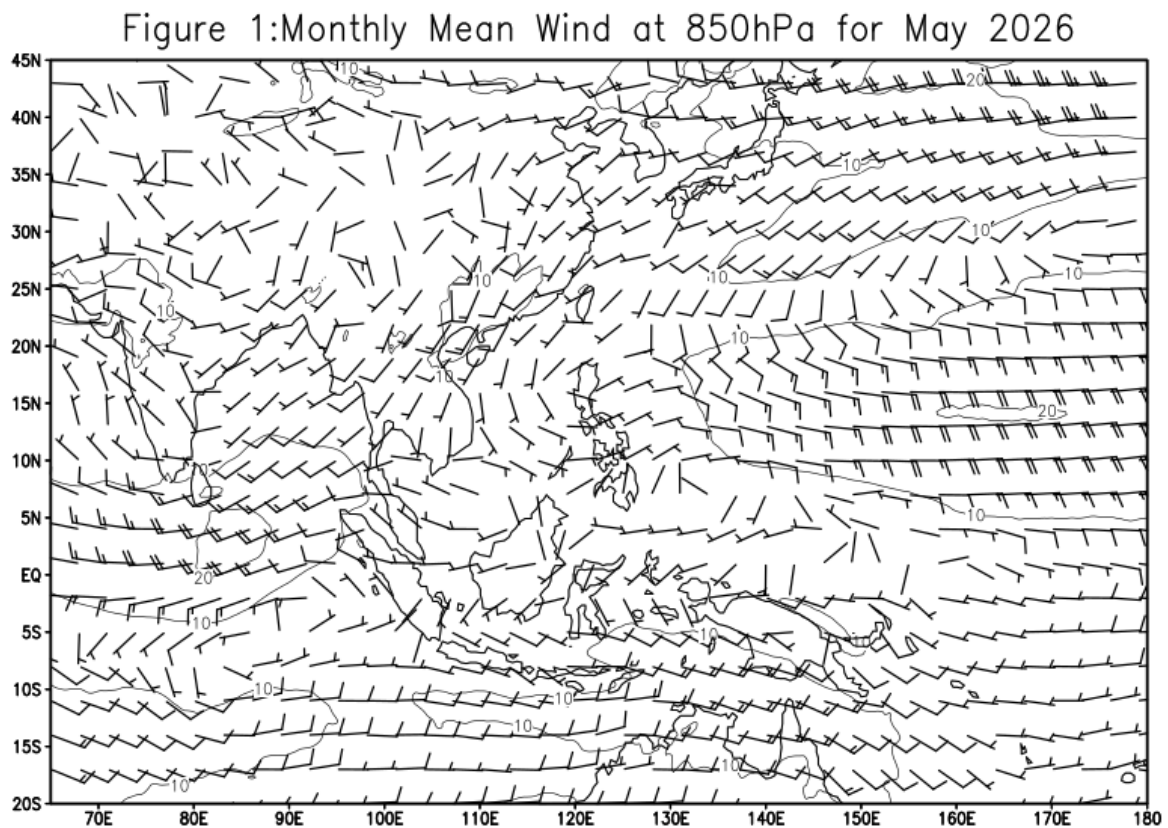


## SYNOPTIC CLIMATOLOGY FOR MAY 2026

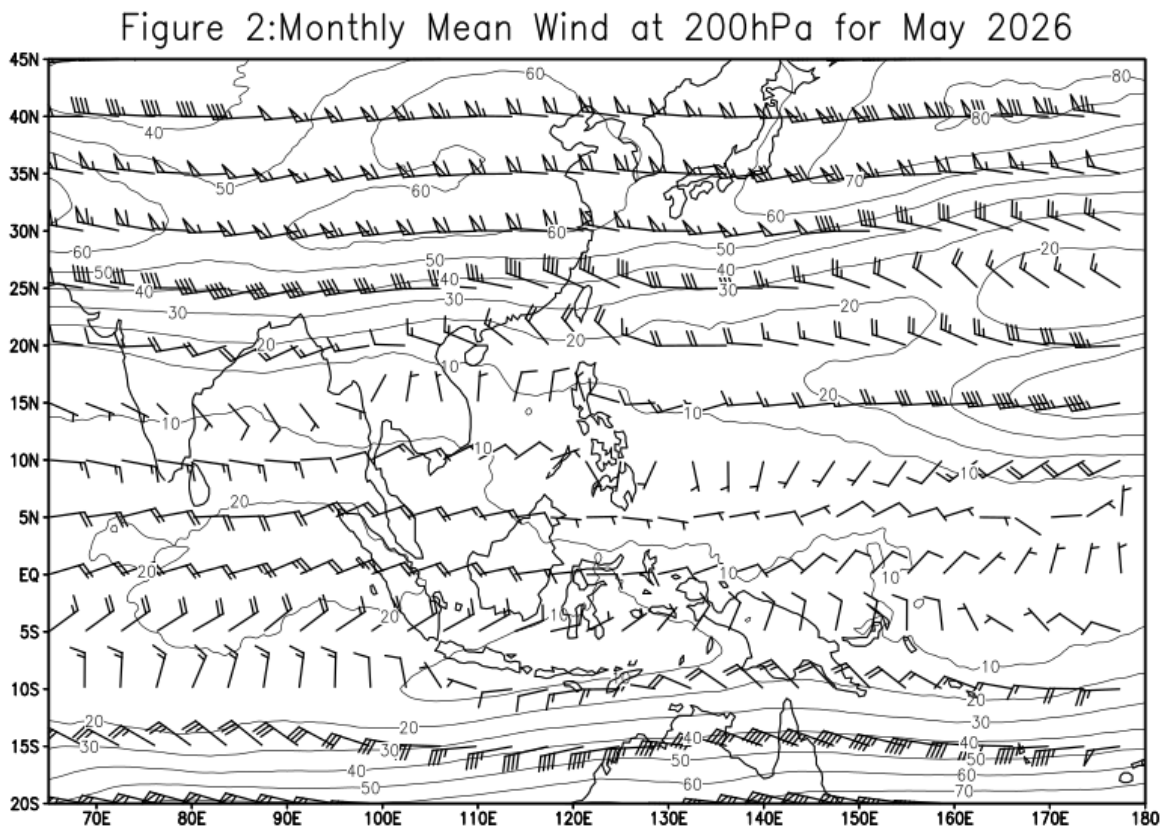
**Figure 1** shows the monthly average wind circulation in the lower troposphere (**850 hPa**) for May 2026. The analyses show that:

- The Northern Hemisphere subtropical ridge with a positive tilt is located between **20°N and 30°N**.
- The Northern Hemisphere monsoon trough extends over the area between **3°N and 10°N**.
- The Southern Hemisphere monsoon trough is located between **2°S and 5°S**.
- Over Malaysia, the **northwesterly winds** dominated, except in Sabah, which was experiencing **variable winds**, with wind speeds of **5 knots and lower**.



**Figure 2** shows the monthly average wind circulation in the upper troposphere (**200 hPa**) for May 2026. The analyses show that:

- The Northern Hemisphere subtropical ridge with a negative tilt is located between **10°N and 16°N**.
- The Southern Hemisphere subtropical ridge is located between **4°S and 7°S**.
- Over Malaysia, **easterly winds** dominate with speeds of **5 to 20 knots**.
- The Northern Hemisphere subtropical jet stream is observed between **30°N and 45°N** with a maximum speed of **80 knots**.



Figures 3A, 3B, and 3C show the average wind circulation for each decade in the lower troposphere (850 hPa) for May 2026. The analyses are as follows:

- The Northern Hemisphere subtropical ridge has a positive tilt, located between **17°N and 30°N** in the first decade, between **20°N and 30°N** in the second decade, and between **15°N and 30°N** in the last decade.
- The Northern Hemisphere monsoon trough extended over the area between **0° and 10°N** in the first decade, between **3°N and 18°N** in the second decade (positive tilt), and between **0°N and 10°N** in the last decade (negative tilt).
- The Southern Hemisphere monsoon trough was located at **5°S** for the first decade, between **0° and 10°S** in the second decade (positive tilt), and between **4°S and 10°S** in the last decade.
- Over Malaysia, **easterly winds (5 knots and lower)** dominated for the first decade, and **northwesterly winds** dominated for the second decade, except in Sabah, which was experiencing **easterly winds (5-10 knots)**, while **westerly winds (5-15 knots)** were observed in the last decade.

