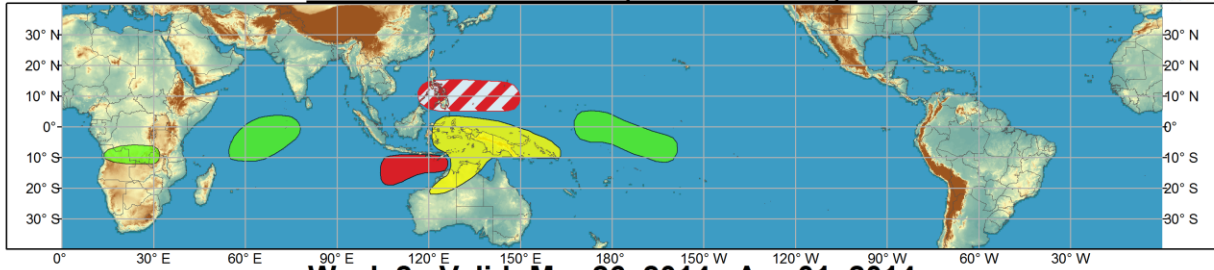




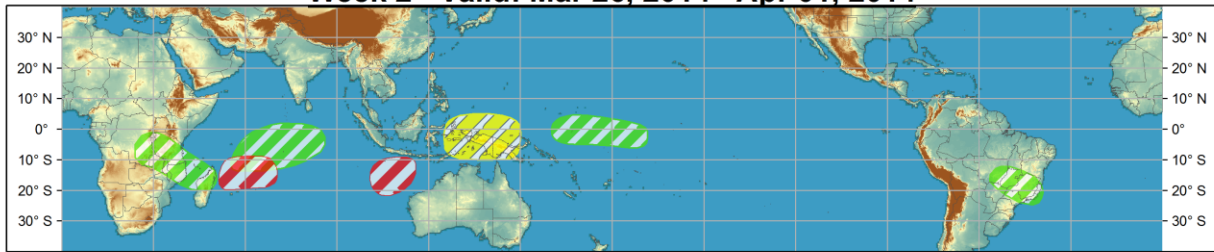
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



## Week 1 - Valid: Mar 19, 2014 - Mar 25, 2014



## Week 2 - Valid: Mar 26, 2014 - Apr 01, 2014



Produced: 03/18/2014

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.



Recent observations, including patterns of anomalous zonal winds and upper-level velocity potential, indicate that the MJO remains active, with the enhanced phase entering the Indian Ocean. MJO indices, however, including the RMM Index and CPC velocity potential based index depict an increasingly incoherent signal as other signals in the tropics destructively interfere with the MJO pattern. A Kelvin Wave (KW) over the Indian Ocean is evident on satellite imagery and time-longitude depictions of equatorial Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) anomalies. A strong Rossby Wave over the eastern Pacific is also evident in upper-level zonal wind anomalies. A slowly evolving base state favoring enhanced convection over anomalously warm sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the west-central Pacific also continues to contribute significantly to the pattern of global tropical convection.

The dynamical model MJO index forecasts diverge considerably in their depictions of the evolution of the MJO during the upcoming two weeks. The GFS indicates little additional eastward propagation of a MJO signal, while the UKMET and ECMWF models show more robust propagation through the Indian Ocean. There is also a variety of solutions for resolving the interaction between the suppressed phase of the MJO over the west-central Pacific and the low frequency base state, with the GFS depicting drier conditions than the CFS or ECMWF solutions. This outlook is based on a continuation of an active MJO

signal over the Indian Ocean, with a renewed flare-up of enhanced convection over the equatorial west-central Pacific possible during Week-2 due to KW influence over anomalously high SSTs.

A tropical disturbance over the Timor Sea north of Darwin is associated with the remnants of Tropical Storm Gillian. This system has a potential to develop into a tropical cyclone as it moves westwards towards the southeastern Indian Ocean. A second disturbance east of the Philippines has a moderate potential for development during the Week-1 period as it moves to the west. During the Week-2 period, tropical cyclogenesis is favored over the southwestern Indian Ocean in association with the MJO.

During Week-1, enhanced (suppressed) convection is anticipated over the west-central Indian Ocean and central Pacific (eastern Maritime Continent and parts of northern Australia). Enhanced convection is favored to continue over the central Indian Ocean with some eastward propagation during Week-2, while KW influence along the equator may promote enhanced convection over the Pacific just west of the Date Line. Suppressed convection is forecast over the eastern Maritime Continent. Forecasts of enhanced convection over parts of southern Africa during Week-1 and southeastern Brazil, southern Africa, and Madagascar during Week-2 are based on dynamical model guidance for more regional features.