations of Summer Extreme and Total Precipitation over Southeast Asia andAssociated Atmospheric and Oceanic Features

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Southeast Asia lies at the heart of heavy precipitation on Earth, and a large amount of latent heat released

here provides substantial energy for the global atmospheric circulation. Utilizing gauge-based daily precipitation and the

self-organizing map technique, the summertime extreme and total precipitation over Southeast Asia during 1979–2019 are

classified into three and five distinct patterns, respectively. The three extreme precipitation clusters are characterized by

southern dry and northern wet (C1\_extreme), overall wet (C2\_extreme), and northern dry and southern wet (C3\_extreme)

structures. The frequencies of these patterns exhibit increasing trends during the analysis, although they are not statistically

significant for C1\_extreme. The C1\_extreme pattern is accompanied by an anomalous cyclone over the South China Sea in

response to negative Indian Ocean sea surface temperature anomalies (SSTAs). The C2\_extreme and C3\_extreme clusters

are characterized by a westward extension of the western Pacific subtropical high, regulated by cool SSTAs over the tropical

central-eastern Pacific that are induced by the tropical North Atlantic warming and the tropical Pacific and Atlantic

SSTAs, respectively. For total precipitation, the first and second clusters show overall dry distributions, which are mainly

composed of nonextreme precipitation. The spatial patterns and atmospheric and oceanic features associated with the

other three clusters of total precipitation bear large resemblances to those of C1\_extreme, C2\_extreme, and C3\_extreme,

respectively, but their trends exhibit smaller similarities. Comparing the differences between extreme and total precipitation

over Southeast Asia could improve our understanding of their regional variabilities and relationships, and potentially

their global impacts.