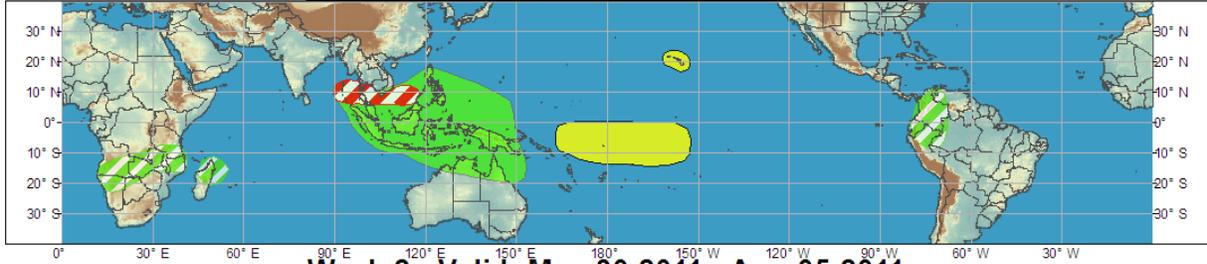




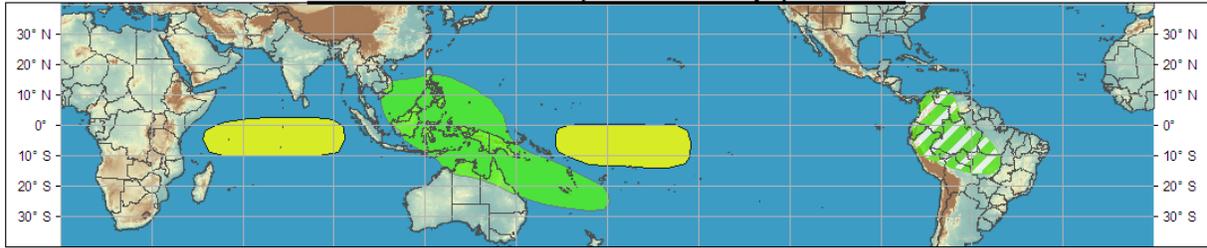
Global Tropical Hazards/Benefits Assessment - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Mar, 23 2011 - Mar, 29 2011



Week 2 - Valid: Mar, 30 2011 - Apr, 05 2011



Produced: 03/22/2011

| Confidence | | |
|------------|----------|--|
| High | Moderate | |
| | | Tropical Cyclone Formation Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm strength. |
| | | Above-average rainfall Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range. |
| | | Below-average rainfall Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range. |
| | | Above-normal temperatures 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range. |
| | | Below-normal temperatures 7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range. |

Product is updated once per week. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



中央氣象局
Central Weather Bureau



UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
State University of New York



An atmospheric Kelvin wave continues to shift eastward and its signal, albeit quite weak, is expected to constructively interfere with background La Nina conditions and likely will continue to support enhanced convection across a generally large region during the period. Dynamical model MJO index forecasts indicate a signal shifting further east during Week-2 into the western Pacific over warmer than average SSTs east of the Philippines. There continues to remain a high degree of uncertainty for whether this signal emerges from the western Pacific as a more coherent, longer-lived MJO event.

The combination of the atmospheric Kelvin wave and background La Nina conditions favors enhanced rainfall for the Maritime continent, northern Australia, the Philippines, and portions of the western Pacific. Model guidance indicates robust circulations in both southern sections of Bay of Bengal and South China Sea. An enhanced likelihood for tropical cyclogenesis is indicated for a narrow area where there may exist weak vertical wind shear late during Week-1. Anomalous low-level convergence favors above-average rainfall for portions of south-central Africa and a disturbance across the Indian Ocean increases the chances for above-average rainfall for northern Madagascar. Model guidance favors wetter-than-average conditions across portions of northwest South America and a northward shifted Pacific jet stream looks to bring drier-than-average conditions for Hawaii.

During Week-2, the area of enhanced chances for above-average rainfall continues for the Maritime continent, northern Australia, the Philippines, and parts of the western Pacific. There is a slight eastward extension to near the Date Line south of the equator. The combination of numerical weather forecast guidance and potential MJO activity favor enhanced rainfall across parts of northern South America. The suppressed phase of the atmospheric Kelvin wave or any potential MJO signal, background La Nina conditions and numerical weather forecast guidance favor drier-than-average conditions across the equatorial Indian Ocean.

Continued La Nina conditions (below-normal SSTs) across the central Pacific continue to favor below-average rainfall across the equatorial central Pacific throughout the two week period.