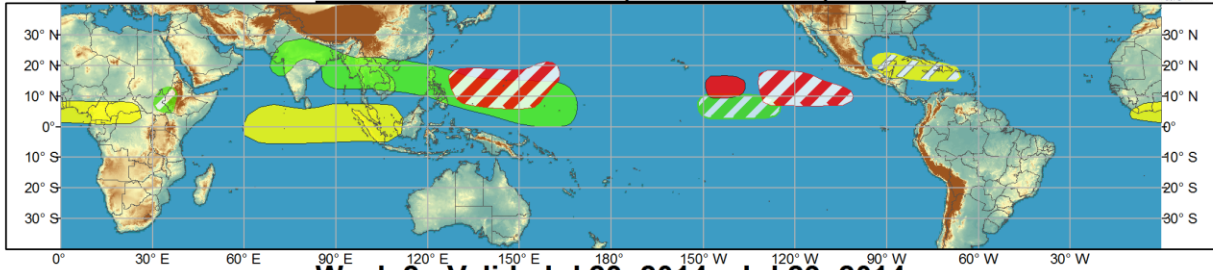




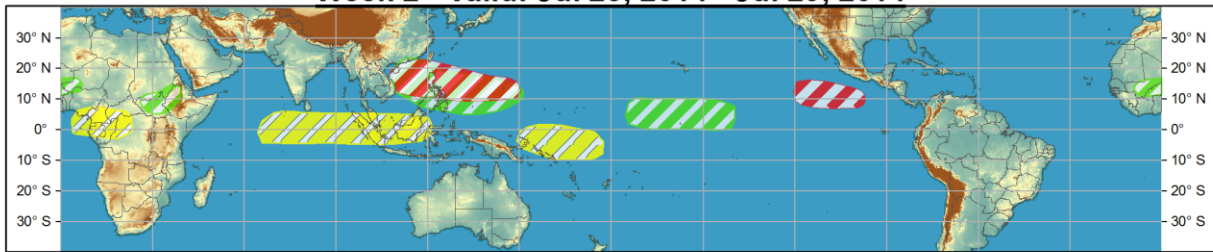
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jul 16, 2014 - Jul 22, 2014



Week 2 - Valid: Jul 23, 2014 - Jul 29, 2014



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.

Produced: 07/15/2014
Forecaster: Baxter

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.



Recent 200-hPa velocity potential anomalies depict a coherent wave-1 structure throughout the global tropics. Despite this apparent reorganization, the MJO is generally weak, with other variability, both higher and lower frequency, playing an important role in the observed pattern. The RMM index reveals a weak Phase-6 projection currently, though the velocity potential-based CPC index contains a very strong projection over the western Pacific. The time-longitude CPC index diagram reveals this tendency toward an amplified signal over the Pacific over the past several months, likely due to the developing warm ENSO base state. Other modes of variability that are currently important include a robust equatorial Rossby wave (ERW) over the eastern Indian Ocean, beginning to impact the Indian subcontinent, and multiple atmospheric Kelvin waves moving eastward across the Maritime Continent and central Pacific.

Dynamical model MJO index forecasts are generally in good agreement, suggesting fairly weak MJO activity over the next two weeks. The ECMWF and UKMET forecasts key in on the weak eastward-propagating MJO and the developing low-frequency state, while the GFS ensemble forecast is more heavily influenced by the westward moving signals, attempting to develop an enhanced phase

projection over the western IO and Africa by the end of Week-2. Given the lack of coherent MJO-related convection during the past several months over the IO, this solution is not preferred.

Typhoon Rammasun formed over the West Pacific on 12 July and is currently impacting the Philippines. Rammasun is currently forecast to track westward across the South China Sea toward Taiwan, southeast China, and northern Vietnam, over the next several days. During the upcoming week, tropical cyclogenesis is favored over a broad region of the northwestern Pacific where two tropical disturbances are being monitored. Confidence here is only moderate. There are two areas depicted during Week-1 in the East Pacific, one associated with a specific disturbance that is likely to develop during the next several days, the other a broader region where conditions could be favorable due to the passage of a Kelvin wave. Development is favored during Week-2 in the East Pacific where the base state and some model guidance support enhanced odds for TC development. In the western Pacific, a fairly large area between 10N and 20N could be favorable during Week-2 with dynamical guidance suggesting below-normal wind shear.

Enhanced convection is favored during Week-1 across an expansive region stretching from northern India eastward to the West Pacific. This is due to a combination of weak MJO activity and a strong ERW, as well as enhanced monsoonal circulation. Especially noteworthy here is the enhanced rainfall forecast for parts of western India, where conditions have been quite dry thus far this season. Enhanced convection is anticipated across parts of the east-central Pacific where the base state and weak MJO are favorable. Large-scale suppressed convection is favored over the Caribbean Sea, equatorial Africa, and Indian Ocean, well-supported by dynamical tools.

During Week-2, enhanced convection is forecast across parts of the South China Sea, the Philippines, western Pacific and east-central Pacific, based on the expected evolution of subseasonal variability as well as the low-frequency state. Suppressed convection is anticipated over parts of equatorial Africa, the central and eastern IO, and Maritime Continent. In the wake of enhanced phases of an ERW, Kelvin waves, and MJO activity, below-normal rainfall is favored over parts of the western Pacific along and south of the equator.

Forecasts of enhanced or suppressed convection across some parts of Africa are based on regional scale anomaly features and were produced based on collaboration with the CPC Africa Desk.