Figure 3A: Monthly Mean Wind at 850hPa from 1–10 May 2026

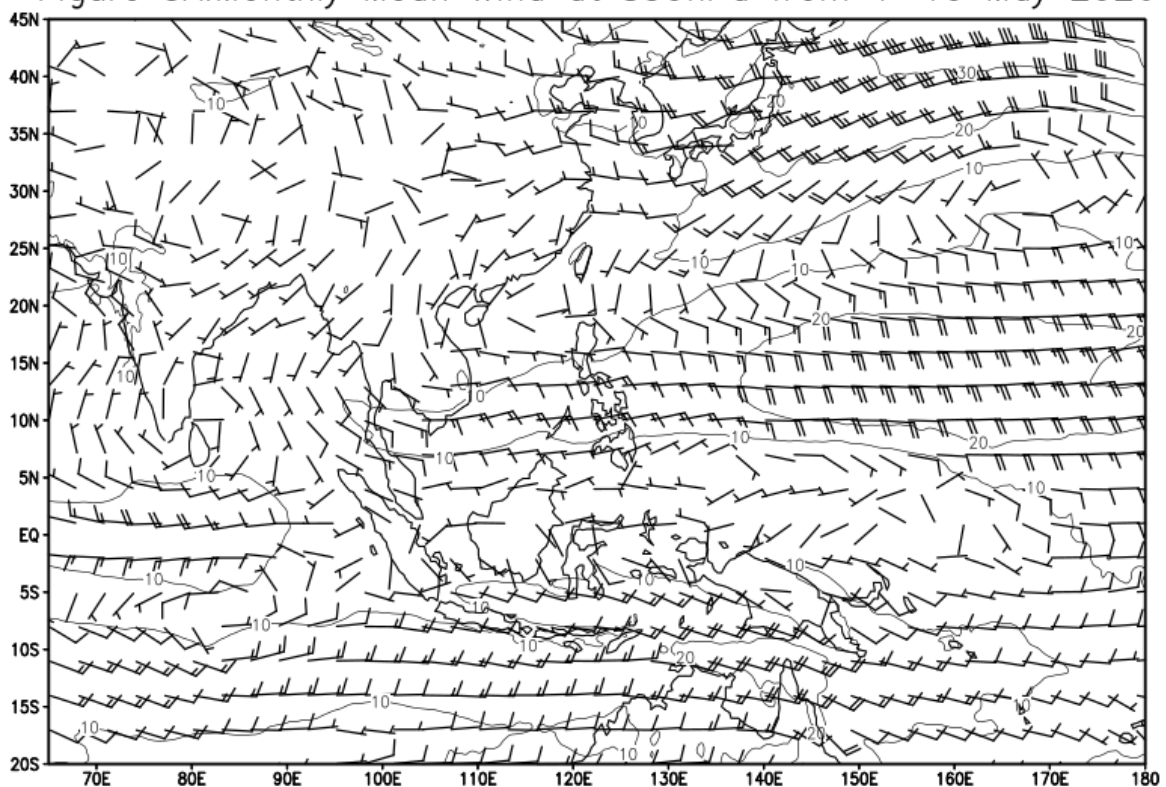


Figure 3B: Monthly