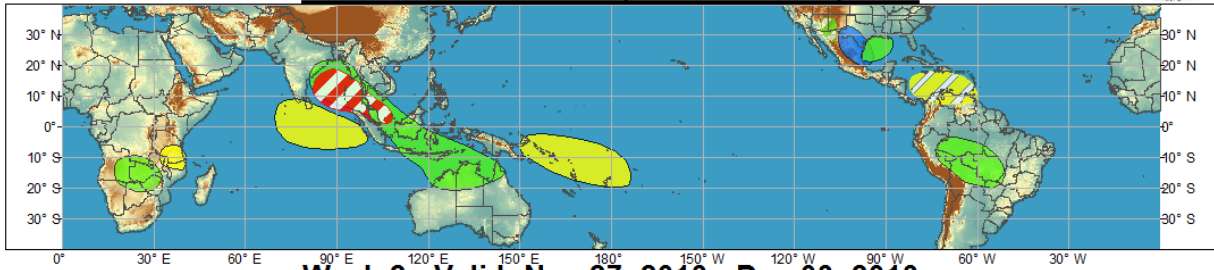




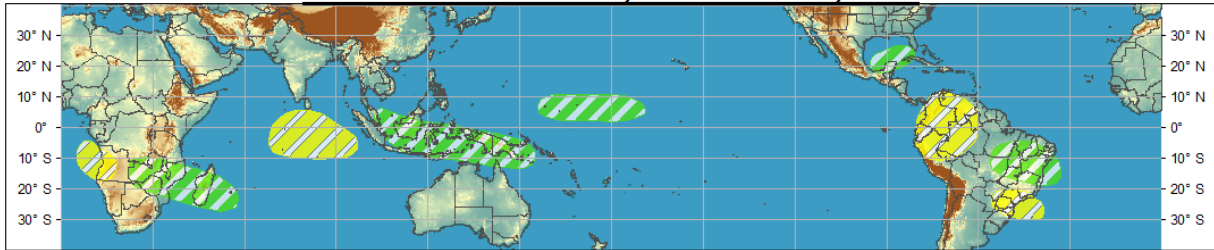
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Nov 20, 2013 - Nov 26, 2013



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 27, 2013 - Dec 03, 2013



Confidence
High Moderate

- Tropical Cyclone Formation**
- Above-average rainfall**
- Below-average rainfall**
- Above-normal temperatures**
- Below-normal temperatures**

- Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm/cyclone strength.
- Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.
- Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.
- 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.
- 7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.

Produced: 11/19/2013

Forecaster: Allgood

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 continued to become less coherent during the previous week. The amplitude decreased as observed by the CPC velocity potential index, and there was no amplitude or eastward propagation depicted on the RMM index. Contributions from other types of coherent tropical subseasonal variability are dominating the anomalous convection and circulation patterns. Equatorial Rossby Wave activity is suggested with westward propagating areas of enhanced convection over the Maritime Continent and suppressed convection just west of the Date Line. An enhanced convective signal with fast eastward propagation over the Indian ocean is currently interacting with the Rossby Wave over the Maritime Continent. Atmospheric Kelvin Wave activity is evident in the equatorial OLR anomaly pattern over the central Pacific.

Three weak tropical cyclones formed during the previous week. On November 14, Tropical Depression Podul formed briefly in the South China Sea before making landfall along the central coast of Vietnam. Subtropical Storm Melissa formed on November 18 in the central Atlantic, and is anticipated to briefly transition to a warm core tropical cyclone before recurving and making extratropical transition. On November 19, a tropical storm developed in the Bay of Bengal and is forecast to make landfall over northeastern Andhra Pradesh in India. During the Week-1 period, a tropical disturbance emerging from

the Gulf of Thailand into the Bay of Bengal may also develop into a tropical cyclone. A second area of disturbed weather south of Java Island has a low chance of tropical cyclogenesis during the Week-1 period as it moves towards the south-southeast. Favorable areas of tropical cyclone development become more uncertain during the Week-2 period.

The precipitation outlook for Week-1 is based largely on consensus from dynamical model guidance and an assessment of the current organized modes of tropical convective anomalies. Constructive interference between the active phase of the Rossby Wave and the eastward propagating feature over the Maritime Continent is anticipated to generate enhanced precipitation, and the circulation pattern favors an early season surge of monsoon moisture into northern Australia. Enhanced precipitation is also possible over the Bay of Bengal and adjacent land areas in association with tropical cyclone activity. Suppressed convection is forecast over the equatorial Indian Ocean and east of Papua New Guinea, associated in part with the suppressed phases of the Rossby and Kelvin Waves. A deep Polar air mass intrusion into the tropics is anticipated to bring below normal temperatures to northeastern Mexico, with enhanced precipitation along a frontal boundary over the Gulf of Mexico. Enhanced precipitation is also possible over parts of northwestern Mexico and the southwestern CONUS in association with a mid-latitude disturbance. Dynamical forecasts suggest the possibility for enhanced precipitation of south-central Africa, with suppressed rainfall along Africa's east central coast.

During Week-2, a majority of dynamical models indicate the possibility of an emerging MJO signal over the Maritime Continent, although there is considerable uncertainty in the evolution of this pattern. Enhanced precipitation is anticipated to continue over the Maritime Continent, possibly spreading eastward along the equator. Suppressed convection is forecast to continue over the equatorial Indian Ocean. Enhanced precipitation associated with a frontal boundary is possible over the southern Gulf of Mexico, while suppressed convection is anticipated over the northern Andes and Amazon basin of South America. Dynamical models indicate a possibility of enhanced precipitation over northeastern Brazil, the central Pacific, southeastern Africa and Madagascar, while suppressed convection is forecast for southeastern Brazil and the west central coast of Africa.