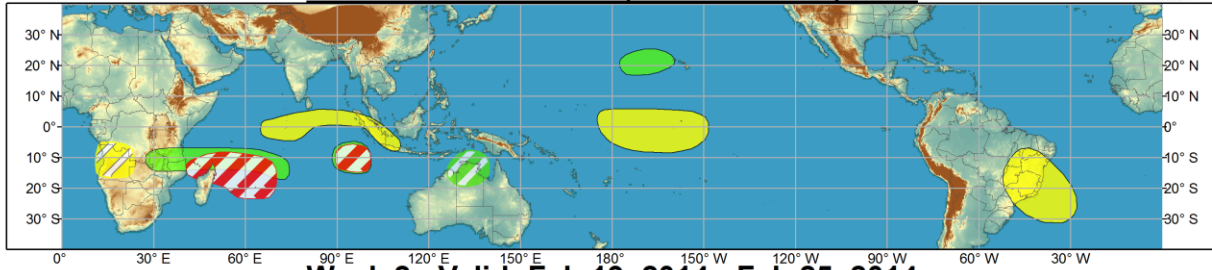




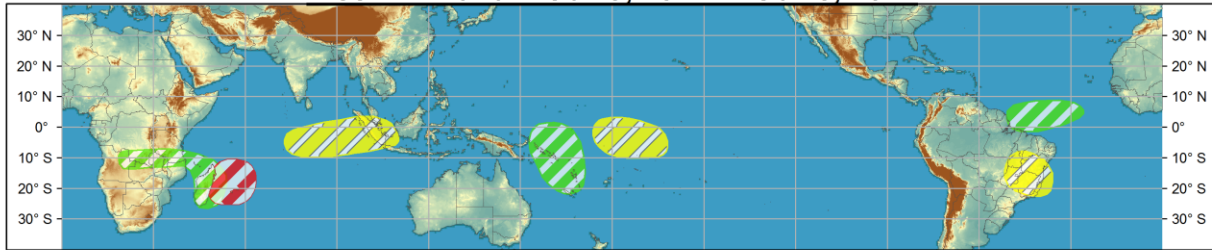
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Feb 12, 2014 - Feb 18, 2014



Week 2 - Valid: Feb 19, 2014 - Feb 25, 2014



Produced: 02/11/2014

Forecaster: Allgood

Confidence		
High	Moderate	
		Tropical Cyclone Formation Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm/cyclone 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 remained weak during the past week. During the past several days, the RMM index amplitude increased to greater than one standard deviation over the Maritime Continent in Phase-5 with little eastward propagation, while the 200-hPa velocity potential based CPC MJO Index had a signal over the Indian Ocean. The discrepancies among the indices indicate a lack of coherence from an MJO perspective between the pattern of anomalous convection and the zonal wind anomalies. During the past several months, a base state favoring enhanced convection propagating slowly from the Maritime Continent to the Western Pacific has been present. More recently, influence from localized subseasonal features such as enhanced convection over southern Africa, tropical cyclone activity over the southwestern Indian Ocean and the suppressed phase of an atmospheric Kelvin wave propagating over the Maritime Continent has masked the large scale variability driven by this low frequency feature.

Dynamical model forecasts of the RMM index are in relatively good agreement that a signal will shift from the Maritime Continent into the western Pacific during the upcoming two weeks, with a propagation speed on the high end of the MJO envelope. Based on recent observations, it is possible that this signal may be related more to a re-emergence of the lower frequency base state rather than a

coherent MJO pattern. Therefore, dynamical model output that displayed good agreement was favored in this outlook over MJO composites.

Tropical Storm Fobane formed over the southwestern Indian Ocean on 6 February, reaching a maximum intensity of 60 kts before weakening as it moved southwestward out of the tropics. Additional tropical cyclone development is possible over the southwestern Indian Ocean, with moderate confidence for one or two additional storms. Tropical cyclogenesis is also possible over the Mozambique Channel. A disturbance currently southwest of Sumatra also has a moderate potential for development, but storm intensity is anticipated to remain weak if development does occur.

During Week-1, enhanced convection is anticipated to continue across parts of southern Africa and northern Madagascar, extending eastward across the southwestern Indian Ocean. Enhanced convection is also favored across northern Australia and along and to the west of the westernmost Hawaiian islands. In contrast, suppressed convection is forecast to persist across much of eastern Brazil, where rain deficits exceeding 250 mm since the beginning of 2014 have contributed to significant agricultural damage. Suppressed convection is also favored across the eastern Indian Ocean, western Maritime Continent, and near the Date Line in the central Pacific.

Dynamical models generally favor continued abnormal dryness across portions of eastern Brazil during the Week-2 period, as well as a continuation of suppressed convection near the Date Line and across the eastern Indian Ocean and western Maritime Continent. Enhanced convection is forecast to continue across parts of southern Africa and Madagascar, while a return to the low frequency base state favors enhanced convection over the southwestern Pacific and Melanesian islands.