Mean Wind at 850hPa from 11–20 May 2026

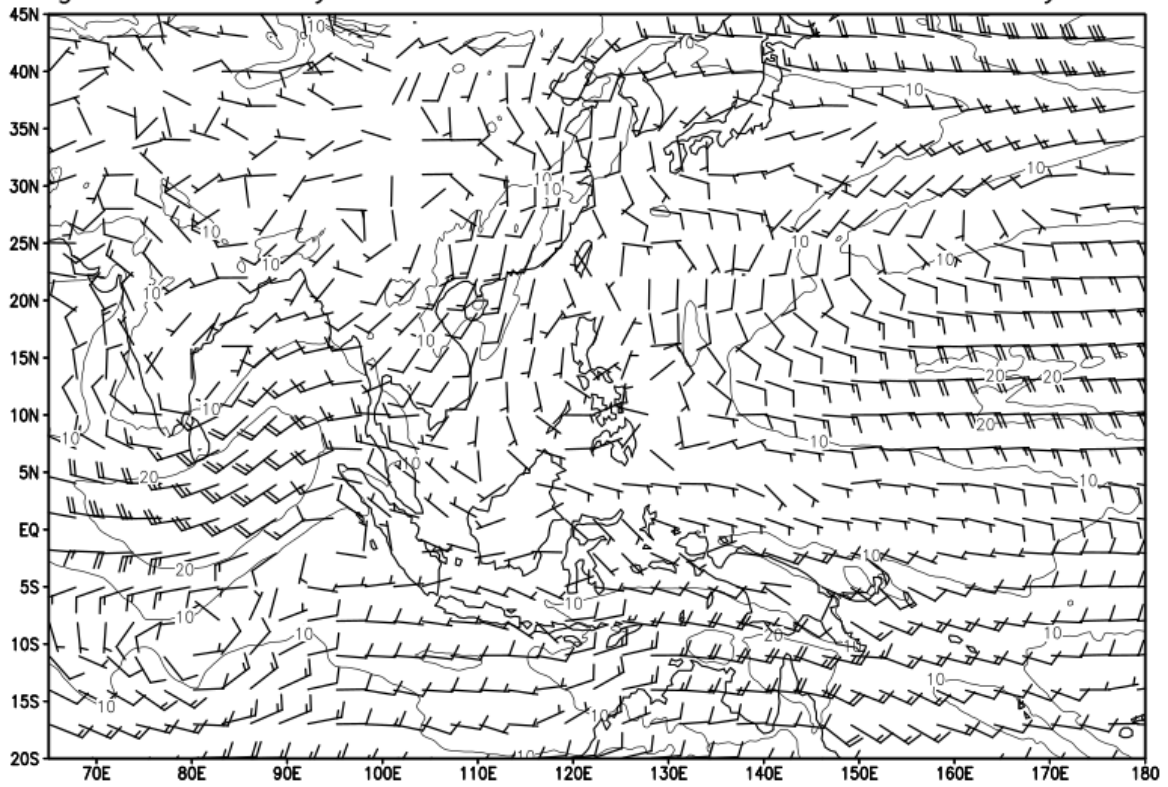
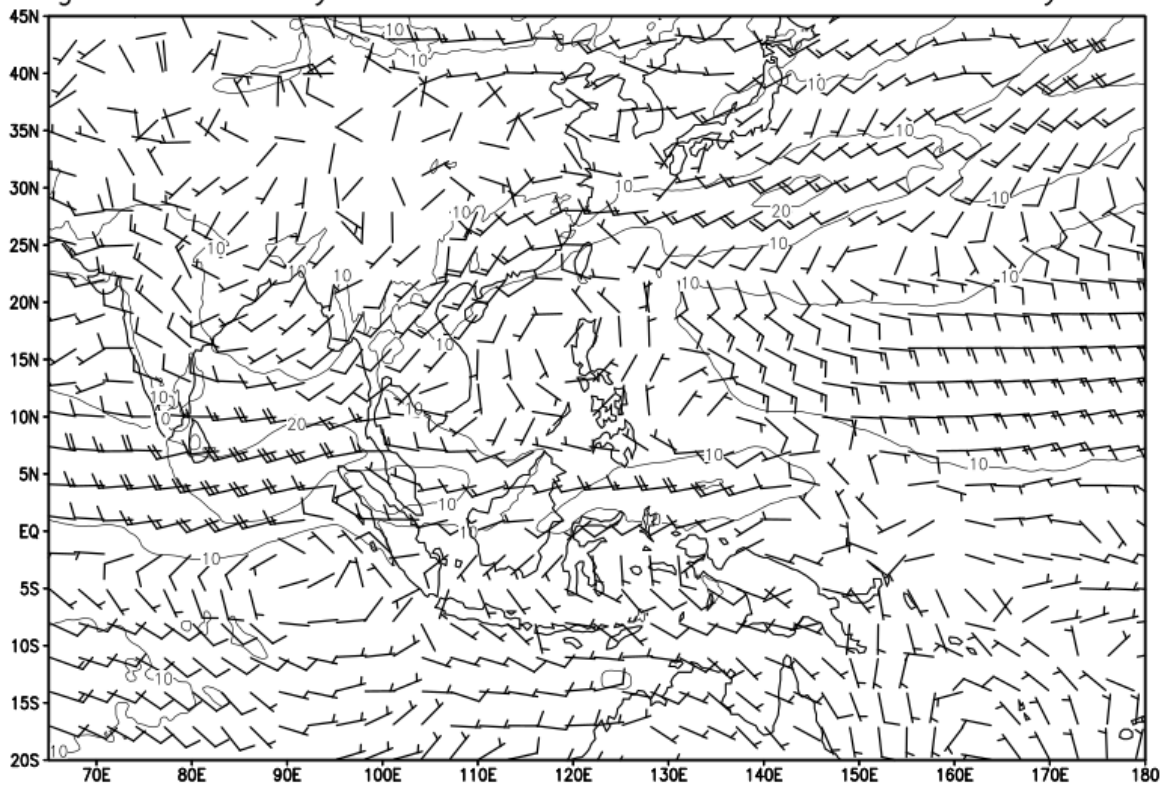


