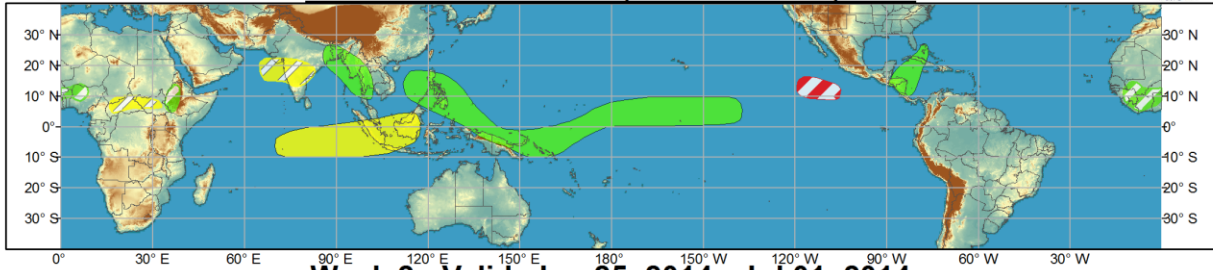




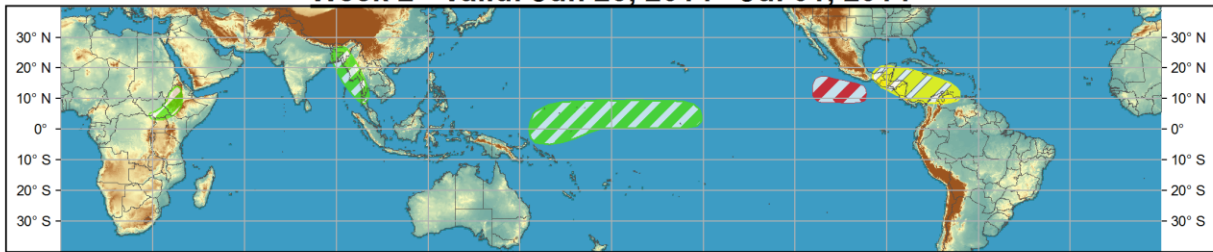
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jun 18, 2014 - Jun 24, 2014



Week 2 - Valid: Jun 25, 2014 - Jul 01, 2014



Produced: 06/17/2014
Forecaster: Allgood

Confidence		
High	Moderate	
		Tropical Cyclone Formation Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater 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, except from 6/1 - 11/30 for the region from 120E to 0, 0 to 40N. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



The amplitudes of both the Wheeler-Hendon RMM and CPC velocity potential based MJO indices increased during the past week, with strong projections of the enhanced convective phase over the western Maritime Continent. Widespread enhanced convection over the South China Sea and adjacent western Pacific associated with monsoonal flow along the Meiyu front, coupled with equatorial large scale low-level easterly anomalies near the Date Line, contributed to the development of a coherent Wave-1 type pattern globally. Little to no eastward propagation of these anomaly features is evident, however, so it is unlikely that a robust MJO event is emerging from these other subseasonal features. There is considerable spread among dynamical MJO index model forecasts, with some showing a weakening MJO signal while others shift the signal rapidly to the west-central Pacific, where above normal sea surface temperatures have favored enhanced convection during the previous several months.

Tropical Storm Nanauk developed over the Arabian Sea on 10 June and dissipated three days later without making landfall. Tropical Storm Hagibis developed over the South China Sea on 14 June before making landfall over far eastern Guangdong Province, near Shantou. The remnant low of Hagibis is currently interacting with the Meiyu front south of Japan's Kyushu region and has regained tropical

depression status. The system is expected to weaken rapidly as it is ejected east northeastward along the front. During the upcoming week, a disorganized tropical wave over the eastern Pacific has a low to moderate potential for tropical cyclogenesis, although current environmental conditions are not favorable for significant development. Dynamical models including the GFS and CFS indicate conditions more favorable for tropical cyclone development over the eastern Pacific basin later in the Week-2 period.

During Week-1, enhanced convection associated with monsoonal flow is favored to continue over parts of the South China Sea, the Philippines, and the far western Pacific. Enhanced convection is also anticipated over parts of the eastern Maritime Continent based on dynamical guidance, and the elevated sea surface temperatures across the west-central Pacific favor a persistence of enhanced convection along the ITCZ. A TUTT feature extending from the northwestern Bahamas southwestward to Honduras coupled with a pair of tropical waves over Central America and the western Caribbean favor widespread enhanced convection over Central America, the western Caribbean, Cuba, and the western Bahamas. Across the Indian Ocean basin, suppressed convection is forecast for the eastern Arabian Sea and south-central India, continuing a slow start of the summer monsoon, while enhanced convection is anticipated over the eastern Bay of Bengal and adjacent portions of Southeast Asia. Suppressed convection is favored by dynamical models over the equatorial eastern Indian Ocean and the western Maritime Continent.

Forecast uncertainty increases during Week-2 due to the high spread in model guidance resolving the evolution of subseasonal features. Enhanced convection is favored to continue from Bangladesh southeastward through western Thailand and the adjacent Bay of Bengal. The low frequency state evolving towards El Nino conditions favors a persistence of convection across the equatorial Pacific straddling the Date Line. Dynamical models, including the GFS, CFS, and ECMWF favor suppressed convection across southeastern Mexico, Central America, and much of the Caribbean Sea.

Forecasts for enhanced or suppressed rainfall over Africa's Sahel region are provided in conjunction with the CPC African Desk, and are based on regional scale monsoonal features.