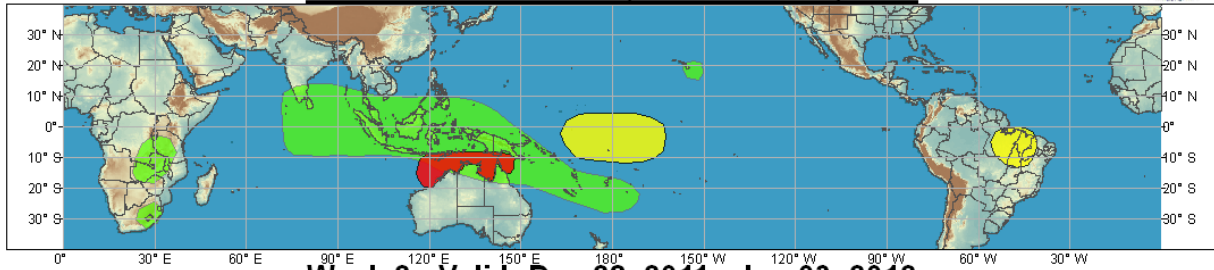




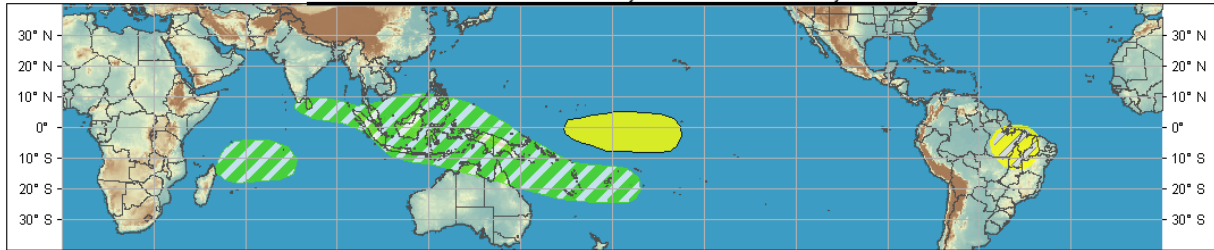
Global Tropical Hazards/Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Dec 21, 2011 - Dec 27, 2011



Week 2 - Valid: Dec 28, 2011 - Jan 03, 2012



Produced: 12/20/2011

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.



The MJO further weakened during the past week likely indicating an end to the recent MJO activity.

Weekly averaged Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) anomalies for the past week indicate enhanced convection across the northern Indian Ocean, Maritime Continent, and South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ). Very heavy rainfall associated with tropical cyclone Washi impacted the Philippines. Suppressed convection was observed across the central Pacific Ocean and northeast South America. Easterly low-level wind anomalies have strengthened during the past week across the central Pacific with westerly anomalies remaining over the southern Indian Ocean and portions of Australia. Positive sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remain across much of the equatorial IO, while negative SST anomalies are entrenched across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, consistent with La Nina.

During Week-1, numerical model guidance and in some locations La Nina conditions favors above-average rainfall stretching from the eastern Indian Ocean, across the Maritime Continent and northern Australia, and into the SPCZ. Smaller areas of enhanced rainfall are favored over southeastern portions of Africa and the Hawaiian Islands. Below-average rainfall is favored for northeastern South America

primarily based on model forecast guidance and for the central Pacific Ocean associated with La Nina conditions. Elevated chances for tropical cyclogenesis exist to the north of Australia during Week-1 and this has been consistently indicated by a number of forecast models.

Forecast uncertainty during Week-2 is considerably higher than Week-1. Numerical model guidance favors enhanced rainfall over portions of the Indian Ocean, Maritime Continent, and the SPCZ. The latter two areas are also supported by ongoing La Nina conditions. Below-normal rainfall is favored for the central Pacific consistent with ongoing La Nina conditions and for northeast South America due again primarily to model forecast guidance.