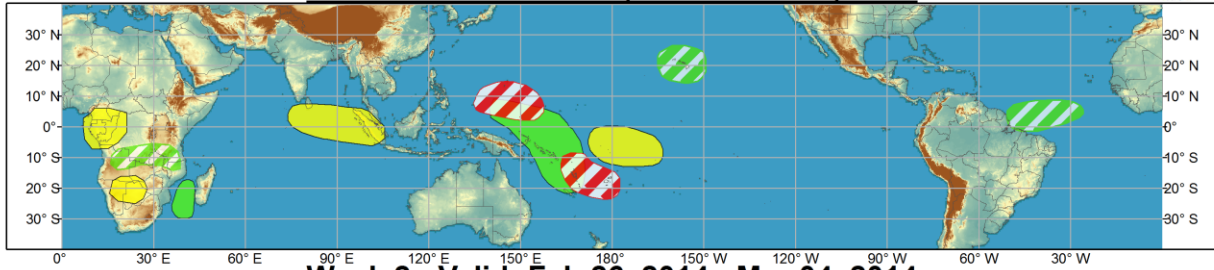




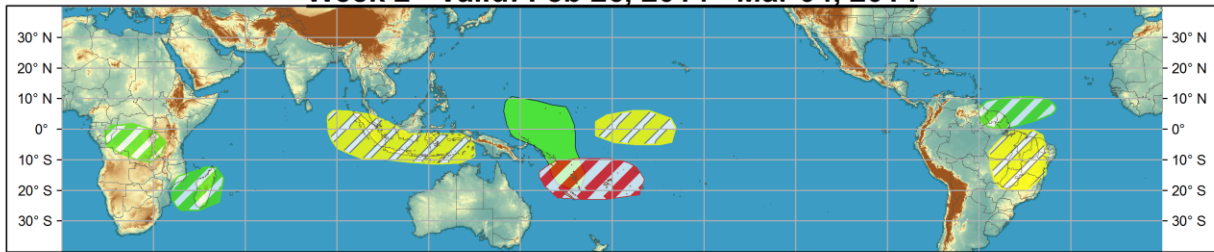
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Feb 19, 2014 - Feb 25, 2014



Week 2 - Valid: Feb 26, 2014 - Mar 04, 2014



Produced: 02/18/2014

Forecaster: Baxter

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.



There are some signs that the MJO may be strengthening, though some observational indicators are still not consistent with typical MJO activity. For example, the observed phase speed is on the fast side of the MJO envelope, and until recently the spatial scale of the anomalous divergent circulation was not entirely consistent with a robust MJO event. Additionally, current dynamical forecasts of the RMM index indicate an MJO in phases 6 through 8, with little propagation thereafter. This is also supported by the constructed analog tool. Therefore, it appears that the slowly evolving base state may reemerge as the dominate feature, favoring convection across parts of the West Pacific over the next one to two weeks, while subsidence is favored over parts of the Indian Ocean.

The outlooks for weeks one and two rely on the low-frequency mode constructively interfering with any MJO activity, augmented by consensus among the GFS and CFSv2 dynamical tools. For Week-1, above-average rainfall is favored from the equatorial West Pacific southeastward to the southwestern Pacific, while below-average rainfall is favored east of that region. Below-normal rainfall is also more likely across parts of the eastern Indian Ocean and far western Maritime Continent. There is a reasonable chance that tropical moisture becomes entrained in a low-level circulation near Hawaii, increasing odds of above-average rainfall in that region. Shapes depicted over Africa are based largely on model

guidance, though they are reasonably consistent with any MJO activity. Enhanced ITCZ activity in the Atlantic favors above-average rainfall just northeast of South America.

Conditions are favorable for tropical cyclone development on either side of the equator in the West Pacific, though model uncertainty limits confidence to moderate. There is some indication that tropical cyclogenesis could occur near 90E in the South Indian Ocean, possibly triggered by an atmospheric Kelvin wave. However, confidence is decidedly low at this point.

For Week-2, the forecast pattern remains fairly stationary across Pacific, though some eastward propagation is forecast across the Indian Ocean. Africa is forecast to be slightly wetter in some parts, consistent with any MJO activity propagating toward the continent during the period. After a reprieve in Week-1, drier-than-normal conditions are again favored for parts of Brazil. Tropical cyclone activity is favored in the South Pacific region, where the low-frequency state, climatology, and any MJO activity, are generally favorable.

Given a persistent and largely coherent pattern of tropical convection over the next one to two weeks, some extratropical teleconnections are anticipated to become apparent. The reemergence of upper-level divergence over the West Pacific coupled with upper-level convergence over the Indian Ocean favors a reversal of the recently observed retraction of the East Asian jet stream over the next one to two weeks. This would favor lower geopotential heights in parts of the North Pacific, with downstream ridging over northwestern North America.