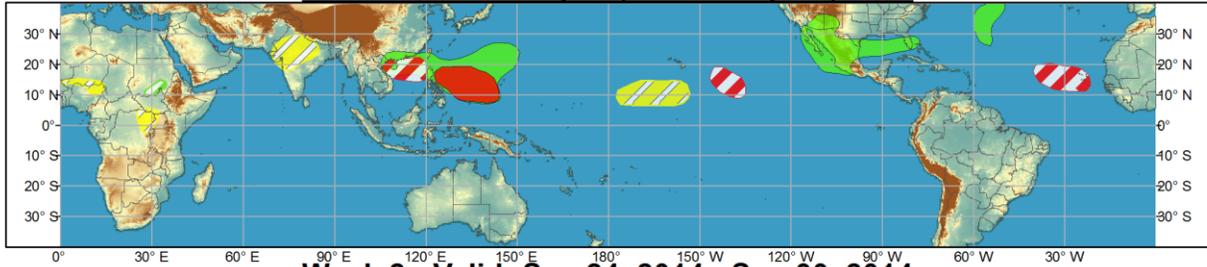




Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Sep 17, 2014 - Sep 23, 2014



Week 2 - Valid: Sep 24, 2014 - Sep 30, 2014



Produced: 09/16/2014

Forecaster: Rosencrans

- | 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 MJO remained weak, with MJO index values indicating atmospheric circulations patterns that are not consistent with robust MJO activity. The CPC velocity potential index indicates upper-level support over the Western and central Pacific, while the Wheeler-Hendon RMM-based index indicates a weak signal with no reflection over the central Pacific during the past week.

Dynamical model forecasts of the MJO indicate no coherent signal during the next two weeks. The models do indicate enhanced convection over the central Pacific, likely due to a coupling of the low-level winds with the SST anomalies. Competing signals from an area of convection over the West Pacific and a potential tropical cyclone over the Atlantic result in a damped signal. Statistical tools predict a weak signal that damps out during Week-2. Any eastward propagating signal is likely to be associated with a Kelvin wave moving from the east Pacific to the Atlantic. Some diagnostics indicate the presence of an Equatorial Rossby Wave over the West Pacific, which will likely influence convection patterns there.

Tropical storm Odile and Tropical Storm Polo formed over the eastern Pacific, with Tropical Storm Odile reaching a peak intensity of a Category 4 Hurricane. Hurricane Edouard developed over the central

Atlantic before moving northwestward. Typhoon Kalmaegi formed over the Western North Pacific, then moved across the Philippines to Southeast Asia. During Week-1, tropical cyclone formation odds are enhanced over the Western North Pacific and the South China Sea, as well as over the central Pacific near 140W. An easterly wave moving off of Africa and the potential influence of a Kelvin Wave slightly enhance the odds of tropical formation over the eastern Atlantic during late Week-1. Tropical cyclone formation odds are enhanced across the South China Sea and the East Pacific during Week-2.

Enhanced rainfall is favored from Southeast Asia, across the Northern Philippines, and out to 150E, associated with a Rossby wave. Tropical cyclone activity and a Convectively Coupled Kelvin Wave support enhanced rainfall over Mexico and the Southern CONUS. A break in the monsoon rains over India is anticipated, based on the MJO index values and the raw model outputs.

During Week-2, dry conditions are likely to overspread the Bay of Bengal and portions of the eastern Indian Ocean. Above average rains are favored along 10N from 125E to about the Date Line, and over the eastern Pacific and portions of Central America.

Forecasts for enhanced or suppressed convection over Africa are based on model forecasts of regional scale features and provided through coordination with the CPC International Desk.