Figure 3C: Monthly Mean Wind at 850hPa from 21–31 May 2026



Figures 4A, 4B, and 4C show the average wind circulation for each decade in the upper troposphere (200 hPa) for May 2026. The analyses show that:

- The Northern Hemisphere subtropical ridge has a negative tilt and is located between **5°N and 11°N** in the first decade, between **5°N and 15°N** in the second decade, and between **10°N and 22°N** in the last decade.
- The Southern Hemisphere subtropical ridge is located between **2°S and 6°S** in the first decade and at **6°S** in the third decade. The second decade is not detected.
- Over Malaysia, **easterly winds** dominated throughout the decades, with the wind speed ranging between **5 and 20 knots** across all decades.
- The Northern Hemisphere subtropical jet stream is observed between **25°N and 45°N**, with a maximum speed of **105 knots** observed in the second decade.

Figure 4A: Monthly Mean Wind at 200hPa from 1–10 May 2026

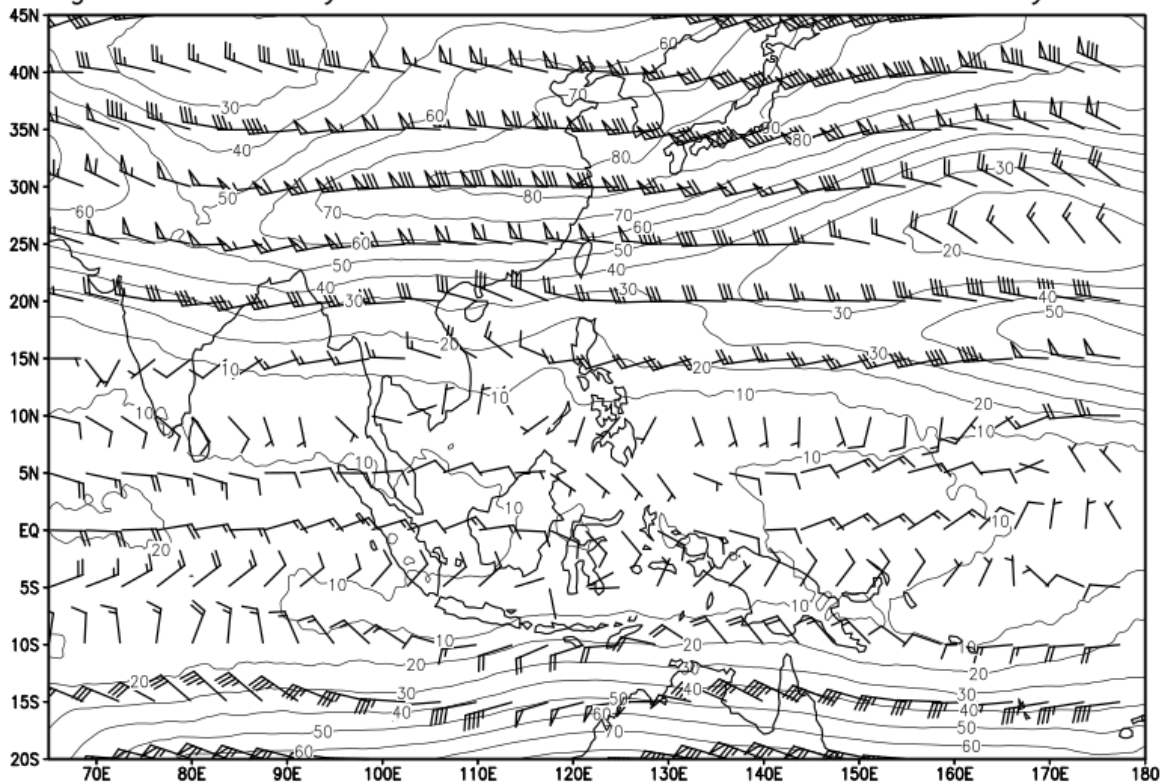


Figure 4B: Monthly Mean Wind at 200hPa from 11–20 May 2026

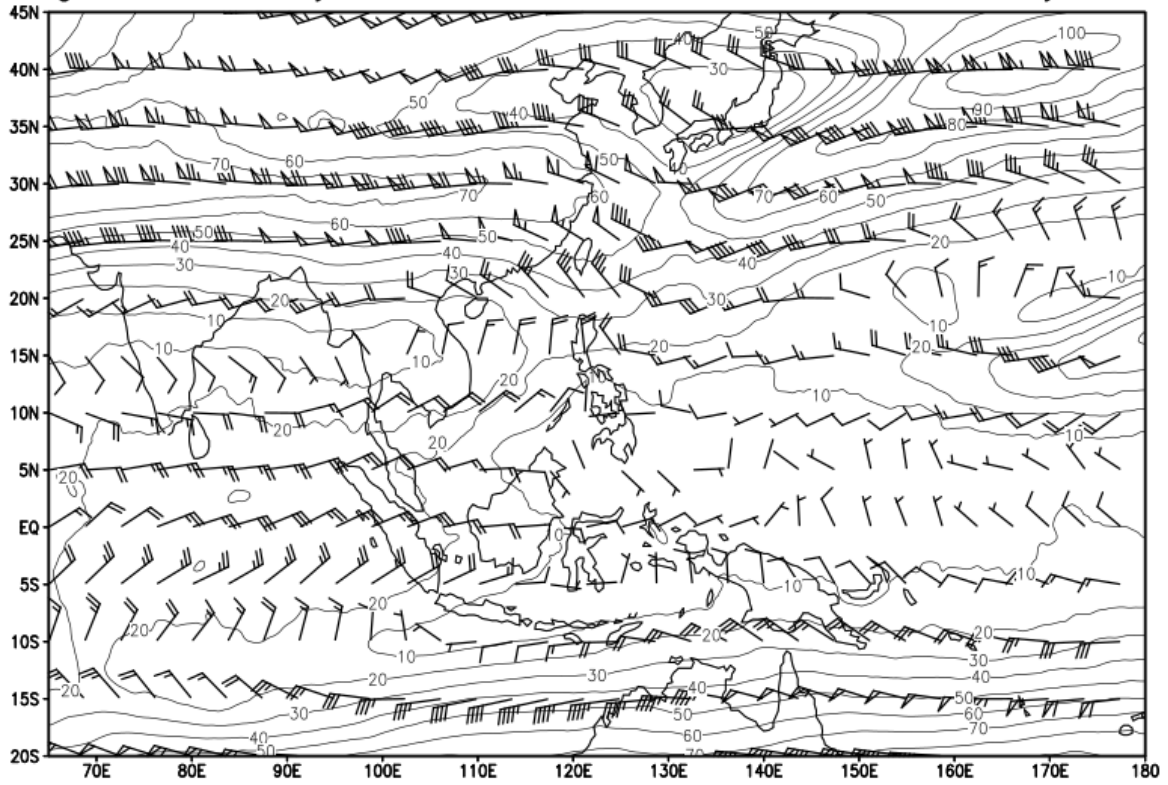
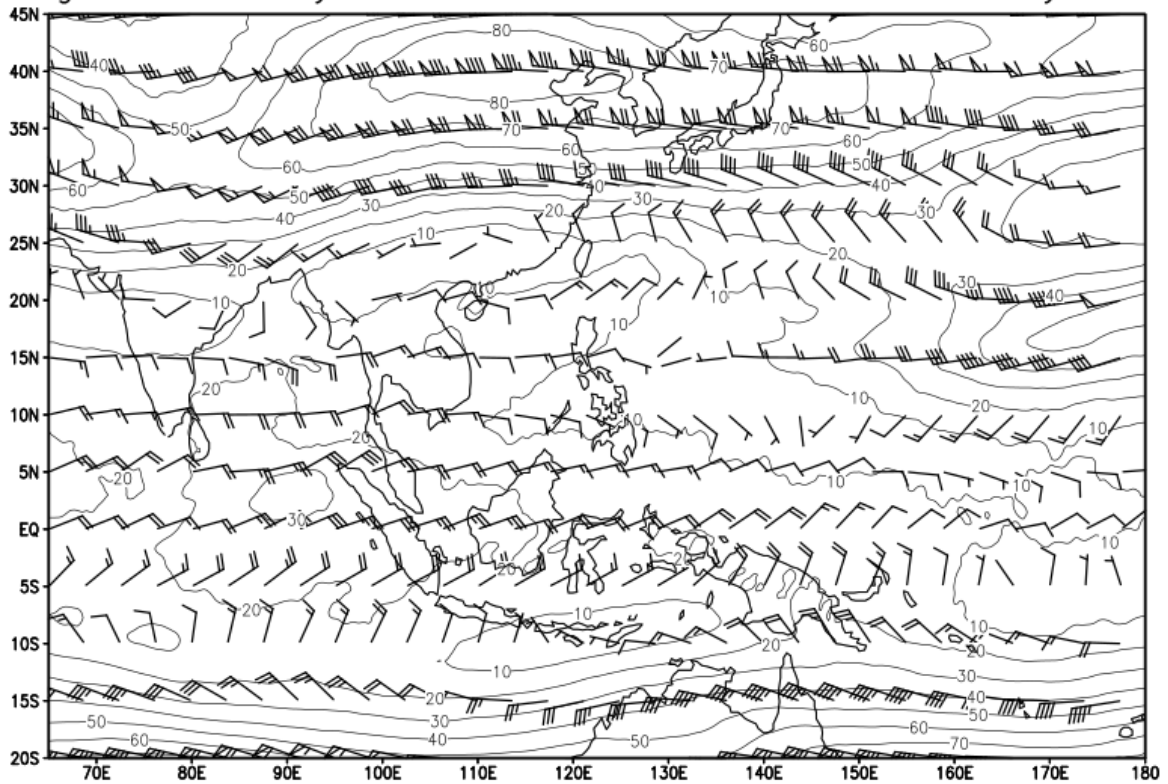


Figure 4C: Monthly Mean Wind at 200hPa from 21–31 May 2026



**Notes:**

First decade : 01 to 10 May 2026

Second decade : 11 to 20 May 2026

Third decade : 21 to 31 May 2026

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