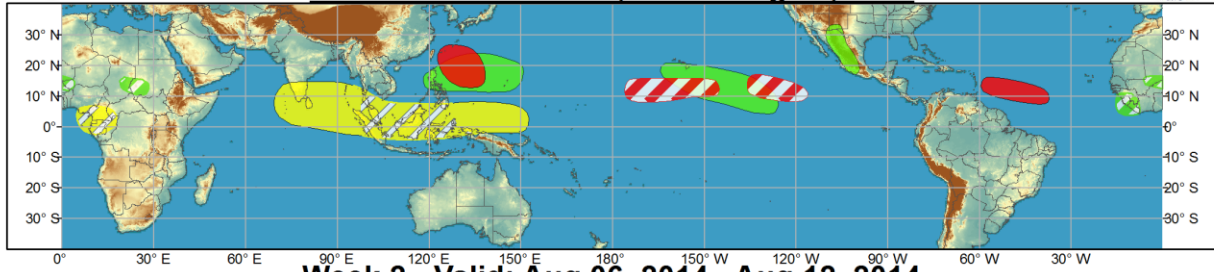




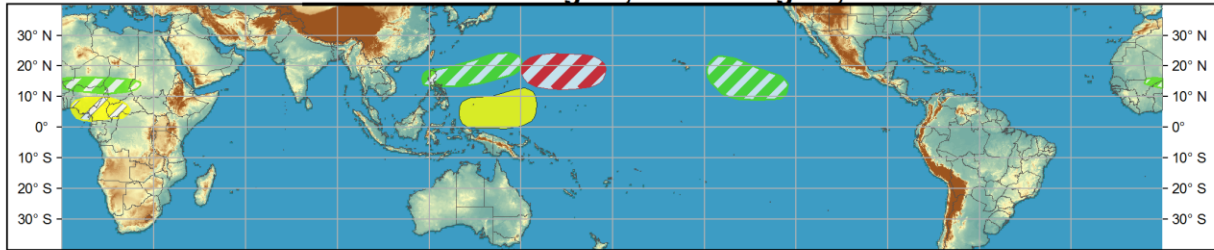
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jul 30, 2014 - Aug 05, 2014



Week 2 - Valid: Aug 06, 2014 - Aug 12, 2014



Produced: 07/29/2014

Forecaster: Allgood

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Confidence | | |
| High | Red | |
| Moderate | Red/White Stripes | |
| Tropical Cyclone Formation | Red/White Stripes | Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength). |
| Above-average rainfall | Green/White Stripes | Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range. |
| Below-average rainfall | Yellow/White Stripes | Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range. |
| Above-normal temperatures | Orange | 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range. |
| Below-normal temperatures | Blue/White Stripes | 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 MJO remained generally incoherent during the previous week, as other modes of anomalous tropical convection continued to dominate the pattern. The amplitude of the RMM Index increased during the past several days, as a large scale dipole of enhanced convection over the Pacific and suppressed convection over the equatorial Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent projected strongly onto Phase-7 of the Wheeler-Hendon diagram. The CPC velocity potential index remains fairly weak, however, despite a corresponding robust Wave-1 type VP anomaly pattern observed over the global tropics during the past few days. A strong Kelvin Wave currently propagating over the Atlantic is interfering with the signal, which may be contributing to the weakness in the CPC index. Little eastward propagation of the enhanced convection over the Pacific is evident, as the signal is comprised primarily of higher frequency modes such as Kelvin Waves and tropical cyclones.

Many dynamical models including the GFS, ECMWF, Canadian, and Japanese, favor a rapid eastward propagation of the MJO signal, with increasing amplitude over the Indian Ocean or Maritime Continent by Week-2. This phase speed is inconsistent with MJO activity, and more suggestive of a model response to the Kelvin Wave currently propagating over the Atlantic. Anomalous upper-level westerly wind anomalies are currently observed over Africa and the Indian Ocean, which would tend to inhibit

outflow necessary for the development of robust MJO-related tropical convection. Statistical models such as the Constructed Analog favor eastward propagation of the current signal over the Pacific. Based on recent observations, the future evolution of any MJO signal is highly uncertain.

Two tropical cyclones developed over the eastern Pacific during the past week. Tropical Storm Genevieve developed on July 25, followed by Hurricane Hernan on July 26. Both systems weakened over open water, although the remnants of Genevieve are moving through an area that is somewhat conducive for potential redevelopment. Typhoon Halong developed east of Guam on July 28, and is currently forecast to intensify while passing near or just north of Guam. Model forecasts indicate a recurving track for Halong, with potential impacts for Japan later in the Week-1 period.

A tropical wave over the central Atlantic has become increasingly organized during the past two days, and there is a high probability for tropical cyclone formation during the Week-1 period. Most model forecasts indicate a recurving track over the central Atlantic. Over the eastern and central Pacific, several areas embedded in an active ITCZ are favored for potential tropical cyclogenesis, including one or more systems south or southeast of Hawaii. This activity may contribute to enhanced seas or rainfall near the Hawaiian islands. Further west, there is a high confidence potential for tropical cyclone development associated with a monsoon low east of the Philippines. Model forecasts bring this potential system into the East China Sea during the Week-1 period.

During Week-1, enhanced convection, partly associated with tropical cyclone activity, is favored over the northwestern Pacific from the northern Philippines eastward to 150E. Enhanced convection is also favored near and south of Hawaii, extending eastward along the ITCZ. Enhanced North American Monsoon activity is also favored, with areas of heavy rainfall possible over northwestern Mexico and southwestern New Mexico. Dynamical models favor suppressed convection across southern India, the eastern Indian Ocean, the Maritime Continent, and the equatorial West Pacific.

There is decreased confidence for the Week-2 outlook due to uncertainty regarding the evolution of the global tropical pattern. The GFS and CFS favor a continuation of enhanced convection near and east of the northern Philippines during Week-2, with suppressed convection forecast north of New Guinea. Enhanced convection is also possible across the eastern Pacific east of Hawaii, especially if there are any ongoing tropical cyclones. Several GFS ensemble members indicate a potential for tropical cyclone development over the western Pacific east of 150E during Week-2.

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.